

THE LOST CITY SURVEY

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Nine Nineteenth Century Settlements in Chatham and Effingham Counties, Georgia

**BY
DANIEL T. ELLIOTT
LAMAR Institute**

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This report is dedicated to all the lost cities out there, for after all, isn't that what archaeology is all about?

I. Introduction

Abstract

In 1989, the LAMAR Institute received a contract from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and the National Park Service to conduct archaeological reconnaissance on nine eighteenth-century settlements in Effingham and Chatham Counties, Georgia. These settlements include Vernonburg, Acton, Savannah, Abercorn, Old Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, Bethany, and Mount Pleasant. This report details the results of that research. Limited testing conducted at Mount Pleasant also is described. A total of 29 sites was visited during the project, and 21 of these had not be previously recorded. Five of the sites, located on the Ebenezer Mill District, had been previously identified and preservation measures implemented for their protection. The investigations of the Ebenezer Mill District sites were restricted to a status-update visual inspection. Investigations of 24 sites were more detailed. Historical information for each settlement is reviewed.

Introduction

In 1878, Charles C. Jones, Jr. published a book entitled *The Dead Towns of Georgia* which presented historical summaries of several eighteenth century settlements located in coastal Georgia that had been abandoned. This study serves as a sequel, delayed in its release by more than 120 years. Jones' work was a memorial to the struggle of early colonists who chose Georgia as their home. Many of these people died of disease shortly after arriving in the colonies, while others who were disenchanted with the scene left Georgia for South Carolina or other more hospitable environments. Life in Georgia in the 1730s and 1740s was not easy. The mortality rate was extremely high, the environment was vastly different from that of northern Europe, crops failed frequently, and the country was being governed by a group of individuals who had no familiarity with the conditions in Georgia. The colony of Georgia began as a lofty dream of a land covered with small working farms whose workers contentedly fed the British Colonial machine. In actuality, it was a miserable place where many who ventured into the woods were never heard from again.

Despite the negative aspects of life here during that period, there were many who perservered in making Georgia their home and who lived out their lives in these ill-fated settlements. Many of these settlements now are no more than geographical placenames. The citizens of these doomed towns and villages left very few records of their existence. It is the task of historical archaeology to illuminate the details of these eighteenth century

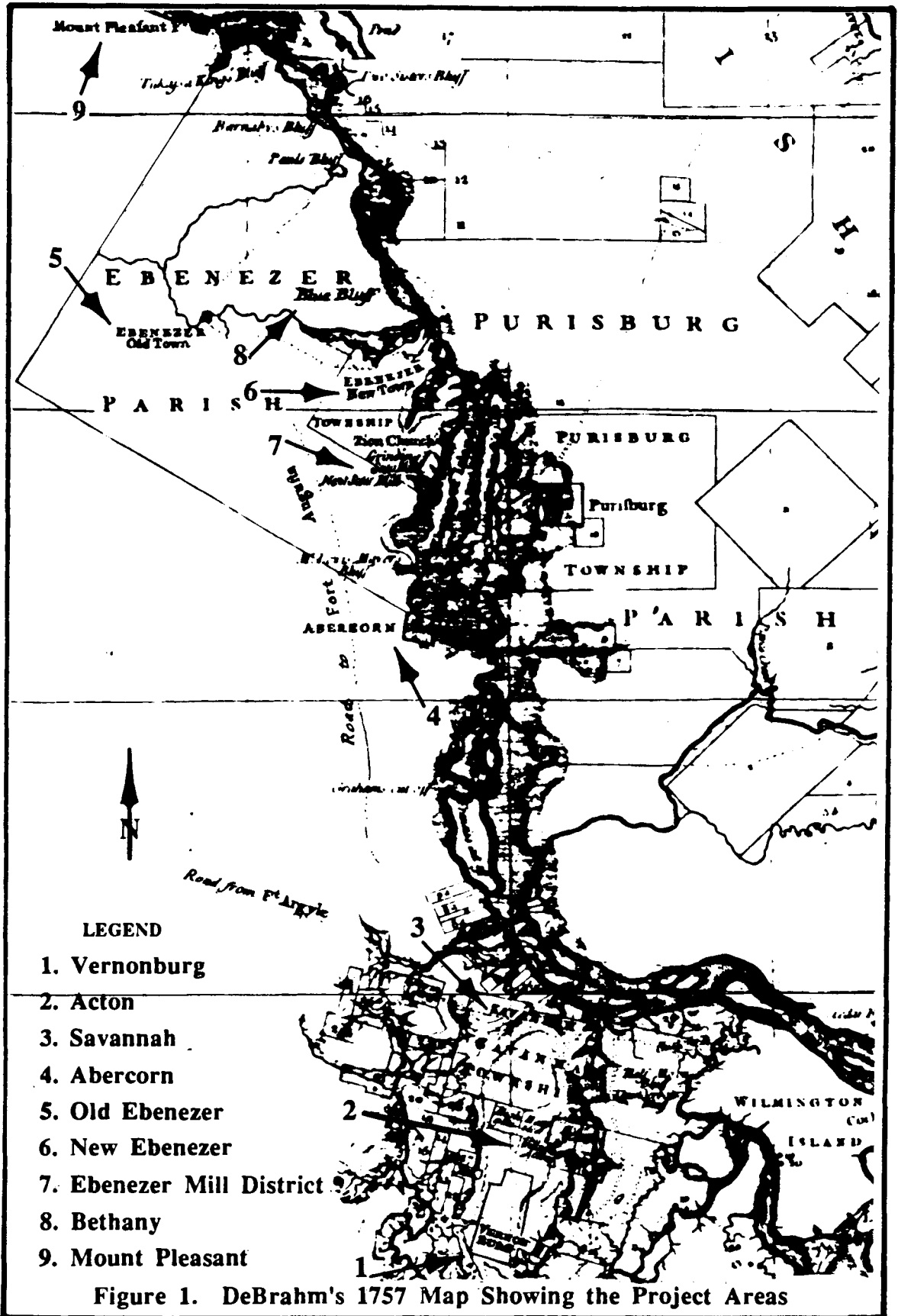
Georgians. These people were involved in events that have had lasting impact on every citizen of our country. Many of the ideals that we consider to be "American" were forged on Georgia soil during the early 1700s. These ethical concepts were fostered by Georgia's German population because, during the Trustee period of Georgia history, a majority of colonist were Germans. Nine eighteenth century settlements located in the lower Savannah River region were the subjects of this study. Eight of the nine settlements discussed in this study all had substantial German populations, and these Germans were the most successful in adapting to Georgia during the Trustee period. The balance of Georgia's population during that period was made up of English, Irish, Scottish, and Jewish immigrants, as well as Native Americans. After 1751, African slaves were added to the population of Georgia.

The location of each settlement examined in this study is shown on a 1757 map drawn by William Gerard DeBrahm, *His Majesty's Surveyor for the Southern Colonies* (Figure 1). DeBrahm was a resident of Bethany and New Ebenezer, and it was thanks to his excellent mapping skills that we were able to relocate several of the lost settlements.

Research Design

This report documents the results of this study which became known to those intimately involved as the *Lost City Survey*. The goal of this study was to examine the selected towns, villages, or other historically significant settlements, and make a preliminary assessment about the archaeological research potential of each area. This research was needed because coastal development in these two counties is accelerating rapidly, and no mechanisms exist in either county for the protection of significant historical remains. Most of the historical places that were examined have not ever been recorded as archaeological sites. Once destroyed, these important resources cannot be replaced. Clearly, the first step in protecting fragile cultural resources is their identification. Although these settlements long have been known in the historical record, our archaeological knowledge of each is extremely limited. This study attempts to find archaeological remains of each settlement, and otherwise identify archaeological sites associated with them.

This project is organized so that the information contained within it can be used by cultural resource managers in developing a responsible approach to preserving, interpreting, or documenting the colonial archaeology of this region. In a recent tourism ad campaign, Georgia touts its coastal zone as the *Colonial Coast*. While coastal Georgia, indeed, has a rich colonial heritage, few archaeological sites in Chatham or Effingham Counties have been excavated, or even identified, that validate this claim. Perhaps this study will spur renewed interest in the colonial archaeology of our state. Many of the archaeological sites described in this report could be incorporated into the Colonial Coast



theme, and, if properly studied by archaeologists, could provide a positive contribution to the economic development of the region. Recommendations for the management of these cultural resources are presented in the final chapter of this study.

Project Setting

The nine project areas include Vernonburg, Acton, Savannah, Abercorn, Old Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, Bethany, and Mount Pleasant. All are located in the lower coastal plain of Georgia (Wharton 1977), and with the exception of Acton and Vernonburg, all of the sites are located in the Savannah River valley. Acton and Vernonburg are located along the Vernon River near the city of Savannah. Elevations on the sites range from 6 to 27 m above mean sea level. These sites are located on the Burroughs, Brighton, Hardeeville NW, Rincon, Savannah, and Springfield U.S.G.S. topographic maps (Table 1; United States Geological Survey 1962a, 1962b, 1971a, 1971b, 1971c, 1976). The study area includes portions of Chatham and Effingham Counties, Georgia.

Methods

Historical background research

Historical research included a review of available documents for each of the nine settlements in this study. Approximately two weeks were spent accomplishing this task. This author already possessed a large body of background information concerning Old Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, and Mount Pleasant. Additional information was compiled on these settlements, as well as Savannah, Acton, Abercorn, Bethany, and Vernonburg. Early maps were known for Savannah, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, and Bethany. No detailed maps were located for the remaining settlements. The historical review was conducted at the Georgia Department of Archives, Georgia Historical Society, and the University of Georgia Libraries. This research was, by no means, exhaustive since a large amount of information exists concerning these early settlements.

The historical research included a partial review of contemporary sources including: the *Colonial Records of Georgia*, henceforth cited as *CRG* and the *Revolutionary Records of Georgia* (Candler 1906-1911, 1908); *Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigration who Settled in America....Edited by Samuel Urlsperger* (summarized in Jones 1984); and

Field Site #	State Site #	Topographic Quadrangle	Site Size		Elevation (m)	Number of Shovel Tests	Associated Settlement	Component	Research Potential
			Length (m)	Width (m)					
1	9Ef28	Hardeeville NW	650	425	16	71	New Ebenezer	18th c.	Excellent
2	9Ef159	Hardeeville NW	300	175	15	22	Bethany	18th & 19th c.	Excellent
3	9Ef171	Hardeeville NW	230	70	17	2	Bethany	19th c.	Good
4	9Ef172	Hardeeville NW	100	30	17	1	Bethany	18th or 19th c.	Unknown
5	9Ef173	Hardeeville NW	150	40	15	0	Bethany	Aboriginal	Unknown
6	9Ef174	Hardeeville NW	125	75	16	0	Bethany	18th c.	Unknown
7	9Ef175	Hardeeville NW	100	50	19	0	Bethany	18th or 19th c.	Unknown
8	9Ef176	Hardeeville NW	40	40	18	0	Bethany	Aboriginal	Unknown
9	9Ef177	Hardeeville NW	75	50	16	0	Bethany	Aboriginal	Poor
10	9Ef178	Hardeeville NW	80	80	15	1	Bethany	18th c.	Unknown
11	9Ef179	Hardeeville NW	130	110	15	9	Bethany	18th c.	Excellent
12	9Ef180	Hardeeville NW	40	20	15	0	Bethany	18th c.	Unknown
13	9Ef181	Hardeeville NW	1	1	15	0	Bethany	Aboriginal	Unknown
14	9Ef182	Hardeeville NW	70	15	15	20	Bethany	Aboriginal	Poor
15	9Ef95	Springfield	300	220	8	43	Old Ebenezer	18th c.	Excellent
16	9Ef183	Hardeeville NW	100	90	15	0	New Ebenezer	18th & 19th c.	Good
17	9Ef184	Rincon	530	140	6	41	Abercorn	18th & 19th c.	Excellent
18	9Ef185	Hardeeville NW	50	40	16	0	New Ebenezer	18th c.	Unknown
19	9Ch781	Savannah	975	75	7	12	Savannah	18th & 19th c.	Excellent
20	9Ch782	Savannah	60	60	7	4	Savannah	18th & 19th c.	Excellent
21	9Ch783	Burroughs	195	65	6	34	Vernonburg	18th & 19th c.	Excellent
22	9Ef186	Hardeeville NW	100	40	13	0	New Ebenezer	18th c.	Good
23	9Ef169	Brighton	720	210	27	103	Mt. Pleasant	18th c.	Excellent
24	9Ef170	Hardeeville NW	90	90	19	15	Bethany	18th & 19th c.	Excellent

Table 1. Site Summary.

William Stephen's (1742) journal. Early Georgia newspapers were sampled for information about the colonial settlements including *Georgia Gazette*; *Gazette of the State of Georgia*; *Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger*; and *Columbia Museum and Savannah Advertiser*.

Primary documents and published compilations of primary data were examined including colonial land claims; grants; colonial plats; and Effingham County plats (Lucas 1976; Hemperley 1974, 1975; Fortson and Bryant 1973; Bryant 1975). This review was not exhaustive.

Map collections on file at the office of the Georgia Surveyor General (Blake 1980), Georgia Department of Archives; the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, and the Science Library, Map Collection, University of Georgia Libraries; and the Georgia Historical Society were consulted. Maps of Bethany, Ebenezer Mill District, Ebenezer, and Savannah drawn by William DeBrahm and published in DeVorse (1971) were examined.

Published histories of the settlements were examined including: Jones (1878) *Dead Towns of Georgia*; Hollingsworth's (1974) summary of the Bethany Colony; Stroebel's (1984) history of the Salzburgers; DeBolt's (1976) and the Historic Savannah Foundation's (1968) studies of Savannah. Other valuable sources that were used include the *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*; and Kristian Hvidt's *Von Reck's Voyage* (Hvidt 1980).

Archaeological site data for Effingham and Chatham Counties on file at the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archeology were reviewed. Previous archaeological reports in these two counties on file at the University also were reviewed.

Field Methods

The field project was accomplished over a one year period lasting from March 1, 1989 until March 16, 1990. Fieldwork at Mount Pleasant began on March 1, 1989 was completed on March 13. Fieldwork at New Ebenezer was conducted over two days during January and March, 1990. The field investigations of the remaining seven settlements were conducted from March 5, to March 16, 1990.

The crew size varied from two to four throughout most of the survey. A two hour field session at New Ebenezer involved more than a dozen volunteers. Obviously, one or two days at each location was not adequate to thoroughly define these sites. It was sufficient time, however, to allow an informed judgement as to whether any or all of these nine locations contain potentially significant archaeological resources.

The project resulted in the investigation of 24 archaeological sites including: one in Vernonburg, none in Acton, two in Savannah, one in Abercorn, one in Old Ebenezer, four

in New Ebenezer, fourteen in Bethany, and one in Mount Pleasant. Five sites in the Ebenezer Mill District also were visited as a status update, but no additional archaeological study was conducted on them. Survey and test excavations were conducted by the LAMAR Institute at Bethany, Mount Pleasant, and New Ebenezer prior to the onset of this project. These investigations are described in more detail in four other reports including: an archaeological survey of New Ebenezer (Elliott 1988); a study of the Bethany cemetery (Elliott and Elliott 1989); archaeological testing of New Ebenezer's East Ward, Eighth Tything (Elliott and Elliott 1990a); and archaeological survey and testing at Mount Pleasant (Elliott and Elliott 1990b).

The survey coverage for each site is described on a site-by-site basis. All shovel tests were screened through 0.25 inch hardware cloth. With the following exceptions, all artifacts were collected from each test. Samples of brick and other building material (mortar, slate, and daub) were collected from Abercorn, Vernonburg, and Savannah because of its abundance in these settlements. Similarly, samples of oyster shell were taken at Vernonburg and Savannah. Each shovel test was dug to sterile soil whenever possible. In a number of tests however, sterile soil never was encountered. This particularly was true in Savannah. Notes were recorded concerning the depths of artifacts in each shovel test, but the contents of each test were combined into one bag.

For consistency, surface collections were conducted by pedestrian transects spaced at regular intervals (30, 20, 10 meter, or 5 meter). All artifacts were collected from these transects with one exception. A portion of Site 19 contained abundant brick, mortar, and shell, and these artifacts were sampled.

Completed Georgia archaeological site forms for each previously unrecorded site are provided as an appendix for this report. The artifacts, notes and other records collected from this project are being curated by the Georgia Salzburger Society in Rincon, Georgia.

Laboratory Methods

Laboratory analysis and report preparation required approximately four weeks from March 17, until April 30, 1990. Upon completion of fieldwork all artifacts were returned to Athens, Georgia where they were washed, analyzed, and catalogued. Historic artifacts were placed into one of eight of South's (1977) artifact groups (Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, Arms, Furniture, Personal, Tobacco, and Activities). Major sources for artifact identification include: Hamilton (1976), Noël Hume (1985), Olsen (1963), South (1977), and Stone (1974).

Kitchen artifacts included mostly ceramics and glass. Ceramics were identified by type, vessel form, and sherd position on the vessel (rim, body, handle). The historic

ceramic types that were observed in the collections included the following:

Yellow slipware- trailed, dotted, combed, or plain
Yellow and brown decorated redware (Metropolitan ware)
Unrefined redware- brown glazed, or unglazed
Refined redware
Coarse earthenware- brown, green, or unglazed
Coarse agateware (Buckley)
Refined agateware
English delftware- blue, polychrome, or plain
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware
Astbury ware
Ralph Shaw stoneware
Burslem stoneware
Gray salt glazed stoneware
British brown salt glazed stoneware
Brown salt glazed stoneware
Green alkaline glazed stoneware
Bristol slip stoneware
Rhenish stoneware (blue and gray)
White refined salt glazed stoneware
Porcelain- blue, polychrome, overglaze red, or plain
Whieldon ware
Creamware- edged, hand painted polychrome, transfer print, annular, or plain
Pearlware- edged, underglazed blue painted, hand painted polychrome,
transfer print, mocha, annular, or plain
Cream colored ware
Whiteware- edged, hand painted, transfer print, annular, mocha, or plain
Ironstone- annular or plain
Unidentified ceramics- burned, eroded, or otherwise unidentifiable

Bottle glass was grouped by color since most of the fragments were too small to group them by shape or vessel type. Glass color categories included dark green, medium green, and light green, amber, blue, white (milk), and clear. Some of the clear glass probably included table glassware (e.g. goblets, tumblers, pitchers) and were identified whenever possible, but most pieces were too small to be identified. Melted glass and obvious recent glass were identified whenever possible. Other kitchen artifacts were described by form and raw material (e.g. pewter spoons, cast iron pot).

The architecture group included nails, spikes, mortar, daub, brick, slate, lock parts, hinges, and window glass. Nails and spikes were grouped into the following categories: wrought, machine cut, unidentified square, and wire. The clothing group included awls, beads, buckles, buttons, eyelets, pins, scissors, and thimbles. Glass beads from Mount Pleasant were analyzed by Marvin T. Smith and his report is included in the Appendix. The arms group included gunflints, lead shot, lead sprue, an iron blunderbuss barrel, iron and brass gun hardware, brass shell cartridges, and percussion caps. Tobacco artifacts included clay pipe stem and bowl fragments. With the exception of one nineteenth-century reddish-brown glazed elbow pipe fragment that was found on Site 19, all of the tobacco pipes were of the long stemmed ball clay type. Personal artifacts included an iron clasp knife and a glass mirror, and both were found at Mount Pleasant. Activities group artifacts included miscellaneous iron, brass, and pewter fragments.

Aboriginal ceramics were identified by surface decoration, temper, and body position. Whenever possible the sherds were assigned to known pottery types. Prehistoric lithics were classified by raw material and function. Diagnostic bifaces were identified, and other tools were grouped by morphology. Chipped stone debitage were grouped into four categories: core, percussion flake, thinning flake, flake fragment, and shatter. Chipped stone raw material categories included light colored chert, petrified wood, quartz, quartzite, and metavolcanics. With the possible exception of the metavolcanics, all of these raw materials occur within 50 km of the project area, either in outcrops or as water-transported gravels. Other stone tools were described by raw material and function.

Chapter II. Vernonburg

History of Vernonburg

Vernonburg is located on the White Bluff overlooking the Vernon River in Chatham County, Georgia (Figure 2). The town was named for James Vernon, one of the Trustees of the Georgia colony. A review of *Morse's Gazetteer* 1821 edition revealed no listing for Vernonburg nor any other towns bearing this name. A brief history of Vernonburg has been compiled by Floyd (1932) and Smith (n.d.), and a more recent history on the town currently is being prepared (C. J. Kelly personal communication 1990). The area of Whitebluff on the Vernon River first was settled by Europeans during the mid to late 1730s, although this area earlier had been part of a South Carolina barony and the land was under legal dispute until 1765 when South Carolina relinquished claim to the land. Vernonburg was settled primarily by Germans from the Palatine region, although a few British also settled in the town. Many of the first settlers came to America as indentured servants, and settled at Vernonburg after completing their five years of servitude.

The town of Vernonburg was laid out in 1742. Grants for house lots in Vernonburg were issued as late as 1763. The area has been continuously occupied to the present day, and portions of the original street arrangement of the settlement have been maintained. Vernonburg continues to maintain a governmental body. In its original form, Vernonburg consisted of 64 town lots each measuring 60 ft x 90 ft, and these were surrounded by the Vernonburg township which contained many 50 ac tracts. The 64 town lots were bisected along an east-west axis by Center street. Although a plan of the town was drawn by the Surveyor Joseph Avery, no plan of the town now exists. Lots were issued for Vernonburg following a lottery in December, 1742. Thirty-three colonial grants for Vernonburg town lots were located, or grants for roughly half of the original town lots. In a 1743 letter to the Trustees, Avery wrote: "there is not above thirteen families which contains about a hundred people, men, women and children, but there is room for eighty or a hundred families, the lots are layed out for that number..." (cited in Floyd 1932:12).

A list of individuals who drew lots for Vernonburg is presented in Table 2, and a list of the original Vernonburg town grantees is presented in Table 3. The lottery apparently was for lots on the north side of Vernonburg. Settlement on the south side of town began in 1744 when Frederick Keiffer (Lot 1), Matthias Rheinstetler (Lot 2), and Jacob Berrier (Lot 3) were granted lots. John David Fisher was granted Lot 4 in 1750, and Thomas Frazier was granted lot 5 in 1747. In January, 1743, Lot 7 was granted to Widow Croft and Lot 8 was granted to George Uland. In October, 1743, Lot 6 was granted to Henry Auderly.

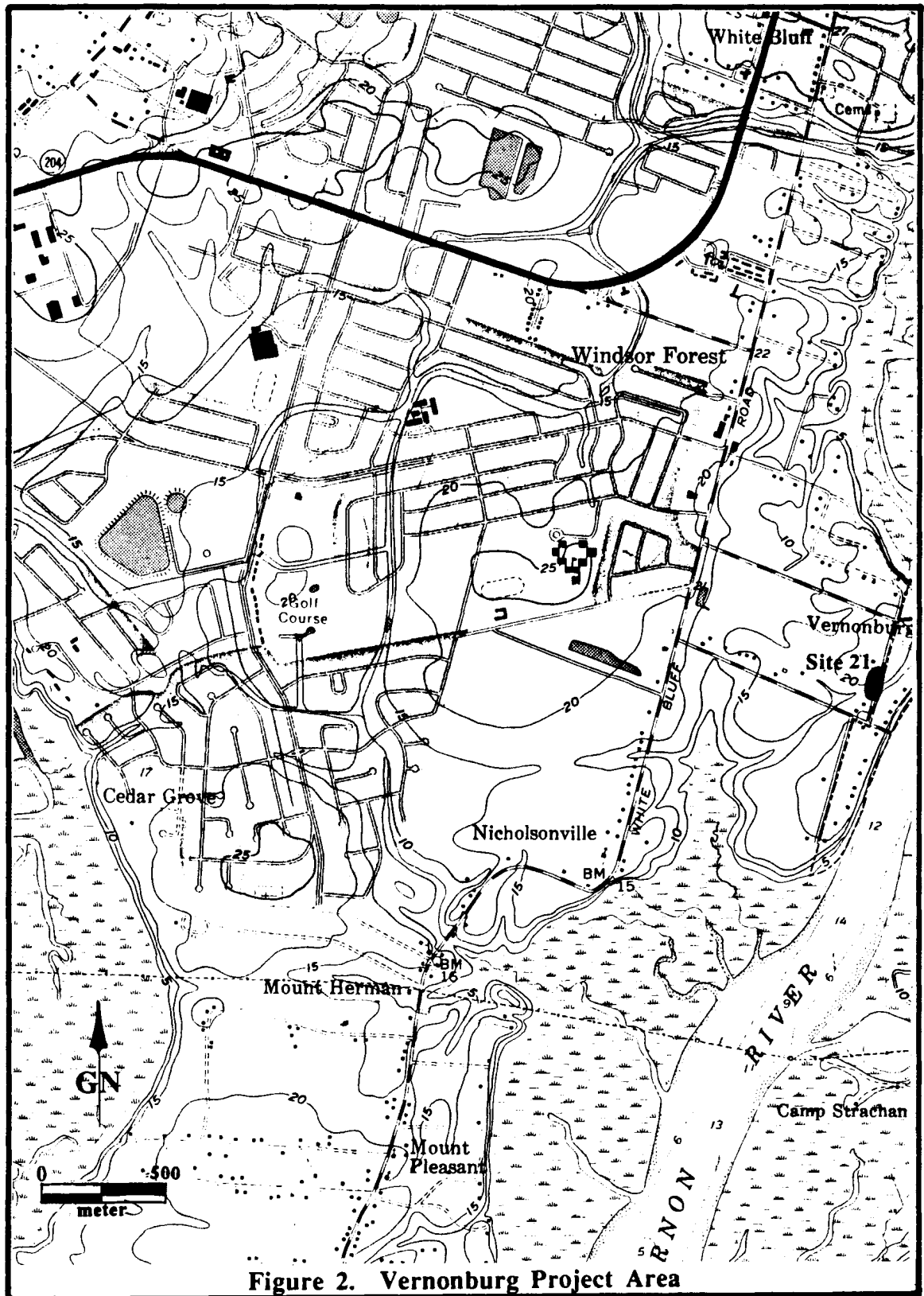


Figure 2. Vernonburg Project Area

Table 2. Vernonburg Town Lottery.

1	Leonard Randner	17.	Widow Young
2	Daniel Deigler	19.	Henry Steinhavell
3	Conrade Fiercer (Fierrer)	20.	Henry Nongazer
4	Jacob Plessy	21.	Christopher Sheifer
5	John Nobellet	22.	Caul Rheiter
9	Widow Havener	23.	Valentine Blume
10	John Bellingout	24.	Jacob Dice
11	Conrade Densler	25.	Jacob Nongazer
12	Widow Keelor	26.	Johannes Berrier
13	David Keifer	27.	Gasper Sniden
14	Theobald Keifer	28.	Christopher Steinhavell
15	Widow Fritz	29.	Peter Dowle
16.	Adam Gardner	30.	Adam Rheinstettler

Table 3. Vernonburg Town Grants.

<i>North of Center Street</i>			<i>South of Center Street</i>		
<u>Lot</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Henry Densler	1759	1	Jacob Nongazer	1759
2	Samuel Hammer	1759	2	Martin Fenton	1760
3	Matthias Kugell	1759	3	Martin Fenton	1760
4	Matthias Kugell	1759	4	David Fisher	1759
5	Sigismund Bitz	n.d.	5	Thomas Fraser	1759
6	Jacob Hensler	1762	6	Martin Fenton	1760
7	None		7	David Tubear	1756
8	Sigismund Beltz	1759	8	Mordecai Sheftall	1762
9	None		9	Mordecai Sheftall	1762
10	None		10	Martin Fenton	1760
11	None		11	David Fisher	n.d.
12	None		12	Martin Fenton	1760
13	David Keifer	1760	13	Walter Denny	1759
14	Theobald Keifer	1759	14	None	
15	David Fisher	1764	15	John Nongazer	n.d.
16	Adam Orner	1759	16	None	
17	None		17	None	
18	David Tubear	1760	18	None	
19	Thomas Frazer	1759	19	None	
20	None		20	None	
21	Peter Young	1759	21	None	
22	Jacob Tiess	1760	22	None	
23-26	None		23-26	None	
27	Gasper Schneider	1759	27	None	
28	David Keifer	1760	28	None	
29	None		29	None	
30	David Ranstadtler	1759	30	None	
31	None		31	None	
32	None		32	Jacob Tiess	1760

Also in 1743, Daniel Deigler was allowed to exchange his lot for Lot 18. Additional infusion into the population of Vernonburg was created in 1748 when many of the soldiers who disbanded from Oglethorpe's regiment settled in the town. Others that may have been residents of Vernonburg include: John Barrier, Michael Burgholder [Burghalter], Frederic Fam, John Chapman, Paul Haffexer, Henry Heinhaul, James Houstoun, Christopher Gamphert [or Camphire], Simon Gering, Matthias Salfner, George Torig, and John Joachim Zubly.

Prior to the American Revolution, Vernonburg apparently had faded as an important settlement in the region. There are no references to Vernonburg in the *Revolutionary Records of Georgia*. The village never was abandoned, however, and settlement of the area continued throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The village expanded during the nineteenth century. Many nineteenth century dwellings remain standing, although many more recent homes have been built. No standing structures associated with the original village exist.

Archaeology in Vernonburg

Site 21

Vernonburg is located on the Burroughs 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1971) and the Isle of Hope quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1971). No previously recorded sites were recorded in the Georgia site files within the town. One archaeological site (Site 21) was investigated by this study. This site is located on property owned by Thomas H. and Clara Z. Guerry within the original limits of Vernonburg (Figure 3). The area is vegetated in woods and pasture.

The site was defined by two transects and by surface reconnaissance in the pasture. A series of 34 shovel tests was excavated at 10 meter intervals across the main body of the site. A summary of the artifacts collected from these tests is provided in Table 4. Artifacts were found to an average maximum depth of 61 centimeters below ground surface, and the deepest test containing artifacts extended 85 cm below ground surface. Soils on the site typically consisted of a dark gray-brown sandy loam A-horizon 15 to 40 centimeters in thickness, overlying a yellow-brown sand which extends more than 85 centimeters below ground surface.

The artifacts include diagnostic eighteenth and nineteenth century items, and it is likely that occupation was continuous until sometime during the late nineteenth century. A mean ceramic date of 1803.4 was derived from a sample of 51 sherds. A terminus post quem of 1840 was derived from the ceramic assemblage recovered from Site 21.

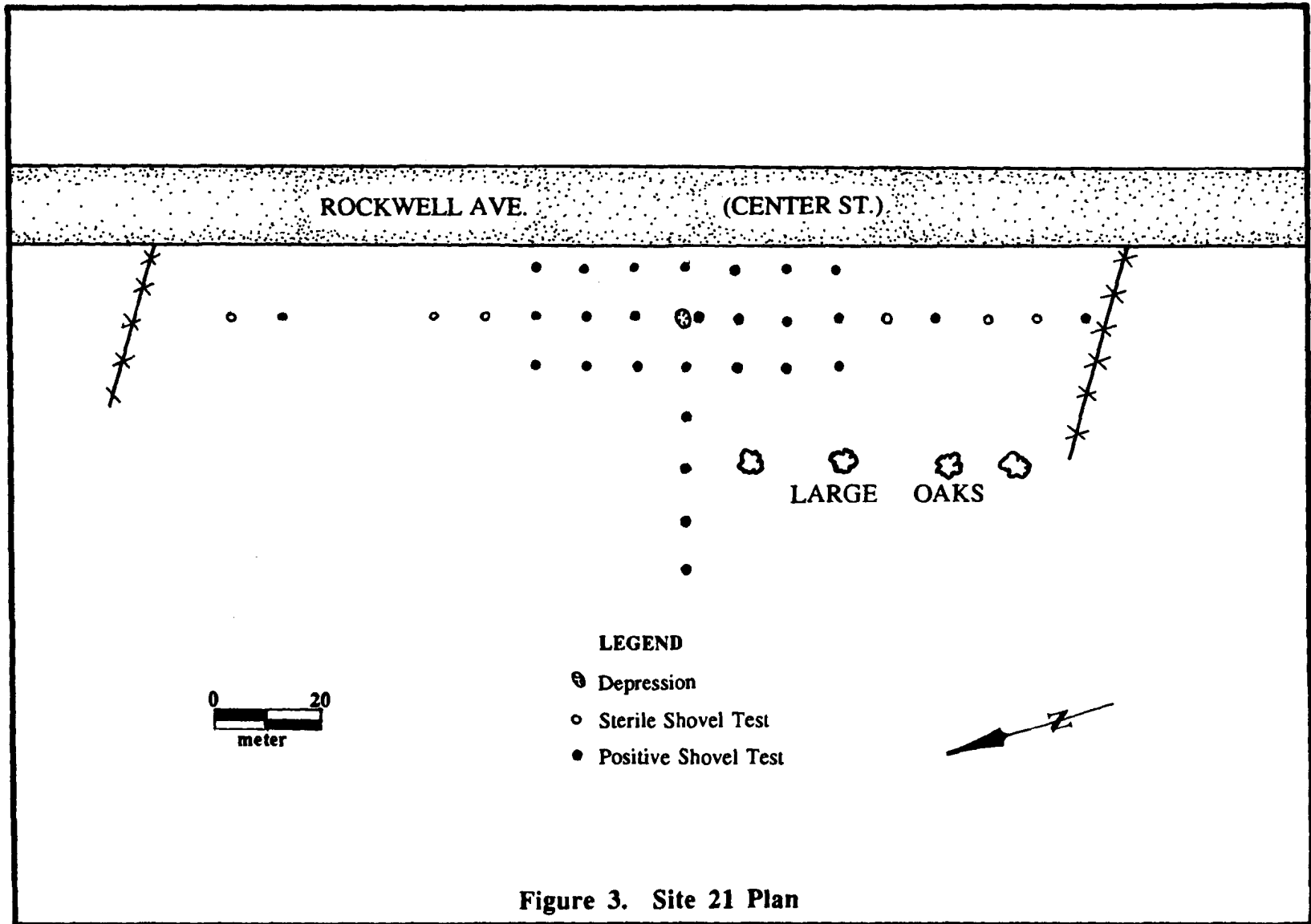


Figure 3. Site 21 Plan

Table 4. Site 21, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	1
Overglaze red painted creamware	2
Plain creamware	21
Combed yellow slipware	2
Unrefined redware, brown glaze	3
Blue and white delftware	1
Blue decorated creamware	1
Blue hand painted pearlware	1
Blue edged pearlware	2
Mocha pearlware	2
Plain pearlware	10
Blue transfer printed whiteware	2
Plain whiteware	5
Cream colored earthenware	6
Annular ironstone	1
Plain ironstone	1
Blue decorated porcelain	1
Green alkaline glazed stoneware	1
Burned whiteware or ironstone	28
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
recent clear	14
amber	1
dark green	24
medium green	2
light green	7
melted glass, modern	58
Table glass, clear	1
<i>Other kitchen artifacts</i>	
Tin can fragment	1
Brass spoons	2
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	2
Wrought nails	7

Table 4. Site 21, Shovel Test Summary (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Unidentified square nails	5
Wire nails	12
Wrought iron tack	1
Mortar	22
Daub/brick	30
Electrical insulator, ceramic	2
<u>Clothing group</u>	
Glass buttons	3
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	1
Clay pipe stem and bowl	1
Clay pipe bowl	1
<u>Arms group</u>	
.22-cal brass shell casing	2
410 brass shotgun shell casing	1
<u>Activities group</u>	
Pewter sprue	1
Iron bottle opener (church key)	1
Brass piano threaded peg	1
Unidentified iron	5
<u>Faunal remains</u>	
Fish scale	1
Bone	6
Oyster shell	Present
Clam shell	Present

No features were identified in any of the shovel tests, although a large depression filled with building debris was observed. This depression may represent an early house cellar that was filled with more recent trash.

Site 21 contains 11 of the original Vernonburg town lots that were located north of Center Street (now known as Rockwell Avenue). These lots have become consolidated into three tracts now owned by the Guerry's, although several of the land lines probably were the same as the original town. This is most clearly observed by examining the Chatham County tax map for Vernonburg which shows many parallel land lines extending in both directions from Center Street. These lines are not perpendicular to the road, however, and Center Street is not oriented east-west. The bearing of this road is approximately 198 degrees.

Site 21 contained the largest uninhabited area of Vernonburg, and because of this it was well suited for archaeological reconnaissance. Additional research should be conducted to expand the limits of this important archaeological site, but such research will require close coordination with the landowners. Many of the lawns that occupy the original town are extensively landscaped, and special care will be required to avoid damaging expensive vegetation.

Chapter III. Acton

History of Acton

Acton was a small village that was closely linked with Vernonburg. It was located along the road to White Bluff between Savannah and Vernonburg in Chatham County, Georgia (DeBrahm 1757). A review of *Morse's Gazetteer* 1821 edition revealed no listing for Acton, Georgia. Acton also is the name of a town and a village in England, as well as a village in Ireland (Morse and Morse 1821:17).

Although several village lots were granted for Acton, none is less than 50 acres, and there is no clear evidence of a town center. The settlement contained at least 31 lots. Persons who received land grants in Acton are listed in Table 5. These included Swiss, German, and British settlers. Acton originally was settled during the 1730s. The first recorded grant in Acton is dated 1757 while the latest is dated 1775.

Archaeology in Acton

Acton is located on the Burroughs 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1971). The original village site is approaching complete urban development. No archaeological sites have been recorded in the Acton vicinity. No areas were identified for potential survey during this study. Although features associated with the settlement may be preserved beneath asphalt and concrete, our reconnaissance techniques did not allow for shovel testing these types of areas.

Archaeological survey of the Hunter Army Airfield which is located adjacent to the Acton settlement sheds some light on the types of cultural resources one might have expected at Acton. Nine sites were found by Smith, et al. (1984) during a survey at Hunter Army Airfield. These sites included two prehistoric, six historic, and one site containing both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Their project area included the settlements of Hampstead and Highgate, but no sites were found from these settlements. Eighteenth century artifacts were found on HAAF-1, HAAF-2, HAAF-3, HAAF-4, HAAF-8, HAAF-10, and HAAF-11.

Two sites containing eighteenth century artifacts were located that may have been associated with the mid eighteenth century settlement of Acton. These sites are located on the eastern end of Hunter Army Airfield. HAAF-10 (named the Acton Site) contained late eighteenth- through mid nineteenth century artifacts. Further work was recommended for

Table 5. Acton Village Grants.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gotlieb Huber	1775
James Hume	1772
Christopher Ring	n.d.
Ulrick Beltz	n.d.
Jacob Danner [Dannier, Danncer]	n.d.
Elizabeth & John Green	1766
Christian Lumberger	1759
John Milledge	1759
John Barrier	n.d.
George Burghauld	n.d.
Rodolph Burghe	1759
Michael Burgholder	1760
Jacob Curtz	n.d.
George Derrick	1759
John Erinxman	n.d.
Abraham Frye	1759
Simon Guerin	1759
Nicholas Hanner	1759
Jacob Harback	n.d.
Gasper Harbett [Harback]	1759
Conrade Hoover [Hainer]	n.d.
Christian Leuenburgh [Lumburgh]	n.d.
Bartholomew Niebling [Nibling]	1757, 1762
Caul Rietter [Reitter]	n.d.
Christopher Rinck	1759
George Uland	1759
John Wachter	1759
George Whitefield	n.d.

this site. [Although it was designated the Acton Site, this site is outside the actual boundary of colonial Acton.]

HAAF-11 (the White Bluff Road Site) was defined by surface and subsurface tests and it contained eighteenth century through twentieth century artifacts. Additional Phase II testing excavations then were conducted on this site. Fifty-six features were identified during this study. Although eighteenth century artifacts were found, most of the artifacts dated to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No eighteenth century features were located. The site was determined to be ineligible for the NRHP. Portions of this site were destroyed during widening of Whitebluff Road.

Chapter IV. Savannah

History of Savannah

Savannah was established in February of 1733, and has been continuously occupied to the present (Figure 4). Several histories of the town have been written and these provide a variety of insights into the origin, development, and overall character of the town (DeBolt 1976; Hardee 1934; Harden 1913; Historical Savannah Foundation 1968; Jones 1890; Lane 1978; Waring and Waring 1970).

In its original form during the Trustee period (1733-1751), the plan of Savannah consisted of 160 house lots (each measuring 60 ft x 90 ft), public lots, and four public squares. The town was divided into four wards, or groups of four tythings each surrounding a square. In addition, each of the tythings was named, and each contained ten house lots.. Outlying garden plots, wharf lots, and a cemetery also formed part of the original town.

By 1735 two additional wards had been added to the town bringing the total number of house lots to 240. Each ward contained a central square surrounded by four tythings. Houses measuring 22 ft x 16 ft were built on the front of each lot (Linley 1982; Corry 1930:181-201).

By 1740, Savannah contained 142 houses and "a court-house, a gaol, a storehouse, a large house for receiving the Indians, a wharf or bridge, a guard-house, and some other public buildings; a public garden of ten acres cleared fenced and planted..." (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society* 1842:69).

Another account of the town in 1741 painted a somewhat gloomier portrait of a town that contained a pine barren where the public garden formerly stood, no church, prison, storehouse, nor usable guardhouse, and a useless water supply system. They described the town as: "Savannah 200 Lotts had been taken up, & 170 built on, but many of the houses are now ruinous, and not a quarter of the Inhabitants left, most of whom are in a perishing condition." (*CRG* 5:527-528).

The town continued to expand using the same plan of groups of ten house lots separated by open space during the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries. By 1821, Savannah contained ten squares, courthouse, jail, poor house, marine hospital, theatre, exchange (5 stories high), academy (180 ft x 60 ft, 3 stories high), public library, three banks (including a branch of the Federal Bank), and seven houses of worship (one for each of seven denominations). In 1821, the town squares were described as: "inclosed and planted with trees," and "trees are also planted on the sides of most streets" (Morse and

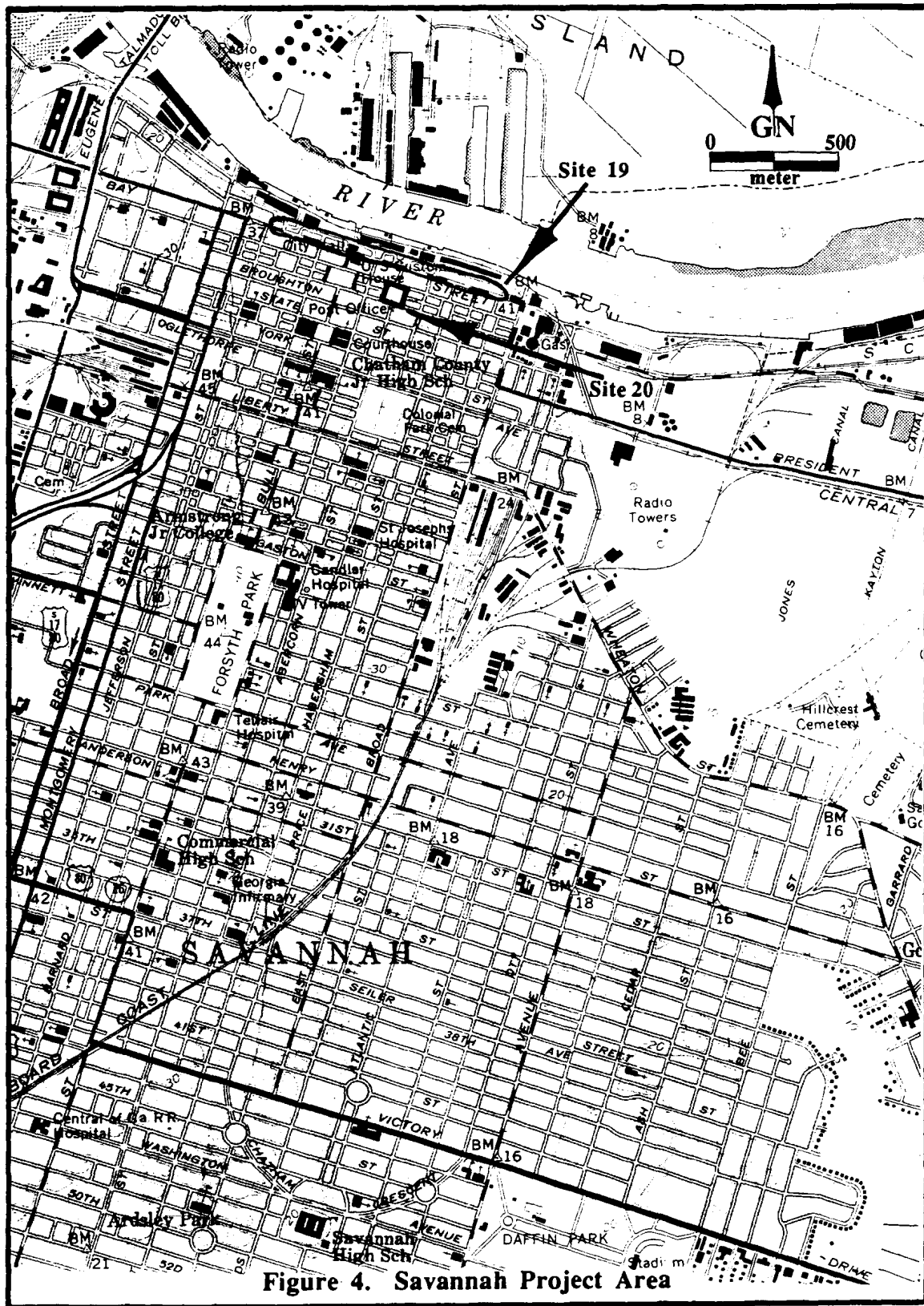


Figure 4. Savannah Project Area

Morse 1821:671). The town's population in 1810 was listed at 5,195 persons, and by 1820 it had increased to 7,520 persons (including 3,868 caucasians).

Land ownership during the colonial period can be reconstructed by using two published sources: residents of Savannah are listed by lot number (1-240) in Coulter and Saye (1949), and the location of each of these 240 lots can be determined by using information provided in *Historic Savannah* (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968: 5, Figure 6). Fifty-four grants from the later colonial period for house lots, public lots, or wharf lots were located. Table 6 contains a summary of the non-domestic lots granted in Savannah. Many other colonial land transactions or relevant probate records exist in the extant documents, but were not researched for this study. As Honerkamp et al. (1983) concluded, preparing a chain of title for tything lots in Savannah can be a time consuming process.

Several early maps of Savannah survive, but most of these date after the colonial period. The earliest image is an oblique "birds-eye" drawing that shows the town partially completed, and is dated 1734 (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:4). No detailed plan exists from the Trustee period, and only two detailed maps date from the Royal government period- the DeBrahm map of 1757 (DeVorse 1977), and the Shruder map of 1770 (Shruder 1770). Several later plans of the town provide information on the house lot numbering system, tything locations, and public use areas. These include the McKinnon map of 1800 (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968: 3, Figure 5), and other unpublished maps or city-scapes from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (DeBolt 1976: Frontpiece; Houston 1812; McCall 1798; Ruger 1871; Stouf 1818).

Governor Reynolds described the 150 houses in Savannah that he observed in 1754 as: "all wooden ones, very small and mostly very old" (cited in Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:5). A Moravian named Ettwein made the following observations after a visit to Savannah: "In the past two or three years much building has been going on in the city. At present there are about 200 houses in the city. Of these I have seen but three built of brick. The rest are wood and are painted in shades of blue and red." (cited in Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:5).

A review of the colonial grants for Savannah house lots indicates that settlement was evenly dispersed throughout all the tythings by the 1760s, although grants were not found for many lots (Hemperley 1975). The town lots, or public lots, were located in four rows which connected the Public Squares on an southeast-northwest axis. The area between the front row of house lots and the river was occupied by a large Common, and beyond the Common were a series of wharf lots. Through the years, the Common has experienced a variety of uses. During the earliest years it served as the location of Oglethorpe's tent and a guard house and battery. DeBrahm's 1757 map shows a pallisade surrounding the city and a portion of these fortifications extended across the Common. The town maintained its size at six wards throughout the colonial period.

Table 6. Savannah Non-Domestic Town Grants.

GRANTEE	DATE	LOCATION
<u>Non-domestic Lots in Town</u>		
Henry Ellis	1758	Lot A in Ellis Square, two lots I and L; Lot B, extending 120 ft upon the southeast corner of Bastion Oglethorpe to the westward.
James Deveaux	1760	Town Lot M, Ellis Square
John Graham	1758	Town Lot A, Johnson Square
John Simpson	1760	Public Lot B, Johnson Square
William Knox	1758	Public Lot C, Johnson Square
William Clifton	1756	Public Lot N, Heathcote Ward
William Little	1756	1/2 of Public Lot O, Heathcote Ward
Clement Martin	1756	1/2 of Town Lot O
William Ewen	1758	1/2 of Public Lot P, Heathcote Ward
John Hamm	1758	1/2 of a Public Lot P
William Handley	1758	Town Lot Q, Heathcote Ward
Sir Patrick Houstoun	1756	1/2 of Town Lot W, Anson Ward
William Backshell	1756	1/2 of Public Lot W, Anson Ward
William DeBraham	1756	Town Lot X, in Square of Anson Ward
Henry Yonge	1756	1/2 of Town Lot X fronting west to Anson's Square
Bartholomew Zouberbuhler	1756	Town Lot Y, Anson Ward
Thomas Vincent	1757	1/2 of Public Lot Y, Anson Ward
John Reynolds	1756	Town Lot Z, Anson Ward
William Grover	1759	Town Lot R, Reynolds Square
Alexander Kellett	1756	Town Lot F
Robert Balfor et al.	1756	Town Lot K for a meeting house
<u>Eastern Wharf Lots</u>		
Edward Sommerville	1760	Wharf Lot 1, East of Bull Street
Jonathan Bryan	1769	Wharf Lot 1, East of Savannah, fronting the Common
David Cunningham	1759	Wharf Lot 2, East of Bull Street, fronts on Lots 4 & 5, Second Tything, Reynolds Ward
John Gordon	1760	Wharf Lot 2, under the bluff, on the Common, East of Savannah
Thomas Hooper	1760	Wharf Lot 3, east of Bull Street
James Deveaux	1760	Wharf Lot 3
William Hanby	1760	Wharf Lot 4, east of Barnard Street

Table 6. Savannah Non-Domestic Town Grants (continued).

GRANTEE	DATE	LOCATION
Harriot Cunningham Tannatt	1769	Wharf Lot 4, east of Savannah
James Edward Powell	1761	Wharf Lot 5, east of Bull Street
Elizabeth Tannant	1769	Wharf Lot 5, east of Savannah
Joseph Gibbon	1759	Wharf Lot 6, east of Bull Street, opposite to Lots 4 & 5, 2nd Tything, Reynolds Ward
James Read	1767	Wharf Lot 6, east of Savannah, under the Bluff, bounded east by vacant space left for Public, west by Wharf Lot 5
Lewis Johnson	1759	Wharf Lot 8, under the bluff, east of Bull Street, fronting on Lots 3 & 4, Jekyl Tything
Lewis Johnson & Alexander Wyllly	1761	Wharf Lot 9, under the bluff, East of Bull Street
John Wereat	1760	Wharf Lot 10, east of Bull Street
John Jagger	1759	Wharf Lot under the bluff, fronting on the Common, on the east side of Savannah
Mathhew Roche	1759	Wharf Lot under the bank, at east end of Savannah
<u>Western Wharf Lots</u>		
Joseph Wood	1761	Wharf Lot 1, west of Bull Street
John Bailey	1756	Wharf Lot 2 on the Bay
William Francis	1760	Wharf Lot 3, west of Bull Street
Mordecai Sheftall	1760	Wharf Lot 5, west of Bull Street
James Graham	1760	Wharf Lot 6, west of Bull Street
Thomas Eatton	1763	Wharf Lot 7, west of Bull Street
John Morell	1760	Wharf Lot 8, west of Bull Street
Grey Elliott	1761	Wharf Lot 10, west of Bull Street
Edward Hopton	1766	Wharf Lot 11, under the bluff, fronting the westernmost part of the Common, west by Wharf Lot 10, east by Wharf Lot 12
Edward Sommerville	1760	Wharf Lot 13, west of Bull Street
Francis Goffe	1762	Wharf Lot 13, west of Bull Street
William Gibbons	1762	Wharf Lot 14, west of Bull Street
Henry Kennan	1762	Wharf Lot 16, west of Bull Street
Edward Summerville	1760	100 ft under the bluff at Savannah located opposite the west Common

The four wards established in 1733 include Derby, Percival, Decker, and Heathcote. Derby Ward was the first ward laid out in Savannah, and it contains forty lots (Lots 1-40) in four Tythings-Wilmington, Frederick, Jekyl, and Tyrconnel. Johnson Square lies in the center of Derby Ward (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:61-62).

Decker Ward contains Lots 41 through 80 in four Tythings-Digby, Tower, Carpenter, and Heathcote, which surround Ellis Square. The public market originally was located in Wright Square (formerly Percival Square, Court House Square, and Market Square), but was moved to Ellis square by 1763 (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:73-74).

Percival Ward was the second ward established, and it contains Lots 81 through 120. It contains Wright Square and four Tythings-Moore, Holland, Hucks, and Sloper. Tomochi-chi was buried in Wright Square in 1739. A large granite memorial was placed in honor of this event by the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames in 1899 (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:67-68).

Heathcote Ward, the last of the wards created in 1733, contains Lots 121 through 160 in four Tythings-Eyles, Vernon, LaRoche, and Belitha which surround Telfair Square (formerly St. James Square) (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:79-80).

Reynolds Ward, laid out in 1734 as the Lower New Ward, contains Lots 161 through 200 in four Tythings-First, Second, Third and Fourth which surround Reynolds Square (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:83-84). Reynolds Square contains the Wesley Monument, which was dedicated in 1969. This square was selected for archaeological examination.

Anson Ward was the last ward laid out in Savannah until 1787 and it contains lots 201 through 240 in four Tythings-First, Second, Third, and Fourth which surround Oglethorpe Square (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:87-88).

The New Franklin Ward and the Bay front extends from West Broad to East Broad Streets. In colonial times this area contained a bluff, bay, and wharf area. This area since has been extensively modified for commercial purposes. An increase in shipping created by the cotton trade led to a rebuilding period after 1793 when many large buildings were built inland, away from the river. During the 1840s, the bluff was faced with stone masonry. Factors Walk and the Embankment Stores were built between 1854 and 1858. The Savannah Cotton Exchange was added in 1889, and the present City Hall was built in 1904-5, replacing an earlier public structure that had been built in 1799. Emmet Park remains the last area of undeveloped land in the downtown area. Emmet Park reportedly is located: "on the site of a large Indian burial mound, called Indian Hill by the original settlers" (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:121-122).

Several nineteenth-century sketches of the Bay Street vicinity have survived. A sketch published in *Harper's Weekly* in 1865 shows the Commons viewed looking east from the City Exchange building. This view shows the Commons as undeveloped ground. A later

sketch which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in 1883 shows the Common viewed looking east from a similar vantage point. In the 1883 view two large cuts that lead to the wharfs are evident, but the Commons otherwise are undisturbed.

The Trustees Garden Lot was a ten acre area located along the Bluff east of East Broad Street. The garden passed out of existence in 1748 when the area was deeded as residential housing. Fort Savannah, built in 1759 and later renamed Fort Wayne, was built in the northeast corner of the Garden lot (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:129).

Savannah played an important role in the events of the American Revolution. The town was invaded by British forces in November, 1778. Under British occupation, the fortifications were strengthened and the town withstood a lengthy attack by the combined American and French forces during the fall of 1779. Contemporary accounts of the siege of Savannah are detailed in a small volume edited by Hough (1975). Several versions of a map showing the British, French, and American military fortifications surrounding Savannah during this siege have survived. These include Wylly (1779), Wilson (1780), and Faden (1784) The original source of these maps is attributed to John Wilson, engineer whose maps and memorandum recently have been published (Davis 1986). Savannah was devastated by the Allied bombardment during the siege. Many homes were destroyed by cannon fire. Several accounts of houses being demolished are found in Hough (1975).

Following the American Revolution, the residents of Savannah expanded its size, but they continued to implement the original plan of domestic lots surrounding open squares. Many portions of the colonial town that survived the siege were consumed during the great fire of 1796. This fire began in Ellis Square and destroyed 375 buildings including 279 houses. It burned one half of Colonial Savannah extending from Barnard to Abercorn Streets east-west and from Bay to Broughton Streets north-south (White 1849:170; Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:6, Figure 10). Despite this extensive destruction to the original town, Savannah continued to grow and expand (Stouf 1818).

Another major fire that swept Savannah occurred in 1820. This fire began on the east side of Old Franklin Ward and destroyed 463 buildings (Coulter 1939; White 1849:171; Historic Savannah Foundation 1968:10, Figure 12). This fire extended from Abercorn to Montgomery Streets east-west, and from the Savannah River bluff to Broughton Street north-south.

Fires continued to plague the city throughout the nineteenth century. Savannah was spared major destruction by Union forces during the Civil War only to be scorched by a fire in 1865 at the corner of West Broad and Zubly Streets, destroying over one hundred buildings. A fire in 1876 destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Bay street from Drayton to Bull Streets. Four fires in 1889 wreaked havoc, the most infamous of which was Hogan's fire which began in the vicinity of State and Barnard Streets. A fire in 1892 on the corner of Huntingdon and Habersham Streets destroyed 27 buildings. Another fire

occurred the following year on Broughton Street (DeBolt 1976: 53, 83).

In addition to man-made catastrophes, Savannah also experienced several natural disasters. The 1886 earthquake, centered near Charleston, South Carolina, caused severe damage to many homes in Savannah. Violent hurricanes in 1893 and 1896 also destroyed portions of the town (DeBolt 1976:83).

During the twentieth century, the most destructive force for archaeology and the "colonial coast" context in Savannah has been urban development. Growth in the downtown sector has continued unchecked. An awareness of the need to document the vanishing face of historic urban America was recognized in 1933 when the Historic American Building Survey was established. By 1968, however, 24 percent of the structures in Savannah that had been chosen for inclusion in the Historic American Building Survey had been demolished (Historic American Building Survey 1968:51). In the past twenty-two years, this number has increased.

Public outrage over the destruction of historic facades reached a head in Savannah during the 1950s, when the historic City Market located in Ellis Square was destroyed for the creation of a parking deck. This event and other similar events sparked a movement that culminated in the creation of the Historic Savannah Foundation. In 1962 the Foundation sponsored an inventory of historic buildings in Savannah which was directed by Paul S. Dulaney, University of Virginia. The results of this study were published as *Historic Savannah* (Historic Savannah Foundation 1968).

These combined destructive forces produce the net result that none of the original houses in colonial Savannah have survived as standing structures. All of these buildings were built of wood and have since been destroyed. One small brick public structure from the Trustee period has survived. This building, known as the Herb House, is located in the Trustee Garden lots and now is part of the Pirate's House Restaurant.

Despite the historic preservation movement that has active since the 1950s, the archaeology of Savannah has been largely ignored. The Historic Savannah Foundation contains no provisions in its charter for archaeological remains, and it has no active participation in preserving Savannah's archeological record (David McCullough, Historic Savannah Foundation, personal communication, 1990).

Two construction projects in downtown Savannah during the 1980s resulted in several archaeological studies. These include excavations for the General Services Administration building (Cultural Resource Services 1980; Honerkamp, et al. 1983) and the Savannah Battlefield Park (Rutch and Morrell 1981; Babits 1984; Babits and Barnes 1984; Wood 1984; Wood 1985). Although both of these projects yielded material from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, only one intact feature from the colonial period was recovered (Honerkamp, et al. 1983:166). Recent research has been conducted by Armstrong State College and the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society under the direction of Larry Babits at the Jewish cemetery (Larry Babits personal communication

1990) and at the Spencer House (Louise Hartenhoff personal communication 1989), but reports of these studies presently are not available. Babits recorded a site during the construction of the Days Inn that was being mined by a bottle collecting company known as Ryan Excavators. No report of these investigations is available.

Honerkamp, et al. (1983) conducted archaeological data recovery on a portion of the original town of Savannah in Heathcote Ward. Their study area was designated the Telfair Site, although no site form was found for this site in the Georgia Site Files in Athens. This included two trust lots and ten tything lots (Belitha Tything). A total of 185 square meters was excavated in several discrete proveniences. Mean Ceramic Dates from these proveniences ranged from 1807.9 to 1836.0, but less than one percent of the total site assemblage was colonial period ceramic types. The majority of colonial period artifacts were found in their Sub-operation 3-A where they comprised only two percent of the assemblage. The density of colonial period artifacts ranged from 0/square meter to 4.8/square meter (Honerkamp, et al. 1983:174).

The plan of Savannah was an innovative urban experiment. Its use of open space to break up the bleakness of the urban environment later was mimicked by other towns. To the present day, Savannah maintains this character which makes it an important urban showpiece recognized worldwide. Although many twentieth century development projects in Savannah have neglected the rich historic context of the town, Savannah maintains a strong historic preservation movement. This preservation movement, however, has completely overlooked the potential for colonial archaeology in the town. This is clearly illustrated by the sparsity of sites within the original town limits of Savannah that are recorded in the Georgia site files. No previous archaeological research had been conducted within the two areas examined during this study.

Archaeology in Savannah

The original town of Savannah is located on the Savannah, Ga-SC 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1971). Our study focused on two areas of colonial Savannah--the Bay Street Strand and Reynolds Square. A total of sixteen shovel tests was excavated during the reconnaissance--twelve on the Bay Street Strand and four in Reynolds Square. All sixteen tests contained buried cultural material. Two archaeological sites were arbitrarily defined as a result: Site 19-Bay Street Strand, and Site 20-Reynolds Square (Figures 5 & 6).

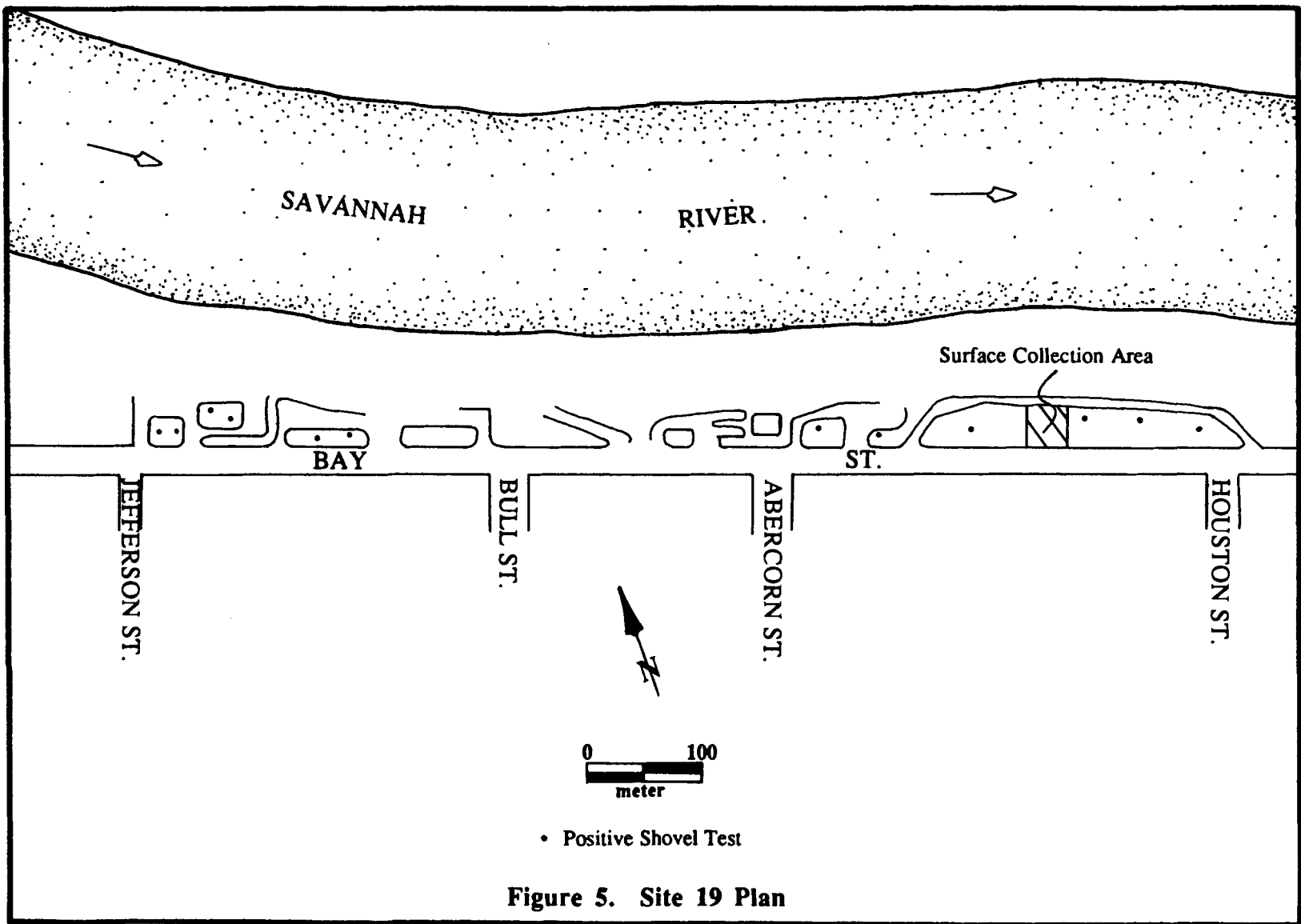
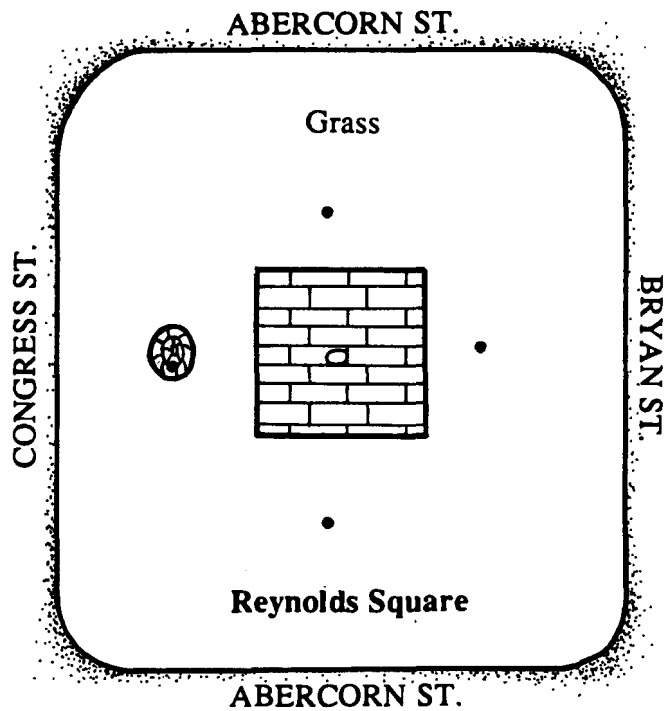


Figure 5. Site 19 Plan



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Brick Coursing |  Statue |
|  Positive Shovel Test |  Cistern |

Figure 6. Site 20 Plan

Site 19

Green spaces along Bay Street which were city-owned property were subjected to surface and subsurface examination. This area has always been public land and is known as the Commons. Twelve shovel tests were placed at irregular intervals with the purpose of obtaining broad coverage of the landform. A controlled surface collection was made in one area where recent construction of a Vietnam Memorial had resulted in extensive subsurface disturbance and had exposed eighteenth century artifacts. A summary of the artifacts collected from the shovel tests is provided in Table 7 and a summary of the artifacts collected from the surface of the Vietnam Memorial is provided in Table 8.

A sample of 83 dateable sherds recovered from the shovel tests yielded a mean ceramic date of 1802.4, while a sample of 306 sherds from the surface collection yielded a mean ceramic date of 1799.4. Ceramics on the site produced a terminus post quem of 1830.

The 12 shovel tests all contained early historic material, and we were unable to locate sterile soil in any of the shovel tests. Artifacts were found to a depth of more than 120 cm. These tests suggests that the Commons has considerable potential for containing deeply buried undisturbed refuse deposits dating to the early years of the town. In several tests, numerous strata were identified, and there was a general tendency for artifacts to increase in age with increasing depth. This buried midden could have great research value, and these cultural resources should be carefully conserved.

Site 20

Site 20, Reynolds Square is located at the intersection of Abercorn and St. Julian Streets. This square was created in 1733, and has remained public land throughout the history of Savannah. A large monument was constructed in the center of the square in 1969, and the foundation for this monument limited the areas available for our study. The square was examined by four shovel tests that were placed from 6 to 10 meters from the edge of the monument's brick foundation. A summary of the shovel test artifacts is presented in Table 9. A sample of 100 dateable ceramics from the shovel tests yielded a mean ceramic date of 1818.6, and the assemblage had a terminus post quem of 1840.

Eighteenth or nineteenth century artifacts were found in all four tests placed on this site. These artifacts tended to get older with increasing depth, and there is a high probability that intact eighteenth-century midden zones are contained within the square. Artifacts were found more than 130 centimeters below ground surface, which is the maximum depth we

Table 7. Site 19, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	10
Yellow slipware	1
Unrefined redware, brown glaze	7
Unrefined redware, unglazed	2
Blue edged whiteware	11
Plain pearlware	11
Blue edged pearlware	1
Blue transfer printed pearlware	6
Annular pearlware	3
Lavender transfer printed whiteware	2
Blue transfer printed whiteware	7
Green transfer printed whiteware	1
Annular or dipped whiteware	2
Plain whiteware	29
Cream colored earthenware	5
Plain ironstone	3
Bristol slip stoneware	2
Blue decorated porcelain	1
Plain porcelain	6
Green alkaline glazed stoneware	1
Burned or unidentified ceramic	22
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
clear	71
blue	4
amber	12
dark green	36
light green	49
white milk	1
melted glass	12
Table glass, clear	4
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	31
Machine cut nails	24

Table 7. Site 19, Shovel Test Summary (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Unidentified square nails	21
Unidentified nails	7
Wire nails	16
Machine cut spike	1
Screw, iron	1
Plaster	1
Asbestos insulation	1
Electrical insulator, ceramic	1
Drain pipe, ceramic	1
Mortar	Present
Daub/brick	Present
Slate	Present
<u>Clothing group</u>	
Brad, brass	1
Bead, glass	1
<u>Personal group</u>	
Comb, hard rubber or bakelite	1
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	7
Clay pipe stem and bowl	1
Clay pipe bowl	2
<u>Furniture group</u>	
Latch, iron	1
<u>Arms group</u>	
Brass shotgun shell casing	1
Brass percussion cap, exploded	1
<u>Activities group</u>	
Battery carbon core	1
Inner tube stem cap	1
Harness hardware, iron	1
Paintbrush fragment, iron	1
Unidentified iron	43
Unidentified brass	2
Lead scrap	1
Muscovite (isenglass)	1
Gray European flint thinning flake	1

Table 7. Site 19, Shovel Test Summary (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Coal	Present
Slag	Present
<u>Faunal remains</u>	
Bone	25
Oyster shell	Present
Clam shell	Present
<u>Aboriginal ceramics</u>	
Deptford check stamped, sand tempered	1
Plain, sand tempered	2
Cord marked, sand tempered	2
Residual	1
<u>Aboriginal lithics</u>	
Light chert thinning flake	1

Table 8. Site 19, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	88
Plain pearlware	101
Polychrome hand painted pearlware	6
Underglazed blue hand painted pearlware	68
Unidentified blue decorated pearlware	1
Blue edged pearlware	22
Green edged pearlware	10
Annular pearlware	1
Annular or dipped whiteware	1
Buckley coarse agateware	1
Iberian storage jar, unglazed	1
Brown slat glazed stoneware	1
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1
Blue decorated porcelain	2
Metropolitan ware	1
Polychrome delft tile	1
Plain delft apothecary jar	1
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	1
Gray salt glazed stoneware	1
Unrefined redware, brown glaze	1
Green alkaline glazed stoneware	1
Unidentified ceramic	1
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
clear	1
blue	1
Light green	6
Dark green	22
White milk	1
Table glass, clear	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	13
Wrought nail	1
Unidentified square nail	1

Table 8. Site 19, Surface Collection Summary (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Wire nail	1
Wrought spike	1
Ornamental cast iron	1
Drainpipe, ceramic	1
Mortar	Present
Daub/brick	Present
Slate	Present
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	4
Clay pipe bowl	2
<u>Activities group</u>	
Lead scrap	1
Slag	Present
<u>Faunal remains</u>	
Bone	19
Oyster shell	Present
Clam shell	Present

Table 9. Site 20, Shovel Test Summary

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	25
Plain pearlware	10
Plain whiteware	27
Plain ironstone	5
Underglazed blue hand painted pearlware	3
Polychrome hand painted whiteware	1
Blue edged pearlware	2
Blue decorated porcelain	1
Plain porcelain	8
Blue transfer printed pearlware	6
Blue transfer printed whiteware	5
Annular or dipped pearlware	6
Annular or dipped whiteware	2
Unrefined redware, brown glazed	3
Unrefined redware, unglazed	1
British brown stoneware	1
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	2
Scratch blue stoneware	2
Gray stoneware	1
Plain delftware	1
Dotted yellow slipware	1
Trailed yellow slipware	1
Coarse earthenware, brown glazed	2
Slip decorated earthenware	1
Ginger beer stoneware	1
Residual ceramic	19
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
clear	34
dark green	40
light green	24
amber	6
blue	3

Table 9. Site 20, Shovel Test Summary (continued)

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	12
Wrought nails	3
Machine cut nails	10
Unidentified square nails	21
Wire nails	7
Wood screw, iron	1
Wire cloak hook	1
Mortar	Present
Daub/brick	Present
Slate	Present
<u>Clothing group</u>	
Milk glass shirt collar stay	1
Bone button, single hole	1
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Pipe bowl	4
Pipe stem	3
<u>Activities group</u>	
Calcite crystal	1
Battery carbon core	2
Sheet brass fragment	1
Gray European flint large biface	1
Gray European flint core tool	1
Gray European flint flake fragments	7
Honey Blonde European flint flake fragments	1
Gray European flint thinning flake	1
Iron nut	1
Unidentified iron	31
Coal	Present
Slag	Present
<u>Faunal remains</u>	
Bone	42
Oyster shell	Present
Clam shell	Present

were able to dig by shovel testing.

Shovel Test 16 located on the southwest side of the square was located on top of a buried brick cistern of unknown age. According to a Savannah parks official, all of the squares once contained cisterns that were used to hold water for firefighting (Don Gardiner personal communication 1990).

Chapter V. Abercorn

History of Abercorn

Abercorn was located on Abercorn Creek in Effingham County, Georgia, where a modern boat landing retains its name. The name Abercorn also was applied to villages in Scotland and England. It is listed in *Morse's Gazetteer* as a town on the Savannah River, 18 miles northwest of Savannah and five miles from Ebenezer (Morse and Morse 1821:11). The area was settled by 1733 and grants were issued for the village as late as 1763. The town first was settled by British colonists, but most of them quickly left. A new group of settlers came during the 1740s, 1750s, and 1760s consisting of German colonists.

John Wesley described the Abercorn settlement as abandoned as early as September, 1737 (CRG V:5). In 1738, Stephens had written that Abercorn contained 10 settlements including

3 owners of which were dead, 3 deserted, 1 changed, & 1 surrendered, so that 8 of the ten were dead or gone; but that 5 of these were succeeded by others, which with 2 of the first 10 occupants remaining made 7 settlers. That among them 15 acres were cultivated. (CRG 5:60)

The village of Abercorn was described in 1739 by William Stephens as follows:

It consists of twelve lots, the two Trust-Lots bounding each Extream [sic]; and there are at present five families only remaining there, nor has there often been more at one Time. As the Trust-Lands seem to be now in some better way of cultivating by their own Servants, than hitherto; I proposed to Mr. Jones to send down a few German Families to work on the Trust-Lots there; which by helping to fill the Place, very probably might induce others the sooner to occupy Lands there also; He agreed with me in Opinion, and said he would write of it to the General. (CRG 4:469)

By 1741 Abercorn was described by a group of Georgia colonists who were critical of the Trustee government as "*entirely deserted, & a heap of ruins*" (CRG 5:529). No detailed plan map of the village of Abercorn is known, although it was surveyed at least twice during the Trustee period. In 1743, the surveyor Avery resurveyed the village of Abercorn and: "*altered the Original Lines thereof both in Side and Front and made a Road through the Middle thereof where before there was none*" Surveyor Avery "*took [his survey]*

from the Original Center Stake yet standing in the Front of the Village and as for having made a New Road where there was none before It appeared to us it could not be, for that without such Road being made there was no going to or coming from the Village but by water." This resurvey was necessary because "*one Brodie arriving here from Scotland planted deserted lots*" (CRG 6:95-96)

In 1745 there were "*several disputes relating to the limits of lots at Abercorn, Acton, Vernonburgh & c*" and the Surveyor was ordered to rerun some lots in these settlements (Colonial Records VI:141). The Surveyors Yonge and DeBrahm noted in a petition dated 1755 that no plans existed for Abercorn, Acton, Ebenezer, Savannah, or Vernonburgh (CRG 6:128).

DeBrahm's 1757 map of South Carolina and Georgia depicts the lots at Abercorn as being wedge-shaped, with each lot touching Abercorn Creek. This land allotment strategy allowed the residents to have equal access to the water landing. A similar village plan was used in the planning of the mid-eighteenth century New Village on Skidaway Island (Smith, et al. 1987). Both Abercorn and the New Village were located on prominent bends in the waterways. These bends provided favorable conditions for boat landings.

Abercorn was linked with the settlement of Goshen, which was located west of Abercorn near present Georgia Highway 21. Residents of Abercorn also interacted with people in Joseph's Town which was located downstream.

In 1849, George White provided the following entry for Abercorn: "*now private property and no memorial of its former condition can be seen.*" (White 1849:225).

Table 10 provides a list of the Abercorn grantees for the Trustee and Royal Government periods. Twenty-two others who had land holdings described as part of Abercorn (probably outlying farms) included: Thomas Antrobus, John Cable, Richard Dowdy, Henry Fletch, Henry Fritsee, Phillip Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., James Grant, George Hague, Gasper Jett, Jacob Keibler, Vite Lackner, George Mackay, John Ludwig Meyer, Peter Morel, Casper Pater, Samuel Pelton, George Phillip Portz, Christian Rabenherest [Rabenhorst], Christian Riedelsperger, John Stayley, Jr., and John Michael Weber (Hemperly 1975).

The early residents of Abercorn included persons who possessed these skills; a sawmaker and blacksmith, carpenter and boat builder, leather dresser, block maker, surgeon, glazier, and a hatter. Despite the potential for urban development, Abercorn never achieved its intended goal. By the Revolutionary War the only permanent resident was Mr. Martin, who occupied a plantation house at Abercorn that according to Colonel Campbell, had been plundered by rebels prior to the arrival of the British.

The site of Abercorn gained importance during the American Revolution when it was used to house British invasion forces commanded by Colonel Archibald Campbell. According to historian Stephens: the main body of the Army under Colonel Campbell took

Table 10. Abercorn Village Grants.

TRUSTEE GRANTS (1733-1751)

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
Unknown	Thomas Antrobus	1733-34
Unknown	Robert Baird	1738-?
Unknown	William Box	1733-34
Unknown	John Brodie	1738-1741?
Unknown	Robert Bunyan	1733-?
Unknown	William Curtis	1733-1734
3	Chrisitan Dasher	1745-?
Unknown	John Davant, Jr.	1734-?
Unknown	John Davis	1733-1740?
Unknown	William Starr Fitchett	before 1750
Unknown	John Gabel	1750
Unknown	James Grant	1745-?
1?	Isaac Gibbs	1739
Unknown	Earl Piercy Hill	before 1738
Unknown	Richard Hughes	1733-1738
Unknown	George Langley	1748
Unknown	George Stephens	1738
Unknown	Joseph Summers	?-1747
3	George Thompson	?-1738
Unknown	John Thompson, Sr.	1733-1736
Unknown	John Thompson, Jr.	?-1738
Unknown	William Watkins	1733-1736
Unknown	Thomas Wattle	before 1738

ROYAL GRANTS (1752-1776)

1	Clement Martin (formerly Isaac Gibbs, Sr.)	1763
2	Hugh Ross	1758
6	Frederick Helvenstine	1762
7	Frederick Helvenstine	1762
8	Margaret Young (wife of Thomas)	1762
9	Clement Martin	n.d.
10	Clement Martin	1760
11	Anne Barbara Sigfret	1763
12	John Gable	1759

(Source Coulter and Saye 1949; Hemperly 1975; CRG)

post at the little village of Abercorn, six miles below the American camp" (Stephens 1859: Vol. 2:186).

John Wilson, an engineer in the 71st Highland Regiment, wrote that Colonel Campbell established: "*a post at Abercorn strengthened with a redoubt*" (Davis 1986:21). On January 21, 1779, Abercorn was manned by 200 soldiers in the 1st Battalion of Delancy's Brigade and an armed Galley [probably the galley *Comet*]. Delancy's Brigade was composed of New York Volunteers. In March, 1779, Abercorn contained a redoubt and was manned by 100 men of the 60th British Regiment known as Glazier's Grenadiers. They were lead by Major Beamsly Glazier, 4th Battalion (Campbell 1981: 46, 71, 127). No maps of the fortifications at Abercorn were located.

Archaeology in Abercorn

Site 17

Abercorn is located on the Rincon 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1962). There were no previously recorded archaeological sites in the Abercorn vicinity (Figure 7). Presently the area is mostly wooded and there are no permanent inhabitants. Our study examined land in the Abercorn vicinity owned by Union Camp Corporation and the Effingham County Board of Commissioners. One archaeological site, Site 17 was defined by 41 shovel tests (Figures 8 & 9). The site undoubtedly is much larger than defined, since the lack of time, and lack of access to private lands hindered the location of site boundaries.

This site consisted of an extensive deposit of historic and prehistoric period artifacts and a well-preserved earthen redoubt. This is apparently the same redoubt mentioned by the British Engineer John Wilson and Colonel Archibald Campbell during their invasion of Georgia. This redoubt may have been occupied only for a few months in early 1779, but at least 200 British or Loyalists soldiers were encamped there during that period.

We made a detailed sketch of the redoubt, and we dug shovel tests at 10 meter intervals within the redoubt. This redoubt is rectangular in plan and has an area for a cannon on one corner. The redoubt is surrounded on three sides by a well defined moat and on the fourth side by an extensive swamp. There were two entrances to the redoubt, although these may have been created during subsequent timbering of the area. The height of the redoubt varies from approximately 1 meter to 2.5 meter. Brick is scattered on the surface within the enclosure, and is most concentrated near the center and on the southwestern corner, although it was found in nearly all of the shovel tests placed within the enclosure. A small looter's hole is evident near the center of the redoubt, and this irregularly-shaped

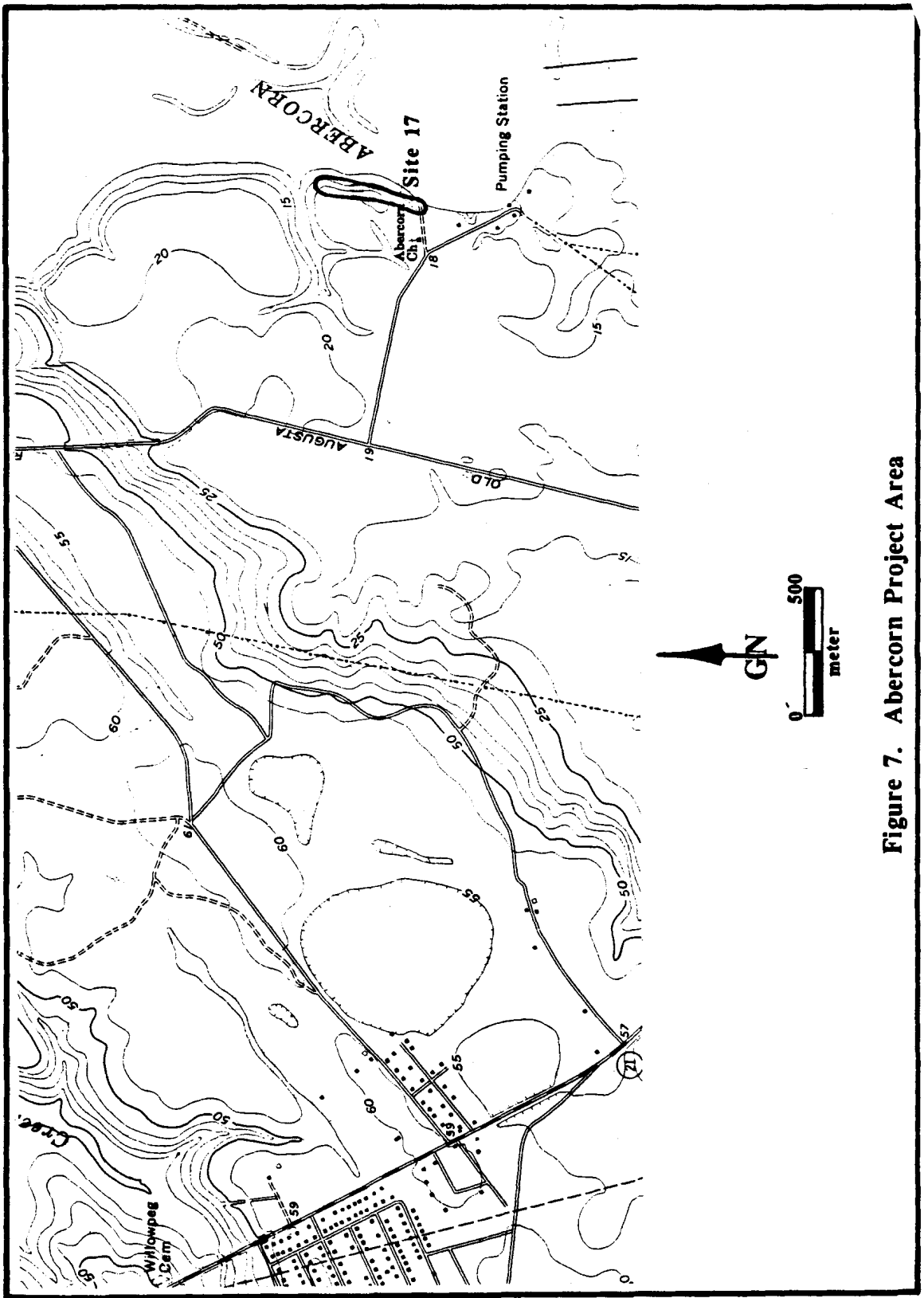


Figure 7. Abercorn Project Area

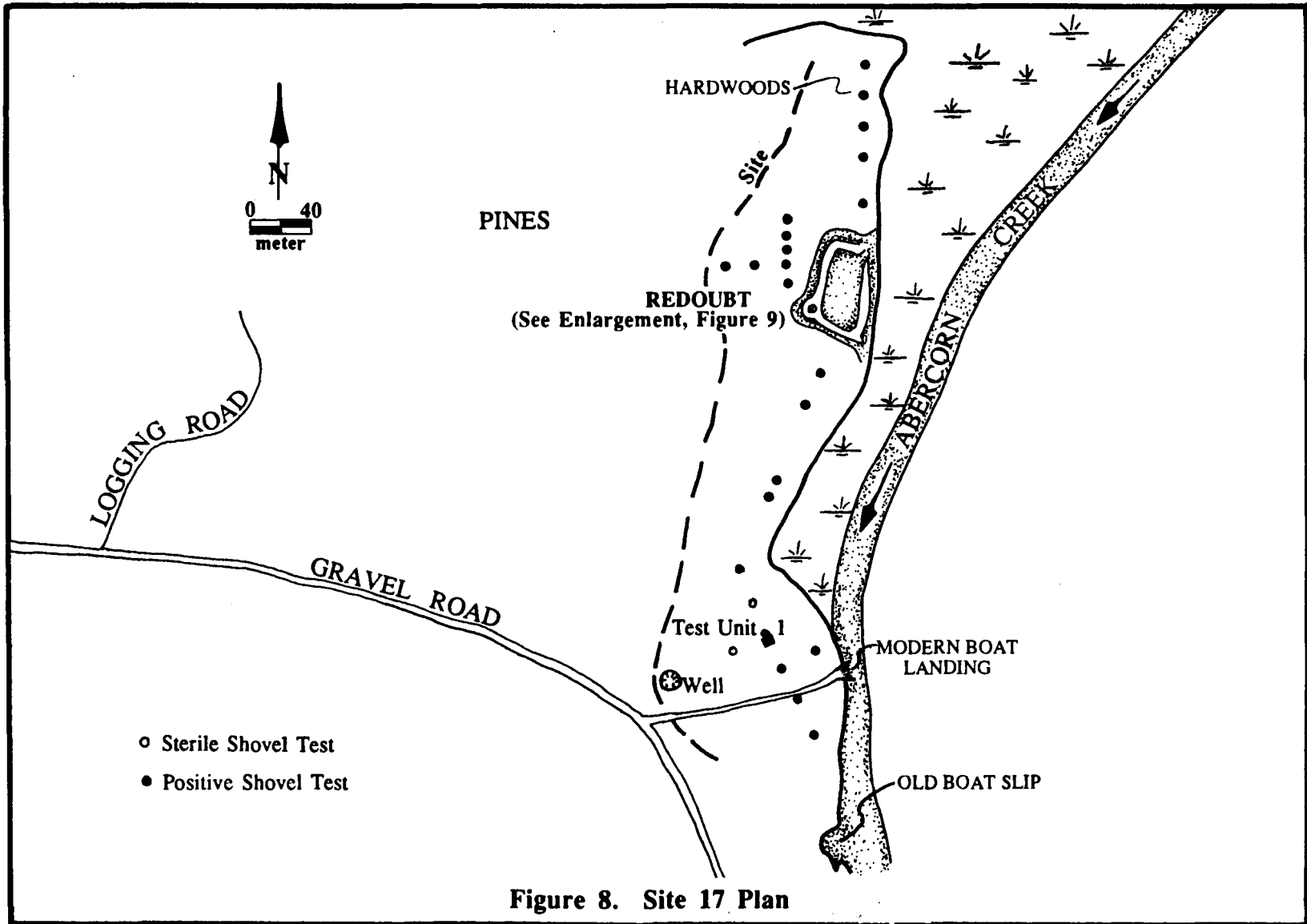


Figure 8. Site 17 Plan

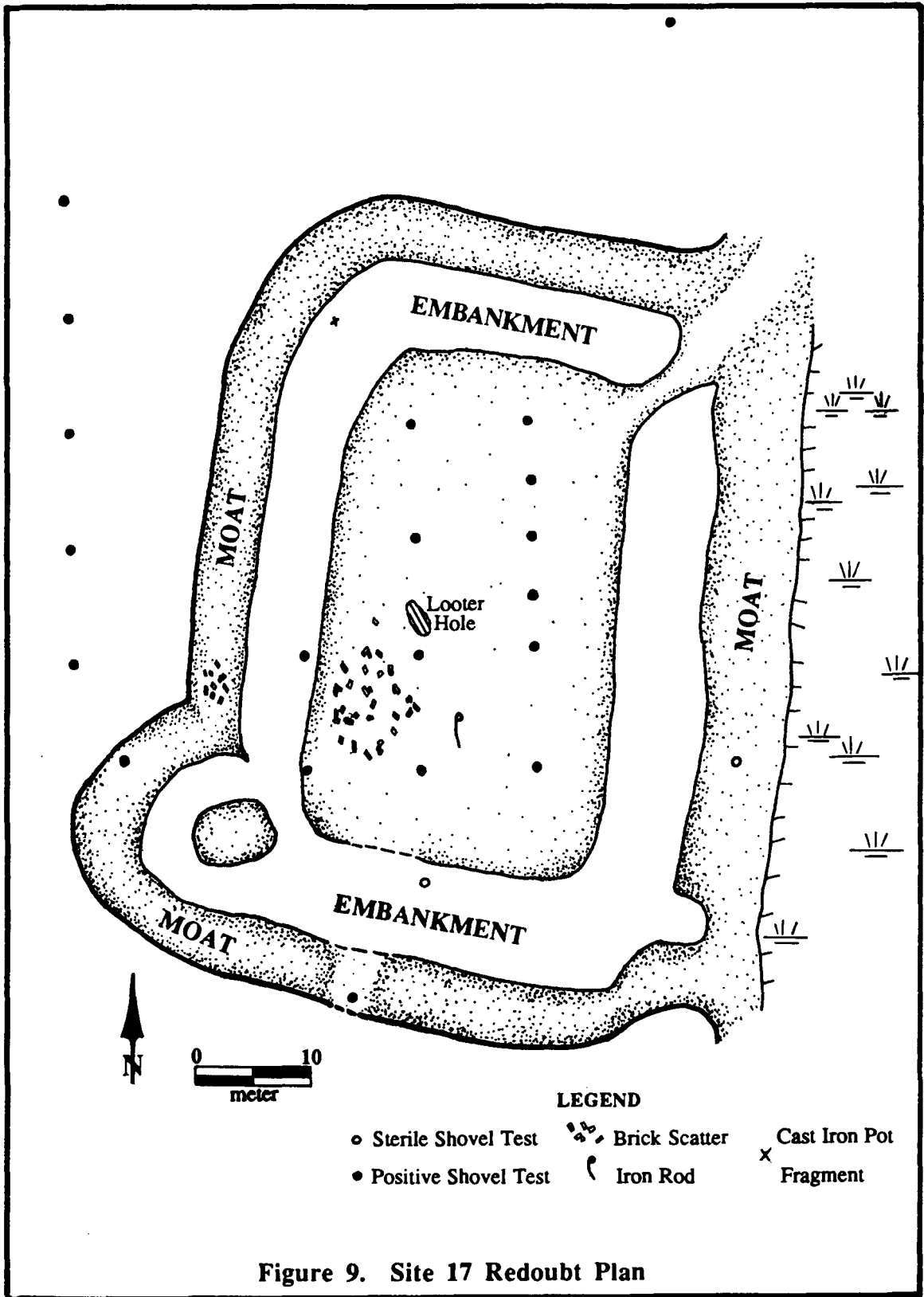


Figure 9. Site 17 Redoubt Plan

disturbance has not been backfilled. This disturbance intrudes approximately 45 centimeters into the soil. Two large metal artifacts were observed on the surface, and their presence on the surface suggests that the site has been looted by collectors using metal detectors. The extent of disturbance to the site, however, appears relatively minimal.

Artifacts collected from the surface within the redoubt include one dark green bottle glass fragment, two wrought nails, one light chert thinning flake, one petrified wood debris, and one slate rock. A large fragment of a cast iron pot and an unidentified wrought iron rod were found on the surface and mapped.

Artifacts collected from the shovel tests are summarized in Table 11. Historical artifacts collected from shovel tests within the redoubt included plain creamware, blue decorated porcelain, dark green bottle glass, wrought nails, tobacco pipe fragments, bone, window glass, mortar, and brick.

Artifacts were found to an average maximum depth of 60 centimeters below ground surface, and the deepest test containing artifacts extended 85 centimeters below ground surface. Soils on the site typically consisted of a dark gray-brown sandy loam A-horizon 15 to 40 centimeters in thickness, overlying a yellow-brown sand (40-70 centimeters) which overlies a yellow-brown sandy clay.

A sample of 13 sherds recovered by shovel testing was used to calculate a mean ceramic date of 1797.1 for Site 17. Although the sample size is small, the collection indicates occupation from the early eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries. Ceramics from the site yielded a terminus post quem of 1830. The low frequency of ceramics from the shovel tests excavated at Abercorn reflects the short duration that the village was occupied. Our sampling was not adequate to delineate individual house sites within Site 17.

The Abercorn property owned by Union Camp Corporation has been disturbed by timbering activity. Clearcutting resulted in push piles that have moved some artifacts from their original location. The ensuing mechanical bedding and planting of pine seedlings further altered the archaeological deposits. This most recent timbering episode, however did not include the redoubt enclosure, and its contents are well preserved. The portion of the site owned by Effingham County is badly disturbed, although it contains some intact historical deposits as indicated by Test Unit 1.

Test Unit 1 measured 50 centimeters x 50 centimeters and was placed adjacent to a shovel test that had encountered an historic feature. Artifacts recovered from this test unit are summarized in Table 12. This unit was excavated in four vertical zones to a depth of 50 centimeters below ground surface. Level 1 measured 20 centimeters in thickness, and the subsequent levels each measured 10 centimeters. Feature 1, an early nineteenth century refuse deposit, was sampled in Levels 3 and 4. This feature was low in artifacts, but apparently is well preserved and undisturbed. No other features were encountered.

Table 11. Site 17, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Yellow slipware	1
Blue and white delftware	1
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	1
Plain creamware	5
Plain pearlware	3
Underglaze blue hand painted whiteware	1
Plain whiteware	1
Annular whiteware	1
Blue decorated porcelain	1
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
amber	1
dark green	16
medium green	1
light green	3
clear	2
modern glass	2
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Wrought nails	16
Unidentified square nails	8
Wire nails	2
Brick/daub	507
Mortar	1
<u>Arms group</u>	
.38 caliber steel shell casing	1
12 gauge brass shotgun shell casing	1
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stems	2
Clay pipe bowl	1
<u>Activities group</u>	
unidentified iron	10
pewter fragment, small	1
<u>Aboriginal ceramics</u>	
Stallings Island Plain, fiber tempered	17

Table 11. Site 17, Shovel Test Summary (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Stallings Island Punctate, fiber tempered	1
Deptford Check Stamped, sand tempered	13
Deptford Linear Check Stamped, sand tempered	1
Cord marked, sand tempered	14
Irene Medium Incised, sand tempered	1
Plain, sand tempered	24
Plain, shell tempered	1
Plain, untempered	1
Residual, sand tempered	81
<u>Aboriginal lithics</u>	
Light chert projectile point fragment	2
Light chert bifacial flake tool	2
Light chert utilized flake	1
Light chert percussion flake	5
Light chert thinning flakes	79
Light chert flake fragments	82
Light chert debris	15
Light chert core	1
Petrified wood thinning flake	1
Petrified wood flake fragment	1
Petrified wood debris	17
Petrified wood core	1
Quartz thinning flake	6
Quartz flake fragment	2
Quartz debris	5
Quartzite thinning flake	3
Quartzite percussion flake	1
Quartzite flake fragment	2
Metavolcanic flake fragment	1
Soapstone vessel sherd, small	1
Firecracked rock	6
<u>Faunal material</u>	
Bone	9

Table 12. Site 17, Test Unit 1 Summary.

50 x 50 cm Test Unit.

Level 1: Depth 0-20 cm below surface.

1 recent rubber fragment, other modern debris

Level 2: Depth 20-30 cm below surface.

1 unidentified iron fragment

Level 3: Depth 30-40 cm below surface.

1 molded clay pipe bowl fragment (post 1775)

1 dark green bottle glass

2 daub

Level 4: 40-50 cm below surface.

1 burned refined earthenware (19th century)

1 plain whiteware

1 daub

An apparent boat slip that may date to the eighteenth century is located on the portion of the site owned by Jesse W. Exley, and permission to examine that portion of the site was denied. The site probably continues southward onto his property.

The Abercorn site contains an extensive and artifact-rich prehistoric deposit that would probably make Site 17 eligible for the National Register of Historic Places irrespective of its important historic component. Ceramics include Late Archaic Stallings Island fiber tempered, Woodland Deptford Check Stamped and other unspecified Woodland cord marked, and Late Mississippian Irene Incised ceramics. Shell tempered pottery also was recovered from the site and may represent an historic Indian component. No diagnostic lithic artifacts were recovered from the site. Site use was most extensive during the ceramic Late Archaic and Early to Middle Woodland period. Petrified wood was identified in many of the shovel tests and was part of the chipped stone technology at this site.

Chapter VI. Old Ebenezer

History of Old Ebenezer

In Biblical times, Ebenezer was a place in the Middle East where the Philistines were defeated in battle by the Israelites. As a memorial, a stone was erected on the battlefield, and the stone was named Ebenezer. Upon their arrival in Georgia in 1734, the Salzburgers repeated this symbolic act and erected a stone and named their settlement Ebenezer. The first town site named Ebenezer was established in the forks of Little Ebenezer and Ebenezer Creeks by two transports of German religious refugees mostly from the Salzburg vicinity [See Jones 1984 for a more detailed discussion of the Salzburger emigration to Georgia]. The Salzburgers established a town that lasted for less than two years, which they abandoned in March, 1736 for a more preferred setting at the confluence of Ebenezer Creek and the Savannah River (then known as Red Bluff). Although no town plan for Old Ebenezer has been found, presumably its plan followed that of Savannah. The Salzburgers built a storehouse, two parsonages, and several huts in the town.

Following the abandonment of Old Ebenezer by the Salzburgers, the townsite was used for the Trustee's cowpen. The saw mill at Old Ebenezer continued in operation until it was destroyed by a flood. Several British families lived at, or near Old Ebenezer in the years following (Stephens 1742).

Archaeology in Old Ebenezer

Site 15

The original town of Old Ebenezer was recorded by Larry Babits as 9Ef95 (Figure 10). This site is located on the Springfield South, Georgia 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1978). The approximate site limits are shown on Figure 11. Previous archaeological work performed on the town include magnetometry within the plowed field/pasture, grader strips excavated in the field in the vicinity of the alleged cemetery, hand excavated trenches and small tests in areas of presumed graves, and auger tests of selected areas. Although no detailed reports have been prepared of these investigations, unpublished materials were made available by Babits for our research.

Our study of Old Ebenezer began with the excavation of shovel tests spaced at 20 meter intervals along an east-west transect. Shovel tests also spaced at 20 meter intervals were

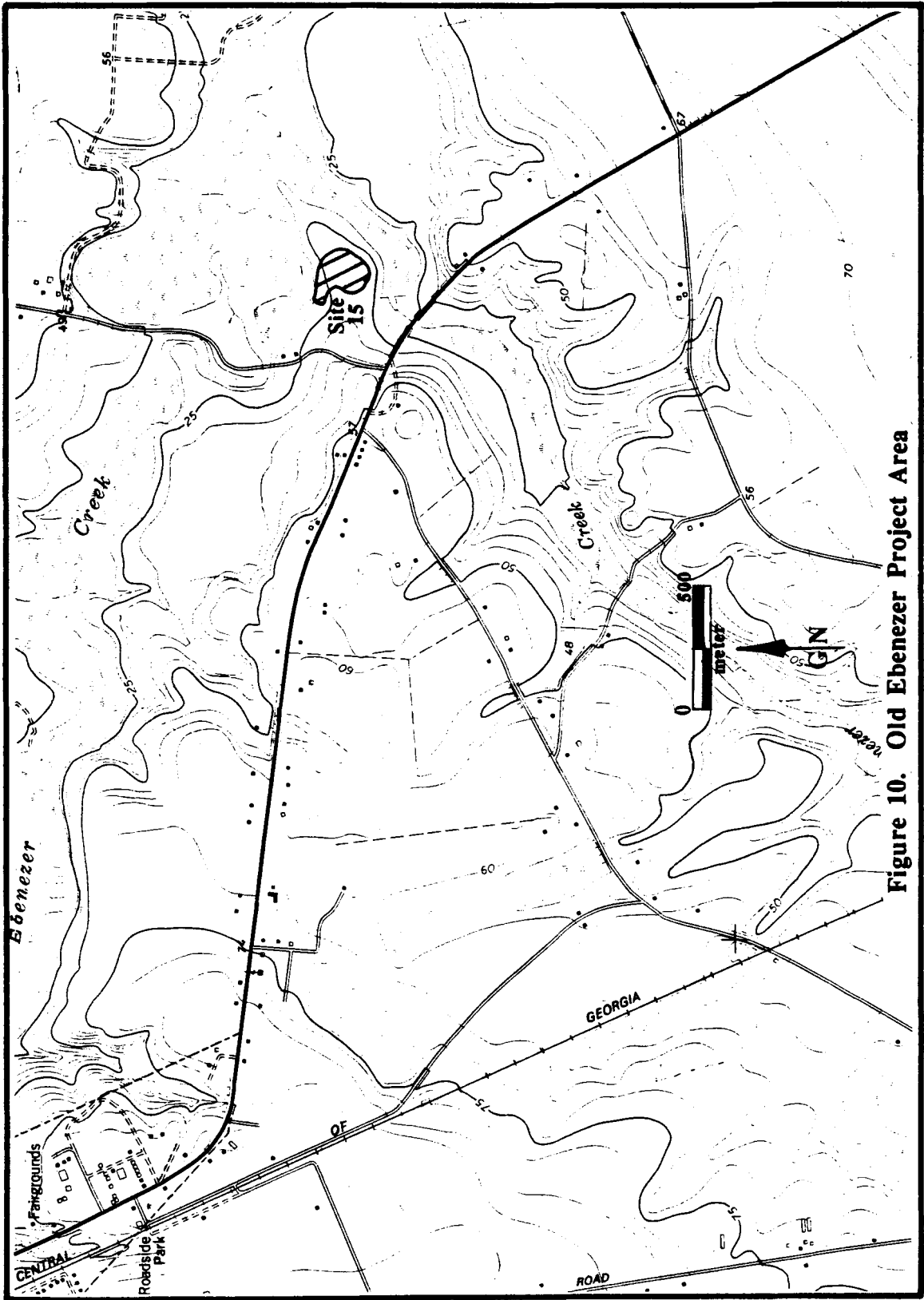


Figure 10. Old Ebenezer Project Area

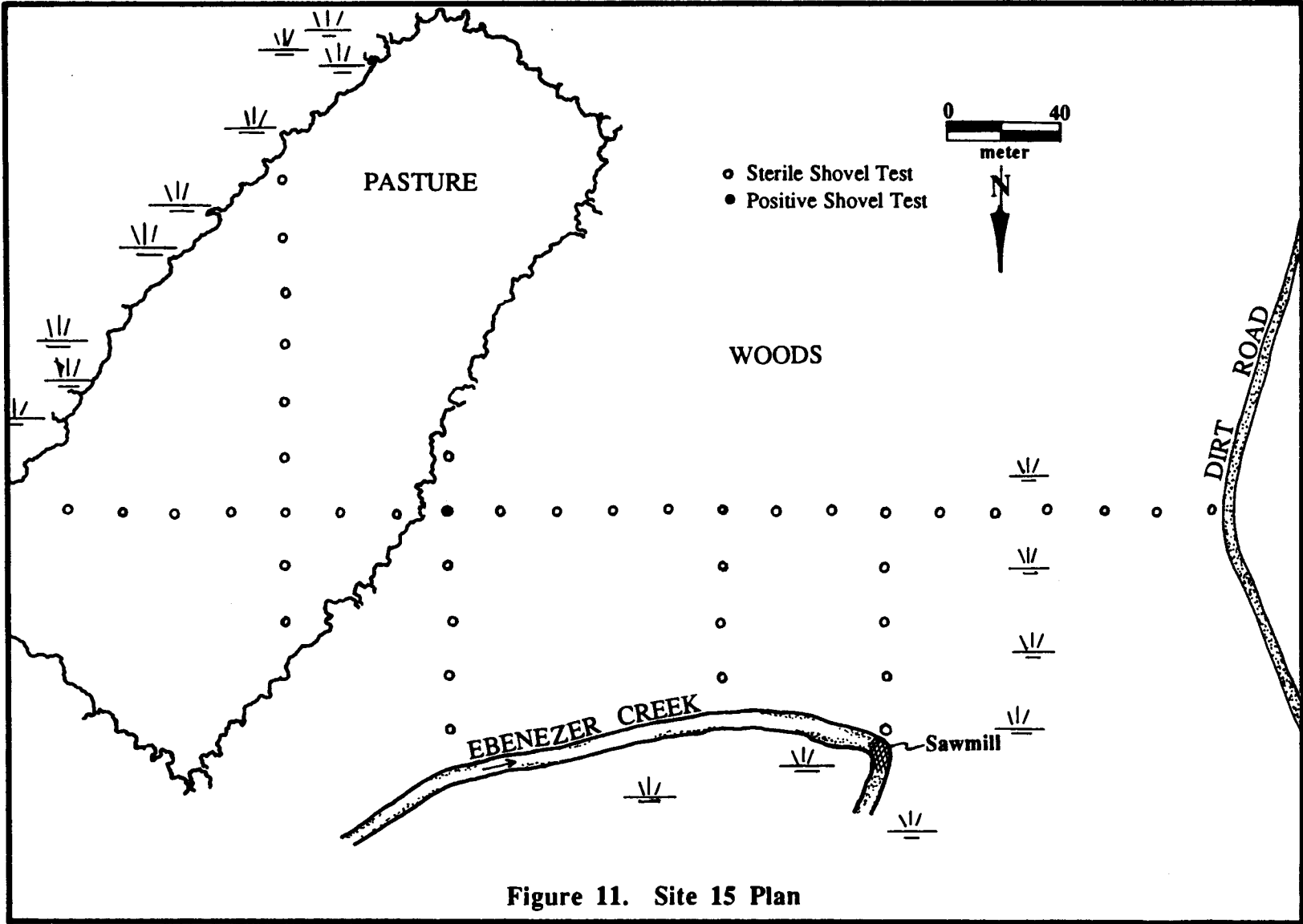


Figure 11. Site 15 Plan

placed along several north-south transects perpendicular to the original line. A total of 43 tests was excavated, and only two tests contained cultural material. These tests revealed a typical soil profile of: 0-30 centimeters below ground surface- gray-brown sandy loam overlying a yellow-brown sand (30 to 70 centimeters below ground surface. Shovel Test 2 contained a clay pipe stem from 40 to 50 centimeters below ground surface. This was the only artifact collected during our study that may date to the colonial period, although a variety of colonial period artifacts that had been collected by the land owner M.C. Jaudon were photographed. The other positive shovel test contained a recent piece of metal that is probably a flashlight fragment. This suggests two possibilities: (1) Old Ebenezer is located elsewhere; or (2) the remains of Old Ebenezer are in the vicinity of Site 15, but the artifact density is very low and the town is not easily detected by normal survey strategy. Since there are no detailed maps of the town, further study will be necessary to correctly locate the townsite.

Visual examination of the Old Ebenezer sawmill location also was conducted (see Figure 11). During a drought over the past decade, Mr. Jaudon retrieved numerous wooden artifacts from Ebenezer Creek. These included portions of a log dam, as well as upright supports for a mill structure that may have been situated directly over the creek channel. Several of the wooden artifacts salvaged by Jaudon exhibit axe marks, and at least two contain wooden pegs. The area around the mill was investigated by University of Georgia historian Lothar Tresp, who used a metal detector to locate several metal items that probably date to the colonial period. These include iron spikes, nails, and a probable sword blade fragment. Mr. Jaudon keeps these wooden and metal artifacts on site so that he can show them to visitors. The wooden pieces are sheltered, but exposure to the atmosphere has a deteriorating effect on the integrity of the wood.

Chapter VII. New Ebenezer

History of New Ebenezer

The second town of Ebenezer was established by the Salzburger colony at Red Bluff in March, 1736. A detailed review of the history of this town is found in Jones (1984) and Elliott (1988). This site is located on a high terrace overlooking the Savannah River approximately 25 miles north-northwest of Savannah in Effingham County, Georgia. Within two months the town contained more than sixty houses, and other public buildings. The town was laid out on a plan identical to that of Savannah with four wards composed of four tythings surrounding a public square and other public lots. The numbering system for the lots was similar to that used in Savannah. Although the town was occupied by a few families as late as the mid-nineteenth century and the Jerusalem Church has been continuously active, the town ceased functioning as an urban center by the end of the American Revolution. Attempts to revive the town in the 1790s and again in the 1820s proved fruitless.

Detailed maps of New Ebenezer, or Ebenezer, were produced by Von Reck in 1736 (Hvidt 1980), Seutter and Lotter (1747), DeBrahm (1757), Anonymous (n.d.), Gardner (1797), and Powers (1825). A review of deeds, grants, probate records, plats, religious records, and other records pertaining the the town have been compiled by Elliott (1989).

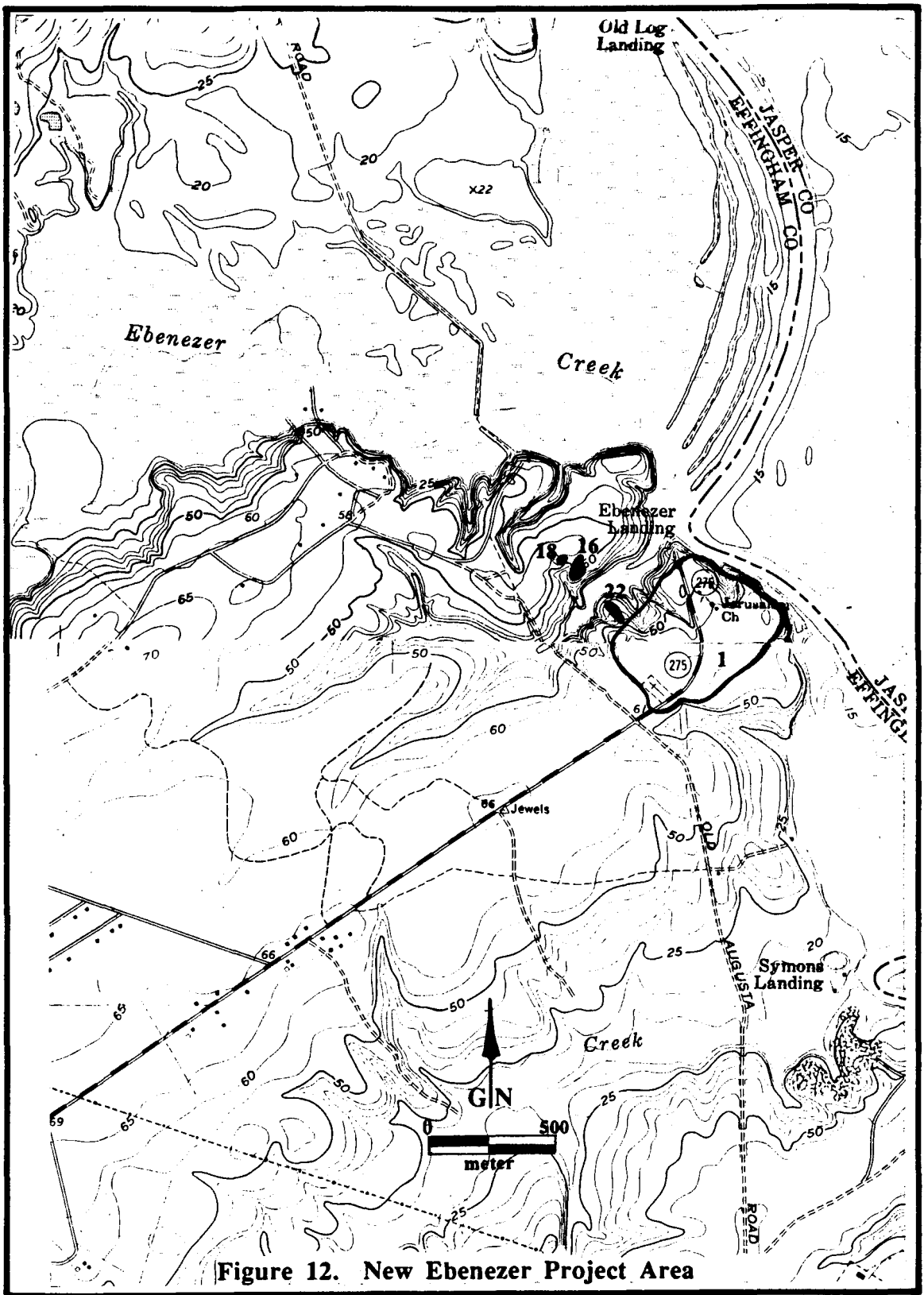
Archaeology in New Ebenezer

Four archaeological sites were investigated in the vicinity of New Ebenezer (Figures 12 & 13). These include New Ebenezer, Helen and Milton Zeigler's yard, Lorraine and Pearson Riley's yard, and a Revolutionary War redoubt remnant.

Site 1

The New Ebenezer townsite is located on the Rincon, Georgia and Hardeeville, N.W., S.C.-Ga 7.5 minute quadrangle maps in Effingham County, Georgia (see Figure 13).

The New Ebenezer townsite and Jerusalem Lutheran Church were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. At the time the site was listed on the register, however, the townsite officially had not been recorded as an archaeological site in the state of Georgia, and an archaeological survey of the grounds had not been conducted. The



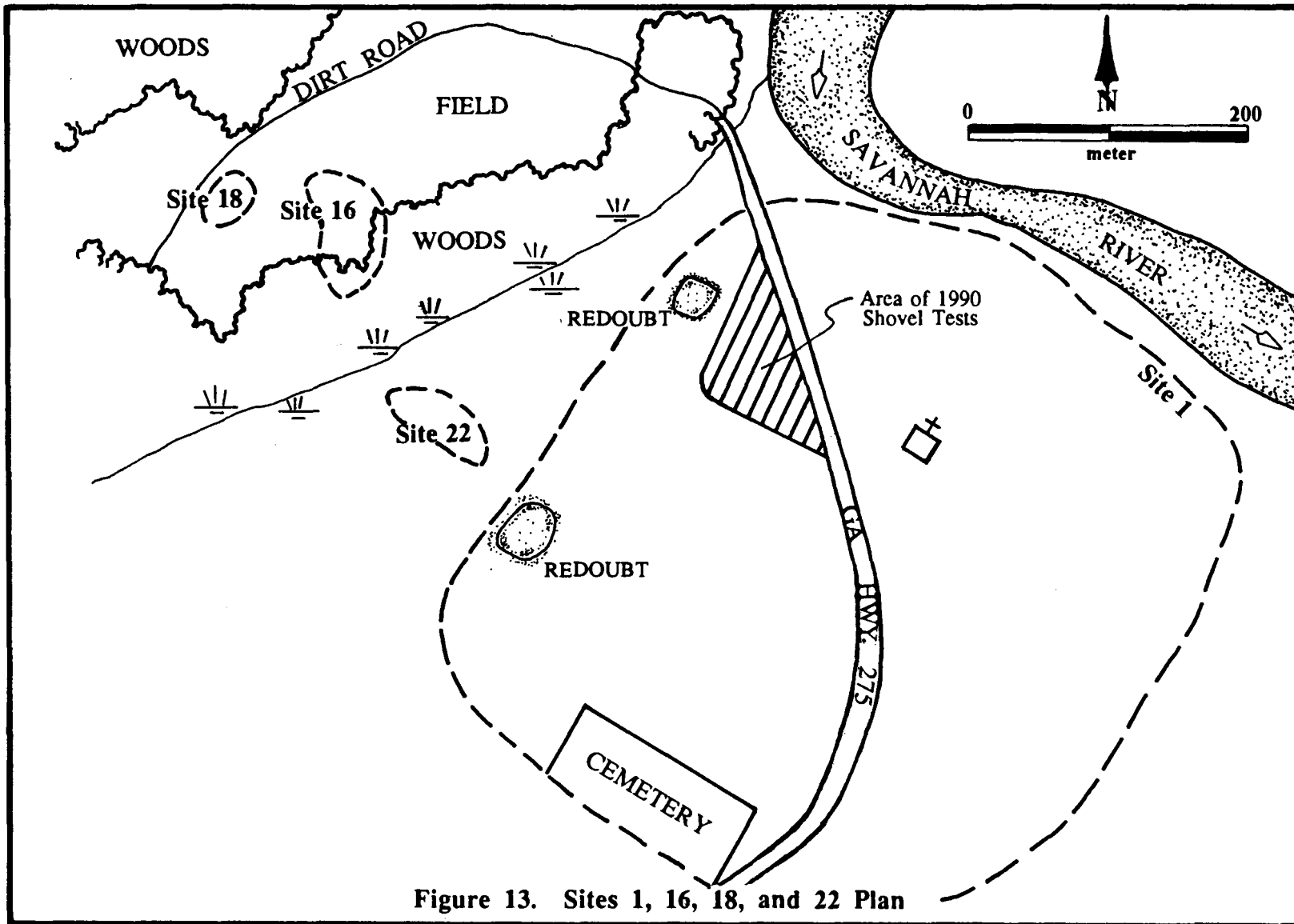


Figure 13. Sites 1, 16, 18, and 22 Plan

National Register property boundaries that were used for the nomination conformed to property owned by the Church. Jerusalem Lutheran Church also was documented by the Historic American Building Survey in 1936 (Georgia File 242). Epitaphs from the cemetery at Ebenezer were recorded by Gnann (1950).

Site 9Ef28 was recorded in this vicinity by Paul Fish during his survey of Screven and Effingham Counties for the Soil Conservation Service (Fish 1975). Fish recorded this as a prehistoric site, and made no reference to the town of New Ebenezer that was located there. The designation 9Ef28 was used for New Ebenezer during subsequent survey and testing by Dan and Rita Elliott within the New Ebenezer townsite (Elliott 1988; Elliott and Elliott 1990). A compilation of Ebenezer lot ownership data also was assembled as part of this long-term study (Elliott 1989). Additional land records of Ebenezer town lots were gathered during the present study.

Prior to this study, that portion of New Ebenezer located east of Georgia Highway 275 had been completely surveyed by a systematic program of shovel tests spaced at 20 meter intervals (Elliott 1988). A previously unsurveyed portion of the town lying west of Georgia Highway 275 was examined during this study. This area of the town is owned by the Jerusalem Lutheran Church. It was part of New Ebenezer's west ward and includes portions of the orphanage lot, storehouse, and two tythings. A series of 71 shovel tests were placed at 10 meter intervals for the present study (Figure 14). Artifacts recovered from these shovel tests are summarized in Table 13. These shovel tests were placed using the same grid axis and metric coordinates as that used during previous surveys in the town. These tests revealed a typical soil profile for this area of the site: 0-25 centimeters gray-brown sandy loam, overlying 25-45 centimeters yellow-brown sand, overlying 45-60 centimeters yellow-brown sandy clay.

Site 16

Site 16 is located in the yard of Helen and Milton Zeigler and it is situated on a ridge above a small drainage (see Figure 13). This drainage separates this ridge from the ridge containing the town of New Ebenezer. Artifacts were collected from their driveway and garden and these are summarized in Table 14. Ground visibility was poor at the time of our visit, nevertheless, many artifacts were collected. Artifacts previously collected by Helen Zeigler were noted. No subsurface tests were conducted on the site. A small defensive rifle trench located downslope from the artifact scatter also was recorded as part of this site. This trench measured approximately 4 m in length and 80 cm wide.

A sample of 22 sherds collected yielded a mean ceramic date of 1814 for this site. Artifacts in Helen Zeigler's collection indicate that this site was occupied from the late

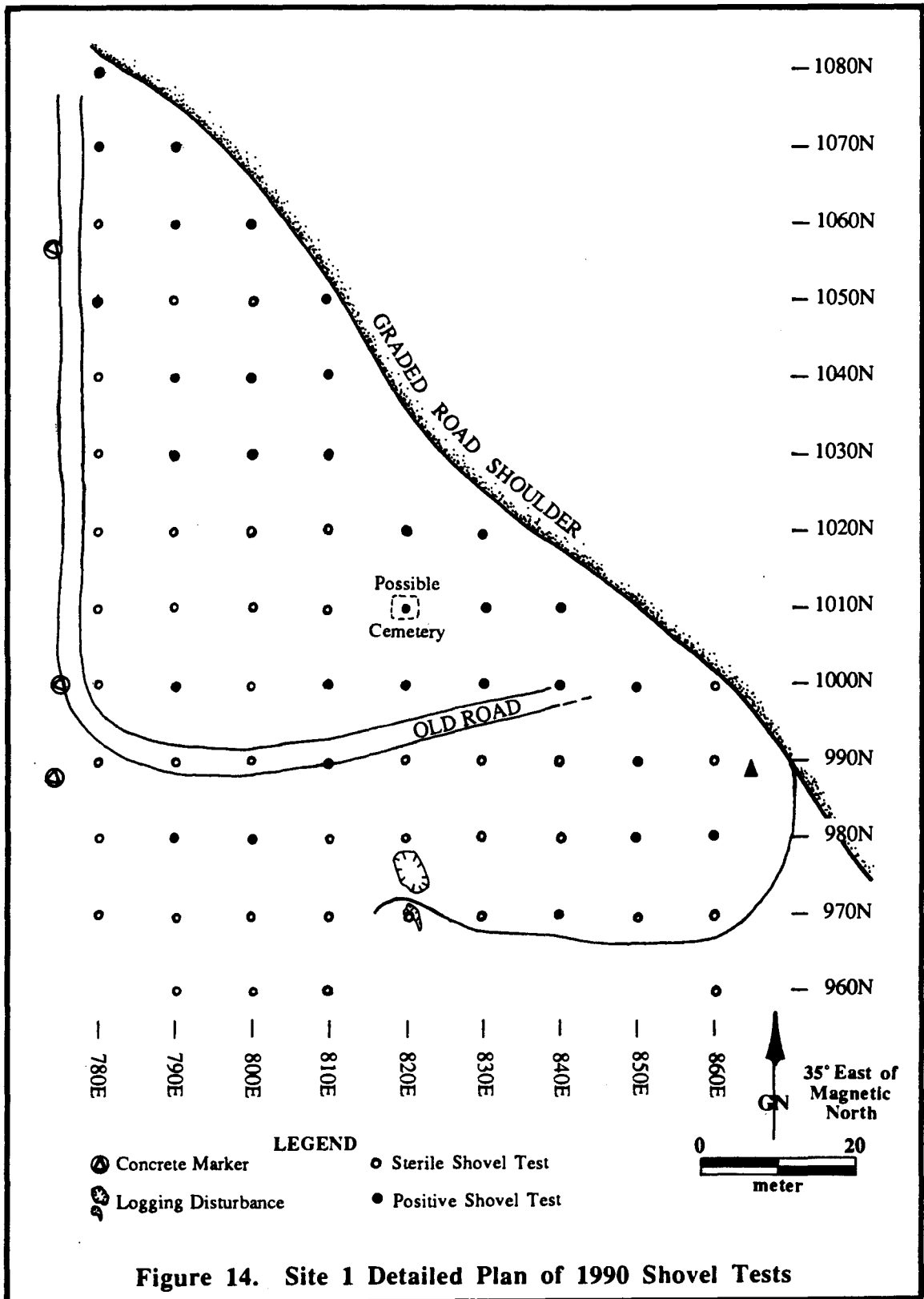


Table 13. Site 1, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	2
Plain creamware	1
Coarse earthenware	8
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	16
Medium green	1
Light green	1
Clear	2
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Wrought nails	2
Unidentified square nails	14
Machine cut square nails	1
Window glass, light green	10
Daub	86
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	3
Clay pipe bowl	2
<u>Activities group</u>	
Unidentified iron	6
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Cord marked, sand tempered	1
Residual pottery, sand tempered	3
Light chert thinning flake	1

Table 14. Site 16, Surface Collection Summary

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	5
Polychrome hand painted pearlware	1
Annular pearlware	1
Blue transfer printed pearlware	2
Plain pearlware	7
Polychrome hand painted whiteware	1
Mocha whiteware	1
Annular whiteware	1
Plain whiteware	1
Unidentified brown stoneware	3
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	3
Light green	2
Clear, tumbler	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Slate	1

eighteenth- through mid nineteenth centuries. The collection from the site has a terminus post quem of 1830.

Site 18

Site 18 is the ruins of a Revolutionary War period redoubt (see Figure 13). This site was identified by Helen Zeigler. No formal investigations were conducted on this site, since we had no permission to examine the site. It consists of a raised earthen area surmounted by two large live oak trees. The embankment is badly eroded and does not exhibit obvious redoubt form. The site location was plotted and recommended for additional study.

Site 22

Site 22 is the ruins of two Revolutionary War defensive trenches located on the property of Peck and Lorraine Riley (see Figure 13). This site probably is related to a large Revolutionary War period redoubt that is located approximately 30 meters from the larger of the two trenches. The larger trench runs approximately 60 meters in a straight line down a ridge to a small drainage. This trench follows a bearing of 310 degrees and begins approximately 30 meters beyond the large redoubt. It is approximately 2 meters wide and 60 centimeters deep. The smaller is a small rifle trench, similar to the one observed on Site 16. This small trench is situated on a slope overlooking a beaver pond. No artifacts were collected from Site 22, and no subsurface tests were attempted.

A collection of artifacts possessed by the Riley's was examined and photographed during this study. Their collection includes artifacts from their property and from their driveway (which follows a portion of the Old Augusta Road). A summary of artifacts in their collection is presented in Table 15. This collection is noteworthy for its lack of kitchen related artifacts and abundance of military clothing and arms group artifacts. Other artifacts from this general vicinity including bullets, cannon shot, and a bayonet are housed in the Salzburger Museum at New Ebenezer. In the past, relic collectors were active in this area, but this activity currently is being discouraged.

Table 15. Riley Collection Summary.

DESCRIPTION	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
Blue decorated porcelain	2
<u>Clothing group</u>	
White metal button cast with numeral 60 on face (18th century)	4
White metal button cast with numeral 71 on face (18th century)	1
White metal button cast with numeral 70 on face (18th century)	1
White metal button cast with letter I on face (18th century)	1
White metal button with iron shank (18th century)	1
Plain brass button with iron shank (18th century)	3
Plain brass button with brass shank (18th century)	1
Plain brass two piece button front	1
Brass button front fragment	1
Plain brass button backing with reeded edge	1
Brass stamped with U.S.eagle (19th century)	1
Shoebuckle, cast brass (18th century)	1
Small buckle, iron (18th century)	1
Buckle fragment, iron	1
<u>Arms group</u>	
Gunflint, spall type, English flint	1
Lead balls (assorted calibers)	22
Lead minie balls	2
<u>Activities group</u>	
Iron handle	1
Iron key fragment	1

Chapter VIII. Ebenezer Mill District

History of the Ebenezer Mill District

The Ebenezer Mill District was located along Mill Creek, also known as Abercorn Creek, in Effingham County, Georgia. The Mill District was the farming district for the Ebenezer colony in colonial Georgia. Settlement began in this area in 1737, and most of the settlers abandoned the area by the end of the American Revolution. Following the Revolution, settlement shifted away from the bluff, and land holdings were consolidated into larger tracts. This community contained a series of 50 acre lots most of which fronted the Mill Creek, or Abercorn Creek bluff. William DeBrahm mapped a detailed plat of the Mill District around 1757. DeBrahm's original map of the Mill District is housed in the British Public Record Office, but this map is reproduced in DeVorse (1971). A summary of grant recipients in the Mill District is located in Appendix 2 of Jones (1984).

Public areas on the Mill District included two or more mill sites, Zion Church and cemetery, and the Plantation cemetery. Zion Church continued to be used during the early nineteenth century. The area was almost completely abandoned by the early twentieth century. Today, another church bearing the same name is located several miles west of the Mill District.

Archaeology in the Ebenezer Mill District

The Ebenezer Mill District is located on the Rincon, Ga. 7.5 minute quadrangle (1962) in Effingham County, Georgia. This area was first investigated by Garrow & Associates as part of the construction permitting for the Fort Howard Paper Company mill (Elliott and Mitchell 1984; Elliott 1985; Elliott and Smith 1985; Smith 1986). As a result of this project, 54 sites were recorded, and 17 sites were tested. The historic sites included eighteenth and nineteenth century homesteads, plantations, and two cemeteries. Archaeological sites in the Mill District that contain potentially significant eighteenth century components are shown on Figure 15 and are summarized in Table 16.

Five of the potentially significant sites identified on Fort Howard property were revisited during this study. No excavations were conducted. Our main goal was to determine if the sites were being adequately protected by Fort Howard Corporation, as required by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit. The five sites visited included: 9Ef96-Zion Cemetery, 9Ef113-Plantation Cemetery, 9Ef114, 9Ef127, and 9Ef128. Each

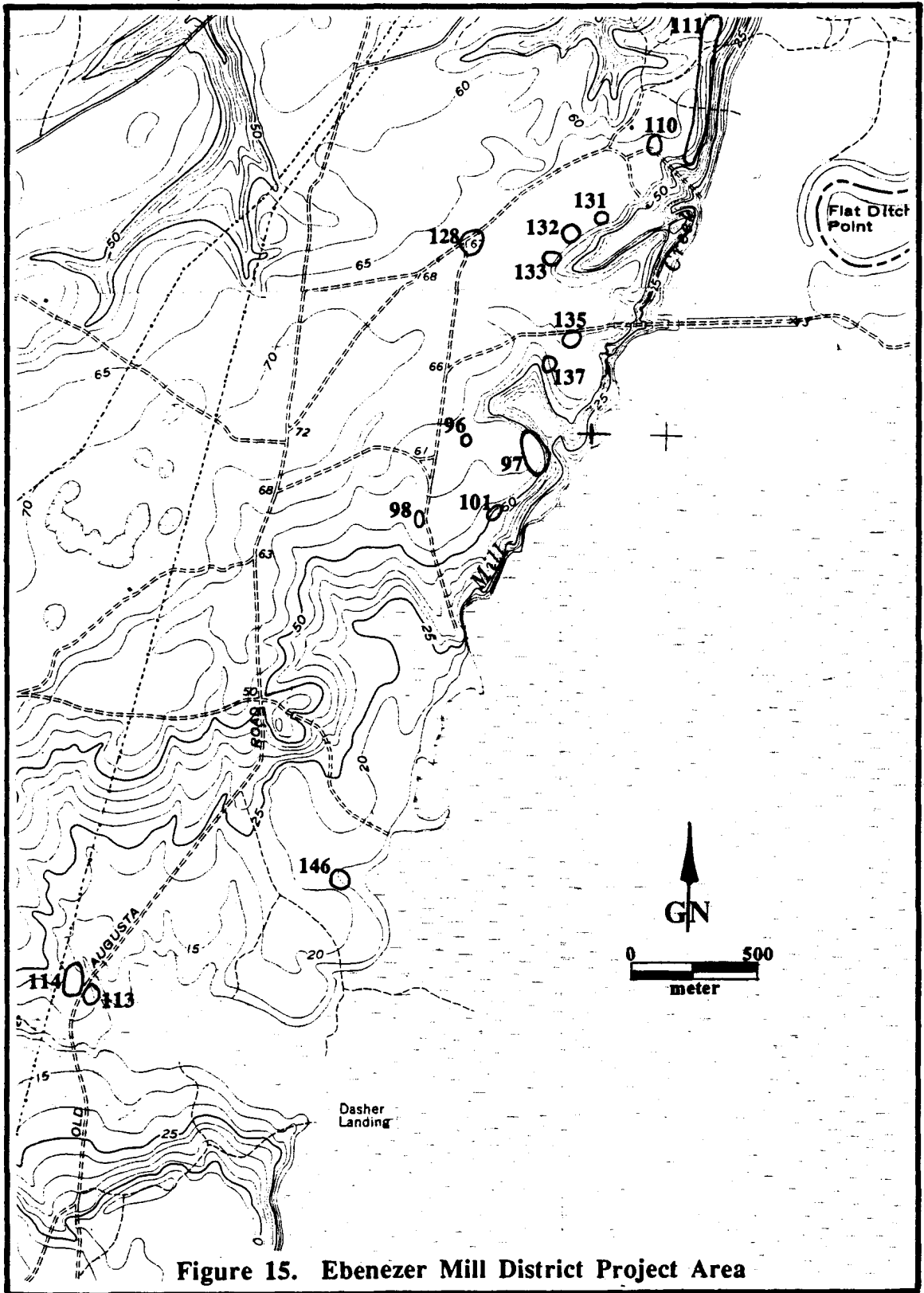


Figure 15. Ebenezer Mill District Project Area

Table 16. Eighteenth Century Sites on the Ebenezer Mill District.

STATE SITE #	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
9Ef96	Zion cemetery	Surveyed, protected
9Ef97	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef98	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef101	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef110	House site	Surveyed, status unknown
9Ef111	House site	Surveyed, status unknown
9Ef113	House site	Surveyed, protected
9Ef114	Plantation cemetery	Surveyed, protected
9Ef128	House site	Tested, protected
9Ef131	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef132	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef133	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef135	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef137	House site	Tested, status unknown
9Ef146	House site	Tested, status unknown

of these sites was fenced off with an adequate buffer to protect the archaeological deposits within them. The sites were vegetated and they appeared to be undamaged by the Fort Howard Corporation's activities on the property. Thus far the Fort Howard Corporation has been a good steward of these important archaeological resources.

All of the archaeological sites that have been recorded in the Ebenezer Mill District resulted from the Fort Howard Corporation's paper mill development project. Two privately owned tracts within the heart of the Mill Creek bluff offer potential for additional archaeological sites, but these areas were not examined due to lack of time. Historical research has shown that ruins of several of the mills that give the settlement its name are probably located on these privately held tracts (Smith 1986). No collections were made on the Ebenezer Mill District during the present study.

Chapter IX. Bethany

History of Bethany

In Biblical times, Bethany was the name for two villages in Palestine—one 3 miles south of Jerusalem and another 15 miles north of Jerusalem (Morse and Morse 1821:104). A third Bethany was established in Georgia in 1751 when a transport of Germans led by William Gerard DeBrahm emigrated to America. The history of Bethany is summarized in Hollingsworth (1974) and Jones (1984).

The Bethany colony was allowed to settle at Blue Bluff on the Savannah River, which legally remained Indian land until 1763. DeBrahm made a detailed plat of the Bethany settlement around 1757. The original version of this map is housed in the British Public Record Office in London, but a copy is reproduced in DeVorse (1971). A summary of grant recipients in Bethany is found in Appendix 2 of Jones (1984). Gazetteers contain no listings for Bethany, Georgia (Morse and Morse 1821; White 1849), and the settlement probably had lost its identity prior to the nineteenth century.

The Bethany settlement consisted of 50 acre plantations, and some larger tracts, and an 100 acre Glebe tract that was used for a church, school, and cemetery. Although DeBrahm's map shows the location of the Glebe land, no maps showing details of the church, school, cemetery, or other public buildings were located. Although the cemetery at Bethany continued in use until the early twentieth century, the Glebe lands fell into private ownership by the early nineteenth century.

Archaeology in Bethany

The remains of the Bethany settlement are located on the Hardeeville, N.W., S.C.-Ga. 7.5 minute quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1962). Fourteen sites were examined as part of this study and their locations are shown on Figure 16. Four sites have been recorded during two independent surveys previously conducted in Bethany (Fish 1976; Garrow 1984).

The first site recorded in the area was 9Ef35 (Fish 1976). This site is on the property of Bowers Gnan. Fish reported debitage, tools, and aboriginal and historic ceramics. His study placed its primary focus on prehistoric settlement, and little attention was paid to historic components. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. This site was not revisited during this study.

Site 9Ef72 also was recorded by Fish (1976). This site contained debitage, tools, and

aboriginal and historic ceramics. This site was not revisited during the present study.

9Ef159 was recorded by Garrow & Associates during a survey for the Georgia Power Company's Vogtle/Effingham/Thalman transmission line (Garrow 1984). The site contained eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century artifacts. The portion of the site investigated by Garrow was judged to be ineligible for the NRHP because of its disturbed condition. Garrow's crew examined only a narrow corridor and was not allowed to deviate from that corridor. This site was revisited during the present study (See discussion of Site 2).

9Ef160 also was recorded by Garrow & Associates during their study for Georgia Power Company (Garrow 1984). The site contained late nineteenth and early twentieth century historic artifacts. It was judged to be ineligible for the NRHP. This site was not revisited during the present study.

Site 2

Site 2 is identified on an early nineteenth-century Effingham County plat as the Thomas Wylly plantation. An eighteenth-century site at this location was recorded as 9Ef159 by Garrow (1984) and this designation also was used for our investigation. The plat of the property depicts a main house with a double row of slave cabins. An identifiable bend in the Old Augusta Road allowed the archaeologists to make an approximate relocation of the main house and slave quarter. Surface collections were made at both areas, and the main house was examined by a cross of 22 shovel tests placed at 10 meter intervals (Figure 17). These tests revealed a typical soil profile for the site: 0-25 centimeter brown sandy loam, overlying an orange-brown sandy clay loam. Artifacts were confined to the upper soil zone in these tests. Artifacts from the main house surface collection are summarized in Table 17. Artifacts from the slave quarter are summarized in Table 18. Artifacts recovered from shovel tests in the main house are summarized in Table 19. No shovel tests were excavated in the slave quarter.

A sample of 305 sherds was used to calculate a mean ceramic date of 1800.5 for the main house area, while a sample of 128 sherds from the slave quarter was used to calculate a mean ceramic date of 1798.2. Ceramics combined from the two areas yielded a mean ceramic date of 1799.8 for the plantation complex. Based on the ceramics, the site appears to date from the third or fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, and probably was abandoned prior to the mid nineteenth century. The artifact collection has a terminus post quem of 1795.

John Otto (1975) demonstrated differences in the assemblages between master and slave in his study of several nineteenth century plantations on St. Simon's Island. Otto

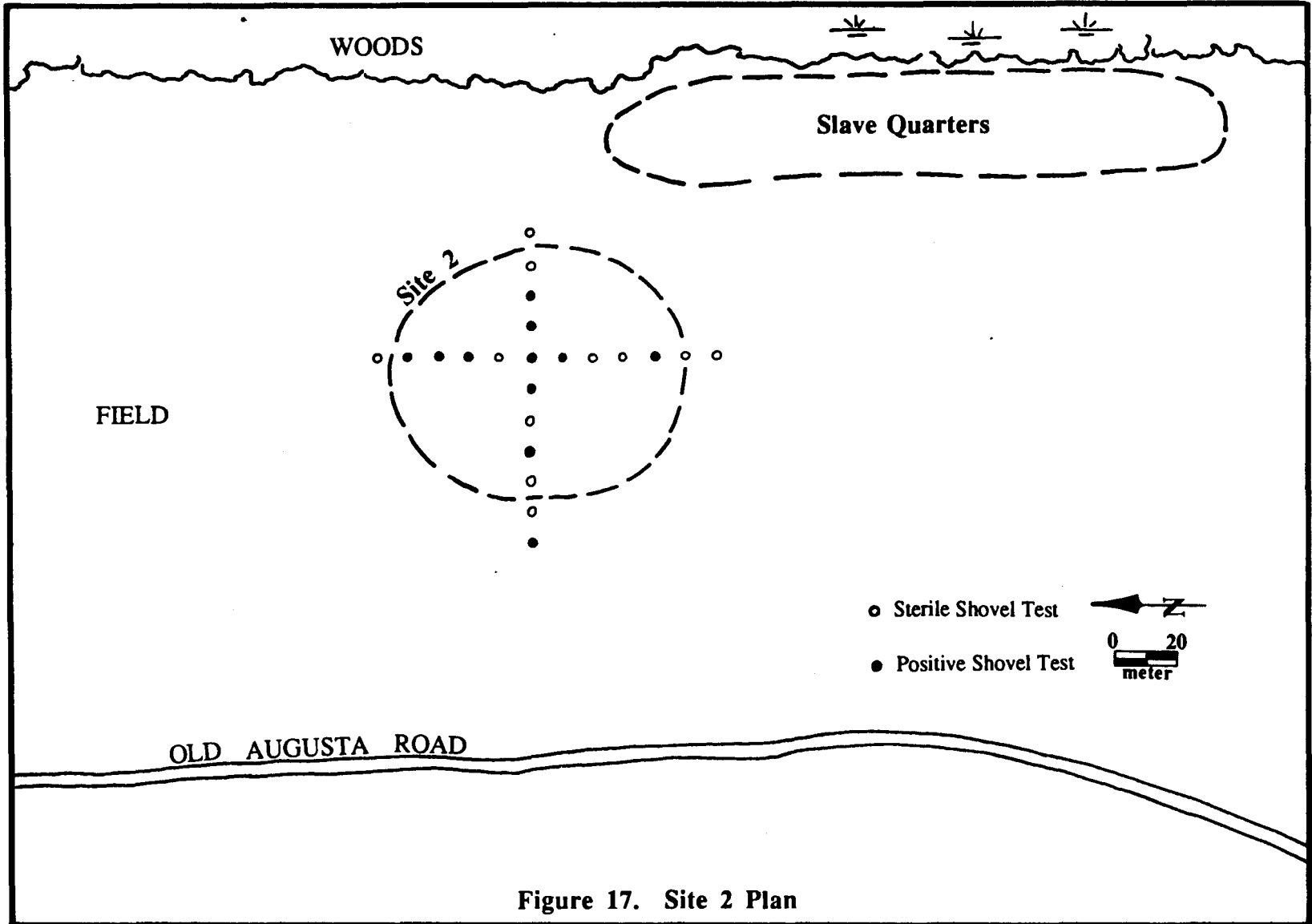


Figure 17. Site 2 Plan

Table 17. Site 2, Surface Collection Summary, Main House.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Coarse earthenware, green brown glaze	2
Plain delftware	5
White refined salt glazed stoneware	2
British brown salt glazed stoneware	2
Gray salt glazed stoneware	1
Unidentified brown stoneware	2
Trailed yellow and brown redware	2
Yellow and brown glazed redware	1
Unrefined redware, brown glazed	3
Plain creamware	101
Plain molded relief pearlware	1
Green edged pearlware	26
Blue edged pearlware	21
Blue transfer printed pearlware	29
Sepia transfer printed pearlware	4
Blue underglaze hand painted pearlware	10
Polychrome hand painted pearlware	20
Annular pearlware	3
Mocha annular pearlware	2
Plain pearlware	83
Polychrome decorated porcelain	1
Blue decorated porcelain	4
Undecorated porcelain	4
<i>Cast iron pot fragments</i>	4
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green bottle glass	13
Light green bottle glass	3
Dark blue bottle glass	1
Clear glass	2
Molded clear glass	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	6
Wrought nails	2

Table 17. Site 2, Surface Collection Summary, Main House (continued).

TYPE	COUNT
Brick	1
<u>Arms group</u>	
Prismatic blade gunflints, 19th century English	2
<u>Clothing group</u>	
Brass button (South's Type 18), plain front	1
White metal button (Olsen's Type D), engraved geometric front	1
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	1
Clay pipe bowl, plain	5
Clay pipe bowl, molded	2
Clay pipe stem bowl with yellow brown glaze	1
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Light chert stemmed scraper	1
Light chert core	1
Light chert heat spall	1
<u>Faunal material</u>	
Oyster shells	4

Table 18. Site 2, Surface Collection Summary, Slave Quarter.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	41
Plain pearlware	38
Mocha pearlware	1
Polychrome hand painted pearlware	7
Dark blue transfer printed pearlware	8
Green edged pearlware	6
Blue edged pearlware	13
Underglaze blue hand painted pearlware	3
Annular pearlware	4
Undecorated porcelain	1
Blue and gray salt glazed Rhenish stoneware, late variety	1
Gray salt glazed stoneware	3
British brown salt glazed stoneware	5
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	11
Light green	2
Clear	2
<i>Bone engraved with multiple parallel lines</i>	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Daub/brick	2
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stems	10
Clay pipe bowl, plain	4
Clay pipe bowl, molded	6
Clay pipe bowl, plain with foot	1
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Cord marked sherd, sand tempered	1
Brier Creek Lanceolate type light chert projectile point	1
Light chert bifacial tool fragment	1
Light chert debris	3

Table 19. Site 2, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Blue transfer printed pearlware	1
Plain pearlware	2
Blue edged pearlware	1
Unrefined redware, brown glaze	2
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Light green	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Daub/brick	22
<u>Faunal material</u>	
Oyster shell	1

was able to demonstrate that slaves had fewer plates (or flatware) and more bowls (or hollow ware) than their masters. Otto attributed the higher frequency of bowls to plates as indicative of a more liquid diet and fewer choice cuts of meat among slaves than among their owners. The surface collection from Site 2 contained a moderate sample of ceramics that allowed for studying the relationship of status to vessel form. Since historic plats showed the two areas of the site to be spatially distinct, this site appeared to be a good candidate for study. The ceramics from the main house and slave quarter were analyzed by vessel form into two categories based on rim type: flatware (plates or platters) and hollow ware (cups, bowls, or pitchers). The main house collection contained 14 hollow ware (20.5%) and 54 flatware (79.4%) specimens, while the slave quarter collection contained six hollow ware (23%) and 20 flatware (77%) specimens. Based on vessel form the collections from the two areas were similar. Based on the surface collection from Site 2, a different pattern from that observed by Otto in vessel preference among slaves and owners appears to be the case. This relationship can be tested by further study of this site.

Artifacts generally were more abundant on the surface of the main house area than the slave quarter. The slave quarter produced more tobacco pipe fragments (21%) than the main house (N=9). Clothing and arms group artifacts were found only at the main house.

The 1820 census lists Thomas Wylly as having 30 slaves, while the 1840 census lists him as owning 38 slaves (United States Census: 1820:77; United States Census 1840:139-140). Wylly was a prominent citizen in Effingham County in the years after the American Revolution. He had numerous plantation landholdings, as well as owning property in New Ebenezer. Wylly died in 1841 leaving a wife, four sons, and three daughters (Wilson 1976:172).

Site 3

Site 3 is identified on an early plat and by his descendants as "Benjamin Gnann's old place". Benjamin Gnann moved from this location and built a stately plantation west of this site, and his second home currently is occupied by Mrs. Pauline Seckinger. According to Mrs. Seckinger, this second home was built about 1858.

Site 3 currently is in cultivation, and ground visibility was poor at the time of our survey. The site was covered by systematic pedestrian transects spaced at 20 meter intervals (Figure 18). All observed artifacts were collected within these transects and these are summarized in Table 20. A sample of 24 sherds from this surface collection was used to calculate a mean ceramic date of 1822.8 for the site. All of the ceramic types found at the site were in production by 1858 (the historically documented abandonment date). The ceramic collection from the site has a terminus post quem of 1840.

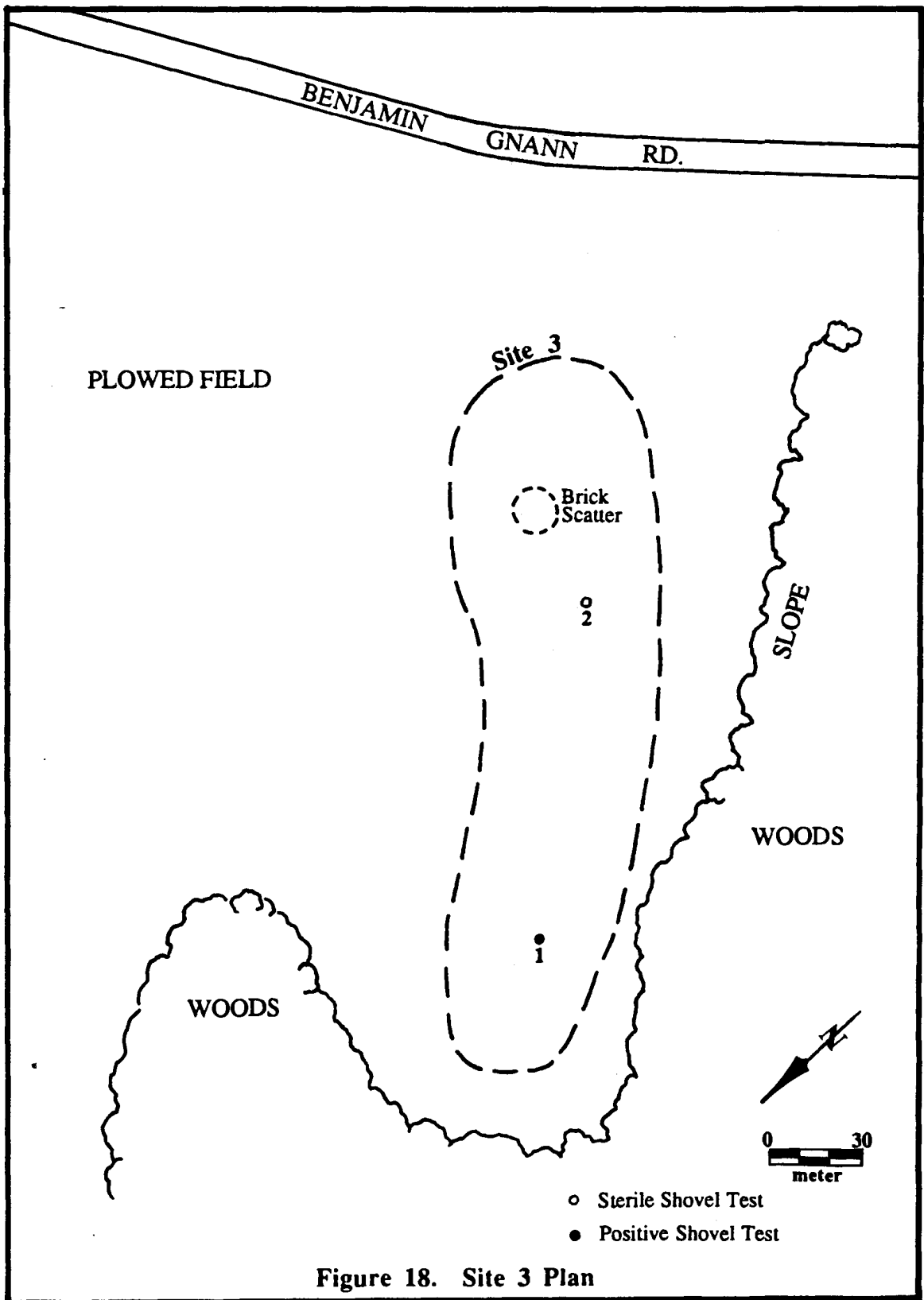


Figure 18. Site 3 Plan

Table 20. Site 3, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Finger painted polychrome creamware	1
Plain pearlware	9
Blue edged pearlware	2
Green edged pearlware	2
Plain whiteware	16
Annular whiteware (checkered design)	1
Polychrome hand painted whiteware	2
Dipped whiteware	1
Gray blue transfer printed whiteware	1
Blue transfer printed whiteware	1
Plain ironstone	1
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	3
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Window glass, light green	1
Brick	1

In addition, two shovel tests were excavated at two areas of the site. Shovel Test 1 contained one annular whiteware and one blue transfer printed whiteware sherd and one piece of daub in the upper 30 centimeters soil zone. Shovel Test 2 was sterile. Both tests revealed the following soil profile: 0-30 centimeters brown sandy loam, overlying a yellow-brown sandy clay.

Site 4

Site 4 was identified as a house on an early plat (1822). Our survey confirmed the presence of a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century house at this location (Figure 19). Artifacts collected from the surface of this site are summarized in Table 21. A sample of nine sherds yielded a mean ceramic date of 1810.9 and a terminus post quem of 1840. Only one shovel test was excavated on the site, and this test proved sterile. Most of the site was wooded, and all artifacts were gathered from the surface of a narrow dirt road that traversed the site.

Site 5

Site 5 contains prehistoric lithics and ceramics which were found on the surface of a plowed field. The site is located on a high terrace overlooking the Savannah River (Figure 20). No historic artifacts were collected. No shovel tests were excavated on this site. Artifacts collected from the site include: one brushed sand tempered sherd (possibly Woodland), one light chert utilized flake tool, five light chert thinning flakes, six light chert flake fragments, and one soapstone/schist ground stone debris.

Site 6

Site 6 contains historic and prehistoric artifacts on the ground surface of a plowed field. The site is located on a ridge knoll overlooking the Savannah River (see Figure 20). A surface collection of all artifacts was conducted, but no shovel tests were excavated on this site. Artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 22. This site probably was occupied during the 1750s by a German colonist, and is part of the original Bethany colony. Artifacts on this site dating from this early period were sparse, but the coarse earthenware sherds that were found are similar to those found Salzburger sites on the Ebenezer Mill District and at New Ebenezer.

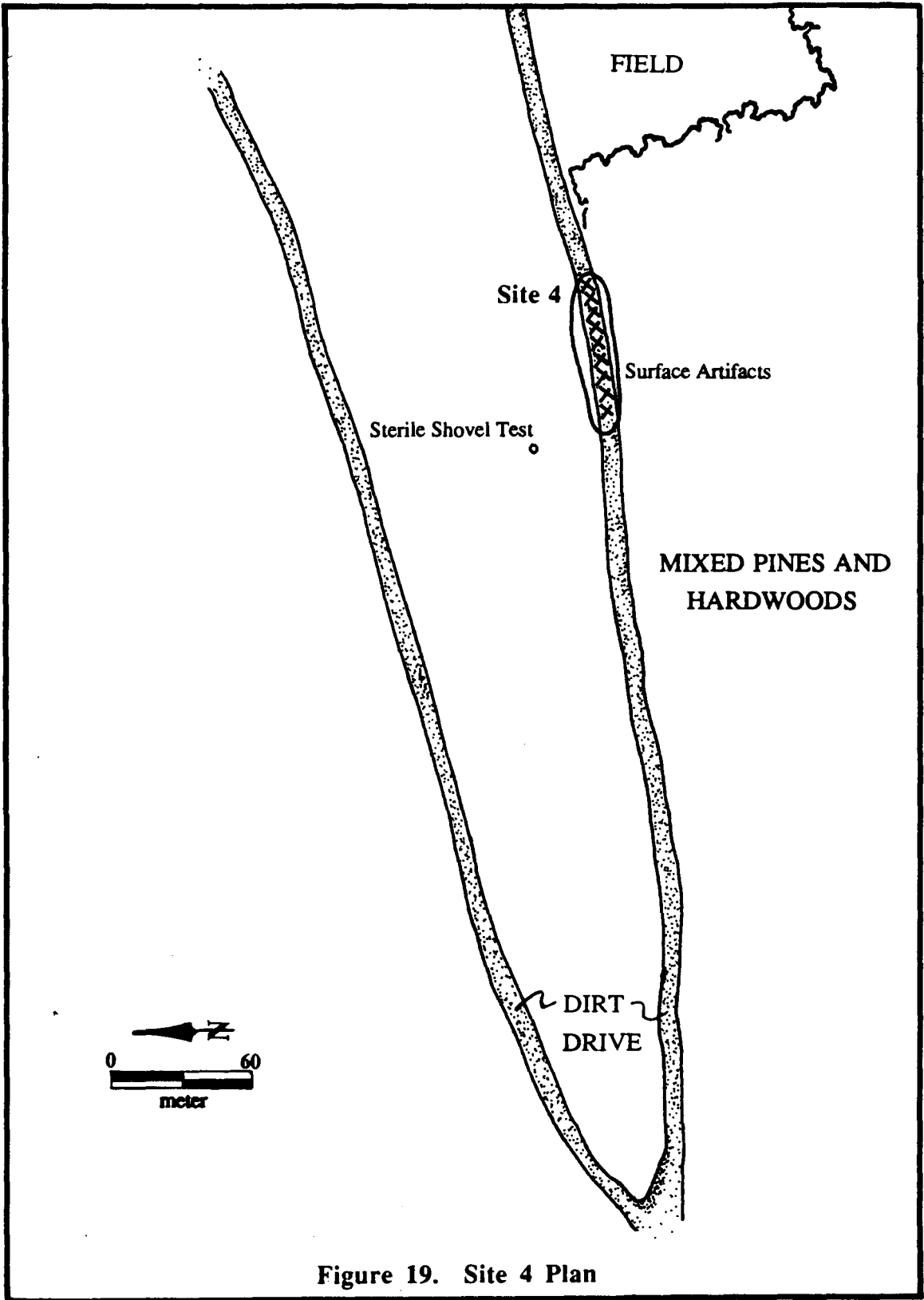


Figure 19. Site 4 Plan

Table 21. Site 4, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	1
Blue edged pearlware	2
Plain pearlware	5
Plain whiteware	1
Plain ironstone	1
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Milk glass	1
Clear	1
<u>Unknown historic material</u>	1
<u>Prehistoric artifacts</u>	
Residual sherd, sand tempered	1
Light chert debris	1

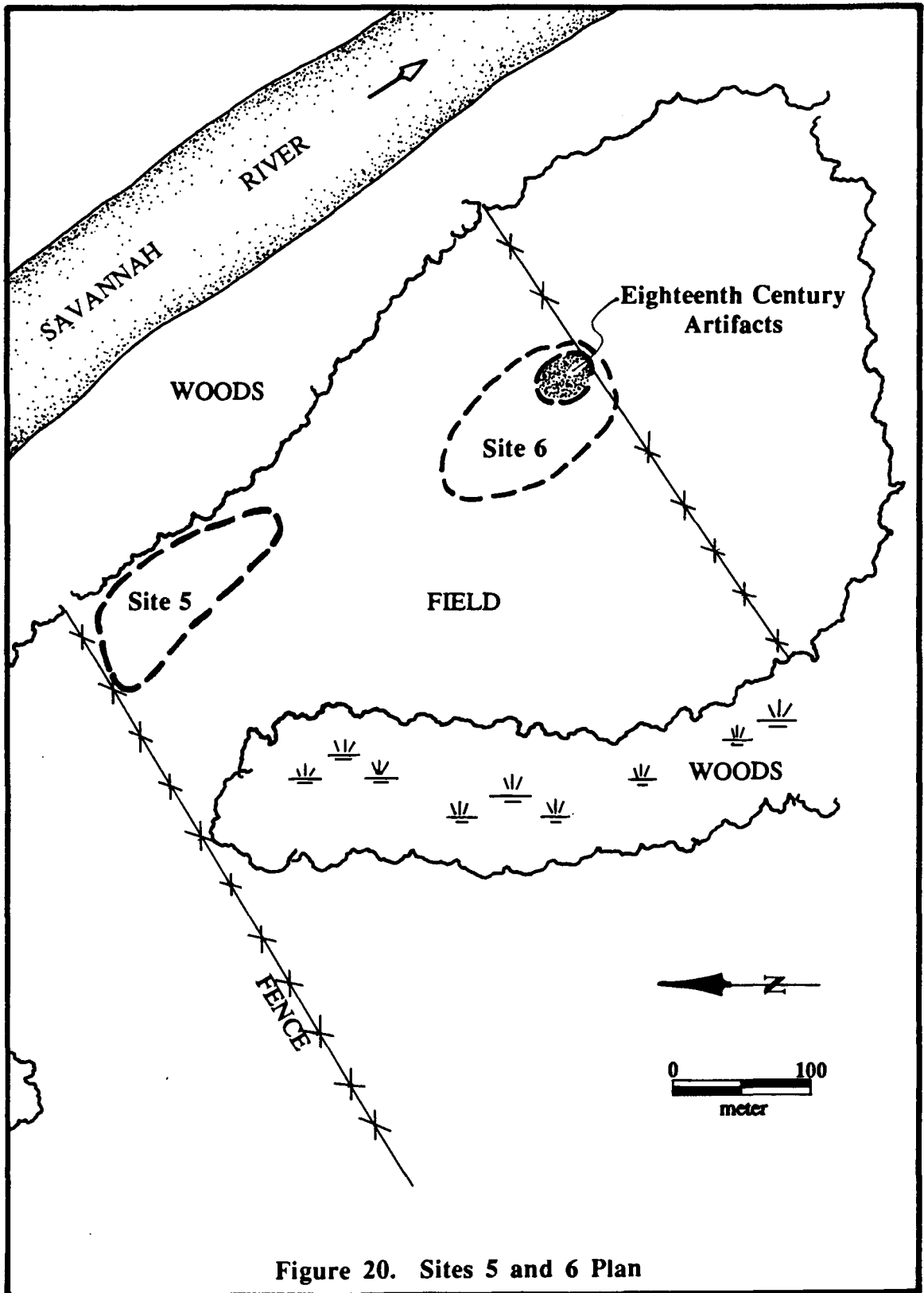


Figure 20. Sites 5 and 6 Plan

Table 22. Site 6, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	10
Coarse earthenware, without glaze	1
Bristol slip stoneware	3
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	2
Light green	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Daub	3
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	1
<u>Activities group</u>	
Iron nut (threaded)	1
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Cord marked pottery, sand tempered	2
Residual pottery, sand tempered	1
Light chert utilized flake, unifacially worked	1
Light chert thinning flakes	6
Light chert flake fragments	3
Light chert debris	1
Quartz thinning flake	1
<u>Faunal material</u>	
Bone	1

Site 7

Site 7 is located in a planted pine plantation and was identified by artifacts found along a field road (Figure 21). All observed artifacts were collected from the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted. Artifacts recovered from the site are summarized in Table 23. A small sample of six sherds yielded a mean ceramic date of 1807.5 and a terminus post quem of 1810.

Site 8

Site 8 is located on a high terrace overlooking the Savannah River (Figure 22). This area locally is known as Rieser's landing. According to landowner Diane Cornwell, this area has yielded early historic artifacts, but none were observed during our visit. Surface examination of the Cornwell's yard revealed undiagnostic light chert debitage including four thinning flakes and two flake fragments. A small mounted collection of projectile points from the Cornwell property was photographed. This collection included Early Archaic corner notched, Late Archaic stemmed, and Early to Middle Woodland small stemmed projectile points.

Site 9

This site contained undiagnostic light chert lithics on the surface of a fallow plowed field (Figure 23). The site was covered by pedestrian transects spaced at 10 meter intervals. All artifacts were collected from the surface along these transects. No subsurface tests were conducted. Artifacts collected included six thinning flakes, five flake fragments, and one formless debris. No historic artifacts were associated with this site.

Site 10

Site 10 is located in a large plowed field on a ridge above the Savannah River swamp (Figure 24). The site was traversed by pedestrian transects spaced at 30 meter intervals, and all observed artifacts were collected. These artifacts are summarized in Table 24. A small sample of 11 sherds yielded a mean ceramic date of 1793.5 and a terminus post quem of 1790 for this site. One shovel test was excavated within the center of the site, but it contained no artifacts. This test revealed the following soil profile: 0-30 cm brown sandy

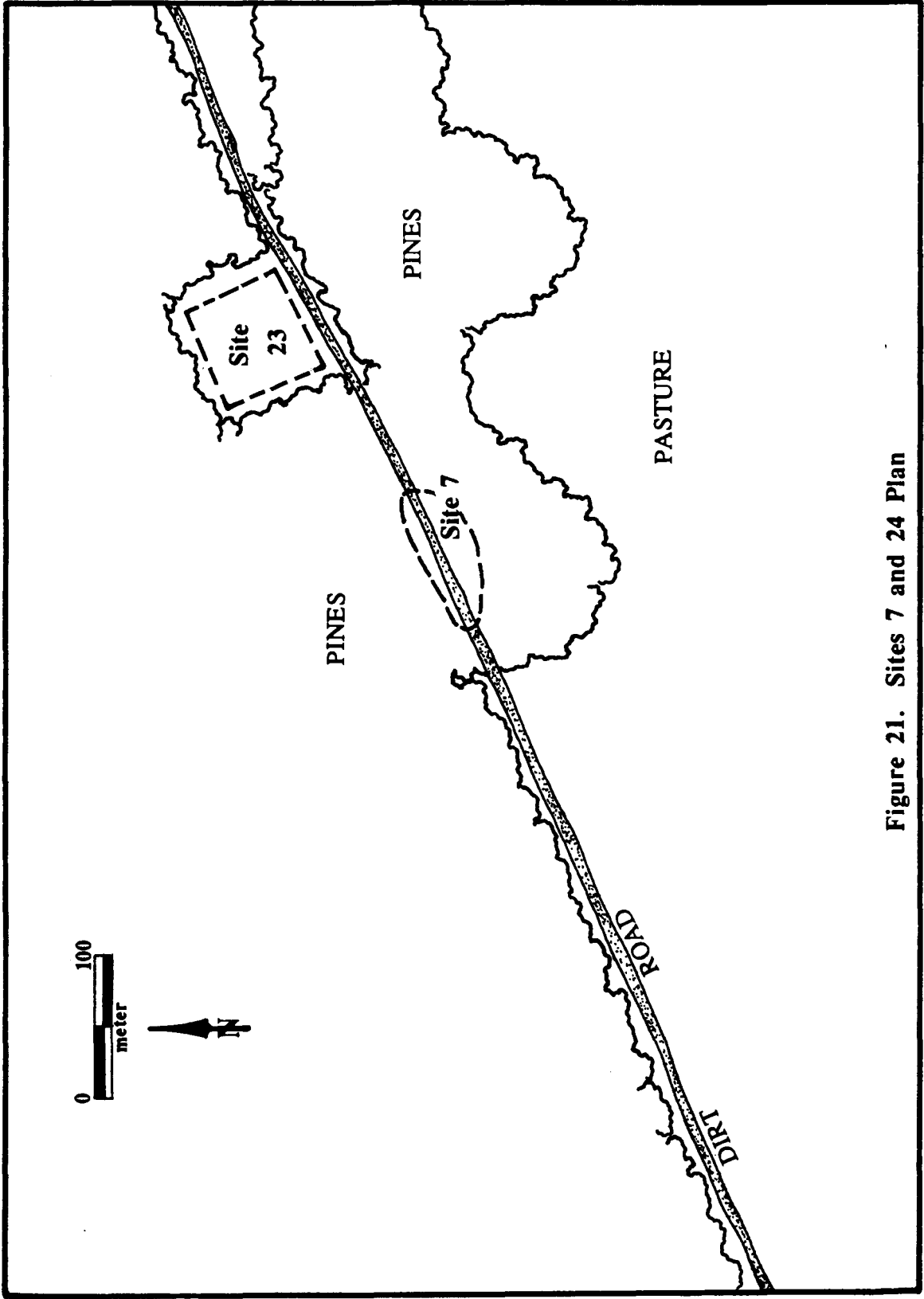


Figure 21. Sites 7 and 24 Plan

Table 23. Site 7, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Green edged pearlware	2
Blue edged pearlware	1
Plain pearlware	3
Plain whiteware	2
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	1
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stem	1
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Light chert thinning flake	1

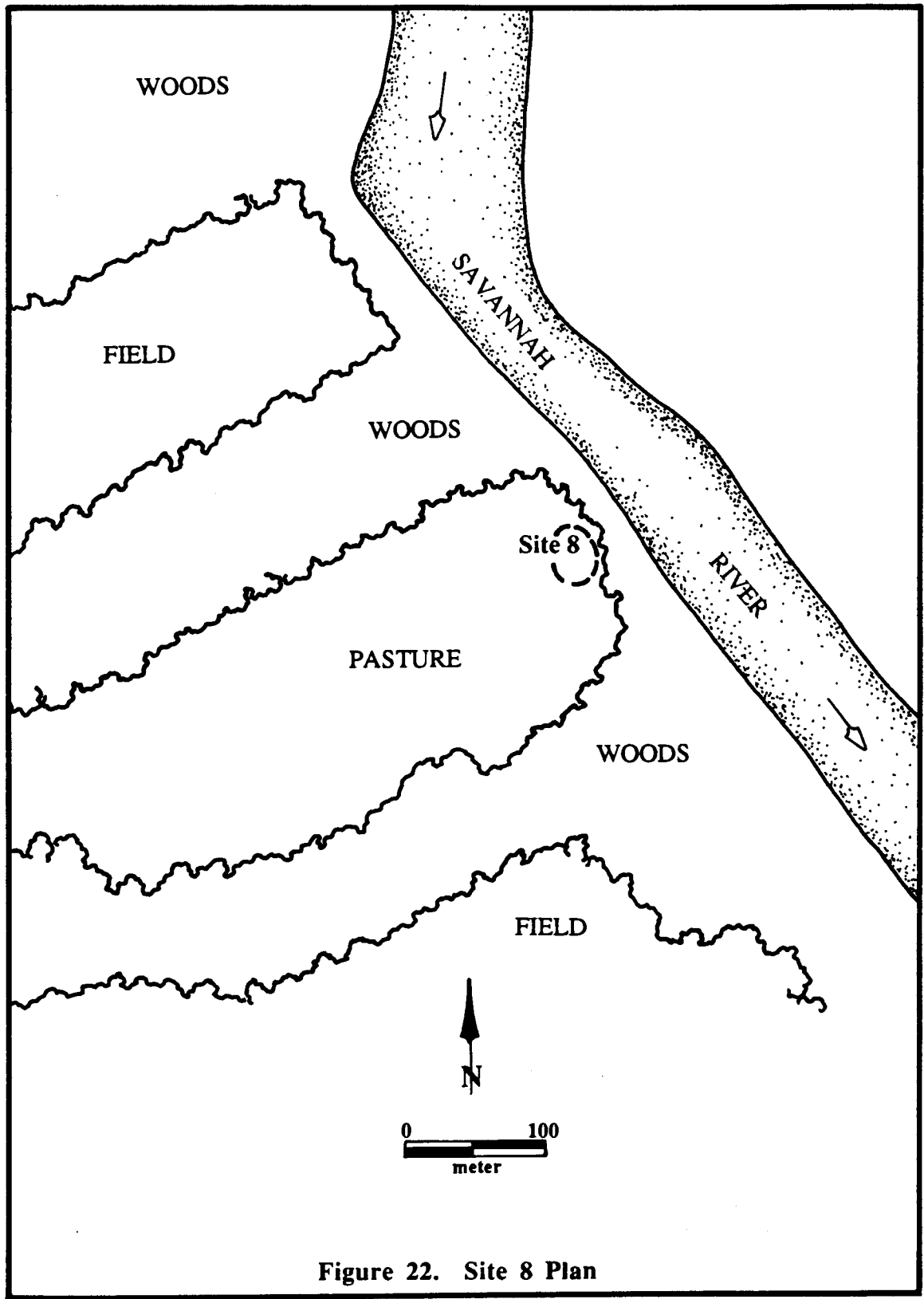


Figure 22. Site 8 Plan

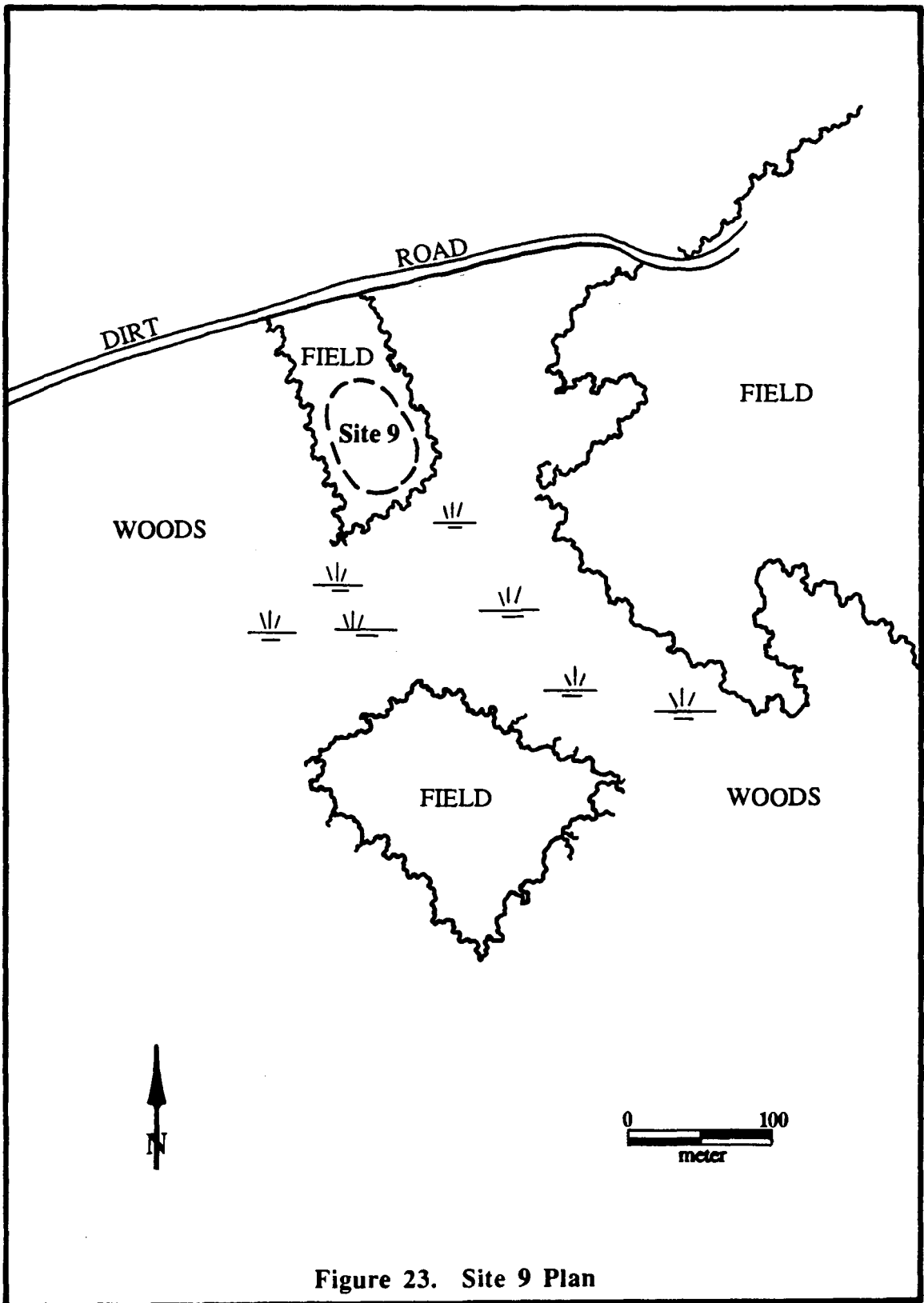


Figure 23. Site 9 Plan

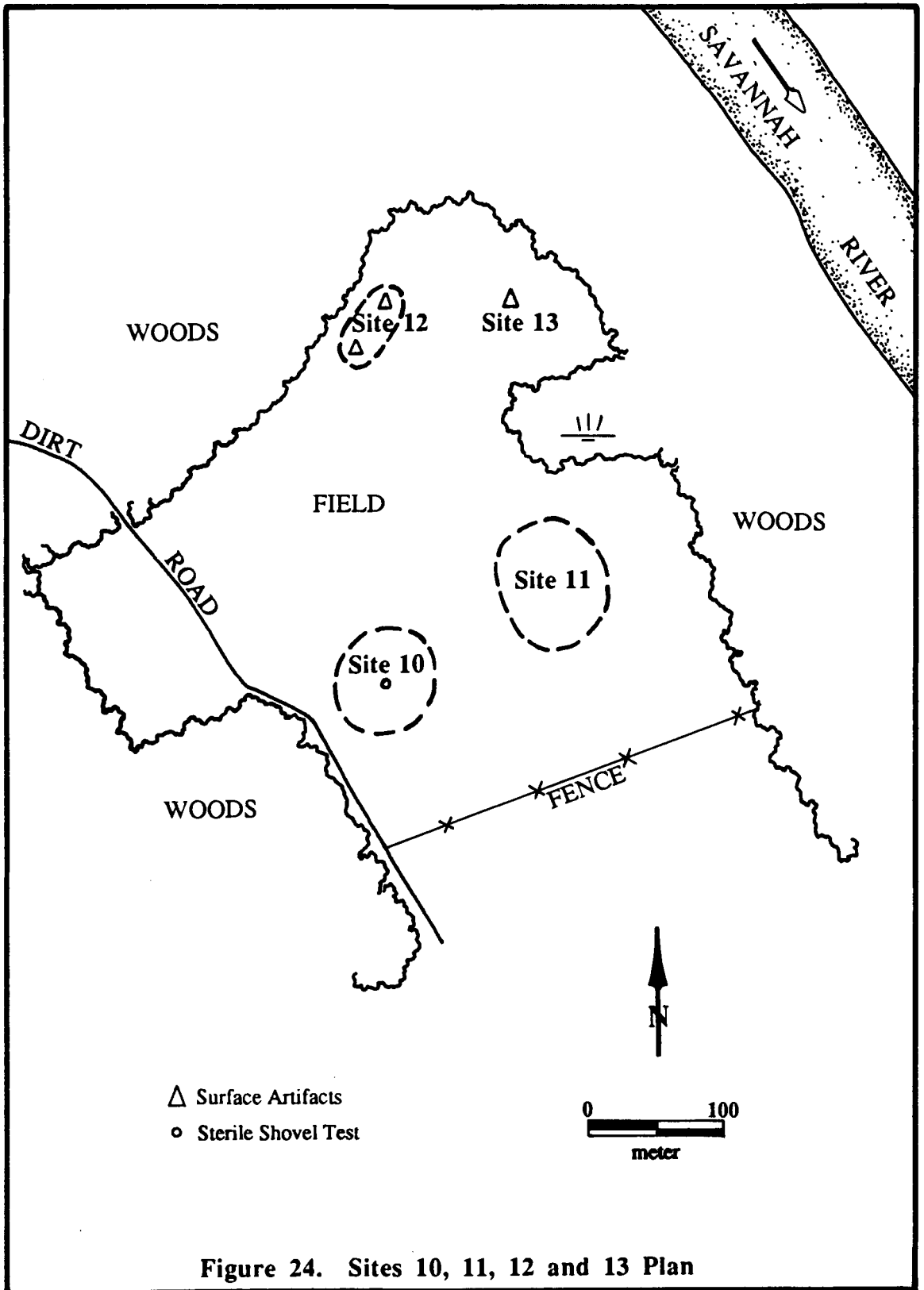


Figure 24. Sites 10, 11, 12 and 13 Plan

Table 24. Site 10, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
White refined salt glazed stoneware	1
Plain creamware	6
Plain pearlware	3
Annular hand painted pearlware	1
Plain whiteware	1
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	1
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	2
<u>Aboriginal artifacts</u>	
Light chert thinning flake	1

loam, overlying a yellow-brown sandy clay.

Site 11

Site 11 is located on a high terrace above the Savannah River swamp in a plowed field (see Figure 24). The site was traversed by pedestrian transects spaced at 10 meter intervals. All observed artifacts were collected and these are summarized in Table 25. A line of nine shovel tests were excavated across the site at 20 meter intervals, and eight of these tests contained historic artifacts (Figure 25). Artifacts from the shovel tests are summarized in Table 26. These artifacts were found to an average depth of 30 centimeters, and a maximum depth of 41 centimeters below ground surface. A typical soil profile for the site is as follows: 0-30 centimeters brown sandy loam, overlying a yellow brown sandy clay.

This site probably was a farmstead associated with the original Bethany colony. The ceramic collection was too small for a mean ceramic date calculation, but a terminus post quem of 1762 was determined on the basis of a single creamware sherd found on the surface. Site 10 and Site 11 may overlap, however, and this sherd actually may be linked to the Site 10 occupation.

Site 12

Site 12 consisted of two historic ceramic artifacts found on the surface of a plowed field (see Figure 24). The site is located on a ridge near an intermittent drainage. Ground visibility in the field was poor at the time of survey. The area was covered by pedestrian transects spaced at 20 meter intervals. No subsurface tests were placed on this site. One brown glaze coarse earthenware and one plain pearlware sherd were collected from the site. This location should be examined further since ground conditions did not allow an adequate assessment of the site.

Site 13

Site 13 contained a cord marked sand tempered sherd that was found on the surface of a plowed field. The site is located on a high terrace above the Savannah River swamp (see Figure 24). No additional artifacts were observed, but this area appears to have potential for research. No subsurface tests were attempted. Ground visibility was poor at the time

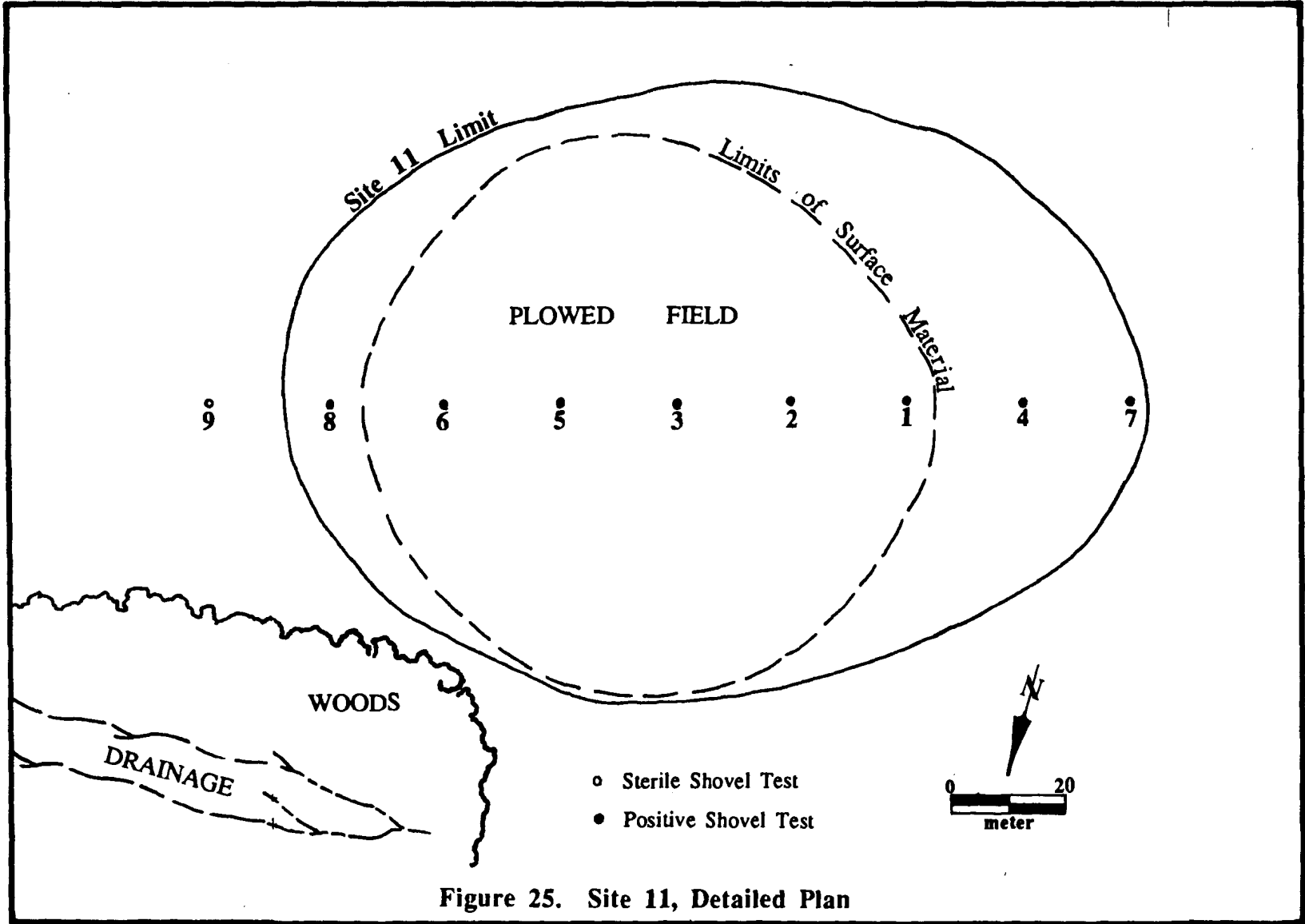


Figure 25. Site 11, Detailed Plan

Table 25. Site 11, Surface Collection Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Plain creamware	1
Rhenish stoneware tankard (imitation?)	1
British brown stoneware neck	1
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze, punctate decorations	1
Coarse earthenware, handle, without glaze	1
Coarse earthenware, handle or spout, brown glaze	1
Coarse earthenware, without glaze	12
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	17
<i>Bottle glass</i>	
Dark green	1
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Daub	9
<u>Tobacco group</u>	
Clay pipe stems	3

Table 26. Site 11, Shovel Test Summary.

TYPE	COUNT
<u>Kitchen group</u>	
<i>Ceramics</i>	
Coarse earthenware, without glaze	8
Coarse earthenware, brown glaze	27
<u>Architecture group</u>	
Daub	24
<u>Prehistoric lithics</u>	
Light chert thinning flake	1

of survey. No historic artifacts were found on this site, but the site setting is a likely candidate for an early colonial farmstead.

Site 14

Site 14 consists of a subsurface deposit of undiagnostic aboriginal lithics and ceramics. The site is located on a high terrace overlooking the Savannah River swamp (Figure 26). This area was selected for study for one reason. According to DeBrahm's map of the Bethany settlement, this tract was granted to George Gnann. Later records identify George Gnann as a potter, and we hoped to find remains of his pottery factory on this tract. Unfortunately, no evidence of this factory was found during our survey.

This area was sampled by 20 shovel tests spaced at 20 meter intervals, and three of these tests contained prehistoric artifacts including one residual sand tempered sherd and two light chert thinning flakes. These artifacts were found in the upper 35 centimeters in a light brown sandy loam.

We considered the 20 meter interval adequate for detecting artifacts associated with a pottery factory such as waster sherds. None were found, however. Gnann had other property holdings in the Bethany settlement, and he may have built his factory elsewhere. Nothing is known about the types of pottery, or the amounts of pottery, that he produced. Our survey was unable to identify any historic site in this vicinity.

Site 24

Site 24 contains the Bethany cemetery which was used from the 1750s until the early twentieth century. The site is located along a dirt road that leads to Gaffney's Landing (see Figure 21). Prior to 1986, the location of this cemetery was not known and this area was within a timber clearcut. A few local residents knew this as the Crews' family cemetery, but the landowner apparently was unaware of its existence. There were no stone monuments, although a few of the oldest inhabitants of the area recalled seeing wooden grave markers in this area.

A small stone memorial to the Bethany colony had been erected by one of the descendants at a location approximately two miles away. Historical research by Raymond Davis, Jr. showed this location to be in error and his dilligent efforts narrowed down the probable location of the eighteenth cemetery.

At the request of the Georgia Salzburger Society and the Historic Effingham Foundation, the LAMAR Institute was asked to relocate the cemetery through

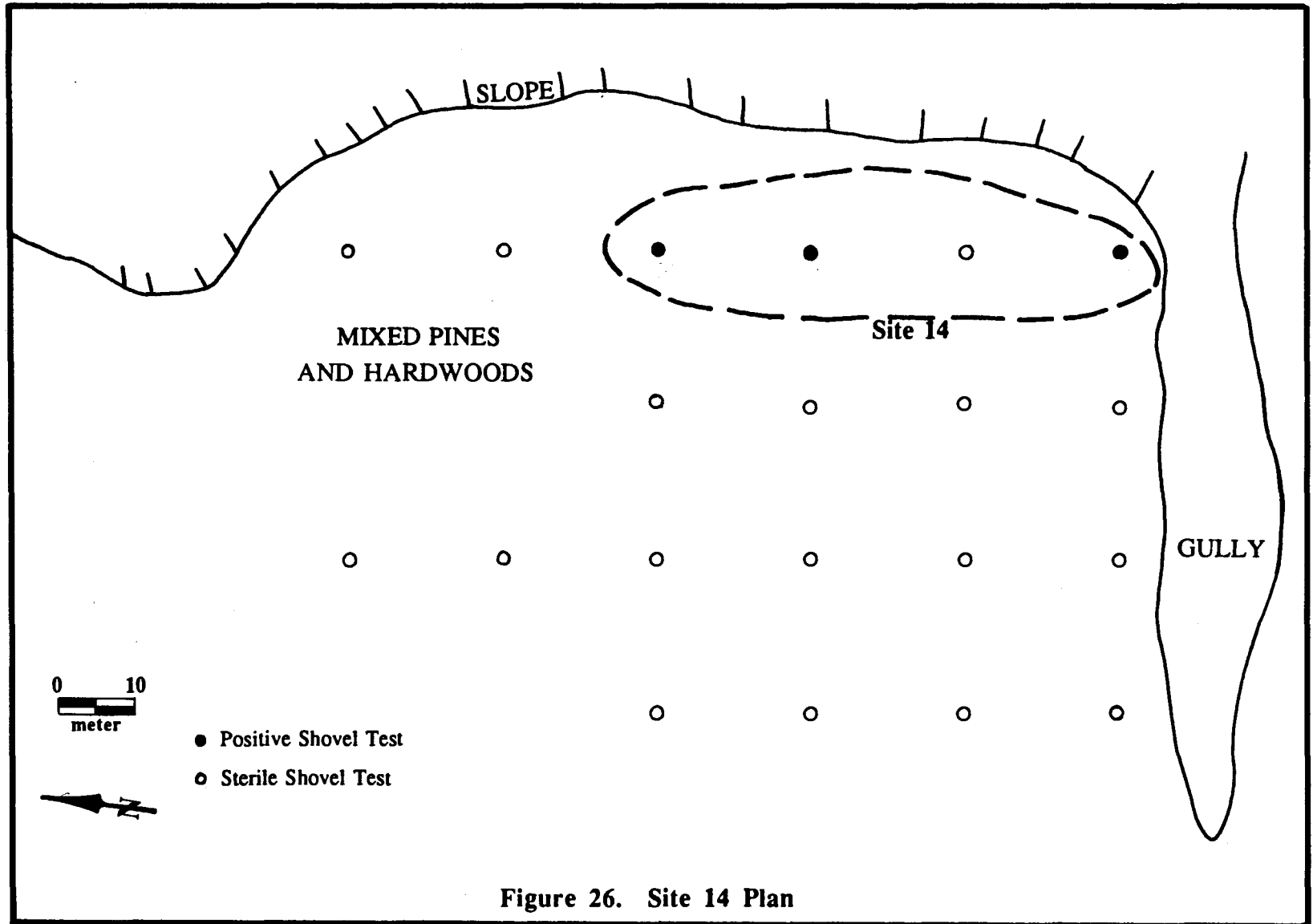
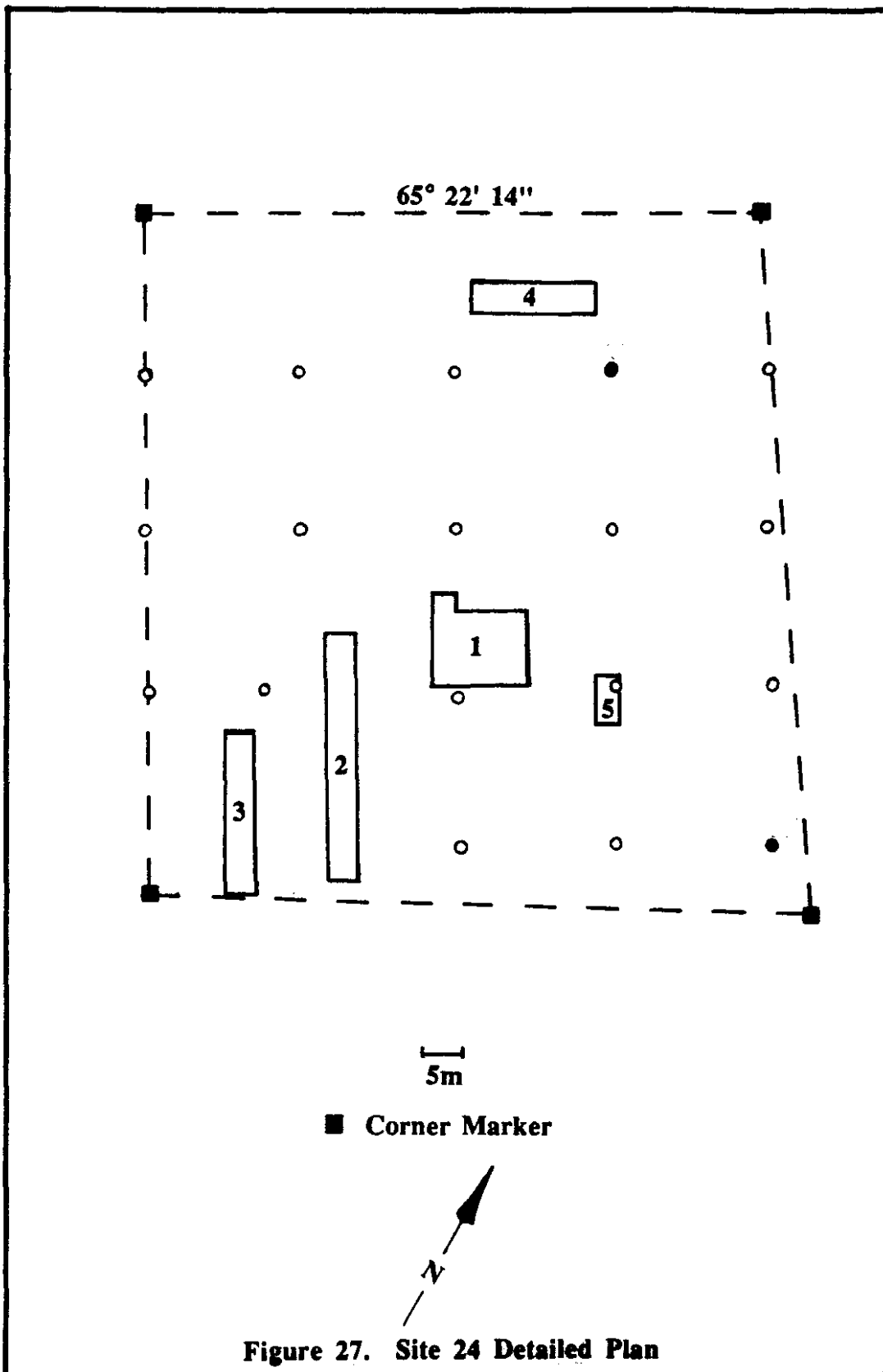
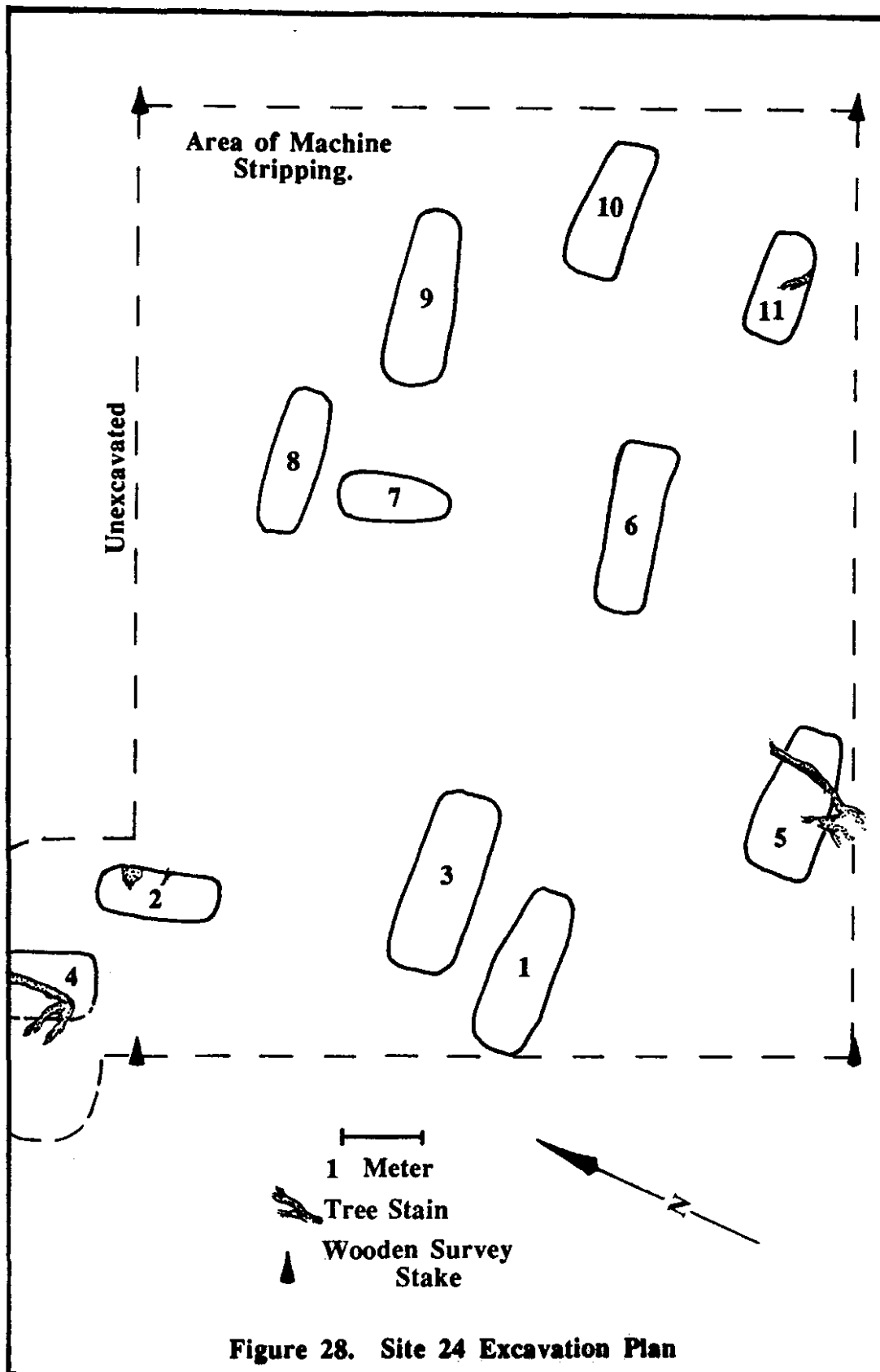


Figure 26. Site 14 Plan

archaeological means. The suspected area of the cemetery was covered by a systematic grid of 15 shovel tests spaced at 20 meter intervals (Figure 27). No eighteenth or nineteenth century artifacts were found in any of these tests. Heavy equipment then was used to excavate trenches and a large block area in search of grave evidence. The topsoil (approximately 35 centimeters) was removed from these areas and the subsoil was scraped so that soil discolorations could be identified. As a result of these efforts 11 probable graves were located in the central portion of the study area (Figure 28). Many wrought nails were scattered throughout the topsoil in this area and a metal detector was used to collect a sample. One of the suspected graves was tested to confirm it as a human burial. It was found to contain a mid-nineteenth century interment. Once the grave had been confirmed, the feature was backfilled. The cemetery since has been reclaimed and restored with heartpine slabs for head and foot markers. A large granite memorial also has been erected on the site. A more detailed description of the Bethany Cemetery Project is provided in Elliott and Elliott (1989). Additional survey was conducted on lands adjacent to the Bethany cemetery as part of this study.

The Bethany cemetery contains a wealth of information on the early settlers of Effingham County. This site contains mortuary data that is of important scientific interest. Topics that could be addressed by thorough study of this burial population include diet, disease, environmental stress, and heredity. The cemetery is not threatened by development, however, and the best management option is to leave the burials intact. Additional efforts are scheduled to identify more burials within the cemetery through non-destructive means. Eventually, this will result in a recreation of a Salzburger cemetery as it might have appeared in the eighteenth century. As a reconstructed cemetery that is available to the public, this site will serve to attract many people interested in learning about their Bethany heritage.





Chapter X. Mount Pleasant

History of Mount Pleasant

Mount Pleasant is located northeast of Clio, Georgia on a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River in Effingham County. The settlement began as a Yuchi Indian village, and the exact year of its settlement is not known. It may have been settled during the 1720s, but certainly was occupied by 1735 when Baron Von Reck visited the town and recorded his visit in word and picture (Hvidt 1980). Around 1740 a fort was established at Mount Pleasant which was manned by a dozen rangers and two officers. Several British deerskin traders also were living at Mount Pleasant by the late 1730s, and possibly earlier. By 1758, the fort had been abandoned, the Indians and British traders had left the area, and the area became part of the large Goldwire-King plantation. The British government, however, retained ownership of a 100 acre tract "where the garrison formerly stood". An estimate of 1722-1757 for the age of the Mount Pleasant settlement seems reasonable.

The Indian tribes associated with the Mount Pleasant vicinity include the *Appalachicolas* and *Yuchi*. Neither the *Appalachicolas* nor the *Yuchi* were native to this region, and it is not known what specific Indian tribes lived in the area prior to 1700. The area was probably abandoned sometime after 1400, and it may not have been occupied when Europeans first visited in the 1500s.

The *Appalachicola* originally were settled along the *Appalachicola* and *Chattahoochee* Rivers. Spanish explorers may have encountered these Indians during the 1500s, but it was not until 1690 that the Spanish sent two Franciscan missionaries to the *Appalachicolas*. In 1703-4, the social order in the *Appalachee* region was severely disrupted by Col. James Moore's military campaign. Sometime after 1707, the *Appalachicolas* settled in the lower Savannah River area where they allied with the *Yamassee*. There were two villages of *Appalachicolas* in 1715 with a total population of 214. These *Appalachicola* were settled on the east side of the Savannah River a few miles downstream from Mount Pleasant. Some of the *Appalachicola* also may have lived at Mount Pleasant on the west side of the river. In 1716, the *Appalachicolas* had abandoned the Savannah River valley. Seven years later, the *Appalachicolas*' old town, on the Savannah River was converted for use as a ranger garrison by the South Carolina government. This fort, known as Fort Prince George, was occupied until at least 1742 (Swanton 1979; Ivers 1973).

The *Yuchis* are the Indian group most frequently associated with Mount Pleasant. Their town at Mount Pleasant was probably not the largest of the *Yuchi* towns, but it played an important role in the early colonial history of Georgia. At its peak, it contained

no more than 100 Indians and probably existed for no longer than 25 years. After the town was abandoned, the Yuchis and Creeks continued to frequent the area until the late 1750s. Who were the Yuchi? What is their story?

They were called *Ani-Yusti* by the Cherokee, *Tahogalewi* by the Delaware, *Tamahitans* by the eastern Siouans, *Chisca* by the Spanish, and the *Round Town People*, *Uchee*, and *Hogologees* by the English. Other names that have been linked to the Yuchi such as the *Rickohockans* and *Westo*, but researchers are not in complete agreement that these groups were indeed Yuchi (Swanton 1979; Milling 1969; Speck 1909; Chase 1960; Huscher 1958).

The Yuchi were a very mobile tribe with settlements in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Florida, and consequently tracing their movements is very difficult. Most scholars agree that the Yuchi tribe heralded from the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. The Yuchean language is unlike any other southeastern Indian tongue, and this distinctiveness indicates a high degree of isolation between the Yuchi and that of their neighbors. *Yuchean* language stock is unique in North America, and as distinct from *Iroquoian*, *Siouan*, or *Muscogean*, as are English and Russian. Their homeland in the southern Appalachian mountains provided the isolation necessary for some of the language differences that are apparent. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in North America, the Yuchi existed in near isolation for perhaps five thousand years.

In 1541 Hernando De Soto learned of a people known as *Chisca* who were skilled in metalwork, and he dispatched a contingent to investigate them. This journey was unsuccessful, but later contact is documented between the *Chisca* and the Spanish troops from Santa Elena [near present day Beaufort, South Carolina] commanded by Juan Pardo during the 1560s. These *Chisca* probably were Yuchi (Swanton 1979).

Two early maps, John Barnwell's map (1715) and John Herbert's map (1725), both show the *Hogologees* on the Savannah River north of Fort Moore near present day Augusta. Today, Uchee Creek in Columbia County, Georgia remains as a testament to the fact that the Yuchi and *Hogologees* were one in the same. The Herbert map also shows *Hogologees* living on the Chattahoochee River in the vicinity of present day Uchee Creek in Russell County, Alabama (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960).

A settlement of Yuchi remained near Augusta until the 1750s, when they moved to join with the Creeks. The Yuchi also settled near Silver Bluff below Augusta, which later became the site of George Galphin's trading post. Neither the Barnwell map nor the Herbert map show Indian settlements at Mount Pleasant.

In a 1715 census, two towns of Yuchi were listed having a total population of 400 people. In a 1725 census, their population was listed at 530 souls. By the late 1750s the Yuchis had settled in villages on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. By the mid 1770s their population totaled more than 1,500 as estimated by the naturalist William Bartram,

who visited their capital town on the Chattahoochee River. The archaeological site of the town visited by Bartram was located in 1958 by archaeologist David Chase, and excavations were conducted at the site by Smithsonian Institution archaeologist Harold Huscher, Columbus Museum Archaeologist Frank Schnell, and David Chase (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960).

John Swanton, a late authority on southeastern Indians, associated the *Westo* with the Yuchi during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The Westo were a fierce group who captured Indian slaves from the Cherokee and other tribes. Like the Yuchi, the Westo had settlements on the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers. The British experienced a great deal of trouble with the Westo on the Savannah River, and they enlisted the aid of the Shawnee in reducing Westo aggressions. By 1680, the Westo population had been reduced until they were no longer a threat to the region. Chapman Milling, author of *Red Carolinians*, disagreed with Swanton as to the cultural affinity of the Westo, and he identified the Westo as distinct from, and enemies of the Yuchi (Milling 1969). The identity of the Westo remains unresolved to the present day.

The Yuchis probably settled at Mount Pleasant sometime after 1725, although the precise date is not known. In the summer of 1736 Baron Philip Georg Frederich von Reck, one of the leaders of the Ebenezer settlement, visited the Yuchi village at Mount Pleasant and he recorded his visit in word and picture. His watercolors are the earliest depictions of Georgia's Native Americans and they contain valuable ethnographic information about the Yuchi people. He painted a portrait of their King, or *Mico*, *Senkai'tschi*, and his wife. Von Reck also drew the supreme commander of the Yuchi Indian nation whose name was *Kipahalgwa*, although his place of residence was not given (Hvidt 1980:114-129).

Von Reck also painted pictures of an Indian encampment and numerous Indians at Mount Pleasant, and was the first European to describe an Indian *Busk*, or green corn ceremony. In his depiction of the Busk, he shows a group of Indians near an open hut with several trade guns suspended from the eaves. Von Reck wrote on July 19, "*I went to Palachocolas and from there to Yuchi Town to ask the Indians to come to Ebenezer to shoot some game for the sick...*" (Hvidt 1980:44) and on July 28th he wrote

I went back to the Yuchi town to attend the busk, or annual Indian festivity. By water Palachocolas is twenty-five miles and Yuchi town thirty miles from Ebenezer, but by land Yuchi Town is twenty miles and Palachocolas is twenty-five...Their towns and dwellings are usually situated on a river...Their trade consists of skins, which they exchange for guns, powder, lead, rum, colors, mirrors, beads, woolen and linen cloth & c. (Hvidt 1980:44)

Mount Pleasant again is mentioned in October, 1740, when two villains from Fort

Argyle sought refuge there: "*at a place called Mount Pleasant, or the Uchee Town (from some of those Indians inhabiting thereabout) on the River Savannah, and in the usual Place of crossing it to the Palachocolas: there the Rain had driven them for shelter into a hut.*" These two murderers were captured, put in jail, and later executed (CRG 4:660).

One writer described Mount Pleasant in 1740

Thirty miles above Ebenezer, on the Carolina side, lies the Palachocolas Fort. Five miles above the Palachocolas, on the Georgia side, lies the Euchee town (or Mount Pleasant) to which about a hundred Indians belong; but few of them stay now in the town, they choosing rather to live dispersed. All the land from Ebenezer to the river briers belongs to those Indians, who will not part with the same, therefore it cannot be planted. One hundred and 44 miles above Mount Pleasant, on the Carolina side, is Silver Bluff, where there is another settlement of Euchee Indians; on both sides of the river are fields of corn planted by them. (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society 2:71*)

The Yuchi were allied with the Lower Creek tribes, which included not only Creek Indians, but also the Hitchiti and Appalachicolas. This political alliance was not always pleasant. In 1746, according to South Carolina Governor Glen, a group of Creeks attacked the "Euchees" and "*killed six of them and carryed many others into slavery*" (S.C. Records BPRO 22:151).

Oglethorpe's 1733 treaty with the Indians for land on the lower Savannah River included no representatives of the Yuchi Nation. By July, 1736, however, Oglethorpe included the Yuchi in talks with the Lower and Upper Creeks. The Yuchi were identified at that time as friends of the Creeks and mutual enemies of the Cherokee (McPherson 1962:175).

In July, 1739, Oglethorpe embarked from Savannah on a journey to meet with the Indians at Coweta town on the Chattahoochee River. This trip, first by water and later by land, led him through the settlement of Mount Pleasant. Georgia Governor William Stephens recorded the trip in his journal

The General left us in the Forenoon, and proceeded up the River in the Cutter with Lieutenant Dunbar, Ensign Leman, and Mr. Eyre (a Cadet) his Attendants, besides Domesticks and menial servants: At the Euchie Town, about twenty-five Miles above Ebenezer, he purposed to quit the water, having appointed some of our principal Indian Traders to wait his coming there, with a Number of Horses, as well as for sumpture as Riding: and also some of our Rangers to assist; intending from thence to travel on to the Creek Nation & c. (Stephens 1742, 2:67)

The *Detailed Reports* of the Salzburger at Ebenezer include numerous references to Yuchi and Creek Indians camping near their settlements. On March 28, 1741, Boltzius reported that a Yuchi family had been camping between Ebenezer and the plantations located to the south for one-half year (Jones 1985:123).

A letter, dated June, 1751, from Governor Glen of South Carolina reported the movement of the Yuchis away from the Savannah River region: "*The Eucheas whom you also mention, did in like manner till lately live in this Province at Silver Bluff, but being a Tribe belonging to the Lower Creeks, they were called Home, when they broke out war with the Cherokees.*" (McDowell 1958:170).

Although most Indians had deserted the lower Savannah region by the mid 1740s, their continued presence in the area is recorded until the late 1750s. In September, 1756, eight European refugee families from the Ogeechee area fled to Mount Pleasant following an Indian attack. As late as May, 1757, a few Indians remained near Mount Pleasant. William Moore, a resident of the Mount Pleasant vicinity, stated that there were "40 [Indian] gun men in his neighborhood near Mount Pleasant who were willing under his command" to aid the Chickasaw (CRG 7:206, 390, 549).

Governor Glen's letter suggests that the Yuchi were no longer settled along the Savannah River by the 1750s, and had moved westward to join the Lower Creek tribes, most likely on the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. Their resilience as a people is proven by the survival of the Yuchi people, their language, and their culture into the present day, in Oklahoma.

Mount Pleasant was an important river crossing along an Indian trading path that linked the Lower Creek tribes with Charleston. While most of the eighteenth century Indian traders worked outward from the Augusta vicinity, Mount Pleasant proved to be an important trading outpost. At least 15 British deerskin traders and their assistants called Mount Pleasant their home.

Trading networks between the British in Carolina and the Creek Nation were established shortly after 1670. Savannah played only a minor role in the flow of the deerskin trade, while Charleston remained the leading exporter. This situation persisted even though Savannah was much closer to Mount Pleasant than was Charleston. The deerskin trade was regulated by the Carolina and Georgia governments, and many Carolina documents relating to the trade still exist. Fewer documents regarding Georgia's regulation of the Indian trade have survived, however.

The Indian trade represented a substantial portion of the British colonial economy in Carolina. A trading factory was established at Appalachicola town in South Carolina approximately five miles downstream from Mount Pleasant following the Yamassee War. Deerskins were the primary export, and several million skins were traded during the eighteenth century. These hides were obtained through exchange of European items that

had more flash than substance, such as glass beads, mirrors, glass, ornaments, buckles, and brass bells. More useful items, such as guns, powder, and shot also formed part of the trade, although British trade guns were notorious for their inferior quality. The British, unlike the Spanish, permitted the trade of weaponry. Alcohol was another item that was exchanged, although much of this trade was outside of the law. Rum and strong drink were not permitted in Georgia until the 1750s, but South Carolina was much more permissive in the use of strong alcoholic beverages. Residents along the Savannah River quickly learned that liquor was only a rivers'-width away. More than one Georgia settler drowned while returning home drunk from Carolina during this period.

The Indian trade also was important for colonial Georgia, and ambitious entrepreneurs wasted no time in establishing the deerskin trade. By July, 1735, sixteen Indian traders applied for licenses in Savannah. In June, 1739, Georgia Governor William Stephens recorded, "*Several Indian Traders began now to apply for Licences: some to obtain new, and some to renew their old ones.*" (McPherson 1962:97). According to John Oldmixon there were 600 whites including traders, packhorsemen, servants, townsmen, and others who were dependant on the Indian trade business in Georgia by 1739 (Oldmixon 1969). Augusta served as the center of deerskin trade for Georgia and most traders regarded Augusta as their base of operation. As a deerskin trade factory, Mount Pleasant was second to Augusta in Georgia.

Georgia and South Carolina competed for the Indian deerskin trade, and it was reported that General Oglethorpe, acting as Georgia's Commissary for Indian Affairs, drove away Carolina traders operating within Georgia who were not licensed by him. Discord was recorded by the Salzburger pastors at Ebenezer between Carolina and Georgia Indian traders during early 1741. Some of the traders avoided this problem by obtaining licenses from both Georgia and South Carolina. Although unlicensed colonists were not permitted to trade with the Indians, exchanges of glass beads and wild game were reported at Ebenezer (McPherson 1962:272; Jones 1985:494).

While many of the Indian traders remain anonymous in the historical record, several traders who lived at Mount Pleasant were identified by historical research. These British fur traders frequented Mount Pleasant on their journeys to the lower Creek tribes during the very early eighteenth and late-seventeenth century, but the early references to the trade provide no specific details regarding this place. Indian traders were reported near Mount Pleasant as early as 1712 (McDowell 1955:35). Among the early traders who lived at Mount Pleasant was Thomas Wiggin [also spelled Wiggan]. In 1738 Thomas Wiggin was: "*supplying some Creek Indians [19 people] from Mount Pleasant with Provisions for their Journey to Charleston.*" Wiggin later became commander of the fort at Mount Pleasant (Easterby 1951:447; McDowell 1958:175; S.C. Commons Journal 1739-1741:389).

Four other traders with 13 assistants listed Mount Pleasant as their primary residence in

a 1743 inventory of Georgia Indian traders. A list of the Mount Pleasant traders is presented in Table 27.

Table 27. Deerskin Traders at Mount Pleasant.

TRADER	ASSISTANTS	HORSES
Mr. Spencer	3	16
Mr. Gilmore	4	20
Mr. Barnett	3	20
Mr. Ladson	3	20

(Source: Collections of the Georgia Historical Society 2:123)

John Spencer, among those listed in the 1743 inventory, swore out an affidavit in 1752 stating that he was an Upper Creek Indian trader in the town of Mucklassies. Spencer also was licensed as a trader with South Carolina authorities. No references to the Indian traders Barnett, Ladson, or Gilmore were found by our research in the South Carolina records, and little else is known about them (McDowell 1958:337-338).

In 1752 Stephen Forest was listed by South Carolina as a trader in the Utchee town of Ausichee, probably located in present-day Russell County, Alabama. Forest had an assistant named Peter Randal. Randal's name appears in the early land grant records claiming the area along the lower Savannah River within five miles of Mount Pleasant. Perhaps Stephen Forest and Peter Randal were among the 16 unnamed assistants to the Indian traders who had been stationed earlier at Mount Pleasant. By that time, however, the Yuchi no longer lived at Mount Pleasant. As early as 1743, Forest warned the Carolina government of bad feelings between the Lower Creeks and the Carolina Yuchi (S. C. Commons Journal 11:286-287).

Although the Indian trade at Mount Pleasant diminished during the 1760s, the location continued to be an important transit point for goods and services as indicated by a 1764 boat advertisement in the *Georgia Gazette*: "To be sold by the Subscriber at Mount Pleasant, A New Boat, eight feet wide, and forty feet long, with a small cabin, and every thing necessary for immediate use. Robert Hudson." (*Georgia Gazette* June 7, 1764, p. 5, c.1). Vessels of this type transported goods up and down the Savannah River during the eighteenth century. Mount Pleasant served as an important trading point for people headed north or south by both river and overland routes, and overland trade for those headed east or west. By the 1770s, however, Mount Pleasant's importance as a river crossing had been surpassed by more convenient ferrying points located both upstream and

downstream.

In December, 1717, the government of South Carolina reorganized the Company of Southern Rangers and their base of operation was transferred to the Savannah River. These rangers were stationed near Mount Pleasant, which at that time was considered territory belonging to Carolina. The Company of Southern Rangers was disbanded in June, 1718. In 1723, rangers built Fort Prince George near Apalachicola Old Town and this fort was maintained until 1742 (Ivers 1973, 1984). Larry Ivers, an authority on eighteenth century military affairs, provides a description of the typical ranger from the early eighteenth century

Compared with smartly dressed British dragoons, the rangers of the southern colonies would have looked more like outlaws than soldiers. Rangers were normally required to outfit themselves with horses, saddles, bridles, weapons, clothing, and food. Their horses were small but rugged, bred in the colonies. The primary weapon was a flintlock carbine or a musket with the barrel sawed off short for easier handling on horseback. Two flintlock pistols were holstered in front of the saddle. Initially, only a sword was required to complement the three slow loading firearms, but by the end of the seventeenth century, rangers had begun to carry hatchets, which served as both weapons and tools on the forest trails. Clothing was usually the same civilian apparel worn by the English workingmen of the period. Rangers usually received good wages, paid in tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, in inflated paper currency in South Carolina, and later in bills of exchange in Georgia. (Ivers 1984:157)

General Oglethorpe adopted the ranger system then in use by Carolina in the formation of the Georgia rangers. Ivers provides a description of how the Georgia rangers were organized

He [Oglethorpe] stationed small garrisons of rangers in tiny forts "upon the passes of the River[s] and the Roads to the Indian Countrey...Those men having horses patroll about the Countrey, and thereby give alarms of Indian Enemies, intercept Spies & c." By 1739 Oglethorpe was also using rangers as mobile scouting and raiding forces, operating on horseback and in their scout boats. They were organized into troops that varied in strength from about twelve to twenty-five "men acquainted with Woods mounted on horseback[;] they not only carry advices through these vast Forests & swim Rivers, but in Action, by taking an Enemy in Flank or Rear, do great Service...They also are of great service in watching the Sea Coasts, since they can swiftly move from one Place to another, and engage to advantage Men with wet arms & Accoutrements, before they can be able to form themselves after landing. (Ivers 1984:158)

After his visit to Mount Pleasant in 1739, General Oglethorpe was impressed with the majestic site of Mount Pleasant and he authorized construction of a military garrison there for defense of Georgia. Oglethorpe's directive stated

Mount Pleasant is situated on the Georgia side of the River, almost opposite to Palachocolas Fort; it was once the Habitation of a Tribe of Eucheas, who deserted it a few years since, chusing to settle farther up; but a few of them frequent it still, with some vagrant Creeks among them, and one Thomas Wiggin, an Indian Trader, keeps stores there; who being of long standing, and one whom the General has confidence in; he ordered him to build a Fort there giving him command of twelve men, as a sufficient Guard against any mischievous attempts from the Indians of any kind; and it is a Pass on the Way betwixt this and Fort Augusta. (CRG 4, supplement:86)

In February, 1741 General Oglethorpe authorized a commander and a dozen rangers to be stationed at Mount Pleasant. Commanders of this fort included Thomas Wiggin, John Barnard, and William Moore. The names of the enlisted men stationed there are not recorded. By definition, the rangers were often away from their garrison while covering the range. Their job was to aggressively patrol the frontier and confront hostile Indians or other opponents of the British Empire. Other military garrisons similar in character were established in Georgia, and included: Ebenezer on the Savannah River; Isle of Hope at the Skidaway Narrows, Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River; and Mount Venture on the Altamaha River. More substantial garrisons were established at Darien, Frederica, and Savannah.

Lieutenant Anthony Willey was listed at Mount Pleasant in February, 1741, but his residence there was short-lived since he was mortally wounded by a self-inflicted gunshot in 1742 (CRG 4, supplement:85; Coulter and Saye 1949:102). On March 30, 1741, Governor Stephens made no reference to Lieutenant Willey when he wrote in his journal about: "*Wiggins with his men at Mount Pleasant.*" (CRG 4, supplement:117). In 1756, the Earl of Egmont recorded that Mr. Barnard had been: "*...made by Genl Oglethorpe Commander of Mount Pleasant and the Rangers there, in the place of Capt. Wiggins who died last Winter.*" (CRG 5:659) An earlier reference, however, suggests that Barnard may have been in charge of the post even earlier. On February 24, 1744, Mr. John Barnard listed himself as commander of the Mount Pleasant garrison when he petitioned for a town lot in Savannah (CRG 6:94).

Many of the Georgia rangers were decommissioned in 1748, but rangers were stationed at Mount Pleasant as late as 1756. Mount Pleasant also served as a place of refuge for settlers during the French and Indian War. A resident of the Mount Pleasant area, William Moore commanded 40 Indian gunmen during May, 1757 (CRG 7:549). William

DeBrahm's 1757 map of South Carolina and Georgia shows "*Mount Pleasant Ft*" in a location that corresponds with the present location of the Mount Pleasant site examined by this study (see Figure 1).

Mount Pleasant was used by Indian traders, who had no legal claim to their land. Most of these traders followed the Indian migration west to the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers during the 1750s, since their occupation required close contact with the Indians.

The Indian trader and ranger commander Thomas Wiggin must have been pleased with the scenic location of Mount Pleasant. In 1741, he petitioned the Georgia Trustees for 500 acres of land "*on this side the river Savannah near Mount Pleasant,*" but the decision of whether or not to grant his petition apparently was delayed (CRG 5:659). No later references were found regarding his attempts to claim land at Mount Pleasant. A letter to General Oglethorpe in 1741 stated: "*Mr. Wiggins has brot a stock of cows and Young cattle lately from Carolina to Mount Pleasant.*" (CRG 23:39) This letter revealed the concern held by some of Georgia's settlers for how the lands north of Ebenezer Creek were used. In 1741, Mount Pleasant legally was Indian land, however, and Thomas Wiggin had no rightful claim to it. Thomas Wiggin was dead by 1756, and he apparently never held a legal claim to land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant.

The Salzburger colony at Ebenezer also desired the Yuchi lands north of Ebenezer Creek and a certain amount of antagonism existed between the Yuchi and the Salzburgers. General Oglethorpe wrote about this conflict in a 1736 letter.

They [Salzburgers] also turned their cattle over the River some of whom strayed away and eat the Uchees corn 20 miles above Ebenezer. But what vext the Uchees more was that some of the Carolina people swam a great Herd of Cattle over Savannah and sent up Negroes and began a Plantation on the Georgia side not far from the Uchees Town. The Uchees...sent up their King and 20 warriors (*Collections of the Georgia Historical Society* 3:1736)

In 1741, the Trustees asked Colonel Stephens to buy land on the other side of Ebenezer Creek from the Yuchis so that the area could be settled by 50 Salzburgers (Jones 1985:417). The Salzburger's hunger for Yuchi land continued into the 1750s as Reverend Boltzius wrote: "*Above Mount Pleasant is (as we are told) a very fertile and convenient Tract for a whole Body of People.*" (CRG 6:339) Although the Creek and Yuchi Indians officially did not relinquish their claim to the lands, including Mount Pleasant until the treaty of 1763, white settlement north of Ebenezer Creek flourished throughout the 1750s and 1760s.

Many colonists made land claims in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, but the family associated with this property was John Goldwire. The movement of his family marked the

beginning of plantation life at Mount Pleasant. Goldwire was among the original Georgia colonists sent over by the Trustees during the 1730s, but he left Georgia for Carolina soon after his arrival. During the 1740s, Goldwire was living in Augusta, but sometime after 1748 he moved his family to Mount Pleasant. In November, 1758, he was granted 100 acres "*at a Place called Mount Pleasant on the River Savannah where he then lived and had made considerable improvements.*" The grant reserved: "*for his Majesty's use one hundred acres round and adjoining the Place where the Garrison was formerly kept.*" (CRG 7:828-829) This statement is very important for documenting the age of the archaeological site thought to be the fort, or ranger garrison, at Mount Pleasant. It also tells us that the Goldwires were already living at Mount Pleasant by 1758.

The fort at Mount Pleasant was no longer active in 1758, and the land where it was located could not be used by John Goldwire. Goldwire's petition for land noted that he had received 300 acres previously, and had a wife, four children, and two Negroes. Goldwire's warrant for the 100 acres at Mount Pleasant expired, but was renewed in 1759. Also in 1759, he petitioned for an additional 100 acres, and in his petition he noted that he was "*already granted 400 acres-one hundred acres whereof lay near Mount Pleasant*" and he "*wanted 100 acres granted him near Mount Pleasant aforesaid.*" (CRG 8:116, 125) This petition stated that Goldwire had three children, and four negroes indicating a loss of one child and gain of two negroes since 1758. During the 1760s, Goldwire received additional grants for 500 acres in the area. By 1762 he had four children, six slaves, and a large herd of cattle (CRG 8:620). He reappears in the historical record through several newspaper notices for lost horses placed by "John Goldwire of Mount Pleasant" during the 1760s (*Georgia Gazette* May 30, 1765, p.3, c. 2; July 29, 1767, p. 2, c. 2.; January 13, 1768, p. 2, c. 2).

Goldwire died a wealthy man on August 10, 1774. From his will we learn that he then had 37 slaves and over 3,000 acres of land in Georgia and South Carolina, in addition to money and other possessions. His will made no mention of his wife Sarah, and she is presumed to have died previously. He was survived by sons John, Jr., James, and daughter Sarah. Evidently John and Sarah Goldwire also had two other children who died prior to adulthood.

Goldwire left to his namesake, John Goldwire, Jr., a tract of land containing 300 acres, three Negro slaves named Tom, Caesar, and Prymis, and one half of his stock of cattle which were: "*ranging around Mount Pleasant.*" He left to his daughter Sarah King, if John Goldwire Jr. died without any lawful heirs, the use of the labor of ten slaves, use of a 300 acre tract, one half of his cattle and hogs, three horses, a carriage, and household furniture with the exception of his clock and mahogany tables. He left to his son James, 1,200 acres of land in Georgia and 500 acres in South Carolina, as well as 14 slaves, one half of his hogs and horses, and other possessions. He left to his grandson John King, nine slaves, 750 acres, and two horses. He left to his granddaughter Sarah King, a young

females slave named Bat. He left other gifts of money totalling £120 to Ann Goldwire (widow of his brother Benjamin) and her children Benjamin Goldwire, Mary Morell, Amy McGilvery, Joseph Goldwire, and John Goldwire.

While none of John Goldwire's original colonial plats were located by our research for his Mount Pleasant lands, an Effingham County plat does depict his first two parcels of land. The Mount Pleasant site is located on this plat on a portion of a 1,110 acre tract shown as formerly owned by James Goldwire and resurveyed for William King in 1825 (Effingham County Plat Book B:314).

James Goldwire, son of John Goldwire, Sr., was born in Augusta, Georgia in 1747 and moved to Mount Pleasant with his father. He married Sarah Stuart in 1772 and they had three children: Sarah, James Little, and John Wire. Although James Goldwire was identified as owner of the Mount Pleasant lands, his homesite was not located. James was killed at Beech Island, South Carolina in 1780 during the American Revolution. His family continued to live near Mount Pleasant (Lucas 1976).

Ownership of the area containing the Mount Pleasant site following the death of James Goldwire is not entirely clear, but the property remained in the Goldwire and King families. Before 1819 the plantation had passed to his nephew James King; then after his death to James' brother William King, Jr.; then to William's wife Margaret and their son James (Lucas 1976). The King family homesite was not located during the survey.

Both the Goldwire and King families owned considerable acreage in Effingham County, and both owned many slaves. The 1820 census lists 35 slaves owned by Jonathan Goldwire as the estate of James Goldwire, and 28 slaves owned by William King (United States Census 1820:77-78). By the late eighteenth century, however, the original Mount Pleasant site had been abandoned. The area later was used as a cemetery and for agricultural purposes.

Archaeology in Mount Pleasant

Site 23

The Mount Pleasant site (9Ef169) first was discovered in March, 1989 (Elliott and Elliott 1990). The site is located on the Brighton, Ga 7.5 minute quadrangle, but the precise location is not shown in this report at the request of the landowner (U.S.G.S. 1976). No sites were previously recorded in the vicinity, although Joseph Caldwell had visited a related site-Fort Palachacolas, S.C.-which was located on the opposite side of the Savannah River, several miles downstream from Mount Pleasant (Caldwell 1948).

Portions of the property of landowner Richard C. Kessler were subjected to an

intensive subsurface survey. Shovel tests were placed at 20 meter intervals and allowed the archaeologists to define the horizontal limits of the Mount Pleasant site. A total of 158 shovel tests was excavated, and 103 of these contained artifacts. A summary of the artifacts found in the shovel tests is presented in Table 28. Following excavation of the shovel tests, a block area was excavated. In addition to the Indian town that was defined, five areas of historical interest were identified. These are shown as Areas A through E on Figure 29. Six square meters were excavated in Area A, and one 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter test was dug in Area C.

Most artifacts were found in the upper 40 centimeters of soil, and the deepest shovel test containing artifacts extended 66 centimeters below ground surface. Soils on the site typically consist of a dark gray-brown sandy loam A-horizon 15 centimeters in thickness, overlying a yellow-brown sand which extends more than 70 centimeters below ground surface.

Shovel Test 103 was placed in a rich eighteenth-century midden on a narrow point of land flanked by a steep slope. The test excavations focused on this area. Six contiguous 1 meter x 1 meter test excavations were placed within this midden area oriented to magnetic north. Each test was excavated in 10 centimeter vertical levels.

The Indian Town. The Indian town at Mount Pleasant measured 360 m x 200 m as defined by the presence of historic Indian ceramics in shovel tests. It is irregular in shape, hugs the bluff line, and centers around two deep gullies; each containing natural springs. The combination of a majestic view, sources of pure drinking water, well drained soils, and ready access to the Savannah River all combined to make this a choice site for human settlement.

The artifacts most commonly found in the town were Indian pottery, European tobacco pipe fragments and dark green wine bottle glass. Many of these artifacts provide clues as to when this area was occupied. Clay tobacco pipes are an example of one type of time-sensitive artifact. A method, developed by archaeologist J. C. Harrington, later modified by Lewis Binford and Kathleen Deagan, for dating clay pipestems is useful for dating sites from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Noël Hume 1985:299). A sample of 22 tobacco pipe stems collected from the shovel tests yielded a pipestem date of 1723. Although this sample is small, it suggests that the age of the village post-dates the Yamasee War (1715-1719). By the end of the war, the Appalachicolas had left the region. The Yuchi were documented as living on this site in 1736, but they may have moved into the area shortly after the Yamasee War. Most of the village debris is associated with the Yuchi occupation.

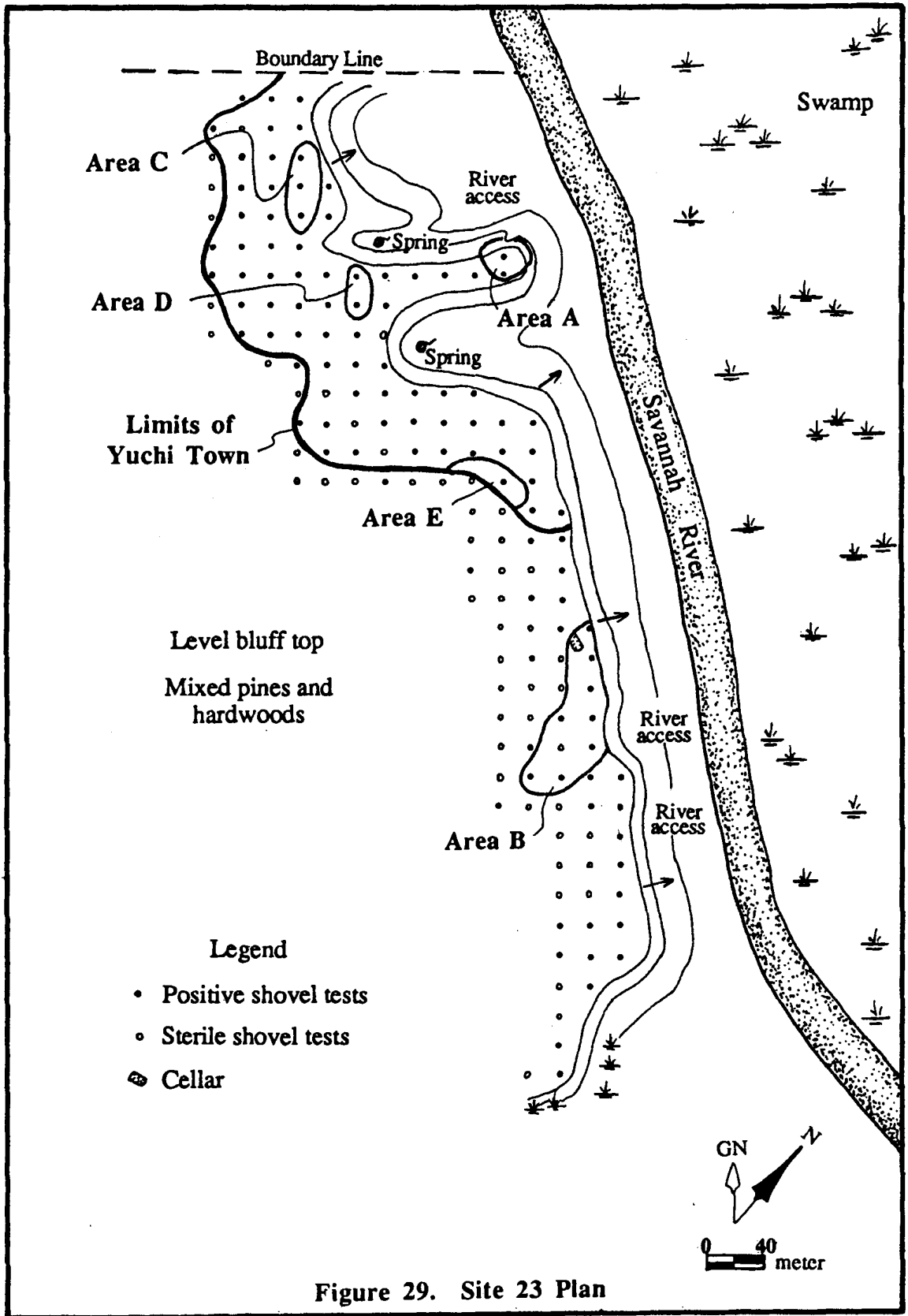


Figure 29. Site 23 Plan

Area A. The Excavation Block. The six square meter excavation sample from Area A at Mount Pleasant produced 1,276 historic and prehistoric artifacts. Seven features including one brick foundation, three pits, and three postmolds were identified. The plan of this block excavation is shown in Figure 30 and a representative soil profile is shown in Figure 31. An artifact summary is provided in Table 29. Analyses of the glass beads and faunal remains recovered from the excavation block are presented as appendices to this report.

Pottery manufactured in Europe is useful for dating archaeological sites because many production dates for European wares are known. Archaeologist Stanley South developed a method for calculating a date for an assemblage of ceramics for eighteenth century British colonial sites (South 1977). This method is known as the *mean ceramic date*, or an estimate of the average date of the entire pottery assemblage. A sample of 73 dateable sherds from the excavations at Mount Pleasant yielded a mean ceramic date of 1750. A sample of 56 sherds from the upper soil zone yielded a mean ceramic date of 1751, while a sample of 14 sherds from lower zone yielded a mean ceramic date of 1745.

A sample of 94 tobacco pipestems from the excavations at Mount Pleasant, Area A yielded a tobacco pipestem date of 1737. A sample of 53 pipestems from the upper soil zone yielded a pipestem date of 1738, while a sample of 41 pipestems from the lower zone yielded a pipestem date of 1735.

Another artifact that is a sensitive time indicator is the glass trade bead. These beads were produced in Europe, and the date ranges of many have been identified by historical documentation and associated artifacts. Fifteen glass beads from the excavations were used to calculate a mean bead date in a method similar to the one used for dating ceramics. This technique resulted in a date of 1738 for the excavation block. A sample of eight beads from the upper soil zone yielded a bead date of 1736, while a sample of four beads from the lower zone yielded a date of 1725.

The close match between the tobacco pipe (1737) and glass bead (1738) dates is in contrast to the ceramic date (1750). This is probably due to European ceramics being used almost exclusively by English occupants, while the beads and tobacco pipes could be associated with either English or Indian residents. This would account for the age differences between these various artifacts.

The artifact assemblage has a *terminus post quem*, or a date after which the site had to be occupied, of 1744 for the upper soil zone based on the presence of scratch blue salt glazed stoneware, and 1725 for the lower soil zone based on the presence of Astbury ware. Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware was produced from 1744 to 1775 and Astbury ware was produced from 1725 to 1750.

The artifact dates span a time range from 1735 to 1751 which closely corresponds to the historically documented period (1735 to 1757) when the site was settled by Yuchis,

Table 28. Site 23, Shovel Test Summary

	TOTAL
KITCHEN ARTIFACTS	185
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN	27
Coarse earthenware	2
Yellow slipware	4
Combed yellow slipware	1
Plain delftware	8
English blue and white delftware	3
Delftware without glaze	2
Refined white salt glazed stoneware	2
Gray salt glazed stoneware	1
Green/brown lead glazed stoneware	1
White molded salt glazed stoneware plate	1
Green glazed cream bodied ware	1
Whieldon ware	1
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK	147
Plain	114
Incised	3
Brushed	15
Plain rim	9
Notched applique rim	5
Punctated	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS	38
Cordmarked	5
Stallings Island fiber tempered	4
Residual	29
OTHER KITCHEN ARTIFACTS	11
Dark green wine bottle glass	10
Clear bottle glass	1
ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS	28
Rosehead wrought nails	5
T-head wrought nails	4
Unidentified wrought nails	9
Window glass	1
Daub	8
Iron lock plate	1
ARMS	3
Gunflint fragment	1
Lead sprue	2
TOBACCO PIPES	39
Pipe bowl	15
Pipe stem	21
Pipe bowl and stem	3
CLOTHING	3
Glass beads	3
ACTIVITIES	7
Dark green bottle glass tools	3
Iron fragments	3
Sheet brass fragment	1
ABORIGINAL LITHICS	96
chert flake tools	1
chert debris	94
quartz debris	1

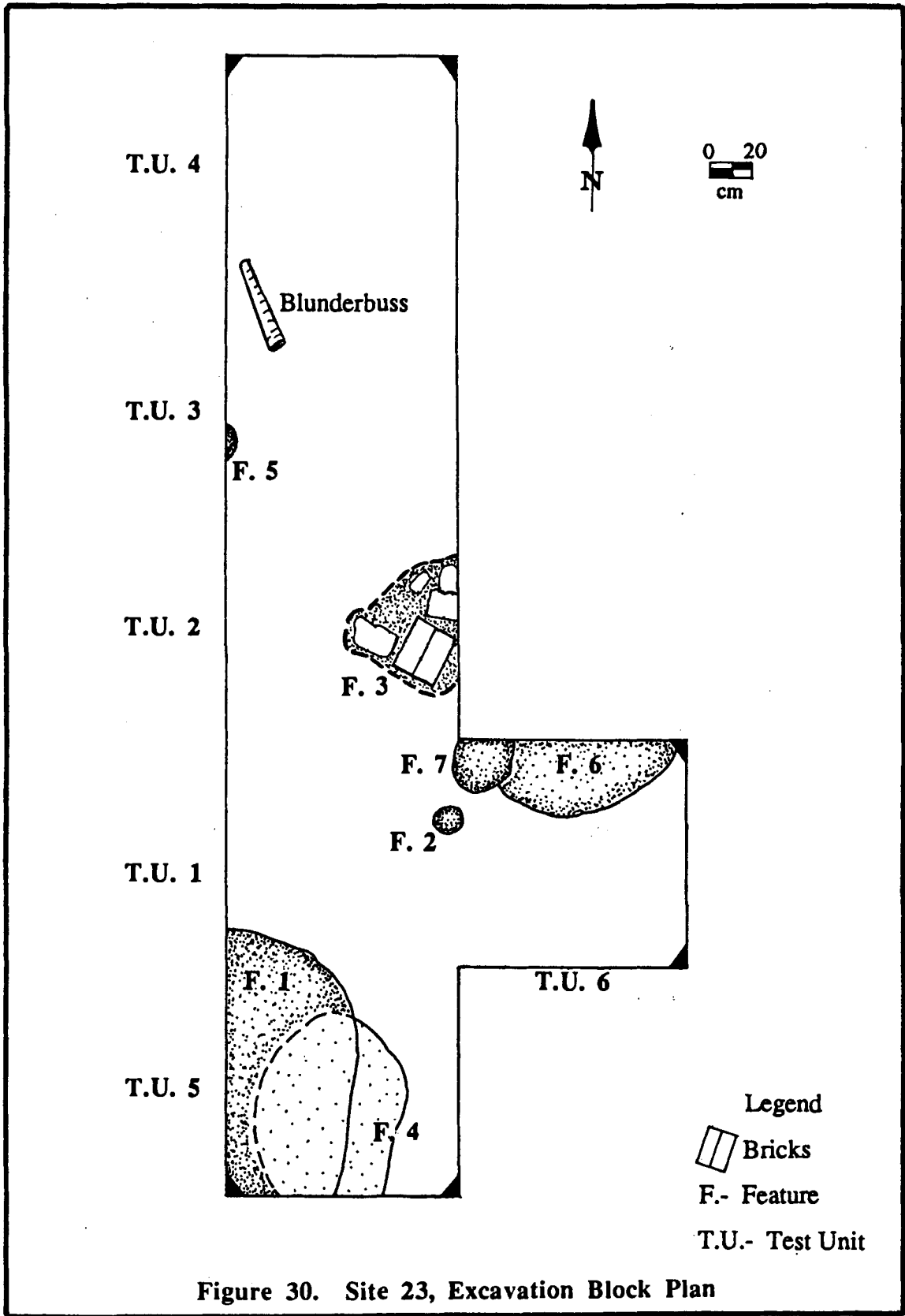


Figure 30. Site 23, Excavation Block Plan

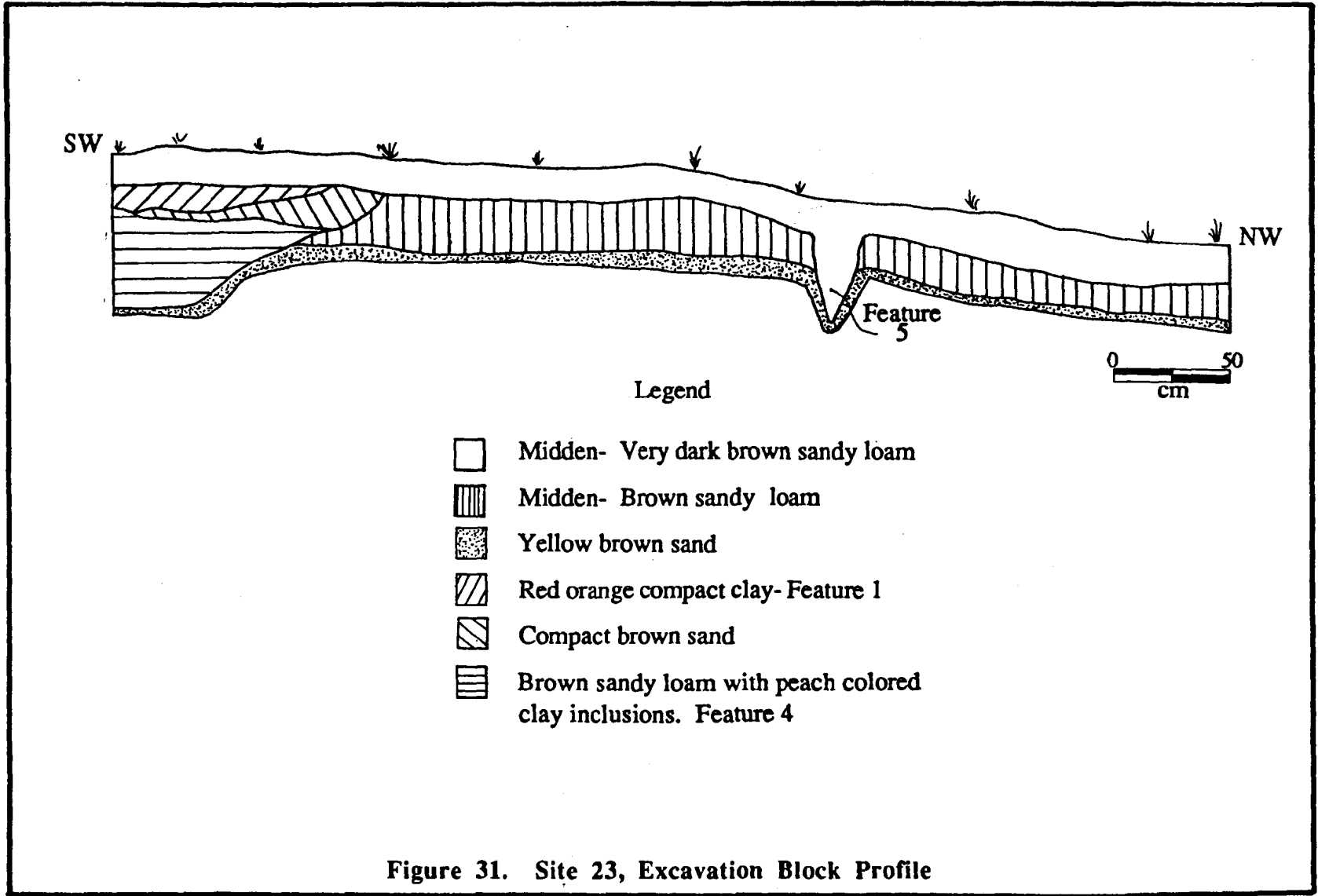


Figure 31. Site 23, Excavation Block Profile

Table 29. Site 23, Block Excavation Summary

	Level	1	2	3	4	5	6+	TOTAL
KITCHEN ARTIFACTS								
CERAMICS-EUROPEAN								
		33	55	23	3	2	1	117
Brown slipware		8	9	8	0	1	0	26
Yellow brown slipware		0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Yellow slipware		0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Combed yellow slipware		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Brown glazed refined redware		1	2	2	0	0	0	5
Plain delftware		3	8	1	0	0	0	12
Blue and white delftware		6	9	5	2	0	0	22
Polychrome delftware		7	3	1	0	0	1	12
Brown glazed cream colored ware		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jackfield earthenware		2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Astbury/Ralph Shaw ware		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Astbury ware		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Refined agateware		1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burlem brown stoneware		0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Scratch blue salt glazed stoneware		1	4	0	0	0	0	5
Refined white salt glazed stoneware		4	7	0	0	1	0	12
British brown salt glazed stoneware		0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Gray salt glazed stoneware		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
CERAMICS-CHINESE								
Plain porcelain		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Blue and white underglaze porcelain		4	8	4	1	1	0	18
Overglaze red decorated porcelain		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CERAMICS-YUCHI OR CREEK								
Plain		17	90	178	45	20	16	366
Plain, shell tempered		13	69	121	33	20	9	265
Folded pinched rim		0	10	35	7	0	4	56
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered		0	3	1	2	0	1	7
Folded pinched rim, shell tempered		0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Incised		0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Incised with notched applique strip		0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Brushed		4	4	13	0	0	1	22
Brushed, shell tempered		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Punctate		0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Punctate, shell tempered		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CERAMICS-MISCELLANEOUS								
Check stamped		0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Cord marked		0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Rectilinear complicated stamped		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Residual aboriginal		0	1	2	2	1	0	6
OTHER KITCHEN ARTIFACTS								
Dark green wine bottle		16	22	13	6	2	0	59
Light green medicinal bottle		6	14	10	2	1	0	33
Light green medicinal bottle		0	3	2	3	0	0	8
Wine goblet		1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Lead glass pitcher handle		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clear bottle		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clear lead glass		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Engraved bone knife handle		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iron knife		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pewter spoon fragments		8	2	0	0	0	0	10

Table 29. Site 23, Block Excavation Summary

	Level	1	2	3	4	5	6+	TOTAL
ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS		83	94	35	6	3	0	221
Rosehead wrought nail		30	15	9	2	1	0	57
T-head wrought nail		11	19	3	1	0	0	34
L-head wrought nail		7	4	0	0	0	0	11
Unidentified wrought nail		34	54	22	1	2	0	113
wrought iron spike		0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Brass tack		0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Lock fragment, iron		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Iron hinge		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
CLOTHING		7	22	6	2	0	0	37
Pewter button		1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Brass button		0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Pewter eyelet		0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Glass bead		2	9	4	2	0	0	17
Brass tinkler cone		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Buckle, iron		1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Brass thimble		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bone awl		1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Iron scissors		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brass straight pin		0	2	0	0	0	0	2
TOBACCO PIPES		30	60	64	10	5	2	171
Kaolin pipe stem		19	30	31	5	2	0	87
Kaolin pipe bowl		10	26	30	5	3	2	76
Kaolin stem and bowl		1	4	3	0	0	0	8
PERSONAL ITEMS		0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Iron clasp knife		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Glass mirror		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ARMS		19	19	8	2	0	0	48
Spall gunflint		8	8	2	1	0	0	19
Blade gunflint		2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Local chert gunflint		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gunflint fragment		1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Blunderbuss barrel, iron		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brass trade gun dragon sideplate		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brass triggerguard		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lead musket shot		0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Small shot		4	4	2	0	0	0	10
Lead sprue		1	2	2	0	0	0	5
ACTIVITIES		8	9	11	5	1	3	37
Flat iron fragments		2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Unidentified iron object		1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Brass fragment		2	4	0	0	0	0	6
Pewter fragment		1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hickory nutshell		0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Peach pits		0	0	10	3	0	0	13
Polished antler fragments		2	0	0	1	1	0	4

Table 29. Site 23, Block Excavation Summary

	Level	1	2	3	4	5	6+	TOTAL
ABORIGINAL LITHICS		6	30	71	60	23	3	193
Pebble hammerstone		1	3	1	0	0	0	5
Sandstone abrador		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chert biface tip		1	0	0	1	0	0	2
ABORIGINAL LITHICS								
Utilized chert flake		0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Dark green glass flake tool		0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Chert debris		4	21	62	53	22	3	165
Quartz debris		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Slate debris		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dark green glass debris		0	2	4	2	0	0	8
Firecracked rock		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fossilized fish bone		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Petrified wood debris		0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Traders, and Rangers. The artifacts that were discarded in this area probably represent the debris of all of three groups.

The upper, or more recent, zone contained a greater diversity of European artifacts than did the lower zone. The upper zone had nails, knives, goblets, gunflints, lead shot, gun parts, glass beads, wine bottles, metal buttons, pewter spoons, European pottery, and Chinese porcelain. The upper zone contained a higher percentage of domesticated animal bones compared to wild animal species. There also was a large amount of Indian pottery in the upper zone. Most of the artifacts in the upper zone probably are associated with the ranger garrison, although it also may contain debris left by the Indian traders and Indians. The commander of the fort, Thomas Wiggin, was himself an Indian trader, and it is likely that others among the rangers also were traders. Since the English were on friendly terms with the Yuchi, it is not unlikely that Indians provided the British with wild foods and meals prepared in Indian vessels.

The lower zone contained more tobacco pipe fragments, Indian pottery, and glass tools than the upper zone. There was more reliance on wild animals than domestic species in the lower levels. Peach pits and hickory nuts also were found only in the lower levels. Most of the artifacts in the lower zone probably are associated with the Indian and Indian trader occupation on the site. The association of Indian pottery, tobacco pipes, and wine bottle glass observed in the test excavation conforms to that observed in the shovel tests across the Indian village.

Area B. This area is located beyond the limits of the Indian town. The area was identified only by shovel tests, but several artifacts were found that lead us to believe that this area contained John Goldwire's earliest Mount Pleasant house site, or that of one of his slaves. This area contained no historic Indian pottery, and it was isolated from the Indian village and fort. The ceramics from this area suggest an occupation sometime between 1759 and 1775. Whieldon ware was produced from 1740 until 1770, while green glazed cream-bodied ware was produced from 1759 until 1775. Both ceramic types were found in Area B. This area had a terminus post quem of 1759--one year after Goldwire received a grant for property north of this area. The presence of nails, daub or brick, and eighteenth-century window glass indicate that a structure had been present. A large rectangular cellar depression also was located in this area.

Areas C and D These two areas are located within the Indian town and both contained European and Indian artifacts. Both areas has a terminus post quem of 1720 based on the presence of refined white salt glazed stoneware which was produced from 1720 until 1805. Our tentative conclusion is that they both contained residences of the British Indian traders.

On 50 centimeter x 50 centimeter test unit was excavated in Area C. This unit was

excavated to a depth of 31 centimeters and artifacts were confined to the plowzone in a brown sandy loam. Artifacts from this test unit are summarized in Table 30.

Area E A cemetery containing two family groups- the Goldwires and the Morels was located on the bluff near the southeastern end of the Indian town. This graveyard contains ten marked nineteenth-century graves and at least four unmarked graves. Figure 32 shows the arrangement of graves within the cemetery and the numbered graves on this figure are keyed to the following grave information listed in Table 31.

The death dates for the Goldwire graves range from the 1832 to 1837, whereas those of the Morels range from 1864 to 1896. All of the marked graves date to the nineteenth century, but based on the lack of artifacts dating to that time period found during the survey, it is unlikely that anyone resided near the bluff during the nineteenth century. Several unmarked grave depressions were noted and these may contain earlier burials. No early to mid eighteenth-century tombstones are known to exist in Effingham County, and it was not until the very late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries that stones were used to mark graves in that region.

The John Goldwire buried in this graveyard was John Wire Goldwire who was the son of James and grandson of John Goldwire, Sr. At the time of John Wire Goldwire's death, the property was owned by William King, Jr. This burial spot probably had a history of use as a family, or community, burying ground. Use of this area for a cemetery may have begun as early in the early eighteenth century, but the graves from the early period were not marked with tombstones. It is reasonable to surmise that fur traders, rangers, and John Goldwire, Sr. (who died in 1774) are among those buried in this graveyard.

The Artifacts Kitchen related artifacts, or those artifacts used for the preparation and serving of food or beverage, were the most common type of artifacts found. This category includes fragments of Indian, European, and Chinese pottery, glass bottles, goblet, pitcher, spoons, and knives. Twenty-four distinct vessels of European manufacture and nine imported Chinese vessels were identified in Area A. Imported pottery included 16 cups, seven bowls, one small plate, one teapot, one jug, and seven unidentified vessels. A minimum vessel estimate of imported pottery found in Area A is presented in Table 32.

Porcelain was an expensive pottery ware during the early eighteenth century, and one might not expect it to be found on the rugged frontier. Archaeologist Stanley South has observed that porcelain is often found on frontier military sites, and he suggests that the use of porcelain as part of the tea ceremony helped to maintain social stratification within these settlements (South 1977). By serving tea in fine china, the British colonists set themselves apart from the lower classes.

Fragments of one small plate were found during the excavations. Most food during the

Table 30. Site 23, Area C, Test Unit Summary.

COUNT	DESCRIPTION
European Artifacts	
2	Dark green bottle glass
1	Light green pharmaceutical bottle glass
1	Clear bottle glass
4	Kaolin pipe stems
1	Combed yellow slipware rim sherd
3	Wrought nails
1	L-head wrought nail
1	Iron scrap, small
1	Brick fragment, small
Aboriginal Ceramics	
1	Chattahoochee Brushed sand tempered body sherd
1	Medium incised sand tempered body sherd
1	Medium incised sand tempered rim sherd
14	Plain sand tempered body sherds
Lithic Artifacts	
3	Light chert thinning flakes
1	Quartz shatter

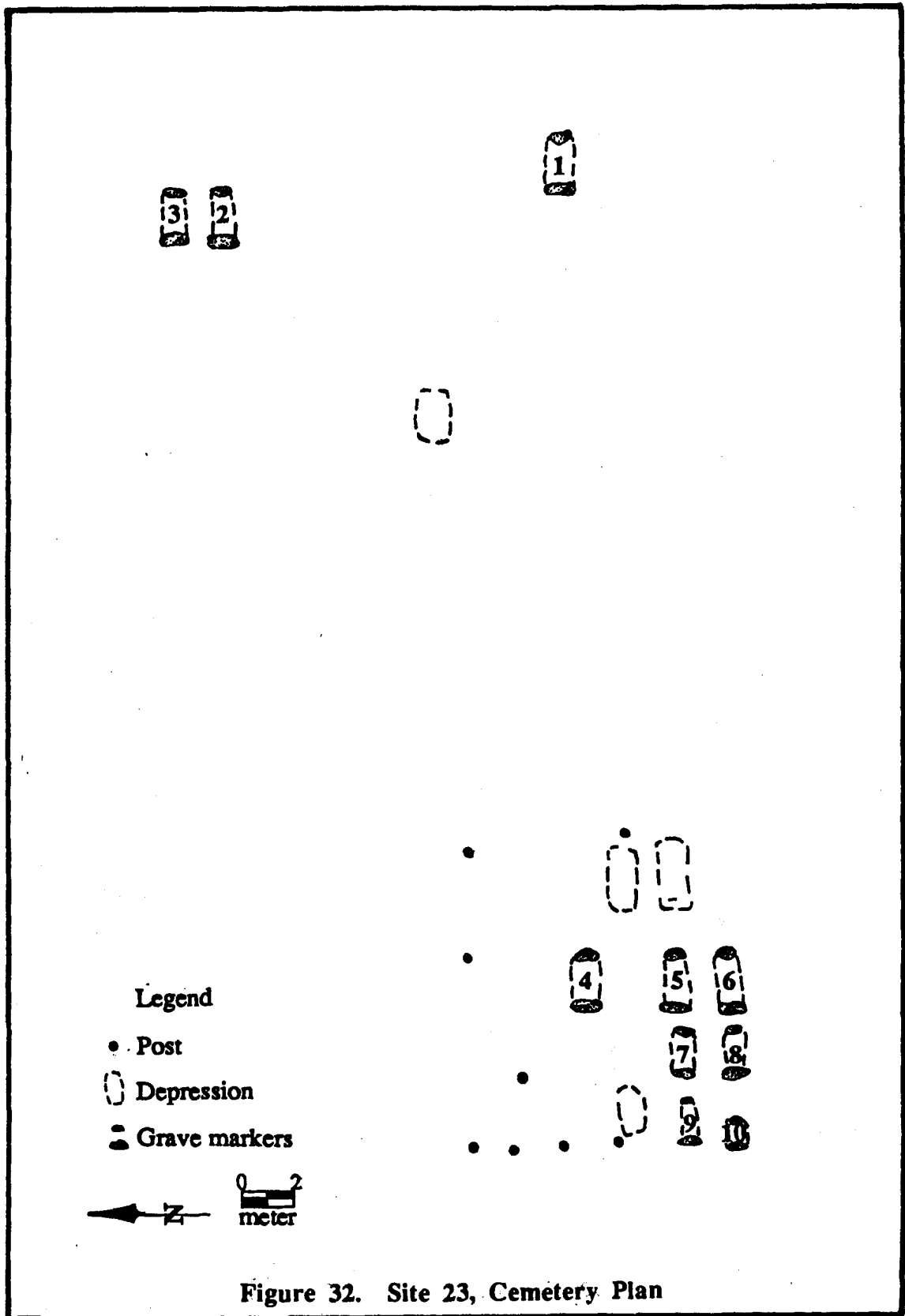


Figure 32. Site 23, Cemetery Plan

Table 31. Site 23, Area E, Cemetery Information.

1. Rectangular marble headstone with inscription: *Sacred to the memory of Green Carruthers Goldwire who died May 16th 1837, aged 3 years*; plain marble footstone.
2. Rectangular marble headstone with inscription: *Sacred to the memory of John Goldwire who died June 14th 1832, aged 52 years*; plain marble footstone.
3. Rectangular marble headstone with inscription: *Sacred to the memory of Frances C. Goldwire who died March 12th 1834 aged 46 years and 5 months*; marble footstone with inscription: *F.C.G.*
4. Rectangular marble headstone with convex top and inscription: *Sacred to the memory of James Irvin Morel Born Feb. 6th 1844 Died March 31st 1864 Here Lies a Christian*; plain marble footstone.
5. Rectangular marble headstone with convex top and inscription: *Sacred to the memory of Alberti Cobb Morel Born Oct 18th 1851 Died June 26th 1874 Gone Home*; plain marble footstone.
6. Rectangular marble headstone with convex top and inscription: *Sacred to the memory of Sarah Gertrude Morel Born Aug. 20th 1850 Died July 15th 1874 Asleep in Jesus*; plain marble footstone.
7. Rectangular marble headstone with inscription: *Sacred to the memory of our precious mother Susan S. Morel Born May 3, 1823 Died Nov. 10, 1893 She walked with God and is not here for God took her*; above this inscription is a circle containing a sheaf of wheat; plain marble footstone.
8. Rectangular marble headstone with convex top and inscription: *Sacred to the memory of My dear Husband Benjamin Joseph Morel Born April 12, 1812 and fell asleep July 10, 1887*; this headstone also contains a hand with one finger pointing upward inside a geometric field; plain marble footstone.
9. Rounded marble headstone with inscription: *In memory of My Dear Husband Winfield S. Morel Born March 10, 1848 departed this life Aug. 7, 1896 Asleep in Jesus blessed Sleep from which none ever wake to weep*; marble footstone with inscription: *W.S.M.*
10. Rectangular marble headstone with convex top and inscription: *Susan A. Daughter of W. S. & F. A. Morel Born Feb. 15, 1883 Died June 20, 1883 Safe in the arms of Jesus*; marble footstone with inscription: *S.A.M.*

Table 32. Minimum Estimate of Imported Pottery from Site 23, Area A.

CUPS

English manufacture

- 1 scratch blue stoneware
- 1 Burslem stoneware
- 3 refined white salt glazed stoneware
- 1 Jackfield ware
- 2 polychrome delftware

Chinese manufacture

- 7 blue decorated porcelain
- 1 overglaze polychrome porcelain

BOWLS

English manufacture

- 1 yellow slipware
- 1 scratch blue stoneware
- 3 blue and white delftware
- 1 polychrome delftware

Unknown manufacture

- 1 glazed redware

PLATES

Chinese manufacture

- 1 blue decorated porcelain

TEAPOT

English manufacture

- 1 Astbury ware

JUG

English manufacture

- 1 British brown stoneware

UNIDENTIFIED VESSELS

English manufacture

- 2 yellow slipware
- 1 brown glazed cream colored ware
- 1 refined agateware
- 1 plain delftware

Unknown manufacture

- 1 gray salt glazed stoneware
- 1 glazed redware

early eighteenth century was consumed in bowls. Plates were not common until after the mid eighteenth century and, even then, plates remained uncommon on sites occupied by lower class colonists. Pewter plates and wooden trenchers also were used for food service, but both are rarely found on archaeological sites. Pewter was recycled because of its value, and wooden trenchers are rarely preserved in a site because the wood decayed.

Indian pots were of two forms--jars and bowls. Jars probably were used more for storing foods, while bowls were used mostly as cooking and serving containers. The majority of the pottery sherds found at Mount Pleasant were not decorated. Some vessels were decorated by brushing or scraping, incising, punctation, or by the addition of a notched/pinched applique strips placed around the rims of jars and on the shoulders of bowls. These types of decorations appear on pottery that has been found on other eighteenth-century Yuchi and Creek sites along the Chattahoochee River (Huscher 1958; Chase 1960).

Indian pottery types from Area A were compared with those found in the rest of the Indian town at Mount Pleasant, as shown in Table 33. Area A contained 20 distinct Indian pottery vessels including nine jars, nine bowls, and two similar vessels whose form is unknown. Thirteen of these vessels were sand tempered, while seven were shell tempered. Most of the sherds were too small to determine the vessel size, but measuring the rim diameter enabled archaeologists to make estimates for the overall size of three pots. One jar measured 30 cm in diameter, while two bowls measured 28 centimeters in diameter.

Table 33. Comparison of Indian Pottery Frequencies, Site 23.

<u>Pottery Type</u>	<u>TOWN</u>		<u>AREA A</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Plain	123	83.7	321	87.7
Incised	3	2.0	6	1.6
Brushed	15	10.2	24	6.6
Applique strip	5	3.4	11	3.0
<u>Punctated</u>	<u>1</u>	0.6	<u>4</u>	1.1
TOTAL	147		366	

Brushing, while evidenced on 24 sherds, was not found on any rim sherds. Brushing was found on both sand and shell tempered sherds, although it was more common on sand tempered sherds. Incising was observed in nearly equal amounts on both jars and bowls, and it was used on both sand and shell tempered vessels. Incising was used in

Table 34. Minimum Estimate of Indian Pottery from Area A, Site 23.

JARS

Sand tempered

- 1 with a plain flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique rim and incised body
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim
- 1 vessel with a notched applique straight rim

Shell tempered

- 1 with a plain flaring rim
- 1 with a notched applique flaring rim and incised body
- 1 with with a folded, excurve rim and incised exterior
- 1 vessel with a notched applique straight rim

BOWLS

Sand tempered

- 1 with a plain folded rim
- 1 with a cane punctated rim
- 1 with an incurvate rim and incised interior
- 1 with a notched applique strip on shoulder and incised body
- 1 with a notched applique strip on shoulder and incised body
- 1 with a plain incurvate flattened rim
- 1 with a plain incurvate rim

Shell tempered

- 1 with a plain, incurvate rim
- 1 with an incurvate rim and incised exterior

UNKNOWN VESSEL FORM

Sand tempered

- 1 brushed vessel

Shell tempered

- 1 brushed vessel

combination with notched applique strips. Applique strips on jars were placed below the rim, while on bowls these strips were located on the shoulder, or "carination" of the bowl. Applique strips were applied to both sand and shell tempered vessels. Round cane punctations also were used to decorate bowls.

Undecorated sherds were the most common type found in Area A. Sand tempered plain sherds outnumbered shell tempered sherds 265 to 56, or a ratio of almost 5:1. Shell tempering was in the minority of decorated sherds as well. A minimum vessel estimate of the Indian pots found in Area A is presented in Table 34.

Indian pottery vessel rims found elsewhere in the town include plain, incised, and notched applique jars, and plain and incised bowls. Both shell and sand tempered vessels were found elsewhere in the town, although sand tempering was more common.

Other kitchen related items found at Area A include fragments of wine glass bottles, medicinal bottles, drinking goblet fragments, a glass pitcher, knives, and pewter spoons. Unlike most of the other kitchen artifacts, the wine bottle glass offers an interesting example of adaptation and tool modification.

The glass wine bottles were extremely fragmented and the larger pieces of dark green glass had been modified, probably by Indians, as cutting and scraping tools. Tools made from wine bottle glass also are found on historic Creek sites on the Chattahoochee River, but these tool types have not been studied in detail. Glass is chemically identical to and has similar properties to flint or chert. Since chert is not abundant in Effingham County, the Yuchi probably used every large fragment of wine bottle that they could acquire for purposes of tool manufacture. These glass tools probably were used for working wood or bone, and for scraping animal hides. Two modified wine bottle bases were found at a spring near Area A where they probably were used as drinking cups. These cups had been left at the spring for communal use.

Other kitchen artifact types are useful for dating purposes. Drinking goblet styles changed throughout the eighteenth-century, and certain styles are useful for dating sites. The fragment found at Mount Pleasant is a style that was produced from about 1720 until the mid eighteenth century, further confirming the age of the Mount Pleasant site (Noël Hume 1985).

At least three distinct spoon handles were identified. One of these bore a partial maker's mark J G GOTT. A thorough search of published lists of European and American pewterers revealed no matches for the name Gott. One pewter spoon was decorated with a scalloped design on the top, and it had a circular maker's mark on the underside. A third spoon handle had a molded teardrop design on the top, and it had no maker's mark. A spoon bowl was found, but it had no decoration.

Several other small, unidentified, pewter fragments also were recovered from the site. Non-pewter metals included an iron knife blade that was fitted in a socketed handle.

Architectural Artifacts Architectural, or building artifacts were found only in specific areas of Mount Pleasant notably Areas A, B, C, and D. Architectural artifacts were not generally distributed across the Yuchi town. Area A, the ranger garrison contained a variety of building materials including rosehead nails, T- head nails, rosehead spikes, an iron hook, a pin hinge, bricks, and a spring from a stock lock. The stock lock spring is similar to identified eighteenth-century locks. The total absence at Mount Pleasant of machine cut square nails which were invented in 1790 indicates that all structures on the site were built before 1800. Despite the abundance of artifacts found at Area A, no window glass was recovered in that area. Had the buildings in this area had glass windows, they would have most assuredly left an archaeological trace. Window openings probably were secured with wooden shutters or hides.

A section of brick coursing was uncovered partially and extended into an unexcavated area. Bricks were not common on the Georgia frontier during the colonial period. They were not produced in the interior Savannah River region until 1750 when brick manufacture began downstream at Ebenezer. At the ranger garrison of Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River, documents record the first use of bricks for chimneys in the barracks as early as 1741. Perhaps the same order resulted in bricks being supplied for similar uses in the Mount Pleasant Fort. While the artifacts and the brick feature show that at least one structure was present, the complete layout was not determined.

The fort at Mount Pleasant was probably similar to, but smaller than Fort Argyle on the Ogeechee River, which has been identified archaeologically (Braley et al. 1985). Fort Argyle consisted of a rectangular enclosure with four diamond bastions on the corners, each guarded by a small cannon. The fort measured 110 feet square and had walls eight to eleven feet high. The wooden walls of the fort were six inches thick, and this was flanked by an outer earthen breastwork. Within the fort were two rows of barracks, a block house, and a stable for 30 horses. Troop strength at Fort Argyle ranged from 15 to 35 rangers, while Mount Pleasant had fewer than fifteen rangers. A fortification 110 feet x 110 feet would fit almost perfectly on the point of land at Area A. The steep slope on three sides would have precluded the need for a moat surrounding the fort. The fourth more exposed side may have been guarded with a ditch or moat.

Area B contained a variety of architectural artifacts including rosehead nails, T-head nails, window glass, and daub or brick. This area also contained a rectangular cellar depression in association with wrought nails. The cellar and the architectural artifact scatter indicate that at least two eighteenth-century structures were present in this area.

Areas C and D also contained wrought nails and daub in sufficient quantities to indicate that each area formerly contained at least one eighteenth century structure. Because of the presence of European ceramics in these areas, they are suspected to be the houses of British fur traders.

Arms Artifacts in the arms, or weapons, group, were common at Mount Pleasant and included gun parts, gunflints, lead shot, and lead sprue, or residue from making lead balls. Gun parts included an iron English blunderbuss barrel, iron ramrod tip, British brass trade gun "dragon" sideplate, and a brass triggerguard. The gunflints found at Mount Pleasant include 19 English spall, one French spall, two French blade, and one local type. Metric measurements for these gunflints are provided in Table 35.

The blunderbuss of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was used for a variety of purposes. This weapon was the equivalent of a modern-day "sawed-off" shotgun. It was used on board naval vessels to thwart invaders since it was a well suited weapon for repelling attackers who were attempting to board. On land this type of weapon was used for sentry duty, crowd control, and for guarding doorways, stairwells, and narrow entrances. It would have been an excellent weapon for guarding the garrison at Mount Pleasant since it made a loud noise and did not have to be aimed carefully to find its target. The iron blunderbuss recovered from Mount Pleasant consisted of the barrel section, although the breech end had jagged edges indicating the weapon exploded during use.

This weapon is similar to George Neumann's Type M107 which was an English blunderbuss made between 1700 and 1710. The only difference between the Mount Pleasant blunderbuss and Neumann's type M107 is that the Mount Pleasant gun has a front sight, while M107 does not. Blunderbusses are not commonly found in archaeological literature, and this example from Mount Pleasant may be the first such weapon excavated in the Southeast (Neumann 1969; Peterson 1956:204-205).

The "dragon" sideplate fragment also recovered, shows a portion of the dragon's tail, and this specimen is similar to Thomas Hamilton's Type G, which is associated with British Indian tradeguns (Hamilton 1976:14). Tradeguns were intended primarily for Indian use, although some British also may have used them. Similar examples have been excavated from Fort Frederica and other British frontier sites.

The iron ramrod tip is similar to a button headed iron rammer described by colonial gun expert Neumann who dates this type of ramrod to the period 1710 to 1760. This date is consistent with the known occupation of the site.

Most of the lead shot were small shot (11 to 20 caliber) that were fired as scatter shot. Two 60 caliber lead balls were found. Both of these balls were produced by being cast in a mold. One mutilated lead ball whose caliber could not be determined also was found.

Clothing A variety of clothing artifacts were found in Area A. Six metal buttons were found. This includes: four plain brass buttons, dated elsewhere in North America from 1726 to 1785; one pewter button with a Union Jack design of a style similar to buttons that date in North Carolina from 1726 to 1776; and a pewter button with a floral design whose type was indetermined (South 1977). One brass cufflink with a molded geometric design

Table 35. Gunflints from Site 23, Area A

TYPE	MATERIAL	Measurements (mm)		Intended for use with
		LENGTH	WIDTH	
Spall	English	19	31	Carbine
Spall	English	20	27	Tradegun
Spall	English	18	25	Tradegun
Spall	English	25	28	Carbine
Spall	English	21	26	Tradegun
Spall	English	19	20	Tradegun
Spall	English	18	27	Tradegun
Spall	English	19	22	Tradegun
Spall	English	19	26	Tradegun
Spall	English	19	27	Tradegun
Spall	English	28	25	Tradegun
Spall	English	20	31	Carbine
Spall	English	25	31	Carbine
Spall	English	29	31	Carbine
Spall	English	22	32	Carbine
Spall	English	22	36	Military musket
Spall	French	15	25	Tradegun
Blade	French	15	21	Tradegun
Blade	French	20	25	Tradegun
Bifacial	Local	27	36	Military musket

Average length French flint is 16.7 mm.

Average length English flint is 21.4 mm.

Average width French flint is 23.7 mm.

Average width English flint is 27.8 mm.

also was found. The age of the buttons is consistent with the known occupation date for the site. With the possible exception of the Union Jack example, all of the buttons found at Mount Pleasant were intended for civilian use. Rangers, however, usually were outfitted in civilian clothing (Ivers 1984).

Three buckles were recovered from Mount Pleasant. Two were eighteenth-century style shoe buckles, while the third may have been a small harness buckle. All of the buckles were made of iron. Iron buckles generally were used by poorer classes, while brass, tinned brass, and silver buckles were used by the middle and upper classes. Buckles were a frequent trade item with the Indians. Iron buckles have been found in historic Creek and Yuchi burials on the Chattahoochee River towns.

More than two dozen glass beads were found in Area A. Glass beads were used in trade with the Indians and are sensitive markers for dating the period when a site was occupied. The glass beads from Mount Pleasant were analyzed by Marvin T. Smith, a noted authority on glass trade beads. Smith recognized two classes of beads based on their difference in their manufacturing techniques. There were eight types of drawn cane necklace beads and six types of wire wound beads. The fourteen bead types are listed in Table 36. Date estimates based on the small sample of beads from Mount Pleasant ranged from 1725 to 1738, closely paralleling the dates obtained from clay tobacco pipes. Smith concluded that

The beads from Mount Pleasant form a small, but interesting collection. Many of the types are common in widespread areas of the Southeast, but a few of the beads have restricted distributions suggesting that perhaps they were traded only by the English. Thus beads such as Types 1, 12, and 13 may prove to be good markers for eighteenth century English trade. (Smith 1990)

One brass tinkler cone was found at Mount Pleasant. This "funnel-shaped" piece, constructed from sheet brass, probably was attached by a leather or fur strip as dangling adornments on Indian apparel. These items are frequently found on eighteenth-century Indian and British fur trade sites. Other small pieces of scrap sheet brass also were found at Mount Pleasant.

Sewing items found in Area A include a brass thimble, part of a pair of iron scissors, and two bone awls. The thimble and scissors were probably made in Europe, while the bone awls probably were made at Mount Pleasant, perhaps by Indians. Both scissors and thimbles frequently were traded to the Indians, and thimbles were perforated and then used to adorn clothing in a manner similar to brass tinkler cones. Two pewter grommets also were found. Both were small and may have been used to lace shoes or other tight-fitting clothing.

Table 36. Glass Bead Types from Site 23, Area A.

Type	Description	Diameter mm	Length mm
1	Untumbled tubular transparent green cane necklace bead, simple construction.	9-12	53-58
2	Untumbled tubular opaque baby blue cane necklace bead, simple construction	4.5	11
3	Tumbled spherical transparent Brite Navy cane necklace bead, simple construction	8	7.5
4	Tumbled spherical transparent medium blue necklace bead, simple construction	8.5	8
5	Clear/white tubular untumbled cane bead, compound construction	4	10
6	Clear/white torus and barrel-shaped, tumbled cane seed beads, compound construction	2-2.5	1-2
7	Colorless/red/green tumbled barrel shaped opaque necklace bead, compound construction	7	8
8	Chevron bead: blue/white/red/white, untumbled cane bead, compound construction	6	13
9	Subspherical black wound necklace bead	10	8
10	Spherical opalescent wound necklace bead	10-13	10-11
11	Large, opaque medium blue wound necklace bead, fragment	U/A	U/A
12	Transparent emerald green flattened wound necklace bead	5-7	9.5
13	Opaque white flattened wound necklace bead	5.5-15.5	14
14	Opaque white olive shaped wound necklace bead with eroded, floral inlay	7	12

U/A- Information Unavailable

Personal Items. Personal items found in Area A included a clasp knife, or "pocket" knife, and a small glass mirror. The knife was similar to a modern day clasp knife. It has an iron blade with iron and brass parts on the handle. The glass mirror was a common Indian trade item.

Tobacco Pipes. Clay tobacco pipes were widely used by both Indian and Englishmen at Mount Pleasant. Although all of the pipes were broken, many important clues about the site were revealed from this collection. Tobacco pipe stems can be used to determine the date that a site was occupied, as discussed earlier. For this type of analysis large quantities of pipe stems are necessary. The Indian town and Area A tentatively, have been dated to 1723 and 1735-1738, respectively, using the pipe stem date formula. Larger samples of pipestems are needed, however, to determine if these date estimates are accurate.

None of the clay pipes from Mount Pleasant had spurs, or heels, which is a trait commonly found on pipes dating after the mid eighteenth century. Two pipe fragments retained makers marks; one example bears the initials R T, while the other has the initials T D. Both initials have been found in other eighteenth century excavations. R T probably stands for Robert Taylor, Robert Tippett, or Richard Taylor of Bath, while the identity of T D remains a mystery. During 1989 excavations at New Ebenezer, T D pipes were abundant in a 1750-1753 context, although many of the New Ebenezer specimens had heel appendiges. No R T pipes were found at New Ebenezer, which suggest the R T pipe at Mount Pleasant may date to the first two decades of the eighteenth century. One pipe fragment had a molded design, and similar types were found at New Ebenezer in a 1750s context (Storey n.d.; Stone 1974:145-153).

Bottle glass tools. Several unusual glass bottle tools were recovered from Mount Pleasant. All were made from fragments of dark green wine bottles. These tools fall into two broad categories: scrapers and drinking cups. The scrapers were found in various sizes and were worked both by bifacial and unifacial retouch. These tools probably were used for woodworking or scraping skins. Two cups were found made from wine bottles. Both consisted of wine bottle bases that had been carefully worked to remove all the sharp edges. These two cups were found lying on the ground surface at a spring near Area A. All of the large fragments of wine bottle glass that were found at Mount Pleasant had been modified for use as tools. Only the smallest fragments were discarded unmodified. This suggests that the Yuchi considered glass a precious commodity that was to be fully utilized.

Features

Seven features were identified in the block excavation in Area A, Site 23. All seven probably were associated with the eighteenth century occupation of the site. Each of the features is described below. The horizontal location of each feature is shown in Figure 30.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was a circular dark brown stain identified in the wall of Test Unit 1 and extending into Test Unit 5. It measured a minimum of 120 centimeters north-south x 65 centimeters east-west. The feature continues to the south and west outside of the excavation unit. The stain had a compact clay cap and may represent a post mold. No artifacts were recovered from the compact clay lens, but an aboriginal sherd was located beneath it.

Feature 2. Feature 2 was a possible postmold that contained a dark brown sandy loam fill located in Test Units 1 and 6. One small bone fragment and two wrought nails recovered from this feature. This feature was 25 centimeters in diameter and extended from 20 to 53 centimeters below ground surface.

Feature 3. Feature 3 was a cluster of intact bricks and may represent the remnants of a brick fire chimney or a footing located in Test Unit 2. This Test Unit contained a concentration of brick rubble and tabby mortar. The feature measured a minimum of 55 centimeters east west x 70 centimeters north-south. It was recognized during the excavation of Level 2. Only a portion of this feature was exposed by the excavation and it was left in place so that the entire construction could be exposed during future excavations. The feature continues to the east and north outside of the excavation. A concentration of glass trade beads was noted in this vicinity.

Feature 4. Feature 4 was an oval stain located in Test Unit 5 at the base of Level 4. This pit contained light brown sandy loam and a mottled peach colored clay fill. This feature was located beneath Feature 1, but appears to be a distinct construction. This feature probably originated in Level 3, but it was not recognized until completing excavation of Level 4. The feature measured a minimum of 85 centimeters north-south x 78 centimeters east-west and it extended to a depth of 75 centimeters below ground surface. The excavation level above Feature 4 contained a concentration of nails, suggesting that this feature served an architectural function. The clay that had been tightly packed into the pit may have supported a large post. The artifacts found in Feature 4 are summarized in Table 37.

Table 37. Site 23, Feature 4, Artifact Summary.

COUNT	DESCRIPTION
Aboriginal Ceramics	
1	Folded pinched sand tempered rimsherd
1	Punctated sand tempered body sherd
2	Plain sand tempered rim sherd
1	Chattahoochee Brushed sand tempered body sherd
19	Plain sand-tempered body sherds
1	Plain shell tempered body sherd
3	Residual aboriginal sherd
European Artifacts	
3	Kaolin pipe stem
1	Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, plain
1	Dark green bottle glass fragment
1	Dark green bottle glass tool
1	Wrought nail
Floral and Faunal Remains	
7	Small unidentified bone fragments
3	Peach pit fragments
Lithic Artifacts	
1	Fire cracked quartz rock
1	Light chert percussion flake
14	Light chert thinning flakes
11	Light chert flake fragments
1	Light chert shatter

Feature 5. Feature 5 was a possible postmold containing dark brown sandy loam. It was recognized in the west profile during the excavation of Test Unit 3. It was not recognized as a feature until the completion of Level 4, although it probably originated at a slightly higher level. The feature measured approximately 18 centimeters in diameter, and it extended from 40 to 66 centimeters below ground surface. It contained one small unidentified bone fragment and one brick fragment.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a large pit located in the north wall of Test Unit 6. This feature was present in Level 4, but was not recognized until completion of Level 5 because the fill was slightly darker than the surrounding midden matrix. The fill of the feature was a brown sandy loam mixed with an orange clay, while the matrix was a yellow sandy loam.

The pit measured a minimum of 90 centimeters east-west x 45 centimeters north-south, and it extended from 50 to 75 centimeters below ground surface. Less than one half of the feature probably was excavated. Artifacts from this feature are summarized in Table 38. This pit was intruded by Feature 7.

Feature 7. Feature 7 was a small pit located in Test Units 1 and 6, and it also was not recognized until the completion of Level 5. It measured approximately 25 centimeters in diameter, and it intruded into Feature 6. Since the fill of both features was very similar it was difficult to determine the bottom depth of this feature.

Table 38. Site 23, Feature 6, Artifact Summary.

COUNT	DESCRIPTION
European Artifacts	
1	Polychrome delftware bowl rim
1	Kaolin pipe bowl fragment (stamped with --W)
1	Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, plain
Aboriginal Ceramics	
1	Folded pinched sand tempered rim
1	Folded pinched shell tempered rim sherd
1	Folded pinched rim on brushed or incised body, sand tempered
1	Brushed sand tempered body sherd
1	Check stamped sand tempered body sherd
4	Plain shell tempered body sherds
9	Plain sand tempered body sherds
Floral Remains	
3	Hickory nut shell fragments
Lithic Artifacts	
2	Light chert thinning flakes
1	Light chert flake fragment

Chapter XI.

Lost Cities: A General Discussion

In this study we attempted to relocate nine "lost cities" that were occupied during the eighteenth century in the lower Savannah River area. Although all nine settlements are known through published history, archaeological documentation of these places was surprisingly scant. The period of Georgia history from 1733 until 1776 has received too little attention by scholars. The important eighteenth century sites identified by this survey represent an excellent opportunity to correct this deficit in our knowledge of the period. So many sites from this early period since have been destroyed, and this increases the research value of those that remain.

Several of the sites had not been visited by a professional archaeologist. One of the settlements-Acton; appears to be irretrievably lost as a result of modern commercial development. Others, such as Old Ebenezer continue to elude the archaeologist. Others such as Savannah, while not truly lost, can be considered archaeologically "lost" since there is virtually no archaeological information available on the earliest portions of this town. Several sites including Mount Pleasant, Bethany, Abercorn, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, and Vernonburg were remarkably well preserved and appear to have great potential for archaeological research.

One striking attribute of the settlements in this study was their variety. Savannah, Vernonburg, and New Ebenezer were decidedly urban and centralized, while early settlements in Bethany, Ebenezer Mill District, and Abercorn were more dispersed. Mount Pleasant was a unique site with a several overlapping historic components. It first was a village used by Yuchi Indians, and later converted into a trader's outpost and military garrison. Savannah, Abercorn, New Ebenezer, and Mount Pleasant also had military fortifications associated with them during the eighteenth century. At Savannah many of the earliest fortifications probably have been obliterated, or lie deeply buried beneath many feet of urban fill. It was not possible to identify any of the Savannah fortifications during this project. At New Ebenezer and Abercorn remnants of these fortifications are clearly visible, and several redoubts are extremely well preserved.

Settlement Considerations

The survey conditions of the nine project areas varied greatly. Our reconnaissance required access to the ground, and in Acton this was not possible because of existing urban land use. Access to the ground also was limited in Savannah. The other seven settlements

had ample amounts of ground available for study. The Bethany project area contained many large fields that recently had been plowed. The survey crew made maximum use of these conditions to cover as much of the Bethany area as possible in a short period of time. This meant sacrificing detailed information about individual sites in order to gain basic site parameters for a greater number of sites. As a result, we are able to make preliminary statements about eighteenth and nineteenth century settlement patterning in the Bethany area that otherwise might not have been possible.

The early house sites in Bethany are widely dispersed. Colonial period sites in the Bethany area were located near the Savannah River or the Savannah River swamp bluff, while the later sites from the late eighteenth and nineteenth century tended to be further back from the bluff. Site 3 is a good example of this migration tendency. This site was occupied by Benjamin Gnann during the 1820s through 1850s. In 1858, Gnann moved into a large house some distance from Site 3 and the Savannah River.

A similar pattern of movement away from the Savannah River floodplain was observed in the Ebenezer Mill District (Smith 1986). This movement probably was a response to diseases that were transmitted by mosquitoes who flourished near the river swamp. Although people were unaware of the mode of transmission of diseases such as malaria during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they were aware of the correlation of these diseases to swampland.

Savannah's residents did not move away from the bluff, and there were many outbreaks of insect-borne diseases in that town during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Old Ebenezer and New Ebenezer also were severely affected by disease. Because the residents of these towns were in close quarters, the spread of communicable diseases through humans was more easily facilitated. The more rural settlements probably suffered less from these types of disease.

Town plans exist for Savannah and New Ebenezer, and detailed maps show colonial period landholdings in Bethany and Ebenezer Mill District, but the cartographic record of the remaining five settlements is poor. By carefully studying the historical record along with the archaeological record, it may be possible to reconstruct plans for the other settlements. Ultimately, however, there will be many domestic sites whose occupants will remain anonymous. Future research should aim to identify as many house sites as possible so that historical information can be used to aid in interpreting the archaeological data. Many sites whose owners are not known will remain important research sites. For example, the British deerskin traders who lived at Mount Pleasant probably lived in several houses and it is unlikely that we will determine who lived where. The research value of archaeology of the deerskin trade at Mount Pleasant is not diminished as a result.

Whenever possible, researchers should select residences whose owners are known for archaeological study. This currently is possible for Savannah, New Ebenezer, Bethany,

and Ebenezer Mill District.

Bethany was settled approximately 14 years later than Ebenezer Mill District, but the two areas experienced similar functions. Both served as farming districts for the Ebenezer colony. The saw and grist mills were more developed in the Mill District. By the time Bethany was settled, the fertility of the soil on many Mill District farms was exhausted. Some of the Mill District residents moved to Bethany and abandoned their earlier farms. It would be useful to excavate house sites in both of these areas so that they can be compared. This might reveal changes in adaptation, wealth, diet, and plantation lay-out.

In some cases, individuals owned property in more than one of the settlements under discussion. Under the original plan, settlers in Georgia were to be granted a town lot, garden lot, and 50 acre farm. Before the Trustee government had expired, however, modifications to this plan had occurred. For example, Mordecai Sheftall owned lots in both Savannah and in Vernonburg. Theobald Keifer owned lots in three settlements: New Ebenezer, Vernonburg, and Purrysburg, South Carolina. Christian Lumberger [Leimberger] owned lots in Acton, New Ebenezer, and Ebenezer Mill District. William De Brahm owned lots in Savannah, New Ebenezer, and Bethany. Frederick Helvinstine owned lots in New Ebenezer and Abercorn. John Barnard was stationed in the ranger garrison at Mount Pleasant, but he also owned a lot in Savannah. As settlers died or abandoned their claim, these properties were gathered up by their neighbors. In many instances it may be difficult to determine which of the settlements was a colonist's primary residence. There was an interrelationship between all of these settlements and one may expect a degree of homogeneity between the material cultural assemblages on many of these colonial sites.

Unfortunately the demographic statistics for this period were irregularly recorded and there is no accurate census data for the region until 1820. Most of the population statistics for colonial Georgia have to be gathered from the *Colonial Records of Georgia*. Within a few years after the initial wave of settlers who arrived in Georgia in 1733 and 1734, many of the settlers became disillusioned and left the colony. The colony's population had dwindled by the early 1740 as the threat of attack by Spain increased. With the replacement of the Trustee government by the Royal government, public confidence in Georgia rebounded and the colony's population increased.

By 1737, for example, Abercorn was nearly vacant. Abercorn was revitalized in the late 1740s when Germans from Ebenezer were allowed to settle in the area. Because of this, Abercorn was a village that had two lives. It may be possible through archaeology to identify occupations from both periods of settlement at Abercorn.

Old Ebenezer was occupied as a town for only two years and after that it was used as the Trustees' cattle pen. Unfortunately during this survey we were unable to identify the town. Since it was occupied for such a short time, it may be difficult to identify archaeologically. Once the remains of the town are located, however, it would have

immense research potential. Old Ebenezer's remains represent a slice of Georgia's past that was probably the most stressful in its history.

It was not until the Salzburger settlers at New Ebenezer that these people were able to achieve their full productive potential. The detailed record of life at Old Ebenezer and New Ebenezer is unequalled at any other settlement in Georgia. The pastors at Ebenezer carefully maintained a daily record of life in the colony, and most of this record has survived. Through tedious translation under the leadership of George Fenwick Jones, fifteen volumes of these diaries have been published in English as the *Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigrants Who Settled in America*. These diaries span the years from 1733 to 1752, and are unequalled as a source of information about colonial Georgia. Additional translations for the years after 1752 are forthcoming. These diaries have proven extremely useful in interpreting the archaeology of New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, and Bethany, and they also contain details of everyday life in Abercorn, Vernonburg, Acton, and Savannah.

New Ebenezer probably reached its zenith during the 1750s. At that time the mills were in full production; the silk industry was flourishing, and agricultural production had become very efficient. Despite these successes the town was doomed to become a ghost town within a few decades. It already was in decline before the Revolutionary War, but the war dealt the death blow to the town. The portion of town examined during the present survey probably was not occupied after the American Revolution. In fact, most of the town probably was vacant following the war. Because New Ebenezer was mostly abandoned during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it is not contaminated with subsequent occupations. This makes the site extremely attractive as a research topic. A record of eighteenth century life is very well preserved beneath the plow-disturbed soil zone.

Mount Pleasant was a loose-knit community whose exact boundaries are unknown. The placename Mount Pleasant is given on many colonial grants and deeds with such terminology as "near Mount Pleasant" or "at Mount Pleasant". In most cases, however, these grants cover an area 5 to 10 miles in extent and do not refer to a specific village. Unlike the other settlements under consideration, most of the residents of the Mount Pleasant vicinity were not of German origin.

The Mount Pleasant site (Site 23) began as a Yuchi Indian village. The Indians probably were attracted to this spot because it was situated along a major trail that crossed the Savannah River. This trail linked the Indians with the trinkets and baubles that came from Charleston with the British deerskin traders. Several of these traders settled in the village and used this area as their base of operation. Unlike many of the planned settlements in this study, settlement at Mount Pleasant was fortuitous. Its geographic setting made it a preferred site for settlement. It was an important transshipment point from

water to overland travel during the 1730s, 1740s, and 1750s. By 1739, one of these traders, Thomas Wiggin, had earned the respect of General Oglthorpe and was commissioned as commander of a ranger garrison at the site of the former Indian town. Although it was considered an important defensive location, no military engagements were reported at Mount Pleasant. This fort was maintained for fewer than 20 years. By 1760, this site probably was abandoned. It was no longer a strategic place in the deerskin trade, since the frontier had by that time shifted to the west. This region was developed into large plantations and many of the plantation owners had large amounts of slaves. Further survey in the Mount Pleasant area promises to reveal the remains of these plantations. Most of the colonist who settled in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant were of British origin. The Thomas Wylly plantation site probably fits the British plantation pattern more than the Salzburger pattern, and plantations in Mount Pleasant likely were similar to Wylly's arrangement.

Material Culture

Diagnostic artifacts of the colonial period were not abundant in the study areas. Coarse earthenware was the most abundant indicator of occupation from this period. The source of the coarse earthenware in the lower Savannah River region is unknown, although a local source is suspected. Most likely, this pottery was cheaper and more readily available than European wares. The most common coarse earthenware vessels were shallow pans, often termed cream pans, although other vessel forms such as pots, pitchers, and bowls also have been identified at New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, and Bethany. Most of the coarse earthenware probably was used for processing dairy products, and the historical records show that Germans of Effingham County were heavily involved in this endeavor. Dairy products may have been less commonly produced at the other settlements.

Coarse earthenware was common at Bethany, New Ebenezer, and the Ebenezer Mill District. It also is found in the most variety of forms in these settlements. Seventy-three percent of the ceramics recovered from New Ebenezer during this survey were coarse earthenware. This is slightly higher than the 62 percent observed from other portions of the town (Elliott 1988). Later sites in the New Ebenezer area that were occupied after the American Revolution, such as Site 16, had no coarse earthenware.

In the Ebenezer Mill District, coarse earthenware comprised approximately 73 percent of the ceramic assemblages on the colonial period sites (ranging from 51% to 96%), while it was entirely absent on sites dating after the American Revolution.

In Bethany, coarse earthenware was most abundant on the early sites and was not present on nineteenth century sites. Approximately 95 percent of the pottery from Site 11, and 79 percent of the pottery from Site 6 was coarse earthenware. These are thought to be

the two earliest sites identified in Bethany. Eight percent of the ceramics from Site 10 were coarse earthenware suggesting that this site was occupied slightly later than Site 6 or Site 11. Less than one percent of the ceramics collected from the surface of Site 2 were coarse earthenware and none was recovered from shovel tests on this site. While other colonial period artifacts were found at Site 2, the low frequency of coarse earthenwares may have significance other than temporal. This ware probably was available when the site was occupied, but the occupants may preferred other wares. Interestingly, most of the occupation debris at this site is associated with Thomas Wylly's family and his slaves. The Wylly's were not German, and their minimal use of coarse earthenware may reflect the ethnic differences between the British plantation owners in the region and those of German extraction. Coarse earthenware was entirely absent on Sites 3, 4, and 7.

Coarse earthenware also was present at Vernonburg, Savannah, Abercorn, and Mount Pleasant, but was much less common than in the Salzburger heartland. At Vernonburg and Mount Pleasant, only one percent of the ceramics were coarse earthenware. At Savannah, the frequency is less than one percent. While Vernonburg, Savannah, and Abercorn had substantial German populations, Mount Pleasant did not. At Abercorn, approximately seven percent of the ceramics were coarse earthenware. The presence of this ware at Abercorn may reflect the influx of German settlers during the 1740s.

Coarse earthenware is an interesting artifact that eventually may provided clues about social differences between eighteenth-century settlements on the lower Savannah River region. Our data reveal that this type of pottery is not evenly distributed across the landscape, rather it is more common among some groups than others. The reasons for these differences are not yet known, but they may reflect temporal, functional, and economic differences between these groups. This pottery type disappears in the region following the American Revolution, and its absence may be the result of a breakdown in British trading relationship in the colony. It may be directly due to the death of a particular potter, or the destruction of his workshop. This type of pottery may have been replaced by superior stoneware pots that were produced locally. The end of this ceramic tradition roughly coincides with the beginning of the Edgefield pottery tradition of the South Carolina piedmont. A replacement of coarse earthenware by stoneware can be argued for jars and crocks, but there is no stoneware replacement for the ubiquitous creampan in the Savannah River region. Perhaps creampans were replaced by metal or wooden substitutes. At present, we do not have the answers to how, when, and why the coarse earthenware industry eclipsed, but this certainly is a topic worthy of future study.

Porcelain was present on many of the survey sites. This ceramic is an important economic indicator for eighteenth century sites. Because most porcelain was imported from China during the early eighteenth century, it was more expensive in the colonies than other wares. Porcelain was necessary part of the materials needed for the tea ceremony. The partaking of tea became an increasingly popular tradition in the British empire during

the eighteenth century, and it was one way that people marked their status in the community. Porcelain was not common on most of the sites visited by this survey. This suggests that most of the people of colonial Georgia were not wealthy. Of course this already is known from historical accounts, but the quantification of porcelain in the ceramic assemblages allows us to determine the relative wealth of individuals within settlements, as well as between settlements.

No porcelain was found during the 1990 survey at New Ebenezer, and only one percent of the ceramics from the original survey of the town were porcelain. The 1989 excavations at Rupert Schrempff's cellar yielded a slightly higher percentage (2%). Approximately one percent of the ceramics recovered from the colonial sites on the Ebenezer Mill District were porcelain. Similar findings (1%) were observed at Vernonburg.

Porcelain at Savannah averaged three percent of the excavated ceramic assemblage and it ranged from five percent at Site 19 (Bay Street) to less than one percent at Site 20 (Reynolds Square). Although the sample size is small (N=17), six percent (N=1) of the ceramics from Abercorn were porcelain, and this single porcelain sherd was found within the redoubt enclosure. The higher percentage of porcelain relative to other wares at Abercorn may reflect the British military occupation of the site.

Of the Bethany sites, only Site 2 contained porcelain. Three percent of ceramics from Site 2, main house, were porcelain, while less than one percent of the wares from the slave quarter were porcelain. This suggests that the slaves on the Thomas Wylly plantation had as much porcelain, if not more, than most of the German settlers in the region.

In stark contrast to the other sites, the ceramic assemblage from the excavation block at Mount Pleasant contained nearly 15 percent porcelain. Porcelain was not found in any of the shovel test placed on other areas of the site. Its abundance in the excavation block is due to the military nature of this portion of the site. Similar high frequencies of porcelain have been reported from other eighteenth-century British military sites (Stone 1974).

Of the nine settlements, Savannah had the most direct access to imported porcelains since it was the primary port in Georgia. Yet Savannah does not have the highest frequency of porcelain. That position is occupied by the ranger garrison at Mount Pleasant. Although it was very isolated from the mainstream of colonial settlement in Georgia, more porcelain was imported to Mount Pleasant than to other less remote settlements. South (1977) suggests that the high frequency of porcelains on frontier military sites reflects a need to rigidly mark status between social classes. It served as a fashion statement in this context. Most of Georgia's colonists were unable financially to make this statement, and this is reflected in the archaeology. New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, Bethany, and Vernonburg shared similar economic status. Savannah enjoyed a slightly wealthier economy.

Just as porcelain is a wealth indicator on these sites, coarse earthenware may be a poverty indicator for many of the sites. Not all of the poor settlements made use of this pottery (c.f. Vernonburg), however, and researchers should exercise caution in assigning economic status based on its absence. The low frequency of dairy-related coarse earthenware at Vernonburg may reflect the absence of these activities in the town. Future study of the outlying 50 acre farmsteads at Vernonburg may show a higher frequency of these wares. This data, however, currently is unavailable.

Survey and testing at Hunter Army Airfield located a few miles from Vernonburg sheds insight on the Vernonburg situation. Excavation at the McNish Site yielded 50 percent coarse earthenware and 10 percent porcelain (Smith et al. 1984:38). This site contained other wares from the colonial period. The White Bluff Road Site yielded approximately 11 percent coarse earthenware and four percent porcelain (Smith et al. 1984:73). Since the McNish Site and White Bluff Road Site probably were an isolated farmsteads, a similar pattern may be expected for the Vernonburg farms. This frequency is much lower, however, than that observed in the Effingham County sites.

Ceramic samples were sufficiently large to allow mean ceramic date calculations for 11 of the sites visited during this project. Terminus post quem were determined for 14 sites. These date estimates are summarized in Table 39. Ceramic artifacts whose dates are restricted to the colonial period were found at all of the settlements except Old Ebenezer and Acton.

Colonial Architecture

There are no standing examples of houses from the Trustee period in Georgia. With the exception of Noble Jones' tabby house fort on the Isle of Hope, no excavations of colonial houses have been reported from the lower Savannah River region (Kelso 1979). While many house sites were excavated at Frederica, almost nothing is known archaeologically of the houses farther up the coast. This is a tragedy, and it is a problem that should be addressed by future research. Portions of colonial houses were identified during test excavations in the Ebenezer Mill District (Smith 1986) and recent excavation at Ebenezer resulted in the partial excavation of a colonial structure.

Architectural artifacts were found on almost all of the sites covered by this survey. Brick, probably dating to the colonial period, was found in quantity at Savannah, Abercorn, Mount Pleasant, and Vernonburg, but was much less common at Bethany, New Ebenezer, Old Ebenezer, and the Ebenezer Mill District. The architectural norm among Salzburger settlers did not include widespread use of brick. Most chimneys probably were constructed of wood and daub. This also may have been true for the earliest houses at Abercorn, Savannah, Mount Pleasant and Vernonburg.

Window glass was common on most of the excavated sites, although Site 11 (Bethany)

Table 39. Ceramic Dates from Selected Sites.

SITE	MCD	TPQ	SAMPLE SIZE
Vernonburg			
Site 21	1808.5	1840	56
Savannah			
Site 19	1802.4	1830	83
Site 20	1818.6	1840	100
Abercorn			
Site 17	1797.1	1830	13
New Ebenezer			
Site 1	None	1762	3
Site 16	1814.0	1830	22
Ebenezer Mill District			
9Ef97	1738.4	1720	10
9Ef100	1751.9	1744	14
9Ef101	1761.9	1762	87
9Ef128	1836.7	1865	294
9Ef131	None	1774	4
9Ef132	1744.8	1762	130
9Ef133	1746.0	1762	119
9Ef135	1741.3	1762	32
9Ef137	1748.2	1765	176
9Ef145	1734.6	1670	11
9Ef146	1752.7	1762	73
Bethany			
Site 2	1799.8	1795	433
Site 3	1837.7	1840	40
Site 4	1815.9	1840	10
Site 7	1820.6	1810	8
Site 10	1793.5	1790	11
Site 11	None	1762	1
Site 12	None	1774	1
Mount Pleasant			
Site 23	1749.6	1759	86

contained none. Only one window glass fragment each was recovered from Mount Pleasant and Abercorn, and none was found within the excavations of the presumed ranger garrison at Mount Pleasant. Window glass was present, but low in frequency, on the Ebenezer Mill District sites (Smith 1986). The abundance of brick and nails within the fortifications at Abercorn and Mount Pleasant suggest that structures were built there, but the scarcity of window glass suggests that these military buildings were constructed with few glass windows.

Pattern Analysis

South (1977) has presented a standardized method of organizing artifact data from historic sites that allows comparisons between sites. Based on his research on British colonial sites in North and South Carolina, South proposed a Carolina Artifact Pattern, and this has served as the standard against which many subsequent collections have been compared in recent years. While the anthropological utility of South's pattern concept is debatable, it remains a useful mode of organizing and comparing data from different historic sites. South (1977) also proposed a Frontier Artifact Pattern based on his study of several frontier sites. Other researchers have augmented the types of patterns by proposing a Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern (Wheaton et al. 1983). Problems have been identified in placing too much emphasis on the pattern concept. It is seen by some as a limiting factor in artifact analysis. The wide variation in the artifact groups in South's Carolina Artifact Pattern allows nearly all domestic sites to fall within its range. Thus it may mask evidence of ethnicity in the material culture. Problems with the Pattern system of analysis notwithstanding, data from this survey is presented in tabular form for comparative purposes (Table 40). This is done in the belief that any system is better than no system at all, and there must be a degree of standardization before data from excavated sites can be compared.

Bone and Shell Presence

Bone and shell were recovered from Vernonburg and Savannah. Oyster shell only was recovered from Site 2 (Bethany), while bone only was found at Mount Pleasant. The absence of bone at the remaining settlements probably reflects the soil conditions that are unfavorable for bone's survival. The absence of marine shell, however, probably reflects its lack of use at the site. Bone preservation within the excavation block at Mount Pleasant exhibited the highest degree of preservation, including many small bones and fish scales. The excellent preservation in this area probably is a result of minimal agricultural disturbance on this portion of the site. While fragments of bone were widespread

Table 40. Artifact Patterns for Selected Sites

SITE	ARTIFACT GROUP PERCENTAGE							
	Kitch.	Archit.	Cloth.	Pers.	Tobac.	Arms	Furn.	Activ.
Vernonburg								
Site 21	56.3	8.1	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	2.2
Savannah								
Telfair Site ¹	73.0	20.6	1.6	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Site 19	65.2	21.1	0.4	0.2	2.0	0	0.2	10.5
Site 20	69.1	15.6	0.6	0	2.0	0	0	12.8
Abercorn								
Site 17	48.8	31.7	0	0	3.7	2.4	0	13.4
New Ebenezer								
1987 Survey ²	73.5	19.2	0.3	0	3.9	0.3	0	2.8
1989 Survey ³	66.5	19.2	1.3	0	3.8	0.4	0	8.8
1989 Excav. ⁴	49.3	22.0	0.5	0.1	7.5	0.4	0	20.2
Site 1	45.7	38.6	0	0	7.1	0	0	8.6
Ebenezer Mill District								
1986 Testing ⁵	73.1	21.5	0.5	0.1	4.3	0.2	0	0.3
9Ef97	60.3	36.4	0	0	3.3	0	0	0
9Ef100	55.2	42.5	0	0	1.2	0	0	1.2
9Ef101	74.9	22.6	0.5	0	1.8	0.2	0	0
9Ef132	78.5	17.0	0.7	0	3.2	0.4	0.3	0
9Ef133	79.5	10.6	1.0	0.1	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
9Ef135	71.9	24.9	0.7	0	1.7	0.5	0	0.4
9Ef137	75.2	16.5	1.1	0	5.9	0.6	0	0.7
9Ef145	87.2	9.3	0	0	3.5	0	0	0
9Ef146	50.4	33.7	1.0	0.4	14.0	0	0	0
Mount Pleasant								
Site 23	27.7	30.8	5.1	0.3	24.1	6.8	0	5.2
Site 23 ⁶	52.9	20.0	3.3	0.2	15.7	4.4	0	3.4

1 (Honerkamp et al. 1983)

2 (Elliott 1988)

3 & 4 (in preparation)

5 (Smith 1986, An average based on test excavations at 10 early sites)

6 (Calculated using aboriginal ceramics as kitchen artifacts)

elsewhere on the Mount Pleasant site, these were small, poorly preserved, and largely unidentifiable.

While shell representing food remains were not found at Abercorn and Mount Pleasant, it was present in small quantities within tabby mortar. Tabby mortar also was observed at Savannah and Vernonburg. None was observed at Bethany or New Ebenezer.

National Register Eligibility and Recommended Management

Twenty-four sites are discussed in this report and 22 of these sites are recommended as significant cultural resources. An assessment of significance of each site is presented in the following discussion. Assessing the eligibility of each site for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places was not the primary goal of this study. Our investigations were too limited on several of the sites for a determination of eligibility to be made. Further study will be required on these sites to determine their potential for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In cases where our understanding of the site was sufficient, National Register recommendations were made.

Site 1 is part of Site 9Ef28-New Ebenezer which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. This status should be extended to include the area of Site 1. Additional portions of the town of New Ebenezer remain unsurveyed and should be covered by National Registry as they are identified. This site contains an abundance of potential archaeological data that, if properly excavated and reported, would broaden our understanding of European adaptations to Georgia during the eighteenth century.

Archaeological excavation at New Ebenezer is scheduled for June, 1990, as part of a continuing development plan for this important early colonial site by the LAMAR Institute, New Ebenezer Kessler Trust, and the Georgia Salzburger Society. The next phase of fieldwork will include: (1) additional survey aimed at identifying domestic residences in the East Ward south of Jerusalem Church; (2) additional excavation on the East Ward, Eighth Tything, Lot 1; and (3) additional survey in the vicinity of the former silk filature and fortification in the East Ward. This work is part of a long-term development plan to create a "Living Ebenezer". Interpretive archaeology of the town will be an integral part of this plan. The Ebenezer townsite is owned by the Jerusalem Lutheran Church and the Kessler New Ebenezer Trust.

Site 2 contains spatially patterned eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts on the surface and in subsurface tests. Our examination of the site was limited, but indicates that the site has potential for archaeological research and it may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No features were identified, and further testing is

recommended to assess the integrity of the subsurface deposits. This site, originally located by Garrow (1984), was initially assessed as ineligible for the National Register because of its disturbed condition. Garrow's examination was limited to the outer fringe of the site, however, and failed to consider the main portions of the site. It is our opinion that the site probably is well preserved and has subsurface feature potential.

This site is considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use is having no ill-effect on the artifact deposits that are located below the plow zone. If the site becomes threatened, archaeological testing is recommended. This site appears to be a well preserved example of a non-German plantation amidst a predominantly German settlement. Further study of this site will allow comparisons of adaptation by differing ethnic groups (i.e. German vs. British). This site is in private ownership.

Site 3 contains nineteenth century artifacts on the surface and in subsurface tests. Our examination of the site was limited, but indicates that the site has potential for archaeological research and it may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No features were identified, and further testing is recommended to assess the integrity of the subsurface deposits. This site is considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 4 contains early nineteenth century artifacts, but none were identified in the one subsurface test that was placed on the site. The site appears to be badly disturbed, and lacking integrity. Further study should be conducted, however, to confirm or deny its potential eligibility for the National Register. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 5 contains prehistoric artifacts on the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. It probably contains buried prehistoric materials, but further study is needed to assess its research potential. A National Register determination was not attempted. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National

Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 6 contains eighteenth century artifacts on the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site appears to be badly eroded, but it may contain intact historic features from the earliest settlement of Bethany. Further study of this site is needed before its National Register eligibility can be properly assessed. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 7 contains early nineteenth century artifacts on the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site appears to be badly disturbed as a result of timbering, but further study is needed to properly assess its potential eligibility for the National Register. This site may be associated with the former Church at Bethany. It may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site has affected the integrity of the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended. This site is in private ownership.

Site 8 contains prehistoric artifacts on the surface, and no subsurface tests were conducted on it. According to the landowner, Diane Cornwell, the site contains early historic artifacts. Additional research should be conducted on this site to properly assess its potential eligibility for the National Register. Both the prehistoric and historic components may be eligible. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 9 contains prehistoric artifacts on the surface, and no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site was judged to be ineligible for the National Register because of its disturbed condition and limited information potential.

Site 10 contains eighteenth century artifacts on the surface, but no artifacts in the one subsurface test that was placed within the site. The site may have the potential for intact subsurface features associated with the Bethany settlement. Additional study of this site is recommended to assess its potential eligibility for the National Register. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 11 contains eighteenth century artifacts on the surface and in subsurface tests. The site may have the potential for intact subsurface features associated with the Bethany settlement. Additional study of this site is recommended to assess its potential eligibility for the National Register. This site probably was occupied slightly earlier than Site 10, which is located nearby. Both sites may have been used by the same family during slightly different periods of the eighteenth century. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 12 contains eighteenth or nineteenth century artifacts on the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site has a low artifact density and may not be worthy of National Register listing. We were unable to determine its status during this study, however, and additional research is recommended on this site for assessing its National Register eligibility. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 13 contained one prehistoric artifact on the surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site has a low artifact density and may not be worthy of National Register listing. We were unable to determine its status during this study, however, and additional research is recommended on this site for assessing its National Register eligibility. This site may be considered significant under Criterion D of the National

Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 14 contains prehistoric artifacts in three subsurface tests that were placed at 20 meter intervals across it. Because of its disturbed state and limited information potential, this site was judged ineligible for the National Register.

Site 15 contains prehistoric and historic artifacts on the surface and in subsurface tests. The site also contains ruins of an eighteenth century saw mill, which was the earliest functioning mill in colonial Georgia. While our survey was unsuccessful at identifying domestic areas of Old Ebenezer, the site is recommended for the National Register on the basis of the observed saw mill remains. Additional study of the area may reveal intact domestic deposits that also should be worthy of research and preservation. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Additional survey is needed to locate the townsite of Old Ebenezer. This site is in private ownership.

Site 16 contains eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts on the ground surface, but no subsurface tests were conducted on it. The site also contains intact remains of military fortifications that probably date to the Revolutionary War period. This site is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register because it appears to have similar research potential to that identified for the New Ebenezer site. Further study is needed to properly identify the components and occupation areas within this site. This site may be considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site is having no ill-effect on the subsurface archaeological deposits. Further work on the site is recommended if the site is threatened with destruction. This site is in private ownership.

Site 17 contains prehistoric and eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts in subsurface tests that were placed across the site. One intact nineteenth-century feature was identified in a small test unit, and above-ground features include a well-preserved

Revolutionary War period redoubt, well depression, and a boat slip. This site is probably eligible for the National Register based on its information potential regarding the eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation, as well as during the prehistoric period. This is a large complex site, and further study is needed to identify the more intact portions of the site which would be better suited for archaeological research. Some portions of the site appear to be badly disturbed from twentieth century land use. We were unable to define the absolute limits of this site.

This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site has disturbed the subsurface archaeological deposits to an unknown extent. Further work on the site is recommended. This should include a systematic shovel test survey with sampling intervals of 10 m or less. Portions of this site are in private and corporate ownership, and a small area of the site is owned by Effingham County and the City of Savannah.

Site 18 contains the remains of an earthen redoubt that was part of the British defensive works that surrounded Ebenezer during the American Revolution. No formal investigation was conducted on this site, but it probably is eligible for the National Register because it relates to the settlement of New Ebenezer. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patters of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. This site appears to be eroding. Further work on the site is recommended and should include site mapping and shovel testing. This site is in private ownership.

Site 19 contains prehistoric and eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts in subsurface tests. These tests showed that artifacts were deeply buried and probably are intact. Since most of this site served as the Commons for the town of Savannah, it is unlikely that many of these artifacts are in primary context. They probably represent intentional urban fill that accumulated throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth century. As such, it may contain a stratigraphic record of Savannah. Bone is well preserved on this site, and it contains a wide variety of historic artifacts that would be useful for a study of the material culture of Savannah. Since much of the area along Bay Street currently is paved over our investigations were confined to the green spaces. We suspect that similar archaeological deposits may underlie the pavement zone, but additional testing is needed to determine this. This area already is included in the Savannah National Historic District

which was registered in 1966. Site 19 is an important archaeological resource within this District that should be given protective status. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

This site is owned by the City of Savannah. Currently there are no local or state laws requiring archaeology of this site prior to any proposed construction. Consequently, its size is shrinking as large buildings are constructed along the Savannah River Bluff. The most recent example of this is the Savannah Hilton Hotel. Any federally funded projects should require testing of the archaeological site as part of an Environmental Impact Statement. All construction projects that will result in ground disturbance will adversely impact this site.

Site 20 contains prehistoric and eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts in subsurface tests. One feature, a large brick cistern was identified within the site. Based on the artifacts recovered from the zone above this feature, it probably was constructed after 1762. Since this site has always served a public function as Reynolds Square, it is unlikely that many of these artifacts are in primary context. Like the deposits in Site 19, they probably represent intentional urban fill that accumulated throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth century. As such, the site may contain a stratigraphic record of Savannah. Bone is well preserved on this site, and it contains a wide variety of historic artifacts that would be useful for a study of the material culture of Savannah. The cistern also may contain intact artifact deposits from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. This site also lies within the Savannah National Historic District and it is an important archaeological resource within this District. It should be given protective status. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

This site is owned by the City of Savannah. Currently there are no local or state laws requiring archaeology of this site prior to any proposed construction. Any federally funded projects should require testing of the archaeological site as part of an Environmental Impact Statement. All construction projects that will result in ground disturbance will adversely impact this site.

Site 21 contains eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts in subsurface tests. No features were identified in the shovel tests, but a possible cellar depression was observed

on the ground surface. This site contains approximately 11 house lots from eighteenth century Vernonburg, and evidence of occupation from the colonial period was identified in the material recovered from the site. The exact date of abandonment of these house lots has not been identified, but portions of the site probably were occupied into the mid nineteenth century. This site is recommended as eligible for the National Register because it contains important information about the colonial settlement of Vernonburg. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Further study is recommended to identify discrete areas of occupation within this site. The absolute limits of the site were not determined during this project, and further survey is recommended to locate and identify other potentially significant areas of the Vernonburg settlement.

Current land use of this site has disturbed the subsurface archaeological deposits to an unknown extent. Further work is recommended to define the limits of this site. This should include a systematic shovel test survey with sampling intervals of 10 meters or less, and test excavation. The portion of the site that has been identified thus far is owned by a single family, and other parts of the town are owned by numerous families. Since Vernonburg is a residential area, care should be taken to restore landscaped areas following excavation.

Site 22 contains the remains of Revolutionary War period military fortifications that were part of the British defensive works surrounding New Ebenezer. These remains include a small trench, or rifle pit, and a linear ditch that probably was associated with the wooden abatis that surrounded the town. This site is recommended as eligible for the National Register because it relates to New Ebenezer and could provide information concerning the role of this town during the American Revolution. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Current land use of this site has not disturbed the subsurface archaeological deposits of this site. Further work on the site is recommended. This should include a systematic shovel test survey with sampling intervals of 10 meters or less. Test excavations also are recommended along the suspected fortification line.

Site 23 contains prehistoric and eighteenth century artifacts in subsurface tests placed across this site. Test excavations conducted in one area of the site identified a well-preserved early eighteenth century midden. Features were well preserved within this

midden and bone preservation was excellent. Analysis of the material culture and faunal assemblage from these excavations reveals many unknown details about life on the Georgia frontier during the 1730s, 1740s, and 1750s. This is the site of Mount Pleasant-a Yuchi Indian village, deerskin trader outpost, ranger garrison, and plantation. The significance of this spot in the founding of Georgia is immense. The site is extremely well preserved and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additional excavation is scheduled for this site in May, 1990 to be conducted by the LAMAR Institute. The next phase of research will include: (1) additional excavation in Area A; (2) closer interval shovel testing and test excavation on other areas of the site. This site is privately owned and access to the site is restricted.

Site 24 contains an historic cemetery, known as the Bethany cemetery, that was used from the 1750s until the early twentieth century. The site has been identified through subsurface testing. Eleven suspected grave depressions were identified in the central area of the site, and one of these was selected for testing. Human remains were identified in this grave, and were left undisturbed. The property containing this site has been donated to the Georgia Salzburger Society, and since the rediscovery the Society has erected a large monument to the Bethany colony in the cemetery. This site is eligible for the National Register because of its importance in the founding of the Georgia colony. A minimum estimate of 75 individuals probably are interred in this graveyard. This is an important burial population that would be worthy of scientific study. Bone preservation on the site is excellent.

This site is considered significant under Criteria A and D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation which includes sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. While cemeteries usually are ineligible for the National Register, the Bethany cemetery is an exception because of its relationship to the Bethany colony. This cemetery derives its primary significance from its association with this early Georgia settlement.

Additional excavation on this site is scheduled for May, 1990 by the LAMAR Institute, Historic Effingham Society, and the Georgia Salzburger Society. The next phase of research will include mechanical stripping, shovel scraping, and mapping to identify additional graves in the cemetery. These graves will not be exhumed, but will be identified with wooden head and foot markers after the topsoil is replaced.

Future Surveys in the Lower Savannah River Region

This study focused on the urban portions of seven early settlements, but it also included two farming settlements- Bethany and the Ebenezer Mill District. This study did not cover all eighteenth century settlements in either Chatham or Effingham County. Settlements such as Joseph's Town and Tuckaseeking have never been reconnoitered by an archaeologist and were not included as part of this study. Also not included were Highgate, Hamstead, and the New Village on Skidaway Island, which have been covered by previous studies (Smith, et al. 1985; Smith 1987).

These remaining unsurveyed villages should be a target of future archaeological survey. Many urban portions of colonial Vernonburg, Savannah, Abercorn, Old Ebenezer, and New Ebenezer also remain to be surveyed. Additional archaeological survey is needed to define the outlying farmsteads associated with Vernonburg, Savannah, Abercorn, and Mount Pleasant. These areas received no coverage during this study, and should be targeted during future studies. Additional survey also is recommended in the farming settlements of Ebenezer Mill District, and Bethany. Locating these sites will require extensive fieldwork and historical research since their locations are unknown. The task before us is by no means accomplished. Many important colonial sites await the archaeologist in the lower Savannah River region. Hopefully, an adequate sample of these sites can be inventoried and preserved before they are destroyed by modern man.

Summary

Archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on nine settlements in Effingham and Chatham Counties, Georgia. In this report we attempted to establish a baseline for future historical and scientific research on these settlements. Twenty-four sites were identified and were discussed. The mean ceramic dates and terminus post quem from these sites show that urban activity in most of these settlements had declined prior to the mid nineteenth century. The most notable exception is Savannah which experience a boom during the nineteenth century despite repeated fires, military invasion, and other calamities. We do not understand why most of these settlements passed from existence, although several key factors have been suggested (Elliott 1989). Most of these settlements were placed along rivers which was the main transportation artery before the roads and railroad networks became reliable. The advent of steam powered boat traffic made stops at these settlements optional. Villages such as Abercorn, which was a very important transportation point in the colonial period, became isolated during the nineteenth century. The American

Revolution took its toll on the vitality of these settlements. For settlements such as New Ebenezer, the reasons for decline are complex. The people of New Ebenezer were industrious, but nevertheless their settlement died. Many of these settlements were planned, and these plans became obsolete. Perhaps Savannah siphoned off the lifeblood from these other settlements for its own survival. Savannah enjoyed a safe deepwater port, and its location may have been the primary reason it survived.

Eight of these early settlements are no longer lost, but they are now found in the Georgia Archaeological Site Files at the University of Georgia. Unfortunately we arrived too late to save Acton. With careful study of the historical documents and archaeological remains these early colonial settlements will be able to live again.

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**Appendix I.
State Site Forms**

Appendix II.
Glass Beads from Mount Pleasant