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**W.P.A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS  
IN CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA:  
1937-1942**

CHESTER B. DEPRATTER



ATHENS  
DECEMBER, 1991

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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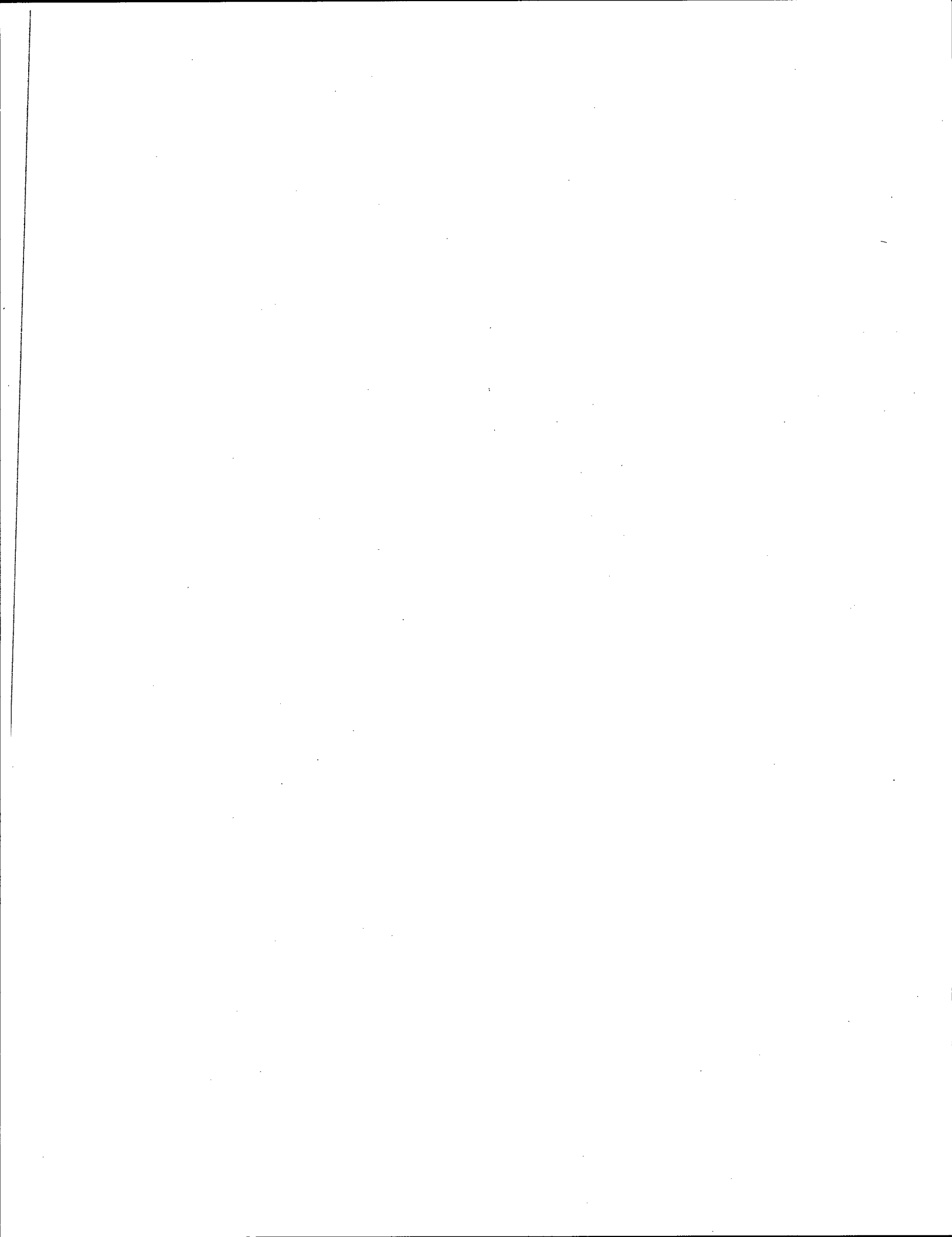
W.P.A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN CHATHAM  
COUNTY, GEORGIA: 1937-1942

by

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December, 1991



"And from my neck so free  
The albatross fell off,  
and sank like lead into  
the sea."

Coleridge, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	pages
Figures.....	IV
Tables.....	VIII
Introduction.....	1
The W.P.A. Chatham County Project.....	15
Wilmington Island Excavations.....	21
9Ch11 and 9Ch16: The Walthour Sites.....	21
9Ch11.....	23
9Ch16.....	37
9Ch8: The Oemler Site.....	42
9Ch12: The Meldrim Site.....	59
Cedar Grove Tract Excavations.....	65
9Ch13.....	65
9Ch17.....	74
9Ch18.....	77
9Ch19.....	81
The Budreau Site: 9Ch9.....	94
The Dotson Mounds: 9Ch10.....	106
The Deptford Burial Mound: 9Ch2A.....	114
The Deptford Site: 9Ch2.....	122
Chatham County Ceramics and Their Sequence.....	157
Bibliography.....	194
Appendices	
A. Burials from the Deptford Site shellmidden, by Frederick S. Hulse.....	207
B. W.P.A. notes, maps, and other sources of information by site.....	210

## List of Figures

		pages
Fig. 1.	Ceramic types by archaeological phase, 2200 B.C. to A.D.1200.....	9
Fig. 2.	Ceramic types by archaeological phase, A.D. 1200 to 1700.....	10
Fig. 3.	Map of Chatham County, Georgia, showing sites and localities excavated by W.P.A. crews.....	16
Fig. 4.	Map of Chatham County showing major soil associations.....	17
Fig. 5.	Map showing location of sites on Wilmington Island, White Marsh Island, and adjacent portions of the mainland.....	18
Fig. 6.	9Ch11 and 9Ch16. Reconstructed site map.....	22
Fig. 7.	9Ch11 and 9 Ch16. Photograph of site from east.....	23
Fig. 8.	9Ch11. Excavations in shell heaps B and C.....	30
Fig. 9.	9Ch11. Burial 1.....	32
Fig. 10.	9Ch11. Artifacts.....	33
Fig. 11.	9Ch16. Excavations in shell heaps A to G.....	38
Fig. 12.	9Ch8. Reconstructed site map.....	43
Fig. 13.	9Ch8. Trench photograph of excavations west along N200.....	44
Fig. 14.	9Ch8. Cross sections of refuse and storage pits.....	51
Fig. 15.	9Ch8. Cross sections of refuse and storage pits.....	52
Fig. 16.	9Ch8. Artifacts.....	58
Fig. 17.	9Ch12. South profile of Exploratory Pit 1.....	61
Fig. 18.	9Ch12. Plot of postholes and shell filled feature in Exploratory Pit 1.....	61
Fig. 19.	9Ch13. Reconstructed site map.....	60
Fig. 20.	9Ch13. Mound contours.....	67
Fig. 21.	9Ch13. Profile of mound along E50 line.....	67

Fig. 22.	9Ch13.	Profile of mound along E40 line.....	67
Fig. 23.	9Ch13.	Photograph of southern half of E50 profile in mound.....	68
Fig. 24.	9Ch13.	Photograph of northern half of E50 profile in mound.....	68
Fig. 25.	9Ch13.	Photograph of E40 profile in mound.....	70
Fig. 26.	9Ch13.	Photograph of central pit beneath mound after removal of profile block.....	70
Fig. 27.	9Ch13.	Artifacts.....	73
Fig. 28.	9Ch17.	Reconstructed site map.....	75
Fig. 29.	9Ch18.	Reconstructed site map.....	78
Fig. 30.	9Ch18.	Photograph of excavations in mound.....	79
Fig. 31.	9Ch18.	Platform pipes.....	80
Fig. 32.	9Ch19.	Reconstructed site map.....	82
Fig. 33.	9Ch19.	Photograph of Burial 4.....	84
Fig. 34.	9Ch19.	Photograph of Burial 1.....	85
Fig. 35.	9Ch19.	Photograph of Burial 5.....	85
Fig. 36.	9Ch19.	Plot of artifacts from possible domestic structure.....	86
Fig. 37.	9Ch19.	Artifacts.....	92
Fig. 38.	9Ch9.	Reconstructed site map.....	95
Fig. 39.	9Ch9.	Photograph of unidentified wall trench feature.....	98
Fig. 40.	9Ch9.	Artifacts.....	104
Fig. 41.	9Ch10.	Reconstructed site map.....	107
Fig. 42.	9Ch10.	Photograph of Mound A Profile.....	111
Fig. 43.	9Ch2A.	Site map.....	115
Fig. 44.	9Ch2A.	East face of mound along the W40 profile.....	116
Fig. 45.	9Ch2A.	Photograph of shell deposit A in mound.....	116



Fig. 46.	9Ch2A.	Burials 1 and 2.....	117
Fig. 47.	9Ch2A.	Artifacts.....	117
Fig. 48.	9Ch2.	Site location map showing extent of excavations.....	123
Fig. 49.	9Ch2.	Photograph of trenching method employed to isolate stratigraphic blocks.....	124
Fig. 50.	9Ch2.	Photograph of excavations in progress.....	124
Fig. 51.	9Ch2.	Photograph across bluff summit.....	125
Fig. 52.	9Ch2.	Cleaned profile of borrow pit.....	125
Fig. 53.	9Ch2.	Photograph of stratigraphy exposed in unidentified trench.....	126
Fig. 54.	9Ch2.	Photograph of pit features exposed along bluff line.....	126
Fig. 55.	9Ch2.	Photograph of Burial 32.....	130
Fig. 56.	9Ch2.	Photograph of Burial 37.....	130
Fig. 57.	9Ch2.	Pipe fragment and flaked stone tools.....	139
Fig. 58.	9Ch2.	Bone tools, clay artifacts, and ground stone.....	141
Fig. 59.	9Ch2.	Frequency distributions for bone tool types by length.....	144
Fig. 60.	9Ch2.	Frequency distributions for bone tool types by length.....	145
Fig. 61.	9Ch2.	Portion of area excavated with non-pottery artifacts plotted.....	152
Fig. 62.	St. Simons	ceramic types.....	160
Fig. 63.	Thom's Creek, Refuge, and Oemler	ceramic types.....	164
Fig. 64.	Chatham, St. Simons, Refuge, Deptford, and unidentified	ceramic types.....	168
Fig. 65.	Oemler and Deptford	ceramic types.....	169
Fig. 66.	Walthour	ceramic types.....	175
Fig. 67.	Wilmington	ceramic types.....	178

Fig. 68. St. Catherines ceramic types.....181  
Fig. 69. Savannah ceramic types.....184  
Fig. 70. Irene ceramic types.....191

	List of Tables	pages
Table 1.	Ceramic sequence for the Northern Georgia Coast (Revised).....	11
Table 2.	9Ch11. Ceramics analysis for squares N570 E450 and N580 E450 in shoreline midden.....	25
Table 3.	9Ch11. Ceramics analysis for N450 E100 to N520 E100 trench segment.....	27
Table 4.	9Ch11. Ceramics analysis for N70 E60 to N70 E120 trench in shell heap A.....	29
Table 5.	9Ch11. Ceramics analysis for sections of trench from N375 W40 to N375 W75 in shell heap B.....	31
Table 6.	9Ch11. Bone artifacts.....	33
Table 7.	9Ch11. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	34
Table 8.	9Ch11. DePratter ceramics classification.....	36
Table 9.	9Ch16. Bone and antler artifacts.....	40
Table 10.	9Ch16. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	41
Table 11.	9Ch16. DePratter ceramics classification.....	41
Table 12.	9Ch8. Pit features and their contents.....	47
Table 13.	9Ch8. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	53
Table 14.	9Ch8. DePratter ceramics classification by excavation area.....	54
Table 15.	9Ch8. Relative sherd type frequency by excavation area.....	56
Table 16.	9Ch8. Shell artifacts.....	57
Table 17.	9Ch8. Stone artifacts.....	57
Table 18.	9Ch12. Artifact and excavation level description for Exploratory Pit 1.....	62
Table 19.	9Ch13. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	72

Table 20.	9Ch13.	DePratter classification of ceramics from village and mound.....	72
Table 21.	9Ch17.	Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	76
Table 22.	9Ch17.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	76
Table 23.	9Ch18.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	81
Table 24.	9Ch19.	Burials.....	83
Table 25.	9Ch19.	Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	88
Table 26.	9Ch19.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	90
Table 27.	9Ch19.	Artifacts.....	93
Table 28.	9Ch9.	Features in Area A.....	97
Table 29.	9Ch9.	Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	100
Table 30.	9Ch9.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	101
Table 31.	9Ch9.	Artifacts from Area A.....	103
Table 32.	9Ch9.	Artifacts from Area B.....	103
Table 33.	9Ch10.	Burials.....	109
Table 34.	9Ch10.	Ceramic vessels.....	110
Table 35.	9Ch10.	Caldwell (1943) ceramics classification.....	112
Table 36.	9Ch10.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	112
Table 37.	9Ch2A.	Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.....	119
Table 38.	9Ch2A.	DePratter ceramics classification.....	120
Table 39.	9Ch2.	ceramics from Square N350E780.....	154
Table 40.	9Ch2.	ceramics from Square N360E780.....	154
Table 41.	9Ch2.	DePratter Ceramics classification for Square N370E780.....	155

## INTRODUCTION

In 1936, Preston Holder initiated archaeological excavations in coastal Glynn County, Georgia, as an extension of the larger W.P.A. project underway near Macon, Georgia. Holder's primary goal was to discover stratified sites useful in chronology building, but he failed to find such sites in Glynn County. In 1937, Holder relocated to Chatham County, Georgia, where excavations were begun at the Irene site.

Full scale W.P.A. excavations started in Chatham County in September 1937. The Irene site was selected to serve as the focus of the Chatham County project, and excavations were conducted there continuously from September 1937 to December 1939 (Caldwell and McCann 1941:1). These massive excavations were successively directed by Preston Holder, Vladimir Fewkes (1938), Claude Schaeffer (1939), and Joseph Caldwell (1939, 1940). A final report describing the Irene site excavations was published less than two years after excavations ended (Caldwell and McCann 1941). Clearly, the Irene site received extensive investigation by W.P.A. crews, but there were many other Chatham County sites investigated.

For at least the first few months of the Chatham County Project, little work was conducted away from the Irene site. In January, 1938, a small crew, apparently directed by Preston Holder and Antonio Waring, was dispatched to the Meldrim site (9CH12) on Wilmington Island to excavate a series of test pits. Excavations at the Meldrim site lasted only a few days, and only a draft report was written by the excavators.

Between January 1938 and the Spring of 1942, several sites including Bilbo (9CH4), the Deptford Burial Mound (9CH2A), the Budreau Site (9CH9), the Dotson Mounds (9CH10), the Oemler site (9CH8), the two Walthour sites (9CH11 and 9CH16), four sites at Cedar Grove (9CH13, 9CH17, 9CH18, and 9CH19), and the Deptford site (9CH2) were excavated. Laboratory work on the recovered collections at that time included washing, labeling of individual sherds with provenance information, and sorting of sherds into types. Preliminary reports were drafted by the excavators, and work on artifact plates to be included in the final reports may also have been begun at this time.

The beginning of World War II brought all of this activity to an abrupt end. Field work ceased, and the laboratory was closed. Collections from the last site excavated, the Deptford site, were only partially processed by the time the lab closed, and those collections were boxed up, unwashed. Much of the Deptford site collection remains unwashed today in the original field collection bags.

The fate of the W.P.A. Chatham County collections following completion of the field project is difficult to determine. Most of the artifact collections and at least some of the field notes, maps, etc. were left in the hands of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce which had sponsored the excavations. How long the collection remained with the Chamber of Commerce is not known, but most of the material they held was eventually transferred to the Smithsonian Institution. A small part of the collection ended up in the Savannah Science Museum, and that has since been moved to Georgia Southern College. Following a stay of unknown duration at the Smithsonian, the bulk of the collection was transferred to the Southeastern Archaeological Center, National Park Service, in Macon, Georgia. The Southeastern Archaeological Center moved to Tallahassee, Florida, in 1972, and the W.P.A. Chatham County collection was moved to that new facility.

In an attempt to obtain published reports from some of the many W.P.A. (and other relief) projects, the National Park Service contracted with individuals to write up these collections made during the 1930s and early 1940s. Collections from the Macon, Georgia, project directed by A. R. Kelly were described by Fairbanks (1956), Karwedsky (n.d.), Mason (1963), Prokopetz (1974), Smith (1973), and Stoutamire (1983), among others. A portion of the Glynn County, Georgia, project collection was written up by Marsha Chance (1974).

During the summer of 1973, Dr. Joseph Caldwell, then a faculty member at the University of Georgia, accepted a contract to write final reports on all of the W.P.A. Chatham County sites except Irene, Bilbo, and Deptford. Irene and Bilbo were excluded because reports had already been published (Caldwell and McCann 1941; Waring 1968c). Presumably Deptford was excluded because of the immense size and condition of the collection.

I was a student of Joseph Caldwell's at the time when the W.P.A. collection arrived at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology from the Southeastern Archaeological Center. The collection consisted of over three hundred boxes, most of which contained sherds of pottery, although there were also many boxes containing other artifacts, reconstructible or whole pots, and the field notes, photographs, etc. It was an impressive amount of material, and it filled much of the available space in the lower part of the archaeology laboratory.

Over the next several months, I had the opportunity to talk to Joe Caldwell about the W.P.A. Chatham County excavations and the resulting collection. I was interested in the collection because of my developing focus on the archaeology of the Georgia coast, and I welcomed the opportunity to learn more about coastal archaeology from one of the men who had directed this important work there. After all, Caldwell and Waring (1939a,b) had used this collection to devise the 1939 ceramic sequence that was

still in use with little modification 35 years later.

At the time the collection arrived at the University of Georgia, Joe Caldwell's career was nearing its end due to illness. In the summer of 1973, Caldwell took a field school to the Tunnacunhee site in northwest Georgia, but by then his health was failing. Reporting on that summer's work was left to Richard Jefferies (1974).

While Jefferies worked on the Tunnacunhee report, Caldwell worked, when he was able, on the W.P.A. Chatham County project reports. His intent was to take the several preliminary reports written by him, in conjunction with Catherine McCann and H.T. Cain, and revise their texts, add photographs, and in general update them to 1973 standards.

Caldwell made only limited progress toward his intended goal. He must have been quite frustrated by the condition of the preliminary reports he had to work with, although he never expressed that frustration to me. Text in the preliminary reports he was to revise was brief and sketchy, and no maps or excavation profiles existed for most of the sites excavated. Artifact plates prepared decades earlier contained no scales, the pasted-up photos of the individual artifacts had faded, and the glue used to bind the photos to backing sheets had spread and yellowed. For many sites, no field notes were ever taken, and for others site maps had been lost or had never been drawn. At some point during the late summer or early fall of 1973, Caldwell must have realized that there was no way to take the collection of information available to him and turn it into a series of final reports on the seven burial mounds and seven village sites excavated by W.P.A. Chatham County crews.

Joseph Caldwell died in December 1973, in the midst of his struggles with this dilemma. In the winter of 1974, I was offered the opportunity to take over the W.P.A. Chatham County report project. By that time, I had temporarily left the University of Georgia to conduct field work on the Georgia coast (DePratter 1974), but I decided to return to Athens to take over work on the W.P.A. Chatham County collection under Caldwell's contract with the National Park Service. That project was funded for approximately 6 months.

Soon after I began sorting through the W.P.A materials from Caldwell's files and the NPS collection, I realized the enormity of the task before me. Caldwell had made limited progress on revising the preliminary draft of the Cedar Grove Tract manuscript (Caldwell and McCann n.d.b.), but he had made no other discernable progress prior to his death. I spent my first couple of weeks reviewing the draft manuscripts, notes, pieces of maps, and deteriorating photographic plates. Once I had a working knowledge of that material, I turned to the artifact collections.

The artifacts were in an abysmal state. Most of the collection was composed of large cardboard boxes filled with loose sherds. Each sherd had site, excavation unit, and level information written on it, but years of rough handling had destroyed labels on about 5% of the collection. Further, the sherds had been indiscriminately mixed at some time during their post-excavation history, so that a single cardboard box might contain artifacts from four, five, or even six different sites. If any work was to be done with these artifacts, a major task would involve sorting the various site collections.

As a young, naive graduate student in the Spring of 1974, I was confident that I could take the three-decades-old information from seven burial mounds and seven village sites and turn it into a finished report within the four months still remaining on the contract with the National Park Service. After all, I had the ceramic sequence derived by Caldwell and Waring (1939a, 1939b) to guide me in analysis of the ceramics collections. I had preliminary reports by Caldwell and others for most sites, so all I needed to do was modify and update those to meet the requirements of the contract. And, best of all, I had youthful enthusiasm and vigor that I knew would see me through the 12-16 hour days I knew would be needed to see the project to completion. And so, I started.

As soon as I had put the field notes, loose analysis sheets, preliminary reports, and portions of maps in good order, I set out to reanalyze the collections. Why did I undertake a complete reanalysis in the face of such a tight deadline? Because there was no other alternative. The ceramic analyses included in the preliminary reports were completed in the field laboratory using the ceramic sequence and type descriptions compiled by Caldwell and Waring in 1939. The sherd counts, therefore, did not include Refuge series types defined by Waring (1968i), or St. Catherines series types recently defined by Caldwell (1971) and Steed (1970) on the basis of two seasons (1969 and 1970) field work on St. Catherines Island. I expected to be able to go through the collections, do a quick sort incorporating these new types, and then provide revised sherd counts for each site. No problem.

As I have already indicated, the sherds were stored mixed in large cardboard boxes. The first task was to separate the sherds by site. Ten sites sorted into ten piles (there were no sherds from 9CH12) containing a total of about 30,000 sherds with another 1500 sherds bearing unreadable labels. Then came the task of sorting site collections into individual excavation units. Every table top and other flat surface in the archaeology lab was needed to hold the nearly 1100 small boxes needed to sort the collection by excavation units. Many friends and fellow graduate students helped me during this stage of the sorting. Finally, the collections were sorted and the process of analysis could begin.



First, I committed the type descriptions compiled by Caldwell and Waring to memory. Then I studied Waring's (1968i) Refuge site report for information on the Refuge series, and I pored over Bill Steed's (1970) thesis draft for every morsel of information on the St. Catherines series. I compiled an analysis sheet listing every described pottery type relating to the Georgia coast, and I made 1000 copies of that form. And then I was ready to begin the task of looking at each sherd.

As I sat at my table and tried to put each sherd into a pile representing a described type, I immediately began having problems. The published type descriptions did not fit the range of variation that I was seeing in the collection. I plunged on, classifying and reclassifying more than half of the sherds before I decided I had to stop and rethink what I was doing. There were major problems in the available type descriptions, and I needed to alter those descriptions before I could proceed. I have discussed those revisions elsewhere (DePratter 1979), and they have been incorporated into the ceramic type descriptions presented elsewhere in this volume.

The major problem occurred because of the manner in which the original type descriptions were developed. Based on the information I saw in Caldwell's files during that spring of 1974, I realized that the 1939 Caldwell and Waring ceramic sequence and ceramic type descriptions had been based on only a portion of the W.P.A. collection. In 1939, Caldwell was a graduate student recently arrived from the University of Chicago. Clearly, Waring was the team member who was most familiar with coastal ceramics. But by 1939, few stratigraphic excavations had been conducted on the coast for Caldwell and Waring to draw upon. Clearly Waring had been excavating sites since he was a child (Waring 1968h), and he recognized many of the pottery types that he and Caldwell were to describe, but it was knowledge of the chronological sequence of those types and their association within ceramic series that Waring must have lacked.

Excavation at the Irene site must have provided some assistance in answering these questions pertaining to sequence and associations, but Irene was a large site, occupied over a long period of time, and it was being excavated by a large crew. Thousands of sherds from the Irene site must have arrived in the laboratory for processing and sorting each day, and the excavators needed a set of types within which this mass of data could be sorted. Caldwell and Waring joined forces to develop their sequence and type descriptions to facilitate immediate classification of collections.

Their work was published in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter in 1939, so they must have sat down to develop their sequence sometime in the summer or early fall of that year. We can now reconstruct with some certainty the

information that would have been available to them at that time. They would have had Waring's years of collecting experience to draw upon, but that information would not have been accumulated in a systematic manner, and most of it would have been derived from surface collecting or limited testing. Waring and Holder (1968) had conducted a series of stratigraphic tests at the Deptford site (9CH2), and perhaps a few other sites, in the summer of 1937, and that information was readily available. The Meldrim site (9CH12) on Wilmington Island had been tested in January 1938, and that stratigraphic information was also available to Waring and Caldwell. And then there was the massive, poorly stratified collection from the Irene mound and village where excavations were beginning to wind down after two straight years of work.

At the time Waring and Caldwell developed their ceramic sequence, excavations had not been conducted at the Budreau site (9CH9), the Dotson mounds (9CH10), the Oemler site (9CH8), the two Walthour sites (9CH11 and 9CH16), the four Cedar Grove Tract sites (9CH13, 9CH17, 9CH18, and 9CH19), or the Bilbo site (9CH4). Whatever information those sites might have had to contribute to the Chatham County sequence was not available to Caldwell and Waring in 1939.

Working with the huge Irene site collection without clear stratigraphy to guide them, Caldwell and McCann grouped sherds into expedient categories based on surface treatment, tempering material, rim forms, etc. Some of their pottery types, for instance Irene Filfot Stamped (here called Irene Complicated Stamped), dated to rather brief time intervals and had no other similar types with which they could be confused. On the other hand there was the problem of cord marking as a surface treatment. Many of the Chatham County sites contained collections that were more than 50% cord marked, and Caldwell and Waring (1939a,b) originally recognized only two types--Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked and Savannah Fine Cord Marked--to account for all of the variability they observed in sherds with cord marked surfaces. Any thick, poorly finished sherd with broad cord impressions was identified as Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked in the Caldwell and Waring scheme, while thinner, better made sherds with narrower cord impressions were identified as Savannah Fine Cord Marked. Every cord marked sherd was placed into one of these categories by Caldwell and Waring in their 1939 scheme.

But, it is apparent that these two types were not sufficient to handle all of the variability present in the Chatham County collections. The preliminary W.P.A. Chatham County site reports by Caldwell, McCann, and Cain contain counts for other undescribed cord marked types such as Haven Home Fine Cord Marked (identified as grit tempered), Deptford Heavy Cord Marked, Wilmington Fine Cord Marked, and Unnamed Fine Cord Marked (identified as sherd tempered). By comparing contemporary

descriptions for these types in the Caldwell files with the sherds I saw in the collection, it became clear that Wilmington Fine Cord Marked and Unnamed Fine Cord Marked could both be included in the recently described St. Catherines Cord Marked type (Caldwell 1971, n.d.; Steed 1970; DePratter 1979). The Haven Home Fine Cord Marked type was a variant of Savannah Fine Cord Marked type with straight rims rather than the flaring rims frequently found on Savannah period jars. It now seems apparent that this straight rimmed variant is simply an early form of Savannah Cord Marked. The Deptford Cord Marked type was clearly a previously undescribed type within the Deptford series. Some other cord marked grit tempered sherds identified as Deptford Cord Marked by Caldwell and his colleagues belonged to yet another undescribed type, which I have called Chatham County Cord marked (see type descriptions).

Still other sherds in the Chatham County collection must have presented real puzzles to Caldwell and Waring. For instance, what were they to do with the few clay tempered sherds with check stamped surfaces? Were they of the same type as sand and grit tempered Deptford Check Stamped, or did they require a new type description? Apparently, Caldwell and Waring (1939a) ignored the problem, because neither of the two check stamped types (Deptford Bold Check Stamped and Savannah Check Stamped) they described has clay tempering listed as an attribute in their published description.

And what was to be done with the sherd tempered complicated stamped? Was it also a Deptford variant? Excavations by Caldwell in 1969 and 1970 solved this problem. In excavations at Wamassee Neck on St. Catherines Island (Caldwell n.d.; Smith n.d.a.), Caldwell encountered these same clay tempered stamped types, and the old classification crisis reemerged. This time, based on a larger sample from a single site, Caldwell identified these clay tempered check stamped and complicated stamped types as belonging to the Deptford III series in recognition of their placement at the end of the Deptford Period and the early part of the Wilmington Period (Caldwell 1971). Caldwell provided no published descriptions for these Deptford III types, and I have subsequently renamed them Walthour Check Stamped and Walthour Complicated Stamped, respectively, and provided type descriptions (DePratter 1979).

These are the problems with which I was faced in the early summer of 1974 at a time when I had spent nearly half of the NPS contract period in unfruitful analysis. At that point, I took all of the variability that I had observed up to that point and compiled the type descriptions that are included elsewhere in this volume. Some of these type descriptions were modified from the published Caldwell and Waring (1939 a,b) types, some were modified from Waring's (1968i) Refuge site types combined with what I had seen in the Chatham County collections, some were

based on Steed's (1970) St. Catherines series descriptions, and others were written from scratch.

I then threw away all of the analysis forms that I had completed up to that point, and I started anew on the analysis of the W.P.A. Chatham County collection. Those new type descriptions served me well with only a few minor adjustments needed along the way. Many of those adjustments involved simple renaming of types such as the Deptford III-Walthour example given above and changing the names of some former Deptford series types to Refuge series types (DePratter 1979). In other cases I was forced to describe additional minority types, such as adding Wilmington Fabric Marked to the Wilmington series. Many of these modifications to the Chatham County sequence have been published elsewhere (DePratter 1976, 1979, 1984; DePratter and Howard 1980). The revised sequence and ceramic types are presented in Figs. 1 and 2 and Table 1.

I reanalyzed all of the collections from the 1100 excavation units, recording results of that analysis on revised analysis forms. As I went through the collection, I pulled sample sherds to be photographed to illustrate my newly revised ceramic type descriptions. Those sherds are illustrated with the type descriptions in this volume. Once the task of reanalysis was completed, sometime in June, 1974, I turned to revising the text of the preliminary site reports.

Today, more than fifteen years later, I can not remember which site report I attempted to revise first, but no matter which site it was, I would have been faced with the same problems that Caldwell faced. A major problem involved absence of maps and excavation plans for most sites. I do not know how Caldwell intended to deal with this problem in his work, but I set out to reconstruct site maps and excavation layout for each site (see Appendix B for details concerning reconstruction of each site map).

For a few sites, such as the Deptford Mound, 9CH13 at Cedar Grove, and parts of the two Walthour sites, excavation plans existed, in some cases with surface contours superimposed. Without exception, I found that these maps, intended for publication, were filled with errors. For instance, the plan of excavation for one of the Walthour sites (9CH16) clearly represented an early stage in the excavations, because the artifact collections contained sherds from more than twice the number of excavation units that were illustrated on the original map in Caldwell's files. My revised 9CH16 excavation map (Fig. 11, pg. 38) incorporates these additional excavation units. The problem at the Walthour site is further complicated by the fact that the site was excavated in two parts, on two different occasions with two separate site numbers used to identify the two parts of what in reality is a single site (see Fig. 6, pg. 22).

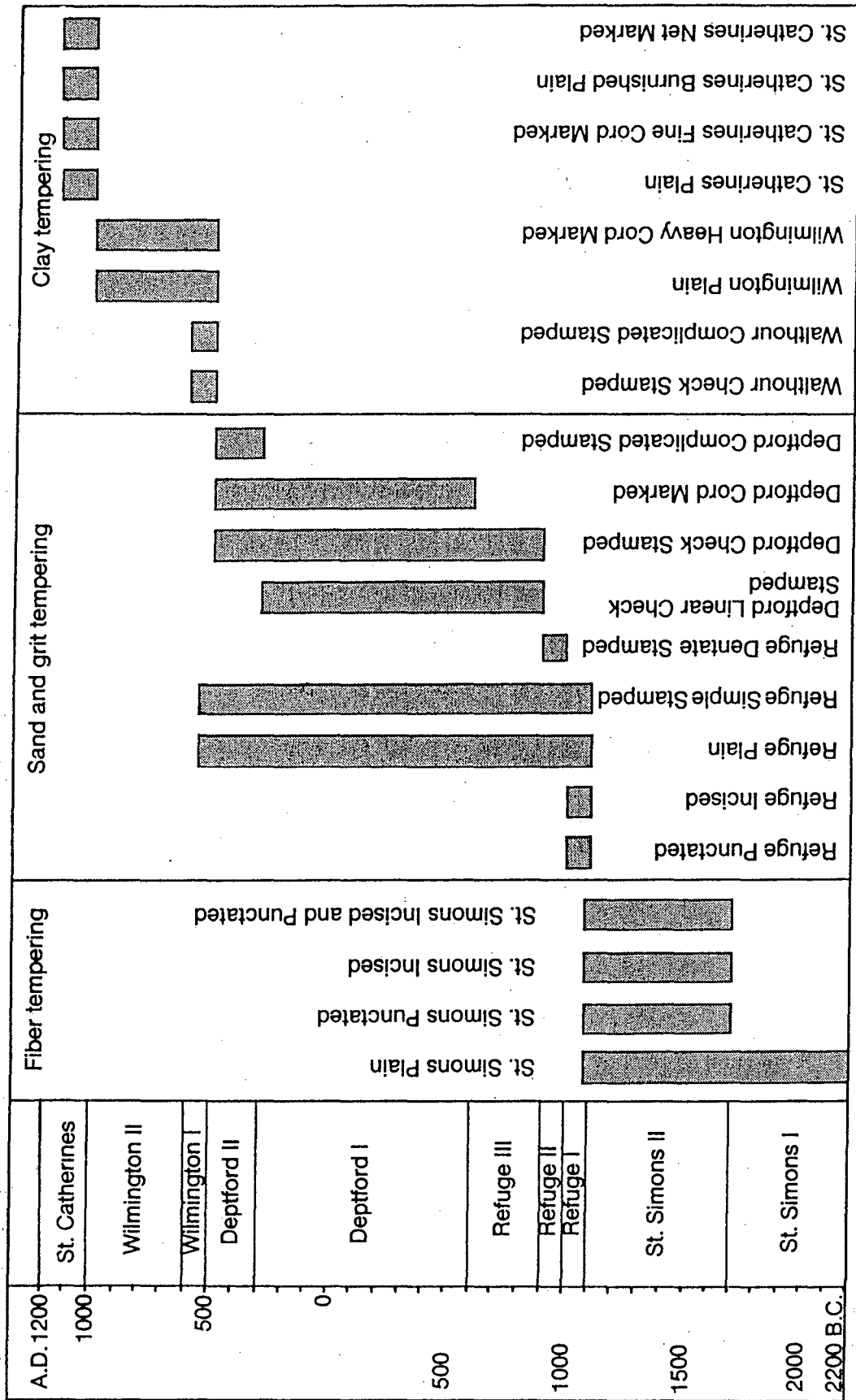


Fig. 1. Ceramic types by archaeological phase, 2200 B.C. to A.D. 1200.

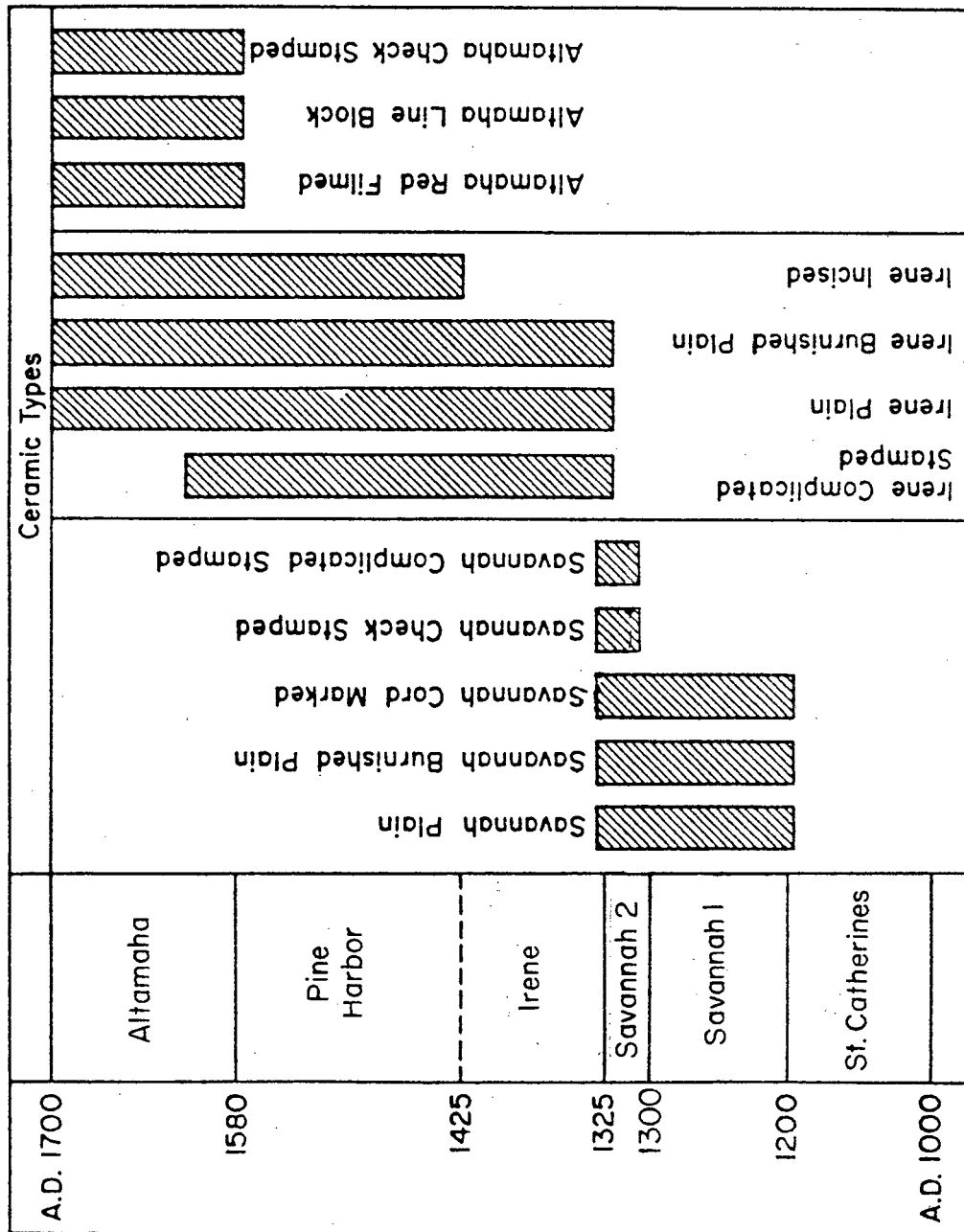


Fig. 2. Ceramic types by archaeological phase, A.D. 1200 to 1700.

Table 1  
Revised Ceramic Sequence for the Northern Georgia Coast

Periods	Phases	Ceramic Types	Dates
Irene	Altamaha	Altamaha Line Block Altamaha Check Stamped Altamaha Red Filmed Irene Incised Irene Burnished Plain Irene Plain Irene Complicated Stamped	A.D. 1700
	Pine Harbor	Irene Incised Irene Complicated Stamped Irene Burnished Plain Irene Plain	A.D. 1580
	Irene	Irene Complicated Stamped Irene Burnished Plain Irene Plain	A.D. 1425
Savannah	Savannah II	Savannah Complicated Stamped Savannah Check Stamped Savannah Cord Marked Savannah Burnished Plain Savannah Plain	A.D. 1325
	Savannah I	Savannah Cord Marked Savannah Burnished Plain Savannah Plain	A.D. 1300
St. Catherines	St. Catherines	St. Catherines Net Marked St. Catherines Cord Marked St. Catherines Burnished Plain St. Catherines Plain	A.D. 1200
Wilmington	Wilmington	Wilmington Cord Marked Wilmington Brushed Wilmington Fabric Marked Wilmington Plain	A.D. 1000
	Walthour	Wilmington Cord Marked Wilmington Plain Walthour Complicated Stamped Walthour Check Stamped	A.D. 600
Deptford	Deptford II	Deptford Complicated Stamped Deptford Cord Marked Deptford Check Stamped Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Plain	A.D. 500
	Deptford I	Deptford Linear Check Stamped Deptford Cord Marked Deptford Check Stamped Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Plain	A.D. 300
Refuge	Refuge III	Deptford Linear Check Stamped Deptford Check Stamped Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Plain	400 B.C.
	Refuge II	Refuge Dentate Stamped Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Plain	900 B.C.
	Refuge I	Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Punctated Refuge Incised Refuge Plain	1000 B.C.
St. Simons	St. Simons II	St. Simons Incised & Punctated St. Simons Incised St. Simons Punctated St. Simons Plain	1100 B.C.
	St. Simons I	St. Simons Plain	1700 B.C.
			2200 B.C.

\* Estimated dates in uncorrected C<sup>14</sup> years

None of the notes or papers in Caldwell's files suggest that this was the case. The two excavations (9CH11 and 9CH16) are discussed by Caldwell and McCann as if they took place on totally unrelated sites.

I began my map reconstruction for the Walthour site with the modified 9CH16 map discussed above. After updating that map, I then began plotting the 9CH11 excavation units based on designations written on sherds. These 9CH11 excavation units included a long trench that ran northeast-southwest through the field, the shoreline midden excavations, and the shell heap A excavations on the southwestern end of the long trench (Fig. 6).

At this point, another problem became apparent. Site 9CH16 was excavated using ten foot square units, but 9CH11 was excavated using five foot squares. As can be seen on Fig. 8 (pg. 30), plotting the distribution of five foot square units at 9CH11 resulted in continuous and contiguous excavation trenches except in the area of shell heap C. Plotting of five foot squares in the area of shell heap C, however, resulted in a checkerboard pattern. While it is possible that shell heap C excavations were indeed conducted in the checkerboard pattern indicated, it is far more likely, based on what is known of other Chatham County excavations, that the excavation units in shell heap C were ten foot squares rather than the five foot square units used elsewhere on the site. There are no notes to clarify why the site was excavated on two separate occasions or why part of the site was excavated in five foot units while the remaining area was excavated in ten foot square units.

After these procedures, I had a large map (Fig. 6) showing the 9CH11 excavations in the three shell heaps (A, B, and C), the field, and along the shoreline, and I had another smaller map (Fig. 11) plotting the 9CH16 excavations. I soon realized that the incomplete 9CH16 map in Caldwell's files fit into the space between the excavated shell heaps on 9CH11 (see Fig. 6). So, by combining these two parts, I had a complete map of the excavations on this site. Contours for 9CH16 were present on the incomplete excavation plan prepared by Caldwell; contours for 9CH11 were found on a loose scrap of paper in the Caldwell files. This 9CH11 contour sheet showed both the site grid and surface contours but no excavation units except part of a trench at N375 which matched with the rest of the map. The line indicating the edge of the shoreline on my reconstructed map is from another unlabeled scrap of paper in the Caldwell files.

By this long, involved procedure, I came up with a map of the site and the areas excavated that I feel is an accurate depiction of the work conducted there. I have related the long and involved procedure that I employed in developing this map to demonstrate the amount of time and effort involved in the simple procedure of drawing a site map. For each of the sites I worked



with, I had to follow much the same procedure that I used in reconstructing the 9CH11 and 9CH16 map. The longer I worked on the Chatham County Project, the more I learned that there was little that I could accept at face value except for the limited field notes where they existed. Anything else had to be checked, and then double checked. This process was complicated by the fact that as the years passed after 1974 and I became more proficient at archaeological interpretations, conclusions that I had reached earlier I found to be faulty or incomplete. But, I am getting ahead of my story.

As I labored to construct site maps in the summer of 1974, I began to realize that the time allotted to the project as specified in the contract was going to expire before I had completed my work. Ever the optimist, I approached David Hally, who was overseeing the project following Caldwell's death, and we agreed that more time was needed. We requested additional time from the Park Service, and that request was granted. Clearly my estimate of time to project completion was in error, because when that extension expired, I was still far from finished. The artifact analysis was complete, maps for most sites had been constructed, artifact plates had been made, and draft text for about half of the sites was complete.

During late June or early July, 1974 while I was in the midst of struggling to complete the W.P.A. Chatham County project, Mr. P .H. Lewis, a developer on the Georgia Coast, offered to provide the University of Georgia funds to conduct a survey of his property on Skidaway Island in Chatham County. I had been waiting for more than a year for this funding to come through, and David Hally and I agreed that I would begin that project in late August, 1974. In late August and early September, I took a small crew to Skidaway Island to conduct survey and limited testing on a 1500 acre tract. The project was scheduled for three weeks in the field and three weeks analysis and writing, based on the assumption (by J. Caldwell who had submitted the original proposal) that there were only a few sites on the Lewis tract. As it turned out, I located and reported on over 100 sites within the project area (DePratter 1975). Field work was completed in the three weeks allotted, but analysis and writing, of course, took far longer than three weeks.

I worked on the P.H. Lewis project report until October 1, 1974, when I began work on a survey of Georgia Power Company's proposed 18,000 acre Wallace Reservoir (now Lake Oconee). That reservoir project extended from October 1, 1974 to July 1976. In the meantime, I completed the P.H. Lewis project report in the spring of 1975 (DePratter 1975) by working evenings and weekends. Once the P.H. Lewis report was completed, I turned to trying to complete the W.P.A. Chatham County report in my spare time. But working eight hours a day on the reservoir project plus a two-

hour-a-day commute to the project area, left me little time to concentrate on the Chatham County project. Soon I was involved in analysis and writing of the Wallace Reservoir report (DePratter 1976), and the W.P.A. Chatham County report was boxed up and put on hold.

Over the next decade or so, I found small blocks of time to drag out the boxes containing the Chatham County report and work on one site or another, but there was never a long enough block of time to get back into the material and work productively. Progress was further frustrated by the fact that I was becoming a more knowledgeable archaeologist with each passing year, and as I did, the draft text that I wrote back in 1974 seemed brief and simplistic. With each passing year I was certain that I could do a far better and more thorough job with the Chatham County material if I could only find a sufficiently long block of time. I continued hoping to find such time, but there was always some other job or research project that took precedence.

Now, after more than 15 years, I have found a block of time to complete this report. The time was sufficient to complete unfinished site reports, but it was not sufficient to allow me to do the complete reworking of the text that I had always envisioned. The quality of the text descriptions is uneven, depending on when I wrote the initial draft and how many times that text has been revised in the intervening years. Some site descriptions were written in the past few months, and those I feel a little better about, although the speed with which they were compiled and written renders even those of somewhat lower quality than I would like. The figures were drawn by several different individuals over the span of the project, and both the styles and manner of presentation vary from figure to figure. Despite the variability, I feel that the information presented is consistently as accurate as I could possibly make it.

In conclusion, this is a flawed report, in that it was written (actually compiled might be a better word) over a period of more than 15 years. If it had been completed in 1974, it would have been more consistent both in the presentation of the text and in the style of the figures, but it would not have included many of the important details that I was able to incorporate as the years passed. On the other hand, if the entire report had been written in 1989, it would have been a far more thorough, analytical report. As it stands, written as it was over a span of 15 years, the reports will serve as an adequate description of the W.P.A. Chatham County excavations. Perhaps the most important element of the project is what it taught me about ceramics and the origin of the Caldwell and McCann ceramic sequence. For this reason I am glad that I took on this project; I only wish that there had been time to complete this report long before now.

## THE W.P.A. CHATHAM COUNTY PROJECT

Full scale W.P.A. excavations started in Chatham County in September 1937. The Irene site was selected to serve as the focus of the Chatham County project, and excavations were conducted there continuously from September 1937 to December 1939 (Caldwell and McCann 1941:1). Excavations were successively directed by Preston Holder, Vladimir Fewkes (1938), Claude Schaeffer (1939), and Joseph Caldwell (1939, 1940). Antonio Waring, Catherine McCann, Frederick Hulse and others served as assistants at Irene under the several directors. The Irene site report was published in 1941 only two years after excavations were completed (Caldwell and McCann 1941).

For at least the first few years of the Chatham County Project, little work was conducted away from the Irene site. But in January, 1938, a small crew, apparently directed by Preston Holder and Antonio Waring, was dispatched to the Meldrim site (9CH12) on Wilmington Island (Fig. 3 and 4) to excavate a series of test pits. Excavation at the Meldrim site lasted only a few days, and no report was ever written by the excavators.

So far as is known, no other sites were tested until the fall of 1939, when a crew was dispatched to the Deptford Burial Mound (9CH2A) (Fig. 3). Extant field notes indicate that site mapping was begun there by September 7, 1939, and excavations were initiated on October 2. A crew of 17, probably under the direction of H. T. Cain, worked at the Deptford Burial Mound until October 27, 1939. Caldwell (1943) provides the only published account of these excavations, but Caldwell's files also contain an unfinished draft report of uncertain authorship.

About a month after work was completed at the Deptford Burial Mound, a crew under the direction of H. T. Cain was moved to the Budreau site (9CH9) on White Marsh Island (Figs. 3 and 5). The crew began clearing and mapping the site on November 22, 1939, and excavations were initiated on November 28. Work on the site was completed on December 21, 1939, according to fieldnotes. Size of the crew at the Budreau site is not known. Caldwell's files contain an unfinished Deptford Burial Mound draft report by Cain and Caldwell (n.d.). Caldwell (1943) provides the only published account of excavations at this site.

At the same time that excavations were underway at the Budreau site, another crew was working at the Dotson site (9CH10). Dates on typed burial forms are the only indication of excavation dates for the Dotson site (Fig. 3). Those forms, describing a total of 14 burials, bear dates of December 18 and December 19, 1939. Presumably excavations at the Dotson site spanned a period of about two to four weeks in late November and early December, 1939. A brief report describing Dotson site excavations has been provided by Caldwell (1943).

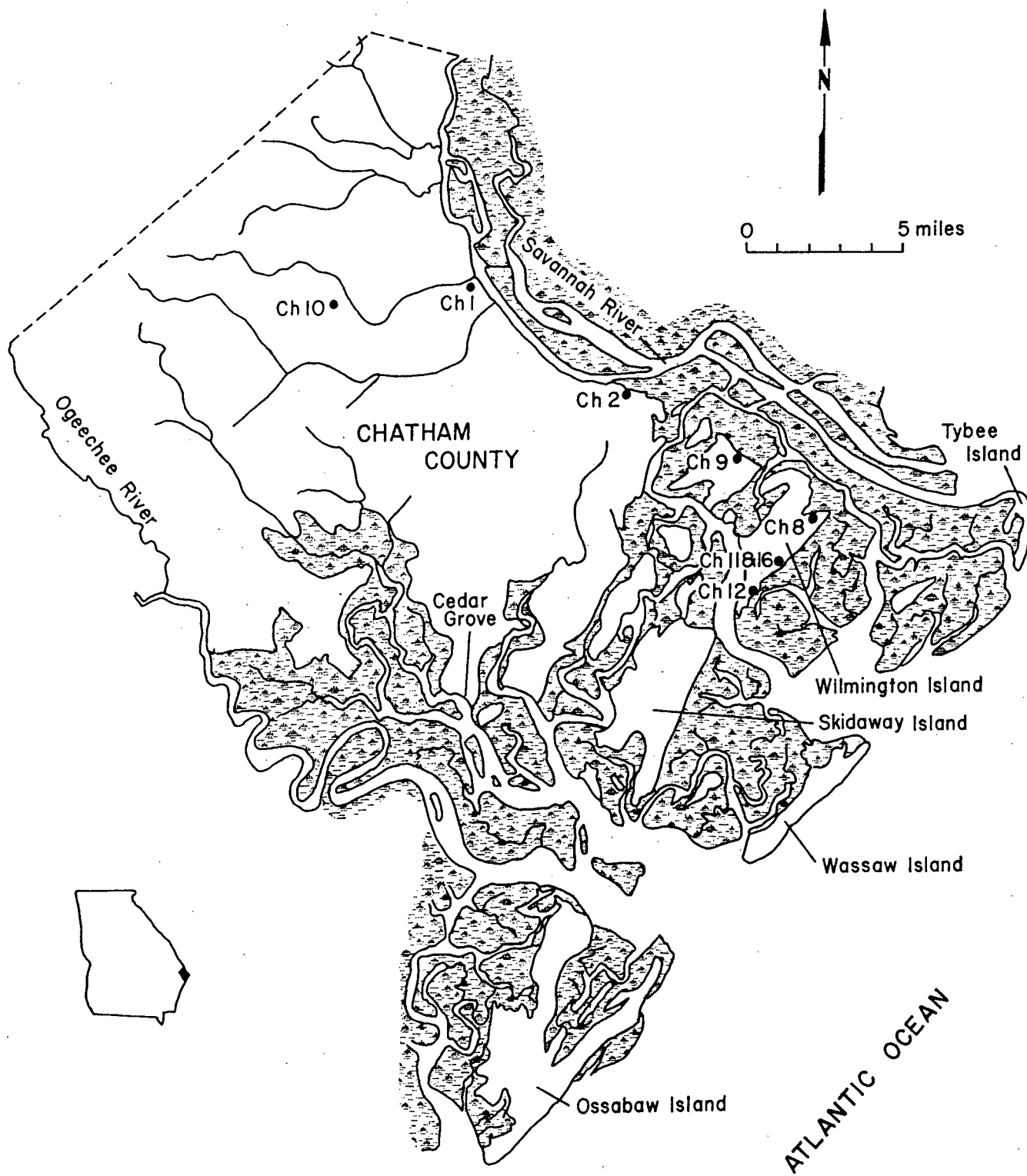


Fig. 3. Map of Chatham County, Georgia, showing sites and localities excavated by W.P.A crews.

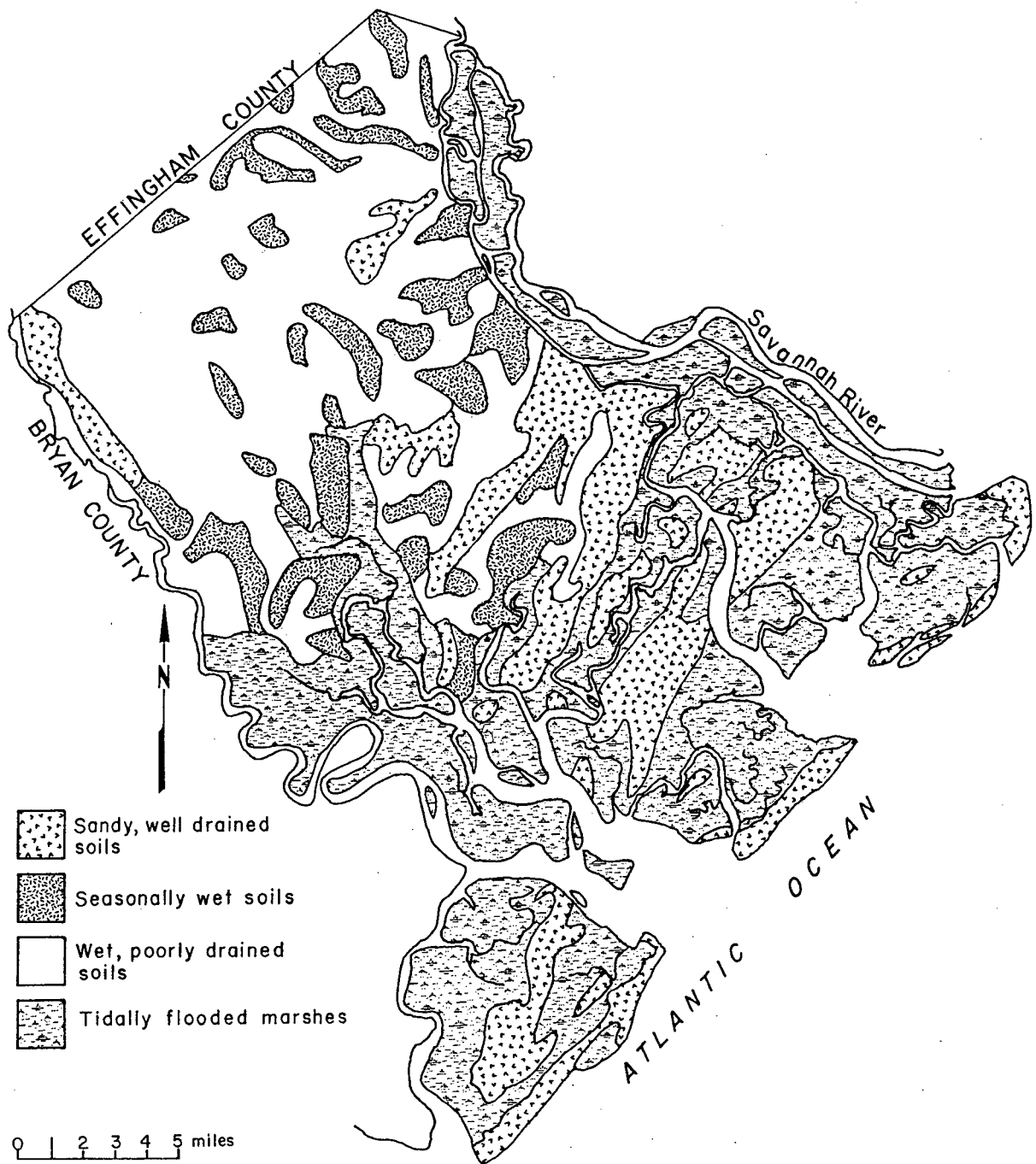


Fig. 4. Map of Chatham County showing major soil associations.

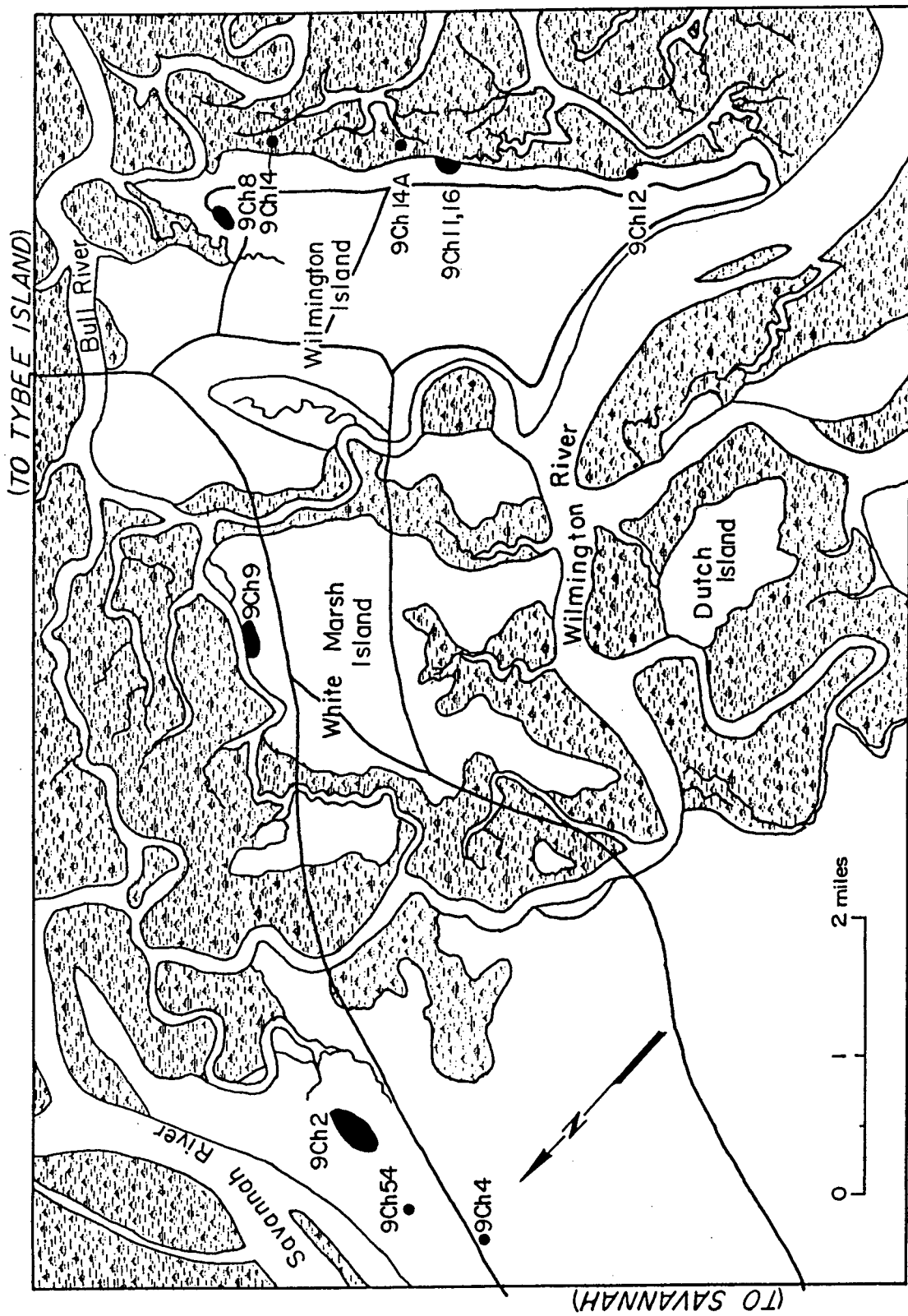


Fig. 5. Map showing location of sites on Wilmington Island, White Marsh Island, and adjacent portions of the mainland.

Excavations were also being conducted at another Chatham County site during the fall of 1939. The Oemler site (9CH8) on the north end of Wilmington Island was the scene of extensive excavations over a period of several months (Figs. 3 and 5). Extant notes and feature descriptions do not provide complete information on dates for Oemler site excavations, but the dates on which pit features were recorded run from October 18, 1939, to March 11, 1940. Caldwell and McCann (1940a) state that excavations took place between October 16 and November 27, 1939, but they must have intended that to mean excavations in the quarter being reported upon. Excavations probably started in mid-October, 1939, and must have extended a few days later than March 11, 1940, because four additional features were discovered after the feature recorded on March 11 was recorded. A descriptive report on the Oemler site excavations was submitted as part of the quarterly report written by Caldwell and McCann (1940a), but it was never published.

While additional excavations may have been conducted during the spring and summer of 1940, the records in Caldwell's files provide few clues toward identification of those excavations. A semi-annual report submitted by Caldwell and McCann in September, 1940, reports on excavations at the Walthour site, 9CH11 (Fig. 5). Presumably those excavations were conducted at some time between March and September, 1940. A preliminary report on the 9CH11 excavations was written by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.), but that report was never published. Another portion of the Walthour site, 9CH16, was excavated at a later time, but the dates for the 9CH16 excavations are not known. Results of the 9CH16 excavations were included in the same unpublished report as the 9CH11 excavations (Caldwell and McCann n.d.a.).

During the late summer of 1940, excavations were initiated at the Cedar Grove Tract located to the south of the city of Savannah (Fig. 3). Four sites (9CH13, 17, 18 and 19) were excavated at Cedar Grove between July and September, 1940. Cedar Grove Tract excavations were initiated at 9CH13 in mid-July, 1940, with a crew of 43. Excavations continued at 9CH13 until at least August 1, 1940. There is some uncertainty concerning the actual dates of excavation at each of the Cedar Grove sites, because the only relevant information available to me comes from dates recorded for artifact finds in an original field notebook. Date ranges for Cedar Grove excavations reported here are derived from the earliest and latest recorded dates for artifact finds from each site, respectively.

By August 5, 1940, a portion of the excavation crew had moved on to site 9CH17 (Fig. 3), where excavations continued until at least August 30. The remainder of the crew spent most, if not all, of the month of August working at site 9CH18. On August 30, excavations were initiated at 9CH19. Given the extent of the 9CH19 excavations, it is likely that the work there was

conducted by the entire crew that had begun work at 9CH13 rather than by one of the smaller crews that worked on 9CH17 and 18. The four Cedar Grove tract sites included four burial mounds and two village sites. Results of excavations at each of these sites were summarized in an unpublished preliminary report by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.).

On September 20, 1940, a site mapping project was begun at the Deptford site, 9CH2 (Figs. 3 and 5), and excavations apparently began immediately afterwards. Dates recorded for artifact finds begin September 26, 1940, and extend through April 25, 1941, with another 40+ undated artifacts recovered after the latter date. It is therefore likely that excavations continued for at least a week or two after April 25, 1941. The Deptford site excavations were described in an unfinished preliminary report by Caldwell, McCann, Cain (n.d.).

Now, after more than half of a century, information on many of these sites will be available in published form for the first time. The passage of years has severely reduced the amount of information that can be extracted from the collections and notes relating to the W.P.A. Chatham County Project (see Appendix B). The present report, as brief and as descriptive as it is, provides basic data for each of the excavated sites.



## WILMINGTON ISLAND EXCAVATIONS

W.P.A. excavations on Wilmington Island involved four sites that were excavated in late 1939 and early 1940 (Fig. 5). The Walthour site, excavated under two separate site numbers (9CH11 and 9CH16), was an extensive village site located along the central portion of Wilmington Island's eastern shore. The Oemler site (9CH8), located adjacent to a tidal creek in the north central part of the island, was also a village site containing numerous storage pits. The Meldrim site, (9CH12), located near the southern tip of the island, is perhaps the least well known of the WPA excavations included in this volume. Meldrim was tested by Preston Holder and A.J. Waring early in 1938, but they took few notes, and artifacts recovered from the site have been lost.

Wilmington Island excavations were concentrated in deeply stratified village deposits that were expected to contain data relating to the Chatham County ceramic sequence. For the most part, that expectation was not met, because the midden deposits did not contain clear-cut stratigraphy. Despite that fact, the sites excavated do contribute important data to our understanding of coastal prehistory.

### 9CH11 and 9CH16 The Walthour Site

The Walthour site was located on the southeastern shoreline of Wilmington Island (Caldwell and McCann n.d.a.). Precise location of the site could not be determined from either the available written descriptions or photographs, but its approximate location is shown on Fig. 5. The site was composed of a number of distinct units that were separated into two separate sites. The site map (Fig. 6), reconstructed from provenance data on sherds and from incomplete topographic maps, shows the spatial relationship of those units.

Along the shoreline adjacent to the marsh was a midden ridge roughly 600 feet long and 2 to 2 1/2 feet high (Fig. 7). Inland, to the east, was a large field separated from the shoreline by a forested strip 200-300 feet wide. The field contained a surface scatter of shell over an area measuring 1000 feet in length and several hundred feet in width. Ten shell midden heaps were located in the field approximately 450 feet from the nearest point on the shoreline.

For unknown reasons, the various midden areas were assigned to two separate sites with two different site numbers (Fig. 6). The first site number, 9CH11, was assigned to the shoreline midden ridge, the shell scatter in the field, and to three of the 10 midden heaps in the field. The remaining seven midden heaps

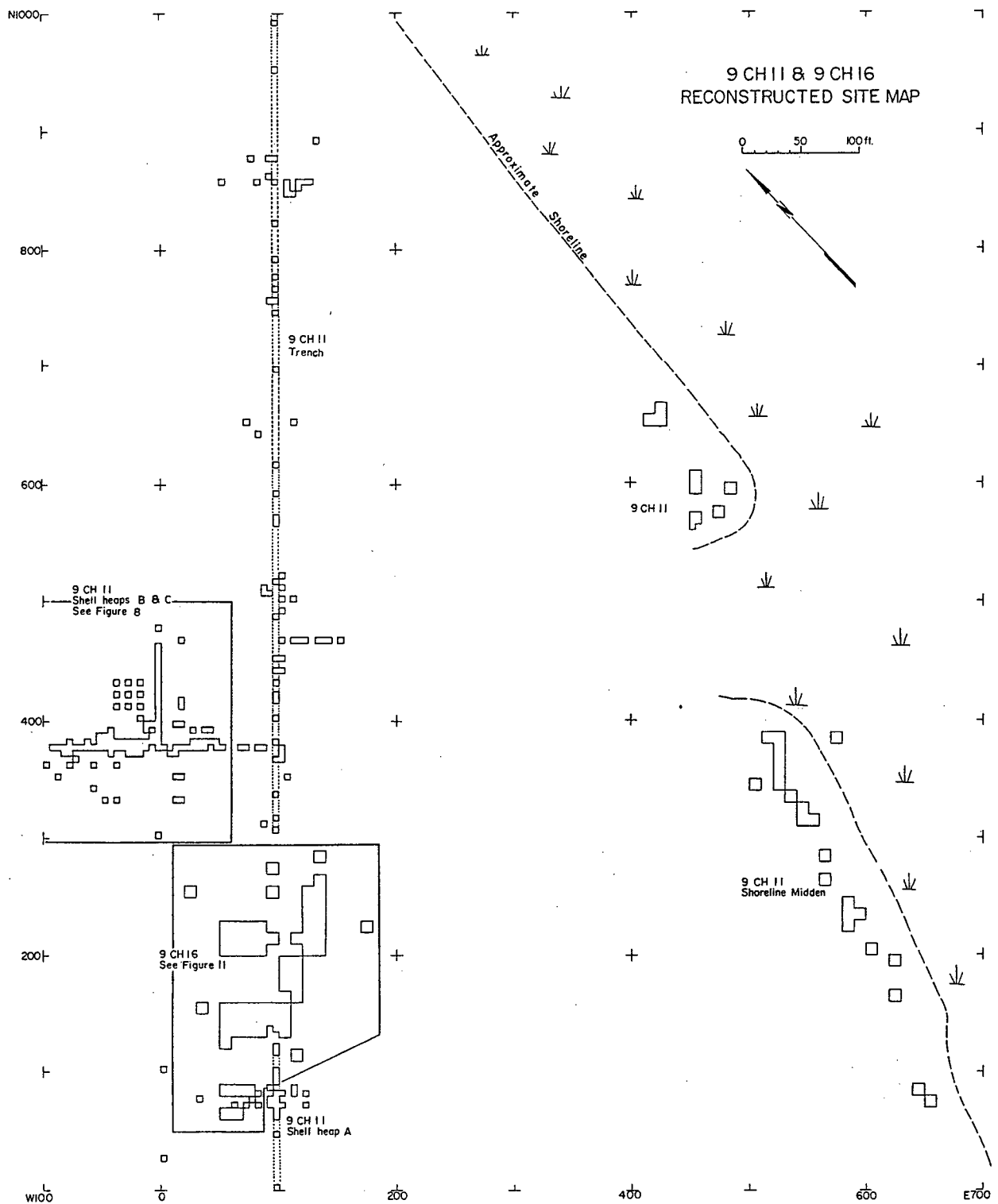


Fig. 6. 9Ch11 and 9Ch16. Reconstructed site map.

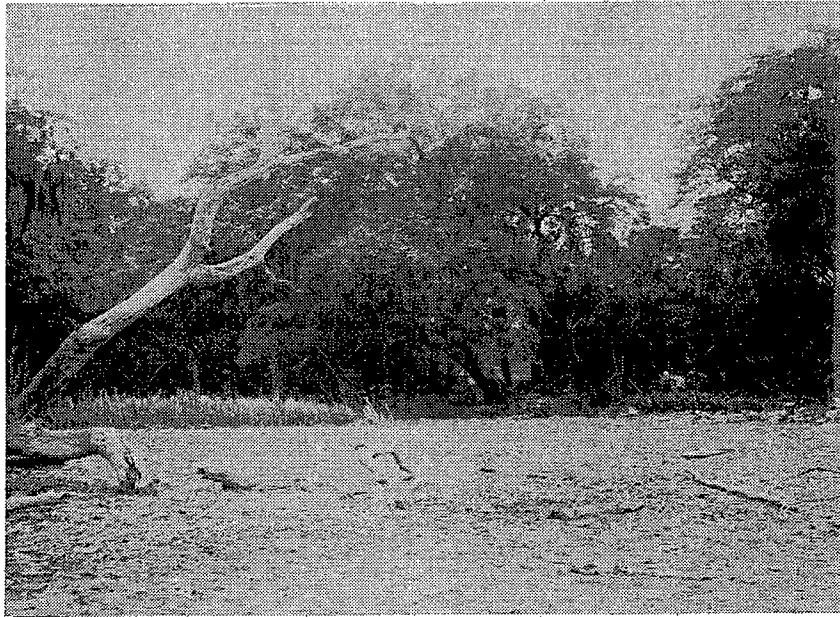


Fig. 7. 9Ch11 and 9Ch16. Photograph of site from the east. Shoreline midden at edge of treeline; field can be seen through trees.

were grouped as site 9CH16. Two of the 9CH11 midden heaps were to the north of the 9CH16 cluster and the third was to the south. The incomplete contour data for the midden heaps of both 9CH11 and 9CH16 is taken from partial maps apparently made by either J. Caldwell or C. McCann; original field mapping data apparently has been lost.

Although continuation of the use of the two site numbers, 9CH11 and 9CH16, may bring slight confusion to the present reader, they must both be retained. All artifacts, photographs, maps, analysis data, and published references contain the two designations, and to drop one or the other would only further complicate future use of those materials.

#### 9CH11

The first portion of site 9CH11 to be described will be the midden ridge located along the shoreline (Figs. 6 and 7). Limited available data concerning size and shape of this midden indicates that it was approximately 600 feet long and 2 to 2 1/2 feet high. The following description of this portion of the site and its excavation is taken from a semi-annual report written by Caldwell and McCann (1940: unpaginated):

In most sections it was composed almost wholly of oyster shell, though there was one local deposit of

crushed freshwater mussel shell lying under oyster shell. The beach was partially covered with water at high tide.

The midden in this section appeared to be a favorable place to find vertical stratigraphy, so parts of it were excavated with that purpose particularly in mind. The beach was staked out in ten-foot squares, and narrow trenches were run along each north-south alignment of stakes in order to expose a maximum of profile surface. In sections in which the profiles were not taken up by pits and other disturbances, narrow cross trenches were dug along the east-west lines of stakes. Thus stratigraphic blocks about eight feet square were set up. All profiles of the selected blocks were recorded.

On Fig. 6, the excavations in this shell ridge are shown only as ten-foot squares reconstructed from sherd provenance labels, because no map of the excavations could be found. All profile drawings have also been lost. Undoubtedly, some of the intervening squares shown as unexcavated were included in the trenches described above, but the existing collections contained no artifacts from them.

Excavations in the shoreline midden included utilization of natural and arbitrary excavation levels. Arbitrary levels were 6" thick, while natural levels depended on the thickness of the natural zones encountered. Some squares were excavated entirely by either arbitrary or natural levels, but in other squares, the two were combined. In cases where natural levels were employed, reconstruction of stratigraphy was impossible. As an example, square N310 E540 contained 4 natural levels - "SL", "DGS", "\_\_\_\_", and "Grey Muck". "SL" and "DGS" may mean "shell layer" and "dark grey sand", respectively. The order in which those strata were encountered during excavation is not known. Reconstruction of depth below surface was somewhat easier for squares excavated entirely by arbitrary levels. The vertical stratigraphy in the shoreline midden is somewhat confused at present, but some cautious interpretations are possible.

Although Caldwell and McCann (1940) said that "no dependable conclusions as to stratigraphy could be drawn because of the scarcity of sherds in the stratigraphic blocks" at 9CH11, they went on to say that the "lower levels also contained a considerable proportion of plainware, heavily tempered with sand and grit, which has not been described as a type." This plainware probably belongs to the Refuge series which was not described by Waring (1968i) until 1955. Wilmington and Deptford types were also mentioned by Caldwell and McCann as being present in these units.

Table 2 presents this author's analysis of the ceramics recovered from two excavation units (N570 E450 and N580 E450) in the northern portion of the shoreline midden. These two units were selected because they had large ceramic collections dating to several ceramic periods. The sherd totals for each of the two excavation units include all sherds from each unit, although each was excavated in several arbitrary levels. All levels were combined because the sherds had level designations such as "SL", "T", and "SBS", which could not be interpreted with any certainty. Analysis indicates that occupations during the St. Catherines, Wilmington, Deptford, Refuge and St. Simons periods were represented in the two units.

TABLE 2  
9Ch11. Ceramic analysis for Squares  
N570 E450 and N580 E450.

	N570 E450	N580 E450
St. Catherines Plain	1	
St. Catherines Net Marked	1	
Wilmington Cord Marked	2	12
Wilmington Plain		12
Wilmington Fabric Marked		1
Residual clay tempered cord marked		3
Deptford Check Stamped		19
Deptford Cord Marked	7	3
Refuge Plain	13	5
Refuge Simple Stamped	14	
Refuge Punctated	6	12
Oemler Complicated Stamped		1
Oemler Check Stamped		2
St. Simons Incised	5	5
St. Simons Punctated	13	6
St. Simons Plain	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>
Totals	69	101

Most of the expected Deptford and Refuge ceramic types are present in the sample from these units. Most sherds of both types fall within expected ranges of variation, although tempering in Deptford Cord Marked sherds ranges from sandy to quite gritty. A considerable St. Simons period occupation was represented in the two units.

The shoreline midden contains evidence for Wilmington period occupation along its entire length, with occasional concentrations of St. Simons, Refuge, and Deptford materials (Table 2) in the lower excavation levels. Only three non-ceramic artifacts are known to have come from this midden area; these include two engraved bone pins and a small splinter awl. The two

engraved pins were found together in one of the profile cuts, but their exact provenance is not known.

Extensive excavations were also conducted in the field located east of the shoreline midden (Fig. 6). Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.: 6-7) description of the field excavations is as follows:

Work in the large shell field began with the excavation of a 5 foot exploratory trench 1000 feet long, running northeast-southwest. The profile of the trench showed, in general, 6 inches of topsoil mixed with broken shell, below that 2-3 inches of stained sand, and finally the fine yellow sand of the subsoil. Sherds were found occasionally to a depth of two feet but were most frequent in the stained sand below the humus. Pottery occurred along the whole length of the trench but was rather scarce at the northeastern end.

Several abandoned storage pits appeared in the floor and walls of the trench. These were rather shallow, round or irregular in shape and most of them contained oyster shell, occasional sherds, and animal bones. In various places we came across small circular brown stained areas some of which were probably the filled-in molds of long decayed posts and several parts of the trench were expanded to see if any sort of structural pattern could be identified. In two instances a number of probable postmolds were aligned in a way as to suggest circular buildings or enclosures. One circle appeared to have been 37 feet across and composed of postmolds 4-6 inches in diameter, spaced about 2 feet apart. The other, 38 feet across, was made up of postmolds 3-5 inches in diameter, also 2 feet apart. Neither pattern was complete and the situation was confused by the presence of a considerable number of extraneous post or taproot molds.

Another feature brought to light by the exploratory trench was a small circular trench filled with discolored sand and enclosing an area about 6 feet in diameter. The trench was 10 inches wide and 14 inches deep and no postmolds were found within it. There was a gap of 2 1/2 feet on the west side of the circle and the ends of the trench on each side of the gap were rounded and slightly wider than the rest of the trench.

The 1000 foot trench can be seen on Fig. 6. Gaps in the trench represent either squares from which no sherds were

recovered or segments from which the sherds have been lost. Loss of sherds is unlikely, because almost all of the sherds originally tabulated by Caldwell and McCann are accounted for. The entire 1000 foot length of the trench apparently was excavated, however.

There is no map showing the location of pits or postmold patterns described by Caldwell and McCann, although some information can be extracted from the available data. Because the trench (Fig. 6) contains expanded excavations in only two areas (near N500 and N860), it is likely that they represent the locations of the two postmold patterns described by Caldwell and McCann. Some of the excavation units in these areas were 10 foot squares (based on a photograph), but all are shown as 5 foot squares on Fig. 6 due to a lack of precise information concerning the actual size of each unit. In an attempt to determine the age of the presumed structure at N500, materials from four-10 foot squares in a line running along the main trench were tabulated (see Table 3). As can be seen in that table, the area had been occupied during several ceramic periods, and no estimate for the date of the structure was possible.

TABLE 3  
9Ch11. Ceramic Analysis for N490 E100 to  
N520 E100 trench segment.

	N490 E100	N500 E100	N510 E100	N520 E100
St. Catherines Cord Marked		1	1	1
Wilmington Cord Marked	2	5	9	5
Wilmington Plain		1		
Residual clay tempered cord marked		1	1	3
Sand and clay tempered cord marked			4	
Deptford Check Stamped	1	5	3	13
Deptford Cord Marked		1	12	
Refuge Simple Stamped		1		
Refuge Plain		11		1
St. Simons Punctated		1		
Totals	3	27	30	23

The remaining feature mentioned by Caldwell and McCann, "the small circular trench filled with discolored sand," can not be further described in the absence of field notes. It could have been found anywhere along the trench. A similar feature was found in shell heap A at the southwest end of the 1000 foot trench, however (see below).

No non-ceramic artifacts can definitely be identified as coming from any of the features just described, or from anywhere

along the entire 1000 foot trench, because the stone, bone, and shell artifacts from 9CH11 were not labeled with provenance information and the relevant notes have been lost.

At the extreme southwestern end of the 1000 foot trench was a shell midden, called "Shell heap A", which was included as part of site 9CH11 (Fig. 6). Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.: 8) description is as follows:

Shell heap A was roughly circular with a diameter of about 35 feet and the maximum thickness of the shell was 20 inches. In the sand below the mound were several red areas where small fires had once been built, an abandoned refuse pit filled with oyster shell, and a small circular trench similar to the one already described.

No further information is available concerning any of the features mentioned in this description.

In an attempt to determine the date of origin for shell heap A, ceramics from the trench running perpendicular to the 1000 foot trench at the N70 line were tabulated (Table 4). Excavation levels could not be arranged in a vertical column with any certainty, so the ceramics were grouped by square.

This shell heap was primarily the result of a Wilmington period occupation, although earlier St. Simons and Refuge period occupations were represented (Table 4). In the shell heaps of 9CH16 (to be described later) located directly to the north of this heap, St. Simons materials were found mainly in the sub-midden sand, and that is also the case in 9CH11 shell heap A. It is the Wilmington period occupation, however, that is most interesting in this shell heap. The association of fabric marked pottery with other Wilmington types is clear; scattered fabric marked sherds also occur elsewhere on the site. Implications of the association of fabric impressed and other Wilmington types only in this particular midden are unknown.

Two whelk shell "hoes" or adzes with round perforations in their outer whorl were found in the sand beneath the shell heap. A whelk columella "worked to a point" was found near the surface on the southern edge of the shell heap (Caldwell and McCann n.d.a.).

Shell heaps B and C of 9CH11 were located 300 feet north of A (Figs. 6 and 8). Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.: 8) described these two heaps as follows:

Shell heaps B and C were approximately circular with rounded summits, each rising about 1 1/2 feet above the surrounding ground. Shell heap B was about



50 feet in diameter and C about 40 feet. Fired areas were found in the yellow sand below both mounds. There was a pronounced depression about 30 feet across between the two.

No additional information is available concerning the fired areas mentioned in the excavators' description. Surface contours on Fig. 8 are from a draft map in J. Caldwell's papers; plotted excavations are reconstructed from square designations written on sherds during cataloging.

TABLE 4.  
9 Ch11. Ceramic Analysis For N70 E60 to N70 E120 Trench in Shell Heap A.

	N70 E60	N70 E70	N70 E80	N70 E90	N70 E95	N70 E100	N70 E120
Savannah Cord Marked					1		
St. Catherines Cord Marked	2	5	5		4	7	
St. Catherines Plain					1		
Wilmington Cord Marked	14	20	36		15	17	4
Wilmington Plain	1	2	8		4	4	
Wilmington Fabric Marked	4	19	15	1	1	2	2
Residual clay tempered cord marked	2	9	8		10	6	
Deptford (?) Cord Marked			1				
Refuge Simple Stamped			3		1		
Refuge Plain			13		10	1	
Sandy fiber tempered simple stamped		1					
St. Simons Incised				2		1	
St. Simons Punctated	4	4		1			
St. Simons Incised and Punctated		1	1				
St. Simons Plain	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>—</u>
Totals	31	70	94	5	47	42	6

As in previous examples, a section of the excavated area was chosen for reanalysis. Contents of a trench segment in shell heap B along the grid N375 line between W75 and W40 are shown in Table 5. Although the level designations were once again unclear, the Refuge, Deptford, and St. Simons period ceramics were found mainly in the lower two levels; Wilmington ceramics occurred mainly in the upper 3 or 4 levels. Absence of Wilmington Fabric Marked is in contrast to its presence in excavations in shell heap A only 300 feet to the south. At present, there is no way to know whether this difference represents a functional or temporal difference in the origin of the two midden heaps.

Three burials were found during excavations at 9CH11. They were described by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.: 8-9) as follows:

Three human burials were found during the excavations and a few human bones were found scattered in the fill of Shell heap C. Burial 1 was an adult male in a pit in the edge of Shell heap B. The skeleton was fully extended, prone, and with the ankles crossed. Large sherds of a Wilmington Heavy Cord

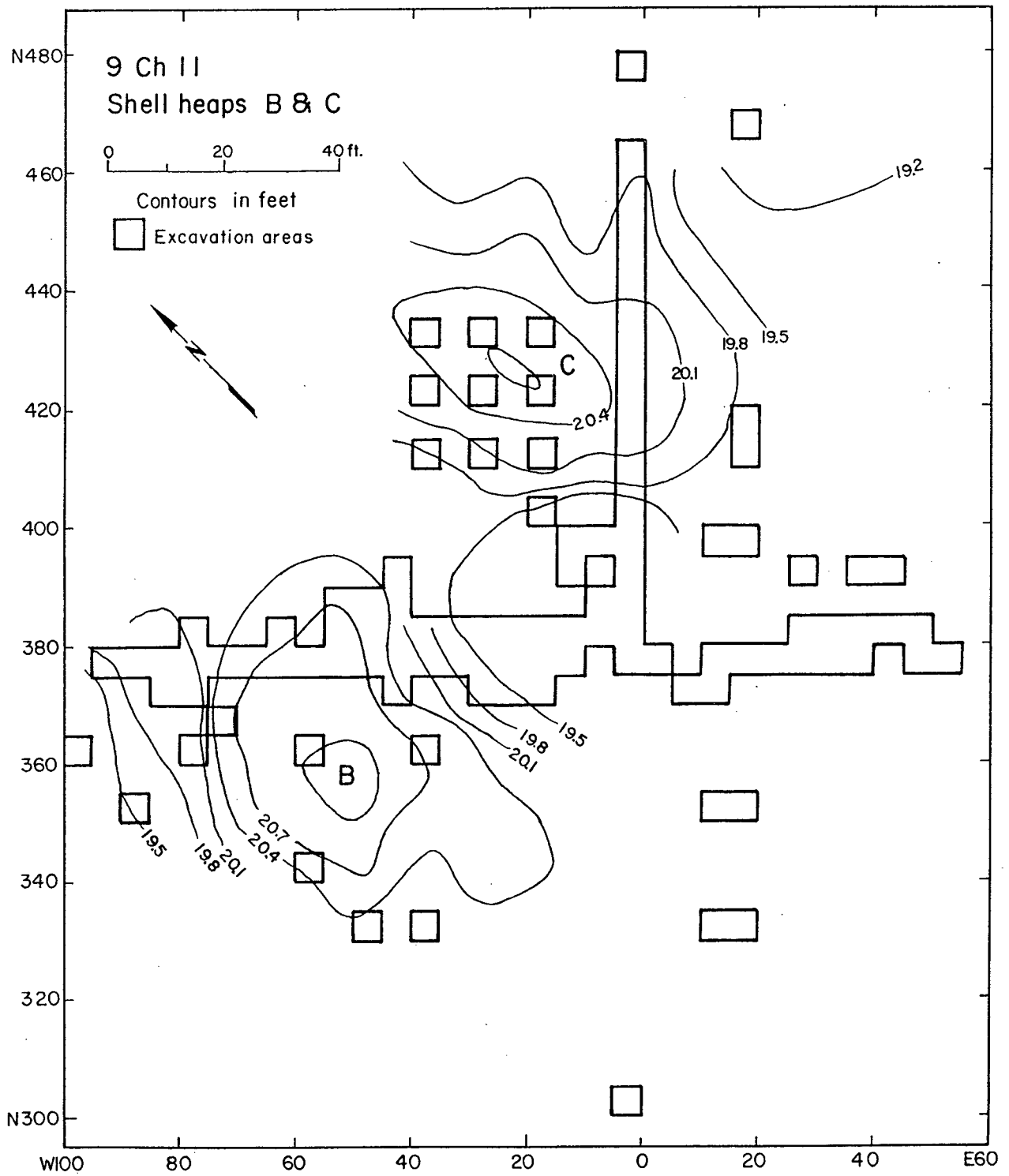


Fig. 8 9Ch11. Excavations in shell heaps B and C.

Marked vessel lay on the skull.

Burial 2 was in the field about 150 feet west of Shell heap B. It comprised the remains of apparently one individual, thoroughly cremated, in a clearly marked oval pit. With the remains was a unique pottery object with two flaring openings, tempered with grit. Unfortunately this specimen later disappeared from the laboratory. The sketch is drawn from memory.

Burial 3 was an adult, sex undetermined, lying near Burial 2. It was in the same position as Burial 1, prone with the ankles crossed, but in poor state of preservation. There were no offerings.

Burial 1 is illustrated in Fig. 9; the description of "crossed ankles" was apparently a misstatement as can be seen in the photograph. The exact location at which this burial was found is not known, although it was near shell/heap B. Location of Burials 2 and 3 is even more of a problem. The description says they were found "150 feet west of shell heap B", but no recorded excavations were conducted in the area to the west of that shell heap. If the description were changed to read "east" instead of "west", that would place the burials near the junction of the trench leading from shell heap B to the 1000 foot trench. As a further problem with these burials, not only did the ceramic artifacts associated with Burial 2 disappear, but the "sketch" drawn from memory has also been lost.

TABLE 5.  
9Ch11. Ceramic analysis for sections of trench from  
N375 W40 to N375 W75 in Shell Heap B.

	N375 W75	N375 W70	N375 W65	N375 W60	N375 W55	N375 W50	N375 W45	N375 W40
St. Catherines Cord Marked						7		
Wilmington Cord Marked	4	2	4	3	5	24	23	6
Wilmington Plain						3		1
Residual clay tempered cord marked				1		6	6	2
Walthour Check Stamped						1		
Deptford Check Stamped			2			2		
Refuge Simple Stamped	2					2		
Refuge Plain						2		
St. Simons Plain	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	6	2	6	4	5	49	29	9

A total of 24 non-ceramic artifacts were found during the excavation in the various parts of the site. Artifacts still contained in the collection are illustrated in Fig. 10. Artifact types are from original WPA analyses.



Fig. 9. 9Ch11. Burial 1; broken Wilmington Cord Marked vessel on head.

Bone Artifacts: Fifteen bone artifacts were cataloged from 9CH11, but only six of those still remain in the collection (Fig. 10; Table 6). The type IA awl was made from an ulna of an unidentified animal; measurements are not available. Type II splinter awls, modified mainly at their distal end, were represented by five examples, three of which are currently part of the collection (Figs. 10C, E, F). Lengths of these Type II awls range from 52 to 73 mm (Table 6). Type IIA awls, defined by the excavators on the basis of extensive reworking of all fractured surfaces (with articular surface present), included three examples, all of which are lost. Two measured examples were 91 and 101 mm in length, respectively. One example of a Type IIB awl (lacking articular surface remnant) 96 mm long was recovered but has since been lost. One Type I pin and an unidentified ulna awl were also recovered but no information concerning them is available. A bone pin with flattened shaft measuring 71 mm in length was also found (Fig. 10D). Two engraved bone pins (Type II-flattened or oval in cross-section) were found together in the shoreline midden, but the period of their origin could not be determined (Figs. 10A,B).

Stone Artifacts: Six stone artifacts were recovered through excavations of 9CH11; only two of these artifacts are present in the collection. Stone artifacts included three projectile points, a possible hone, a modified celt, and a net sinker.

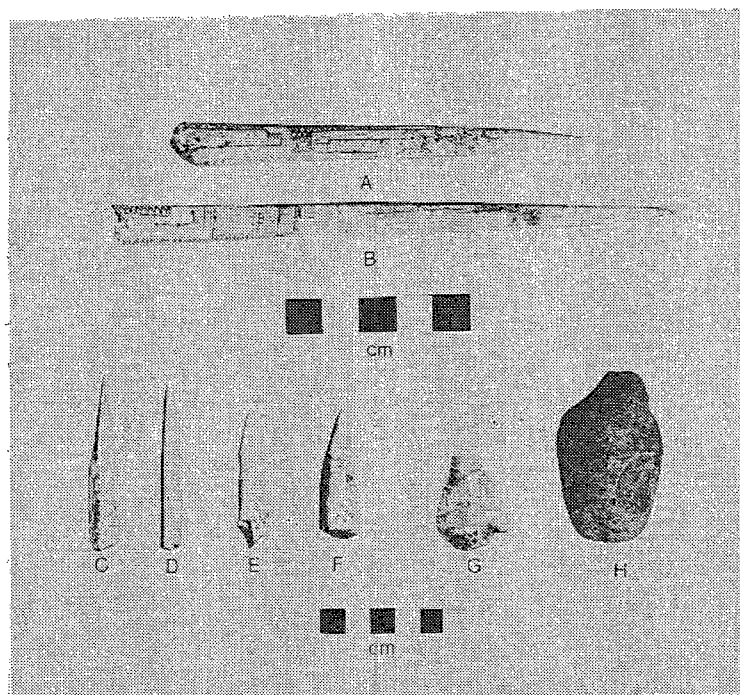


Fig. 10. 9Ch11. Artifacts. A, B. Engraved bone pins. C, E, F. Bone awls. D. Bone pin fragment. G. Projectile point. H. Modified celt (?)

TABLE 6  
9Ch11. Bone Artifacts.

Type	Artifact#	Length (mm)	Present in collection(x)	Illus.	Comment
Awl IA	C15	-	-	-	ulna;not deer
II	C4	53	X	Fig. 9F	
	C7	57	X	Fig. 9E	
	C11	52	-	-	
	C12	73	X	Fig. 9C	
	C14	-	-	-	
IIA	C1	91	-	-	
	C2	101	-	-	
	C13	-	-	-	
IIB	C5	96	-	-	
Awl-No type	C6	78	-	-	ulna
Pin I	C3	-	-	-	
II	C9	111	X	Fig. 9A	
	C10	158	X	Fig. 9B	
Pin-No type	C8	71	X	Fig. 9D	

Projectile forms were quite variable. One point was described in notes as "Broad, straight-based, stemmed (44 x 24 mm)"; another point described only as having "Triangular body with flat-based stem" can not be identified with any certainty. Neither of those two points remain in the existing collection. The third point (Fig. 9G), which has serrated edges and measures 44 x 32 mm, shows evidence of resharpening.

Other recovered stone artifacts included a possible hone, a grooved quartz-cobble net sinker, and a fragment of groundstone modified through use as a hone and hammerstone. Only the ground stone fragment remains in the collection (Fig. 10H).

Shell Artifacts: The 9CH11 collection contained only three shell artifacts including two whelk shells with holes on the shoulder of their outer whorl and one whelk columella identified by the excavators as an "auger". None of these artifacts remains in the collection, so nothing more can be said of their form or possible function.

Ceramics: The remainder of the artifacts recovered at 9CH11 were ceramics, totaling over 4000 sherds. Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.) classification of the collection from the entire site is shown in Table 7. The table includes an entry for Deptford Plain but no sherd count for that type. Because Deptford Plain (now Refuge Plain) is known to have been present, the total number of sherds recovered from excavations on the site must have totaled more than the 4401 indicated.

TABLE 7  
9Ch11. Caldwell and McCann Ceramic Classification.

Haven Home Fine Cord Marked (grit tempered)	101
Unnamed Fine Cord Marked (sherd tempered)	471
Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	2831
Wilmington Fabric marked	41
Wilmington Complicated Stamped	19
Wilmington Check Stamped	58
Wilmington Plain	79
Wilmington Residual Decorated	106
Oemler Check Stamped	9
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	40
Deptford Bold Check Stamped	166
Deptford Simple Stamped	99
Deptford Heavy Cord Marked	6
Deptford Plain	[?]
Deptford Residual Decorated	124
Bilbo Incised and Punctated	102
Bilbo Plain	123
Unidentified Punctated	<u>26</u>
Total	4401+

Reanalysis of the 9CH11 sherds by the present author resulted in the tabulation given in Table 8. The table is broken down into 9 analysis units, several of which have previously been discussed. As can be seen by comparing Tables 7 and 8, there are a number of differences between the original sherd counts and this author's ceramic identifications. The Haven Home material in the earlier analysis is now called Savannah Cord Marked while the Unnamed Fine Cord Marked is called St. Catherines Cord Marked. Wilmington Cord Marked, Wilmington Fabric Marked, and Wilmington Plain were maintained as distinct types in the present analysis. Wilmington Complicated Stamped and Wilmington Check Stamped have been renamed as Walthour types. Deptford types were reclassified as either Deptford or Refuge; unidentified punctated in the Caldwell-McCann analysis has been identified as Refuge Punctated. The Bilbo type name has been changed to St. Simons; St. Simons period incised and punctated have been separated in the more recent analysis. As can be seen by comparing the sherd totals for the two tables, more than 600 sherds included in the earlier analysis were not present in the collection available to the present author.

Major occupations at 9CH11 occurred during the St. Catherines, Wilmington, Deptford, Refuge, and St. Simons periods, with lesser occupation during Irene and Savannah periods. Only two Irene period sherds were found in the shoreline midden. Savannah period ceramics, consisting primarily of cord marked sherds, were found in all parts of the site, although none was present in any of the features. St. Catherines ceramics were also present throughout the site area except in features.

Wilmington period ceramics, representative of the most intensive and extensive occupation of the site, total more than half of the 3806 sherds still contained in the collection. Wilmington ceramics were found in all areas of the site except the extreme northeastern end of the 1000 foot trench; that part of the 1000 foot trench contained little evidence of occupation during any period. Concentration of Wilmington Fabric Marked ceramics in shell heap A and the lesser amounts in shell heaps B and C points up what may be a functional or temporal difference in types within the Wilmington period collections in Chatham County. A further notable trend is the predominance of Wilmington series ceramics in the features (Table 8); most of the features were probably Wilmington period in origin.

There are a number of unnamed, residual types shown in Table 8 that should be mentioned at this point. The 342 "clay tempered cord marked sherds" in my analysis are either Wilmington or St. Catherines, but there was no way to classify them with any certainty due to their small size or eroded surfaces. Many, however, are vessel base fragments stamped with the edge of a cord wrapped paddle. This type of stamping appears to be more common on St. Catherines than on Wilmington vessels based on data

TABLE 8.  
9Ch11. DePratter ceramics classification.

	Shell Heap A	Shell Heaps B and C	Trench; N305 to N465	Central Cluster; N485 to N520	Trench; N565-N820	North Cluster; N840 to N875	Trench North of N875	Pits and Features	Shoreline Midden	Totals
Irene Complicated Stamped								2		2
Clay tempered decorated		1				1				2
Clay tempered incised	1	1								2
Savannah Cord Marked	5	11	6	2	6	28	1	6		65
Savannah Check stamped		2								2
Savannah Plain	2									2
St. Catherines Cord Marked	63	25	11	4	19	6	2	23		153
St. Catherines Plain	3	18	1					11		33
St. Catherines Net Marked		1						3		4
Wilmington Fabric Marked	56	17						1	1	75
Wilmington Cord Marked	377	828	61	41	69	29		65	243	1713
Wilmington Plain	79	103	7	4	1			1	45	240
Wilmington Cord Marked with interior cord marking		1								1
Wilmington abrader		1								1
Clay tempered plain		4					1	1		6
Clay tempered cord marked	111	111	24	18	8	15		1	54	342
Sand and clay tempered plain		1		3					1	5
Sand and clay tempered cord marked	5	10	23	13	2			8	26	87
Sand and clay tempered decorated		2			2					4
Walthour Complicated Stamped		7			1					8
Walthour Check Stamped		20				7	3	4		34
Deptford Cord Marked	50	36	16	43	13	5		1	113	277
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	2		5		1	1		33		42
Deptford Check Stamped	3	19	2	17	14	8		55		118
Refuge Plain	26	18	4	13	8	2		2	63	136
Refuge Simple Stamped	23	74	6	1	11	18		51		184
Refuge Punctated		9				1		18		28
Deptford or Refuge residual decorated		1			2			1		4
Oemler Complicated Stamped								1		1
Oemler Check Stamped	5		2					7		14
Sand and grit tempered undiagnostic				1				1		2
Sandy fiber tempered simple stamped	1									1
St. Simons Incised	9	1						14		24
St. Simons Punctated	29	9	1	1	2	1		32		75
St. Simons Incised and Punctated	3							2		5
St. Simons Plain	45	7	13		8	1		40		114
<b>Totals</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>3806</b>



from other sites, so many of these unidentified sherds may be St. Catherines. The St. Simons material appears to have been most concentrated beneath shell heap A and in the shoreline midden, but scattered sherds occurred throughout the site area.

In summary, site 9CH11 was occupied, to varying degrees, during all recognized Chatham County prehistoric ceramic periods, with the most intensive occupation occurring during the Wilmington period. Although good vertical stratigraphy was lacking on the site, the horizontal distribution of occupational components provides some information on the association of ceramic types within the Wilmington and Refuge series. An adjacent site, 9CH16, provides some of the needed stratigraphic evidence for the relative temporal placement of some of the ceramic series found at 9Ch11.

#### 9CH16

This portion of the Walthour site consisted of seven shell midden heaps located between 3 heaps previously described for 9CH11 (Figure 6). The following description of 9Ch16 is taken from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.: 10-11):

The shell accumulations were principally of oyster, but with small proportions of clam, conch, and other marine shells. Scattered indiscriminately throughout were numerous animal bones, principally deer, but with smaller mammals and birds represented as well. Here and there among the shells were fragments of aboriginal pottery, and occasional tools or other artifacts of bone or stone.

The arrangement of the shell heaps appeared to be haphazard, and while we cannot be sure that there was no extensive borrowing of shell during the historic period, it seems most likely that the individual heaps were without any particular purpose, but resulted from the fishing and subsistence activities of the former inhabitants. The excavation encountered no burials, prepared floors, post holes, or other such features. The entire complex might indeed be regarded as a single kitchen midden, for the shell was so scattered between the individual heaps that it was often impossible to tell where one ended and another began. Some shell areas had a crushed appearance such as might have resulted from prolonged occupation and trampling, but there was remarkably little evidence of pits, hearths, or other domestic facilities.

Fig. 11 is a map of the seven shell heaps with the excavated areas reconstructed from provenance data contained on the sherds recovered. Contours are from a map contained in Caldwell's

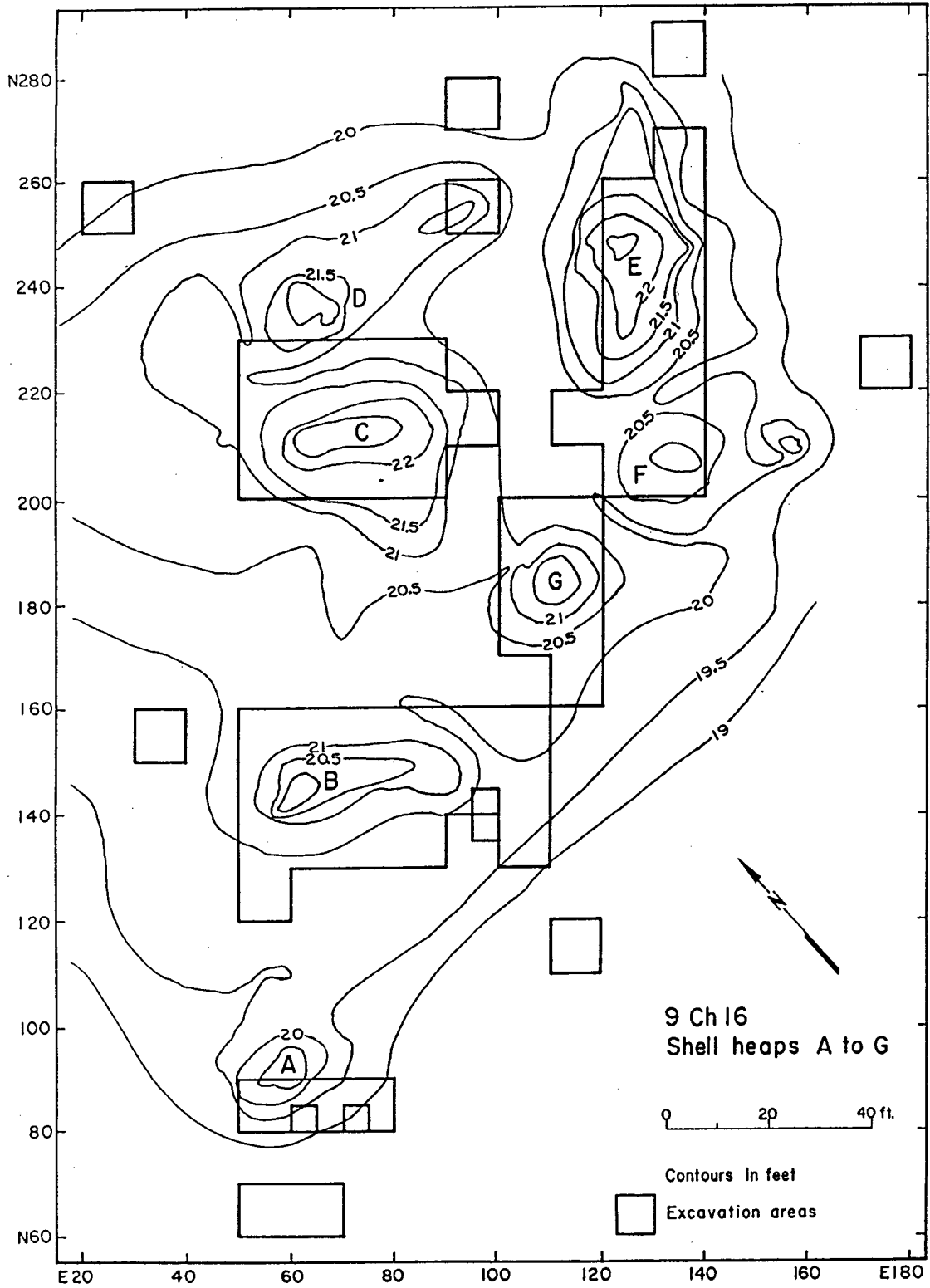


Fig. 11. 9Ch16. Excavations in shell heaps A to G.

files. The site area measured approximately 230 feet northeast-southwest and 160 feet northwest-southeast. Excavations in the seven shell heaps were conducted in ten foot squares in contrast to the use of five foot square units (for the most part) in adjacent portions of 9CH11. There is also a small area of overlap in the areas excavated as 9CH11, shell heap A and the southern portion of 9CH16 (Fig. 6). The reason for this overlap in excavation units is not known. A total of approximately 6400 square feet was excavated at 9CH16.

Excavations were conducted in all 7 shell heaps at 9CH16. A total of 30 non-ceramic artifacts were recovered during the excavations; little data is available concerning their exact provenance and most have been lost. Description of the missing artifacts is based on a hand written draft in the original field notes.

Bone Artifacts: Sixteen bone artifacts were recovered during CH16 excavations; five of those are still present in the collection (Table 9). The Type IA awl was made from the ulna of a whitetailed deer. The Type IB awl was made from a drum (Pogonias cromis) bone. Five Type II splinter bone awls (modified at distal end) were recovered; they averaged 68mm in length. Three Type IIA awls (extensive reworking except articular surfaces), averaging 105 mm in length, were also included in the collection. One untyped bone pin fragment, one unidentified bone awl, two Type II bone pin fragments, a bone handle and a piece of worked bone were also recovered.

Antler Artifacts: Four pieces or worked antler (Table 9) were also found at 9CH16. Two of these (A11 and A13) are identified in Caldwell's papers as bone, but it is clear from available photographs that they are antler. One antler fragment is clearly grooved; the other two are described as "cut" and "worked" respectively.

Stone Artifacts: Because none of the stone artifact is present in the extant collection, Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.) description will be quoted here:

Stone artifacts consisted of 2 projectile points, 2 net sinkers, and 1 bar gorget. One of the projectile points was triangular but longer and cruder [than other similar points from Chatham County]. The other was a stemmed point 41 mm long, slightly asymmetrical.

The net sinkers were of the grooved type [see Caldwell and McCann, 1941; 56]. The gorget was an elliptical object with slightly pointed ends. It was slightly convex on one surface and slightly concave on the other. Its dimensions were 87 x 37 mm. A hole was bored in it about 28 mm from each end.

TABLE 9.

## 9Ch16. Bone and Antler Artifacts.

Type	Artifact #	Length (mm)	Present in collection(x)	Comment
<u>Bone</u>				
Awl IA	A8	94	-	Deer ulna
	IB	64	X	Fish bone
	II	85	X	-
	A3	66	X	-
	A4	77	-	-
	A9	45	-	-
	A16	70	-	-
	IIA	A1	127	-
		A7	17	X
		A25	112	-
awl type?	A23	-	-	lost, 1940
Pin	A24	-	-	broken
Pin II	A15	50	X	flattened
	A21	41	-	broken
Handle	A10	46	-	bored at one end
Notched	A12	95	-	-
<u>Antler</u>				
Grooved	A11	60	-	-
Worked	A13	47	-	-
Socketed	A14	70	-	-
Cut	A18	60	-	-

Shell Artifacts: The only shell artifacts recovered at 9CH16 were five worked whelk shells. Four of the 5 shell implements (not illustrated) are still present in the collection. All are large, thick Busycon shells with perforations in their outer whorls, apparently for use in hafting. One of the shell tools, which may be adzes (DePratter 1976b), was from shell heap B while another was from shell heap A.

Ceramic Artifacts: A total of 2079 ceramic sherds were recovered at 9CH16. Table 10 from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) records their identification of the ceramics from all seven shell heaps combined. Table 11 contains the present author's identification of the 1915 sherds still present in the collection. The main differences in the counts are the recognition of St. Catherines and Walthour materials in the more recent analysis and their absence in Caldwell and McCann's analysis. Most of the cord marked material in the St. Catherines series was classified as Wilmington by Caldwell and McCann. The clay tempered punctated sherds are illustrated in Fig. 64 along with similar sherds from other sites. Their phase affiliation

TABLE 10  
9Ch 16. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification.

Wilmington Cord Marked	1502
Wilmington Bold Check Stamped	8
Wilmington Plain	309
Wilmington Residual Decorated	92
Deptford Bold Check Stamped	11
St. Simons Incised and Punctated	16
St. Simons Plain	123
"Specials"	18
Total	<u>2079</u>

Table 11  
9Ch16. DePratter Ceramics classification.

	Shell Heap A	Shell Heap B	Shell Heap C	Shell Heap D	Shell Heap E	Shell Heap F	Shell Heap G	Marginal Test	Totals
St. Catherines Cord Marked	2	10	26	3	21	17	14	1	94
St. Catherines Plain		5	33		14	11	6	5	74
Clay tempered cord marked	4	10	15		14	21	17		71
Clay tempered plain		9	1						10
Clay tempered plain discs					1				1
Clay tempered cord marked discs								1	1
Clay tempered plain			1						1
Wilmington Cord Marked	32	121	324	17	389	123	139	17	1162
Wilmington Plain	14	21	72	5	79	37	49	4	281
Wilmington Fabric Marked		4	5		1	3			13
Wilmington Cord Marked hones					2		1		3
Clay tempered punctated			4			1			5
Walthour Check Stamped	2	5	3			2			12
Walthour Complicated Stamped	7	4							11
Walthour Simple Stamped					1				1
Sand and clay tempered plain	1	1	3				1	4	10
Refuge Simple Stamped		2							2
Deptford Check Stamped		5	1			2			8
Refuge Plain		2	1			1	1		5
Sand tempered plain					1		2		3
St. Simons Incised			3			1			4
St. Simons Punctated						6			6
St. Simons Plain	15	16	30		33	14	26	3	137
Totals	77	215	522	25	546	239	256	35	1915

could not be determined at 9CH16. The remaining types require no further discussion.

It is interesting to note, however, that the occupations of the area of the 7 shell heaps of 9CH16 differ from the occupations presented in the 3 shell heaps of 9CH11 located at either end of 9CH16. The 9CH11 shell heaps contained Savannah and Refuge period occupations that do not show up in the 9CH16 collections. There is also some variation in the contents of the seven midden heaps of 9CH16. St. Catherines and Wilmington ceramics were found in all seven 9CH16 shell heaps, but Wilmington Fabric Marked was present in only four of the heaps (B, C, E, and F) in small amounts. Walthour ceramics were concentrated in shell heaps A, B and C with two sherds present in shell heap F. The 5 clay-tempered punctated sherds came from shell heaps C and F. Refuge/Deptford and St. Simons sherds were scattered beneath each of the heaps.

#### 9CH8 The Oemler Site

Excavations were conducted on the Oemler Site on Wilmington Island (Figs. 5 and 12) between October 16 and November 27, 1939. The site was located on the northeast peninsula of Wilmington Island about one-half mile inland from the marsh. Sites 9CH11 and 9CH16 were approximately 1.5 miles farther south along the eastern margin of the island. Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) described the site as follows:

At the northeastern end of the occupation strip [on Wilmington Island] and about a half mile from the edge of the marsh fragments of oyster shells occurred intermittently over an area of several hundred square yards. The place selected for excavation was a nearly level clearing across which the Oemler road ran in an east-west direction. The road had been cut through this area several months previous to the archaeological work and several burials were said to have been found, but no other information was obtained.

Excavations were made north and south of the road as shown on the accompanying plan [Fig. 12]. Potsherds and oyster shell fragments were restricted to the upper 12 inches which included 4 inches of topsoil underlaid by an approximately equal thickness of stained sand.

A general view of the site during excavation can be seen in Fig. 13 which was taken along the N200 trench looking west from about E400 (Fig. 12). The site surface was level as described by Caldwell and McCann, and the excavations in each square appear to have been terminated at about one foot below the surface. A few features can be seen along the trenchline.

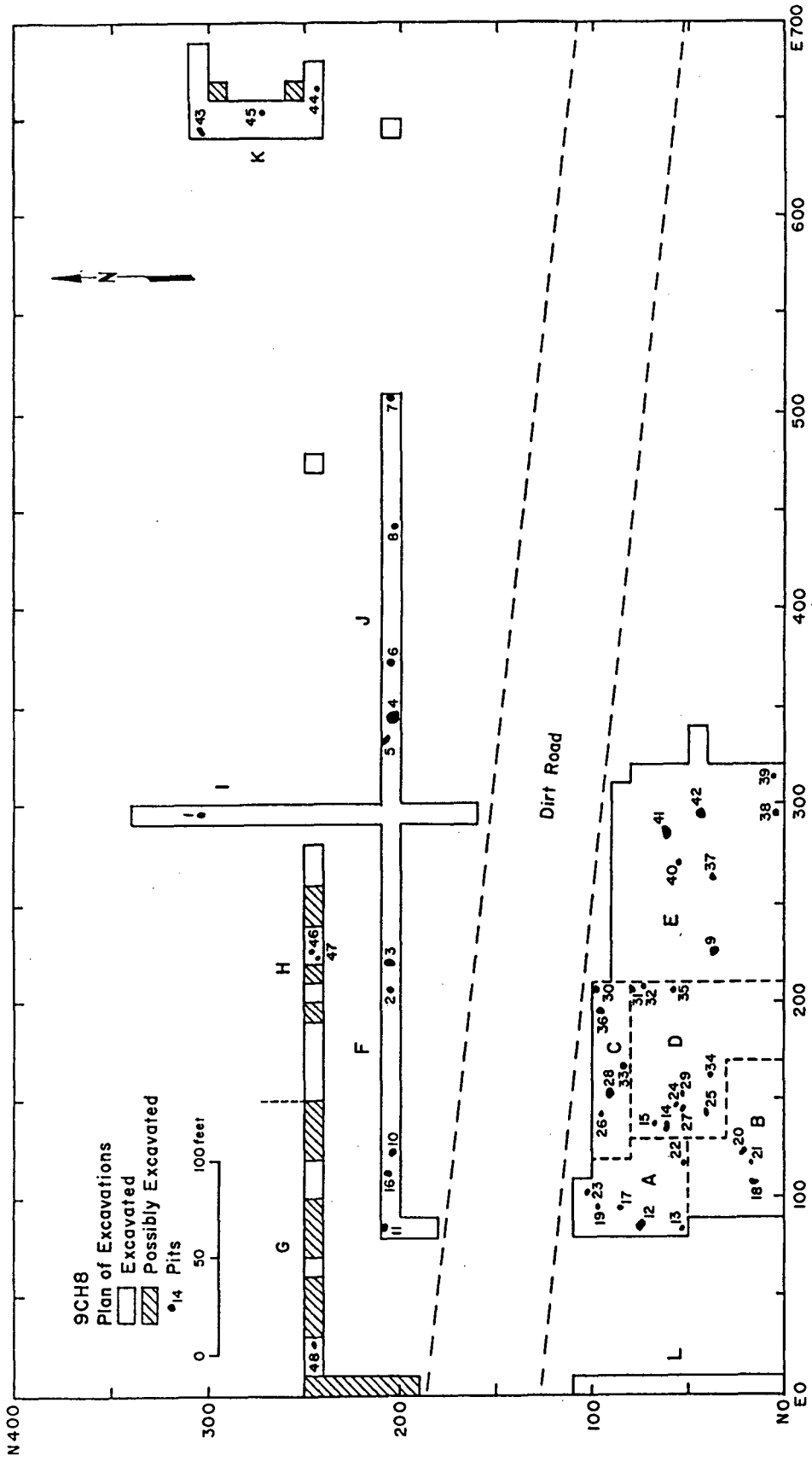


Fig. 12. 9Ch8. Reconstructed site map.

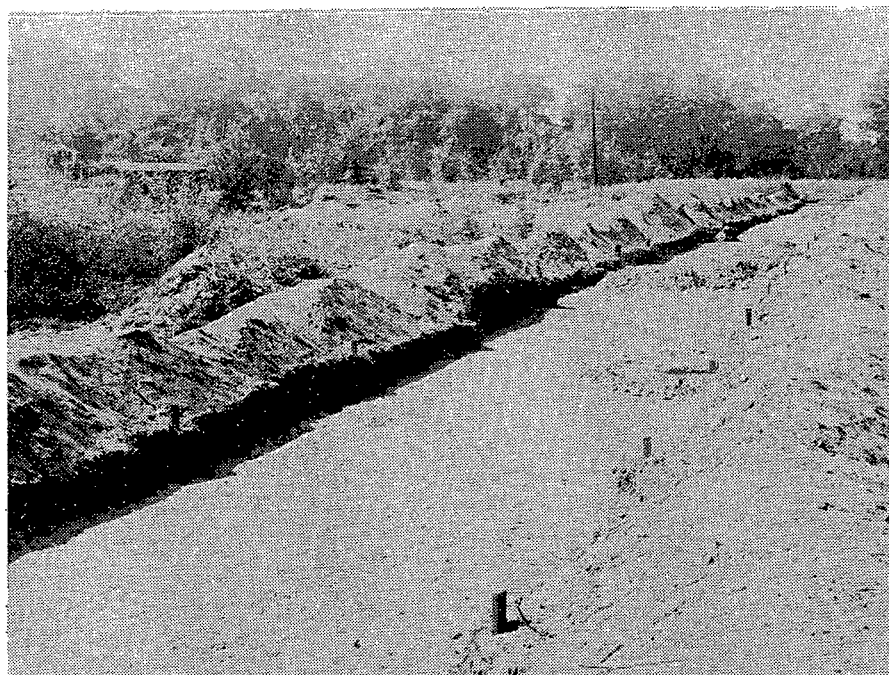


Fig. 13. 9Ch8. Photograph of excavations west along N200 trench.

Excavations on the site proceeded as follows (Caldwell and McCann n.d.a.):

Excavations were begun north of the road [Fig. 12] by running a ten-foot trench 180 feet in a north-south direction [apparently the E290 trench]. These were excavated in ten-foot squares carried down in three inch levels. It was found that cultural materials such as potsherds and occasional artifacts and oystershell fragments were generally restricted to the upper twelve inches. No aboriginal structural remains or burials were found in this area but there did occur several rather deep pits which were filled with oystershell and other debris.

An area about 120 by 100 feet [actually 230 by 100 feet] lying south of the road was next excavated. Again the cultural zone was confined to the upper twelve inches, but many more pits appeared. The third and last area of excavation was a small section to the northwest of the area first dug. Mr. Oemler, the owner of the tract, had said that pottery had been found most abundantly at this point [N240 E640 area]. The cultural zone was found to be deeper here, averaging about 18 inches. Part of a broken vessel



was found in a small pit; it appeared to have been broken before it was deposited and not enough fragments were obtained for reconstruction. Several narrow bands of dark soil containing some broken shell fragments were found. There [sic] length is unknown as they extended beyond the small area of excavation. They were about five inches wide, and each was quite straight on one side but faintly outlined on the other. They had a certain resemblance to the wall trenches often used in the construction of aboriginal buildings, such as those found at the Irene site, but their shallow depth and the absence of postmolds within them renders such an identification doubtful.

The site excavation map (Fig. 12) shows the location of each of these excavation areas. Although this map is based on a draft version compiled by Caldwell and McCann, I have had to make several modifications in it. Their draft map shows the N240 trench extending all the way to E0 and then turning south to the edge of Oemler road at N180. This portion of the trench (except for square N240 E10) has been eliminated from the map due to the absence of collections from any of these squares. Given the density of sherds over the remainder of the site and especially in adjacent squares, these units would surely have produced collections if they had indeed been excavated. Another major change in the Caldwell and McCann map involves the addition of the E0 trench to the south of Oemler road; this trench was not plotted by Caldwell and McCann on their map, but the artifact collection contains materials excavated from those squares and they must therefore have been excavated. Feature locations have been adjusted and correctly numbered on my reconstructed map.

It is odd that so much of this site could have been excavated without identification of a single posthole or postmold. Surely there were residential structures, drying racks, and other constructions that would have required use of posts. This absence of posts is further emphasized by the presence of pits, numbering 50 in the excavated area, which are indicative of intensive use of the site.

The "narrow bands of dark soil," identified by Caldwell and McCann in their third excavation area, may have been wall trenches as they suggested and then dismissed. These linear features were shallow and indistinct, at least along one edge, and it is more likely that they were plow scars. If they were plow scars and they were at the base of an 18 inch thick plow disturbed zone containing cultural material, then all of the excavated levels on the site were in plow disturbed contexts. Thus, not only was the midden material completely mixed, but most postholes and postmolds would have been either severely truncated or destroyed by the plow. This problem would have been

compounded by excavation techniques which did not include scraping of excavation floors, and thus postholes would have been easily overlooked. The exception would be burned structures like those found at the Irene Site, which would have been visible because they burned.

As noted earlier, a number of pits were found at the Oemler site. Caldwell and McCann mention only 41 pits in their preliminary report, but fieldnotes indicate that a total of 50 were exposed; nearly complete information is available on 46 of those pits (Table 12). Entries under "Sherds Recorded" in that table are counts recorded by Caldwell and McCann in original fieldnotes, whereas tabulations under "Contents" are identifications by the present author of sherds contained in catalogued collections from the site. Discrepancies between numbers of sherds reportedly recovered and numbers catalogued for each feature are unexplained at present. Based on sherds contained in fill of these pits, most were apparently constructed during the St. Catherines period (A.D. 1000-1150).

Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) describe excavation and contents of these features as follows:

Forty-one [actually 50] midden pits were located and excavated. The shapes varied considerably: some were round or oval pits with the sides either straight or bell-shaped, others were irregular with the sides sloping inward, and two large pits had small circular openings at one side of the top. In a few cases there was a heavy organic stain along the sides of the pit, conceivably resulting from decay of some sort of lining.

All the pits contained oystershell, sometimes closely packed, and in addition various pits yielded mussel and other shells, fragments of terrapin, deer and other animal bones, and occasional artifacts made of bone, stone, or shell. Small quantities of potsherds occurred in most of the pits...In only one or two instances was there any suggestion of a pottery vessel having been placed intentionally in a pit; most sherds were accidentally intruded, while the pits were still open.

All available information on these pits is contained in Table 12. Representative profile drawings for these features are contained in Figs. 14 and 15.

More than 5000 sherds were recovered during excavations at the Oemler site. That would appear to be a large sample, but over 300-10 X 10 foot squares were excavated during the five weeks that crews worked on the site. That averages out to only

TABLE 12

## 9ch8. Refuse and Storage pits.

Feat. #	Square	Max. Length	Max. Width	Shape	Max. Depth	Fill	sherds recovered*	Contents** Ceramics	Other Food Remains	Profile illus.
1	N300E290	26"	21"	Oval; straight sides	20"	Oyster and mussel shell	2	1 St. Cath. Burn. Pl. "gravy boat" 3 res. clay cord 1 res. clay brushed	bone	--
2	N200E200	21"	--	circular	?	Stained sand and oyster shell; snail (?) bone; turtle shells	8	none	snail shells bone turtle shells charcoal	--
3	N200E210 and N200E220	60"	52"	oval; straight sides; round bottom	13"	?	10	3 St. Cath. Cord. 1 res. clay cord	turtle shell; bone	--
4	N200E340	87" (not fully exposed)	90"	oval; sloping sides	38"	oyster	32	6 Sav. Cord 7 St. Cath. Cord. 2 St. Cath. Pl. 5 sand and clay cord 1 res. clay cord 1 res. clay plain 1 Dept. Bold Ck.	turtle shell bone	Fig. 14
5	N200E300	60"	24"	tear-drop shaped; expanded toward bottom	16"	?	8	3 Sav. Cord 1 Wilm. cord. 3 res. clay cord.	bone	--
6	N200E370	36"	--	circular	6"	?	1	1 Dept. Simp. Stp.	--	--
7	N200E500	27"	--	circular; straight sides; flat bottom	13"	?	0	4 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Cord.	--	--
8	N200E440	20"	--	circular	4"	?	2	2 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Cord 1 Oemler Ck. 1 Dept. Simp. Stp.	turtle shell; bone	--
9	N30E220	54"	42"	irregular	22" to 25"	shell	8	6 Wilm. Cord. 1 res. clay cord 1 clay temp. incised	--	Fig. 14
10	N200E120	?	34"	?	?	shell	0	None	--	--
11	N200E80 and N210E80	70"	38"	irregular	22"	shell	3	2 Sav. Cord. 1 Wilm. Cord.	bone	Fig. 14
12	N70E80	47"	25"	irregular; sloping sides	7"	shell	0	None	--	--

TABLE 12 (continued)

Feat. #	Square	Max. Length	Max. Width	Shape	Max. Depth	Fill	sherds recovered*	Contents** Ceramics	Other Food Remains	Profile illus.
13	N50E80	16"	--	circular; expanded sides; rounded bottom	15"	oyster; clam snail; ash	0	2 St. Cath. Cord.	bone	Fig. 15
14	N50E130 and N60E130	46"	38"	oval; flaring walls	24"	shell	4	1 Sav. Cord. 2 St. Cath. Cord	bone	Fig. 14
15	N60E130	26"	--	circular; expanded at bottom	25"	shell	4	1 St. Cath. Cord. 1 Wilm. Cord.	bone	Fig. 15
16	M200E110	39"	35"	irregular; expanded at bottom	24"	shell	13	6 St. Cath Cord. 3 St. Cath. Plain 1 Wilm. Plain 2 res. clay cord.	bone, incl. deer; turtle	Fig. 15
17	M80E90	36"	--	circular; straight sides; rounded bottom	17"	shell	2	None	--	Fig. 15
18	M10E100	46"	34"	Oval; sloping sides	14"	shell	29	13 St. Cath. Cord. 6 St. Cath. Plain 2 Wilm. Cord. 5 Res. clay cord.	bone	Fig. 15
19	M90E90	11"	9"	oval; sloping sides	6"	shell	0	None	deer bone	Fig. 15
20	M20E120	56"	25"	Irregular oval; sloping sides	?	shell	2	3 Wilm. Cord.	bone	--
21	M10E110	42"	42"	Irregular	39"	shell incl. some fresh water	0	1 St. Cath. Cord. 9 St. Cath. Plain 1 Wilm. Cord. 1 Wilm. Plain 1 res. clay cord. 2 Dept. Simp. Stp.	--	Fig. 14
22	M50E110	10"	--	circular	4"	shell	22	1 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Plain 9 Wilm. Cord. 3 Wilm. Plain 1 Dept. Simp. Stp. 1 res. clay cord.	bone; turtle shell	Fig. 15
23	M100E100	37"	--	circular; irregular side walls	45"	shell	12	2 st. Cath. Cord. 4 Wilm. Cord. 4 res. clay cord.	bone, inc. deer	Fig. 14
24	M50E140	33"	20"	oval; sloping sides; flat bottom	19"	shell	3	1 Sav. Burnished Plain 2 St. Cath. Cord. 1 St. Cath Bur. Pl. "gravy boat"	bone and turtle shell	Fig. 15
25	M40E140	24"	--	circular; straight sides; flat bottom	19"	shell	3	None	--	Fig. 15

TABLE 12 (continued)

Feat. #	Square	Max. Length	Max. Width	Shape	Max. Depth	Fill	sherds recovered*	Contents** Ceramics	Other Food Remains	Profile illus.
26	N90E140	19"	--	circular; expanding below surface	13"	shell	6	1 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Incised	bone	Fig. 15
27	N50E140	25"	18"	oval; circular at bottom; sides sloping to straight	20"	shell	2	1 Wilm. Cord. 1 Dept. Simp. Stp.	bone	Fig. 15
28	N90E150	54"	51"	Irregular	27"	shell	5	6 Sav. Cord.	bone; turtle shell	Fig. 14
29	N50E150	30"	21"	oval; expanded below surface	14"	--	5	2 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Cord.	bone incl. deer	Fig. 15
30	N90E200	22"	--	circular; straight sides; flat bottom	28"	shell	15	6 St. Cath. Cord. 2 St. Cath. Pl. 1 Chatham Cord. 1 Dept. Plain	bone incl. fish and alligator; crab	Fig. 15
31	N70E200	24"	22"	circular; irregular sides	18"	shell	6	1 Sav. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Cord 1 Wilm. Cord.	1 small bone	Fig. 14
32	N70E200	30"	22"	irregular	17"	shell	6	3 St. Cath. Cord. 1 St. Cath. Plain 2 res. clay cord.	bone; turtle shell	Fig. 15
33	N80E160	30"	--	circular; sloping sides; flat bottom	11"	shell and ash	1	1 Wilm. Cord.	bone; turtle shell	Fig. 15
34	N30E160	24"	18"	irregular	16"	shell	4	1 Oemler Ck.	bone	Fig. 15
35	N50E200	22"	--	circular; sloping sides; flat bottom	19"	shell	4	1 Wilm. Cord. 1 Wilm. Plain	--	Fig. 15
36	N90E190	32"	24"	oval at top; triangular at bottom; sloping sides	23"	shell	1	1 Sav. Cord.	--	Fig. 14
37	N30E260	25"	18"	oval; sloping sides; flat bottom	24"	shell	1	1 Dept. Plain	--	Fig. 14
38	N0E290	21"	18"	oval; expanding below surface	10"	?	1	none	--	Fig. 15
39	N0E310	14"	--	circular; straight to sloping sides; flat bottom	18"	?	?	none	--	Fig. 15
40	N50E260 and N50E270	12"	--	circular; straight sides; pointed bottom	22"	shell; ash; charcoal	?	1 sandy St. Simons Pl.	--	Fig. 15

TABLE 12 (continued)

Feat. #	Square	Max. Length	Max. Width	Shape	Max. Depth	Fill	sherds recovered*	Contents** Ceramics	Other Food Remains	Profile illus.
41	M60E280	79"	42"	irregular; stepped sides; round bottom	36"	?	?	2 Sav. Cord. 10 St. Cath. Cord. 2 St. Cath.(?) Brushed 1 Wilm. Cord. 3 Res. clay cord. 1 Diatom. temp. punct.	--	Fig. 14
42	M40E290	44"	?	irregular	38"	?	?	none	?	--
43	M300E640	32"	17"	oval	37"	?	?	3 St. Cath. Cord.	?	--
44	M240E660	15"	--	circular; straight sides	14"	?	?	1 St. Cath. Cord.	?	--
45	M270E650	16"	--	circular; rounded bottom	15"	?	?	3 St. Cath. Cord.	?	--
46	M240E220	23"	18"	oval; sloping sides	19"	?	?	None	?	--
47	M240E220	?	?	?	?	?	?	None	?	--
48	M240E20	?	?	?	?	?	?	None	?	--
49	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	None	?	--
50	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	4 Sav. Cord. 7 St. Cath. Cord. 4 Wilm. Cord. 5 Res. clay cord. 1 Oemler Ck. 7 Dept. Simp. Stp. 1 Dept. Linear Ck. 1 Dept. Cord. 2 Dept. Plain 2 St. Simons Inc. 1 St. Simons Pl.	?	--

\* Count recorded is taken directly from site notes.

\*\* Sherd Counts derived from sherds with feature numbers written on them..

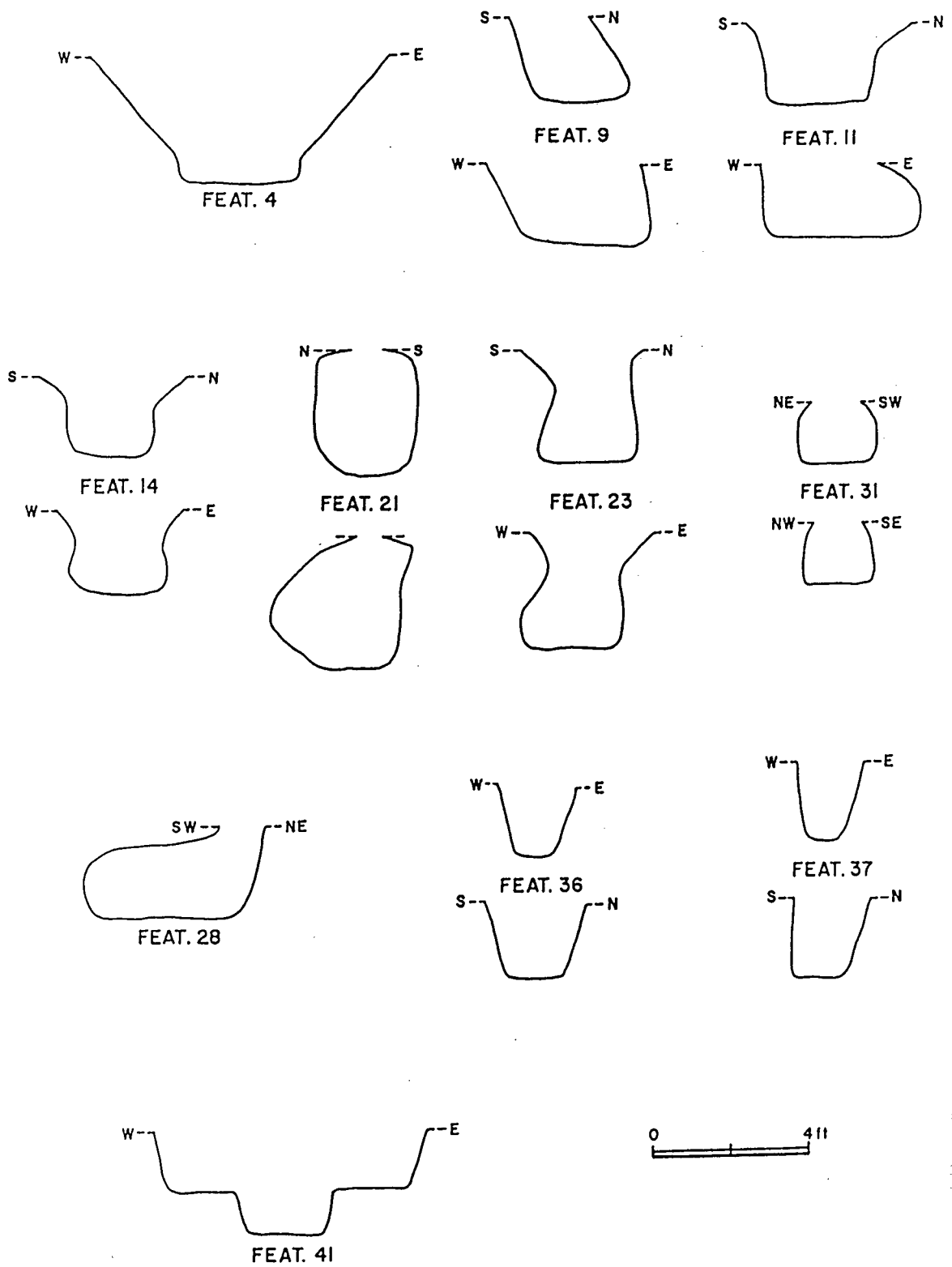


Fig. 14. 9Ch8. Cross sections of refuse and storage pits.

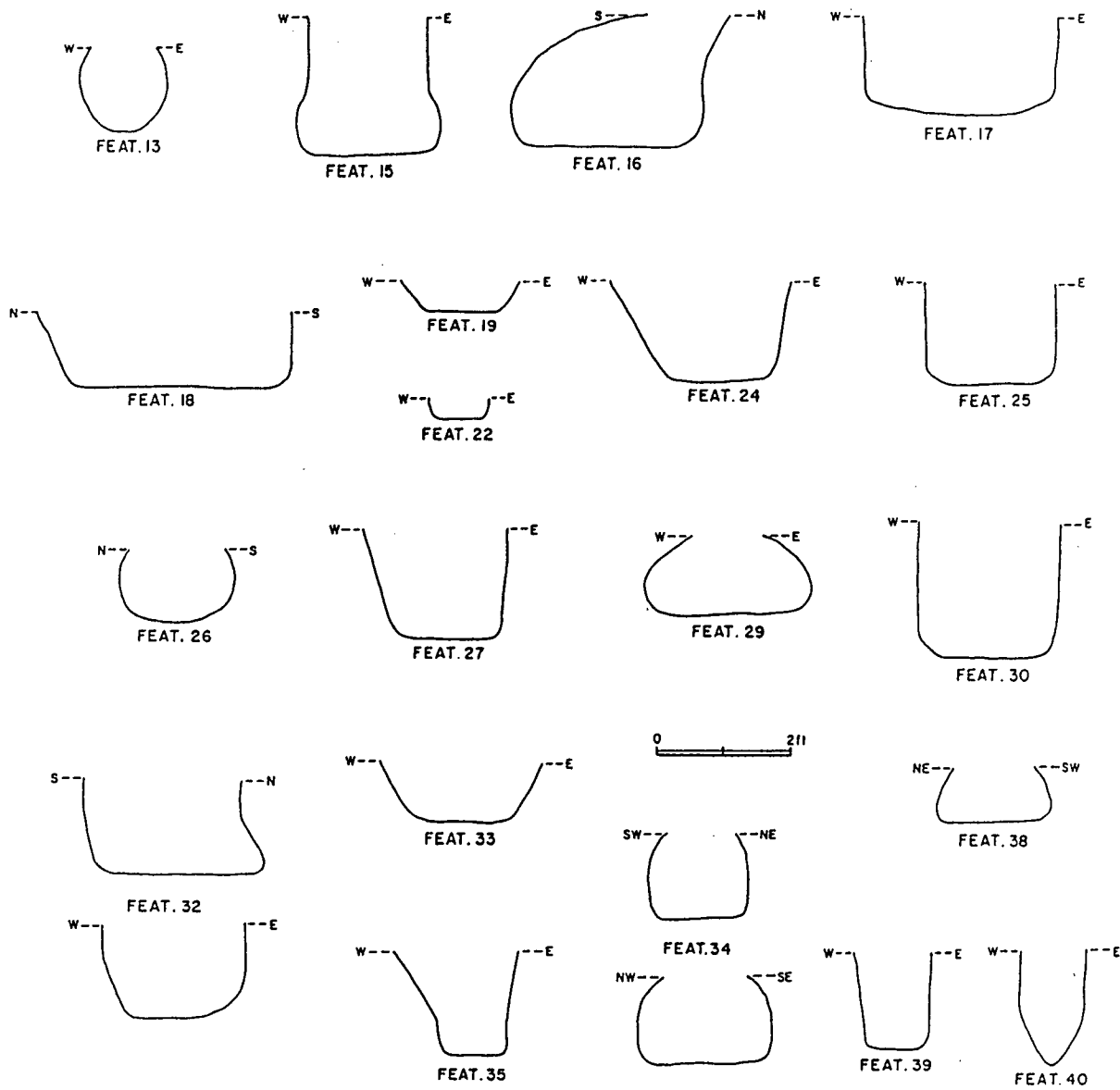


Fig. 15. 9Ch8. Cross sections of refuse and storage pits.



15 to 20 sherds for each 10 foot square, or only 4 or 5 sherds for each 3 inch level excavated within each unit. The paucity of recovered sherds is undoubtedly due to the lack of screening of excavated soil, with only larger sherds noticed during excavation with shovels being recovered.

Nonetheless, the 5000 sherds recovered should be representative of the assemblage present on the site, since they were recovered by a number of workers over an extensive area of the site. Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.) identification of the 9CH8 sherds is shown in Table 13.

In the Caldwell and McCann analysis, the Bilbo material is the same fiber tempered assemblage that I have called St. Simons here and elsewhere (DePratter 1976). It is worth noting that the Caldwell and McCann table contains 88 Bilbo sherds, and my tabulation (Table 14) includes 86 St. Simons sherds; perhaps the two missing sherds were pulled for illustration. The Oemler sherds identified by Caldwell and McCann include not only Oemler types, but Refuge/Deptford series sherds that were made at the same time as the Oemler series wares.

It is in the Haven Home and Wilmington series identifications that I differ most radically from the Caldwell and McCann counts. The reason for this difference is suggested in the Caldwell and McCann table, specifically in the Haven Home series materials. Haven Home series wares appear in Caldwell and McCann's analyses for several site collections from W.P.A. Chatham County sites, although the series was never formally defined in print. The separation of grit and clay tempered variants suggests that there may be more than one type involved, and that now appears to be the case.

Table 13  
9Ch8. Caldwell and McCann Ceramics Classification

Haven Home Fine Cord marked (grit tempered)	332
Haven Home Plain (grit tempered)	31
Haven Home Fine Cord marked (clay tempered)	2516
Wilmington Heavy Cord marked	997
Wilmington Net Marked	25
Wilmington Brushed	17
Wilmington Plain	246
Bilbo Incised and Punctated	10
Bilbo Plain	78
Oemler Check stamped	111
Oemler Simple Stamped	295
Oemler Plain	116
Unidentified	<u>259</u>
Total	5033

Table 14

## 9Ch8. DePratter ceramics classification by excavation area

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	TOTAL
St. Johns Check Stamped				2									2
St. Johns Plain			1	3						1	1		6
Transitional check stamped				3								1	4
Savannah Cord Marked	179	192	145	330	295	143	12	53	160	248	200	16	1973
Savannah Check Stamped						3				7			10
Savannah Burnished Plain	1		2	2						1	2		8
Savannah Plain	2	8	4	18	16	6		2	3	4	2		65
St. Catherines Cord Marked	42	49	15	93	81	124	10	5	71	189	51	11	741
St. Catherines Plain	16	7	15	24	33	28		1	23	42	10		199
St. Catherines Net Marked		2	5	8	1							1	17
St. Catherines Burn. Plain		3		1	3								7
St. Catherines Scraped					1								1
St. Catherines Punctated						2							2
St. Catherines Brushed										7			7
Wilmington Cord Marked	143	151	67	161	74	46		1	9	14	3	6	675
WCM with interior cord			1	3									4
Wilmington Plain	10	5	10	11	4	6					1		47
Walthour Check Stamped				1									1
Deptford Cord Marked			3		2	7							12
Dept. Cord. Mark. Abraders			1										1
Deptford Check Stamped				1				2	2	1			6
Dept. Ck. Stp. Abraders				1									1
Dept. Linear Check Stamped					2			1					3
Refuge Simple Stamped	55	87	16	46	29	31	5	6	8	7	9	9	308
Refuge Simp. Stp. Abraders	1			1									2
Deptford Brushed				1		2							3
Dept. Brush. Abraders	1												1
Oemler Check Stamped	2	3	4	27	25	13		2	3	18	1		98
Oem. Ck. Stp. Abraders			1										1
Oemler Complicated Stamped	1					3							4
Deptford Scraped										2			2
Refuge Punctated	1									2			3
Refuge Incised				1		1							2
Refuge Plain	15	12	13	18	19	16	5	5	13	8	32	5	161
Refuge Plain Abraders					1								1
St. Simons Incised									1				1
St. Simons Punctated	3				1	1					1		7
St. Simons Plain	28	4	7	22	7	2	1	3			3	1	78
Clay tempered cord marked	62	95	39	176	114	39	2		17	58	17	3	622
Clay tempered plain	8	9	2	21	15	3			1	1			60
Sand tempered cord marked	1				1	1							3
Sand tempered plain		3	3	1	1								8
Grit tempered cord marked					1								1
Grit tempered plain		6			4	1							11
Sand and clay cord marked	7	8	3	9	5	2			1	1		1	37
Sand and clay plain	1	1	3	1	1								7
Clay and grit cord marked	2			1									3
Clay and grit undiagnostic					1								1
Clay and grit eroded	1												1
Sand and grit plain	2												2
Clay tempered undiagnostic				1									1
Clay tempered shell scraped		1											1
Totals	584	646	360	988	737	480	35	81	313	611	334	53	5222

Caldwell's (1971) identification of the St. Catherines series clarifies the Haven Home problem. Although Caldwell never had the opportunity to reanalyze the Oemler site assemblage, there can be no doubt that he would have called the clay-tempered Haven Home materials St. Catherines series, as I have done in my reanalysis of the collections. And what of the grit tempered Haven Home sherds? They are Savannah series wares that are indistinguishable from Savannah sherds found at the Irene site or anywhere else on the Georgia coast. In some of Caldwell's notes, made just prior to his death in 1973, he addressed the Haven Home question. At that time, he felt that the Haven Home assemblage containing both clay and grit tempered sherds was indicative of the gradual transition from Wilmington to St. Catherines to Savannah Periods, and he felt the Oemler site Haven Home assemblage was an Early Savannah or Savannah I phase occupation.

As can be seen in Tables 14 and 15, the site contained substantial quantities of St. Catherines, Savannah, and Wilmington ceramics representing the primary periods of occupation. Lesser occupations are indicated by Refuge, Deptford, Oemler, and St. Simons materials. The comparatively small number of St. Johns sherds found at 9CH8 undoubtedly represent trade materials originating during St. Catherines or Savannah occupations.

Refuge/Deptford period occupation debris appears to have been scattered across the site area, as does the St. Simons period occupation.

#### Bone Artifacts

Only a single bone artifact fragment was recovered at 9CH8. This artifact, a worked fragment of deer metatarsal, is no longer part of the collection and is therefore not available for examination. The field notes provide no provenance information for this artifact.

#### Shell Artifacts

A total of 13 shell artifacts were found during excavations at 9CH8, but none remains part of the collection today. Available information on these artifacts is contained in Table 16.

Eight of these artifacts were identified by their excavators as shell "hoes" made of conch, or whelk, shell. Such tools are typically whole shells, usually Busycon sp., with the distal end of the columella sharpened and with one or more perforations in the outer whorl near the apex. Presumably the shell tools recovered from 9CH8 were of this type. Four of the 9CH8 examples were described as having one perforation, and a single example as having two perforations.

Five other shell artifacts were described in field notes as

Table 15  
9Ch8. Relative cord-marked type frequency by excavation area

	Savannah Cord Marked	St. Catherines Cord Marked	Wilmington Cord Marked	Clay tempered Cord Marked	Totals
Area A	179	42	143	62	426
#/10' square	6.9	1.6	5.5	2.4	16.4
%	42.0	9.9	33.5	14.6	100.0
Area B	192	49	151	95	487
#/10" square	6.0	1.5	4.7	3.0	15.2
%	39.4	10.1	31.0	19.5	100.0
Area C	145	15	67	39	266
#/10" square	8.1	0.8	3.7	2.2	14.8
%	54.5	5.6	25.2	14.7	100.0
Area D	330	93	161	176	760
#/10' square	6.3	1.8	3.1	3.4	14.6
%	43.4	12.2	21.2	23.2	100.0
Area E	295	81	74	114	564
#/10' square	3.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	6.3
%	52.3	14.4	13.1	20.2	100.0
Area F	143	124	46	39	352
#/10' square	6.2	5.4	2.0	1.7	15.3
%	40.6	35.2	13.1	11.1	100.0
Area G	12	10	--	2	24
#/10' square	2.0	1.7	--	0.3	4.0
%	50.0	41.7	--	8.3	100.0
Area H	53	5	1	--	59
#/10" square	6.6	0.6	0.1	--	7.3
%	89.8	8.5	1.7	--	100.0
Area I	160	71	9	17	257
#/10" square	8.9	3.9	0.5	0.9	14.2
%	62.3	27.6	3.5	6.6	100.0
Area J	248	189	14	58	509
#/10" square	11.8	9.0	0.7	2.8	24.3
%	48.7	37.1	2.8	11.4	100.0
Area K	200	51	3	17	271
#/10' square	10.5	2.7	0.2	0.9	14.3
%	73.8	18.8	1.1	6.3	100.0
Area L	16	11	6	3	36
#/10' square	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	3.3
%	44.4	30.6	16.7	8.3	100.0
Totals	1973	741	675	622	4011
%	49.2	18.5	16.8	15.5	100.0

Table 16  
9Ch8. Shell Artifacts

Artifact #	Type	Location	Description from notes
1	whelk hoe	N170 E290	---
2	whelk hoe	N200 E260	---
3	whelk hoe	N200 E280	---
4	whelk hoe	N200 E170	two perforations
5	whelk hoe	N200 E430	one perforation
6	whelk hoe	Pit # 4	one perforation
7	awl or punch	N77 E91	sharpened columella
8	awl or punch	N12 E179	sharpened columella
9	awl or punch	N15 E205	sharpened columella
10	awl or punch	N63 E187	sharpened columella
11	whelk hoe	N50 E190	one perforation
12	awl or punch	N18 E250	sharpened columella
13	whelk hoe	N299 E649	one perforation

Table 17  
9Ch8. Stone Artifacts

No.	Type	Location	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Present in coll.(x)	Illus.	Comment
1	proj. pt.	N58 E159	31	27	x	Fig. 16,E	
2	net sink.	N80 E205	--	--	-	--	
3	proj. pt.	N56.5 E176	63	28	-	--	Leaf-shaped, H-sided stem
4	proj. pt.	N28 E206.5	57	38	x	Fig. 16,G	1 barb broken
5	proj. pt.	N16 E216	71	33	-	--	leaf-shaped, contr. stem
6	proj. pt.	N43 E198.5	58	41	x	Fig. 16,F	
7	proj. pt.	M251 E654	73	37	-	--	barbed and stemmed
8	proj. pt.	N249 E226	62	30	x	Fig. 16,H	
9	proj. pt.	N243 E263	56	42	x	Fig. 16,I	
10	celt	N244 E196.5	82	55	x	Fig. 16,A	
11	proj. pt.	N240 E80	?	?	-	--	
12	net sink.	N? E260	67	53	x	Fig. 16,B	perforated steatite
13	net sink	N60 E100	?	?	-	--	perforated steatite

shell awls or punches made from conch, or whelk, shell. Although none of these specimens is available for examination, it is likely that they were fashioned from whelk (probably Busycon sp.) columellae that had been worked to a point on their distal ends. No measurements are provided for these artifacts, so there is no way of knowing whether the entire columella was used in the manufacture of these presumed tools.

### Stone Artifacts

Thirteen stone artifacts were recovered through excavations at 9CH8 (Table 17). Seven of those artifacts remain part of the collection today (Fig. 16).

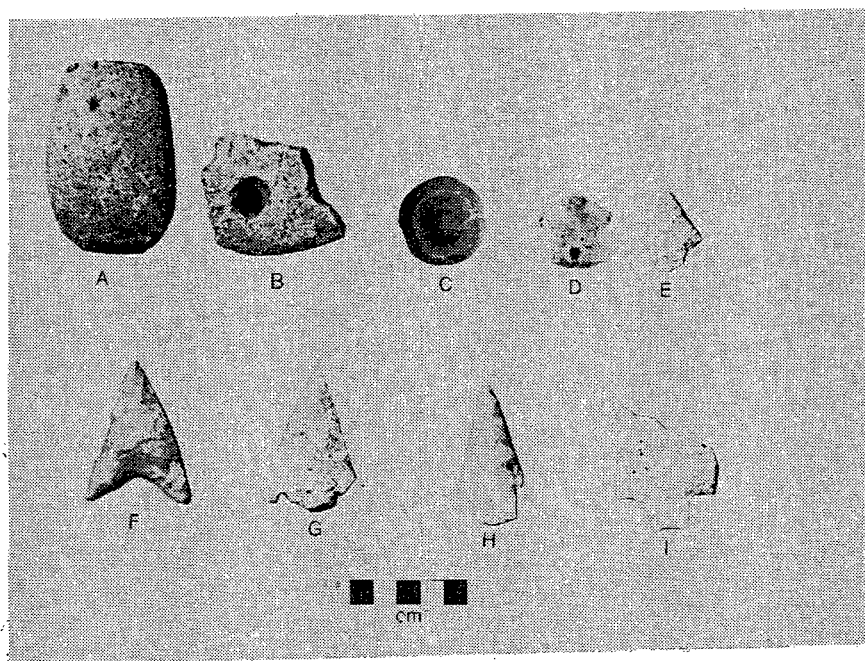


Fig. 16. Artifacts. A. Celt. B. Perforated steatite boiling stone. C,D. Two views of unidentified clay object. E-I. Projectile points

Nine of the recovered stone artifacts were projectile points of varying types. The five surviving examples are shown in Fig. 16, E-I. Each of the illustrated examples is made of chert; field notes provide no information on the raw material used in manufacture of the other four. The five extant examples are quite different from one another, and it is obvious that an extended time range, spanning the Late Archaic to Middle Woodland period, is represented by this collection.

Three of the recovered stone artifacts were identified in the field notes as net sinkers. Two of these "sinkers" (Table 17, Nos. 12 and 13) were clearly identified as being perforated

slabs of steatite; one of these is illustrated in Fig. 16,B. It is now generally accepted that these objects were not net sinkers, but instead served as boiling stones used in cooking. Another object (Table 17, No. 2) identified in the field notes as a net sinker may also have been a perforated slab, but no description was provided by the excavators. It is possible that this object was a grooved cobble of quartzite similar to another type of "net sinker" found on other sites. A final artifact found at 9CH8 is a small celt (Fig. 16,A).

Given the available information, there is no way to link any of these artifacts to any of the several occupations that occurred on this site over a period of at least two thousand years. Because the excavated soil was not screened during excavation, it is clear that the sample of nonceramic artifacts must represent only a small fraction of those that were present on the site.

#### Summary and Conclusions

Extensive excavation at 9CH8 exposed evidence of a large village site occupied intermittently between about 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1250. An unusual feature of this site was the large number of pit features found scattered throughout the excavated area. Contents of these features indicates that most must have been excavated and used during the St. Catherines or Savannah Period occupations. The site must have contained postholes or other evidence of permanent or semi-permanent dwellings, but only a limited array of such evidence was recognized by the excavators.

#### 9CH12 Meldrim

A fourth Wilmington Island site, Meldrim (9CH12), was tested during January 1938. There are no maps, artifacts, or photographs of this site in the extant WPA collections, but several pages of field notes and 2 excavation profile sketches do exist. It is on these notes and a few published and unpublished descriptions that this report is based.

Although the field notes contain numerous references to a site map, that map has been lost. The best description of the site's location and configuration comes from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.):

This [site] was located at the southwestern end of the occupied zone where the Island [Wilmington] narrows between Little Half Moon Creek and the Wilmington River. There are no large fields here, but many trees, small houses, and an establishment where people from nearby Savannah often go to eat oysters from the beds near Half Moon. Nor is this strictly a modern habit. The marsh at this point is bordered by a continuous

ridge of ancient discarded oyster shells, 1-3 feet high and rapidly feathering out inland.

The location shown for Meldrim on Figure 5 is based on information drawn from a number of sources. A 1940 Chatham County Highway map in the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology collection contains penciled notations by Caldwell including an approximate location for 9CH12. Caldwell and McCann described the site as being at the "south-western end of the occupied zone," so it is likely that the plotted location is near the actual one.

Length of the site is not known, but Caldwell and McCann described it as a "continuous ridge...1-3 feet high", so it may have extended for some distance along the shoreline. The Meldrim site described by Waring (1968 :182) as being "at least ten feet high and over one hundred feet in circumference (diameter?) was apparently a different site (9CH114 in UGA site files) located on the same tract of land.

Written descriptions of the excavations are variable. Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) provide the following description:

Three ten foot test pits were dug in the immediate vicinity, all showing pottery of the Bilbo and Deptford periods and in one of them a majority of Deptford sherds were found in the upper levels and a majority of the Bilbo types in the lower. There was no other result and the site was not further excavated.

Caldwell (1952:314) provided the following slightly different description elsewhere:

The Meldrim site consisted of a fringe of low shell heaps on the shore of Wilmington Island near Savannah, Georgia. Two test pits yielded nothing but pottery, and the Stalling's Island-like sherds were mixed with later types (Deptford and Wilmington.)

Caldwell and McCann mention three ten foot pits while Caldwell mentions only two. The field notes indicate that 4-10x10 foot "exploratory pits" were actually excavated at Meldrim, but in a preliminary description by Holder (1937), only three test pits were described. It is possible that the site was visited and test pits excavated on more than one occasion. The following excavation description comes from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) and original fieldnotes.

Exploratory pit 1 was begun on January 4, 1938. Fig 17. is based on an unscaled sketch map of the south profile of Pit 1 included in the notes. Vertical scale is an estimate by the author based on described excavation levels. No horizontal scale



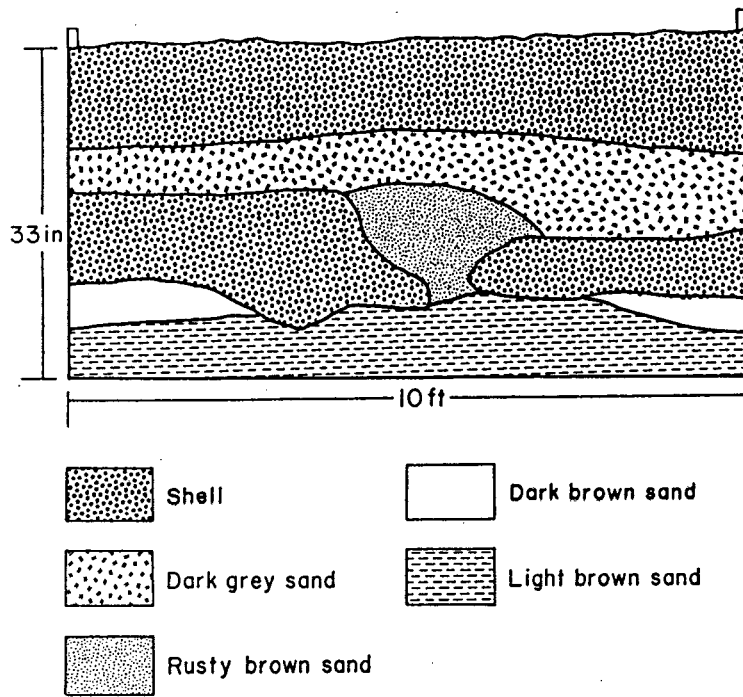


Fig. 17. 9Ch12. South profile of Exploratory Pit 1.

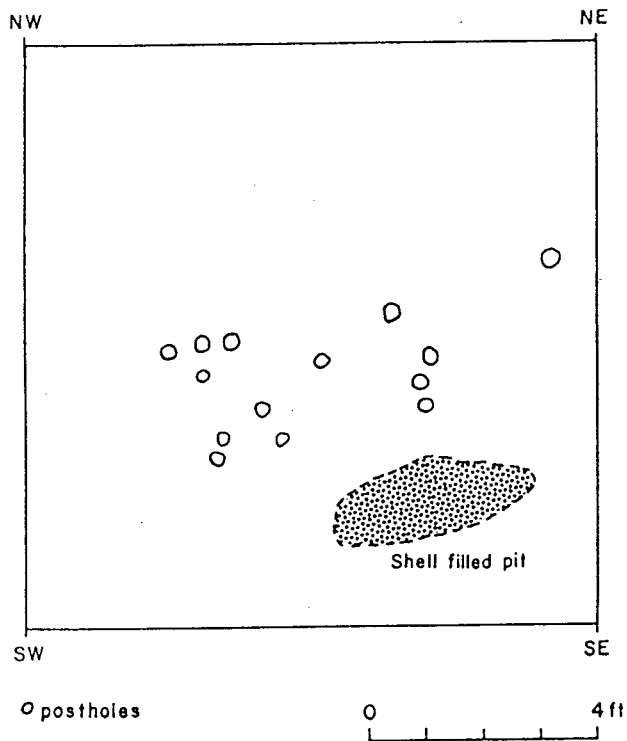


Fig. 18. 9Ch12. Plot of postholes and shell-filled feature in Exploratory Pit 1.

is included on the field sketch, but the profile apparently represents the entire 10 foot profile.

Ceramics from natural levels of Pit 1 were described in the notes (Table 18), although excavations were by arbitrary 3" levels. Notes were written by either Waring or Holder.

TABLE 18  
9Ch12. Artifact and Excavation Level Description  
From Field Notes for Exploratory Pit 1

Levels	Soils	Comments
1-5	"upper shell midden"	"exclusively deptford and S.S.F.T." [St. Simons Fiber Tempered]
6	"dark grey sand"	"mostly deptford, some SSFT." Some exceedingly large sherds; also a ware I do not know which may be an incised SSFT
7	"dark grey sand and lower midden"	"mostly deptford. SSFT incised and linear punctate."
8	"lower midden"	"mostly SSFT, but 2 large sherds of deptford dammit," both incised and linear punctate SSFT.
9	"lower midden dark brown sand"	"1 sherd of deptford"
10	"midden pit-light brown/dark brown sand"	"Vining Simple Stamp(?)"

A partial sherd count for this test pit is also included in the notes. The totals include 3 "St. Johns," 8 "SSFT [St. Simons Fiber Tempered] Punctate", 67 "SSFT Plain," 1 "Trailed SSFT," 3 steatite sherds, and 3 Residual Sherds. No counts are given for any of the Deptford types or for the "Vining Simple Stamp," now called Refuge Simple Stamped. Holder's (1937) report also lists Deptford Linear Check Stamped and "Residual Check Stamped with strong Deptford characteristics" as being recovered from this test pit, although most of the sherd counts he provides are at variance with the counts above which were taken directly from the field notes. None of these materials are present in the extant W.P.A. Chatham County collections.

At 27 inches below the surface, test pit 1 also contained 14 postmolds and a shell-fill trash pit (Fig. 18). Thirteen of the

postmolds clustered within a 3 foot by 5 foot area; no linear arrangement was apparent. Diameters of the posts were not given, but their spacing indicates that they were probably 4 inches or less in diameter. Depth for each postmold was 6 inches or more. The shell-filled pit was approximately 3.5 feet in length and 1.2 feet in width. It's contents included the "Vining Simple Stamp" and "Deptford" ceramics listed in Table 13 for level 10. Depth of the pit is not given in the field notes.

Exploratory Pit 2, apparently a 10' x 10' unit, was excavated in a series of 2.5 feet wide control trenches. It contained 3 St. Simons Punctated, 27 St. Simons Plain, and 1 St. Simons "Trailed" (probably punctates in an incised line) sherds. Field notes indicate that a level in the lower 2 feet also contained a "S.S.F.T. sherd with distinct Deptford Stamp." Exploratory Pit 3 is described as containing only St. Simons ceramics, while no information concerning Exploratory Pit 4 is available except that it was "opened."

By combining all of the available (though conflicting) data pertaining to Meldrim site excavations, a few tentative conclusions can be reached concerning the site's occupation:

- 1) The site was a linear shell midden ridge 1 to 3 feet (or more) in height which extended along the margin of the island.
- 2) The most intensive occupation of the site (based on contents of pits 2 and 3) dates to the St. Simons II phase.
- 3) A St. Simons - Refuge transitional phase is represented by the St. Simons ceramics with the "Deptford" stamp and perhaps by the unidentified sherd of Refuge (?) Incised in Level 6 of Pit 1.
- 4) A Deptford period occupation was present, at least in the area of Pit 1.
- 5) Some St. Simons period sherds, identified as "St. Johns," contained significant amounts of sponge spicule-rich clay. These sherds may belong to the Orange series from northeast Florida.
- 6) A possible structure (?) and associated (?) pit were exposed in the sand beneath the lowest shell midden.
- 7) The confused ceramic stratigraphy in test pit 1 indicates that some mixing of levels may have occurred in that unit. Perhaps that mixing of levels was a result of the intrusive feature shown on Fig. 18.
- 8) A final Wilmington period occupation is apparently

represented by the 4 unidentified cord marked sherds in Pit 2 (Caldwell 1952).

Absence of field maps and the excavated artifacts prevent the formulation of additional conclusions concerning occupation of Meldrim.

## CEDAR GROVE TRACT EXCAVATIONS

The Cedar Grove Tract, located southwest of Savannah (Fig. 3), contained a number of sites, four of which were excavated by W.P.A. crews. According to Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.), the tract, which included a peninsula and adjacent areas, contained approximately 1650 acres. Because no existing map shows the precise location of the excavated sites, and because the information contained in the preliminary reports is imprecise, exact locations for the sites within the Cedar Grove tract are not known. The four excavated sites include three burial mounds and two habitation areas. Preliminary reports on these sites were relatively complete compared to some of the other reports, so the majority of the Cedar Grove descriptive data will come directly from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.).

### 9CH13

This site included a sand mound and a nearby village area (Fig. 19). The mound, which was 75 feet in diameter and five feet high, was completely excavated (Figs. 20-24). Trenching was also conducted in a village area located 200 feet northwest of the mound. Village excavations were concentrated in an area approximately 100 feet by 150 feet in extent. Reconstructed site layout (Fig. 19) is based on a combination of original maps, square designations written on sherds, and other incomplete data still contained in site collection. Size and shape of the mound and borrow areas are taken from a map of the mound prepared for inclusion in the preliminary report. Figures 20-22 are modified from originals in the Caldwell collection. Excavations in the village area were reconstructed from the provenance data contained on artifacts. In the village plan (Fig. 19), areas connected by dashed lines are presumed to have been excavated, but no artifacts from those intervening units are contained in the existing collection. The problem of reconstruction is further complicated by the use of both 5 foot and 10 foot square excavation units on the site; some of the units in the village area may have been 10 foot squares instead of 5 foot squares as shown. Excavations in the mound, which was totally excavated, are not shown on the site map (Fig. 19) for the sake of simplification.

Work on the site began with excavation of the mound and adjacent borrow areas (Figs. 20-24). The following description of those excavations is from Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.):

Excavations were begun by working in on the east and west sides of the mound leaving a block ten feet wide extending through the north-south axis. Both profiles of the block were recorded and it was then removed. The mound fill consisted of a fine, light tan

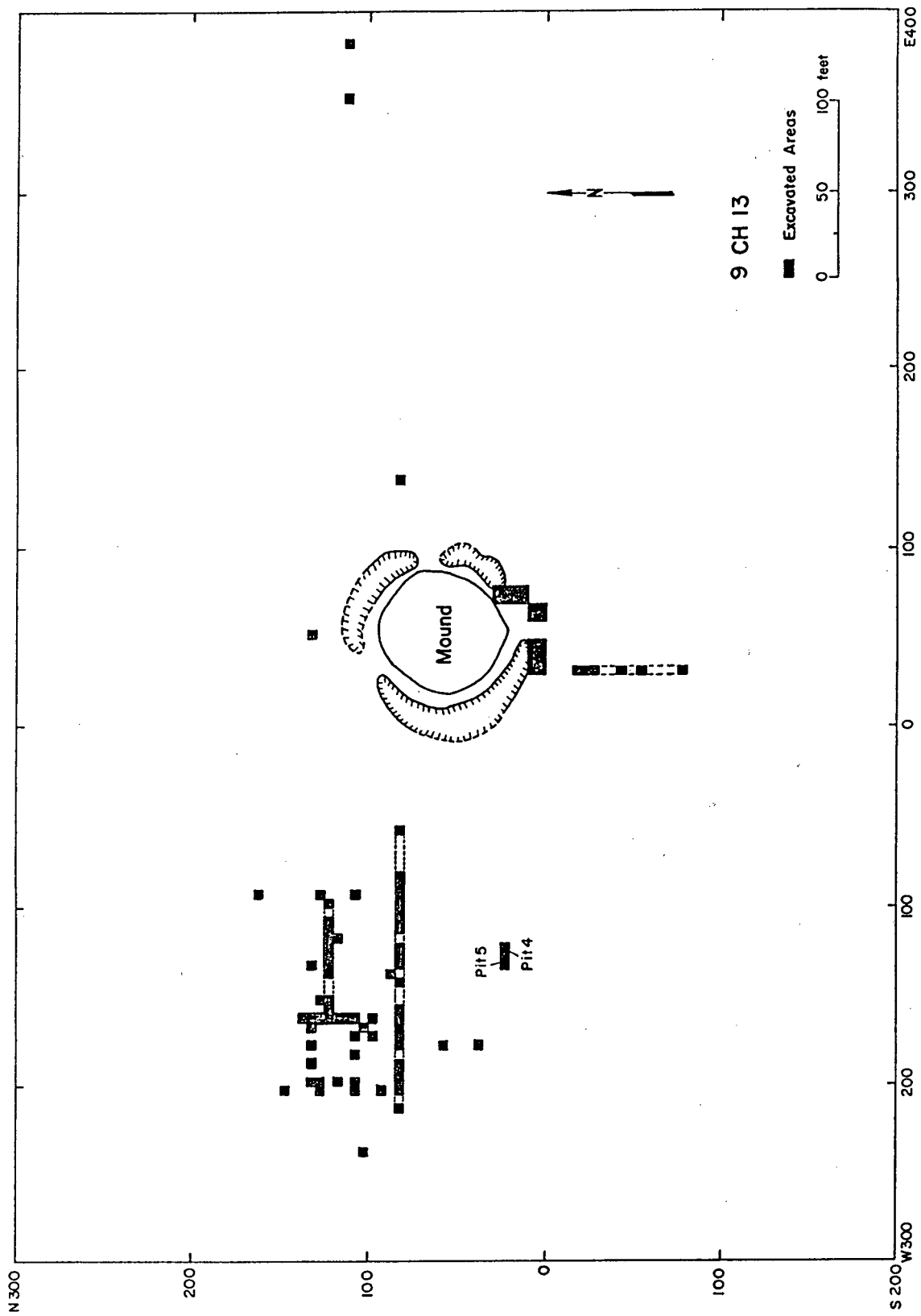


Fig. 19. 9Ch13. Reconstructed site map.

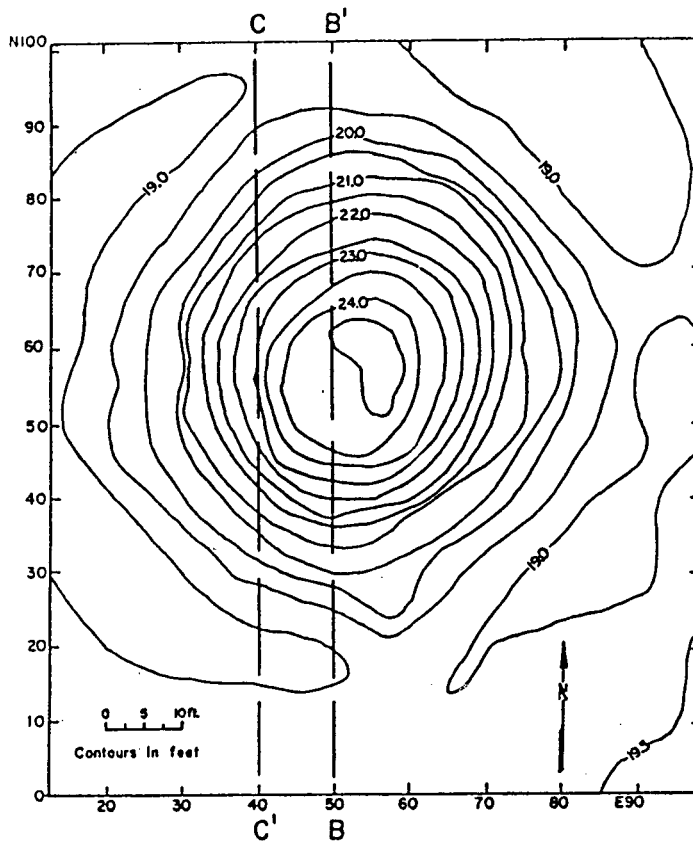


Fig. 20. 9Ch13. Mound Contours

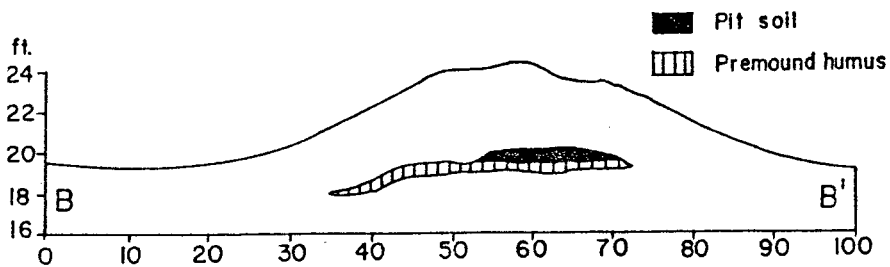


Fig. 21. 9Ch13. Profile of mound along E50 line. View from the east.

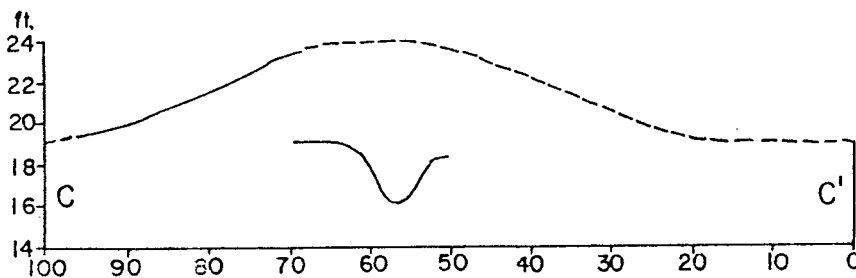


Fig. 22. 9Ch13. Profile of mound along E40 line. View from the west.

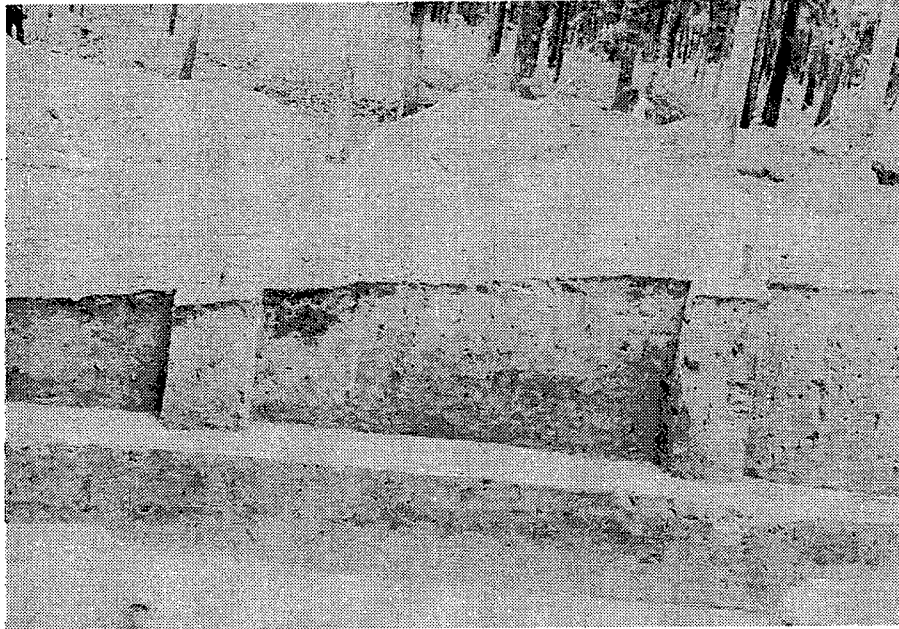


Fig. 23. 9Ch13. Photograph of southern half of E50 profile in mound.

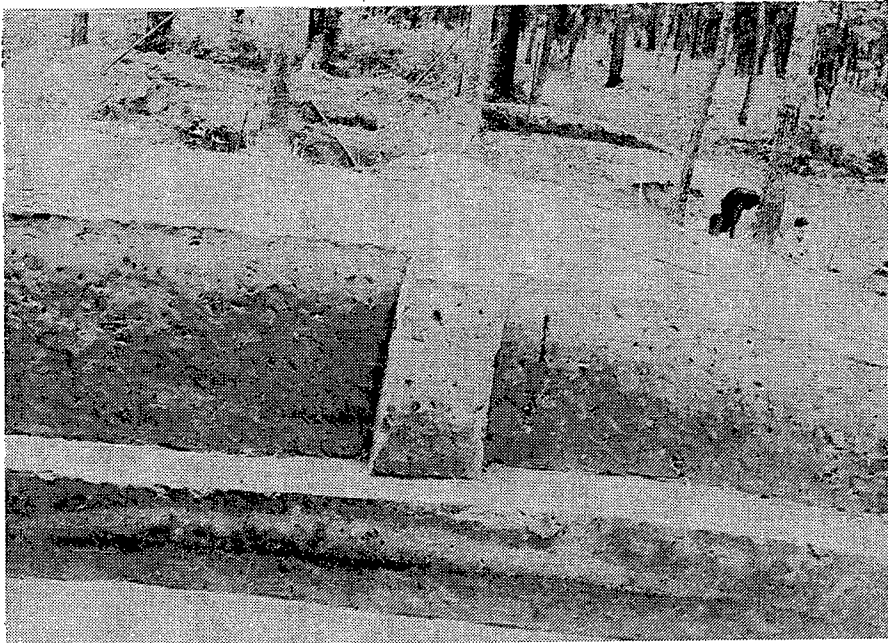


Fig. 24. 9Ch13. Photograph of northern half of E50 profile in mound.



sand, a soil which seldom reveals such features as basketloading. Pottery fragments and other cultural remains were very infrequent ... Human remains were found at only one point. In the mound fill near the southwest edge were a few small poorly preserved pieces of bone and some human teeth. Some of the latter seemed to be those of a child and some of an adult. Red ochre occurred in three places: a small deposit in the mound fill, a deposit in the pre mound level, and one in the sand about a foot below pre mound.

The pre mound level was slightly uneven but at about the same elevation as the surrounding land. It was marked by an organically stained zone of sand 4-5 inches thick, and in several places showed signs of fire. The most significant feature was a large centrally located pit dug from the pre mound level. It was oblong 10 feet long 5 3/4 feet wide and 2 1/2 feet deep. A ring of clean sand apparently removed when the pit was dug lay on the pre mound level around the mouth of the pit. The pit contained no burials, only a few extraneous Wilmington period sherds and a few small sheets of mica.

Figs. 23 and 24 show the eastern profile of the 10 foot north-south block, and Fig. 21 is a schematic of the same profile showing the pre mound humus and pit soil mentioned in the preceding description. The central pit is shown on Fig. 25 and 26; Figure 22 illustrates the pit outline as observed in the west profile of the 10 foot wide central block. Field notes indicate that mound excavations were conducted in 3 inch levels that continued down into the pre mound sands.

Absence of burials in the mound fill and central pit is an interesting feature of this mound, but Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.) speculated on the former presence of additional burials as follows:

From the finding of a few badly decayed bones in the mound fill it appears most likely that the mound once contained other burials which have since disappeared. The use of red ochre and mica with burials, the paucity of grave goods, and the central pit under the mound are characteristics found at some of the Wilmington [or St. Catherines] period mounds excavated by Moore (1897).

Following completion of the mound excavations, several scattered test units were excavated in an attempt to locate the village. On Fig. 19, these units are shown as individual test pits (based on artifact provenance labels), but in the preliminary report the units are referred to as "trenches." It is possible then, that some squares within each of the trenches

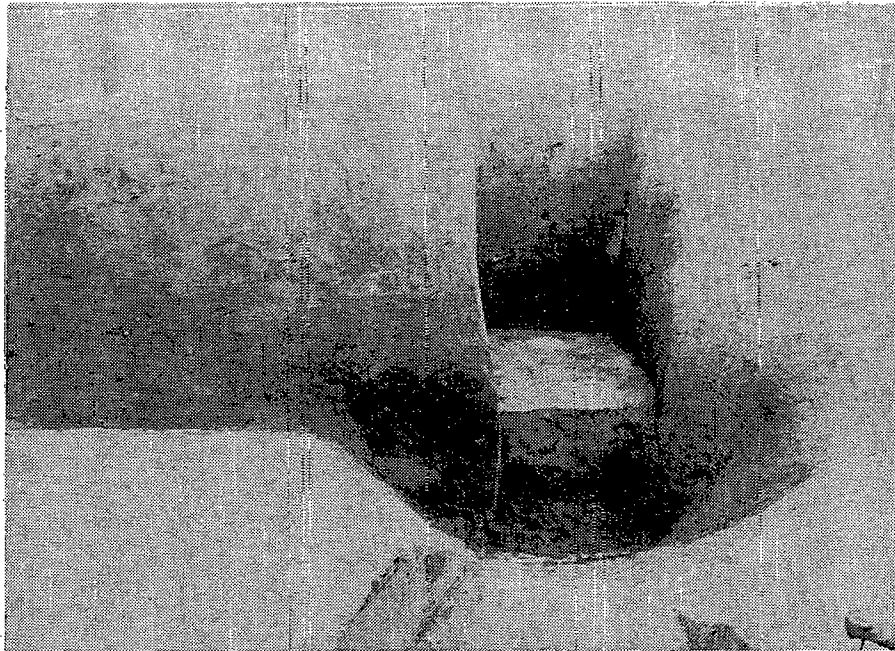


Fig. 25. 9Ch13. Photograph of E40 profile in mound through central pit.

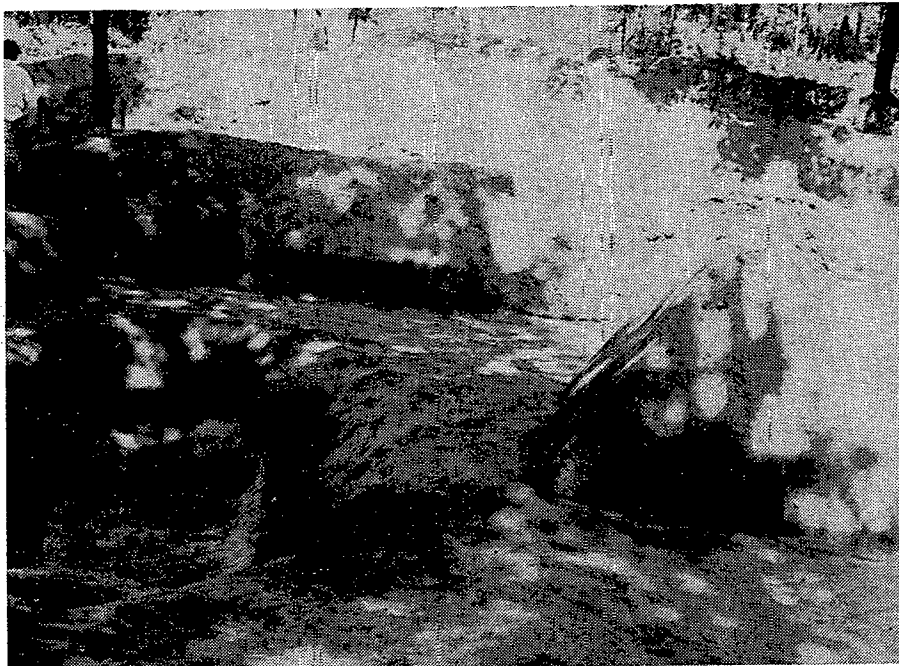


Fig. 26. 9Ch13. Photograph of central pit beneath mound after removal of profile block.

contained no artifacts, and those squares therefore show up on the reconstruction of the excavations as dashed lines. Results of the excavations in the village were described as follows by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.):

This [the village] was located about 200 feet to the northwest [of the mound]. No postholes or structural remains of any kind were found but sherds and animal bones were much more abundant than in the mound itself. A fired area and four small pits filled with oyster shell appeared, and in one place was a solid layer of oyster shell, 24 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 inches thick containing numerous sherds and animal bones, chiefly deer.

Field notes indicate that a "fired area" was located in the shell layer, but no other information is provided concerning this feature. Of the 4 small pits, two are described in the field notes. Pit 4 (Fig. 19) was roughly circular (diameter not given) and contained portions of a St. Catherines Cord Marked pot in addition to a few other sherds of unidentifiable clay tempered cord marked and plain types. Turtle shell and assorted bone fragments were also present in the fill. Pit 5 (Fig. 19) is described as an oval pit with its long axis oriented northeast-southwest. All four pits contained fill composed of dark sand and unidentified broken shell.

Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b.) classification of 384 sherds from the village is given in Table 19. Reanalysis of the ceramics based on the type descriptions proposed elsewhere in this volume resulted in the identifications given in Table 20. As can be seen by comparing the two tables, there are significant differences. I have divided Caldwell and McCann's Unnamed Fine Cord Marked between Wilmington Cord Marked and St. Catherines Cord Marked types. Grit tempered Haven Home Fine Cord Marked is, in fact, Savannah Cord Marked with straight rims (as has been discussed earlier). Wilmington Cord Marked and Wilmington Brushed remain under those types. Wilmington Check Stamped and Wilmington Complicated Stamped have been reclassified as Walthour types (DePratter 1979).

The main occupation of the village dates to the Wilmington Period, as is indicated by the sherd counts, although the site was occupied sporadically both before and after that period. In an attempt to determine the origin of the shell layer found in the village, the ceramics from that area were analyzed separately (Table 20). Excavations in the shell layer, which may be a house floor, were by natural levels. Material from above, within, and below the shell layer were mainly Wilmington, suggesting that the shell layer dated to the Wilmington Period as did the remainder of the village.

TABLE 19  
9Ch13. Caldwell and McCann ceramics classification

Haven Home Fine Cord Marked (grit. tempered)	34
Unnamed Fine Cord Marked (sherd tempered)	25
Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	209
Wilmington Brushed	43
Wilmington Check Stamped	10
Wilmington Complicated Stamped	2
Wilmington Plain	53
Deptford Simple Stamped	<u>8</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>384</b>

TABLE 20  
9Ch13. DePratter Classification of Ceramics from  
Village and Mound.

		VILLAGE			mound fill
		Entire Village	above shell layer	in shell layer	
St. Catherines Cord Marked	5				
St. Catherines Plain	14				5
Wilmington Cord Marked	194	49	15	1	22
Wilmington Plain	102	16		4	11
Wilmington Brushed	44	13		1	2
Walthour Complicated Stamped	2				1
Walthour Check Stamped	8	2	1		3
Chatham Cord Marked	36		4		3
Deptford Complicated Stamped	1				
Deptford Cord Marked	10	6			
Refuge Plain		1			3
Refuge Simple stamped	8	2	1		5
Residual grit tempered decorated	2				
Residual clay tempered cord marked		2		1	1
Clay and grit tempered cord marked	2				
Clay and grit tempered simple stamped	1				
Clay and grit tempered plain		1			
Residual clay tempered decorated					2
St. Simons Punctated					<u>1</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>

Although the evidence concerning the construction date for the mound is sparse, it appears to also date to the Wilmington Period. Sherds from mound fill (Table 20) span a long range of prehistory, but the youngest decorated sherd dates to the Wilmington Period, indicating that the mound probably was not constructed after A.D. 1000.

Non-ceramic artifacts were scarce at 9CH13. Two hafted scrapers (the only two found in the Chatham County W.P.A. excavations) from the site are shown on Fig. 27. A quartz point (46mm long) and a chert point (56mm long) of unknown form are no longer in the collection. A "Smoothing stone" 75mm long and 45mm wide was also recovered but is now missing. The final artifact from the site was the clay object shown in Fig. 27. The perforation in this object runs all the way through it, but no use wear is evident around the margins of this perforation. The function of this clay object is not known, but a similar object was found at 9CH8 on Wilmington Island (see Fig. 16, C and D). The two hafted scrapers were found in village excavations; the remaining artifacts were found in the mound fill.

The Site 9CH13 village appears to have been occupied primarily during the Wilmington Period. No structural evidence, with the possible exception of the shell layer discussed above, was recorded by the excavators, although such evidence must have been present. The lack of bone tools on the site, in sharp contrast to their abundance at the Deptford site, may be a result of the lack of concentrated midden shell in most areas, although 9CH11 and 9CH16, which also had heavy Wilmington period occupations, also produced few bone tools. The mound, which produced only one burial and an empty central pit, also dates to the Wilmington Period. Presence of red ochre concentrations in mound fill suggests that other burials may have once been present but deteriorated due to the lack of shell in the mound.

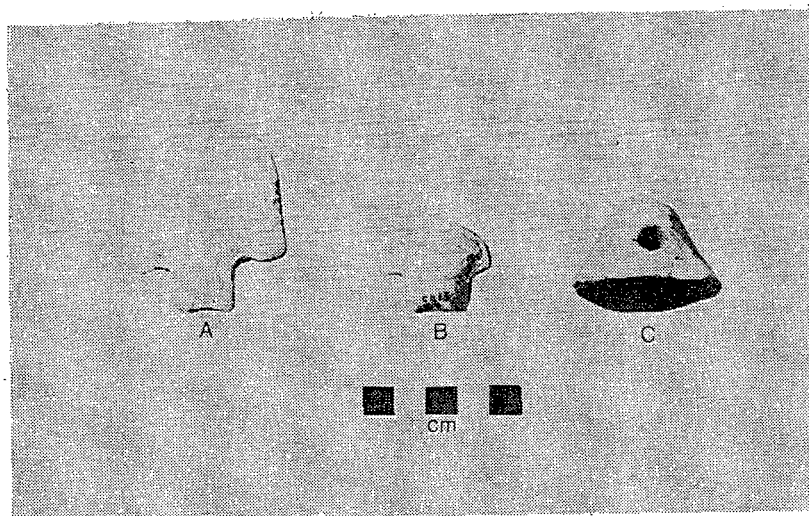


Figure 27. 9CH13. Artifacts

## 9CH17

Following completion of excavations at 9CH13, work was begun at 9CH17. This site, a village located two miles from 9CH13, consisted of a thin, scattered midden primarily made up of oyster shell (Caldwell and McCann n.d.b.). Exact location of the site is unknown.

Test excavations were made in several areas of the site (Fig. 28), but a total of over five thousand square feet of excavations apparently disclosed no features of particular interest to the excavators, and the site was abandoned after less than three weeks work. Excavation layout (Fig. 28) is reconstructed from provenance information contained on catalogued ceramics. Thickness of the midden varied between three and 30 inches, but in most places it was thin and scattered. No pits, burials, or structural features were encountered, or at least none were recorded. Neither the brief field notes nor the preliminary report (Caldwell and McCann n.d.b.) provides additional information on excavations at this site.

A total of 1,423 sherds were found during excavations at 9CH17; of these, 1,223 currently are present in the collection and contain provenance data. Most of the remaining 200 sherds are still part of the collection, but time has destroyed the information written on the backs of these sherds.

Table 21 lists the 9CH17 collection as classified by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.) in their preliminary report on this site. Reanalysis of sherds from this site resulted in the classification of the collection as indicated in Table 22.

The main difference between the two classifications (Tables 21 and 22) is that Caldwell and McCann's Wilmington Heavy Cord marked has been separated into Savannah, St. Catherines, and Wilmington cord marked types. An additional 230 clay-tempered cord marked sherds could not be separated into Wilmington or St. Catherines types and are therefore classified as residual. In some cases this inability to separate the two types was due to surface erosion of the individual sherds, whereas in other cases the sherds represented portions of vessel bases on which the edge of the paddle had been used to stamp. Although this basal stamping form does occur most frequently on St. Catherines period vessels, it does occasionally occur on Wilmington period vessels as well.

The fourteen sand-tempered check stamped sherds which were identified as Oemler Check Stamped by Caldwell and McCann appear to be Savannah Check Stamped. Spatial distribution of the various sherd types over the site was plotted by the present author, and no significant spatial clustering was noted.

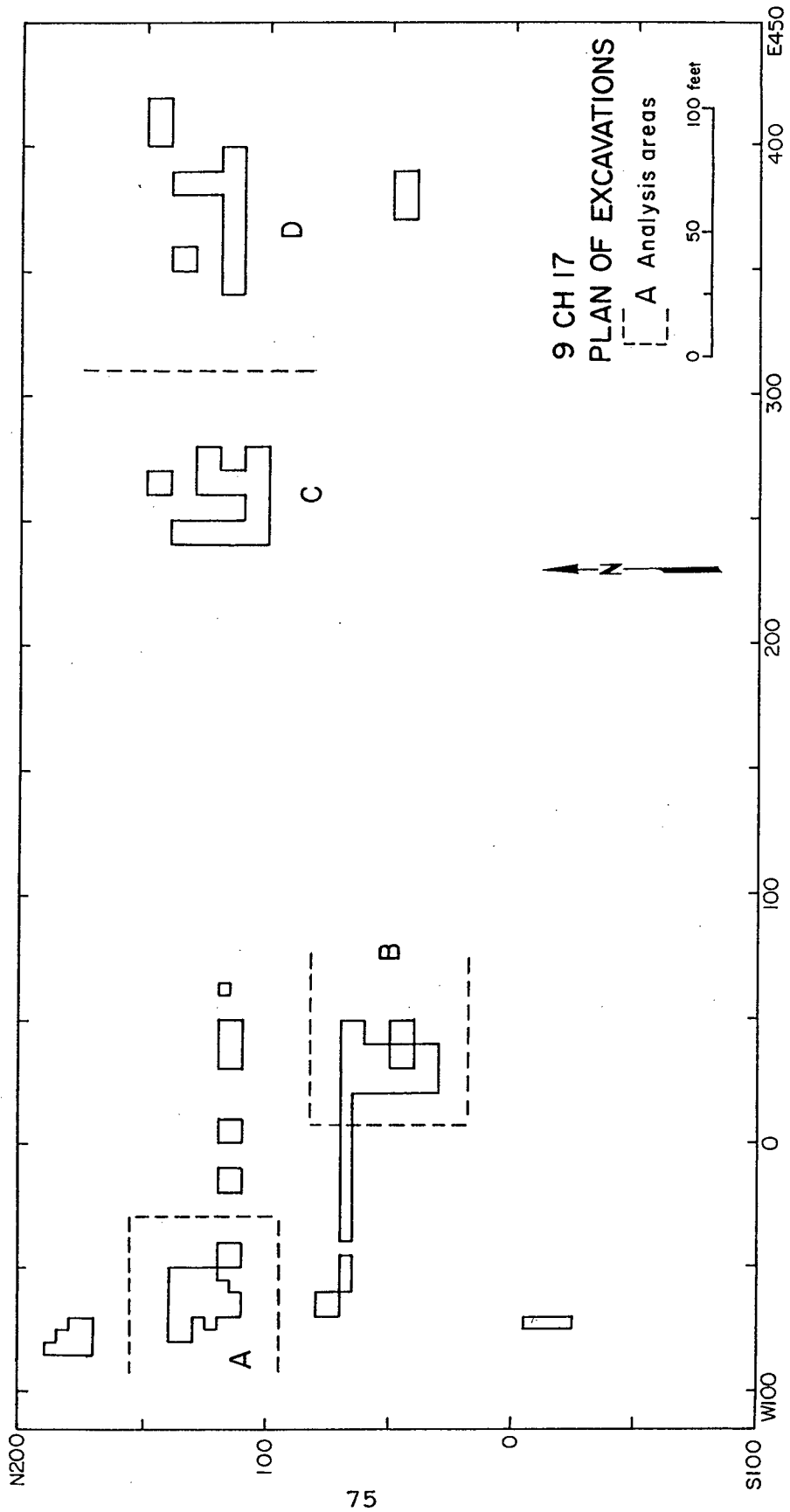


Fig. 28. 9Ch17. Reconstructed site map.

TABLE 21  
9Ch17. Caldwell and McCann Classification of Ceramics

Wilmington Heavy Cord-Marked	1024
Wilmington Brush	8
Wilmington Plain	216
Wilmington Check-stamped	4
Oemler Check-stamped	16
St. Simons Plain	5
Residual Plain and Decorated	<u>150</u>
TOTAL	1423

TABLE 22  
9Ch17. DePratter Ceramics Classification

	AREAS					TOTALS
	A	B	C	D	OTHER	
Savannah Plain					2	2
Savannah Cord Marked	11	3	19	21	4	58
Savannah Check Stamped	5	4	1	4	2	16
Savannah Burnished Plain		4	3	1		8
St. Catherines Cord Marked	38	97	31	78	69	313
St. Catherines Plain	35	43	20	38	47	183
St. Catherines Net Marked		2				2
St. Catherines Burnished		1				1
Wilmington Cord Marked	5	34	157	83	26	305
Wilmington Brushed			1	1		2
Wilmington Plain	3	13				
Walthour Check Stamped		3	40	29	11	96
Clay-tempered punctated					2	5
Residual clay-tempered cord marked	24	47	42	65	1	1
Residual clay-tempered plain			1	1	53	231
Sand-tempered plain			1	1	1	3
Chatham Cord Marked			5			2
Sand-tempered rectilinear stamped				1		5
St. Simons Plain	<u>1</u>					<u>1</u>
TOTALS	122	251	321	323	218	1235



Only five non-pottery artifacts were found at 9CH17. Two conch shells, with most of the outer whorls removed and the distal end of the columella sharpened, were found. One stone projectile point (type unknown), one splinter bone awl (42mm long), and a fragment of a clay pipe stem were the only other non-ceramic artifacts recorded. No provenance data is available for any of the artifacts, and all have been lost.

The village site at 9CH17 appears to have been occupied intermittently over a long span of time. Sparse evidence exists for occupation during the St. Simons and Refuge-Deptford periods; more intensive occupation occurred during the Wilmington, St. Catherines, and Savannah periods.

#### 9CH18

9CH18 was a small sand burial mound located 250 yards southwest of 9CH17. The mound was roughly circular, with a maximum diameter of fifty-three feet. The highest portion of the mound was approximately two and one-half feet above the surrounding ground surface. The only evidence of previous excavation was a ten foot square pit which had been dug into the mound summit by local collectors. The mound was totally excavated in August, 1940, by W.P.A. crews. Excavated areas (Figs. 29 and 30) are reconstructed on the basis of provenance information on sherds. Incomplete mound contours were obtained from an unlabeled map in the Caldwell collection.

Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b.) description of mound stratigraphy follows:

Our examination showed that the mound consisted of a homogenous light tan sand built up on an old premound surface marked by a sand organically stained. There were occasional fired areas on the old surface as well as in the fill of the mound itself. In various parts of the fill were found fragments of charred human bone which may have been remnants of partially cremated burials, the greater part of which subsequently decayed.

Neither field notes, mound profiles, nor complete maps are still available for study. Spatial distribution of fired areas noted can not be determined on the basis of available information. Six burials were located in the mound; three were within the mound fill, whereas the remaining burials were in pits which originated at the premound surface. A total of at least nine individuals were included in the six burials. Approximate locations for 5 of the burials are indicated on Fig. 23; the location of Burial 6 is not known.

Burial 1 was located within the mound fill in Square N20E40.

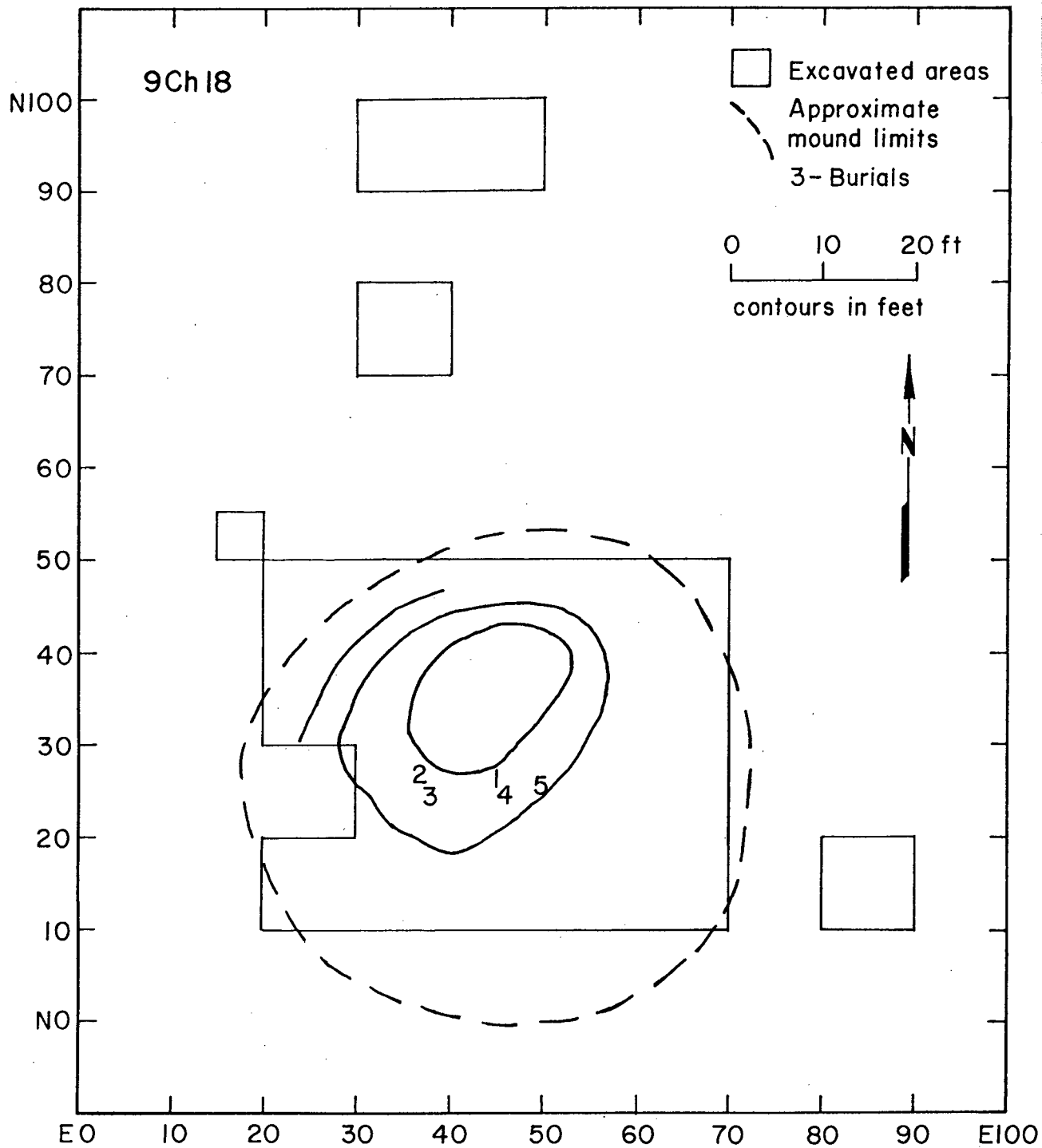


Fig. 29. 9Ch18. Reconstructed site map.

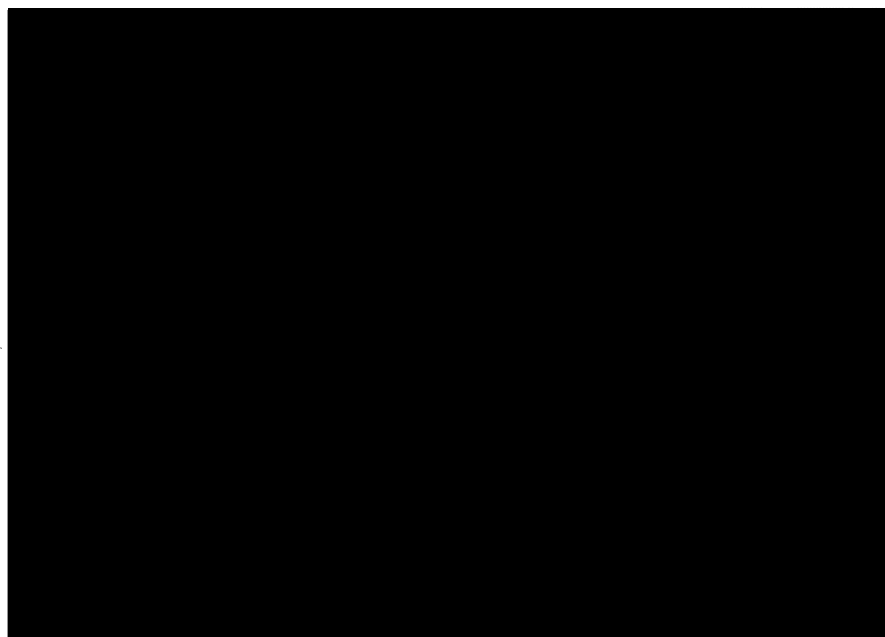


Fig. 30. 9Ch18. View of excavations in mound. Unidentified burial exposed in center of excavations.

No information is available on its depth below surface. The individual was flexed on his right side with head to the north. Preservation was very poor; no evidence of a burial pit was observed. Burial 2, in N20E30, was also located in the mound fill with no evidence of a pit. Only a poorly preserved skull and two vertebrae remained. Burial 3 was also in Square N20E30 in the mound fill. The bones were so poorly preserved that no data concerning orientation or identification of bones is available.

Burial 4 was a flexed burial in a pit located in Square N20E40. The pit originated at the pre mound surface and contained a single individual; maximum diameter of the pit was twenty-seven inches, but no depth was given in notes. The individual was placed in the pit in a flexed position on his right side with his head to the northwest. Large amounts of charred Pinus Sp. were present in the pit fill. Burial 5 was in another pit which originated at the pre mound surface in Squares N20E50 and N30E50. No measurements are available concerning size or depth of the pit. Remains of at least four partially disarticulated individuals were present in the pit; slight charring of the bones suggests partial cremation. Burial 6 was in a third pre mound burial pit. No information is available concerning location, size of pit, or type of burial, although bones of only one individual seem to have been included. Additional fragments of charred human bone were found scattered throughout the mound

fill, but no concentrations were noted.

No artifacts were found in direct association with any of the burials, but in Square N10E40 at a depth of approximately fifteen inches below the surface were two broken pots and a platform pipe (Fig. 31, A and B). The pottery was found scattered in an area measuring two and one half by four feet. A second broken platform pipe was found elsewhere in the mound fill (Fig. 31, C).

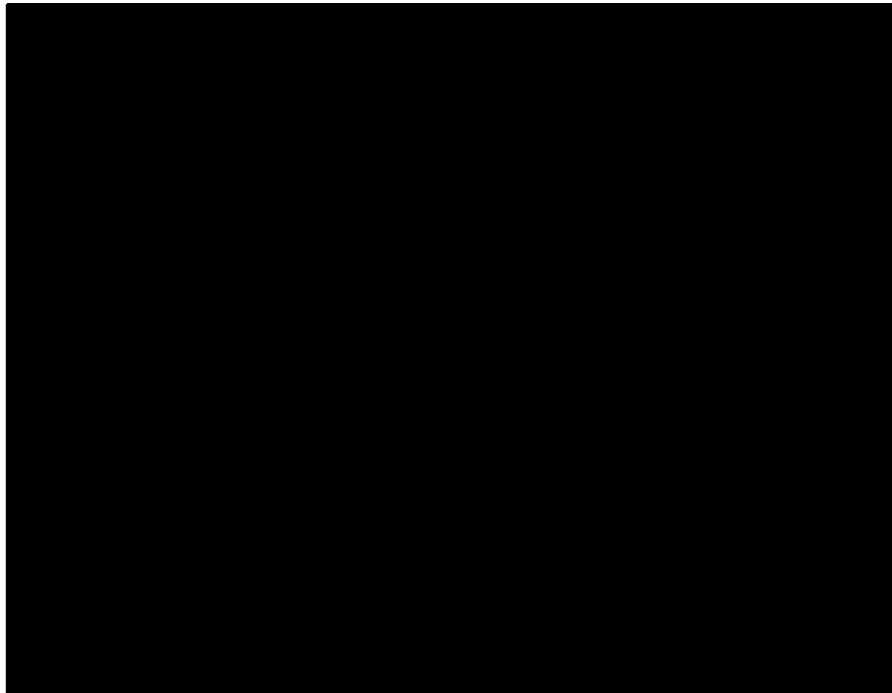


Fig 31. 9Ch18. Artifacts. A. Side view of platform pipe.  
B. Top view of pipe shown in A. C. Broken platform pipe.

The first of the two broken pots, Vessel 1, is a deep jar with straight sides and a rounded base. The vessel's lip is rounded with a slight folding to the exterior. The entire vessel surface is covered with heavy cross cord-marking. Interior of the vessel is shell scraped near the rim and the remainder is smoothed. Maximum depth is approximately twelve inches and diameter is c. 10 inches. The second vessel is represented only by a rim sherd six inches across. The pot was a bowl approximately six inches deep with a maximum diameter of nine inches. Decorations are similar to those found on Vessel 1, and the interior is also scraped with a shell. Both pots are of the type St. Catherines Cord Marked.

Pottery from the mound fill is identified in Table 23. Pottery present in mound fill indicates that this mound was probably constructed late in the St. Catherines period or early in the Savannah period.

TABLE 23  
9CH18. DePratter Ceramics Classification

Savannah Cord Marked	13
St. Catherines Cord Marked	39
St. Catherines Plain	29
Wilmington Cord Marked	11
Wilmington Plain	1
Residual clay-tempered cord marked	10
Grit-tempered cord marked	<u>2</u>
Total	105

9CH19

This site was composed of a low sand mound and a nearby village area (Fig. 32). The mound, 55 feet in diameter and three feet high, was completely excavated. Extensive excavations were also conducted in the village area located 200 feet northwest of the mound. The reconstructed site layout is based entirely on square designations written on artifacts and on notes giving locations of burials and artifacts. If a site map was ever prepared in the field, it has since been lost.

Excavations at 9CH19 were begun simultaneously in the mound and village. Work in the mound began with clearing vegetation and removing fill from looters' trenches. Once clearing was completed, a trench was placed across the center of the disturbed area, followed by excavation of the remainder of the mound. Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.) described the results of these excavations as follows:

It [the mound] had been extensively pitted at various times in the last 30 years. The fill of the mound consisted of sand mixed with clay, and the area surrounding the mound was much less sandy than the other places excavated on the Cedar Grove tract. In most parts of the mound the proportion of clay was small, but here and there were inclusions of almost pure clay. The mound contained no shell and little cultural material other than some chert spalls in various part of the fill. Fragments of human bones were present in the areas disturbed by pitting.

A thin layer of darker sand represented the old premound surface, and toward the center of the mound was a small pit originating from this level. The pit [Pit 4] was more or less conical, 14 inches in diameter at the top and two feet deep. It was filled with clay, charcoal and oyster shell. In addition to bones from previously disturbed graves, there were three [sic] burials in the mound. A flexed skeleton [Burial 7] was found below the mound base in a circular pit

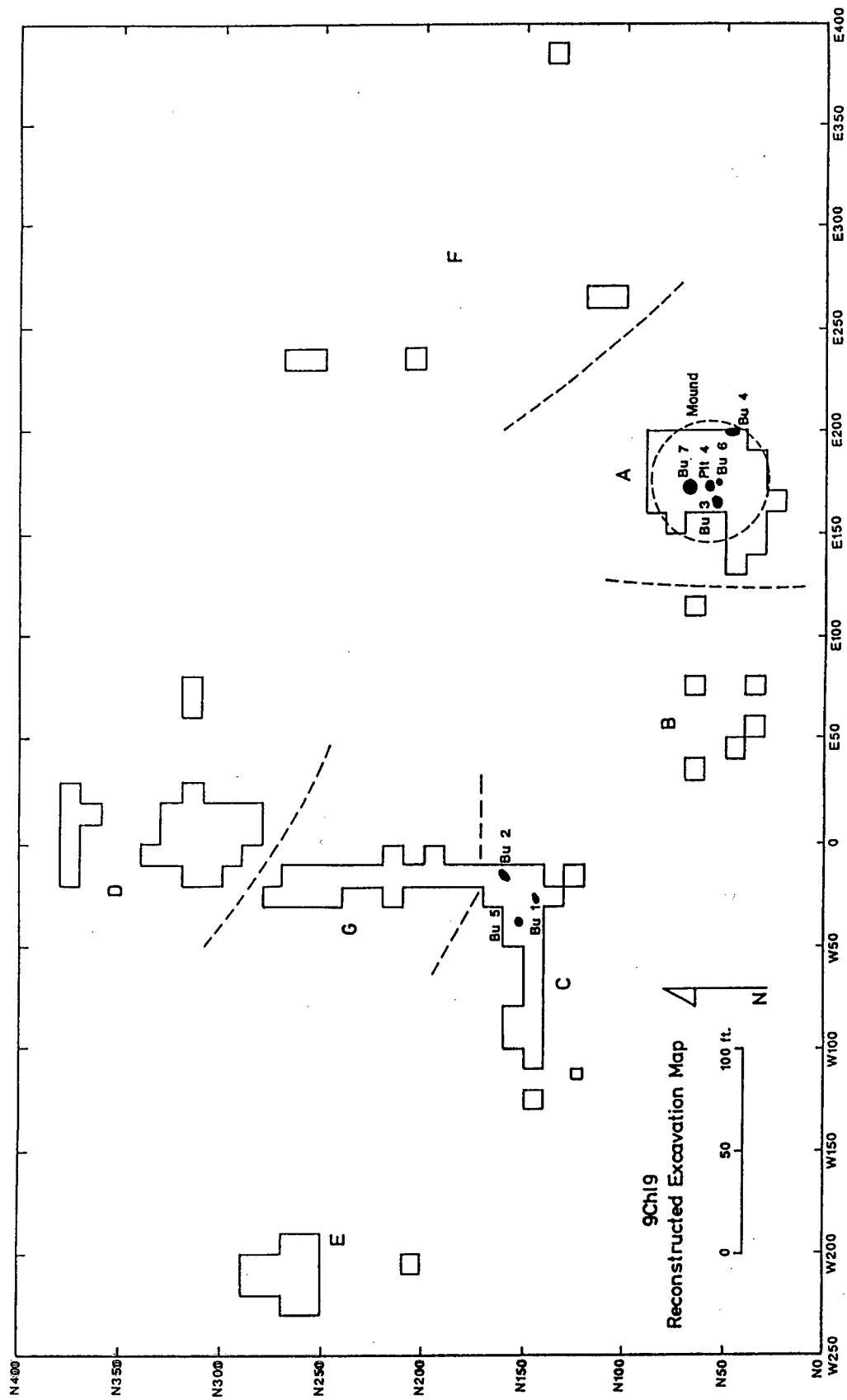


Fig. 32. 9Ch19. Reconstructed site map.

originating from the premound surface. It was prone with the legs tightly flexed, so much so as to suggest that the joints might have been dislocated before interment. The head was directed toward the north and faced northwest. A part burial [Burial 4-Fig. 33] lay in a shallow pit immediately below the premound surface and comprised the bones from skull to pelvis, still articulated but with no legs or feet. The trunk was supine, with the arms extended at the sides. The skull was directed south by southeast, facing up and northwest. It does not appear that this burial was disturbed by later digging. Another burial [Burial 3], found in the fill of the mound, consisted of the skull, a few of the upper vertebrae, and a portion of the right arm. No pit could be found.

Outline of the mound on Fig. 32 is based on central location of Pit 4 (see above) and diameter of approximately 55 feet as described in field notes. In addition to the three mound burials described by Caldwell and McCann, field notes indicate that a fourth burial, Burial 6, was also found in the mound. Available information concerning 9CH19 burials is summarized in Table 24. None of the mound burials had any associated artifacts.

Table 24  
9Ch19. Burials

Bu. #	Square	Loc.	Pit Shape	Position	Preserv.	Assoc.
1	N140W30	Vill.	Irregular oval	Prone; tight flex	Fair	Splinter awl
2	N150W20	Vill.	Small; well defined	Partial; legs and pelvis	?	None
3	N60E160	Mound	No evid.	Partial; upper torso, one arm	?	None
4	N40E190	Mound	Shallow pit in premound	Partial; upper body; supine	Fair	None
5	N150W40	Vill.	Subrect.	Flexed	?	Antler proj. point
6	N50E180	Mound	?	Disturbed; partial	Good	?
8	N60E180	Mound	Circ. pit in premound	Flexed	Fair	None

Village excavations consisted of approximately 90-ten foot squares (ca. 9000 sq. ft.) concentrated in a clearing located to the northwest of the mound. Midden excavations were described as follows by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.):

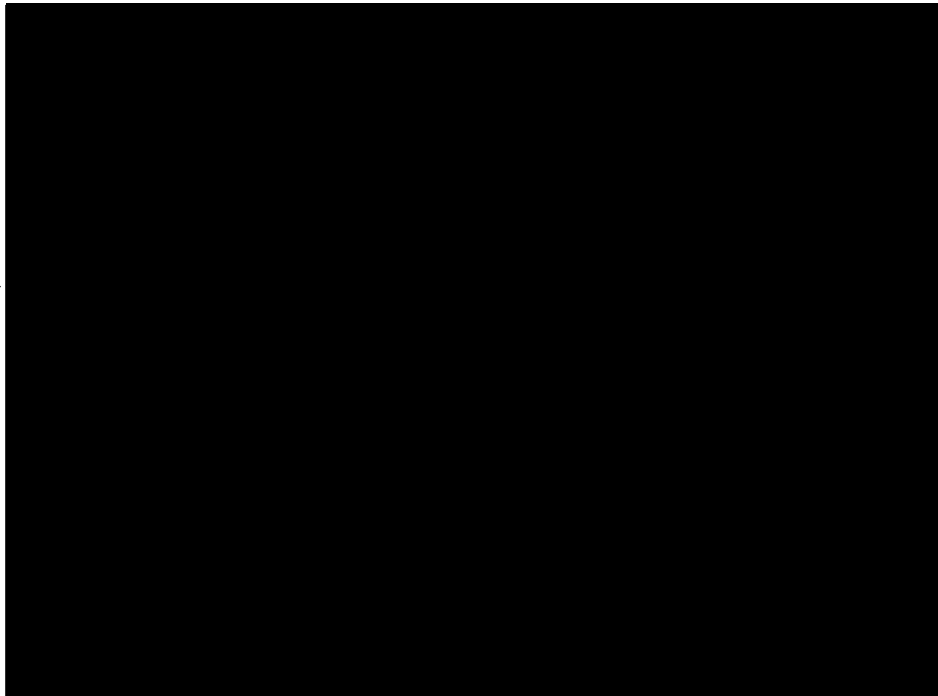


Fig. 33. 9Ch19. Photograph of Burial 4.

The clearing northwest of the mound extended about 120 feet north-south and about 200 feet east-west. A midden containing a considerable amount of oyster shell interspersed with a large number of the shells of the salt marsh periwinkle; Littorina irrorata, extended from one to two feet below the surface over an area about 50 by 40 feet in extent [precise location not specified in notes]. Dark stained sand and cultural materials reach a depth of 2½ feet in some sections. Potsherds were fairly abundant, and two flexed burials [Burials 1 and 5-Figs. 34 and 35] and a part burial [Burial 2] were found.

It is impossible to determine with any certainty precisely where the oyster shell/periwinkle midden was located, but reference to burials associated with it [see below] suggests that this midden may have been in the south end of the north-south trench in the village (see Fig. 32). Artifacts and features were concentrated in the southern portion of this trench (see Fig. 36), indicating that a structure, perhaps a house, had been located in this area. Artifacts recovered in that portion of the trench included two bone awls, one stone celt, one projectile point, one clay pipe fragment, and two sherd discs. The same area contained three burials (Burials 1, 2 and 5), two of which had artifacts associated (Table 24). Neither postholes nor remains of a hearth was recognized in this area by the excavators. These burials and their locations were described by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.) as follows:



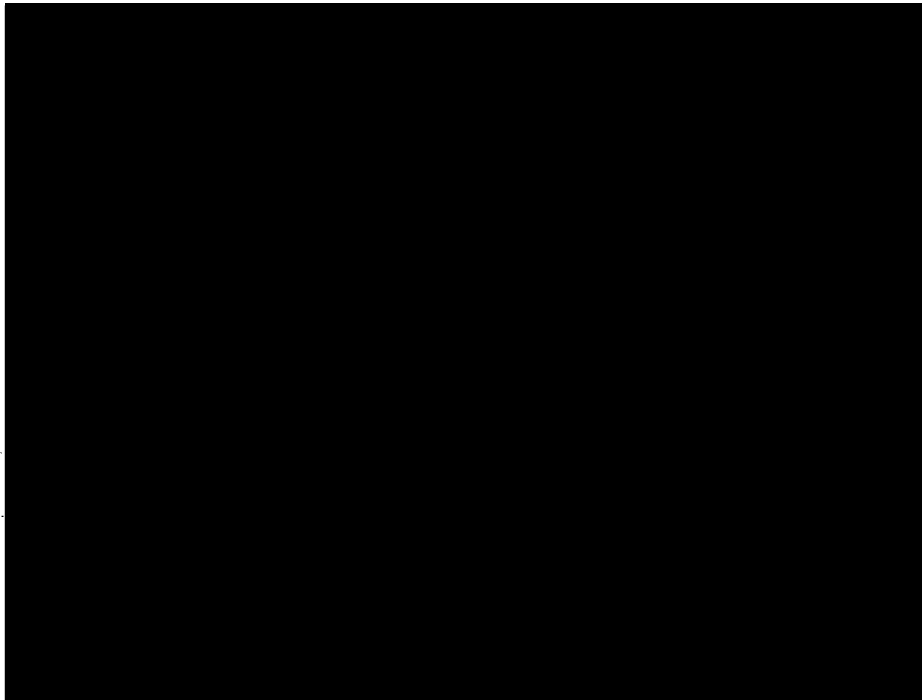


Fig. 34. Photograph of Burial 1.

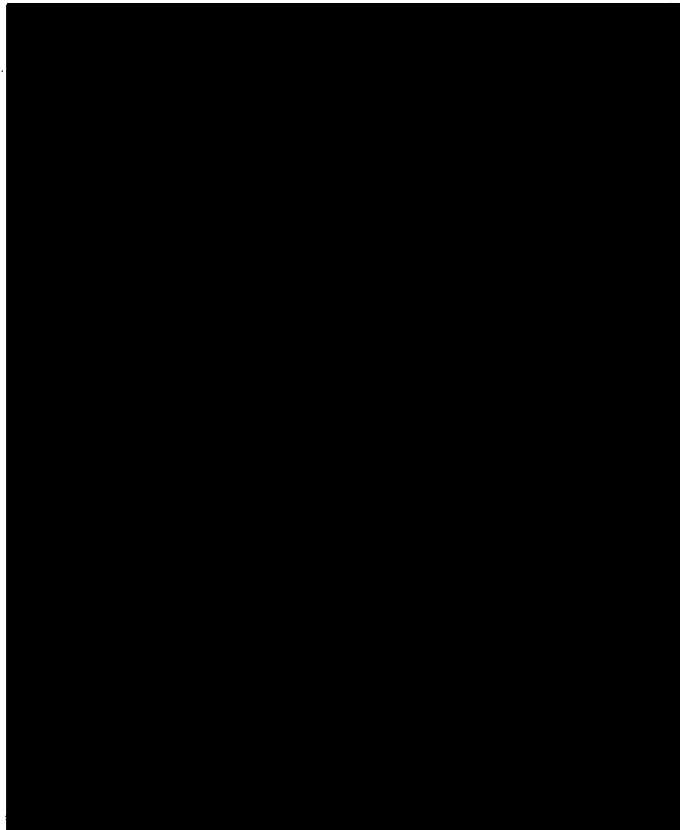


Fig. 35. 9Ch19, Photograph of Burial 5.

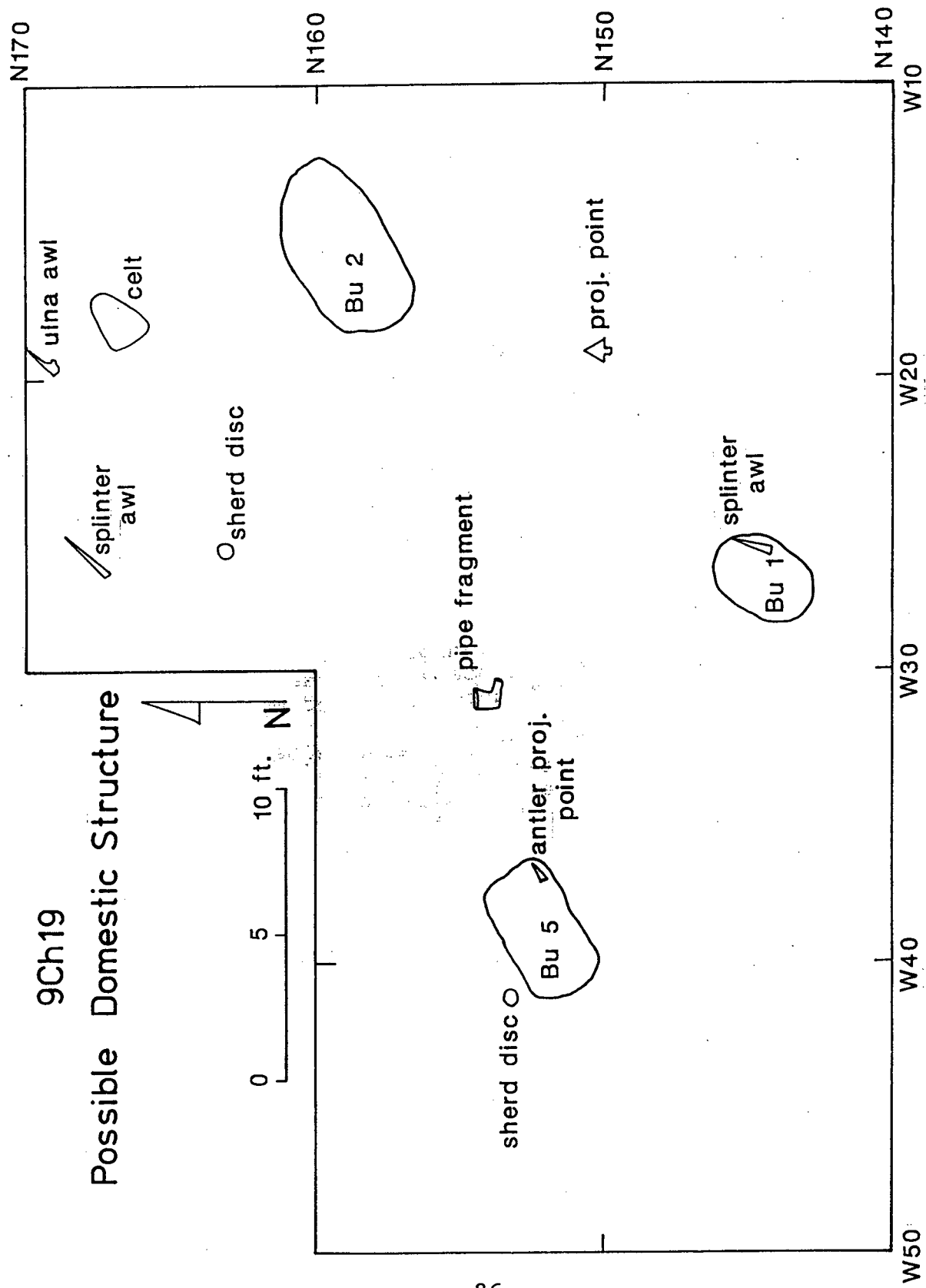


Fig. 36. 9Ch19. Plot of artifacts from possible domestic structure.

The part burial [Burial 2] consisted only of articulated leg bones and a part of the pelvis in a small, well marked pit which originated just below the shell layer. One of the flexed burials [Burial 1-Fig. 34] was in the shell layer, in an irregular oval pit fitting close to the skeleton. The burial was prone and very tightly flexed. It was again suggested that some of the joints must have been dislocated before burial as the skull was pulled back on the shoulders and separated from the upper vertebrae. The legs were also broken at the knees and rested partly under the trunk. The head was directed to the south. An awl made from a splinter of mammalian bone was associated with the skeleton. The other flexed burial [Burial 5-Fig. 35] was in the light tan sand of the subsoil in a pit which probably originated from the shell midden. The pit was roughly rectangular with rounded corners. The skeleton was supine with the legs flexed to the left and the arms tightly flexed on either side, hand to shoulder. The head was directed northeast, and faced up and southwest. The point of an antler tine, cut off square and polished, was found in association with the skeleton, at the back of the neck.

Locations of these burials, assuming that they were placed within the walls of a structure, approximate the outlines of a building thirty feet across. Artifacts within the walls of the presumed structure are indicative of a domestic structure. No storage or trash features are known to have been associated with this possible structure, but field notes do not provide information on locations of non-burial features. It is clear that there were such features on the site, because there is a feature, numbered Pit 4, that was found beneath the center of the mound. How many other such features existed and where they were located cannot be determined from available field notes.

The fact that the associated burials were flexed and had artifacts associated suggests that the proposed structure may date to the Savannah Period, since Wilmington and St. Catherines period burials were typically extended and without associated artifacts (Moore 1897; Larsen and Thomas 1982; Caldwell n.d.). Artifacts found with the 9CH19 burials are similar to those found with Savannah Period burials at the Irene Site (Caldwell and McCann 1941). An abundance of Savannah Period ceramics in the area surrounding the burials is further evidence that both the burials and the presumed structure may date to the Savannah Period.

## Artifacts

As with most sites excavated by W.P.A. crews in Chatham County, the predominant artifact type recovered at 9CH19 was

ceramic sherds. In their preliminary report, Caldwell and McCann (n.d.b.) provided a table with their identification of 2782 sherds recovered from 9CH19. That table does not include 169 sherds (including "Deptford Heavy Cord Marked," "Residual decorated & plain," and "Residual complicated") which are listed elsewhere on an analysis sheet used to compose the table in their report. Caldwell and McCann's identifications of the total of 2951 sherds they analyzed are given in Table 25. The ceramic identifications are based on type descriptions published by Caldwell and McCann (1939a, 1939b), but there are many ceramic types listed by them for which type descriptions were never published. Examples of types that fall within this later category are Haven Home Fine Cordmarked and Plain, and Wilmington Fine Cord Marked, Wilmington Brushed, Wilmington Net Marked, Wilmington Complicated Stamped, and Wilmington Check Stamped as discussed previously in this volume.

Table 25  
9Ch19. Caldwell and McCann's Ceramics Classification.

Savannah Check Stamped	12
Haven Home Fine Cord Marked	6 3
Haven Home Plain	4
Wilmington Fine Cord Marked	859
Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	390
Wilmington Net Marked	11
Wilmington Brushed	41
Wilmington Complicated Stamped	10
Wilmington Check Stamped	60
Wilmington Plain	559
Deptford Simple Stamped	21
Deptford Bold Check Stamped	92
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	60
Deptford Heavy Cord Marked	*
Residual Decorated & Plain	152*
Residual Complicated	9*
Plain "C"	---**
Total	2951

\* Sherd counts taken from Caldwell and McCann analysis sheet.

\*\* No count given.

Reanalysis of the 9CH19 ceramic assemblage resulted in clarification of some of the ambiguities presented by the Caldwell and McCann's tabulation. My reanalysis of the collection resulted in the counts given in Table 26. Comparison of the count totals from these two analyses indicates that there are currently 3139 sherds in the 9CH19 collection compared to the 2951 analyzed by Caldwell and McCann. Part of this discrepancy

may be accounted for by the "Plain 'C'" type that appears on their analysis sheet without an associated count. Some of the missing sherds may have been in that plain type with the count inadvertently omitted. Reasons for the remainder of the difference in the count totals can not be explained at present. There can be no doubt that the 3139 sherds I analyzed came from 9CH19, since each sherd I counted had both the site number and square and level information written directly on it. Instead of presenting my ceramic sherd identifications as a single list, I divided the site up into seven analysis units based on my reconstructed site map. Those analysis units (A-G) are shown on Fig. 32. Unit A includes the mound, and Unit B includes scattered test units immediately to the west of the mound. Units C, D, E, and G are each portions of the village to the northwest or the mound. Analysis unit F consists of scattered test squares to the north and northwest of the mound.

Looking at Caldwell and McCann's analysis (Table 25), it can be seen that their tabulations were constrained by the types that they had described to date. Although type descriptions for Haven Home Cord Marked and Haven Home Plain were never published, notes and draft manuscripts by Caldwell and McCann indicate that these were similar to the described Savannah types except that Savannah vessels had flared rims and Haven Home vessels had straight rims. In my analysis, these former Haven Home sherds are classified as Savannah Cord Marked and Savannah Plain, respectively (Table 26). The Wilmington Find Cord Marked, Net Marked, and Brushed of Caldwell and McCann have subsequently been described as types in the St. Catherines series (Steed 1970; DePratter 1979), and they are so identified in my analysis.

The Wilmington Complicated Stamped and Checked Stamped of Caldwell and McCann's analysis are now known as Walthour Complicated Stamped and Check Stamped, respectively (Caldwell 1971; DePratter 1979). Their Wilmington Plain I have separated into St. Catherines Plain and Wilmington Plain based on differences in paste characteristics (DePratter 1979). The Deptford type descriptions provided by Caldwell and McCann (1939a, 1939b) and modified by DePratter (1979) were employed in identification of Deptford types; some of Caldwell and McCann's Deptford types have been redefined as types in the Refuge series (Waring 1968; DePratter 1976a, 1979). Residual types listed by Caldwell and McCann undoubtedly include sherds that did not fit into the limited number of described types available to them at the time of their analysis.

In my analysis, I have recognized a number of new, and as yet undescribed types in the Savannah (Cob Marked), St. Catherines (Brushed, Punctated, and Incised), and Wilmington (Fabric Marked) series. These types differ from other types in their respective series only in the decoration contained on their exterior surfaces. Chatham County Cord Marked is discussed

Table 26  
9Ch19. DePratter ceramics classification

AREAS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
Irene complicated Stamped			2					2
Savannah Cord Marked	57		220	194	55	4	110	640
Savannah Check Stamped			20	2	2		2	23
Savannah Burnished Plain			22	12			6	40
Savannah Plain	2		18	38	13		34	105
Savannah Cob Marked			4					4
Savannah Cord Marked abraded					1			1
St. Catherines Cord Marked	126	15	259	66	23	2	39	530
St. Catherines Burnished Plain	68		9					77
St. Catherines Plain			194	96	37	2	55	384
St. Catherines Net Marked			4	1	1		2	8
St. Catherines Brushed			9					9
St. Catherines Punctated			5					5
St. Catherines Incised			1					1
Wilmington Cord Marked	68	11	167	62	72	23	45	448
Wilmington Fabric Marked			1					1
Wilmington Plain	13		60	18	14	11	27	143
Walthour Check Stamped			23	16	6		14	59
Walthour Complicated Stamped			8	1				9
Chatham Cord Marked			2		1			3
Deptford Check Stamped			42	20			14	76
Deptford Linear Check Stamped			2	7			33	42
Deptford Cord Marked	1		6	5	2		7	21
Deptford Complicated Stamped	8			3	2		3	16
Deptford Punctated			1					1
Deptford Net Marked			1					1
Refuge Simple Stamped	2			20	3		4	29
Refuge Incised				1				1
Deptford Decorated					2			2
Refuge Plain	9	1	15	13	4		5	47
St. Simons Plain		1						1
Clay tempered shell scraped	1	1	4					6
Clay tempered cord marked	66	2	128	68	36	4	48	352
Clay tempered plain			4		2		1	7
St. Johns Plain			2					2
St. Johns Check Stamped			1					1
Clay tempered decorated			1		2			3
Grit tempered cord marked	4			3				7
Sand and clay tempered plain	1			2				3
Sand and clay tempered cord marked	5		5	2				12
Grit tempered decorated	1		4				1	6
Grit tempered plain	1							1
Grit tempered check stamped	1		2		1			4
Grit tempered comp. stamped			1					1
Weeden Island Punctated			1					1
Grit tempered Line black stamped				1				1
Sand and grit tempered decorated				2	1			3
Totals	434	31	1248	652	79	46	449	3139

elsewhere in this volume. A limited number of sherds from "imported" vessels (including St. Johns types and Weedin Island Punctated) do not appear in Caldwell and McCann's tabulations.

Table 26 also lists about 400 sherds that I have not attempted to force into the available described types. Most of these 400+ sherds (actually 352) I have called "Clay tempered cord marked." These 352 sherds are either too small or have surfaces too indistinct to allow their identification as either St. Catherines Cord Marked or Wilmington Cord Marked. The remainder of the sherds I have identified with descriptors that are indicative of the characteristics that each possessed.

In addition to ceramic sherds, there were a number of other artifacts recovered from 9CH19 excavations (Table 27). All of these artifacts that remain as part of the collection are illustrated in Fig. 37. Four projectile points of unknown temporal association were found scattered across the site. One of these, of unknown form, was recovered from the proposed domestic structure in analysis unit A; the other three points are illustrated in Fig. 37. Twenty-two chert flakes and a single chert core were recovered from the site, with most of the flakes coming from mound fill (Analysis Unit A). An egg-shaped object with a "dimple" in one end (Fig. 37,G) was recovered from Analysis Unit D; such objects were most likely used as bolos weights during the Middle to Late Archaic. An artifact described as a "net sinker" was found in Analysis Unit G, but that object is no longer present in the collection. This object may have been a perforated slab of steatite that would have been used as a boiling stone during the Late Archaic, but this is only speculation.

Bone implements included both splinter and ulna awls; most awls were associated with the presumed structure. The proximal end of a bone pin (Fig. 37,A) was found somewhere on the site, but its precise provenance has been lost. A clay pipe fragment, a stone celt, and two sherd discs (Fig 37, B and C) were found in analysis Unit C in the area of the proposed structure. Two of the burials in the same area each contained associated artifacts; a bone splinter awl was found with Burial 1 and an antler projectile point was found with Burial 5.

#### Occupation Span of 9CH19

Using my identifications of the 9CH19 ceramic collection, it is possible to identify some variability in the occupation spans of the several parts of the site represented by my analysis units (A-G).

Unit A is the mound, and it is clear that the mound was constructed in either the St. Catherines or Savannah Period, since sherds of both series are present in mound fill. The area

Table 27  
9Ch19. Artifacts

Analysis Area	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Bu.	Unk.	Totals
Projectile Points		1	1*				1		1	4
Chert flakes	18		3				1			22
Chert Core							1			1
Quartz rock	1									1
Misc. rocks			3	2	1		2			8
Petrified wood			1							1
Quartz bolo wt.				1						1
Splinter awls			1*					#1*	1	3
Ulna awls			1*				1			2
Bone pin									1	1
Antler proj. pt.								#5*		1
Pipe fragment			1*							1
Sherd Discs			2*							2
Celt			1*							1
Net Sinker (?)							1			1

\* Artifacts that may be associated with proposed structure and related burials.



Fig. 37. 9Ch19. Artifacts. A. Bone pin fragment. B, C. Sherd discs. D-F. Projectile points. G. ground stone "bolos" weight.



around the mound does not appear to have been occupied to any great extent prior to the time of mound construction. Analysis Unit C, which includes the possible domestic structure located at the south end of the north-south trench, contains approximately equal numbers of Savannah, St. Catherines, and Wilmington period sherds, indicating an occupation of this area during those three periods. Analysis Units C, D, and G contain substantial quantities of Refuge and Deptford Ceramics. Unit D contains the highest relative proportion of Savannah sherds and may indicate a concentration of Savannah Period occupation in that area. Analysis areas B and F have too few sherds to allow speculation on their periods of occupancy.

9CH9  
BUDREAU SITE

Excavations at the Budreau site were conducted between November 22 and December 21, 1939. Size of the crew involved in these excavations is not known. The precise location of this site is not shown on any map in J. R. Caldwell's papers, but the location on Whitemarsh Island indicated in Fig. 5 is based on the best available information. The land on which the site was located belonged to Mr. J.L. Budreau [W.P.A. notes], so it may be possible to more precisely plot the site's location through research on land records.

Caldwell (1943:22) describes the Budreau Site as follows:

It lay approximately seven miles east of Savannah, two hundred yards north of the Battery Point Road, and fifty yards south of the marsh extending to the Savannah River.

The surface shows three rather large areas of aboriginal occupation. These were approximately circular areas covered with shell fragments, and in a row parallel to the bluff. They were designated as "A," "B," "C," and each was staked in ten-foot squares and excavated in three-inch levels.

This brief description provides little information on the layout of the site. Field notes indicate that Areas A and B were about 370 feet apart (Fig.38), but there is no additional information on the location of Area C. It may have been located somewhere to the east of Area B. Caldwell (1943:22) says that Areas A and B were excavated, but that Area C was not. Provenance labels on artifacts indicate extensive excavations in Areas A and B (reconstructed on Fig. 38), as well as two additional short trenches (identified on sherds as OR1 to OR5) elsewhere on the site. It is possible that these test trenches were located in or near Area C.

At the time of excavation, Area A was in a cultivated field, and Area B had been cleared of trees but had not been recently cultivated. Stratigraphy in Area A was described in original field notes as follows:

The humus at the Whitemarsh [sic] site [Budreau Site] averages 6" to 8" in depth, and is distinct from the clean sand (light tan to yellow) underlying the site. Numerous stains (vegetable material) occur in the sand, whole log impressions in several spots.

Shell is well represented. Conch [whelk], clam, and oyster all being present. Very little stone, and

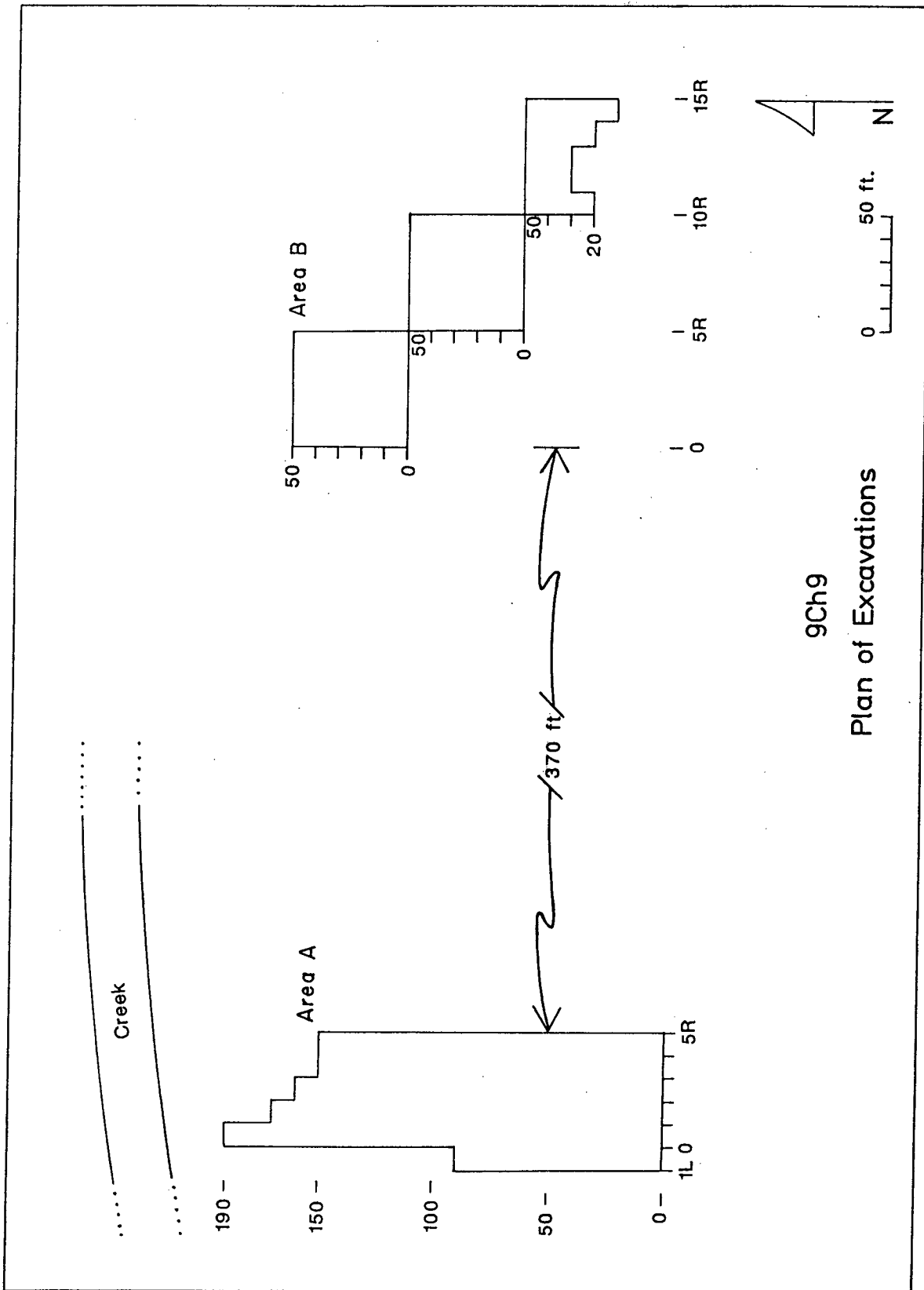


Fig. 38. 9Ch9. Reconstructed site map.

no chips from projectile manufacture.

Area B was also described in the notes as having an abundance of shell, but little other evidence is available concerning site stratigraphy.

Excavation layout (Fig. 38) was reconstructed from provenance information written on sherds and a sketch of the layout of Area B found in the field notes. Field notes and Caldwell (1943:22) in his thesis state that the site was excavated in three inch levels within ten foot squares, but information written on sherds gives only square designations. It appears that either excavation in three inch levels was abandoned early on in the excavations or the separate levels from each square were combined when the collections were returned to the laboratory for processing. In either case, it seems likely that the site contained only a mixed plowzone overlying features preserved in the subsoil. Field notes state that in Area A, clean sand was encountered at twelve inches and that excavations were terminated at fifteen inches below the surface.

As can be seen on Fig. 38, the grid layout used on this site differed from that used on other W.P.A. Chatham County sites. At other sites, the grid pattern was aligned with the cardinal points with measurements relative to a N O, E O benchmark or starting point. At 9CH9, trenches were measured and labeled as being left or right of a baseline in ten foot increments, with squares along the baseline also measured in ten foot increments. Thus the first trench to the left of the baseline would contain squares 1 L 10, 1 L 20, 1 L 30, 1 L 40, and so on. The reason that this system was used at this site and nowhere else in the project is not known.

#### Area A

A total of 91 ten foot squares (9100 square feet) was excavated in Area A; layout of these excavations is shown on Fig. 38. Eleven features (Table 28) were found during these excavations, and three of them (Features 3, 8, and 11) were sections of structure walls or wall trenches. These structural features, which were only briefly described in the field notes, were more fully described by Caldwell (1943:22) as follows:

Three wall trenches were uncovered at a depth of nine inches [below the surface]. Two of these ran northeast [and southwest] and parallel for a distance of sixty feet, and then for about ten feet they gradually veered together, but did not connect. Another long wall trench, fifty-eight feet long, ran northwest [and southeast]. Several shorter sections of wall trenches were uncovered but did not seem to

Table 28  
9Ch9. Features in Area A

#	Type of Feature	Location	Size	Fill	Contents
1	White sand area	1 R 50	c. 3' square	sand	?
2	Rectangular pit	1 R 50	?	grey sand	bone, shell
3	Clay deposit	1 R 60	?	dark clay	bone, shell
4	Two postmolds	1 R 70	molds c. 4" diameter	?	?
5	Fire pit	1 R 100	2'7" diameter 10" deep	orange fired sand	ash, burned shell, charcoal
6	Circular pit	1 R 170	16" diameter 4" deep	clay lined; black sand	2 plain sherds; shell fragments
7	Shell deposit	1 R 160	?	whole oyster	?
8	Postmold Line	1 R 160 1 R 170 2 R 160	molds c. 5" diameter	dark sand	?
9	Shell filled pit	1 L 30	3'8" diameter 3'6" deep	oyster and mussel	Irene sherds
10	Fire pit	2 R 60	2'9" diameter 6" deep	Orange fired clay and sand	charcoal; ash
11	"Wall" of posts	2 R 70	5"-7" diameter 9"-14" apart	dark sand	?

represent any recognizable plan. Well defined postmolds were present in parts of all three walls, and were sometimes found from six to eight, to twenty inches apart. Fragments of fired mud daubing were associated with the wall trenches, but in no cases were the actual wall bases intact.

It is certain that these long wall trenches did not belong to roofed structures. Most probably they served as inclosures similar to those found at the Irene site [Caldwell and McCann 1941].

It is difficult to know just what these features were, given the sketchy information available relating to them. These may have been enclosure walls as suggested by Caldwell, but Feature 10, a hearth or fire pit, was located between two long, parallel wall trenches, perhaps indicating that the wall trenches were in fact part of a structure. Since there are no maps or plots showing the locations of these wall trenches, it is impossible to determine what they may have been or how they related to one another. Fig. 39 may show part of one of these wall trenches, but this identification is uncertain.



Fig. 39. 9Ch9. Photograph of unidentified wall trench feature.

Other features found in Area A are listed in Table 28. These features, which included sand and clay deposits, pits, and hearths were scattered across the excavated area. Most of these features, as well as the wall trenches, probably date to the Irene period, although only one [#9] contained sherds identified as Irene types.

#### Area B

Excavations in Area B consisted of 64-10 foot squares (6400 square feet) laid out in the plan shown of Fig. 38. Caldwell (1943) does not describe excavations in this part of the site, and there is only a brief draft description by Caldwell and McCann in the Caldwell papers. We are therefore left with only the very sketchy field notes taken at the time of excavation to assist in reconstruction of excavations and discoveries in this portion of 9CH9.

The excavation layout consisted of three 50' squares connected at their corners (Fig. 38). Reasons for this unusual arrangement of excavation units is not given in the notes. As was the case in Area A, notes say that excavations were by three inch levels in ten foot squares, but no level designations are present on labeled sherds. Square designations on sherds indicate that two of the 50 squares (0R to 5R and 5R to 10R) were totally excavated, but only about half of the remaining 50 foot square (10R-15R) was completed (Fig. 38).

The field notes do not mention any features that may have been encountered in Area B, despite the fact that the presence of large numbers of ceramic sherds and an abundance of shell in the midden indicates heavy occupation of the area. In reading through the field notes, one gets the impression that by the time excavations were begun in Area B, most of the interest on the site was directed toward tracing the wall trenches in Area A. It is possible that Area B was excavated primarily to occupy excavators not needed to help expose those wall trenches.

#### Other Excavations at 9CH9

Another test trench, consisting of five 10 foot squares (the OR1-5 trench), was excavated somewhere on the site, but the field notes make no reference to these excavations. The trench was identified on the basis of square designations written on ceramic sherds. It is possible that this trench was in the Area C portion of the site referred to in Caldwell's description quoted above, but this is only speculation. No features are known to have been found in this test trench, but again, notes are lacking.

## Artifacts

A large number of ceramic sherds were recovered from the 9Ch9 excavations. Caldwell (1943:25) provided the counts for Area A and B collections reproduced in Table 29 based on analysis by him and Catherine McCann.

Table 29  
9Ch9. Caldwell and McCann Ceramics Classification  
(From Caldwell 1943:25)

Type	Area A	Area B
Irene Filfot Stamped	6790	4145
Irene Incised	38	64
Irene Plain	1368	436
Wilmington Fine Cordmarked	32	6
Oemler Checkstamped	211	71
Oemler Simple Stamped	48	72
Residual (Unidentified)	73	13
Specials	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>
Totals	8561	4817

My reanalysis of these collections is provided in Table 30. As can be seen by comparing my totals with those given by Caldwell, the present collection contains nearly 1850 fewer sherds than were available for analysis at the completion of excavations. The reasons for this discrepancy are not known.

Caldwell and McCann placed the great majority of the sherds they analyzed into the three Irene types, filfot stamped, incised, and plain. In looking at that same collection, I found that the majority of the Irene sherds could indeed be placed in those three type categories, but that there were also a great many sherds with Irene paste that had quite variable surface treatments. Despite the fact that there are at present no type descriptions for these minority types, I have identified them in my analysis as Irene Cord Marked, Irene Shell Scraped, Irene Corn Cob Impressed, and so on. I have also tried to sort out and identify sherds that exhibit more than one form of decoration.

The sherds identified as Wilmington Fine Cord marked by Caldwell and McCann are included in my analysis as Savannah Cord Marked, St. Catherines Cord Marked, Deptford Cord Marked, and unidentified clay tempered cord marked. Their Oemler Check Stamped sherds appear in my analysis as either Oemler or Deptford Check Stamped. Their Oemler Simple Stamped type is now called Refuge Simple Stamped (Waring 1968i; DePratter 1979). The "residual" and "Special" sherds listed by Caldwell and McCann



Table 30  
9Ch9. DePratter ceramics classification

	Area A	Area B	OR1-5	Misc.	Totals
Irene Complicated Stamped	5892	2363	144	101	8500
Irene Incised	44	71	2	---	117
Irene Burnished Plain	1079	435	33	17	1564
Irene Plain	426	246	20	13	705
Irene Complicated Stamped and Incised	1	---	---	---	1
Irene Burnished with applique	2	---	---	---	2
Irene Complicated Stamped with applique	1	---	---	---	1
Irene Cord Marked	---	1	---	---	1
Irene Brushed	---	2	---	---	2
Irene Shell Scraped	2	5	---	---	7
Irene Burnished above complicated stamped	10	7	---	---	17
Irene Reed Punctated body sherd	1	---	---	---	1
Irene Check Stamped	4	14	---	---	18
Irene Corn Cob Impressed	---	2	---	---	2
Irene miscellaneous	3	2	---	---	5
Irene Complicated Stamped discs	38	34	2	---	74
Irene Burnished Plain discs	4	5	---	---	9
Irene Plain discs	7	4	---	---	11
Irene Check Stamped discs	---	1	---	---	1
Unidentified discs	12	---	---	---	12
Irene Complicated Stamped hones	1	1	---	---	2
Savannah Complicated Stamped	---	---	1	---	1
Savannah Cord Marked	2	1	10	---	13
St. Catherines Cord Marked	6	1	1	---	8
Wilmington Cord Marked	5	1	---	---	6
Walthour Check Stamped	---	1	---	---	1
Walthour Complicated Stamped	1	---	---	---	1
Oemler Check Stamped	134	37	---	---	171
Oemler Complicated Stamped	4	---	---	---	4
Oemler Brushed and Punctated	---	1	---	---	1
Deptford Complicated Stamped	7	1	---	---	8
Deptford Cord Marked	8	3	---	---	11
Deptford Check Stamped	36	11	---	---	47
Deptford Brushed	---	1	---	---	1
Deptford Shell Scraped	1	---	---	---	1
Refuge Simple Stamped	57	60	---	---	117
Refuge Plain	23	36	---	---	59
Refuge/Deptford undiagnostic	2	1	---	---	3
St. Simons Plain	1	---	---	---	1
St. Simons Punctated	2	---	---	---	2
Clay tempered cord marked	2	4	---	---	6
Clay tempered smoothed	1	---	---	---	1
Clay tempered plain	1	---	---	---	1
Clay tempered undiagnostic	3	1	---	---	4
Clay and grit tempered plain	1	---	---	---	1
Sand tempered check stamped	5	---	---	---	5
Sand tempered undiagnostic	2	4	---	---	6
Sand tempered shell scraped	2	---	---	---	2
Shell or limestone tempered plain	1	---	---	---	1
Totals	7834	3357	213	131	11535

must include the sherds that I have identified as some of the Irene minority types, Savannah Complicated Stamped, Walthour Complicated Stamped, some of the Deptford types, St. Simons Plain and Punctated, and the other unclassifiable sherds listed at the end of my analysis table.

It is clear that the bulk of the occupation at the Budreau site occurred during the Irene Period. The small number of incised sherds as well as the preponderance of filfot stamped sherds over other stamped motifs indicates that the occupation occurred early in the period. The next most common series, the Oemler series, is indicative of occupation during the time when these Deptford-related ceramics were made. There was also a modest Refuge/Deptford period occupation, with brief use of the site indicated by scattered Savannah, St. Catherines, Wilmington and St. Simons period sherds.

In addition to the ceramic materials discussed above, there were a large number of sherds that had been shaped into discs. Although I did not measure each of these discs in my reanalysis, most were between one and two inches (2.5-5.0cm) in diameter. Irene Complicated Stamped was the most common surface treatment on these discs (Table 30), but Irene Burnished Plain, Irene Plain, Irene Check Stamped, and other unidentifiable sherds were also modified into discs.

A number of other artifacts were recovered from excavations in Areas A and B (Tables 31 and 32). Many of these artifacts are no longer contained in the collection; those that are still present in the collection are illustrated in Fig. 40. According to field notes, five projectile points (Caldwell 1943:26 says six) were found in Area A; three of those points are illustrated (Fig. 40, D, E, and F). One of the missing points (Artifact #3) was only a fragment of a larger artifact; the other one (#10) was a small triangular point of the type typically found on late prehistoric sites (Table 31).

Two ground stone celts were also found at the Budreau site, both in Area A. One, Artifact #2, was a small polished implement that may have been used as a adze (Fig. 40, A). The other celt (Fig. 40, C) is roughly made and was never completely polished following shaping by pecking. This celt has two grooves around it, perhaps indicating that it was used as a net sinker or fishing line weight.

Field notes list three pipe fragments found in Area A and one in Area B, but Caldwell (1943:24) says that there were six pipe fragments recovered from the site. Only one pipe fragment (Artifact #4, see Fig. 40, B), a portion of a monolithic axe effigy pipe, still remains in the collection. The other fragments listed in the notes (see Table 31) included one bowl fragment (#12) and one stem fragment (#18). The remaining pipe

Table 31  
9Ch9. Artifacts from Area A

#	Type	Location	Material	Form	Dimension	Illus.
1	Projectile pt.	2 R 20	White chert	triangle	1.5" x 1.5"	Fig. 40F
2	Polished celt	0 R 110	?	---	2.25" x .75"	Fig. 40A
3	Projectile pt.	0 R 110	?	?	1.5" x 1.5"	---
4	Pipe frag.	1 R 150	Fired clay	mono. axe	---	Fig. 40B
5	Shell pendant	2 R 60	whelk	squared & perforated	1.25"	---
6	Shell pendant	2 R 60	whelk	same as #5	?	---
7	Celt	1 R 120	"coarse stone"	---	5.0"	Fig. 40C
8	Shell hoe	1 R 130	whelk	hole on shoulder	?	---
9	Projectile pt.	2 R 50	tan chalced	leaf shaped	2.5" x .75"	Fig. 40E
10	Projectile pt.	2 R 160	cream chert	small triangle	1.5" x 0.5"	---
11	Abrading stone	2 R 140	?	8" x .25" groove	? ?	---
12	Pipe frag.	2 R 100	Fired clay	bowl	2.0" x .75"	---
17	Projectile pt.	5 R 90	chert	triangle	2.8" x 1.5"	Fig. 40D
18	Pipe frag.	5 R 80	Fired clay	stem	?	---
20	Awl	5 R 150	bone	splinter	2.0"	---
22	Large sherds	4 R 30	Fired clay	?	---	---
**	Hone	---	Irene sherd	grooved	2.5"	---

\*\* Artifact not numbered in field notes.

Table 32  
9Ch9. Artifacts from Area B

No.	Type	Locat.	Material	Form	Dimen.	Illus.
13	Awl	0 R 30	bone	splinter	2.0"	---
14	Stone disc	2 R 20	?	perforated	.75" diam.	---
15	Stone disc	2 R 20	?	perforated	?	---
16	Awl	0 R 30	bird bone	sharpened	?	---
19	Drilled stone	5 R 40	?	tube?	2" frag.	---
21	Hist. pipe fragment	5 R 50	fired clay	stem	?	---
**	Net sinker	0 R 50	quartzite?	grooved	?	---
**	Abrader	----	unid. pottery	sherd	2.0"	---
**	Hone	----	Irene sherd	grooved	2.5"	---

\*\* Artifact not numbered in field notes.

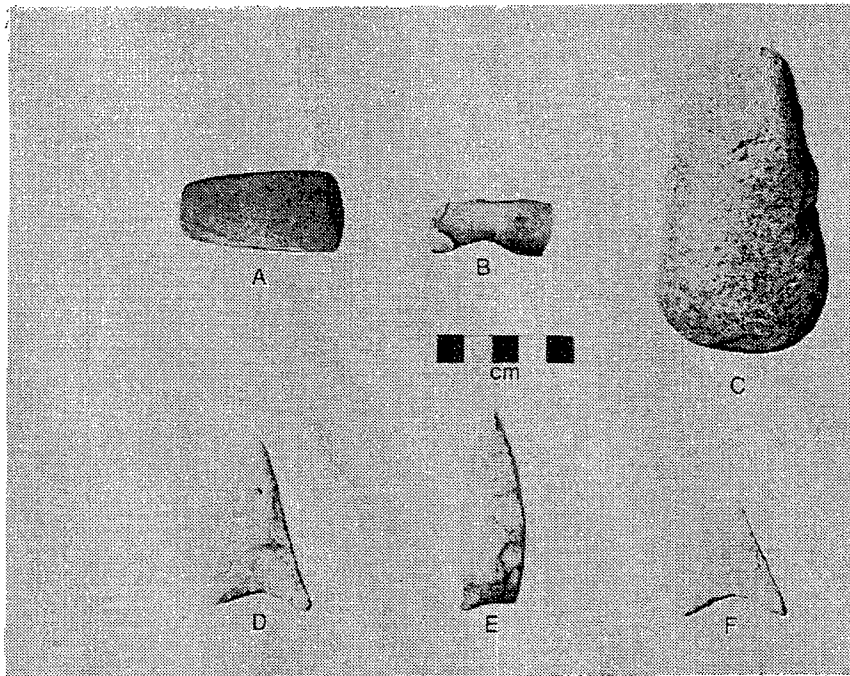


Fig. 40. 9Ch9. Artifacts. A. Celt. B. Clay pipe fragment. C. Reworked celt. D-F. Projectile points.

fragment (#21) found in Area B was identified as a drilled and polished bone tube in the field notes, and as a "longitudinally perforated cylindrical pottery object" by Caldwell (1943:24). This object, based on a sketch in the field notes, is without doubt a historic period European-made kaolin pipe stem fragment, and thus does not relate to the prehistoric Indian occupation of the site.

Two shell pendants (Artifacts #5 and 6) recovered from Area A excavations are no longer part of the collection, and descriptions contained in the field notes are unclear on shape of these items. Caldwell (1943:25) suggests that they may have been massive columella beads that had been only partially drilled for perforation. In the absence of the actual objects, no further identification of these items is possible. A whelk shell "hoe" (Artifact #8) with a perforation for hafting was recovered in Area A. This hoe is no longer part of the collection. Caldwell (1943:25-26) describes a "cut, smooth section of columella 7.4cm [c. 3 in.] long" that may have been a pendant, but that object is not described in field notes and it is no longer in the collection.

The field notes describe Artifact #11 from Area A as an "abrading stone...[with] 8" groove 1/4" deep running across it." This now lost object may truly have been an abrading stone, but Caldwell (1943:26) describes it as "half of a biconcave mortar."

Two hones on sherds (one each from Areas A and B) were identified in the artifact collection during reanalysis (Tables 31 and 32). Caldwell (1943:25) reports that there were 102 hones recovered from 9CH9 excavations; these must have been removed from the collection for analysis and subsequently lost. According to Caldwell (1943:25), these hones were made on Irene Complicated Stamped sherds (19 cases), Irene Plain (15 cases), Savannah [?] Check Stamped (15 cases), and unidentifiable sherds (53 cases).

An abrader (resulting from a sherd being used like sandpaper) was found in the Area B collection; surface treatment on this sherd was unidentifiable. Other abraders must undoubtedly have been present in the collection, since such abraders are typical of Refuge/Deptford period sites (Waring 1968i; DePratter 1976, 1979; Thomas and Larsen 1979), but I would not have recognized them when I conducted my original reanalysis in 1974.

Artifacts # 14 and 15 (Area B) are described as partially drilled stone discs in the field notes, but it is difficult to say what they actually were since they have been lost and are no longer available for study. The same can be said for Artifact #19 (Area B) which is described in the fieldnotes as "broken section of worked stone, round, with a hole 1/4" in diameter drilled clear through it (longitudinally). The complete end is 2" in diameter..." Precisely what this now missing object was is impossible to determine from this description.

Field notes describe three bone awls (#20 from Area A and #13 and #16 from Area B), but Caldwell (1943:25) says 5 awls were recovered at the site. It is likely that the additional two awls referred to by Caldwell were found in the artifact bags in the processing laboratory and were not field plotted. Two of the plotted awls (#13 and #20) were each about 2" long and made from splinters of animal bone. Artifact #16 was an awl made from a bird bone. Caldwell says that the other two awls were made from a small mammal ulna and a deer cannon bone, respectively. None of these bone tools remains in the collection for analysis or identification.

The final artifact to be discussed here is a net sinker (not numbered) found in Area B. This net sinker is a roughly shaped cylinder of stone 2.5" long with a groove pecked around it. Net sinkers of this type were found associated with the Irene component at the Irene site (Caldwell and McCann 1941). This item, like most of the other artifacts from site 9CH9, has been lost or misplaced.

9CH10  
THE DOTSON MOUNDS

The Dotson site consisted of two small sand mounds located on the south side of Pipemaker's Creek 3 miles upstream from the Irene site (see Fig. 3). W.P.A. excavations were restricted to the mounds, and no evidence of a village was noted in the immediate vicinity by the excavators. Since very few of the field notes or other site information has been preserved, the majority of the site description will be taken from Caldwell's (1943) thesis which provides a summary of the work on this site. His description (Caldwell 1943:17) of the site and excavations in Mound A (Fig. 41) is as follows:

Mound A was about thirty-five feet across and four feet high. Its periphery overlapped with that of the smaller mound (Mound B) which was twenty-five feet in diameter and not quite two feet high. Both mounds had previously been dug through from the top, and Mr. Luback (the land owner) stated that the previous owners had taken a pottery vessel from the smaller mound

The plan of excavation was to cut away half of each mound in ten-foot squares and six-inch levels.

Mound A

Examination of the central profile indicated that the borrow pit, from which the mound fill was taken, occupied a circular strip about six feet wide, around the mound periphery. Another, rather large, aboriginal pit had been dug from the premound level approximately at the center of the mound. The lower portions were unevenly lined with fired sand and bits of charred wood. One miniature vessel and a few sherds were found in it, but since the treasure seeker's pit penetrated almost to the bottom, it is possible that other finds of interest had been removed.

Most of the debris from this disturbance had been thrown on the sides of the mound. The disturbed area itself was generally distinguishable because it was filled with organically (gray) stained sand and waterlaid sand.

A quarterly report submitted by Caldwell and McCann in 1940 provides more detail concerning the excavations. Their account (Caldwell and McCann 1940a: unpaginated) is as follows:

Both mounds were staked in ten foot squares and a contour map was drawn. The plan of excavation was to cut through half of each mound, and to record the profiles thus exposed. The first line of ten foot

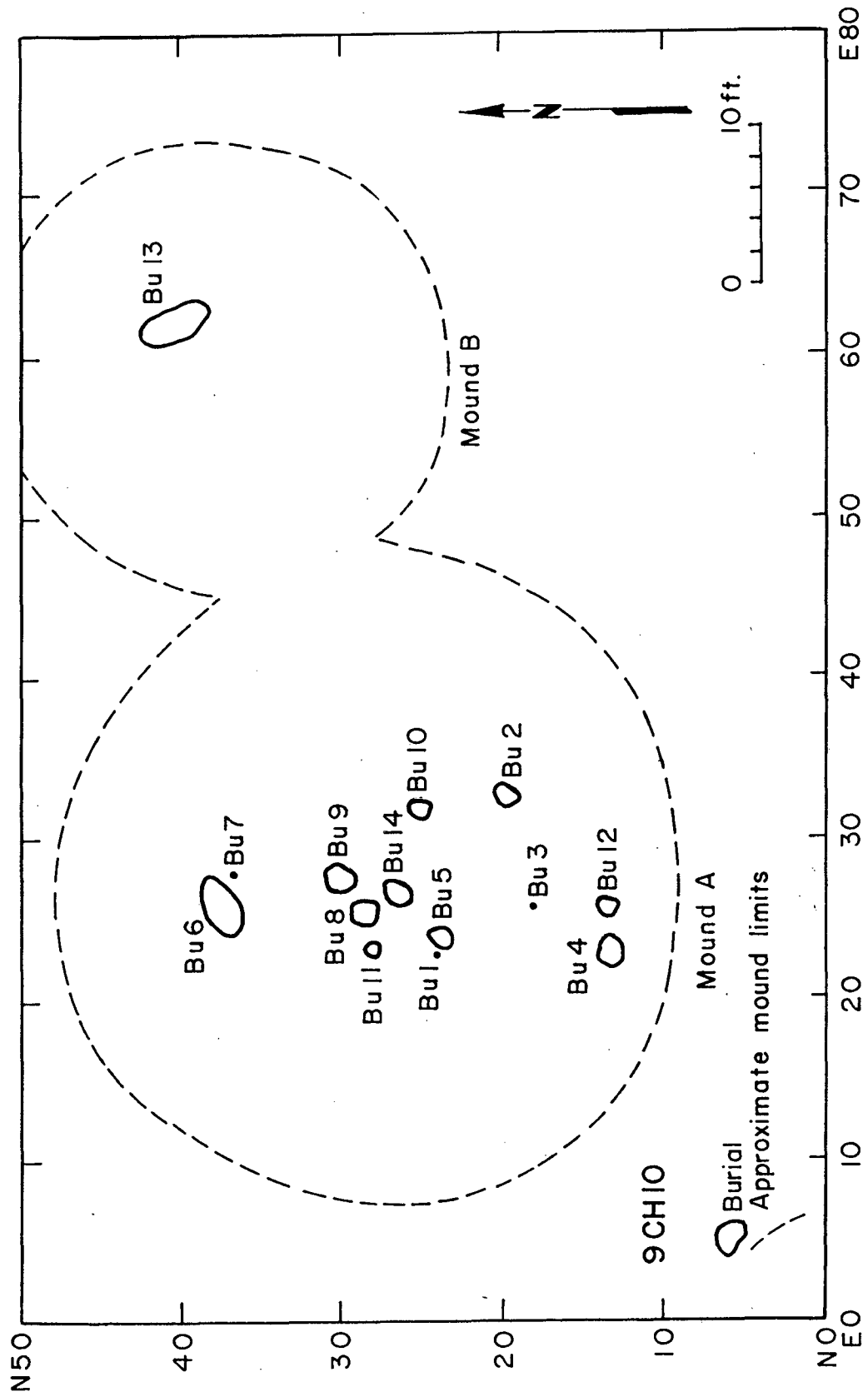


Fig. 41. 9Ch10. Reconstructed site map.

squares of each mound was excavated in six inch levels, but since there appeared to be no stratigraphic variation in the typology of recovered material this procedure was abandoned and the materials were designated as coming from the respective mound fills. Exact provenances were recorded in the case of burials and pottery vessels.

Unfortunately, the original contour map has been lost. Approximate mound dimensions and juxtaposition of mounds A and B (Fig. 41) are based on the preceding descriptions. Placement of burials on Fig. 41 is based on information contained in burial descriptions in original field notes.

The procedure of assigning materials recovered during excavation to mound fill levels was apparently not employed throughout the excavations, because neither Caldwell's manuscripts nor any of the other available material concerning this site makes any reference to mound fill zones. Several humus zones are mentioned, however, in the only extant page of field notes (dated December 18, 1939 Mound A).

Thirteen burials (Table 33) were encountered in Mound A. Caldwell's (1943:17-18) description of these burials is as follows:

#### Burials

Thirteen burials were found in Mound A. One of these was an urn burial containing cremated remains, and all the other burials, except one bundle burial, were cremated. Grave goods consisting of conch columella and olivella beads were found in association with a cremated burial (number 6) which in turn was in proximity to the urn burial (number 7). A single shell disc bead was associated with a cremated burial (number 10).

In nine cases it was determined that burials lay upon dark stained areas which closely resembled the old humus line of the premound surface. These were usually traceable for only two or three feet from each burial. No burial pits were found, and thus it is concluded that burials were placed on successive mound surfaces and covered over. This increased the height of the mound.

The burial urn contained Burial 7 which was a cremation. The urn (Table 34, Vessel 2) has been lost, as have all of the other Dotson site vessels (except vessel 1) and the shell beads. A very poor photograph in Caldwell's notes illustrates a string of 13 columella beads which are probably those that were associated with Burial 6. The nine burials associated with "dark



Table 33  
9Ch10. Burials

Mound	Burial	Square	Depth Below Sur. (in.)	Type	Assoc.	Comment	Size of Burial
A	1	N20E20	3	cremated, secondary	None	---	c. 1'x2.6'
A	2	N20E30	7	cremated, secondary	None	---	c. 1'x2.6'
A	3	N10E20	6	single long bone	None	poss. part of burial 2 (?)	
A	4	N10E20	6	cremated, secondary	None	---	2.5'x2.2'
A	5	N20E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	---	c.1.5'x2.0'
A	6	N30E20	?	cremated, secondary	olivella beads whelk columella beads	---	c.3.5'x3.6'
A	7	N30E20	?	cremated, secondary	in Vessel 2	immediately adjacent to burial 6	
A	8	N20E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	---	1.8'x2.2'
A	9	N20E20 & N30E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	---	3' x ?
A	10	N20E30	?	secondary bundle	1 shell disc bead	consists of skull & long bones	c. 1.1' diam.
A	11	N10E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	---	
A	12	N10E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	---	c.1.2' diam.
B	13	N30E60 & N40E60	?	cremated, secondary	partial vessel	may have been disturbed	c.2.2' x 4.0'
A	14	N20E20	?	cremated, secondary	None	may have been disturbed	c.1.0' diam.

stained areas" were Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 12.

Little can be said about the 13 Mound A burials. Eleven were secondary deposits representing the cremated remains of one or more (?) individuals. Size of some of the burial deposits indicates that the remains of several individuals may have been involved, although in the absence of the actual bone (which has been lost), there is no way of knowing. The central pit (Fig.42) contained a miniature vessel, but no bone. The pit measured 16 feet across and was 3 feet deep. This central pit is similar to those found in some of the Cedar Grove mounds, but no cremations were found in the Cedar Grove sites.

Table 34  
9Ch10. Ceramic vessels.  
(modified from Caldwell 1943:19-20)

- Vessel 1: found in fill of Mound A; St. Catherines Burnished Plain. Large fragments of a hemispherical bowl with a straight rim; color reddish buff. Diameter 31 cm (12.25 in.), height 15cm (6.0 in.).
- Vessel 2: found in fill in Mound A. Contained burial number 7 and lay close to burial number 6; St. Catherines Burnished Plain; intact hemispherical bowl with an incurving rim; color reddish buff; vertical tooling in the shoulder area; height 23cm (9 in.), greatest diameter 37 cm (14.5 in.), diameter at lip 34 cm (13.31 in.); rounded base.
- Vessel 3: found in the central disturbance in Mound B. St. Catherines Burnished Plain; fragments of a hemispherical bowl with incurving rim; color red; vertical tooling on the rim and shoulder; dimensions not calculated.
- Vessel 4: found in the central disturbance in Mound B; St. Catherines Burnished Plain; large fragments of a casuela bowl; color red with a fugitive red slip on the interior. Fine horizontal striations on the interior.
- Vessel 5: found on the edge of the central disturbance in Mound A; St. Catherines Burnished Plain (in all respects except for an incised decoration which should not occur on this type as defined); intact miniature hemispherical bowl with a straight rim; color red; cross hatched incised border around the rim; height 7 cm (2.63 in.), diameter 13.5 cm (5.5 in.); rounded base.

Excavations in Mound B, located to the northeast of Mound A, were described by Caldwell (1943:18) as follows:

This mound yielded only one burial and a number of large sherds which were apparently in association. This was in the central portion and had been previously



Fig. 42. 9Ch10. Mound A profile.

disturbed. The pottery comprised parts of two vessels and this may originally have been an urn burial. Another pottery vessel was reported to have been removed from this mound.

The two vessels mentioned by Caldwell are described in Table 34 and the burial is described in Table 33. A portion of a third vessel not mentioned in Caldwell (1943) was found on the periphery of the mound (Caldwell and McCann 1940), but it can not be identified as any of the vessels in Table 34.

In addition to the 5 whole or partial vessels from the two mounds, a number of other ceramic artifacts were recovered. Caldwell (1943) provides the ceramic analysis shown in Table 35. Reanalysis of the 1501 sherds remaining in the collection resulted in the identifications shown in Table 36.

As can be seen by comparing Table 35 and Table 36, the main difference in the two analyses lies in the identification of the 1410 undecorated, sand and clay-tempered sherds. Caldwell originally identified those sherds as Savannah but following work on St. Catherine's Island in 1969 and 1970, he recognized the St. Catherine series of clay-tempered ceramics (Caldwell n.d., 1971). The remaining sherds, belonging to the Refuge and St. Simons period, probably represent a pre-mound occupation.

Table 35.  
9Ch10. Caldwell (1943) Ceramics Classification.

TYPE	Number of Sherds
Savannah Burnished Plain (Dotson variant)	1410
Savannah Fine Cord Marked (Dotson variant)	79
Deptford Simple Stamped	7
Residual	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	1503

Table 36.  
9Ch10. DePratter Ceramics Classification.

	Mound A	Mound B	Totals
St. Catherines Plain	1411	49	1460
St. Catherines Cord Marked	34		34
Residual sand and fine clay tempered cord marked	26		26
Clay tempered brushed	2		2
Walthour Check Stamped	1		1
Deptford Check Stamped	1		1
Refuge Simple Stamped	4	1	5
Refuge Plain	7	1	8
Refuge Plain with interior punctates	1		1
Undiagnostic stamped	8		8
St. Simons Punctated	2		2
St. Simons Plain	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	1501	52	1553

Additional sherds from Mound B, apparently not analyzed by Caldwell, are also present in the collection. My identification of the 52 sherds from Mound B is provided in Table 36.

The sherds in the fill of Mounds B and A are quite similar, and it is likely that both mounds were built during the St. Catherines period. Both mounds contained large numbers of sherds loose in their fill, and Caldwell (1943) suggested that the sherds might represent intentionally broken vessels which were included in the mound fill as part of the mortuary activities. This hypothesis was based primarily on the absence of evidence for a St. Catherines period village in the immediate vicinity and on Waring's (1968h) recovery of fragments of intentionally broken vessels at the Indian King's Tomb near Savannah. Caldwell (in notes made just to his death) also suggested that the St. Catherines Plain pottery, which was much more common at Dotson than at other St. Catherines period sites, might be a mortuary ware manufactured specifically for mortuary purposes. This would explain the abundance of pottery in the mound fill despite the

lack of a village in the immediate vicinity.

The two Dotson mounds apparently date entirely to the St. Catherines period. Based on a lack of evidence for intrusive pits and the humus on which the 9 burials rested, Caldwell saw the mounds (or at least Mound A) as being accretional with the burials being made at various times during an unknown interval. This seems to be a reasonable interpretation, although pits would have been hard to see in the sand which composed the mound even if they had been present. The central pit is similar to other St. Catherines period mounds with vacant central pits found by Caldwell (n.d.) on St. Catherines Island and at Cedar Grove in Chatham County.

9CH2A  
THE BURIAL MOUND

The Deptford Mound was located two miles east of the center of Savannah on the former Deptford Plantation property (Figs. 3 and 5). Prior to excavation, the mound was four feet high and seventy-six feet in diameter (Fig. 43). Excavations occurred over a 15 day period between October 2-27, 1939; all work was supervised by H. Thomas Cain.

As the first step in excavation, surveyors gridded the mound into 10 foot squares with the grid oriented to the cardinal points. Excavations were conducted by simultaneous excavation of parallel ten foot wide north-south trenches beginning at the east and west margins of the mound. As each pair of trenches was completed, standing profiles were recorded and the next two trenches toward the center of the mound were excavated. This process was continued until only a ten foot wide block that extended through the central part of the mound was left standing. The east profile of the central block (Fig. 44) illustrates mound stratigraphy. All excavations were conducted in arbitrary six inch levels (Caldwell:1943:12 and field notes). The following discussion of 9CH2A features and burial is derived from field notes and Caldwell's (1943) summary report.

Beneath the mound was a six inch thick humus layer which formerly covered the entire premound surface. As the first step in mound construction, humus was removed from an area approximately twelve feet in diameter, and a human cremation (Burial 6) was placed on the northeast margin of this area (Fig. 43). A shell deposit consisting of oyster, clam, and whelk shells was then placed over the cleared area and Burial 6 (Figs. 43, 44, 45). Sequence of placement for subsequent features and the three other burials is not known.

Burials 1 and 2 (Figure 46) with their covering shell layer B and Fired Areas 1, 3, and 5 probably originate on the premound surface and thus predate placement of sand fill over all or part of the mound area.

Burials 3 and 5, Fired Area 2, and shell layer C are found higher in the mound fill and may have been deposited on an intermediate mound surface, although mound profiles do not indicate the existence of such an intermediate construction stage. Thus, these burials and features may represent intrusive deposits.

Burials 1 and 2 are superimposed, partially disarticulated, extended burials (Fig. 46). Burial 1 is lying on its face with the head to the south, whereas Burial 2 is extended on its back on top of Burial 1 with its head to the north and face to the east. Burials 1 and 2 were partially covered by shell deposit B

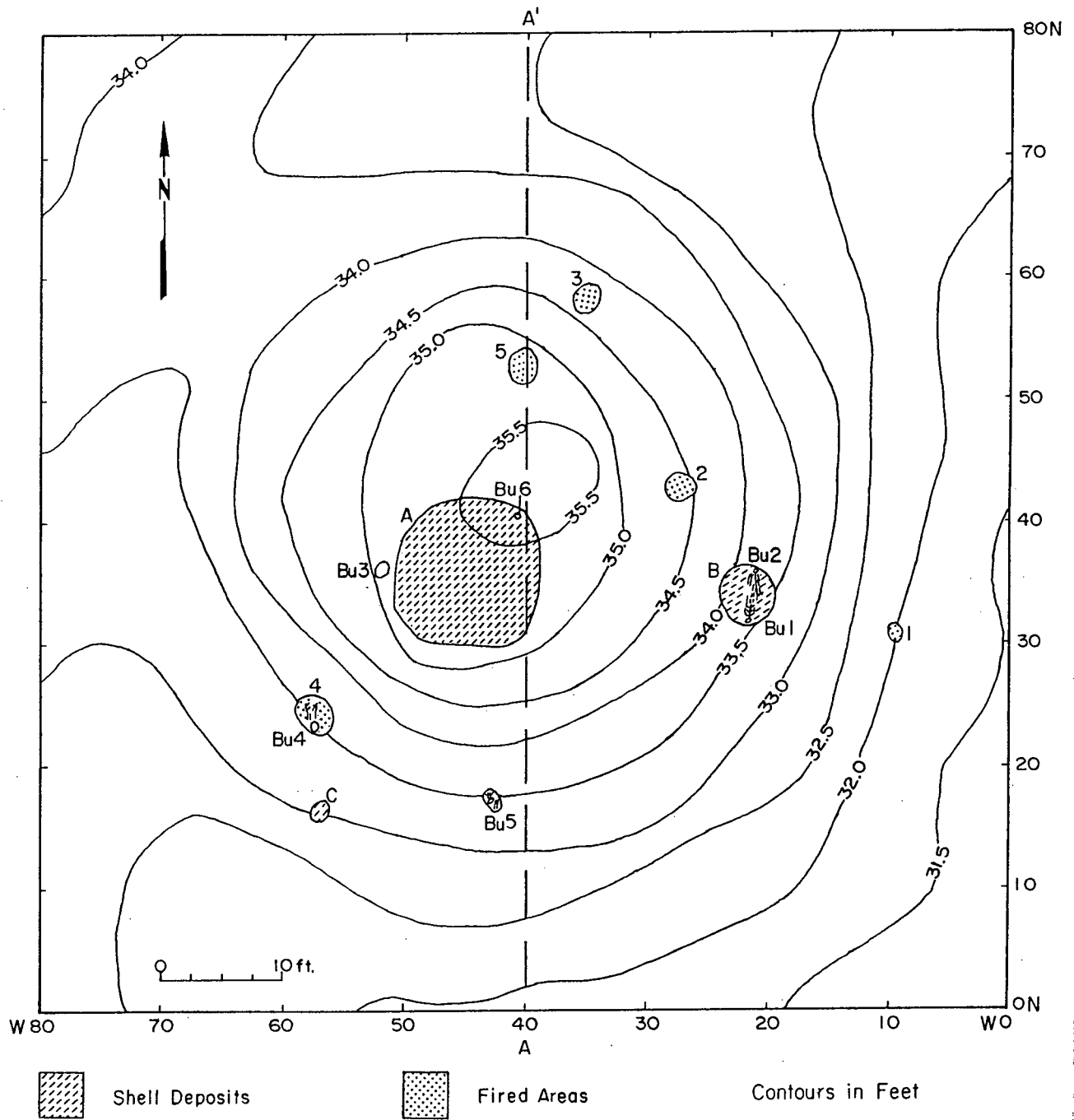


Fig. 43. 9Ch2A. Site map.

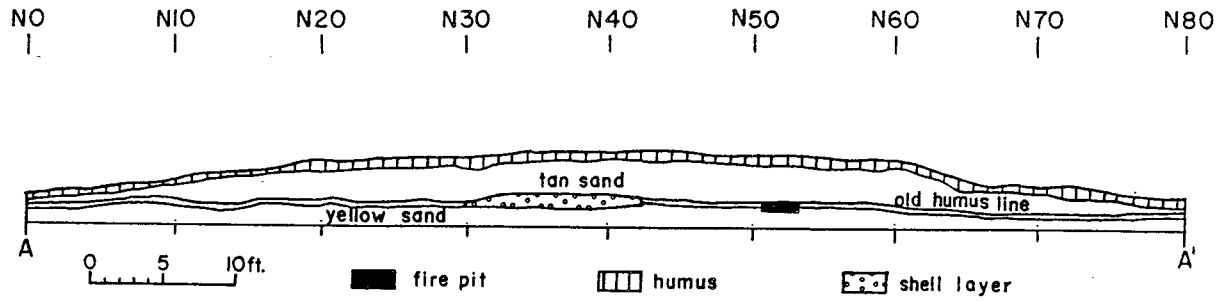


Fig. 44. 9Ch2A. East face of mound along the W40 profile.

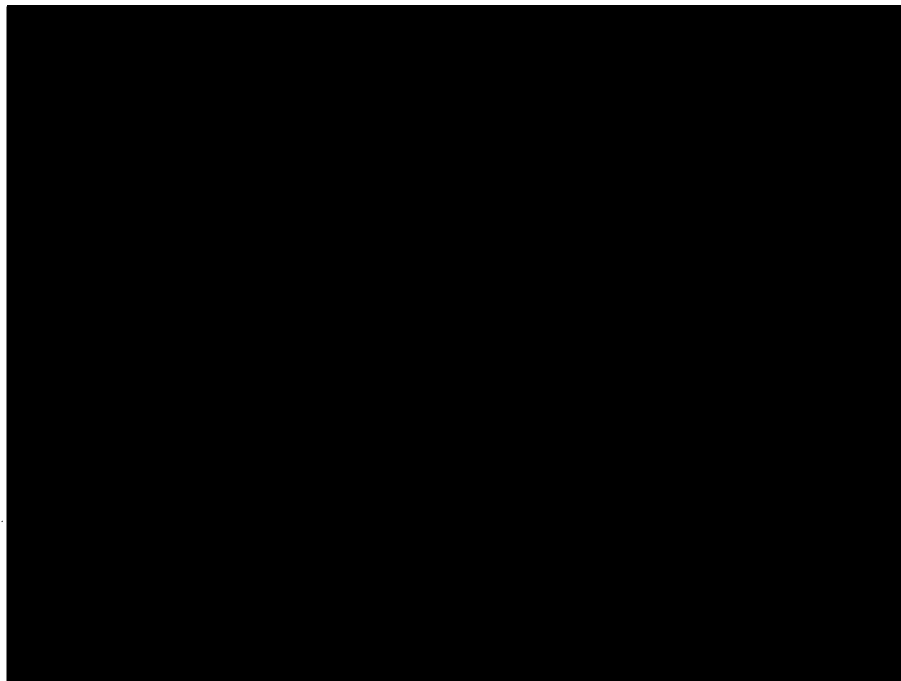


Fig. 45. 9Ch2A. Photograph of shell deposit A in central portion of mound.



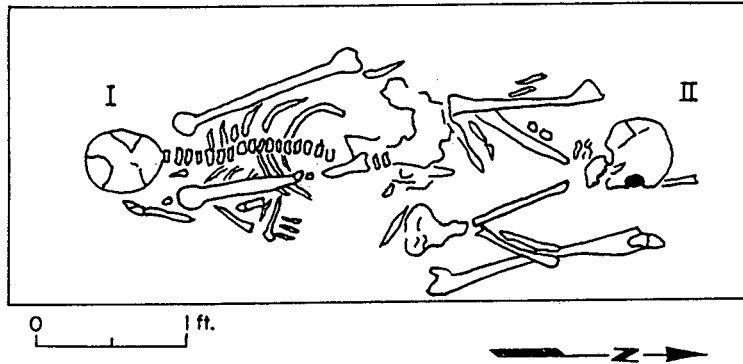


Fig. 46. 9Ch2A. Burials 1 and 2.

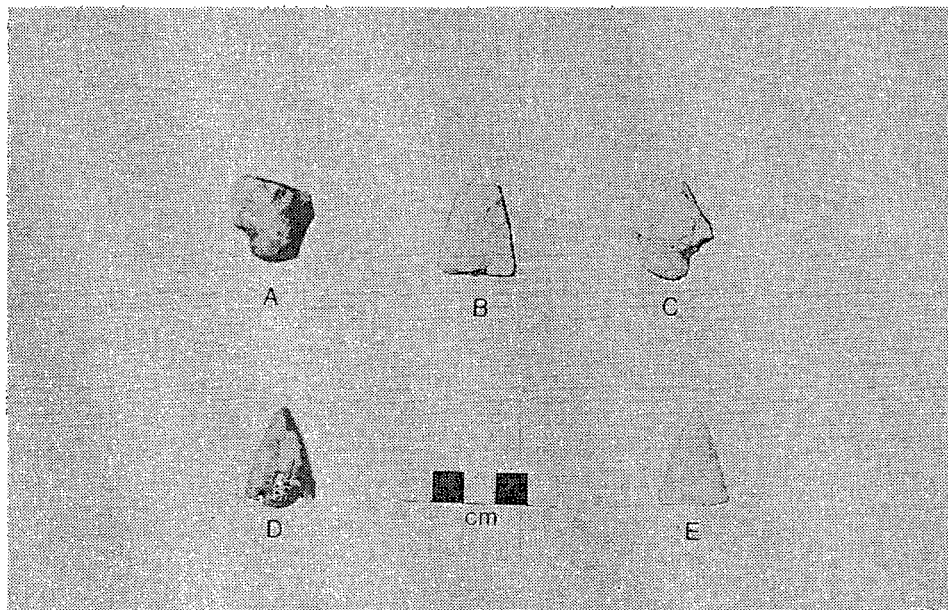


Fig. 47. 9Ch2A. Projectile points.

which was four and one half feet in diameter and four to six inches thick.

Burial 3 consisted of a partially cremated individual with some of the long bones only slightly scorched. The skull of this burial was detached and found six inches below the other bones.

Burial 4 was a partial cremation that may have been flexed at the time of cremation. The skull and portions of many long bones remained in proper relative orientation. Fired Area 4 was present in the sand immediately above Burial 4.

Burial 5 was a bundle burial with the skull sitting on top of the long bones. Many of the small bones were missing, but that may in part have been due to the poor preservation of this burial and other burials on the site.

Burial 6 was a compact cremation deposit composed of small bone fragments located beneath the northeast edge of Shell Deposit A. Cremation of the bones was so thorough that bone ash and small fragments were all that remained. Shell Deposit A, which covered Burial 6, was approximately twelve feet in diameter and four to six inches in thickness.

Shell Deposit C was a small lens of oyster shell approximately eighteen inches in diameter and four inches thick. No burials were found in the immediate vicinity of this deposit which may be an intrusive feature.

Fired Areas 1, 2, 3, and 5 were 12, 16, 27, and 30 inches in diameter, respectively. Each of these fired areas contained only fired sand and charcoal. No evidence for their use as crematory basins was recorded by the excavators.

No artifacts were found with any of the burials, but scattered throughout the mound fill were 118 flint flakes. The heaviest concentration of flakes was in the northeast quadrant of the mound, with the majority found within a foot of the surface. Nine projectile points were also found loose in the fill, but none can be definitely associated with any of the pottery types present on the site. Points still remaining in the collection are illustrated in Fig. 47.

Pottery was common in the mound fill. A total of 990 sherds were found, and these were classified by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.) as listed in Table 37. Reanalysis of the 907 sherds still present in the collection yielded the results shown in Table 38.

The pottery from the fill of the Deptford Burial Mound represents a good cross-section of pottery from all periods of

Table 37  
9CH2A. Caldwell and McCann's Ceramics Classification

Haven Home Fine Cord Marked	94
Haven Home Plain	13
Wilmington Fine Cord Marked	12
Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	11
Wilmington Complicated Stamped	13
Wilmington Simple Stamped	16
Wilmington Bold Check-stamped	60
Wilmington Plain	92
Deptford Simple Stamped	99
Deptford Bold Check Stamped	31
Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped	28
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	6
Deptford Heavy Cord Marked	12
Deptford Plain	13
Deptford Incised and Punctated	19
St. Simons Plain	3
Residual Decorated and Plain	<u>468</u>
Total	990

coastal occupation. The few Irene sherds were mainly from the mound surface. The Savannah pottery is the latest series which occurs in the mound fill in any quantity; thus, at least the latest stage of mound construction probably dates to the Savannah Period. The few sherds of Savannah Complicated Stamped present may indicate a Savannah II construction date but the sample is too small to allow any definite conclusion on that point.

St. Catherines period material is similar to that found in the fill of the Dotson Mound where the vast majority of St. Catherines ceramics were also undecorated; surface finish on the Deptford Mound material, however, is not so fine as that on the Dotson site sherds.

Wilmington pottery from Dotson is sandy and poorly stamped, and most of the residual clay tempered sherds are probably Wilmington period rather than St. Catherines. The Walthour stamped pottery is all poorly stamped and design elements are difficult to distinguish. Tempering is fine clay with occasional coarse sand and fine grit inclusions. Deptford pottery is similar to that found on other sites; the majority of the thirty-three Deptford Complicated Stamped sherds, formerly called Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped, appear to be from a single vessel.

In summary, the Deptford Mound appears to have been constructed during the St. Catherines and Savannah periods. Six burials, including 2 extended, 1 bundle, 2 partial cremations,

Table 38  
9Ch2A. DePratter Ceramics Classification.

Irene Complicated Stamped	4
Savannah Cord Marked	127
Savannah Complicated Stamped	4
Savannah Check Stamped	1
Savannah Burnished	7
Savannah Plain	9
St. Catherines Cord Marked	4
St. Catherines Plain	155
St. Catherines Net Marked	1
Wilmington Cord Marked	24
Wilmington Plain	62
Wilmington Simple Stamped	4
Walthour Complicated Stamped	11
Walthour Check Stamped	69
Deptford Linear Check Stamped	10
Deptford Check Stamped	62
Deptford Check-interior and exterior	1
Refuge Simple Stamped	130
Deptford Complicated Stamped	33
Deptford Cord Marked	7
Refuge Plain	60
Refuge Punctated	9
Oemler Check Stamped	10
Undiagnostic Deptford	5
St. Simons Punctated	17
St. Simons Plain	4
Residual clay-tempered cord marked	13
Residual clay-tempered plain	19
Residual sand-tempered cord marked	3
Clay-tempered undiagnostic	6
Sand-tempered undiagnostic	10
Grit-tempered Plain	4
Sand-and clay-tempered undiagnostic	18
Clay-and grit-tempered check-stamped	3
Sand-and grit-tempered brushed and punc.	<u>1</u>

Total 907

and one complete cremation, were found in the mound. The central cremation, Burial 6, was placed on an area with humus removed; then that burial was covered by shell deposit A. The shell deposit was covered by sand either then or at some later date. Placement of other burials and features within the mound indicate that construction probably continued over an extended span of time rather than occurring as a single event.

Although this mound was located only one-half mile from the Deptford village site (9CH2), there is no certainty that the two

are associated. As noted elsewhere in this volume, the intensity of the Deptford village site occupation had declined prior to the Savannah period.

9CH2  
DEPTFORD

The Deptford site, located at LePageville east of Savannah, was one of the largest and best stratified sites excavated by WPA crews in Chatham County (Fig. 48). Analysis of the extensive Deptford collections was not undertaken as part of the present project due to their size and condition and because many of the artifacts are unwashed and uncatalogued. Rather, a limited sample was analyzed in an attempt to determine the nature of the information retrievable from the collections by more detailed analysis. Much of this report, then, consists of quoted excerpts from a preliminary report by Caldwell, McCann, and Cain (n.d.) that was partially revised by Caldwell in 1973; the remainder is composed of observations resulting from limited artifact analyses conducted by the present author. Caldwell et. al (n.d.) describe the site as follows:

Deptford is located on the southwest side of the Savannah River about two and one-half miles below [what was in 1937 the edge of] the City of Savannah. In 1937 low-lying salt marshes extended from the river for about three hundred yards to a bluff paralleling the river, at this point, about thirty feet high. Along the summit of the bluff were concentrations of weathered shell, principally oyster, and numerous fragments of pottery indicated a considerable occupation in aboriginal times [Figs. 49-54].

The shell deposits, extending for several hundred feet along the bluff, [Fig. 54] were interrupted by a swampy ravine [Fig. 48] which by 1937 had been considerably modified by the construction of a road, buildings, and tanks of the Pure Oil Storage Depot. For a considerable distance back from the bluff were sparser evidences of aboriginal occupation [Figs. 50 and 53]. The Deptford burial mound was situated about a quarter mile to the southwest, and occasional fragments of pottery were found over an area of several square miles.

In the Fall 1937, Waring and Holder [1968: 140-151] made four test excavations at selected points along the bluff, and in 1940, Catherine J. McCann excavated many hundred square feet in the same area [Figs. 49 and 50]. In 1939, the burial mound was completely dug by Thomas Cain [this volume].

Based on Waring and Holder's excavations, it was concluded that the Deptford site had witnessed, first, a relatively slight occupation during the period represented by the Savannah River Focus, then a heavier

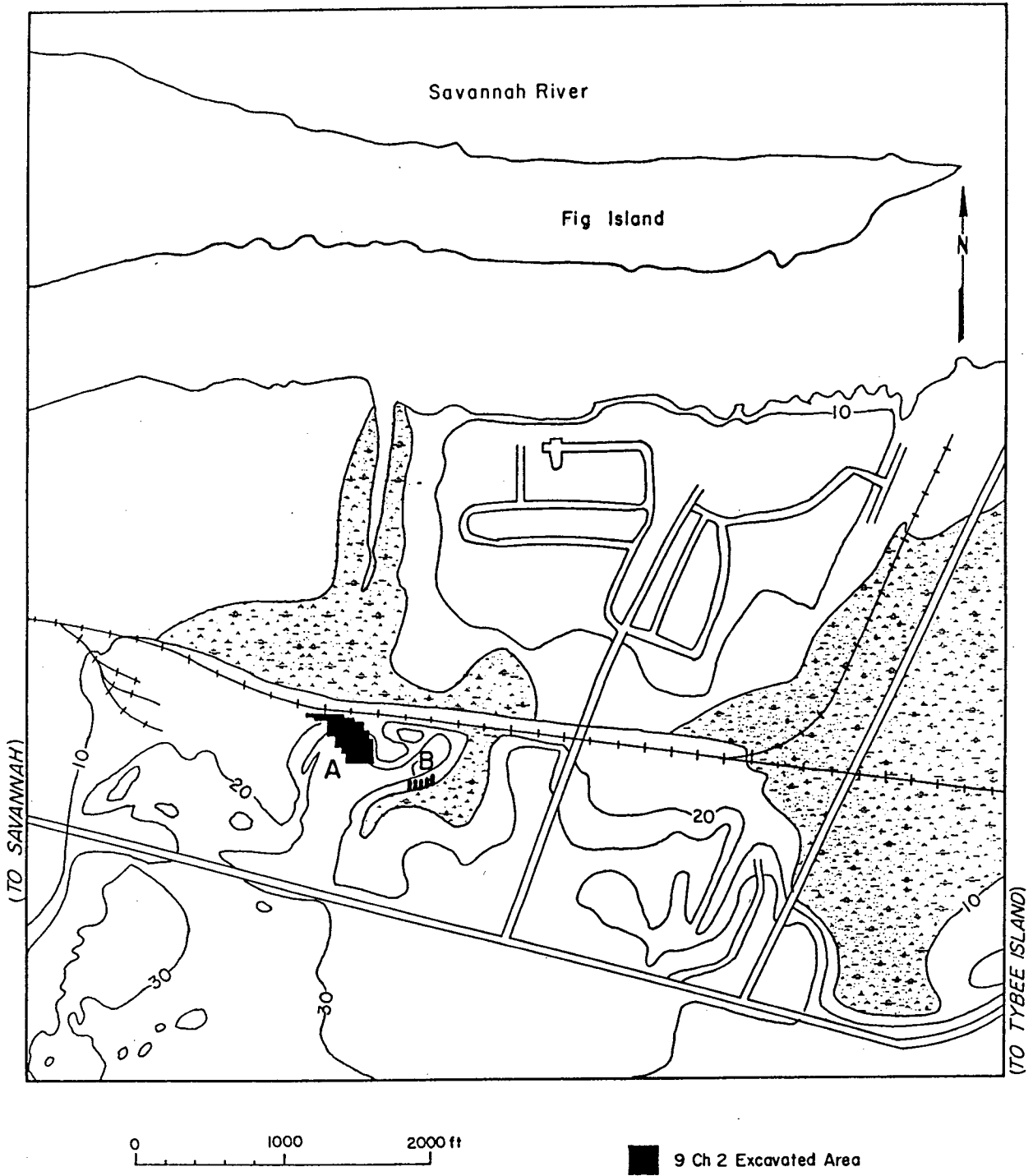


Fig. 48. 9Ch2. Site location map showing extent of excavation



Fig. 49. 9Ch2. Photograph of trenching method employed to isolate stratigraphic blocks.



Fig. 50. 9Ch2. Photograph of excavations in progress.



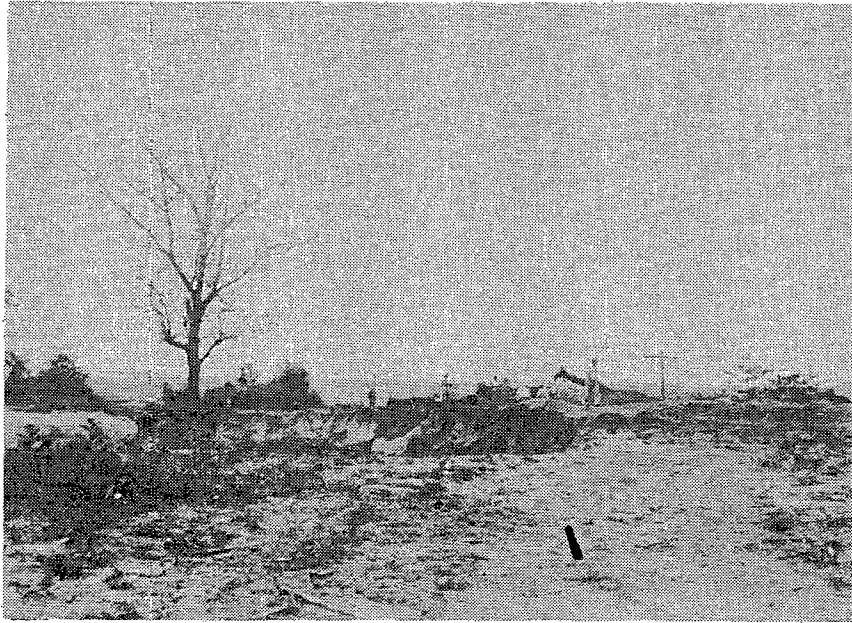


Fig. 51. 9Ch2. Photograph across bluff summit.



Fig. 52. 9Ch2. Cleaned profile of borrow pit.

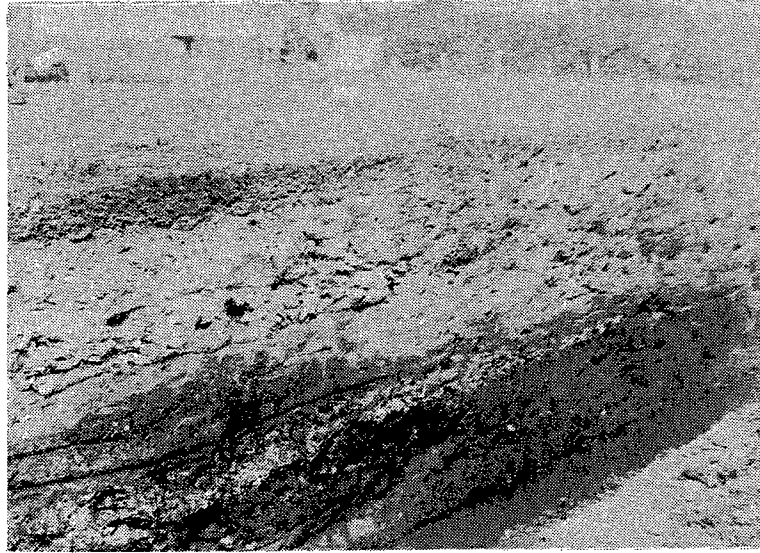


Fig. 53. 9Ch2. Photograph of stratigraphy exposed in unidentified excavation trench.

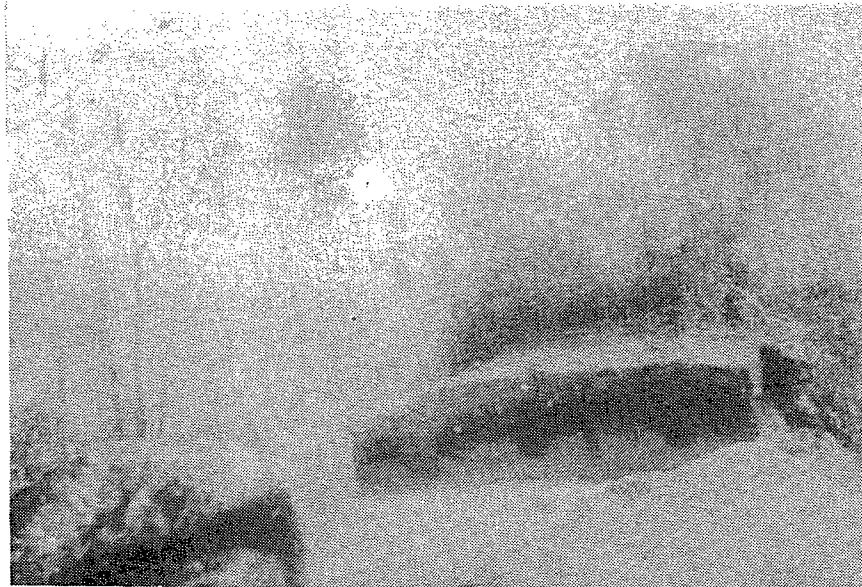


Fig. 54. 9Ch2. Photograph of pit features exposed along bluff line.

occupation during a period which we call Wilmington.

A site location map is shown in Figure 48. The location of the excavation units is based on information contained in the field notes, since no site location map is contained in the existing collection of excavation records. A map of the excavations does exist, however, and that map includes burial locations. Burial 32 is shown on the map, and its location adjacent and parallel to the railroad track (Fig. 55, pg. 130) provided a basis for the orientation of the excavation map. Description of physical features from Caldwell et al. (n.d.) also provided information used in relocating the excavated area.

The area labeled "A" on the site location map (Fig. 48) was adjacent to an area that had been heavily borrowed (Figs. 51 and 52) as a source of sand. The low area south and east of the ridge labeled "B" (Fig. 48) is the swampy ravine mentioned by Caldwell et al. (n.d.); they imply that the site continued across the ravine to the east. At least one of the test pits excavated by Waring and Holder (1968) was also located to the east of this ravine.

#### The Excavations

The following description is taken from Caldwell's manuscript revisions [completed in 1973] of the original Deptford report (Caldwell et al., n.d.):

These excavations were undertaken in 1940 to secure a larger sample of the material culture of the Deptford and Wilmington occupations and to determine what assemblages of traits were associated with each. Unfortunately, except for pottery, it was not generally possible to segregate in the field the respective materials of the several periods represented at the site. Moreover, as a result of recent [1969-1970] University of Georgia work on St. Catherines Island, we can recognize pottery of still other undefined periods at Deptford.

It is rather a pity that the Deptford site has obtained such prominence in the literature, principally, of course, as the type site for a series of pottery types. The results of the excavations did not come up to expectations, and the termination of the project prevented a detailed analysis of the materials. There is a large amount of pottery from the site, and most of this can be identified. Many of the non-pottery artifacts did not occur in features, but in arbitrary levels in the general digging and there is little certainty as to their cultural affiliations. An

analysis of the contents of the features, principally midden pits, needs to be made, but this might not yield as much information as should be gained from other sources, such as smaller, one period sites. Deptford was too large, too mixed, contained more occupations than we were able to recognize at that time, and in hindsight, I believe, the site was carefully, but not brilliantly dug.

In McCann's excavations a considerable area was staked out in ten foot squares, narrow trenches were dug along the lines of stakes (Fig. 49), the profiles recorded, and then the squares themselves were excavated in three inch levels. In some cases the succession of arbitrary levels was interrupted to permit the removal of well defined physical strata.

The excavations apparently combined natural and arbitrary excavation levels, but since there are no narrative field notes, it may not be possible to separate the two if a complete analysis of the collections is undertaken. Unfortunately, all of the profile drawings have also disappeared, further complicating the problem of excavation reconstruction. A total of over 41,500 square feet were included in the area staked out, but only about 39,500 square feet were excavated, perhaps due to the presence of scattered trees (Figs. 49 and 50).

Field notes and the artifact catalogues supply some additional information concerning portions of Caldwell, McCann's, and Cain's description of the excavations. Forty-seven pits, 39 of them shell-filled, were encountered in their excavations. The pits were scattered throughout the excavated area. A total of 3 fired sand areas and one fired shell area were also listed in the field notes, although Caldwell and McCann stated that they occurred "frequently", indicating others must have been encountered but were not recorded.

The following description of features, from Caldwell, McCann, and Cain (n.d.) is the only available description of Deptford site features and stratigraphy:

The general sequence of strata in the area was as follows: On the surface was a well marked layer of humus four to six inches deep. Below this were deposits of shell refuse or midden ranging from nine to twenty-eight inches thick [Figs. 53 and 54]. At the extreme northwestern part of the bluff the shell was mainly oyster, but broken mussel predominately in other sections, occasionally occurring in small solid layers three to ten inches thick. The oyster shell also was sometimes concentrated into somewhat thicker layers of the restricted area. Everywhere beneath the shell was virgin light tan sand.

Midden pits [Fig. 54] occurred in all parts of the area excavated. These were usually irregular in shape varying in diameter from twenty to fifty-four inches and in depth from fourteen to twenty-eight inches. In the places where mussel predominated in the midden, pits often showed up as being filled with oyster. This suggested that the oyster shell middens might be of generally later date than those of mussel, but the included pottery types did not confirm this hypothesis.

Irregular fired areas two to six feet in diameter occurred frequently in the shell deposits and in the sand below. None showed any evidence of preparation as hearths or of long continued use.

Scattered at intervals in the virgin light tan sand which everywhere underlay the shell deposits were small discolored patches of sand extending downward, occasionally containing fragments of shell or potsherds. Most of these stains, no doubt, indicated where roots had rotted away; some of the more symmetrical may have been postmolds although they formed no definite alignment.

A narrow streak of dark stained sand mixed with shell fragments appeared in the underlying tan sand of the northwestern part of the site. It extended for almost ninety feet in a curving line eight to ten inches wide. This feature was probably the bottom of a wall trench into which the stakes of an enclosure or palisade had once been set, although no remains of individual posts were found. Cross sections of the trench showed it to be come somewhat narrower in the few inches it extended into the tan sand, but the upper portion could not be distinguished from the overlying midden deposits.

A deep trench over forty feet long was also found, its purpose undetermined. It was seven feet wide at a depth of one foot below the surface. One and one-half feet deeper, it narrowed to a width of four feet and then contracted to a round bottom. It was filled with midden stained sand, broken shell, potsherds and other cultural debris.

#### Burials

Human burials were also present at the Deptford site (Figs. 55 and 56). Caldwell et. al. (n.d.) reported 42 burials, but the field notes contain information on only 40 burials. The Caldwell et. al. (n.d.) report contains the following burial description:

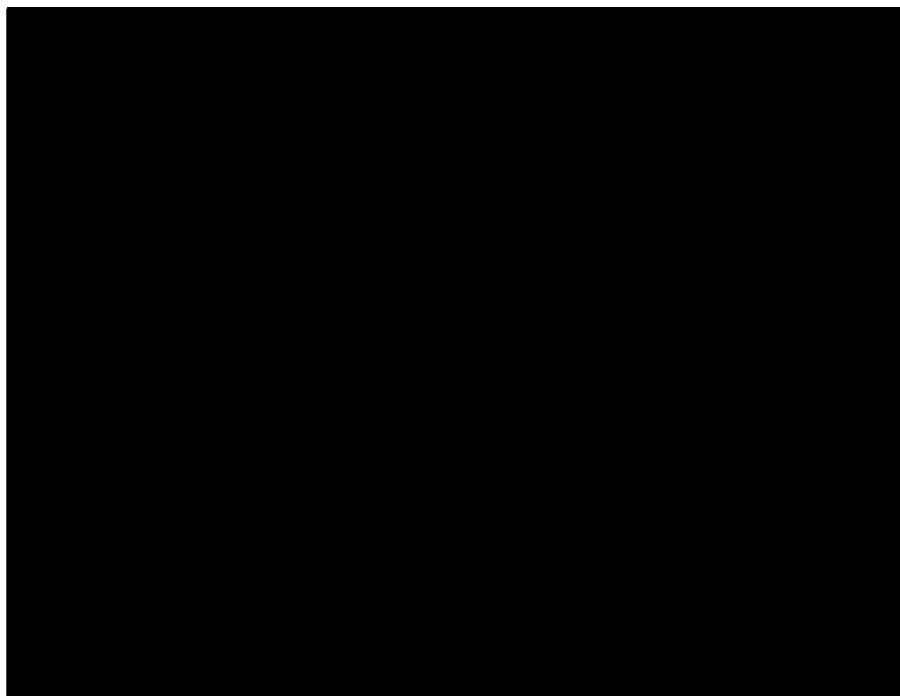


Fig. 55. 9Ch2. Photograph of Burial 32.

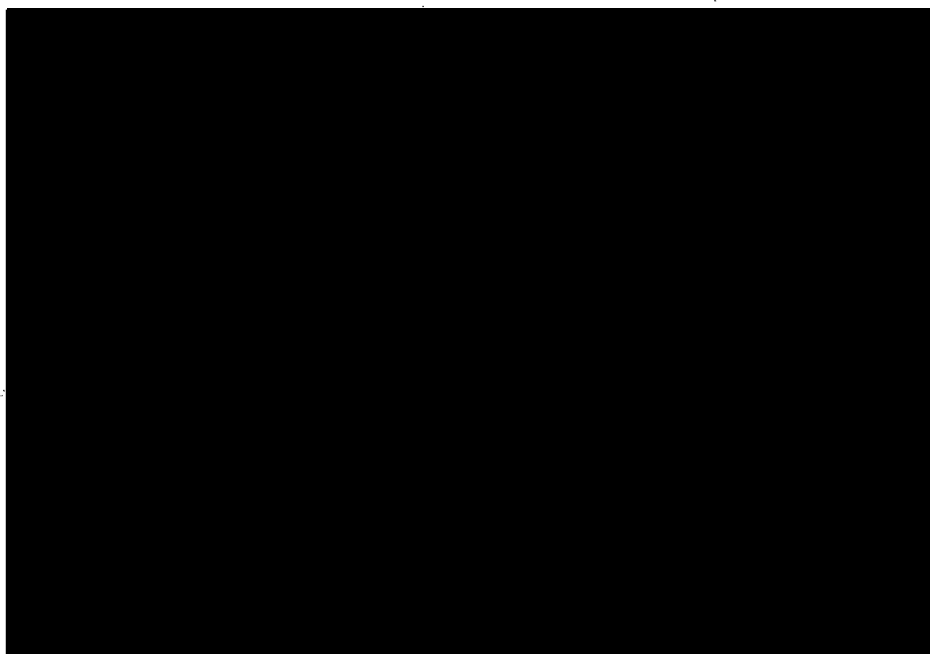


Fig. 56. 9Ch2. Photograph of Burial 37 in process of being recorded.

Burials. Forty-two human burials were found along the bluff, not interred in a separate cemetery, but in the area which was apparently the scene of their activities in life. The considerable range of burial type and position is listed in the tabulation below. We cannot say definitely whether these burials should be ascribed to the Deptford period, or to the Wilmington period, or to both. We shall show in the concluding section of this paper that they probably belong to Wilmington times.

The flexed burials, consisting of those whose knees were in some manner drawn up, ranged from individuals lying on the back, side or face, with the first form most characteristic. Flexion was very tight in a few cases and in one or two instances, the knee joints must have been broken to permit the position to be obtained.

The extended single burials and the double burials require no comment other than noting that one of the latter consisted of two individuals with the heads in opposite directions. This curious arrangement was also found in the only double burial in the Deptford burial mound.

Total Burials in the habitation area

Flexed burials	15
Extended single burials	9
Double burials	2
Part burials	5
Skull burials	5
Cremated burials	2
Disturbed burials	4
Instances of associated artifacts	
Bone awl	6
Projectile point	1 (?)
Mica disc	1
Possible animal burials	1

The part burials and skull burials were sufficiently numerous to indicate that their condition is not accidental but that skulls and part of bodies were purposely buried. Whether the skulls were trophies or whether they represent actual inhabitants of the site cannot be determined at present.

Grave goods were infrequent. A mica disc was found on the skull of one burial. Since as many as six bone awls occurred with burials, it appears likely that these were intentionally placed in the grave or were part of the individual's apparel. Many coastal sites excavated by Moore [C.B. Moore 1897], especially those which we can identify as belonging to the Wilmington

period, showed bodies accompanied by bone awls.

#### Flexed burials.

Burial 3, adult, the bones excellently preserved, was found northwest of the ravine in square N570E560. The burial lay in stained sand below one foot of shell midden but no evidence of a grave pit could be seen. It was on its back with legs tightly flexed to the left. The arms were flexed across the trunk and the skull was oriented to the southwest, facing north.

Burial 4, in the square N560E610, was adult, probably female, the bones in good condition. It lay in an irregular pit originating in or above a layer of oyster shell just below the humus. The burial was supine but with the legs flexed to the left. The skull was toward the east. The right shoulder had been disturbed and the scapula was found beside the skull.

Burial 21, in square N560E630, was a mature male, the bones in good condition, in an oval pit appearing in the light tan sand thirty inches below the surface. The trunk was partly prone and partly on the right side. The legs were flexed close to the trunk and the arms also flexed with a hand to either shoulder. The head was north by northeast facing down and slightly west.

Burial 22, in square N450E560, was adult, probably female, the bones in fair condition. It lay in an oval pit 38 by 28 inches across, intrusive into the light tan sand. The skeleton was supine with the legs drawn up upon the trunk, the knees at either shoulder.

Burial 24, in square N570E640 was at the base of a broken shell layer about one foot below the surface. It was supine with the right leg tightly flexed to the trunk, the left partly missing but apparently also flexed. The arms were extended at the sides and the head lay east by northeast.

Burial 25, in square N530E570, lay in stained sand below the shell at a depth of eighteen inches. It was an adult female lying on the left side with the legs closely flexed to the trunk. The left arm was extended, the right arm partly missing, and the head was east, facing southeast. A bone awl lay under the hip.

Burial 28, child, in square N520E570 was one foot



below the surface. It was supine and flexed to the right. The right femur was under the left but the right tibia was over the left. The right arm was extended, the left arm flexed across the trunk and the head was oriented west. A bone awl lay close to the skeleton, possibly associated.

Burial 29, child, was some distance away from these others in the light tan sand below the shell deposits, in square N420E730. It was lying supine with the legs flexed to the right. The right arm was tightly flexed, hand to shoulder, the left arm extended at the side. The head lay north, facing south.

Burial 31, in stained sand below shell, in square N510E570, was badly broken so that the exact position of the bones is uncertain. The legs, however, appeared to be tightly flexed.

Burial 33, a young adult female, lay in square N590E610, in a stratum of dark gray sand and broken shell. The skeleton, in a good state of preservation, was on its right side with the legs closely flexed and the arms tightly flexed with a hand under the chin. The head was southeast, facing northeast.

Burial 36, lay in a zone of dark gray sand and broken shell, in square N520E590, was supine with the legs tightly flexed to the left. The right arm was flexed across the trunk and the left arm flexed at the same angle but pulled back so that the elbow was under the right shoulder. The head was south, facing east.

Burial 37, square N590E530, was prone with the femora but slightly spread apart and the legs rather closely flexed to the left [Fig. 56]. The elbows were upward with either hand near the head of the respective femur. The head was northwest, facing north. A bone awl lay close to the skeleton and may have been associated.

Burial 38, in square N590E540, was a child lying on the right side with the legs flexed parallel at forty-five degrees to the trunk. The forearm lay across the trunk and the head was southeast facing northeast. A bone awl lay close to the skeleton, possibly associated.

Burial 39, in square N590E600, lay on the left side with the legs tightly flexed about seventy-five degrees to the trunk. The left arm was tightly flexed with the hand to the right shoulder. The skull lay

east/northeast and was broken. The other bones were in fair condition.

Burial 40, was in the vicinity of these others, but the location and depth were not recorded. It was a young adult, probably male, lying on the right side. The legs were flexed at about ninety degrees to the trunk. The right arm was extended and the left arm was tightly flexed with the hand to the right shoulder. A disc of mica about an inch and a half in diameter lay on the skull.

#### Extended Single Burials

Burial 2 in square N570E620 was in a long oval pit with sloping sides which probably originated in or above the main shell layer which is here eleven inches thick and overlain by seven inches of sand and humus. The skeleton was that of a mature male, supine and fully extended. The head was oriented to the west, facing up and somewhat southward. A projectile point was found in the pit.

Burial 5, in square N510E740, was below the main shell layer in this area which extended unbroken one to two inches above it. The skeleton was supine with the legs extended. The right arm lay at the side and the left arm was loosely flexed across the trunk. The skull was east and all the bones were badly broken. Associated was a bone awl.

Burial 7, in square N480E760, was about eighteen inches below the surface and the main layer of oyster shell extended unbroken over the skeleton. It was supine and fully extended with the head south. A bone awl was associated.

Burial 9, extending into squares N470E770 and N480E760, was supine and fully extended. The head was oriented east by southeast and all the bones were broken. The depth was not recorded.

Burial 12, in square N480E740, may have been extended but the remains were too fragmentary for certainty. It lay in a zone of dark gray sand and shell below the main shell layer but the depth was not recorded.

Burial 17, in squares N580E630 and N580E640, lay in the stained sand at the base of the main shell layer in this area. It was supine with the legs extended, the left foot upon the right. The right arm was slightly

flexed, hand to pelvis, the left arm missing below the elbow. The head was oriented northeast. The state of preservation was fair but the skull was stolen shortly after the burial was exposed.

Burial 23, in squares N570E630 and N580E630, lay in the stained sand below the main shell layer at this point. It was an adult female, supine, with the legs fully extended and the arms at the sides. The head was south facing up and somewhat northeast. The preservation of the bones was fair, but the skull had been badly crushed.

Burial 30, in squares N500E620 and N490E630, was a long oval pit in the stained sand below the shell at a depth of about eighteen inches. The skeleton was supine with the legs slightly flexed to the right. The right arm was extended at the side but the left arm was missing. The head was oriented to the west but only fragments of the skull were present.

Burial 32, in squares N590E600 and N600E600 lay in dark gray sand and broken shell beneath the main shell layer at a depth of about fifteen inches [Fig. 55]. The skeleton was supine and fully extended with the head west. The bones were badly broken.

#### Double Burials

Burial 15, in squares N570E620, N570E620, N570E630, was in a layer of broken mussel shell about twenty-one inches below the surface. It was an interment of two individuals, both extended. The first was supine with the left arm extended at the side and the right arm loosely flexed, hand to pelvis. The head was west facing north. The second individual lay parallel to the first with the skull at about the latitude of the other's humerus. The trunk was supine, slightly turned to the right. The legs were also extended but the knees were touching. The left arm was loosely flexed, hand to pelvis, and the right arm tightly flexed, hand to shoulder. The head was west, facing south. The skull and most of the bones were broken.

Burial 16, in squares N530E660 and N520E660, in dark gray sand twenty-one inches below the surface, consisted of one flexed and one extended individual. The trunk of the first was supine, turned slightly to the left, but the legs were flexed to the right. The skull lay on the right side, east by southeast, facing north. The pelvis of this skeleton lay directly over

that of the other which was lying in the opposite direction. The latter was supine and fully extended. It was larger than the first, although both were adult. The skull was missing but would have been northwest. A bone awl lay close to the skeletons and may have been associated with one of them. A similar burial of two individuals placed in opposite directions was found in the burial mound at Deptford.

#### Part Burials

Burial 13, in square N500E680, lay in the light tan sand at the base of a layer of sand mixed with shell, but the depth was not recorded. It consisted only of the upper portion of a skeleton, from skull to pelvis. The burial was prone, the left arm extended at the side, but only the humerus of the right arm was present. The head was northwest, facing downward.

Burial 26, in square N450E640, consisted of only a human leg and foot. It was in a zone of stained sand twelve inches below the surface.

Burial 27 in square N510E620, lay in stained sand eighteen inches below the surface. This was another case where only the upper portion of the body, skull and trunk to the level of the waist, was present. As with Burial 13, it was prone with the arms extended to the sides. The skull was stolen shortly after it was exposed.

Burial 34 in square N580E620, was in a zone of dark gray sand and broken shell, at a depth of twenty-one inches. The skeleton was supine and extended, but with the lower legs missing. The left arm lay along the side and the right hand lay upon the pelvis. The preservation of the bone was fair but most of the skull was missing. A projectile point lay on or between two of the right ribs.

Burial 35, in squares N510E580 and N510E590, lay in a zone of dark gray sand and broken shell but the depth was not recorded. The skeleton was flexed and partially disarticulated. The trunk was prone with the femora in line but the lower legs were flexed very tightly forward, which must have entailed breaking of the knee joints. The left arm was extended at the side and the right arm flexed under the chest. Some of the thoracic vertebrae were apparently displaced and lay separately from the rest of the spine. The skull was

missing but would have been east by northeast.

### Skull Burials

Burial 6, across the ravine in the southeastern portion of the site, in square N57E59, was in the light tan sand underlying the shell at this point. It consisted only of a few broken fragments of a skull.

Burial 11, in square N425E818, was a poorly preserved human skull in stained sand at a depth of one foot.

Burial 14, found under stake N570E650, consisted of fragments of a broken skull mixed with animal bones and may have been previously disturbed.

Burial 18, in square N530E650, was a skull which was stolen before any observations could be made.

Burial 19, in square N40E60 (?), consisted of fragments of a skull in a small circular pit in the light tan sand. Oyster shell was packed around the remains.

### Cremated Burials

Burial 10, in square N500E730, was a pile of cremated human bones about one foot in diameter, two inches thick, lying thirty inches below the surface.

Burial 20, in square N410E650, in the light tan sand at a depth of eighteen inches was a pile of partially cremated bones representing about four individuals.

### Possible animal burial

In square N510E700, at a depth of eighteen inches, were a number of animal long bones, laid parallel, somewhat resembling a human bundle burial.

Burial 8, not contained in the preceding list, consisted of the fragmentary remains of an infant or young child. Burial 41 was a cremation containing the remains of at least 4 individuals. No burial was assigned the number "one". See Appendix A (this volume) for Frederick Hulse's report on the Deptford site burials.

Figs. 55 and 56 illustrate the generally good state of preservation of the Deptford burials. After careful excavation

and description by Hulse, two mapping points (in some cases more) were shot in by the survey crew and tied into a permanent bench mark. On Burial 37 (Fig. 56), the mapping points, one near the skull and the other near the right knee, are marked with spikes. The burials were also drawn in the field, but unfortunately, all of the field drawings have been lost. Fig. 55 shows Burial 32 which was located near the northern margin of the site adjacent to the railroad track which ran along the edge of the bluff. It was this photograph which was used by the present author to determine the orientation of the excavation layout as indicated on Fig. 48.

No cultural affiliation data is available for the majority of the burials, because few had artifacts associated. Bone awls were associated with Burials 5, 7, 15, 16, 25, 28, 37 and 38; projectile points were found with Burials 2 and 34. The awl associated with Burial 15 was not mentioned in the original report (Caldwell *et. al.* n.d.). Discs of cut mica were found on the forehead of Burial 40. Cord marked sherds of an unrecorded type were found with Burial 26, and several Wilmington Cord Marked sherds were found with Burial 37, although the sherds may have been inclusions in the pit fill in both cases. At present, cultural affiliation cannot definitely be determined for any of the Deptford site burials, but future analysis may allow such determinations based on ceramic analysis of the 3" excavation levels and the depth of origin for the pit features.

A large number of non-ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Deptford site excavations. Most occurred as midden inclusions and, as a result, the excavators were not able to relate them to any of the several components represented on the site. No in-depth analysis was conducted on the non-pottery artifacts by the present author because most of them have been lost, so the following description is drawn primarily from the field notes, observations of the artifacts still present in the collection, and information provided in a 1940 paper on Chatham County artifact types (Chatham County Archaeological Project, 1940).

#### Stone Artifacts

A total of 113 flaked stone projectile points or knives were recovered at Deptford; only 59 of these are still present in the collection. Examples are illustrated in Fig. 57, F-U. A typology for the flaked lithics was prepared by the W.P.A. staff (Chatham County Archaeological Project 1940), but that typology, which was based on very general attributes, need not be repeated here. A single drill was also found.

As can be seen from the illustrated flaked stone tools, the Deptford site collection contained a wide range of types. All of

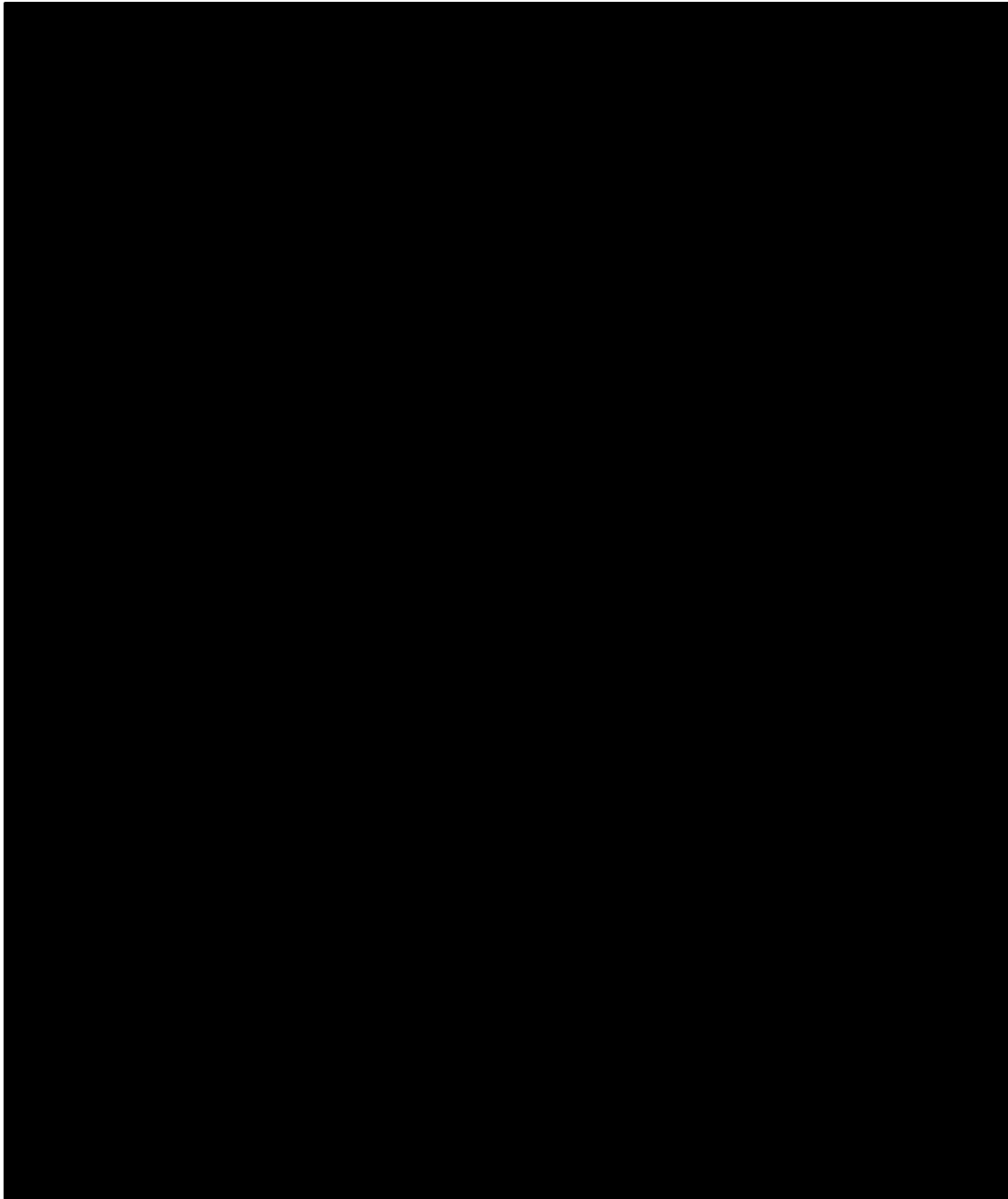


Fig. 57. 9Ch2. Artifacts. A-C. Clay platform pipe fragments.  
D. Clay pipe stem. E. Clay pipe bowl fragment. F-U.  
Projectile points.

the flaked tools were of chert except for a group of 15 stemmed quartz tools. Examples range in age from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland, but since little is known concerning the lithics of the coastal area, no attempt will be made to fit them into a typology at this time. Perhaps a complete analysis of all of Chatham County points (including the 90 from Irene and the 167 from Bilbo) would result in a useful typology with meaningful temporal correlates, but such a classification was not attempted by the present author.

Twenty-six other stone artifacts were recovered during the Deptford excavations. A "tchunki stone", no longer in the collection, was described in the notes as being "flat on one side; round on the other. This may be the "hemispherical stone" mentioned in the original site report manuscript, and if it is, it probably did not function as a chunky stone. Its diameter was 51mm. A second object called a "discoidal" in the original notes, is undoubtedly a chunky stone (Hudson 1976: 421-425). It is a fragment of a biconcave quartz chunky similar to one illustrated by Hudson (1976: Fig. 101). Thickness of the object is 5.6cm, and its diameter was approximately 13.5cm, although only a 6.4cm long section of the exterior margin was recovered. Two stone bar gorgets, neither of which is still in the collection, were found. One was a bipointed, 2 hole gorget 75cm long and 30cm wide, while the other, which also had 2 holes, was slightly larger with squared ends and convex sides. A flat, rectangular piece of ground stone 13.6cm long and 3.9cm wide may have been an unfinished gorget; it is no longer in the collection. A bannerstone fragment (Fig. 58, W), found in the lower levels of the site, is similar to one illustrated by Waring and Larson (1968) from the St. Simons period Sapelo Shell ring. The Deptford example probably dates to the St. Simons period also, given its location at the base of the site's occupation. Two plummets were recovered from between 1.5 and 2 feet below the surface. Both have been lost, but the field notes describe one as being a "tapered cylinder" measuring 4.5cm x 2.8cm, while an unscaled photograph shows the second to have been biconical with a groove around one end. Neither of these can be assigned to any of the site's many occupations. A broad, stubby unfinished celt was also found in the middle levels of the site, but it has also been lost.

Other stone artifacts still present in the collection include two hones, a small nutting or grinding stone (mortar), one stone disc, and one greenstone object of unknown function. Of the two hones, one is a small piece (3.5cm by 5.0cm) of medium to coarse grained sandstone which has multiple grooves that apparently resulted from the manufacture of bone implements or other abrading activity. The other hone is of a moderately abrasive piece of talc (steatite) measuring 6.5cm by 7.5cm with a single abraded groove on a flattened surface. No other stone hones were recovered during the excavations.



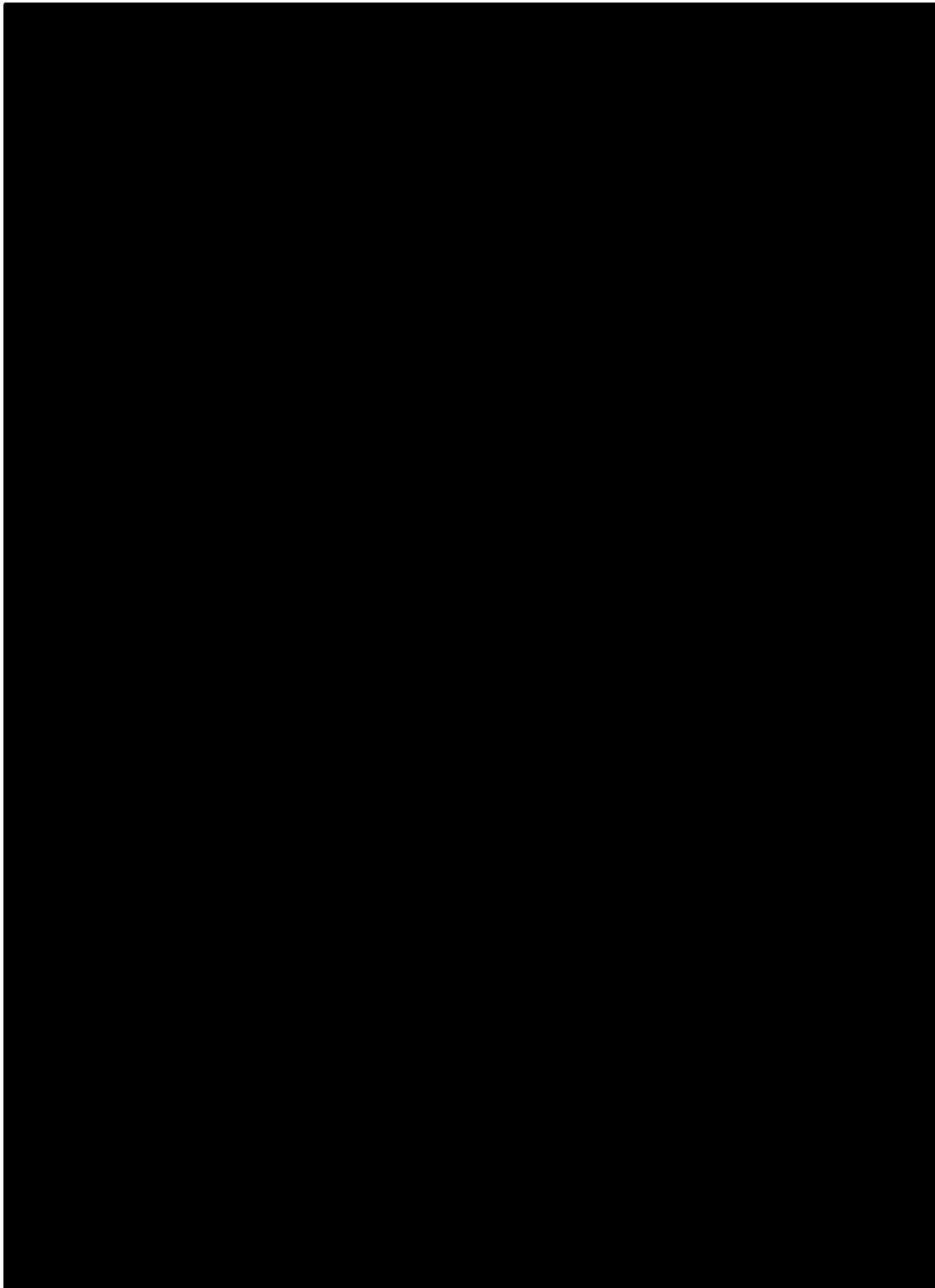


Fig. 58. 9Ch2. Artifacts. A-S. Bone tools. T. Baked clay object. U. Pendant made from ceramic sherd. V. Miniature clay vessel. W. Bannerstone fragment. X. Worked stone object.

Three "mortars" were found, but only one remains in the collection. It is made of a modified river cobble which measures 8cm by 10.5cm. On one side it has a slight depression which includes most of its surface, while on the other side is a smaller, shallower depression only 4cm across. It is one of a pair of "mortars" found in the lowest excavated level at the site (3.3' below the surface). No data concerning the shape or size of the third mortar is available.

The small stone disc mentioned in the notes is roughly circular and is made of quartz. It is approximately 4.3cm in diameter. A second stone disc is recorded in the field notes but it is no longer present in the collection. Another stone object (Fig. 58, X) may be an unfinished gorget, but it contains no holes. On the surface shown in the figure it contains a smooth groove suggesting it may have been used as a hone, although that groove may simply represent a step in the manufacture of the finished object.

Other stone objects recovered during the excavation have been lost. A "rubbing stone" measuring 7.4cm by 6.3cm by 4.8cm was found 1.5 feet below the surface, and a "hammerstone" was found at the 1 foot level. Four other undescribed artifacts of stone were also found.

A large number of small rocks and fragments were also found during midden excavations. These rocks were not assigned separate artifact numbers, and most are, therefore, still unwashed and in the original bags. No attempt has been made to locate and identify these rocks.

#### Shell Artifacts

Shell artifacts were relatively rare at the Deptford site. Two gorgets of whelk shell were found, but neither is still present in the collection. Field notes and poor-quality, unscaled photographs indicate that one gorget was round and undecorated, with two holes for suspension near one edge. Its diameter was 3.7cm. The other gorget was slightly larger and contained a small square projection on one margin. A single hole was drilled in the center of this gorget. A "conch shell pin" listed in the field catalogue may be a shell ear pin, but it has been lost and does not appear in any of the existing artifact photographs. A rectangular section of whelk shell (no longer in the collection) was described by Caldwell *et. al.* (n.d.) as a chisel, but they also mention that it is flat and thin which may indicate that it had some other function. A "shell pendant" listed in the field notes is apparently the same as the portion of the shell plummet listed, but not described, by Caldwell *et. al.* (n.d.).

Fourteen shell "hoes" or adzes were found at various levels throughout the site. Each of the whelk hoes or adzes had a

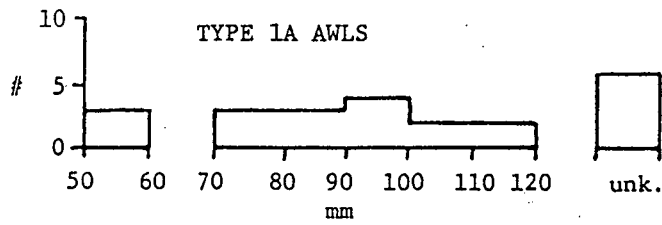
perforation approximately 1.5 to 2.5cm in diameter in its outer whorl. Each exhibits signs of sharpening at its distal end, and each has worn knobs and margins. Eighty-four "oliva shell beads" were included among the first 274 artifacts recovered from the site, but none were recovered among the remaining 557 artifacts. It is likely that these were lettered olive shells (*Olivella* sp.) with their apices removed either accidentally or intentionally. Since none were associated with burials, it is unlikely that they were beads. The fact that the WPA crews stopped recording them suggests that they also eventually realized that they were not intentional artifacts. A single spherical bead made from a section of conch (whelk) columella also was found. None of the shell artifacts was associated with burials.

### Bone Artifacts

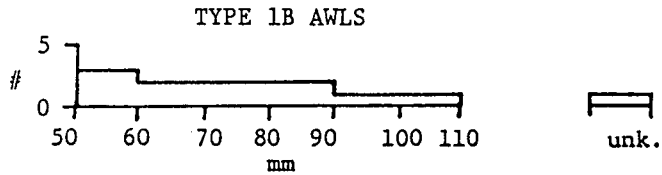
The majority of the non-pottery artifacts recovered during the excavations at the Deptford site were made of bone. Time has taken its toll on the collection, however, as only 77 of the 527 original bone artifacts are still present in the collection. The field notes, which contain information on the types of artifacts (based on a classification system worked out by Caldwell, McCann, Waring, and others - see Chatham County Archaeological Project, 1940), provenance, and for many of the artifacts, measurements, provide some details concerning those now lost. Figures 59 and 60 are based on specimen measurements contained in the original field notes, because most of these artifacts are now lost and could not be measured directly by the present author.

Many of the Deptford bone tools were classified by Caldwell, McCann, and Cain, and the following discussion will follow their typology with minor adjustments. The largest single group of bone tools were splinter bone awls (Type II) which had been modified primarily at their piercing ends, although some showed extensive modification along their entire length. All retained irregular fractures along some portion of their margins; the irregular margins were the result of "splintering" of the original bone. None of the 222 examples recovered contained remnants of the articular surfaces of the bones from which the tools were manufactured. Examples of these splinter bone awls are shown in Fig. 58, J, O, and R). These awls were manufactured from the long bones of deer or other large mammals as were most of the other bone tools. Type II awl lengths range between 35 and 183mm with a mean of 79.94mm (Fig. 59). Eighty-three percent of this type awl were less than 100mm in length.

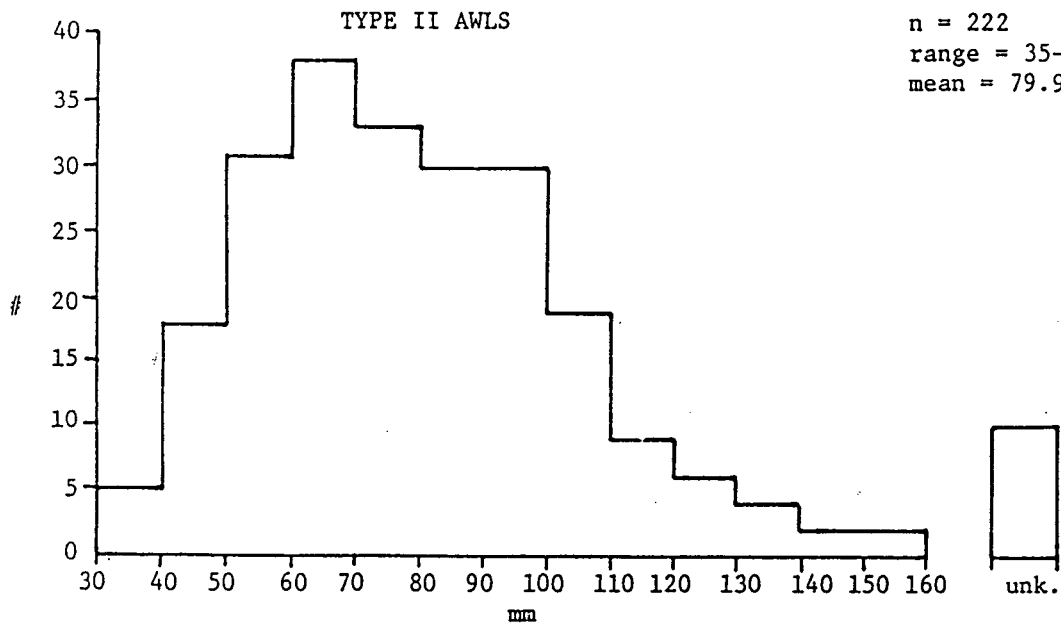
A second type of splinter bone awl, Type IIA (of which 12 of 42 original examples are still in the collection), retained some portion of the original articular surface of the bone used in manufacture (Fig. 58, G, H, and L). Most edges were ground smooth, although some irregular surfaces are present. Shape



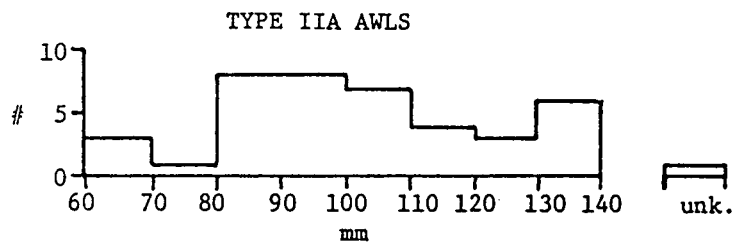
n = 17  
 range = 51-116mm  
 mean = 86.18mm



n = 11  
 range = 51-106mm  
 mean = 74.36mm

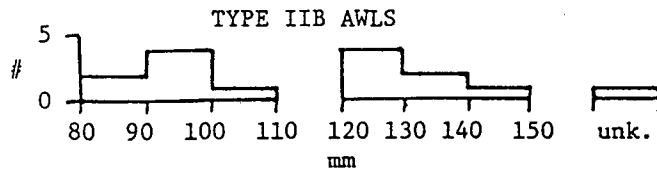


n = 222  
 range = 35-183mm  
 mean = 79.94mm

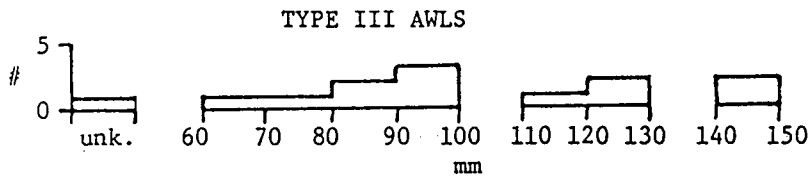


n = 40  
 range = 66-139mm  
 mean = 102.3mm

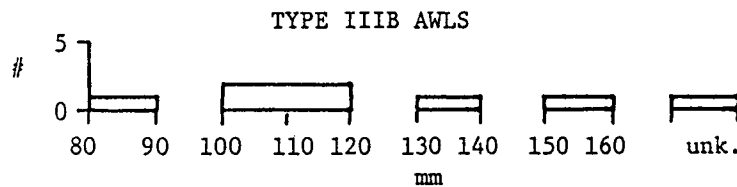
Fig. 59. 9Ch2. Frequency distributions for bone tool types by length.



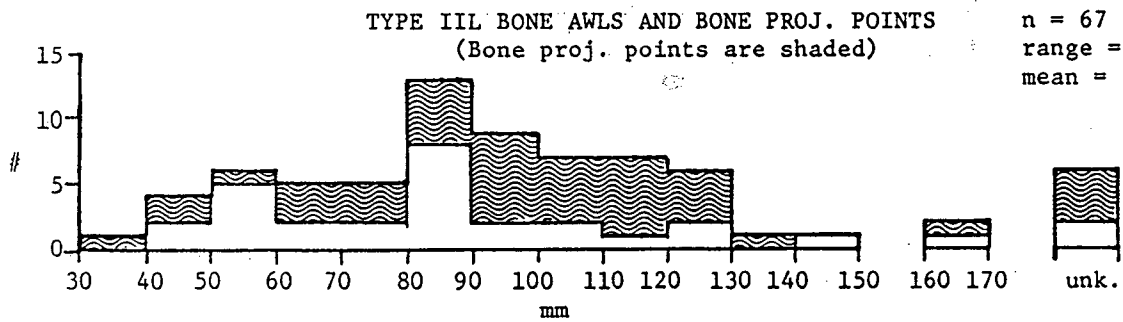
n = 14  
range = 85-142mm  
mean = 111.8mm



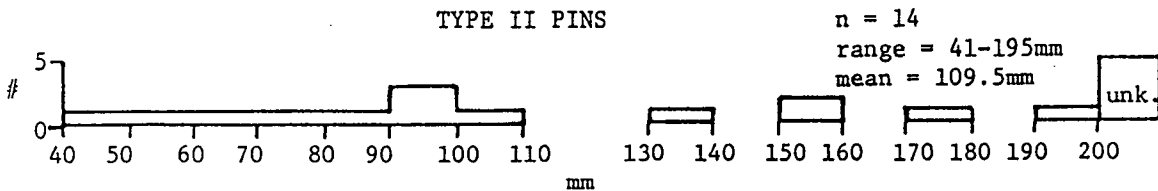
n = 13  
range = 68-145mm  
mean = 106.54mm



n = 7  
range = 81-155mm  
mean = 116.7mm



n = 67  
range = 39-164mm  
mean = 91.7mm



n = 14  
range = 41-195mm  
mean = 109.5mm

Figure 60. 9Ch2. Frequency distributions for bone tool types by length.

varied somewhat, but many of those present in the collection were broad at the end retaining the articular surface and tapered gradually to a point. These awls ranged in length between 66 to 139mm (Fig. 59), which was a narrower range than was found for the type II splinter awls, perhaps indicative of a more specific functional group.

A third type of splinter bone awl, Type IIB, was similar to type IIA except that the IIB examples retained no articular surfaces from the original bone. Only 10 of the original 17 type IIB awls are still available for study (Fig. 58, C, I, and K). One of these (Fig. 58, C) contained 21 shallow notches along each edge, and another example (not illustrated) contained a series of shallow, closely spaced, scored lines over most of its exterior surface. Type IIB awls were slightly longer than those of type IIA, but they may have served similar functions (Figs. 59 and 60).

A final type of splinter bone awls, Type IIL, was composed of awls that had been ground flat on one of their surfaces. Since none of the 30 awls of this type is still present in the collection, little can be said about how they differed from the other types of splinter bone awls. There was, however, a great deal of variation in awl lengths for this type. Another problem concerning this awl type involves a group of bone tools identified as bone projectile points. In the original field notes 30 type IIL awls were recorded in the first 507 artifacts, but none were recorded after artifact 507 was listed. Artifact 508, however, was identified as a "bone projectile point," and 42 bone projectile points were recorded among the remaining 322 artifacts found on the site. Available descriptions of bone projectile points suggests that they were similar to the type IIL awls, but since no examples of either type exist in the collection today, no conclusion concerning the relationship between the two types is possible. The length range, frequency, and means for the two types are quite similar, further suggesting that the two types may have been the same type of artifact (Fig. 60).

Type III awls were not made from splinters, but they were instead made of tubular fragments of bone which had been sharpened on one end by grinding on a surface oblique to the bone's length. None retained any articular surfaces. The seven existing examples (14 were found) of this type include both mammal and bird bones. One of these awls contained zig-zag incised lines over most of its exterior surface (Fig. 58, A). Another example of a Type III awl is shown in Figure 58, F. Awls of this type varied greatly in length perhaps resulting from the differences in types of bones used in manufacture (Fig. 60).

Type IIIA (Fig. 58, E, Q) awls are similar to those of Type III except the former contain remnants of articular surfaces

while the latter do not. Manufacturing techniques and bones used were apparently the same as for Type III. Six Type III A awls were found at the Deptford site. The five complete examples ranged between 91 and 163mm in length, with a mean of 123mm.

Another group of awls, Type IIIB, consisted of tubular sections of bone sharpened at oblique angles. There is no description of this type of awl available, but the only extant example of the original 8 recovered is cut off smoothly at its proximal end. It is possible that the others of this type were also cut. The 7 examples for which measurements are available ranged between 81 and 155mm in length with a mean of 116.71mm (Fig. 60).

Type I awls were described in a WPA report (Chatham County Archaeological Project 1940) as being deer ulna awls. Neither of the two Type I examples listed in the Deptford site field notes is described, and neither remains part of the collection today. The short length (33mm) given for one of the awls of this type may indicate that these were not made of deer ulna, or, this particular example may have been only a fragment of a larger piece.

Type 1A awls (Fig. 58, S) were also made of ulnas, but from those of smaller mammals. The two extant examples from the 26 originally found are made of raccoon ulna, but the others may have been made from bones of other species. Lengths for the Type IA awls ranged between 51 and 116mm (Fig. 59).

Fish spine and other miscellaneous awls were included in Type IB. Five of the original examples are still in the collection. Four are made from catfish spines, while the fifth is made of birdbone. The Type 1B awls are the shortest group of awls due to the limitations of length in fish spines (Fig. 59). Two other awls, untyped but described as "drum spine awls", may belong in this type.

A number of other bone tools were identified in the notes as awls without any type being given. Since none of these untyped awls is still in the collection, little can be said concerning their morphologic appearance. Included in this category were 13 awls, 7 awl fragments, and 2 ulna awls which may be either Type I or Type IA.

Bone pins were also found at the Deptford site. Pins were differentiated from awls by the extent to which the bone had been modified by the manufacture process. Awls still retained extensive unmodified surfaces (including articular surfaces in many cases), but pins were worked to such an extent that their entire surfaces were modified.

Type I pins were round to oval in cross section and

evidenced complete removal of the original exterior surface of the bone. All 8 of the Type I pins recovered by W.P.A. excavators are still in the collection. Three examples have intact proximal ends. One of the proximal ends is flattened slightly, and squared off, while another demonstrates an attempt to round off the corners at the end of the splinter from which the pin was made. The third example (Fig. 58, P) has a slightly expanded proximal end with notches along the margin. Two of the examples with the proximal ends present are the only two complete Type I pins in the collection; they are 94mm and 135mm in length, respectively. The remaining 5 fragments range between 60 and 102mm in length, and it is likely that some of them may originally have exceeded the 135mm length of the complete specimen. One of these pins (Fig. 58, N) had a zip-zag pattern engraved on one surface similar to that previously described for single examples of Type III and Type IIB awls. These objects were found at drastically different levels at points 40 to 200 feet apart, and it is unlikely that they were manufactured by the same individual. The zig-zag engraving may represent a functional, as well as ornamental, attribute.

Pin Type II is composed of completely modified splinters of bone with cross-sections that approximate flattened ovals, although some are flat on one side giving them a cross-section approaching a hemi-oval. Sixteen of 23 examples of this type are still present in the collection. Form of proximal ends is variable. Fig. 58, B is a type II pin. Some Type II pins have expanded proximal ends (Fig. 58, D), whereas other examples have simple squared or rounded proximal ends. Lengths of type II pins, like their forms, are quite variable (Fig. 60). It is likely that the implements grouped as type II pins do not represent a single functional class.

Seven bone artifacts described in the notes as "Type II awl or pin" and one described as "Type IB awl or pin" are no longer in the collection and can not be positively identified as either awl or pins. It is likely that they possessed characteristics of both types. Similarly, 14 bone artifacts identified in the notes as untyped awl or bone projectile points can not be further identified.

Fifteen other bone artifacts were recorded in the field notes, but none is still in the collection. Two are bone fish hooks, although only one fish hook was listed in the preliminary Deptford site report by Caldwell et al (n.d.). One of the fish hooks measured 55mm in length and 20mm in width; no measurements were contained in the field notes for the other fish hook. Other artifacts that are no longer in the collection include a bone scraper, a bone whistle (14mm in diameter), and a bone or shell ring (19mm x 14mm). Since none of these artifacts is available for study, and none is shown in the available photographs, little can be said concerning their shape or function. One fragment of



"worked" bone and 4 pieces of cut bone were also assigned artifact numbers. The remaining 5 artifacts were listed as "bone tubes" in the field notes, but it is possible that were neither bone nor aboriginal. An artifact from the Budreau site (this volume) described in the field notes as a bone tube is in reality a section of an historic period kaolin pipe stem. It is possible that some or all of the Deptford "bone tubes" were also historic period pipe stems.

A small number of tooth and antler artifacts were also found at Deptford. Twelve tooth pendants are listed in the field notes, but none remains in the collection. One of the twelve is described as "grooved", and the remainder contained drilled holes for suspension. Five of the teeth were from alligator, and the other 7 were from species not identified in the field notes. Caldwell et. al. (n.d.) describe 3 of the 7 as being perforated bear canines and two others as bear canines with recessed areas for inlays. A beaver incisor, not further described in the notes and no longer contained in the collection, was also found.

The four antler artifacts listed in the field notes included 2 sections of cut antler and two socketed projectile points made from cut and hollowed tines. Lengths for the two socketed points were given in notes as 26mm and 81mm, respectively.

#### Clay Artifacts

Thirty-eight clay artifacts, other than sherds, were recorded in the Deptford site field notes, but 13 of those artifacts were manufactured from sherds. Ten sherd hones with abraded grooves resulting from the sharpening of bone tools, manufacture of shell beads, or other activities were found, but none is present in the existing collection. Three sherd discs originally present have also been lost. The field notes contain little information concerning these artifacts, but Caldwell et. al (n.d.) provide the following comments concerning these items:

Discs cut and ground from potsherds were uncommon at Deptford in contrast to their abundance at later sites. The same is true of the class of objects called sherd "hones", distinguished by a groove worn in the sherd as a result of the whetting of some pointed instrument. The decoration of the pottery from which both the discs and sherds were made shows that they belong to the Wilmington period, and to a succeeding period, Savannah I...

The Savannah I period referred to has since been redefined as the St. Catherines period (Caldwell 1971; DePratter 1979). The final sherd item described in field notes, a pendant manufactured from a sherd of unidentified pottery, is illustrated

in Fig. 58, U. It contains a notched projection around which a cord was probably tied for suspension. The object measures 63mm in length and 34mm in width.

Four small clay bowls, identified in the field notes as miniature stone bowls, but subsequently recognized as being made of clay by Caldwell *et. al.* (n.d.) were also recovered. The largest example (Fig. 58, V) is 34mm high and 37mm in diameter; it has a flattened base, while the remaining 3 have rounded bases and are more crudely made. The other three are 32mm, 24mm, and 23mm in height and 34mm, 28mm, and 32mm in diameter, respectively.

Another type of clay object (Fig. 58, T), represented by a single example, is an object of baked clay which has a number of grooves along its margins and flattened ends. The object is quite similar to the baked clay objects recovered by Stanley South at Charles Towne Landing, South Carolina.

The 20 remaining clay artifacts were fragments of clay pipes. Four of those fragments, two partial bowls and two tabular stems, are from elbow pipes. One of the bowl fragments (Fig. 57, E) contained incised decoration on its exterior surface. Eleven pipe fragments were identified in the field notes as portions of platform pipes, and 9 of those fragments are still in the collection. Eight of the 9 fragments are portions of the drilled platforms segments. The only undrilled section fits one of the drilled ones, thus forming a complete platform (Fig. 57, A). The platform of this pipe is burnished and has a total length of 129mm and a maximum width of 32mm. None of the bowl fragments recovered fits this platform, so its bowl shape is not known.

The other eight platform pipe stem fragments remaining in the collection are more crudely made and less carefully finished than the one just described. Most are stockier and poorly finished, and all are tempered with medium to fine sand (Fig. 57, B, C, D). Two platform pipe fragments contained incised decoration. The incising on the first example (Fig. 57, B) is broad and deep and consists of a number of curvilinear elements; the second example (Fig. 57, D) contains a cross-hatched motif that appears to have been engraved after the pipe had dried. Five other recorded pipe fragments were not identified as either elbow or platform pipes in the field notes; the two existing fragments in this group are bowl fragments which can not be identified with either pipe form.

Five additional artifact numbers were included in the notes but never had artifacts assigned to them, making a total of 831 numbers and 826 artifacts. As was pointed out during the preceding artifact descriptions, most of these artifacts are now lost and are no longer available for study.

## Research Potential of the Deptford Site Artifact Collection

Although Caldwell *et. al.* (n.d.) were unable to relate any of the artifacts, burials, or other features they encountered during excavation to any of the multiple occupations on the site, analysis of materials recovered from a small portion of the site indicates that segregation of artifacts by period might be possible through additional analysis. Fig. 61 is a plot of artifacts recovered from a 7500 square foot section (ca. 20% of the total area excavated) in the southeast corner of the excavated area; all burials, postholes, features, and artifacts are plotted.

The burials have been described elsewhere in this report. Features 26, 28, 49, and 50 were shell pits, and Feature 24 was a concentration of daub. Small numerals adjacent to artifact symbols represent depths below surface in three inch levels. As can be seen in the figure, many of the artifacts cluster at particular levels. The dashed lines enclose some, but not all, of the proposed artifact clusters. Artifacts were included in a cluster if they were within a 3 level interval (i.e. 9 inches). Use of this criterion resulted in the inclusion of approximately two-thirds of the artifacts in these clusters. The majority of the clusters are less than 20 feet across, and most are 8 to 12 feet in diameter. It is likely that these clusters represent living surfaces (perhaps houses), although outdoor activity areas may also be represented. The absence of postholes in association with these clusters may be more a result of excavation procedures than a reflection of reality, as is indicated by the following quote from Caldwell *et. al.* (n.d.) describing excavations at the site:

Scattered at intervals in the virgin light tan sand which everywhere underlay the shell deposits were small discolored patches of sand extending downward, which occasionally contained fragments of shell or potsherds. Most of these stains, no doubt, indicated where roots had rotted away; some of the more symmetrical may have been postmolds, although they formed no definite alignment.

Work by Jerald Milanich (1971) on Deptford houses on Cumberland Island indicates that "definite alignments" are not always present in coastal structures, so it is probable that at least some of the artifact clusters represent house floors.

Field notes indicate that house daub was found in at least 6 places on the site, and undoubtedly the number of occurrences is much higher, because daub was not assigned a discrete artifact number, nor was it pulled from the lot bags for specialized analysis as were numbered artifacts. Levels from which the 6 known daub occurrences originated varied between 12" and 21"

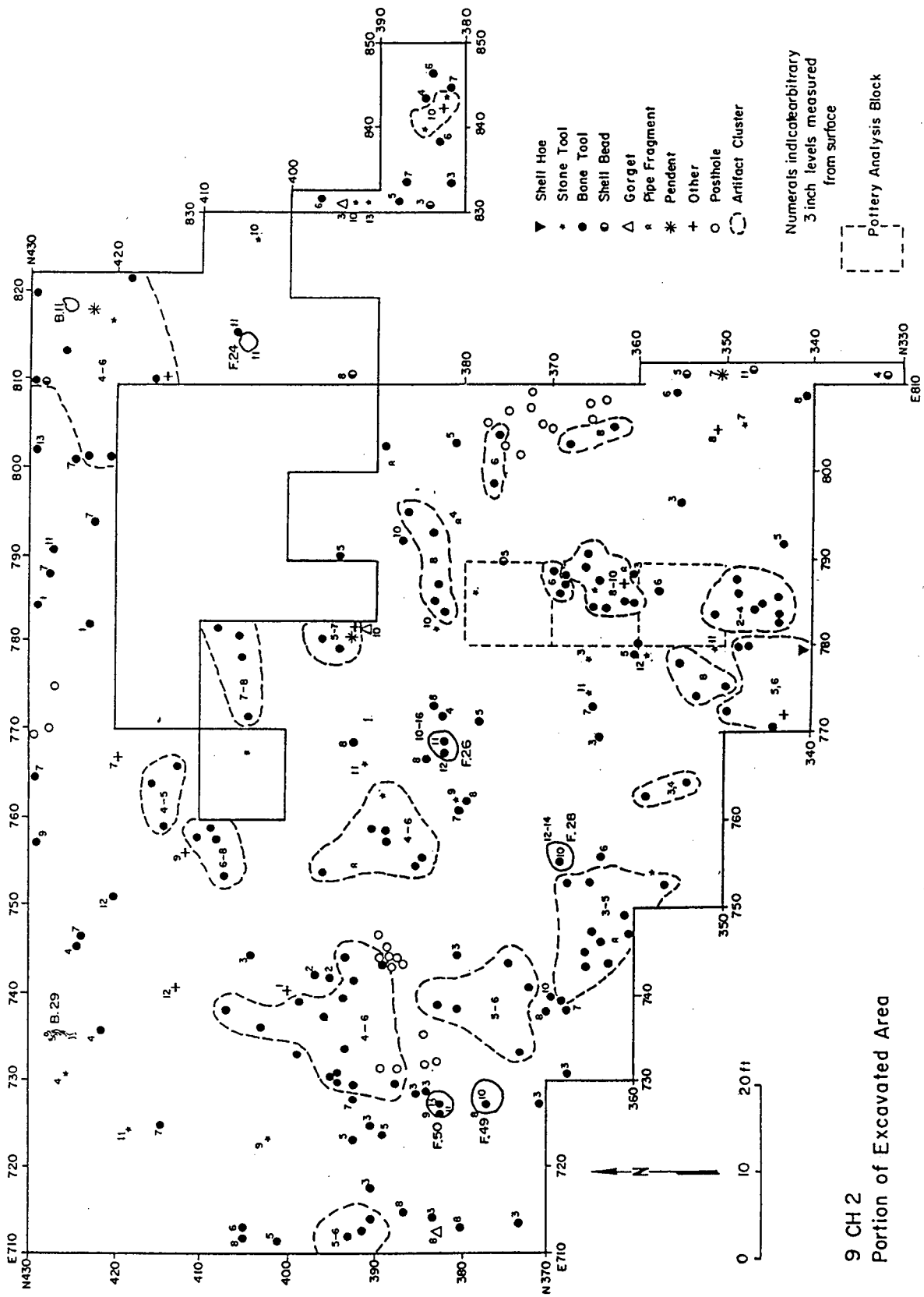


Fig. 61. 9Ch2. Portion of area excavated with plotted non-pottery artifacts.

below the surface, so it is possible that the daub was associated with more than one of the occupations on the site. The near absence of ceramics on the site dating after the St. Catherines period and the depths at which the daub occurred suggests that the use of wattle and daub construction on the coast probably predates A.D. 1150 and may date to A.D. 500 or earlier, although this estimate is tentative at present.

Ceramics from a 10' by 30' "Pottery Analysis Block" (Fig. 61) containing three artifact clusters were analyzed in an attempt to determine if the clusters could be identified with any of the multiple occupations of the site. As can be seen from the tables (Tables 39-41), the pottery in this "Pottery Analysis Block" spanned a 2000 year interval ranging from Refuge to early Savannah periods.

Square N350E780 contains only a portion of an artifact cluster, but N360E780 contains major portions of 2 clusters. Although field notes are lacking concerning the excavation of N360E780, the bags containing artifacts indicate that levels 8, 9, and 10 were excavated in at least two sections, one of which was the southern 1/3 of the square. No artifacts were present in the existing collection for the southern 1/3 of level 9. The reason for the excavation of levels 8 through 10 of N360E780 in sections is not known, but it was probably related to a change in the midden composition associated with the clustering of artifacts.

In Table 40, sherds recovered from various excavated sections within levels are combined by level. The ceramics in square N360E780 range from Refuge through Wilmington periods, but those from the southern 1/3 of the square in levels 8, 9, and 10 are primarily Refuge and/or Deptford, with only 11 later Wilmington sherds present (and nine of those are from level 8). It is likely that the activity area, or structure, represented by the artifact cluster in the southeastern two-thirds of this square in levels 8, 9, and 10 was occupied during the Refuge or Deptford period. The near absence of decorated Refuge ceramics above level 8 also suggests that this occupation dates to the Refuge/Deptford period.

The artifacts present in the artifact cluster within this square provide additional support for a Refuge/Deptford origin. Of the 12 artifacts (other than pottery) included in the cluster, six were splinter bone awls; four were Type II and two were Type IIL. Two of the artifacts were Type II bone pins, and one was a Type III tubular awl. All of the bone tools have also been lost. The remaining two artifacts were portions of platform pipes; one has been lost but the other is illustrated in Fig. 58, C. The paste of these pipes is sandy and quite similar to that of the Refuge/Deptford ceramics from the site. Their association with Refuge/Deptford ceramics within the three level occupation zone is indicative of their dating to the Refuge/Deptford periods.

Table 39. 9Ch2. DePratter ceramics classification for Square N350E780

Levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals
Savannah Cord Marked	2	1	3		1						7
St. Catherines Plain								2			2
Wilmington Cord Marked	4	34	11	12	7	7			2		77
Wilmington Plain	4	6	5	1	2						18
Wilmington Plain abrader			1								1
Chatham Cord Marked	4	35	14	26	8	31	1	1	6	2	128
Deptford Complicated Stamped						4			1		5
Deptford Check Stamped								7	3		10
Deptford Linear Check Stamped								2*			2
Refuge Simple Stamped			1			1			2		4
Refuge Dentate Stamped			1						1		2
Refuge Plain				1			1		6	5	13
Refuge Plain abrader									1		1
clay tempered shell scraped		1			2	5					8
residual clay temp. cord marked			1								1
sand tempered shell scraped	1				1	4					6
sand tempered plain		2									2
grit tempered plain		2	1		10	7		2	1		23
sand and grit temp. burnished			2								2
grit tempered eroded		1									1
Totals	15	82	40	40	31	59	2	14	23	7	313

\*Interior and exterior stamped.

Table 40. 9Ch2. DePratter ceramics classification for Square N360E780

Levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Totals
St. Catherines Net Marked										2		2
Wilmington Cord Marked			13	17		9	5	21		12		77
Wilmington Plain			3	1		2	2	2	1	2		13
Walthour Check Stamped										3	1	4
Chatham Cord Marked		5	8	9		12	14	55	8	21		132
Deptford Complicated Stamped								1	11	2	1	15
Deptford Check Stamped				1				6	10	7	2	26
Deptford Linear Check Stamped										1	5	6
Deptford Plain			1	2					7	4		14
Oemler Check Stamped										1	2	3
Refuge Simple Stamped								2	4	6		12
Refuge Simple Stamped abrader										1		1
Refuge Dentate Stamped										1	1*	2
Refuge Plain							4	10	11	11	3	28
Refuge Plain abrader										1	1	2
clay tempered shell scraped		1	2				2					5
sand tempered shell scraped		1						5			2	8
sand tempered plain								1				1
grit tempered plain								1	1			2
residual sand temp. stamped										1		1
Totals	---	7	27	30	---	23	23	98	52	76	18	354

\*Interior and exterior stamped.

Table 41. 9Ch2. DePratter ceramics classification for Square N370E780

Levels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Totals
Wilmington Cord Marked			12	22		6	3		2	2				47
Wilmington Plain				12		3	5		2					22
Walthour Check Stamped	1													1
Chatham Cord Marked	2	2	7	17		9	9		25	4		2		77
Deptford Complicated Stamped							1		1					2
Deptford Check Stamped	5			1			1		2	6		2	1	18
Deptford Linear Check Stamped				1										1
Deptford Plain		1	2	4			3		12	9			1	32
Refuge Simple Stamped							1		3	2		2	1	9
Refuge Simple Stamped abrader												1		1
Refuge Plain		1							1	1		3	6	12
St. Simons Plain							1							1
residual clay temp. cord marked			1											1
sand tempered shell scraped	1						1		4					6
sand tempered plain												1		2
grit tempered plain						2	1							3
sand tempered plain hone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	9	4	22	57	--	21	26	--	52	24	--	12	9	236

The small cluster of artifacts in the northeast corner of square N360E780 is composed of one Type II splinter bone awl, one Type IIL splinter awl, and a Type IA ulna awl. All three are missing from the existing collection. The ceramics from level 6 of N360E780 and N370E780 date entirely to the Wilmington period, with the exception of the grit-tempered cord marked Chatham series ceramics which span the Deptford and Wilmington periods (Tables 40 and 41). It is likely that both the identifiable Wilmington and the grit-tempered Chatham Cord Marked sherds were contemporaneous.

In summary, ceramics from three ten-foot squares were analyzed in an attempt to determine the cultural affiliation of three artifact clusters defined on the basis of vertical clustering. Most of the clusters identified were less than 20 feet in diameter and probably represent house floors or outdoor activity areas. As a result of the ceramic analysis, at least one of the three artifact clusters was shown to have originated during the Wilmington period, whereas another was shown to be Refuge/Deptford in origin.

Twenty-four artifact clusters are included on Fig. 61 which encompasses only one-fifth of the excavated area. The remaining four-fifths of the site contains a comparable concentration of artifacts; it is likely therefore, that as many as 100 additional artifact clusters can be delineated in that area. Analysis of ceramics associated with each of the clusters should allow chronological placement of most of the clusters. Since artifacts of all types are included in the clusters, such an analysis should eventually allow reconstruction of tool assemblages associated with the various occupation phases represented on the site. Location of burials near or in artifact clusters may also

allow their tentative association with a particular phase, but lack of diagnostic grave goods and absence of good stratigraphic data concerning their depth of origin will prevent precise chronological placement.

The loss of many of the Deptford site artifacts will cause some problems for the type of analysis just proposed. The existing artifacts in combination with the WPA typologies and the field notes which assign each artifact to a tool type should, however, provide sufficient data with which to work. The distribution of artifact clusters assignable to a particular period may allow the reconstruction of the community plan during that period. Comparisons can then be made of community plans through time, thus providing insights into changes in community patterning, occupation density, and other factors.



## CHATHAM COUNTY CERAMIC TYPES AND THEIR SEQUENCE

As can be seen from the preceding site descriptions, a great deal of information about the Chatham County W.P.A. sites and their contents has been lost in the 50 years since their excavation. The major contribution resulting from those excavations always has been the Caldwell and Waring (1939a, 1939b) ceramic sequence and associated ceramic types. That sequence was one of the first, and certainly the most complete for its time, local sequences available in the southeastern United States. Because that sequence was published so early and was based on extensive excavations in several sites, it has been uncritically accepted by archaeologists throughout the region.

But Caldwell and Waring recognized the limitations of the sequence as they published it. In their sequence paper, they note that their sequence represents "only the most tentative conclusions" (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:6). They also anticipated further revision of their work, stating that "It is probable that the complexes [my periods] will be more narrowly defined in the near future, but it is doubtful if any sequential changes will be made" (Caldwell and Waring 1939b:6). Unfortunately, the anticipated revisions were not completed due to the outbreak of World War II, although minor revisions are presented by Caldwell and McCann (1941) in their Irene site report.

Since 1939, rather extensive modifications have been made to the original Caldwell and Waring sequence and type descriptions. Some of those modifications were made by Waring (1968d, 1968i) and Caldwell (n.d., 1971), and others have been made by Caldwell's students (Steed n.d.; DePratter 1976, 1978, 1984; Pearson 1977, 1979). Additional work on the sequence, ceramic types, and associated dates has been conducted by other archaeologists (Sears and Griffin 1950; Larson 1958, 1978; South 1973; Stoltman 1974; Martinez 1975; Milanich 1973, 1977; and Cook 1975, among others). I have summarized most of this work elsewhere (DePratter 1976, 1978, 1984; DePratter and Howard 1980). My interpretations on the latest portion of the ceramic sequence will be presented in a manuscript on the Indian ceramics recovered from Stanley South's excavations at Santa Elena (DePratter, in preparation).

The dating for all periods and phases as presented herein (Table 1) is in uncorrected radiocarbon years. Revision of dating for these time intervals will have to await publication of David Hurst Thomas' (personal communication, 1989) series of 80 new radiocarbon determinations derived from excavated sites on St. Catherines Island, Liberty County, Georgia.

The remainder of this section consists of ceramic type

descriptions with illustrations composed of sherds from the W.P.A. Chatham County collection. Many of these type descriptions were previously published (DePratter 1979), but those of the Savannah and Irene types are revised from the original Caldwell and Waring (1939a) descriptions.

## ST. SIMONS PLAIN

### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Modeling and molding.

Temper: Vegetal fibers; occasionally fine to medium sand also present.

Texture: Medium to fine depending on sand content.

Occasionally "soapy" feeling.

Color: Cores generally range from buff to black with several distinct layers often present; exterior surfaces generally buff to orange, occasionally brown to black; interiors buff to black.

### SURFACE FINISH

Both interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed but not burnished. Shell scraping of interior sometimes present.

### DECORATION

None.

### FORM

Rim: Generally straight or slightly incurving, not tapered

Lip: Rounded or flattened; occasionally thickened.

Body: Simple bowls.

Base: Round to flattened.

Appendages: None.

### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Earliest pottery in coastal Georgia area. Exists as only pottery type in use between approximately 2200 and 1700 B.C. (St. Simons I. Phase).

### COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

## ST. SIMONS PUNCTATED

(See Fig. 62)

### PASTE

Same as St. Simons Plain.

### SURFACE FINISH

Similar to St. Simons Plain but sometimes more carefully smoothed.

### DECORATION

Technique: Single, discrete impressions made in vessel surface prior to drying of vessel. Impressions made with reeds, bone (?) fragments, periwinkle shells, and other objects providing a wide range of shapes ranging from circles and crescents through diamonds and irregular forms. Punctating

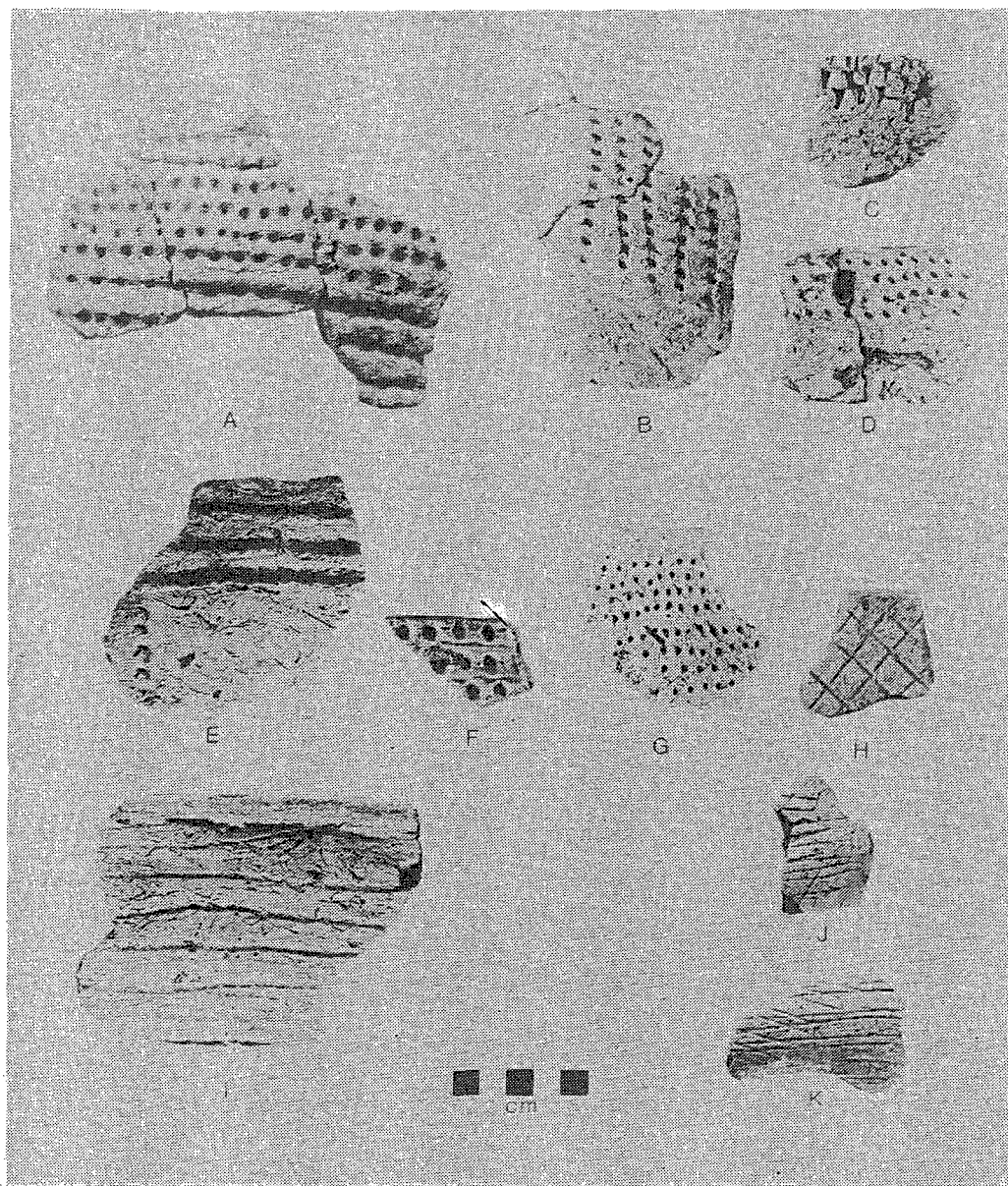


Fig. 62. St. Simons ceramic types. A-E, G. St. Simons Punctated. F. St. Simons Incised and Punctated. H-K. St. Simons Incised

implements sometimes pressed perpendicularly into vessel surface producing isolated punctates, while in other cases, the punctation implement was "dragged" or "trailed" between punctates producing a series of punctates connected by an incised line. A variation of this technique involved incising a line and then placing a series of punctates along it. Punctations also occasionally occur on vessels which also contain linear incising.

**Design:** At least two basic modes can be distinguished-- random punctation and linear punctation. Random punctation consists of punctations (usually of a single shape on any given vessel) scattered randomly (i.e., without pattern) over all, or a portion of a vessel's surface. Linear punctation was of two types. In some cases, the decoration consisted of individual punctates placed side by side in a linear (or occasionally curvilinear) arrangement. In other cases, the punctates were linear in arrangement but had a trailed or incised line connecting individual punctates. Linear punctation of both types is typically applied in two to 12 horizontal rows directly below the rim. Occasional widely spaced longitudinal rows or band of punctates are also present.

**Distribution:** Punctation typically covers entire surface of vessel with exception of base. On some vessels, decoration was restricted to a horizontal band just below the rim. Occasional vertical bands of decoration also occur.

#### FORM

Same as St. Simons Plain.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

First made on Georgia coast about 1700-1800 B.C. Appearance marks beginning of St. Simons II phase.

#### COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

#### ST. SIMONS INCISED

(See Fig. 62)

#### PASTE

Same as St. Simons Plain.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Same as St. Simons Plain with occasional smoothing.

#### DECORATION

**Technique:** Incisions made into vessel exterior with instruments of various shapes and diameters. Depth and shape of resulting incisions varies depending on shape of instrument and amount of pressure applied to incising instrument. Incisions range from broad, shallow trailed lines, to deeper rounded or angular incisions, to deep grooves which nearly cut through to

the interior wall of the vessel.

**Design:** Most often occurs as a series of parallel, horizontal lines directly below rim. These may be met by vertical bands of incising which originate at the base of the vessel. Zones of short horizontal lines separated by undecorated areas also occur, but less frequently. Cross-hatch incising occasionally also occurs. Most incising is linear although curvilinear examples occasionally occur.

**Distribution:** Most frequently restricted to a narrow band directly below the rim but occasionally covering the entire exterior surface. Undecorated areas sometimes separate zones of incision.

**FORM**

Same as St. Simons Plain.

**CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE**

Dates to St. Simons II phase. May first appear slightly later than earliest occurrence of St. Simons Punctated.

**COMMENT**

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

**ST. SIMONS INCISED AND PUNCTATED**  
(See Fig. 62)

**PASTE**

Same as St. Simons Plain.

**SURFACE FINISH**

Same as St. Simons Plain.

**DECORATION**

**Technique:** Combines both incising and punctation on same vessel. Occasionally more than one implement used in decorating of same vessel.

**Design:** Variable. Different combinations of linear and curvilinear incision with random and linear punctation.

**Distribution:** Same as St. Simons Incised.

**CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE**

St. Simons II phase.

**COMMENT:**

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

REFUGE SIMPLE STAMPED  
(See Figs. 63 and 65)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.  
Temper: Grit and sand in considerable quantities.  
Texture: Medium to coarse. Some sherds very sandy.  
Color: Core is buff, red-buff, light gray or dark gray: occasionally two sharply differentiated colors appear in the same cross-section. Surface color ranges from buff through gray to black.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors range from carelessly smoothed to finely finished. Scraping occasionally present. Sandy paste makes interiors coarse on many sherds.

DECORATION

Technique: Stamped and malleated. Probably applied with dowel, bundle of sticks, or thong wrapped paddle. Changes in techniques may be temporally significant.

Design: Consists of arrangements of shallow, longitudinal grooves which may have a parallel arrangement or may be applied in a cross-stamped pattern.

Distribution: Over the entire exterior of vessel. Sometimes the decoration is obliterated at the base. When tetrapodal supports occur they too are decorated. Occasional interior decoration.

FORM

Rim: Straight or occasionally slightly flaring.  
Lip: Squared or rounded and often tilted outward, giving the effect of beveling on the outer edge; sometimes lips are stamped.

Body: Conoidal jar or hemispherical bowl. On jars the equator is often slightly wider than the rim diameter.

Base: Conoidal or rounded. When tetrapodal supports occur the base is roughly squared.

Appendages: Tetrapodal supports occasionally present.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Develops from simple stamping found as a rare minority type on fiber tempered ceramics of the St. Simons series. Continues through Refuge I, Refuge II, Refuge III, Deptford I, and Deptford II phases. Early examples poorly executed (see Waring, 1968e: 200), usually on sandy, hemispherical bowls. Cylindrical jars with rounded or conoidal bases become the only form. With controlled excavations on stratified sites, it may be possible to separate Refuge and Deptford varieties of simple stamped.

COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

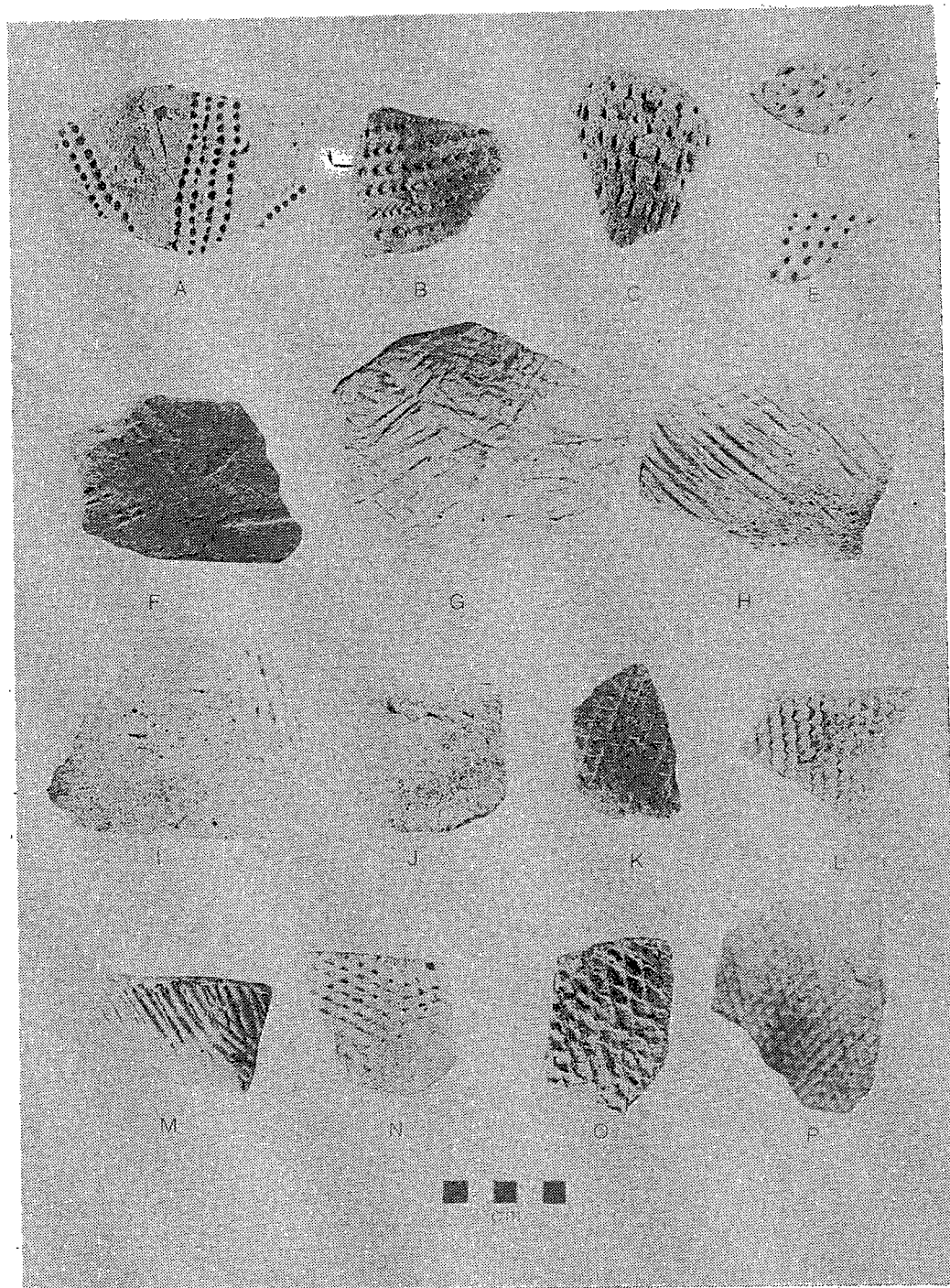


Fig 63. Refuge, and Oemler ceramic types. A-E Refuge Punctated. F. Refuge Dentate Stamped. G-H, J, M. Refuge Simple Stamped. I, K-L, N-P. Oemler Check Stamped. H, I, J, M. Sherds of various types used as abraders.



## REFUGE PLAIN

### PASTE

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

### SURFACE FINISH

Interiors range from carelessly smoothed to finely finished. Scraping occasionally present on interior surfaces. Exteriors exhibit same range of finishing as interiors. Both interiors and exteriors coarse and friable due to sand content.

### DECORATION

Occasional interior punctation or simple stamping.

### FORM

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

### COMMENT

This type description is modified from DePratter (1979).

## REFUGE PUNCTATED

(See Fig. 63)

### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Earliest examples modeled, later examples coiled.

Temper: Abundant sand.

Texture: Paste extremely sandy and friable on most examples; occasionally finer.

Color: Surface color most often reddish buff but occasionally gray to brown. Core usually same as exterior but in some examples it is sharply differentiated.

### SURFACE FINISH

Interiors range from smooth to poorly finished, but sandy texture apparent on all sherds. Shell scraping occasionally present.

### DECORATION

Technique: Punctation with a variety of pointed or blunted implements. Implements held either perpendicular or at angle to vessel surface.

Design: Linear or random punctations. Linear punctations in rows, sometimes in zones. Punctations occasionally combined with incising and dentate stamping.

Distribution: Often continuous over most of the exterior vessel surface, but occasionally zoned. Interior punctation is sometimes present on vessels that are punctated, simple stamped,

or incised on exterior.

#### FORM

Rim: Incurving to straight.  
Lip: Rounded to squared; occasionally stamped.  
Body: Hemispherical bowls most common although deeper, straight sided jars also occur.  
Base: Rounded.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Use of this decoration is a continuation of punctation which originated on St. Simons Punctated. Vessel shapes are also a continuation of St. Simons forms. Refuge Punctated present only in earliest portion of Refuge I phase.

#### COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

#### REFUGE DENTATE STAMPED (See Fig. 63)

#### PASTE

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Uncertain. Waring (1968i) suggests application with a single-cog rocker or roulette. Occasional sherds suggest a double or triple-cog roulette. Some examples indicated use of a narrow comb-like implement.

Design: Impressions are characteristically fine and clear. Single, double, or occasionally triple lines of dentate stamping typically widely spaced without apparent patterning. Sometimes occurs in association with simple stamping or punctation.

Distribution: Scattered lines of dentate stamp distributed over the surface without apparent pattern. Occasionally occurs on interior vessel walls.

#### FORM

Same as Refuge Simple Stamped.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

At the Refuge site this type occurred in a Refuge III context, but it may be slightly earlier or slightly later at other sites.

#### COMMENT

The small available sample of this type makes adequate description and temporal placement difficult. Future excavation

of stratified sites may clarify these difficulties.

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

REFUGE INCISED  
(See Fig. 64)

PASTE

Same as Refuge Punctated.

SURFACE FINISH

Same as Refuge Punctated.

DECORATION

Technique: Poorly executed, irregular incising done with a variety of blunt or pointed implements. Incisions usually shallow.

Design: Too few sherds available at present to allow determination of design.

Distribution: Usually restricted to zone just below rim on exterior; occasionally also found on interior.

FORM

Same as Refuge Punctated.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Represents a continuation of incising which originated in the St. Simons phase. Occurs only in earliest portion of Refuge I phase.

COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED  
(See Fig. 65)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Fine to medium quartz grit.

Texture: Medium to coarse, very sandy.

Color: Core continuous with color of both surfaces meeting at a point of differentiation at the middle of the sherd cross-section. Occasionally the whole core is dark gray to black with a peculiar yellow or buff film on the exterior surface. This does not represent true filming but a color change incidental to firing. Exterior surface usually orange or buff; frequently dark gray to black. Interior surface ranges from buff through dark gray to black.

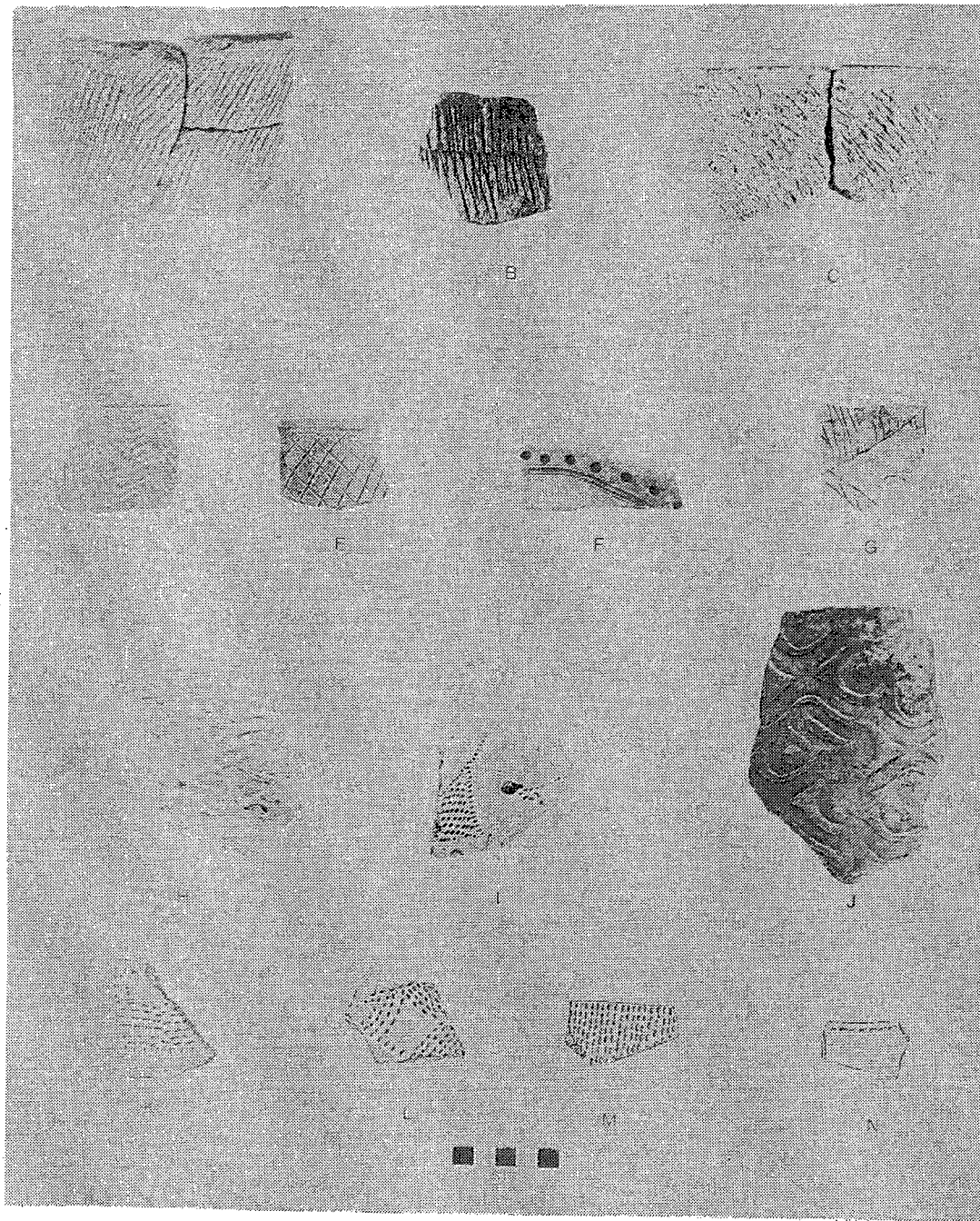


Fig. 64. Chatham, St. Simons, Refuge, Deptford, and unidentified ceramic types. A-C. Chatham Cord Marked. D. St. Simons Herringbone Stamped. E,G. Refuge Incised. F. Refuge Incised and Punctated. H, J. Deptford Complicated Stamped. I, K-N. Unidentified Punctated.

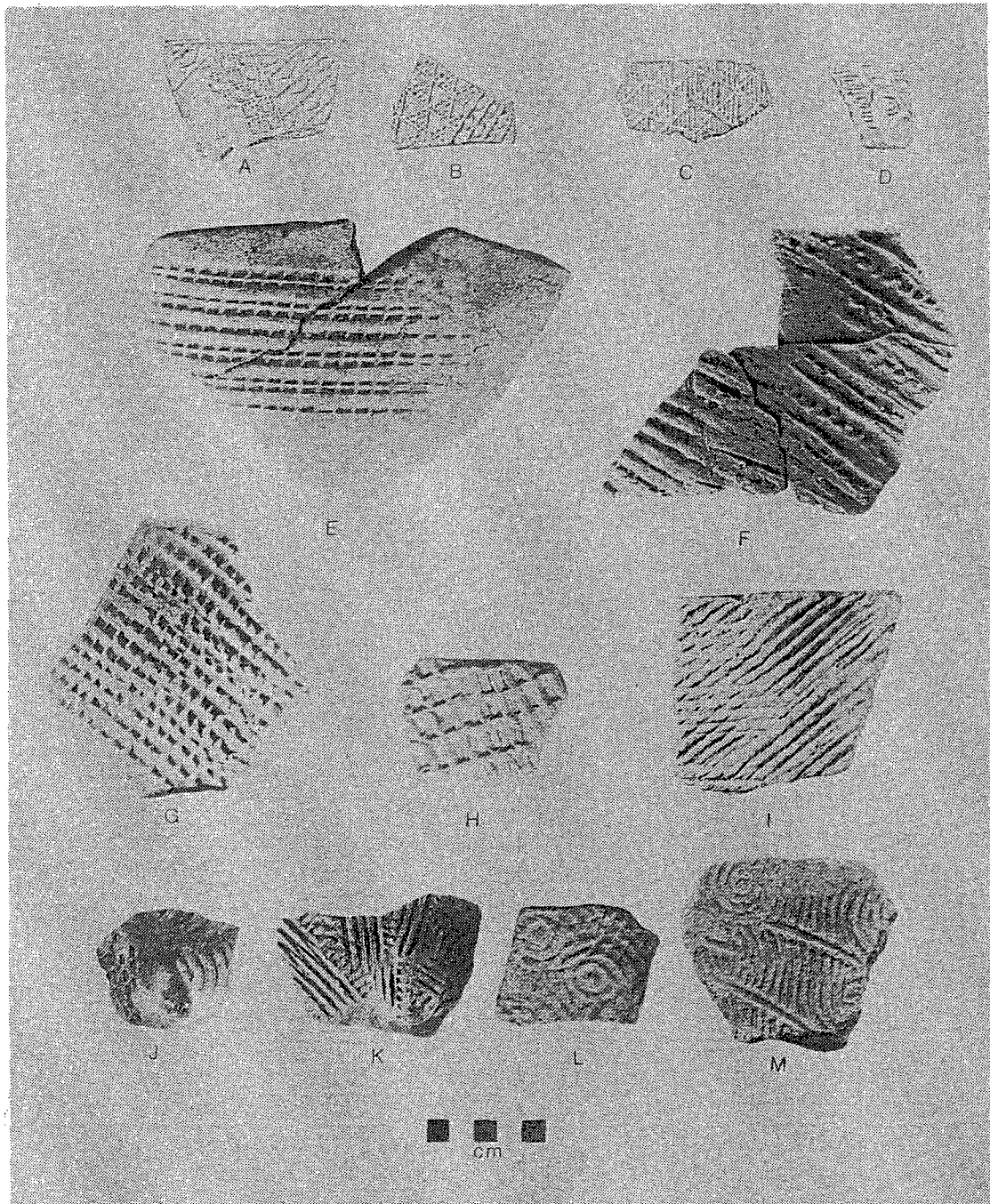


Fig. 65. Oemler Refuge, and Deptford ceramic types. A-D. Oemler Complicated Stamped. E-G. Deptford Linear Check Stamped. H. Deptford Check Stamped. I. Refuge Simple Stamped. J-M. Deptford Complicated Stamped; J and K are tetrapods.

## DECORATION

Technique: The design may have been rouletted or rolled on the vessel wall with a carved wooden rocker or cylinder, although paddles were probably used in most cases.

Design: The design consists of a repeated parallel arrangement of two longitudinal lands which contain a series of finer transverse lands. The number of design elements on a single stamp ranges from one to eight. The design motifs are placed so carefully that the entire series of longitudinal lands has the superficial appearance of having been executed with a single stamp. The longitudinal lands are invariably heavier and usually higher than the transverse lands. There is considerable variation in the width of the longitudinal lands themselves, ranging from 2 mm. to 6 mm. They may be either rounded, sloped, or flat. A variation of this general design is one in which the transverse lands appear only in the alternating interspaces. The design is invariably applied in such a manner that the longitudinal lands intersect the rim obliquely. Several rim sherds show decoration of the interior in which bands of triangular or reed punctates proceed vertically down from the lip for a distance of 10 cm.

Distribution: Usually over the entire exterior of the vessel, but occasionally restricted to only a portion. Interior decoration on small percentage of sherds.

## FORM

Rim: Straight to slightly flaring. Usually squared or stamped beveled, sometimes rounded. Occasionally an oval folded rim occurs.

Body: Cylindrical with a slight shoulder tapering to the base.

Base: Conoidal or occasionally rounded.

Appendages: None.

## CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Appears late in the Refuge period or early in the Deptford period. Interior decoration and sandy paste suggest affinities with the Refuge period, but the lack of abraders indicates a slightly later date as does its usual association with Deptford Checked Stamped.

## COMMENT

This type description, essentially as presented in Caldwell and Waring (1939a), is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

DEPTFORD CHECK STAMPED  
(See Fig. 65)

## PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Fine to medium quartz grit.

Texture: Medium to coarse, often sandy.

Color: Core continuous with the color of both surfaces, meeting at a point of differentiation at the middle of the sherd cross section. Occasionally the whole core is dark gray to black with a peculiar yellow or buff film on the exterior surface. This does not represent true filming but a color change incidental to firing. Exterior surface usually orange or buff; frequently dark gray to black. Interior surface ranges from buff through dark gray to black.

#### SURFACE FINISH

The interiors of the vessels were smoothed while the clay was damp, leaving a gritty, carelessly finished surface. The marks of the smoothing implement are frequently visible.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a flat, rectangular paddle.

Design: The design consists of a grill of raised lands which intersect to form squares, rectangles, rhomboids, or triangles. There is a characteristic variability in the size of the checks which range from 3 mm. to 10 mm. on the side. In many cases the lands may be as wide as the depressed areas are square, producing a very coarse, massive effect. The depressed areas are deep, sometimes attaining 3 mm., and are usually square-cut. Earlier examples are rhomboid-shaped, later examples are rectangular. There is an increase in size of individual checks through time.

Distribution: Over the entire exterior of the vessel.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight to slightly flaring.

Lip: Usually squared or stamped-beveled; sometimes rounded. Occasionally an oval folded rim is noted.

Body: Cylindrical with a slight shoulder tapering to the base.

Base: Round or conoidal; occasionally with tetrapodal supports occasionally present.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Originates as diamond or rhomboid-shaped checks which become larger through time. Transition from diamonds to rectilinear checks occurs at the end of the Refuge II phase or the beginning of Deptford I.

#### COMMENT

Caldwell and Waring (1939a) originally called this type Deptford Bold Check Stamped. With the exception of dropping the "bold" term in their type designation, this type description is adapted from them with only minor changes. Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

## DEPTFORD CORD MARKED

### PASTE

Same as Deptford Check Stamped.

### SURFACE FINISH

Same as Deptford Check Stamped.

### DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a cord wrapped paddle. Individual cords usually large and distinct.

Design: Individual cord impressions widely spaced and often not parallel. Usually impressions are vertical, or occasionally oblique, to rim. Cross-stamping uncommon.

Distribution: Sometimes in zone directly below rim; in other cases covers entire exterior of vessel.

### FORM

Same as Deptford Check Stamped.

### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE.

This type occurs during the two Deptford phases over most of the north Georgia coast, but a similar type may occur as early as Refuge II at the mouth of the Savannah River and in inland areas.

### COMMENTS

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

## DEPTFORD COMPLICATED STAMPED (See Figs. 64 and 65)

### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Fine grit and sand in considerable quantities.

Texture: Medium to fine.

Color: Core ranges from buff through dark gray to black; exterior surface ranges from yellow through orange to black; interior surface ranges buff to black.

### SURFACE FINISH

Interiors roughly smoothed, occasionally burnished. Tool marks are sometimes visible.

### DECORATION

Technique: Stamped with a large and elaborately carved paddle.

Design: Characteristically fine, the lands low and quite distinct. The design elements consist of spiral interlocking scrolls, concentric circles, snowshoes, swirls, "figure sixes," and "figure eights."



Distribution: Usually over the entire exterior of the vessel, although plain areas set off by dentate stamping are occasionally present.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight, not tapered.  
Lip: Squared, occasionally rounded.  
Body: Cylindrical, elongated with straight, slightly flaring sides which taper down to the base.  
Base: Round and conical.  
Appendages: Tetrapodal supports occasionally present.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Appears late in the Deptford period (Deptford II). Marked similarities to Swift Creek ceramics from farther south and west. Never very common in Chatham County; most common at the Deptford site (9CH2).

#### COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from Caldwell and Waring's (1939a) description of Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped. Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

#### OEMLER COMPLICATED STAMPED (See Fig. 65)

#### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.  
Temper: Abundant fine sand; occasional medium grit.  
Texture: Medium to fine. Not as coarse or gritty as Refuge or early Deptford types.  
Color: Usually buff, red-buff, or gray on surface. Core occasionally differentiated, with grays and blacks predominating.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Interiors usually carefully smoothed, occasionally almost burnished, although some sherds are poorly smoothed. Shell scraping or brushing occasionally present.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle.  
Design: A number of distinct motifs are present in Chatham County: a) nested diamonds, b) herring bone, c) alternating zones of triangle-filled pyramids and rows of diamond shaped lozenges separated by heavy lines. No curvilinear stamping known for this type.  
Distribution: Over entire surface.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight to slightly flaring; sometimes sharply averted.

Lip: Rounded to squared; often sharply planed forming broad flat lip.

Body: Cylindrical jar.

Base: Rounded.

Appendages: None.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Chronological position not certain due to lack of stratified sites. Probably dates to Refuge III.

#### COMMENT

Chatham County Oemler ceramics were originally described as a "floating complex" thought to be related to Deptford materials (Waring, 1968b, p. 220). No type description was ever written, but some notes made in the 1930s were employed in the composition of this type description.

Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

#### OEMLER CHECK STAMPED (See Fig. 63)

This type is an early variety of Deptford Check Stamped. Paste and surface finish are similar to Oemler Complicated Stamped. Checks are small, rhomboid, diamond, or rectangular in shape. Vessel forms also similar to Oemler Complicated Stamped. Included here as Deptford Check Stamped.

#### WALTHOUR CHECK STAMPED (See Fig. 66)

#### PASTE

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a carved paddle.

Design: The design consists of a grill of raised lands which generally intersect to form squares or rectangles, although rhomboid-shaped checks occasionally occur. Checks range between 2 mm. and 10 mm. on a side. Impressions are usually shallow and indistinct. Overstamping is common.

Distribution: The decoration covers the entire exterior of the vessel.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight, occasionally slightly flaring.

Lip: Rounded or carelessly squared. Occasionally stamped.

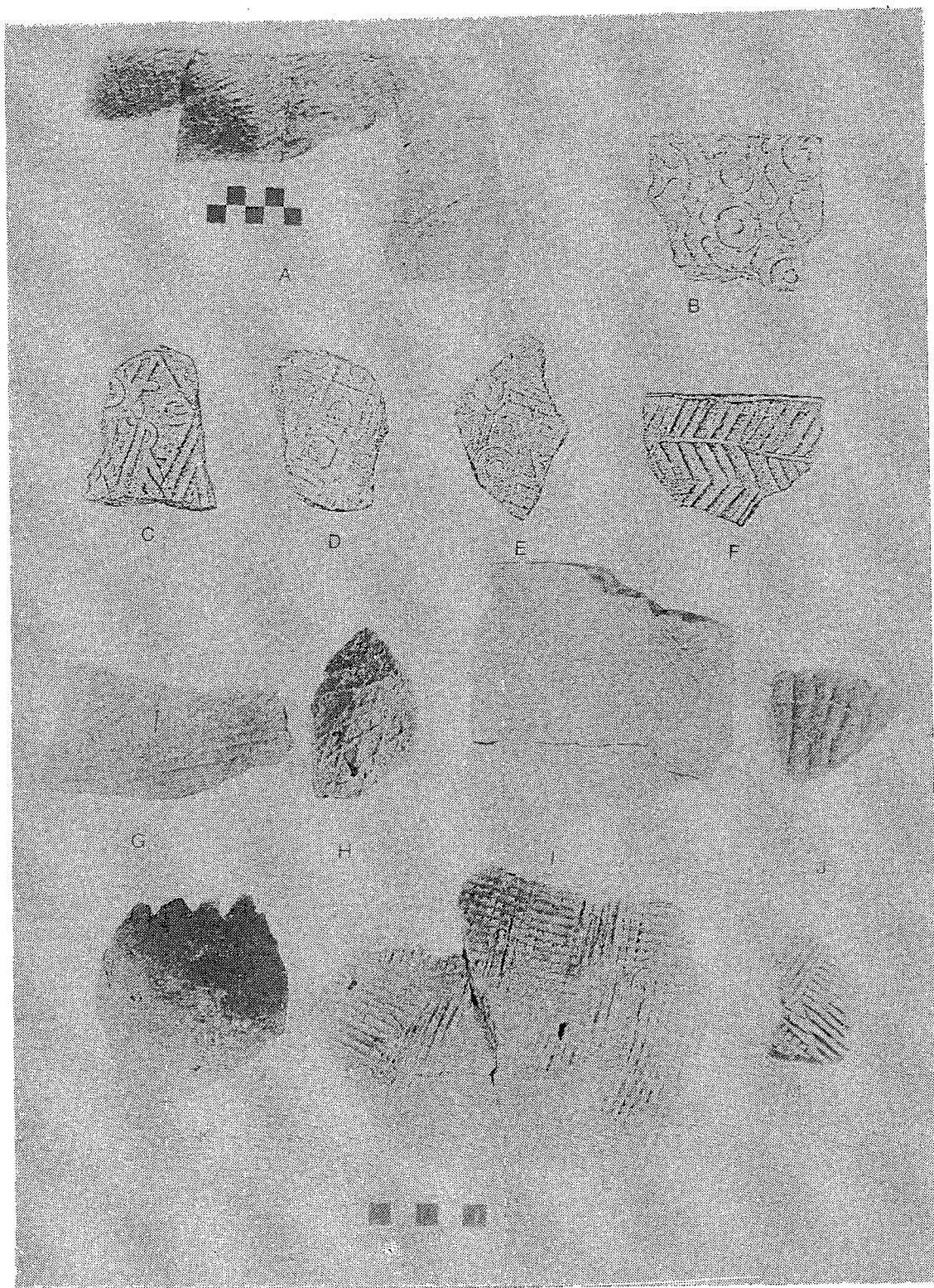


Fig. 66. Walthour ceramic types. A-F, M. Walthour Complicated Stamped. G-J. Walthour Check Stamped. K. Walthour Plain sherd with notched lip. L. Walthour Simple Stamped.

Body: The conoidal jar and the hemispherical bowl are the most common forms.

Base: Round to slightly conoidal.

Appendages: None.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs only during the Wilmington I phase. Represents a development from Deptford Check Stamped. Manufactured for only a brief interval, probably less than 100 years.

COMMENT This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from an earlier description contained in the J.R. Caldwell collection, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.

Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

#### WALTHOUR COMPLICATED STAMPED

(See Fig. 66)

#### PASTE

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a carved paddle.

Design: The design consists of curvilinear elements carved on a wooden paddle. Stamping is generally faint and over stamping is common. Concentric circles and "figure eights" are common design element, although others may occur.

Distribution: The decoration covers the entire exterior of the vessel.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight.

Lip: Rounded or carelessly squared.

Body: The conoidal jar and the hemispherical bowl are the most common forms.

Base: Round to slightly conoidal.

Appendages: None.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Same as Walthour Check Stamped.

#### COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from papers in the J.R. Caldwell collection, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

WILMINGTON CORD MARKED  
(See Fig. 67)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Crushed sherd or crushed, low-fired clay fragments from 3 to 5 cm. in diameter.

Texture: The surface is fine but often lumpy.

Color: The color of the exterior and interior surfaces ranges from buff through reddish brown to dark gray. The core color is sometimes the same as that of the surfaces, but occasionally it is a sharply differentiated dark gray.

Distribution: Cord impressions over the entire vessel surface. Occasionally the edge of the cord wrapped paddle was used to stamp the base.

FORM

Rim: Straight; occasionally slightly incurving.

Lip: Usually rounded but occasionally squared or stamped-beveled.

Body: The typical vessel form is cylindrical, lacking a shoulder and tapering down to the base.

Base: Round to slightly conoidal.

Appendages: None.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

First appears during the Wilmington I phase. Similar to Deptford Cord Marked except for differences in temper in the two types.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from Caldwell and Waring (1939a). Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

WILMINGTON PLAIN

PASTE

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

SURFACE FINISH

Exterior finish ranges from careless smoothing to infrequent burnishing. Interiors are usually carelessly smoothed but lumpy due to presence of large fragments of clay tempering. Shell scraping commonly occurs on vessel interiors.

DECORATION

None.

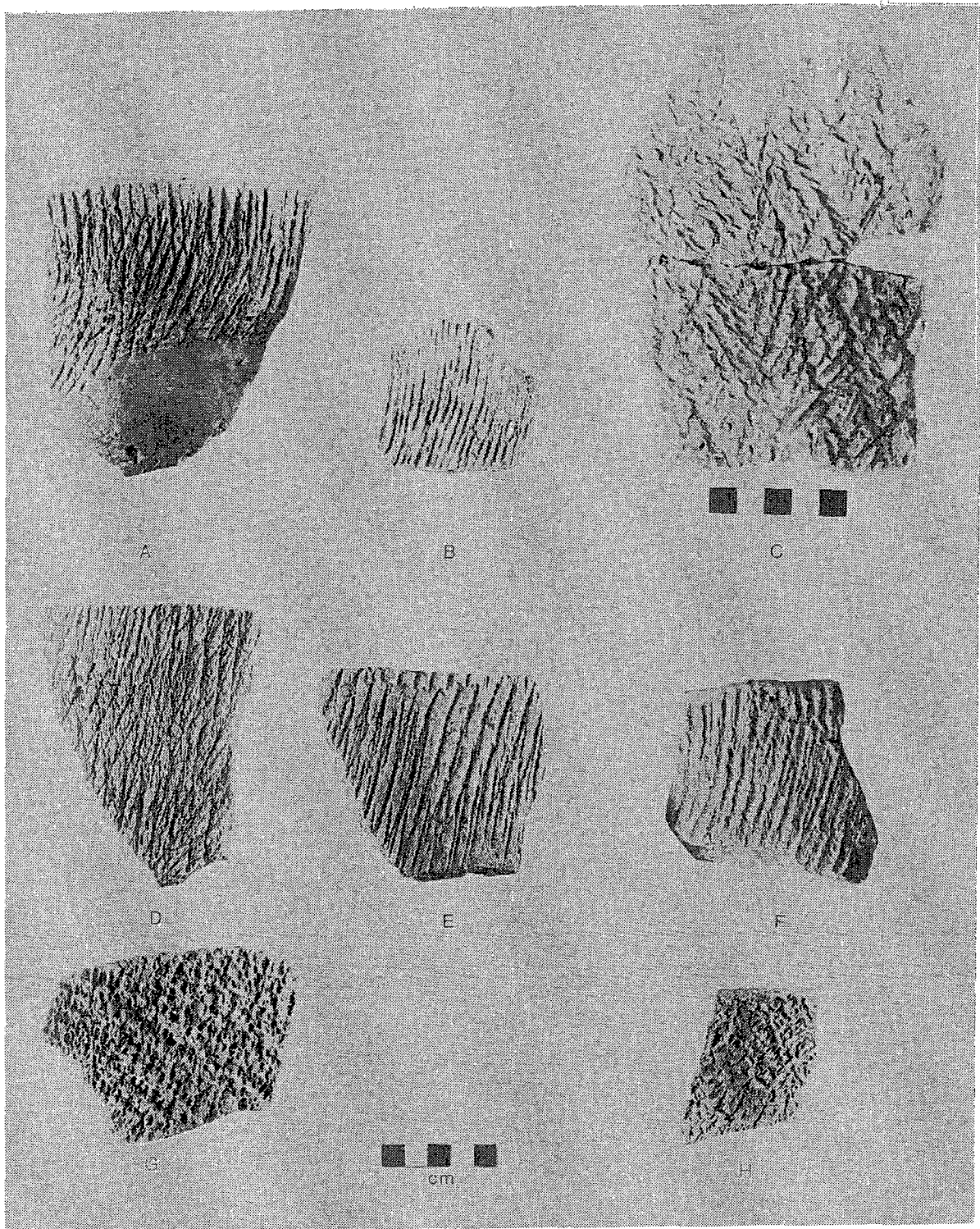


Fig. 67. Wilmington ceramic types. A-F. Wilmington Cord Marked. G-H. Wilmington Fabric Marked.

FORM

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

WILMINGTON BRUSHED

PASTE

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

SURFACE FINISH

Same as Wilmington Cord Marked.

DECORATION

Technique: Combing or brushing with bundled sticks, grass, or other implement.

Design: The design consists of very fine, faint, and closely spaced combing or brushing impressions. Orientation of impressions relative to rim not known.

Distribution: On some vessels, brushing covers entire exterior surface. On others, body is cord marked and only base is brushed.

FORM

Uncertain. Most available sherds appear to be from conoidal jars or hemispherical bowls similar to those on which Wilmington Cord Marked occurs.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Primarily known from sites with Wilmington II phase occupations. May also occur during the Wilmington I phase. A minority ware on sites where it occurs.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from a earlier description and contained in the J.R. Caldwell collection, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

CHATHAM COUNTY CORD MARKED

This type, which will not be fully described here, was found in Deptford and Wilmington period levels at the Deptford site and occasionally elsewhere in Chatham County. Sherds of this type have compact paste containing an abundance of coarse grit. Surface treatment consists of medium cord marking either

perpendicular or oblique to the rim. Many sherds are similar to Wilmington Cord Marked except for their obvious coarse grit temper. Vessels are typically straight-sided jars with cord marking covering the entire exterior surface.

This type may be related to Stoltman's (1974) "Wilmington" Cord Marked from Groton Plantation upstream on the Savannah River.

ST. CATHERINES CORD MARKED  
(See Fig. 68)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Crushed sherd or crushed, low-fired clay fragments. Fragments typically smaller than the tempering used in Wilmington Cord Marked.

Texture: Typically fine.

Color: Interiors and exteriors gray to buff. Core usually same as surface, but it is occasionally a sharply differentiated dark gray to black.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors carelessly smoothed, but not as lumpy as those of Wilmington Cord Marked due to the smaller size of the temper fragments. Interior shell scraping common.

DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a cord wrapped paddle.

Design: Cord impressions are medium to large. Cord impressions cross-stamped at approximately 45° angle to rim.

Distribution: Cordmarking covers the entire exterior of the vessel except for the base which is typically stamped with the edge of the cord wrapped paddle.

FORM

Rim: Straight, or occasionally, slightly flaring.

Lip: Usually squared or rounded. Often cord marked.

Body: Cylindrical jars with occasional flaring rim; straight sides.

Base: Rounded.

Appendages: None.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Restricted to St. Catherines period.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from Steed (n.d.). Reprinted from DePratter (1979).





Fig. 68. St. Catherines ceramic types. A-D. St. Catherines Cord Marked. E-G. St. Catherines Net Marked.

ST. CATHERINES NET MARKED  
(See Fig. 68)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Crushed sherd or crushed low-fired clay fragments. Clay fragments larger than those found in other St. Catherines types. Many examples are sandy.

Texture: Surface is fine but often lumpy.

Color: Interiors and exteriors gray to buff, often orange. Core usually same as surface, but it is occasionally a sharply differentiated dark gray or black.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors are carelessly smoothed but lumpy due to the presence of large fragments of clay tempering. Shell scraping occasionally occurs on interiors.

DECORATION

Technique: Stamping with a net wrapped paddle.

Design: Irregular stamping and over stamping of vessel surface, resulting in a rough, uneven surface. Both knots and webbing impressions visible on most sherds. Width of mesh generally 3/8" (9.5 mm.) to 3/4" (19 mm.)

Distribution: Net impressions over entire vessel surface.

FORM

Rim: Straight, occasionally slightly incurving.

Lip: Usually squared or rounded.

Body: Occurs on both hemispherical bowls and deep cylindrical jars.

Base: Rounded.

Appendages: None.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Restricted to St. Catherines period.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from Steed (n.d.). Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

ST. CATHERINES BURNISHED PLAIN

PASTE

Same as St. Catherines Cord Marked.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors carelessly smoothed. Exteriors burnished. burnishing often done in parallel alignments or resulting in undulating, "fluted" surface.

DECORATION

None.

FORM

Rim: Straight or incurving.

Lip: Squared or rounded.

Body: Several forms including hemispherical bowls, deep straight sided jars, and cazuela bowls.

Base: Rounded.

Appendages: None.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Restricted to St. Catherines period.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted, with slight modification, from Steed (n.d.). Reprinted from DePratter (1979).

ST. CATHERINES PLAIN

PASTE

Same as St. Catherines Cord Marked.

SURFACE FINISH

Exteriors smoothed, but not burnished. Occasionally evidence of smoothed-over shell scraping on both interiors and exteriors.

DECORATION

None.

FORM

Same as St. Catherines Burnished Plain.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Restricted to St. Catherines period.

COMMENT

This type description is reprinted from DePratter (1979).

SAVANNAH CORD MARKED

(See Fig. 69)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Sand to coarse grit.

Texture: Fine to coarse, but usually sandy.

Color: paste; dark gray through red buff. sometimes the paste color and the exterior and coloring is often of a lighter shade than that of the interior.



Fig. 69. Savannah ceramic types. A-E, H, Savannah Cord Marked. F. Savannah Check Stamped. G. Savannah period sherd with check stamping near the rim and cob marking below.

#### SURFACE FINISH

The interior surface finish shows considerable variability ranging from ageless smoothing through burnishing.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamped with a flat, cord-wrapped paddle. the paddle was also used to bevel the rim. The rounded side of the paddle was almost invariably applied in finishing the bottom, giving the appearance of a basket impression.

Design: The impressions are characteristically fine and clear. Cross-stamping is the rule. The majority of rims are finished with a series of vertical cord impressions. As noted above, the bottoms are finished with narrow impressions of the side of the paddle.

Distribution: Over the entire exterior of the vessel.

#### FORM

Rim: Straight to flaring, sometimes averted. Usually slightly tapered. Excess clay from the finishing of the rim is often flattened by the application of the paddle.

Lip: Squared, rounded, or stamped-beveled.

Body: The most typical shape is that of a globular vessel with a flaring rim, short throat, well defined shoulder and a rounded base. at other sites find that the characteristic vessel form has a straight rim, lacking a shoulder, and the body is elongated straight, tapering to the base. Intergradations of the two forms occur at some sites.

Base: Round or conical.

Appendages: None.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE TYPE

Occurs throughout the Savannah Period. Some evidence from Irene site that this type extends into Irene period.

#### COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

#### PASTE

Same as Savannah Cord Marked.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Interior smoothed or burnished; sometimes shell scraped. Exteriors smoothed to rough.

#### DECORATION

None.

#### FORM

Same as Savannah Burnished Plain.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Savannah period.

#### SAVANNAH BURNISHED PLAIN

##### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Fine sand and grit.

Texture: Fine and compact.

Color: core; buff to gray. Surfaces: considerable variation in surface color, ranging from bright yellow through red and buff to dark gray. Color often changes sharply on the surface of a single sherd giving a characteristic mottled appearance.

##### SURFACE FINISH

Exteriors and interior may be smoothed, polished, or burnished. Horizontal smoothing-marks are often visible. Burnishing and polishing usually occur on the exterior and smoothing on the interior. Interiors of some vessels are shell scraped.

##### DECORATION

Carefully made vertical or slanting tooling is sometimes found in the rim area of carinated bowls. This was undoubtedly done with the purpose of obtaining a definite decorative effect.

##### FORM

Most common forms are carinated, shallow, and hemispherical bowls. Jars with constricted mouths, hemispherical bowls with flaring rims, boat-shaped vessels, and dishes occur as minority forms.

Rim: Incurving or straight, occasionally flaring. Usually tapered.

Lip: Rounded or squared. Sometimes the edge of the lip is squared and inner edge rounded.

Base: May be rounded, conical, or flat.

Appendages: None.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE TYPE IN RANGE

Occurs throughout the Savannah period.

##### COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

#### SAVANNAH CHECK STAMPED

(See Fig. 69)

##### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.

Temper: Sand to quartz grit.

Texture: Ranges from fine to coarse, usually sandy.

Color: Core: buff to dark gray; often same color as surface.

Surfaces: variable from buff to red through light brown through dark gray.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Interior smooth, often burnished.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Stamped with a flat carved paddle.

Design: Consists of a grill of raised lines which intersect to form squares or diamonds. Distance between the intersection of the lines varies from 3 mm. to 6 mm. Raised lines of the grill are uniform in width over a single vessel. The execution is generally good but sometimes rather faint. Examples of over stamping occur but are rare, usually limited to basal sherds. Incidental decorative features are very rare and were perhaps applied only during the last period of the utilization of this type. They may take the form of a double row of horizontal reed punctations in the rim area, relieved by large odes riveted to the vessel wall. Several examples of a polished or smoothed folded rim have been noted, probably also late. This form of rim was invariably finished subsequent to stamping.

Distribution: Over the entire exterior of the vessel.

#### FORM

Rim: Usually flaring, can be everted, occasionally straight, infrequently incurving. Occasional rim folding has been noted. Rims frequently tapered.

Lip: Usually squared or stamped-beveled, sometimes rounded.

Body: Globular, generally with a flaring rim, short throat, and well defined shoulder.

Base: Round.

Appendages: Infrequent.

#### CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs in Savannah II phase assemblages. Some evidence from Irene site that this type extends into early Irene period.

#### COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

#### SAVANNAH PLAIN

#### PASTE

Same as Savannah Cord Marked.

#### SURFACE FINISH

Interiors smoothed or burnished; sometimes shell scraped.

Exteriors smoothed to rough.

DECORATION

None.

FORM

Same as Savannah Burnished Plain.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Savannah period.

SAVANNAH COMPLICATED STAMPED

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling

Temper: Sand, occasionally fine grit.

Texture: Fine to medium-grained, sometimes coarse.

Color: Core: buff through black; varies with that of the surfaces and is characteristically darker.

Surfaces: dark gray through buff to orange. Individual sherds vary considerably in color.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors are almost invariably burnished.

DECORATION

Technique: Stamped with a flat carved paddle. Sometimes the paddle was used to bevel the outer edge of the rim.

Design: Design motifs include the "figure eight," "figure nine," concentric circles (sometimes with a cross in the center), and a simple "figure eight" (sometimes with a cross in the center of each terminal circle).

The execution of the stamps is sometimes massive, bold, and square-cut. The lands and grooves of the stamp may vary both in width and depth. Application is very deliberate and the stamping clear. Overstamping often occurs. Lands may vary from 2 to 6 mm. in width. Many of the stamps are not so bold, but are finely and delicately executed. The cutting of these stamps is not square but the lines are more like fine shallow grooves.

Distribution: Over the entire exterior of the vessel.

FORM

Rim: Straight to flaring, sometimes everted.

Lip: Squared, rounded, or stamped-beveled.

Body: Typical shape a globular or cylindrical vessel with flaring rim, short throat, and a well-defined shoulder which tapers down to the base. The vessels are usually large with diameters sometimes greater than 30 cm.

Base: Round.

Appendages: None.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE



Occurs in the alter portion of the Savannah period.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

IRENE PLAIN

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.  
Temper: Grit to gravel  
Texture: Medium-grained, sandy.  
Color: core: buff through red through gray. Surfaces:  
buff through red-bluff through red-brown through gray.

SURFACE FINISH

Interiors smoothed or burnished, sometimes sandy. Exteriors occasionally roughened.

DECORATION

Generally none. Applique reed punctate bands have been noted just below the rim on elongate globular vessels. The occurrence of regularly spaced ovoid nodes is a very common and distinctive feature of this type. These are generally smaller than the decorative rosettes occurring on Irene Filfot Stamped and are not riveted to the side of the vessel.

Distribution: on wide-mouthed bowls with incurving rims the ovoid nodes are in the shoulder region. On hemispherical bowls which lack a shoulder they are just below rim.

FORM

Rim: Incurving, straight, or flared  
Lip: Rounded or squared.  
Body: Wide-mouthed bowl is the most common form, but hemispherical bowls and elongate globular vessels with marked rim flare frequently occur.

Base: Round or flat.  
Appendages: none except the decorative nodes already mentioned.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Irene period.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

IRENE COMPLICATED STAMPED  
(See Fig. 70)

PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.  
Temper: Grit to gravel.  
Texture: Medium-grained, sometimes coarse.  
Color: Core: usually gray or buff, but sometimes identical with that of the surfaces. Surfaces: black or dark gray through red to light buff.

SURFACE FINISH

Exterior variable; it may or may not be smoothed prior to stamping. Interior: smoothed or burnished.

DECORATION

Technique: Carved paddle stamping.  
Design: The filfot cross is the only design motif in early Irene assemblages, but later Pine Harbor and Altamaha phase assemblages contain other motifs including concentric circles, "figure nines", crosses, line blocks, and probably others. Design motifs composed of many narrow, carefully carved lands and grooves in Irene phase. In Pine Harbor and Altamaha examples, lands and grooves broad, carving of motifs less meticulous. Execution of stamping is also variable. In Irene phase assemblages, stamping is carefully applied with minimal over stamping. In later Pine Harbor and Altamaha assemblages, application is more sloppy with frequent over stamping. Most complicated stamped vessels have incidental decoration at, or just below, lip, This decoration includes reed punctations, ornamented applique strips, rosettes, lugs, and nodes.

Distribution: Paddle stamping is found over the entire exterior of the vessel. The incidental decorative features occur in the rim area.

FORM

Rim: generally flaring, usually straight or incurving or hemispherical bowls. Lip: Rounded or squared; applique strips common.

Body: Generally elongate globular with a slight shoulder. wide-mouthed hemispherical bowls also occur.

Base: Round.

Appendages: None except the incidental decorative rosettes and lugs.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Irene and Pine Harbor phases. Manufacture of this type ceases during the Altamaha phase.

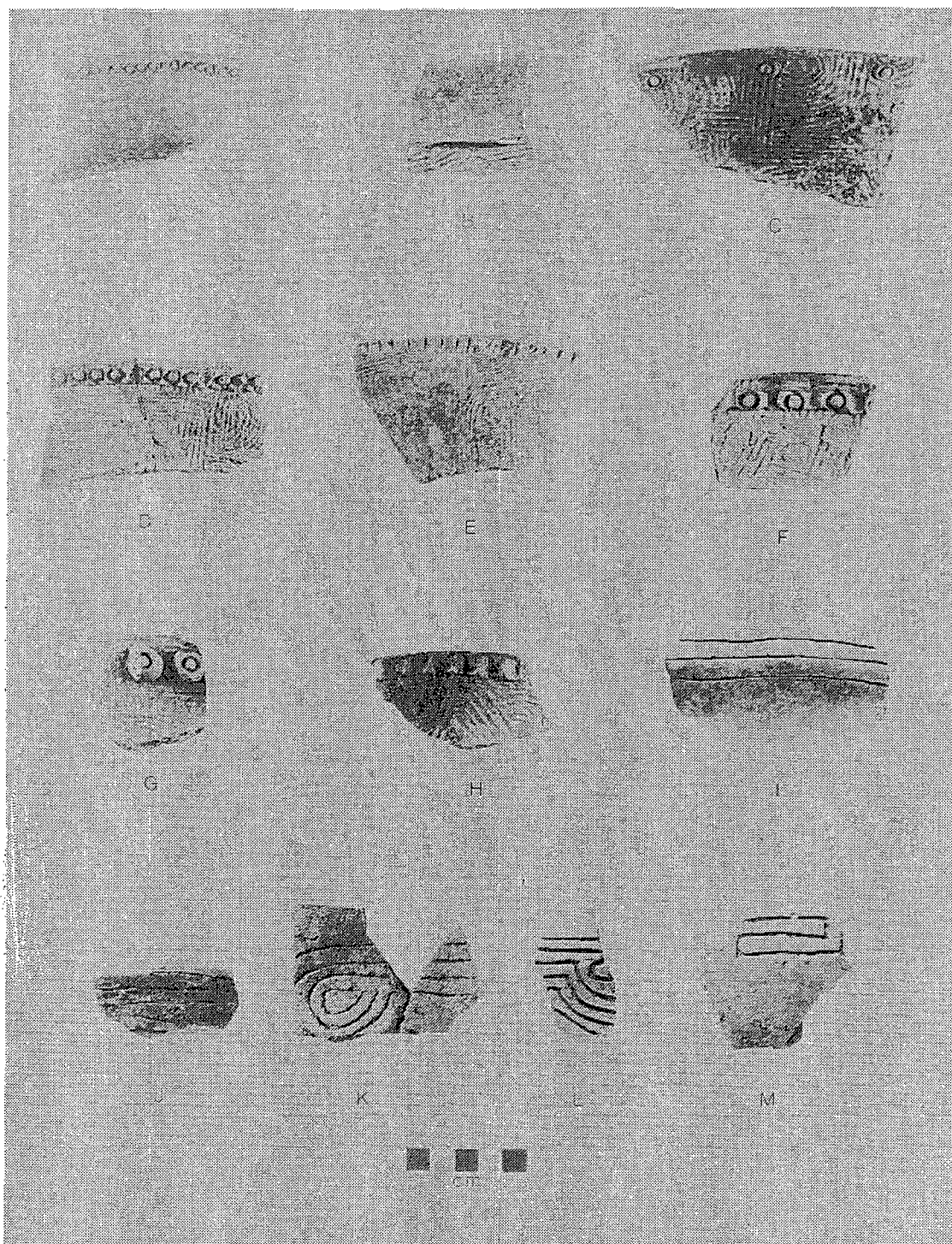


Fig. 70. Irene ceramic types. A. Irene Burnished Plain. B. Irene Burnished Plain and complicated Stamped. C-H. Irene complicated Stamped. I-M. Irene Incised.

#### COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modification from Caldwell and Waring (1939a).

#### IRENE INCISED (See Fig. 70)

#### PASTE

Method of manufacture: Coiling.  
Temper: Grit, often very coarse.  
Texture: Medium-grained, sometimes sandy.  
Color: Core: buff to gray. The color is usually the same on both interior and exterior surfaces without inner differentiation. Surface: various shades dark gray to black; occasionally buff.

#### SURFACE FINISH

The exteriors and interiors are smoothed or burnished.

#### DECORATION

Technique: Incising, (common) and punctation with incising (less common).

Design: In Irene phase assemblages, the design generally consists of horizontal band of repeated or alternating design elements. Three to seven parallel lines most common on Irene phase vessels. Designs are relatively simple and include concentric festoons, circles, guilloches, and swirls. Pine Harbor phase assemblages, design is more complex and may cover entire body of vessel. Design motifs include complex arrangements of concentric circles, ovals and squares, scrolls and guilloches, interwoven with cross, hand, baton, and serpent motifs. Incising ranges from carefully applied to sloppy. Width of incisions is variable. Punctations in combination with incising are rare in Irene phase, but more common in Pine Harbor and Altamaha phases.

Distribution: The incised decoration is in the rim and shoulder area in early assemblages; in later assemblages, entire vessel surface is sometimes decorated.

#### FORM

Rim: Takes a variety of forms, but generally incurving or straight. Some flared in jars have incising restricted to shoulders.

Lip: The lip is rounded or squared.

Body: The wide-mouthed bowl is the most common vessel form of this type in early assemblages. Globular jars with elongated, straight neck sare also common in most assemblages. One example of a boat-shaped vessel has been found at Irene.

Base: Rounded or flat.

Appendages: Decorative nodes and rim flanges are very rare in early assemblages, but do occur on some flared rim jars.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Irene period, although this type may be lacking from some terminal Altamaha phase assemblages.

COMMENT

This type description is adapted with modifications from Caldwell and Waring (1939a)

IRENE BURNISHED PLAIN

PASTE

Same as Irene Plain although paste in burnished plain may be less coarse.

SURFACE FINISH

Exteriors burnished; interiors generally smoothed or burnished.

DECORATION

None.

FORM

Occurs in variety of forms including bowls with incurving or straight rims flared rim jars, and occasional specialty forms (i.e. boat-shaped, gravy boat, etc.)

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE

Occurs throughout the Irene Period.

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## Appendix A

### Burials From the Deptford Site Shell Midden by Frederick S. Hulse

The number of burials found at sites other than Irene (Caldwell and McCann, 1941) in Chatham County was rather small and the number of skeletons which were well enough preserved to be measured was even smaller. Out of forty-two burials at the Deptford site, for instance, it was possible to obtain measurements on only five adult male and ten adult female skeletons. These belong either to the Wilmington or to the Deptford ceramic period, or to both, and are thus earlier than the Irene material.

Neither measurements nor observations on the crania suggest the existence in Chatham County of racial types different from those of later periods. The same measurements were taken and indices calculated for the Deptford skulls as for those from Irene Mound and by the same person; thus they are strictly comparable (Table 1). Since there are a few differences between the crania from the Irene burial mound and the Irene mortuary structure, comparisons were made with both these sub-series as well as with the Irene series as a whole. There are no significant differences between the Deptford and Irene series, but for more than half of the measurements and indices the Deptford means are closer to those of the [Irene] burial mound sub-series than those of the [Irene] mortuary sub-series. This is true for head breadth, upper face height, cranio-facial index and facial index among both sexes. Like the burial mound crania, those from Deptford are less brachycranial than are the latest inhabitants of the Irene area. But in all the measurements of the mandible, the Deptford means are closer to those of the later, not earlier inhabitants of the Irene area. Thus, it cannot be assumed that the Deptford people belonged to the group which seems to have formed an intruding element in the Savannah period.

There were even fewer skeletal remains than at Deptford from the sites intermediate in antiquity between it and Irene. In measurements and indices none fell without the range of variation of either of the two larger sites: they tend to be sub-brachycephalic and rather narrow nosed, but this could easily be due to random individual variation. All that can be said with assurance about them is that they give no least hint of the presence of any aberrant racial type.

Morphological observations upon crania from all periods indicate continuity of genetic type in the area. The same tendency for slightly scaphoid skulls exists, the incidence of occurrence of the Inca bone is similar as was found at Irene

TABLE 1  
Comparison of Deptford Cranial Measurements and  
Indices to Those of Irene

MALE MEASUREMENTS

	<u>Deptford</u>		<u>Irene</u>	
Head-Length	166-182	176.40	154-189	173.57
Head-Breadth	132-146	141.80	122-163	143.82
Minimum Frontal	91-98	94.00	82-102	93.43
Bizygomatic	135-145	139.25	124-153	139.73
Bigonial	95-104	99.00	82-117	101.27
Bicondylar	123-126	124.67	113-139	126.58
Total Face Height	118-120	119.33	100-132	118.18
Upper Face Height	66-73	70.33	62-82	71.13
Nasal Length	50-57	53.33	47-57	51.91
Nasal Breadth	23-27	25.33	22-29	24.97

MALE INDICES

	<u>Deptford</u>		<u>Irene</u>	
	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Cranial	75-87	80.60	72-95	83.12
Fronto-Parietal	62-70	66.75	57-74	65.31
Cranio-Facial	94-102	98.50	93-104	97.30
Zygo-Frontal	65-69	67.00	63-74	67.29
Zygo-Gonial	69-72	70.33	63-83	72.81
Facial	84-88	85.00	75-92	83.88
Upper Facial	48-51	49.67	45-56	50.73
Nasal	46-50	48.25	40-56	48.36

FEMALE MEASUREMENTS

Head-Length	158-176	166.50	151-186	166.20
Head-Breadth	131-144	136.75	125-154	140.68
Minimum Frontal	87-96	90.33	82-102	89.93
Bigonial	90-98	94.40	85-108	94.41
Bycondylar	114-117	118.00	103-129	117.70
Total Face Height	105-116	109.50	103-129	113.24
Upper Face Height	62-73	67.29	62-76	69.00
Nasal Length	43-54	48.62	47-53	49.36
Nasal Breadth	20-26	24.33	18-28	24.21

FEMALE INDICES

Cranial	78-86	82.50	72-96	85.38
Fronto-Parietal	64-70	66.75	57-74	64.08
Nasal	38-52	48.00	39-56	49.62

Irene Mound site. Perhaps most striking of all is the case of a mature male from Cedar Grove (9CH19). He has the same tooth anomaly noted for Irene specimens both in the Savannah and Irene periods: an upper canine erupting outside the dental series, between the first and second molars. This is a very rare anomaly, and its occurrence, in such a small area, with such a scant population in three successive ceramic periods is a strong indication of the continued survival of family lines over a period of several generations at least. We have, then, no basis for a belief that the population of Chatham County was changed in any radical or widespread manner during the period of occupancy covered by our excavations.

Appendix B  
W.P.A. Notes, Maps, and Other Sources of Information  
by Site.

1. 9Ch11

Photographs: Five 3" x 4.5" negatives numbered Ch11 2, 3, 10, 17, and 23; photos include two features, one burial, one excavation in progress shot, and one general site shot,

Field Notes: No field notes in Caldwell files or in NPS collection. Caldwell files do contain an artifact list (one sheet), a list (one sheet) of six ceramic vessels recovered with incomplete information relating to each, and a list of burial photographs (two photographs listed, one sheet).

Site Maps: Caldwell's files contain a draft map showing surface contours and areas excavated. Based on artifacts with excavation unit designations written on them, it is clear that this map was drawn before excavations on the site were completed; approximately one-half of the units excavated are not indicated on Caldwell's map. The draft map indicates that profile drawings were made of trenches through shell heaps A, B, C, E-F, and G, but none of those profile drawings remain in Caldwell's files.

Preliminary Reports: a) Four page report (with no illustrations) submitted as part of semi-annual report to W.P.A. of Georgia, September 1, 1940; b) Four page preliminary report without illustrations (Caldwell and McCann n.d.a.).

2. 9Ch16.

Photographs: None.

Field Notes: There are no field notes for this site, although there is an artifact list (one sheet) apparently compiled as excavations were taking place.

Site Maps: The only map of this site is a contour map with the excavation units plotted on it. When the excavated units shown on this map are compared to the units represented in the collection by labeled artifacts, there are some discrepancies. No survey data and no earlier drafts of this map are known to exist.

Preliminary Reports: A four page preliminary report by Caldwell and McCann (n.d.a.) is the only written description of this site. This draft report lacks figures and maps.

3. 9Ch8.

Photographs: Two 3" X 4.5" negatives numbered 9Ch8 1-2; photos are two excavation in progress shots.

Field Notes: One Dietzgen Field Book containing 5 excavation layout sketches, 89 pages of description and profiles for 48 pit features, 29 pages of ceramic counts by excavation unit, lists of stone, bone, shell, and clay artifacts (two pages each), and 11 pages of ceramic type descriptions.

Site Maps: Caldwell's files contained a map of excavations,

but that map is incorrect in several areas. In this report that site map (Fig. 12) has been modified on the basis of provenance information written on individual sherds; some areas have been added to Caldwell map, while hatched areas may not have been excavated. Feature numbers were added based on information contained in field notes; several features missing from the Caldwell map were added based on the notes.

Preliminary Report: Draft manuscript five pages long (without figures or map) submitted as part of quarterly report to W.P.A. of Georgia, March 1, 1940.

4. 9Ch12.

Photographs: None.

Field Notes: Notes are contained in a stenographers note book spiral bound at the top; notes consist of two sketches of profiles in Exploratory Pit 1 (south profile reproduced as Fig. 17 in this report) and nine pages of notes relating to stratigraphy and pottery counts by level.

Site Maps: There are no known maps of this site.

Preliminary Report: Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.a.) preliminary report on Wilmington Island excavations contains a one page description of the excavations at Ch12. This brief manuscript contains no maps or figures.

5. 9Ch13.

Photographs: Fourteen 3" X 4.5" negatives numbered Ch13 1-9 and 11-15; 6 photos illustrate mound profiles, 8 are excavated features.

Field Notes: Six pages of notes and field drawings in Keuffel & Esser Field Book; notes consist of diagram of mound contours (see Fig. 20, this report), diagram of two mound profiles (see Fig. 21 and 22, this report), a list of artifacts, a brief description of Burial 1, a list of features (#1-II) with little information other than a feature number for most features listed, and a reference to Vessel 1. A single, loose sheet in Caldwell's files provides a complete description of Vessel 1.

Site Maps: Caldwell's papers do not contain a site map for 9Ch13.

Preliminary Report: 1) Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b.) preliminary report contains a four page description of excavations at 9Ch13; this report contains no maps or photographs, although map of mound contours and two mound profiles mentioned under field notes (above) are contained in Caldwell's files in publishable drafted form; 2) A revised version of Caldwell and McCann manuscript completed by J. Caldwell in 1973; this version is virtually unchanged from the original and contains no maps or figures;

6. 9Ch17.

Photographs: None.

Field Notes: Two pages in a Keuffel & Esser Field Book; notes

consist of list of artifacts (#1-5) with very little information provided for each artifact.

Site Maps: Caldwell's papers do not contain a site map for 9Ch17.

Preliminary Report: 1) Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b) preliminary report contains a one and one-half page description of excavations at 9Ch17; this report contains no maps or figures; 2) A revised version of the Caldwell and McCann manuscript completed by J. Caldwell in 1973; this version is virtually unchanged from the original and contains no maps or figures.

7. 9Ch18.

Photographs: Thirteen 3" X 4.5" negatives numbered Ch 18 1-13; photos include 7 burial shots, one mound profile, three excavation in progress shots, and two damaged/unidentified shots.

Field Notes: Thirteen pages of notes in a Keuffel & Esser Field Book. Notes consist of a sketch of mound contours (see Fig, 29, this report), two pages of sketchy information on artifacts recovered, two pages with brief description of Vessel #1, two pages of incomplete information on Features 1-3, and detailed descriptions of Burials 1-6.

Site Maps: Caldwell's papers do not contain a site map for 9Ch18, although I did identify a loose piece of unlabeled onionskin paper containing mound contours as part of the 9Ch18 collection. Preliminary Reports: 1) Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b) Preliminary Report contains a one and one-half page description of excavations at 9Ch18. This preliminary report contains no maps or figures; 2) A revised version of the Caldwell and McCann manuscript completed in 1973 by Caldwell; this revised version is virtually unchanged from the original and contains no maps or figures.

8. 9Ch19.

Photographs: Eighteen 3" X'4.5" negatives numbered Ch 19 1-18; photos include one feature, 14 burial shots, and three general site shots.

Field Notes: Fifteen pages of notes in a Keuffel & Esser Field Book; notes consist of an incomplete sketch of mound contours, a four page list of artifacts, a two page list of features with no locational information, seven pages of descriptive information for Burials 1-7, and one line of very sketchy information on Vessel 1.

Site Maps: Caldwell's papers do not contain a site map for 9Ch19.

Preliminary Reports: 1) Caldwell and McCann's (n.d.b.) preliminary report contains a four page description of excavations at 9Ch19; this report contains no maps or figures; 2) A revised version of the Caldwell and McCann manuscript completed in 1973 by J. Caldwell; this revised version is virtually unchanged from the original and contains no maps or figures.



9. 9Ch9.

Photographs: Six 3" X 4.5" negatives numbered Ch9 1-6; all six are of unidentified features.

Field Notes: A small spiral bound notebook in the Caldwell papers contains 20 pages of field notes. In addition to narrative descriptions of excavations, these notes contain sketches of some of the artifacts recovered, incomplete diagrams of excavation plans, and drawings of features.

Site Maps: The Caldwell papers do not contain any maps of site 9Ch9.

Preliminary Reports: 1) Draft manuscript three pages long (without maps or figures) on 9Ch9 artifacts, submitted as part of semiannual report to W.P.A. of Georgia, September 1, 1940; 2) Five page manuscript report in Caldwell (1943:22-26) M.A. thesis without site map or photographs. Includes one feature profile drawing, pottery drawings, and ceramics analysis.

10. 9Ch10.

Photographs: Three 3" X 4.5" negatives numbered Ch10 1-3; photos are three mound profile shots.

Field Notes: The Caldwell papers contain no fieldnotes for 9Ch10.

Site Maps: There are no site maps for this site in the Caldwell papers.

Preliminary Reports: 1) Draft manuscript five pages long (without figures or maps) submitted as part of quarterly report to W.P.A. of Georgia, March 1, 1940; 2) Five page manuscript report in Caldwell(1943:17-21) M.A. thesis without site map or photographs, includes one page of rim and vessel profiles and two pages of ceramics classification and type descriptions.

11. 9Ch2A.

Photographs: None.

Field Notes: Six pages of surveyor's notes in spiral bound notebook; 19 pages of excavation notes in spiral bound notebook.

Site Maps: There is a map for this site in the Caldwell papers, This map shows excavated features with the mound contours overlaid. Based on notes and provenances written on artifacts, there are several errors on this map.

Preliminary Reports: 1) Draft manuscript on 9Ch2A ceramics (without illustrations) submitted as part of semi-annual report to W.P.A. of Georgia, September 1, 1940; 2) Five page manuscript report in Caldwell (1943:12-16) M.A. thesis; contains incomplete feature plan for mound (modified as Fig. 43 in this report), one page of ceramics classification, and one page of ceramic type description.

12. 9Ch2

Photographs: There are approximately 70 photographic negatives of varying sizes depicting Deptford site

excavations. These photographs show general excavations, trench profiles, and individual burials.

Field Notes: Three note books. The first note book is a small, ring binder note book with approximately 190 pages of survey data. This note book also includes 40 pages of survey data on "Ch 12-Oemler Marsh Midden." This survey information is from the Oemler Marsh Midden (9Ch14), a site that was not excavated by W.P.A. Chatham County crews. This site should not be confused with 9Ch12 (the Meldrim site) described in this report. The other two notebooks are Keuffel & Esser Field Books filled with descriptions of 40 burials, provenances and measurements for 831 plotted artifacts, sketches of several excavation profiles, and lists with limited information describing 40 features.

Site Maps: A complete site map of 9Ch2 is present in the Caldwell papers.

Preliminary Report: Caldwell, McCann, and Cain (n.d.) prepared text and figures for a 50+ page preliminary report. This draft report contains no figure captions and no site map.

