

**Pentagon of the South:**  
*2011 & 2012 Excavations at Fort Hawkins*

LAMAR Institute Publication Series, Report Number 185

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**The Fort Hawkins Commission**  
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*Savannah, Georgia*  
*2013*



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# Chapter 1. Introduction

Fort Hawkins was a United States Army fort from 1806-1824. The archaeological remains of Fort Hawkins in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia are presently managed as the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park by the City of Macon (Figures 1 and 2). This technical report summarizes archaeological and historical research performed by the LAMAR Institute at Fort Hawkins in 2011 and 2012.

The LAMAR Institute's involvement with Fort Hawkins and the City of Macon began in August, 2005 with the intent to completely excavate the fort so that reconstruction of a replica fort could proceed. The best understanding of this investigation on what remained in the archaeological record at Fort Hawkins, following the 1971 excavations by the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) was that it would be a clean-up operation. In 1971, SCIAA archaeologist Richard Carrillo estimated that the cost of such an excavation would be \$31,720. By 2004, that cost estimate had tripled. Reconstruction has been, and will continue to be enhanced by wonderful archaeological discoveries. Exciting findings from the 2005 excavations revealed that Fort Hawkins had much more to offer than expected. The contract with the City of Macon was extended resulting in additional excavations in 2006 and 2007 resulting in a major revision of our understanding of the fort, its people and its history.

This recent research proves that Fort Hawkins was no ramshackle frontier outpost. It was a major U.S. Army installation that was vitally important to the survival of the United States of America in its 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> decades of existence. Fort Hawkins served as headquarters for the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Military Districts during the height of the Creek War (1813-1814). It also served a similar role as headquarters of the Eastern Section of the U.S. Army's Division of the South during the First Seminole War.

Fort Hawkins was an active U.S. Army garrison for a period of 18 years. These were tumultuous times in southeastern North America. During this period the Creek Nation, which had been the most powerful Native American force in the southeast was effectively neutralized as a fighting force and banished from Georgia and Alabama following the Treaty of Fort Jackson in July, 1814. After this Major General Andrew Jackson was able to focus his attention on the British threat to the United States along the Gulf Coast. U.S. Army soldiers from Fort Hawkins, particularly the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, served a vital role in Jackson's victory in January, 1815 in the Battle of New Orleans. Fort Hawkins saw no direct military attack during its period as a U.S. Army garrison. Rather, it served as an

administrative headquarters complex and a major supply depot for military campaigns stretching from Georgia to Arkansas. Throughout its period of operation, bits of history were deposited in the ground at Fort Hawkins that now are able to tell their story. In 2013, the rebuilding of Fort Hawkins is scheduled to begin. The archaeological investigations detailed in this report provide the cornerstone for this interpretive reconstruction.

Reports from these earlier projects are available to the public via the LAMAR Institute's website ([thelamarinstitute.org](http://thelamarinstitute.org)) and the Fort Hawkins web page ([www.forthawkins.com](http://www.forthawkins.com)) (Elliott 2007, 2009). This report may be considered an addendum to the previous LAMAR Institute research. Most of the historical reference information and details about the previous excavations, therefore, are not repeated here. Readers should consult Elliott (2009) for additional background. The present report includes many new findings, but it also reexamines and elaborates on the previous writings. As a result, it offers several new interpretations for some of the archaeological features at Fort Hawkins and it revises from the earlier interpretations based on new data

## Project Goals

The goal of the LAMAR Institute's October 2011 and May 2012 archaeological excavations at Fort Hawkins was to explore completely the southern and western outer palisade walls. This excavation built upon the previous findings from 2005-2007, when the eastern and portions of the southern inner and outer walls were identified and partially excavated. The unexpected discovery of three palisade walls surrounding the southeastern blockhouse in 2007 caused a delay in the complete excavation of the outer wall at that time. Plans were immediately mounted for a return visit by the archaeological team to complete the work in 2008 but awaited funding. In 2011, the Fort Hawkins Commission secured grant funds from the Peyton Anderson Foundation to complete the task of excavating the outer wall.

## Background

Fort Hawkins (archaeological site 9Bi21) is located in what is today Macon. When construction began on the fort in 1806, however, it was within a reserve granted in 1805 by the Creek Nation to the United States west of the State



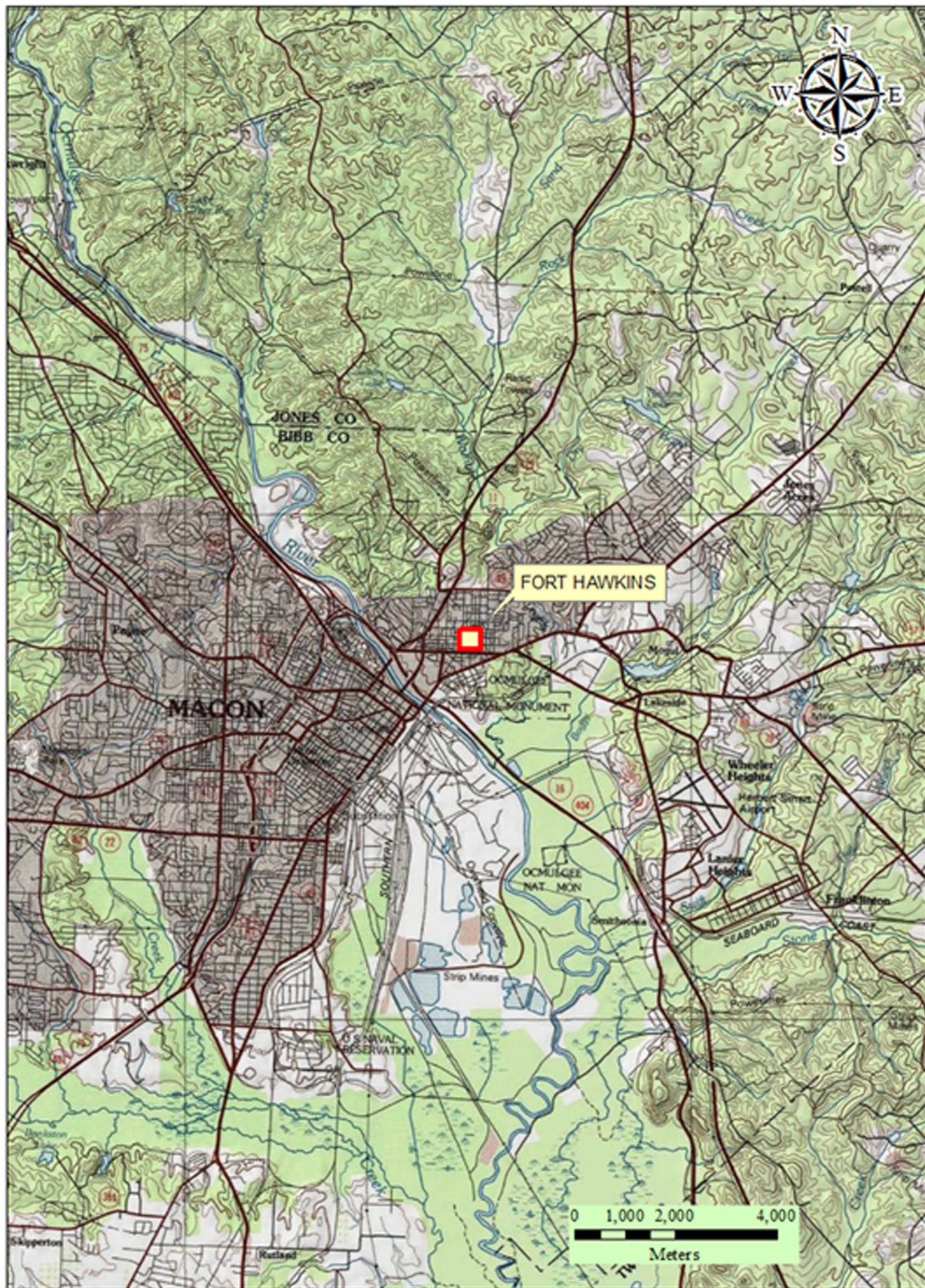


Figure 1. Fort Hawkins Location Map (ESRI 2013).



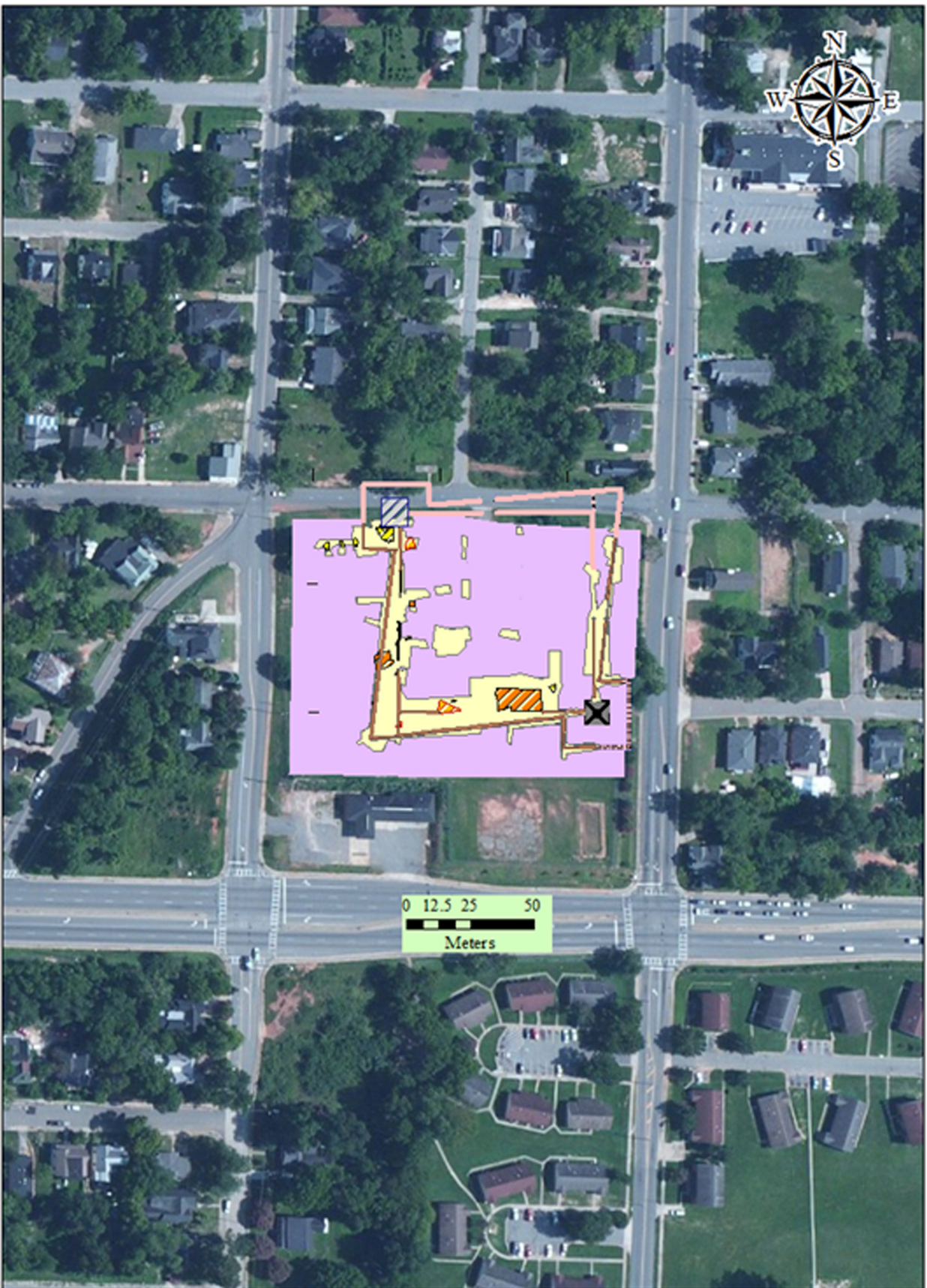


Figure 2. Fort Hawkins Aerial View (Bing.com 2013).



of Georgia. Along with the property reserved for the fort, the Creeks ceded right of way for a military road through their nation. This section of the Federal Road, which eventually linked Washington, D.C. to New Orleans, Louisiana, extended from Fort Hawkins to Fort Stoddert on the Mobile River in Alabama. It was a southern version of the Natchez Trace. The Federal Road was completed by 1810, just in time for use by state and federal troops in the War of 1812. Fort Hawkins was garrisoned by U.S. Army troops from its inception until 1824. For most of its history, the U.S. Army garrison at Fort Hawkins probably contained fewer than 200 people. In times of conflict, however, that number swelled to as many as 3,000. The garrison included regular U.S. Army troops, staff officers and a cadre of support servants and “camp followers”. Contractors also played an important role at Fort Hawkins by provisioning the army for its campaigns into the Great Southwest. Eventually the American Frontier shifted westward and Fort Hawkins declined in military importance. In 1816, the U.S. Indian Factory, an official federal facility for receiving furs and hides and exchanging trade-goods with the Creek Nation, shifted from Fort Hawkins to Fort Mitchell, Creek Territory (modern day Russell County, Alabama). By 1817 the frontier was at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The number of soldiers assigned to Fort Hawkins after 1819 was small and poorly documented. Fort Hawkins military history ended with a whimper during the years between 1819-1824, as the materiel of war was removed from the fort, shipped to the Augusta Arsenal, and the fort was decommissioned. After 1824 it became a civilian facility that took on an entirely different function with its own history. Table 1 presents a timeline of important events at Fort Hawkins.

**Table 1. Timeline for Fort Hawkins**

- 1805 Treaty of Washington, provision for Federal Fort and Military Road in Creek Nation
- 1806 Fort Hawkins construction began by 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, U.S. Army
- 1809 U.S. Indian Factory moved to Fort Hawkins from Halsted’s Old Fields
- 1809-1810 Rifle Regiment, U.S. Army garrisoned and expanded Fort Hawkins
- 1812-1815 War of 1812, Fort Hawkins served as Headquarters for 6<sup>th</sup> District, U.S. Army
- 1816 U.S. Indian Factory relocated from Fort Hawkins to Fort Mitchell
- 1817-1824 First Seminole War, Fort Hawkins used as Headquarters and U.S. Army supply depot
- 1821 Treaty of Indian Springs, January 8, Creeks cede 4.3 million acres to Georgia
- 1824 State of Georgia leased Fort Hawkins property
- 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs, February 12, Creeks cede remaining Georgia land
- 1825 Creek Chief William McIntosh killed by disgruntled Creeks, April 30
- 1826 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs nullified, re-negotiated in Washington, D.C.
- 1826 Georgia Governor Troup defied Treaty of Washington, evicts Creeks
- 1826 Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk, Sr. moved to Fort Hawkins (*Macon Telegraph* 1863:2)
- 1862 Confederate artillery battery at Fort Hawkins
- 1863 Planter and Fort Hawkins Owner, Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk, Sr. died August 18
- 1864 Two Civil War battles at Fort Hawkins, Generals Stoneman’s and Kilpatrick’s cavalry
- 1870s Woolfolk property at Fort Hawkins divided and sold
- 1870-1878 Northwest blockhouse collapsed
- 1880 Southeast blockhouse collapsed, December 18
- 1897 Blockhouse remnant relocated and converted for use as a barn by Ben L. Jones
- 1920 Fort Hawkins Elementary School construction begins
- 1906 Macon Centennial Fair
- 1914 D.A.R. monument erected at Fort Hawkins
- 1921 Fort Hawkins School completed in April
- 1921 Macon Kiwanis Club pledges to rebuild Fort Hawkins

- 1928 Replica of southeastern blockhouse began by Macon citizens
- 1929 Stock Market crash, local bank's funding for replica work halted
- 1936 WPA-era National Park Service's excavation by Gordon Willey, September 8-22
- 1937-1938 NPS completed southeastern blockhouse replica
- 1939 WPA & NPS dedicated southeastern blockhouse replica on March 19
- 1939 NPS opted to exclude Fort Hawkins from Ocmulgee National Monument
- 1947 Bibb County Board of Education transferred replica blockhouse property to NSDAR
- 1949 Two additional classrooms and an auditorium added to Fort Hawkins School
- 1951 NSDAR deeded replica blockhouse property to City of Macon
- 1966 City of Macon made improvements to replica blockhouse, built protective fence
- 1968 Mayor Ronnie Thompson established Fort Hawkins Commission
- 1970-1971 SCIAA research and 11 days of test excavation
- 1977 Fort Hawkins listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- 1978 Fort Hawkins Elementary School closed
- 1978 Fort Hawkins Commission reactivated, October
- 1980s-2001 Basement of school heavily looted for Fort Hawkins relics
- 1990 Fort Hawkins Commission reestablished by Mayor Lee Robinson
- 1993 Fort Hill Historic District (including Fort Hawkins) listed in NRHP
- 2002 Fort Hawkins acquired by City of Macon through Gov. Barnes' Greenspace program
- 2002 Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) tests conducted at Fort Hawkins by Red -R, Inc.
- 2004 Fort Hawkins school demolished
- 2005 LAMAR Institute/Society for Georgia Archaeology excavations begin at south palisade
- 2006-2007 Additional LAMAR Institute excavations at east, south and west palisades
- 2008 City of Macon established Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park
- 2008 Park Director Marty Willett formulated Fort Hawkins Master Plan
- 2011-2012 LAMAR Institute excavations at northwestern Blockhouse and south and west palisades
- 2012 SPLOST funding allocated for reconstruction of Fort Hawkins Palisade
- 2013 Rebuilding of the Outer Palisade at Fort Hawkins scheduled to begin



# Chapter 2. Research Methods

This chapter details the research methods used by the LAMAR Institute in its 2011 and 2012 field studies at Fort Hawkins. It includes a discussion of the historical research methods, fieldwork methods, and laboratory analysis and reporting.

## Historical Research

A considerable amount of previous historical research material has been assembled and synthesized for Fort Hawkins by the LAMAR Institute team and by previous researchers (Elliott and Dean 2007; Elliott 2009). The present research effort builds upon this strong foundation.

## National Archives and Records Administration

LAMAR Institute researchers Daniel Elliott and Rita Elliott studied many additional documents at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, D.C. Prior to the research trip, the historians examined the NARA website ([www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)) for information about documentation content, specific record groups, recently added finding aids, and the location and arrangement of specific types of content. They compiled pertinent information from various pages of the website into one document to bring with them. This document also included information from sections of the NARA web site entitled, “Researching Forts at Archives I” written by Juliette Arai in July, 2011, and “Researching the War of 1812: Where to Begin” written by the same author on February 2012 (NARA 2012)

The Elliots conducted research from June 25 through June 28, 2012. After renewing their researcher cards at NARA, researchers examined a variety of primary and secondary textual documents. These were located in the following Record Groups (RG): *Records of the Veterans' Administration* (RG 15); *Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915* (RG 92); *Records of the Adjutant General's Office* (RG 94); *Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821* (RG 98); *Records of the Office of the Secretary of War, Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Main Series, 1801-1870* (RG 107 [M221]); *Compiled Military Service Records* (RG 602); and *Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance* (RG 156). Researchers examined finding aids, indices, microfilmed records, and

original paper documents, and consulted with military archivists. Examiners took handwritten notes and digital photographs of documents and microfilm. Abbreviated citations for NARA records by Record Group in this report are cited as NAB, RG #.

### Letters Received by the Adjutant General

Researchers examined microfilm of the *Register of the Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1812-1889* [M711] for names and record abstracts relevant to the project. NARA held no abstracts for the records during the period of 1805-1821. It did have a register, however, of the names of those who wrote the Adjutant General, which was located in M566. In addition to the register, researchers also looked directly at microfilm rolls of *Letters Received by the Office of the Adjutant General, 1805-1821* (RG 94, [M566]). They examined Rolls 1, 2, and 3 page-by-page for “Ft. Hawkins” and names associated historically with the fort. This strategy proved as successful, or more so than examining all the indices. Due to time constraints; however, researchers were unable to examine all rolls in the collection of letters. For that reason, they skipped ahead to rolls with records dating from circa 1814 to 1815. Researchers also examined a sample of the letters received by the Adjutant General for the period 1805-1821 [M566]. One roll, Roll 68 [M566], dating to 1815, included names beginning with “Cli-Da” and was examined specifically for Phillip Cook’s name. This proved successful. Other rolls, such as Roll 40 [M566] did not contain expected documentation for Philip Cook.

### Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821

*The Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1784-1821* (RG 98) includes letters sent by the 6<sup>th</sup> Military District from 17813-1815. Among the letters sent are several written from Fort Hawkins, when that post served as the 6th Military District Headquarters. Headquarters oscillated between Milledgeville and Fort Hawkins from January 12 through April, 1814. Researchers reviewed this series of letters for information relevant to Fort Hawkins. Researchers also reviewed the Orderly Books of the Adjutant General, March 1813-Aug. 1814; February-June 1815 for information about Fort Hawkins.

### Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

*The Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915* (RG 92) includes many interesting documents pertaining to Fort Hawkins. These include original documents compiled

in 1877 at the request of Philip Cook [Jr.] and J. C. Butler. These documents are currently in a folder labeled, “Hawkins, Fort (1808-1821). It includes unique information about the fort. For example, an 1808 “List of Articles wanting to complete the Garrison of Fort Hawkins”, which was submitted by Captain William Boote, includes a list of carpenter tools, blacksmith’s tools and sundry items that the fort needed. Another document is a letter to the Quartermaster Department from W.C. Mead, written from Fort Hawkins on November 20, 1808, who laments that, “The public wagon is rotten and (as reported by the wagoner) will not last until the Picketts are hauled to furnish the Garrison”. An April 7, 1820 document included a monthly report from Captain A. Darragh at Fort Hawkins titled, “Report of Quarter Master’s Stores at Fort Hawkins (Geo) 15<sup>th</sup> March 1820”. Among the items on the list are 287 Camp Kettles in good condition and 103 damaged ones. This collection of documents deserves to be researched in greater detail than was possible during the present research trip.

### Native American Military Service Records

Among the pension records at NARA is a group with particular relevance to Fort Hawkins—the Native American (Creek and Yuchi) soldiers in the regiment of Colonels Benjamin Hawkins and William McIntosh’s regiments. LAMAR Institute researchers first became aware of this document collection in an earlier online search of records at Ancestry.com. Prior to visiting NARA, researchers printed a list of Creek Indian names (from Ancestry.com) purported to have pension records at NARA. Requests for pension records of eight random names from this list indicated that there were no pension records for these individuals. Researchers searched unsuccessfully for a sample of these names in the *Index to War of 1812 Pension Application Files* [M313], RG 15. Likewise, a search at the archives of the NARA web site and its Ancestry.com web page partner found no pension matches for names from this list. While the pension records could not be located by NARA staff, compiled service records for the Indian soldiers on this list; however, do exist at NARA as described below.

Researchers examined the *Index to Compiled Military Service Records for Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812* [M602]. This series contains 234 rolls of microfilm and is, unfortunately, not organized or quickly searchable by geographic region or military post. As a test to determine if this index included Native American Indian names related to Fort Hawkins, Roll 7 (“At-Az”) was examined for any matching Indian names beginning with these letters. An initial glance located fifty names from “Au kee hee” through “Aunau na” revealing that there were these and many more Indian names related to Fort Hawkins in the indices. These names were

predominantly affiliated with “Col. Hawkins Regt. Creek Indians”, although some were in “Maj. McIntosh’s Co. Creek Indians”. Locating Indian names in the indices led researchers to request the actual compiled service records of eight Indians to examine the types of information in the files. The compiled service records (RG 94) consisted of paper folders compiled in 1897, with documentation that could include (but not consistently) the following: soldier’s name, rank regiment, company, date(s) of service, pay rate, date paid, and items provided, such as a shirt, blanket, and/or tent flap(s). This data had been compiled in 1897 by the Department of War from “muster rolls, descriptive rolls and pay rolls” and indicated if the soldier was “. . . present when the unit was mustered” (NAB, RG 94).

This information proved valuable, so researchers spoke with NARA staff who allowed the entire collection compiled service records for Colonel Hawkins’ regiment to be examined at one time, rather than the traditional 16 records over the course of a day (four “pulls” of four items each at 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 1:30 p.m., and 2 p.m.) The records for Hawkins’ regiment were contained in six boxes, with approximately 250 folders per box. One box included a portion of Major McIntosh’s regiment. These were also examined, although the remainder of the compiled service records for Major McIntosh’s regiment had been microfilmed and researchers examined those microfilm rolls. The compiled service records also reflected the military’s attempt to cross-reference multiple spellings of an Indian soldier’s name. The main envelope labeled with the accepted spelling included service record information, while another empty envelope referenced the pseudonym. Researchers digitally photographed all the compiled service records in the six boxes related to the regiments of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins and Major William McIntosh. Figures 3 and 4 are two documents relating to Colonel Hawkins’ Regiment, which are typical of hundreds of others that were examined and photographed by LAMAR Institute researchers at NARA. The document in Figure 3 is a transcription from an original document, which was submitted by the Creek soldier, Au-kee-hee, who was in Lieutenant E-li-he-gee’s Company of Creek (Ooc-tau-au-zau-zee) Indians. The item on the left affirms that his name appeared on the company muster roll for the period beginning December 10, 1814. Private Au-kee-hee received a blanket, shirt and tent flap. This Company Muster Roll for Colonel Hawkins’ Regiment apparently was not prepared until June 12, 1818, which was about two years after Colonel Hawkins’ death. The document on the right is a receipt for wages paid to him on March 20, 1815, covering 3 months and 10 days of service at a rate of \$8.00 per month (total pay of \$26.65).

*The Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, 1780’s-1917, Muster Rolls of Volunteer Organizations, War of 1812*



(Box 645) contained the other document, shown in Figure 4. It is an original manuscript identified by NARA staff as the “Receipt roll of a Company of Mascogee or Creek Indians, Commanded by Major William McIntosh, Jan.-March, 1814”. Notation on the original indicates that the document was prepared on July 5, 1817 at Fort Hawkins (NAB, RG 94).

### Letters to the Secretary of War

Researchers examined some of the many microfilm rolls of *Letters Received by the Secretary of War, Main Series 1801-1870* [M221]. This series is located in RG 107. They examined rolls with dates relevant to the Ft. Hawkins period and with alphabetical sections matching sir names of specific pertinent individuals. Researchers then examined these select rolls by looking page-by-page for names of germane individuals and places. They took digital photographs of the microfilmed image of relevant letters. The topics of the letters sent to the Secretary of War varied. Relevant authors included Colonel Benjamin Hawkins,

Georgia Governor David Mitchell, Fort Hawkins’ Captain William Boote, Captain Arbuckle, Major Thomas Pinckney, Cherokee Colonel Ridge, Creek Tooka ubatchee, and Major Hugh McCall. Select examples of letter topics include: the state of the Creek Nation, construction and completion of the Federal Road, the Creek Agency, Creek Indian payroll, Point Peter, troop returns, reduction of militia, promotions, marching orders for 2nd and 3rd Infantry, Mississippi territory, St. Marys and Georgia militia, and Georgia rations. Other interesting topics included troop strength at Ft. Hawkins, requests for clothing for troops, and raising troops for the protection of frontier Georgia. Researchers examined Roll 44 (Oct. 1811-Dec. 1812 “E-H177”), Roll 48 (Aug 1811-Dec. 1812 “P201-T97”), and Roll 55 (Nov 1812-May 1814 “M-P176”). Roll 55 was not examined completely due to time constraints. Attempts to locate muster rolls of other soldiers stationed at Fort Hawkins met with limited success. Surprisingly, many of the best surviving records are left by the Creek regiment. Researchers digitally photographed the original muster roll for Major [William] McIntosh’s Regiment.

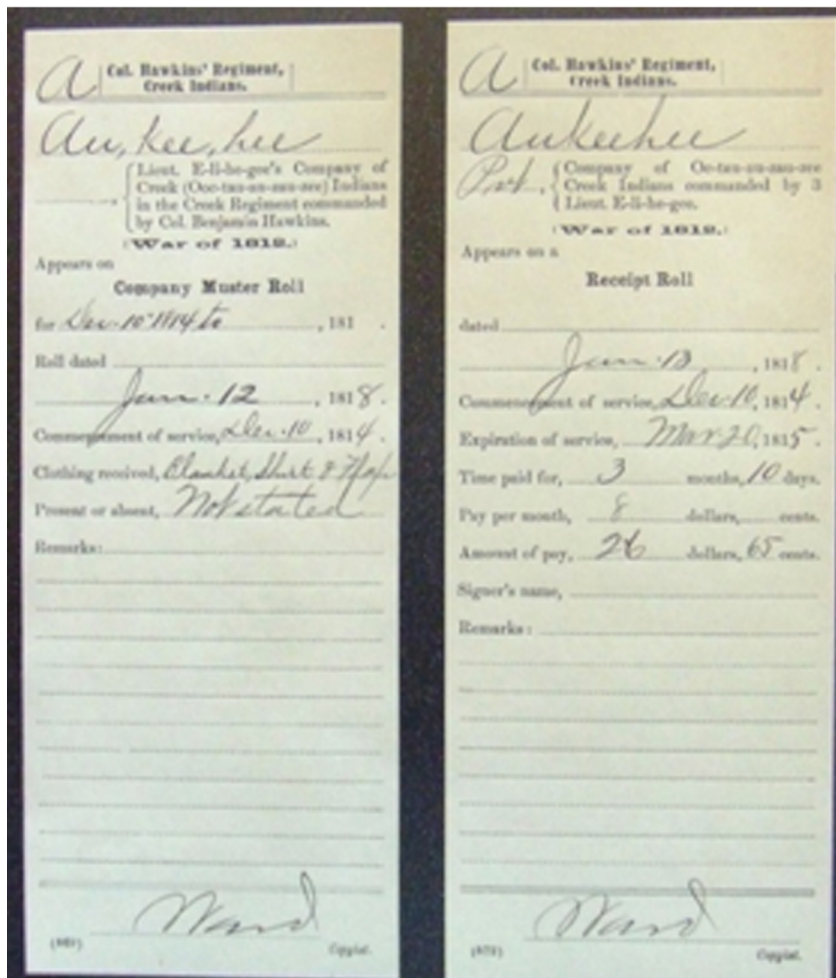


Figure 3. Example of Records at NARA Relating to Colonel Hawkins Regiment.

### Ordnance Records

Another record group of U.S. Army documents that proved to contain important information was located in the records of the Ordnance Department (RG 156). It includes inventories of cannons and other heavy ordnance at various early nineteenth century posts, including Fort Hawkins.

### Field Methods

Fieldwork at Fort Hawkins began on October 2, 2011 and continued through October 31, 2011. A brief three-day period of fieldwork was undertaken in May, 2012. Field methods employed were similar to those used in the 2005-2007 excavations.

The LAMAR Institute staff in October 2011 was comprised of Daniel T. Elliott, Rita F. Elliott, Daniel E. Battle, Michael Griffin, Joel C. Jones, P.T. Ashlock, II, and Matt Luke. The volunteer field crew for the October excavations consisted of: Gregory Beavers, Daniel Brown, Melanie Bruchet, Dick Brunelle, Echo Burrell, Marian Chriswell, Alexandria Elliott, Gene Green, Sierra Green, Miller Heath,

*The subscribers to the purchase of land from the Creek Indians, in the month of January 1814, are as follows:—*

Number	Name	Number	Acres	Value	Signature	Month	Year
112	William McIntosh	1	100	1000	Wm McIntosh	Jan	1814
113	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
114	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
115	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
116	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
117	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
118	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
119	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
120	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
121	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
122	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
123	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
124	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
125	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
126	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
127	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
128	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
129	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
130	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
131	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
132	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
133	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
134	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
135	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
136	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
137	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
138	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
139	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
140	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
141	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
142	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
143	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
144	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
145	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
146	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
147	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
148	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
149	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814
150	John W. Adams	1	100	1000	J. W. Adams	Jan	1814

Figure 4. Receipt Roll of Major William McIntosh's Company of Creek Indians, January-March, 1814.



III, Stephanie Heath, Robin Hood, Lee Johnson, Bryant Knight, Russell Lewis, David Mincey, Jim Preston, Jorge Silva, Judy Smith, Nancy Reynolds Smith, Linda Tucher, and Marty Willett. Heavy equipment expertise was provided by Curtis Perry of Perry Construction Company, Dublin, Georgia. Archaeologists used a John Deere 120 trackhoe for the excavation. The City of Macon, Department of Public Works graciously provided heavy equipment services (backhoe and trackhoe) at the beginning of the project for the specific task of the removal of portions of the concrete footers, the concrete front stairs and terrazzo portico from the Fort Hawkins Elementary School ruins. That heavy equipment work was handled masterfully by Charles Neal and others.

On October 24, the project team at Fort Hawkins was honored to be joined by Abby the Archaeobus. Abby is the public outreach vehicle owned and managed by the Society for Georgia Archaeology, which is a long-standing partner in the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Project. This was Abby's first visit to an actual archaeological excavation and she maintained a diary of her days at the dig site. Visitors to the dig enjoyed a fun and educational tour on Abby in addition to touring of the dig in progress. The public outreach aspects of the project culminated on October 31, as Abby was included in a Fort Hawkins Halloween Festival for members of the East Macon community for a Halloween festival. This festival coincided with the end of the October dig season. The area investigated during the October 2011 excavation was designated Excavation Unit 26 (XU26) and the portion excavated in May excavation was designated Excavation Unit 27 (XU27). XU 26 examined portions of South Palisade 1 and West Palisade 1. It covered approximately 525 m<sup>2</sup>.

### South Palisade 1

Previous excavations by the LAMAR Institute had established the palisade plan for Fort Hawkins (Elliott 2009). The palisade line forming the southernmost wall of the fort was designated

South Palisade 1. A series of hand-excavated test units, beginning with Test Unit 182, were excavated along sections of South Palisade 1 in October, 2011. Figure 5 shows the excavation of South Palisade 1 in progress. These tests were oriented with their long axes aligned with and encompassing the palisade wall's footprint. Test unit width covered the entire span of the palisade trench in cross-section. Test Unit 182 was located at the junction of the fort where South Palisade 1 and West Palisade 1 (the outer southern and western palisades) joined. The excavation of South Palisade 1 continued with a checkerboard sampling with Test Unit 183 located two meters east of TU182, then a two meter gap, followed by Test Unit 185, then a two meter gap, followed by Test Unit 186, then another two meter gap, followed by Test Unit 188. Other sections of South Palisade 1 located further to the east were excavated in 2007 and is described in Elliott (2009).

### West Palisade 1

The excavation of West Palisade 1 proceeded with a similar checkerboard sampling extending from Test Unit 182 with two meter gaps between test units. Figure 6 shows the excavation of West Palisade 1 in progress. Test Unit 189 connected directly with Test Unit 182. This was followed by a two meter gap and Test Units 187, 190, 191, 198, 199,



Figure 5. Excavation Unit 26 in Progress, East View.





Figure 6. Gene Green and Bryant Knight Pause During Excavation of West Palisade 1, North View.

200, 194, 201, 195, 202, 203, 204, 206, and 205 continued northward in this manner. The gaps between test units in West Palisade 1 were variable in length. Test Unit 205 was located at the intersection of West Palisade 1 and South Palisade 4. With the exception of Test Units 195 and 205, all test units measured 2 m north-south by 1 m east-west.

## South Palisade 4

Test Units 192, 193 and 205 examined the eastern segment of South Palisade 4, which surrounded the northwest blockhouse. The western section of South Palisade 4 was excavated in previous years and was described in Elliott (2009). Figure 7 shows excavation of South Palisade 4 in progress.

## Final Search for the Northwest Blockhouse

On previous occasions archaeologists have declared the ruins of the northwest blockhouse at Fort Hawkins to be

entirely gone. LAMAR Institute archaeologists excavated XU 27 in May 2012 in a final attempt to located vestiges of this blockhouse. The excavation crew in May 2012 consisted of Dan Elliott, Rita Elliott, Joel Jones, P.T. Ashlock, II, Dawn Chapman, Greg Beavers, Dick Brunelle and Marian Chriswell. Tony Meeks and Greg Beavers provided metal detector services during this phase of work. XU 27 was situated just north of the chain link fence that surrounds the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park. A narrow area of sloping green space separates the fence from Woolfolk Street in this vicinity. Safety concerns, the extant concrete footer for the school, as well as logistical limitations of the heavy equipment, dictated the dimensions of XU27. It was irregularly shaped encompassing about 71 m<sup>2</sup> and measured a maximum of 16.9 m east-west by 5.2 m north-south. Figure 8 shows the mechanical stripping and shovel shaving of XU27 in progress. Figure 9 shows excavation of Feature 340 in progress. No test unit designations were assigned to XU 27.

## Excavations Outside of Fort Hawkins

In addition to the mechanically stripped excavation units, the project team hand-excavated two 1 m by 2 m units, which were designated Test Units 181 and 184. Both



Figure 7. Judy Smith and Nancy Reynolds Smith Excavating Feature 270, West View.



Figure 8. Joel Jones Monitors Progress of Backhoe Excavation Unit 27, East View.



Figure 9. Marian Chriswell and P.T. Ashlock, II Excavate Feature 340 in Excavation Unit 27, Facing East.

of these units were located south (outside) of the South Palisade 1 (the southern outer palisade) wall near the southwestern salient of the fort. These two units represent an important sample of the archaeological deposits beyond the confines of the fort's palisade wall. Two other units, Test Units 196 and 197, were placed in a midden/buried plow zone deposit that was located west (outside) of West Palisade 1. These units specifically targeted the area outside of the fort. As with the other excavations in this portion of the site, a thick mantle of rubble overburden associated with the construction and demolition of the Fort Hawkins School was removed by trackhoe in XU 26. Soils were removed to a zone of an organic, buried A-horizon and the test units sampled this zone.

## Terrestrial LiDAR Survey and Interpretative Modeling

The LAMAR Institute's mapping of the archaeological excavations, features and artifacts at Fort Hawkins began in August, 2005 with the establishment of several datum points and an arbitrary four digit grid system. Grid numbers increased to the east and north and employed the metric system. This grid system was maintained through the 2012 excavation project. This grid also was used to reference all artifacts in the various artifact inventories that were generated from 2005-2013. The previous site grids used by Willey (1936) and Carrillo (1971) are considered too inaccurate and lacking tight horizontal controls for their grids to be fully integrated into the LAMAR Institute's mapping system.

On October 4 and 5, 2011 a terrestrial based laser scanner survey of Fort Hawkins was conducted to record topographical data along with spatial data relating to the reconstructed blockhouse and mechanically-excavated trenches. The LiDAR data, along with total station data from previous excavations were then used to generate an initial 3D reconstruction of the fort. The survey crew consisted of Matthew Luke of Georgia Southern University, Dan Battle of Cypress Cultural Consultants, and Dan Elliott of the LAMAR Institute. Survey data was collected using equipment acquired by Georgia Southern University in 2009 as part of a National Science Foundation Grant.

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is a remote sensing technology that uses a laser to measure and record the distance to an object within the sensor's line of site. Scans from multiple positions can be registered together using a minimum of three common survey targets between each position enabling data collection over large areas from multiple angles.

A Leica Scan Station C10 was selected to collect topographical survey data, and Leica System 1200 GNSS used to collect GPS data to project the laser scanner survey in a coordinate system. The Scan Station C10 is a pulse based scanner that emits a beam of light to measure the distance to an object based on the time it takes the light reach the object and reflect back to the sensor. The scanner is capable of recording 50,000 points per second at a maximum range of 300 meters. The System 1200 GPS Smart Rover configuration employed on site consists of a Leica ATX1230+ GNSS Smart Antenna, RX1250tc Controller, and Leica GFU19 cellular modem.

Four GPS control points, BM01 thru BM04, were established on site. Their locations were:

•



- BM01- UTM 255582.981E, 3637367.641N; State Plane 64756.701E, 316785.007N
- BM02- UTM 255546.336E, 3637366.583N; State Plane 64720.286E, 316783.824N
- BM03- UTM 255552.553E, 3637418.971N; State Plane 64725.916E, 316836.244N
- BM04- UTM 255586.817E, 3637377.299N; State Plane 64760.649E, 316795.243N.

Coordinate data on the control points was recorded using the Leica Smart Rover configuration connected to eGPS Solution's Real Time Network via the GFU19 modem. Real-time differential corrections received from eGPS Solution's base stations resulted in a coordinate accuracy of .03m or better for each control point.

Ten scan positions were established at select locations to ensure coverage of the entire site. Survey data was collected at each location using the Scan Station C10. The equipment was set to a 360 x 270 degree field of view and 10cm

at 100 m resolution. Scanner targets were placed on each of the control points enabling the collected survey data to be registered and projected in NAD83 Georgia East State Plane Coordinate System. Additional targets were placed to ensure accurate registration between scans. Figure 10 shows the location of LiDAR scan positions and GPS control points established in October, 2011.

The collected data was taken to Georgia Southern University for post processing by Luke. The scan data was registered using Leica's Cyclone software with a .005 m maximum registration error. The point cloud was then registered to the four GPS control points to assign each survey point a coordinate. All vegetation and structures were removed from the point cloud leaving only bare earth data. A 20 cm grid sample of the bare earth data was then exported in an ASCII .xyz file format containing 1,064,004 survey points. The laser scanner survey data along with total station survey data collected from 2005-2011 by the LAMAR Institute were imported to ESRI's ArcGIS 10.0 for visualization.

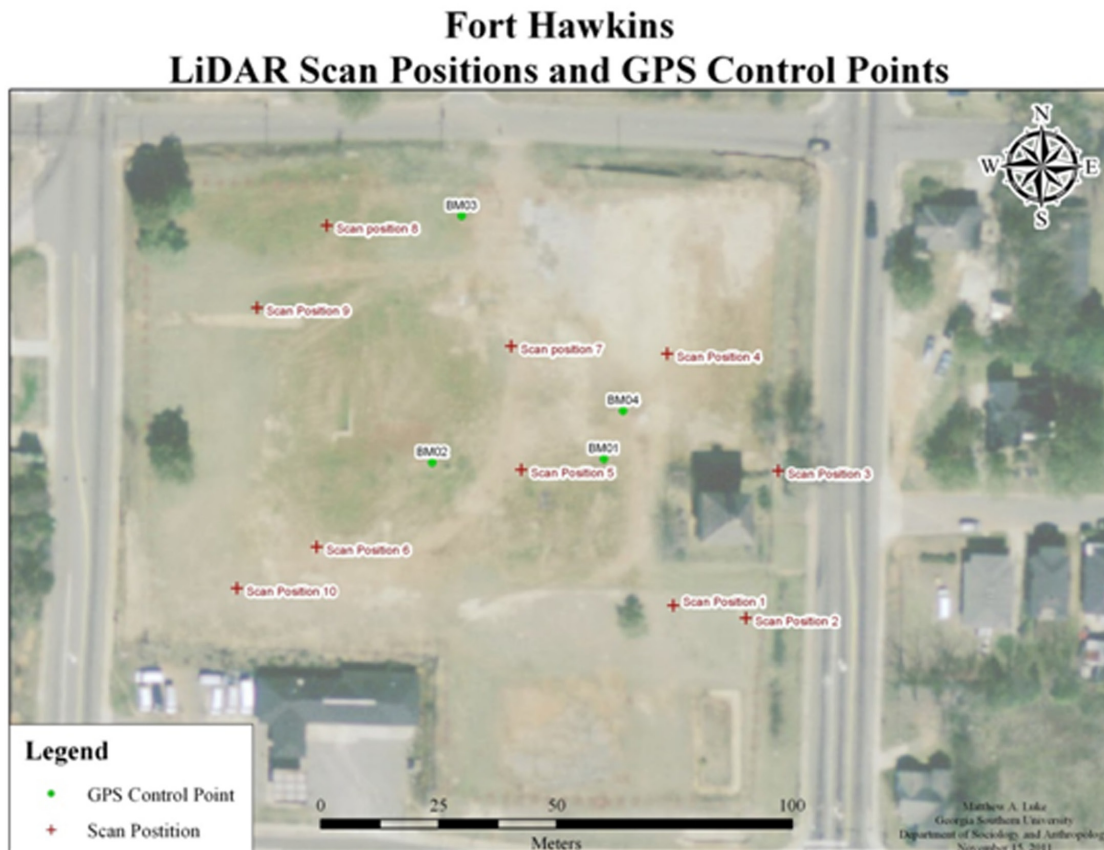


Figure 10. LiDAR Scan Positions and GPS Control Points, Fort Hawkins, 2011.



Figure 11. Archaeologist Dan Elliott Assists in Total Station Mapping, Fort Hawkins, 2011.

Two dimensional maps of excavated features such as posts and brick were exported to Google Sketch-up for use in creating a 3D representative visualization of one possible configuration of the fort based on current excavation data. Historical documentation and the LiDAR data of the reconstructed blockhouse were used as references in determining the height of the palisade wall and the dimensions of the two block houses. Posthole data recorded from excavations carried out from 2005 to 2011 was used in the placement of the palisade wall. The earliest or inner palisade walls were the focus of the reconstruction. The brick hearths and a floor along the fort's southern palisade wall recorded in the 2005 excavations was used to reconstruct hypothesized structures along the fort's walls. At this time Matt Luke's modeling is still a work in progress and future data can refine it further.

## Additional Mapping Refinements

Mapping of the archaeological resources at Fort Hawkins has been ongoing since 2005. This work was accomplished with a Sokkia total station and a TDS Recon data collector (Figure 11). In October 2011 and May 2012 the

LAMAR Institute team was fortunate to have available the volunteer service of James Preston. Mr. Preston is a life-long land surveyor and previously served as Bibb County Surveyor. As a result, he has a keen awareness of the subtleties of geography and cartography in Macon and Bibb County. He applied this knowledge to the layout of Fort Hawkins. Preston established permanent benchmarks on site and these were calibrated to the Georgia State Plane coordinate system. Mr. Preston's efforts also yielded a precise understanding of the magnetic variations that have taken place since the fort was built in 1806. Preston's work greatly improved the mapping capability and accuracy of the archaeological project. Mr. Preston also is a direct descendant of Philip Cook, a former commandant at Fort Hawkins.

The three permanent datum references established with steel rebar set in concrete on May 4, 2012 were:

- Datum X (1067.222N, 901.501E, arbitrary elevation 499.789 m)—located on the northwestern edge of the site, six meters east of a nail in a magnolia tree and 3 m south of the chain link fence.
- Datum Y (1067.312N, 958.567E, arbitrary elevation 501.192 m)—located 2.5 m south of the chain link fence and 1 m west-northwest from the northwest corner of the James Oglethorpe stone memorial.
- Datum Z (1066.846N, 1023.656E, arbitrary elevation 500.826 m)—located 2.5 m south and 1 m west of the chain link fence in the northeastern corner of the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park.

Previous mapping at the site by Gordon Willey in 1936 and by Richard Carrillo in 1972 was reviewed but these maps were only partially reconciled with the modern conditions. Willey's sketch map of his excavations was imprecise and if any formal WPA survey map was ever created, it has not been discovered. While Carrillo's mapping was a significant improvement from the 1936 effort, many landscape features have changed since 1971 and the map contains no firm landmarks that allowed for continuity of mapping in 2005. Consequently, a new grid was created. A temporary site datum was established in August, 2005 and subsequent archaeological work has expanded from it. Grid North for the site was established in 2005 using a hand-held compass on an approximate bearing of magnetic North. A metric grid was created with grid coordinates increasing to the east and north. As excavations and major ground disturbances progressed, the LAMAR Institute



mapping team frequently had to re-establish the site grid and create numerous new “temporary” datum points.

## Metal Detecting

Metal detectors were used in the 2011-2012 field seasons for several purposes. Detectorists used their machines to scan for nonferrous objects in the spoil piles created by mechanical stripping. These soils mostly had been previously displaced and metal objects contained in these soil berms spanned the entirety of historic occupation at 9Bi21. These artifacts lack context due to their redeposition, however, they provide good period examples of a range of metal material culture. Most notably, archaeologist Daniel Battle recovered a small squatting dog, cast in white metal, which was likely a cane handle adornment (Figure 12). Other objects included buttons and bullets. Ferrous iron was pervasive in the deposits and was generally not pursued. Larger iron signals were investigated, however, and one adze was discovered as a result. Both the squatting dog ornament and the adze probably date to the early nineteenth century and may be associated with Fort Hawkins. Metal detectors also were used in the palisade trench and feature excavations to scan for buried metal objects. This tactic was useful in minimizing damage to fragile brass items as controlled excavation was underway. Detectors



**Figure 12. Archaeologist Daniel Battle Displays Unique Metal Find** from XU26.



**Figure 13. Field Laboratory Inside Fort Hawkins Replica Blockhouse, October 2011.**

also were used to scan the excavated floors of presumed sterile soils to insure that deeper cultural deposits were not being masked by red clay fill. Detectors proved particularly useful in exploring the fill zone/subsoil interface in the northeastern corner of XU 26, which was in the yard of the northwest blockhouse. There, a thick zone of seeming sterile red clay fill had been deposited on a thin cultural zone, which in turn, rested on sterile red clay. Metal objects from the nineteenth century (and possibly the first two decades of the twentieth century) were lightly scattered in this culture-bearing zone. These objects were recorded as piece plots and were bagged individually.

## Laboratory Analysis

Field technicians and volunteers performed some initial cleaning and sorting of artifacts during the October 2011 excavation during periods of rain. That work was completed within the replica blockhouse at Fort Hawkins (Figure 13). Artifacts from the October 2011 and May 2012 projects were returned to the Elliott’s Laboratory in Rincon, Georgia for processing following the completion of fieldwork. Artifacts were cleaned, catalogued, analyzed, photographed, stabilized and prepared for permanent museum curation. Laboratory analysis was conducted by P.T. Ashlock, II, Dawn Chapman, Daniel Elliott, and Rita Elliott. Matt Luke also provided important input in the lab in interpreting the architectural plan of Fort Hawkins and its various components. Artifact analysis was consistent with the previous methods described for the 2005-2008 work (Elliott 2009).

## Reporting

The results from the new historical research, excavation findings, artifact analysis, LiDAR mapping and synthesis of all of the above were compiled into this research report. This report and previous Fort Hawkins archaeological reports by the LAMAR Institute are available on the institute's website.

## Curation

Artifacts, notes, forms, photographs, digital records, and other paper records from the project are curated with the previous archaeological collections from Fort Hawkins, which are currently housed at the Georgia Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology in Athens, Georgia.



## Chapter 3. New Historical Discoveries

Since 2009 the last published report on Fort Hawkins was issued by the LAMAR Institute, its researchers have uncovered additional documentation about the fort and its inhabitants. Many of these discoveries were made via the Internet and included book, journal and newspaper accounts. LAMAR Institute historians conducted additional research on primary historical documents for the present study in June, 2012 at the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. and College Park, Maryland. The findings from this new historical research are summarized below. Readers desiring additional insight and background documentation into the history of the fort should consult the LAMAR Institute Publication Series, Reports 107 and 124, which are available online at the LAMAR Institute website (<http://thelamarinstitute.org/reports.htm/>). Readers also may find interesting information about the history of the people who lived at Fort Hawkins in Reports Report 149--*Nicholas Childers and the Tongue of Time*, and Report 170 --*The Battles of New Orleans*. Nicholas Childers was a surgeon assigned to Fort Hawkins. His writings provide a glimpse of life in Fort Hawkins and the neighboring country. At New Orleans, Soldiers from the U.S. Army's 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment from Fort Hawkins demonstrated outstanding valor along the Jackson Line in January, 1815 (Elliott and Dean 2007; Elliott 2009, 2010; Elliott et al. 2011).

The new historical discoveries about Fort Hawkins and its inhabitants presented below cover a variety of topics, several of which relate directly to the archaeological discoveries in 2011 and 2012. Other discoveries are not directly relevant to the current excavations but were deemed important enough to share with Fort Hawkins followers and chronicle in the growing collection of historical documentation. This information is generally presented in chronological order, except when that interferes with the flow of the dialogue (Table 2).

**Table 2. Fort Hawkins' Command, 1806-1824.**

- 1806-1808- Captain William R. Boote, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment
- 1809- 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant (later Captain?) Robert McDougald, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry
- 1809-1810- 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant John R. Nelson Luckett, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry

- 1809-1811- Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel) Thomas A. Smith, Regiment of Rifles
- 1811-1812- Captain William R. Boote, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry
- 1812-1815- Captain (later Major) Philip Cook, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry (later 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry)
- 1813-1814 (Nov.-Apr.)– Major General Thomas Pinckney, Headquarters 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Military Districts
- 1815- Captain (later Colonel) James McDonald, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1815-1816- Colonel William King, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1816-1817 Captain James Harvey Hook, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1816-1817- Captain George W. Melvin, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1816-1817- Lieutenant (later Captain) William Bee, Jr., 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1817-1818- Colonel David Brearley, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1819- Colonel John Nicks, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1818- Major General Edmund P. Gaines, Headquarters 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Military Districts
- 1817-1819- Lieutenant (later Captain) Micajah Crupper, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry
- 1819- Captain (later Lieutenant Colonel) Christopher Keiser, Ordnance Department
- 1819-1824- Captain Archibald Darragh, Quartermaster Department

### Prior to the War of 1812

Construction of Fort Hawkins began in 1806, as authorized by the terms of the 1805 Treaty. The work was started by soldiers in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, commanded by Captain William R. Boote. Captain Boote served as the first commander of the Fort Hawkins garrison and he is associated with the fort at several different times. By November 1808, Captain Boote had not completed the



fort construction. On November 17, 1808 he submitted a, "List of Articles wanting to complete the Garrison of Fort Hawkins". That list included many carpenter tools, blacksmith tools, and sundries. Among the needed sundries were knee hinges, H-hinges, door latches, door locks, closet locks, and door bolts. The garrison also required more lumber to complete the fort (NAB, RG 98).

In 1809 and 1810, the composition of the garrison at Fort Hawkins changed when the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry was replaced by the Regiment of Rifles. In 1810, the Regiment of Rifles was sent to the East Florida-Georgia border, where it remained for some time. In 1811 Captain Boote and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry were back at Fort Hawkins. Captain Boote wrote several letters to his superior, Brigadier General Wade Hampton from Fort Hawkins in September and October, 1811 (NAB, RG107 [M221], Roll 44).

Desertion was a significant problem in the U.S. Army in its early years and Fort Hawkins was no exception. In October, 1809 a soldier from the Regiment of Rifles deserted Fort Hawkins and Captain Thomas A. Smith, commander of the Regiment of Rifles, posted this reward advertisement in the Milledgeville newspaper:

*Ten Dollars Reward,  
Deserted from Fort Hawkins on the 7th of  
October,  
John Bonds,*

*A soldier in my company, he is a Native of North Carolina, 23 years of age, five feet nine and a half inches high, yellow complexion, black eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a Cobbler. Any person who will apprehend and Deliver said Bonds to me, or any commissioned officer in the army of the U. States, shall receive the above reward and have all expences paid to the place of deliver.*

*T.A. SMITH, Capt.  
U.S. Regt. Riflemen.  
Fort Hawkins  
Dec. 16, 1809.*

*8---3t (Georgia Journal 1809:3).*

In February, 1810, Captain Smith posted another reward advertisement for two additional deserters from the Regiment of Rifles:

*Fifty Dollars Reward.*

*Will be paid to any person for apprehending Joseph Johnson and Daniel McKinnon, who deserted from my company of Riflemen, on the night of the 4th instant. The former, born in Virginia, Russell county, 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout man, of dark complexion, and has a down look, grey eyes, dark hair, and by occupation a Hatter. The latter born in North Carolina, 31 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, bright hair, and by occupation a Carpenter. Whoever will secure said Deserters in Jail, or deliver them to me or any commissioned officer in the army of the United States and give me information thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward, and have their expenses paid to the place of delivery or confinement.*

*T.A SMITH, Capt.Commandant.*

*Fort Hawkins,*

*Feb. 6, 1810.*

*15---4t*

*(Georgia Journal 1810:4).*

Desertion problems continued at Fort Hawkins as the United States entered war with Great Britain. Captain Philip Cook, 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, U.S. Army, advertised a reward in the Milledgeville newspaper for two deserters who escaped from Fort Hawkins in November, 1812 and February, 1813:

*Fort Hawkins, February 23d, 1813. DESERTED from this Post, on the 15<sup>th</sup> Nov'r last, Thomas Tanner, a soldier in the United States army, five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, with dark hair, about forty-one years of age, by occupation a farmer; born in Virginia.*

*Also, on the 5<sup>th</sup> instant WM. TRACEY alias Wm. Johnson, a native of Virginia, about 32 years of age, five feet eight inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and red complexion, by occupation a stone and bricklayer; a reward of twenty dollars will be given for the deserters and all reasonable expences paid, if delivered at this post or confined in jail in this state or South-Carolina, or ten dollars for either of them.*

*Philip Cook, Capt. 8<sup>th</sup> Inf.*

*Commanding Fort Hawkins*

*March 3*

*19---2m. (Georgia Journal 1813a:1).*

In June, 1813 at Point Peter, Georgia, Private Martin Stemmons/Hemmons, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, was found guilty of desertion from Fort Hawkins “one or about years 1806-7”. He was found guilty and sentenced to be shot (NAB, RG 94).

The November 1, 1813 Court Martial at Fort Hawkins of 1<sup>st</sup> Ensign James Colson, 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry was discussed in a previous report but new information was discovered about the case in the present research (Elliott 2009:61). Ensign Colson was charged with “Improper & unofficer like conduct” for “Refusing to observe the order of Lieut. Bee then his commanding officer on 5<sup>th</sup> Octbr 1813 when ordered not to admit any men of the militia into the Camp saying he would admit them or who he said in the presence of several soldiers setting there an improper example”. Ensign Colson also received other related charges, including another charge of “Un Officer Like Conduct, Disobedience of Orders, Mutiny, and Breach of Arrest”. The Breach of Arrest charge was based on Ensign Colson, “Quitting his tent without permission after being ordered to it by Lieut. Bailey.” Ensign Colson was acquitted by the Court of all charges, except for his “disrespectful language towards Lt. Bee”, for which he was sentenced to be, “publicly reprimanded by the Commanding officer” (NAB, RG 94).

For many of the soldiers at Fort Hawkins, life may have been miserable, although the desertion rate at Fort Hawkins was lower than at Fort Point Peter in coastal Georgia. Others who visited Fort Hawkins found it a delightful place. Botanist and physician William Baldwin, who later served as a U.S. Navy surgeon based at St. Marys, Georgia, visited Fort Hawkins on February 16, 1812, and in a letter to his colleague Henry Muhlenberg, he described a flowering plant that he observed there: “*Viola pedata* in flower, at Fort Hawkins, on the 16<sup>th</sup>” (Darlington 1843:59). Four months later life at Fort Hawkins became less pastoral.

## War of 1812

President James Madison signed a declaration of war against Great Britain on June 18, 1812. On the Georgia frontier this meant a threat of attack by Native Americans who were allied with the British. A newspaper article in Milledgeville captured the mood,

*The inhabitants of Pulaski county, near the Ocmulgee, are much alarmed in consequence of threats made a short time past by a party of Indians. At Hartford, they have commenced building block-houses and are making other preparations for*

*defence. The Governor has ordered 100 stand of arms to be sent there immediately. While prudence suggests that every precaution should be taken to prevent surprize, we cannot believe the Indians meditate an attack in that quarter. The settlement is too populous to afford them a prospect of plundering with impunity, and they must be sensible, that if they do commence hostilities they will speedily be driven from their lands at the point of the bayonet. A gentleman who resides at Fort Hawkins and has frequent intercourse with the Indians, assures us, that those with whom he has conversed appear much disposed to preserve peace, and are infinitely more alarmed at the idea of war than the white people (Georgia Journal 1812b:3).*

Fort Hawkins was used by the U.S. Army and the Georgia militia as a major military supply depot in the War of 1812. Several local Georgia newspaper advertisements attest to this industry at the fort. A request for flour or wheat was advertised on July, 1812;

*The Subscriber,*

*WISHES to engage a quantity of Merchantable Flour to be delivered at Milledgeville and Fort Hawkins (or Merchantable Wheat in Jones and Putnam county, will be preferred) for which cash will be given on delivery.*

*Farish Carter,*

*Contractor's Agent, U.S. Troops.*

*July 21*

*39---5t (Georgia Journal 1812a:1)*

An advertisement placed on September, 1812 by John Stallings offered large quantities of cowhides for sale at Fort Hawkins:

*For Sale,*

*Four or five hundred Cowhides---Peach Brandy or whiskey will be taken as payment. Apply to Mr. John Jerrison at Fort Hawkins or the subscriber in this place.*

*John Stallings.*

*Milledgeville, Sept. 30*

*49...3t. (Georgia Journal 1812c:3).*

In August 1813, Farish Carter, a prominent civilian contractor, advertised the U.S. Army's need at Fort Hawkins

for wheat, flour, peach brandy, whiskey and homespun cloth:

*THE SUBSCRIBE will pay in Cash for Wheat delivered in this place \$1 per bushel; for Flour delivered at Fort Hawkins \$6.50 per barrel; ditto at this place, \$6; Peach Brandy, 75 cents per gallon; Whiskey, 62 ½ cts. Ditto.*

*ALSO WANTED TO PURCHASE,*

*1500 yards good Homespun, the warp to consist of cotton and the woof of wool.*

*FARISH CARTER.*

*Milledgeville, Aug. 31.*

*45 51 (Georgia Journal 1813b:4).*

Four advertisements appeared in the Milledgeville newspaper soliciting the public for supplies for the army at Fort Hawkins in 1813. Two of the advertisements sought wagons for hauling supplies (*Georgia Journal* 1813:3). A third advertisement sought large quantities of flour and whiskey:

*Wanted Immediately,*

*FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR to be delivered at Fort Hawkins, for which \$6 50 cash per bbl. Will be given—also, 75 cents per gallon for good Whiskey or Brandy.*

*Ichabod Thompson.*

*September 1*

*45 tf*

*(Georgia Journal 1813c:1)*

The final advertisement placed in the Milledgeville newspaper by Deputy Quarter Master General Abram B. Fannin in November, 1813 sought large supplies of corn:

*Notice.*

*For all good clean shelled Corn that may be delivered at the Militia Garrison near Fort Hawkins by the 25<sup>th</sup> of this month, 62 1-2 cents will be given.*

*Abram B. Fannin.*

*D.Q.M. Gen*

*November 3.*

*2 tt.*

*(Georgia Journal 1813d:1).*

Sixth District Headquarters at Fort Hawkins issued orders on December 26, 1813, instructing the Contractors to deliver 100 barrels of flour and 40 thousand weight of pork on the foot to Fort Hawkins for the use of the “Troops in the Service of the U.S.” On December 29, Adjutant General Francis K. Huger ordered the Quarter Master at Fort Hawkins to issue, “Forty thousand Musket Cartridges” and, “four thousand Musket flints, and One hundred pounds of Rifle Powder, and one thousand Rifle Flints” to the Quartermaster Department of the Georgia State Troops in the service of the United States for the use of those troops (NAB, RG 94).

Major William R. Boote, 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, who had commanded at Fort Hawkins in 1811, was recommended to the Secretary of War for the position of Deputy Inspector General by General Thomas Pinckney in October, 1812. Major Boote was assigned to serve at headquarters of the Southern Department in Charleston. Major General Pinckney issued General Orders on October 5, 1812, stating: “The officers and men of the Second and third Regiments of Infantry doing duty in the Southern Department, are to be relieved and proceed to join their Respective Corps by the way of Fort Hawkins Georgia and Fort Stoddart Mississippi Territory. Brigadier General Flournoy will order to be detailed from the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment the officers and men necessary to relieve Major Wm R. Boote, & Lieutenant Charles Vasse, & the Non-commissioned officers, Musicians, and privates of the 2d & 3d Infantry now doing duty at Fort Hawkins.” As late as November 2, 1812, however, Major Boote and the men in his command were still at Fort Hawkins (NAB, RG 107 [M221], Roll 48).

On December 3, 1812, General Pinckney wrote to the Secretary of War with, “a view of the men destined for the garrisons of the three Southern States”. For Fort Hawkins, General Pinckney recommended a garrison of 100 men (NAB, RG 107 [M221], Roll 48).

By mid-July, 1813, the prospects of war in the Creek country seemed imminent. A July 15, 1813 letter to Captain

Cook contained orders for ordnance protection of the Creek Agency, which stated, "It is taken for granted you will be able to mount the field pieces with you upon track Carriages in the Block House. If possible you are to have completed & equipped [illegible] by Carriages for two others which it is understood were newly furnished and [illegible] .500 pounds of lead and four barrels of powder". A July 15, 1813, letter from Sixth District Headquarters to Colonel Jack, 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry stated, "I have it in command to direct you with the least possible delay to concentrate, arm & equip the recruits under your command & organize them, and to hold them in readiness to march to Fort Hawkins on the application of the officer commanding there". A July 16, 1813 letter to Major Bourke directed to, "forward with the least possible delay to Capt. Cook 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry or officer commanding at Fort Hawkins Two hundred stand of Arms and one hundred rounds of prepared Cartridges for each musket. . . You will also forward to Fort Hawkins Five hundred pounds of lead & four Barrels of powder" (NAB, RG 94).

During the War of 1812, Georgia State troops and militia were not permitted within the walls of Fort Hawkins. When Georgians assembled to begin the campaign into hostile Creek Country in October, 1813, the Georgia militiamen were garrisoned at Camp Hope, several miles removed from Fort Hawkins. One exception was on December 15, 1813, when headquarters issued this order, "A small party of Dragoons of the Georgia State Troops to be stationed at Fort Hawkins & the Agency for the purposes of supplying express Dispatches to & from Headquarters & the Army" (NAB, RG 94).

From late December, 1813 to April 3, 1814, Fort Hawkins served as headquarters for Major General Thomas Pinckney's 6<sup>th</sup> Military District, United States Army. This period of time was when the Georgia militia (in the U.S. service) mounted its campaign into the Upper Creek territory. The Georgians were commanded by General John Floyd, who led the Georgia militia from Camp Hope, northeast of Fort Hawkins, into the Creek Country. The U.S. Army provided logistical support to the Georgians during this period. Arms and supplies for the Georgians were routed through forts Hawkins, Lawrence and Perry along the Federal Road and from Fort Standing Peachtree, by flatboat, down the Chattahoochee River to General Floyd's command post at Fort Mitchell in present-day Russell County, Alabama.

Fort Hawkins continued to play an important role in the Creek War in late 1813 and early 1814. On January 7, 1814 headquarters ordered Major Cook, 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry, at Fort Hawkins to forward a dispatch to General Floyd. A letter written January 7, 1814 from Fort Hawkins to Captain Twiggs at Fort Lawrence instructed Captain

Twiggs to construct a shelter for the provisions for the Georgia State Troops, who were on a campaign. Was this "deposit" fortification later to become Fort Perry? This supply depot is again referenced in a January 29, 1814 letter from Fort Hawkins. On January 14, 1814, the Adjutant General for the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Districts issued orders to the Quarter Master to assign nine wagon teams to forts Hawkins, Lawrence, Perry, Mitchell and Hull, totaling 45 wagons, along with explicit instructions for their travel to the forts. On January 29, a detachment of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry was ordered to Fort Lawrence (NAB, RG 94).

A letter written from Fort Hawkins to Georgia Governor Early, dated January 30, 1814, informed the governor of a surprise attack on the Georgia militia on January 27<sup>th</sup>. This was likely the battle of Calabee Creek in Alabama. The letter noted the death of 17 troops [Georgia militia]. This battle represented the greatest single loss suffered by the Georgia militia in the War of 1812 (NAB, RG 98).

Correspondence from headquarters at Fort Hawkins on February 1, 1814 to Captain Russell, an officer of the Quarter Master Department discussed, "Two spare gun carriages for Three pounders", which were to have been sent to Fort Hawkins four months earlier but were not. Captain Russell was asked to look into this delay and have the carriages forwarded (NAB, RG 94).

On February 4, 1814, Colonel Homer Milton, 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry, was ordered by headquarters to report himself to Brigadier General Floyd to assist the Georgia troops. General Floyd had been wounded in the Georgians' attack on the Upper Creek town of Atasi and was recuperating at Fort Mitchell (NAB, RG 94).

U.S. Army troops from Fort Hawkins also had been sent into the Creek Country to garrison the forts. A letter written from headquarters at Fort Hawkins, dated March 13, 1814, to Major Cook, 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry, indicates that Major Cook and a detachment were at Fort Hull, about 40 miles west of Fort Mitchell in present-day Alabama. Fort Hull was an advance post that was constructed following the battle of Calabee Creek. A letter dated March 29, 1814 was sent to Major Cook at Fort Hawkins, which may indicate his return to Fort Hawkins by that time.

On February 16, 1814, headquarters at Fort Hawkins ordered the Quarter Master Department to prepare "five hundred Stand of Arms complete and in good order ready for delivery to the No. Car.a [North Carolina] Troops. . . with five hundred cartridges Boxed filled with ball Cartridges & three flints to each". Two days later, the Quarter Master Department was ordered to prepare an additional "four hundred stand of arms" and similar ammunition for the



North Carolina troops. The North Carolina troops were commanded by General Joseph Graham (Graham 1904).

With the defeat of the Red Sticks at Horseshoe Bend on the Tallapoosa River on March 27, 1814, the hostile threat to the United States by the Upper Creeks was drastically reduced. The treaty between the United States and the Creek Nation was signed at Fort Jackson (near present-day Montgomery, Alabama) on August 9, 1814. The terms of the treaty forced the Creeks to cede 23 million acres of Creek territory to the United States government. This effectively ended the Creek War.

On July 6, 1814, Major Samuel Champlain, Deputy Quarter Master General at Fort Hawkins received instructions from headquarters in Charleston that included mention of Fort Hawkins. The letter ordered Federal contractors Farrish Carter and Roddy, “to deposit now spirits at Fort Hawkins or in the Nation” for the troops in the Creek Country. The letter also ordered Major Champlain to receive from the upcoming discharged militia troops, “Arms & accoutrements” and place them in the “Military Stores at Fort Hawkins” (NAB, RG 92). By November, 1814, Fort Hawkins had a garrison of 210 men commanded by Major Cook (Dent 2000).

Major William McIntosh commanded a company of Creek Indians from January 27, 1814-March 27, 1814. Most of the 47 men in Major McIntosh’s command were not paid for their service until July, 1817, when they assembled at Fort Hawkins (NAB, RG 94). It is unclear how often Major McIntosh and his fellow Creek soldiers were actually inside of Fort Hawkins.

A January 10, 1814 list of soldiers in the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry at Fort Hawkins, deemed unfit for service by the Inspector General detailed a number of types of injuries including missing fingers, eye wounds, ulcerated legs and scrofula of the thigh muscles. Another list, dated February 6, 1814, listed soldiers unfit for service in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Artillery and 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry. That list included inflammation of the system, rheumatism, consumption, rupture, blindness, deafness, sore legs, general emaciation, and general debility among the causes. These lists illustrate the types of illnesses and injuries that were treated in the hospital at Fort Hawkins during the War of 1812 (NAB, RG 94).

## Post-War Fort Hawkins

The reorganization of the U.S. Army regiments immediately after the War of 1812 leads to considerable confusion in sorting out the various regiments that did duty at Fort Hawkins. Some regiments were combined, new regiments were created, and other regimental numbers were

abandoned. From 1815-1817, three regiments are most associated with garrison duty at Fort Hawkins—the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry and 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry.

The 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army was garrisoned at Fort Hawkins in 1815. Lieutenant, A.B. Johnson, an officer in the regiment, provided this early history of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment:

*The Seventh U. S. Infantry was organized under the act of Congress approved July 16, 1798, with William Bently as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. After an existence of less than two years, the regiment was honorably mustered out of the service on the 15th of June, 1800, under the provisions of an Act approved May 4, 1800.*

*The regiment was again organized on the 3d of May, 1808, under the act of Congress approved April 12, 1808, with William Russell as colonel.*

*The first engagement in which any part of the regiment participated, and which is the first battle inscribed on its colors, was at Fort Harrison, Ohio, on September 4th and 5th, 1812. On the 3d of September the fort was attacked by a large band of Indians, who set fire to one of the block houses on the 4th, and followed it up with a resolute attack on the fort, which was then commanded by Captain Zachary Taylor, 7th Infantry, continuing the assault the following day, when the little garrison was relieved from its perilous position by the timely arrival of Colonel Russell, 7th Infantry, with a force of 1100 men.*

*This engagement was followed by one at Viller’s [Villere] Plantation on the 23d of December, 1814, in which the regiment was conspicuous for its bravery and was highly complimented for its action under fire. This action was followed by the battle of New Orleans, La., on the 1st, 8th and 9th of January, 1815, in which the British lost 293 killed and 1267 wounded, while the American loss was comparatively small.*

*In the year 1815 the practice of assigning particular states as recruiting districts for the infantry, was discontinued, Kentucky having previously been the district for the Seventh Infantry, as Colorado now is. In the same year the regiment was ordered to Georgia, and its headquarters established at Fort Hawkins, where in accordance*

*with the act of Congress of March 3, 1815, it was consolidated with the 2d, 3d and 44th regiments of infantry to form the present First Infantry; and the 8th, 19th, 36th and 38th were consolidated to form the present Seventh Infantry, its station being changed to Fort Gibson, Arkansas, where it remained for many years (Johnson 1896:498).*

After the War of 1812 ended, the role of Fort Hawkins shifted to serve as a U.S. army recruitment center. Major Phillip Cook, 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, U.S. Army was assigned as Superintendent of the recruiting station for the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry at Fort Hawkins in March, 1815. Lieutenants Bostick, Davis, DoLa[illegible?] and Prade had been detached for recruiting duty at Fort Hawkins in February, 1815. In a letter written by Major Cook from Fort Hawkins to Brigadier General Daniel Parker, dated March 10, 1815, Cook noted, “The garrison of Fort Hawkins being composed almost intirely of recruits I have made a muster of them and have inclosed the same you” (NAB, RG94 [M566, Roll 68]). Major Cook, 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, wrote from Fort Hawkins to the Adjutant General, Colonel Francis Huger on March 4, 1815 regarding recruitment. Major Cook included with this letter a recruiting return for the month of February 1815, which included “a recapitulation of recruits which have been rejected & have deserted since my superintendence of that service this garrison having been kept up intirely by recruits”. Unfortunately the recruitment return mentioned by Major Cook was not found in the Adjutant General’s correspondence. Also Major Cook submitted to Brigadier General Daniel Parker the muster rolls for the detachment of 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment under his command at Fort Hawkins in March, 1815. On March 24, 1815, Major Cook wrote to General Parker from Fort Hawkins noting that he had followed orders and had, “detached a guard of forty seven from this garrison” (NAB, RG 94[M566], Roll 68).

The Georgia frontier continued to be a dangerous place in late April, 1815, well after treaties had been signed. Writing from Fort Hawkins on April 20, 1815, Major Cook described an attack on Lieutenant Walker and five men of the detachment under General McIntosh (Privates Cabiness, Clark, Mathews, Mauldin and Thurman) on their return from Mobile to Fort Hawkins. Cook wrote, “was the night of the 17 Inst. About 16 miles beyond Fort Lawrence”, when the men were, “fired on by a party of Indians”. As a result, “one man Mathews was killed. Lieutenant Walker & Private Clark dangerously wounded. Cabiness mortally. Shot through the body & arm fractured. Mauldin & Thurman slightly. Doct. Billingslea acting Surgeons Mate at this Post, was ordered out to their relief. This is the fifth attack on the main road within a few weeks & the third in the neighborhood of that place: the fire was returned on the night attack; the Indians run off taking the

only Horse the party had & leaving a British Musket & Pistol on the ground” (NAB, RG 94 [M566, Roll 68]).

Captain James Harvey Hook, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army, served as commander of Fort Hawkins following the hostilities in the War of 1812. Captain Hook’s command of Fort Hawkins is not well documented. He sent official correspondence from the fort on April 14, 1817 (Hook 1817). Hook’s widow, Mary B. Hook, petitioned the U.S. Congress for relief in 1876 and again 1890, which is recorded in the congressional record (U.S. Congress 1876:40; Congressional Serial Set 1890:1-3). A letter to the editor regarding James H. Hook’s obituary in 1841 added details to Hook’s military record:

*In consequence of the hostile movements on the part of the Creek Indians, in conjunction with the Seminoles, a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> regiment, under command of the gallant Lieut. Col (now General) Clinch, was ordered to the frontier of Georgia, thence to Florida. Capt. Hook was placed in command of Fort Hawkins—the frontier post of Georgia. Here it was his misfortune to come into collision with a Staff Major—a highly talented and chivalrous officer, but a duelist. Capt. Hook, though by nature and education a most courteous and pacific gentleman, incapable of offending any person intentionally, and, moreover, in principle opposed to dueling, was constrained, in defence of his honor, to meet him in single combat. Believing his antagonist wished to bully him, he determined, in defiance of the advice and entreaties of his friends, to accept of any terms that might be proposed Perhaps, in the annals of dueling, more sanguinary terms were never proposed and accepted than those under which they fought: ‘horreaco referena!’ both were wounded; Capt. Hook most dangerously: the ball of his antagonist having passed through the lungs, injuring the spine and producing paralysis of his lower extremities. After a long tedious, painful confinement, he recovered his general health, but was maimed for life, and his handsome, graceful form, alike suited to the drawing room and the campus marrius, required the support of his crutch or his horse. If dueling be justifiable under any circumstances, it was so in his case...So soon as Capt. Hook was capable of locomotion, he reported himself at headquarters for such duty as his condition would enable him to perform. Fortunately, the veteran Gen. Gibson was at the head of the Subsistence Department, who, knowing Capt. Hook’s services and capacity, was pleased to introduce him into his office, where he was soon made Commissary, and subsequently, Assistant Commissary General (Daily National Intelligencer 1841:3).*

By late February, 1816, seven companies of the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment occupied Fort Hawkins. In July and December, 1816, however, only one company was at Fort Hawkins (possibly Captain Hook's company) (Powell 1871:13-14). Daniel Parker, U.S. Army Adjutant and Inspector General, reported to the U.S. Senate on March 6, 1816, that a detachment of the [new] 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment and eight companies of the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment were posted at Fort Hawkins (Parker 1816:58).

Captain George W. Melvin, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry, commanded the detachment from 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiments at Fort Hawkins beginning sometime after May 16, 1816 and, with several interruptions until sometime after July, 1817. Two military documents linking Captain Melvin to the fort surfaced on the internet, where they were offered for sale. Both documents pertain to clothing issued to the troops under Captain Melvin's command (Brearley 1817). The newly discovered July, 1817 document extends the known tenure of Captain Melvin's command by about seven months. By late 1817 the U.S. Army detachment at Fort Hawkins was shifted southwest to Fort Scott on the Flint River.

With the cessation of hostilities the Creek Country west of Fort Hawkins became relatively safe for civilian travel. Many European and American travelers passed by Fort Hawkins on their way to New Orleans, via the Federal Road. Most left no record of their journey but a few left letters and journals of their trip. In mid-February, 1815, tourist Henry Ker wrote of his travels from the west along the Federal Road to Fort Hawkins:

*Last night [after crossing the Flint River] I put up at colonel Hawkins's, where I was well received. This gentleman had a fine plantation, and his family consisted of himself, his wife, and two children.*

*In the morning I went forward, and at eight o'clock passed Fort Hawkins, which was garrisoned by about three hundred soldiers, and under the command of the gentleman who so kindly entertained me the preceding night. The country is here more open, and the soil good and fertile. At noon I crossed the Oakmulgee which is a branch [text missing] wide. The country on the east side of the river is very rich and fertile, and is called the Oakmulgee fields just above the confluence of the Oconee with this river.*

*On this river there are many remains of the ingenuity and grandeur of the aboriginal inhabitants, which equal any thing that has yet been seen of*

*their work. The ruins of a capital town are still to be seen, which was laid out on a regular and elegant plan; it was of an exact square, the streets running so as to intersect each other at right angles, and forming three large squares. The buildings were of a better construction than those now erected by the Indians, and appear to have been very convenient. Around three of the public squares are the remains of terraces, which appear to have been lightly, and even elegantly constructed. In the neighbourhood of the town are several artificial hills, which have been raised, some to the height of sixty feet, and appear to have been thrown up with considerable labour (Ker 1816:341-342).*

## First Seminole War

David Mitchell, U.S. Indian Agent, informed the U.S. Congress in January, 1822 of the losses sustained in the Seminole War, which included losses at Fort Hawkins (ASP 1834:806-807). Mitchell submitted to Congress this, "Statement of claims for losses by the friendly Creek Indians, during the late war, as liquidated and settled by the chiefs in council, at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817, and at the agency, in January, 1818; also showing the sums paid and balance due.", this included, "Amounts liquidated for Upper Towns at Fort Hawkins, in July, 1817 \$77,572.50", and "\$46,543 50, Amounts liquidated for Lower Towns, at Fort Hawkins, in July" (United States, Bureau of Indian Affairs 1850:177).

The report also addressed the material losses suffered by Tennessee volunteer troops noting that the, "volunteers entered on the service with their own arms. Many of them being injured by exposure on their march, guns, the property of the United States, were furnished at Fort Hawkins, in the State of Georgia, where those which belonged to the volunteers were left. The troops did not return that way, at the close of the campaign, and have never since recovered their arms; but those they had received at Fort Hawkins were, by orders of the commanding general, when they were discharged, returned to the Government. For these, also, it is thought by your memorialists, it is right and just that they should be paid." The statement to Congress continued, "it is ascertained that the United States furnished to the volunteers, by impressment, in Tennessee and at Fort Hawkins, an aggregate number of arms amounting to two hundred and twenty-seven; that, of the arms received by the volunteers from the United States, one hundred and twenty-five were returned and deposited at Columbia, in Tennessee; that the arms belonging to the volunteers, which were left at Fort Hawkins, amounted only to fifty-three, of every description, including twelve rifle barrels, presumed to be without stocks or locks. Instead of a loss,



then, the volunteers appear to have had a clear gain of forty-nine stands of arms, now remaining in their possession, or, if returned, no evidence of the fact is to be found in the Department” (United States, Bureau of Indian Affairs 1850:177).

## After the First Seminole War

Fort Hawkins continued to serve as a U.S. Army post following the First Seminole War. The fort remained an important supply depot and a secondary administrative post. The fort also served as a recruiting center, as it had following the War of 1812. The events at Fort Hawkins in the period 1818-1824 are cloudy and poorly documented. As the military importance of Fort Hawkins declined, the adjacent settlement of New Town continued to grow and expand.

Christopher Keiser (variant spellings of Kyzer/Kizer/Keizer) was born about 1800 and he died a young man in 1819 (Ancestry.com 2013; Powell 1900:407). Christopher Keiser was married on April 20, 1819 in Jones County, Georgia to Muscogee Hawkins, daughter of Benjamin Hawkins. Muscogee was born on January 30, 1802 in Georgia. The Keiser couple bore one child, Benjamin Hawkins Kyzer, who was born in 1820 and who died in 1830. Keiser served in command at Fort Hawkins in its final days as a military post until he died unexpectedly on October 10, 1819. The February 1, 1820 edition of the *Georgia Journal* contained a notice to the people of Jones Co, which stated, “All those indebted to the estate of Christopher Keiser...Come forward to make payment...signed Lavinia Hawkins, adm’x”. Lavinia Hawkins was Keiser’s mother in law and widow of Benjamin Hawkins (*Georgia Journal* 1820; Powell 1900:407).

Captain Keiser was in charge just as the U.S. Army prepared to decommission the fort. The circumstances of his untimely death leave many questions, however, regarding the final days of Fort Hawkins. Keiser was a witness for the prosecution in the court martial proceedings of Colonel David Bready, 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment in June, 1818 (ASP 1834:112-113). A congressional inquiry concerning the troops raised without the consent of Congress held in December, 1819 included a “Statement of the expenditure and application of \$177,889.80 out of the appropriation for the expenses of a brigade of militia”. It contained this line item paid to Captain Christopher Keiser, acting assistant deputy quartermaster general, “Amount expended by him for the purchase of pack-horses, forage, transportation, provisions, and other supplies for the militia of Georgia and Tennessee, \$38,374.81” (ASP 1834, Military Affairs, Part 5, Volume 2:118).

Following Keiser’s death, Captain Archibald Darragh, Quartermaster Department took command at Fort Hawkins. Captain Darragh had the task of taking final inventories of the military stores at Fort Hawkins. In a “A List of Pubic Property in Block House at Fort Hawkins on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of September 1821”, Captain Darragh listed: 72 pots (in good condition) and many other items listed as “Damaged & good for nothing”. These included: 36 Pots, 95 Mess Pans, 60 Camp Kettles, 1650 Cartridge Boxes, 9 Pack Saddles, 3 Cross Cut Saws, ½ Box post fire tubes and 30 Caps old (NAB, RG 98). By 1821, Fort Hawkins was no longer a major supply depot.

Although Fort Hawkins was in the process of being phased out when Captain Keiser commanded the place, it remained a place of power and respect, at least in the eyes of some residents of southeastern North America. For example, in 1824 a group of disgruntled Seminoles sent a plea to “the Commanding Officer at Fort Hawkins”, to address the subject of theft in the Seminole Nation (Potter 1836:17-18).

## The Bell of Fort Hawkins

One of the newest mysteries surrounding the closure of Fort Hawkins as a U.S. Army post concerns the various items of government property contained within the fort. One of these is the heretofore unknown Fort Hawkins bell. The story of the bell came to light when this report author [Elliott] stumbled across a story on an internet blog that mentioned one of Benjamin Hawkins’ descendants who had given a local church a bell for its steeple and that bell had come from Fort Hawkins in Georgia. Obviously, this sparked interest among those studying Fort Hawkins. Here is the background to that story.

Following her husband’s death and sometime after January 1824, Muscogee (Hawkins) Keiser, daughter of Benjamin Hawkins married Bagnell B. Tiller. The couple was separated by 1830. Muscogee married a third time to a Mr. Moore, sometime prior to 1850. Mr. Moore died at Fort Gaines, Georgia. No offspring are known from her second and third marriages (FortHawkins.com 2013; Pound 1951:248). Muscogee Hawkins Keiser Tiller Moore’s daughter became the inspiration of a late twentieth century historical fictional character named Georgia Virginia Lawshe Woods (Windle 1994; Woods 2000). Her story, beginning with her life in Texas, was adapted for a Hallmark television series in 1995.

Meanwhile legislation to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the First United Methodist Church of San Marcos, Texas was introduced in the Texas Senate in 1997. In the resolution, Senator Armbrister noted, “One of its most significant artifacts is the bell in the bell tower that dates



to the chapel of the 1806 Fort Hawkins in Georgia” (Texas General Assembly 1997).

Previous historical research on the fort had uncovered no mention of a bell at Fort Hawkins and no bell was listed in the September 30, 1819 inventory of the fort’s contents, prior to it being “mothballed” by the U.S. Army Inspector General Daniel Parker and Major David Twiggs (Twiggs 1819).

The First United Methodist Church in San Marcos, which is likely the church that Hawkins’ descendants attended. The current church building is a late nineteenth century sanctuary building with a prominent steeple and bell tower. A quick search using Google Earth’s “streetview” feature suggested a hint of a bell in the belfry but this could not be confirmed.

Were large bells common on U.S. Army posts in the early nineteenth century? Is the heritage of the bell in the steeple in the First United Methodist Church in San Marcos, Texas a relic of Fort Hawkins, or is this merely a family legend? Clearly more research was warranted.

## Fort Hawkins Cannon

In 2007, Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park purchased an iron, 6-pounder cannon barrel from the Bardstown Civil War Museum, Bardstown, Kentucky with funds provided by the Peyton Anderson Foundation. The chain of ownership for this ordnance piece is largely anecdotal, but reveals movement of the gun from Macon, Georgia to Atlanta, where it was owned by noted military historian Philip Secrist, to Bardstown, Kentucky. This historic artillery piece has since been mounted on a wooden carriage outside of the replica southeast blockhouse at Fort Hawkins.

History records that numerous artillery pieces, including cannons, were present at Fort Hawkins at various times. The fort never had a vast amount of artillery, which is intriguing given its military importance. The number and type of artillery pieces at Fort Hawkins varied considerably over its years as an active military garrison. Quarterly reports filed with the U.S. Army, Ordnance Department in 1813 list Fort Hawkins housing 3-pounders and ammunition and case shot for 6- and 3-pounders. A later quarterly report for 1813 listed four, 3-pounder brass cannons at Fort Hawkins, which included, “1 on traveling carriage, 2 fixed carriage, 1 dismantled”. That report also listed, “2 rammer sponges” at the fort. An ordnance return for 1813 listed four dismantled 3 pounders at Fort Hawkins (NAB, RG 156).

In late April, 1814, the Sixth District Headquarters issued orders regarding the staffing of numerous garrisons along the Federal Road, including forts Jackson, Decatur, Hull, Bainbridge, Mitchell, Perry and Lawrence. The orders provided, “Fort Decatur & Mitchell each to be furnished with two field pieces, the remainder of the field pieces brought by the Eastern Detachment to be returned to Fort Hawkins” (NAB, RG 98).

On September 12, 1814, A. B. Fanning, Deputy Quarter Master General, U.S. Army, reported to the Georgia Governor that among the artillery pieces that had been used in the Creek War by Captain Jett M. Thomas’ Company, Georgia militia was one piece located at Fort Hawkins. A “Return of Ordnance and Military Stores on hand at Fort Hawkins 13th September 1814” listed one brass 3-Pounder and 2 Cohorns at the fort. That list also contained rounds of grape shot for 3-, 4- and 6-pounders, strap shot for 3- and 4-pounders, and loose balls for 4-pounders (Hays 1940, v.4:135-136). A cohorn, or coehorn, was a small bronze mortar that was mounted on a wooden block.

The use of cannons in Fort Hawkins is recorded in a letter from Major Fanning at Fort Hawkins to Georgia Governor Early, dated January 29, 1815, and announcing Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans:

*The American arms have again triumphed, directed by the brave and skillful Jackson. By a letter just received at Fort Decatur, I am informed the New Orleans mail brings advices up to the 13th inst. A letter from Major Woodfall commanding Fort Jackson says, ‘We have the pleasing intelligence of a most glorious victory obtained by Gen. Jackson on the 8th instant over the British forces. Our army was attacked at break of day in their intrenchments; ONE THOUSAND killed, and FIVE HUNDRED wounded and prisoners—ours stated to be twenty killed and wounded.’ We are rejoicing by illumination and the discharge of cannon from the Fort (Augusta Herald 1815).*

Cannons were again used to celebrate Andrew Jackson upon his arrival at Fort Hawkins in mid-February, 1818. The Milledgeville newspaper reported, “The Gen. was proceeding to Fort Hawkins and there is little doubt but he arrived there yesterday, as the firing of cannon in that direction was distinctly heard” (cited in *Franklin Gazette* 1818:3).

Expenses of the U.S. Army Ordnance Department for Fort Hawkins for a five year period (1817-1821) were published by the U.S. Congress. In 1817, the amount was \$813.58. In 1818, it had decreased to 138.43 and it

increased slightly in 1819 to 206.38. The combined total of ordnance expenses at Fort Hawkins totaled \$1,158.39 for these three years. No funds were expended at Fort Hawkins in 1820 or 1821 (ASP 1834, Military Affairs v.2.:509).

An inventory on December 31, 1818 of large ordnance at U.S. Army posts compiled by Decius Wadsworth, Colonel of Ordnance, listed three pieces of ordnance at Fort Hawkins. This included two Field mounted cannons, 12- and 6-pounders, and dismounted Field cannon, 12- and 6-pounders (ASP Military Affairs, v. 1: 821). Apparently the 3- and 4- pounders that were present at Fort Hawkins in 1814 were gone by 1818. On September 23, 1818, Lieutenant J. Wilson, U.S. Ordnance Department wrote to Georgia Governor Rabun regarding the disposition of one piece of ordnance that had been at Fort Hawkins, “It having been suggested to the Commanding officer that there was a piece of ordnance at this post belonging to the state, I am directed by Majr Genl Gaines to inform you that all the ordnance & ordnance stores were delivered to me as United States property & receipted for as such—the genl also desires me to inform you that particularly enquiry will be made respecting the gun & should it be found, will be immediately restored or held subject to your order” (Hays 1940, v.4:398).

A September 30, 1819 inventory of the ordnance remaining at Fort Hawkins, which was made by Major David Twiggs, listed 5 howitzers, 1 brass 6-pounder, and 2,040 pounds of damaged gunpowder (Twiggs 1819). A confidential report by the Assistant Inspector General, dated June 30, 1820, stated that Fort Hawkins possessed, “two twelve pounders, one of them mounted” and he also noted that the Quartermaster stores at Fort Hawkins included, “a considerable quantity of powder, which from the length of time it has been in store has become considerably dangerous” (Ford 1994).

Macon newspaper articles from 1863 and 1875, which cited an 1823 *Messenger* news article, provide additional information about the ordnance that was left at Fort Hawkins after the removal of the garrison. One piece was used in a July 4, 1823 celebration (*Macon Telegraph* 1863b:2; *Georgia Weekly Telegraph* 1875). The 1823 reporter noted:

*First, there was an old iron four pound cannon left as a waif on this community by the breaking up of the garrison at Fort Hawkins, which was to be the principal speaker of the day. During the night previous, there existed a very excited ‘border war’ whether that cannon was to speak from Fort Hawkins or Macon. The Macon boys, with some others of more experience, had gotten possession of the prize, and having it well loaded, and with about forty muskets and as many lightwood torches, prepared to defend it...The recorded incidents*

*of the day are few. The old gun spoke at daylight, and for every toast given, to the number of thirteen, and the last we ever saw of that old soldier was in the streets of Thomaston, where it had been loaned to speak for Gen. Harrison or Henry Clay for the Presidency... (Georgia Weekly Telegraph 1875).*

The 1863 news article added, “The spacious hall where the interesting ceremonies took place, was the identical Block House now standing on the premises of Mr. Thomas Woolfolk, and was the south-east corner of Fort Hawkins, which was then in good repair. Much credit is due to him for preserving this ancient relic of what then constituted a most important part of Macon”. That article was written a few days after the elder Woolfolk’s death (*Macon Telegraph* 1863b:2).

Fort Hawkins ordnance also involved a celebrity from early nineteenth century America, the Marquis de Lafayette. He was revered for his military service to America in the Revolutionary War. Lafayette was one of the most documented tourists in early America and his tour brought him to Georgia in 1824. A much later 1884 Macon newspaper noted that General Lafayette’s arrival in Macon at 12 noon on March 31, 1824 was announced by firing a signal gun at Fort Hawkins. This is the latest mention of cannons at the fort discovered by historical research (*Macon Telegraph and Messenger* 1884:5). It remains unclear whether General Lafayette actually visited Fort Hawkins, which by that time was a vacant military garrison.

Archaeologically, evidence for the presence of cannons at Fort Hawkins consists of two cannon friction primers (Civil War vintage) and one solid shot iron ball reported by a collector from private property less than 100 meters east of Fort Hawkins. The topic of pre-Civil War era ordnance at the fort is confounded by the fact that the Confederates maintained an artillery battery at Fort Hawkins for part of the war and in 1864 two battles were fought in the vicinity (*Macon Telegraph* 1884:5; *Daily Capitolian-Advocate* 1886:1). Union troops also may have garrisoned Fort Hill in 1865, which would have afforded an excellent artillery position overlooking the city, although this has not been documented in the historical record.

## Woolfolk Plantation Era

The historical timeline and summary for the establishment of a large plantation at Fort Hawkins and on the surrounding lands by Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk, Sr. was presented in earlier LAMAR Institute reports. Additional details about the Woolfolk family and their plantation were discovered since 2008, which are given here.

R. H. Hardaway briefly described his early life at Fort Hawkins in an 1875 letter to the editors of the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger*: “I am a native of Virginia, but my father moved to Macon when I was quite a child in 1823. I was raised in Macon; when we came to Macon, it was known chiefly by the name of fort Hawkins, the agency of the Creek Indians. We lived in the barracks on Fort Hill, recently the property of the Woolfolks. All the business was then in East Macon” (*Macon Weekly Telegraph* 1875:2).

Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk, Sr. died on August 18, 1863 after a very brief illness. Woolfolk reportedly had been “confined to his chamber for a number of years through bodily infirmity and old age” (*Macon Telegraph* 1863a:2).

Woolfolk’s son, Major Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk [Jr.], who served as an officer in the Field and Staff of the 15<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., survived the war. Thomas, Jr. may have resided briefly on the Woolfolk property containing Fort Hawkins following his father’s death, although an estate advertisement shows that his interest in the property ceased by 1877, and possibly a decade earlier. Three real estate advertisements placed in June 1867 by R. F. Woolfolk offered: “168 building lots, adjoining and surrounding East Macon, from 1 to 4 acres each—or in bodies to suit purchasers. Apply to R.F. Woolfolk, Fort Hawkins” (*Macon Weekly Telegraph* 1867:8). Bibb County Sheriff James Martin advertised a sheriff’s sale on October 8, 1869, and again on October 29, which stated:

*Will be sold before the Court-house door, in the city of Macon, between the legal hours of sale, on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday in November next, 1869, the following described property to wit: The undivided two-fifths’ interest of T.J. & J.W. Woolfolk in part of lot No. 1 Square 19. (known as Grier & Masterson’s livery stables) Also, four acres of land, more or less, with improvements thereon—lying on the east side of the Ocmulgee River and known as Fort Hill (or Fort Hawkins;) said improvements consist of one large brick dwelling and outhouses—as the property of J.W. Woolfolk. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. Issued from Bibb Superior Court, returnable to May Term, 1867, in favor of Daniel F. Gunn, Guardian, vs. Thomas J. Woolfolk, James H. Woolfolk, and John W. Woolfolk, security. James Martin, Sheriff (Macon Weekly Telegraph 1869:5).*

The following real estate advertisement appeared in the January 9, 1877 edition of the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger*:

*LOTS FOR SALE,*

*Fort Hawkins Included.*

*I WILL SELL FOUR ACRES, or more if wanted, including Old Woolfolk House and Fort Hawkins, situated on the hill in East Macon.*

*Terms easy.*

*Apply to H.B. DAVIS,*

*At this Office,*

*Or W.H. JONES,*

*East Macon.*

*Ja5d1wsu4t*

*(Macon Telegraph and Messenger 1877:1)*

Not long after the Civil War the seeds of historic preservation of Fort Hawkins were sprouting. A letter to the editors of the *Macon newspaper* from a writer using the pseudonym “Jack Plane” concerning Fort Hawkins was published in March, 1879:

*This landmark of the past is now visited by hundreds of strangers as they pass through our city. It is always put down on the programme as a point of interest by the tourist, when he visits Macon. An expression of surprise is sure to escape from the lips of visitors when they observe the unseemly surroundings. Dilapidation is apparent everywhere. If it were located in some countries, it would be neatly fenced and nicely kept. Why can it not be done here? Of course the present owner of the premises cannot afford to do this all by himself. But the county or the State might purchase it and fix it up in becoming style, in a style that would reflect both our patriotism and good taste. Why does not the Historical Society take hold of this enterprise? They could engineer it successfully. Some repairs must be made soon, or this ancient structure will be numbered among the things that were (Macon Weekly Telegraph 1879:4).*

An August, 1877 edition of the *Macon Telegraph* (1877:4) noted, “There is quite a well executed pencil sketch of Old Fort Hawkins, drawn by a little boy by the name of Henry, in the library”. The *Macon newspaper* noted in April, 1880:

*It has been suggested that an effort be made to preserve this relic of the past, and to keep it on exhibition as a historic building of Georgia. Doubtless a small sum of money would purchase it with an acre or two of the surrounding land. This, with a neat*



*fence, and a few trees planted about the grounds, will give to the city a pretty picnic resort. The building might be fitted up as a museum for the reception of Indian relics; many of our citizens have fine collections of these antiquities and perhaps would be willing to deposit them in the fort during the summer months, or for all time, if they were assured that proper care would be taken of them.*

*As the country becomes more thickly populated, all signs and vestiges of the race that once inhabited this land, grow fainter. Eventually they will pass away entirely. Fort Hawkins is one of the oldest buildings in the State, and should by all means be preserved. The city, whose birth and growth was almost under the shadow of its walls, should see that it does not go to ruins (Macon Weekly Telegraph 1880:7).*

Another writer for a November 1880 edition of the *Macon Telegraph* lamented:

*We regret that the scheme for purchasing old Fort Hawkins and preserving it as a historical relic has apparently been abandoned. We are not a people to dwell much upon our past or to preserve relics; the destruction of the Indian mounds throughout the country and the scattering of curiosities found in them would alone be sufficient to prove that; but there are objects which have become historical as landmarks, and such should by all means be preserved from decay and destruction.*

*In all Georgia there is not an artificial object which presents to the historian greater interest than old Fort Hawkins, which if we remember rightly has overlooked the city's site for sixty years; which at one time was the utmost outpost of civilization in this country, and which sheltered and defended the ancestors of many who now people the land. It was under the protecting wing of that old building which, desolate and forsaken, stands back upon the hill across the river, that Macon, the beautiful city of colleges, and the city of beautiful women and brave men, spring into life, lived, grew and still lives the loveliest and the proudest daughter of Georgia.*

*Many plans have been proposed for preserving this old relic, but all have fallen fruitless to the ground. The attempts, we believe, have all been in the wrong direction. Purchasing the building and putting a fence around it would not have been preserving it. The chances are that both fence*

*and fort would sink into ruin eventually, and the owners have drifted into other countries or died.*

*No, the fort should belong to the city, and be placed where the curious could see it. Let the city buy the building, put a force of workmen upon it, take it to pieces and erect it as it now stands, in the center of the mile track in the park. There it could be made the receptacle of Indian and Colonial relics, and be visited by the crowds that visit the park. It would be in charge of the city authorities and preserved. We make the suggestion, hoping that the authorities may see fit to adopt it (Macon Telegraph 1880a:4).*

Despite this flurry of interest, the historical resources at Fort Hawkins continued to decline. A major catastrophe took place on December 18, 1880 when the *Macon Telegraph* reported on December 19, 1880:

*Early yesterday morning, people living in the vicinity of old Fort Hawkins discovered that the ancient building had at last tumbled to the ground, and lay in ruins. The heavy rains of the night had completed what the rains of the last six weeks had begun, the foundations had been undermined until at last the weight from above became too great for them, and they yielded. For several years the TELEGRAPH has urged upon the people of Macon the importance, from a historical point of view, of purchasing and protecting this ancient sentinel, beneath whose shadow the city had sprung into life. Our latest suggestion was that the building be purchased, taken apart carefully and re-erected in the Central City Park. This can yet be done. The timbers of the house are, we learn, sound, and, with the exception of those which were broken in the fall, could be placed in their former position. But that which is intended to be done must be done immediately. A few cold nights will do the work, or rather cause the work of annihilation to be performed. The thanks of the community are due to Mr. E.D. Irvine, who has painted several fine pictures of the fort and thus preserved at least a semblance of its appearance.*

*The History of Fort Hawkins has been so often written that the public generally are familiar with it. Built in the year 1802, it was named for Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, who acted as commissioner for the government and selected a site for the building. It was surrounded by a stockade and several blockhouses, all of which have passed away. No attack we believe, was ever made upon the fort itself, but fights were had in the vicinity, and the spot was*

*a rendezvous for the white settlers. Mr. J.H. Butler, in his history of Macon, gives a complete history of Fort Hawkins (Macon Telegraph 1880b:4).*

A letter to the editor by a writer using the pseudonym, "Citizen" appeared in the same December 19 edition of the newspaper:

*We have noticed in your columns of late, that certain parties are desirous of purchasing and preserving 'old Fort Hawkins.' On Friday evening last, this memorable old fort was tumbled to the ground. This forcibly reminds us that there is nothing abiding on this earth, and that man, as also the mighty works of his hand, must sooner or later be tumbled into the dust. We could say many pretty things with reference to the past history of this fort, and make many surmises as to the startling narrations which it could belch forth if it could only tell the history of this country for the past sixty-eight years, but we forbear, as we only intended in this communication to state the fact, that the fort has fallen down. It is now lying on the ground, in good condition to be removed, and further and particularly that it can be bought by application to Mr. W.H. Jones, any time next week, and if not bought, the opportunity will have forever passed (Macon Telegraph 1880c:1).*

Butler (1879:60) stated that the northwest blockhouse "was blown down several years ago" and he also stated that "The block house which now remains, occupied the south-eastern corner of the stockade". Butler's book was published in 1879, so the blockhouse that collapsed in December, 1880 was probably the southeast blockhouse.

In March, 1881, the editors of the *Telegraph and Messenger* published a letter from the Fort Hawkins Committee of the Public Library and Historical Society:

*It is an occasion of real regret and mortification to the undersigned committee, appointed by the Macon Public Library and Historical society, to be compelled to announce our utter inability to raise sufficient funds to purchase and rebuild Old Fort Hawkins.*

*We raised by subscription, \$208, but all the contractors and carpenters who made estimates for us stated that the fort alone would cost from \$400 to \$500.*

*This we could not raise, after repeated and earnest efforts. Many of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Macon refused to contribute a cent, and numbers, who had lived in Macon for twenty years and more, had never seen the fort. We could not awaken sufficient interest in the enterprise.*

*There are few persons of antiquarian tastes in Macon. The Library and Historical Society are not able to purchase and rebuild the fort out their treasury, and we announce to those liberal friends who subscribed to the fund that the enterprise is abandoned.*

*The money paid in will be refunded by F.S. Johnson, Jr., treasurer, upon application at his office at any time.*

*Respectfully and regretfully submitted,*

*Robert E. Park,*

*Thomas C. Burke,*

*Frank S. Johnson, Jr.*

*Committee Public Library and Historical Society (Macon Telegraph 1881:1).*

In 1886, prospects for historic preservation at Fort Hawkins appeared grim. The northwest blockhouse was gone and the southeast blockhouse had collapsed and in March, 1886, Macon's Water Department purchased an acre of land giving them three acres, which included the Fort Hawkins site, with the intent to construct a water reservoir for the city. Fortunately, for the archaeological resources, this public works project never occurred (*Atlanta Constitution* 1886:6). The Water Department maintained control over the three acres for several decades.

By mid-1897 the surviving remains of the (southeast) blockhouse at Fort Hawkins was converted into a barn by its owner, Ben L. Jones (*Jackson Citizen Patriot* 1897:9; *Detroit Free Press* 1897:4). The papers reported,

*A few days ago Ben L. Jones converted the old fort built in 1806 at Fort Hawkins into a barn. Although the old log structure had stood the storm of shot and shell and has been exposed to all the varying changes of weather since that early period, not an unsound timber is to be seen in it to-day. The logs of which it was constructed are as solid and sound as they were at first. The fort was made of Georgia heart pine, and to-day it would burn like rosin if a match were stuck to a ragged end....Anticipating*



*the dangers from the torch of the treacherous red man, the whites built the fort on a high stone foundation, the floor of the wooden structure extending beyond the rock walls. Portholes were made in the extended floor so as to shoot Indians who might try to scale the walls to set fire to the woodwork.... The building which Mr. Jones has converted into a barn is a historical curiosity, and interesting volumes might be written about the scenes and tragedies that have taken place around it.*

In 1905, a group of 25 female descendants of soldiers in the American Revolution formed the Nathanael Macon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The Chapter adopted Fort Hawkins as its first historic preservation project, despite the fact that Fort Hawkins was a later fort and most of the soldiers who served there (with a few notable exceptions) did not participate in the American Revolution. The Chapter regent Mrs. Edgar A. Ross reported their intentions in the DAR's national magazine *The American Monthly Magazine*, noting, "The old fort is gone! Burned to ashes, and nothing but the ground remains whereon its heavy timbers rested", and lamenting that Macon's past leaders, "did not seem to comprehend what a great place it would have been to preserve for the education of their children or how the schools could have gathered there to celebrate events of history, while every young mind could have had ocular demonstration and an object lesson in history." The Chapter regent pointed out, "We can mark the spot with a granite boulder bearing an inscription telling all about it- Mr. Powell, of the Macon Gas Light and Water Company, will give us a spot over there upon which to place a rock of remembrance and in the name of my grandfather and of yours, dear children, and all the rest of the brave men and women who fought and suffered and struggled to make the country we now enjoy, we ask you to help build this monument to the history of your city" (Ross 1905:434-435). The Chapter began its fund raising efforts to erect a monument at Fort Hawkins around January 1, 1906 but it took another nine years before the monument became a reality.

The following year in 1906, Macon celebrated its history with the Macon Centennial Fair. This actually was the centennial for the creation of Fort Hawkins and the fort history was a significant part of that program. The fair promoters promised that the public would see, "Wild Indians of the genuine sort, with their tepees, squaws, papooses, dogs, etc., and a large exhibition of relics of Revolutionary times". A group of 33 Cheyenne Indians were brought by train from their reservation in Clinton, Oklahoma to Macon for the event. The Macon newspaper reported, "This band of Cheyennes was brought to Macon especially for the Centennial Fair by a former Georgian, who saw in this an educational feature for children who

attended the fair" (*Macon Telegraph* 1906a:8; 1906b:2). An image of Fort Hawkins appeared on souvenir watch fobs that were distributed at the event. However misguided and historically inaccurate it may seem today, the 1906 fair was an early attempt to promote Macon's history and Fort Hawkins figured prominently in that program.

Meanwhile, the property containing Fort Hawkins was used by the city as a playground, which included a ball field. In January, 1913, the City of Macon gave the three-acre playground at Fort Hill to the Playground Association of Macon (*Macon Telegraph* 1913c:7). At that time Fort Hawkins, which was "on the slope of a high hill...near the East Macon playground and on the property where the city has held for a reservoir", consisted of "just a few stones left to mark the site". A Macon newspaper reporter noted later in 1914, "The East Macon playground is situated on Fort Hawkins Hill, the highest and coolest spot in Macon. The Fort Hawkins diamond is one of the best in the city. Both the Manufacturers league and Central City league have scheduled games for this diamond, and every Saturday [sic] from now to end of season there will be a match game on the hill" (*Macon Telegraph* 1914f:7).

In December 1913, The DAR requested permission of the Macon City Council to, "place on the site of old Fort Hawkins a tablet bearing the names of the generals and their commands, which participated in the battle there, using the stones now on the ground as a pedestal, the whole being enclosed with an ornamental fence. The tablet is to be Scotch granite....There is some doubt as to the city owning the site on which the old fort was actually located, but council last night granted authority to place the tablet there if the city is found to be the owner and if not, if proper arrangements can be made with the owner". By October the DAR reported that "the site of the old fort has been proven and fixed, and a tablet is now in the hands of the sculptor" (*Macon Telegraph* 1913a:10; Callaway 1913:4). The DAR unveiled its tablet marking the site of Fort Hawkins during its annual Georgia State conference, which was held from February 16-18 in Macon (*Macon Telegraph* 1914d:6; 1914f:7).

On February 17<sup>th</sup>, around 2:45 p.m. approximately 300 DAR ladies boarded automobiles for the ride across the Ocmulgee River and up to Fort Hill for the unveiling of the memorial. After an invocation by a local pastor and the singing of "Old Red Hills of Georgia" by school children and two sets of introductory remarks, noted Georgia historian, Lucian Lamar Knight took the podium and gave the keynote address. Knight's address was later published in the local newspaper and in a 1919 compilation of his personal speeches (*Macon Telegraph* 1914a, 1917:4,6; Knight 1914, vol. 2:598-599; 1919:239-248; *Atlanta Constitution* 1914:B12).

Knight (1914, vol. 2:598) later described the monument, “This handsome memorial tablet is a work of art. Chiseled into the polished face of the tablet is a sculptured design of the old fort as it looked when first built in 1806, while underneath is inscribed in large letters: FORT HAWKINS. The base is formed of original stones used in the construction of the old fort. These are said to have been dragged from the bottom of the river. On the reverse side is this inscription:

From 1806 to 1828.  
Capt. Benjamin Hawkins  
Capt. Philip Cook  
Major-General John McIntosh  
Major-General John Floyd  
Brigadier-General David Blackshear  
Major Christopher Strong  
Colonel David Booth  
Colonel Ezekiel Wimberly  
Capt. James Saffold

—  
“The McIntosh trail began here” (Knight 1914, vol. 2:598-599).

So in 1914 the Fort Hawkins site was formally commemorated with a stone monument that was surrounded by an ornamental fence. Researchers were unable to find any photographs of this monument at its dedication, or afterwards, which may indicate that the monument was destroyed in 1920-1921, when the school was built. This monument was located on a three-acre tract owned by the City of Macon. The monument shared this three acres with the East Macon playground. In 1920, the monument site was apparently defiled by construction activity associated with the new Fort Hawkins School.

Ironically, a large basal fragment of this same 1914 monument was unearthed in the first days of the October 2011 excavation. Archaeologist Dan Battle retrieved a portion of the pink marble marker that had been excavated by the trackhoe during removal of the Fort Hawkins School rubble zone in XU 26. The artifact displayed traits that suggest that the marker had broken long ago, possibly during the 1920s school construction phase. This fragment was possibly hidden in the construction fill by the person(s) who broke it. Additional searches in the backdirt failed to disclose any additional pieces of the monument. The other portion of this monument, which contained an engraved depiction of Fort Hawkins, circa 1806, may have been taken from the site during construction, or it may still lie buried at Fort Hawkins.

In the same vicinity as the recovered monument fragment, archaeologists also retrieved a large gneiss fieldstone,

which may have been associated with the base of this monument and possibly, as Knight noted, one of the “original stones used in the construction of the old fort”. These two stones currently are on public display outside of the replica blockhouse at Fort Hawkins, along with a plaque with information about the 1914 dedication and Knight’s speech. This archaeological find is testament to the fragility of the historic preservation effort at Fort Hawkins in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Interestingly, of the officers listed on the monument, only Captain Philip Cook was a commander at Fort Hawkins. Benjamin Hawkins, while he visited the fort on a great many occasions, was not in command there, nor were any of the high-ranking Georgia militia officers who complete the list.

All of the Georgia militia officers on the monument participated in the War of 1812. Major-Generals John McIntosh and John Floyd, and Brigadier-General David Blackshear spent some time at Fort Hawkins, although their main headquarters was at Camp Hope, several miles to the northeast. Christopher B. Strong, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieutenant (1783-1821) was in Freeman’s Cavalry Squadron, David S. Booth commanded the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> regiments. Colonel Ezekiel Wimberly commanded a Georgia militia regiment and, Capt. James Saffold commanded a volunteer company of Georgia artillery (White 1854:278; Miller 1858:422-423).

The monument’s final declaration that, “the McIntosh trail began here” is accurate but inconsistent with later historical recognition of the “McIntosh Trail” in Georgia. That trail was named for Chief William McIntosh, who is most remembered for his violent death by fellow Creek tribesmen following his signing of the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs. In his earlier years, William McIntosh was a ranking officer, and, later commander of the Creek Regiment of the United States Army. That regiment did frequent Fort Hawkins, although its primary duty stations were further west along the Federal Road.

Lucian Lamar Knight’s lengthy oration contains many historical myths and errors mixed with historical facts. His description of Fort Hawkins is taken from Butler’s 1879 *History of Macon* with one notable exception. In his description of Fort Hawkins’ blockhouses, Knight describes, “the water tower on top was eight feet, making the total measurements of the structure some forty feet from base to battlement” (Knight 1919:243-244). His is the only reference encountered by LAMAR Institute’s historical research to a water tower at Fort Hawkins.

Mrs. Harvie Jordan described social aspects of the 1914 DAR convention in Macon. She described the table

settings at a luncheon in the Hotel Dempsey, which had a Fort Hawkins theme, “the Nathaniel Macon chapter was hostess on Tuesday at luncheon, when the visitors and their hostesses were their guests. Old Fort Hawkins furnished the historical suggestions carried out in the table decorations. The center piece of the table, where the honor guests were seated, was a large reproduction of the old fort, which was most attractively surrounded by beautiful flowers. On each of the smaller tables was a miniature fort and individual souvenirs were pretty conceits in tiny tents” (Jordan 1914:C7).

Stimulated by the February commemoration at Fort Hawkins, the Macon City Council approved a petition from the Georgia Jubilee Association to erect a replica of

Old Fort Hawkins on Coleman’s Hill in Macon in April, 1914. Figure 14 shows a Macon newspaper advertisement announcing the upcoming event. The replica was built as planned, “Fort Hawkins, just as it stood in 1806 with its stockade, has been duplicated on Coleman’s Hill and already hundreds of people have been attracted by the site of the old fort up on the hill, which they have only seen on historical postcards and in histories”. The group planned a mock battle, as the Macon newspaper headlines announced on May 21, “Bombardment of Fort Hawkins and Masquerade Carnival, Two Big Closing Events of Jubilee Week on Today’s Program”. The paper promised, “History will be made today and history will be repeated. The historical pageant depicting the attack and defense of Fort Hawkins, which will be staged by three hundred person

in costume this afternoon on Coleman’s Hill, will repeat some of the early history of Macon”, and the Macon newspaper editor cautioned, “War correspondents are requested to keep well under cover when the attack is made on Fort Hawkins this afternoon” (Macon Telegraph 1914b: 13; 1914c:1-2, 4).

The public’s response to the Georgia Jubilee event and the reproduction of Fort Hawkins on Coleman Hill was impressive. The *Macon Telegraph* reported the following day that more than 10,000 people attended the event! (Macon Telegraph 1914g:1,3). This event was apparently a one-time only celebration. Some supporters in Macon tried to organize for a repeat in 1915, but nothing transpired.

The attention that focused on Fort Hawkins in 1914 reached a national audience. The DAR magazine reported on Fort Hawkins in 1915,

*Upon the recommendation of Col. Hawkins to the War Department in 1802 Mr. Jefferson insisted in all the treaties upon the privilege, of establishing a fort and trading post on the old Ocmulgee fields. The fortifications consisted of two large blockhouses surrounded by a strong stockade. The*

**The Whistle is Blowing  
The Bell is Ringing**  
"All Aboard," Shouts the Conductor, and We're Off to the  
**GEORGIA JUBILEE**  
**MACON, MAY 19-20-21**

**3** Big full days of enjoyment, fun and frolic; not an idle minute. "15 Minutes on Broadway" backed off the boards by this event. Macon always does the things she preens to a finish. You know her good reputation. You can't afford to stay away.

May 19th	May 20th	May 21st
Better Babies Contest	Motorcycle Races	Historical Day and Pageant
Good Roads Rally	Better Babies Contest	Attack and Defense of Fort Hawkins
Grand Floral Parade	Good Roads Rally	Five Other Big Events During Day
National Honors	Great Base Ball	Masquerade Street Carnival at 8:30 P.M.
German-American Ball	"Dinky" Street Parade	
	Illuminated Parade	
	Woman's Suffrage Rally	

**Reduced Rates on All Railroads**  
**One Fare for the Round Trip From All Stations in Georgia**

Macon's Beautiful Stores Will Be Attired in Holiday Dress and Beautifully Decorated for the Event

All Roads Lead to One Big Event  
**GEORGIA JUBILEE**  
MACON---OF COURSE!  
MAY 19-20-21

Figure 14. Advertisement for Georgia Jubilee, May 19-21, 1914 (Macon Telegraph 1914e:7).





Figure 15. Architect's Perspective Plan for Fort Hawkins School (Macon Telegraph 1919b).

*fort was built in 1806. During the Creek War of 1812-1814 Fort Hawkins was a prominent fort for the rendezvous and disposition of troops. In 1815 Fort Hawkins was the principal depository for Army supplies, and was distributing rations for the army of Indians under Col. Hawkins at Fort Mitchell. Fort Hawkins was named in honor of Hon. Benjamin Hawkins, a United States Senator from North Carolina. The old blockhouses of Fort Hawkins are now destroyed; only the site remains (Daughters of the American Revolution 1915:61).*

The reverence for Fort Hawkins as a historical landmark witnessed in 1914 was short-lived. Other than Flag Day ceremonies held there in 1917 and 1918, nothing significant happened there. The baseball field at the adjacent playground continued to be used for ball games.

At its June, 1918 meeting, the Bibb County Board of Education decided to construct a new school on the property of the Fort Hawkins playground. Figure 15 shows the architect's concept for the school. A construction contract to build the school was awarded in November, 1919 (*Macon Telegraph* 1918:12; 1919a, Section 2:10; 1919b, Section 2:8). The construction of Fort Hawkins Elementary School in 1920 sealed many of Fort Hawkins historical secrets. The school's foundation was built atop a substantial portion of the fort. Below ground features and portions of the fort were scoured away during the construction, while other resources were capped off and protected.



## Chapter 4. Fieldwork Results

This chapter describes the findings in two excavation blocks (XU26 and XU27) excavated in 2011 and 2012 at the Fort Hawkins site. The majority of XU26 was exposed by previous LAMAR Institute excavations in 2005 and 2006 and its major features mapped but none of the features were excavated. The extreme northern portion of XU26 and all of XU27 also explored new ground. The report findings also include sections on site mapping, LiDAR mapping, and selective metal detection for the recovery of artifacts displaced by the heavy equipment soil removal associated with school construction and demolition.

The May 3-5, 2012 excavations focused on a renewed search for any vestiges of the northwest blockhouse that might be located on City of Macon property. XU 27 was completed during this excavation phase. Important discoveries made in XU 27 identified the precise location of the northwest blockhouse wall, although the blockhouse itself is no longer extant.

### Excavation Unit 26 (XU26)

This field project began in October, 2011 by exposing portions of the southern and western outer palisade wall of Fort Hawkins. Trackhoe trenching began at the southwestern salient of the outer fort wall. The trench was excavated to the depth previously uncovered in June, 2006. Also during the first week of fieldwork LIDAR mapping and additional topographic mapping was undertaken. Matt Luke supervised the LIDAR work. Numerous highly detailed maps, photographs, and various 3-D images were generated from these LIDAR data. These data were merged with the traditional total station map data to create a more accurate site map showing the various historical features, landforms and excavation areas. Figure 16 shows a plan of XU26.

### Excavations Outside the Walls of the Fort

XU26 included four areas were sampled outside of the walls of Fort Hawkins during the October 2011 field season. These consisted of two test units south of the fort and two small test units and one isolated feature west of the fort. Archaeologists conducted a minor amount of hand excavation in the stripped areas immediately west of West Palisade 1. These included test units and one pit feature.

The test excavations were intended to sample the buried A-horizon to determine the age of any artifacts that it contained. The extent of the exposure was not sufficient to determine the likelihood of features in that soil zone, although as Feature 338 demonstrates, that potential exists.

As with the other excavations in the southern portion of the site, a thick mantle of rubble overburden associated with the construction and demolition of the Fort Hawkins School was removed by trackhoe in XU 26. Disturbed soils were removed to a zone of a buried organic A-horizon and four test units sampled this zone. It proved to be a nineteenth century (and possibly early twentieth century) plow zone and no features were identified in either test unit. Artifacts from the plow zone deposit included an interesting assortment of aboriginal, fort-era and Woolfolk Plantation-era items. These tests demonstrate the archaeological potential of the areas outside the confines of the fortification. While no cultural features were identified in these tests, larger exposure should identify areas with greater archaeological preservation and integrity that will likely contain features.

In addition to the mechanically stripped excavation units, the LAMAR Institute team hand-excavated two 1 m by 2 m units in XU26, which were designated Test Units 181 and 184. Both of these tests were located south (outside) of South Palisade 1 (the southern outer palisade) wall near the southwestern salient of the fort. These two units represent an important sample of the archaeological deposits beyond the confines of the fort's palisade wall. Figures 17 and 18 show plan and profile views of the two test units.

Test Unit 181 (987.04-987.98, 923.71-925.81E) was excavated in one vertical level to a maximum depth of 12.5 cm below the mechanically-stripped elevation. Soils in this unit were plow disturbed and contained a mixed deposit of 82 prehistoric and historic period artifacts. Soils were yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty sand above a yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty sand with a slightly more yellowish appearance. A thin lens of yellowish red (5YR4/6) silty sand containing iron fragments and cinders was visible in plan at the base of Level 1. This irregular lens bisected the test unit on a north-south axis. Beneath this was dark red (10R3/6) clay subsoil. A total of 1.35 kg of brick rubble was weighed and discarded from this test unit. Historic artifacts mostly dated to the first half of the nineteenth century. One .22 caliber shell, dating after 1862, was recovered. Test Unit 184 (986.04-987.04N, 923.71-925.81E) located immediately south of Test Unit 181, was excavated in one level to a depth of 18 cm below the mechanically-stripped



Figure 16. Excavation Unit 26 Plan.



<b>Count</b>	<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>
3	Light green window glass	184
1	Rosehead nail	184
9	Cut nail fragment	181
2	Cut or wrought square nail	181
12	Nail fragment, unidentified	184
2	Brass button	181
1	Plain porcelain	181
2	Plain porcelain	184
2	Salt glazed/alkaline glazed stoneware	184
9	Creamware, plain	181
7	Creamware, plain	184
9	Pearlware, plain	184
15	Pearlware, plain	181
2	Pearlware, unidentified decorated	184
2	Underglaze green edgeware	181
2	Underglaze blue edgeware	181
1	Underglaze blue edgeware	184
1	Unidentified edgeware	181
1	Green underglazed band and line ware	181
3	Polychrome painted, early variety	184
1	Landscape underglaze stippled transfer print	181
2	Blue underglaze stippled transfer print	181
1	Blue underglaze stippled transfer print	184
3	Unidentified bone	181
4	Unidentified bone	184
2	Light aqua bottle glass	184
7	Clear bottle glass	181
5	Dark green bottle glass	181
4	Light green bottle glass	181
1	Amber bottle glass	181
3	Olive green bottle glass	181
14	Olive green bottle glass	184
9	Unidentified iron fragment	181
1	Unidentified iron fragment	184
1	Slag	184
1	Brass/copper cartridge	181
1	Gun part	184
1	Coastal plain chert gunflint	184
9	Bottle glass flake	184
1	Iron flat strip	184
<b>157</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	

Table 3. Artifact Summary, Test Units 181 and 184, XU26.



Test Unit 196 (1006.58-1007.50N, 923.92-924.21E) was placed in a buried midden deposit just west of West Palisade 1. The unit was excavated as a single layer approximately 13 cm in thickness. No features were identified in the base of the test unit. Nineteen artifacts were recovered from this unit, excluding brick, coal and slag. Artifacts included: 2 cut nails, 1 light green window glass, 2 undecorated creamware, 1 undecorated pearlware, 1 lead glazed coarse earthenware, 1 unglazed redware, 1 blue tinted stone china, and 1 unidentified refined earthenware sherds; 4 aqua machine made bottle glass, 3 other glass, 1 brass clasp knife part, 1 brass Regiment of Artillerists script “RA” button, coal and slag. These artifacts span the period from 1806-1920. The most informative item in the unit, the script button dates to a brief period of Fort Hawkins history (ca. 1811-1812), when that regiment garrisoned the fort.

Test Unit 197 (993.46-995.43N, 923.68-924.68) was placed in a midden/buried plow zone deposit that was located approximately 40 cm west (outside) of West Palisade 1. Sixty-four artifacts were contained in this deposit, excluding rock. These included 3 wrought, 1 cut, and 13 unidentified nails; 23 window glass, 2 alkaline glazed stoneware, 1 undecorated creamware, 1 blue hand painted pearlware, 1 transfer printed pearlware, and 2 undecorated pearlware sherds; 5 olive green and 4 light green bottle glass sherds; 1 clear and 1 aqua machine made bottle glass sherd; a goblet rim, scrap lead, machine made bottle glass, a wire nail, brick and rocks. These artifacts span the period from the fort-era to the early twentieth century (ca. 1920).

One cultural feature was located west of West Palisade 1 in XU26. Feature 338 (centerpoint 1003.38N, 923.77E) was a crescent shaped pit that measured 76 cm north-south by 35.5 cm east-west and 12 cm in depth. The pit fill was dark reddish brown (2.5YR2.5/4) sandy clay. It contained one wrought nail, creamware, transfer printed pearlware and brick. This feature likely dates to the fort-era. Although the feature was interpreted as a pit, its exact function remains unclear. This feature demonstrates that cultural features are located beyond the bounds of Fort Hawkins’ palisade walls.

## South Palisade 1

South Palisade 1 is the outermost southern palisade ditch, which spans most of the length of Fort Hawkins. The existence of this exterior fort wall was unknown prior to the 2006 excavations, when it was exposed and mapped in plan. It terminates on its western end with West Palisade 1, where it forms an acute angle, and on its eastern end with West Palisade 4, which heads south to create a compound that surrounds the southeast blockhouse. South Palisade

1 is also intersected by West Palisade 3, which forms a T-intersection and subdivides the interior space between the 1806 and 1809-10 constructions. The eastern portion of South Palisade 1 was excavated in the 2007 field season.

The 2011 excavation of South Palisade 1 continued with a checkerboard sampling beginning with Test Unit 182. Test Unit 183 was located 2 m east of Test Unit 182, then a 2 m gap, then Test Unit 185, then a 2 m gap, then Test Unit 186, then a 2 m gap, then Test Unit 188. Hand excavated 2 m by 1 m test units, beginning with Test Unit 182, were excavated along sections of South Palisade 1. Sections of this palisade line located further to the east were excavated in the 2007 season (Elliott 2009). The test units were oriented with their long axis following the south wall. Their width was no greater than 1 m and covered the entire span of the palisade trench in cross-section. Test Unit 182 was located at the southwestern salient of Fort Hawkins, where South Palisade 1 and West Palisade 1 (the outer southern and western palisades) joined.

Test Unit 182 (988.96-989.50N, 923.34-925.35E) tells an important story about the construction episodes of Fort Hawkins. Three palisade posts were identified in this test unit. The palisade posts in South Palisade 1 of Fort Hawkins on the western end of the test unit appear to have been robbed. Pinkish white (10YR8/2) clay with mottles of dark red (10YR3/6) clay and charcoal flecks appeared in alignment with the posts (Figure 19). Wooden fragments of only one post were uncovered by the excavation, however, and that fragment was lying horizontal. Traces of the palisade posts in the West Palisade were better preserved and may have rotted in place. Soils in Test Unit 182 were palisade trench fill- dark reddish brown (10YR3/4) sandy clay with slight mottles of dark red (2.5YR3/6) sandy clay, charcoal flecks and tiny brick rubble. The palisade post traces in the West Palisade consisted of dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) with abundant charcoal flecks. The West Palisade 1 ditch (43 cm wide) was slightly wider than the South Palisade 1 ditch (34 cm). West Palisade 1 “stepped up” in its basal elevation approximately 10 cm at the north end of the test unit. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 182, excluding mortar, rock and palisade post wood. These included: 1 light green window glass, 2 wire nails, 1 brass straight pin, 2 undecorated creamware and 1 undecorated pearlware sherds; 1 olive green, 1 amber/olive green, 1 light green and 2 clear bottle glass and other unidentified material.

Test Unit 183 (989.34-990.34N, 927.32-929.36E) helped to provide an understanding of the construction sequence of the palisade lines at Fort Hawkins. It was excavated in three levels to a maximum depth of 60 cm below the mechanically-stripped surface. Level 1 (0-20cm) soils were reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) clay loam with small brick rubble, charcoal, and animal bone. Level 2 was from 20-30

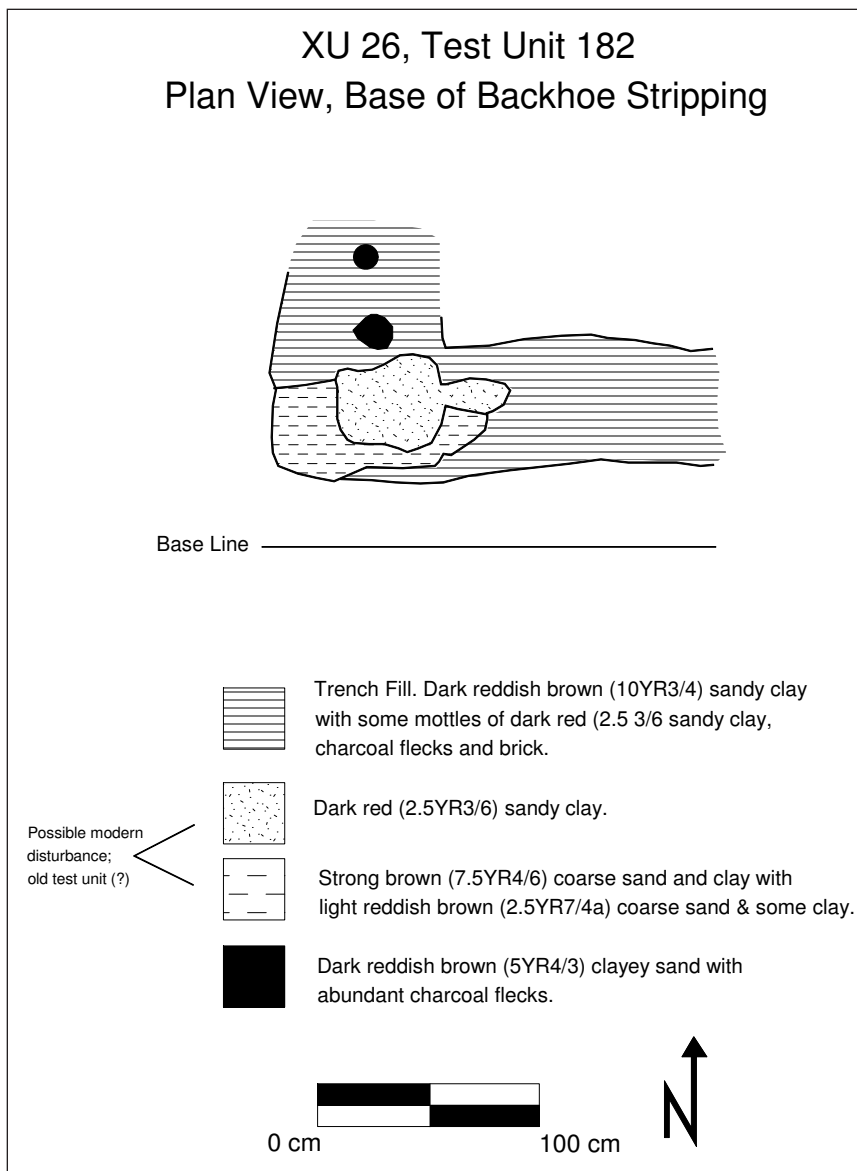


Figure 19. Plan of Test Unit 182, XU26.

cm depth and Level 3 was from 30-60 cm. The plan outlines of 10 palisade posts associated with South Palisade 1 were contained in Test Unit 183. Figures 20-24 show plan and profile views of this test unit. The post evidence was sufficiently well-preserved for accurate measurements. These were:

- Post A- 21 x 22 cm
- Post K- 20 x 20 cm
- Post G- 15 x 22 cm
- Post C- 17 x 21 cm
- Post F- 17 x 20 cm
- Post J- 17 x 20 cm
- Post D- 16 x 19 cm
- Post H- 15 x 18 cm
- Post B- 15 x 15 cm
- Post I- 15 x 15 cm

It is clear from these measurements and other observations that these posts selected for use by the soldiers in constructing South Palisade 1 varied in size up to a maximum of 6 cm in one direction and 7 cm in the other (15-21/22 cm total). Most posts were rectangular, indicating that they were sawn rather than erected in their natural round shape. The posts had flat or nearly-flattened bottoms. Posts were spaced in this test unit an average of 19.8 cm (.65 ft) apart.

The excavation of the palisade ditch segment in Test Unit 183 also revealed several attributes about its construction. East and west profiles of the palisade trench are shown in Figure 24. The palisade ditch was roughly parallel in plan view and varied in width at the base from 43-48 cm. The base of the trench was completely horizontal and the sides of the trench were nearly vertical. Two stratigraphic soil zones were observed at both ends of the trench segment. The upper zone consisted of light olive brown (2.5YR5/6) coarse sandy clay loam and the lower zone was olive brown (2.5Y4/6) clay loam. At the very base of the trench was a thin zone (1-2 cm in thickness) composed of the upper fill soil mixed with many small charcoal flecks. Artifacts in the unit were from the fort-era and included nails, historic ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, white clay tobacco pipe fragments and one brass Regiment of Rifles uniform button. Level 3 of Test Unit 183 yielded one burnished pottery sherd likely associated with an earlier aboriginal occupation. A total of 1.75 kg of brick rubble was weighed and discarded from this unit.

This lowest zone of Test Unit 183 is interpreted as the “trampling” left by the boots of the soldiers in the Rifle Regiment, who constructed this palisade wall. Perhaps the best single artifact that demonstrated this event was a small, broken, uniform button unearthed from this basal layer, which bore the extremely faint, tell-tale script markings “RR” for the Regiment of Rifles. The Regiment of Rifles garrisoned Fort Hawkins from 1809 to January 1811, and an official letter written by its commander, Colonel Thomas Smith corroborates the regiment’s





Figure 20. Test Unit 183 After Excavation, South View.



Figure 21. West Profile of Test Unit 183.



Figure 22. East Profile of Test Unit 183.

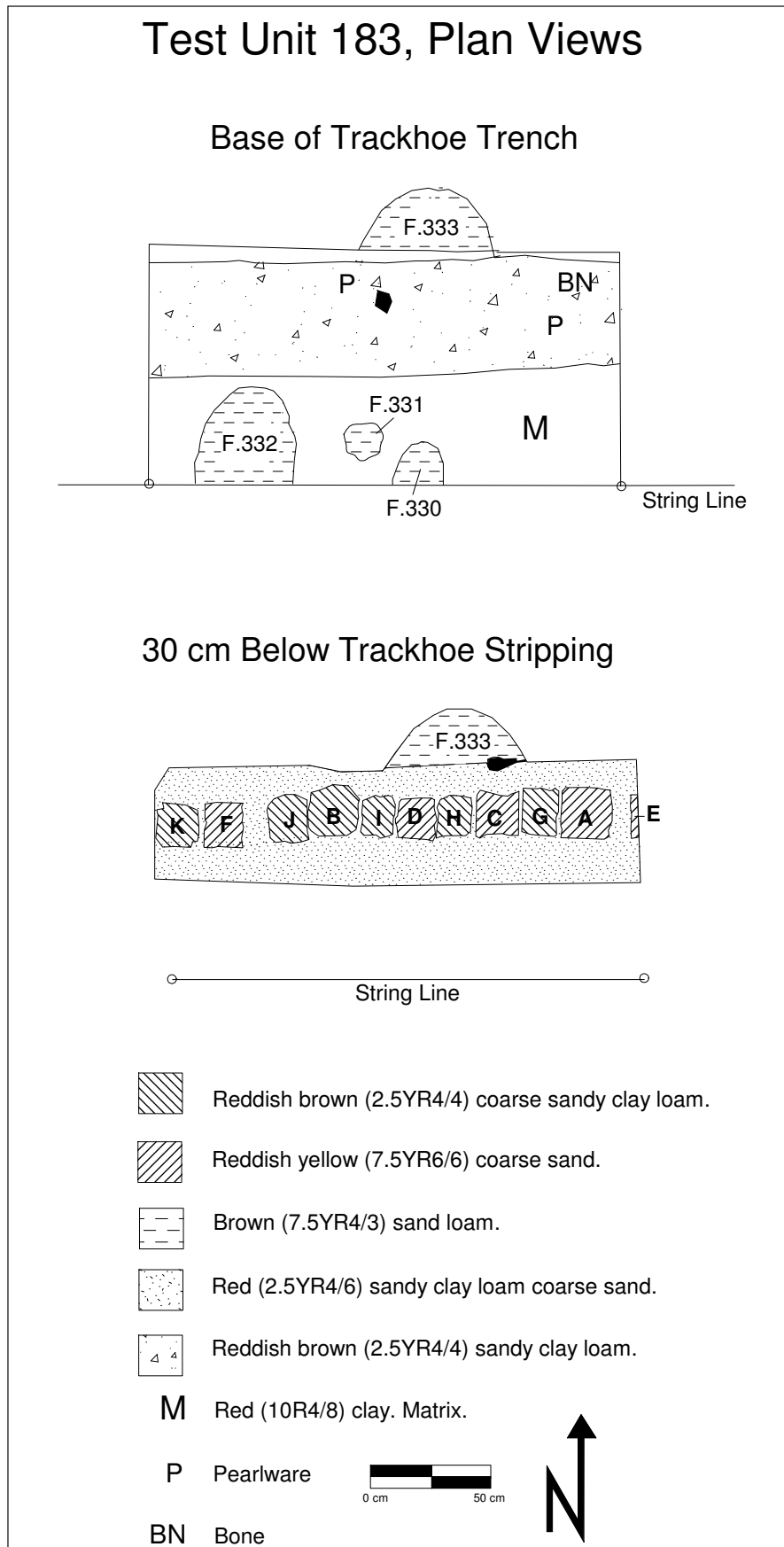


Figure 23. Plan Views of Test Unit 183, XU26.



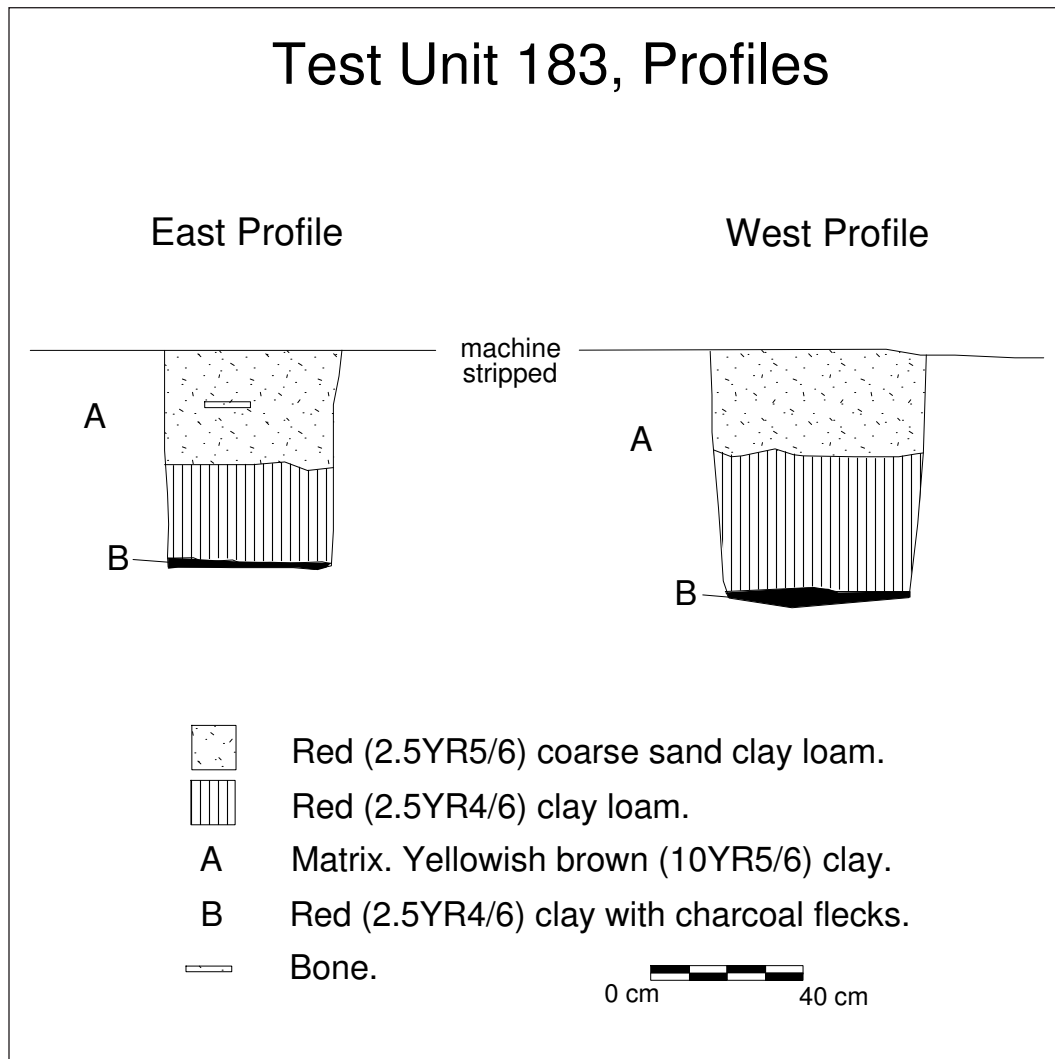


Figure 24. Test Unit 183, East and West Profiles.

involvement in fort construction at Fort Hawkins. The script RR button in the base of South Palisade 1 ditch in Test Unit 183 combined with the documentary evidence securely bracket the age of this military feature and the outer palisade wall of the fort between 1809 and 1810. This button is shown immediately after excavation in Figure 25.

The two meter section of South Palisade 1 within Test Unit 183 contained the remains of 11 rectangular palisade posts. Four other features (Features 330-333) in addition to palisade posts were located in Test Unit 183. Feature 331 was circular and the others were oval in plan. Feature 333 intruded into the north side of the palisade trench and Features 330-332 were located south of the trench. The feature fill in all four features was brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy loam. Feature 330 was a small post that was basin-shaped in profile. It yielded no artifacts. Feature 331 was a small post that was pointed in profile. It yielded a small



Figure 25. Script Regiment of Rifles Uniform Button, Excavated from Base of Palisade Trench, Test Unit 183.

quantity of brick rubble. Feature 332 was a large post that was defined by an oval stain at the top, which graded to a square shape at its base. The feature yielded a variety of fort-era artifacts, including ceramics, window glass, and other glass and brick rubble. Feature 333 was a shallow pit that post-dated the construction and filling of West Palisade 1. It contained a small quantity of ferruginous sandstone and one animal bone fragment. None of these features are directly related to the palisade wall. Feature 333 may date to the Woolfolk-era based on its intrusive position and close proximity to the fort wall.

Test Unit 185 (989.82-990.82N, 931.33-933.31E) was located two meters east of Test Unit 183. This unit contained eight post features (designated A, and C-I) within the palisade ditch. These posts, which were predominately rectangular to sub-rectangular in plan, were positioned in the center of the palisade trench. In the western end of the unit, the palisade ditch had nearly vertical sides and a flat bottom. The western end of the ditch was 50 cm wide at the stripped level and 41 cm wide at its base. Two horizontal zones of fill were noted in the western soil profile, but this distinction was not evident in the eastern wall. The upper zone (A) was red (2.5YR4/6) mottled with brown (7.5YR4/3) sandy clay loam, above (B) reddish brown

(2.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam. The eastern profile exhibited only B soils. In the eastern end, the ditch had vertical sides and flat bottom with rounded corners. The eastern end of the ditch was 52 cm wide at the base of the stripped zone and 40 cm wide at its base. The basal depth of four palisade posts in the unit ranged from 498.11-498.16 m. Posts were spaced an average of 33.6 cm (.74 ft) apart in this test unit. The palisade trench was 54 cm wide in the western end of this test unit.

Test Unit 186 (990.52-991.52N, 935.32-937.39E) was located two meters east of Test Unit 185. Traces of only three palisade posts were observed at the stripped level but nine were identified by the end of excavation. The basal depths of nine palisade posts in this unit ranged from an elevation of 498.10-498.61 m (arbitrary site elevation). The test unit was excavated in three arbitrary levels to a depth of 52 cm below the stripped level with individual post depths extending approximately 5 cm below the palisade ditch floor. The palisade ditch was 61 cm wide at the stripped level in the east and west ends of this test unit. The trench fill was reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam. The palisade trench was 51 cm wide at the base of this test unit. Figures 26 and 27 show the plan and profile of Test Unit 186.



Figure 26. Test Unit 186, Base of Level 2, East View.



Figure 27. Test Unit 186, East Profile.



Figure 28. Test Unit 188, East Profile.

Test Unit 188 (990.72-991.72N, 939.28-941.25E) was located two meters east of Test Unit 186. Seven palisade posts were mapped at the stripped level, but 10 were recorded at the base of the excavation. These post stains were predominately rectangular and were centered in the palisade ditch. The palisade ditch measured 61 cm in width at the east and west ends of the test unit. It was excavated in two natural layers. The upper zone of palisade trench fill was homogenous reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) sandy clay loam. The lower zone, which was a thin, compact layer ranging from 3-5 cm in thickness consisted of similar sandy clay soil with many small flecks of wood charcoal. The adjacent test units contained some wood charcoal flecks but not in the quantity displayed in Test Unit 188. The compact zone peeled off during trowelling and this zone was interpreted as the trampled layer created by the Regiment of Rifle soldiers tasked with constructing the outer wall. The archaeologists also noted that two of the posts in this test unit contained traces of whitish clay at the base and they speculated that its purpose may have been to inhibit rot and termite damage in the posts. Figures 28 and 29 show the profile and plan view of Test Unit 188. The basal depth of 10 palisade posts in the unit ranged from 498.11-498.41 m. The plan view of two posts in Test Unit 188 was not reliable for accurate measurement of the post's dimensions. Plan measurements at the stripped level

were taken for five of the posts in this test unit revealed these measurements:

- Post B- 18 x 15 cm
- Post C- 22 x 15 cm
- Post D- 17 x 19 cm
- Post E- 30 x 17 cm
- Post F- 23 x 17 cm

## West Palisade 1

The excavation of West Palisade 1 proceeded with a similar checkerboard sampling extending from Test Unit 182 with two meter gaps between test units. Test Unit 189 connected directly with Test Unit 182.

Test Unit 189 (989.50-991.48N, 923.41-924.41E) was located near the southern end of West Palisade 1. Test Unit 189 yielded only a few artifacts. These included one flat iron strap and brick and palisade post wood fragments.

The excavation of Test Unit 189 was followed by a 2 m gap and Test Units 187, 190, 191, 198, 199, 200, 194, 197, 201, 195, 202, 203, 204, 206 continued northward, each separated by a two meter gap (with some variation). Each of these test units are described hereafter. Most of West Palisade 1 was previously exposed and mapped in 2006 and described in Elliott (2009). In the October, 2011 field season sections of the palisade wall were excavated, including some portions that had not been exposed by the earlier excavations. Examples of palisade profiles from XU 26 are shown in Figure 31. The new areas of exposure were located beneath the concrete sidewalk and steps and foundation of the Fort Hawkins School.

Test Unit 187 (996.08-998.24N, 923.58-924.58E) contained eight palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. The posts in this section of palisade wall tended to be placed along the eastern side of the trench. Measurements for three posts in this unit were: 12 cm by 15 cm; 15 cm by 22 cm and 12 cm by 14 cm. The plan view of five posts in Test Unit 187 was not reliable for accurate measurement of the post's dimensions. The palisade trench was 51 cm wide at its base in the northern end and 56 cm wide at its southern end. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 31 cm (1.02 ft) apart. Figure 32 is a plan view of Test Unit 187 (See also Figure 31). Artifacts in Test Unit 187 were few and included one pearlware, one transfer printed whiteware and one olive green bottle glass sherd. These artifacts date to the Fort and Woolfolk Plantation eras.



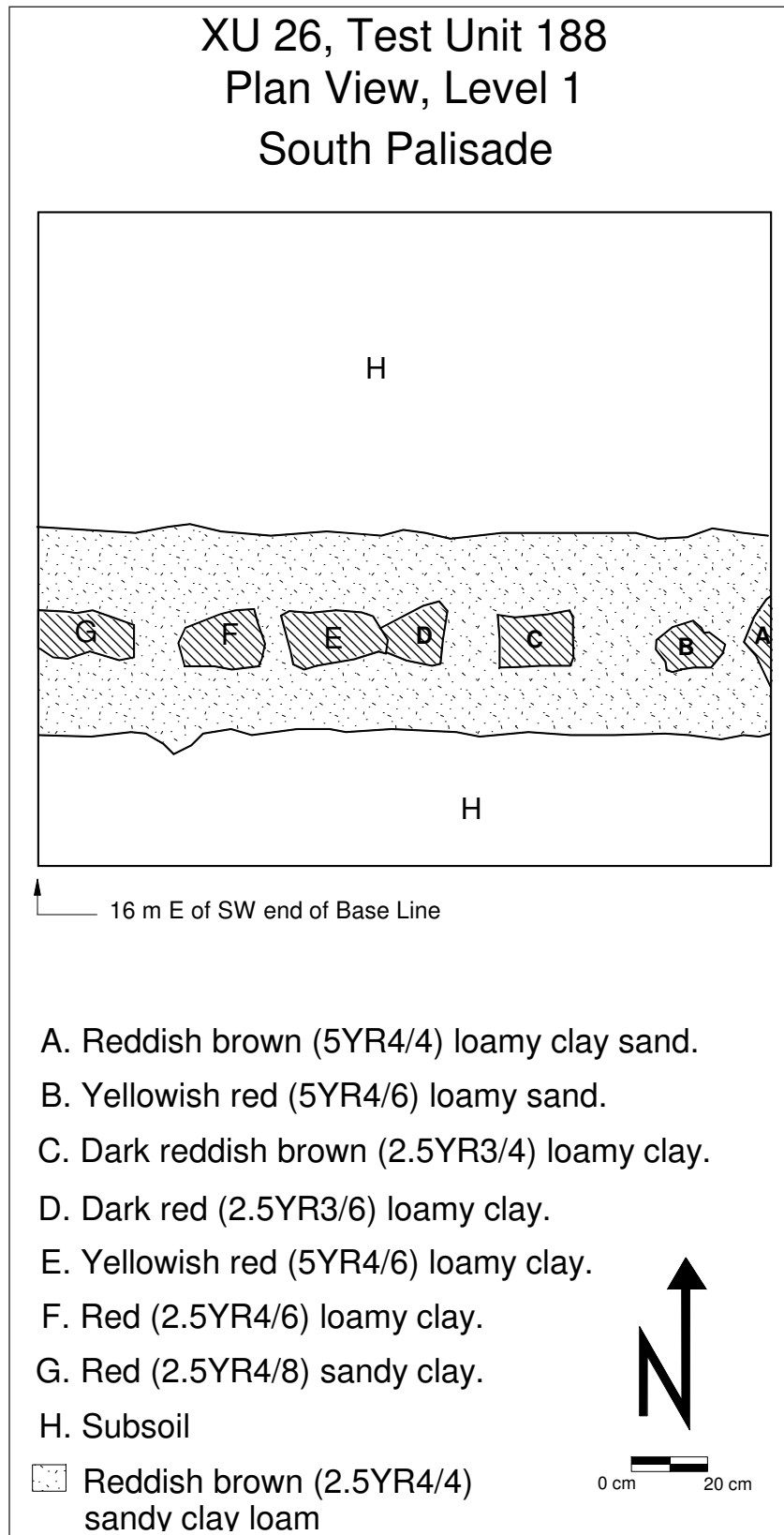


Figure 29. Plan of Test Unit 188, XU2.

Test Unit 190 (997.43-999.39N, 924.14-925.14E) contained at least six palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. Four of the posts were rectangular in outline and the others were less well-defined. These posts were located along the eastern edge of the palisade trench. The palisade trench was 71 cm wide at its base in the northern end and 45 cm wide at its southern end. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 32 cm (1.06 ft) apart. Figures 33 and 34 are two plan views of Test Unit 190 (See also Figure 31). Artifacts in Test Unit 190 were few and included one square nail, one ironstone and one alkaline glazed stoneware sherd, and brick. The ironstone sherd likely dates to the Woolfolk Plantation era.

Test Unit 191 (1001.37-1003.38N, 924.63-925.63E) contained seven palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. These posts were located along the eastern side of the palisade trench. The palisade trench was 79 cm wide at its base in the northern end and 46 cm wide at its southern end. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 34 cm (1.12 ft) apart. Figure 35 is a plan of Test Unit 191 (See also Figure 31). Test Unit 191 yielded 11 artifacts, excluding brick, mortar and unmodified rocks. These included nails, undecorated pearlware, blue edge pearlware, alkaline glazed stoneware and other unidentified white refined earthenware sherds and one unidentified iron object. These artifacts date to the fort era and possibly the Woolfolk Plantation era.

Test Unit 198 (1005.35-1007.35N, 925.13-926.13E) contained nine palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. Several of these posts were smaller than has been typically observed. The posts were oval to sub-rectangular in plan. The palisade trench was clearly defined, measuring about 72 cm in width at the stripped surface of this test unit. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 29



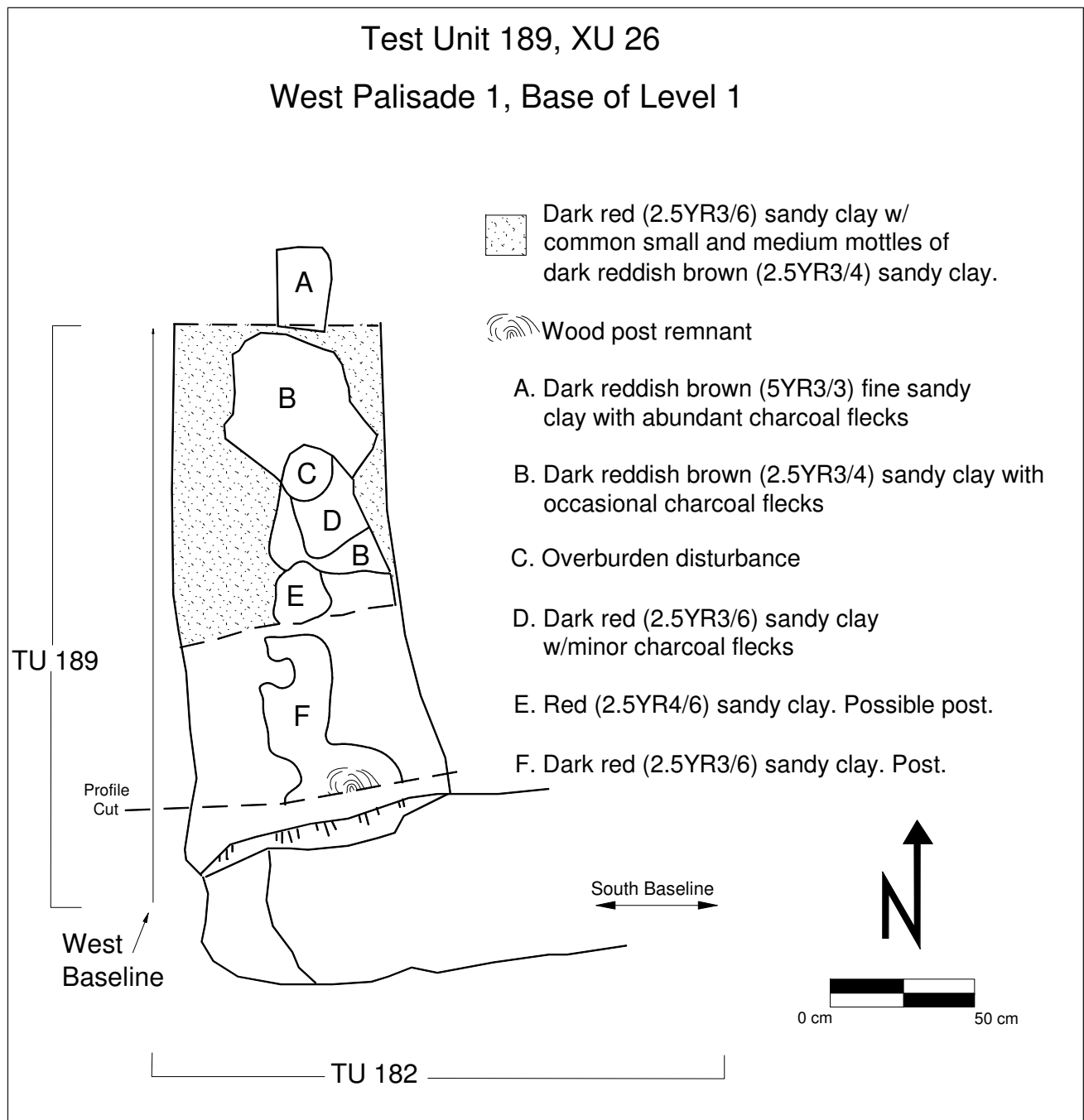


Figure 30. Plan of Test Unit 189, XU26.

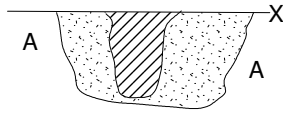
cm (.95 ft) apart. These posts were located along the eastern side of the palisade trench. Figure 36 is a plan of this test unit. Thirteen artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 198, excluding brick rubble, and these included: 2 undecorated creamware, 1 undecorated pearlware, 2 decorated pearlware, 1 annular ware, and 1 unidentified earthenware sherds, 2 olive green bottle glass, 1 purple/red glass, and 2 light green window glass sherds, and one informal chert tool fragment. Most of these artifacts are associated with the fort era.

Test Unit 199 (1009.32-1011.29N, 925.60-926.60E) contained seven palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. The posts were oval to sub-rectangular in plan. The palisade trench was clearly visible in plan but was left unexcavated due to time constraints. It measured 70 cm in width at the southern end and 52 cm in width at the northern end of the unit. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 35 cm (1.15 ft) apart. Figures 37 and 38 are plan views of this test unit. Eleven artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 199, excluding brick, mortar, and palisade post wood fragments. These included 2

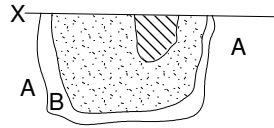
West Palisade, Trench 1

Test Unit Profiles

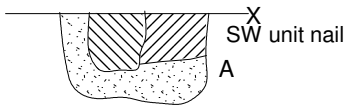
Test Unit 187, South Profile



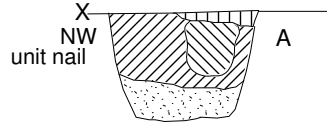
Test Unit 187, North Profile



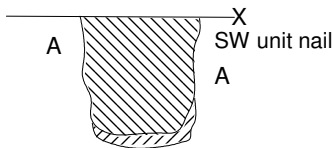
Test Unit 190, South Profile



Test Unit 190, North Profile



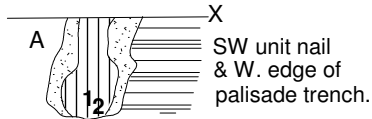
Test Unit 191, South Profile



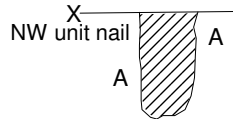
Test Unit 191, North Profile



Test Unit 201, South Profile



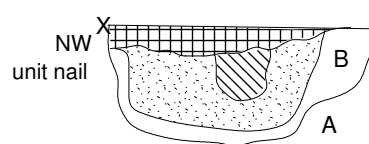
Test Unit 201, North Profile








Test Unit 204, South Profile



Test Unit 189, North Profile



-  Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand mottled with reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam.
-  Reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam.
-  Reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy loam.
-  Possible Palisade trench fill, unexcavated.
-  Yellowish red (5YR4/6) clayey sand.


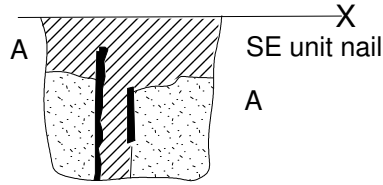
-  Yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay.
- A Red (2.5YR4/8) clay subsoil. Unexcavated.
- B Red (2.5YR4/8) clay subsoil. Excavated.
- 1 Blue edgeware.
- 2 Plain pearlware.



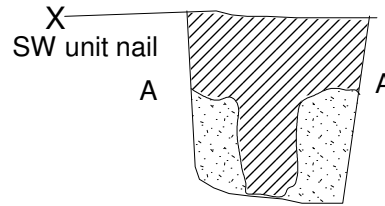
Figure 31. Representative Profiles, West Palisade 1 and South Palisade 1, XU26 (continued on next page).

### South Palisade, Trench 1 Test Unit Profiles

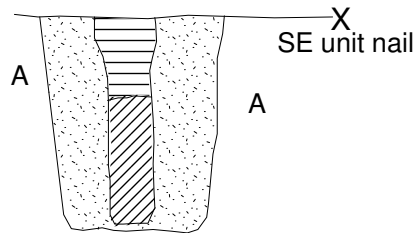
Test Unit 186, East Profile



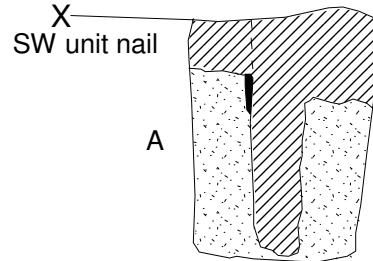
Test Unit 186, West Profile



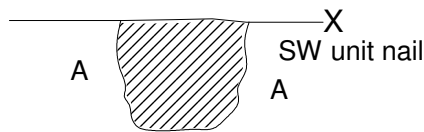
Test Unit 188, East Profile



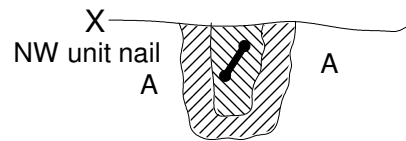
Test Unit 188, West Profile





Test Unit 206, South Profile





Test Unit 206, North Profile




 Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand mottled with reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam.

 Reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy clay loam.

 Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand.

 Reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy loam.

**A** Red (2.5YR4/8) clay subsoil. Unexcavated.

 Black (10YR2/1) charcoal.

 0 cm 20 cm

 Decayed wood.

Figure 31. Representative Profiles, West Palisade 1 and South Palisade 1, XU26 (continued from previous page).



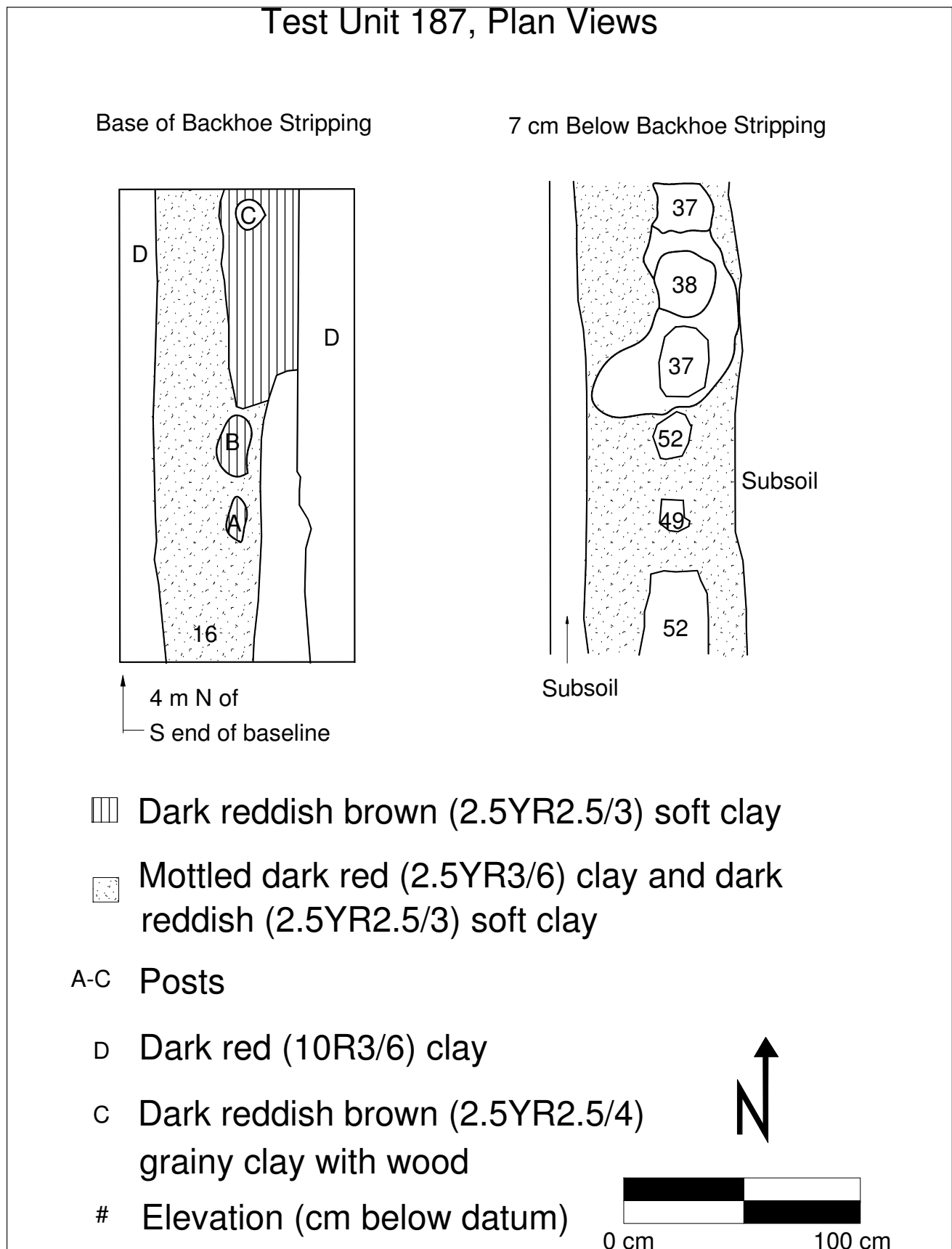



Figure 32. Plan of Test Unit 187, XU26.


## XU 26, Test Unit 190


A. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4) sandy clay.

B. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4) sandy loam.

C. Red (10R4/6) clay subsoil.

 Dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/3) sandy clay w/ abundant mottles.

 Very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/3) sandy clay w/charcoal flecks.

 Dark reddish brown (5YR3/3) sandy clay.



  




Figure 33. Test Unit 190 During Excavation, South View.

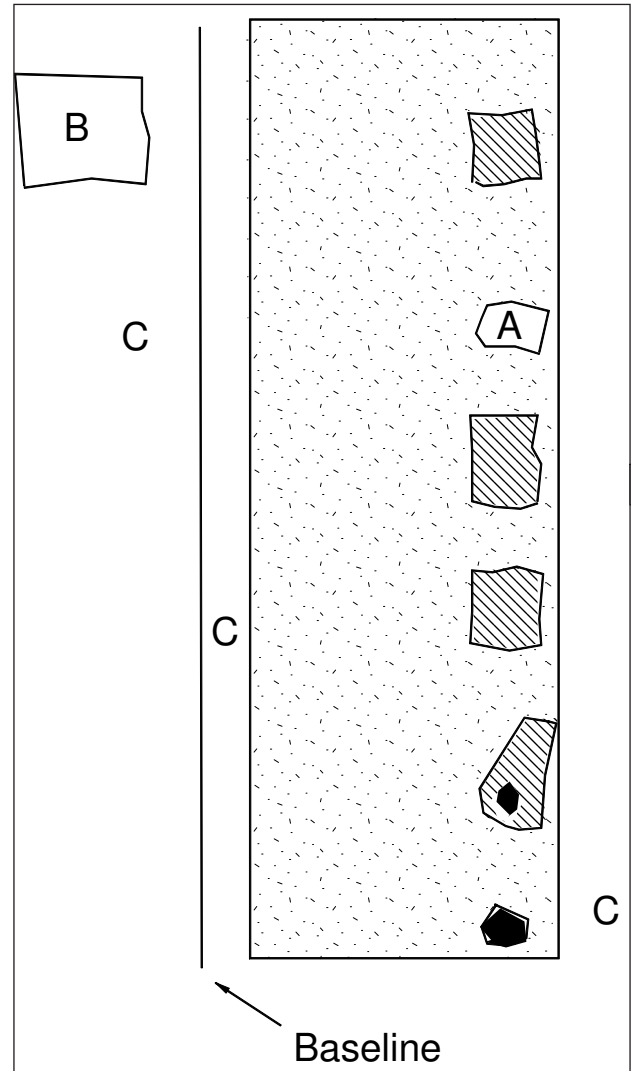


Figure 34. Plan of Test Unit 190, XU26.

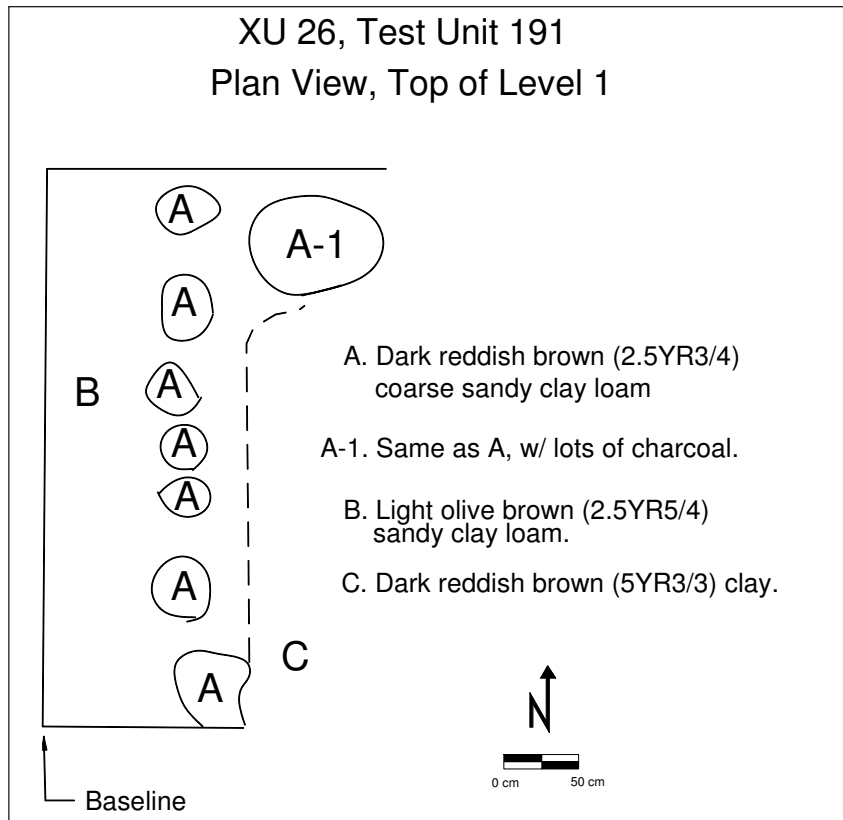


Figure 35. Plan of Test Unit 191, XU26.

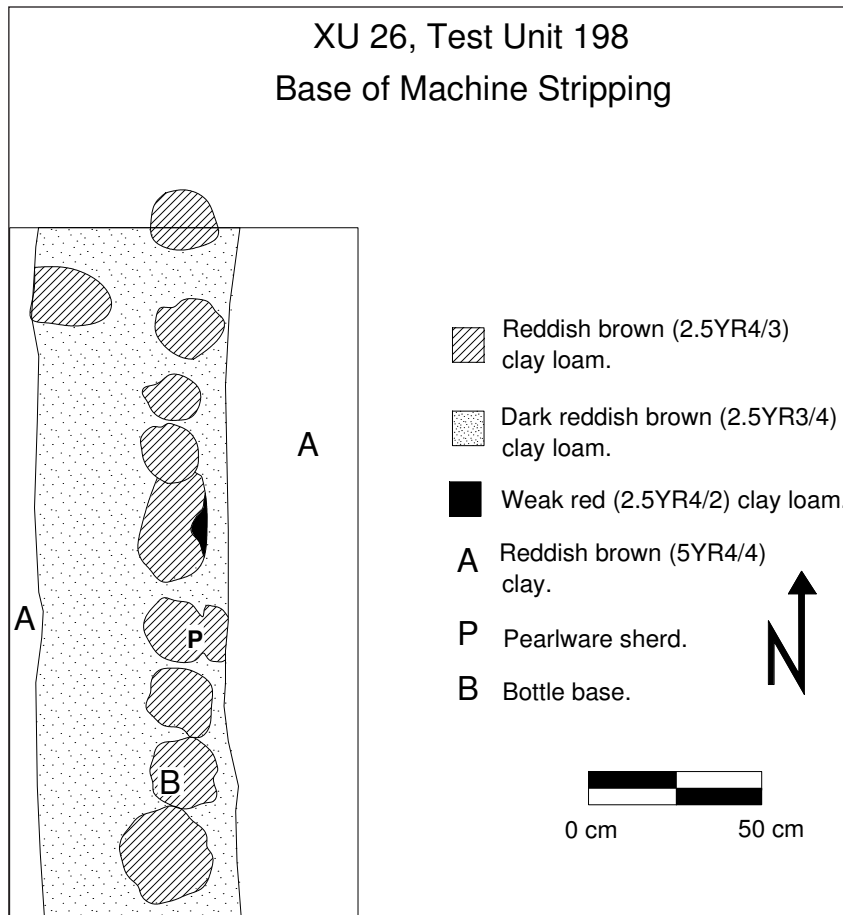


Figure 36. Plan of Test Unit 198, XU26.



Figure 37. Plan of Test Unit 199 at Start of Excavation, East View.

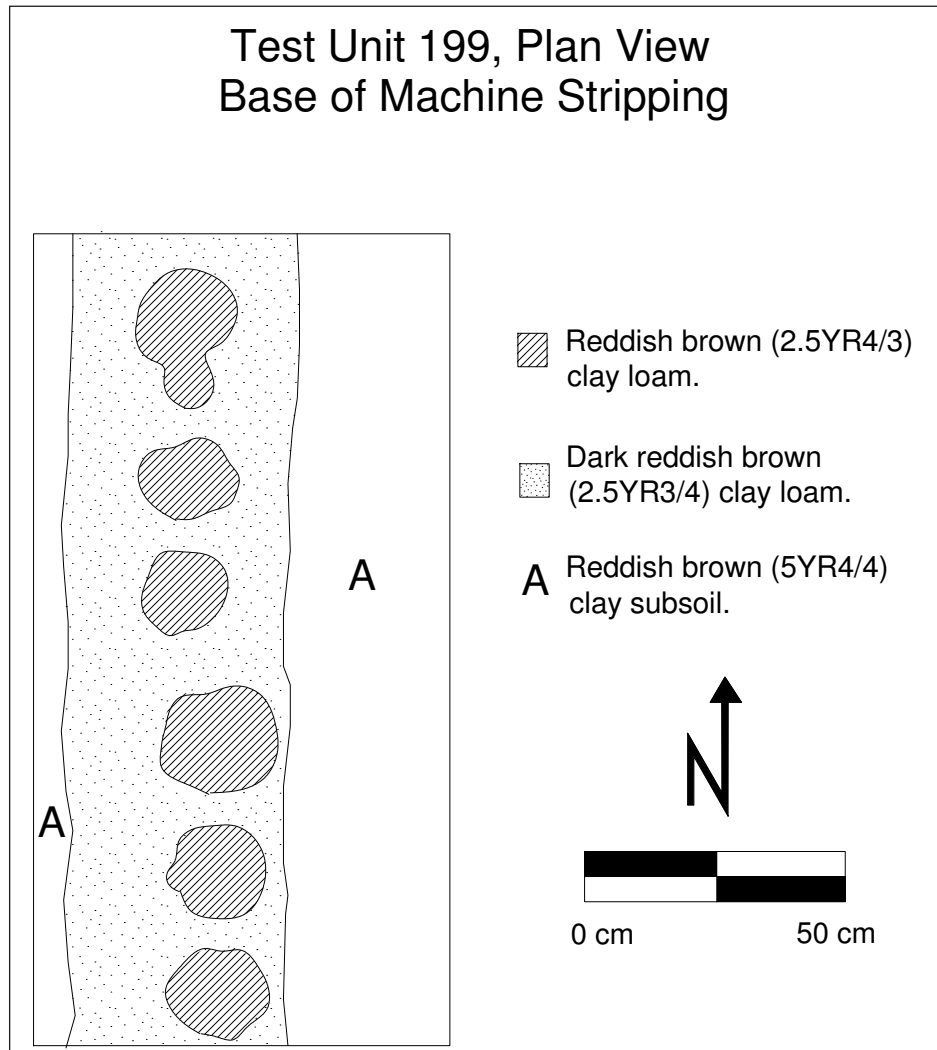


Figure 38. Plan of Test Unit 199, XU26.



undecorated creamware, 2 undecorated pearlware, 1 green edge pearlware, and 3 other decorated pearlware sherds, 1 olive green bottle glass and two other glass sherds. These artifacts are associated with the fort era.

Test Unit 200 (1013.29-1015.22N, 926.11-927.11E) contained six palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. One large rectangular post was located at the northern end of the test unit. That post hole was tightly packed with animal bones. The other posts were varying shapes. The palisade trench measured 70 cm in width at the southern end and 49 cm in width at the northern end of the unit. The centers of the posts in this test unit were spaced an average of 41 cm (1.37 ft) apart. Figure 39 shows this test unit in plan view. Nineteen artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 200, excluding brick rubble. These included: 2 undecorated creamware, 3 undecorated pearlware, 2 mocha ware, and 2 alkaline glazed stoneware sherds, 7 dark olive

green bottle glass, and one informal bifacial flake tool. These artifacts are likely associated with the fort era. Test Unit 194 (1017.89-1919.84N, 926.58-927.58E) sampled a cross-section of Feature 317. Feature 317 is a large, brick rubble-filled cellar, which intrudes the western wall of Fort Hawkins. Feature 317 measures 6.8 m by 6.5 m. Only a small portion of the feature was sampled by the test unit and the remainder of the cellar was left unexplored. Figures 40-42 are plan views of Feature 317 and Test Unit 194. In addition to the Woolfolk-era cellar, Test Unit 194 contained three palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. These remains had been sealed beneath the Feature 317 fill. The excavation revealed that the posts were truncated when the cellar was constructed. Some posts were left during construction with their wooden post stumps, while at least one other post was removed and its post hole was used for refuse disposal.

Feature 317 is a very important cultural feature for interpreting the evolution of the Fort Hawkins site. Feature 317 relates to the mid-nineteenth century Woolfolk occupation that post-dates Fort Hawkins. It is the base of an earthen cellar that is filled with brick rubble and other plantation-era objects. The construction of the cellar intruded into the West Palisade 1 and traces of the palisade posts are preserved beneath the cellar. This indicates that Feature 317 is younger than West Palisade 1 and that it was excavated after the palisade wall had been removed. A sample of the palisade posts that were preserved beneath Feature 317 was excavated. These posts were well preserved and similar to other preserved sections of the palisade wall to the north and south. Feature 317 is oriented, northeast-southwest, askew from the Fort Hawkins grid. This cellar was probably excavated in the Woolfolk Plantation era and filled in prior to 1900.

Feature 317 yielded the greatest number of artifacts of any feature excavated in 2011 and 2012. A total of 1,969 artifacts, excluding brick rubble, mortar, charcoal, rock and animal bone, was recovered. These objects represent aboriginal, fort-era and Plantation-era occupations at the site. The animal bone recovered from Feature 317 is discussed in detail in the next chapter.

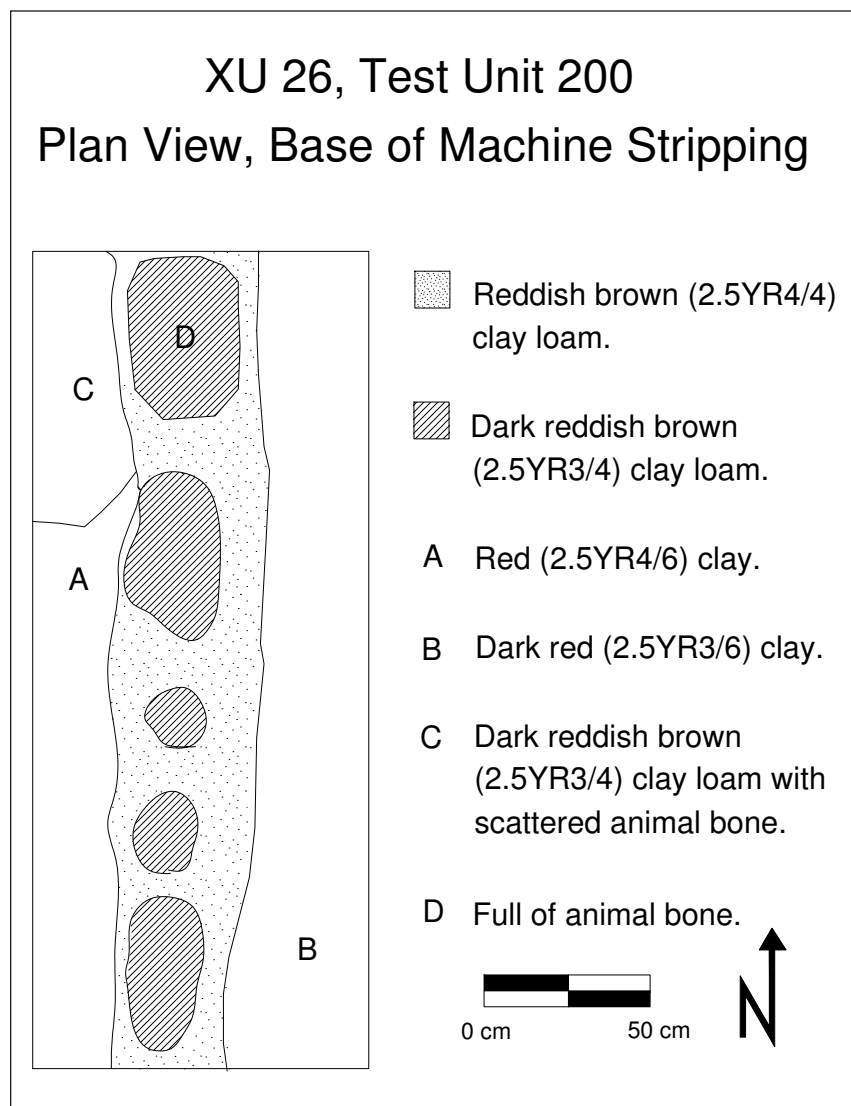


Figure 39. Plan of Test Unit 200, XU26.

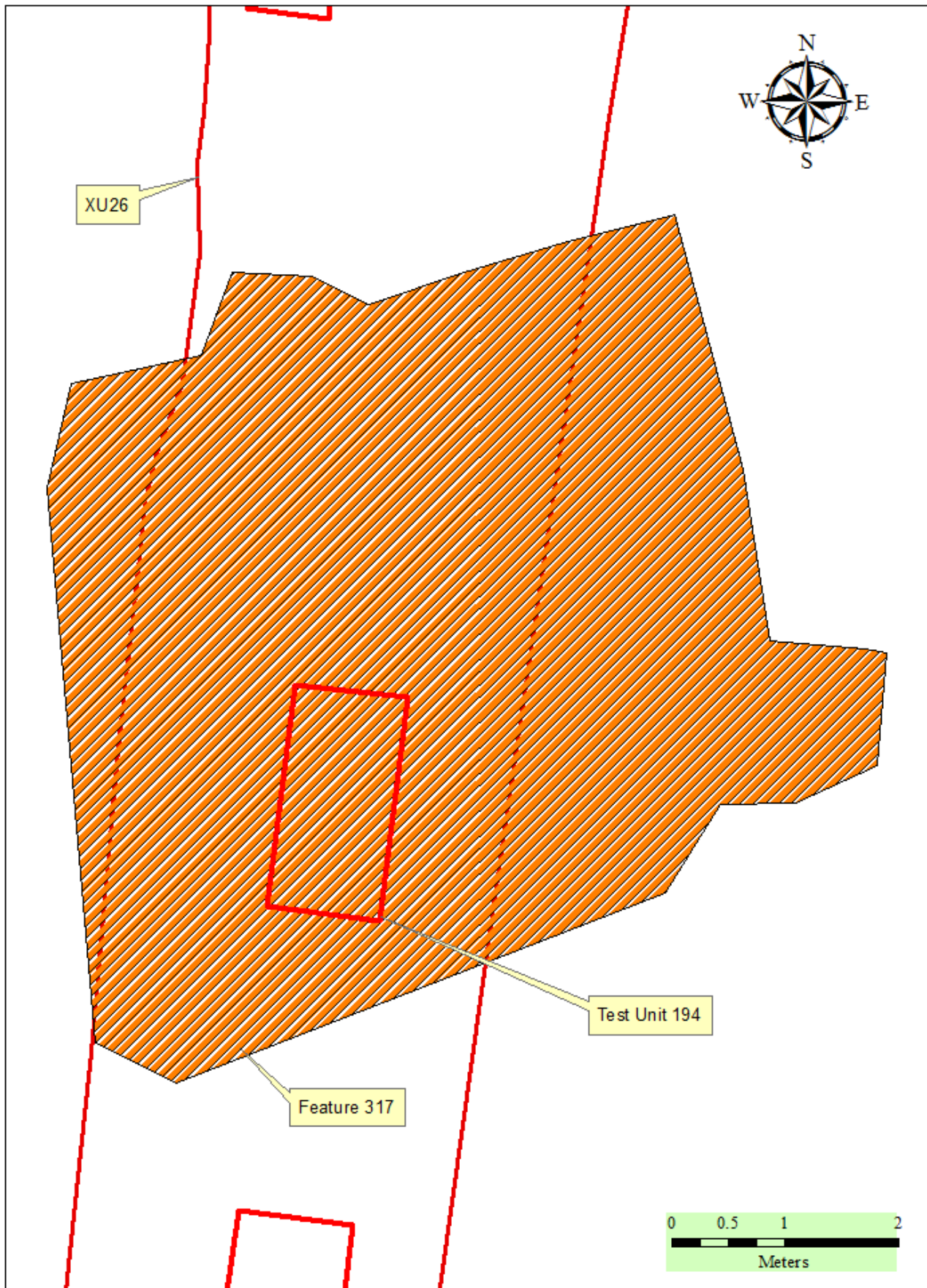




Figure 41. Western View of Feature 317, Test Unit 194, During Excavation.

Brick rubble dominated the artifacts in Feature 317. Nearly all of the incomplete and whole brick bats were Woolfolk Plantation-era bricks, distinguished from the fort-era

bricks by their yellowish orange color of the Woolfolk bricks.



Figure 42. Western View of Feature 317 and Partially Excavated West Palisade 1 Posts.



Building hardware in Feature 317 included wrought, machine cut, and wire nails. The presence of three wire nails indicates that the feature was not filled until sometime after 1865. These nails were a minority of the nail assemblage, however, which suggests that the associated structure was constructed prior to 1865. The placement and orientation of Feature 317, which intrudes and is counter to the orientation of Fort Hawkins, indicates it was constructed sometime after the abandonment of the fort by the U.S. Army. Historical documents place the beginning of the Woolfolk Plantation in 1828 and this cellar was possibly built around that time.

Window glass was the dominant artifact type in the feature following brick rubble. An excavation sample of 1,864 window glass sherds provided a Window Glass Date of A.D. 1843.359, following the Moir Method (Moir 1987:83-96). This date places this architectural feature after the fort era and squarely within Thomas Jefferson Woolfolk's plantation era (1828-1864).

The ceramic assemblage from Feature 317 was too small and statistically invalid for accurate dating. A sample of eight diagnostic sherds from the feature yielded an MCD of 1803.375. A variety of nineteenth century bottle glass (n=29 sherds) was recovered and no twentieth century glass was recognized.

The furniture group was represented by nine mirror glass fragments. One of these had gold gilding, which possibly suggests it was associated with a more expensive and higher status furniture piece.

Military artifacts were notably rare in Feature 317. Only one impacted lead bullet was recovered from the feature. One other small flattened lead piece, possibly a bale seal, was contained in the Feature 317 sample.

As demonstrated by the excavations, Feature 317 intruded, but did not completely obliterate the palisade posts remnants of Fort Hawkins. The age of the construction of Feature 317 dates after the abandonment of Fort Hawkins by the U.S. Army. Feature 317 was an earthen construction that was likely filled rapidly with building rubble. The limited assemblage of non-architectural items suggests that the cellar was nearly empty at the time of its filling. The absence of any definitive twentieth century artifacts suggests that the demolition and filling event happened sometime after 1865 but probably prior to 1900.

One palisade post hole, which was preserved beneath Feature 317, was filled with numerous animal bones. The analysis of the faunal assemblage from this context is discussed by Lisa O'Steen in the following chapter. The evidence from this bone-filled post hole suggests that the palisade post was removed from the ground while the post was still firm and the vacant hole was quickly filled with food bone refuse.

Test Unit 201 (1033.86-1035.84N, 928.39-329.39E) contained seven palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. It also contained a large post (or possible tree root disturbance) east of the palisade ditch. The palisade trench measured approximately 25 cm wide in this test unit. Figures 43-45 show plan and profile views of this test unit (See also Figure 31). Sixty-nine artifacts were recovered



Figure 43. Plan of Test Unit 201 After Post Fill Excavation, East View.





Figure 44. South Profile of Test Unit 201.

from Test Unit 201, excluding brick and mortar rubble. These included: 2 wrought nails, 1 unidentified nail, 2 light green window glass sherds, 12 undecorated creamware, 11 undecorated pearlware, 6 edged pearlware, 2 polychrome hand painted pearlware, 4 blue transfer printed pearlware, 6 other pearlware, 1 hand painted whiteware, 1 annular ware, 1 transfer printed whiteware, 1 blue floral whiteware sherd; 1 olive green, 1 light green, 1 amber green bottle glass sherds, 5 unidentifiable glass sherds, 1 large brass grommet, 1 molded clay tobacco pipe bowl, 3 iron fragments and 1 burnished black filmed ceramic. These artifacts mostly are associated with the fort era, with the possible exception of the transfer printed whiteware (ca. 1840-1870) and the burnished black-filmed sherd. The latter is aboriginal ware that may predate the fort. Although similar pottery was still being made by the Lower Creeks at the time Fort Hawkins was occupied.

Test Unit 195 (1038.07-1041.18N, 928.91-931.74E) was an irregularly shaped test unit that sampled a portion of West Palisade 1 and an intrusive brick architectural feature. The excavation area encompassed 8.77 m<sup>2</sup> and measured

3.11 m north-south by 2.83 m east-west. The test unit was enlarged to accommodate the investigation of the palisade posts obscured by this later building. Fill from this test unit was excavated as a single level. This section of West Palisade 1 was razed and then a later nineteenth century building foundation (Feature 334) was constructed on top of the palisade remains. The excavations consisted of cleaning off the loose soil and brick rubble of this foundation to better understand this relationship. The brick foundation was left in situ and none of the palisade posts (possibly 2-3 posts) directly beneath its intact brickwork were explored. Test Unit 195 contained at least seven palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. The palisade trench was difficult to distinguish in this test unit but it measured at least 25 cm wide. Figures 46-49 show plan views of Feature 334 and Test Unit 195.

### Feature 334

Feature 334 is an important architectural feature that post-dates the Fort Hawkins era. It is a T-shaped brick construction whose orientation is northeast-southwest, off-set from the alignment of the fort. It is composed of Woolfolk-era bricks. The feature was discovered, partially exposed and documented by previous excavations. At that time, the feature was observed to continue beneath the concrete entry

### XU 26, Test Unit 201 Plan View, Base of Backhoe Stripping West Palisade, Wall 1

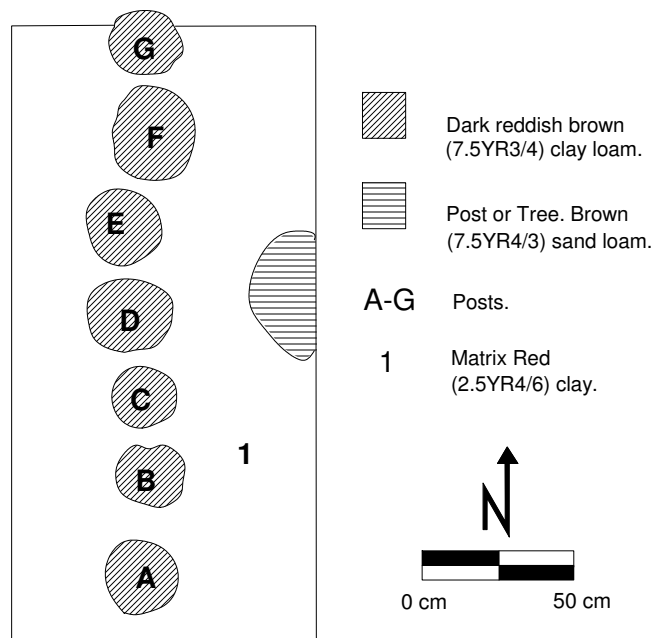


Figure 45. Plan of Test Unit 201, XU26.



Figure 46. Feature 334, East View, During Excavation.

walk (and possibly the massive steps) of the Fort Hawkins School. In 2011, the sidewalk and steps were removed so that the area beneath could be explored.

Excavation of Feature 334 determined that this feature intrudes (and therefore post-dates) the Fort Hawkins western palisade wall. The inner portions of the palisade wall posts are preserved beneath Feature 334. This means that the western palisade wall was probably no longer extant when this structure was erected. The artifacts relating to Feature 334 that were not *in situ* consisted predominately of Woolfolk-era bricks. A limited quantity of domestic items were scattered throughout the rubble. The brickwork is probably a foundation footing for a large building and not a chimney, as originally posited. It lacks a firebox, charcoal deposits or any evidence of intense heat.

Twenty two artifacts, other than brick rubble, were recovered by the exposure of Feature 334. These included six window glass sherds, three nail fragments, one pearlware sherd, eight bottle glass sherds (including nineteenth century glass and one machine made bottle sherd), and one worked chert fragment. The ceramics from Feature 334 were too few for an accurate MCD estimate. Excavation confirmed the superposition of Feature 334 over the palisade posts in West Palisade 1. The type of bricks (Woolfolk Plantation era) used in its construction also



Figure 47. Feature 334 and Test Unit 195, North View, After Excavation.

### XU 26, West Palisade 1, Test Unit 195 Plan View, Top of Level 2, Feature 334

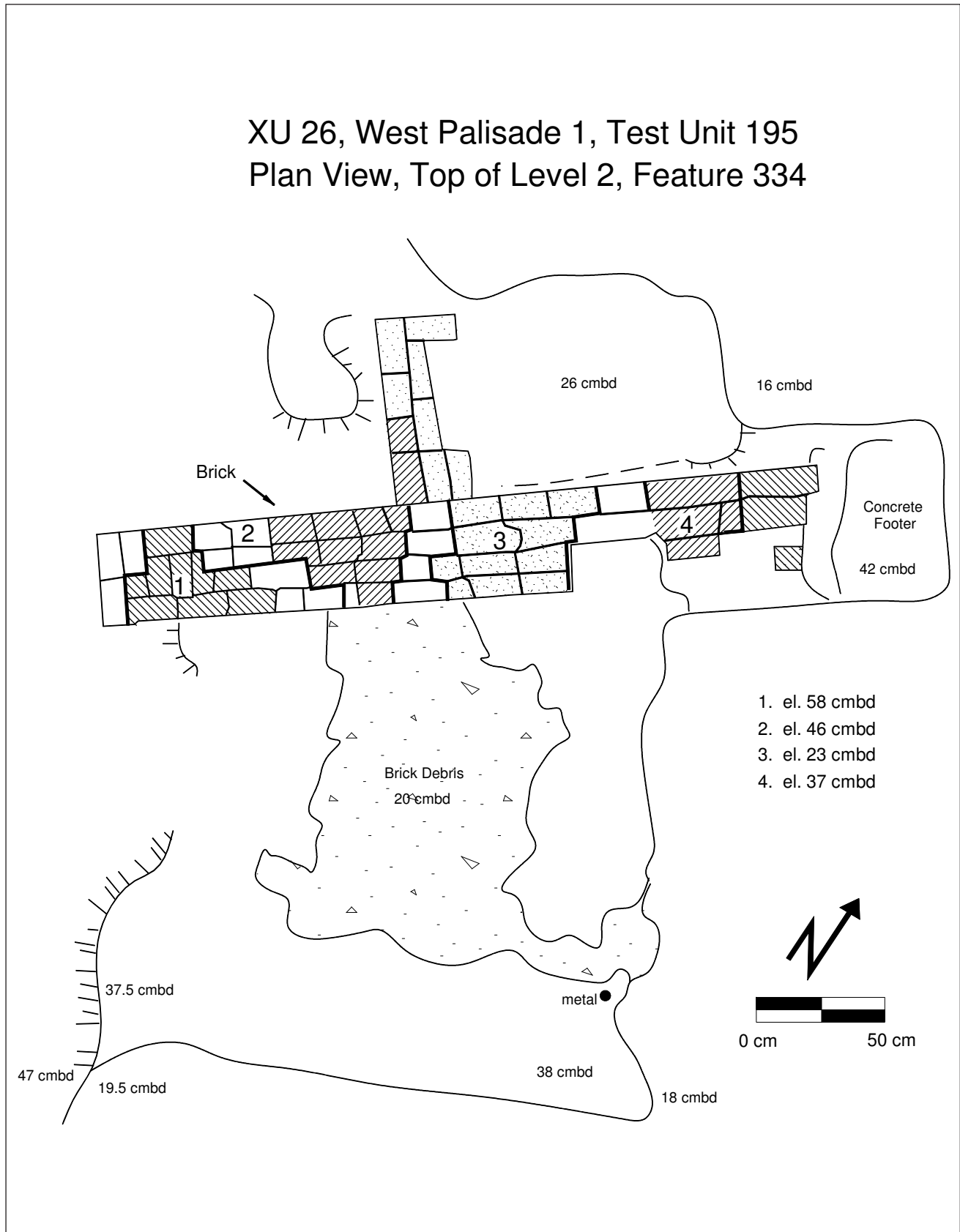


Figure 48. Plan of Test Unit 195 and Feature 334, XU26.



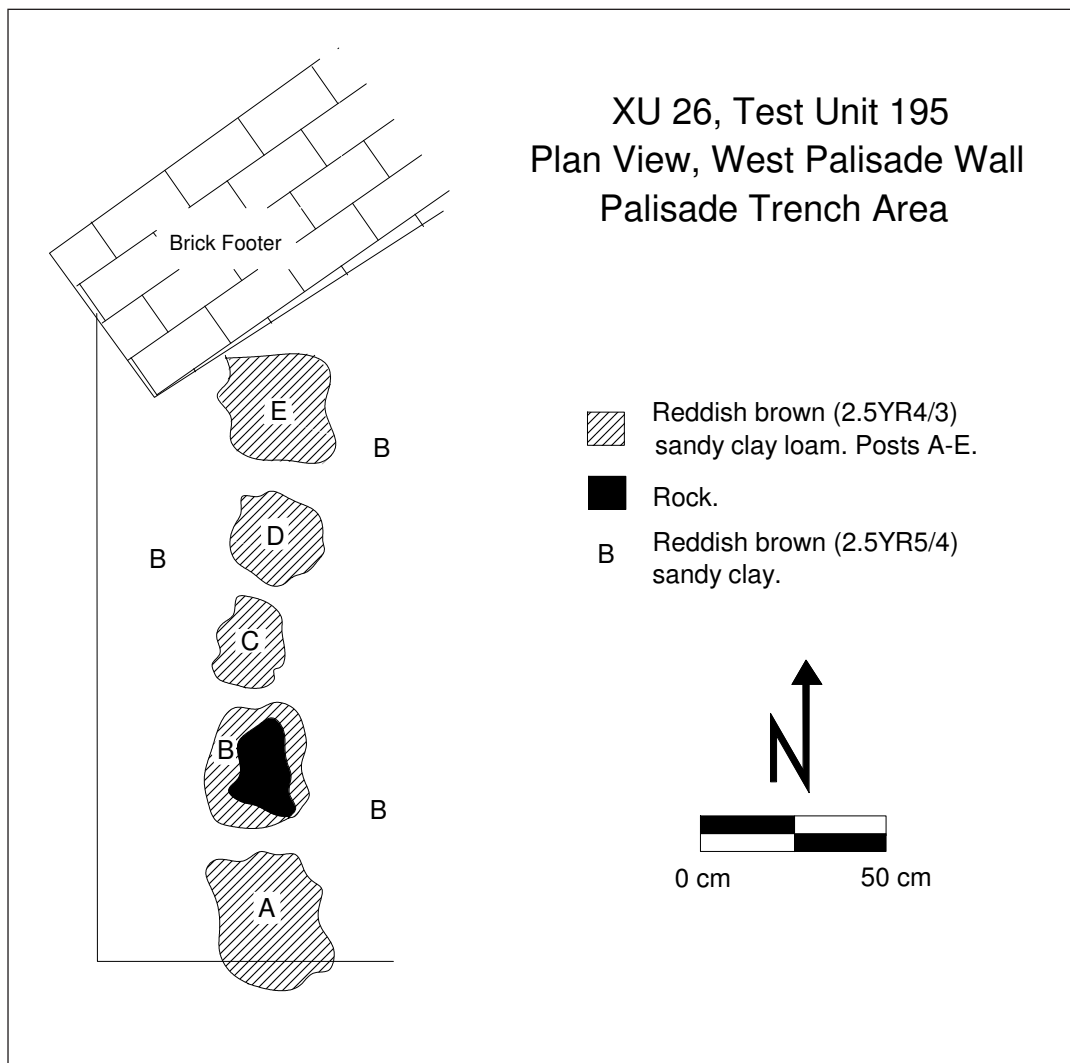


Figure 49. Detailed Plan of Relationship of Feature 334 to West Palisade Posts.

suggests that this building was not built until after the U.S. Army post was decommissioned and the palisade walls in this vicinity had been removed. Archaeologists concluded that Feature 334 represents a portion of a brick foundation of a large building associated with the Woolfolk Plantation. Its location and orientation indicate that this building was built after the palisade posts in West Palisade 1 had been removed and that the building's plan had no regard for the original design of Fort Hawkins. The exact size and function of this building remains unknown.

Test Unit 202 (1043.96-1045.92N, 929.49-930.49E) contained six palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. This test unit was intruded by a utility pipe and its trench. Palisade post remains were preserved beneath this utility ditch, however, as shown in Figure 50. The posts were spaced an average of 32.6 cm (1.07 ft) apart. The palisade trench measured 62 cm wide at the southern end of this test unit. Nine artifacts were recovered from Test Unit

202 and these include 1 light green window glass sherd, 1 undecorated creamware, 2 undecorated pearlware, 2 decorated pearlware, and 1 cream colored ware sherds, and 2 olive green and 1 aqua bottle glass sherd. These artifacts date to the fort era.

Test Unit 203 (1047.94-1049.90N, 930.09-931.09E) contained five palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. A tree root disturbance in this test unit had obliterated evidence of another probable post. This portion of West Palisade 1 was poorly preserved. Twenty-seven artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 203, excluding brick, mortar and palisade post wood. These included: 7 unidentified nails, 5 undecorated creamware, 1 edged pearlware, 1 polychrome hand painted pearlware and 1 hand painted whiteware sherd; 3 olive green, 5 purple/red, and 1 other bottle glass sherd; and one worked chert fragment. This assemblage spans the aboriginal to Woolfolk Plantation eras.





Figure 50. Palisade Post Remnant, Beneath a Utility Pipe, Test Unit 202.

Test Unit 204 (1051.91-1053.86N, 930.45-931.45E) contained six palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. Traces of additional posts may exist within this unit but these were obscured or destroyed by a large utility pipe and trench that cut through the unit. The posts were spaced an average of 22.4 cm (.73 ft) apart. The palisade trench measured 31 cm wide at the southern end of this test unit. Figures 51 and 52 show plan views of this test unit (See also Figure 31). Twenty-nine artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 204, excluding brick, mortar, rocks and palisade post wood fragments. These included: 6 unidentified nails, 1 undecorated pearlware, 2 blue hand painted pearlware, 10 polychrome hand painted pearlware, 1 cream



Figure 51. East View, Test Unit 204, Showing Intrusive Utility Pipe.

colored ware, 1 unidentified refined earthenware sherds and 1 alkaline glazed stoneware sherds; and 4 olive green bottle glass sherds.

Test Unit 206 (1059.83-1061.95N, 931.35-932.35E) contained six palisade posts associated with West Palisade 1. The posts were spaced an average of 37.5 cm (1.23 ft) apart. The palisade trench measured 45 cm wide at the northern end and 32 cm at the southern end of this test unit. Figures 53 and 54 show plan views of this test unit. Artifacts included one wrought nail fragment, one edged pearlware sherd, one unidentified refined earthenware sherd, post wood, brick fragments and rock. These artifacts are associated with the fort era.

Test Unit 205 (1063.93-1064.93N, 931.97-933.97E) was a most informative excavation. It was placed at the intersection of South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 1. It encompassed the eastern end of South Palisade 4 and the northern end of West Palisade 1. The area northwest of Test Unit 205 was part of the northwest blockhouse yard. From 1920 to October 2011 this area had been sealed by the massive concrete footing of the Fort Hawkins School. The intersection point of these two palisades was almost exactly beneath the corner of the concrete school footing. That location had been unavailable to archaeologists prior to October 2011, when it was removed by heavy equipment. The removal of this massive concrete footing was confounded by the discovery of two large utility lines that were immediately adjacent to it. Utility lines running north-south and east-west from this corner had destroyed portions of both palisade lines.

The most informative parts of what remained, however, were preserved in Test Unit 205. This area was carefully excavated in hopes of determining the construction sequence and relationship between these two walls of Fort Hawkins. The removal of the concrete obstacle and the utility trench fill resulted in some disturbance to the area of Test Unit 205, although the damage was largely cosmetic.

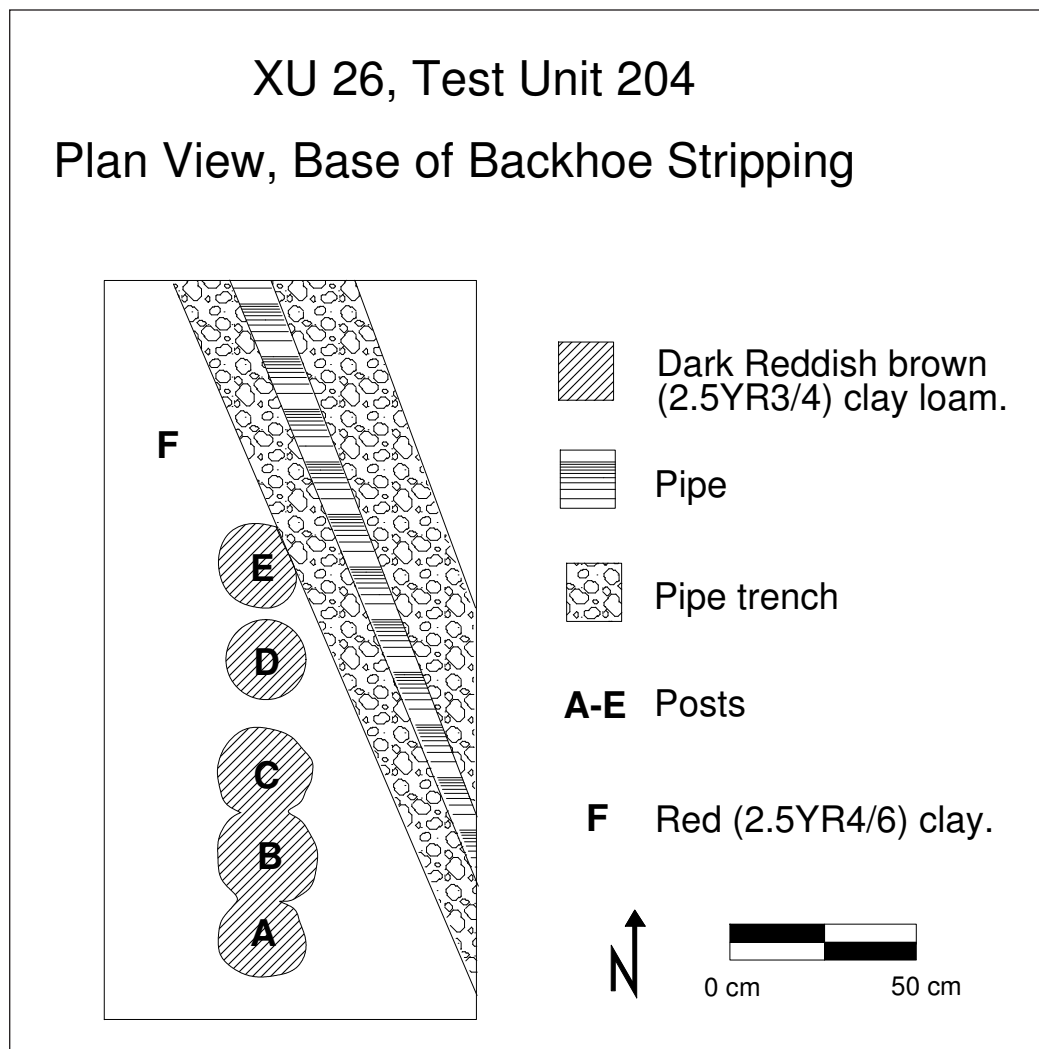


Figure 52. Plan of Test Unit 204, XU26.

South Palisade 4 measured 39 cm in width at the west end of Test Unit 205. West Palisade 1 measured 49 cm wide at the south end of the test unit. Figures 55-62 show plan and profile views of Test Unit 205. The northernmost palisade post (north corner post) of West Palisade 1 was located at 1064.10N, 932.43E. South Palisade 4 continued another 67 cm to the east from this point before terminating. No palisade posts in this test unit were associated with South Palisade 4. Test Unit 205 yielded only two artifacts, excluding brick and rock, and they were one overglaze decorated pearlware sherd and one unidentified material.

### South Palisade 4

South Palisade 4 is located on the south side of the northwest blockhouse. Test Units 192, 193 and 205 examined portions of South Palisade 4, recorded as part of Feature 270, which surrounded the northwest blockhouse. The western section of South Palisade 4 was excavated and

described in Elliott (2009). Although this prominent ditch-feature was recognized as an important fort-era feature, its function was not fully understood and it was not recognized as an integral part of the fort's architecture at that time. It was not until later excavations in 2006 and 2007 in the vicinity of the southeast blockhouse uncovered evidence of a palisade system surrounding that blockhouse that the excavation data from Feature 270 was revisited. Test Units 192 and 193 were contiguous 2 m by 1 m samples of the trench and Feature 205 examined the surviving remnants at its eastern terminus, where it was observed in plan and profile to be intruded by West Palisade 1. The findings from this intersection were extremely important in interpreting the fort construction sequence since the intrusion of West Palisade 1 definitively demonstrated it was more recent than South Palisade 4. This reversed our interpretation of the construction sequence and showed that the palisades surrounding the blockhouse were integral to the first fort construction episode (ca. 1806).

Test Unit 192 yielded 104 artifacts, excluding brick, mortar and wood fragments. Test Unit 193 yielded 12 artifacts. The artifacts combined from these two test units included: 4 wrought, 1 wire and 13 unidentified nails, 1 spike, 8 undecorated creamware, 5 undecorated pearlware, 2 edged pearlware, 3 transfer printed whiteware, 4 annular ware, 1 alkaline glazed stoneware, and one Ginger beer stoneware bottle sherds, 4 aqua, 5 clear, 15 olive green, and 4 light green bottle glass sherds, 1 etched



Figure 53. Excavated Palisade Posts, Test Unit 206, West View.

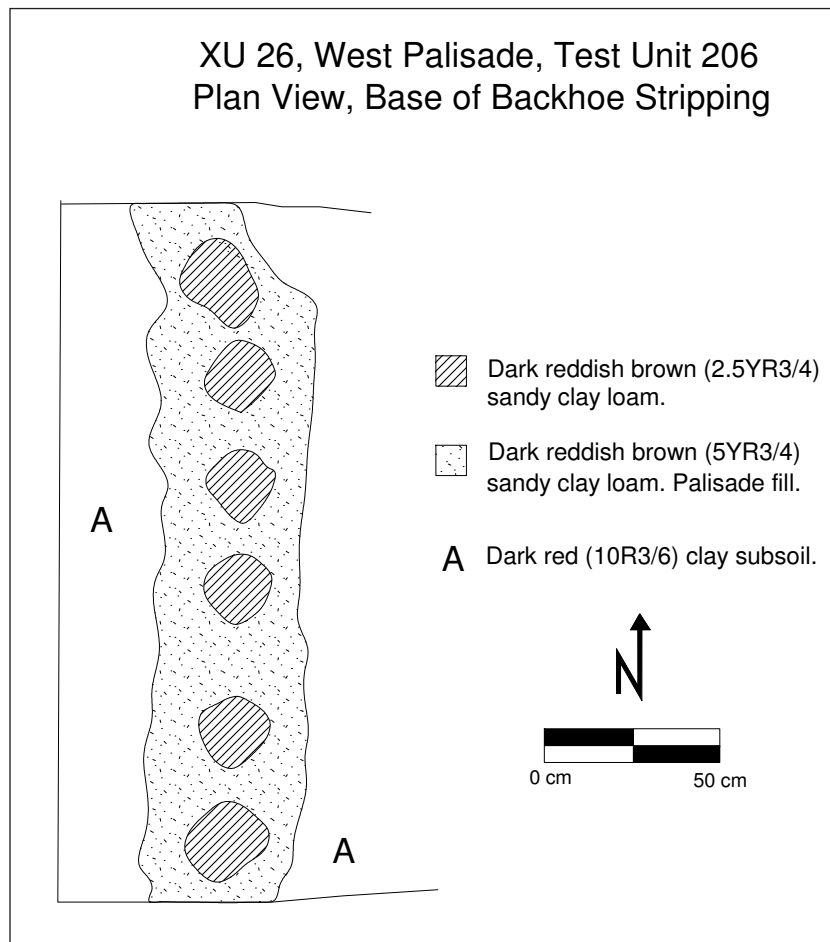


Figure 54. Plan of Test Unit 206, XU26.

table glassware, 2 cast iron fragments, 1 wooden pencil, 1 barbed wire fragment, 1 unidentified brass scrap, and 2 chert flakes.

South Palisade 4 (Feature 270-southern portion) exhibited different characteristics contrasted with most of the palisade ditch work at Fort Hawkins. Feature 270 was approximately 55 cm in width and it extended approximately 40 cm below the stripped level. Figures 63 through 65 shows South Palisade 4 in plan and profile.

South Palisade 4 contained no evidence of vertical posts. Rather, excavations revealed a thick horizontal wooden beam on its eastern end. The fill above this beam contained a mix of artifacts, rock and brick rubble. The wooden beam was poorly preserved and only a thin layer of its upper surface was intact. It measured approximately 90 cm in length, 20 cm in width, and 20 cm in thickness. Excavators saw no evidence of any joinery, although all surface traces of saw or adze marks had degraded beyond the point of recognition. The surface of the beam was relatively smooth, indicating it was a finished timber and not a rough-hewn log. Archaeologists discovered no evidence of any palisade posts beneath





Figure 55. North View of West Palisade 1 and South Palisade 4, Test Unit 205, Prior to Excavation.



Figure 56. Alex Elliott and Rita Elliott Complete Excavation of Test Unit 205, Facing Northeast.



Figure 57. North Profile of West Palisade 1, Test Unit 205.





Figure 58. West Profile of South Palisade 1, Test Unit 205.



Figure 59. South Profile of Test Unit 205.



Figure 60. North Profile of Test Unit 205.

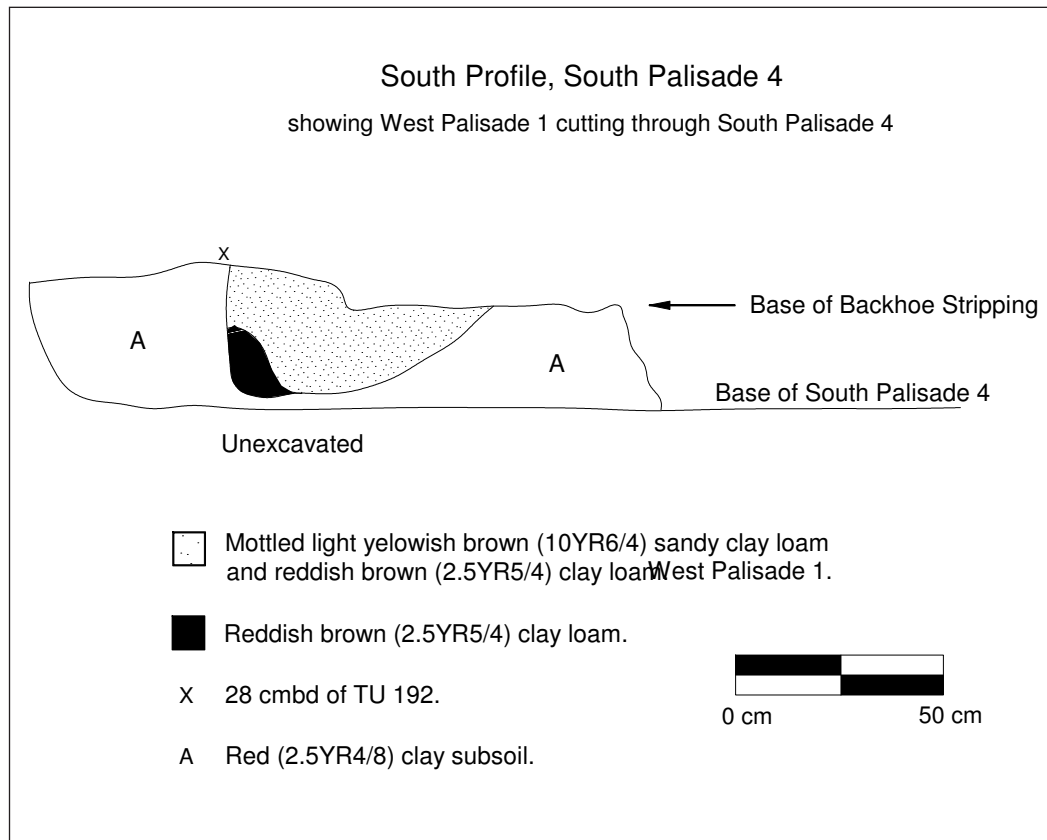


Figure 61 (above). Test Unit 205, South Profile

Figure 62 (right). West View of Test Unit 205 Excavated with Test Units 192 and 193 in Background.







Figure 63. South Palisade 4 (Feature 270B) During Excavation, Facing West.

this beam. The function of the beam remains a mystery, although it possibly represents a door sill or threshold. A doorway at this location would have allowed traffic from the exterior of Fort Hawkins into the northwest blockhouse yard. This beam was the only surviving evidence of horizontal wood architecture of this type from Fort Hawkins. Alternatively, this may not have been a doorway. It may be that other sections of palisade ditch, such as the western portion of Feature 270 and the missing segments of palisade work along the fort's eastern walls, once had similar horizontal members, which have since decomposed or been truncated and obliterated by soil removal.

The upper fill layer of Feature 270 was designated Feature 270b. That zone contained a scatter of ceramics, nails, brick, rocks and bottle glass. The dark reddish brown (2.5YR2.5/4) clay loam soils containing these objects were compacted. This compaction was first interpreted as the result of fire hardening, although it also may have been caused by heavy foot traffic. A similar layer of highly compacted midden/clay subsoil interface was observed in the excavations in the vicinity of the southeast blockhouse. That compact zone was interpreted as a likely doorway,



Figure 64. Test Unit 192, East View During Excavation.

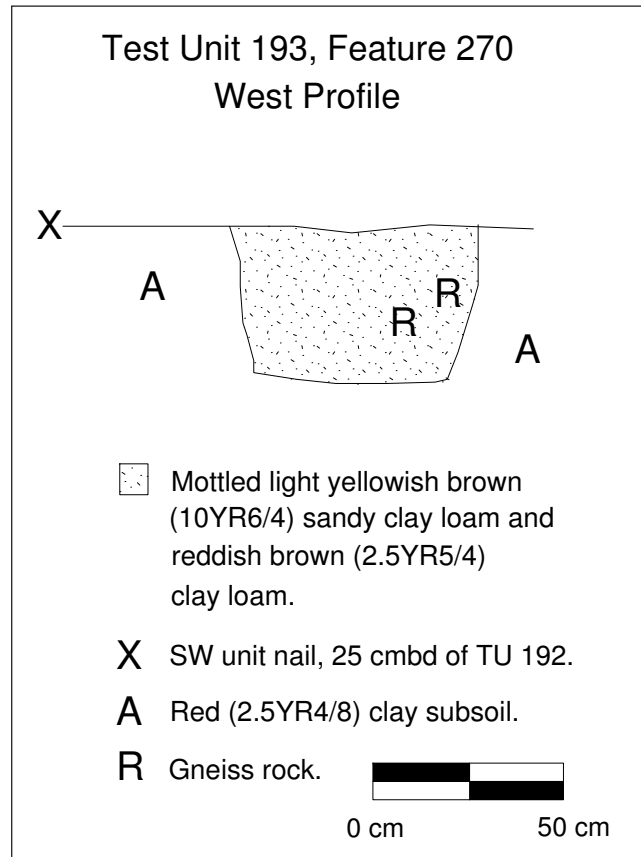


Figure 65. Test Unit 193, West Profile.

where soldiers frequently trod. Modern utility ditches, which ran north-south, had disturbed that portion of Feature 270 located east of Test Unit 193.

As noted, the base of Feature 270 displayed no evidence of any upright posts. The large wooden sill uncovered in Test Units 192 and 193 suggest that, if any posts were present in this ditch, these were affixed to the top of the horizontal beam.

Seventeen artifacts, other than 15 rocks, wood remnants and charcoal, were recovered from Feature 270B. With the exception of one small pencil lead fragment (possibly dropped by the archaeologists), all of the material dated to the fort era. These included two wrought nail fragments, one iron spike, three creamware two pearlware, and one transfer printed sherd, and seven olive green bottle glass sherds. This assemblage was consistent with the previously excavated sample from Feature 270, which indicates an association with the fort era.

## Feature 343

Feature 343 is defined by a thin artifact scatter in the northeastern corner of XU 26. It was irregular in outline and covered an area 4.5 m north-south by 3.9 m east-west (Figures 66 and 67). Archaeologists discovered 46 artifacts in this area following the removal of a 15 cm thick layer of red clay. The clay overburden, which was devoid of any historic artifacts, was apparently brought in to the site to prepare for the Fort Hawkins School construction in 1920-1921. Consequently, this clay fill capped any artifacts beneath this soil zone and any artifacts beneath the clay date prior to 1920. The culture-bearing soil zone was quite thin, varying from zero to 3 cm across the exposed area. This zone was carefully troweled and each historic artifact was piece plotted and bagged individually.

The artifacts spanned the fort-era, Woolfolk Plantation-era, and later historic period (ca. 1865-1919). These included nails (mostly unidentifiable), creamware, pearlware, white-ware, annular ware, transfer printed ware, porcelain and stoneware sherds, various nineteenth century bottle glass, a lead ball, a small brass ball-type button, lead and brass scrap, and two chert gunflint fragments. The ceramic assemblage was too small for a reliable MCD, but the single transfer printed sherd places the TPQ for the ceramics at 1840, in the Woolfolk Plantation era. Most of the objects in Feature 343 probably are associated with the fort era.

Several very faint linear organic stains were recognized. These may represent the very base of plow scars, or possibly shovel marks left by the diggers who removed the A-horizon, which was entirely absent from the soil profile

in this vicinity. The date of the removal of the A-horizon is unclear but most likely transpired sometime around the site preparation for the Fort Hawkins School (ca. 1919-1920). The lowest depth of the artifacts in Feature 343 is an indication of the basal elevation for the original A-horizon at Fort Hawkins.

## Excavation Unit 27

XU 27 was situated north of the chain link fence erected in 2006 that surrounds the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park (Figure 68). A narrow area of green space separates the fence from Woolfolk Street in this vicinity. This excavation was specifically focused to search for any remaining traces of the fort's northwest blockhouse. This general area had been explored in previous field seasons and the blockhouse was declared "gone" (prematurely). Following some of the discoveries made in October 2011, however, the LAMAR Institute team found it prudent to revisit this decision and examine this area more closely. This proved to be a wise decision. Safety concerns, the concrete footer for the school, as well as logistical limitations of the heavy equipment and the steep bank above Woolfolk Street, dictated the dimensions of XU27.

## Feature 340

Feature 340 was a large enigmatic feature located in the northwestern corner of XU27. It consisted of a jumbled deposit of brick rubble and nineteenth century artifacts in an irregular shaped depression. It appeared to be an intentional deposit, perhaps to fill a gully. None of the brick rubble was articulated and the feature does not appear to be a building foundation. It may represent a debris dump associated with the post-1870 clean-up of the northwest blockhouse ruins. Figures 69-74 show Feature 340 in plan and profile.

An interesting assortment of nineteenth century artifacts was recovered from Feature 340. A total of 358 artifacts was recovered. The most definitive diagnostic item was a U.S. cent dated 1916 recovered from Zone C. One small plastic fragment from Zone A suggested an even later deposition in this feature. The majority of the artifacts from Feature 340 were nineteenth century and they represent a mix of fort-era and Woolfolk Plantation-era items. The function of Feature 340 is likely a refuse deposit in an erosional gully. The deposition likely took place after 1916, or possibly earlier, but almost certainly prior to the construction of the Fort Hawkins School in 1920. Quite possibly this deposit followed the collapse of the Fort Hawkins





Figure 66. Plan of Feature 343, XU26.

## XU 26, East Side North Profile

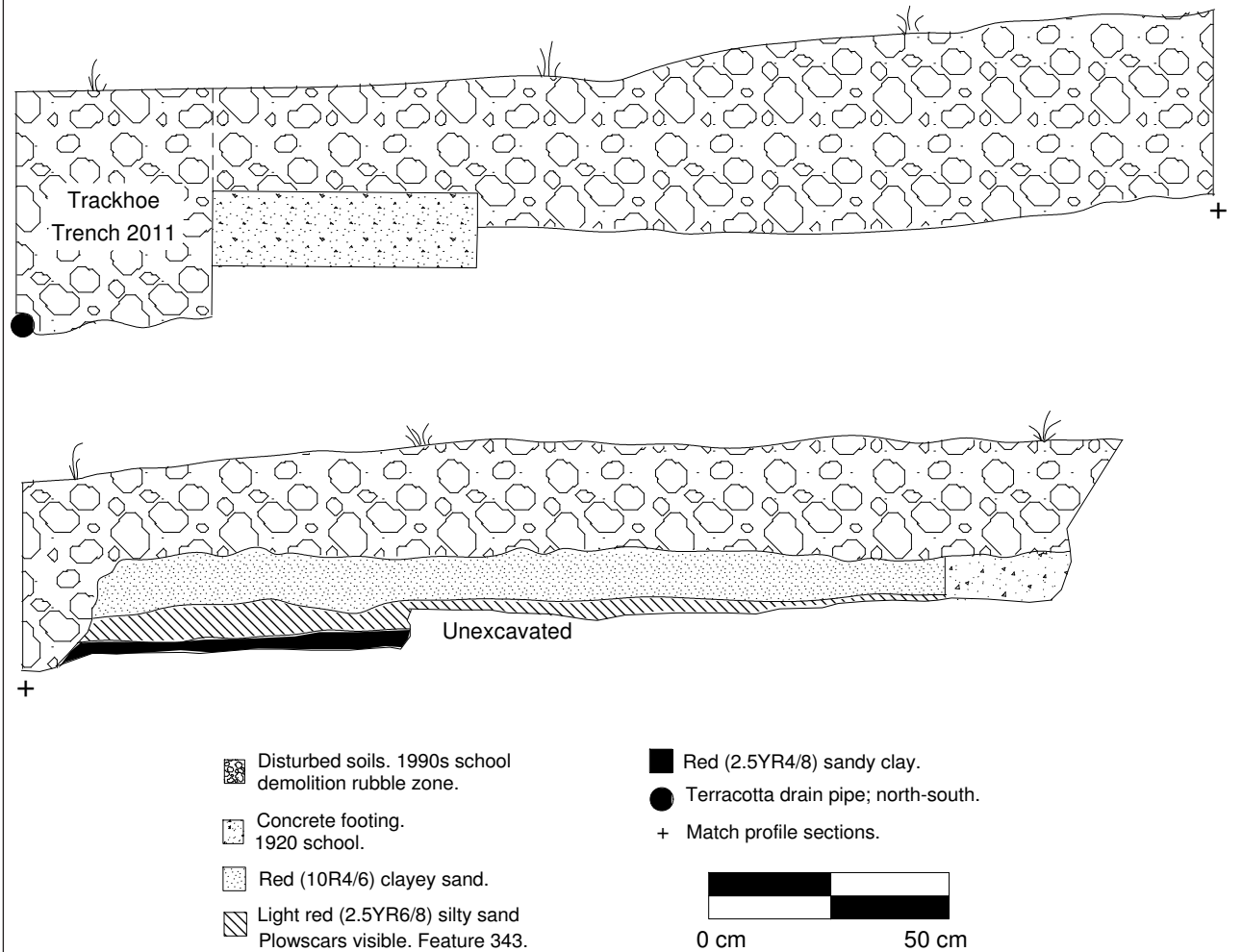


Figure 67. Excavation Unit 26, North Profile.



Figure 68. Excavation Unit 27 Plan.





Figure 69. North View Feature 340 at Base of Stripped Level in Northwestern Corner of XU27.

northwest blockhouse and is related to its demolition and clean-up that took place immediately afterwards.

Brick rubble dominated the artifact assemblage. The bricks appeared to be a mix of broken fort-era and Woolfolk Plantation-era bricks. None of the bricks were extruded varieties, which were manufactured after 1875. Building hardware included wrought spikes, machine cut nails and wire nails. The clothing group was represented by buttons and shoe parts, which help to date the age of this feature after 1840 (Cienna 2013:1-3). The kitchen group included nine ceramic sherds, 177 bottle glass and tableware glass fragments, and 11 tin can fragments. Three personal items included a small brass key, padlock, 1916 coin and slate pencil. Activities were represented by nine olive green bottle glass flakes, two wrench fragments (cross-mended), a square nut and wire. One military item, a brass spur fragment, was the only definitive military evidence in this assemblage. It was a crudely manufactured specimen, possibly Confederate or Fort Hawkins-era. With the exception of the 1916 cent, which dates just prior to the Fort Hawkins School era, the artifact assemblage includes

most items associated with the Woolfolk Plantation era. The 1916 coin suggests that the last refuse was deposited in this gully just prior to the construction of the school in 1920-1921.

### Feature 341 (West Palisade 2, Northern Terminus)

Feature 341 is an informative segment of Western Palisade 2, which was given a separate feature designation during excavation of XU 27. Feature 341 is the northern terminus of the West Palisade 2 wall. Its northern end is the point where palisade wall met the northwest blockhouse of Fort Hawkins. Therefore, even though all direct structural evidence of the northwest blockhouse has been erased from the archaeological record, the northern terminus of West Palisade 2 shows where the southern wall of this blockhouse had been located. This important discovery was the last one made by the 2012 excavation project. From this discovery, we can now offer a more accurate picture of the architectural plan of Fort Hawkins.

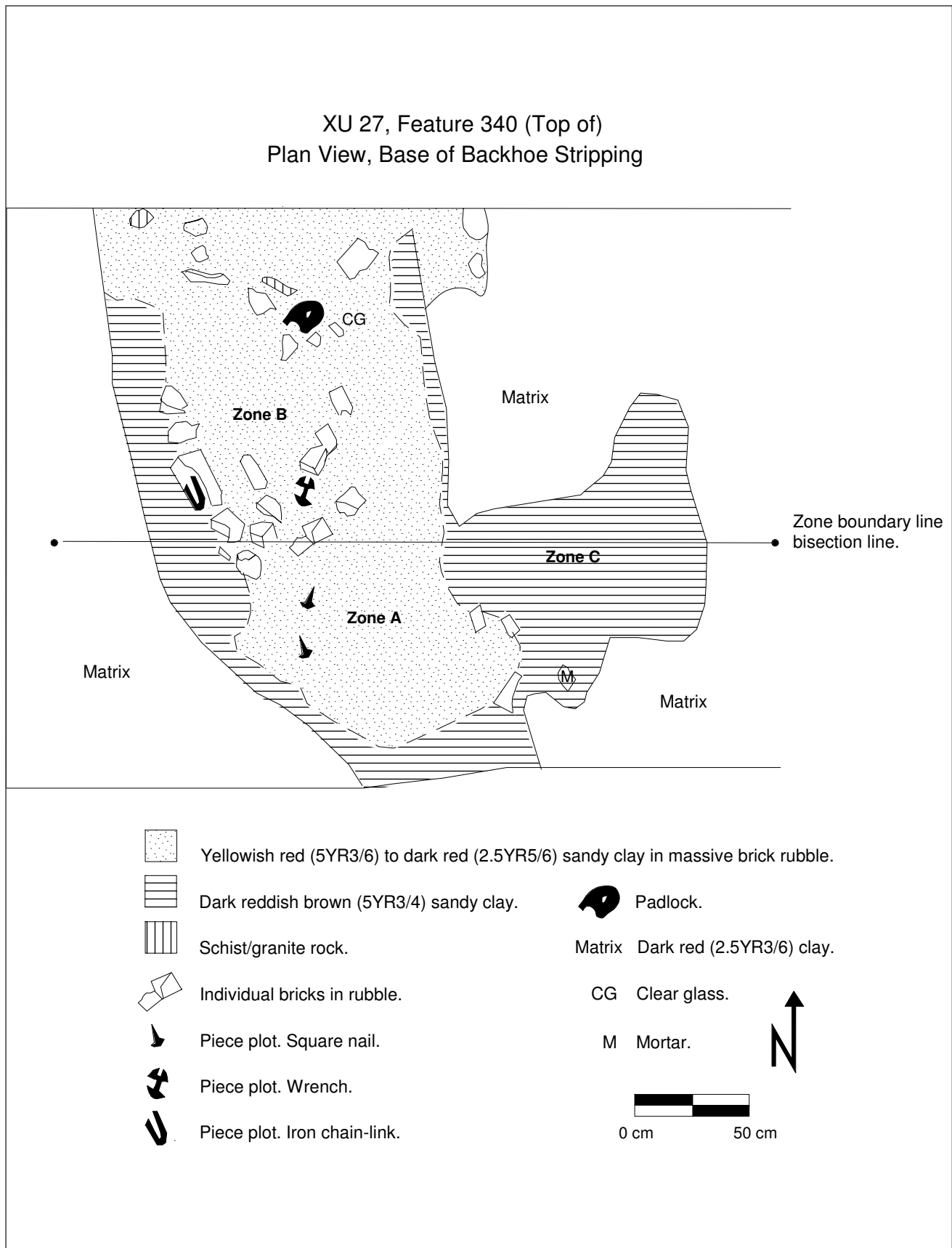


Figure 70. Plan of Feature 340, XU27.



Figure 71. Feature 340B, North Profile of XU27.



Figure 72. Northern View of Feature 340c After Partial Excavation.



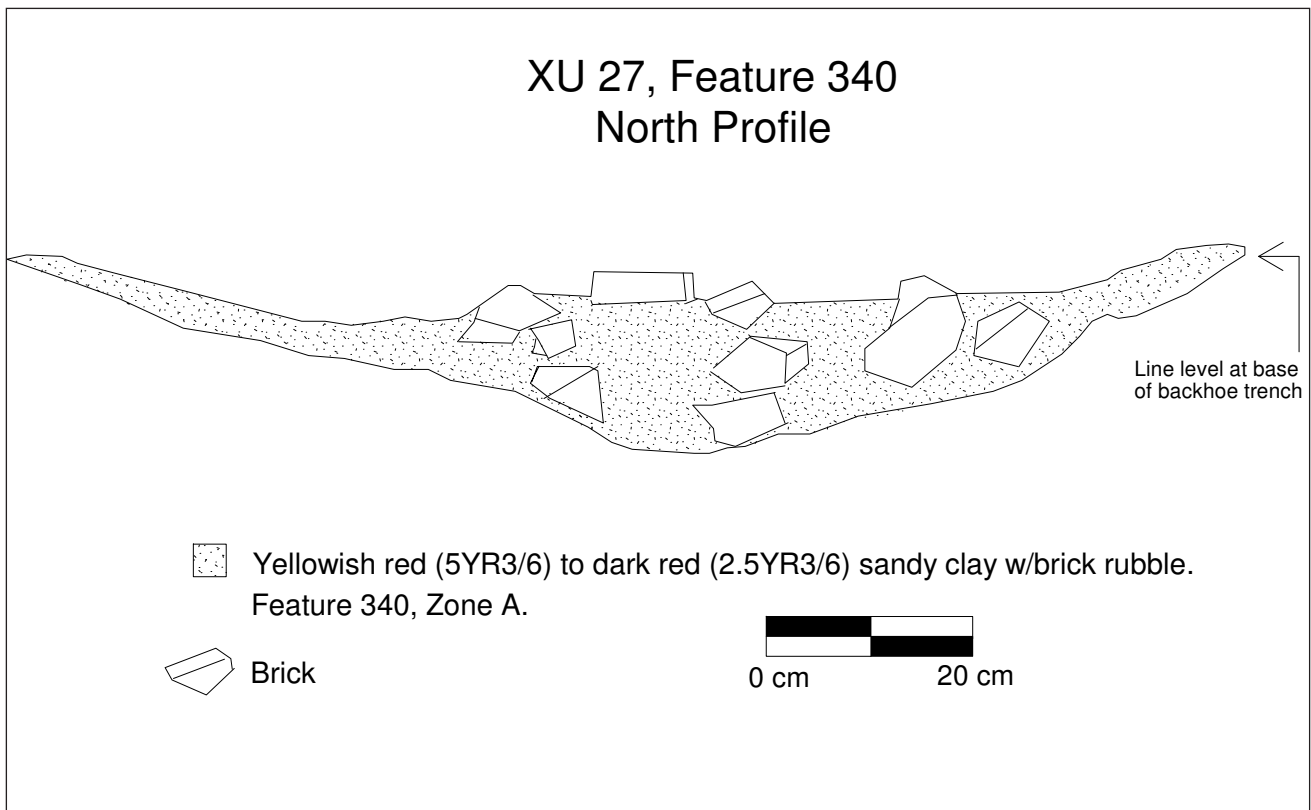


Figure 73. Feature 340, North Profile, XU27.

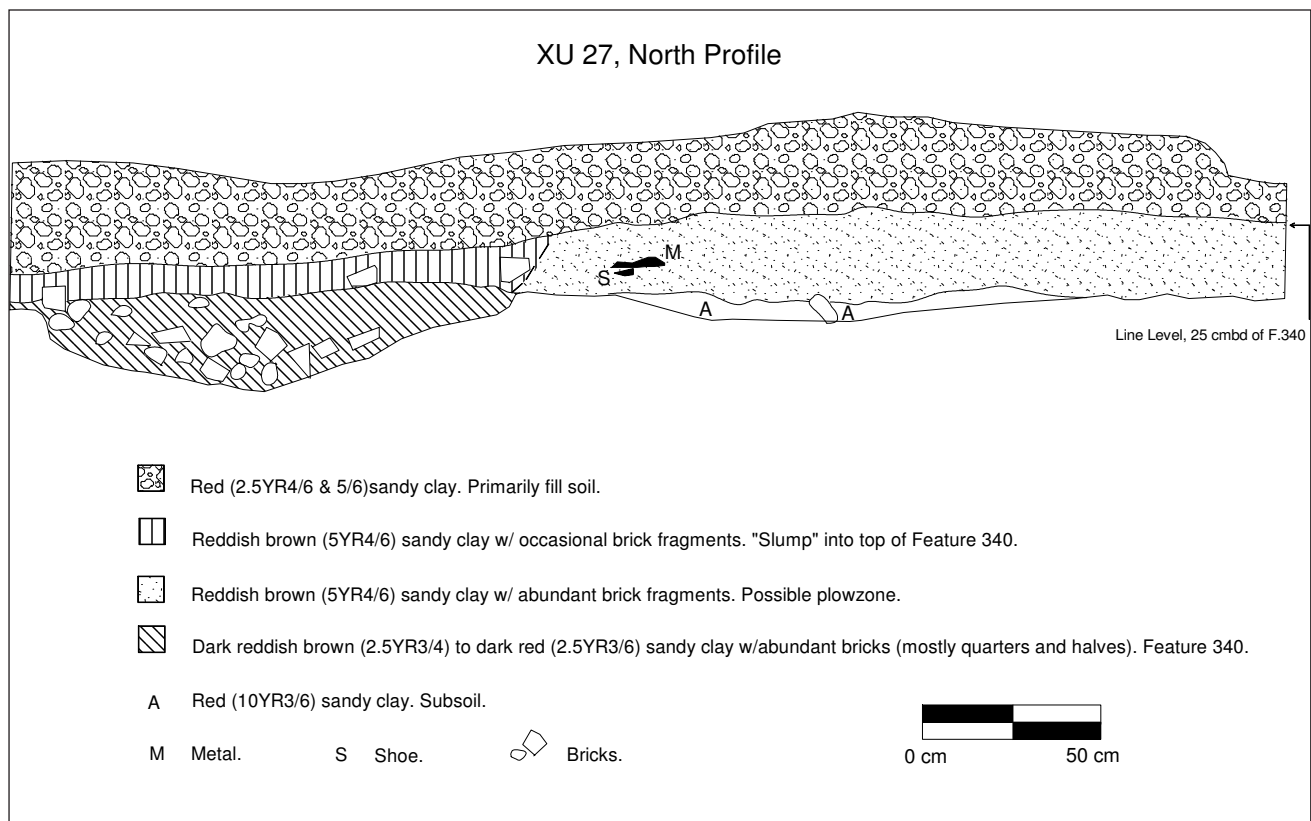


Figure 74. North Profile of a Section of XU27, Showing Feature 340.



Figure 75. Plan of Feature 341, Excavation in Progress, Facing South.

Only the extreme basal portions (approximately 30 cm) of this palisade ditch and wall were preserved. The bottom of the feature was preserved beneath the concrete footing of the Fort Hawkins School. Excavation revealed that posts had been placed along the eastern side of the palisade ditch. Although the archaeological traces of individual posts were poorly preserved, enough information was recovered to determine that the posts were rectangular (with a north-south long axis) and were narrower than post remains evidenced from other parts of the fort's wall. Slight traces of vertical post remains were visible in the south wall of this feature. Excavation data from previous field seasons along West Palisade 1 demonstrated that this wall dates to the first construction of Fort Hawkins by Captain William Boote's 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment (ca. 1806-1808) (Elliott 2009). The northwest blockhouse was constructed in 1806 and was destroyed sometime in the 1870s (Butler 1879:60).

The fill of Feature 341 was difficult to distinguish from the surrounding clay matrix soils. The feature contained slightly more organic content and slightly sandier soil. Very faint traces of decayed wooden posts were observed at the top of the mechanically stripped surface. Figures 75-79 show plan and profile views of Feature 341.

A small, but telling sample of eight artifacts was recovered from Feature 341. These included four fragments of light green bottle glass, one palisade post fragment, and three lead shot. The lead shot included two small shot, 6.62 mm in diameter, and one impacted ball. These artifacts probably date to the earliest military occupation at Fort Hawkins.

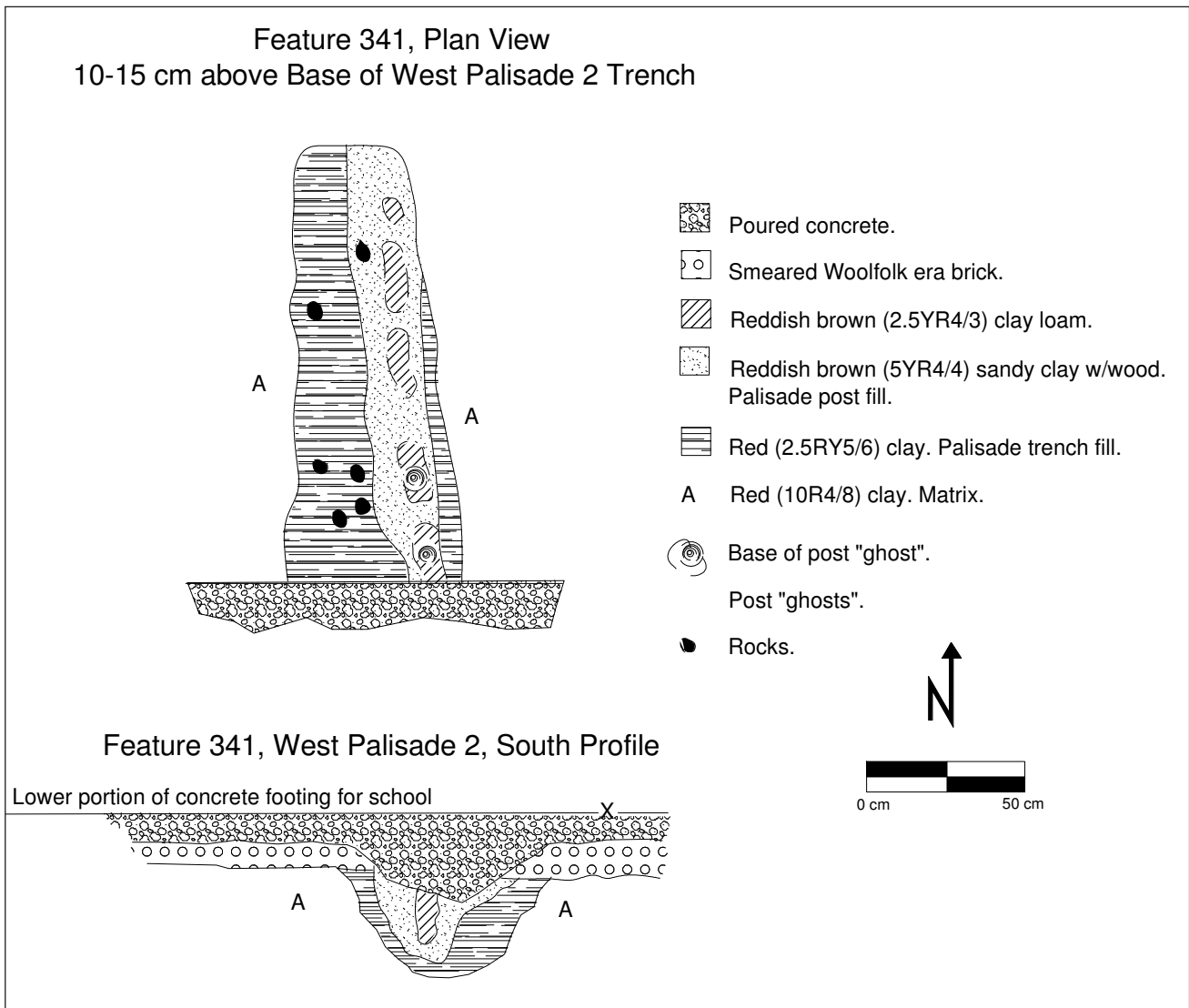
The most important aspect of Feature 341 is that the northern end of the feature marks the southern edge of the northwest blockhouse of Fort Hawkins. No intact physical remains of the northwest blockhouse were identified within XU27. This is because the soil horizon that once contained intact architecture or subsurface features from the Blockhouse has been lost to erosion or other types of soil removal, including grading and site preparation for the construction of the Fort Hawkins School. If the palisade posts were anchored about four feet into the ground (as Butler's 1879 description claims and as the LAMAR Institute's archaeological findings from palisade wall excavations tends to confirm), then there has been about 3 feet (92 cm) of soil lost in the XU27 vicinity. The elevation that would represent the ground floor of the blockhouse



Figure 76. Plan of Feature 341 at Base of Excavation, South View.



Figure 77. Feature 341, South Profile, XU27.



Figures 78 and 79. Plan of Feature 314, XU27, and Close-up of Feature 341 South Profile Showing Vertical Palisade Post Wood Trace Beneath Poured Concrete.



would have been located more than 1 meter above the basal elevation of Feature 341 (Elliott 2009; Butler 1879:60).

While we had hoped to find the stone footing of the blockhouse, or even better, a well-preserved basement within the blockhouse, we must be satisfied with knowing where the wall of the blockhouse had been, as inferred from northern termination of Feature 341.

## Excavation Summary

Excavations in XUs 26 and 27 provided key information for the understanding of the architecture of the western walls of Fort Hawkins. Excavations of South Palisade 1, West Palisade 1, South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 2 provided key information about the chronology of palisade building episodes and the overall fort construction, design and evolution. The findings from XU27 (Feature 341) helps archaeologists to explain the loss of the northwest blockhouse from the archaeological record. The findings in this area also led archaeologists to determine where the northwest blockhouse “used to be”. The discovery of the northern end of West Palisade 2 helps to “lock down” the architectural plan of the fort on the fort’s northwestern corner.

Archaeologists attempted to identify the posts as accurately as possible but the clear resolution and identification of palisade posts and palisade trench fill often proved elusive. Faint differences in soil color and texture, particularly on the northwestern part of Fort Hawkins, hampered mapping of these features. Often the relationship of posts to trench to surrounding soil matrix was made clearer once the areas were excavated. Our interpretations often changed from the observed surface evidence at the scraped surface to the observed reality, during and after excavation. Most often this meant the recognition of additional posts that were not evident higher up. Post preservation varied considerably across the site. In some post holes, the post wood was completely gone, while in others, wooden stump fragments remained. In some cases the absence of wood may have resulted from the intentional removal of the posts. In other cases it may indicate that the posts rotted in place leaving no visible remains. Various activities, including post replacements, Woolfolk Plantation-era intrusions and Fort Hawkins School-era intrusions helped to complicate the excavation and interpretation of the palisades.

The 2011-2012 excavations also provided insight into the features associated with the Woolfolk Plantation (ca. 1828-1869). In the process of excavating West Palisade 1 archaeologists explored portions of two buildings from the Woolfolk Plantation era. While the main focus of archaeological research at Fort Hawkins has been on the U.S. Army fort, the findings from Features 317 and 334

stimulate our desire to better understand the later life of this site as a plantation. Few antebellum plantations in the Georgia piedmont have been the subject of archaeological inquiry. Of these, most are in rural settings. Archaeology of the antebellum period in the Macon area has been little explored. The Woolfolk Plantation and its archaeological footprint present an opportunity to explore a plantation that existed in an urban (or semi-urban) environment. Examination of these cultural resources is also important for better understanding the use of the Fort Hawkins site in the decades following its disuse as a U.S. Army facility. The residents of the Woolfolk Plantation, particularly its enslaved residents, probably took advantage of the pre-existing built environment in several ways. Brick and wood were salvaged from the fort for other uses. Some of the fort buildings may have been adapted for other uses on the plantation.



# Chapter 5. Zooarchaeology of the Feature 317 Cellar, Post Holes, and the South and West Palisades

## Introduction and Methodology

Vertebrate remains analyzed for this study were recovered from Feature 317, a brick-lined cellar, and several posts in the south and west palisades of Fort Hawkins, as well as from excavation units that include sections of the palisades. Feature 317 appears to represent post-abandonment domestic use associated with the Woolfolk Plantation and possibly military occupation during the Civil War. Remains are probably a mixture of military and civilian food bone debris dating from circa 1820 through 1870. An account of the fort in the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger* (1876) noted that by 1820 nothing remained of the fort except two dilapidated blockhouses. The depressions remaining after the palisades decayed or posts were removed would have been convenient trash disposal areas.

Goals of this study were to ascertain the meat diet of area residents during the middle nineteenth century, to determine what types of meat cuts or portions were consumed, how meats were prepared, and to determine how meat provisions were procured.

Vertebrate faunal remains were identified using standard zooarchaeological analysis techniques and a comparative skeletal collection. Faunal remains were collected from 0.64 cm (0.25 inch) screened proveniences from the Feature 317 cellar and from various posts and units within the south and west palisades of the fort. Provenience information was taken from bag tags for each lot of bone. Zooarchaeological remains from the Feature 317 cellar, post holes, and palisades were analyzed to the most specific level possible. For this study, bone remains were sorted into two analytical units, Feature 317, and the posts and palisades.

The number of individual specimens (NISP) and the weight of analyzed bone were recorded for each provenience and bone taxon or individual bone element. Bones that mended were counted as one element. Each line in the Excel spreadsheet includes the most specific identification possible for each bone element or group of elements, and records count (NISP), taxon, body part, degree of completeness (PORTION), proximal end fusion (PxF), distal end fusion (DxF), element side (SYM), and weight in grams (WT). Modifications of bone such as burning

(BN), bone pathologies, and rodent (RD) and carnivore gnawing were recorded in the spreadsheets. Cut marks were recorded in the spreadsheets under the column for hacked marks (HM). A comments column contains additional information about the bone(s) recorded on that line, and describes other types of cuts, bone pathologies, sex information, cross-mends, and other observations. A final column contains age data based on epiphyseal fusion and other attributes. Aging of animals was based on a number of factors, including size, porosity of bone, tooth eruption, and epiphyseal fusion of elements (Gilbert 1980:75; Reitz and Wing 1999:76; Schmid 1972:75, 77).

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated for each species, genus, and family (where appropriate) from the analyzed proveniences. MNI was calculated using paired left and right elements. Where possible, age, sex, and size of animals were determined and used in MNI calculations. The MNI for large species in this sample is probably lower than it should be because the large mammal carcasses and bones were cut, chopped, or broken into numerous portions prior to, or after, preparation and disposal more often than some of the small animal carcasses.

Cut marks on cow and pig elements were used to determine the types of cuts of pork and beef that were consumed. Meat cuts are described using contemporary (i.e., nineteenth century) terminology whenever possible. Carcasses are divided today into more portions than are illustrated on nineteenth century butchering diagrams.

Cookbooks that were published or documented during the nineteenth century were consulted for period terminology of meat cuts, methods of portioning carcasses, pricing and seasonal availability of meats and poultry in nineteenth century markets, seasonality and availability of wild and domestic resources, as well as contemporary recipes (e.g., Lee 1832). They are also informative concerning the types of fish, wild game, turtles, and wild birds that were consumed. These books testify to the consumption of most parts of animals, including many parts that are no longer considered edible or desirable in the twenty first century. Hence, early cookery documents are valuable resources concerning the types of meats, fish, poultry, game, etc. that were consumed, the methods of cutting up carcasses, and the methods of food storage, preparation and serving



during the period when Fort Hawkins and the Woolfolk Plantation were occupied.

## Zooarchaeology Results

The current analysis from the Feature 317 cellar and west and south palisades at Fort Hawkins expand both the assemblage of analyzed bones that were consumed at the site during the early to middle nineteenth century. After abandonment circa 1820, food debris from later occupations was likely thrown into the palisade ditches and post holes that had decayed or been removed by 1820 to 1830. Bone remains were recovered from 0.64 cm (0.25 inch) screens.

Over 897 faunal remains from Feature 317 and several post holes and palisades were analyzed for this study, and 24 percent (n=212) was identifiable to family, genus, or species. Bone remains from some contexts were very weathered. This may have been caused by differential preservation due to soil conditions. The relatively poor condition of many remains may indicate weathering from lying exposed in open palisade areas as they were filled in after the fort was abandoned. The condition of the bones in this collection indicates that they were probably subjected to both acidic soils and weathering. Not surprisingly, most of the “weathered” remains were found in palisade areas, especially in Test Unit 200 through 204 in the west palisade and a number of associated post holes. In terms of the distribution of 89 identifiable body parts from the total assemblage, cattle and pig head and tooth

fragments dominated the assemblage. Hindquarter portions provided the lowest percentage of identifiable bone remains. There was a more even distribution of all body parts of pigs and cows in the post holes and palisade samples (Table 4).

### Bone Remains from Feature 317

A total of 81 bone remains was recovered from Feature 317. A minimum of four individuals was identified from the cellar, including two cattle, one pig, and one unidentified medium-sized bird (not domestic; Table 5). Two cattle dominated the identifiable remains in number, weight, and biomass, followed by one pig.

One pork cut, a ham portion (ilium), and four cuts of beef, were identified. Beef cuts included one fore shank (proximal ulna), a rump or round roast (ilium), a T-bone or porterhouse steak (lumbar vertebra), and a pin bone steak (proximal pelvis). Broken or hacked areas on pig and cattle head elements probably represent the removal of tongues, cheeks, jowls, and brains.

Only two cattle elements contained evidence of age. A cattle upper jaw fragment and proximal ulna indicate an age range of more than 2.5 years to less than 3.5 to 4 years at time of death. The pig tooth was very small, so probably was a juvenile. No evidence of burning or animal gnaw marks was found.

Portion	<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)				<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)				Totals	
	Feature 317		Posts & Palisades		Feature 317		Posts & Palisades		Total #	Total %
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Head and Teeth	14	82.4	8	19.0	1	50.0	8	28.6	31	34.8
Forequarter	1	5.9	12	29.0	0	0.0	0	0	13	14.6
Axial (Ribs & Vertebrae)	1	5.9	17	40.5	0	0.0	5	17.9	23	25.9
Hindquarter	1	5.9	5	11.9	1	50.0	1	3.6	8	9
Foot & Ankle	0	0	0	0	0		14	50	14	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>89</b>	

Table 4. Distribution of Identified Elements from Feature 317 and the South and West Palisades.

Species	Count	Weight (g)	MNI	% Weight
Unidentified Medium Bird	1	0.5	1	<0.1
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)	21	38.3	2	19
Cf. <i>Bos taurus</i> (Probable Cow)	13	103	NA	51
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	2	9.3	1	0.5
Unidentified Medium-Large Mammal	10	51.9	NA	25.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>4</b>	

Table 5. Faunal Remains from Feature 317.

Species	Count	Weight (g)	MNI	% Weight
<i>Ictalurus</i> sp. (Catfish)	2	0.2	1	<0.1
Unidentified Large Turtle	2	1.3	2	0.1
<i>Gallus gallus</i> (Chicken)	1	1.1	1	<0.1
Unidentified Small-Medium Bird (not domestic)	6	1.2	1	0.1
Unidentified Small Bird	1	0.1	1	<0.1
<i>Bos taurus</i> (Cow)	45	558.1	4	49.1
Cf. <i>Bos taurus</i> (Probable Cow)	34	89.7	NA	7.9
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Pig)	26	76.1	4	6.7
Cf. <i>Sus scrofa</i> (Probable Pig)	67	14.9	NA	1.3
Unidentified Medium-Large Mammal	385	347.5	NA	30.6
Unidentified Mammal	236	43.5	NA	3.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1135.9</b>	<b>14</b>	

Table 6. Faunal Remains from the West and South Palisades and Associated Post Holes.

## Bone Remains from Post Holes and Palisades

An assemblage of 816 bone remains, which represent a minimum of 14 individuals, were identified in posts and in the west and south palisades associated with the fort (Table 6). Four cattle, four pigs, a chicken, a catfish, a small perching bird, a small- to medium-sized bird (not domestic), and two large unidentified turtles were identified. A very small, very well preserved, bird wing element fragment was found. This specimen may represent a modern commensal (accidental) inclusion. Four cattle contributed over half of the bone weight and biomass in this assemblage, followed by four pigs (~1 percent).

Based on epiphyseal fusion of element epiphyses and tooth eruption, the age of animals in this collection was recorded. A recently erupted pig molar indicates an animal of approximately one year of age. Two pigs were approximately 1 to 2 years (partially fused phalanges; unfused metapodials). One cow was aged over 2 years (maxillary 1st/2nd molar) and one approximately 3 to 3.5 years (partially fused proximal humerus).

Twelve cuts of beef were identified. With one exception, these cuts represent roast, stew, or soup bones. Beef cuts consist of two wedge bone (upper femur and pelvis) roasts/stew bones, one wedge bone or round steak, three chuck stew/roasts (scapula, proximal femur, cervical vertebra), two fore shank soup/stew bones (proximal ulna), one hind shank soup/stew bone (distal tibia), and three rib portions.

Fourteen pork cuts were identified. These consisted of eight pig's feet (metapodials and phalanges), four jowls

(maxilla, mandible, teeth), a ham shank (patella with 8-10 superficial cuts), and a shoulder or neck roast (cervical vertebra).

Burning was observed on 152 bone remains from post holes and palisade contexts. Most (N=83; 55%) of these were found in Test Unit 182 in the south palisade. Sixty-nine pig bones (83%) were burned, and most are elements like feet, ankles, and teeth that are exposed to flames during the roasting of a whole pig. This may represent a single event with a single pig. There were eight to ten superficial cuts on the hind leg patella (knee bone) that may represent removal of meat from the ham shank. This individual in Test Unit 182 was aged less than two years at time of death.

Rodent gnaw marks were found in two remains in Test Unit 192; one is a pig toe fragment, the other is a shaft fragment of an unidentified small mammal or bird. No definite carnivore gnaw marks were observed in this collection. Although not inclusive, punctures on a cow vertebra and an unidentified bird wing fragment from Test Unit 195 and Test Unit 200, respectively, could represent carnivore tooth marks.

## Conclusions

These data expand the assemblage of analyzed bone remains from Fort Hawkins to over 11,000 vertebrate specimens and a minimum of 168 individual animals. This provides a statistically significant sample of food remains in the diet of Fort Hawkins military and civilian residents.

Based on previous analyses of faunal remains from inside Fort Hawkins, the military personnel and families that lived at the fort during the early years of the nineteenth century consumed a diet largely comprised of domestic beef (at least 50%) and pork (at least 25-30%). These conclusions are based only on the identified cow and pig bone, and do not reflect the majority of biomass contributed by unidentified mammal remains. This monotonous diet was varied regularly by the addition of fish, including suckers, herring, sunfishes, catfish, and gar, domestic chickens, eggs, wild ducks and turkeys, large aquatic turtles including chicken turtles, sheep or goats, squirrels, opossums, rabbits, raccoons, oysters and clams. Mammals contributed over 89 percent of the dietary meat in each feature, followed by birds (<1 to 10%), the aquatic turtle (1.5%), and fish (<1 to 1%; O'Steen 2007; 2008).

The current assemblage represents bone remains from mixed contexts dating from circa 1820 to 1870. They cannot be directly attributed as military or domestic food remains, and were probably discarded into the posts and palisades after the fort was abandoned and the palisades and posts were removed or decayed. The cellar feature is also problematic as to when, and by whom, it was used. Evidence from previous faunal analyses at Fort Hawkins indicate that cattle were probably butchered outside the walls of the fort; this may be supported by the relatively larger quantity of cow bones in the cellar, post, and palisade areas. However, most of the identifiable cattle elements represent portions that would have been consumed rather than being butchering debris, such as feet. The teeth and head elements probably represent processing of beef heads for tongues and cheeks, as well as butchering debris.

The diet in this assemblage represents an even more monotonous diet than the remains from inside the fort. Only one catfish, a chicken, two large aquatic turtles, one unidentified small wild mammal, and three medium-sized wild birds, provided variation in the diet. Based on bone weight, beef represented the bulk of the diet. There is evidence that young pigs were roasted as complete carcasses over a fire. It is likely that herds of cattle and pigs, and flocks of chickens, were raised in, or near, Fort Hawkins during and after the military occupation. The predominantly domestic diet was varied and supplemented by locally available wild species.



# Chapter 6. Mapping and 3D Visualizations

Map data collected from Fort Hawkins using the Total Station and the LiDAR equipment was imported into

ArcGIS to produce the updated map of the excavations shown in Figure 80.

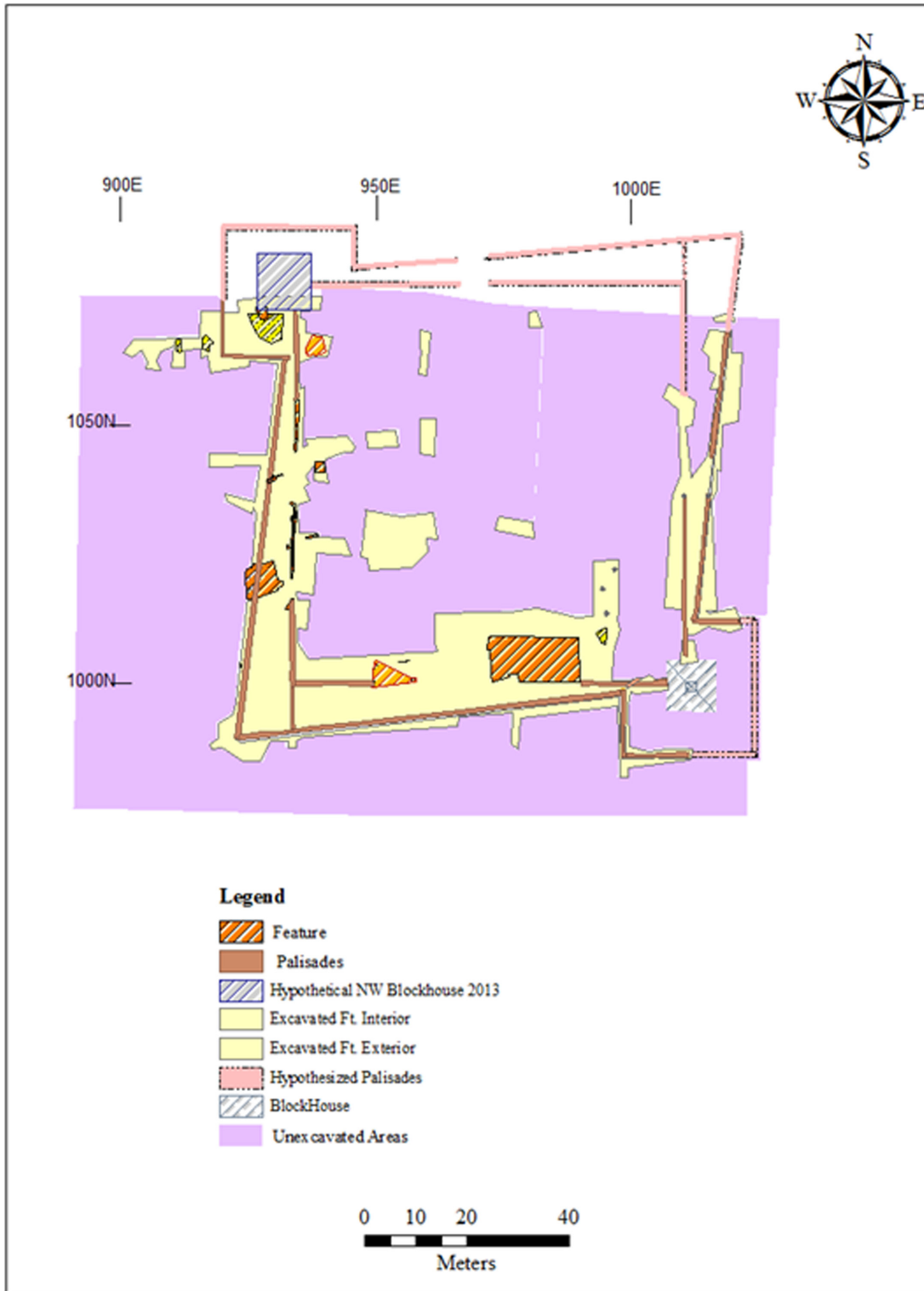


Figure 80. Fort Hawkins Site Plan, 2013.

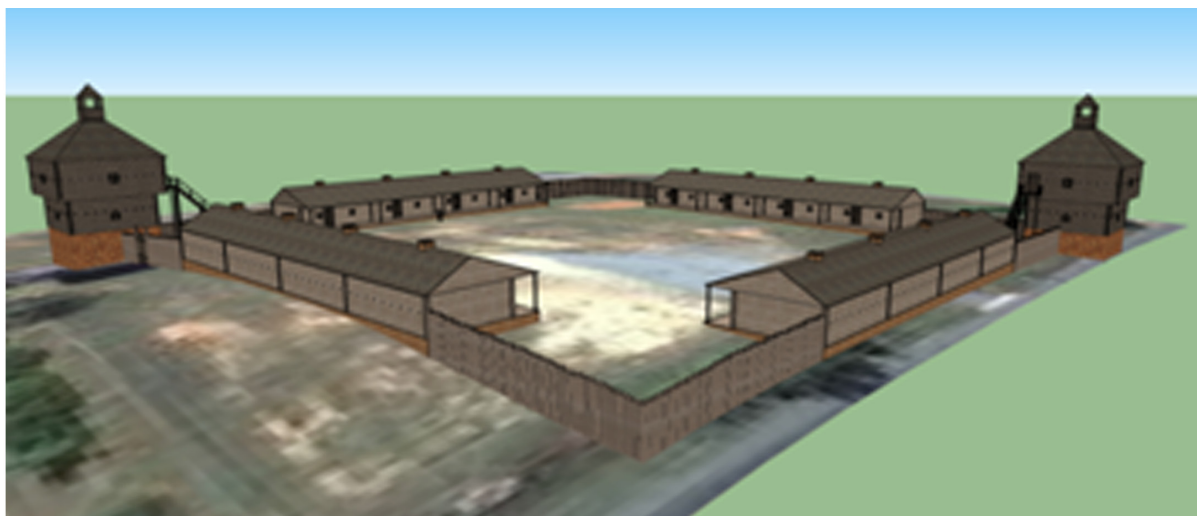


Figure 81. Hypothesized Perspective View, Facing Southwest, of the 1806 Configuration of Fort Hawkins 3D Model.

While the 3D reconstruction is still evolving as the archaeological data is being gathered and analyzed, the process of developing an initial model has raised some interesting questions. Period sketches of the fort and later nineteenth and early twentieth century photos of a remaining blockhouse show access to the blockhouses was gained through a door on the third floor. Were stairs or a ladder used for access? How were these stairs or ladders constructed in relation to blockhouses and surrounding architecture? How exactly were munitions and cannon transported from the lower magazine to the second and third floors? How were the soldiers moving between floors? These are just a few of the questions currently being addressed to provide an accurate representation of the fort's appearance for future projects. The initial model is more experimental in nature and will allow varying configurations of the fort to be

tested and determine the most efficient and likely layout of the fort based upon the evidence collected thus far.

Figure 81 presents a hypothetical perspective view, facing southwest, of the 1806 configuration of Fort Hawkins. Figure 82 depicts a cross-section of the southeast blockhouse of Fort Hawkins, facing southeast. This 3D model was developed from the LiDAR scan of the replica blockhouse, followed by careful study of the historical evidence from the two blockhouses (photographs, drawings, descriptions) and by brainstorming with the project team regarding the possible configurations of ordnance, building access and musket portholes within the building. Figure 83 shows a hypothesized interior view of the third floor of the southeast blockhouse, facing east. Figure 84 is a hypothesized interior view of the stone basement in the southeast blockhouse.



Figure 82. Hypothesized Cross Section of the Southeast Blockhouse.

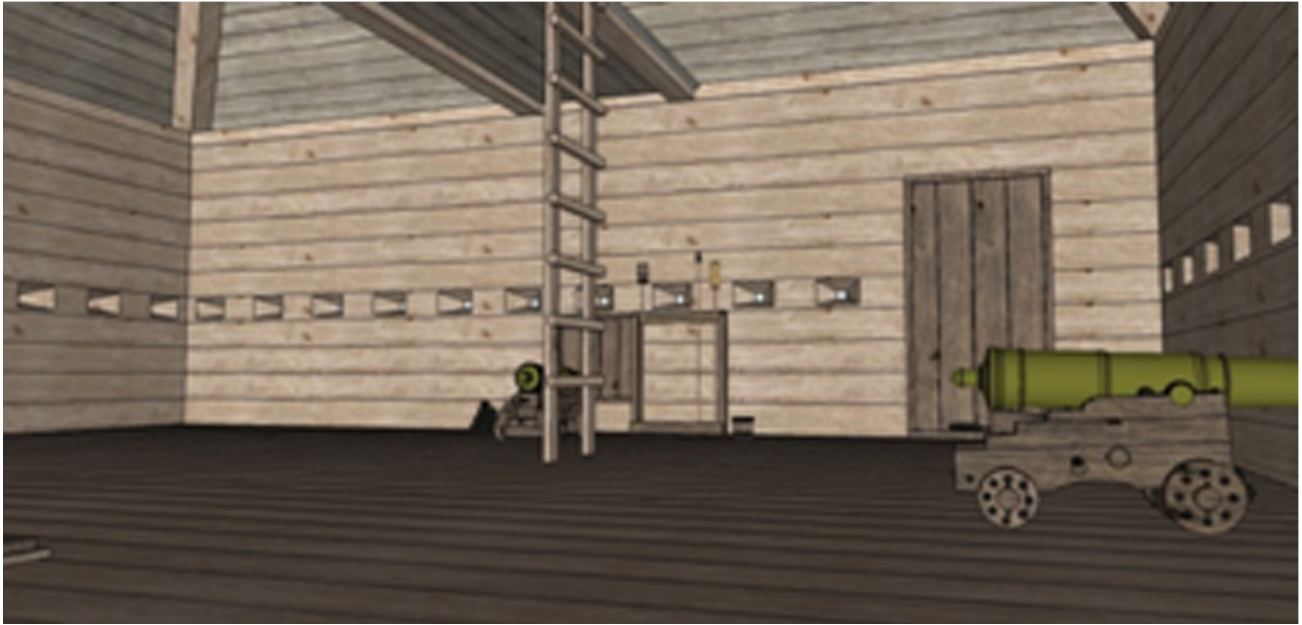


Figure 83. Hypothesized Interior View of the Third Floor of the Southeast Blockhouse.



Figure 84. Hypothesized Interior View of the Stone Basement of the Southeast Blockhouse.





## Chapter 7. Material Culture

The 2011 and 2012 excavations augmented the existing artifact inventory for the Fort Hawkins archaeological site (9Bi21). The project yielded 3,794 artifacts, which included 3,386 from XU26, 405 from XU27 and the remainder from other disturbed contexts.

### Architecture Group

A total of 2,450 artifacts in the Architecture Group, excluding brick and mortar, was recovered by the 2011-2012 excavations. Most of these came from XU26 (n=2411). XU27 yielded only 39 architecture artifacts.

Bricks and brick fragments are ubiquitous at Fort Hawkins. Most were encountered as rubble in mixed historic contexts. Consequently, the vast majority of bricks at the site are of limited diagnostic or interpretive value. Bricks in their original architectural position are far more rare at the fort. Two brick ruins from the Woolfolk Plantation were explored in 2011—Features 317 and 334. Feature 340 also yielded many brick fragments but none of these were *in situ* and they may be classified as a rubble deposit. The bricks within the rubble were a mix of fort-era and Woolfolk Plantation-era bricks.

A one-half brick fragment had the numeral “6” incised on it (LN958) (Figure 85). This brick came from XU26 in Test Unit 200, Level 1. Numbered brick of similar style are a unique feature of the fort-era bricks at Fort Hawkins. Several examples were previously excavated. These bricks include the numbers “0”, “00”, “4”, “10”, “17”, “20”, “40”, “56”, “70” and “80.” One example was crudely marked, “X”. The purpose of the numbers remains a mystery. The archaeologists speculate that the numbers were associated with recording brick production. Alternatively, the numbers may refer to specific civilian contractors who provided the bricks or specific production batches. The numerals were incised into the brick while the clay was plastic.

Nails are common at Fort Hawkins. The 2011-2012 excavations yielded 397 nails. This included 157 square nails, 11 wire nails, and 229 indeterminate nails or nail fragments. The nails from the excavations were poorly preserved and difficult to identify. Of the square nails, 38 were classified as wrought nails, 101 were machine cut nails and 18

could not be distinguished. XU26 yielded 146 square nails and XU27 produced 11 examples.

Three large iron spikes were recovered. One of these was from Test Unit 193 in XU26. And the others were from XU27. Other architectural hardware from the 2011-2012 excavations included three iron latches and one door hardware piece. All were recovered from XU27.

Window glass was scattered throughout the 2011-2012 excavations, mostly as very small pane sherds. A total of 2,046 window glass sherds was recovered. The greatest concentration came from Feature 317 in Test Unit 194. A sample of 1,864 window glass sherds from the feature gave a Window Glass Date, following the Moir Method, of 1843.359 (Moir 1987:83-96). Elsewhere in the test unit excavations, 91 window glass sherds were found in Test Units 182, 183, 184, 186, 188, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201 and 202. The greatest concentration of window glass in these test units was from Test Units 192 (n=30), 197 (n=23) and 195 (n=17). The concentrations in these three units may indicate the nearby presence of



Figure 85. Inscribed Brick, XU26.

fort-era buildings with glass windows. The remaining 91 pieces of window glass were from various features and disparate locations.

## Kitchen Group

### Ceramics

Ceramics are a common artifact type at Fort Hawkins. Previous excavations yielded major assemblages of broken vessels (N=12,505 sherds), including many large, reconstructed fragments. Ceramic analysis provided important insight into life in an early U.S. Army fort. By comparison, the yield from the 2011-2012 excavations is quite meager, but understandably so given the architectural rather than domestic focus of the later excavation. A total of 465 sherds was recovered, which included 449 sherds from XU26, 13 sherds from XU27 and three from other disturbed contexts. The ceramic assemblage consists of many small sherds with no heavy discard concentrations. From this it is evident that broken plates and other ceramic vessels were not commonly discarded in the outer palisade ditch fill. Most of the ceramics that were found there were likely incidental inclusions in the midden soils and redeposition and not the result of intentional discard. Despite the low number and small sherd size, the 2011-2012 ceramic assemblage does provide some information on the age of some cultural features and the palisade trenches.

Ten porcelain sherds were recovered in the 2011-2012 excavations. This represents 2.2 percent of the 2011-2012 pottery assemblage. That percentage is more than has been observed site-wide (0.8%). In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries porcelain was an expensive ware, which often accounts for its low frequency in non-military pottery assemblages. As the nineteenth century progressed, however, porcelain became more affordable and this resulted in its increased frequency in ceramic collections. The higher percentage of porcelain in XUs 26 and 27 is possibly due to a greater use of this part of Fort Hill by the occupants of the Woolfolk Plantation.

Another possible explanation for the increase in porcelain in XU26 and XU27 is that it is associated with the earliest occupation of the military garrison, prior to 1811, when the officers in the fort carried on traditions that were established in the eighteenth century. South (2002) presented a military artifact pattern for early sites in southeastern North America. Part of the pattern observed by South was the increased usage of expensive porcelains on military sites compared to civilian sites. Porcelain was an accoutrement of a status display, part of the tea ceremony, in

which British officers participated on the frontier. A similar trend was observed on eighteenth century military sites in Georgia (e.g., Elliott 1991; 2003). At Fort Mount Pleasant, a Georgia Ranger fort occupied from 1739-1758, porcelain comprised 16.6 percent of the historic ceramics. At Fort Morris, a Revolutionary War fort occupied at times by both Patriots and British troops, porcelain represented 9.9 percent of the ceramic sherds. At Fort Mitchell, Alabama, however, porcelain is virtually absent. By the time of the occupation of Fort Mitchell, whose occupation date (1813-1840) is slightly later than Fort Hawkins, artifact evidence shows that the use of porcelain by the military on the frontier had waned in popularity (Harrell 2004; Cottier 2004). The slightly higher frequency of porcelain in XU26 may have chronological implications, although this remains unclear. Future excavations of areas further west and south may help to answer this question.

Thirty-five stoneware sherds were recovered in the 2011-2012 excavations. Most of these were American produced pottery rather than European imports. Alkaline glazed stoneware was the predominate ware. This represents 7.7 percent of the 2011-2012 pottery assemblage which is almost double the site-wide total (3.7%). Scholars have traced the begin date for this type of domestic stoneware pottery to about 1810. This ceramic type may not have been available at Fort Hawkins prior to that date. The higher percentage of this ware along the south and west outer walls of Fort Hawkins suggests these areas were occupied later than previously examined areas. This is, in part from a greater concentration of Woolfolk Plantation occupation in this part of Fort Hill.

Refined white bodied ceramics were the dominant ceramic class. These include creamware, pearlware, whiteware and cream colored ware. Hand painted, transfer printed, sponge decorated, mochware, and annular/dipped wares were decorative types represented. Later transfer printed varieties, which include brown, green, mulberry and black decorations, were produced after 1840 and these are likely associated with the Woolfolk Plantation era. The other decorative wares are largely associated with the fort era.

Creamware was a popular ceramic produced in England from 1762 to about 1820. The 2011-2012 excavations yielded 115 creamware sherds. Substantially more creamware was found in XUs 26 and 27 than site-wide in terms of percentages (24.8% vs. 7.8%, respectively). Over the period of Fort Hawkins' existence as a military garrison creamware declined in popularity and was replaced by pearlware and other white-bodied ceramics. Its greater frequency of occurrence along the southern and western outer walls suggests more refuse was dumped in this vicinity in the early years of the fort, compared to the later years.

Pearlware is the dominant ware at Fort Hawkins. This ware was manufactured in England and was popular from about 1774-1830. The 2011-2012 excavations yielded 325 pearlware sherds. Of these, 101 were undecorated. Pearlware also is present in higher frequency in XUs 26 and 27 compared to the entire site (34.2% vs. 22.1%, respectively).

Hand-painted ware comprised 9.4 percent of the sherds from XUs 26 and 27 (n=43). This is slightly less than is observed site-wide (10.1%). Edgeware comprised 6.8 percent of the sherds from XUs 26 and 27 (n=31). This is slightly less than was observed site wide (n=7.9%). Transfer-printed ware (n=31) also comprised 6.8 percent of the sherds excavated in 2011-2012. This is substantially less than was observed site-wide (18.1%). Annular/Dipped ware (n=16) comprised 3.5 percent of the ceramics from XUs 26 and 27. This is slightly more than was observed site-wide (n=2.9%).

Ironstone ceramics were uncommon in the 2011-2012 assemblage, represented by only four sherds. This reflects 7.7 percent of the total sherd count from XUs 26 and 27, compared to 3.7 percent site-wide. Ironstone was produced beginning in 1810. It became more popular in the second half of the nineteenth century. Its increased frequency on the southern and western outer walls likely results from increased refuse disposal associated with the Woolfolk Plantation. Other minority wares, including redware and coarse earthenware, were recognized in the 2011-2012 ceramic assemblage. This pottery was probably locally produced.

The 2011-2012 excavations also yielded three aboriginal pottery sherds. These included two ceramic handles and one burnished black body sherd. These all were found in XU26. These sherds likely date to after the Woodland period (after A.D. 900).

## Glassware

Glass bottles and tableware glass represent a substantial portion of the Kitchen artifacts at Fort Hawkins. A total of 1,124 glass sherds and one complete bottle was recovered from XUs 26 and 27. Nine of these sherds are from modern machine made bottles but most are nineteenth century glass. The complete bottle was recovered from a disturbed context. It was an undecorated, small, light green pharmaceutical bottle (LN829) made for a cork stopper. This bottle is probably associated with the Woolfolk Plantation era.

Olive green and dark green bottle glass (n=130) were the most common bottle sherds represented in XUs 26 and 27. This brings the total to 2,761 olive green and dark green

bottle glass sherds recovered site-wide from Fort Hawkins. These bottles were used to contain alcoholic beverages. As the historical research has shown, the U.S. Army at Fort Hawkins consumed substantial quantities of alcohol. The soldiers received a liquor ratio, which was tightly regulated by the command. Drunkenness was severely punished. Most alcohol consumed at Fort Hawkins was not likely in glass bottles. Most Georgia-produced spirits at that time were transported in wooden casks or stoneware jugs. Imported wines and other expensive spirits were bottled.

Clear bottle glass (n=74) was the second most frequent bottle glass recovered in 2011-2012. Many of the clear bottles may represent machine made bottle glass but the sherds lacked diagnostic information necessary to include them in that category. Most clear bottles at Fort Hawkins are associated with the Woolfolk Plantation era or later. Light green bottle glass (n=46) was found in moderate frequencies in XUs 26 and 27. Light green bottles had a variety of uses in the nineteenth century, including medicines, condiments and beverages. Aqua bottle glass (n=32) was found in moderate frequencies in 2011-2012. Aqua bottles had a variety of uses in the nineteenth century, including medicines, condiments and beverages. Amber bottle glass (n=15) was recovered in low frequencies in 2011-2012. Site-wide, 169 amber bottle sherds have been recovered. Amber bottles were used to contain medicines, snuff, biters and beer. Minor amounts of blue, purple/red, and amber/olive bottle glass sherds were noted in the collection. The blue bottles likely contained medicines.

Elliott observed that historic sites on the Fort Benning Military Reservation in the central Chattahoochee River valley that the ratio of olive to amber bottle glass that changed over time (Elliott et al. 1998: XV-21-24; Elliott 1998). In the Fort Benning sample, sites dating to the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century had substantially greater relative percentages of olive green glass, compared to amber bottles. Excavated samples from two Cusseta Lower Creek sites at Upatoi Town (9Me394 and 9Me395) yielded only two amber bottle glass sherds compared with 340 olive green glass sherds. The Creeks who lived at Upatoi Town were contemporary with the troops at Fort Hawkins. Some, in fact, actually served in the U.S. Army in Colonel Hawkins' Creek Regiment.

As the nineteenth century progressed, the relative frequency of olive green glass declined and amber glass increased. Elliott surmised that this shift may have been a reflection of changing drinking habits with less reliance on imported wines and expensive beverages and increased consumption of locally produced whisky and beer. It remains unclear if the bottle glass data from Fort Hawkins supports the trend observed at historic Creek and early Euro-American sites in the Chattahoochee River valley. Fort Hawkins



does show an increase in the relative frequency of amber to olive green glass (0.01 at Upatoi Town vs. 0.06 at Fort Hawkins) but the ratio is substantially lower than the sampled Euro-American sites in the Chattahoochee valley sample that date later in the nineteenth century. The many high ranking officers and administrators who resided at Fort Hawkins may have preferred (and were able to afford) imported beverages in olive green bottles. The common soldiers at Fort Hawkins may have taken their liquor rations in tin cups or other temporary containers, which would lessen the likelihood of archaeologists recognizing this behavior in the archaeological record. The relative low frequency of amber bottles at Fort Hawkins suggests that they were not a major “delivery device” for the consumption of local spirits by the enlisted men.

Tableware glass is present in moderate frequencies at Fort Hawkins. Eighty six goblet glass and other tableware glass sherds were recovered in the 2011-2012 excavations. This brings the total count of tableware glassware sherds from Fort Hawkins to 558 sherds.

## Ethnobotanical Remains

Macroscopic ethnobotanical evidence is uncommon at Fort Hawkins, possibly the result of the acidic soils. A single peach pit (LN854) was recovered from Test Unit 188, Zone C post in South Palisade 1. This specimen hints at the consumption of peaches by soldiers at Fort Hawkins.

## Clothing Group

Buttons are a relatively common artifact type at Fort Hawkins. Previous excavations yielded several hundred brass and pewter U.S. Army uniform buttons from the fort era. The button yield from the 2011-2012 excavations was less impressive, totaling only 22 buttons. Examples recovered by the 2011-2012 excavations are shown in Figure 86. Of these 14 were brass buttons. One particularly informative uniform button was a small, broken, brass Regiment of Rifles cuff button. Because of its excavated context, this button proved to be a most valuable artifact in terms of the information held within it. This Regiment of Rifles button (LN849) from Test Unit 183, Level 2, South Palisade 1 was found resting at the bottom of the palisade wall construction trench. This find helped to confirm the suspected construction date of South Palisade 1, circa 1809-1810, which is when the Regiment of Rifles expanded the palisades at Fort Hawkins.

A brass uniform button inscribed “RA” (Piece Plot [PP] 159) was recovered from Test Unit 196, in the buried A-horizon west of West Palisade 1 in XU26. This button

is extremely worn and barely identifiable. It was worn by the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Artillerists from about 1811-1813. It was first manufactured in 1811. Only one example of this button type was recovered from previous excavations, and this was in Feature 313 at Fort Hawkins (Elliott 2009:212-213). The 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Artillery was formed in 1802 when the Artillerists and Engineers were separated. It was active in the northern theatre in the War of 1812. The Regiment of Artillerists was reorganized to become part of the Corps of Artillery on May 12, 1814 (Haskin 1879:668; Heitman 1903:51). This button type has a narrow time window at Fort Hawkins as the regiment was probably only there with uniforms bearing that button type from 1811-1812.

Other brass buttons were recovered from Test Units 181, 195 and 196 and from disturbed contexts. Most of these buttons were undecorated and of limited diagnostic value. This includes undecorated brass button (LN885) from Test Unit 196, in the buried A-horizon west of West Palisade 1. An undecorated brass button (LN834, PP152) was recovered from West Palisade 1. Another (LN831) came from the buried plow zone from South Palisade 1. Three other brass buttons (LNs 817, 830, and 1001) were recovered from disturbed contexts. An undecorated brass button with a partially identifiable back mark “\_\_\_\_\_NTED” [WARRANTED] (LN882) was recovered from disturbed contexts. A small, stamped brass button with an anchor motif and two attachment holes (LN944) was found in West Palisade 1. Anchor buttons were produced for both maritime military uniform and civilian clothing markets. This particular specimen is civilian (See Figure 86).

Buttons made from other raw materials also are present in the 2011-2012 assemblage. Eight gutta-percha buttons (LN1004) came from Feature 340, Level 1B (See Figure 86). Each was undecorated with similar diameters and had two attachment holes. Hard rubber and gutta percha buttons were manufactured as early as the 1840s and were produced into the mid-1880s (Cienna 2013:1-3). Gutta-percha buttons, which are a natural plastic extracted from Palaquium trees in Malaya, Borneo and Sumatra, are general distinguished from hard rubber buttons by the lack of back marks on the former. Composition buttons also are often confused with hard rubber and several of the Fort Hawkins specimens may fall under that category (Katz 1994). One small, hard rubber button (LN1004) came from Feature 340, Level 1B.

One partially melted, purple glass, faceted button (LN883) was recovered from clean-up of brickwork. It is likely a woman’s dress button. One metal button stamped, “UNITED” is likely a overall button from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Another button marked,



“Levi Strauss & Co.” also dates after 1873 (Levistrauss.com 2013).

One brass collar stay from an early U.S. Army uniform (LN937) was recovered from a disturbed context. Numerous examples of similar collar stays were recovered in previous excavations on the site. Their infrequency in XUs26 and 27 suggests that they were not commonly lost while constructing the outer fort palisade walls.

Shoe parts are well represented in the clothing group from the 2011-2012 excavations. These included 83 shoe sole parts (tiny brass tacks and rubber fragments) from Feature 340. A crude, brass shoe heel plate (LN836, PP154) came from XU26.

One brass woman’s hat pin (LN926) was recovered from Test Unit 195, Level 1 at the junction of South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 1. A brass straight pin was recovered from Test Unit 182 in South Palisade 1. Three brass buckles were included in the artifact assemblage. These were largely non-diagnostic in terms of their function and age.

## Tobacco Group

Five clay tobacco smoking pipe fragments were recovered by the 2011-2012 excavations. One of these was found on the surface and the others came from XU26. All were molded elbow-type clay pipes typical of the early- to mid-nineteenth century.

## Arms Group

Gun parts are relatively uncommon at Fort Hawkins, which is surprising given the large quantities of small arms that passed through its gates on repeated occasions. Examples of Arms Group artifacts recovered in the 2011-2012 excavations are shown in Figure 87. The 2011-2012 excavations yielded three gun parts. All are likely associated with the fort-era occupation. A broken hammer from a flintlock musket (LN821) was recovered from the buried plow zone in Test Unit 184. It weighed 61.6 g. This artifact likely dates prior to 1840 and is most likely associated with the fort era. A frizzen strike plate from a flintlock musket (LN815) was recovered from a disturbed context. A pewter escutcheon, molded in pewter with a ridged rim (LN832) was recovered in disturbed contexts from XU26. It weighed 19 g, was 3.13 mm thick, and measured 40.94 mm by 30.48 mm. This object may be arms related, possibly part of a flintlock pistol.

Lead balls and shot were the most common artifacts in the Arms Group from the 2011-2012 excavations. Lead shot also were common in previous field seasons, where 387 shot were measured. Lead balls in the 60-68 caliber range (intended for use with .69 caliber muskets) were more common than balls in the 50-54 caliber range (intended for rifles) (Elliott 2009:224). In the present sample lead balls ranged from very small shot to 65.8 calibers. One lead ball (LN854) came from Test Unit 188, Zone C (post) in South Palisade 1. It is a 65.1 caliber ball exhibiting no evidence of firing (Figure 87). Archaeologists excavated another lead ball (LN839) that displayed some post-depositional damage (57.4 caliber) in the buried plow zone in the southwestern salient vicinity (See Figure 87). Excavation in Feature 343 in the northeastern corner of XU26 yielded three lead balls. One was 37.5 caliber (LN780, PP117), another was 33.4 caliber (LN975, PP160) and the third was 55.9 caliber (LN974, PP159). Two of these are illustrated in Figure 87. Other lead balls included four from disturbed contexts in XU26. These included 40.6, 53.1, 64.2 and 65.8 caliber balls (LN817).

Several small lead shot were recovered from XU26 and XU27. These artifacts were small and others may have escaped detection with the one-quarter inch screen sampling methods employed. Excavations at the northern end of West Palisade 1 yielded three lead shot, two were possibly from a buck and ball load and the other exhibited evidence of impact (LN1006). One small lead shot (LN923) originated during floor clean-up of Test Units 192 and 193 in South Palisade 4. Another small lead shot (LN855) came from Test Unit 188, Zone E post, South Palisade 1 (See Figure 87).

A miscast lead ball (LN881) was found in the northwest blockhouse vicinity. An altered lead ball was recovered from Test Unit 185 in XU26 (LN858). Another altered/flattened lead ball (LN1001) was recovered from a disturbed context. A flattened lead piece (LN892), which may have started as a musket ball, was recovered from Feature 317 in Test Unit 194, Level 2B. A cut lead bullet (LN878) came from Level 1 of Feature 317 in Test Unit 194 (See Figure 87). This artifact dates after the fort-era and is associated with the Woolfolk Plantation or the Civil War occupations at the site. Because of the damage from cut marks, no caliber or bullet type was determined.

A naturally formed composite of iron and rust from Feature 317 in Test Unit 194, Level 1 contained one lead ball (LN884) (See Figure 87). This conglomerate was similar to several larger examples excavated previously from Feature 313, south of this find (Elliott 2009:225, Figure 94).

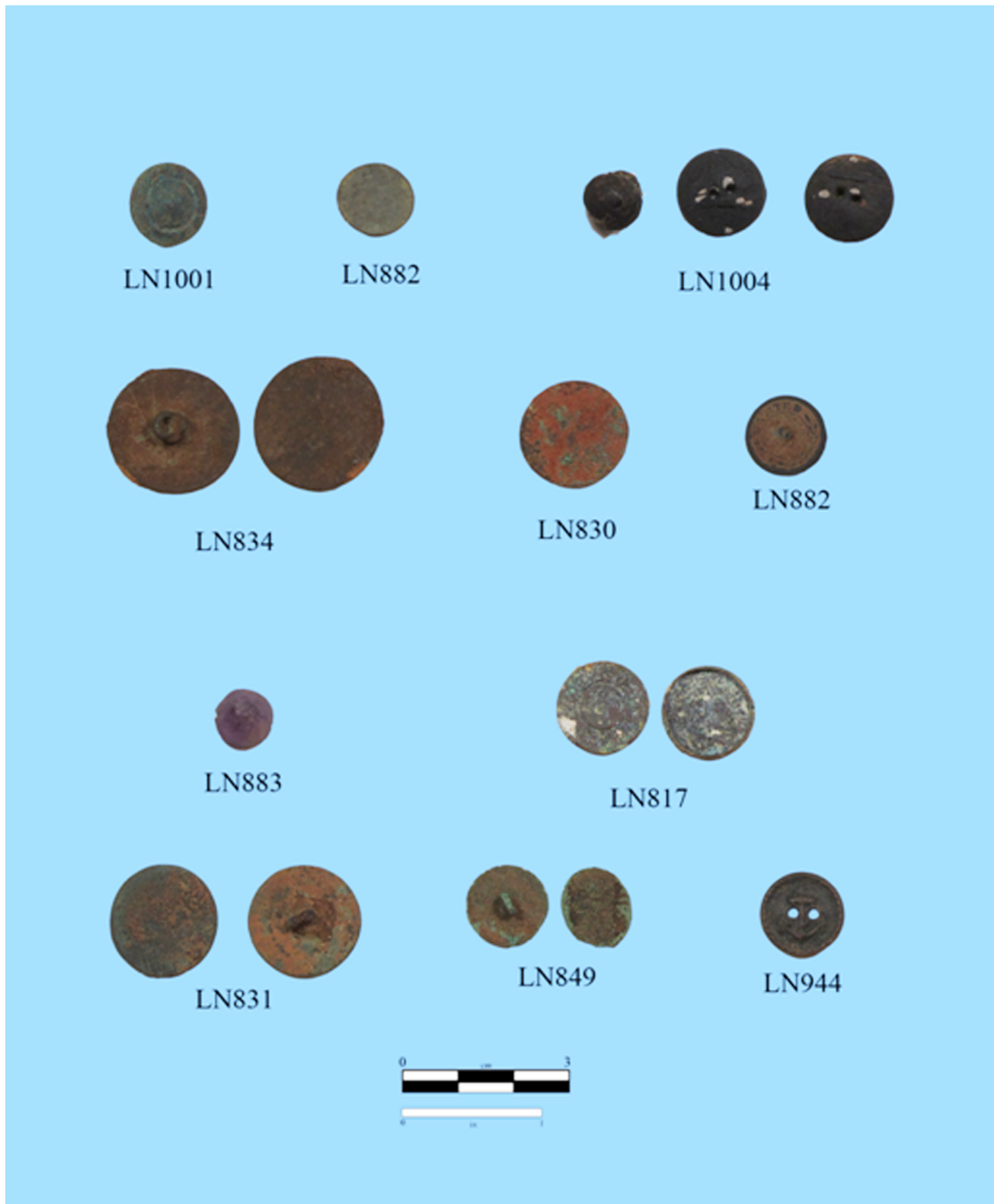


Figure 86. Selected Buttons from XU26 and XU27.

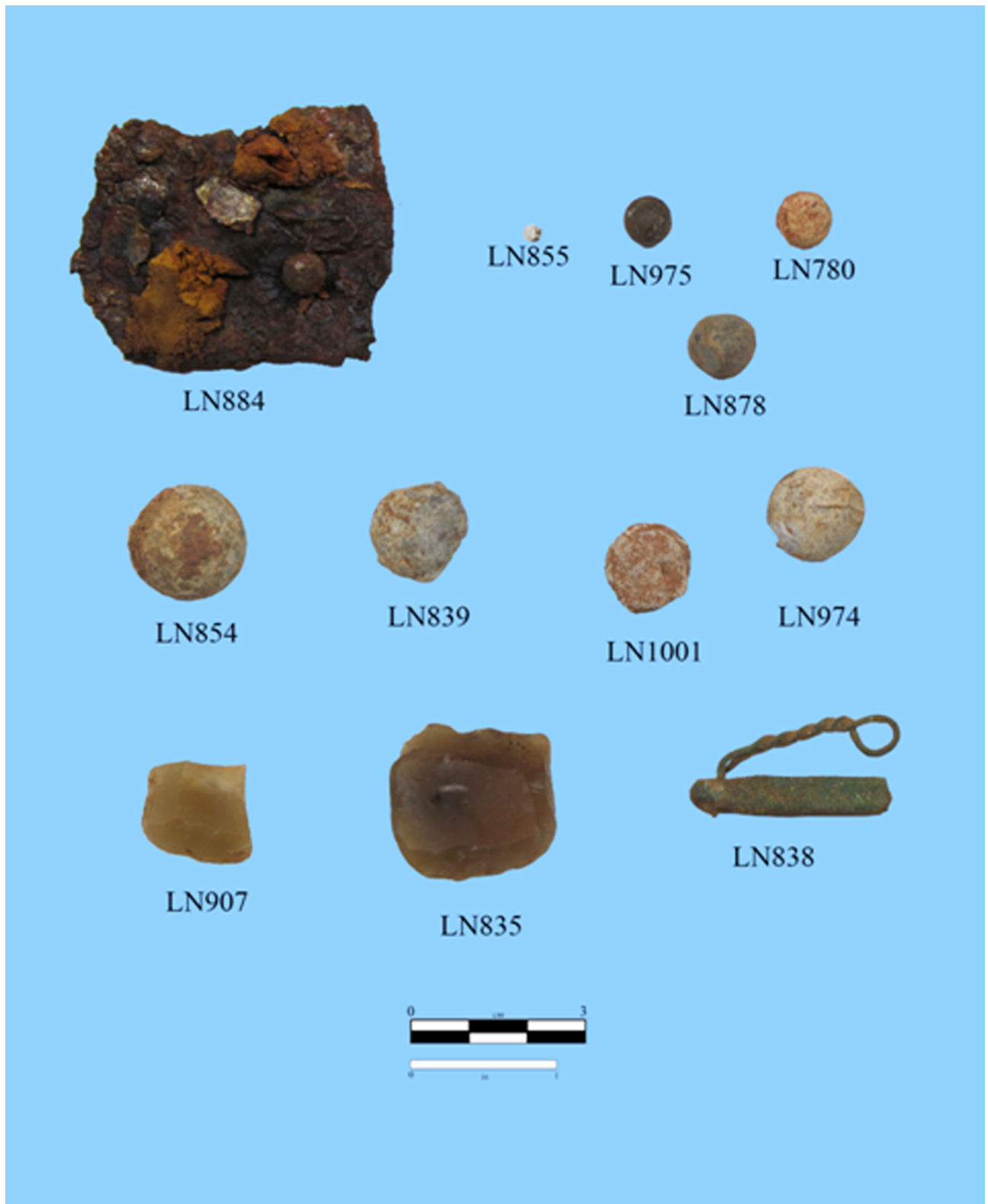


Figure 87. Selected Examples of Arms Group Artifacts, XU26 and XU27.

Other Arms artifacts recovered include gunflints. A complete French blade-type gunflint (LN835, PP153) was recovered from the top of the buried A-horizon west of West Palisade 1 in XU26 (See Figure 87). It measured 26.54 mm in width, 25.64 mm in length and 3.8 mm in thickness. Archaeologists recovered two French blade-type gunflint fragments (LN200) from Test Unit 200, Level 1 (See Figure 87). One of these fragments measured 22.3 mm by 21.5 mm. The smaller fragment measured 13.3 mm by 1.94 mm. Twelve other flakes and debris from gunflints were recovered. These included nine examples from XU26. The recovery of three French blade-type gunflints and no examples of English type flints in the 2011-2012 excavations is interesting. Previous excavations at Fort Hawkins yielded a greater proportion of English to French flints (n=32 and 18, respectively). The French flints were used by the U.S. Army soldiers in the fort, as evidenced in Feature 271 (Elliott 2009:222-223).

Metal detectorists discovered a brass, cannon friction primer (LN838, PP156) in the top of the buried A-horizon west of West Palisade 1 in XU26 (See Figure 87). It weighed 2.6 grams and was unfired. This was the second example of this artifact type recovered from Fort Hawkins. The other specimen was a metal detector find that came from shallow context immediately southeast of the replica blockhouse (not associated with any excavation unit). Both of these objects strongly suggest the presence of cannons at Fort Hawkins. Once the cannon was fired friction primers typically were discarded. As a result, they often are found in close proximity to their original firing station. During the fort era, however, the cannons used did not use this firing technology. Friction primers, or friction tubes, were adopted for use by the U.S. Army around 1830. These objects are more likely the debris left by the Confederate artillery battery that was stationed on Fort Hill. The wide separation between these two finds probably indicates the approximate locations for two distinct gun emplacements.

Metal detectorists recovered a brass casing of a pin-fire shotgun shell (LN783, PP120) from Feature 343. This specimen still retains the coiled paper wadding in its base. This weapon technology was invented in 1818 in France but not patented in the United States until 1835. The weapon did not become popular until the 1850s and quickly declined after the 1860s, when center fire shotgun shells were introduced. Pin-fire shotguns were popular among cavalymen on both sides of the Civil War. This artifact may be associated with Civil War activity at Fort Hawkins and post-dates the fort era.

## Personal Group

Personal items were uncommon in the 2011-2012 excavations. One of the most unusual objects from Fort Hawkins was discovered by metal detecting the disturbed, mechanically stripped backdirt in XU26. The object is a cast pewter “squatting dog” cane handle, or riding crop handle (LN830) (Figure 88). The object weighed 38.5 grams. While the stratigraphic context of this find is lacking, we suspect that it is associated with the fort era. The inner workings of a pocket watch made of white metal (LN1001) was recovered from a disturbed context. Two marbles are contained in the assemblage. One is a clay marble from XU27 and the other clay marble (LN1001) was recovered from a disturbed context. Marbles of this type were common in the nineteenth century.

## Furniture Group

Furniture items, uncommon in the 2011-2012 excavations, were represented by 10 artifacts. Nine pieces of mirror glass were recovered from Feature 317, Test Unit 194, Level 1. A domed, brass furniture tack (LN861) came from Test Unit 185, Zone D, South Palisade 1. Similar tacks were often used by soldiers to adorn their foot lockers and trunks.

## Activities Group

A variety of other artifacts from the 2011-2012 excavations fall into the Activity category. These items cover a diversity of activities, both military and domestic. A portion of a brass spur (LN1000) was recovered from a remnant A-horizon above Feature 340 in XU27 (See Figure 88). This spur is crudely manufactured, possibly indicative of Confederate vintage, but may be earlier nineteenth century type. An unusual brass finial (LN878) was recovered from Feature 317, Test Unit 194, Level 1 (See Figure 88). This object may have served as ornamentation on a gate or large exterior wall lamp. It is likely associated with the Woolfolk Plantation. A large iron padlock, brass lock plate cover and brass key were excavated from Feature 340 in XU27 (Figure 89). The key is for a separate lock than the one unearthed. An iron trunk or strongbox handle (LN1001) was recovered from a disturbed context. An early style wrench, broken into two pieces (LN1004) came from Feature 340, Level 1B in XU27. Similar wrenches were produced by the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, the Stoddard Manufacturing Company and the Eagle Company in the latter nineteenth century (Rathbone 1999, Vol. 1:126, 441; Vol. 2:84). A complete iron adze (LN1001) was recovered from a disturbed context. This tool was commonly used in



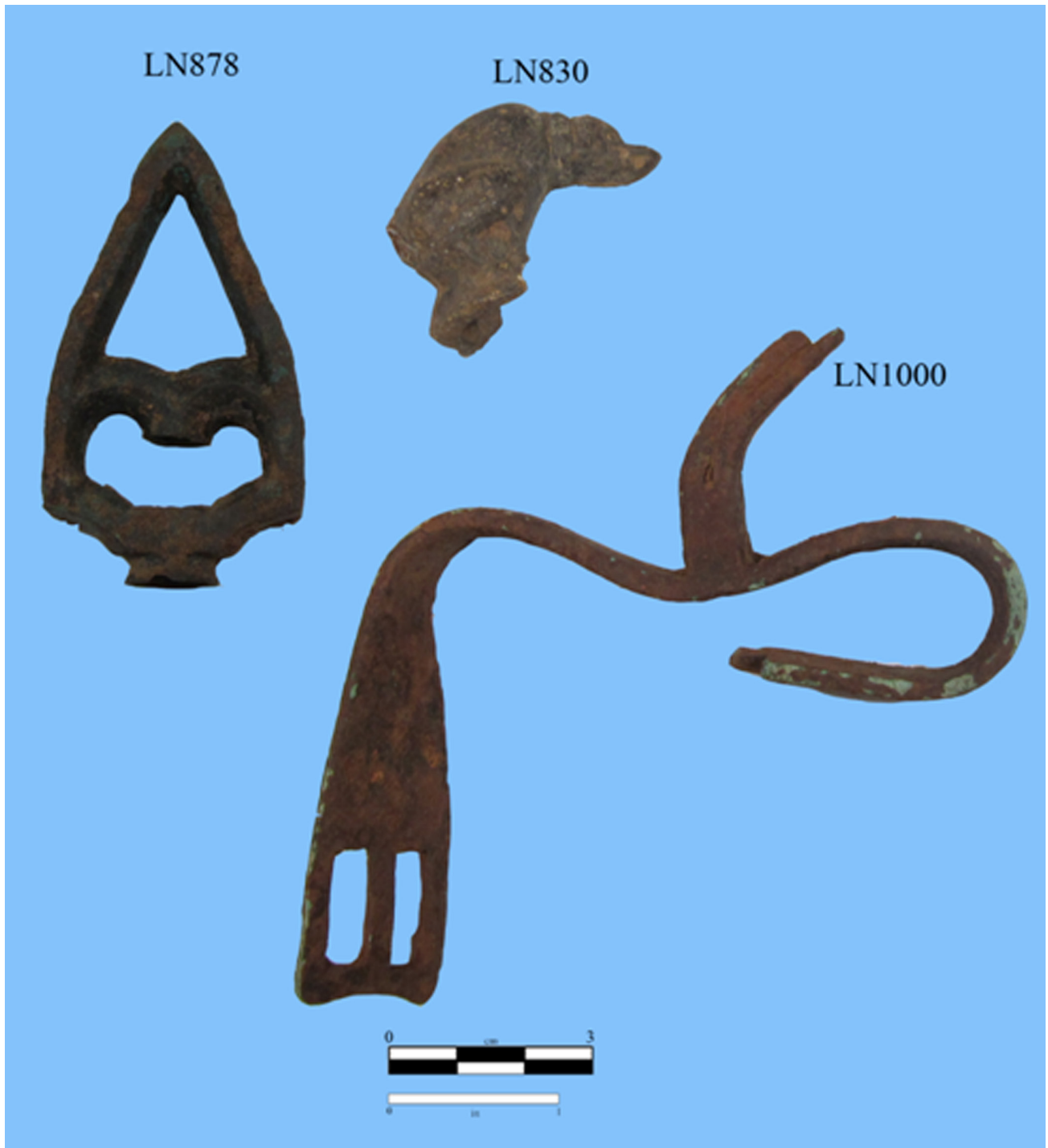


Figure 88. Selected Activities Group Artifacts.



Figure 89. Padlock and Key from Feature 340, XU27.

the nineteenth century and it may be associated with either the Fort or Woolfolk Plantation eras.

A piece of large lead scrap (LN817) was recovered from a disturbed context. This object appears to be the hardened residue that formed in the bottom of a pot. It may indicate lead smelting activity at the site, which may be associated with any of the historic occupations at Fort Hawkins but seems most likely fort related. Many other small metal fragments are contained in the assemblage. Most of these are unidentifiable. One unusual metal artifact was an iron strip wrapped with fine brass wire (LN830), which was recovered from a disturbed context.

The 2011-2012 assemblage includes small glass bottle flakes, many of which may be debitage from the

manufacture of bottle glass tools. Glass bottles, particularly olive green spirit bottles, were selected for flake tools. The thickness of bottle bases, the concoidal fracture characteristics of the glass, and its resulting sharpness made glass knapping successful. Excavations at late eighteenth and early nineteenth Creek sites in the Chattahoochee River watershed in Alabama and Georgia have yielded many examples of bottle glass tools and bottle glass debitage. Similar finds are reported from Yuchi sites on the lower Savannah River valley. Bottle glass tool use also was reported at Fort Argyle, an early Ranger fort on the Ogeechee River in lower Georgia. The manifestation of knapping technology using glass bottles at Fort Hawkins is not altogether surprising (Elliott 1998).

# Chapter 8. Revised Understanding of Fort Hawkins

The 2011 and 2012 excavations contributed to an improved understanding of the construction plan and construction sequence of Fort Hawkins. These excavations enabled a slight revision of our understanding of the precise outline of the fort, as well as our understanding of the time periods when specific sections of the fort was constructed. Most of these revisions pertain to the outer wall of the fort. This discussion focuses on an interpretation of the outer walls as the 2011-2012 excavation projects did not examine the footprint of any military buildings inside of Fort Hawkins.

Construction of Fort Hawkins began with two rectangular blockhouses, which were placed on diagonal corners of a rectangular palisade stockade. That construction began in 1806 and was likely completed that same year. By 1809, additional walls had been built beyond the rectangular stockade and these walls created a diamond-shaped enclosure. At the northwestern and southeastern corners of the diamond a series of palisade walls formed rectangular compounds surrounding the blockhouses. These defenses surrounding the blockhouse were formed differently from most of the palisade enclosures. Evidence discovered in 2011 in Test Units 192 and 193 revealed a large, horizontal wooden beam (or sill) at the base of the palisade ditch, rather than vertical post remnants. This evidence suggests that the palisade that surrounded the northwest blockhouse consisted of upright posts that rested on top of a horizontal sleeper. Archaeologists found no evidence to indicate that the upright posts were mortise and tenon construction.

As described in the 2009 report, 12 palisade walls have been identified archaeologically. No new walls were discovered by the 2011 and 2012 excavations, although new sections of previously located walls were excavated. Archaeologists speculate that another four palisade walls likely existed but have been erased by erosion and road construction on Woolfolk and Maynard streets. Three of these suspected walls formed the northern defense of Fort Hawkins and the other defended the southeast blockhouse on its eastern side. Quite possibly there once existed other minor palisade walls within the missing portions of the fort. For example, the space between the inner and outer walls of the fort's north side may have been partitioned similar to that observed on the southwestern side of the fort by West Palisade 3. That interpretation is speculative and assumes that the missing parts were mirror images of the existing archaeological remains.

## Palisade Walls of Fort Hawkins

The log palisade walls are an impressive buried features of the Fort Hawkins archaeological ruins. The straight sections of palisade walls at Fort Hawkins in fortification jargon are called curtains. Other features often associated with curtains on nineteenth century fortifications are banquetts, ditches and glacis.

Banquets are raised areas adjacent to a parapet, typically about one foot above the surrounding surface. Their function was to allow a step for gunmen. Banquets provided two advantages, they gave the shooter a slight height advantage that allowed for better sight distance and they provided an element of safety by reducing the gunman's exposure to incoming fire. Ditches were intended to slow the advance of attackers. These were sometimes filled with water but many were simply dry ditches. Often other obstacles, such as sharpened stakes, or debris were placed in the ditches to slow the enemy's advance. Glacis were inclined landforms on the fort's exterior located beyond the ditches. Their purpose was to stabilize and fortify the outer slopes of the fort. They allowed the defenders to have a direct line of fire with minimal changes in angle. Glacis also kept the attackers in view as they approached the fort. They also prevented direct artillery fire against the fort's walls (Duane 1810:62, 176).

Forts often contained magazines where ammunition and gunpowder were kept. Historical documents from Fort Hawkins indicate that barrels of powder and large quantities of ammunition were kept at the fort. In one close call a deranged prisoner nearly ignited a barrel of gunpowder that was stored in the brig where he was jailed. The stone basements (or ground floors) of the two blockhouses may have provided a safe place to store explosive materials, but only if access to these areas was tightly controlled. Thus far the archaeology at Fort Hawkins has revealed no evidence for banquetts, ditches or glacis. The existence of some type of magazine is inferred from the historical documents, but its exact location within Fort Hawkins remains unknown.

The twelve palisade walls identified archaeologically at Fort Hawkins are described below. The relative position of each palisade wall in the Fort Hawkins plan is shown in Figure 90. Table 7 provides a key for this map, along with MCDs for each palisade line.

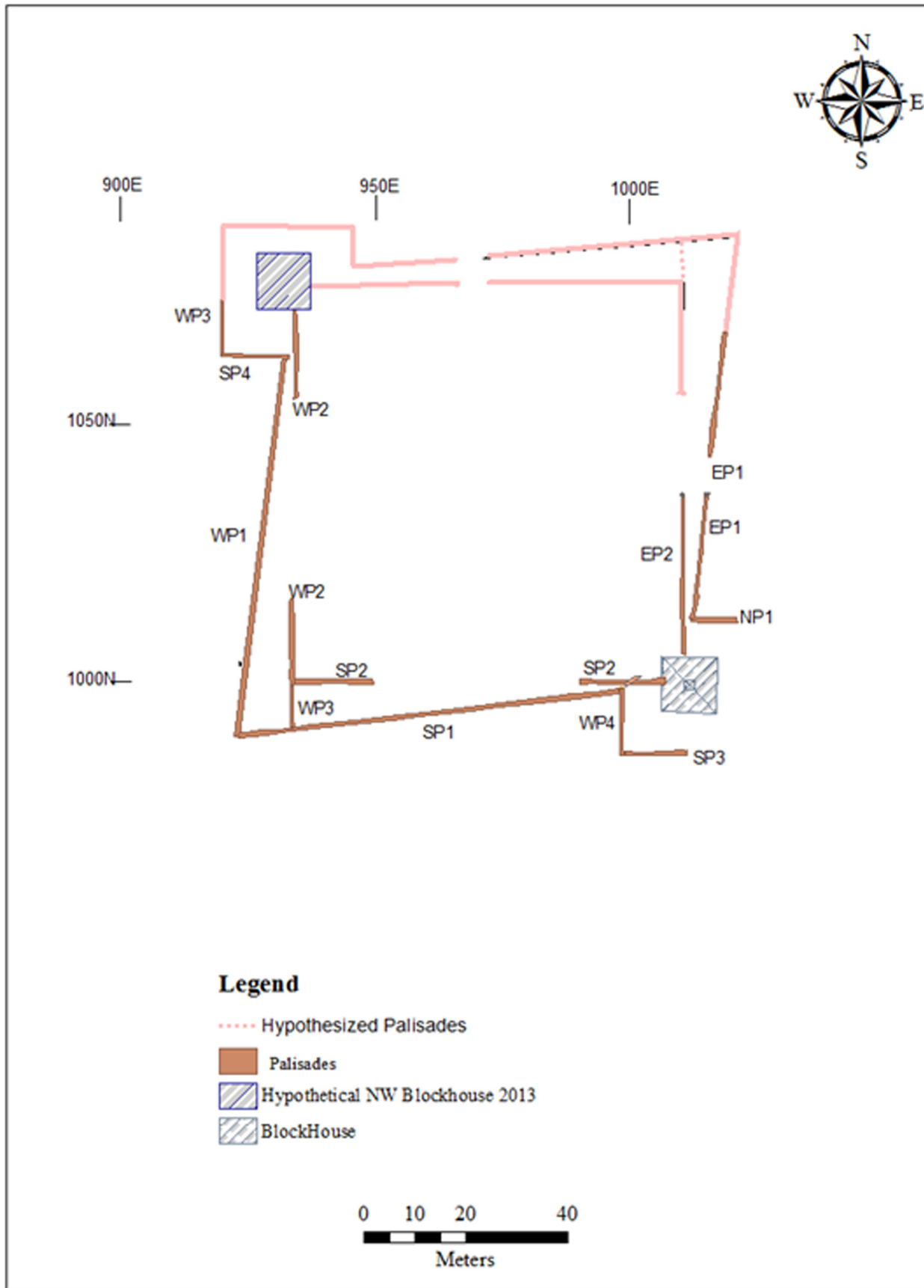


Figure 90. Palisade Walls at Fort Hawkins.



<b>Palisade</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>MCD Map Key</b>	
East	1	39	1805.4	EP1
East	2	37	1805.6	EP2
North	1	0	None	NP1
South	1	361	1810.027	SP1
South	2	13	1802.5	SP2
South	3	0	None	SP3
South	4	18	1805.389	SP4
West	1	154	1802.649	WP1
West	2	273	1808.059	WP2
West	3	0	None	WP3
West	4	0	None	WP4
West	5	271	1803.5	WP5
<b>Total</b>		<b>1166</b>	<b>1806.624</b>	

### **Combined Inner Walls (EP2, SP2 & WP2)**

323                      1807.554

### **Combined Outer Walls (EP1, SP1 & WP1)**

554                      1807.65

### **Combined Northwest Compound (SP4 & WP5)**

289                      1803.618

*MCD Range*                      1802.5-1810.02

Table 7. Mean Ceramic Date Calculations for Fort Hawkins Palisades.

## **East Palisade 1**

East Palisade 1 (EP1) was discovered in 2006 by the LAMAR Institute's excavations and was previously unknown to historians and archaeologists. It was explored by block XUs 6 and 23. Archaeologists completely excavated the two sections of this palisade. The northern section, north of the gap, and the northern part of the southern sections were excavated in 2006. In 2007, archaeologists returned to excavate the remainder of the southern section.

This palisade forms the outer east wall of Fort Hawkins. The south end of East Palisade 1 intersects the western end of North Palisade 1 forming the northwestern corner of an enclosure surrounding the southeast blockhouse. The archaeologically defined portion of this palisade wall extends a total of 56.6 meters (185.6 ft) to the north from its southern point of beginning. A large gap in the middle section of East Palisade 1 from 25.8-31.5 m (84.6-103.3 feet) created an 18.7 ft gap, which may represent a location of a

building whose east wall served as a substitute for the palisade posts. If so, it would have been a narrow building, as the distance before encountering East Palisade 2 is only 4.4 m (14.4 ft) on the southern end. We submit that the building formerly at this location measured 18 feet north-south by 14 feet east-west. If the palisade posts from East Palisade 2 had been removed, however, the hypothetical building's east-west dimensions may have been larger.

The posts along East Palisade 1 were sub-rectangular, generally longer on the north-south axis, and ranging in size from about 25-35 cm north-south and 15-25 cm east-west. The gap between posts was irregular but generally spacing was one post per 15-33 cm (1.09 ft). The post bases were flattened with rounded corners on the base. Posts had parallel sides near to bottom and were vertical in cross section. An MCD estimate for East Palisade 1 of 1805.4 (N=39) was calculated. Archaeologists estimate 1810 as the completion date for construction of this outer palisade line based on historical evidence.

## East Palisade 2

East Palisade 2 (EP2) was first discovered in 1936 during WPA excavations (Willey 1936). Additional test units and a backhoe trench were placed along this palisade wall in 1971 (Carrillo 1971:15-17). It was explored in 2005, 2006 and 2007 by block XUs 6, 23 and 24 (Elliott and Dean 2007, 2009). The southern end of East Palisade 2 terminates at the north wall of the southeast blockhouse. The northern end of East Palisade 2 is missing. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of this palisade stopped at 52 m from the blockhouse.

Willey (1936) reported two gaps in this palisade line. The first gap was located 90 feet north of the blockhouse and it extended for 10 feet. This was followed by a 20 foot section of palisade posts and then another large gap of 20 feet. South (1970) discussed Willey's interpretation of these gaps. The first gap (10 ft) may represent a gate opening. The second gap (20 ft) may represent the former location of a building whose east wall served as a substitute for the palisade post walls. As South points out, however, it is impossible to verify Willey's interpretation without detailed profiles and plans of his excavations.

Carrillo excavated eight test units (Units 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 15 and 17) and one backhoe trench (Unit 17A) along East Palisade 2 (Carrillo 1971:Map insert). Carrillo confirmed the location of Willey's two gaps. He identified mapping errors and inconsistencies in Willey's distances, which were off by approximately 4 feet.

Carrillo confirmed the approximate location of Willey's first 10 ft gap, which he explored with Test Units 7 and

17. The south end of this gap was verified by the LAMAR Institute's 2005 excavations, which began immediately north of Feature 238. Further north, however, those explorations were unable to locate any additional palisade line. Evidently all traces of these features had been obliterated by the 1936 and 1971 excavations.

Willey reported finding evidence for the palisade line extending 51.8 m (170 ft) north of the blockhouse wall. Carrillo was able to locate evidence extending only 45.7 m (150 ft). The LAMAR Institute's efforts were able to follow the palisade line a distance of 32.3 m (105.9 ft). The decreasing length of this palisade wall from the 1936 to 1971 to 2005 excavations reflects the erosion and obliteration of the archaeological resources from the three ground disturbing events.

Portions of East Palisade 2 were left unexcavated by the LAMAR Institute. A southern portion was unexcavated because of two obstacles, a large, buried electrical conduit and an ornamental rock wall that surrounds the replica blockhouse. The section of the palisade wall intersecting the north wall of the blockhouse was exposed and left unexcavated. The WPA-era excavation there was confirmed and archaeologists determined that Willey also had left his palisade post remnants unexcavated. The northern part of the line was not excavated by the LAMAR Institute because of the previous findings by Willey and Carrillo that indicated that there was no surviving evidence of the palisade 51.8 m (170 ft) north of the southeast blockhouse.

Although no formal site plan for the National Park Service (NPS) excavations has been discovered, an approximate understanding of the excavation plan may be gleaned from Willey's sketch map. Willey excavated extensive segments of the east palisade ditch (EP2). He was unaware of the existence of a second palisade line slightly to the east of it. Willey's southernmost excavation along this palisade was beneath the brick walk on the north side of the replica blockhouse. That trench was approximately 15 feet in length. At the northern end of this excavation unit, Willey placed an east-west cross trench that extended about 20 feet west of his north-south trench and at least 50 feet to the east.

North of this east-west trench line, Willey's crew excavated a series of eight 10-15 foot long east-west trenches spaced approximately 20 feet apart with some variation. Where Willey encountered the stockade posts on the northern part of this palisade line he excavated north-south trenches in the intermediate areas between four of the east-west trenches. One east-west trench was excavated along the trend of the palisade line, north of Woolfolk Street, but Willey reported no evidence for the stockade trench in that vicinity.

The estimated total length of East Palisade 2, including the missing segments, is 73.8 m (242 ft). The East Palisade 2 posts extend about 1.3 m (4.2 ft) into subsoil, consistent with Butler's 1779 description. Posts spaced 8-11 cm apart, measured 20 cm north-south by 9 cm east-west. A post in Feature 125 was flattened on the east side and rounded on the west.

Ceramics from East Palisade 2 produced an MCD estimate of 1805.6 (N=37). Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade to be 1806, based on historical information, which is supported by this ceramic date estimate.

## North Palisade 1

North Palisade 1 (NP1) was discovered in 2007 by the LAMAR Institute. Archaeologists explored this palisade line with block XU23. The palisade's west end connected to south end of East Palisade 1. North Palisade 1 forms part of the palisade surrounding the Southeast blockhouse. Unlike the palisade walls surrounding the northwest blockhouse, these palisade posts were erected upright in the base of the palisade ditch, similar to most of the other palisade lines at the fort. The excavations yielded too few ceramics for a date estimate.

## South Palisade 1

South Palisade 1 (SP1) was explored by block XU 1 and XU1 Extension and XU26, formed south wall of outer fort; west end joins West Palisade 1 and east end merges with West Palisade 4. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of South Palisade 1 yielded an MCD estimate of 1810.027 (N=361). Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade to ca. 1809-1810 based on archaeological and historical information.

## South Palisade 2

South Palisade 2 (SP2) was explored by XU 1 and XU1 Extension. It formed the south wall of the inner fort. SP2 includes sections without evidence of posts where building walls created an effective barrier and no posts were necessary. Feature 101, the large brick building ruin uncovered in 2005 is a good example where this was the case at Fort Hawkins. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of South Palisade 2 did not yield sufficient historic ceramics to allow a statistically valid MCD calculation. Thirteen sherds from this context provided an MCD of 1802.5. Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade to be about 1806 based on historical information.

## South Palisade 3

South Palisade 3 (SP3) was explored by block XU21. This palisade wall formed part of a compound surrounding the southeast blockhouse. A total of 11.9 m (39 ft) of this palisade wall was exposed by archaeological excavation. An estimated 13.3 m (43.6 ft) of the wall remains unexcavated. A portion of this (estimated at 2.3 m) is likely destroyed by erosion and construction of Maynard Street. Approximately 11 m remains to be excavated. The excavated portions of South Palisade 3 revealed poor preservation. The total estimated length of SP3 is 25.5 m (82.7 ft). The LAMAR Institute's excavations of South Palisade 3 did not yield sufficient historic ceramics to allow a MCD calculation. Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade wall to be prior to 1811, based on historical information.

## South Palisade 4

South Palisade 4 (SP4) was explored by block XU7 and XU26. This palisade wall formed part of the compound surrounding the northwest blockhouse. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of South Palisade 4 did not yield sufficient sherds for a statistically valid MCD estimate. A very small sample of sherds produced a MCD estimate of 1805.39 (n=18). Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade wall to be prior to 1810, based on its intrusion by West Palisade 1, which was likely completed by 1810.

## West Palisade 1

West Palisade 1 (WP1) was explored by block XUs 1 Extension, 16 and 26. This palisade formed the west wall of outer fort. It measured 76.3 m (250.3 ft) in total length. Its northern end was located at 1064.10N, 932.43E. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of West Palisade 1 yielded a MCD estimate of 1802.64 (n=154). Archaeologists consider the construction date for this palisade to ca. 1809-1810 based on archaeological and historical information. A Regiment of Rifles button excavated from this palisade trench fill strongly suggests trench construction prior to 1811 and after 1808, which is the time frame for the Regiment of Rifles in garrison at Fort Hawkins.

## West Palisade 2

West Palisade 2 (WP2) was explored by XUs 1 Extension, 7, 13, 16 and 27. This palisade formed the west wall of inner fort. It measured 74.5 m (244.4 ft) in total length. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of West Palisade 2 yielded a MCD estimate of 1808.06 (n=273). Archaeologists

consider the construction date for this palisade to date prior to 1809.

## West Palisade 3

LAMAR Institute researchers explored West Palisade 3 (WP3) in block XU1 Extension. This palisade wall, which measured 8.5 m (27.9 ft) in length, connected the inner and outer fort walls on the southwestern side of the fort, which effectively prohibited free passage in the space between these walls. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of West Palisade 3 did not yield sufficient historic ceramics to allow a MCD calculation. Most of this palisade ditch remains unexcavated. The construction date for this palisade is unknown.

## West Palisade 4

West Palisade 4 (WP4) was explored by XU21. This palisade wall formed part of the compound surrounding the southeast blockhouse. It measured 13 m (42.6 ft) in length. The LAMAR Institute's excavations of West Palisade 4 did not yield sufficient historic ceramics to allow a MCD calculation. The construction date for this palisade is undetermined, although it is probably the same as South Palisade 4, which dates prior to 1811.

## West Palisade 5

West Palisade 5 (WP5) was discovered in 1971 by Carrillo (1971:30) who interpreted it as the east wall of an exterior structure that would have been located west of the Fort Hawkins outside the palisade. The LAMAR Institute team explored this area with block XU7 in 2006. The palisade trench was originally designated Feature 270. Excavations in 2007 forced a re-thinking of the function of Feature 270 and researchers concluded that WP5 formed part of the compound surrounding the northwest blockhouse. The northern end of West Palisade 5 is missing, due to erosion and the creation of Woolfolk Street.

The southern end of the palisade joins the western end of South Palisade 4. West Palisade 5 contained no traces of wood or palisade posts, other than scattered carbonized wood flecks. Post and wood evidence apparently was removed from the palisade trench during the Fort era. Soldiers used the exposed trench as a dump site for fort-era refuse.

Although this wall section of wall was excavated in 2005, it was not until the discoveries of additional palisade walls surrounding the southeast blockhouse on the southeastern side of Fort Hawkins that archaeologists realized the

significance of Feature 270. Rather than an isolated trench used for refuse disposal, Feature 270 was an integral part of the fort's formal architecture.

The excavation of this palisade ditch revealed that it had a flat bottom and descended the ridge top with two steps. A large, rough gneiss slab was discovered in the base of this trench at the south end of the first step (Elliott 2009:159, Figure 44). Archaeologists surmise that this rock may have served to level a large sleeper beam that had been used as a foundation for the upright palisade posts.

A sample of ceramics from West Palisade 5 yielded a date of 1803.5 (n=271). The early date may indicate that this architectural design feature of a stepped palisade wall surrounding the northwest blockhouse was abandoned early in Fort Hawkins' history. Since the northwest blockhouse would have been the most obvious architectural fort feature to travelers arriving via the Federal Road, perhaps this decision was made to draw attention to the blockhouse. Other explanations for this modification may be that an un-stepped palisade wall would have obscured the field of view of artillerymen manning guns in the upper stories of the blockhouse.

## Missing Palisades

Archaeologists speculate that there are at least four missing palisade walls at Fort Hawkins. All have most likely been completely lost as a result of erosion and the construction of Woolfolk and Maynard streets. Archaeologists have projected the locations of these former military features. This speculation is based on mirror imaging the existing portions of the fort plan or by making logical guesses based on the findings elsewhere at Fort Hawkins.

## Entrances

The number and placement of entrances to U.S. Army forts in the early nineteenth century varied considerably. As forts, their design was for defense and this translated to restricted access. All forts had a main gate but they typically had additional places for entry or exit.

A "sally port" was a key feature in fortification design from the seventeenth century onward. These were gates or passages, often underground or semi-subterranean, which were a secure, controlled entry way that were used during battle to launch a sortie of troops, or "sally forth" without compromising the defensive strength of the fortification. During battle sally ports were only used in a desperate attempt by those inside the fort to quell the invaders. If a fort was in a hostile situation, the security on the sally port was



probably tightened. During peacetime this passageways may have been used for convenience. Forts typically had only a single sally port, although the entry may have had multiple consecutive gates for added security. Sally ports were sufficiently wide to allow for a body of troops and cannon to quickly exit the fort. Writing in 1810, William Duane recommended that they have a gradual slope, without steps and be eight feet wide. Sally ports were located away from the main gate (Duane 1810:613-614).

The gated entrances to Fort Hawkins remain a mystery that may not be answered by archaeological study. Archaeology by the LAMAR Institute has thus far defined only two locations along the fort's palisades where traffic passed. The first of these is a wagon road evidenced by two parallel ruts that cut through West Palisade 3. This wagon road probably post-dates the fort era, as it cuts across the palisade post features. This road may be associated with the Woolfolk Plantation. It does not represent an entry or exit path for the fort.

The other verified passageway likely dates to the fort era. It is located at a gap in the palisade line on South Palisade 2. There the soil zone above the undisturbed subsoil was highly compacted. Archaeologists interpreted this compaction as a result of repeated foot traffic going from the inner fort into the southeast blockhouse compound. It does not appear to be a major entrance or exit for the fort.

The evidence for passage through Fort Hawkins' walls elsewhere in the archaeologically-explored portions is more of a negative sort. No other passages were defined along the western, eastern or southern walls. Willey and SCIAA archaeologists South and Carrillo speculated that a 10 ft gap that they observed on the eastern palisade wall (East Palisade 2) possibly represented a gate for the fort. LAMAR Institute archaeologists later discovered another large gap in the outer east wall (East Palisade 1), which roughly corresponded with Willey's 20 foot gap, although the gap in the outer wall was slightly offset from the gap along the inner wall. This gap is evidence for a second building along this section of Fort Hawkins.

It is unlikely that these gaps in the palisade line on Fort Hawkins' east side represent the main entry or exit for the fort. The landform is too steep for wagon traffic in that vicinity. Since supply wagons would have frequently entered and exited Fort Hawkins, another entry point seems more likely. The current preferred interpretation for the location of Fort Hawkins' main gate, in the absence of cartographic or archaeological proof is deduced from topographic and other historic information. We surmise that the main gate was located on the north palisade of the fort. We speculate that the entrance was positioned near the center of the wall, opposite from the main building (Feature 101).

## Comparison of the Two Blockhouses

Fort Hawkins had two blockhouses on its northwest and southeast corners. Both projected beyond the interior rectangular stockade. Archaeologists carefully studied the surviving documentary evidence for both blockhouses following the 2011 excavations. A comparison of the southeast and northwest blockhouses at Fort Hawkins is presented here.

The northwest blockhouse is most likely the same building shown in the 1870s photograph (Georgia Department of Archives 2013). The provenance for this photograph is confusing. The photograph was mounted on a stereopticon card, which suggests that it was sold commercially. The photographer and studio for the photograph is undetermined.

The northwest blockhouse was the larger of the two at Fort Hawkins. It may have been officially designated Block House Number 1. It defended the fort against attack from the Federal Road, which was located a short distance northwest. The northwest block house was destroyed after it collapsed a few years prior to 1879 (Butler 1879:60). The ca. 1870s photograph reveals numerous details about the blockhouse:

- The building is located on a slope, with the left side higher in elevation than the right side. Once this was determined to be the northwest blockhouse, then researchers determined that this view was facing east-north east, which provided angled views of the west (left) and south (right) walls. The shadows on the roof, created by the cupola, indicate that the photograph was taken in the early-mid morning. The sparse foliage on the large deciduous tree in the background suggests the photograph was taken sometime between December and April.
- The basement, or ground floor of the blockhouse, is constructed of large irregular field stones, which are in disrepair with large gaps in the walls on at least two sides. The rocks on the lowest side of the basement appear to be intact. The rocks used in the basement construction vary in size and do not appear to be dressed.
- The second story contains two openings. On the west side is a narrow, central "slit" the vertical width of one log. The third story on the west side has four visible openings. These include a doorway near the northern end, a small cannon port near the center of the wall; a smaller cannon port

east of the previous and a third cannon port on the southern side of the wall.

- The west side, second story has a central cannon port. The third story has no obvious openings.
- The resolution of this image is grainy, which makes the identification of individual musket ports difficult to discern.
- The basement and second story are approximately the same dimension. The third story is larger than the second story.
- The blockhouse has a hipped (pyramidal roof) covered with wooden shingles.
- The roof has a central cupola, which is an open construction composed of four vertical corner boards and four horizontal small boards a few feet up from the peak. It is capped by another small hipped roof adorned with a large decorative finial.
- No evidence of an exterior staircase leading to the third story door is apparent. If it had a single stairway entrance beginning immediately outside the doorway and leading to the interior (south) of the fort, then this staircase likely would have obscured the field of view from the second story cannon port. Such a stairway also would be problematic from a defensive military perspective.
- Four floor joists, oriented north-south, are exposed on the south wall.
- Six floor joists, oriented east-west, are exposed on the west wall.

The southeast blockhouse is probably the same building as the later reconstruction off-site shown in a 1902 postal card. The 1902 photograph by the Woodall photography studio in Macon was taken 22 years after the southeast blockhouse collapsed. On the postal card this blockhouse is identified as “Blockhouse Number 2”. The collapse of a blockhouse was reported in the Macon newspapers in December, 1880. By July 1897, the surviving portions of the southeast blockhouse were removed by the owner, Ben Jones, from their original location to another of Jones’ lots in Macon. Woodall’s angled view shows only the upper section of the blockhouse. By the time this photograph was taken, the former southeast blockhouse remnant already had been adapted for reuse as a barn and it is shown supported by log piers. On February 8, 1903, the blockhouse/barn was destroyed by fire (*Jackson Citizen Patriot*

1897:9; *Macon Telegraph* 1880b:4; Woodall 1902; Bruffey 1903:2). Edward C. Bruffey, a reporter for the *Atlanta Constitution* described the scene, “An old blockhouse, once a part of Fort Hawkins... was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 2:20 o’clock. The structure was originally on the east bank of the Ocmulgee river and was erected by the whites when they were struggling against the Indians for a home in this section of the state” Bruffey provided additional background, “Some years ago the father of Hon. Ben L. Jones acquired the land upon which the fort stood and in the course of time the property descended to Mr. Jones, but before it came from father to son, some twenty-five years ago, the father took down one of the block houses and moved it from the sight on Fort Hill to his lot just outside the East Macon line and transferred it into a barn. In reconstructing the building the elder Jones followed the old lines almost to the letter, so that when the block houses... had been changed into a barn, the home of the horse and mule, the exterior appearance was unaltered”. So only a year after Woodall took his photograph of the blockhouse/barn, it was consumed by fire.

Woodall’s 1902 photograph of Jones’ blockhouse/barn reveals the following architectural features:

- One wall of the upper story has a central cannon port and 12 musket ports. This same wall is constructed of 10 horizontal squared, dovetailed logs.
- The other wall has a single doorway near the right corner and nine musket ports. One small cannon port is located near the center of this wall. This wall is constructed of 10 horizontal, squared dove-tailed logs, although one additional log may be absent from the base. Four floor joists are exposed on this side.
- The roof of the building is hipped (pyramidal) with a gentle slope and covered with shingles of undetermined material (possibly cedar shakes).
- The building has a central cupola that is covered with horizontal wood lathes. It is capped with a smaller hipped roof and a slender, unidentified object (possibly a lightning rod or remnants of a flagpole (Woodall 1902).

The palisade wall evidence proving that the replica blockhouse rests on the approximate footprint of the original southeast blockhouse was provided by Willey’s 1936 excavations and confirmed by the 2007 excavations (Willey 1936; Elliott 2009).

After careful analysis of the two photographs, LAMAR Institute researchers agreed that the 1870s and the 1902 photographs showed two distinct buildings. Photo-analysis of the two buildings revealed that the buildings were different sizes and had other distinguishing attributes. The 1870s image shows a larger floor plan for the upper story than is shown in the 1902 postal card. The doorways and cannon ports also indicate that the two are separate buildings. Both buildings had doorways on the upper story but these doors were at opposite ends of the building from one another.

Other graphical evidence of Fort Hawkins' blockhouses are more artistic studies, which are less objective than the two known photographs. The nineteenth-century artists who made these views were untrained and many technical inaccuracies are expected in their artwork. Nevertheless, these images are useful in interpreting what was at Fort Hawkins.

Barber and Howe's engraving, which was published in 1861, shows one of the blockhouses at Fort Hawkins prior to the American Civil War. The illustration is likely based on an original drawing made by an actual observer sometime between 1857 and 1860 (Barber and Howe 1861:752). This view is identified by Barber and Howe as a "western view of Fort Hawkins". Barber and Howe's view shows the following attributes:

- A three story building.
- The first story has a large door opening on the center of one side.
- The second story consists of horizontal logs with musket ports on both sides. Eleven musket ports are shown on this story on one side and the number on the other side is indeterminate.
- The third story contains a door near the left corner. It is flanked on the right by 10 musket ports and on the left by a (possible) small cannon port. Musket ports are suggested on the right side of the third story, but their number is undetermined.
- No central cannon ports are visible on either wall in this view.
- Remnants of the palisade wall are suggested on the left side of the blockhouse.

A blockhouse at Fort Hawkins was illustrated in watercolor by Lewis Manigault, in 1861 (Manigault 1864). Manigault was assigned to the Confederate States of

America medical department in Macon during the Civil War. Manigault's rendition of the blockhouse shows the following attributes:

- A two-story log building above a one-story stone basement. The basement is composed of undressed field stones.
- A large entrance to the basement slightly offset from the center.
- A smaller doorway entrance on the right side of the second story, which is accessed by a single ramp or ladder.
- Rectangular cannon ports, centered on the third story of both sides.
- Musket ports spaced at regular intervals, 10 on the upper story (5 on either side of the cannon port) and eight on the second story on one side. Musket ports are shown on the other side but their number cannot be determined.
- Hipped roof containing a cupola with a small, hipped roof and no crowning adornment.
- The basement and second story are approximately the same dimension. The upper story is larger than the second story.
- The upper story is shown considerably shorter than the second story.
- No cannon ports visible on the second story on either side.

E.D. Irvine's late nineteenth century illustrations of Fort Hawkins, one version of which is reproduced in Butler (1879), show the two corner blockhouses with an entrance into the fort a short distance from one of the blockhouses, rather than at the center of the palisade wall. Wagon ruts are shown by Irvine leading through the gate. It is unclear from what perspective Irvine's illustration was made. Irvine's illustration does not include any stockade surrounding the near blockhouse and the details of the far blockhouse are obscured by other palisade walls in the foreground. The more detailed version of the blockhouse in Irvine's artwork displays the following attributes:

- The stone basement is visible on two sides. On the left side a large gated opening is shown in the center of the building. It is secured by two wooden doors. The second story is approximately the same dimensions as the basement. It has a small, central cannon port. The third story has a small,

central cannon port flanked by six musket ports on each side.

- The other side of the blockhouse has no obvious openings in the basement. The second story has a small, central cannon port and an undetermined number of musket ports. The third story is larger than the second story and has a small, central cannon port and the musket ports are indeterminate.
- The second and third stories of the blockhouse are constructed of horizontal dovetailed logs. The second story contains 10 horizontal logs. The third story has 13 horizontal logs.
- The blockhouse has a hipped roof. It contains a central cupola that is an open construction with four corner posts. The lower portion of the cupola is enclosed by two horizontal, small planks, and capped with a smaller hipped roof and a weather-vane or possibly flag pole stump.
- No door entrances are present on either second or third stories.

Other views showing Fort Hawkins from the early twentieth century are mostly derived from Irvine's artwork. These include: a 1906 watch fob souvenir from Macon's Centennial Fair; a 1929 "Cinderella" stamp promoting the rebuilding of Fort Hawkins; numerous postal cards, and various secondary publications with short treatment of Fort Hawkins (Ebay 2013; Smith and Anderson 1906). The derivations are less useful for interpreting the architecture plan of the blockhouses.

## Inner versus Outer Fort

Fort Hawkins was constructed in two main episodes. The first began with the inner, rectangular fort and its two corner blockhouses. That portion of the fort was started in 1806. It was built under the direction of Captain William Boote by the men in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry. By 1808, the fort remained incomplete. Captain Boote left Fort Hawkins on another assignment and the fort construction experienced a hiatus. The LAMAR Institute's work determined that the original 1806 fort at Fort Hawkins enclosed an area of approximately 1.43 acres. This size estimate is slightly smaller than that based on the 2007 results because the earlier estimates were based on a greater distance from the southwestern salient to the south wall of the northwest blockhouse, which was corrected by the 2012 findings (Elliott 2009:251). This 1.43 acre area held the core of Fort Hawkins, including the main buildings for the staff officers and enlisted men. It may also have held the Creek trading factory, which moved to Fort Hawkins in 1809 and

remained there until 1816. The two blockhouses projected out beyond the fort's rectangular enclosure. By doing so, cannon and musket fire from the blockhouse could protect those in the fort with enfilading fire along the curtain walls. With two blockhouses arranged on diagonal corners all angles of the fort were protected (Duane 1810:136).

In 1809, the fort's next commander, Captain Thomas Smith directed his Regiment of Rifles to expand the fort. The additional palisades formed a diamond shaped stockade with large rectangular compounds that surrounded each of the two blockhouses. Captain Smith continued this construction project into 1810 eventually leaving Fort Hawkins for St. Marys in February, 1811. Fort Hawkins in its 1810 configuration enclosed an area of approximately 2.13 acres. This estimate is slightly smaller than that based on the 2007 work (Elliott 2009:251). The additions to the fort built by the Regiment of Rifles added about 0.7 acre to the Fort Hawkins compound. This additional space provided for more security around the two blockhouses. It also created a series of triangular spaces, which was usable space. This space may have contained some buildings, but these do not appear to have been substantial structures with brick foundations. More likely the area contained small wooden buildings or sheds. This area also may have been used for shelter or platforms for tents by soldiers temporarily housed at the fort. The area would have been useful as a corral for horses, cattle and pigs. This area also could have been used to store barrels of dry goods, such as flour. As an added bonus, the 1809-1810 construction work at Fort Hawkins kept the idle soldiers busy during a period of peacetime. The latter factor may have figured prominently in Captain Smith's decision making process in conducting the fort expansion.

Other changes to the architecture at Fort Hawkins likely took place prior to its abandonment by the U.S. Army in 1824. These changes do not appear to have impacted the areas investigated by the 2011 and 2012 excavations.

Overall, a sample of 1,166 ceramic sherds from eight palisade contexts at Fort Hawkins produced an MCD estimate of 1806.624. A combined MCD estimate for three inner walls (East, South and West Palisades 2) yielded a date of 1807.554 (n=323) and for the three outer walls (East, South and West Palisades 1) a date of 1807.65 (n=554). A combined MCD estimate for two palisades that surrounded the northwest blockhouse (South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 5) gave a date of 1803.618 (n=289). Given that the historical documentation for fort construction spans the period from 1806-1810, the archaeological evidence reinforces these dates.

Two different construction techniques were documented by the archaeology of the palisades at Fort Hawkins. Each



began with the excavation of a narrow trench, which had vertical sides and a flat bottom. With the exception of South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 5, vertical squared timbers were then placed in the trench and soil was backfilled around them. For South Palisade 4 and West Palisade 5, the technique varied by placing a large sill at the base of the trench. That sill was adjusted for height with the aid of large rocks and by excavating the trench in a stepped fashion to accommodate the increasing slope to the north at this part of the fort site. Archaeologists speculate that vertical posts were then mounted on top of the sill and the soil was backfilled around them. No evidence for vertical posts were located in either South Palisade 4 or West Palisade 5. Fort-era refuse was deposited in the upper zone of both palisade trenches, which may indicate that this wall was taken down during the occupation of Fort Hawkins and the open hole was used briefly and opportunistically for refuse discard and then backfilled.

## Analog from Fort Smith

Since no map, plan or other architectural drawings of Fort Hawkins have survived, researchers must look elsewhere for comparable analogs. The original U.S. Army fortification at Fort Smith, Arkansas probably presents the best, single analog for the architectural plan at Fort Hawkins. The first Fort Smith was constructed in 1817 by soldiers from the Regiment of Rifles, which was the same regiment that had constructed the outer works at Fort Hawkins in 1809 and 1810. Unlike Fort Hawkins, the architectural plan drawing for the 1817 Fort Smith has survived, as has a watercolor illustration by artist Samuel Seymour, showing a portion of one of the fort's blockhouses (Long 1817; Seymour 1820; Dollar 1966; Haskett 1966; Coleman and Scott 2003). The architecture of Fort Smith was discussed previously (Elliott 2009:240-242). Some elaboration is useful here in developing reconstruction plans for Fort Hawkins. A portion of the 1817 plan of Fort Smith is reproduced in Figure 91.

Like Fort Hawkins, Fort Smith had two blockhouses that were arranged on diagonal corners projecting outward from a rectangular stockade. The Fort Smith blockhouses differed in to significant ways. Instead of being located on the northwest and southeast corners of the fort, at Fort Smith they were positioned on the northeast and southwest corners. Also, the upper stories of the Fort Smith blockhouse were rotated 45 degrees from the ground floor, whereas all three floors of the blockhouses at Fort Hawkins followed the same orientation.

Fort Smith was surrounded with glacis and a ditch. No ditch or glacis has been identified at Fort Hawkins thus far,

although this topic may be addressed by future excavations at the southeast and southwest areas of the fort.

Fort Smith has a single large entrance at the main gate on the north central wall of the fort. It also has a smaller sally port exit directly opposite on the south-central wall of the fort. There it exits from the back side of the headquarters building, the crosses the ditch onto the glacis. Small entrances are shown for the blockhouses at Fort Smith from the interior of the fort. These entrances are very near the corner of each blockhouse. Seymour's 1820 illustration of Fort Smith shows two exterior entrances to the fort—one through a doorway into a building and another by a staircase leading up to the rampart wall or blockhouse upper story. Neither of these access points are depicted in Long's 1817 plan. Portions of the ca.1817 Fort Smith have been delineated by archaeological research (Dollar 1966).

The main gate at Fort Hawkins also may have been located directly opposite from headquarters on the north wall of the fort. This would be a logical location for the main entrance to the fort for two reasons. First, this location was near the Federal Road, which was a major transportation feature at Fort Hawkins. Secondly, the approach to the fort at this location was more gradual than the elevations at the east and south sides of the fort. Such a gentle slope would have been better for wagon traffic. The west side of the fort also had a similar gradual approach but archaeological evidence there revealed no gaps in the palisade walls. The lack of any gap argues against a gate on Fort Hawkins' west side.

## Analog from Other U.S. Army Forts

Forts Lawrence and Manning were located near the Creek Agency on the Flint River, approximately 30 miles from Fort Hawkins. These two forts provide additional data for comparison with Fort Hawkins. Both were U.S. Army forts that were likely similar in general construction design to Fort Hawkins. General Joseph Graham's sketch maps and accompanying notes of these two forts, which were made in 1814, provide some information on their design (Figure 92). Neither of these two fort sites has been located archaeologically.

Fort Lawrence had a rectangular stockade with two square blockhouses at diagonal corners. Both blockhouses were aligned on the same compass grid as the stockade, similar to the relationship between the rectangular stockade and the southeast blockhouse at Fort Hawkins. The fort had two gates, both located at the center of the east and west palisade walls. Seven stylized buildings are shown in the interior of the fort. Four of these buildings form an

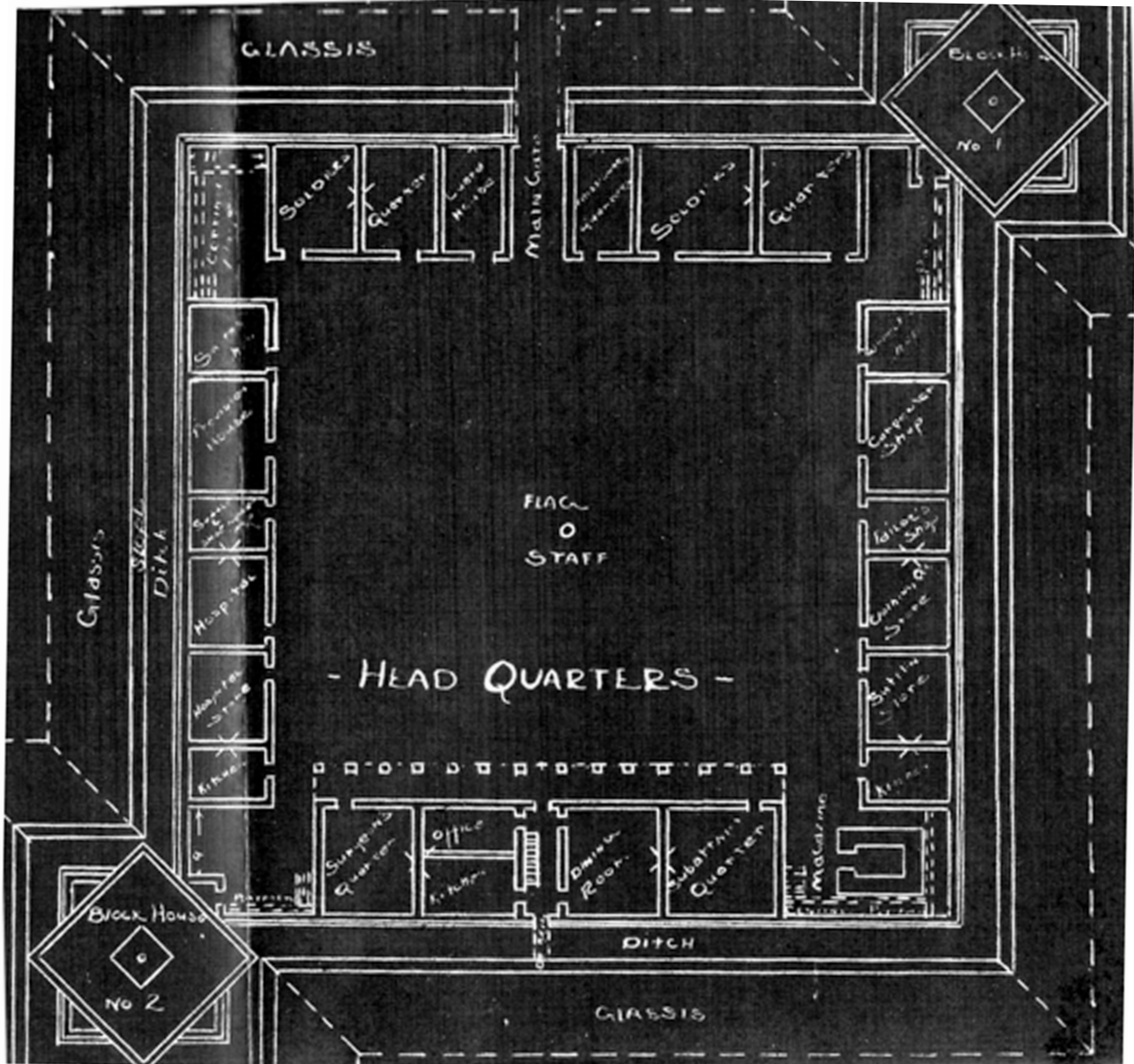


Figure 91. Plan of Fort Smith (Long 1817).

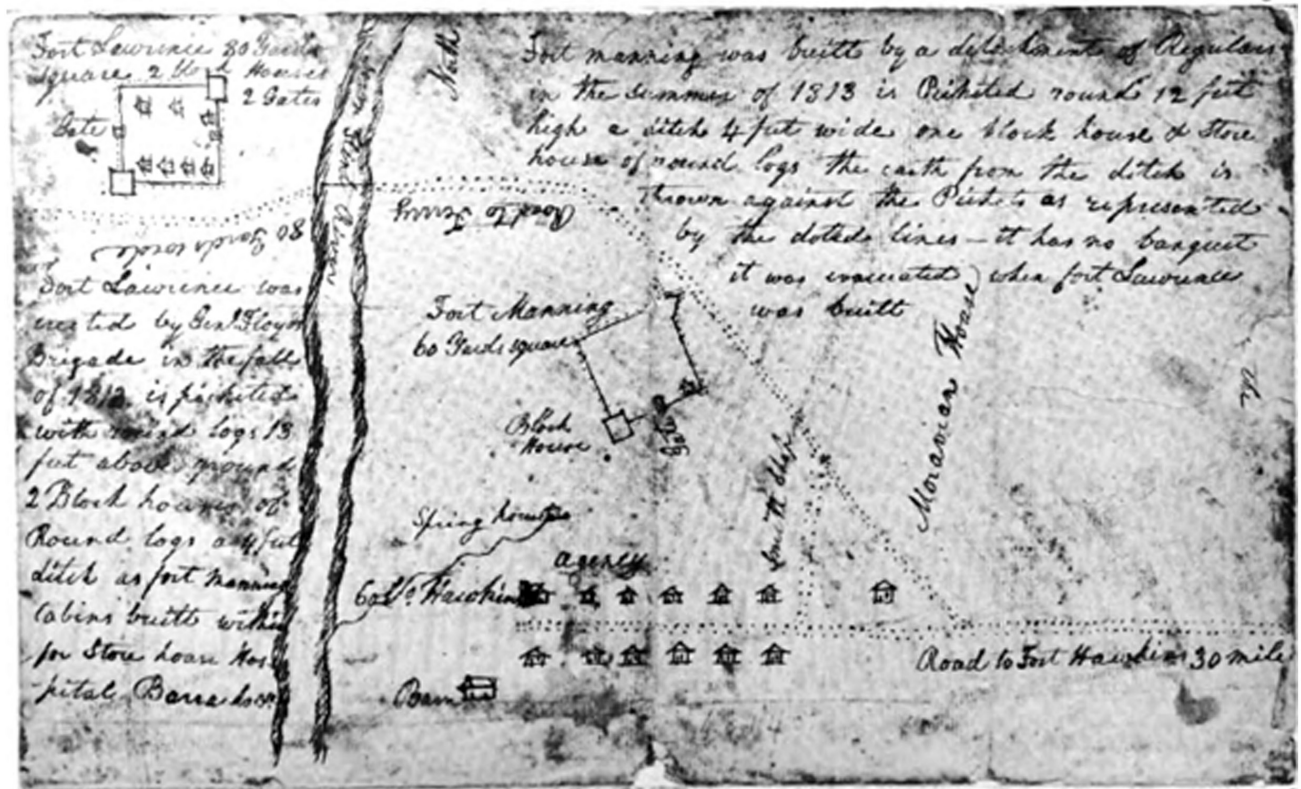


Figure 92. General Graham's Sketch of Forts Lawrence and Manning, 1814 (Graham 1904:154-155).

east-west row along the southern interior of the fort and the other three are spaced more haphazardly on the northern side of the interior. Graham's notes for this fort state, "Fort Lawrence 80 yards square 2 block Houses 2 Gates". He further noted, "Fort Lawrence was erected by Genl. Floyd's Brigade in the fall of 1813. Is picketed with rough logs 13 feet above ground 2 Block houses of Round logs a 4 foot ditch as fort Manning cabins built within for Store house Hospital Barracks etc." (Graham 1904:154-155).

Fort Manning, the smaller of the two forts, also had a rectangular stockade with rectangular blockhouse on its southwest corner, a gate on the center of its southern wall and an irregular feature on its northeastern side. One cabin is shown on the fort's southeastern interior. Graham noted that Fort Manning was, "60 Yards square" and that, "Fort manning was built by a detachment of Regulars in the summer of 1813 is Picketed round 12 feet high a ditch 4 feet wide one block house & store house of round logs the earth from the ditch is thrown against the Pickets as represented by the dotted lines—it has no banquet it was evacuated when fort Lawrence was built" (Graham 1904:154-155).

Graham (1904:150-151) also made a sketch of Fort Mitchell, when he visited it in July, 1814. It was depicted as a rectangular stockade with rectangular blockhouses on

its northeast and southwest corners. Ten stylized cabins are shown on the fort's interior and two other unidentified rectangular features are shown along the interior of the palisade walls on the fort's northwest and southeast sides. The fort had gates on the center of its eastern and western walls. A faint line outside of the fort's perimeter is unlabeled and may represent a ditch, glacis or possibly additional enclosures. Graham noted that Fort Mitchell measured, "100 yds square".

Archaeological investigations at Fort Mitchell identified two distinct fort construction episodes. The plan outline of the 1813 fortification was a rectangle with two corner projecting bastions, similar to that shown in Graham's plan (Chase 1974; Cottier 2004; Harrell 2004; Lowe 2013).

More distant forts also provide information useful for interpreting Fort Hawkins. These include examples from Indiana, Minnesota and South Dakota.

Fort Wayne, a War of 1812 fort located in present-day Indiana, was illustrated in Benson Lossing in *Pictorial History of the War of 1812* (Lossing 1858). This fortification is probably similar to the outline of the 1806 Fort Hawkins (Figure 93). Lossing's rendition of Fort Wayne was drawn decades after the fort was gone. Research to locate earlier fort plans or illustrations of Fort Wayne from



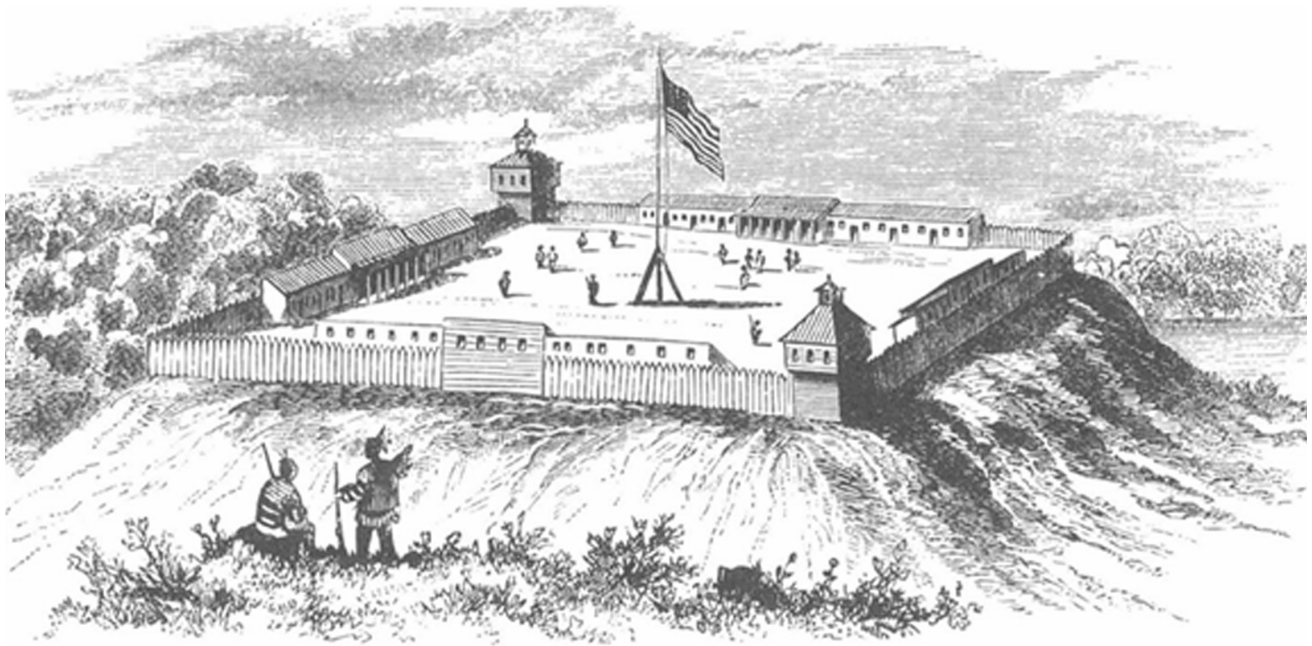


Figure 93. Illustration of Fort Wayne in the War of 1812 (Lossing 1858).

circa 1812 may prove fruitful for comparison with Fort Hawkins.

Fort St. Anthony, later known as Fort Snelling, Minnesota, provides an analog for the diamond shape of the 1810 Fort Hawkins. An 1823 plan of Fort St. Anthony shows it as a diamond (or sub-diamond shape) (Figure 94). This diamond configuration may have been selected to maximize the use of the narrow plateau on which the fort was constructed (Elliott 2009:243, Figure 109; Minnesota Historical Society 2013).

The third example for comparison is Fort Pierre Chouteau in Dakota Territory (present-day South Dakota). This fort, which was originally built as a private trading factory fort, was detailed in a watercolor painting by Frederick Behman in 1854. His painting was given to the War Department to promote the sale of the private fort in 1855 to the U.S. Army (Behman 1854; Deeben 2009; FortPierre.com 2013) (Figure 95). While Fort Pierre Chouteau was not constructed until 1832 and dates two decades after Fort Hawkins, the image contains several important features that may relate. Like Fort Hawkins, Fort Pierre has a rectangular stockade with two diagonal corner blockhouses. It has a large building similar in size to Feature 101 at Fort Hawkins on the opposite side of the parade ground from a large gate entrance located on the center of the palisade wall. That building was likely the Fort Pierre headquarters. Fort Pierre also has a second entrance near the corner of the same wall on the opposite end from the blockhouse. Traffic on foot, horseback and by wagons

are shown entering the central gate from three directions. Other important features of Fort Pierre are two enclosed spaces within the fort, which may be functionally similar to the spaces between the inner and outer palisade walls at Fort Hawkins. At Fort Pierre these spaces are formed by the walls of rows of large buildings and the palisade wall. Within these restricted spaces Behman shows smaller huts or sheds and several cows. American flags are shown flying atop the center of the headquarters building and on peaks of the two blockhouses. In an 1855 letter to General Jesup, Pierre Chouteau, Jr. provided details of the fort when he sold it to the U.S. Army, including many buildings, houses with attics, store houses, stables, sheds, a saw mill, milk and ice house, a powder magazine and 24-foot square bastions, two stories high (FortPierre.com 2013).

The most recent research investigation was particularly helpful for refining various interpretations to date. Archaeology and additional historical research have provided a firmer foundation for the evolution of fort construction and the military strategies employed at Fort Hawkins. This, in tandem with the assemblage of architectural data over the various seasons of excavation will contribute substantially to the growing body of information about life at Fort Hawkins.



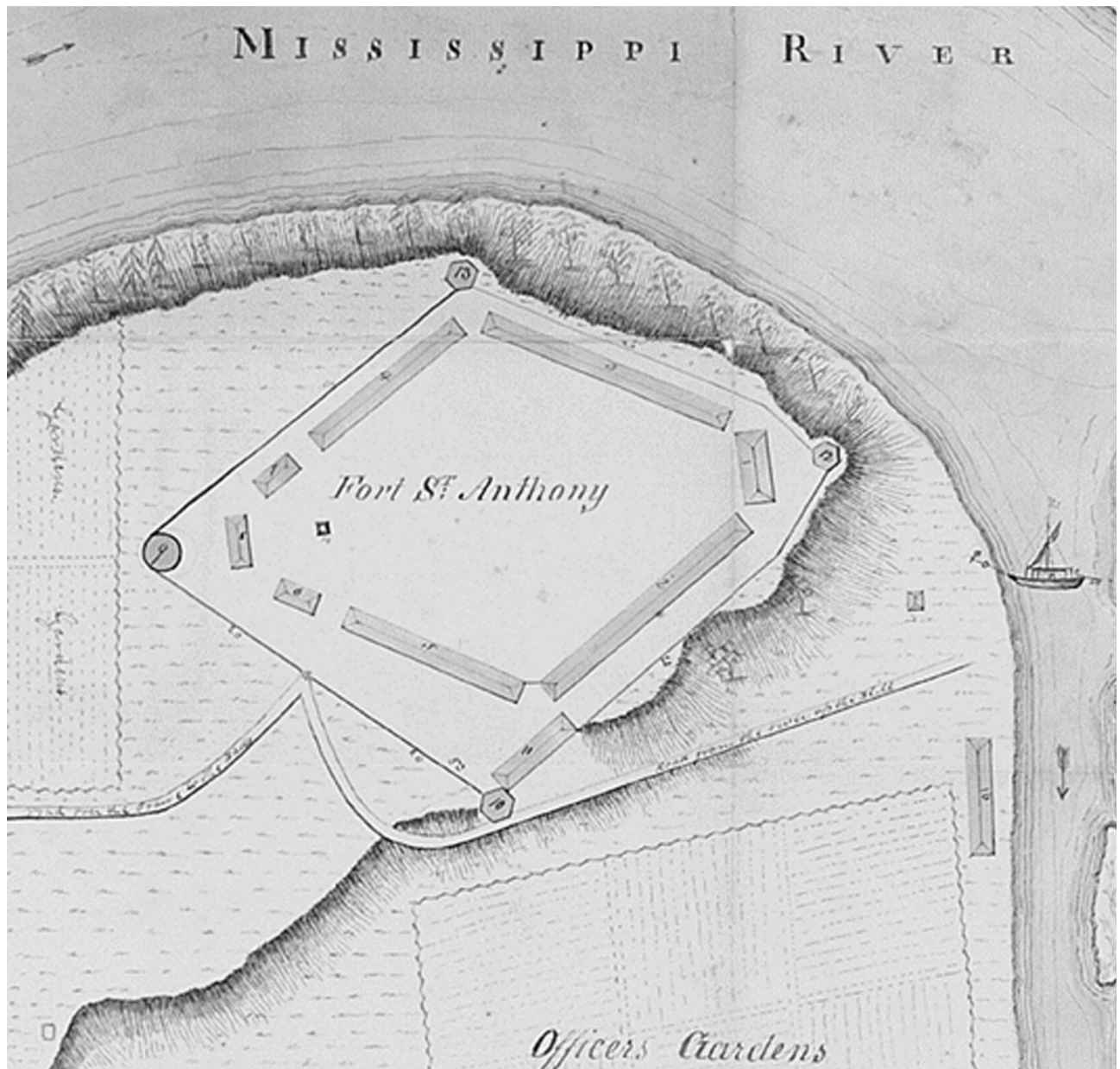


Figure 94. Portion of 1823 Map of Fort St. Anthony (Minnesota Historical Society 2013).



Figure 95. Fort Pierre, Dakota Territory (Behman 1855).



## Chapter 9. Public Outreach Efforts

Public outreach has been a vital part of the cultural resource investigations at Fort Hawkins since 2005. The project team incorporated volunteers, including skilled professional archaeologists and avocationalists, and the general public. Volunteers included local residents and people from other states. Some came from as far as California for the opportunity to participate in the excavations. Many other people were reached through on-site tours and media presentations. The latter included local television news broadcasts, Georgia Public Broadcasting radio stories and Macon and Atlanta newspapers. The 2011 and 2012 excavation projects also embraced public outreach, as described below. Marty Willett, Director of the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park, encouraged and facilitated public outreach efforts, several of which dovetailed nicely into well-established events at the fort.

A series of press releases by the Fort Hawkins Commission, the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park, and the LAMAR Institute from 2011-2013 further enhanced public awareness about the historic site and its archaeological discoveries. The progress at Fort Hawkins has been well covered by Macon television and newspaper outlets, Georgia Public Broadcasting and the Associated Press (Archeological Institute of America 2011; Bennett 2011; Burrell 2012; Duncan 2011; FOX24 News Central 2011a-b; Gaines 2011, 2012; Patrimundia's Indi-Uni 2011; The Society for Georgia Archaeology 2011; Warnke 2011; Willett 2012a-c; 41NBC News 2012; WMAZ-TV 2012).

The October 2011 excavation project was advertised internationally in the Archaeological Institute of America's Fieldwork Opportunities website (Archeological Institute of America 2011). Volunteer opportunities also were advertised in the Macon newspaper and on the Society for Georgia Archaeology's website. These invitations resulted in an interesting mix of volunteers for the October 2011 field season.

The 2011 Georgia National Fair provided additional opportunity for the promotion of the excavation project that year. The fair operated for 10 days in October. The Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) commanded an outdoor exhibition

booth at the fair and Fort Hawkins figured prominently in this public outreach effort. Many visitors to the fair were attracted to the archaeology booth by recent publicity about the Fort Hawkins excavation. Conversely, many visitors to the booth learned about the Fort Hawkins excavation project at the fair and some of the more interested ones were able to visit the archaeological dig in progress.

Once the Georgia National Fair ended, SGA's Abby the Archeobus and her entourage traveled to Fort Hawkins, where a public display area was created for visitors to the fort. This exhibit continued through October 31, 2011, culminating in a public bonfire and archaeology celebration arranged by Marty Willett (Figures 96-99). Halloween of 2011 proved to be an exciting time at Fort Hawkins. Trick-or-treaters were met by archaeologists and volunteers for a community-wide sharing event. Marty Willett told stories around a campfire and archaeology stories were shared as well. This proved to be a popular neighborhood event that helped to strengthen goodwill between the residents and the City of Macon. This final event of the October 2011 excavation season was covered by the local television stations.

Public interaction at Fort Hawkins has an established history, even beginning as early as the twentieth century. For example, celebrating Halloween at Fort Hawkins has a long, albeit inconsistent, history. A Halloween celebration



Figure 96. Abby the Archeobus at Fort Hawkins, October, 2011 (Photo courtesy of Echo Halstead Burrell 2011).



Figure 97. Marty Willett Speaks to Students at Fort Hawkins.



Figure 98. Students on Excavation Tour, Fort Hawkins.





Figure 99. Fort Hawkins Park Manager Marty Willett Tells Campfire Stories, Fort Hawkins, October 31, 2011.

was held there in 1913 (*Macon Telegraph* 1913b). The Georgia Jubilee in celebration of Fort Hawkins in 1914 is another prime example of the enthusiasm Macon residents have for this site.

In November, 2011, the people of Macon and Bibb County voted in support of a SPLOST initiative. A significant portion of these funds (\$750,000) was designated to support the development of the Fort Hawkins Archaeology Park. The fact that the people of central Georgia voted in favor of a tax in a depressed economic environment speaks volumes to their desire to support important historic public heritage sites, such as Fort Hawkins.

Recent national attention on the bicentennial of the beginning of the War of 1812 has refocused attention on Fort Hawkins. Commemoration has been expressed or attempted in various forms. While Federal legislation to commemorate the War of 1812 was introduced, nothing was funded. The bicentennial generated a number of books and documentary films (e.g., Elliott et al. 2010; Chartrand 2012; Christopher and Waselkov 2012). A flurry of public media attention prior to, and at the onset of, the May, 2012 excavation effort at Fort Hawkins added further to the public awareness of archaeology at Fort Hawkins. Fort Hawkins also took a role of importance as the Society for Georgia

Archaeology remembered Georgia in the War of 1812, which was the theme for the 2012 Georgia Archaeology Month celebration. Fort Hawkins was prominent in the 2012 Archaeology Month Poster and the accompanying events brochure (Figures 100-102). The fort also was featured in scholarly presentations at the Society for Georgia Archaeology meeting in Lawrenceville, Georgia on May 19, 2012.

Fort Hawkins was also involved in other public activities related to the War of 1812 commemorations. The Major Philip Cook Chapter, National Society United States Daughters of 1812, President of the Chapter, Janet Butler Walker, the Fort Hawkins Commission and the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park sponsored a “Bicentennial of the War of 1812” monument at Fort Hawkins was dedicated on June 18, 2012 (Figure 103). LAMAR Institute’s Daniel Elliott was the keynote speaker at this dedication and his topic was, “Fort Hawkins in the War of 1812”. The event was carried by four Macon television stations (Jones 2012; Rhodes 2012; 41NBC 2012).

**WE WERE THE FRONTIER**  
**GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH MAY 2012**

**DISCOVERING 1812 in 2012**

Excavations at Georgia's frontier forts are beginning to unravel the stories.

Fort Hawkins, a U.S. Army headquarters, played a major role in the War of 1812 along Georgia's frontier. Large-scale archaeological study at the Moccasin area fort has brought to light its original architecture that once housed more than 1,000 men and boys.

Point Peter Battery, Camden County, was the southernmost fortification in our nation's coastal defense system. British forces overwhelmed U.S. soldiers there during the War of 1812, destroying the fort and barracks. Excavations have yielded over 67,000 artifacts that speak to military life including musket balls, uniform buttons, pipes, pocketknives, bone dice used for gambling, spoons, forks and pottery.

Fort Daniel, located in Gwinnett County, was one of a chain of small forts constructed during the War of 1812 to protect the frontier from Indian attacks instigated by the British. Our knowledge of the fort and this period is growing as archaeologists work with the public to excavate this important military site.

**FORT DANIEL**

**FORT HAWKINS**

**US RR**

**POINT PETER**

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 New South Associates  
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Figure 100. Georgia Archaeology Month 2012 Poster Featuring Fort Hawkins (The Society for Georgia Archaeology 2012a).



**Event: Archaeology Day**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 19th, 1:00 pm - 5:00 pm  
**Location:** Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site, 813 Indian Mounds Rd. SW, Cartersville, GA 30120  
**Contact:** 770-387-3747  
**Fees/Limits:** \$3.50-\$5.00  
**Description:** A professional archaeologist will lecture at 2:00 pm and lead a tour at 3:00 pm. Other activities include dig boxes for kids and tools and weapons programs for all ages.

**Event: Dr. Durham Herb Walk Festival**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 26th, 10:00 am - 4:00 pm  
**Location:** Scull Shoals, south of Athens off Hwy. 15, turn at the Historic Scull Shoals sign onto Macedonia Rd. Take Macedonia Rd. for 2.2 miles and turn left onto a gravel Forest Service Rd. 1234. The Dr. Durham Herb trail site is the first road on the left. Directions to Scull Shoals Village site also available on the website, [www.scullshoals.com](http://www.scullshoals.com)  
**Contact:** Peggy Semmer, 706-769-5876  
**Fees/Limits:** \$5 entrance fee, Free for Friends members  
**Description:** Learn about Dr. Lindsey Durham (1789-1859) and tour the Durham Herb Walk/Trail site. Dr. Allen Vegotsky will appear as Dr. Durham and explain his plant-based remedies. Visit the Scull Shoals Mill Village site to see the results of the recent Passport in Time Project involving the old brick bridge. There are also sites to search for geocaching.  
**Sponsor:** Friends of Scull Shoals

**Event: Day of Discovery**  
**Date:** Saturday, June 2nd, 11:00 am - 3:00 pm  
**Location:** Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site, 813 Indian Mounds Rd. SW, Cartersville, GA 30120  
**Contact:** 770-387-3747  
**Fees/Limits:** \$3.50-\$5.00  
**Description:** Archaeologist Adam King and associates will speak at 11:00 am and 2:00 pm. Dr. King is an early culture, and he authored "Etowah: The Political History of a Chiefdom Capital."

**ONGOING EXHIBITS**  
**Exhibit: Gateway to the Past: Georgia's Leake Site**  
**Date:** March 24, 2012–September 23, 2012  
**Time:** Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Thurs. 10:00 am - 8:00 pm, Sun. 1:00pm - 5:00pm  
**Location:** Columbus Museum, 1251 Wynnnton Road, Columbus, GA 31906  
**Contact:** Ashley Rice, 706-748-2562, ext. 540, [arice@columbusmuseum.com](mailto:arice@columbusmuseum.com); see website at [www.columbusmuseum.com](http://www.columbusmuseum.com)  
**Description:** An exhibit on Georgia's Leake archaeological site, which served as a "gateway" between the southeastern and Midwestern American Indians from 300 B.C. to A.D. 650. Uses excavated artifacts from both the Leake site and the Columbus Museum's collection of Chatthaohocsee Valley objects.

**Exhibit: Palmetto Creek Revisited: A Site for All Times**  
**Dates:** Through May 2012  
**Time:** Library Hours, Monday-Wednesday & Friday 10:00 am - 6:00 pm, Thursday 10:00 am - 8:00 pm, Saturday 10:00 am - 2:00 pm  
**Location:** Harris County Public Library, 138 N. College St., Hamilton, GA 31811  
**Contact:** Debbie Marino, 706-628-4685, [dmario@harrislibrary.org](mailto:dmario@harrislibrary.org); at GDOT Teresa Lott, 404-631-1294, [tlott@gdot.ga.gov](mailto:tlott@gdot.ga.gov)  
**Description:** This exhibit will display artifacts from excavations at the Palmetto Creek sites in Harris County as well as discuss the cultural time periods represented, archaeology in general, and the archaeological project/GDOT archaeology in particular.  
**Sponsor:** Georgia Department of Transportation

**Exhibit: Conveyed in Clay: Stories from St. Catherine's Island**  
**Description:** Explore how Native Americans adapted to changes in natural and cultural conditions through the evolution of their pottery, from North America's oldest examples to 16<sup>th</sup>-century Spanish artifacts.

**Exhibit: De Soto's Footprints: New Archaeological Evidence from Georgia**  
**Description:** Exhibit featuring findings of Fernbank Museum's ongoing archaeological explorations along the lower Ocmulgee River. Artifacts and other information highlight the unexpected discovery of early Spanish materials, dating from before 1550, that may be associated with Hernando de Soto's trek across Georgia in 1540.  
**Date:** Month of May  
**Time:** Museum hours, Monday - Saturday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday 12:00 pm - 5:00 pm  
**Location:** Fernbank Museum of Natural History, 767 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30307  
**Contact:** Fernbank Ticketing Office, 404-929-6400  
**Fees/Limits:** Included with Fernbank Museum admission, Adults \$17.50, Students and Seniors \$16.50, Children ages 3-12 \$15.50, Children ages 2 and under free, Free for Fernbank Museum members; no Limit




**Georgia Archaeology Month**  
**May 2012**

**Commemorating the Bicentennial of the War of 1812**

For more information about events and archaeology in Georgia, visit the SGA website: <http://thesga.org>

Figure 101. Georgia Archaeology Month 2012 Brochure (Obverse) (The Society for Georgia Archaeology 2012b).

**Archaeology Month Events**

**Principal Sponsor:** The Society for Georgia Archaeology  
**Co-sponsors:** Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, LAMAR Institute, New South Associates, TRC Environmental Corporation.

**Open House: Antonio J. Waring Archaeological Laboratory**  
**Date:** Saturday, April 21st, 11:00 am - 2:00 pm  
**Location:** Archaeology Lab, on Plant Op. Drive, down the street from the 2-6 Cafeteria, University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA 30118  
**Contact:** Susan Fishman-Armstrong, 678-839-6303, see website at [www.waring.westga.edu](http://www.waring.westga.edu)  
**Fees/Limits:** None  
**Description:** Get hands-on experience at an archaeological dig with the on-site mock excavation pit. Learn to make stone tools flint knapping demonstrations by James Spake. Artifact identification by Dr. Thomas Foster. Games and activities. All-att throwing demonstration. Guided tours of the lab.

**Excavation: Search for the Northwest Blockhouse at Fort Hawkins**  
**Date:** May 3-5, 2012, 9:00 am - 4:00 pm  
**Location:** Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park, 750 Woolfolk Street, Macon, GA  
**Contact:** Dan Elliott, 706-341-7796  
**Description:** The LAMAR Institute will conduct a small archaeological dig in search of vestiges of the northwestern corner blockhouse at Fort Hawkins, circa 1809-1824. The excavation will be open for public viewing.  
**Fees/Limits:** None  
**Sponsors:** The LAMAR Institute and the Fort Hawkins Commission


**Event: Archaeology Group Open House**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 5th, 10:00 am - 12:00 pm  
**Location:** Edwards-Pitman Environmental, 1250 Winchester Parkway, Suite 200, Smyrna, GA 30080  
**Contact:** Lynn Pietak, 770-333-9484  
**Description:** Edwards-Pitman Archaeology will showcase artifacts and other project materials from recent projects, including data recovery at an Archaic/Woodland site in Spalding County, Georgia.  
**Fees/Limits:** None

**Program: Weekend Wonders: I Dig Archaeology!**  
**Date/Time:** Saturday, May 5th, 11:00 am - 3:00 pm; Sunday, May 6th, 12:00 pm - 4:00 pm  
**Location:** Fernbank Museum of Natural History, 767 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30307  
**Contact:** Fernbank Ticketing Office, 404-929-6400  
**Fees/Limits:** Included with Fernbank Museum admission, Adults \$17.50, Students and Seniors \$16.50, Children ages 3-12 \$15.50, Children ages 2 and under free, Free for Fernbank Museum members; no Limit  
**Description:** This program involves a hands-on investigation for kids and families. Dig in for family fun with archaeology-themed activities that focus on Native American crafts and technologies. Activities designed especially for kids ages 4-8.

**Event: Archaeology Day**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 5th, 10:00 am - 4:00 pm  
**Location:** 1797 Ezekiel Harris House, 1822 Broad Street, Augusta, GA  
**Contact:** John Arena, 706-564-5868  
**Description:** Event will include flint knapping, primitive skills demonstrations, artifact identification, and Paleoindian point identification and recondition by archaeologists who will be on-hand to speak with visitors. Free Ezekiel Harris House tours will be provided.  
**Comments:** In case of rain, the event will be moved to the Augusta Museum of History, 560 Reynolds Street, in downtown Augusta.  
**Fees/Limits:** None  
**Sponsor:** Augusta Archaeological Society and Augusta Museum of History

**Program: Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society Meeting**  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 8th, 7:30 pm  
**Location:** Fernbank Museum of Natural History, 767 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30307  
**Contact:** Allen Vegotsky, 678-684-3622  
**Description:** Presentation on the Creek War and the War of 1812.  
**Fees/Limits:** None

**Event: Archaeology Day**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 12th, 9:00am-2:00pm  
**Location:** New South Associates, 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave., Stone Mountain, GA 30083  
**Contact:** Sachana Singh, 770-498-4155 ext. 107, [issing@newsouthassoc.com](mailto:issing@newsouthassoc.com)  
**Description:** Take an exciting journey into Georgia's past with archaeology-themed activities, special demonstrations, and an appearance by Abby the Archaeologist!  
**Fees/Limits:** None; Food and beverages will be available for a small donation.



<http://thesga.org/category/archaeology-month/>

All events are free of charge, unless otherwise noted, and are open to the public.

**Event: New Echota Historic Site 50th Anniversary Celebration (1962-2012)**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 12th, 2:00 pm  
**Location:** New Echota—Cherokee Capital State Historic Site, 1211 Chatsworth Hwy. NE, Calhoun, GA 30701  
**Contact:** 706-624-1321  
**Fees/Limits:** Site Admission, \$4.50-6.50  
**Description:** The official site dedication was held on May 12, 1962. Celebrate 50 years of New Echota site memories on this day. Historic Site "Open House" until 5:00 pm to follow program.

**Event: These Houses Were Made in Macon**  
**Date:** Monday, May 14th, 6:30 pm  
**Location:** Washington Memorial Library, 1100 Washington Ave., Macon, GA 31201  
**Contact:** David Farmer, 478-923-8967, see website at [www.collegeofmacon.com](http://www.collegeofmacon.com)  
**Fees/Limits:** None  
**Description:** Hidden in a residential neighborhood are the products of Macon's late 19th-century factories. Explore with David Farmer, amateur industrial archaeologist. Easy walk of about 1/2 mile.  
**Sponsor:** Part of the Urban Hike series, College Hill Macon, with funding from a Knight Neighborhood Challenge grant.

**Event: Artifact Identification and Archaeology Laboratory Open House**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 19th, 10:00 am - 1:00 pm  
**Location:** Chieftains Museum, 501 Riverside Parkway, Rome, GA  
**Contact:** Dave Davis, 706-291-9494, see website at [www.chieftainsmuseum.org](http://www.chieftainsmuseum.org)  
**Fees/Limits:** \$5.00 donation requested, includes museum admission  
**Description:** Chieftains invites the public to bring up to 5 artifacts for identification by Dave Davis, Archaeologist for the museum. The Archaeology Lab will also be open, along with the museum for tours.

**Event: Spring Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology!**  
**Date:** Saturday, May 19th, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm  
**Location:** Student Center (LVIS Room), Georgia Gwinnett College, 1000 University Centre Lane, Lawrenceville, GA 30043  
**Contact:** Visit the website at <http://thesga.org>.  
**Fees/Limits:** \$10 for members, \$15 for non-members  
**Description:** Morning Session will consist of papers presented on prehistoric and historic archaeology, with focus on the War of 1812. Afternoon session includes a field trip to the site of Fort Daniel 2:00 - 5:00 pm.

Figure 102. Georgia Archaeology Month 2012 Brochure (Reverse) (The Society for Georgia Archaeology 2012b).



Figure 103. Gathering at Fort Hawkins for Bicentennial Plaque Commemoration, June 18, 2012.



# Chapter 10. Recommendations for the Future

## Visitor Center

The Fort Hawkins Commission has developed a Master Plan for the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park (Willett 2008). An essential component of this plan is an interpretive visitor center. The visitor center will be located near the corner of Emery Highway and Fort Hill Street. It will include an interpretive display about Fort Hawkins, including its archaeological discovery. The proposed building, in its current architectural design configuration, will not be sufficiently large enough to properly house and display the entire archaeological collections from Fort Hawkins.

## Fort Reconstruction

Another essential component of the Master Plan for the Fort Hawkins Archaeological Park is a reconstruction of the fort, based on accurate archaeological and historical information. Since many portions of the fort have not been excavated, including areas highly likely to contain important archaeological deposits, it is important to proceed on the reconstruction with caution. The most judicious approach for this was to delineate the fort's outer palisade walls and minimize impact to archaeological resources within the fort's compound. As excavations at Fort Hawkins progressed the number of palisade walls increased from four, based on the 1936-1971 excavation data, to as many as 17, based on 2005-2012 excavation data. It was not until the May, 2012 excavation effort that the full configuration of palisade walls and the fort's general outer defensive plan on the city's property was properly understood.

As the number of new palisade wall discoveries accumulated, it became evident that Fort Hawkins contained more than one building episode. Historical research revealed that the original fort, constructed in 1806 by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army, was modified in 1809 and 1810 by the Regiment of Rifles, U.S. Army. While no maps or architectural plans of either building episode have been identified to date, archaeological evidence helped to identify the ages of the various palisade walls. From this the general plan of the 1806 fort was understood, as was the 1809-1810 addition. The 1806 Fort Hawkins was a rectangular fort with blockhouses on the northwestern and southeastern corners and rectangular palisade walls surrounding each blockhouse. The 1809-1810 Fort Hawkins maintained the inner fort (1806 version) and surrounded

it with a series of palisade walls that gave it a general diamond-shaped outline.

Later building and repairs to buildings likely took place within Fort Hawkins before it was abandoned by the U.S. Army in 1824, but these aspects of the fort are not well understood at present. Additional archaeological exploration within the confines of Fort Hawkins promises to help answer these questions.

## Continued Archaeological Exploration

The grim prognosis for archaeology at Fort Hawkins, derived by the National Park Service work in the 1930s and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in the 1970s, was completely reversed in 2005 with the discovery of well-preserved fort remains along the interior of the southern palisade. The original research design for the 2005 excavations called for the "complete excavation" of the fort. The general thought at that time was that once the excavation project was completed, the fort site would no longer have any remaining archaeological value and its site could be freely developed as a reconstructed version of the fort. The hope was for a somewhat better architectural plan that was available from the earlier archaeology work but little beyond that. The 2005 discoveries changed the mindset of the archaeologists, the members of the Fort Hawkins Commission and the people of Macon and central Georgia.

The contract for archaeological services between the City of Macon and the LAMAR Institute and the Society for Georgia Archaeology was extended beyond 2005 to include additional research efforts in 2006, 2007, 2011 and 2012. While many significant discoveries were made, including several building foundations, features, and tens of thousands of artifacts, the archaeologists sought to conserve the archaeological resources and not "completely excavate" this historic place. Towards these ends, the large brick building foundation (Feature 101) and its associated midden of early nineteenth century material culture, was only partially excavated. Similarly, the suspected barracks with its earthen cellar and partially intact brick foundation elements were sampled and portions banked for future scientific research using new tools and technologies.

Because of the dense overburden of soil, brick rubble and the concrete foundations of the Fort Hawkins School,

archaeologists cautiously employed heavy equipment for the overburden removal. This choice resulted in unavoidable damage to some archaeological resources already impacted by school construction, which was offset by the benefit provided by gaining access to information-rich archaeological deposits that were preserved beneath the school's foundations.

So what remains to be excavated at Fort Hawkins? Actually, a great deal remains unexplored. The LAMAR Institute's 2005-2012 excavations exposed approximately 3,194 m<sup>2</sup> of the site. Of this 2,690 m<sup>2</sup> was located within the confines of Fort Hawkins and 504 m<sup>2</sup> was situated beyond its palisade walls. The archaeology was confined to the city-owned land bounded by Woolfolk, Maynard and Fort Hill streets and Emery Highway. The historical resources in the southern portion of this city block have been greatly compromised by grading. North of these compromised areas, however, rests a large amount of potential archaeology resources. This potential area covers approximately 10,573 m<sup>2</sup>. Of this, 5,264 m<sup>2</sup> is located within the fort walls (as defined by the archaeological research) and 5,309 m<sup>2</sup> is situated beyond the walls. An undetermined percentage of this has been disturbed by previous archaeological excavations by Willey and Carrillo, by relic hunters digging in the Fort Hawkins School's basement, by grading during past construction activities associated with the school, by reconstruction of the Fort Hawkins replica southeast blockhouse, and by erosion. The flanks of the site are steeply sloping down to the streets. While there may be some potential for off-slope dump deposits in these areas, none have been identified thus far and this potential is considered to be quite limited.

Fort Hawkins, based on the archaeological excavations and projected unexcavated portions covers an area of approximately 9,082 m<sup>2</sup>. A portion of this area extends across Woolfolk Street and onto private property, north of the city-owned block. These areas have not been explored by the LAMAR Institute, although limited exploration was conducted by Willey, who was searching for the north-eastern corner of the fort. His search proved unproductive, although his knowledge of the fort's architectural plan was flawed and his excavation unit, which was intended to intercept the fort wall, was not accurately placed. These areas north of the city-owned block should be revisited and their archaeological potential evaluated. We may be surprised to discover that resources associated with Fort Hawkins extend onto those properties.

While the LAMAR Institute's explorations were highly targeted at defining the fort's resources, these efforts were conservative in that less than 30 percent of the fort's interior has been excavated. That leaves 70 percent that is

unexplored, other than some remote sensing coverage by ground penetrating radar.

The potential archaeology areas on the exterior of the fort likewise have been conservatively sampled. Less than 10 percent of this area has been excavated and 90 percent remains to be explored. A portion of the exterior of the fort, south of the southwestern salient, has been explored by GPR remote sensing survey. Test excavations in these areas show great promise for future archaeology.

Overall, less than 24 percent of the areas with archaeological potential on the city block has been excavated archaeologically. The remaining 76 percent of the Fort Hawkins archaeological site has been banked for future excavations. Should the City of Macon develop a long-term scientific, archaeological excavation project for Fort Hawkins, as outlined in the Fort Hawkins Master Plan, these reserves of archaeologically-sensitive landscape promise to provide for new discoveries extending many decades into the Twenty-first century. For example, if one season's excavation explores two 10 m by 10 m blocks (200 m<sup>2</sup>), then it would be more than 52 years before the site was completely excavated. An excavation of this size (200 m<sup>2</sup>) is a reasonable expectation for a small crew of professional archaeologists. If this excavation scheme began in 2014 (the bicentennial of the official end of the War of 1812), the final spade of archaeology dirt would not be unearthed until A.D. 2064.

Figure 104 shows a plan of the Fort Hawkins site with its excavation status color-coded. Tan areas have been excavated by the LAMAR Institute from its 2005-2012 field seasons. This map also shows the proposed location of one future excavation unit. It is located immediately south of the replica blockhouse. The LAMAR Institute recommends the hand excavation of a 5 m (east-west) by 10 m (north-south) block in this vicinity. This location has the potential to answer several lingering questions that we have concerning the southeast blockhouse and the activities in the yard surrounding it. Such an excavation also would help to explain the land use history in this specific portion of Fort Hawkins, where most of the past historic preservation efforts were poorly documented.

The areas uncovered by the LAMAR Institute from 2005-2012 were done at a rapid pace, partly because the project goals changed over the course of the project. The original intent was to "completely excavate the fort", which we now know to be an unwise and goal given not only the financial resources that had been allocated for that purpose but the discovery that surviving archaeological deposits were much more complicated and vast than expected. Being good stewards of the historical land, the Fort Hawkins Commission recognized this and modified

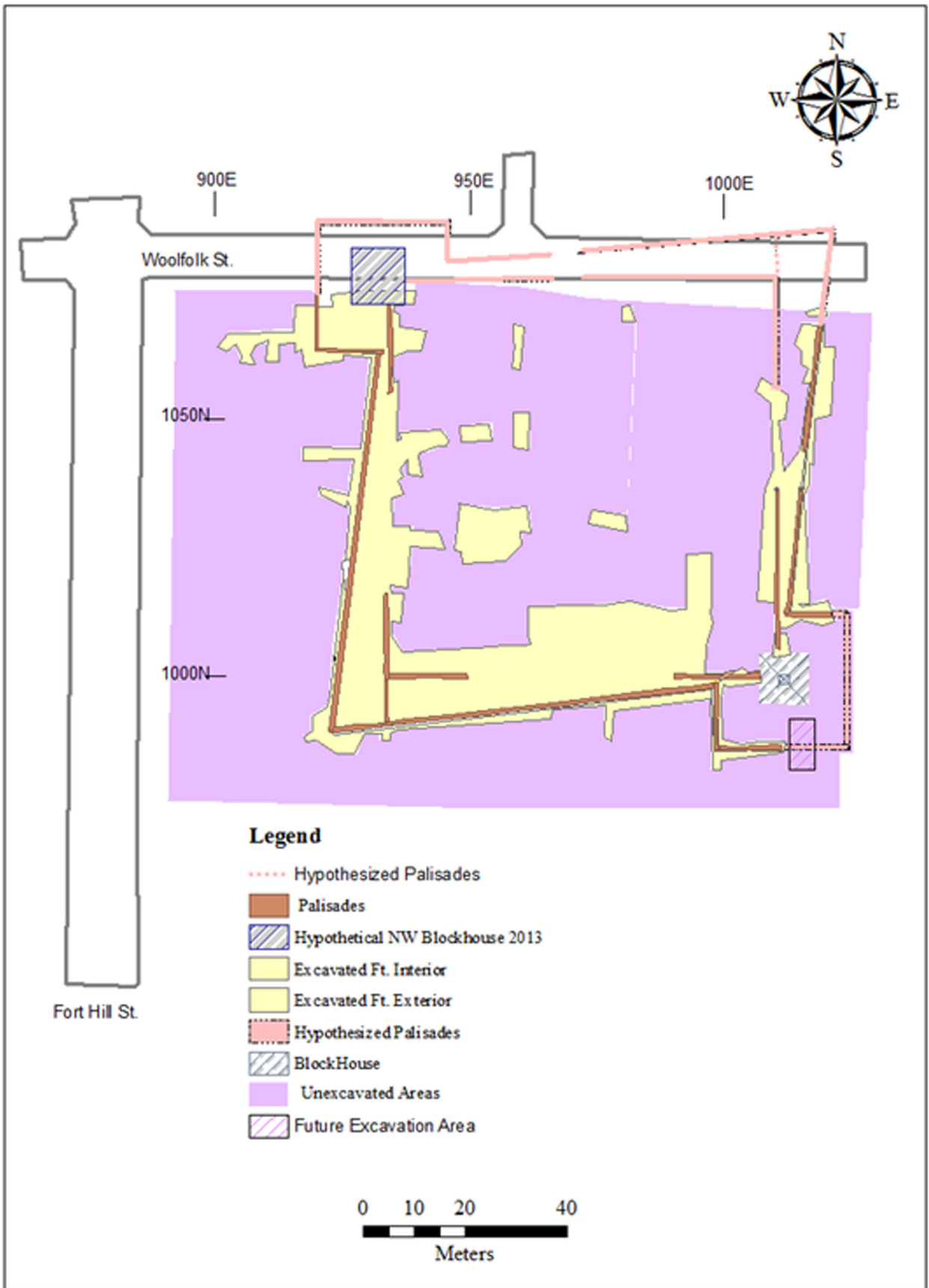


Figure 104. Future Archaeology Potential at Fort Hawkins.



the goals accordingly. Not all of Fort Hawkins needs to be excavated in our lifetime. Future archaeological techniques will undoubtedly offer improved ways at exploring the past that we cannot even envision today. Once excavated, however, the archaeological resources are gone. The current Master Plan for Fort Hawkins assures that the archaeology is on a firm foundation and will continue on a long-term basis to provide not only architectural information about Fort Hawkins, but a tremendous amount of information about the people and events associated with this unique touch-stone to the past.

# Chapter 11. Summary

The LAMAR Institute's excavation seasons in October 2011 and May 2012 at the Fort Hawkins site (9Bi21) were documented in this report. The 2011 excavations explored the area in block XU26, which included parts of the south and west sides of Fort Hawkins. The 2012 excavations explored block XU27, which was located north of the chain link fence and included parts of the northwestern corner of Fort Hawkins. As expected, these archaeological excavations revealed detailed information about the palisade construction of the outer walls of Fort Hawkins. Of the many artifacts recovered in good feature context, one tell-tale artifact was discovered in the base of the trench for South Palisade 4, which secures its construction date after 1809 and prior to 1811. That object is a small brass cuff button from a Regiment of Rifles soldier. The soldier lost his button while excavating the trench that would hold the palisade posts. The button was resting at the base of the trench in a secure archaeological context.

In addition to fort construction details and information about the soldiers building Fort Hawkins, the 2011 and 2012 seasons also documented aspects of post-fort plantation life. Sample excavation of Feature 317 provided a better understanding of this brick-filled earthen cellar that was part of the Woolfolk Plantation complex. The sample yielded a large assemblage of artifacts that proved to be a mixture of objects associated with Fort Hawkins and Woolfolk Plantation eras.

The archaeological mission in the 2011 and 2012 seasons was to complete the excavation of the outer wall at Fort Hawkins so that reconstruction of the outer wall could begin. The plan for a reconstructed Fort Hawkins has continually evolved and undergone revisions since the concept was first articulated. Archaeology played a bigger role in the formulation of this plan after exciting discoveries during the 2005-2007 seasons revealed that Fort Hawkins was no simple frontier stockade (Elliott and Dean 2007; Elliott 2009).

The Fort Hawkins Commission developed a Master Plan for Fort Hawkins in 2008, which presented an organized, logical approach to the interpretive development of Fort Hawkins (Willett 2008). The completion of archaeological excavations of the outer wall releases a large area for the implementation of the first stage of fort reconstruction. The vision for the reconstruction has evolved further since the 2008 plan and the current concept is to reconstruct only a portion of the outer wall, consisting of segments of the west wall and the south wall, which form a salient at the southwestern corner of the fort. The Fort Hawkins

Commission proposes to rebuild a 300 linear foot section of the fort's exterior defenses. The reconstruction will begin at the southwestern salient and proceed north on West Palisade 1 to just south of Feature 317 a distance of 88.5 feet (27 m), and it will proceed east on South Palisade 1 a distance of 211.5 feet (54.5 m) from the salient. The wall of closely spaced logs will rise 10 feet above the current landscape and should present an imposing battlement, when viewed from the city streets and neighborhoods below. The façade of the log palisade will augment the single reconstructed blockhouse, which many locals and tourists mistakenly considered the complete Fort Hawkins. This reconstructed section of wall will be built with archaeological guidance to insure that remaining archaeological assets at Fort Hawkins are not compromised.

Archaeological excavation during seasons 2005-2012 have demonstrated that the archaeological resources at Fort Hawkins are large, varied, and complex. Excavations and resulting data have already provided, and will continue to provide unique information related to fort architecture; construction, fort use, and demolition sequences; military, civilian, and Native American life in and around the fort; post-fort Plantation activities; post-Plantation activities; and the role of Fort Hawkins in the larger regional, national, and international scope of events throughout the 19th century. Not only is this archaeological data unique, visual, and fascinating, but it is necessary for the accurate reconstruction of numerous aspects of the fort and for a reliable interpretation of life at Fort Hawkins to the public.





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