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SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE AT THE FISHING CREEK TRACT, GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

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SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE AT THE FISHING CREEK TRACT, GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

by

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Martin J. Carey, a first-rate educator who taught me to reflect deeply on the world and on my place in it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Often times, accomplishments credited to a single individual represent the effort of a larger, but unseen, group. Therefore I acknowledge the following persons for their assistance and encouragement.

I gratefully acknowledge the Federal Paperboard Corporation and specifically Louis P. Brown Jr. for allowing me to conduct my research on their property. I also acknowledge the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology for providing me with facilities for washing, cataloging, and curating my artifacts. I wish to thank the Georgia Archaeological Site File for access to reports, maps, and computer equipment.

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Chapter 1

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Fishing Creek Survey was a year-long surface collection survey of a 288 hectare tract cleared of vegetation by tree farming. The survey recorded seventy archaeological sites. Analysis of materials from these sites produced a settlement history spanning over 10,000 years. Table 1 outlines the established chronology for the Oconee Valley. Evidence from the project area points to a series of temporary occupations related to exploitation of specialized floral or faunal resources until the late Mississippian, or Lamar period. An expansion of settlement occurred late in the Lamar period. After the Bell phase, a second period of depopulation ensued, lasting until the late nineteenth century. Homesteads established by farmers began to decline by 1951 and the project area has now become a hunting ground for modern urban dwellers. The changes in settlement density during the tract's history can be explained by availability of resources at the tract as well as demographic and political trends occurring across the entire Oconee Valley.

History of Investigations

Most archaeological investigations in Georgia's Oconee Valley have been conducted in the flood plains and bottoms surrounding the Oconee River, including the full-coverage survey of the flood pool of Lake Oconee and the intensive investigation of the major Mississippian mound centers (Hally and Rudolph 1986; Fish and Hally 1983; Williams 1984, 1988, 1990a, 1990b; Williams and Shapiro 1990c). The participants in the

Table 1
Archaeological Sequence for the Oconee River Valley Phases and Periods Relevant to this Survey
(adapted from Sassaman et al.1990; Williams and Shapiro 1990b)

PERIOD	PHASE	DATES
Protohistoric - Historic	--------	A.D. 1640 - present
Lamar	Bell	1580 - 1640
	Dyar	1520 - 1580
	Iron Horse	1450 - 1520
	Duvall	1375 - 1450
Middle Mississisippian	Scull Shoals	1250 - 1375
Early Mississippian	Stillhouse	1100 - 1250
Late Woodland / Early Mississippian	Armor	950 - 1100
Early and Middle Woodland	--------	B.C. 1000 - A.D. 950
Late Archaic	Savannah River	3000 - 1000
Middle Archaic	Morrow Mountain	3000 - 6000
Early Archaic	Kirk Corner Notched	6000 - 8500
Paleoindian	Dalton / Clovis	8500 - 9000

Wallace Reservoir Project were able to make significant contributions to the archaeology of the Oconee Valley across all periods. Anderson et al. differentiated four types of Paleoindian sites in the Wallace Reservoir area, O'Steen established a relationship between proximity to shoals and an increase in Early Archaic sites, and Elliott established a pattern of fall off in the use of soapstone away from quarry sites during the Late Archaic period (Anderson et al. 1990; O'Steen 1983; Elliott 1980). In addition, the Wallace Reservoir project yielded significant evidence for an expansion of settlement during the late Lamar period (summarized in Hally and Rudolph 1986). Among the most important excavations within the Oconee River watershed were those conducted at the Dyar, Scull Shoals, and Joe Bell sites. These sites comprise the main type sites for the Mississippian period ceramic chronology for the Oconee Valley (Williams and Shapiro 1990). Excavations at the Dyar mound provided most of the radiocarbon dates for the Oconee Valley; excavations at the Joe Bell site provided evidence for post-contact occupations and interaction with European traders (Hally and Rudolph 1986; Smith 1994; Williams 1983).

However, uplands further away from the Oconee River were less studied until the 1980s. The Wallace Reservoir Project included, as a supplement the full-coverage survey in the flood pool of what is now Lake Oconee, a surface collection survey of four discontinuous 1 mile wide transects, each extending 15 miles to the east and west of the flood pool. Comparison of the settlement pattern data from full-coverage and transect surveys with the site density predictions made by DePratter after his survey of the Wallace Reservoir area in 1974 revealed that DePratter's predictions were reliable in every area except the uplands, where site density was higher than expected (Fish and Gresham 1990). Daniel Elliott's Finch's Survey recorded 109 sites dating from the Early Archaic to the

Historic Periods (Elliott 1981; Kowalewski and Hatch 1991). Elliott's survey also revealed the utility and economy of pedestrian survey in clear-cut timber harvest tracts for collecting settlement pattern data applicable to a large geographic scale. Sites in clear-cut tracts are easily collected due to the severe disturbance of the uppermost soil layers. It is possible to recover intra-site contexts during excavations of the lower soil layers as they have been shown to be undisturbed in some cases (Ledbetter 1992).

Since the results of Elliott's survey were published, other archaeological investigations have produced more data on the Oconee Valley's upland settlement pattern. These investigations are best summarized in Kowalewski and Hatch (1991). The Fishing Creek Survey is part of an ongoing effort to provide settlement pattern data for the Oconee River watershed. At present, only 3 percent of the watershed's upland surface area has been surveyed. The results of this survey marginally reduce the uncovered surface area and provide a basis for comparison with other investigations.

Geographic and Cultural Setting

The project area (Figure 1) is located along Georgia Highway 15, eight miles north of Greensboro. The project area is bounded (Figure 2) on the northwestern side by Fishing Creek, which flows directly into the Oconee River about 2.5 kilometers west of the survey area. An unnamed tributary to Fishing Creek forms a boundary on the north-northeastern side and another unnamed tributary bisects the property and also forms part of the eastern boundary. The westernmost boundary of the project area (Highway 15) is 2.26 km from the Oconee River. Figure 3 shows the project area in relationship to the regional topography. The total project area is 288 hectares or 711 acres. Soil is composed of Cecil Sandy Loam, occurring mostly at slopes between 6 and 10 percent, but in a few

Figure 1:

Location of Project Area

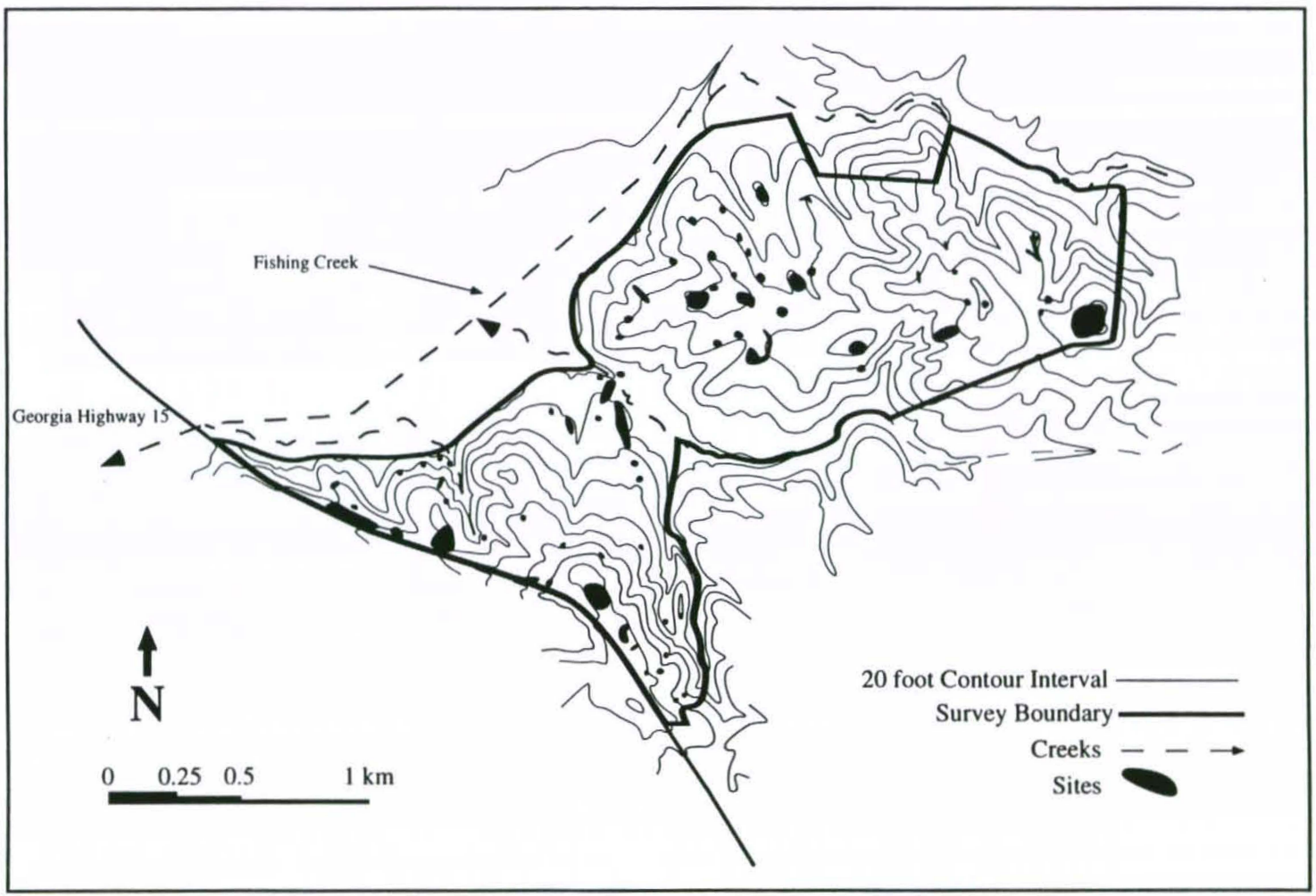


Figure 2: Project Area and All Sites (Based on USGS 1:24000 quadrangles Penfield and Greshamville).

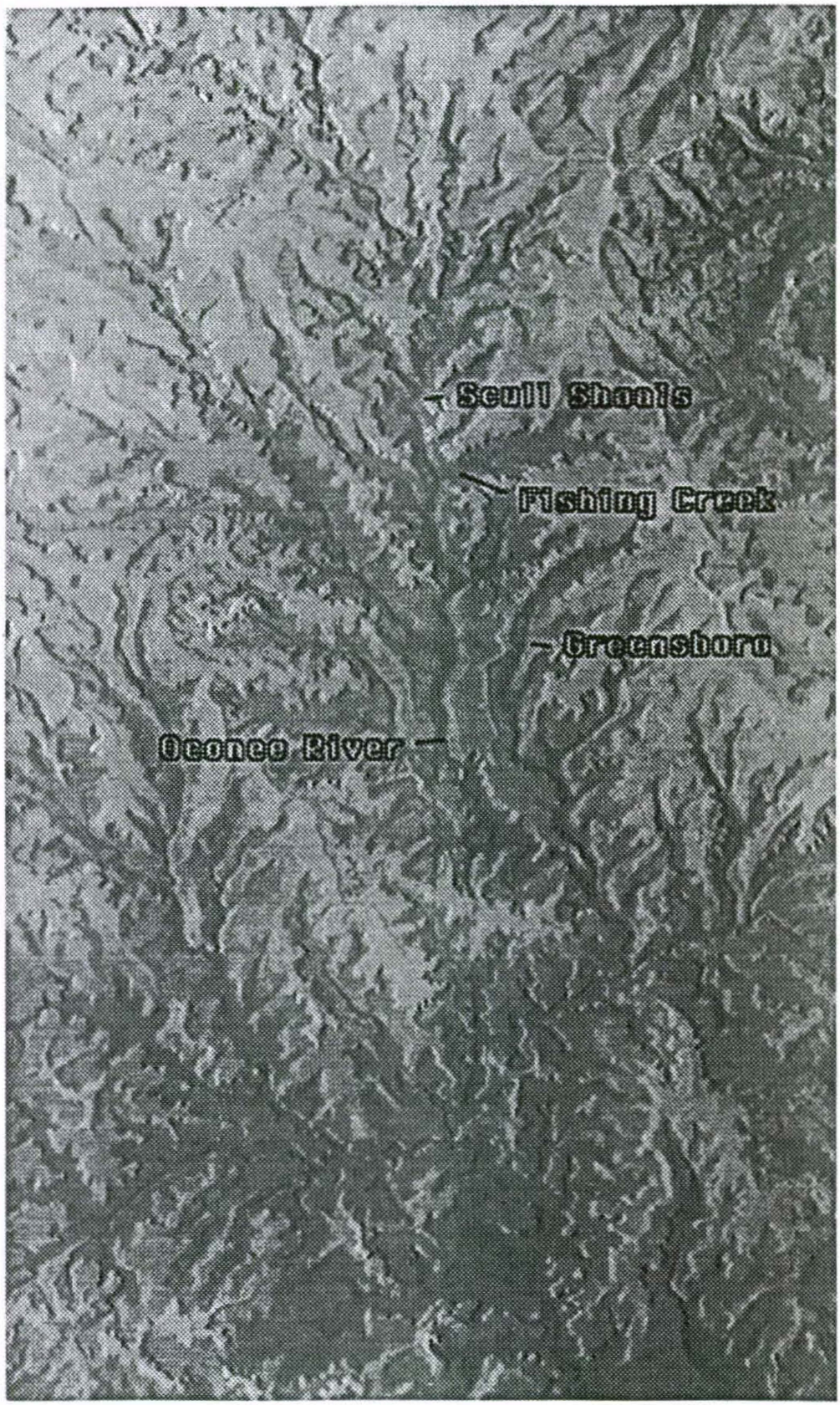


Figure 3: The Project Area in Relation to Regional Topography.

cases occurring on slopes between 15 and 25 percent. Cecil Sandy Loam is described as being "well suited to field crops, hay, and pasture" but is subject to erosion if cultivated continually (Smith 1983: 23).

The Project Area in a Mississippian Context

The Mississippian occupation of the Oconee Valley's upland is by far the most carefully studied to date. The project area is part of the region defined as the Oconee Province -- a politically integrated set of mound centers that experienced regular cycles of occupation and abandonment during the Mississippian period and were all comtemporaneously occupied during the Dyar phase (A.D. 1520-1580) (Smith and Kowalewski 1981; Williams 1994). The project area is at the approximate mid-point between the Dyar and Scull Shoals mound sites. According to Williams and Shapiro (1990b) these two sites were paired towns. When one site was abandoned, the other was occupied, and vice versa. Williams and Shapiro have inferred that this cycle was the result of long term movement between the two sites by a single chiefdom, perhaps as a means for coping with natural resource depletion.

The Fishing Creek Survey was conducted approximately 8 kilometers north of the Finch's Survey tract (Elliott 1981). Investigations at the Finch's tract located 40 late Lamar sites. Investigations from the Wallace Reservoir survey transects, the Finch's Survey, and other upland surveys all provide evidence for a significant expansion of settlement to upland sites during the late Lamar phases, possibly as a result of population growth. Investigations at the Greenbrier tract, the Apalachee tract, and the Crawford tract produced evidence for similarly striking increases during the late Lamar phases

(Kowalewski and Hatch 1991; Freer 1989). A similar increase during the late phases was expected in the Fishing Creek project area.

Field Methods and Biases

The method used for gathering data for the project was pedestrian survey and surface collection. The survey was divided into two phases, as shown in Figure 4. The first phase involved the tract closest to the road, on the western side of the tributary bisecting the survey area. On this west side full-coverage survey was possible, as the tract had been cut and burned very recently and surface visibility was excellent. Surveyors walked east to west in the western tract at intervals of approximately 15 meters. When surveyors discovered a site, they made systematic surface collections. I determined the size of the site by pacing its length and breadth and then multiplying my paces by the length of my stride (approximately .83 meters). If the site was very large, or appeared to be composed of several separate areas, surveyors flagged artifact locations and site boundaries to determine the limits of the site and the collection areas.

The second phase of the survey, conducted east of the tributary bisecting the project area, was limited to survey on roads, log landings, and eroded hill tops. This limitation was imposed because the eastern tract appears to have been cut at least a year prior to the western tract, resulting in visibility poor enough to make full -coverage survey unfeasible. Collection techniques did not differ from those of the first phase of the project, but site boundaries could not be accurately determined away from the roads and log landings.

Most sites were collected only once. Sites with prehistoric ceramic components were collected more than once, in an attempt to increase the number of phase-sensitive

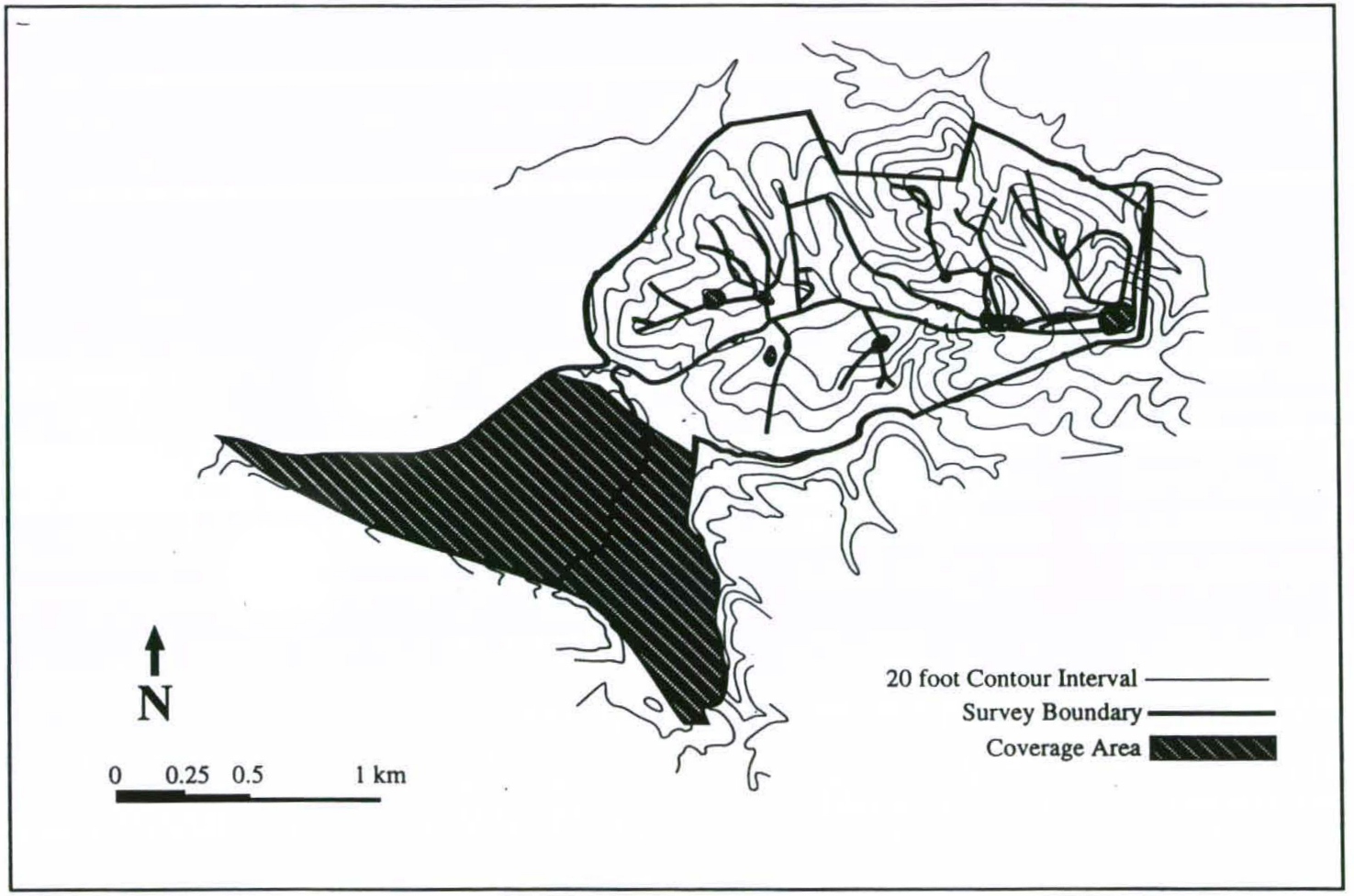


Figure 4: Survey Coverage: The western side of the survey had excellent ground visibility and full-coverage survey. Because of vegetation, only logging roads and log landings were surveyed on the eastern side.

artifacts. All visible artifacts were collected at all sites except 9GE1558 collection area 2, 9GE1607, and 9GE1181, where the scatters were large and homogeneous enough to make complete collections unwarranted.

The size of the field crew ranged from 1 to 18 persons. On only three occasions were there more than 5 persons working at one time. Most "field crews" included only myself and, about half the time, one other person. Approximately 300 person hours were invested in the field investigations. The survey process may have been biased by my inexperience, the inexperience and frequent rotation of field assistants, significant alterations in surface visibility in the western tract during the spring and early summer months of 1995, the insufficient survey coverage in the eastern tract, the lack of survey coverage in the flood plain along the creek bisecting the tract (again due to lack of visibility) and severe erosion across the entire tract as a result of clear cutting. Artifact counts at most sites are sometimes low because much of the area was surveyed before rain and winter frost could erode and disturb the soil, bringing more artifacts to the ground surface. Only a few Lamar sites were re-collected after the tract had been affected by this soil disturbance, and their artifact counts reflect the utility of these winter recollections. I know that this tract has been collected by at least one avocational archaeologist, and evidence suggests that more collectors were present on different occasions. Flakes or "ugly" projectile points were often left on top of tree stumps, indicating that my collections may be missing some of the more "attractive" specimens. However, I do not believe that this bias extends beyond the missing points.

Laboratory Techniques and Biases

I washed, cataloged, and accessioned all artifacts at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology and submitted site forms to the Georgia Archaeological Site File. A large general catalog is available with the accession catalog at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology as a reference for anyone wishing to examine the artifacts.

I tabulated aboriginal ceramic artifacts and assigned sites to chronological units according to criteria outlined in Williams and Shapiro (1990b: 61-63) and Kowalewski and Williams (1989). I measured rim widths on all folded rims using calipers. Steve Kowalewski assisted in making final decisions about phase designations for most aboriginal sites.

Traditionally, lithic classification involves distinguishing primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes, as well as waste flakes, waste cores, and formal and expedient tools (e.g., Pluckhahn 1994). To save time and because of my inexperience with lithic, specifically quartz, artifacts, I used a different classification scheme. I measured all artifacts along their longest axis and placed each into a size category; either less than 2.5 centimeters or greater than 2.5 centimeters. I used the following artifact form categories: angular waste, cores, flakes, bifaces, and tools. Cores and flakes that were readily recognizable as the result of bipolar or polyhedral flaking were noted as such. I tabulated all lithic artifacts according to material. The principle categories for material were quartz, chert, and metavolcanic materials. In addition, Stephen Kowalewski examined all chert artifacts and distinguished Piedmont cherts from those of the Coastal Plain and Ridge and Valley physiographic provinces. Projectile points (PPKs) that could be assigned to a specific

period were separated and measured for length, width, and thickness. PPKs that were readily recognizable as either modified flakes or reduced cores were noted as such.

A list of historic artifacts will be available at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology by July 1996. The diversity of historic artifacts made tabular representation very difficult. Chad Braley, a specialist in historic artifacts, and Mark Williams both briefly examined the historic artifact assemblage and separately concluded that most artifacts dated to the late nineteenth century or the early half of the twentieth century. A few artifacts dated to earlier periods but, are probably "heirlooms" possessed by nineteenth and twentieth century households. To supplement the analysis of historic artifacts, I conducted a title search for the property, reaching only to1893. In addition, I examined old aerial photographs to help locate previously existing structures.

Several biases were introduced during classification of artifacts. My own inexperience and subjectivity probably count as the most significant among these biases. The generality of my lithic analysis likely reduces the degree to which behavioral information can be inferred from my collections. In several cases, the chronological designations for ceramics are limited because of low frequencies of datable artifacts. This last problem may be compounded by the lack of information on intra-site spatial context.

In spite of these limitations, the project has produced information on past settlement patterns comparable to investigations at Finch's, Greenbrier, the Liberty Quad tract the Apalachee tract, and those reported by Freer (Elliott 1981; Freer 1989; Ledbetter 1995; Van Voorhies and Williams 1993).

Chapter 2

SETTLEMENT HISTORY

Introduction

The following section outlines the settlement history of the research area in an effort to contribute to the overall understanding of the Oconee River watershed's settlement history. Seventy sites were recorded in the project area (Figure 5), only one of which was previously recorded (9GE1181). The occupation history spans from the Early Archaic period to the present day.

The Archaic, Woodland, and Early Mississippian Periods

Figure 6 is a representation of all lithic sites on the tract. Variable shading indicates the lithic artifact frequency at each site. A correlation between time period and artifact frequency among the lithic components is not readily distinguishable. Datable sites are noted with abbreviated labels. Most lithic sites are not datable to any specific period, but significant conclusions can be made concerning changes in material use over time and tool production across the entire research tract.

Occupation of the tract begins with the Early Archaic period. There are two Early Archaic sites, each represented by a single Kirk Corner Notched quartz projectile point. There is evidence for an increase in land use intensity during the Middle Archaic period, as site frequency increases from two sites to nine. With the exception of one site, which is represented by a Middle Archaic biface, all Middle Archaic sites are represented by

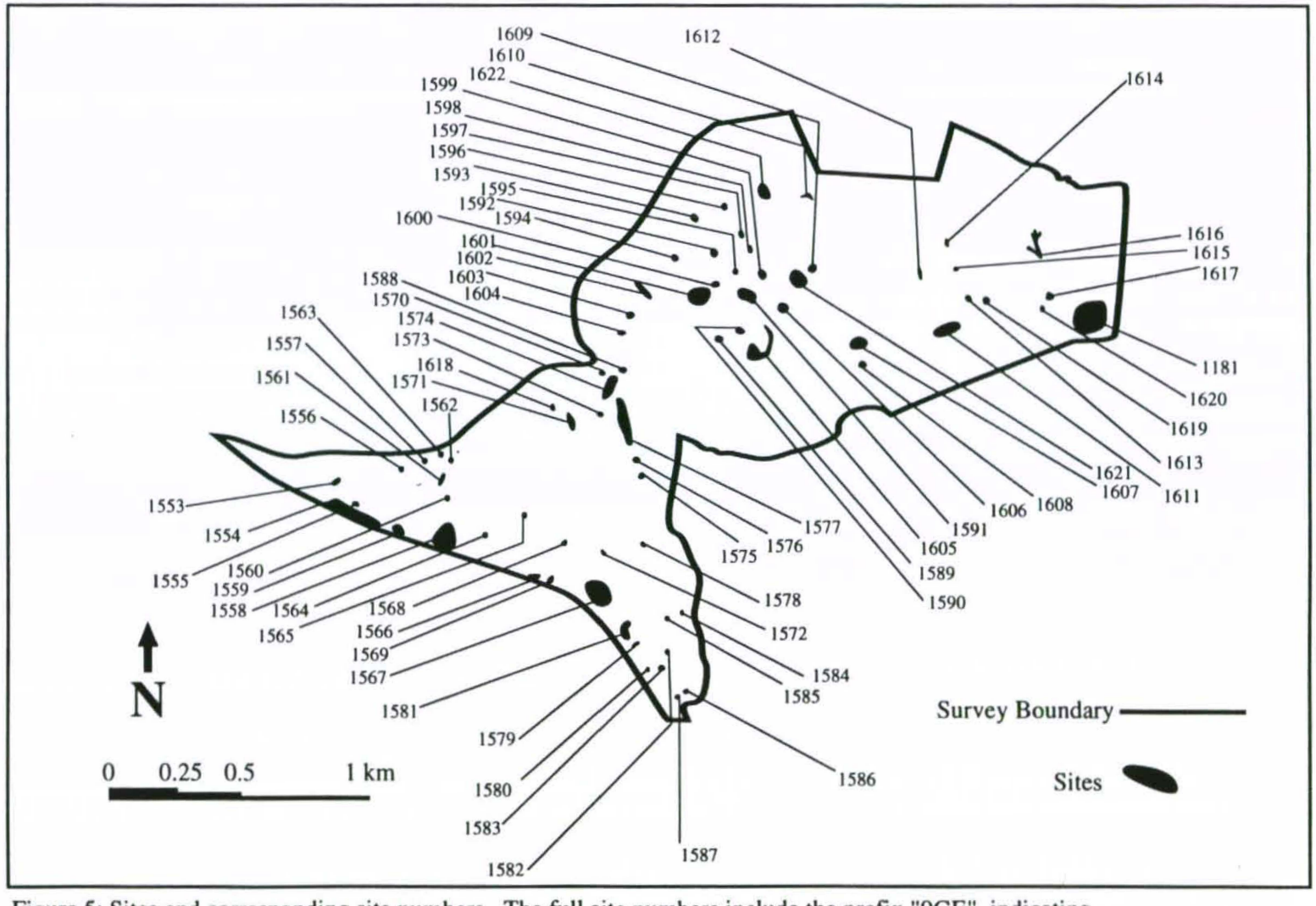


Figure 5: Sites and corresponding site numbers. The full site numbers include the prefix "9GE" indicating their location in Greene County, Georgia.

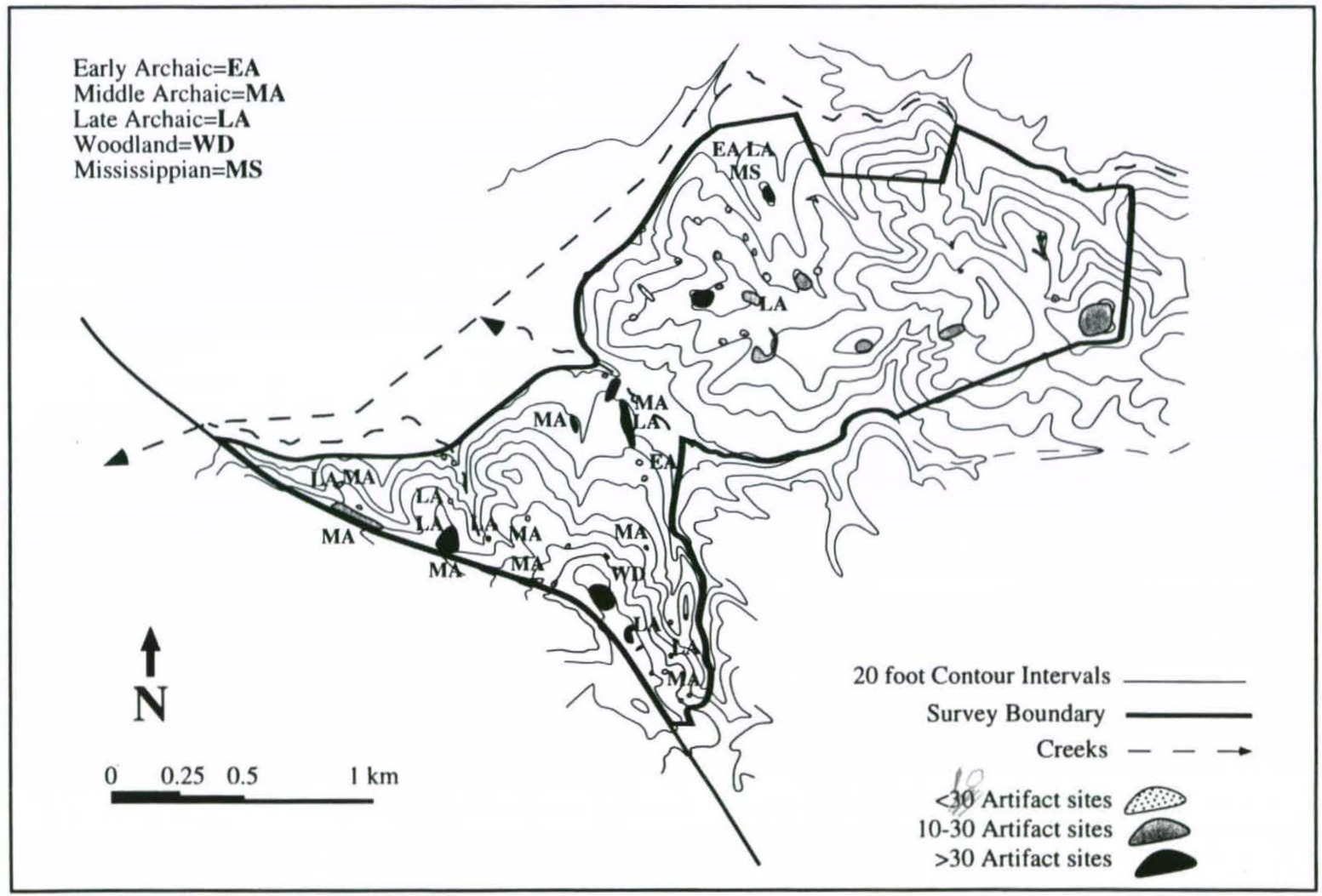


Figure 6: Lithic sites according to artifact density. Datable sites are labelled.

represented by a Middle Archaic biface, all Middle Archaic sites are represented by Morrow Mountain projectile points. The Late Archaic period shows no decline in land use intensity. Site frequency remains at nine. Late Archaic sites are represented by the presence of either Savannah River projectile points, or rhyolite or metavolcanic projectile points and tools.

Traditionally, the Woodland period represents a shift from lithic to ceramic artifacts as primary chronologically sensitive items. This is not the case at Fishing Creek. There is only one Woodland site on the entire tract (9GE1568). It is a cache of four projectile point blanks found within 1 meter of each other. Like the Woodland period, the Early Mississippian period is not represented by ceramic artifacts, but instead by a single quartz triangular point, located at a site with a Bell phase ceramic component (9GE1622). The prevailing view is that stone projectile points were not used in the Oconee Valley during the Lamar period, so the point was classified as Early Mississippian (Williams and Shapiro 1990).

Table 2 shows the frequency of lithic artifact types by material. Ninety-two percent of all lithic artifacts were quartz. The second most frequent material was Piedmont chert, comprising six percent of the total. Materials other than quartz are only present in the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. Two of the Late Archaic projectile points were made from local chert and three Savannah river points were metavolcanic. All of the point blanks in the Woodland cache (9GE1568) were metavolcanic.

Table 2: Relative Frequencies of Lithic Artifacts by Type & Material							
	Quartz	Piedmont Cht	R & V Cht	Coast P. Cht	Mtv	Other	Totals
Angular Waste	22%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%
Core Fragments	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Flake Fragments	57%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	62%
Bifaces	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Tools	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%
Totals:	92%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%

Table 3 shows the frequency of all artifacts by size and type. Flake fragments less than 2.5 centimeters are the most common lithic artifact, representing 44% of the total. The second most common type is angular waste less than 2.5 cm (19%). Flake fragments greater than 2.5 cm are the third most common artifact type (17%) and the only other type of artifact comprising more than 5% of the total is bifaces larger than 2.5 cm. It is likely that very few of the artifacts on the tract were made from raw material found on the tract. The research tract is located on the Lowndesville-Middleton fault, an area of metamorphic activity in which quartz and chert are modified into forms unsuitable for tool production (Allard 1982). Except for two sites, 9GE1581 and 9GE1622, large flakes, high frequencies of cores and core fragments, and large pieces of angular waste are absent. On the two exceptional sites above, artifacts are made from a very poor quality local chert. Most of the material on these sites is angular waste or large bipolar flakes. This is best interpreted as indicative of materials testing in which the local material was determined to be unsuitable for tool manufacture.

Table 3: Relative Frequencies of Artifacts by Size

	Angular Waste		Core Fragments		Flake Fragments		Bifaces		Tools		Totals:	
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
Quartz	19%	3%	1%	3%	41%	16%	2%	4%	1%	2%	64%	29%
Piedmont Cht	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%
R & V Cht	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Coast P. Cht	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mtv	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
OTher	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Totals:	19%	4%	1%	3%	44%	17%	2%	5%	1%	3%	68%	32%

Scott Jones, an experienced local flint knapper (personal communication 1996) uses a three level classification system to describe stone tool production sites. The first category is major quarry sites, characterized by large outcrops of raw materials well suited to stone tool production, and large quantities of debitage, cores, and core tools. Most tools at these major quarry sites are large and most bifaces are reduced cores. The second category is secondary quarry sites. These secondary sites display many of the characteristics of the primary sites, but on a smaller scale. The bifaces are often smaller, but are still reduced cores. These secondary quarry sites are more frequent than the larger sites. The third category is minor outcrops or imported material production sites. These sites are characterized by an increase in polyhedral cores, bifaces made from modified flakes, and tools and debitage made from material less well suited to stone tool production. Jones also recognizes a separate class of sites characterized by the presence of extra-local flake fragments and biface fragments accompanied by a dearth of cores and bipolar flakes. These sites involve the on-site production or retouching of tools using materials specifically imported to make small tools during other activities. Based on the inadequacy of the local material, the low frequency of cores on the tract, the high

frequency of small flake fragments, the presence of a few discarded bifaces, and the evidence for caching during the Woodland period, I conclude that all of the lithic components at Fishing Creek conform to either the minor outcrop or imported material categories. Lithic reduction on the tract was likely carried out for immediate tool use and was not related to the local availability of raw materials, but instead to the need for usable tools for a specific task.

Returning again to the high frequency of small flakes and the caching behavior, it is likely that the research tract was used for gathering food or non-mineral resources during most of the Archaic and Woodland periods. Although land use intensity was certainly higher during the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic than during the Early Archaic and Woodland periods, there is little evidence for large, intensive, habitations on the tract before the Lamar period.

Freer (1989) observes that habitation sites in the Archaic and Woodland periods in Oglethorpe County had food preparation vessels (either soapstone or ceramic) and ground stone tools. With the exception of a single broken atl atl weight at 9GE1571, there are no ground stone tools and no fiber tempered or soapstone vessel fragments anywhere at Fishing Creek.

In his settlement survey in Jackson and Madison Counties, Pluckhahn (1994) uses the following artifact density classification system for lithic sites: sites with 0 -30 artifacts are low density, sites with 30-60 artifacts are medium density, and sites with 60 or more artifacts are high density. Pluckhahn reports that 16 percent of the Middle and Late Archaic sites are medium density and 16 percent are high density. At Fishing Creek, only 9% of all lithic sites are medium density and only 5% are high density. Most of the high

and medium density sites contain Lamar components and two of the high density sites and one medium density site (9GE1571, 9GE1581, and 9GE1622 respectively) show evidence for small-scale tool production using local and non-local raw materials. From this evidence, it seems clear that settlement of the tract from the Early Archaic through the Early Mississippian periods consisted of temporary occupations tied to the tract's non-mineral resources.

The Mississippian Period

Survey data from the Wallace Reservoir Project, Finch's Survey, and a number of intensive intrasite investigations have shown that settlement in the uplands of the Oconee Valley during the Early and Middle Mississippian periods was sparse (Hally and Rudolph 1986; Elliott 1981; Williams 1994; Pluckhahn 1994). It is not surprising therefore, that there is no conclusive evidence for permanent Armor (A.D. 950 -1100), Stillhouse (A.D. 1100 - 1250), or Scull Shoals (A.D. 1250 - 1375) occupations in the project area. Figure 7 shows the distribution of general Mississippian sites. Due to the low artifact frequencies at these sites, dating the sites to a more specific units is not possible. Most artifacts here are plain sherds. The sites have been classified as Mississippian based on their sherd pastes and the presence of no more than two complicated stamped sherds. Sites with similarly low artifact counts, and no more than two incised sherds, were counted as "general" Lamar sites and are signified by the letter "L" on Figure 7.

The Lamar or Late Mississippian Period

The Lamar period, especially the late Lamar phases, is characterized by a break with the traditional Mississippian settlement pattern. Many Georgia Mississippian sites are located along river bottoms and are thought to be tied to flood plain agriculture (Hally

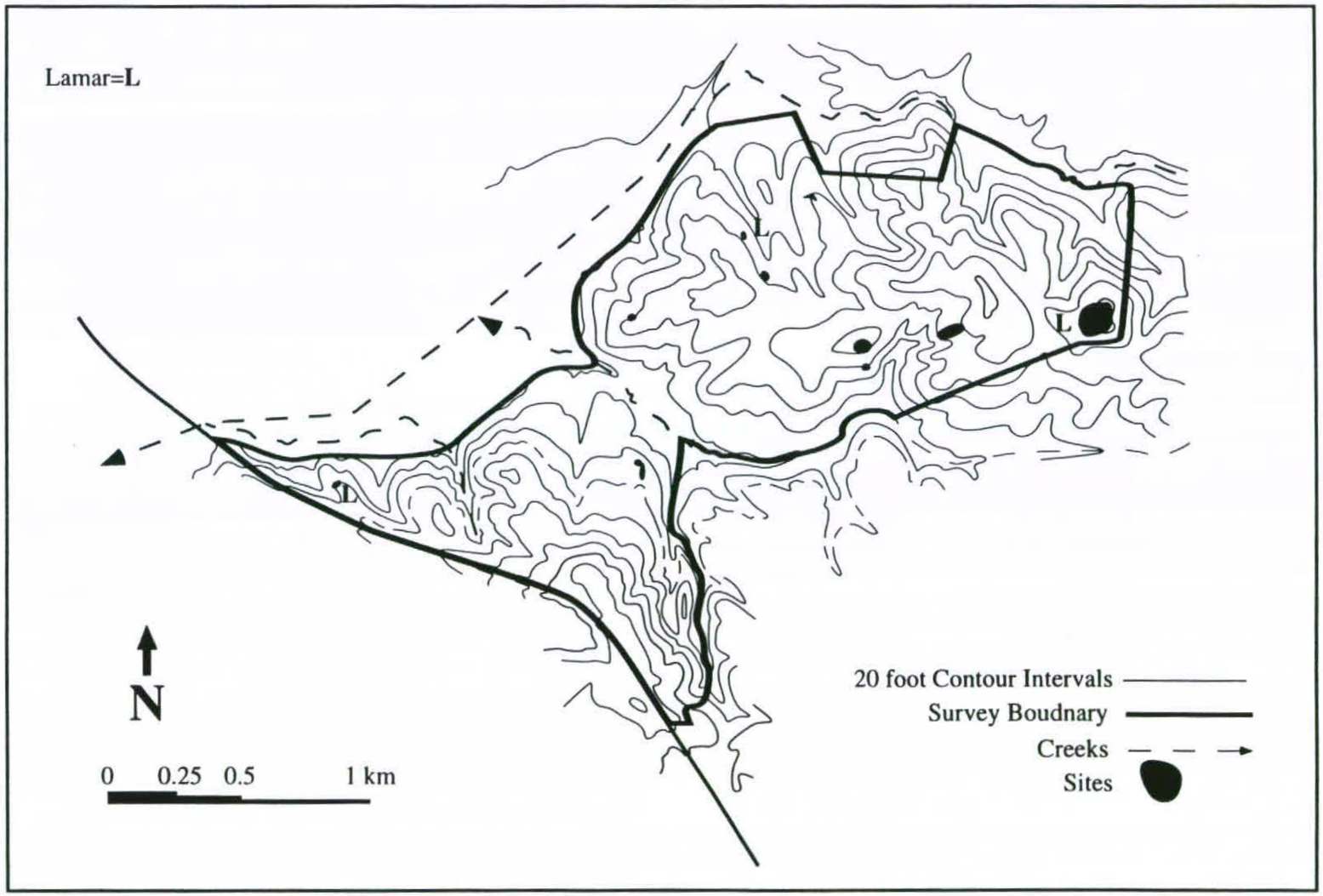


FIgure 7: Unidentified Missippian and general Lamar Sites

1994). In addition to populations living in nucleated villages around mounds, there is a significant expansion of settlement in which large numbers of single household farmsteads occupy the river bottoms and uplands away from the mound centers. These farmsteads are described as "ubiquitous" during the Dyar phase (1520-1580) and may signify a population increase (Kowalewski and Hatch 1991). These households are described by Kowalewski and Williams (1989) and their dispersal is described by Kowalewski and Hatch (1991) and will be addressed again in the concluding chapter.

Most of the datable late Mississippian sites on the tract seem to be consistent with the patterns found at these farmstead sites. They are all located on hilltops or gently sloping hillsides and, with the exception of 9GE1577, are all less than 200 meters across on their longest axis. All but four of the Lamar sites are farther from Fishing Creek than the Archaic sites, which are often on hillsides overlooking bottoms. However, the upland settlement pattern during the Lamar phases may be biased on this tract by a lack of survey in most of the floodplain.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of early Lamar period within the project area. There is no conclusive evidence for a Duvall phase (A.D. 1375 - 1450) occupation of the tract. The single early Lamar site datable to the Iron Horse phase is marked by an "I".

Dyar and Bell phase sites are shown in Figure 9. Sites datable to the Dyar phase are indicated by a "D," while those datable to the Bell phase (A.D. 1580 - 1640) are indicated by a "B." The pattern during this period is consistent with other surveys in terms of a late Lamar expansion of settlement, as site frequency at Fishing Creek during these phases is almost double that of the early Lamar phases. In addition to the expansion of settlement, there may also be a second trend: a shift in settlement away from the

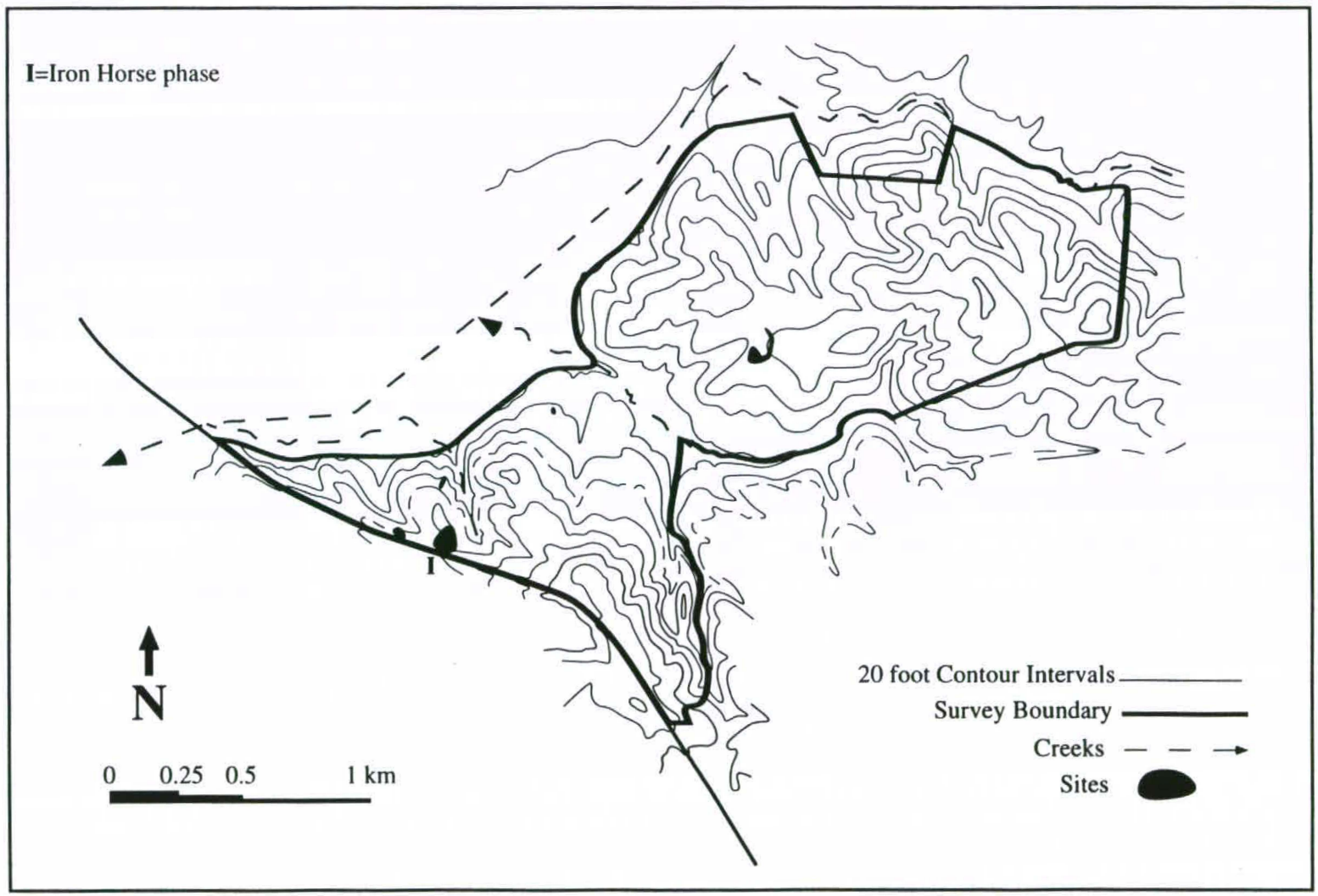


Figure 8: Early Lamar Sites

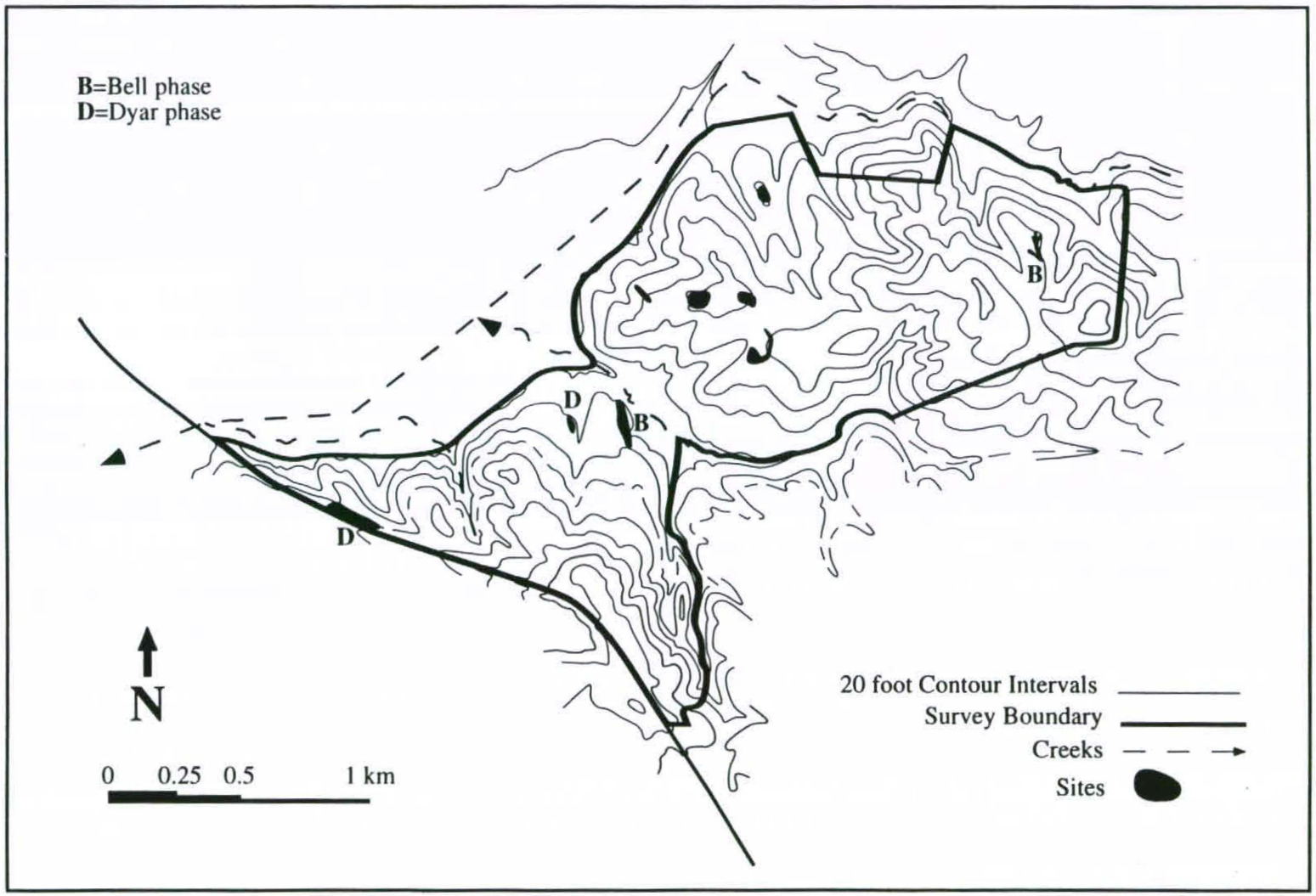


FIgure 9: Late Lamar Sites.

Oconee River. Between the early Lamar sites and the Oconee River the mean distance is 2.6 kilometers; the mean distance for the late Lamar sites is 4.9 kilometers (compare Figures 8 and 9).

The Historic Period

Ethno-historical and historical information suggests that after the end of the Bell phase, the Oconee Valley underwent a massive period of depopulation, probably brought on by the introduction of European diseases and the incursion of the deerskin and Indian slave trade into northeastern Georgia (Smith 1992; Williams 1983). Although the Oconee Valley was re-occupied at the end of the eighteenth century by European settlers, these occupations occurred along the border with the Cherokee Nation in 1793 and were, for the purposes of safety from border skirmishes, closely tied to the forts located along the Oconee River during most of the early nineteenth century (Hunt 1973). Since the nearest fort is purported to be at least 8 kilometers north, near the historic town of Scull Shoals, it is not surprising that there is no evidence of late eighteenth century occupation in the project area. Further, since much of rural Greene County was abandoned during the Depression (Raper 1943), it is also not surprising that occupation began to drop off after the early half of the 20th century. A title trace for the property shows that the entire area had passed into the hands of J.G. Boswell, a Greene County native who had moved to California, by 1929. The oldest titles for the various properties forming the whole tract dated to 1893 (Green County Courthouse [GCC]1922 Deed Book [DB] 10:35-36; GCC 1929 DB 25:204; GCC 1929 DB 25:358;). Presently the land is used for tree farming and as a temporary settlement for urban proto-hunter-gatherers (a hunting camp).

Figure 10 shows the locations of all Historic sites within the project area. A search of old aerial photographs show house sites at 9GE1181, 9GE1554, 9GE1558, 9GE1605, 9GE1607, 9GE1621, and 9GE1622. These houses were occupied in 1942 and continued to be occupied through 1951, but were probably abandoned by 1966. By 1951, 9GE1554 and 9GE1558 had been abandoned. The artifact counts at these sites are high and diverse, a pattern indicative of house sites. Artifactual evidence at each of these sites suggests that the occupation may have extended back to the early part of the twentieth century and in the case of 9GE1558 and 9GE1605 back as far as the late nineteenth century. Since all of the property had passed into the hands of Californian J.G. Boswell by 1929, it is likely that the occupants of the property after this date were tenant farmers. Boswell died in 1952 (GCC 1952 DB 38:232). If his wife did not continue to rent the property, his death may explain the property's abandonment by 1966.

In addition to the home sites, there are several other historic features. There is a continuous artifact scatter running along the road connecting 9GE1607, 9GE1621, 9GE1622, and 9GE1181. This scatter is in approximately the same location as a road visible in aerial photographs from 1942 through 1966. The site 9GE1566 contains a portion of an earlier road cut in addition to the remains of a wagon wheel. It is likely that Georgia Highway 15 approximates the location of the road from Athens to Greensboro during the early twentieth century, and perhaps before. The road seems located in approximately the same spot in 1942 as it is today.

Sites 9GE1556, 9GE1557, 9GE1563, 9GE1619, and 9GE1620 are rock piles that I believe are likely to have been built in the historic period. There is an historic sherd at 9GE1563. Figure 11 shows east - west and north - south elevation profiles of the rock pile

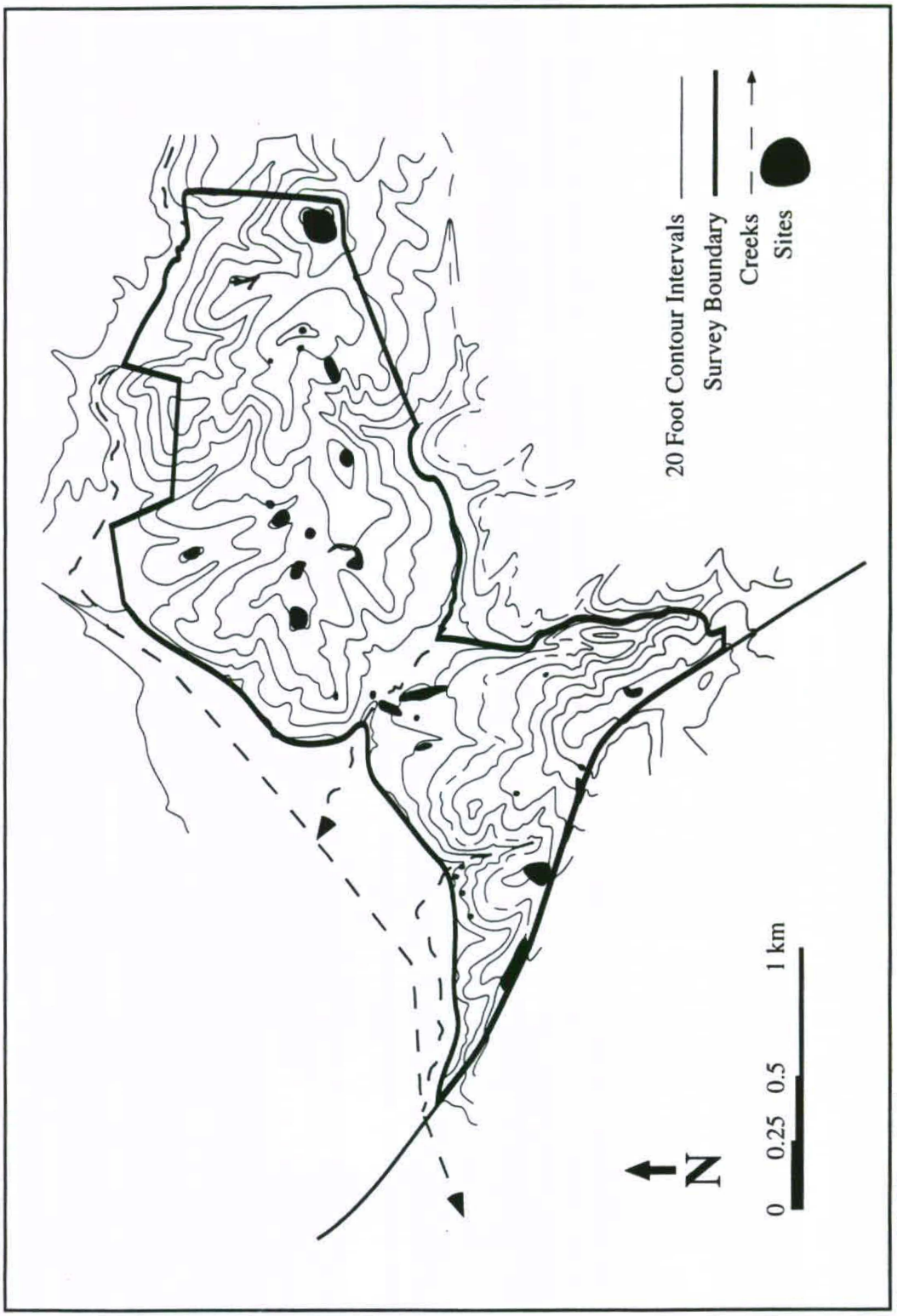


Figure 10: Historic Sites.

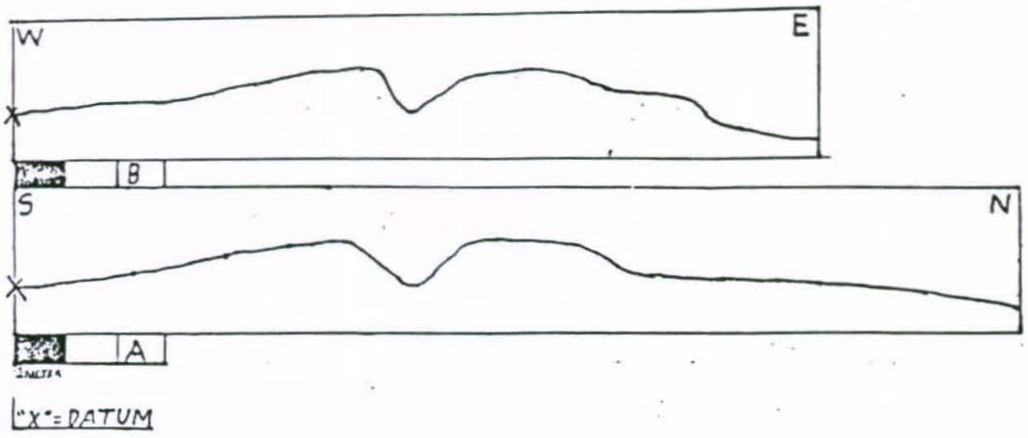


Figure 11: Elevation Profiles of 9GE1617

9GE1619, which is unlike the other piles in several ways. It is the largest of the rock piles, extending about 11m on its east-west axis and 10m on its north-south axis. The rock pile at 9GE1619 is on a large hilltop. Three of the four other rock piles are on hillsides. The other hilltop rock pile (9GE1620) is on a smaller hill northeast of 9GE1619. The rock pile at 9GE1619 also has a large hole in the middle. This hole was created by associates of the Federal Paperboard Corporation in an attempt to determine if the site was prehistoric or significant in some other way, according to one company employee. The 9GE1619 knoll is part of a large quartz outcrop that appears at high points across the tract. 9GE1567 and 9GE1620 are also located along this quartz outcrop. None of the quartz found here is suitable for stone tool production. Although there is evidence for prehistoric rock mound building in the Georgia piedmont, it is highly unlikely that 9GE1619 or any of the other rock piles at this tract date to any prehistoric period. Despite its larger size and conspicuous location relative to the other rock piles, 9GE1619 is still not as large as a Woodland period mound and at its highest elevation, it does not extend more than one meter above the ground surface. Aerial photographs show evidence for historic cultivation in approximately the same location as 9GE1619 and 9GE1620. Their relationship to evidence of historic land use and Green County suggests that all rock piles on this tract were created by farmers clearing their field of rocks.

Chapter 3

DISCUSSION

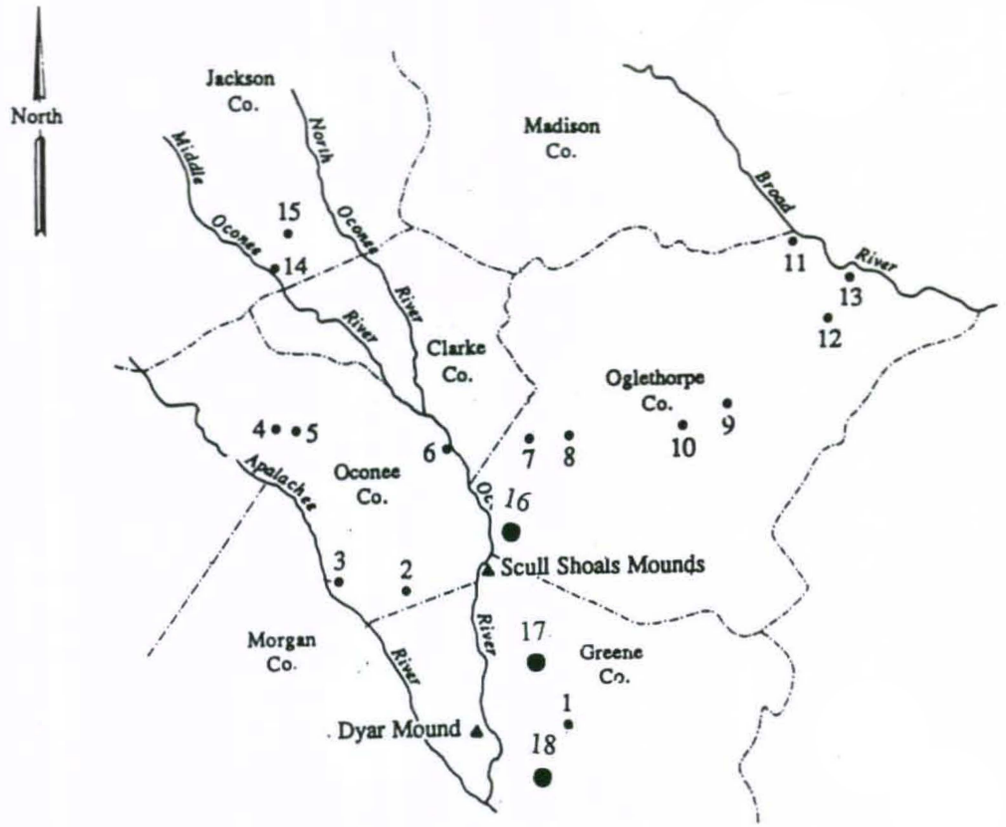
Comparisons with Other Surveys

The Fishing Creek Survey provides evidence for discontinuous human occupation spanning over 10,000 years. Overall, the settlement history for this area is consistent with that of other upland research tracts. Table 4 shows the variation among several critical geographic parameters for eight upland clear-cut survey tracts (included in Figure 12). The tracts do share some similarities. All are within 10 km of a major river. The Fishing Creek tract is closer to the Oconee than all but one, Big Barrow Creek. The Apalachee tract is on the Apalachee River. Most are located on tributary creeks that flow into the Oconee River. Further, all the sites share soil characteristics with the Fishing Creek tract. All but the Apalachee tract, which is Pacolet Sandy Loam, have large percentages of Cecil Sandy Loam, the primary soil type at Fishing Creek. Pacolet Sandy Loam is present on the Fishing Creek tract in small amounts. Fishing Creek, Finch's, and Greenbrier are all within 20 km of both Scull Shoals and Dyar, although Fishing Creek is most central of the three. The other five tracts are only within 20 km of one of the two mound sites.

Table 4: Comparative Data for Fishing Creek and Other Clear-cut Survey Tracts

	Fishing Creek	Finch's	Greenbrier	Apalachee	Liberty Quad	Crawford	Maxey's	Big Barrow
Km to River	2.80	6.50	4.00	1.00	8.50	10.00	6.00	0.00
Hectares	288.00	531.00	194.00	195.00	100.00	68.00	176.00	476.00
Total Site Density	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.46	0.44	0.35	0.10
Lamar Site Density	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.17	0.07	0.03
Distance from Dyar	8.50	8.50	14.90	>20	>20	>20	>20	>20
Distance from Scull Shoals	10.50	15.40	7.50	>20	>20	14.00	9.40	4.40
On a direct tributary?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Figure 12: Location of Oconee Valley Clear-cut Surveys



Central Map:

0 kilometers 20

Key to Clear-cuts

1. Finch's
2. Greenbrier
3. Apalachee
4. Eastville Experiment
5. Ash's
6. Barnett Shoals
7. Maxey's
8. Crawford
9. Long Creek
10. Lexington
11. Kegel's Creek
12. Goosepond Creek
13. Saxon
14. Highway 330
15. Attica
16. Big Barrow Creek
17. Fishing Creek
18. The Liberty Quad

The Finch's and Big Barrow Creek surveys are about a third larger than the Fishing Creek tract, but the Fishing Creek tract is at least a third larger than the remaining five tracts. The overall site densities for all tracts vary from 0.10 sites per hectare at Big Barrow Creek to 0.46 at the Liberty Quad tract. Four of the research tracts, Fishing Creek, Finch's, Greenbrier, and Apalachee, cluster around 0.22 sites per hectare. Table 5 shows the relative frequencies of all sites at each research tract. There is no information available concerning non-Mississippian sites at the Greenbrier tract. Only the Apalachee and Big Barrow Creek tracts have any evidence of occupation during the Paleoindian period. The relative frequencies of Early Archaic vary from 2% at Fishing Creek to 15% at the Liberty Quad tract. This finding is consistent with O'Steen's conclusions concerning the clustering of Early Archaic sites near shoals. (O'Steen 1983) Fishing Creek is the least densely settled tract during the Early Archaic. Every tract shows higher site frequencies during the Archaic and late Mississippian periods than during other periods and all surveys show evidence of depopulation during the Woodland and Early Mississippian. The Woodland depopulation in the Oglethorpe County surveys is less significant than in the more southerly tracts.

The peak of the Archaic occupation occurs during the Late Archaic at all tracts, although Fishing Creek has identical site frequencies during both the Middle and Late Archaic periods. While there is evidence, in the form of small numbers of ceramic artifacts, for habitation sites at Finch's, Apalachee, and the Oglethorpe County surveys during the Woodland and Early Mississippian periods, there is no evidence for intensive

habitation sites at Fishing Creek or the Liberty Quad before the Lamar period (Van Voorhies and Williams 1992).

Table 5: Datable Component Relative Frequencies at Fishing Creek & Other Clear-cuts

Period	Fishing Creek	Finch's	Greenbrier*	Apalachee	Liberty	Crawford	Maxey's	Big Barrow
Paleo Indian	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Early Archaic	3%	3%	0%	0%	19%	11%	4%	15%
Middle Archaic	14%	8%	0%	7%	8%	11%	9%	9%
Late Archaic	14%	11%	0%	26%	31%	14%	16%	18%
Woodland	2%	8%	0%	11%	0%	8%	4%	3%
Early Missisisippian	2%	4%	16%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Middle Mississippian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
early Lamar	8%	11%	8%	0%	17%	14%	7%	12%
late Lamar	14%	34%	76%	15%	14%	30%	22%	29%
Historic	44%	21%	0%	37%	11%	14%	36%	3%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Published dates from the Greenbier tract are only available for Mississippian sites.

The Lamar site densities at both Finch's and Fishing Creek are the same at .09 sites per hectare, but the relative frequency of early and late Lamar sites is much higher at Finch's than at Fishing Creek, spectacularly so in the case of the late Lamar. Elliott (personal communication 1996) does not recall any sites at Finch's that were not datable to a specific, as opposed to a generalized period. Further, Elliott distinguished between sites and isolated finds, whereas I did not. At Fishing Creek, Maxey's, Big Barrow Creek, and Apalachee, thirty to forty percent of the reported sites were undatable or had to be relegated to a generalized time period.

The 44% relative frequency of late Lamar sites at the Greenbrier tract is explained by the fact that only Lamar period sites have been given recorded dates. The unusually high frequency of late Lamar sites at Finch's probably stems from the fact that Elliott and I used slightly different chronological sequences for categorizing sherds. When the Finch's Survey was published, Williams and Smith had not fully established the upper Oconee

River Lamar sequence. Absent from the earlier chronology is the Iron Horse phase, an early Lamar component. Further, rim width was not introduced as a means of dating sites until after the Finch's survey was completed. The early Lamar in this chronology was occupied solely by the Duvall phase, which was characterized by a high percentage of Morgan incising (Hally and Rudolph 1980; Williams and Shapiro 1990a). However, the other surveys were conducted after the establishment of this chronology and the high relative frequencies in these surveys should be taken as an accurate reflection of the expansion of settlement during the late Lamar phases. It is worth noting that, in the Oglethorpe County surveys, the high relative frequencies in the Dyar and Bell phases are accompanied by higher frequencies during the Duvall and Iron Horse phases. Further, the Liberty Quad survey shows a decrease in sites during the later Lamar phases. Bearing the above differences in mind, I believe that several late Lamar sites at Finch's belong to the Iron Horse phase and should be subtracted from the late Lamar total and added to the early Lamar total. Doing so would reduce the apparent expansion of settlement at Finch's significantly. This does not preclude expansion of settlement during the Late Lamar, but it does suggest that the expansion may not be as dramatic as it was first believed to be. A re-analysis of the Finch's collection will be necessary before phase based comparisons are possible.

Kowalewski and Hatch (1991) developed several models to trace the growth of population in the Oconee Valley as a function of expansion and decline of settlement during the Dyar and Bell phases. One of the variables utilized in these models was base population. If the dramatic increase in settlement observed at Finch's was the result of the use of an outdated ceramic chronology, there may be evidence that the base population for

this expansion of settlement was as the largest population estimates used Kowalewski and Hatch's (1991) calculations. The expansion of settlement at Fishing Creek, Crawford, and Big Barrow Creek represent an approximate doubling of site frequency. The expansion at Finch's and Maxey's and Appalachee are approximately a tripling of site frequency. The more gradual growth pattern at Fishing Creek, Crawford, and Big Barrow Creek is conformable to the median parameters established in Kowalewski and Hatch's model and would suggest an increase in the local population, as opposed to growth due to the in-migration of non-local populations. The most dramatic increases in settlement, excepting Finch's, occur at the two tracts located the greatest distance from the major mound centers: Apalachee and Maxey's. It is possible that dramatic expansion of settlement on these tracts is the result of a combination of population growth and the greater distance from the centers. If this were true, a lower rate of population growth from a high, centralized base population would still be plausible.

Conclusions

The Fishing Creek Survey recorded 70 archaeological sites dating from the Early Archaic to the Historic periods. During all periods except the Lamar and Historic, settlement density on the tract was low. There is no evidence for large, intensive habitation sites before the Lamar period, nor is there evidence for lithic quarrying during any period. Most lithic materials are quartz and imported from off the research tract. There is one quartz outcrop extending under much of the tract, but this material is poorly suited to stone tool production. The sites on the tract predating the Lamar period were specialized activity areas tied to the exploitation of the tract's floral or faunal resources.

The Lamar period occupation is more dense than that of other periods and there is clear evidence that these were habitation sites. This was expected in light of previous research. However, the lower rate of increase between the early and late Lamar phases suggests that the expansion of settlement observed at Finch's tract and elsewhere, while significant, may not be as dramatic across the entire Oconee Valley as was first believed.

The Historic settlement density is high when compared to that of other surveys. There are a total of seven identifiable house sites on the tract. In addition, there are five rock piles that I believe to be the result of Historic period activities. Although 9GE1619 first seemed to be a possible prehistoric rock mound, its relationship to the historic settlement history suggests that it is a historic rock pile created during the clearing of agricultural fields. At first, I believed that the high frequency of Historic sites on this tract was related to the neglect of these Historic sites in other projects. However, all investigations but one reported historic occupations either to the Georgia Archaeological Site File or in another published record. I believe that the high Historic settlement density at this tract is tied to demographic and economic trends affecting a scale larger than this research is capable of addressing, rather than negligence of Historic materials on the part of other the investigators cited in this report.

Recommendations for Future Research

This survey produced some results that were inconsistent with similar previous investigations. These inconsistencies point to the need for more adequate survey coverage in the uplands of the Oconee Valley, since we do not yet understand the sources or patterns of variability in settlement during the Oconee Valley's prehistory. Therefore, my most urgent recommendation is the continuation of these clear cut surveys until perhaps

twenty-five to forty more have been completed. These investigations should focus more on the southern portions of the Oconee Valley, and should attempt to answer the following questions:

1.) What are the locations of major and minor upland lithic production and raw material sites?

2.) Around what resources are permanent upland habitation sites across all periods clustered?

3.) Is there a difference in the rate of increase between earlier and later Lamar phases in upland sites at varying distances from the mound centers?

4.) What is the overall Historic period settlement pattern of the Oconee Valley and by what socio-economic factors was it driven?

The most efficient means for carrying out this research are teams of three to eight persons. Ideally, one experienced surveyor should be present for every three inexperienced surveyors. Carrying out this research using one or two person teams is sufficient, but extremely slow. Classification of lithic artifacts, especially quartz, is facilitated by a minimal experience with flint-knapping and flaking techniques. (When your hands bleed, you can stop!) Students involved in classifying artifacts should learn not to fear unclassifiable rocks and sherds. Finally, students should remember that a great deal of knowledge concerning the Oconee Valley is found in the heads of the archaeologists working there. Consult them frequently.

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APPENDIX A:

CERAMIC CATALOG

Fishing Creek Survey Ceramic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site Number	Lamar Plain	Lamar Complicated Stamped			Stamped		Lamar Incised						Sherd Totals
					Curvilinear	Rectilinear	U/D	Simple	Check	Bold		Medium		Fine		
								Body	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	
1	1	1	9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	2	9GE1553	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	3	9GE1553	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	4	9GE1553	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Totals:			9GE1553	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
2	south	1	9GE1554	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
2	iron	1	9GE1554	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
2	\	2	9GE1554	35	5	3	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	56
2	1	3	9GE1554	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9
2	\	4	9GE1554	12	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
2	\	5	9GE1554	39	6	0	41	0	0	6	2	2	1	0	2	99
Totals:			9GE1554	101	12	3	72	0	0	7	4	4	1	0	2	206
6	1	1	9GE1558	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	1	2	9GE1558	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
6	1	3	9GE1558	6	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
6	1	4	9GE1558	167	11	4	48	0	0	12	2	4	2	1	0	251
Totals:			9GE1558	183	12	5	53	0	0	13	3	4	2	2	0	277
7	round	1	9GE1559	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
7	linear	1	9GE1559	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7		2	9GE1559	24	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	39
Totals:			9GE1559	31	1	1	3	1	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	46
9	\	1	9GE1561	15	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
9	\	2	9GE1561	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9	\	3	9GE1561	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals:			9GE1561	30	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	35
19	\	1	9GE1571	17	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21
19	\	2	9GE1571	176	0	0	47	0	1	19	0	9	2	1	0	255
Totals:			9GE1571	193	0	0	50	0	1	20	0	9	2	1	0	276
24	-3	1	9GE1575	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	-2	1	9GE1576	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	-1	1	9GE1577	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	1	9GE1577	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	1	1	9GE1577	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	2	1	9GE1577	11	0	0	1	1?	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13

Fishing Creek Survey Ceramic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site Number	Lamar Plain	Lamar Complicated Stamped			Stamped		Lamar Incised						Sherd Totals
					Curvilinear	Rectilinear	U/D	Simple	Check	Bold		Medium		Fine		
								Body	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	
24	2	3	9GE1577	10	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	15
24	3	1	9GE1577	47	1	3	6	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	3	66
24	3	2	9GE1577	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	19
24	3	3	9GE1577	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
24	w3	1	9GE1577	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
24	4	1	9GE1577	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
24	4	2	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
24	w4	1	9GE1577	55	1	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	71
24	5	1	9GE1577	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	47
24	5	2	9GE1577	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	25
24	5	3	9GE1577	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
24	6	1	9GE1577	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals:			9GE1577	224	4	6	23	0	0	4	4	7	4	18	4	298
38	2	1	9GE1591	42	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	57
38	2	2	9GE1591	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		2
38	2	3	9GE1591	73	0	0	15	0	1	0	2	2	1	4	0	98
38	3	1	9GE1591	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Totals:			9GE1591	118	0	0	25	0	1	2	3	3	1	8	0	161
42	1	1	9GE1595	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
44	1	1	9GE1597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	1	1	9GE1599	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
48	1	1	9GE1601	55	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	71
48	1	2	9GE1601	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
48	1	3	9GE1601	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
48	1.5	1	9GE1601	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
48	2	1	9GE1601	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
48	2	2	9GE1601	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
48	2n	1	9GE1601	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
48	3	1	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals:			9GE1601	75	0	0	19	0	0	3	0	4	1	2	0	104
49	1	1	9GE1602	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
49	2	1	9GE1602	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
49	3	1	9GE1602	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	27
49	4	1	9GE1602	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	22

Fishing Creek Survey Ceramic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site Number	Lamar Plain	Lamar Complicated Stamped			Stamped		Lamar Incised						Sherd Totals
					Curvilinear	Rectilinear	U/D	Simple	Check	Bold		Medium		Fine		
								Body	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	
Totals:			9GE1602	43	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	54
50	1	2	9GE1603	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
52	2	1	9GE1605	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
52	4	1	9GE1605	7	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14
52	5	1	9GE1605	35	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	44
52	4&5	2	9GE1605	42	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	54
52	6	1	9GE1605	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Totals:			9GE1605	88	3	0	15	0	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	117
54	1se	1	9GE1607	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
54	3	1	9GE1622	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
54	3	2	9GE1622	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Totals:			9GE1622	7	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	11
55	1	1	9GE1608	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
57	1	1	9GE1610	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
57	2	1	9GE1610	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Totals:			9GE1610	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
58	1	1	9GE1611	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
63	2	1	9GE1181	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
64	3	1	9GE1616	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
64	4	1	9GE1616	90	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	2	1	5	0	116
Totals:			9GE1616	91	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	2	1	5	0	117
66	1	1	9GE1618	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7

Fishing Creek Survey Ceramic Catalog

			Lamar Plain	Lamar Complicated Stamped			Stamped		Lamar Incised						Sherd Totals
				Curvilinear	Rectilinear	U/D	Simple	Check	Bold		Medium		Fine		
									Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	
Sherd Totals:			1218	35	16	289	1	2	65	19	48	13	40	7	1753

APPENDIX B:

CERAMIC RIM CATALOG

AND

FOLDED RIM MEASUREMENTS

Folded Rim Width Data					
State #	Area	Coll #	Type of rim	Width (mm)	Rolled? (y or n)
9GE1554	south	1	Folded & Pinched	1.6	n
9GE1554	south	1	Folded & pinched	3.2	n
9GE1554	south	1	simple (incised)		n
9GE1554	iron	1	folded & pinched	1.8	y
9GE1554	\	2	folded & pinched	2.0	n
9GE1554	\	2	folded & pinched	2.3	n
9GE1554	\	2	simple		n
9GE1554	\	3	simple		n
9GE1554	\	4	folded & notched	1.4	y
9GE1554		5	folded & pinched	1	n
9GE1554	\	5	folded & pinched	1.1	n
9GE1554	\	5	folded & punctated	1.6	n
9GE1554	\	5	simple		n
9GE1554	\	5	simple		n
9GE1554	\	5	simple		n
9GE1558	\	1	folded & punctated	1.3	n
9GE1558	\	3	simple		n
9GE1558	\	4	folded & punctated	1.3	n
9GE1558	\	4	folded & notched	1.0	n
9GE1558	\	4	u/d folded	1.3	n
9GE1558	\	4	simple		y
9GE1558	\	4	simple		n
9GE1558	\	4	simple		n
9GE1558	\	4	simple		n
9GE1558	\	4	simple		n
9GE1559	\	2	folded & punctated	1.7	y
9GE1559	\	2	folded & notched	1.3	n
9GE1559	\	2	simple		n
9GE1559	\	2	simple		n
9GE1559	\	2	simple		n
9GE1561	\	1	u/d folded	0.9	n
9GE1571	\	1	simple		n
9GE1571	\	2	folded & pinched	1.9	n
9GE1571	\	2	folded & pinched	1.5	n
9GE1571	\	2	simple		n
9GE1571	\	2	simple		n
9GE1577	3	1	simple		n
9GE1577	3	1	simple		n
9GE1577	3	1	t-rim		n
9GE1577	3	2	folded & punctated	1.3	n
9GE1577	3	3	folded & pinched	2.4	n
9GE1577	w3	1	simple		y
9GE1577	w3	1	folded & pinched	2.2	n
9GE1577	4	1	folded & pinched	broken	n
9GE1577	4	1	u/d folded	0.9	y

Folded Rim Width Data					
State #	Area	Coll #	Type of rim	Width (mm)	Rolled? (y or n)
9GE1577	4	2	simple		n
9GE1577	w4	1	folded & notched	1.4	n
9GE1577	w4	1	u/d folded	1.5	n
9GE1577	5	1	simple		n
9GE1577	5	1	folded & pinched	1.9	n
9GE1577	5	2	folded & pinched	1.8	n
9GE1591	2	1	folded & pinched	1.6	n
9GE1591	2	2	simple		n
9GE1591	2	3	simple		y
9GE1591	2	3	simple		y
9GE1591	2	3	simple		y
9GE1591	2	3	simple		n
9GE1591	2	3	simple		n
9GE1591	2	3	simple		n
9GE1591	2	3	folded & notched	2.0	n
9GE1591	2	3	t rim		n
9GE1591	3	1	folded & pinched	2.3	n
9GE1595	1	1	simple		n
9GE1595	1	1	simple		n/a
9GE1602	4	1	folded & pinched	1.6	n
9GE1602	4	1	ud/ folded	2.2	n
9GE1602	4	1	simple		n
9GE1605	4	1	folded & notched	1.8	n
9GE1605	4	1	folded & notched	1.1	n
9GE1605	5	1	folded & notched	2.0	y
9GE1605	5	1	folded & pinched	1.4	n
9GE1605	5	1	simple		n
9GE1605	5	1	folded & pinched	1.2	n
9GE1605	5	1	folded & punctated	1.9	n
9GE1605	4&5	2	simple		n
9GE1605	4&5	2	u/d folded	1.0	y
9GE1605	4&5	2	folded & notched	1.1	y
9GE1605	4&5	2	folded & pinched	1.5	y
9GE1616	4	1	folded & pinched	1.7	n
9GE1616	4	1	t rim		n
9GE1620	1	1	folded & pinched	1.5	n

APPENDIX C:

NOTES FROM CERAMIC CATALOG

Fishing Creek Survey: Notes for Ceramic Catalog

Site #	Area	Collection	Notes
9GE1554	south	1	Curvilinear comp. stamping is unusually fine & well defined.
9GE1554	n/a	2	Plain incised rim has a rounded corner. 2 punctated body sherds without rims.
9GE1558 sherds	1	4	Curvilinear stamping is unusually fine & distinct. 5 plain w/ nodules; probably broken rims.
9GE1571	1	2	1 puntated body sherd. 4 body sherds with nodules.
9GE1577	4	1	1 folded & pinched body sherd; probably broken rim.
9GE1591	2	1	1 folded & pinched body sherd; probably broken rim.
9GE1595	1	1	1 unidentified folded body sherd.
9GE1601	1	1	5 unidentified folded body sherds; all probably broken rims.
9GE1601	2	1	1 body sherd with a nodule.
9GE1602 notched	4	1	1 folded body sherd, 1 sherd with a nodule, 1 broken rim.
9GE1605	4	1	1 broken folded rim. Unusually fine & well defined comp. stamping.
9GE1605	5	1	4 unidentified broken folded rims.
9GE1607	1se	1	1 body sherd with a nodule.
9GE1607	1	1	Curvilinear complicated stamping is unusually fine & distinct.

APPENDIX D:

LITHIC ARTIFACT CATALOG

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site #	Angular Waste												Core Fragments												Flake Fragments					
				Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht	
				<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
1	1	1	9GE1553	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	2	9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	3	9GE1553	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	4	9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1553	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
2	north	1	9GE1554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	\	2	9GE1554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	\	3	9GE1554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	\	4	9GE1554	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	\	5	9GE1554	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1554	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	\	\	9GE1555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
6	1	1	9GE1558	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	1	2	9GE1558	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6	1	3	9GE1558	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	4	9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
6	2	2	9GE1558	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	0	0	0	0
6	2	3	9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1558	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	0	1	0	0
8	1	1	9GE1560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	1	9GE1562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	1	9GE1564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
13	1	1	9GE1565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
14	2	1	9GE1566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
14	2	2	9GE1566	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1566	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
15	1	1	9GE1567	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	2	0	0	0
16	1	1	9GE1568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	1	1	9GE1569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
18	1	1	9GE1570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0
19	1	1	9GE1571	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	1	0	0	0
19	1	2	9GE1571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	3	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1571	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	22	4	0	0	0
20	1	1	9GE1572	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site #	Angular Waste												Core Fragments												Flake Fragments					
				Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht	
				<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
23	1	1	9GE1574	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0
23	1	2	9GE1574	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1574	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	6	0	0	0	0
24	-3	1	9GE1575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	-2	1	9GE1576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	9GE1577	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
24	1	2	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
24	2	1	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0
24	2	2	9GE1577	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
24	2	3	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	3	1	9GE1577	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
24	3	2	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	3	3	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	W3	1	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	4	1	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
24	W4	1	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	5	1	9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1577	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	0
25	1	1	9GE1578	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	1	1	9GE1579	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
26	1	2	9GE1579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals:			9GE1579	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
27	1	1	9GE1580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
28	SOUT	1	9GE1581	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	5	0	2	0	0
28	NORT	1	9GE1581	7	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	4	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1581	10	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	12	4	2	0	0
29	1	1	9GE1582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
30	1	1	9GE1583	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
31	1	1	9GE1584	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
32	1	1	9GE1585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
33	1	1	9GE1586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	1	1	9GE1587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1	1	9GE1589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
37	1	1	9GE1590	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site #	Angular Waste												Core Fragments												Flake Fragments					
				Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht	
				<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
38	1	1	9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	2	1	9GE1591	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
38	2	3	9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
38	3	1	9GE1591	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1591	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
39	1	1	9GE1592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
40	1	1	9GE1593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
41	1	1	9GE1594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
43	1	1	9GE1596	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
44	1	1	9GE1597	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
45	1	1	9GE1598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
46	1	1	9GE1599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
47	1	1	9GE1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	1	1	9GE1601	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0
48	1	3	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
48	1.5	1	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
48	2	1	9GE1601	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
48	2	2	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
48	2	3	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
48	2N	1	9GE1601	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
48	3	1	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
48	3	2	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	4	1	9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1601	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	9	1	1	0	0
49	1	1	9GE1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
49	1	1	9GE1602	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1602	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
50	1	1	9GE1603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	2	1	9GE1605	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
52	4	1	9GE1605	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
52	6	1	9GE1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1605	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0
54	1	1	9GE1607	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
54	1SE	1	9GE1607	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

FC #	Area	Collection	State Site #	Angular Waste												Core Fragments												Flake Fragments					
				Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht	
				<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
Totals:			9GE1607	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
54	2	1	9GE1621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
54	3	1	9GE1622	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	0	0	0
54	3	2	9GE1622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1622	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	1	0	0	0
56	1	1	9GE1609	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	1	1	9GE1610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
58	1	1	9GE1611	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0
59	1	1	9GE1612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0
61	1	1	9GE1614	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
62	1	1	9GE1615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
63	1	1	9GE1181	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
63	2	1	9GE1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1181	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
64	2	1	9GE1616	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
64	3	1	9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
64	4	1	9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
Totals:			9GE1616	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0
65	1	1	9GE1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

FC #	Collect Area	Collection	State Site #	Angular Waste												Core Fragments												Flake Fragments					
				Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht	
				<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5
Totals for all Sites:				151	22	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	24	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	326	129	20	6	0	0

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

State Site #	Flake Fragments continued						Bifaces												Tools												
	Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		MTV		Other		
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	Totals
9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1554	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1554	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	54
9GE1560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9GE1562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9GE1565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9GE1567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	48
9GE1568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
9GE1571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
9GE1571	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
9GE1571	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
9GE1572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

State Site #	Flake Fragments continued						Bifaces												Tools													
	Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		MTV		Other			
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	Totals
9GE1574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
9GE1574	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9GE1574	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
9GE1575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1577	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
9GE1578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1579	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9GE1579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1579	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9GE1580	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
9GE1581	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
9GE1581	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
9GE1582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9GE1585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

State Site #	Flake Fragments continued						Bifaces												Tools												
	Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		MTV		Other		
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	Totals
9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23
9GE1592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9GE1593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1596	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
9GE1597	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9GE1601	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1601	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
9GE1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
9GE1607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

State Site #	Flake Fragments continued						Bifaces												Tools												
	Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		MTV		Other		
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	Totals
9GE1607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
9GE1621	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1622	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
9GE1622	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
9GE1622	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
9GE1609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
9GE1614	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
9GE1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
9GE1617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Fishing Creek Survey Lithic Catalog

State Site #	Flake Fragments continued						Bifaces												Formal Tools												
	Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		Mtv		Other		Quartz		Piedmont Cht		R & V Cht		Coast P. Cht		MTV		Other		
	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	<2.5	>2.5	Totals
	2	0	3	1	2	1	13	34	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	18	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	796

APPENDIX E:

PPK CATALOG AND MEASUREMENTS

Fishing Creek Survey PPK Measurements

State #	Site #	Area	Coll.	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Thickness (cm)	Type	Flake or Core?	Broken?	Material
9GE1553	1	1	2	4.8	6.1	1.2	savannah river	flake	n	piedmont chert
9GE1553	1	1	4	1.9	2.1	0.8	savannah river	flake	y	quartz
9GE1554	2	s	1	2.3	3.4	0.8	morrow mountain	flake	y	quartz
9GE1558	6	1	4	3	5.3	0.8	Late Archaic Blank	flake	y	peidmont chert
9GE1558	6	1	4	3.1	3.7	1	morrow mountain	unknown	n	quartz
9GE1562	10	1	1	1.9	2.9	0.7	u/d	unknown	n	quartz
9GE1565	13	1	1	2.4	4.6	0.8	morrow mountain	flake	y	quartz
9GE1566	14	2	1	2.6	4	1	morrow mountain	core	n	quartz
9GE1568	16	1	1	2.5	6.9	0.9	woodland blank	core	n	metavolcanic
9GE1568	16	1	1	2.4	4.6	0.8	woodland blank	flake	n	metavolcanic
9GE1568	16	1	1	3.1	4.5	0.7	woodland blank	flake	n	metavolcanic
9GE1568	16	1	1	2.5	3.9	1.1	woodland blank	flake	n	metavolcanic
9GE1571	19	1	1	2	4.3	1	morrow mountain	flake	n	quartz
9GE1571	19	1	1	2.8	3.7	1.2	morrow mountain	flake	n	quartz
9GE1571	19	1	2	2.7	3.9	0.9	morrow moutain	flake	n	quartz
9GE1577	24	-2	1	1.8	3	0.6	bevelled kirk corner notch	unknown	n	quartz
9GE1577	24	1	2	2.7	4.5	1.1	u/d	core	n	quartz
9GE1577	24	2	3	2.8	2	1	late middle archaic	unknown	y	quartz
9GE1577	24	3	2	2.7	2.7	0.9	morrow mountain	core	y	quartz
9GE1577	24	4	1	2.2	4.1	0.8	morrow mountain	flake	n	quartz
9GE1578	25	1	1	2	2.6	0.9	morrow mountain	unknown	y	quartz
9GE1581	28	north	1	3.4	3.3	0.8	savannah river	Flake	y	metavolcanic
9GE1586	33	1	1	2.2	4.4	0.9	savannah river	flake	n	quartz
9GE1587	34	1	1	2.1	4	0.9	morrow mountain	unknown	n	quartz
9GE1607	54	3	1	2.2	3	0.8	kirk corner	unknown	y	quartz
9GE1607	54	3	2	3	4	0.7	savannah river	flake	n	metavolcanic
9GE1607	54	3	2	2.9	2.1	0.7	savannah river	flake	y	metavolcanic
9GE1607	54	3	2	1.3	1.9	0.5	mississippian	unknown	n	quartz

APPENDIX F:

NOTES FROM LITHIC CATALOG

Fishing Creek Survey: Notes for Lithic Catalog

Site #	Area	Collection	Notes
9GE1558	2	2	3 cores are, 1 is polyhedral
9GE1560	1	1	Formal Tool is Middle Archaic scraper
9GE1566	1	1	All flake fragments are bipolar
9GE1571	1	1	Cores are bipolar. Collection includes one ground stone atl atl weight. U/D material.
9GE1591	3	1	Three lamar red pebbles
9GE1601	1.5	1	1 quartz river pebble
9GE1181	1	1	2 quartz river pebbles
9GE1616	4	1	1 quartz river pebble

APPENDIX G:

MISCELANNEOUS ARTIFACTS LIST

Fishing Creek Survey: Miscellaneous Prehistoric Artifacts

Site #	Area	Collection	Artifacts
9GE1591	2	1	1 Marine conch shell fragment

Appendix H:

Addendum to the Thesis:
Comments on Categorization, Classification, and Analysis of Historic Artifacts

Following the completion of this thesis, Rebecca Poet, a historical archaeologist with an M.A. from Oregon State University conducted, at my request, two short studies on the historic artifacts from the Fishing Creek Survey. She placed all historic artifacts within a functional category and categorized all ceramic artifacts according to surface treatment, glaze, and fabric. The results her work did not fundamentally contradict the conclusions discussed in the body of this thesis, but they did refine the conclusions.

Instead of dating from between the late 19th century to the first half of the twentieth century, all of the sites on the tract are now believed to date from no earlier than the turn of the century to no later than the 1920s or 1930s.

The dating clues used in deriving these conclusions included the presence of the following: amethyst glass (1880-1925), embossed letters on glass bottles (1860-1915), Automatic Bottle Machine seams (1920-present), round seams on bottle bases (1903-present), Semi-Automatic Bottle Machine seams (1845-1913), and a Mocha ware fragment (1830-1900) (Newman 1970 and Chapman 1993).

The functional analysis, based on Sprague (1980), revealed that almost all artifacts fell within domestic functional classification, meaning that all historic artifacts are likely to have been associated with home sites. Further, the overall assemblage is extremely homogeneous, probably indicative of low status households.

The ceramic analysis revealed high quantities of inexpensive plain wares. More expensive wares, such as porcelain, represented less than 4 percent of the total historic ceramic assemblage, thus providing more evidence for low status household occupations. The ceramic classification was hampered by the permanent staining of ceramic artifact breakages with red clay. This condition made it difficult to distinguish cream wares, yellow wares, and white wares from one another.

The historical analysis conducted following the completion of this thesis reaffirms the hypothesis that the historic sites on the tract were low status households, probably tenant farmers, and refines the dates for these sites to between circa 1900 and circa 1939. Special thanks to Rebecca Poet for voluntarily conducting this work on my behalf.

Appendix I:

Historic Artifact Ceramic Catalog

Fishing Creek Survey Historic Ceramics

CERAMICS	FC-1	FC-2 (1)	FC-2 (N)	FC-2 (S)	FC-6 (1)	FC-6 (2)	FC-7 (2)	FC-11	FC-14 (1)	FC-14 (2)	FC-17
White Earthenware											
Undecorated, white slip glaze	3	1	2	1	8	5	1		4	26	2
White ware, simple embossed, slip glaze						1					
Decal applied, under glaze decoration										1	
Tranfer printed, under glaze decoration											
Shell-Edge (Feather-Edge) decorated										1	
Mocha Ware		1									
Spatter Ware						1					
Hand-Painted								1			
Cream Ware (Late)											
Trademarks											
Unknown Earthen ware crockery											
Salt glazed											
Slip glazed											
Red Ware											
Salt glazed											
Stone Ware											
Salt glazed					1	1				2	1
Slip glazed										1	
Ironstone											
Salt-glazed											
Slip glazed										2	
Porcelain											
Plain										1	
Decorated											
Material/Function Unknown						1					
Totals	3	2	2	1	9	9	1	1	4	34	3

Fishing Creek Survey Historic Ceramics

CERAMICS	FC-24(1,1)	FC-24(2,3)	FC-28	FC-35 (1)	FC-37 (1)	FC-38 (2)	FC-48 (1)	FC-48 (3)	FC-51	FC-52 (1)	FC-52 (2)
White Earthenware											
Undecorated, white slip glaze	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	3	10
White ware, simple embossed, slip glaze											
Decal applied, under glaze decoration											
Tranfer printed, under glaze decoration					1						
Shell-Edge (Feather-Edge) decorated							1				
Mocha Ware											
Spatter Ware											
Hand-Painted											
Cream Ware (Late)				3							
Trademarks											
Unknown Earthen ware crockery											
Salt glazed											
Slip glazed											
Red Ware											
Salt glazed											
Stone Ware											
Salt glazed											1
Slip glazed											
Ironstone											
Salt-glazed											
Slip glazed											
Porcelain											
Plain											
Decorated											
Material/Function Unknown											
Totals	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	11

Fishing Creek Survey Historic Ceramics

CERAMICS	FC-52 (3)	FC-53 (1)	FC-54 (1)	FC-54 (3)	FC-58	FC-60 (1)	FC-62	FC-63	FC-64 (1)	FC-64 (2)	**Totals**
White Earthenware											**0**
Undecorated, white slip glaze	3	1	85	1	1	2	2	113	1	1	**283**
White ware, simple embossed, slip glaze			5					18			**24**
Decal applied, under glaze decoration			5					1			**7**
Tranfer printed, under glaze decoration			1					2			**4**
Shell-Edge (Feather-Edge) decorated			3								**5**
Mocha Ware											**1**
Spatter Ware											**1**
Hand-Painted											**1**
Cream Ware (Late)											**3**
Trademarks			3					2			**5**
											0
Unknown Earthen ware crockery											**0**
Salt glazed			8								**8**
Slip glazed	1		4					6			**11**
											0
Red Ware											**0**
Salt glazed								14			**14**
											0
Stone Ware											**0**
Salt glazed			7					5			**18**
Slip glazed			2								**3**
											0
Ironstone											**0**
Salt-glazed								3			**3**
Slip glazed			1								**3**
											0
Porcelain											**0**
Plain	1		8	3				2			**15**
Decorated								2			**2**
											0
Material/Function Unknown											**1**
Totals	5	1	132	4	1	2	2	168	1	1	**412**

Appendix J:

Historic Site Functional Analysis

Fishing Creek Survey Functional Analysis of Historic Sites

	FC-38 (2)	FC-48 (1)	FC-48 (3)	FC-51	FC-52 (1)	FC-52 (2)	FC-52 (3)	FC-53 (1)	FC-54 (1)	FC-54 (3)	FC-60 (1)	FC-62	FC-63
Personal Items													
Clothing													
Footwear									1				
Medical & Health									11				
Indulgences													10
Domestic Items													
Furnishings													1
House wares													
Ceramic	1	2	1	1	3	11	5	1	138	4	2	2	172
Glass						1			98				88
Utensils													1
Architecture													
Nails													
Wire-drawn									3				1
Square, machine-cut									1				
Window Glass									1				3
Commerce & Industry													
Agriculture & Husbandry									3				
Hunting									1				1
Chain									6				1
Unknowns													
Metal													2
Ceramic													
Unidentifiable									1				
Totals	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**264**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**280**

Fishing Creek Survey Functional Analysis of Historic Sites

	FC-64 (1)	FC-64 (2)	FC-64 (4)	**Totals**
Personal Items				**0**
Clothing				**1**
Footwear				**1**
Medical & Health				**12**
Indulgences				**10**
				0
Domestic Items				**0**
Furnishings				**1**
House wares				**0**
Ceramic	1	1		**415**
Glass				**227**
Utensils				**1**
				0
Architecture				**0**
Nails				**0**
Wire-drawn				**4**
Square, machine-cut				**1**
Window Glass				**14**
				0
				0
Commerce & Industry				**0**
Agriculture & Husbandry				**3**
Hunting				**2**
Chain				**7**
				0
Unknowns				**0**
Metal			1	**3**
Ceramic				**1**
Unidentifiable				**1**
Totals	**1**	**1**	**1**	**704**