

NEWSLETTER

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Vol. III, No. 3

William G. Haag, Editor

April, 1953

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NINTH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Gustavus D. Pope, Jr., Secretary

The ninth meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia, on October 31 and November 1, 1952. The Chairman was Charles H. Fairbanks. The meetings were held in the pottery laboratory of the Monument museum.

The first session opened Friday morning with introductory remarks by the chairman, followed by two talks dealing with the subject of last year's conference. Ed Scully reported on the progress of the point classification project of the Central Mississippi Valley Survey and illustrated a number of types which have been established. Joffre Coe gave an illustrated account of excavations at the Badin site on the Yadkin with a thorough pictorial coverage of the wide range of projectile point types encountered.

Following this, the conference turned to its announced subject matter, the archeology of the historic tribes. Charles Fairbanks, the chairman, made a few preliminary comments and then introduced the several speakers and their topics in the following order:

Friday morning.

John M. Goggin - the Timucua.  
- the Apalachee.

Friday afternoon.

C. H. Fairbanks - the Creeks (Lamar background).  
G. D. Pope, Jr. - " " (Ocmulgee Old Fields).  
William H. Sears - " " (Kasita).  
Ripley P. Bullen - the Seminole (west Florida) - paper read by  
Fairbanks  
John M. Goggin - " " (east Florida and collections).

Friday evening Dan Jacobson presented a colored documentary film on the Koasati which is being worked up as a graduate project at L.S.U. The sound track had not yet been dubbed in, but the photography was very good. Two short reels were also shown of the Creek and other Indians from Oklahoma who took part in the dedication ceremonies of Ocmulgee National monument in 1951 and the Macon Indian Festival in 1952.

At the opening of the Saturday morning session the invitation of the University of North Carolina to hold the next meeting of the Conference at Chappel Hill was unanimously accepted. Joffre Coe was elected Chairman and Ernest Lewis Secretary. The topic selected for discussion was that of the early cultures from Paleo-Indian through fiber-tempered pottery. The preference expressed as to the time of the meeting was for the last two weeks in October. Exact dates will be announced later.

During the second day of the conference the chairman introduced the speakers and their subjects in the following order:

Saturday morning.

William G. Haag -	the Choctaw (archeology).
George I. Qumiby -	the Natchez (pottery) - paper read by Fairbank
T. M. N. Lewis -	the Cherokee (excavated sites).
Madeline Kneberg -	" " (pottery and historic problems).

Saturday afternoon.

Arthur R. Kelly -	the Cherokee (north Georgia).
Joseph R. Caldwell -	Georgia coastal tribes.
Mrs. J. R. Caldwell -	Spanish-Indian site at Darien, Georgia.
Louis Larsen -	Spanish missions of the Georgia coast.
Antonio J. Waring, Jr.	
C. H. Fairbanks -	Summary of Conference results with reference to Indian tribes.
John M. Goggin -	Spanish colonial culture.
C. H. Fairbanks -	English colonial materials.

During the meetings James B. Griffin announced that the Ceramic Repository of the University of Michigan would be glad to publish any pottery type descriptions received. It was also announced that the bibliography published in 1947 by the Eastern States Archeological Federation was in process of revision. Any corrections or additions would be welcomed by John M. Goggin at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

ATTENDANCE AT CONFERENCE

Harvard University  
Phillips, Philip

Louisiana State University  
Haag, William G.  
West, Robert C.

Attendance at Conference (contd.)

National Park Service

Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., River Basin Surveys, Athens, Ga.  
Cotter, John L., Washington, D. C.  
East, O. E., Ocmulgee National Monument  
Fairbanks, Charles H., Ocmulgee National Monument  
Miller, Carl F., River Basin Surveys, Washington, D. C.  
Pope, G. D., Jr., Ocmulgee National Monument

North Carolina State Parks

Lewis, Ernest

Tulane University

Wauchope, Robert

University of Florida

Goggin, John M.	Heggland, Stanley
Granberry, Julian	Krestensen, Marguerita
Hahn, Paul	Plowden, William

University of Georgia

Kelly, Arthur R.  
Sears, William H.

University of Kentucky

Essene, Frank  
Jacobson, Daniel  
Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond H.

University of Michigan

Griffin, James B..	Scully, Edward
Koslovich, Eugene	Vascellius, Gary
Larsen, Louis	

University of Mississippi

Rands, Dr. and Mrs. Robert

University of North Carolina

Coe, Joffre

University of Tennessee

Kneberg, Madeline  
Lewis, T. M. N.

Yale University

Williams, Stephen N.  
Sturdevant, William

Harris, Gen. Walter A., Macon, Ga.  
Lewis, Miss Bessie, Darien, Ga.  
Waring, Dr. Antonio J., Jr., Savannah, Ga.

## AN INTRODUCTORY OUTLINE OF TIMUCUA ARCHEOLOGY

John M. Goggin

### INTRODUCTION

Problem. To examine the "Timucua" ethnological area in terms of archeological remains and to determine its nature, history, internal variations, and external relationships.

Area. "Timucua" is primarily a linguistic abstraction, but often is erroneously treated as an ethnological unit or "tribe". Its extent must be considered in these terms: the area comprises northern peninsular Florida as far south as Tampa Bay and Indian River, and extends west to the Aucilla River; northwards the limit is not well defined, but is somewhere north of Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia.

Procedure. To examine archeological remains in terms of both broad cultural divisions and individual sites. Concentration is on the historic and protohistoric sites.

### ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

Eastern Timucua: St. Johns IIc

Type Site. Mt. Royal Village (Pu 35A).

Indian Tribe. Fresh Water Indians at Mt. Royal, and on the upper St. Johns River. Saturiva on the lower river and Atlantic coast.

Area. The Northern St. Johns area, at least south of the mouth of the St. Johns River.

Time. Circa 1550-1650.

People. No adequate date.

Village. Extensive. On the coast marked by shell deposits. Large thatched houses surrounded by palisades reported by early writers. Associated burial and temple mounds date from earlier times (St. Johns IIb).

Livelihood. Maize agriculture supplemented by wild plants, game, and sea food (documentary sources).

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Various flint tools, blades, and points including the Pinellas Point, and retouched flakes and drills; flint hammerstones; sandstone grinding slab; Busycon pick, and Busycon gouge. Iron harpoons, celts, knives and chisels are found at other sites.

Pottery. The St. Johns series, St. Johns Plain and Check Stamped, are in the majority. For example, at Mt. Royal Village a surface collection of 10,527 sherds includes the following:

	Percent
St. Johns Series	92.37
Sherd-tempered forms	1.55

	Percent
Savannah Fine Cord-Marked	1.49
San Marcos Series	.27
Orange Series	.02
Miscellaneous gritty ware forms	1.56
Olive Jar	2.44
Majolica	.23

These last include Columbia Plain, Ichucknee Blue on Blue, Ichucknee Blue on White, Fig Springs Polychrome, Mt. Royal Polychrome, and other forms.

Ornaments. Glass beads, a few small European and Glades area silver and gold ornaments. One Ichucknee type bead and seed beads come from Mt. Royal.

Trade Goods. At Mt. Royal they are limited to Spanish pottery and glass beads. Elsewhere they include other bead types: chevron, gooseberry, and cut crystal. Iron tools are present.

Burials. At various sites on the St. Johns River they are intrusive in earlier sand mounds. Interments are primary with grave goods. At the Fountain of Youth Park, in an apparent mission setting, they are extended primary, only rarely with grave goods.

Conjecture. It is a continuation of prehistoric St. Johns tradition with limited European materials, and some trade items from South Florida Indians.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952.

#### Eastern Timucua: St. Augustine, Early

Type Site.??

Sites. Wrights Landing (SJ 3), Rollestown (Pu 64B), Du 53.

Area. Northern part of Northern St. Johns area.

Time. Circa 1650-1700.

People. No data.

Village. Extensive, in favorable soil area. No associated burial or other mounds.

Livelihood. Probably maize agriculture with use of wild plants and animal foods.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Flint points and blades, including Pinellas Points.

Pottery. San Marcos types predominate. The following table give percentile frequency of various forms in surface collections at three sites:

	Rollestown (Pu 64B)	Wrights Landing (SJ 3)	Du 53
Orange Series	0.20	0.06	
Sherd temp Series		0.46	22.15
Savannah Fine Cord			
Marked		0.14	
St. Johns Series	40.42	19.66	5.32
San Marcos Series	41.63	58.78	55.58
Misc. Gritty Ware	15.34	8.41	11.53
Misc. Indian Types	0.90	0.35	0.37
Olive Jar	0.60	11.53	3.70
Majolica	0.40	0.60	0.12
No. of Sherds	997	8289	2641

Some of the ceramic variations represented here may be due to time, others to culture (various tribal units), and others to geographic position.

Du 53, to the north, has much more sherd-tempered pottery, in common with other sites in that area. Wrights Landing, probably a transplanted Guale town, has a greater percentage of San Marcos Stamped, a Georgia derived form.

Ornaments. Glass Beads include seed forms from Du 53 and an Ichucknee type from Wrights Landing.

Trade Goods. Spanish pottery, beads, glass ware, and probably other objects.

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. This represents the impact of Guale culture, and to some extent people, on the St. Johns Iic culture. Wrights Landing probably is Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de Tolomato, founded in the early 1650's by Guale immigrants.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952, n.d.; Smith, 1943.

#### Eastern Timucua: St. Augustine, Late

Type Site. ?

Major Sites. Fort Pupo (Cl 10), Niggs Site (Br 134), and Nuestra Senora de la Leche Shrine (SJ 34).

Indian Tribes. Eastern Timucua, plus refugee groups of Western Timucua, Apalachee, Guale, and Yamasee.

Area. The Atlantic coastal area from the St. Johns River east, and south to the Indian River.

Time. Circa 1700-1763.

People. No data.

Village. Inadequate data. Small.

Livelihood. Maize agriculture. Wild plant foods, game (deer and buffalo), domestic cattle.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Some flint tools, Pinellas Points, European tools, nails, axes, iron harpoons, etc.

Locally made gun flints and glass scrapers.

Pottery. San Marcos series is apparently the most important pottery. In next to surface level at Fort Pupo it forms 85.0 percent of total Indian and European forms (599 sherds).

Various new surface textured and polished pottery forms appear, perhaps from Georgia. At the Higgs Site there is a hand shaped type, "Higgs Plain", that may be Indian or local Spanish\*.

Imported types include Spanish olive jar and Majolica. Between 1650 and 1700 the Majolica includes San Luis Polychrome and Puebla Polychrome. After 1700 the Majolica still includes some San Luis Polychrome and Puebla Blue on White appears. At some sites, like Higgs, Oriental porcelain is important.

Ornaments. Some glass beads occur and occasional European ornaments, crosses, ear rings, etc.

Trade Goods. Extensive group of items.

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. Much detail needs to be worked out concerning local differences perhaps due to variations in composition of refugee inhabitants.

Bibliography. Goggin, 1952, n.d.; Rouse, 1951; Smith, 1948, 1949.

#### Western Timucua: Potano A

Type Site. Richardson (A 100).

Indian Tribe. Potano.

Area. Central and southern Alachua County.

Time. The first half (?) of the 17th century after the introduction of Spanish missions in 1606.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Extensive, located near but not on water (marsh or lake) Always in good soil region.

Post impressions of rectangular (?) structures.

No associated burial or temple mounds.

Livelihood. Intensive maize agriculture, judging from ecological location and cob-marked pottery.

Supplementary use of land mammals, reptiles, etc.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Extensive use of flint. Pinellas Points are most typical; other large stemmed forms may be associated. Miscellaneous blade and scraper forms. Drills are common with thick triangular, flake, and expanded head forms. Retouched flakes are abundant.

Stone celts and shell Busycon gouges. Flint hammerstones typical. Grinding slabs and stone hones.

Pottery. Alachua Plain and Alachua Cob Marked are most common. The following list shows forms present (surface collections through August, 1952):

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\*Somewhat similar forms come from Spanish occupation in Santiago, Cuba.

	Number	Percent
Alachua Plain. . . . .	2790	54.08
Alachua Cob Marked . . . . .	1440	27.91
Prairie Cord Marked. . . . .	138	2.67
Lochloosa Punctated. . . . .	92	1.78
St. Johns Plain. . . . .	171	3.31
St. Johns Check Stamped. . . . .	216	4.19
St. Johns Simple Stamped . . . . .	2	.04
Pasco Plain. . . . .	4	.08
Wakulla Check Stamped. . . . .	1	.02
Aucilla Incised. . . . .	1	.02
San Marcos Stamped . . . . .	3	.06
Ichtucknee Complicated Stamped . . . . .	2	.04
Jefferson ware (rim) . . . . .	2	.04
Belle Glade Plain (?). . . . .	1	.02
Unclassified:		
Surface worked, gritty. . . . .	171	3.31
Complicated stamped, gritty . . . . .	4	.08
Incised, gritty . . . . .	2	.04
Simple stamped, gritty. . . . .	6	.12
Cord marked, gritty . . . . .	2	.04
Check stamped, gritty . . . . .	4	.08
Smooth plain, gritty. . . . .	1	.02
Plain sherd-tempered. . . . .	1	.02
Plain flaky paste, gritty . . . . .	3	.06
Worked surface chalky ware. . . . .	2	.04
Spanish Olive Jar. . . . .	85	1.65
Spanish Fine Red Ware. . . . .	1	.02
Majolica . . . . .	15	.29
Total	5160	100.03

Majolica is as follows: Columbia Plain, 5; Ichtucknee Blue on Blue 7; unclassified blue on white, 1; unclassified yellow, 1; unclassified blue on pink, 1.

Trade Goods. In addition to the Spanish pottery a single blue Ichtucknee type glass bead is known.

Burials. No data. Extensive negative evidence indicates lack of burial mounds.

Conjectures. This unit represents an expression of the Alachua Period culture in primary contact with the Spanish.

This particular site may be Apalo, an out-station of the San Francisco de Potano mission in 1616.

Bibliography. Cranberry, n. d.



Western Timucua: Potano Z

Type Site. Zetrouer (A 67).

Indian Tribe. Potano.

Area. Central Alachua County.

Time. The extreme end of the 17th century from an estimated date of 1650 to no later 1706. The Zetrouer Site, itself, dates circa 1685-1706.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Small, located on high ground some distance from water. No associated mounds.

Livelihood. Intensive maize agriculture (corn cobs present). Supplementary use of game and cattle.

Tools. Utensils. Weapons.\* Projectile points include Pinellas and Tampa points, and larger forms. Large ovate blades and triangular drills are present. Flint hammerstones. Quartzite grinding stone (imported material). Locally made gunflints as well as imported are found. Glass scraper. Brass thimble (?), iron nails, and glass bottle fragments. Sherd disks (olive jar).

Pottery. Unclassified plain wares are most numerous, with San Marcos Stamped the most common decorated type, far ahead of Alachua Coh Marked, Alachua Plain, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, Jefferson Plain, olive jar, lead-glazed ware, Mexican painted pottery, Chinese porcelain, and Majolica. The latter includes 348 sherds of Puebla Polychrome, San Luis Polychrome, Castillo Polychrome, Abo Polychrome, and unclassified forms.

Indian trade material includes Ocmulgee Fields Incised.

Ornaments. Glass beads, lead bead, silver pendant (?).

Trade Goods. Majolica, Mexican painted pottery, Chinese porcelain, olive jar sherds, and glass bottle fragments.

Glass beads (Ichtucknee type, and variant).

Metal nails, brass thimble, lead bead, silver strip.

European gun flints.

White English trade pipes (17th century).

Burials. No data.

Conjectures. This represents the last manifestation of the original prehistoric Alachua culture, subsequently modified by Spanish contact, bringing in the European objects and San Marcos Stamped pottery. By 1706 these people had been driven out of the area.

Bibliography. Goggin et al., 1949.

Western Timucua: Timucua ?

Type Site. Fig. Springs (Co 1).

Indian Tribe. Timucua (Utina)?

Area. Southern Columbia County; eastward in northern Alachua County?

Time. Unit dates from middle of the 17th century; presumably the culture spanned all of the 17th century; presumably the culture spanned all of the 17th century.

\*The presence of at least two intrusive Seminole burials and at least two isolated late 18th century artifacts raises some question as to what objects date from this occupation. Those that may be later have a question mark after them.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. No data. Archeological material from a refuse dump in a spring.

Livelihood. Maize agriculture (corn cobs found), including peaches and gourds. Use of hickory nuts, wild game, and domestic animals is indicated.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Extensive use of flint, large points and blades. The Pinellas Point is common. Flint hammerstones. Iron, hoe, nails, rings.

Sherd hones, stone arrowshaft straightener.

Worked leather, small wooden stirring paddle.

Spanish glass oil or perfume bottle.

Perforated turtle carapace rattles.

Sherd disks, clay disks.

Pottery. Predominant material is an unclassified plain gritty ware, plain sherd-tempered ware, and complicated stamped sherd-tempered ware\*. These latter may be related to Jefferson ware, but are distinct. Less common are Aucilla Incised, St. Johns Plain, and St. Johns Check Stamped. San Marcos Stamped and Alachua Cob Marked are rare.

Others are Spanish olive jar, green glazed and lead glazed forms, and Majolica. The latter includes Columbia Plain, Ichucknee Blue on Blue, Ichucknee Blue on White, Fig Springs Polychrome, and others.

Weavings. Plaited cane matting or basketry.

Ornaments. Shell beads; glass beads, Ichucknee type, seed type, large black type. Brass finger ring, lead cross. Iron disk ornament.

Trade Goods. Extensive, see above.

Burials. No mounds.

Conjectures. This is probably a Timucua mission destroyed in the revolt of 1657.

Western Timucua: "Apalachee" ?

Type Site. Beaty (Md 5).

Indian Tribe. Apalachee ?, but in Yustaga territory.

Area. Southern Madison County, two miles east of Aucilla River.

Time. Circa 1675.

People. No skeletal remains.

Village. Extensive on high ground. No associated mounds.

Livelihood. Probably maize agriculture, with supplementary use of game.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Large flint points, Pinellas Point.

Pottery. Miller Plain, Jefferson Plain and complicated forms, Aucilla Incised, Ocmulgee Fields Incised, etc.

Spanish olive jar, Majolica.

Conjectures. Archeologically probably as much "Apalachee" as is the Scott Miller site (Smith, 1948).

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\* Sherds have not been adequately classified or tabulated.

Western Timucua: Intrusive Apalachee ?

Type Site. Jones (A 146).

Indian Tribe. ?, but in historic Timucua land.

Area. Northern Alachua County.

Time. 17th or early 18th century.

Data. Small sherd collection has majority of Jefferson Plain and some complicated ware, along with sherd-tempered cob marked pottery. One olive jar sherd. No San Marcos Stamped.

Conjectures. Similarities are with "Apalachee" area. May be a small intrusive dislocated or refugee group.\*

Southern Timucua: Tocobaga ?

Type Site. Safety Harbor (Pi 2).

Indian Tribe. Tocobaga (?).

Area. Northern Tampa Bay area, unknown distance to the north, south, and east.

Time. Late prehistoric until early 17th century.

People. Round-headed, medium breadth and height of face, medium nasal width.

Village. Extensive and often marked by shell mounds. May be coastal or island. Buildings include wattle and daub structures, associated storage pits.

Associated with villages are a burial and a temple mound, the latter with a structure on top.

Livelihood. Probably an agricultural base, no direct evidence.

Much use of marine foods and land game.

Tools, Utensils, Weapons. Chipped flint blades and points. The long triangular Pinellas Point is most common. Tampa Point is present. Bone points. Thick triangular drills. Retouched flakes.

Flint hammerstones. Flat grinding stones, Various scraper forms. Some shell tools: Busycon pick A, columella chisels, perforated Venus shell, Busycon dippers, perforated Arca shells, celts. Bone splinter awls.

Pottery disks.

Pottery. Pinellas Plain predominates. Decorated forms are rare but include Pinellas Incised and Safety Harbor Incised. Trade (?) forms include Lake Jackson Plain, Leon Check Stamped, Jefferson Complicated Stamped, Fort Walton Incised, St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped, olive jar, and Majolica (Yayal Blue on white).

Ornaments. Shell columella pendants, pebble form pendants, worked stone pendants. Bone pins.

Trade Goods. At Safety Harbor site olive jar sherds are common, and one Yayal Blue on White sherd (early and middle 16th century) occurs. A Portuguese coin (1521-1577) comes from the beach. In the burial mound were iron axes, a silver ornament and silver tubular bead (latter two forms were probably Florida made).

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\* In 1717 a small group of Apalachee were reported in this vicinity, although the area was supposedly depopulated (Boyd, 1952).

Burials. In mound built by stages. Interments secondary. Pottery deposit at base of mound with many killed vessels. Direct grave goods association (historic items) with burials in upper part of mound (intrusive?).

Conjectures. A prehistoric culture in initial European contact.

Bibliography. Griffin and Bullen, 1950; Willey, 1949.

#### SUMMARY OF RELATIONSHIPS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

St. Johns IIc. Continuation of prehistoric St. Johns IIb with additions of historic material, intrusive mound burial, and (in one case at least) cemetery burial. Loss of burial and temple mounds. Range circa 1550 to 1650.

St. Augustine, early. Continuation of St. Johns IIc. Major ceramic change is introduction of San Marcos Stamped, circa 1650. It grows to be a Pan-Indian style. Range 1650 to 1700.

St. Augustine, late. Continuation of earlier St. Augustine culture. Influx of many refugee groups. San Marcos Stamped became more important. Range 1700 to 1763.

Potano A. Continuation of prehistoric Alachua culture. Slight introduction of European materials; little modification of basic culture. No burial or temple mounds. Range 1606- circa 1650 (?).

Potano Z. Continuation of Potano A. More European contacts as well as Pan-Indian (San Marcos Stamped). Range circa 1650 (?) to destruction in 1706.

Timucua (?). Roots are unknown. Strongest ties are to "Apalachee" cultures to west. No burial or temple mounds. Slight influences from Potano and Guala (San Marcos Stamped); major Spanish mission influence.

Apalachee (?). Md 5 is within historical boundary of Timucua Province. Culture is similar to Scott Miller, an "Apalachee" site.

Intrusive Apalachee (?). Small sherd sample predominately Jefferson plain and complicated, includes Spanish olive jar. May be a refugee Apalachee site in center of Timucua Province (?).

Tocobaga ?. Continuation of prehistoric Gulf Coast tradition modified by Middle Mississippi, influenced with some European contact material. Burial mounds (?) or intrusive burials (?). Temple mounds. Range circa 1450 to 1600-1650.

## EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS

The "Timucua" area, as such, stands out well in contrast to neighboring peoples on a protohistoric and early historic time level. The boundry is well defined to the southeast (Indian River Area) in both ethnological and archeological terms. To the southwest the demarcation is more vague.

Northwards the archeological limit is probably distinct, but has not been worked out. To the northwest the delimitation is most difficult of all to make.

Influences were two-fold in all directions. In early historic times much gold and silver work came up from the south, and perhaps there was some trade from the north (Gualé) in pottery. In late times (post-1650) influence was strong from the north with ceramics, San Marcos Series, and peoples (Guale and Yamasee) moving in.

Spanish influence, on a mission level, was strong throughout most of the area from 1590 to 1633 until the missions were destroyed in 1704-06. Then refugees huddled around St. Augustine faded before Creek raids. Only a few people were left by 1763.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

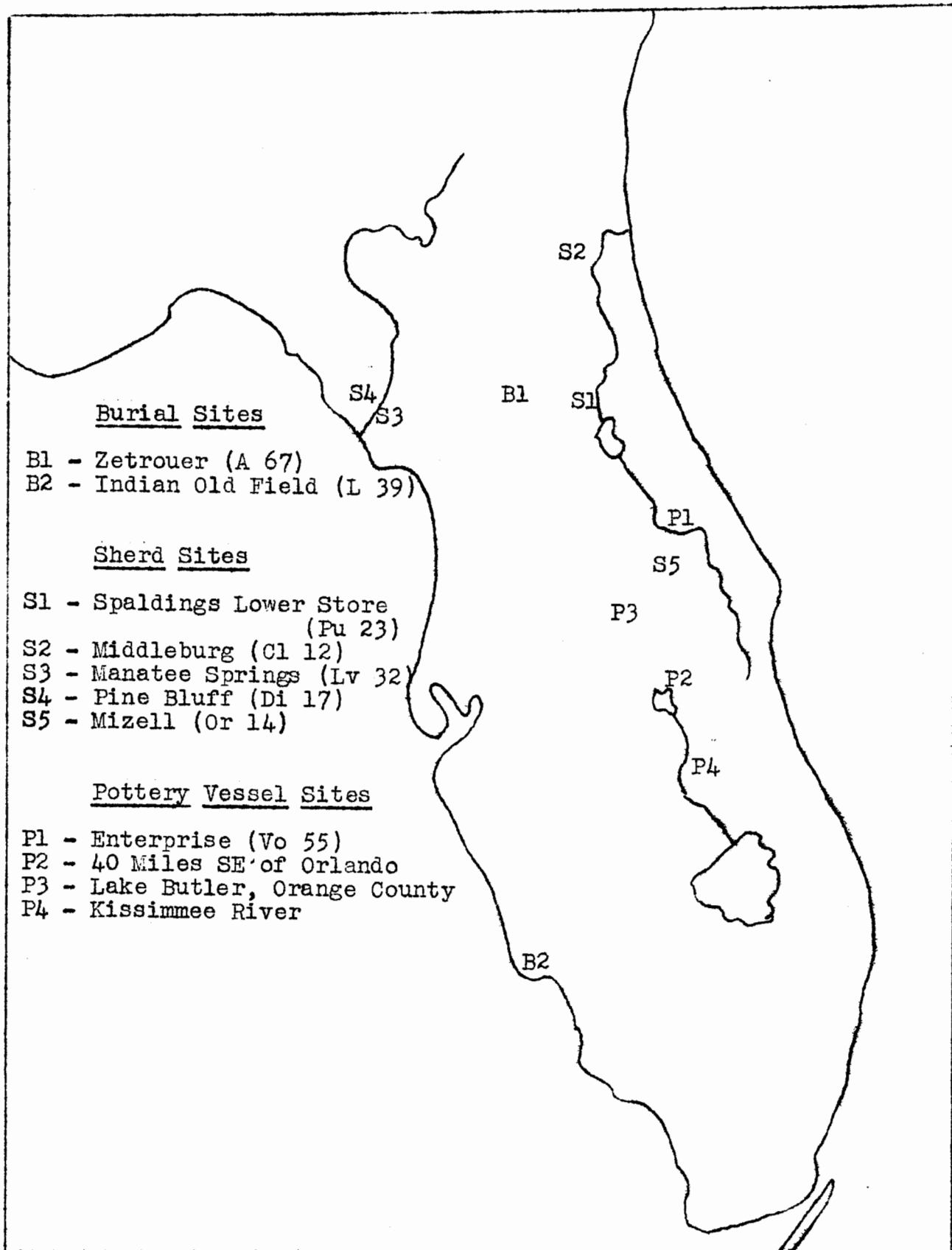
1. "Timucua" area stands out in contrast to surrounding regions.
2. "Timucua" area is not homogenous. It has three major cultural traditions:
  - Gulf Coast.....Southern Timucua
  - Alachua.....Western Timucua
  - St. Johns.....Eastern Timucua
3. Within two of these, and perhaps three, significant cultural variations suggest tribal differences.
4. Some correlation may be pointed out between tribe, dialect, and archeological culture -- Potano, for example.
5. Social and religious aspects of culture were most strongly affected by Spanish mission impact--loss of burial and temple mounds in Eastern Timucua area, for example.
6. Basic material culture pattern was not strongly changed by Spanish, only added to in minor ways. Subsistence unchanged except for new plant and animal foods.
7. Most significant material culture change in Spanish times (Eastern and Western Timucua) was Pan-Indian spread, by or with the Spanish, of San Marcos Stamped, a Guale type, pottery.
8. The rapid decline of the Southern Timucua has no direct relation to Spanish contacts, which were few. It is unexplainable.

# Timucuan Tribes, Dialects, and Archeology

<u>Group and Tribe</u>	<u>Dialect</u>	<u>Archeological Culture Area</u>	<u>Archeological Unit</u>
Eastern Timucua Fresh Water Indians Saturiba Tacatacuru Yui (Ibi) Icaful Yufera	Agua Fresca ?Mocama Tucururu } ?Oconi Yufera Agua Salada	Northern St. Johns  Northern St. Johns ?	St. Johns Iic-St. Augustine " " " ?
Western Timucua Potano Timucua Onatheaqua Yustaga	Potano Timucua ? ?	Central Florida	Potano A to Potano Z Timucua ? ?
Southeastern Timucua Acuera Ocale	Acuera " ?		? ? 14
Southern Timucua Tocobaga Ocita Pohoy Mococo	? ? ? ?	Central Gulf Coast	Tocobaga (Safety Harbor) " ? " ? " ?
Isolated Timucua Tawasa	Tawasa		

TEMPORAL POSITION OF TIMUCUA ARCHEOLOGICAL UNITS

	"Apalachee Area"	Central Gulf Coast	W. Central Florida	E. Central Florida	St. Johns River	N. Atlantic Coast
1763					↑ Spaldings Lower Store ↓ Fort Pupo	
1700	Pine Tuft San Luis Scott Miller Beatty Site			Zetrouer		↑ Nuestra Señora de la Leche Wrights Landing ? Fountain of Youth
1600		Barker Site ?	Fig Springs	Richardson	Mt. Royal	
1500		Safety Harbor ?				





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## NOTES ON THE SEMINOLE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WEST FLORIDA

by  
Ripley P. Bullen

There were a number of Seminole towns in the Tallahassee Red Hills area of West Florida in the 18th Century. This area has never been extensively surveyed nor have excavations been made at presumed Seminole sites. Hence, our knowledge of the Seminole archaeology of West Florida is practically non-existent.

We know that such towns should post-date 1716, as a Spaniard traveling in the area that year found no Indians, and that the Treaty of Mountrie Creek in 1823 excluded Seminoles from the area with the exception of four small towns or reservations.

One of these towns, Tock-to-eth-la or Totoawathla, presided over by Econchatimico from 1819 to 1838, was included in the Florida portion of the Chattahoochee River valley surveyed by the Florida Park Service in 1948. The finding of brushed pottery at Econchatimico's village led to the hypothesis that such pottery, when found in Florida, might represent Seminole occupation. While previously known in Georgia and Alabama as a variant of Walnut Roughened, this pottery was designated "Chattahoochee Brushed" for purposes of analysis (Bullen, 1950, An Archaeological Survey of the Chattahoochee River Valley in Florida, Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 101-125).

Small amounts of brushed pottery are known for what otherwise appear to be late Fort Walton sites in West Florida. This fact is not of itself significant, but, coupled with the lack of such pottery in earlier horizons, it suggests the temporal position of brushed pottery in West Florida to be very late, probably post-Fort Walton. While Chattahoochee Brushed was found in buried Fort Walton sites in the Chattahoochee River Valley, absence of such sherds in Spanish mission sites near Tallahassee, which have a terminal date of 1704, would also argue for a post-Fort Walton date, on the average, for this pottery in West Florida. A post-Fort Walton, non-Spanish mission date would imply a late Creek or Seminole origin for this pottery.

Chattahoochee Brushed sherds have been found in western Florida as follows:

1. In tests in Fort Walton sites in present levees of the Chattahoochee River.
2. At a small group of sites on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River just south of the Alabama state border.
3. On the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, 10 miles north of the forks, at Econchatimico's.
4. On the west bank of the Apalachicola River just south of the forks.
5. At Fort Gadsden on the Apalachicola River.

6. At the Lake Jackson site (7 sherds).
7. At or near St. Marks fort south of Tallahassee.
8. (Further east, not strictly speaking western Florida). On the banks of the Suwannee River at Manatee Springs and west of Clay Landing. These two locations are across the river and, on the same side, a short distance south of a Seminole trading post visited by William Bartram in 1777.

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SEMINOLE ARCHEOLOGY IN EAST FLORIDA  
(Abstract)

John M. Goggin

The peoples later known as Seminole moved into northern Florida after 1750. Despite extensive documentation no major village site has yet been located. Our archeological data are rather fragmentary; primarily being pottery types attributed to the Seminole, two burial sites, and an English trading post dealing with the Seminole, circa 1763-1783.

Seminole pottery is brushed or heavily striated. Vessels are often globular with everted rims. Many have rim punctates or a pinched rim filette. A few sherds which may be related to Chattahoochee Brushed (grit-tempered) have been found at Manatee Springs (Lv 32) and Pine Bluff (Di 17), on the Suwannee River, and Middleburg (Cl 12). Stokes Brushes (coarse grit-tempered) is limited to the Spaldings Lower Store (Pu 23). Winter Park Brushes (limestone-tempered) is represented by sherds from the Mizell site (Or 14) and two vessels from Old Enterprise (Vo 55).

Three vessels fall within the general group but cannot be precisely equated with any of the above types. They come from SE of Orlando, Lake Butler, and the Kissimmee River.

Burials attributed to the Seminole occur at the Zetrouer Site (A 67) and Indian Old Field (L 39). These seem to date from the last quarter of the 18th century and were accompanied by extensive trade goods: guns, axes, pipe tomahawks, mirrors, knives, etc. Beads occurred only with the Indian Old Field interment. The latter also had a alligator tooth powder measure which is ethnologically known from the 19th century Seminole.

Other 19th century Seminole material has been found on earlier Glades culture middens in the Everglades.

With our gradual awareness of the elements of Seminole archeology more Seminole sites will probably be recognized in the future.

## OCMULGEE OLD FIELDS CREEKS

G. D. Pope, Jr.

The two leading Creek tribes were Kasita and Coweta, principal peace and war, or white and red, towns respectively of the Lower Creeks. Kasita is first identified as Cofitachequi in 1670 Spanish accounts which place it somewhere on the lower Savannah River about 50 miles below Augusta. Both towns then appear in South Carolina documents, first on the Broad, later about the headwaters of the Chattahoochie and the Coosa Rivers. Some time between 1685 and 1702 both Spanish and Carolina accounts place them definitely on Ocheese Creek, the upper section of the Ocmulgee River. From here they moved to the Chattahoochie after the Yamasee War, and were finally transferred in 1836 to Oklahoma.

The Hitchiti were members of the Creek confederacy and belonged to the southern division of the Muskogean linguistic stock; it is probable that their speech had been earlier the most widely used in all of south Georgia. The ocmulgee Old Fields site is identified with this tribe by the accounts of Bartram and Hawkins placing it on the Ocmulgee at this point, the 1755 Mitchell map showing "Echetee" Old Town at this location on Ocheese Creek and below Coweta Old Town, Adair's mention of the spot as a former Creek center, and the tradition reported by Gatschet that the Hitchiti were the "first to settle at the site of Ocmulgi town, an ancient capital of the confederacy". Supporting evidence lies in the discovery on the site of a broad trail which is almost certainly a portion of the Trading Path which led from Augusta to the Creek Nation by way of the Rock Landing (below Milledgeville on the Oconee) and across the Ocmulgee near the conspicuous group of mounds which yet remains. Finally, an 1828 map shows Moore's Trail on the west bank of the Ocmulgee 2 miles below this point, and helps thereby to connect the site with the raid of 1703 on the Apalachee settlements.

The Ocmulgee Old Fields site comprises an Indian settlement of considerable size on the bluffs above the river in the midst of which stood a five-sided palisaded enclosure with two gates on the long side and a shallow moat encircling the other four. The shape of the enclosure, the evidence of cabin-like structures within it, the recovery of numerous articles of a military nature in addition to the usual trade goods, and the dating of various finds all point to its identification as the stockade of a frontier trader of about the period 1690-1715. Burials throughout the site showed a larger amount of grave goods than in the previous Lamar period and were both extended and more or less flexed. Trade goods included firearms and other weapons and domestic articles such as beads, buttons, clay pipes, brass bells.

The pottery types Ocmulgee Fields Incised, Kasita Red Filled, and Walnut Roughened show both continuity with and departure from the preceding Lamar period. The temper of the later wares is abundant only in the shell-tempered sherds of Walnut Roughened, scarce to lacking in the

other two. In Ocmulgee Fields Incised the broad bold incisions of Lamar have become thin and weak, and the designs tend to incompleteness as is used only for general effect. Casuela vessel forms continue but become generally lower and flatter, and smoothed surfaces entirely replace stamped. Walnut Roughened has substituted brushing and stippling for the complicated stamping of Lamar, retained the notching or indenting but not the reed punctates on the thickened rim of Lamar Complicated Stamped, and replaced rim folding or compressing with an applique band to achieve the same effect. The general shape with flaring rim is similar; but the neck is shortened, the shoulder less pronounced, and the base more rounded. The rare small strap handles of the earlier period are now used somewhat more frequently. The incised decoration, however, seems unrelated to Lamar. Kasita Red Filmed shows little relation to Lamar forms unless the broad rimmed soup bowl shape could be regarded as originating in a casuela base with the addition of a flaring rim. Kneberg has pointed out similar forms from Cherokee sites in Tennessee. Origins of the decoration seem to lie along the Gulf coast to the west or south.

#### Ocmulgee National Monument

#### THE PROTOHISTORIC CREEK OF GEORGIA

Charles H. Fairbanks

The Lamar Aspect blankets most of Georgia and the adjacent parts of neighboring states at the protohistoric level. No sites have been identified as Creek but the apparent co-existence of Lamar in Central Georgia and Creek is sufficient to indicate that Lamar is identifiable with Creek in the central area.

Lamar is a Late Mississippi aspect with temple mounds and some remnants of the Southern Cult. It is a hybrid culture with elements of old southeastern type such as complicated stamping and new elements, presumably from the west as incised pottery. Large sites have two mounds facing each other across a court. Smaller sites have no mounds. At least one site is palisaded. There is a variety of bone work, some degenerate Southern Cult shell gorgets, and a range of stone types. Sherd discs are common as are elaborate elbow pottery pipes.

Lamar pottery is generally sand tempered with a slick interior. It may rarely be shell tempered. Lamar Complicated Stamped is the predominant type, curvilinear or rectilinear in motif with much over-stamping. Rims are flaring and pinched, notched or punctated. Lamar Bold Incised is a Late Mississippi type on the shoulders of cazuelas. Lamar Plain is jars or bottles plus the plain areas on Lamar Bold Incised. There is also a jar type with four raised points, a red and white painted type, and several minor items. It is closely related to Dallas to the north and Fort Walton to the south.

In the north Lamar is known to be Historic Cherokee of the 13th Century. It is clear that the complex as now defined is not confined to the Creek. It shows a tremendous range of forms in space and these variations may have significance for smaller divisions. To the west stamping dies out and to the south it gradually approaches Ft. Walton.

Lamar is clearly ancestral to Ocmulgee Fields in pottery types. This strengthens its identification with protohistoric Creek in the Central Georgia area. It is evident that most of the peoples in the Georgia area practices some form of Lamar ceramics in the protohistoric area. The Cherokee to the north preserved Lamar forms after the Creeks had abandoned them..

See Fairbanks, C. H., "A Preliminary Segregation of Etowah, Savannah and Lamar" Amer. Antiq. Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 142-151 for trait list.

#### NATCHEZ ARCHAEOLOGY

##### A Tribute To The Natchez For Their Seeming Consistency In The Production Of The Fictile Fabric

George I. Quimby

Not often is it possible for the archaeologist to discover and/or formulate a pottery type that is a consistent tribal marker. For this reason it is gratifying to suspect that the pottery type, Fatherland Incised, was a consistent product of the Natchez Indians who were living in the lower Mississippi Valley in the early 18th century.

Natchez pottery was first identified in 1930 by Moreau B. Chambers who excavated a burial mound on the Fatherland Plantation near Natchez, Mississippi (Ford 1936, p. 59). In 1931 Chambers, Henry B. Collins, and James A. Ford found the village site associated with the mounds on the opposite side of St. Catherine's Creek on the Fatherland Plantation (Ford 1936, p. 64). Ford (1936, p. 60) identified this site as the Grand Village of the Natchez described by Iberville in 1700 (Ford 1936, p. 60). The identification of the Grand Village was demonstrated by documentary evidence and the presence of the European trade materials associated with the Indian artifacts (Ford 1936, pp. 51-52, 60). The village site as well as Mound C on the other side of St. Catherine's Creek produced Fatherland Incised pottery and European trade materials.

From 1700 to 1730 the Natchez lived in the Grand and adjacent villages near Natchez, Mississippi. But after the unsuccessful siege of the Natchez by the French and their Indian allies in the war of 1730, the escaping Natchez fled "westward across the Mississippi to the western border of the swamp country along the Tensas River (in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana), where they constructed another fort." (Ford 1936, p. 53). In 1731 this fort was attacked by the French and their Indian allies.



"The Natchez fort was surrounded with entrenchments and shelled with mortars. The site of this fort was identified by documentary evidence. The collections from the site contained Fatherland Incised pottery, historic trade goods, and fragments of hollow cast iron shells probably fired at the fort by the mortars of the French attackers (Ford 1936, p. 68).

Once more most of the Natchez escaped from the French besiegers and scattered to other tribes. A large number of Natchez joined the Chickasaws in northern Mississippi. In 1735 Bienville reported that the largest Natchez remnant "has been received among the Chickasaw, who have granted to these refugees lands on which to build a village" (Swanton, 1911, p. 251).

In 1939-41 during the course of archaeological investigations in northeastern Mississippi, Jesse D. Jennings and Albert Spaulding excavated between them four Chickasaw sites of the historic period in Lee County. At two of these sites Fatherland Incised pottery was found in an archaeological context that otherwise was historic Chickasaw. One of these sites, MLe 14 was "the only important source of the pottery type Fatherland Incised, although the adjacent site MLe 90 yielded about fifty pieces." (Jennings 1941, p. 179).

Thus on the basis of the presence of Fatherland Incised pottery in quantity at a Chickasaw site and the documentary data on the settlement of Natchez among the Chickasaw, Jennings identified the site MLe 14 "as part of, or all of, the original Natchez sanctuary in the Chickasaw settlements." (Jennings 1941, p. 180).

Another possibly significant feature of site MLe 14 was the presence of three rectangular structures outlined by shallow wall trenches. These trenches indicated rectangular house structures about 15 feet wide and about 27 feet long (Jennings 1941, Fig. 3 and p. 163). This type did not occur at the other Chickasaw sites, and therefore could be considered an exotic feature associated perhaps with the Fatherland Incised pottery. Such an association seems to have its closest analogue with the Bayou Goula site in Iberville Parish, Louisiana where Fatherland Incised pottery was included in the historic types associated with shallow wall trenches outlining rectangular structures that were about 17 feet wide and 25 feet long. These particular structures were divided roughly into equal parts by wall trenches running across the width of the houses, but otherwise were similar in construction, form, and size to houses found at site MLe 14 in northeastern Mississippi. The tribal identity of the builders of rectangular houses at the Bayou Goula site is not known but among the possibilities are some of the Tiou (Natchez Stinkards) who settled there in 1700 and Taensa (offshoots of the Natchez) who settled there in 1706 and remained until perhaps 1715.

I would like to assume that the Tiou and/or the Taensa made the Fatherland Incised pottery found at the Bayou Goula site, but such cannot be proved. Light could be shed on this problem by the excavation

of the Tiou village that was part of the Natchez group of villages in Adams County, Mississippi.

Unfortunately the Bayou Goula site was not only occupied by the Taensa and Tiou, but also at various times between 1699 and 1719 by the Bayogoula, Mugulasha, Acolipissa, and Chitimacha (Swanton 1911). Moreover, by 1718 the site was a part of the concession of M. Paris and commanded by M. Dubuisson (Swanton 1911, p. 339). Furthermore, the archaeological evidence (a dated coin in a pit) suggests that the Bayou Goula site was occupied until at least some time after 1723. Consequently the excavation of the Bayou Goula site raises more problems than it solves, among which is the possibility that someone besides the Natchez made Fatherland Incised pottery. This possibility I reject on emotional grounds alone, if no other support be forthcoming. And on the basis of three proven instances of the association of Fatherland Incised and Natchez people, viz. Fatherland Plantation in Mississippi, Natchez Fort in Louisiana, and MLe 14 in northern Mississippi, I would like to believe that Fatherland Incised pottery was made only by Natchez Indians.

A part of the proof of such a hypothesis would be a knowledge of the pottery of Bayogoula, Mugulasha, Acolipissa, Tiou, Grigra, and Chitimacha not to mention Houma and Tunica. Also we really know very little of the Natchez in terms of actual excavation. A program of investigation of documented historic sites (including all of the Natchez towns) from Natchez to the Gulf might identify the tribal culture of the area.

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## CHOCTAW ARCHAEOLOGY

William G. Haag

For a group to have been so well documented as ~~the~~ were the Choctaw, it is remarkable that so little is known of their prehistory or so few remains may be properly identified with them. The explanation rests largely in the fact that in the two states wherein the Choctaw are supposed to have lived in late prehistoric the time we may call proto-historic have for some years been without active archaeologists are those present were more happily engaged in more profitable projects. Hence, for the nonce, the Archaeology of the Choctaw may be treated with some dispatch.

The first illustrated and still the most specific reference to Choctaw material remains is the short article by Henry B. Collins, Jr. of the distinctive type of pottery found on certain identified Choctaw town sites.<sup>1</sup> In only one other publication is there any specific information relating to Choctaw archaeology and in it a useable description of the pottery is rendered. This second paper is Ford's Mississippi and Louisiana sherd analysis.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately it is true that there is no other paper worthy of mention that makes any additional references to Choctaw archaeology. Since most of the information reported upon by Ford was derived from collection made by himself and Moreau B. Chambers for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and since the Mississippi Archivist now reports that the field notes of this survey and all collections were destroyed in a fire, it is only through the foresight of Ford that some material has been preserved.

We are thus reduced to a single pottery type for the total of known archaeological remains of the Choctaw. It should be pointed out, however that the identification of this pottery type with the Choctaw is by association only. There is no way in which the association may be made stronger at the present time, but the weight of the evidence may be seen in the description below.

### Chickachae Combed

#### Paste:

Method of manufacture: No coil fracturing is discernible, so it is assumed that moulding was the method.

Temper: fine sand and some black carbonized particles that may be some material in the paste that fired more completely than remainder; occasional fragments all about same size of what appears to be volcanic tuffa. No sand in paste in western part of range.

<sup>1</sup> Collins, 1927.

<sup>2</sup> Ford, 1936.

Texture: very compact in cross section; such lamination as is observed is parallel to face of the sherds; surface smooth but faintly friable.

Hardness: 2.5 to 3.0

Color: variable, mottled surfaces, both interior and exterior; interior uniformly lighter than same exterior; interior generally light buff or buffy-gray; exteriors black through mouse gray to creamy tan and finally a cinnamon.

#### Surface Finish and Decoration

Well-smooth surface upon which is incised closely spaced simple lines whose uniformity suggests they were applied with a comb or toothed-tool. The lines are usually in groups of four but three to seven are present. The group of parallel lines is applied just below the lip and parallel to it or are in sweeping or tight curves or in zigzag arrangement. The distance between lines within the group varies from one to 3.5 mm. The width of groups varies from three to ten mm. Individual grooves are u-shaped but do not show rolled edges, hence the incising must have been applied to a hardened vessel.

In perhaps one-tenth of the sherds the lines will have been applied freehand.

Form: Rarely a slip that fires to a pinkish buff or light red is present.

Lip: Most commonly rounding from interior to meet a straight exterior in a blunt ridge; occasionally flattened without distorting the exterior edge but causing interior to thicken.

Rim: Straight or rarely thickened as noted above.

Body: Simple bowls with straight sides or constricted-mouth spheres. Some of latter were 240 mm in diameter at mouth; some of the bowls were nearly this in diameter; one small fragment was from a bowl about 140 mm. in diameter and 60 mm. high.

Thickness: ranges from 4 to 9 mm.

#### Range of the type:

Presently known from four sites, three in Eastern Mississippi and one in central (N-S) Louisiana (near Marksville).

#### Chronological Position of Type in Range:

Historic and/or immediately before 1700.

#### Probable Relationships of Type:

None known. On basis of paste and other characteristics than decoration, the type is quite similar to certain Eastern Mississippi sandy paste types, but not those of Northeastern Mississippi. The type called Oktibbeha Plain is in paste very similar to Chickachae Combed. The type Oktibbeha Plain is considered of

Historic age in Northern Mississippi. The variety of Chickachae Combed found at the Nick Place near Marksville Louisiana is not sandy paste.

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Perhaps some additional information may be offered regarding the conclusion that Chickachae Combed is a Choctaw pottery type. Collins found this ware on at least two sites, Ponta or Coosa and Chickachae. The identification of the sites was through the use of Halbert's<sup>3</sup> research on the Captain Bernard Romans map, dated 1772<sup>4</sup>. There is little reason for doubting the judgement of either Collins or Halbert. The significant fact is that these two sites showed very little of other pottery types than Chickachae Combed. Plain sherds were present but the suggestion was made by Collins that they were plain sherds from vessels of the Chickachae Combed type. As weighty evidence to support this association was Ford's collections from Nanih Waiya, in Winston County Mississippi, and from the Nick Plantation, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana; both these sites showed a preponderance of their pottery assemblage to be Chickachae Combed. In fact, all the sherds recovered from the Louisiana Site were of the type. Nanih Waiya is a large mound group that is or was held sacred by the Choctaw and Halbert avers that a general council of the nation was held there in 1823. Potsherds other than Chickachae Combed occurring in some numbers at Nanih Waiya is either Marksville or Troyville.

It may seem remarkable but there is little else to offer as Choctaw archaeological remains. From Nanih Waiya comes a piece of green wine-bottle glass that has been flaked along the edge to form a scraper. Similar objects occur at Chickasaw Old Fields in Lee County, Mississippi<sup>5</sup>. One glass scraper was in the material from the Nick Plantation in Louisiana.

<sup>3</sup> Halbert, 1902.

<sup>4</sup> Romans, 1775.

<sup>5</sup> Jennings, 1941.

Although there are numerous hints in Adair and other reporters of Choctaw ethnography that might give inference data about their archaeological remains, there has been so little field excavations conducted in the area of these peoples that an evaluation of these sources is not warranted at this time.

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#### EARLY HISTORIC CHEROKEE DATA

T. M. N. Lewis

The small amount of Cherokee data which we are able to offer at this time has been derived from our ethno-historic file and two archaeological investigations on Overhill Cherokee sites. These excavations were conducted in the late 1930's.

Only a limited amount of excavating was done on one of these two sites, that of the Cherokee capital of Chota on the Little Tennessee River. This became the capital town in about the year 1740, and was previously known as Tenasee. The other excavations were made on the documented site of Ocoee on the Ocoee River, a short distance above its confluence with the Hiwassee River. This town is indicated on the LeMaire map of 1716 as Amohi, and also on the DeLisle map of 1718 as Amohi. The Moravian missionary, Steiner, referred to it in 1799 as Wachowee and indicated that parts of the town were situated on both sides of the river. This our examination proved to be correct.

At the site of Chota our excavations produced four burials. Two of these were accompanied by a large amount of trade goods, and hence can be regarded as Cherokee. There was some evidence of house floor patterns present but none of these could be definitely regarded as

Cherokee. Many midden pits contained reconstructable vessels, numerous sherds, and broken trade objects.

Our excavations at the Ocoee site were much more extensive. Of the twenty-three burials found, ten were accompanied by trade goods. These we regard unquestionably as Cherokee.

An earlier component was present on this site, namely, the Candy Creek or early Woodland horizon in eastern Tennessee.

We were able to trace out the trench and post molds of a stockade surrounding this site. Since stockades are not a part of the Candy Creek culture, it must be assigned to the Cherokee occupation at the site. The posts had been set in a contiguous position within the narrow trench. This would suggest a rather late type of fortification designed to protect the village from gunfire. The stockade gate was the overlapping type.

Only two definite house floor patterns were found, despite extensive test trenching. One of these was quite unique for the Tennessee area, probably because of the limited amount of work done on Cherokee sites. It was totally dissimilar to post mold patterns of the Candy Creek culture and hence must be attributed to the Cherokee occupation. We believe it represents either a Cherokee sweat house or winter "hot-house."

The dimensions of the rectangular floor pattern were 12 x 14 feet. The post mold pattern extended around the bottom edges of a slightly depressed rectangular pit. Inasmuch as the plow line had almost penetrated to the depth of the floor level, it was not possible to determine the original depth of the pit.

A projecting entrance-way, two and a half feet wide and six and a half feet long, was indicated by two parallel lines of post molds. Its floor had been excavated into the subsoil for several inches, and this trough-like depression extended inward to the centrally located fireplace. This latter feature was a circular depression slightly more than four feet in diameter--considerably larger than the usual dwelling house fire-basin. Both the basin and the trough leading into it contained over 600 fire-cracked stones. There was also much associated carbonized soil, suggesting the addition of water to charcoal and hot rocks to generate steam. It is suggested that the presence of the rock within the trough was due to the likelihood of its having been raked from the fireplace just prior to the kindling of a new fire.

A very shallow and narrow trench extended around the edges of the floor, perhaps for drainage purposes. Post molds of varitable sizes penetrated the bottom of this trench, and a somewhat larger mold was present in each corner and in the center of the two longer walls.

Martin Schneider has left the following description of a Cherokee "hothouse" in the year 1783: "Every family has besides the Dwelling House still a smaller Hothouse. This has but a very small Opening to creep into it, and this is the Abode in cold Weather; after the Fire which is made in the Middle is burned down, the coals are covered with Ashes. Their Couches of Cane fixed roundabout are their Sleeping Places..." William Bartram has left a somewhat similar description of a Cherokee hothouse: "...each house or habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter or hot-house; this stands a few yards distance from the mansion-house, opposite the front door."

The sweat-house which was erected this past summer in the reconstructed 18th century Cherokee village at Cherokee, North Carolina, known as Oconoluftee, is based upon this archaeological evidence and ethno-historical references from our files.

Cherokee burial traits, so far as we are acquainted with them at the moment, are as follows:

1. Partly flexed deposition, with rare instances of full extension.
2. Burial wrappings of cane matting and bark covering.
3. Burial accompaniments consisting of a wide variety of trade objects such as scissors, hoes, knives, beads, metal buttons, conical jinglers, tubular brass beads, hawk bells, wire bracelets of brass and iron, silver jewelry and gorgets, and other miscellany.
4. The only aboriginal burial accompaniments are shell beads.

## EXCAVATIONS AT A SPANISH MISSION SITE IN GEORGIA

Sheila K. Caldwell

Since April 1952 the Georgia Historical Commission has been carrying out a program of archeological research to locate and excavate Spanish mission sites on the Georgia coast. This season's work is nearly complete at 9Mc10, on the north bluff of the Darien River, about eight miles from the Altamaha Sound. The site covers about 40 acres and was occupied during the early period of mission endeavor, 1570 - 1597, and the second period, from 1606-1686.

The site is in poor condition. About 140 English soldiers garrisoned at the nearby Fort King George are buried in and through the mission itself, and at a still later date three or more houses and several mills were erected on the spot. The shell middens that were a prominent feature of the site when it was described by Barnwell in 1721 have been removed for use as road metal and for the construction of tabby.

Two periods of building within the Spanish period are indicated. One group of structures is represented by a series of square postholes, about 2 feet on a side and 2 to 3 feet deep. The characteristic wall trench combines large posts set in the line of saplings. This type of construction is used in the largest unit of the mission complex along with the square posts, which make up the enclosure wall, more than 350 feet long and a second unit about 35 feet square. The second main structure is another on closure about 60 feet long on the one side located, with a 12 foot square tower set into the wall trench. The evidence is slender but the indications are that the enclosure with the tower is later than the complex built of square posts. Two portions of wall trench houses about 20 feet on a side, one with a clay floor, and another house about 12 feet square complete the list of identifiable structures.

Pottery is fairly abundant considering the condition of the midden. Scattered samples of every type from fiber tempered through the late historical types are found. The assemblage that can be equated with the mission period structures consists of Altamaha Malleated, Mission Red Filmed, Miller Plain and a coarse grit tempered plain. The malleated occurs for the most part on a characteristic bell shaped pot, the short casuala lip incised with heavy lines and ticks. This decoration bears a family resemblance to the run of Lamar and Ocmulgee Old Fields incising. The Red Filmed shows considerable European influence and occurs usually as plates, without the annular ring, and on cups and bowls, usually with the annular base. One example of a jug with heavy strap handle and one effigy adorno have been found. The two plain ware occur as pots and bowls and occasionally as flaring rim jars. The true casuala shape is rare at the site.



Other potteries found at the site but not as yet tied into any definite Groupings are cob marked, roughened types, check stamps and miscellaneous incised rims other than bell pot rims.

Spanish materials make up about 14% of the total collections. Two percent is majolica, Columbia White, Fig Springs Polychrome, and miscellaneous types as yet unidentified. These bracket the time period which documentary sources indicate for the existence of the site. Glass bottle fragments and possibly some beads belong with the Spanish materials. Copper artifacts are not abundant and include a jingle bell, rolled sheet copper beads and various scrap pieces. Silver does not preserve well at the site and the two known pieces are in too poor condition to be identified.

To date not a single Indian burial has come to light. It is to be hoped that future work will bring us some data on the burials of the mission period. At the time of the conference the excavations were still in progress, and at this writing it appears that another season's work will be required to complete the mission structure. A full report on the site is expected to appear in the late spring.

#### Sources

Swanton, Early History of the Creek Indians, p. 82.  
Brooks, A. M. The Unwritten History of Old St. Augustine, p. 169.  
Journal of Co. John Barnwell  
Maps in the Lowery Collection

#### COMMENTS ON THE SPANISH MISSION SITE

Bessie Lewis

Further study must be done before a positive identification can be made of the Spanish mission site discovered by Mrs. Sheila K. Caldwell in her recent archaeological exploration of the Altamaha river bluff near Darien.

On the basis of information now in hand - maps and documents - I believe the mission on this site was Espogache.

Dr. Swanton lists the evolution of the name: Espogache, Aspoache. Lowery gives: Hoapogahe, Espogache. It is an easy step from these words to "Huspaw", the name of the Indian town on the mainland near the northern mouth of the Altamaha threatened by Robert Daniel in 1715.

Col. John Barnwell shows this town on his map and in his journal as deserted when he built Fort King George on the site in 1721.



Letters written from the Governor of Florida to the authorities in South Carolina and England soon after the building of Fort King George remonstrated against the construction of the fort: "that the English had constructed a wooden fort at the mouth of the Talauje Province on your Majesty's territory, where, for many years the Indians and Guajas were settled and by reason of the siege this nation put on this Garrison, they had retired to where they still are."

The siege referred to was doubtless the punishment meted out to the Indians after the massacre of 1597. It is interesting to note the mico of Espogache was the first of the Indians to return to the Spanish direction after that revolt.

Spanish maps in the Lowery collection show "Espogache" in the location on which Mrs. Caldwell has been working this summer.