APPENDICES

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

These appendices of artifact databases include appendix A for lithics, appendix B for nontraditional artifacts, appendix C for faunal remains, appendix D for archaeobotanical remains, and appendix E for radiocarbon dates. Each of these five appendices contains an explanatory introduction and one or more data files. The introductions are presented both in hard copy and on the attached CD-ROM, which also contains the actual data.

The data files in the appendices are saved in a number of different formats to ensure that researchers will be able to use it effectively and efficiently. Data files are saved in comma delimited text files (*.txt) that can be opened in word processors; DBASE III files (*.dbf) accessible by a number of database software packages; Microsoft Excel (*.xls), a spreadsheet; and Hypertext Markup Language (*.html) which can be viewed using any web browser. The text files, which have the extension "TXT," are text files wherein each line equals one record in the corresponding database, commas separate the contents of the fields from one another, and quotes bracket all character data. In addition, the first line of each text file lists the corresponding database field names in their proper order.

These data files, along with text copies of this general introduction and the five specialized database introductions, are stored on the enclosed CD-ROM. This CD-ROM has been recorded using current standards and is compatible with both IBM PC and Macintosh computers. The data are provided in this computerized format to facilitate their use by other researchers. It is recognized, however, that the longevity of the data in this format is limited due primarily to constant advances and subsequent obsolescence in the computer industry and secondarily by the fragility of the CD medium itself. An acid-free printed copy of the data is stored in the Bishop Museum archives for a more permanent record of the Site 50-80-10-1887 finds.

The data fields that are unique to each appendix are described in their respective introductory sections. There are, however, several fields in common to all or most of the data files. These are STATE_NO, UNIT_NO, LAYER_LEV, FEATURE, and BAG_NO. The first four of these refer to the artifact's provenience. The post-Contact and lithic databases also share the field ART_LOT.

STATE_NO contains the site's numeric designation as provided by the State Historic

Preservation Division. These are four-part numbers wherein the last two parts specify the U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle and a unique number for the island of O'ahu. Site 1887 falls in the Kaneohe quadrangle, which is assigned the number 10.

UNIT_NO identifies the excavation unit from which the artifact was recovered. These are normally three digit numbers ranging between 1 and 109; a few small bore holes are also recorded, with the prefix BORE. The leading zeros in some data files are only to aid in sorting the data. Instances where UNIT_NO is left blank indicate surface finds not associated with a particular excavation unit.

LAYER_LEV identifies the stratigraphic unit from which the artifact was recovered. Again, there is some variability in designations of stratigraphic units, but the majority consist of a Roman numeral layer designation optionally separated from an Arabic numeral level designation. Artifacts recovered from the surface are marked either "at surface" or "surface." Artifacts recovered from within feature fill are marked "fill." In the rare instances where the LAYER_LEV field is left blank, the site report for that artifact should be consulted.

The FEATURE field contains the surface or subsurface feature associated with the artifact. Generally, feature numbers are three digits. In many instances they are followed by a two-digit suffix separated from the former by a decimal point. Generally, two-part feature numbers indicate subsurface features, but there are also subsurface features with one-part numbers. The leading zeros in some data files are only to aid in sorting the data.

After the provenience information is the BAG_NO . The bag number s are generally four-digit numbers optionally followed by a character or two. BAG_NO without a suffix is unique to a provenience. In the botanical databases, the bag number is sometimes followed with a three digit number to the right of a decimal point. These are the "dot" numbers that specific different subsets of material (often separated in the lab or during specialist analysis) that all came from the same provenience. Together these numbers form the BAG_DOT.

Finally, in the lithic and nontraditional artifact databases, BAG_NO is followed by ART_LOT. This latter field contains a secondary identification number for the artifact. This number is either an artifact number or a lot number. Generally, artifact numbers refer to single artifacts whereas lot numbers refer to groups of artifacts and are made up of four digits. The lot number is preceded by the word "Lot", and also has four digits.

APPENDIX A: LITHICS

The classification and analysis of the lithic artifacts from data recovery of Site 1887 are described below.

A1: Cores, A2: Debitage, A3: Tools

For the Site 1887 database, provenience is based on the following fields: STATE_NO, UNIT_NO, LAYER_LEV, FEATURE_NO, BAG_NO, and ART_LOT. See the General Introduction to the appendices (INTRO.TXT) for further explanation of provenience fields. In each data table the information is initially sorted by UNIT_NO, LAYER_LEV, FEATURE_NO, BAG_NO, and ART_LOT. In addition to this provenience information, there are several additional fields: TYPE, COUNT, MATERIAL, WEIGHT, LENGTH, WIDTH, THICK, and TERMINATE. The TYPE categories varies by artifact group (A1 Cores, A2 Debitage, A3 Tools, see below). The MATERIAL field identifies lithics to basalt, volcanic glass, cryptocrystalline silicate, or other stone types.

All lithic artifacts were classified to type and weighed (WEIGHT, in g) (sometimes in aggregate for a type); all complete tools, complete cores, complete nodules, and complete flakes (>20 mm in size) were measured (LENGTH, WIDTH, and THICK, in mm). In the absence of individual measurement of small flakes, this technique provides data on the maximum length of flakes removed during the final stages of core reduction.

The TYPE field for cores (appendix A1) distinguishes several types: single platform; bidirectional (flake removals on same face but from opposite directions); bipolar; ninety-degrees (platforms perpendicular to each other); multiple platform; core fragment; core test (one flake removal only); spent core; nodule (unutilized raw material); and raw material (non-nodule). Core length was measured along the primary flaking axis rather than along the maximum dimension of the core.

The TYPE field for debitage (appendix A2) distinguishes cortical flake (95%–100% cortex; >20 mm); flake with some cortex (5%–94% cortex; >20 mm); noncortical flake (<5% cortex; >20 mm); small flake (all flakes <20 mm; no divisions based on cortex); broken flake with platform (proximal pieces); broken flake without platform (distal pieces); and fragment (equivalent to shatter, chips and chunks, debris). In addition, traits such as polish may be noted along with other characteristics (platform, broken, etc.) as well as the location of the polish (exterior, lateral edge). Raw materials, minerals, and non cultural materials are also recorded under TYPE in appendix A2.

The TERMINATE field for debitage (appendix A2) describes the distal morphology of complete flakes larger than 20 mm. This field includes subtypes such as blunt, feather, hinge, overshot, step, snap, and thick.

The TYPE field for tools (appendix A3) distinguishes those tools observed in the assemblages: adze bit; anvil; edge-altered flake (flakes exhibiting macroscopically visible edge damage that does not constitute formal retouch); grindstone; hammerstone; multiple notch; notch; poi pounder; scraper; and shaped stone.

APPENDIX B: NONTRADITIONAL ARTIFACTS

Appendix B contains analytical data for post-Contact nontraditional artifact classes organized into five tables: ceramic vessels (B1), bottle glass (B2), metal (B3), buttons (B4), and other historic items (B5). The artifact classifications were developed using standard references and comparison to reference collections.

Each appendix is organized by site and contains information on the artifacts in the collections. Within each site (STATE_NO), the information is sorted by excavation unit (UNIT_NO), stratigraphic layer and level (LAYER_LEV), feature (FEATURE_NO), bag number (BAG_NO), and artifact number (ART_LOT); see the General Introduction to the appendices (INTRO.TXT) for basic provenience field explanations.

B1: Ceramic Vessels

In addition to provenience, the ceramic vessel sherd descriptions in appendix B1 contain information on sherd count (COUNT) and type (SHERD_TYPE), vessel form (VESS_FORM), vessel type (VESS_TYPE), ceramic type (CER_TYPE), glazes (INTERIOR_GLAZE and EXTERIOR_GLAZE), rim attributes (RIM_SHAPE, RIM_TYPE, RIM_DIA(in)), decoration method (DEC_METHOD), decoration color (IDEC_COLOR and EDEC_COLOR), decoration pattern (DEC_MOTIF), makers' mark (MARK), country of manufacture (SOURCE), and an estimated manufacturing date range (EST_DATES). Less reliable identifications are identified by a slash (/); e.g., soy/food jar, England/US.

COUNT and SHERD_TYPE provide information on the number and kinds of sherds; diagnostic sherds may include sections of the rim, cavetto, body, base, footring handle, finial, or lid.

Flatware and hollowware vessels (VESS_FORM) are described by specific vessel types (VESS_TYPE). Flatwares consist of English/American-style tablewares (saucers, plates, and platters) and Chinese or Japanese tablewares (e.g., condiment, shallow, or large dish forms). Hollowwares are represented by English/American tablewares (cups, bowls, mugs, and teacups) and food storage and preparation vessels (crocks and nappies), Chinese tablewares (rice bowl, rice-soup bowl, and serving bowl) and food bottles and containers (*Ng Ka Py* bottle, food jar, shoyu jar), and Japanese tablewares (rice bowl and straight-sided teacup).

Ceramic types (CER_TYPE) are defined by the clay properties and the temperature at which the ceramic body and glaze(s) must be fired to produce a durable ware. A tripartate classification is used to describe the European and American ceramic traditions: earthenwares (e.g., refined earthenwares, redwares, and yellowwares), stonewares, and porcelains. The refined or white-bodied earthenwares are pearlwares, early whitewares, ironstone whitewares, blue-tinted ironstones and whitewares, and ivory-tinted whitewares. Among the relevant Chinese and Japanese ceramic traditions are stonewares, porcellaneous stonewares, and porcelains.

Clear glazes (INTERIOR_GLAZE and EXTERIOR_GLAZE), sometimes with additives such as lead, cobalt, and alkaline, are seen on the English/American whitewares and yellowwares and the Chinese and Japanese porcellaneous stonewares and porcelains. Opaque glazes on the stonewares are represented by bristol glazes on the English/American examples and brown natural clay slips on the Chinese soy and food jars. The Chinese jar lids are unglazed.

RIM_SHAPE provides a description of the shape of the rim, while RIM_TYPE indicates if the surface treatment is plain, scalloped, or molded. As many of these vessels were produced in standard English sizes and were refered to in terms of their diameters in inches, this system is used here (RIM_DIA(in)).

Decoration (DEC_METHOD) provides information about the application method (handpainted, molded, transfer printed), and (DEC_MOTIF) provides a description of the design, pattern, or motif (e.g., Double Happiness, Three Circles and Dragonfly, Floral). The designation "none" is used for plain sherds and stoneware vessels with colored glazes (e.g., bristol, brown natural clay slip) that lack such decorative attributes as stencils or incised lines. Because decorations most commonly were applied under the glaze, this attribute is mentioned only for examples with overglazed decorations (e.g., overglaze handpainted enamel floral). Motifs too incomplete to be identified were not recorded.

Decoration color for the interior (IDEC_COLOR) and exterior (EDEC_COLOR) surfaces provides data on added decorations (e.g., handpainted motifs). Colors include shades of blue, green, orange, pink, and purple. "Polychrome" is used for overglaze decorations that were created in multiple colors which have since faded (e.g., decalcomania). Undecorated sherds are designated "na."

Makers' marks (MARK) were found on a very small percentage of the sherds and provide information on specific potteries and production dates. Most are incomplete or undecipherable. General manufacturing date ranges (EST_DATES) and source country (SOURCE) are identified for the ceramic sherds on the basis of other descriptive fields, e.g., ceramic type, vessel type, decoration and decoration color, and makers' marks. These estimated ranges for the English/American refined earthenwares and stonewares are identified on the basis of the initial manufacturing availability of specific ceramic types, decorations, decoration colors, and makers' marks. Possible temporal lag between production and availability in Hawai'i is not known. The estimated ranges for the Chinese and Japanese porcellaneous stonewares and porcelains are based on archaeological data from Hawai'i.

B2: Bottle Glass

The bottle glass descriptions in appendix B2 contain information on sherd count (COUNT), sherd types (SHERD_ TYPE), vessel type (TYPE), manufacturing technology (TECHNOLOGY), glass color (COLOR), base (BASE_DIAG), mold (MOLD_DIAG) and body (BODY_DIAG) diagnostic attributes, lip application (LIP_APPLIC), type (LIP_TYPE), and finish (LIP_FINISH), embossing (EMBOSSING), manufacturing company (COMPANY) and plant location (PLANT_LOC), country of manufacture (MANUF_SRCE), and estimated date range (EST_ DATES).

COUNT and SHERD_TYPE provide information on the number and kinds of sherds. Diagnostic sherds may include sections of the lip, neck, shoulder, body, heel, or base. Color, an indicator of glass composition, is in a range from clear to clear with decolorizing agents (e.g., manganese and selenium), blues, browns, and greens (e.g., olive green-black or blackglass).

Technology (TECHNOLOGY) contains information on the manufacturing process: free-blown (fb), mold-blown (mb), automatic bottle machine (abm), and nondiagnostic (mb/abm).

TYPE provides descriptions of kinds of bottles and jars such as beer, beer/soda, case gin, milk, whiskey, wine/champagne, food, condiment, sauce, medicine, cleaning solutions (e.g., Clorox), and toiletry. From most to least reliable, content identifications are alcohol, prob. alcohol, poss. alcohol, and unk (unknown).

Base, mold, and body diagnostic attributes provide information on the manufacturing process, the manufacturer, and the contents. BASE_DIAG records embossing and marks formed during production: pontil marks, suction cutoff scars or Owens rings, and valve marks. Many of the mold-blown base sherds labeled "none" lack pontils and were held with a snap tool while the neck and lip were finished. MOLD_DIAG provides information on mold (dip, 2-pc, 3-pc, 4-pc) and base types (cup- and post-bottom). Mold type is reported for diagnostic mold seams on neck, shoulder, body, or base sherds. Base type is described for all diagnostic heel or base sherds. BODY_DIAG consists of surface marks that may provide information on bottle production, commercial contents, or manufacturers. Turn- or paste-molds were used to remove the mold seams and can be identified by the horizontal striations left on the bottle surface. Embossing and applied labels are the most relevant.

LIP_APPLIC classifies the method used to form the lip: nonapplied (formed from the glass used to produce the neck and body) and applied (formed by the addition of glass to the neck). Lip type (LIP_TYPE) provides a description of lip shape, and lip finish (LIP_FINISH) lists crude and tooled finishes on mold-blown bottles and machine-made bottles produced in automatic bottle machines.

EMBOSSING is a description of the embossed marks and their placement on the bottle: shoulder, body, heel, and base. COMPANY, PLANT_LOC, and MANUF_SRCE provide information about the manufacturing company, the location of its plant, and the country of manufacture. EST_DATES provides an estimate of when a bottle was made on the basis of diagnostic attributes, including technology, color, and embossing.

B3: Metal

The metal artifacts in appendix B3 are described in seven fields: count (COUNT), object completeness (WHOLE_FRAG), item type (ITEM_TYPE), material type (MAT_TYPE), general artifact description (DESCRIPTION), and estimated date range (EST_DATES). Lengths (SIZE_CM) are provided for whole nails. All metal artifacts are types available from sources on the U.S. mainland, and none were identified to other countries.

Most of the metal assemblages are characterized by fragments rather than whole objects (WHOLE_FRAG). Whole artifacts include nails, live ammunition, and complete artifact parts such as a can lid, a fired ammunition cartridge, or an axe head.

Functional classes (ITEM_TYPE) include ammunition, automotive/machinery, hardware, farm, horse and stable gear, household, other, personal item, container (e.g., tin can), tool, and unidentified metal. Automotive/ machinery includes parts and fragments from cars and trucks, wagons and buggies, and farm machinery. Hardware consists of appliance, furniture, and construction or structural hardware, including nails, screws, and window glass. Horse and stable gear includes such items as horse tackle, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, and horsebits. Household consists of portable items used in carrying out household-related activities such as wash tubs, sad and charcoal irons, kitchen tools (e.g., silverware, pots and pans). Other is a category reserved for identifiable items that do not fit into one of the other classes. Personal items consist of such objects as coins and toiletries, jewelry, shoe/boot, and other clothing parts. The tin can category consists of tin-plated food, beverage, and other containers, as well as more recent can types such as aluminum cans. Tools include farm and ranch tools such as machetes, billhooks, brushhooks, and axes. Unidentified metal consists of metal artifact fragments that could not be identified to function.

MAT_TYPE provides a description of composition: aluminum, brass, copper, iron, lead,

nickel, steel. Some items also contain paper and other nonmetal materials. Where appropriate, manufacturing process is noted: alloy, enameled, filled, galvanized, and plated.

A brief description is provided (DESCRIPTION) for all objects and fragments, and length measurements in centimeters (SIZE_CM) are recorded for whole nails. The manufacturing company is recorded for ammunition (MANUFACTURER). Tight manufacturing dates were determined for only a few of the metal artifacts (EST_DATES). Dates for nails are based on when specific nail types were imported to Hawai'i: machine cut (c. 1820) and wire (c. 1894). The tin can artifacts may be dated by can styles (e.g., hole-and-cap, sanitary type, and key-opening) and material (e.g., aluminum, tin-plated iron/steel, and tin-plated with plastic liners). Dates for ammunition are given in the report text and do not appear in this appendix. Many items were not dated.

B4: Buttons

After provenience information, appendix B4 contains information about buttons, which provide a unique datable assemblage of personal items. This information is organized into the following fields: count (COUNT), object completeness (WHOLE_FRAG), item type (ITEM_TYPE), material type (MATERIAL), button type (TYPE), color (COLOR), decoration (DEC), number of elements (NO_ELEMENTS), number of holes (NO_HOLES), face and back shape (FACE_SHAPE and BACK_SHAPE), diameter in inches and millimeters (DIA(in) and DIA(mm)), button size (SIZE(line)), manufacturing source (MANUF_SOURCE), an estimated date range (EST_DATES), and general comments (COMMENTS).

Porcelain buttons, generally used for a variety of everyday clothing items, dominate the assemblages. Such buttons were commonly produced in Europe and the U.S. in a series of standard sizes. These single-element buttons most frequently were four-hole in type (NO_HOLES), white in color (COLOR), with concave fronts and covex backs (FACE_SHAPE and BACK_SHAPE). They were measured using several methods (DIA(in), DIA(mm), and SIZE(line)), of which (SIZE(line)) provides the standard measurement in catalogues. Descriptions are absent for some buttons, which were not analysed in detail prior to repatriation.

B5: Historic Other

After provenience information, appendix B5 contains information organized into six fields: count (COUNT), object completeness (WHOLE_FRAG), material type (MAT_TYPE), general artifact description (DESCRIPTION), and color (COLOR). All of these artifacts are types available from sources on the U.S. mainland; none were identified to other countries.

Material (MAT_TYPE) and general description (DESCRIPTION) are provided for each specimen. Thickness measurements are provided for window glass sherds (SIZE (mm)). Color is primarily recorded for diagnostic items.

This appendix contains three major functional groups: nonmetal building and production materials (e.g., brick, coal, concrete, mortar, porcelain insulator, and automotive, window, or plate glass), personal possessions (e.g., beads, buttons, mirrors, and tobacco pipes), and miscellaneous modern items (e.g., food/fuel packets, plastic wrappers, and sparkplugs). Of these groups, only personal items were routinely collected. Building materials and modern artifacts were primarily documented in the field or discarded.

APPENDIX C: FAUNAL REMAINS

Appendix C consists of two tables: [C1] lists vertebrate faunal remains, and [C2] lists invertebrate remains. Bishop Museum's comparative faunal reference collections in the Anthropology, Vertebrate Zoology, and Malacology departments were used to verify identifications. Leslie L. Hartzell identified vertebrate specimens using comparative skeletal collections in the Zooarchaeology Laboratory.

Invertebrate specimens were sorted and identified by Helen Leidemann using comparative invertebrate collections in the Zooarchaeology Laboratory. A portion of the identifications was checked or verified by Malacology collection personnel, Robert H. Cowie (land snails) and Regina Kawamoto (marine shellfish).

Both databases represent the most current information recorded. Faunal data presented in this volume were current at the time of their writing. The databases presented here are authority files; they are kept up-to-date as additional specialized analyses are conducted for publication subsequent to the contract report results.

[C1]: Vertebrate Fauna

Appendix [C1] provides provenience information sorted on the following fields: State site number (STATE_NO), excavation unit (UNIT_NO), stratigraphic layer and level (LAYER_LEV), feature (FEATURE_NO), and bag identification number (BAG_NO); see the General Introduction to the appendices (INTRO.TXT) for basic provenience field explanations. Vertebrate faunal remains are classified by specimen identification numbers (FAUNA_ID). Numbers are assigned in ascending numeric order (1–n) by project. A number is assigned to either a single specimen or a group of specimens, constituting a unique site record number within the database. The FAUNA_ID number assigned to grouped specimens indicates that they share attributes (e.g., burned, indeterminate fragments of medium-sized mammal from a specified provenience). Vertebrate faunal remains are classified by COUNT of specimens for a given unique site record, and WEIGHT in grams.

Faunal CLASS is selected from an options list of "mammals," "birds," "reptiles or amphibians," "fish," and "indeterminate" vertebrate fauna. Selection of any one field is tied to a specific list of taxa under the heading COMMON NAME. This field is linked to a list of specific fields for FAMILY, GENUS, and SPECIES options. The selection indicated under faunal CLASS dictates the choice of ELEMENTS to be selected from next. Whether an element is complete or fragmented is indicated under options in the field PORTION. Forty choices for the type of fragment are given (e.g., epiphysis, distal fragment; vertebrae, centrum). Quite often mandibles, maxilla, and isolated teeth are identified. The field DENTITION allows for the selection of six options for describing complete, absent, partially erupt, fully erupt dentition in tooth rows. The relative age or maturity of a specimen is indicated in the field AGE for indicating whether elements are fused or unfused in the case of epiphyses, or whether open cell growth is visible on the bone surface, indicating a young animal.

Seventeen Yes/No options are given to select from a range of descriptive characteristics. These include BURNED/CALCINED, WEATHERED, ROOT ETCHED, TOOTH SCRATCHES, TOOTH PITTING/PUNCTURE, DIGESTIVE CORROSION, PATHOLOGY, CUT MARKED,

POLISHED, WORKED, SAW CUT, FLAKE SCAR, HEALED FRACTURE, PERFORATION, ABRASION, INCISED GROOVES, and IMPACT DEPRESSIONS. The COMMENTS field elaborates on these selections and notes additional information such as artifact form (e.g., turtle shell scraper, octopus bone point).

[C2]: Invertebrate Fauna

Provenience fields for the invertebrate database (appendix [C2]) are the same as in appendix [C1]. Additional data are organized by TYPE, which identifies the general category of invertebrate (e.g., barnacle, coral, crustacea, echinoderm, gastropod, marine bivalve, marine gastropod, and terrestrial gastropod). TYPE is followed by the fields FAMILY, GENUS, and SPECIES. WEIGHT in grams is given for each record for that provenience. Eight Yes/No options are given to select from a range of descriptive characteristics. These include BURNED/CALCINED, WEATHERED, CUT MARKED, POLISHED, WORKED, SAW CUT, PERFORATION, AND INCISED. The COMMENTS field notes additional information such as artifact form (e.g., coral file or abrader) and dimensions of tools and ornaments.

APPENDIX D: PLANT DATA

Appendix D contains the plant materials data. The are three appendices. Each contains the basic provenience information of state site number (STATE_NO), unit number (UNIT_NO), layer/level (LAYER_LEV), feature number (FEATURE_NO), and bag number (BAG_DOT).

Appendix D1 is a listing of all the botanical material collected in situ and from on-site screening. In addition to the provenience information the appendix contains information about the MATERIAL and what type the material is (MAT_TYPE), such as wood, kukui, other, etc. The category CHARRED is a yes/no field and the WEIGHT is in grams

Appendix D2 contains information about the samples that were analyzed. These are generally wood samples identified in conjunction with radiocarbon dates. Other materials examined include the less common, non-wood materials such as seeds ands other plant fragments. This information is followed by lists of weights of plant remains identified: charred *Aleurites moluccana* seed coats (kukui), charred unidentified parenchymous plant tissue (tissue), charred unidentified epidermis (epidermis), charred *Lagenaria siceraria* rind (ipu), charred wood of dicots and gymnosperms (wood), and charred monocot stems (monocot). The comments section lists details of wood identifications, condition of sample, and other descriptive information.

Appendix D3 contains a listing of all flotation samples collected. They have basic provenience information and the MATERIAL type, which is flotation.

APPENDIX E: RADIOCARBON DATES

Appendix E contains, in addition to the basic provenience fields described in the General Introduction (INTRO.TXT), the following fields for the Windward Highway project radiocarbon database:

Lab	In all instances, this field contains "Beta" for Beta Analytic, Inc.
Lab_No	Five-digit number assigned to each sample by Beta Analytic.
HRC_No	Three- and four-digit Hawaii Radiocarbon number. This is essentially a catalog number maintained by Bishop Museum and should be used when asking to see a sample held in Bishop Museum collections.
Material	Field personnel identification of the material to be dated. For a proper paleo-ethnobotanical identification, see the Wood_ID field.
Weight	Weight in grams of the sample sent to the lab.
C14_Age	Radiocarbon age of the sample. Numbers with a decimal are expressed as a percentage of modern.
C14_Std	Standard deviation associated with the radiocarbon age.
Conv_Age	Conventional radiocarbon age of the sample. Numbers with a decimal are expressed as a percentage of modern.
Conv_Std	Standard deviation associated with the conventional radiocarbon age.
C13_C12	Stable carbon isotope (^{13}C) measurement for each sample.
Wood_ID	Yes or No field indicating whether a paleoethnobotanical identification of the sample has been done. The results of this identification can be found in the Botanical Analysis sections of this volume.