OCONEE OLD TOWN

History and Archaeological Excavations

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ABSTRACT

This report brings together for the first time all known information about one of the most famous, but least documented archaeological sites in the state of Georgia--Oconee Old Town. This site gave its name to the Oconee River and was the focus of much important activity in the early political history of Georgia. Located just below the Fall Line on the eastern bank of the Oconee River, this site was first discovered by archaeologists in 1935. Arthur Kelly conducted brief (previously unreported) excavations in 1935. Gordon Willey conducted brief (previously unreported) excavations in 1938. The exact locations of their excavations were lost to archaeology until 1995. In that summer, I led students from the University of Georgia to the site to examine it and conduct brief excavations (reported here) as part of their Field School experience. An introduction to the historical documentation associated with the site is presented here also, but it should in no way be considered exhaustive. This important 300 year-old site must be preserved and studied further in the next century through both history and archaeology.

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INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Oconee was the name of an important and historic Indian town located on the eastern bank of the Oconee River some five miles south of Milledgeville, Georgia. It was occupied as a named historic town from some time shortly after the founding of the Spanish fort of Apalachicola on the middle Chattahoochee River in 1687 until just after the Yamassee War in 1715 -- a lifetime of perhaps just over 25 years. A trading house was placed there for a short time in the 1750s, and a Federal Outpost was located there from about 1787 until 1793. The site has seen no occupation since 1793. The appellation Old Oconee Town was used in one account in 1772, and the term Old Town had been listed on a 1755 map. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, however, the area became known as Rock Landing. These terms have been used interchangeably for the area since then. For the purposes of this paper, however, I shall refer to the site simply as *Oconee Old Town*. The specific historical sources for all of this will be further developed in Chapter 3.

There have been occasional attempts in the past to locate the town on the ground, but until this project, none successfully combined history and archaeology to determine the location of the town with confidence. I think I must have first heard of Oconee Old Town in the early 1960s, although I cannot remember really thinking about the place until about 1974, when I was a graduate student at Florida State University in Tallahassee. The collections and notes from a 1930s Federal WPA excavation at the presumed site of Oconee Old Town were stored at the university as part of the collections of the Southeast Archeological Center of the United States National Park Service. I perused the artifacts and notes on occasion while I was working with other old collections stored there. I remember that I could not determine from the available notes where this intriguing site was located -- there were no good maps or descriptions of how to get to the site. I specifically talked to the retired Arthur Kelly (1900-1979) in Athens, Georgia, about the location of the site in the mid-1970s. He could not help me, except to say it was somewhere below Milledgeville -- old Doc Kelly was never very good on geographic detail. For the last 20 years, then, no one has known where Kelly dug in 1935 nor where Gordon Willey, working under Kelly's authority, excavated in 1938. Indeed, it was not at all clear that the locations of their excavations should have been named Oconee Old Town in the first place.

I maintained an interest in the town as part of the on-going program of Mississippian archaeology that I had been conducting in the Oconee River valley since at least 1977. In the early to mid-1980s, my father Woody Williams and I began gathering a file of historic accounts and maps of Oconee Old Town in anticipation of the site's rediscovery and permission to test the site. We received aid then, and more recently, from Louis DeVorsey, Jr., with respect to many of the early maps of the area.

In the late 1980s archaeologist Frankie Snow of Douglas, Georgia, sent me a copy of a 1935 newspaper article printed in the Milledgeville Union Recorder sent to him by Sam Lawson, a dedicated amateur archaeologist in Georgia. This article gave some details of the 1935 excavations at the site, and I placed it in the growing Oconee Old Town folder. Around the same time, I met Bess Smith, the owner of what we now know to be a large portion of the site. She sent me large aerial photos of the area and believed that the town and Rock Landing were on her property.

In 1990 archaeologist Marvin Smith was working on his report on historic sites in northern Georgia and wrote the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee inquiring about the 1930s excavations in that area. He received a copy of a 1940 site visitation report on the Ennis site, the

name given to the place Kelly and Willey had excavated some years earlier. Smith shared this with me, and it also went into my Oconee Old Town folder. In the winter of 1991, I was teaching an archaeology class at Mercer University in Macon. I had discovered that the 1930s artifact collections from the Ennis site were in dead storage at Ocmulgee National Monument, having been transferred from Tallahassee some years earlier. I obtained permission to examine these collections and had the Mercer students analyze this material under my guidance on February 28 and March 7, 1991. Analysis was conducted without direct access to a catalog of the material, as it was apparently stored in Tallahassee. The analysis forms were placed in the now thick Oconee Old Town folder and nothing more was done.

About 1992, I located a document by the late Isabel Garrard Patterson of Columbus, Georgia, that added more information to the story. She wrote a thick report entitled *Prologue to the History of the State of Georgia*, as part of the WPA Writers project in the 1930s. Her document was never published. In this draft document she discussed the 1935 excavations at Oconee Old Town, supplying some important logistical tidbits about the project. This also went into my folder.

In the early part of 1995 I received a phone call from Sylvia Flowers, at Ocmulgee National Monument, who put me in touch with Steve Story of Macon, who had discovered an area, where trees had recently been cut down south of Milledgeville that had historic Indian material showing on the surface of the ground. I concluded that this was the land owned by Bess Smith and gave her a call. She gave me permission to visit the site, and I visited the area for the first time in March of 1995. After getting a feel for the place, I again pulled out the now-worn folder and began to reevaluate the data collected thus far. I still could not match the 1930s data with the real world as I was beginning to understand it. I called Richard Vernon at the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee, and he graciously sent me copies of all data on the 1930s work. This involved 11 separate folders in Accession Number 239, as well as the artifact catalog cards for all the material I had analyzed in 1991.

Initial examination of the data yielded a single map made by Gordon Willey for his 1938 project, which showed the location of his excavations and the general location of Kelly's 1935 excavations. Unfortunately, there were no good clues as to the location of the field in which these excavations were mapped. I next went to the Map Room of the University of Georgia Science Library and made an initial search of several old aerial photos of the area in question. Nothing was immediately apparent, but I checked them out from the library and took them home.

I remember sitting on my front porch that beautiful afternoon in late April looking at and comparing aerials from 1942 and 1951. I noticed one difference in the area of interest, and it suddenly became apparent that this difference was the key to locating the 1930s excavations. An area that had been in trees up to at least 1942 had been cleared of them by 1951. The enlarged field thus created is the same today as in 1951. The breakthrough was the realization that the 1942 field, smaller than the 1951 one, was exactly the same shape as the field in Willey's 1938 drawing. Everything fell into place in an instant, and I was truly stunned. This 20 year search to relocate the presumed Oconee Old Town was successfully concluded. In May of 1995, I searched microfilm of the Milledgeville Union Recorder in 1935 and 1938 and found a number of other useful references to the project.

I decided to take students from the University of Georgia's Summer Archaeological Field School of the Department of Anthropology to the site to test it. We were there from July 25 until July 31 and conducted very brief excavations on this first visit. This report includes an account of

those excavations but is probably more important in detailing the history of the site and town as I have been able to piece it together. Further, I am including brief accounts of the excavations in 1935 and 1938 since no reports were ever written on those projects.

I certainly owe tremendous thanks to a great many people without whom this report would not have been possible. Particular thanks go to Bess Smith, the owner of the upper part of the site, and her daughter and son-in-law Sarah and Darrell Brantley. Sarah and Darrell helped with many local details and provided general support for our work. I also thank Carl Cheely, owner of the lower part of the site, for his kind permission to examine his land.

I certainly thank all of the people mentioned in my historical narrative above. Their reward is that their collective efforts are here combined to satisfy, I hope, all of our curiosity about this vital Indian town.

The members of the 1995 University of Georgia Archaeological Field School were essential to this project and I certainly thank them for their effort. These students include: Nick Banchero, Jamie Bartholomaus, Amy Bethel, Steve Cahlink, Sean Donovan, Benjy Green, Kari Hunt, Clara Jones, Alana Lynch, Josie McRae, Robin Parent, Jan Richardson, Brad Smith, Cary Snipes, Bill Stevens, Lyn Swift, Melissa Toporek, and Keith Tyson. I also particularly thank my field assistant, Dan Battle.

Finally I thank University of Georgia Doctoral student Julie Markin for helping produce this final report with help on many things.

This version of the report was lightly edited in January of 2011 by the author.

Figure 1. 1995 UGA Archaeological Field School.

Chapter 2
HISTORY

The history of *Oconee Town,* or *Oconee Old Town* as it is more commonly known, and the *Rock Landing* area has been presented in several places in the past. For completeness I wish to present all of the primary sources known to me, as well as some of the more important secondary sources. There is some obvious redundancy in this information, but for completeness it is important to put all of the information in one place. There are no known written accounts of visitors to Oconee during the period of its Indian occupation (1687-1715). I should add that for all we know, there may have even been a late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth century trading post at the site, just as there was at Ocmulgee (Kelly 1939). The existence of such a post is unknown at present in historic and archaeological data, but the possibility cannot be discounted.

EARLY MAPS

Examination of the maps shown in William P. Cumming's famous book *The Southeast in Early Maps* (1998) reveals much about Oconee Old Town. The earliest map I have found that includes the site is the Edward Crisp map of 1711, although the town is not clearly labeled as such. On the Anonymous map of 1715, the town is clearly labeled as the "Oconerys 70 men" (Cumming 1998:Plate 46A). The town is next listed as "Oconees" on the Barnwell-Hammerton map of 1718, which adds that the place was "deserted 1715 removed(?) to Chattahoochee River" (Cumming 1998:Plate 48B).

While the town was certainly abandoned by 1718, it is still shown in several later maps, including the Herman Moll map of 1729 (Cumming 1998:Plate 50), where it is listed as "Oconery's". The data on the Moll map were presumably simply borrowed from the Anonymous map, as the name is listed in exactly the same way. Curiously, and presumably accurately, the town is not listed on the 1718 DeLisle map, nor on the Popple map of 1733. It *is* shown on the 1737 Homann map as "Oconeries" (Cumming 1998:Color Plate 17). It is also shown on the famous 1755 Mitchell map, but is listed as "Oconee O.T." meaning "Oconee Old Town," implying, accurately, that the site was abandoned sometime in the past (Cumming 1998:Plate 59). This seems to be the earliest record of the place being called by the now famous name of Oconee *Old* Town.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDIAN BOOKS

There are no known written accounts of the site from its period of Indian occupation. The earliest known accounts date to 1751 and were published as letters and depositions in the South Carolina Indian Books (McDowell 1958). There apparently was a small trading post located there in 1751. The exact location of this mid-eighteenth century post is still unknown, but I would guess it was in the northern part of the site. The 1751 documents refer to the killing of several people, and this story is recorded in some detail here. Even though the story runs several pages in length, I present all of it for sake of completeness and because the story is fascinating in its own right.

George Cadogan to Governor Glen
Fort Moore, 19th March, 1750

Sir, As Mr. Hawkins is going to Town, I take the Opportunity by him of acquainting your Excellency with the current

Reports here as to the Indians since my last Express. Mr. Clements, who keeps a Store at the **Caconies**, informs me that it has been burned by the Northwards and one Swiney killed, but this may be Apocryphal as I know Clements to be a R_____e. [Rogue?] [letter goes on to other matters] (McDowell 1958:11).

The following Deposition was enclosed in a letter from George Cadogan to Governor Glen of South Carolina.

Deposition of Stephen Creagh
March 22nd, 1750 [apparently 1751]

The Deposition of Stephen Creagh, Servant to William Clements, Late Storekeeper at the Occonies in this Province, taken by James Frazer, Esq., Conservator of the Peace.

This Deponent, being duely sworn, saith that on Sunday the 10th Instant he and Jeremiah Swiney set off from New Savannah for the **Occonies' Store** to see if all was well there, after hearing of Capt. Coate, the Indian, being killed there by Enemie Indians; and that they arrived at the **Occonies** the Tuesday following in the Afternoon, and were told by one Jenks, who was left to keep the said Store, together with a Dutch Man, that Coat was killed on the other Side of the River the Wednesday before, having gone over to salt his Horses which they apprehended had been drove up by the Enemie on Purpose for a Decoy. That after they had shot him, they cut off his Head, which they afterwards left in the Path sculped, and further the said Jenks told them, that on the Saturday after, the 9th Instant, five strange Indians came to the Store, whom he took to be Notwagas, some of those who had killed Coat, and that they demanded of Jenks if there were any Chikesaws in the House. And being told there were none, they said he lied, and searched the House finding there was none of them. One [of] them who spoke English, told the said Jenks, that it was not good for him to live there, for that the House and all would be burned, or Words to that Effect. They then demanded of him in a positive Manner for Rum which he gave them, and some Paint and a looking Glass. They then went away. Jenks told us that he was certain that they were then on an Island in the River a little Way above.

The Deponent further saith that a Chikesaw Indian called Frontaby, or the Black Priest, being then present asked Swiney in the Indian Language, as the said Swiney told the Deponent what the white Man, meaning Jenks, was telling him, which being told by the said Swiney, the said Priest replied, it was all a Lie, that the said Jenks with some white People that had stopt there in their Way to the Creek Nation, had drunk the Rum themselves, and then there had been no Enemie near the House, otherwise he had seen their

Track, but said that it would be better for him to remove from that Place, at present and that he would stay there, until they got to New Savannah for Horses and told them there if the Chickesaws would settle there, as he would endevour to perswade them to it, they then might return back again. Accordingly Swiney and this Deponent agreed to set off for the Horses the Thursday following. Next Day being the 13th, they, with the Chickesaws at Night, the Black Priest asked Swiney for a Bottle of Rum which he refused at first but the Indians insisting on it, saying that they worked hard all Day, he gave it them, and the Deponent saith, then there were none of the Indians drunk. About Midnight, as the said Deponent thinks, the Enemie fired a Volly of small Arms into the House, calling out [Howleweas?] and for a long Time they continually firing, and this Deponent believes Swiney was the first Person wounded, either white People or Indians. The Chickesaws fired from the House but the Enemie came close up, and let Fire to the House, which those within extinguished several Times by beating down the Clap-boards and throwing Water upon them. They were all obliged at last to leave the House, the Fire being often [fanned?], but before this, Swiney had received three Shots and was hardly able to crawl out of the House. When this Deponent got out of the House one of the Enemy presented his Gun at him, but upon his calling out in Cherokee that he was a white Man, he forbore; another Indian seized on a Shirt which the Dutch-man had in his Hand, which he refusing to part with, the Indian offered to strike him with his Gun, and took the Shirt from him, and threatened to strike the Deponent with a Tomyhack but he made away from him. And the Deponent also saith, that the Chickesaws went towards the River in a Body, having their Women in the Middle, and that after they came out of the House, they never fired at the Enemy, nor they at them, while he was there, and as the Deponent was making off from them he looked back and saw one of the Enemie Indians and the Black Priest a strugling for an Indian Boy one having hold of one Hand and the Other of the other Hand.

This Deponent further says that Jenks told him he was wounded upon which he perceived Blood on his Forehead, but that he never saw him after he left the House, nor has heard of him since, the Dutch Man got safe back to New Savannah again. And the Deponent also saith that he travelled all the Remainder of that Night and continued his Journey till he got to New Savannah, which was on the Saturday following.

Tuesday the 20th the said Deponent was employed by the said Clements, and Charles Marion, to go to the **Occonies** where they arrived the Thursday following. They found the corpse of Jeremiah Swiney, about 10 Yards from the Place where the House

did stand, streached out, lying on his Back, naked only some Pieces of burnt Blanket throwed about him. They found Nothing else there but the Remains of some old Iron, every Thing else being taken away or burned, nor could they see any Person afterwards to make any Enquiry, of neither Indian or white, altho they made a diligent Search everywhere about; they only seed the Leg of a Horse which they imagined the Indians had killed. And farther the Dependent saith not. **Stephen Creagh**
Sworn before me in Augusta aforesaid this 22nd Day of March, 1750 [1751]. **James Fraser**

From **Governor Glen to Tacite of Hywassee**

It is true the insolent Behavior of some few particular Persons, and of two or three Towns has given us a very just Offence, and if passed over without shewing a proper Resentment, might encourage them to go greater Length, and the Impunity they meet with might induce others to follow their pernicious Example. We are there determine for the Good of the whole Cherokee Nation to punish those few who have misbehaved. We were at first informed that these Lower Cherokees who killed the white Men at the **Occonees** protested that they were inocent of the Offence, and pretended Ignorance of the Matter, but we have heard since that they have had the In[so]lence to boast it, and in an insulting Manner, to imitate and redicule their dying Groans. We therefore have insisted that some of these be delivered up to us (McDowell 1958:67-68).

From **Governor Glen to Head Men of Tomasey**
June 8, 1751

...We desire also that it may be read and interpretted to the Town of Kewoohee where I am informed there are some People who killed two Men at the **Oconees**, who thought at the first pretended Ignorance and Innosence, yet I hear they now boast of their Crime. And therefore we insist that the Town of Kewohee do deliver up these People to us, and that all this be done within two Months from the Date of this Letter. Otherwise we shall be under a Necessity of coming and take them by Force (McDowell 1958:80).

From **Governor Glen to Town of Kewochee**
date unstated

...And as some of your Towns People did some Time ago at the **Occonies** in which were two white Men, and after having several Times set Fire to the House, they murdered the two white Men in it, and as we are credibly informed, boasted of that base and barbarous Action insolently imitiating by Way of Diverson the

dying Groans and Words of these white Men, these many Abuses we cannot possibly pass over.

And therfore that the Authors of them may be brought to condign Punishment and be made Examples of, we require you to deliver up two of the most guilty that we may use them as they deserve. This we expect to be done in two Months from the Date hereof; otherwise we will come and take them by Force (McDowell 1958:84).

From **Deposition of Richard Smith**
July 12, 1751

...The Kewee Indians was at that Time out to War. They came back in about March and brought in some Powder they had taken at the **Okoneys**, where they also killed 2 white Men, and asked him [Richard Smith] what he thought the Governor would say to him about it (McDowell 1958:102).

From **Deposition of James Maxwell**
May 4, 1751

That the eighteenth Day of April last I got to Kewoke and went to Mr. Richd. Smith's. When I asked what was the News in the Nation, he told me there was very bad Talks, and that the Indians were very insolent, and talked of killing the Traders and keeping the Leather, and that the Villians who killed the white Men at the **Occonies** made their Braggs of it (McDowell 1958:116).

From **Governor Glen to Henry Parker**
September 9, 1751

...But whatever may have given Rise to this Report, I hope you'll agree with us in Opinion that would be very improper to pass over such Behaviour, more especially as some of that Nation burnt a Trader's House at the **Oconies** and killed a white Man there, till such Time as they deliver up some of their People to be punished (McDowell 1958:121).

From **Talk of the Cherokee Indians to Governor Glen**
November 14, 1751

Governor to the Interpreter: ...Why has not he that killed the white Man at the **Occonies** been brought down? This is a most material Thing but they have not so much as once mentioned it. I want their Answer to this and when they have answered it, I have something else material to tell them.

Indians: We desire our Answer thereto may be deferred till Tomorrow Morning. (McDowell 1958:177)

DAVID TAITT

David Taitt was a traveler and adventurer who roamed through much of the South in the year 1772. He crossed the Oconee River at the former location of Oconee Old Town in the early summer of that year. His brief account is presented here in its entirety, beginning with his crossing of the Ocmulgee River the day before he reached the Oconee River.

> May 29th, 1772
>
> We set out this morning taking the Course and distance of the path etca. to the Oakmullgey River, which is the western branch of the Altamaha. The River at present is not above three feet Deep and 100 feet wide at Crosing, having a firm gravelly bottom, but is Seldom fordable except in very Dry seasons; it runs mostly SE till it joins the Okono River. I Stayed at the East side of the River waiting for an Observation to assertain the Latitude, but the day turned very Dark and Cloudy which prevented one. After two Oclock we proceeded on our Journey taking the Course and Distance etca.
>
> May 30th, 1772
>
> About Eleven Oclock this Morning we came to the Okono River where a Robert Tool and James McQueen (two Traders from the Cowetas) with their Packhorses, were just going to set out. McQueen stayed and Sent me over a Canoe to Carry my baggage etca; here we were Obliged to swime the Horses, the River being twenty feet Deep at the Landing and about 50 yards wide. About half a mile above this there is a place Sometimes fordable. I Stayed on the East side of the River to rest my horses and view the land where the Old Okono Town formerly stood, and then proceeded to Little buffloe Creek where Messrs. Tool and McQueen were Encamped (Mereness 1916:561-562).

WILLIAM BARTRAM

The most famous visitor to Oconee Old Town was the peripatetic William Bartram. The man seemingly went everywhere and did everything. I record here both his first visit to the site on his journey to Louisiana, and his account upon returning six months later when the river was very high.

> The next day's journey led us over a level district; the land generally very fertile and of a good quality for agriculture, the vegetable surface being of a dark, loose rich mould, on a stratum of stiff reddish brown clay. Crossing several considerable creeks, branches of the Ocone, North Branch of the Altamaha; at evening, July 1st [1777], encamped on the banks of the Ocone, in a delightful grove of forest trees, consisting of Oak, Ash, Mulberry, Hiccory, Black Walnut, Elm, Sassafras, Gleditsia, &c. This flourishing

> grove was an appendage of the high forests we had passed through, and projected into an extensive, green, open, level plain, consisting of old Indian fields and plantations, being the rich low lands of the river, and stretching along its banks upwards to a very great distance, charmingly diversified and decorated with detached groves and clumps of various trees and shrubs, and indented on its verge by advancing and retreating promontories of the high land.
>
> Our encampment was fixed on the site of the old Ocone town, which, about sixty years ago, was evacuated by the Indians, who, finding their situation disagreeable from its vicinity to the white people, left it, moving upwards into the Nation or Upper Creeks, and there built a town; ...
>
> [Material omitted about the subsequent move of these Indians to Florida from the Chattahoochee River].
>
> After crossing the Ocone by fording it, which is about two hundred and fifty yards over, we travelled about twenty miles, and came to camp in the evening... (Bartram 1955:306-307).

After traveling through the Creek country, down to Mobile, and then by water most of the way to the Mississippi River, he arrived near Baton Rouge. He then returned by the same path to Georgia and recrossed the Oconee River near the end of the first week of January 1778. Because of the high water levels of the rivers at that time, he describes the travails of crossing the Ocmulgee River to the west in much detail. Essentially, it was crossed in a small ready-made leather boat, about 8 feet in length. Of the crossing of the Oconee the next day all he says is:

> We proceeded again, crossed the Oconne in the same manner, and with like success, and came to camp in the fertile fields, on the banks of that beautiful river; (Bartram 1955:364).

BENJAMIN HAWKINS

United States Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins described the town of Oconee on the Chattahoochee River around 1797 in the following manner, alluding to the former location of the town on the Oconee River.

> O-co-nee; is six miles below Pa-la-chooc-le, on the left bank of the Chat-to-ho-che. It is a small town, the remains of the settlers of O-co-nee; they formerly lived just below the Rock landing, and gave name to that river; they are increasing in industry, making fences, attending to stock, and have some level land moderately rich; they have a few hogs, cattle and horses (Hawkins 1848:65).

LEELA SELMAN BEESON

There was a briefly occupied Federal outpost located somewhere at the site in the late 1780s until late in 1792. The best short description of this period I have seen is included in a newspaper article by Leela Selman Beeson in the June 11, 1936, edition of the Milledgeville Union Recorder. She was apparently State Historian, as is revealed in another newspaper article to be reviewed later. As we shall see shortly, she was instrumental in getting Arthur Kelly to come to the site in 1935 for the first archaeological project there.

BITS OF BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORY

Old Oconee Town

Old Oconee Town, six and a half miles below Milledgeville, on the Oconee river, important in Indian history, dates far back into the past, before the founding of the state of Georgia.

William Bartram, the great naturalist, visited the site in 1777, and stated in his Memories that it had been abandoned more than sixty years.

Dr. A. R. Kelley [sic Kelly], the Smithsonian archaeologist at the Macon Mounds, has trenched Oconee Town and found from the artifacts, that the Hitchiti Indians preceded the Creeks, just as at the Macon Mounds. No trade beads were found; so the site antedates the coming of European traders.

Dr. Kelley [sic] prepared from his collection of pottery fragments and arrow heads at Oconee Town a most interesting exhibit for the Daughters of the American Revolution, which they presented to the Georgia State College for Women.

Rock Landing

Rock Landing, near old Oconee Town, was an important place during Indian times, and important also, after the advent of the white man.

Three Indian trails converged there, one of them continuing on towards the Ogeechee river and Augusta.

After the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone, the United States, acting in accord with Georgia's desire for frontier protection, placed at Rock Landing a garrison of soldiers and a trading post.

After 1792, Major Gaither was in command of all U. S. troops in Georgia, James Seagrove was Agent for the Creek Indians, and after 1793, Constant Freeman was Agent of the Department of War.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Georgia history occurred at Rock Landing, in 1789, when Alexander McGillivray, that wily, half-breed Creek Indian diplomat, (son of a Georgian and a Creek Indian princess of high birth), as able in diplomacy as any man of any nation, prevented a treaty being made between the

United States and the Creek Indians. The prevention of the treaty meant humiliation for the State of Georgia, and for the United States as well, but it is too picturesque a scene to ever be omitted from any Georgia history story.

Georgia had contributed funds for the entertainment of the Indians and the United States made preparation on a large scale.

The "talk" which was sent to Alexander McGillivary and the head men and warriors of the Creek nation, invited them to a treaty at Rock Landing, “on your bank of the Oconee river. We are now governed by a President who is like the old King over the great waters. He commands all the warriors of the thirteen great fires. He will have regard to the welfare of all the Indians, and when peace shall be established, he will be your father, and you will be his children, so that none shall dare to do you harm."

"Our traders are very rich and have houses full of such goods as you were used to get in former days; it is our wish that you should trade with them, and they with you, in strict friendship."

The treaty was not to fail, so Andrew Pickens and H. Osborne, the two U. S. Commissioners, associated with themselves other and more honorable Commissioners. They were Gen. Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the southern Army during the Revolution, Cyrus Griffin, who had served as President of the continental Congress, and David Humphrey, one of the Military aides of Washington.

They sailed from New York. August 31, 1789, their vessel laden with presents for the Indians, and reached Savannah, September 10th. A company of U. S. Artillery formed their escort, they reached Rock Landing, September 20, 1789, and pitched their tents on the East bank of the Oconee. On the Western bank were gathered Alexander McGillvray with his head men and two thousand warriors. The usual formalities and interviews were indulged in, the boats constantly crossing and re-crossing the river. Then came Sept. 24, the momentous day for signing the treaty and the Indians had vanished into thin air.

A note came from McGillivray saying: “We sincerely desire a place but we can not sacrifice much to obtain it." As they approached the Ocmulgee river another message came saying that they must seek provender for their horses.

The message the Commissioners sent to the Secretary of War was: “The parties have separated without forming a treaty."

On November 10, they reached New York and on the 17th, reported that the failure of the treaty could be attributed to Alexander McGillvray, Principal Chief.

The site of Rock Landing has been beautifully marked by the D. A. R., the S. A. R., and the C. A. R. Six historical fact are

recorded on the bronze tablet attached to the granite boulder. The inscription reads:

Rock Landing
Head of Navigation On Oconee River

Trading post where Alexander McGillivray frustrated plans for treaty between U. S. Commissioners and Creek Indians, 1789. William Bartram visited nearby site of Old Oconee Town which had then been deserted more than 60 years, 1777, on West bank three Indian trail met; The Oakmulgee old towns trail, the Cussetah path, and the old training path, which continued Eastward towards Augusta.

The line between Washington and Hancock Counties began at the mouth of Buck's creek, south of Rock Landing, 1793. On West side of Oconee was Fort Advance and the rendezvous of Gen. Elijah Clarke's followers, 1794.
ERECTED 1936

Fort Fidius on the Oconee, 1793

From reading the Government Reports in the American State Papers, it has always been supposed that the garrison of soldiers was moved from Rock Landing to Fort Fidius, a more favorable site, just a little distance up the Oconee, because of sickness among the soldiers otherwise the two forts would never have been built in such close proximity to each other.

On Oct. 31, 1792, the Secretary of War writes to James Seagrove, Agent of Indian affairs: “The goods which remain at Rock Landing will be disposed of hereafter at the post to the friendly Upper Creeks. To remove them would not only be too expensive, but prevent the exercise of that public generosity which on the present occasion seems in a considerable degree to be necessary in Indian affairs."

On April 19, 1793, Maj. Gaither writes to the Secretary of War from Fort Fidius, saying: “The soldiers are as healthy as I could expect them anywhere; and perfectly reconciled and attentive to duty. I have got all the stores from the Rock Landing, and ordered the guard from this place to join me tomorrow." In this same month, Col. Gaither on account of his bad state of health, had to quit Fort Fidius, and go to St. Mary's for a season. This was a most distressing time in Georgia's history. The line between the whites and the Creek Indians was the Oconee River and murders and thefts were happening almost daily.

James Seagrove, the Indian agent was constantly writing to the Secretary of War that the Indians desired peace, but there was no peace. Both Gov. Telfair and Gov. Mathews had formed

companies of Militia Infantry and also Troops of Horse, a certain number of them with government approval, and the situation became so strained that both Georgia and the Government deemed an early war a certainty.

On Sept. 6, 1793, James Seagrove wrote to the Secretary of War, that the frontier people of Georgia have determined "that peace with the Creek Indians shall not take place on any terms whatever, that parties of militia are constantly kept out between this river and the Oakmulgee", and that war seemed "their darling object".

The Georgians held Seagrove in the greatest contempt, because of his consideration of the Indians, only, while the whole Georgia frontier was suffering from their constant incursions.

Gov. Mathews on Feb. 3, 1794, writes to James Seagrove: “You may rest assured of my best endeavors to give the Federal Government a fair opportunity of trying their favorite object of peace with the Creek nation."

On May 10, 1794, Major Roberts at Fort Fidius writes to the Secretary of War “This garrison is totally defenseless: no water within 300 yards of the fort, that from our force may be taken at any time by an enemy. The weak force of this garrison, not able to enforce a protection to either the inhabitants or themselves, they just fall a sacrifice. It has long been reported to the war office the weak situation of this garrison. If any misfortunes happen to it, it shall not be my fault, for I am determined to risk everything in its defense."

Again Major Roberts writes: "the whole strength of this garrison is no more than 69 effective. The Indians and Georgians seem now mutually aroused and there is not a doubt in my mind but that a war will break out in all its horrors in about two months. should an attack take place on this garrison, with this small force under my command, I leave you to judge what defense can be made.” He then adds that he will do all in his power thought the Indians can bring 10,000 gun men into the field.

On July 4, 1796, the Commissioners on the part of the United states, after accomplishing the treaty at Coleraine, wrote to Gov. Jared Irwin that the Cowetas and Cussetates had visited them and to be removed as soon as possible. That after gaining the best information they could from the hunters, who were present, they now earnestly recommend one place.

“There is a high bluff, a little below Fort Fidius, perhaps about one mile below their lands. Two miles below this bluff, there is a creek called Otchee-wam-otchee, and about three miles above the bluff there is another creek, Thlock-Caoso, or fishing creek, very valuable, always for fish, particularly for shad, in the spring. The lands between the Creeks is high and good, and bordering on the

Creeks, covered with cane, fine for stock. This the fittest place for a military post, according to the information which they have obtained."

In 1796, Fort Fidius was about two miles below the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the East side of the river, almost exactly where the old map in the Baldwin county Court House shows it to be which Fort was next year 1797 moved to Fort Wilkinson (Beeson 1936).

JOHN GOFF

The late John Goff wrote in 1960 about the site, although his specific interest was on the so-called Rock Landing. His informative account is presented here in its entirety.

The Rock Landing

One of the best known spots in the interior of Georgia during the Indian days and the post-Revolutionary years was a place called the Rock Landing. It was located on the east side of the Oconee River, some four miles below Milledgeville, and about a quarter of a mile downstream from the mouth of Buck Creek. The place primarily owed its importance to the fact that several significant trails converged on the site to cross the Oconee at this point. One of these routes was the main strand of the famous Lower Creek trading path, leading from Augusta via the Rock Landing and present Macon to the Indians of western Georgia and eastern Alabama. Except for the relative directness of the course via the Rock Landing, it is not clear the paths should have gathered at this particular crossing. There was no good fording spot in the immediate area; and in fact the river so deep at the Landing the traders and other travelers had to swim their horses and resort to canoes or rafts for carrying over their goods and personal effects. When David Taitt passed this way in 1772 he said the water was 20 feet deep at "the Landing" and his party had to use a canoe for getting across. In his journey to the Mississippi, William Bartram visited the Rock Landing on the outward trip and apparently came back the same way. On the return his group used a folding leather canoe to get across the Ocmulgee, and Bartram implies they got over the Oconee in the same way.

The Creek settlement of Oconee Old Town was located just below the Rock Landing and the presence of this community may have been another reason why the trails led to this part of the river. Benjamin Hawkins says the Oconee River derived its name from this place. The town was abandoned around 1715 when the inhabitants removed to the Chattahoochee River.

The Rock Landing is mentioned many times in early records, but so far as could be ascertained, the first document to

locate the place with exactness is a 1784 land plat showing the property of Ruth Bonner. This drawing names the Oconee, and along the river, just below a stream labeled "Beaver Creek" (the present Buck Creek), it is marked "Rock Landing." Twenty-five years later, because of a dispute about two ferries that were operating at a crossing above the mouth of Buck Creek, another plat was drawn of the Ruth Bonner property. It was prepared in 1809 by Daniel Sturges, the state's surveyor general and one of the most competent of the pioneer surveyors of Georgia.

Dr. J. C. Bonner, of the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, has made a study of the Rock Landing and has had the benefit of talking to old people along the Oconee about the place. He concluded the name applied to an area that stretched for approximately one-half to three-quarters of a mile on the river, below Buck Creek. The Sturges plat shows the "Rock Landing Path" leading to about the middle of the river frontage mentioned by Dr. Bonner. The point reached by this trail, one concludes, was the actual old crossing place and the probable site of the rock which gave rise to the community's name, the Rock Landing. The expression plainly implies there was some sort of rock or ledge at the crossing point. But interestingly enough, after three trips to the spot, and much walking up and down the river below Buck Creek, the writer was unable to find any such ledge or rock, even though one of the visits was made during a prolonged dry spell when the river was low. Perhaps the rock has long since been blasted out to improve navigation. A survey of the Oconee made in 1889 with the view of improving the river mentions an Elephant Rock below Buck Creek and very close to the site reached by the old trail. This rock may have been the formation which gave rise to the older name. In any case, there does not seem to be any Elephant Rock at the site today, and one presumes it was removed years ago to make the river safer for boats and rafts.

The Rock Landing today is a placid, detached place that has been turned into a modern cattle pasture, interspersed with strips of woods. One would never guess now that the spot was once served by one of the great arterial thoroughfares of the region. But curiously enough, even over a great span of time, the area still retains some of the air which pleased William Bartram when he visited the place in 1776. He mentioned the old Indian fields stretching along the banks charmingly diversified with groves of detached trees. With the exception of a change from fields to pastures, this depiction of the scene coincides well with the impression which one receives today.

Before closing the sketch, it should be noted that there was another Rock Landing on the Oconee. The 1889 survey of the river

> which has been mentioned lists a "Rock Landing," below the mouth of Big Creek, on the east side of the river, upstream from Dublin. The place was considerably below the other Rock Landing. Nothing could be learned about this spot and it is not known how long the appellation has been in use (Utley and Hemperly 1975:183-185).

Goff was certainly correct that there is no large (or small) rock in the proper location today. I followed up on his clue about the Elephant Rock, however, and discovered that the actual location indicated on the 1889 map is not "just below the mouth of Buck Creek" but is over a mile upstream and thus could not have been the Rock Landing. It is true, however, that the Army Corps of Engineers conducted extensive clearing of the river below Milledgeville from 1890 until about 1920. This included the blasting and clearing of a great many rocks, and so Goff's general hypothesis is still viable.

MARION HEMPERLY

In 1989 Marion Hemperly, former State Surveyor General, published a slim but useful volume on Indian Trails in Georgia, using old plat maps as his primary data source. He included a brief but interesting section on Oconee Old Town, presented verbatim here.

> OCONEE OLD TOWN
>
> Oconee Old Town, located on the eastern side of the Oconee River just south of today's Milledgeville, gave the river its name. Many trails ran to that point on the Oconee River because it was a good crossing place. That spot was on the geographical fall line and the noted Lower Creek Trading Path ran to and crossed there. Little is known about the inhabitants of Oconee Old Town, other than they abandoned that settlement about 1715. That year, there was fighting between the South Carolinians and the Yamassee Indians, most of which took place in coastal South Carolina. As a result of the defeat of the Yamassees, many Creeks moved westward to the Chattahoochee River. About that time, Oconee Town appeared on the Chattahoochee River and the designation, Oconee Old Town, was shown on the Oconee River.
>
> The term "Old Town" means that it was an abandoned settlement and not in use at the time it was noted. That term was widely used throughout the Creek Indian country. Tallahassee (Florida) is a good example, simply meaning "old town". No remains have been found to indicate the exact location of Oconee Old Town in today's Baldwin County, although it was on the eastern side of the river and just below Milledgeville near the mouth of the Town Creek (Hemperly 1989:79-80).

SITE OWNERSHIP HISTORY

It is not possible to trace the historic ownership of the *Oconee Old Town* site earlier than 1861 because of a fire that destroyed the Baldwin County courthouse records at that time. The following information I derived from studying the extant records in the present courthouse in Milledgeville. At the time of the fire the site was owned by Thomas B. Lamar as part of a large ca. 2400 acre plantation. When he died sometime in the late 1860s (in the Civil War?), the plantation was left to Richard N. Lamar (his son?). Lamar used the property for collateral on loans a number of times in the following decades (1869, 1877, 1881?). The deeds are a bit confusing in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Apparently the entire plantation came into the possession of Thomas H. Latimer sometime before August 8, 1903, for on that date, oddly, Latimer sold a half-interest in the entire plantation back to Richard N. Lamar for $1.00 and "natural love and affection." The two ran the plantation apparently together for just a few years. What the relationship was between these two individuals is unknown (cousins/friends?).

The date for the sale of the *Latimer and Lamar Plantation* is also somewhat confusing in the records, either in August of 1907 or later in 1910. There is no doubt, however, as to who bought the plantation -- local land dealer and real estate agent Elias N. Ennis. Ennis spent $20,000 for the plantation, and a beautiful multi-color plat map of the property was made in July of 1910. Ennis kept the land until 1937. He, of course, was the owner of the site when the WPA excavations took place in the fall of 1935 under Arthur R. Kelly. Kelly named the site the Ennis site in honor of this owner.

Ennis apparently lost the property, presumably for non-payment of taxes, in 1937, and the land was sold on the Baldwin County courthouse steps. It was bought in auction by Richard Joel Smith, Sr., of Washington County, on February 2, 1937, for $5,300, only a quarter of what Ennis had paid for the land 27 years earlier. At the time of his purchase of the land, it was called the *Latimer Plantation*, Lamar's name having been inexplicably dropped. When Charles Fairbanks, archaeologist from the Ocmulgee Monument at Macon, visited the site in 1940, he noted the new owner of the *Ennis* site.

Richard Smith, Sr. died in August of 1967, leaving the land to his wife Alice Ennis Smith (obviously related to the Ennis family), and his two sons, Richard J. Smith, Jr., and Nathaniel Ennis Smith. From that point onward the land became subdivided, particularly in the 1980s. The portion containing the major river crossing is now owned by Bess Smith, the widow of Richard Smith, Jr., who had died in December of 1987.

Chapter 3
PHYSICAL SETTING

The Oconee Old Town site is located in Baldwin County, Georgia, almost exactly 6 miles as the crow flies from the center of downtown Milledgeville. The UTM coordinates for the center of the site are 3654480 North and 297720 East. This places the site immediately south of the mouth of Buck Creek. The site is long and narrow, beginning near the river on the northern end, but curving away from it to the east in the southern end of the site. The maximum extent of the site in the southwest-southeast direction is approximately 3500 feet, while the width of the site averages only about 400 feet. This yields an area of approximately 24 acres (9.8 hectares)--a very large site by any standards. The site is located at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. See Figure 2.

In the 1930s the site was called the Ennis site after a former land owner. That name is here abandoned in favor of the name Oconee Old Town, given that the location is now clear and certain. The site is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic province of Georgia, although it is very close to the Piedmont and the Fall Line. The closest area of the igneous rocks associated with the Piedmont lies just over 2 miles north of the northern end of the site. There are rocks in the river that make the crossing much easier there. Indeed, one of the important issues that I will address shortly is why the site was not located at this more northerly location, in view of its creation along the trading path from Charleston to the Creek country.

The topography of the site is not quite level. The river bank is deep, steep, and entrenched, averaging about 10 feet in the summer (Figure 3). If anything, it would have been deeper 300 years ago. There is no obvious road cut to the river edge at any point along the site now, although I suspect the access point must have been in the north, perhaps associated with the mouth of Buck Creek. From the crest of the river channel, the ground surface rises steadily for a distance of about 200 feet to a broad ridge that parallels the river in the northern and central parts of the site but curves away from it to the east at the southern end of the site. This broad ridge defines the center of occupation for most of the village. This ridge was probably formed in the geological past as a natural levee of the river but is too high above the water now for even 100 year floods to cover it. From the top of this ridge the ground surface falls to the east to a low drainage area centered some 700 feet east of the river edge in the center part of the site. The decline from the ridge top to the eastern drainage area is 1.3 meters, as measured just north of the power line in the summer 1995 project. This drainage area now forms a standing-water cypress swamp in the center part of the site and effectively defines the eastern edge of the site. Beyond this low area, the land rises rapidly to upland hills further to the east. In total, then, the topography of the site is that of a standard levee/back swamp system along any river, with the center of occupation on the levee. The difference here is that this system was formed long ago, presumably during the Pleistocene, and is well above current flood stages.

The soils of the site are of two sorts according to the soil manual for the area (Payne 1976). These are divided by the ridge just discussed. The soils between the ridge top and the edge of the river are classified as Congaree and Toccoa soils (Cot), and are described as follows. These are "well-drained loamy soils that formed in recent alluvium on flood plains of larger streams..." (Payne 1976:14). These soils are "well suited to crops....The original vegetation was chiefly water oak, sweet gum, yellow-poplar, sycamore, hickory, beech, and alder" (ibid). The soils on

Figure 2. Site Map.

Figure 3.Oconee River at Oconee Old Town, Looking Southwest.

the ridge top and slope to the east are defined as Norfolk Loamy Sand (0-2 percent slopes) (NhA). These soils are "friable, well-drained soils that formed in loamy material of marine origin. These soils are on uplands and occupy the broad inter-stream ridges and a few narrow side slopes adjacent to drainage ways" (Payne 1976:21). Further, this soil is "low in natural fertility and organic-matter content. They are strongly acid throughout" (ibid). Despite this statement, Payne concludes that this soil is "among the better soils for farming in the survey area. Crops respond well to good management. This soil is suited to many kinds of crops" (Payne 1976:22).

The exact location of the site in the local region has confused me for some time. As Taitt and Bartram described in the previous chapter, the river at this location could be quite difficult to cross at times because of the deep water that frequently was present. Oconee Old Town was a trading town, settled exclusively to trade with the British traders from Charleston who were on their way to the Creek country some 110 miles further west on the banks of the Chattahoochee River. Why wasn't the site settled some 2 or 3 miles further north where the river crossings would have been easier due to shoals in the river at the Fall Line?

I believe the answer is based on several factors. First, the town was obviously larger than I assumed it would be. As related above, it included some 24 acres of land, perhaps more. This makes it one of the largest archaeological sites in the entire Oconee Valley. Even if the site area was not fully occupied at any one time, although I think it possible that it was, this implies a relatively large population -- perhaps in the range of several hundred people.

Second, this relatively large population, which likely fluctuated a good bit as a trading town, would have required a relatively large amount of food to feed the people. In examining the Oconee River valley north of the site up to the Fall Line, one thing is clear about its shape -- it is very narrow, with high hills on the eastern side coming down close to the river itself. There are perhaps a few spots where the town itself could have been placed, but there would have been no areas that would have been good for growing corn in quantity. In looking immediately south of the site, there is a huge area in the big bend of the Oconee River of low-lying flood plain soils that is over 300 acres in extent. This rich and large area would have easily been able to supply all the crop food that even a large town would need.

Thus, I believe the reason that the town was located some distance below the rocky areas of the river that would have eased river crossing was that direct access to large and rich agricultural fields was more important to the Indians who founded the town than was ease of river crossing. Since the resident Indians were settled here, the white traders and other transients centered themselves here also. Even after the town was abandoned, the area remained known as the crossing place for the river, even though it was not the best place to cross.

The issue of the place name of Rock Landing remains. Comparing early and modern maps, there is absolutely no doubt that the place so named in the early accounts describes a location adjacent to the eastern bank of the Oconee River about 100 feet below the mouth of Buck Creek in the upper part of the site. There are no rocks in this area at all today. There are no rock outcrops in the river here. This area has been carefully examined by many people, including myself, at low water levels. There are no rock outcrops immediately away from the river in this area either. This is logical in view of the fact that the region is in the Coastal Plain, and all the rock here is of sedimentary origin. Why the name? Several possibilities come to mind, none of which are very appealing.

The first is the one perhaps believed by more people. This involves the idea that there was a rock of some size in the river bank or river edge here that was blasted and destroyed by the U. S.

Army Corps of Engineers in the 1890s as part of a program of making the Oconee navigable to the Fall Line by blasting out river hazards. There are no specific records of this, however, and there are no remnants of such a blasting operation today. It seems unlikely to me that the Corps could have so obliterated such a rock that there would be no evidence at all. Further, if the rock was a granite boulder, as is often implied, it would have had to wash downstream to this point from at least 2 miles above.

The second option, and one that I am not comfortable with but will mention anyway, is that the rock was a relatively small rock that was placed on the bank by some humans but has since been moved or lost. Silly, but possible. Another possibility is that there never was any rock, and the term was applied for some other reason not connected with lithics at all. In the end, however, I am afraid we will never know for sure why the name was chosen, and this will remain a historical mystery from now into the future.

Chapter 4
KELLY'S 1935 EXCAVATIONS

In the fall of 1935 Arthur Kelly conducted a short-term excavation at what he named the Ennis site. We are quite handicapped in discussing this excavation because of the almost total lack of any field notes. We know nothing about the background that led to the excavation, except to guess the following. Kelly had been a prominent archaeologist in charge of the very visible excavations at Macon for almost two years. He arrived at Macon in December of 1933 and excavated there almost nonstop since that date. Someone probably associated with the D.A.R. in Milledgeville contacted him, and he agreed to set up a short project. Who decided the place for him to excavate and took him there is unknown.

In 1940 Charles Fairbanks, who presumably talked with Kelly about the 1935 excavations, visited the site. His account is presented in its entirety in Chapter 6, but I present one relevant paragraph from that report here, particularly since the actual data we have from Kelly's project is minimal. He says:

> In 1935 a Works Progress Administration project, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Kelly, excavated a series of three test pits. A large amount of Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields sherds, as well as a few fragments of pipes and numerous projectile points, were found. The pipes are predominately of the Lamar type. Projectile points are principally stemmed white quartz forms. A few flint flake knives were found. A number of post holes was evidently part of a house site but no definite arrangement could be found. No burials were discovered.

A small amount of additional background is provided in the unpublished document by Isabel Garrard Patterson mentioned earlier in this report. Her brief account is as follows:

> The recent archaeological survey along the Oconee was made by a group of interested and enthusiastic workers from the "Macon project", in the fall of 1935. A volunteer group used their holidays (Saturdays only), to go to Milledgeville and conduct this important work. Transportation and meals were furnished by the D.A.R. Chapters in Milledgeville who had been vitally interested in locating the actual site of the historic "Rock Landing" and "Old Oconee Town" for the past fifteen years.
>
> The site of "Old Oconee Town" was definitely located on the east bank of the Oconee River, just a bit north of a bend of this stream in Baldwin County, Georgia, some six miles southeast of Milledgeville. This place is near the confluence of Buck Creek and the river between Blue Spring and Rock Spring, and it is about 2 ½ miles south of the "Rock Landing".
>
> A very limited amount of excavation could be attempted, but a rather large "study collection" of pottery was obtained and the

> entire area mapped by competent engineers for further study and purposes and exploration. Evidences of two houses were found, besides the artifacts. This kind of work is important as it facilitates later endeavors. The men, who undertook this preliminary work made a definite contribution to research in Central Georgia (Patterson N.D.:154-155).

Patterson's notes are valuable because they discuss a bit of the project background and note that a map was made of the area. Still, no such map exists in the collections held by the Southeast Archeological Center, however. Her statement about the location 2 ½ miles below Rock Landing is completely in error and very confusing.

I recently came into possession of a letter from Arthur Kelly to John Swanton at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Dated September 16, 1935, it covers many aspects of Kelly's then current research in the central Georgia area. He says: "Through the patronage of the Allens in Milledgeville we shall probably be enabled to do some valuable reconnaissance on the site of Oconee Old Town. I am particularly anxious to get a good study collection of pottery from this site." The field project began less than a week later, and the complete field notes by Kelly for the 1935 project are presented here. They are very brief and of only limited help. Artifact cards for the artifacts do exist, however, and are presented in Appendices 1-4 to this report.

Old Oconee Town
Village Site #1

9-21-35

> Catalogued fifteen finds, lots of sherds and flint chips and took off seven inches of humus. Went in red sandy loam of second level to a depth of seven inches, a total depth of fourteen inches, down to clay. Cataloged sixty Post Holes. This is a 10' x 40' cut.

9-28-35

> Catalogued twenty finds, lots of sherds and flint chips and took off seven inches of humus. Went down in the second level of red sandy loam to a depth of seven inches, total depth of fourteen inches. Catalogued eighteen post holes. This is a 5' x 20' cut, West of a 5' x 20' cut that was started on 9-21-35.

9-28-35.

> Started a 5' x 20' cut East of a 10' x 20' cut. Took seven inches of humus, lots of sherds and flint chips. Did not catalogue any post holes or finds.

10-12-35.

> Started a 5' x 20' cut West of a 5' x 20' cut, finished last Saturday. Took off six inches of humus. Took sherds, flint chips, and 3 finds out of humus. Went down in second level of red sandy loam to a depth of six inches. Found a few sherds, lots of flint

chips and four finds. No post holes catalogued today.

Before summarizing his brief notes, I should note that the excavations were well covered in the local newspaper, the Milledgeville Union-Recorder. In fact, there is more useful information in these accounts than in the official documents of the excavations. Therefore, I am presenting them in their entirety here.

(September 26, 1935)

EXCAVATION OF OCONEE TOWN

Archaeologist Begins Search for Indian Relics at Site Occupied by Tribe on Oconee River

Dr. A. R. Kelly, archaeologist with Smithsonian Institute, and a group of associates interested in early Indian history, began the excavation of Oconee Town a deserted village and site of an Indian Camp on the Oconee river about nine miles from Milledgeville, on last Saturday and will continue the work until finished, coming here each Saturday.

Indian pottery, pipes and other relics were taken from the trench that was dug last Saturday and after examination Dr. Kelly said the tribe of Indians that occupied this site were known as Hichiti. The Hichiti are the same tribe that occupied Lamar filed near Macon where the Indian mounds are being excavated. The Hichiti later consolidated with the Creeks and formed the Seminole tribe.

The excavation at Oconee Town is under the sponsorship of the D.A.R. and the Georgia Archaeological Society. The D.A.R. are furnishing the men who come here each Saturday with lunch.

Oconee Town is near Rock Landing and the D.A.R. have asked Dr. Kelly to explore this section to establish many historical facts. Several months will be necessary to complete the work.

(October 3, 1935)

RELICS FOUND AT OCONEE TOWN

Excavation Work Continues and Many Important Historical Facts are Found at Site of Village

Excavation of old Oconee Town on the Oconee River near Rock Landing continues under the direction of Dr. A. R. Kelly, archaeologist of the Smithsonian Institute and many relics of the 17th century have been found.

Dr. Kelly is doing the work with the aid of the Georgia Archaeological Society and the Nancy Hart Chapter of the D.A.R. Excavation work has been in progress about two weeks and Dr. Kelly comes here each Saturday from Macon where he is supervising the excavation of the Indian mounds there.

Dr. Kelly tells interestingly of the discoveries made last Saturday:

The most important discovery Saturday last referred to the finding of a flint workshop on the edge of the meadow in which we have been excavating. Large quantities of flint were uncovered just beneath the plowed ground. Flint cores, flakes, small slivers could be scooped up by the handfuls. Very little pottery was mixed in with the flint. It seems that we were fortunate enough to strike into that part of the Indian town where most of the flint working was carried on. Several complete flint tools and a good number of partially finished specimen were found in the area. Three small pits in the ground under the flint beds yielded a type of pottery different from that previously encountered on the site of Old Oconee Town. This was an early and special type of stamped pottery which we have been finding sporadically on various Indian sites in Middle Georgia, which, for lack of a better name, we have been calling Delta class stamped ware. We know from information gleaned from other site explorations that this Delta stamped ware is older than the regular stamped, paddle-marked, and deeply incised techniques usually found on mixed Creek-Hitchiti sites.

Also of interest was the discovery of about 75 new postholes on the village occupation level in the forty foot square where we first began trenching. These post molds or impressions coming out in the lighter soil with about an equal number brought out the first Saturday in the same area indicate that the Oconee villagers lived in rectangular houses of simple pole and reed thatch construction, the walls being indicated by straight lines of poles inserted a foot or more in the ground.

The pottery collections are increasing from Oconee and study of material received thus far in our investigation strengthens the supposition that we are really working on an old Hitchiti-Creek town abandoned in the first decade of the 18th century. Very little historic occupation material, if any, has come from the occupation level and it rather looks as if Oconee either had very little contact with white colonists or traders, or, what is more likely, the village was occupied for several generations in the 17th century before the central Georgia area came into contact with coastal European influences. All in all, it appears that the explorations at Oconee will be important in throwing light upon the relations of Hitchiti and Creek Indians at a period just before European contact became strong.

(October 10, 1935)

NANCY HART CHAPTER TO MEET TUESDAY

The Nancy Hart Chapter, D.A.R., will meet on Tuesday

afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Miss Elizabeth Jones. Mrs. T. Treanor , Mrs. Steve Thornton, Mrs. L. N. Jerdan and Mr. A. F. Latimer will be joint hostesses. Dr. A. R. Kelly the archaeologist, has done the excavation at Old Oconee Town will be the principal speaker of the meeting.

A meeting of the Board of Management of the Chapter will be held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. L. Sibley at 4 o'clock. Mrs. C. L. Moore, the chairman, will preside. All members of the Board are urged to be present.

(October 17, 1935)

MIDDLE GEORGIA RICH IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, SAYS DR. KELLY

Dr. A. R. Kelly, archaeologist in charge of the excavation of Indian Mounds in Macon, who has done some research at old Oconee Town near Milledgeville, made the prediction this week that Georgia possessed more early American historical land marks than any other section of the state.

Dr. Kelly has studied the findings at Oconee Town and says this point was occupied by the Hitchitie Indians, who later moved to the Chattahoochee river as the white man began to occupy the country. All along the Oconee can be found sites of early American tribes, the archaeologist said.

He said these places should be protected and preserved and permanent markers and monuments should be placed to relate the history of the people who lived here. He said that some of his findings indicated that the land was occupied many thousands of years before the country was discovered by the white man.

Dr. Kelly has suggested to the D.A.R. and C.A.R. that competent authorities be secured to explore this section and establish the history of the country before the discovery of America.

Dr. Kelly has taken many relics from Oconee Town and is now studying them with the plan to file a report on his findings. There are several Indian mounds along the river south of Milledgeville that will probably be explored later.

Dr. Kelly has been here each Saturday for four weeks with a crew of men trenching the fields where Oconee Town was located and has taken many pieces of pottery, etc. for study.

(October 17, 1935)

DR. ARTHUR KELLY GIVES INTERESTING TALK BEFORE D. A. R.

The regular meeting of the Nancy Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution met Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 15th, at

the home of Miss Elizabeth Jones with Mesdames Terrance Treanor, S. W. Thornton, A. F. Latimer, and L. N. Jordan acting as joint hostesses. Mrs. George Tunnell, the Regent presided. Twenty-eight members and nine guests were present.

The John Milledge Chapter Sons of the American Revolution were invited as honor guests on this occasion. Mrs. J. W. Hooks, State Chairman, Welfare of Women and Children, was present and extended an invitation in behalf of the John Ball Chapter, to attend the unveiling of a marker at the grave of John Taliaferro, Revolutionary Soldier, on Sunday afternoon, November 10th at 3 o'clock, at the Nunn and Wheeler cemetery.

Mrs. Beeson, as State Historian, extended an invitation to the unveiling of a marker, at Old Clay House, near Dalton on the same afternoon.

Mrs. Charles L. Moore, First Vice Regent, presented the program.

Mrs. L. P. Longino, in her usual charming manner sang, "Canoe Echo" from the Indian Love Song.

With a few preliminary remarks about the work being done at Oconee Town, Miss Floride Allen, Chairman of the Committee, presented Dr. Arthur Kelly, Archaeologist with Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Kelly gave a most interesting account of the excavation work at this site, also something of the Indian tribes dwelling there.

Under the auspices of the Nancy Hart Chapter, D.A.R. and aided by the John Milledge Chapter S.A.R., Dr. Kelly and eighteen of his men have been doing work at the old Indian village. This site is on the Oconee River about one mile below Rock Landing. The work is being done by these men on their holidays from their duties at the Indian Mounds near Macon.

Dr. Kelly, in speaking on the Oconee Town Indians stated that Indians had established villages all along the Oconee River up to the year 1715 and that Oconee Town was one of the last frontiers given up by the Creeks.

About 1715 pressure from the coastal colonization caused them to push westward, first to the Ocmulgee then to the Chattahoochee, then later to Florida. They seemed to prefer living on the river, hunting, fishing, and raising maize, beans and squash. They made many uses of quartz and flint, also bones for tools and ornaments.

He said the Creeks were not all aboriginal, the Muscogees and Hitchitis having proceeded them here. While the Indian languages of the tribes were far different, they showed unmistakably their origin in a common tongue. The Hitchitis were still here when the Creeks came, but were gradually absorbed.

> Fifteen hundred pieces of pottery have been found at old Oconee Town and show interesting correlation to those found in Lamar field, South of Macon having the same pattern and technique used.
>
> These, he stated would be cleaned up and exhibited form the college later on. From the whitish color of the flint, caused by chemical acids in the soil, a condition, which takes place only through many, many years. Oconee Town is believed to be very ancient.
>
> Dr. Kelly made a plea to all Georgians to become interested in the more remote history of their state, saying that we are really the immigrants, because the Indians had been settled many, many years before the first Europeans came.
>
> The Regent read a letter, dated Feb. 1, 1873, directed to Col. Wm. McKinley, father of Mr. G. C. McKinley, from the Smithsonian Institution in which they acknowledge a letter he had written offering specimens for the museum. Two unsealed burial urns were mentioned. They were in the possession of Col. McKinley and Col. Hunt of Eatonton. It is hoped that descriptions of these and other specimen Col. McKinley sent may be furnished to us very soon as Mr. Neal Brannen is to visit the Museum for this purpose of securing this information. The program was concluded by a piano solo "Indian Lament" by Mrs. Wright McKnight, which was enjoyed by all present.
>
> The hostesses served delightful refreshments during the social half hour.

The final clue left to us about the 1935 excavations comes from Gordon Willey, who dotted in an area on his 1938 map near the southeastern end of the site and labeled it “old exc. 1935” (see Figure 4). This presumably represents at least one of the areas excavated in 1935 by Kelly and his crew. Using the scale on Willey’s map, the 1935 unit measures about 40 feet north-south and 20 feet east-west.

We know nothing of the size of the 1935 crew, although it must have been at least 20 or 30 people or perhaps more. The dates for the excavations were September 21, September 28, and October 12. The catalog in the Appendix indicates that some work was possibly conducted on Sunday, September 22. The only indication for work on October 5 is in Kelly’s notes for October 12, and this is probably an error on his part. October 12 does appear to have been the last day of the excavations, so the total number of field days was only 3 or 4. There are no indications that any attempts were ever made by Kelly or others to produce a report of the excavations. As was the norm for all the 1930s excavations, no screening was conducted to recover artifacts.

So what was the nature and extent of the 1935 excavations? Fairbanks tells us there were three “test pits,” although these were not test pits by today’s standards. Kelly says in the newspaper account that the first unit was 40 by 40 feet in size, within which were located many post molds. Fairbanks tells us that there was no discernible pattern to these. In any event, no map of these now exists in the files of the Southeast Archeological Center. It seems likely, but not

certain, that the first unit is the one located by Willey on his map. There is no mention in the artifact catalog of a 40 by 40 foot unit, however.

Kelly then says in the newspaper account that a "Flint Work Shop" was located on the "edge of the meadow." We know nothing of the direction or distance of this unit from the first excavation unit. This unit is first listed in the catalog for Sunday, September 22, but the newspaper implies that the main work took place there on the following Saturday, September 28. The catalog for that date lists a 10 by 40 foot unit, excavated in two levels. There is also mention in the catalog of a 5 by 20 foot unit in the Flint Work Shop for that date. Presumably a portion of the larger unit was excavated deeper, and, indeed, this may have been the only part of the unit taken into "Level 2". The thickness of the levels in all the 1935 excavations is unknown. Three features or pits were discovered in the Flint Work Shop excavation.

It is difficult to account for the third unit mentioned by Fairbanks. The October 10 catalog mentions a 5 by 20 foot unit; a 5 by 20 foot unit west of a 5 by 20 foot unit; Village Site 1; and Village Site 2 east of Village Site 1. There is no clear indication of the relationship of any of these four possible units to each other, or to either of the first two units from the earlier weekends. Was Village Site 1 the first excavation? Was Village Site 2 the Flint Work Shop? My own feeling, after carefully examining all the data at hand, is that, unless new evidence comes to light, we will never know exactly what was the exact extent and location of the 1935 project. I examined the earliest available aerial photos for the area and found no hints of these excavations. It seems likely, however, that all of the 1935 excavations were near the southeastern edge of the site as we now understand it, on the property currently owned by Carl Cheely.

The artifacts from this excavation will be discussed later. It should be noted here, however, that it was standard practice in the 1930s to separate certain artifacts from the bulk of each collection as *Finds*. These generally included large or unique artifacts, whether made of ceramic or stone. The Finds for the 1935 excavations, and their specific descriptions, are included in Appendices 3 an 4, along with the other collections.

Chapter 5
WILLEY'S 1938 EXCAVATIONS

In the winter of 1938 Gordon Willey revisited the Ennis site and conducted 12 days of excavation between Friday, February 11, and Wednesday, March 2. Willey and his small crew of WPA workers had visited a great many sites in central Georgia during 1937 and 1938, conducting stratigraphic excavations on all these sites. The crew excavating under him at the Ennis site was of an unknown size, but one photograph, presumably taken by Willey, shows eight workers beginning an excavation. The crew typically worked five days a week, having off the weekends. On at least one occasion, however, they worked on a Saturday and took off the following Monday. Willey's project, unlike Kelly's, received no attention in the local newspaper at all.

Essentially, the 1938 excavations were carried out in the following manner. Ten units were staked out in the southern half of what I am defining as the site. Only one of the units, number 10, is as far north as what is now the land of Bess Smith; the rest are on Carl Cheely's land. The first five of the units were in the southern end of the site in the general vicinity of Kelly's 1935 excavations. After sampling this southern area thoroughly, the remaining units were placed in a string to the north, generally about 100 feet apart from one another.

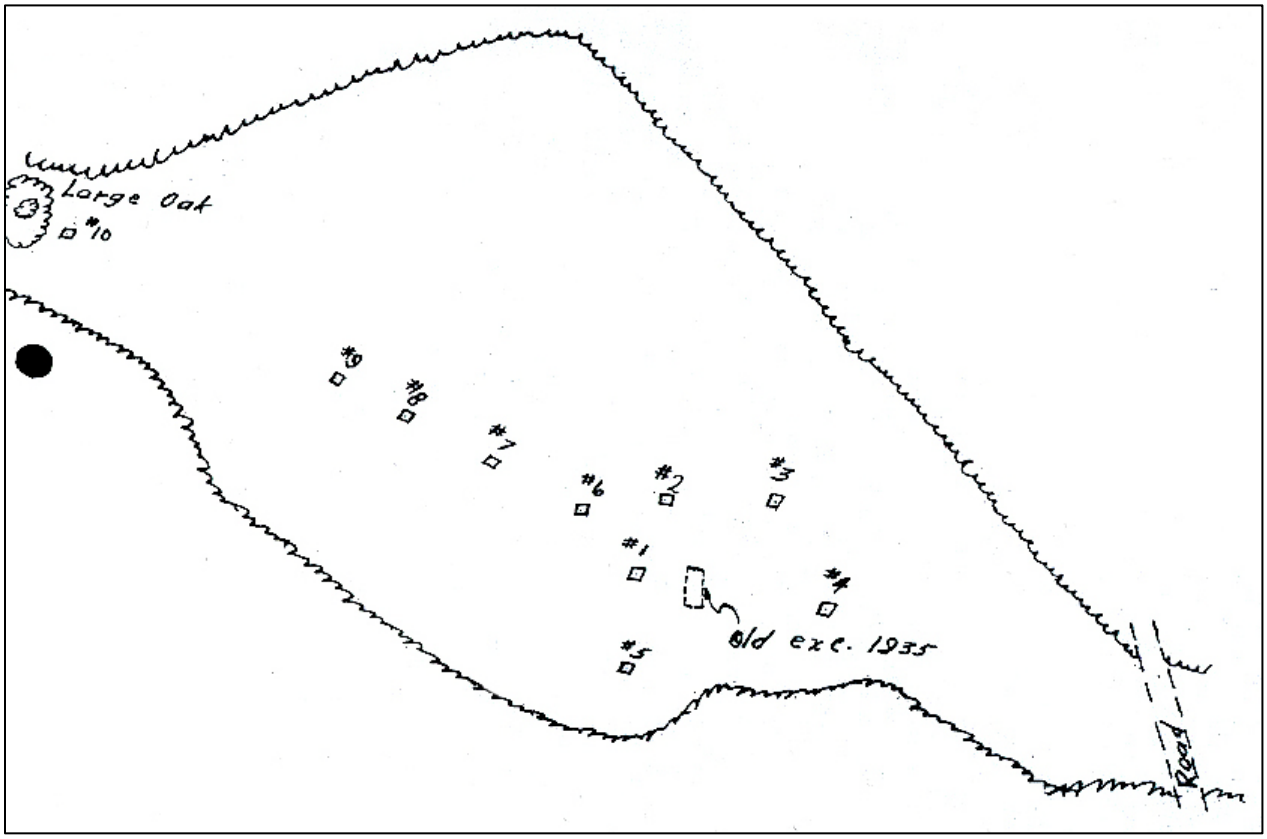

Figure 4. Willey's Excavation Unit Sketch Map.

While all of the ten units were staked out as 10 foot squares, not all were completely excavated. Further, none of them were excavated directly as 10 foot square units. The ideal procedure for a completely excavated unit was as follows. First, a 2.5 foot wide trench was excavated on the northern and eastern edges of the square at right angles to one another. These trenches were taken in arbitrary levels down to what was considered to be sterile soil. Apparently no screening of the soil for recovery of artifacts was conducted at all. Done in this way, these trenches account for 43.75 percent of the area of the 10 foot square unit. After these two trenches reached sterile soil, the southern and western sides of the unit were excavated in the same manner. This complex procedure left a free-standing 5 foot square in the middle of the unit.

The isolated 5 foot block permitted examination of all four profiles; many of these profiles were drawn. The block itself was then excavated in the following manner. Typically beginning on the southern side of the block, a 6-inch-deep slice of the square was excavated from east to west. This was labeled B1/S. The vertical locations and types of sherds found in the chunk were plotted on graph paper, and a new profile was created. The process was then repeated as excavation moved to the north through the block. The second cut to the north was called B2/S, the third, B3/S, etc. This procedure from the southern side was matched by a similar process that began on the northern side of the block at the same time, proceeding to the south. In this manner, a total of ten 6-inch cuts were made to excavate the block completely. The first cut to the south from the northern edge of the block was labeled B1/N, the second, B2/N, etc.

Each cut in the center block was excavated by arbitrary levels as follows. The top six inches were excavated first, of course, and labeled P for Plow Zone. Below that, each cut was excavated in 3-inch levels, labeled M1, M2, M3, etc., as one went deeper into the midden soil in the block. Excavation Units 2 and 5 were taken through M6 - a maximum midden depth of 24 inches.

Excavation Units 1, 2, 5, and 7 were completely excavated in this complex manner. Excavation Unit 6 was also completely excavated, but, because of a large pit feature noted in the profiles, the center block was excavated form the east and west rather than from the north and south. The cuts from the east were labeled B1/E, etc., and the cuts from the west were labeled B1/W, etc.

Excavation Units 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 were not completely excavated. In Units 3, 8, 9, and 10, just the northern and eastern trenches were excavated. On Unit 4, for some unexplained reason, only the southern and western outlining trenches were excavated. The maximum depth of excavation for each trench in inches is a bit confusing, but my best guess for each is as follows.

Excavation Unit	Maximum Depth
1	24
2	24
3	24
4	27
5	24
6	22

Excavation Unit	Maximum Depth
7	24
8	22
9	18
10	15

By comparing this information with the location map for the units, it is clear that the depth to sterile soil gets progressively shallower as one moves toward the northern end of the site. This helps explain why the majority of Willey's and apparently all of Kelly's work took place on the southeastern end of the site -- this is where the deepest, richest midden is located on the site. The depths listed in the above chart are slightly deeper than the depth of the deepest level within which artifacts were actually located in most pits. The units were taken a bit deeper than necessary in most cases, presumably to ensure that the unit had been taken all the way to sterile soil.

Excavation Unit 6 had a large feature of uncertain size and shape located in its base. Its maximum depth below ground surface was 42 inches. The notes call this a refuse pit. No burials were located in the excavations of Willey. There were a few postholes located in the excavations, presented in profile only. There is no map of the completed floors of any of the excavation units. To be fair, of course, Willey was not looking for either features or post patterns; he was conducting a stratigraphic excavation to help define the chronology for the site. In fact, his overall project involving the excavation of multiple sites was called the Stratigraphic Survey and was designed to clarify the sequence of archaeological cultures throughout central Georgia. It is truly sad that his project was never written-up nor published. The notes, however, for his work at Ennis are in very good condition and are quite complete.

As with all of the 1930s WPA projects in Georgia, the nicer or more interesting artifacts were cataloged as *Finds* separately from the bulk of the collections. This segregation makes analysis a bit more difficult, but it is still possible in most cases. The general catalog of artifacts for Willey's excavations is presented in Appendix 2. The actual analysis of the artifacts is presented in Chapter 8. In general, however, it should be noted that, despite the elaborate excavation scheme used, Willey found little evidence of artifact separation by definable archaeological culture. In all likelihood, the long plowing of the site churned the soil and any artifacts pretty thoroughly. I am quite confident that Willey, and presumably Kelly, were disappointed in their results from Oconee Old Town. Neither archaeologist recovered very much in the way of historic artifacts, particularly when compared to the discoveries at the Macon Trading Post of the Macon Plateau site (Kelly 1939).

Chapter 6
FAIRBANKS' 1940 VISIT

In the summer of 1940, archaeologist Charles Fairbanks visited the Oconee Old Town site apparently to assess its potential as a Federal park site, perhaps to be associated with Ocmulgee National Monument. Specifically why he was sent to the site is unknown, since no records requesting such a trip from within the Park Service nor from the outside have come to light. Fairbanks eventually became one of the most famous archaeologists of his generation and added much to our knowledge of Georgia's Indians, particularly in the historic period. In this chapter, I present the complete text of his report on his visit to the Ennis site in June of 1940, as curated by the Southeast Archeological Center in Tallahassee. Presumably, someone who was familiar with the earlier projects took Fairbanks to the Ennis site. Kelly didn't drive, and Willey had already left Georgia by that time, so it was neither of these earlier researchers who took Fairbanks there.

Fairbanks conducted no excavations, but apparently did make a small surface collection at the site. He probably was at the site for only an hour or so. Fairbanks had the data from Kelly's and Willey's projects readily available for inspection, however, and thus presents a nice overview of both projects, supplying some information not available elsewhere about each project. The format and structure of this overview is clearly dictated by some unknown governmental standard of the time, and one gets the distinct feeling that this was intended as an "in-house" document.

Archaeological Site Report on the Ennis Site
(Theme: Historic sedentary Agriculturists)
By: Charles H. Fairbanks
C. C. C. Senior Foreman (Archaeologist),
Ocmulgee National Monument
Macon, Georgia
June 1940

I. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A. Synopsis

The Ennis site is a moderate sized village which was probably occupied by the Oconee in the late 17th century. It was partially excavated by the Works Progress Administration in 1935 and the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1938. It is in close proximity to Rock Landing, incorrectly assumed to be the De Soto crossing of the Oconee. It is also near Shinholser's Mound.

Considerable pottery of both the Ocmulgee Fields and Lamar complexes was found. It is probable that a double occupation is represented. All excavations have been filled back. No significant stratigraphy was found.

B. Description

The Ennis site is located on the left or northeast bank of the Oconee River about five miles below Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. The village lies in the river plain about fifty

yards from the river bank. Hills approach to within about two miles of the Oconee at this point. The area has been cleared and sporadically cultivated for about one hundred years. Dense river bottom surrounds the site, although the land is fairly dry.

In 1935 a Works Progress Administration project, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Kelly, excavated a series of three test pits. A large amount of Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields sherds, as well as a few fragments of pipes and numerous projectile points, were found. The pipes are predominately of the Lamar type. Projectile points are principally stemmed white quartz forms. A few flint flake knives were found. A number of post holes was evidently part of a house site but no definite arrangement could be found. No burials were discovered.

In 1938 a Civilian Conservation Corps detail from Ocmulgee National Monument excavated a second series of test pits along the main axis of the site. Midden occupation to a depth of about twenty inches below the surface was found but no definite house patterns or burials were discovered. Three thousand four hundred twenty sherds were collected under stratigraphic control. No striking stratigraphy was found but the results tend to confirm pottery sequence established for central Georgia. A few sherds of Napier Complicated Stamp were found in the lowest levels. Lamar Complicated Stamp, Lamar Bold Incised, and Lamar Plain were slightly heavier in the lower levels, while Ocmulgee Fields Plain, Ocmulgee Fields Incised, and Walnut Roughened were somewhat more abundant in the upper levels. A few sherds of Kasita Red Filmed were found in the top levels. Twenty-six stone artifacts were mainly projectile points, scrapers, and ovate blades. A few fragments of Lamar type pottery pipes were in the collection.

Scattered sherds of Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, various types of Check Stamp, and a considerable amount of indeterminate grit tempered ware were collected. These types seem to occur at all levels and the stratigraphic sequence is not clear.

C. Cultural Significance

The two excavations of the Ennis site were only test pit operations, but they are sufficient to indicate the cultural content of the site. Adequate sherd collections are present at Ocmulgee National Monument. Information about burials and house types is very scanty.

The earliest occupation seems to be represented by the Swift Creek Complicated Stamp and Check Stamp sherds. The stratigraphic sequence is not clear at this site but throughout central Georgia the Swift Creek complex is the earliest Complicated stamp manifestation. The Napier Complicated Stamp sherds may be

referable to this occupation, although there is a marked typological differentiation.

The Lamar Complex is well represented by the usual types and by characteristic pipes. This occupation is referable to the prehistoric Creek and immediately precedes the historic period. Lamar is typologically ancestral to Ocmulgee Fields, although the transition is not represented on any single site. It is probable that the Lamar occupation of the Ennis Site represents an early stamped village and that the town was not populated continuously until the Ocmulgee Fields period.

Ocmulgee Fields pottery types are present in considerable numbers but are slightly less abundant than the Lamar sherds. These sherds are very similar to the types found on the Macon Plateau. The paste and temper more closely resemble those from the Macon Trading Post than do samples from other Creek towns in Georgia. No historic materials were found. This probably indicates a relatively early occupation before trade was fully established in the Georgia region. No burials were found and a large collection of European materials would not be expected as the bulk of this material is in the form of grave goods. The Ocmulgee Fields material, in spite of its relatively early date within the historic period, does not seem to be transitional between Lamar and typical Ocmulgee Fields pottery types.

The Ennis site is presumed to be the location of Old Oconee Town. This identification has not been thoroughly checked. The Oconee were a slightly aberrant group among the Creeds and, soon after the contact period, began a migration towards Florida. They formed the nucleus of the later Seminole nation in Florida. It would be expected that they would show some variation in material culture from the other Creek groups. This is not indicated by their pottery. The material culture, however, might not exhibit such minor variations. The temporal position of the village is in general agreement with the known movements of the Oconee. The site is stratified, perhaps exhibiting three occupations, but the stratigraphy is not especially definite.

D. Bibliography

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1922 *Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors*. BAE Bulletin 73.

E. Evaluation and Recommendations

The Ennis Site shows three principle pottery complexes: Swift Creek, Lamar, and Ocmulgee Fields. Stratigraphic differences are present but not especially conclusive. The most recent occupation may have been by the Oconee. The identification of the site as Old Oconee Town has not been thoroughly checked.

There are no mounds or other prominent features. The area is under cultivation but has not been seriously eroded. It is subject to overflow and would require levee protection. No houses or burials were found.

It is recommended that no attempt be made by the National Park Service to acquire or develop the site. Due to its presumable identification as the location of Old Oconee Town its designation as a "National Historic Site" is desirable. An appropriate marker might be erected if ample proof of its historical identification can be found.

II. PARK DATA

A. Location and Accessibility

The Ennis Site is located on the left or northeast bank of the Oconee River in Baldwin County, Georgia. It is five miles below Milledgeville. The farm is at present owned by Mr. Richard Smith.

U. S. Highway 29 and Georgia Highway 22 pass through Milledgeville. A graded earth road connects with the site, the distance by road being about ten miles. Farm sand roads, impassable in wet weather, connect with the site.

B. Condition and Possibilities of Preservation

The excavated trenches and pits were filled back. The chief portions of the site are in a field sporadically cultivated. Erosion is not severe and the area seems to be well adjusted. It is occasionally flooded from the Oconee River.

Restoration would depend upon discovery of adequate house remains. The prospect for such discovery is not bright. No burials were found, and it is possible that the burial area lies away from the village. There are no spectacular or interesting features on the site.

C. Suggested Development

The only development possible would be a museum, exhibiting pottery types. Probably no outdoor exhibits would be possible. A marker would serve to locate the site.

D. Ownership and Value

The Ennis Site is privately owned by Mr. Richard Smith. This section of Georgia is not especially fertile and the value of farm land is probably low. The site proper is not continuously cultivated.

E. Relation to other Areas

The Ennis Site is thirty-five miles northeast of Ocmulgee National Monument. It is about two hundred miles northwest of Fort Pulaski National Monument.

The site lies in a belt along the Oconee River, which was heavily occupied in prehistoric times. In the historic period this area was not thickly populated. One mile upstream is Rock Landing, thought to be the De Soto crossing of the Oconee [both of these observations are in error]. This event almost certainly took place twenty-five miles south at Carr's Shoals [wrong again]. About two [almost five] miles southeast of the Ennis Site is the Shinholser Mound. This large Lamar Aspect site contains urn burials and represents probably the most northern extent of this interesting custom. There are a few other sites of minor importance in the immediate vicinity. The Shoulderbone mound group is about twenty miles north.

Chapter 7
WILLIAMS' 1995 EXCAVATIONS

The 1995 University of Georgia Archaeological Field School, under the direction of the author, spent a brief time at the site. We arrived at the site on Tuesday afternoon, July 25. Work was conducted on Wednesday, Thursday, and half of Friday. We also worked on the morning of Monday, July 31. Thus, the total number of work days was just over three. For the duration of this brief project we camped around the cabin of Bess Smith, 1 mile up the hill to the east.

I had visited the site during the latter part of the previous winter, and it was my intention to install a grid of stakes over the site, make a contour map, and conduct shovel tests at regular intervals, particularly on the southern part of the site on the land of Carl Cheely. When we arrived at the site on the afternoon of July 25, it immediately became clear that this would not be possible. The Cheely field was planted in millet that had grown, in places, to a height of 9 feet. It would not have been possible to put in a grid without causing massive destruction to the millet field. Thus we could not conduct the systematic shovel testing needed to produce artifact density maps for the site. In the northern part of the site on the Smith land, tree clear-cutting activities of the previous fall had left a mess of tangled stumps and limbs that also prevented the installation of a grid system. Further, the bulldozing accompanying the clear-cutting made it unlikely that systematic shovel testing would reveal any clear patterns anyway.

So what was to be done in such a situation? We conducted three different operations during our brief visit. The first was an intense surface collection in a small area near the center of the site, on the southern edge of the Smith property some 100 feet north of the power line, and perhaps 300 feet away from the river. This area had been used as a loading dock area for the tree-cutting operations and was stripped bare of any vegetation or stumps. In this area many sherds, as well as few historic items, were located on the surface,. This part of the site provided a rich sample of artifacts.

The second operation involved a semi-systematic metal detector survey over the entire length of the site, north to south. Only a few of the hits were excavated, however, since metal was moderately common over most of the site. While some of the metal items noted were eighteenth century in date, many were more recent. In an area in the north-center part of the site, close to where the Rock Landing must have been, there was a great deal of probably late nineteenth or early twentieth century metal - perhaps a result of dumping activities. Many people apparently used this area as a fishing area even to the middle of this century. The remnants of a road from uphill to the east terminate in this location also.

The third and most important work we conducted was the excavation of three 2 by 2 meter squares, placed widely over the site. These were all excavated to recover artifacts from different areas of the site, to see if postholes were located at all places, and to begin the assessment of differential site artifact densities. These were also the first excavations ever conducted using screens for artifact recovery from the site. The soil from all the units was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth for artifact recovery. All the units were photographed and then backfilled upon completion.

The mapping of the three units was a bit difficult because of the lack of a site grid. For the record, however, the power-line poles were used as reference points in the following manner. A transit point was placed in a convenient location where all three excavation units, as well as the

power-line poles, could be seen. This spot was near the northern property boundary of the Cheely property, just north of the power line, and on a field road at that location. From this point to the more northern of the two power poles some 200 meters from the river, the distance from the transit was 50 meters, and the angle was 69 degrees, 4 minutes. From the transit point to the center of Excavation Unit 1 was 6 meters, at an angle of 308 degrees. From the transit point to Excavation Unit 2 was 173 meters, and the angle was 138 degrees 19 minutes. Finally, from the transit point to a point 12 meters due east of Excavation Unit 3, the distance was 220 meters, at an angle of 287 degrees 37 minutes.

Excavation Unit 1

This 2 meter unit was located in a narrow strip of woods just north of the power line and just south of the area clear-cut of trees on the Smith land (Figure 5). The strip is about 10 meters wide, and the unit was placed in a cleared area some 150 meters east of the river. This unit was placed here because this location was adjacent to and just south of the area where extensive surface collection recovered many artifacts. The soil here was very hard and filled with roots. Consequently, we could not easily excavate the first 10 centimeters as a single level, so the first 20 centimeters are included in the first level. The second level was 20 to 30 centimeters, and at this depth the unit hit sterile soil. There were no apparent post molds or features visible in the floor of the unit. Artifacts were relatively plentiful; the deposits were just quite shallow here. There was no evidence of stratigraphic development (Figure 6). Presumably the whole area has been plowed, although no obvious plow scars were visible in the unit floor.

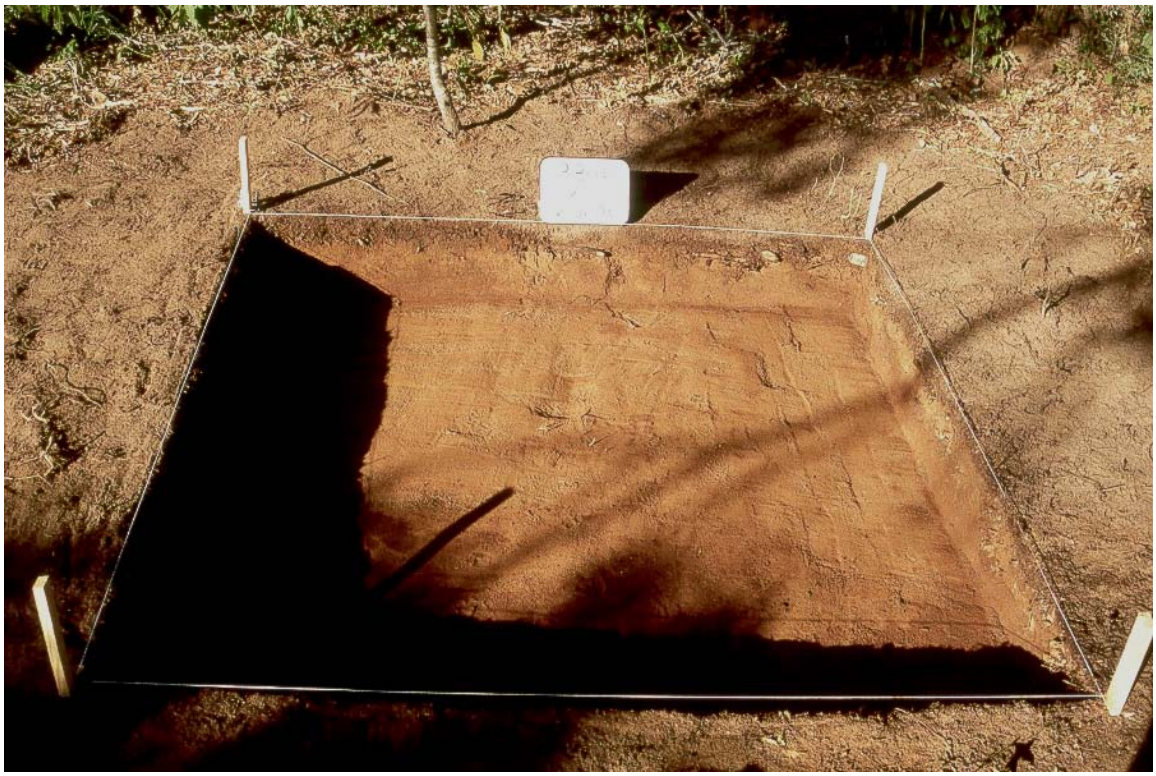

Figure 5. Excavation Unit 1, 1995.

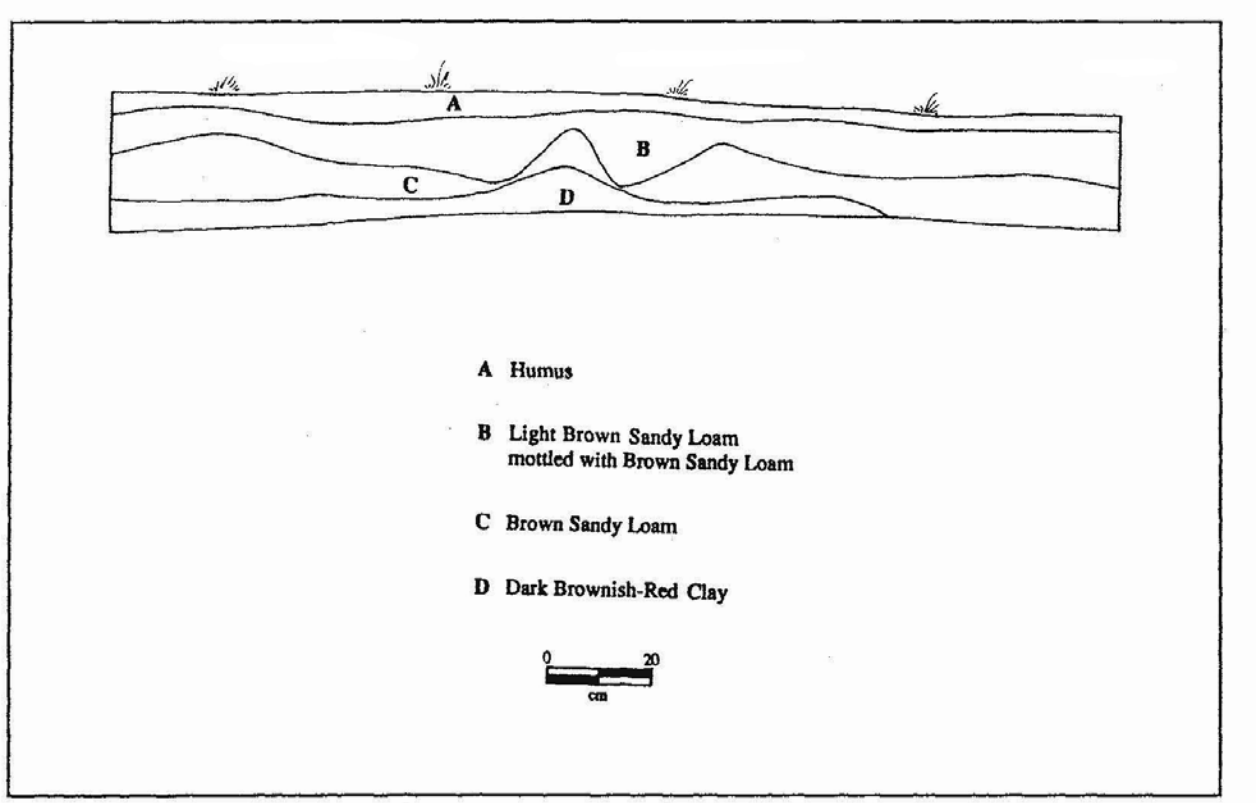

Figure 6. Excavation Unit 1, Western Profile

Excavation Unit 2

This square was some 177 meters south of Excavation Unit 1 in the southern part of the millet field, well south of the power line. Unit 2 was about halfway between the woods along the river and the low area to the east. This placed it somewhere in the vicinity of where Kelly had presumably excavated in 1935, and also where most of Willey's units had been excavated. Indeed, it is certainly possible that it may have been very close to or in one of these old units. No evidence of this was discovered, however. This unit was the deepest one excavated during our brief project, having been taken to a maximum depth of 45 centimeters (Figure 7). All of the levels were 10 centimeters in thickness, except for the bottom one which was only 5 centimeters thick. The soil here was very dry, hard, and difficult to screen, even though it had been plowed many times. The stratigraphy was very simple (Figure 7). There was some black midden soil here, and artifacts were quite plentiful. No features or post molds were noted in the floor of the completed unit (Figure 8).

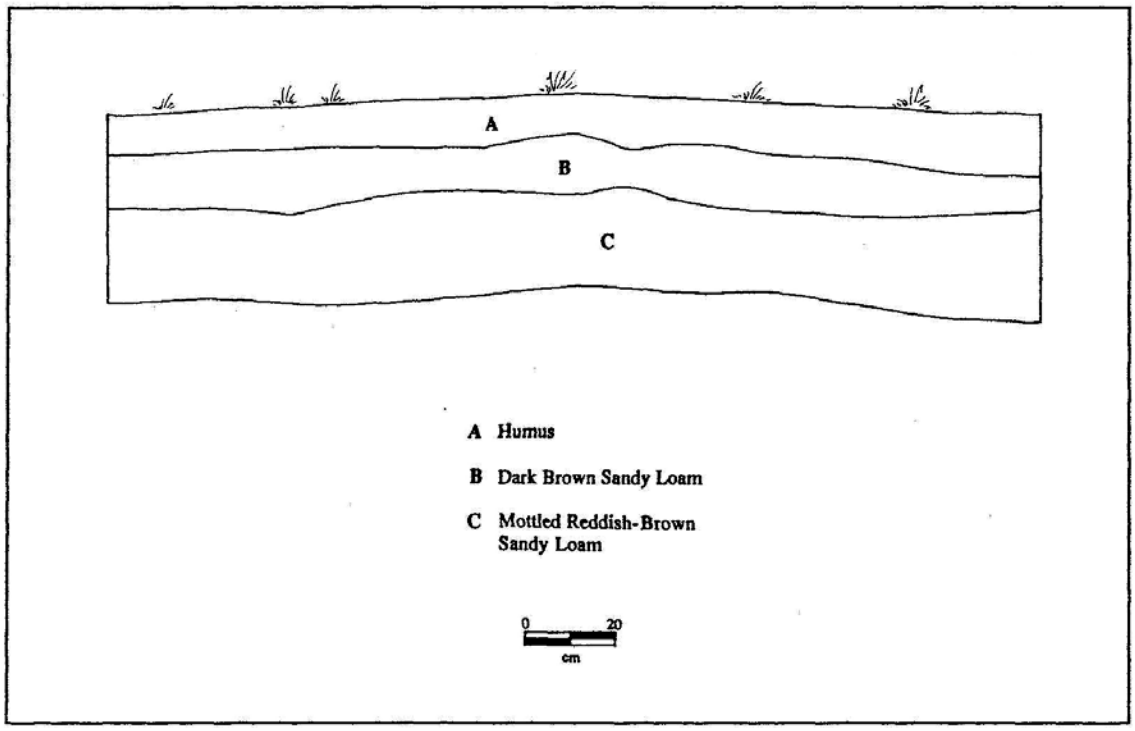

Figure 7. Excavation Unit 2, Southern Profile

Figure 8. Excavation Unit 2, 1995.

Excavation Unit 3

This unit was located near the high point of the old levee, some 50 meters from the river in the area to the north of the other excavations (Figure 9). This placed the unit some 200 meters or more north of the power line, close to, or just south of, the presumed area of Rock Landing. The area was selected because a number of metal hits were recorded with the metal detector, and because we wanted to determine the depth of midden deposits here. The unit was excavated in 10 centimeter levels, and sterile soil was reached at a depth of only 23 centimeters - the shallowest of any of the three units. There certainly was no stratigraphy revealed in this shallow pit (Figure 10), and no features or post molds were noted. Artifacts were relatively plentiful. Three buckets of soil from the unit were water screened - through window screen in the river - to see if small beads or other items were present. Two small seed beads were located in this manner.

Figure 9. Excavation Unit 3, 1995.

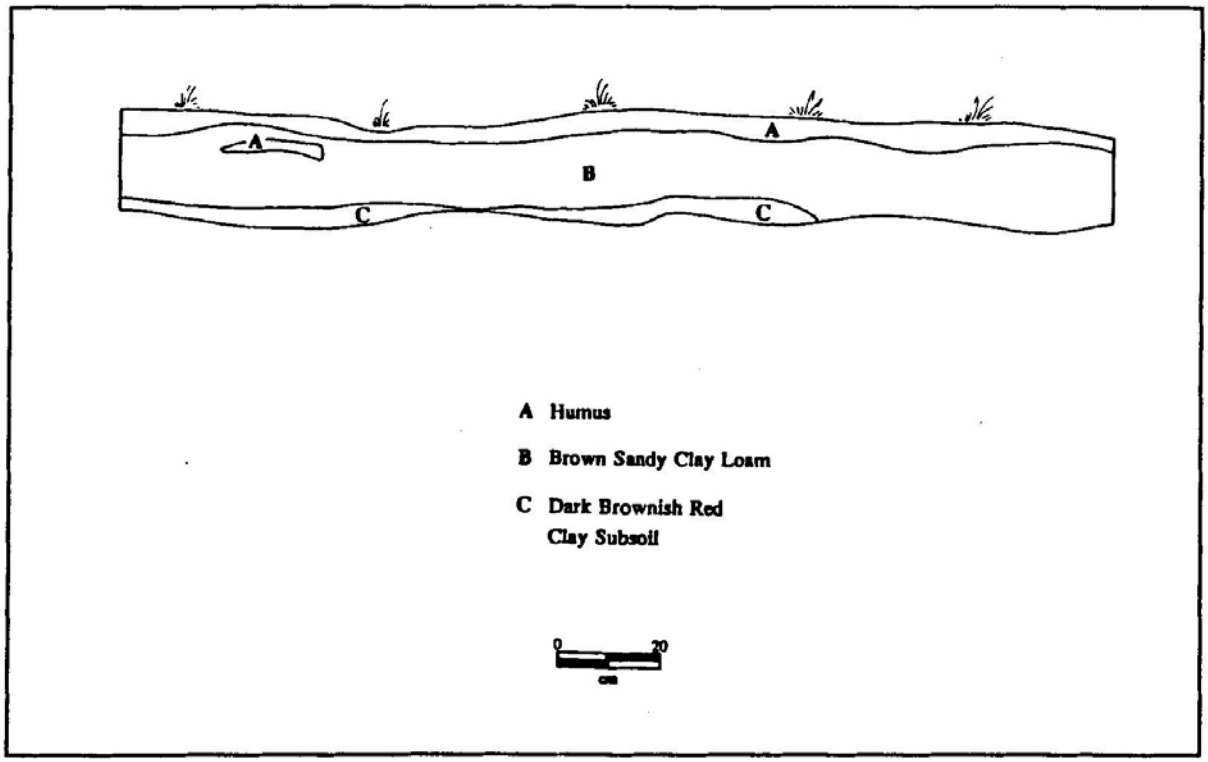

Figure 10. Excavation Unit 3, Southwestern Profile

Chapter 8
ARTIFACTS AND COMPONENTS

This chapter is presented as a summary of the artifacts, ceramic and lithic, recovered by the three separate projects at Oconee Old Town: those of Kelly in 1935, Willey in 1938, and myself in 1995. The summary is based upon the presentation and brief analysis of a number of artifact tables for each of these projects.

Kelly 1935

The ceramics from the 1935 excavations of Arthur R. Kelly are presented in Table 1. As explained before, the context of these excavations is uncertain, although almost all of it is assumed to have come from the southern end of the site. Further, it should be remembered that these ceramics were recovered by the excavators without the benefit of screening.

As can be seen from the table, the total number of sherds recovered was 2373. Of these, 67.88 percent were plain, grit-tempered sherds - mostly Lamar Plain - and 20.28 percent were Complicated Stamped - almost all Lamar Complicated Stamped (Williams and Thompson 1999). The only other substantial portion of the collection is formed by incised sherds, of which 5.69 percent were classified as Bold Incised (Lamar Bold Incised), and 4.85 percent were classified as Medium Incised. There were very few sherds that might date to any period earlier than the Lamar period (1350-1600 A.D.). The only certain ones are 2 Fiber-tempered Plain sherds that likely date to the second millennium B.C.

There is very little early Lamar period material in Kelly's collection, as almost all of the collection is associated with the late-Lamar Dyar phase component from about 1520 A.D. to 1560 A.D. This, of course, is the period within which the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto and his army of 600 soldiers marched through the valley. There is general agreement that this army visited the Shinholser site (9Bl1) about 8 miles to the southeast, and there is certainly a possibility that the army came to this site also. Kelly's ceramic collection clearly shows that there was a large village here at that time.

There were very few sherds of the historic Ocmulgee Fields Incised and the shell-tempered Walnut Roughened in the collection, but this 1687–1715 component is not strong in the the southern part of the site. Oddly, there probably is not a Bell phase component at the site (1570-1650 A.D.). There is a limited Savannah period occupation (1250-1350 A.D.) as distinguished by some of the complicated stamping, certain rolled rim forms, and perhaps the cord-marked ware.

The lithic material from Kelly's excavation was not analyzed by the 1991 work of the Mercer students under my direction.

Table 1. Ceramics, Kelly's 1935 Excavations

NPS Catalog Number	Plain	UID Comp. Stamped	Check Stamped	Simple Stamped	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	Punct/ Incised	Punct.	Cob Marked	Cord Marked	Fiber Temp. Plain	Totals
21675	151	4	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	164
21676	33	4	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	45
21677	102	8	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	2	0	125
21678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21679	91	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	97
21680	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
21681	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
21682	22	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
21683	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21684	8	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
21684	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
21685	9	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
21686	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21687	149	7	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
21688	159	102	1	0	0	3	15	0	0	1	1	2	284
21689	108	19	0	4	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	141
21690	130	29	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	171
21691	99	100	0	0	0	36	2	2	1	0	0	0	240
21692	107	18	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	130
21693	115	55	0	0	0	19	20	2	0	0	0	0	211
21694	87	25	0	2	0	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	143
21695	47	17	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	70
21696	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
21697	164	47	0	0	3	1	33	1	1	0	0	0	250
21698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1610	481	1	7	8	115	135	7	3	1	3	2	2373
Percent	67.88	20.28	0.04	0.30	0.34	4.85	5.69	0.30	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.08	

Table 2. Ceramics, Willey's 1938 Excavations

Cat. Number	Plain	Uniden Comp Stamp	Rect Comp Stamp	Curv Comp Stamp	Check Stamp	Simple Stamp	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	Punct/ Incised	Punct.	Cob Mark	Cord Mark	Fiber Temper Plain	Burnish Plain	Tetra pod	Fabric Mark	Totals
21525	122	56	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
21526	33	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
21527	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21528	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21529	160	0	17	1	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197
21530	155	0	4	21	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201
21531	215	10	0	0	0	34	3	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291
21532	67	6	3	7	0	0	4	9	6	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	109
21533	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
21534	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
21536	143	63	9	29	2	0	0	1	28	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	281
21537	64	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
21538	27	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
21539	95	23	13	10	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	155
21540	38	7	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
21541	39	1	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
21542	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21543	31	5	0	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
21544	33	7	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	48
21545	85	12	4	4	1	1	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
21546	17	6	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
21547	12	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19

Cat. Number	Plain	Uniden Comp Stamp	Rect Comp Stamp	Curv Comp Stamp	Check Stamp	Simple Stamp	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	Punct/ Incised	Punct.	Cob Mark	Cord Mark	Fiber Temper Plain	Burnish Plain	Tetra pod	Fabric Mark	Totals
21548	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
21549	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
21553	18	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
21554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21555	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
21556	80	17	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
21557	74	0	4	3	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
21558	79	3	0	7	0	0	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
21560	53	10	1	11	0	0	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86
21561	93	37	6	10	2	1	9	5	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	173
21562	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	50
21563	18	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
21564	26	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
21565	121	0	15	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
21566	102	0	17	14	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	144
21567	80	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
21568	62	0	0	0	4	3	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
21569	21	5	1	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Totals	2261	279	110	160	14	63	46	79	155	7	7	6	5	5	1	1	1	3200
Percent	70.66	8.72	3.44	5.00	0.44	1.97	1.44	2.47	4.84	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.03	

Willey 1938

The combined ceramic analysis of the 1938 excavation of Gordon Willey is presented in Table 2. This analysis was likewise conducted in 1991 by students from Mercer University under my direction. Just as with analysis of Kelly's 1935 ceramics, no analysis of the lithic material was undertaking at that time.

As can be seen from table 2, the total number of sherds recovered from all 10 of Willey's units was 3200. The plain pottery accounted for a bit more than in Kelly's work, representing 70.66 percent of the total. The total amount of complicated stamped sherds was slightly less (17.16 percent); the percentages for the incised types were also slightly less. Just as with Kelly's data, there was slight occupation during the Fiber tempered period of about 2000 B.C. Further, there was a single tetrapod sherd, and a single sherd of Dunlap Fabric Marked; both of these can confidently be dated to the Early Woodland period of a few centuries B.C. Beyond these generalities, the other clear pattern is that Willey's collections agree almost completely with those of Kelly. The major occupation of the site was during the Dyar phase of the Lamar period, and there was only minor occupation in the southern part of the site during the historic Ocmulgee Old Fields period (1687-1715 A.D.).

Williams 1995 Ceramics

The ceramic data from our work in 1995 is presented in Tables 3 and 4 for Excavation Unit 1; Tables 5 and 6 for Excavation Unit 2; and Tables 7 and 8 for Excavation Unit 3. Remember that Excavation Unit 2 was placed in what is considered to be the general area of Kelly's work and the main area of Willey's work. Excavation Unit 2 was placed in middle of the site, just north of the power line, and is at approximately the same latitude as Willey's most northerly unit. Excavation Unit 3 was placed much further north than any unit excavated by either Kelly or Willey.

The absolute number of sherds is interesting, in that the southern unit (number 2) produced the most sherds (706). The northern unit, which was taken to the shallowest depth, produced the next most sherds (495). The middle unit produced the least number of sherds (353). This middle unit was further east of the main levee ridge upon which the site rests than the other two units. The decrease in sherds here may show that this unit is closer to the eastern edge of the site, and that the bulk of the occupation is closely tied to the levee ridge.

While the general trend of the sherd data remains similar to the data of Kelly and Willey, there is at least one very interesting pattern involving the incised pottery from these three units. This is best documented with the Lamar Bold Incised sherds which decrease from 9.09 percent in the south to 6.52 percent in the center to only 0.81 percent in the north. We know from the Kelly and Willey data that there is a large Dyar phase Lamar occupation in the south. The ceramic pattern just described is what would be expected if the occupation in the north was later in time, presumably more heavily associated with the Ocmulgee Fields occupation of 1687-1715. I believe that this is the case, and that the two components overlap in the center portion of the site. Because the northern part of the site was likely occupied for a briefer period than was the southern portion, its present midden accumulation is less than that in the southern, earlier part of the site.

Tables 9 and 10 present the ceramic data from a large surface collection we made on the southern end of the Bess Smith property, just north of the central location of Excavation Unit 1. This area had been recently used as a logging deck for the clear cutting operation at the site, and thus was quite open and amenable to surface collection at the time of our brief visit. There were

5489 sherds recovered in this small area.

Table 3. Ceramics, 1995 Excavation Unit 1, Full

Lot	Plain		Fine Incised	Medium Incised		Bold Incised		Unid. Stamp		Pipe	Totals
	Rim	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Frag.	
1	15	177	8	15	15	10	10	1	17	1	269
2	0	71	0	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	84
Totals	15	248	8	15	22	10	13	1	20	1	353

Table 4. Ceramics, 1995 Excavation Unit 1, Summary

Lot	Plain	Fine Incised	Med Incised	Bold Incised	UID Stamped	Pipe Frag.	Totals
1	192	8	30	20	18	1	269
2	71	0	7	3	3	0	84
Totals	263	8	37	23	21	1	353
Percent	74.50	2.27	10.48	6.52	5.95	0.28	

Table 5. Ceramics, 1995, Excavation Unit 2, Full

Lot	Plain		Fine Incised		Medium Incised		Bold Incised		UID Stamped	Pipe	2-Bar Cross Diamond	Punctated		Totals
	Rim	Body	R	B	R	B	R	B	Body	Frag.	Body	Rim	Body	
1	8	258	1	11	0	12	1	9	39	0	1	1	2	343
2	10	144	0	5	0	20	0	25	11	2	0	0	0	217
3	7	80	0	6	1	12	3	7	2	0	0	0	0	118
4	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Totals	25	509	1	22	1	45	4	41	52	2	1	1	2	706

Table 6. Ceramics, 1995 Excavation Unit 2, Summary

Lot	Plain	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	UID Stamped	Punctated	Pipe Fragment	Totals
1	266	12	12	10	40	3	0	343
2	154	5	20	25	11	0	2	217
3	87	6	13	10	2	0	0	118
4	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Totals	534	23	46	45	53	3	2	706
Percent	75.64	4.65	9.29	9.09	10.71	0.61	0.40	

Table 7. Ceramics, 1995 Excavation Unit 3, Full

Lot	Plain R	Plain B	Brushed Body	Fine Incised R	Fine Incised B	Medium Incised R	Medium Incised B	Bold Incised R	Bold Incised B	UID Stamped R	UID Stamped B	Pipe Frag.	Cob Stamp Body	Check Stamp R	Check Stamp B	Totals
1	13	157	23	3	3	1	9	0	2	3	52	1	0	0	6	273
2	4	55	0	1	6	2	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	78
3	7	104	7	2	4	1	11	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	144
Totals	24	316	30	6	13	4	24	1	3	3	62	1	1	1	6	495

Table 8. Ceramics, 1995 Excavation Unit 3, Summary

Lot	Plain	Brush	Fine Incised	Med Incised	Bold Incised	UID Stamped	Check Stamped	Cob Marked	Pipe Frag.	Totals
1	170	23	6	10	2	55	6	0	1	273
2	59	0	7	6	2	3	1	0	0	78
3	111	7	6	12	0	7	0	1	0	144
Totals	340	30	19	28	4	65	7	1	1	495
Percent	68.69	6.06	3.84	5.66	0.81	13.13	1.41	0.20	0.20	

Table 9. Ceramics, 1995, Surface Collection, Full

Prov.	Lot	Plain R	Plain B	Brushed Body	Fine Incised R	Fine Incised B	Medium Incised R	Medium Incised B	Bold Incised R	Bold Incised B	UID Stamped R	UID Stamped B	Pipe Frag.	2-Bar Cross Diam. Body	Punct. Body	Punct./ Incised Body	Handle	Cross-Circle Body	Totals
4	1A	23	654	9	4	17	1	27	1	4	0	61	2	1	0	0	0	0	804
4	1B	46	755	9	4	11	0	20	5	10	2	50	6	0	0	1	0	0	919
4	1C	26	463	6	0	16	0	19	0	7	0	53	3	1	0	0	0	0	594
4	1D	23	378	12	1	0	1	20	0	4	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	538
4	1E	0	464	3	2	12	1	19	1	9	0	53	0	0	2	2	0	1	569
4	1F	3	159	0	1	6	5	16	0	10	2	25	7	0	0	1	0	0	235
4	1G	12	681	7	2	8	2	4	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	731
4	1H	29	786	26	8	6	4	47	2	9	0	166	0	0	16	2	0	0	1099
Totals		162	4340	72	22	76	14	172	9	60	4	507	25	2	18	4	1	1	5489

Table 10. Ceramics, 1995 Surface Collection, Summary

	Plain	Brushed	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	UID Stamped	Punctated	Punct./ Incised	Pipe Frag.	Handle	Totals
Number	4502	72	98	186	69	514	18	4	25	1	5489
Percent	82.02	1.31	1.79	3.39	1.26	9.36	0.33	0.07	0.46	0.02	

Figure 11 on the next page shows a number of sherds from the Ocmulgee Fields occupation at the site. The sherd in the upper left corner is a rim sherd from a Walnut Roughened jar. The others are Ocmulgee Fields Incised rim sherds

Figure 11. Ocmulgee Fields Sherds from Oconee Old Town.

Williams 1995 Lithics

The only lithic analysis to date is that of the brief work in 1995. This analysis shows that there is only a moderate amount of lithic material at the site, and that it dates to many periods well back into the Archaic period. This should be no surprise to anyone. The lithic data from the three excavation units is presented in Tables 11-13 (along with the minimal amount of faunal data recovered from the site). Excavation Unit 1 in the center of the site produced very little material, while Excavation Units 2 and 3 from the southern and northern parts of the site, respectively, produced a bit more. The southern unit, Number 2, produced the most lithic material, but this was the richest part of the site in general. Further, this part of the site is, of course, the area where Kelly found what he called the "Lithic Work Shop".

The flakes from the site are about equally split between those of Coastal Plain chert from areas to the south, and quartz from the Piedmont not far to the north. This is exactly what should be expected from this Fall Line locality. There is no indication that much in the way of primary lithic reduction was occurring at the site – most of the flakes are small and representative of later-stage production or resharpening activities.

The projectile points from the site represent a wide variety of styles used over a great deal

of time. These are shown here in Figure 12. The top left and right ones are Mississippian period triangular arrow points (one is made of quartz and the other of Coastal Plain chert), while the top-middle point is an Early Archaic side-notched point made of quartz. The bottom row shows three Late Archaic points, one of quartz and two of Coastal Plain chert. None of these are from the important historic period.

Table 11. Lithics, etc., 1995 Excavation Unit 1

Lot	Flakes	Shatter	PPK	Bone	Shell
1	10	6	1	2	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	6	1	2	0

Table 12. Lithics, etc., 1995 Excavation Unit 2

Lot	Flakes	Shatter	PPK	Bone	Shell
1	30	23	0	1	0
2	48	1	0	0	0
3	37	8	0	0	0
4	3	6	0	3	0
5	21	7	0	0	0
Totals	139	45	0	4	0

Table 13. Lithics, etc., 1995 Excavation Unit 3

Lot	Flakes	Shatter	PPK	Bone	Shell
1	42	28	3	0	0
2	15	6	0	0	0
3	4	0	0	2	0
Totals	61	34	3	2	0

Table 14. Lithics, etc., 1995 Surface Collection

Lot	Flakes	Shatter	PPK	Bone	Shell
1A	16	24	0	2	1
1B	24	3	0	1	0
1C	16	19	0	0	0
1D	0	0	0	0	0
1E	26	60	2	5	0
1F	15	20	3	18	1
1G	29	18	0	0	0
1H	13	50	0	6	0
2	0	0	2	0	0
3	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	140	194	8	32	2

Figure 12. Projectile Points.

Williams 1995 Miscellaneous

There were a number of sorts of historic material recovered from the surface and test excavations at the Oconee Old Town site during the 1995 season. A variety of these is shown in Figures 13-15. Most of this material likely dates to the late 17th to early 18th century occupation of the site.

Figure 13 shows two copper or brass "tinklers," commonly worn on leather clothing of the period; two long, thin tubes of copper, presumably used as beads; and a variety of sheet fragments from which such items were made. These sheets presumably came from copper kettles, which were often salvaged to make such ornaments.

Figure 14 shows a variety of gun parts. In the top left is the top jaw of a flintlock hammer, used to hold the flint in place. The top right item is a frizzen- the steel item the flint strikes to create the ignition sparks. The lower left item is a brass finial, used to decorate the stock of a musket, and the last two items are probably from the butt plate of similar trade muskets. There were a few other small gun parts found on the site. Figure 15 shows a series of musket balls (two of which were smashed), and lead scrap found at the site. The unsmashed balls were all very close to .54 caliber. A small French style gun flint was recovered. Since these items are generally thought to date to late in the 18th century, it suggests that some of the other gun parts might date later also. The presence of gun parts in such relative abundance is not surprising, however, when one remembers that the main reason Oconee Old Town existed in the first place was as a center for the trade of deer hides hunted by Indians. These muskets were the main tool of the trade.

Figure 13. Sheet Copper Ornaments and Kettle Fragments

Figure 14. Trade Musket Parts.

Figure 15. Lead Musket Balls and Scrap

In addition to the illustrated items, there were small quantities of green glass, a few pieces of kaolin trade pipe stems (relatively large holes in stems), a few wrought nails, and a small number of glass beads. There also was a small fragment of Rhenish blue and grey salt-glazed stoneware and a small piece of European tin glazed earthenware, probably Delft.

Chapter 9
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is only a beginning for future research at Oconee Old Town. In a sense, I believe this report represents the end of 20th century work and sets the stage for 21st century research at this important site.

The first work was that of Arthur Kelly in 1935. We are, and presumably will always be, uncertain of the exact location and nature of his excavations, although we have some good clues. It might be possible to relocate his excavations with future excavations, but I doubt it.

The second project was that of Gordon Willey. His brief testing is useful, but, like Kelly's work, it did not have the benefit of screening for consistent artifact recovery. Further, most of his work was in the southern portion of the site. This is the deepest and richest part of the site, but also is the part of the site that seems to be less associated with the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

I have also included the account of Charles Fairbanks from 1940, even though he did not conduct any excavations himself. Fairbanks was one of the most important archaeologists in Georgia during the 20th century, and his association with the site is not to be ignored.

My brief testing (three test pits) is significant only in the following ways. First, these pits were the first ones excavated at the site following a 57 year gap in the site's exploration. Second, these are the only units to have been screened to recover artifacts. Third, these units verify that we are indeed on the same site that Kelly and Willey were upon. Fourth, and finally, Excavation Unit 3 proves that there is much of the site located further north than the excavations of Kelly or Willey suggested. In fact, I am still uncertain why they restricted all their excavations to the southern half of the site.

For the future, I have several recommendations. First, of course, the entire site area must be protected from modern development – no homes should ever be built on any of the site. This is one of the most historic localities in Georgia – certainly the most important locality along the entire Oconee River prior to 1775. As an archaeological site, we still know relatively little about it, however. The most important next step would be to conduct systematic shovel tests over the entire village area, north to south. This should be placed at the closest intervals possible, perhaps 20 meters, so that a density map can be created to better define the limits of the village, as well as the areas of most intense occupation. Further, with such a survey, we can better define the distribution of different temporal components at the site. The present guess is that the southern part of the site has more early occupation during the Lamar period, or even earlier, while the later historic occupation for which the site is famous is more in the northern part of the site, close to the mouth of Buck Creek. I do believe it likely, however, that there is occupation in the southern part of the site during the historic period also.

Although it may not be possible in the near future, I would hope that the site, which is currently owned by two separate owners, could eventually be combined under a single owner. Further, I dream of a day when this important site is in public ownership as a State Park or Monument with a small museum and an on-going archaeology program. Where are the houses? What are their forms? What was the social nature of this site? Was there a trading post here like the one at Macon Plateau? Was it similar in form? How did the population size of the village vary from 1688 until 1715? How many people were living here during the Lamar period. What was the relationship of the site to the Shinholser mound site (9Bl1) located downstream from the site during the Lamar period? Where exactly is the Rock Landing? Where was William

Clements' store of the 1750 period? All these questions and many more must await future well-done archaeological excavations at Oconee Old Town.

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Appendix 1
KELLY'S 1935 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21600	Level 2	7-14"	Find 1	9-28-1935	flake
39-21601	Level 2	7-14"	Find 2	9-28-1935	sherd
39-21602	Level 2	7-14"	Find 4	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21603	Level 2	7-14"	Find 5	9-28-1935	drill
39-21604	Humus	7-14"	Find 6	9-28-1935	stone pendant
39-21605	Level 2	7-14"	Find 8	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21606	Level 2	7-14"	Find 9	9-21-1935	pipe stem
39-21607	Level 2	7-14"	Find 10	9-21-1935	flake
39-21608	Level 2	7-14"	Find 11	9-28-1935	scraper
39-21609	Level 2	7-14"	Find 12	9-21-1935	pipe stem
39-21610	Level 2	7-14"	Find 13	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21611	Level 2	7-14"	Find 14	9-28-1935	flake
39-21612	Level 2	7-14"	Find 15	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21613	Level 2	7-14"	Find 16	9-21-1935	muller
39-21614	Level 2	7-14"	Find 17	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21615	Level 2	7-14"	Find 18	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21616	Level 2	7-14"	Find 19	9-28-1935	scraper
39-21617	Level 2	7-14"	Find 20	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21618	Level 2	7-14"	Find 22	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21619	Humus	0-6"	Find 21	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21620	Level 2	7-14"	Find 23	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21621	Level 2	7-14"	Find 24	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21622	Level 2	7-14"	Find 25	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21623	Level 2	7-14"	Find 26	9-28-1935	sherd
39-21624	Level 2	7-14"	Find 27	9-21-1935	scraper
39-21625	Level 2	7-14"	Find 28	9-22-1935	PPK

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21626	Humus	0-6"	Find 29	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21627	Humus	0-6"	Find 30	9-28-1935	sherd disk
39-21628			Find 31	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21629	Level 2	7-14"	Find 32	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21630	Level 2	7-14"	Find 33	9-28-1935	pebble
39-21631	Level 2	7-14"	Find 34	9-21-1935	muller
39-21632	Level 2	7-14"	Find 35	9-28-1935	pebble
39-21633	Humus	0-6"	Find 36	9-28-1935	muller
39-21634	Pit 3		Find 37	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21635	Pit 3		Find 38	9-28-1935	2 sherds
39-21636			Find 40	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21637			Find 41	10-12-1935	blade
39-21638			Find 42	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21639			Find 43	10-12-1935	whet stone
39-21640			Find 44	10-12-1935	blade
39-21641			Find 45	10-12-1935	blade
39-21642			Find 46	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21643			Find 47	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21644			Find 48	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21645			Find 49	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21646			Find 50	10-12-1935	blade
39-21647			Find 51	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21648			Find 52	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21649			Find 53	10-12-1935	blade
39-21650			Find 54	10-12-1935	blade
39-21651			Find 55	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21652			Find 56	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21653			Find 57	10-12-1935	PPK

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21654			Find 58	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21655			Find 59	10-12-1935	flake
39-21656			Find 60	10-12-1935	blade
39-21657			Find 61	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21658			Find 62	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21659			Find 63	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21660			Find 64	10-12-1935	trade pipe
39-21661			Find 65	10-12-1935	pipe stem
39-21662			Find 66	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21663			Find 67	10-12-1935	blade
39-21664			Find 68	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21665			Find 69	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21666			Find 70	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21667	Humus	0-6"	Find 74	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21668	Humus	0-6"	Find 73	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21669	Humus	0-6"	Find 7	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21670	2nd	9"	Find 71	10-12-1935	flake
39-21671	2nd	12"	Find 72	10-12-1935	flake
39-21675	Village Site 1, 10' x 40' cut, 26", 50 yards away?			10-20-1935	
39-21676	5' x 20' cut	Surface		10-12-1935	
39-21677	Village Site 1	Surface		10-12-1935	
39-21678	Pit 1, 11", Level 2, 13' E-W, 17' N-S			10-28-1935	
39-21679	10' x 40' cut, 8", humus			9-28-1935	
39-21680	5' x 20' cut west of other 5' x 20' cut, Level 2	6-12"		10-12-1935	
39-21681	Level 2			9-21-1935	
39-21682	Level 2			9-28-1935	
39-21683	Level 2			9-21-1935	
39-21684	Level 2			9-21-1935	

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21685	Humus, 5' x 20' cut, in Flint Work Shop			9-22-1935	
39-21686	Pit 3			9-28-1935	
39-21687	Level 2			9-28-1935	
39-21688	Humus	0-8"		9-21-1935	
39-21689	Village Site 2, East of Village Site 1	Surface		10-12-1935	
39-21690	10' x 40' cut, Humus	0-8"		9-28-1935	
39-21691	Village Site 1	Surface		no date	
39-21692	Humus, 5' x 20' cut, in Flint Work Shop			9-22-1935	
39-21693	Village Site 1	Surface		no date	
39-21694	Village Site 2	Surface		no date	
39-21695		Surface		9-21-1935	
39-21696	Pit 3, 15" n-s x 18" e-w, 5' x 10' cut in Flint Work Shop			9-28-1935	
39-21697		Surface		9-21-1935	
39-21698	20" East of Station 30, 6" north, Small Pit			9-21?-1935	

Appendix 2
KELLY'S 1935 EXCAVATION CATALOG
Sorted by Date and Provenience

Cat #	Location	Date
39-21695	Surface	9-21-1935
39-21697	Surface	9-21-1935
39-21688	Humus, 0-8"	9-21-1935
39-21681	Level 2	9-21-1935
39-21683	Level 2	9-21-1935
39-21684	Level 2	9-21-1935
39-21698	20" East of Station 30, 6" north, Small Pit	9-21?-1935
39-21685	Humus, 5' x 20' cut, in Flint Work Shop	9-22-1935
39-21692	Humus, 5' x 20' cut, in Flint Work Shop	9-22-1935
39-21679	Humus, 10' x 40' cut, 0-8"	9-28-1935
39-21690	Humus, 10' x 40' cut, 0-8"	9-28-1935
39-21682	Level 2	9-28-1935
39-21687	Level 2	9-28-1935
39-21678	Pit 1, 11", Level 2, 13' e-w, 17' n-s	9-28-1935
39-21686	Pit 3	9-28-1935
39-21696	Pit 3, 15" n-s x 18" e-w, 5' x 10' cut in Flint Work Shop	9-28-1935
39-21676	5' x 20' cut, surface	10-12-1935
39-21680	5' x 20' cut west of other 5' x 20' cut, Level 2, 6-12"	10-12-1935
39-21677	Village Site 1, surface	10-12-1935
39-21675	Village Site 1, 10' x 40' cut, 26", 50 yards away?	10-20-1935?
39-21689	Village Site 2, east of Village Site 1, Surface	10-12-1935

Cat #	Location	Date
39-21691	Village Site 1, Surface	(no date)
39-21693	Village Site 1, Surface	(no date)
39-21694	Village Site 2, Surface	(no date)

Appendix 3
KELLY'S 1935 FINDS CATALOG

39-21600; Find 1; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Cream and tan flake; matrix showing; 4.6 by 4 centimeters
39-21601; Find 2; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Brown checked stamped pot sherd; 4.4 by 3.6 centimeters
39-21602; Find 4; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Tan straight stemmed PPK; convex base; straight sides; 6.5 by 3.3 centimeters; P.P. VIII-a
39-21603; Find 5; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; White simple drill; base broken; 4.1 by 1.8 centimeters
39-21604; Find 6; Humus; 0-6" ; 9-28-1935; Cream stone one hole pendant; 3.1 by 2 centimeters
39-21605; Find 8; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Quartz straight stemmed PPK; straight base; one side straight; other convex; 4.9 by 2.4 centimeters
39-21606; Find 9; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Tan pottery pipe stem 4.6 centimeters; Long
39-21607; Find 10; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Mottled cream and pink flake 2.7 by 2.4 centimeters
39-21608; Find 11; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Cream and pink round scraper; 4.1 by 3.7 centimeters
39-21609; Find 12; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Tan fragment of broken pottery pipe stem; 4.5 centimeters long
39-21610; Find 13; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Quartz stemless PPK; convex sides; 3.9 by 2.3 centimeters
39-21611; Find 14; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; White flake; 3.5 by 2.4 centimeters
39-21612; Find 15; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Cream and pink sloping stemmed PPK; straight base; 3.1 by 3.2 centimeters
39-21613; Find 16; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Red muller; 5.6 by 4.7 centimeters
39-21614; Find 17; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; White sloping stemmed PPK; straight sides; 3.3 by 2.7 centimeters
39-21615; Find 18; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; White stemless PPK; convex base; one side straight; other convex; 5 by 2.7 centimeters
39-21616; Find 19; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Quartz ovate scraper; convex sides; 3.6 by 2.6 centimeters
39-21617; Find 20; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Mottled pink and white PPK; tip broken; 2.9 by 2.3 centimeters
39-21618; Find 21; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Small pink triangular PPK with concave base; 2.1 by 1.1 centimeters
39-21619; Find 22; Humus; 0-6" ; 9-28-1935; Small tan triangular PPK; straight base; 2.5 by 1.6 centimeters; P.P. II-2d
39-21620; Find 23; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Mottled pink and white straight stemmed PPK; oblique base; point broken just below shoulders; 2.5 by 3.7 centimeters
39-21621; Find 24; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Quartz sloping stemmed PPK; convex base; convex sides; 4.3 by 3 centimeters
39-21622; Find 25; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Mottled pink and tan PPK; convex sides; 4.1 by 4.5 centimeters
39-21623; Find 26; Level 2 ; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Brown three line guilloche incised rim sherd; 6.9 by 5.5 centimeters
39-21624; Find 27; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Tan and pink flake ovate scraper; convex sides; 3.6 by 2.5 centimeters
39-21625; Find 28; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-22-1935; Quartz sloping stemmed PPK; convex sides; 5 by 2.9 centimeters
39-21626; Find 29; Humus; 0-6" ; 9-28-1935; Tan point of PPK; 3.3 by 3.1 centimeters
39-21627; Find 30; Humus; 0-6" ; 9-28-1935; Brown stamped pottery sherd disc; diameter 2.7 centimeters
39-21628; Find 31; 9-28-1935; Quartz point of PPK; convex sides; 2.9 by 3.7 centimeters
39-21629; Find 32; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Cream point of PPK; 6.5 by 3.5 centimeters
39-21630; Find 33; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Red stone pebble; 4 by 3.8 centimeters
39-21631; Find 34; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-21-1935; Red muller; 7.8 by 5.4 centimeters
39-21632; Find 35; Level 2; 7-14" ; 9-28-1935; Red ovate pebble; 5.9 by 4.1 centimeters
39-21633; Find 36; Humus; 0-6" ; 9-28-1935; Red small ovate muller; 7.3 by 5.7 centimeters
39-21634; Find 37; Pit 3; 9-28-1935; Brown side notched PPK; convex base; straight sides; 5.8 by 4.2 centimeters
39-21635; Find 38; Pit 3; 9-28-1935; 2 sherds; 1 brown incised rim sherd and one pot sherd
39-21636; Find 40; 10-12-1935; Cream scraper; matrix showing on one side; 4.3 by 3 centimeters
39-21637; Find 41; 10-12-1935; White ovate blade; convex sides; 5.4 by 3.3 centimeters
39-21638; Find 42; 10-12-1935; Cream point of flake; convex sides; 4.9 by 3.3 centimeters
39-21639; Find 43; 10-12-1935; Large whet stone; 11.3 by 11.4 centimeters
39-21640; Find 44; 10-12-1935; Quartz ovate blade; convex sides; 7.6 by 3.9 centimeters
39-21641; Find 45; 10-12-1935; Quartz ovate blade; convex sides; 5.8 by 3.6 centimeters; B I-1
39-21642; Find 46; 10-12-1935; Quartz sloping stemmed PPK; slightly convex base; convex sides; point broken; 6.2

by 3.8 centimeters
39-21643; Find 47; 10-12-1935; Cream crude scraper; matrix showing on one side; 3.6 by 4.6 centimeters
39-21644; Find 48; 10-12-1935; Tan; thick; heavy; crude scraper; matrix showing; 4.5 by 3.6 centimeters
39-21645; Find 49; 10-12-1935; Quartz scraper; 3.6 by 3.4 centimeters
39-21646; Find 50; 10-12-1935; White ovate blade; broken near base; 6.1 by 3.2 centimeters
39-21647; Find 51; 10-12-1935; Yellow quartz ovate PPK; one side straight other convex; point broken; 6.1 by 3 centimeters
39-21648; Find 52; 10-12-1935; Quartz PPK; convex sides; concave base; 5.4 by 4 centimeters
39-21649; Find 53; 10-12-1935; Cream fragment of blade; 3.7 by 2.7 centimeters
39-21650; Find 54; 10-12-1935; Quartz base of blade; point broken; 4.2 by 3.1 centimeters
39-21651; Find 55; 10-12-1935; Yellow quartz point of PPK; convex sides; 5.1 by 3.3 centimeters
39-21652; Find 56; 10-12-1935; Quartz straight stemmed PPK; straight base; convex sides; 3.3 by 2.5 centimeters
39-21653; Find 57; 10-12-1935; Quartz point of PPK; convex sides; 4.7 by 3.4 centimeters
39-21654; Find 58; 10-12-1935; Quartz point of PPK; straight sides; 2.4 by 1.7 centimeters
39-21655; Find 59; 10-12-1935; Mottled cream and pink flake; 4 by 3.3 centimeters
39-21656; Find 60; 10-12-1935; White fragment of broken blade; 3.8 by 3.5 centimeters
39-21657; Find 61; 10-12-1935; White stemless PPK; convex sides; 3.5 by 2.9 centimeters
39-21658; Find 62; 10-12-1935; Gray point of PPK; one side straight other convex
39-21659; Find 63; 10-12-1935; Dark gray scraper; 2.8 by 2 centimeters
39-21660; Find 64; 10-12-1935; White pieces of trade pipe stem; 2.8 centimeters long
39-21661; Find 65; 10-12-1935; Brown pottery broken pipe stem; 2.5 centimeters long
39-21662; Find 66; 10-12-1935; White stemless PPK; convex sides; 3.9 by 1.9 centimeters
39-21663; Find 67; 10-12-1935; Quartz ovate blade; convex sides; point broken; 4 by 2.4 centimeters
39-21664; Find 68; 10-12-1935; White stemless PPK; convex sides; 4.8 by 2.2 centimeters
39-21665; Find 69; 10-12-1935; Pink sloping stemmed PPK; straight sides; straight base; 4.5 by 3.1 centimeters; P.P. VI
39-21666; Find 70; 10-12-1935; Gray and pink quartz point of PPK; one side straight other convex; 4.2 by 2.5 centimeters
39-21667; Find 74; Humus; 0-6" ;10-12-1935; White stemless PPK; convex sides; Tip broken; 4.2 by 3 centimeters
39-21668; Find 73; Humus; 0-6" ; 10-12-1935; Mottled pink and cream PPK; base broken; convex sides; 5.3 by 2.3 centimeters
39-21669; Find 7; Humus; 0-6" ;10-12-1935; Quartz fragment of blade; one side straight other convex; 5.3 by 4 centimeters
39-21670; Find 71; 2nd; 6-9" ;10-12-1935; White flake; 5.5 by 3.6 centimeters
39-21671; Find 72; 2nd; 6-12" ;10-12-1935; White and tan flake; 5.6 by 2.8 centimeters
39-21675; Village Site 1; 10' x 40' cut; 26" ; 50 yards away?; 10-20-1935
39-21676; Surface; 5' x 20' cut; 10-12-1935
39-21677; Surface; Village Site 1; 10-12-1935
39-21678; Pit 1; 11" ; Level 2; 13' E-W; 17' N-S; 9-28-1935
39-21679; 10 'x 40' cut; 8" ; humus; 9-28-1935
39-21680; 5' x 20' cut west of other 5' x 20' cut; Level 2; 6-12" ; 10-12-1935
39-21681; Level 2; 9-21-1935
39-21682; Level 2; 9-28-1935
39-21683; Level 2; 9-21-1935
39-21684; Level 2; 9-21-1935
39-21685; Humus; 5' x 20' cut; in Flint Work Shop; 9-22-1935
39-21686; Pit 3; 9-28-1935
39-21687; Level 2; 9-28-1935
39-21688; Humus; 0-8" ; 9-21-1935
39-21689; Village Site 2; East of Village Site 1; Surface; 10-12-1935
39-21690; 10' x 40' cut; Humus; 0-8" ; 9-28-1935
39-21691; Surface; Village Site 1
39-21692; Humus; 5' x 20' cut; in Flint Work Shop; 9-22-1935
39-21693; Surface; Village Site 1

39-21694; Surface; Village Site 2
39-21695; Surface; 9-21-1935
39-21696; Pit 3; 15" n-s x 18" e-w; 5' x 10' cut in Flint Work Shop; 9-28-1935
39-21697; Surface; 9-21-1935
39-21698; 20" East of Station 30; 6" north; Small Pit; 9-21?-1935

Appendix 4

KELLY'S 1935 FINDS CATALOG

Sorted by Date and Provenience

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21606	Level 2	7-14"	Find 9	9-21-1935	pipe stem
39-21607	Level 2	7-14"	Find 10	9-21-1935	flake
39-21609	Level 2	7-14"	Find 12	9-21-1935	pipe stem
39-21613	Level 2	7-14"	Find 16	9-21-1935	muller
39-21610	Level 2	7-14"	Find 13	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21617	Level 2	7-14"	Find 20	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21618	Level 2	7-14"	Find 22	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21620	Level 2	7-14"	Find 23	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21621	Level 2	7-14"	Find 24	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21622	Level 2	7-14"	Find 25	9-21-1935	PPK
39-21624	Level 2	7-14"	Find 27	9-21-1935	scraper
39-21631	Level 2	7-14"	Find 34	9-21-1935	muller
39-21625	Level 2	7-14"	Find 28	9-22-1935	PPK
39-21604	Humus	0-6"	Find 6	9-28-1935	stone pendant
39-21619	Humus	0-6"	Find 21	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21626	Humus	0-6"	Find 29	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21627	Humus	0-6"	Find 30	9-28-1935	sherd disk
39-21633	Humus	0-6"	Find 36	9-28-1935	muller
39-21600	Level 2	7-14"	Find 1	9-28-1935	flake
39-21601	Level 2	7-14"	Find 2	9-28-1935	sherd
39-21602	Level 2	7-14"	Find 4	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21603	Level 2	7-14"	Find 5	9-28-1935	drill

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21605	Level 2	7-14"	Find 8	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21608	Level 2	7-14"	Find 11	9-28-1935	scraper
39-21611	Level 2	7-14"	Find 14	9-28-1935	flake
39-21612	Level 2	7-14"	Find 15	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21614	Level 2	7-14"	Find 17	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21615	Level 2	7-14"	Find 18	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21616	Level 2	7-14"	Find 19	9-28-1935	scraper
39-21623	Level 2	7-14"	Find 26	9-28-1935	sherd
39-21629	Level 2	7-14"	Find 32	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21630	Level 2	7-14"	Find 33	9-28-1935	pebble
39-21632	Level 2	7-14"	Find 35	9-28-1935	pebble
39-21634	Pit 3		Find 37	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21635	Pit 3		Find 38	9-28-1935	2 sherds
39-21628			Find 31	9-28-1935	PPK
39-21667	Humus	0-6"	Find 74	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21668	Humus	0-6"	Find 73	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21669	Humus	0-6"	Find 7	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21670	2nd Level	6-9"	Find 71	10-12-1935	flake
39-21671	2nd Level	6-12"	Find 72	10-12-1935	flake
39-21636			Find 40	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21637			Find 41	10-12-1935	blade
39-21638			Find 42	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21639			Find 43	10-12-1935	whet stone
39-21640			Find 44	10-12-1935	blade
39-21641			Find 45	10-12-1935	blade
39-21642			Find 46	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21643			Find 47	10-12-1935	scraper

Cat #	Level	Depth	Find #	Date	Item
39-21644			Find 48	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21645			Find 49	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21646			Find 50	10-12-1935	blade
39-21647			Find 51	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21648			Find 52	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21649			Find 53	10-12-1935	blade
39-21650			Find 54	10-12-1935	blade
39-21651			Find 55	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21652			Find 56	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21653			Find 57	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21654			Find 58	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21655			Find 59	10-12-1935	flake
39-21656			Find 60	10-12-1935	blade
39-21657			Find 61	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21658			Find 62	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21659			Find 63	10-12-1935	scraper
39-21660			Find 64	10-12-1935	trade pipe
39-21661			Find 65	10-12-1935	pipe stem
39-21662			Find 66	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21663			Find 67	10-12-1935	blade
39-21664			Find 68	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21665			Find 69	10-12-1935	PPK
39-21666			Find 70	10-12-1935	PPK

Appendix 5
WILLEY'S 1938 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Cat#	Pit	Location	FS#	Date	Artifact
39-21525	Pit 1	0-6", Level P			
39-21526	Pit 1	6-9", Level M1			
39-21527	Pit 1	9-12", Level M2			
39-21528	Pit 1	12-15", Level M3			
39-21529	Pit 2	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches		2-16-1938	
39-21530	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-11-1938	
39-21531	Pit 2	0-6", Level P		2-17-1938	
39-21532	Pit 2	6-9", Level M1		2-17-1938	
39-21533	Pit 2	9-12", Level M2		2-18-1938	
39-21534	Pit 2	12-15", Level M3		2-18-1938	
39-21535	Pit 2	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches			
39-21536	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-11-1938	
39-21537	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 24"		2-14-1938	
39-21538	Pit 3	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 31"			
39-21539	Pit 3	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches			
39-21540	Pit 4	Eastern and Western??? Outlining Trenches			
39-21541	Pit 5	0-6", Level P		2-24-1938	
39-21542	Pit 5	6-9", Level M1		2-24-1938	
39-21543	Pit 5	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 23"		2-16-1938	
39-21544	Pit 5	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-11-1938	
39-21545	Pit 6	0-6", Level P		2-28-1938	
39-21546	Pit 6	6-9", Level M1		2-28-1938	
39-21547	Pit 6	9-12", Level M2		2-28-1938	
39-21548	Pit 6	12-15", Level M3		2-28-1938	
39-21549	Pit 6	15-18", Level M4		2-28-1938	
39-21550	Pit 6	18-21", Level M5		2-28-1938	
39-21551	Pit 6	21-24", Level M6		2-28-1938	
39-21552	Pit 6	24-27", Level M7		2-28-1938	
39-21553	Pit 6	27-30", Level M8		2-28-1938	

Cat#	Pit	Location	FS#	Date	Artifact
39-21554	Pit 6	30-33", Level M9		2-28-1938	
39-21555	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit		2-15-1938	
39-21556	Pit 6	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 22"		2-16-1938	
39-21557	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches			
39-21558	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-11-1938	
39-21559	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit		2-14-1938	
39-21560	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit		2-14-1938	
39-21561	Pit 7	0-6", Level P		2-25-1938	
39-21562	Pit 7	6-9", Level M1		2-25-1938	
39-21563	Pit 7	9-12", Level M2		2-25-1938	
39-21564	Pit 7	12-15", Level M3		2-25-1938	
39-21565	Pit 7	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 24"		2-18-1938	
39-21566	Pit 7	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-18-1938	
39-21567	Pit 8	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 22"		2-16-1938	
39-21568	Pit 9	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 18"		2-16-1938	
39-21569	Pit 10	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches		2-15-1938	
39-21570	Pit 1	6-9", Level M1	FS18	1938	PPK
39-21571	Pit 1	9-12", Level M2	FS19	1938	PPK
39-21572	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS1	1938	PPK
39-21573	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS4	1938	PPK
39-21574	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS8	1938	PPK
39-21575	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS14	1938	PPK
39-21576	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS15	1938	PPK
39-21577	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS16	1938	Scraper
39-21578	Pit 2	Level P, 0-6"	FS24	1938	Pebble
39-21579	Pit 2	Level P, 0-6"	FS25	1938	PPK
39-21580	Pit 2	Level P, 0-6"	FS26	1938	PPK
39-21581	Pit 2	Level M1, 6-9"		1938	Rock Discoidal

Cat#	Pit	Location	FS#	Date	Artifact
			FS22		
39-21582	Pit 2	Level M1, 6-9"	FS20	1938	PPK
39-21583	Pit 2	Level M3, 12-15"	FS21	1938	Blade
39-21584	Pit 3	Outlining Trench	FS5	1938	Blade
39-21585	Pit 3	Outlining Trench	FS10	1938	Blade
39-21586	Pit 3	Outlining Trench	FS11	1938	PPK
39-21587	Pit 2	Outlining Trench	FS2	1938	Worked Steatite
39-21588	Pit 5	Outlining Trench	FS3	1938	Blade
39-21589	Pit 5	Outlining Trench	FS6	1938	Slate Ornament
39-21590	Pit 5	Outlining Trench	FS13	1938	Scraper
39-21591	Pit 6	Outlining Trench	FS 9	1938	Pipe Bowl
39-21592	Pit 6	Outlining Trench	FS12	1938	Blade
39-21593	Pit 7	Outlining Trench	FS7	1938	Blade
39-21594	Pit 7	Outlining Trench	FS17	1938	PPK
39-21595	Pit 7	Level M2, 9-12"	FS23	1938	PPK
39-21596		Surface	FS27	1938	Stone Discoidal
39-21597		Surface		1938?	Stone Discoidal
39-21599	Pit 6	Level M2, 9-12"		1938	whole pot reconstructed

Appendix 6
WILLEY'S 1938 EXCAVATION CATALOG
Sorted by Date (when stated) and Provenience

Cat#	Pit #	Location	Date
39-21530	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-11-1938
39-21536	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-11-1938
39-21544	Pit 5	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-11-1938
39-21558	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-11-1938
39-21537	Pit 2	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 24"	2-14-1938
39-21559	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit	2-14-1938
39-21560	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit	2-14-1938
39-21555	Pit 6	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, Refuse Pit	2-15-1938
39-21569	Pit 10	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-15-1938
39-21529	Pit 2	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches	7-16-1938 (incorrect)
39-21543	Pit 5	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 23"	2-16-1938
39-21556	Pit 6	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 22"	2-16-1938
39-21567	Pit 8	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 22"	2-16-1938
39-21568	Pit 9	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches, 18"	2-16-1938
39-21531	Pit 2	0-6", Level P	2-17-1938
39-21532	Pit 2	6-9", Level M1	2-17-1938
39-21533	Pit 2	9-12", Level M2	2-18-1938
39-21534	Pit 2	12-15", Level M3	2-18-1938
39-21565	Pit 7	Southern and Western Outlining Trenches, 24"	2-18-1938
39-21566	Pit 7	Northern and Eastern Outlining Trenches	2-18-1938

Cat#	Pit #	Location	Date
39-21541	Pit 5	0-6", Level P	2-24-1938
39-21542	Pit 5	6-9", Level M1	2-24-1938
39-21561	Pit 7	0-6", Level P	2-25-1938
39-21562	Pit 7	6-9", Level M1	2-25-1938
39-21563	Pit 7	9-12", Level M2	2-25-1938
39-21564	Pit 7	12-15", Level M3	2-25-1938
39-21545	Pit 6	0-6", Level P	2-28-1938
39-21546	Pit 6	6-9", Level M1	2-28-1938
39-21547	Pit 6	9-12", Level M2	2-28-1938
39-21548	Pit 6	12-15", Level M3	2-28-1938
39-21549	Pit 6	15-18", Level M4	2-28-1938
39-21550	Pit 6	18-21", Level M5	2-28-1938
39-21551	Pit 6	21-24", Level M6	2-28-1938
39-21552	Pit 6	24-27", Level M7	2-28-1938
39-21553	Pit 6	27-30", Level M8	2-28-1938
39-21554	Pit 6	30-33", Level M9	2-28-1938

Appendix 7
WILLIAMS'S 1995 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Provenience	Lot	Location
1	1	Excavation Unit 1, 0-20 centimeters
1	2	Excavation Unit 1, 20-30 centimeters
2	1	Excavation Unit 2, 0-10 centimeters
2	2	Excavation Unit 2, 10-20 centimeters
2	3	Excavation Unit 2, 20-30 centimeters
2	4	Excavation Unit 2, 30-40 centimeters
2	5	Excavation Unit 2, 40-45 centimeters
3	1	Excavation Unit 3, 0-10 centimeters
3	2	Excavation Unit 3, 10-20 centimeters
3	3	Excavation Unit 3, 20-23 centimeters
4	1	Surface, log landing southeast of duck pond
4	2	Surface, east of duck pond
4	3	Surface, bluff to far north across swampy area
4	4	Surface, logging road east of site center
4	5	Metal detector survey, northwest portion of site
4	6	Metal detector survey, center portion of site
4	7	Metal detector survey, near Excavation Unit 3
4	8	Metal detector survey, southeast portion of site
4	9	Metal detector survey, northwest portion of site
4	10	Post Hole Test 1
4	11	Post Hole Test 2, 20 meters northwest of Test 1