Flint River Basin Archaeological Survey, Phase 2

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Chapter 1. Introducing FRBAS

The Flint River Basin Archaeological Survey, acronym FRBAS, was developed during a research effort by the LAMAR Institute for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division. The Flint River is one of Georgia's most pristine watersheds. It is also one of the least known archaeologically. The goals of the Flint River Basin Archaeological Survey project were:

- To focus professional, archaeological interest on this region of the state;
- To systematically document and record archaeological resources in this area;
- To use a well-developed research design as an overall investigative focus;
- To involve collectors in the sharing of information and knowledge;
- To share knowledge outcomes with avocational archaeologists, professionals, and the public.

This scientific work began in 2001 as the Southwest Georgia Survey and continues as a watershed-wide study. The research findings from the period 2001 to 2004 are documented in a project report, which is available online (Elliott 2004). This current report serves as "Phase 2" of that study and builds upon the pre-existing database. Readers are encouraged to consult that document as a preamble to this work.

During 2004 and 2005 the FRBAS team identified 170 archaeological sites within a 42 county study area (Figure 1). A few of these sites were actually situated outside of the Flint River watershed but were included in the study for their information value. This project included a strong public outreach component to inform, communicate, exchange, and gather information on cultural resources in the Flint River watershed. Several useful venues were developed for accomplishing this task and included collector/landowner interviews, documentation of relic collections and important archaeological sites, magazine articles and other media presentations, and a 10-day public outreach at the 2004 Georgia National Fair in Perry, Georgia.

Chapter 3 presents the archaeological resources identified in the upper Flint River watershed. This portion of the Flint River basin is hardest hit by Metropolitan Atlanta's growth. This section lies entirely within the Piedmont physiographic province and it contains a high frequency and density of archaeological sites. Chapter 4 presents the archaeological resources identified in the middle Flint River watershed. This portion of the Flint River basin is the least developed region. It lies at the boundary of the Piedmont, Fall Line, and Sand Hills region of the Coastal Plain province. Chapter 5 presents the archaeological resources identified in the lower Flint River watershed. This portion of the Flint River basin is entirely within the Coastal Plain physiographic province. It contains the greatest proportion of croplands and it is dotted with important chert outcrops, which were very important in aboriginal times.

Chapter 6 presents the various public outreach venues explored by the FRBAS project. Public outreach was a major goal of the project and the team attempted to satisfy this need by public lectures, displays, collector and landowner interviews, and the free distribution of archaeological literature.

Chapter 7 presents a summary of the project findings and the successes and short-comings in reaching the project goals. The FRBAS project is a continuing effort and this report presents the results of the intial effort in establishing long term research and public cooperation towards better stewardship of the archaeological resources that are located in the Flint River watershed. The report concludes with a bibliography containing references cited in the text, as well as many relevant references that were consulted but were not directly cited. This extensive bibliography should serve as a preliminary reference source for future researchers interested in the Flint River basin.

Appendix 1 contains the collector survey images, which are cross-referenced to an Excel spreadsheet, containing information on the counties from which the artifacts were collected. This appendix is designed to be interactive and visually stimulating and should be used in tandem with the written text. Readers are encouraged to "right click" on the hyperlinks for the collections that are cited in the text, which will allow access to the artifact images that are stored in Appendix 1. Together these data should provide the reader

with a better understanding of the archaeological resources and research potential that is contained within the Flint River watershed.

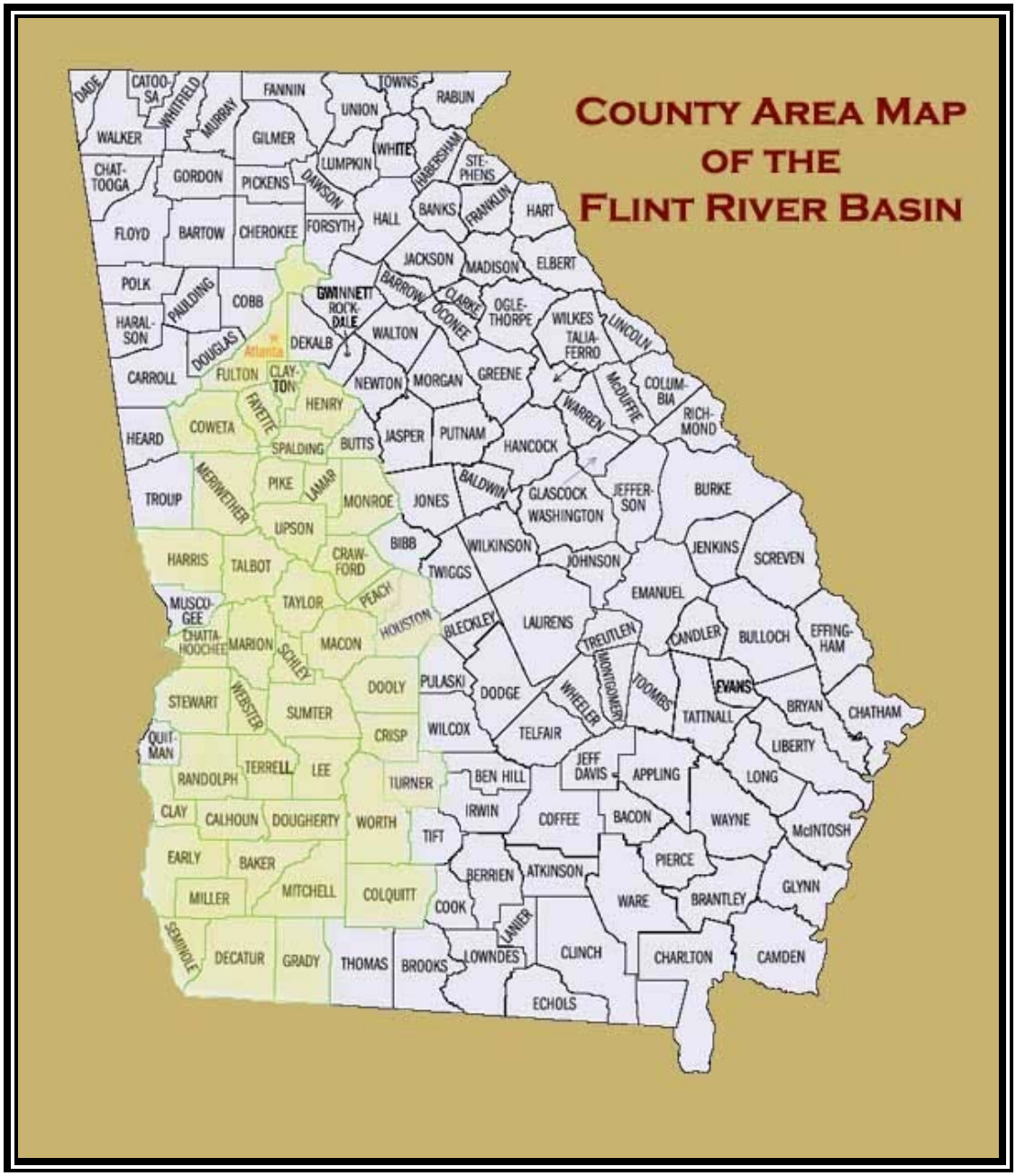

Figure 1. Project Area.

Environment

The Flint River is one of Georgia's least developed waterways. Environmental advocates have long recognized the importance of the Flint River because of its biological and recreational value (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1976; Brown and Smith 2001). The Flint River came to the forefront of environmental activism, when then Governor Jimmy Carter, took important strides to prevent further impoundments along its course. The river retains many sections that are nearly pristine and many rural areas are located within its watershed boundary. Today, the greatest controversy in the Flint River watershed involves water rights and several studies have been conducted on the water supply and water usage in the Flint River region (Georgia Water Quality Control Board 1972; Georgia Environmental Protection Division 2005). These latest discussions, which resulted in a series of recommendations for water usage, did not address the archaeological resources in the Flint River watershed.

The Flint River Basin lies in the Piedmont, Fall Zone, and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. Subdivisions within the Fall Zone and Coastal Plain include the Fall Line Hills, Doughtery Plain, Fort Valley Plateau, and the Tifton Upland. Much of southwestern Georgia consists of a karst topography containing limestone sink formations. These sinks are created when clay soils erode the underlying limestone, allowing ground surface water to flow into the limestone aquifer beneath it. The Ocala Limestone aquifer lies beneath the southern portion of the Flint River basin (Stoner 1986:2). Caves occur infrequently in the region.

The Flint River flows 150 miles from its headwaters on the south side of metropolitan Atlanta, merging with the Chattahoochee River near the Florida-Georgia border. Major tributaries of the Flint River include: Abrams, Auchumpkee, Big, Birch, Buck, Camp, Cane, Cedar, Chokee, Cooleewahee, Chickasawhatchee, Dry, Elkins, Gum, Hogcrawl, Ichawaynochaway, Jones, Kinchafoonee, Kiokee, Lazer, Lime, Limestone, Line, Mill, Muckalee, Muckaloochee, Patsiliga, Pigeon, Potato, Racoon, Red Oak, Shoal, Spring, Swift (2), Turkey, Ulcohatchee, White Oak, Whitewater (2) creeks; Fish Pond Drain; and Big Slough and Wethington Slough. These tributaries and the Flint River comprise a watershed of catchment area of 2,178,070 hectares (ha) (McCluskey 1976).

Numerous artificial impoundments dot the Flint River watershed. The three largest lakes on the Flint River are Lake Blackshear, in Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Sumter, and Worth counties; Lake Worth (Lake Chehaw) in Lee and Dougherty counties; and Lake Seminole in Decatur and Seminole counties.

- Lake Blackshear is a private waterway owned by the Crisp County Power Commission. It was constructed in 1930 to produce electricity and impounds 8,500 acres within its 77 miles of shoreline. Lake Blackshear occupies 15 linear miles.
- Lake Worth, owned by Georgia Power Company, was constructed in the 1920s and is located north of the city of Albany between Lake Blackshear and Lake Seminole. Its 36 acres of shoreline encircles 1,400 acres of water.
- Lake Seminole is the most southerly lake on the Flint River and lies north of the Florida line. It is a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) project completed in 1957 to aid in navigation and decrease flooding. The lake is impounded by the Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam and impounds 37,5000 acres contained within 376 shoreline miles (Elliott 2004).

Counties in Flint River Basin Area include all, or portions of the 42 counties: Baker, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Clayton, Colquitt, Coweta, Crawford, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Fayette, Fulton, Grady, Harris, Henry, Houston, Lamar, Lee, Macon, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Peach, Pike, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, Turner, Upson, Webster, and Worth. The largest city within the study area is Atlanta, followed by Albany (the seat of Dougherty County), mid-sized towns include Atlanta's suburbs, Americus, Bainbridge, Cordele, and Griffin and small towns abound throughout the project area.

Previous Cultural Resources Research

As of October 2005 the total number of sites recorded state-wide in the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) stood at more than 43,000. An archaeological study in the lower Flint River basin was recently conducted by the LAMAR Institute for the Archaeological Services Unit (HPD, GDNR) and the following observations about the Flint River basin are derived largely from that study (Elliott 2004).

Archaeological surveys in west-central Georgia at Fort Benning have demonstrated important historic sites eluded early cartographers. Often these sites reveal unique, previously undocumented aspects of frontier life that have great interpretive value. Particularly, sites abandoned or destroyed early in their period of use have important stories to reveal. In many cases these sites did not survive to the late nineteenth century when county maps were more thorough and detailed. Consequently, they can only be located through traditional survey methods. A sample of these sites was expected from systematic surface survey in the study areas.

The major freshet of 1994 on the Flint River was followed by an assessment studies by Worth (1996) and Schnell (1996). Worth concluded that riverine erosion is a risk to the archaeological resource base, which varies dependent on the location. This conclusion was reached, based on the following factors:

- Lateral erosion in active floodplains;
- Annual and occasional catastrophic floods;
- River channel meandering in unconsolidated sediments;
- Active Flint River meander belt is 1 to 1.5 km wide; and
- Overall acceleration of riverine erosion since 1820 (Worth 1996:51-52).

Also, Worth conducted reconnaissance survey of selected upland areas of the Joseph P. Jones Ecological Center in Baker County. He tentatively identified several locations of potential Spanish mission and historic Indian settlements in southwestern Georgia (Worth 1998).

Rita Elliott's (2001) survey of stream margins and submerged resources on the Joseph P. Jones Ecological center on the Ichawaynochaway Creek and Flint River watersheds in Baker County provided important information (types of resources) on this section of the study area. Elliott recorded 49 sites in her study. Twenty were deemed potentially significant and the potential of the remainder was undetermined. Additional sites were recorded on the Jones center property, as part of the Southwest Georgia Survey (Elliott 2004) and through doctoral research by graduate student Jamie Waggoner (Jamie Waggoner personal communication 2005).

Doctoral dissertation research by John Chamblee on the archaeological resources of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp region also promises to greatly expand our understanding of aboriginal settlement in this portion of the Flint River watershed. The results of Chamblee's study are anticipated by mid-2006 (Chamblee 2004; John Chamblee personal communication March 13, 2006).

Research Questions

The FRBAS project offers the opportunity to address a wide range of research topics. A series of research questions were posed to help guide this effort. These research questions pertain to aboriginal and historic settlement in the region. Some of these questions have broader application to the southeastern U.S. The research topics include:

- Paleoindian Settlement and Lifeways
- Early Holocene Environment
- Archaic Stone Industry and Chert Quarry Delineation
- Archaic Trade and Exchange Mechanisms
- Evolution of Woodland Societies
- Emergent Mississippian Societies
- Chiefly Societies and Mounded Architecture
- DeSoto Route and Its After-effects
- Lower Creek Settlement and Societal Disintegration
- Early Frontier Euro-American Lifeways and Settlement
- Utilization of Riverine Resources
- Settlement Changes over Time and Space

The Paleoindian Period

The earliest documented arrival of humans in southeastern North America was during the Paleoindian period. The Paleoindian period begins at the end of the last Ice Age and ends about 10,000 years ago. The earliest origins of humans in the New World is a subject of intense debate. Recently advanced hypotheses by archaeologists Goodyear and others suggest that the entry date should be pushed by many thousands of years, possibly more than 40,000 years. By either account, however, people spread across the landscape of Georgia by 12,000 years ago, leaving stone tools as evidence of their existence. The diagnostic stone tools of the Paleoindian period include fluted lanceolate projectile points, bola stones, and Waller knives. Other tools, such as finely crafted unifacial scrapers, spokeshaves, and burins, were used by both Paleoindian and Early Archaic groups. Paleoindian stone tools, which are made from coastal plain chert, are often characterized by extreme weathering, or cortication. That same characteristic, however, also applies to many stone tools from the Early Archaic period.

The Paleoindian period of prehistory is one of the least understood periods in Georgia and the southeastern United States, yet southwestern Georgia offers the greatest potential for unlocking Paleoindian secrets. The presence of Paleo stone tools and spearpoints along with mammoth, manatee, and horse fossils in and around limestone sinks in southwestern Georgia offer clues about early life. Focusing on research in these areas could uncover astonishing information. Research questions should include, but not be limited to the following areas:

- How were Paleoindians using the sinks?
- Is there a correlation between past and present water levels, dry and wet sinks, and the presence or absence of paleo sites?
- Additional Paleoindian research questions should examine other environments within the project area.
- What settlement patterns can be construed from data of collectors participating in the Paleoindian point survey and from archaeological data?

The chert resources of southwestern Georgia were an attraction during this period and preliminary projectile point inventory data suggests that this area of the state yields above-average site densities of the Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 1990). Various lanceolate and fluted biface forms are important diagnostics of the Paleoindian period. Also, formal scraper tools were produced as part of the Paleoindian tool-kit, but these tool traditions continue into the early Archaic sub-period.

The Flint River basin contains many sites and artifacts dating to the Paleoindian period. Our knowledge of these sites has increased steadily since the 1980s. Important excavations at the Muckafoonee site in Dougherty County allowed a tiny glimpse of life during this period (Elliott et al. 1982). In the years since that test excavation many Paleoindian stone tools have been inventoried by the Paleoindian Recordation Project (Ledbetter 2005; Anderson et al. 2005). That survey has identified more than 674 Paleoindian period stone tools in many of Georgia's counties, including the following 25 counties of the Flint River basin: Baker, Chattahoochee, Clay, Clayton, Colquitt, Crawford, Crisp, Decatur, Dougherty, Dooly, Early, Henry, Houston, Lee, Macon, Miller, Monroe, Randolph, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner, Webster, and Worth. Of these, Baker, Crisp, Dougherty, Miller, and Worth counties are particularly well represented. The present FRBAS study identified Paleoindian stone tools in Clayton, Crisp, Marion and Miller counties.

The Archaic Period

The Archaic period lasted from about 8,000 B.P until 3,000 B.P. Archaic sites in the Flint River basin are most readily identified by the presence of distinctive stone tools. Distinctive notched and stemmed projectile points and knives are the most common. Other diagnostic objects from the Archaic period include atlatl weights, grooved axes, and other ground stone items. Fiber tempered ceramics are added to the material culture at the end of the Archaic period, or about 4,000 years ago.

For many archaeologists, what first comes to mind at the mention of the Flint River are its flint, or more properly, chert, lithic resources. The chert from the Flint River was extensively used by aboriginal people in stone tool manufacture. This salient feature of the Flint River region was recognized in the nineteenth century by C.C. Jones, Jr. and others. Chert source areas have been identified in numerous counties in southwestern Georgia, particularly Baker, Decatur, Dougherty, Lee, and Miller counties. Several chert quarries have been documented by survey and test excavation, although no systematic survey of quarry sites and source areas has been attempted in Georgia.

- Rudolph and Barber (1979) reported a chert quarry and workshop on the Flint River near Albany in Dougherty County;
- Smith (1979) described another dense workshop and possible quarry at the Marine Corps base near Albany;
- Wright (1980) noted flint outcrops including boulders up to 1 m across bearing evidence of quarrying at ARA-DU-4 near Albany;
- Chert outcrops were reported in Muckafoonee Creek north of Albany (Elliott et al. 1982);
- Ganzer (1981) reported a chert quarry on Cooleewahee Creek in Dougherty County;
- Morrell and Tesar (1979) reported a chert quarry on Spring Creek in Miller County;
- Kelly (1954) reported an extensive chert quarry spanning several acres of limestone outcrop at Lane Springs in northern Decatur County with dense debitage, several feet thick in places;
- Gresham (1985) identified an aboriginal chert quarry and workshop in Lee County and the site was later excavated (Rudolph and Gresham 1985) and
- Benson (1992) reported three chert quarry sites in upland parts of Lee County, possibly associated with the Late Archaic period.

Pilot studies by Sharon Goad and others have demonstrated the importance of chert resource studies in understanding human settlement in the region (Goad 1979). Samples of chert quarries and chert source areas were targeted by the Southwest Georgia survey team for examination. Geological literature and previous site data were used to focus this research with anticipation that collector interviews would provide important chert source information. Chris Trowell and Frankie Snow, both of whom have surveyed extensively in southern Georgia, noted that chert is not homogenously distributed across the landscape in southern Georgia and many "chert poor" areas and have significantly fewer lithic sites than areas with easy access to chert resources. Fossilized coral and petrified wood resources were often used in the absence of better quality marine cherts (White 1981; Rusty Weisman personal communication 1997). These "alternative" stone resources are known to occur in southwestern Georgia. The survey team located a sample of these stone resource areas.

The Archaic period is well represented in southwestern Georgia, as Archaic people were drawn to the rich chert deposits as a source for their stone tools (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). Projectile points in this region conform more to the Gulf coastal traditions, rather than the South Atlantic slope traditions, although this trend is not well documented. Similarly, early pottery technology is represented in this region, but has not been adequately described or placed in a regional context.

Archaeologist A. R. Kelly was impressed with the apparent antiquity of the chert tools in this region, based on the heavily corticated (patina) of the tools, which he studied in the 1940s and 1950s (1950). In many cases the extent of weathering of coastal plains chert is a rough gauge of the antiquity of the artifacts, a trait that renders debitage somewhat temporally diagnostic. In addition, southwestern Georgia probably has the best potential of any region in the state for preserved organic materials from the Paleoindian period, or Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene transition.

Soapstone is a metamorphic rock that was used by aboriginal groups in the Flint River watershed. Soapstone is an important indicator of trade and social organization in this region of the Southeast because it does not occur naturally in the Coastal Plain (Elliott and Sassaman 1995). It is found in most of the Piedmont counties of the Flint River watershed, which enables measured trade distributions downstream. Soapstone is soft for easy carving and was prized for its thermal properties. This stone is a functional and aesthetically attractive resource for cooking vessels, a wide variety of tools, weapons and ornamentation.

The trade and use of soapstone, particularly during the Terminal Archaic (or Gulf Formational) sub-period is indicated in this region, particularly on the lower Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. Research has shown that soapstone bowls were widely traded, whereas perforated soapstone slabs were restricted to the Altamaha, Ogeechee, and Savannah river watersheds (Elliott 1990). This distinction in the spatial distribution of these soapstone artifact types has important implications for understanding aboriginal societies. Therefore, the presence or absence of soapstone artifacts was carefully observed and noted during the review of the relic collections for this survey.

The final phase of the Archaic period is marked by the introduction of pottery. Fiber tempered ware is well distributed in low frequencies throughout the Flint River watershed. The Fiber tempered pottery from this region of Georgia is not well described and has not been fully classified. Undecorated ware is most common in the Flint River watershed, although some linear "drag-jab" punctated specimens, which are similar to the Stallings series of eastern Georgia, have been observed on surface sites and in private collections.

The Woodland Period

The Woodland period lasted from about 3,000 B.P. to 1000 BP. Many of the innovations that developed in the Archaic period continued in the Woodland period. Settlements became more permanent and villages were established. Subsistence was accomplished by hunting, gathering and horticulture. The bow and arrow was introduced to the region in the Woodland period. Outward expressions of ritual and ceremonialism became more apparent in the Woodland period, particularly by the construction of earthen burial mounds. The technology and artistic expression in the ceramic arts improved significantly in the Woodland period.

Woodland period occupations in southwestern Georgia are relative common, particluarly sites with Early and Middle Woodland ceramics. Kolomoki arose as an important center in the Middle Woodland period and southwestern Georgia contains many important sites associated with the Swift Creek and Weeden Island cultures (Schnell 1975b; Steinen 1976, 1988). William Sears conducted a multi-year study of the Kolomoki Mound complex with the University of Georgia (1950, 1951a-b, 1956) which was well documented. Sears misinterpreted the stratigraphic sequence at the site, although he acknowledged this later in his career (1992). Recent dissertation work at Kolomoki by Thomas Pluckhan 1998, 2002, 2003), as well as publication of a book on the Swift Creek culture (Williams and Elliott 1998) has invigorated interest in this research topic.

The Mississippian Period

The Mississippian period lasted from about 1000 B.P. until the arrival of the first Europeans, or about A.D.1541. Mississippian societies became more complex than their Woodland predecessors. Large permanent, fortified towns sprang up. Public architecture, such as temple mounds, council houses, and plazas, became more pronounced. Agriculture increased in importance as a subsistence pursuit and an increasing reliance on corn, beans, and squash developed in the diet.

Our knowledge of the Mississippian period for southwestern Georgia is extremely limited. Although the period is relatively well documented for adjacent portions of Florida, the lower Flint, Chattahoochee and Ocklocknee River watersheds are poorly understood. Few sites have been excavated in this region and survey data is sparse (Schnell and Wright 1993; White 1981). Limited research by Worth and Williams at mound sites on the middle Flint River region provide some information for this period. Despite extensive archaeological fieldwork at the Singer-Moye mound group in Stewart County, no detailed report of findings is available. Chamblee's recent research on Mississippian sites in the Chickasawhatchee Swamp promises to shed new light on the history of this period for the region (Chamblee 2004).

Protohistoric and Historic Native Americans

The area between the forks of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers in Seminole County (at the Florida-Georgia border) was important for settlement throughout the early historic period. Important resources in the area may include:

- A Spanish mission was established at the village of Santa Cruz de Sabacola el Menor in this vicinity in the mid-1600s;
- Creek sites from the mid-1700s (in Baker, Dougherty, Lee, and Mitchell counties) include: Hitchitoochee (little Hitchiti), Chehaw, Hurricane Town, and Okmulgee;
- Nineteenth century Creek towns in present-Lee County include Amucalee and Fowl Town and
- Other historic Indian towns in the study region include Oklafunee and Puckanawhitla (Braley 1995:30-31).

In 1540 the Spanish conquistador Hernando DeSoto marched his army across the Flint River basin, where he encountered two chiefdoms. The first was identified as Capachequi, which most historians and archaeologists estimate was located in the vicinity of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp. The next polity encountered by the Spaniards was named Toa, and the best guess for its location is in the middle Flint River region near the Neisler and Hartley-Posey mounds. Others, however, disagree with these assignments for the sixteenth century chiefdoms (c.f., Sheppard 2006).

Early Frontier Euro and African-American Lifeways and Settlement
Early land plats and district survey maps, archived by the Georgia Surveyor General or county courthouses, were examined for additional clues about historic Indian settlements in the region (See also, Foster 2001). A sample of these towns was targeted by the survey team.

Historic period occupation in southwestern Georgia mostly post-dates 1814, which is when the southernmost part of the study area was ceded by the Indians and opened up for Euro-American settlement. The northern portion of the study area was opened for settlement by additional cessions in 1821 and 1825 (Braley 1995:15, Figure 9). Historic maps provide clues about potential archaeological sites that date after 1814. A particularly useful map is Sturgess' map of the state, dating to 1818. By the mid-1800s most counties in this part of the state had been mapped and usually included major settlements, mills, and important transportation routes. Historic maps for this region, on file at the Georgia Department of Archives and History and at the University of Georgia, were reviewed for potential site locations. Additionally, maps in local archives, libraries, and county courthouses were examined for important potential sites. Also, a sample of potential historic sites was targeted by the Southwest Georgia survey team.

The opening of the western Georgia frontier by the United States Government to settlement during the second decade of the nineteenth century changed the natural and cultural landscape. A number of questions were advanced for research on this time period. What factors affected the location of archaeological sites during this western expansion? How did this westward migration and settlement affect Euro, African, and Native Americans? Are sites in southwestern Georgia typical of those in other parts of the state? What changes can be noted and to what are these differences attributable? How did the Coast Plain environment of sand, sluggish creeks and karst geology hinder or encourage settlement and culture changes? Were the lifeways of African-Americans enhanced or reduced by settlement in the Flint River Basin? What ethnic, religious, and political groups settled the area?

Utilization of Riverine Resources
People have used riverine resources throughout the entire span of their prehistory and history. There are an unending number of research questions that can be studied under this broad topic. How did the use of the riverine resources in the project area change through time, and by various cultures? How is this use reflected in settlement patterns, vessels, fishweirs, artifact scatters, bridges, mills, dams, wharves, fords, and canals?

Other micro-environments in the study area that may have cultural relevance include cliffs, rock shelters/overhangs, and caves. Although many caves are recorded in the region, their locations are protected by federal law. Only two caves in southwestern Georgia are recorded as archaeological sites and these include Grier's Cave (9Rh1) in Randolph County and Cat Creek Cave (9Cy28) in Clay County. Neither of these sites, however, is located in the Flint River watershed. Several caves are known in the Flint River watershed, but no archaeological sites have been identified in conjunction with these areas.

Settlement Studies

Compared to other regions of Georgia, the archaeological resource base of the extreme southwestern portion is poorly understood. A few large-scale surveys are documented for the study area. Kelly reported early survey work, in conjunction with the construction of USCOE's Lake Seminole. Smith (1978) prepared a brief overview on Southwest Georgia prehistory, which focused on work conducted prior to the 1970s.

Major surveys conducted under the direction of Paul Fish ushered in a new era in Georgia archaeology. Fish, who was trained in southwestern archaeological techniques, applied these methods to Georgia. His surveys made optimal use of exposed ground (resulting from agricultural cultivation or silva-cultural activities) to better understand the spectrum of human settlement in what would otherwise be eastern woodlands. The Big Slough survey in Miller and Grady counties produced a high aboriginal site yield, as did the subsequent survey of the Dry Creek watershed in Decatur, Early, Miller, and Seminole counties (Fish and Mitchell 1976; Fish and Fish 1977). Fish's work was noteworthy because he systematically surveyed inter-riverine areas, which had been previously ignored. Fish demonstrated that many important sites exist in these areas. This observation stood in stark contrast to Lewis Larson's published observations that the interior coastal plain was low in archaeological resources.

Nancy White's (1981) shoreline survey of Lake Seminole stands as another good example of survey yields in extreme southwestern Georgia. In addition to inventorying a large number of aboriginal sites, the survey located a fossilized coral resource, which was used in the manufacture of stone tools. White's study provided important information on erosion and archaeological site loss in the decades that have passed since Lake Seminole was inundated.

John Worth's (1988) study of the middle Flint River region was an important in-road for documented resources in the region. Worth documented 29 Mississippian sites along that portion of the Flint, which included sites in Crawford, Macon, Peach, and Taylor counties. All 29 sites were in, or near, the active floodplain of the Flint River valley. His studies resulted in the definition of several new phases for the Mississippian period in Georgia. Worth recorded many other archaeological sites in this graduate research project, but are not discussed in his thesis. Most of his research was centered north of the Southwest Georgia study area.

Chapter 3. Resources of the Upper Flint River Watershed

Introduction

The Upper Flint River Watershed consists of the following eleven counties: Clayton, Coweta, Fayette, Fulton, Harris, Henry, Lamar, Meriwether, Pike, Spalding, and Upson. The Upper section was arbitrarily divided based on earlier research by John Worth and Dan Elliott. John Worth defined the section of the Middle Flint River thereby the other counties upstream from Worth's research was classified as Upper.

These eleven counties are located entirely within the Lower Piedmont region of the state, which consists of ancient igneous and metamorphic rocks that have heavily eroded. Areas are characterized by rolling hills and dendritic stream drainage patterns. It is rich in quartz, soapstone and other rocks used by Prehistoric people.

The Flint River originates in Clayton County as a spring south of the Atlanta International airport. Although the stream can be crossed by foot near its origin, as it flows south, it widens and cannot be easily crossed. Shoals occur throughout the entire Flint River and there are limited areas of flood plains in this segment compared to the middle and lower sections. Important crossings included the Oakfuskee Path and McIntosh Trail (Goff 1955). Historic settlements cropped up along these paths, some survived to modern times, some did not. Historically ferries and fords did exist and some can be identified on maps.

Extreme erosion resulted due to poor nineteenth century agricultural practices. Today the undeveloped areas contain artificial terraces and contoured ridges that are primarily a result of the New Deal, implemented in the 1930s to slowdown the rate of erosion. The rest of the land is densely developed. Urban sprawl from Atlanta is the greatest threat to this section of the Flint River watershed. It is rapidly being developed and the precious few resources are decreasing faster than they can be studied or documented.

Prehistorically the Upper Flint is important because it contains a wide range of sites and villages pertaining to many periods. Historically it is important because of the Civil War Battle of Jonesboro, which was a pivotal battle because it influenced the outcome of the war.

Clayton County

Clayton County is bounded on the north by DeKalb and Fulton counties, on the east by Henry, on the south by Spalding, and on the southeast by Fayette County. Created in 1858 from portions of Fayette (1821) and Henry (1821) counties, it was named for Augustin Smith Clayton (1783-1839). A. S. Clayton was a Superior Court Judge and member of the U.S. House of Representatives. From his love of debate, he founded the Demosthenian Society at the University of Georgia. The county is located in the Piedmont region and includes portions of the Greenville Slope, Winder Slope, and Washington Slope Districst. More than half of Clayton County is located within the Flint River watershed study. One of Georgia's smallest counties, Clayton is approximately 143 square miles. Located ten miles from downtown Atlanta, Jonesboro is the county seat. Forest Park, Lake City, Morrow, Riverdale and Lovejoy are cities in Clayton.

The once agricultural area is now densely populated and continues to experience rapid population growth. Even with the current growth, the FRBAS team recorded 30 archaeological sites. Four were previously recorded and updated site forms were prepared based on recent observations. These sites span a broad time range and include a diversity of site types of the 42 counties, which drain to form the Flint River. The Gagenweb site lists 19 cemeteries and the GNIS site lists 18 for Clayton County.

A total of 152 archaeological sites was listed for Clayton County prior to the present study (GASF 2003). The GASF maintains reports on 42 survey and testing projects in Clayton County (GASF 2006). Important aboriginal sites on the headwaters of the Flint River watershed were noted but very few sites in Clayton County have been excavated. The Orkin Early Quartz Site (9Cn27) recorded in the 1970s, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1974. Named for its former landowner, the Orkin site was

revisited by the FRBAS team. “Early Quartz”, an obsolete term coined by archaeologist Joseph R. Caldwell was used to explain the plethora of Archaic (and other time period) chipped quartz tools that abound in the Georgia piedmont. Active looting of the Orkin site included shallow looter holes and a shaker screen, which were located along the wooded margin of a fallow field.

The FRBAS team visited another important aboriginal site (9Cn66) near the Flint River on Clayton County Water Authority property. The team examined collections from the site and visited it to observe the surface conditions. A large exposed trench demonstrates its threatened condition and an unknown portion of it has been destroyed. The site was impacted by past construction associated with an electrical transmission tower and corridor that directly crosses it. Clayton County Water Authority employees have collected artifacts from this site, which are housed at their work office on the property. Many examples of artifacts from 9Cn66 (and from other sites on the property) are presented in Appendix 1 (Collector 100). These artifacts include an impressive assortment of Archaic and Woodland ground stone and chipped stone items. A small sample of animal bone in the collection attests to the potential for zoo-archaeological studies at 9Cn66.

A large aboriginal village site on the Flint River (Field Site 467) was in the process of being destroyed and covered with many feet of fill deposits when visited by the FRBAS team. Two large relic collections include many artifacts from here. Examples from these collections are shown in Appendix 1 (Collections 97 and 98). These relics include an assortment of Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian period objects, including ground stone, chipped stone and pottery.

Two very important Civil War battles took place in the Flint River watershed of Clayton County at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. The Battle of Jonesboro was recognized by scholars in the early 1990s as one of the most pivotal and decisive battles of the Civil War. Had the Union not achieved victory at Jonesboro, President Lincoln may well have failed in his bid for re-election and the war may have had a very different outcome. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was charged with ranking all the Civil War military engagements in the nation. Their report listed the battle of Jonesboro as a Class A battle. Fewer than 50 battles in the United States received this classification (Civil War Sites Advisory Commission 1993).

The Battle of Jonesboro was the final engagement of the Atlanta Campaign and it resulted in a Union victory. The battle lasted from August 31 to September 1, 1864. Major General William T. Sherman commanded six corps of U.S. troops against Lieutenant General William J. Hardee’s two Confederate corps. An estimated 3,149 soldiers (1,149 U.S. and 2,000 Confederates) were killed in the engagement. The National Park Service provides this summary of the battle:

> Sherman had successfully cut Hood’s supply lines in the past by sending out detachments, but the Confederates quickly repaired the damage. In late August, Sherman determined that if he could cut Hood’s supply lines—the Macon & Western and the Atlanta & West Point Railroads—the Rebels would have to evacuate Atlanta. Sherman, therefore, decided to move six of his seven infantry corps against the supply lines. The army began pulling out of its positions on August 25 to hit the Macon & Western Railroad between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough. To counter the move, Hood sent Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee with two corps to halt and possibly rout the Union troops, not realizing Sherman’s army was there in force. On August 31, Hardee attacked two Union corps west of Jonesborough but was easily repulsed. Fearing an attack on Atlanta, Hood withdrew one corps from Hardee’s force that night. The next day, a Union corps broke through Hardee’ s troops which retreated to Lovejoy’s Station, and on the night of September 1, Hood evacuated Atlanta. Sherman did cut Hood’s supply line but failed to destroy Hardee’s command (NPS 2005).

The FRBAS team recorded Civil War battlefield sites in the metropolitan Atlanta area and in the Double Bridges vicinity of Talbot County. Nineteen sites in Clayton County that were recorded by the FRBAS team contained Civil War components. These included: 9Cn6, 9Cn13, 9Cn78, 9Cn159, 9Cn160, 9Cn163, 9Cn164, 9Cn165, 9Cn166, 9Cn167, 9Cn168, 9Cn170, 9Cn171, 9Cn172, 9Cn173, 9Cn174, 9Cn175, 9Cn176, and 9Cn177.

As part of the public outreach effort of the FRBAS project, the archaeologists contacted relic collectors actively involved in Clayton County. Twelve private collections were identified and eight were photo-documented. Another direct result of this public outreach effort was the publication of an extensive article in *American Digger* magazine about the project (Harris 2005:33-37). Numerous relics from the battlefields in Clayton County were photodocumented (Figures 2 and 3; Collections 97 and 214).

Figure 1. Civil War Artillery, Clayton County (Collection 214).

Civil War relic collectors reported finding many items at Hastings Farm near Lovejoy, Georgia. Unfortunately, most of the land in the vicinity of Hastings Farm has been destroyed by modern development. The general location was recorded as Field Site 471. Civil War relics came from the plowed fields at Hastings Farm (Collection 97) and include artillery rounds, artillery shrapnel, bullets, a bayonet, and one intriguing piece of nineteenth century jewelry.

Figure 2. Bracelet found at Hastings Farm Battlefield (Collection 97).

The Crawford-Dorsey house (9Cn6) (NHRP 1985) served as a stagecoach stop in the nineteenth century, and the area was the scene of one skirmish in the battle of Jonesboro. Civil war relics were recovered from the field south of 9Cn6. Today the field is a mix of high-density mobile homes and pasture. The future of this pasture is short-lived since this real estate is prime development terrain and "For Sale" signs were noted during the survey visits. The dwelling house was destroyed by arson in recent years but the adjacent family cemetery remains unmolested.

Most of the archaeological resources associated with the Civil War action at Jonesboro have been compromised by modern land use and continue to be threatened. Figure 4 and 5 illustrate the current state of many areas of the Jonesboro and Lovejoy battlefields.

The FRBAS team recorded one intact section of Civil War trench on property owned by the Clayton County Water Authority. This entrenchment is associated with the battle of Jonesboro. No excavation was conducted in this vicinity, but the trench was well preserved and may have good archaeological research potential. Former employees of the Clayton County Water Authority (and probably others) have searched the woods around Jonesboro for Civil War relics. One recent posting of Civil War relics for sale on Ebay was purportedly obtained from Clayton County Water Authority property.

Figure 3. Civil War Trench and New Housing Subdivision, Clayton County.

Figure 4. Hastings Farm Battlefield, Clayton County.

Lovejoy Station is another important Civil War battlefield in Clayton County. As Union troops began their march to Savannah, the battle of Lovejoy Station involved approximately 2,800 Confederate infantry troops in Brigadier General William H. Jackson's 1st Division, Georgia Militia, 3 batteries and 250 local reserve cavalry pitted against Brigadier General H. Judson Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division, 15th Army Corps. No accurate estimates of casualties from this engagement have been presented. The Lovejoy Station historical marker is located on U.S. 41 just below Talmadge Road (Georgia Historical Commission 1957). The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission ranked the Battle of Lovejoy's Station as a Class D battlefield and it was listed by them as a Confederate victory. Class D battlefields are those that had, "a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign or operation but [were successful in] achieving or affecting important local objectives" (NPS 2005). The National Park Service provided this summary of the battle:

> While Confederate Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was absent raiding Union supply lines from North Georgia to East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. William Sherman, unconcerned, sent Judson Kilpatrick to raid Rebel supply lines. Leaving on August 18, Kilpatrick hit the Atlanta & West Point Railroad that evening, tearing up a small area of tracks. Next, Kilpatrick headed for Lovejoy's Station on the Macon & Western Railroad. In transit, on the nineteenth, Kilpatrick's men hit the Jonesborough supply depot on the Macon & Western Railroad, burning great amounts of supplies. On the twentieth, they reached Lovejoy's Station and began their destruction. Rebel infantry (Cleburne's Division) appeared and the raiders were forced to fight into the night, finally fleeing to prevent encirclement. Although Kilpatrick had destroyed supplies and track at Lovejoy's Station, the railroad line was back in operation in two days (NPS 2005).

Lovejoy is an area of the Flint River watershed that has experienced major urban development over the past two decades and the landscape has been radically transformed from rural to urban and an accelerated rate over the past five years. Archaeological resources associated with the battle at Lovejoy are rapidly dwindling as a result of this development.

Coweta County

Coweta County is bounded on the north by Fulton, on the east by Fayette and Spalding, on the south by Meriwether and Troup, on the west by Heard, and on the northwest by Carroll counties and the Chattahoochee River. The 67th county was created from Indian lands in 1825 and the name Coweta was taken from the Lower Creek group of towns. Coweta Town on the Chattahoochee River was the capital. Portions of Coweta were used to create Campbell County (1828) and Heard County (1830).

Coweta is predominantly located in the Greenville Slope District of the Piedmont region and less than a third of the county is located within the Flint River watershed survey. From the ridge running northeast to southwest, water drains into the Flint River on the east and the Chattahoochee River on the west. Coweta is approximately 443 square miles and Newnan is the county seat. Towns are Grantsville, Haralson, Moreland, Newnan, E. Newnan, Palmetto, Raymond, Roscoe, St. Charles, Sargent (Sargents or Lodi), Senoia, Sharpsburg, Turin and Welcome. Newnan is the one of the fastest growing cities in the state of Georgia. Gagenweb internet site lists 67 documented historical towns in Coweta County. Also, on the website numerous cemeteries have been recorded as follows: 36 church cemeteries, 107 other cemeteries, 101 unknown cemeteries and 42 Afro-American cemeteries (rootsweb.com 2006). Ninety-seven cemeteries are listed in the GNIS database. A published inventory of Coweta County cemeteries contains data on 153 graveyards, whose locations are shown on a county highway map. An early history of Coweta County was published in 1880 (Anderson 1880). A more recent county history was compiled in 1988 (Newnan-Coweta Historical Society 1988).

The GASF maintains reports on 42 survey and testing projects in Coweta County (GASF 2006). Approximately 180 archaeological sites were listed for Coweta County prior to the present study. The most intensive testing investigation was conducted in the Cedar Creek watershed, where important an Early Woodland occupation was identified (Rudolph and Hally 1979). The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites (GASF 2003). Potential site information was obtained from one local informant but this site was not verified.

Fayette County

Fayette County is bounded on the north by Clayton and Fulton, on the south by Spalding, and on the west by Coweta counties. The land was acquired through the Indian Treaty of 1821 where five counties were created. It was named for General Marquis de LaFayette, French hero of the American Revolution. Fayette is completely located in the Greenville Slope District of the Piedmont, and is completely located within the Flint River watershed study area. Fayette, 49th county created in Georgia, consists of 197 square miles and Fayetteville is the county seat. Numerous communities and cities are located within Fayette.

Two published histories of Fayette County provide some information on early historic settlements (Cary 1977; Fayette County Historical Society 2003). The Gagenweb site lists 117 cemeteries and the GNIS site lists 35. The GASF maintins reports on 23 survey, testing and excavation projects in Fayette County. Prior to the present study approximately 154 archaeological sites were listed for Fayette County (GASF 2006, 2003). Important excavations in Fayette County include the Falcon Field and Line Creek sites in Peachtree City and the Horton Creek reservoir (Elliott 1989; Guan and Raymer 1995). The Falcon Field site (9Fy36) produced the earliest radiocarbon date for soapstone vessels in the Southeastern U.S. and has been the subject of recent academic debate regarding the origins of stone bowl manufacture in North America (Sassaman 1997; Truncer 1999, 2004).

Seven archaeological sites were recorded in Fayette County. Two of these sites were previously recorded and updated site forms were prepared based on recent observations. The sites visited include an aboriginal village (9Fy4), two fish dams, two aboriginal lithic scatters, one aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter, one historic artifact scatter, one early road, and one brick bank building. Three Fayette County private collections were identified and one was photo-documented. Fayette County is among the counties experiencing growth pressure as the metropolitan Atlanta sphere expands.

Avocational archaeologist Bill Frazier has made an exerted effort to record aboriginal and historic fish dams in Georgia's streams and rivers. Mr. Frazier is a retired game warden with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service, who has spent the past two decades since his retirement avidly researching riverine-related sites in Georgia. His research has revealed a wealth of information, both archival and field collected data, on fish weirs, dams, and other man-made constructions in Georgia's rivers and streams. Several of Frazier's sites are located in the upper portion of the Flint River in Clayton and Fayette counties (Figure 6).

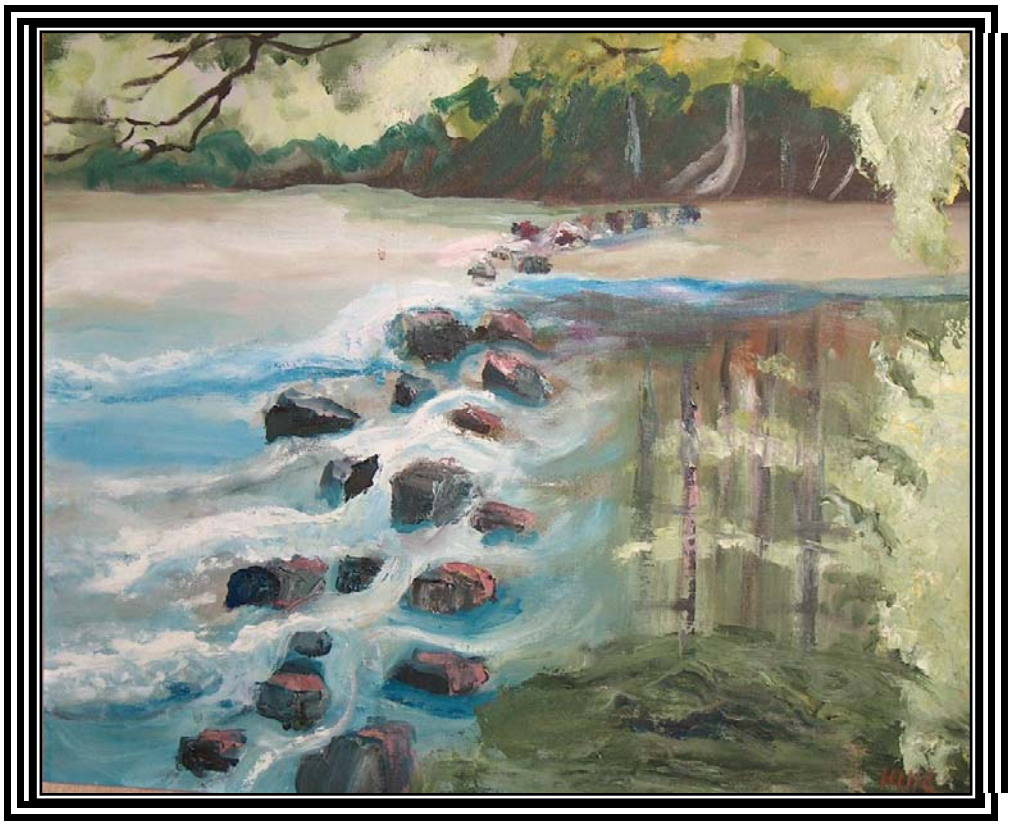

Figure 5. Artist Huie's Fish Dam on Flint River, Clayton County, ca. 1960s (Collection 244).

Historic cemeteries are a common site type found throughout the Flint River watershed. This Important information is infrequently recorded in the GASF. This dearth of data on historic cemeteries was partially covered in the previous LAMAR Institute survey of southwestern Georgia. Thomas County was chosen as a test case on historic cemeteries in the Southwest Georgia survey and is not within the Flint River watershed; therefore, Fayette County was selected for examination in the present study.

Prior to the present study no historic cemeteries were listed in the GASF inventory for Fayette County. A total of 154 archaeological sites was known for Fayette County at the beginning of the present study. One cemetery was recorded in Fayette County by the FRBAS team but many exist as potential archaeological sites waiting to be recorded by an archaeologist. An inventory of cemeteries in Fayette County was compiled and published in 1980 (Wells and Schultz 1980). Wells and Schultz listed 98 cemeteries in the county, which are identified by cemetery name along with the names and vital statistics of those interred in each. Location information was intentionally excluded from their publication yet could be included in the site files.

The FRBAS team gleaned locations for cemeteries in Fayette County from two primary sources: USGS 7.5 minute series maps and a Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Fayette County Highway Map. Cemeteries from these two cartographic sources combined yielded a total of 62 cemetery locations. Of these 47 locations were shown on the USGS maps and 15 were found exclusively on the GDOT map. Of the 47 cemeteries shown on the USGS map series, 35 named cemeteries are listed in the USGS GNIS database. The other 12 cemeteries are unnamed and shown on the map by a cemetery symbol and the letters

"CEM". A cross-comparison of the 62 cemeteries located by the map research with the list of 95 cemeteries identified by Wells and Schultz showed 34 cemeteries in both lists. The only cemetery in the GNIS database that was not listed in Wells and Schultz was the Liberty cemetery, which is listed under another name (Inman Methodist Church cemetery). The Gagenweb internet site contains additional information on Fayette County cemeteries (Gagenweb 2005). Cross-comparison of the Gagenweb cemetery list with Wells and Schultz reveals another 17 or 18 cemeteries not found in the earlier list, as well as two cemeteries (King Family and Kedron or Landrum) not found in the more recent list. This preliminary search brings the combined total from all data sources consulted to about 133 cemeteries in the county.

When one places the estimated number of cemeteries (N=133) in perspective, some interesting observations emerge. Fayette County was created in 1821 and its present area encompasses approximately 197.4 square miles, or about 51,126 hectares (ha), or about 126,336 acres (Fayette County Historical Society, Inc. 2003; Reeves 1977). The frequency of known cemeteries in the county is one cemetery per 384 ha, or about 949 acres. These cemeteries are widely distributed throughout the county, as shown in Figure 7. When viewing this map, however, readers should bear in mind that the small diamond symbols shown represent less than one half of the known cemeteries. Readers should also realize that archaeological survey of Fayette County has examined only a small percentage of the county. Fayette County cemeteries are located on ridge tops, ridge slopes, ridge saddles and on bluffs or stream terraces. Many of the cemeteries are associated with churches that are still active, others are known as family cemeteries. Numerous clusters can be observed, some of which reflect the early community settlement patterning in the county. Most cemeteries are located near roads. Many of the cemeteries along early nineteenth century roads can be useful for relocating early settlements and farmsteads.

A full treatment of the settlement patterning in Fayette County is beyond the scope of the present study. If one uses the Fayette County cemetery statistics to estimate the frequency distribution of historic cemeteries throughout the Flint River watershed, then about 5,666 cemeteries are scattered throughout the region. Clearly, however, the Fayette County data is not directly comparable to many portions of the watershed, particularly in the middle and southern portions. The lone cemetery identified by the FRBAS survey is not to be found in any of the pre-existing Fayette County cemetery data. Its discovery demonstrates that more cemeteries are lurking in the county and an archaeological survey is an essential tool for their location. This brief discussion serves to illustrate the abundance of historic cemeteries in the watershed and how a study can benefit our understanding of historic life-ways in the region.

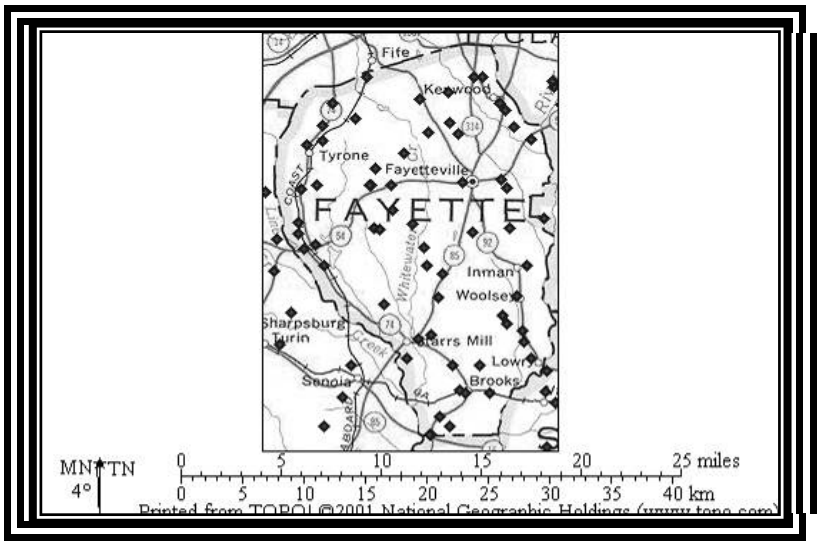

Figure 6. Known Cemeteries in Fayette County Based on USGS and GDOT Maps (Cemeteries Indicated by Black Diamonds).

Fulton County

Fulton County is bounded on the north by Cherokee and Forsyth counties, on the east by Gwinnett, DeKalb and Clayton, on the south by Fayette and Coweta, and on the west by Douglas and Cobb counties. Formed in 1853 from DeKalb County (1822) and named for Robert Fulton (1765-1815), inventor of the steamboat. Others attribute the name to Hamilton Fulton, Chief Engineer of the State. In 1932 portions of Milton (1847) and Campbell (1828) counties were annexed into Fulton increasing it to its current size. Fulton is located in the Central Uplands, Gainesville Ridges, Greenville Slope, and the Winder Slope Districts of the Piedmont region. Only the extreme southern portion of the county is located within the Flint River watershed survey. The county consists of 529 square miles with Alpharetta, Mountain Park, Roswell, Atlanta, East Point, College Park, Union City and Fairburn comprising the main cities and numerous communities. Atlanta is the county seat for Fulton. The Atlanta International Airport is located in the southern portion of Fulton where the spring that forms the Flint River begins. Today the spring that forms the headwaters of the Flint River is paved over.

The Gagenweb site lists 120 cemeteries and the GNIS site lists 43 for Fulton County. The GASF maintains reports on 191 survey, testing and excavation projects in Fulton County. Approximately 438 archaeological sites were listed for Fulton County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The vast majority of these sites are located beyond the Flint River watershed. The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Fulton County and no collectors or collections were identified. Only a minor portion of the headwaters of the Flint River is located in Fulton County as the Flint River originates below the Atlanta Airport as a spring. This area is largely urbanized and heavily disturbed land.

Harris County

Harris County is bounded on the north by Troup and Meriwether counties, on the east by Talbot, on the south by Muscogee County and on the west by the Chattahoochee River and the State of Alabama. Created in 1827 from Muscogee (1826) and Troup (1826) counties, it was named for a Savannah lawyer, Charles Harris (1772-1827). Harris is located in the Greenville Slope, and Pine Mountain Districts of the Piedmont. The divide between the Chattahoochee and Flint River watersheds lies on the extreme eastern edge of the county and most of Harris flows into the Chattahoochee River. Sandstone underlain by rock of igneous and crystalline types are found throughout the county. Less than one percent of the county is located within the Flint River watershed study. As the population of the Columbus area expands, Harris County is experiencing suburban growth and related archaeological site destruction. Currently most of this development is in the form of housing projects and new subdivision roads. It consists of 464 square miles and Whitesville, Pine Mountain Valley, Pine Mountain, Cataula, Rehobeth, Mulberry Grove, Ridgeway, Waverly Hall and Ellerslie are located in Harris. Hamilton is the county seat.

Barfield (1961) describes several important prehistoric mound sites in Harris County, but these are located in the Chattahoochee River basin. Davidson (1964) presented an excellent study on the architecture of Harris County. Many of the dwellings are no longer extant but may have important archaeological deposits associated with them. Most, if not all, of these buildings are not within the Flint River watershed. Hanna and Hanna (1987) provided information on 22 cemeteries in Harris County. The Gagenweb site recorded 74 cemeteries and the GNIS lists 44 in the county. The GASF maintains reports on 26 survey projects in Harris County. Approximately 316 archaeological sites were listed for Harris County prior to the present study and the FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites (GASF 2006, 2003). One private collection in Harris County was identified but not examined.

Henry County

Henry County is bounded on the north by DeKalb County, on the east by Rockdale, Newton and Butts, on the south by Spalding and on the west by Clayton County. Formed from 1821 treaty with the Creek Indians at Indian Springs it was named for Virginia Patriot, Patrick Henry (1736-1799). Henry's speeches fired patriotism in the colonies prior to the American Revolution. Henry is located in the Greenville Slope, Winder Slope and Washington Slope Districts of the Piedmont. Most of Henry flows into the Altamaha River watershed and only the extreme western portion of the county flows into the Flint River. Containing 323 square miles, with numerous cities and communities, McDonough is the county seat. Rainer (1971)

presented information on the early settlement of Henry County. She noted that the Seven Island's Indian Trail crossed the county. The Seven Islands trail joined the McIntosh trail in southern Henry County. Most of the early settlers arrived in the region via these trails.

The GNIS website has 39 cemeteries for Henry County. The GASF maintains reports on 53 survey and testing projects in Henry County. Approximately 314 archaeological sites were listed for Henry County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). Six previously unrecorded archaeological sites were visited in Henry County by the FRBAS team. These included two historic cemeteries, three historic house sites, one Civil War camp and headquarters, one soapstone bowl find, and one aboriginal lithic scatter and Civil War minie ball find. Four private collections were identified and two were photo-documented. Henry County is also among the counties in the Metropolitan Atlanta area experiencing severe growth pressure. Henry County's urban growth has produced dire consequences for the archaeological resources of Henry County.

Lamar County

Lamar County is bounded on the north by Spalding and Butts counties, on the east by Monroe, on the south by Upson and on the west by Pike County. Lamar County was created in 1920 from Pike and Monroe counties. The county was named for Lucius Quintos Cincinnatus Lamar (1825-1893), who attended Emory College, read law in Macon, served in the General Assembly, was a professor at the University of Mississippi, Congressman for Mississippi, U.S. Senator, Secretary of the Interior and appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Lamar consists of 323 square miles and Barnesville is the county seat. The western portion of the county is located within the Flint River watershed study, comprising less than a quarter of the county.

Lambdin (1932) presented a history of Lamar County, which contains a discussion of the Old Alabama Road. This transportation route began as an Indian trail but continued in use by Euro-Americans and became an important stage road by the early 1820s (Lambdin 1932:58-59). She lists several stops that were located along the road in Lamar and neighboring counties of Monroe, Upson, Pike, Talbot, and Harris counties. Segments of the Alabama Road in Talbot and Upson counties were recorded by the FRBAS team. One example of a potential historic site in Lamar County is the NRHP listed Benjamin Gachet House (ca. 1825) near Barnesville. It was HABS documented in 1934 (with photographs and scaled drawings), but incorrectly listed in Pike County (LOC 2005). Archaeological deposits may be associated with this dwelling but these have not been identified or delineated.

The GNIS website recorded 36 cemeteries for Lamar County. The GASF maintains 8 survey reports for Lamar County, including one historic cemetery delineation. Approximately 31 archaeological sites were listed for Lamar County prior to the present study and the FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in the county (GASF 2006, 2003). Two private collections from Lamar County were identified by the FRBAS team but neither was examined.

Meriwether County

Meriwether County is bounded on the north by Coweta County, on the east by Spalding, Pike, and Upson, on the south by Talbot and Harris and on the west by Troup County. Formed in 1827 from Troup County (1826) and named for David Meriwether (1755-1823) Revolutionary War veteran who served under George Washington. He represented Wilkes County in the Georgia Legislature and served as a member of Congress from Georgia 1802-1807. Meriwether is located in the Greenville Slope and Pine Mountain Districts of the Piedmont and more than half of the county is located within the Flint River watershed on the east side. The southern part of Meriwether features more rugged topography, which creates pockets of isolated areas. Meriwether consists of 503 square miles, with numerous communities, towns, and cities. Greenville is the county seat.

Pinkston (1974) provided a history of Meriwether County, which includes many details on the settlements and settlers in the county. Davidson (1971) described the historical architecture of Meriwether County in great detail. Many of the dwellings described in his book are no longer extant. Davidson describes grand

plantations as well as vernacular dwellings, outbuildings and cemeteries. He also related tales of an Indian burying ground, “near the Thompson place”, on Flat Shoals Creek (Davidson 1971:366).

Turner (1993) compiled an inventory of 234 cemeteries in Meriwether County, while the GNIS website lists only 75 cemeteries. The GASF maintains 21 survey and testing reports for Meriwether County. No large excavations are reported from this county. Approximately 48 archaeological sites were listed for Meriwether County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The FRBAS team visited fourteen archaeological sites in Meriwether County. These included 12 new archaeological sites (9Mw51-9Mw62) and two previously recorded sites (9Mw22 and 9Mw23) that were revisited. These survey sites include four historic cemeteries, a covered historic bridge, a historic mill, a nineteenth century educational facility, two historic house sites, two aboriginal lithic scatters, one aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter, and a mid twentieth century research station. Six private collections were identified and three were photo-documented.

The Flat Shoals on the Flint River are a prominent geographic feature that had importance throughout the prehistoric and historic periods (Figure 8). The shoals made crossing the river easy during periods of low water and were an important place to capture riverine food resources throughout history. In addition to transportation and food, the shoals also provided a place to harness energy to power mills. Flat Shoals settlement was located on the west side of the Flint and Neal (Pike County) was located on the east side. Flat Shoals disappeared and Neal moved several miles southeast.

Figure 7. Flat Shoals on Flint River, Facing East.

Several historic sites associated with the Flat Shoals settlement in Meriwether County were documented historically and by the archaeological survey. These include a granite mill ruin, a seminary, several dwelling sites, and the Neal family cemetery (Davidson 1971:map end-piece; Figure 9).

Figure 8. Neal Family Cemetery at Flat Shoals, Meriwether County.

Red Oak Creek Covered Bridge is one of the few extant examples of nineteenth century covered bridge architecture remaining in Georgia. This particular bridge is located in rural Meriwether County on Red Oak Creek below Flat Shoals. It was built about 1840 by noted African-American architect and builder Horace King and Ithiel Town. The bridge was documented by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) after 1968 and these records are stored at the Library of Congress, where they are presently unprocessed (LOC 2005). The bridge was listed in the NRHP in 1973 (NPS 2005) and was further commemorated by a bronze historical marker erected by the Georgia Historical Society. While this site is not a typical archaeological resource, its historic value and geographic context warranted recordation.

Also within Meriwether County, the Cove community is a unique geographic setting in the Flint River watershed. This uniqueness was recognized by WPA historians whose research resulted in the erection of a historical marker, which bore these words: "Pine Mountain to the south makes a complete loop forming a beautiful basin 4 miles in diameter known as "The Cove." It is joined on the south by Oak Mountain, another hard quartz ridge. Flint River has avoided an easier course on either side and has chosen this spot where it had to cut through four ridges, instead of two, forming picturesque rocky gorges" (CVIOG 2005). The Cove includes portions of Meriwether, Talbot, and Upson Counties and consists of a series of foothills forming a ring, or cove, through which the Flint River flows. Historically these landscape features provided some isolation for those who lived here and a sense of isolation exists today, as cell phone service is almost non-existent. In his study of early trails and roads of Georgia, Goff (1955) realized that the mountainous terrain in the Cove and immediately surrounding areas constituted a barrier, or hindrance, for early travelers and this obstacle affected the primary trade routes. Pinkston (1974) provides important information about the cove, including many photographs of early dwellings. Some of these dwellings are, no doubt, no longer standing, but they may contain important archaeological deposits.

Native Americans were attracted to the Cove, as evidenced by the diverse and abundant material culture present in one local relic collection. The area was occupied for thousands of years and the one collection studied was by far the largest collection of artifacts viewed within the study area (Figures 10-12; Collection 228). A well-established ford across the Flint River was located at the Cove, and visible evidence of this

crossing remains. This area is important because it is deeply entrenched, may have it own mountainous vegetation and there are not many places to cross the rough waters of the river. Fish dams or weirs, located in the Flint at the Cove, were recorded by Bill Frazier. The river was at flood stage and the dams were submerged at the time of the site visit.

Figure 9. Lamar Pottery, The Cove, Meriwether County (Collection 228).

Early settlers constructed log dwellings in the Cove and at least four exist today. One 70 year old informant remembers seven or eight log cabins in the area in his lifetime. One of these was visited briefly and recorded by the FRBAS team. Also numerous historic cemeteries exist in the Cove and two were recorded by the survey team.

Figure 10. Brass Gun Hardware, The Cove, Meriwether County (Collection 228).

Collection 228, gathered primarily in the vicinity of the Cove and from portions of surrounding Meriwether and adjacent counties, was the largest collection examined by the FRBAS team. The collection was the lifelong result of a retired forester whose job involved managing timber on large tracts. The diversity of this collection is noteworthy, as it contains nearly every type of aboriginal stone tool common

to Georgia. That is, with the notable absence of any Paleoindian or Middle Woodland period artifacts. The number of pieces in Collection 228 easily exceeds 30,000. Consequently, a thorough examination of it was not feasible within the parameters of the present project and a more detailed study of this collection is certainly warranted. The informant, who is related to original settlers, noted the fields were full of Indian pottery that had to be carted off by wagon to prep the fields for planting. This collection stands as clear testimony to the rich cultural resources that are found in the Cove.

Figure 11. Curation Conditions of Extensive Collection from The Cove, Meriwether County (Collection 228).

Pike County

Pike County is bounded on the north by Spalding County, on the east by Lamar, on the south by Upson and on the east by Meriwether County. Created in 1822 from Monroe (1821), it was named for Zebulon Montgomery Pike (1779-1813). Pike was a noted explorer who discovered Pike's Peak in Colorado among other explorations before his untimely death in the War of 1812. Pike County is located in the Greenville Slope and Pine Mountain Districts of the Piedmont and is predominantly located within the Flint River watershed study area. Consisting of 218 square miles, numerous towns are located throughout the county, and Zebulon is the seat.

The GNIS lists 70 cemeteries in Pike County. The GASF maintains seven survey and testing reports for Pike County. No large excavation projects are reported. Approximately 55 archaeological sites were listed for Pike County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The FRBAS team recorded 14 archaeological sites and revisited portions of one previously recorded site (9Pk3) in Pike County. The survey sites included six historic cemeteries, two stoneware pottery kilns, three historic house sites, two pottery sheds, one liquor still/liquor dispensary complex, one aboriginal lithic and ceramic scatter, and one alleged stone cairn site. Seven private collections were identified and two were photo-documented.

Two more recent studies in Pike County merit further discussion. Pluckhahn (1995) conducted a survey and tests for the Hickory Ridge Development (an 18-hole golf course and subdivision) in Upson and Pike Counties. The survey examined a 450 acre tract and located 23 sites and four artifact occurrences. Two sites were tested, yet none of the 23 sites were considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. One Upson County collector told a story about the accidental discovery of human remains during the construction of a golf course on Indian Grave Mountain. This story was not corroborated, although two other collectors told of stone cairns located on Indian Grave Mountain. One location of reputed cairns was visited by the survey team but no cairns were observed. The area had been timbered since it was visited by the collector/informant and cairns may have previously existed. Certainly the crest of Indian Grave Mountain abounds in natural stone that was suited for such purposes.

Keith (1999) examined more than 460 acres in Pike County for a water supply reservoir. Their survey located eighteen sites, five isolated finds, and five rock piles. One site (9PK48) was tested and recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The other sites identified were deemed ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Burrison (1995:163-187) identified "jug town" located at the Pike-Upson County line. One chapter of his book, *Brothers in Clay*, is devoted to the pottery industry at Jugtown. This community of stoneware potters produced vessels for local consumption in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Burrison estimates 50 potters operated in Jugtown throughout its history. Key surnames for potters in Jugtown included Brown, Bishop, Brumbeloe, and Rogers. A primary source of clay was from the bottomlands of Potato Creek in northern Pike County.

William Brown was a potter who operated in this area in the 1830s. The Brown family had a long tradition of pottery making dating back to eighteenth century Virginia. By 1864 Brown's son, Bowling (Bolling), and other related potters had left this area and moved to northwest Atlanta.

Another early family of potters active in the area near Thomaston was the Bishops (McElreath 2005). Henry Bishop specialized in salt glazed whisky jugs for licensed distilleries at Griffin (Spalding County) and Drewryville (Fayette County). An example of a jar attributed to A.J. Bishop of Jugtown was recently auctioned (Figure 13). Other examples are shown in Appendix 1 (Collection 252).

Figure 12. Stoneware Jar Made by A.J. Bishop, Jugtown (Collection 252).

Archaeologist Don Gordy, who also resides in nearby Meansville, made the following observations about Jugtown and its potters in 1970:

> There were at least thirty different potters in the Jugtown community at different times over the years, maybe more. There were at least nine different shops in operation at one time. Informant Ben Rogers told me of seeing the smoke from nine kilns on a given Saturday (usually the day for firing).
>
> Judging from the styles, glazes, and name and address on B.S. Salter ware, he must have been one of the first potters at Jugtown. Several fragments of salt glaze ware were found at the dump behind Fairview school site. Below his (Salter's) name was also stamped Del Ray Ga. Also stamped Del Ray were pieces from Jasper and/or John Bishop site in Pike Co. One fragment with W.D. Bishop was found at Curtis Bishop site. William Davis was the son of Jasper Bishop, and father of Curtis. Curtis was the last of the Bishops to make pottery at Jugtown (ca.1955). Jasper's brother Henry also made some pottery at Jugtown, but according to D.X. Gordy, spent most of his time at his shop in Spalding Co., making mostly salt glaze ware. Also according to D.X., Jasper must have been about 90 when he died about 1923-24.
>
> The Curtis Bishop site now belongs to a Mr. Payne, who at first wasn't too cooperative, but soon became helpful. He said he had torn down the old pug mill (for mixing the clay), but the kiln and remains of pottery shop still stand (shop about to fall). The kiln was in fair shape, though covered with vines, and shows some evidence of disrepair. It is the typical low, groundhog type most utilized at Jugtown. It was constructed of brick and rock, and fired through the main(only)entrance door. This type kiln was popular at Jugtown, mainly I think, because it was easier and cheaper to build, and because it worked well. It was more difficult getting inside to stack the ware, and to bring it out after firing.
>
> Some potter's names on sherds at a discard pile found at J.H. Stewart's site include J.H Stewart, J.O Brown, J.F. Key, S.R. Rogers and Hicks (Don Gordy personal communication July 10, 2005).

Identifying the precise central location of Jugtown in Pike and Upson counties is difficult, since it was really a dispersed cluster of potteries. Jug Town Road is present in Upson County, south of Meansville and northeast of Thomaston, following a northeast-southwest course. Further north the road is identified as Alabama Road and Bishop Road (named for one of the Bishop potters), intersects Jug Town Road (Figure 14).

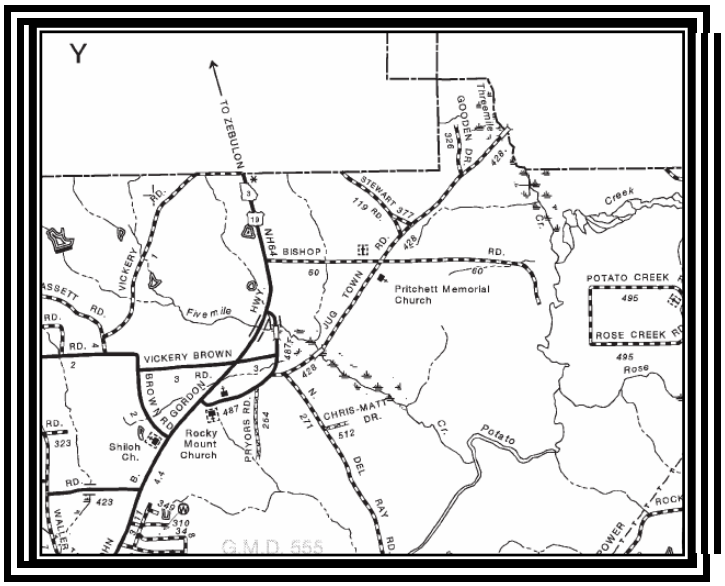

Figure 13. Portion of Upson County Highway Map, Showing Jug Town Vicinity (GDOT 1999).

No archaeological sites in the vicinity of Jugtown were previously recorded at GASF in either Pike or Upson counties (GASF 2003). An examination of various county maps suggests that most of Jugtown was located in Upson county, although historical evidence places some potters in Pike County.

Marie Rogers (b.1922) of Meansville, Georgia is the last surviving Jugtown potter. Rogers is recognized for her uniqueness as a surviving craftsperson (Burrison 1995:185-187). She was the wife of Horace Rogers, who operated a shop in Meansville in the 1940s and 1950s and was the last of a long line of potters. Mrs. Rogers took up pottery making as a hobby in the mid-1970s after her husband's death (1962) and admits, she learned this craft late in life and cannot be considered truly representative of the Jugtown potters (Marie Rogers personal communication July 27, 2005).

The stoneware jugs made at Jugtown supplied the local marked, and more distant urban markets, such as Atlanta. The liquor bottled at the Federal facility in Pike County was likely bottled in local stoneware vessels. Pike County is relatively remote and contains hilly areas that may have contributed to a relative isolation for early settlers. This isolation lent itself to growing corn for making liquor in the nineteenth century. The establishment of a Federal liquor distillery and dispensary in rural Pike County would have been a reasonable response by the U.S. government to the local liquor industry. The close proximity of this Federal liquor complex to the jugtown potteries of Pike and Upson counties would have been a mutually beneficial match. These potteries may have produced vessels for bottling the liquor.

Despite its largely rural feel, Pike County is experiencing development pressures as a result of its proximity to Atlanta. The adverse affects of urban sprawl was observed at one archaeological site (9Pk3) at Flat Shoals. Road construction for a housing development there was underway at the time of the survey, and at least one aboriginal pit feature was exposed by the road grading. Bones were observed protruding from this exposed feature. Plain sand tempered sherds and chert debitage also were seen. The approximate location of this feature, which was not excavated, was recorded with a GPS device and the State Archaeologist was advised of the situation.

Spalding County

Spalding County is bounded on the north by Fayette, Clayton and Henry, on the east by Butts, on the south by Lamar and Pike and on the west by Meriwether and Coweta counties. It was created in 1851 from Fayette (1821), Henry (1821) and Pike (1822) counties and named for Thomas Spalding (1774-1851), noted politician and planter of Sapelo Island. Spalding County is located in the Greenville Slope and Washington Districts of the Piedmont, and the western half of the county is located within the Flint River watershed study. Spalding consists of 198 square miles and Griffin is the county seat.

The Griffin Historical and Preservatiton Society (1986) compiled an inventory of 64 cemeteries in Spalding County, which includes detailed information on each cemetery and general descriptive locations. Of particular note is one cemetery (Indian cemetery), which was reported to contain about 12 Indian graves marked with rocks and since plowed over. Both the Gagenweb site and the GNIS site lists 19 cemeteries in Spalding County. The GASF maintains 22 survey reports for Spalding County but no testing or excavation projects are reported. Approximately 61 archaeological sites were listed for Spalding County prior to present study and the FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites (GASF 2006, 2003). Four private collections from Spalding County were identified by the FRBAS team and one of these was photo-documented. Historical research revealed several potential archaeological sites in the county and are discussed below.

W. B. F. Bailey, a former resident of Griffin, Georgia, wrote to Professor Spencer Baird at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. in July 1875 regarding a small relic collection that Bailey sent to the Smithsonian, as well as a larger collection he had assembled from the region that was soon to be shipped (Bailey 1875a). Bailey wrote again in December 1875 confirming the shipment and advising them of another intended shipment of Indian relics (Bailey 1875b).Two years later Bailey reported to his colleagues at the Smithsonian about prehistoric earthworks near Griffin in Spalding County. Although the original report of the earthworks has not been located, a synopsis of Bailey's report was published by the

Smithsonian Institution in their annual report (Bailey 1878). Bailey's early archaeological exploits in Spalding County fell silent and his reported earthworks remains unidentified.

Early historic house sites in Spalding County are numerous but few have been examined archaeologically. Several early dwellings were documented historically by the National Park Service. For example, the J.P. Nichols house (225 N. 13th Street, Griffin) was HABS documented in 1937 (LOC 2005). It was a large two story dwelling with a brick foundation built prior to 1860 (HABS, GA, 128-GRIF, 1-1). Next door to the J.P. Nichols house was the Drewry house (303 N. 13th Street, Griffin), which was also HABS documented in 1937 (LOC 2005). It was built prior to 1850 and was a large two-story house with a brick foundation. Neither dwelling is presently listed in the NRHP; their current status is unknown (NPS 2005).

Civil War sites in Spalding include at least one military engagement (Bear Creek Station) and one Confederate hospital. The Confederate hospital at Griffin was reportedly fortified, and its location is undetermined. Bear Creek Station, a station stop on the railroad linking Atlanta and Macon and located nine miles above Griffin, was attacked on August 19, 1864 by the 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavarly Division, 15th Army Corps [Kilpatrick's raid of August 18-20]. Lt. Col. Robert Klein, U.S.A., reported his men, "having torn up portions of 3 miles of track and 3 miles of telegraph...", and in a report, dated August 23, Judson Kilpatrick noted that Lt. Col Klein had, "effectually destroyed 3 miles of the road below Bear Creek Station…"(ehistory.com 2005). On November 16, 1864, Confederate Major General Joseph Wheeler wrote from Griffin to General Braxton Bragg, "Enemy checked this evening near Bear Creek. Enemy evidently marching to Macon" (ehistory.com 2005). The military skirmish at Bear Creek may not have left a substantial archaeological trace since it was a cavalry raid that happened quickly with little time for entrenching or fortification. The damage done along the railroad has probably been erased by later construction and repair of the railroad. The general location of this military action is indicated by a Georgia Historical Commission roadside marker.

Upson County

Upson County is bounded on the north by Pike and Lamar counties, on the east by Monroe and Crawford, on the south by Taylor and on the west by Talbot and Meriwether counties. Created in 1824 from Crawford (1822) and Pike (1822) counties, it was named for Stephen Upson (1784-1824) noted lawyer and judge. Upson is located in the Greenville Slope, Washington Slope, and Pine Mountain Districts of the Piedmont. Most of the county, except the extreme northeast corner, is located within the Flint River watershed study. Indian Grave Mountain, located at the Upson-Pike counties boundary forms a moderate geographic barrier affecting settlement and transportation. The old Alabama Road runs northeast-southwest through the area, which would have also affected settlement (Lambdin 1932:58-59). Containing 326 square miles, Thomaston is the county seat of Upson. As noted in the discussion of Pike County, the Jugtown region of Upson County was famous for its stoneware pottery production. Other aspects of Upson County history are contained in the county history, which was published in 1930 (Nottingham and Hannah 1969).

The Upson County Historical Society (1992) compiled an inventory of 116 cemeteries in the county, which includes general locations and other details. The GNIS site records only 46 cemeteries in Upson County. The GASF maintains 11 survey and testing reports for Upson County, although no major excavations are reported. Approximately 76 archaeological sites were recorded in Upson County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). Notable studies include studies at Hickory Ridge (previously described for Pike County), Sprewell Bluff, and U.S. Highway 19 (Pluckhahn 1999, Gordy 1967; Larson and Crook 1973; Gresham 1993). Survey for the proposed Sprewell Bluff Reservoir by West Georgia College yielded twelve archaeological sites. Additional sites were recorded for the Sprewell Bluff and other proposed reservoirs by Don Gordy (1967). Gresham surveyed a 20.4 km segment along U.S. Highway 19 in Upson and Taylor Counties, which identified eighteen archaeological sites and five artifact occurrences. Four of the sites were deemed potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The FRBAS team recorded 11 previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Upson County. These include early historic trails and roads, four historic cemeteries, a historic church, a historic house and lithic scatter, and an aboriginal lithic scatter. Eight private collections were identified and three were photo-documented.

Summary for the Upper Flint River Watershed

The 11 counties of the Upper Flint River watershed are densely developed, yet resources still exist. Transportation is highly developed and more than a dozen bridges cross the river in this section. The Cove and Flat Shoals settlement is in the lower portion of this segment and appear to have high research potential. Forty-four relic collections were documented for the Upper Flint region. The FRBAS team recorded 83 archaeological sites in the Upper Flint region. Forty-four relic collections were documented in the Upper Flint and photographs were recorded for 20 of these. Table 1 presents a project summary, by county, for the Flint River watershed.

Flint River Section				
Upper	**SWGA**	**FRBAS**		
County	**Sites***	**Sites**	**Collections**	**Photos**
Clayton	0	30	12	8
Coweta	0	0	0	0
Fayette	0	7	3	1
Fulton	0	0	0	0
Harris	0	0	1	0
Henry	0	6	4	2
Lamar	0	0	2	0
Meriwether	0	14	6	3
Pike	0	15	7	2
Spalding	0	0	4	1
Upston	0	11	5	3
SUBTOTAL	**0**	**83**	**44**	**20**
Middle				
Chattahoochee	0	1	0	0
Crawford	0	7	15	7
Houston	0	3	14	0
Macon	0	2	11	0
Marion	0	15	5	1
Monroe	0	8	2	1
Peach	0	0	5	0
Randolph	0	0	0	0
Schley	0	0	2	0
Stewart	0	0	1	0
Talbot	0	12	5	3
Taylor	0	8	8	0
Webster	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL	**0**	**56**	**68**	**12**
Lower				
Baker	77	1	16	10
Calhoun	17	0	2	1
Clay	0	0	1	1
Colquitt	9	0	3	2
Crisp	0	9	7	1
Decatur	9	0	17	6
Dooly	0	1	9	0
Dougherty	9	1	27	19
Early	73	0	22	13
Grady	40	2	6	4
Lee	60	0	19	8
Miller	7	7	14	10
Mitchell	67	0	15	8
Seminole	6	0	5	2
Sumter	0	1	7	0
Terrell	51	0	9	3
Turner	0	8	2	1
Worth	3	2	7	5
SUBTOTAL	**428**	**32**	**188**	**94**
PROJECT TOTAL	**428**	**171**	**264**	**98**

**Sites reported by Elliott (2003)*

Table 1. FRBAS Project Summary.

The survey sites included a wide variety of aboriginal and historic period sites. Historic sites included lost communities, stoneware pottery manufacturing centers, cemeteries, covered bridge, and Civil War battlefields. Prehistoric sites and artifacts consisted primarily of Archaic although a few areas of intense settlement included Woodland and Mississippian occupations. Civil War sites represent important

resources in the upper Flint River watershed. Most notably, the battles at Jonesboro and Lovejoy have important archaeological components and are drastically threatened by modern land use and large-scale ground disturbance.

Two sections of the upper Flint River watershed, the Cove and Flat Shoals, contain unique environments that greatly influenced human settlement in the area. The Cove is a remote, protected area along the Flint River that is fringed with rugged foothills. The topography of the Cove resembles that of a bowl, which would have affected access through the region. Conversely, Flat Shoals contains a broad flat shoals on the Flint River that would have facilitated access through the region. Flat Shoals became an important settlement in the region during the nineteenth century but was eclipsed, as a result of being bypassed by the railroad network, by the early twentieth century. Each of these areas provide interesting archaeological subject matter that is worthy of further study. Aboriginal settlement in the cove is well represented in a local private collection. The aboriginal settlement in the Flat Shoals vicinity is less well documented but it is reasonable to expect that this section of the Flint River provided important riverine food resources as well as an important river crossing point for early societies.

The upper Flint River region contains many historic sites from the mundane to the more unique and complex. Archaeologists commonly encounter ruins of illegal liquor stills throughout Georgia. These archaeological sites are considered commonplace and many cultural resource managers consider them to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Legal stills are far less common and have not received any substantive study. The FRBAS team recorded a nineteenth century Federal liquor dispensary and distillery complex in rural Pike County. No sites of this type has been previously recorded within the 43,000 sites in Georgia. The Pike County example is an excellent candidate for a study of Federal distilleries in Georgia.

Throughout the region the archaeological resources are facing adverse threats from modern land use. The accelerated rate of urban sprawl in Atlanta's suburbia was most shocking to the FRBAS team. During the course of the survey, many thousands of acres of former woodlands in Clayton, Fayette and Henry counties were transformed into housing. Prior to construction, the development tracts are typically radically altered through heavy equipment reshaping the natural formations and erasing most, if not all, underlying resources. The lower portion is of the upper Flint River region is more remote and to date its isolation has served to protect these resources. However, the development trend for this area is showing initial signs of change. While it is not being developed at the rate of the northern portion, it certainly is not excluded.

Chapter 4. Resources of the Middle Flint River Watershed

Introduction to the Middle Flint River Watershed

The Middle Flint River Watershed consists of the following thirteen counties: Chattahoochee, Crawford, Houston, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Peach, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, and Webster. The middle section of the Flint River was delineated based on earlier research by John Worth (University of Georgia, 1988). Worth defined his study area starting with the Fall Line counties and ending on the northern limit of counties in the Dougherty Plain physiographic province. The counties he surveyed, Crawford, Macon, Peach, Talbot, and Taylor, directly front the Flint River. Prior to Worth's baseline research there has not been any formal treatment of the archeological resources of the Flint River watershed as a distinct study unit.

These 13 counties cover portions of the lower piedmont, fall line hills, and sand hills regions of Georgia. This area includes a lot of shoals, increased areas of flood plain (compared to the upper Flint) and a variety of stone resources are available including stones found in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain cherts (limited availability). Trails of great antiquity developed along the Fall Line trending northeast-southwest. The development of the Federal Road in 1810 followed these trails and influenced the growth of nineteenth and twentieth century urban settlement. The Flint River region is flanked by Macon and Columbus, yet interestingly it does not have any larger cities settled directly on the river. This may be a key reason why the Flint River has retained its ecological diversity with pristine waters and relatively intact fish weirs among other cultural resources.

When cotton was King, the Middle Flint River watershed was saturated with historic settlement of which most are non-existent today. These historic areas may have disappeared due to soil depletion, change of crops, insects devastation of crops and transportation to name a few. Also, there are few bridges crossing this section of the Flint River. Historically there were crossings, fords and ferries of which several are recorded on modern day maps. This section of the river was mostly navigated by smaller vernacular watercraft.

The land surrounding the Flint River is predominantly woodlands, with the exception of sprawl associated with growing cities such as Warner Robbins in Houston and Macon (Bibb County), which directly affects Crawford in the study area. Overall this watershed segment is predominantly rural.

Chattahoochee County

Chattahoochee County is bounded on the north by Muscogee and Talbot, on the east by Marion, on the south by Webster and Stewart and on the west by the state of Alabama. Created in 1854 from Marion (1827) and Muscogee (1826), it was named for the river. Chattahoochee is located in the Fall Line Hills District, with the majority of the county dominated by Ft. Benning, which is not included within the study. Only the extreme southeast part of the county is located within the Flint River watershed study. Containing 249 square miles, the county seat is Cusseta.

The GNIS site records only three cemeteries for Chattahoochee County, whereas the GaGenweb lists 39 cemeteries. Ft Benning personnel have identified at least 37 cemeteries on Fort Benning's Chattahoochee County lands (GaGenweb 2005). The GASF maintains 105 survey, testing and excavation reports for Chattahoochee County, although many other reports were compiled for this study as part of the cultural resource management for the Fort Benning Military Reservation. More than 2,340 archaeological sites were listed for Chattahoochee County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The vast majority of these sites are located in the Chattahoochee River watershed portion of the county and were identified by archaeologists employed at Fort Benning.

The FRBAS team recorded one new archaeological site in Chattahoochee County-- the former location of the Gobbler Hill Methodist Church and cemetery. No visible traces of the church were observed but numerous graves were noted in the abandoned cemetery. These graves are marked with stone and brick, as

well as unmarked depressions. A well-entrenched road passes along the north side of the cemetery. No private collections were identified by the team.

Crawford County

Crawford is bounded on the north by Monroe County, on the east by Bibb and Peach, on the south by Macon and on the west by Taylor and Upson counties. Created in 1822 from Houston (1821), it was the 57th county formed in Georgia. In 1824 Upson was created from a portion of Crawford and in 1826 the Old Creek Agency Reserve on the east side of the Flint was added to the county. The county was named for William H. Crawford (1772-1834) Georgia Senator, U.S. Secretary of Treasury, and Secretary of War (1815). Crawford was also known as Georgia's first candidate for U.S. Presidency in 1824. Crawford is located in the Washington Slope and Pine Mountain Districts of the Piedmont, and the Fort Valley Plateau and Fall Line Hills Districts of the Coastal Plain. The west half of the county is located within the Flint River basin. The county consists of 325 square miles and Knoxville is the county seat.

Important settlements include Knoxville, Francisville, and the Creek Agency (Bankston 1976). Francisville, which was built on the Old Creek Agency site, was a thriving village with a population of 100 in the mid nineteenth century. Francisville was a "dead town" prior to the Civil War, the result of a decline in trade following the completion of the railroad from Macon to Columbus (Bankston 1976:229). Bankston recounted stories of the Francisville robbery, where a stagecoach was robbed on the road near Francisville and the "treasure" was allegedly buried near Roberta. She noted that treasure seekers dug deep holes, "some going down as deep as twenty-five feet" in search of the gold. Bankston (1976:231) published an early photograph of the stagecoach inn at Francisville. She also referred to a large mound called "Wampoo Hill" near Roberta, which contained evidence of Indian habitation (Bankston 1976:230).

The Gagenweb site lists 100 cemeteries and the GNIS website lists 48 cemeteries for Crawford County. The GASF maintains four survey reports for Crawford County, although no testing or excavation projects are reported. Approximately 69 archaeological sites were listed for Crawford County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). Seven sites in Crawford County were visited by the FRBAS team and site forms were completed for five of these sites. Also, segments of the Federal Road, south of Knoxville were recorded. A late nineteenth and early twentieth century stoneware pottery waster dump was visited. Benjamin Hawkins' Creek Agency (9CD8) locality was visited briefly but no survey was conducted. Fifteen private collections were identified and seven were photo-documented.

Crawford County's stoneware industry was identified and described by Burrison (1995:131-162). A chapter in *Brothers in Clay*, is devoted to a discussion of the eastern Crawford County stoneware industry. These pottery sites are mostly east of the Flint River watershed in the Tobesofekee Creek drainage. Burrison noted stoneware pottery production in this area began in the 1820s and included approximately 65 potters. Prominent potter families in Crawford County included the Long, Becham, Merritt, and Averett. One pottery waster dump, south of Roberta, was visited by the FRBAS team (Figure 15).

Figure 14. FRBAS Survey Team Inspects a Stoneware Dump, Crawford County.

Crawford County stoneware is highly collectible as one collector recently wrote,

> During the course of digging for antique bottles, I started digging stoneware jugs, both the stenciled variety and the stamped (where names or initials are stamped into the still-wet clay before glazing and firing). I started out with about a dozen and now my collection has grown to more than 200.
>
> Most of my collection comes from Crawford County, Georgia, where there were a dozen or so potters operating from just after the Civil War until the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. They supplied jugs to the whiskey trade in nearby Macon, Georgia (Baab 2005).

Smith presents several examples of nineteenth century pottery vessels produced by Crawford County potters James Long and Jesse Bradford Long (ca. 1820-1850) and Becham (ca. 1860-1880) (Figure 16; Appendix 1, Collector 245; Smith 2005).

Figure 15. Maker's Stamp "JBL", Probably Jesse Bradford Long, Crawford County (Collection 254).

A recent ebay offering for a Crawford County jug was excavated from a bottle dump in Macon, Georgia is attributed to Henry Newton Long and marked, "HNL" (ebay 2005). An image of this jug is presented in Figure 17 (Appendix 1, Collector 253).

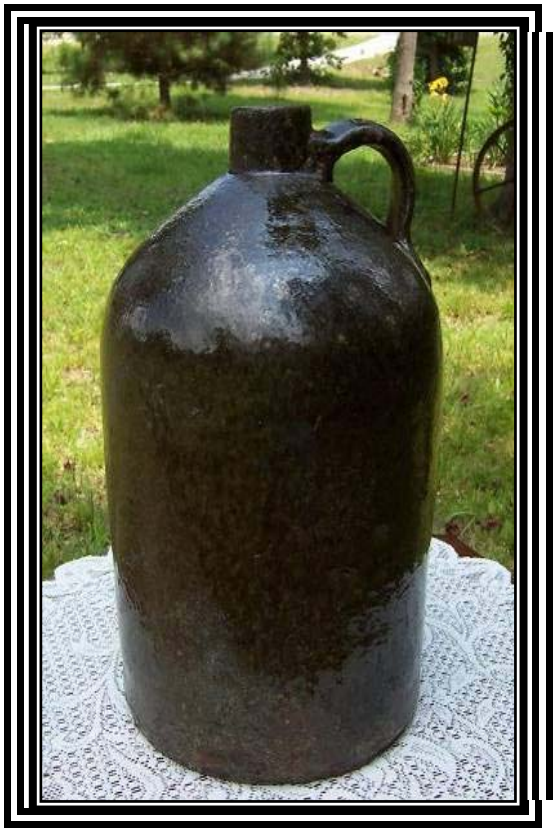

Figure 16. Stoneware Whisky Jug Made by Henry Newton Long, Crawford County (Dug from a Privy in Macon, Georgia (Collection 253).

In June 2005, Brunk Auctions offered a stoneware jug made by John H. Long. Long, born in 1877, was an active potter in the late 1890s (Brunk 2005). Greer (1981:140) illustrates a stoneware vessel stamped "JHL", which she attributes to the Longs of Crawford and dates ca. 1890-1915. Brunk Auctions also offered a stoneware churn attributed to Cheever Meaders of Crawford County. Meaders later made his wares in White County, Georgia. Image of these vessels are included in Appendix 1: Collector 251).

Burrison (1995) identifies the Merritts as another important family of potters in Crawford County. A jug attributed to Billy Merritt of Crawford County sold at auction in 2004 for a large sum of money reflecting the growing trend of demand for these artifacts. An image of that vessel is included in Appendix 1, Collector 252). This jug bore the makers mark, "BM" (Mud Sweat and Tears 2005).

Houston County

Houston County is bounded on the north by Bibb County, on the east by Twiggs and Bleckley, on the south by Pulaski and Dooly, and on the west by Macon and Peach counties. Created in 1821 from ceded lands of the Creek Indians. Upson, Crawford and Bibb counties were carved out of Houston in 1822, and later Pulaski (1828), Macon (1837) and Peach (1924) counties. It was named for Georgia Governor John Houstoun (1744-1796), who was elected to the Provencial and Continental Congress in 1775. The northern part of the county is located in the Fort Valley Plateau District, which is a broad flat top landform with few streams and only the extreme southwest portion of the county is located within the project area.

The Gagenweb site lists 18 cemeteries and the GNIS site lists 19 cemeteries for Houston County. The GASF maintains 29 survey and testing reports for Houston County, although no major excavations are reported. Approximately 167 archaeological sites were listed for Houston County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The FRBAS team recorded three previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Houston County. One was a historic house site and two were cemeteries. These were actually outside of the Flint River watershed. One of these is a historic cemetery threatened by encroachment from the adjoining highway and high-density residential housing. The descendants of families buried in the cemetery were advised of several options for preserving and documenting this cemetery site. Fourteen private collections were identified but none were photo-documented.

Macon County

Macon County is bounded on the north by Taylor, Crawford and Peach counties, on the east by Houston, on the south by Dooly and Sumter, and on the west by Schley counties. Created in 1837 from Houston (1821) and Marion (1827) counties, portions of Macon were later used to create Taylor (1852) and Peach (1924) counties. The county was named for North Carolina politician Nathaniel Macon (1757-1837), who served in both houses of Congress and six years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The eastern portion is part of the Fort Valley Plateau District and the remainder of the county is Fall Line Hills District. The county is located entirely in the Flint River watershed. Containing 403 square miles, Oglethorpe is the county seat of Macon.

Hays (1933) presented a history of Macon County, which contains important information on the early settlements and settlers. She notes the presence of [unconfirmed] earthen mounds at several locations in the county, including;

- John Dykes farm, four miles below Montezuma
- Murph and Baldwin place, above Marshallville
- Old Wilson Collins Place/Witt Estate, several miles above Oglethorpe
- Robinson place and Helvingston place, on Buck Creek
- Potato Hill Mound, in the "Cut Off" on the Flint River.

Hays (1933:24) placed the location of the Yuchi town of Opilthlucco in northwest Macon County on Buck Creek on the Old Turner place/Wyatt Brooks place. Hays noted that the landowner [Brooks] was aware of the former town site and that, "until recent years there remained a graveyard of about one hundred Indian graves". Another Yuchi meeting place in Macon County was located at Miona springs. Hays recounted local lore that this area contained an, "old Indian Fort …, which is still plainly defined". Hays (1933:25) also related the local story of a cave entrance that was, "close to Montezuma on the Flint". Tradition holds that this cave was used as an escape route for the Indians. Citing other informant information, Hays recounted the, "cave on the Flint River near Montezuma, … about the distance of four city blocks below the long trestle going to Oglethorpe and the cave was back of that".

The Barnard family was prominent in the Yuchi tribe. Hays transcribed the letters of Timothy Barnard, who played a very important role in Native American-Georgia-United States relations in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. A map in the end-piece of Hays' history provides the locations of three reserves made to members of the Barnard family (King 1933). All three are located on the east side of the Flint River. The largest shown is a B. Barnard's Reserve in present-day Montezuma, the next smaller reserve was to M. Barnard and was located a few miles upstream from the former. The third was a small reserve of J. Barnard, which was located on the upper section of Hog Crawl Creek. The Early map of 1818 depicts the location of three separate Barnard family settlements (Hays 1933:32). Hays (1933:35-36) identified several important early trails in the region, including Barnard's Path and the Old Slosheye Trail. Timothy Barnard's three sons were granted reserves under terms of an 1818 treaty. Michey [Michee] Barnard's reserve was located about two miles above Montezuma; James Barnard's Reseve was located in the corner of Macon County below Five Points on Hog Crawl Creek; and Buckey Barnard's reserve was located at present-day Montezuma (Hays 1933:56-57). None of the Barnard's settlements have been located archaeologically.

The Gagenweb site lists 95 cemeteries and the GNIS site lists 19 in Macon County. Hays (1933:466-481) provided detailed information on 51 cemeteries in the county. One small cemetery is worthy of note. The Smallpox cemetery, which was located between the railroads [in Oglethorpe, Georgia], was also known as an "Indian graveyard". It was located in the vicinity of one of the Barnard settlements. The Smallpox cemetery contained three marked graves; one bore a death date of 1851 (Hays 1933:35, 476).

Other important historic sites in Macon County include Andersonville Confederate prison and the "dead town" of Traveler's Rest. The National Park Service has conducted several archaeological studies at Andersonville prison (Marrinan and Wild 1985; Prentice and Prentice 2000). The town of Traveler's Rest was also the subject of archaeological study. The GASF maintains 15 reports on archaeological survey testing projects in Macon County. No major excavations are reported. Approximately 82 archaeological sites were listed for Macon County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003).

The FRBAS team recorded two previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Macon County. These included one aboriginal site, one nineteenth century public building and associated historic artifact scatter in downtown Marshallville. Eleven private collections were identified but none were examined.

The town of Marshallville contains early historic house sites whose archaeological components have not been explored. Several early nineteenth century dwellings in the Marshallville vicinity were HABS documented in 1936. One of these was a Stagecoach Inn, also known as the Bryan place, built about 1810 near Marshallville and documented. It was described as a two-story "Dog Trot" of mortise and tenon construction with one story lean-to additions on the front and back. That building was already in a dilapidated condition and its current status was not determined. The HABS documentation noted the owner was John Murph and, "Nathan Bryan built this house in 1810 at side of old highway and it was used as an Inn for many years. It is now a mile or so from the present highway in a secluded spot" (LOC 2005). Other HABS documented dwellings outside of Marshallville included the Billy Felton place (ca. 1819, 1 mile south of Marshallville) and the Rumph house, (ca. 1840, 3 miles east of Marshallville). The William Hamilton Felton house was listed in the NRHP in 1980 (NPS 2005). The current status of the other two historic dwellings outside of Marshallville was not determined.

Three houses in downtown Marshallville were HABS documented in 1936.The Frederick-Wade house (ca.1840) was, "moved from across field when house on original site burned in 1929" (LOC 2005). The HABS team noted the house was significantly altered from the original dwelling. The McCaskill-Rumph house was a two-story house with a brick foundation and brick exterior walls that was built about 1855 (LOC 2005). The Slappey house (ca. 1860) was a two-story dwelling with a brick foundation (LOC 2005). None of these three dwellings are presently listed in the NRHP and their current status is undetermined.

Marion County

Marion County is bounded on the north by Talbot County, on the east by Taylor and Schley, on the south by Sumter, Webster and Stewart, and on the west by Chattahoochee counties. Created in 1827 from Lee

(1826) and Muscogee (1826) counties as the 72nd county in Georgia, it was named for Revolutionary War hero General Francis Marion (1732-1795) also known as "the Swamp Fox". The county is located in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. The Federal Road passes through northern Marion and Fort Perry is located along this road. All of Marion, except the northwest portion of the county, lies within the Flint River watershed. Containing 367 square miles, Buena Vista is the county seat of Marion.

Cobb (1997:27-31) identified several important transportation routes that crossed Marion County. These included the Federal Road (lower route), the Lower Creek path, the Upatoi trail, the Upper Uchee path, the Lower Uchee path [also known as Barnard's path], and the old Salt Road. These routes were important in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and undoubtedly many important settlements were located along them. One of these was Fort Perry, which was constructed along the Federal Road by Georgia troops in 1813.

Powell (1931:21) noted that the second church established in 1830 in Marion County was the Uchee Methodist Church, which was constructed, "at a village, Uchee Valley, which was about two miles north of where Buena Vista now stands, on Uchee Creek". The Uchee Methodist Church is no longer extant.

Jernigan (n.d.) presented detailed information and general locations on 65 cemeteries in Marion County. Cobb (1997:Appendix C) provides detailed information on the graves in 43 cemeteries in Marion County. She also noted 22 other cemeteries in the county, identified by Jernigan, that were not included in her study. The GNIS site lists only seven cemeteries in Marion County. The GASF maintains reports on three survey projects in Marion County. Fifteen previously unrecorded archaeological sites were recorded in Marion County (GASF 2006, 2003). These included two Yuchi trading posts, historic cemeteries, historic house sites, a historic mill, lithic and ceramic scatters, and a lithic resource area (ferruginous sandstone geodes containing ochrous pigment). Five private collections were identified and one was examined. One husband and wife collector duo provided information on most of the sites visited in Marion County. The couple escorted the FRBAS team to their best sites. Their extensive relic collections from nine of these sites, as well as other artifacts from the general Marion County area, were documented as Collection 242.

FRBAS archaeologists recorded one Swift Creek site in Marion County. The Powell Field site on Kinchafoonee Creek provokes questions on Swift Creek settlement in the region. Fragments of paint rocks (hollow sandstone geodes containing ochre pigment) were found on this site. Outcrops of these geodes were located nearby and the trade of this raw material may be a reason for the selection of this site location by the Swift Creek people. This pigment was frequently used for face and body paint by all aboriginal people. This surface site in plowed field yielded plain and complicated stamped Swift Creek pottery, Baker Creek projectile points, and numerous ferruginous sandstone geode fragments (Collection 242).

Monroe County

Monroe County is bounded by Butts and Jasper counties, on the east by Ocmulgee River and Jones, on the south by Bibb and Crawford, and on the west by Upson and Lamar counties. Created in 1821 from ceded lands of the Creek Indians and named for U.S. President James Monroe (1758-1831). The county is located within the Washington Slope District and a small portion is in the Pine Mountain District of the Georgia Piedmont region. Only the extreme northwest and extreme southwest portions of the county lies within the Flint River watershed study area. Monroe County consists of 396 square miles and Forsyth is the county seat.

The Gagenweb lists 71 cemeteries and GNIS lists 51 for Monroe County. The GASF maintains 21 survey and testing reports for Monroe County. Approximately 584 sites were listed for the county prior to the present study, although the vast majority of these are located beyond the Flint River watershed (GASF 2006, 2003). Eight previously unrecorded sites in Monroe County were recorded by the FRBAS team (9Mo549-9Mo556). These were actually outside of the Flint River watershed and are located in the Ocmulgee River watershed. These sites include a school, a church, a train depot, a historic house site, two historic cemeteries, and a non-diagnostic lithic scatter. Two private collections were identified and one was examined.

Peach County

Peach County is bounded on the north by Crawford and Bibb counties, on the east by Houston, on the south by Macon and on the west by Taylor counties. Created in 1924 from Houston (1821) and Macon (1837) counties, it was the last county to be created in the state. This county was created because it was difficult for residents to get to the county seat across the Flint River. The county is located within the Fort Valley Plateau District with a minor portion in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. Only the extreme west corner of the county is within the Flint River watershed. Peach County consists of 151 square miles and Fort Valley is the county seat.

A published history of Peach County contains some information on the places and people in the county (Governor Treutlen Chapter, D.A.R. 1972). The Gagenweb site lists 35 cemeteries and GNIS records only eight cemeteries for Peach County. The GASF maintains reports on eight survey and testing projects in Peach County, although no major excavations are reported. Approximately 37 sites were recorded in Peach County prior to the present study and nearly all of these were beyond the Flint River watershed. The FRBAS team recorded no archaeological sites in Peach County. Five private collections were identified but none were examined.

Randolph County

Randolph County is bounded on the north by Stewart and Webster counties, on the east by Terrell, on the south by Calhoun and on the west by Clay and Quitman counties. Created in 1828 from Lee County (1825), it was named for John Randolph (1773-1833) who was a Senator and Representative from Virginia. The county is located within the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region, and the eastern two thirds of the county are located in the Flint River watershed project. Consisting of 429 square miles, the county seat of Randolph is Cuthbert.

Burke (Goolsby et al. 1977:Appendix 1, 632-670) provides detailed information but no locations for 37 cemeteries in Randolph County. The Gagenweb site recorded 80 cemeteries and 26 African-American cemeteries, while the GNIS site lists only eight cemeteries for Randolph County. The GASF maintains seven survey and testing reports for Randolph County, although no major excavations are reported. Approximately 67 archaeological sites were listed for Randolph County prior to the present study and the vast majority of these sites were beyond the Flint River watershed (GASF 2006, 2003). Only a minor portion of Randolph is included in the Flint River watershed and previous archaeological research in this county focused almost exclusively on that portion of the Chattahoochee River watershed. The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Randolph County and no private collections were identified from the county.

Schley County

Schley County is bounded on the north by Taylor County, on the east by Macon, on the south by Sumter and on the west by Marion counties. Created in 1857 from Marion (1827) and Sumter (1831) counties. Named for William Schley (1786-1850), who served as Governor of Georgia in 1835 and also served as a member of congress and Georgia Superior Court judge. Schley County consists of 168 square miles and Ellaville is the county seat. The county is located entirely within the Flint River watershed and is situated in the Fall Lines Hills District. It is predominantly agricultural.

Williams (1932) wrote a short county history in the early twentieth century, which contains some background on the county. She noted that one of the early settlements was Pond Town was established about 1812 and was located less than a mile from the Ellaville Courthouse. A more recent county history noted that Pond Town was one-half mile south of Ellaville (Schley County Preservation Society 1982:81). By the 1880s Pond Town was abandoned. Williams (1932:1) also noted that Pond Town was located along the Hawthorne Trail, which was an early transportation route that extended to Tallahassee, Florida.

The Schley County history contains general locations and details on 54 cemeteries, whereas the GNIS database lists only two cemeteries in Schley County (Schley County Preservation Society 1982:Appendix E). The GASF maintains reports on four survey and testing projects in Schley County and no major

excavations are reported. Approximately 26 sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The FRBAS team recorded no archaeological sites in Schley County. One site, which is also located in Marion County at the Schley County line may extend into Schley County but was not determined by the present study. That site was recorded in the Marion County files. Two private collections were identified for Schley County but not examined.

Stewart County

Stewart County is bounded on the north by Chattahoochee County, on the east by Marion and Webster, on the south by Randolph and on the west by the state of Alabama. Created in 1836 from Randolph (1828) and named for Daniel Stewart (1761-1829). General Stewart was a Revolutionary War and War of 1812 veteran in addition to being the great-grandfather of U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. Stewart County consists of 459 square miles and the county seat is Lumpkin. The county is located in the Fall Line Hills District and only the extreme eastern portion lies within the Flint River watershed study as less than a third of the county drains into the Flint River.

The GNIS site lists 25 cemeteries for Stewart County, while the Gagenweb lists only 10 cemeteries (GaGenweb 2005; GNIS 2005). The GASF maintains reports for 20 survey and testing projects in Stewart County, although no major excavations are reported and most of these previous studies focused on the Chattahoochee River watershed. Approximately 223 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior the present study. Only a minor portion of Stewart County is included in the Flint River watershed. One notable site, which despite the fact that it is located outside of the Flint River watershed, influenced settlement in the Flint River region, is the Singer-Moye mound site. Singer-Moye is a large Mississippian mound center that has been studied by archaeologists with the Columbus Museum. Although extensive excavations have been conducted by their researchers, detailed reporting of the investigations are lacking. Elsewhere in the Southeastern U.S., the effects of political centers, as characterized by mound centers, on outlying settlement has been documented. Mississippian chiefdoms, or complex tribal networks, strongly influence the locations of outlying residential settlements. Singer-Moye no doubt affected Mississippian settlement in adjacent portions of the Flint River watershed. The long term prognosis for the stewardship of the Singer-Moye site is currently in flux. Tentative plans call for the transfer of the property (and the management of its cultural resources) to the University of Georgia system. The Columbus Museum currently has no archaeologist on staff and the disposition of the records pertaining to Singer-Moye (and other archaeological sites in the region) was not determined.

No additional archaeological sites were recorded in Stewart County by the FRBAS team. One private collection was identified but not examined by FRBAS.

Talbot County

Talbot County is bounded on the north by Meriwether and Upson counties, on the east by Taylor, on the south by Marion and Chattahoochee and on the west by Muscogee and Harris counties. Created in 1827 from Muscogee (1826) it was named for Matthew Talbot (1768-1827). Talbot was a member of legislature, President of the Senate and Governor ex-officio after the death of Governor Rabun. Talbot County consists of 393 square miles and the county seat is Talbotton. The county is located in the Pine Mountain District of the Piedmont region and the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. Only the eastern third of the county is within the Flint River watershed study area. The northern end of the county is marked by more rugged topography with Pine Mountain and Oak Mountain.

Morgan and others (n.d.) compiled an inventory of 88 cemeteries in Talbot County, which includes detailed of the graves and descriptive locational information. The Gagenweb site lists 85 cemeteries, whereas the GNIS site lists only 18. The GASF maintains reports on 14 survey and testing projects in Talbot County. Approximately 125 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The FRBAS survey located 12 previously unrecorded archaeological sites and revisited one previously recorded archaeological site (9Ta85) in Talbot County. These include historic house sites, historic cemeteries, historic stoneware pottery kilns, a Civil War battlefield, a syrup cooker mill, an aboriginal village site, and aboriginal ceramic and lithic scatters. Five private collections in Talbot County were identified and three of these were photo-documented.

The archaeological resources of Talbot County are known mostly from highway archaeology studies. Southeastern Archaeological Services conducted a survey of portions of Talbot and Taylor Counties for the proposed Fall Line Freeway (R. Elliott and Gresham 1993). That survey yielded 19 archaeological sites and three isolated finds. None of the sites were deemed eligible for listing in the NRHP. One notable historic cemetery excavation was conducted in the 1980s near Lazar Creek in Talbot County. That salvage excavation removed several nineteenth century graves from a disturbed cemetery site. It was disturbed during construction of a Georgia Department of Natural Resources boat ramp and demonstrates the need for identifying unmarked graveyards for land use planning (Garrow and Symes 1987).

One very unusual relic collection that is tentatively attributed to Talbot County is housed in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This collection was purchased by George Foster Peabody from J.W.T. Jones of Talbot County and donated to the museum around 1902. George Foster Peabody born in neighboring Muscogee County, Georgia, maintained family connections with the region for decades after attaining his wealth in New York. The collection includes an interesting assortment of ground stone and chipped stone oddities with many appearing to be fakes. The collection, minus a few items (illustrated in Appendix 1 (Collection 264) contains many abberations and objects of non-traditional workmanship. It actually remains a mystery at present, although even if it consists of many fakes, the collection has its own historical significance. Some may have been fashioned by enslaved African Americans or freedmen, while others are almost certainly of aboriginal origin. Many of the soapstone platform pipes depict animal effigies. These pipes are more Hopewellian in style than the typical pipes found in Georgia from the Woodland period. Jones himself may have purchased some of these items, possibly from northern sources. Other items in the collection are consistent with other Georgia relic collections from the nineteenth century, and may be indicative of the material culture found in the Flint River basin. A more thorough study of J.W.T. Jones, his background, travels and connections would shed light on the story behind these artifacts.

The FRBAS survey identified a potentially important Swift Creek site in the interriverine uplands of Talbot County. This site is located on Patsiliga Creek in the upland sand hills of Talbot County and our present knowledge is limited to collector information. Large specimens of Swift Creek complicated stamped ware show a potential for design studies. Also, the site has a Swift Creek lithic component, which may have broad regional implications. One example of the Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery from this site is shown below (Figure 18).

Figure 17. Swift Creek Pottery, Talbot County (Collection 223).

The stoneware industry is represented by two archaeological sites, which were both visited by the FRBAS team. One of these was probably Cyrus Cogburn's (b.1782, North Carolina) kiln, who was a noted potter from Edgefield County, South Carolina (Burrison 1995). Cogburn moved frequently and established pottery businesses in several locations across the southeast: Washington County, Georgia (1818), Talbot County, Georgia (1830), Macon County, Alabama (1840), and Rusk County, Texas (1848). Cogburn's Edgefield County and Washington County pottery kiln sites, as well as several related alkaline-glazed stoneware sites in South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, have been identified and studied (Jordan 1996; Landreth 1983; Rubin 1987; Ferrell and Ferrell 1976, 1985; Greer 1981; Baldwin 1993). Cogburn's suspected Talbot County pottery remains largely undisturbed and is a prime candidate for archaeological study (Figure 19).

Figure 18. Cyrus Cogburn's Stoneware Kiln, ca. 1830-1839, Talbot County.

The other stoneware kiln has not been linked to any known potter in Georgia. This site was first recorded during a survey for the Fall Line Freeway (R. Elliott and Gresham 1993), which was described as a historic artifact scatter and deemed ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional archaeological materials from the site were exposed during highway construction and these data suggested that it had been a pottery kiln site. A small collection of representative stoneware sherds from this site were collected and these are documented as Collection 257. The vessel forms and glazes indicate this kiln was active in the nineteenth century and ceased prior to the twentieth century. The environmental setting of this kiln is perplexing, as it is located on a ridge top on very sandy soils. The site is some distance from water or clay, both of which were prerequisites for pottery manufacture. It is located near an old road and railroad, which may have some bearing on its geographic placement.

One notable historic cemetery excavation was conducted in the 1980s near Lazar Creek in Talbot County. That salvage excavation removed several nineteenth century graves from a disturbed cemetery site. It was disturbed during construction of a Georgia Department of Natural Resources boat ramp and demonstrates the need for identifying unmarked graveyards for land use planning.

Taylor County

Taylor County is bounded on the north by Upson County, on the east by Crawford and Peach, on the south by Macon and Schley and on the west by Marion and Talbot counties. Created in 1852 from Macon (1837), Marion (1827), and Talbot (1827) counties, it was named for General Zachary Taylor (1784-1850). General Taylor was a Mexican War hero and the 12th U.S. President who died while in office. Taylor County consists of 378 square miles and Butler is the county seat. It is located in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region, and is entirely within the Flint River watershed study. The Federal Road crosses the northern end of the county and many early houses or house sites are along this road.

Hay and Stewart (1990) compiled an inventory of 55 cemeteries in Taylor County, while the GaGenweb lists 83 cemeteries and the GNIS website lists 28 cemeteries for the county. The GASF maintains reports on 16 survey and testing projects in Taylor County. Approximately 125 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). Our present knowledge of the archaeology of Taylor County is relatively scant. As with Talbot County, most of the survey data comes from highway archaeology surveys. Three notable exceptions are two mound studies by John Worth and Mark Williams and excavations at the Creek settlement of Buzzard's Roost. Worth (1988) and Williams (1999) reported on excavations at the Neisler and Hartley-Posey mounds. Neither of these mound sites visited by the FRBAS team. Survey, testing and large excavations at Buzzard's Roost provided significant insight into Creek lifeways of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Taylor County (Ledbetter 2002).

Eight sites were recorded in Taylor County by the FRBAS team and included five historic cemeteries, one historic mill, one historic house site and aboriginal lithic scatter, and one redeposited aboriginal ceramic site at Bivens Bend (Figure 20; Appendix 1, Collection 198). Eight other private collections in Taylor County were identified by the FRBAS team but none of these was examined.

One notable Taylor County site visited was the Jinks Place. The Jinks place was formerly located on the east side of Culver House Road in rural western Taylor County. The two-story log dwelling that formerly existed at this site was moved within Talbot County in the late twentieth century where it remains (See previous discussion of Talbot County sites; Mike Buckner personal communication 2005). The original home site and the relocated dwelling site were recorded by the FRBAS survey team as part of this study.

An important potential archaeological site, which is located in either Taylor or Crawford counties, is the ruins of Fort Lawrence. Fort Lawrence was established on the Flint River near the Federal Road crossing in 1813 and continued in use through the 1st Seminole War. To date, the ruins of Fort Lawrence have not been located. Fort Lawrence was closely associated with the Creek Agency, which was located on the east side of the Flint River in present-day Crawford County. The LAMAR Institute researchers have gathered some historical information on Fort Lawrence, as well as a related U.S. Army encampment known as Camp Manning, but no detailed fort plans or maps have been located. Early nineteenth century cartography of the region offers conflicting information as the location of the fort. Most maps place Fort Lawrence on the west side of the Flint River, yet at least one map places it on the east side. To confuse the issue, site 9Cd1 (Crawford County) is recorded as the site of Fort Lawrence, although this assignment was not based on any reliable field survey. Fort Lawrence served as a U.S. Army post for several years and was used by both Georgia militia and Friendly Creek troops. Camp Manning, was established by the U.S. Army near Fort Lawrence and the Creek Agency but its exact location also remains undetermined.

Figure 19. Etowah Stamped Sherd, Sandbar in Bivens Bend, Taylor County (Collection 198).

Webster County

Webster County is bounded on the north by Marion County, on the east by Sumter, on the south by Terrell and Randolph, and on the west by Stewart counties. Created in 1856 from Stewart County (1836), it was originally called Kinchafoonee, but the name was changed that same year in honor of the New England orator and statesman Daniel Webster (1782-1852). Webster County consists of 210 square miles and the county is Preston. It is located in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region, and entirely falls within the Flint River watershed study area. The area is predominantly woodlands with very little agricultural land. Webster County is one of the more rural (and undeveloped) counties in the Flint River watershed. Only a small portion of the county lies within the watershed study area.

The GASF maintains eight survey and testing reports for Webster County. Approximately 23 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). The Gagenweb site lists 13 and the GNIS site lists 15 cemeteries for Webster County. The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Webster County and no relic collections were identified by the project team.

Summary for the Middle Flint River Watershed

Of the 13 counties located in the Middle Flint River Watershed section, the FRBAS team interviewed dozens of property owners and collectors knowledgeable of this region. Fifty-six collections were documented for the Middle Flint region. The FRBAS team recorded 56 archaeological sites in the Middle Flint region. More documentation on prehistoric resources was gathered than historic resources because this is the information received from interviews and not systematic field survey.

Urban sprawl is primarily on the eastern portion of the study area, but overall the Middle Flint River section is rural and moderately disturbed. Today, only eight bridges cross the Flint River in this section and no large cities are located on the Flint River.

Prehistoric resources identified was mostly Archaic Period, yet some Ice Age artifacts were occasionally encountered from this region. Also, two important Swift Creek culture sites were identified. This information is important due to the lack of information on this culture in this area. The Yuchi settlement on this section of the river is important and a couple of potential Yuchi sites were identified and should be further investigated.

An important aspect of this section of the river is it contains at least two Mississippian Indian mound clusters. The FRBAS team did not visit the mounds yet expected to see things out from these mounds that show they were major centers of their time. No collection reviewed demonstrated these mounds were major centers, yet this project was mostly based on collector information/collections and none of these collections were near those mound centers. The artifacts could exist, but were not reviewed during this current project, so our data does not accurately reflect the importance of these two mound groups. Collections may exist but we did not have access to these, but we do know some property owners strongly control access and discourage collecting of artifacts. If these areas were cultivated fields like the lower Flint River section, people would find more artifacts, but because the area is predominantly woodlands, the artifacts are not as readily exposed to the eye. As aforementioned, this forty-two county survey was the first step in identifying resources and potential sites. The FRBAS team fulfilled their scope of work but identified several areas that should be covered in future research, particularly historic sites along the Federal Road such as the Creek Agency, Fort Lawrence, Fort Perry and the Timothy Barnard settlement in the vicinity of present day Montezuma.

Chapter 5. Resources of the Lower Flint River Watershed

Introduction to the Lower Flint River Watershed

The Lower Flint River Watershed consists of the following eighteen counties: Baker, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Sumter, Terrell, Turner, and Worth. The lower section of the Flint River was delineated based on a DNR study unit for the state with the exceptions of Thomas County (not included) and additions of several counties (Southwest Archeological Survey). These 18 counties are located in the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia, which is underlain by ocean sedimentary rock and soil. A major ridge, the Pelham Escarpment, forms a divide in the physiography of the area so that counties to the west have more karst topography (sink holes and caves). Natural chert deposits are found in most of these counties and is used for chipped stone tools by prehistoric people.

Existing highways tend to follow old trails such as Blackshear Road (early 1800s), which crosses the river, and Thigpen Trail, which runs north-south. Currently there are nine bridges over the river in this section. In the Southwest Georgia Archeological Survey, Elliott identified numerous historic settlements that no longer exist. Some were located near the river, but overall they were scattered throughout the area. There are only a few small cities in this area as the majority of the land is tied up in large farming operations and hunting preserves.

Three lakes are located in this portion of the study area Lake Blackshear, Lake Worth (a/k/a Lake Chehaw) and Lake Seminole. All three are manmade and flooded many thousands of sites when they were created. These lakes are used for hydroelectric power and residents use it for recreation. In 1994, the dam broke in a flood and artifacts surfaced spurring a collecting boom.

The land surrounding the Lower Flint River watershed is predominantly agricultural although many farms are turning to timberland. There is a high concentration of collectors in the lower section due to the agricultural use of the land. Numerous collectors in this region are involved in the antiquities trade, an commerical enterprise that has expanded substantially in terms of volume, transactions and financial reward, since the 1990s (cf., Dowdy and Sowell 1998). The soil is plowed and after rains the open fields are easy to search for artifacts. Riverbanks and underwater seem to yield artifacts in this portion of the study area because of water erosion.

Development is slow with the exception of some areas like Albany and Bainbridge. The shift in agricultural technology to pivot irrigation, which has happened over the last two decades, has and is affecting the cultural resources. These resources are negatively impacted in some instances when houses and chert boulders are bulldozed so pivot irrigation can properly function.

Baker County

Baker County is bounded on the north by Calhoun and Dougherty counties, on the east by Mitchell, on the south by Decatur, and on the west by Early and Miller counties. It was created in 1825 from the eastern portion of Early County (1818) and named for Revolutionary War hero, Colonel John Baker (died,1792). From 1828 to 1831 Byron served as the county seat until it was relocated to Newton. Two counties were created entirely from Baker County; Dougherty (1853) and Mitchell (1857). Additionally, portions of Baker County were used to help create two other counties; Calhoun (1854) and Miller (1856). Today, Baker County encompasses 343 square miles. Baker County is located in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region and is entirely within the Flint River watershed.

Among the potential archaeological sites in Baker County were sites associated with Hernando DeSoto's entrada and the battle of Chickasawhatchee Swamp during the 2nd Seminole War. Baker County contains a number of extinct nineteenth century Euro-American villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Byron, Chovertown, Concord, Disco, High Bluff, Ledbetter, Millwood, Pleasant Hill, and Red Bluff. The Baker County Post Office Lists include a settlement known as Fishtrap. Three mills are identified on early maps of Baker County, which include Bonds, Hoggard, and

Iveys (CVIOG 2003). Byron was located in Land Lot 35 and by 1860, it was described as, "no more than a cornfield" (Baker County Historical Society 1991:12). None of these potential sites was explored in the present study. An 1867 map of Baker County depicts several trails or roads in the county, most trending northeast to southwest. The county is dotted with numerous wetland features however, and it is unclear if these trails represent major thoroughfares or not. Most likely they represent secondary paths. None of the early settlements listed above are depicted on the 1867 map (Bennett 1867).

Local interest in the prehistory of Baker County dates minimally to the early twentieth century. The published Baker County history includes information on two relic collections in the county. One is attributed to Mike Tabb, who collected from western Baker County (Baker County Historical Society 1991:8). This collection consists of a variety of stemmed projectile points and one polished stone celt, which indicates Late Archaic and an unidentified later component. Another relic collection, attributed to a male "Baker County citizen", was found on Pineland Plantation near the Flint River (Baker County Historical Society 1991:18). This collection includes a variety of stemmed and notched PPKs, some unidentified pottery, and other tools. Early and Late Archaic tools comprise most of the illustrated examples. This collector also gathered "hundreds of other Indian artifacts" that are not illustrated in the county cemetery volume. Unfortunately, the present research team was denied access to Pineland Plantation by the property owners.

A compilation of Baker County cemeteries was published in 1990 (Baker County Historical Society 1990). The GaGenweb records 31 cemeteries in Baker County, whereas the GNIS lists only 12 cemeteries. The GASF maintains reports on 11 survey and testing projects in Baker County. Approximately 89 archaeologists were listed for Baker County prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). A previous survey by the LAMAR Institute examined 77 archaeological sites in Baker County, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004).

The FRBAS team visited one previously unrecorded archaeological site in Baker County. Sixteen private collections from Baker County were identified by the FRBAS team and 10 of these were photo-documented. The oldest collection, made by Charles C. Jones, Jr., was donated to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This collection consists of chipped stone tools and is shown in Appendix 1 (Collector 59). Several other collections examined possess relatively secure geographic provenience. One collection, Collection 57, is associated with several dozen sites recorded by the LAMAR Institute as part of the Southwest Georgia Survey (Elliott 2004).

One site in Baker County (Site 9Bx154) may relate to events of the 2nd Seminole War. This site was first reported to the FRBAS team by a local collector and forester who had discovered an iron grapeshot on the surface in a pine plantation (Collection 9). The collector had recorded the GPS location of his find. This location was revisited by the team and archaeologist John Chamblee. No other historic artifacts were noted during that reconnaissance visit, although a low frequency chert debitage scatter was observed. The woods road in the vicinity of the surface find was combed using a Nautilus metal detector. Many false metal readings were noted, which represent heavy mineralization in the soil. These false signals made interpretation of the metal detector reconnaissance problematic. The presence of a lone iron grapeshot in the woods of Baker County is intriguing because its presence suggests military activity in the vicinity. The area where the item was found lies on the edge of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp. A review of Civil War military activity in the area revealed no documented action. However, the general area was the scene, of military action during the 2nd Seminole War in 1836. The battles of Chickasawhatchee Swamp and Ichauway-Nochaway Creek were among the few military engagements took place in Georgia in that war. The grapeshot find lies geographically between these two water features and could be associated with either event.

Another potential (submerged) historic site was identified from collector interviews at the Bainbridge relic show. The site consisted of a cache of ironware that was found in Ichaway-Nochaway Creek, just below a shoals/waterfall (Figure 21; Appendix 1, Collection 105). The artifacts included an axe, metal spike, two cook pots and a dutch oven lid. These artifacts appear to date to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century

and may represent the contents of a capsized watercraft, or possibly re-deposited from flood ravaged domestic sites formerly located upstream.

Figure 20. Cache of Cookware and Iron Tools, Ichaway-Nochaway Creek, Baker County (Collection 105).

Calhoun County

Calhoun County is bounded on the north by Randolph and Terrell counties, on the east by Dougherty, on the south by Baker and Early, and on the west by Clay County. Created in 1854 from Baker (1825) and Early (1818) counties and named for prominent U.S. politician John C. Calhoun (1782-1850). The southeast portion of Calhoun County is located in the Dougherty Plain District and the northwest portion is located in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. It is entirely within the Flint River watershed study area. Calhoun encompasses 280 square miles and Morgan has served as the county seat since shortly after the county was created.

Cartographic references include three Indian place names in Calhoun County, which are Oothcaloga, Pachitta, and Pachittala (CVIOG 2003). One of the late historic Yuchi towns on the middle Flint River was Pachitla, located in present Taylor County. The latter two Calhoun County place names may herald another settlement of the Yuchi tribe. A query of the USGS GNIS database for populated places in Calhoun County revealed two extinct settlements, Folks, a Euro-American settlement and a potential Cherokee village known as Oothcaloga. Calhoun County contains a number of extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Concord, Friendship, Gillionville, Hopewell, Keyton, Pleasant, and Pleasant Hill (CVIOG 2003).

An 1892 map of Calhoun County depicts numerous historic landscape features, including roads, the Central of Georgia railroad, settlements, churches, and mills (Cook 1892). Most of these settlements continue to exist. Notable features include Grimmett's Causeway and a settlement named Turnpike, which were both located in the northeastern edge of Calhoun County, west of Chickasawhatchee Creek. Two mill sites are

identified in the county on the 1892 map: Monroe's Mill, which was in Land Lot 195 on the west bank of Ichawaynochaway Creek, southeast of Morgan, Georgia; and McClary's Mill, which was on Pachitla Creek in Land Lot 32. Cordray's Mill is another early mill site identified in Calhoun County (CVIOG 2003). These potential archaeological resources were not explored in the present study.

A survey of Calhoun County cemeteries by the Southwest Georgia Genealogical Society was published in 1990 (Southwest Georgia Genealogical Society 1990). The GaGenweb database and the GNIS both list 64 cemeteries in Calhoun County. The GASF maintains reports on four archaeological surveys in Calhoun County and no excavations are reported. Approximately 12 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). A previous survey examined 17 archaeological sites, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). The FRBAS team recorded no archaeological sites in Calhoun County. Two private collections were identified and one was photo-documented.

Clay County

Clay County is bounded on the north by Quitman County, on the east by Calhoun and Randolph, on the south by Early County, and on the west by the state of Alabama. The county is located in the Fall Line Hills of the Coastal Plain region. Only a very small segment in the extreme eastern section of the county is located in the Flint River watershed. The county was created in 1854 from parts of Early (1818) and Randolph (1828) counties, it was named for U.S. Senator Henry Clay (1797-1852). Clay County consists of 195 square miles and Fort Gaines is the county seat.

The Gagenweb site lists 30 cemeteries and the GNIS web site lists 21 for Clay County. The GASF maintains 17 survey and testing reports for Clay County. Approximately 194 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study (GASF 2006, 2003). No additional archaeological sites in Clay County were recorded by the FRBAS team but one private collection was photo-documented.

Colquitt County

Colquitt County is bounded on the north by Worth and Tift counties, on the east by Cook, on the south by Brooks and Thomas, and on the west by Mitchell County. Created in 1856 from portions Lowndes (1825) and Thomas (1825) counties, it was named for U.S. politician Walter T. Colquitt (1799-1855). Colquitt County is located in the Tifton Uplands District of the Coastal Plain region, and the western one third is in the Flint River watershed. Encompassing 552 square miles, the settlement of Ocklockoney (Ochlockoney), located on the Ochlockonee River in the center of the new county served as the county seat. Ocklockoney's name was changed to Moultrie in 1857.

Colquitt County contains a number of extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Aberdeen, Chastain, Conoly, Cordova, Crosby, Dewey, English, Greenfield, Hopewell, Horne, Huggiins, Kalamazoo, Log, Mapleford, Obe, Sinclair, and Vereens (CVIOG 2003). A 1915 map of Colquitt County depicts many historic landscape features of potential interest, which include roads, railroads, towns, farms, turpentine stills, churches, and schools Howell 1915). Many of these settlements continue to exist, while still others have been abandoned and represent potential archaeological sites. Among the various interesting features shown is "Old Bayboro" in the eastern part of Colquitt County, north of the Moultrie-Nashville Road. No archaeological sites were recorded in this vicinity prior to the Southwest Georgia Archeological Survey. This map identifies the Thigpen Trail as a North-South route on the western side of Colquitt County. Poore's Mill appears on 1883 and 1885 maps of Colquitt County (CVIOG 2003).

The Gagenweb lists 30 cemeteries for Colquitt County and the GNIS lists 22. The GASF maintains 14 survey and testing reports for Colquitt County. Approximately 22 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. A previous survey examined nine archaeological sites, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Colquitt County, although three private collections from Colquitt County were identified and two were photo-documented.

Crisp County

Crisp County is bounded on the north by Dooly County, on the east by Wilcox, on the south by Turner and Worth, and on the west by Lee and Sumter counties. Formed from Dooly County (1821) in 1905, it was named for U.S. politician Charles Frederick Crisp (1845-1896). The eastern third of the county is located in the Tifton Upland, the northwest third is in the Fall Line Hills, and the rest is located in the Dougherty Plain Districts of the Coastal Plain region. The western third of the county is within the Flint River watershed study. Encompassing 274 square miles, Cordele is the county seat.

Important military sites, or potential sites, in the county include Fort Early, the Blackshear Road, the Cedar Creek battlefield, and the Skin Cypress Pond battlefield (Fort Early Chapter, DAR 1916:16-17, 27-28).

The Gagenweb site lists 12 cemeteries for Crisp County and the GNIS site lists 21. The GASF maintains 13 survey and testing reports for Crisp County. Approximately 157 archaeological sites were recorded in the county prior to the present study. The FRBAS team recorded nine previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Crisp County. These included eight chert lithic scatters, one chert lithic and aboriginal ceramic scatter, and one aboriginal ceramic scatter. These sites were reported by members of one family, who own and manage a large farming operation (Collection 206). All were surface sites reported by the landowners. Their collections were photo-documented by the FRBAS team. Many of these stone tools were catalogued by the collector and this information was used to complete the site forms for several of the areas were visited. Interestingly, the collection spanned three generations of their family and differences from the grandfather's collection to the grandson's collection were clearly evident. The earlier collection contained more complete PPKs and aesthetically more appealing specimens than the more recent collection. An example of a Paleoindian period spearpoint collected by the grandfather is shown in Figure 22. Six other relic collections from Crisp County were identified by the team but were not examined.

Figure 21. Paleoindian PPK, Crisp County (Collection 206).

Decatur County

Decatur is bounded on the north by Miller, Baker and Mitchell counties, on the east by Grady County, on the south by the state of Florida, and on the west by Seminole County. Created in 1823 from Early County (1818), it was later decreased to form Seminole County (1920). Also, portions of Decatur were used to create Thomas (1825) and Grady (1905) counties. The county was named for war hero Commodore Stephen Decatur (1779-1820). Encompassing 597 square miles, Bainbridge is the county seat. The northwest half of Decatur County is located in the Dougherty Plain and the southeast portion is in the Tifton Upland Districts of the Coastal Plain region. All except the southeast quarter of Decatur County drains into the Flint River watershed.

A local collector has an extensive collection of artifacts from Decatur County, which was examined by White and her colleagues in the early 1980s (Collection 16). These artifacts are prominently displayed at Wingate's Lunker Lodge in Faceville, Georgia. Wingate, who assembled the collection over a period of decades, was quite knowledgeable of the Fort Scott vicinity and his collection includes many historic period artifacts from this locale. The LAMAR Institute team conducted additional documentation of his collection. The ruins of Fort Scott are on lands regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Although Fort Scott was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP, no significant archaeological investigations, beyond an archaeological survey in 1981 by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, have been conducted at Fort Scott (White 1981). Fort Scott remains mostly unexplored by professional archaeologists and continues to be degraded by erosion and unauthorized excavations.

The Gagenweb site lists 115 cemeteries for Decatur County and the GNIS site lists 32. The GASF maintains eight survey reports for Decatur County. Approximately 202 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. A previous survey examined nine archaeological sites, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Decatur County.

Dooly County

Dooly County is bounded on the north by Macon and Houston counties, on the east by Pulaski and Wilcox, on the south by Crisp, and on the west by Sumter County. Created in 1821 from ceded Indian lands, it was named for war hero, Colonel John Dooly (c1735-1780). Dooly County is located mostly in the Fall Line Hills District with the exception of the southeast corners, which are in the Tifton Upland District of the Coastal Plain region. The western two-thirds are in the Flint River watershed study area. Encompassing 393 square miles, Vienna is the county seat.

Drayton was an early settlement in Dooly County, which was largely abandoned by the early twentieth century ((Fort Early Chapter, DAR 1916:28). In 1916 the area contained two active churches and several old homesteads. The historians noted one dwelling that was a double pen log house, which had served as the Drayton Inn in the early nineteenth century. Hays (1933:36) noted that the "Old Slosheye Trail" led from Hartford to Drayton, where it connected with Barnard's path.

The Dooly County history contains a listing of 116 cemeteries, which are generally located on a county highway map (Powell and Powell 1973). The Gagenweb site lists 11 cemeteries for Dooly County and the GNIS site lists 35. The GASF maintains nine survey and testing reports for Dooly County. Approximately 28 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. The FRBAS team recorded one previously unrecorded archaeological site in Dooly County. Site 9Dy32 was an aboriginal ceramic scatter and historic site.

Dougherty County

Dougherty County is bounded on the north by Terrell and Lee counties, on the east by Worth, on the south by Baker and Mitchell, and on the west by Calhoun County. Created in 1853 from Baker County (1825), portions of Worth County were transferred to Dougherty in 1854 and 1856. The county was named for Georgia State Court Judge, Charles Dougherty (1801-1853). Dougherty County is predominantly located in the Dougherty Plain District except for minor portions to the north, which are in the Fall Line Hills District

and the extreme southeast, which is in the Tifton Upland District of the Coastal Plain region. The majority of the county is in the Flint River watershed. Encompassing 330 square miles, Albany, which was settled in 1837 and incorporated in 1838, has served as its only county seat.

Several Creek villages were formerly located in Dougherty County in the late eighteenth century, these include O-tel-le-who-yau-nau, Hi-tche-too-che, Toc-co-gul-egau, and Tut-tal-lo-see. O-tel-le-who-yau-nau, Hotalgihuyana or Hurricane Town, was a small village on the west bank of the Flint River of about 20 families composed of Chehaws (Chiahas) and Osachies (Ichisi), which Black (1977:2) places in the vicinity of Radium Springs. Hi-tche-too-che, or Little Hitchetee town, was a small village on both sides of the Flint River in the vicinity of downtown Albany. Toc-co-gul-egau, or Tad pole town, was located on Kinchafoonee Creek. Tut-tal-lo-see, or Fowl Town, on Fowltown (Tuttallosee) Creek, was located on a tributary of Kinchafoonee Creek, or was possibly in Lee County (not to be confused with another Fowl Town was located in Decatur County) (Black 1977; Swanton 1985). Hitchitoochee and Tuttallosee were Hitchiti towns that were about 20 miles apart. Swanton considered that these Hitchiti were descended from the Capachequi who were encountered by Hernando De Soto in 1540 (Swanton 1979:44, 89, 138). The town of Hitchitoochee has mostly been destroyed by urban development associated with the town of Albany, although some vestiges of it may have survived. Cartographic references include four Indian place names in Doughtery County, which are Chickasawhachee, Hotalihuyana, Hurricane Town, and Ocmulgee (CVIOG 2003). None of the early descriptive or cartographic references for these locations possess enough precision for an exact location of these Creek towns on the modern landscape.

The Gagenweb site lists 11 cemeteries in Dougherty County and the GNIS lists 13. The GASF maintains 35 survey and testing reports for Dougherty County. Approximately 139 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. Recent survey by the LAMAR Institute examined nine archaeological sites, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). The FRBAS team recorded one new archaeological site in Dougherty County. Information on site 9Du158 was reported by a local citizen. According to the informant, human skeletal material was unearthed by heavy equipment during construction of the aquarium facility. Once these bones were identified, by the construction team, the site was backfilled and the design plans for the aquarium were modified. The building's footprint was moved to higher ground to avoid the site. The FRBAS team did not determine if these events were documented elsewhere or if this attempt at cultural resource management was done with the knowledge of the Office of State Archaeologist. When the site was visited, a few chert debitage pieces and some twentieth century bottle glass sherds were observed in the gullied, exposed surfaces, but no human remains or other artifact types were observed. A nearby railroad trestle embankment impacted this site in the nineteenth century to an unknown extent. The site is presently landscaped as part of the grounds of the aquarium complex.

Several artifact collections from Dougherty County were documented by the FRBAS team (Figures 23 and 24). Examination of the artifact collections at the Thronateeska Heritage Center yielded many examples of artifacts from Dougherty and surrounding counties (Collection 216). Most of these relics were gathered by a single individual but provenience data was generally lacking. The collection includes ceramics, chipped stone, ground stone, and fossil bone tools. Over the past decades the collection has been degraded by pilfering and theft of selected items. This was demonstrated on several "arrowhead boards", where no Paleoindian PPKs were present in the collection, although several had existed earlier in the collection. The present curation conditions are greatly improved from earlier conditions.

Figure 22. Examples of PPKs from Submerged Contexts, Dougherty, Lee and Mitchell Counties (Collection 104).

Figure 23. Fossil Bone Tools from Flint River (Collection 216).

Early County

Early County is bounded on the north by Clay and Calhoun counties, on the east by Baker, on the south by Miller and Seminole counties, and on the west by the State of Alabama. Created in 1818 as a consequence of the Treaty of Fort Jackson, portions of it were used to create Decatur (1823), Baker (1825), Clay (1854), Calhoun (1854), and Miller (1856) counties. The county was named for Georgia Governor Peter Early (1773-1817). Most of the northern portions of Early County are located in the Fall Line Hills District and the southern parts are located in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region. Approximately the eastern two-thirds of Early County are located in the Flint River watershed. Encompassing 511 square miles, Blakely serves as its county seat.

Cartographic references include five Indian place names in Early County— Colomokee, Etchussewatches, Hitcheelouchee, Outallesses, and Sowhatchee (CVIOG 2003). Early County contains a Number of extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Cowarts, Echo, Gates, Holmesville, Hopewell, Limestone Bluff, Mockville, Octavia, Pine Ridge, Sleepy Hollow, and Stamperville (CVIOG 2003). A query of the USGS GNIS database for populated places in Early County revealed two extinct settlements— McLendon and Pleasant Hill. Two mills are identified on older maps of Early County, which include Howard's Mill and Warren's Mill CVIOG 2003).

Another early map of the archaeological resources at Kolomoki was compiled by amateur archaeologist C. C. Harrold in 1937. Several seasons of excavations at Kolomoki by the University of Georgia, were directed by William Sears in the 1950s (Sears 1951a; 1951b; 1956). Archaeological work continued in the subsequent decades by Karl Steinen and Kenneth Johnson but their work was limited in scope. Recent work at Kolomoki by Thomas Pluckhahn (1998; 2002) has greatly improved our knowledge of this important site. Pluckhan's work included also a synthetic overview of previous archaeological work accomplished at Kolomoki Mounds. Kolomoki Mounds were listed in the NRHP as a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

The Gagenweb site lists 33 cemeteries for Early County and the GNIS lists 53. The GASF maintains 10 survey and testing reports for Early County. Approximately 199 archaeological sites were listed for Early County prior to the present study. A previous survey recorded 73 archaeological sites, which were reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). Important chert resource areas along Spring Creek were documented. Despite extensive systematic surface survey of areas along Spring Creek, sites related to the Kolomoki culture were not identified. The Kolomoki mound group is located in Early County and has been the subject of recent study by Pluckhahn (2002). A similar low frequency occurrence of satellite Swift Creek settlements in the Kolomoki hinterlands also has been reported by Pluckhahn, Steinen, Chamblee, and others.

The FRBAS team recorded no additional archaeological sites in Early County. One local collector provided extensive information on aboriginal sites in the area (Figure 25; Appendix 1, Collector 31). His collection was examined and selected artifacts were photographed. These sites were recorded in the GASF by archaeologist Jamie Waggoner, as part of his doctoral research. Archival research on sites in Early County was conducted by the FRBAS team. The Charles C. Jones, Jr. papers at Duke University provided some primary manuscript maps of the Kolomoki site (Messier plantation mounds, as they were identified by Jones). Published versions of these maps and mound profiles were contained in Jones' *Antiquities of the Southern Tribes* (1873). The draft versions contain some variations not shown in the printed form.

Figure 24. Various Ceramics from Early and Calhoun Counties (Collection 31).

Grady County

Grady County is bounded on the north by Mitchell County, on the east by Thomas County, on the south by the state of Florida, and on the west by Decatur County. Created in 1905 from Decatur (1823) and Thomas (1825) counties, it was named for Atlanta Constitution editor, Henry W. Grady (1850-1889). Most of Grady County is located in the Tifton Upland District with the exception of the Extreme northwest corner, which is in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region. That minor portion also lies within the Flint River watershed. Encompassing 458 square miles, Cairo, which has existed as a settlement since at least 1838, has served as its only county seat.

A query of the USGS GNIS database for populated places in Grady County revealed four extinct settlements—Good Hope, Oak Grove, Pleasant Hill, and Sofkee. Perhaps of some relevance, Sofkee is the Creek word for "hominy". John Goff presents a discussion of the Sofkee place name in Georgia and he notes that Sofkee Creek, which is also located in Grady County, was a name in use in the 1820s (Utley and Hemperly 1975:40-41). Cartographic references identify two Indian place names in Grady County, which are Sotkee and the Tama Indian Reservation (CVIOG 2003).

The GNIS database lists 70 cemeteries in Grady County and the Gagenweb database lists only nine. The GASF maintains 11 survey and testing reports for Grady County. Approximately 28 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. A previous survey examined 40 archaeological sites, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). These include a nineteenth century family cemetery on the Fair Oaks plantation and a segment of the Blackshear Trail, which was an early military road established by General David Blackshear and soldiers in the Georgia militia. The FRBAS team recorded two previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Grady County. Neither of these

sites lie within the Flint River watershed, although portions of the Blackshear Trail to the north are possibly contained within the watershed.

Lee County

Lee County is bounded on the north by Sumter County, on the east by Crisp and Worth, on the south by Dougherty, and on the west by Terrell County. Created in 1825, following the Treaty of Indian Springs, whereby the Creek nation ceded its remaining lands in Georgia. Although that treaty was later nullified, Lee County was formed in 1826. Later, Randolph County (1828) and Sumter County (1831) were created entirely from Lee County. Also, parts of Lee County were used to help form Marion County (1827) and Terrell County (1856). There are discrepancies for who the county was named. Some believe it was named for Revolutionary War Hero Major General Henry Lee (1756-1818), while others attribute the name to U.S. politician, Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794).

The southeast portion is located in the Dougherty Plain District and the northwest portion is in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. Lee County is located entirely within the Flint River watershed study. Encompassing 356 square miles, Lee County has experienced several different county seats, including: Pond Town, or Williams Store (1827), Starksville (later Starkville) (1832), Webster (1854), Starkville (1856), and Wooten Station (formerly known as Sneed and later shortened to Wooten and later renamed Leesburg) (1872).

Cartographic references record several Indian place names in Lee County, which include: Chehaw, Chenubba, Chickasawhatchee, Chokee, Kennard's Settlement, Occola, Philema, Pinderton, and Tutalosi (CVIOG 2003). The Creek town of Hopaunee has not been identified archaeologically. The present community of Philema and the place name of Philemma Creek, help to generally locate that town. Variant spellings include Fulemmy Town, Fulemmys Town, Fulemmy, Fulemny, and Philemma. A portion of Philemma, which was located on the Chokee plantation. The largest Creek town in present Lee County was Chehaw. The Chiaha were part of the Creek confederation. In the late eighteenth century, this tribe had several towns on the lower Flint River watershed, although the main Chiaha town was located on the Chattahoochee River below Columbus.

The GaGenWeb lists 80 cemeteries in Lee County and the GNIS lists only eight. The known inventory of cemeteries in Lee County is considerably higher than that. The GASF maintains 19 archaeological survey and testing reports for Lee County. Approximately 88 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. Previous survey by the LAMAR Institute examined 60 archaeological sites in Lee County, which was reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004).

The FRBAS team recorded no new archaeological sites in Lee County, although the Chehaw village vicinity was revisited and the research potential of this 1st Seminole War battlefield was explored in more depth. The FRBAS team conducted historical research on early settlements by reviewing district maps from original Lee County, on file at the Georgia Department of Archives and History. Indian settlements and major trails shown on these maps were noted by researchers. A grant proposal for documenting the battlefield was developed by the LAMAR Institute and submitted to the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. Unfortunately, the proposal was not funded in the 2005 grant cycle. Current research at Fort Hawkins (an early U.S. Army post and headquarters in Macon, Georgia) has sparked continued interest in the Chehaw battlefield and the military importance of the Georgia frontier in the early 1800s. The Creeks at Chehaw village and the other Chehaw villages on the lower Flint River watershed, acted as allies and adversaries during the War of 1812 and the 1st Seminole War. These Native American village sites, forts, and battlefields are of national importance in the forging of the American landscape. From an archaeological perspective these sites are nearly unknown.

The attack on Chehaw by the Georgia militia in 1818 was one of the most important events in Georgia during the 1st Seminole War. The Chehaws, settled in three villages on the Flint River, were the most numerous and influential Creeks in this section of Georgia. Warriors from Chehaw Town joined Andrew Jackson in his campaign against the Seminoles in Florida in 1817-1818. The attack on Chehaw by Georgia troops angered Jackson and affected the campaign's duration. The Chehaw Affair was the most notable

military event in Georgia in that war, as it had important political ramifications involving Jackson's military and Indian removal strategy, and expansionist policies (Coulter 1965).

Chehaw was a major Creek town in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Even after its destruction in 1818, the town continued to thrive, as evidenced by the 1827 land plat, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 26. This plat shows the Creek settlement covering portions of five land lots. The current boundary definition for the Chehaw site (9Le1) is inadequate for the comprehension of this historical resource.

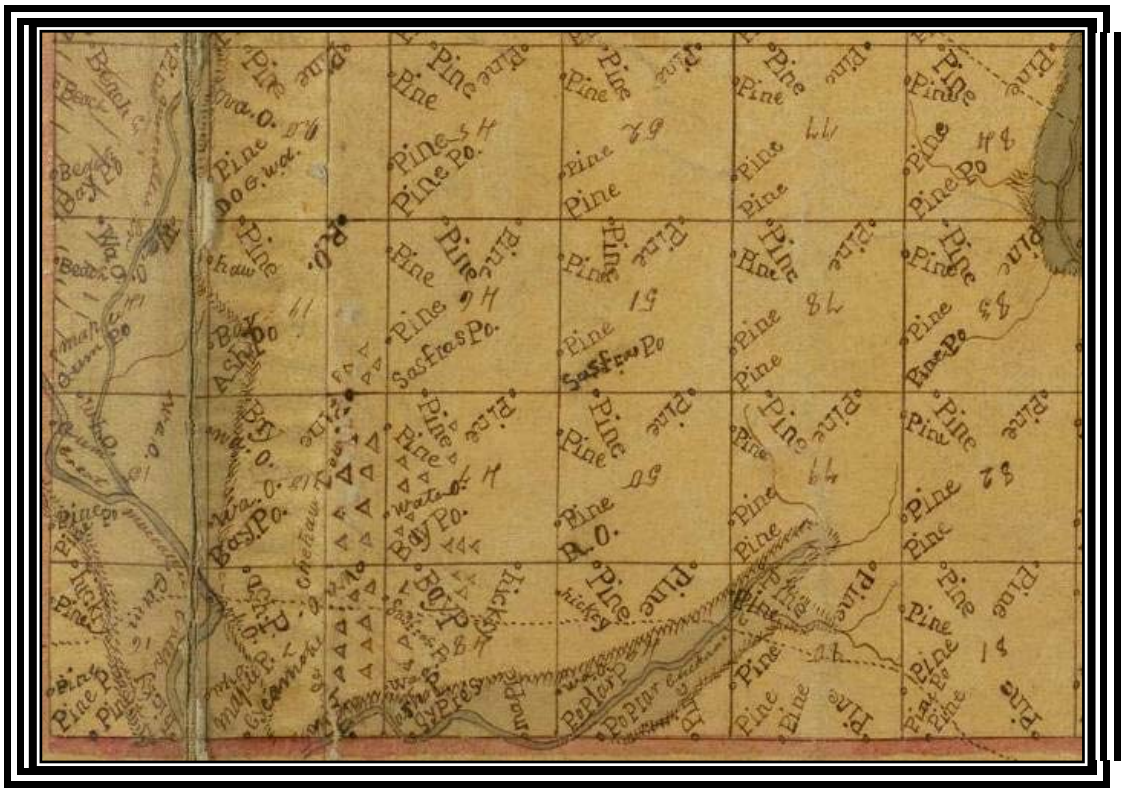

Figure 25. Portion of 1827 Lee County District Map Showing Chehaw Town.

Suburban development, associated with the Albany area, and looting represent serious threats to the future of Chehaw as an archaeological resource. The site contains highly desirable trade materials, such as this 1798 Spanish coin (Figure 27). Also, agricultural cultivation continues to impact the site. Despite these negative aspects, the potential for intact archaeological deposits relating to the Creek town is great, particularly in the wooded margins of the agricultural fields near Muckalee Creek.

Figure 26. Spanish Coin from Chehaw Town, 9Le1 (Collection 120).

Miller County

Miller County is bounded on the north and west by Early County, on the north and east by Baker and on the south by Seminole and Decatur counties. Created in 1856 from portions of Baker (1825) and Early (1818) counties, it was named for state politician, Judge Andrew Jackson Miller (1806-1856). Miller County is predominantly located in the Dougherty Plain District except for a small portion in the northwest that lies in the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region. The county is entirely located within the Flint River watershed study. Encompassing 283 square miles, Colquitt has served as its only county seat. Miller County contains three extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include Dozier, Light, and Pond Town. One early mill seat known as Clifton Mills was identified in Miller County. Its location was not determined (CVIOG 2003).

The Gagenweb database lists six cemeteries in Miller County, whereas the GNIS lists 28. The GASF maintains seven survey reports for Miller County and no excavations are reported. Approximately 109 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. Most of our understanding of Miller County's archaeology originates from the early CRM efforts of archaeologist Paul Fish and the University of Georgia anthropologists. Fish's study provided important surface site data, which was important for understanding aboriginal settlement patterns for the area. Previous work by the LAMAR Institute examined seven archaeological sites in Miller County, which were reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004).

The FRBAS team recorded seven previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Miller County (9Mi119-9Mi125). These new sites were identified from two collector interviews. These collectors provided extensive information on aboriginal sites. One of these collectors had knowledge of a broad area of Miller County, whereas the other (Figure 28; Appendix 1, Collection 103) was very localized and collected on family lands near Mayhaw, Georgia. Both datasets were valuable information but they demonstrate the variability inherent in artifact collections and collector behavior in the region. An ongoing archaeological survey in Miller County by New South Associates promises to shed light on the aboriginal settlement in this region (Jannie Laubser, personal communication October 15, 2005).

Figure 27. Paleoindian PPKs, Mayhaw, Miller County (Collection 103).

Miller County possesses excellent potential for Paleoindian period sites. One particular locale visited by the FRBAS team stands out, which is a high sand ridge near the Big Slough. Most of this area is currently owned by the United States government and is managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Several

collectors reported finding Late Paleoindian tools from the eroding exposures of this sand ridge. One collector suggested this was a former route of the Flint River and he also noted it was connected to the Flint River in the 1994 freshet.

Mitchell County

Mitchell County is bounded on the north by Dougherty County, on the east by Worth and Colquitt, on the south by Decatur, Grady and Thomas, and on the west by Baker County. Created from portions of Baker County (1825) in 1857, it was named for Revolutionary War General, Henry Mitchell (1761-1839). Some historians believe the county was named in honor of Georgia Governor, General David B. Mitchell (1760-1837). The eastern portion of Mitchell County is located in the Tifton Upland District and the western portion is located in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region. The county is entirely within the Flint River watershed study area. Containing 512 square miles, Camilla has served as its only county seat. Mitchell County contains a number of extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Apex, Elvinville (or McElvinville), Fair View, Gallaway, Grove, Mount Lake, Pryors, and Tuton. Two early mill seats in Mitchell County, Cochran's and St. (Steam) mill, have been identified but their locations were not determined (CVIOG 2003).

The GNIS database lists 13 cemeteries in Mitchell County. The GASF maintains 13 survey and testing reports for Mitchell County (GASF 2006). Approximately 146 archaeological sites were listed in Mitchell County prior to the present study (GASF 2003). Previously, the LAMAR Institute archaeologists examined 67 archaeological sites in Mitchell County (Elliott 2004). An extensive survey on one large plantation near the Flint River was conducted during that survey phase and numerous sites were recorded. The FRBAS team recorded no new archaeological sites in Mitchell County. Anecdotal information on other sites in Mitchell County was gathered by the FRBAS team from landowner and collector interviews at the Georgia National Fair in 2004, although the information on these sites was too vague for accurate geographical location.

Seminole County

Seminole County is bounded on the north by Early and Miller counties, on the east by Decatur County, on the south by the state of Florida, and on the west by that states of Florida and Alabama. Created in 1920 from portions of Decatur County (1823), it was named for the Seminole Indians who formerly occupied the area. Seminole County is located entirely in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region, and the eastern two-thirds are located within the Flint River watershed study area. Encompassing 238 square miles, Donalsonville, which was incorporated in 1897, has served as its only county seat.

Seminole County contains the remains of numerous Native American settlements. A small village site known as Old Fowl Town, Perimans, or Perrymans was located on the east side of the Chattahoochee River about 12 miles west of Fort Scott. This village is identified by Boyd as "Fowl town 2" in his River Basin survey report and he placed this site in the vicinity of Fairchild's Landing. Boyd considered the site to be obliterated (Boyd 1950:209). Cartographic references include one Indian place name in Seminole County—Sabacola (CVIOG 2003). Two important but unrelated early historic settlements, Sabacola and Cherokeeleechee, occupied nearly the same position near the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers in present Seminole County.

The Gagenweb database records 29 cemeteries in Seminole County, wherase the GNIS lists only 18. The GASF maintains 16 survey and testing reports for Seminole County. Approximately 134 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. Seminole County contains many previously recorded archaeological sites that are on USCOE property, and were surveyed and assessed in the early 1980s (White 1981). Most of these sites have not been revisited. Six Seminole County sites were recorded by the LAMAR Institute during the Southwest Georgia Survey (Elliott 2004). No new sites were recorded by the FRBAS team.

Sumter County

Sumter County is bounded on the north by Schley and Macon counties, on the east by Dooly and Crisp, on the south by Lee and Terrell, and on the west by Webster and Marion counties. Created in 1831 from Lee County (1826), it was named for South Carolina Revolutionary War hero, General Thomas Sumter (1734-1832). Sumter County is located within the Fall Line Hills District of the Coastal Plain region, and is entirely within the Flint River watershed study area. Encompassing 485 square miles, Americus is the county seat. Cox's (1983) history of Sumter County contains many details about the people and places in the county. Danville listed among the 'dead towns" in Sumter, was a village on the Flint River that sprang up in the early nineteenth century but was a ghost town by the 1890s.

Harvey and Harvey (1972) compiled an inventory of 66 cemeteries in Sumter County. The Gagenweb lists 134 cemeteries in Sumter County and the GNIS lists 33. The GASF maintains 21 survey, testing and excavation reports for Sumter County. Approximately 172 archaeological sites were listed in the county prior to the present study. The FRBAS team recorded one previously unrecorded archaeological site in Sumter County. Site 9SU174 was an aboriginal site. A review of the original 1827 district plats for original Lee County identified one Native American settlement that would be located in present-day Sumter County. This potential site was not explored further in this study.

Terrell County

Terrell County is bounded on the north by Webster and Sumter counties, on the east by Lee, on the south by Calhoun and Dougherty, and on the west by Randolph County. Created in 1856 from portions of Lee (1826) and Randolph (1828) counties, it was named for politician Dr. William Terrell (1778-1855) of Sparta. Most of Terrell County is located in the Fall Line Hills District, except for a small portion of the south that lies in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region. Terrell is completely within the Flint River watershed study area. Encompassing 336 square miles, Dawson, incorporated in 1857, has served as its only county seat. Terrell County contains five extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include Cole, Hortonville, Powers, Wards, and Willis. Historians have identified four early mill seats in Terrell County, which are Clark's, Oliver's, Thomas', and Whaley's mills, but their precise locations were not determined (CVIOG 2003). Melton and Raines' (1980 [1940]) history of Terrell County contains many details about the people and places in the county.

Three potential historic Creek/Seminole sites are documented in Terrell County. The most notable of these is Herod town, which is marked by a Georgia Historical Commission monument (GHC 1954). Black (1977:3) identified this as the Aaron Harad settlement, although no archaeological confirmation of this site was found from our background research. This site played a role in the 1st Seminole War in 1818. The other potential Creek site is Chennubee, which is identified by a memorial stone and plaque located west of Georgia Highway 520 (Z Corridor), a short distance south of the Webster-Terrell County line. Cartographic references include five Indian place names in Terrell County, which are Chenuba, Chickasawhachee, Herod, Nochway, and Oceola (CVIOG 2003).

Melton and Raines (1980:318-337) compiled an inventory of 45 cemeteries in Terrell County, but locational information was not provided. The GNIS lists 35 cemeteries in Terrell County. The GASF maintains six survey reports for Terrell County and no excavations are reported. Approximately 62 archaeological sites were listed for the county prior to the present study. LAMAR Institute archaeologists expended substantial survey effort in Terrell County and recorded 51 archaeological sites, which were reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004). The FRBAS team recorded no new archaeological sites in Terrell County.

Turner County

Turner County is bounded on the north by Crisp and Wilcox counties, on the east by Ben Hill and Irwin, on the south by Tift, and on the west by Worth County. Created in 1905 from portions of Dooly (1821), Irwin (1818), Wilcox (1857), and Worth (1853) counties, it was named for U.S. politician Henry Gray Turner (1839-1904). Turner County is completely located in the Tifton Upland District of the Coastal Plain region,

and only the extreme western portion lies within the Flint River watershed study area. Turner contains 286 square miles and Ashburn is the county seat. Pate's (1933) history of Turner County contains information on people and places in the area. The history discusses important early trails that cross the county and it provides some anecdotal information on early Indian relic finds in the county.

Paulk and Paulk (1993) compiled an inventory of 41 cemeteries in the county. The Gagenweb database records 26 cemeteries in Turner County, and the GNIS lists 23. The GASF maintains 11 survey reports for Turner County and no excavations are reported. Approximately 78 archaeological sites were listed for Turner County prior to the present study. Archaeologist George Price (1994), born and raised in Turner County, recorded many of these sites. The FRBAS team recorded eight previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Turner County. These sites span the Early Archaic through early twentieth century. The archaeological resources on one large farm in rural Turner County were documented. Also, a small artifact collection from this farm was documented.

Worth County

Worth is bounded on the north by Crisp County, on the east by Turner and Tift, on the south by Colquitt, and on the west by Lee, Dougherty and Mitchell counties. Created in 1853 from portions of Dooly (1821) and Irwin (1818) counties. Portions of Worth County were taken to form Tift (1905) and Turner (1905) counties. The county was named in honor of Mexican War hero, Major General William J. Worth (1794-1849). The southeastern two thirds of Worth County are located in the Tifton Upland District and the northwest third is located in the Dougherty Plain District of the Coastal Plain region. The northwestern portion is within the Flint River watershed study area. Worth County contains 570 square miles and San Bernard served briefly as its first county seat. The seat was soon moved to Isabella where it existed from 1854 until 1904 when it was moved to Sylvester (previously known as Isabella Station), which serves as its present county seat.

The county contains a number of extinct nineteenth century villages that had completely disappeared from the cartographic record by 1900. These include: Acree, Alford, Alfred, Bloomfield, Brookville, Clementsville, Deerland, Dosia, Fennsboro, Gammage, Gintown, Hollidays, Lochermoss, Lumberville, Mercer, Mount Horeb, New Mt. Horeb, Orel, Parker (or Parkers), Peck, Pennsboro, Rouse, Spurlock, Urbana, and Whittington. Historians have identified five early mill seats in Worth County, which include Davis, Ford's, McClelland's, Mercer's, and Vine's. Two of these, McClelland's and Vine's, are identified on maps dating to the 1880s (CVIOG 2003). Two place names in Worth County, which may be associated with early Indian settlements are Pindertown and San Barnard (CVIOG 2003). Local historians identify San Barnard, which was located in the northwestern part of Worth County, as the possible site of an early Spanish Mission. No documentation to support this claim was found in the present research.

The GNIS lists 55 cemeteries in Worth County. Wells (1984) published a survey of cemeteries in the county. Only one cemetery is listed in the Gagenweb database. The GASF maintains seven survey reports for Worth County but no excavations are reported. Approximately 26 archaeological sites were listed in Worth County prior to the present study. A previous survey examined three archaeological sites in Worth County, which were reported in the Southwest Georgia Survey report (Elliott 2004).

The FRBAS team recorded two previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Worth County. These included a chert quarry (9Wo32) and a historic cemetery (9Wo33). A chert sample was collected from the chert quarry, which was heavily disturbed by highway construction. Portions of the site may retain important subsurface deposits.

Summary for the Lower Flint River Watershed

Of the 18 counties located in the Lower Flint River watershed section, the FRBAS team reviewed and documented 32 archaeological sites and 188 relic collections. More documentation on prehistoric resources was gathered than historic resources because informants were primarily aboriginal artifact collectors. Some areas of this region were settled early in the 1820s and some, especially in the lower swampy portion were not settled by Euro-Americans until the late nineteenth century. The area may not have developed with larger cities due to low population, transportation networking, and the nature of commodities produced

from the area. Historically it was a dispersed settlement pattern with needs being met locally at the community level. Nearby small towns such as Newton, Camilla or Colquitt would have provided additional goods and services needed by the rural population.

Collections from this region were abundant with Late Archaic projectile points in addition to Early and Middle Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods. The FRBAS team identified several areas of the Lower Flint section with Paleoindian eviddence. One area of particular interest was along Sand Ridge flanking the Big Slough in Miller County, where several Late Paleoindian PPKs were documented.

The FRBAS team recorded cemetery sites, chert outcrops, historic trail, and archaic lithic scatters. Elliott noted in the Southwest Georgia Archeological Survey that Creek Indian sites did not occur homogenously across the landscape, but tended to be clustered. This current survey data furthers strengthens that finding.

Information on the effects of recent flooding on archaeological sites along the Flint River suggested that floods, such as the 500 year flood that occurred in July 1994, caused significant negative impact to the integrity of some archaeological sites (Hale 2004; Snyder 1994; Worth 1996; Schnell 1996). One prime example was located on a high terrace above the Flint River in Baker County. Informants who observed the flood's devastation stated that the floodwaters created a temporary channel, which cut across the ancient landform containing dense archaeological deposits. When this location was visited during the present survey, the visible signs of the new channel were visible, but displaced archaeological deposits were no longer exposed on the surface.

Recent shifts in agriculture practices in southwestern Georgia present new challenges for the management of archaeological resources. Pivot irrigation is a relatively recent addition to the agricultural strategy of southwestern Georgia (Johnson 1992). Other artificial irrigation methods are fast becoming financially unproductive and, consequently, are rendered obsolete. These abandoned agricultural fields are converted for other uses, such as silvaculture or residential housing. Irrigation has become a necessity as the demand for agricultural production intensifies and the margin of profitability narrows (Brook and Sun 1982; Sun 1982). The transition from non-irrigated agriculture to irrigated strategies is most apparent when one observed aerial photographs of the region over the past several decades. Pivot irrigated fields appear as circular fields, or partial circles. The concept is relatively simple but its impact on archaeological resources has not been assessed.

Archaeologists noted new rural bedroom communities under construction in many areas of the study. These housing developments were undertaken without any prior study of the archaeological impacts. Many tracts that were formerly agricultural land are being changed to low-density residential housing. This trend was observed particularly in the areas around Albany and Bainbridge.

One observed negative consequence for archaeology resulting from modern agricultural techniques is the physical removal, or partial removal of aboriginal chert quarry sites and historic farmsteads in order to level the fields for the proper operation of the irrigation equipment. Several examples of this practice were evidenced in the survey investigation. Chert boulders and limestone boulders containing chert inclusions were observed on the edges of several agricultural fields. These large rocks exhibited clear indications that they were not in their primary context but had been bulldozed to these locations in modern times. Similarly, historic house sites, which in past decades were often avoided by farmers by plowing around them, represent an obstacle for modern farming equipment, including pivot irrigation devices. Consequently, brick chimneys or other above ground structural features are being leveled with increasing frequency. In some instances, historic cemeteries may be suffering a similar fate.

Silvaculture, or tree farming, is another activity that threatens or destroys portions of the archaeological resource base of southwest Georgia. Mechanical timber harvesting and site preparation techniques are commonly used throughout Georgia. These techniques are harmful to archaeological resources because they permanent destroy the integrity of shallow cultural features. Once these features are destroyed the research potential of these archaeological sites is greatly reduced. Many former cultivated fields, particularly those fields that are not well suited for large-scale irrigation, have been converted for silvaculture.

Chapter 6. Public Outreach

Public outreach remains a key component of the FRBAS project. The archaeological and historical information gathered by the FRBAS team belongs to all citizens. The FRBAS team visited three public events in 2004, which were the Tri-States Relic Show in Bainbridge, Georgia; the Peach State Archaeological Society relic show in Columbus, Georgia, and the Georgia National Fair in Perry, Georgia.

The Bainbridge Tri-States Relic Show was an interesting venue (Figure 29). Twenty collections were documented (or partly documented) during the show and a sizeable body of archaeological site information was gathered. This show also provided an opportunity to communicate the concerns of professional archaeologists to the public. In all, the experience at this venue was a positive step for promoting Georgia archaeology and responsible site stewardship.

Figure 28. Tri-States Relic Show, Bainbridge, 2004.

The Peach State Archaeological Society relic show held in Columbus also provided an opportunity for communication between professionals and the general public. At this event the FRBAS presence was low key, as no booth was manned. Nevertheless, the visit to this show yielded information on several relic collections from the state.

By far the most extensive, worthwhile, and productive public outreach effort by the FRBAS team was achieved at the Georgia National Fair in Perry, Georgia in October 2004 (Figures 30-33). A booth highlighting the FRBAS project was manned throughout the 10 days of the fair by FRBAS team members (and other LAMAR Institute volunteers). Several archaeology games and learning activities were set up for the children. These included rubbings of aboriginal pottery sherds and a pottery reconstruction puzzle. FRBAS team members talked to individuals who visited the booth. Many expressed interest in the FRBAS project and in Georgia archaeology. A smaller number of those who stopped by the booth (approximately 93) completed FRBAS survey information sheets.

Figure 29. Cowboys and a Cowgirl Encircle the Archaeologist, Georgia National Fair, 2004.

Attendance statistics for the Georgia National Fair provide some interesting clues as to the demographic coverage accessed by the FRBAS outreach effort. An estimated 390,213 people attended the 2004 fair, which exceeded the attendance records for all previous years. Of these an estimated 42 percent were male and 58 percent female. Most of the groups attending were families (68%). The largest age group represented were those from 31 to 55 years of age. An estimated 45 percent of those in attendance were college educated. A total of 357 field trips were scheduled for the fair, which included approximately 13,111 students from grades K-12 (Georgia National Fairgrounds & Agricenter 2006).

Figure 30. Handouts and Hands-on Materials, Georgia National Fair, 2004.

One thousand brochures on the FRBAS project were produced and approximately 900 were distributed at the fair. The remainder was distributed at miscellaneous venues from 2004 to 2006.

Ten thousand bookmarks, which highlighted the FRBAS project, were produced for this project and approximately 9,500 of these were distributed at the fair. The remainder was distributed at miscellaneous venues from 2004 to 2006. In numerous instances, batches of these bookmarks were given to K-12 teachers for later redistribution to students in their classrooms.

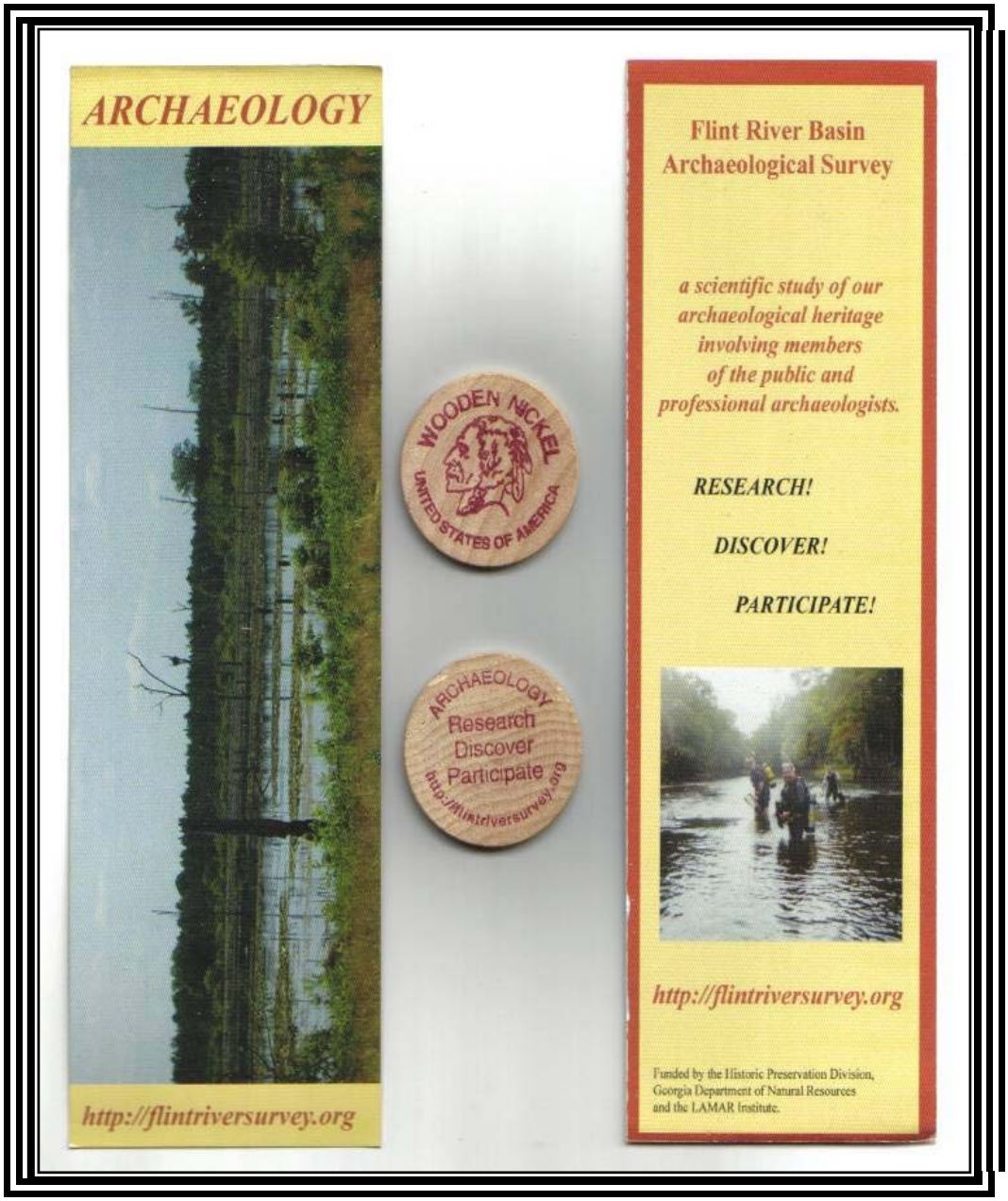

Figure 31. FRBAS Bookmarks and Wooden Nickels.

Five thousand wooden nickels, which highlighted the FRBAS project, were produced and 4,800 of these were distributed at the fair. The remainder was distributed at miscellaneous venues from 2004 to 2006. The wooden nickels proved to be a very popular item. The reverse of each wooden nickel was stamped with the words, "Archaeology, Research, Discover, Participate", followed by the FRBAS web address. The FRBAS

team members endured the repetitive comments from hundreds of passersby, who chimed, “My momma said don’t take no wooden nickels!” Despite their mother’s admonition, most of them took the nickels.

Approximately 1,000 archaeology posters were distributed at the fair. These included posters from the 2004 Georgia Archaeology Month, past Georgia Archaeology Months, and many posters with content pertinent to the Chattahoochee River watershed, courtesy of the U.S.Army’s Fort Benning, Environmental Management Division.

Approximately 1,000 archaeology flyers for the Society for Georgia Archaeology were distributed at the fair. Other flyers for the book, *Frontiers in the Soil*, were also distributed. Approximately 500 copies each of two other brochures were distributed at the fair. One of these, which was produced by the SGA and the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, highlighted “Greenspace and Archaeology”, and the other, which was produced by the [Georgia] Council of American Indian Concerns, provided facts on artifact collecting in Georgia. Forty copies of a book on the cultural resources of the Fort Benning area, also provided courtesy of U.S.Army’s Fort Benning, Environmental Management Division were distributed to selected visitors.

Figure 32. Budding Archaeologist, Georgia National Fair, 2004.

After the fair was over, the FRBAS team assessed the list of people who had completed survey information forms. A spreadsheet was then compiled prioritizing the collections and the potential archaeological site information given by each informant. Once these were ranked, the FRBAS team contacted selected individuals and set up appointments for site visits by region. Over a period of several months follow-up visits were made to collectors and landowners in the Flint River watershed by the FRBAS team (Figure 34). During that phase of the research project additional collectors and informants were identified and some of them were visited.

Figure 33. Archaeologist Jamie Waggoner Confers with a Local Collector.

The FRBAS website was developed throughout the course of the project. Once the web domain was established at http://flintriversurvey.org, webmaster Michael Shirk began constructing the various web pages. In February 2006 the web site received 2,045 successful requests for the month, or an average of 73 requests per day. As archaeological information and other useful content is added to the web domain, the viewership and frequency of file downloads will no doubt accelerate.

Chapter 7. Summary

The FRBAS project implemented a research design to guide the investigations. A two-pronged research approach was chosen, which incorporated traditional archaeological reconnaissance survey with collector/informant interviews. Given the extent of the study area and the limited research funds available, the FRBAS team was forced to think creatively for ways to maximize research dollars. Since previous survey efforts of the Southwest Georgia Survey had examined portions of the Flint River watershed, the present effort focused on areas that were understudied. The survey strategy incorporated other factors of site threat, such as development pressure and sub-surface collecting, while choosing the areas for survey. Unlike the Southwest Georgia Survey, the FRBAS survey placed a greater emphasis on collector information and less emphasis on systematic sample surveys of surface exposures. The team attempted to survey areas containing noticeable spatial voids in our archaeological knowledge. Some of the survey effort was clustered because, the team tried to "spread themselves around" to sample a wide number of counties and tributary streams.

The FRBAS team conducted primary historical research in federal, state and local archives and county courthouses. The researchers also consulted published county histories, cemetery inventories, and historical maps for information on archaeological sites. Also, many archaeological survey and excavation reports were reviewed. A working bibliography of relevant literature on the history and archaeology of the Flint River watershed are located in the References Cited section. While this bibliography is not exhaustive, it provides an excellent springboard for anyone wishing to conduct historical or archaeological research in the region.

The FRBAS project resulted in the systematic documentation of 170 archaeological sites. Nearly all of these sites were not previously recorded in the GASF. Information updates were provided for a number of previously recorded sites. Archaeological sites were recorded in 23 of the 42 counties that comprise the Flint River watershed. When coupled with the findings from the LAMAR Institute's earlier Southwest Georgia Survey, the site inventory for the region was augmented by nearly 600 sites. This represent a substantial increase in the cultural resource inventory. The FRBAS project findings were, and continue to be, actively shared with the public through several media outlets. One avenue was through public shows and demonstrations, including the 2004 Georgia National Fair, and other state and regional relic shows.

The researchers made strident efforts to involve responsible, ethical collectors in the sharing of information and knowledge about archaeological sites and artifacts. To date, 262 collectors or collections (or important informants) from the Flint River region have been identified by the FRBAS team. A total of 94 collections were, at least partially, photo-documented. These photographs are presented as Appendix 1. The list of collectors or collections is cross-referenced to the photographic inventory by a unique collection number. Sensitive personal information, such as names, addresses and collector contact information, has been deleted from this table. These collections span the entire watershed and provide a quick glimpse of aboriginal and, to a more limited extent, historical material culture in the region. By gathering these types of information into one body, archaeologists hope to gain understanding of aboriginal settlement on a regional level. The information gleaned from collectors and knowledgeable informants also provides important site-specific information that has the potential to contribute to professional study. Members of the professional and amateur archaeological community in Georgia are currently developing a state-wide collector survey. The lessons learned from the FRBAS collector interviews should help to strengthen their new project. The FRBAS collector data provides an important start for the state-wide collector and collection inventory.

Curiosity about the past is a natural human trait. Both collectors and professionals find sites and artifacts and want to acquire more knowledge on the subject. Informants included families who had collected for generations to collectors who have recently become interested in artifacts. Overall, there was skepticism about sharing because of some knowledge or lack of knowledge of current laws, the mistaken belief that their collections would be confiscated and fear of divulging information of locations that would open up the area to others. Often collectors have artifacts in their possession, but do not have the knowledge and professionals may have the knowledge, yet do not have access to these private collections. This project

enabled the two parties to marry the tangible artifacts and knowledge together. The benefits were mutually gratifying for our study purposes of better understanding prehistoric and historic settlement patterns of this particular region, which had not been studied as a whole before.

Many collectors were not fully informed on the legality of relic collecting, or of possessing relic collections. Many had misconceptions that their collections were subject to confiscation by the state government. The laws pertaining to relic collecting on private, state and federal lands are summarized below. For additional information, readers may wish to consult the FAQ site at the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists website at http://www.georgia-archaeology.org:16080/GCPA/faq.html.

- It is legal to collect artifacts from the surface of private property, IF you have written permission from the landowner. Be sure not to trespass, though. On private land, it is legal to dig or metal detect for artifacts IF you have written permission from the landowner, and IF you have notified the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in writing five (5) business days before you begin. This includes all ground-disturbing activities, including on Civil War sites. It is generally illegal to dig human burials and/or collect human skeletal remains or burial objects. Additionally, it is unlawful to receive, retain, dispose of, or possess any human body part (including bones), knowing it to have been removed from a grave unlawfully.

- To surface collect, metal detect, or to legally dig on any state property, you must have a permit from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. State property includes state parks, historic sites, wildlife management areas, and state forests, as well as state highway rights-of way, navigable river and stream bottoms, and the Atlantic coast all the way to the three mile limit.

- Generally, it is illegal to surface collect, metal detect, or dig on any federal lands without a federal permit. Federal lands in Georgia include Corps of Engineers lakes and the lands around them managed by the Corps, U.S. Forests, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and military bases (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists 2006).

The FRBAS project has served at several levels to focus professional archaeological interest on the Flint River watershed. Information from the FRBAS study also was presented at archaeological meetings, including the Society for Georgia Archaeology and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Information on Paleoindian projectile points identified by the FRBAS team, were submitted to the caretaker of the Georgia Paleoindian Project. The team facilitated research by several graduate students, who chose this watershed for their doctoral research. The most ambitious effort in this category, thus far, is John Chamblee's study of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp (Chamblee 2004). More recent research by Jamie Waggoner has explored the Archaic settlement and material culture in the watershed. While all of these graduate-level research projects remain underway, their final product can be presented to the public in the future via the FRBAS outlet.

The creation and maintenance of the Flint River Basin Archaeological Survey internet website, located at http://flintriversurvey.org, is a useful mechanism for advancing scholarly research and public understanding about cultural resources in the region. Summary information about the project and selected artifact images are available at this website. This venue also is intended to accommodate documents by other authors that are relevant to the long-term study of the archaeological resources in the Flint River watershed. This information-sharing process is an ongoing endeavor. Additional archaeological and historical data pertaining to the Flint River and its tributaries can be submitted to the website as it is generated.

Cultural Importance of the Flint River Basin

The Flint River is only one of several large rivers that drain sections of Georgia, so why have professional archaeologists focused on this area? Several reasons come to mind. The archaeological sites within the Flint River basin, if they are properly studied, offer to answer unique questions about the past. The Flint River basin has received comparatively little archaeological study over the past century, when compared to the volume of research compiled for the Altamaha, Chattahoochee, and Savannah River watersheds. Consequently, the region contains many unknowns. The efforts to study the Flint River basin will help to equalize this imbalance in research coverage. In order to study the past, the vestiges of the past need to be preserved. These important research questions can be addressed, however, only if the archaeological

resources are not destroyed beforehand. Public education about these archaeological resources is an important first step towards their careful stewardship and preservation.

What are some of the important questions that can be answered by archaeological research in the Flint River basin? And why are these topics important to Georgia's citizens. Four examples are discussed below.

Early Man

Human origins in the New World is an exciting subject. Most people are enthralled with stories of Ice Age mastadon hunters and wandering bands populating the Western Hemisphere. Imagine a time when people coexisted with 18-foot tall giant sloths, saber-toothed tigers, and expansive herds of bison roamed the Southeast. The popularized image of big-game hunters is fixed in the American psyche. But what was life really like during that era? Archaeologists are only beginning to piece together this story. Because these events took place many thousands of years ago, the archaeological traces of these people and their lifeways are quite rare. Only fragments of this story remain and archaeologists must work as detectives to pry out the facts from the scant evidence. It has only been in the past 15 years or so that archaeologists focused their attention on this subject in Georgia. At this point in the development of Georgia archaeology, archaeologists are still gathering the basic evidence, or building blocks, which will allow for an accurate story to be told. The Flint River basin will figure prominently in this story. One reason for this is the availability of excellent chert resources in the region, which were prized for stone tool manufacture by the Paleoindians. Another reason is that favorable environmental conditions for site preservation from this era exist in the Flint River basin. The region has excellent potential for the finding and excavation of well-preserved sites from the Paleoindian period. These sites may include base camps, temporary hunting camps, big game kill sites, in addition to the chert quarry sites. Further study of the Paleindian period in the Flint River basin promises to aid in tracing the colonization routes of Early Man in the New World. This research also may help us to understand what life was like for people living in those days.

Chert Studies

Chert outcrops in the Flint River watershed were a major source for the manufacture of chipped stone tools throughout prehistory. As noted, the Paleoindians made use of these outcrops for their tools. The Archaic people made heavy use of these stone sources to produce millions of stone tools. For aboriginal societies in Georgia, stone suitable for chipping was a necessity. The study of chert quarries, chert tool production workshops, and spatial distributions of tools produced from these quarry sites is vital for understanding the societies that produced them. As the landscape of southeastern North America filled with people the control of access to the stone outcrops became more important. Political leaders who controlled the access to the desirable stone possessed power. Whereas in the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods people had free access to the chert, by the end of the Archaic period the access to these outcrops may have been controlled. This development of territories and territorial control continued through the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Once direct access to the stone quarries was denied, people had to develop other means of acquiring the stone. Trade relationships developed. As the societies became more complex, these trading relationships became more sophisticated. What probably began as a reciprocal trading relationship, or "down the line" trade, evolved into more complex arrangements, such as redistribution. Redistribution of raw materials was common in early chiefdoms. Stone tools or preforms may have been one element of this trade arrangement. Stone given as tribute to a chief was then redistributed by the chief to others in the chiefdom. As the trade relationships evolved specialized craftsmen may have arisen to produce tools specifically for export to other groups, whereas earlier the stone tools were produced as needed to satisfy personal demands. The Flint River basin offers the chance to observe the development of societies via their stone tool production mechanisms.

DeSoto's Trail and Beyond

The Spanish conquest of southeastern North America began in 1540 with the expedition of Hernando DeSoto. After leaving his winter encampment in modern-day Tallahassee, DeSoto and his army marched across Georgia and to neighboring states. As the army passed through the Flint River basin, they encountered two powerful chiefdoms—Capachiqui and Toa. Our current knowledge of these societies is

sketchy indeed. DeSoto's chroniclers provide a few clues, but most of the story of these people rests in the archaeological record. At this stage in the archaeological research, the archaeological identity of these chiefdoms remains to be verified. Several regions of the Flint River basin are suspected as prime candidates for the location of Toa and Capachiqui, but thus far, hard evidence is lacking. If sites can be found in the region, which can be directly linked to DeSoto's campaign, the benefits to history would be substantial.

Creek Confederacy

By the early eighteenth century many of the Native American groups in Georgia had formed into a tribal alliance known as the Creeks. Within this confederation of remnant tribes were two factions—the Upper Creeks and the Lower Creeks. The Lower Creeks inhabited the Chattahoochee and Flint River basins. The major international powers, England, France, and Spain, competed for influence over the Creeks and other southeastern tribes. By the 1730s the Lower Creeks, whose primary settlements were in the central Chattahoochee River valley, were linked most closely with the English. The French maintained strong ties with the Upper Creeks, establishing Fort Toulouse in the Upper Creek heartland of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

A series of wars from the 1730s to the 1780s tested the alliance with the Lower Creeks and Georgia. By the 1790s Georgians were at war with the Lower Creeks. The Treaty of Coleraine in 1794 led to a temporary cessation of these hostilities.

The appointment by President George Washington of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins as Indian Agent for the southern tribes, heralded a renewed period of trust with the Georgians. Hawkins established the Creek Agency on the middle Flint River in present-day Crawford County. Colonel Hawkins attempted to normalize relations with the Creeks and he was instrumental in introducing the Creeks modern techniques of agriculture and other domestic industries. One Cusseta chief, Tussekiah Mico, gladly accepted Hawkins' advamces. After the Treaty of New York in 1790 Tussekiah Mico took the lead and established an upland farming village at Upatoi in the Chattahoochee River watershed. Others who were influential among the Creeks and Yuchis, including Timothy Barnard and James Marshall, established settlements on the Flint River. A string of Creek and Yuchi villages dotted the Flint River valley during this period. The largest of these was probably Chehaw in present-day Lee County. When hostilities broke out in 1813 between the United States and the rebellious Creeks, known as Red Sticks, many of the Yuchi and Creeks in the Flint River valley served in a United States Army regiment under the command of Colonel Hawkins.

After Benajmin Hawkins death in 1816, the Creek regiment was lead by Colonel William McIntosh. That regiment continued in service through the 1st Seminole War. By the mid-1820s relations with the Creeks and Georgians had soured. The destruction of the Chehaw villages by the Georgia militia in 1818 was one factor in the declining trust between the two. A treaty between the Georgians and the Creek leaders at Indian Springs, Georgia, which ceded all the Creek lands in Georgia, was nullified. The chiefs who signed the treaty, including William McIntosh, were assasinated by their fellow Creeks. Nevertheless, a similar treaty signed at Washington, D.C. was ratified in 1826 and by 1827 the Creeks were removed from Georgia and the Flint River basin. Although the Native American resistance would resurface briefly in the lower Flint River watershed in the 1830s, Creek influence in the region was largely terminated by 1827.
What remains are the archaeological vestiges of the Creek and Yuchi towns and individual farmsteads of the Native Americans and persons of mixed heritage who lived in the Flint River basin. The living places of Colonel Hawkins, the Barnards, and many others are a testament to the important events of this bygone era. The location, archaeological definition, and public interpretation of these cultural resources in the Flint River region are woefully inadequate. The important role that these people played in American history is understated as a result. This oversight can be partially remedied by targeted archaeological and historical study and by the development of interpretative parks that feature key aspects of the Creek era. The FRBAS survey touched on some of these resources but, clearly, a more concerted effort is necessary to address this need.

Closing Comments

The FRBAS team gathered important information about broad patterns of settlement through time, specific resource areas, specific events and unique settlements, and specific artifact information. The project was beneficial to the state of Georgia in establishing a line of communication with the public and professional archeologists through education and dialogue. The project was beneficial to the public by providing reliable information on the age, diversity and current status of the archaeological resources in the Flint River basin. This effort is an initial step towards the long term management of the cultural resources in this watershed. Hopefully, this work will provide a good foundation for future historical and archaeological research in the region.

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