This document has been checked for information on Native American burials. No images considered to be culturally insensitive, including images and drawings of burials, Ancestors, funerary objects, and other NAGPRA material were found.



Department of Anthropology

 $Laboratory \, of Archaeology$

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES REPORT NUMBER 109

WILLIAM T. SANDERS' 1956 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE OCMULGEE VALLEY OF CENTRAL GEORGIA

HANNAH CUTCLIFF AND MARK WILLIAMS



William T. Sanders' 1956 Archaeological Survey in the Ocmulgee Valley of Central Georgia

By

Hannah Cutcliff

and

Mark Williams

University of Georgia

Acknowledgements

Hannah Cutcliff would like to thank Jared Wood for all of his help for four years at The University of Georgia and especially for the many hours he spent helping me analyze countless artifacts. A huge thank you goes to my archaeology family at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. Without their constant support and push, this paper would have never reached its completion. Finally, I must thank my family and closest friends for their support and encouragement during this whole process. If not for them, I would not have pushed myself to finish this project. And thanks to Mark my coauthor!

Mark Williams would like to thank Frankie Snow, Chris Trowell, and Francis Trowell for locating and providing the newspaper accounts presented below for us. These were copied by them on July 10-11, 1990, and provided by letter to Williams on August 15, 1990. Sorry it took so long to get them in print! Williams had one memorable telephone conversation with the late William Sanders about 1985 and thanks him, even though he had no clear recollections of the project, nor any anecdotes of note. Sanders did claim he wrote a report and submitted it to Arthur Kelly. Such a report has not yet been discovered. I thank my coauthor Hannah Cutcliff, an enterprising young undergraduate student, for completing Sanders' project at my urging.

ii

Table of Contents

Acknowledgementsii
List of Tablesiv
List of Figuresvi
William Sanders in Georgia1
Laboratory Methods4
The Fuller Brother's Site (9DG1)7
The Bob Rush Site (9PU25)
The Charity Harrel Boat Landing Site (9PU26)19
The Dana Site (9PU27)24
The Walker Sand Pit Site (9TF25)
The B. Thompson Site (9WL1)
The Jordan's Bluff Site (9WI1)
Survey Summary
References Cited
Appendix: Relevant UGA Laboratory of Archaeology Catalog Entries

List of Tables

Table 1. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9DG1 9	
Table 2. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9DG1 10	
Table 3. Lithic Artifact Counts, 9DG1 11	
Table 4. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9DG1 12	
Table 5. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9PU25 14	
Table 6. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU25 14	
Table 7. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9PU25 15	
Table 8. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9PU25 15	
Table 9. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU25 16-1	7
Table 10. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU25 18	
Table 11. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU26 20	
Table 12. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9PU26	
Table 13. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU26 22	
Table 14. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU26 23	
Table 15. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9PU27 24	
Table 16. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU27 25	
Table 17. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9PU27 25	
Table 18. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9PU27 25	
Table 19. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU27 26-2	.7
Table 20. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU27 28	
Table 21. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9TF25 30	

Table 22.	Middle Woodland Ceramics, 9TF25
Table 23.	Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9TF25
Table 24.	Lithic Artifacts, 9TF25
Table 25.	Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9TF25
Table 26.	Early Woodland Ceramics, 9WL1
Table 27.	Middle / Late Woodland, 9WL1
Table 28.	Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9WL1
Table 29.	Lithic Artifacts, 9WL1
Table 30.	Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9WL1
Table 31.	Late Archaic Ceramics, 9WI1
Table 32.	Early Woodland Ceramics, 9WI1
Table 33.	Middle/Late Woodland, 9WI1
Table 34.	Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9WI140
Table 35.	Lithic Artifacts, 9WI141
Table 36.	Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9WI1

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Likely Location of 9DG1	
Figure 2.	Projectile Points from 9DG112	2
Figure 3.	Likely Location of 9PU25	3
Figure 4.	Projectile Points from 9 PU251	7
Figure 5.	Projectile Points from 9PU262	3
Figure 6.	Projectile Point Fragments from 9PU272	7
Figure 7.	Location of 9TF252	9
Figure 8.	Projectile Points from 9TF25	3
Figure 9.	Location of 9WL1	4
Figure 10). Location of 9WI1	8

William Sanders in Georgia

William Timothy Sanders was best known for his association and development of theoretical concepts regarding settlement patterns, cultural evolution, and cultural ecology throughout Latin America and Mexico. Bill, as he was known among his colleagues, was born in Patchogue, New York, in 1926. At seventeen he joined the Navy and was sent to North Africa, where he served on reconnaissance patrols over the Mediterranean in PBY flying boats, searching for enemy submarines. His commitment to the Navy guaranteed his educational funding through the G. I. Bill. This afforded him a B.A. (1949), M.A. (1953), and Ph.D. (1957) in anthropology from Harvard University (Parsons 2009). In 1956, Sanders accepted a faculty position at the University of Mississippi, where he taught while finishing his doctoral dissertation. Shortly after accepting this position, he conducted limited excavations at the Etowah Mounds near Cartersville, Georgia. After this he was sent to survey for archaeological sites in the Ocmulgee River valley (between June 7 and July 18) as well as on the Georgia Coast. He located seven sites in the Ocmulgee Valley (this report) and one on the Georgia Coast. A short paper was written by him on the coastal project (Sanders 1956). In 1959 Sanders left Mississippi and became an assistant professor at Pennsylvania State University where he later founded the first Department of Anthropology, separate from the Department of Sociology (Parsons 2009). He spent the majority of his career between Mexico and Penn State, retiring in 1994. In July, 2008, he passed away at the age of 82.

William Sanders completed field work in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Canada, and the United States. His renown as a Mesoamerican archaeologist began with aerial surveys in Mexico and Central America in the 1970s, where he accurately identified the remains of temples, dwellings, outbuildings, and farming terraces built by Aztec and Teotihuacan civilizations,

1

before the arrival of Spanish conquistadors in the 16th century (Parsons 2009). His findings were published in 1979 in *The Basin of Mexico: Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization*. Over the course of his career, Sanders was awarded the Fulbright Scholarship (1964), the A. V. Kidder Medal for Outstanding Achievement in Mesoamerican Archaeology, from the American Anthropological Association (1984), an Evan Pugh Research Professorship (1985), and membership into the National Academy of Science (1985).

The focus of the current paper is a ceramic and lithic analysis of the artifacts from the archaeological survey and test excavations Bill Sanders completed in central Georgia during June of 1956, shortly after his visit to the Etowah Indian Mounds. It is unclear why this area was selected for survey, but it is certain that Arthur Kelly, archaeology professor at the University of Georgia, had hired him to conduct it. Where Kelly obtained the funds to hire Sanders is unknown. Sanders located seven sites within six central Georgia counties during his brief survey, ranging in occupation from the Late Archaic period through the historic nineteenth century. These seven sites include: Fuller Brother's (9DG1), Bob Rush (9PU25), Charity Harrel Boat Landing (9PU26), Dana (9PU27), Walker Sand Pit (9TF25), B. Thompson (9WL1), and Jordan's Bluff (9WI1). The artifacts from these excavations are curated at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology in Athens, Georgia (See Appendix). Cutcliff analyzed all artifacts at this facility during 2011 and 2012. This report will explore each site's artifact assemblage as a contribution to the archaeological record of Georgia. The lack of detailed provenience information regarding these sites presents an obvious problem.

The only "field notes" we have discovered for the project other than the data on the site forms held by the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and the UGA Artifact Catalog (see Appendix) are three newspaper articles from *The Hawkinsville Dispatch and News* for the month

2

of June, 1956. This weekly newspaper is still in operation and has been in continuous

publication since 1890. No author was listed for the articles. These accounts were brought to

Williams' attention by Frankie Snow in 1990. We include these three accounts in their entirety

here.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch & News June 6, 1956

Old Indian Relics Found

Pottery used by Indians 1,000 to 1,500 years ago has been uncovered in the Hawkinsville vicinity, two archaeologists reported today. The discovery was reported by Dr. A. R. Kelly, archaeologist at the University of Georgia and Dr. William T. Sanders who is associated with Dr. Kelly. Dr. Kelly said that Indian remains have been uncovered at the home site of Charles Lee. Mr. Lee is building a home near the A. D. Glass Lumber Company on the Cochran highway. Found here were broken Indian pottery, flint chips and animal remains, especially of deer. These were bulldozed out of the ground during construction. They came from a tribe that lived here before the Creeks. About twenty years ago Dr. Kelly carried on excavations at Macon for the Smithsonian Institute and the National Park Service and instituted this discovery and other surveys made for Indian sites on the Ocmulgee towards Hawkinsville. "I am coming back now to look at these sites and in doing so, some new sites are being reported," he said.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch & News June 13, 1956

More Indian Pottery Found in Pulaski Evidence of Ancient Workshop Discovered

A search for Indian remains continued in Pulaski County following the discovery of some interesting findings by archaeologists. A report on these findings was made to the Hawkinsville Lions Club on Tuesday by William P. Sanders, specialist on American Indian archaeology from the University of Mississippi. Mr. Sanders, who is associated in this work this summer with Dr. A. R. Kelly of the University of Georgia told- Lions Club that: "Some pottery found at the Dana farm near Hawkinsville appeared to be about 3,000 years old, as old as any Indian pottery found today in Georgia. "There was evidence of a big Indian workshop on the Howard Martin farm in the Hartford district." Mr. Sanders said that the pottery found on the John Dana farm was found on the surface of what appeared to be an old river bed. He said the amount of flint found on the Martin farm was evidence of a large Indian workshop. Flint was used in making the stone tools. Mr. Sanders, an assistant professor at the University of Mississippi, expects to continue the excavation here for about two weeks. The first finding was made on the Cochran highway near the A. D. Glass Lumber Company. At the meeting of the Lions Club, Mr. Sanders was introduced by Mr. Kimberly.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch & News June 20, 1956

Site of Indian Village Found Near Hawkinsville

A small Indian Village site has been found on the Bob Rush property along the Ocmulgee River in Hartford. The Site was found by Dr. A. R. Kelly and W. T. S anders, specialists on American Indian Archaeology. The site consists of small refuse deposits of shell, animal bone, pottery and stone tools. Each one of the refuse heaps represents an individual home garbage disposal area. The heaps were uncovered through the digging of trenches. "Pottery indicates that the village was occupied about 1,000 years ago during the period called by Georgia Archaeologists as "Late Swift Creek." Mr. Sanders said. The first pottery of this type was located at Swift Creek near Macon, he added. The name of the first site was taken as a label for the pottery of this type found in other parts of Georgia. "Evidently these people were non-agricultural and their economy was based on shell-fish gathering and hunting," Mr. Sanders asserted. The archaeologists are completing their search for Indian remains in this area. They will be continued in the Abbeville and Lumber City sections.

Laboratory Methods

With such limited provenience information and research history, it was difficult to establish the best way to approach the material analysis of these sites. There is almost no information regarding any preliminary analysis of these sites or how the material remains came to be collected. Cutcliff began collection analysis under Williams' direction in the fall of 2011 by producing original datasheets showing the all artifact types by counts and weights. One analysis sheet was used for each bag of artifacts per site. Analysis consisted of separating one bag of artifacts into groups of like materials- ceramics, lithics, etc. These groups were further sorted into specific artifact types. Counts and weights were recorded for all artifacts within each bag. Each artifact type was bagged separately with the counts, weights, site number, and artifact type labeled on the new bag. All artifacts were replaced in their original curation boxes, which remain at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. The numerous artifact types recognized at these sites reflect a rich cultural occupation for Georgia archaeology. The ceramic types section on the analysis form included all probable types of pottery at these southern Georgia sites (Williams and Thompson 1999). The pottery was first cleaned in water with soft and hard bristled brushes. After it had thoroughly dried, the pottery was then sorted under bright light to identify surface treatment details, as well as to distinguish rim sherds from body sherds. Only body sherds were considered in this category. Counts and weights were recorded for each sherd type, and then bagged and labeled accordingly. A section was delineated for any additional / unusual types.

The ceramic rim types section on the analysis form identified all probable possibilities for the types of ceramic rim sherds. After cleaning, the rim sherds were then sorted under strong light to distinguish form. Counts and weights were recorded for each rim type and they were then bagged and labeled accordingly. A section was delineated for any additional/unusual types.

The lithic types section on the form identified all probable possibilities of modified rock at this site. The lithic artifacts were first cleaned as before. When dry, the material was then sorted. Primary flakes were identified as having cortex on one entire side of the flake. Secondary flakes were identified by cortex covering only part of the flake. Tertiary flakes were identified as not having any cortex. Flake tools were primary, secondary, or tertiary flakes with identifiable modification or use wear. Debitage was identified as bits of broken lithic material formed during the flint knapping process. Cores were the original rock material from which flakes were struck. A unifacial tool was identified as a parent flake with additional flaking on one side. A biface tool was identified as a parent flake with flaking on both sides. PPKs were bifacially shaped and generally triangular. Counts and weights were recorded for each lithic type and then they were bagged and labeled accordingly. A section was delineated for any additional/unusual types.

5

The miscellaneous types section on the analysis form was used to list objects that were neither ceramic nor lithic materials as described above. Counts and weights were recorded for each miscellaneous artifact, then bagged and labeled accordingly.

The bulk of the rest of the report presents the site data for the seven sites studied by Sanders in central Georgia. We apologize ahead for the meagerness of the information—we believe this small amount of information is better than no information on the Sanders' survey.

THE FULLER BROTHER'S SITE (9DG1)

Site History

This site is shrouded in confusion regarding its identification, location, and survey history. Sanders' artifacts, however, were labeled as Georgia official state site number 9DG1, in Dodge County. The Fuller Brothers site was a name attributed by archaeologists Joseph R. Caldwell who had visited the site in 1955 and wrote a brief account of his visit. According to the information on file at the GASF for 9DG1, this site was a prehistoric village with a possible burial mound, set in a wooded area adjacent to the Ocmulgee River. Its location was described as being on the left side of the Ocmulgee River, about one quarter mile below the bridge on Highway 280, leading from Abbeville to Rhine. According to the UGA Artifact Catalog (see Appendix) there was a Main Trench for the excavations, which was divided in at least five sections labeled A, B, C, D, and E. There is no data on the width, length, or depth of the trench, and no information of how big the sections were.

Caldwell indicated that the Fuller brothers (James and unknown), along with a few friends from Rhine, Georgia, had been excavating the mound privately and were looking for professional assistance to continue archaeological research. The brothers reported the location of several dozen skeletons, as well as chert artifacts. Caldwell examined the material remains and advised the brothers against further archaeology to preserve the integrity of what remained of the site.

7



Figure 1. Likely Location of 9DG1.

According to the 9DG1 official state site form, this site was also assigned the number 9DG8. There was no documentation from Sanders' survey of the area to confirm or reject the idea that these sites were one in the same. The only proof of his work in the area is the material remains at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology, artifacts labeled 9DG1. The exact origins and delineation of this site are unclear and may never fully be understood. For the remainder of this paper, reference to the Fuller Brothers site will include all of the above localities, with the understanding that our knowledge of the site's history is incomplete.

Summary of Data

The artifacts from this site represent the Early and Middle Woodland periods. The table below presents types of artifacts identified at the Fuller Brother's site. Only total counts and weights were included in this section

Ceramics

A total of 212 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9DG1. Ceramic analysis indicates one occupational period at this site, Early Woodland. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Fuller Brother's site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Cord Marked	133	1756.5
Deptford Simple Stamped	23	376.9

Table 1. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9DG1.

Rim Sherds

A total of 38 ceramic rims were analyzed from 9DG1. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the Fuller Brother's site.

		Count	Weight
	Plain	1	17.9
Simple	Cord Marked	3	59.7
	Simple Stamped	3	36.5
Rolled	Cord Marked	2	30.2
	Simple Stamped	2	46.7
	Plain	2	10.0
Folded	Cord Marked	7	97.1
	Simple Stamped	2	12.6
Folded Modified	Cord Marked	9	235.7
	Simple Stamped	6	116.3

Table 2. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9DG1.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 81 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9DG1. Lithic analysis of PPKs indicated two occupational periods at this site--Late Archaic and Late Woodland. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Fuller Brother's site.

		Count
	Primary Flake	6
	Secondary Flake	20
	Tertiary Flake	28
	Flake Tool	1
Coastal Plain Chert, Non Thermally Altered	Debitage	1
	Core	1
	Uniface Tool	1
	Biface Tool	4
	РРК	3
	Secondary Flake	7
Coastal Plain Chert, Thermally Altered	Tertiary Flake	7
	Uniface	1
Piedmont Chert	Secondary Flake	1

Table 3. Lithic Artifacts, 9DG1.



Figure 2. Projectile Points from 9DG1.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Four miscellaneous artifacts were analyzed from 9DG1. The table below presents the

total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Fuller Brother's site.

	Count	Weight
Animal Bone	2	12.6
Ceramic Tetrapod	1	31.0
Unmodified Rock	1	40.0

Table 4. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9DG1.

THE BOB RUSH SITE (9PU25)

Site History

Very little documentation is recorded regarding the Bob Rush site (9PU25), the first of three sites Bill Sanders delineated in Pulaski County, Georgia. In the June 20, 1956 article included above, the Bob Rush site was delineated as property along the Ocmulgee River in Hartford. The site consisted of small refuse deposits of shell, animal bone, pottery, and stone tools. Sanders believed that each refuse heap represented an individual home garbage disposal area. The heaps were identified through the digging of trenches. Excavations into three shell middens are briefly mentioned in the UGA Catalog (See Appendix), although there is mention of the sizes or nature of the excavations. Sanders initially identified the site as belonging to the Swift Creek period. The exact location of the site is unknown. Figure 2 below shows the best representation of where the site most likely would have been.



Figure 3. Likely Location of 9PU25.

Summary of Data

The time periods represented at this site this included Late Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the Bob Rush site. Only total counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

A total of 1263 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9PU25. Ceramic analysis indicates three occupational periods at this site, Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. The tables below present the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Bob Rush site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Stalling's Island Plain	4	107.2

Table 5. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9PU25.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Check Stamped	3	16.4
Deptford Cord Marked	31	413.9
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	11	315.1

Table 6. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU25.

	Count	Weight
Napier Complicated Stamped	6	62.6
Proto Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2	56.1
Swift Creek Complicated Stand	169	3322.0

Table 7. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9PU25.

Rim Types

Table 8 shows the 173 ceramic rims types were analyzed from 9PU25.

		Count	Weight
	Plain	26	287.4
	Incised	1	10.0
Simple	Cord Marked	3	3.0
	Simple Stamped	2	35.9
	Complicated Stamped	6	96.5
	Plain	46	540.2
Rolled	Simple Stamped	1	1.7
	Complicated Stamped	46	1078.7
	Plain	18	168.2
Folded	Cord Marked	1	22.3
	Simple Stamped	2	24.4
	Complicated Stamped	35	422.1
Folded Modified	Plain	2	5.4

Table 8. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9PU25.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 541 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9PU25. Lithic analysis of PPKs indicates three occupational periods at this site, Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Bob Rush site.

		Count
	Primary Flake	37
	Secondary Flake	131
	Tertiary Flake	186
Coastal Plain Chert, Non Thermally Altered	Flake Tool	3
	Core	11
	Uniface Tool	4
	Biface Tool	24
	РРК	4
	Primary Flake	13
	Secondary Flake	39
Coastal Plain Chert, Thermally Altered	Tertiary Flake	66
	Flake Tool	1
	Biface	5
Ridge and Valley Chert	Secondary Flake	3
	Tertiary Flake	4
Piedmont Chert	Secondary Flake	2
Quartz	Tertiary Flake	5
Amphibolite	Tertiary Flake	1

Unidentified Sedimentary Rock	Tertiary Flake	1
Sandstone	Core	4

Table 9. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU25.



Figure 4. Projectile Point from 9PU25.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A total of 215 miscellaneous artifacts were analyzed from 9PU25. The table below

presents the total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Bob Rush site.

	Count	Weight
Antler	3	138.3
Animal Bone	144	2220.7
Fired Clay	1	22.9
Grinding Stone	1	364.7
Shell	13	196.8
Unmodified Rock	53	2167.2

Table 10. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU25.

THE CHARITY HARREL BOAT LANDING SITE (9PU26)

Site History

Very little documentation was recorded regarding the Charity Harrel Boat Landing site (9PU26), the second of three sites Bill Sanders delineated in Pulaski County, Georgia. Between a lack of original field forms, poor field handwriting, and years of miscommunication since the field work was completed, the original name intended for this site has been lost. Some documentation refers to this site as the *Chanty* Harrel Boat Landing (Appendix). The original material culture left by Sanders at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology used three names, though some of that misunderstanding may be contributed to illegible script. For the purpose of this paper, we will refer to this site as Charity Harrel, with the full understanding that any research referring to "Chanty Harrel or "Charty Harrel" may also refer to this site. We have found no historical references to such a boat landing name on the Ocmulgee River.

The June 6, 1956 newspaper article presented above referred to a bulldozed site located in the Hawkinsville vicinity, on the home site of Charles Lee, who constructed a house near the A. D. Glass Lumber Company along the Cochran highway. During construction, broken Indian pottery, chert flakes, and animals remains were discovered. The article indicated that these sites were discovered while Sanders was accompanying Arthur R. Kelly during a revisit of the area (there is no written documentation of that prior visit). The GASF site form for this site indicated that no report was produced on the finding by Sanders or Kelly. The exact location of this site is unknown. There is not enough recorded information to indicate a relative location.

Summary of Data

This site was represented by an Early Woodland occupation, although numerous unidentified pieces suggested a longer occupation throughout the Woodland period. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the Charity Harrel Boat Landing site.

It is interesting to note that an unidentified modified rock was discovered at this site that greatly resembled a game stone from the Native American game *chunkey*. However, the lack of any additional Mississippian period artifacts leads us to believe that this is just some unidentified lithic artifact and does not necessarily mean that a Mississippian period occupation occurred at this site. Only total counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

•

A total of 53 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9PU26. Ceramic analysis indicates one occupational period at this site, Early Woodland. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Charity Harrel site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Cord Marked	1	15.9
Deptford Simple Stamped	1	45.1

Table 11. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU26.

Rim Types

A total of 11ceramic rims types were analyzed from 9PU26. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the Charity Harrel site.

		Count	Weight
Simple	Plain	4	25.7
Rolled	Plain	1	4.1
Folded	Plain	4	45.3
	Punctated	1	36.3
Punctated	Simple Stamped	1	36.3

Table 12. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9PU26.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 1300 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9PU26. Lithic analysis of PPKs indicates two occupational periods at this site, Late Archaic and Early Woodland. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Charity Harrel site.

		Count
	Primary Flake	70
	Secondary Flake	350
	Tertiary Flake	556
	Flake Tool	45
Coastal Plain Chert	Debitage	1
	Core	17
	Uniface Tool	11
	Biface Tool	16
	РРК	7
	Primary Flake	7
	Secondary Flake	77
	Tertiary Flake	122
Coastal Plain Chert, Thermally Altered	Flake Tool	7
	Uniface Tool	3
	Biface Tool	5
	РРК	7
Ridge and Valley Chert	Primary Flake	1
	Tertiary Flake	2
Piedmont Chert	Secondary Flake	3
	Tertiary Flake	3
	ļ	

Table 13. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU26.



Figure 5. Projectile Point from 9PU26.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A total of 29 miscellaneous artifacts were analyzed from 9PU26. The table below

presents the total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Charity Harrel site.

	Count	Weight
Animal Bone	17	20.7
Celt	1	135.5
Grinding Stone	1	1200+
Shell	1	3.8
Unmodified Rock	9	341.4

Table 14. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU26.

THE DANA SITE (9PU27)

Site History

Very little documentation was recorded regarding the Dana site, the third of three sites Bill Sanders delineated in Pulaski County, Georgia. In the June 13, 1956 newspaper article presented above the finding of a large Indian workshop on the John Dana farm near Hawkinsville is mentioned. Material culture collected appeared to be from an old river bed, while the amount of chert around the farm indicated the presence of the workshop. The exact location of this site is unknown. There is not enough recorded information to indicate a location.

Summary of Data

The time periods represented by the artifacts from this site included the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the Dana Site. Only total counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

A total of 93 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9PU27. Ceramic analysis indicates three periods at this site, Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland. The tables below present the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Dana site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Stalling's Island Plain	2	63.3

Table 15. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9PU27.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Cord Marked	2	30.1
Deptford Simple Stamped	4	66.5
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	6	104.4

Table 16. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9PU27.

	Count	Weight
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	4	82.0

Table 17. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9PU27.

Rim Sherds

A total of seven ceramic rim sherds were analyzed from 9PU27. The table below

presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the Dana site.

		Count	Weight
Simple	Plain	5	44.7
Rolled	Plain	1	8.7

Table 18.	Ceramic	Rim	Sherds,	9PU27.
-----------	---------	-----	---------	--------

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 773 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9PU27. Lithic analysis of PPKs indicates one occupational period at this site, Late Archaic. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Dana site.

		Count
	Primary Flake	24
	Secondary Flake	164
	Tertiary Flake	326
	Flake Tool	40
Coastal Plain Chert, Non Thermally Altered	Debitage	8
	Core	10
	Uniface Tool	8
	Biface Tool	23
	РРК	5
	Primary Flake	2
	Secondary Flake	20
	Tertiary Flake	91
Coastal Plain Chert. Thermally Altered	Flake Tool	8
	Debitage	5
	Uniface	2
	Biface	16
	РРК	4
Ridge and Valley	Tertiary Flake	3

	Flake Tool	1
Piedmont Chert	Primary Flake	
	Secondary Flake	7
	Tertiary Flake	2
	Uniface Tool	1

Table 19. Lithic Artifacts, 9PU27.



Figure 6. Projectile Point Fragments from 9PU27.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A total of 46 miscellaneous artifacts were analyzed from 9PU27. The table below presents the total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Dana site.

	Count	Weight
Animal Bone	2	5.4
Drill	1	20.3
Ceramic Tetrapods	1	43.9
Unmodified Rock	42	2422.2

Table 20. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9PU27.

THE WALKER SAND PIT SITE (9TF25)

Site History

Very little documentation is recorded for the Walkers Sand Pit site (9TF25), a village site located on the banks of the Little Ocmulgee River in Telfair County. The site was roughly 10 acres of surveyed area. The site form indicated that the site consisted of cultural affiliations including Kolomoki (Swift Creek) – Weeden Island, and traces of Savannah and Deptford period material. The condition of the site at the time of survey was destroyed by sand pit work. Will Walker was the owner of the site, thus the name, Walker Sand Pit. Arthur Kelly's name also appeared on the site form, further complicating the understanding of the archaeological history of the site. This site was not recommended for further archaeological research, and no additional work has been conducted since.



Figure 7. Location of 9TF25.

Summary of Data

The time periods represented by the components at this site this included the Late Archaic, as well as the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the Walker Sand Pit Site. Only total counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

A total of 60 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9TF25. Ceramic analysis indicates two occupational periods at this site, Late Archaic and Middle Woodland. The tables below present the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Walker Sand Pit site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Stalling's Island Plain	1	47.3
Stalling's Island Incised	3	57.3

Table 21. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9TF25.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Simple Stamped	1	117.1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	4	50.0

Table 22. Middle Woodland Ceramics, 9TF25.

Rim Sherds

A total of 21 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9TF25. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the Walker Sand Pit.

		Count	Weight
Simple	Plain	6	99.1
Simple	Complicated Stamped	1	28.7
Rolled	Plain	3	43.5
Rolled	Complicated Stamped	1	18.2
Folded	Plain	3	65.3
Folded	Complicated Stamped	1	30.0

Table 23. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9TF25.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 21 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9TF25. Lithic analysis of PPKs

indicated one additional occupational period at this site, late Archaic. The table on the next page

presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Walker Sand Pit site.

		Count
	Secondary Flake	5
	Tertiary Flake	3
Coastal Plain Chert, Non Thermally Altered	Flake Tool	2
	Uniface Tool	1
	Biface Tool	1
	РРК	1
	Secondary Flake	1
Coastal Plain Chert, Thermally Altered	Flake Tool	2
	Biface Tool	2
	РРК	4
Quartz	Tertiary Flake	1

Table 24.	Lithic Arti	facts, 9TF25.
-----------	-------------	---------------



Figure 8. Projectile Points from 9TF25.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A single miscellaneous artifact was analyzed from 9TF25. The table below presents the

total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Walker Sand Pit site.

	Count	Weight
Unmodified Rock	1	318.9

Table 25.	Miscellaneous	Artifacts,	9TF25.
-----------	---------------	------------	--------

THE B. THOMPSON SITE (9WL1)

Site History

Very little documentation is recorded for the B. Thompson site (9WL1), a village site with a potential mound located in Wheeler County, Georgia. The exact site number and location is unclear, although Sanders' material culture was labeled 9WL1. According to the GASF official state site form, site 9WL1 is a site classified by Weeden Island, Swift Creek, and Deptford period artifacts. Little to no additional research on this site is recorded.



Figure 9. Location of 9WL1.

Summary of Data

The time periods of the components represented at this site this included the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the B. Thompson Site. Only counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

A total of 156 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9WL1. Ceramic analysis indicates three occupational periods at this site-- Early, Middle and Late Woodland. The tables below present the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the B. Thompson site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Check Stamped	4	133.7
Deptford Cord Marked	33	279.3
Deptford Simple Stamped	36	879.7
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	6	77.7

Table 26. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9WL1.

	Count	Weight
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	5	271.8

Table 27. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9WL1.

Rim Sherds

A total of 18 ceramic rim sherds were analyzed from 9WL1. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the B. Thompson site.

		Count	Weight
	Plain	1	23.3
Simple			
	Simple Stamped	2	101.6
	Plain	3	83.5
Rolled			
	Complicated Stamped	2	33.5
	_		
Folded	Complicated Stamped	2	39.0
	_		

Table 28. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9WL1.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 15 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9WL1. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the B. Thompson site.

		Count
	Secondary Flake	7
Coastal Plain Chert, Non Thermally Altered	-	
	Tertiary Flake	6
Coastal Plain Chert, Thermally Altered	Tertiary Flake	2
	-	

Table 29. Lithic Artifacts, 9WL1.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A total of one miscellaneous artifact was analyzed from 9WL1. The table below presents the total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the B. Thompson site.

	Count	Weight
	1	6.9
Unmodified Rock	1	0.8

 Table 30. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9WL1.

THE JORDAN'S BLUFF SITE (9WI1)

Site History

The Jordon's Bluff site, 9W11, the first site identified in Wilcox County, Georgia, is likely located on the western bank of the Ocmulgee River 4.8 miles south of Abbeville and 1.2 miles from Highway 11. This was a 19t century boat landing. It was described as an Indian village site occupied during the Woodland, Lamar, and Swift Creek periods. The site form indicated that the actual site was unable to be mapped, but would have probably been located on the Abbeville North 1972 quad map. The site form for 9W11 indicated that original investigations took place in the 1930s by John Swanton, Linton Solomon, Arthur Kelly, C.C. Harrold, and Joe Tamplin. Swanton believed this site to be a possible crossing of Hernando De Soto. Little else remains regarding later research at this site.



Figure 10. Location of 9WI1.

Summary of Data

The time periods of the components represented at this site this included Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland. The tables below detail types of artifacts identified at the Jordan's Bluff Site. Only total counts and weights are included in this section.

Ceramics

A total of 438 ceramic sherds were analyzed from 9WI1. Ceramic analysis indicates two occupational periods at this site, Late Archaic and Middle Woodland. The tables below present the total counts and weights for ceramic sherds analyzed at the Jordan's Bluff site by time period.

	Count	Weight
Stalling's Island Plain	3	33.4

Table 31. Late Archaic Ceramics, 9WI1.

	Count	Weight
Deptford Cord Marked	244	2448.3
Deptford Simple Stamped	17	524.5
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	1	10.4

Table 32. Early Woodland Ceramics, 9WI1.

	Count	Weight
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	8	442.3

Table 33. Middle/Late Woodland Ceramics, 9WI1.

Rim Sherds

A total of 40 ceramic rim sherds were analyzed from 9WI1. The table below presents the total counts and weights for ceramic rim types analyzed at the Jordan's Bluff site.

		Count	Weight
Simple	Plain	11	79.1
Simple	Complicated Stamped	3	38.0
Rolled	Complicated Stamped	3	64.9
Folded	Incised	1	4.4
	Simple Stamped	1	23.7
	Complicated Stamped	1	7.7
Folded Rim Modified	Cord Marked	11	115.5
Punctated	Complicated Stamped	1	37.4

Table 34. Ceramic Rim Sherds, 9WI1.

Lithic Artifacts

A total of 41 lithic artifacts were analyzed from 9WI1. The table below presents the total counts for lithic artifacts analyzed at the Jordan's Bluff site.

		Count
	Primary Flake	4
	Secondary Flake	9
	Tertiary Flake	12
Coastal Plain Chert	Core	1
	Uniface	1
	Biface	1
	РРК	1
	Primary Flake	2
	Secondary	2
Coastal Plain	Tertiary Flake	2
Chert, Thermally	Flake Tool	1
Altered	Core	1
	Uniface	1
	Biface	1
Ridge and Valley	Secondary Flake	1
Chert	Flake Tool	1
Quartz	Tertiary Flake	1

Table 35. Lithic Artifacts, 9WI1.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Seven miscellaneous artifacts were analyzed from 9WI1. The table below presents the

total counts and weights for miscellaneous artifacts analyzed at the Jordan's Bluff site.

	Count	Weight
Unmodified Rock	7	373.6

 Table 36. Miscellaneous Artifacts, 9WI1.

Survey Summary

By no measure do these seven sites represent the full extent of occupation in this region, but they show a brief look into the significant archaeological history of central Georgia. These sites range in date from the Late Archaic period through the end of the Woodland period. We used two primary methods for dating these sites – the analysis of ceramic sherds and lithic PPKs.

Of the seven sites analyzed, six represented artifacts characteristic of the Late Archaic period of the region; only the B. Thompson Site was devoid of any Late Archaic period ceramics. Ceramics from this period present at these sites included Stalling's Island Plain and Stalling's Island Incised. Lithic analysis also supports the presence of a strong Late Archaic period in four of the seven sites, excluding the Charity Harrel site, and the B. Thompson site.

It is clear that all of these sites have a strong presence predominately during the Woodland period occupation. Each of the seven sites is characterized by the presence of Woodland period ceramics, ranging from Early to Late Woodland ceramics. All of the sites appear to have established occupation at least during the Early Woodland, indicated by the presence of Deptford style pottery, including Deptford Simple Stamped, Deptford Cord Marked, Deptford Check Stamped, and Deptford Linear Check Stamped sherds. The Middle to Late Woodland period occupations are established by the presence of a strong Swift Creek ceramics. Napier Complicated Stamped ceramics are also present at one site, the Bob Rush site, as well as a possible "proto-Swift Creek" style, a highly stylized version of the typical Swift Creek designs.

The Woodland period is also represented through the lithic analysis at a few of these sites. The Charity Harrel site included PPKs indicative of the Early Woodland period. The Fuller Brother's site, as well as the Bob Rush site, has PPKs dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods. It is important to note that there were a number of unidentified / unclassified

43

ceramics and lithics that could not be positively attributed to any single Woodland occupational period, but that do support the theory that these sites were mainly occupied during the Woodland period.

All these sites may only provide a small insight to the archaeology of the region, but that by no means implies that these sites are not an important contribution to the archaeological record. Finally, what little that can be said about the brief Georgia exploits of the famous late archaeologist William T. Sanders is now complete.

References Cited

Caldwell, Joseph R.

1955 Reconnaissance of the Fuller Site, Dodge County, Georgia, July 28, 1955. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Manuscript 20.

Parsons, Jeffrey R.

2009 William Timothy Sanders (1926-2008). American Anthropologist 111(3):401-403.

Sanders, William T.

- 1956 Report on Explorations on Butler Island, July, 1956. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Manuscript 11.
- 1979 *The Basin of Mexico. Ecological Processes in the Evolution of a Civilization.* Academic Press, New York.

Williams, Mark, and Victor Thompson 1999 A Guide to Georgia Indian Pottery Types. *Early Georgia* 27(1):1-167.

Appendix

Catalog #	Site	Date	Location
5333	9PU25	June 28, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5334	9PU25	June 28, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5335	9PU25	June 29, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5336	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5337	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5338	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5339	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5340	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5341	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of shell midden 3
5342	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation shell midden 2
5343	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation shell midden 2
5344	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation shell midden 2
5345	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation shell midden 2
5346	9PU25	July 1, 1956	Bob Rush site, (gift of Mrs. John Lee)
5347	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, main trench, section A
5348	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, main trench, section B
5349	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, main trench, section C
5350	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, main trench, section D-E-F
5351	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, main trench, section D-E-F
5352	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, Burial excavation
5353	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, Burial excavation
5354	9WI26	July 2, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, gift of owner
5358	9PU27	July 13, 1956	Dana site, Locus 1, excavations
5359	9PU27	July 13, 1956	Dana site, Locus 1, surface collection
5360	9PU27	July 13, 1956	Dana site, Locus 1, surface collection
5361	9PU27	July 13, 1956	Dana site, Locus 1, surface collection
5362	9WL1	July 16, 1956	B. Thompson site, surface collection
5363	9WL1	July 16, 1956	B. Thompson site, surface collection
			Jordon site, 12 miles northeast of Lumber City,
5364	9WI1	July 16, 1956	1 mile North of Oconee River
5365	9TF25	July 16, 1956	Walker Sand Pit site
5366	9TF25	July 16, 1956	Walker Sand Pit site; surface collection
	0.000-00-0		Dana site, Locus 1 (3 miles North of Hawkinsville);
5367	9PU27	July 17, 1956	surface collection
5368	9WI16	July 17, 1956	Fuller Brothers site, Abbeville; surface collection

Relevant UGA Laboratory of Archaeology Catalog Entries

Catalog #	Site	Date	Location
5369	9PU25	July 17, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of Midden 1
5370	9PU25	July 17, 1956	Bob Rush site, excavation of Midden 1
5371	9WI1	July 18, 1956	Jordan's Bluff site (4 mile South on Highway 129; Rhoads owner): Wilcox County, surface collection
5372	9WI1	July 18, 1956	Jordan's Bluff site: surface collection
5373	9PU27	July 18, 1956	Dana site, Locus 2, surface collection
5374	9PU27	July 18, 1956	Dana site, Locus 2, surface collection
5379	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, 10-20 mile South of Hawkinsville
5380	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, 10-20 mile South of Hawkinsville
5381	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5382	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5383	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5384	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5385	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5386	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5387	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5388	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5389	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville
5390	9PU26	June 7, 1956	Chanty Harrel Boat Landing site, Hawkinsville