

ILLICIT LANDSCAPES: A CASE STUDY IN THE
ARCHAEOLOGY OF BORDER SMUGGLING

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ABSTRACT

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Noted geographer, Lawrence Herzog, once admonished his discipline's failure to explore the rich potential for research on the spatial patterns of illicit flows and that border scholarship was abhorrently absent on this matter. This dissertation takes up Herzog's challenge to investigate the spatial relationships of border smuggling. Borders are conflicting spaces that are in many ways the epitome of Foucault's idea of the heterotopia; a place that is both real and imaginary, which is capable of juxtaposing numerous incompatible spaces simultaneously. This dissertation employs a landscape approach and uses the Spanish West Florida/Southern Alabama border between 1815 and 1822 as a case study. Along this border, white settlers occupying the southern Alabama side of the boundary engaged in subsistence smuggling and the illegal trafficking of African slaves after the 1807 Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Act was enacted. It is proposed that the smugglers constructed the border landscape to facilitate illicit flows and then abandoned them after the closing of the border in 1822. It is concluded that both the social role of the southern Alabama smuggler and the Spanish West Florida/South Alabama border landscape were dialectical creations of the 1807 Slave Trade Act.

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Chapter One

ILLCIT USE OF SPACE IN BORDERLANDS

International borders and borderlands, like frontiers, can be conceptualized as both a corpus of social experiences, issues, themes, and attitudes that are particular to human agents, as well as a structural process associated with creating a social space. Illegal and illicit flows are a specific social experience that can also effect the structuring of space within borderlands. Many researchers, however, do not see borders in such a dialectical perspective and have therefore not considered the spatial consequences of such issues. Border research usually view borders from one perspective or the other and rarely do researchers combine the two ideas. However, spatial organization can inform the researcher on how borders are created, maintained, and/or dissolved as well as who benefits and who is disadvantaged by this process. Concurrently, corporate decision making ultimately determines how social space is organized.

Archaeologists like Bradley Parker (2002, 2006) view the border as a collection of structural elements. Parker's model is useful in addressing how relatively inclusive intercultural frontiers of borderlands surrender to the more exclusive and rigid hierarchies of the "bordered lands" of nation-states (Adelman and Aron 1999). However, Parker's model does not address the role of human agency in border creation and maintenance.

Other archaeologists, like Gill Stein (1999, 2002), focus on the role of human decision making in the formation of social interaction. Stein, reacting against Wallerstein's (1974) imposed hierarchy of world-systems theory, argues that interregional trade should be thought of as a diaspora with variable frames of interaction. Trade diasporas are corporate entities that can obtain autonomy where neither the host community nor the homeland exercise dominance.

Steins model is important in that it allows for variation in the relationships between the host, the homeland, and the diaspora. Using this perspective, one can argue that borderlanders can be active agents within the world-system and choose to participate in such illegal and/or illicit activities usually associated with borderlands, demonstrating the intricacies of such regions.

Many social scientists have examined the activities and social consequences of various types of illegal and illicit flows such as smuggling (Nugent 1999, Driessen 1999, Donnan 1999, Luke and ÓTuathail 2000), illegal immigration (Samaddar 1999, De Genova 2002), and human trafficking (Weijers and Lap-Chew 1997, Doezema 2000, Morrison and Crosland 2001), however, few have actually studied the spatial aspects of these behaviors (Abraham and Van Schendel 2005, Schendel 2005). In large part this is due to the popular postmodern propositions of the deterritorialization thesis (Relyae 1998, Brenner 1999), which postulates a borderless global society. Willem van Schednel notes that the deterritorialization thesis "...takes insufficient account of the fact that global flows must always be premised upon various forms of spatial fixity and localization" (1999: 58). This is not altogether the fault of postmodernism as many social sciences, excluding geography and archaeology, just simply do not consider space when conducting research and therefore are ill prepared to examine the structuring effects of illegal and illicit flows on border landscapes. However, archaeology and, less so, geography have been unwilling to examine such topics for fear of venturing too close to the abyss of postmodernism.

These studies have gone far in increasing our understanding of both the structure of borders and the activities of illicit elements across borders. What is not understood is how illegal/illicit flows structure borders and border regions. Until we understand how these activities are viewed by borderlanders, an important structuring element of borderlands will remain a

puzzle. It appears that borderlanders view illegal/illicit flows as a viable opportunity for not only survival but to make economic gains and resist imposed agendas.

Some clarification may be needed at this point in the discussion as to the meaning of the terms illicit and illegal. “Legal” refers to what state entities consider to be legitimate, while “licit” refers to what individuals participating at the local level consider to be legitimate.

Abraham and van Schendel note that some flows are considered illegal “...because they defy the norms and rules of formal political authority, but they are quite acceptable, “licit,” in the eyes of participants in these transactions and flows (2005: 4). The converse can be true as well, some activities may be considered legal but among certain groups may be regarded as taboo or to controversial to participate in and are therefore, deemed to be illicit.

Archaeology could prove to be a useful tool in understanding such activities. Illegal and illicit behaviors are traditionally those that are the least documented, at least by the participants of such activities. Most documentation occurs in the legal sector of society, well after the fact and usually during investigations and/or litigation proceedings and is, therefore by nature, biased in favor of the state, even in cases where the accused is acquitted. However, everyone contributes equally to the archaeological record and is hypothetically represented in an equal manner. Therefore, archaeology has the potential to provide a unique perspective on such activities.

PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THIS STUDY

International and political borders have proven rather enigmatic for archaeologists. Those studies that have addressed international borders have, for the most part, used ethnic boundary markers to make their case (Barth 1969; Beekman 1996; Bellfy 1995; Canouts 1986; Cusick 2000; Dawdy 2000; Ewan 2000; Gorenstein 1985; Groover 2000; Hodder 1985; Kimes, et al.

1982; Loren 2000; McGuire 1982). However, ethnic boundaries have never been shown to be equivalent to international political borders. This is an erroneous assumption on the part of these researchers, which have inferred political boundaries from these dimensions for lack of a better metric to employ. In fact, ethnic groups often straddle these political divides. Thus far, archaeologists have made little headway in finding a solution for this problem. This study will, in part, derive a methodology for measuring an international political border archaeologically.

While the methodological goal of this project is ambitious, it is important to note that the methodology was created to answer very specific anthropological research questions. The main purpose of this study is to explore how different social factions use borders and border landscapes as an opportunity to pursue such common goals as making a living, exercising power over others, creating prospects for upward social mobility, and resisting imposed agendas. The U.S./Spanish West Florida border will be used as a case study in understanding the dynamics between these threads. Both history and archaeology will serve to inform this study. Each will be used to establish where settlement occurred, the functionality of each settlement, whether cross border interaction occurred, the nature of cross border interaction, and the distribution of wealth and property across the landscape. These data will go a long way in answering the various research questions.

To understand the active nature of border regions the concept of structuration (Giddens 1982) has been used to frame the research questions. Structuration offers a means to understand how, seemingly, static social structures and dynamic actors interact. Giddens argued that actors are able to modify the social system that they inherit from their forerunners however they are not free to make it in the way that they wish. Instead, they are constrained by the very system that they wish to modify. However, it is through the very presence of human agency that causes

social structures to evolve. Moreover, the actors, themselves, are socially created through the navigation of the various social structures in which they find themselves. Therefore, structuration is a dialectic which involves the simultaneous creation of both social actors and the social institutions that they take a role in. From this idea several research questions have been derived about the border region in question:

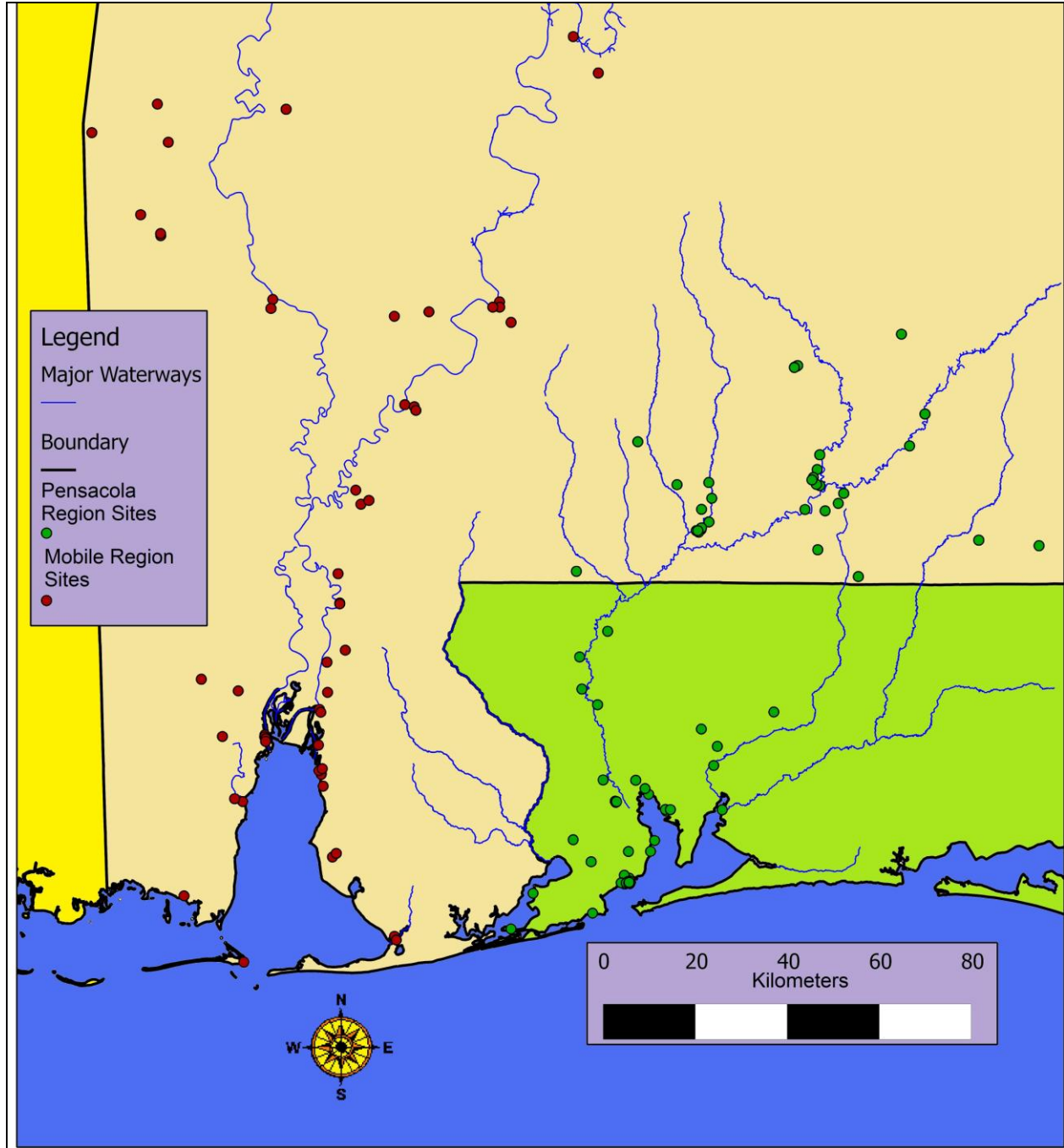
- In what way was the landscape structured along the border and how did it differ from a non-border region?
- How permeable was the border and how did this level of permeability contribute to the types of economic and political behaviors of the settlers? How does the landscape reflect the settlers' choices to exploit certain economic and political forces?
- How did this particular border effect the establishment and maintenance of settlements, markets, and trade routes?
- What types of illegal/illicit activities were present on this border? In what ways did border inhabitants use illegal/illicit flows? What preexisting conditions (regional/national/international) were contributing factors to the level of illicit/illegal behavior?
- Who benefited from the creation and maintenance of the border and who benefited from its dissolution?

Historically, the study will examine the entire timescale of the U.S./Spanish West Florida border from inception to end. However, this study will focus on the years of 1815 to 1822 as this was the period the border was under serious contention. This particular border was established in 1795 with the Treaty of San Lorenzo, which restricted Spain's territories to the south of the 31st parallel. The border was dissolved in 1821 when the United States annexed both East and West Florida through the Onís-Adams Treaty. During the period of 1795 to 1821 the West Florida border underwent many changes including the Louisiana Purchase, the West Florida revolt, the War of 1812, the Creek War of 1813, and the Seminole War of 1818. This study will examine the impact of these events as well as the aftermath of the annexation of Florida up to 1830.

Geographically, the study will use two separate study areas (see figure 1.1). The primary study focus includes the drainage areas of the Sepulga River, Murder Creek, Burnt Corn Creek, and the Conecuh River, which can be found in present day Butler County, Conecuh County, Covington County, Escambia County, and Monroe County in Alabama, as well as the Escambia River in Escambia County and Santa Rosa County, Florida. The primary study area will be compared to the secondary study area which includes the drainage areas of the Mobile River, Tensaw River, lower Alabama River, and lower Tombigbee River, which are presently located in Baldwin County, Choctaw County, Clarke County, Mobile County, Monroe County, Washington County, and Wilcox County, Alabama. Two study areas are needed to establish a comparative framework where the primary study area will be used to test the questions pertaining to the border while the secondary study area will provide a model of a settlement system unhindered by a political border. Both areas are ecologically, climatologically, geologically, culturally, ethnically, and historically similar with the only difference being the presence of a border in the primary study area.

The archaeology will focus on understanding the organization and structural aspects of society within the context of this international border region as well as the effects this has on the development of the neighboring settlements. It will further explore the changing nature of economic networks within this border region. A borderland settlement gradient model, which was derived using the dialog of the colonization gradient (Casagrande et al. 1964; Lewis 1984), will be used as a tool for visualizing the settlement structure within the study areas. In this case, it will be used as a model connecting settlement function and spatial organization. This model uses a world-systems perspective, together with theoretical perspectives from material culture studies.

Figure 1.1: Regional and Sub-Regional Map of the Study Area



For interpretation of the references to color in this and all other figures, the reader is referred to the electronic version of this dissertation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

As previously stated, the environmental setting of the two study areas is identical. Both study areas are located in the East Gulf Coastal Plain. The natural history of this geological formation dates back approximately 2 million years ago during the Pleistocene Epoch (Adams, et al 1926; Cooke 1944; Fenneman 1938; Hunt 1974). The last 2 million years were punctuated by a series of glacial and interglacial periods. With each glacial period, sea levels were dramatically lowered as large amounts of the Earth's oceans were locked up in the form of ice at the poles. During these periods sea levels averaged 100-200 meters (300-600 ft) below current levels and the area that is the Gulf of Mexico was no exception. Lower sea levels translated into fast moving streams cutting deep valleys, which removed large amounts of sediment, depositing them in areas that had been previously inundated by sea water.

With each interglacial period, polar ice retreated and released their contents back into the world's oceans causing a dramatic rise in sea level. Again, the Gulf of Mexico followed this pattern. This slowed the currents within inland streams and inundated the bays and valleys, which had been formed during the glacial periods. The combination of slower streams and flooding in the bays and valleys allowed current carried sediments to aggregate in the inundated areas creating large river deltas and marshlands. Moreover, drifting sediments in the Gulf of Mexico near the mouths of rivers and bays formed barrier islands off the mainland. With each subsequent interglacial period yielding a comparatively lower sea level, peninsulas and barrier islands formed in subsequent interglacial periods were systematically subsumed into the geological formation that is now the mainland.

The Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain is characterized by a humid, temperate climate with an average rainfall of 152 to 165 cm (60-65 in) (Marsh 1966). Summers are long, hot, and often very humid with an average temperature of 87 degrees Fahrenheit. Winters are short and mild with an average temperature of 57 degrees Fahrenheit. The weather during the summer months is characterized by widely scattered showers that can, at times, be rather excessive, while the winters have only occasional freezing episodes. The most significant weather season along the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain is hurricane season, which occurs from June until October. During hurricane season the area can experience destructive winds from straight line winds, micro bursts, and tornadoes, as well as flooding from torrential downpours and storm surge.

The Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain is physiographically subdivided into two regions: the Western Highlands (also known as the Southwestern Pine Hills) and the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. The Western Highlands can be described as a southward sloping plateau that ranges in elevation from 80 to 400 ft above mean sea level. The highlands are characterized by a southward sloping plateau of moderately flat land with gently rolling hills. This physiographic region is characterized by numerous and extensive drainage systems. Western Highland soils tend to be well drained and suitable for agriculture.

The natural vegetation in this area is referred to as southern mixed forest (Thomas 1973; Braun 1950). This forest type varies depending on topographic zones. Uplands consist of a mixture of longleaf pine, sand pine, slash pine, post oak, black jack oak, turkey oak, and live oak. The understory in the uplands consists of pineland threeawn, saw palmetto, lopsided Indian grass, and chalkey bluestem. Mixed forest species along stream terraces include longleaf pine, loblolly pine, southern white pine, shortleaf pine, live oak, red oak, white hickory, southern magnolia, ironwood, and dogwood. The bottomlands adjacent to streams include species such as

slash pine, longleaf pine, yellow poplar, dogwood, titi, silver bay leaf, sweet gum, red bay, beech, water oaks, white oak, laurel oak, live oaks, and red oaks. The under lying vegetation is made up of gallberry, waxmyrtle, huckleberry, and green briar.

In contrast, the Gulf Coastal Lowlands are comprised of level plains and marine terraces that range in elevation from 0 to 80 ft above mean sea level. The area is mostly made up of swamps and coastal marshes. The areas that support trees include species such as swamp chestnut oak, willow, cypress, sycamore, sweetgum, blackgum, juniper, eastern red cedar, white cedar, Atlantic cedar, and water tupelo. The understory contains species such as titi, waxmyrtle, ferns, greenbriar, and ferns. Those areas that do not support trees include such species as marsh cane, marsh grass, and rushes.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING BORDERS AND BORDERLANDS

Alejandro Morales (1996) regards borderlands as heterotopias, describing them as indeterminate spaces that are both real and imaginary. According to Foucault (1967) “The heterotopia is capable of juxtaposing in a single real place several spaces, several sites that are in themselves incompatible.” Borderlands are spaces of competing agendas that can be thought of in terms centripetal forces (or forces that are aligned towards the homeland) versus centrifugal forces (or forces that are aligned away from the homeland). Due to the juxtaposition of these forces, borderlanders are presented with certain opportunities to pursue their own agendas through various means. This is due in large part to the nature of borders, themselves.

Borders are more than just lines on a map serving to demarcate political territory, they are also unique socio-political/socio-cultural/socio-economic constructions which represent the national agenda and are designed to limit, or to at least structure, the movement of capital,

commodities, and labor from one political-economy to another. These institutions regulate trade through tariffs, customs, duties, and taxes. Furthermore, they restrict the movement of labor through the use of visas and passports. Additionally, borders prevent certain types of goods from entering or leaving by designating them as contraband. These institutions reinforce and maintain the power structures of the status quo and ultimately serve the agenda of their designers; the elite classes.

The elite classes, those with wealth and political power, use borders, as well as other social institutions, to maintain power and increase or maintain their wealth. Borders can be used to decrease competition by levying export and import duties thereby making homeland produced commodities less expensive. Furthermore, elites use borders to prevent competition in some sectors of the economy by outlawing certain types of trade and deeming certain commodities as contraband. Elites may also use borders to maintain control over labor through immigration policies which can control whether or not cheaper labor enters the country. While elites use borders as a mechanism of control, it should be said that elites are not a homogeneous entity and these mechanisms of control often disadvantage some groups of elites while creating advantages for others.

While borders are used to maintain power, they can also be used as a form of resistance. Illicit activities such as black markets, smuggling, human trafficking, and illegal immigration are often associated with borders. Each of these activities can be thought of as the antithesis of the formal function of borders. Each, in its own way, is used by groups of individuals to break or resist the hold of power that certain elites exercise over them. While borders are used exclusively by the elite class to maintain power, borders are used by various social classes to resist power.

This perspective leads to several important questions that have yet to be addressed by border scholars. For who are borders created and for who are they dissolved? Do the rich and the powerful within a society become poor and disenfranchised when borders are established or removed? Do the underprivileged and disadvantaged members of society become wealthy and influential when boundaries are closed or opened? This study intends to address these questions.

DEFINING BORDERS, BORDERLANDS, BOUNDARIES, AND FRONTIERS

In border studies, the terms border, borderland, boundary, and frontier have tended to be used interchangeably. Quite a bit of confusion has ensued because of the lack of distinction between these terms. Largely, this is due to the origins of frontier studies and the historical development of other concepts within frontiers research. While the terms border, borderland, boundary, and frontier are very similar, they, in fact, do not mean the same thing. It is important to make distinctions between these concepts in order to avoid such confusion.

FRONTIERS

Frontiers have traditionally been conceived as an all encompassing term that tended to include borders, borderlands and boundaries. This is due in large part to the dual conceptual nature of frontiers, which can be conceptualized as both a process and a space. Processually, frontier studies involve an examination of how expanding societies colonize new environments. Spatially, frontiers are those regions where an expanding society must learn to culturally adapt to a newly occupied environment.

The frontier can best be conceptualized as a space of transition. Located on the edges of settlement systems, frontiers depend on labor, commodities, and communication from those

systems (Hardesty 1984) in order to function. These spaces are usually characterized by a lack of strong formal political structures where the lines between territory, sovereignty, and group affiliation can often become blurred. Unlike borders, frontiers are not fixed, but are always changing, expanding, and becoming more integrated into the homeland system. It is this transitory nature of frontiers that characterize it as both a space and a process.

The frontier process involves the expansion of a society's periphery away from its center. It is there, on the periphery, that a group's particular adaptation to its new environment becomes a force of cultural innovation and change. Suzanne De Atley and Frank Findlow (1984) state that the frontier "...is not simply a subset of traits that characterize the central area; rather, it exists in a special relationship to the core that reflects both the internal organization of the cultural group and the interaction with groups outside itself" (pg 5). By maintaining a relationship with the core area, the expanding group maintains a sense of identity but by adapting to the conditions of the new environment it becomes distinctive from the core.

One of the most important aspects of the frontiers process is that it is more than just a process, it is systemic, or a system of processes. Frederick Jackson Turner was the first scholar to identify the systemic nature of frontiers in his treatise "The Significance of the Frontier in American History" (1893), where he defined the frontier as the "process by which individuals and their institutions were altered through contact with an environment which provided unique opportunity to the individual by making available to him previously untapped natural resources" (Billington 1956: 9). This definition has certain ecological implications that were initially provided scholars with the comparison of colonization with the process in which an organism comes to fill a new ecological niche (Casagrande, et al. 1964), where the frontier can be viewed as an "archipelago of patches" (Hardesty 1985: 216). Now it is understood that the frontier

process is not only an ecological process but a process of social “development” as well, where social institutions are created or transformed to establish exchange and transportation networks that operate over space (Paynter 1982) and to develop a level of social control by reinforcing the prevailing class, ethnic, and gender hierarchy (McGuire 1988, 1991; Delle 1997a; Lewis 2003) and by imposing the dominate ideology (Deagan 1982; Leone 1985). The frontier is not one process but a compilation of various processes that work in conjunction.

BOUNDARIES

Like borders, boundaries have both a spatial aspect to them and a social aspect; however, these separate aspects are non-congruent. This is largely due to the differing use of the term in the separate disciplines of geography and anthropology. The spatial aspect of the term has been used interchangeably with borders and frontiers. Boundaries, however, should not be confused with having the same characteristics as frontiers and borders. Boundaries, like borders and frontiers, are also spaces but lack the processual nature of frontiers and they do not necessarily contain the political and economic underpinnings associated with borders.

Anthropology’s use of the term is largely focused on the variable statuses of social groups, ethnicities, races, and factions found within particular societies. Social boundaries, then, limit access to the group and structures what the group itself has access to. While social boundaries are always apart of frontiers and borders, they are unlike frontiers and borders in that there are limited spatial components. In other words, social boundaries rarely mark territory, instead they structure how various social groups function within a single space.

The differing use of this term can be can be synthesized under the study of human territoriality. Human territoriality is expressed in every society, from the earliest and simplest

societies to more recent complex societies. Territorial behavior functions as a security mechanism that protects vital resources and a number of social devices are employed to control access to such resources. Over time, as societies became more complex, human territorial behavior followed suit. Eventually giving rise to the colonial empires with expansive frontiers that finally culminated in the nation-state with the solidification of international borders.

The two fundamental types of territorial behavior are each closely associated with the two concepts of boundaries; these are perimeter defense and social boundary defense (Cashdan 1983). Geography's use of the term boundary is closely associated with perimeter defense in that both involve the exclusive occupation of a particular space via repulsion, advertisement, or open confrontation (Dyson-Hudson and Smith 1978; Cashden 1983). The anthropological perspective on boundaries is similar to social boundary defense in that both incorporate the use of social reproduction of knowledge, reciprocity, and alliances to control who has access to a resource in a given space (Dyson-Hudson and Smith 1978; Cashdan 1983). Human territoriality, then, can be conceptualized as a type of resource management that controls and limits access to resources via the creation and maintenance of particular types of boundaries.

Archaeologists have tried to document both types of human territoriality using Wobst's (1977) theories on style, which postulate that style is a form of information exchange that is affected by social distance. Sampson's (1988) style theory, which is derived from Wobst's work, hypothesizes that assertive and emblematic style markers can be used to distinguish territorial boundaries archaeologically has met with success. However, documenting social boundary defense has been rather elusive, which is largely due to the failure of current research to identify the correlations between social boundaries and stylistic behavior (Stark 1998). In fact, there maybe few or even no correlation between the two as Hitchcock and Bartram (1998) have

observed that the San Bushmen of the Kalahari “...do not always attempt to mark their social identity with technology” (48). Human territoriality is a complex array of social behaviors and it would seem that archaeologists are only capable of researching the spatial component for now.

BORDERS AND BORDERLANDS

Borders are classified within frontier studies as a type of boundary that impedes expansion. While this is certainly true, borders, however, are more complex than the boundary that characterizes them; they are complex socio-political constructions that structure social relationships. Frontier studies have viewed the frontier as the edges of expansive states infringing upon lands held by less complex societies operating under different modes of production. Borders, however, are seen as the area between two or more states where similar political economies are at odds. Borders are defined here as those social, cultural, economic, and political institutions that accompany the demarcation of political territories.

Borderlands are those landscapes associated with the border where the effects of the border are most noticeable. Three basic borderland types have been identified and are based upon the cultural and ethnic affiliation that is most prevalent. The three types are defined by Momoh (1989) as the following:

- **Minimal Borderland** – a landscape where the people on both sides of a border have no cultural or ethnic affiliation. The space encompassed on both sides will be very small, between 2 and 5 kilometers in diameter.
- **Zero Borderland** – a landscape where people on the both sides of a boundary are completely opposed both ideologically and religiously. This type of borderland is likely to be characterized by cross border conflict where borderlanders are encouraged by the centers to take action.
- **Maximal Borderland** – a landscape where there is an expansive area of contact and can be characterized by an enormous amount of cooperation between the border occupants. Furthermore, state tariff and fiscal policies are extremely amenable to cross-border trade.

This area of contact depends largely upon the area occupied by the residents on each side of the border.

These definitions should only be thought of as ideal types as borderlands are characterized by multiple ethnicities and social groups. How one defines the borderland depends largely on group affiliation and therefore a particular borderland could be defined in several ways simultaneously.

All three of these definitions could potentially apply to the U.S./Spanish West Florida border. The U.S./Spanish West Florida border can be described as a “zero borderland” in that a certain amount of military action took place on the border, such as the 1810 West Florida Revolt, the War of 1812, the Creek Indian War of 1813, the Seminole War of 1818, and Jackson’s invasion of West Florida and his capture of Pensacola. This border could also be considered a “minimal borderland” in that the Euro-American inhabitants on the U.S. side of the border did not have any cultural or ethnic affiliation with the Spanish and *mestizo* populations on the Spanish side of the border. The border can also be classified as a “maximal borderland” for two reasons: (1) the Muskogee people that made up both the Lower Creek Confederation and the Seminole nation occupied both sides of the border, so they were culturally and ethnically affiliated and cooperated extensively with each other; (2) since this borderland was undergoing initial settlement, tariffs and other fiscal policies were either not in place or were not enforced for various reasons which was also amenable to cross border trade. This demonstrates the confusing nature of borders in that borders block the movements of some people but not others and begs the question “For whom was the border created?”

This example also highlights why borderlands are so complicated. Borderlanders make up various social, ethnic, and political groups that are often pursuing their own agendas. J. P. Augelli (1980) contends that borderlands “...tend historically to be zones of cultural overlap and

political instability where the national identity and loyalties of the people often become blurred” (pg19). Borderlands within a culture of capitalism and the nation-state are characterized by the paradoxical relationship of conflict of power and domination (Robert Alvarez 1995), which are exhibited in the behavior of local social actors on the micro and meso-scale. These behaviors have material correlates that are suited to archaeological investigations.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

It is assumed that, due to the presence of the border in the region and the nature in which the area was settled, the primary study area will demonstrate a markedly different settlement pattern and hierarchy than what the original colonization gradient predicts. Therefore, borderland settlement models were developed along with testable expectations. If the border was structured to deter trans-border flows then it is expected that a comparison between the primary study area and the secondary study area will demonstrate a similarity in settlement pattern and hierarchy, as well as distribution of high end goods throughout these regions. However, if the border was structured to facilitate trans-border flows then a comparative analysis of the two study areas would show differences in settlement hierarchy, settlement pattern, and the distribution of high end goods throughout both regions. To test these statements and to answer the questions presented will require particular data sets and a methodology appropriate for this purpose.

Both an individual site comparison and a regional comparative framework will be utilized in testing these statements. To begin the analyses the settlement pattern for each study area will be described using available archaeological data from site reports on file with the Alabama State Site Files (see Table 1 and 2), the Florida Master Site Files (see Table 1), U.S. Government Land

Office Records, Spanish Land Grant records, and various State and Federal census and tax reports. The intra-regional analyses will compare both the function of each site and the market accessibility of each site. The comparative approach will be used to draw inferences between the two study areas. The two study areas, one with a border and the other without, have been further divided into sub-regions to facilitate the analyses.

The individual site analyses are the core of this study and without them the regional comparative analyses could not be performed. Discerning the artifact distribution, ceramic frequencies, and function of each site as it relates to its position within a market system is important in advancing an understanding of how the landscape was created and used by the border inhabitants. Landscapes are themselves artifacts that can be used to create and legitimize the social order and bring about changes in it (Rubertone 1989). These analyses will occur in four stages.

First, the various census data, tax records, and other historic documents will be used to develop an understanding of the historical elements within the study area. This step will go along way in completing the analyses in that it will provide a historical framework needed for that comparison. It will also help answer the questions “What effect did the dissolution of the border have on the border inhabitants?” and “Who benefited from the creation and maintenance of the border and who benefited from its dissolution?” By framing the study area within its historical context, those elements of illicit flows will be made evident and provide a framework for further scrutiny.

Secondly, the ceramic frequencies will be ascertained for each site and then compared by region. The frequencies of ceramics will be used to compare both study areas and the sub-regions within each study area in order to find patterns and differences that can be explained by the

presence and/or absence of a border. This will be used to infer the level of integration of each site, settlement, sub-region, and region into the market system.

Thirdly, a simple index of economic scaling for imported ceramics will be derived and then the ceramic assemblage from each site will be compared. This will highlight the difference in the access to high-end and low-end goods between settlements. Patterns and difference will be noted and used to illuminate where the concentration of high-end goods versus low-end goods were distributed. This will highlight which areas were able to overcome transportation costs and which were not.

Next, the functional use of the regional landscape, within each study area, will be ascertained using the functional index classification (Davies 1967). The FIC was developed to measure settlement centrality, and it is understood that settlements with greater centrality will exhibit greater functional variability. This technique can be used to compare different settlements and rank them numerically according to their economic variability. Each site will be grouped together with sites of similar ranking. The functional index classification is usually created using census data and has never been applied archaeologically (Davies 1967; Bennison 1978; Lewis 2002); however, a functional artifact taxonomy has been created to adapt this technique for archaeological use.

Finally, the FIC data will be plotted on a map of the study area and site clusters will be selected for further analysis. These site clusters will then be measured from various datum points and then plotted on a linear regression in order to measure the relationship between site function and distance from various datums.

THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS

Chapter two will present the historical context and derive an historical model that will be used to inform the archaeological analysis. The model will be derived from local, national and world historical contexts. This discussion will focus on the nexus between the national, local, and corporate agendas surrounding the border. Furthermore, the particular demographic and economic elements of the study area will be presented, including the evidence for illicit/illegal trade.

Chapter three will present the scholarly works that have been drawn from to inform and frame the concepts that will be used to guide this study. This will first include a discussion of relevant scholarship on borders, borderlands, frontiers, boundaries, and landscapes. Then the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches will be discussed. Afterwards, a synthesis of these various approaches will be created and a model of borderland smuggling will be derived.

Chapter four will focus on the analytical methods, the data, and the particular analyses of this study. A further discussion of the model of borderland smuggling will be included. This chapter will consider the material expectations for the model presented in chapter three. Furthermore, this discussion will include a discussion on the various hypotheses, the analyses, and the methods used to conduct these inquiries.

Chapter five will further present the archaeological data analyses. Each hypothesis will be represented and a brief explanation of the methods used to test these statements. The primary and secondary study areas will be compared and the differences will be discussed.

Chapter six will present the summary of the results of the analysis and the conclusions derived from this investigation. In addition, there will be a consideration of the significance of these results with regards to diverse market forces that affected the resultant structure of

landscape use of each study area. Furthermore, the consequences of the dissolution of the border and the annexation of Florida will be further examined. Finally, this chapter will include a deliberation on the potential overall contributions of this study to an anthropology of borderlands.

CHAPTER TWO:

THE CASE FOR SMUGGLING

This chapter will look at the historical evidence and make the case that illicit trade and human trafficking did indeed take place between Spanish West Florida and southern Alabama. W.E.B. Du Bois once called Florida a "... 'nursery for slave breeders' and the avenue through which Africans were routinely smuggled across the border into the southern states".¹ While it is understood that Florida, as a whole, was a constant problem for smuggling and illicit trade, much of the focus was on St. Augustine and Amelia Island. History has taken little notice of the role Spanish West Florida (Pensacola-South sub-region) played in this chapter of American History.

It is important to understand that there is no direct historical evidence for smuggling or illicit trade between the Spanish town of Pensacola and the Hell's Hundred Acres (Pensacola-North sub-region) region of southern Alabama. A journal entry or a letter describing such events has never been found. The very nature of these acts leave little documented evidence. However, there are various documents and facts that support a very strong circumstantial case.

In this chapter, the historic record will be used to inform the study of the illicit use of border landscapes by answering the following questions:

1. What form of illicit trading took place between the Pensacola-North sub-region and Pensacola-South sub-region?
2. Were there opportunities for smuggling?
3. How was smuggling facilitated?
4. What were the motives for smuggling?

¹ DuBois, W. E. B. *The Suppression of the African Slave-Trade*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1896. Pg 110-111.

5. Is there any direct evidence of smuggling between the Pensacola-North sub-region and Pensacola-South sub-region?

HISTORICAL DATA

The documentary evidence is vitally important in supporting the case that illicit trading activities took place between Pensacola-South sub-region and Pensacola-North sub-region along the Escambia and Conecuh River drainages. Besides putting the region into its historic context, the documentary evidence was approached with smuggling in mind. In particular, evidence was sought that could elucidate the types of interaction between these two regions, whether illicit trading was taking place, the frequency of this trading, what was being traded, and whether the origins of these commodities can be identified.

The historic documents used in this study was discovered in the following sources: the U.S. Federal Census Bureau; the U.S. Territorial Papers for Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida; Record Group 77 at the National Archives in College Park, MD; Record Groups 92, 94, and 159 at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.; the American State Papers; the U.S. Supreme Court Reports; the Letters of Andrew Jackson; the Conecuh County Historical Society; and the Ed Leigh McMillan Files at the Alabama Room at Jefferson Davis Community College in Brewton, AL.

The documents used include primary sources like court cases, letters from government officials, census records, maps, surveys, military inspection reports, garrison monthly returns, military orders, treaties, and diplomatic correspondence. They also include secondary sources that include various histories. Many of these histories depend largely on unsubstantiated sources such as legends, folk tales, and oral histories.

THE ELUSIVE FORT CRAWFORD

One outcome of the background research for this project was the discovery that a great deal of information specific to the study area and time period has been lost, stolen, misplaced, or destroyed over the years. For example, in searching for Fort Crawford at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., five U.S. Army posts were located with this name. Besides the fort on the banks of the Murder Creek in Alabama, there was a fort in Georgia on the Flint River, one in Wisconsin on the Mississippi River, one in Texas near present day Crawford, TX, and one in Colorado. More coincidentally, three of these forts were built within or near the year 1816; Fort Crawford, AL, Fort Crawford, GA, and Fort Crawford, WI. Even more strange is that Brevet Major David E. Twiggs commanded two of these forts; the forts in Alabama and Georgia.

Eccentricities aside, such coincidences have caused a lot of confusion during this investigation and perhaps for the previous historical inquiries, as well. For example, the General Correspondence File for the Quartermaster General's Office² was inspected and found to have a "Fort Crawford, Alabama" file. This file contained only one letter, which was written by Major James H. Hook, dated March 13, 1827, and stated that "Fort Crawford was abandoned in November last." This letter was cited in the Troy State University report on site 1Es152³ and offered as a possible date for the abandonment of Fort Crawford, Alabama. Upon closer inspection of the letter in question, it becomes clear that this letter is not referring to the Alabama fort but rather the Wisconsin fort. For instance, the letter was written at Fort Armstrong, which is located on the Mississippi River on what is now the Iowa/Illinois border. The letter specifically

²Major James H. Hook's letter to an unknown party from Fort Armstrong dated March 13, 1827, *Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General*, Record Group 92, Entry 225, The General Correspondence File, Fort Crawford, Alabama, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

³ Smith, April C., 1995 *IES4: The Search for Fort Crawford*. McDonald Brooms, Principle Investigator. Troy State University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, AL.

mentions that a Captain Gooding brought the order to abandon Fort Crawford from Cincinnati, Ohio. What Major Hook is likely writing about is one of the many times that Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, also known as Prairie du Chein, was abandoned due to the periodic flooding of the Mississippi River. This fort was occupied from 1816 to 1832. It was then relocated to a dryer locale at a slightly higher elevation above the Mississippi River where it was occupied until 1856.

To compound the problem the “Fort Crawford, Wisconsin” file contains a letter written by Captain J.H. Hook⁴ (perhaps the same individual as above) dated August 11, 1816. The letter was written at Fort Hawkins, Georgia and was addressed to a Lieutenant G.M. Glassell stationed at Camp Crawford. Camp Crawford⁵, which is also referred to as Fort Crawford in some documents, was the original name of Fort Scott on the Flint River in Georgia. Furthermore, other letters were found in the Wisconsin file seem to refer to either the fort in Alabama or Georgia. Unfortunately, many of these letters proved indecipherable, as they were written in long hand. Of the documents that have been transcribed, many do not clearly have dates, specific geographic features, place names, or the names of officers and enlisted men that could prove valuable in determining which fort the letter is about.

This conundrum demonstrates that within the National Archives a clerical error has occurred sometime in the last 190 years. It is the author’s belief that this mistake was made early on and has only been compounded over the years. This most likely occurred after Congress reorganized the Army in 1821. The reorganization likely means that several people lost their jobs

⁴Captain J.H. Hook’s letter to Lieutenant G.M Glassell(?) from Fort Hawkins dated August 11, 1816, *Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General*, Record Group 92, Entry 225, The General Correspondence File, Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁵ *Forts of Southern Georgia*. <http://www.geocities.com/naforts/gasouth.html>. Last updated September 15, 2006. compiled by Peter Payne, American Forts Network.

or were suddenly transferred. Those that were chosen to replace them possibly lacked the experience and knowledge to effectively keep track of the numerous posts under U.S. Army command. Fort Scott (Camp Crawford) and possibly Fort Crawford, Alabama as well had already been abandoned by 1821, which could have possibly compounded the mistake. It is speculated here that the confusion likely occurred during this period and has gone undiscovered until the present.

Another possible scenario that might explain such clerical errors could be related to the transfer of commanding officers to new commands. When such events occurred occasionally the commander would take the monthly returns and other post documents with him to the new post with the intention of forwarding them to U.S. Army Command as soon as he arrived. Often times the papers were misfiled with the commander's current command or just simply lost.

FURTHER PROBLEMS WITH THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD

When conducting historic research within the study area, further problems with the historic record came to light. Specifically, wills, deeds, law suites, criminal cases, charters, and tax records were nonexistent for the time period of this study. The reason for this absence of historic documentation is that the study area seems to have been plagued with a series of courthouse fires (see figure 2.1). For example, the Conecuh County courthouse, which would have served the entire primary study area prior to 1868, was destroyed by fire four separate times. Furthermore, other courthouses (i.e. Monroe County, Escambia County, and Covington County) that could have contained valuable historic information were also destroyed by fire.

Courthouses have always served as repositories of various legal records, ones that could have proven very valuable to this study. Unfortunately, to address the sort of records that were lost and the information they could have provided would be to entertain sheer conjecture.

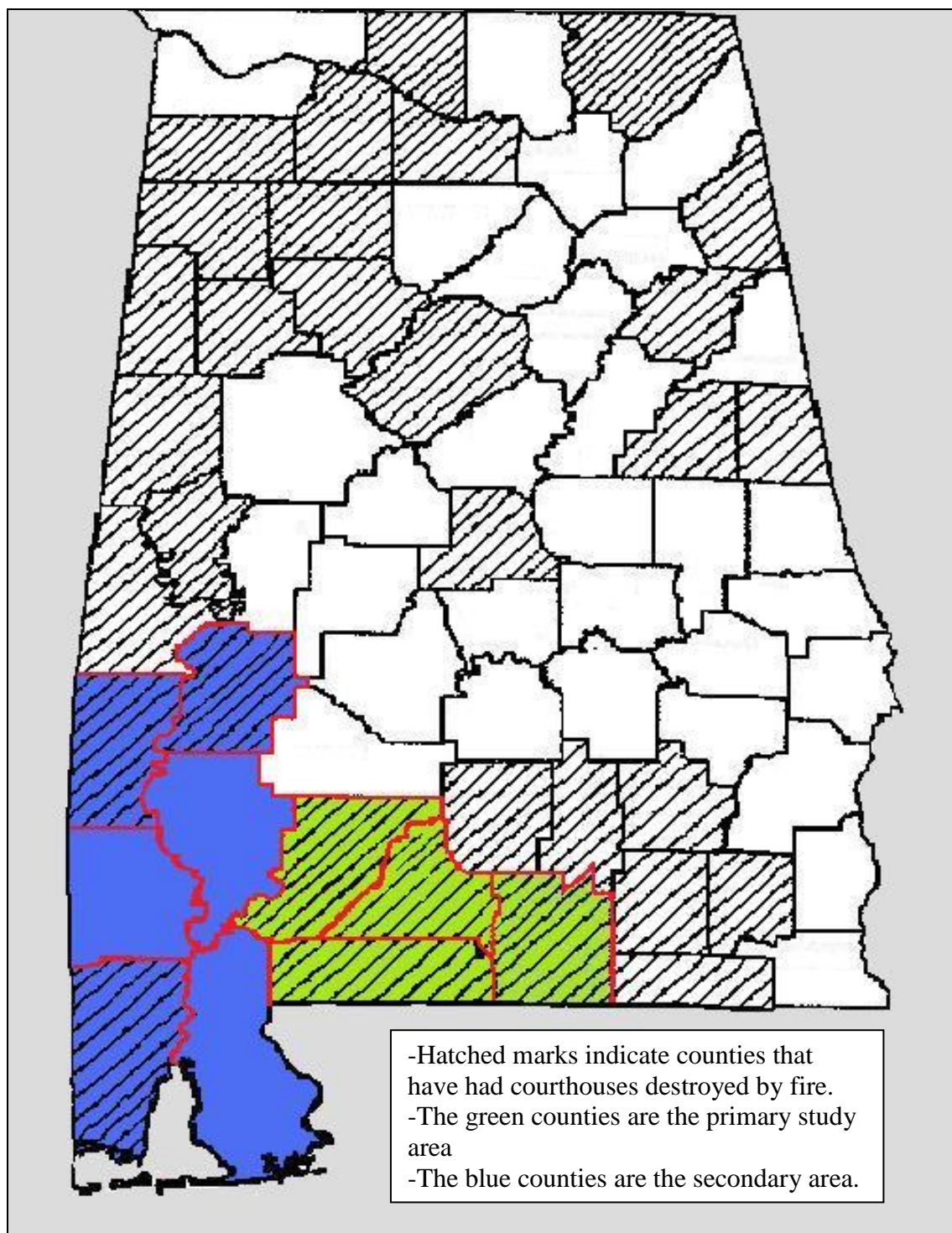
The historic methodology for this study served to overcome the problems associated with the historic data. Instead of approaching the documentary evidence as a source for quantitative data to analyze, I chose to approach it like a prosecuting attorney would a criminal case. I sought out evidence that would serve to make a case for or against smuggling. Various sources were employed and synthesized to create an argument supporting the idea that illicit trading was prevalent across the southern Alabama border with Spanish West Florida.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Conecuh River Drainage was opened for settlement by the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814. This treaty forced the Creek Confederacy (both the Red Sticks and the White Sticks) to cede approximately 4 million acres of land in central and southern Alabama to the United States. The signing of this treaty initiated a new era of western and southern expansion for the United States known as “Alabama Fever.”

At the same time, Spanish West Florida was a poor colony where the Spanish authorities had little to no control of the territory. The Spanish Empire was waning and was in effect a vassal state of the British Empire. Spain was steadily losing its holdings in the Americas.

Figure 2.1 Alabama Courthouse Fire Map



In 1795, Spain signed the Treaty of San Lorenzo with the U.S., which limited West Florida's northern border to the 31st parallel and created the Mississippi Territory in the process. Furthermore, in 1810 Anglo Americans living in the Spanish West Florida towns of Mobile and Pascagoula revolted from Spanish authorities and established the Republic of West Florida claiming the territory between the Perdido River and the Pearl River. The fledgling republic lasted a mere 10 months before they agreed to be annexed by the United States. When Spain protested, the U.S. government claimed that this area had been acquired as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Both the West Florida Revolt and the capture of Pensacola by General Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812 gave the Spanish Crown concern that Spain's North American holdings would eventually be taken by force. To address this, Spain entered into negotiations with the U.S. to sell the Florida colonies. In 1819, the Onís-Adams Treaty was signed by the King of Spain, which authorized the sale of Florida to the U.S. However, Congress did not ratify this treaty until 1821 and Florida was not officially turned over to the U.S. until July of 1822. Ironically with the sale of the Floridas came the loss of two other colonies by revolt in the same year, Mexico and Bolivia.

The primary study area was originally settled in 1816. The area was quickly nicknamed Hell's Hundred Acres (from hence forth to be referred to as Pensacola-North sub-region) by the initial wave of Scotch-Irish settlers for the particular hardships that they endured upon arriving. These challenges included fending off a hostile indigenous population, contending with a foreign imperial power within striking distance, and coping with impassable swamps and bogs, infertile soil, and an abysmally insufficient stock of bread and seed.

The first inhabitants of the area were members of the 7th U.S. Infantry Regiment. Major General Edmund P. Gaines, the commander of the southern army had ordered that a fort be built close to the border with West Florida so that the U.S. Army could monitor the Spanish and British in Pensacola and control the incursions by Seminole raiding parties. Fort Crawford was built on a high bluff overlooking Murder Creek near the confluence of Burnt Corn Creek and the Conecuh River. The fort was positioned a mere 7 miles north of the border and on a direct water route to Pensacola. The fort was reported to be of substantial size as 6 companies⁶ of soldiers were dispatched to build it. By 1817 the fort had been erected and the first settlers were pitching their tents near the garrison.

Historian Frank Owsley (1945) has studied the migration and settlement patterns on the southern frontier and has noted that there were generally two distinct migrations into the public domains of the South (149). The first being herdsmen and ranchers that made their living upon a grazing and hunting economy (Owsley 1945: 149, Abernathy 1965: 140). It is no coincident that the first recorded settler in the area around Fort Crawford, Benjamin Jernigan, was a rancher (Riley 1994: 50). Jernigan reportedly knew Gen. Jackson well and had moved into the area to raise cattle for Jackson's army (Riley 1994: 51). He lived within a mile of the fort and the Jernigan Family also claim that he was a close friend of Major General Andrew Jackson. The legend claims that he had been asked to raise beef for Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida by none other than Gen. Jackson himself. Whether this is true has been lost to history and the legend, so far, cannot be substantiated.

According to Owsley, the second wave was generally farmers (1945: 149). This wave appears to have shown up quickly after initial settlement by the first wave. The land around Fort

⁶ A company is between 70 and 200 troops with an average of 133. The combined strength of these 6 companies would have been between 420 and 1200 men with a mean of 798.

Crawford is reported to have been initially cleared for farming during the winter of 1817; approximately a year after Jernigan arrived in the region (Riley 1994: 51). Riley states that many of the inhabitants made a living by farming and raising cattle and hogs (1994: 53). Corn was reportedly the first crop that was planted in the area during the spring of 1817, after the swamplands had been cleared of cane, which the fields were then unsuccessfully fenced with (Riley 1994: 51-52). The farmers in the area also grew peas and pumpkins to great success (Riley 1994: 52-53).

THE MEANS OF ILLICIT TRADING

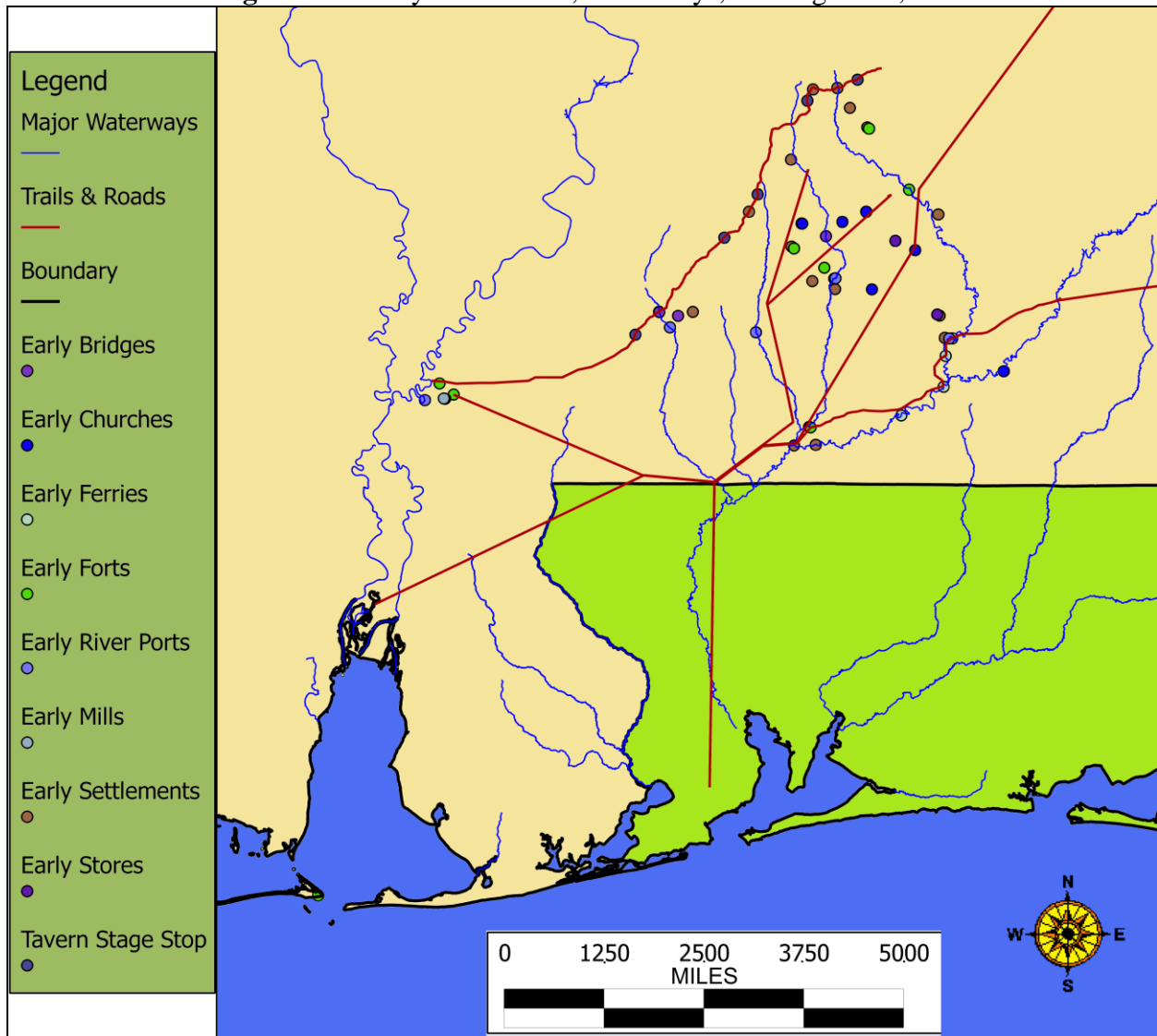
According to Kenneth Lewis (1984:21), it is the “network of trade and communications linkages” that binds an area of colonization together. In the early 19th century these networks consisted of military and stage roads, waterways, and trading paths. This network was quite extensive within the Pensacola-North sub-region. If smuggling, human trafficking, and other illicit trading was carried out over the border with Pensacola it was carried over the roads, trading paths, and waterways that connected Spanish West Florida with the hinterlands of southern Alabama.

TRADING PATHS

Two of the most notable trading paths in southern Alabama were the Wolf’s Trail and the Tookabatchee Trading Path. The Wolf’s Trail which was also known as Panton’s Pensacola Trading Path which was used by the Creek Confederacy to ferry deerskins to the Panton, Leslie, & Co. warehouse in Pensacola as early as the 1770s. This trail entered southern Alabama on the west side of the Big Escambia Creek where it turned towards the northeast, crossing both the Big and Little Escambia Creeks. Here it turned north and preceded along the west side of Burnt Corn

Creek crossing Burnt Corn at Battle Branch and then north to Belleville⁷ where it split into multiple paths.

Figure 2.2: Early Settlements, Waterways, Trading Paths, and Roads



The Tookabatchee Trail led from the Creek village of Tookabatchee in central Alabama to the Port of Mobile. What is known of this trail is that from Mobile it crossed parts of Northwest Florida and then reentered southern Alabama and merged with the Wolf Trail for a

⁷ *People and Places of Conecuh County*, Conecuh Historical Society.

short length. It separated from the Wolf Trail after the Wolf Trail turned north. The Tookabatchee Trail turned east, crossing Burnt Corn Creek and the Alooohatcha Creek (Murder Creek) and passed by Fort Crawford before turning northeast. From here the path passed by two prominent landmarks⁸. The first was Turk's Cave near the present day village of Boykin, AL and the second was the Flag Tree located in the northeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of section 2 of Township 5 North and Range 12 East.

Both of these trails served the inhabitants of southern Alabama as routes of commerce both into the interior and to the ports of Pensacola and Mobile. The trading paths were eventually turned into roads and today are both part of the Alabama and Florida State Highway system.

ROADS

One of the first thoroughfares was the Federal Road, which was completed in 1811. It connected Fort Stoddard, on the Mobile River, to Fort Mitchell, on the Chattahoochee. It was one of the main routes used for immigration into the area; however, this road had no direct connection with Fort Crawford.

Several roads were built to connect Fort Crawford with the other forts on the southern frontier. The first of these was the Fort Montgomery-Fort Crawford Road. It connected Fort Crawford on the Conecuh River with Fort Montgomery on the Tensaw River. The road was used as the original supply line to Fort Crawford. Little is known of this road except that it joined with the Wolf Trail west of the Big Escambia and likely followed the Tookabatchie after the Wolf Trail turned north.

⁸ Ibid.

Another was the “Improved Road”, or the Fort Crawford-Fort Gains Road, which, as the name implies, connected Fort Crawford with Fort Gains on the Chattahoochee, just north of the Florida line. This road was completed in 1817 and extended into West Florida (Harris 1994). The road proceeded in a northwestwardly direction from Fort Crawford running along the west side of the Conecuh River. It crossed the Conecuh River at McGowin’s Ferry and turned north to Brooklyn. Here it crossed the Sepulga River and then proceeded east passing through Montezuma.

WATERWAYS

Fort Crawford was initially supplied by an overland route from Fort Montgomery. Supplies were conveyed up the Tensaw River to Fort Montgomery and then taken 70 miles overland through harsh and tedious conditions. The arduous journey eventually led to a rash of supply problems at the fort⁹. Major General Gaines found the supply route to be too expensive and requested that the Spanish Governor, Jose Masot, allow him to resupply Fort Crawford via the Escambia River¹⁰. Masot agreed but required that all shipments moving north from Pensacola pay a 24% export duty¹¹. Gaines and Jackson were not satisfied but in the end agreed to pay the tariff, as it proved to be considerably cheaper and quicker than the overland route from Fort Montgomery. According to Masot’s letters to Jackson, Fort Crawford was supplied in 1817 by

⁹ Clarence E Carter, *Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. XVIII, p. 93. Letter of J.M Davis, Assistant Inspector General to Cololnel Arthur P. Haynes, Inspector General.

¹⁰ Ibid. p 76, Letter of Major General Edmund P. Gaines to His Excellency the Governor of his Catholic Majesty’s Provence of West Florida, Jose Masot.

¹¹ *Mississippi Territorial File*, Alabama Archives Military papers Office, p. 706. Letter of Jose Masot to Major General Andrew Jackson.

the schooners *Mabiterr*¹² and *Alabiten*¹³ and then again in January of 1818 by the schooner *Italiana*¹⁴.

The presence of this water route facilitated trade between southern Alabama and the markets at Pensacola. The use of the Conecuh and Escambia Rivers was timely and it cut down on shipping costs. Jackson said it himself in his letter to Masot¹⁵ “Sir, I have ordered a supply of provisions to be sent from New Orleans, via Pensacola, to Fort Crawford on the Caneucho [sic]. This route has been adopted as the most speedy one of provisioning one of my garrisons, which must be maintained during the present conflict against our mutual enemies, the Seminole Indians”. Just as the army did, the local inhabitants of Pensacola-North sub-region chose the “most speedy” route to provision themselves rather than the arduous overland routes to parts west like Fort Montgomery, Blakely, and Mobile.

OPORTUNITIES OF ILLICIT TRADING

While there may have been an established network for carrying out nefarious activities like human trafficking, networks alone do not prove that these activities took place. There must also have been an occasion or occasions that precipitated these activities.

This begs several questions. First, besides the U.S. military, were any of the inhabitants of the Pensacola-North sub-region trading with the Spanish at Pensacola? Second, were there illegal slaves to be purchased in Pensacola? Lastly, were the U.S. or Spanish authorities aware of any smuggling activities taking place along the West Florida coast near Pensacola? When the

¹² Ibid.

¹³ *Message from the President of the United States, December 4, 1818*. Washington.. Pg 70-71.
Letter from Masot to Jackson dated April 15, 1818.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid. P 48. Letter from Jackson to Masot dated March 25, 1818.

preponderance of the historical evidence is evaluated the answer is an overwhelming yes to all three questions.

ACCOUNTS OF TRADE

The Fort Crawford settlement first established trade with Pensacola during 1817 while Pensacola was still a Spanish province. Reverend Riley commented on this trade with Pensacola.

As early as 1817 they furnished to the markets of Pensacola vast quantities of peas and pumpkins, which they transported in wagons, and exchanged for such delicacies as coffee. So highly were these farm products valued by the Pensacolians, and so great was the abundance of coffee at that period, that a bushel of peas was readily exchanged for a bushel of coffee (1994: 52-53).

What is important here is that the trade involves the exchange of food products for luxury items. It is apparent that the Fort Crawford farmers were not practicing a subsistence economy but were able to produce more than enough food to not only feed themselves but to trade with Pensacola for items that were not a necessity. Riley further reports that after 1818 farmers would carve out large cypress trees in the form of a bateaux¹⁶ in which they could then ferry up to 300 pumpkins to markets at Pensacola, where they could sale them for twenty-five to fifty cents each (1994: 54).

Farmers are not the only ones that conducted trade with Pensacola. Industrious men like Thomas Mendenhall, owner of the first sawmill in the area, and Rolly Roebuck are reported to have rafted lumber downstream to Pensacola (Riley 1994: 53). Apparently, very little of the

¹⁶ A long shallow draft boat used extensively in the inland waterways of the American frontier.

lumber that was sawn at Mendenhall's mill was sold to the inhabitants of the area (Riley 1994: 53).

Settlements north of Fort Crawford, such as Brooklyn, which was situated on the Sepulga River (a tributary of the Conecuh River), and Sparta, which was located about 15 miles north of Fort Crawford on Murder Creek, did not participate in trading with Pensacola before 1821 (Riley 1994: 48, 76, Conecuh County Historical Society: 80) since the port was said to be closed to American shipping (Conecuh County Historical Society: 80). However, after Pensacola became an American port, Sparta organized the Murder Creek Navigation Company (Conecuh County Historical Society: 80, Waters 1983: 89) in order to ferry their products downstream to the markets at Pensacola. Furthermore, Thomas Mendenhall founded a manufacturing establishment (Riley 1994: 50) near the river port of Brooklyn in order to ship his merchandise to the harbor at Pensacola.

THE SUPREME COURT SESSION OF 1824

One of the most persuasive pieces of evidence that the inhabitants of Pensacola-North sub-region was afforded the opportunity to participate in human trafficking came in March of 1824 at the general session of the U.S. Supreme Court. There the Supreme Court heard an appeal from the Federal Court of Mobile, Alabama concerning a case of seizure by General Andrew Jackson's men while they occupied Spanish Pensacola in June of 1818¹⁷. The court upheld the original decision against the *Constitution* but reversed the decision against the *Louisa* and the *Merino* stating that the evidence was not sufficient to support that the vessels were participating in the international slave trade but were merely ferrying passengers from one port to another. The

¹⁷ Roe, David B. and Russel K. Osgood. 1975. The United States Supreme Court February Term 1824. *The Yale Law Review*, 84(4): 770-808.

outcome of the hearing is unimportant to this study. What is paramount is that it offers evidence that slavers periodically visited Pensacola for the purpose of off loading their cargo.

In June of 1818, three ships (the *Constitution*, the *Louisa*, and the *Merino*) entered the harbor at Pensacola with their holds filled with African slaves. The *Louisa* and the *Merino* were both captured by Captain Kever, commander of the *USS Surprise*. The *Constitution* was captured by Colonel George M. Brooks commanding the guns at Fort Barrancas.

All three ships were flying the Spanish flag and all were bound from Havana, Cuba. The *Constitution* was carrying 84 African slaves however; the number of slaves that the *Louisa* and the *Merino* carried was not mentioned. What is notable about this seizure is that claimants stated that the slaves were “newly imported from Africa”.

ACCOUNTS OF SMUGGLING IN WEST FLORIDA

There was certainly unrestrained smuggling occurring between Jackson’s invasions of Pensacola in 1814 and 1818. However, Jackson’s relationship with Governor Jose Masot may have exacerbated the problem. Jackson had constantly harassed Masot to allow shipments of goods up the Escambia River to Fort Crawford. In May of 1818, Masot sent Jackson the following letter. “...Now, that the free commerce of this people with those of the interior, is declared admissible by higher authority, there will, in future, be no difficulty in allowing merchants to transport from hence to fort Crawford, and other forts on the frontier, as well by water as by land, whatever provisions and effects they may need or desire; by which means, these posts will be readily provisioned, and your Excellency satisfied.”¹⁸ Masot’s letter indicates

¹⁸ Ibid. P 73. Letter from Masot to Jackson dated May 18, 1818.

that the tariffs that Jackson complained about had been lifted, not only on military shipments but for all commerce into the interior, thereby opening the border to free trade.

While it was important to Jackson to have the border open for trade prior to his occupation of Pensacola, it was equally important to him to reinstate the tariffs that Masot had implemented previously. He wrote to John C. Calhoun to justify his decision. "...It was necessary to establish revenue laws of the United States, to check the smuggling which has been carried on successfully in this quarter for many years past, and admit the American merchant to an equal participation in trade, which would have been denied under the partial operation of the Spanish commercial code."¹⁹

Slave traders continued to visit Pensacola after Jackson's capture of the city. In April of 1821 Jackson informed his representative in St. Augustine, Col. Robert Butler that "It is important that we should have possession of the country as early as possible to prevent smuggling and the introduction of Africans – to prevent which, you will be vigilant."²⁰ He followed this with a message to Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams in May of 1821, stating "[I am] informed that associations exist, for the purpose of introducing a number of Africans into Florida, before the change of government, and for this purpose an agent from Baltimore and another from the East, are now, the one in Pensacola and the other in Cuba or Bahama Island. To obtain possession of the ceded country as soon as possible, and thereby prevent the furtherance of this dreaded evil, I have this morning dispatched Doct R Bronaugh and Judge Brackenridge,

¹⁹ Jackson to Calhoun dated June 2nd, 1818. *Message from the President of the United States*, transmitting copies of documents referred to in his communication of the seventeenth ultimo in relation to the Seminole War, & c. December 4, 1818. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States. Washington. Printed by E. De Krafft, 1818. Pg 88)

²⁰ Andrew Jackson to Col Robert Butler, St. Augustine, Florida, April 12, 1821 –Clarence E Carter, ed. *The Territorial Papers of the United States; The Territory of Florida*, 26 vols. (Washington, 1956) , XXII, 34.

with communications to the Governor of Pensacola, copies I send you herewith. ...I have signified to Commodore Patterson the propriety of sending a vessel to take a recognizance of the Florida Coast as far as Tampa Bay – to intercept any American vessel loaded in whole or in part, with Africans.”²¹

After the transfer of Florida to the United States, slave traders continued to use the port for their own purposes. The April 13, 1822 edition of the *Pensacola Floridian*²² states that the *U.S.S. Alabama*, a revenue cutter, had arrived that morning from a cruise to the Florida Keys where it had captured two British sloops and one American sloop called *Sailor’s Rights* loaded with 15 to 20 slaves each. Each of the three vessels had been ferried back to Pensacola.

The problem seemed to persist as late as September of 1823. In a letter from the Deputy Collector of the Port of Pensacola to Judge Breckenridge the problem of upholding the law becomes apparent. “Sir herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of him [sic] to institute suit against James Forsyth, Master of the Schooner *Thomas Shields* of and from New Orleans for having landed slaves at this port contrary to the provisions of the 9th section of the Act of Congress passed March 2nd 1807 for the suppression of the slave trade. It appears from Mr. Steele’s reply (a copy of which I have enclosed) that such offense cannot be prosecuted in the name of the U. States, an opinion in which I imagine few legal men will concur.”²³

²¹ Jackson to Secretary of State John Quincy Adams May 1, 1821— Clarence E Carter, ed. *The Territorial Papers of the United States; The Territory of Florida*, 26 vols. (Washington, 1956) , XXII, 38-39.

²² Clarence E Carter, ed. *The Territorial Papers of the United States; The Territory of Florida*, 26 vols. (Washington, 1956) , XXII, 405.

²³ Alexander Scott Jr., Collector for the port of Pensacola to Judge H.M. Breckenridge, Superior Court of West Florida. Dated September 2, 1823 –Clarence E Carter, ed. *The Territorial Papers of the United States; The Territory of Florida*, 26 vols. (Washington, 1956), XXII, 740.

REASONS FOR ILLICIT TRADING

When discussing criminal activity the topic of motive usually comes up. Each criminal act has its own motive. I cannot speak to the specific motives of each individual that allegedly smuggled contraband or trafficked in human beings during this early 19th century along the Alabama/West Florida border. However, the general motive was one of profit that was facilitated by the demand enacted by the 1807 Slave Trade Act.

THE 1807 ABOLITION OF THE TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

March of 1807 marked the passing of the Slave Trade Act, which officially ended American participation in the transatlantic slave trade. The U.S. Federal government had been restricted from interfering with the slave trade until 1808.²⁴ The Slave Trade Act stated plainly stated "...that from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United States or the territories thereof from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, with intent to hold, sell, or dispose of such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, as a slave, or to be held to service or labour."²⁵

The act stipulated that severe penalties would be excised upon those found guilty of trading in slaves or outfitting ships for such a purpose. A \$20,000 fine would be levied against anyone outfitting or building a vessel for the slave trade. Individual American citizens were subject to fines of up to \$10,000. Jail terms of 5 to 10 years in were possible. Any ship, foreign or domestic, found in an American port or loitering off the coast with Africans on board could be seized and forfeited to the U.S. government and the captain and/or owner of the vessel could face

²⁴ U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 9.

²⁵ The Avalon Project, Yale Law School http://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/sl004.asp

a \$10,000 fine and up to 4 years in prison. Furthermore, any U.S. citizen found to have purchased an illegally imported slave would lose said slave and also be fined \$8,000 for every slave purchased.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE 1807 SLAVE TRADE ACT

The framers of the constitution erroneously believed that limiting the foreign slave trade would mean a slow death to slavery in the U.S. This may have proven true had the abolition of the foreign slave trade been enacted during the initial founding of the Union. However, by waiting until 1808 the domestic slave population had grown substantially and the dependence upon the foreign slave trade had waned for southern planters. In effect, the abolition of the foreign slave trade in the United States gave southern planters a monopoly on the supply of slaves.

The unintended consequences of the Slave Trade Act were numerous and complicated. Scholars are still debating the ramifications of this particular legislation. One of the most noted consequences is that the price of slaves drastically changed after the passing of the law. Coleman and Hutchinson (2006) found that the Slave Trade Act had two effects on the prices of slaves in Louisiana that are pertinent to this study. While the prices of slaves across the board increased, the group that saw the largest increase in value was females from the ages of 15 to 25. This group had previously been one of the least valued but after the legislation had passed this group became more valued because they were of child bearing age. The price of an unskilled adult male slave increased by an average of \$724²⁶ in New Orleans and \$596 outside of New Orleans; however, the price of a female slave of child bearing age increased by an average of \$1550 in New Orleans and \$2550 outside of New Orleans (Coleman & Hutchinson 2006: 17).

²⁶ The results of Colman's and Hutchinson's study was in 2003dollars.

This phenomenon is not unexpected but the reality of the situation is that planters were in a position to monopolize the supply of slave labor within the U.S. The rise in the price of slaves increased to the point where they were out of reach of most Americans. For those few that could afford to buy slaves the option of increasing their holdings through natural reproduction was increasingly out of reach after the passing of the Slave Trade Act. This, in effect, turned plantations into slave breeding facilities and allowed the planter classes to control the price of slaves within the U.S.

Furthermore, slaves began to be viewed as a form of capital that not only could be invested in but could be used as collateral for a loan. J.P. Morgan²⁷ bank, alone, accepted over 13,000 slaves as collateral for loans between 1835, when the bank was founded, and 1865, when slavery was abolished in the U.S. This meant that if a non-slave owner could acquire just one slave then they could gain access to capital and investments. Thus, slave ownership was not only a mark of high status but it was also an avenue to greater wealth.

THE CASE OF DAVID B. MITCHELL

The consequences of the Slave Trade Act were not just limited to the increasing price of slaves and their use as collateral. It also meant that a lucrative black market in human trafficking was coalescing within the Floridas. Slave smugglers could expect to make a handsome profit and those buying illegally imported slaves could expect to gain access to slave labor without paying the exorbitant prices demanded by the domestic slave traders.

One such case was that of the Alabama Indian Agent, David B. Mitchell. In 1821 he was indicted on charges of smuggling African slaves into Alabama. He was also accused of holding

²⁷ JP Morgan admits US slavery links. Friday, 21 January, 2005, 07:34 GMT. BBC Business News Page. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/4193797.stm>

them at the Indian Agency and using them as laborers until they could be sold. The evidence that the United States Attorney General's office compiled against Mitchell showed that he had smuggled at least two large coffles of slaves into Alabama. The first group numbered 54 slaves and the second totaled 88. Mitchell's apparent motive was that smuggling slaves enabled him to supplement his Indian Agents salary.²⁸

One of the many damning pieces of evidence against Mitchell was the testimony of Col. H. Howard²⁹. Howard recounted a conversation he had with Mitchell, in which he had expressed to Mitchell his wish to purchase one or more slaves if he could find them at a reasonable price. Howard stated that Mitchell told him that the price of slaves was too high in Alabama but that slaves could be obtained for half the price in Florida.

A slave could be bought in Florida for \$175 to \$250 dollars in 1817³⁰ or \$2,319 to \$3,313 in today's dollars³¹. Mitchell would have spent anywhere between \$24,850 and \$35,500 on the total 142 slaves that he purchased in Florida in 1817. Accounting for inflation, Mitchell would have theoretically spent \$329,273 to \$470,390 today. The typical going price of a slave in Alabama in 1817 ranged between \$650 and \$1000.³² If the same purchase could be made today it would cost between \$8,613 and \$13,250. This means that Mitchell could have sold the 142 smuggled slaves from \$92,300 to \$142,000 in 1817 or \$1,223,013 to \$1,881,558 in today. Mitchell would have realized a profit margin of \$67,450 to \$106,500 in 1817. That is a profit

²⁸ *American State Papers: Miscellaneous*, II, 957-75.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Letter from Howard to Clark, dated February 9, 1820.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ All conversions were performed with the Inflation Calculator at www.westegg.com/inflation and converted into 2009 dollars.

³² Lawrence R. Tenzer, *The Forgotten Cause of the Civil War: A New Look at the Slavery Issue*. 2001

margin of \$893,740 to \$1,411,169 in 2009 dollars. Granted, transportation costs and the price of feeding and clothing these poor souls were not figured into this formula.

This was obviously more than just a venture to supplement his income as the territorial Indian agent. Smuggling slaves could prove quite lucrative and would have been a tempting venture, especially at a time when most people earned less than a dollar per day for wages.

Table 2.1: The Mitchell Example

	1817 dollars	2009 dollars
Florida – Price of One Slave	\$175 - \$250	\$2,319 - \$3,313
Florida – Price of 142 Slaves	\$24,850 - \$35,500	\$329,273 - \$470,390
Alabama – Price of One Slave	\$650 - \$1000	\$8,613 - \$13,250
Alabama – Price of 142 Slaves	\$92,300 - \$142,000	\$1,223,013 - \$1,881,558
Difference	\$67,450 - \$106,500	\$893,740 - \$1,411,169

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE PENSACOLA-NORTH SUB-REGION

The case that has been presented so far is circumstantial. The inhabitants of the Hell's Hundred Acres study area had the means, the motive, and the opportunity to, not only participate in smuggling, but in human trafficking, as well. But does that mean that they actually committed

such acts? If so, where is the evidence to support such a claim? Where are the bills of sale for smuggled goods or illegal slaves?

Unfortunately, illicit activities seldom leave primary and direct historical evidence. Rarely, there can be found a letter or journal entry describing some type of criminal activity, but regrettably no such evidence exists in this case. If there ever was such documents purporting the events of illicit trade along the southern Alabama and West Florida border they have assuredly been lost to history. However, indirectly there is evidence to support a case for smuggling.

THE SLAVE AUCTION AT FORT CRAWFORD

There is a single account of the inhabitants of the PENSACOLA-NORTH SUBREGION selling slaves. It comes from the Jernigan Family Bible and it specifically mentions a slave auction at Fort Crawford. However, it is a vague and obscure account that does not mention the years the slave auction was in operation. The account states:

There was a block from which women could mount their horses, and which block was also used as an auction block for slaves. ... when the people would put their slaves on the auction block for sale, they would dress the slaves in pants with only one leg and shirt with only one sleeve, so that the physical condition of the slave could be seen; ... if rubbed down with hog lard, an old negro would pass for a young one. ...it was common practice among the people who sold slaves, to try to deceive the buyer as to the slave's age.³³

This account confirms that the inhabitants of Pensacola-North sub-region were active in the slave trade. What is contentious is that this account could be speaking about an auction that was, in all pretenses, legal. However, this is unlikely as the account refers to the location of the auction being at the fort, which was demolished by 1824. Therefore it is very likely that at least some of the slaves sold here were illegally smuggled from West Florida.

³³ <http://www.southern-style.com/Jernigan%20family%20of%20Escambia%20County,%20Alabama.htm>

If this is the case, then there should be other ways of substantiating this fact. One such way is to look at the demographics of the region for further clues.

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The 1819 Conecuh County, Alabama Tax List and the 1820 Federal Census for Conecuh County, Alabama are two very important documents in establishing evidence that the inhabitants of the Pensacola-North sub-region were participating in illicit human trafficking. The 1819 Tax List was commissioned in 1818 by the Alabama Territorial Government in anticipation of entering the Union as the 22nd State. It was certified in October of 1819 and Alabama entered the Union as a state in December of 1819. The U.S. Federal Census was commissioned in January of 1820 and the 1820 Federal Census for Conecuh County, Alabama was certified in August of 1820. The two reports were certified a mere 10 months apart and show a moderate increase in the number of whites but a dramatic increase in the slave population between 1819 and 1820.

The population of Conecuh County Alabama totaled 3349 individuals in 1819. The white population made up 77% of the population and totaled 2576. The slave population made up 23% and totaled 773. In 1820, the total population increased to 5334. The white population rose to 3421 making up 64% of the total population. The slave population increased to 1913 making up 36% of the population. The total population of Conecuh County, Alabama increased by 59.27% between October of 1819 and August of 1820. The white population increased by a margin of 32.8%, while the slave population increased by 147.48%.

According to the Tax List there were 368 heads of household recorded in 1819. This number jumped to 643 heads of household in 1820, a 74.73% increase. However, the percentage of households recorded as owning slaves changed very little. Of the 368 households in 1819, 168

were recorded as owning at least 1 slave or 46.65% of the total number of households. In 1820, 289 households, or 44.95% of those listed, were recorded as owning at least one slave. In both years almost one out of every 2 households were slave owners.

The significant change between these two years is the number of people owning more than 20 slaves. One of the indicators that historians and economist have agreed upon as marking the planter class is the benchmark of owning 20 or more slaves. In 1819 there were no households listed as owning more than 20 slaves. However, in 1820, 11 households, or 1.7% of households, were listed as owning more than 20 slaves. Of these 11 heads of household, six were not present on the 1819 Tax List. Of the five that were, two were not listed as slave owners in 1819 and the three remaining had doubled their slave holdings by August of 1820.

Several changes occurred on the 1830 Federal Census of Conecuh County. The first most notable change in the demography of Conecuh County Alabama is that the portion of the population identified as white decreased by 3.7% falling by 127 individuals, while those identified as slaves increased by 89.34% gaining 1709 individuals from the 1820 Federal Census of Conecuh County Alabama. Also, those identified as slaves made up 52.26% of the population, while those identifying themselves as white made up 47.53% of the population. Of the 617 households listed on the 1830 Conecuh County Federal Census, 310 are listed as owning at least one slave, which is 50.24% of the households listed. Of the 617 heads of household listed on the 1830 census, 39 households reported to have owned 20 or more slaves. This means that the planter class made up 6.32% of the heads of households on the 1830 census.

Table 2.2: Conecuh County, Alabama Demographics

	<u>1819</u>	<u>1820</u>	<u>1830</u>
Total Population	3349	5334	6931
Total White Population	2576 (77%)	3421 (64%)	3294 (48%)
Total Slave Population	773 (23%)	1913 (36%)	3622 (52%)
Number of Households	368	643	617
Number of Households Owning Slaves	168 (46.65%)	289 (44.95%)	310 (50.24%)
Number of Households Owning ≥ 20 Slaves	0	11 (1.7%)	39 (6.32%)

DISCUSSION

The three census reports for Conecuh County Alabama clearly show that the slave population increased at a staggering rate in the period between 1819 and 1830. While this is expected to a degree, the rate at which the slave population increased is noteworthy. Such a rapid increase cannot be accounted for through reproduction alone. This leads one to conclude that the white inhabitants had other means of expanding their slave population.

When compared to the rest of the slave owning states during the same period, the Pensacola-North sub-region had twice the number of slave owning households than the typical slave owning population. On average, 25% of households in the South were slave holders yet the Pensacola-North sub-region study area had between 45% and 50% of the heads of households listed as slave owners. Furthermore, throughout the slave owning states only 2% of households were considered planter class but in the Pensacola-North sub-region study area this number increased to 6.32% of the heads of households listed on the 1830 Federal Census. This is striking considering that the number of households listed on the 1830 census fell by 26 from the 1820 report, yet in 1830 three and a half times more households were in the planter class than were in 1820, while in 1819 there were no heads of households listed as owning more than 20 slaves. Certainly, the illicit slave trade could have been an avenue to increasing one's socioeconomic status.

Considering these census reports along with the other evidence available – including the heavy investment in transportation routes, the accounts of trading with the Pensacola markets, the accounts of slavers in the Pensacola harbor, and the example of David Mitchell's trafficking activities – one can conclude with a high degree of certainty that the Pensacola-North sub-region study area was actively participating in the illicit slave trade. Now that this fact has been established, the question of how this effected the way settlement developed in the Pensacola-North sub-region study area can be addressed. The next chapter will address this question through the lens of the archaeological record.

CHAPTER THREE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODEL OF BORDERLAND SMUGGLING

This study is a synchronic analysis of the early 19th century southern Alabama/Spanish West Florida border which is characterized by illicit trade. This is the first known study to consider the effects of illicit trade on the border landscape. Consequently, there is no preexisting model for illicit border landscapes to outline this study. Therefore, the goal of this chapter is to derive a model that will be used to frame the hypotheses of the archaeological analysis. This chapter will begin this endeavor by reviewing and synthesizing various border research relevant to a model of border smuggling in the southern Alabama/Spanish West Florida border of the early 19th century.

Border studies have a rich scholarship dating back to the end of the 19th century. This particular topic of social research has evolved over time, as all disciplines of study do. Initially, border scholars were concerned with classification schemes and questions concerning how borders should be described. Eventually, their attention turned to questions of how borders develop. More recently, border scholars have synthesized their predecessors' scholarship into the borderlands concept which has fostered models of interaction and questions about identity.

The first half of this chapter will explore these themes and lay the foundations for the second half of the chapter which will explore the role of the smuggler and derive a model of border interaction that will guide the current research. In the first half of the chapter, each theme will be explored chronologically. The second half will draw from these themes and from other literature to formulate the.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

J.W. Prescott (1978; 1987), went beyond just modeling border development by outlining four main concerns in border research, which are: (1) the effect of the boundary as an element of the cultural landscape; (2) the effect of the boundary upon the landscape and on economic activity; (3) any impact the boundary might have on attitudes of border inhabitants; and (4) the effect of the boundary upon state policy (Prescott 1987:159-174).

Unfortunately, previous border scholars have had considerable difficulty dealing with these concerns. In large part, this was due to the frequent avoidance of making generalizations and the tendency of researchers to be overly descriptive and classificatory, preferring to pursue a conceptually narrow approach which was primarily concerned with physical artifacts (i.e., lines of demarcation). Furthermore, there was a general lack of concern with explanation and consideration of process.

Such limitations may explain why traditional border landscape research has not attracted any significant attention from other non-geographical scholars until recently. Fortunately, recent border scholars have become more concerned with the symbolic qualities of landscape emphasizing the social and political meanings attributed to them. Such an approach leads away from descriptive methodologies and towards interpretations and explanations (Cosgrove and Jackson 1987:96). This turn of events gave rise to the borderland concept.

BORDERLANDS

The advent and use of the concept of borderlands marks a shift in the focus and direction of border research. Traditionally, borders were discussed in terms of military and strategic dimensions, conflicts, boundary disputes, boundary negotiations, the changing functions of

boundaries, and the evolution of boundaries and frontiers. Typically, borders were viewed as the limits of the nation-state where two singular societies met, each with their own culture, political economy and collective agenda. When border areas and their associated societies were discussed it was as an afterthought and always in terms of their relation to the boundary and their role in the negotiations surrounding the demarcation of the line.

The concept of borderlands holds the perspective that borderlanders have their own hybrid culture, political economy, and collective agenda. No longer are researchers confined in viewing the border as the meeting place of two singular societies but as zone of "...cultural overlap where the national identity and loyalties of the people often become blurred" (Augelli 1980a: 19). The borderland approach allows the researcher to observe the juxtapositions between local, regional, and national agendas.

The initial development of the borderland concept can be seen in Fakolade's (1989) border classification. He was most interested in how borders were maintained and observed various social perspectives that influenced the nature of border interaction. Fakolade explains that each border type is maintained by prevailing regional viewpoints which he classified as cosmopolitan and provincial. Cosmopolitan perspectives were transnational in nature and underscored the importance of commodity and labor flows across borders. Provincial views emphasized internal development and isolationist viewpoints resulting in the construction of barriers to cross-border commodity and labor flows.

Fakolade saw three basic types of borders where each was characterized by either a cosmopolitan or provincial perspective. Borders that were divided on the basis of culture such as ethnicity, language, or religion were often characterized by the provincial perspective and, therefore, offered little interaction. Cross-border relationships in areas that were relatively

culturally homogeneous but were forcibly subdivided politically varied between cosmopolitan and provincial depending on the equity of the relationship. Lastly, mutually accepted borders were characterized by the increased presence of state authority along both sides of the border. He comments that these types of borders rarely have political or social turmoil as they are cosmopolitan in nature.

In the same year, Momoh (1989) echoed Fakolade's observations in his own classification of borderlands. He posited three types of border conditions which were based on the degree of cross-border interaction. He expanded these classifications by categorizing them according to the size of the interaction zones. While Momoh and Fakolade had departed from traditional border scholarship they still suffered from the general disinterest in conceptual and theoretical questions that plagued the discipline.

The borderland paradigm is not without its critics. Buckner (1989) was a strong critic of borderland approach. He argued that this approach depicted borders as insignificant or at the very most an impediment to border inhabitants but noted that the very existence of borders around the world was proof of their importance. He consented that borderlands could develop general characteristics but doubted whether it was appropriate to extend these generalizations to a rather abstract area. Buckner believed that it was the differences in border areas, not the commonalities, which were important in understanding border processes. Like many border scholars, Buckner held an implicit assumption of uniqueness about the nature of border areas, an assumption that proved to be a hindrance to border scholarship.

Dennis Rumley's and Julian Minghi's volume, entitled *The Geography of Border Landscapes* (1991), was the first substantial work to address these problems. Concerned with the state of contemporary border theory, they sought to initiate a debate over the nature of the border

landscape concept and how it might be used. They brought together a collection of case studies in an attempt to systematize border landscape inquiry and to explore borderland processes within a conceptual framework. The two most notable case studies were contributed by Walter Leimgruber and Dennis Rumley.

Leimgruber (1991) explored the contradictory nature of borderlands in his work on the Switzerland-Italy border. He asserted that boundaries, as human creations, are an expression of territoriality, reflecting people's basic need to live in a bounded space. From this point of view, borders separate, reflecting centripetal forces within territories. However, since territories interface at boundaries, they are also points or lines of contact, favoring centrifugal tendencies, and, hence, in the border zone both forces operate side by side, visible in a variety of installations on and movement across the boundary. In addition, boundaries are evidence embedded in the landscape about different attitudes towards and evaluations of the land by the border inhabitants on both sides. Leimgruber concluded that landscapes are thus a mirror of a person's perception of regions located at the periphery of a territory.

Rumley (1991) argued that the process of border landscape evolution can be enhanced through a consideration of the various dimensions of peripherality and their association with government policies of contiguous states. Rumley suggested that these characteristics will be present irrespective of the political-geographic structure of the respective states. He emphasized the ways in which peripherality is associated with social, economic, and political conflict along international boundaries. Rumley argued, however, that the conflicts inherent in border landscapes cannot be completely understood without reference to the local historical, social, economic and political context.

Until border scholars began using the term “borderland” to describe these regions, borderlands were not considered as separate unit of analysis. By treating border areas as the peripheries of states, the margins of a particular political-economy, or as a cultural boundary, scholars new more about how states dealt with their borderlands then how borderlands dealt with states. Van Shendel (2005) argues that until the adoption of the term “borderland” emancipated border scholars a state-centric perspective of borders. He notes:

We may describe a borderland as a zone or region within which lies an international border, and a borderland society as a social and cultural system straddling that border. The reconfigured study of borderlands that is emerging takes both sides of an international border as its unit of analysis and thereby undermines “lazy assumption” that state and society, state and nation, or state and governance are synonymous or territorially coterminous. Borders not only join what is different but also divide what is similar.” (Van Shendel 2005: 43-44)

FLOWS

The borderland is first and foremost a zone of interaction. Interaction within a border region is elementally a compilation of transactional processes that are differentiated along the lines of structure, time, and space. These transactional processes involve the movement of commodities, services, labor, capital, ideas, and/or political responses.

Borderlands are simultaneously both zones of engagement and areas of exclusion. In order for interaction to occur there must be individuals willing to straddle the divide and act as cultural intermediaries. Paul Nugent noted that borderlands by their very nature create an incentive for people to straddle and “More than anyone, it is the smuggler who imparts a dual meaning to the border” (1999: 77).

It is important to note that smuggling is not monolithic but varies through space and time. From this perspective, Dreissen’s (1999) study of smuggling in the province of Nador, Morocco is of particular importance. He pointed out that trafficking in contraband takes several forms of

which he has identified at least four. The first type he called “smuggling in subsistence” which uses a small number of carriers, usually women in this particular case study (1999: 121). This type requires very little capital but returns only small amounts of commodities, which include such things as groceries, blankets, batteries, soap, perfume, diapers, and watches.

Dreissen refers to the second type of trafficking as “occasional smuggling” and is performed by migrants returning to the area for vacation. The contraband includes second-hand clothes and a wide variety of flea-market goods bought in the cities of Europe and sold in their homeland (1999: 122).

The third type is identified as “large-scale professional smuggling” and requires a substantial capital investment. This type of trafficking is run by organized criminal networks that bribe custom officials when necessary and involves the use of modern means of transportation and communication. The smuggled items are usually luxury items that include high end electronics, appliances, and liquor (1999: 122).

The last type is quite different than the first three types of smuggling. The first three are conducted as a way to avoid paying taxes and tariffs on certain commodities, however the commodities themselves are not illegal to own. The fourth type is the smuggling of banned commodities such as hashish and marijuana (1999: 122).

Nugent (2002) postulated as to why some individuals might engage in smuggling. In his study of the Ewe people on Ghana/Togo borderland Nugent asked why the Ewe unification movement, which would have organized the Ewe people into one polity, had failed. He contended that the nationalism promoted by the Ewe elites held little interest for the average individual. The local Ewe people benefited commercially from the existence of a border through their participation in smuggling. Nugent conclude that the reason the unification movement had

failed was, among others, that the “boundary lines created local sets of vested interests (smuggling activities, for example) that favored the status quo as colonial administrations waned and independence movements waxed” (2002: 274). He further explains that the division of the Ewe people was not enough to subvert the forces that maintained the border.

Nugent’s conclusions echo the assertions of John and Jean Comaroff’s work on the growing criminal violence in postcolonial countries. They assert that criminal behavior is part of “a dialectic of law and dis/order” (Comaroff & Comaroff 2006: 5) where criminals employ the licit processes of the market and the rule of law and reconfigure their operations for their own use in order to create parallel modes of production and profiteering. They stress that

Law and lawlessness ... are conditions of each other’s possibility. As a motorcycle-taximan in Cameroon told Janet Roitman: “So that the system can continue to function properly, it’s important that there are people in violation.” Conversely, criminal profits require that there are rules to be broken: without some modicum of border control, there can be no smuggling, just as the legalization of drugs would inevitably reduce their market value (21).

So in the words of John and Jean Comaroff, there is a dialectical relationship between the border and illicit flows. So, one cannot separate the study of the border from the study of illicit flows and vice versa.

Borderlands offer a place where illegal flows can be researched. Unauthorized trafficking is much more observable in borderlands than in other locales. Willem Van Shendel (2005: 47-49) identifies five avenues of research that borderlands provide. The first is that the examination of flows in borderlands allows for the study of the conveyors of illegal goods, which have largely been ignored in the literature. This type of inquiry provides insights into the mechanics and relationships that allow the flow of people and commodities to occur. Secondly, borderlands offer an opportunity to investigate the intersection of various types of flows. The majority of research on flows concentrates on one particular type or commodity with little

mention of how they overlap. A third avenue of research of illegal flows in borderlands concerns the networks that are established when these flows interact with the border. The study of specific borderlanders and how they combine specific locations with illegal flows in order to benefit from two different regulatory systems while avoiding the disadvantages. The fourth avenue of research in borderlands is the study of attitudes of the smugglers and the border inhabitants towards illegal flows. The motivations of who smuggles, the perceptions of borderlanders about illegal flows, the importance of these types of flows to individual livelihood, and other themes can be explored. Finally and most importantly, Van Shendel (2005: 49) states

“...studying illegal flows in borderlands provides special insights into how territoriality and transnationality are negotiated in everyday practices and how people “scale” the world they live in. Borderlanders, unlike ‘heartlanders’ (and most social theorists), usually do not think of the state scale as intermediate between the local and the global (or transnational). For borderlanders, the state scale is not overarching and does not encompass the more ‘local’ scales of community, family, the household, or the body. On the contrary, to them it is the state that, in many ways, represents the local and the confining, seeking to restrict the spatiality of borderlanders’ everyday relations. In their case, these scales are often less ‘local’ than the state; they breach the confines of that scale, spill over its limits, escape its mediating pretensions, and thereby set the scene for a specific borderland politics of scale. Inevitably, borderland practices are suspended between toeing the borderline and transgressing it, continually exploring and challenging the territorial pretensions of two states.”

Van Shendel (2005) offers alternate models for the organization of illicit flows across borders.

These models can be used to create expectations for the archaeological record.

The hourglass pattern is the first. Also known as the double-funnel pattern, it is typified by numerous individuals at the production and the distribution ends of the system but relatively few are involved with transporting these materials across the border. This pattern is associated with large criminal organizations and with easily transported and expensive goods like drugs and jewelry.

With few individuals participating in the transportation of contraband, the effects of illicit flows across the border would be very minimal on the border landscape. Either end of the funnel would be located at a substantial distance from the border and the participants in the production and distribution side of the trade would have little influence or say on modification and use of the border landscape. The conveyors of the illegal items could perform their tasks effectively by using existing transportation systems, storage facilities, and accommodations without having to modify the border landscape. Archaeologically, this pattern would leave little evidence that such activities were taking place.

The second pattern is the capillary pattern, which is characterized by numerous people at the production and distribution end of the system but also involves many borderlanders as transporters of contraband. This pattern is linked to the trafficking of cheap bulky items like agricultural produce and is associated with a more erratic trading system.

Because so many locals are involved with smuggling items across the border the impact on the local landscape would be far from negligible. The local inhabitants would have greater influence over the organization of transportation routes and the placement of storage and distribution centers. To maximize the flows, borderlanders would affect major changes in the landscape in order to accommodate cross-border trade. These changes in the landscape would be evident in the archaeological record and could be used to infer such a pattern.

Because the flows involve the local populace and the local landscape another aspect of this pattern would be effectively decay as the distance increases from the border. This model was used by House (1982) to explain the transactional flows across the U.S.-Mexico Border. Desmond Norton (1988) used a similar distant decay model to present a model of smuggling agricultural goods between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. He was able to

demonstrate that when the distance-margin for smuggling is expanded there is an increase in transportation costs, which leads him to conclude that smuggling will prevail from locations within a certain distance from the frontier given price differences within a two-country context (Norton 1988: 107).

Casagrande, Thompson, and Young (1964) were among the first to apply the distant decay effect to a frontier context. Their research in Ecuador demonstrated that this principle had an organizing effect on the settled landscape and devised the Colonization Gradient. They noticed that certain activities took place at particular distances from the epicenter of expansion. Simply put the colonization gradient is a measure of frontier expansion where one would expect to see the oldest and more complex settlements near the point of origin and the newest and simplest settlements on the periphery. The assumption behind this model is that settlement moves in one direction (from center to periphery) while trade of raw resources moves in the opposite direction (from periphery to center).

An echelon of settlements characterizes the typical colonization gradient where settlements that are established first have more economic variability and are located near the point where immigration originated (i.e., an *entrepôt*); usually a coastal port with a large market. Settlements that are on the periphery of this expansion are typically youngest and the least complex. The social configuration that ensues forms a dendritic pattern (Paynter 1982). This perspective holds the assumption that the arrangement of settlements within the system is due in large part to the rate of immigration into an area and the size of the settlements found there. The economy on the fringes of a frontier is typically subsistence based and at best production may support a local market. Therefore, market access is only a secondary consideration and is seen as being the result of the integration of social networks found in the higher echelon settlements.

Lewis (1984) was the first to apply this model to an archaeological case study. He demonstrated quite successfully that such a pattern could be observed archaeologically in the South Carolina Low Country. His research both introduced a new lexicon to archaeology and provided a set of archaeological expectations for landscape studies.

MODELING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF BORDER SMUGGLING

POINTS OF COMPARISON

In order to understand how smuggling activities affected the border landscape in the Pensacola-North and the Pensacola-South sub-regions it is important to first have a point of comparison. The most appropriate model of comparison would be the open frontier system as it is well documented and in this particular case study would be expected if the international border never existed between the Pensacola-North and the Pensacola-South sub-region. This model has been previously derived and the settlement system was described by Casagrande, Thompson and Young (1964) in Ecuador and defined archaeologically by Lewis (1984) in South Carolina.

MODEL 1: OPEN FRONTIER SYSTEM

The epicenter of the system is the entrepôt or port city. This is the point where goods, services, and labor enter the system from the wider global market. This settlement would typically be the most complex and the most populace settlement in the system. As distance increases from the entrepôt, settlement size and complexity would decrease. With distance comes higher transportation costs and settlement density would become more dispersed. The system would be characterized by a moderately integrated market system that loses cohesion as transportation costs increase.

If there were no border between the Pensacola-North and the Pensacola-South sub-region then one might expect that Pensacola would be the largest and most complex settlement in the system. If one were to travel up the Escambia/Conecuh River northward from Pensacola, the expectation would be that settlement function, complexity, and density would decrease. This would continue until the settlements were widely dispersed into subsistence based activity sites.

THE VAN SCHENDEL MODELS OF BORDER SMUGGLING

Comparatively, a border system would have some similarities with the open frontier system but also have a number of differences. Like the open frontier system, transportation costs would have an effect on site function, site complexity, and site density. However, these effects would be defined by the type and frequency of smuggling occurring across the border. There are two models of smuggling that can be derived from a combined understanding of Van Shendel (2005) and Dreissen (1999).

MODEL 2: DOUBLE FUNNEL PATTERN

The first model would be large scale smuggling and the double funnel pattern. The focus of this type of smuggling would be the production and distribution centers within the system, as this is where the most people are employed in the act of smuggling. Since the target of the smuggler is the distribution center within the opposing nation, the contraband would have to be lucrative enough to make a profit after transportation costs are deducted.

The border itself would be minimally affected as this type of smuggling uses very few people in the trafficking of contraband across the political boundary. The effects of this type of activity on the landscape would resemble an hour glass or double funnel. As distance increases

from the border so too does site function, complexity, and density. Instead of a distant decay there would be a distant progression effect associated with this pattern of smuggling.

If this model holds true, then one would expect that Pensacola would be the settlement with the highest complexity and site density on the Spanish side of the Pensacola-North/Pensacola-South border. If one were to travel northward along the Escambia/Conecuh River, again one would notice that site complexity and density would decrease as distance from Pensacola increased. However, once across the Pensacola-North/Pensacola-South border the opposite would be true. As one moved up river from the border, site complexity and density would increase as distance increased.

MODEL 3: CAPILLARY PATTERN

The second model is associated with subsistence and occasional smuggling and would be represented as the capillary pattern. The epicenter of the system would be the border itself. In this pattern of smuggling, more people are used in the act of trafficking across the border than in the previous model. The people involved in the trafficking would be the borderlanders, themselves. So the target of the smuggler would not be the nation center but the settlements along the border. Because more people are involved at the trafficking end then it stands to reason that this would have a larger effect on the landscape and the modification of it to facilitate illicit trade at the border.

So if one were to begin traveling from the border in either direction, one would notice that more higher consumption of commodities and services occur in the settlements along the border. And it likely stands to reason that the majority of the region's population lives within

close proximity to the border. As one moves away from the border, settlements become less complex and more dispersed.

DISCUSSION

The importance of these models is that they provide measurable differences. Provided that points of reference are determined from which to take measurements (i.e., distance from a market or port), the Pensacola-North/Pensacola-South border can be assessed as to what type of smuggling occurred here during the first two decades of the 19th century. In the next chapter the methodology to accomplish this goal will be discussed.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SMUGGLING:

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A project of this magnitude, as with any dissertation, demands several phases of research. For this project these phases include historic and documentary investigations, pilot field studies, and an exploration and synthesis of past research and methodologies. Locating and fixing early nineteenth century sites within the regional landscape and distinguishing such sites by function were the fundamental goals of this study. Individual sites were analyzed at the micro-scale and then compared, one to the other, at the meso-scale. This approach permitted successful determination of the spatial dimensions for several features critical to the study, such as the location of population centers, the location of various activity centers, and the use and construction of paths, trade routes, roads, ports, and defensive works. These data have been compared in order to ascertain the regional use of the landscape as it pertains to illicit trade.

Smuggling would seem to be amenable to archaeological inquiry. After all, smugglers traffic in goods, objects, and commodities, which are eventually deposited in the archaeological record. However, the identification of contraband is rather problematic as it is usually not the object itself that is illegal but how it came to be where it is discovered that distinguishes it from legally traded items. Unfortunately, there are several means by which these same items can enter a country legally (Skowronek 1992). Therefore, an archaeological inquiry into smuggling is difficult to perform using individual objects.

While eliciting this information from the archaeological record may be difficult, it is not impossible. Kathleen Deagan (2007: 102) suggests that an archaeologist can infer illicit origins

using a thorough correlation and articulation of multiple archaeologically connected elements. She advocates the use of both the material and the documentary record in recognizing illicit trade.

This chapter will attempt to outline how this study will use the historical and the archaeological records to ascertain trade patterns, the types of illicit flows, and whether the built environment was utilized to facilitate these flows. One hundred and thirty-six early 19th century historic sites found throughout Southwest Alabama and Northwest Florida were used in this endeavor.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS, DATA, AND EXPECTATIONS

Deagan's (2007) method for elucidating smuggling patterns deals specifically with ascertaining artifact origins by gleaning from the historic record trade periodicity and artifact periodicity while using the archaeological record to determine context and temporal information. There are two problems that keep Deagan's method from being explicitly employed within this study. The first problem deals specifically with artifact origins. Besides ceramics, artifact origins may be impossible to discern, especially if the items that were being trafficked were perishable. The historic record suggests that the illicit flows between Spanish West Florida and the Hell's Hundred Acres region consisted, at least in part, of agricultural and timber products and illegal slaves. Commodities such as produce and timber are consumed quickly and whatever is discarded soon decays, leaving little evidence. The slave trade is even more problematic, as the use of human remains is unavailable for study. In the unlikely event that there was evidence left of the produce and/or timber (i.e., charred seeds, phytoliths, etc.) or even the remains of illicitly trafficked slaves (i.e., DNA) it would require expensive forms of analysis to be performed in order to derive the origins. Even if this could be accomplished with little cost, the results may not

show any distinguishable differences between products grown in Pensacola, West Florida and products from the Hell's Hundred Acres region in South Alabama as the two regions are within 50 miles of the other. Nor is it likely that DNA could be used to distinguish between Africans that were first generation slaves and those that had been brought to the U.S. prior to the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

The second problem is that all the sites within the study were deposited between 1800 and 1822, well after 1763 when Britain began to dominate the global commodities market (Hume 1969; Bense 1999; Benchly 2007). Deagan's study depends largely on dating and classifying ceramics as a stepping stone to infer the origin and time these items entered her study area; St. Augustine. This is an appropriate method for sites that date before 1763 but becomes increasingly problematic afterwards. As the engines of industrial capitalism began steaming throughout Britain, the effects were felt worldwide through the increased accessibility of inexpensive goods like refined earthenwares (i.e., creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares, etc.). As a former professor of mine, Dr. Judy Bense, was fond of saying, "industrial capitalism basically turned everyone into rich white men, at least through the lens of the archaeological record." The homogenizing effects of industrial capitalism are well documented (Leone and Potter 1999). Its bearing on this case study is pertinent in that most mass produced durable goods and commodities in early 19th century America, no matter how they arrived in the country, ultimately originated in Britain. This is a problem for the archaeologist studying illicit trade.

However, the fact that homogenizing occurs is not altogether problematic. Through the use of the comparative approach sites and regions can be contrasted to find differences in artifact densities. These densities can tell the archaeologist the consumption patterns of the local populace. By comparing the hinterlands with the various port settlements perhaps this may reveal

what the ultimate source of commerce was within the system and, in turn, inferences about routes of trade can be made.

This line of reasoning begs the question about spatial interaction. Smuggling, itself, is a specific type of spatial interaction which unfortunately, has gone largely unexplored until recently. Lawrence Herzog once lamented that the "...rich set of possibilities for research on the ... spatial patterns of smuggling..." were "strikingly absent..." (1983: 334) from border scholarship. Willem van Shendel (2005) notes that misconceptions about the way that illicit flows interact with borders are at fault. The misconception is "that illegal flows cross borders without affecting them or being affected by them" (Van Shendel 2005: 43). This misconception stems from the erroneous assumption that the border is an unavoidable staging post for illegal flows and that the aim of the smugglers is not the periphery but the center.

From this perspective, borders have been painted as merely fixtures on the landscape, dividers of nation-states, or simply lines on a map. They are conceived as being a passive space where events occur but they are never seen as contributors to those events. However, social interaction has a spatial component. Space as a form of social relationship is constantly being modified, and in this light, borders, as a type of social landscape, become much more important.

LANDSCAPES CONSIDERED

Borders can be characterized as being either cosmopolitan (outward looking) or provincial (inward looking) (Fakolade 1989) in nature. However, the centripetal and centrifugal forces (Leimgruber 1991) that are constantly present in border regions work simultaneously to order the landscape. Of course one of these forces typically prevails in the attitudes of the inhabitants. This is due in large part to how borderlanders see themselves. Identity creation in the

border regions of the world is overwhelming characterized by the precedent that local and individual agendas supersede national loyalties (House 1982; Shanks 1994; Stokes 1994; Sahlins 1998; Nugent 2002). The loyalties and attitudes held by the inhabitants of borders are embedded in the landscape itself in the way it is used, constructed, and maintained (Leimgruber 1991).

It is contended that the border landscape in the Hell's Hundred Acres study area was cosmopolitan in nature and was created to facilitate smuggling of agricultural goods and for trafficking illegal slaves. The landscape itself was a tool that functioned for this purpose (Fletcher 1995). The type of smuggling found here would likely be what Dreissen (1999) described as subsistence and/or occasional smuggling where locals participated in the trafficking of bulky agricultural goods and illegal slaves. It is expected that this would produce a capillary pattern (van Shendel 2005) where the activities of the border inhabitants would have a direct effect on the landscape.

Recognizing how space is organized, created, and utilized in borderlands is vital to understanding the social interactions that are found in the study area. A landscape analysis is an appropriate means to answering these questions. The landscape approach was designed to gain insights into the forces acting on cultural groups that shape the decisions they make. Human agents, through both individual and collective action, shape the landscape around them. The landscape can reflect such individual and collective choices as: what resources to exploit and the various degrees to which that exploitation occurs; where to settle, choices of inclusion and exclusion involving the social group or access to particular resources; reasons behind the design or alignment of structures; and what spaces will be modified and which will be left unmodified. Landscapes are loaded with non-verbal meaning such as signs, frequency and intensity of activity, as well as spatial patterning, all of which are amenable to a quantified formal analysis.

Landscapes can be perceived as a type of artifact, which serve as an instrument in the creation, legitimization, and transformation of the social order (Rubbertone 1989). Since the landscape is an artifact then material culture studies can be applied to the study of space. Roland Fletcher (1995) defines material culture as a type of inactive human behavior that serves as a conduit for the active forms of human behavior. To further explain, try writing something without a writing implement, such as a pen, and you quickly realize that the behavior cannot be completed without the object; therefore, the object is a passive part of the behavior. The same concept can be applied to landscapes. Landscapes are created to serve a particular set of functions and without them those functions would be impossible.

All of us inhabit and use cultural landscapes to shape our perceptions (Giddens 1982, Leone 1995), create our sense of self (Lightfoot, et al. 1998), and aid us in negotiating the relations of class (McGuire 1988, 1991), race (Delle 1997a), and gender (Delle 1997b; Lewis 2003). Furthermore, landscapes are used to reinforce ideology (Deagan 1982; Leone 1984, 1985; Ortner 1990), resist existing power structures (Zedono 2000), and ultimately create, transmit, reproduce, and transform culture itself (Leone 1995).

A research strategy that assesses settlement and economic development within a borderland context can be synthesized from the various landscape analyses applied by James Delle (1998), Robert Paynter (1982), Walter Linebaugh (1994), and Kenneth Lewis (1984, 1999, 2002). One of the most significant aspects of the landscape to focus on is the exchange and transport networks and how they operate over space. Another equally important element to concentrate on is land use patterns and the functional division of space. These spatial elements can be contrasted against the way changing social relations are articulated, the various requirements for labor, and the prevailing social order that determines these factors. The

organization of this pattern can be expected to be determined by the distance decay effect (House 1982). The organization of the landscape would be directly affected by the transportation costs associated with smuggling particular types of contraband (Norton 1988).

Johann Heinrich von Thünen, an eighteenth century economist, was the first to describe the distance decay effect by devising an “ideal” model to explain the relationship between trade and distance. Fernand Braudel (1984: 38) describes von Thünen’s model as a great city, or market, set on a vast fertile plain with no navigable waterways. There are no other towns or cities on the plain. It is also characterized as having no differences in the soil composition throughout the landscape, so the soil type has absolutely no influences on what crops are cultivated. At the plain’s periphery is an impenetrable wild area that cuts the plain and the city off from the outside world.

Emanating from the city are concentric zones representing varying costs of production. Within the first zone lies garden markets and dairy production, while further out lies cereal and grain production and still further will be livestock. The point that von Thünen makes with his model is that, all things being equal, distance from the economic center, and ultimately transportation costs, determine how the landscape is used and the type and amount of trade that takes place within the system.

Although, von Thünen’s model ignores variables in real world situations, this does not mean that it is useless. From this model generalizations can be made about an economic borderland system. The first expectation should be that lines of transportation and communication should run from the periphery to the economic center, or *entrepôt* (Lewis 1984: 21). Secondly, there should be a point where transportation costs become so expensive that trade

with the homeland would become unprofitable thereby limiting the region to a subsistence economy (Jordan and Kaups 1989: 25).

If the borderland inhabitants decided to mainly exploit the center oriented forces during initial settlement then the settlement pattern that would have resulted would likely be very similar to the area of origin, in this case South Carolina and Georgia. These areas were both agricultural frontiers and the model that closely describes them would be the colonization gradient (Casegrande, et al 1964; Lewis 1984). An echelon of settlements characterizes the typical colonization gradient where settlements that are established first have more economic variability and are located near the point where immigration originated (i.e., an *entrepôt*); usually a coastal port with a large market. Settlements that are on the periphery of this expansion are typically youngest and the least complex. The routes of trade and communication are rudimentary in the initial stages of the settlement system but mature overtime. The social configuration that ensues forms a dendritic pattern (Paynter 1982). This perspective holds the assumption that the arrangement of settlements within the system is due in large part to the rate of immigration into an area and the size of the settlements found there. The economy on the fringes of a frontier is typically subsistence based and, at best, production may support a local market. Therefore, market access is only a secondary consideration and is seen as being the result of the integration of social networks found in the higher echelon settlements.

If the Hell's Hundred Acres settlements were established while centripetal forces (inward looking) dominated then what should be observed is a functional hierarchy based on the colonization gradient. According to the assumptions of the colonization gradient, one would expect that the arrangement of these settlements in the regional hierarchy would be rather low. Since the settlements were on the fringes of the frontier, higher echelon settlements should be

found in the direction from which immigration occurred.

MODELS OF COMPARISON

The Mobile River area of South Alabama offers an opportunity to examine how early 19th century settlement developed in a similar environment to the study area without the presence of an international border. The physical geography of the area encompassing the Mobile-North and the Mobile-South sub-regions are similar to the Pensacola-North/Pensacola-South sub-regions as they are roughly 50 miles apart from the other. The settlements along these drainages were settled approximately 20 years prior to the study area. Settlers came from the same areas in the Carolinas and Georgia as those who occupied the Hell's Hundred Acres region. The area was settled from the northeast just as the primary study area was and there was a pre-existing port (Mobile) to the south on Mobile Bay, which gave these settlers access to the world economy.

There are two dissimilarities between the Mobile Region of South Alabama and the Pensacola Region along the border. The first is that Mobile was initially settled by the French in the same year that Pensacola was settled by the Spanish; 1698. The second is of more direct importance to the comparison, which is that this system was not politically or economically subdivided by an international border during the period of study

The Mobile River area should exhibit characteristics similar to both the homeland as well as the primary study area. The comparison between the primary study area and this secondary study area should not only discern whether the primary study area facilitated illicit trade through the built environment but also provide a measureable means of identifying a border area archaeologically.

MODELING THE MOBILE REGION

It is extremely difficult to produce a comparative historical model for the Mobile region. First, there are no census records for the Mobile region available for the same time period to offer a comparison of demographics. While reports of smuggling are present for the Mobile Bay area, these are few and the problem does not seem to be as wide spread as it was in Spanish West Florida.

What is certain is the Mobile region was first settled by the French in the early 18th century. At the end of the French-Indian War France's North American colonies were transferred to British rule and the Mobile region was incorporated into the colony of West Florida. In 1781 General Bernardo de Galvez wrestled the ports of Mobile and Pensacola from the British and ownership of these territories were officially transferred to Spain in the Treaty of Paris in 1783 to Spain. In 1795 the Treaty of San Lorenzo limited Spain's northern border to the 31st parallel. During the early 1800s, American settlers began to infiltrate Mobile society and move north along the various tributaries of the Mobile and Tensaw Rivers, while simultaneously moving south from Tennessee and Georgia along the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. The Mobile Bay area was eventually annexed by the United States and became a part of the Mississippi Territory in 1810 after the short lived West Florida Revolt.

During this time Mobile continued to act as the economic center or entrepôt for the Mobile/Tensaw/Tombigbee/Alabama River system. While various types of smuggling were likely present as part of the local commerce, the system, as a whole, was dominated by legitimate trade. The Mobile system was an insular frontier similar to the settlement system documented by Kenneth E. Lewis (1984) in South Carolina. Therefore, the landscape will have been constructed

and adapted to facilitate this type of activity. The type of landscape use is expected to be markedly different from a landscape used for smuggling. The Mobile system will be used as a comparative baseline for a landscape constructed on legitimate trade.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

In commerce, the largest percentage of a firm's overhead is typically transportation costs. Transportation costs consist of expenditures like labor and material directly related to transportation, tolls, and tariffs. These expenditures are directly proportional to the distance a commodity is transported. In other words, the greater the distance a commodity is transported results in an increasingly larger percentage of the purchase price will be used to recover the transportation costs. Transportation costs were one of the key factors in a settlement's access to goods on the frontier. Therefore, market proximity not only determines what goods are available, but how the landscape is used.

With the presence of an international border there was an opportunity for traders to overcome some of the expenditures involved in transportation costs; namely tariffs. Products shipped to Mobile Bay would have had a tariff attached to the end price because it was an import. This would have been automatically appended as soon as the commodity passed through customs. Conversely, products shipped to Pensacola would not have had a tariff affixed since Pensacola received its shipments from either somewhere within the Spanish Empire via the *situado* or from the trade network associated with the John Forbes Company (also known as the Panton, Leslie, and Company). However, if these products were shipped northward across the U.S. border then, theoretically, a tariff should have been attached to the end price. That is, unless

there was an illicit trade network which could have circumvented the tariff system and lowered the transportation costs of certain commodities.

As discussed in Chapter 3 the models of comparison include three alternatives. The first is the open frontier system. To test these models, three analyses will be conducted. However, it would serve to better clarify the three models and the questions they will be used to answer.

SYSTEM WITHOUT AN INTERNATIONAL BORDER

The first model has been informed by the Colonization Gradient as used by Lewis (1984) and Casagrande, Thompson, and Young (1964). As discussed in Chapter 3, the model is centered focused on the port city or entrepôt, with lower echelon settlements positioned in greater and greater distance from the center of the system. This system is linear and focuses on a single point of reference; the entrepôt. From this point commodities enter the remainder of the system from the foreign points. It is at this point that transportation costs become a structuring element of the landscape by limiting the number of goods to make their way through the system.

The Mobile/Tensaw/Tombigbee/Alabama River settlement system is expected to follow this pattern. The market system is one of loose integration where transportation costs have a large effect on the structuring of the landscape. The commodities represented in the archaeological record as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, cut nails, etc. would have a higher concentration of varieties in the Mobile region and moving north along the river systems and one would notice that the variety in the archaeological record begins to become less diverse. This fall off in diversity represents the effects of transportation costs.

PATTERNS OF BORDER SMUGGLING

Just as in the open frontier system, border smuggling patterns are dependent upon transportation costs as well. However, border smuggling the converse of this as it is employed to overcome transportation costs and to make commodities cheaper. The divergence in the border models has more to do with the number of people involved in the transportation of goods and where they are consumed and less to do with direct transportation costs. The border models mentioned in Chapter 3 are the Double Funnel Pattern and the Capillary Pattern.

UTILIZING THE DOUBLE FUNNEL PATTERN

The Double Funnel Pattern represents a type of smuggling associated with organized crime syndicates. This type of smuggling is dependent upon a few specialized traffickers to move contraband across the border in order to minimize the chances of surveillance and capture. The type of contraband can be characterized as bulk or even high end goods. This type of smuggling would have the greatest effect on the landscape at the site of production and distribution. There are more laborers employed at these points within the system than at the crossings. Transportation costs enter the model after the contraband has crossed the border. The target of this strategy is the center and not the periphery. The items chosen for this type of smuggling activity have to overcome certain transportation costs associated with transporting the contraband from the border to the distribution center.

Because the target of the smuggler is the center and not the periphery, then the landscape along the border will have little modification due to such enterprises. The archaeological record will reflect this principle in much the same way as in the case of the open frontier system. Transportation costs are the defining contributor to the variety in the archaeological record. In

this model the focus is the border but instead of the diversity within the archaeological record decreasing as distance increases the opposite would be found to be true. As one moved away from the border in either direction, the expectation is that the diversity within the archaeological record will increase as distance increases. Essentially, this model is a distance progression model.

UTILIZING THE CAPILLARY PATTERN

The Capillary Pattern is very similar to the open frontier model in that it is measuring distance decay rather than distant progression. This model is based upon independent individuals living along the border, carrying out their own agendas to occasionally smuggle contraband across the border to subsidize their way of making a living. Some of these borderlanders may have made their entire living in this way.

Because it is the inhabitants of the border that are participating in the smuggling the focus of the system is again the border. Also because smuggling is employed for the uses of the inhabitants themselves then the border landscape would have been modified to serve this end. Again, as in the case of the open frontier system the variety of artifacts found in the archaeological record will be most diverse near the border. The effect will decay as the distance from the border increases.

MODEL TESTING

The archaeological record will be used to compare the Pensacola regional settlement system with the Mobile regional settlement system. The archaeological analysis will use the

entire site assemblages to look at site function and also specifically focus on the ceramic data to infer market integration and trade patterns. Model testing will occur on three fronts.

ANALYSIS 1

The ceramics will be used in two ways. First, the types of ceramics found at each site will be compared regionally to determine if consumer patterns differ, which will provide a starting point to make inferences about the level of market access and integration within each region. During the early 19th century, Britain dominated the ceramic trade but they were by no means the only manufacturer of ceramics. There were also various foreign and local potters that had a small share of the ceramic market. Differences between the ceramic assemblages may infer differences in market access and may reveal clues to trading patterns.

The expectation here is that if the border had a negligible effect on market access then the ceramic frequencies should be very similar between the Pensacola region and the Mobile region and between the each sub-region (Mobile-South versus Pensacola-South and Mobile-North versus Pensacola-North). However, if the border did have a significant effect on market access then there should be a significant difference in the types of ceramics found within each region and sub-region.

ANALYSIS 2

In the second analysis, the imported ceramics will be used to ascertain the level of market integration. The imported British ceramics will be scaled according to their relative cost and the distribution will be analyzed spatially. This will provide data on where higher end ceramics and lower end ceramics are located in relation to the other. Due to transportation cost, a consumer's choice at the market place would have been more and more limited the further from the entrepôt

the market place was located and stands to reason that only the higher end ceramics would be present in these locations.

If trade followed the Open Frontier Model or the Double Frontier Model then transportation costs would increase as distance from the entrepôt increased. Therefore, the distribution of higher end ceramics should become more prevalent in the archaeological record as distance from the entrepôt increases due to lack of options at the market place. However, if trade follows the Capillary Pattern then transportation costs would be minimized and there would have been a greater variety of high and low end ceramics at the market place.

At the regional scale, the expectation is that if trade follows the Open Frontier Model or the Double Frontier Model then the distribution of high end ceramics should be higher in Mobile-North and Pensacola-North than in Mobile-South and the Pensacola-South. However, if trade follows the Capillary Pattern then the Pensacola-North and Mobile-North would be quite dissimilar and the Pensacola-North would have a greater or equal number of low end ceramics than the Pensacola-South.

ANALYSIS 3

The final analysis will use the total assemblage from each of the 136 sites in the functional index classification, which will serve to inform the differences in land use between each region and sub-region. The functional index classification will be used to rank each site and then a linear regression will be performed that juxtaposes function with distance. If the sites were integrated in a market economy then there should be a distance decay effect where the functional index number decreases as distance increases. The linear regression for each region and each sub-region will be compared to ascertain the similarities and differences between each.

The expectation is that if the border had a negligible effect on transportation costs then there will be no discernable difference in the distance decay effect between each region and each sub-region. However, if the border did noticeably affect transportation costs then there will be a significant difference in the distance decay effect between each region and sub-region.

SOURCES OF DATA

In this study 191 archaeological sites were examined, 104 from Alabama and 87 from Florida. Of these 191 sites 136 were used in the analysis. These sites were located in the Alabama State Site Files (ASSF) or the Florida Master Site Files (FMSF). The sites that were identified as early nineteenth century by the ASSF, FMSF, or the site report were closely scrutinized for dateable materials that could confirm these findings. Fifty five single component sites were removed from the analysis because they did not meet this level of scrutiny. Those single component sites or multi-component sites with features that were found to contain early nineteenth ceramics such as pearlware and creamware were used in the analysis while those containing only later ceramics, such as whiteware and ironstone, were removed from the analysis.

The ASSF and the FMSF were not the only source of data. The author conducted pilot field research during the 2004 and 2005 field season. Twenty one sites were recorded and 12 sites were identified as having early nineteenth century components and were used in the analysis. These sites are denoted as sites EWDQ01 through EWDQ12 in the data tables.

In addition to field work and contract reports, one master's thesis was used as a source of data. Rebecca Hill's 2002 thesis from the University of West Florida identifies 6 early 19-century sites. These are denoted as RJ001 through RJ006 in the data tables.

PROBLEMS WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Using various sources of data presents certain problems. The most difficult to overcome was the different levels of recordation. Each investigator not only classified and categorized data differently; they also measured this data in distinct and often time's non-compatible ways. For instance, historic ceramics were recorded in four broad ways. The investigator either documented the number of ceramic types (i.e. 42 sherds of banded Pearlware and 14 sherds of green edged creamware), noted only the presence of various ceramic types (i.e. banded Pearlware vs. blue transfer-print Pearlware), recorded the number of sherds in each ceramic class (i.e., 42 sherds of Pearlware and 14 sherds of creamware), or only cataloged the presence of each class (i.e. Pearlware vs. creamware).

The inconsistencies of data recordation present a problem when conducting various types of analysis. For one, this makes artifact distributions impossible to derive for every site in the study. Secondly, Miller indices analyses are problematic for many sites. In order to overcome these glaring deficiencies in the data sets, methods were chosen or adapted that used only presence and absence data. The functional index classification was adapted for this purpose.

DISCUSSION

While studying illicit trading along the southern Alabama/West Florida border may be problematic, the methodology set forth in this chapter is sufficient to measure whether smuggling influenced how the landscape in the Hell's Hundred Acres region was organized and used. It is not enough to for the anthropologist to determine whether a specific commodity, object, artifact, or person came to be in a certain location via illicit means. This is a question for the historian. The anthropologist is more interested in how such things were accomplished rather than proving

whether certain events took place or not. Furthermore, the anthropologist is concerned with how the landscape serves as a tool or artifact that ultimately facilitates such events.

This dissertation is founded in the discipline of historical archaeology. Historical archaeologists bridge the divide between anthropology and history, in spite of Ivor Noel Hume's claim that historical archaeology is the handmaiden to history. Historical archaeologists are concerned mainly with discerning the interrelationship between time, space, and form. In this dissertation, the reader will notice that these three areas of research converge. This study is synchronic (time) in nature but addresses how the use of various artifacts (form) differ from site to site (space).

In this light, the functional index classification is an appropriate method given the inconsistencies between the various data sets. Furthermore, it accomplishes the goal of providing a comparison between sites, as well as ascertaining the relationship between site function and distance.

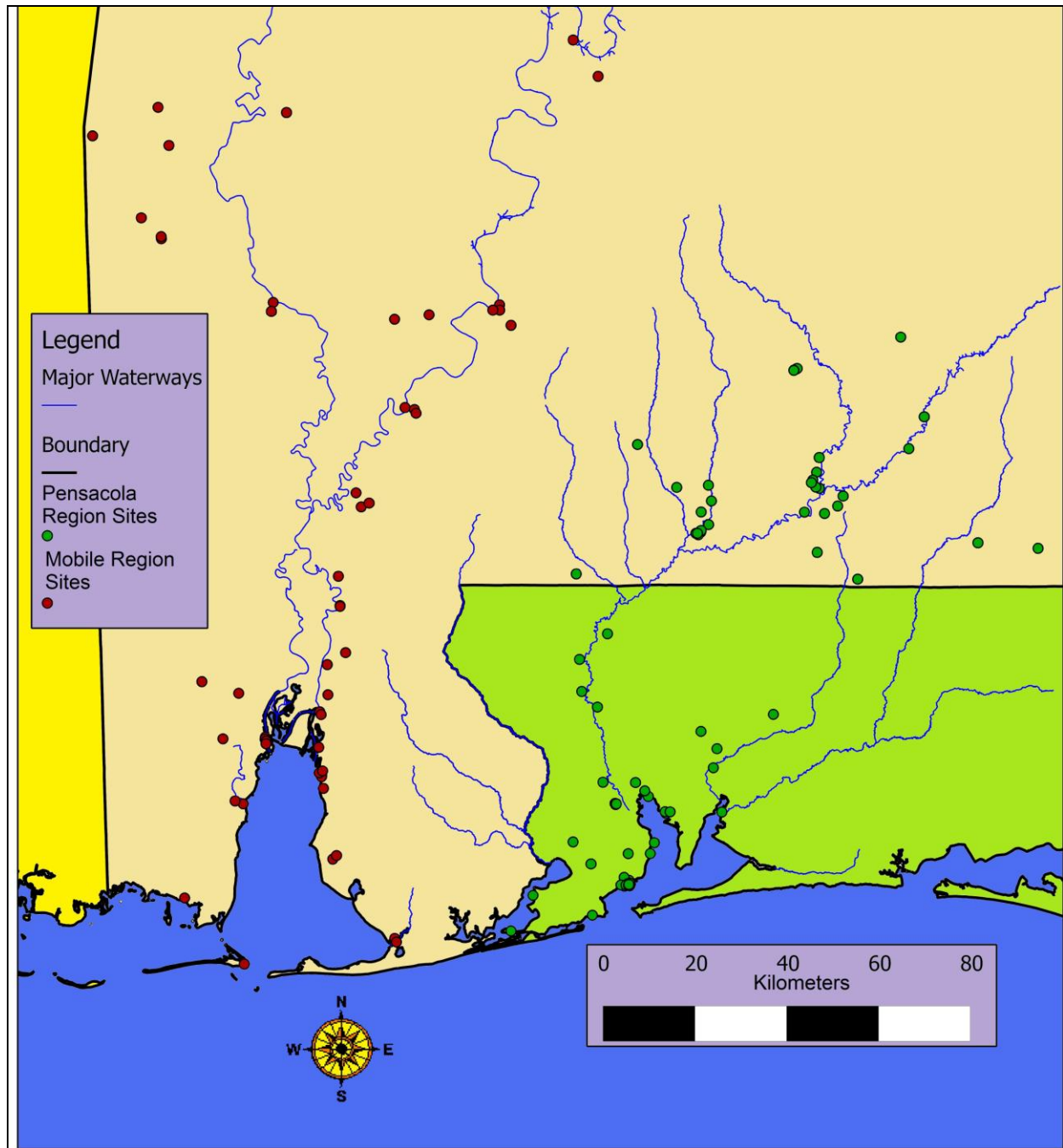
CHAPTER FIVE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF BORDER SMUGGLING

The question that arises from the historic record is not whether smuggling and human trafficking took place between Spanish West Florida (Pensacola-South) and the Conecuh River hinterlands (Pensacola-North) of the southern Alabama frontier known as Hell's Hundred Acres; the preponderance of the historical evidence suggests that it did. The question now is "how did these activities dictate the use of the landscape by the inhabitants?" Is there a pattern that can be discerned in the archaeological record which can be associated with illicit trade activities?

The most appropriate way to ascertain answers to these questions is to compare the archaeology of early 19th century sites within Spanish West Florida and the southern Alabama hinterlands with a similar settlement system. Fortunately, the Mobile Bay in southwest Alabama is such a settlement system. Mobile Bay and the surrounding settlements were under Spanish control until 1810. The 31st parallel, as established by the Treaty of San Lorenzo, served as the international border here as well. The Mobile Bay area is similar to the primary study area in cultural history, geography, and economic base.

Therefore, in this chapter the comparative approach will be used to ascertain whether the border effected trade, consumer habits, and the use of the landscape by juxtaposing the primary study area with the secondary study area. The primary study area, which includes Spanish West Florida and the Hell's Hundred Acres, has been designated as the Pensacola Region study area. The secondary study area has been labeled the Mobile Regional study area.

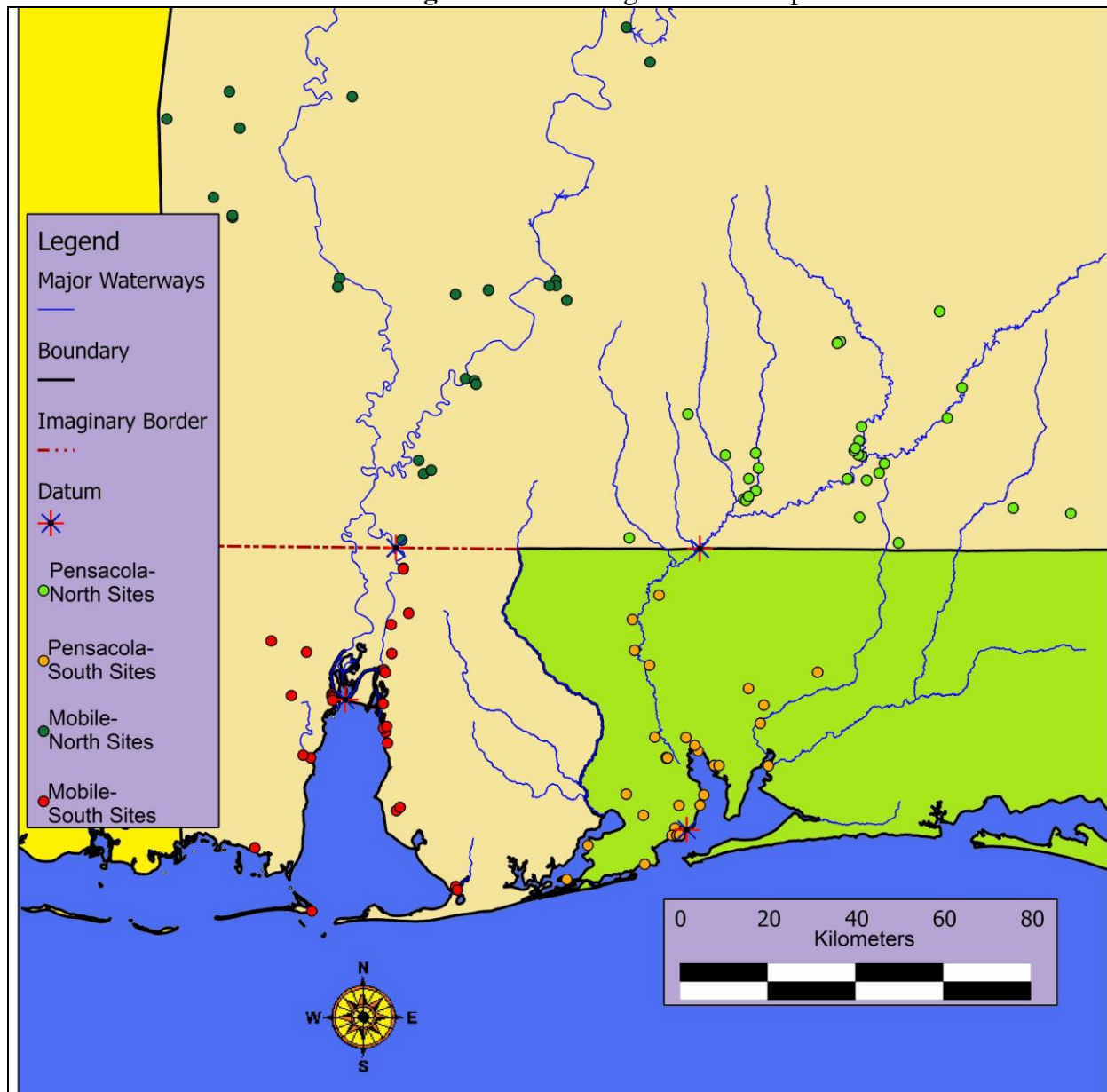
Figure 5.1: Regional Site Map



The two study areas were also divided into sub-regions. The Pensacola Region was historically divided at the 31st parallel, which was the historic border between the U.S. and the Spanish Colony of West Florida. The two subsequent sub-regions have been labeled Pensacola-

North and Pensacola-South. The Mobile Region was also subdivided at the 31st parallel in order to test whether there was any discernable difference between the Pensacola Region subdivided study areas and the Mobile Region subdivided study areas. The two subsequent sub-regions have been labeled Mobile-North and Mobile-South.

Figure 5.2: Sub-Regional Site Map



A datum for each of the four sub-regions was established. For the Pensacola-South Region the datum was established as datum 1A and all sites within the Pensacola Region were

measured from this point. However, a second datum (datum 1B) was established for the Pensacola-North at the intersection of the 31st parallel and the Conecuh River. This point represents the entry point to the U.S. hinterlands north of the border. All the distances for each of the sites within the Pensacola-North were measured from this datum.

The datum for the Mobile-South Region was set as datum 1B and all sites within the region were measured from this point. The Mobile-North Region datum (datum 2B) was established where the 31st parallel intersected the Tensaw River and all sites within this subregion were measured from this point. The justification for placing the datum at this point is along the same lines as the Pensacola-North. However, instead of an actual border this is an arbitrary line in order to measure any distinguishable differences between the two settlement systems.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSES

The archaeological analyses will consist of three parts and will seek to gain insights into the nature of the use of the border landscape through comparison between the Pensacola regional settlement system and the Mobile regional settlement system. The first analysis will detail the regional and subregional ceramic assemblages by comparing the frequencies of various ceramic types. In the second part of this analysis, a focus on the folkware assemblages will be used to highlight the differences in each subregion. The second analysis will analyze the relative cost differences of each ceramic type found at each site within both study areas. The last analysis will use the entire assemblage from each site rank each by a functional index number for comparison. These numbers will then be measured from various datum and displayed as a linear regression. A total of 136 sites have been used in the three analyses and the data from 74 reports, 18 Alabama

Site File data sheets, and 5 Florida Master Site File records were used to populate the database (See Appendix A)

CERAMIC FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

How do consumer patterns between each region and subregion compare? Ceramic frequencies are perhaps the best way to measure this difference. Ceramics are durable and proliferate in the archaeological record. Most ceramics from this period were imported through the British manufacturing and trade system. However, there were quite a number of local potters in the Mobile area that also had a market share. Ceramics have tight temporal controls, as well, and changes in the paste, glaze, and decoration have been well documented (Hume 1974).

Wide differences in ceramic frequencies can be used to infer disparities in market access that can be explored in more detail. Transportation costs had a large effect on what types of goods made their way to market. This analysis should highlight the distant decay effect of transportation costs. If the border in the Pensacola system made no difference in the transportation costs of goods being shipped between the Pensacola-North and Pensacola-South subregions, then the ceramic frequencies between the Pensacola Region and the Mobile Region should be very similar and the Mobile-North subregion and the Pensacola-North subregion should, as well. If this is found to be so then the results of the analysis would be consistent with the Open Frontier Model and the Double Funnel Model. However, if the border did actually lower the transportation costs by the inhabitants circumventing the tariff system through smuggling goods between the Pensacola Region and the Mobile Region then not only will the Pensacola Region and the Mobile Region have varying ceramic frequencies but the Pensacola-North subregion should have a greater degree of variability in the ceramic assemblages than the

Mobile-North subregion. Such results would be consistent with the expectations put forward in the Capillary Pattern.

CERAMIC FREQUENCIES BY REGION

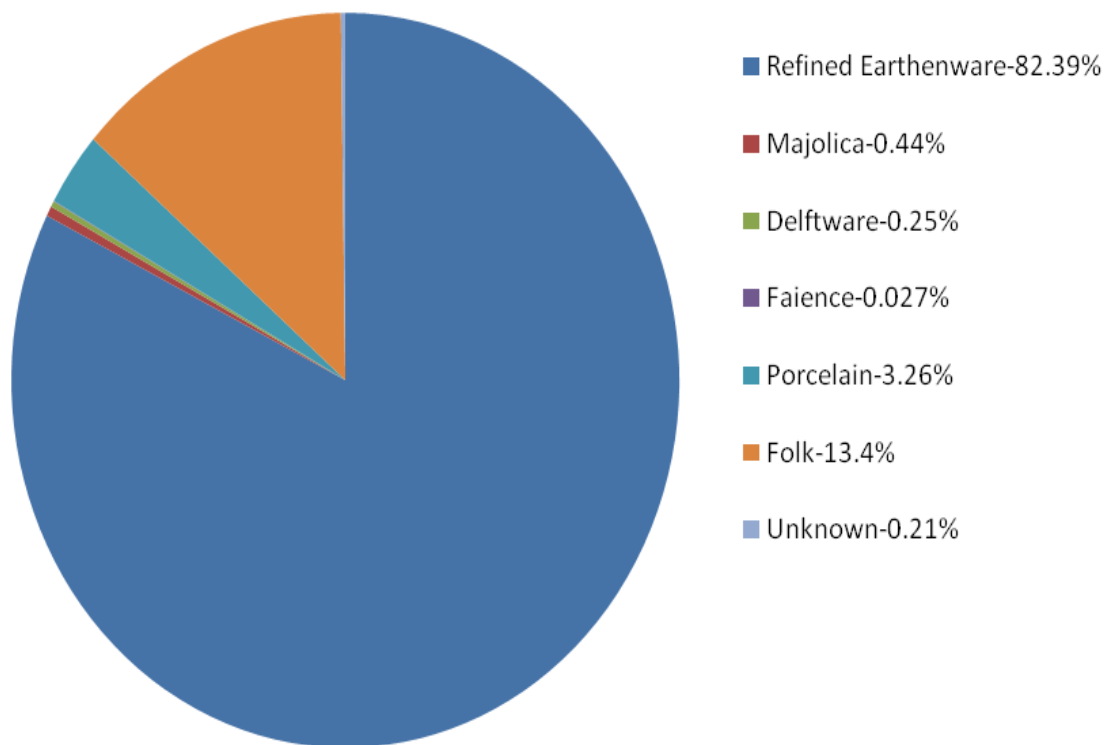
Ceramics are of the most durable artifacts found in the archaeological record and are the most widely used in archaeological analysis. Ceramics can inform the researcher about a range of human behaviors including consumer behavior and regional trading patterns. The ceramic categories used in this analysis are ceramic classes and not ceramic types. These were chosen in order to use the greatest amount of data from the technical reports that populated the database. Since each researcher described the ceramic types that they unearthed in slightly and sometimes widely different ways, the classes used here represent a level of consistency found in the reports. The classes include the following: Refined Earthenwares, which represent Creamwares, Pearlewares, and Whitewares; Porcelain, which represents both the English and the Chinese types; Faience, which include the French made tin glazed, soft paste ceramics; Majolicas, which are the Spanish and Mexican made tin glazed, soft paste ceramics; Delftware that are tin glazed, soft paste ceramics manufactured in Holland; Folkwares, which represent a wide range of coarse earthenwares and stonewares that were made in the local area; and finally Unknown as there were reports that classified some ceramics in this fashion, usually due to the condition of the sherd in question.

TOTAL CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

A total of 86 sites contained detailed ceramic data (see figure 5.3). The majority of the ceramic assemblage for all of the sites sampled was British made refined earthenwares such as

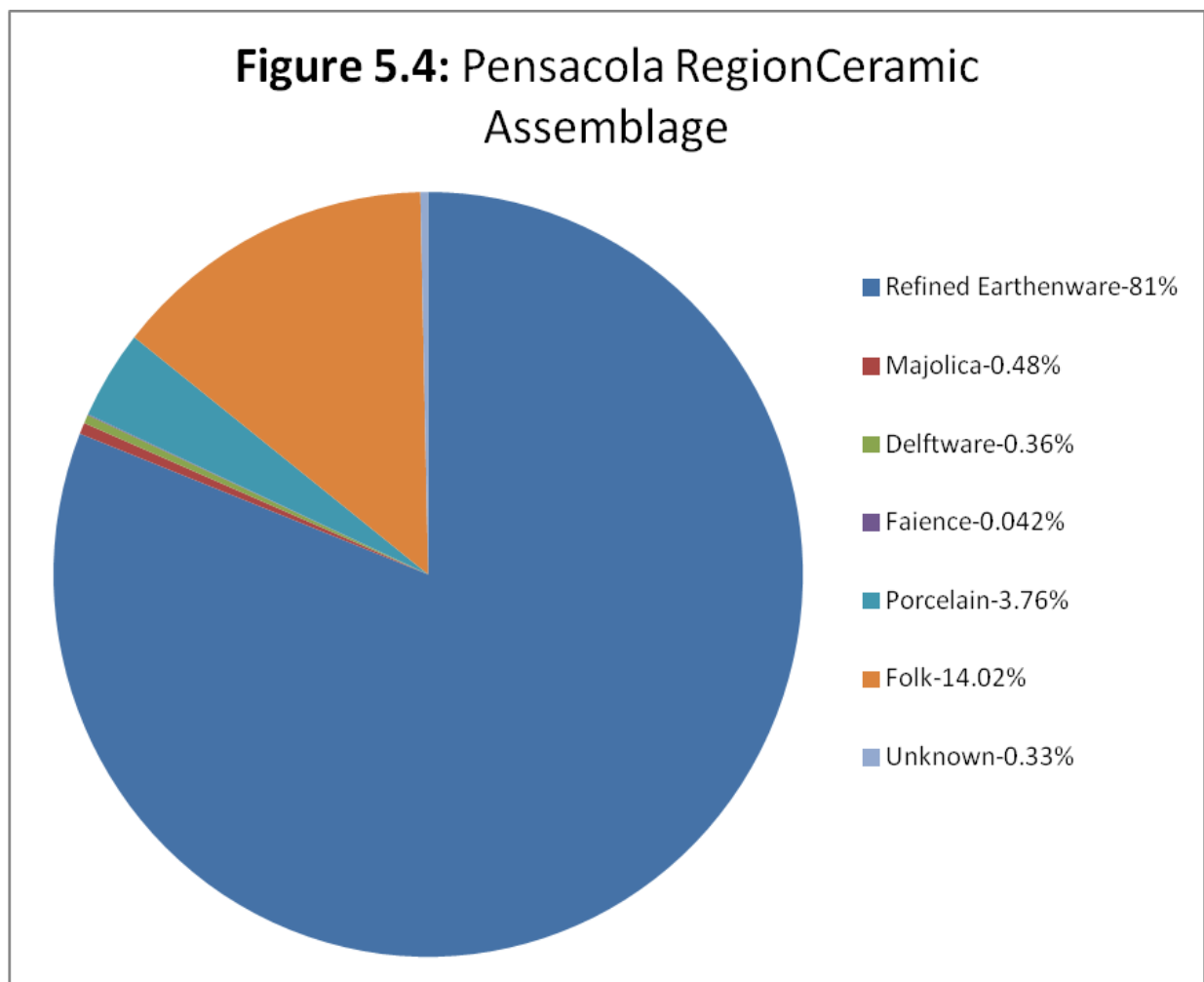
Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware. These, as a category, made up 82.4% of the total assemblage. The next largest category were the folk wares such as alkaline glazed stonewares, salt glazed stonewares, and red coarse earthenwares. This category made up 13.8% of the total ceramic assemblage. Chinese and English made porcelains made up only 3.3% of the total ceramic assemblage. Delftware, Faience wares, and Majolica wares each made up less than 1% of the total ceramic assemblage.

Figure 5.3: Total Ceramic Assemblage

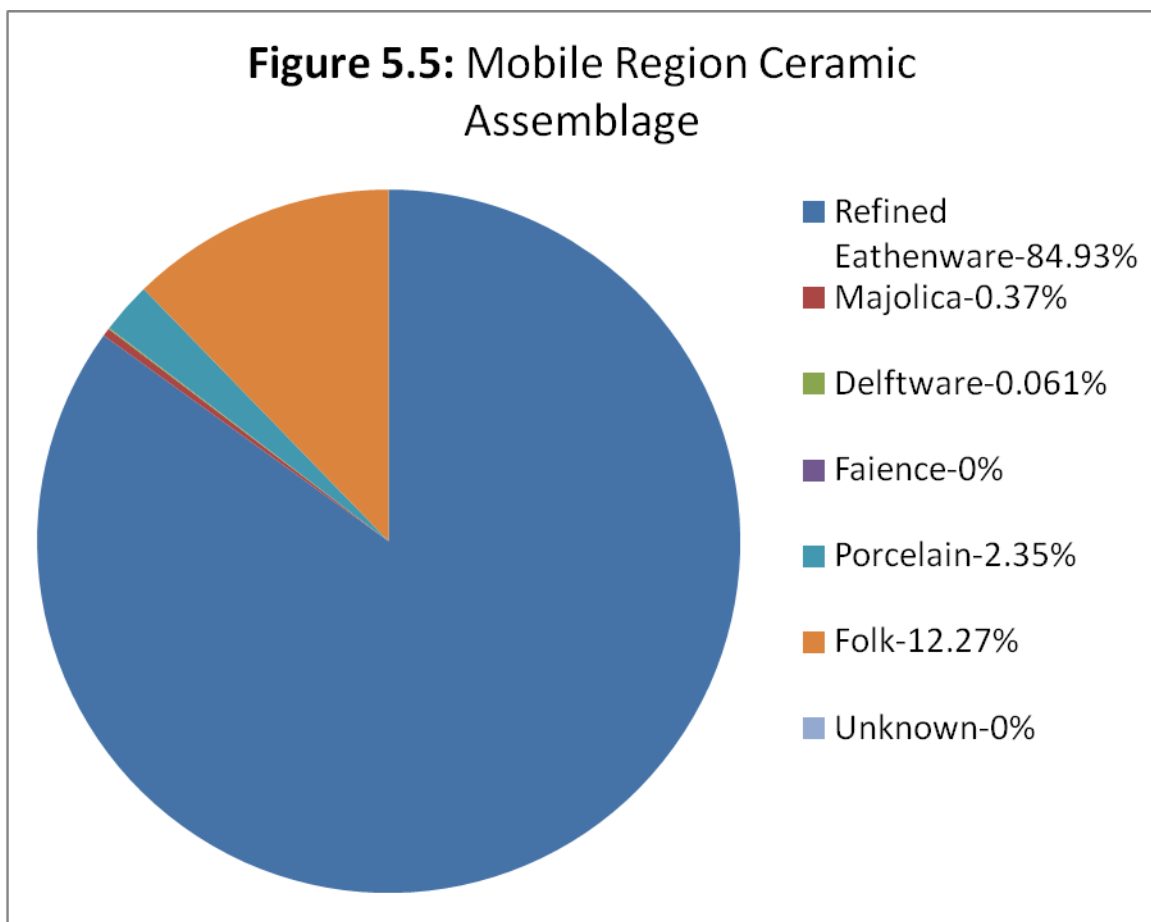


TOTAL CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE: MOBILE REGION VERSUS PENSACOLA REGION

The overall ceramic assemblage of the Mobile Region looks very similar to the Pensacola Region. The Pensacola Region contains 56 sites with ceramic data (see figure 5.4). Refined earthenwares compose 81% of the ceramic assemblage, while folk wares make up 14% of the Pensacola Region ceramic assemblage. Additionally, the Pensacola Region ceramic assemblage consists of approximately 4% porcelains, while Delftware, Faience wares, and Majolica wares make up less than 1% each.



The Mobile region consists of 30 sites with ceramic data (see figure 5.5). The ceramic assemblage for the Mobile region consists of 89.4% refined earthenware ceramics and the folk ceramics wares make up the next largest category, compiling 12.26% of the total assemblage of Mobile region. Porcelains make up 2.35% of the Mobile region assemblage and the Delftware and Majolica wares each compose less than 1% of the total ceramic assemblage for the Mobile region. However, Faience wares were not recovered in the Mobile region and therefore make up 0% of the ceramic assemblage in this region.



CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FOR PENSACOLA NORTH AND SOUTH SUB-REGIONS

As for the Pensacola-South sub-region (see figure 5.6), refined earthenwares made up approximately 91% of the assemblage, while folkwares compiled almost 7%. Majolicas made up 1.3% while Delftware were approximately 1% of the ceramic assemblage. Faience and porcelains made up less than 1% of the ceramic assemblage of Pensacola-South sub-region. On the other hand, the Pensacola-North (see figure 5.7) sub-region ceramic assemblage contained approximately 76% refined earthenwares, 18% folk wares, and almost 6% porcelains. Delftware, Faience wares and Majolicas were not represented in the Pensacola-North sub-region ceramic assemblage.

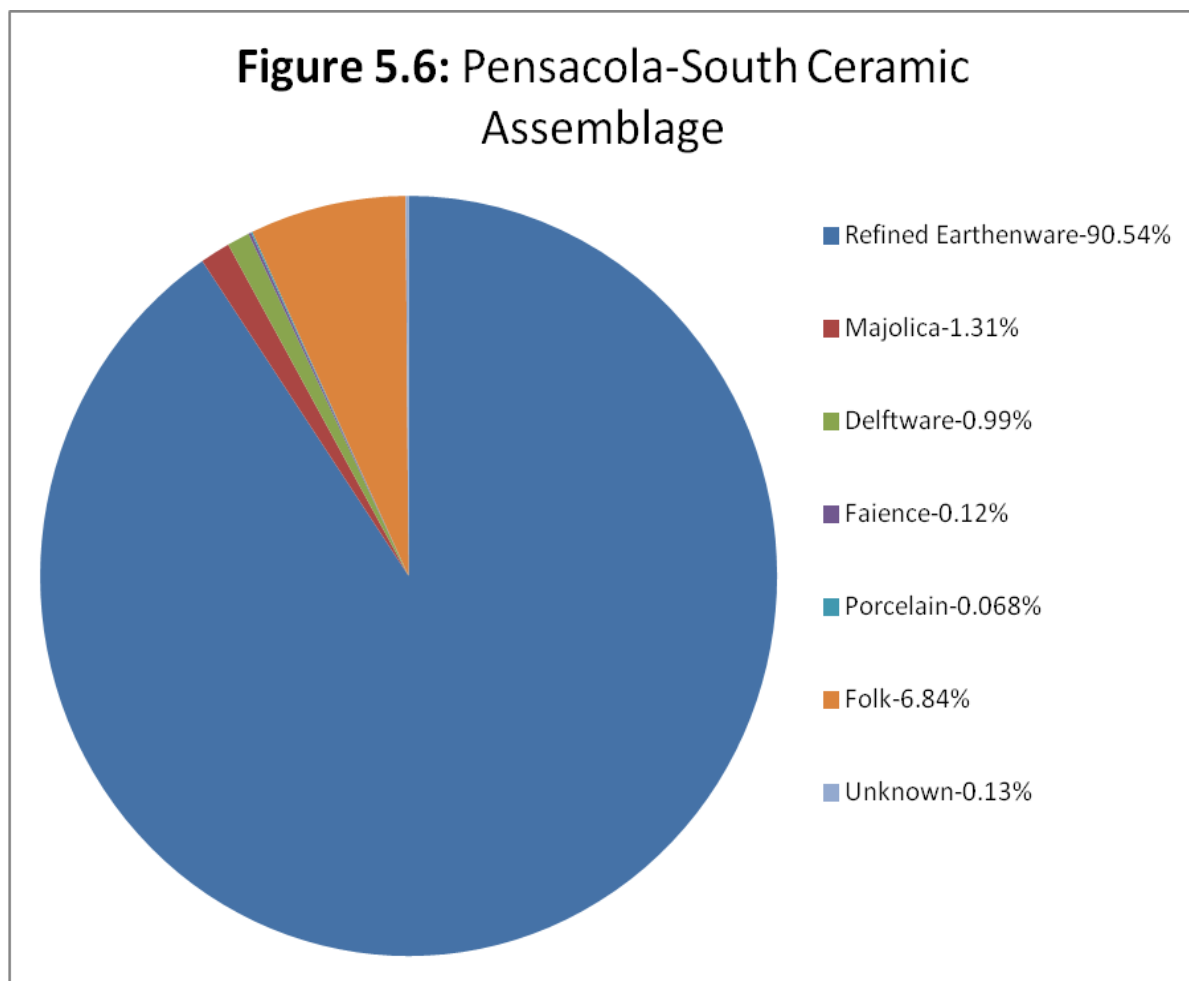
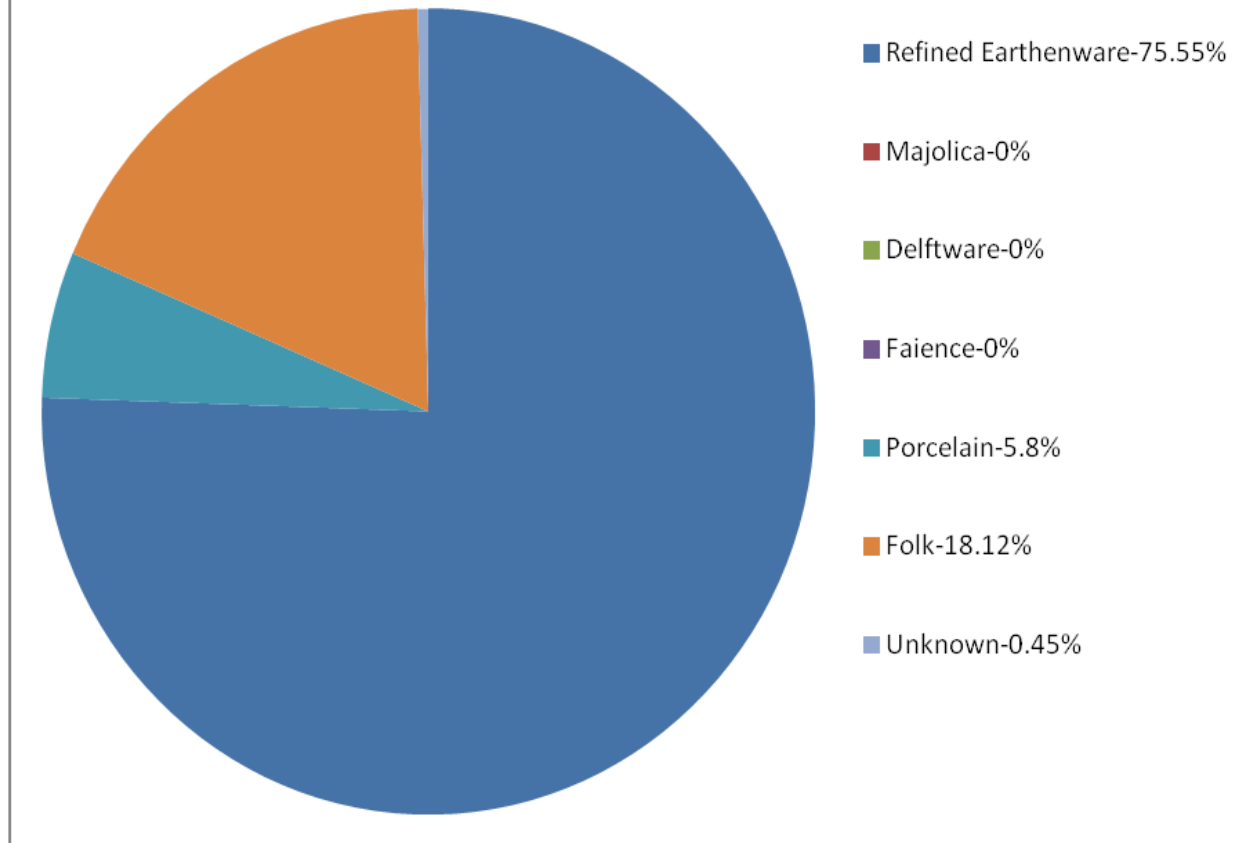


Figure 5.7: Pensacola-North Ceramic Assemblage



CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE FOR MOBILE-NORTH/SOUTH SUB-REGIONS

Mobile-South sub-region consists of 18 sites with ceramic data (see figure 5.8). Refined earthenware ceramics compose 79% of the ceramic assemblage, while folk wares make up 14% of the Mobile-South sub-region ceramic assemblage. The Mobile-South sub-region ceramic assemblage consists of less than 1% each of porcelains, Delftware, and Majolica wares. There were no Faience wares recovered in Mobile-South sub-region.

The Mobile-North sub-region consists of 12 sites with ceramic data (see figure 5.9). Refined earthenware ceramics compose approximately 94% of the ceramic assemblage, while

folk wares make up less than 1% of the Mobile-North sub-region ceramic assemblage. The Mobile-North sub-region ceramic assemblage consists of almost 6% Porcelains. Delftware, Faience wares, and Majolica wares were not present in the Mobile-North sub-region ceramic assemblage.

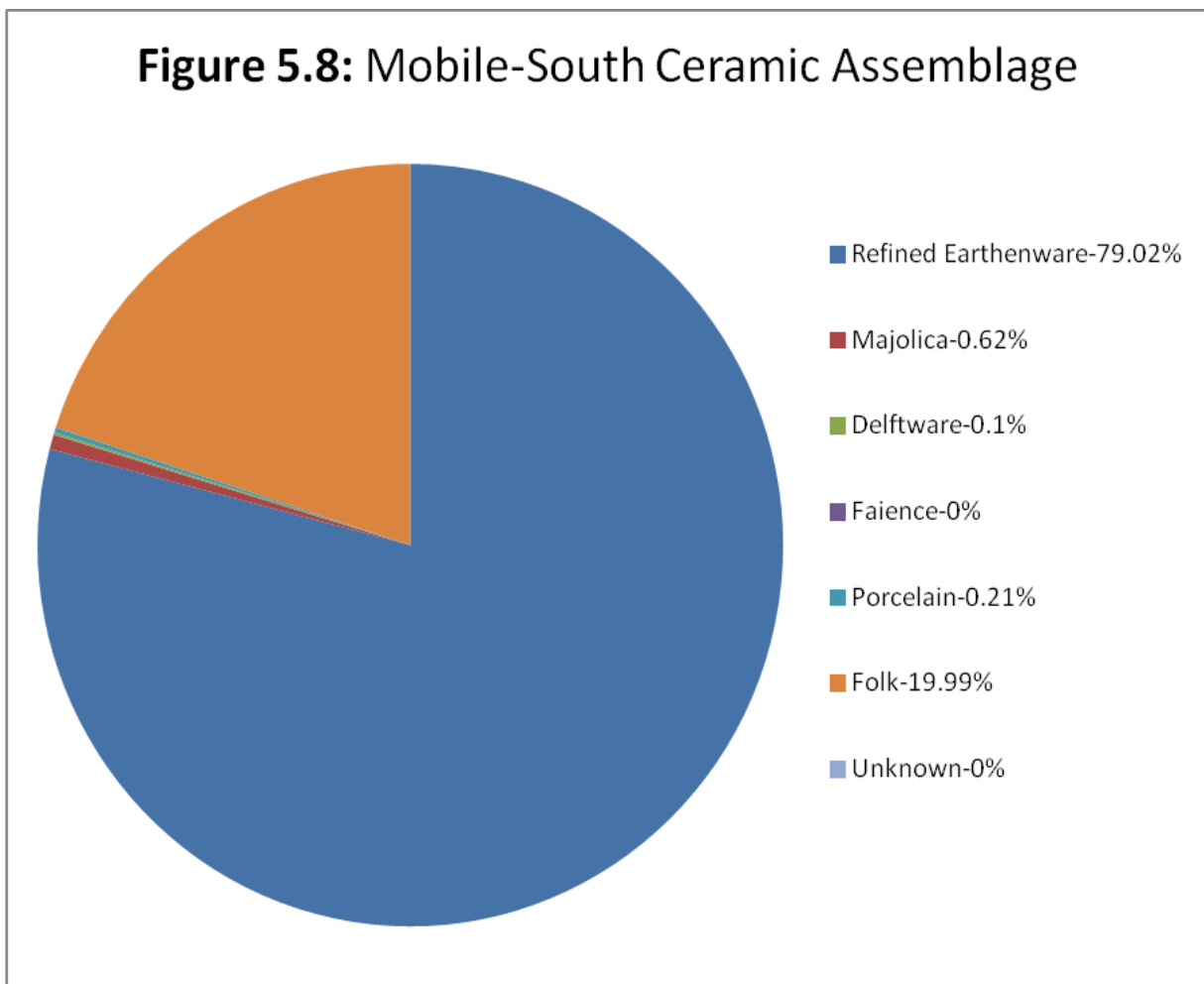
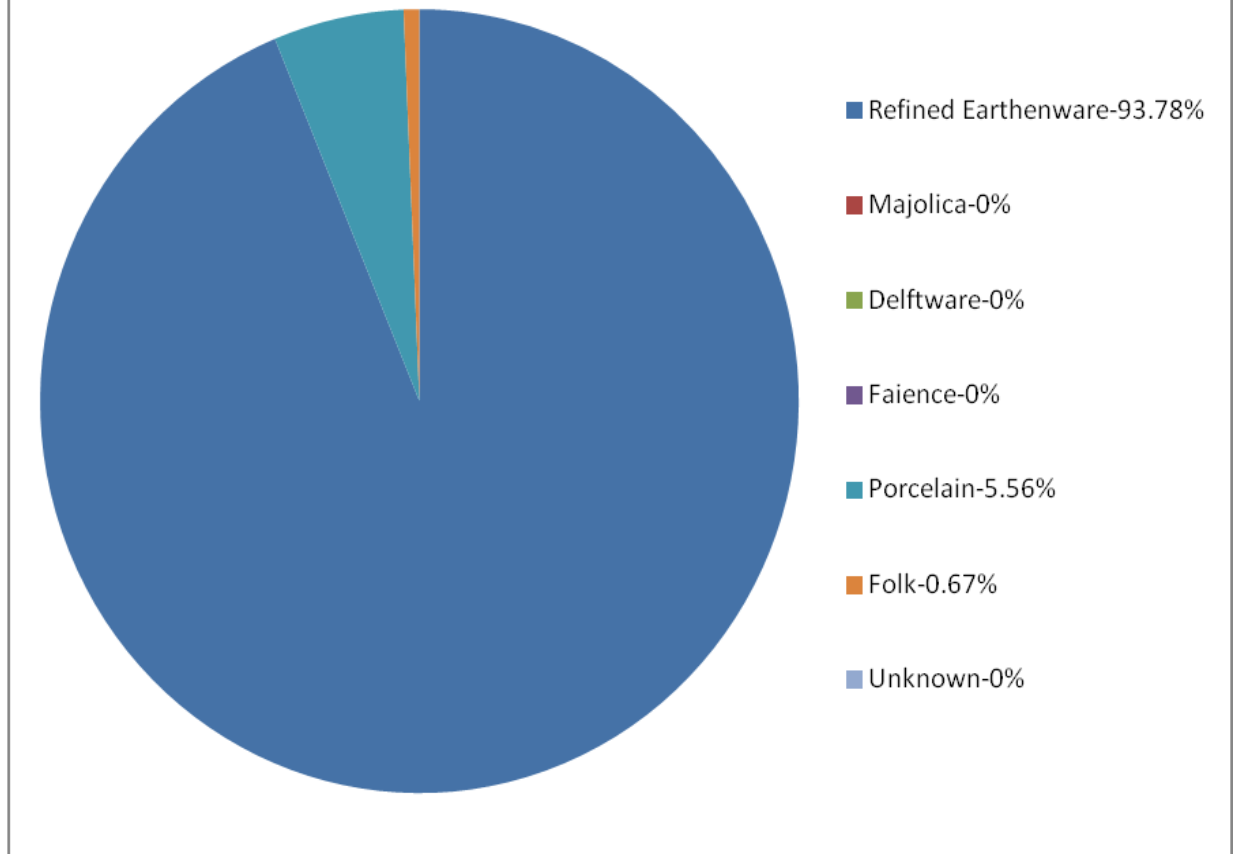


Figure 5.9: Mobile-North Ceramic Assemblage



RESULTS OF TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE ANALYSIS

The ceramic assemblages from each region and each subregion are very distinct. While the overwhelming majority of ceramics from each region falls within the classification of Refined Earthenwares it is notable that this occurs in nearly the same percentage for each region: 84% for the Mobile region and 81% for the Pensacola region. However, when looking at the diversity of each sub-region it is immediately noticeable that the Pensacola-South sub-region has the greatest variety of ceramic classes with the presence of Faience, Delftware, Majolica, Porcelains, and Folkware. The only other region to have a similar variety is the Mobile-South

sub-region which has all of these except for Faience. While the largest of these other varieties is the Folkwares, the Mobile-South sub-region has a greater percentage of these represented in the overall assemblage. This can be attributed to the numerous amounts of ceramic kiln sites found along the bluffs of the Mobile Bay (Gums 1989). This type of site represents only one site in the Pensacola-South sub-region (Phillips and McKenzie 1997) and are unrepresented in both the Pensacola-North sub-region and Mobile-North sub-region.

The Mobile-North sub-region is unlike the other three regions in that it has the least amount of diversity in the total ceramic assemblage, but has the largest percentage of Refined Earthenwares and the second largest percentage of Porcelains and the smallest percentage of Folkwares. The Pensacola-North sub-region on the other hand has a greater variety of ceramics in the total assemblage than does the Mobile-North sub-region.

The overall similarities between the Mobile region and the Pensacola region seem to support the first hypothesis, that the border had no effect or only a negligible effect on the transportation costs across the border. However, the striking differences between the Mobile-North sub-region and the Pensacola-North sub-region demonstrate that at this level of analysis the opposite is true. If the border had a negligible effect on the transportation costs then the Mobile-North sub-region and Pensacola-North sub-region would be more similar in diversity of ceramics. The analysis supports the hypothesis that the Pensacola-North sub-region followed the Capillary Pattern. In order to fully elucidate these patterns the folkwares will be looked at more closely.

FOLK WARES

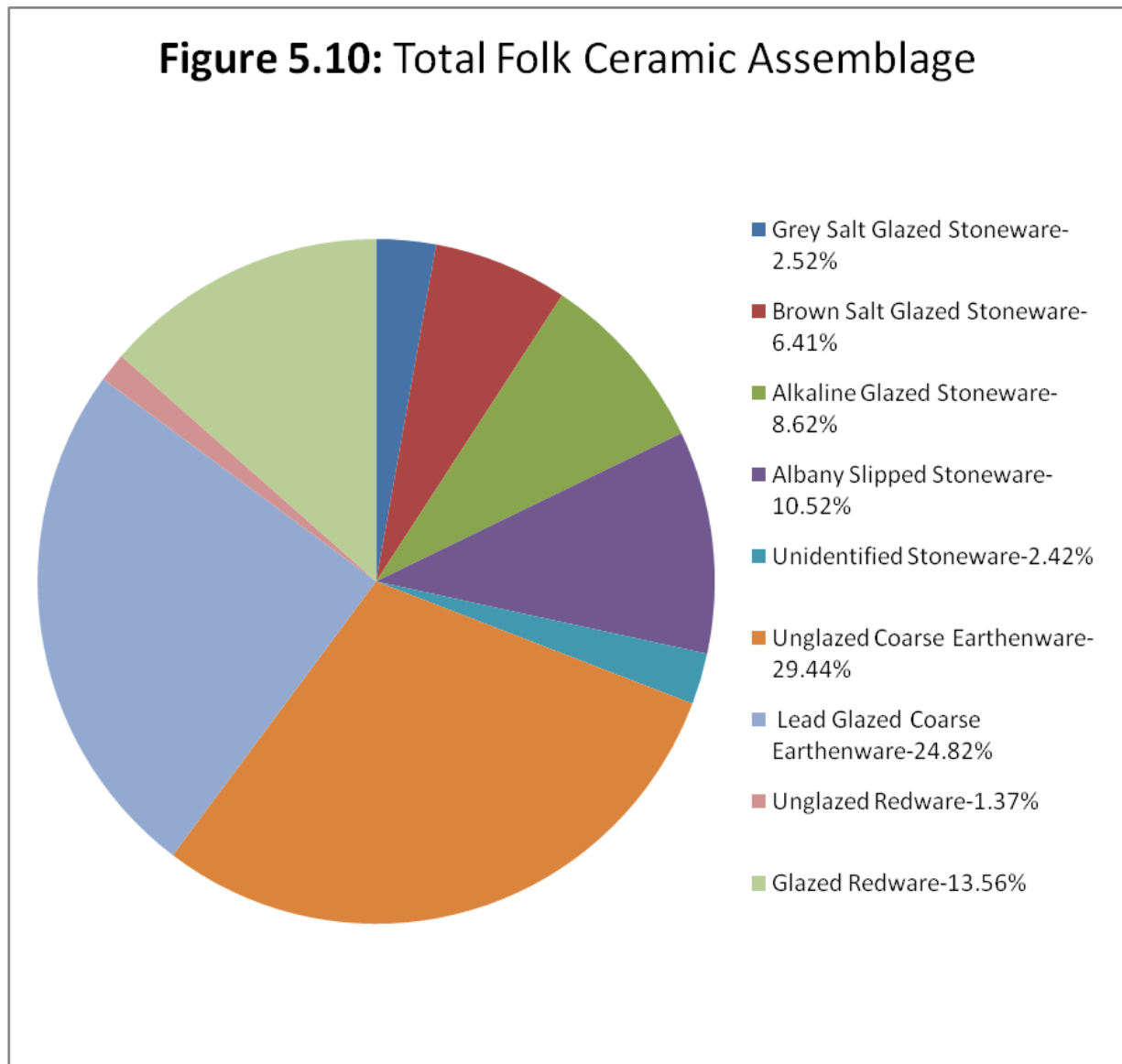
Folk ceramic wares are given little attention in most ceramic analyses. This is because they are often associated with utilitarian functions and offer little information about the users' class or socio-economic status as these vessels were cheap and readily available. Folk potters had to compete with mass marketed and mass produced ceramics like Creamwares, Pearlwares, and Whitewares manufactured by Wedgewood and Spode. Folk potters therefore resigned themselves to making utilitarian Mobile-North sub-region vessels from local clay sources. These vessels were not elaborately designed nor were they necessarily uniformed in craftsmanship. This made them easily obtained and very cheap to purchase.

These two factors ensured that there was plenty of competition in the market place. Folk pottery transported from far distances would be unable to compete with local potters unless there were few or no local potters in the region. The inverse is also true; folkwares likely would not have been transported very far as the relative low price of these commodities likely would not be able to overcome transportation costs over great distances. These facts give the archaeologist an avenue of inquiry.

TOTAL FOLKWARE ASSEMBLAGE

Just to summarize the previous findings, the folkware assemblage made up 13.4% of the total ceramic assemblage, 14.02 % of the Pensacola region assemblage, 12.27% of the Mobile region assemblage, 6.84% of the Pensacola-South sub-region assemblage, 18.12% of the Pensacola-North sub-region assemblage, 19.99% of the Mobile-South sub-region assemblage, but only 0.67% of the Mobile-North sub-region assemblage. The total folkware assemblage breaks down in the following manner (see figure 5.10). Glazed and unglazed coarse

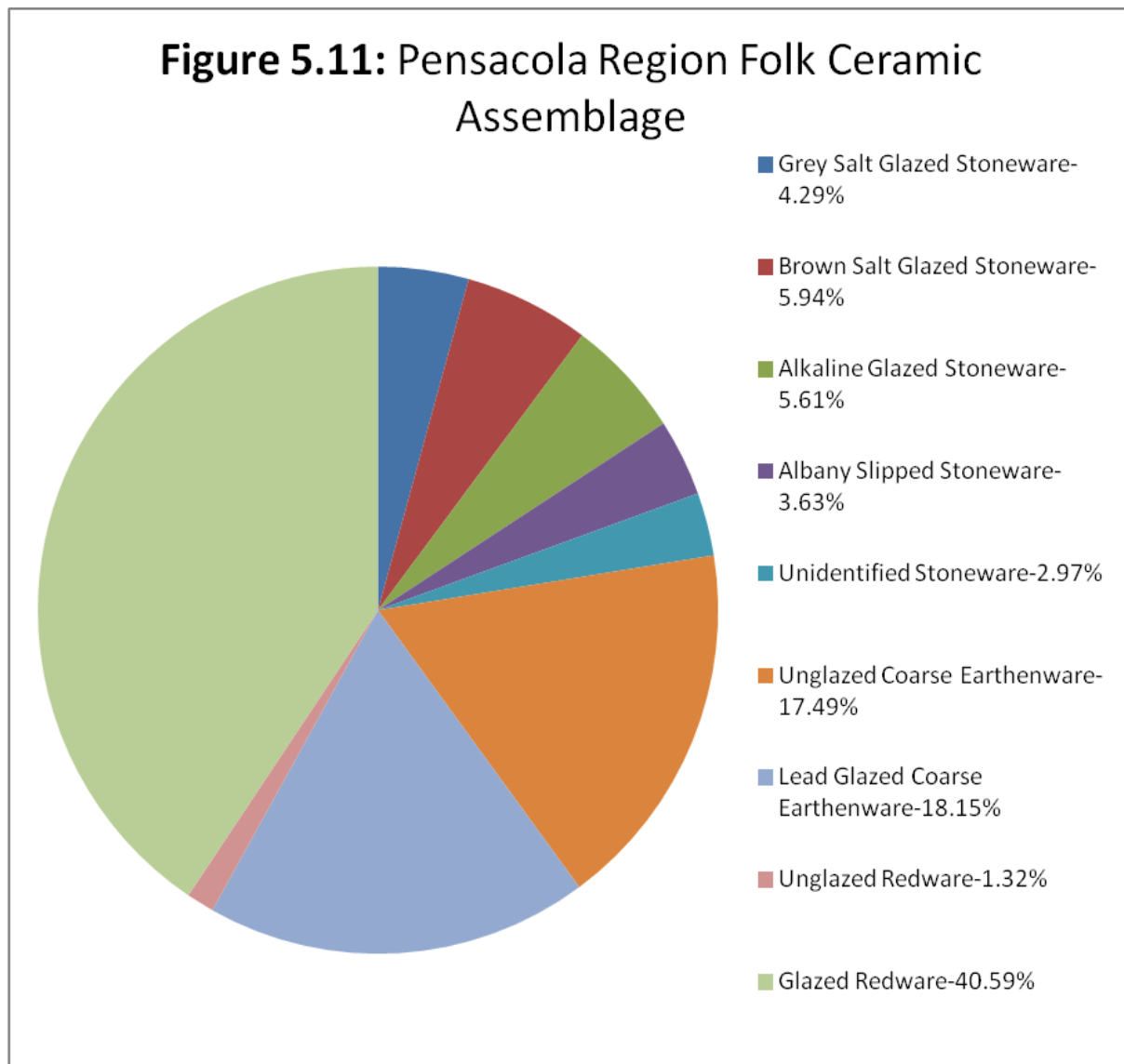
earthenwares made up over 50% of the assemblage. Stonewares comprised more than 30% of the folk ceramic assemblage. Redwares made up approximately 15% of the assemblage and ceramics identified as olive jars just over 2% of the assemblage.



THE TOTAL PENSACOLA REGION FOLKWARE ASSEMBLAGE

The Pensacola region folk ceramic assemblage was comprised of approximately 42% redwares, the vast majority was glazed redware (see figure 5.11). Glazed and unglazed coarse

earthenwares made up approximately 29% of this assemblage. Stonewares comprised about 22% of the assemblage while ceramics identified as olive jars made up approximately 7%.



THE PENSACOLA NORTH/SOUTH FOLKWARE ASSEMBLAGE

The largest category of the Pensacola-South sub-region folk ceramic assemblage is coarse earthenwares which comprise 54% of the assemblage (see figure 5.12). Approximately 18% of the assemblage is stonewares while redwares make up over 16% of the assemblage.

Ceramics identified as olive jars comprise over 12% of the assemblage. The Pensacola-North sub-region folk ceramic assemblage looks completely different (see figure 5.13). Redwares make up nearly 72% of the assemblage while stonewares make up 27% of the assemblage. Coarse earthenwares comprise less than 1% of the ceramics. Ceramics identified as olive jars were not represented in the Pensacola-North sub-region folk ceramic assemblage.

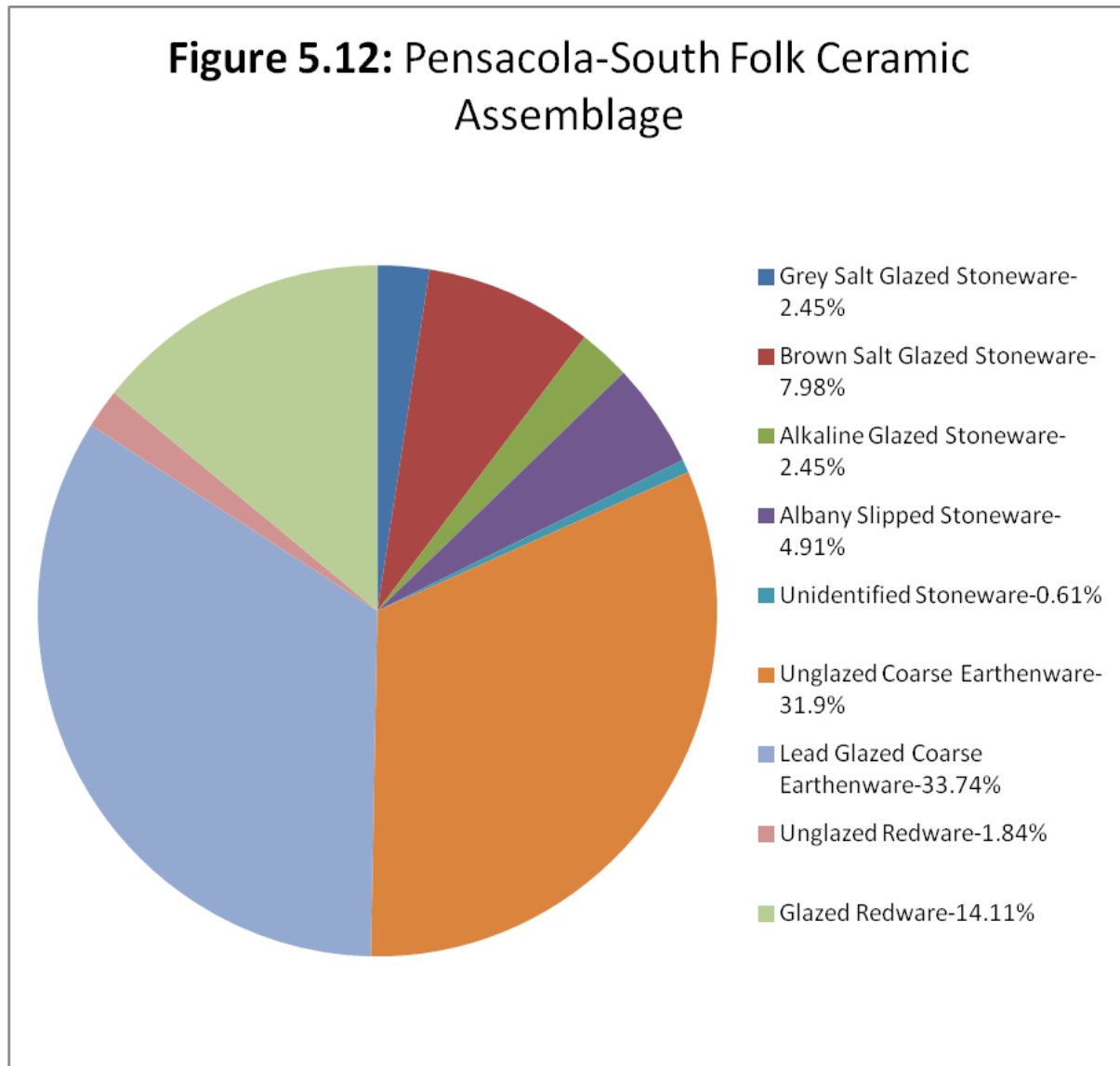
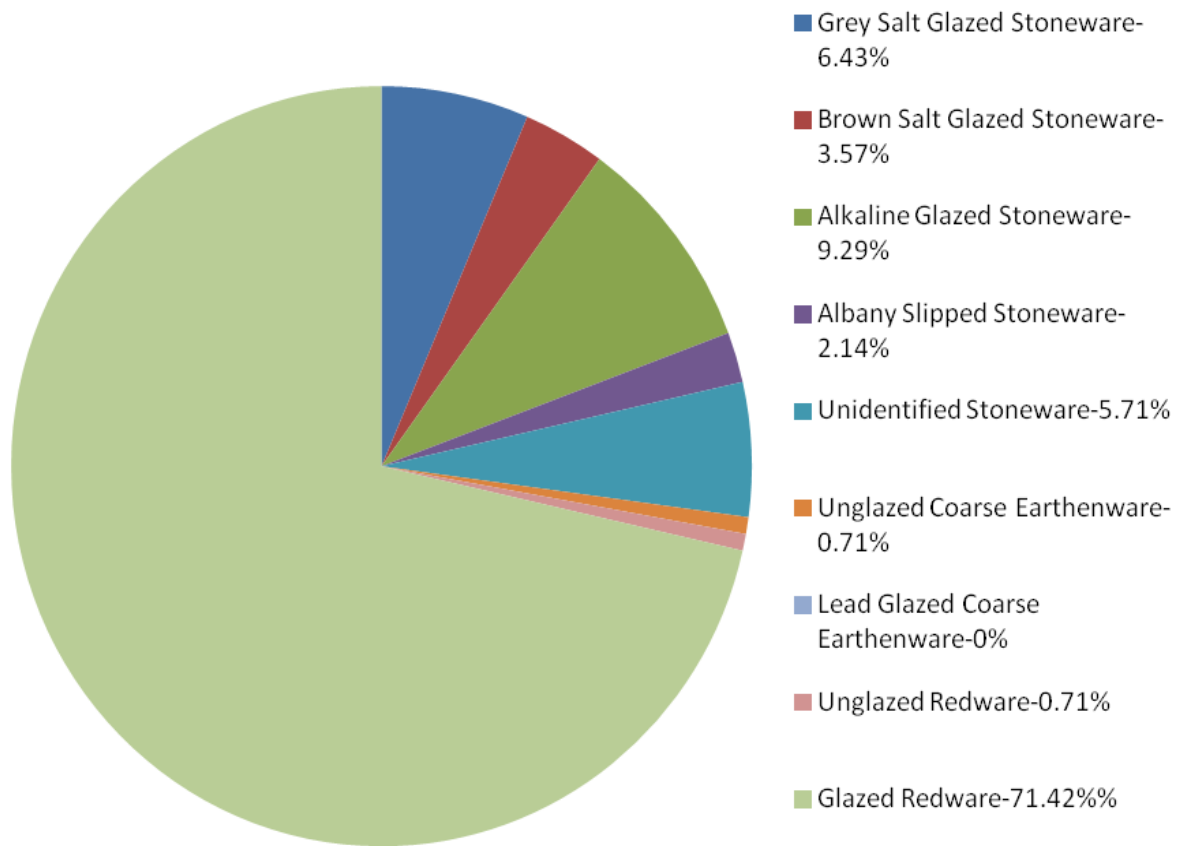


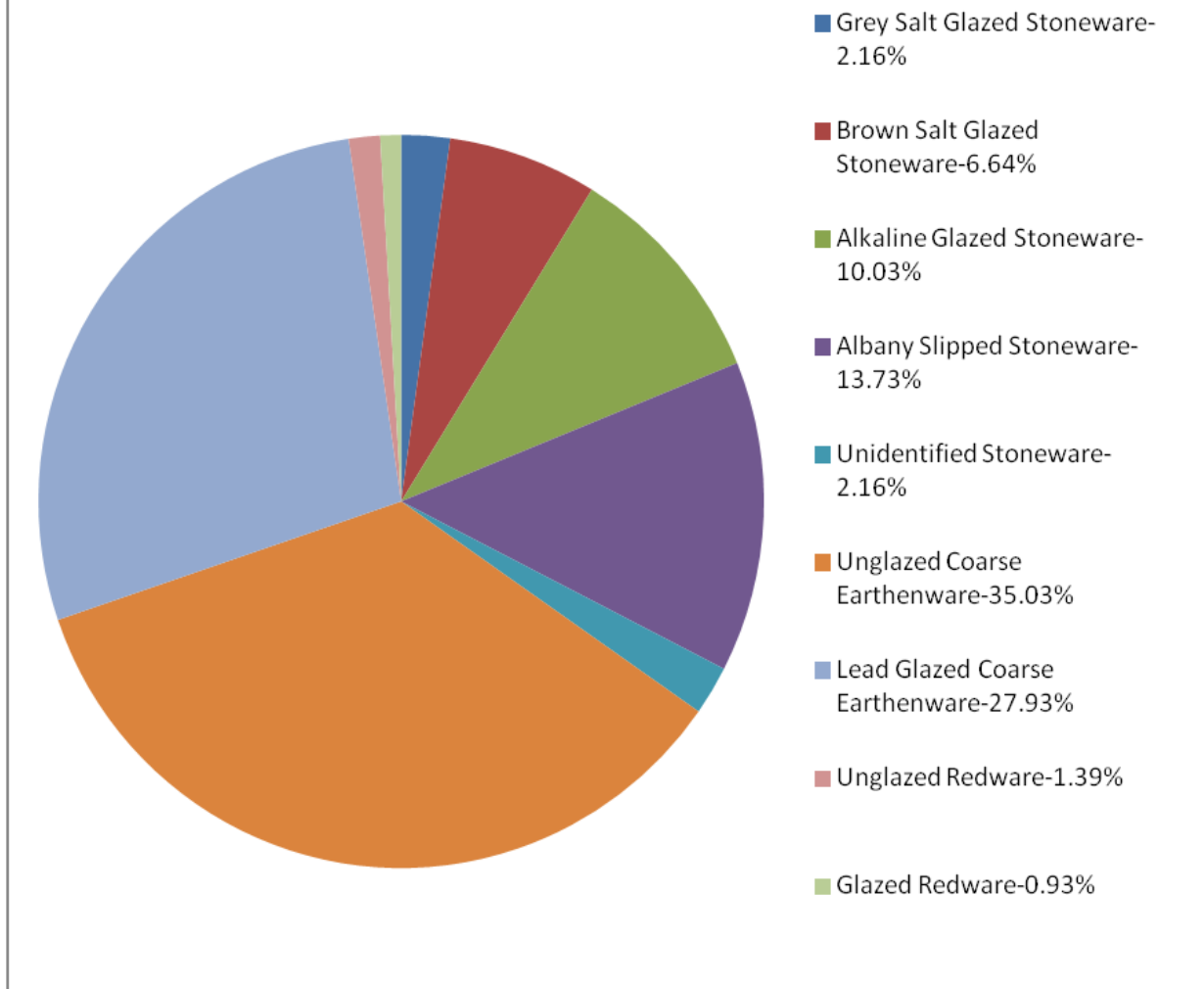
Figure 5.13: Pensacola-North Folk Ceramic Assemblage



THE TOTAL MOBILE REGION FOLKWARE ASSEMBLAGE

The Mobile region folk ceramic assemblage was comprised mostly of coarse earthenwares which made up approximately 63% of this assemblage (see figure 5.14). Stonewares were the next largest category, making up almost 35% of the assemblage. Redwares comprised just over 2% of the assemblage while ceramics identified as olive jar made up less than 1%.

Figure 5.14: Mobile Region Folk Ceramic Assemblage



THE MOBILE NORTH/SOUTH FOLKWARE ASSEMBLAGE

The Mobile-South and the Mobile-North sub-region are drastically different. The Mobile-South sub-region folk ceramic assemblage was comprised mostly of coarse earthenwares which made up approximately 63% of this assemblage (see figure 5.15). Stonewares were the next largest category, making up almost 35% of the assemblage. Redwares comprised just over 2% of the assemblage while ceramics identified as olive jar made up less than 1%. The Mobile-North

sub-region on the other hand is comprised of only two types of folk ceramics—brown salt galzed stoneware and lead glazed coarse earthenware. Each make up 50% of the assemblage (see figure 5.16).

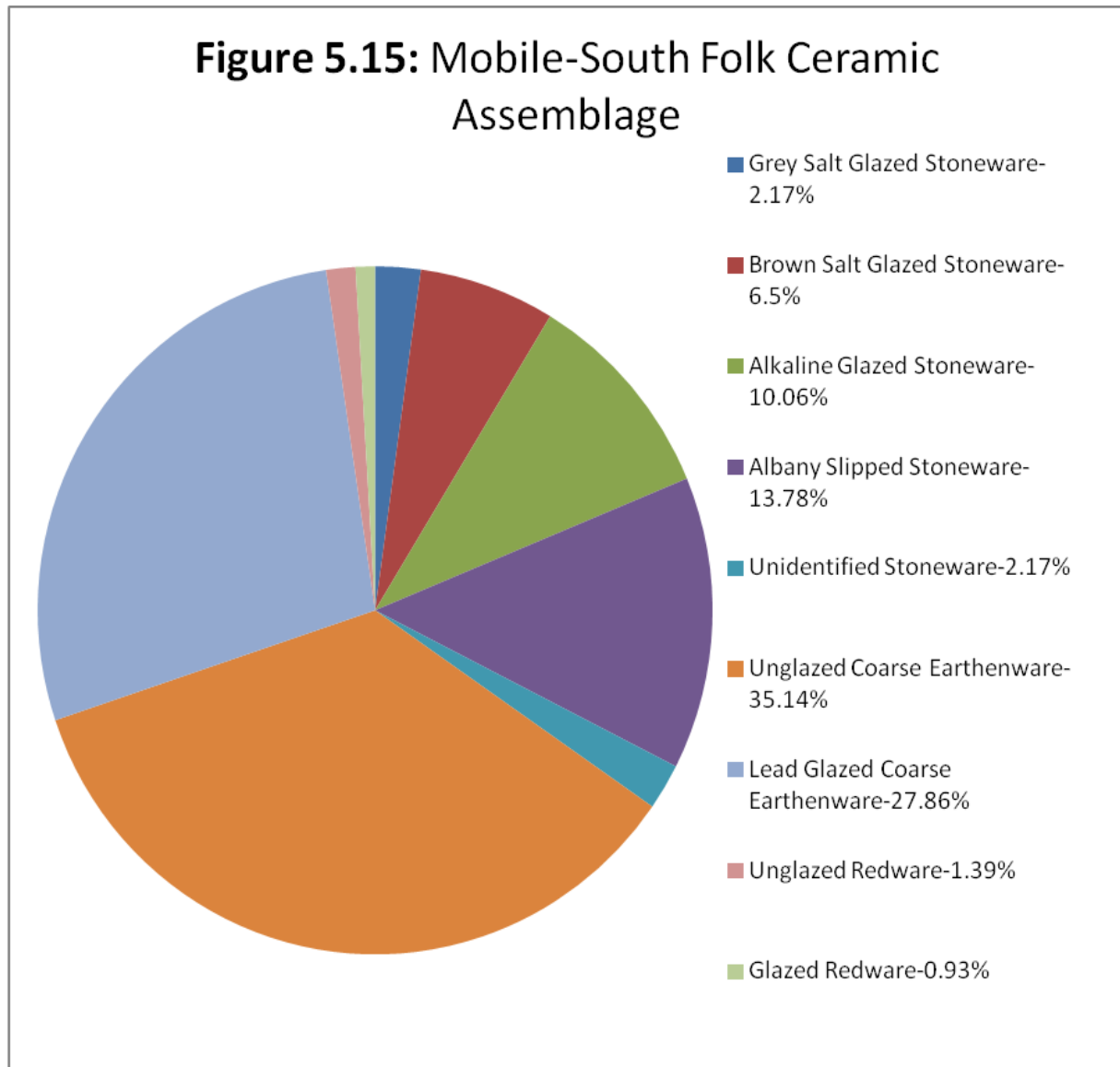
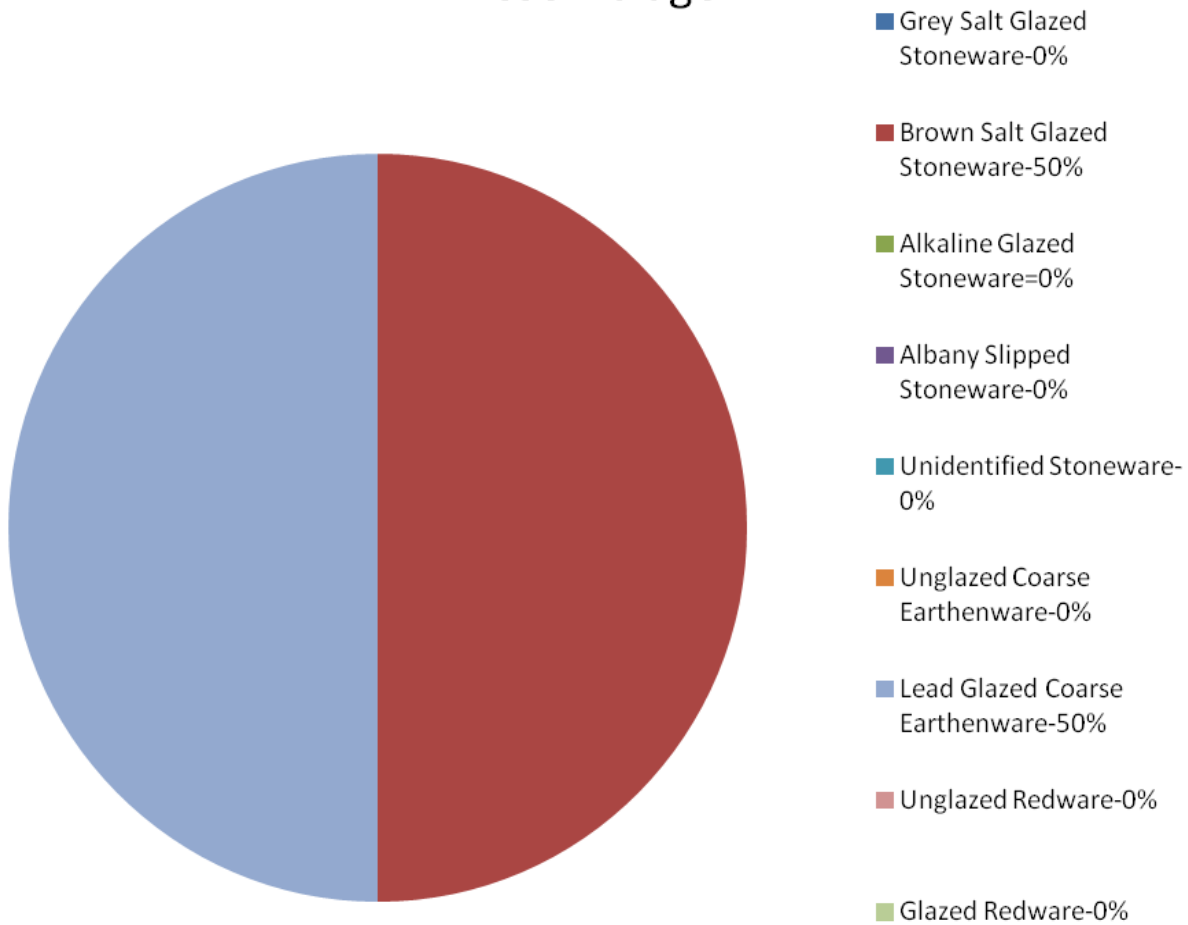


Figure 5.16: Mobile-North Folk Ceramic Assemblage



These patterns again support the expectations of the Capillary Pattern hypothesis. Again, the differences in the diversity of the assemblages between the Mobile-North sub-region and the Pensacola-North sub-region are glaringly obvious. The Mobile-north sub-region's lack of diversity in folkware assemblage demonstrates that transportation costs associated with transporting these wares from Mobile Bay up the rivers was severely curtailed the amount and diversity of found in the Mobile-north sub-region. However, this is not true for the Pensacola-North sub-region. While only two types of folkwares are found in the Mobile-North sub-region

(i.e. Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware and Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware), there are 8 recorded types in the Pensacola-North sub-region.

The Pensacola-North sub-region folkware assemblage is interesting in that it differs from the Mobile-South sub-region and the Pensacola-South sub-region in two ways: glazed redwares make up nearly 75% of the folkware assemblage and lead glazed earthenwares are unrepresented in the region. These two types of ceramics give us an insight into the very nature of the type of economy in the Pensacola-North sub-region. In many of the reports used in this study, glazed redwares were often referred to in association with turpentine cups (Hill 2000, Quates 2005). The overwhelming presence of this type of ceramic is an indication of the cosmopolitan nature of the region and points to the presence of an established industry of commercial or cottage production of naval stores.

As for the lead glazed earthenwares, these ceramics are commonly associated with amphora, olive jars, or shipping vessels in general. The lack of these ceramics in the assemblage speaks volumes about what was, or in this case, was not being shipped from the Pensacola-South sub-region into the Pensacola-North sub-region. These types of ceramic vessels were usually employed in shipping perishable items. The absence of these ceramics indicates that the inhabitants of the Pensacola-North sub-region were not buying perishable items in Pensacola and bringing them back. However, dry goods may have been purchased and smuggled across such as coffee. There is an historical record that indicates that this was true. These goods likely would have been transported in casks or barrels and not ceramic vessels.

ECONOMIC SCALING OF CERAMICS

Imported ceramics are important in the archaeological analysis because they can be used as indicators of wealth and to understand consumer patterns. George Miller (Miller 1980; 1981; 1991; Miller and Hurry 1983) created a method for determining the relative worth of ceramics found in an archaeological context. Miller's indices can provide the researcher with information on socio-economic status of the household context. However, Miller's method requires that ceramic fragments be large enough for the researcher to make accurate categorizations of the vessel form and pattern. As most archaeologists know, this is extremely rare.

Miller's methodology is also extremely time consuming and does not offer comparative results. When working on the regional scale, these are necessary attributes of an analytical methodology. Yet a recent article, coauthored by Miller (Hunter and Miller 2009), provides a way forward with a concise but accurate explanation of ceramic decoration and the correlation with cost. They state "The cheapest wares were the plain creamwares, followed closely by shelled-edged and then dipped wares (known today as mochaware). On the next level up came painted wares, followed by transfer-printed decorated wares, the most expensive of the earthenwares. Porcelains, both Chinese and English ranked at the very top of the ceramic cost ladder. If Chinese porcelain was the Mercedes Benz then shell-edged wares were the Volkswagen Beetle" (Hunter and Miller 2009: 10)

From this statement, a relative cost ladder for imported ceramics can be derived. Simply by assigning each decoration type a number ranking from lowest to highest then a relative ceramic cost index could be established for each site and each region.

Plain wares are assigned a relative cost of 1, shelled-edged wares have a relative cost of 2, and dipped wares have a relative cost of 3. Painted wares are assigned a relative cost of 4,

while transfer-printed wares have a relative cost of 5. English and Chinese porcelains can be divided with English porcelains having a relative cost of 6 and Chinese a relative cost of 7.

(Please see table 5.1)

Table 5.1: The Imported Ceramic Relative Cost Ladder

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Relative Cost Index</u>
Plain Wares	1
Shelled-Edged Wares	2
Dipped Wares (Mocha Wares)	3
Painted Wares	4
Transfer-Printed Wares	5
Porcelains (English)	6
Porcelains (Chinese)	7

HYPOTHESES

If the border had no effect on minimizing transportation costs then the distribution of high end and low end ceramics should be influenced by the distance from the entrepôt. As transportation costs increase there should be a point along the route that these cost become so expensive that only high end, and more expensive, goods are able to turn a profit and therefore make their way into the market system further upstream. In this analysis, if this holds true then a site with higher end ceramics would have a higher CESI and RCVI number compared with a site with a lower end ceramics. Moreover, at the regional scale the average of the CESI and RCVI numbers from each site will be higher. Therefore, if the Open Frontier and Double Funnel Models are true then the Mobile-North sub-region and the Pensacola-North sub-region would be

relatively comparable in CESI and RCVI numbers and the values for the Pensacola-North sub-region and Mobile-North sub-region would be higher than the Mobile-South sub-region and the Pensacola-South sub-region.

On the other hand, if the border trade followed the Capillary Pattern and transportation costs were minimized then there should be a greater diversity of high and low end ceramics at the market place and there should be a homogenizing effect on the distribution in ceramic prices across the landscape. If this holds true then the RCVI and CESI values will be lower because there are a greater number of low cost ceramics in the market system. Regionally the RCVI and CESI for the Pensacola-North sub-region should be lower than the Mobile-North sub-region and should be similar to or lower than the Pensacola-South sub-region.

RCVI AND CESI ANALYSES

Unfortunately there is an inherit problem with the data for this type of analysis. As mentioned in the Methods Chapter, the data was collected by multiple researchers and the data cataloging was not uniform. Some sites contain ceramic counts and others merely mention the presence of particular ceramic types. In order to consider both levels of data collection, two separate indices were created.

The first is the Ceramic Economic Scale Index (CESI) which measures the relative value of the imported ceramics that are present at a site but does not consider the counts. This number is derived by adding up each of the relative values for each ceramic type present at the site and then dividing by the total number of ceramic types. There were 70 sites considered in this analysis.

The second index that was created is the Relative Ceramic Value Index (RCVI). This index measures the relative value of the total imported ceramic count for a site. This number is

derived by multiplying each of the relative values of each ceramic type by the total number of ceramics for each type. This is done for each ceramic type and then totaled. The total is then divided by the total number of imported ceramics for the site. There were 54 sites considered in this analysis.

To explain how this particular analysis works, consider the example of site 1Ba186 (see Table 5.2). This site is located in Baldwin County, Alabama on the east bank of Mobile Bay. The site is an early 19th century military encampment. The site survey (Shorter 2001) reported 111 imported ceramic fragments of various types. Two values were derived from the assemblage: the total relative cost (RCT) which was 40 and the relative cost multiplied by N (ceramic type count) and then totaled, which was 305.

To derive the RCVI one must divide the $RC(N)\Sigma$ by the total number of imported ceramics ($N\Sigma$). In this case, $305 \div 111 = 2.75$. This number can be compared with other sites where this calculation has been performed. The CESI is equally simple to derive. Again one must divide the $RC\Sigma$ by the total number of ceramic types (CT). In this case, $40 \div 13 = 3.08$. So site 1BA186 has a RCVI of 2.75 and a CESI of 3.08. This analysis was performed for 27 sites in the Mobile-South sub-region study area and 43 sites in the Pensacola region study area. Each of these regions was divided into sub-regions, as before. The results for the Pensacola-North sub-region can be seen in Table 5.3, for the Pensacola-South sub-region in Table 5.4, for the Mobile-South sub-region in Table 5.5, and Mobile-South sub-regions in Table 5.6.

Table 5.2: Imported Ceramic Assemblage for 1Ba186

CERAMIC TYPE	COUNT (N)	RELATIVE COST (RC)	RC(N)
Plain Creamware	17	1	17
Plain Pearlware	14	1	14
Blue Hand Painted Pearlware	1	4	4
Blue Monochrome Pearlware	11	4	44
Polychrome Pearlware	3	4	12
Mocha Pearlware	7	3	21
Blue Transfer-Printed Pearlware	19	5	95
Green Edge Decorated Pearlware	3	2	6
Blue Edge Decorated Pearlware	6	2	12
Impressed Edge Decorated Pearlware	1	2	2
Porcelain (English)	1	6	6
Plain Whiteware	17	1	17
Blue Transfer-Printed Whiteware	11	5	55
13 total imported ceramic types [CT]	111 total imported ceramics [NΣ]	40 [RCΣ]	305 [RC(N)Σ]

Table 5.3: RCVI and CESI for PENSACOLA-NORTH SUBREGION

Site No.	Imported Ceramics (N Σ)	Ceramic Types (CT)	RC Σ	RC(N) Σ	CESI	RCVI
1Cc58	2	2	5	5	2.5	2.5
1Cc59	8	3	8	13	2.67	1.83
1Cc128	NA	4	9	NA	2.25	NA
1Cv197	5	2	2	5	1	1
EWDQ1	27	2	10	27	1	1
EWDQ2	4	4	1	11	2.5	2.75
EWDQ4	4	1	6	4	1	1
EWDQ6	6	2	1	26	3	4.33
EWDQ7	1	1	1	1	1	1
EWDQ8	1	1	1	1	1	1
EWDQ9	3	2	5	9	2.5	3
EWDQ10	1	1	1	1	1	1
1Es5	14	2	8	86	4	6.14
1Es9	NA	2	10	NA	5	NA
1Es14	48	10	34	108	3.4	2.25
1Es89	6	1	1	6	1	1
1Es112	NA	3	6	NA	2	NA
RJ001	22	9	28	69	3.11	3.14
RJ003	1	1	7	7	7	7
RJ005	124	13	40	171	3.07	1.38
RJ006	18	7	15	30	2.14	1.67
AVERAGE	23.61	4.52	12.45	50.68	2.51	2.27

Table 5.4: RCVI and CESI for PENSACOLA-SOUTH SUBREGION

Site No.	Imported Ceramics (N Σ)	Ceramic Types (CT)	RC Σ	RC(N) Σ	CESI	RCVI
8Es49	27	2	7	37	3.5	1.37
8Es1150	679	24	86	1376	3.58	2.03
8Es1335	2	1	1	2	1	1
8Es1390	NA	7	21	NA	3	NA
8Es2949	NA	7	24	NA	3.4	NA
8Es2950	NA	4	8	NA	2	NA
8Es2952	NA	6	18	NA	3	NA
8Es3335	4	3	4	7	1.33	1.75
8Sr15	316	18	49	771	2.72	2.44
8Sr224	NA	9	31	NA	3.44	NA
8Sr795	127	19	51	256	2.68	2.02
8Sr1662	4	1	4	16	4	4
AVERAGE	165.57	8.42	25.33	352.14	2.80	2.09

Table 5.5: RCVI and CESI for MOBILE-NORTH SUBREGION

Site No.	Imported Ceramics (N Σ)	Ceramic Types (CT)	RC Σ	RC(N) Σ	CESI	RCVI
1Ck124	NA	1	2	NA	2	NA
1Ck146	NA	1	2	NA	2	NA
1Cw193	5	1	1	5	1	1
1Cw225	18	6	20	41	3.33	2.28
1Mn24	NA	1	6	NA	6	NA
1Mn57	NA	1	6	NA	6	NA
1Wn1	23	12	34	65	2.83	2.83
1Wn147	5	3	13	23	4.33	4.6
1Wx131	6	2	8	30	4	5
AVERAGE	11.4	3.11	10.22	32.8	3.5	3.14

Table 5.6: RCVI and CESI for MOBILE-SOUTH SUBREGION

Site No.	Imported Ceramics (N Σ)	Ceramic Types (CT)	RC Σ	RC(N) Σ	CESI	RCVI
1Ba53	1	1	2	2	2	2
1Ba186	111	13	40	305	3.08	2.75
1Ba190	112	9	24	207	2.67	1.85
1Ba221	1	1	5	5	5	5
1Ba228	1	1	1	1	1	1
1Ba318	1	1	3	3	3	3
1Ba337	2	2	2	2	1	1
1Ba338	9	5	12	25	2.4	2.78
1Ba348	32	5	13	46	2.6	1.44
1Ba369	NA	1	1	NA	1	NA
1Ba438	41	14	45	117	3.21	2.85
1Ba568	NA	2	3	NA	1.5	NA
1Ba573	NA	1	5	NA	5	NA
1Mb154	NA	4	11	NA	2.75	NA
1Mb156	1488	16	55	5107	3.44	3.43
1Mb161	244	19	64	633	3.37	2.59
1Mb194	1490	23	83	3724	3.61	2.5
1Mb300	2	2	7	7	3.5	3.5
AVERAGE	252.5	6.67	20.89	727.43	2.79	2.55

The CESI and the RCVI were plotted in the GIS. Figures 5.17 and 5.18 show the distribution of these values. The CESI distribution map demonstrates that there is more variability in ceramic costs in the two regions (Pensacola region and Mobile region). The Mobile-South sub-region and the Mobile-North sub-region are also dissimilar in that there is more variability in the ceramic price in the Mobile-South sub-region than the Mobile-North sub-region. This would indicate that transportation cost acted as an obstruction to various types of ceramics reaching the markets further inland.

The Pensacola region is completely reversed from the Mobile region. In the Pensacola region, the Pensacola-North sub-region shows a greater variability in ceramic prices than does

the Pensacola-South sub-region when individual sites are considered. This would indicate that transportation costs were not an obstacle to low end ceramic types reaching the markets in the Pensacola-North sub-region.

Comparatively, the Pensacola-North sub-region has more variability in the cost of ceramics than the Mobile-North sub-region. The two sites in the Mobile-North sub-region that have a greater occurrence of high end ceramics are river ports that would have a greater access to commodities. The other sites within the Mobile-North sub-region have a higher occurrence of low end ceramics. This would indicate that transportation costs were less of an obstacle for these commodities along the border in the Pensacola-North sub-region than in the Mobile region. While the RCVI distribution includes fewer sites, this analysis seems to corroborate the CESI analysis.

Table 5.7: Comparison of RCVI and CESI between Regions

	PENSACOLA-NORTH SUBREGION	PENSACOLA-SOUTH SUBREGION	MOBILE-NORTH SUBREGION	MOBILE-SOUTH SUBREGION
Imported Ceramics (NΣ)	23.61	165.57	11.4	252.5
Ceramic Types (CT)	4.52	8.42	3.11	6.67
RCΣ	12.45	25.33	10.22	20.89
RC(N)Σ	50.68	352.14	32.8	727.43
CESI	2.51	2.80	3.5	2.79
RCVI	2.27	2.09	3.14	2.55

Figure 5.17: CESI Distribution

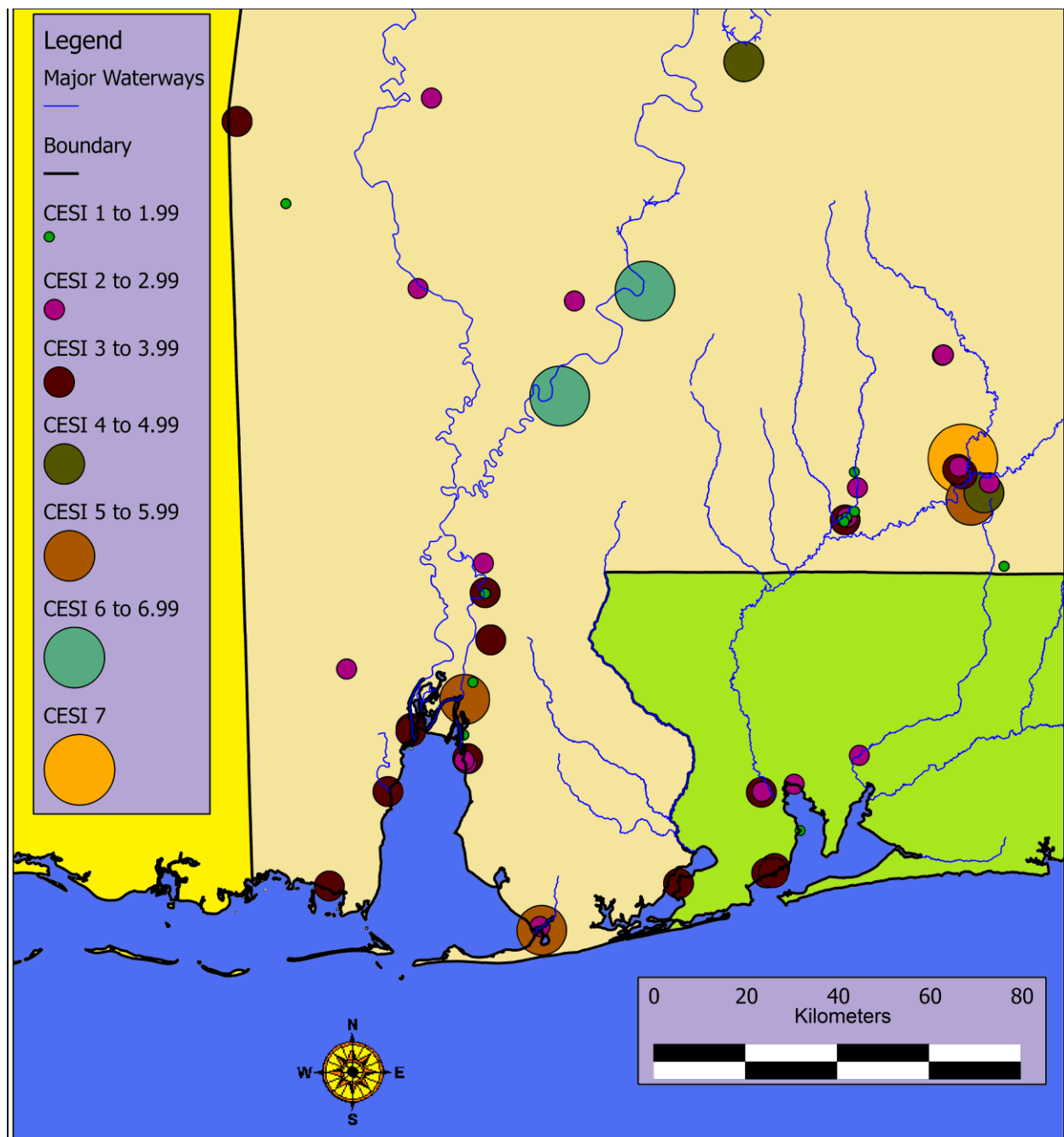
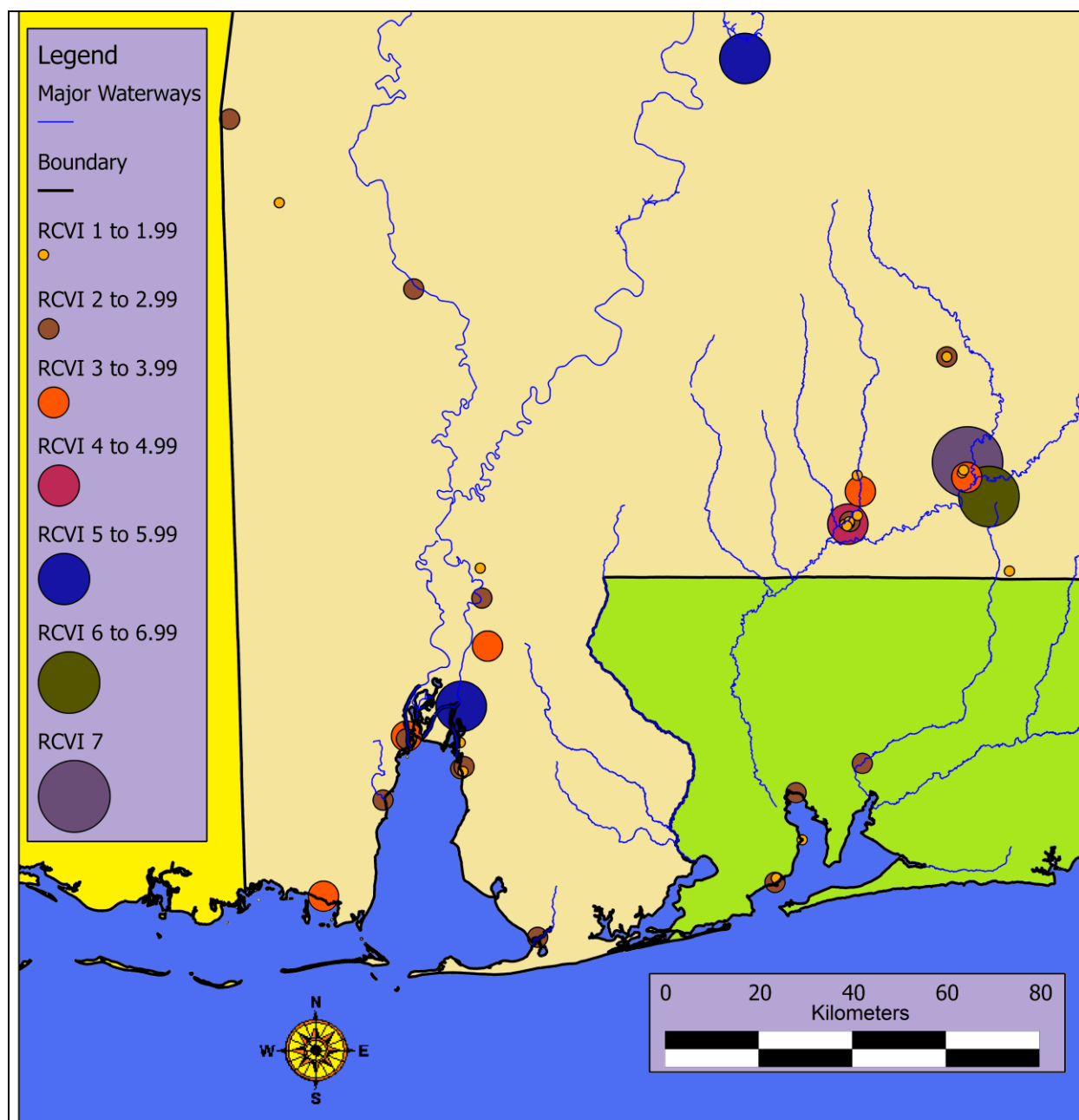


Figure 5.18: RCVI Distribution



RESULTS

When each sub-region is compared using the averages for the CESI and RCVI values it is perfectly clear that the Mobile-North sub-region has a larger presence of higher cost ceramics than any of the other sub-regions. The Mobile-North sub-region is noticeably higher than the Mobile-South sub-region in both the CESI and RCVI values. This meets the expectation that the Mobile region system followed the Open Frontier Model.

The Pensacola region, however, is quite different. While the RCVI value for the Pensacola-North sub-region is higher than the Pensacola-South sub-region value it is only so by 0.18. Conversely, the CESI value for the Pensacola-North sub-region is lower than the Pensacola-South sub-region by 0.29. Just as a reminder, the RCVI is calculated using actual numbers of ceramics and the higher value may actually represent the disparity in the reports. However, the difference in the RCVI is rather negligible. The results of this analysis shows that the Pensacola region followed the Capillary Pattern and not the Double Funnel Pattern

DISTANCE DECAY ANALYSIS

While the previous two analyses have measure the effects of transportation costs on the landscape, they have done so in an indirect fashion. This analysis is designed to actually measure the direct effect of transportation costs. The Functional Index Classification was designed by a cultural geographer, (Davies 1967) for the purpose of measuring a settlements centrality, deducing that settlements with greater centrality would exhibit greater functional variability. The FIC establishes an index number of Functional Index Number (FIN) for each site providing a basis for comparison. In this analysis, the FIN will be linked with measured distances from

various datum points. A linear regression will be performed to ascertain the relationship between the site function and distance.

HYPOTHESES

The expectations from this analysis have been divided into two parts, the expectations based on the measurements from the entrepôts and the expectations based upon the measurements from the real border in the Pensacola region or from the arbitrary line established in the Mobile region to mimic the border. When measuring distance from the two datum points positioned in Pensacola and Mobile the expectation is that if trade followed the Open Frontier Model then the Functional Index Numbers (FIN) will decrease as distance increases from these points. The next hypothesis is that if trade follows the Double Funnel Pattern then FINs measured from the datum points on the border/imaginary border will increase as distance increases from the datums. However, if trade followed the Capillary Pattern then the FINs will decrease as distance increases from the datums on the border/imaginary line.

THE FUNCTIONAL INDEX CLASSIFICATION

Davies method begins by first ascertaining the different functions or what Davies considers the activity categories for each settlement. Each category then has certain activity types associated with it. The method has never been applied to an archaeological data set before this study. In order to use the functional index classification archaeologically a functional classification of artifacts had to be utilized. Since transportation costs can determine the economic functions that are associated with a site within a settlement hierarchy, the broad aspects of the economy were taken as the activity categories such as Domestic Activities,

Commercial Industry, or Community Services to name but a few (see Appendix A.). Designated within each activity category there are several activity types. Each activity type was then associated with a different type of archaeological evidence, whether it be features or artifacts.

As is the case with all functional classifications, the evidence is not mutually exclusive to the categories in which they are placed. Artifacts can be functionally apart of two or more separate categories, for example an imported ceramic dish can be associated with the domestic category as a culinary activity type since it was most likely used in food preparation or food service. The same dish can be simultaneously associated with commerce since it is a luxury trade item and demonstrates the sites access to the market place. Since the artifact fits completely into each activity category, both categories are used simultaneously. While this may seem to inflate a sites F.I.N., if done to every site with the same artifact then each site is equally treated.

It is important to note that the use of the Functional Index Classification does not directly measure function. Instead this technique actually measures what was consumed at any given site. In effect this method when used in an archaeological context is actually a Consumption Index Classification. However, it is assumed that the consumption of various commodities is directly related to the types of activities or functions that are directly related to these commodities. Therefore, the artifact assemblage on each site is related to the functions that produced the assemblage at the site. For example, one would expect to find the remains of kitchen refuse in close proximity to where these foods were prepared and/or eaten. It is unlikely that the remains of these activities used in this analysis were removed from their context and transported great distances. Therefore, for the sake of continuity the term Functional Index Classification will continue to be used throughout this work.

Table 5.8: Functional Index Numbers for Individual Sites

	<u>MOBILE REGION</u>	<u>PENSACOLA REGION</u>
<u>FIN=1</u>	1Mb312	8Es1309, 8Es1378, 8Es2958, EWDQ3, PCI OTS 1, PCI OTS 2
<u>FIN=2</u>	1Ba53, 1Ba221, 1Ba224, 1Mb154	1Cc128, 1Cc129, 1Cc58, 1Es9, 1Es5, 1Es112, 8es1335, 8Es1271, 8Sr1239, 8Sr1234, 8Sr1241, 8Sr984
<u>FIN=3</u>	1Ba407	8Es1376, EWDQ7
<u>FIN=4</u>	1Mb301, 1Mb335	8Es2249, 8Es1367, 8Es1368,
<u>FIN=5</u>	1Ba287, 1Ba318, 1Ba337, 1Ba573, 1Mb315	8Es1377, 8Es1354, 8Sr1250, 1Es48, EWDQ8, 1Es89, RJ004, RJ006, 1Cv206, 1Cv198, 1Cv202, 1Cc59, 1Cv204
<u>FIN=6</u>	N/A	8Es2367, 8Es1965
<u>FIN=7</u>	1Ba369	RJ002
<u>FIN=8</u>	1Ba288, 1Ba343, 1Ba348, 1Ba568	8Es1318, 8Sr795, 8Es2955
<u>FIN=9</u>	N/A	RJ003
<u>FIN=10</u>	1Mb300	8Es2951, 8Sr735, 8Sr760, 8Sr736, EWDQ12, EWDQ9
<u>FIN=11</u>	N/A	8Es1311, EWDQ11
<u>FIN=12</u>	N/A	EWDQ10
<u>FIN=13</u>	N/A	8Es981
<u>FIN=14</u>	1Mb30	N/A
<u>FIN=15</u>	1Ba267	N/A
<u>FIN=17</u>	N/A	8Sr1405
<u>FIN=18</u>	N/A	8Es982, 8Es1390
<u>FIN=20</u>	1Ba541	8Sr1398, 8Es2949, 1Cv197
<u>FIN=24</u>	N/A	1Cv76
<u>FIN=25</u>	1Mb32	N/A
<u>FIN=27</u>	N/A	8Es1912, 8Sr1518
<u>FIN=29</u>	N/A	EWDQ2, 1Es138
<u>FIN=30</u>	N/A	8Es2952, EWDQ5,
<u>FIN=31</u>	N/A	8Es118, 8Es1509
<u>FIN=34</u>	N/A	8Es119, 8Es115, 8Es124, EWDQ1
<u>FIN=38</u>	1Ba190	N/A
<u>FIN=41</u>	1Ba186, 1Ba438,	RJ001
<u>FIN=43</u>	1Mb156	N/A
<u>FIN=44</u>	N/A	8Es34

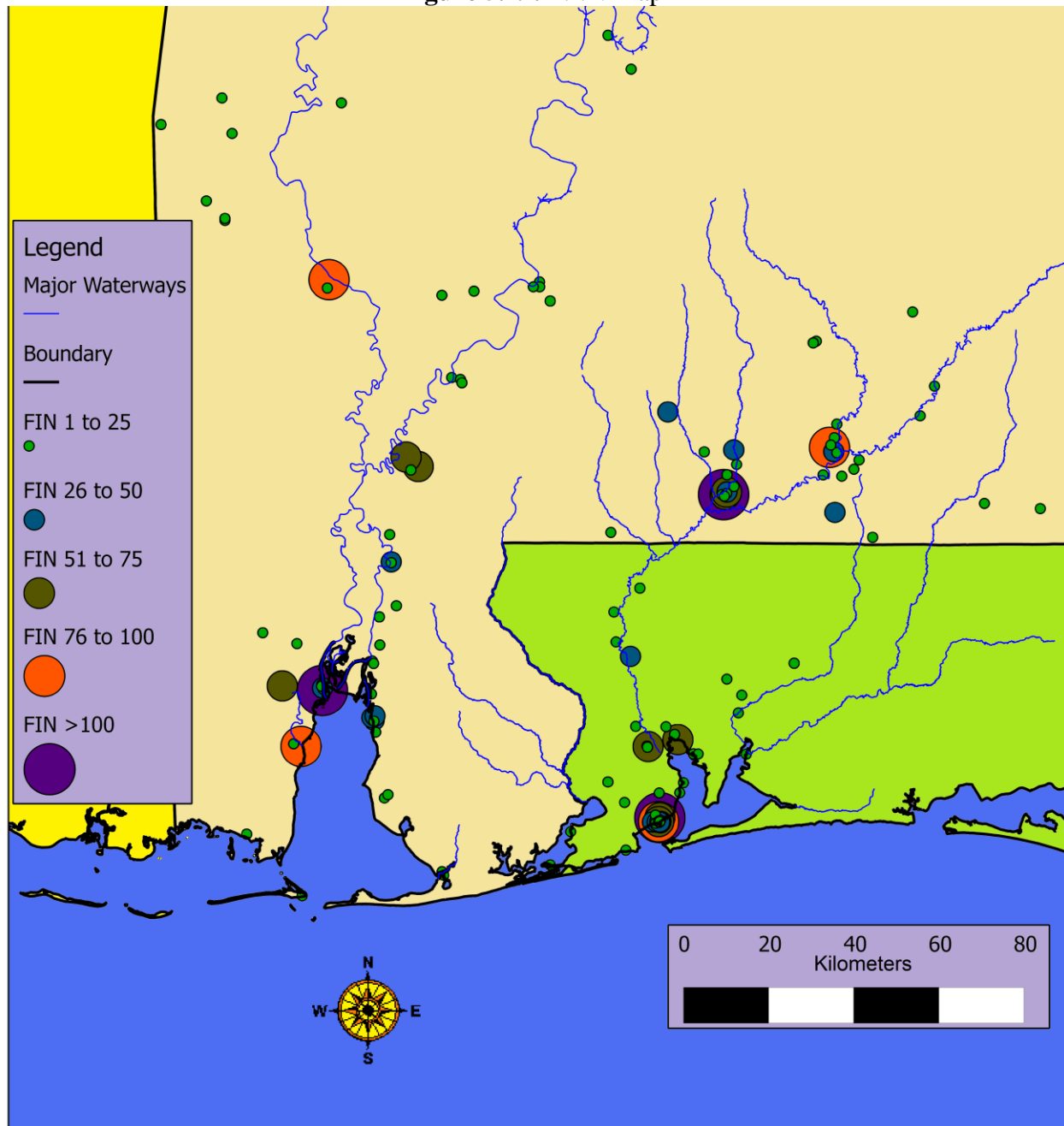
Table 5.8 Continued:

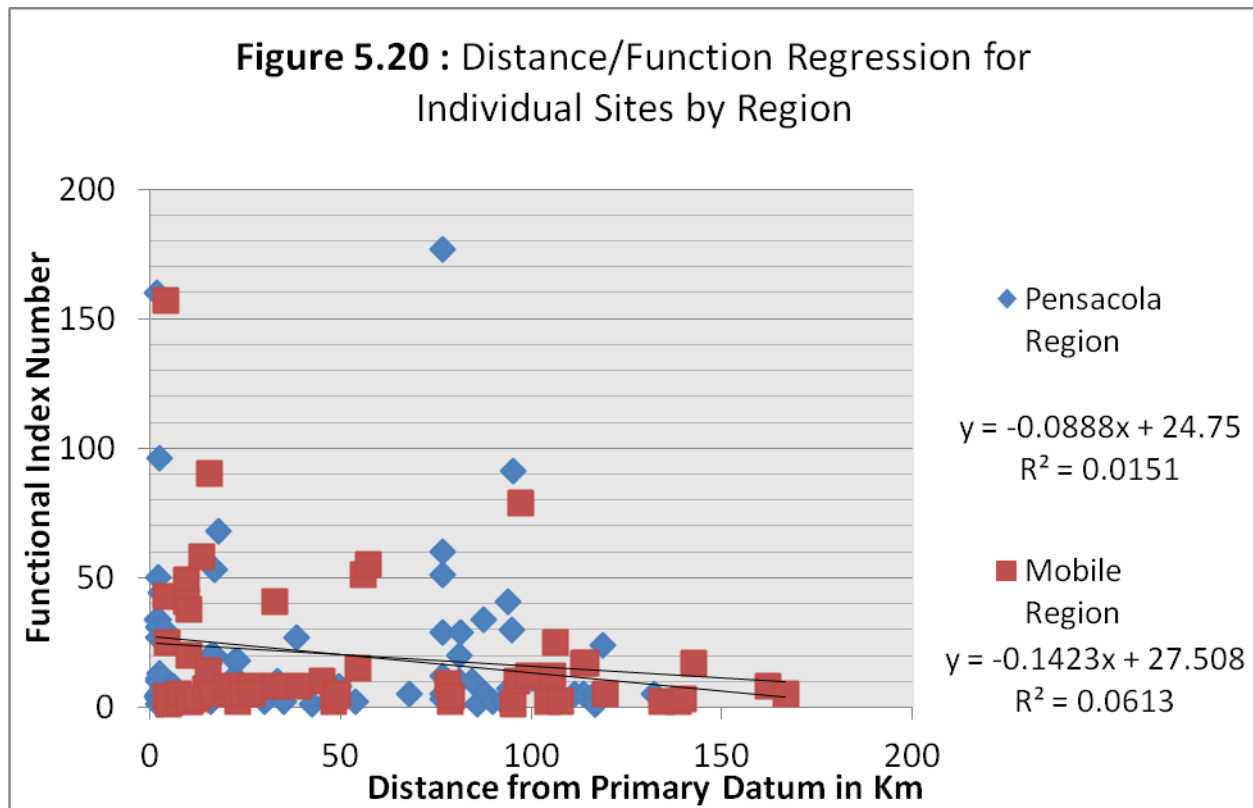
<u>FIN=49</u>	1Ba338	N/A
<u>FIN=50</u>	N/A	8Es116
<u>FIN=51</u>	1Ba226	EWDQ6
<u>FIN=53</u>	N/A	8Es2950
<u>FIN=55</u>	1Ba218	N/A
<u>FIN=58</u>	1Mb356	N/A
<u>FIN=60</u>	N/A	EWDQ4
<u>FIN=68</u>	N/A	8Sr15
<u>FIN=90</u>	1Mb161	N/A
<u>FIN=91</u>	N/A	RJ005
<u>FIN=96</u>	N/A	8Es1150
<u>FIN=157</u>	1Mb194	N/A
<u>FIN=160</u>	N/A	8Es49
<u>FIN=177</u>	N/A	1Es152

INDIVIDUAL SITES BY REGION

The Functional Index Classification (FIC) was performed on 136 sites; 82 sites in the Pensacola region and 54 sites in the Mobile region. The derived Functional Index Numbers (FIN) for the Pensacola region ranged from 1 to 177 and for the Mobile region 1 to 157. Each of these sites was plotted on a scatter graph and a linear progression was performed. The regressions for both the Mobile region and the Pensacola region show that site function decreases as distance from the datum points established in each of the ports increases (see figure 5.20). However, beyond this no discernible pattern could be ascertained.

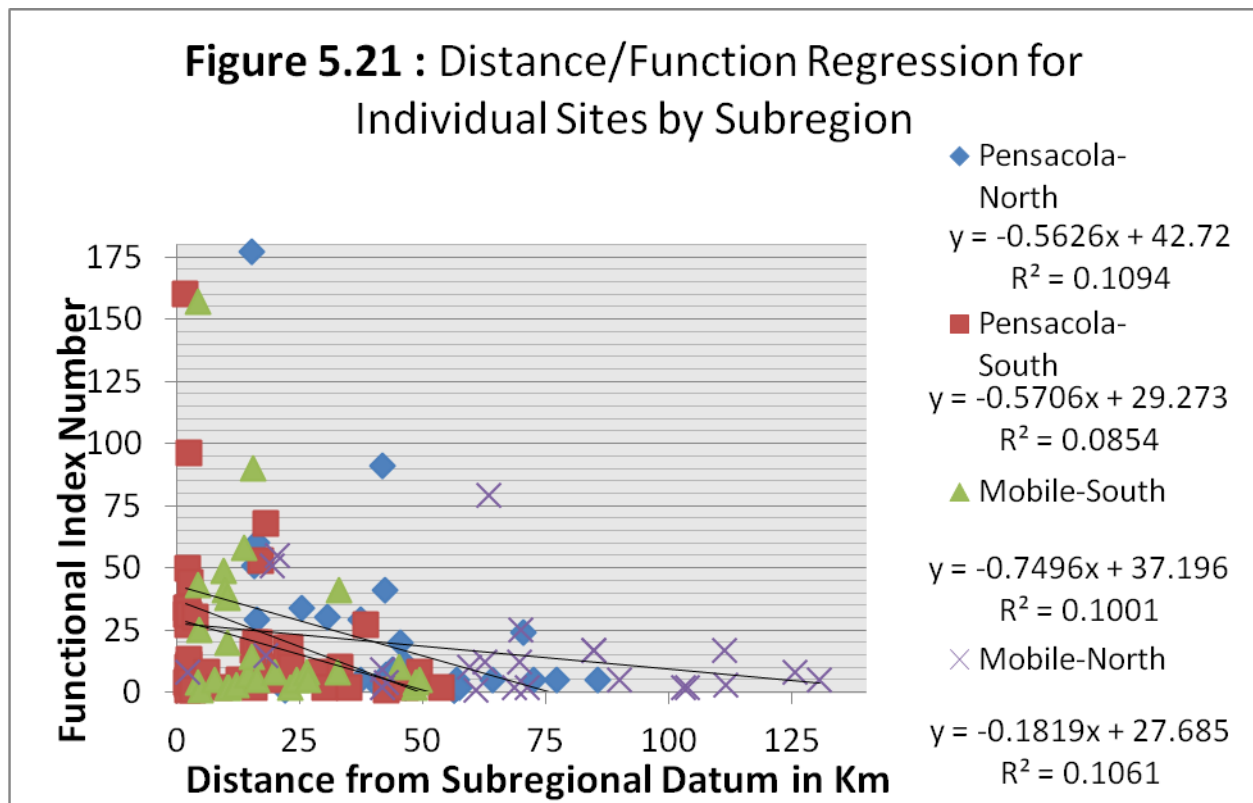
Figure 5.19: F.I.N Map





INDIVIDUAL SITES BY SUB-REGION

Again all 136 sites were plotted on the scatter graph and a linear regression was performed on each sub-region (see figure 5.21). The Pensacola-North sub-region contained 36 sites measured from the datum on the border, the Pensacola-South sub-region contained 46 sites measured from the datum in Pensacola, the Mobile-South sub-region includes 29 sites measured from the datum in Mobile, and the Mobile-North sub-region consisted of 24 sites measured from the datum on the imaginary line established to mimic the border. Again, the regression analysis shows a decline in function as distance increase from the datum. Similarly, little else is discernable from this analysis.



SITE CLUSTERS BY REGION

The next analysis concentrates on clusters of sites rather than individual sites. Again the first analysis compares site clusters found in the Pensacola region with those found in the Mobile region. Clusters were distinguished as 3 or more sites found within 2 km of each other. A total of 6 site clusters were discerned in the Pensacola region and 5 site clusters in the Mobile region. (See table 5.9 for a list of sites included in each cluster in the Pensacola region and table 5.10 for a list of sites included in the Mobile region). To ascertain the FIN value for each cluster the FIN for each site within the cluster was simply summed. The graphs below denote this on the Y axis which is labeled “Cumulative FIN.” Additionally, the distance from the datum for each site in the cluster was averaged together. This is denoted on the x axis, which is labeled “Average Distance from Datum in Km.”

Table 5.9: Site Clusters in Pensacola Region

	<u>Cluster 1A</u>	<u>Cluster 2A</u>	<u>Cluster 3A</u>	<u>Cluster 4A</u>	<u>Cluster 5A</u>	<u>Cluster 6A</u>
<u>Sites</u>	8Es0049 8Es2249 8Es0119 8Es0118 8Es1376 8Es0115 8Es0124 8Es1912 8Es0116 8Es1309 8Es2951 8Es1377 8Es1311 8Es1150 8Es0981 8Es1509 8Es0034 8Es1367 8Es1378 8Es2952	8Sr1405 8Sr1239 8Sr1398	8Es2949 8Es2950 8Es1965	1Es152 EWDQ10 EWDQ2 EWDQ4 EWDQ6 EWDQ7 EWDQ8	RJ001 RJ002 RJ005 RJ006 RJ003	1Cc128 1Cc58 1Cc59 PCI OTS1 PCI OTS2
<u>Cumulative FIN</u>	623	39	79	337	153	11

Table 5.10: Site Clusters in MOBILE REGION

	<u>Cluster 1B</u>	<u>Cluster 2B</u>	<u>Cluster 3B</u>	<u>Cluster 4B</u>	<u>Cluster 5B</u>
<u>Sites</u>	1Mb312 1Mb032 1Mb156 1Mb301 1Mb194	1Ba186 1Ba338 1Ba190 1Ba541	1Ba267 1Ba226 1Ba218	1Mn025 1Mn019 1Mn024	1Mn112 1Mn111 1Mn057
<u>Cumulative FIN</u>	230	148	121	15	39

The regression analysis for the Pensacola region measured from the datum in Pensacola again shows a noticeable pattern in the decrease in FIN with the increase in distance from the

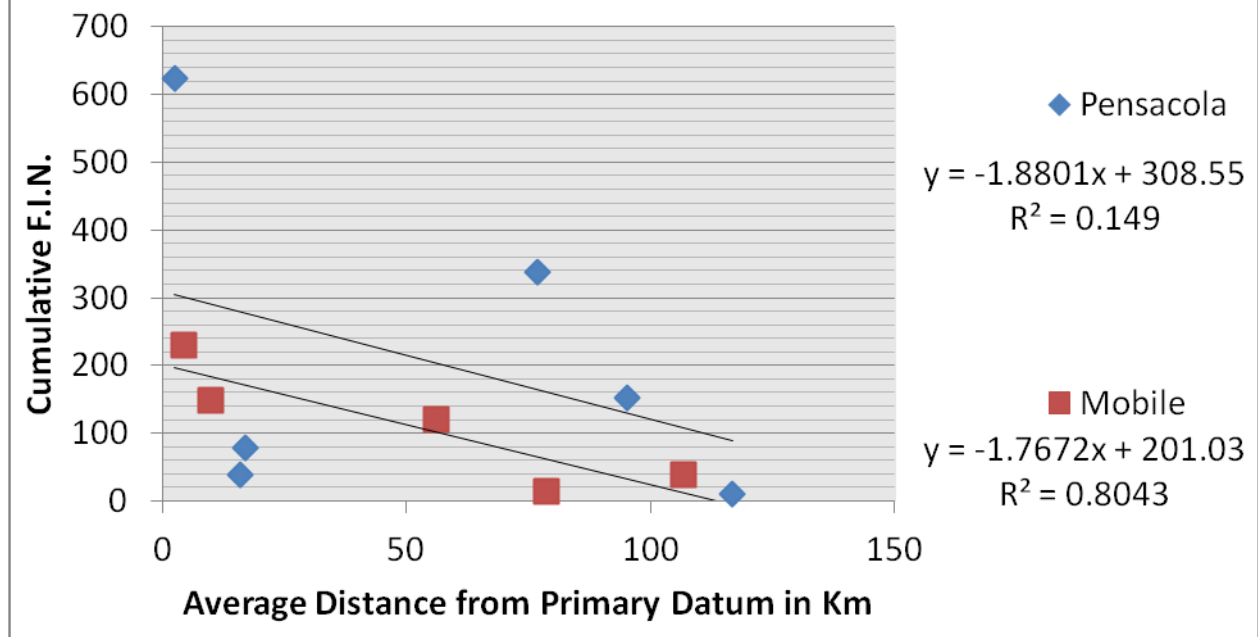
datum (see figure 5.). However, the r^2 value is only 0.149, an extremely low value. The regression demonstrates that the Pensacola region as a whole does not form a continuous regression pattern as expected in the Open Frontier Model. The notable factor is that there is a large distance between site clusters found at approximately 15 km and the site cluster found at approximately 75 km from the datum. Furthermore, the FIN falls sharply from just over 600 near the datum to approximately 60 near the 15 km mark but then rises sharply to over 340 at the 75 km point only to steadily decline to approximately 10 at the 115 km mark.

The regression for the Mobile region measured from the datum in Mobile is noticeably different (see figure 5.22). The r^2 value is 0.804, a moderately high value showing that the clusters are patterned as expected. While the line is nearly parallel with the Pensacola region line, the Mobile region equation demonstrates that the region was a loosely integrated market system that functioned over a relatively great expanse.

SITE CLUSTERS BY SUB-REGION

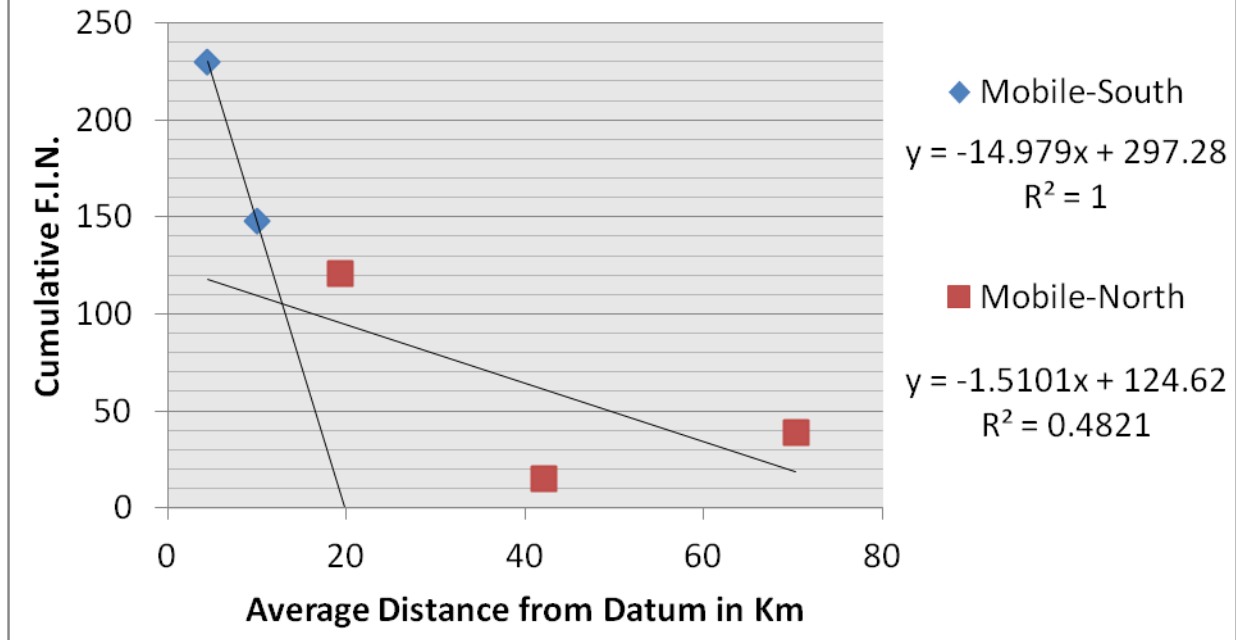
The results of the regression analysis for the Pensacola region was completely unrelated and demonstrated that the entire settlement system was discontinuous. However, the problem is a matter of scale. When the region is subdivided into different political economies then the results are quite striking (see figure 5.23). The r^2 value for both the Pensacola-North sub-region

Figure 5.22: Function/Distance Regression by Regional Center



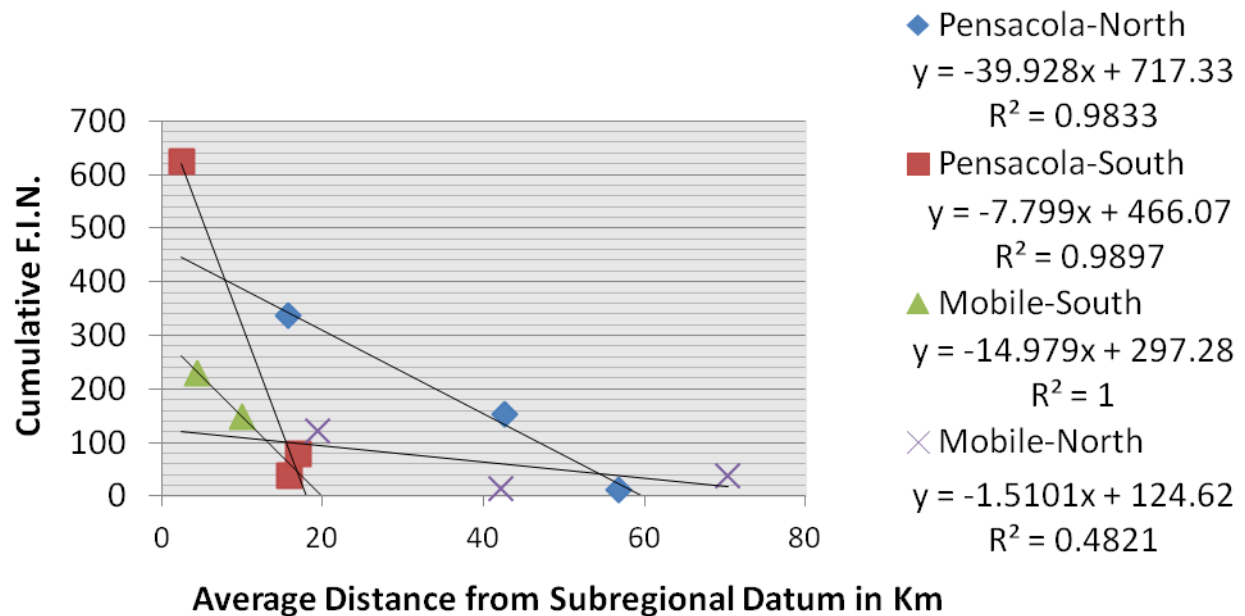
measured from the border and Pensacola-South sub-region measured from the datum in Pensacola are over 0.98 demonstrating that each sub-region are infact a separate but interdependent system. The Pensacola-South sub-region linear regression is extremely steep denoting a highly integrated system operating within a relatively short distance. The Pensacola-North sub-region linear regression, while not as steep, still demonstrates that is was a highly integrated system that operated over a substantially greater distance.

Figure 5.23: Distance/Function Regression for Mobile North and South



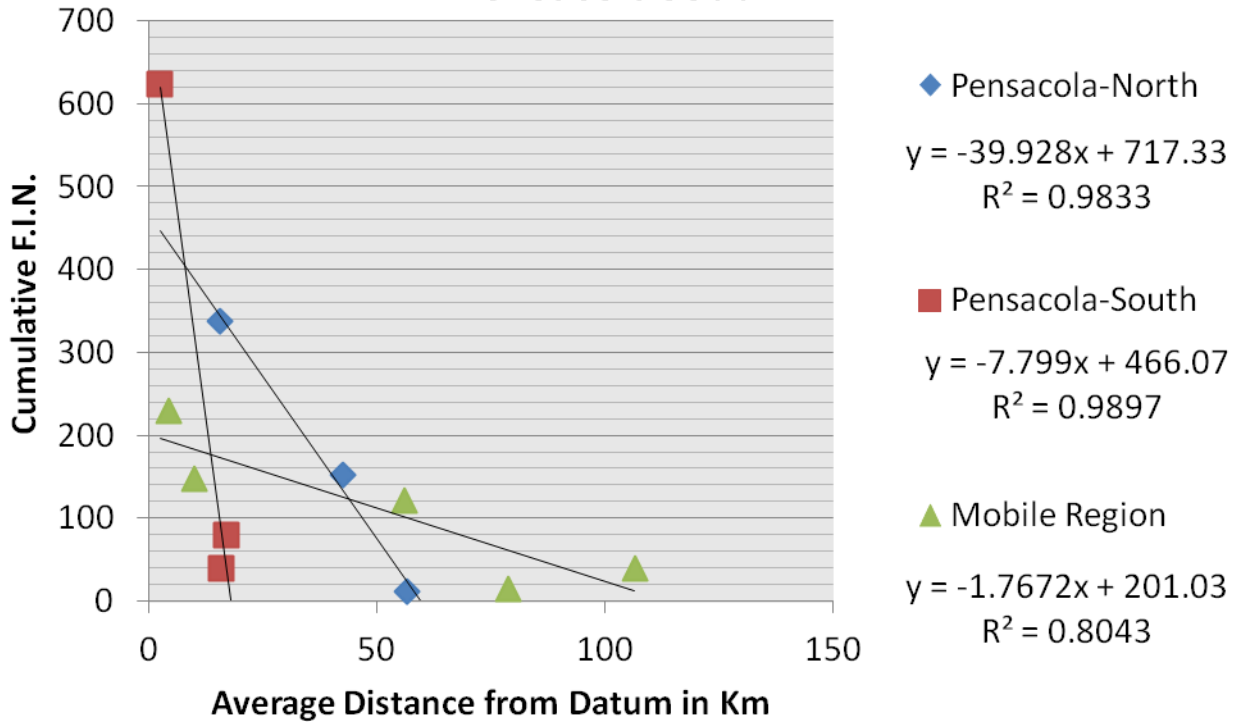
When compared to the subdivided region of the Mobile region the results of the separate Pensacola-South sub-region and Pensacola-North sub-region are very clear (see figure 5.24). While the Mobile-South sub-region r^2 value measured from the datum in Mobile is exactly 1, this is dubious in that there are only two points on the graph. Any two points make a straight line, therefore any inferences about this sub-region is pointless. The Mobile-North sub-region r^2 value measured from the imaginary line that mimics the border is quite low at 0.482 meaning that the system, on its own, has little integration, with little difference in site function over a nearly equal distance as the Pensacola-North sub-region.

**Figure 5.24 :Distance/Function Regression
by Subregional Center**



The fact of the matter is that the Mobile region works better as a continuous system (see figure 5.25). The arbitrary border, marked by datum 2B, is essentially a nonfactor in the way the landscape was structured in the Mobile-North sub-region. The function of each site within these clusters were dependent upon their distance to the shipping ports in Mobile Bay. The Pensacola-North sub-region on the other hand was quite different. Instead of site function being dependent upon the distance from the port in Pensacola, they were dependent upon their distance from the border, where goods and labor entered the system.

Figure 5.25: Distance/Function Regression
Comparison of Mobile, Pensacola-North and
Pensacola South



DISCUSSION

When each region is compared, one can see that each operated differently over particular distances. Relatively speaking, the Mobile region is a very large system (approximately 110 km) where the average distance between site clusters is approximately 25 km. Site function decreases slowly over the entire system, however, the FIN were not very high overall indicating that transportation costs were relatively hard to overcome and gives insight into why the system isn't very integrated when compared to the Pensacola-South sub-region and the Pensacola-North sub-region. This is likely due to the type of economy and the nature of the goods traded.

The Pensacola-South sub-region is a very small system (less than 20 km) where the average distance between sites is only about 7 km. In this system distance affects site function very dramatically. This suggests that transportation costs were not easily overcome but that the market was highly integrated.

The Pensacola-North sub-region falls between these two systems. The Pensacola-North sub-region is approximately 55 km in distance where the average distance between site clusters is approximately 20 km. Here too transportation costs must have been easily overcome but unlike the Mobile region the system shows a greater degree of integration. The sites closest to the border were comparable to a port city or entrepôt for goods, services, and labor that was funneled into the region.

The results of this analysis shows that the Mobile region operated similarly to the expectations provided in the Open Frontier Model. However, the Pensacola region does not follow these expectations. Neither does the Pensacola region wholly follow the Double Funnel Pattern or the Capillary Pattern. It seems that the Pensacola-North sub-region is in line with the expectations of the Capillary Pattern while the Pensacola-South sub-region seems to follow either the Double Funnel Pattern or the Open Frontier Model.

CONCLUSIONS

The three analyses together provide a clear indication as to which pattern each region and subregion follow. It would seem that the Mobile region operated as an insular frontier as described by Lewis (1984). The Open Frontier Pattern that was offered as one model seems to fit this region quite well. The linear regression showed a steady decrease in the FIN from the Port of Mobile to the periphery of the system, approximately 110 km in distance. The CESI and RCVI

demonstrated that the Mobile-North sub-region contained, on average, more higher end ceramics than lower end ceramics meaning that transportation costs were limiting the lower end goods from infiltrating the inlands. And finally the ceramic distribution showed that overall diversity in imported ceramics and folk ceramics was very limited in representation in the archaeological record.

The Pensacola region was quite different from the Mobile region. The ceramic distribution showed that the Pensacola-North sub-region and the Pensacola-South sub-region had a wide range of imported and folk ceramics represented in the archeological record. Furthermore, the CESI and RCVI values for each subregion were lower than the Mobile-South sub-region and the Mobile-North sub-region but were relatively the same compared to each other. Finally the linear regression clearly shows that the Pensacola-North sub-region measured from the borer and the Pensacola-South sub-region measured from Pensacola decreased in FIN with an increase in distance from these datum points. These systems operated separately but interdependently of each other. These results consistently show that the Pensacola-North sub-region is inline with the Cappillary Pattern while the Pensacola-South sub-region is inconclusive but likely operated in a pattern similar to either the Double Funnel Pattern or the Open Frontier Model.

CHAPTER SIX:

THE HETEROTOPIA

The research presented in this work is the first systematic study of the spatial dimensions of illicit trade attempted along the West Florida Borderlands. The success of this study is due in large part to the capacity of a research methodology founded in historical archaeology. The strength of such a methodology is that it can integrate multiple lines of evidence to test various hypotheses. Historical documents can provide accounts of background events, supply the motives for various historic actors, and generate the historic context by which the archaeological inquiry is framed. Historical documents are useful when addressing the conscious aspects of culture but archaeology's value is acutely evident when addressing the unconscious aspects. In this study, it is only through the lens of archaeology that the use of the landscape was ascertained and the various trading patterns revealed. The historic record was silent on these processes and could not be relied upon for establishing the latent patterns of borderland interaction.

As an alternative data set, historical documents provide a window into behaviors and material culture difficult to fully appreciate from archaeological testing alone. Certainly, it was the historical documents that informed the research as to the underlying causes of the archaeological patterns observed in this study. By framing the research in the historical regional, national and international contexts, a historical model was derived that provided the means, motives, and opportunities that allowed the historical actors, which are the ultimate subjects of archaeological research, to exercise their decision making abilities. Consequentially, it is the remnants of these decisions that archaeologist observe.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THIS STUDY

This study was grounded in the comparative method of anthropological research. By using a comparison between the Pensacola region, which contained an historical international political border, and the Mobile region, which did not contain a political divide, the research methodology was clearly able to demonstrate that international borders could be measured in various ways. The overarching structural element – transportation costs – was used to explain differences in ceramic distributions between various sub-regions, the differences in the relative costs of imported refined earthenwares and porcelains, and ultimately how the landscape was used according to the proximity of the border.

This method was derived using a case study with a known international border within a preindustrial capitalist political economy and has proven quite effective in measuring the effects of that border on the landscape and the use of various commodities across the border landscape. However, this method could also be applied in the archaeological search for international borders. Of course, the taxonomy used to create the Functional Index Classification would have to be altered in each specific case. I believe that the power of this method has yet to be demonstrated and that its true value may be in prehistoric case studies such the Mississippian/Fort Ancient interaction, for example. Transportation costs were then as much a structuring element of trans-border commodity flows and the functional use of space as they were in the present case.

This method demonstrates the power of the comparative method and would be among the few historical archaeological methods that could possibly be widely used by both prehistorical and historical archaeologists alike.

SYNTHESIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Spanish West Florida/Southern Alabama border was an open, permeable border. The border itself served as a resource of opportunity to be exploited by the settlers of the Hell's Hundred Acres border region. This opportunity came about as an unintended consequence of the 1807 Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade which created a demand for cheap slave labor that was unmatched in previous decades. The 1807 act unintentionally produced a monopoly on slave labor that was controlled by the planter classes. Simultaneously, this law served to solidify power and concentrate wealth in the hands of the planter elites while also being used to hinder the upward mobility of white yeoman class farmers by denying these members of southern society access to capital, labor, and the means to acquire them.

It was the drive to overcome these obstacles of upward mobility that lead numerous white settlers to the fringes of the Southern Frontier and settle along this border in the Hell's Hundred Acres' region. As demonstrated in the David Mitchell case in Chapter 2, the benefits of smuggling slaves outweighed the risks. While David Mitchell was indicted he was never prosecuted. In fact there is only one recorded case of someone being prosecuted and convicted under the 1807 act in the years between 1807 and 1860. The law effectively had no teeth.

The settlers that chose to participate in this activity were not part of an organized crime syndicate, nor were they members of a human trafficking ring that was trying to move numerous illegals into the interior to meet some particular demand. Instead, these individuals were private citizens that independently decided to use this as an opportunity to gain a path to upward mobility. There were likely a few that meet with huge successes in this endeavor and there must have been those that were total failures at such enterprises, as there are all ways winners and losers in such cases. However, most of those that participated in the smuggling of illegal African

slaves from West Florida most likely made only moderate gains, enough to achieve their goals and then move on.

While there was no ultimate organizing syndicate responsible for the illicit flows the result was still a collective action. Actions do not have to be agreed upon consciously to be collective. Because there were numerous individuals participating, the collective action and decisions of these inhabitants had a profound impact on the landscape and ultimately on the archaeological record.

In using the comparative approach, the juxtaposition of the Conecuh/Escambia River (Pensacola region) region with the Mobile/Tensaw/Tombigbee/Alabama River (Mobile region) region demonstrates the differences in how the landscape of a border region was used as means of facilitating illicit flows through the comparison of a non-border region. The Mobile region was set up as a baseline for the purpose for such comparisons. The Mobile region was expected to operate in a very similar way to the Colonization Gradient described by Lewis (1984) in his work on South Carolina. The three different archaeological analyses confirmed that the Mobile region is characterized in this way. The Mobile region functioned as an insular frontier system in three observable ways: 1) the overall ceramic assemblage was severely curtailed in the Mobile-North sub-region region of the system; 2) the ceramic assemblage had a larger makeup of higher end ceramics than the other four sub-regions; 3) the site function decreased over a longer distance than the other systems (approximately 110 km) demonstrating that the various settlements were only loosely integrated.

The three archaeological analyses also demonstrated that the border region known as the Hell's Hundred Acres (Pensacola-North sub-region) operated in a fashion known as the Capillary Pattern. Van Shendel (2005) describes the Capillary Pattern as a type of smuggling that is

characterized by a lack of organization where multiple, independent individuals took it upon themselves to cross the border to trade in various types of subsistence products, in this case peas, pumpkins, timber, and slaves. The Capillary Pattern of cross border smuggling does structure the landscape for such purposes. The ceramic distribution demonstrated that there was a higher variety of ceramics in the Pensacola-North sub-region than in the Mobile-North sub-region indicating that transportation costs had not curtailed these commodities from making their way north from Pensacola. The folk ceramics also were telling in that that glazed redwares made up the largest percentage of this category while lead glazed coarse earthenwares were absent. Both ceramics speak to the nature of the Pensacola-North sub-region economy in the one (glazed redwares) were used in the naval stores industry and the other (lead glazed earthenwares) were used for shipping produce. This indicates that turpentine may have been one of the many commodities shipped south to Pensacola along with peas, pumpkins, and timber that were stated in the historical record. It seems that the only thing that can be confirmed that made the return trip is coffee and slaves. The absence of shipping containers means that Pensacola did not ship perishable items north. The RCVI and CESI analysis revealed that lower end ceramics made up a greater number of the assemblage than did that of the Mobile-North sub-region and both values were close to the values in the Pensacola-South sub-region meaning that transportation costs were similar for both regions. The Functional Index Classification analysis showed through the linear regression that site function was highest near the border and decreased as the distance from the border increased.

What was unexpected is the region of Spanish West Florida (Pensacola-South sub-region). The Pensacola-South sub-region did not follow the Capillary Pattern as might be expected but is more characteristic of either the Double Funnel Pattern or the Open Frontier

Model. The Pensacola-South sub-region did not meet the expectations of the Capillary Pattern in only one way; the FIC analysis established that site function decrease as the distance from the port increased. The Capillary Pattern predicted the opposite. The lack of evidence from the historical record demonstrating the participation of West Floridians in trading with the Pensacola-North sub-region is important when examining it from the results of the archaeological analysis. Certainly there is nothing to suggest that the West Floridians were traveling to southern Alabama to trade with the Americans. Furthermore, the lack of lead glazed ceramics in the Pensacola-North sub-region is another indicator that Pensacola had little active trading with the Pensacola-North sub-region. It seems that all the participation in smuggling with Pensacola-South sub-region was from the American side. Perhaps this is because the Americans had nothing the West Floridians wanted but what is the likeliest scenario is that there were enough incentives for the Americans to be the ones to make the trek to Pensacola for the purposes of trading. From this light we can eliminate the Double Funnel Pattern from the possibilities of patterns that the Pensacola-South sub-region operated with in. The Pensacola-South sub-region was much like the Mobile region in that it was an open frontier system, albeit a small and contained one.

SIGNS OF ABANDONMENT?

The perspective of the inhabitants of the Pensacola-North sub-region towards the border can also be seen in how they treated the landscape. The annexation of Florida was always a possibility. Jackson's invasion and occupation of Pensacola in 1814 and again in 1818 along with the drafting of the Onis-Adams Treaty in 1819 confirmed that the Spanish West Florida/Southern Alabama border was a temporary institution that would come to an end soon.

This temporal nature of this arrangement can be observed in the archaeological record through the absence of improvements. It was noted during the initial phases of research that there was an absence of National Register eligible sites in Escambia, Conecuh, and Covington Counties in southern Alabama for the study period. This was originally excused as a curiosity but nothing more. However, subsequently it was noted that the majority of sites were only single occupation sites that did not have ceramic types that were marketed after 1840. The preponderance of ceramics on these sites were Creamwares, Pearlwares and early Whitewares. Are these indirect signs of abandonment? Could the lack of National Register eligible sites point to a collective decision to permissively not improve the landscape beyond what was needed to facilitate smuggling and human trafficking?

This is not outside the realm of possibility and using the historical record one can see that this scenario is quite probable. The Conecuh County Federal Census reports from 1820 and 1830 elude to the abandonment of the region as the overall white population dropped by 3% in those ten years, which stands in stark contrast to the population explosion the region experienced between 1819 and 1820. Furthermore, during the research on the historic documents it was ascertained that at least 25 individuals that were on the 1819 Conecuh County Tax List or the 1820 Conecuh County Federal Census were found in the Government Land Office Records as having purchased land in another county within Alabama prior to the 1830 census. These 25 individuals do not appear on the Conecuh County Federal Census along with many others. Between them these 25 individuals left Conecuh County with at least 66 slaves and purchased more than 6000 acres in places such as Pike County, Dallas County, Wilcox County, Bulter County, Autauga County, Montgomery County, Lowndes County, Green County, and Jefferson County. While these facts were treated as ancillary during the research, it is now, in the light of

the completed project, that the importance of these details is realized and offers a further avenue for future research.

WHO BENEFITED?

Social institutions are created, maintained, or dissolved by various factions within society in order to meet some agenda or to reap some benefit. The same is true of an international border. The border was established in 1795 in order to create the Mississippi Territory and open up a large area of wilderness to settlement by Georgia. After the Creek War ended in 1814 this goal became a reality and land speculators reaped a large profit by selling land in the Alabama and Mississippi territories at marked up prices. This phenomenon became known as “Alabama Fever”, however, the settlements along the border began to be seen as a problem for the planter elites. The border, being used by yeoman class farmers to acquire cheap slave labor, began to threaten the monopoly that the 1807 Slave Trade Act had bestowed upon them. A ready supply of inexpensive African slaves could very well undermine the value of their own slaves and threaten the loans in which the slaves had been put up as collateral. Notable members of the planter classes railed against Florida and the illicit slave trade. General Andrew Jackson used the illicit slave trade as a justification for invading Florida in 1818 instructing his aides to enforce the U.S. revenue laws while occupying Pensacola³⁴.

The invasion of Pensacola in 1818, as viewed through the lens of the border smuggling, was an attempt by the planter elites to remove this threat to their power base. The yeoman classes were clearly benefitting from the current border conditions. The invasion of Pensacola had no

³⁴ Jackson to Calhoun dated June 2nd, 1818. *Message from the President of the United States*, transmitting copies of documents referred to in his communication of the seventeenth ultimo in relation to the Seminole War, & c. December 4, 1818. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States. Washington. Printed by E. De Krafft, 1818. Pg 88)

direct effect on curtailing smuggling and human trafficking. Jackson's occupation of Pensacola ended by the middle of 1819 leaving the Spanish authorities, once again, in charge of enacting their own revenue laws. However, the 1818 invasion did spur the Spanish Crown to reinitiate negotiations for the sale of the Floridas to the U.S. In 1819 the Onís-Adams Treaty was ratified by the Spanish King yet the U.S. Congress did not ratify the treaty until 1821 allowing the transfer of the Floridas to take place in July of 1822.

CONCLUSION

Most frontier settlement research is based on a colonial perspective of core-periphery relationships (Lightfoot & Martinez, 1995: 471). These models are usually applied to frontiers with only one colonizing society. While frontiers are understood to be open systems, they are often modeled as though they were closed, in order to isolate the variables within them. Furthermore, peripheries are typically seen as passive recipients rather than as being actively involved in development (Lightfoot & Martinez 1995).

Borderlands provide us with the opportunity to demonstrate that people living in peripheries could operate as active agents. The Hell's Hundred Acres region is an excellent case study of this phenomenon since it was positioned in a borderland. In this region there were relatively young settlements on the periphery of the United States which had comparatively greater access to the world-economy than other peripheral settlements, via the Spanish port of Pensacola. The region's location in a borderland area between two nation-states allowed for a more open system. This open system permitted the development of an economic system that interacted within two separate political economies; the United States and Spanish West Florida. The settlers in such a scenario could straddle these two political economies, choosing which system suited them best and operate within it until it no longer met their needs.

The region known as Hell's Hundred Acres was a temporary borderland. In the years that it functioned as a borderland it provided individuals with the unique opportunity to rise above their station and move from the yeoman class to the planter class by acquiring cheap labor and ultimately a source of capital and wealth. The landscape was developed as a sort of temporary tool to exploit a market that was created by the very landscape.

The border was the locus of this process. It was the border that helped to create the market for illegal slaves by providing a space and an opportunity where they could be acquired. However, it was the market for slaves that created the social processes and actors which characterized the Spanish West Florida/South Alabama border. Therefore, the smuggler and the border are both a dialectical creation of the 1807 Slave Trade Act. The border is by nature a heterotopia; a place both real and imaginary that is surmounted with contradictions. Simultaneously, it is a place of engagement and exclusion where the smuggler, the one actor in the system, bridges this divide and personifies the duality of this particular social space (Nugent 1999). Moreover, it is the law that creates the outlaw and violators are necessary to the creation and maintenance of the social institution that is an international border (Camoroff and Camoroff 2006).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SITE NUMBERS AND REPORT REFERENCES

Table A.1: Report citations by Site Number.

SITE No.	Function	Source
1Ba53	Fort	Waselkov 1989
1Ba221	Town	Seacat 2003
1Ba186	Fort	Shorter 2001
1Ba190		Stowe & Stowe 1997
1Ba218	Fort	Riccio and Gazzier 1974
1Ba224	Sacred	ASSF
1Ba267	Fort	ASSF
1Ba279	Mill	ASSF
1Ba287		ASSF
1Ba288		ASSF
1Ba318	Town	Harris 1977 ASSF
1Ba337	Plantation	Gums 1988
1Ba338	Military camp	Stowe and Stowe 1997
1Ba343	post office	Morgan 1996
1Ba348		Morgan 1996
1Ba369		ASSF
1Ba407	Pottery Kiln	Gums 2001
1Ba438	Plantation	Stowe 1981 Stowe 2004 Fuller and Brown 1998
1Ba541	Residential	ASSF
1Ba568		Stowe 2004
1Ba573	Settlement	Stowe and Stowe 2005 Stowe and Gardener 2005
1Cw193	Residential	Thomas and Campbell 1987 New World Research 1988
1Cw224	Cemetery	Meuller 1992
1Cw225	Residential	Meuller 1992
1Cw321	Privey	Gougon 2004
1Ck124	Residential	ASSF
1Ck131	Fort	Jenkins and Paglione 1980
1Ck146	Plantation	Gage and Findlay 2004
1Cc59	Domestic	Luis 2000
1Cc58	Domesic	Rabby-Smith et al 2000
PCI OTS1	Sacred	Rabby-Smith et al 2000
PCI OTS1	Sacred	Rabby-Smith et al 2000
1Cc128	Residential	ASSF
1Cv76	Town	ASSF
1Cv197	Residential	Pasquill 1997

Table A.1 Continued

1Cv198	Mill	Solomon 1997
1Cv202	Mill	Solomon 1997
1Cv204	Mill	Solomon 1997
1Cv206	Mill	Solomon 1997
1Es5	Domestic	Chase 1986
1Es9	Residential	ASSF
1Es14		Hill 2000
1Es40		Hill 2000
1Es42		Hill 2000
1Es44		Hill 2000
1Es48	Residential	Hollis 1991
1Es89	Domestic	Pearce 2000
1Es112	Residential	ASSF
1Es138	Residential	USFS 2004
1Es152	Fort/Hospital/Residence	Smith 1995
EWDQ1		Quates 2005
EWDQ2		Quates 2005
EWDQ3		Quates 2005
EWDQ4		Quates 2005
EWDQ5		Quates 2005
EWDQ6		Quates 2005
EWDQ7		Quates 2005
EWDQ8		Quates 2005
EWDQ9		Quates 2005
EWDQ10		Quates 2005
EWDQ11		Quates 2005
EWDQ12		Quates 2005
MS62		Hill 2000
MS70		Hill 2000
MS86		Hill 2000
MS88		Hill 2000
MS108		Hill 2000
MS124		Hill 2000
MS132		Hill 2000
RJ002	Cemetery	Hill 2000
RJ001		Hill 2000
RJ003		Hill 2000
RJ004		Hill 2000
RJ006		Hill 2000
RJ005		Hill 2000
1Mb30		ASSF

Table A.1 Continued

1Mb194		
1Mb216		Brose et al 1983
1Mb223		Sheldon & Cottier 1983
1Mb262	Fort	Harris 1972 Harris & Neilsen 1972 Wasleko 1989 Gums et al 1999
1Mb300	Residential	George et al 2000
1Mb301	Warf/Warehouse	Gums 1999
1Mb312	Warehouse	Gums 1999
1Mb315	Tar Kiln	ASSF
1Mb335	Fort	ASSF
1Mb356		Shorter et al 2002
1Mb376		ASSF
1Mn19	Warf/Warehouse	Curran & Lloyd 1987
1Mn24	Mill	Curran & Lloyd 1987
1Mn25	Mill	Curran & Lloyd 1987
1Mn35	Residential	ASSF
1Mn57		ASSF
1Mn111	Town	ASSF
1Mn112	Fort	ASSF
1Wn1	Town	Curran & Lloyd 1987
1Wn144	Quarry	ASSF
1Wn147		Luis 1998
1Wn149	Courthouse	ASSF
1Wn158		ASSF
1Wx131	Residential	Jenkins and Paglione 1980
1Wx153	Residential	Jenkins and Paglione 1980
8Es49B		Joy 1989A Bense 1989
8Es118	Utility	Long 1976 Bense 1989
8Es115		Long 1976 Bense 1989
8Es119	Industrial	Long 1976 Bense 1989
8Es124	Residential	Bense 1989
8Es981		Bense 1989
8Es982	Mill	Phillips 1993 Phillips 1996
8Es1150B		Joy 1989b Bense 1989

Table A.1 Continued

1Mb32		Silvia 1989
1Mb154		
1Mb156	Residential	Sheldon & Cottier 1983 Gums et al 1999
8Es1263		Bense 1999
8Es1271	Domestic	Little, et al 1988b
8Es1285		Bense 1999
8Es1301	Cemetery	Bense 1989
8Es1309	Utility	Magie ND Bense 1989
8Es1311	Hospital	Bense 1989 Schaffer 1971
8Es1312	Barracks	Bense 1989
8Es1317		Bense 1989 Bense 1987 Hoff 1986
8Es1318	Residential/Commercial	Bense 1987 Bense 1989 Hoff 1986
8Es1335	Residence	Bense 1987 Bense 1989 Krohn 198_
8Es1338	Brickyard/Industrial	Bense 1987
8Es1341		Bense 1999
8Es1354		Bense 1999
8Es1367		Bense 1989 Phillips and McKenzie 1997
8Es1368	Lumber Mill	Bense 1989 Phillips and McKenzie 1997
8Es1376		Bense 1989 Joy 1988

Table A.1Continued

8Es1377	Military Guardhouse	Bense 1989 Connelly and White 1968
8Es1378	Utility	Bense 1989
8Es1390	Domestic	Little, et al 1988b
8Es1509		FMSF,
8Es1515		FMSF,
8Es1901	Shipwreck	Franklin et al 1992
8Es2949	Mill	Phillips and Mullins 2000 Mikell 2007
8Es2950	Mill/Forge/Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000 Mikell 2007
8Es2951	Fort	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2952	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000 Benchley et al 2007
8Es2954	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2955	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2958	Brickyard/Industrial	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2959	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2973	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2974	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2975	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2976	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2977	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2978	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2979	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2980	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2981	Residential	Phillips 1996 Phillips and Mullins 2000

Table A.1 Continued

8Es2982	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es3335		Mikell and Shoemaker 2007a
8Es3371		Mikell and Shoemaker 2007b
8Es116		Long 1976
8Es34	Warehouse/Mansion/Store	Bense 1989 1&2
8Sr15	Town	Phillips 2002
8Sr48	Naval Live Oaks Reserve	Joy and Bense 1988
8Es117B		Long 1976
8Sr224		Little et al 1988a
8Sr384	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr735	Mill	Phillips 1993 Phillips 1996
8Sr984		FMSF,
8Sr1234	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1239	Mill	Phillips 1993 Curran et al 2003
8Sr1241	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1398		FMSF,
8Sr1250	Lumber Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1405		Curran et al 2003
8Sr1518	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1520	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1521	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1522	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1523	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1524	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1525	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1526	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1527	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1662	Residential	Phillips 2002
8Es1912		Phillips and McKenzie 1997
8Es1965	Lumber Mill	Phillips 1993
8Es1969	Lumber Mill	Phillips 1993 Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es2249		Phillips and McKenzie 1997
8Es2367	Lumber Mill	FMSF,
8Es2383	Tannery	Phillips and McKenzie 1997 Mikell and Shoemaker 2007a
8Es2384	Fort	Phillips and McKenzie 1997

Table A.1 Continued

8Es2982	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Es3335		Mikell and Shoemaker 2007a
8Es3371		Mikell and Shoemaker 2007b
8Es116		Long 1976
8Es34	Warehouse/Mansion/Store	Bense 1989 1&2
8Sr15	Town	Phillips 2002
8Sr48	Naval Live Oaks Reserve	Joy and Bense 1988
8Es117B		Long 1976
8Sr224		Little et al 1988a
8Sr384	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr735	Mill	Phillips 1993 Phillips 1996
8Sr984		FMSF,
8Sr1234	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1239	Mill	Phillips 1993 Curran et al 2003
8Sr1241	Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1398		FMSF,
8Sr1250	Lumber Mill	Phillips 1993
8Sr1405		Curran et al 2003
8Sr1518	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1520	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1521	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1522	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1523	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000

Table A.1 Continued

8Sr1524	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1525	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1526	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1527	Residential	Phillips and Mullins 2000
8Sr1662	Residential	Phillips 2002

APPENDIX B: FUNCTIONAL INDEX CLASSIFICATION FOR EACH SUB-REGION

Table B.1.1: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Es49-1309.

	<u>8Es</u> <u>49B</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>118</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>115</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>119</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>124</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>981</u>	<u>8Es9</u> <u>82</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>1150</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>1271</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>1309</u>
<u>Domestic</u>										
Gustatory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>										
Carpentry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forging	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Trade goods	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.1 Continued

<u>Public Safety</u>										
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Services</u>										
Accounting/Record Keeping	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.1 Continued

<u>Ritual Services</u>										
Religious Organization	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Commercial Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Textile	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cottage Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.1 Continued

<u>Utilities</u>										
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Community Services</u>										
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Cottage Industry</u>										
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table B.1.1 Continued

<u>Storage/ Shipping</u>										
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>										
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Craft Goods		1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Currency	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>										
Hunting	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fishing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foraging	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.2: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Es1311-1376.

	<u>8Es13</u> <u>11</u>	<u>8Es13</u> <u>17</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>318</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>335</u>	<u>8Es13</u> <u>54</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>367</u>	<u>8Es13</u> <u>68</u>	<u>8Es13</u> <u>76</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Public Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.2 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Ritual Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Commercial Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.2 Continued

Food Production/Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.2 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.3: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 1Es1377-1969.

	<u>8Es13</u> <u>77</u>	<u>8Es137</u> <u>8</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>390</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>509</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>515</u>	<u>8Es1</u> <u>912</u>	<u>8Es19</u> <u>65</u>	<u>8Es19</u> <u>69</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.3 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.3 Continued

Food Production/Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cottage Industry								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities								
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Services								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.3 Continued

Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipp ing</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.4: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Es2249-2958.

	<u>8Es</u> <u>2249</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2367</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2949</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2950</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2951</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2952</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2955</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>2958</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Forging	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.4 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Loggin g	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.4 Continued

Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Pro cessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communicatio n System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.4 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.5: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Es3335-8Sr736.

	<u>8Es</u> <u>3335</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>3371</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>116</u>	<u>8Es</u> <u>34</u>	<u>8Sr</u> <u>15</u>	<u>8Sr</u> <u>224</u>	<u>8Sr</u> <u>735</u>	<u>8Sr</u> <u>736</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Forging	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Laborous Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pharmaceuticals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Retail goods	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.5 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Textile	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.5 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Proc essing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.5 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.6: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Sr760-1250.

	<u>8Sr 760</u>	<u>8Sr795</u>	<u>8Sr 984</u>	<u>8Sr 1234</u>	<u>8Sr 1239</u>	<u>8Sr 1241</u>	<u>8Sr 1398</u>	<u>8Sr 1250</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Retail goods	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.6 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.6 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communicatio n System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.1.6 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.7: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; 8Sr1405-1662.

	<u>8Sr 1405</u>	<u>8Sr 1518</u>	<u>8Sr 1662</u>
<u>Domestic</u>			
Gustatory	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>			
Carpentry	1	1	0
Forging	0	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0
Mason	1	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	1
Trade goods	0	1	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>			
Fire	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.1.7 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>			
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>			
Religious Organization	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>			
Agriculture	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0

Table B.1.7 Continued

Potter	0	0	0
Food Production/Pro cessing	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
<u>Cottage Industry</u>			
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
<u>Utilities</u>			
Communicatio n System	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Community Services	0	0	0
Governmental administration	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0

Table B.1.7 Continued

Penal	0	0	0
Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipp ing</u>			
Warehouse	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>			
Retail Store	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>			
Hunting	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.1: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-North; 1Cc58-1Cv198.

	<u>1Cc58</u>	<u>1Cc59</u>	<u>PCI OTS1</u>	<u>PCI OTS2</u>	<u>1Cc128</u>	<u>1Cv76</u>	<u>1Cv197</u>	<u>1Cv198</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborous Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.1 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.1 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Pro cessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communicatio n System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.1 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.2: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-North; 1Cv202-1Es42.

	<u>1Cv</u> <u>202</u>	<u>1Cv</u> <u>204</u>	<u>1Cv</u> <u>206</u>	<u>1Es5</u>	<u>1Es9</u>	<u>1Es</u> <u>14</u>	<u>1Es</u> <u>40</u>	<u>1Es</u> <u>42</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Retail goods	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.2 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Table B.2.2 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Pro cessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communicatio n System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.2 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.3: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-North; 1Es44-EWDQ2

	<u>1Es 44</u>	<u>1Es 48</u>	<u>1Es 89</u>	<u>1Es 112</u>	<u>1Es 138</u>	<u>1Es 152</u>	<u>EWD Q 1</u>	<u>EWD Q 2</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gustatory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	1		1		1	1	1	1
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Forging	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Alcohol	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.3 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.3 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table B.2.3 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.4: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-North; EWDQ3-EWDQ10.

	<u>EWD Q3</u>	<u>EWD Q4</u>	<u>EWD Q5</u>	<u>EW DQ6</u>	<u>EWD Q7</u>	<u>EWD Q8</u>	<u>EWD Q9</u>	<u>EWD Q10</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Forging	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pharmaceutical	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.4 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.4 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.4 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.5: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-North; EWDQ11-MS124

	<u>EWD</u> <u>Q11</u>	<u>EWD</u> <u>Q12</u>	<u>MS62</u>	<u>Ms7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>MS8</u> <u>6</u>	<u>MS8</u> <u>8</u>	<u>MS1</u> <u>08</u>	<u>MS1</u> <u>24</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.5 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Table B.2.5 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Proc essing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.5 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.6: Functional Index Classification for Pensacola-South; MS132-RJ006

	<u>MS</u> <u>132</u>	<u>RJ001</u>	<u>RJ002</u>	<u>RJ</u> <u>003</u>	<u>RJ</u> <u>004</u>	<u>RJ</u> <u>005</u>	<u>RJ</u> <u>006</u>
<u>Domestic</u>							
Gustatory	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Food Storage	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>							
Carpentry	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Forging	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alcohol	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tobacco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>							
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.2.6 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>							
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>							
Religious Organization	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>							
Agriculture	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naval Stores	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

Table B.2.6 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>							
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>							
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>							
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.2.6 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>							
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>							
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>							
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.3.1: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-North; 1Cw193-1Ck146

	<u>1Mn1</u> <u>9</u>	<u>1Mn2</u> <u>4</u>	<u>1Mn2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>1Mn</u> <u>35</u>	<u>1Mn</u> <u>57</u>	<u>1Mn</u> <u>111</u>	<u>1Mn</u> <u>112</u>
<u>Domestic</u>							
Gustatory	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>							
Carpentry	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>							
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Table B.3.1 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>							
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>							
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>							
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Husbandry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.3.1 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>							
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>							
Communication System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>							
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table B.3.1 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/ Shipping</u>							
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wharf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Commerce</u>							
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trade	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>							
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.3.2: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-North; 1Wn1-1Wx153.

	<u>1Wn1</u>	<u>1Wn 144</u>	<u>1Wn 147</u>	<u>1Wn 149</u>	<u>1Wn 158</u>	<u>1Wx 131</u>	<u>1Wx 153</u>
<u>Domestic</u>							
Gustatory	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Processing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consumption</u>							
Carpentry	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>							
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.3.2 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>							
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tailor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>							
Religious Organization	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>							
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/Proc essing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>							
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>							
Communication System	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation System	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>							
Governmental administration	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Education	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table B.3.2 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>							
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>							
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>							
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.1: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-South; 1Ba53-267

	<u>1Ba53</u>	<u>1Ba 186</u>	<u>1Ba 190</u>	<u>1Ba 218</u>	<u>1Ba 221</u>	<u>1Ba 224</u>	<u>1Ba 226</u>	<u>1Ba 267</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Forging	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mason	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alcohol	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>

Table B.4.1 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Forging	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.1 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.1 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Fishing	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Foraging	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.2: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-South: 1Ba279-348

	<u>1Ba 279</u>	<u>1Ba 287</u>	<u>1Ba 288</u>	<u>1Ba 318</u>	<u>1Ba 337</u>	<u>1Ba 338</u>	<u>1Ba 343</u>	<u>1Ba 348</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tobacco	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.2 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.2 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.2 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Table B.4.3: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-South; 1Ba369-1Mb32

	<u>1Ba36</u> <u>9</u>	<u>1Ba40</u> <u>7</u>	<u>1Ba43</u> <u>8</u>	<u>1Ba</u> <u>541</u>	<u>1Ba5</u> <u>68</u>	<u>1Ba5</u> <u>73</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>30</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>32</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Forging	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Retail goods	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Table B.4.3

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.3 Continued

Potter	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.3 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Table B.4.4: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-South; 1Mb154-262

	<u>1Mb1</u> <u>54</u>	<u>1Mb1</u> <u>56</u>	<u>1Mb1</u> <u>61</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>169</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>194</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>216</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>223</u>	<u>1Mb</u> <u>262</u>
<u>Domestic</u>								
Gustatory	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Culinary	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sewing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>								
Carpentry	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alcohol	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bulk goods	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>								
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.4 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>								
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>								
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>								
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.4 Continued

Potter	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>								
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>								
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>								
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.4 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/Shipping</u>								
Warehouse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wharf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>								
Retail Store	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>								
Hunting	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.5: Functional Index Classification for Mobile-South: 1Mb300-376

	<u>1Mb 300</u>	<u>1Mb 301</u>	<u>1Mb 312</u>	<u>1Mb 315</u>	<u>1Mb 335</u>	<u>1Mb 356</u>	<u>1Mb 376</u>
<u>Domestic</u>							
Gustatory	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Culinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Storage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Food Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hygiene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sewing							
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Consumption</u>							
Carpentry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Stone Cutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laborious Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trade goods	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Luxury goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk goods	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Public Safety</u>							
Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Civil defense/Militia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Table B.4.5 Continued

<u>Commercial Services</u>							
Accounting/ Record Keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butcher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tavern/ Restaurant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banking/ Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funerary Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entertainment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Ritual Services</u>							
Religious Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraternal Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commercial Industry</u>							
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining/Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Timber/Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table B.4.5 Continued

Potter	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Food Production/ Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tannery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brick Maker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Cottage Industry</u>							
Subsistence agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood working	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naval Stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Utilities</u>							
Transportation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Community Services</u>							
Governmental administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table B.4.5 Continued

Public forum/meeting house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
public art	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Storage/ Shipping</u>							
Warehouse	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wharf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cellar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individual Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Commerce</u>							
Retail Store	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Craft Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxury Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>							
Hunting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foraging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

APPENDIX C: FIN CALCULATIONS FOR EACH SUB-REGION

Table C.1: FIN Calculations for Pensacola-South

<u>8Es49B</u>	<u>Step 1</u>	<u>Step 2</u>	<u>Step 3</u>
4,9,2,7,1,2,2,1	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	9/100=0.09	0.09X9=0.81	0.81
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			1.6
<u>FIN</u>			<u>160</u>
<u>8Es115</u>	<u>Step 1</u>	<u>Step 2</u>	<u>Step 3</u>
1,4,2,3,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.34
<u>FIN</u>			<u>34</u>
<u>8Es118</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4,2,1,3	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Totals			0.31
<u>FIN</u>			<u>31</u>
<u>8Es119</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4,2,3,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Totals			0.34
<u>FIN</u>			<u>34</u>

Table C.1 Continued

8Es124	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4,2,3,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.34
<u>FIN</u>			<u>34</u>
8Es981	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.13
<u>FIN</u>			<u>13</u>
8Es982	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.13
<u>FIN</u>			<u>13</u>
8Es1150	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
5,7,2,2,1,1,2,3	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.96
<u>FIN</u>			<u>96</u>
8Es1271	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>

Table C.1 Continued

8Es1309	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
FIN			1
8Es1311	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,1,1	$3/100=0.03$	$0.03 \times 3=0.09$	0.09
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
Total			0.11
FIN			11
8Es1318	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
Total			0.08
FIN			8
8Es1335	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
Total			0.02
FIN			2
8Es1354	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
			0.05
FIN			5
8Es1367	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
FIN			4
8Es1368	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
FIN			4

Table C.1 Continued

8Es1376	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.03
FIN			3
8Es1377	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.05
FIN			5
8Es1378	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
FIN			1
8Es1390	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,3	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.18
FIN			18
8Es1509	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,5,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.31
FIN			31
8Es1515			
1,2	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
FIN			5

Table C.1 Continued

<u>8Es1912</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,5,1,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.27
<u>FIN</u>			<u>27</u>
<u>8Es1965</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.06
<u>FIN</u>			<u>6</u>
<u>8Es1969</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.06
<u>FIN</u>			<u>6</u>
<u>8Es2249</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
<u>FIN</u>			<u>4</u>
<u>8Es2367</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.06
<u>FIN</u>			<u>6</u>
<u>8Es2949</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,4	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
			0.2
			<u>FIN = 20</u>

Table C.1 Continued

<u>8Es2950</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,6,2,3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
			0.53
<u>FIN</u>			<u>53</u>
<u>8Es2951</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.10
<u>FIN</u>			<u>10</u>
<u>8Es2952</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,5,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.3
<u>FIN</u>			<u>30</u>
<u>8Es2955</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>8</u>
<u>8Es2958</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>FIN</u>			<u>1</u>
<u>8Es3335</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.17
<u>FIN</u>			<u>17</u>

Table C.1 Continued

8Es116	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,6,2,3,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.5
FIN			50
8Es34	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,3,1,1,2,5	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
Total			0.44
FIN			44
8Sr15	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,7,1,2,1,3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.68
FIN			68
8Sr224	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,4	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.2
FIN			20
8Sr735	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
3,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.1
FIN			10

Table C.1 Continued

8Sr736	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,1	$3/100=0.03$	$0.03 \times 3=0.09$	0.09
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
Total			0.1
FIN			10
8Sr760	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$3/100=0.03$	$0.03 \times 3=0.09$	0.09
Total			0.1
FIN			10
8Sr795	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
Total			0.08
FIN			8
8Sr1250	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$2/100=0.02$	$0.02 \times 2=0.04$	0.04
Total			0.05
FIN			5
8Sr984	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
			0.02
			FIN = 2
8Sr1234	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
			0.02
			FIN = 2
8Sr1239	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
	$1/100=0.01$	$0.01 \times 1=0.01$	0.01
			0.02
			FIN = 2

Table C.1 Continued

<u>8Sr1241</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>8Sr1398</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,4	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.2
<u>FIN</u>			<u>20</u>
<u>8Sr1405</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.17
<u>FIN</u>			<u>17</u>
<u>8Sr1518</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,5,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.27
<u>FIN</u>			<u>27</u>
<u>8Sr1662</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>

Table C.2: FIN Calculations for Pensacola-North

<u>1Cc58</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Cc59</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>
<u>PCI OTS1</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>FIN</u>			<u>1</u>
<u>PCI OTS2</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>FIN</u>			<u>1</u>
<u>1Cc128</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Cv76</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,3,2,2,1,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.24
<u>FIN</u>			<u>24</u>
<u>1Cv197</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,4,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.2
<u>FIN</u>			<u>20</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>1Cv198</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Cv202</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Cv204</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Cv206</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Es5</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>
<u>1Es9</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>1Es14</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.07
			<u>FIN = 7</u>
<u>1Es42</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Es44</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.09
			<u>FIN = 9</u>
<u>1Es48</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,2,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Es40</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,4,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.21
			<u>FIN = 21</u>
<u>1Es89</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>1Es112</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>
<u>1Es138</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,5,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	<u>0.25</u>
			0.29
			<u>FIN = 29</u>
<u>1Es152</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,10,3,6,1,1,1,2,3,2 ,2,2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	10/100=0.1	0.1X10=1	1
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	<u>0.04</u>
			1.77
			<u>FIN = 177</u>
<u>EWDQ3</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
3,5,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			<u>FIN = 1</u>
<u>EWDQ4</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
3,7,1,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
			0.6
			<u>FIN = 60</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>EWDQ1</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,5,	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
Total			0.34
<u>FIN</u>			<u>34</u>
<u>EWDQ2</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,5,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
Total			0.29
<u>FIN</u>			<u>29</u>
<u>EWDQ5</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
5,2,1,	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>Total</u>			0.3
<u>FIN</u>			<u>30</u>
<u>EWDQ6</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,6,1,1,2	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.51
<u>FIN</u>			<u>51</u>
<u>EWDQ7</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>Total</u>			0.03
<u>FIN</u>			<u>3</u>
<u>EWDQ8</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>EWDQ9</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.1
<u>FIN</u>			<u>10</u>
<u>EWDQ10</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.12
<u>FIN</u>			<u>12</u>
<u>EWDQ11</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,1,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.11
<u>FIN</u>			<u>11</u>
<u>EWDQ12</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.1
<u>FIN</u>			<u>10</u>
<u>MS62</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.03
<u>FIN</u>			<u>3</u>
<u>Ms70</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>MS86</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>
<u>MS88</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	<u>0.04</u>
			0.08
			<u>FIN = 8</u>
<u>MS108</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,3,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
			0.1
			<u>FIN = 10</u>
<u>MS124</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
			0.06
			<u>FIN = 6</u>
<u>MS132</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,3,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
			0.1
			<u>FIN = 10</u>
<u>RJ001</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,6,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
			0.41
			<u>FIN = 41</u>

Table C.2 Continued

<u>RJ002</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1,1,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.07
			<u>FIN = 7</u>
<u>RJ003</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,2,1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.09
			<u>FIN = 9</u>
<u>RJ004</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>RJ005</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
6,8,5,1	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.91
			<u>FIN = 91</u>
<u>RJ006</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
			0.05
			<u>FIN = 5</u>

Table C.3: FIN Calculations for Mobile-North

<u>1Ck131</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,1,1,2,	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.1
<u>FIN</u>			<u>10</u>
<u>1Ck146</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1,3,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.12
<u>FIN</u>			<u>12</u>
<u>1Ck124</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Cw193</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>
<u>1Cw224</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Cw225</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.03
<u>FIN</u>			<u>3</u>

Table C.3 Continued

<u>1Cw321</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,4	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	<u>0.16</u>
Total			0.17
<u>FIN</u>			<u>17</u>
<u>1Mn19</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Mn24</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1,1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
Total			0.04
<u>FIN</u>			<u>4</u>
<u>1Mn25</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
2,2,1,	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
Total			0.09
<u>FIN</u>			<u>9</u>
<u>1Mn35</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Mn57</u>	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	<u>0.01</u>
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>

Table C.3 Continued

<u>1Mn111</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,2,1,1,2,2,1,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.25
<u>FIN</u>			<u>25</u>
<u>1Mn112</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,2	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.12
<u>FIN</u>			<u>12</u>
<u>1Wn1</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
5,4,2,2,2,4,3,1	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.79
<u>FIN</u>			<u>79</u>
<u>1Wn144</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>FIN</u>			<u>1</u>
<u>1Wn147</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>

Table C.3 Continued

<u>1Wn149</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3,1,1,1,2,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.17
<u>FIN</u>			<u>17</u>
<u>1Wn158</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,4	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.17
<u>FIN</u>			<u>17</u>
<u>1Wx131</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>8</u>
<u>1Wx153</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.01	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>

Table C.4: FIN Calculations for Mobile-South

<u>1Ba53</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.02
			<u>2</u>
<u>1Ba186</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2, 6, 1	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.41
<u>FIN</u>			<u>41</u>
<u>1Ba190</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2, 5, 3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.38
<u>FIN</u>			<u>38</u>
<u>1Ba218</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2, 6, 2, 2, 3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.55
<u>FIN</u>			<u>55</u>
<u>1Ba221</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>
<u>1Ba224</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
			0.02
			<u>FIN = 2</u>

Table C.4 Continued

<u>1Ba226</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,5,2,3,3	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.51
<u>FIN</u>			<u>51</u>
<u>1Ba267</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,1,2,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.15
<u>FIN</u>			<u>15</u>
<u>1Ba287</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>
<u>1Ba288</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>8</u>
<u>1Ba318</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>
<u>1Ba337</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>

Table C.4 Continued

<u>1Ba338</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,6,2,1,2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.49
<u>FIN</u>			<u>49</u>
<u>1Ba343</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>8</u>
<u>1Ba541</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,4,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
Total			0.2
<u>FIN</u>			<u>20</u>
<u>1Ba568</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>8</u>
<u>1Ba348</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,2,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.08
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 8</u>
<u>1Ba369</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,1,1,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.07
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 7</u>

Table C.4 Continued

<u>1Ba407</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1,1,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.03
<u>FIN</u>			<u>3</u>
<u>1Ba438</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,6,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	6/100=0.06	0.06X6=0.36	0.36
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.41
<u>FIN</u>			<u>41</u>
<u>1Ba573</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2,	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>5</u>
<u>1Mb30</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2,3,1,	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.14
<u>FIN</u>			<u>14</u>
<u>1Mb32</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,3,1,1,2,1	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.25
<u>FIN</u>			<u>25</u>

Table C.4 Continued

<u>1Mb154</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,1	1/100=0.01	0.11X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			0.02
<u>FIN</u>			<u>2</u>
<u>1Mb156</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
5,3,2,1,2	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.43
<u>FIN</u>			<u>43</u>
<u>1Mb161</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,8,1,3,1,1,2	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	8/100=0.08	0.08X8=0.64	0.64
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.9
<u>FIN</u>			<u>90</u>
<u>1Mb194</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
5,10,1,4,2,1,3,1	5/100=0.05	0.05X5=0.25	0.25
	10/100=0.1	0.1X10=1	1
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	4/100=0.04	0.04X4=0.16	0.16
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
Total			1.54
<u>FIN</u>			<u>157</u>

Table C.4 Continued

<u>1Mb312</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 1</u>
<u>1Mb315</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,2	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
Total			0.05
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 5</u>
<u>1Mb335</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 4</u>
<u>1Mb356</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
3,7,	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
	7/100=0.07	0.07X7=0.49	0.49
Total			0.58
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 58</u>
<u>1Mb300</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
1,3	1/100=0.01	0.01X1=0.01	0.01
	3/100=0.03	0.03X3=0.09	0.09
Total			0.1
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 10</u>
<u>1Mb301</u>	<u>STEP 1</u>	<u>STEP 2</u>	<u>STEP 3</u>
2	2/100=0.02	0.02X2=0.04	0.04
<u>FIN</u>			<u>FIN = 4</u>

APPENDIX D: OUT MIGRATION

Table D.1: Immigrant Settlers that left the Pensacola-North Sub-Region

<u>Sir Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Land Owner in Another County Before 1830 Census?</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Initial Date of Land Ownership</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Slave Owner</u>	<u>1819 Tax List or 1820 Census Slave Holdings</u>
WRIGHT	Asa	Yes	Butler	10/1/1823	80.0375	Yes	1
WATTS	Thomas	Yes	Dallas	4/9/1825	320.1	Yes	12
WARREN	Hinche	Yes	Barbour	11/15/1830	635.88	Yes	5
STOVER	William	Yes	Wilcox	5/1/1826	564.51	Yes	13
PAUL	Charles	Yes	Butler	7/10/1826	80.47	Yes	2
MOBLEY	Daniel	Yes	Wilcox	5/1/1826	480.09	Yes	5
MALLET	James	Yes	Wilcox	3/1/1826	696.33	Yes	6
FERGUSON	John	Yes	Wilcox	5/8/1826	78.2	Yes	3
COLE	Daniel	Yes	Pike	4/17/1829	240.11	Yes	6
BURT	Garland	Yes	Wilcox	4/20/1825	238.3825	Yes	6
BROWN	Joel	Yes	Butler	5/1/1826	324.34	Yes	1
BRINSON	Adam	Yes	Autauga	1/8/1827	79.65	Yes	3
BARGE	John	Yes	Wilcox	9/27/1821	245.4375	Yes	1
ANDERSON	Margaret	Yes	Jefferson	5/1/1823	320.64	Yes	1
ANDREWS	George	Yes	Lowndes, Wilcox	3/1/1824	648.59	Yes	5
SHARP	Cunningham	Yes	Montgomery	7/8/1829	161.12	No	0
MEEKS	Wiley	Yes	Wilcox	6/6/1825	160.64	No	0
HENLY	Darby	Yes	Henry	5/1/1823	238.77	No	0
HAWTHORN	Kedar	Yes	Butler	4/10/1828	79.42	No	0
CHAPMAN	John	Yes	Wilcox	11/16/1830	79.87	No	0

Table D.1 Continued

CHAPMAN	William	Yes	Wilcox	11/16/1830	77.12	No	0
CHIPMAN	Hezaki ah	No	Green		0	No	0
CALLOWAY	Joshua	Yes	Monroe	10/1/1821	158	No	0
BROWN	Ephraim	Yes	Wilcox	9/27/1821	160	No	0
BETTS/BUTTS	Joshua	Yes	Wilcox	1/1/1827	240	No	0

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