

# The WPA Glynn County Excavation Project: Phase I-Preston Holder's Paper Trail



## LAMAR Institute Publication Series Report Number 161

The LAMAR Institute  
Savannah, Georgia

2010





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By Daniel T. Elliott, compiler

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## Introduction

This LAMAR Institute publication is a contribution to the “Skeletons in the Closet Initiative”. That initiative is a continuing effort to document past archaeological exploits in the southeastern United States, particularly those projects that were not reported or were underreported. This volume presents primary information on the 1936-1937 excavations on the Georgia coast in Glynn County. It is a story that should have been written by Preston Holder before he died in 1980.

Preston Holder was, among other things, an archaeologist who directed WPA excavations in coastal Georgia. His contributions to the archaeology of Georgia and the Southeast, which substantial and significant, resulted in a rather paltry publication record (Holder 1938; Waring 1945, 1968; 1932-1983, 1936-1937). This document attempts to gather various lines of paper evidence of Holder’s work in Georgia. The next step will be to transform this complex and confusing paper trail and generate a full report detailing the Glynn County archaeological project.

The Glynn County excavations were the first in coastal Georgia during the New Deal era of Southeastern Archaeology. These excavations were concurrent with the excavations at Macon Plateau and prior to the Federally-funded excavations at Bilbo, Deptford, Irene, Refuge and other sites in the Savannah/Chatham County vicinity (DePratter 1991; Caldwell and McCann 1941; *Augusta Chronicle* 1935). Preston Holder was not the first Federal archaeologist to work in Glynn County. Frank Setzler preceded him and Setzler made the first excavations at the St. Simon’s Airport site, which was then in the initial stages of construction.

Preston Holder supervised excavations at numerous sites in Glynn County, including the Airport Sites I and II, Boathouse Creek site, Charlie King Mound, Gascoigne Bluff, Shadman Field, Cannons Point on St. Simons Island; Sea Island Causeway, Square’s/Sea Island Mound on north end of Sea Island, and, on the mainland, Evelyn plantation. Holder’s papers also include field notes pertaining to field trips and minor surface collections at several sites in the region, including Shadman Field, Johnson Shell mound, a bluff north of Johnson Mound and Butler’s Point, St. Simons Village (Beach), Bernstein’s Fish Camp on St. Simons Island; Creighton Island, Clarks Bluff and Cedar Point [on Altamaha River?], Bourbon Field, Sapelo Enclosure, and Kenmons [Kennan?] on Sapelo Island, Atwood Village site, Millhaven, and others. The most extensive excavations by Holder were on the archaeological sites at the Malcolm McKinnon Airport on St. Simons Island.

The locations of many of the sites where Holder and his crew worked, such as Bourbon Field and the Sapelo Enclosure, are currently known today. Several of these sites, however, have locations that are not securely established. The task of locating these sites, and that of locating Holder’s excavation areas within the known sites, is a daunting one. The information in this publication holds many of the clues necessary to find these sites.

Holder also participated in the excavations in Chatham County, Georgia, at major sites including Deptford and Irene. The Chatham County work is not the focus of this present monograph.



**Figure 1. Construction Underway at the Malcolm McKinnon Airport, St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia.**

The data on Holder's archaeological work in Georgia in this volume are presented as a series of appendices, which is mostly unedited raw information. This is not a complete compilation of Holder's Glynn County documentation but it contains what the compiler [Elliott] considered to be the most relevant for modern-day research. The rules for photography and document reproduction at the National Anthropological Archives hampered a more thorough treatment of this material. Personal digital cameras, for example, were not permitted in the research area. As a result, the image resolution resulting from photocopying is degraded from what was desired. Also the framing of the images was awkward and did not offer any opportunities for "zooming in" on selected areas of a particular document, or for taking multiple shots at different settings in order to obtain better quality images.

Appendix 1 is a finding aid for the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. collection at the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, in Suitland, Maryland (Yiotis n.d.). It is preceded by a one page entry from the Smithsonian Institution's SIRIS catalogue for Preston Holder's papers pertaining to the Glynn County excavations. Holder was a close associate of

Antonio J. Waring, Jr. and they collaborated on several topics during and after the Glynn County excavations. Waring's collection included many items pertaining to Preston Holder, as may be observed by perusing the finding aid. Although most of their thoughts went unpublished, the collected papers of Antonio J. Waring, Jr., which includes input by Holder, were edited by Stephen Williams and published in 1968.

Appendix 2 contains a finding aid for the Preston Holder papers held in the Archives and Special Collections at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. Holder spent many years as a professor of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska. His collection of papers includes correspondence and photographs pertaining to the excavations in coastal Georgia in the 1930s. This particular collection has not been examined by Georgia archaeologists, but the finding aid is included here as a guide for future researchers. A review of this finding aid reveals many tantalizing entries that promise to shed light on the Glynn County WPA work.

Appendix 3 contains notes made by archaeologist Daniel T. Elliott during a one-day examination of the Preston Holder papers at the National Anthropological Archives in 2007. No attempt was made during that research visit to examine any of the artifacts in the Smithsonian Institution. These notes were generated very quickly and they reflect the research bias of the author. The notes are largely unedited and contain incomplete sentences misspelled words, and uneven content.

Appendix 4 contains photocopies of selected portions of Box 2 of the Preston Holder papers at the National Anthropological Archives.

Appendix 5 contains photocopies of selected portions of Box 3 of the Preston Holder papers at the National Anthropological Archives.

Appendix 6 contains photocopies of Reports 5 and 6 by Holder in the Preston Holder papers at the National Anthropological Archives. These reports are Holder's typed field summaries of the excavations in Glynn County and at several sites in Florida.

Appendix 7 contains photocopies of an assortment of field "grid maps" from the Glynn County excavations.

Appendix 8 contains photocopies of handwritten notations on the photographs taken by Holder in the Preston Holder papers at the National Anthropological Archives. The photographs themselves were not scanned or reprinted because of the high cost of doing so and the limited budget for the research.

Appendix 9 contains three contemporary newspaper articles about the Glynn County excavations. Two of the articles, published in Texas newspapers, tell the story of seven-foot giants who once stalked Georgia's coast. It is reassuring to know that newspaper journalism has remained a constant over the seven decades since these giants were unearthed.

Marsha Chance (1974) examined the ceramic collections from the Glynn County project for her Masters of Science thesis at Florida State University. Her analysis utilized the curated collections in the Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service in Tallahassee. The University of Florida conducted several seasons of excavation on St. Simons Island at Cannon's Point and other locations that were first visited by Preston Holder (Moore 1982; Otto 1984; Singleton 1985). The University of Florida excavations in Glynn County focused on the colonial plantation periods. Recently, Fred Cook and his colleagues undertook to relocate one of Preston Holder's sites, Shadman Farm, with apparent success (Hawkins 2008).

Kevin Kiernan, a current resident of St. Simons Island, has also taken a strong interest in the Glynn County WPA excavations. In 2007 Kiernan obtained a printed inventory of the collections at Smithsonian Institution and he rediscovered one map of Holder's work on St. Simons Island. That map was tightly rolled and required conservation before it could be reproduced. Kiernan also followed Holder's trail to University of Nebraska, where he discovered additional important documents about Holder's activities in Georgia. Kiernan (2009) presented his research on Holder's Glynn County excavations to the Society for Georgia Archaeology and he plans to publish on the subject in the near future.

## References Cited

Augusta Chronicle

1935 U.S. Parks Experts to Study Project. *Augusta Chronicle*, June 15, 1935, Section A, p.1.

Caldwell, Joseph R., and Josephine McCann

1941 *Irene mound Site*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Chance, Marsha A.

1974 The W.P.A. Glynn County Project: A Ceramic Analysis. M.S. thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Continental

1936 Hombres de Ciencia Han Descubierto Esqueletos de Hombres que Tenian Dos Metros de Estatura. *Continental*, September 27, 1936, p.21.

DePratter, Chester B.

1991 *W.P.A. Archaeological Excavations in Chatham County, Georgia, 1937-1942*. Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Hawkins, Carole

2008 Searching for the Swift Creek Tribe. A South Georgia Research Team Plans to Dig for Ancient Artifacts. *Jacksonville Times*, April 6, 2008. Jacksonville.com/tu-online/stories/040608/geo\_265480372.shtml, September 24, 2010.

Holder, Preston

1938 Excavations on St. Simons Island and Vicinity (Winter 1936-37). *Proceedings of the Society for Georgia Archaeology* 1(1).

1932-1983 Preston Holder, Papers, RG# 12-05-13. Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska.

Lincoln Libraries.

1936-1937 Records of Archeological Excavations in Glynn County, Georgia for Works Projects [sic, Progress] Administration 1936-1937 [3 boxes, 1 map]. Manuscript 3301, Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives, Suitland, Maryland.

Kiernan, Kevin

2009 *A Little-Known Prehistoric Indian Mound on St. Simons Island*. Paper presented at the Spring Meeting, Society for Georgia Archaeology, May 16, 2009, Macon, Georgia.

Moore, Sue M.

1982 *The Antebellum Barrier Island Plantation: In Search of an Archaeological Pattern*. Ph.D. dissertation [1981], University of Florida, Gainesville. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Otto, John

1984 *Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1850: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South*. Academic Press, New York.

Port Arthur News

1936 Georgia's Sand-Dunes Yield Startling Proof of a Prehistoric Race of Giants. The Archaeologist Mystified at Finding Skeletons of Men Who were 7 Feet Tall. *Port Arthur News*, August 2, 1936, p.22.

Singleton, Theresa A., editor

1985 *The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Waring, AJ, Jr., and Preston Holder

1945 A Prehistoric Ceremonial Complex in the Southeastern United States. *American Anthropologist* 47(1):1-34.

1968 The Deptford Ceramic Complex. In *The Waring Papers*, edited by S. Williams, pp 135-151. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Williams, Stephen, editor

1968 *The Waring Papers*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Yiotis, Gale

n.d. Inventory to the Papers of Antonio J. Waring, Jr. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



## **Appendix 1.**

**Finding Aid. Antonio Waring, Jr. Collection, National  
Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Suitland,  
Maryland**

Creator: [Holder, Preston](#)

Title: Records of archeological excavations in Glynn County, Georgia for Work Projects Administration 1936-37

Contained in: [Numbered manuscripts 1850s-1980s \(some earlier\)](#)

Phy. Description: 3 boxes  
1 map

Summary: Box 1: Original field notes. 17 notebooks and ca. 500-600 5 x 8 in. cards. Box 2: Notes, correspondence, drawings, etc. in manila folders, unarranged. (Continued in Box 3) Box 3: Ditto; and photographic prints and negatives. Item 4: Archeological sections and plats. 1936-38. 1 roll. (filed with maps).

Cite as: Manuscript 3301, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

Geog. Location: Glynn County, Georgia -- archeology

Addl. KW Subj: Glynn County, Georgia -- archeology

Form / Genre: [Drawings](#)  
[Photographs](#)

Repository Loc: National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Museum Support Center, Suitland, Maryland

Local Number: NAA MS 3301

Co-Creator: [United States. Work Projects Administration](#)

Inventory to the Papers of  
Antonio J. Waring, Jr.

Gayle Yiotis

National Anthropological Archives  
Smithsonian Institution

## Box 1

Folder 1: Manuscript (typewritten with handwritten editing--incomplete: 69 pages)

"The Bilbo Site, Chatham County, GA"

[This material was first presented at the Fifth Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Baton Rouge, LA, Sept. 1940.]

Introduction

The Bilbo Site

Excavation Techniques

Depositional Features

Ceramics

Artifacts of Bone

Artifacts of Stone

Stratigraphy

Comparable Sites along the Georgia-Carolina Coast

Bilbo-Stalling's Island Comparisons

Discussion

Conclusions

Tables (none present)

Bibliography

(Appendices I and IV not present)

Appendix II: Comparison of Stalling's Island Trait List (Fairbanks) with Bilbo Site

Appendix III: Non-ceramic Sites in the Vicinity of Little Lake George, St. Johns River, Florida

Appendix V:

Traits of the Revised Ciboney Culture (CUBA), after Rouse 1941

List of Figures and Map: Waring: Bilbo - 1 (none present)

Folder 2: Manuscript (typewritten with handwritten editing--100 pages)

"The Bilbo Site, Chatham County, GA" by Antonio J. Waring, jr.

Introduction

The Bilbo Site

Method [Excavation Techniques]

Depositional Features

Ceramics

Artifacts of Bone

Artifacts of Stone

Stratigraphy

Comparable Sites along the Georgia-Carolina Coast

Bilbo-Stalling's Island Comparisons

Discussion

Conclusions

Tables

Table I: Distribution of Artifacts in the Stratigraphic Block

Table II: Distribution of Pottery Types in the Stratigraphic Block

Table III: Distribution of Pottery Types from Sections of Trench  
not Included in the Stratigraphic Block

Bibliography

Appendix I: Specific Traits of the Bilbo Site,  
Chatham County, Georgia

Appendix II: Stalling's Island Trait List  
(Fairbanks)

Appendix III: Non-ceramic Sites in the Vicinity of Little Lake George, St.  
Johns River, Florida

Appendix IV: Fiber-Tempered Wares

Appendix V: Traits of the Revised Ciboney Culture  
(CUBA), after Rouse 1941

Folder 3:

- a) "Part of Fiber-Temp Appendix in Bilbo [sic] Report" -- 9  
pages typewritten with handwritten correction
- b) "TONOBBILBO SITE: Family copy with most of the plates"  
"BilboB3) typed draft of paper, with plates"

Foreword by Antonio J. Waring, Jr., Savannah, Georgia (Pencilled handwritten note on front  
of folder, and note in ink at bottom: "5/58 These pencilled notes must be from early 1940s  
seem somewhat dated now. Pres)

Introduction

II: The Bilbo Site

III: Depositional Features

IV: Method

V: Ceramics

V [sic]: Artifacts of Bone

Artifacts of Stone

Stratigraphy

In the Immediate Vicinity: Other Sites

Relationship with other areas

VII: Conclusions

References

Plates: 2 -

Plate 2

Plate 3a - Decorated fiber-tempered shards illustrating the range in mode  
of punctation (Midden Zone #3)

Plate 3b - Linear punctation - fiber-tempered shards  
(Midden Zone #3)

Plate 4a - Broadline-incised fiber-tempered shards,  
Bilbo Site (Midden Zone #3)

Plate 4b - Fine-line incised fiber-tempered shards  
(Midden Zone #3)

Plate 5a - Decorated fiber-tempered shards illustrating combinations of

- technique (Midden Zone #3)
- Plate 5b - Plain fiber-tempered shards (Midden Zone #2)
- Plate 6:
- a - Antler artifacts, type A (projectile points)
  - b - Antler artifacts, type B (awls)
- Plate 7:
- a - Antler artifacts, type C awls
  - b - Antler artifacts, type D flint flakers
- Plate 8 - Missing
- Plate 9:
- a - Bone pins, type I
  - b - Fragment of rib showing knife marks
- Plate 10 - Engraved bone pins, type II
- Plate 11 - Engraved Bone Pins, type III (In association with fiber-tempered pottery)
- Plate 12 - Missing
- Plate 13:
- a: Ulna awls, note perforation
  - b: Splinter awls
- Plate 14:
- a - Split deer cannon bones
  - b - Worked deer and bear jaw bones, not engraved design on c
- Plate 15: Miscellaneous Objects of Bone
- a - Bone fragment used as a scraper
  - b - Notched bone awl
  - c - Worked pieces of sturgeon bone
  - d - Chisel
  - e,f,g - Problematical objects of bone
  - h - Fish hook
- Plate 16a - Projectile points (type A) from Midden Zone #2
- Plate 16b - Projectile points d and h, asymmetrical points
- Plate 17 - Missing
- Plate 18a - Miscellaneous projectile and drill forms
- Plate 18b - Flake knives

Folder 4: "Bilbo Illustrations -- Including Bone"

Miscellaneous photos of shards, bone and stone artifacts.

Folder 5:

"The Deptford Ceramic Complex: Stratigraphy at Two Sites on the Georgia Coast by Preston Holder and A.J. Waring, Jr." -- 8 handwritten pages on legal sized yellow lined paper.

"The Deptford Ceramic Complex: Stratigraphy at Two Sites on the Georgia Coast by Preston Holder and A.J. Waring, Jr." [One corrected carbon--8 typewritten page and one handwritten page; and one uncorrected carbon--7 typewritten pages.]

Folder 6: "Negatives & Prints: Deptford Complex (To be mounted)" 11--8 X 10 negatives of shards in envelope with "Dr. Gordon S. Willey, BAE #29" in top left-hand corner.

Folder 7: "Deptford Complex (2)"

Five (5) 5X8 index cards handwritten indicating pit levels and pottery types  
"Deptford Site - Chatham Co., Ga" -- 7 handwritten pages in pencil on pottery types (Marked in top left-hand corner "Not A.J. Waring")  
"Type Name: Deptford Simple Stamped" -- 6 handwritten pages in ink on simple stamped and linear check stamped pottery  
"Stratigraphy at Deptford Site, Chatham Co., Ga"  
Stratigraphic drawing of Pit 1 and Pit 3 at Deptford Complex, 2 pages  
"The Deptford Site, Chatham County, Georgia, Joseph R. Caldwell and Catherine McCann"--47 typewritten pages  
Introduction  
Waring and Holder's Excavations  
McCann's Work at Deptford Bluff  
Summary and Conclusions  
Appendix: Burials from the Deptford Site, Frederick S. Hulse

Folder 8: 10 Plates of shards:

Plate I marked D-L C-S Rims ("Fig. 39" written on bottom left-hand corner)  
Plate II " D-L C-S Var. ("Fig. 40" written on bottom left-hand corner)  
Plate III " D-L C-S Misc. ("Fig. 41" written on bottom left-hand corner)  
Plate IV " D-B C-S etc. ("Fig. 42," etc.)  
Plate V " D Geom S/BH2S/BH2A(?) ("Fig. 43," etc.)  
Plate VI ("Fig. 44," etc.)  
Plate VII (Crossed out) ("Fig. 45," etc.)  
Plate VIII " DSS ("Fig. 46," etc.)  
Plate IX " B H C S & LSC CS ("Fig. 47," etc.)  
Plate X (Crossed out) marked W H C ("Fig. 48," etc.)

Folder 9: Miscellaneous maps (stratigraphic and site) of various sites. Negative picture of one (1) torso of stone (?) figurine.

Folder 10: Deptford Axe photo marked on back "Waring Papers, Peabody: Williams" on top right-hand corner, and "Williams Studio, 3 East Liberty St., Savannah GA." In envelope marked "grooved axe, Waring papers (13)."

Drawings of motifs, e.g., "sun-circle," "hand/eye," and "death" motifs and handwritten page of explanation.

Drawings and photos of axes. Written on back of one photo: "Stone to mahawk and handle in one piece. Perforated at end of handle. Greenish altered igneous rock (a little harder than the figernail [sic]. Chlorotized porphyry. Probably Tennessee.

Negatives of motifs in envelope marked "Waring & Holder, 1945, Plates."

Two lined pages, the first of drawings for plate illustrations; the second, "Other Animal Representations."

Notes for "Fig. 13" and "Fig. 14" written on "The Johns Hopkins Hospital" letterhead.

Drawings of motifs "From a stone disk." 2 pp.

Folder 11: Negatives and photos of shards, bone and stone artifacts.

Photos of sites, stratigraphic drawings, pages with drawings of motifs, and one headed "Other Animal Representatives."

## **Box 2**

Folder 1

1. The History of Georgia Archeology  
(No date--looks like post-war)  
Pages 1-17 typed, notation "Imperfect carbon copy"  
Pages 18-36 handwritten.

Williams notation: "This document was intended to cover the whole period *but* it is incomplete. The typed section covers the period from Bartram to Holmes. The manuscript then devotes one page to C.B. Moore, mentions Reynolds' work in the Hollywood Mound, the Nacooche Mound and the Stallings Island excavations. The major portion of the handwritten section covers the WPA work of the 1930s. Nothing post-war is mentioned."

2. Bibliography of Georgia Archeology (Current to 1942); 9 typewritten pages.
3. 4-page talk of the history of Georgia archeology given to the Southern Historical Association, dated 11/13/47, typewritten copy with hand corrections.
4. BAE notes--photostats and typewritten copy. Field notes on archeological work carried on by BAE in Georgia. Includes Kolomoki (also typewritten), Nacooche, etc.
5. Photostat copy of Dr. J.F. Snyder's "A Primitive Urn Burial" in the Smithsonian Annual Report, 1890, pp. 609-613.

Folder 2

1. "Monolithic Axes from the Southeast: Tabulation of Those Reported to the Present" (4



copies).

Main text: 3 typewritten pages

Table: 2 pages tabulation of 16 axes

Bibliography: 1 page done, rest from table

Illustrations: handwritten list of 6 figures

2. "An Engraved Monolithic Ax from Georgia" (6 copies).  
Text: 6 pages typewritten (some with hand corrections; 1 handwritten "insert" page).  
No bibliography and no illustrations.
3. "Part of early axe manuscript, later used in 'Distribution' paper," pages 9-11.

### **Box 3**

Folder 1: "The Southern Cult" -- 115 typewritten pages, with hand corrections and handwritten pages:

- I. General Considerations
- II. Motifs
- III. Winged Being Representation
- IV. The Cult-Bringers
- V. Maize and Rain Ceremonial
- VI. Ceremonial Structures
- VII. The Mortuary Temple Complex
- VIII. The Nature of the Ceremonial
- IX. Discussion

Folder 2: "The Southern Cult" -- 103 typewritten pages (2 copies).

Folder 3: "The Southern Cult" -- Incomplete.

Folder 4: "A Prehistoric Ceremonial Complex in the Southeastern United States" A.J. Waring, J. and Preston Holder. 36 typewritten pages. Also, several copies of pages 25 to end with handwritten corrections. List of illustrations and bibliography.

### **Box 4**

Folder 1: (6) Southern Cult

Eight handwritten lined draft pages on the "striped pole."

Southern Cult Notes on lined paper: Notes on Cult Myths; drafts of letters to Pres Holder and other members of cult symposium.

Three lined pages of handwritten notes on "The Southern Cult Revisited."

Typed draft of "The Stripped Pole & Terrace Motif," 8 pp.

Folder 2: Southern Cult Miscellaneous

4 pages of handwritten notations to Waring regarding his material. Typed copy of "Brief of Symposium on the 'Southern Cult,'" 18 pp.

Paper on cult motifs presented to historical association. Typed copy on onionskin, 5 pp.

Second typed copy of "Brief of symposium on the 'Southern Cult,'" with handwritten corrections on the pages, 14 pp.

Two pages of handwritten notes on lined paper.

Brochure on "Ocmulgee National Monument in Old Ocmulgee Fields, Macon, Ga."

Folder 3: Letters on Southern Cult

Correspondence to and from Alex Krieger during year 1945. One letter has photo of "conch shell."

Typed draft of paper by Krieger: "Comments on the Origin of the Southern Cult."

Post-card: picture of Tut Ank Amen's Treasures--The Falcon Gemhesu.

Folder 4: Photograph Album

Miscellaneous photographs of Southern Cult artifacts: conch shells, axes, disks, etc. In back of album are also drawings of motifs, etc.

Folder 5: Fieldnotes

Copy of Moorehead field notes of Etowah excavations at Cartersville, Georgia, 1926. Two typed copies, each with a carbon copy. The first: "Etowah Mounds, Cartersville, Georgia. Field Notes," 15 pp.; the second: "Cartersville, Georgia, Feb. 7, 1926," 40 pp.

Folder 6: Fieldnotes

Two carbon copies of field notes of excavations at Etowah, Georgia, 1927, 41 pp.

One typed copy: "Report up to February 16th P.M.," and one carbon copy of same, 5 pp.

**Box 5** Southern Cult

Folder 1: Seven (7) photos of figurines found by Putnam in Tennessee, about 1878-79. Originals in Peabody Museum. Accompanying note from P. Phillips. All in original envelope.

Folder 2: Miscellaneous correspondence with: James B. Griffin, Preston Holder, T.M.N.

Lewis, Irving Rouse, Frederick Johnson, Gordon R. Willey, Kenneth Orr; several copies of "Brief of Symposium on the `Southern Cult."

- Folder 3: Part of first draft and part of later draft of book review (which appeared in *American Antiquity*) of Kneberg's "Shell Gorgets."  
  
Drawings of motifs; letter from Mrs. Harriet Corbin concerning Chilli MacIntosh.
- Folder 4: 23 photos of figurines (now in Smithsonian) found in Georgia, majority at Etowah and environs, with letter from Clifford Evans, curator, and list of illustrations.  
  
Four (4) photos of figurine found at Pine Harbor site, MacIntosh County, GA.

**Box 6** Southern Cult

- Folder 1: Index card file (approx. 100 cards): notes and drawings of cult specimens with catalog data. Couple of photos.
- Folder 2: Manilla envelope with writing: "Southern Cult (6): 12) card file of specimens with catalogue data + 16 photos of copper plates (various effigies)."
- Folder 3: Reprint: "A West Indian Ax from Florida" by John M. Goggin and Irving Rouse. Reprinted from *American Antiquity*, Vol. 13, No. 4, April 1948.

**Box 7** Georgia Coast

- Folder 1: Field notes: Eulonia, August, 1934 (including rough draft of report on excavation). A few photos and negatives. 3 typewritten pages, 6 handwritten pages
- Folder 2: Maxwellton Site: Profiles (2 pages-handwritten)  
"Midden Deposit--Maxwellton Colonel's Island"
- Folder 3: "Sherd Counts: Savannah Locality"  
Typewritten sheet listing various sites and 5 handwritten sheets. Also, "Shell Field, Wilmington Is. [Walthour]": notes on and sketches of pottery (2 typewritten pages).
- Folder 4: "Georgia Coast Synthesis" (14 typewritten pages); also, 1 copy.
- Folder 5: "Paleo-Indian and Archaic Occupation on the Georgia-Florida Coast" (2 handwritten pages).
- Folder 6: Several photos of "Incised Clay Tablet: Shellman's Bluff, Ga." Negatives of same.  
Map of Ossabaw Island, Georgia

Letter to A.R. Kelly outlining WPA Project #165-34-8031, Jan. 13, 1937 (9 typewritten pages).

Drawing of stamp design on pot (Late), actual size, from Swift Creek, Evelyn Plantation.

Photo of Spanish olive jar "washed from bluff near Darien at site of Fort King George, the probable site of the Spanish mission Santo Domingo de Talaxi."

- Folder 7:
- Index cards on artifacts from Sapelo Shell Ring #1 (2 sets). Note on first set reads "Did not use these, too confused."
  - Two handwritten pages on artifacts from Sapelo.
  - Five-page handwritten letter to "Dick" on Sapelo from an archeological standpoint.
  - Several handwritten pages on Sapelo. Paper is in extremely poor, brittle and crumbly condition. Eight handwritten pages on Sapelo Island and artifacts. Several pages extremely brittle and crumbly. (In mylar cover)
  - One index card on Sapelo Shell Ring artifacts, handwritten.
  - Two letters (Nov. 18, 1952 and June 22, 1953) to Dr. Remington Kellogg, Director, U.S. National Museum, the first informing Dr. Kellogg that Waring was sending the "formal remains from the great shell enclosure on Sapelo Island . . . for identification." The second thanking Dr. Kellogg for "identifying the faunal material from the Sapelo shell ring."
  - Letter to A.J. Waring from R. Kellogg regarding material Waring sent from Sapelo Island (stamp dated JUN 18 1953); 1 shipping invoice; 1 letter to Waring from Kellogg stamp dated JUL 15 1953 acknowledging deposit of a collection of mammal bones from Sapelo Island.
  - One handwritten page of notes on shards found on circle facing Mud River.
  - Typewritten paper on Sapelo Island entitled "A Late Archaic Circular Shell-Work" (5 pages). One copy.
  - Two handwritten and 4 typed pages on "GA. COAST SAPELO."
  - Sixteen (16) typewritten pages on "The Shell Ring on Sapelo Island" by A.J. Waring and Lewis H. Larson, Jr.

- Folder 8:
- Refuge Site: 4 pages on pottery from Refuge site.
  - Several handwritten pages on Refuge site in very brittle and crumbly condition.
  - Several more entitled "(15) MISC ARCH NOTES - 3 #5 -- REFUGE(?)" ; also very brittle and crumbly condition. One handwritten page "Refuge 1, Jasper County, South Carolina."
  - Letter to Waring from C.C. Davison, Acting Chief Clerk, U.S. Dept. of Interior, re: his letter of August 14 making application for a permit to perform archeological excavations on the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina and Georgia, with several enclosures.
  - Two handwritten pages on Refuge site (poor condition).
  - Four handwritten pages on "Distribution of Some Pottery Modes . . . "
  - Eight typed pages on Refuge site pottery.
  - One typed page on Refuge site shell specimen.

- Folder 9: Black & Red Columnar Book, "Refuge Site Field Notes."
- Folder 10: "Misc. SE Archaeology":  
 6 handwritten pages of a speech--[Georgia Coast Arch]";  
 14 typewritten pages, "Savannah Valley Authority";  
 4 typewritten pages of a speech--[SE Arch: Status of Georgia Arch]";  
 4 handwritten pages, "Waring Synopsis of Ga. Chronology";  
 2 handwritten pages, "Outline for Book";  
 7 typed pages, "Kolomoki (Mar. 23, 1940)," with original hand drawings of maps and  
     sherd motifs;  
 1 handwritten index card of notes for book;  
 1 handwritten paragraph about "striped pole motif" on back of "Menu" paper;  
 2 handwritten pages (very poor condition), "Chapt III";  
 Pencil drawing, "BM II" and "B.M. I";  
 Reddish folder, "Eastern Archaeology: Early Levels  
 --Notes, Pamphlets, Papers, etc."--inside: "The Taxonomic Position of Stallings's  
 Island, by Charles H. Fairbanks"; letter to Waring from "Ben" (Rouse?) at the  
 Peabody Museum of Natural History; drawing of strata and photos of shards  
 from South Indian Fields, Brevard County, FL; short artifact list and photo  
 of shards from Chester Fields near Beaufort, SC.
- Folder 11: "Misc. Arch. 2: Pottery Types"  
 Approx. 50 index cards on The Bilbo Site pottery types; Approx. 10 handwritten  
 pages, "Indian Feast Ground: a rough study of design"--"Irene? Not A.J.W.?"  
 2 typed pages "Author? Not AJW's handwriting?" on the change in the aboriginal  
 scene due to the introduction of Western European civilization; stratigraphic  
 drawing;  
 Small beige "Memorandum" notebook with notes on, "Sites along N.E. bank of St.  
 Johns River near Welaka, Fla., May 8, '44," also includes hand drawn map of  
 sites;  
 Black 3-ring binder with handwritten pages on "Weedan Island Types-Kolimaki"  
 with  
     drawings of shards and motifs;  
 Small "Spiral" notebook with a few pages of notes on sites, and drawing of "effigy  
 bottle head"

## Box 8

- Folder 1: "Scrap Book": A collection of newspaper articles relating to the excavation at the Irene Mound, some articles dated March 1938, August 1938, and March 1939. Two cartoon drawings which do not appear related to excavations at Irene Mound. (This scrapbook is in brittle condition. The articles should be xeroxed on acid free paper.)

Folder 2: "Georgia History Notes": "Laws of Creek Indian Nation, 1825" with explanatory notes and correspondence with W. Porter Kellam.

Letter from Harriet Corbin asking for the surname of the mother of Chief Wm. McIntosh.

Copy of letter from Wm. McIntosh to John Ross, dated October 24, 1823.

Copy of "Laws of Muscogee Nation": handwritten, dated March 15, 1824.

"Copy of Laws of the Creek Nation, Chilly McIntosh Clerk of the National, This 7th January 1825 A.D." 11 typewritten pages.

Correspondence to Porter Kellam, University Library, Athens, Georgia regarding the laws. 6 typed pages, 1 handwritten scrap page.

Folder 3: "Georgia History Notes": Paper: "'Bones of Distinction' describing reinterment (in 1929) of remains of Gen. Samuel Elbert who died in 1788." [Folder was empty]

Folder 4: "Creek Laws": Correspondence with Porter Kellam regarding Creek Laws, 6 pages. Correspondence with Clemens de Baillou, University of Georgia, 2 pages.

Handwritten note: "This first recording of the laws of the Creek Nations, as completed for Governor Troup in Milledgeville in January of 1825, is in Chilly McIntosh's hand and the forepage bears his signature."

Typewritten manuscript about part of the land dispute between the Cherokee and Creek Nations involving William McIntosh, 17 pages.

Draft copy of the Laws of the Creek Nation, with hand editing, 11 typewritten pages.

Folder 5: "Davis, Captain Caleb": 4X6 index card re: manuscript (ca. 1760) of Capt. Davis. who traded with the Spaniards in America from 1714 to 1741.

"History: Slavery?" 7 legal size, handwritten pages of 1859 Georgia court briefs.

One handwritten page: a quote from Education for Democracy. George F. Whicher. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. Am. Ass. Univ. Prof. Bulletin of. Vol. 31. Spring 1945. No 1. regarding racism.

Photo of John William De Forest with caption: "John William De Forest, from a photograph taken in the summer of 1867, the year of the publication of *Miss Ravenel's Conversion*."

Folder 6: "Information used, >Bones of Distinction= paper"

Letter from Mrs. Francis Percival McIntire to Tono Waring regarding the Rea family burying ground, dated February 6, 1962.

Letter dated February 8, 1962, from Frederick Waring to Tono regarding finding parts of a skeleton in a mound near Pipemaker's Creek.

Letter dated February 6, 1962, from Ralston B. Lattimore to Tono regarding same as above.

Folder 7: Georgia History Notes, on Fort McAllister. 10 handwritten pages on legal size paper. (Paper is turning brittle.)

Notes on McIntosh Family. 3 handwritten pages on legal size paper.

"Georgia History": Handwritten letter from Bessie Lewis, Pine Harbor, Townsend, GA, to Tono, regarding the Mary Mathews trading post, with 6 typewritten pages regarding same subject, from: the *Georgia Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1774; *Colonial Records of Georgia*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 265-266, 274; Vol. XXVII, pp. 14, 17; Vol. XXXVII, p. 344; Vol. IV (Stephen's Journal 1737-1740, p. 511, Feb. 13, 1740); Journal of William Stephens, 1741-1743, p. 45, Feb. 24, 1742); Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Vol. III (1873), p. 123.

Excerpt from: "Reverend Elias Cornelius," *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Art*, 1st. Ser., Vol. 1 (1818), pp. 322-324, 2 typewritten pages.

Folder 8: "Bones of Distinction": manuscript with editing by hand, and 1 page handwritten insert. Carbon copy of 20 typewritten pages, and another carbon copy of pages 18-20.

"Bones of Distinction": 20 typewritten pages of manuscript with above editing incorporated.

Folder 9: "Notes from various ethnologists (Adair, et al.) reports on Indian beliefs concerning supreme being or deities": 5 handwritten index cards, several pieces of scrap paper, and 10 handwritten legal size pages.

## **Box 9** Photographs

Folder 1: Photo of artifact from Temple Mound in Le Flore County, Okla. Appears to be a man; torso is circle with cross.

4 prints of mound; 1 negative of same mound.

Envelope marked "Kolomoki, Brown's Mount, Shell-Rock Cave, Little Shoulder-Bone" with 30 small photographs, most are identified on back.

Photo envelope with about 53 small photos (some are identified as Irene) with negatives; photo of house with outside curved staircase; several larger negatives of sailboats.

Another photo envelope marked "Waring" with 52 larger size photos (ca. 4X6) of a mound excavation, not identified.

8 (ca. 4X6) photos: one of men excavating; 7 of Mexican ruins, one marked "Casa de Cabecitas, S door."

"Super Pak Snaps" book of 12 photos of amusement park ride, house, excavation pit, and hatchet. Photo envelope with 6 miscellaneous double negatives of abovementioned 12 photos; 1 small photo of part of a stone wall.

Envelope with 4 photos of men starting to excavate?

Photo envelope with 7 misc. photos, 3 of pyramid in Egypt. Many negatives, some double, some or all apparently developed in Egypt.

Photo envelope with 38 photos of excavation and artifacts, with some artifacts in situ.

Photo envelope with 28 photos of excavation site (not identified) with accompanying negatives.

One photo (marked "13 miscellaneous photos") of beads in necklace shape and possibly large shards of pottery piece.

Folder 2: "Lefours de la Reviere des alibamone": map (probably from Paris museum?) of a river, with description in French.

Folder 3: Large photo of various ceramic bowls. (Photo was torn and curled in box, in very poor condition.)

Folder 4: 17 photos of Chichen Itza, Yucatan, Mexico; 1 photo of head (appears to be Mexican), one colored drawing of motif on temple at Chichen Itza.

Folder 5: Envelope from A.R. Kelly to Waring with 15 "Photos of excavation at Lake Douglas Mound, summer 1948."

Large photo of ceramic pot. On back: "Waring papers: (13), misc photos #19."

Brown bag marked "Waring papers (13), #14," with 5 large photos of stone tools.

Envelope from Bush's in Alabama to Waring marked "Misc photos 12, Waring papers (13), MacIntosh." Contains 2 8X10 photos of oil painting of (MacIntosh?), 1 negative of same, 1 invoice from Bush's for photo work done.



Envelope from Georgia Historical Commission to Waring marked "Misc photos 11, fakes?" Letter from C.E. Gregory, Director, Georgia Historical Commission, asking if flint tools, etc. in photographs are fakes. Three photos of flint tools, etc. 7 small photos of excavation area? and artifacts. 1 large photo marked "Misc photos 8," of "wooden deer head in situ, Key Marco, Fla" (on back: Neg. No. B.A.E.--Fla. 20). Letter from M.W. Stirling, Director, Smithsonian to Waring regarding Mrs. Blaker not being able to do research on McIntosh at National Archives, and mentioning photo with deer head.

2 negative copies of book pages: "Shell Gorgets from the Temple Mound."

Folder 6: "Arch photos" Envelope marked "All Univ. of Texas Coll. Mostly Sanders Site, Lamar Co., Texas (Kreiger 1946)." White envelope marked "Shell Gorgets, T.M. Sanders Site, Lamar, Co., Texas" containing 2 small photos of same artifact from T.M. Sanders site, one marked "T.M. Sanders, Lamar Col, Texas, #434-A, Bur. 17 (8 skeletons) with [female symbol] √ 45."

22 miscellaneous photos from T.M. Sanders site, varied sizes, some with description and/or provenance on back, some with neg. nos.

5 negative envelopes: (1) W-1, Brown's Mound, photographic tower, negative only; (2) W-2, Brown's Mound, mapping features, photo and negative; (3) W-11, Waring?, during WWII, negative only; (4) W-12, 13, [Egypt], Waring (W-12), negatives only; (5) W-14, Waring, in Egypt, photo only.

Folder 7: Envelope containing 2 small photos, marked "Gold ring given by Chilley MacIntosh to a young lady in Washington, D.C. where he was concerning land disputes." 1 photo of Gorget? from McMahan Mound, Sevierville, Tenn. (George D. Barnes Collection). "Snap Shots" bag containing 14 photos and 23 negatives of excavation (not identified). 1 negative of brush? 4 photos of shards. 1 photo of "woman with labret in lower lip." 2 photos of ceramic pots with accompany note by ADK, 4/27/49. 1 photo of copper specimen from Hollywood Mound with accompanying letter from Waldo R. Wedel, Curator, Smithsonian. 1 photo of "Drawing of engraved figure on conch shell fragment, Mandville, Alabama." 7 positive and 5 negative copies of drawings of motifs, tools, pottery. 1 photo of "matching ear spool ?" from Wilbanks Site, Ga.

Folder 8:

1 photo: "Stone Mace, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, 14-5/8 inches long"; from Museum of the American Indian, New York.

1 8X10 photo: "Cache of Copper Axes, Temple Mound, Le Flore County, Oklahoma"; from Museum of the American Indian, NY.

1 8X10 photo: carved stone in shape of 3 points with circle below on body of stone.

1 photo: "Drawing of fragment of embossed copper plate, Alabama"; from the Mus. of the Amer. Ind., NY.

1 photo: 5 intricately carved motifs on circular stone or copper? from Whiteford, UT

collection.

1 photo: stone carving of unknown animal?

## Box 10

Folder 1: Hand drawn map on yellow legal size sheet showing culture migration: Caddo push, Middle Mississippian, Cordmark intrusion.

2 handwritten pages on Old Eastern culture, "the earliest cultural phase in the S.E. United States."

3 handwritten pages: the first, possibly hand copy of parts of letters? Marked "Gordon Willey & Preston Holder"; the second, map of diffusion of early cultures (Caddo, Middle Mississippian, Coles Creek, etc.; the third, small drawing of rectangle indicating position of excavation site material?

2 handwritten pages of "Survey Notes & Instructions" for excavating site.

4 typewritten pages marked: "Stratigraphic Survey in Central Georgia: Field Detail Sheet" on Bibb County, Ga. (preliminary survey of area).

Folder 2: Waring Correspondence: (14) 1st of Two

- 1) "Irene and related letters" to Waring (unless otherwise marked) from:  
Note from Alma [Davis?], dated 9/24/38, with attached letter to "Claude," from [Schaeffer??] at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania.  
Harmon Caldwell, University of Georgia, dated October 27, 1944.  
Joe Caldwell, dated February 3, 1939.  
Fewkes or Waring? to Earnest A. Hooten, dated March 31, 1938.  
Fewkes or Waring? to Earnest A. Hooten, dated May 7, 1938.  
Thomas Gamble, Mayor of Savannah, to Charles C. Harrold, President Society for Georgia Archaeology. Sent on to Waring by Harrold, September 15, 1936.  
E.A. Hooten to Thomas R. Jones, Savannah Chamber of Commerce, dated April 26, 1938.  
Clark Howell, President & Editor, *The Atlanta Constitution*, March 9, 1936.  
Joe, March 1, 1939.  
Thomas R. Jones, Executive Vice President, Savannah Chamber of Commerce, March 25, 1938.  
Vlad, dated May 28, 1938.
- 2) "Misc. letters" to Waring from:  
Joe [Caldwell?], Chatham County Archaeological Survey, regarding excavation at Deptford, Wilmington, and Whitmarsh. Also, asking Waring to contact Setzler for approval of project proposal, dated December 1, 1939.  
Joe [Caldwell?], to "Gordon" [Willey?] and Tono, 3-1/2 pages regarding description and naming of pottery types found in different strata at Fairchilds site in the prior year, also about controversy with Sears about naming of pottery sequences, dated July 2,

1954.

Catherine, regarding burials at unnammed excavation and grave goods found with some burials. Also, that she is leaving and Dr. Hulse is taking her place, dated December 12, 1938.

J.A. Ford, School of Geology, Louisiana State University, regarding the work Ford is doing on Tchefuncte. Asking Waring for a trait list of the Stalling's Island sites, dated November 20, 1939.

John M. Goggin, associate professor, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Florida, asking Waring to attend a roundtable discussion on problems encountered with pottery types in the historic period, specifically San Marcos Stamped, Lamar-like forms, etc., dated July 14, 1954.

William G. Haag, Dept. of Anth., University of Kentucky, regarding fiber-tempered and pre-pottery horizons, also, he is sending Waring the Chiggerville Report, dated December 29, 1939.

Richard C. Job, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Blakely, GA., regarding development of the Kolomoki Mounds, dated April 3, 1945.

Frederick Johnson, Treasurer's Office, R.S. Peabody Foundation, Society for American Archaeology, regarding a check Waring sent for a publication.

Lucy B. McIntire, District Director, WPA, Atlanta, Georgia, giving her authority to use the Bilbo manuscript for publication, and telling him that Irene is still suspended, dated February 7, 1940.

Martha Morrow, staff writer, Science Service, Washington, D.C., telling Waring that they want to carry in their services an article based on the paper Waring and Holder prepared for the American Anthropologist, and asking personal questions, dated February 8, 1945, with article attached, "Indians of Southeast Had Same System of Worship."

D.G. Nichols, District Director, WPA, Savannah, Georgia, sending Waring a copy of a letter to Waring from G.A. Gordon and informing him that Nichols will keep the original, dated October 7, 1936. Attached is letter from G.A. Gordon, Savannah Warehouse & Compress Company, granting permission to Waring to investigate the mound?with certain restrictions, which he proceeds to list, dated September 28, 1936.

George I. Quimby, Jr., School of Geology, Louisiana State University, writing for information concerning the Stalling's Island and Bilbo sites to compare to his Tchefuncte material.

Irving Rouse, Dept. of Anth., Yale University, to Gordon R. Willey, Smithsonian, telling him

that he is welcome to use the Georgia archaeological bibliography, dated December 20, 1944.

F.M. Setzler, Head Curator, Dept. of Anth., Smithsonian, asking Waring if he can identify some Spanish olive jars, dated Jan. 19, 1950. Handwritten draft of letter to Setzler from Waring (no date) regarding olive jar fragments.

- 3) Letters from Wm. S. Webb, Dept. of Anth., University of Kentucky re: Southeast ceremonial complex. Adena seems to be the first mound builders in the Ohio Valley; and broad- vs. long-headed peoples of the Southeast, January 31, 1945.

- Sending copy of Adena manuscript, February 10, 1945.  
 Found photo of Adena engraved tablet at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, March 20, 1945.  
 From Waring to Webb: Discussion of abovementioned engraved tablet, March 24, 1945.  
 Continued discussion of above, April 2, 1945.  
 Discussion of artifacts from Belcher site, June 9, 1945.
- 4) Letters from John H. Rowe, President, The Excavators' Club:  
 Inviting Waring to speak, November 15, 1940.  
 Discussing the excavation site on the St. John's River near Winter Park, Florida, November 22, 1940. Thanking him for his talk, December 11, 1940.
- 5) Letter from Charles H. Fairbanks, Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, GA, US Dept. of the Interior: is sending him a drawing of the effigy platform from the Macon Earthlodge, and discussing other artifacts. Also, discussion of stratigraphic tests at the Stallings midden, September 27, 1940. (One original and one carbon.)
- 6) Letters from Douglas S. Byers, editor, Society for American Archaeology:  
 Regarding Waring's comment on Jimmy Griffin's paper in the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*; his visiting the society to go over the Etowah material; delay in publishing Tchefuncte report, January 3, 1945.  
 Asking Waring to do a review of Glenn Black's preliminary paper on the Angel Mound, May 3, 1945.  
 Inquiring whether Waring's article on the Deptford complex is completed; he would be delighted to have it as soon as possible, June 19, 1945.
- 7) Letters from John R. Swanton:  
 Thanking him for sending copy of ms. on southeastern archeology; discussing Natchez speech and societal organization; and Etowah people, March 21, 1945.  
 Re: His lack of knowledge on southeastern ethnology and whether he can be of any help or not.
- 8) Letters from Duncan Strong, Dept. of Anth., Columbia University, :  
 Asking Waring if he (Strong) and George Vaillant could join him (Waring) on a tour of archeological sites around Savannah, May 16, 1939.  
 Handwritten letter: regarding Strong's travel schedule prior to tour of archeological sites in Georgia with Waring as mentioned above, July 21, 1939.  
 Telling him of plans for the summer expedition, under direction of Gordon Willey, to work in vicinity of Mobile and asking him if he would be assistant supervisor, April 27, 1940.
- 9) Letters from George C. Vaillant, Assoc. Curator of Mexican Archaeology, Dept. of Anth., American Museum of Natural History, New York:  
 Offering his services to Waring if he can be of any help; talking of his wife's cousins who live in Tennille and Savannah, February 23, 1939.

Short note re Georgia site tour with Waring and Strong, May 26, 1939.

Handwritten note regarding schedule or arrival (about Aug. 21) for Georgia tour, July 11, 1939.

Handwritten note telling Waring when his train arrives from Montgomery, no date (must be after letter above).

Handwritten note thanking Waring for tour of Georgia sites, and comparing those to Mexican societies, no date.

Short note accepting dinner invitation, January 27, 1940.

10) Letters from Preston Holder:

Semi-detailed discussion of Irene site, November 3, 1937, 2 pages.

Handwritten letter: Discussion of Kelly's paper on the southeastern sites; also, discussion of paper Waring is writing on southeast cultures, January 19, 1938, 3 pages.

Handwritten letter: Discussing Waring's trip to visit Holder in New York. Rest is discussion of various artifacts and culture traits, January 31, 1939, 2 pages.

Handwritten letter: Discussing a paper Waring was writing re: southeastern archeology to be published in *American Anthropologist* and the ramifications of it, February 12, 1939, 4 pages.

Handwritten letter: Following same discussion as above re: paper to be published, February 17, 1939, 4 pages.

Beginning typed, rest handwritten: Long letter basically regarding categorization and manipulation of the data on the artifacts for the paper Waring and Holder are writing for *American Anthropologist*. But also telling of an H.M. Trowbridge who has a private "Spiro collection that would put the Heye far in the shade." February 26, 1939, 9 pages.

Handwritten letter: Critiquing Waring's draft of abovementioned paper, March 21, 1939, 3 pages.

Handwritten letter: Finalizing plans for Waring's trip to visit Holder to discuss paper, March 24, 1939, 1 page.

Handwritten letter: Discussing Waring shipping a box of books to Holder in New York. Also, progress of Irene Mound excavation, and forthcoming Waring visit to Holder, April 5, 1939, 2 pages.

Handwritten letter: Discussing plans for another trip to visit Holder to discuss paper, May 23, 1939, 1 page.

Typed letter (from Holder in Louisiana): Discussing Spiro material sent to Waring from the Univ. of Arkansas: engraved conches and part of a copper plaque. Also found a new site, Big Oak Island, September 15, 1939, 2 pages.

Handwritten letter (from Holder in Arkansas): Discussing the hell he is experiencing from Dellinger and cohorts who Holder says have "sabotaged the whole works." November 26, 1939, 3 pages.

Typed letter (from Holder in Arkansas): Lamenting being an archeologist for the WPA; discussing possibility of ghost dance rites starting at time of De Soto contact; remainder discussion of situation in Europe between Russia and Finland, and India

- and England. December 9, 1939, 2 pages.
- Typed letter (from Holder in New York): Discussing his plans for the coming school year. February 8, 1940, 2 pages.
- Handwritten letter (from Holder in New York): Discussing reports he is writing; summer job offer; plans to go to the "Medicine Show"; plans to discuss Ghost Dance with Waring; world situation. April 20, 1940, 2 pages.
- Typed letter (from Holder in New York): Asking Waring to return key to Gordon's apartment he took with him; sending a pamphlet on the Westcoast labor movement. May 22, 1940, 1 page.
- Handwritten letter (from Holder in Appomattox, Va): Discussing format requested by editor on Ghost Dance manuscript. February 16, 1941, 4 pages.
- Handwritten letter (from Holder in Appomattox, Va): Discussing Ghost Dance paper; Jim and Gordon's (Willey?) forthcoming paper; war in Europe. May 26, 1941, 1 page.
- Handwritten letter (from Holder in Appomattox, Va), dated 8/24/41.
- Handwritten letter (from Holder c/o FPO San Francisco), dated 21 March 1945.
- 11) Letters from A.R. Kelly (editor of "Early Georgia: The Quarterly of Ethno-History for the Society for the Preservation of Early Georgia History"):
- Typed letter (from Kelly in Macon, Ga), dated March 4, 1936
  - Typed letter (from Kelly in Macon, Ga), dated Oct. 17, 1935
  - Typed letter (from Kelly in Macon, Ga), dated April 30, 1945
  - Typed letter (from Kelly in Macon, Ga), dated September 11, 1936
  - Typed letter (from Kelly on "Early Georgia" stationery), dated July 8, 1950
  - Type letter (from Kelly on "Early Georgia" stationery), dated July 17, 1950
  - Handwritten letter (from Kelly), dated 27 Sept. 49
- 12) Letters from Dr. Charles C. Harrold (president of the Society for Georgia Archaeology):
- Typed letter (from Harrold in Macon, Ga), dated October 27, 1944
  - Typed note (from Harrold in Macon, Ga), dated March 26, 1945, with cc to Waring of letter to Richard Job, Blakely, Georgia
  - Typed letter (from Harrold in Macon, Ga), dated August 15.36
  - Typed letter (from Harrold in Macon, Ga), dated Sept. 21st, 1936
  - Typed letter to Miss King (from Harrold on Society for Georgia Archaeology stationery), dated Sept. 16th, 1936
  - Typed letter to Mr. Francis Harper (from Harrold in Macon, Ga)
  - Typed letter to Mr. R.R. Otis (from Harrold on Society for Georgia Archaeology stationery), dated August 30, 1935. Also at the end of this letter are typed notes to Mallory and Waring.
  - Typed letter (from Harrold in Macon, Ga), dated Sept. 10th, 1936
- 13) Letters from Gordon R. Willey
- Handwritten letter (from Willey, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service), dated 9/20/37
  - Typed letter (from Willey, project supervisor, Works Project Administration of Louisiana, New Orleans, La), dated July 26, 1939

Typed letter (from Willey in New York, NY), dated January 15, 1940  
Typed letter (from Willey in New York, NY), dated March 17, 1940  
Handwritten letter (from Willey in New York, NY), dated May 2, 1940  
Typed letter (from Willey, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology,  
Washington, D.C.), dated October 11, 1944

Folder 3: Waring Correspondence: (14) 2nd of Two

- 1) Southern Cult and related
  - Map: "Northernmost Spiro F side immediately below mouth of Cowakin in Neosho
  - Handwritten letter to Mrs. James B. Watson, Saint Louis, Missouri (from Waring?)
  - Typed letter (from E.K. Burnett of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation,  
New York), dated January 12, 1939
  - Typed letter (from E.K. Burnett, MAI, NY), dated June 6, 1945
  - Typed letter (from Kenneth C. Miller, Museum of the American Indian, New York), dated  
April 18th, '39
  - Typed letter (from H.M. Trowbridge, "Wigwam Wood," Bethel, Kansas), dated April 25,  
1939
  - Typed letter (from Kenneth C. Miller, MAI, NY), dated April 26, 1939
  - Typed letter (from K.C.M.), dated May 5th, 1939
  - Typed letter (from Kenneth C. Miller, MAI, NY), dated May 26th, 1939
  - Typed letter (from H.M. Trowbridge, "Wigwam Wood," Bethel, Kansas), dated May 26,  
1939
  - Typed letter (from Henry W. Hamilton, The State Archaeological Society of Missouri,  
Columbia, Missouri), dated May 31, 1939
  - Typed letter (from K.C.M.), dated June 3rd, 1939
  - Typed letter (from Kenneth C. Miller, MAI, NY), dated June 3rd, 1939
  - Typed letter (from Chemacher(?), Sec'y to Mr. Maffenbeier, John Maff, Inc., Newark, NJ),  
dated June 22, 1939
  - Typed letter (from H.M. Trowbridge, "Wigwam Wood," Bethel, Kansas), dated June 27,  
1939
  - Typed letter (from Andrew H. Whiteford, Research Archaeologist, The University of  
Tennessee, Knoxville), dated July 7, 1939
  - Typed letter (from K.C.M., MAI, NY), dated July 13th, 1939
  - Typed letter (from H.M. Trowbridge, "Wigwam Wood," Bethel, Kansas), dated July 17,  
1939
  - Typed letter (from Henry W. Hamilton, Marshall, Missouri), dated July 18, 1939
  - Typed letter (from Andrew H. Whiteford, Research Archaeologist, The University of  
Tennessee, Knoxville), dated July 19, 1939
  - Two typed letters (from K.C.M., MAI, NY), dated October 25th, 1939 and June 7th, 1939
  - Typed letter (from H.M. Trowbridge, "Wigwam Wood," Bethel, Kansas), dated December  
3, 1939
  - Typed letter (from A.T. Hill, director, Museum & Archeology, Nebraska State Historical  
Society), dated March 14, 1940
  - Typed letter (from Henry W. Hamilton, The State Archaeological Society of Missouri),  
dated

July 4, 1940

Sixth carbon copy of "Comments on the De Luna Expedition and the Southern Cult," by Alex D. Krieger, Anthropology Department, The University of Texas, January, 1945, 40 pages.

Typed letter (from Alex Krieger, The University of Texas, Austin), dated January 13, 1945

Typed letter (from Alex Krieger, The University of Texas, Austin), dated January 16, 1945

Typed letter (from T.M.N. Lewis, State Archaeologist, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville), dated January 30, 1945

Typed letter (from E.K. Burnett, MAI, NY), dated May 21, 1945

Two photographs: (1) "From a grave in the field near Md. B Etowah. Plowed up. Now in collection of Mr. Pat Wofford, Atco, Ga.; (2) "Found with a Dallas burial."

Typed letter (from T.M.N. Lewis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville), dated May 28, 1945

Typed letter (from Preston Holden), dated May 27, 1947

Typed letter (from Virginia Watson [Mrs. James B.], Saint Louis, Missouri), dated November 18, 1949

Typed letter (from Marvin E. Tong Jr., Committee on the Pomme de Terre Basin, Ozarks Chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Springfield, Missouri), dated July 2, 1951

#### Folder 4: Waring: Misc. Archaeological Notes 3

- 1) Reprint: "Archaeological Investigations on Southampton and Walrus Islands, Northwest Territories," by Henry B. Collins (from Bulletin No. 147, Annual Report of the National Museum for the Fiscal Year 1955-56)
- 2) Map: Singer Mds., Stewart Co., Lsa, dated 10/8/46
- 3) Handwritten beginning of draft of paper(?) on pre-Middle Mississippian sequence, 5 pages
- 4) Photograph: stone tools. On back: "Top row and one marked X are Dorset Eskimo from Baffin & Southampton Islands N.W.T. Canada. Others from Burke Co. Ga. Old Evans Place Buckhead Creek."
- 5) Misc. Arch. Notes-3 #17: Notes on burials and associated funerary objects, marked with numbers starting with "SI"; numbers follow in sequence starting with SI-23 and ending with SI-199, but many numbers are missing.
- 6) Misc. Arch. Notes: Letters concerning Iroquois nations 19th century.
  - Letter from unknown (last page is missing--presumably from LH Morgan), dated Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1852, referring to presumably the following letter: "Succesion [succession] of Sachems among the Six Nations of Indians," from Do.ne.ho.ga.wa or E.S. Parker, dated Rochester, Sept. 16th, 1852
  - Letter to Hon Joseph Henry from LH Morgan, dated Rochester, March 30, 1874 (2 versions)



Letter to Hon Joseph Henry from LH Morgan, dated Sept. 20th, 1852

- 7) Paper on Mercier Mounds, Early Co., Ga, dated 10/16/50, 17 pages
- 8) Review by Waring of "The Indians of the Southeastern United States," by John R. Swanton (943 pp., 107 pl., Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bull. 137, Washington 1946). Two copies

Folder 5: Indian King's Tomb

- 1) Handwritten notes (2 pp) and draft of paper(?) (5 pp) on Indian King's Tomb
- 2) N.M. Judd and King's "Tomb"  
Typed letter (from Neil M. Judd, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution), dated August 30, 1938  
Photograph of restored vessel; on back: "W.R.(?) Judd and King's Tomb"  
Typed letters (from Neil M. Judd, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution), dated January 21, 1939, February 8, 1939, April 27, 1939, and May 11, 1939  
Typed letter (from J.E. Graf, Associate Director, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution), dated May 16, 1939  
Typed letter (from A. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, U.S. National Museum, Smithsonian Institution), dated June 2, 1939  
List of burials at Indian Kings Tomb, Chatham County, Georgia. "Property of George H. Weed," dated May 20, 1947, Savannah, Georgia.  
Handwritten notes on J.D. Weed & Co., Inc. stationery, dated March 10th, 1929. Note in upper right-hand corner says, "Indian King's Tomb--No--This is some other site."  
Different copy of list of burials at Indian Kings Tomb, with handwritten notes on J.D. Weed & Co., Inc. stationery attached

Folder 6: Personal Correspondence

- 1) Typed draft of paper entitled, "The Sanders Focus," 40 pp.
- 2) Typed draft of "Conclusions," 28 pp. This does not appear to go with the paper above.
- 3) Handwritten draft entitled, "Etowah. Mound C Wash. Napieroid stamped ware." 6 pp.
- 4) Letter from Charles K. Peacock, Tennessee Archaeological Society, dated Mar. 15, 1955.
- 5) Page 44 of the Tennessee Archaeologist: Vol. III, No. 3: photo of "Two hook maces included in the Duck River flint cache."
- 6) Ditto copy of "Proposal for A Pre-Columbian Fund," 3 pp. Stapled to this is a typed paragraph referring to the approval "in principle" of the proposal by the Society for American Archaeology.

- 7) Badly preserved page with drawings and descriptions of shards, front and back.
- 8) Typewritten page "Relative Occurrence of Artifacts: Hopewell and Trempealeau Sites," 1 p.
- 9) Letter from W.H. Sears, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, dated Nov. 22, 1948.
- 10) Letter from A.R. Kelly, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, dated July 5, 1960.

Folder 7: Waring Papers: (17) Bilbo Misc.

- 1) Yellow lined handwritten draft entitle, "Bilbo," 6 pp. Card attached says: "Typed."
- 2) "Waring: Bilbo, Plate VII," Peabody Museum, Lower Mississippi Survey.
- 3) "Waring: Bilbo, Plate VI," Peabody Museum, Lower Mississippi Survey.
- 4) Handwritten pages, "Table IV: Distribution of artifact types from sections of trench not included in the stratigraphic block," 5 pp. Note written on first page says: "This has been typed."
- 5) Five pages of handwritten notes on yellow notepaper regarding illustrations on the Bilbo site.
- 6) Small brown envelope marked "Bilbo 35mm of Plates." Inside two photos, one of shards and one of a chart titled, "Bilbo: Percent Distribution of Wares in Midden." Also in envelope a small envelope with 14 negatives of plates.
- 7) Twelve 8X10 reverse image prints of plates referred to above.

**Box 11**

Folder 1: Miscellaneous Correspondence

Folder 2: Miscellaneous Correspondence - B

Folder 3: Miscellaneous Correspondence - C

Folder 4: Miscellaneous Correspondence - E (Etowah)

Folder 5: Miscellaneous Correspondence - F (Ford, Fairbanks, Fundaburk, et al.)

Folder 6: Griffin, James B, Griffin, John, and Goggin, John

Folder 7: Miscellaneous Correspondence - H

Folder 8: Miscellaneous Correspondence - J

Folder 9: Kelly, Dr. A. R., 1947-1949

Folder 10: Kelly, Dr. A. R., 1950-1961

Folder 11: Kneberg

Folder 12: Miscellaneous Correspondence - L-N

Folder 13: Miscellaneous Correspondence - P

Folder 14: Miscellaneous Correspondence - R

Folder 15: Miscellaneous Correspondence - S

Folder 16: Sears, William

Folder 17: Stirling, Matthew

Folder 18: Willey, Gordon

Folder 19: Miscellaneous Correspondence - W

Folder 20: Correspondence re: publications

Folder 21: Correspondence - Current

Folder 22: Correspondence re: mem. volume

## **Box 12**

Folder 1: Typed Manuscripts

Folder 2: Typed Manuscripts

Folder 3: Waring Obituary (March 1964)

## **Box 13**

Folder 1: [Plates - figurines]

Folder 2: [Photos]

Folder 3: Proof (tables)

Folder 4: Data on Some Site [Florida]

Folder 5: Inventory of Waring Papers by Stephen Williams

Folder 6: [Poetry]

Folder 7: Waring Epilogue (in process) [Some Thoughts on Georgia Prehistory]

Folder 8: Miscellaneous Archeological Notes

Folder 9: [Notes - Eulonia]

Folder 10: [Sketches, Notes, and Clippings]

Folder 11: [Sketches and Notes]

### **Map Drawer**

[NOTE: Maps are tightly rolled and in brittle condition]

Irene Mound Excavations - Savannah, GA - Moravian Mission Cellar (2/17/1938)

Sketch- Highest high water (1937)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Reconnaissance Sheet - Savannah Quadrangle (copy)

Map of Savannah River - Hutchinson=s Island [copy from original (4/1891)]

Plan of the City and Harbor - Savannah, GA [copy from original (4/1891)]

Map of Hilton Hood Island [copy from original (1777)]

Chart of Louisiana, Florida, Georgia petroglyphs, pottery shards, and arrowheads

Map of Georgia [in two pieces]

Map of St. Simons Island, Georgia - Chirby King Mound

**Appendix 2.**

**Finding Aid. Preston Holder Collection, Archives & Special  
Collections, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Libraries**

**Creator:** Holder, Preston, 1907-1980  
**Dates:** 1932-1983  
**Size:** 11 boxes, approximately 10 linear feet  
**RG#:** 12-05-13

Restrictions: None

Preferred Citation: Preston Holder, Papers, Archives and Special Collections, University of Nebraska Lincoln Libraries.

## **Biography:**

Preston Holder was born in Wabash, Indiana, September 10, 1907 to Edward S. Holder and Paula Louise Jones. He received a BA in anthropology with minors in zoology and paleontology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1935. As part of his graduate studies, he worked with Arikara Indians in North Dakota, and in 1950 received his Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University.

Early in his career Holder directed archaeological research in the southeastern United States and along with Antonio Waring, Jr. outlined the region's prehistoric ceremonial complex. After serving in the United States Naval Reserve during WWII, Holder directed the American Museum of Natural History's Motilone expedition in South America. Upon returning, he began teaching at the University of Buffalo in New York.

Holder's teaching career spanned 27 years and included professorships at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL). While at Washington University, Holder conducted salvage archaeology in the Cahokia Mound complex and at Arkansas Post. In 1965, he returned to Washington University for a year-long fellowship at the Center for Biology of Natural Systems. At UNL Holder served as chairman of the anthropology department beginning in 1960 and curator of anthropology at the Nebraska State Museum beginning in 1958. He retired from UNL in 1973.

Between his academic posts in St. Louis and Nebraska, Holder worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Colville Indian Reservation in northern Washington. His career also included directing archaeological research for the National Park Service in South Dakota and Kansas and the publication of "The Hoe and the Horse on the Plains", which examined conflict and cultural change on the plains.

Holder died June 30, 1980.

## **Chronology of Preston Holder's Life**

1907, September 10	Born Wabash, Indiana
1931-1932	Joseph Bonheim Memorial Scholar at University of California, Berkeley
1933-1934	State of California Scholar at University of California, Berkeley
1934	Archeological technician under W.D. Strong, Kern County, California
1935	A.B. in anthropology with minors in zoology and paleontology, University of California, Berkeley Worked with Willard Van Dyke making documentary film on Californian cooperatives

1936-1938	Field archeologist for Smithsonian Institution in the southeastern United States, coastal Georgia, and Mississippi Valley
1938-1939	Columbia University Scholar, Columbia University
1938	Ethnography of the Arikara, Ft. Berthold Reservation, for Columbia University
	Marries Ruth Moore in St. Paul, Minnesota
1939-1940	Field Supervisor, State Archeological Survey, Louisiana; State Archeological Supervisor for statewide survey of Arkansas
1940	Divorces Ruth Moore
1940-1942	Archeologist, National Park Service, Appomattox, Virginia
1941	Marries Julia Harrison
1942, May-1946, January	United States Naval Reserve, South Pacific theater, Lt. Commander
1943, June	Son Robert Anthony Holder born in Chicago
1943, December	Ethnographic field study of Ake-speaking peoples, Espiritu Santo Island, New Hebrides archipelago
1946, January-1947	Field director, American Museum of Natural History, Colombia-Venezuela
1946, February	Divorced Julia Harrison
1946, July 8	Married Joyce Wike in Balboa, C.Z.
1947-1952	Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Buffalo (Buffalo, NY)
1948, July-1948, August	Archeologist in charge of early man site for the Nebraska State Museum and University of Nebraska
1948, December-1949, June	Teaching on island of Unalaska
1950	Ph.D., Columbia University
1951	Son Marcus Edward Holder born in New York City
1951-1952	Member of Greater Buffalo Citizens for Peace
1952-1957	Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
1953	Excavation of several Middle Mississippi archeological sites, Cahokia area, under Washington University Faculty Research; Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society
1955	Daughter, Teresa Louise Holder born in St. Louis, Missouri
1956	Special Archeological Consultant, National Park Service, Department of Interior; archeological exploration of Arkansas Post and Menard Mounds, Arkansas
1957-1958	Social Science Analyst for the U.S. Department of the Interior at Colville Agency, Nespelem, Washington
1958	Began teaching at University of Nebraska-Lincoln and worked as curator of anthropology collections at Nebraska State Museum
1964	Chairman of Anthropology Department, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
1965-1967	Fellow at the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems
1970	<i>The Hoe and the Horse on the Plains</i> published
1973	Retired from University of Nebraska-Lincoln
1980, June 30	Died, Lincoln, Nebraska

## **Scope and Content**

The Preston Holder papers represent his career as an anthropologist, his personal life, and his involvement in contemporary issues such as the peace movement. Most of the collection consists of work and personal correspondence as well as research notes, reports, drafts, and publications from the major projects of Holder's career. Primary topics include archaeology and anthropology of the Great Plains and southeastern United States and contemporary Native American life. Also of interest are letters and files related to communist accusations aimed at Holder and colleagues such as Morris Swadesh.

## **Series Description**

### **Series 1: Correspondence, 1932-1980**

The approximately 2.5 linear feet of correspondence relates to Holder's education, work, research, and personal life. It is organized chronologically, and within each year, letters are arranged alphabetically by correspondent. Before processing, correspondence was contained in folders labeled with a date range. Undated letters have been organized according to the date range on their original folders.

Notable correspondents include: anthropologists Nathaniel Cantor; Vladimir J. Fewkes; James A. Ford; Joseph Jablow; Ralph Linton; Harry L. Shapiro; Julian Steward; Matthew W. Stirling; William Duncan Strong; Walter W. Taylor; Charles Walter Wagley; Antonio (Tono) Waring; Jr., Gene Weltfish; Gordon Willey; and filmmaker, Willard Van Dyke.

### **Series 2: Biography**

The seven folders in this series contain biographical information as well as Preston Holder's resumes and curriculum vitae.

### **Series 3: Anthropology notes, 1934-1940 and undated**

The series consists of six folders of notes, which appear to be from classes Holder took as an anthropology student.

### **Series 4: Work and civic activities, 1935-1972 and undated**

The series includes Holder's research, field notes, site reports, contracts, manuscripts, publications, reviews of publications, and employment information. Because Holder's work and civic activities were closely tied and often affected one another, and because the original order did not distinguish between the two, they have been grouped together to create a holistic view of his professional life.

The materials are arranged chronologically with a few exceptions. When materials with a wide date range originated from a single project, they were kept together. As a result, the chronological sequence is sometimes interrupted. Three folders of larger format papers from this series are located in Box 10.

Much of the series relates to Holder's work on archeological sites and ethnological projects, and few papers relate to his academic posts. The earliest papers in this series relate to archaeology in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Arkansas in the 1930s-early 1940s. Materials related to the American Museum of Natural History's Motilone expedition include a few field notes, travel papers, and drafts of reports.



Among the papers from the 1950s are responses to communist accusations against Morris Swadesh and against Holder. Many of the papers from the 1950s relate to Holder's work on the Colville reservation in northern Washington and to contemporary Native Americans. Later papers relate primarily to plains anthropology and archaeology.

### **Series 5: Organizations**

Nearly half a linear foot in size, the series includes membership cards, newsletters, programs, and pamphlets from various organizations, primarily related to fields of anthropology and social issues such as the promotion of civil rights and peace. The series is arranged alphabetically by organization name.

### **Series 6: Collected manuscripts, publications, & ephemera**

Approximately 0.75 linear feet, the series includes journals, manuscripts, articles, and clippings written by other authors and collected by Preston Holder. Journals precede individual manuscripts and articles, which are arranged alphabetically by author. Collected clippings and articles that were originally filed under the label, "Peace & Policy" have been kept together. Additional clippings and ephemera are located at the end of the series. A larger format publication is located in Box 10.

### **Series 7: Family and personal life**

The series consists of materials related to Preston Holder's personal life; his children Marcus, Tony, and Tess; and his third wife, anthropologist Joyce Wike. Most of the series consists of Wike's correspondence, which is primarily personal but also includes letters related to her work. Betty Bostetter, Xenia Cage, and Wike's parents are among the most frequent correspondents. For correspondence between Wike and Holder see Series 1. Biographical information, a few writings, and collected materials related to Wike's travels, work, and interests comprise the remainder of the series.

### **Series 8: Photographs**

The approximately 0.50 linear feet of photographic prints, negatives, and slides include images of sites as well as snapshots of Preston Holder, his family, and friends. About half of the photographs show family members and other s, some of whom are identified and include Holder's colleagues. The earliest negatives show images from the Georgia coast, which consist primarily of scenic views and shots of individuals. The series contains a few images from archaeological sites at Kunneman, Menard, and Cahokia Mounds, Arkansas Post, and Creve Cover. Photographs from the Motilone expedition show bird's eye views of terrain and rivers.

### **Related Materials:**

Motilone expedition materials may be found in .H653, The Papers of Preston Holder, 1907-1980, American Museum of Natural History, Division of Anthropology Archives.

### **Container List**

Series 1: Correspondence  
Box 1

## Folder

1. Correspondence, 1932
2. Correspondence, 1935
3. Correspondence, 1936, A-F
4. Correspondence, 1936, G-H
5. Correspondence, 1936, Job, Richard
6. Correspondence, 1936, Kelly, A.R.
7. Correspondence, 1936, Kirkland, Beatrice
8. Correspondence, 1936, M
9. Correspondence, 1936, N-P
10. Correspondence, 1936, Setzler, Frank
11. Correspondence, 1936, Stirling, Matthew W.
12. Correspondence, 1936, S-T
13. Correspondence, 1936, W
14. Correspondence, 1936, Van Dyke, Willard
15. Correspondence, 1937, A-G
16. Correspondence, 1937, H
17. Correspondence, 1937, J-K
18. Correspondence, 1937, Kelly, A. R.
19. Correspondence, 1937, Kirkland, Beatrice
20. Correspondence, 1937, McIntire, Lucy
21. Correspondence, 1937, M-P
22. Correspondence, 1937, Setzler, Frank
23. Correspondence, 1937, S-T
24. Correspondence, 1937, Van Dyke, Willard
25. Correspondence, 1937, W
26. Correspondence, 1938, A-D
27. Correspondence, 1938, F-M
28. Correspondence, 1938, N-W
29. Correspondence, 1938, Willey, Gordon
30. Correspondence, 1939, C-E
31. Correspondence, 1939, Ford, James A.
32. Correspondence, 1939, G-J
33. Correspondence, 1939, Holder, Ruth
34. Correspondence, 1939, Kelly, Arthur
35. Correspondence, 1939, M-S
36. Correspondence, 1939, Strong, Duncan
37. Correspondence, 1939, Van Dyke, Willard
38. Correspondence, 1939, W
39. Correspondence, 1939, Waring, Antonio, Jr.
40. Correspondence, 1939, Willey, Gordon
41. Correspondence, 1940, A-E
42. Correspondence, 1940, Ford, James A.
43. Correspondence, 1940, G-J
44. Correspondence, 1940, Holder, Ruth
45. Correspondence, 1940, Kelly, Arthur
46. Correspondence, 1940, M-R
47. Correspondence, 1940, S-T

48. Correspondence, 1940, V-W
49. Correspondence, 1940, Willey, Gordon
50. Correspondence, 1941, A-F
51. Correspondence, 1941, H-J
52. Correspondence, 1941, Holder, Ruth
53. Correspondence, 1941, M
54. Correspondence, 1941, P-unknown
55. Correspondence, 1941, Willey, Gordon
56. Correspondence, 1942, A-H
57. Correspondence, 1942, Holder, Ruth
58. Correspondence, 1942, L-Z
59. Correspondence, undated (c. 1935-1942)
60. Correspondence, undated (c. 1935-1942), Van Dyke, Willard
61. Correspondence, undated (c. 1935-1942), Waring, Antonio, Jr.
62. Correspondence, 1943
63. Correspondence, 1943, Holder, Julia
64. Correspondence, 1944
65. Correspondence, 1944, Holder, Julia
66. Correspondence, 1945, A-He
67. Correspondence, 1945, Holder, Julia
68. Correspondence, 1945, J-M
69. Correspondence, 1945, S-SE
70. Correspondence, 1945, Shapiro, Harry
71. Correspondence, 1945, T-Z
72. Correspondence, 1946, A-D
73. Correspondence, 1946, Duque-Gomez, Luis
74. Correspondence, 1946, F-I
75. Correspondence, 1946, J-R
76. Correspondence, 1946, Reichel-Dolmatoff, Gerard
77. Correspondence, 1946, Shapiro, Harry L.
78. Correspondence, 1946, S
79. Correspondence, 1946, T-W
80. Correspondence, 1946, Feb.-March, Wike, Joyce
81. Correspondence, 1946, April, Wike, Joyce
82. Correspondence, 1946, May, Wike, Joyce
83. Correspondence, 1946, June-July, Wike, Joyce
84. Correspondence, 1946, October-December, Wike, Joyce
85. Correspondence, 1947, A-B
86. Correspondence, 1947, C-E
87. Correspondence, 1947, F-K
88. Correspondence, 1947, Kreiger, Alex
89. Correspondence, 1947, L-M
90. Correspondence, 1947, N
91. Correspondence, 1947, P-R
92. Correspondence, 1947, Selvin, Sue
93. Correspondence, 1947, S-W
94. Correspondence, 1947, Willey, Gordon
95. Correspondence, 1948, A-C

96. Correspondence, 1948, D-H
97. Correspondence, 1948, J-L
98. Correspondence, 1948, M-R
99. Correspondence, 1948, S-W

## Box 2

### Folder

1. Correspondence, undated (c. 1943-1948), A-K
2. Correspondence, undated (c. 1943-1948), L-P
3. Correspondence, undated (c. 1943-1948), S-unknown
4. Correspondence, 1949, A-E
5. Correspondence, 1949, F-H
6. Correspondence, 1949, J-M
7. Correspondence, 1949, P-S
8. Correspondence, 1949, T-unknown
9. Correspondence, 1950, A-C
10. Correspondence, 1950, D-I
11. Correspondence, 1950, J-L
12. Correspondence, 1950, M-R
13. Correspondence, 1950, S
14. Correspondence, 1950, u-unknown
15. Correspondence, 1951, A-C
16. Correspondence, 1951, D-H
17. Correspondence, 1951, J-P
18. Correspondence, 1951, R-S
19. Correspondence, 1951, T-unknown
20. Correspondence, 1951, Wike, Joyce
21. Correspondence, undated (c. 1949-1951)
22. Correspondence, 1952, A-D
23. Correspondence, 1952, E-J
24. Correspondence, 1952, K
25. Correspondence, 1952, L-Q
26. Correspondence, 1952, R-S
27. Correspondence, 1952, T-unknown
28. Correspondence, 1953, A-G
29. Correspondence, 1953, H-L
30. Correspondence, 1953, M-S
31. Correspondence, 1953, T-unknown
32. Correspondence, 1954, A-C
33. Correspondence, 1954, D-J
34. Correspondence, 1954, K-M
35. Correspondence, 1954, Q-R
36. Correspondence, 1954, S
37. Correspondence, 1954, T-unknown
38. Correspondence, undated (c. 1952-1954), A-J
39. Correspondence, undated (c. 1952-1954), M-unknown
40. Correspondence, undated (c. 1952-1954), separated 2<sup>nd</sup> pages
41. Correspondence, 1955, A-G

42. Correspondence, 1955, H-L
43. Correspondence, 1955, M-R
44. Correspondence, 1955, Stewart, T.D.
45. Correspondence, 1955, S-T
46. Correspondence, 1955, W
47. Correspondence, undated (c. 1955), A-M
48. Correspondence, undated (c. 1955), N-W
49. Correspondence, 1956, A-G
50. Correspondence, 1956, Harrington, J.C.
51. Correspondence, 1956, H-J
52. Correspondence, 1956, K-M
53. Correspondence, 1956, N-S
54. Correspondence, 1956, T-Z
55. Correspondence, undated (c. 1956), A-W
56. Correspondence, undated (c. 1956), Wike, Joyce
57. Correspondence, 1957, A-C
58. Correspondence, 1957, Corbett, John
59. Correspondence, 1957, D-G
60. Correspondence, 1957, Harrington, J.C.
61. Correspondence, 1957, H-L
62. Correspondence, 1957, M
63. Correspondence, 1957, N-Y
64. Correspondence, 1958, A-F
65. Correspondence, 1958, G-H
66. Correspondence, 1958, Johnson, Kimbell
67. Correspondence, 1958, K-M
68. Correspondence, 1958, N-W
69. Correspondence, undated (c. 1958)
70. Correspondence, 1959, A-L
71. Correspondence, 1959, M-Z
72. Correspondence, 1960, A-H
73. Correspondence, 1960, Hardin, Clifford
74. Correspondence, 1960, I-P
75. Correspondence, 1960, R-unknown
76. Correspondence, undated (c. 1959-1960)
77. Correspondence, 1961, A-L
78. Correspondence, 1961, M-W
79. Correspondence, 1961, Wakpala Summer School
80. Correspondence, undated (c. 1961), A-L
81. Correspondence, undated (c. 1961), M-W
82. Correspondence, 1962, A-L
83. Correspondence, 1962, Logan, Wilfred
84. Correspondence, 1962, M-Z

Box 3

Folder

1. Correspondence, 1963, A-C
2. Correspondence, 1963, E-H

3. Correspondence , 1963, J-L
4. Correspondence, 1963, M-W
5. Correspondence, 1964, A-H
6. Correspondence, 1964, J-L
7. Correspondence, 1964, M-W
8. Correspondence, 1964, Williams, Stephen
9. Correspondence, 1965, A-J
10. Correspondence, 1965, K-R
11. Correspondence, 1965, S-Z
12. Correspondence, undated (c. 1961-1965)
13. Correspondence, 1966, A-L
14. Correspondence, 1966, M-Z
15. Correspondence, 1967, A-H
16. Correspondence, 1967, I-unknown
17. Correspondence, 1968, A-D
18. Correspondence, 1968, E-G
19. Correspondence, 1968, H-L
20. Correspondence, 1968, M-Z
21. Correspondence, 1969, A-F
22. Correspondence, 1969, G-Z
23. Correspondence, 1970
24. Correspondence, 1971
25. Correspondence, 1972, A-R
26. Correspondence, 1972, S-W
27. Correspondence, 1973
28. Correspondence, 1974
29. Correspondence, 1975
30. Correspondence, 1976
31. Correspondence, 1977
32. Correspondence, 1978
33. Correspondence, 1979
34. Correspondence, undated (c. 1970-1975), A-I
35. Correspondence, undated (c. 1970-1975), J-W
36. Correspondence, 1980
37. Correspondence, undated (c. 1980-1982)
38. Correspondence, 1986

Series 2: Biography

39. Biography, CVs, bio, and bibliography
40. Biography, Civil Service commission
41. Biography, WPA forms, 1940
42. Biography, employment applications
43. Biography, U.S. Navy
44. Biography, Veterans Administration
45. Biography, University of Nebraska

Series 3: Anthropology notes

46. Anthropology notes, ethnography, undated
47. Anthropology notes, "Anthropology 101--1934, Lowie: World Ethnology"
48. Anthropology notes, "Anthropology 101--1934, Lowie: World Ethnology"

49. Anthropology notes, "Anthropology 103"
50. Anthropology notes, "Lowie: Anthropology 105, lectures"
51. Anthropology notes, Columbia University, 1938-1940

Series 4: Work and civic activities

52. Work, poetry, undated
53. Work, writings, undated
54. Work, Hillsborough County, Florida, field notes, 1935-1936
55. Work, Cockroach Key, Florida, field notes, 1935-1936
56. Work, Thomas Mound, Florida, field notes, 1936
57. Work, Florida, "Reports to Stirling", 1936
58. Work, St. Simons, Georgia, 1936-1937
59. Work, Irene Mound, Georgia, field notes, c. 1937
60. Work, Irene Mound, Georgia, reports, 1938
61. Work, "Southeast archeology misc. field notes", 1937-1939
62. Work, "Southeast Archeological Conference, Georgia Coast ware types", 1939
63. Work, Louisiana State Archeological Survey, c. 1939
64. Work, Louisiana and Arkansas archeology personal expenses, 1939
65. Work, LSU Statewide Survey, Tchefuncte notes, 1939

Box 4

Folder

1. Work, Arkansas Statewide Survey, planning, c. 1940
2. Work, Arkansas Statewide Survey, purpose paper, c. 1940
3. Work, Arkansas Statewide Survey, handbook, c. 1940
4. Work, Arkansas Statewide Survey, forms, c. 1940
5. Work, Arkansas Statewide Survey, notes, c. 1940
6. Work, Appomattox Courthouse, 1942
7. Work, "A prehistoric ceremonial complex in the southeastern U.S.", 1945
8. Work, Motilone, travel information, 1945-1947
9. Work, Motilone, field notes, 1946
10. Work, Motilone, field notes, 1946
11. Work, Motilone, maps and research, c. 1946
12. Work, Motilone, bibliography and research, c. 1946
13. Work, Motilone, research, c. 1946
14. Work, Motilone, drafts, c. 1946
15. Work, Motilone, health papers, c. 1946
16. Work, Motilone, newspaper clippings
17. Work, Motilone, Time Magazine, 1947, May 5
18. Work, Iroquois, New York, 1947
19. Work, "Morris Swadesh case", c. 1949-1950
20. Work, "8<sup>th</sup> P.C.A. notes", 1950
21. Work, general research notebook, 1950-1951
22. Work, Korean War, c. 1951
23. Work, University of Buffalo, c. 1952
24. Work, Greater Buffalo Citizens for Peace, 1952
25. Work, general research, culture, 1952
26. Work, "The Archeological Implications of Arikara Ethnology," 1952
27. Work, Arikara, list of manuscripts

28. Work, Arikara sites, 1953
29. Work, paper ideas, 1953 and undated
30. Work, "Some implications of Ecological Adaptations on the Northern Plains", 1954
31. Work, "Functional and Evolutionary Implications of Community Patterning," 1955
32. Work, "Cahokia site//MSv52", notes, c. 1953-1954
33. Work, "A disaster program . . . Cahokia Mound Group", 1955
34. Work, dentition bibliography cards, undated
35. Work, "Cahokia tooth project", undated
36. Work, "A complete find of filed teeth from the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois", 1958
37. Work, "An Interdisciplinary program to explore special aspects of cultural change in the St. Louis area", 1955
38. Work, Washington University, St. Louis, 1955-1956
39. Work, "Another Look at the Plains Sun Dance", 1956
40. Work, "Horticulture and Nomadism, Part I", 1956
41. Work, "Horticulture and Nomadism, Part II", 1956
42. Work, Arkansas Post, travel vouchers, 1956-1957
43. Work, Arkansas Post, 1956
44. Work, Arkansas Post, 1956-1957
45. Work, Arkansas Post, 1957
46. Work, "Archeological field research on the problem of the locations of Arkansas Post, 1686-1803", 1956-1957

Box 5  
Folder

1. Work, "Archeological Field Research on the Problem of the Location of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, 1686-1804", 1957
2. Work, "Excavation of the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas", 1971
3. Work, "Some aspects of Arikara Ethnogenesis", 1957
4. Work, "Ethnological Symposium on Caddoan Peoples", 1958, November 28
5. Work, contemporary Native Americans, newsletters and clippings, c. 1955-1958
6. Work, National Congress of American Indians, c. 1955-1956
7. Work, contemporary Native American education, c. 1956-1957
8. Work, contemporary Native Americans, publications, c. 1957
9. Work, contemporary Native American socio-economic conditions, collected articles, 1950s
10. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, employment information, 1957-1958
11. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, human resources survey
12. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, ethnography
13. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, bibliography cards
14. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Justification for Restoration "Opened" Lands Diminished Portion Reservation", 1949, January 1
15. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, research, "Excerpts from the History of North Washington"
16. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, research
17. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, history notes
18. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, research, "Old Ignace"
19. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Annual Institute of Government for Washington State", 1957
20. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, notes, c. 1957-1958
21. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, notes, c. 1957-1958
22. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, notes, 1958



23. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "3<sup>rd</sup> carbon copy (completed 3-18-1958)"
24. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "3<sup>rd</sup> carbon copy (completed 3-18-1958)"
25. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Interview carbons, Colville, 3-24 to 6-5-1958"
26. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Interview carbons, Colville, 6-6-58 to 6-20-58"
27. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Withdrawal status"
28. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, "Rough drafts"
29. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, Colville tribal delegation, 1958
30. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, Ferry County Agriculture
31. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, newsletters and clippings
32. Work, Colville Indian Reservation, news clippings
33. Work, Communist accusation notes, c. 1958
34. Work, Communist accusation response, c. 1958
35. Work, Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota, permit applications, 1957
36. Work, Cedar County, Nebraska, site reports, 1958
37. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, field books, 1960

#### Box 6

##### Folder

1. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, field books, 1960
2. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, site sketches
3. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, site reports, 1960
4. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, paper , part I
5. Work, Leavenworth, South Dakota, paper, part II
6. Work, research, archaic and paleo-Indians, c. 1960
7. Work, American Indian Charter Conference, 1961
8. Work, "Contact with the Indians", contract, 1961
9. Work, "Contact with the Indians", outline and notes, c. 1962-1963
10. Work, "Contact with the Indians", manuscript, parts I & II, 1963
11. Work, "Contact with the Indians", manuscript, part III, 1963
12. Work, general research, 1962 and undated
13. Work, Glen Elder Reservoir, Kansas, contract, 1963-1964
14. Work, Glen Elder, Kansas, site report, 1963
15. Work, Glen Elder, Kansas, site report, 1964
16. Work, Glen Elder, Kansas, site priorities, 1965
17. Work, Glen Elder, Kansas, etc., fieldbook, 1965
18. Work, Mitchell County, Kansas, site review, 1966
19. Work, Glen Elder, Kansas, contracts, 1967
20. Work, research, linguistics, 1964; 1969
21. Work, Omaha ethnology notes, 1964
22. Work, "Prehistoric Mississippian Influences in the Central Plains", c. 1965
23. Work, Trans-Mississippi Frontier Conference, 1965
24. Work, notes for review of "The Lost Universe", 1965
25. Work, "The Fur Trade as Seen from the Indian Point of View", c. 1965
26. Work, "Village Indians and the Early Fur Trade of South Dakota", 1966, April 29
27. Work, "The Fur Trade as Seen from the Indian Point of View", notes, c. 1967
28. Work, "The Fur Trade as Seen from the Indian Point of View", drafts, c. 1967
29. Work, "The Fur Trade as Seen from the Indian Point of View", author's copy, c. 1967
30. Work, "Biology and human culture, 1966, and anthropology of river systems, 1967", notes

31. Work, Center for Biology of Natural Systems, clippings, 1966
32. Work, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, tutorials, 1966
33. Work, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, publications, 1966 & 1969
34. Work, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, minutes, 1966-1967
35. Work, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, Kellog Foundation Proposal, 1967
36. Work, "Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, Water", c. 1967
37. Work, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems, "Duty of Science in the Ecological Crisis", c. 1967
38. Work, "//MS//Fission Track Project, Washington University", 1967
39. Work, "Basic Horticulture and other Patterns of the Plains", 1967
40. Work, Encyclopedia Britannica articles, 1967
41. Work, Arikara, NSF proposal, 1967-1968
42. Work, "NSF review, proposal of Mandan Hidatsa research", 1968
43. Work, review of "An Interpretation of Mandan Culture History", 1968
44. Work, Cass County, Nebraska, fieldbook, 1968
45. Work, bibliography cards and notes, c. 1968
46. Work, "Dakota or Sioux", c. 1969
47. Work, University of Nebraska
48. Work, "Pot talk for Anthro. Club", 1969
49. Work, University of Nebraska peace strike, 1970
50. Work, "Peace and Policy", Vietnam War, c. 1970
51. Work, Anthropology, current trends, c. 1970
52. Work, physics in archaeology, 1970
53. Work, physics in archaeology, Weymuth Seminar, 1970
54. Work, "Hoe and Horse", notes, c. 1970
55. Work, "The Hoe and the Horse on the Plains", c. 1970-1972

#### Box 7

##### Folder

1. Work, "The Hoe and the Horse on the Plains", reviews, 1970-1973
2. Work, review of Hoebel's 4<sup>th</sup> edition, "Anthropology", 1971
3. Work, "Arikara Handbook Article", c. 1971-1972
4. Work, Cass County, Nebraska, site contract, 1971
5. Work, Maya, notes and research, 1970s
6. Work, water fluoridation, research, c. 1972
7. Work, census and community living, undated
8. Work, bibliography cards, undated
9. Work, Appaloosa horse notes, undated
10. Work, "Roach hairstyles & long hair", notes, undated
11. Work, misc. notes, undated
12. Work, anthropology quizzes, 1970s

##### Series 5: Organizations

13. Organizations, membership cards
14. Organizations, A, c. 1954-1957
15. Organizations, ASC, Unalaska, 1949
16. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, committee reports, 1946
17. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, news bulletin, 1950-1958
18. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, programs, 1948-1954

19. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, programs, 1956-1958
  20. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, programs, 1965
  21. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, programs, 1974-1975
  22. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, annual meeting, 1975
  23. Organizations, American Anthropological Association, women's caucus, 1974
  24. Organizations, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1951-1954
  25. Organizations, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, reports, c. 1953
  26. Organizations, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, form letters, c. 1950-1955
  27. Organizations, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, pamphlets, c. 1950-1951
  28. Organizations, American Ethnological Society, 1951-1958
  29. Organizations, American Peace Crusade, 1951-1952
  30. Organizations, C-G, 1950-1981
  31. Organizations, Human Relations Area Files
  32. Organizations, International Congress of Americanists, 1949-1961
  33. Organizations, International Congress of Anthropology & Ethnological Sciences, 1956
  34. Organizations, M-Z
  35. Organizations, Manitoba Archaeological Society, 1964
  36. Organizations, Manitoba Archaeological Society, 1965
  37. Organizations, NAACP, c. 1955
  38. Organizations, Nebraska Academy of Science, c. 1960-1963
  39. Organizations, Nebraska Folklore Society, 1962-1963
  40. Organizations, Plains Conference for Archeology, 1948-1958
  41. Organizations, Shanks Village AVC, 1947
  42. Organizations, Society for American Archeology, annual meetings, 1953-1956
  43. Organizations, Society for American Archeology, standards, 1954
- Series 6: Collected manuscripts, publications, & ephemera
44. Collected, "Anthropological Linguistics", 1968
  45. Collected, "Anthropological Papers of the University of Alaska", 1963
  46. Collected, "Akwesasne Notes", 1971
  47. Collected, "Behavior Science Notes", 1968
  48. Collected, "Community Development in the North", 1961
  49. Collected, "El Palacio", 1962
  50. Collected, "El Palacio", 1963
  51. Collected, "El Palacio", 1964
  52. Collected, "El Palacio", 1965

## Box 8

### Folder

1. Collected, "Jahrbuch des Museums for Volkerkunde . . .", 1964
2. Collected, "Museum News", South Dakota Museum, 1963-1966
3. Collected, "Panhandle-Plains Historical Review", 1963
4. Collected, "Teachers Bulletin", 1950-1952
5. Collected, author unknown
6. Collected, authors A-B
7. Collected, authors C-E
8. Collected, authors F-G
9. Collected, authors H-L
10. Collected, authors M-P

11. Collected, "Residence Mounds" by Charles H. Nash
12. Collected, authors S-Z
13. Collected, Wolfe, Alvin W.
14. Collected, "Peace and Policy", newsletters & publications, 1947-1966
15. Collected, "Peace and Policy", "The Professional Radical", 1970
16. Collected, "Peace and Policy", news clippings
17. Collected, "Peace and Policy", news clippings
18. Collected, news clippings, accidents
19. Collected, news clippings, anthropology
20. Collected, news clippings, arts
21. Collected, news clippings, cartoons
22. Collected, news clippings, general
23. Collected, news clippings, home & garden
24. Collected, news clippings, politics
25. Collected, news clippings, sciences
26. Collected, obituaries
27. Collected, book & record catalogs, 1950s-1960s
28. Collected, product information
29. Collected, flyers & programs
30. Collected, University of Nebraska ephemera
31. Collected, misc.

Series 7: Family and personal life

32. Family and personal life, memo notes and contacts, undated
33. Family and personal life, memo notes and contacts, c. 1950s
34. Family and personal life, memo notes and contacts, c. 1950s-1970s
35. Family and personal life, collected business cards
36. Family and personal life, addresses
37. Family and personal life, address books
38. Family and personal life, calendar, 1947
39. Family and personal life, receipts, 1930s-1940s
40. Family and personal life, receipts, 1950s
41. Family and personal life, receipts, 1960s-1980s
42. Family and personal life, receipts and expenses, c. 1970
43. Family and personal life, personal expenses, undated
44. Family and personal life, student loans
45. Family and personal life, housing
46. Family and personal life, travel, c. 1952-1977
47. Family and personal life, Marcus (Ned) Holder
48. Family and personal life, Teresa Holder
49. Family and personal life, Tony Holder
50. Family and personal life, Lincoln Public Schools, c. 1958-1966
51. Family and personal life, Medical Papers, c. 1940-1979

Box 9

Folder

1. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1943-1948
2. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1947
3. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1948

4. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1949
5. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1950
6. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1951
7. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1952
8. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1953
9. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1954
10. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1949-1954
11. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1955, A-L
12. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1955, M-Y
13. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1955, Wike family
14. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1956, A-K
15. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1956, L-W
16. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1956
17. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1957, A-H
18. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1957, R-unknown
19. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1958, A-M
20. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1958, N-W
21. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1958
22. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1959
23. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1960
24. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1959-1960
25. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1961
26. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1961
27. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1962
28. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1963
29. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1964
30. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1965
31. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1962-1965
32. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1966
33. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1967
34. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1968
35. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1969
36. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1970
37. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1971
38. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1972
39. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1973
40. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1974
41. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1975
42. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1976
43. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1977
44. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1978
45. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1979
46. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1968-1975, A-H
47. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1968-1975, J-unknown
48. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1980
49. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1981
50. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, 1982
51. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, undated, c. 1980-1982

52. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, correspondence, c. 1983
53. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, biography and CV
54. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, writings
55. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, notebook
56. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, TV appearance transcript, 1955
57. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, UNL faculty women's club
58. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, "Yucatan-Chiapas Trip", 1977
59. Family and personal life, Joyce Wike, misc.

Box 10—Larger format items

Folder

1. Work, "Georgia and Florida", oversized notes, c. 1939
2. Work, "Plains Pueblo Paper", oversized, c. 1954
3. Work, Colville, oversized
4. Collected, "Ancient Works in Ohio", 1852
5. Magnetic recording, "Henry Covington"
6. Magnetic recording, "H. Covington illness"

Series 8: Photographs

Box 11

Folder

1. Photographs, Motilone expedition, prints
2. Photographs, Hoactzin chicken, prints
3. Photographs, Georgia coast, negatives, 1936-1937
4. Photographs, Georgia coast, negatives, 1936-1937
5. Photographs, Georgia coast, negatives, 1936-1937
6. Photographs, Cahokia, prints and slides
7. Photographs, Menard Mound, negatives
8. Photographs, "//MS// Kunneman Mound", prints, c. 1956
9. Photographs, Arkansas Post, slides, spring 1957
10. Photographs, Arkansas Post, negatives, 1957
11. Photographs, Arkansas Post family, negatives, 1957
12. Photographs, "Creve Cover", slides
13. Photographs, assorted scenes, prints
14. Photographs, Preston Holder, prints
15. Photographs, family, prints
16. Photographs, people, slides
17. Photographs, people, prints
18. Photographs, "Topeka Indian Photos, 11/27/65", prints

Box 1

Folder

1. Correspondence 1955 pt.1 A-J
2. Correspondence 1955 pt.2 K-S
3. Correspondence 1955 pt.3 T-Z
4. Correspondence Incomplete pt. 1
5. Correspondence Incomplete pt. 2
6. Correspondence 1968, 1972, 1974, 1978 pt. 1
7. Correspondence 1968, 1972, 1974, 1978 pt. 2
8. Correspondence 1959-1960 pt. 1
9. Correspondence 1959-1960 pt. 2 A-C
10. Correspondence 1959-1960 pt. 3 D-O
11. Correspondence 1959-1960 pt. 4 P-Z
12. Correspondence 1949-1951 pt. 1 A-B
13. Correspondence 1949-1951 pt. 2 C-F
14. Correspondence 1949-1951 pt. 3 G-O
15. Correspondence 1949-1951 pt. 4 P-R
16. Correspondence 1949-1951 pt. 5 S-Z

Box 2

Folder

1. Correspondence 1958 pt. 1 A-B
2. Correspondence 1958 pt. 2 C-G
3. Correspondence 1958 pt. 3 H-O
4. Correspondence 1958 pt. 4 P-Z
5. Correspondence 1980-1982
6. Correspondence 1980-1982 A-H
7. Correspondence 1980-1982 I-Z
8. Papers 1975, etc.
9. Papers 1975, etc.
10. Papers 1975, etc.
11. Papers 1975, etc.
12. Papers 1968-1970
13. Correspondence 1968-1970
14. Correspondence through 1935 A-K
15. Correspondence through 1935 M-S
16. Correspondence through 1935 T-Z
17. Correspondence 1945-1948 Misc.
18. Correspondence 1945-1948 Report Card RESTRICTED
19. Correspondence 1945-1948 A-C
20. Correspondence 1945-1948 D-J

Box 3

Folder

1. Correspondence 1945-1948 K-V
2. Correspondence 1945-1948 W-Z

3. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 A-B
4. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 B-G
5. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 H-J
6. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 K-Q
7. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 R-T
8. Correspondence 1952? 1953-1954 T-Z
9. Correspondence 1956 A-J
10. Correspondence 1956 K-R
11. Correspondence 1956 S-Z
12. Correspondence 1970-1975 A-C
13. Correspondence 1970-1975 D-H
14. Correspondence 1970-1975 K-R
15. Correspondence 1970-1975 S-Z

Box 4

Folder

1. Correspondence 1946 Joyce Wike
2. Correspondence 1946 Time Magazine
3. Correspondence 1946 Misc.
4. Motilon Drafts Var. Papers
5. Correspondence 1961-65 H-K
6. Correspondence 1961-65 M
7. Correspondence 1961-65 M-Q
8. Correspondence 1961-65 R
9. Correspondence 1961-65 R-Z
10. Correspondence 1961-65 A-B
11. Correspondence 1961-65 B-C
12. Correspondence 1961-65 C
13. Correspondence 1961-65 D-E
14. Correspondence 1961-65 E-G
15. Insurance-Taxes 1955-57
16. Correspondence 1941-42 A-Q
17. Correspondence 1941-42 R-Z; Old Debts 1941-42
18. Arkansas Past
19. Field Books
20. Field Books
21. American Museum of Natural History (Motilon, etc.)

Box 5

Folder

1. Motilon
2. Motilon
3. Leavenworth, South Dakota
4. Leavenworth, South Dakota paper (part I)
5. Leavenworth, South Dakota paper (part II)
6. Leavenworth, South Dakota



7. Letter of statement to Hardin (copies)
8. Peace and Policy
9. Peace and Policy
10. Peace and Policy
11. Peace and Policy
12. Papers
13. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 1
14. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 2
15. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 3
16. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 4
17. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 5
18. Reprints Etc. to Basement Rm A 11/28/69 Part 6
19. Ancient Works in Ohio
20. Reports
21. Fission Track Project, Washington University, 1967
22. Field Books, 1965 and 1968
23. Moritz Site

Box 6

Folder

1. Fossil Tracks
2. 1964 Field Season, Site Priorities
3. NSF Proposal
4. "Hoe and Horse" Miscellaneous Notes
5. Site Reports
6. Idaho State University Correspondence
7. Frederick McEvoy, Omaha Ethnological Notes, Summer, 1964
8. "The Hoe and the Horse on the Plains"
9. "Horticulture and Nomadism" (part I)
10. "Horticulture and Nomadism" (part II)
11. Irene Mound and General Georgia Archeology
12. Georgia Coast Correspondence 1938-1939
13. Georgia and Florida Notes
14. Field Forms and Handbook
15. Arkansas State Archeological Dig
16. Irene Mound Site
17. Tchefuncte Field Notes
18. Saint Simons Correspondence
19. Saint Simons Correspondence
20. Southeast Archeological Conference, GA Coast Ware Types
21. Archeology-Florida, Field notes (random) Site II-Cockroach Key
22. Archeology-Florida, Field notes (random) Site I-Thomas Mound
23. Florida- Stirling correspondence (personal)
24. Archeology-Florida, Reports to Stirling 1936
25. Manitoba Archaeological Newsletter
26. Museum News, South Dakota Museum

27. Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians"
28. Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians"

Box 7

Folder

1. Theme VIII, "Contact with the Indians"
2. El Palacio
3. El Palacio
4. El Palacio
5. Southeast Archeology Miscellaneous Field Notes
6. Archeological Studies
7. Archeological Studies
8. Correspondence A-E
9. Correspondence F-Q
10. Correspondence R-Z
11. "The Fur Trade as Seen From the Indian Point of View"
12. Conference, The Frontier Re-Examined
13. Trans-Mississippi Frontier Conference
14. South Dakota Academy of Sciences, Yankton, SD, 4/29/1966
15. Papers (Old Ignace)
16. Bibliography cards (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> carbon copies)
17. Handwritten notes of ethnography, contacts and history cards
18. Interview carbons, Colville
19. 3<sup>rd</sup> carbon copy (completed 3/18/1958)
20. 3<sup>rd</sup> carbon copy (completed 3/18/1958)
21. Colville Research

Box 8

Folder

1. PH carbus hist. Notes and misc.
2. A Disaster Program papers
3. Iroquois-modern problems
4. Rough Drafts
5. Clippings and misc.
6. American Indian-Modern
7. A Mess Colville (?)
8. Misc.
9. Colville Tribal Delegation and Misc.
10. Historical Sections and Withdrawal status; Travel Voucher
11. Excerpts from History of North Washington
12. Omak-Monse Okanogan; Murray Senate Concurrent Res. 3 "Point 4" and Seattle Visit Forms
13. Notification of Appointment and Travel and per diem
14. Misc, Wy.sherds ar (?) Peabody, Fluoride etc. (Schatz), Poems- Pres. Berkeley and Data Sheets: NPS Ark Post 1956
15. Feature Sheets NPS: Ark Post 1956
16. Akwesasne Notes, and Misc.

17. Ceuth 198, Notes, Xeroxes, Appomattox Courthouse
18. Tooth Paper with T.D.S. 1958 etc. pt. 1
19. Tooth Paper with T.D.S. 1958 etc. pt. 2
20. Pueblo Wyoming Sites, Commoner
21. C.B.N.S.
22. Correspondence
23. Logan, Ellegood, Boas-Powell, Jobes, ARIKARA
24. ALCC Resolutions, Apr. 9, 1961, Reg. Meeting
25. American Antiquity, Center for the Biology of Natural Systems
26. National Park Service Theme VIII Correspondence 1963-1964, Washington Contact
27. Correspondence
28. National Park Service
29. Photographs

Box 9

Folder

1. Menard Report 1957
2. Arkansas Post N.P.S
3. Leavenworth Site Desc. Permission
4. Museum of Modern Art
5. Correspondence
6. Fortune, Reo Intro. Manus Religion-rejected
7. Current Anthropology Controversy/Convocations
8. Levels of Archeological Interpretation for Pre-documentary Periods
9. Physics in Archeology, Weymmuth Seminar
10. Peace Strike
11. APMM- Corbett/Harrington
12. Yucatan-Chiapas Trip—Travel 1977
13. Blue Cross/Blue Shield: Joyce Wike-New Plan
14. Maya
15. VITAS—Joyce and Pres.
16. Holder on “Culture”
17. “Roach”—Hair Style and Long Hair
18. 1947 Personnel and UB Records
19. Vets Administration
20. Pic of Tractor
21. Summer Field School-1961
22. Misc.
23. SOPAC to CENPAC
24. Hoebel 4<sup>th</sup> ed.
25. Pot, Drugs Address
26. Papers
27. Personal Mail 1969
28. Pacific Room
29. Ethnography General
30. Anthropology 103

31. Anthropology 101 – 1934, Lowie: World Ethnography
32. Lowie: Anthropology 105 Lectures
33. “Hoe and Horse” Reviews
34. Papers
35. Arikara Handbook Article
36. Arikara
37. “The Archeological Implications of Arikara ethnography” 1952
38. Arikara, Plains Conference 1957
39. Ecology Paper
40. Horticultural Patterns
41. Plains Pueblo Paper
42. Sun Dance Paper
43. Book Reviews
44. Weltfish: The Lost Universe, Notes and Review, September 1965
45. Junkyard Notes
46. Correspondence: Stephen Williams
47. Great Plains Conference, November 28, 1958
48. II MS II
49. Papers and Correspondence
50. Illinois State Museum
51. Yucatan – Chiapas, 1977
52. Field Books

Box 10

Photographs and slides

1. Neg. Georgia Coast 1936-7 Part I
2. Neg. Georgia Coast 1936-7 Part II (including photographs labeled John)
3. Misc. slides, negatives, etc.

### **Appendix 3.**

**Notes by Dan Elliott regarding Preston Holder papers in Waring  
Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Maryland**

Smithsonian Institution, National Anthropological Archives (NAA), Research notes,  
MS3301—Preston Holder  
By Dan Elliott, Sept 4, 2008

Box 1

Contents of notebooks [Box 1 & 2] (1 typed sheet)

Title	No of Pages
Field trips/Surface Collections	15
Includes: Shadman Field; Bluff north of Johnson Md.; Creighton Id.; Johnson Shell Md.; Clark's Bluff; Cedar Pt.; Sapeloe; Atwood Village site; and others	
Fieldnotes/Glynn Co., G./summer 1936	30
Preston Holder/St Simons Island/Field trip notes & assoc. data	41
Pottery & Artifacts/Field Notes/Glynn Co., Ga. 1936	47
Field Notes/Saint Simons & Macon	23
Field notes begin May 4 <sup>th</sup> ; 7 pages in shorthand	
Day Book	28
07-22-36 - 08-31	
VI Daybook	33
Begins 07/13; not all relevant to archeology	
II Burials & St. Simon's Daybook	9 + 7
Also 13 pages in shorthand	
VI Daybook & Burials VI	2+ 22
Burial notes/Evelyn VI	17
Burial Notebook	48
Burial Notes III	12
Burials V	11
Burials	48
Burial Data/Site I/Saint Simons	1

Find Catalogue 44  
List of Artifacts & other finds (unusual features are designated by F)  
Sherd counts: V & VI 70

About 500-600 5" x 8" data cards 250-300  
Vic; Charlie King; VI A; V A St. Simons; V B Cannon's Pt.; V C Cannon's Pt; Surface collection

End\*\*

Box 1, Folder 1 Field Trips  
Box 1, Shadman Field surface collection  
5 conch implements  
1 piece quartz  
7 decorated sherds- 6 curvilinear stamp; 1 rect. Stamped; 5 rim sherds, 23 plain body sherds; ALL grit tempered except 1 small sand t.

Box 2, Surf sherd collection from Bluff n of Johnson Md.  
5 pieces soapstone (?)  
8 decorated sherds (grit):  
3 checkstamp  
3 curvilinear designs  
3 undistinguishable stamp  
4 plain body sherds (1 pottery temper, 1 sand, 2 grit)

Box 3, Surf coll from Creighton Island  
2 decorated rim sherds (includes 1 beaded)  
34 decorated body sherds:  
9 Check stamp  
5 Rect. St.  
4 Curv. St.  
16 Uid st.  
Plain body sherds  
ALL sherds grit t.

Box 2, Johnson Shell Mound  
3 decorated rims: 2 check st. , 1 curv  
4 decorated body: 3 check, 1 curv. St.  
5 plain body  
ALL sherds grit t.

Box 4, Clark's Bluff-Cedar Point  
1 iron oxide  
1 old iron object  
1 animal bone



2 decorated rims (1 grit, 1 pottery)  
25 plain body sherds (4 vegetal, 7 pottery, 14 grit)  
9 decorated body sherds: 4 ret. St, 5 curv. St. (all grit)

Box 5, Sapeloe Bourbon

4 Decorated rims (1 Rim B, 3 Rim H, grit)\  
1 Undec. Rim grit  
26 plain body sherds: 6 pot. Temper, 1 sand, 19 grit  
36 dec. body sherds: 5 indefinable stamp (grit); 3 Fabric stamp (pottery temp); 12 rect.  
Stamp (11 grit, 1 pot.), 16 curv. St. (all grit)

Box 5, Sapeloe Enclosure

1 Decorated Rim (vegetal)  
4 Plain body sherds (vegetal)

Box 5, Sapeloe Kenmons [sp?]

1 plain rim (pottery) rim A  
1 Decorated rim (fabric) (pottery)  
14 plain body sherds (6 pottery, 8 grit)  
8 Dec. body sherds: 1 fabric stamp (pottery), 2 curv. St. (grit); 4 rect. St. (3 grit, 1  
pottery)

Box 6, Atwood Village Sie

5 Plain Rims (grit) Rim E  
1 Plain body sherd (grit)  
2 dec body sherds (grit)  
Check stamp

Box 7, Saint Simons Village: Beach

1 Piece Flint  
1 Stone object  
1 Decorated Rim A Grit  
2 Undecorate Rim A Grit  
10 Plain body sherds (2 sand, 8 grit)  
8 dec. body sherds (grit)  
2 check stamp; 6 rect. St.

Box 8, Butler's Point

1 pottery artifact (drilled hole) pottery  
1 conch hoe  
4 animal bones  
4 decorated rims grit (1 rim B, 2 Rim E, 1 rim B1  
19 undecorated rims (4 pottery, 10 grit, 3 sand  
12 Dec body sherds: 1 undefinable grit; 1 incised grit; 9 rect. Grit; 1 rect stamp outside  
and red paint inside (sand temp)  
89 Plain body sherds: 2 vegetal, 6 pottery; 29 sand; 47 grit



1 animal bone  
1 sandstone hone  
2 water worn pebbles  
Bronze heel plate (copper?)  
Animal jaw  
4 sherds (historic ware: 2 brown glazed, 1 blue & white glaze, 1 black & white glaze)

Box 9, Bernstein's  
10 Fragments of human long bones  
6 human teeth  
7 human cranium fragments  
25 vegetal temper body sherds  
3 grit temper body sherds  
1 grit temper rim sherd  
1 sherd temper body sherds

Box 10, Cannon's Point  
1 conch (hoe?) implement  
Stem of white clay trade pipe  
1 sherd historical  
9 grit t. plain body  
1 shell t. plain body  
1 sherd t. plain body  
2 undecorated rim, grit  
8 indefinite stamp grit t. body  
2 grit t. check stamp body  
1 sherd t. check st. body

Box 11, Shell deposit, Sea Island Causeway  
7 body sherds and 1 rim sherd of a grit t. thong marked ware  
2 sherds of grit t. rect. St. ware

END\*\*

Folder: notebooks- Field Notes Glynn Co., GA Summer 1936  
[misc notes nothing good]

Folder: notebooks Preston Holder St simons Island  
[misc notes, Not sure which site these are from]

Notes on a burial:

#12 Square T1S1

Fully flexed adult female, no assoc. objects, intrusive into old dune sand beneath lowest shell layer; intrusive into #13

#13 Square T1S2

Below mound surface in old dune sand; grave lining of mussel clam and oyster shells; disturbed prone full extended, skull moved by #12; Adult male, assoc. objects, intact sherd tempered cooking bowl placed on base between lower legs just below knees; notes first occurrence of vessels as funeral furniture

#14, Sq 10S2

Below mound surface in old dune sand; heavy grave lining of mussel shell some clam and oyster; adult male. Infant (#24). Assoc. objects: snail shell bead blanket (422) covered entire thorax & skull base. Doubtful shell artifact in abdominal region of infant. Infant was buried, prone full flex (intrusive into #16)

#15 Sq. T1S2

See comments #12 for depth; matrix mussel, clam, oyster shells grave lining  
Prone, full extended; adult male; no assoc.

#16 Sq. T0S2

In old dune below mound surface; clam, sand two conches and 1 clump oyster matrix;  
Disturbed prone full extended adult female; assoc obj. conch shells (disturbed by #14)

#17 Sq T1S2

Depth 5' below mound surf.; matrix sand with shell scattering; prone full extended; child, 8-10 yrs?

Assoc obj; flint projectile point II32

Mussel shell pendant, II33

Cylindrical pearl (conch?)beads, II34

#18 Sq T1S2

5' below surface of mound; matrix heavy stained dark grave sand, heavy grave lining of clam, oyster, mussel; full flex; adult female; no assoc.

#19 SQ T0S2

Depth 5' below md. Surface; matrix stained sand no shell

Flexed, child 8-10 yrs?, assoc obj: 16 cylindrical & 2 discoidal shell beads

#20 Sq T1S3

Depth 4' below surface ; matrix shell ; Infant, 2-3 mos?; assoc obj: 99 cylindrical shell beads II30 scattered over burial (badly disturbed)

#21 sq T1S2

Depth 6.5 ft below md. Surface; Matrix- clear stained sand, no shell

Prone, full extended. Double. Adult female. Infant 6 mo or less. Assoc obj: Bone awl (II36) 6 ¾ " long at base of occiput

#22 sq T1S2

Depth 7' below md surface; matrix: sand, random shell, heavy charcoal, bones charred



Poss. Partial cremation? Impossible to tell; young infant; assoc. obj: (130) small snail shell beads (II37)

#23 sq T1S3 and T1S2

Depth 8' below surface; matrix clear sand; primary prone full extended child (8 yrs?) No assoc.

#24 Sq T0S2 and T0S3

Depth 7.5' below surface; clean sand light scattering of shell over burials; Triple primary, prone fully flexed. All adult males. Assoc. obj: #1 (16) string of discoidal conch shell beads around left upper tibia (II38); #2 (384) double strand of discoidal conch shell beads about right & left upper tibia (II39); string of beads about upper lower arm (same kind); #3 no grave goods

#25 SqT1S2

Depth 8.5' below md. Surf; matrix grave stained sand, no shell; prone semi extended; adult prob female. Assoc obj; 2 awls beneath occiput. Powdered hematite covers burial, 1 bead, 1 ceelt (40, 41, 42)

#26 Sq T1S2

Depth 8' ; Matrix disturbed sand, no shell; Prone full extended adult male; no assoc. obj.

#27 T1S2

Depth 7 ¾' below md. Surf; Matrix disturbed sand; prone full extended adult (?)

#28 T1S2

8.5' below md. Surf. 3' below bottom of 3<sup>rd</sup> shell layer; matrix, clean sand, scattered shell covering; prone full extended adult male; no assoc.

#29 T2S2

8.5' below md. Surf; 3.5' below bottom of 3<sup>rd</sup> shell layer; shell lining & scattered shell above; prone full extended child (4-6 yr); no assoc obj. Comment: tiny lumps of hematite scattered throughout

#30 Sq T3S0

Depth 4' beneath surf md. 1/' beneath SL3; Matrix clean sand; disturbed (remains scattered randomly, as though tailings from a former excavation, either aboriginal or recent); assoc obj. lumps of hematite; II53 cooking vessel large section of cord mark pot; Comments: not a true burial & was outside the limits of the regular burial area

#31 Sq T2S1

Depth 9' beneath surf. In dune sand, 4' beneath SL3; matrix shell lining; primary supine full extended; adult probably male; assoc. obj.: hematite at base of skull, random fish bones scattered over body; small pearl undrilled found on base of vertebral column (II54)

#32 SqT2S2

Depth 4' below surf. Md.; matrix clean sand; primary flexed full adult male; intrusive into #33

#33 Sq T2S2

Depth 7' below surf. Md., 2' below SL3; matrix shell lining; Prone, extended; adult male. No objects.

#34 Sq T1S1

Depth 8' below surf., 2.5 below SL3; matrix shell lining scattered charcoal; primary extended; adult male. Assoc obj: 44 discoidal cylindrical shell beads (II61) fish bones mixed with shell. Beads around hips. Comments: burial had been disturbed by recent excavations

#35 T2S3

Depth 7.5' below md. Surf, 3.5' below SL3; matrix clean sand; semi extended primary, adult female.

#36 SQ T2S3

Discards from former excavations "Color & condition of bones indicaes the skeleton belongs to skull now in possession of C.O. Swendsen [sp?]

Depth 2' below surface

END

Folder: Notebooks, pottery & artifact field notes, Glynn Co, Ga 1936

Artifacts Site II [is this airport site, probably]

This is a rough analysis list, it matches with some of the previous notebook burial goods.

Find Location Description

Note: one find is a gunflint fragment?

END

Folder: Noebook Field Notes, Saint Simons

Begins Monday May 4

Circular midden pit NE ¼ Exp2

Circular midden pit SW ¼ Exp3

Midden area NW ¼ Exp4

#1 Exp6 center, 20-24" (17" below sand) Prone full extended; disturbed by recent excavations; youth sex unk. Assoc obj; potsherds, animal bones, mollusk shells, & charcoal, no evidence of pit

#4 Exp6 & 9 24" below sand Prone full extended; adult male; body covered with thin layers of charcoal, shell & pottery sherds with clean sand above & around; cache of burial offerings directly in front of face to east. Cache covered wth mussel & oyster



shells. Cache contained flint projectile point, stone axe, 2 fishbone pendants; 5 deer knuckles, 1 turtle femur, 1 shark tooth; two sherds of check stamped surrounding 3 sherds redware; 1 turtle carapace containing 2 flint scrapers; 1 deer bone awl & fragment worked fossil bone; #3 had been disturbed to make this burial; #w lay across lower legs of #4

#5 ExP11 NE ¼ 8" below sand; burial covered with layer of shell, sherds, & charcoal; supine full extended; adult prob. Female; no assoc obj.

#6 ExP7 NE corner, 24" below sand  
Prone full extended, adult sex? Deer bone awl fragments in assoc. Skull & thoracic region heavily covered with vermilion ochre

#7 ExP10 S.C. 6" below sand; Child under 6 yrs.

#8 ExP11 NC 6" below sand; youth 10-12 yrs

#9 ExP11 NW ¼ 10" below sand  
Prone legs extended arms flexed. No assoc. Senile male "Badly disintegrated discarded" has pencil sketch

#10 ExP11 Center 3" below sand mound  
Sex? Burial disturbed by recent stump pulling

#11 ExP11 NE1/4 6" below sand surface  
Disturbed primary. Adult male

#12 ExP11 SW1/4 6" below sand surface  
Fragmentary remains of at least 3 individuals. 1 child under four years showing partial cremation, hematite scattered throughout area of bones, spine of conch placed against skull doesn't look like an artifact; 2 fragmentary skull of youth (12-13). 3. fragmentary skull of youth (18-22). Also flint knife blades found in assoc. Also flint knife blades found in assoc. also green pendant stone.

#13,14, 15 ExP11 S1/2 6-8" under sand surf. 2 adults, 1 yout. All probably primary. Burials beneath large oak, considerably disturbed by large roots. #14 had two bear teeth in close assoc. 1 outside jaw, doubtful ornament, 1 inside mouth shows incised base..pendant. Also 3 small sherds

[note this Burial 14 and 15 is not the same as that in earlier notebook, are these the same site?]

END

Folder, Notebook, Day Book.  
Page 1, Begins July 22, 1936



WPA Project #3338 approved and started as of this morning, 10 men and money enough to run two months. All men unskilled labor i.e. Negro  
Airport Site completely overgrown with weeds; started men cutting them...will probably take a week or more.  
Removed Burials #23 & #20 in very poor condition due to recent rains. About 500 sherds collected from surface. Another burial area found several hundred feet west of original pits.

Example, July 24, "Further work on #25 (female mentioned) 100 yds w of main burial area)...[is this the same as #25 described in earlier notebook, possibly not since the descriptions do not exactly jibe]

Another example, July 28, "Finished excavating Exp13. 7 burials encountered all in sand on about same level, 4 secondary and 3 primary. Two partially restorable pots recovered, one bear tooth; one incised bone-awl found in ass. With I#26-secondary burial. Indications of at least two primary burials found at dep level on S periphery of Setzler's pit in Exp7.... [this description of 26 does not match earlier 26]  
Shows a skech of West wall Exp7, East Wall Exp11, includes Setzler Pit

July 29. Example "4 burials encountered today. 2 primary 1 aberrant, 1 double secondary, in Exp13 & IP2. Two very fine celts found in assoc. with I#33, also a beartooth & a sharktooth"

July 30. Example. "Abe on IP3, Dan on IExp9... Will on IP2 encounteed 7 burials, 2 bundles removed, 4 primaries & 1 bundle remain to be worked out & described"

July 31. "Spent the morning surveying the site. Laid out a 200' NS base line, and a 400' EW ditto. Intendto divide site into 10' sections and remove shell layer for random pottery, etc., as well as structural details & possible additional burial areas. N.S. lines will be referred to as Trench 1, 2, etc.; EW lines as Station 1, 2, etc."

August 8. Saturday. "Kelly and 6 students arrived 3 P.M. Students: Charles Wagley, Columbia; Walter Taylor, Yale; Birdsell and Angell, Harvard; Fung 9v.g. friend of Eiseleys), Penn; Willy (sp?), U. of Ariz....Vsited St. Simon's Beach Site...burials now covered with sand. Visited airport site and Mrs. Shadman's field..."

August 9, Sunday. "Up early to visit Butler's Point...found what may be a house floor. Kelly & crowd took off for Savannah 11A.M...."

August 16. Sunday. "Archaeological scouting today. 1. recovered what may be a half-pot (stamped) from the SS-SI causeway. A small shell overlay which was mined by the highway.

2. Bernstein's Fish Camp on west shore of village creek opposite S.I. 36<sup>th</sup> St. Camp, has a good tidewater shell heap which shows a wealth of vegetal-fibre temper surface sherds & a few human bones. A small site, 50' x 10' with perhaps a 2' rise. Directly w. on the



mainland is perhaps a shell covered sand mound 100' or more in diameter 3' rise gradually. Hope to explore more thorwly later.

3. Butler's Point. A fair sherd collection from the beach (50? Pieces) showing great variation from the Airport & Sea Island pottery. A peculiar X-hatch stamp-ware & a stamp ware with a red-painted interior. What may be a housefloor (see Aug. 9) still remains a mystery. Cultural deposit thin (1-2') and badly mixed with recent material from Butler Plantation...an interesting recent specimen is a copper heel-plate, probably from colonial days.

4. Cannon's Point. A hurried visit to the heavy and extensive shell mounds along the beach, as well as several of the cultivated fields showing cultural material. Perhaps 30 sherds from the fields, a human navicular from the area around the shell heaps. Pottery at sight differs both from Airport, Sea Island, & Butlers. The shell heaps are still a puzzle, since there is absolutely no cultural evidence on the surface, even in the mounds which have been badly pitted to provide shell for tabie. A few trenches would solve it I believe."

August 18, Tuesday to Sapeloe [visited several of Moore's mound sites with Jones, "a swell person", Holder's crew was working at Airport site apparently unattended while he was on Sapelo]

August 21. "Stripping shows what may be a house floor in W half of T5S11"

August 23. Sunday. "Dr. Harrold, Gen. Harris, Mr. Solomon, & Tono Waring dropped in today." [Holder to visit Macon]

August 25, 26, 27 "Macon, Etowah, Stubbs, the boys and a good evening at the Dempsey with Chuck, Joe, Tono Ruth & self...."

Sept. 1. last entry.  
END

Folder, Notebooks, VI Daybook

[Begins] Tuesday July 13. Moved forces from Cannon's Point to Evelyn. Spent day clearing weeds from Burial Mound A [over several days dug at Mounds A, B, C Evelyn, apparently]

[on other side of notebook]  
[directions to Indian King Tomb (Havenhome site) South on Bull St. extension to Montgomery X road, E to Havenhome School, S to site]

Columbus Day. Excavations & observations. Millhaven. Storehouse. Trench excavation. [found brick floor at base of storehouse with "modern china & glass" at level of brick floor, "Whole feature may represent an early lime or brick kiln of a European colony here. Aboriginality doubtful."



END

Folder, Notebook, VI, Daybook Burial VI

[book contains burial info from excavations at site VI wherever that is, seems to be Evelyn based on what is written on later notebook; includes locations, depth, matrix, type, assoc objects, condition, etc.]

Begins with VIA#1 Primary,  $\frac{3}{4}$  flex., adult female. Depth 2' below at T1S4...[includes rough plan sketch] [time did not allow me to take full notes on more than 6 other burials, not sure which site this is]

END

Folder: Notebook II Burials/St. Simons Daybook

Begins: Monday May 4. Saint Simons. "Work begun at airport (Site I) with force of 3 men; Square (C.O.) Svendsen trowelman, George Life & Charles King Negro shovel men. Sank two 10' square test-pits in attempt to find peripheries of burial area...results negative..."

"Area is obviously an old occupation site once covered (according to local reports) by extensive low-lying "hummocky" shell heaps, 3-4' in height, situated along north & north-west shores of a small freshwater pond. The shell has previously been removed to within about 6"-1' of underlying sand level. The burials (Setzler) lie from 1'-4' under the shell...Also located Square's mound at the north end of Sea Island (Sea Island Mound)-a very promising shell mound from which a burial has recently been removed by someone on the island."

"Tuesday May 5..."One base of a manatee rib "awl" (lost in field)"

June 2. "Received copy of Macon Telegraph of May 24 with May 23 release- not as bad as might be."

One reverse side of spiral notebook is burial information from site II [apparently Setzler's site at Airport is Site I; Site II is apparently another site in Airport vicinity]

II Burials #1. E pit 3' below surface. Full flex. Youth probably male.

#2. Same as #1, full flex. Adult perhaps male. Assoc objects. Many olivella beads in pelvic area-probably an apron

#3 and 4. 2.5-3' below surface. 8' S of EW line, 3' E of NS line. Buried at contact of top layer of shell & underlying sand. Full flexed. Children #3, 4-5 yrs?; #4, 6-7 yrs. Both burials covered with hematite, large lump found in sacral region of #3

#5. 3' below surf. Of mound. 1' below bottom of top layer. 3'S of EW line 3'E of NS. Burial in clean sand, scattering of shell covering it. Immediately below 2<sup>nd</sup> layer shell. Prone full extended. Adult prob. Femal. No assoc ob.



#6. adult male, prone full extended in pit. No assoc. sketch. Feet of #6 missing-recent excavation.

#7 skull removed by #6. Prone full extended, youth female 18-20. Assoc. obj.: 3 bone awls badly disintegrated beside right shoulder. Bone artifacts: 3 split deer bones & 2 awls. Also between right arm & ribs. 4 mussel shell pendants & one flint point found in small heap adjacent to left shoulder.

#8. Prone extended. Adult female. No assoc. obj.

#9. Isolated lower limbs of a recently disturbed burial. Assoc. obj. 53 conch shell beads cylindrical to discoidal.

#10. Full extended. Adult female. No assoc. obj.

END

Folder, Notebooks, Burial notes/Evelyn VI  
Burial notes for Evelyn VIB [Mound B?]  
END

Folder, Notebook-Burial notebook  
Begins with I#51 burial description. Continues through I#85.

#51. adult prob. Femal. No assoc obj. bones discarded, very poor condition.

#52 adult unk. Sex. No objects. Discarded except teeth

#53 adult. Discarded, disintegrated.

#54 adult male. No objects. Discarded.

#55 double bundle. #1 adult. #2 adult. Discarded. All but child's jaw. Probably disturbed by later burial of #54.

#56 triple. Adult. #3 is female? Assoc objects: 3 potsherds.

#57 adult. Extended. No assoc obj. discarded, poor condition.

#58 extended. Youth. Assoc. obj. dog femur. Cache of oysters and turtle carapace. Discarded. Saved teeth.

#59. extended. Adult prob male. Discarded.

#60. extended adult male. Assoc obj. flint projectile point F40 each of funeral off along upper  $\frac{3}{4}$  of left humerus consisting of flint projectile point. Bone scraping tool I200, mussel & scallop shells. Condition poor discarded.

#61 extended. Adult. Assoc. obj: pottery tobacco pipe F39- 3" SW of top of skull. Spherical quartz hammerstone 198 and broken celt 197 against face . Small quartz pebble 199 and unidentified bone object I203 in center of thorax. Bad condition, discarded. "This is the first pipe to be discovered at this sie-platform type"

#62 secondary group bundle at least 7 indiv. (7 skulls present). All adult. Assoc obj: none. Discarded. "This burial compares favorably with one found by Dr. Setzler in another section of the burial area..."

#63 adult. Extended. No assoc. discarded

#64 secondary bundle. Adult. Discarded. No assoc.

#65 extended youth. No assoc. discarded.

#66 extended. Adult. No assoc. discarded. "disturbed by plowing...plowing especially deep in this area" [square T19S10]

#67 extended double primary Adult female and infant 1-3 yrs. Assoc obj.: #201 badly disintegr. Bone awl. 6" long cylindrical,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter along base of skull. Discarded. Small flint point (bird arrow?) near top of skull & in same plane. Small lumps hematite scattered over face & front of neck. Teeth, frag. Humerus tibia saved also few tarsals. "This is first occurrence of infant with mother"

#68 secondary bundle. Adult. No assoc. obj. comments: "hell of a mess"

#69 extended adult. Discarded. No assoc obj.

#70 extended child 4-6? No assoc. saved 11 teeth. Thoroughly plowed.

#71 prob. Extended child burial. No assoc. saved 14 teeth, etc. plowed

#72 extended youth. Discarded. No assoc.

#73 double bundle secondary youths. Discarded badly plowed no assoc.

#74 extended adult. No assoc.

#75 extended. Adult. Plowed. Saved teeth.

#76 extended youth (12?0 discarded.



#77 extended child (3-4) no assoc. plowed. Discarded.

#78 extended adult. No assoc. discarded.

#79 Triple bundle. Adult. 1 female 2 unkn. Saved 1 skull female, 1 mandible, several long bones. No assoc. obj.

#80 extended adult male. No assoc.

#81 full flexed adult female or youth. No assoc. skull badly crushed by plow.

#82 semi-flexed adult. No assoc obj.

#83 extended adult male. Assoc obj.: palm of right hand lined with mussel shell & small frag. of hematite. 3 bone awls laid across fingertips at right angles to them. Conch bowl F41 inverted & placed against forehead. Very poor cond. Saved skull and mandible. "Conch bowl fine specimen. Second occurrence at this site"

#84 extended adult female. Assoc obj.: completely articulated skeleton of dog. Immediately to W of skull at same level. Saved. Random sherds. Plow destroyed cranium face and mandible good condition saved.

#85 secondary group burial, 5' x3'1.5' trench containing at least 22 individuals (no. of skulls recorded) Of these, 19 were adult, 3 children. Of 19 adult, 2 were male, 2 female. 9 mandibles recorded-7 adult, 1 youth and 1 child. Assoc. obj. copper hoes [?] F43 pierced in center, roughly circular 1 1/2" diam. Was found in the lower levels of the burial in a partially articulated hand. Condition generally poor. Saved 4 adult mandibles, frag child mandible, 1 male skull. "The sheet copper hoes constitute the only appearance of metal at this site; the workmanship on this is very crude & the probability is that it is of native origin"

END

Folder, Notebooks, Burial notes III

[notes on 8 burials, location?] also loose sheet states, "Measurements of Sea Island Mound Site II

Trench runs SE by S x NW by \_ begins 43' SE by S of center & runs to center.

Edge of mound 23 from beginning of trench, 26 1/2 ' from center on SE by S line & 22 1/2' from center on NW by N line 31' from center on SW by W line. 21' from center on NE by E line. 23' from center on S. line. 24' from center on N line. 25' on E line. 28' from center on W line. Peak of mound 5'10" above surrounding land."

END. END of BOX 1

Box 2

Folder: Notebook-Burials V

Fragmentary notes on 2 or 3 burials, location?

END

Folder: Notebooks-Burials

Notes on burials one side of notebook begins on May 21 with #16. [site?]

#16 PINE ¼ 12" conch shell against skull. Deer bone awl fragment at base of skull.  
Adult male.

#17 PINE ¼ 8-12" extended adult female. Assoc obj. small vegetal tempered sherd lying against occipital region.

#18 P1 C. 3-4" below sand. Extended. Adult femal. Hematite scattered over thoracic region.

#19 P1NW ¼ 8-12" below sand. Extended.

#20 & 21. P1Nw ¼ 3-4" below sand. Secondary or disturbed.

#22. PINE ¼ 1-2" below sand surface. Bundle burial. Adult female.

#23 IP1 SW ¼ 3-4" below sand. 1' below surface. Extended. Adult female. No assoc.

#24 IP1 & IP2 from center to center along EW mid line. 1'-3" below sand.  
Group secondary, 8 skulls- 4 male others? In random position. No assoc obj. burial in an E-W trench about 2' wide and at least 5' long

#20 [25 marked out] secondary bundle burial . 2 skulls. one is male 20-25; other? Assoc. obj.: one half point flint knife. July 22

#21 extended. No assoc obj.

#25 July 24. Exact location to be determined later approximately 300ft west of main burial area. 6" below surface of ground in heavy midden & shell. Badly disturbed by plow. Extended adult female. No assoc obj.

#26 July 28. secondary burial. Youth 16-20. assoc obj: one long round bone awl (I42) found in midst of bones, saved.

#27 secondary burial adult male. No assoc obj.

#28 secondary double burial. Discarded. Both adult. No assoc obj.

#29 Secondary double burial. #1 adult male #2 unk. No assoc obj.

#30 Extended prob. Male. No assoc. obj. discarded.



#31 Aberrant double burial. Partial skeletons of 2 indiv. Primary burial. Adults. No assoc obj. sketch.

#32 extended adult female. Assoc obj.: 4 small pearls (3 in oral cavity, one in right eye socket). Skull and mandible sent to lab. Poor cond. "Pearls are small seed pearls. No sign of having been worked. First example of pearls in assoc. with burials at this site."

#33 Secondary burial double bundle. 1 child, 1 adult. Assoc obj.: 2 stone celts, bear tooth, shark tooth

#34 July 30 IP2 NW ¼ 2" below contact line shell sand (8" below surface) secondary burial horizontal bundle. Adult. Discarded.

#35 IP2 NE1/4 6" below contact line 18" below surface. Extended, disturbed by #33. adult. Discarded.

#36 IP4 NE1/4 12" below shell sand contact. 24" below surface. Extended. Adult female. Unidentified ½ animal pelvis found lying along right side of face (alligator?)  
This burial had been disturbed by excavations in Exp12

#37 IP4 NE1/4 16" below contact shell sand 28" below surface. Extended adult. No assoc obj. discarded.

I#24 (13) [loose sheet] secondary adult male.

I#24 (12) adult female [gem clipped together with above]

#38 IP1 SW ¼ 6" below contact line 12" below surface. Extended adult prob. Female. Discarded.

#39. IP2 NE1/4 12-16" below contact line, 24-30" below surface. Extended. Adult. Sketch. No assoc art; discarded. Oriented NS

#40 Sq T16S10 extended adult prob female assoc art: small lump hematite, one lump ochre found near left elbow. Deerbone object probably awl between legs.

#41 Sq T16S10. extended adult.

#42 Sq T16S10. Aberrant burial area. Extensive secondary burial with bones placed at random. Sketch.

#43 Sq T16S10. extended no assoc artifacts; discarded. "The skull & shoulders may have been removed at time of Setzler exploration since that portion of body is on the line of the old pit."

#44 Sq T16S10. Semi extended.

#45 Sq T16S10. Secondary aberrant bundle.  
END

Folder: Notebook, Burial Data Site I Saint Simons.  
Actually contains nearly blank spiral notebook with no burial info.

Folder: Notebook, Sherd Counts Site V & VI  
Bound notebook of Sherd Counts: Sites V & VI. Glynn Co., GA Cannon's Point, St.  
Simons & Evelyn Plantation  
Hand written ledger book.  
END

Folder: Notebooks, Find catalogue.  
Handwritten find book. Has find number, location, brief description. "List of artifacts and  
other finds (unusual features are designated by F)"  
END

Folder: Saint Simons Reports.  
These are correspondence and prelim reports from Holder. Whole folder to be copied at  
\$.35 page/ rough estimate \$50.

Folder: Data Cards  
Big stack of Data Cards

Folder: Drawings  
Several profile drawings on original graph paper.

END BOX 2

BOX 3  
Folder: Ruth Pottery notes: etc. misc info on pottery nothing good

Folder: Profiles Vic

Folder: Pottery Savannah  
Original artwork drawings of sherds various types, mostly not labeled. Nice drawings

Folder  
Site III Profiles and Details

Folder  
Site V Cannon's Point-Profiles & Details

Folder  
Site I Airport Profiles & PMs [2 of 2] to be copied all except blank pages



Folder

Site I Airport Profiles 7 PMs (1 of 2) to be copied all.

Folder, artifact cat., faunal, skeletal material. Typed [may be good to get this eventually]

Folder, Photographs

Includes various field photographs, most unlabeled. Also artifact photos, some very nice. None are labeled except with a number but all with scale. Includes whole pottery vessels, ppks, bone tools, celts, shell tools, ornaments, etc. Legend for numbers in another folder.

Folder, Photographs

Skeletal material, numbered but no labels.

Folder, Vic, Profiles and PMs

Folder, II, Sea Island Profiles Maps etc.

END OF BOX 3

BOX 4

Folder, Photographs (1 of 2)

Selection of good photos, looks like Holder picks out ones for a report

Folder, Photographs (2 of 2)

Ditto as previous. Legend is in following folder.

Folder, Photographs, captions. Handwritten numbered list of captions for photographs  
"Photographs from Glynn County Excavations, Ga., 1936-1937. Preston Holder"

Folder, Data for Saint Simons Final

Assortment of handwritten notes. Pottery analysis description. Not copied, but maybe later.

Folder, VIA Field Profile Units, Plan & Excavation & contour, Detail sheets drawn  
Typed notes

Folder, Burials, drawings and notes Sites I, II, III, IV, V, VI Glynn Co 2 of 2  
Ditto

Folder, SE Pottery conference Types, Complexes etc

Folder, SE Bibliography

Folder, Glynn County Reports

Typed copies of correspondence and progress reports, similar to other folder being copied. Duplicates of what is in other folder being copied.

Folder, Photographs

Nearly all are duplicates of previous folders

Folder VIB Profile. Detail sheets

Folder, contents of box 1 list

Folder Site VI Evelyn Plantation

Folder Site VI Evelyn Sherd graphs etc

END OF BOX 4

BOX 5

Several folders, Photographic negatives by Holder



## **Appendix 4.**

**Photocopies of Selected Portions of Preston Holder papers (Box 2) in  
Waring Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Suitland, Maryland**

Box 2

3301

Holden, Preston

Saint Simons Reports

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 20, 1938.

Mr. Preston Holder;  
153 West 63rd Street,  
New York City.

Dear Holder:

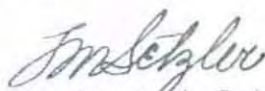
After much correspondence between Harrold, Compton, Brunswick Board of Trade, and ourselves, the last word concerning disposition of the material resulting from the WPA work in Glynn County seems to have been given by Mrs. McIntire, in which she announced to Dr. Harrold that no agreement had been made for turning over the results from this project to the Georgia Society for Archaeology. At the present time, therefore, Savannah seems to have the upper hand. I shall willingly permit the Society for Georgia Archaeology and the Savannah office of the WPA to work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

I am returning herewith the original agreement signed by McKinnon and yourself as well as the lists covering the material recovered. For the present, therefore, we shall probably accession the skeletal material as a loan from the Brunswick Board of Trade and Glynn County, Georgia.

I would like to talk over more details regarding this matter as well as the disposition of copies of your reports when I see you during the meetings.

With best wishes for A Merry Christmas,  
I remain,

Sincerely yours,



F. M. Setzler,  
Head Curator,  
Department of Anthropology.



**COMMISSIONERS ROADS & REVENUE**  
**GLYNN COUNTY**  
**BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA**

A. L. CHURCH  
 J. B. D. PAULK  
 R. L. RATCLIFFE  
 H. D. TAYLOR  
 V. H. ROYAL  
 W. C. LITTLE

Nov. 22nd, 1937.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The collection of outstanding artifacts from excavations in Glynn County under the Works progress Administration, Preston Holder, Supervising Archaeologist, are to be deposited in the Brunswick Board of Trade office at the Visitors' Club, at present. This is done with the understanding that at any future date that an adequate museum is established in the State of Georgia, this Museum will have access to a representative collection of these artifacts for display and study purposes in the Museum.

The final disposition of these artifacts is to be determined by a Board consisting of a representative from Glynn County, a representative from the Museum, and a third disinterested party appointed with the consent of the other two members of the Board.

This temporary disposition of the artifacts is made with the understanding that the Board of Trade and Glynn County assume entire responsibility for the adequate storing, display and preservation of these artifacts, and that records be kept of all transactions affecting this collection.

Concerning the collection of skeletal material, an adequate display of skulls has been furnished, and an exhibit of outstanding long-bones will be furnished. Representative sherds of all wares defined from the area will also be furnished for a permanent display at the Visitors' Club. The remainder of skeletal material and sherds will be forwarded to Macon as soon as the study work is completed, since adequate fire proof storage and scientific supervision is available there.

A small temporary display of artifacts is in the W.P.A. Office in Savannah, and is accessible to interested parties for final disposition when this becomes necessary.

Very truly yours,

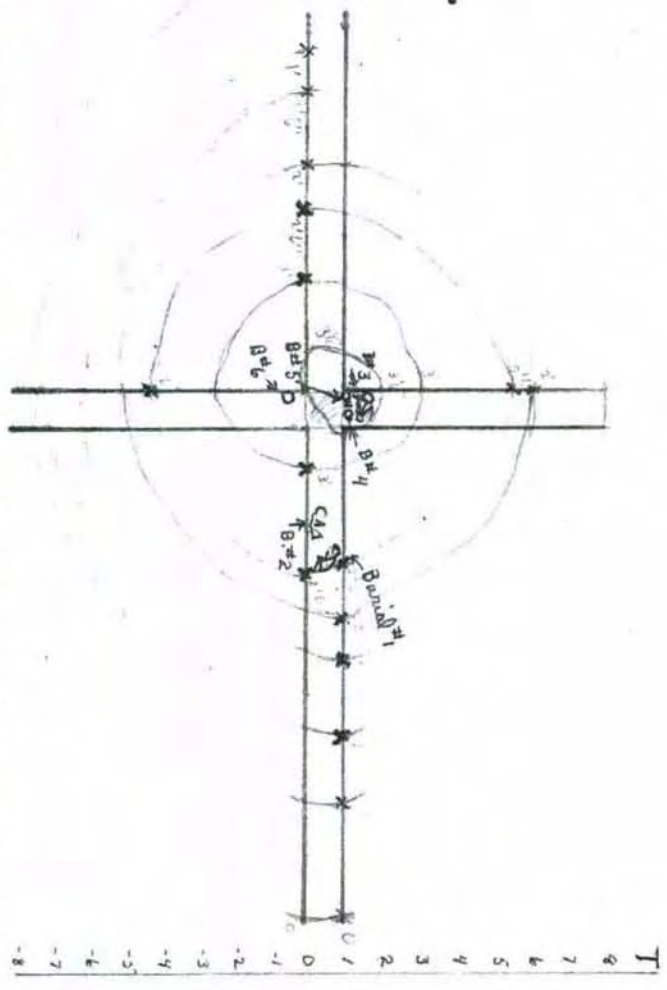
*Malcolm B. McKinnon*

Chairman,  
 Commissioners Roads & Revenue Glynn County.

*Preston Holder*

Supervising Archaeologist.

S -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

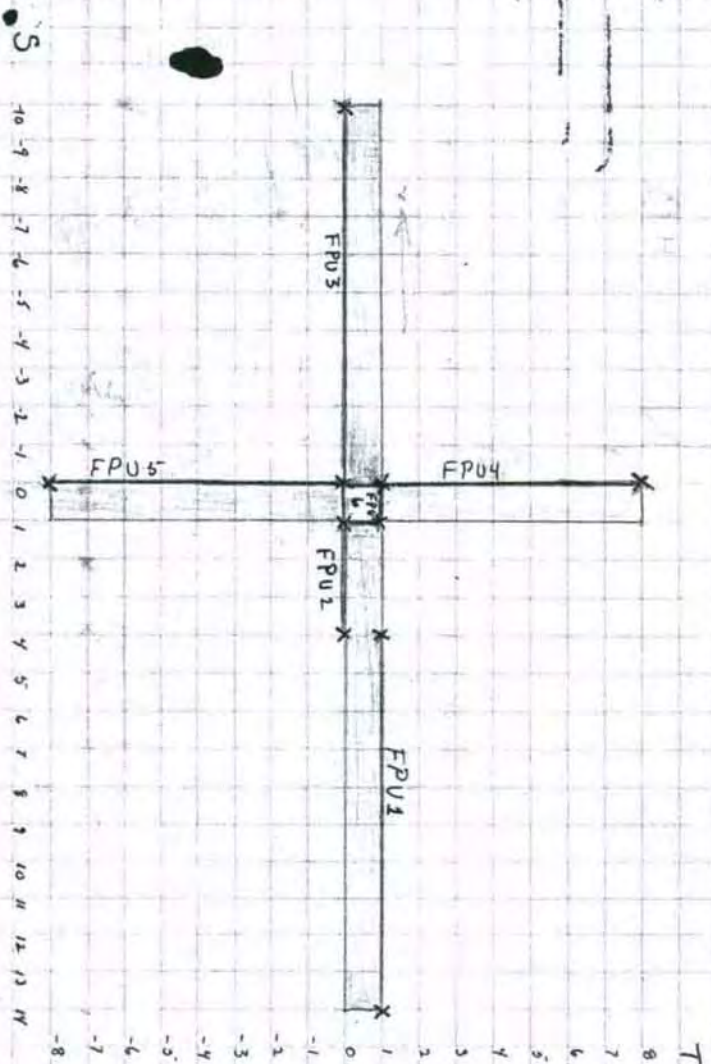


VI A  
 (Evelyn Mound A)

6" contour

*Faint handwritten notes, possibly including 'T' and 'S'.*





III  
 Profiles recorded + area excavated  
 (Sulphur Point Station Mound #1)



Photographs From Glynn County Excavations: - Georgia

1936 - 1937

Preston Holder

1. Cache of funeral offerings assoc. with Burial #1 (Airport, St. Simon's Island, Ga)
2. Celt from VI B ( tetragon terrace, Evelyn Plantation- Rock Crystal from VI C (mound C, Evelyn Plantation)
3. Celts from Site I and Site IV (Airport and Bascoigne Bluff, St. Simons Island)
4. Stone hones, pottery smoothing stone, and hammerstones from Site I
5. Mussel Shell pendants from Site ii ( Sea Island Mound) and conch spire ear ornament from Site I
6. Conch implements (hoes) from Site I
7. Flint points from Site VI (Evelyn Plantation)  
Conch columbella drills from Site VI (Evelyn Plantation)  
Blue slate gorgets and hone - Site VI C (Evelyn Plantation, Mound C)  
Recent clay pipe stems from VI A surface
8. Conch, snail, and olivella shell beads Site II  
Eight pearl beads and 2 bone heads in center Site II
9. Native copper ornament (covering for wooden ear - spool ?) and platform type pottery tobacco pipe from Site I
10. Large flint knife from Charlie King Mound (Site III)
11. Flint points from Site I
12. Bone awls from Site I
13. Profile showing post-holes and midden pit, Site I
14. View of profile and excavations at Site I
15. View of excavations at Site III (Charlie King Mound)
16. View of excavations at Site I
17. View of Sea Island Mound (Site II), Hampton River in background
18. Uncovering intact bowl associated with burial II #13, (Sea Island)
19. Basket load of sand plainly distinguishable from surrounding sand (VI B - Evelyn Plantation, Tetragon Terrace)
20. View of Mound C (Site VI)
21. Excavations at Mound C (Site VI)
22. View of cross trench through V A (large shell mound at Cannon's Point, St. Simon's Island)
23. Pot from St. Simon's Beach (near lighthouse). In the possession of C. O. Swendsen,



24. Restored vessel from borrow pit at Mound C (Site VI) showing Swift Creek stamp and conical base.
25. Two partially restored vessels from Site I
26. L. Large, grit-tempered, finely executed cord mark pot from Site V C (Cannon's point) and at R, smaller cord-mark bowl from Site II.
27. Small reddish pot (black material from use as cooking utensil over exterior) showing notched and slightly flaring rim, constructed neck, and bulging shoulders from Mound base at VI C
28. Representative sherds from Shadma Field, St. Simons Island, showing Swift Creek stamp and rims
29. Incised and punctate sherds from Site I, sherds to right show typical Weeden Island decoration, center sherd third from top left are fibre temper
30. Representative sherds from Kolimoki Site, Blakeley, Ga. showing Swift Creek stamp and rims and at L, one Weeden Island Sherd
31. Special sherds from VI C (borrow pits) showing at L sherds of a fine, chalk-like paste (one notched rim top L, one pointed with black at bottom L) and incised sherd. Bottom R shows notched rim with cross notch incising on bodt
32. Top - representative sherds from Airport Site I showing early S. C. stamp; center: sherds from VI A, showing a later development of same; sherds from VI C showing still later development of same.
33. Top - typical simple stamps from Air port (Site I) and Site VI (Evelyn)  
Second from top - Linear check from Site VI C and VI D  
Third from top - " " " Site VI C, VI D and III  
Fourth from top- Deptford checks and at K Weeden Island checkstamp
34. Top - typical Swift Creek stamped sherds and rims from VI C  
Center - Reed punch rims, broad line incising (Lamar) from V C (Cannon's Point)  
Bottom - Broad line incising rim with Lamar stamp, and applique hand rim with Lamar stamp from St. Simon's Beach, typical Lamar stmp from Cannon's Point (V C)
35. Herring bone stmps from Site I (2 at top R) Charlie King Site III and VI A  
typical stmps from Site I (Swift Creek)  
Incised and punctate fibre temper sherds from Site I, Site III, and VI A
36. Top - typical fabric mark from Sea Island Mound, Center- Cord mark sherds from VI A  
Bottom - Cord mark sherds from V C and III
37. Pathological long bones: upper- broken and healed humerus Burial III #3  
Femur- pathological radius from Burial I #82
38. Burial I #61 with tobacco pipe, celt and quartz fragment in assoc.
39. Burial III #6 showing typical arrangement of long bones, and skulls piled at one end of trench; Burial III #7 (single secondary) partially overlaying #6 - at R
40. Skull from Sea Island Mound (probably II #36- see burial notes) in possession of C. O. Svendsen, St. Simons Island, Ga., showing marvelous preservation characteristics of this site.
41. Restored skull I #82



42. I #56
43. Restored Skull I #81
44. Burial I #81, in site
45. Triple primary II #24
46. Extremely flexed burial II #18
47. Typical secondary burial I #79
48. Skull of burial III #1



35. Herring-bone stamps from Site I (2 at top L),  
 Charlie King (Site III, and VIIA - top R -  
 2nd Row - Typical stamps from Site I (Swift Creek) -  
 I mixed and punctate fibre-temper sherds  
 from Site I, Site III, and VIIA. (2 dark sherds L/R)
36. Top - typical fabric-mark from Sea I island mound -  
 Center - Cord-mark sherds from VIIA  
 Bottom - " " sherds from VC and III
37. Pathological varicosities:  
 Upper - broken and healed humeri - Burial III # 3  
 Lower - partial - equal radius from Burial I # 82
38. Burial I # 61 with tobacco pipe, celt, and  
 quartz fragment in association  
 (Lithic negative)
39. Burial III # 6 showing typical arrangement of  
 long bones, and skulls piled at one end of trench;  
 Burial III # 7 (single secondary) partially  
 overlaying # 6 - at R. (Lithic negative)
40. Skull from Sea I island mound - (probably II # 36 -  
 See Burial notes) in possession of C.O. Swendsen  
 St. Simas I island, Ca., showing marvellous



preservation characteristics of ~~the~~ this site.

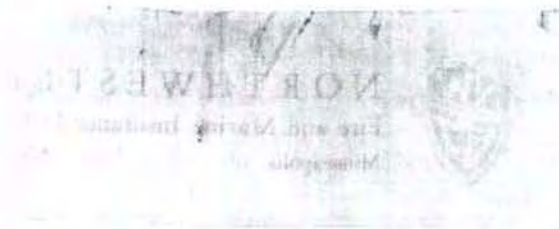
- 41. Restored skull I # 82, a. (profile) b. (front)
- 42. I # 56
- 43. Restored skull I # 81 - (no print)
- 44. Burial I # 81 in situ, (heica negative)
- 45. Triple primary - II # 24. (heica ~~negative~~ <sup>neg.</sup>)
- 46. Extremely flexed burial II # 18. - (heica negative)
- 47. Typical secondary burial I # 79. (heica neg.)
- 48. Skull of burial III # 1 (Charlie King Mound)
- ~~49.~~
- 49. Mandibles from site I; # 55, 82, 85  
a + b.
- 50. Restored skull I # 48 (2)
- 51. Restored crania I # 81, 85
- 52. Restored crania I # 79, I # 80 L & R
- 53. Restored crania I # 9, I # 85 L & R
- 54. Neck and base, sherds, Spanish pottery, 2 sherds on L -  
Rest of sherds hamar Complicated stamped. Str. Simon's Beach  
near highhouse (no negative)
- 55. Str. Simon's Fine-tempered ware and punctate from sites  
I, III and VI
- 56. Viking Simple Stamped; Residual Chick-Stamped (VI)
- 57. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds (Kolumbi)  
Folded rims characteristic of this ware.



- #58. Lamar Complicated Stamped from St. Simons Beach -  
(Surface collection) near St. Simons Lighthouse
- #59. Decorated rim sherds from Site III (Charlie King)
- #60. Swift Cuck Complicated Stamped Sherds (VI C)
- #61. Cord-marked sherds, showing <sup>diff. in</sup> treatment at  
Site III (2 sherds on L) and Site VI A, part of sherds
- #62. Swift Cuck Complicated Stamped vessel fragment  
from Site VI C -
- #63. Partially restored bowls, Site I (Airport)  
Undecorated.
- #64. Undecorated vessels from Site II (Sea I Sand Mound)  
(no negatives)
- #65. Partially restored vessels from Site I (Airport)
- #66. Three split sections (unfinished bowls?) and 2 completed  
bowls assoc. Burial II # 7 (Sea I Sand Mound)
- #67. Conch bowl associated Burial I # 83.
- #68. Pottery tobacco pipe - Assoc. Burial I # 62.
- #69. Plummet stone and pottery tobacco pipe fragment -  
Surface - Shadman's Field, St. Simons I Island, Ga.
- #70. Engraved bone objects -  
Upper: Ossation Island (See. for Ga. Archaeology)  
Lower: Cumberland Island (Archaeology Tourist Home, Brunswick, Ga.)
- #71. Deer's Antlers, Site I (Airport)
- #72. Fragment of sheet mica associated Burial III
- #2.

# 73. Post-molds and midden-pits Site I (Airport)  
in undisturbed levels.

# 74. Method of measuring discolorations from 2  
coordinates, Site I (Airport)



Mess

re.

Glynn Co

specimens



*St Glynn Co. Outline sketch*

1/7/39  
153 West 63rd St.  
NYC.

Dear Joe:

Sorry about the delay in answering your letters. It was a question of the madhouse that was the AAA meetings ----- in case you wanted to make them, I can say truthfully that you didn't miss anything--- and then the end-of-the-semester rush, etc. etc.

I have seen Tono several times, as you know, and we have talked over the question of the sherds-collection and its attendant difficulties. Naturally, I am exceedingly interested in seeing the material worked up into some sort of presentable form----- in fact I think it is rather essential that this be done. Ways and means are another question: you know graduate work well enough to imagine the pressure I'm under at the present time; with language exams and my Prelims coming up, not to mention a monograph and a thesis to be finished by next fall, I can't be terrifically definite in any promises about the stuff which you have on your hands there. However, I do feel that the stuff is my responsibility, and am anxious to cooperate with you.

As far as the value of the Glynn County work is concerned, it can be handled under two heads, I believe:

- a. The establishing of ware-categories for the Coast.  
( You are probably familiar enough with these by this time, so that they shouldn't present a problem for your laboratory. As I recall the material is boxed according to these categories, and since site-designations are on each sherd the material can be shuffled around as you see fit with no harm to the collection.)
- b. The stratified material from Evelyn, with its chronological implications.  
( This is my baby and it's up to me to walk the floor with it. I have the data available here, sherd-counts etc., and there is no reason for your lab. to worry about the thing. I am planning on starting work on this material as soon as I get a breathing-spell, and hope to have the ceramic xps report ready by the end of the semester.



The correlations of burial-types, miscellaneous materials, etc. with ware-types is a question for future consideration. Sorry that the Glynn County reports don't make sense for you; they were intended as objective field- reports, not as finished documents. As such, I suppose they do leave you a bit in the air. If you have any specific questions on the things send them on and maybe I can be of some help.

The suggestion of an Easter hegira in your letter is a swell idea, but a bit vague. It seems foolish to make a trip like that only to explain the site-designations. Maybe you had more than that in mind -- let me know. Of course it goes without saying that I haven't money enough to take a jaunt like that on my own finances.

Here is an outline of site-designations which may help (although I think you will find one like this kicking around in the files somewhere) :

Site#

Location and Description

I

St. Simons Airport. A thoroughly plowed and churned shell-midden (circa 2' thick) at the east end of the airport, located centrally on the south end of the island. Reported surface-features destroyed by cultivation at least 50 years prior to excavations. Many ware-types present but stratigraphy lacking. Many post-molds plotted (circa 300) but no house-type determined; probably represent impermanent shelters of some sort --- certainly the wattle technique of Irene does not occur. ~~xxxxxx~~ Many burials recovered; include: single to multiple secondaries, these varied ~~xxxx~~ from virtually total skeleton to random long-bones and skull --- data on orientations and patterning available but complex; primaries, varied from extended prone and supine to flexed; dog-burial in association with human occurs.

Site characterized by extreme frequency of "midden-pits" ( cache-like excavations in the basal sand subsequently filled with refuse -- no evidence of firing, nor inclusion of non-refuse material.); high percentage of bone artifacts; typeware seems to be that vague nightmare, St. Simons complicated stamped. Designations such as: SO TO, etc. indicate horizontal position and is probably not significant. (1), (2), (3), etc. indicate six inch levels, thus (2) equals ~~xi~~ 6-12" beneath surface.



Site #  
II

Location and Description

N.B.  
(levels--(1),  
(2), etc. here  
and below indicate  
3" levels)

Sea Island Mound. A natural sand dune with super-imposition of shell and sand lamina functioning as a burial mound. Located on Hampton River bank at extreme north end of Sea Island. Associated village remains to west gave inconclusive results; midden thin, post-molds random. Pottery is almost exclusively cord and fabric marked (fabric equals net), high percentage of sherd-tempered ware. 36 burials recovered; characteristic burial ~~form~~, primary flexed; extended single and multiple also occur; random secondaries also present. Ochre occurs. Shell, bone, pearl beads abundant.

Site #  
III

Charley King Mound. An artificial sand burial mound representing two periods of construction; rather thoroughly pot-hunted about 35 years ago. Located about half-mile SE of Site I on property of Charley King (not Caucasian). Upper levels of mound thoroughly disturbed, lower levels yielded 8 burials; ~~xxx~~secondary with definite patterning to arrangement of bones (that is, multiple-secondary), 1 primary extended occurred. Cultural position undetermined, although ground-stone bird gorget is reported to have been found by the pot-hunting expedition. Major portion of sherd collection from this site was gathered as a surface collection marked IIIs from ~~xxx~~ disturbed shell middens about 100 yards from the mound site. Village site(?) not explored.

Site #  
IV

~~xxx~~ Gascoigne Bluff Site. Extensive, flat shell-midden area (circa 2' thick) test-pitted to determine ware type. Located directly to west of and extending along river bank to north of Sea Island Yacht Club (note, this is on St. Simons Island where the toll bridge crosses Frederica River and enters the island). No stratigraphy apparent. Type ware identical with St. Simons complicated from Site I; midden pits again abundant.

Site #  
V

Cannon's Point Site. Extensive remains at the extreme northern tip of St. Simons Island. Explorations carried on at four points as below:

V A

Flat shell-midden deposits surrounding artesian well near Hampton River. Results inconclusive; no post-molds nor structural remains except midden



1/7/39

- Location and Description
- Site # pits! Pottery recovered falls in St. Simons Complicated ~~xxxxx~~ category by and large. Small sample.
- VB Large amorphous heape of virtually pure shell about 100 yards west of A (Similar remains extend fro half a mile to the west along the river bank). Excavations confined to a test trench five feet wide, forty feet long; revealed eight feet of ~~ex~~ mollusk shells with only random midden debris, no evidence of occupation. Not a mound in the proper sense of the word, merely a shell-refuse dump.  
Ware type corresponds to VA
- VC Low formless mound in open field about 300 yards south of VA, surrounded by extensive surface indications of village occupation. Cultural debris in village area thin; no stratigraphy apparent. Amorphous mound undoubtedly artificial and all burials encountered occurred in it. Previous pot-hunting and deep plowing seriously distrubed most of the remains. Post-molds from village area inconclusive.  
Large sherd collection gathered from surface of surrounding field marked VC s. Ware types from this area predominantly finely executed, grit-tempered, well-fired cord-marked, and Lamar ~~xxxx~~ Complicated Stamped and fine check-stamped.
- VD Test-pit in small debris mound about 100 yards northeast of VC.
- VE Collection resulting from the facing off of a single ten-foot profile ~~fram~~ in shell heap about one hundred yards north of VC. This was not an excavation proper but a cleaning off of profiles already left by excavations for road-work.
- Site #  
VI Evelyn Plantation Site. On south bank of Altamaha River directly across from Darien, Georgia. (If you need more complete description of this site, let me know; I'm banking here on your memory of our several visits to the site).
- VI A Low-lying amorphous sand ~~xxx~~ burial mound much spread by plowing, located about 300 yards south of Negro-tenant farmer's house.
- VI B Large truncated pyramidol mound about 30 yards north of VI A and directly west of



1/7/39

tenant's house.

- VI C                    Small, conical sand burial mound about 50 yards west of VI B. (N.B. Be careful with this collection, since it is from this mound and adjacent barrow-pit that the stratigraphic relationship of Swift Creek over Vining-Simple Stamped and Depthford derives).
- VI D                    Very small, conical burial mound about 100 yards SE of VI C. Very small collection.
- VI E                    Extremely small rounded sand-mound about 50 yards SE of VI D. The material from this location amounts to about ten or fifteen sherds and comes from a test-pit into the flat area adjacent to the mound.

There are also the designations :

VI SP 1, 2, 3, to 7, which represent collections from stratigraphic pits at various points on the site. ~~xof~~ These should be kept intact and not mixed with other sherds--I have the data on the stratigraphic analysis.

Also you will have noticed by this time that a small sub s beside any site number indicates that the sherd is from a surface collection.

I realize this is a sketchy sort of thing, but it may help you with some of your problems. Consider the ~~material~~ data above as a personal letter and not as a scientific report, since I have dashed it off in order that you can get going. If you want stuff for quotation and as a basis for reports etc. please send specific questions and I'll answer them as accurately as I can from the field notes.

Say hello to Alma for me and let me hear what's going on at Irene; Tono's stories are almost unbelievable, more power to you.

Yours,

NOV 19 1907  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Glynn Co  
Reports



Glynn Co  
Report #1

1.

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
June 2, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
143 Laurel Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Dr. Kelly:

Work was begun at the Airport Site (new Glynn County Airport) St. Simons Island on May 4, with a force of two laborers, one technical assistant, and occasional W.P.A. workers. On May 25 forces were moved to a small shell mound on the north end of Sea Island (Site II.) Work at both sites has been mainly exploratory in nature. A brief summary of the material thus far recovered follows:

#### Site I.

Burials: After sinking twelve exploratory pits (ten feet square) and four exploratory trenches, the northern periphery of the burial area was located as well as the previous excavations made by Dr. F. M. Setzler. Twenty-two burials have been recorded to date. All burials were in sand but were covered by a thin layer of shells, animal bones, and occasional sherds. Burial offerings were found with three burials. The burial types were overwhelmingly of the primary type, full-extended. Proportions follow: 2 supine, full-extended, female; 3 prone, full-extended, face on right side, two male and one female; same, face on left side, 2, one male and one female, same, face down, three, one male, two unknown; one burial (male) had been disturbed by a subsequent burial; 6 adult and 2 child burials were so badly disintegrated that data was unavailable; 2 secondary burials were found - one consisting of two individuals and too fragmentary for accurate description, in the other, the long bones were laid parallel on a NS line beneath the skull; one badly disintegrated isolated skull was found. One of the badly disintegrated burials mentioned above was interesting in that it was composed of three individuals, covered with hematite, showed evidence of partial cremation, and had a flint (spinner type) and a green sandstone (charnstone?) in association.

Pottery: Due to the disturbed condition of the whole village area, the greater percentage of the pottery collection is from the surface, i.e., systematic attempt has been made to record the depths at which the sherds occur, since the pottery bearing horizon is only six to eight inches thick, of which from four to six inches have been thoroughly plowed. Approximately four thousand sherds have been recovered to date. It has been possible to make partial reconstruction of only six pots. The percentage of plain ware is about seventy-five percent. The plain ware is, in general, quite crude,



showing a high percentage of sand or grit, and vegetal tampering. Colors vary from black through grey and red to buff. Thickness ranges from one-sixteenth to an inch. The decorated ware consists of at least five types of stamped ware - check-stamp is quite rare; your "delta" and a "herring-bone" stamp seem to predominate - three types of cord-marked ware, three types of "thong" marked ware, and ware incised and punctate sherds (not done, certainly, with the usual Timucuan finesse). Rims are usually of the simple turned type, although occasional incised, punctate, and rounded rims occur, and at least one example has been found of the red-punch beaded type. It is, of course, impossible to say anything definite concerning the shapes encountered here. Drilling of holes, usually three, for suspension-thongs is quite common. The bottoms (that is, the "hole in the doughnut") of at least three "killed" pots have been found.

Artifacts other than pottery: These specimens have come mainly as burial offerings. They are briefly: Shell - two conch "hoes", one conch abraider, one conch bowl, and one unidentified piece of polished conch. Bone - seven bone awls, two fish-bone pendants, one bear-tooth pendant, and one doubtful turtle-carapace pendant. Stone--chipped; one chert projectile point (spinner type) minus hafting base, one chert knife blade (spinner) intact, and one snub-nosed scraper; polished; one celt, one green sandstone charm=stone? and one unidentified object.

Structural details: These are necessarily disappearingly faint. A lateral trench four foot wide and two hundred feet long, four feet deep, has been dug across the easterly section of the shell area. No promising features (house sites, etc.) have been forthcoming, although several heavy midden deposits and shell pits may prove interesting - the detailed work on this type of thing is being held in abeyance until more labor is available. The burials occur (see above) in sand below the shell layers, anywhere from two inches to three feet. An interesting feature is the fact that despite the heavy overburden of shell and midden no random shell occurs in or above the burial pits, all shell in association with the burials having obviously been placed there with careful intent. This perhaps indicates a time-lapse between a period when the area was used for burying-grounds and a time when it was intensively occupied.

#### Site II.

A small mound on the north end of Sea Island, composed of, at least, three layers of shell (six inches to one foot thick) separated by layers of clean sand (one to three feet thick). Very little midden material occurs in the shell. Sherds are rare. Burials occur in the sand layer immediately below the surface layer of shell. The mound has been badly pitted by amateur investigators, but enough remains to justify some exploratory work. The mound is fifty feet in diameter with a 6' raise.

At the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Compton of the Sea Island Company, work was begun at this site on May 25. Results are summarized below:

Burials: Eight burials have been found to date. Of these, four were of the full-flexed type (this is interesting in view of the fact that

Moore found only this type of burial in his excavations on Sapelo). One of these four had a pubic apron composed of two hundred and twenty-five okivella shell-beads. Two of these burials (children) were heavily covered with a hematite paint. The other four burials are of the prone, full-extended type. Skulls were lacking from three of these. In the other burial the skull was face down. The shell covering so characteristic of the Site I burials is found with these four extended burials, but is completely lacking from the four flexed burials. No funeral offerings have been found to date.

Pottery: About fifty sherds have been recovered. They conform in general with the types of Site I.

Artifacts other than pottery: Very rare. Aside from the olivella beads (see above) we have recovered one cubical bone-bead, one discoidal shell bead, two very fragmentary bone awls.

Yours truly,

/s/ Preston Holder

cc: Mr. Compton  
Dr. Setzler  
Mr. Job



Glynn Co.  
Report #2

1.

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
August 31, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
143 Laurel Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

WPA Project - No. 65-34-3338 was formally approved and went into effect on July 22. Work was recommenced at the Airport Site with a force of ten laborers. In view of the lack of skilled assistants, it seems impracticable to utilize all of the labor in excavating burials; therefore, it was decided to "strip" the main shell area to a depth of about 1½ feet (clean sand is encountered at this level) and to systematically examine this material for potsherds and indications of dwellings. To facilitate this a plat was laid off 200 by 500 feet, divided into ten foot squares, and each square was given identifying numbers at its four corners according to the customary trench and station method. Excavations were begun along a 200 foot front on the eastern periphery of the shell area (Trench 0) and carried to the westward. At present we are in Trench 7. Since the surface shell of the area covered by Trenches 0-5 had been badly disturbed by the County Road Department, results to date have been rather disappointing. However, Trench 6 gave very promising results in the amount of potsherds recovered and there are indications that we may find a house site in Trench 7, since three post-molds (?) were encountered in a semi-circle late last week. House floors are very difficult to determine in this area since heavy midden layers and fireplaces seem to be scattered more or less at random through the shell. Added to this is the fact that the area has been extensively plowed. Thus no indications can be accepted unless they are accompanied by such indisputable evidence as post-molds, improbable cache-pits, etc., which might intrude into the deep clean sand layer.

While this work was in progress an attempt was made to train several of the laborers in the technique of exposing burials. Unluckily, the most complex part of the burial area was encountered immediately after this plan went into effect, and little success has resulted. However, it has been possible to expose and record 22 burials (bringing the total number of burials at this site to 44), while at least six more have been encountered and covered again with sand until such time as it is possible to do adequate work on them.

Although the laboratory has proved to be somewhat of a problem, it has been possible to restore eight skulls from the Site - four male and four female. In view of the importance of an adequate representation of the physical type of this area, work on skeletal material has been stressed at the expense of pottery.

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A summary of specimens recovered follows:

**Burials:**

The high proportion of primary burials no longer holds true, since only twelve of the 22 recorded were of this category (and one of these #25, a prone full-extended male, was found 300 feet to the west of the main burial area, and was buried in the shell midden layer); all of these were of the prone full-extended type and all were adults - two were male, four were female, and six were unknown. The ten secondary burials fall into three categories; 1. Single bundle burial, long bones laid horizontally either north or south beneath a single skull; 2, double bundle, skulls of two individuals, usually one on top of the other with the long bones bundled horizontally below them; 3, aberrant. Three burials of the first type were found: one male adult, one youth, sex undetermined, and one age and sex unknown. Three burials of the second type were also found: one consisting of two adults, sex undetermined, another, two adults, one male and one unknown; and a third, an adult female, and a child. The three aberrancies recorded were: 1. a trench burial made up of the scattered long bones and skulls of at least thirteen individuals of whom four were male, three were children, and six were unknown (data based on skulls). This burial, #24, has not been completely worked out as yet; additional data may change these proportions. That portion of the burial thus far uncovered indicates a trench 2 by 3 by 5 feet. 2. partial skeleton of two individuals lacking skulls, certain articulations indicate a primary burial, but at the same time the fact that the humerus and lower arm of one burial had a pseudo-articulation with the pelvis of the other burial would indicate a secondary burial. 3. scattered long bones, femur and half pelvis in articulation, and random long bones occupying a small area in the midst of three primary burials which complicates identification tremendously. The remaining burial was an isolated and badly crushed skull.

All burials in the main area continue to occur in clean sand. The light covering of shell over the burials mentioned in the first report evidently never occurs with secondary burials, and has only been recorded with two of the primary burials listed in this report. Hematite occurs with both primary and secondary burials; it is of rather rare occurrence, appearing in only three of the twenty-two burials listed. Two polished stone celts, virtually identical with those recovered by Dr. Setzler, were found in association with a secondary burial. One bone awl was found in association with a secondary burial.

POTTERY:

Proportions and numbers given below are merely approximations.

Total number of sherds recovered is probably in the neighborhood of 8,000 sherds (this includes sherds recovered during the preliminary excavation). At least seven types of rims have been determined - details regarding rim types and design types with appropriate sketches will accompany the final report. Plain ware continues to be 75% of the total. Other proportions follow:



Imprinted Ware.....95% of all decorated ware

1. Designs involving a repeated and complicated motif of decoration; probably carved on a wooden paddle; form 80% of all Imprinted Ware.

- a. rectilinear designs.....50%

- I. checkstamp.....20% of rectilinear design
- II. herringbone.....75% " " "
- III. spiderweb and others... 5% " " "

- b. curvilinear designs.....50%

There are at least six different types of design under this category (as checkstamp, etc.)

2. Designs involving undifferentiated pattern, probably made by wrapping various materials around a paddle, form 20% of all Imprinted Ware.

- a. cord marked.....10%

at least three types to be determined

- b. thong marked.....80%

at least three types to be determined

- c. fabric marked.....40%

at least two types to be determined.

Incised Ware.....5% of all decorated ware.

The great variations of the individual incised sherds prohibits classification at this early date. Three sherds showing very definite Timucuan affinities have been found.

Temper: the outstanding temper is a quartz grit. Sand temper is also a frequent occurrence. Sherd temper occurs. True vegetal temper is rare; reference to this in the first report was a mistake, since the sherds referred to show sand tempering under a high-power hand lens, and what was taken to be evidence of vegetal fiber is probably grass impressions.

The bottoms of "killed" pots continue in relative abundance. The torso of a probable pottery effigy has been found.

Artifacts other than pottery:

Three polished stone celts, two of them in association with burials and one from the surface, have been found. One bone awl, nine inches long, showing a crude and vague incising, was found in association with a burial. Several sherd bones, two pebbles used for smoothing pottery, and innumerable conch hoes have been found on the surface.

Sincerely yours,

Preston Holder



Glynn Co.  
Report # 3

1.

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
October 5, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

A General outline of the progress of WPA Project--No 65-34-3338 at the Glynn County Airport during the period of September 1st to October 1st follows.

In the August 31st report mention was made of the probability of finding post-molds and other indications of ab-original houses at the site. As the excavation progressed this was borne out by the appearance of not only a great multitude of post-molds, but also two swamp-clay lenses which appeared in the profiles. In view of the great number of post-molds appearing in each square as well as the lack of skilled assistants, it was decided to completely discontinue burial work and devote all time to identification, recording, etc. of the structural details. However, since this decision was made, two field assistants and one laboratory assistant have been added to the project roles, and we will be able to resume burial work immediately. With the appearance of the laboratory assistant it was found possible to inaugurate a detailed study of the sherd collection. It is hoped that in the near future an adequate study can be made of the eighteen or more surface sherd collections from sites in the vicinity in the hope of finding a key to the chronology of the area. In line with this, it is fairly certain that we will be able to make at least an exploratory investigation of a sand burial-mound (Charlie King Mound, Site III) associated with a site showing a very high percentage of ocer-wrapped paddle ware, lying a mile or so south of the Airport. It is planned to carry this out in the near future, since the gang-foreman recently assigned to the project has proved himself capable of carrying on the work at the Airport, with adequate supervision, and three or four laborers can be spared without seriously inconveniencing the progress of the work at the Airport. It is also hoped that a solution of the transportation difficulty will be found, and a thorough investigation made of Site II on Sea Island, in hopes that this will also prove to be different culture.

Details follow:

A. STRUCTURAL

1. Post-molds. The post-molds appear as circular discolorations in clear, dry sand immediately below the last of the shell layers.

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They vary in size from 1 inch to 10 inches and seem to group themselves into two main classes, one approximately 3 inches in diameter, the other 5 inches. The composition of the dark area varies from apparently pure dark sand to a heavy concentration of shell, small charcoal fragments, and general midden debris. As a check, virtually 11 types and sizes have appeared in the profiles and show the characteristic elongated cone in cross-section (extending to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ '-3' below occupation level before complete disappearance). In view of the peculiarities of the matrix, the only method found feasible for exposing and recording the post-molds is a careful "skinning" of each ten foot square (one of the men has become very proficient at this and can strip  $1/16$ " with very little variation) followed immediately by identification, pegging, quartering the square with chalk line and plumb-bob, measuring of each post-mold from two coordinates, and recording on graph paper. No attempt is made to preserve the post-molds after this, since it is necessary to fill the trench with the debris from the following trench.

Results: To date 935 post-molds have been recorded in 45 squares, giving an average of 20 per square, although as few as 2 and as many as 61 may be encountered in any one square. As yet it has been impossible to determine any rational order in their distributions, although two squares uncovered on the last working day gave indications of a somewhat more simplified distribution, and it may be possible to determine at least a wall outline. There are two possible explanations for the complexity and apparent random distribution of molds, either a series of structures was erected at approximately the same location over a period of years, or we may be confusing tree-root molds with post-molds. This last possibility seems highly improbable since random checking by profiling and stripping has always given the characteristic post-mold outline and not the meandering line associated with tree-roots.

2. CLAY LENSES To date two extensive lenses of swamp-clay have been found in the profile of Trench 6, both are from 7-10" in thickness, #1 extending 32' along the profile, and #2, separated from #1 by 26', extending 26' along the profile. The lenses occur at from 8" to 12" below the surface of the ground and are overlaid by the characteristic randomly stratified and badly disturbed shell layers. The lenses are unmistakable, since they are constructed of a dark reddish to black, well-consolidated swamp clay (or silt) readily soluble in water, with associated post-molds extending into the undisturbed sand. In view of the confined distribution of the clay, the occurrence of frequent "fried areas," the presence of post molds middens and general occupational debris a tentative identification of the lenses as house-floors would seem defensible. However, the problem of horizontal determination of outline presents great difficulties. Despite numerous attempts and the employment of various techniques, it has been impossible to arrive at an adequate method of exposing the contours and peripheries of the floors. The rough approximations of the contours and peripheries determined by techniques thus far used have been photographed and will accompany the final report. Since it is felt that sufficient experimentation has been made, no further attempt will be made to preserve the floors in horizontal outline; profiles made every two feet until the peripheries of the floors are reached and a restoration will be attempted from the resulting data.



3. MIDDEN PITS. A new source of undisturbed material has been found in the peculiar formations which we call, advisedly, midden pits. These are circular pits 1 to 4 feet in diameter and extending from 6 inches to 3 feet into the undisturbed sand. They are filled with shell, random sherds, rich vertebrate faunal remains, and occasional artifacts other than potsherds. Their distribution is apparently random, and thus far in the profiles nothing definite has been determined as to their association with the clay lenses. 66 of these have been excavated to date. Thus far no cultural differentiation has appeared between the materials from the various pits, although it is hoped some such indications may be obtained from the pits in the circumscribed area of the house floors.

B POTTERY The percentages below are for a sample of 8,678 sherds and are based on a sherd by sherd count:

I. Undecorated sherds ....	87	(7,417)
II. Decorated sherds.....	13	(1,261)
A. Complex paddle stamps ....	84	(1,065)
1. rectilinear design.....	41	( 442)
2. curvilinear design.....	51	( 552)
3. indist. stamps.....	08	( 71)
B. Wrapped paddle stamps.....	11	( 143)
1. fabric wrap.....	27	( 39)
2. thong wrap.....	65	( 93)
3. cord-wrap.....	08	( 11)
C. Incised and punctuate.....	04	( 50)
D. Shell-scraped.....	002	( 3)

Kinds and Percentages of Tempering

	Decorated (1,261)	Undecorated (7,417)	Total (8,678)
Grit	.85	.66	.69
Sherd	.09	.20	.19
Sand	.05	.12	.11
Vegetal	.005	.07	.009
Untempered		.0002	.0002

In the study of rim types, we have been able to determine seven main divisions, with two sub-types under each of two of the divisions (A & B). All rim types thus far encountered are merely variations on a simple, straight, unflaring basic rim. One aberrant specimen shows a wide flaring rim and shallow bowl, however since micaceous sand is present in this specimen, it was probably not indigenous to the site.

Rim A, a simple turned rim forms 47% of the total rims, 45% of the plain rims, and 57% of the decorated. Rim B, a simple, rounded, unturned rim, forms 32% of the total rims, 36% of the undecorated, and 19% of the decorated rims. The remaining rims are fairly equally divided among four of the remaining divisions. The last division, G, a pinched applique' band immediately below the rim, is quite rare, only three of this type having been found to date.

It is interesting to note that all fabric-marked ware thus far encountered is sherd-tempered.

C. ARTIFACTS OTHER THAN POTTERY: Two very beautifully polished deer bone awls have been found in the midden pits. Both show heavily incised parallel lines around the base. Six fragmentary awls, one alligator toothpendant, one fragment of polished stone celt, several sherd bones or abraders, and the usual number of conch implements, have been recovered.

Sincerely yours,

Preston Holder



Dr. G. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Ga.

1. [Glynn Co.]  
Report #4

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
Dec. 12, 1936

← An outline of the progress of WPA Project No. 65-34-3338 at the new Glynn County Airport for the period October 1st to December 1st follows:

### STRUCTURAL

Post-molds have been found to occur in 120 of the ten foot squares thus far excavated, giving a total of approximately 2500 recorded post-molds. 210 midden-pits have been recorded. Three additional fragmentary clay lenses have been discovered, one of which (house-site #3) is probably the remnant of a house-floor. Unfortunately, the problem of the adequate determination of a house-type for this site remains as difficult as was indicated in the October 1st report. The horizontal distribution of post-molds and midden-pits gives no indication of any rational order with the exception of a series of about fifty post-molds on the southern periphery of the area of post-mold occurrence. This series forms a crude semicircle about fifty feet in diameter, the molds being in single series from one to two feet apart. Since no post-molds occur in the immediate area south of this semicircular line, it might be postulated that the line is the remnant of a stockade, surrounding more or less impermanent habitations which were rebuilt many times. The complete outline of the "stockade" cannot be determined since its northern limits become confused with innumerable post-molds. It is impossible to give an adequate written description of the discouraging complexity of post-mold occurrence as shown by the master-chart which will accompany the final report.

It was indicated in the October 1st report that perhaps some help toward the solution of this problem would be furnished by the clay-lenses. To date no valuable facts have been brought out by the cross-sectioning of the two clay-lenses mentioned ~~above~~ before. The floor remnant mentioned above (H.S.#3) is only slightly more encouraging. Enough of this floor remained to permit exposing some of its contours, although its peripheries are ragged and difficult to determine accurately. In effect it is a roughly semicircular six inch bed of swamp clay about twenty feet EW and eight feet NS, occurring under from 4-8 feet of shell. The clay is well-consolidated and presents a hard worn surface in its undisturbed portions. However, not only was a portion of the floor removed by the laborers before its finding was reported, but also the floor had been considerably disturbed by the deep plowing which has been mentioned before. The bed might be considered accidental except for the following facts: the geography of the immediate area would hardly permit the deposition of such a bed by a stream or body of water; the worn surface of the clay indicates its use as a "walkway" over a considerable period; potsherds imbedded horizontally in the surface of the clay (with the absence of any such material in the body of the lens); and the occurrence of at least three post-molds around which the clay had been packed. No peripheral



post-molds have been located nor do the post-molds thus far identified give any indication of structural details. No fire hearths have been found, although there are at least two well-fired areas on the floor surface.

The distribution of midden-pits, as mentioned above, remains random as does the material recovered from them. No evidence has come to light to indicate that they are other than garbage pits, although this interpretation seems an illogical one in view of the great amount of "unburied" garbage occurring so frequently in the upper shell-midden layers.

#### BURIALS:

Work was resumed in the burial area October 1st. The burials, unfortunately, become increasingly fragmentary as the excavations move to the west, so that it has been impossible to trust the uncovering of burials to the field assistants. Eleven additional burials have been recovered, one previously noted burial finished (Trench burial #24), and two ten foot squares explored with negative results. There is no indication that the crowded and complex nature of the burials will change until the actual peripheries of the burial area are reached.

The burials recorded during this period all fall within the categories outlined in the report of August 31st, although there were several variations from the norms of these types. Of the eleven burials, five were primary, prone full-extended, with one of these showing pre- or post-mortem decapitation; five were secondary--four bundle, and one a double "deep pit" (three feet below sand surface) burial of a disarticulated female intermingled with another female of which the body had been severed in the lumbar region although both upper and lower halves were otherwise in perfect articulation; and one was a child burial and impossible to type. Of the thirteen individuals in these burials, 12 were adult (five female, one male, and six undetermined), and one a child. Three additional individuals were removed from the "trench-burial" (#24). The final measurements and data on this aberrant secondary burial are: trench, 6' long, 18" wide, and 16" deep--skulls recorded were thirteen: six, adult male; 2, children; and five adult, sex undetermined. The skull of 13 was in articulation with the vertebral column (to lumbar region), the thorax, and upper arms; all other bones were missing. The body occupied the bottom of the western end of the trench.

Burial offerings occurred with only three burials. A small bone awl was found in association with #47, a 7" bone awl was found in association with #50, and four small pearls were found with #32; one of these was deep in the right eye socket, while the other three were inside the mouth--they showed no evidence of drilling.

In the laboratory, seven additional skulls have been restored, plus a representative group of long bones--



most of which, unfortunately, lack one or more epiphyses.

#### ARTIFACTS:

By far the most numerous and least impressive artifacts other than pottery are the hones (grooved) and abraders (edges worn) made from potsherds; 76 of these have been catalogued since the last report. Two large, smooth and deeply grooved granite(?) hones were also recovered. Five polished stone celts and one adze have been recorded. One small flint arrow point was discovered. Bone work consisted of twenty-five bone awls or fragments and one deer-antler flaker. Shell work was represented by 16 "conch hoes".

Three other interesting finds were an unidentified beef-heart shaped rock which resembles a geode, two objects which may be calcified fragments of faeces--these items were forwarded to the United States National Museum for identification--and an intact pair of four-pronged deer antlers, showing evidence of having been worked at the base of one of the prongs--probably preparatory to making an antler prong flaker.

#### POTTERY:

A total of 21,077 sherds has been collected, identified and catalogued. This sample will be considered definitive for the pottery types at the Airport Site, and in the future only decorated ware and rims will be kept in hopes of getting as large a sample as possible, not only to determine the accuracy of decoration percentages, but also for museum display purposes. It should also be pointed out that of course the proportion of plain sherds to decorated sherds does not give a true picture of the relation of plain ware vessels to decorated vessels, since on all vessels partially restored and on the one intact vessel accessible from this area (Svendsen collection), a large percentage of the surface of decorated vessels is left plain.

A word is also in order concerning the nomenclature employed thus far in reports on pottery from this site. It was adopted as an expedient until a more adequate classification of pottery types here could be worked out. Thus the subdivisions curvilinear and rectilinear under complex paddle stamp do not define mutually exclusive categories since the same pattern when seen in toto and not on isolated sherds may well embody both rectilinear and curvilinear lines. The category of check-stamp under the same head is doubly doubtful, since it is neither a true complicated stamp nor, in some cases, even a stamp, as certain sherds seem to show the use of a roulette technique. The wrapped paddle classification is also open to criticism. Thus fabric-wrap refers specifically to impressions of <sup>NET OF</sup> two strand cord ~~and~~ tied in square knots at intervals of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",



and since true woven fabric imprint apparently occurs at other sites in this area, this category is hardly adequate. Also the category of thong-wrap is highly problematical. While the impression could be made with a paddle wrapped with thong, the unvarying dimensions of the thongs as well as the regular spaces between them might well indicate a simple carved stamp composed of straight ridges and hollows. The category, shell-scraped, which refers to the exterior shell-scraping only, occupies a peculiar position partly because of its rarity. On the basis of technique or of surface appearance this group should be classed with incised and punctate. Also the technical interpretation may well be fallacious since a comb-like wooden object could equally well have been used. It is hoped that these difficulties will be remedied shortly. In line with this, I am attaching a provisional outline of a contemplated classification.

Pottery percentages thus far determined are outlined on page 5. (Details of plain ware types and rim types will accompany a later report.)

#### OTHER SITES:

The following analyses of sherd collections from sites in this area, while far from adequate, may serve to give some indication of the possibilities of determining cultural differentiation. The sites are grouped in relation to the absence (I) or presence (II) of high proportions of cord-wrap and fabric-wrap.

#### I

1. Butler's Point Site: An extensive but thin shell-midden deposit along the Hampton River on the NW end of St. Simons Island. Burials are reported to have washed out of midden-pits along the river banks; no data was available on them. No mounds were noted.

Note: An interesting ware from this site is a straight-line simple stamp ware with a highly polished, well-painted interior (white or red). The three sherds compare very closely with sherds collected by A. J. Waring, Jr. on the north end of Crighton Island.

Sample: 119 sherds

Plain ware-----96

Decorated-----23

    complex paddle stamp--19

    cord and fabric wrap--0

    incised-----3

    (one crude applique' lug)

2. Boathouse Creek Site: A small but heavily occupied site on



POTTERY ANALYSIS: SITEI  
(not final)

Sample: 21,077 sherds.

	<u>Percents</u>	<u>Sherd no.</u>
I Undecorated sherds-----	.85	(17,846)
II Decorated sherds-----	.15	( 3,231)
A. Complex paddle stamps-----	.893	(2886)
1. rectilinear design-----	.32	( 928)
a. check-stamp-----	.077	( 72)
b. herring-bone-----	.333	( 309)
c. snowshoe and related types-----	.064	( 60)
d. indeterminate rect. ✓	.524	( 487)
2. curvilinear design-----	.266	( 770)
a. circle or spiral---	.106	( 82)
b. tear drop-----	.027	( 21)
c. indeterm. curv.-----	.866	( 667)
3. indeterminate stamps-----	.41	(1188)
B. Wrapped paddle stamps-----	.0758	( 247)
1. fabric-wrap-----	.31	( 79)
2. cord-wrap-----	.09	( 22)
3. thong-wrap-----	.60	(146)
C. Incised and Punctate-----	.02	( 67)
D. Shell-scraped-----	.0096	( 31)

Temper Percentages.

	<u>Plain</u> (17,846)	<u>Dec.</u> (3231)	<u>Total</u> (21,077)
Grit	.721 (12,869)	.85 (2749)	.74 (15,518)
Sherd	.197 (3349)	.118 (383)	.129 (3732)
Sand	.079 (1425)	.026 (84)	.071 (1509)
Vegetal	.009 (165)	.004 (13)	.0084 (178)
Untempered	.0016 (29)		.0013 (29)
Hole	.0005 (9)	.0006 (2)	.0005 (11)



the west bank of Village Creek near the "old German Village". The small number of sherds from this site will be augmented in the near future, since a "pure" check-stamp site in this area is hardly to be expected. The collection was made at random over a relatively wide area and cannot possibly represent the occurrence of a checkstamp "dump". No mounds noted at this site.

Sample: 60 sherds  
 Plain ware-----24  
 Decorated-----36  
     checkstamp-----30  
     rouletted----- 4  
     complex paddle- 2

3. Shadman Field Site: An extensive shell deposit about one mile north of Site I. No mounds noted. The sample analyzed is a personal collection made by the owner of the property and as such many plain sherds have been discarded, thus giving a false proportion of plain to decorated. A small plain pottery tobacco pipe and a polished "plummet stone" also belong to the collection.

Sample: 65 sherds  
 Plain ware-----14  
 Decorated-----51  
     complex paddle stamp---48  
     thong-wrap----- 2  
     incised----- 1  
     (herring-bone does not appear)

Of all sites on the island this is apparently the most closely related to Site I. Although two other sites also bear a close resemblance, namely: 1. St. Simons Village Site, a once extensive site, stretching for a mile or more along the southeastern tip of the island; unluckily, erosion has washed most of the site away and the only sherds available are those in the collection of C.O. Svendsen (about 100 sherds). No cord or fabric-wrap is reported, complex paddle (curvilinear is most frequent, herring-bone does not appear) is frequent, check-stamp and thong-wrap are present, and the simple-stamp interior painted ware noted at Butler's Point occur. There is a great variation in the rim type from that found at Site I; notably, a deep  $\frac{1}{2}$  (1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " turned plain exterior band, and reed punch variations--neither of which occur at Site I. 2. Pike's Bluff Site, an extensive shell deposit on the Frederica River a mile and a half north of Fort Frederica. No adequate sample is as yet available from this recently reported site, although a cursory exploration indicated a high percentage of complex-stamp ware and little or no cord-wrap ware.

## II

.1. Site II: A small burial mound along the Hampton River on the north end of Sea Island. Additional exploration at this site indicates a small habitation area immediately to the west of the burial mound; see June 2nd report for preliminary exploration of this mound. An analysis of the sherd collection from this site reveals the inaccuracy of the statement: "They (the sherds) conform in general with the types of Site I" made in

that report



The sherd collection is from the habitation area as well as the mound. It should be noted also that flexed burials were found at this site.

Sample-----92 sherds  
 Plain sherds-----33  
 Decorated-----59  
     cord-wrap----26  
     Fabric-wrap--24  
     comp. paddle- 9

2. Charlie King Site: A sand burial mound and associated extensive shell-covered habitation area. Three-fourths miles south of Site I. The shell areas have been very badly disturbed by road-building crews, while the center of the burial mound has been explored by amateur enthusiasts at least three times and at present has a hog pen on it.

Sample-----277 sherds  
 Plain sherds-----150  
 Decorated -----127  
     Cord-wrap---56  
     Fabric-wrap-15  
     incised or punctate--7

N.B. 66 of the plain sherds are crude heavy vegetal temper, comparable to Dr. Kelly's theta ware at Macon. Compare with .0084 occurrence at Site I.

Rims thus far noted are radically different from Site I, consisting of narrow applique' bands immediately below the rim decorated with either vertical indentation or reed-pund "beads".

3. Cannon's Point: This site is on the northeast tip of the island fronting both Hampton River and Village Creek. It is by far the most extensive shell-deposit thus far encountered on the island. At least fifteen shell mounds (from 15' diameter, 1' rise to 30' diameter, 8' rise) are scattered along the shores of the streams mentioned, while many acres immediately inland from them show evidences of occupation. The presence of cord-wrap ware and possible trade-pipes may point to a relation of this site and Evelyn Mounds, see below.

Sample:       456 sherds  
 Plain-----228  
 Decorated--228  
     cord-wrap--105  
     fabric-wrap- 4  
     checkstamp- 21  
     comp. paddle92  
     incised----- 3

Rims from this site include 1 applique' rim, 1 reed-pundh, and one beaded rim.

4. Evelyn Mounds: This site is immediately east of Santo



Domingo Park across the old Brunswick-Darien Canal. Preliminary scouting revealed three sand mounds, and a rise 2-3' high, vaguely rectangular in outline and about 75' on a side. The mounds are: 1. a relatively large mound, 30' in diameter with about an 8' rise. No artifacts nor bone was found. The collection "Evelyn 1" was made a few hundred feet north of this mound in a light shell deposit. 2. a smaller mound,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of 1, about 15' in diameter with a 3-4' rise. No artifacts nor burial debris encountered. 3. a burial mound in association with a scattered shell debris area about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of 2. Cultivation has reduced the outlines of the mound to such an extent that measurements are difficult; the rise is about 2', the diameter perhaps 20'. Many fragments of bone, teeth, pottery, etc. were found on the surface of the mound, and sherds are relatively frequent in the adjoining "village area". The determination of the outlines and artificiality of the rectangular rise await further scouting trips.

The presence of trade (?) pipes is interesting in view of the fact that J. A. Ford reports true trade pipes and a cache of flint blanks from the immediately adjacent areas.

Evelyn 1

Plain sherds----25

Decorated----- 9 (complex paddle)

Evelyn 2 (burial mound and adjacent village site)

Plain sherds---56

Decorated---- --90

cord-wrap--42

thong-wrap 2

checkstamp 13

other stamp30

From the above it is obvious that cultural differentiation exists between the various sites listed in at least such traits as pottery decoration, burial type, and the presence of mounds. There is also a fair possibility of determining an approximate dating for at least two of the sites through the presence of trade goods, and by negative evidence inferring a pre-columbian position for the other sites. It seems feasible to suggest that two disparate groups are involved with perhaps a mutual interchange of cultural elements occurring. Beyond this it is certainly impossible to hypothesize until further work is done. Obviously the difficulties of developing the chronological sequence further than suggested above may well prove unsurmountable in the absence of any stratified occupational sites. At the present time there seems to be no indication that any such site will be found, although the deposits at Cannon's Point may prove to be heavy enough to permit use of stratigraphic method.

With the above facts in mind, and an adequate pottery sample of Site I at hand, the following tentative plans will be pursued at the inception of the project extension--i.e. assuming that the all-important problem of transportation can be solved:



Work will be continued at the Airport until the peripheries of the burial area are reached. In view of the condition of the burials now being encountered, no attempt will be made actually to recover any except those in at least a fair condition of preservation. Meanwhile excavations of the shell areas will be carried forward as rapidly as possible in hopes of encountering either an unspoiled clay lens or at least an uncomplicated series of post-molds, as well as enlarging the decorated sherd sample.

As soon as possible, part or all of the crew will be shifted to the Charley King Mound in hopes of recovering materials from its untouched peripheries, as well as an adequate random sherd sample from the shell areas. The local report of a large "stone" duck's head with feathers, etc. incised having been found in the mound seems to be well grounded, and the mound may well still contain a great deal of materials. It is hoped that by the time this work is completed the transportation difficulty will be solved and forces can be moved to Site II (Sea Island) for a brief adequate investigation of the site. Then forces will be moved to Cannon's Point for six or eight weeks. This should leave approximately two months for an investigation of the Evelyn Mounds.

Sincerely yours  
Preston Holder



Glynn Co  
Report # 5

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
March 11, 1937

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Work was resumed on WPA Project #165-34-8031 Jan. 13, 1937.  
An outline of the progress of the work from that time follows:

Due to the progress of grading on the Airport runways as well as other factors, it was necessary to curtail all work other than a rapid survey of the remainder of the main burial area, plus back-filling, with a view of moving forces to the Charlie King Mound. The work at the Charlie King Site (III) was completed during the month of February and forces were moved to the Hampton River Mound, Sea Island (Site II). Details follow:

#### SITE I

#### BURIALS:

Thirty additional burials were recovered, bringing the total of burials at this site to 85. The peripheries of the main burial area were definitely determined, although lack of time prevented further explorations in the subsidiary burial area indicated by burial I#25 (see Aug. 31 report). The thirty burials recovered included 63 individuals; 6 adult males; 7 adult females; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  adult, sex unidentified; and 13 non-adults. The burial types coincide with the categories outlined in the August 31 report with the exception of two flexed burials found on the western peripheries of the burial area. Specifically, 23 of the burials were of the primary type, 21 being prone, full-extended, and 2 flexed, 7 were of the secondary type--2, single bundle; 4, multiple bundle (2-7 individuals); and one group (22 individuals). Although there were 23 primary burials in comparison with 7 secondary burials; the number of individuals contained in these two types of burials compares favorably, since 24 were primary and 39 were secondary.

Funeral offerings were found with four burials: #60: a flint projectile point, a bone scraper, and a cache of mussel and scallop shells;

#61: a pottery tobacco pipe of a generalized "platform" type, a spherical quartz hammerstone, the cutting edge of a celt, a small quartz pebble, and an unidentified bone tool; #67: a bone awl, and a small flint "bird" arrow point; #63: three bone awls, a cench bowl, and an unidentified clam shell too.



Other interesting items included: A small circular sheet-copper ornament with a central pierced boss which was found in the severed but still articulated hand of an individual deep in the group secondary burial (#85--22 individuals). The date of manufacture of this copper has not been determined as yet, although we are in correspondence with Curtis L. Wilson of the Montana School of Mines concerning this. The item was tentatively identified by Dr. F. M. Setzler as the covering for an ear-spool. A double primary burial was found composed of an adult female and an infant, probably representing mother and child; the infant was placed directly over the mother's left shoulder and side, both in a prone extended position. A peculiar type of secondary burial was found (#62) comparing favorably with a burial found by Dr. Setzler during early excavations here; it consisted of seven skulls roughly forming the peripheries of a square enclosing the bundled long bones; the whole was heavily covered with hematite. Another secondary burial (#56) included a skull from which the frontal region above the super-orbitals and below the forward parietal sutures had been neatly removed and the interior stuffed with small bones and fragments of long bones. Bone pathology was found to occur in two burials #62 and #82; pathological specimens recovered included a tibia from #62, and a femur, tibia, and radius from #82.

#### ARTIFACTS:

Artifacts, including those mentioned above can be itemized as follows: 6 bone awls, two celts, one pottery pipe, one hammerstone, one rubbing-stone, two projectile points, one conch bowl, and one copper ornament.

#### SITE III

This site is known as the Charlie King Mound or Site III and has been described in the December 12 report. Only a short time was spent at this site in order to investigate the sand burial mound and obtain an adequate pottery sample. Details follow:

#### STRUCTURAL:

The mound was found to consist of an old underlying mound rising approximately two feet above the general surrounding terrain, with at least two subsequent sand-fills over the top of it. The lower-most mound is composed of dark brown sand capped by a layer of shell and charcoal with another cap of dark grey, probably iron-stained sand, representing the old surface. This mound presents a roughly truncated cone in cross-section. Directly above the dark grey layer there is an 8 to 10" layer of light brown sand, presenting a "marbled" surface in cross-section suggestive of artificial fill. This also is true of the uppermost layer of white sand which is 12 or more inches thick and represents the last aboriginal surface.



The mound was at one time much higher and much more sharply conical than at present, since much of the site surface layer has been spread to the peripheries of the present mound, and there are local reports that sand has frequently been hauled from the site. All except the lower-most mound (that is, just below the shell-charcoal cap) was found to be sterile. An interesting feature was a "trench", 10' wide and extending to the water level, which lay along the northern periphery of the mound; this trench was completely filled with whole oysters shells and general midden debris; it ran in a NW, SE direction across the whole area of excavation, and would seem to represent the remnant of an old "canal" leading from a former pond SE of the mound to the N side of the mound proper, the canal being subsequently used as a garbage dump. The accuracy of this hypothesis could not be checked since the fields immediately east of the mound were under cultivation. The area excavated was 40' EW and 50' NS.

#### BURIALS:

As mentioned before this mound had frequently been the scene of amateur investigation, and as a consequence only eight burials were recovered. These burials were found to occur in the central and eastern portions of the mound and presented a pleasant relief from the complexity of burial types at the Airport. All burials occurred immediately below the shell-charcoal layer mentioned above; #2 was the only burial that gave indications of being intrusive through this layer. Seven of the burials were secondary, one prone-extended primary. Of the secondary burials, two were single and five were multiple. The secondary burials are differentiated from those at Site I on the basis of the general method of bundling the bones and placement of skulls. The burials might truly be called "extended" secondaries rather than "bundled" secondaries, since the long bones are laid neatly parallel to one another in a trench 1' by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' with the skulls piled at one or the other end of the long bones, so that the outlines of the grave generally occupy an area 1' by 3'; compare with Site I burials where the secondary grave is roughly circular in outline generally and 1 to 2' in diameter.

Of the 21 individuals recorded two were adult, sex unidentified, 12 adult female, and five were children. A heavy covering of hematite was found on three of the burials. All grave pits had been lined with shell at the time of burial. Funeral offerings were found with only one burial (#2); this consisted of a piece of laminated sheet mica 2x3x $\frac{1}{4}$ " trimmed to a roughly rectangular shape; this was found beneath the disarticulated jaw of a youth, carefully placed in the center of the burial. The physical type here seems to tend more toward brachicephally, on the basis of field judgments, and at least one skull (#1) shows definite frontal-occipital flattening, indicative of head-binding. It is unfortunate that the burials at this site were badly disintegrated, and that few skulls will be restorable; the artificially deformed skull (#1) has been preserved as it occurred and no attempt at further restoration of it will be attempted; it may also be possible to restore two other skulls.

#### ARTIFACTS:

One chert knife-blade was found in the tailings of former



excavations; the specimen is 8" by 2½" of rather crude workmanship, and is well-worn along the cutting edge. Twelve flint spalls were found. One conch bowl was recovered. Ten shell (probably conch) beads were found: seven discoidal, three cylindrical. A white clay pipe-bowl was found at the surface during the first few days of work at this site; it has been identified by the Division of Ethnology, United States National Museum, as a pipe quite common in the middle of the 18th century.

POTTERY:

As will be seen from the appended pottery analysis, the sample of 2000 sherds bear out the conclusions drawn in the December 12 report from the smaller sample. As is obvious from the analysis, the pottery percentages present an entirely different picture from that at Site I; thus, there is a much higher total percentage of decorated ware, and an amazing difference in the percentage of "wrapped paddle" ware over "complex paddle" ware--cord-wrap ranks very high as previously indicated. The high proportion of vegetal temper is also noteworthy. The high percentage of check-stamp (a third of it is on muck-ware) is interesting; checkstamp is rare at Site I, and the rare muck-ware encountered there is always plain. It is also interesting that the herringbone stamp, so common at the Airport, is represented at Site III by only two sherds and these two are variations, not true. The rim variation noted in the last report was not borne out by the larger sample; rim types in the main being simple and in general of the same type as those encountered at Site I with the exception of the six rims mentioned in the analysis. A large percentage of the grit-temper encountered at this site is of a different character from that found at Site I, presenting large quartz fragments "peppered" throughout the clay.

No evidence giving a key to chronological position was found at the Charlie King Site. From negative evidence (that is, absence of European trade material) it can be inferred that both Site I and Site III are pre-historic. The hypothesis that the Charlie King Site represented a different culture from that of the Airport Site has been definitely borne out.

It is interesting to note in view of the percentage of female and child burials at Site III that Clarence B. Moore found a similar situation in a mound on Osabaw Island (Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Georgia Coast". Jrn. Acad. Nat. Sci. Vol. II. Page 99. Phil. 1897). This fact, plus the appearance of mica and cord-mark pottery, would seem to indicate northern affiliations for the peoples at Site III.

Sincerely yours,

Preston Holder



Glynn Co  
Report #6

Saint Simons Island, Ga.  
July 26, 1937

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In accordance with plans outlined in the December report, we have attempted to make a fairly complete survey of important sites in this specific area. Since the report of March 11th, excavations have been undertaken at the three Saint Simons Island sites described in detail below, and forces have been moved in the past two weeks to the Evelyn Plantation Site on the mainland.

Work thus far accomplished at Evelyn (Site VI) reveals the following details: The site is on the South bank of the Altamaha River immediately adjoining the marshes and lies on a considerable rise of ground nearly opposite the town of Darien. It is bounded on the west by the Santo Comingo State Park and on the east by the Broadfield Plantation. Major features of the site, which covers many acres, are: three conical mounds 25-30' in diameter and rising from 3-6' above the surrounding terrain and evidently composed wholly of sand; a sprawling, poorly outlined sand mound lying about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile southeast of these--trenches reveal an old charcoal-covered soil surface on which the mound was subsequently raised to a height of from 3-4', the diameter being roughly 100'; and a large rectangular "terrace" covering about an acre of ground and rising about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ' above the terrain. As will be outlined in detail in a later report, this terrace is probably the one which Bartram described at the time of his visit to this area. Cross-trenching through this structure has revealed no evidence of historic materials and indicates that it is a large low mound of basket-laid sand raised on an old charcoal-laden surface with enough random potsherds included to postulate a definite aboriginal origin. The pottery thus far recovered includes cord-mark ware and a complicated stamp ware of a different order from that encountered at the Airport Site.

Details of the Saint Simons Island Sites follow:

Site II (Sea Island Mound)

STRUCTURAL:

The surface features of this site include a burial mound on the banks of the Hampton River on the north side of Sea Island, and an immediately adjoining village area of about 400 square feet lying to the west. Profiles reveal that the mound was raised on an old underlying sand-dune which rises 2' above the surrounding ground.



This dune is capped by a 3" layer of shell above which occur in succession a 1-2' layer of sand, an 8" layer of shell, a 1' layer of sand, and a heavy 2' surface deposit of shell. The shell is relatively free from midden debris which would indicate its intentional use as a capping material. The presence of burials in the two sand layers as well as in the body of the dune indicates that the old natural sand dune was made to function as a burial mound, and that later additions of sand and shell were made to enhance the mound structure. Whether the overlying sand layers were artificially deposited is open to question, since they were entirely lacking in structural detail and presented a face of virtually homogeneous white sand.

Excavations in the village area revealed a 1-1½' shell-midden layer immediately beneath the surface humus with frequent "midden-pits" occurring. The midden layers while not thick were relatively rich and yielded a large pottery sample and a considerable faunal collection. Several hundred post-molds were encountered, but here again as at the Airport Site, their distribution was random aside from one series which might be interpreted as representing a portion of a house-wall.

#### BURIALS:

Thirty-six burials were encountered in the mound being comprised of forty individuals. Of these forty, thirteen were non-adults, twenty-four adult--eleven male, thirteen female and three adult, sex undetermined. No secondary burials were encountered. The characteristic burial type was the primary prone full-extended, twenty-three individuals being buried in this fashion. The next type in frequency of occurrence was the primary full-flexed with accounted for eight burials. Of the remaining burials four were supine, full-extended, one was extended on its left side, and four were badly disturbed. Noteworthy was the occurrence of a triple prone, full-extended burial of three adult males placed neatly side by side. Also interesting was a burial of an adult female with an infant, and an adult male with an infant; in both burials the infant was placed on the adult's back.

Outstanding at this site was the number of artifacts found in association with burials.

#### Artifacts:

Artifacts recovered were largely ornamental in nature. 1483 beads composed of shell, bone, and pearl were recovered (eight pearl and two bone). Five mussel shell pendants were found. The beads were worn as, pelvic apron, bangles above elbow or below knee, and in two cases formed a virtual blanket over infant burials.

Other artifacts included nine bone awls, five conch "hoes", two flint projectile points, and one small celt. One intact pot was recovered in association with a burial, and two restorable pots (one plain, one cord-mark) were recovered from the shell-layers of the mound.

#### POTTERY:

As will be seen from the accompanying analysis, the pottery at this site differs radically from that encountered at the Airport Site, but



at the same time shows affiliations with the Charlie King Mound in type of decoration. However, the affiliation with Charlie King is merely generic, since the following fundamental differences become apparent upon analysis: The outstanding wrapped paddle ware at Sea Island is the so-called "fabric-mark" (an arbitrary standard of the presence of knots, as in a fish-net, was set up to differentiate fabric-mark) which resembles Charlie King only in that it is composed of cord impressions. It is far more boldly executed than the straight cord-mark which characterizes the Charlie King pottery, and furthermore, is exclusively sherd-tempered. The differences become even more apparent in the temper analyses, since the tempering mediums at Sea Island are exclusively grit and sherd, while at Charlie King grit, sherd, vegetal, and muck (untempered) are all present. Thus in contrast to the complexity of the problem at other sites, the pottery at Sea Island presents a remarkable homogeneity. No variation in rim type was encountered aside from the presence of three reed-punch rims (see Charlie King analysis).

#### Site IV (Gascoigne Bluff)

This site occupies the first high land on Saint Simons Island north of the point where the Frederica River empties into Saint Simons Sound. There are evidences of occupation for a mile or more along the bluff, and local reports of a burial having been encountered during recent building excavations seemed to justify at least an exploratory trench. Four ten foot pits were dug to a depth of two feet below the undisturbed sand, but no burials were encountered and work was discontinued. The shell midden was from 1½ to 2' thick and amazingly rich in pottery fragments, so that a total of 1395 sherds was recovered from the small area excavated. It was apparent in the field and established by later analysis, the pottery was virtually identical in every respect with that which was recovered at the Airport Site. Only three artifacts were recovered; a rubbing-stone, a four inch bone awl, and a spatulate tool made from a deer metacarpus.

#### Site V (Cannon's Point)

##### STRUCTURAL:

This site occupies the extreme northeastern point of Saint Simons Island. This may well have been the most extensive site on Saint Simons Island, since cultural debris is scattered over many hundred acres of the point and the shores of the adjoining creeks. It was realized that the available labor was inadequate for a through-going investigation of this site; therefore, exploratory work was carried on at five sites in hopes of revealing at least some of the fundamental features. Obvious surface features at this site are the extensive shell piles lying along the Hampton River, and the small, almost indistinguishable sand mounds scattered over the open fields thickly covered with fragmentary pottery.



The five locations were:

VA. A five foot exploratory trench forty-five feet long was dug in one of the large shell mounds immediately adjacent to the Hampton River. This mound was one of a series of imposing but poorly outlined shell heaps which flank the river at this point. The topography here is very complex, and lacking facilities for adequate topographic work, this mound was arbitrarily selected as typical of the dozen or so similar structures along the river bank. The mound was roughly 100 by 50' in outline, and rose to a height of approximately seven feet at its peak. Profiles revealed the mound to be virtually pure oyster shell with no consolidated midden or habitation layers present. As had been indicated from surface collections, sherds were very rare. A total of only 252 sherds was recovered from this trench. It is probable that these mounds represent great oyster-shucking depots.

VB. On the basis of another local report of a burial having been found during the drilling of an artesian well along the river bank in the level shell areas immediately adjoining the mounds, approximately 500 square feet were thoroughly explored. Trenches were carried to three feet below the sand surface, since the report was verified by the discovery of fragmentary human remains during the early part of the excavations. Unfortunately no further burials were encountered. The shell midden layers at this point were from 1-1½' in depths, and rich deposits of fairly pure midden were encountered. No post-molds were found, although several "midden-pits" occurred.

VC. With completion of work in the shell areas forces were moved to the large open fields ¼ mile south of the river bank. Exploratory trenches were dug in four of the low, shell-capped rises which constitute the major surface features of this location; only one of which justified more extensive work. Structural details here were faint, but the stain lines and associated charcoal remnants permitted the postulation of several house-sites in the general area surrounding the "rise". The "rise" itself appears to have been a natural rise of about 1', roughly 80' in diameter, which had been subsequently used as a midden-dump and minor burying ground (see below). At one point pottery and disturbed earth were found to extend to the water level (7' below surface), and the stain lines indicated that an aboriginal open well had been dug at this point; the general pottery-bearing horizon nowhere else extended deeper than 3½-4'. Several post-molds were discovered during the extensive trenching, but at no point was their correlation with the stain lines sufficient to postulate a house-type.

VI. One ten foot square was dug in a small midden heap located in the woods immediately adjoining the fields of VC. No structural details worthy of note were discovered.



VE. A fifteen foot face was dug into a large shell mound about 300 yards north of VC in hopes that it might be productive of burials. Structurally it proved similar to the shell heaps at VA.

#### BURIALS:

Aside from a fragmentary tibia and femur found at VB, all burials were found at VC. While a great amount of fragmentary skeletal material was found in recently disturbed soil along the southern peripheries of the main "rise" at VC, only three actual burials were recovered, and portions of two of these had been disturbed by plowing. The one undisturbed burial (#1) proved to be a full-flexed adult female burial whose bones exhibit interesting pathology. The pathology takes the form of greatly enlarged distal ends of the right radius and ulna, as well as excess bone growth along the skull sutures. Of the other two burials one was a semi-flexed male, the other was probably a secondary burial, although the degree of disturbance made identification difficult. The burials were not concentrated in any one portion of the "mound", but were scattered at random throughout the area. It is unfortunate that more burials were not encountered, since bone preservation was excellent, comparing very favorably with that encountered at Site II. No burial offerings occurred.

#### ARTIFACTS:

Very few artifacts were recovered from this site. The principal ones were: six fragmentary bone awls, fragments of two pottery pipes (one of which is rectangular with incised decoration), two restorable pots (one, a large cord-mark vessel), two celt fragments, and two quartz hammerstones.

#### POTTERY:

The pottery upon analysis appears to be divided into two major groups, that occurring at VA and VE exhibiting a high percentage of undecorated ware while the decorated ware is characteristically complicated stamp; the other group occurring at VC and VD with a high percentage of decorated ware characteristically cord-mark. The temper analyses also bear out this distinction, notably in the amount of grit temper present. VE is evidently a "mixed" location, with an almost even distribution of all types of decorated ware.

While it is hardly permissible to draw conclusions from the small pottery samples obtained at VA and VE, it was felt both in the field and in the laboratory here at least a generic resemblance to that which occurred at the Airport Site and at Cascoigne Bluff.

The pottery of VC however, was undeniably different from that occurring at VA and VE. The pottery here (VC) shows much more finesse in technique and execution than that encountered at any other site thus far worked in this area.



The paste is firm and well-consolidated with an occasional example of excellent firing and finely finished surface. The cord-markings are fine and evenly impressed with a well-controlled technique. As at Charlie King Mound, a high percentage of the check-stamp ware was made with an untempered paste (muck-ware). An unusual feature here was the occurrence of an interior paint or wash, generally red or grey in color, on many sherds. A few reed-punch beaded rims were also encountered here. (See Site II, and Site III).

In recapitulation, the work of these past few months has borne out the hypothesis that we have two mutually exclusive types of sites occurring on Saint Simons Island; namely, so-called complicated paddle ware sites as Site I, Site IV, and VA and VE, and the cord-mark sites as Sites II, III, VC and VD. The correlation of pottery type with burial type is not as yet clear, although there are obvious differences between the burials at the two types of sites. The relationship that Site III bears to Site II and VC is as yet a bit complex, although it can be fairly well demonstrated that a close relationship exists between VC and Site II. In closing, an off the record statement might be made to the effect that further work may eventually show the Charlie King Mound (Site III) type of site with its secondary burials, high percentage of crude vegetal temper ware, and associated cord-mark ware, to be an early forerunner of the type of sites encountered at Sea Island (II) and Cannon's Point (VC).

Sincerely yours,

Preston Holder

CONTENTS OF BOX #1

(Skeletal Material from Sites I, II, and III)

"SITE I"

- Burial #1: 2 fibula (Prox. and dist. ends gone)  
2 ulna fragments  
2 radius fragments  
2 femur fragments  
2 tibia fragments  
scapula frag.  
frag. burned bone  
small bones
- Burial #4: 2 femur  
2 tibia  
2 humerus  
2 ulna  
2 radius  
2 fibula  
pelvis  
sacrum  
1 clavicle  
rib fragments  
vertebrae
- Burial #2: pelvis  
2 femora  
2 tibia fragments  
1 humerus  
2 ulna  
2 radius  
2 fibula fragments  
small bones
- Burial #3: 1 humerus  
radius fragment  
femur fragment
- Burial #24: 1 femur (prox and distal ends gone)  
1 ulna fragment  
1 radius (prox. and distal ends gone)  
1 humerus " " " " "  
1 tibia " " " " "
- Burial #25: 2 tibia fragments  
1 radius  
1 humerus
- Burial #31: 2 femur  
2 humerus (prox and dist. ends gone on these)  
1 tibia  
1 clavicle
- Burial #32: 2 humerus (fragments)  
2 femur "  
2 tibia "  
2 radius "  
2 fibula "



Burial #24: 2 femur (prox and distal ends gone)  
2 femur (distal ends gone)  
1 ulna  
1 radius  
5 humerus (prox and distal gone from four of these)  
4 clavicle  
3 scapula fragments  
small bones  
2 tibia (prox and distal ends gone)

Burial #48 (1 and 2)  
2 femur fragments  
4 humerus  
5 radius  
1/2 scapula  
2 ulna fragments  
some small bones

Burial #50: 1 tibia (distal end gone)  
1 femur fragment  
1 radius (distal end gone)  
1 ulna fragment  
1 fibula (prox and distal gone)  
1 humerus (distal end gone)  
small bones

Burial #56: femur fragment  
radius fragment

Burial #62: Pathological tibia fragment

Burial #67: humerus (prox and distal ends gone)  
tibia " " " " "  
few small bones

Burial #68: fibula fragment  
femur (prox and distal gone)

Burial #79: 1 femur  
2 femur (fragments)  
humerus (prox gone)  
radius " "  
ulna " "  
Tibia fragment  
small bones

Burial #80: Clavicle  
2 humerus (prox. and distal gone)

Burial #81: humerus complete  
Humerus (prox. and distal gone)  
2 radius  
femur  
tibia  
femur frag.  
tibia frag.



Burial #81: (Continued)

2 clavicle  
2 ulna  
1 fibula  
1 fibula with prox. and dist. gone  
small bones

Burial #84:

humeral  
scapula frag.  
fibula frag.  
ulna frag.  
radius frag.  
2 femur frag.  
tibia frag.  
small bones

Burial #85:

3 femur  
2 tibia  
humerus (section of shaft missing)  
3 femur frag.  
2 tibia frag.  
humerus (prox. and dist. gone)  
2 fragments burned rib  
few small bones

Random bones from area above 1#48: NE $\frac{1}{4}$  T16S10

Site 11

Burial # 2: radius  
ulna  
humerus

Burial # 4: femur  
tibia

Burial # 5: femur  
2 tibia  
2 fibula  
small bones

Burial # 6: vertebrae  
(missel shells for ident.)  
1 humerus  
ulna  
radius  
2 clavicle

Burial # 7: vertebrae  
ribs  
small bones  
pelvis  
sacrum  
scapula  
2 femur

Burial #7: (Continued)

tibia  
2 humerus  
ulna  
radius  
fibula

Burial #9:

2 tibia  
2 fibula  
small bones

Site 111

Burial #1: femur

2 tibia frag.  
radius  
1 fibula (One end missing)  
humerus (prox. end missing)  
ulna (One end missing)  
2 fibula frag.  
1 clavicle  
small bones (2)

Burial #2: 2 femur (dist. end gone)

2 humerus  
2 radius  
2 fibula frag.  
2 ulna  
tibia  
femur  
few small bones

Burial #3: femur (dist. end gone)

3 femur shafts  
tibia (prox. and dist. gone)  
humerus  
1 femur

Burial #4: 1 femur

4 femur (dist. ends gone)  
1 tibia  
1 humerus  
2 humerus (prox. ends gone)  
2 ulna (dist. ends gone)  
3 fibula  
3 femurs (child)  
1 radius  
small bones

Burial #5: ulna (dist. end gone)

humerus (dist. end gone)

Burial #6: 2 femur  
2 femur (dist. end gone)  
2 humerus (prox. end gone)  
5 ulna (dist. end gone)  
2 tibia  
2 tibia (prox. gone one one, dist. on other)  
2 humerus (prox. and dist. gone)  
small bones

Burial #7: femur  
humerus (dist. end gone)  
tibia (one end gone)  
2 fibula frag.  
femur (dist. end gone)



CONTENTS OF BOX #2

VC

T4S0 (?) ( 3 individuals)  
Child (8?) Cranium(restored)  
Macilla  
Child  
Mandible  
2 femur fragments  
Adult  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pelvis  
femur (distal ends gone)  
4 tibia, 1 ulna, 1 radius,  
1 humerus (proximal end gone)  
1 fibular shaft  
1 sacrum, 1 sternum,  
1 fragmentary mandible  
1 upper maxillary, several small bones.

T1S0 ( 51 fragmentary adult mandible)

T0S-4 (3)

1 mandible  
1 ulna (end gone)  
1 radius (end gone)  
Several teeth  
1 tibia complete

T2S-4 (4)

1 mandible  
2 femur  
2 humerus  
2 pathological tibia (end gone)  
1 ulna  
3 clavicle  
1 pathological fibula shaft  
Bag of skull fragments  
1 femur (distal end gone)

T3S-4 (2)

2 humerus fragments  
1 ulna  
2 fragmentary mandible  
Bag of skull fragments  
Teeth  
1 mandible

T0S4 (4) 2 humerus

CONTENTS OF BOX #2

Skeletal Material From Site V, Cannon's Point, Saint Simons Island, Georgia

VC#1 - adult female -  
skull restored  
mandible  
2 femur  
1 tibia shaft  
1 fibula  
2 humerus (prox and distal end missing on one)  
2 ulna  
2 radius (pathological)  
2 clavicle  
1 fragmentary scapula  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pelvis  
Several small bones

VC#2 (Badly disturbed -broken and crushed)

1 femur (distal end missing)  
1 tibia fragment (one end gone)  
2 humerus (both ends gone)  
1 fibula  
1 clavicle  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pelvis  
Several small bones  
skull fragments  
Section of mandible

VC#3 (Badly disturbed, broken and crushed.)

1 mandible  
1 femur (distal end gone)  
1 humerus (prox. end gone)  
1 ulna  
1 radius (both ends gone)  
1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pelvis  
5 teeth  
1 clavicle

Disturbed beyond recognition.

Skeletal

VC

T6S0 (3)

1 fragmentary mandible  
1 fibula shaft  
1 ulna (ends gone)

VB

T4S3 1 tibia

T0S4 (5) 1 clavicle  
1 ulna (One end gone)

T0S1 (3) 1 humerus shaft (prox. end gone)  
1 ulna shaft (One end gone)

**V.B.**

T4S1 (1) portion of tibia (appears to have been cut)

T4S3 (2) tibia shaft



Skeletal Material - Box- 3-

V.C. #1. Skull  
11 #16. Skull  
11 #11. Skull  
1 #2. Skull  
1 #85. Skull  
11 #21. Skull  
11 #33. Skull  
1 #48. (1)&(2) Skull  
111 #1. Skull  
11 #31. Skull  
1 #4. Skull  
11 #8. Cranium  
1 #24. (7) Cranium  
1 #82. Skull  
1 #3. Skull  
1 #24. (12) Cranium  
1 #24. (13) Cranium  
11 #12. Skull  
1 #33. Skull  
1 #40. Cranium  
1 #79. Skull  
1 #83. Skull  
1 #24.(4) Skull  
1 #32. Skull  
1 #36. Skull  
1 #81. Skull  
11 #14. Skull fragments  
V.C. T450 (?) Child skull and mandible

Box-3- (Continued)

V.I. A. #1. 1/2 skull and fragments

V.C. T2S-4 (2) Skull fragments

V.C. T3S-4 Skull Fragment

V.C. TOS-4 (3) Skull fragments

111 #6. Skull fragment

111 #2. Skull fragments

11 #23. Child longbones, skull fragments, mandible

11 #17. (Child) 2 longbones, skull fragments, mandible

11 #14. Complete infant skeleton

11 #11. Vertebrae  
ribs  
pelvis  
scapula  
small bones

11 #25. Skull fragments

Teeth and Etc. in Small Individual Boxes

111 #3.

11 #29.

11 #27.

V.I.C #1.

1 #70.

11 #22. Infant bones

1 #75.

11 #13.

11 #21. (Infant)

11 #35.

1 #52.

111 #8.

1 #40.

1 #71.

Box- 3- (Continued)

11 #20. -Infant Bones

1 #80.

1 #50.

111 #5.

11 #15.

1 #58.

1 #49.

111 #4.

1 #67.

111 (Hematite)

Yellow Ochre IV

11 #3. Hematite

VI A. #3.

VI B. #1.

VI A. #1.

11 #31. Fish bones and scales

111 #2.

1111 #6.

V.C#1. Skull Bones

11 #31. Small bones

11 #18. Small bones

11 #34. Small bones

11 #35. Small bones

11 #36. Small bones

11 #21. Small bones

11 #12. Small bones

11 #14. Small bones

11 #24. (1)(2)&(3) Small bones



Box-3- (Continued)

11 #32. Small bones

Pathological Longbones-

1 #82. Femur  
radius  
ulna  
tibia

111 #3. broken and healed humerus-

V.C. T2S-4 (4) pathological ulna

V.C. T2S-4 (4) pathological tibia

111 #7. Mandible

111 #4. Mandible

111 #6. Mandible

11 #18. Mandible

1 #24. (1) & Maxille

Box- #4- Mandibles-

1 #24. (4)

1 #50.

11 #7.

11 #16.

11 #21.

11 #33.

11 #25.

11 #31.

11 #8.

V C#1.

1 #82.

1 #3.

1 #48. (1)

1 #4.

Box #4- Continued

11 #14.  
1 #81.  
1 #48. (2)  
1 #36.  
1 #24. (12)  
1 #33.  
11 #12.  
1 #32.  
1 #85.  
1 #80.  
1 #85.  
1 #85.  
1 #24.  
11 #2.  
11 #35.  
11 #13.  
111 #6.  
111 #6.  
111 #5.  
1 #40.  
1 #55. (Child-2 frag.)  
1 #85. (Child frag.)  
11 #11.  
11 #32. & Maxilla  
1 #79. Face frag.  
1 #85.  
11 #21. (2)  
111 #3.  
1 #83.

Box- #4- (Continued)

1 #79.  
111 #1.  
1 #84. & Face  
111 #2.  
1 #24. (12)  $\frac{1}{2}$  Maxilla  
111 #6. Child Mand. Frag.  
111 #2. Child Mand. Frag.  
V C TOS-4(3) Frag. Mandible  
" TOS-4(2) Frag. Mandible  
" T4S0 (2) Frag. Mandible & Maxilla  
" TOS-4(3) Complete Mandible  
" TOS0 (6) Complete Mandible  
" T2S-4(4) Complete Mandible  
" T3S-4(2) Complete Mandible  
I #48 (1) Complete Mandible  
V C #3. Complete Mandible  
V C T6S0(3) Complete Mandible  
V C T3S-4(2) Frag. Mandible  
V C T1S0 (5) Frag. Mandible  
V1 A.#5. Complete mandible and Maxilla  
V1 A.#1. Frag. Mandible  
11 #15.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mandible  
111 #2. Frag. Mandible  
11 #18. Maxilla  
111 #3. Frag. Mandible  
11 #24.(2) Maxilla



## Burial Notes: Site VI (Evelyn Plantation)

VI B

#1.

Location: Square: T1S-10  
Center: T.O plus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', S-10, -2'

Depth: 1' below surface

Matrix: Discolored sand. Scattered charcoal.

Type: Secondary. Single.

Orientation: Skull: SE of long bones on left side of bones.  
Long bones: Bundled parallel NS to right of skull  
Mandible: Disarticulated; beneath center of long bones.

Post-mortem movement: none

Condition: Very poor. Bone badly disintegrated.

Age and sex: Adult. Sex?

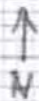
Associated objects: none

Bones recovered: Fragmentary mandible  
1 humerus  
2 ulna fragments  
radius shaft  
1 clavicle  
5 small bones

Comments: Burial on charcoal-scattered discolored soil surface.

VLB

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T<sub>1</sub>S-11

T<sub>1</sub>S-10



T<sub>0</sub>S-11

T<sub>0</sub>S-10





VI B

#2

Location: Square: T1S-8  
Center: T0 plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ', S-8,  $-\frac{1}{2}$ '

Depth: 2' below surface

Matrix: Discolored sand. Charcoal fragments.

Type: Secondary. Single.

Orientation: Skull: SW of bundled long bones  
Long Bones: Bundles parallel in slightly SE, NW line  
Mandible: disarticulated and to left of skull.

Post-mortem movement: none

Condition: Very poor.

Age and sex: Adult. sex?

Associated objects: none

Bones recovered: none

Comments: On same surface as #1; evidently old occupation horizon.  
Probable burial incidental to at time of interment; only few bones present.



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T<sub>1</sub>S-8



T<sub>0</sub>S-9

T<sub>0</sub>S-8

= 1'

## VI A

#1.

Location: Square: T1S4

Skulltop: T0 plus 4'4", S4 plus 10"

Pelvis: T0 plus 3'1", S4 plus 2'9"

Feet: T0 plus 3'1", S4 plus 4'

Depth: 2' below surfaceMatrix: Clean sand; no stain noted. Scattered charcoal fragments.Type: Primary. Full-flexed.Orientation: Trunk: On right side facing SWSkull: " " " " "Arms: R. flexed to chin

L. extended between femora

Legs: R. and L. Feet flexed to sacrum; knees at right angles to body axis.Axis: anterior NW, posterior SE.Post-mortem movement: Ribs absent, pelvis badly deteriorated.Condition: Very bad. Bones deteriorated.Comments: Missing bones due to deterioration.Bones recovered: Skull fragments  
mandible fragments  
section of tibia shaft  
teethAge and sex: Adult female



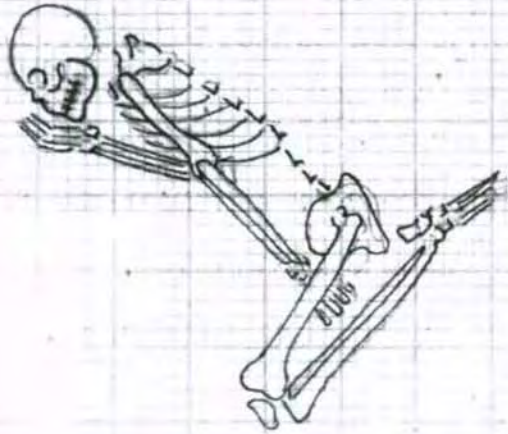
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VI A

# 2.

Location: Square: T4S1

skull top: T3 plus 4", S0

knees: T3 plus 1', S0 plus 54"

elbows: T3 plus 14", S0 plus 30"

Depth: 6" below surfaceMatrix: Sand. Scattered charcoal.Type: Primary. Full-flexed.Orientation: Burial badly disturbed by plowing. Skull shattered.  
One half of body (arm and leg full-flexed) present;  
plow shattered other half.  
Axis: anterior E, posterior WCondition: Very bad.Age and sex: Adult. Sex?Associated objects: noneBones recovered: none

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T<sub>4</sub>S<sub>1</sub>

T<sub>3</sub>S<sub>6</sub>

T<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>





VI A

# 3.

Location: T2S1

Center of pelvis at T1 plus 3', 30 plus 3'8"

Center of skull at T1 plus 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', 50 plus 2'4"Depth: 18" below surfaceMatrix: Sand. Scattered charcoal.Type: Primary. Full-flexed.Orientation: Trunk: SupineSkull: on rightside, facing WArms: R. flexed above head, back to chin

L. flexed to shoulder, hand in mouth

Legs: Flexed to shoulders, feet at pelvis.Axis: anterior, W; posterior, E.Post-mortem movement: Neck brokenCondition: Very poorAge and sex: Adult female.Associated objects: noneBones recovered: cranial fragments

humerus

radius fragment

ulna fragment

2 tibia shafts

1 femur shaft

teeth

Comments: Burial type unusual. Almost identical with Burial #18, Site II (Sea Island Mound).



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T<sub>2</sub>S<sub>1</sub>



T<sub>1</sub>S<sub>0</sub>

T<sub>1</sub>S<sub>1</sub>



VI A

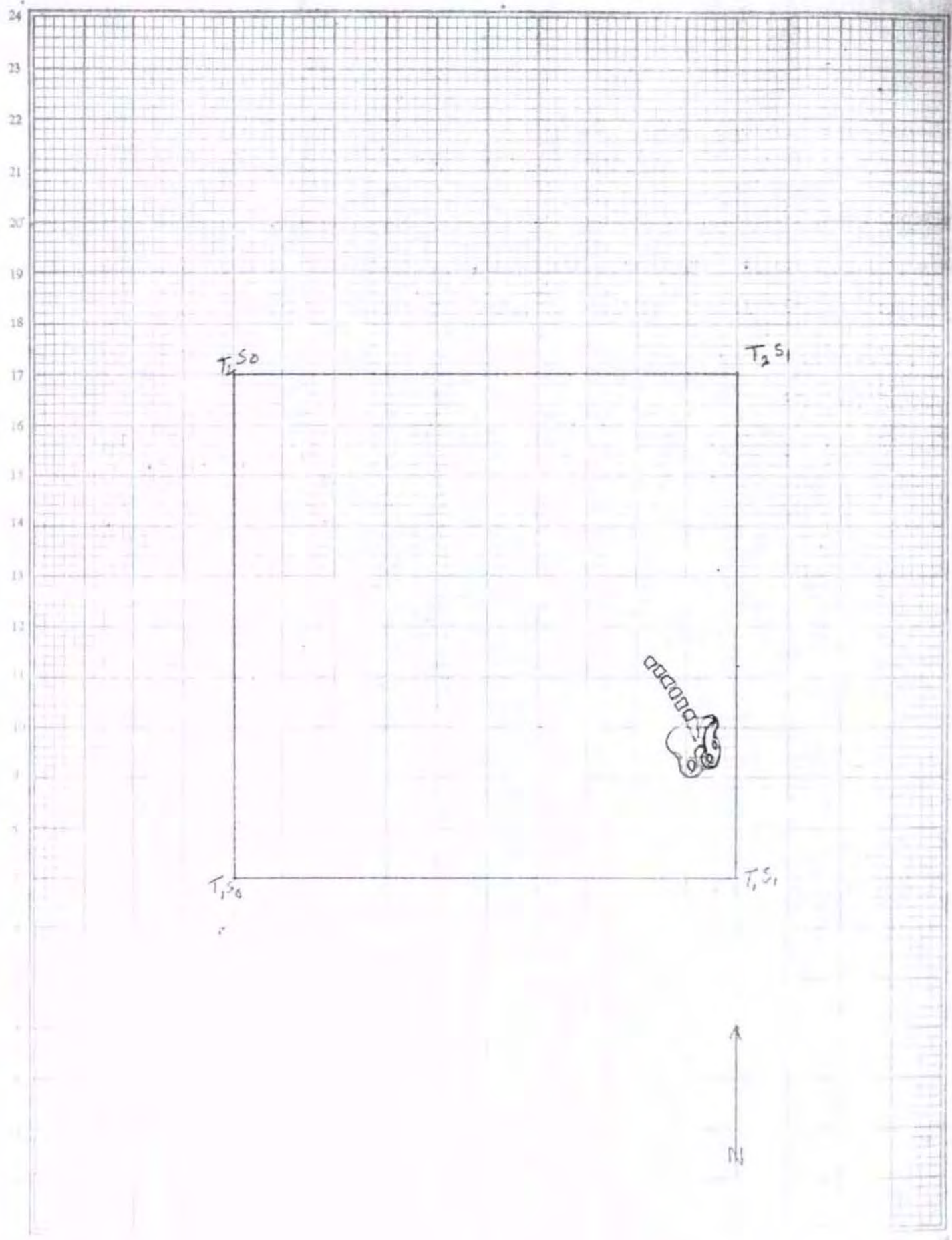
#4.

Location: Square: T2S1

Center: T1 plus 18", S0 plus 4'8"

Depth: 1' beneath surfaceMatrix: Sand. Scattered charcoal.Type: Isolated pelvis and one half spinal columnOrientation: SE, NWAge and sex: AdultComments: This burial probably disturbed for burial of #3 which is directly below and approximately 6" NW of this.







#5.

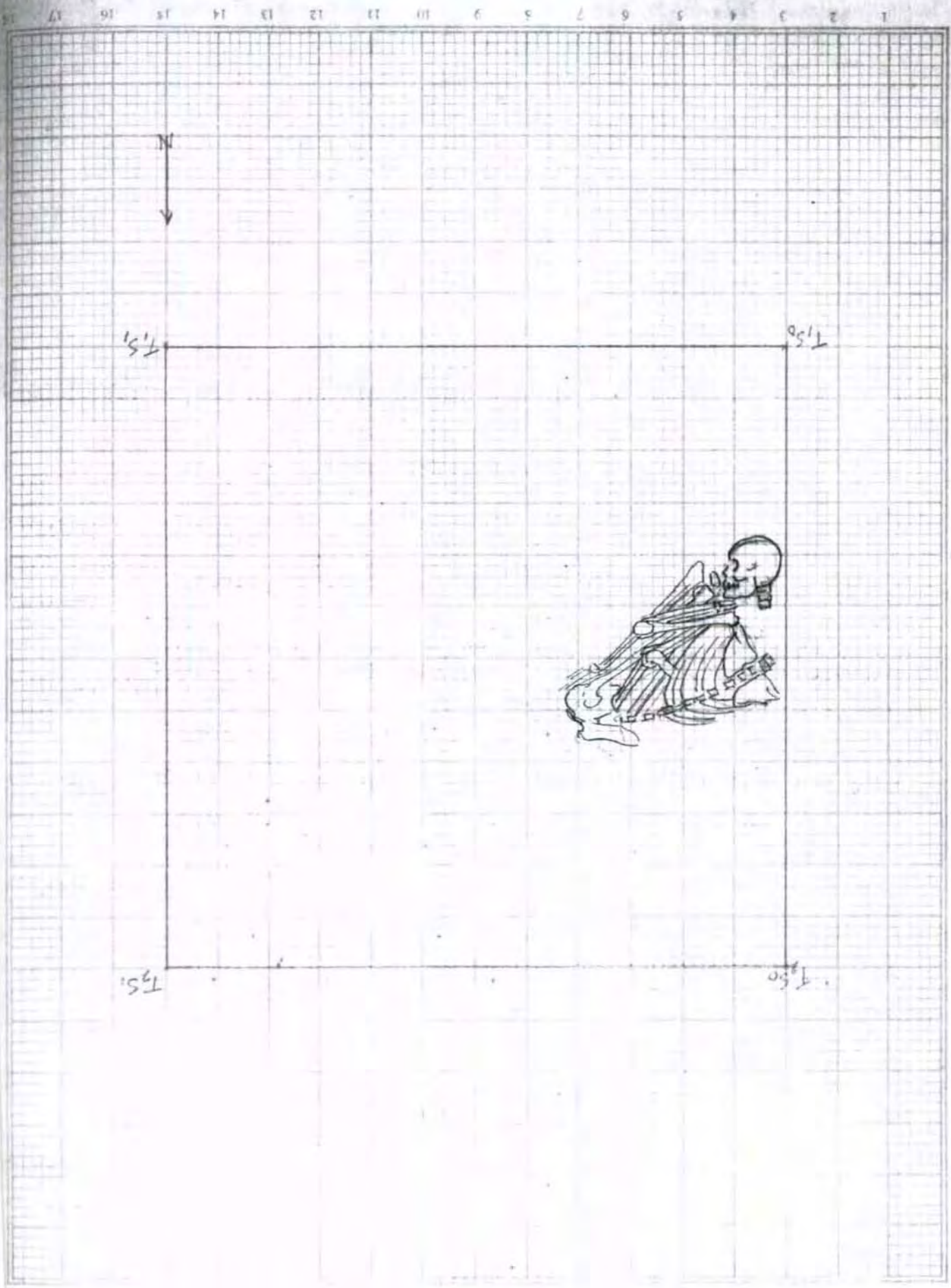
Location: Square: T2S1

Center of skull at T1 plus 21", S0 plus 3"  
 Knees: T1 plus 21", S0 plus 6"  
 Center of pelvis: T1 plus 3', S0 plus 18"

Depth: 2' below surfaceMatrix: Sand. Scattered charcoal. Rich hematite covering.Type: Primary. Full-flexed.Orientation:Trunk: ProneSkull: On right side, facing EArms: L. on top of right, flexed back to chin  
R. flexed to chinLegs: L above right; both knees flexed to chin and feet  
at pelvisAxis: Anterior W, posterior E.Post-mortem movement:

~~Skull~~ vertebral column disarticulated  
 from cervical vertebrae--approximately 6" ~~away~~ to N of neck.

Condition: PoorAge and sex: Adult femaleAssociated objects: noneBones recovered: Mandible  
fragmentary maxillaComments: First occurrence of hematite here.





#6.

Location: Square: TOS1  
Skull: T0-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', S0

Depth: 2' below surface. 1' below plow line.

Matrix: Disturbed sand(may be old burial pit)

Type: Isolated skull fragments.

Post-mortem movement: Probably represents remains of former  
excavation--indications of large "pot-hole" at peak of mound

Age and s x: Adult female.



#1.

Location: Square: T10S4

Top of skull: T9 plus 8", S3 plus 4'

Knees T9 plus 2', S3

Feet T9 plus 2'8", S3 plus 1'8"

Depth: 3' below surfaceMatrix: Stained and mixed sand. Random charcoal fragments and sherds.Type: Primary. Full(?) flexed.Orientation: Trunk: On right side

Skull: ?

Arms: flexed on sides

Legs: Flexed at 70 degree angle to pelvis (no crossing.)

Axis: Anterior E, posterior W

Post-mortem movement:

Evidently considerable. (See map for location of arms 2'

N of thorax). Upper teeth scattered to NE of skull;

mandible moved 6" due west of base(?) of skull.

Condition: Very badly deteriorated; many bones missing.Age and sex: "adult. Sex?Associated objects: noneComments: This burial occurs at about the E edge of the NE  
barrow pit.Bones recovered: none

VI C

#2.

Location: Square: TCS2, TCS3  
(See reverse side for det. etc.)

Depth: 29-31" below surface.

Matrix: White sand (soil level 8--see profile T6). Scattered charcoal.

Type: Impossible to determine accurately. Orientation of stain lines and proximal tip of humerus suggest articulation such as would occur in a primary burial.  
Only remaining bones: 3 molars, crumbled skull fragments.

Post-mortem movement: almost totally disintegrated.

Associated objects: Large piece of sheet mica (VIC 66)  
2 blue slate gorgets (VIC 64, 65)

Comments: Disintegration extreme; may be indicative of age of site.



## VIC

#3.

Location:

Square: TC50

center of skull: T5 plus 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', SO-3'3"

Pelvis: T5 plus 3'10", SO-3'8"

Depth:

18" below surface. (in soil level 9)

Matrix:

Sand. Scattered charcoal.

Type:

Probable secondary.

Orientation:

Skull: on right side facing E

Arms:

R. Probable fragment of R ulna lying 6" to E, 6" above skull--only evidence.

L. 2 fragments of probable L radius and ulna occurring immediately below pubic area--only evidence.

Legs:

R. Flexed on self; disarticulated from pelvis; proximal end moved 6" from acetabulum. No feet present

L. Flexed on self; shaft of proximal end of femur protrudes 6" through ~~pubic~~ obturator foramen.Axis: Anterior, posterior S.

Post-mortem movement: Thorax and upper arms missing, as well as clavicles, scapula. Femoral shaft noted above. Neck broken at 4th or 5th cervical vertebra--Skull lying at right angle to body.

Condition: Poor

Age and sex: adult female. senile. (Teeth missing from lower jaw; alveolar processes healed)

Associated objects: Flint point (VIC 36)

Split deer bone one 1' " of skull and 6" above.

Bones recovered:

2 femur shafts

1 tibia shaft

Comments:

Advanced state of decomposition prevented accurate identification, osteotic, etc. Although articulation and orientation of legs would indicate primary flexed burial, transverse shifting of femur, arms, broken neck, missing parts would indicate secondary, with some distortions still present. S.E. of burial--vic. itself to skull; upper and lower legs; acetabulum.



VI C

#4.

Location: Square: T5S4Center: T4 plus 3'2", S3 plus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'Depth: 39" below surface.Matrix: White sand (soil level 8)Orientation: Cremation.Fragments of burned long bone, skull, and teeth  
found in roughly circular pit (15"EW, 13"NS).  
Charcoal scattered throughout.Age: AdultAssociated objects: Small undecorated notched rimsherd.Comments: First occurrence of definite cremation.

#1.

Location: Square: T0S1  
Center: T0-3', S0 plus 4'2"  
(see reverse side for details)

Depth: 18-24" below surface.

Matrix: Sand and charcoal.

Age and sex: Adult

Associated objects: none

Comments: This feature was encountered during the digging of a 5' profile trench, and time did not permit its complete excavation. Major portions were left in situ for future investigators. Data recovered indicated a fragmentary skull (uncharred) 6" above charred logs. This may indicate portions of ~~xxxxxx~~ a separate badly decayed burial.

6" below this and extending to 12" below (30" below surface) three ~~xxxxx~~ completely charred logs, 4-6" in diameter, were encountered. The long axis of the logs was NS extending completely across the trench and into the walls. One section of log was removed in hopes it might be useful in dendrochronological studies. Beneath this section was found a badly crushed and scattered fragments of a calcined skull which probably represents a cremation. No further details were noted.



Skeletal Material

SITE V

Cannon's Point, St. Simons Is. Ga.

Burial V C #1

Adult Female  
skull (restored)  
2 femur  
1 fibula  
2 ulna  
2 clavicle  
1½ pelvis

mandible  
1 tibia shaft  
2 humerus ( Prox. end missing on 1 )  
2 radius (1 of the path.)  
1 frag. scapula  
several small bones

Burial V C #2

(badly disturbed - broken & crushed)  
1 femur (distal end missing)  
2 humerus (both ends gone)  
1 clavicle  
several small bones  
section of mandible

1 tibia frag. (one end gone)  
1 fibula  
½ pelvis  
skull frag.

Burial V C #3

(Badly disturbed, broken and crushed)  
1 mandible  
1 humerus (prox. end gone)  
1 radius (both ends gone)  
5 teeth

1 femur (distal end gone)  
1 ulna  
½ pelvis  
1 clavicle



SKELETAL MATERIAL FROM DISTURBED AREA

SITE V

Cannon's Point - St. Simon's Island

V B

T 4 S 3 (1)

1 tibia shaft

V B

T 4 S 1 (1)

portion of tibia (appears to have been cut)

T 4 S 3 (2)

tibia shaft

V C

T 6 S 0 (3)

1 fragmentary mandible

1 fibula shaft

1 ulna (ends gone)

V C

T 4 S 0 (?)

(3 individuals)

Child: cranium (restored)  
mandible

maxilla  
2 femur (frags)

Adults: 4 tibia

1 radius

1 fibula shaft

1 sternum

1 maxilla

1 ulna  
1 humerus (prox. end gone)  
1 sacrum  
1 Frag. mandible  
several small bones

T 1 S 0 (5)

fragmentary adult mandible

T 0 S 4 (3)

1 mandible

1 ulna (end gone)

several teeth

1 fragmentary mandible  
1 radius (end gone)

T 2 S 4 (4)

1 tibia (complete)

1 femur

2 pathological tibia (ends gone)

3 clavicle

box bag skull fragments

1 mandible  
2 humerus  
1 ulna  
1 pathological fibula shaft

T 3 S 4 (2)

1 femur (distal end gone)

1 ulna

2 humerus fragments  
2 fragmentary mandible

## SITE V

St. Simon's Island - Cannon's Point

T 3 s 4 (2)

box skull fragments  
1 mandible

teeth  
bag of skull fragments

T O S 4 (5)

1 clavicle  
1 ulna ( one end gone)

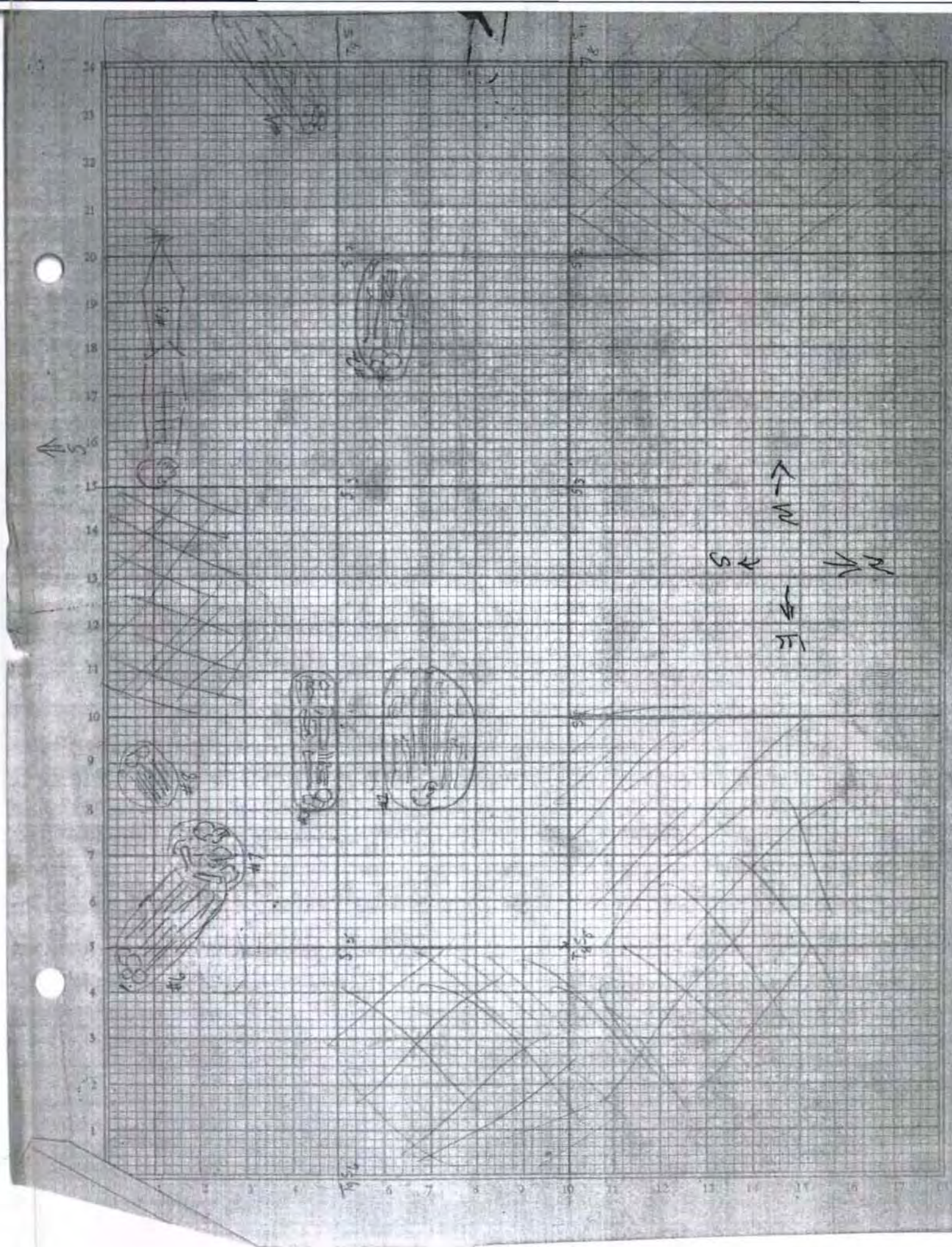
T O S 4 (4)

2 humerus

T O S 1 (3)

1 humerus shaft ( Prox. end gone)  
1 tibia shaft ( 1 end gone)







## SITE III

Charles King Mound St. Simon's Island, Ga.

Burial #1

Skull (Femal)	1 fibula ( 1 end missing)
mandible	1 humerus ( prox. end missing)
1 femur (complete)	1 ulna (distal end missing)
2 tibia frags.	2 fibula frags.
1 radius (complete)	1 clavicle

Burial #2

1 adult mandible	1 youth mandible
1 child mandible (frag)	2 femur
2 humerus (prox. missing & distal)	2 radius (prox. missing on 1)
2 fibula frags	) distal missing on 1)
2 ulna (1 complete, dis. end missing)	1 tibia (child)
1 femur (child)	5 small bones
teeth	

Burial #3

1 adult mandible	3 femur shafts
1 mandible (frag)	1 tibia (P & D missing)
teeth	1 humerus ( P & D Missing)
1 femur (dis. end lacking)	1 femur (showing healed break)

Burial #4

1 mandible	4 Femur (Dis. Ends Missing)
teeth	12 small bones
1 femur ( Complete)	1 humerus (complete)
1 tibia (Complete)	2 humerus (Prox. ends missing)
2 ulna ( dis. ends missing)	3 fibula ( 1 shaft, 2 one end miss )
3 radius ( 1 end missing)	1 radius ( complete)
1 femur (child)	

Burial #5

1 mandible	1 ulna ( dis. end gone)
some teeth	1 humerus ( dis. end gone)

Burial #6

3 mandible (adult)	1 Mandible ( child frag)
2 femur (complete)	2 femur (dis end missing)
2 humerus (prox. end missing)	5 ulna (dis. end missing)
6 small bones	2 tibia (complete)
2 tibia ( P & D on other missing)	2 humerus ( P & D missing)
teeth	1 female cranium

Burial #7

mandible	1 femur (complete)
1 humerus ( Dis. end missing)	1 tibia (end missing)
2 fibula (frags.)	1 femur (dis end missing)

Burial #8

teeth

## SKELETAL MATERIAL

## SEA ISLAND MOUND

## SITE II

Burial #2

1 radius  
1 ulna  
1 humerus  
mandible

Burial #4

1 femur  
1 tibia

Burial #5

small bones  
1 femur  
2 tibiae  
2 fibulae

Burial #6

skull & mandible  
vertebrae  
1 humerus  
1 ulna  
1 radius  
2 clavicle

Burial #7

mandible  
vertebrae  
small bones  
ribs  
pelvis  
sacrum  
scapula  
2 femura  
1 tibia  
2 humera  
1 ulna  
1 radius  
1 fibula

Burial #8

Mandible  
calcaneum

Burial #9

2 tibiae  
2 fibulae  
small bones



## SITE II

## Sea Island Mound

Burial #11

Skull - mandible (child 6 -7)  
Complete Skeleton

Burial #14

(Infant) complete skeleton (six months or less)  
skull frag. partially restored & restored mandible  
(Adult Male)  
skull partially restored badly warped  
mandible  
2 femur (complete)  
2 tibia (complete)  
2 humerus (complete)  
2 fibula (complete)  
2 ulna frag.  
2 radius frag.  
1 clavicle (1 end gone)  
1 scapula frag.  
box of small bones

Burial #13

Teeth  
maxilla  
mandible  
2 femura (P & D gone)  
1 humerus (P gone)  
2 ulna (P & D gone on one, one on other)

Burial #15

2 femur  
2 tibiae (one end gone on both)  
2 humerus (epiphyses lacking)  
1 ulna (complete)  
fibula (shaft)  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mandible  
teeth

Burial #16

skull (taken out en toto)  
mandible  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pelvis  
1 femur (complete)  
1 radius (one end gone)  
2 fibula (1 whole, one end gone)  
1 femur frag.  
1 tibia frag.

Burial #12

mandible  
skull (restored)  
2 femur (complete)  
2 tibia (end gone on one)



## SITE II

## Sea Island Mound

Burial #12 Con't

2 fibula (complete)  
 2 humerus  
 2 radius (end gone on one)  
 2 ulna (one end gone on both)  
 2 clavicle  
 small bones

Burial #17

Child (4 - 5 ?)  
 skull frag.  
 mandible  
 1 femur  
 1 ulna

Burial #18

Maxilla  
 mandible  
 2 femur (complete)  
 2 tibia (prox. ends missing)  
 2 fibula (one end missing each. Both bowed, one pathological)  
 2 humerus (prox. missing on one, distal on other)  
 1 ulna (1 end missing)  
 1 radius (1 end missing)  
 2 scapula (fragmentary)  
 2 clavical  
 1 sacrum  
 1 pelvis  
 small bones ( few ribs, foot, hand and vertebra)

Burial #19

Infant ( 2 - 3 ?)  
 skull (restored)  
 mandible  
 practically complete skeleton with exception of 1 femur and 2 humerus

Burial #20

Infant (under 1 yr)  
 pelvis ( 2 frag. tibia or femur)  
 radius ( 2 frag. ulna or radius)  
 ulna (frag.)

Burial #21

perfect skull  
 mandible  
 teeth & frag. of jaw of tiny infant (few months) in association )  
 2 femur (complete)  
 2 humerus (complete)  
 2 tibia ( 1 end missing on one, both ends missing on other)  
 2 ulna (one end missing on both)  
 2 radius  
 1 sacrum  
 2 scapula (frag.)      1 pelvis      2 clavicle      2 fibula (ends missing

## SITE II

## Sea Island Mound

Burial #22

## Infant

femur (2½" long)	few skull frag.
ula	tooth
radius	ear bone
1 scapula	few phalanges
½ pelvis	
jaw frag.	

Burial #23

child's skull to be restored	ulna
mandible	clavicle
femur (ends gone)	small bones
tibia	
radius (1 end gone)	

Burial #24

(Triple Primary)	
(1) 2 tibia	mandible & upper jaw
2 femur (ends Missing one)	12 small bones
2 humerus (ends partially missing both)	
1 fibula	
1 clavicle	
1 ulna	
(2) 2 tibia (complete)	1 fibula
1 femur	mandible & upper jaw
1 humerus (prox. ends missing)	10 small bones
(3) 1 femur	1 clavicle
2 tibia (one end missing both)	frag. half pelvis
1 humerus	teeth
2 fibula	25 small bones

Burial #25

frag. humerus  
mandible  
skull frag.

Burial #26

1 femur shaft  
26 teeth

Burial #28

1 fibula (one end missing)	2 tibia shafts
1 femur	
1 radius (one end missing)	

Burial #39

child teeth

Burial #30

fibula (P & D gone)	1 femur	1 tibia (1 end gone)
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## SITE II

## Sea Island Mound

Burial #31

skull (restored; slightly warped)	2 fibula
mandible	2 humerus
2 femur	2 clavicle
2 tibia	pelvis
2 ulna	1 scapula
2 radius	small bones

Burial #32

mandible	1 tibia
maxillary	2 ulna
femur	2 radius (1 broken)
2 humerus	2 fibula (end missing on each)
1 tibia	2 clavicle (end gone on each)

Burial #33

skull  
mandible  
humerus  
2 clavicle

Burial #34

2 femur	1 radius
2 tibia (one end gone on both)	sacrum
1 fibula	small bones
1 ulna	

Burial#35

mandible	2 radius
teeth maxilla	2 ulna
1 tibia	1 clavicle
1 femur	small bones
2 humerus (end gone on one)	

Burial #36

tibia	2 radius
femur	2 clavicle
humerus	sternum
1 ulna	$\frac{1}{2}$ pelvis
	small bones



Skeletal material recovered.  
SITE IBurial #1:

2 fibula (proximal and distal ends gone)  
 2 ulna fragments  
 2 radius fragments  
 2 femur fragments  
 2 tibia fragments  
 scapula fragment  
 frag. burned bone  
 small bones

Burial #2:

Skull and mandible	
pelvis	2 ulna
2 femura	2 radius
2 tibia frag.	2 fibula frag.
1 humerus	small bones

Burial #3:

Skull and mandible  
 1 humerus  
 radius fragment  
 femur fragment

Burial #4:

Skull and mandible	2 fibula	<del>(xxxxxx)</del>
2 femur	pelvis	calcified rib and
2 tibia	sacrum	scapula fragments.
2 humerus	1 clavicle	
2 ulna	rib fragments	
2 radius	vertebrae	

Burial #9:

Skull and mandible

Burial #17

Skull and mandible

Burial #24:

Skull and mandible (4)  
 Cranium and mandible (12)  
 Cranium (13)  
 5 femur (proximal and distal ends missing on 3; distal, on 2)  
 3 tibia (Prox. and distal ends gone)  
 7 humerus (Prox. ends missing from ~~xx~~ 6 )  
 2 ulna (1 fragmentary)  
 2 radius (1 fragmentary)  
 4 clavicle  
 3 scapula fragments  
 Small bones  
 2 mandible.

Burial #25:

Skull and mandible  
 2 tibia fragments  
 1 radius  
 1 humerus

Burial #31:

2 femur  
 2 humerus (proximal and distal ends gone on these)  
 1 tibia  
 1 clavicle



Burial #32.

Skull fragments  
 mandible  
 2 humerus (fragmentary)  
 2 femur (" )  
 2 tibia "  
 2 radius  
 2 fibula

Burial #48:

Skull and mandible (1)  
 Skull and mandible (2)  
 2 femur frag.  
 2 ulna 2"  
 4 humerus  
 5 radius frag.  
 1 scapula  
 some small bones

Burial #49:

Teeth

Burial #50:

Cranium fragments  
 mandible  
 1 tibia (distal end gone)  
 1 femur fragment  
 1 radius (distal end gone)  
 1 ulna frag.  
 1 fibula (prox. and dist. gone)  
 1 humerus (distal end gone)  
 Small bones.

Burial #55:

Child mandible.

Burial #56:

Skull with bone fragments in side.  
 mandible  
 Face  
 femur frag.  
 radius fragment

Burial #52:

Teeth

Burial #58:

Teeth

Burial #62:

Pathological tibia fragment.

Burial #67:

Teeth  
 humerus (prox. and distal ends gone)  
 tibia " " " " "  
 few small bones

Burial #68:

Fibula fragment  
 femur (prox. and distal gone)

Burial #70:

Teeth

Burial #71:

Teeth.  
 Malar fragment  
 Scapula fragment

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Burial #75:

Teeth

Burial #79:

Skull

Mandible

1 femur

2 femur fragments

humerus (proximal end gone)

radius " "

ulna " "

tibia " "

small bones

Burial #80:

1 clavicle

2 humerus (proximal and distal gone)

Skull

mandible

Burial #81:

Skull

Mandible

2 humerus (prox. gone on one)

2 radius

2 femur (one fragmentary)

2 tibia " "

2 ulna

2 clavicle

2 fibula (prox. and dist. gone on one)

small bones

Burial #82:

Skull

Mandible

Pathological femur

" # " radius

xxx " " tibia fragment

" " " ulna (prox. and dist. gone)

Burial #83:

Skull

Mandible

Burial #84:

Maxilla and teeth

Mandible

Humerus

scapula frag.

fibula "

ulna "

radius "

2 femur "

tibia "

small bones

Burial #85:

Skull (upper maxilla partially destroyed by trowelman)

4 adult mandibles

1 fragmentary child mandible.

3 femur

2 tibia

humerus (section of shaft missing)

3 femur frag.

2 tibia frag.

humerus (prox. and dist. gone)

2 fragments burned rib



Report

# 1

5/28/39

Sark P. Stambulla copies of

all these

plus three — of which

2 numbers have not copies —

~~Report 2/1935~~

#8 5. March 11, 1937

copying drawings

~~Report on ...~~

~~Report on ...~~

Site II IV

Report Dec. 1935

#4 - P. 5 ...

... ..

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
June 2, 1936

Dr. A.R. Kelly  
143 Laurel Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Dr. Kelly:

Work was begun at the Airport site (new Glynn County Airport) St. Simons Island on May 4, with a force of two laborers, one technical assistant, and occasional W.P.A. workers. On May 25 forces were moved to a small shell mound on the north end of Sea Island (Site II). Work at both sites has been mainly exploratory in nature. A brief summary of the material thus far recovered follows:

#### Site I

Burials: After sinking twelve exploratory pits (ten feet square) and four exploratory trenches, the northerly periphery of the burial area was located as well as the previous excavations made by Dr. F.M. Setzler. Twenty-two burials have been recorded to date. All burials were in sand but were covered by a thin layer of shells, animal bone, and occasional sherds. Burial offerings were found with three burials. The burial types were overwhelmingly of the primary type, full-extended. Proportions follow: 2 supine, full-extended, female; 3 prone, full-extended, face on right side, two male and one female; same, face on left side, 2, one male and one female; same, face down, three, one male, two unknown; one burial (male) had been disturbed by a subsequent burial; 6 adult and 2 child burials were so badly disintegrated that data was unavailable; 2 secondary burials were found--one consisting of two individuals was too fragmentary for accurate description, in the other, the long bones were laid parallel on a NS line beneath the skull; one badly disintegrated isolated skull was found. One of the badly disintegrated burials mentioned above was interesting in that it was composed of three individuals, covered with hematite, matrix showed evidence of partial cremation, and had a flint knife (spinner type) and a green sandstone (charmatone?) in association.

Pottery: Due to the disturbed condition of the whole village area, the greater percentage of the pottery collection is from the "surface," i.e. ~~no~~ systematic attempt has been made to record the depths at which the sherds occur, since the pottery bearing horizon is only six to eight inches thick, of which from four to six inches have been thoroughly plowed.



Approximately four thousand sherds have been recovered to date. It has been possible to make partial reconstruction of only six pots. The percentage of plain ware is about seventy-five percent. The plain ware is, in general, quite crude, showing a high percentage of sand or grit, and vegetal tempering. Colors vary from black through grey and red to buff. Thickness ranges from one-sixteenth to an inch. The decorated ware consists of at least five types of stamped ware--check-stamp is quite rare; your "delta" and a "herring-bone" stamp seem to predominate--three types of cord-marked ware, three types of "thong" marked ware, and rare incised and punctate sherds (not done, certainly, with the usual Timucuan finesse). Rims are usually of the simple turned type, although occasional incised, punctate, and rounded rims occur, and at least one example has been found of the redd-punch beaded type. It is, of course, impossible to say anything definite concerning the shapes encountered here. Drilling of holes, usually three, for suspension-thongs is quite common. The bottoms of (that is, the "hole in the doughnut") of at least three "killed" pots have been found.

Artifacts other than pottery: These specimens have come mainly as burial offerings. They are briefly: Shell--two conch "hoes", one conch abradier, one conch bowl, and one unidentified piece of polished conch. Bone--seven bone awls, two fish-bone pendants, one bear-tooth pendant, and one doubtful turtle-carapace pendant. Stone--chipped: one chert projectile point (spinner type) minus hafting base, one chert knife blade (spinner) intact, and one snub-nosed scraper; polished: one celt, one green sandstone charm-stone?, and one unidentified object.

Structural details: These are necessarily disappearingly faint. A lateral trench four feet wide and two hundred feet long, four feet deep, has been dug across the easterly section of the shell area. No significant promising features (house sites, etc.) have been forthcoming, although several heavy midden deposits and shell pits may prove interesting--the detailed work on this type of thing is being held in abeyance until more labor is available. The burials occur (see above) in sand below the shell layers, anywhere from two inches to three feet. An interesting feature is the fact that despite the heavy overburden of shell and midden no random shell occurs in or above the burial pits, all shell is in association with the burials having obviously been placed there with careful intent. This perhaps indicates a time-lapse between a period when the area was used for burying-grounds and a time when it was intensively occupied.

#### Site II

A small mound on the north end of an island, composed of, at least, three layers of shell (six inches to one foot thick) separated by layers of clean sand (one to three



feet thick) . Very little midden material occurs in the shell. sherds are rare. Burials occur in the sand layer immediately below the surface layer of shell. The mound has been badly pitted by amateur investigators, but enough remains to justify some exploratory work. The mound is fifty feet in diameter with a 6' raise.

At the suggestion of Mr. J.D. Compton of the Sea Island Company, work was begun at this site on May 25. Results are summarized below:

Burials: Eight burials have been found to date. Of these, four were of the full-flexed type (this is interesting in view of the fact that Moore found only this type of burial in his excavations on Sapelo). One of these four had a pubic apron composed of two hundred and twenty-five olivella shell-beads. ~~skull~~ Two of these burials (children) were heavily covered with a hematite paint. The other four burials are of the prone, full-extended type. Skulls were lacking from three of these. In the other burial the skull was face down. The shell covering so characteristic of the Site I burials is found with these four ~~extended~~ extended burials, but is completely lacking from the four flexed burials. No funeral offerings have been found to date.

Pottery: About fifty sherds have been recovered. They conform in general with the types of Site I.

Artifacts other than pottery: Very rare. Aside from the olivella beads (see above) we have recovered one cubical bone-bead, one discoidal shell bead, two very fragmentary bone awls.

Copy to:  
Mr. Compton  
Dr. Setzler  
Mr. Job

Yours truly,

Report

# 2



St. Simons Island, Ga.  
August 31, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
143 Laurel Avenue  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

WPA Project--No. 65-34-3338 was formally approved and went into effect on July 22. Work was recommenced at the Airport Site with a force of ~~then~~ laborers. In view of the lack of skilled assistants, it seemed impracticable to utilize all of the labor in excavating burials; therefore, it was decided to "strip" the main shell area to a depth of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet (clean sand is encountered at this level) and to systematically examine this material for potsherds and indications of dwellings. To facilitate this a plat was laid off 200 by 500 feet, divided into ten foot squares, and each square was given identifying numbers at its four corners according to the customary trench and station method. Excavations were begun along a 200 foot front on the eastern periphery of the shell area (Trench 0) and carried to the westward. At present we are in Trench 7. Since the surface shell of the area covered by Trenches 0-6 had been badly disturbed by the County Road Department, results to date have been rather disappointing. However, Trench 6 gave very promising results in the amount of potsherds recovered and there are indications that we may find a house site in Trench 7, since three post-molds (?) were encountered in a semi-circle late last week. House floors are very difficult to determine in this area since heavy midden layers ~~are frequently~~



and fireplaces seem to be scattered more or less at random through the shell. Added to this is the fact that the area has been extensively plowed. Thus no indications can be accepted unless they are accompanied by such indisputable evidence as post-molds, improbable cache-pits, etc. which might intrude into the deep clean sand layer.

While this work was in progress an attempt was made to train several of the laborers in the technique of exposing burials. Unluckily, the most complex part of the burial area was encountered immediately after this plan went into effect, and little success has resulted. However, it has been possible to expose and record 22 burials (bringing the ~~total~~ number of burials at this site to 44), while at least six more have been encountered and covered again with sand until such time as it is possible to do adequate work on them.

Although the laboratory has proved to be somewhat of a problem, it has been possible to restore eight skulls from this Site--four male and four female. In view of the importance of an adequate ~~pk~~ representation of the physical type of this area, work on skeletal material has been stressed at the expense of pottery.

A summary of specimens recovered follows:

Burials:

The high proportion of primary burials no longer holds true, since only twelve of the 22~~e~~ recorded were of this category (and one of these #25, a prone full-extended male, was



found 300 feet to the west of the main burial area, and was buried in the shell midden ~~area~~ layer); all of these were of the prone full-extended type and all were adults--two were male, four were female, and six were unknown. The ten secondary burials fall into three categories: 1. single bundle burial, long bones laid horizontally either north or south beneath a single skull; 2. double bundle, skulls of two individuals, usually one on top of the other with the long bones bundled horizontally below them; 3. aberrant. Three burials of the first type were found: one adult male, one youth, sex undetermined, and one age and sex unknown. Three burials of the second type were also found: one consisting of two adults, sex undetermined; another, two adults, one male and one unknown; and a third, an adult female and a child. The three aberrancies recorded were: 1. a trench burial made up of the scattered long bones and skulls of at least thirteen individuals of whom four were male, three were children, and six were unknown (data based on skulls). This burial, #24, has not been completely worked out as yet; additional data may change these proportions. That portion of the burial thus far uncovered indicates a trench 2 by 3 by 5 feet. 2. partial skeleton of two individuals lacking skulls; certain articulations indicate a primary burial, but at the same time the fact that the humerus and lower arm of one burial had a pseudo-articulation with the pelvis of the other burial would indicate a secondary burial. 3. scattered long bones, femur and half pelvis in articulation, and random long bones occupying a small area in the midst of three primary burials which complicates identification tremendously.



The remaining burial was an isolated and badly crushed skull.

All burials in the main area continue to occur in clean sand. The light covering of shell over the burials mentioned in the first report evidently never occurs with secondary burials, and has only been recorded with two of the primary burials listed in this report. Hematite occurs with both primary and secondary burials; it is of rather rare occurrence, appearing in only three of the twenty-two burials listed. Two polished stone celts, virtually identical with those recovered by Dr. Setzler, were found in association with a secondary burial. One bone awl was found in association with a secondary burial.

#### Pottery:

Proportions and numbers given below are merely approximations. Total number of sherds recovered is probably in the neighborhood of 8,000 sherds (this includes sherds recovered during the preliminary excavation). At least seven types of rims have been determined--details regarding rim types and design types with appropriate sketches will accompany the final report-- Plain ware continues to be 75% of the total. Other proportions follow:

Imprinted ware-----95% of all decorated ware

1. Designs involving a repeated and complicated motif of decoration; probably carved on a wooden paddle; form 80% of all Imprinted Ware.

a. rectilinear designs---50%

i. checkstamp-----20% of rectilin. design

ii. herringbone-----75% " " " " " " " " " "

iii. spiderweb and others 5% " "



b. curvilinear designs-----50%

There are at least six different types of design under this category (as checkstamp, etc)

20% designs involving undifferentiated pattern, probably made by wrapping various materials around a paddle, form 20% of all Imprinted Ware.

a. cord marked---10%

at least three types to be determined

b. thong marked-----50%

at least three types to be determined.

c. fabric marked---40%

at least two types to be determined.

Incised Ware-----5% of all decorated ware.

The great variation of the individual incised sherds prohibits classification at this early date. Three sherds showing very definite Timucuan affinities have been found.

Temper: the outstanding temper is a quartz grit. Sand temper is also a frequent occurrence. Sherd temper occurs. True vegetal temper is rare; reference to this in the first report was a mistake, since the sherds referred to show sand tempering under a high-power hand lens, and what was taken to be evidence of vegetal fiber is probably grass impressions.

The bottoms of "killed" pots continue in relative abundance. The torso of a probable pottery effigy has been found.

Artifacts other than pottery:

Three polished stone celts, two of them in associations with burials and one from the surface, have been found. One bone awl, nine inches long, showing a crude and vague incising, was found in association with a burial. ~~Two~~ Several sherd hones, two pebbles used for smoothing pottery, and innumerable conch ~~hones~~ hoes have been found on the surface.

Sincerely yours,

Report

#3



1.

St. Simons Island, Ga.  
October 5, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Sir:

A General outline of the progress of WPA Project--  
No. 65-34-333 at the Glynn County Airport during the period  
of September 1st to October 1st follows.

In the August 31st report mention was made of the  
probability of finding post-holes and other indications of ab-  
original houses at the site. As the excavation progressed this  
was borne out by the appearance of not only a great multitude of  
post-holes, but also two swamp-clay lenses which appeared in the  
profiles. In view of the great number of post-holes appearing  
in each square as well as the lack of skilled assistants, it  
was decided to completely ~~stop~~ discontinue burial work and devote  
all time to identification, recording, etc. of the structural de-  
tails. However since this decision was made, two field assistants  
and one laboratory assistant have been added to the project roles,  
and we will be able to resume burial work immediately. With the  
appearance of the laboratory assistant it was found possible to  
institute a detailed study of the sherd collection. It is hoped  
that in the near future an adequate study can be had of the eight-  
een or more surface sherd collections from sites in the vicinity  
in the hope of finding a key to the chronology of the area. In  
line with this, it is fairly certain that we will be able to

make at least an exploratory investigation of a sand burial-mound (Charlie King Mound, Site III) associated with a site showing a very high percentage of cord-wrapped paddle ware, lying a mile or so south of the Airport. It is planned to carry this out in the near future, since the gang-foreman recently assigned to the project has proved himself capable of carrying on the work at the Airport, with adequate supervision, and three or four laborers can be spared without seriously inconveniencing the progress of the work at the Airport. It is also hoped that a solution of the transportation difficulty will be found, and a thorough investigation made of Site II on Sea Island, in hopes that this will also prove to be a different culture.

Details follow:

A. Structural

1. Post-molds. The post-molds appear as circular discolorations in clean grey sand immediately below the last of the shell layers. They vary in size from 1 inch to 12 inches and seem to group themselves into two main classes, one approximately 3 inches in diameter, the other 8 inches. The composition of the dark area varies from apparently pure dark sand to a heavy concentration of shell, small charcoal fragments, and unsorted midden debris. As a check, virtually all types and sizes have appeared in the profiles and show the characteristic elongated cone in cross-section (extending to 1-2' below occupation level before complete disappearance).



In view of the peculiarities of the matrix, the only method found feasible for exposing and recording the post-molds is a careful "skinning" of each ten foot square (one of the men has become very proficient at this and can strip 1/16" with very little variation) followed immediately by identification, pegging, quartering the square with chalk line and plumb-bob, measuring of each post-mold from two coordinates, and recording on graph paper. No attempt is made to preserve the post-molds after this, since it is necessary to fill the trench with the debris from the following trench.

Results: To date 935 post-molds have been recorded in 48 squares, giving an average of 20 per square, although as few as 2 and as many as 41 may be encountered in any one square. As yet it has been impossible to determine any rational order in their distribution, although two squares uncovered in the last working day gave indications of a somewhat more "irregular" distribution, and it may be possible to ~~subsequently~~ determine at least a wall outline. There are two possible explanations for the complexity and apparent random distribution of molds, either a series of structures ~~which~~ erected at approximately the same location over a period of years, or we may be confusing tree-root molds with post-molds. The last possibility seems highly improbable since various checkings by profiles and striations has always given the characteristic post-mold outline and not the bounding line of a tree-root.



In view of the confined distribution of the clay, the occurrence of frequent "pied areas", the presence of post molds, midden pits and general occupational debris attribution identification of the lenses as house floors would seem defensible

the lenses are commonly accounted for by natural phenomena & since they are in direct association with postmolds and midden pits

4.

Clay lenses

2. ~~house floors~~. To date two <sup>extensive</sup> ~~house floors~~ <sup>lenses of swamp-clay</sup> have been

found in the profile of Trench 6, both are from 7-10" in thickness, #1 extending <sup>32'</sup> ~~28'~~ along the profile, and #2, separated from #1 by 28', extending <sup>21'</sup> ~~28'~~ along the profile.

The ~~floors~~ <sup>lenses</sup> occur at from 8" to 12" below the surface of the ground, and are overlaid by the characteristic randomly stratified and badly disturbed shell layers. The ~~house~~ <sup>lenses</sup> floors are unmistakable, since they are constructed of a dark reddish to black, well-consolidated swamp clay, readily

~~six~~ soluble in water, with associated post-molds extending into the undisturbed sand. However, the problem of horizontal determination of outline presents great difficulties. Despite numerous attempts and the employment of various techniques, it has been impossible to arrive at an adequate method of exposing the contours and peripheries of the floors. The rough approximations of the contours and peripheries determined by techniques thus far used have been photographed and will accompany the final report. Since it is felt that sufficient experimentation has been made, no further attempt will be made to preserve the floors in horizontal outline; ~~cross~~ ~~section~~ profiles will be made every two feet until the peripheries of the floors are reached and a restoration will be attempted from the resulting data

3. Midden Pits. A new source of undisturbed material has been found in the peculiar formations which we call, advise dly, midden pits. These are circular pits 1 to 4 feet in diameter and extending from 6 inches to 3 feet into the undisturbed sand.



from 6 inches to 3 feet into the undisturbed sand. They are filled with shell, random sherds, rich vertebrate faunal remains, and occasional artifacts other than potsherds. Their distribution is apparently random, and thus far in the profiles nothing definite has been determined as to their association with the clay lenses. 66 of these have been excavated to date. Thus far no cultural differentiation has appeared between the materials from the various pits, although it is hoped some such indications may be obtained from the pits in the circumscribed area of the ~~house~~ house-floors.

**B. Pottery.** The percentages given below are for a sample of 8,678 sherds and are based on a sherd by sherd count:

I Undecorated sherds---.87	(7,417)
II Decorated sherds----.13	(1,261)
A. Complex paddle stamps---.04	(1085)
1. rectilinear design-----.41	(448)
2. curvilinear design-----.51	(552)
3. indist. stamps-----.06	(71)
B. Rapped paddle stamps---.11	(143)
1. fabric-wrap-----.47	(39)
2. thong-wrap-----.68	(95)
3. cord-wrap-----.08	(11)
C. Incised and punctate----.04	(51)
D. Shell-scraped-----.02	(3)

Kinds and percentages of tempering.

	Decorated (.13)	Undecorated (.87)	Total (1,261)
Grit	.01	.06	.07
Shard	.01	.01	.02
Sand	.11	.11	.22
Vegetal	.09	.11	.20
Hole	.01	.01	.02
Intemperal	.01	.01	.02

In the study of rim types, we have been able to determine seven main divisions, with two sub-types under each of two of the divisions (A and B). All rim types thus far encountered are merely variations on a simple, straight, unflaring basic rim. One aberrant specimen shows a wide flaring rim and shallow bowl, however since micaceous sand is present in this specimen, it was probably not indigenous to the site. Rim A, a simple turned rim forms 47% of the total rims, 45% of the plain rims, and a 57% of the decorated. Rim B, a simple, rounded, unturned rim, forms 38% of the total rims, 38% of the undecorated, and 19% of the decorated rims. The remaining rims are fairly equally divided among four of the remaining divisions. The last division, G, a pinched applique band immediately below the rim, is quite rare, only three of this type having been found to date.

It is interesting to note that all fabric-marked ware thus far encountered is hard-tanned.

C. Artifacts other than Pottery: Two very beautifully polished deer bone awls have been found in the midden pits. Both show heavily incised parallel lines around the base. Six fragmentary awls, one alligator toothpendant, one fragment of polished stone cell, several hard bones or shrapnel, and the usual number of conch implements, have been recovered.

Sincerely yours,



Report

# 4

orig (sent to  
Petrulis 5/28/79  
has chert analyses  
sites II + V. copy #5)



St. Simons Island, Ga.  
December 12, 1938

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
150 Nottingham Drive  
Naccon, Georgia

Dear Dr. Kelly:

An outline of the progress of WPA Project No. 65-54-3338 at the new Glynn County Airport for the period October 1st to December 1st follows:

INDUSTRIAL

Post-holes have been found to occur in 120 of the ten foot squares thus far excavated, giving a total of approximately 2500 recorded post-holes. 210 midden-pits have been recorded. Three additional fragmentary clay lenses have been discovered, one of which (house-site #3) is probably the remnant of a house-floor. Unfortunately, the problem of the adequate determination of a house-type for this site remains as difficult as was indicated in the Oct. 1st report. The horizontal distribution of post-holes and midden-pits gives no indication of any rational order with the exception of a series of about fifty post-holes on the southern periphery of the area of post-hole occurrence. This series forms a crude semicircle about fifty feet in diameter, the holes being in single file series from one to two feet apart. Since no post-holes occur in the immediate area south of this semicircular line, it might be postulated that the line is the remnant of a stockade, surrounding more or less permanent habitations which were rebuilt many times. The complete outline of the "stockade" cannot be determined since its northern limits become confused with inexorable post-holes. It is impossible



to give an adequate written description of the discouraging complexity of post-mold occurrence as shown by the master-chart which will accompany the final report.

It was indicated in the October 1st report that perhaps some help toward the solution of this problem would be furnished by the clay-lenses. To date no valuable facts have been brought out by the "cross-sectioning" of the two clay-lenses mentioned before. The floor remnant mentioned above (E.S.#3) is only slightly more encouraging. Enough of this floor remained to permit exposing some of its contours, although its peripheries are ragged and difficult to determine accurately. On effect it is a roughly semicircular 3" bed of swamp clay about 30' SW and 9' NE, occurring under from 4-8" of shell. The clay is well-consolidated and presents a hard worn surface of sorts in its undisturbed portions. However, not only was a portion of the floor removed by the laborers before its finding was reported, but also the floor had been considerably disturbed by the deep plowing which has been mentioned before. The bed might be considered accidental except for the following facts: the ~~remnants~~ ~~the~~ geography of the immediate area would hardly permit of the deposition of such a bed by a stream or body of water; the worn surface of the clay indicates its use as a "walkway" over a considerable period; potsherds imbedded horizontally in the surface of the clay (with the absence of any such material in the body of the lens); and the occurrence of at least three post holes around which the clay had been packed. No peripheral post-molds have been located nor do the post-molds thus far identified give any indication of structural details. No true "heartbs" have been found, although there are at least two well-fired areas on the floor surface.



## **Appendix 5.**

**Photocopies of Selected Portions of Preston Holder papers (Box 3) in  
Waring Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Suitland, Maryland**

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

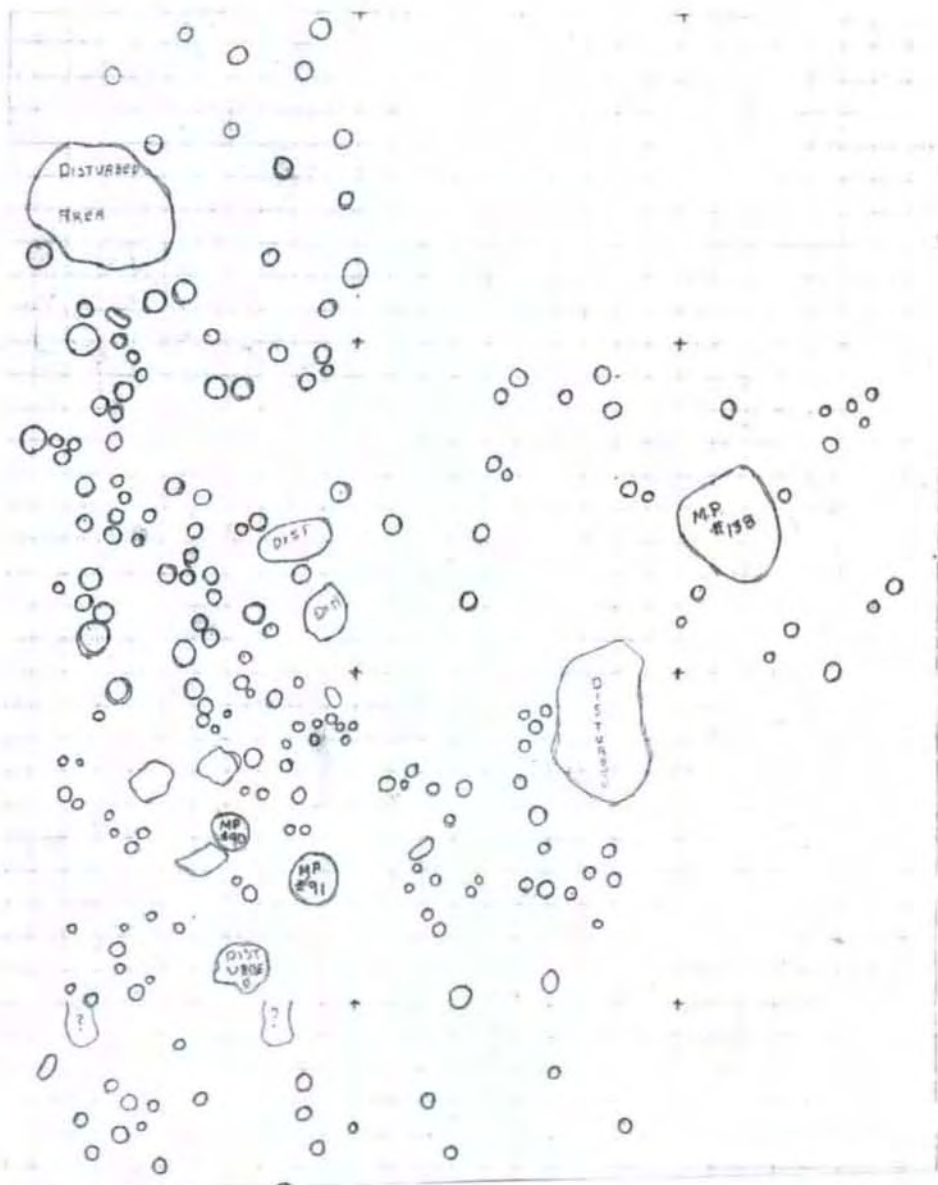
3301

Holmes, Preston

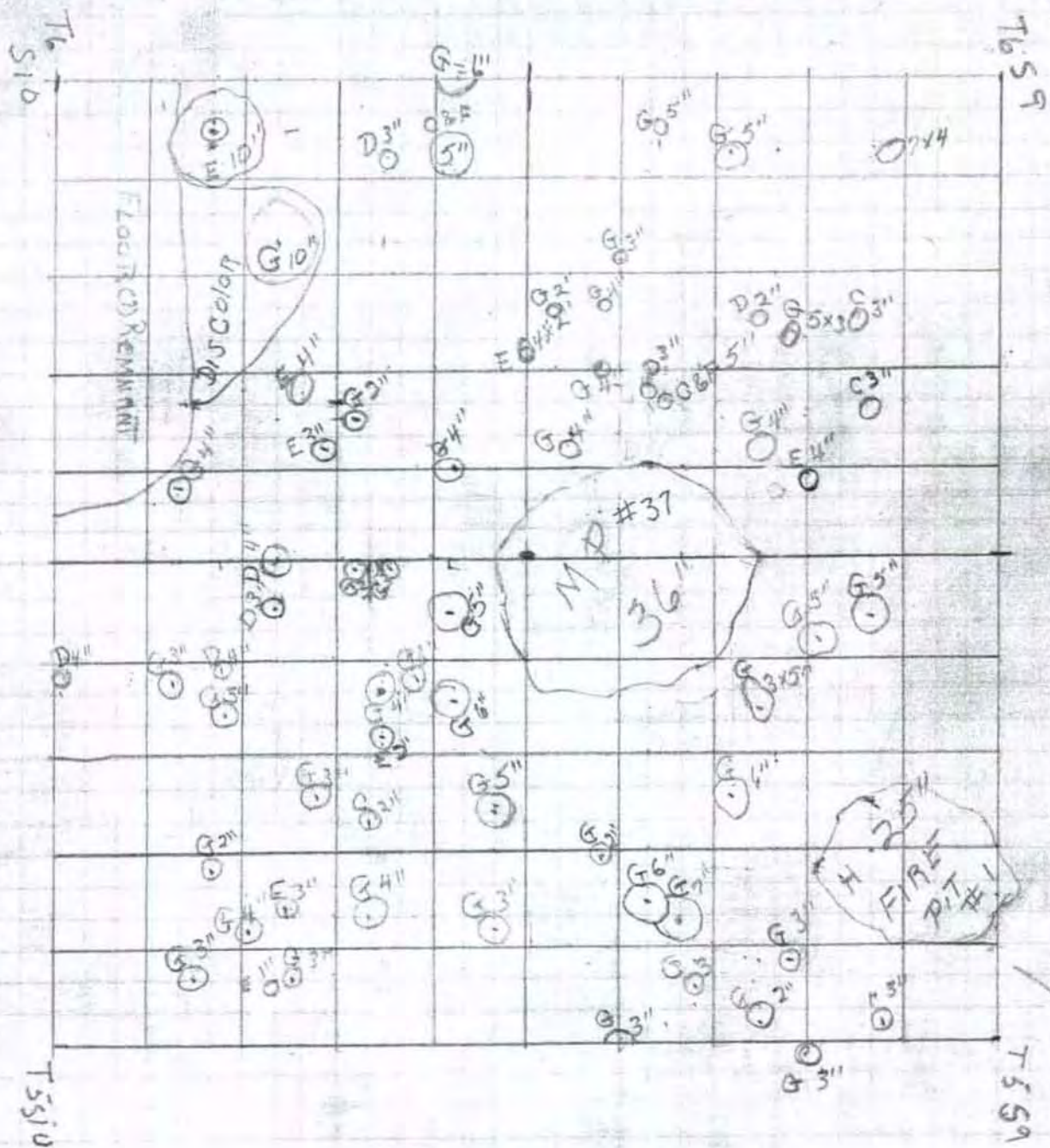
Six I - Airport - Profiles + PMS

(1/12)

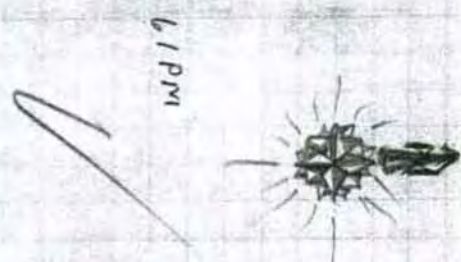
Box 3







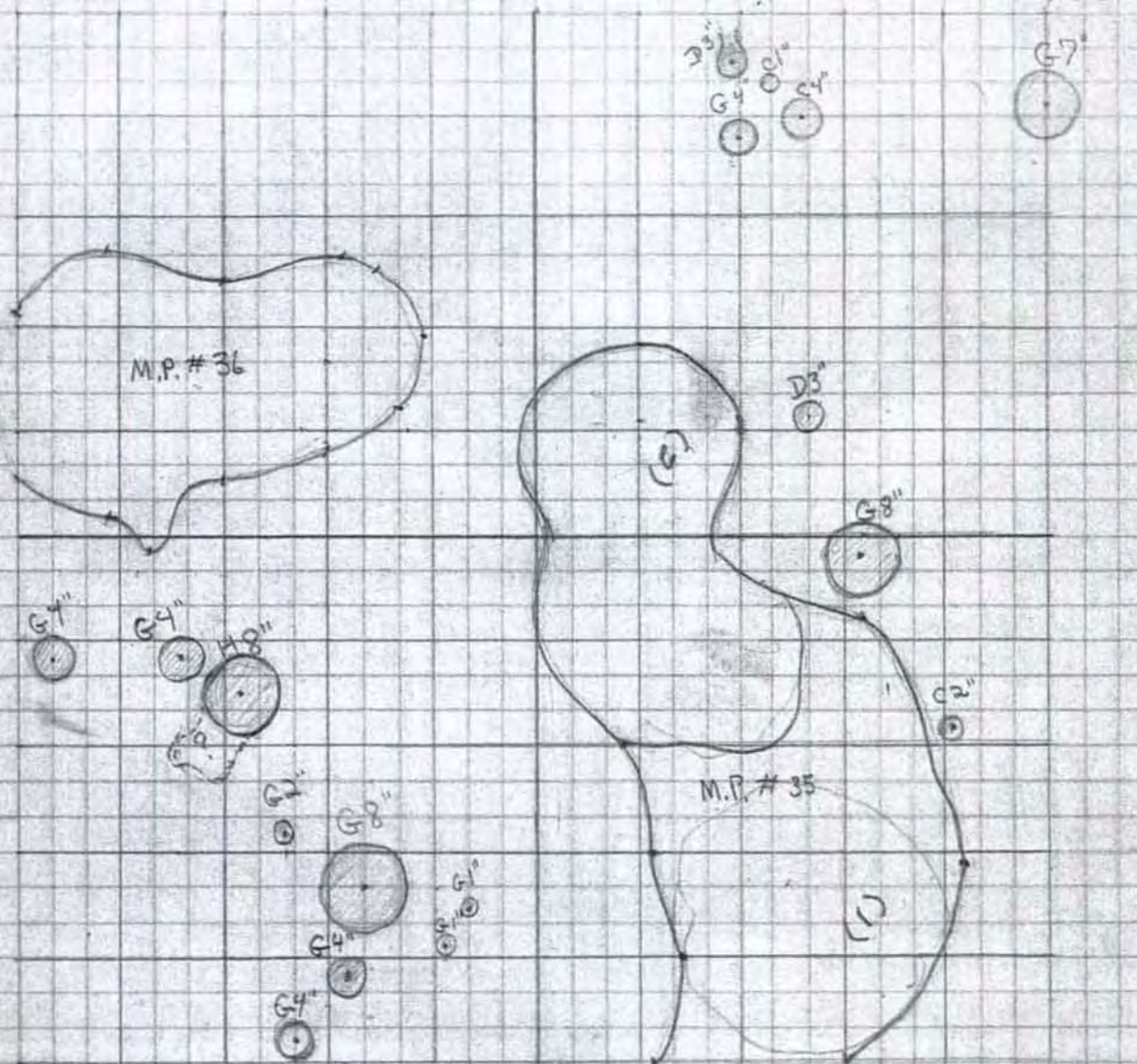
27' below surface  
15' below occupation





T6S9

T6S8



T5S9

T5S8

- A = Shell + Charcoal
- B = " only
- C = Charcoal "
- D = Dark Sand Discoloration
- E = white sand intrusion
- F = midden only
- G = Shell, Charcoal + midden debris
- H = ash

Depth - 27" below Surface  
15" " occupation







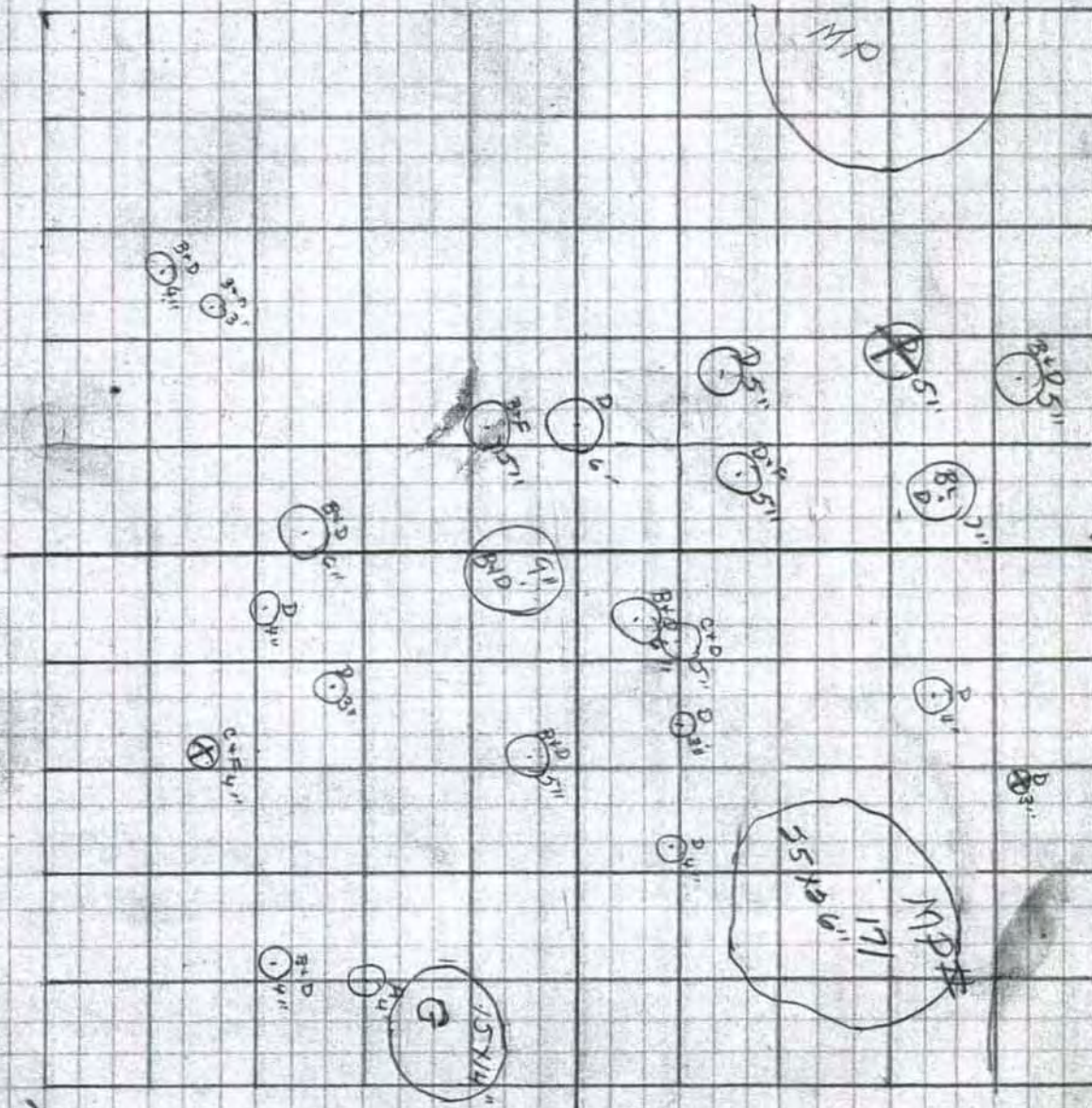




T16 S17

T16 S16

14 below surface  
" occupation



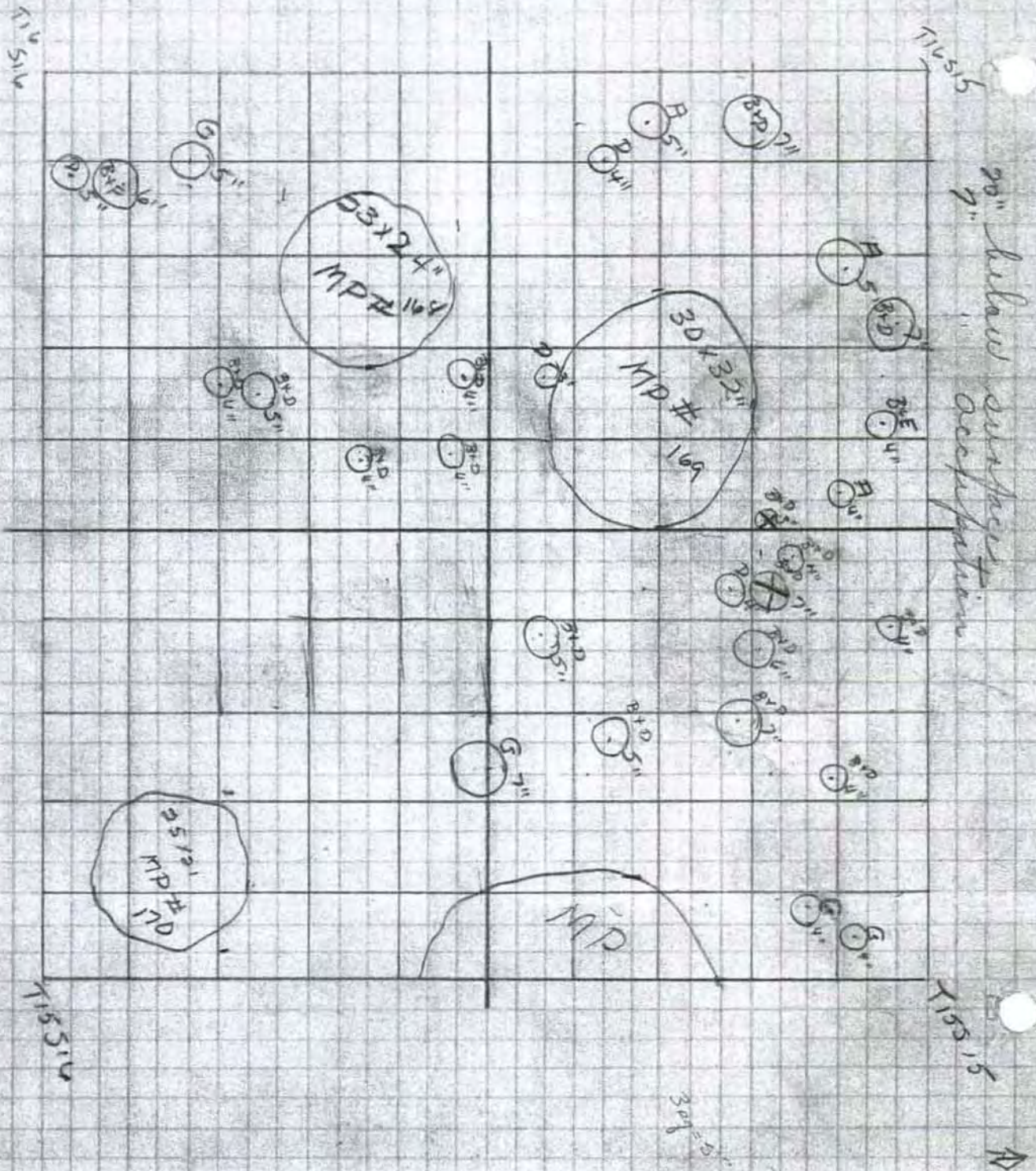
T15 S17

T15 S16

M/P







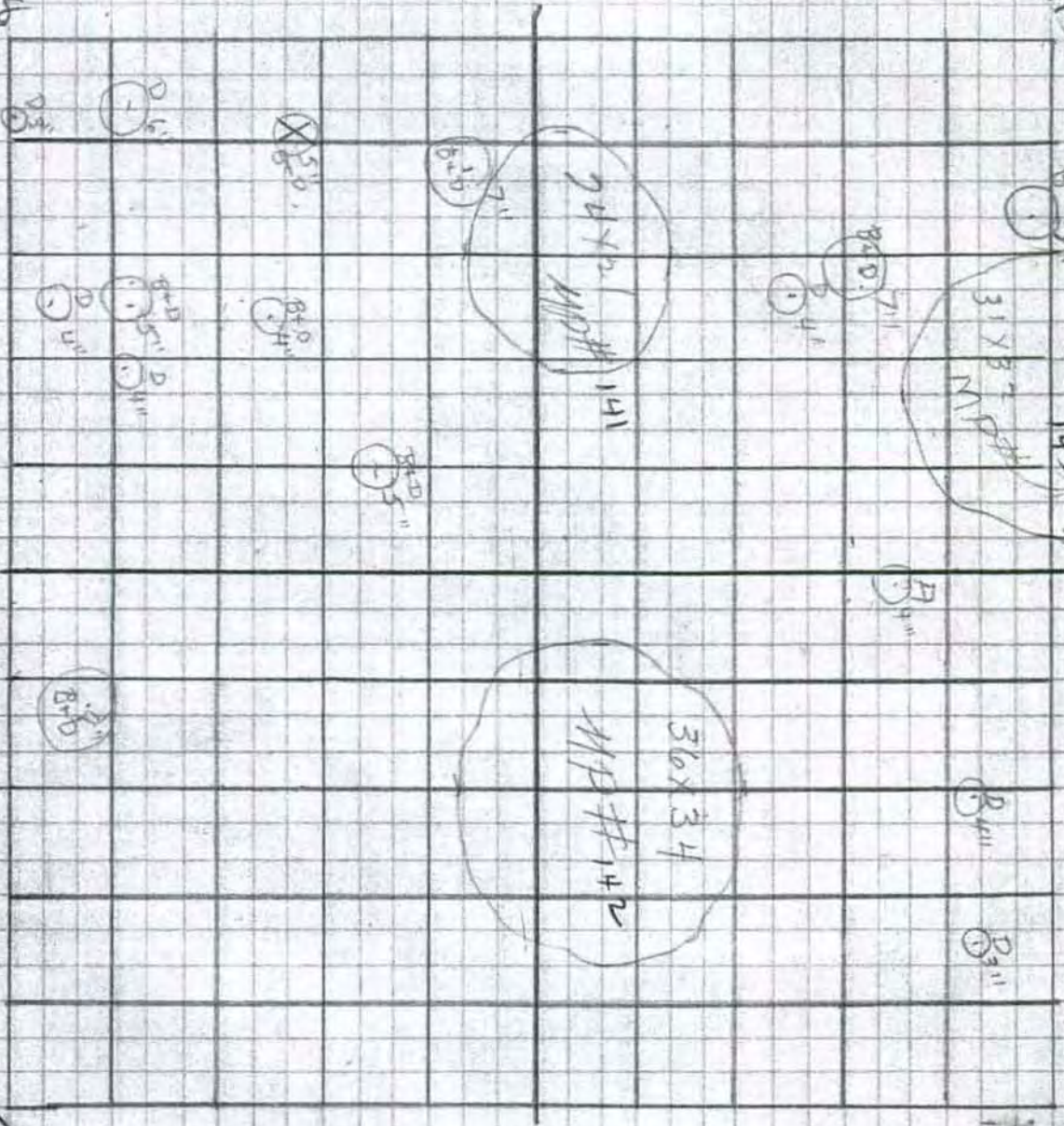
90" square excavation



T15516

T15517

53" below occupation  
51" "

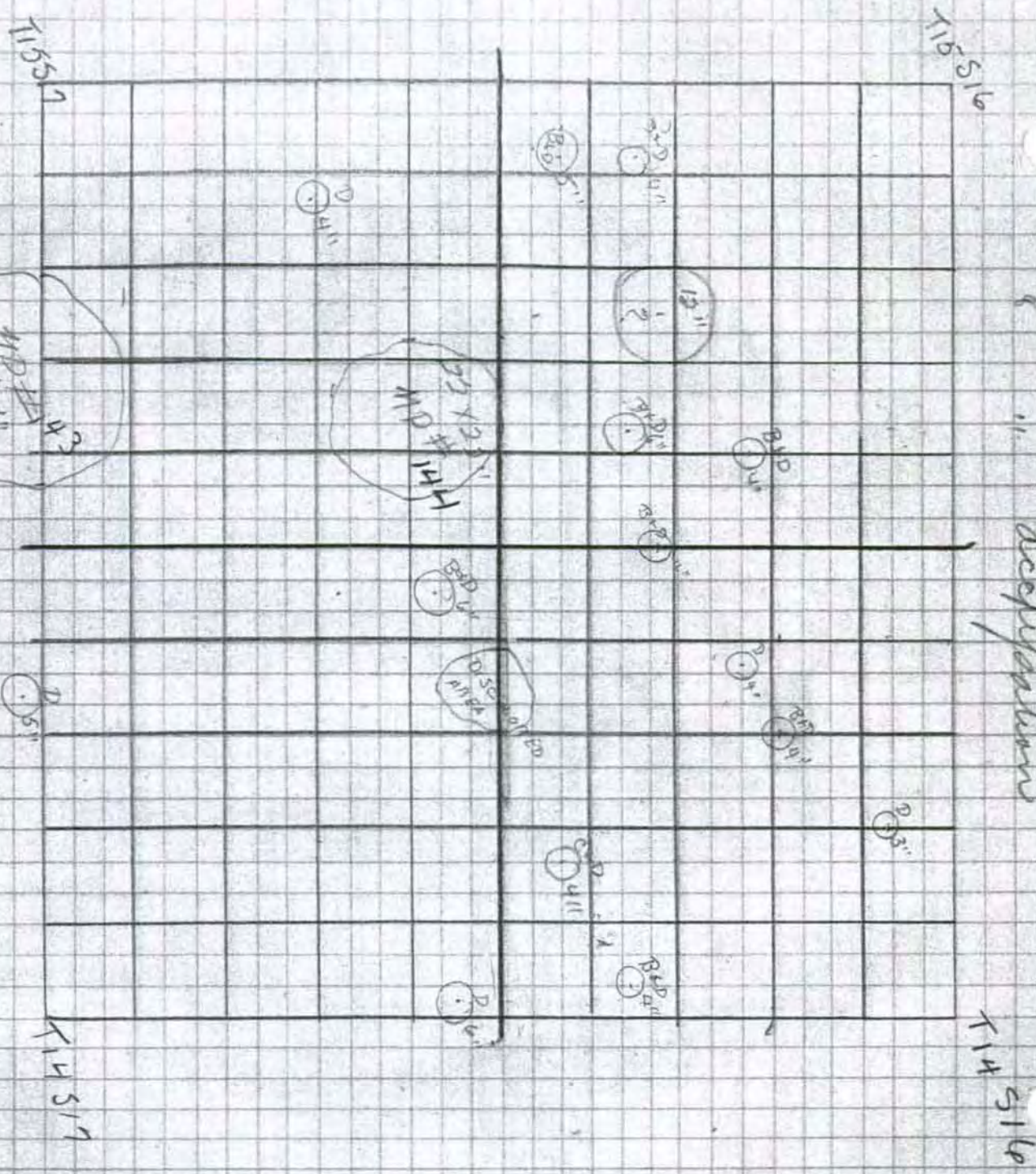


T15514

T15519







2' below surface occupation

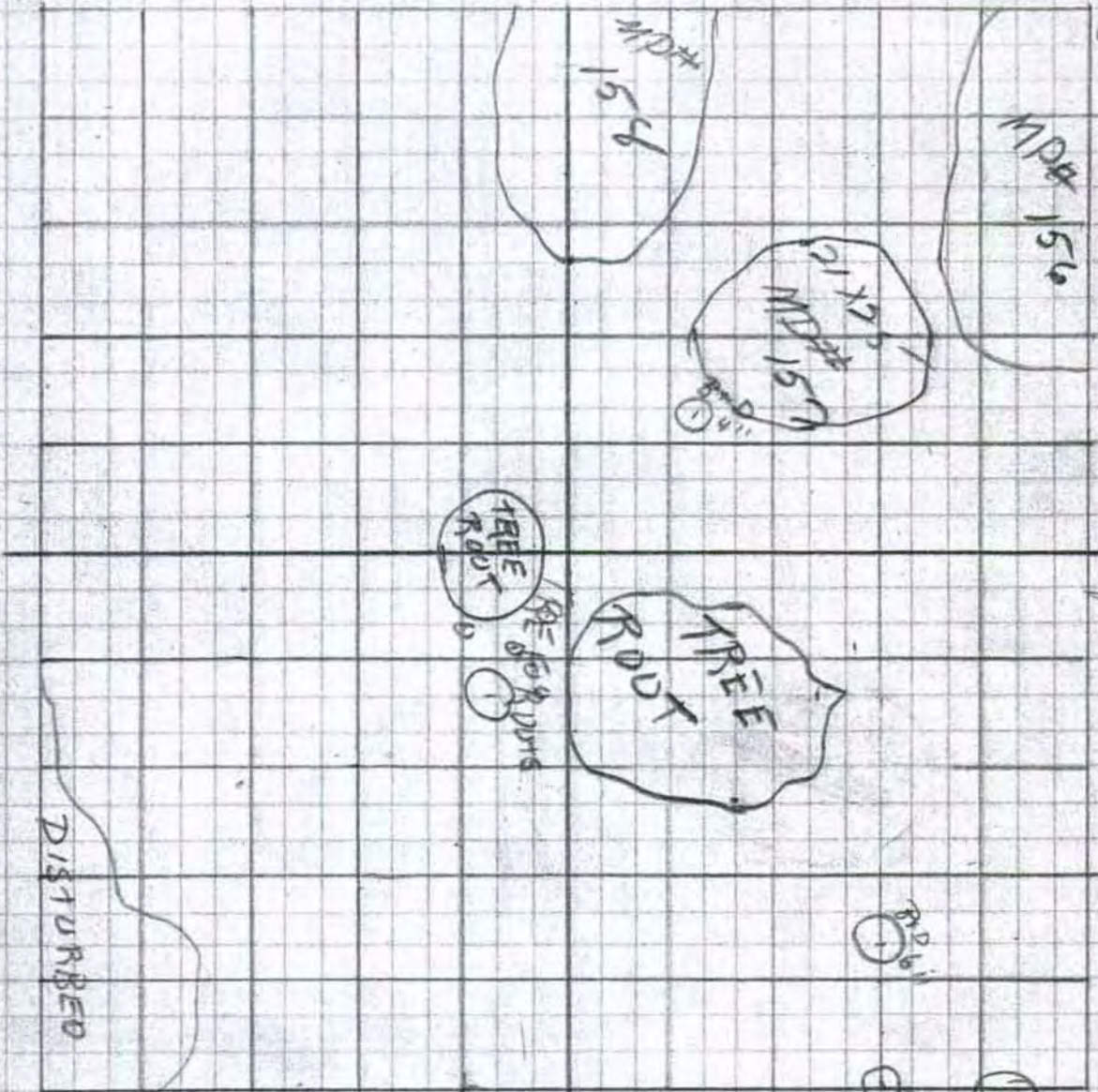




T15514

T15513

5' below surface  
excavation



DISTURBED

T15514

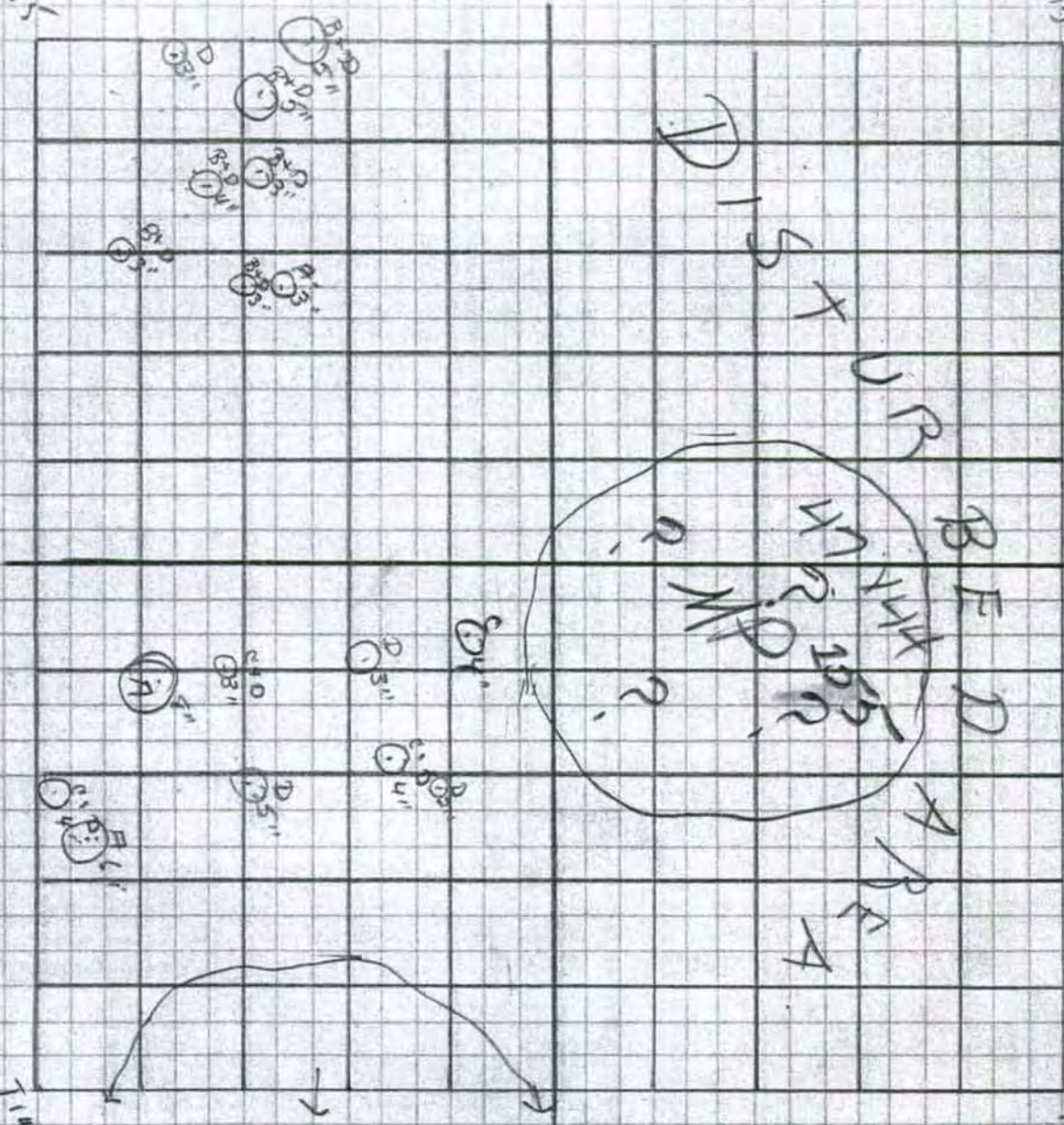
T15513



T15S15

T15S16

24



T14S15

T14S16





T14519

T14519

MOK  
103

D<sub>10</sub>

AREA

DISTURBED

12  
10  
Julius  
outlet  
outlet  
stream

9  
10  
11  
12  
13

D<sub>3</sub>

L<sub>3</sub>

D<sub>4</sub>

D<sub>4</sub>

D<sub>5</sub>

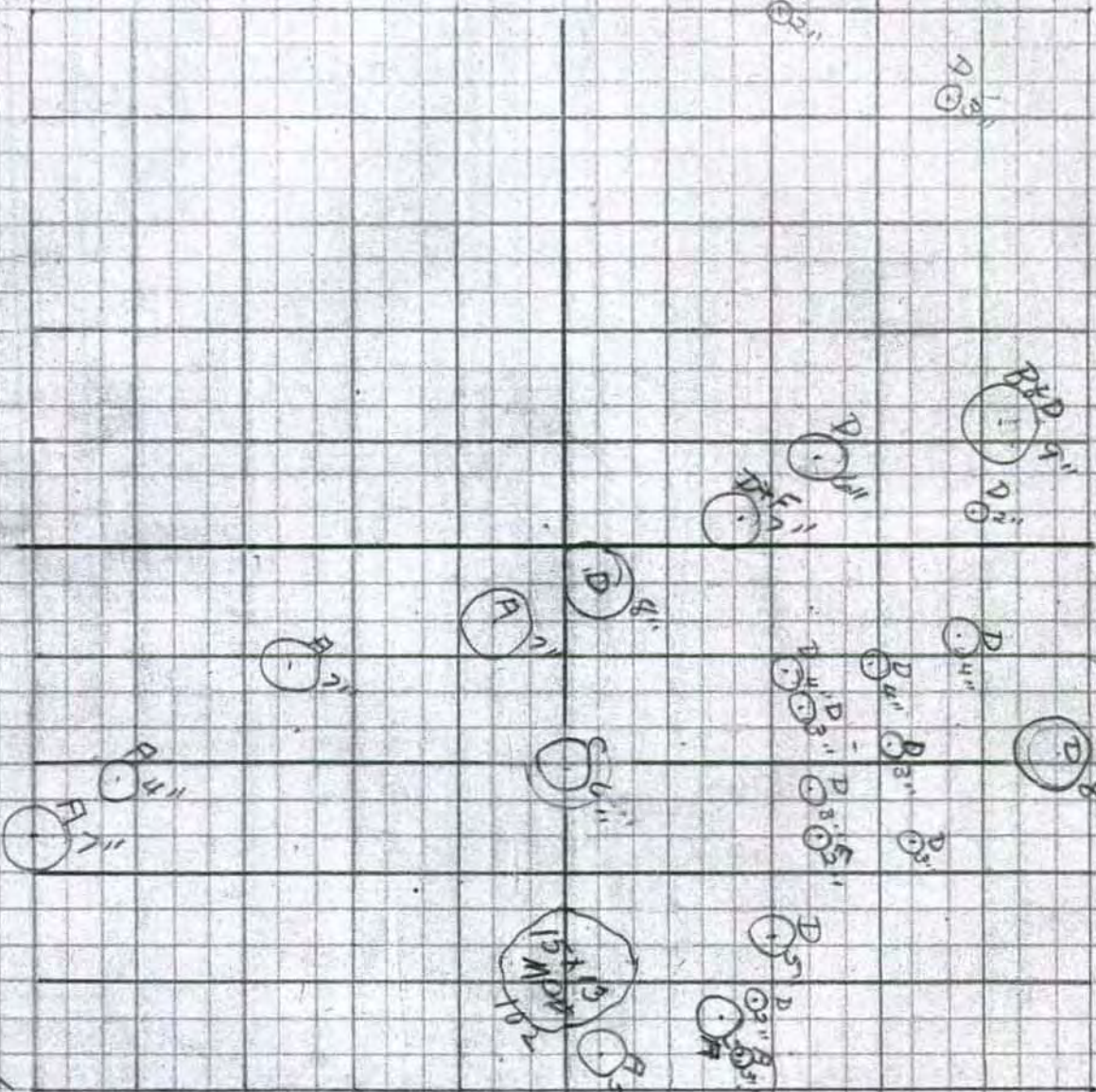
T13519

T13519



T14518

T14517



90  
Below occupation

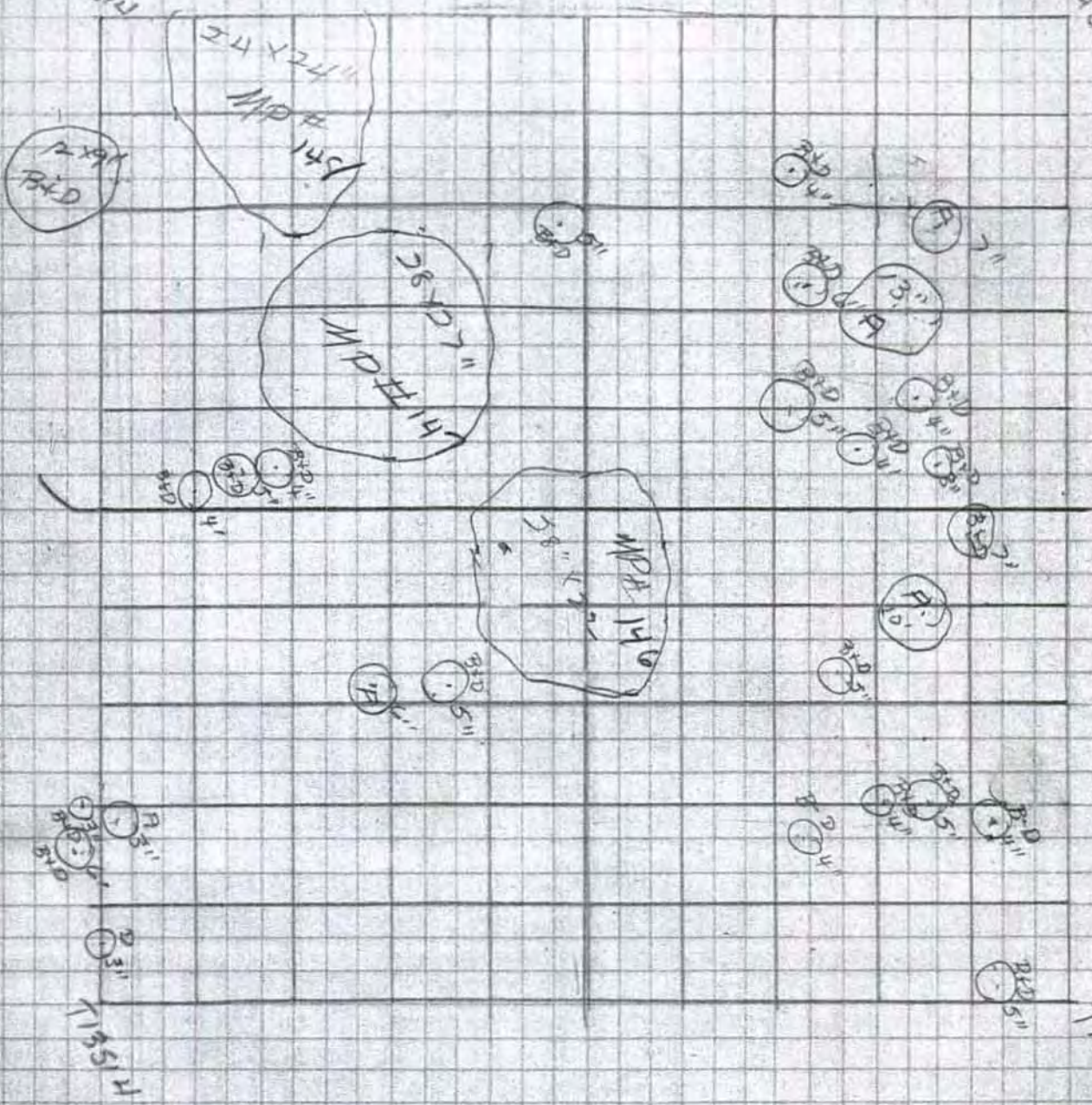
T13516

T13517





T14512 T14513



2nd below surface  
of occupation

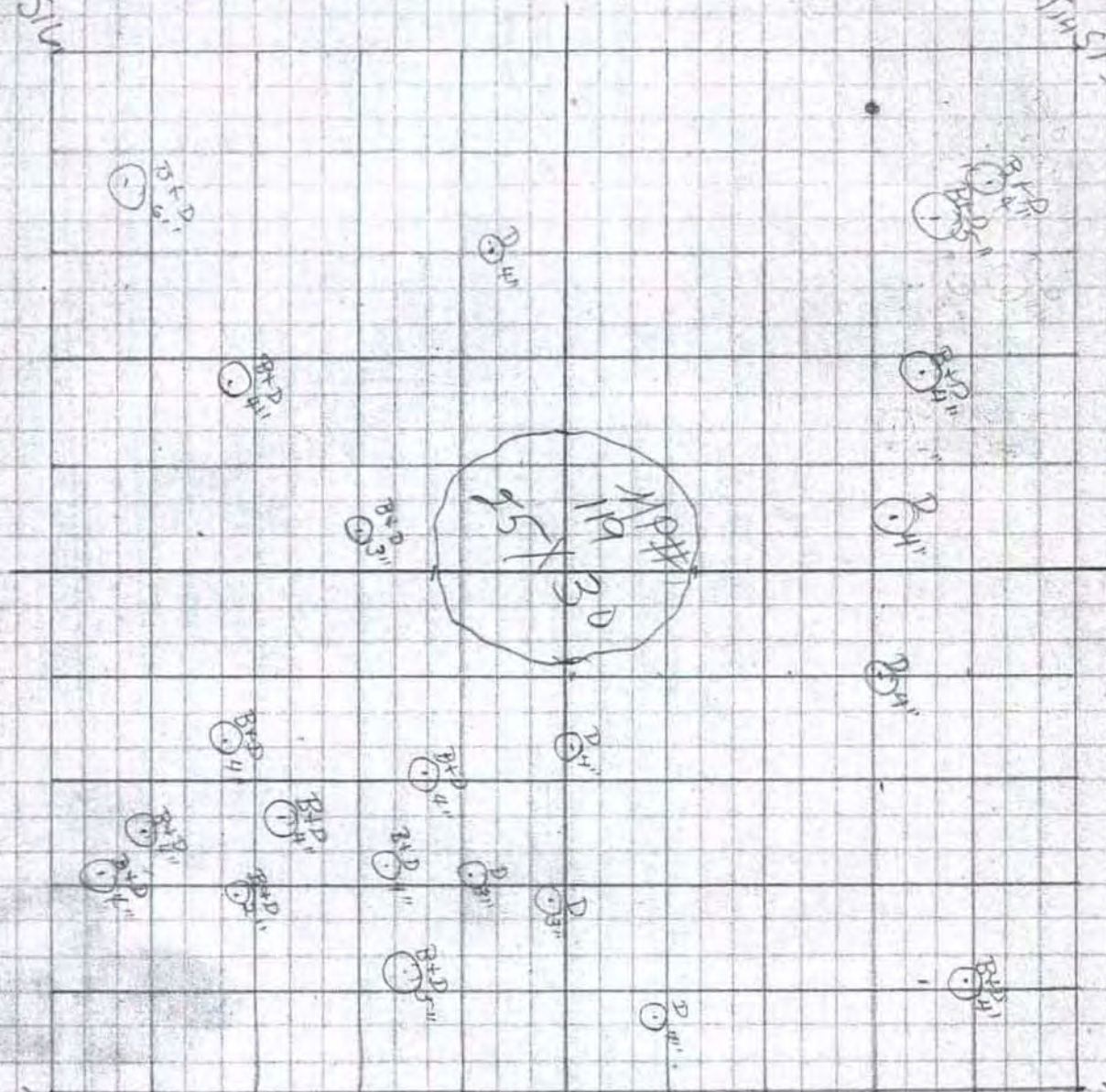
T14514



TW514

TW515

25 Below surface  
excavation



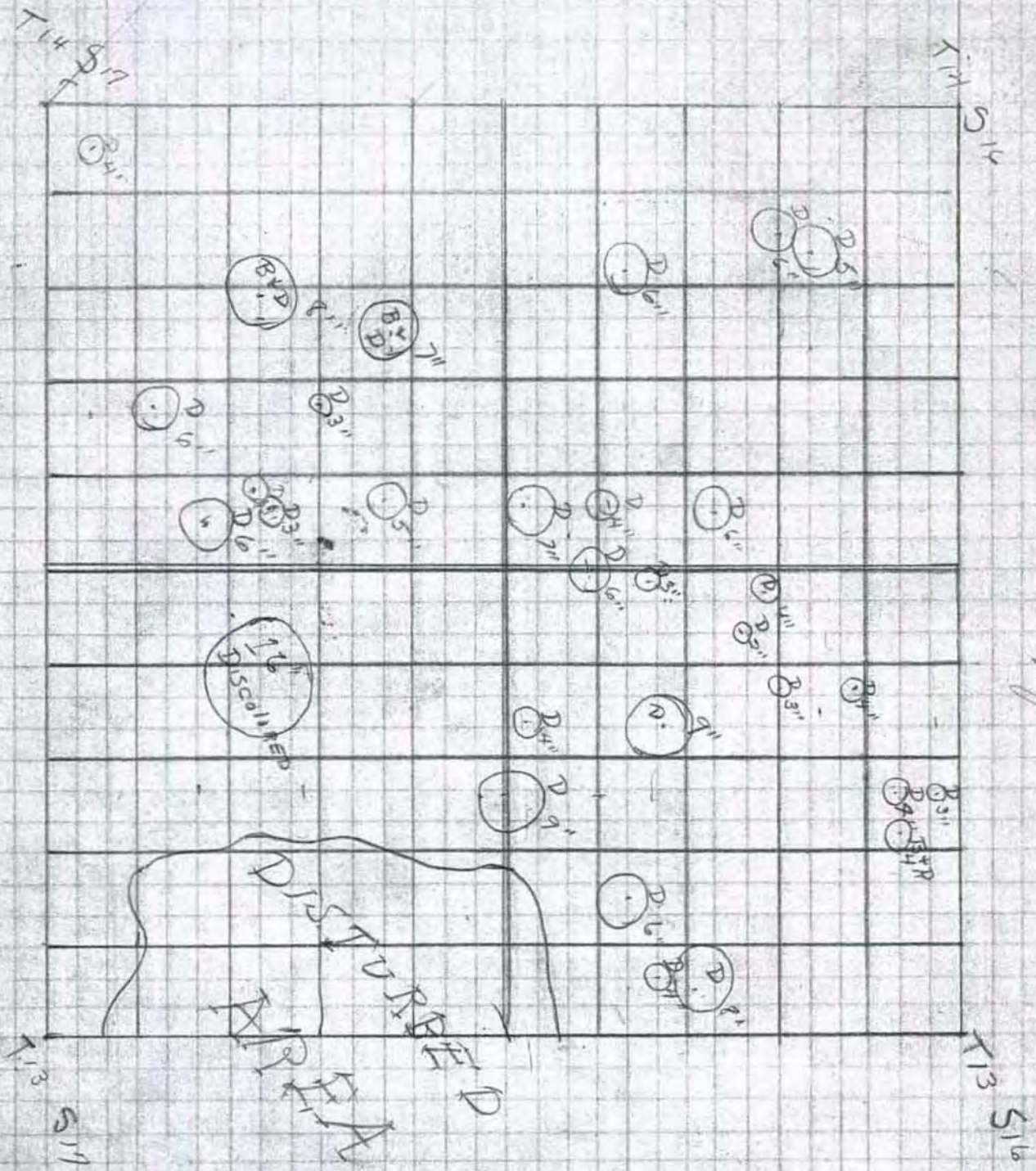
K13514

K13515





2 1/2' below surface occupation



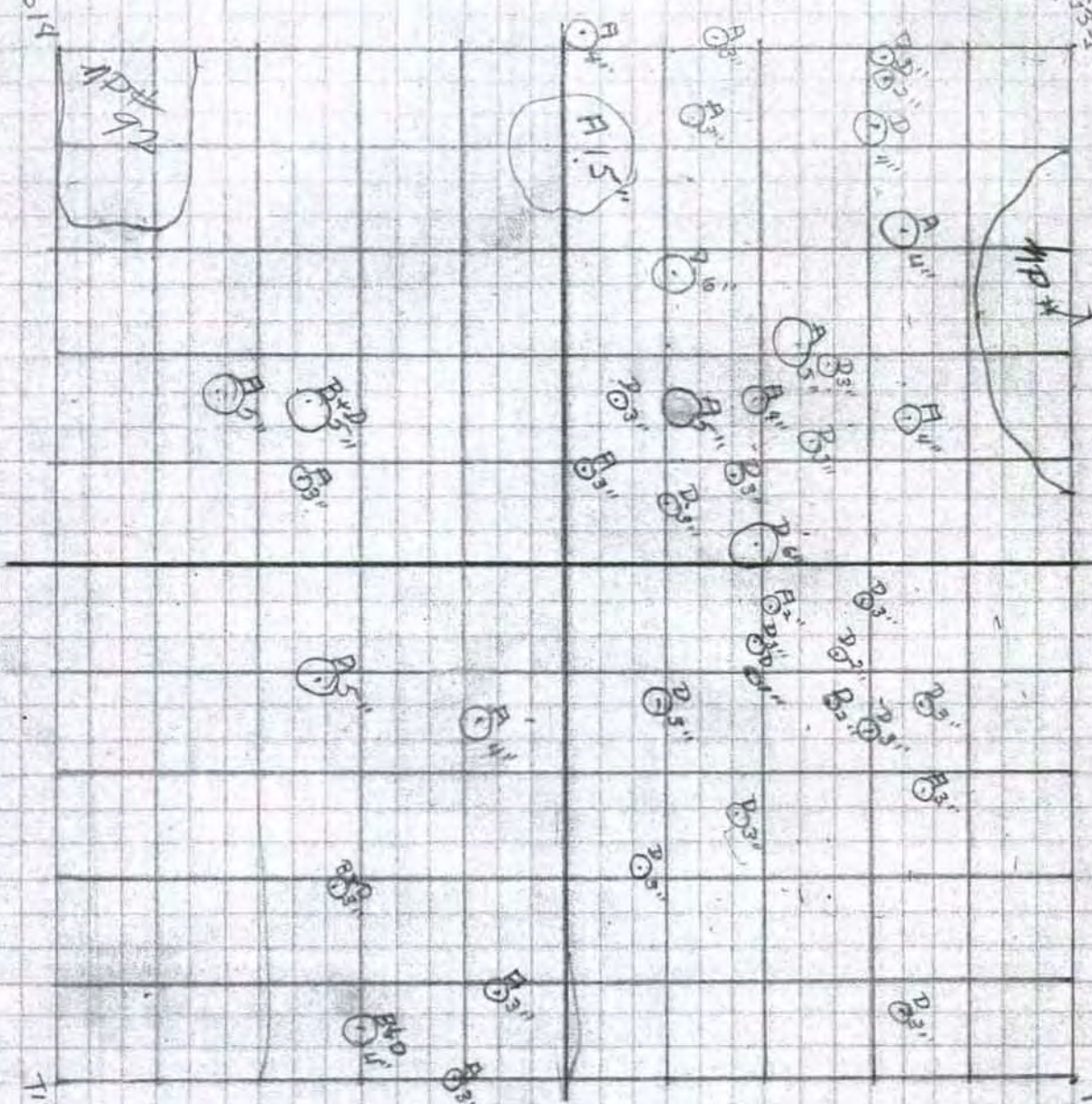


K13 SID

MPH 92

T13 SID

15" below surface  
excavation



T12 SID

T12 SID

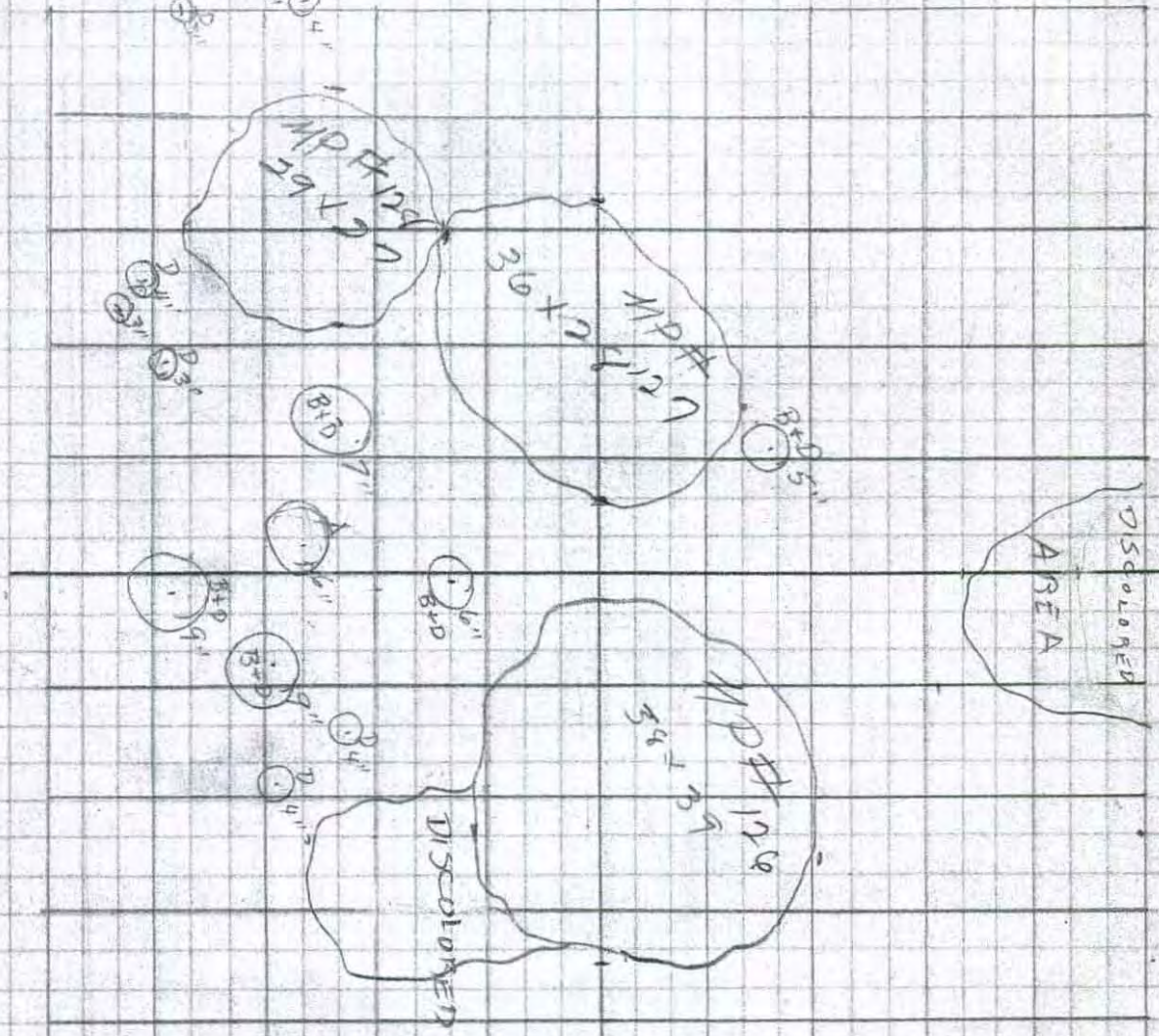








119514 119515



20 below surface  
9 " excavations

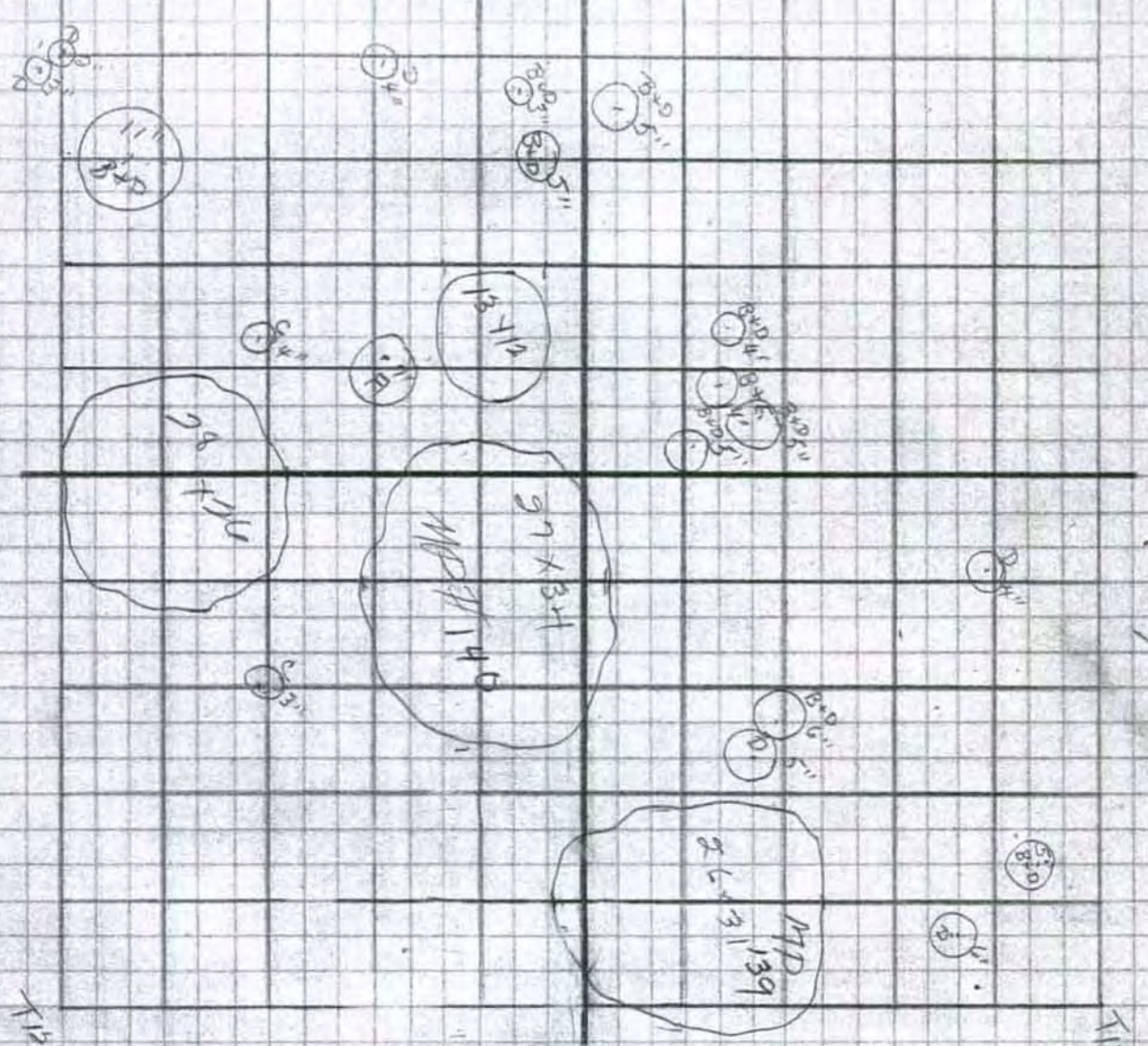
119516 119515





T13513

T13514



14 Below occupation

T13515

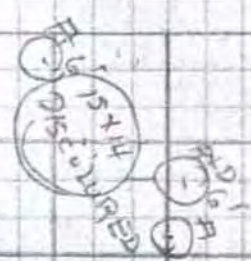
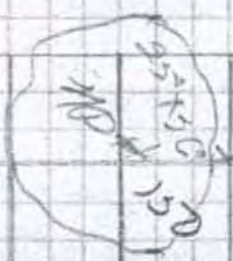
T13514





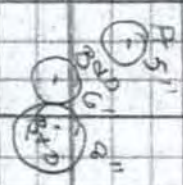
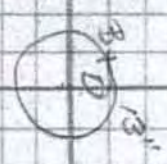
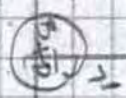
T1351K

T13513



DISBURBED

3) below overposition  
' occupation



T1351K

T13513

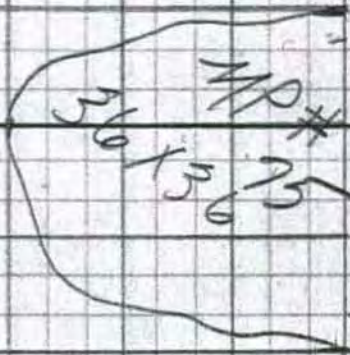
N



T11510

T11510

Below purport  
" " occupation



T11510

T11510

T11510





T125 519

T125 514

T125 519

T125 514



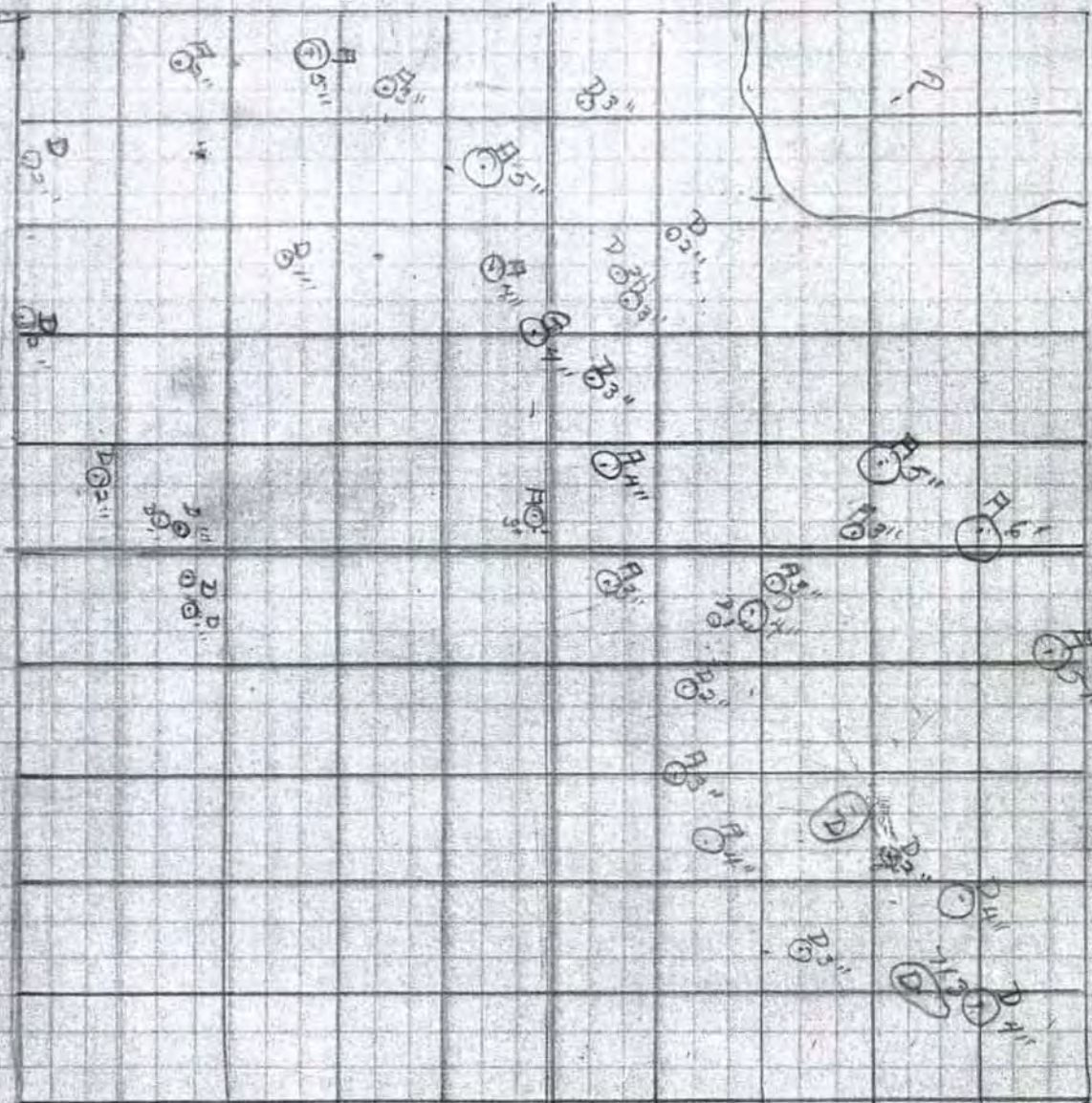
Below structure  
occupations

ADN  
B1  
B2  
N



T10514

T10517



10' below surface  
excavation

T10517

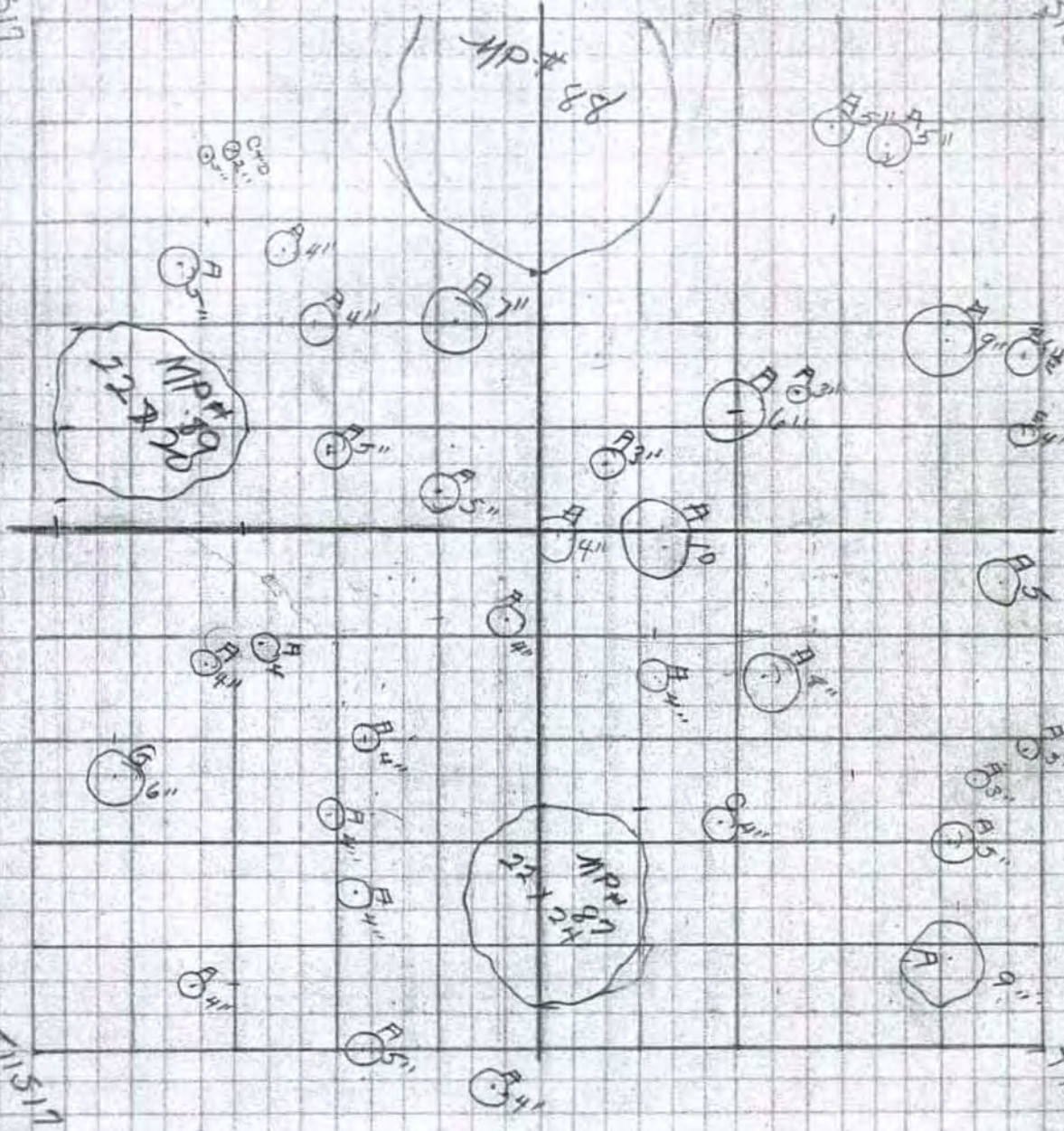
T10514

Box 1 MP 8.3



T12517

T12516



20' below surface  
12' below surface  
1' below surface

T11517

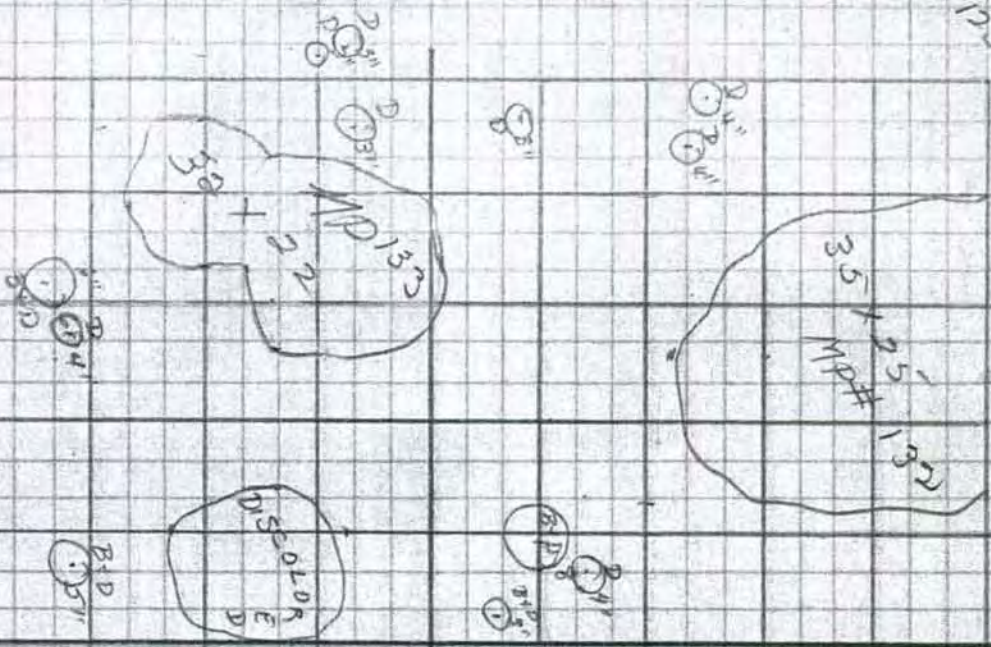
T11516

Low MP# 86

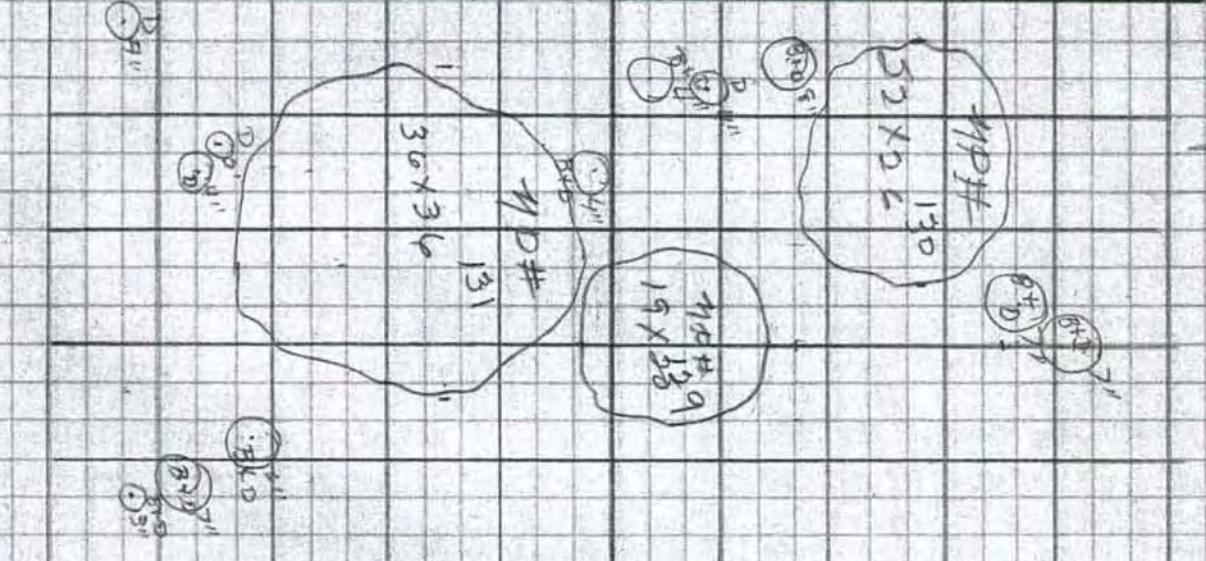


rectly

T12515



below  
" "  
over  
" "  
occupies



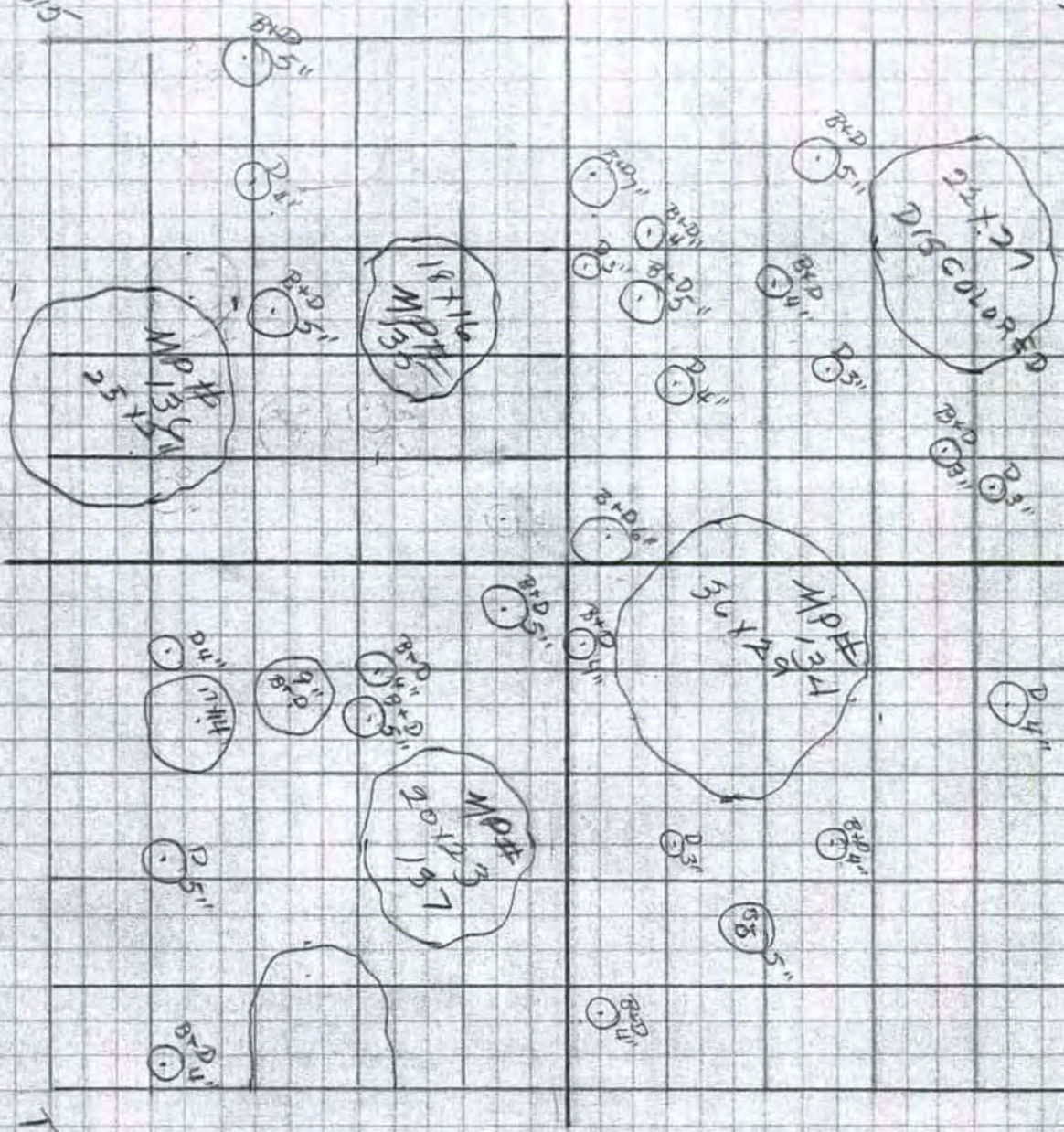
T11515

T11515



T11515

T11514



14  
 below surface  
 occupation

T11515

T11514



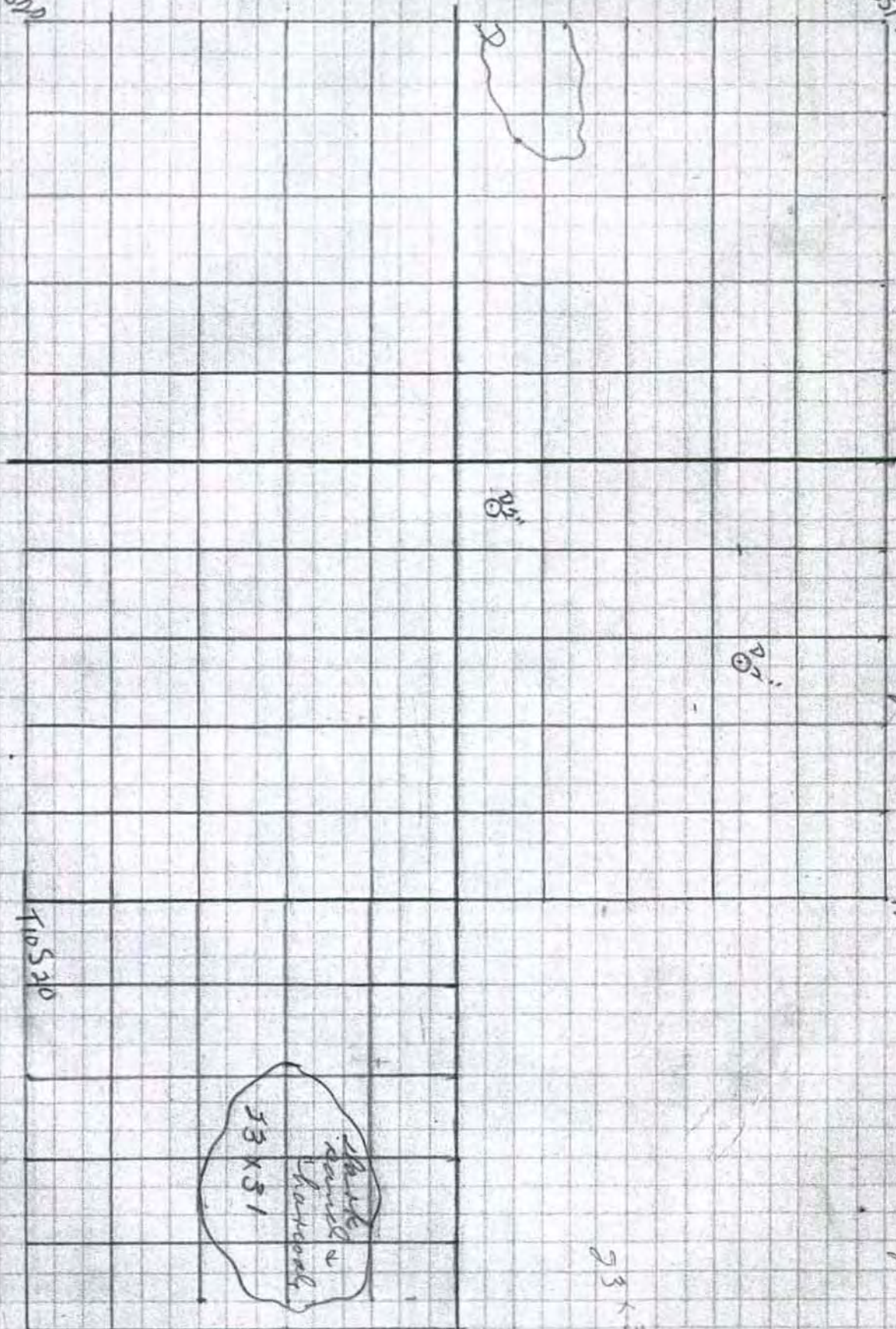






T11520

T10519

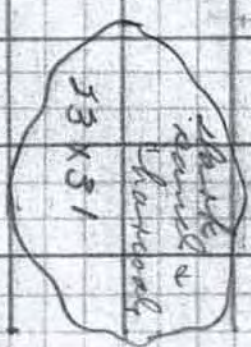


19" below surface accumulation  
T10519

20"

20"

T10520



23 x 31

Map # 14



T11519

T11518

10 below surface  
excavation

T10518

T10518

T10519



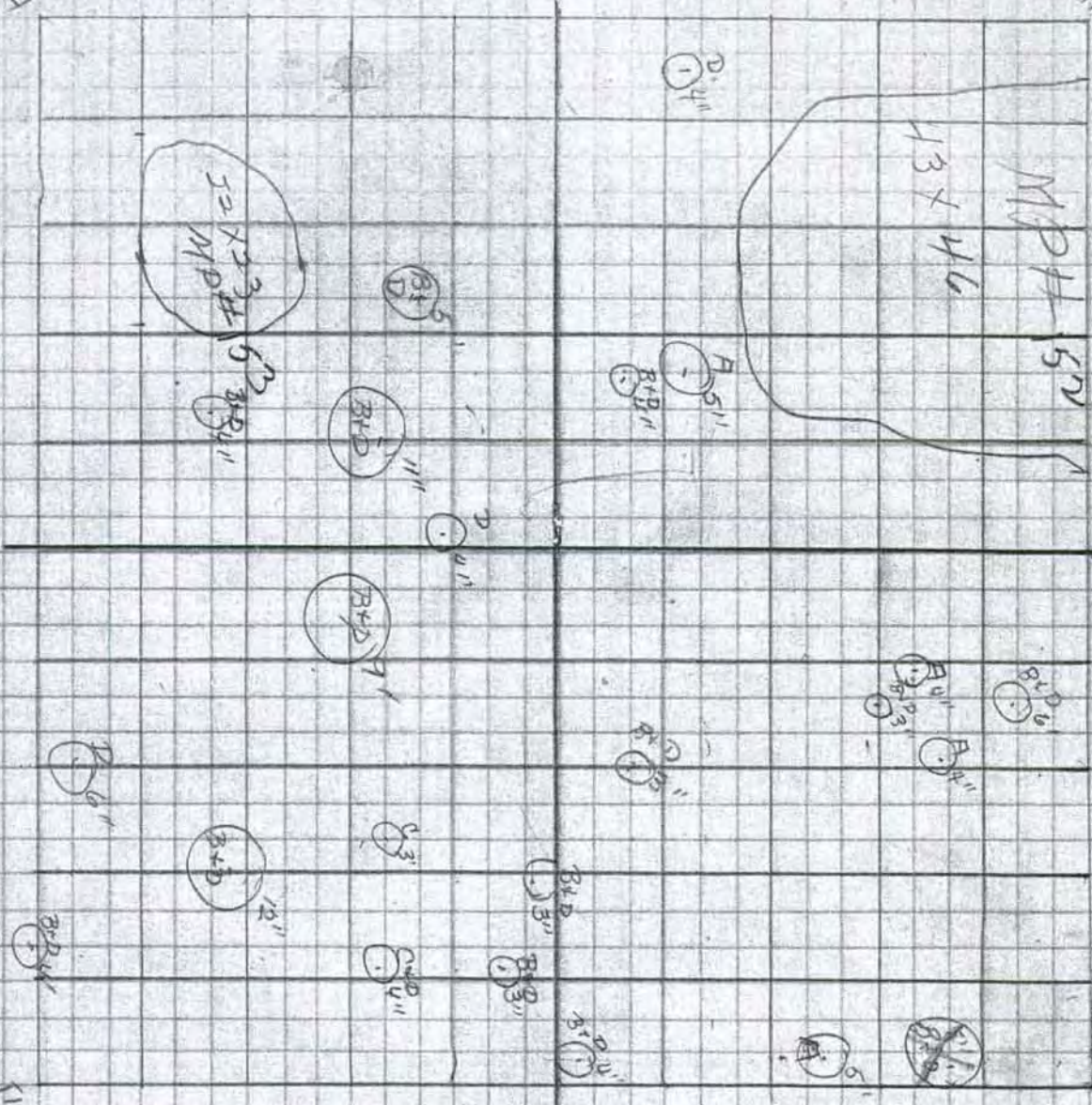
5 PM

Map # 13



T10514

T10514



MPH 52  
13x46  
Below occupation

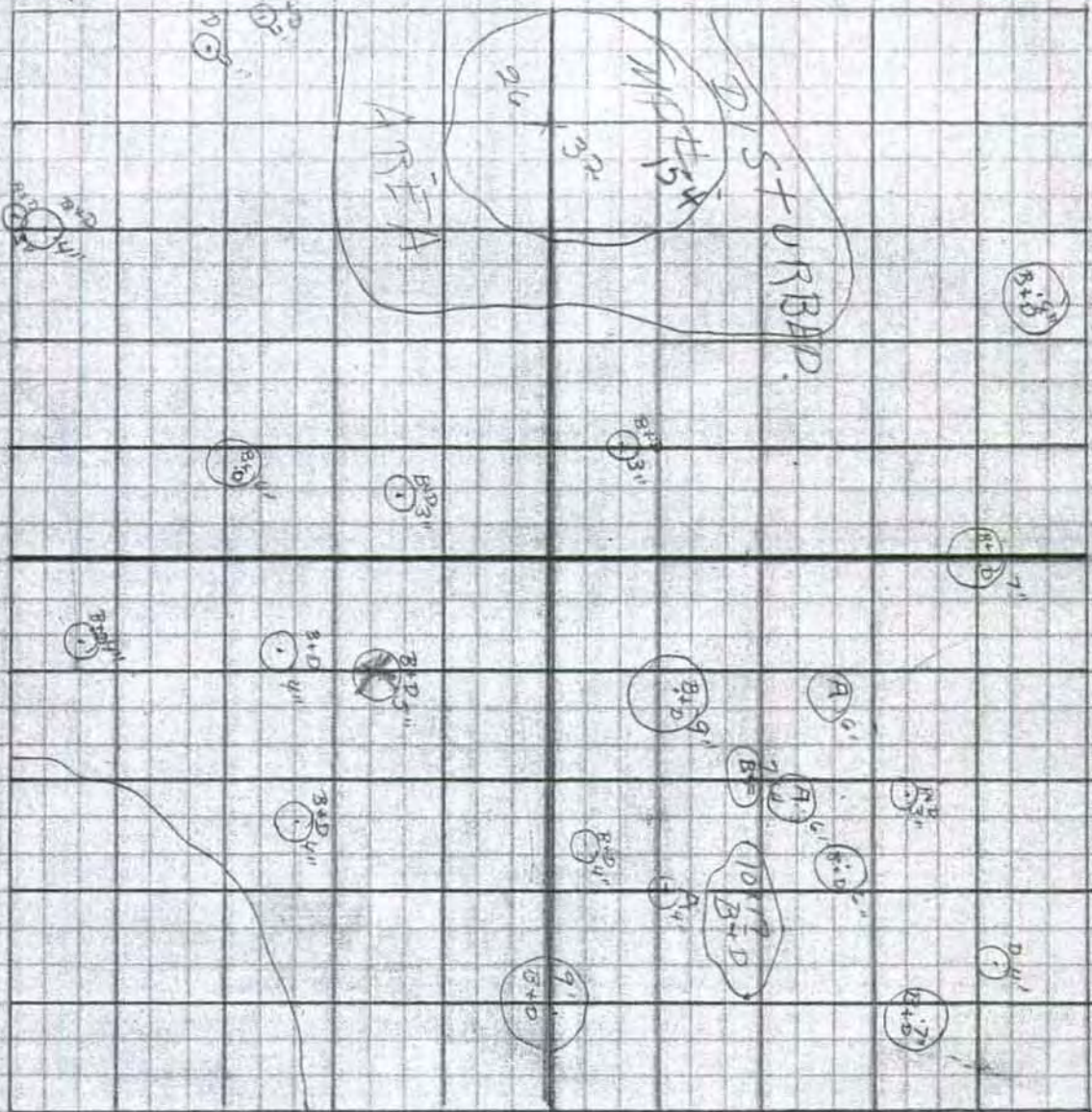
T10514

T10514



T1156

T1154



below our pattern

T10515

T10514



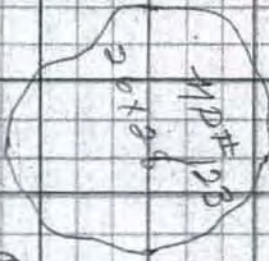
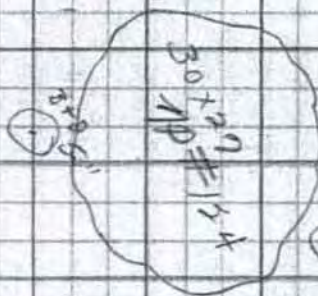
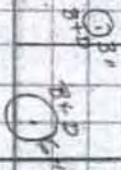
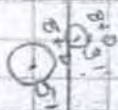
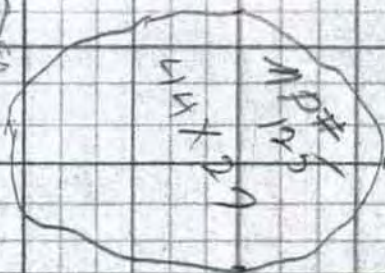


T11511



T11515

19  
10  
Julius outcave  
excavation



T10515

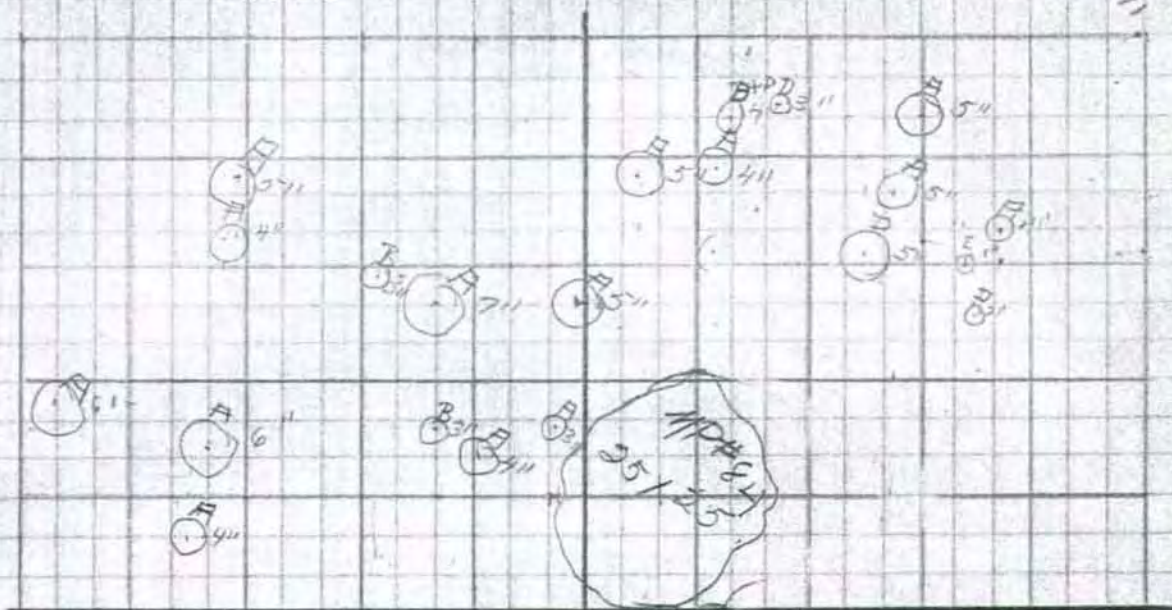
T10516





T11 S17

T11 S16



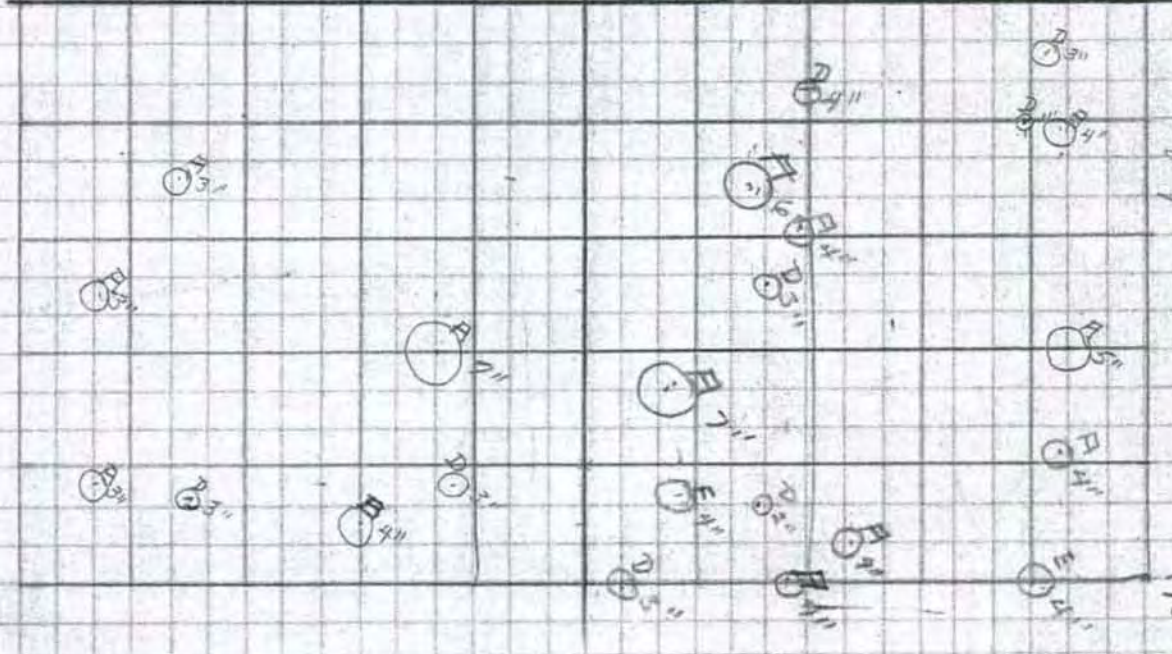
AP# 83  
35/25

below surface occupation

T10

S17

T10 S16



map 83  
↓  
see AP# 83



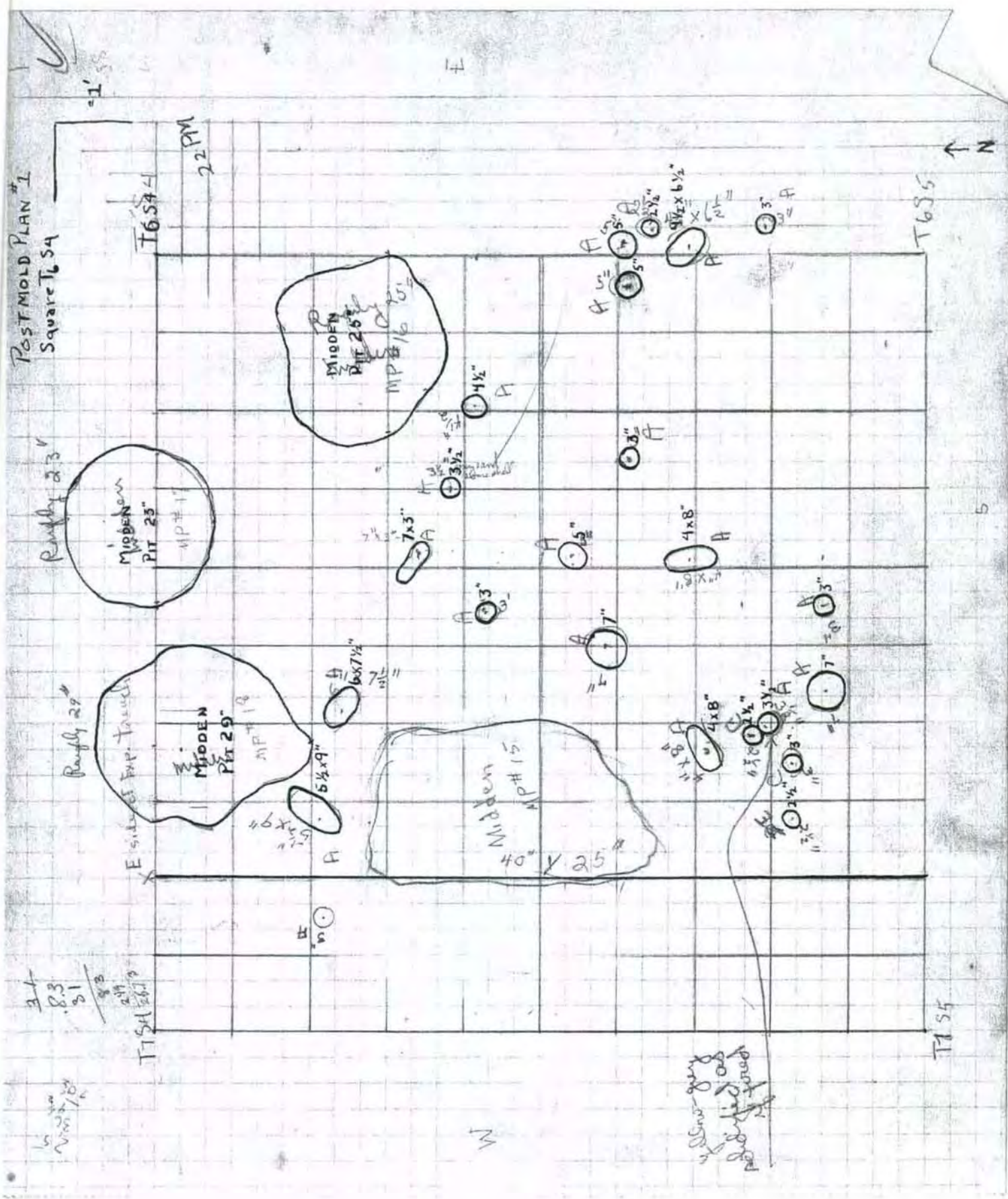




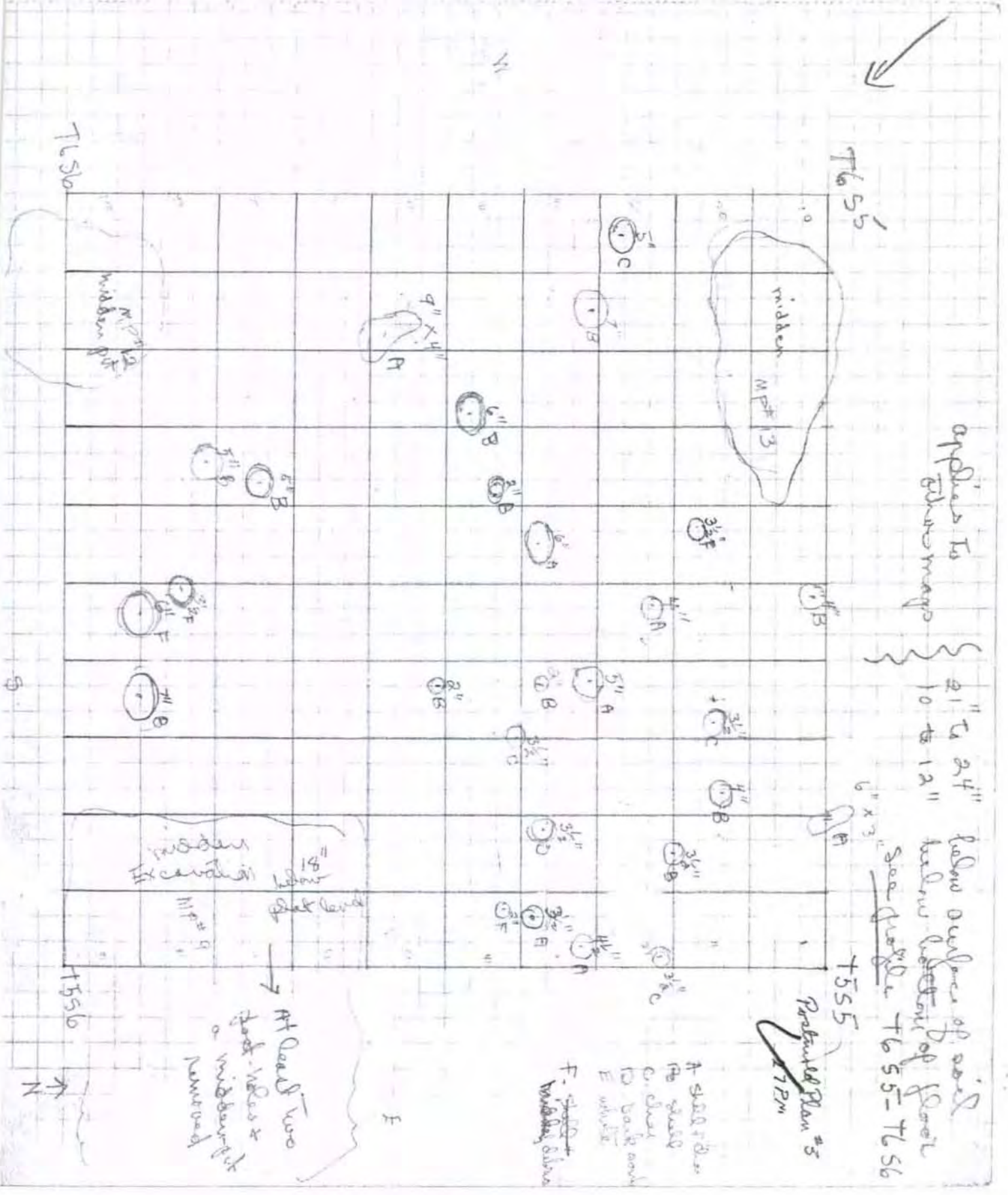




POSTMOLD PLAN #1  
Square T654







applies to  
plan map

2 1/2" to 2 1/4"  
10 to 12"

below surface of soil  
below level of floor  
See profile T655-T656

Rothwell Plan #5  
272M

A - small + 3/4"  
B - small + 3/4"  
C - small + 3/4"  
D - small + 3/4"  
E - small + 3/4"  
F - small + 3/4"  
Midden above

At Road's base  
foot mounds &  
mounds are  
numbered

Also captured to 8+7

See 11 inches surface } 12" below shell

#9

T851

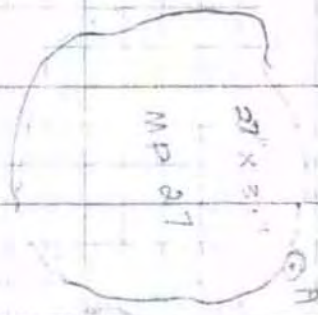
T951

10PM

T852

T952

← N



2" R

1 1/2" R

3 1/2" R

5" R + F

5" R

5" R + B + F + A

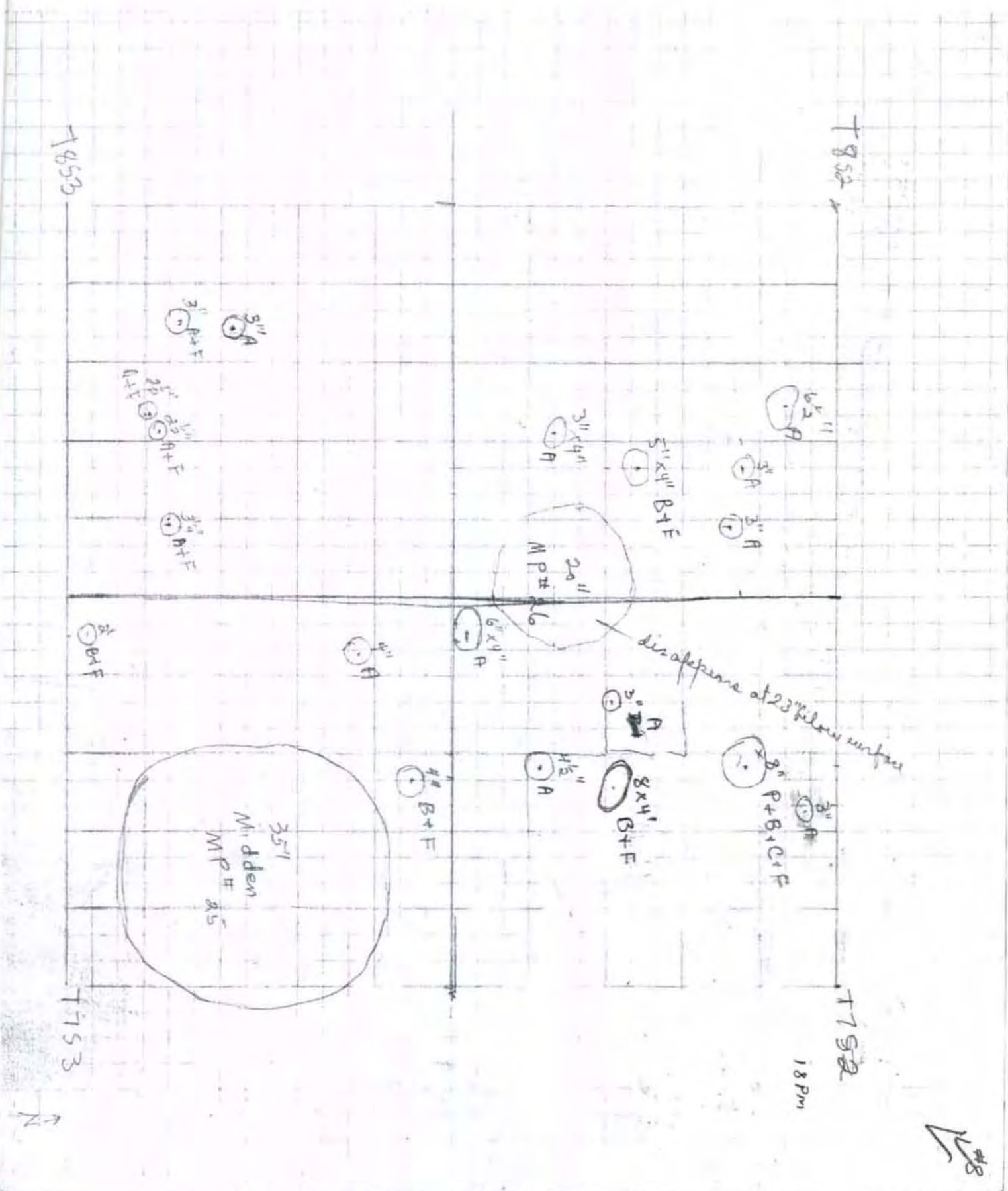
3" R + F

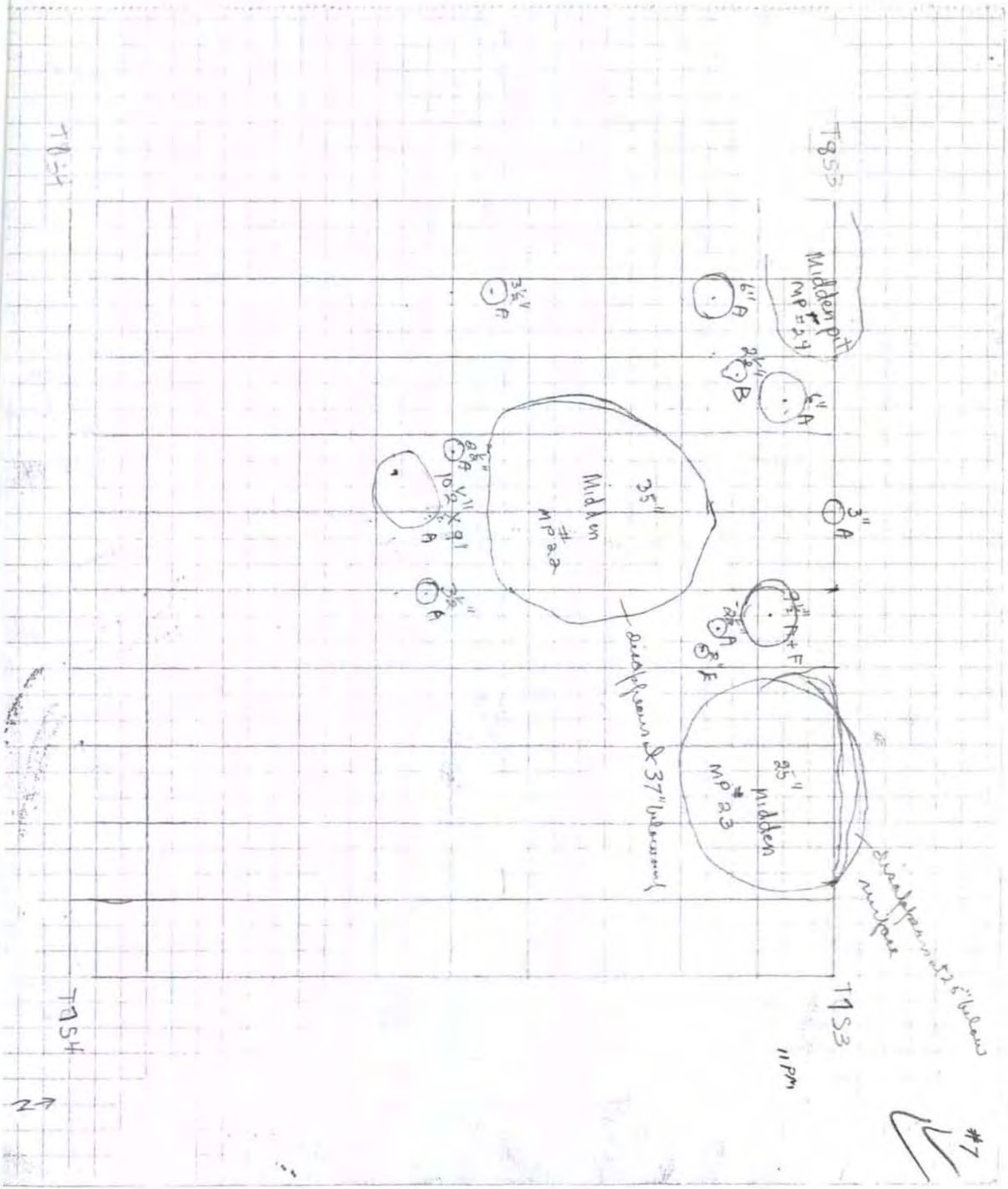
2" A

4" R + F + A + F

1 1/2" R





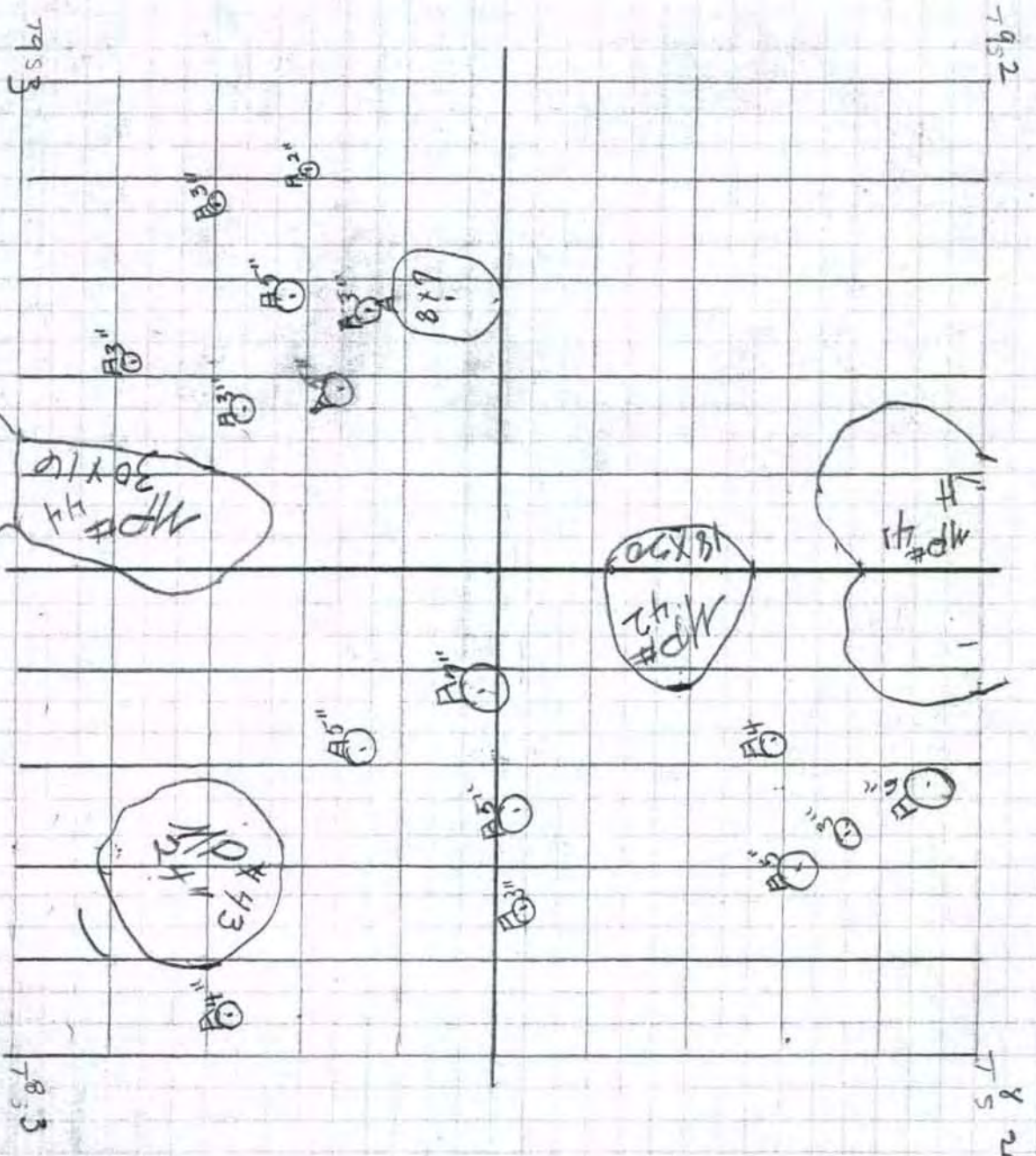








Depth Below Surface 1-7  
Occupation ↓

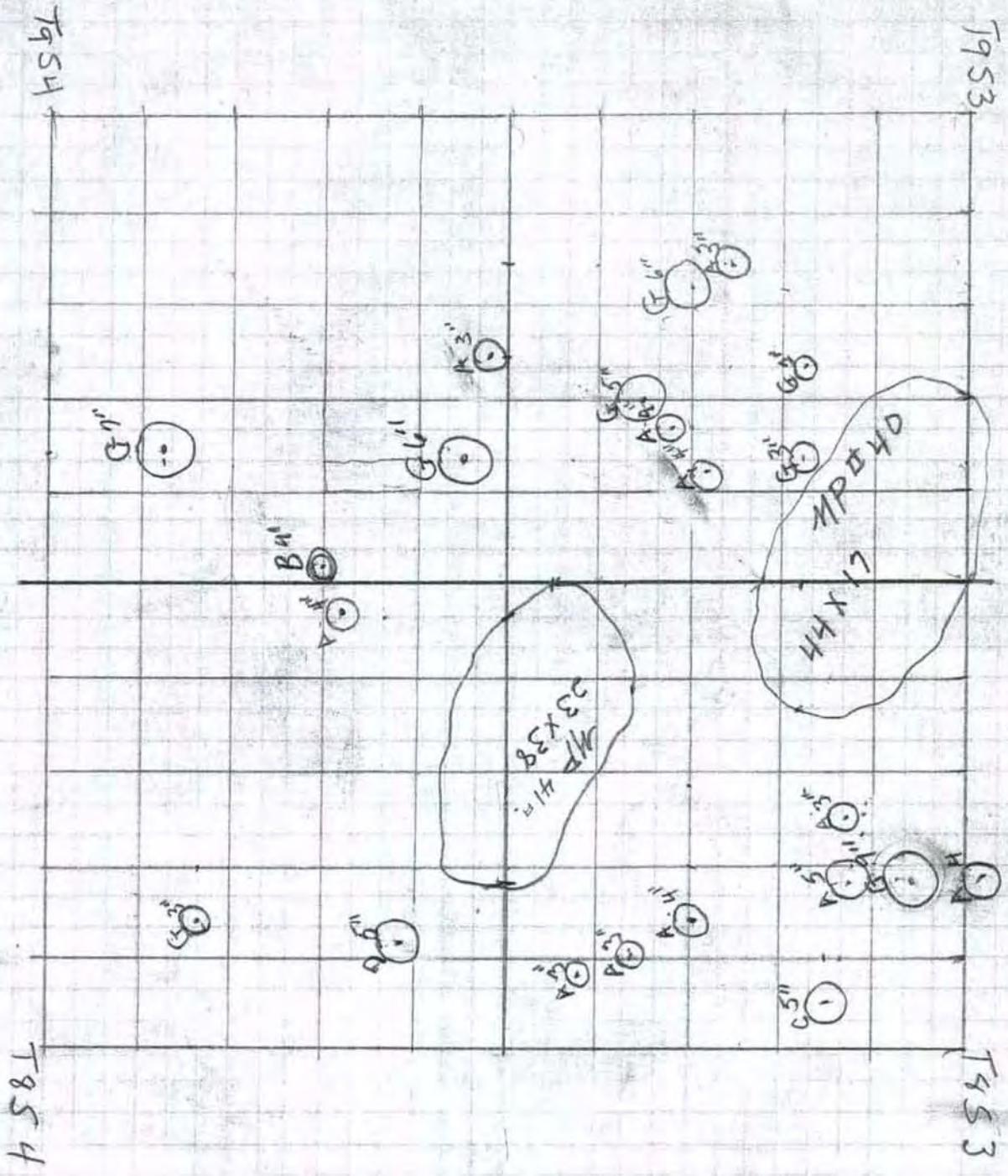


- R = Skull Elements
- B = " only
- C = General "
- D = Hand and dis-entailment
- E = White and
- F = Skulls of
- G = Skull Element & Mandibles of

15PM



22" below ventilation  
13" below ventilation



East Mission Pit = #39

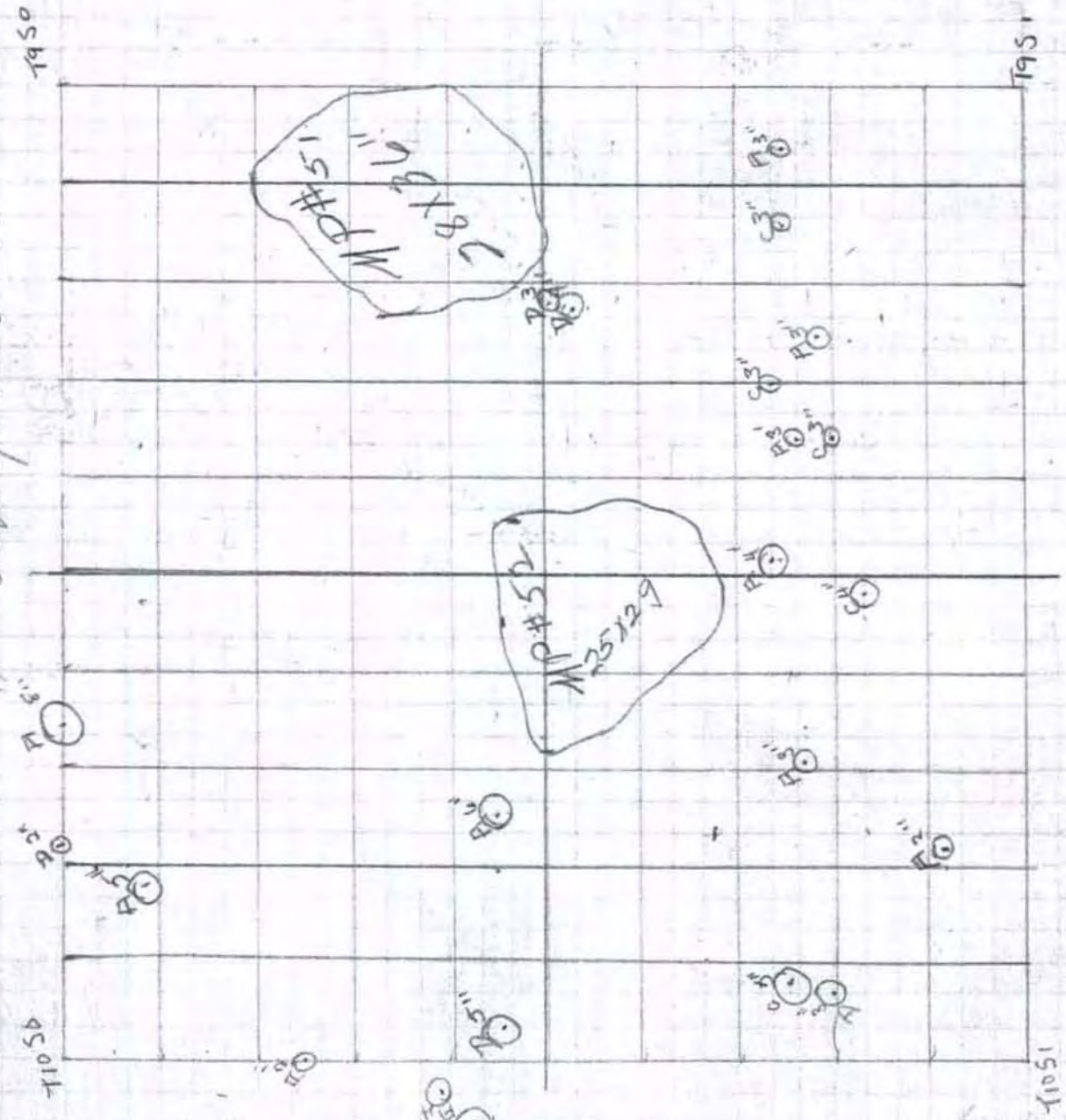
22 PM



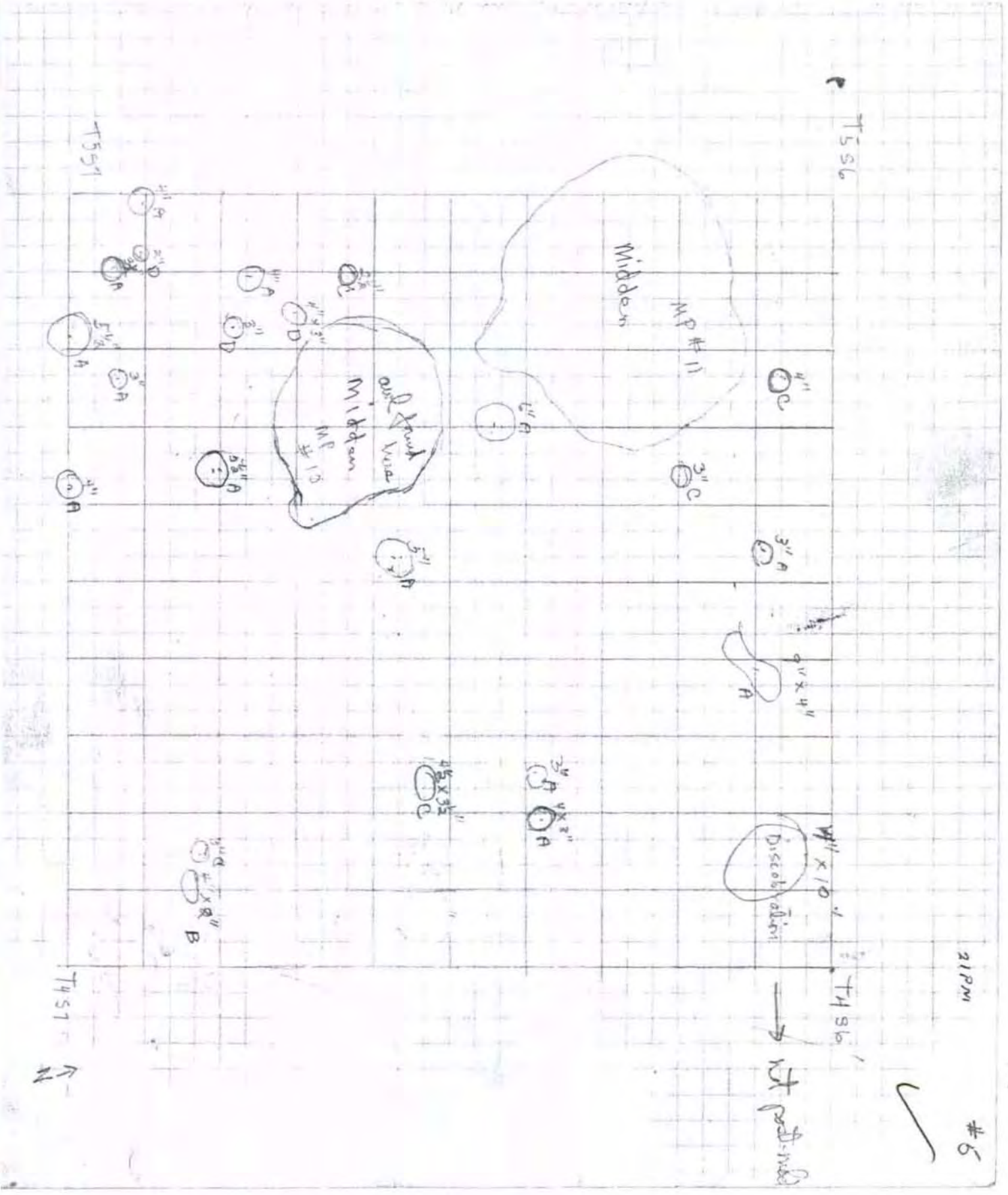


↓  
1950  
20 PM  
↓

Below surface occupation - 19  
MP# 50







21 PM

#6

→ 1st post-hole





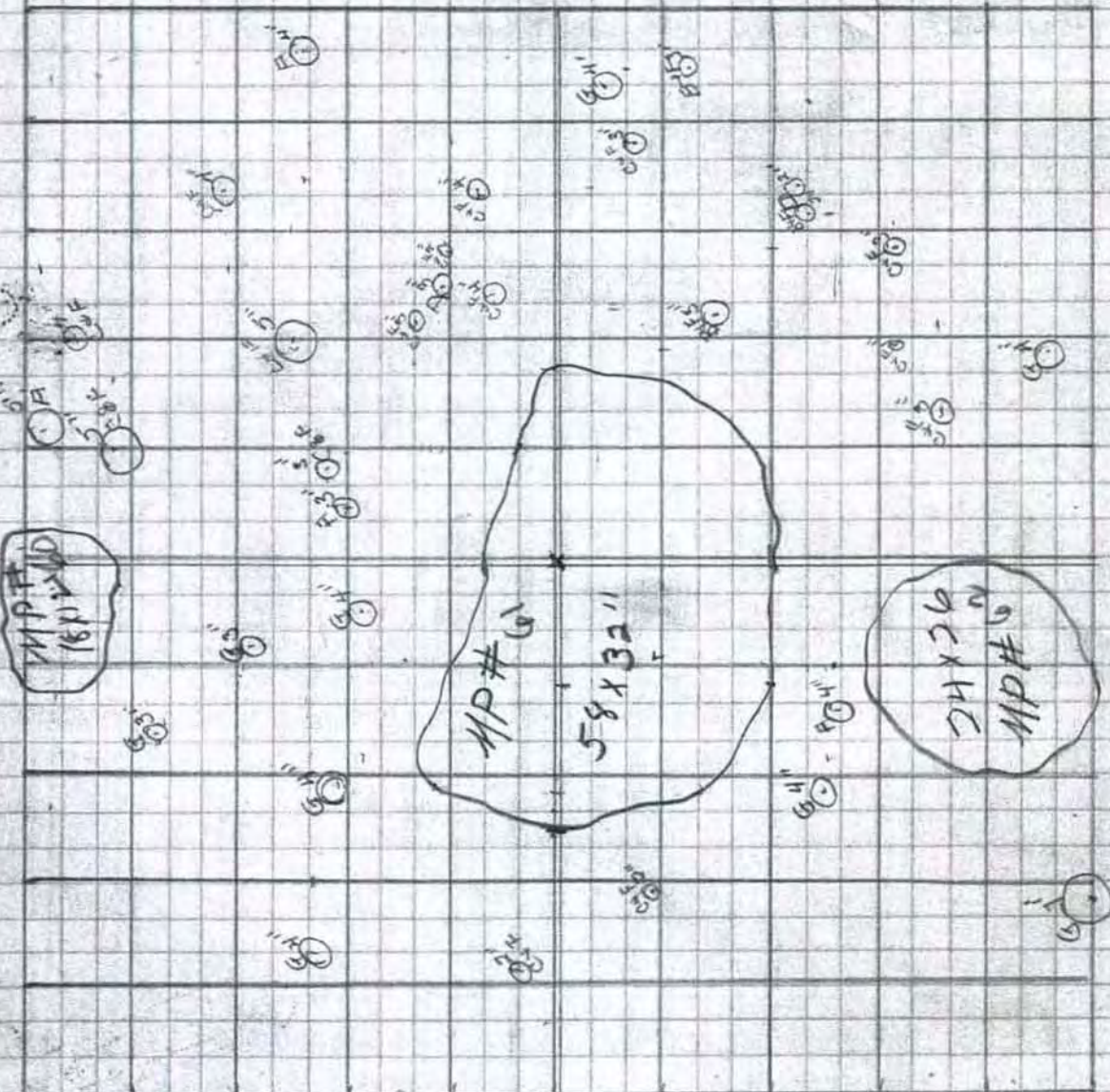
map #23  
↑

33 PM

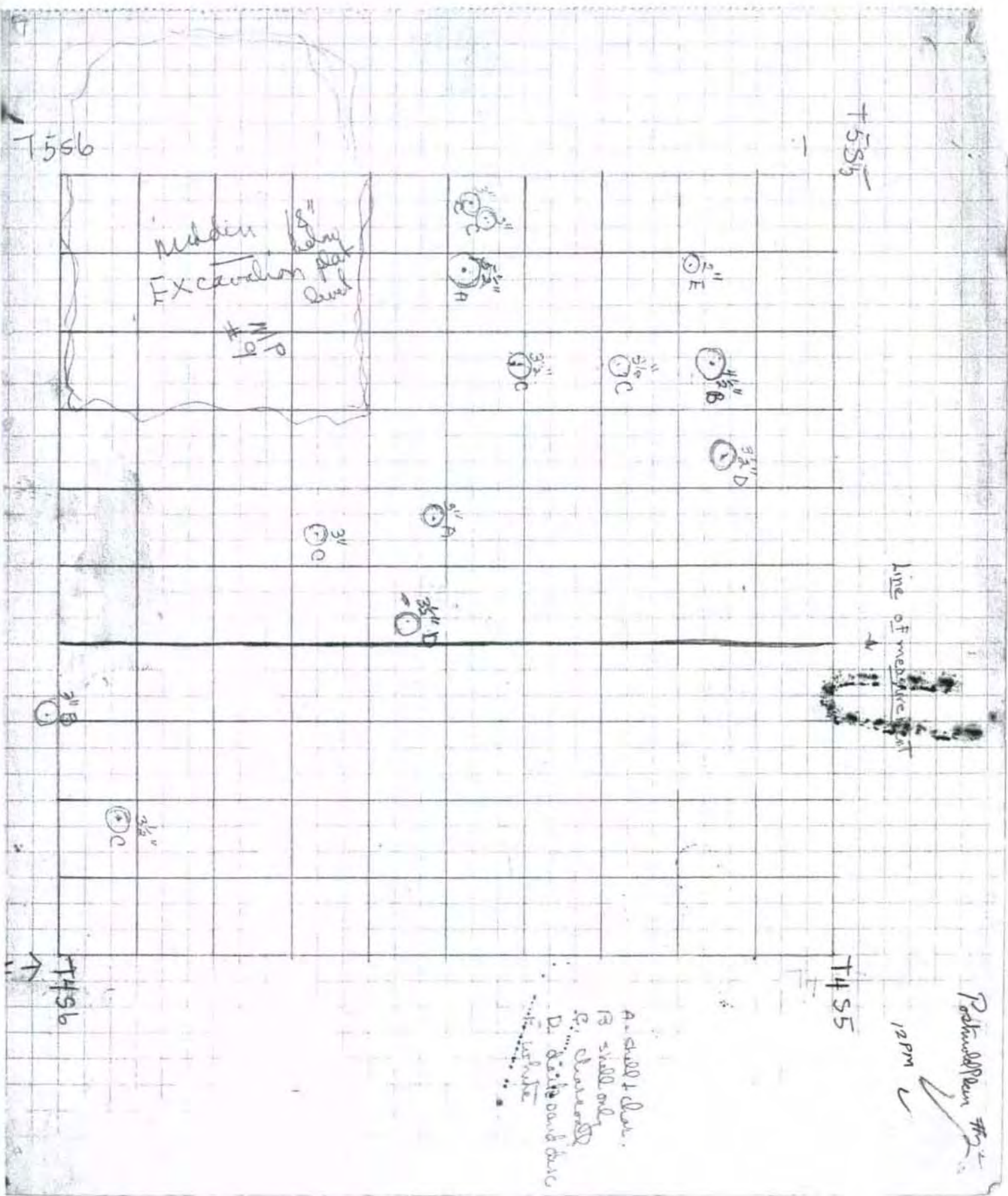
T9 S2

T9 S3

21" below surface  
" occupation







Richardson  
12PM

A - shell + bone.  
B - shell only  
C - charcoal  
D - debris and bone



below surface occupation

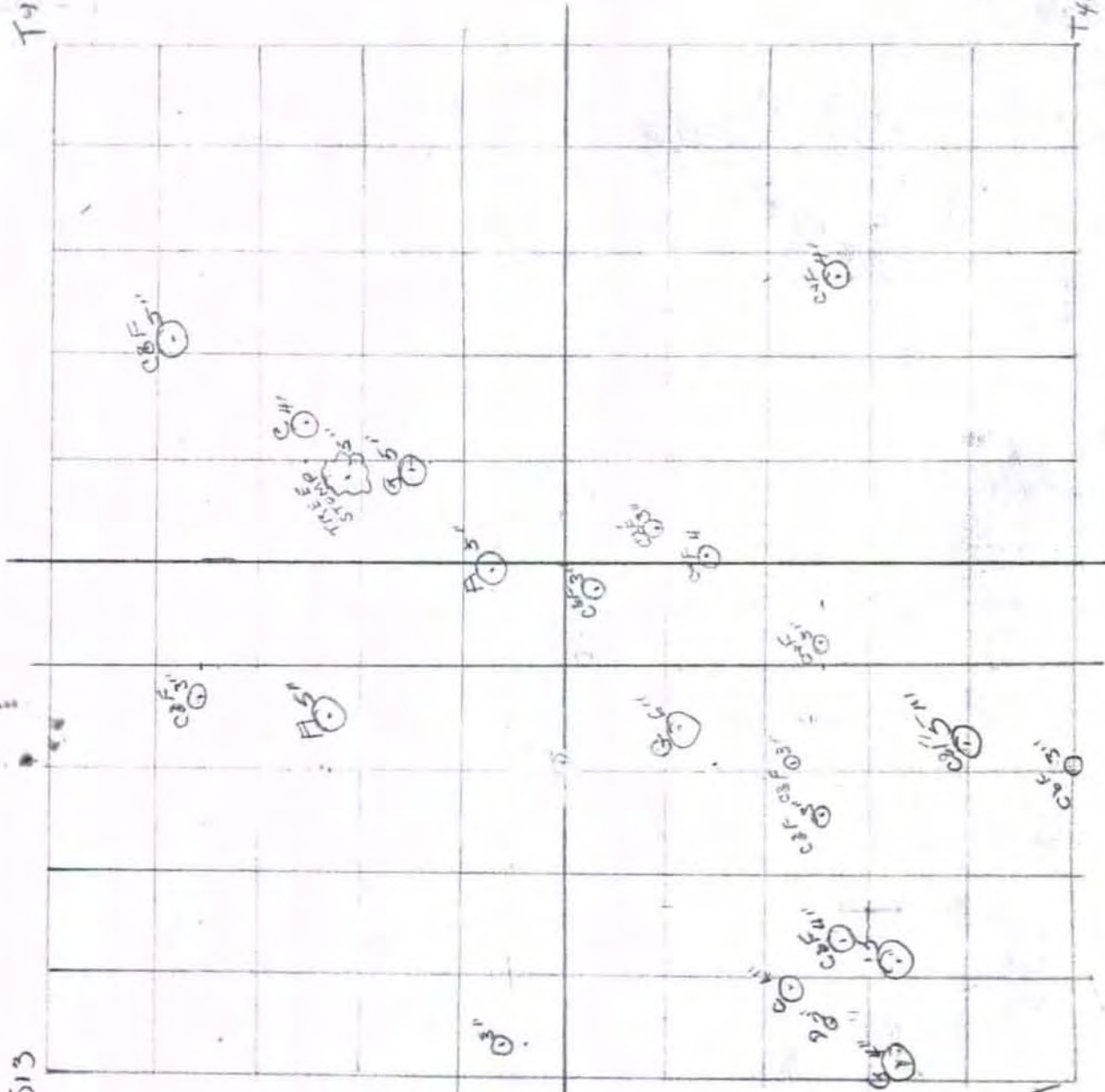
Sand map # 35

T4S13

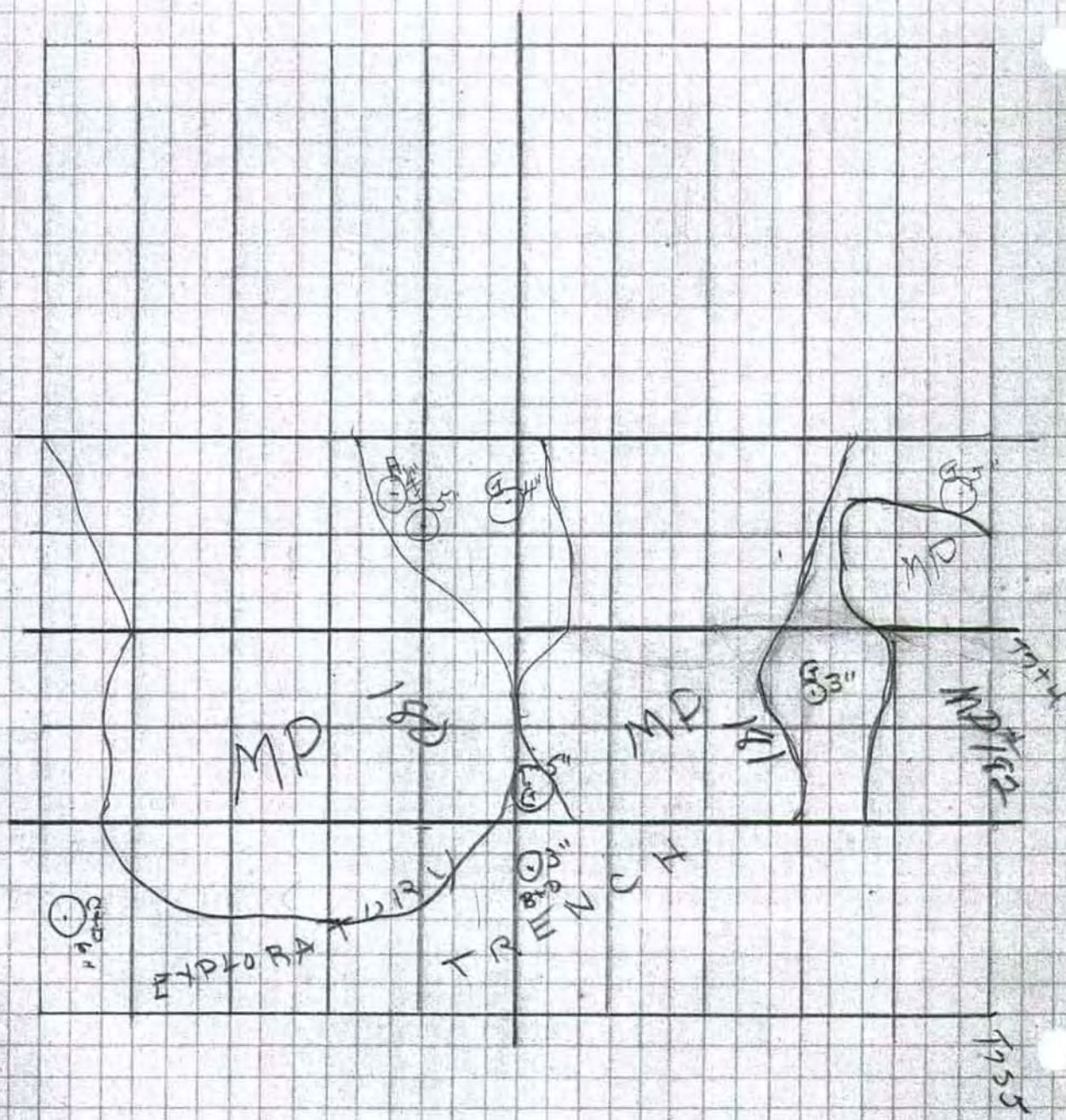
T4S14

T5S13

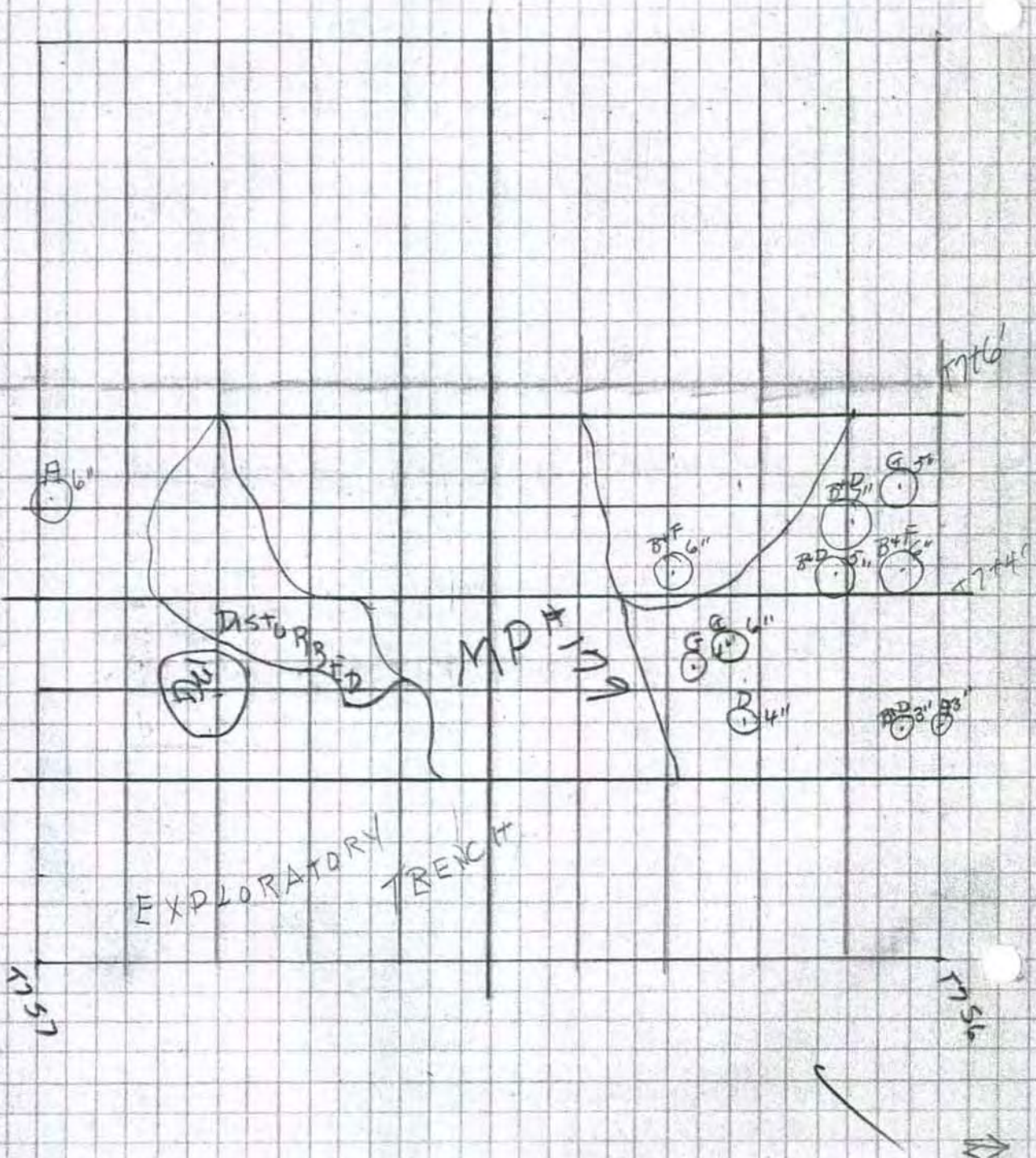
T5S14



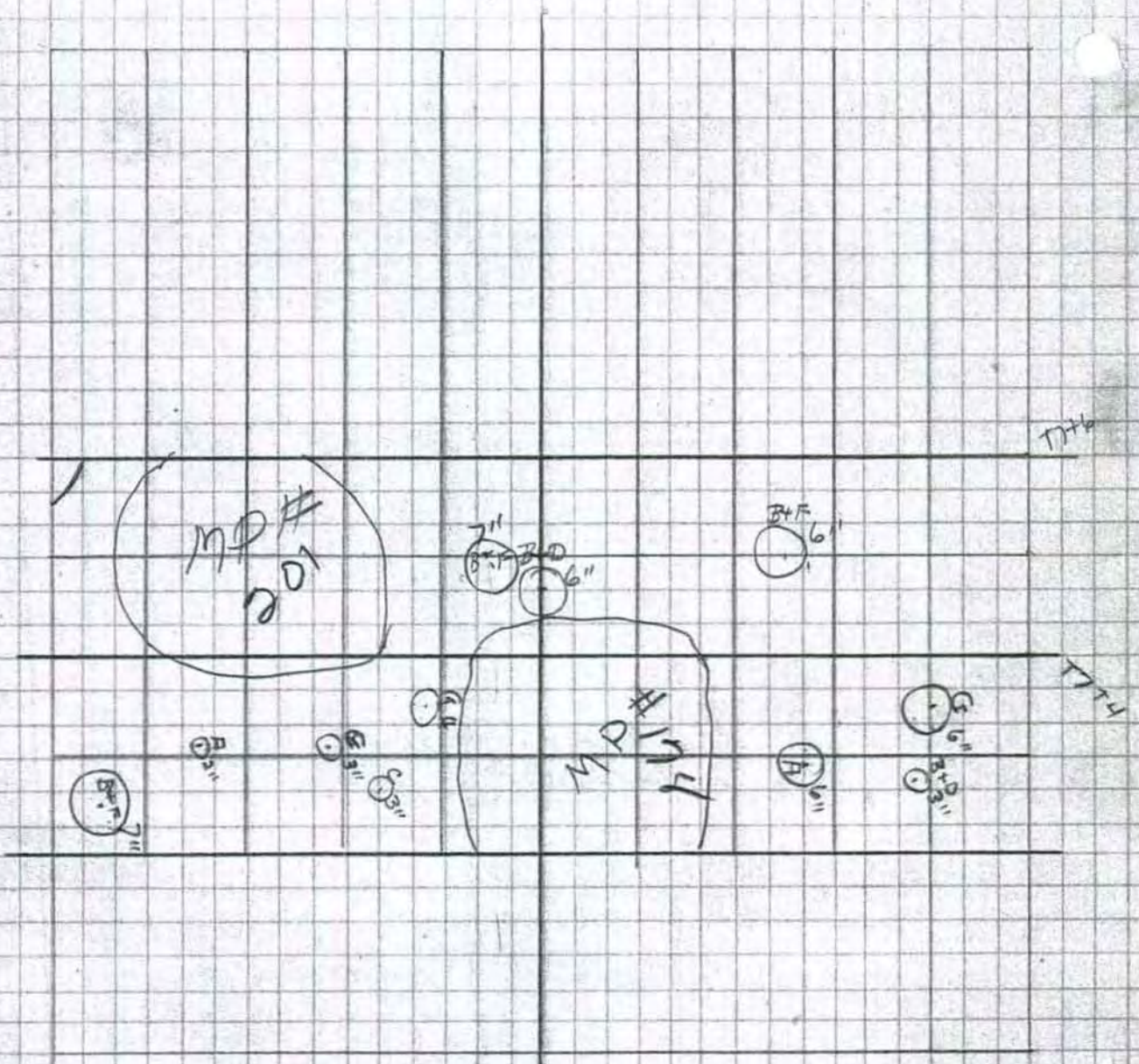








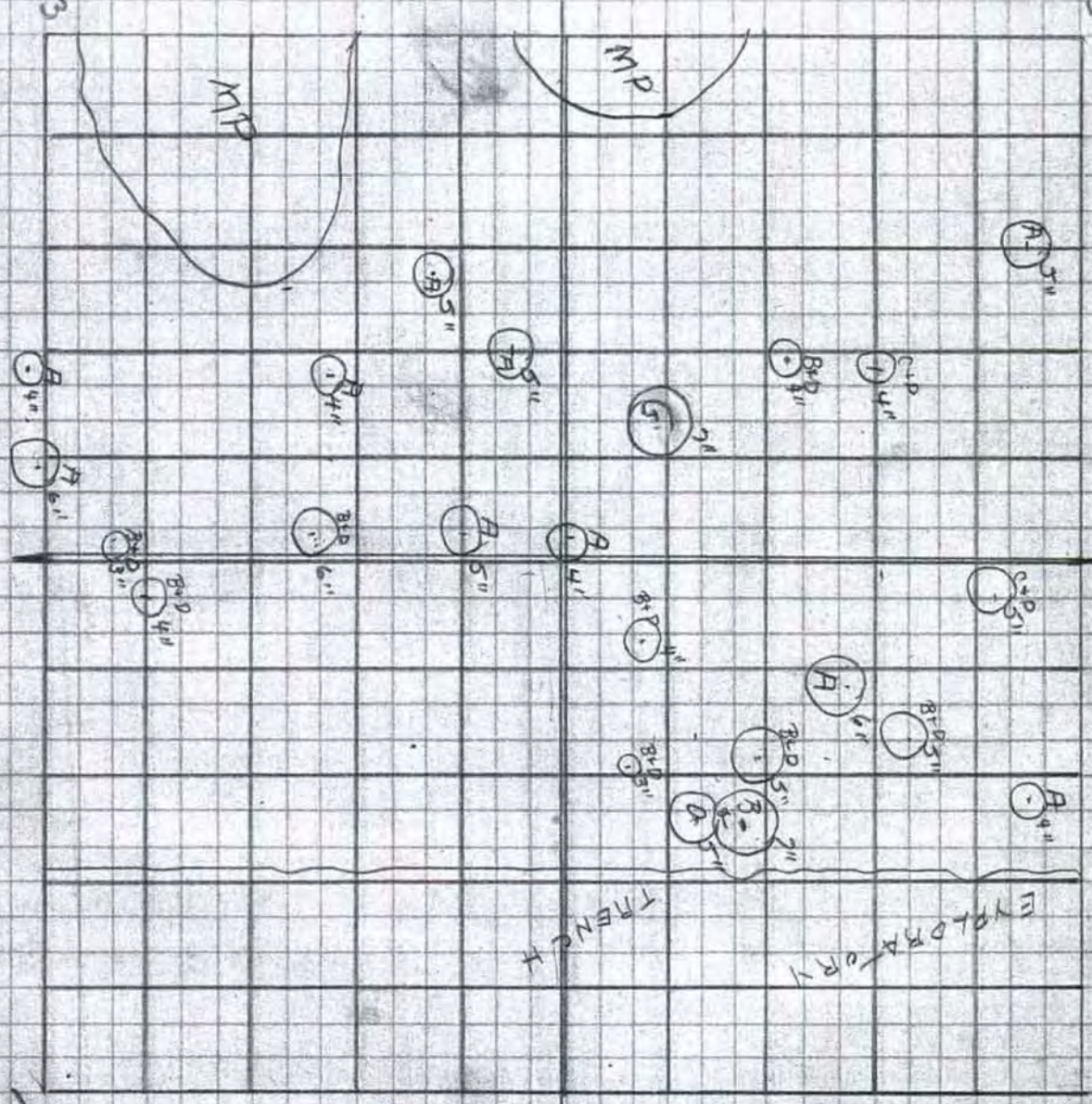






14513

14512



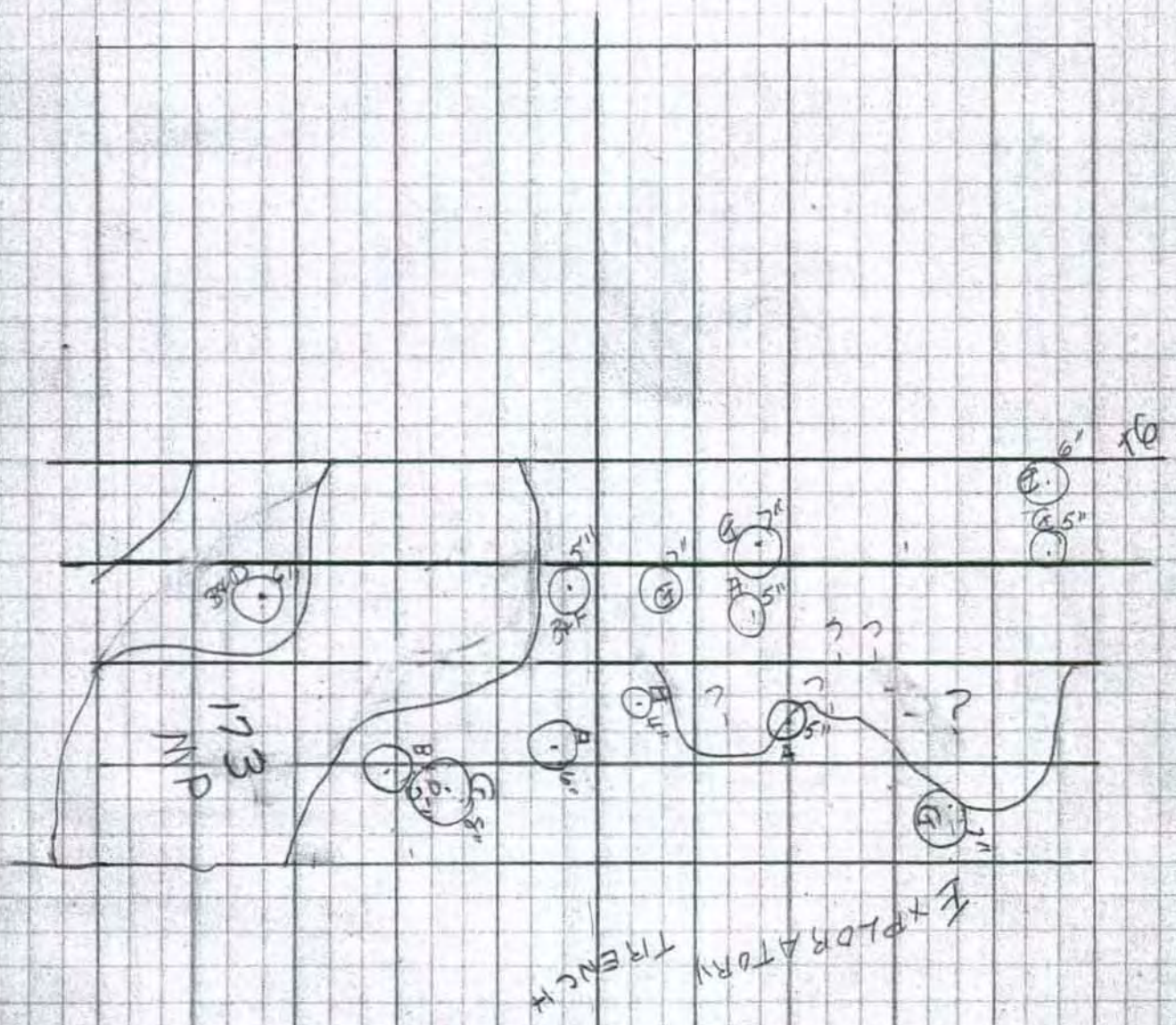
Below surface  
occupations

14513

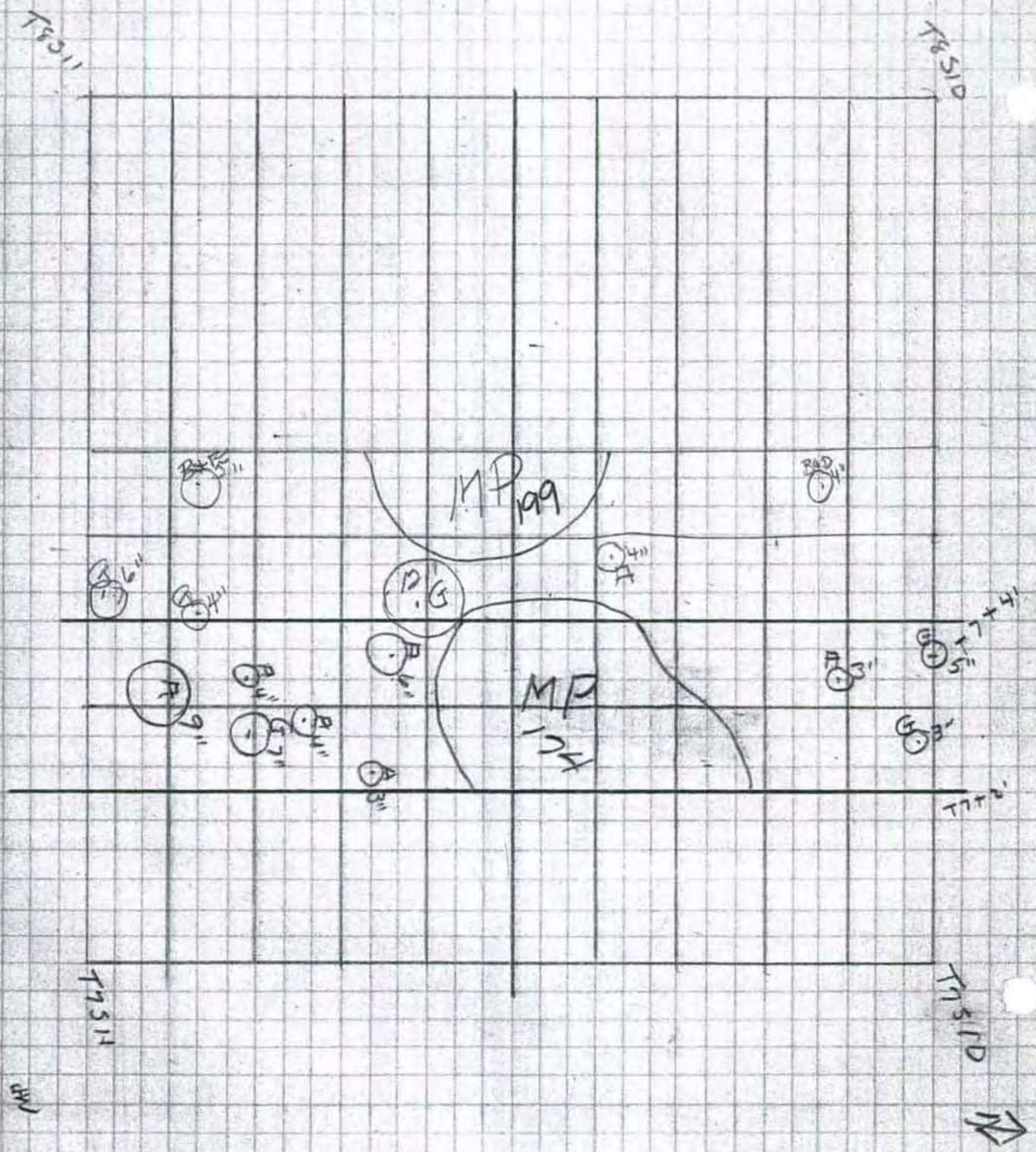
14512













Y6510

Y659

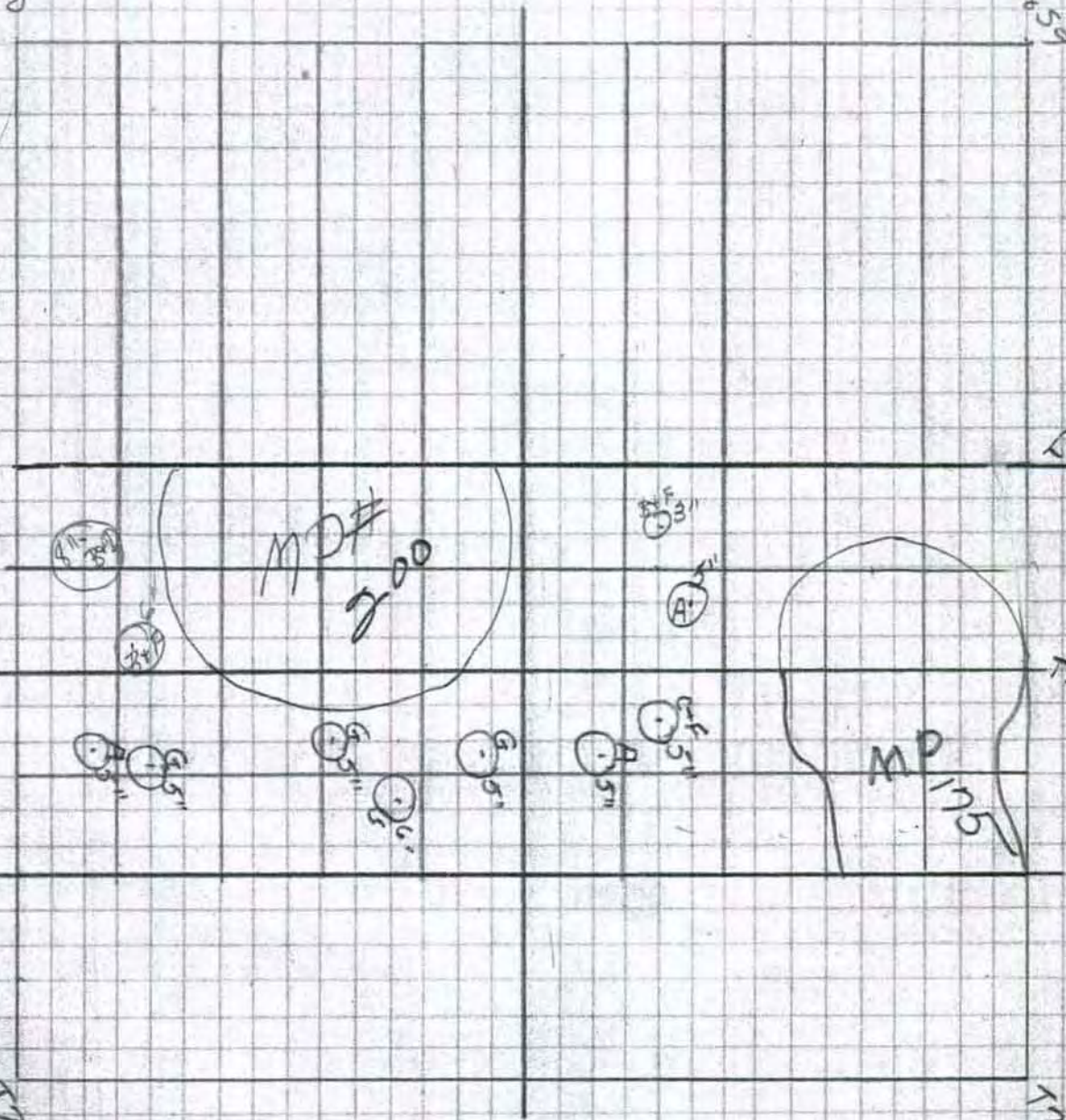
T774

T774

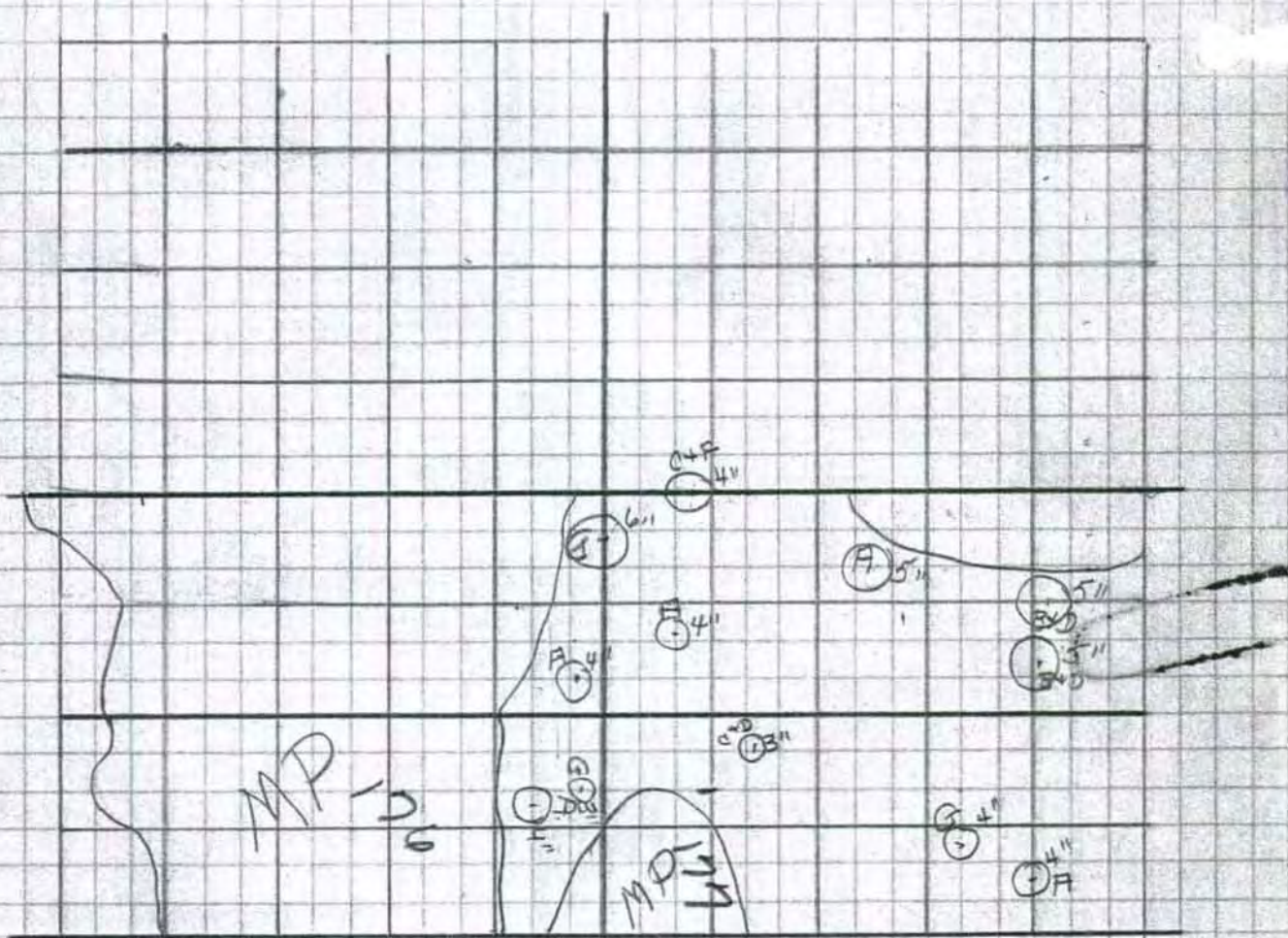
Y659

Y6510

777



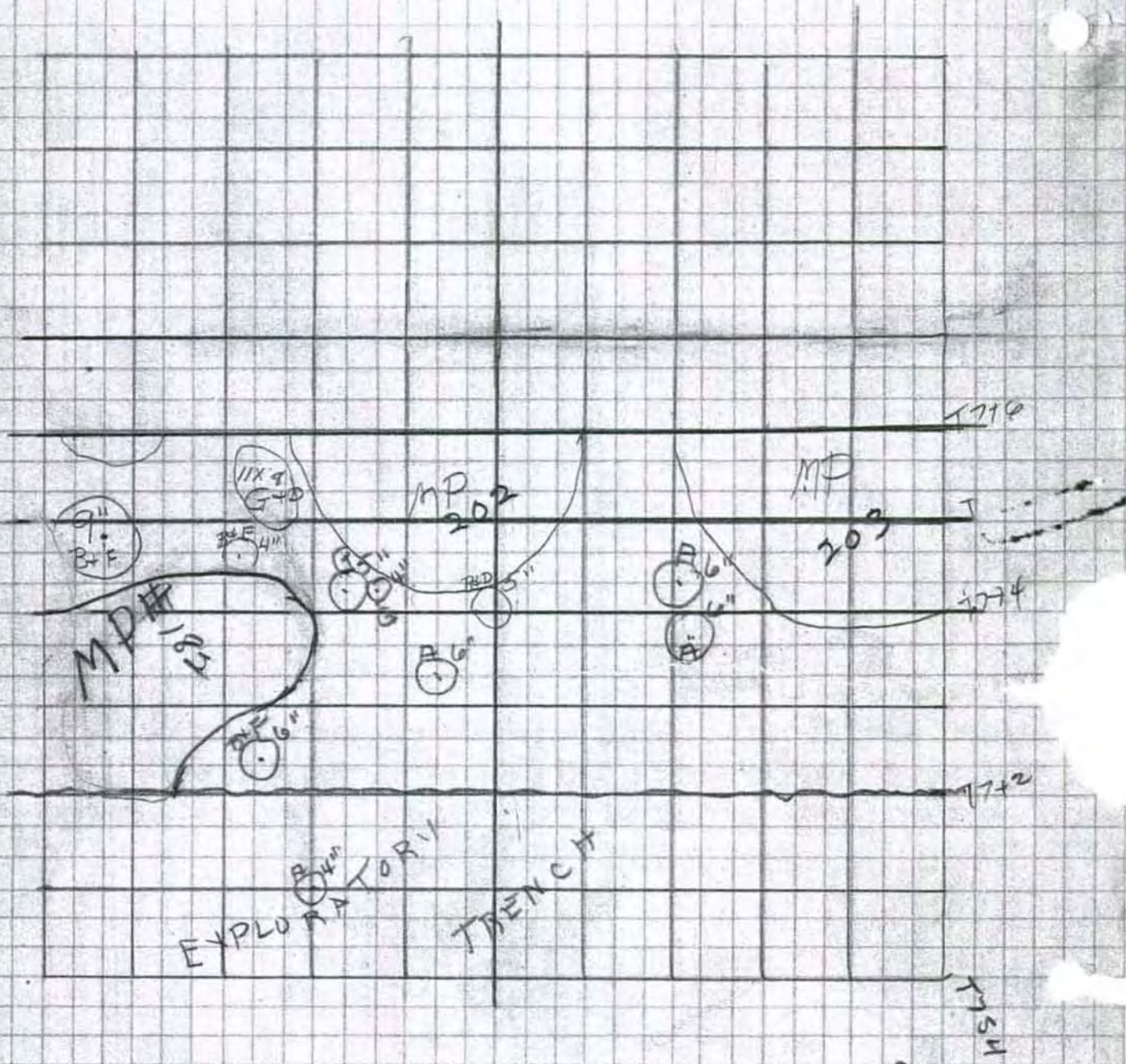




1554









73" below surface  
73" " "

N

19PM

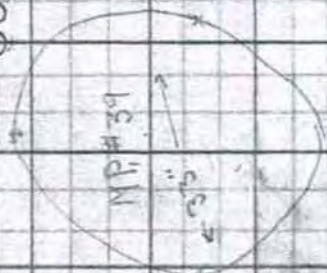
T4S10

T6S11

T5S10

T5S11

11B



11E

11E  
11E

11D

11F

11E

11B

11D  
11E

11G

11G  
11G

11G

11G

11E

11B

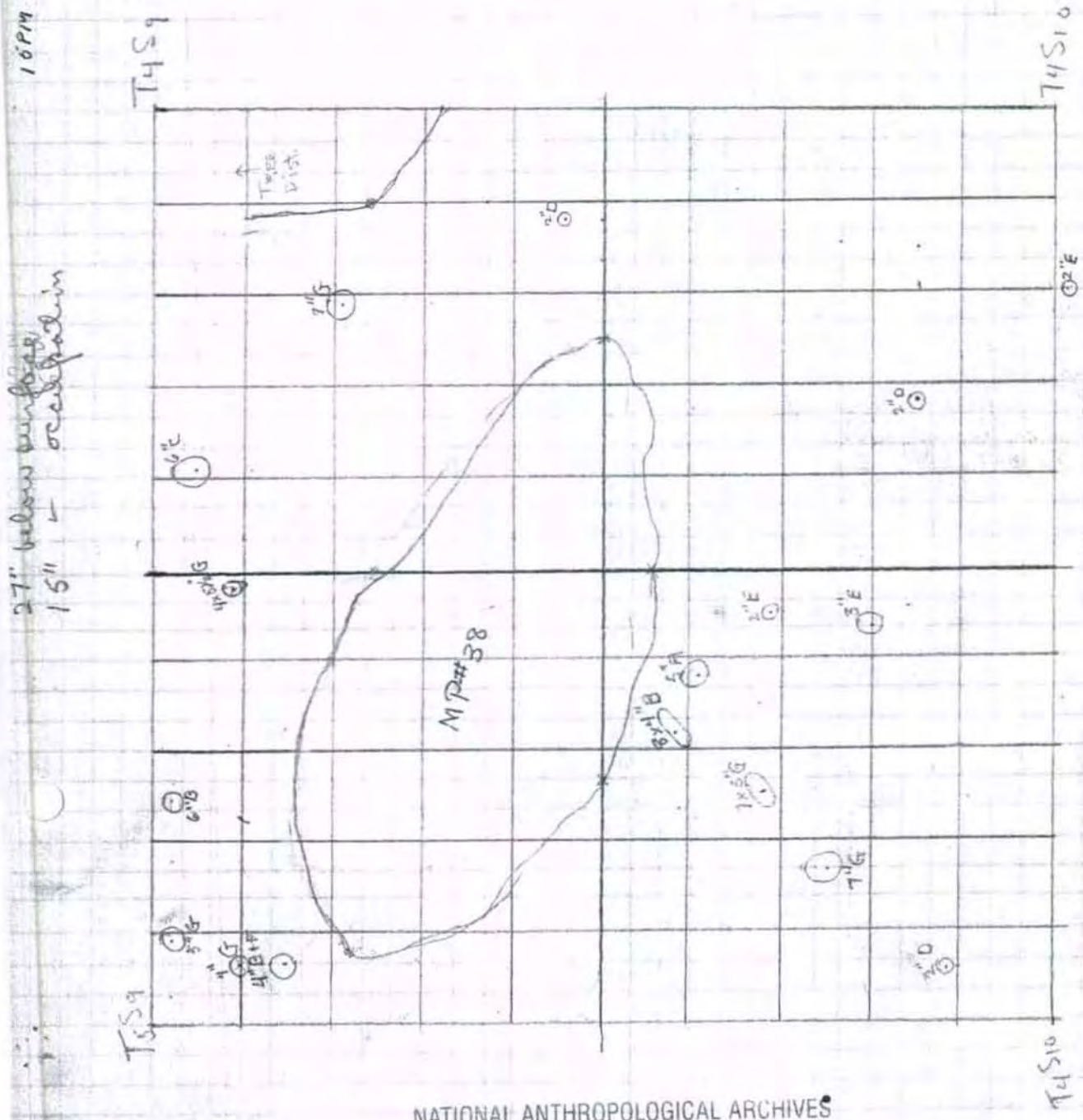
11G

11D  
11E

11G

11G



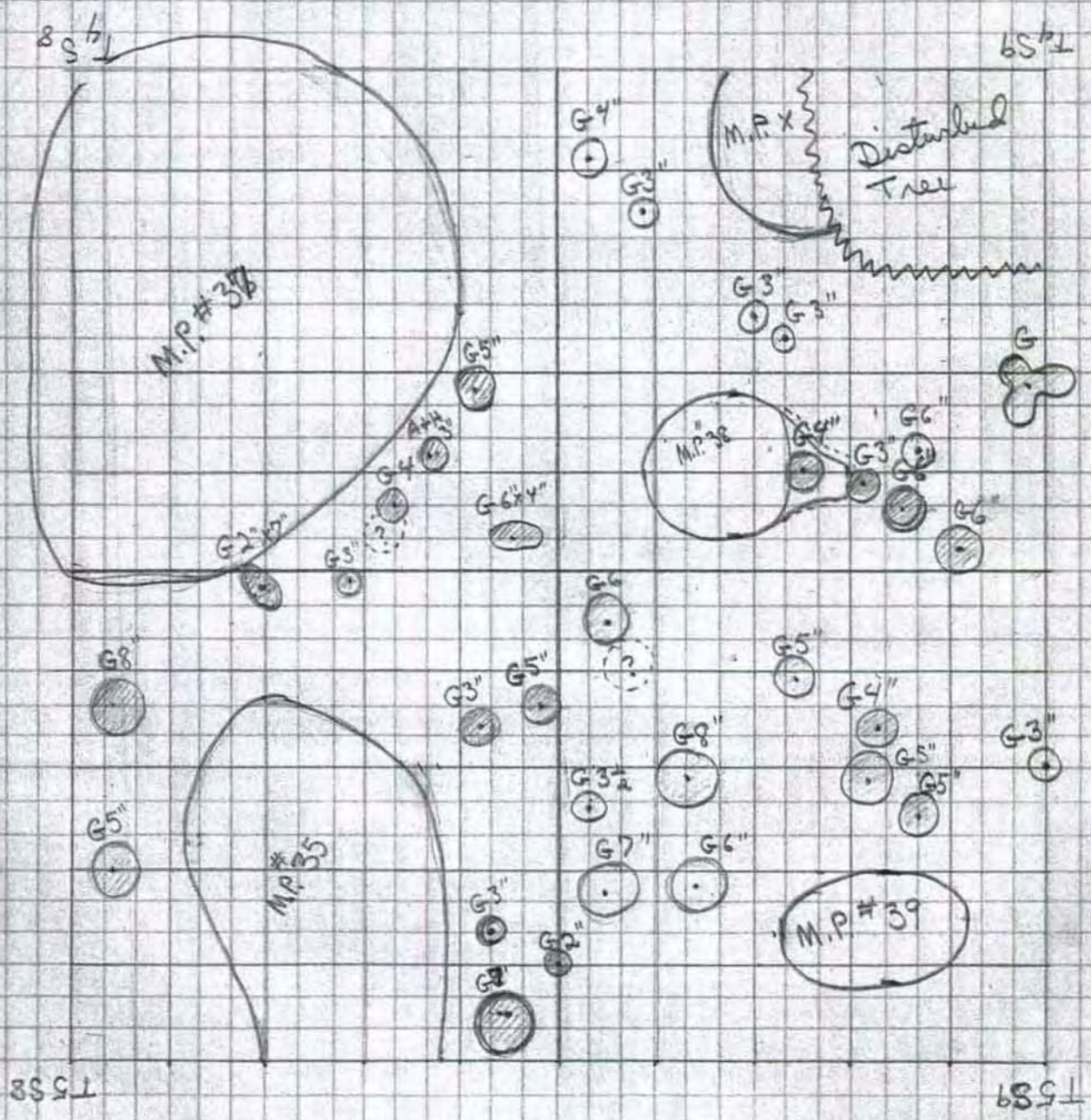


27" below surface  
15" L scale



Depth - 27" below surface  
15" " occupation

3:37 PM



M.P. #36



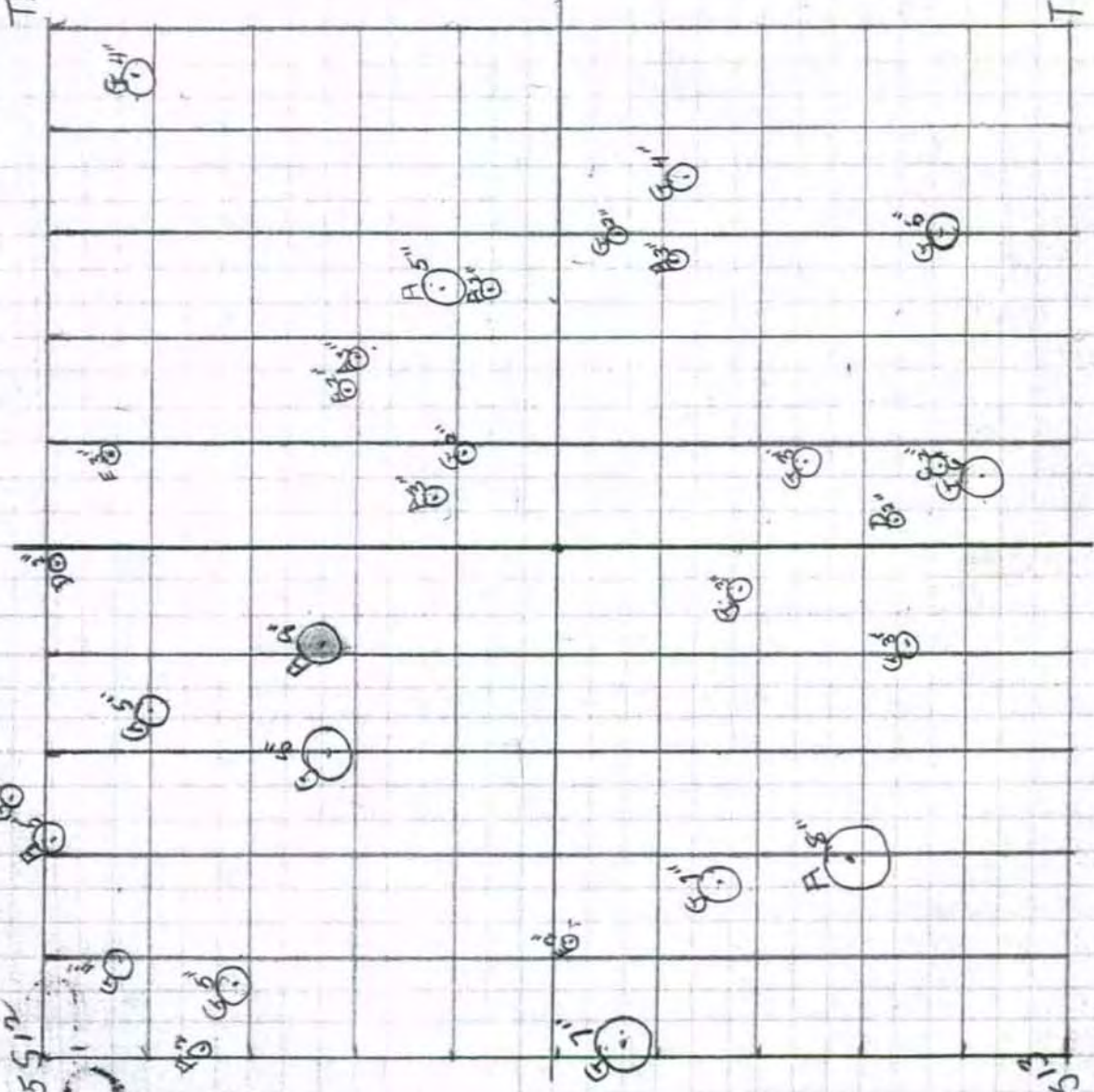
14 below surface  
12 .. accupation



2.8 PM

T4512

T4513



T1512

T1513



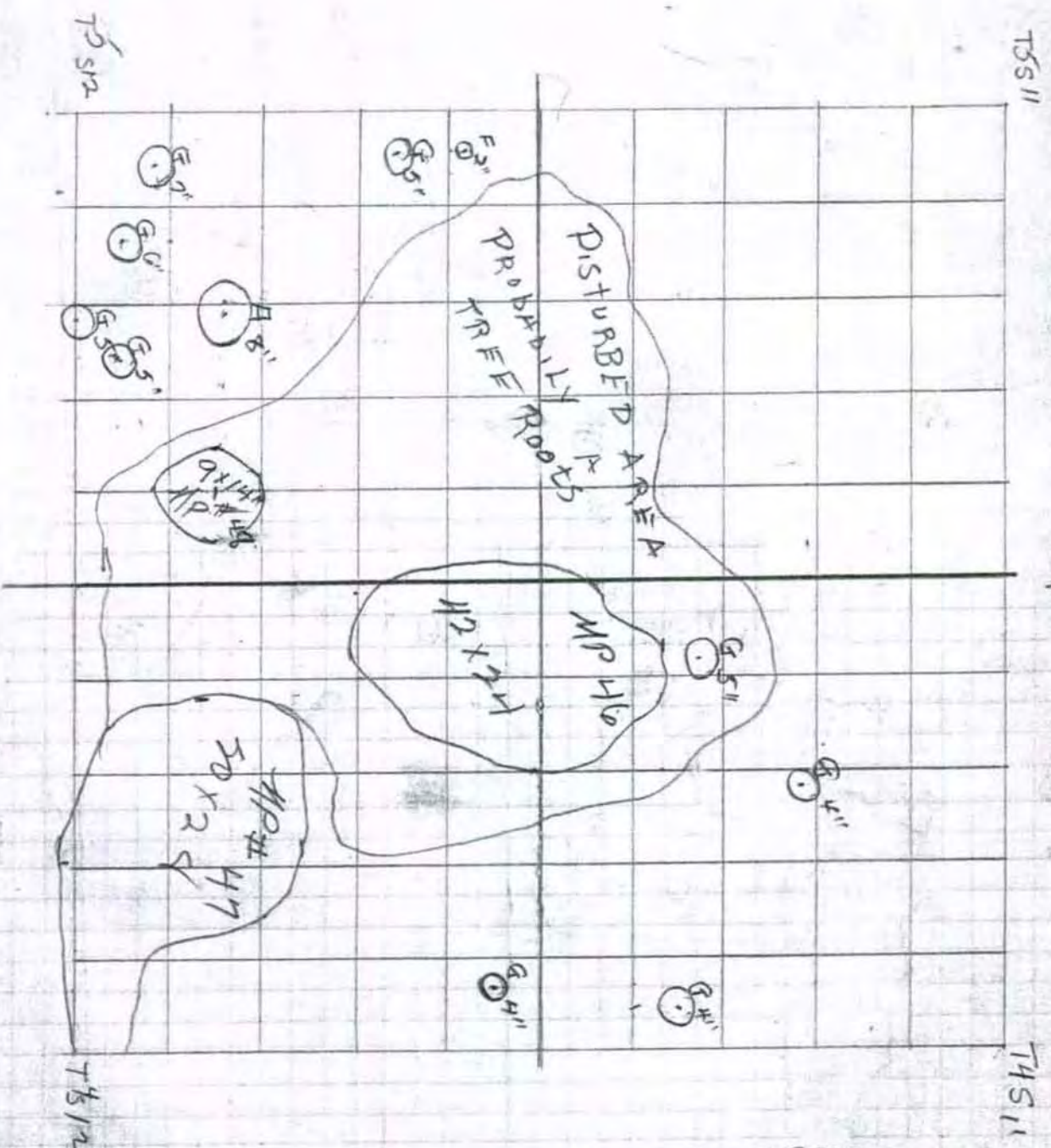




Dagfish Island survey - 19  
Campden Road - 9

# 10  
Cont W.P. 415

11 PM



- Symbols of fringed elements
- A = Shell + cleared
  - B = Shell only
  - C = Cleared only
  - D = Dark round debris
  - E = White sand in-trench
  - F = Wooden debris
  - G = Shell, cleared & within debris





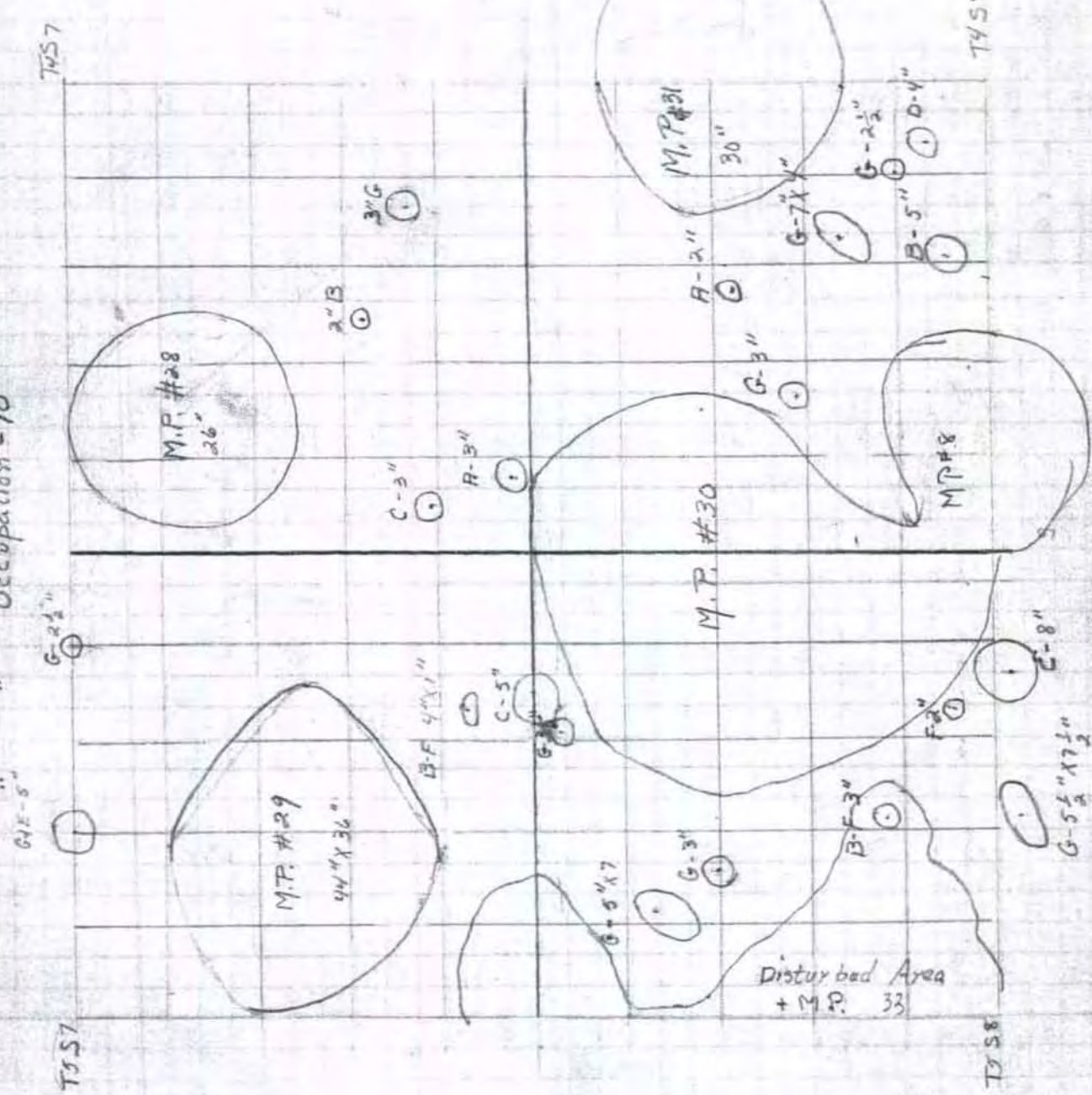


19 PM

#10

Depth Below Surface - 20"  
Occupation - 10"

- F = Shell Charcoal
- B = " only
- C = Charcoal #
- D = bit wood
- E = white wood
- F = *Schistosoma* debris
- G = Shell Charcoal
- Midden debris





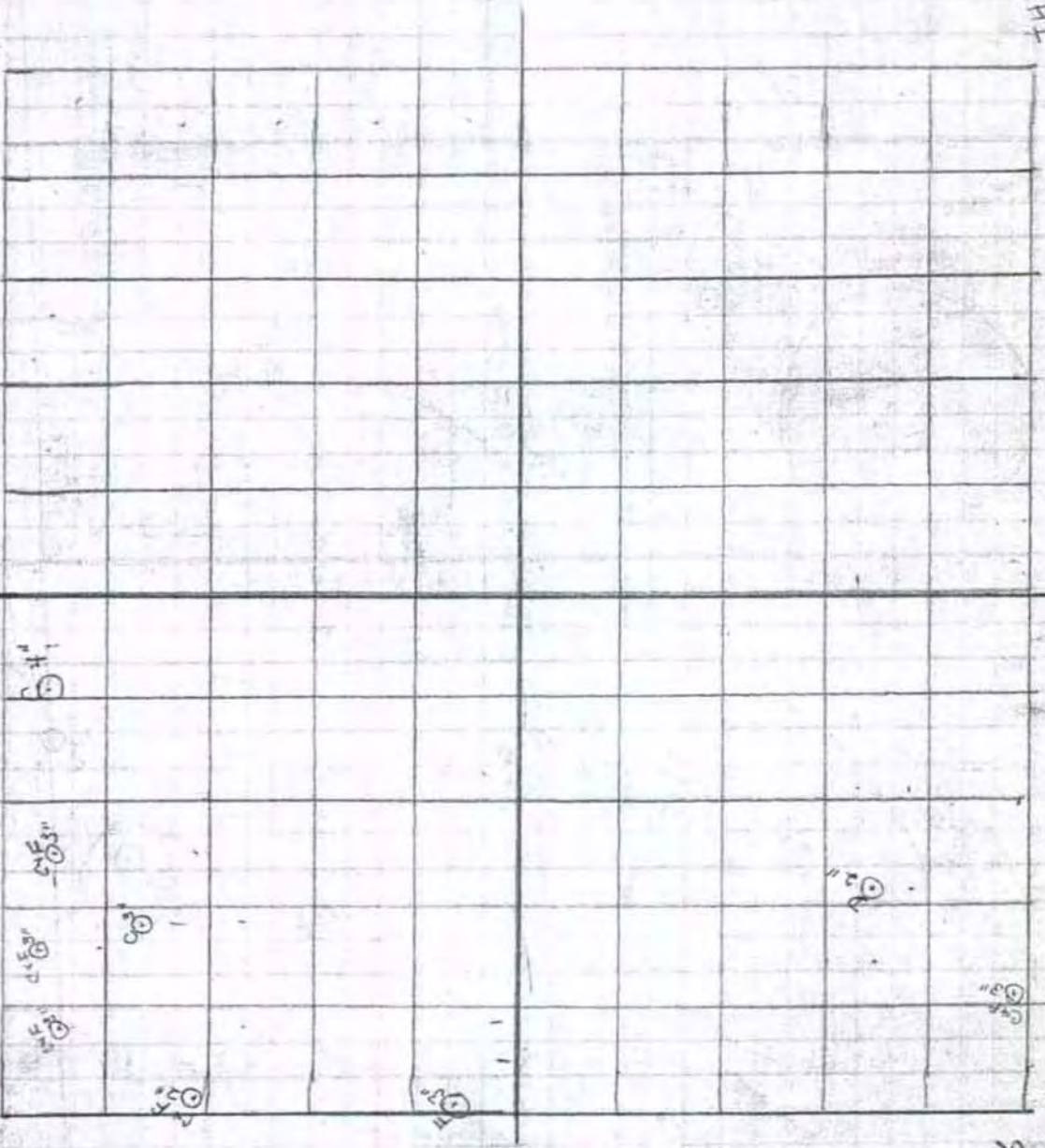
20 below surface  
2 " occupation

T4S14

T4S15

T6S14

T6S15

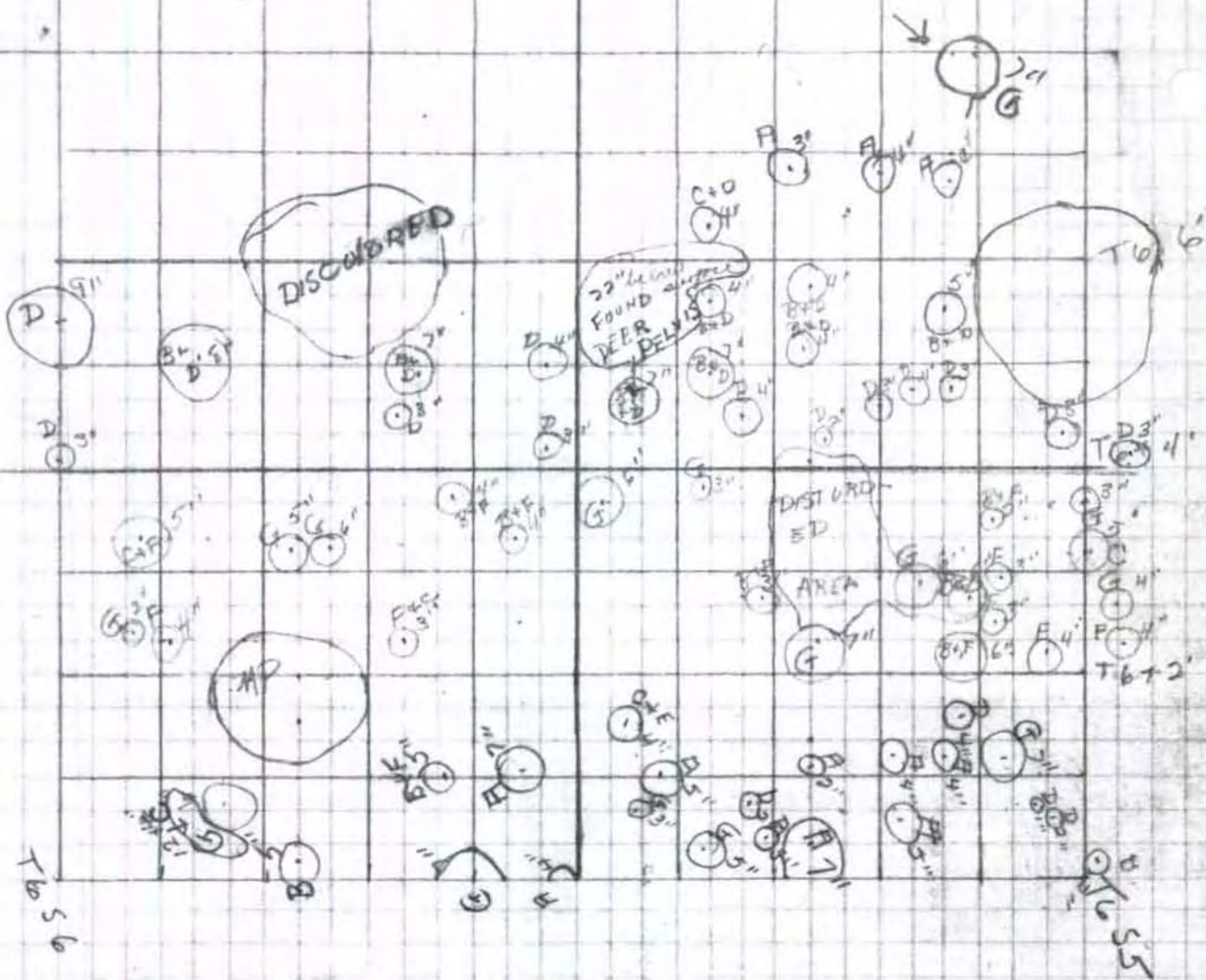




T55

T55

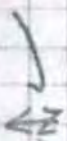
TRENCH



T6-56

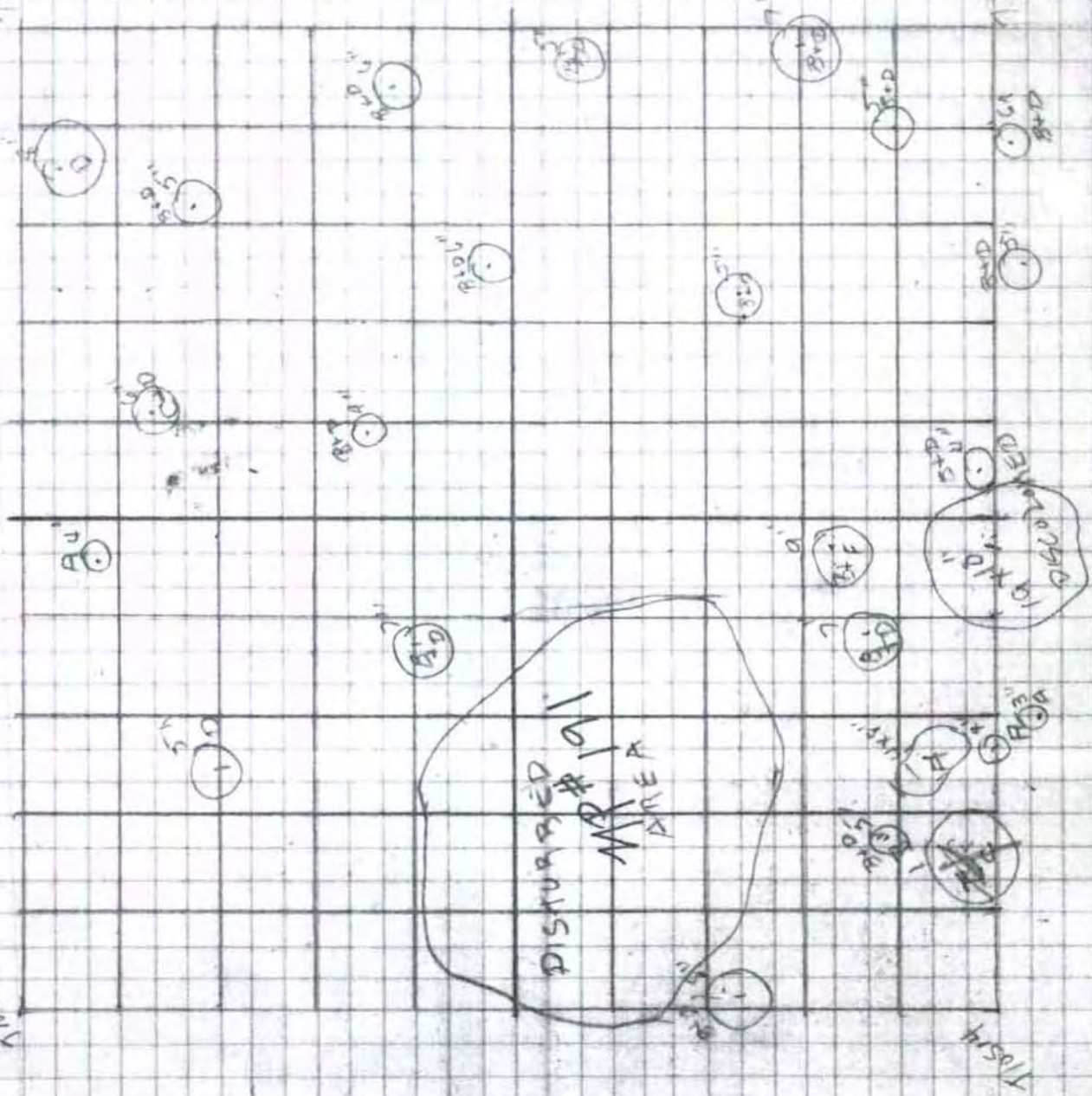
T6-55





14513

14514



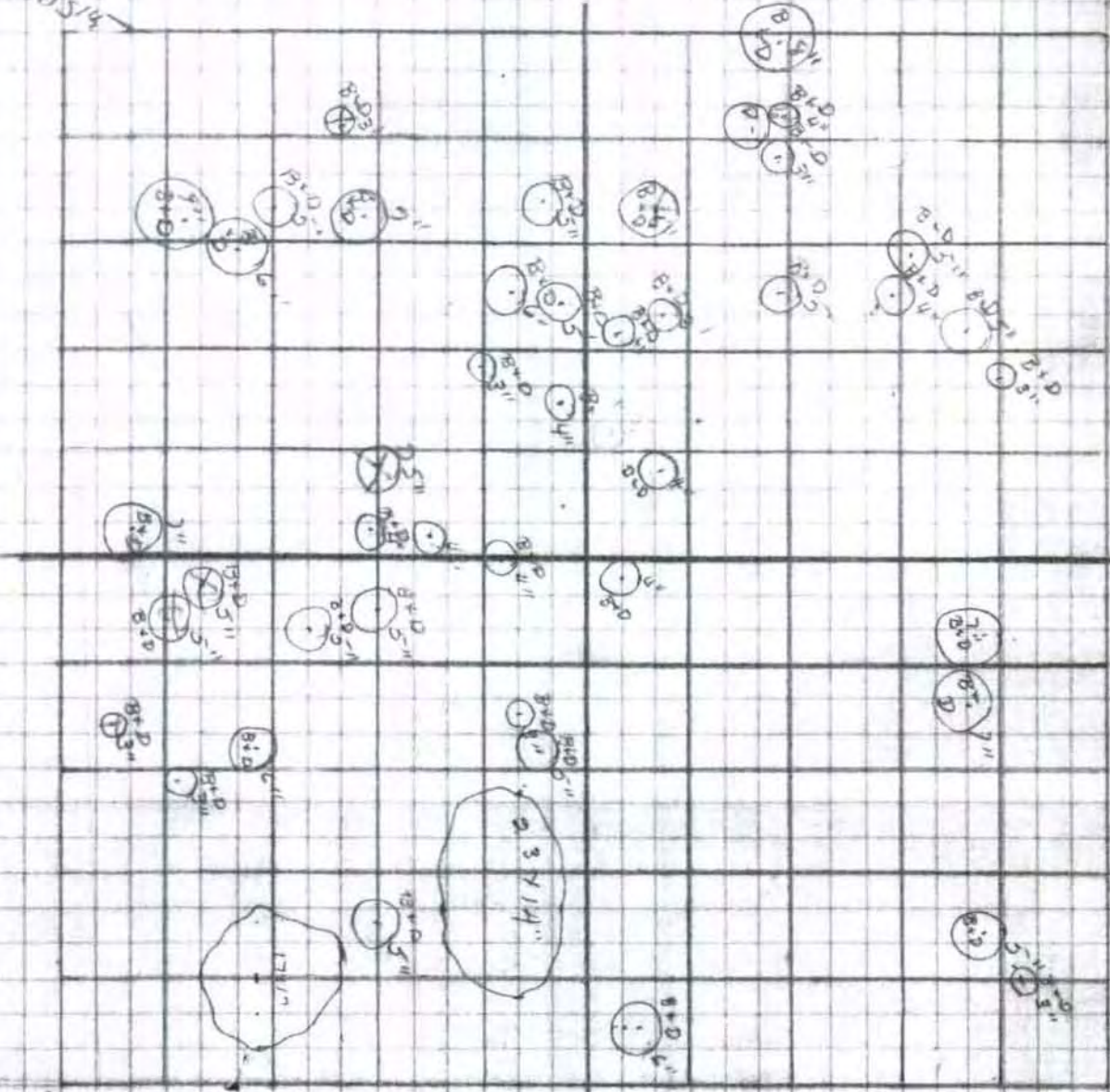
14512

14514



T10514

T10514



below surface

T9515

T9514



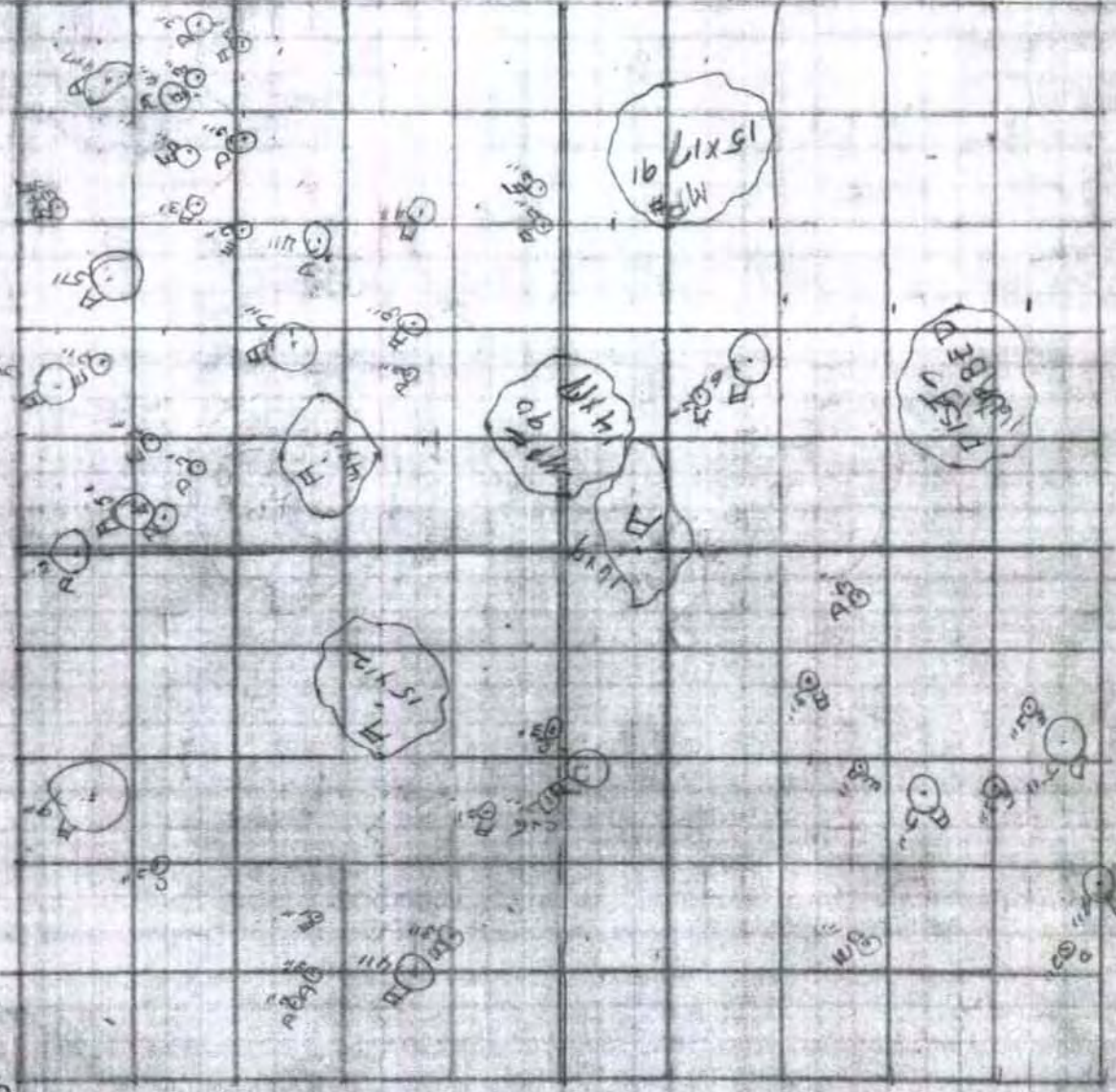




17 below surface  
7 " accretion

T9S15

T9S15  
LactMP89



T9S15

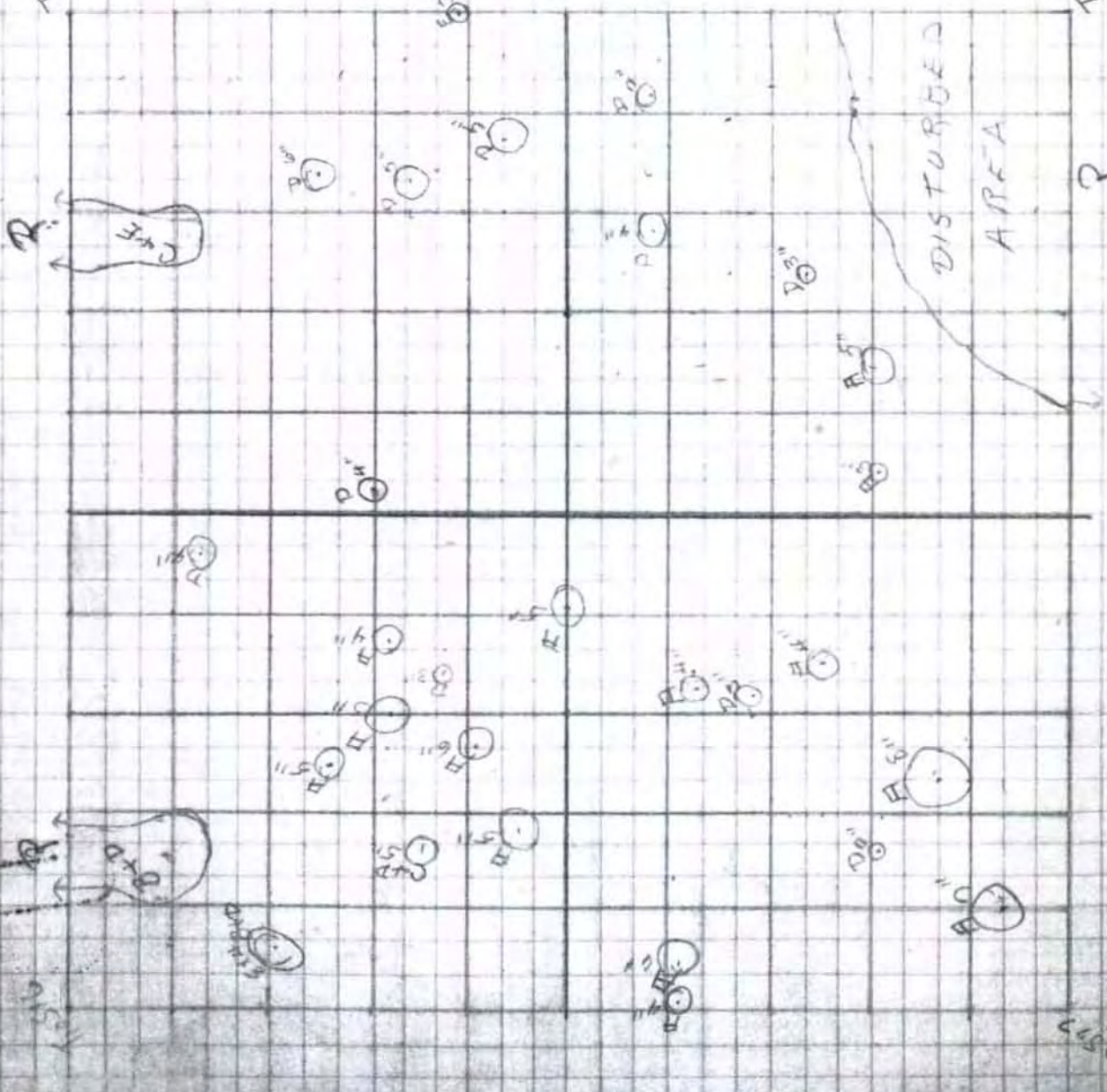
T9S16



Map # 23  
Loc MP # 84

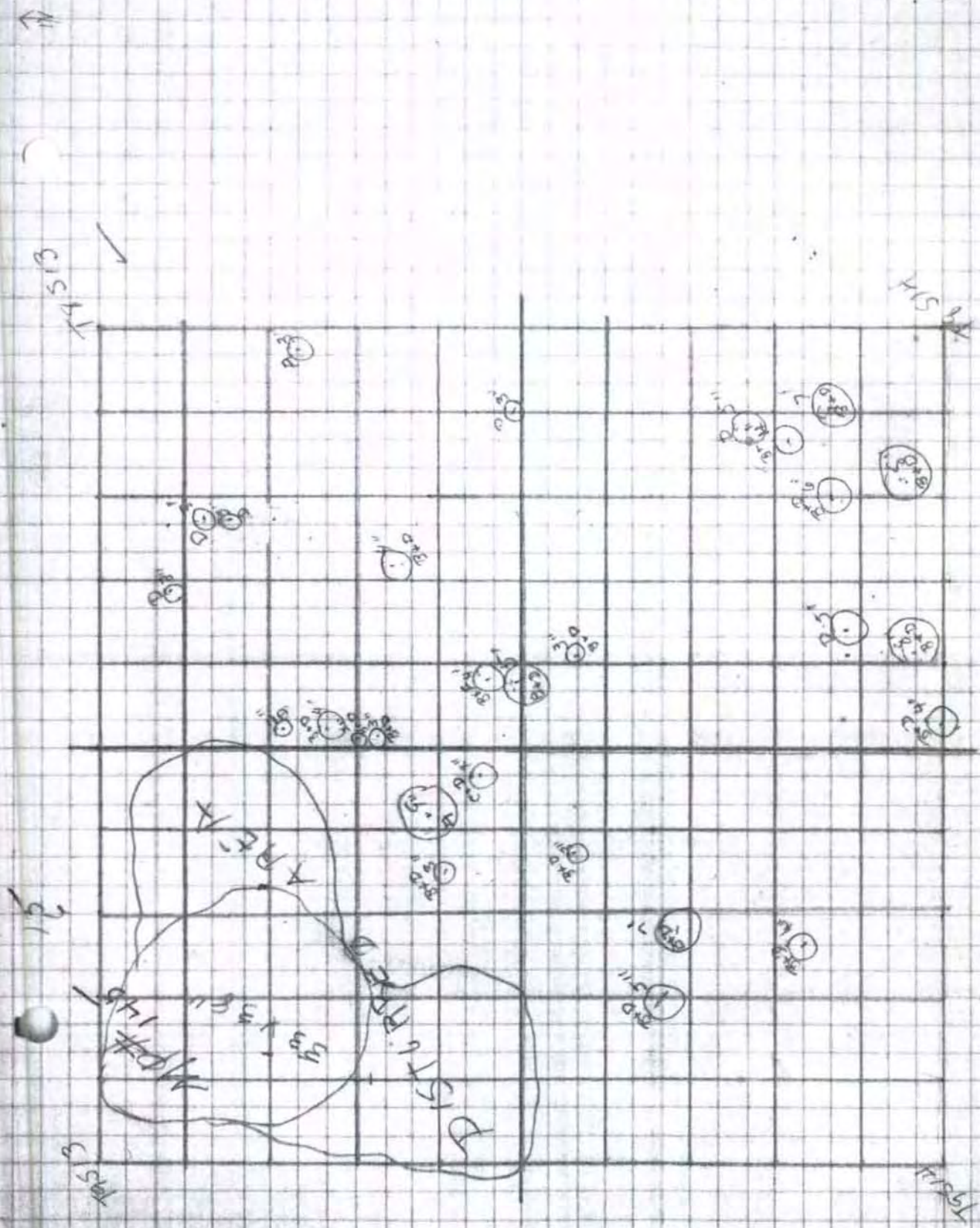
T9514

T9514



T10577







79 below surface excavation

T7S14

T7S15

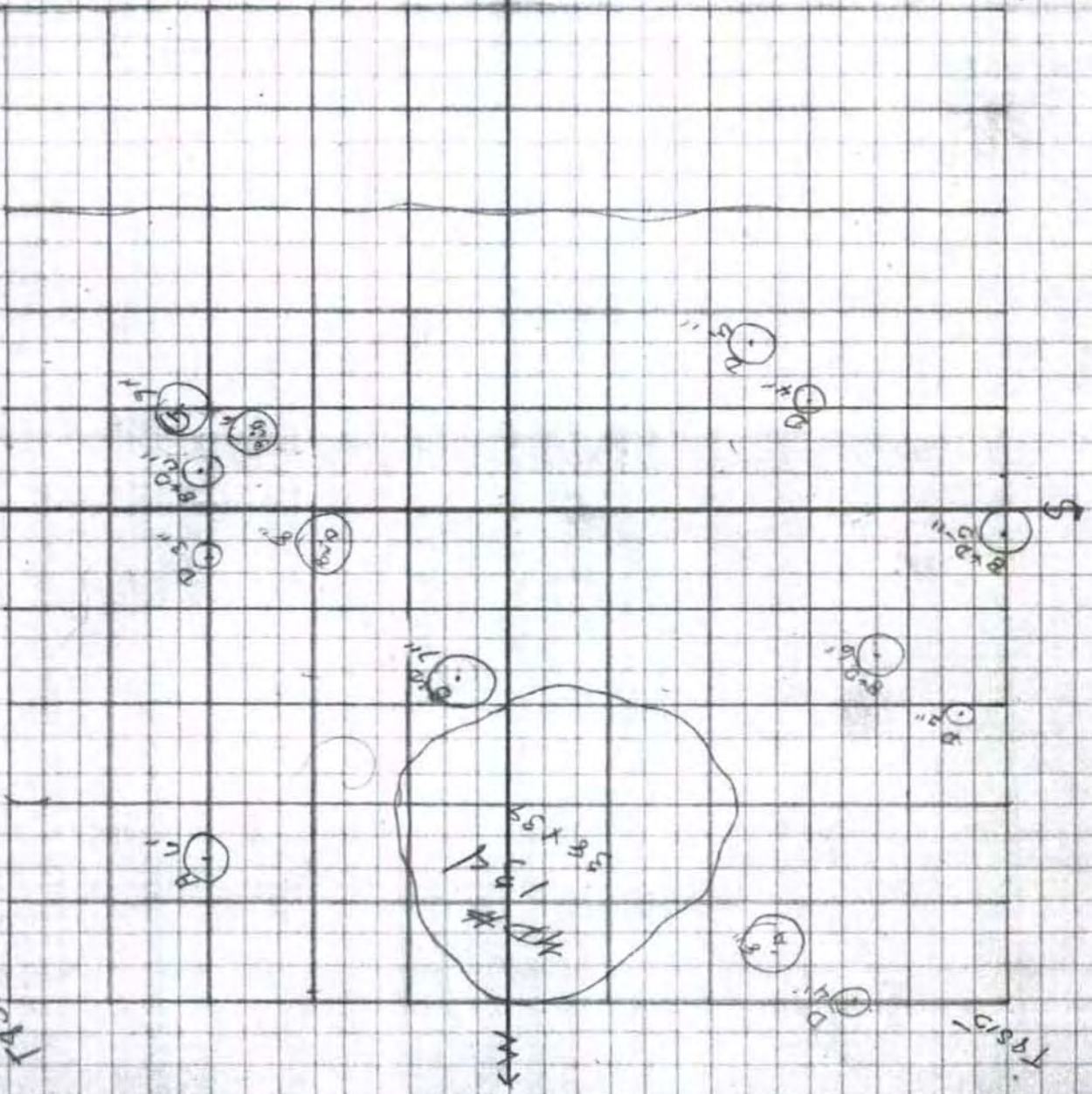
N

E

S

T7S13

T7S12





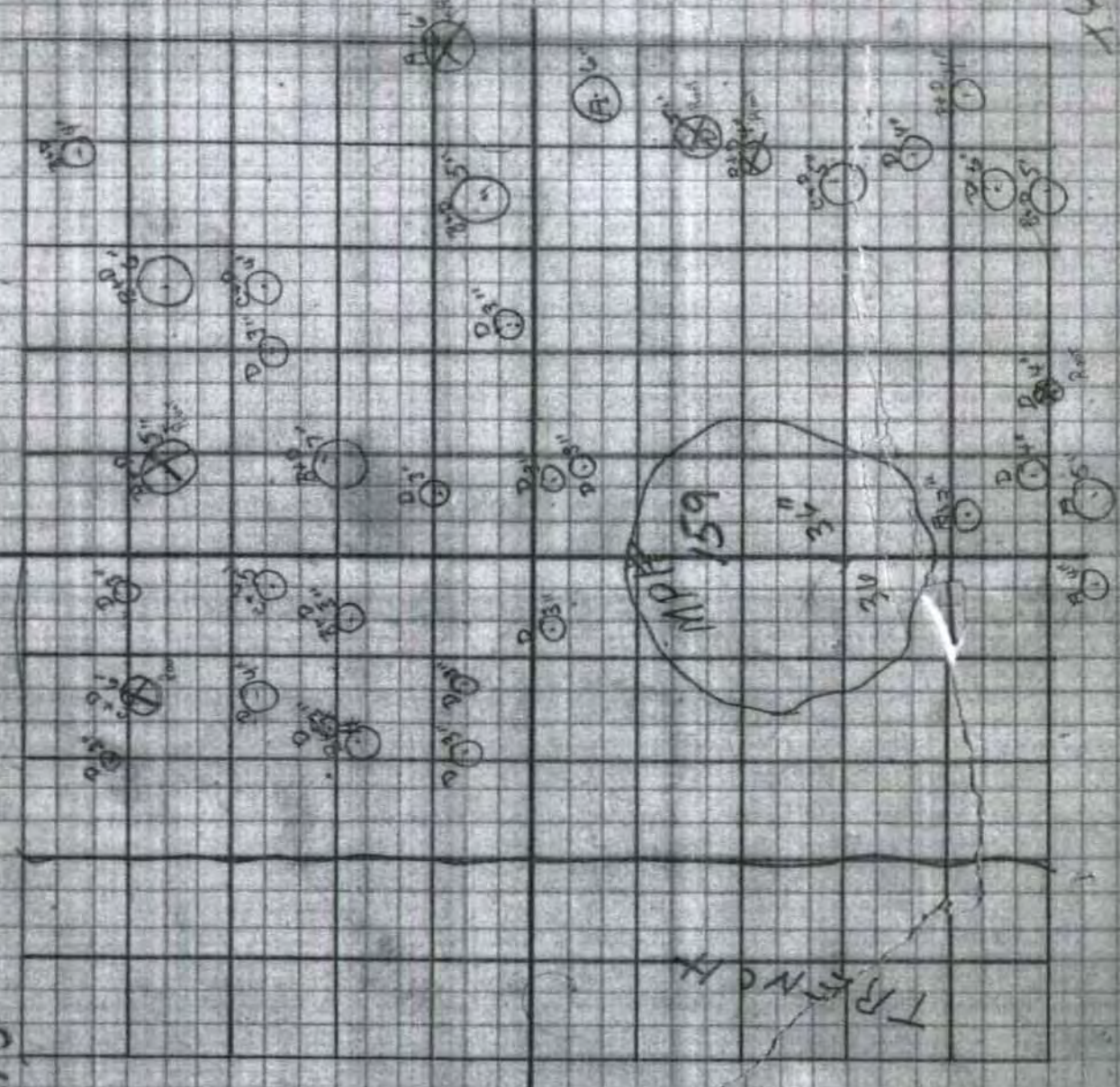
7/2 holes sampled  
excavations



36 ✓

T6513

C1513



C1561

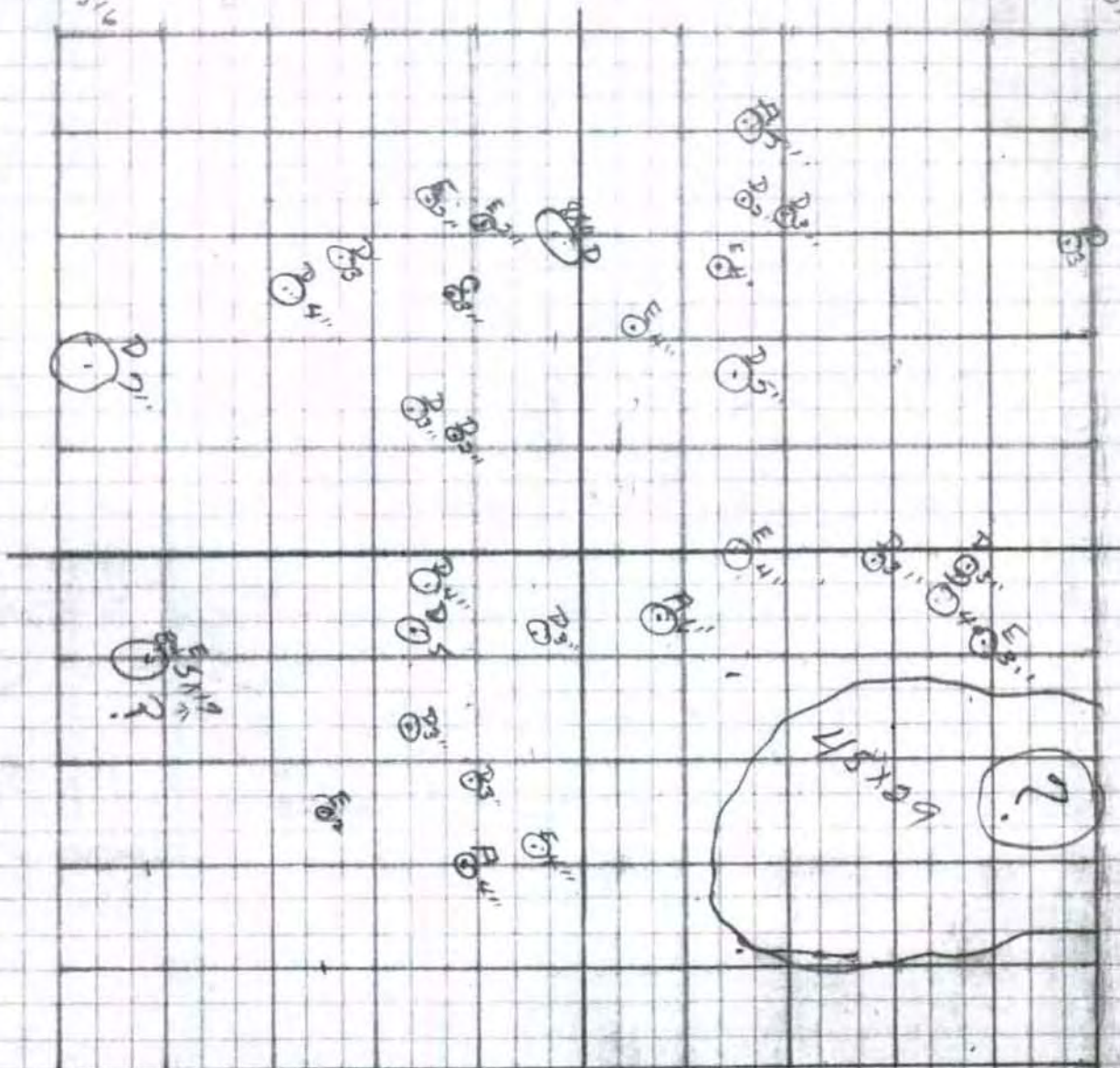
HILL



T9516

T9515

19" below surface  
10" below surface



T9516

T9515



31PM

MAP IN

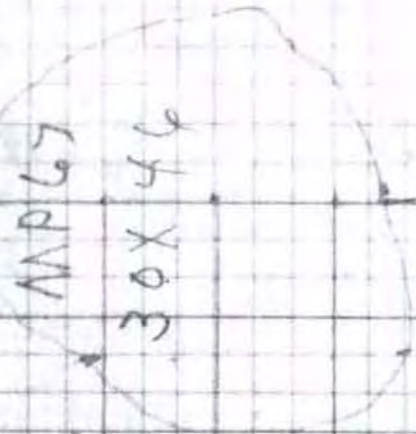


19517  
16 below surface

19517  
NE  
MAP 67  
30X46

11 PM

Lat M 100



10511



10511



10511



10511

10511



10511



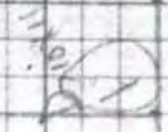
10511



10511



10511



10511

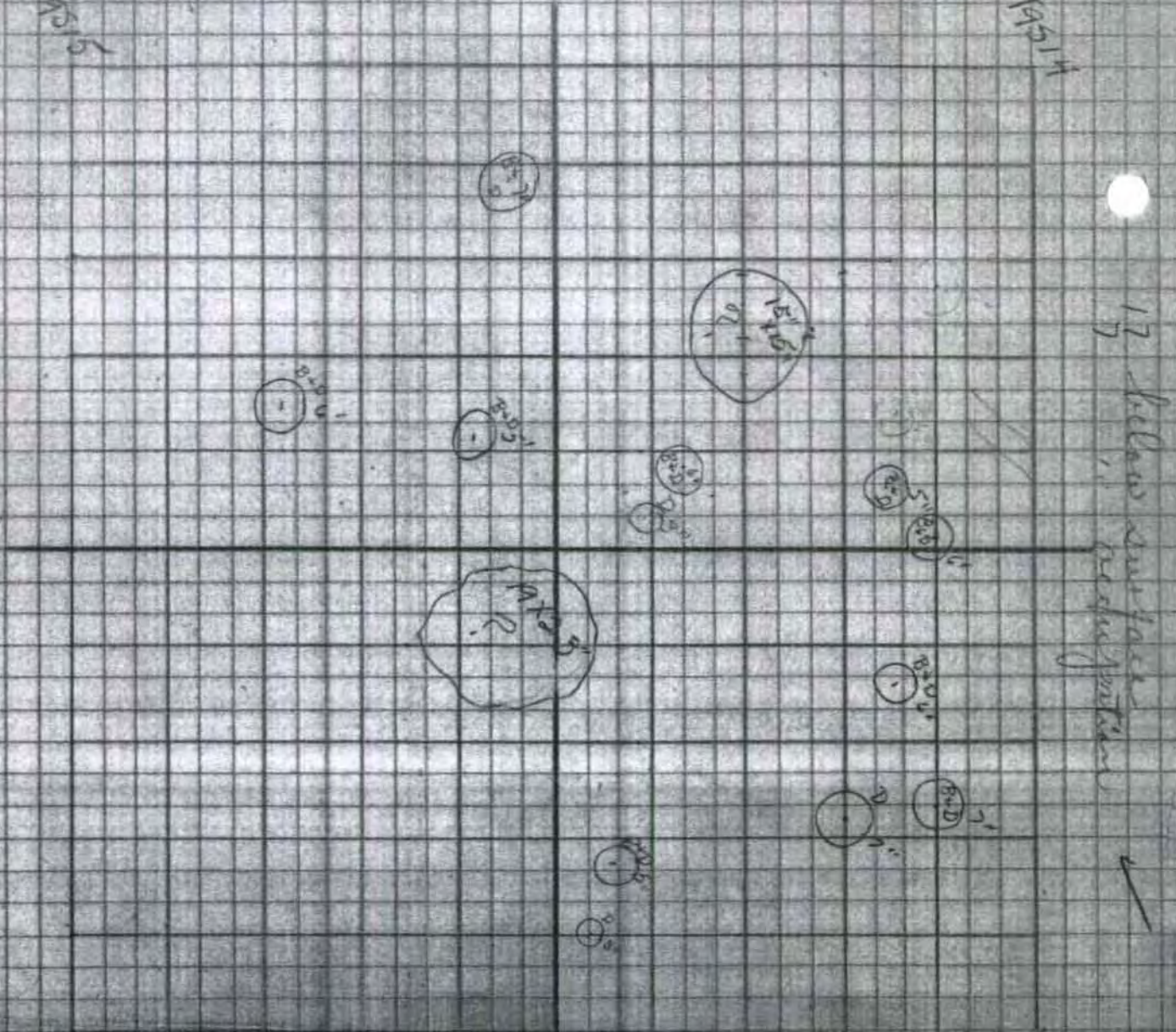
MS  
10517

MS  
10517



14515

14514



17 below surface

14515

14514

9

↑



#6

T554

18PM

N

T555

6" x 3" A

4" A

3 1/2" x 2 1/2" A

4" D

5" C

25"

Midden

3 1/2" A + F

4 1/2" B

3" A

5" A + F

5" A

3" D

3" D

5" A

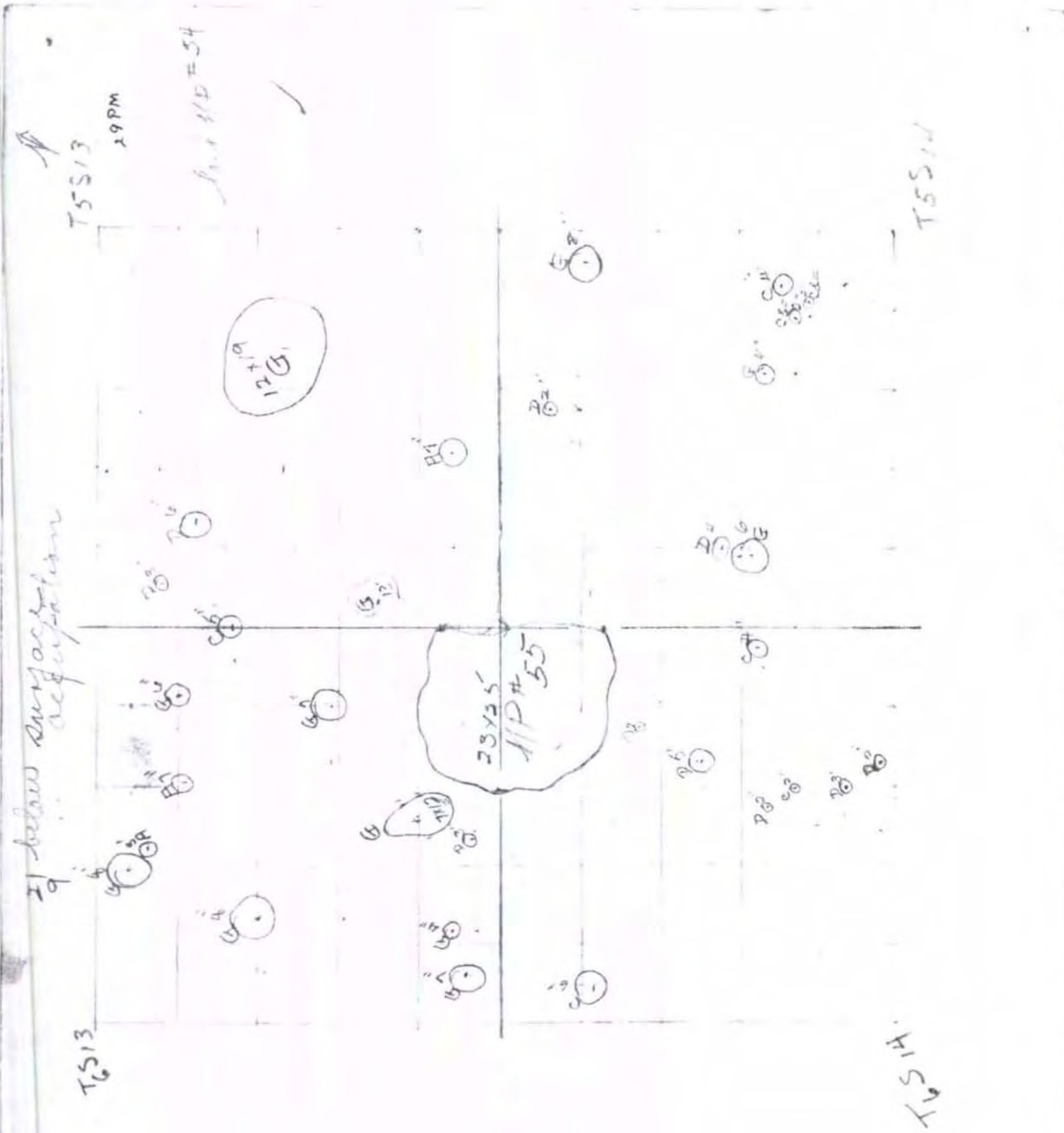
4 1/2" A

3" A

T654

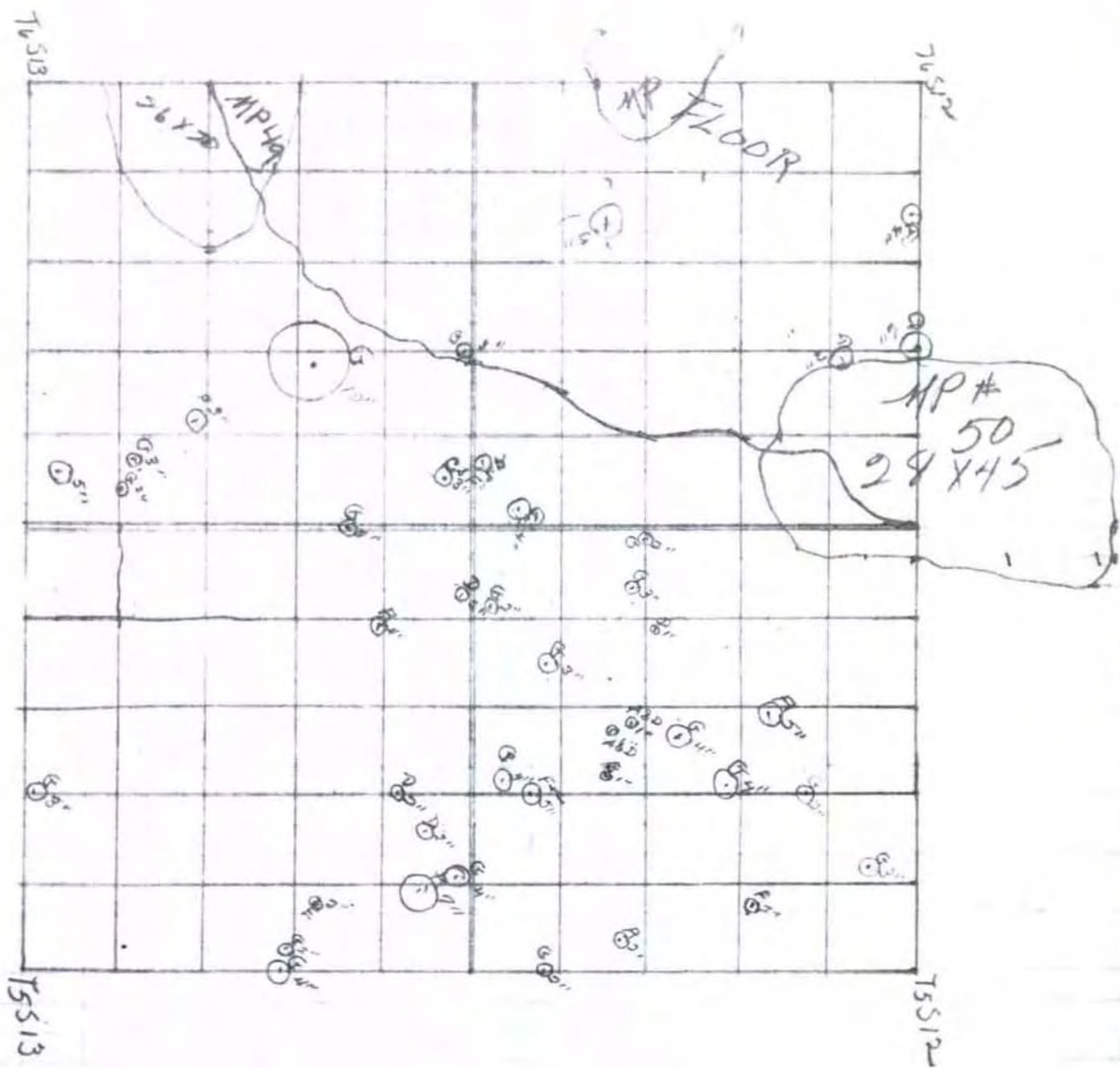
T655











42 PM



road MP # 48



bilau awa  
" acufaban

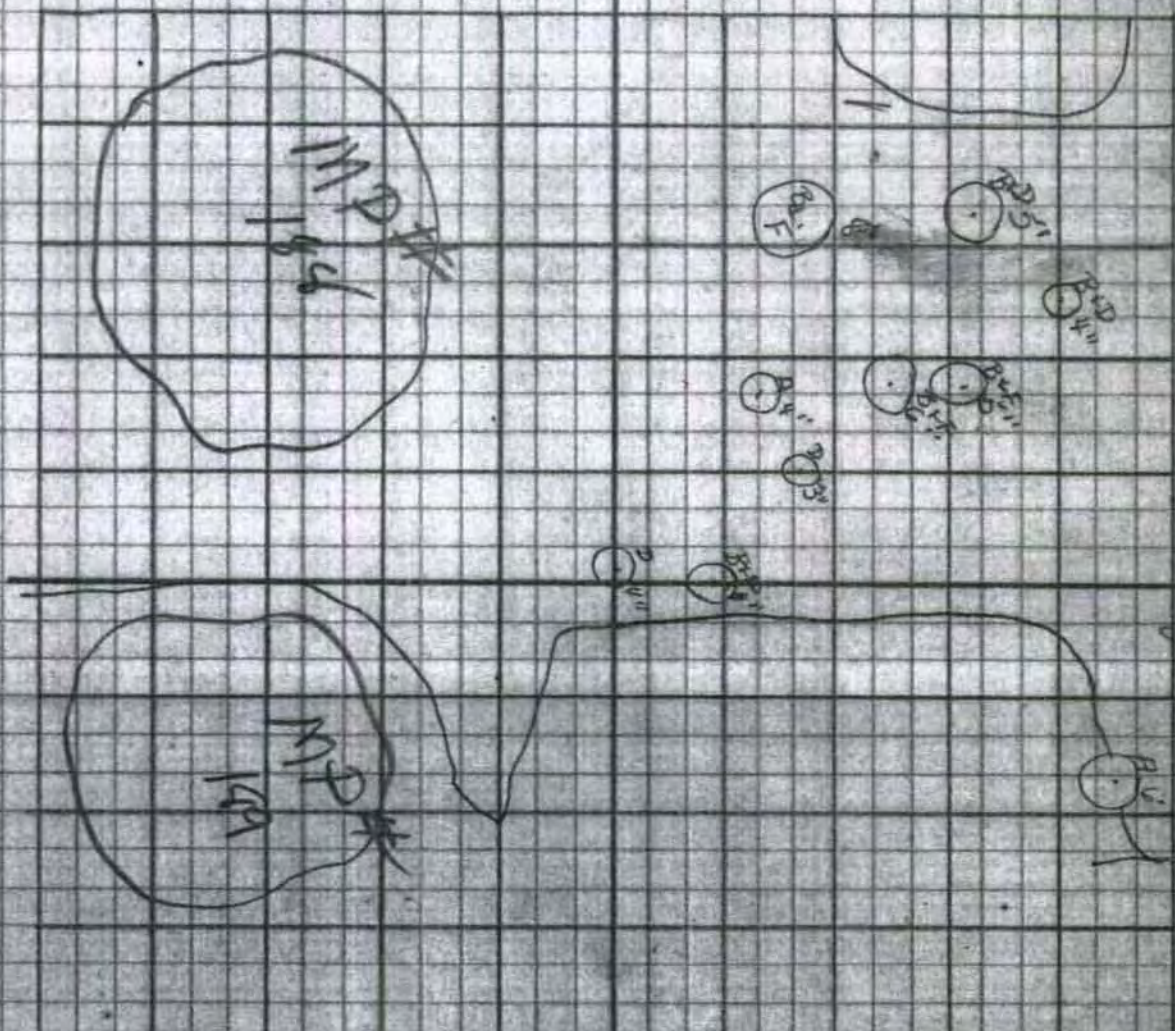
1162

1163



T1053

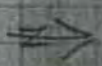
T1052



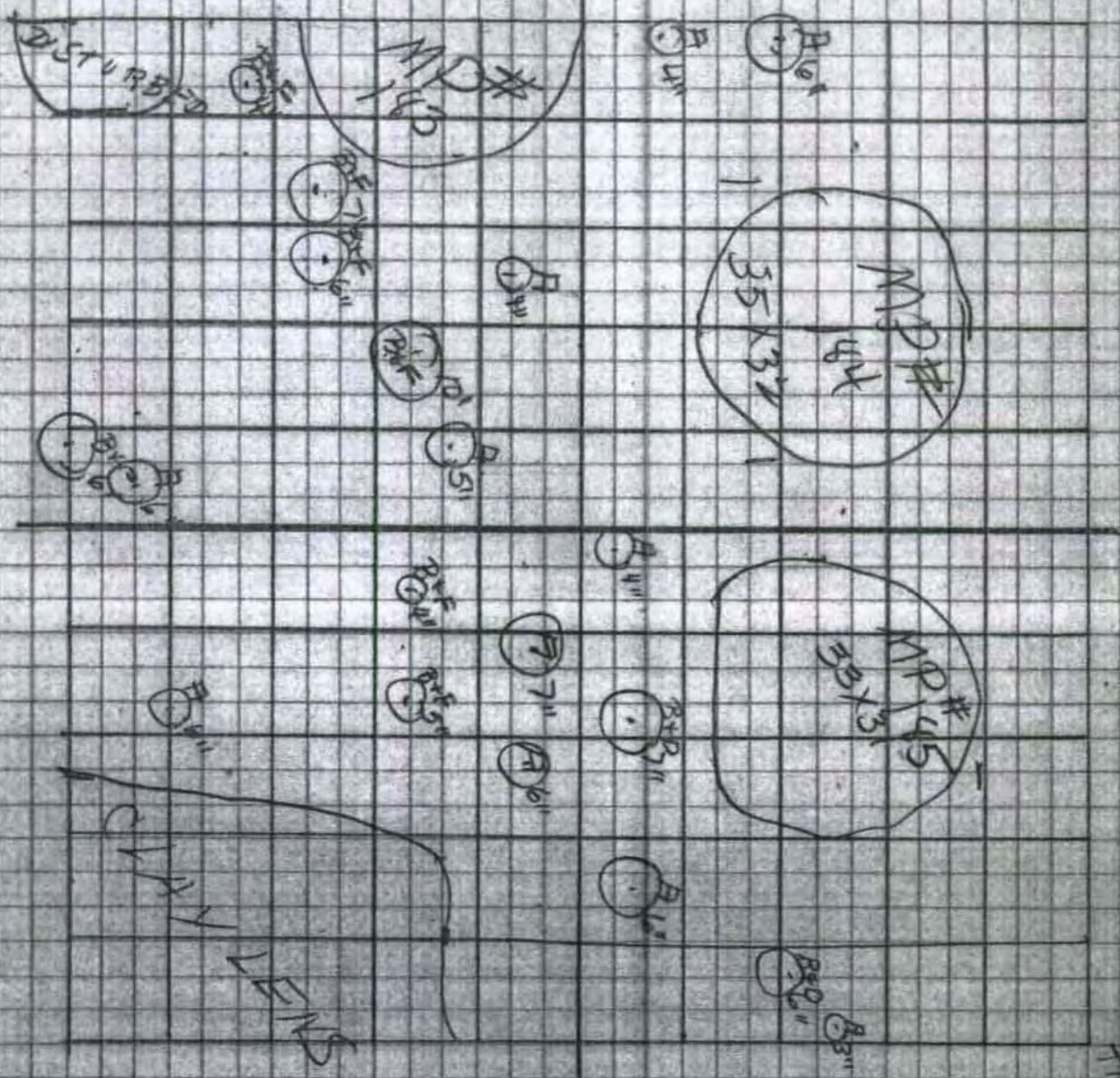
below  
excavations

T1053

T1052







151

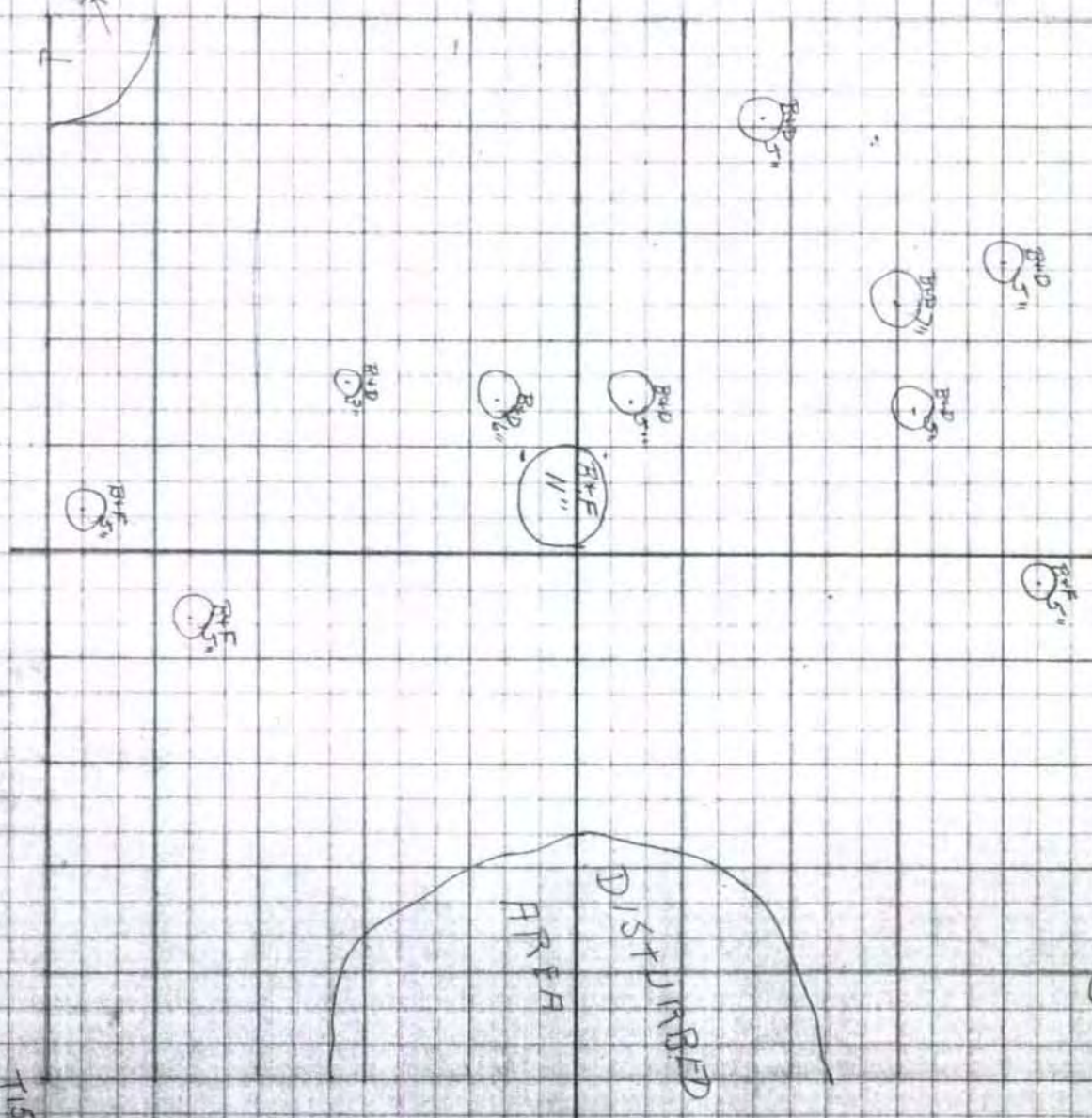


T1651K

T1653

11

Below surface



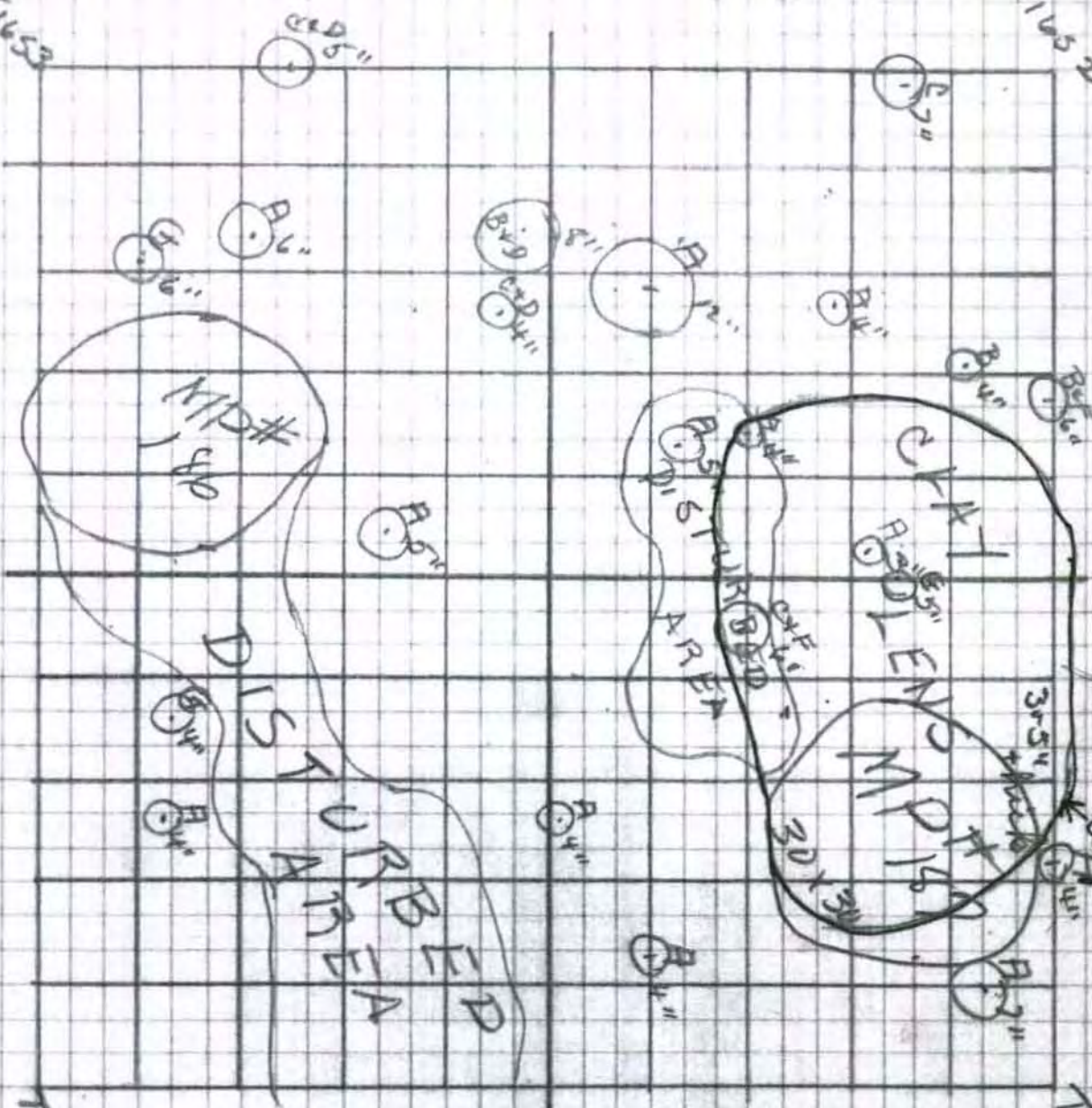
11554

11553



T1653

T1652

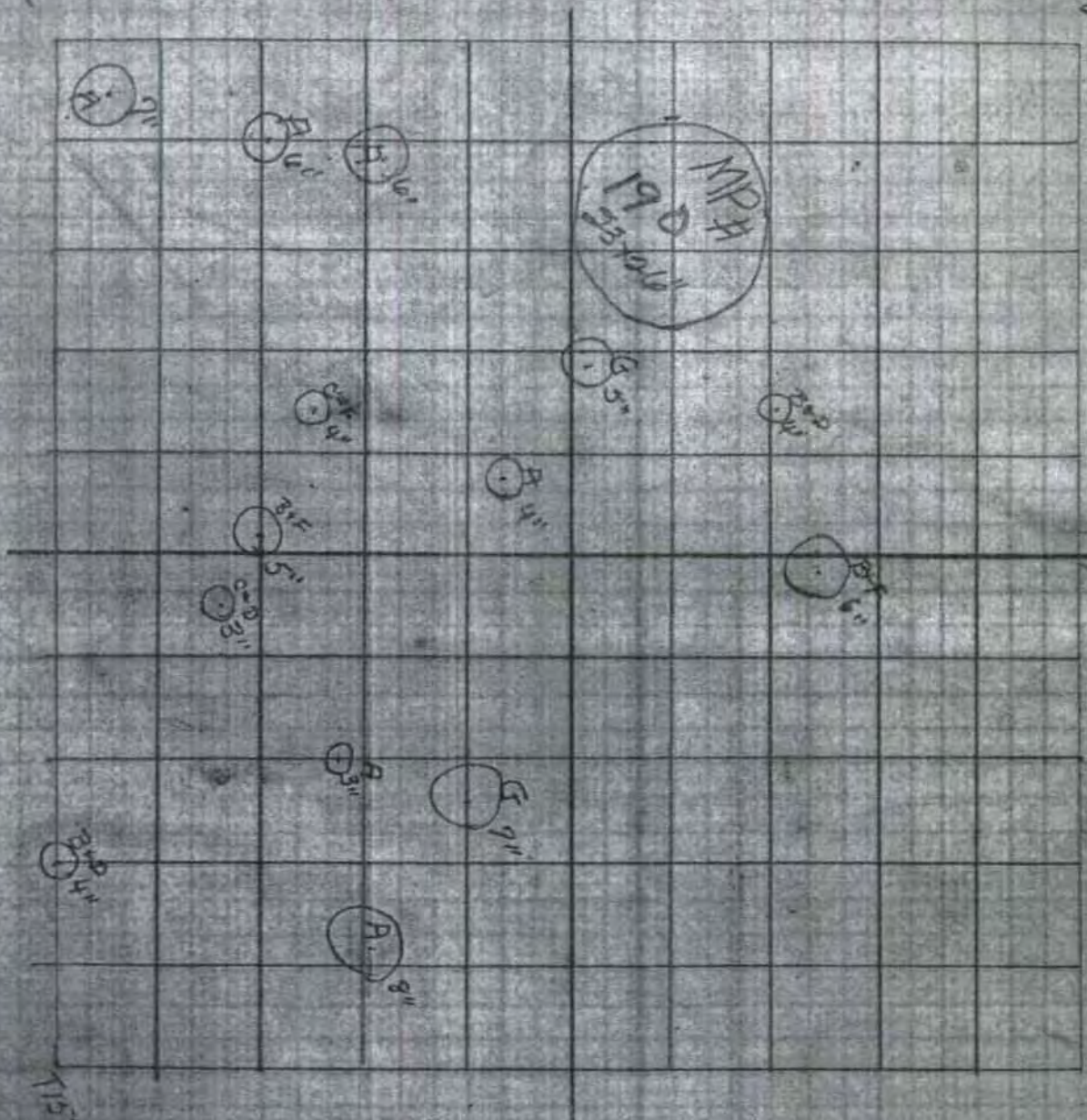


1/8  
1/10  
urban  
excavation  
level



T1552

T1551



3) Below our first  
12 " investigation

T1552

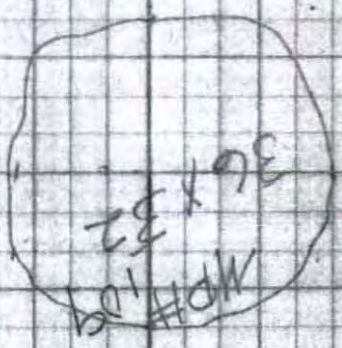
T1551



T1552

T1551

19 below surface  
7" below excavation



T1552

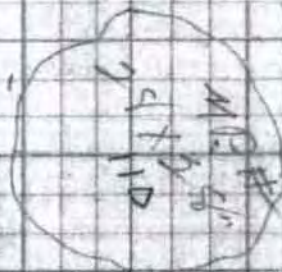
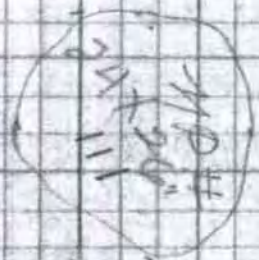
T1551



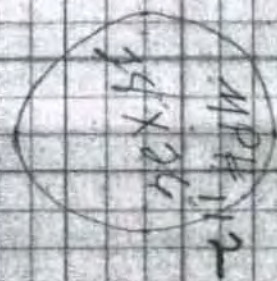


T1551

T1550



13 below center part  
3 below acclimation



T1551

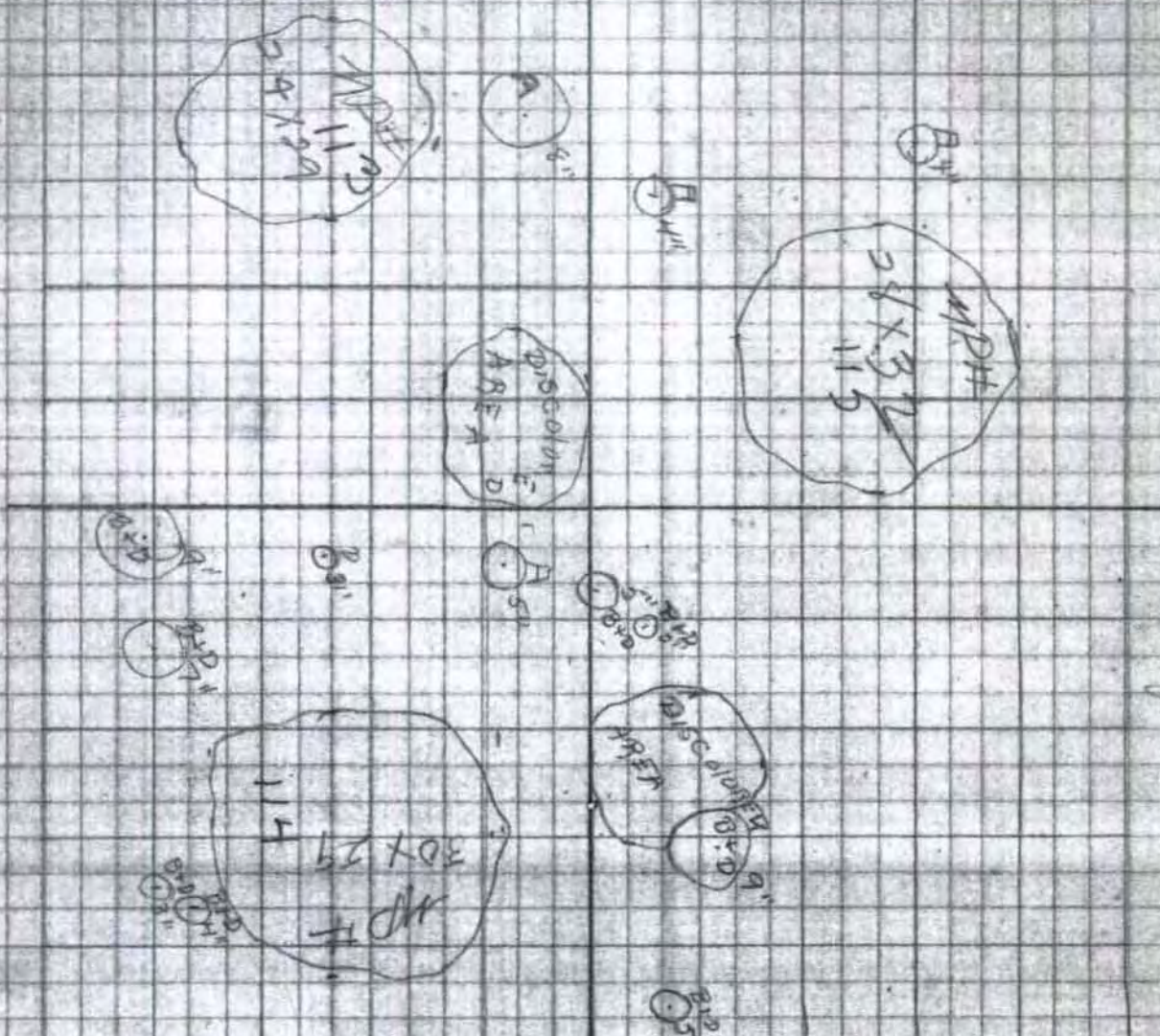
T1550





T1550

T155-1



1/2 below surface  
" assemblage

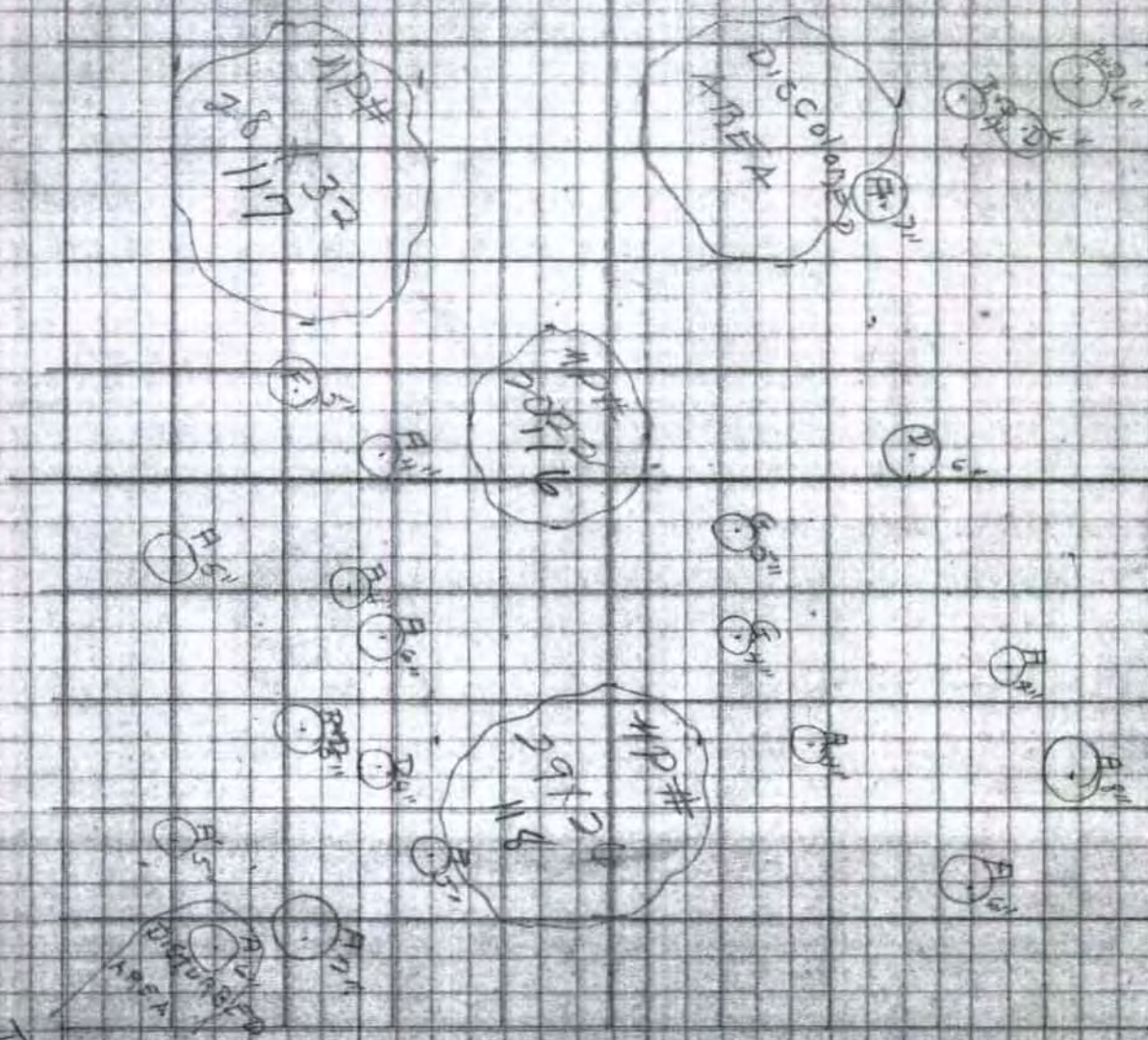
T1550

T155-1



T1854

T1853



30' below surface  
15' below

K13  
54

T1853

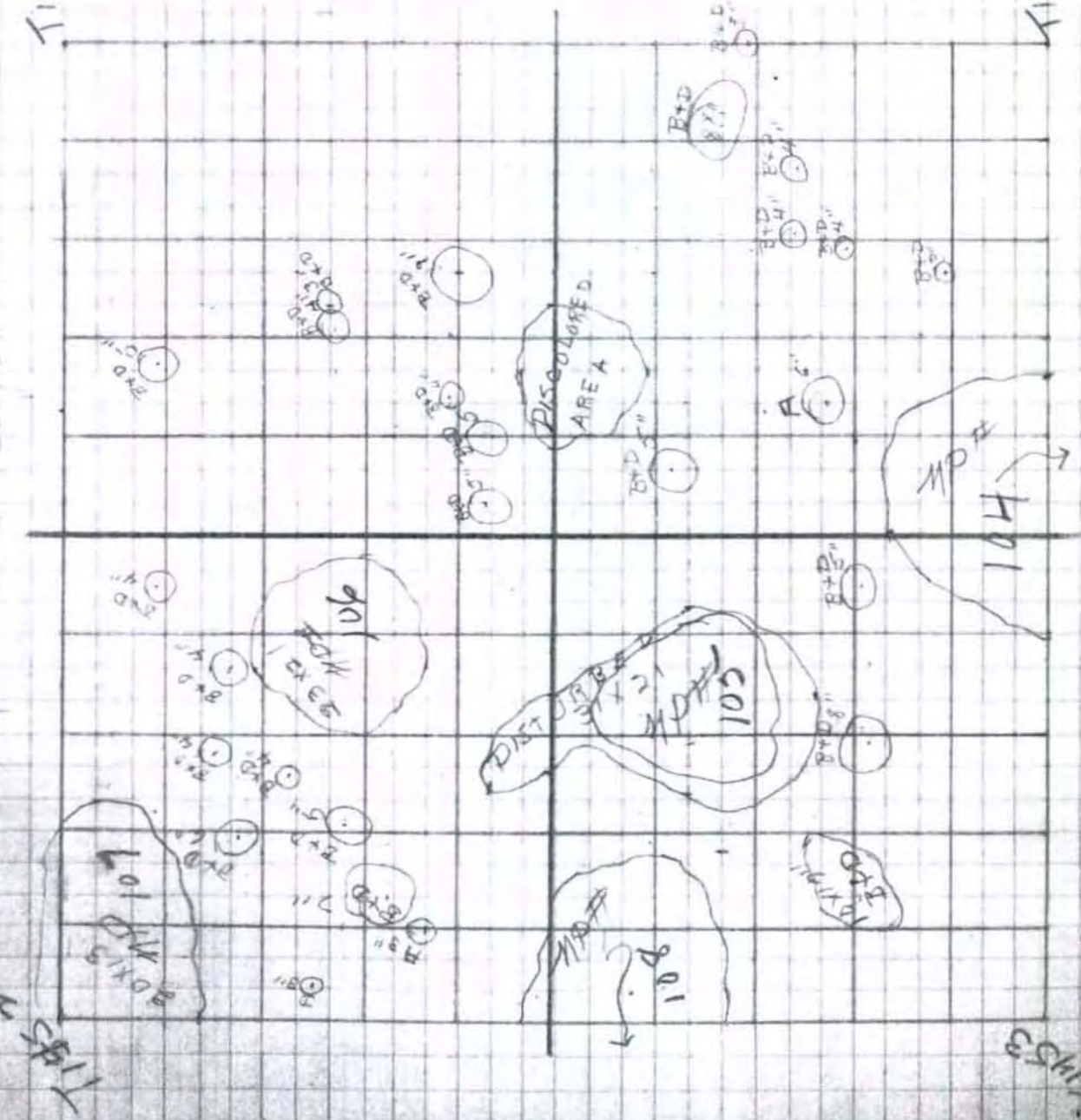


19 July 1952

19

T1352

T1353



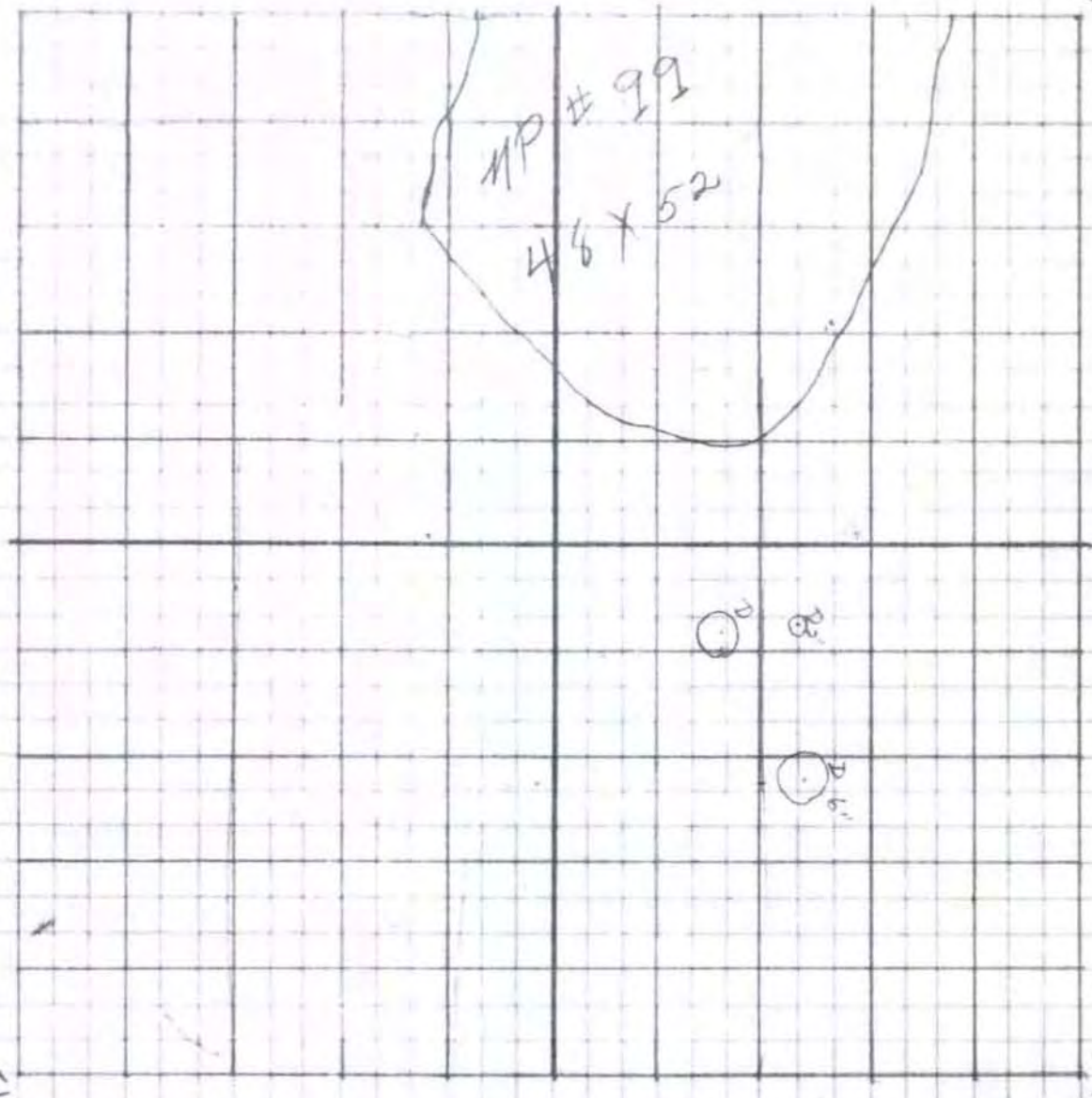






113590

113519



13 below surface  
redirection

113590

113519



below surface  
9  
occupation

T1350

T1351

BA  
A  
BA

BA

BA

T1350

T1351



TMS-2

TMS-3

13

13

13

17 below surface

TMS-2

TMS-3

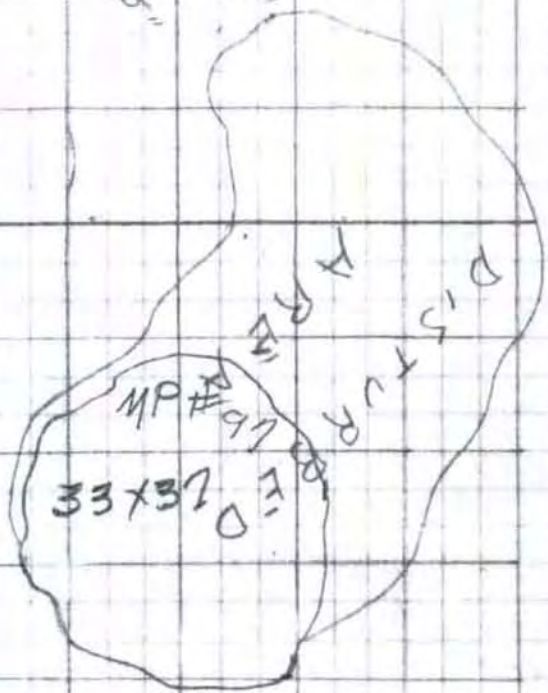
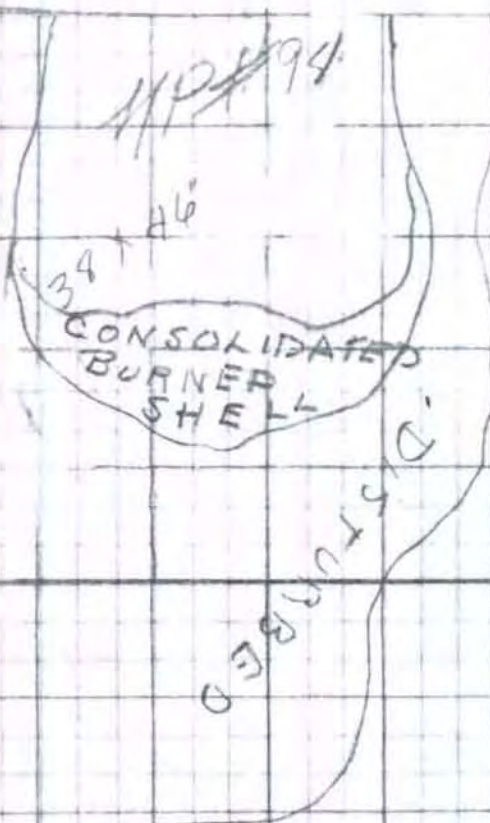
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION





T1254

T1253



?? Below surface  
" " acid pit

T1254

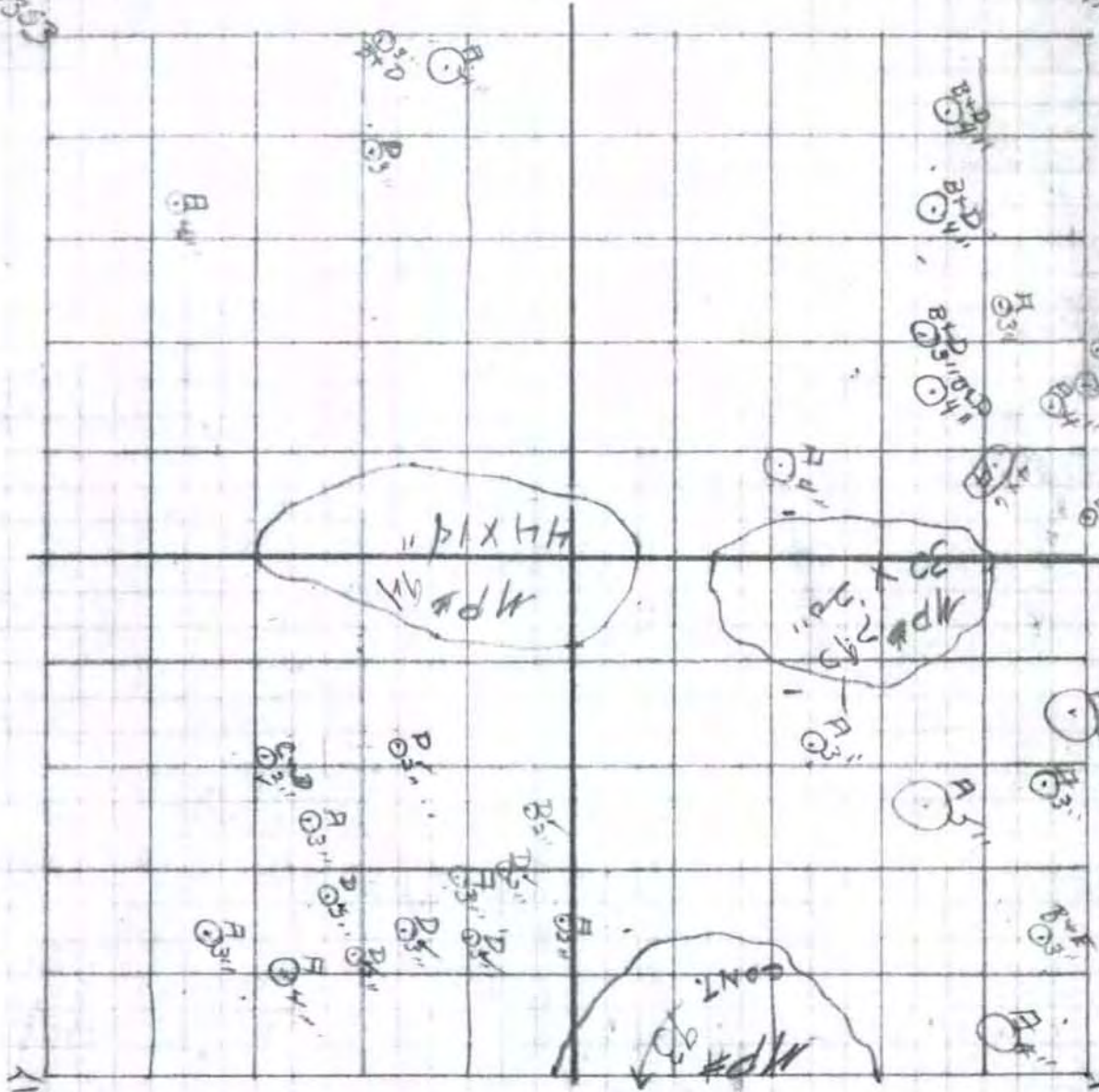
T1253





T1353

T1352



below surface occupation

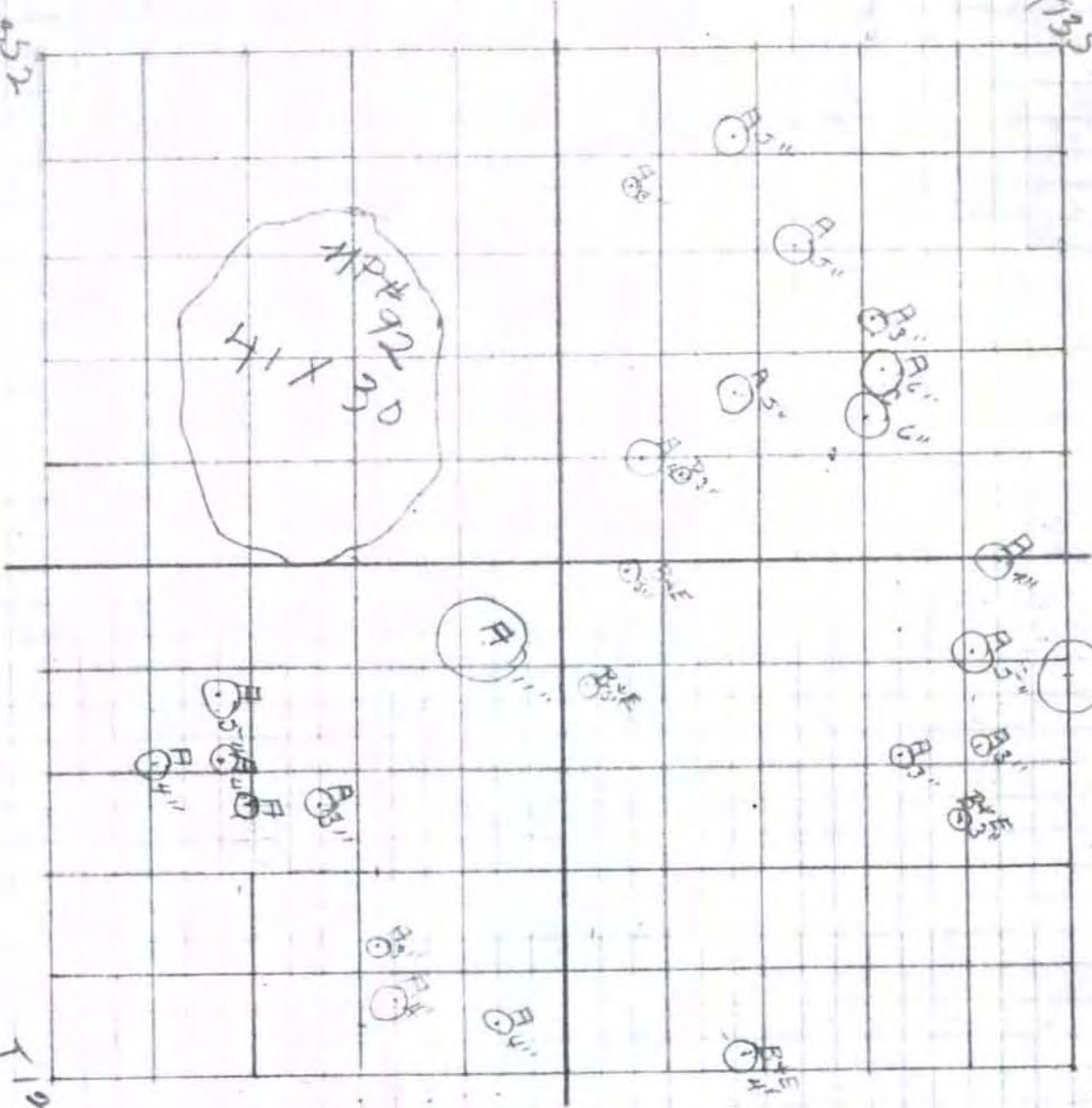
T1253

T1252



T1952

T1951



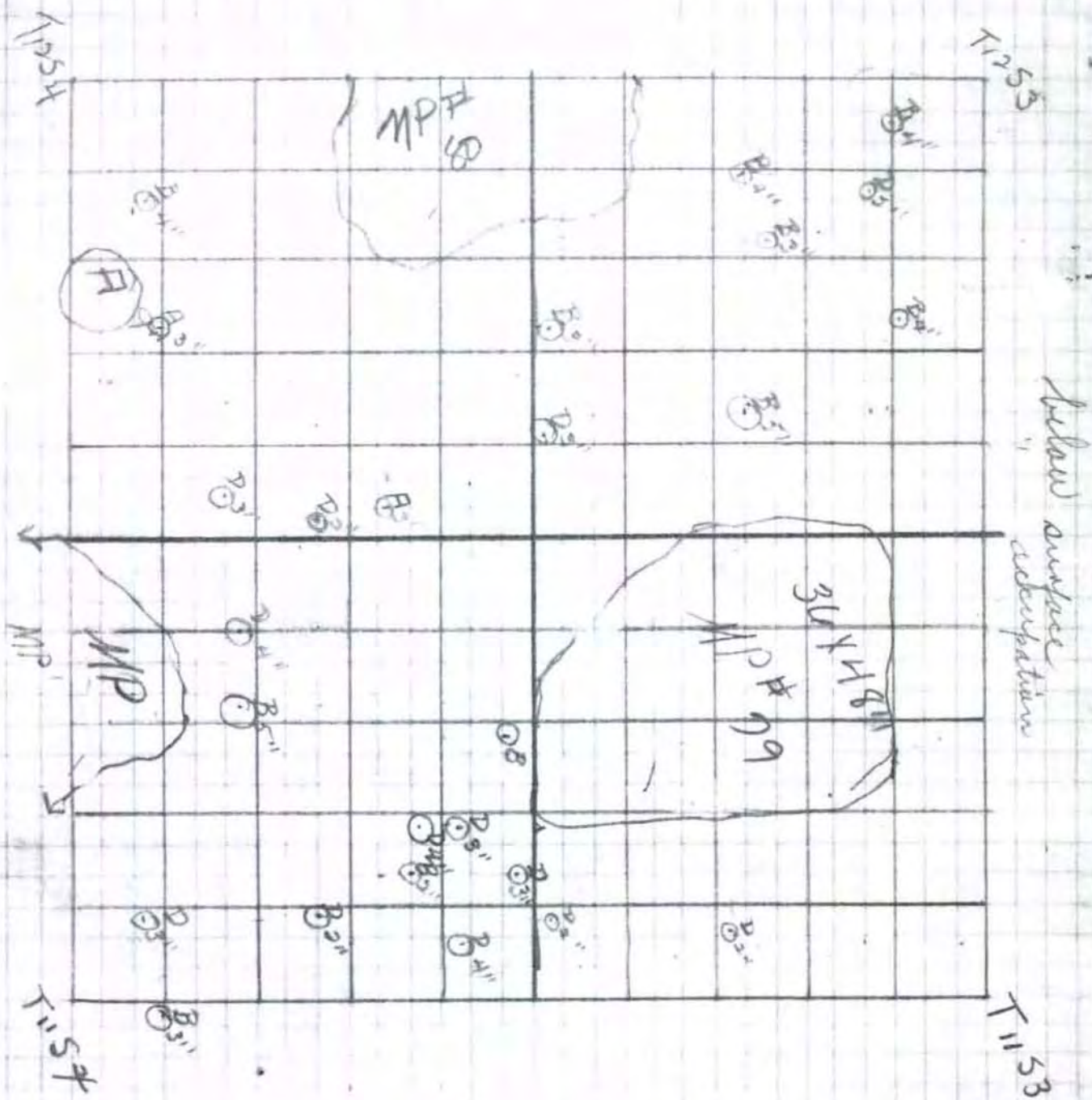
20' below surface  
excavation

T1951

T1952





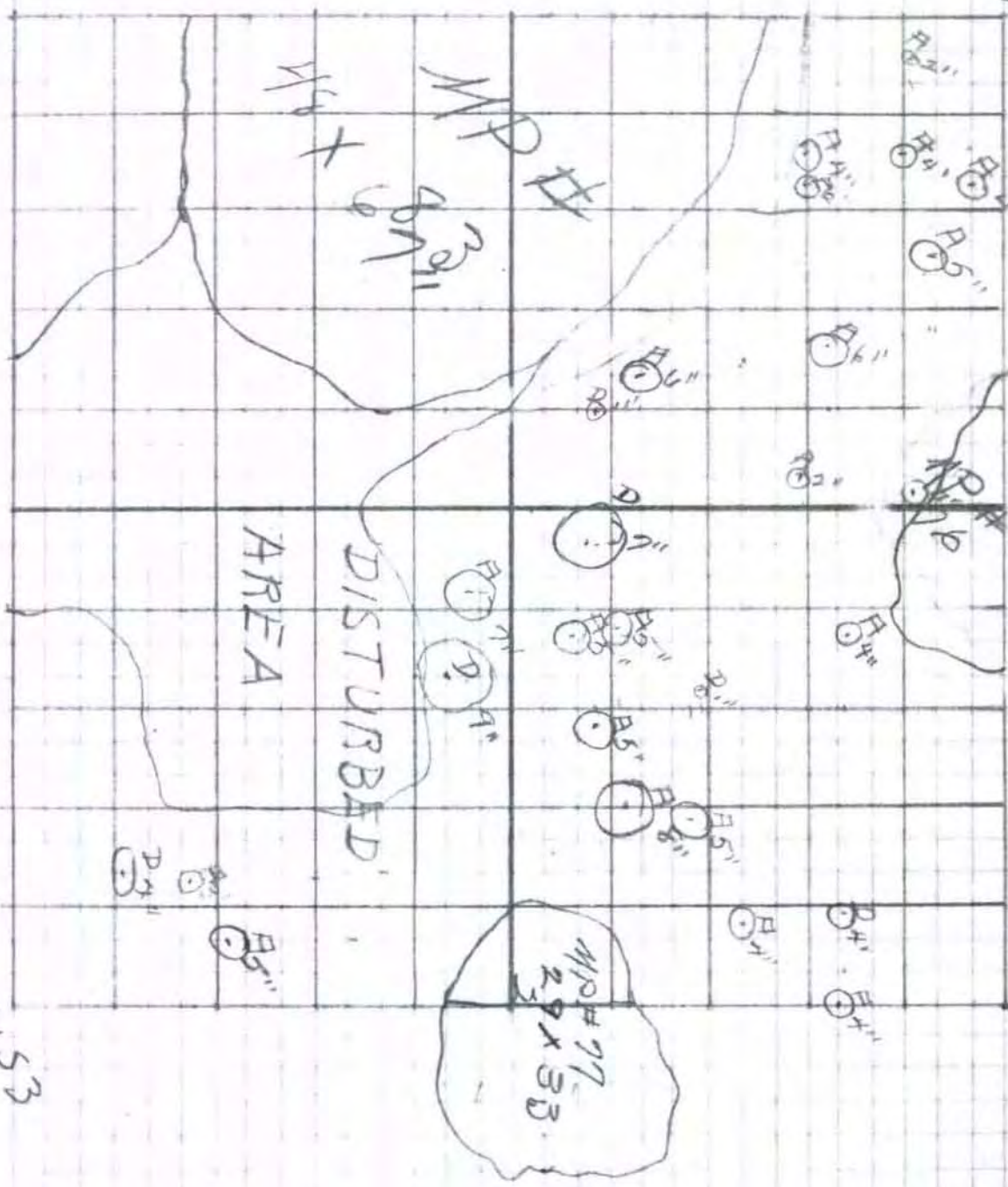


map # 4  
 ↓  
 MP  
 loc MP 76



T1253

T1252



2' below surface level

DISTURBED AREA

MP# 97  
29 x 33

T1153

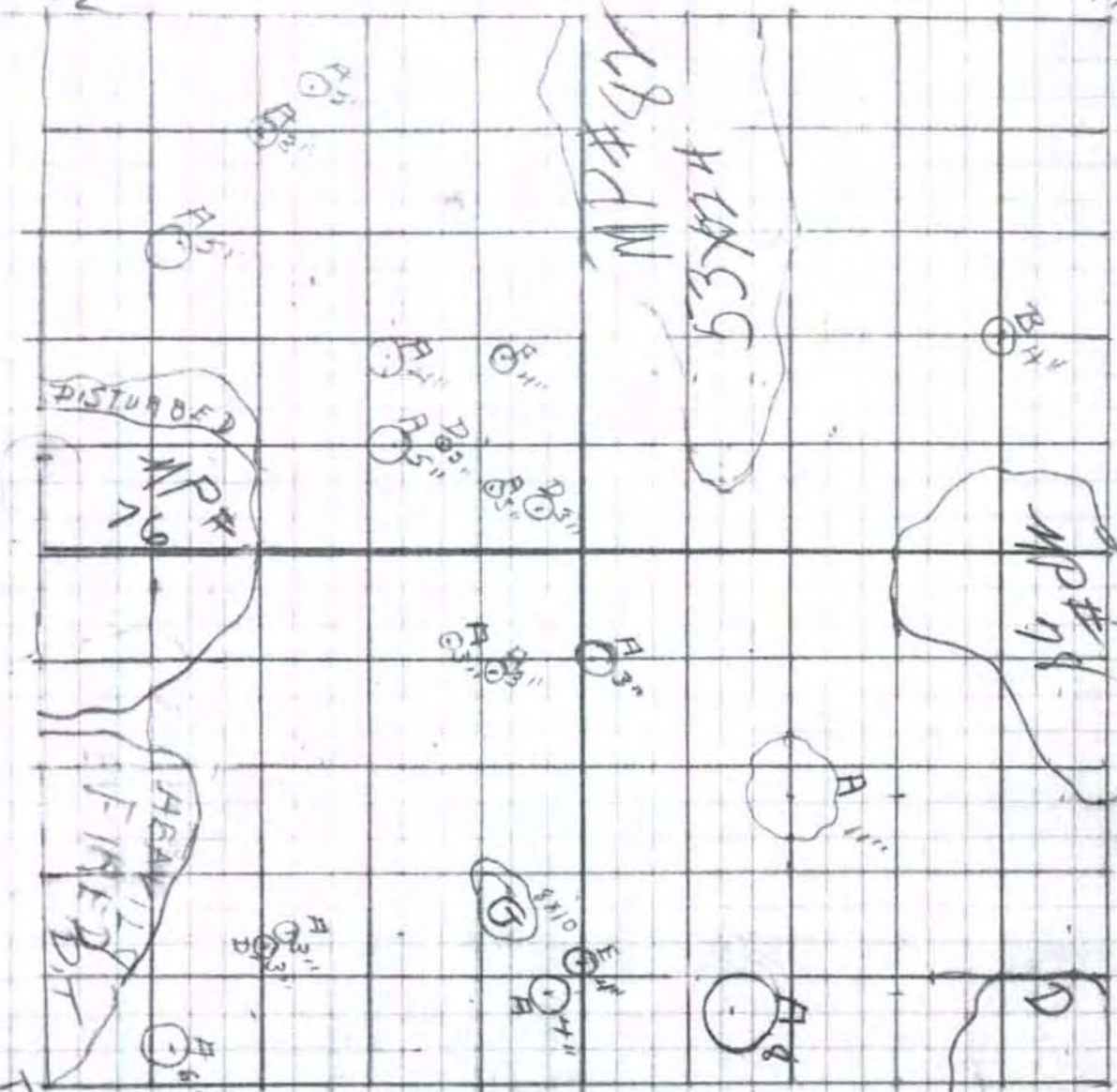
T1152

leaf MP # 15



T1252

T1251



3' below surface  
5' below surface

T1151

T1152

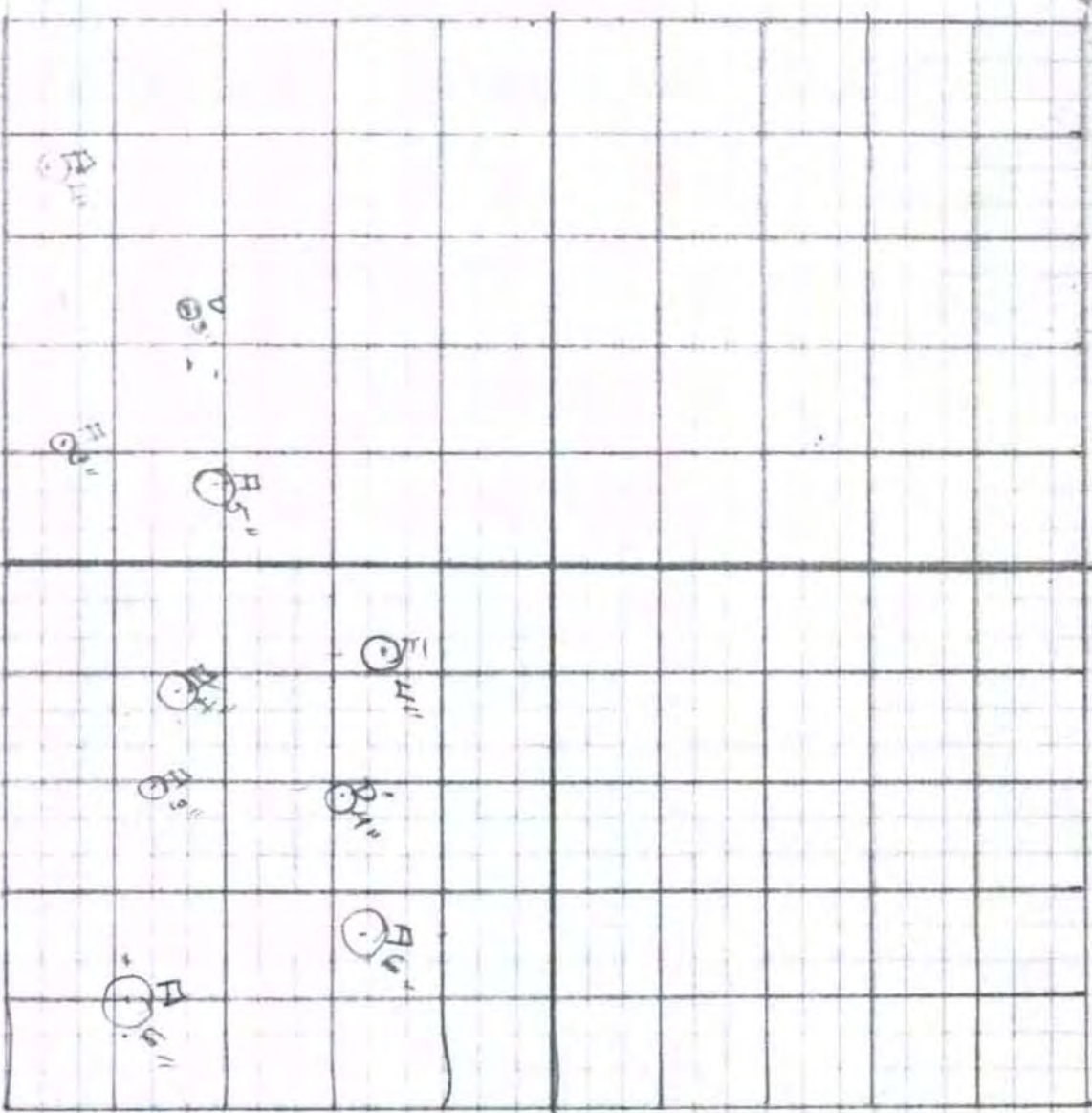
And MP 77

MP# 77  
N



K1251

K1250



K1151

K1150

below excavation 21  
" adaptation 6

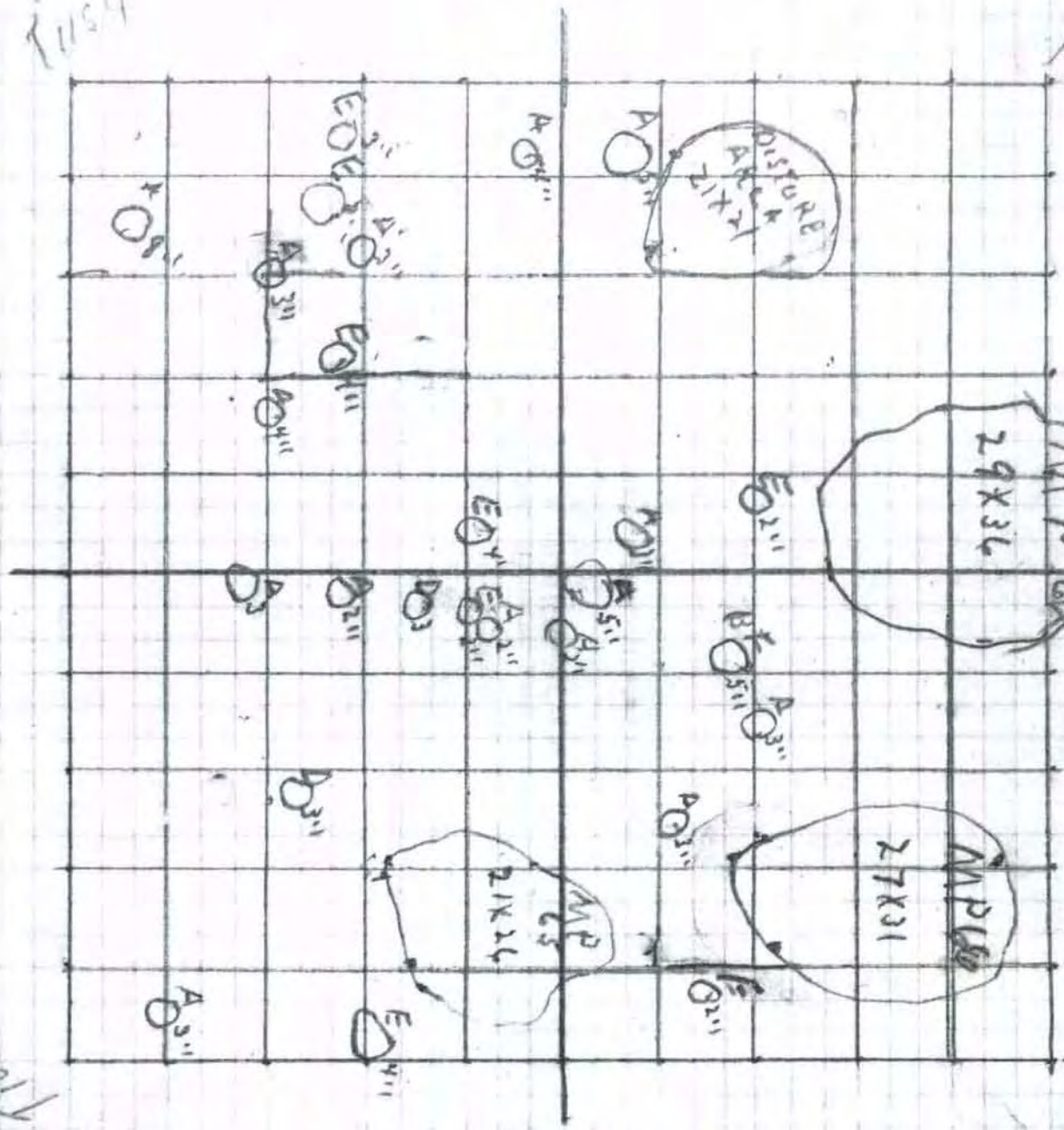
Local MP # 7d

MP # 7d  
bedrock



T1154

T1153



T1053 90° Below surface  
9' loc. Excavation

11053

25RM

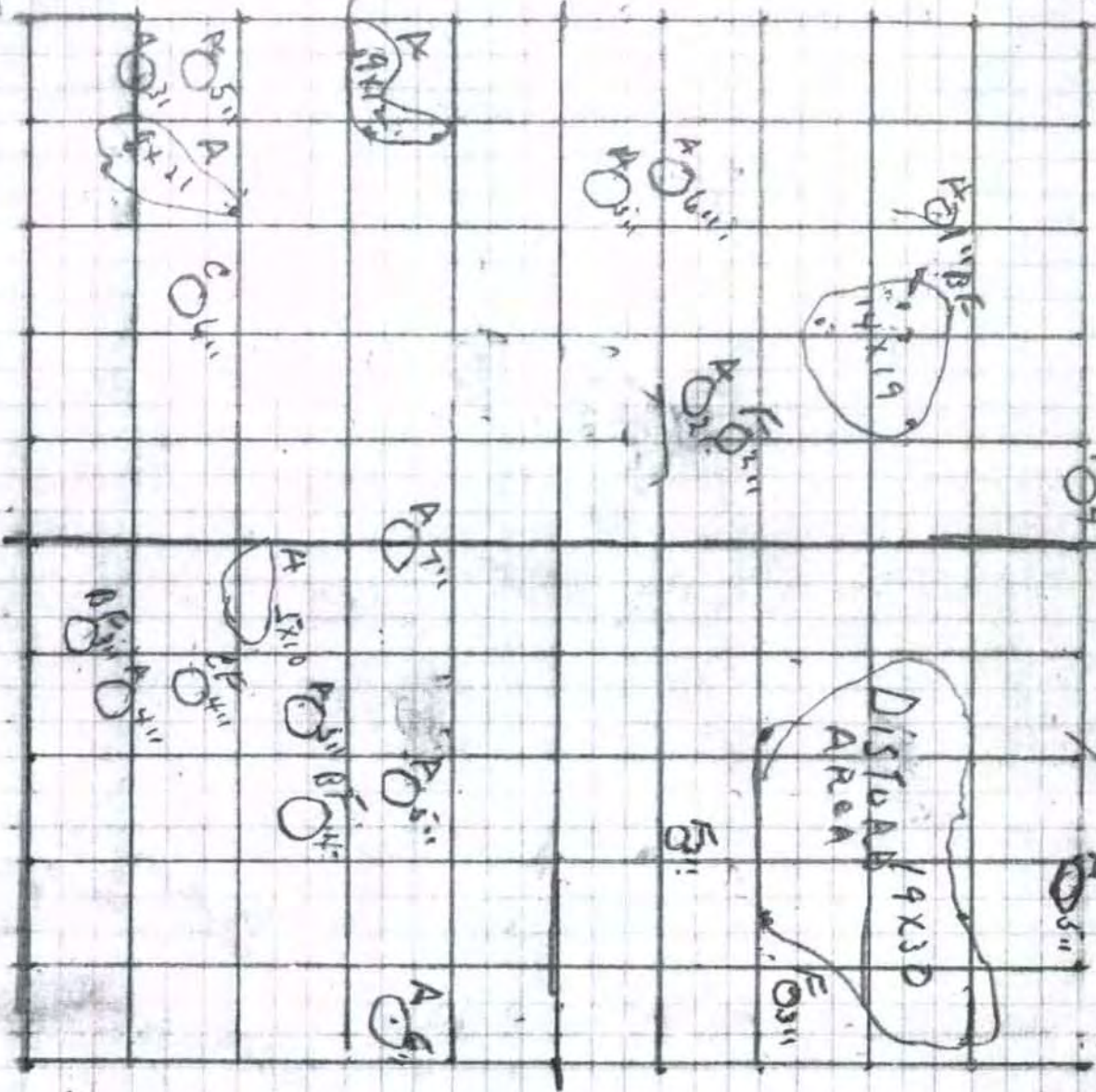
North  
East  
West  
South

11054



1154

1152



1152  
 19th level surface  
 excavation  
 1152

1153

20 PM

5/21/54  
 ↑



T1051

T1051

T1051  
M.P. 63

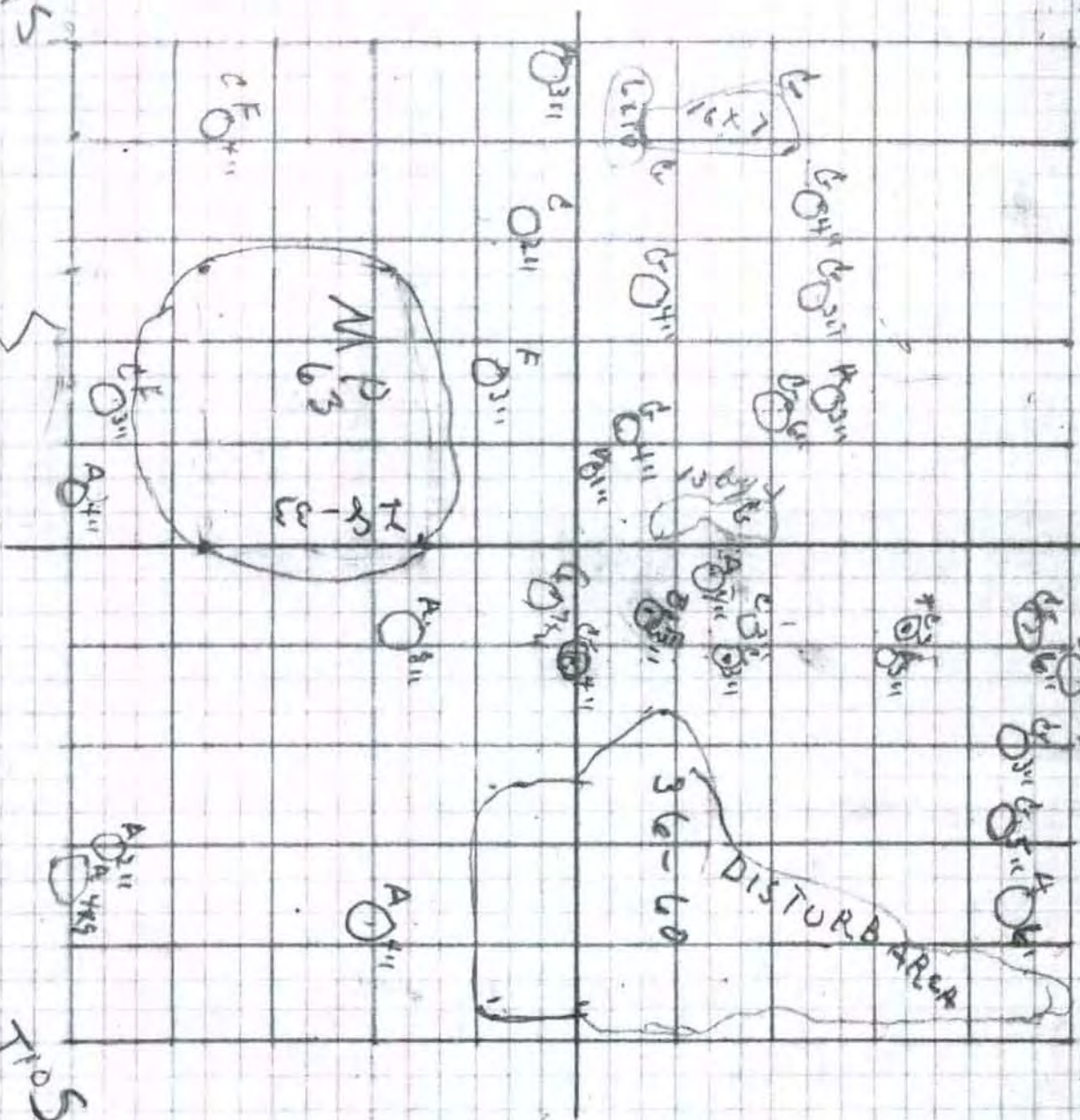
surface  
excavation

R1051

East M.P. 62

M.P. 62

30.P.M.

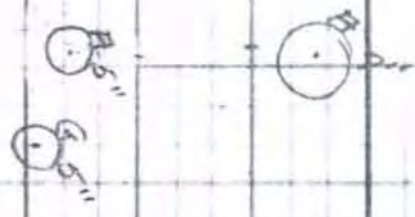




T11501

T115-1

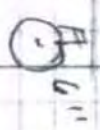
19  
10 below surface  
accretionation



T1050

T105-1

5PM



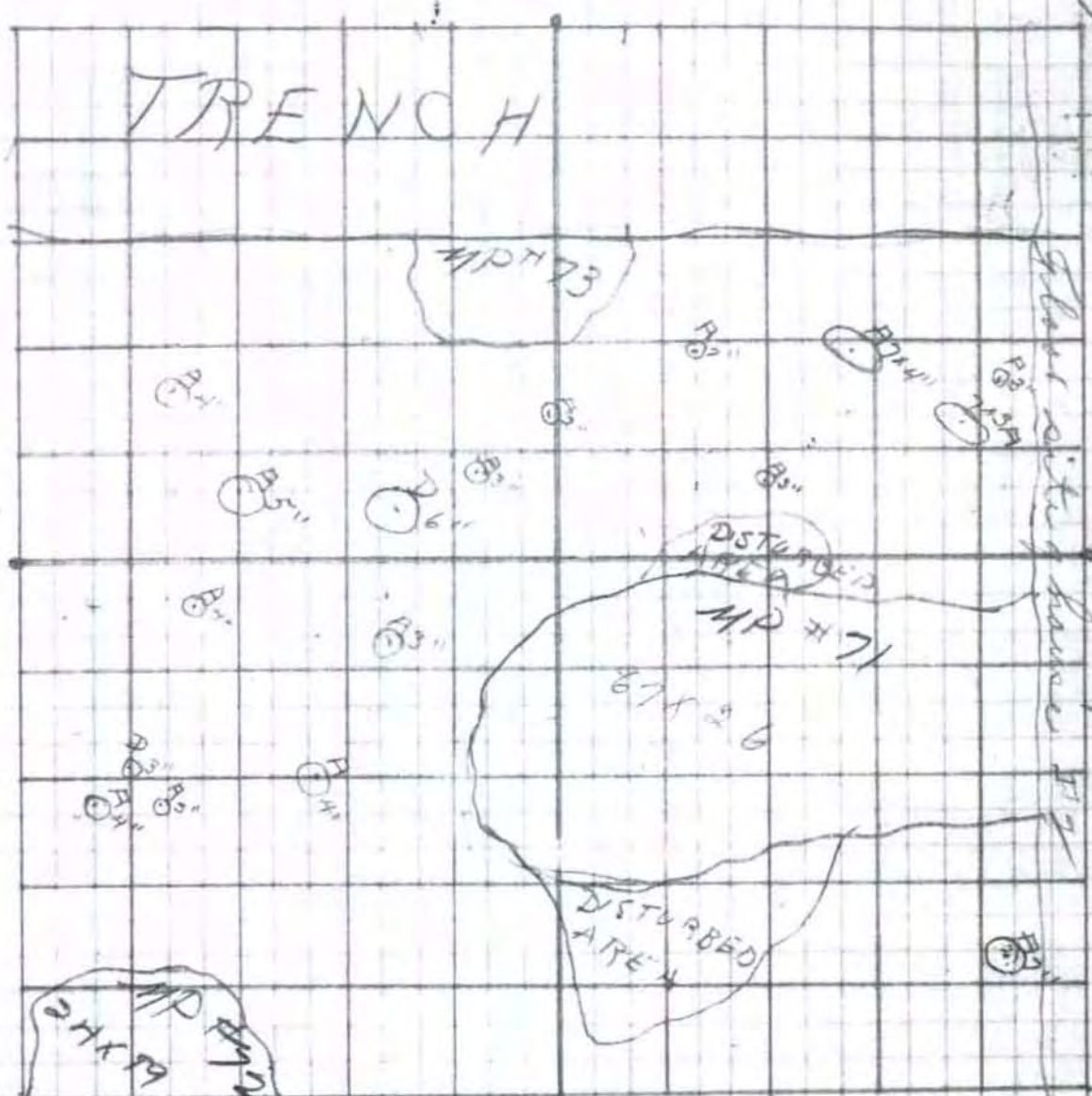
Map # 9



1758

1758

TRENCH



below surface occupation

map #16



T9510

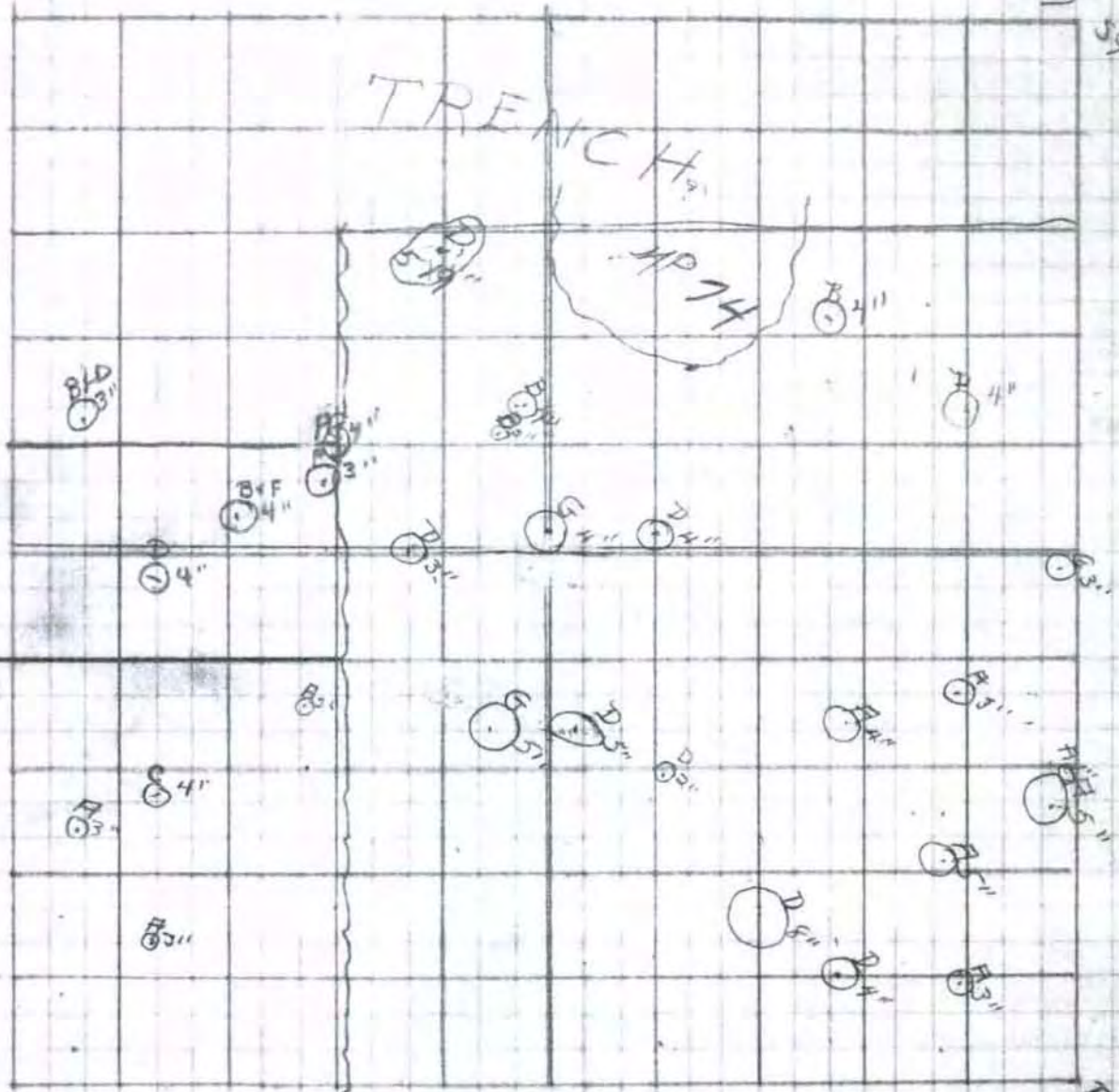
LY 56

TRENCH

HP 74

TL 510

TL 59



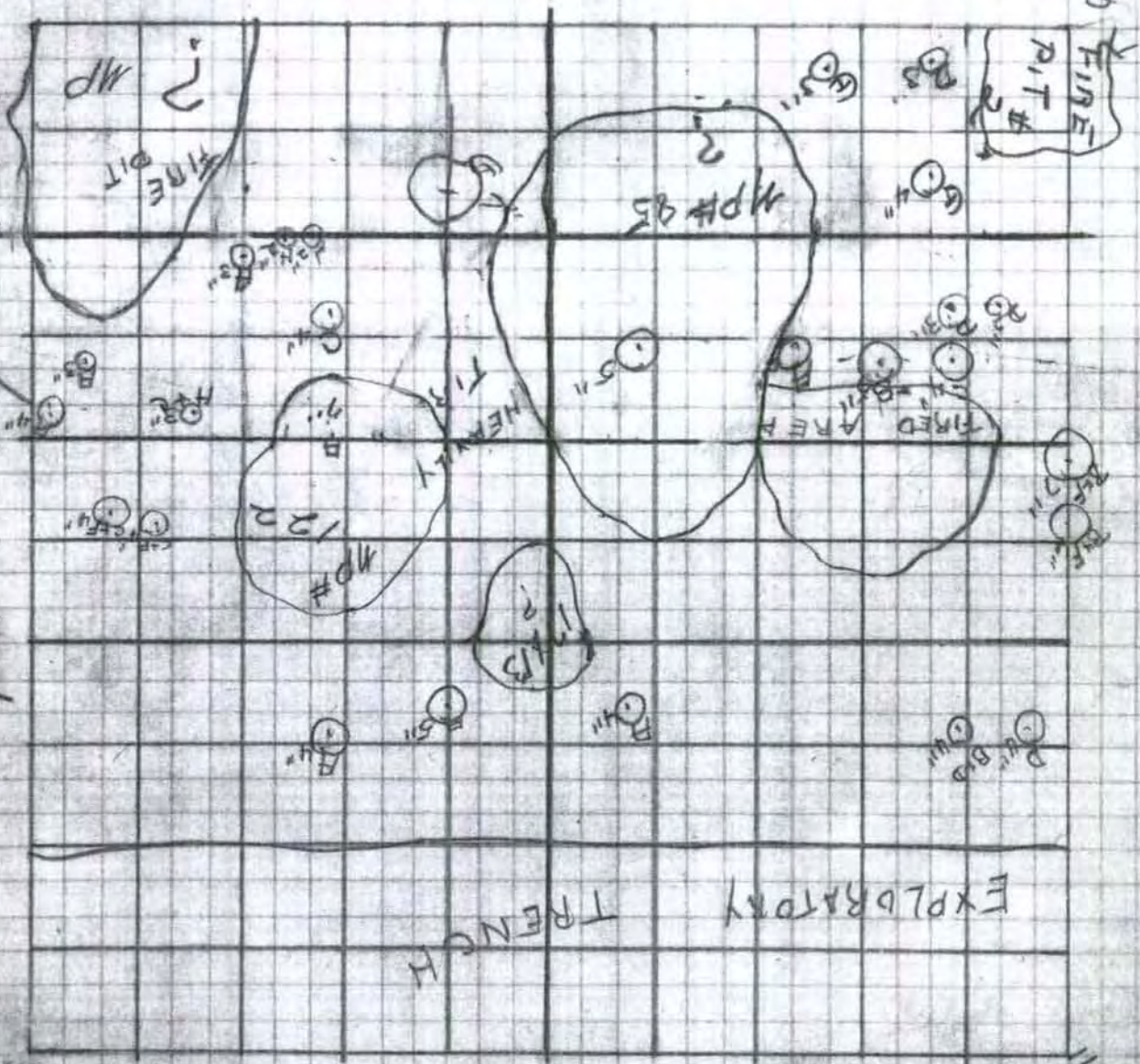
61 + 100



H Adams  
16

Belum survey occupation  
9

510  
511



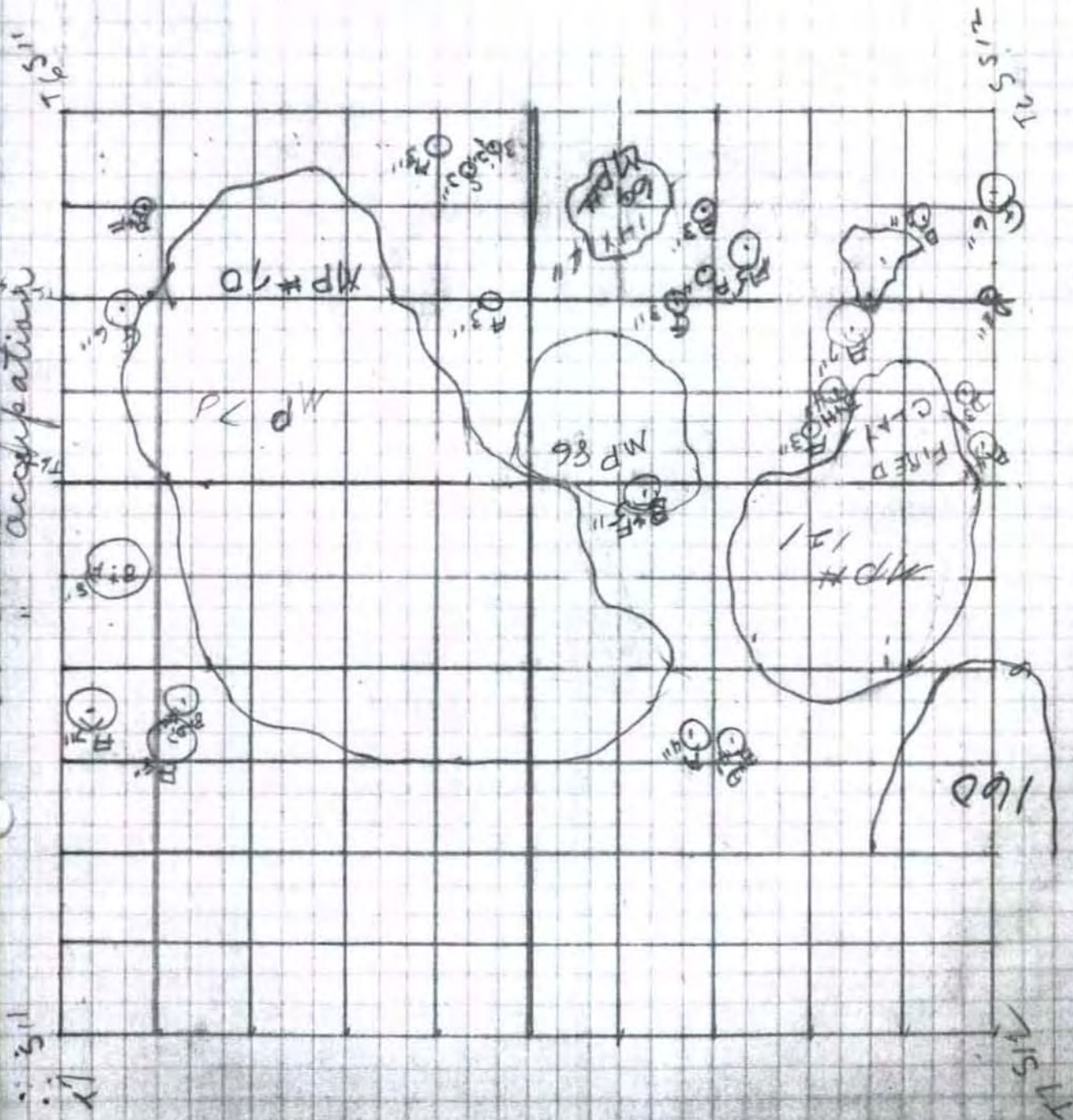
515

511



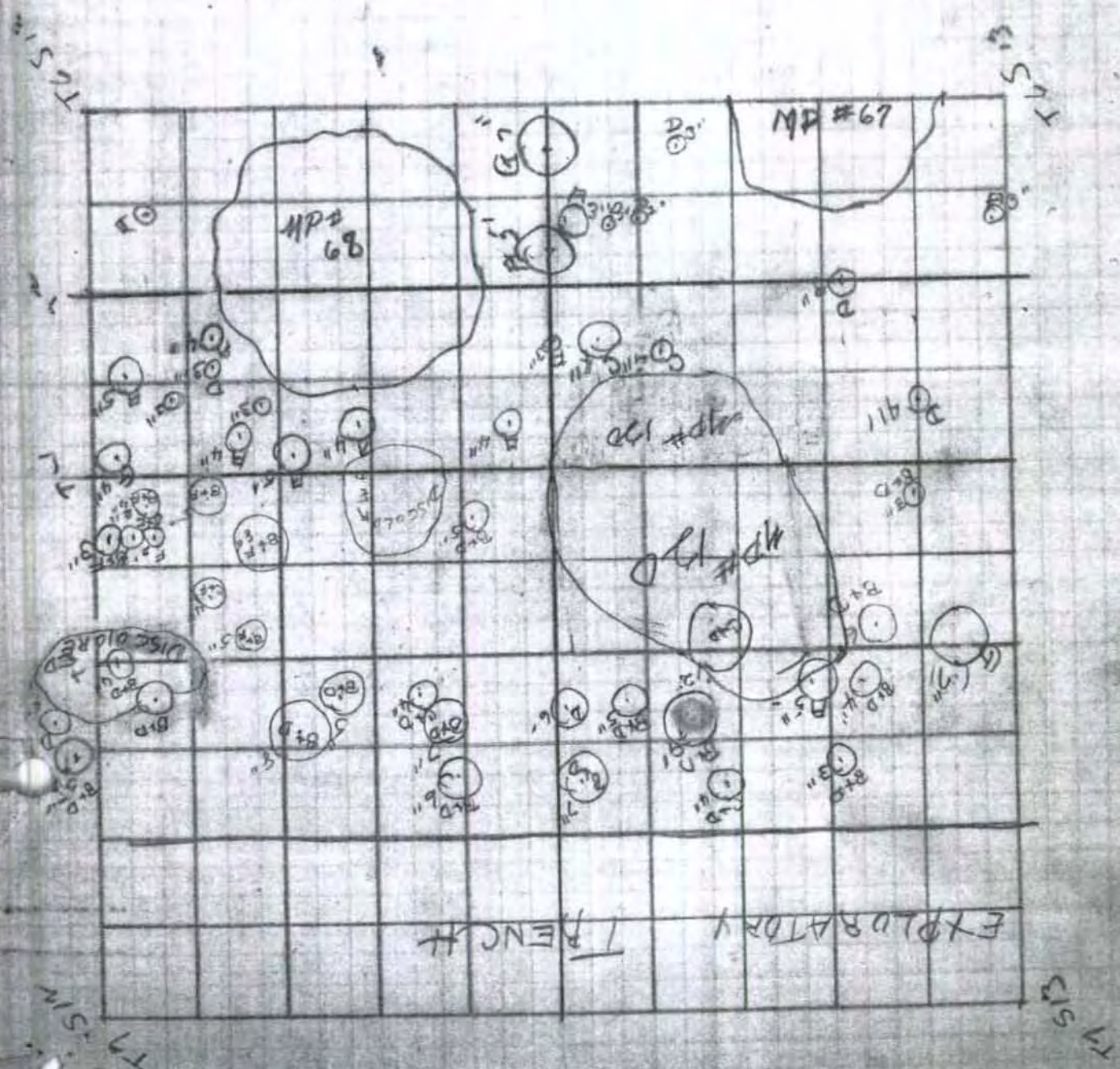
below surface  
" occupation

Map # 19  
↑





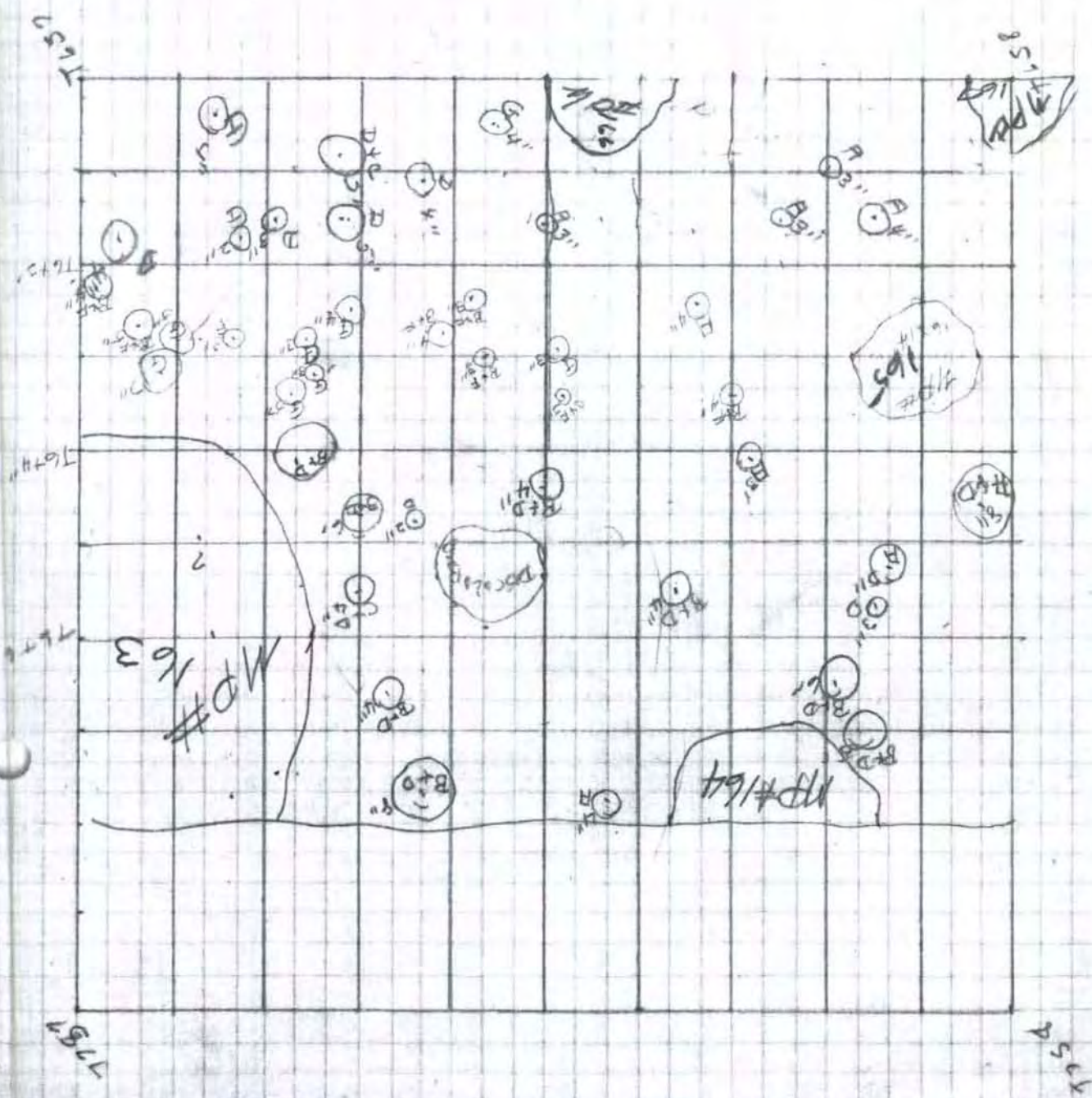
of items  
↑



T.S. 12

T.S. 13

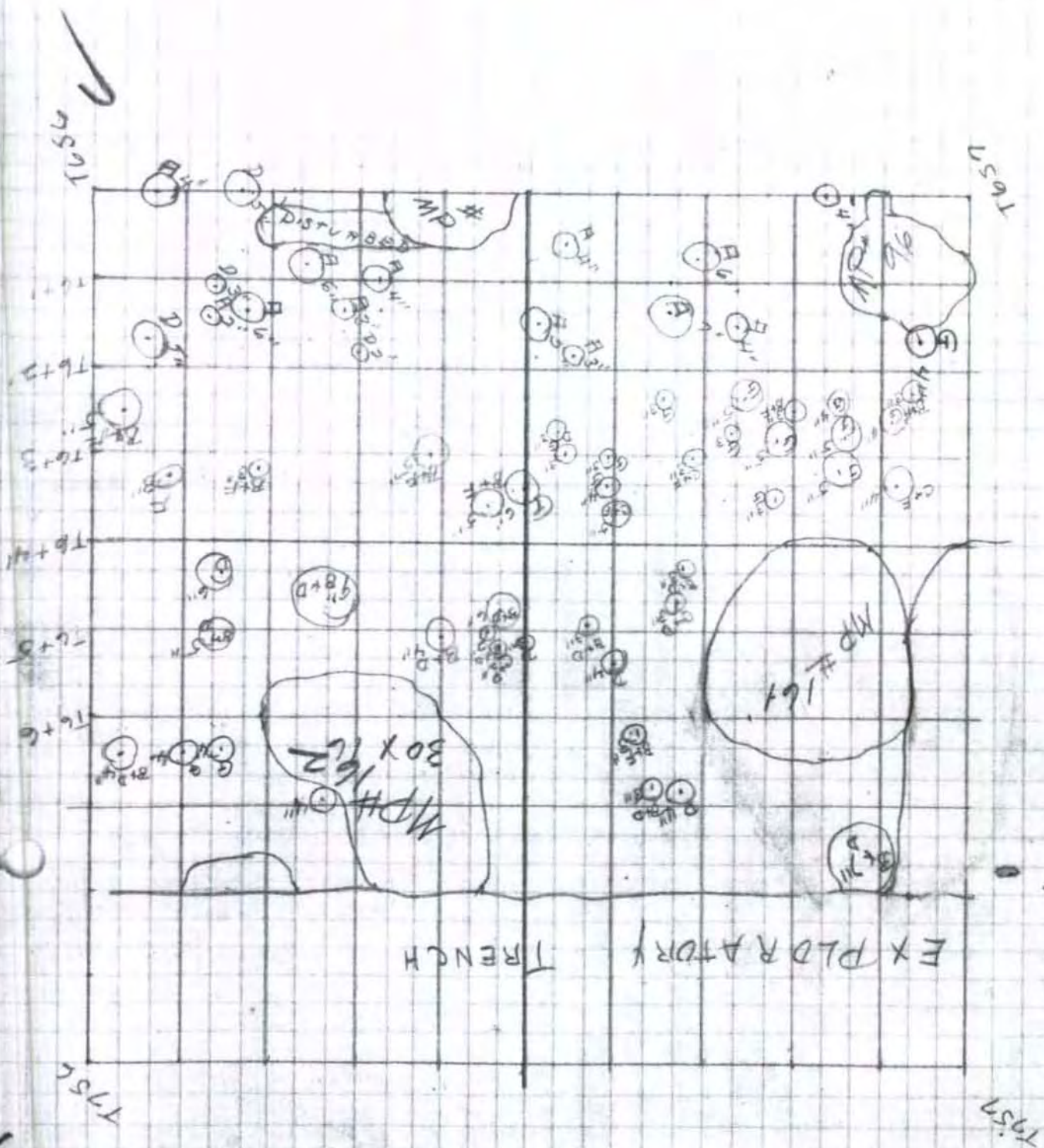




85  
56

75  
56







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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

3301

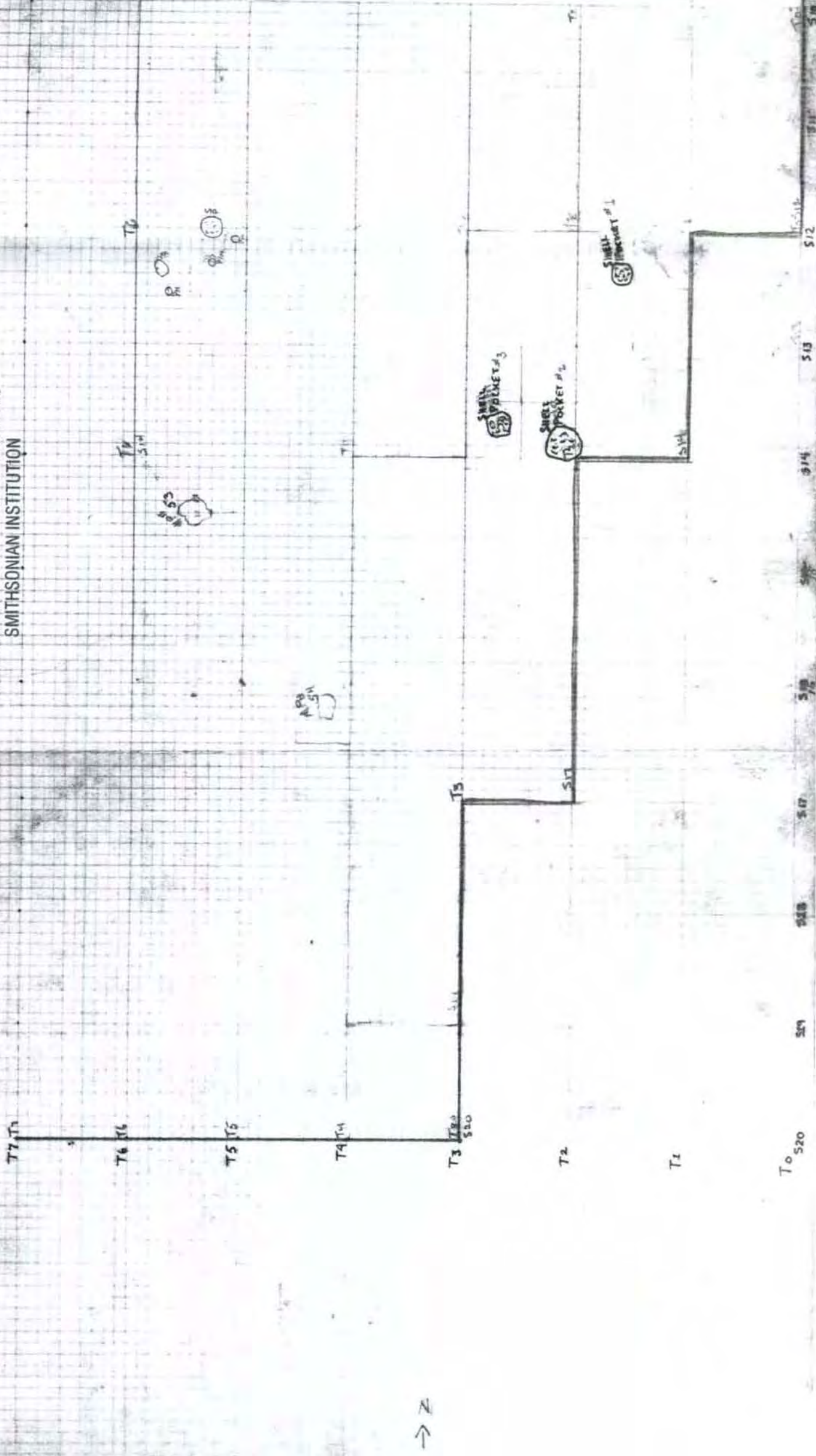
Box 2

Holow, Preston

Site 3 - Airport - Profiles + Pms

(2 of 2)

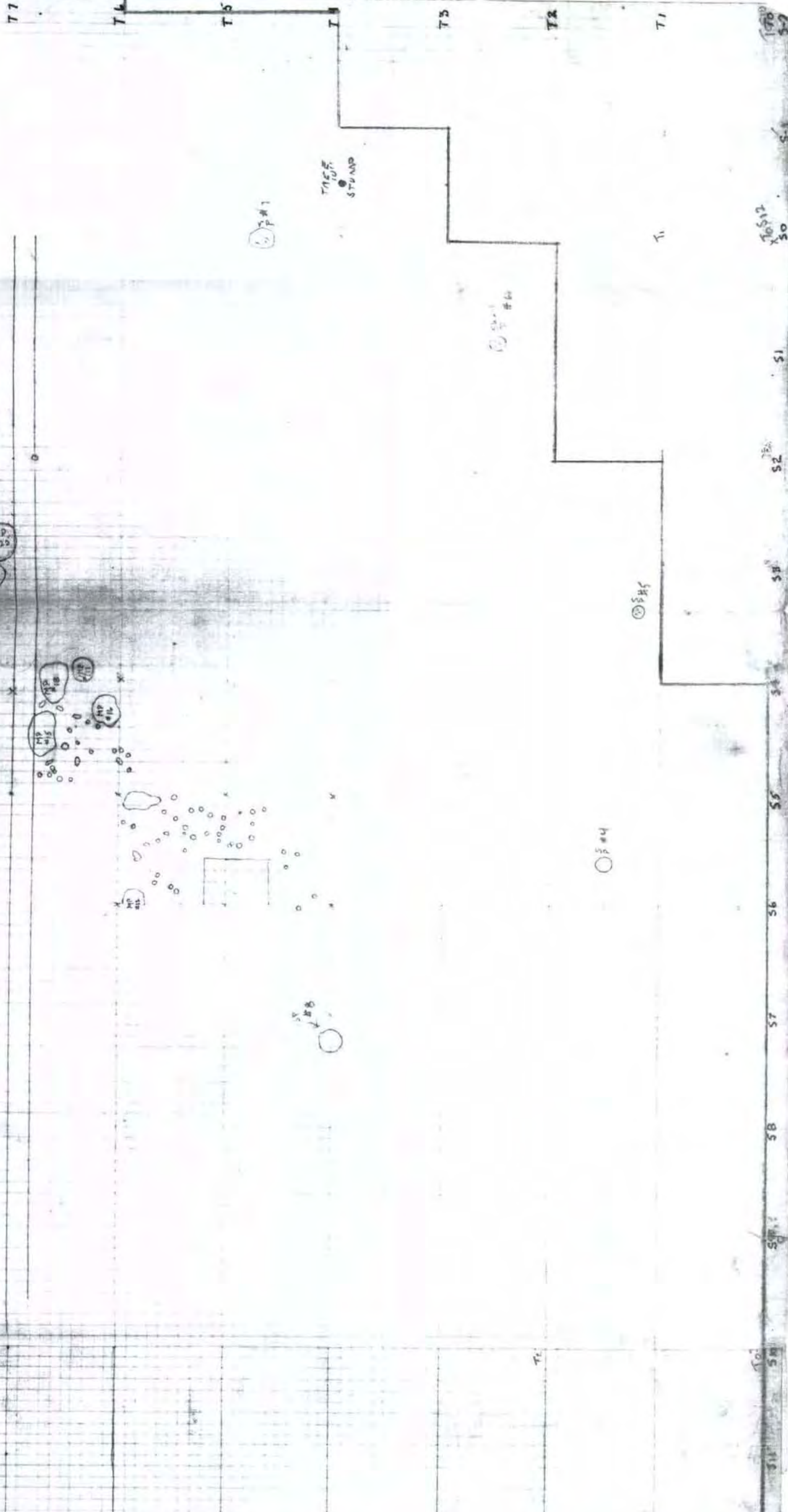
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SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



T0 S20  
T1  
T2  
T3 S20  
T4 T4  
T5 T5  
T6 T6  
T7 T7  
S11  
S12  
S13  
S14  
S15  
S16  
S17  
S18



NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

## **Appendix 6.**

**Photocopies of Field Reports 5 and 6, Preston Holder papers in  
Waring Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Suitland, Maryland**



St. Simons Island, Ga.  
December 12, 1936

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Georgia

Dear Dr. Kelly:

An outline of the progress of WPA Project No. 65-34-3338 at the new Glynn County Airport for the period October 1st to October 1st follows:

STRUCTURAL

Post-molds have been found to occur in 180 of the ten foot squares thus far excavated, giving a total of approximately 2500 recorded post-molds. 210 midden-pits have been recorded. Three additional fragmentary clay lenses have been discovered, one of which (house-site #3) is probably the remnant of a house floor. Unfortunately, the problem of the adequate determination of a house type for this site remains as difficult as was indicated in the October 1st report. The horizontal distribution of post-molds and midden pits gives no indication of any rational order with the exception of a series of about fifty post-molds on the southern periphery of the area of post-mold occurrence. This series forms a crude semicircle about fifty feet in diameter, the molds being in single series from one to two feet apart. Since no post-molds occur in the immediate area south of this semicircular line, it might be postulated that the line is the remnant of a stockade, surrounding more or less impermanent habitations which were rebuilt many times. The complete outline of the "stockade" cannot be determined, since its northern limits become confused with innumerable post-molds. It is impossible

to give an adequate written description of the discouraging complexity of post-mold occurrence as shown by the master-chart which will accompany the final report.

It was indicated in the October 1st report that perhaps some help toward the solution of this problem would be furnished by the clay-lenses. To date no valuable facts have been brought out by the "cross-sectioning" of the two clay-lenses mentioned before. The floor remnant mentioned above (H.S. #3) is only slightly more encouraging. Enough of this floor remained to permit exposing some of its contours, although its peripheries are ragged and difficult to determine accurately. In effect it is a roughly semicircular 6" bed of swamp clay about 20' EW and 11' NS, occurring under from 4-8" of shell. The clay is well consolidated and presents a hard worn surface of sorts in its undisturbed portions. However, not only was a portion of the floor removed by the laborers before its finding was reported, but also the floor had been considerably disturbed by the deep plowing which has been mentioned before. The bed might be considered accidental except for the following facts: the geography of the immediate area would hardly permit of the deposition of such a bed by a stream or body of water; the worn surface of the clay indicates its use as a "walkway" over a considerable period; potsherds imbedded horizontally in the surface of the clay (with the absence of any such material in the body of the lens); and the occurrence of at least three post holes around which the clay had been packed. No peripheral post-molds have been located nor do the post-molds thus far identified give any indication of structural details. No true "Hearths" have been found, although there are at least two well-fired areas on the floor surface.

The distribution of midden-pits, as mentioned above, remains random as does the material recovered from them. No evidence has come to light to indicate that they are other than garbage pits, although this interpretation seems illogical in view of the great amount of "unburied" garbage occurring so frequently in the upper shell-midden layers.



BURIALS

Work was resumed in the burial area October 1st. The burials, unfortunately, became increasingly fragmentary as the excavation moved to the west, so that it has been impossible to trust the uncovering of burials to the field assistants. Eleven additional burials have been recovered, one previously noted burial finished (#24), and two ten foot squares explored with negative results. There is no indication that the crowded and complex nature of the burials will change until the actual peripheries of the burial area are reached.

The burials recorded during this period all fall within the categories outlined in the report of August 31st, although there were several variations from the forms of these types. Of the eleven burials, five were primary, prone full-extended, with one of these showing pre or post mortem decapitation; five were secondary, four bundle, and one a double "deep pit" (8' below sand surface) burial of a disarticulated female intermingled with another female of which the body had been severed in the lumbar region although both upper and lower halves were otherwise in perfect articulation; also, one of the bundle burials showed partial cremation of one hand. One burial (child) was impossible to type. Of the thirteen individuals in these burials, 12 were adult (five female, 1 male, and six undetermined) and one was a child. Three additional individuals were recovered from the trench burial (#24). The final measurements and data on this aberrant secondary burial are: trench, 6' long, 12" wide, and 16' deep; skulls --1,2,3,4,7 and 13 were adult male, skulls 9 and 10 were children, and skulls 5,6,8,11 and 12 were adult, sex undetermined. Skull 13 was in articulation with the vertebral column (to lumbar region), the thorax, and upper arms; the mandible also was in articulation; all other bones were missing; the body occupied the bottom of the western end of the trench.

Burial offerings occurred with only three burials. A small bone awl was found in association with #47, a 7" bone awl was found in association with #60, and four small pearls were found with #32, one of these was deep in the right eye-socket, while the other three were inside the mouth - they showed no evidence of drilling.

In the laboratory, seven additional skulls have been restored plus a representative group of long bones--most of which, unfortunately, lack one or more epiphyses.

#### ARTIFACTS

By far the most numerous and least impressive artifacts are the bones (grooved) and abraders (edges worn) made from potsherts; 76 of these have been catalogued since the last report. Two large, smooth and deeply grooved granite (?) bones were also recovered. Five polished stone celts and one adze have been recorded. One small flint arrow point was discovered. Bone work consisted of twenty-five bone awls or fragments and one deer-antler flaker. Shell work was represented by 16" conch hoes.

Three other interesting finds were an unidentified beef-heart shaped rock which resembles a pebble, two objects which may be calcified fragments of faeces - these items were forwarded to the United States National Museum for identification - and an intact pair of four-pronged deer antlers showing evidence of having been worked at the base of one of the prongs - probably preparatory to making an antler prong flaker.

#### POTTERY

A total of 21,077 sherds has been collected, identified, and catalogued. This sample will be considered definitive for the pottery types at the Airport site, and in the future only decorated ware and rims will be kept in hopes of retaining as large a sample as possible, not only to determine the accuracy of decoration percentages, but also for museum display purposes. It should also be pointed out that of course the proportion of plain sherds to



decorated sherds does not give a true picture of the relation of plain ware vessels to decorated vessels, since on all vessels partially restored and on the one intact vessel accessible from this area (Svendson collection), a large percentage of the surface of decorated vessels is left plain.

A word is also in order concerning the nomenclature employed thus far in reports on pottery from this site. It was adopted as an expedient until a more adequate classification of pottery types here could be worked out. Thus the subdivisions curvilinear and rectilinear under complex paddle stamp do not define mutually exclusive categories since the same pattern when seen in toto and not on isolated sherds may well embody both rectilinear and curvilinear lines. The category checkstamp under the same head is doubly doubtful, since it is neither a true complicated stamp, nor, in some cases, even a stamp, as certain sherds seem to show the use of a roulette technique. The wrapped paddle classification also is open to criticism. Thus fabric-wrap refers specifically to impressions of net made of two strand cord and tied in square knots at intervals about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and since true woven fabric imprint apparently occurs at other sites in this area, this category is hardly adequate. Also the category of thong-wrap is highly problematical. While the impression could be made with a paddle wrapped with thong, the unvarying dimensions of the thongs as well as the regular spaces between them might well indicate a simple carved stamp composed of straight ridges and hollows. The category, shell-scraped, which refers to the exterior shell-scraping only, occupies a peculiar position partly because of its rarity. On the basis of technique or of surface appearance this group should be classed with Incised and punctate. Also the technical interpretation may well be fallacious since a comb-like wooden object could equally well have been used. It is hoped that these difficulties will be remedied shortly. In line with this, I am attaching a provisional outline of the contemplated classification.

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Pottery percentages thus far determined follows

(Details of plain ware types and rim types will accompany a later report)

OTHER SITES:

The following analyses of sherd collections from sites in this area, while far from adequate, may serve to give some indication of the possibilities of determining cultural differentiation. The sites are grouped in relation to the absence (?) or presence (II) of high proportions of cord-wrap and fabric-wrap.

I. BUTLERS POINT SITE:

An extensive but thin shell-midden deposit along the Hampton River on the NE end of St. Simons Island. Burials are reported to have washed out of midden-pits along the river banks; no data was available on them. No mounds were noted. Note: an interesting ware from this site is a straight-line simple stamp ware with a highly polished, well-painted interior (white or red). The three sherds compare very closely with sherds collected by A. J. Saring, Jr. on the north end of Craighton Island.

Samples: 119 sherds

Plain Ware 96

<u>Temper</u>	
grit ...	79
sand ...	7
sherd ..	8
vegetal.	2

Decorated 23

complex paddle stamp ..	19	grit ...	21
cord and fabric wrap ..	0	sand ...	2
incised .....	3		

(one crude applicator lug)

2. BORTHON CREEK SITE:

A small but heavily occupied site on the west bank of Villa's Creek near the the "old German Village." The small number of sherds from this



site will be augmented in the near future, since a "pure" check-stamp site in this area is hardly to be expected. The collection was made at random over a relatively wide area and cannot possibly represent the occurrence of a check-stamp "dump." No sounds noted at this site.

Plain ware .....24 sherds

Decorated ware .....36 "

Check-stamp w.....30

rouletted..... 4

comp. paddle ..... 2

### 3. SHADWAN FIELD SITE:

An extensive shell deposit about one mile north of Site 1. No sounds noted. The sample analyzed is a personal collection made by the owner of the property and as such many plain sherds have been discarded, thus giving a false proportion of plain to decorated. "All sherds were grit-tempered with the exception of two sherd-tempered checkstamp sherds. A small plain pottery tobacco pipe and a polished "plummet stone" also belong to the collection.

Sample ..... 55 sherds

Plain ware ..... 14 sherds

Decorated ware ..... 51 "

complex paddle stamp .....48 (herring-bone does not  
thong-wrap ..... 2 appear)  
incised ..... 1

Of all sites on the island this is apparently the most closely related to Site I. Although two other sites also bear a close resemblance, namely: I. Saint Simons Village Site, a once extensive site, stretching for a mile or more along the southeastern tip of the island; unfortunately, erosion has washed most of the site away and the only sherds available are those in the collection of G.C. Svendsen (about 100 sherds). No cord or fabric-wrap is reported, complex paddle (curvilinear is most frequent, herring-bone does not appear) is frequent, check-stamp and thong-wrap are present, the simple-stamp interior painted ware

noted at Butler's point occurs. There is a great variation in rim type from that found at Site I; notably, a deep (1-1½") turned plain exterior band, and reed punch variations--neither of which occur at Site I.

5. Pikes Bluff Site, an extensive shell deposit on the Frederica River a mile and a half north of Fort Frederica. No adequate sample is as yet available from this recently reported site, although a cursory exploration indicated a high percentage of complex-stamp ware and little or no cord-wrap ware.

## II.

1. SITE II: A small burial mound along the Hampton River on the north end of Sea Island. Additional exploration of this site indicates a small habitation area immediately to the west of the burial mound, see June 2 report for preliminary exploration of this mound. An analysis of the sherd collection from this site reveals the inaccuracy of the statement: "They (the sherds) conform in general with the types of Site I" made in that report. The sherd collection is from the habitation area as well as the mound. It should be noted also that flexed burials were found at this site.

Sample ..... 98 sherds

Plain sherds ... 33

grittemper--12  
sherdtemper 21

Decorated sherds ..59

cord-wrap ..... 26 (all sherd T)  
fabric wrap ..... 24 ( " " "  
comp. paddle ..... 9 (2 sherd, 7 grit)

## 2. CHARLEY KING SITE:

A sand burial mound and associated extensive shell covered habitation area. Three-fourths miles south of Site I. The shell areas have been very badly disturbed by road building crews, while the center of the burial mound has been explored by amateur enthusiasts at least three times and at present has a hog pen on it.



Sample: 277 sherds

Plain sherds ..... 150 (of these 66 are crude heavy  
vegetal temper, comparable  
to your theta ware. Compare  
with .0084 occurrence at Site  
I)

Decorated sherds ..137

cord-wrap .....56  
fabric wrap ...15  
comp. ppl. ... 49  
inc. or punc.. 7

(the incised and punctate from this  
site is crudely executed on a heavy  
vegetal temper (theta?) ware. One  
sherd shows trailing and wuges plus  
a heavy band rim)

Rims thus far noted are radically different from Site I, con-  
sisting of narrow applique bands immediately below the rim decorated with vertical  
indentation or road-punch "beads."

### 3. CANNON'S POINT

This site is on the northeast tip of the Island fronting both  
Hampton River and Williams Creek. It is by far the most extensive shell-deposit  
thus far encountered on the Island. At least fifteen shell mounds (from 15' diam.,  
1' rise to 30' diam., 8' rise) are scattered along the shores of the streams mentioned,  
while many areas immediately inland from them show evidences of occupation. The  
presence of cord-wrap ware and possible trade-pipes may point to a relation of this  
site and Evelyn Mounds, see below.

Sample: 456 sherds

Plain.... 228

Decorated 225

cord-wrap 105  
fabric wrap 4

Checkstamp 21

comp. lax p. ....90

Incised ..... 3 (one with lug)

Rims from this site include 1 applique' rim, 1 reed punch, and one beaded rim.

4. EVELYN MOUNDS: This site is immediately east of Santo Domingo Park across the old Brunswick-Barien Canal. Preliminary scouting revealed three sand mounds, and a rise of 2-3' high vaguely rectangular in outline and about 75' on a side. The mounds are: a relatively large mound, 30' in diameter with about an 8' rise. No artifacts nor bone was found. The collection "Evelyn 1" was made a few hundred feet north of this mound in a light shell deposit. 2. a smaller mound,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of 1, about 15' in diameter with a 3-4' rise. No artifacts, nor burial debris. 3. A burial mound in association with a scattered shell debris area about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of 2. Cultivation has reduced the outlines of the mound to such an extent that measurements are difficult; the rise is about 3', the diameter perhaps 20'. Many fragments of bone, teeth, pottery, etc. were found on the surface of the mound, and sherds are relatively frequent in the adjoining "village area." The determ. of the outlines and artificiality of the rectangular rise awaits further scouting trips.

The presence of trade (?) pipes is interesting in view of the fact that J. A. Ford reports true trade pipes and a cache of flint blanks from the immediately adjacent areas.

Evelyn 1

Plain ..... 25

Decorated (complex paddle stamp) .. 9

Evelyn 2 (burial mound and adjacent "village site")

Plain ware .... 56

Decorated ..... 80

Cord-wrap ..... 48

thong-wrap .... 2

checkstamp .... 13

other stamp .... 30



From the above it is obvious that cultural differentiation exists between the various sites listed in at least such traits as pottery decoration, burial type, and the presence of mounds. There is also a fair possibility of determining an approximate dating for at least two of the sites through the presence of trade goods, and by negative evidence inferring a pre-columbian position for the other sites. It seems feasible to suggest that two disparate groups are involved with perhaps a mutual interchange of cultural elements occurring. Beyond this it is certainly impossible to hypothesize until further work is done. Obviously the difficulties of developing the chronological sequence further than suggested above may well prove insurmountable in the absence of any stratified occupational sites. At the present time there seems to be no indication that any such site will be found, although the deposits at Cannon's Point may prove to be heavy enough to permit use of stratigraphic method.

With the above facts in mind, and an adequate pottery sample of Site 1 at hand, the following tentative plans will be pursued at the inception of the project extension .i. e., assuming that the all important problem of transportation can be solved.:-

Work will be continued at the Airport until the peripheries of the burial area are reached. In view of the condition of the burials now being encountered, no attempt will be made actually to recover any except those in at least a fair condition of preservation. Meanwhile excavations of the shell areas will be carried forward as rapidly as possible in hopes of encountering either an unspoiled clay lens or at least an uncomplicated series of post-holes, as well as enlarged and decorated shell sample.

As soon as possible, part or all of the crew will be shifted to the Charley King Mound in hopes of recovering materials from its untouched peripheries, as well as an adequate random sherd sample from the shell areas. The local report of a large "stone" duck's head with feathers, etc., incised, having been found in the mound seems to be well founded, and the mound may well still contain a great deal of material. It is hoped that by the time this work is completed the transportation difficulty will be solved and forces can be moved to Site II (See Island) for a brief adequate investigation of the site. Then forces will be moved to Cannon's Point for six or eight weeks. This should leave approximately two months for an investigation of the Evelyn Mounds.

Sincerely yours,



Tentative outline for :

A RECONNAISSANCE OF PREHISTORIC VILLAGES AND CERAMIC TYPES  
OF THE GEORGIA COAST.

I Introductory:

A. Geophysical matrix  
land, vegetation , rivers and inlets, climate, etc.

B. Digest of previous work in the area.  
Ethnological implications  
Historical sources.

II Descriptive data on sites visited and materials obtained.

A. Surface sites

B. Dig sites/.

III Ceramic analysis by areas:

A. Savannah mouth

B. Altamaha mouth

C. Saint Mary's mouth

D. General problem of the islands.

IV Recapitulation ~~by~~: demonstration of geographic distribution  
of types with the chronological ~~imp~~ implications, .Final  
correlation with previous and present work in same and  
associated areas( Kelly and ~~St~~ Stirling)

Appendices

1. Illustrations of pottery types .

2. Outline of methodology , ~~xxxxx~~ nomenclature ,etc.

Bibliography and index.

Report

# 5

sent to Petrucci 5/28/39

I have no copy.

Covers Charley King.



EXCAVATIONS ON SAINT SIMONS ISLAND AND VICINITY  
(Winter 1936-1937)

As you will remember from Mr. Holder's summary of work carried out under his direction on Saint Simons Island and vicinity, presented at the Society's meeting last Fall, that area is rich in archaeological sites and seems to offer indications of more than one cultural occupation.

Since that time, work there has concerned itself primarily with a rapid survey of new sites in order to gain a fairly complete picture of the aboriginal Island cultures.

Work at the Airport Site revealed that the characteristic burial types among the two hundred individuals recovered were the group secondary (that is the burial of disarticulated fleshless bones) and the prone, full-extended primary (burial immediately after death). The 21,000 sherds recovered established a grit-tempered complicated stamp ware as the typical decorated pottery. Noteworthy, also, was the high percentage of bone awls and graters from this site (50 of a total of 200 artifacts), perhaps indicating an extensive use of skin-clothing by these people. Unfortunately, it was impossible to determine a house-type from the more than 3,000 post-molds recorded.

The next site worked, was the Charlie King Mound, one mile south of the Airport site. This, unlike the flat-land, midden-covered burial area of the Airport, proved to be an artificially constructed sand-burial mound, which in the past had probably been a truncated cone so characteristic of the Southeastern area. Eight burials comprising twenty-five individuals were recovered, revealing the characteristic type to be a group ~~primary~~ secondary. Noteworthy at this site was the fact that all burials recovered were either female or children. There was some indication that artificial skull-deformation was practised. While burial offerings were rare, hematite ~~maximous~~ (red paint) was found covering nearly all the burials, and a unique find for this area was the occurrence of a large piece of sheet mica with one burial. The 3,000 sherd pottery sample obtained revealed the characteristic wares to be entirely different from those of the Airport, comprising a well-executed cord-mark, a sack-ware check-stamp, and a high percentage of crude vegetal-tempered ware (read: Kelly's delta ware).

A burial mound located on the north end of Sea Island was the next site to receive attention. Complete excavation of this mound revealed that it was a natural sand-dune, capped by two or more layers of shell and midden debris. All burials were made in the body of the dune and the shell ~~deposited~~ layers subsequently deposited there. The marvellous preservation of the skeletons  
f



recovered ~~human~~ tend to indicate a very late prehistoric position for these people, although this assertion is subject to later verification. Although no truly characteristic burial type can be postulated for this site, the majority of burials were primary. An unusual feature was the high percentage of child and infant burials (1/3), which may indicate the occurrence of a serious epidemic. The occurrence of a very large number (1500) shell beads, mussel shell pendants, etc. indicates an interest in personal decoration unique for this specific area. Beads were worn as public aprons, bangles above the elbow and below the knee, and occasionally formed a virtual shroud in the case of infant burials. Despite the diversity of burial types, the pottery is remarkably homogeneous in type. The characteristic decoration was a boldly executed fabric-mark (fabric must here be taken to mean net as opposed to the straight cord-mark of other sites) with an easily recognizable sherd-temper.

Minor exploratory excavations at Gascoigne Bluff (Sea Island Yacht Club) on Saint Simons Island yielded a 1400 sherd pottery sample; the analysis of which proved so similar to the Airport site that excavations were discontinued and interest concentrated on the large village area at Cannon's Point.

Extensive excavations are under way at Cannon's Point at the present time. Trenching in the extensive shell mounds along the Hampton River banks, showed them to be huge piles of virtually pure oyster shell (often as high as eight feet), and the absence of midden debris and pottery suggests that these mounds represent a well-used oyster-shucking depot. Excavation of low mounds in the field where the Society gathered sherds on its field-trip last Fall has yielded a large sherd collection of finely executed cord-mark pottery and a fragment of the bowl and stem of an incised pottery tobacco pipe. The one burial thus far recovered was of the primary full-flexed type with no burial offerings. The mounds do not seem to be specifically burial mounds, and may prove to be domiciliary in nature.

In recapitulation, it can be stated that the Airport Site and Gascoigne Bluff represent the remains of a closely related people, while Charlie King Mound, Sea Island Mound, and Cannon's Point site represent a mutually related people whose affiliations with the Airport-Gascoigne culture are virtually non-existent. This interpretation is of course based on a horizontal distribution of pottery types, and as such is subject to all the weaknesses of that type of approach and must wait further work between the Coast and Fall Line, as well as surveys to the north and south for final verification.



SHERD ANALYSIS: SITE II  
(Sea Island Mound, Ga)

Sample 2096 sherds

	<u>Percents</u>	<u>Sherd No.</u>
I Undecorated sherds	.77	1610
II Decorated sherds	.23	486
A. Wrapped paddle.....	.646	314
1. Fabric Mark.....	.773	243
2. Cord Mark.....	.227	71
B. Engraved paddle.....	.279	138
1. Check stamp; simple, straight line stamps; Complicated designs very rare.		
C. Incised (No punctuate).....	.07	34
1. Straight Lines and angles.....	.60	20
2. Reed punch rims.....	.0009	3
Complex stamp on body		
3. Shell scraping.....	.32	11

TEMPER PERCENTAGES

	Undecorated (1610)	Decorated (486)	Total (2096)
Grit and Sand Temper.....	.82..(1324)	.26..(116)	.68..(1440)..
Sherd Temper.....	.19..(296)	.74..(370)	.32..(556)...

N. B. Wrapped paddle sherds entirely sherd tempered.



SHERD ANALYSIS: SITE IV  
(Gaugoigne Bluff, Saint Simons Island, Ga.)

Sample: 1395 sherds

	<u>Percents</u>	<u>Sherd No.</u>
I Undecorated sherds	.97	1348
II Decorated Sherds	.03	47
A. Engraved Paddle.....	.74	35
Herring Bone (4)		
Crude roulette (4)		
Tear Drop (1)		
Simple stamps (23)		
B. Wrapped Paddle.....	.17	8
(All fabric marked)		
C. Incised and Punctuate.....	.085	4
(Includes 1 reed punch rim with line of punctuations beneath)		

TEMPER PERCENTAGES

	Undecorated (1348)	Decorated (47)	Total (1395)
Grit or Sand	.97 (1312)	.80 (37)	.96 (1349)
Sherd	.03 (36)	.20 (10)	.04 (46)



SHERD ANALYSIS CANNONS POINT (SITE V)

VA. Sample: 252 Sherds

I. Undecorated	(235)	_____	.93
II Decorated	(17)	_____	.07
A. Cord Mark	(4)	_____	.23
B. Simple Stamp	(11)	_____	.65
C. Undeterminate	(2)	_____	.12

VB. Sample: 695 Sherds

I Undecorated	(551)	_____	.79
II Decorated	(144)	_____	.21
A. Wrapped Paddle	(41)	_____	.28
1. Cord Mark	(15)	_____	.10
2. Fabric Mark	(26)	_____	.18
B. Carved Paddle	(34)	_____	.23
1. Check stamp	(15)	_____	.10
2. Simple Stamp	(19)	_____	.13
C. Undeterminate	(36)	_____	.25
D. Incised and Punctuate	(32)	_____	.22

VC. Sample 2836 Sherds

I. Undecorated	(854)	_____	.30
II. Decorated	(1982)	_____	.70
A. Wrapped Paddle	(1502)	_____	.75
1. Cord Mark	(1426)	_____	.72
2. Fabric Mark	(76)	_____	.03
B. Carved Paddle	(304)	_____	.15
1. Check Stamp	(214)	_____	.10
2. Complicated Stamp	(80)	_____	.04
3. Simple Stamp	(10)	_____	.005
C. Indeterminate	(144)	_____	.07
D. Incised and Punctuate	(32)	_____	.01

(35% of these thong marked)

VD. Sample 57 Sherds

I. Undecorated	(10)	_____	.17
II. Decorated	(47)	_____	.83
A. Wrapped Paddle	(30)	_____	.64
All Cord			
B. Carved Paddle	(11)	_____	.23
1. Check Stamp	(9)	_____	.19
2. Complicated Stamp	(2)	_____	.04
C. Indeterminate	(6)	_____	.12

(77% of these)

VE. Sample 90 Sherds

I. Undecorated	(51)	_____	.57
II. Decorated	(39)	_____	.43
A. Complicated Stamp	(39)	_____	100%



SHARD ANALYSIS CANNONS POINT (SITE V) (CONT'D)  
Triper Percentages

	Undecorated (235)		Decorated (17)		Total (252)
VA					
Grit or Sand	(205) .87		(15) .88		(221) .88
Sherd	(30) .13		(1) .06		(31) .12
VB	531		141		685
Grit or Sand	(393) .74		(73) .52		(466) .68
Sherd	(151) .27		(61) .43		(212) .31
Mixed	( 1) .001		( 5) .04		( 6) .009
Untempered	( 8) .01		( 2) .01		( 9) .01
VC	324		1902		2226
Grit or Sand	(359) .41		(1049) .55		(1408) .49
Sherd	(270) .31		( 53) .28		( 323) .30
Mixed	(100) .12		( 258) .14		( 358) .16
Untempered	( 53) .07		( 22) .01		( 75) .03
Vegetal	( 9) .003		( 1) .0005		( 10) .002
VD	10		27		37
Grit or Sand	(5) .50		(20) .74		(25) .68
Sherd	(2) .20		( 1) .04		( 3) .08
Mixed	( 2) .20		( 2) .07		( 4) .11
Untempered	( 1) .10		( 2) .07		( 3) .08
VE	31		39		70
Grit or Sand	(40) .90		(33) 100		(73) .94
Sherd	( 3) .09				( 3) .04
Untempered	( 1) .03				( 1) .01
Vegetal	( 1) .03				( 1) .01



FINAL FIELD REPORT  
covering  
WPA-Smithsonian Archaeological Project  
Hillsborough County, Florida  
Winter 1935-36

to Mr. M. W. Stirling, Chief  
Bureau of American Ethnology

Preston Holder  
Supervisor

## FOREWORD

W.P.A. funds were made available for an archaeological project in Hillsborough County, Florida during the Fall and Winter of 1935-36. The project called for a force of between 75-100 men. Scientific and technical supervision was under the direction of Smithsonian Institution. The State of Florida cooperated on the project; their representative was Mr. Vernon Lamme, State Archaeologist--later Mr. Lamme was replaced by Mr. J.C. Simpson of the State Geological Survey. Thanks are due to Mr. Rupert W. Thomas, owner of the Thomas Sand Burial Mound (Site I) for his kind permission to excavate; Mr. Louis Symmes of Riverview, Florida also granted permission to excavate on his property at Cockroach Key (Site II).

Three sites were excavated during the period. Of these the first was merely exploratory in nature. The site was known as Apex Mounds, and lay about 17 miles north of Tampa near a small fresh water lake. Under the responsibility of Mr. Lamme, work was begun on several large hillocks of sand at this site in the early part of November, 1935, and continued until the arrival of Mr. M.W. Stirling and Preston Holder in the latter part of the same month. On Mr. Stirling's advice it was decided to move forces to the region around the mouth of the the Little Manatee River in order to begin work on a large shell key five miles south of the river's mouth. The key is variously known as Indian Hill, Indian Mound, and Cockroach Key. The latter name is used throughout the reports on the excavation.

While the preliminary work of clearing the key ~~was~~ of a dense covering of underbrush and constructing a footbridge was under way, excavations were begun on a sand burial mound on the north bank of the Little Manatee River about three fourths of a mile inland from Tampa Bay. This site is called the Thomas Mound.

At a later date a ~~small~~ sand-burial mound was found on the mainland one mile east of Cockroach Key. This site was called the Steven's Mound. Two other shell keys were found in the vicinity of Cockroach Key. They are known as Little Cockroach Key, a small shell mound about two miles to the north of Cockroach, and Shell Key, a very small shell mound one mile South of Cockroach. No excavations were carried on at these two sites.



## GEOGRAPHICAL MATRIX

The region in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Little Manatee River is typical "pine-barrens" so characteristic of the lowlying coastal areas of the Southeast. The soil is a grey sand which is generally quite sterile and supports only a growth of palmettoes, "water oak", pine trees, and occasional "cabbage palms". Frequent swamp areas occur in which vegetation is quite dense and subtropical. "Spanish moss" is characteristic. The littoral of Tampa Bay is fringed with a heavy growth of mangroves, through whose root action innumerable small keys have been built up of a heavy black silt. The Bay itself is shallow and placid, except during times of high winds, and is admirably suited for navigation in small "poling-boats". Fresh water is available from numerous springs on the mainland. The waters of the Bay and the "piney-woods" of the littoral must have supported a large fauna in Precolumbian times. The only climatic hazards occur during the Fall of the year, at which time high winds and heavy rains occur with alarming annual regularity. Occasional freezing temperatures occur during the winter months, although they are the exception rather than the rule.

## APEX MOUNDS

These cannot be considered as artificial mounds, since exploratory pits and trenches gave neither structural details, artifacts, nor skeletal remains aside from one small incised sherd found near the surface during the last few days of the time spent at this site. The so-called "mounds" were in all probability merely sand dunes on the top of which wandering bands may have camped from time to time.

## THOMAS MOUND: SITE I

Located on the farm of Rupert W. Thomas. Government lot #1, Section 11, Township 32S, Range 43E, Hillsborough County, Florida.

This site consisted of the remains of a once extensive shell mound along the north shore of the Little Manatee River, known as location B, and the small sand burial mound 220 feet north of this, known as location A. B had been completely demolished by dredging operations, but remains of the old midden areas extended for 200 feet along the shore. A was approximately 60 feet in diameter and rose 6 feet above the surrounding terrain in the form of a roughly truncated cone. It was composed wholly of sand except for a scattering of shell-



less midden layers along the northern and northwestern sides at a depth of 36-42 inches. Work was concentrated on the sand burial mound to the exclusion of the shell areas, aside from a small surface collection of sherds. The mound showed evidence of considerable disturbance along the north edge, see map. It was found later that Clarence B. Moore of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences had visited the site toward the end of the nineteenth century, and had trenched the mound from the northern periphery to its center. Moore reports that at that time there still remained evidences of a canal some 60 feet wide leading from the southeastern edge of the mound to the river. All evidence of such a feature has since been lost due to the intensive plowing in the area indicated. Since test trenches were impractical, the existence of such a canal could not be corroborated by our work. Moore also reported two very small sand mounds (probably "domiciliary" mounds) lying about three fourths of a mile northeast of the burial mound. These were trenched and found to be completely sterile although undoubtedly artificial in origin.

112 burials were recorded, while 25 more were discarded (see burial data) with no attempt to record the data. The bones were in a very poor state of preservation. No long bones and only ten fragmentary skulls were saved. The burials were overwhelmingly of the secondary "bundle" type (see March 1 report for proportions), although a lower level of flexed primary burials was found at a depth of about 50 inches in squares 165, 166, 185, 186, etc. There were also indications of a "group secondary" burial at this level in sq. 167 (see burials II#90, II#91 for a description of these burial types). One cremation was found. There was no evidence of true funeral offerings, although random potsherds and charcoal beds were in association with many burials. It is interesting to note that in several of the "bundle" burials the two lower central incisors had been lost in life with a subsequent healing of the alveolar processes; two mandibles, I#51 and I#1, exhibiting this characteristic were forwarded to the museum with the rest of the specimens. Remains of house(?) cats were found in square 274, and of an unidentified animal (probably a mustelid) in square 306. These were probably recent intrusions.

A wealth of potsherds was recovered, both of plain and decorated wares. A rough outline of the pottery types follows: Ware types. 1. MUCKWARE, untempered. a. soft, poorly-fired, buff-colored. ~~hard, well-fired, black to buff-colored.~~ Mainly checkstamp with occasional incised and punctate pieces. b. hard, well-fired, black to buff-colored. Mainly incised and punctate with occasional check-stamp. 2. REDWARE. a. hard, well-fired, seldom stamped or incised, often embossed. b. hard, well-fired, red on buff, geometric designs brought out by color difference rather than stamping, incising or embossing. 3. Reddish Brown Ware, grit-tempered. Poorly fired, quite soft. Many incised and punctate designs with rare effigy ware. 4. "COOKING" Ware. Very heavy, often three-quarters inch thick, crudely made plain ware. Grey to black. Mainly untempered with occasional shell or vegetal fiber tempering.



The types of decorations fall into four main categories:  
 1. STAMPED WARE. a. checkstamp b. varying circular stamps.  
 2. CORDMARKED WARE. very rare. 3. NEGATIVE BANDED DESIGNS.  
 a. incised b. punctate c. incised and punctate. These are virtually identical with the Weedon Island types from the northwest of Tampa Bay. 4. EFFIGY WARE. Always embossed or in bas-relief. Human or semi-human motifs were employed on all examples. 5. FUGITIVE RED SLIP. Used occasionally on plain ware. The percentages of the various types as roughly noted in the field were: 75% plain ware, composed mainly of much ware and cooking-ware; 25% decorated ware, of which 75% was checkstamp, 20% negative banded designs, and 5% composed of the remaining design types. "Killing" of pottery seemed to be fairly common.

The site was very poor in artifacts other than pottery. Specimens recovered were of polished stone, chipped stone, and shell. No bone artifacts were discovered. (See Jan. 10 report for a complete list of artifacts other than pottery).

In the report of March 1, page 2, a brief was made for the existence of two mounds: the present mound, and an old underlying mound of smaller dimensions. This hypothesis still seems tenable, although proof is certainly faint. Nevertheless, the existence of not only the flexed primary burials but also the "group secondary" burial at Site I would seem to tie up the old underlying mound with Site II where the primary and "group secondary" burials were certainly characteristic, while the few "bundle" burials at Site II were not of the same type as those encountered in the upper levels of Site I.

It is regrettable that adequate excavations were not carried out in the lower levels of Site I over its entire area in order to determine more accurately the pottery types of that level. As it is our only indication is the fact that the "pottery dump" SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  LA 125, occurring at the same level as the midden layer and the primary burials, consisted mainly of undecorated "cooking" ware of the same general type as that occurring at Site II.

No evidence of Postcolumbian contacts was found, although Moore reports the finding of fragments of mirror, glass beads, and bits of metal in the superficial layers of the mound; it is possible that these were recent.



## COCKROACH KEY: SITE II

This shell-key appears on the county map as Unsurveyed Island #1, in NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 20 Range 18E Township 32S, Hillsborough County, Florida. The total area is given as eight acres at the County Recorder's Office, although the area actually above high water is nearer to five acres. All portions of the key definitely above water are artificial in origin, consisting of the discarded shells of deible shell-fish. The key is surrounded by a fringe of mucky mangrove swamps with the exception of the north side. Prior to the building of a county causeway, the key was probably separated from the mainland by as much as three-fourths of a mile of tide-flats; at the present the water-gap is not more than three hundred feet. The mouth of the Little Manatee River lies about three miles to the north along the eastern shore of Tampa Bay. As the contour map shows, the key is composed of a series of terraces rising to two major mounds, the highest of which is thirty-five feet above average high water level. There is also a smaller shell burial-mound shown on the map which rises to a height of about fifteen feet. Along the western shore of the key about five feet above high water level there is a flow of brackish water at one point; this may at one time have been a fresh water spring. In the mangroves to the southeast of the main body of the key a very small shell mound was found (see Contour map, location F); exploratory trenches at this location gave only a few conch hammers and one very fragmentary burial which was not recorded.

Clarence B. Moore visited this site at the same time he explored Site I. His excavations consisted of an E-W lateral trench along the southern periphery of the burial mound (see Field Maps 1 and 2). There had also been much superficial pitting on this mound.

Extensive excavations were carried out at locations A, B, C, D, and F. All trenches and pits were carried to water level, which is approximately two feet below the water level given on the contour map; shell was encountered at all levels and the probable muck sub-structure was never reached. No outstanding discoveries were made at any location aside from A (burial mound).

A N-S cross-section was made at the approximate center of A. Clear indications were given of at least two superimposed mounds with fair indications of a third underlying mound. See Field Map 1. Mound 1 was composed of horizontally stratified layers of heavy midden (the term midden is used to indicate both true midden and humus layers and no attempt was made to differentiate the pure garbage deposits) and shell deposits plus occasional pockets of ash and some sand lenses. This mound was differentiated from Mound 2 on the basis of percentage of midden deposits plus the fact that Mound 2 was irregularly stratified. This basic mound was undoubtedly a habitation mound, since no burials were found in it except a few intrusive



ones on its peripheries. As is true of all three mounds, it was roughly a truncated cone. Mound 2 was a true burial mound, consisting of deposits of irregularly stratified midden, shell, and sand. It is possible that habitations may have been made on this mound although certainly more rarely than on Mound 1. An interesting feature of this mound is the layer of black midden and humus which caps it. This layer is from two to four feet thick and exhibited no stratification; many burials occurred in this layer, although it was impossible to determine whether they were intrusive from Mound 3. Above this humus cap and extending over all of Mound 2 was a layer of white beach sand from one to two inches thick, indicating a lapse of time between Mounds 2 and 3. Mound 3 was differentiated from Mound 2 not only by the layer of white beach sand but also by the fact that midden deposits were completely lacking from it. This difference was particularly striking in the field, since the unstratified and virtually pure shell of Mound 3 was in marked contrast to the darker materials of Mound 2. Mound 3 was distinctive in its high percentage of child and infant burials. It was also in this mound that most of the superficial pitting occurred.

215 burials were recorded; this total included two large Secondary Group burials (#90, #91) composed of fifteen and ten individuals, respectively. The outstanding burial type was the full-flexed, horizontal, primary type (see Burial Type Chart). The fifteen secondary burials encountered were not of the same type as those at Site I, differing in the fact that generally little care was given to the placing of the long bones; in those few burials which were carefully "bundled" the long bones were placed above the skull, while at Site I the long bones were invariably placed either horizontally or vertically beneath the skull. An outstanding feature of this site was the high percentage of non-adult burials encountered (50% plus). as indicated above, the majority of these were found in Mound 3; it is probable that 90% of all non-adult burials were from Mound 3. It was impossible to determine definitely any differentiation of physical type between Mound 2 and 3, or the relative proportions of burials in the two mounds, since the stratigraphic differentiation of the major mound A was not discovered until over 100 burials had been recorded. Another interesting feature of the burials at this site was the high percentage of pathological specimens; while it was impossible in the field to accurately determine the various types of pathology, a rough outline was given in the April 1 report. No true burial offerings were found, although occasional potsherds, conch-hammers, and several bone awls as well as a few beds of charcoal were found in close association with some burials.

No remains of habitations were found with the exception of the "house-circle" described in the April 1 report, and this could certainly not be accepted as giving definite indication of the house type of this area.

The artifacts at this site were disappointingly rare.



BURIAL TYPES AND PROPORTIONS  
(Site II, Cockroach Key, Fla.)

TYPE	Adult male	Adult female	Adult sex unknown	Youth (12-20 yrs.)	Child 3-12	Infant 0-3	
PRIMARY Full-flexed Horizontal	22	13	24	10	13	2	84
PRIMARY Full-flexed Upright	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
PRIMARY Semi-flexed Horizontal	4	4	1	1	0	0	10
PRIMARY Extended Horizontal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
PROBABLE PRIMARY	0	1	7	1	15	70	94
SECONDARY	2	3	9	0	1	0	15
ISOLATED SKULL	2	1	6	2	1	0	12
Adult Burials	32	22	47				101
Non-Adults				15	30	72	117
PRIMARY GROUP BURIAL		3					
SECONDARY GROUP BURIAL		3					



Outstanding from the point of quantity were the "conch hammers" which were made from the shell of small *Strombus pugilus*; well over 4,000 of these were recovered. Shell artifacts further included shell scrapers, celts, pendants, beads, drills or punches, clam hoes, and one conch bowl which had been ceremonially "killed". No definite ground stone artifacts occurred, although several abraders and probable arrow straighteners were found. Chipped stone was equally rare and confined to a few projectile points and scrapers. Bone artifacts included awls, straight fish hooks, a turtle scapula and carapace used as pendants, projectile point, and a "ceremonial dagger" with incised decoration. A specimen deserving special mention was a sharktooth "harpoon" point found imbedded in the coronoid depression of a left humerus in burial #90. Details of the artifacts found were given in the various reports and letters.

While pottery was not as rare as other artifacts, it was of an exceedingly crude quality and virtually no decorated pieces were found--those few were checkstamp. In general the pottery coincided with the "cooking-ware" type at Site I and included under this category a brick-like red ware, as well as the usual grey to black ware. There was also a crude red to buff "muck-ware" which scratched to the fingernail and exhibited a black center, probably due to incomplete firing. The few checkstamp pieces were extremely thin in comparison to most of the pottery at this site; all examples were of a very soft buff muck-ware. (See muck-ware category, Site I).

No evidence of Postcolumbian contacts was found.

A complete vertebrate faunal list was sent with the list showing division of specimens between the State of Florida and the Smithsonian Institution. A summary of the Invertebrate fauna, as determined by Professor Robert Webb of the University of Tampa, follows:

I. Pelecypods:

1. *Cardium magnum*, 2. *Cardium isocardia*,
3. *Chama macrophylla*, 4. *Crassitella floridana*,
5. *Venus mercenaria*, 6. *Modiola tulipa*
7. *Ostrea frons*, 8. *Ostrea virginica*
9. *Ostrea cf haytiensis*, 10. *Ostrea cf sculpturata*,
11. *Chlamys dislocatus*, 12. *Carditamera* sp.

II. Gastropods:

1. *Fulgur perversum*, 2. *Strombus pugilis*.
3. *Melonogena* sp, 4. *Fasciolaria gigantea*,
5. *Fasciolaria tulipa*, 6. *Crepidula fornicata*,
7. *Sigaretus perspicua*, 8. *Natica* sp.



## STEVEN'S MOUND: SITE III

This mound was a small shell-covered sand burial mound 60 feet in diameter with a rise of approximately two feet at the center. It is located in a swamp on the mainland about one mile east of Cockroach Key. The swamp is of recent origin and owes its existence to the fact that an artesian well was drilled into the center of the burial mound about twenty years ago. The presence of the artesian well at this point made documentation of materials recovered very difficult, since all specimens were under from one to two feet of water. However, owing to the action of the water (?) the bones were extremely well-preserved, and it is regrettable that lack of time prohibited the recovery of more than four burials.

Three of the burials recovered were of a secondary type, and one was undoubtedly a primary full-flexed burial. No funeral offerings, nor artifacts of any sort were found. There was no evidence of Postcolumbian contacts.

## CONCLUSION

Site I and Site II alone furnished any important data for an attempted historical reconstruction in this specific area. At both of these sites there is indication of at least two periods of occupation. The only definite evidences of cultural change occur in the difference of burial types at Site I and the striking difference in pottery types between Site I and Site II. The most recent (secondary) burials at Site I are correlated with a highly developed and completely controlled technique of pottery decoration which has definite affiliations with the country to the north and to the west. Since this horizon was underlaid by primary burials which bore an unmistakable resemblance to those occurring at Site II, where they are correlated with a quite crude pottery technique, it might be safe to assume that the first occupants of Site I were closely connected both culturally and physically with the people at Site II; while the later occupants of Site I represented a different and ~~perhaps~~ intrusive group spreading southward on the peninsula. If this assumption is correct, Site I can be considered as the southern-most outpost along the east shore of Tampa Bay of any such movement, since the two occupation periods at Site II undoubtedly represent a homogeneous culture and population which can be definitely differentiated from the later horizon at Site I not only on the basis of pottery decoration, but also on that of burial type.

Just what interpretation should be placed on the high infant mortality of the most recent horizon at Site II is doubtful. At first it was thought that it might represent an introduction of child sacrifice into the burial ceremonies, but the appearance of the high degree of pathology among the



adult burials in the same group would point to an epidemic disease of some sort perhaps due to very early white contacts in and about the region of the mouth of the Manatee River. If, as seemed to be indicated in the field, some of this pathology was due to the presence of syphilis, this latter hypothesis may well be correct.

Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida.

William Bartram---1792

(page 52)

(of the Altamaha)

"The north channel, or entrance, glides by the heights of Darien, on the east bank, about ten miles above the bar, and running from thence with several turnings, enters the ocean between Sapello and Wolf Islands. The ~~the~~ south channel, which is esteemed the largest and deepest, after its separation from the north, descends gently, winding by N'Intosh's and Broughton islands; and lastly, by the west coast of St. Simons, enters the ocean, through St. Simons sound, between the south end of the island of that name and the north end of Jekyll island. On the west banks of the south channel, ten or twelve miles above its mouth, and nearly opposite Darien, are to be seen the remains of an ancient fort, or fortification; it is now a regular tetragon terrace, about four feet high, with bastions at each angle, the area may contain about an acre of ground, but the fosse which surrounded it is nearly filled up. There are large Live Oak, Pines, and other trees, growing upon it, and in the old fields adjoining. It is supposed to have been the work of the French or Spaniards. A large swamp lies betwixt it and the river, and a considerable creek runs close by the works, and enters the river through the swamp, a small distance above Broughton Island."

} now called  
Fredrick River

U.S. Coast + Geodetic Survey Map

Air-photo Compilation No. T-5122 (scale 1:20,000). Photo No. W201 (789K)

would show this specific area.



W. H. Moorehead <sup>the</sup> "Stone Age in North America"

2 vol. 1. Stone  
2. metals textiles etc.

Leslie Spier "Explorations of Zuni Ruins" AMNH  
antho. papers  
1924(?)

? Schmidt - Statistics in S. W. pottery types  
Annals?

Report

# 6



Saint Simons Island, Ga.  
July 26, 1937

Dr. A. R. Kelly  
133 Nottingham Drive  
Macon, Ga.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with plans outlined in the December report, we have attempted to make a fairly complete survey of important sites in this specific area. Since the report of March 11, excavations have been undertaken at the three Saint Simons Island sites described in detail below, and forces have been moved in the past two weeks to the Evelyn Plantation Site on the mainland.

Work thus far accomplished at Evelyn (Site VI) reveals the following details: The site is on the South bank of the Altamaha River immediately adjoining the marshes and lies on a considerable rise of ground nearly opposite the town of Darien. It is bounded on the west by the Santo Domingo State Park and on the East by the Broadfield Plantation. Major features of the site, which covers many acres, are: three conical mounds 25-30' in diameter and rising from 3-6' above the surrounding terrain and evidently composed wholly of sand; a sprawling, poorly outlined sand mound lying about 1/4 mile southeast of these--trenches reveal an old charcoal covered soil surface on which the mound was subsequently raised to a height of from 3-4' the diameter being roughly 100'; and a large rectangular "terrace" covering about an acre of ground and rising about 4' above the terrain. As will be outlined in detail in a later report, this terrace is probably the one which Bartrom described at the time of his visit to this area. Cross trenching through this structure has revealed no evidence of historic materials and indicates that it is a large low mound of basket-laid sand raised on an old charcoal-laden surface with enough random potsherds included to postulate a definite aboriginal origin. The pottery thus far recovered includes cord-mark ware and a complicated stamp ware of a different order from that encountered at the Airport Site.

Details of the Saint Simons Island Sites follow:

#### Site II (Sea Island Mound)

##### STRUCTURAL:

The surface features of this site include a burial mound on the banks of the Hampton River on the north end of Sea Island, and an immediately adjoining village area of about 400 square feet lying to the west. Profiles reveal that the mound was raised on an old underlying sand-dune which rises 2' above the



surrounding ground. This dune is capped by a 3" shell above which occur in succession a 1-2' layer of sand, an 8" layer of shell, a 1' layer of sand, and a heavy 2' surface deposit of shell. The shell is relatively free from midden debris which would indicate its intentional use as a capping material. The presence of burial in the two sand layers as well as in the body of the dune indicates that the old natural sand dune was made to function as a burial mound, and that labor additions of sand and shell were made to enhance the mound structure. Whether the overlying sand layers were artificially deposited is open to question, since they were entirely lacking in structural detail and presented a face of virtually homogeneous white sand.

Excavations in the village area revealed a 1-1½' shell-midden layer immediately beneath the surface humus with frequent "midden-pits" occurring. The midden layers while not thick were relatively rich and yielded a large pottery sample and a considerable faunal collection. Several hundred post-molds were encountered, but here again as at the Airport Site, their distribution was random aside from one series which might be interpreted as representing a portion of a house-wall.

#### BURIALS:

Thirty-six burials were encountered in the mound being comprised of forty individuals. Of these forty, thirteen were non-adults, twenty-four adult, eleven male, thirteen female, and three adults, sex undetermined. No secondary burials were encountered. The characteristic burial type was the primary prone full-extended, twenty-three individuals being buried in this fashion. The next



type in frequency of occurrence was the primary' full flexed with accounted for eight burials. Of the remaining burials four were supine, full-extended, one was extended on its left side, and four were badly disturbed. Noteworthy was the occurrence of a triple prone, full-extended burial of three adult males placed neatly side by side. Also interesting was a burial of an adult female with an infant; in both burials of the infant was placed on the adult's back.

Outstanding at this site was the number of artifacts found in association with burials.

#### ARTIFACTS:

Artifacts recovered were largely ornamental in nature, 1483 beads composed of shell, bone, and pearl were recovered (Eight pearl and two bone). Five mussel shell pendants were found. The bands were worn as, pelvis apron, bangles above elbow or below knee, and in two cases formed a virtual blanket over infant burials.

Other artifacts included nine bone awls, five coach "Hoes", two flint projectile points, and one small colt. One intact pot was recovered in association with a burial, and two restorable pots, (One plain, one cord marked) were recovered from the shell layers of the mound.

#### POTTERY:

As will be seen from the accompanying analysis, the pottery at this site differs radically from that encountered at the Aitport Site, but at the same time shows affiliations with the Charlie King Mound in type of decoration. However, the affiliation with Charlie King is merely generic, since the following fundamental



differences became apparent upon analysis. The outstanding wrapped paddle ware at Sea Island is the so-called "fabric mark" (an arbitrary standard of the presence of knots, as in a fish-net, was set up to differentiate fabric-mark) which resembles Charlie King only in that it is composed of cord impressions. It is far more boldly executed than the straight cord-mark which characterises the Charley King pottery, and furthermore, is exclusively shred-tempered. The differences become even more apparent in the temper analysis, since the tempering mediums at Sea Island are exclusively grit and shred while at Charlie King grit, shred, vegetal and muck (untempered) are all present. Thus in contrast to the complexity of the problem at other sites, the pottery at Sea Island presents a remarkable homogeneity. No variations in rim-type was encountered aside from the presence of three reed-punch rims, (see Charlie King analysis).

#### SITE IV (Gasgoine Bluff)

This site occupies the first high land on Saint Simons Island north of the point where the Frederica River empties into Saint Simons Sound. There are evidences of occupation for a mile or more along the bluff, and local reports of a burial having been encountered during recent building excavations seemed to justify at least an exploratory trench. Four ten foot pits were dug to a depth of two feet below the undisturbed soil, but no burials were encountered, and work was discontinued. The shell-midden was from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2' thick



and amazingly rich in pottery fragments, so that a total of 1935 sherds was recovered from the small area excavated. It was apparent in the field and established by later analysis the pottery was virtually identical in every respect with that which was recovered at the Airport Site. Only three artifacts were recovered; a rubbing stone, a four inch bone awl, and a spatulate tool made from a deer metacarpus.

#### SITE V (CANNONS POINT)

##### STRUCTURAL:

This site occupies the extreme northeastern point of Saint Simons Island. This may well have been the most extensive site on Saint Simons Island, since cultural debris is scattered over many hundred acres of the point and the shores of the adjoining creeks. It was realized that the available labor was inadequate for a thorough-going investigation of this site; therefore exploratory work was carried on at five sites in hopes of revealing at least some of the fundamental features. Obvious surface features at this site are the extensive shell pits lying along the Hampton River, and the small, almost indistinguishable sand mounds scattered over the open fields thickly covered with fragmentary pottery.

The five locations were:

VA. A five foot exploratory trench forty five feet long was dug in one of the large shell mounds immediately adjacent to the Hampton River. This mound was one of a series of imposing but poorly outlined shell heaps which flank the river at this point. The topography here is very complex, and lacking facilities for the adequate work, this mound was arbitrarily selected as typical of the dozen or so familiar structures along the river bank. The mound was roughly 100 by 80 in outline, and rose to height of approximately seven feet at its peak. Profiles revealed the mound to be virtually pure oyster shell with no consolidated middle or habitation layers present. As has been indicated from surface collections, sherds were very rare. A total of only 252 sherds was recovered from this trench. It is probable that these mounds



represent great oyster shucking depots.

VB. On the basis of another local report of a burial having been found during the drilling of an artesian well along the river bank in the level shell areas immediately adjoining the mounds, approximately 500 square feet were thoroughly explored. Trenches were carried to three feet below the sand surface, since the report was verified by the discovery of fragmentary human remains during the early part of the excavations. Unfortunately no further burials were encountered. The shell midden layers at this point were from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in depth, and rich deposits of fairly pure midden were encountered. No post molds were found, although several "midden pits" occurred.

VC. With completion of the work in the shell areas, forces were moved to the large open fields  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the river bank. Exploratory trenches were dug in a fourth of the low shell capped ridges which constitute the major surface features of this location; only one of the which was justified more extensive work. Structural details here were faint, but the stain lines associated charcoal remnants permitted the postulation of several house-sites in the general area surrounding the rise. The "rise" itself appear to have been a natural rise of about 1' roughly 80' in diameter, which had been subsequently used as a midden dump and minor burying ground. (see below). At one point pottery and disturbed earth were found to extend to the water level (7' below surface), and the stain lines indicated that an aboriginal open well had been dug at this point; the general pottery bearing horizon nowhere else extended deeper than  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4'. Several post molds were discovered during the extensive trenching but at no point was there correlation with the stain lines sufficient to postulate a house type.

VD. One ten foot square well was dug in a small midden heap located in the woods immediately adjoining the fields of VC. No structural details worthy of note were discovered.



VE. A fifteen foot face was dug into a large shell mound about 300 yards north of VC in hopes that it might be productive of burials. Structurally it proved similar to the shell heaps at VA.

#### BURIALS:

Aside from a fragmentary tibia and femur found at VE, all burials were found at VC. While a great amount of fragmentary skeletal materials was found in recently disturbed soil along the southern peripheries of the main "rise" at VC, only three actual burials were recovered, and portions of two of these had been disturbed by plowing. The one undisturbed burial (1) proved to be full flexed adult female burial whose bones exhibit interesting pathology. The pathology takes the form of greatly enlarged distal ends of the right radius and ulna as well as excess bone growth along the skull structures. Of the two burials one was a semi flexed male, the other was probably a secondary burial, although the degree of disturbance made identification difficult. The burials were not concentrated in any one portion of the "mound", but were scattered at random through the area. It is unfortunate that more burials were not encountered, since bone preservation was excellent comparing very favorably with that encountered at Site II, no burial offerings occurred.

#### ARTIFACTS:

Very few artifacts were recovered from this site. The principal ones were: Six fragmentary bone awls, fragments of two pottery pipes (one of which was rectangular with incised decorations) two restorable pots (one a large cord mark vessel), two celt fragments, and two quartz hammer stones.

#### POTTERY:

The pottery upon analysis appears to be divided into two major groups that occurring at VA and VE exhibiting a high percentage of undecorated ware while the decorated ware is characteristically complicated stamp; the other group occurring VC and VD with a high percentage of decorated ware characteristically cord mark. The temper analysis also bears out this distinction, notably in the amount of grit temper present. VE is evidently a "mixed" location, with



S 1501

SECONDARY

PRIMARY

SINGLE

MULTIPLE

Proportion

11

11

11

3

00

0000 00000000

+

00

0

?

0000

NOTED

21 individ.



	PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
	PRONE	SUPRA	PRONE EXTENDED FLEET	SINGLE	MULTIPLE	GROUP
♂			II	II	IIII	I
			0			00
♀			0		00	00
?			00000000	00	00000000 0000	00000000 000000
Nonad			00000000		00	000
			24			39

Primary	{	Prone extended	-	21	}	♂	-	6
		Fleet	-	2		♀	-	7
						?	-	31
Secondary	{	Single	-	2	}	Nonad	13	
		Multiple	-	4			63 included	
		Group	-	1				
				30 animals				

## SITE I #62-7 skull like Sag.

- offerings:
- #60 - flint proj. point, bone scraper, mussel + scallops.
  - #61 - pottery pot, hammerstone, cell edge, qtz pebble, bone tool
  - #67 - awl, bird point
  - #83 - saws, conch bowl, clam tool
  - 84 - dog maybe
  - 85 - Cu



# REPORT

~~Burials at AIA~~

**SITE I:**

Burials    number  
             type  
             assoc. objects

awls: IIII 1  
celt: II  
pipe: I  
hammerstone: I  
arrow: II  
rubbingstone: I

conch bowl: I  
Cu. boss: I  
conch lip: I

**SITE III: Description + amount dug**

Structural details

Burials → 8 all ♀ or inf

Pottery

Others

knife: 1  
beads: 7 discoid  
          3 cylind.

white pipe: 1

micra: 1

conch bowl: 1

flint peay: 12

250 start

188

75

474

630

317

1,932

cord.

50

10

1

2

35

35

1

1

1

3

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47

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9

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1

1

2

16

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5

17

fabric

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2

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22

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1

8

3

4

2

1

plain ware

8

15

17

19

4

9

7

26

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231

116

57

241



Burials      See Island

	infant	child	youth	Male	Female	Adult ?
<del>Secondary</del>						
<del>Secondary</del>						
Primary flexed		2 (right side) 1 (left) 1 (H)	1 (right side)	1 (left side)	1 (right side) 1 (left side)	
Primary Supine extended	11			11		
Primary prone extended		111	1 (male)	11111 11	11111 111	1
Primary on left side extended						1
Disturbed	11				1	1E
Prone cont-					11	
	4	1	2	11	13	3

13  
11  
10  
7  
2

## Pottery -

Absence of stamp-vegetal-temper ware probably due to qualities of ~~in~~ materials i.e. too crude to take stamp.

§ The reconstruction and differentiation of localized cultural groups through the ~~work~~ interpretation of their pottery alone is perhaps open to question. However, since the only ~~adequate~~ culture-remnants recovered in amounts adequate for study purposes was pottery, ~~from~~ such a basis of interpretation was inescapable.

Mention use of slip + polish -

a. interior of cord-wrap ~~or~~ vessels

Vegetal temper resembles shredded palmets

\* Write McKern, Seligman, Stirling about pottery analysis terminology



POTTERY ANALYSIS: SITE I  
(not final)

Sample: 21,077 sherds.

	<u>Percents</u>	<u>Sherd no.</u>
I Undecorated sherds-----	.85	(17,846)
II Decorated sherds-----	.15	( 3,231)
A. Complex paddle stamps-----	.893	(2886)
1. rectilinear design-----	.32	( 928)
a. check-stamp-----	.077	( 72)
b. herring-bone-----	.333	( 309)
c. snowshoe and related types---	.064	( 60)
d. indetermin. rect.--	.524	( 487)
2. curvilinear design-----	.866	( 770)
a. circle or spiral--	.106	( 82)
b. tear drop-----	.027	( 21)
c. indetermin. curv.--	.866	( 667)
3. indeterminate stamps-----	<del>.527</del> .41	(1188)
B. Wrapped paddle stamps-----	.0758	( 247)
1. fabric-wrap-----	.31	( 79)
2. cord-wrap-----	.09	( 22)
3. thong-wrap-----	.60	( 146)
C. Incised and punctate-----	.02	( 67)
D. Shell-scraped-----	.0096	( 31)

Temper Percentages.

	Plain (17,846)	Dec. (3231)	Total (21,077)
Grit	.721 (12,869)	.85 (2749)	.74 (15,618)
Sherd			
Sand	.187 (3349)	.118 (383)	.129 (3732)
Vegetal	.079 (1425)	.026 (84)	.071 (1509)
Untempered	.009 (165)	.004 (13)	.0084 (178)
Hole	.0016 (29)	.	.0013 (29)
	.0005 (9)	.0006 (2)	.0005 (11)

## **Appendix 7.**

**Photocopies of Grid Maps, Preston Holder papers in Waring  
Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Suitland, Maryland**



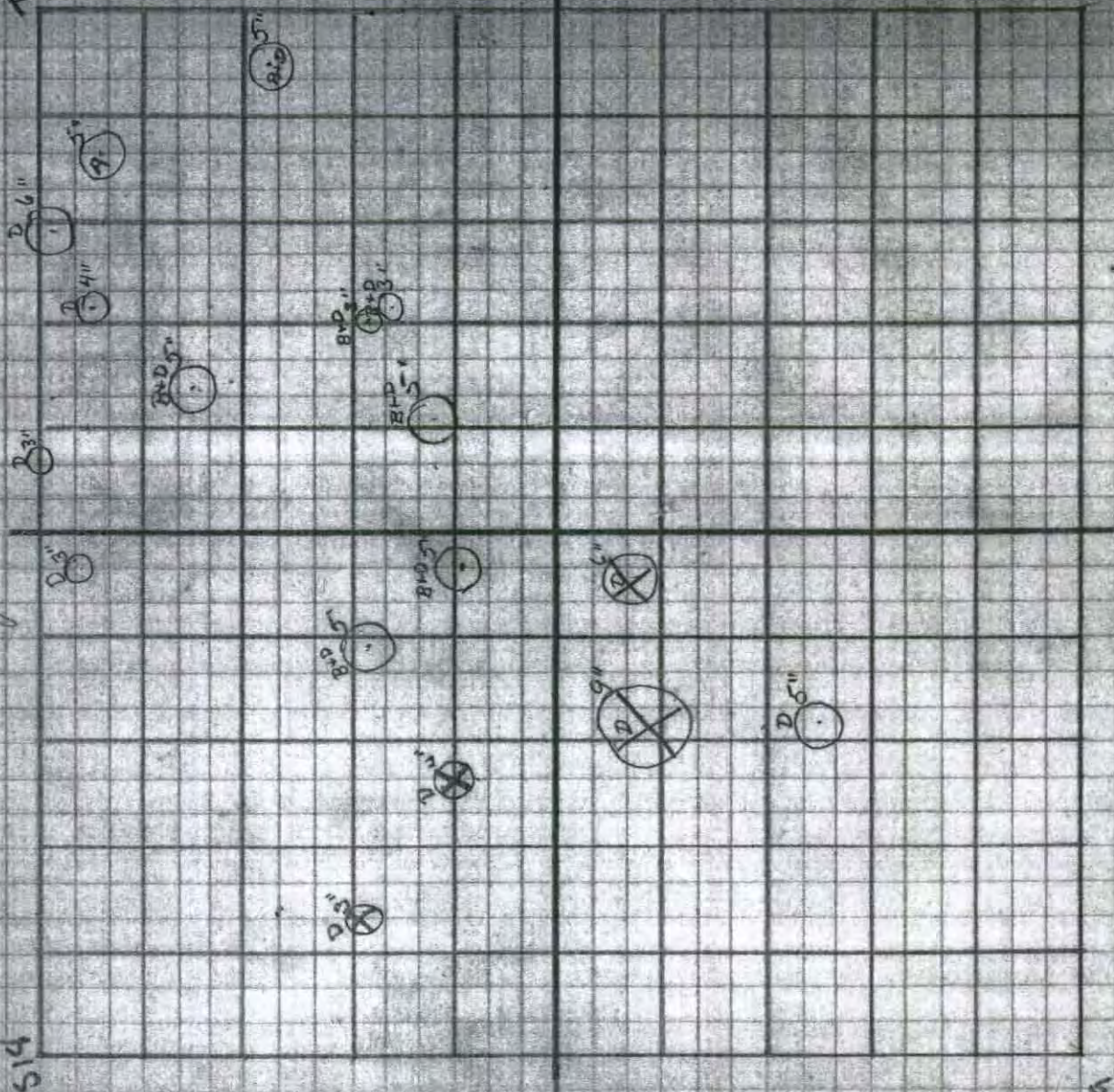
19 below surface  
10 " occupation

T10514

T15518

T15519

T10519







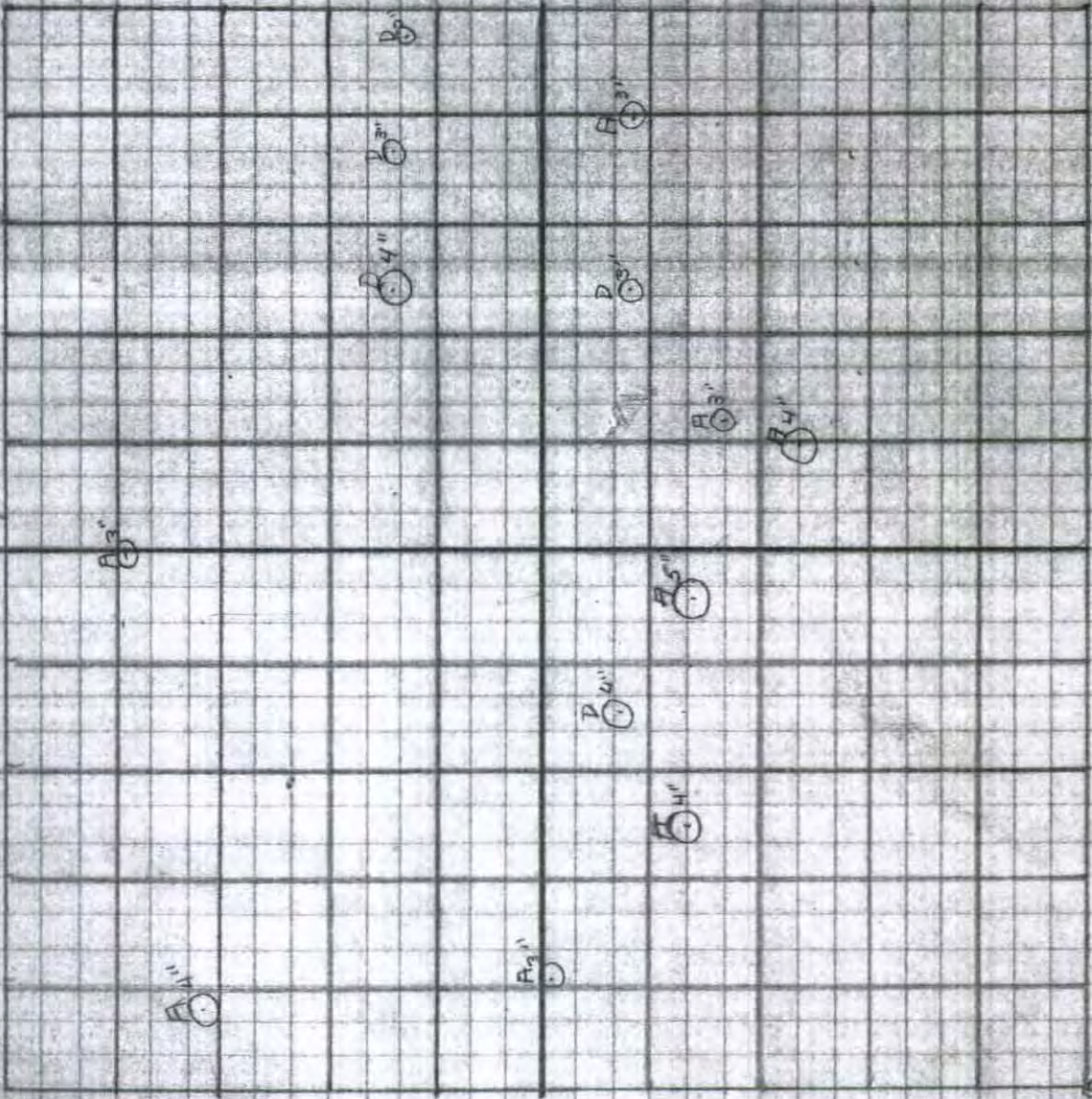




T13518

T13519

17" below surface  
6" occupation



T13518

T13519



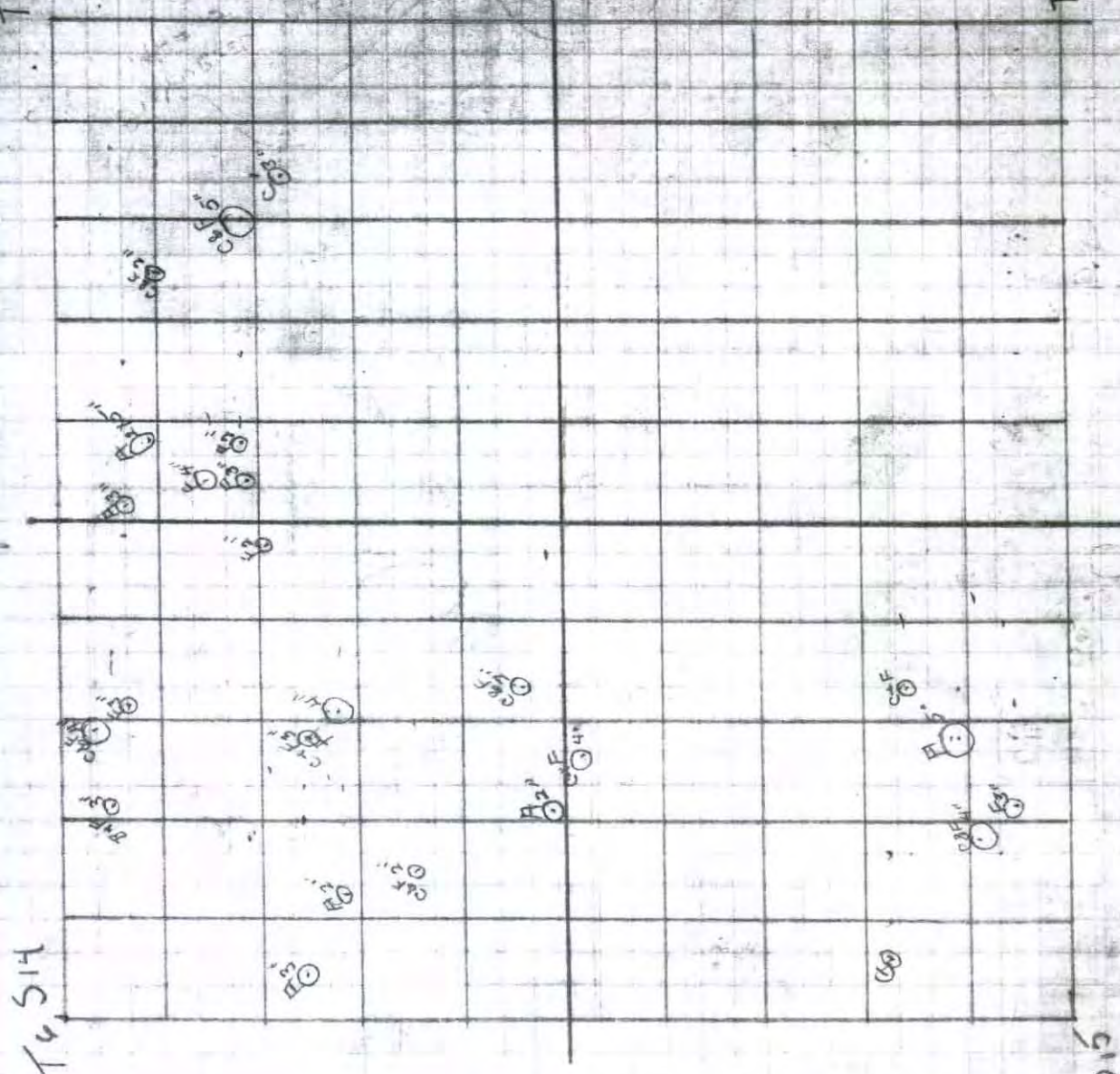
22 below surface  
10 occupation

2:47 PM



T5S14

T5S15



T4S14

T6S15

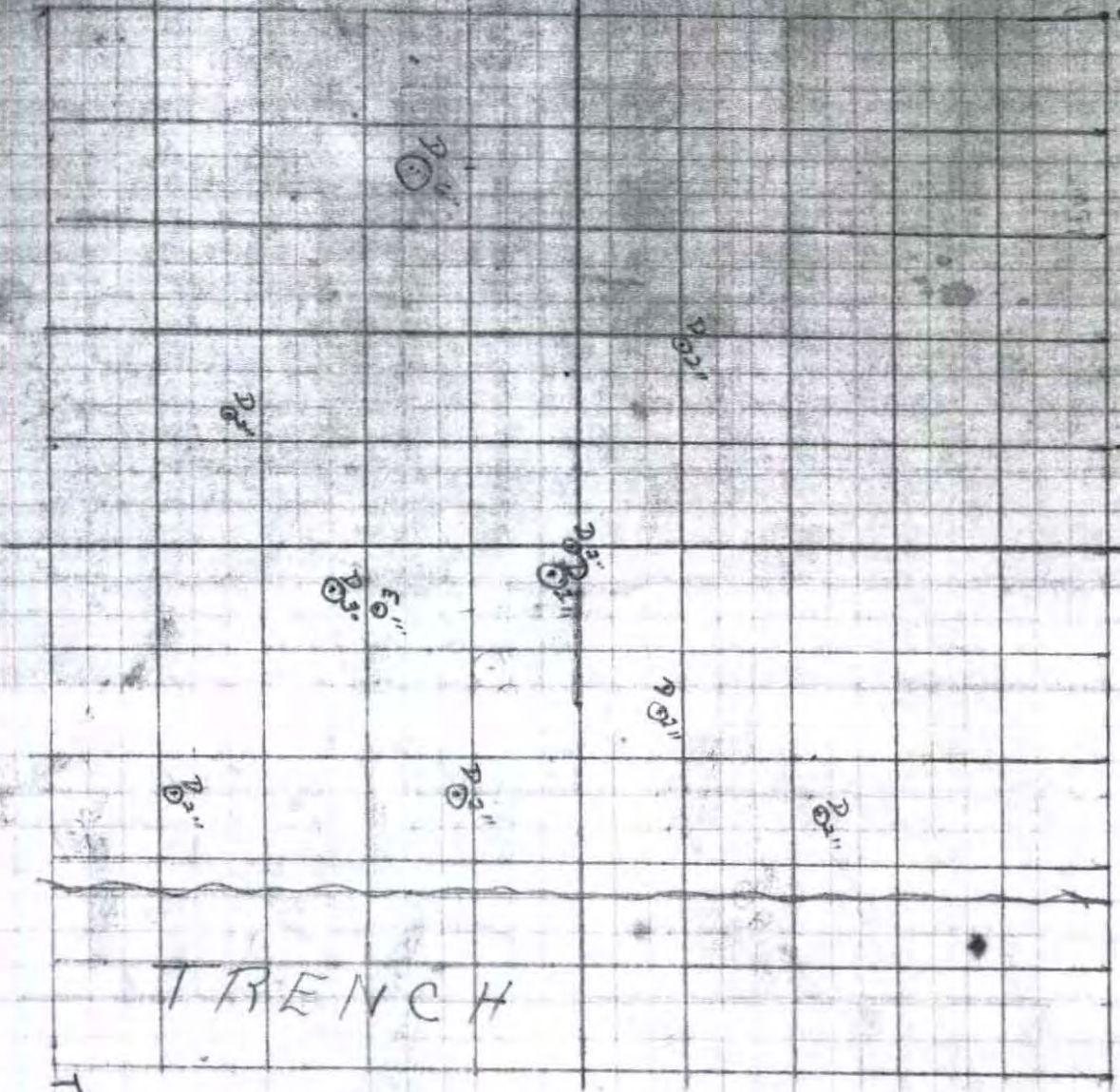






T9519

T9518



TRENCH

Below surface  
excavation

T9519

T9514

9 PM





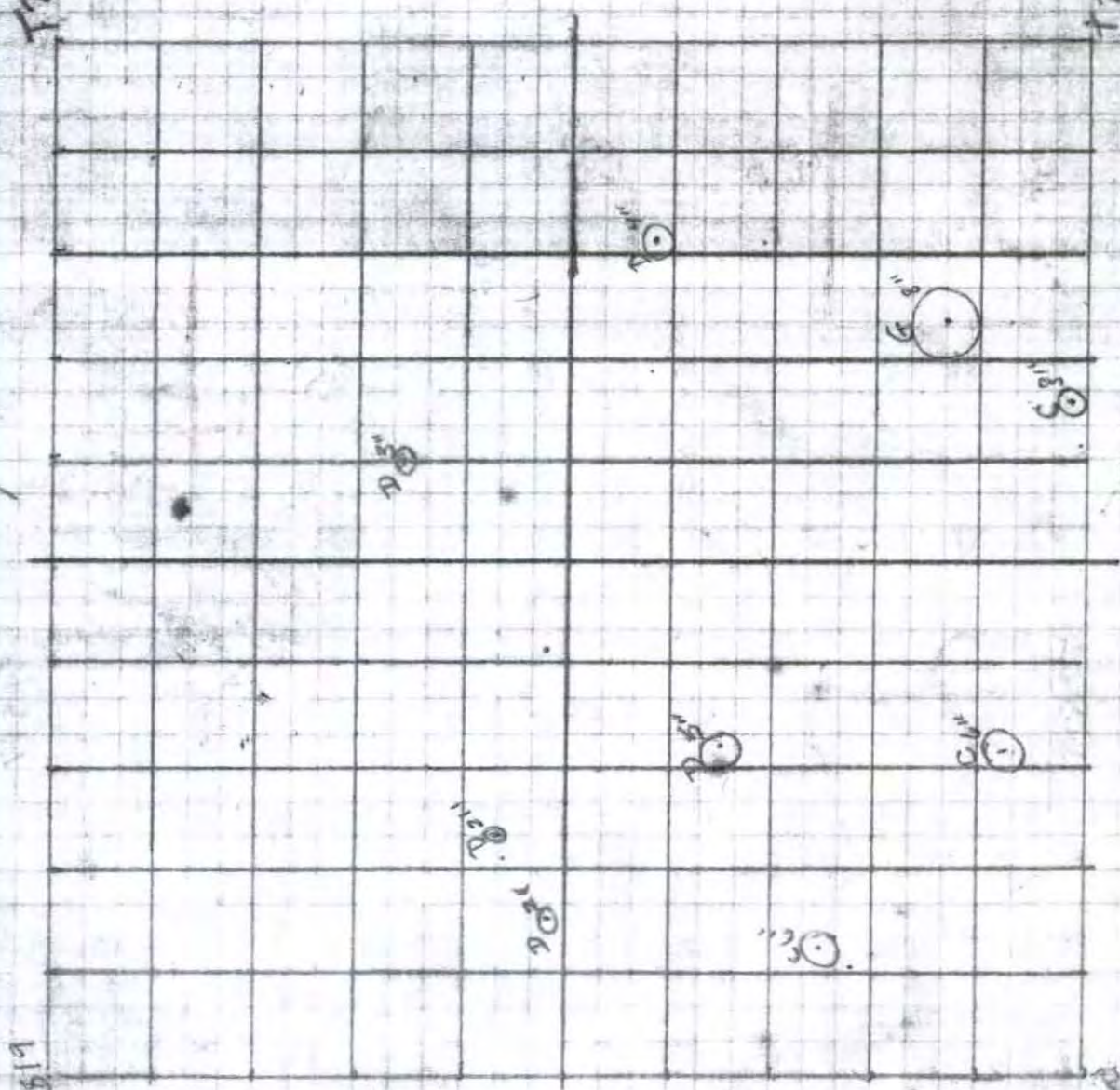


9 PM

T7519

T7520

15' below surface  
" occupation



T4519

T4520



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

T7+364

T7-35

SHELL & MIDDEN

DARK SANDS  
SHELL

Light Midden

Red sand

MR

MR

M

T7-35  
15 H

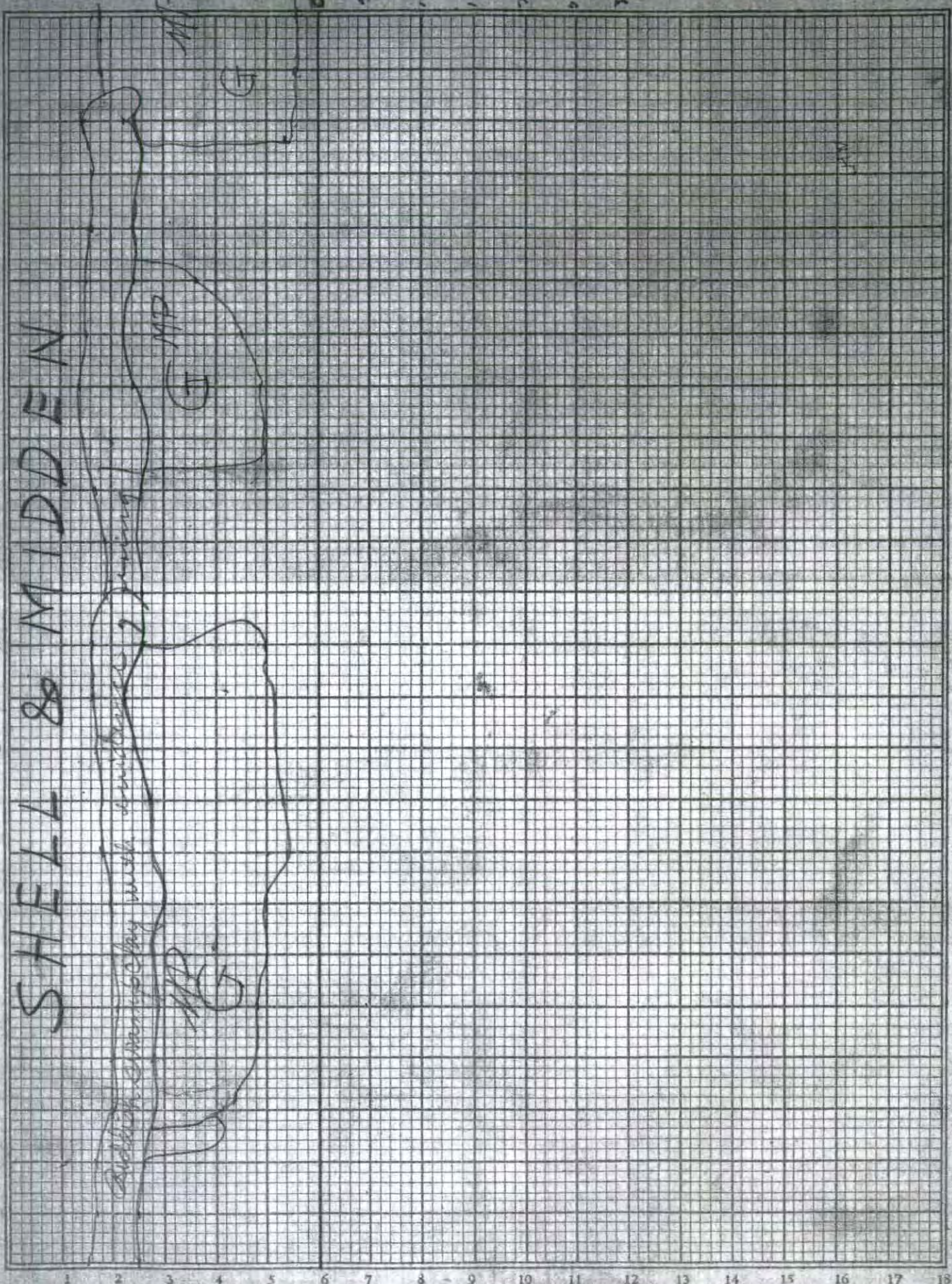
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5000



SHELL & MIDDEN

Rubber cement 60 day with substrate & grout

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MP

MP

G

G

N →

1000  
5000



18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

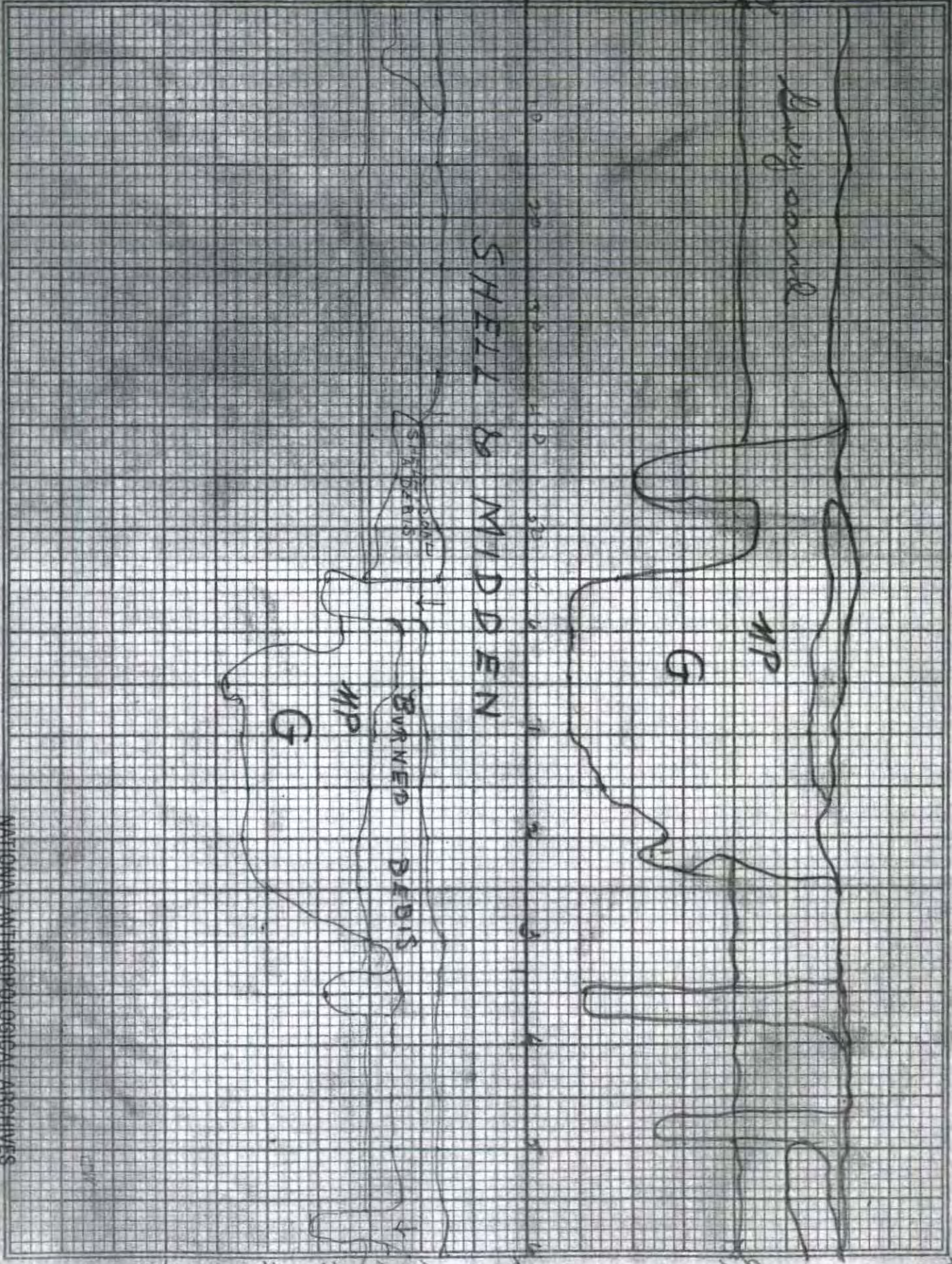
HEAD LINE

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58  
59

Lead  
Line

58  
59

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24



NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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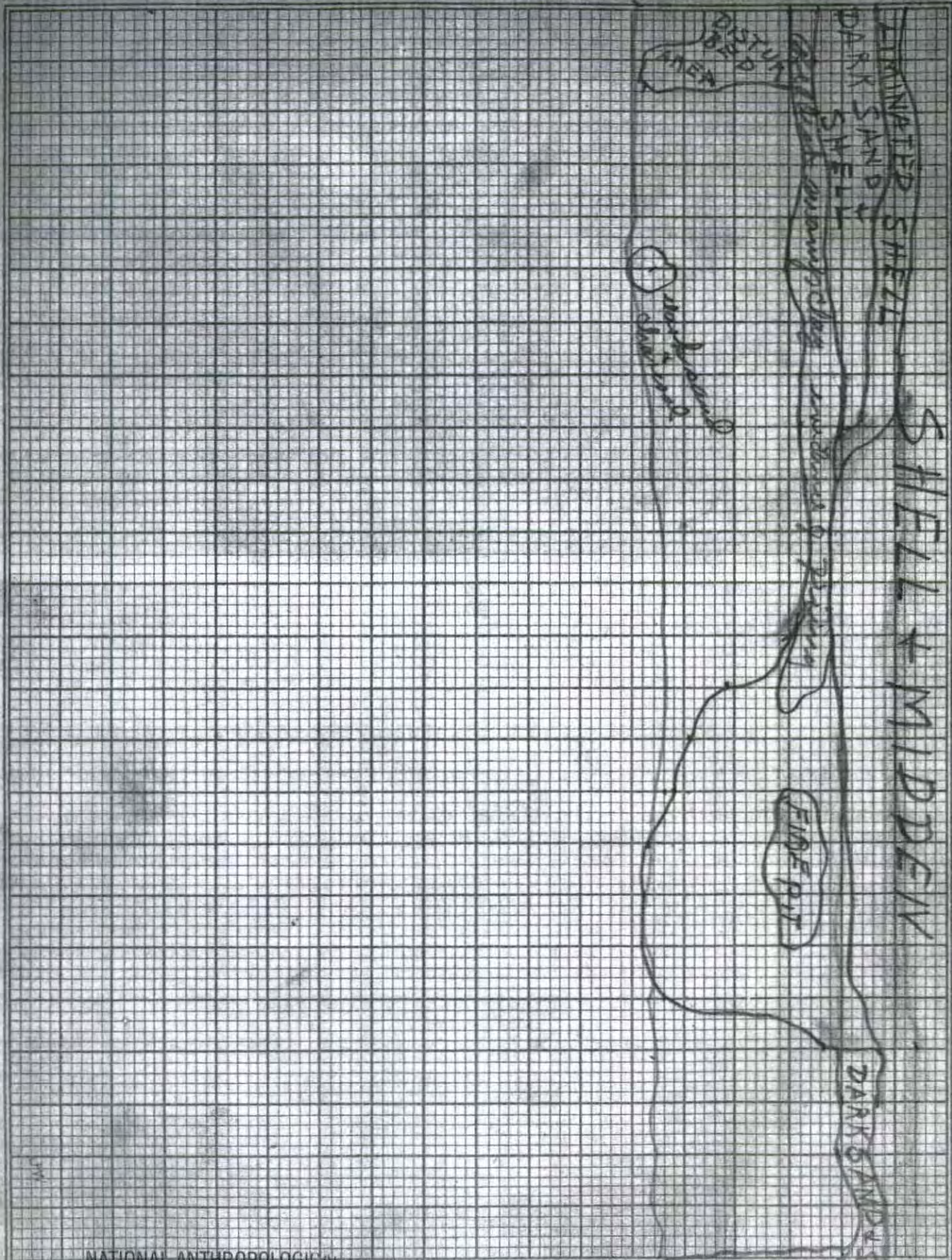
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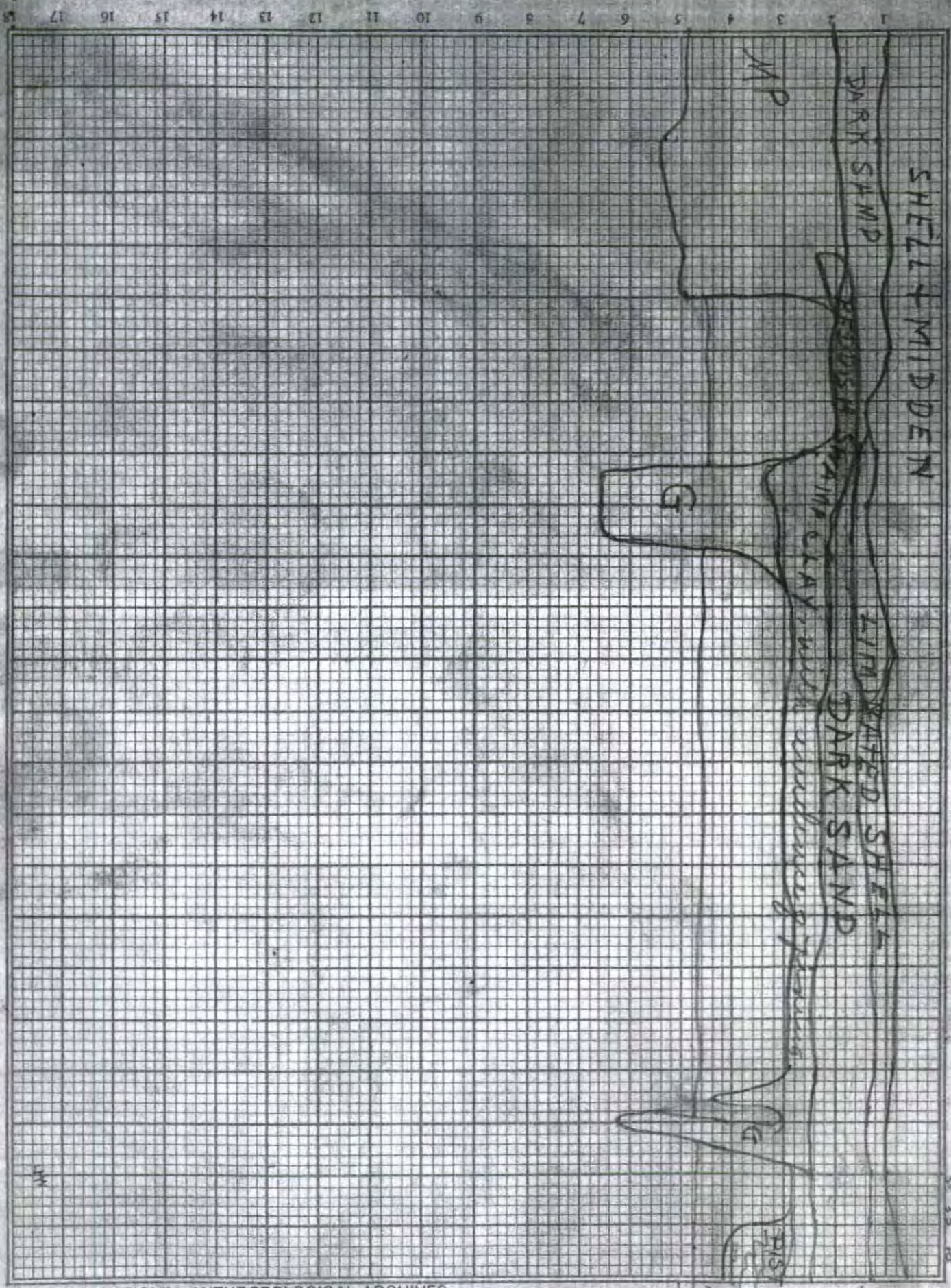


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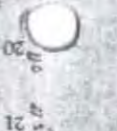
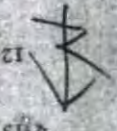
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17+22  
1512



17+22  
1512

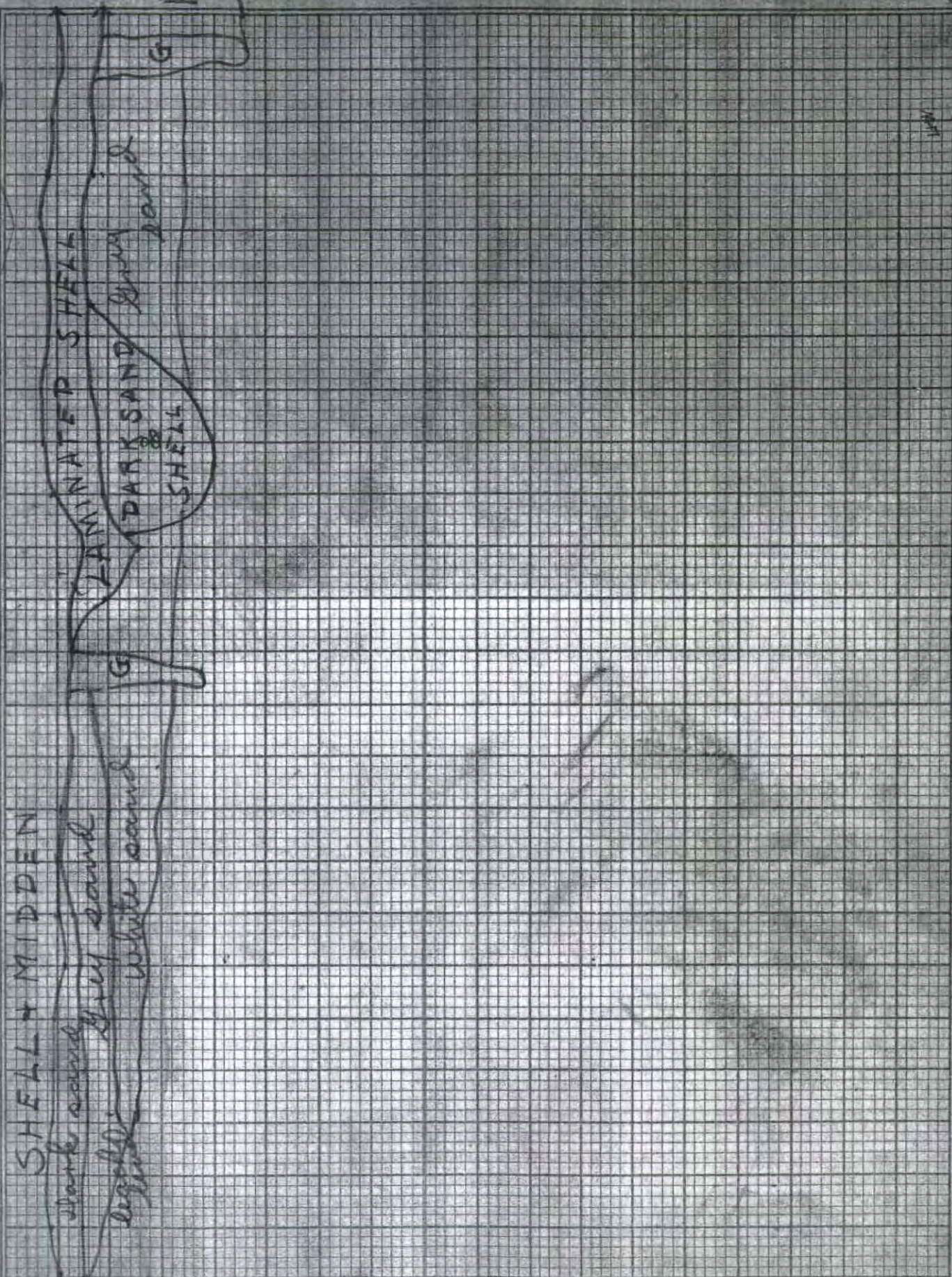
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512

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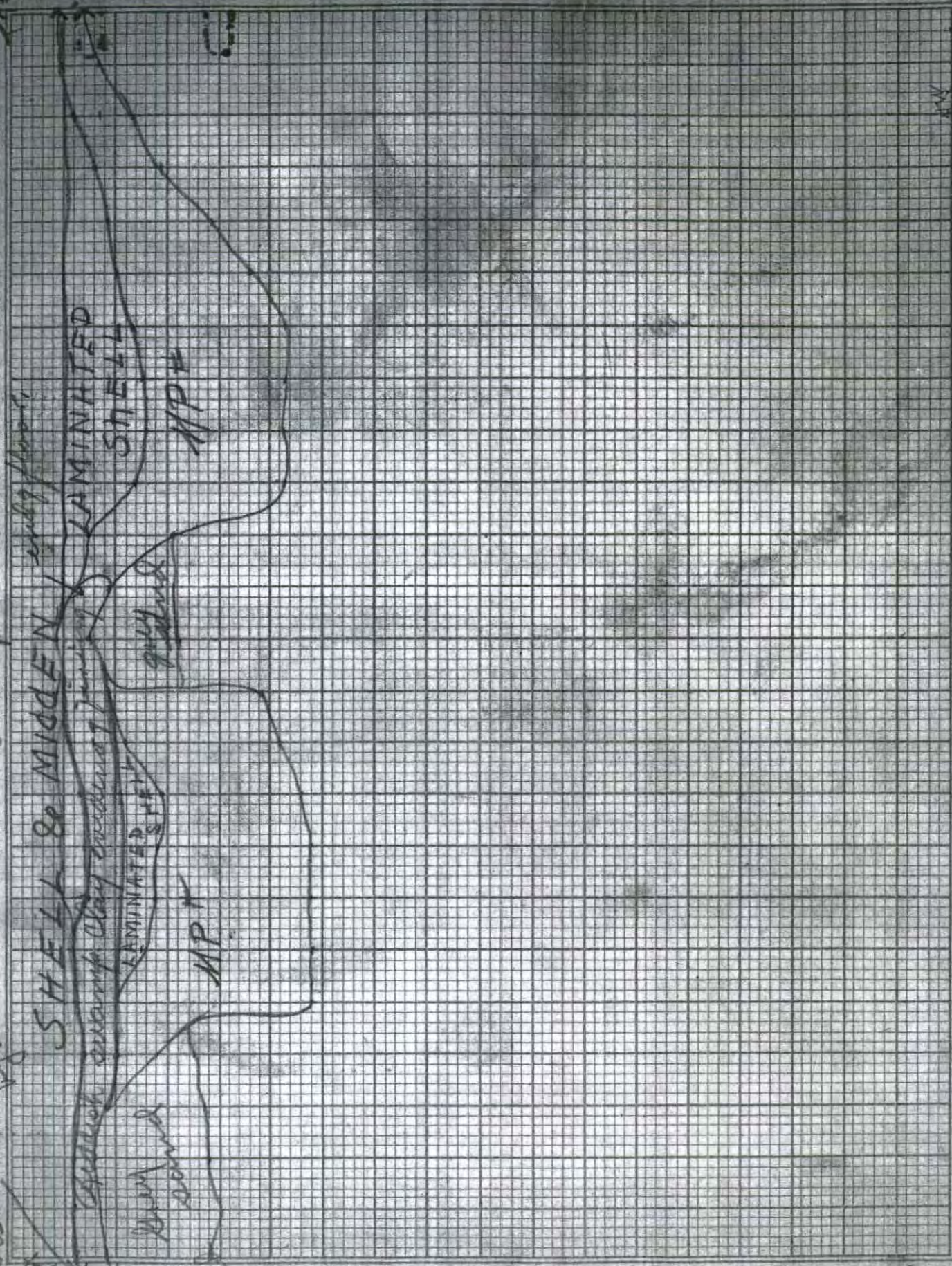
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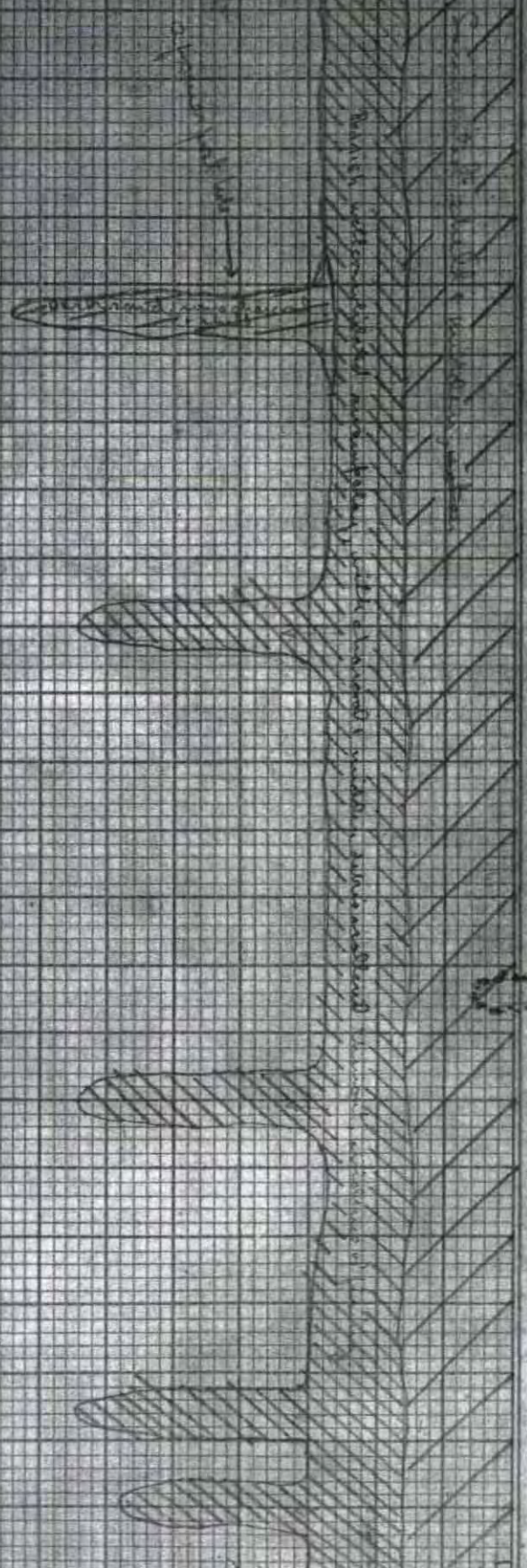
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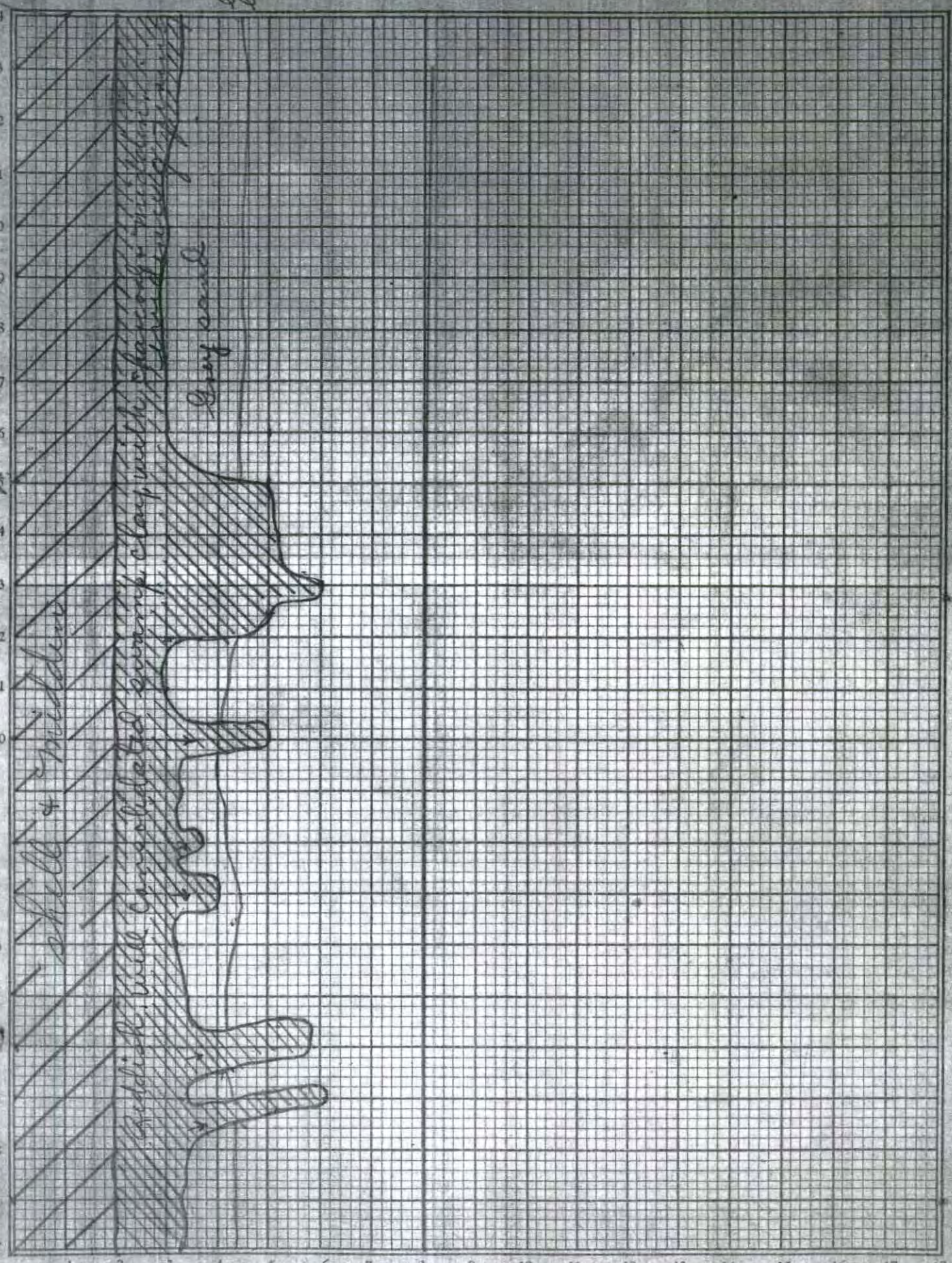


air part profile  
into (missing air)



T654  
Map # 2  
Profile # 49  
T65600 T657  
1651

each  
line





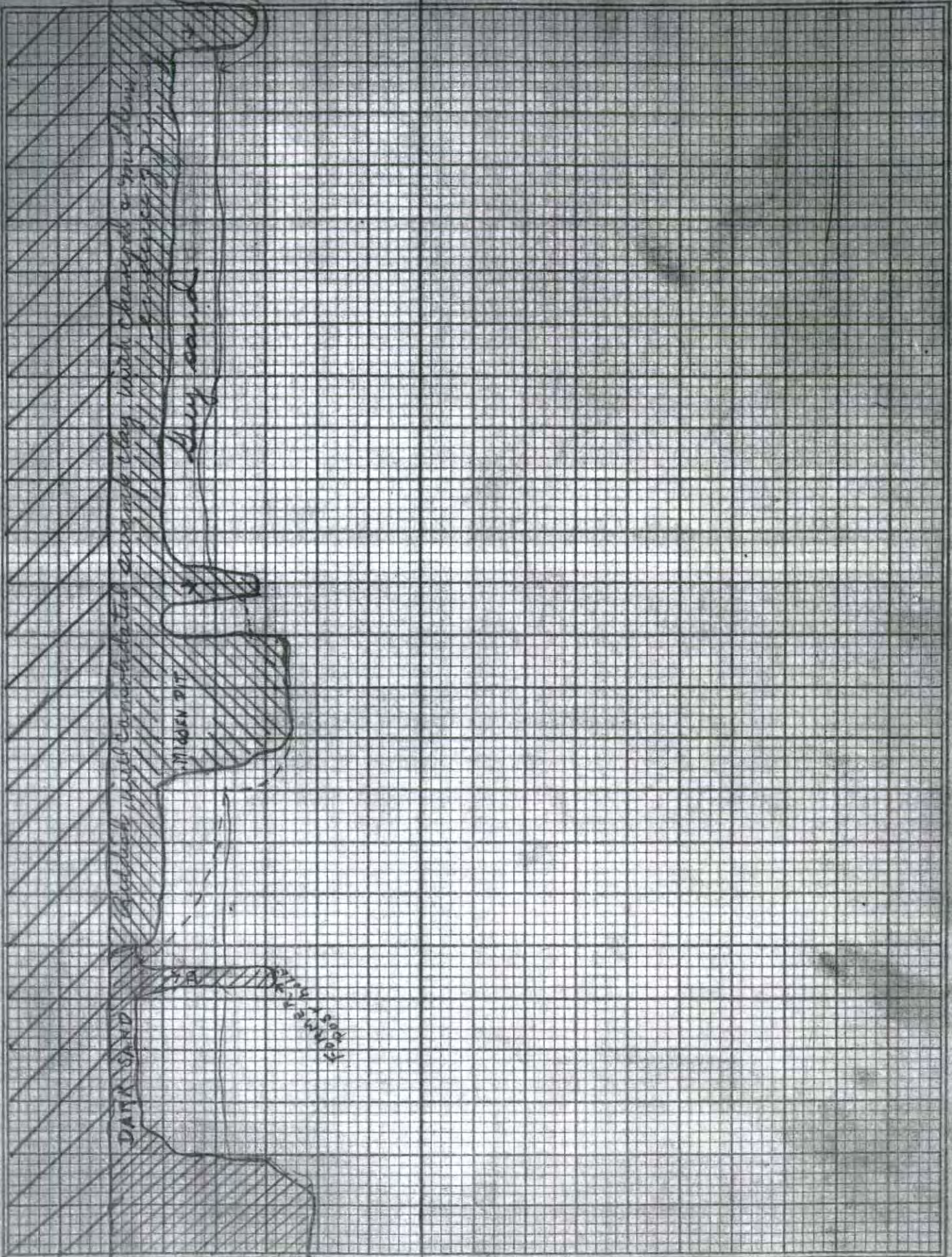
PROFILE TOST 4 TOST

TRAY #3

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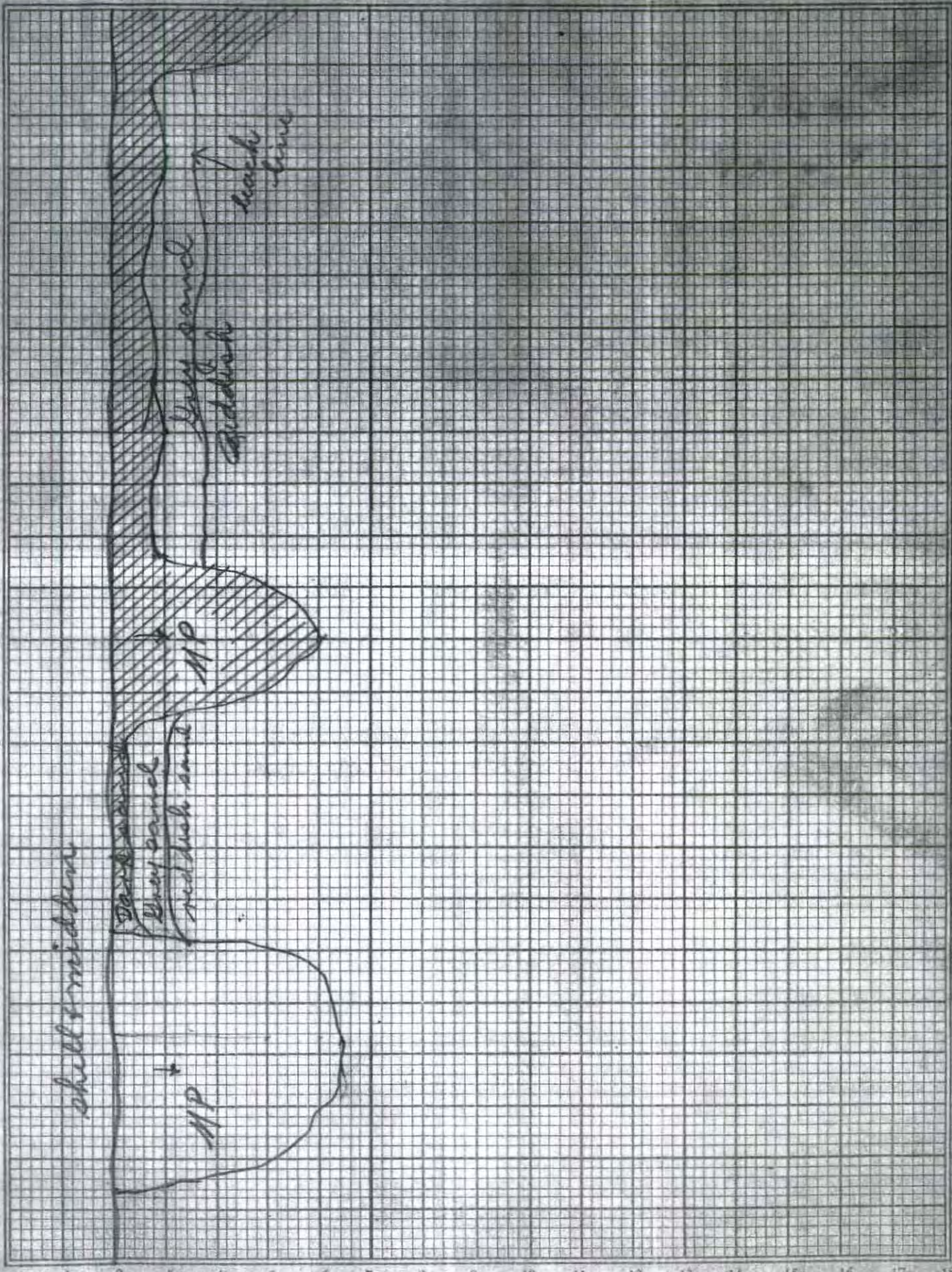




PROFILE T6589 T659

Map #4

T659

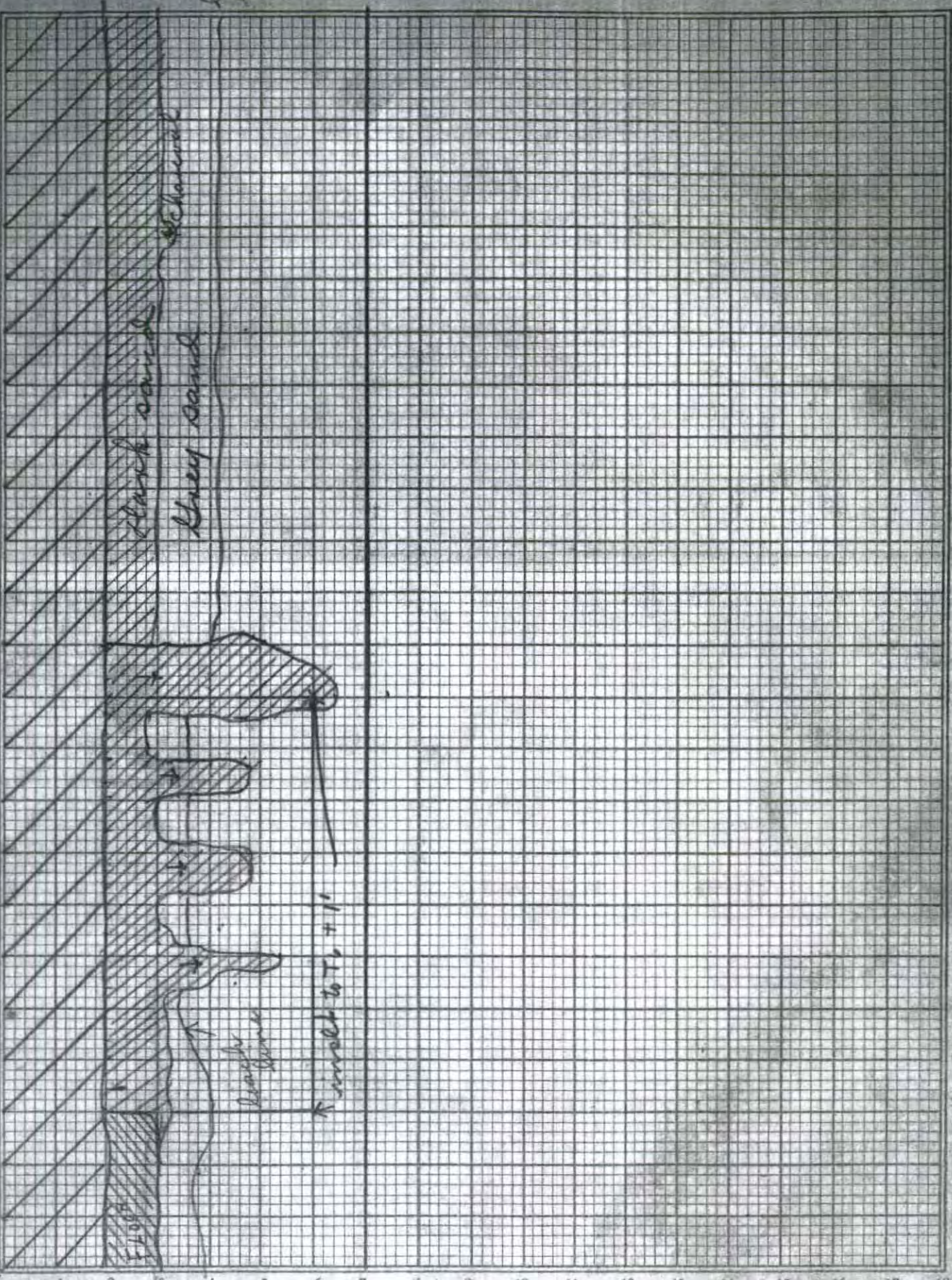




Map 5 T659

T659

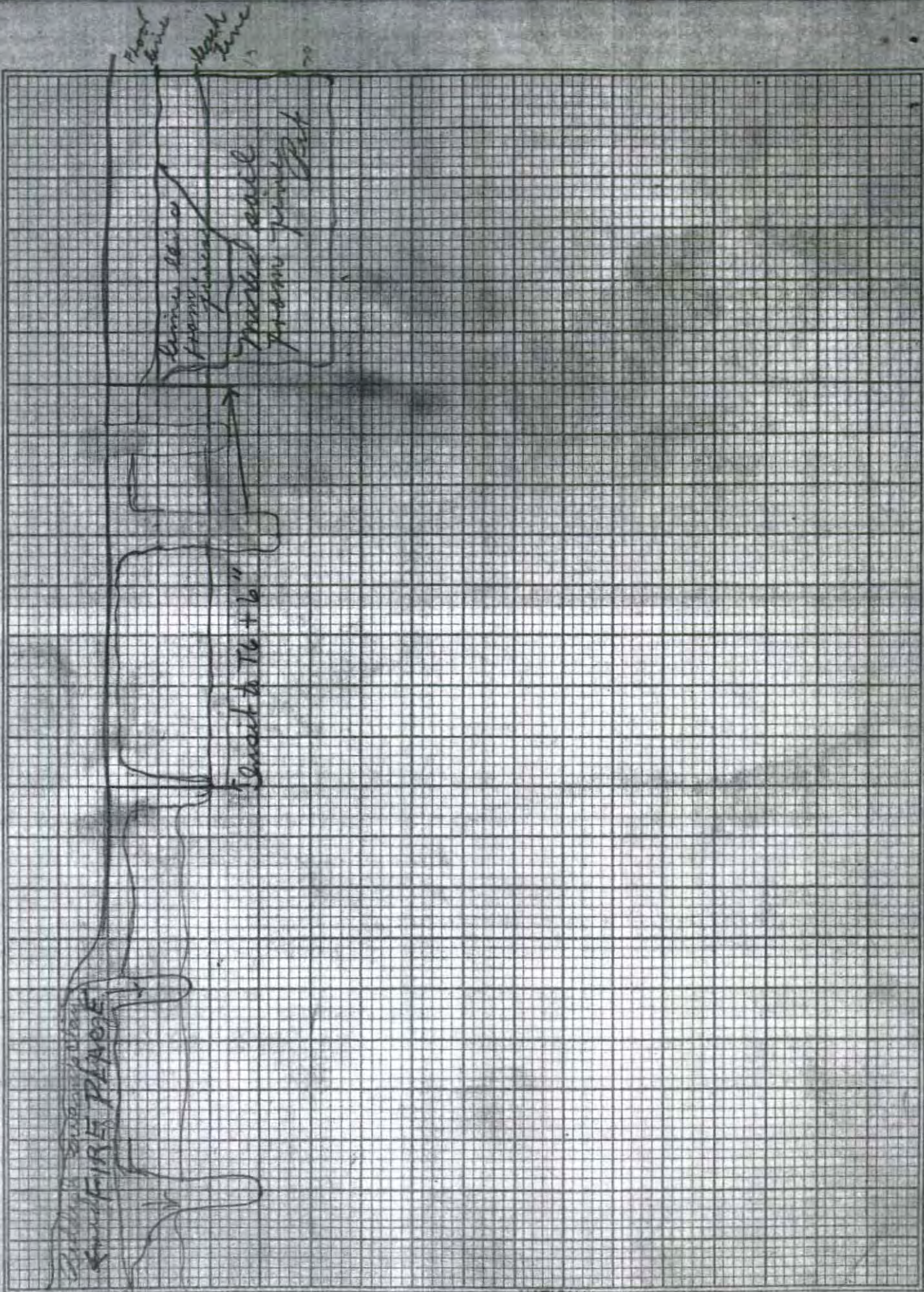
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14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1





Map  
76510

76510



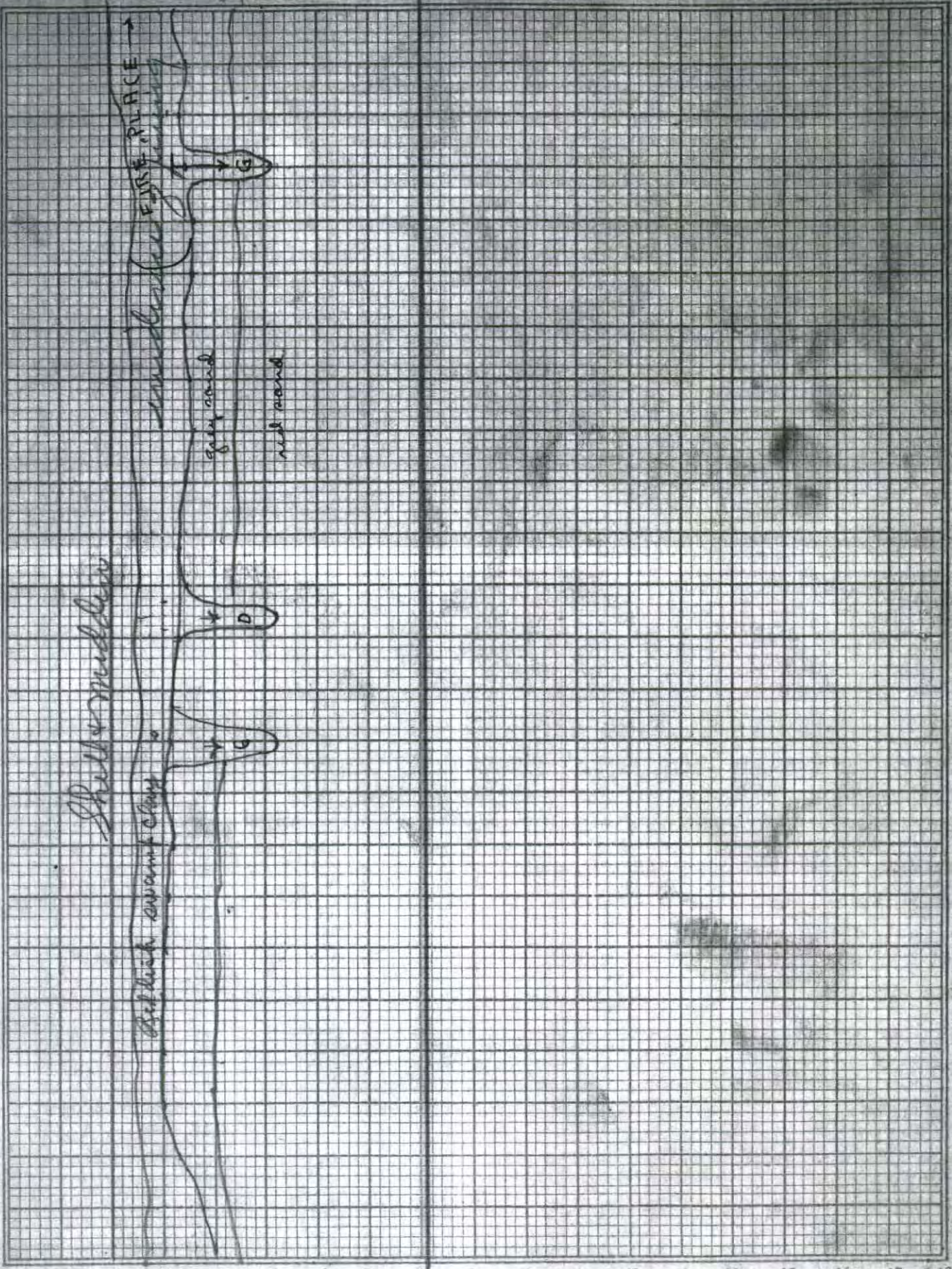


map # 6511

Profile

16512

24  
23  
22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17  
16  
15  
14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

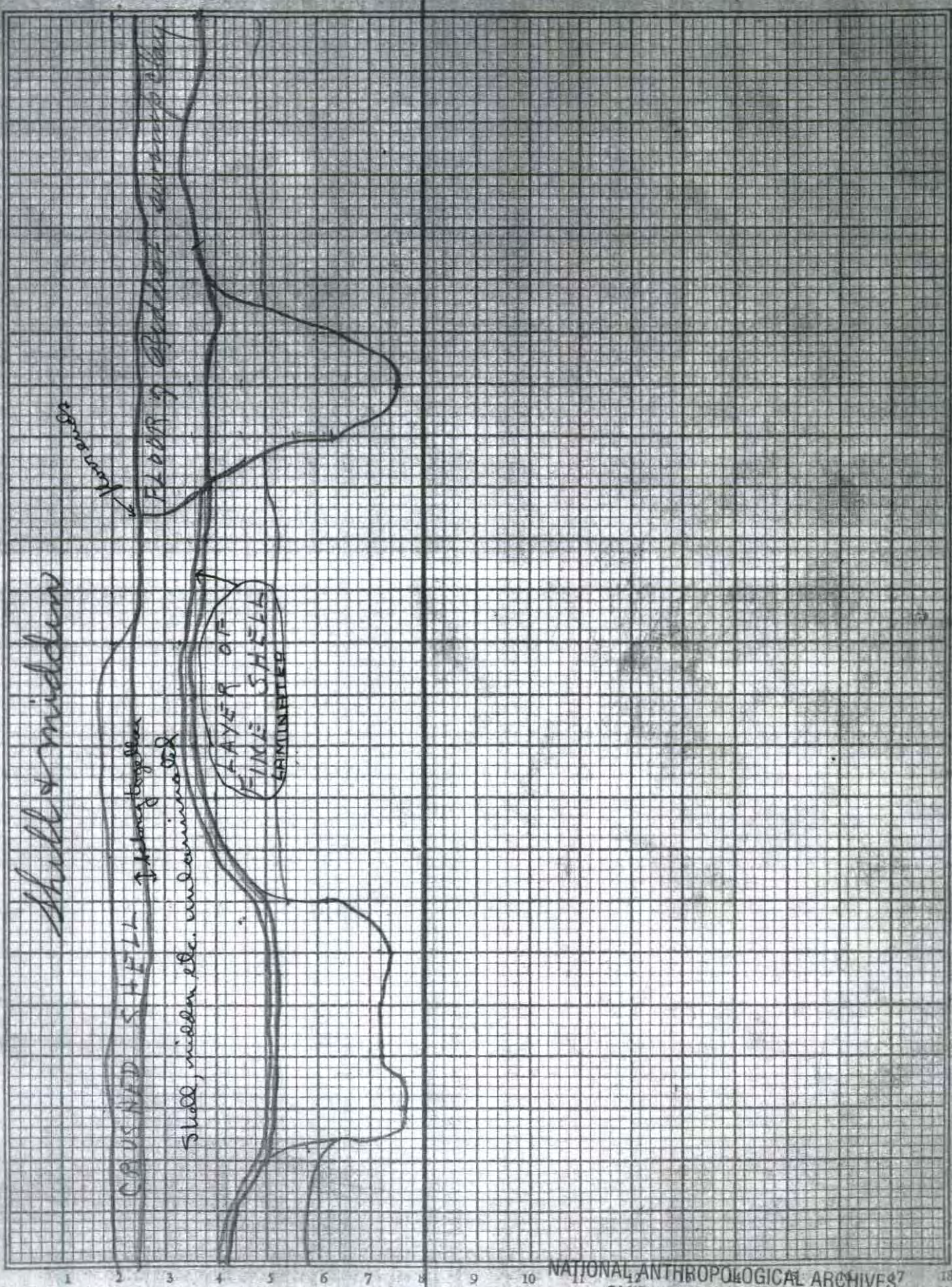




T6513 ← Pupils → T6512

Maps of T6512

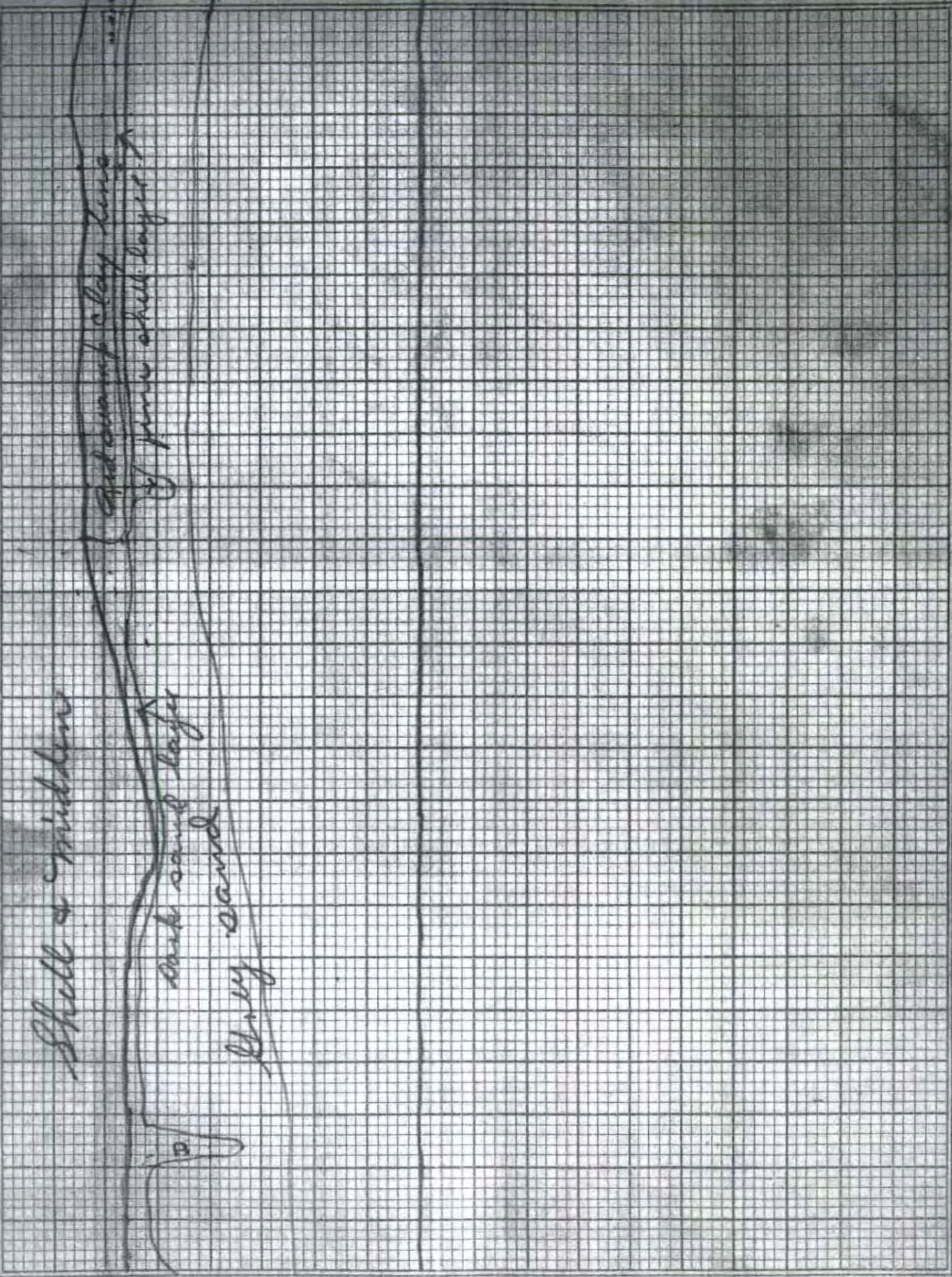
Shell & midden





6161X  
6161X

24  
23  
22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17  
16  
15  
14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1



Shell & midden

dark sand layer

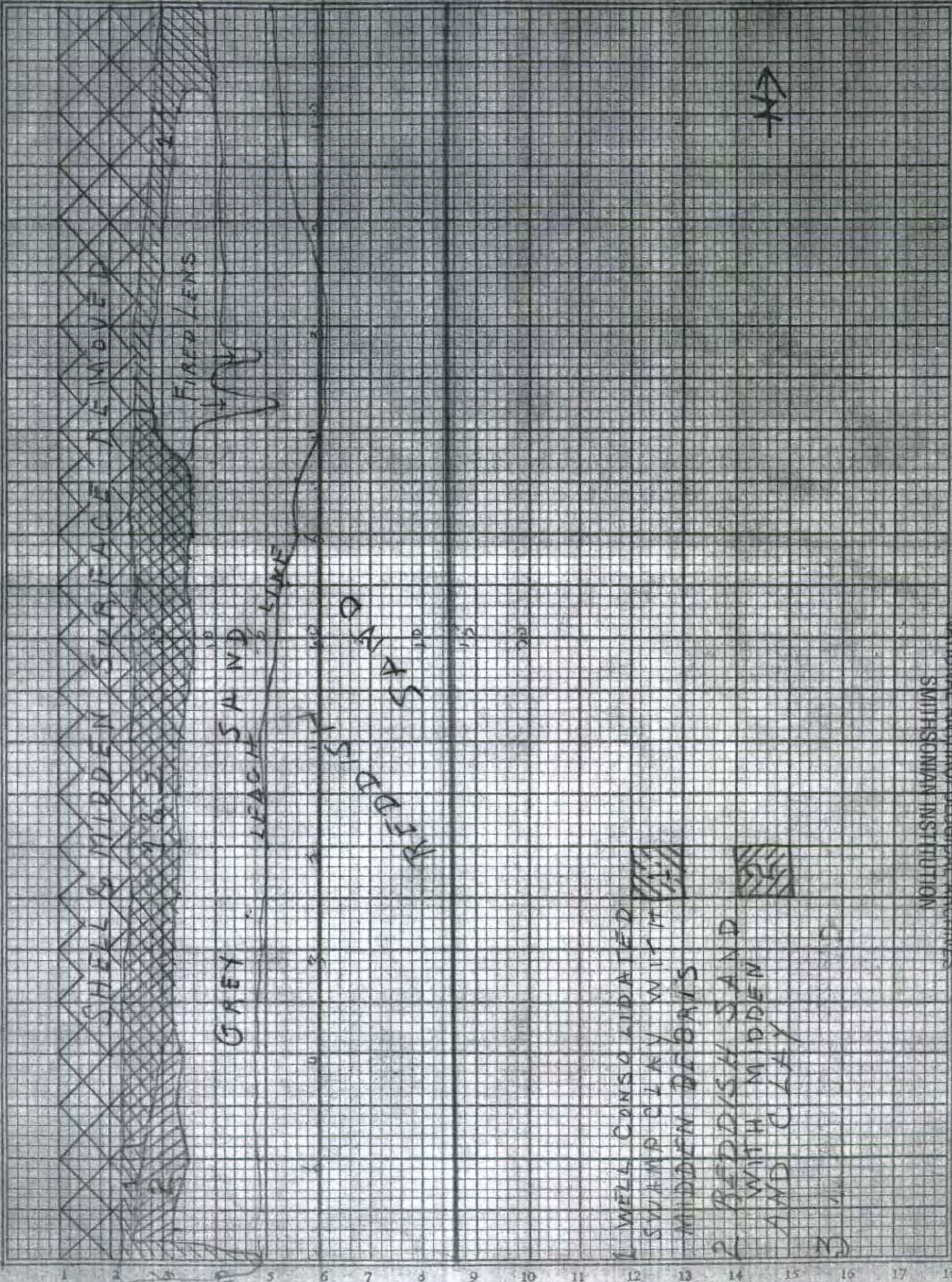
grey sand

And some clay lens  
of pink shell layer

Good  
line



Tot 4' 55" ↔ Tot 4' 56"



DATUM  
S. PLAIN  
B.M.  
1917

Tot 4' 56"  
B.M.

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

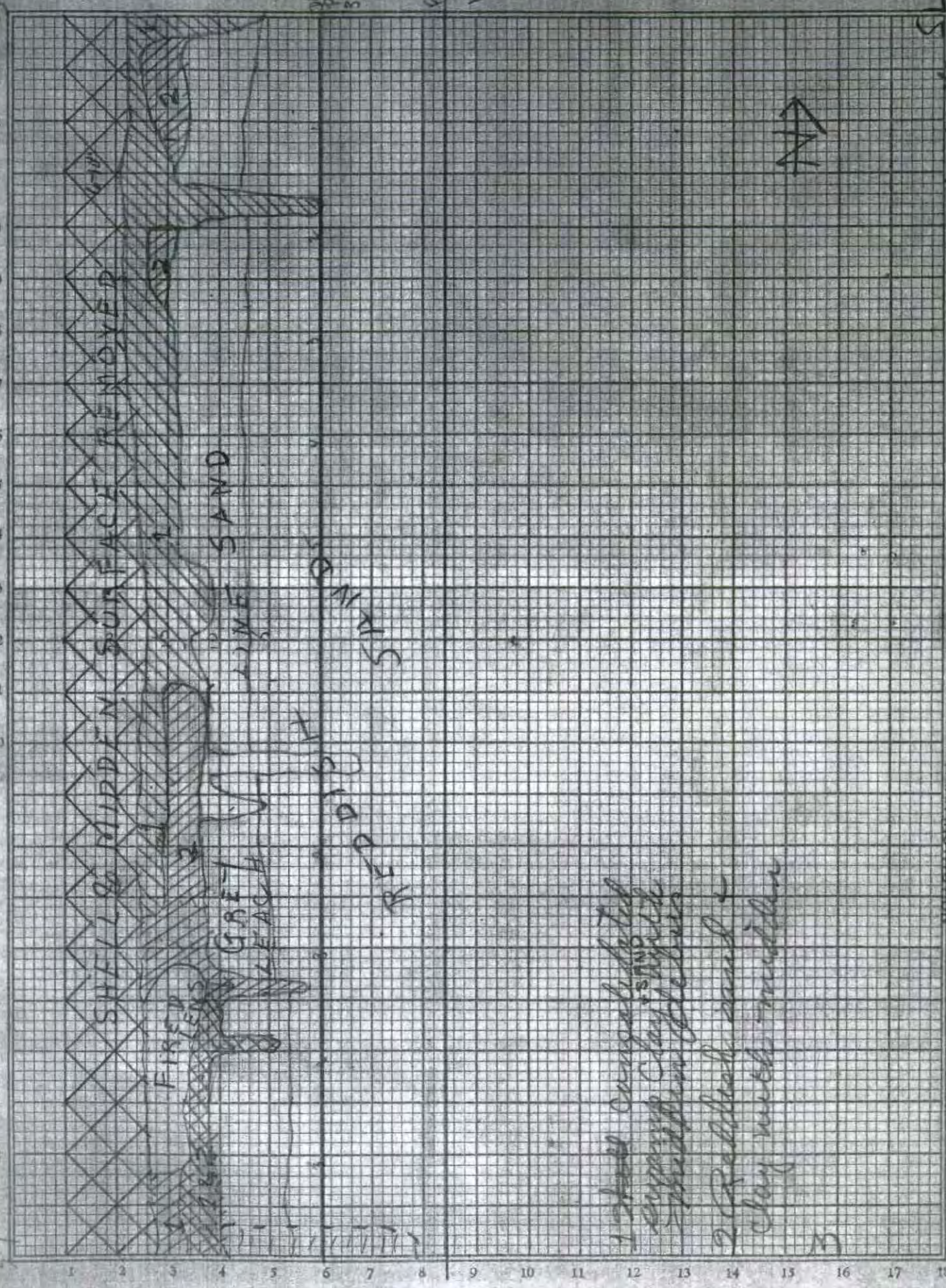
- 1 WELL CONSOLIDATED SWAMP CLAY WITH MIDDEN DEBRIS
- 2 REDDISH SAND WITH MIDDEN AND CLAY
- 3



Excavation Level  
BM = 10 above

T6+11 S6 ← T6+4 S7

23  
22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17  
16  
15  
14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1



1. Shell fragments, bits of  
burned clay, with  
thin pieces of  
shell
2. Reddish sand &  
clay with nodules

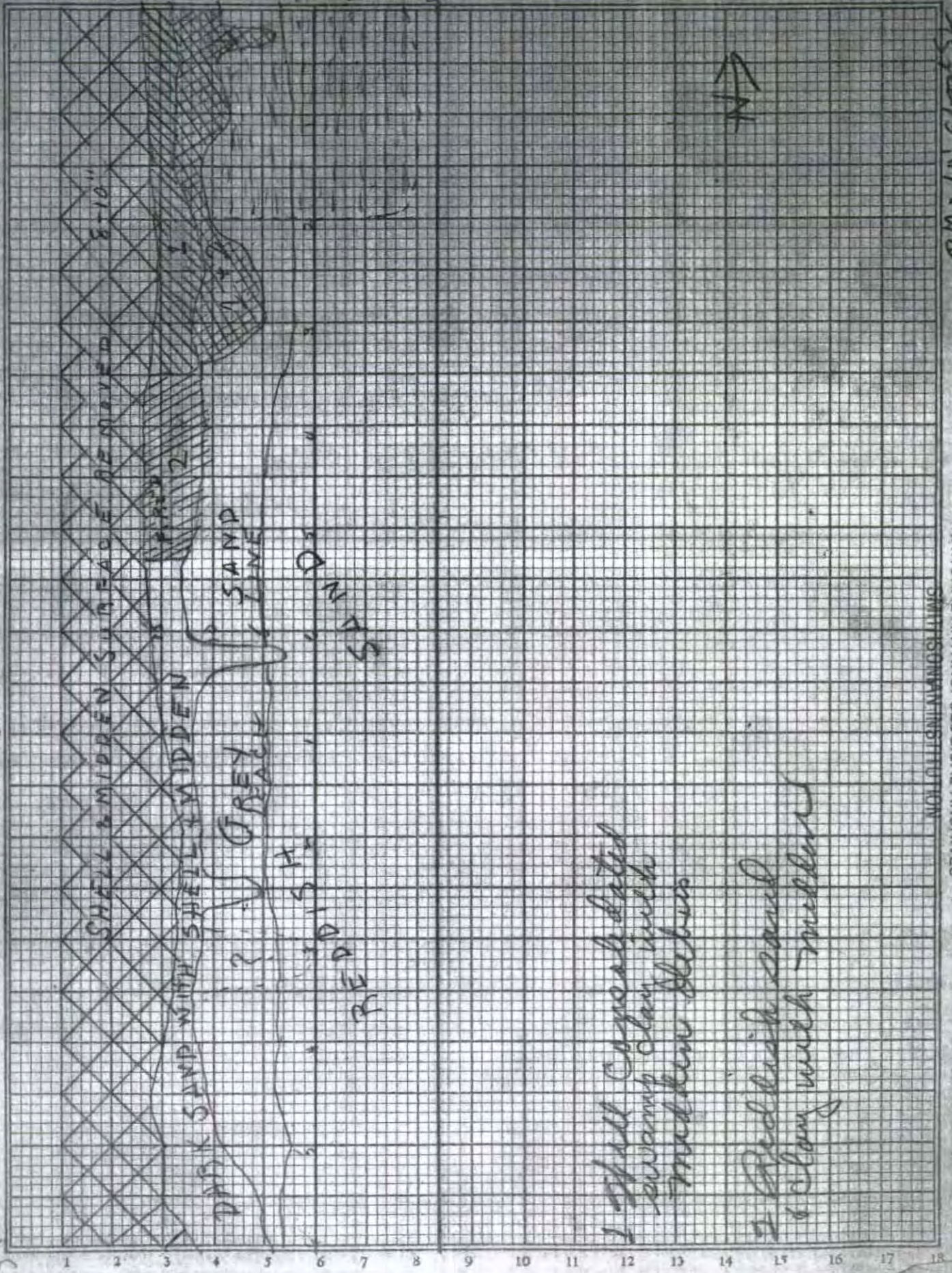
BM = 10 above



59

T<sub>6</sub> + 45 d

DRUM  
W/IN  
S. PLANT  
LEVEL



1 Full consolidated  
swamp clay with  
midden debris

2 Reddish sand  
& clay with midden

BM = 10' above SL







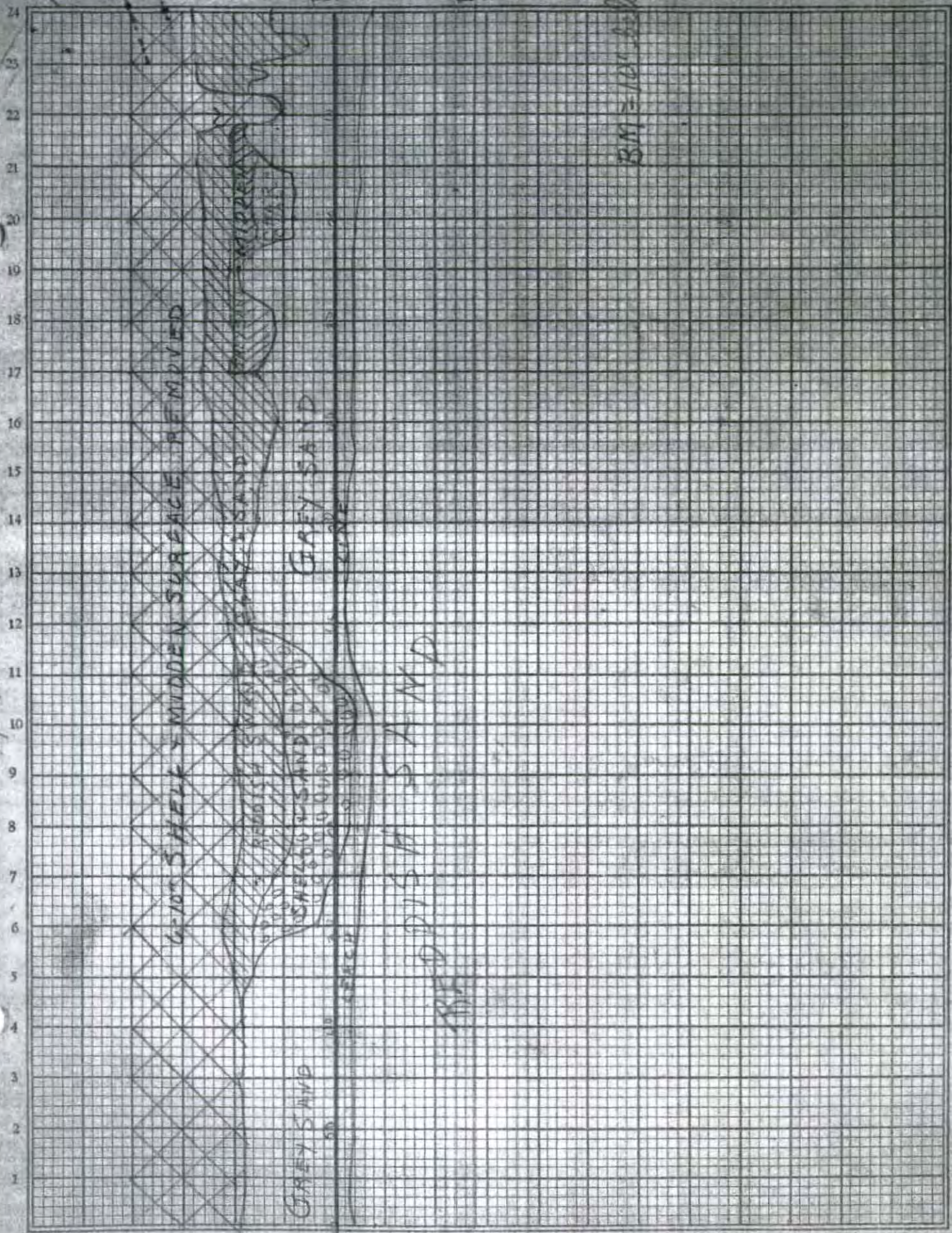
TOMASIA 12 ← PROFILE STG 11

11  
12  
S 11

NOTE  
PIPE  
3' BELOW  
BPA

FLOOR  
LEVEL

BM = 101.45



GREY SAND  
MIDDEN SURFACE REMOVED  
REDISH SAND

GREY SAND

REDISH SAND

GREY SAND

GRAVE

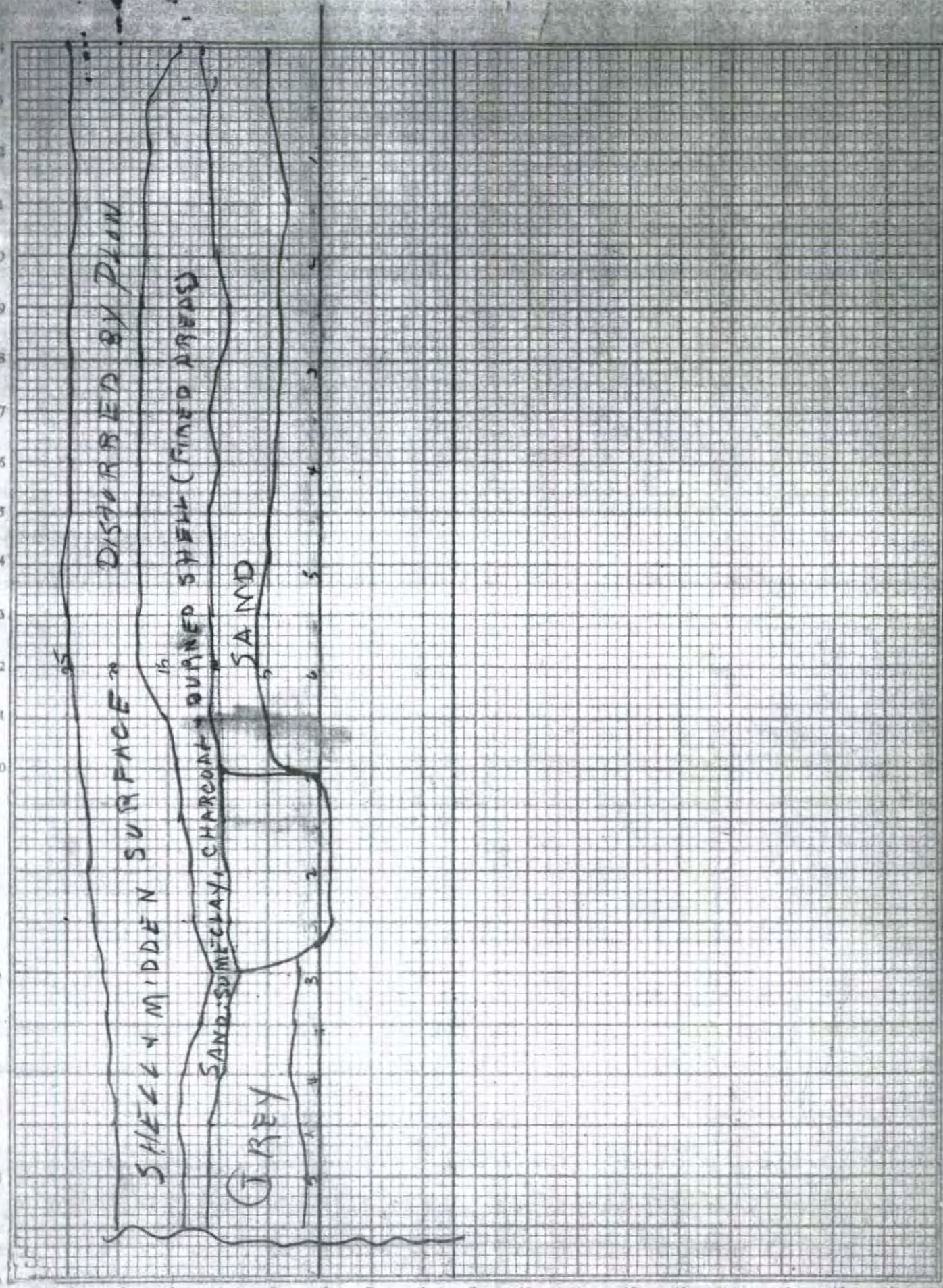
TRENCH

PIPE 3' BELOW BPA



T7H1  
S12

T7H4  
S11

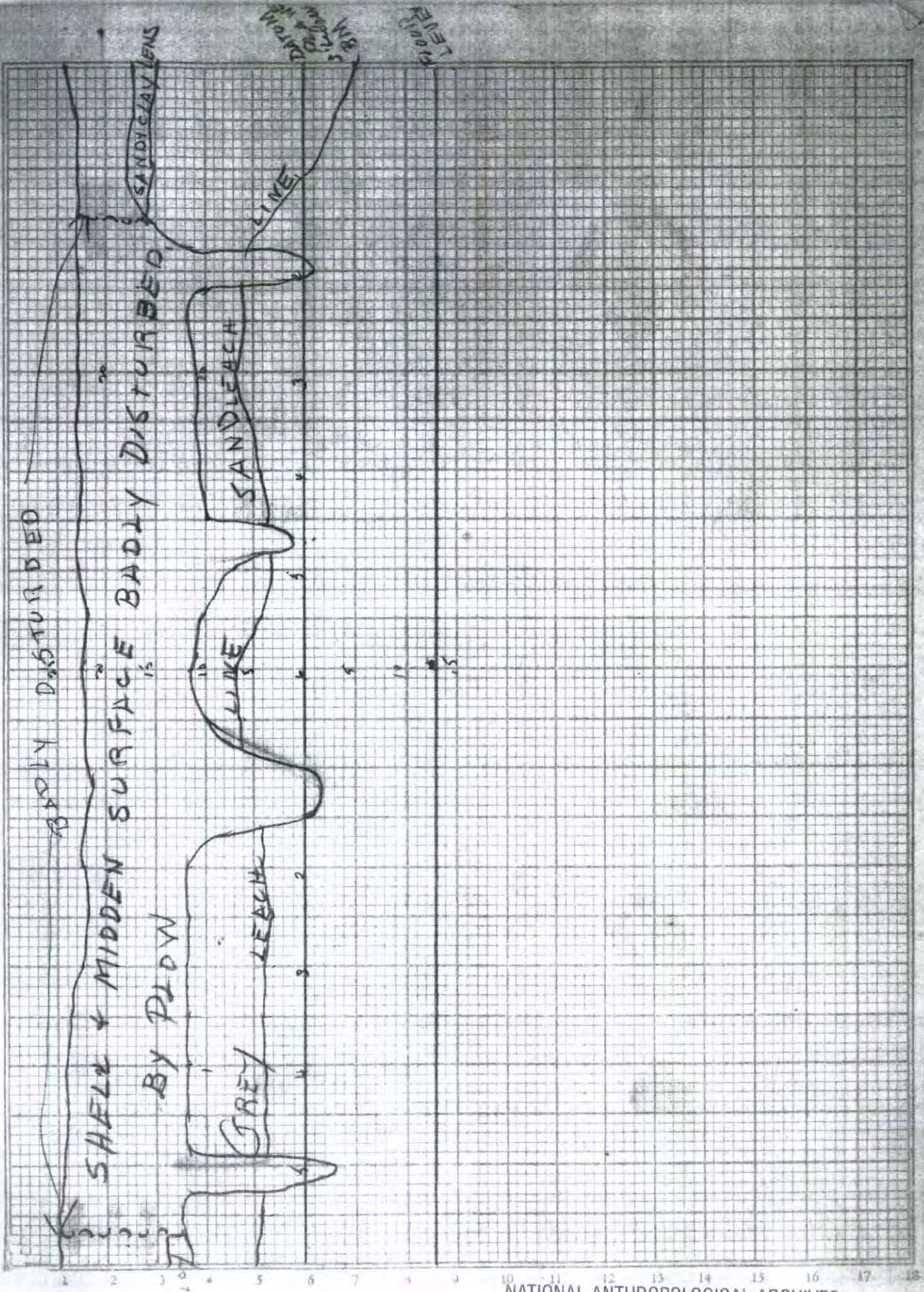




11/14/51  
S11

NA

1914  
S10

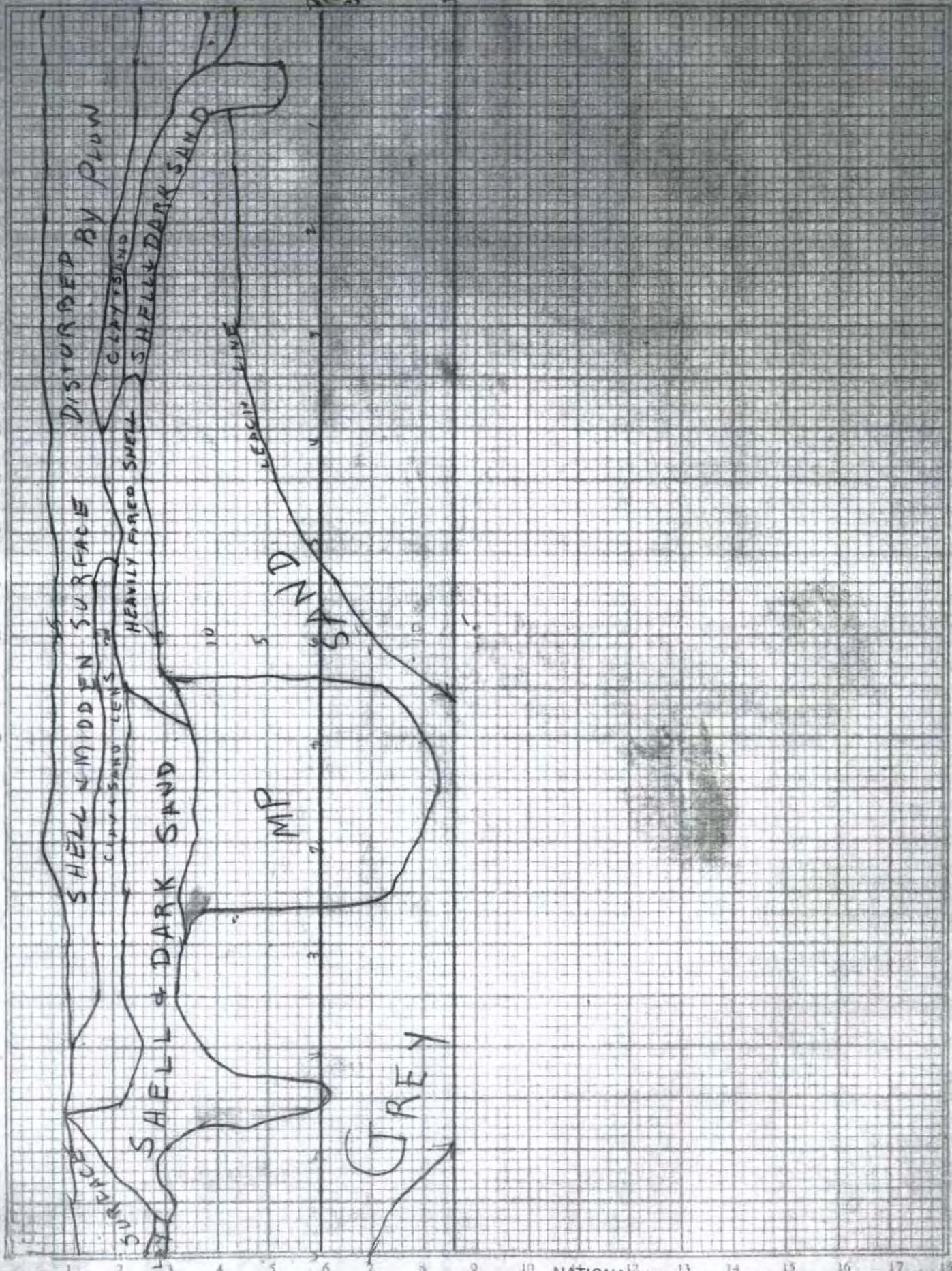




T7th 9

ENT

T7th SID



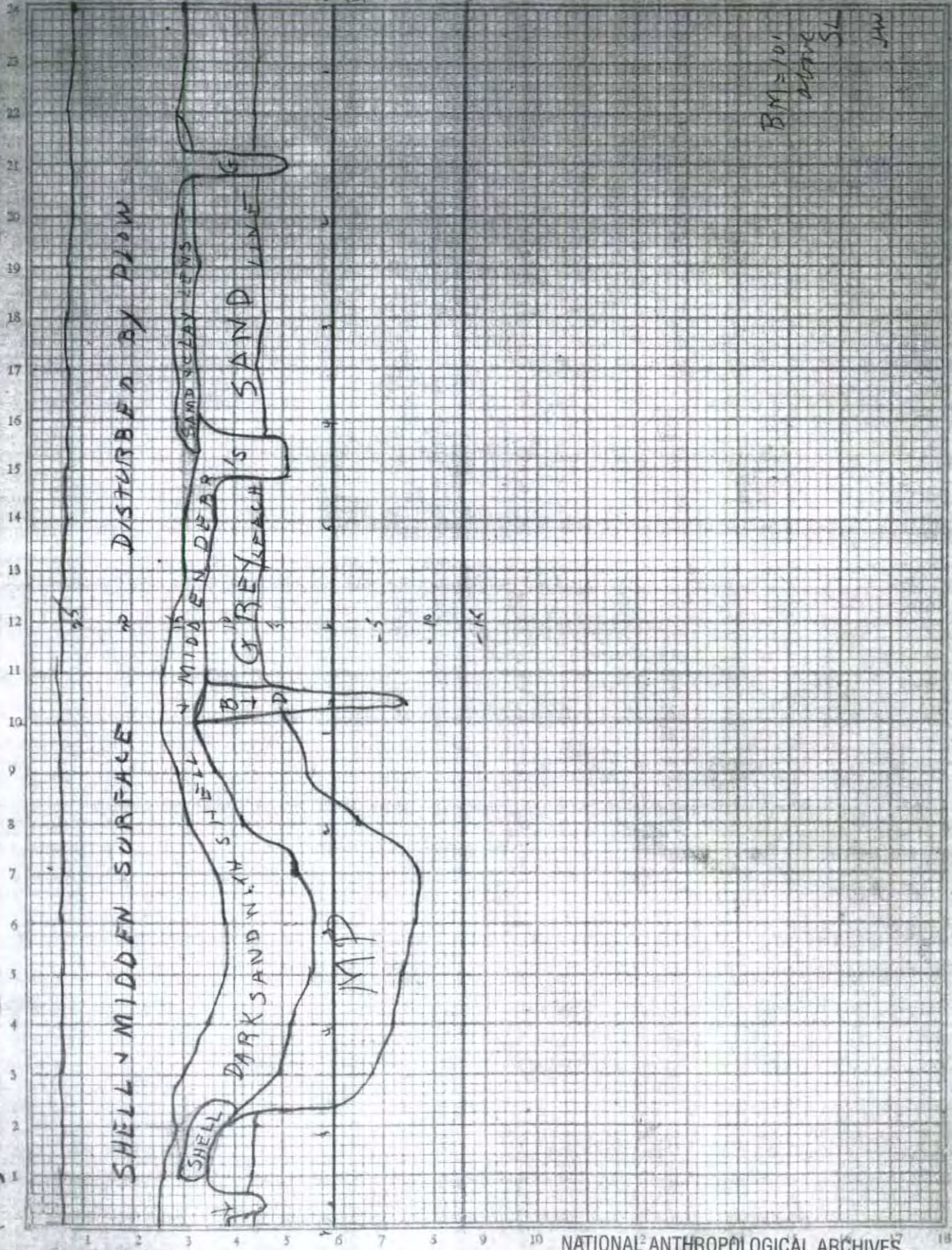
FROM  
JAN 1924  
BY  
W. H. H. NE  
D. W. H.



T74H' 54

TA

T74H' 56



DATUM  
PLANE  
5' below  
BM

FLOOR  
LEVEL

BM = 101  
above  
SL

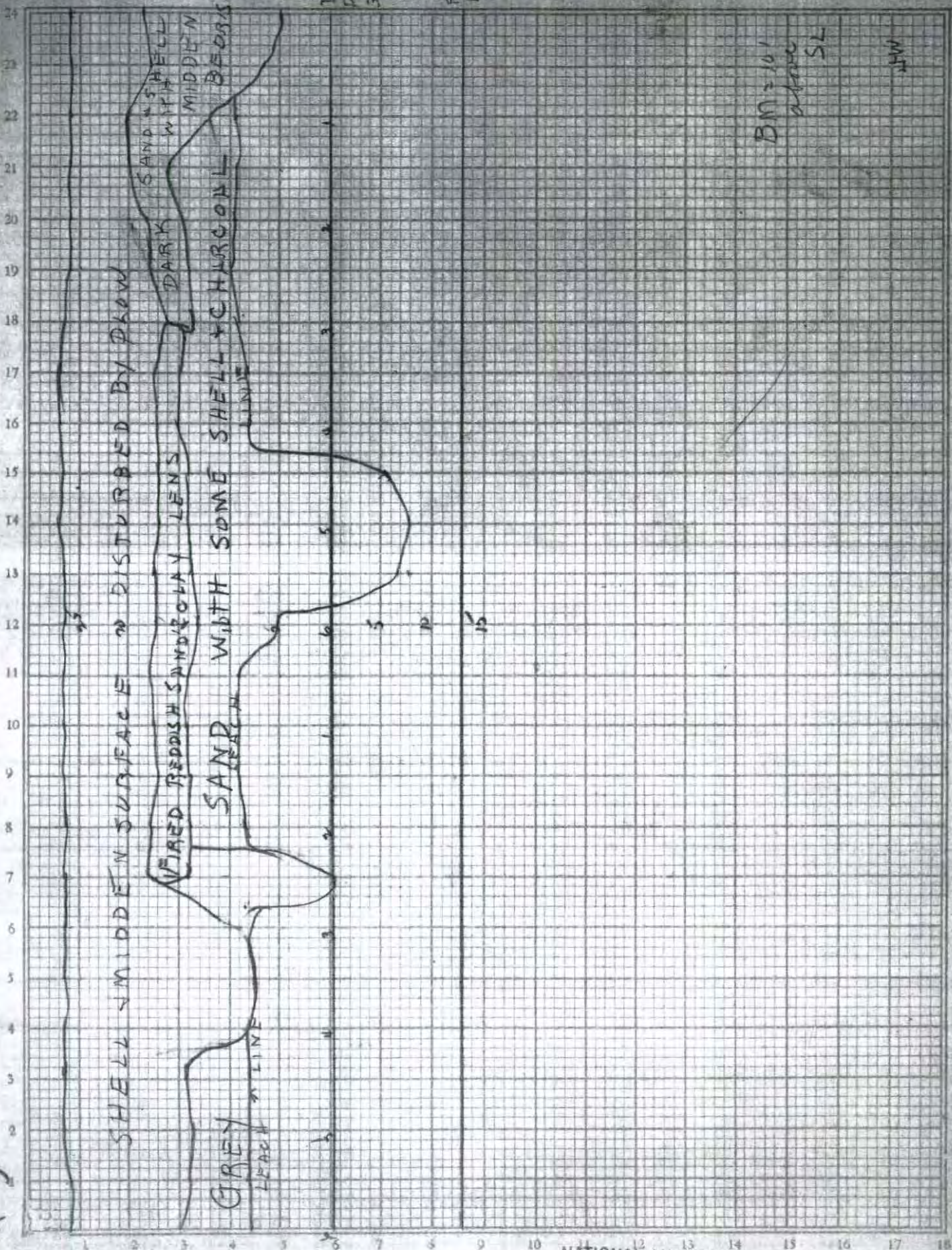
JHW



10175

ND

17741



SHELL MIDDLE SURFACE & DISTURBED BY PLOW

VIAED REDDISH SANDY CLAY LENS

SAND WITH SOME SHELL & CHARCOAL BEERS

SAND & SHELL WITH MIDDLE MIDDEN BEERS

DARK

GREY LEACH LINE

LINE

LEFT  
Floor  
3' below  
DRAIN  
B.M.

B.M. = 10'  
above  
SL

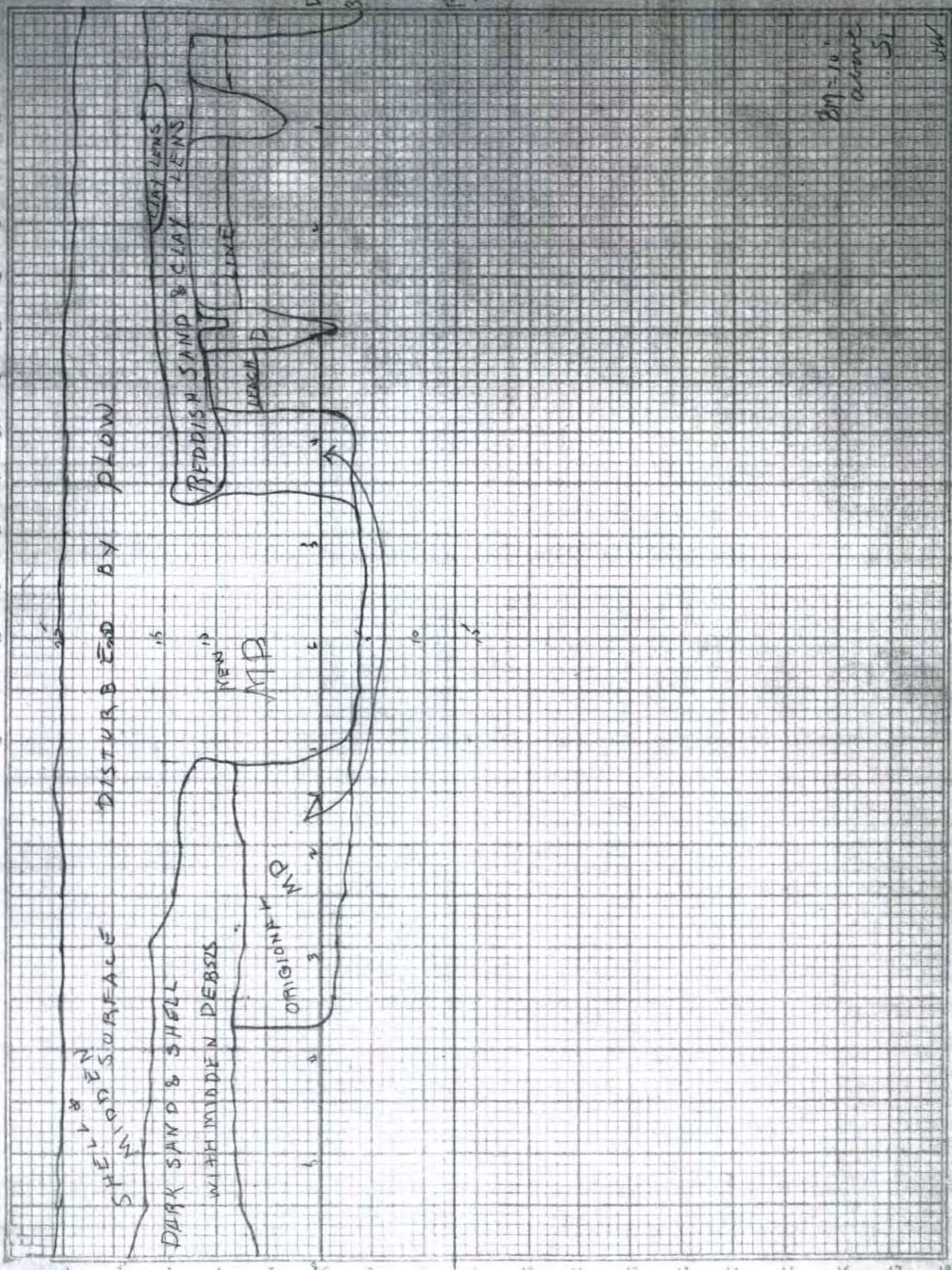
17741



TTH 56  
O

N

TTH 57

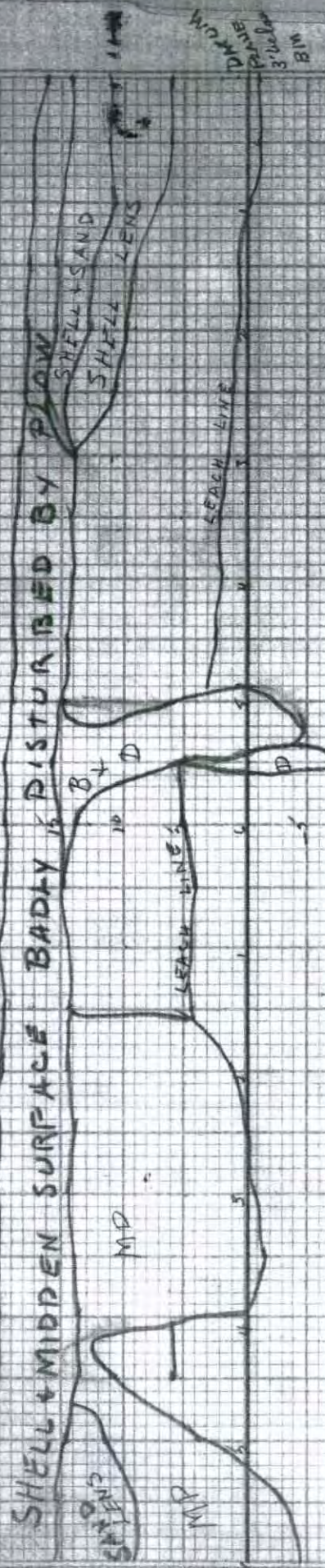




17th SH

A →

1955

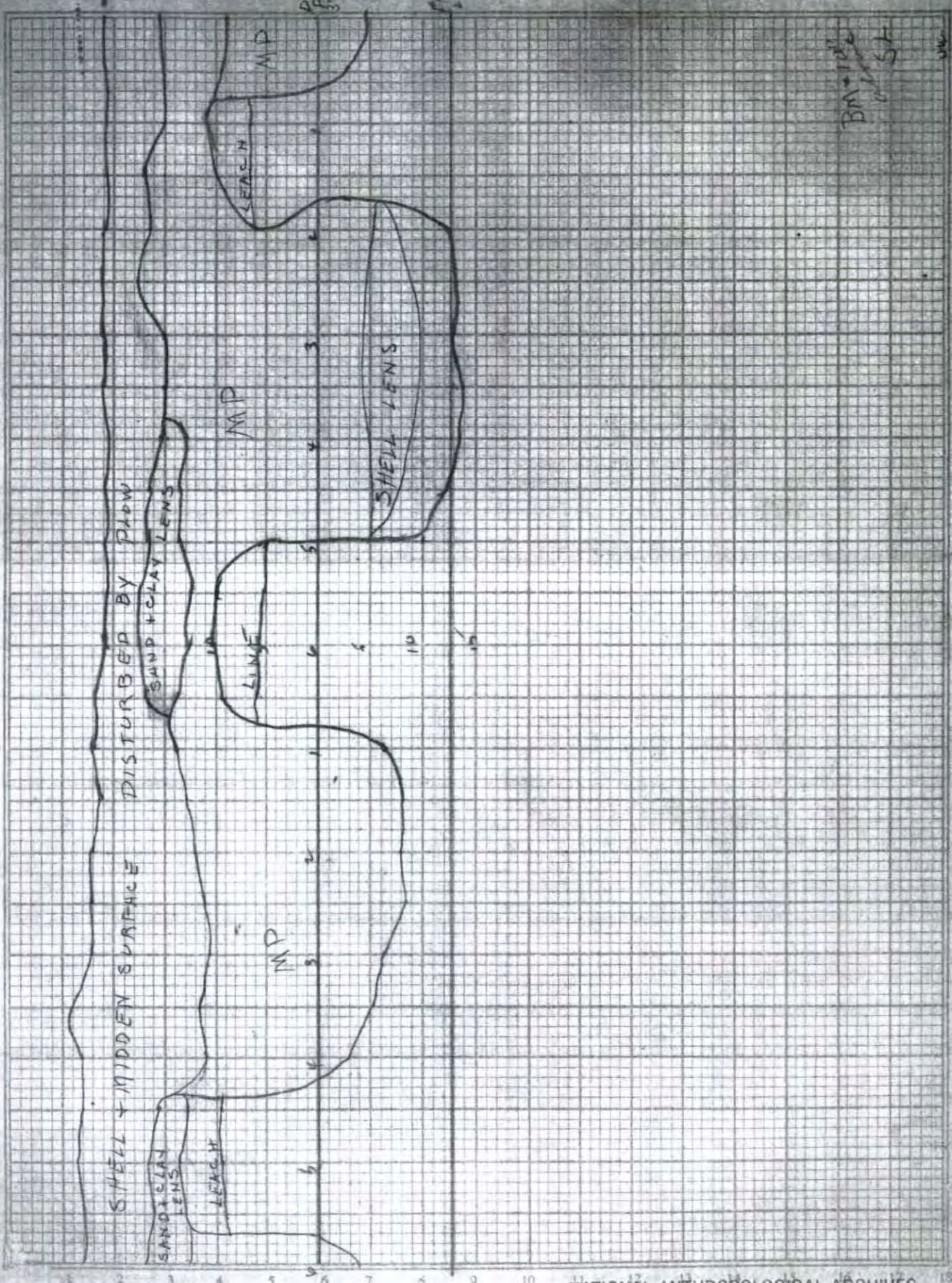




T+H 55

N →

T+H 56





100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000

T6T2

S11

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

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135

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725

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735

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745

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755

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765

770

775

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785

790

795

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805

810

815

820

825

830

835

840

845

850

855

860

865

870

875

880

885

890

895

900

905

910

915

920

925

930

935

940

945

950

955

960

965

970

975

980

985

990

995

1000

1005

1010

1015

1020

1025

1030

1035

1040

1045

1050

1055

1060

1065

1070

1075

1080

1085

1090

1095

1100

1105

1110

1115

1120

1125

1130

1135

1140

1145

1150

1155

1160

1165

1170

1175

1180

1185

1190

1195

1200

1205

1210

1215

1220

1225

1230

1235

1240

1245

1250

1255

1260

1265

1270

1275

1280

1285

1290

1295

1300

1305

1310

1315

1320

1325

1330

1335

1340

1345

1350

1355

1360

1365

1370

1375

1380

1385

1390

1395

1400

1405

1410

1415

1420

1425

1430

1435

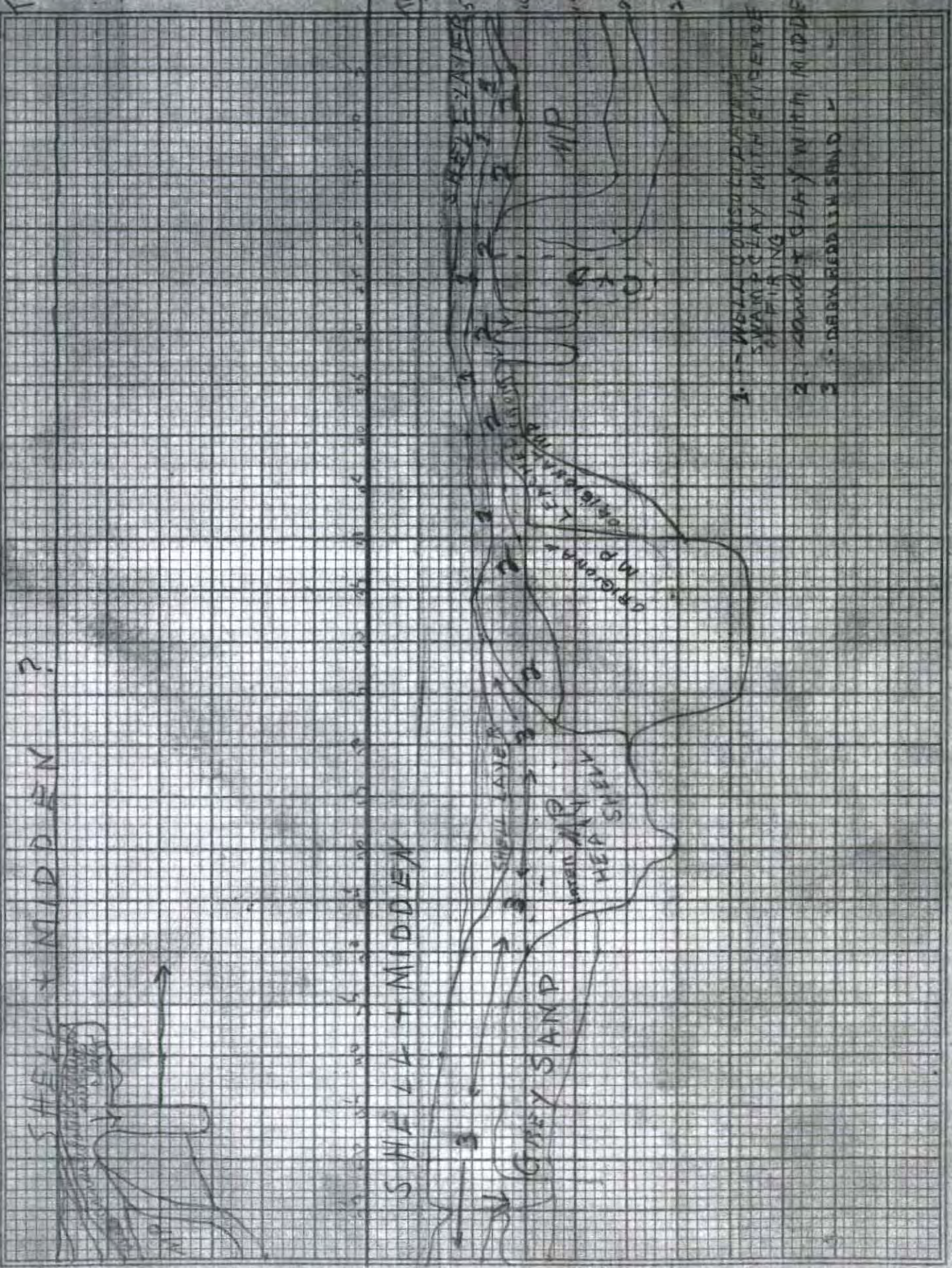


N →

marker 10 59

11.2.01

11.2.01



?

SHELL + MIDDEN

SHELL + MIDDEN

GREY SAND

SHELL LAYER

MIDDEN

SHELL LAYER

MIDDEN

1. WELL CONSULTATION SWAMP CLAY WITH EVIDENCE OF FIRING
2. SANDY CLAY WITH MIDDEN
3. DEBRIS FERRUGINOUS SAND

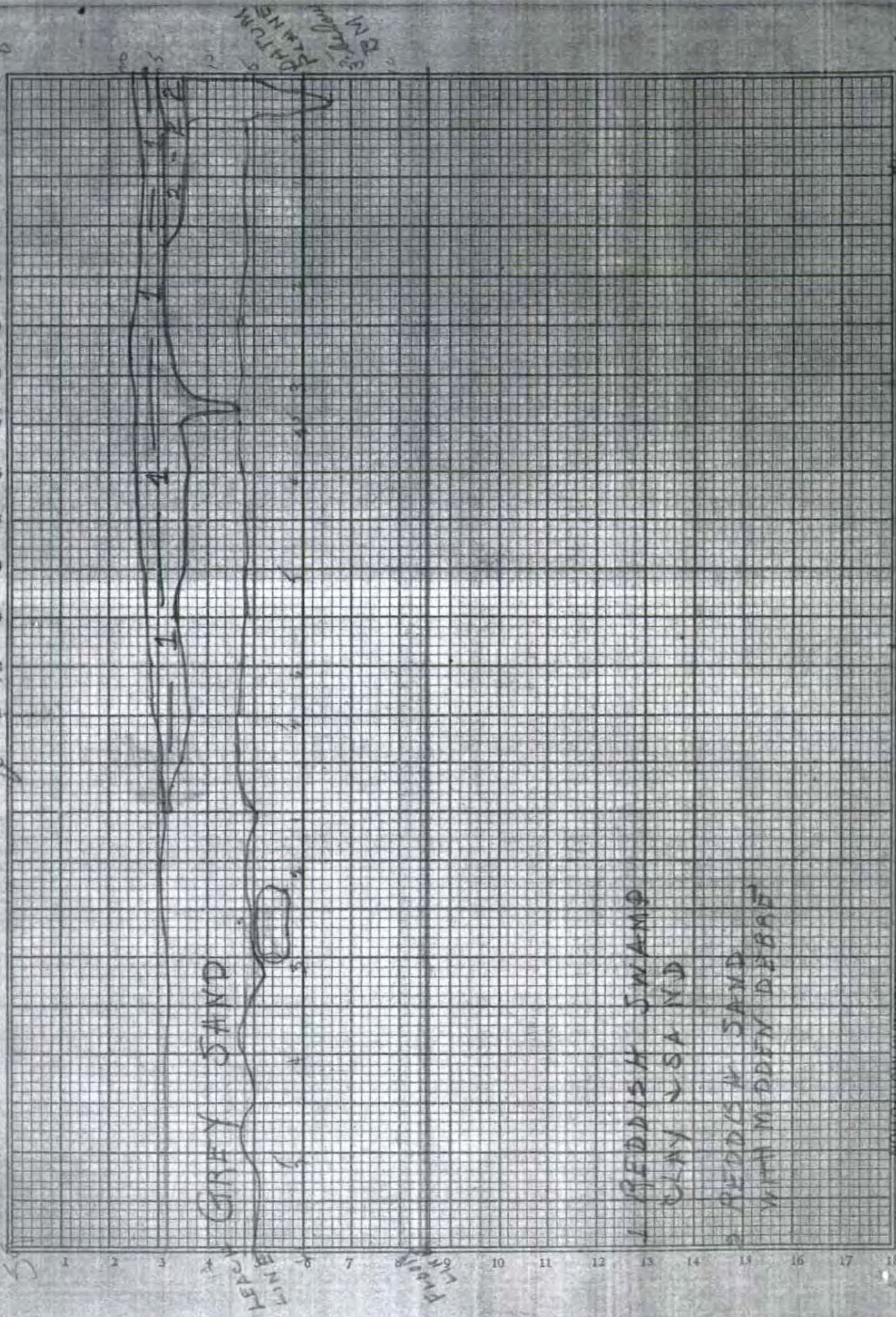


Profile

Tv + 2

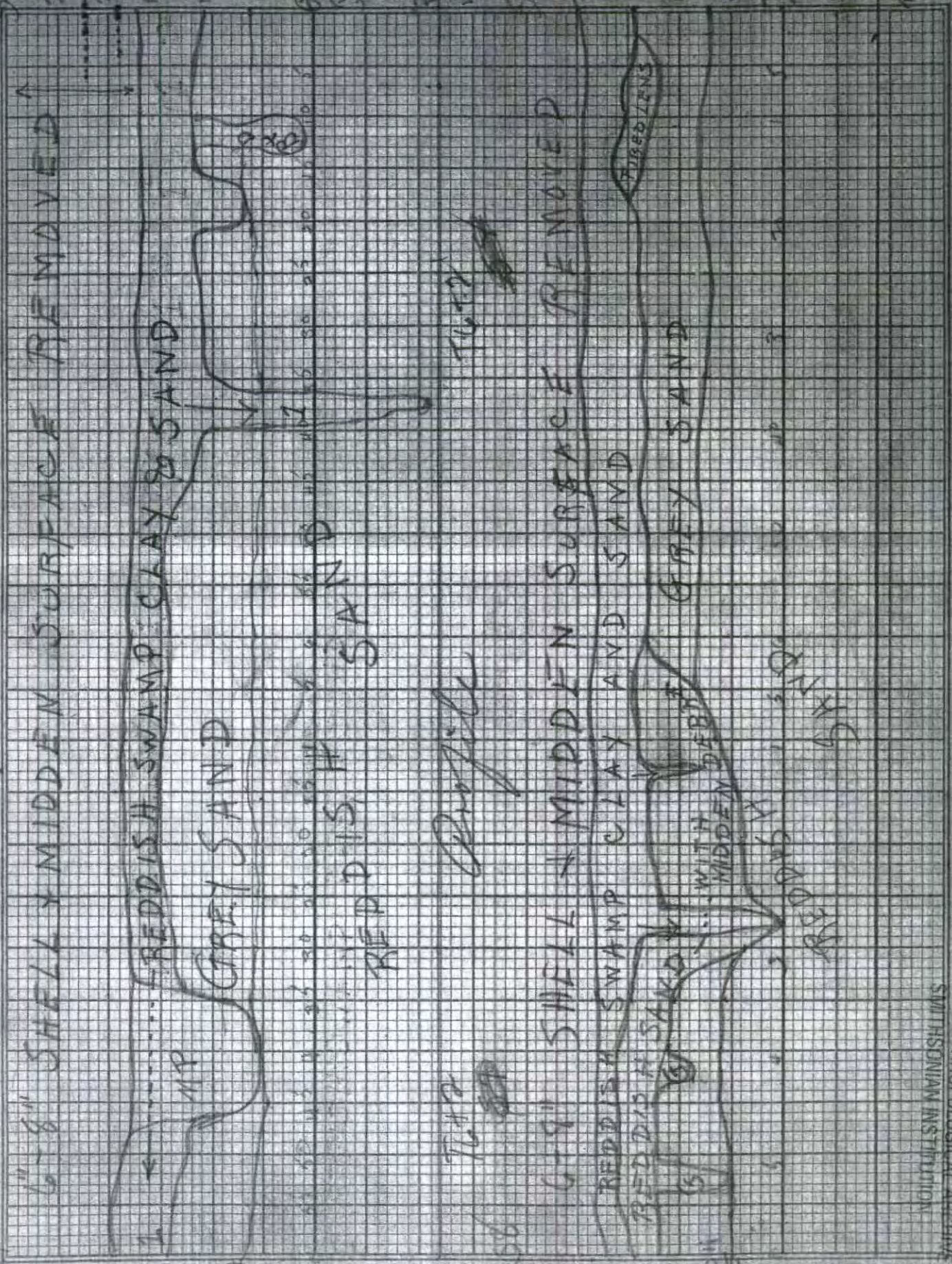
Foot

5/10





36<sup>+</sup> < Profile → 16<sup>+</sup>





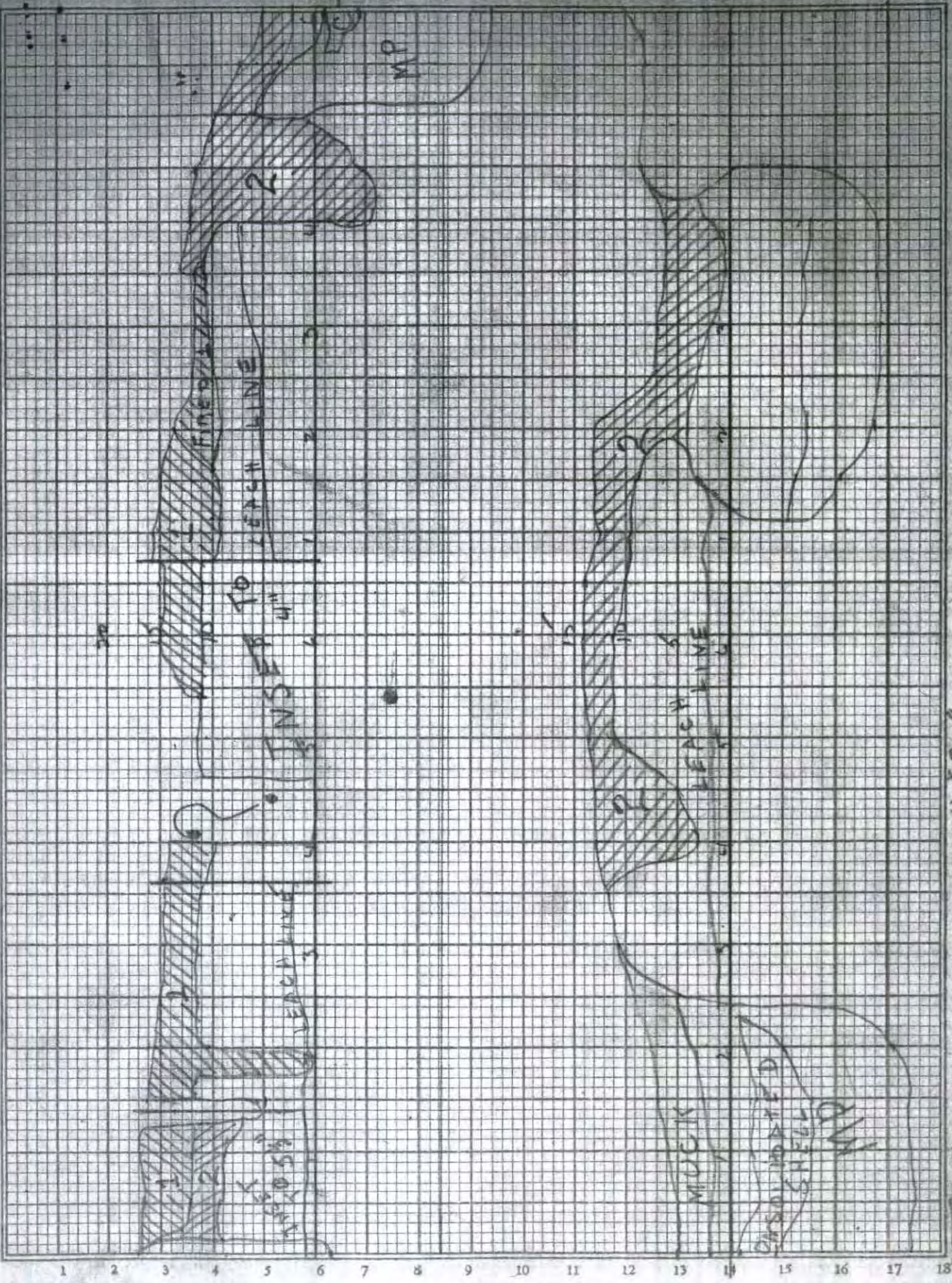




MAP #1 + 8

T6+8 56-7

24  
23  
22  
21  
20  
19  
18  
17  
16  
15  
14  
13  
12  
11  
10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1



T6+8 57-8



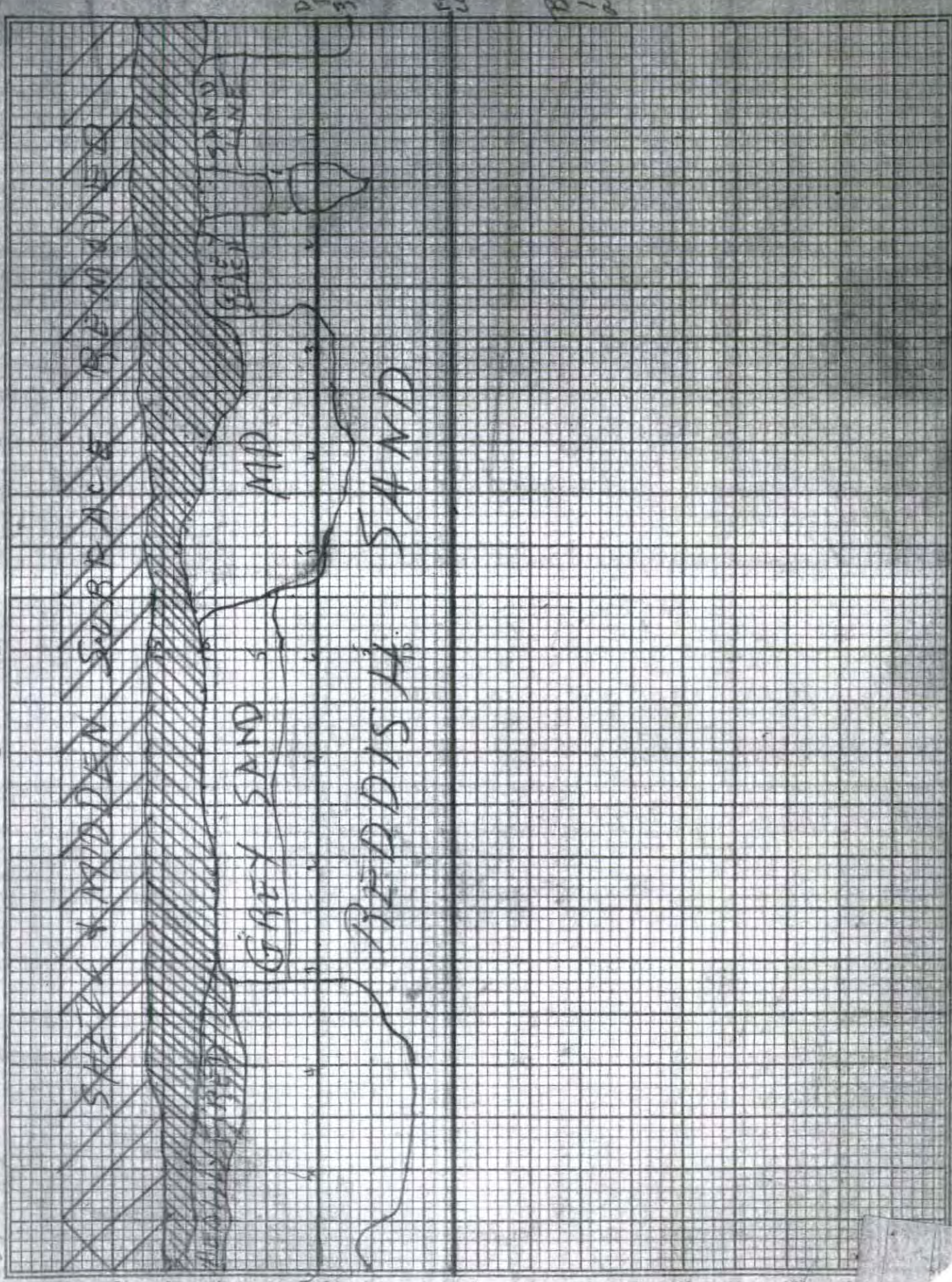




T6+6'S6 → T6+6'S7

← A →

59 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

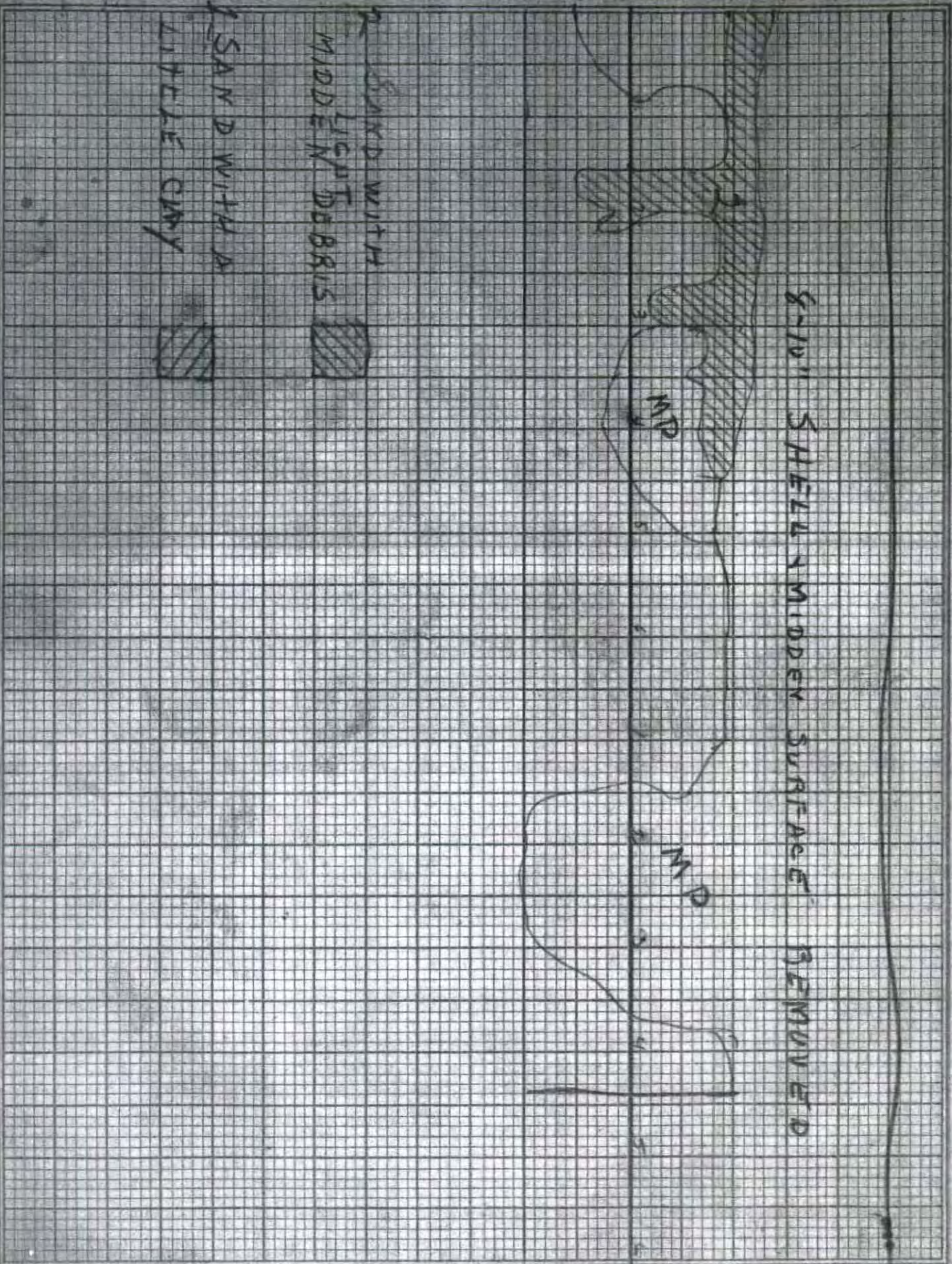








1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18



SAND WITH  
 MODERN DEBRIS  
 SAND WITH A  
 LITTLE CLAY

T6+7  
 S12

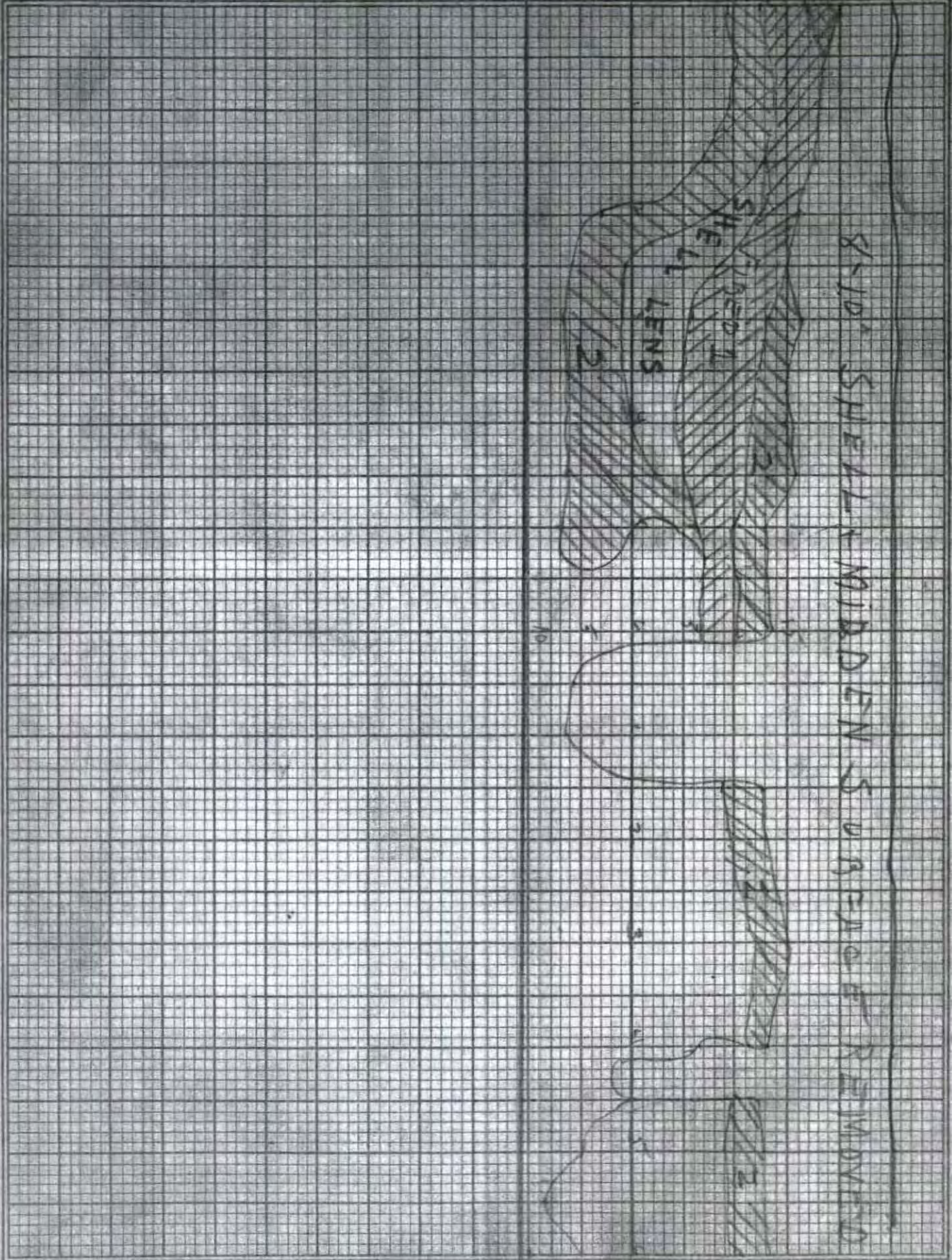
↔

T6+7  
 S13

DISTANCE  
 FROM  
 SURFACE  
 LEVEL



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18



PLANTING SITE  
LEVEL

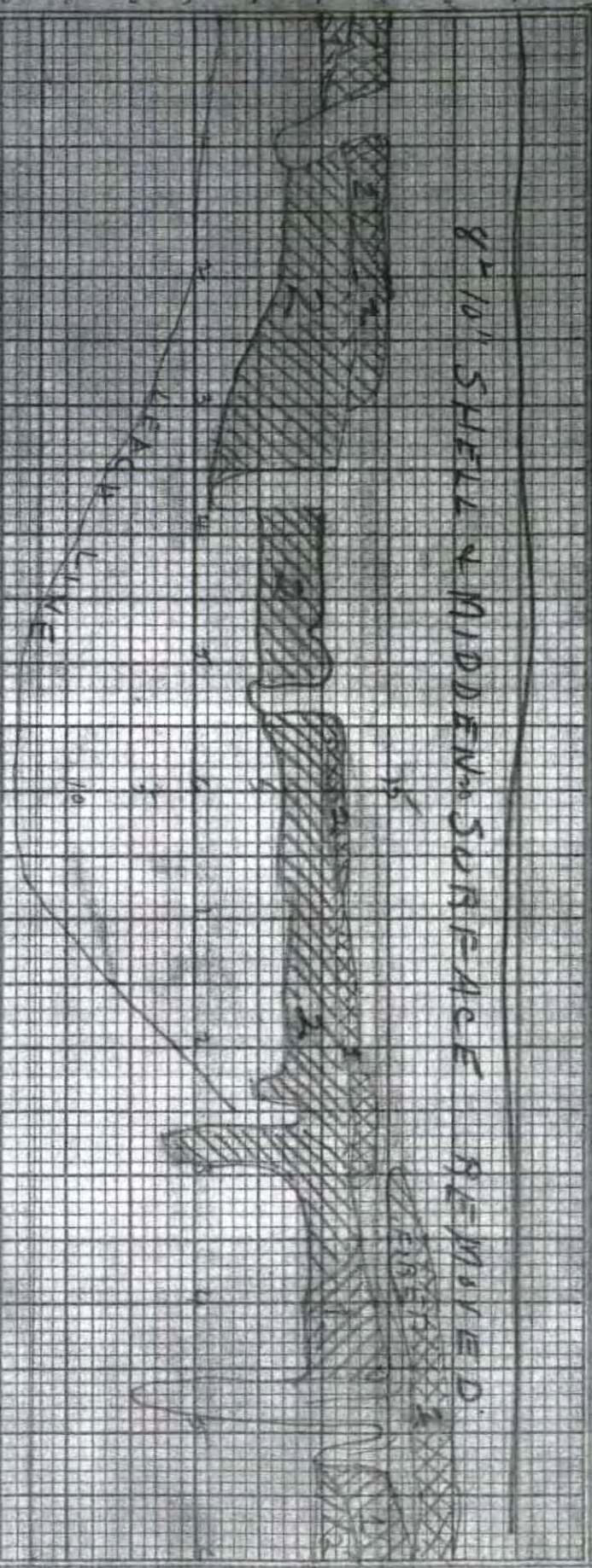


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

8" 10" SHELL & MIDDENS SURFACE REMOVED

7647'S. 10

7649'S. 11



NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7647'S. 10

Datum  
5' from  
BM  
Elev  
7647'S. 10



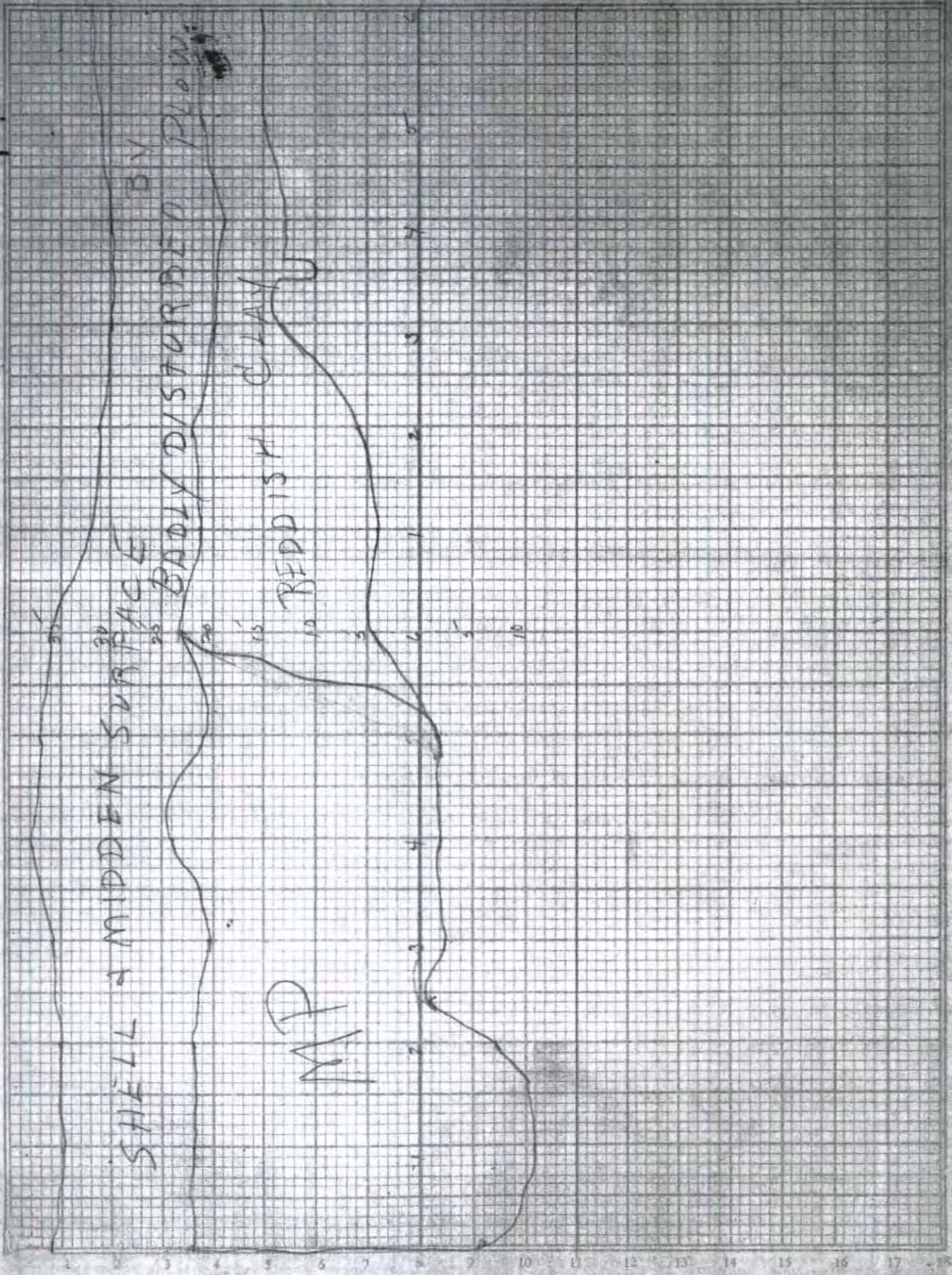




THIS 3

→

THIS 4

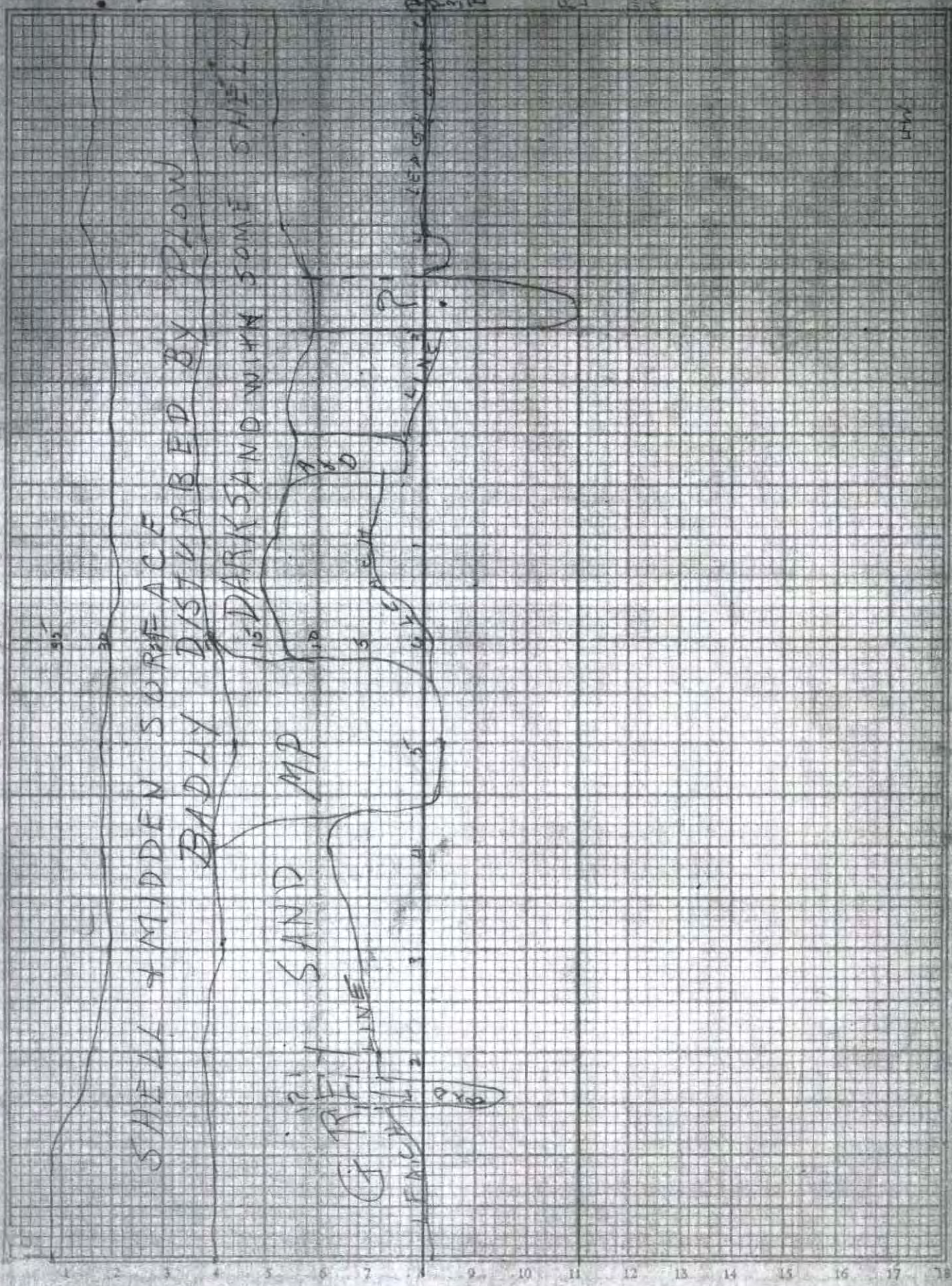




T1364

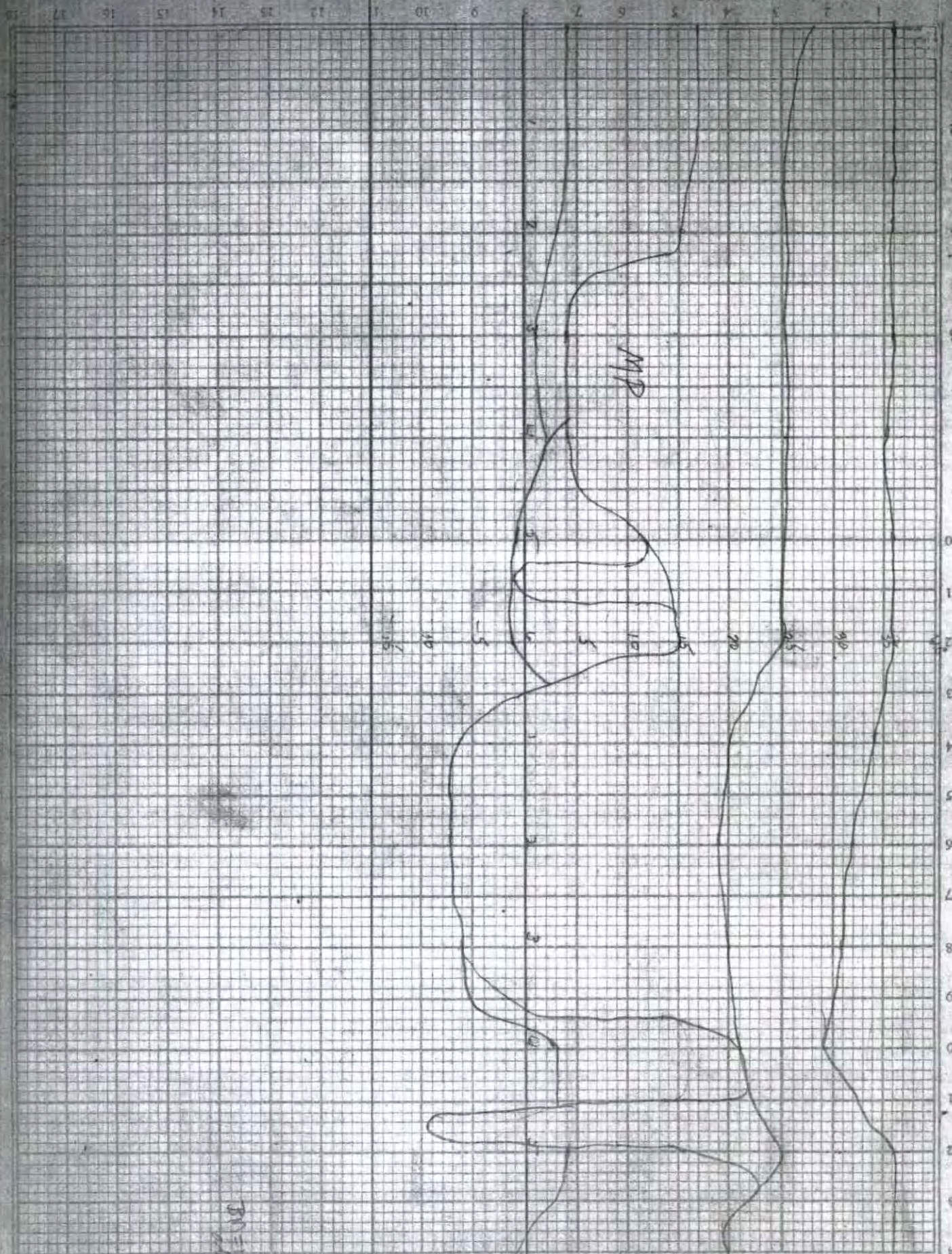
WS

T1484



DARK SAND WITH SOME SHELL  
GRAVEL LINE  
LINE?  
Pit





MEAD  
1925

FLIGHT  
LEVEL  
31  
DUPIN  
SPANE  
LAWSON

T12

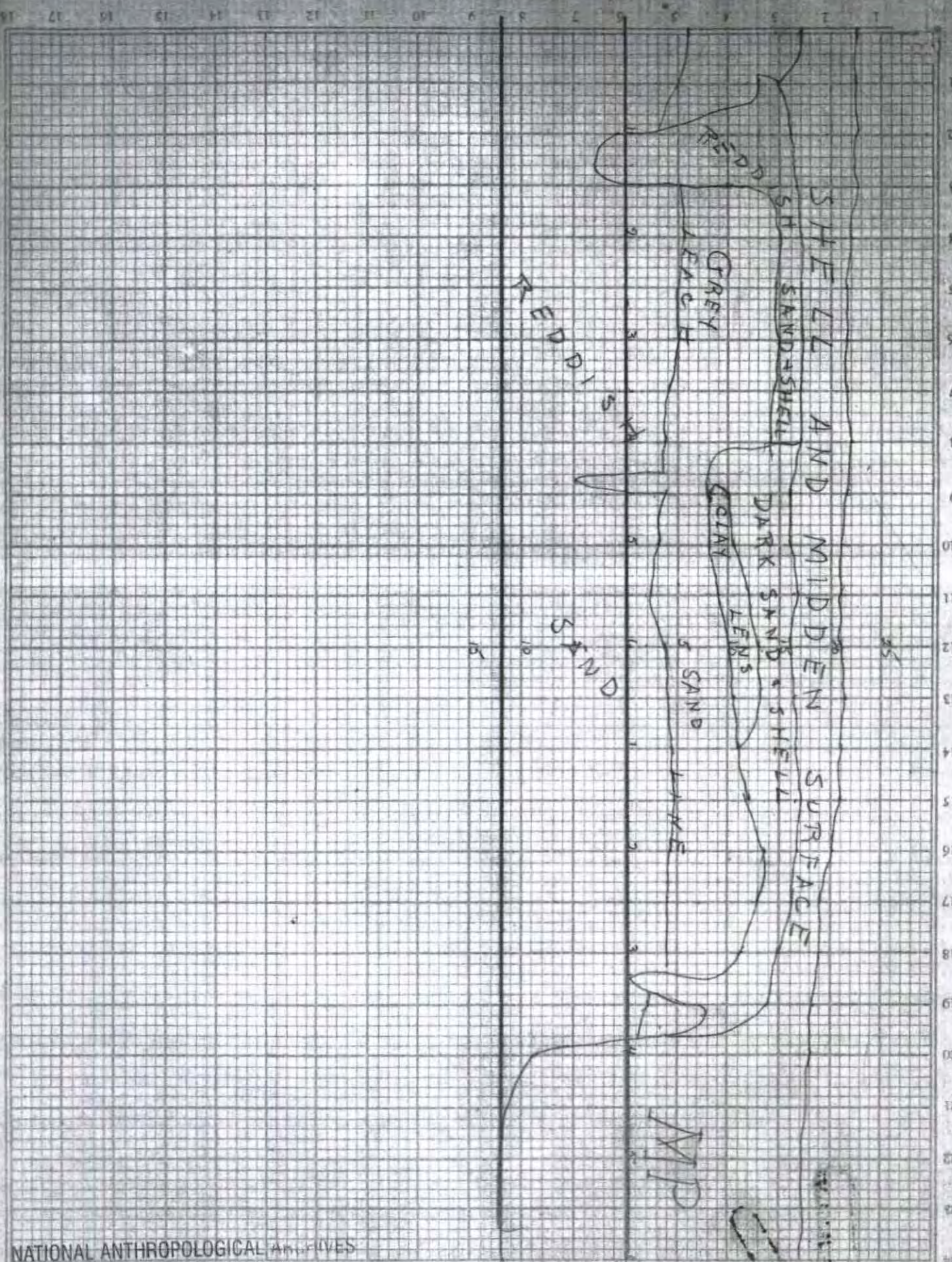
S4

W

T13

S4





T1+55

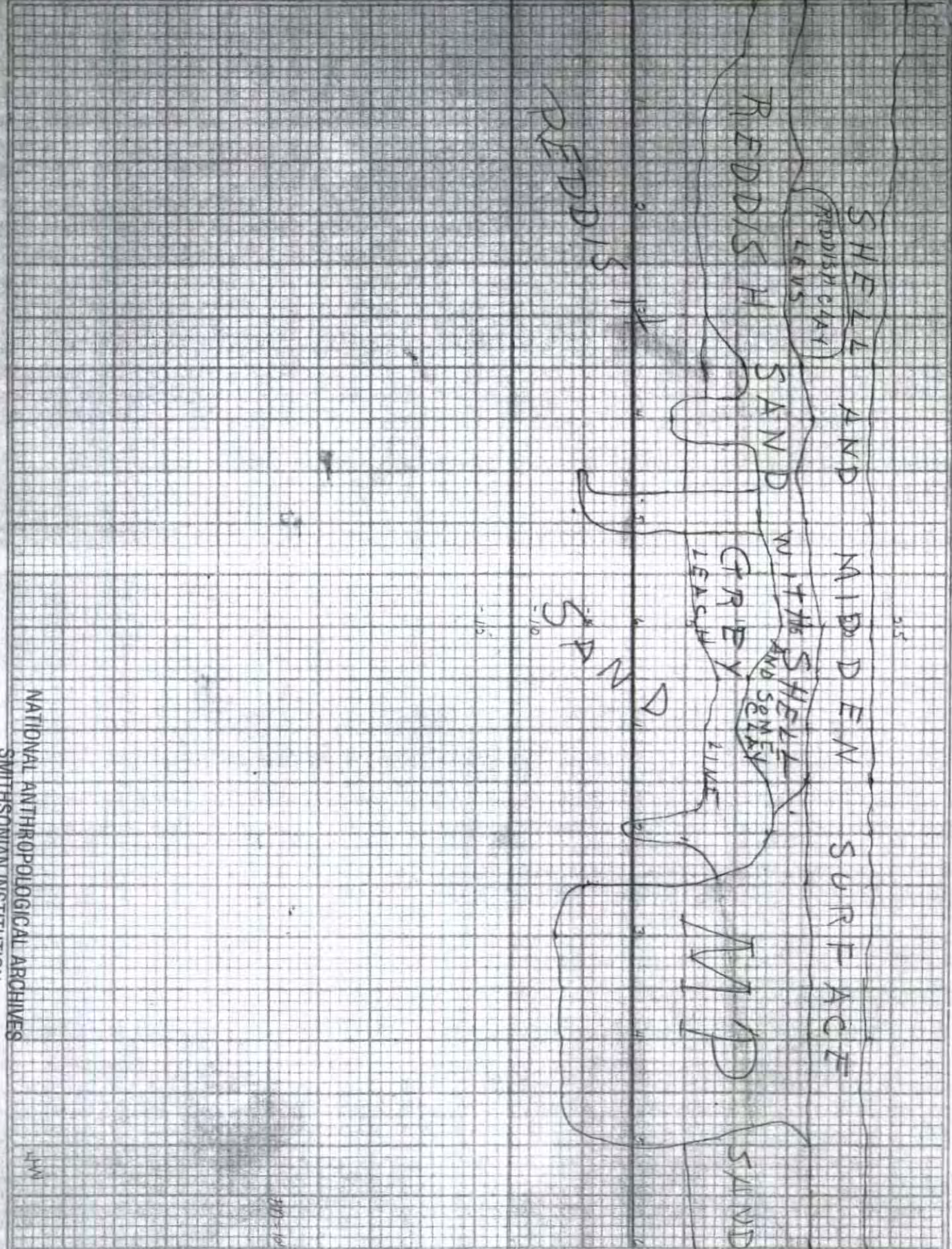
→

T1+54



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

T76' 56  
T76' 55



NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

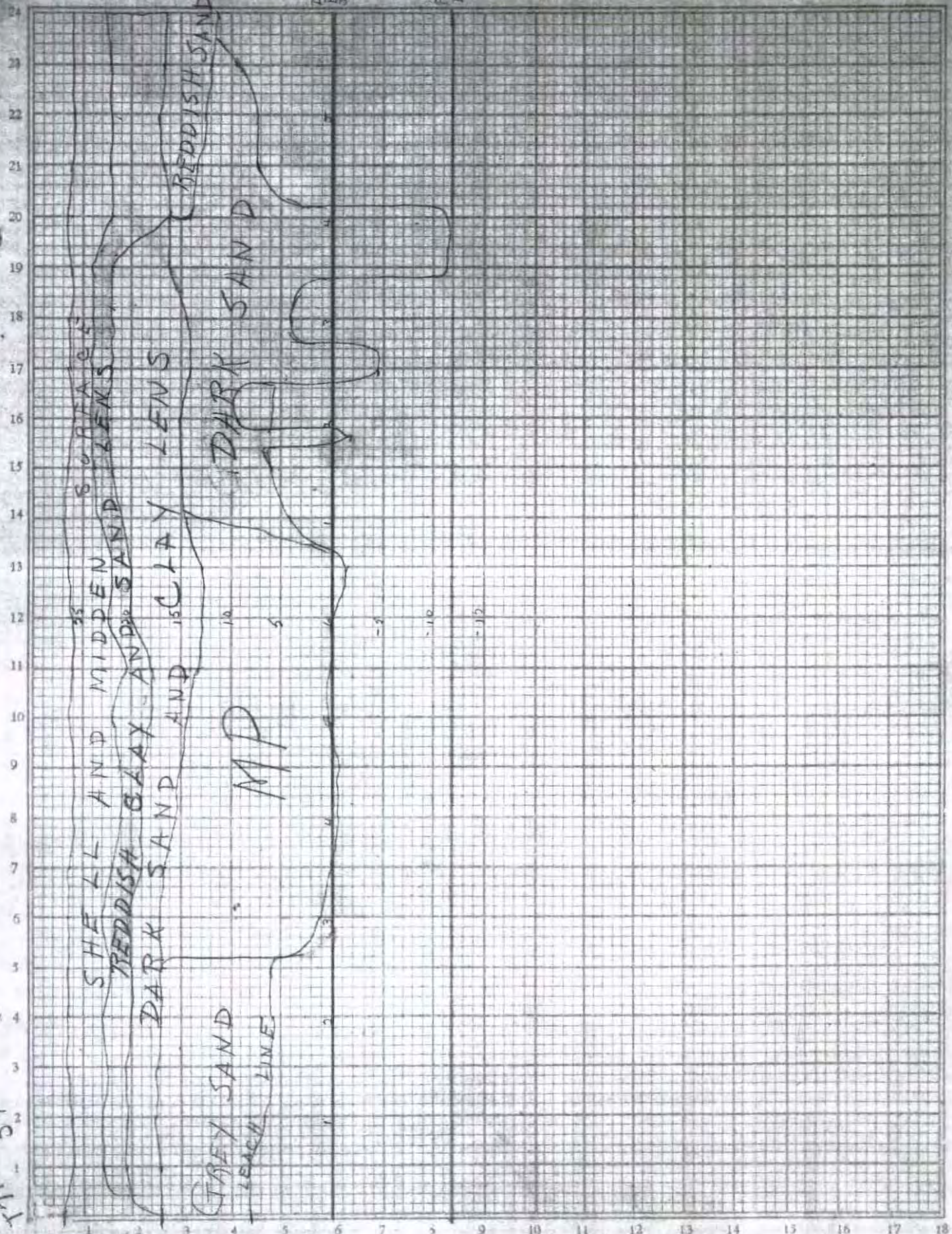
444



T776 S 6

776

T776 S 6



DATUM PLANE  
5' below  
BM

FLOOR LEVEL

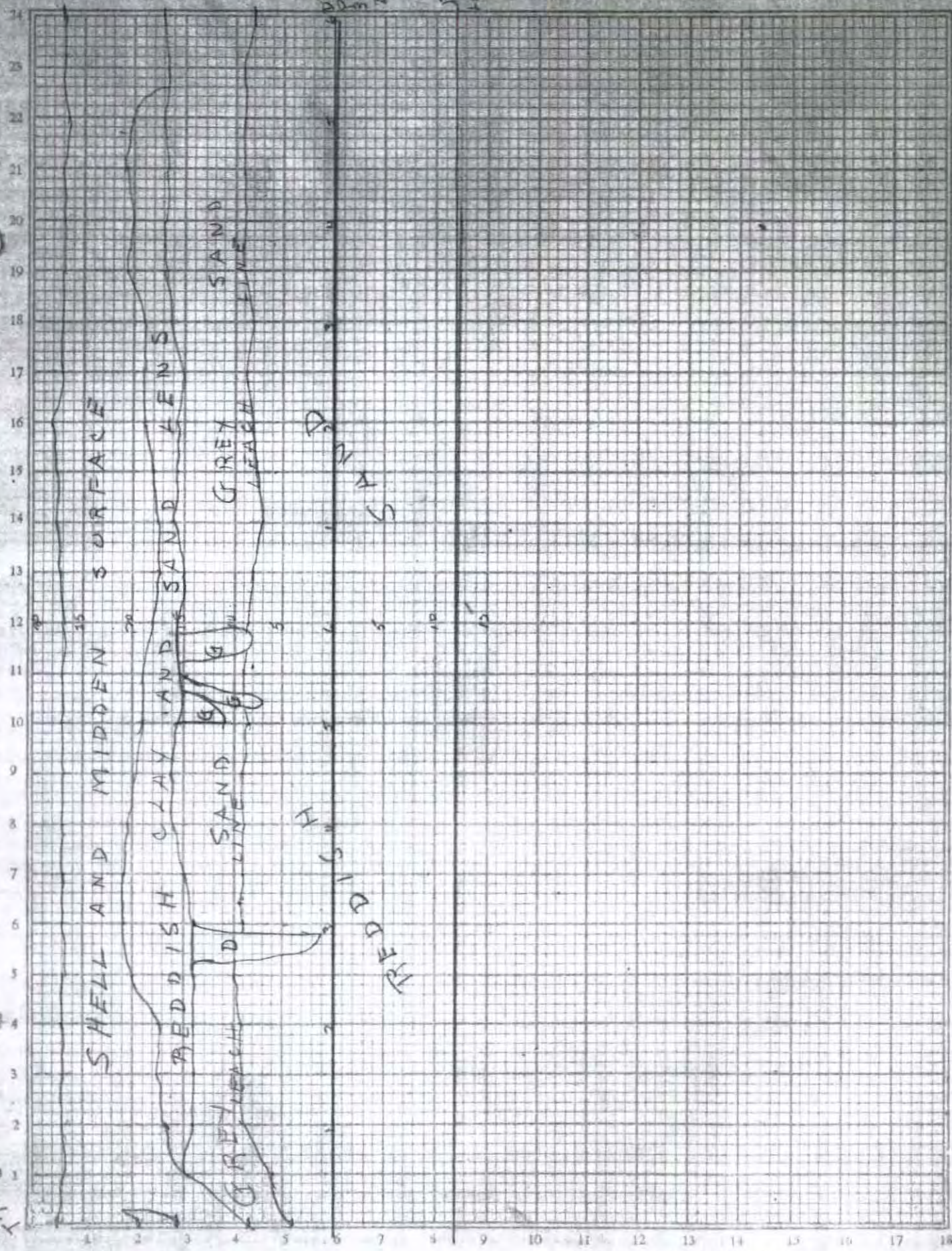


ENVA  
D  
PL  
3 BELOW  
B M  
FLOOR  
LEVEL

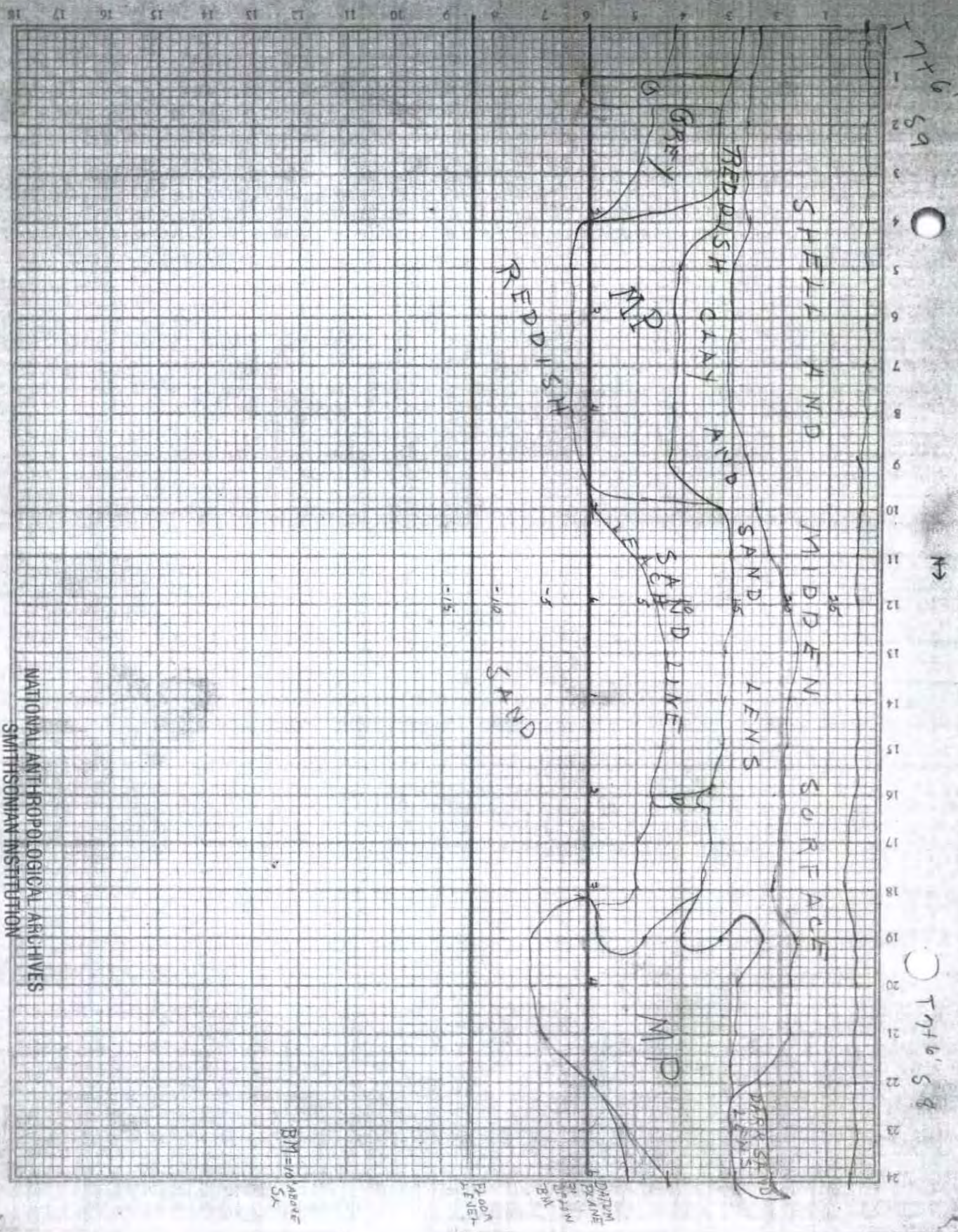
T776 S7

W

T776 SB







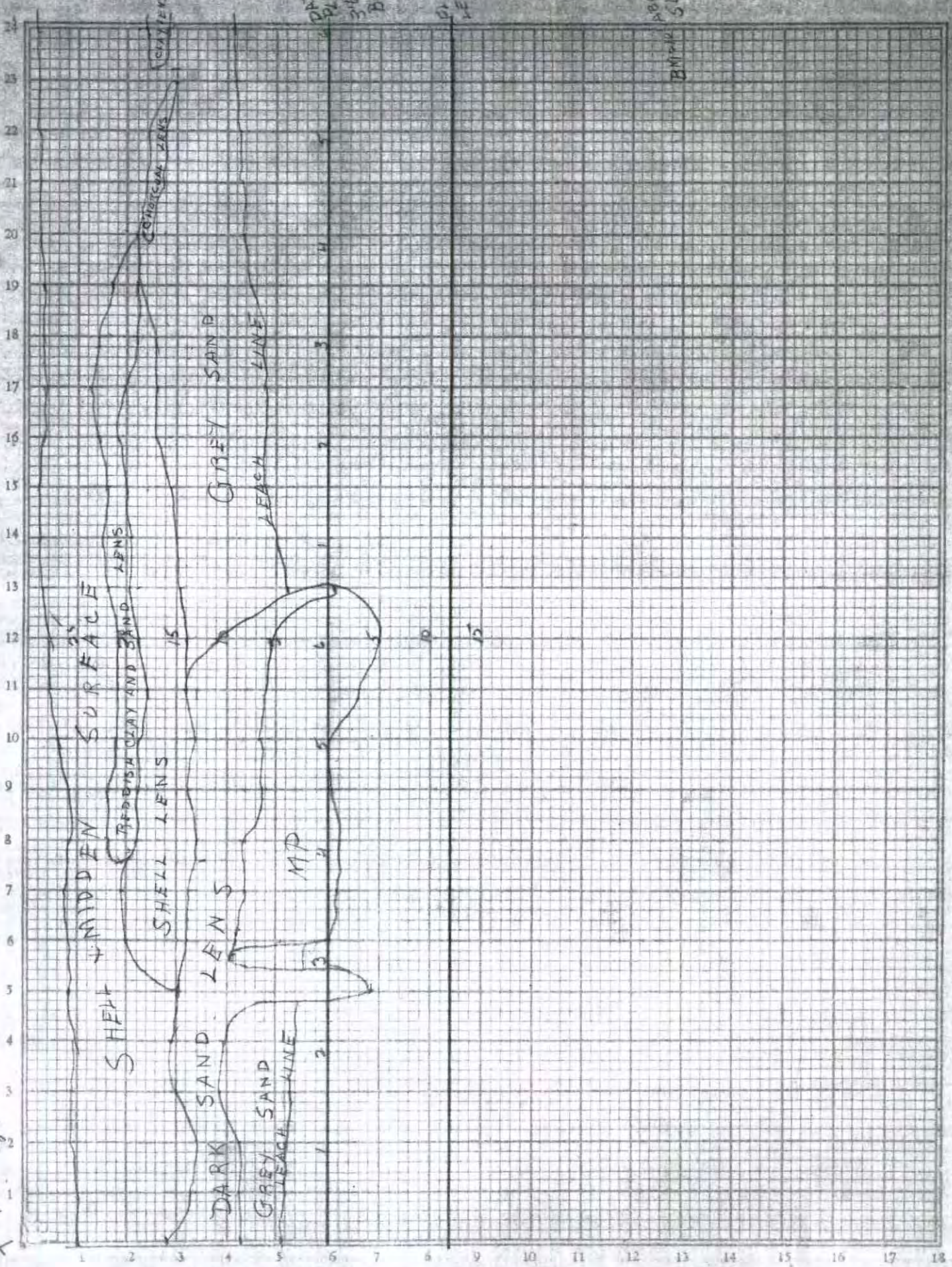
NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



T776' 89

→

T776' 3103



UPPER  
GRAVE  
DRAIN  
5-10  
BM

APPROX  
BM 52



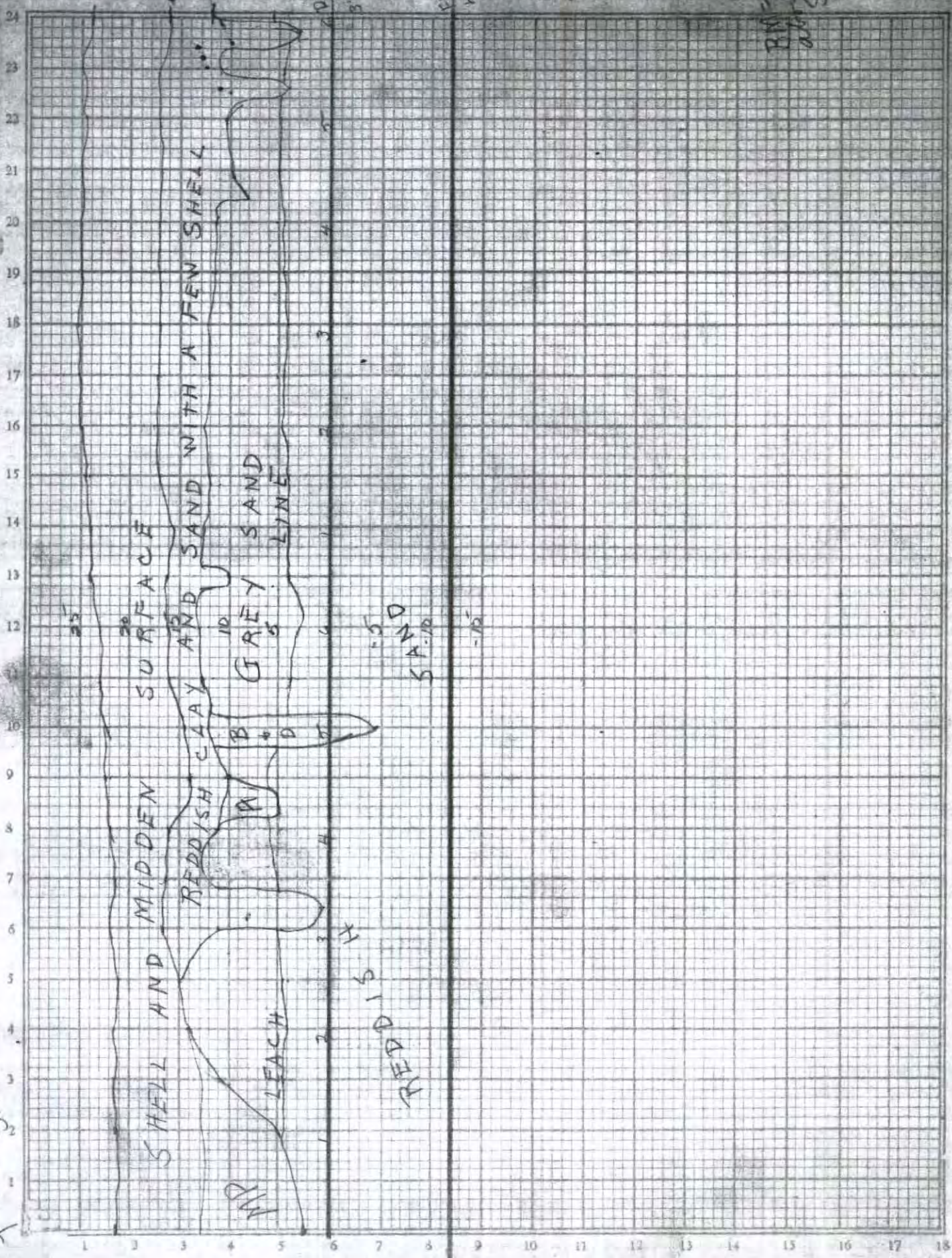




1196 511

N →

1196 512





MP#4

44" below surface.

6'x6' around

---

MP#3

46x64 around

40 below surface

---

MP#5

34 below surface

58x60 around

---

MP#2

18 below surface

30x32 around



19519

19518

19511

12  
C  
19518  
Cultural  
Reconstruction

19511

19511

19511

19511

19519

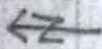
19518

5 PM

19518



Bathym



2 PM

T10 S-2

T10 S-1

20 below surface  
12' occupation

14" H

14" H

MP # 59  
30X32

T11 S-2

T11 S-1

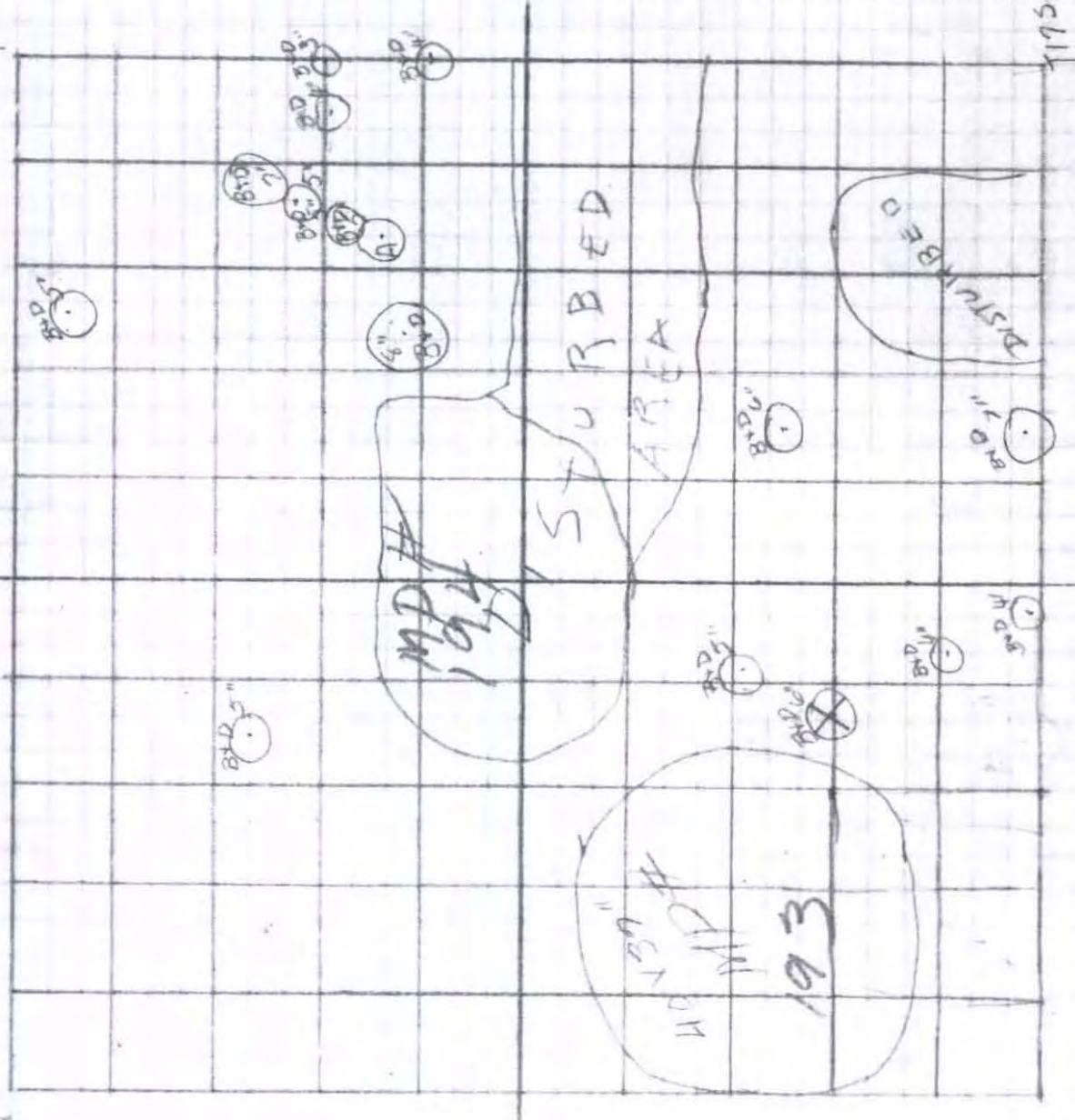


51" below surface  
9" occupation



11951

11951



11952

11952



## **Appendix 8.**

**Photocopies of Photograph Notes, Preston Holder papers in Waring  
Collection, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian  
Institution, Suitland, Maryland**



3301

Box 4

Woods, P. 105

NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

*Phonograph records*



Photographs from Glynn County Excavations - Gas.  
1936-1937. Preston Holder.

1. Cache of funeral offerings assoc. with Burial I#4  
(Airport, St. Simons Island).
2. Celt from VI B (tetragon terrace, Evelyn Plantation.  
Rock crystal from VI C (mound C, Evelyn Plantation.
3. Celts from Site I and Site IV (Airport and Gascoigne  
Bluff, St. Simons Island).
4. Stone hoes, <sup>pottery</sup> smoothing stone, and hammerstone  
from Site I.
5. Mussel shell pendants from Site II (Sea Island  
Mound) and conch spine ear ornament from  
Site I.
6. Conch implements (hoes) from Site I
7. Flint points from Site VI (Evelyn Plantation)  
Conch columella drills " " " "  
Blue slate gorgets and bone - Site VI C (Evelyn Plantation, mound C)  
~~to~~ <sup>Recent</sup> clay pipe stems from VI A surface -
8. Conch, snail, and Quilla shell beads Site II  
8 pearl beads and 2 bone beads in center " "
9. <sup>native</sup> Copper ornament (covering for wooden ear-spool?)  
and platform type pottery tobacco pipe from Site I.



10. Large flint knife from Charlie King Mound (Site III)
11. Flint points from Site I
12. Bone awls from Site II
13. Profile showing post-molds and midden-pit, Site I.
14. View of profile and excavations at Site I
15. View of excavations at Site III (Charlie King Mound)
16. View of excavations at Site I, [heica <sup>also</sup> negative see print]
17. View of Sea I Island Mound (Site II), Hampton River in background. [heica negative, see print]
18. Uncovering intact bowl associated with burial II #13, (Sea I Island). [heica negative, no print in this collection]
19. Basket-load of sand plainly distinguishable from surrounding sand (VI B - Evelyn's Plantation, Tetragn terrace). [heica negative, no print in this collection]
20. View of Mound C (Site VI) [heica neg., no print in this collection]
- 21a) Excavations at Mound C (Site VI) [heica neg. see prints]
- 21b)
22. View of Cross-trench through V A (large shell mound at Cannon's Point, St. Simon's Island) ~~to~~  
[no negative]



23. ✓ Pot from St. Simons Beach (near lighthouse) -  
In the possession of C.O. Svendsen, St. Simons Island.
24. ✓ Restored vessel from borrow-pit at mound C (Site VI)  
showing Swift Creek stamp and conical base.
25. ✓ Two partially restored vessels from Site I
26. ✓ L. - Large, grit-tempered, finely executed cord-mark  
pot from Site VC (Cannon's Point) and at R, smaller  
cord-mark bowl from Site II, [no negative]
27. ✓ Small reddish pot (black material from use as cooking  
utensil over exterior) showing notched and slightly  
flaring rim, constricted neck, and bulging shoulders -  
from mound base at VI C. [no negative]
28. ✓ Representative shreds from Shadman Field, St.  
Simons Island, showing Swift Creek stamp and  
rims -
29. ✓ Increased + punctate shreds from Site I -  
Shreds to right show typical Weeden Island decoration,  
center sherd third from top left ~~are~~ are fibre-temper.
30. ✓ Representative shreds from Kolunoke Site, Blakely, Ga.  
showing Swift Creek stamp and rims and at  
L. one Weeden Island sherd.



31. Special sherds from VI C (barrow-pits) showing at L sherds of a fine, chalk-like paste (one notched rim<sup>top</sup>, one painted with black at bottom) and incised sherd. Bottom R shows notched rim with cross-hatch musing on body.

32. Top - Representative sherds from Airport (Site I) showing Early S.C. stamp; center; sherds from VI F, showing a later development of same; sherds from VI C, showing still later development of same. (no negative)

33. top = typical single stamps from Airport (Site I) and Site VI (Evelyn).

Second from top - Linear check from Site VI C + VI D -  
third from top " " from Site VI C, VI D + III  
4th from top "Deftford" checks and at R Weedon Island checkstamp (VI)

34. top - typical Swift <sup>complicated</sup> checkstamped sherds<sup>Simons</sup> from VI C  
center: Reed-punch rims, broad-line musing (hamer) from VI C (Caunoi Point)  
Bottom: Broad-line musing rim with hamer stamp, and L to R applique band rim " " " " from St. Simons beach<sup>complicated</sup>  
Typical hamer stamped from Caunoi Point (VI C)



See Mrs. Cate for <sup>missing</sup> negatives

# # 7

# 5

# 8. ~~Two~~ <sup>one</sup> conch shell + shell  
shell beads - Site II  
8 bone + 2 pearl in center site II  
[no negative or print in this  
collection] -

# 12 - Bone awls - Site I

[no negative or print]

# 26 - <sup>partially</sup> <sup>cord-mark</sup> ~~retained~~ vessels from  
Site ~~VI~~ (L) + Sea I stand - II

# 27 - VI C - Mrs. baby scalloped  
rim -

# 32

# 33

# 34

# 35

# 36



# Glynn Co

1. Profiles all sites
2. Sherd graphs + cat.

V + VI



**Appendix 9.**  
**Newspaper Articles.**



# U. S. PARKS EXPERTS TO STUDY PROJECT

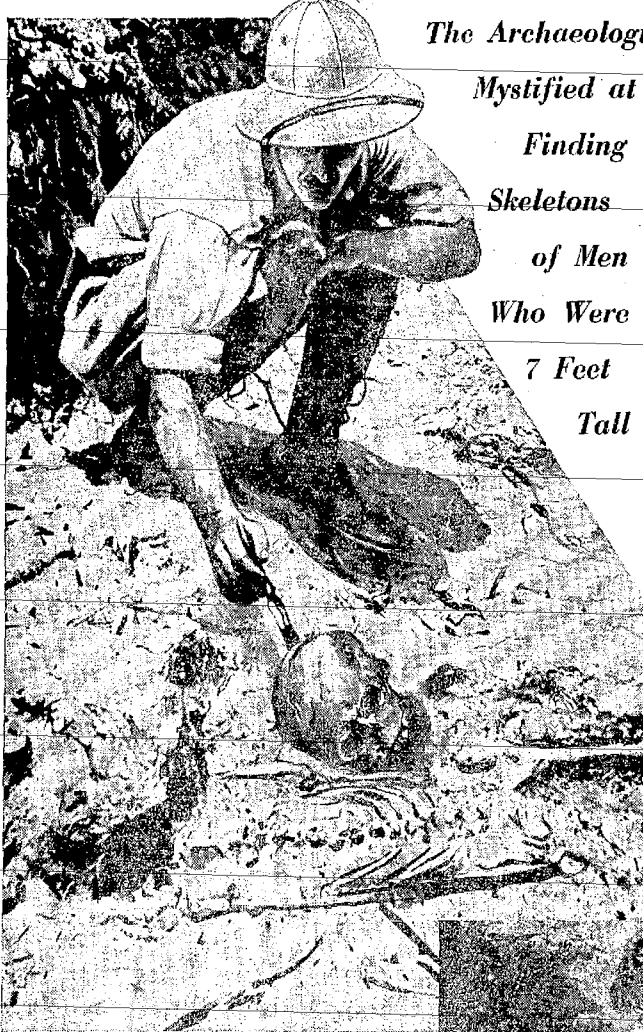
Washington, June 14 (AP)—Representative Deen (D., Ga.) announced today Secretary Ickes had agreed to send two national park service experts to Glynn county, Georgia, to study the feasibility of restoring an old plantation in which lies the historic Santo Domingo mission.

Accompanied by R. C. Job, secretary of the Brunswick, Ga., Chamber of Commerce, Deen called upon the interior chief, and later reported his proposal for rebuilding the plantation as a model of colonial life was received "enthusiastically."

A representative of the national museum was expected to accompany the park service men to Glynn county.



# Georgia's Sand-Dunes Yield Startling Proof of Prehistoric Race of Giants



The Archaeologists Were

Mystified at Finding Skeletons of Men Who Were 7 Feet Tall



## OUT OF THE PRE-HISTORIC PAST

The Arrow, Above, shows the Indian Mound on Sea Island Where the Three Skulls, in Inset, Were Found. Archaeological Experts Declare They Are Not of the Accepted Indian Type. Skulls Are Classified, Left to Right, as Those of an Adult Female, an Aged Male and an Adult Male. All of the Skulls Are Unusually Large and of the Long-Headed Type.

which was located at the airport site. The mound was composed of at least three layers of shell, each six inches to a foot thick, separated by layers of clean sand one to three feet thick. Very little pottery, or garbage, was found in the shell, which established Holder's belief that the site was not permanently occupied. The mound was fifty feet in diameter, with a six-foot raise. Burials were found to have been made immediately beneath the layers of shell.

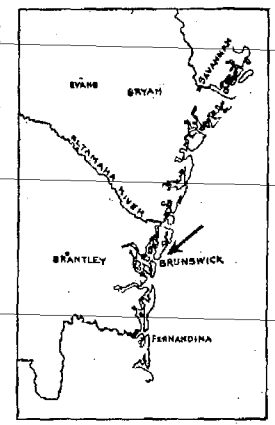
It was in this mound that the archaeologist made the important discovery of a complete skeleton of a young man, believed to have still been in his teens at the time of his death. From tip to tip it measured exactly six and one-half feet. Every detail of the burial of this skeleton indicated that he had been an important member of the tribe—probably a chieftain, or at least the son of a chieftain.

His bones were arranged with exceeding care. And between his right arm and his side were found three small bone tools, three large deer bone awls and three split and worked bones in the process of being made into implements or weapons. Over his left shoulder were four mussel-shell pendants and a chipped stone spearpoint, while fastened about his left knee was a string of sea-shell shell beads, numbering about 50 beads in all.

The method of burial disclosed other bones—those of an older man, probably buried previously, had been recklessly disturbed by lawless burials during the burial of the young man. These had been scattered back into the grave, over those of the younger man, with an abandon which archaeologists say is not at all characteristic of the Florida Indians.

Of the first four burials made in this mound, all were of the full-length type, or curled up with knees close to the chest. Two of these were children, buried close together in spoon fashion. They were heavily covered with human fat, a red pigment used by these Indians. One of the skeletons still wore an apron woven of 25 olive shell beads. Other burials yielded by the mound were all of the prone or full-extended type. Skulls were lacking from these. Because of the generally disturbed condition of the contents of the mound, and the lack of order in which the bodies were placed, the excavators surmised that the burials had been made at various times—probably on fishing expeditions which were undertaken from time to time.

At the village under the airport site, Holder and his workers uncovered approximately 4,000 sherds, or pieces of fired pottery and stamped designs, including the "check" stamp, the "dot-a" stamp, and a "herring bone" stamp. In addition there were discovered three distinct types of cord-marked ware, three types of thumb-marked ware, and examples of the rare incised ware of the St. Johns. A village site, aside from pottery, innumerable ex-



Above is a Map Which Shows the Location of the Golden Isles Off the Coast of Georgia Where, Sooner His Now Learned, Once Manned a Race of Giant American Aborigines. The Discovery Was Made by Workers at the New Sea Island Airport Site.

of the uncovering of a flag's ransom in gold by the eager excavators. For Jess LaBrie, one of the foremost plate engravers ever to set the bounding rails, is believed to have buried a treasure on Sea Island, centuries after the disappearance of this strange tribe of giant American aborigines. But the treasure most significant to the eager archaeologists is that which will tell them more about these strange, tall, sturdy natives who faded away and hunted in a warm, sun-kissed paradise off the coast of Georgia long ago. As yet, says Dr. Holder, he has only "scratched the surface" of Sea Island. For most of his efforts have been concentrated at the airport site—modern progress being unable to wait long for scientists to leisurely delve into the past. Today, time is money. And while the archaeologists are busy, other eager workers—those who expect to build the airport—were chiseling at the tony of airplanes motors will have the site of the lovely, isolated village once occupied by the prehistoric race.

HERE'S THE SKULL OF ONE GIANT ABORIGINE Dr. Preston Holder, Above, Who Is Directing Archaeological Study and Excavation on Sea Island, Points Out the Typical Characteristics of One of the Amazing Finds. The Skeletons of These Hitherto Unknown American Aborigines Showed They All Rang in Height From Six and One-Half to Seven Feet.

PERHAPS the discovery of the first discussion known on the North American continent created no more sensation in scientific circles than the recent revelations of prehistoric man lately developed off the coast of Georgia.

Excavating in the sand dunes of the sun-sprayed Golden Isles, archaeologists have gouged out the strange record of an amazing pre-historic race of giants.

With pickaxe and spade these sections into the past have burrowed their way beneath the surface of the palm-land dunes of Georgia's semi-tropical coastal islands, to delve into the mysteries of a previously unsuspected race of mankind. The question uppermost in their minds today is: What manner of men were these, the members of whose tribe all averaged between six and one-half and seven feet tall?

Preston Holder, archaeologist, is directing the excavation work, which has been sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. Slowly, industriously, Holder is endeavoring to piece together the slender threads that will lead him into the past. He has expressed the opinion that the Smithsonian enterprise will throw important light upon a thus far unrecorded tribe and, perhaps, establish a new link in the history of mankind in North America.

The Golden Isles extend in a chain from Savannah as far south as Fernandina. They are today inhabited mostly by wealthy Americans whose business summer homes and country dot the landscape. The Golden Isles are romantic in the extreme. The known history of these islands in semi-modern times fairly reeks with pirate lore—tales of mystery and violence, and hidden treasure. The weird St. Simons and Fernandean Friars passed these islands on na-

tive "marah ladders"—raft-like boats, their crews jostled or perched along—when they first set out to conquer the new world by sword and prayer. French explorers, being the revolution, later tamed the dunes of the Golden Isles, and in Colonial days sons of our young nation's foremost figures rolled over the sands ground in horse-drawn carriages to their stately plantation homes.

But today, only one of all the islands still remains open to the public. It is called Saint Simons and Sea Island. And had it not been for the never-ceasing erosion of modern civilization, it might well be that the new proof of America's prehistoric giants might never have been found. For it was the ground-burial for Georgia's race of giant aborigines—what will be constructed on Sea Island—last revealed the first evidences of the find which has been named archaeological fairly tumbling over one another.

Workers on the proposed new airport hadn't set all more than two or three charges of dynamite when they were amazed to find a number of shattered skulls and skeletons scattered about. One of the nation's leading archaeologists, Dr. P. S. Zetler, of the United States National Museum, was dispatched to the scene. One look, and Dr. Zetler was convinced that the earth beneath the sand dunes would bear importantly upon the history and origin of southern coast aborigines.

So systematic work began. Some of the first skulls to be discovered by Preston Holder have already been examined at the Smithsonian Institute by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, foremost authority on North American types. According to Dr. Hrdlicka, the Sea Island skulls follow closely the Tinnian characteristics, while the pottery implements and ornaments uncovered in and about the village and



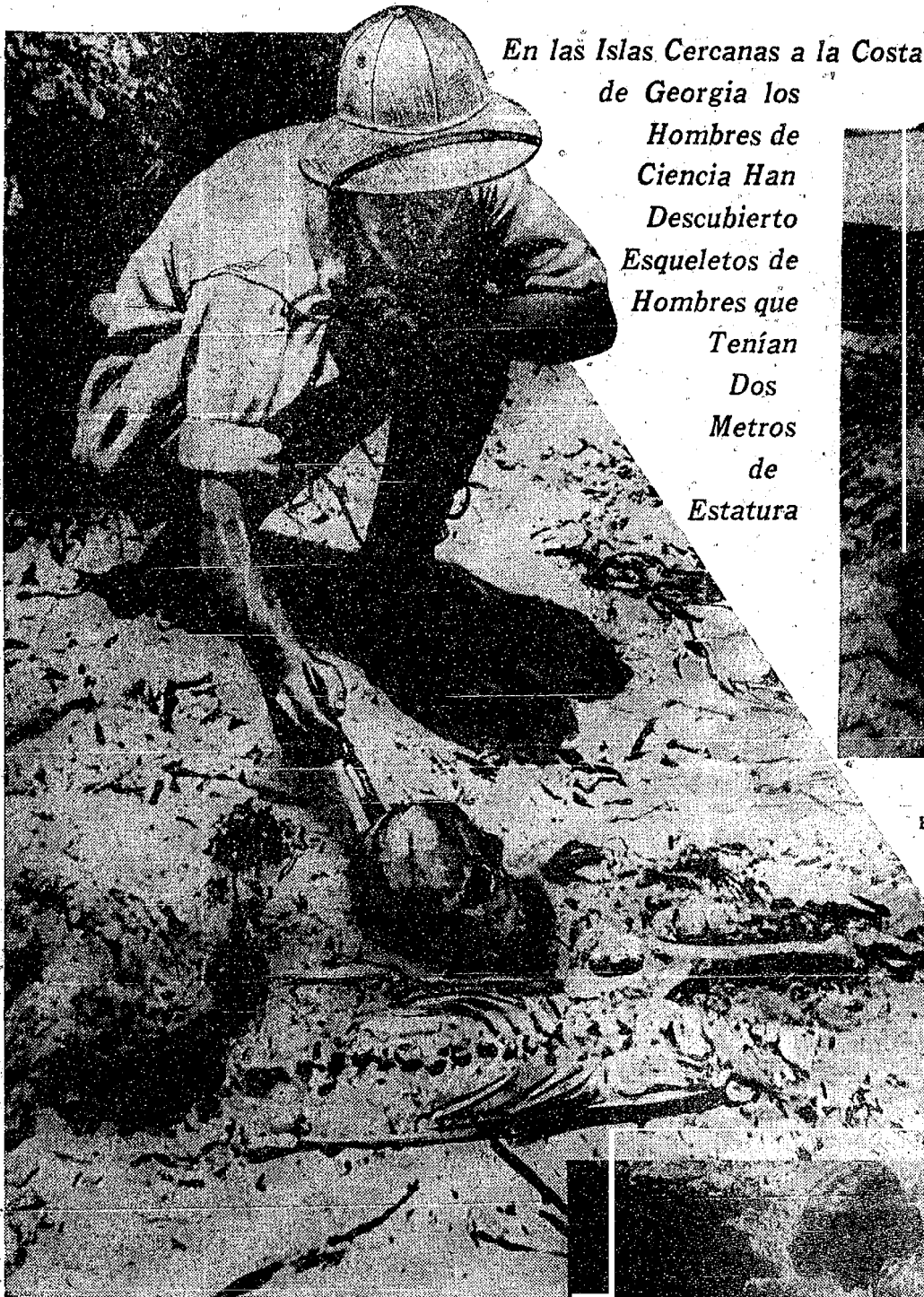
HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE MODERN MAN

"This Fellow Couldn't Fit Into a Motor Car of Today," May Be the Words Dr. Preston Holder Is Using to Describe to a Visitor the Heavy Build Once Possessed by the Pre-Historic Race, Above.

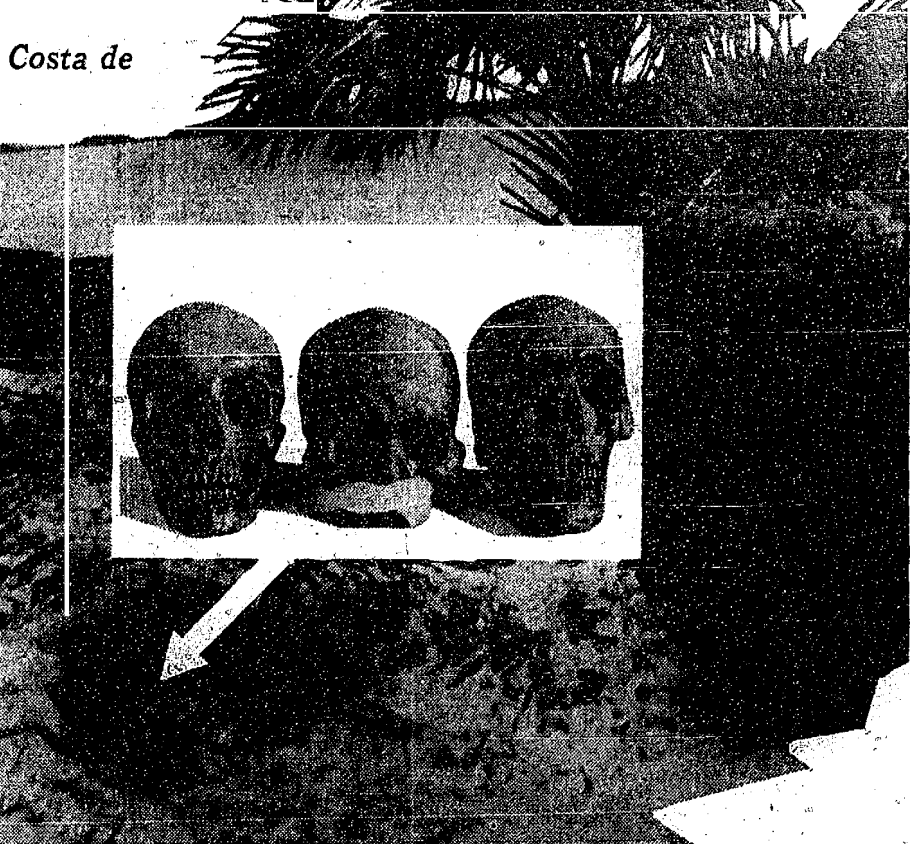
burial grounds indicate Hrdlicka, or Greek, affinities. "That they were an early type of North American Indian there is little doubt. And in scientific estimates to suggest larger fingers over the most-laced qualities of Sea Island, gradually the accretes of those early inhabitants of gigantic stature are being pieced together. In one mound (dug into by Holder) he found evidence which led him to believe he had stumbled upon the site of a temporary camp, rather than a permanent village such as that



# Los Arqueólogos Americanos Encuentran Vestigios de Una Raza de Gigantes que Habitó el Continente Americano



En las Islas Cercanas a la Costa de Georgia los Hombres de Ciencia Han Descubierto Esqueletos de Hombres que Tenían Dos Metros de Estatura



## EN EL PASADO PREHISTORICO

La flecha indica el tímido indio en Sea Island donde se hallaron tres cráneos (inserto). Los expertos arqueólogos declaran que estos cráneos no tienen las características del tipo indio. Los tres cráneos (arriba) se clasifican, de izquierda a derecha, así: el de una mujer, el de un niño y el de un hombre adulto. Estos cráneos son de gran tamaño y del tipo de cabezas largas.

aquellas dunas había tesoros arqueológicos.

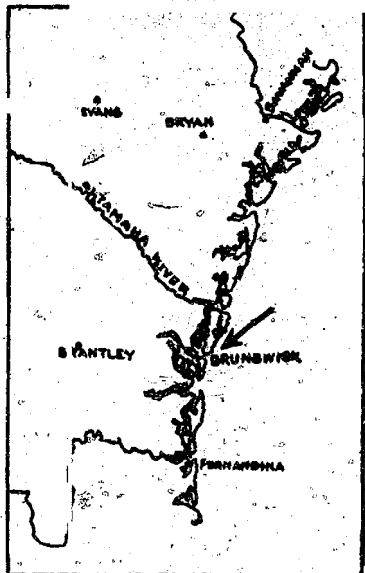
La obra de excavar esos huesos comenzó en seguida y el doctor Preston Holder desenterró los primeros cráneos. Estos fueron examinados en el Instituto Smithsonian por el célebre sabio, doctor Ales Hrdlicka, autoridad prominente en la etnología norteamericana. Este sabio ha dicho que esos cráneos, hallados en la Isla de San Simón, reúnen las características "Tinitucanas" y que la cerámica, los implementos y adornos desenterrados en el lugar que se cree fué un cementerio prehistórico, indican afinidad con las tribus "Creek"—una de las más primitivas entre los indios de Norte América.

Los otros cuerpos hallados habían sido enterrados en posición horizontal y a éstos les faltaban los cráneos. Debido al desorden general de esos objetos, los excavadores creyeron que los entierros se llevaron a cabo en distintos períodos y probablemente en expediciones pesqueras.

Debajo de la esplanada preparada para servir de aeródromo, Holden y sus obreros hallaron aproximadamente 4,000 objetos de cerámica. Entre éstos habían algunas piezas talladas, y otras estampadas con unos cinco diseños en colores. Además de la cerámica, se ha-

En uno de los terraplenes explorados por el doctor Holden se hallaron vestigios que apoyan la teoría de que sus excavaciones se practicaban en un campamento primitivo, y no en una aldea establecida. Este terraplén tenía tres capas de conchas marinas, cada una de las cuales tenía de 15 a 30 centímetros de espesor y separadas entre sí mediante capas de arena limpia, de 30 a 80 centímetros de grueso. Como no había residuos de cocina, Holden creyó que se trataba de un campamento temporal. El montículo tenía 16 metros de diámetro y elevación de dos metros. Los sepelios se hicieron debajo de las capas de conchas marinas. Fué en este terraplén que Holden descubrió el esqueleto completo de un adolescente que medía, de pies a cabeza, dos metros. Los detalles en su derredor indicaban que este esqueleto perteneció a alguna persona importante de la tribu—probablemente, hijo del cacique.

Numerosos implementos habían sido enterrados con este esqueleto. Alrededor de su rodilla tenía un collar, conteniendo unas ochenta cuentas de madreperla. Más tarde se halló el esqueleto de un hombre mayor de edad, cuyos restos probablemente fueron tirados de un lado para otro por los que enterraron al joven cacique, muchos años más tarde. Este abandono hace creer a los arqueólogos que los enterrados no pertenecían a las cuidadosas tribus de la Florida. Los primeros cuatro entierros parece que fueron hechos con los cuerpos flexionados—es decir, con las rodillas tocando las quijadas. Dos de los cuerpos eran de niños, enterrados juntos. Habían sido cubiertos con pintura de hematitas—pigmento conocido a esos indios. Uno de los esqueletos llevaba un delantal tejido con 225 cuentas de madreperla.



Mapa de las Islas Doradas (flecha) cerca del litoral de Georgia, donde la Ciencia acaba de hallar los restos óseos de una raza de gigantes que se supone habitó el continente americano hace muchos siglos. El primer descubrimiento lo hicieron varios obreros que trabajaban en la construcción de un aeródromo en Sea Island.

hallaron numerosos implementos y ofrendas sacramentales, incluyendo pendientes de carey y dientes de osos.

Muchas personas que creen que el pirata francés Jean Lafitte enterró tesoros en esas islas, esperan el anuncio posible del hallazgo de uno de esos tesoros que se cree fueron depositados en la tierra, muchos siglos después de haberse enterrado a los cuerpos de esos aborígenes gigantes. Pero los arqueólogos no se preocupan por encontrar tesoros materiales. A ellos sólo interesan los descubrimientos de valor científico. Lo que mayor empeño tienen en hallar es algún objeto que los diga algo sobre la vida y costumbres de esos hombres extraños, de estaturas corpulentas que vivieron en esas regiones mucho antes de que los indios descubiertos por Colón habitaran en el continente.

## EL CRANEO DE UN GIGANTE NORTEAMERICANO

El doctor Preston Holder (arriba) director de los estudios arqueológicos en Sea Island, cerca de la costa de Georgia, Estados Unidos, señala las características extraordinarias de estos habitantes primitivos del continente americano, cuya existencia era desconocida. Los esqueletos descubiertos indican que estos aborígenes tenían de 2 a 2.15 metros de talla.

EL DESCUBRIMIENTO de los huesos del dinosaurio en el continente norteamericano no causó en el mundo científico tanta sorpresa como la reciente revelación de que el continente fué poblado por una raza de gigantes en los días prehistóricos. Los esqueletos—base de tales revelaciones—fueron hallados en una isla cerca de la costa de Georgia, Estados Unidos. Mediante excavaciones practicadas en las dunas de las Islas Doradas, los arqueólogos han podido reconstruir parte de la historia extraña de la raza maravillosa de gigantes. Con pico y pala estos obreros de la ciencia horadan las arenas en las dunas de las islas semi-tropicales, cerca de las costas de Georgia, buscando afanosamente la clave del misterio que rodea a una raza de gigantes, cuya existencia en América ni siquiera se sospechaba. La pregunta en la mente del arqueólogo, es hoy la siguiente: ¿Qué clase de hombres eran esos? ¿Qué raza humana pudo haber sido ésta cuyos cuerpos medían de 200 a 215 centímetros?

El doctor Preston Holder, arqueólogo norteamericano, es el director de este trabajo, que se lleva a cabo bajo los auspicios del Instituto Smithsonian, de Washington. Concienciosamente el doctor Holder trata de reunir las hebras delgadísimas que puedan proporcionar la pista a seguir en su camino hacia el pasado. Ha dicho que su trabajo

servirá para facilitar el estudio de esa raza desconocida y probablemente creará un eslabón en la cadena histórica de la humanidad norteamericana.

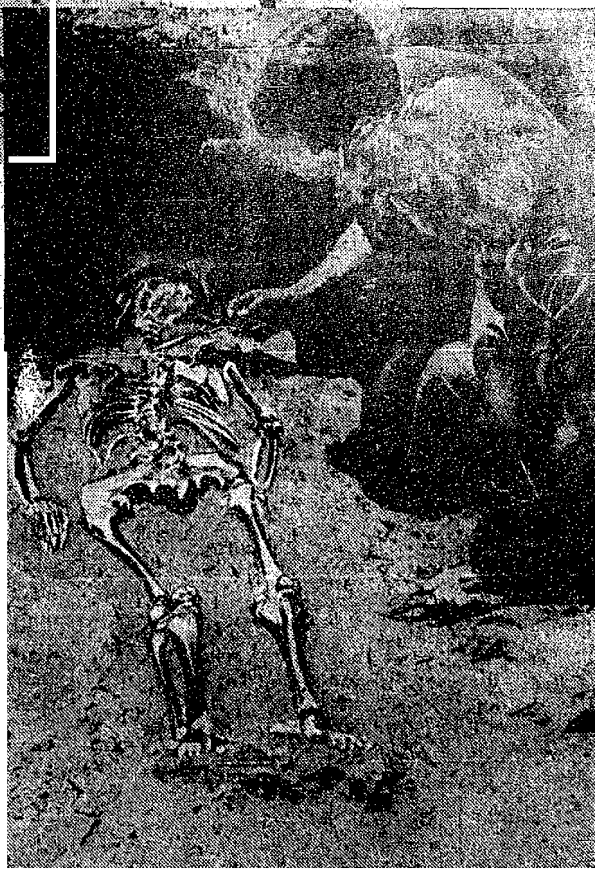
Las Islas Doradas forman un archipiélago que se extiende desde Savannah, Georgia, hasta Fernandina, Florida. Actualmente las habitan millonarios norteamericanos quienes han construido bajo sus palmeras sub-tropicales, casas señoriales donde pasan los inviernos. La historia conocida de este archipiélago abunda en detalles novelescos de piratas, cuentos de misterio y de violencia, de tesoros ocultos y de idilios amorosos.

Los conquistadores españoles y los frailes franciscanos pasaron por esas islas en sus naves frágiles, en ruta al continente que iban a conquistar con la cruz y la espada. Más tarde los aristócratas franceses, huyendo de la cuchilla revolucionaria, pisaron esos terraplenes arenosos y continuaron su viaje a Tierra Firme. En los días coloniales los hacendados se pasearon en sus coches atendidos por esclavos, debajo de estas mismas palmas que hoy cobijan a los obreros arqueológicos.

Actualmente sólo queda una de esas islas franca al público. Esta es la llamada de San Simón, o Sea Island. El resto forma parte de los reinos en miniatura de poderosos señores norteamericanos. Si no hubiera sido por la marcha continua del progreso ésta prueba de la existencia prehistórica de una raza de gigantes en América, hubiera permanecido durmiendo el sueño de los siglos.

Porque fué en la construcción de un aeródromo que los trabajadores encontraron las primeras evidencias de este descubrimiento arqueológico.

Los obreros encargados de limpiar el terreno y de nivelar el campo habían



## UNO DE LOS ESQUELETOS HALLADOS

El doctor Preston Holden examinó cuidadosamente un esqueleto hallado en Sea Island, y probablemente piensa en que un hombre de ese tamaño no podría sentirse cómodo dentro de uno de los autos modernos.

hecho volar varios montículos arenosos, y al descargar los cartuchos de dinamita por tercera vez, notaron una cantidad de huesos distribuidos en tropel. Los ingenieros encargados del proyecto no-

tificaron a las autoridades y el doctor F. M. Selzer, del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos, voló a la isla para estudiar el origen de los huesos. Su ojo experto le dió a entender que debajo de

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