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REPORT NO. 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE IN THE OLIVER BASIN

BY

EDWARD V. McMICHAEL AND JAMES H. KELLAR

NOVEMBER 1960

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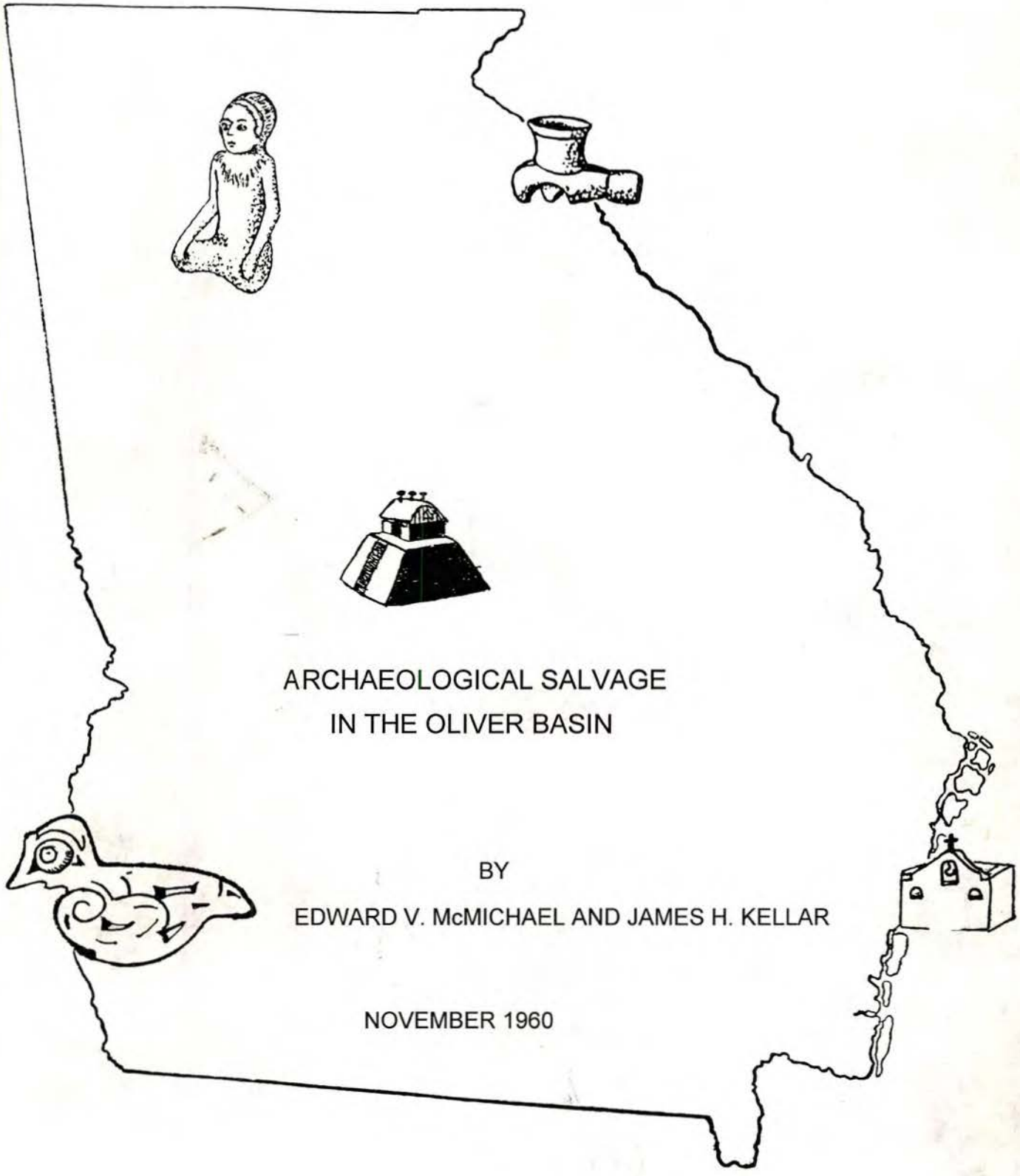

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OLIVER DAM PROJECT

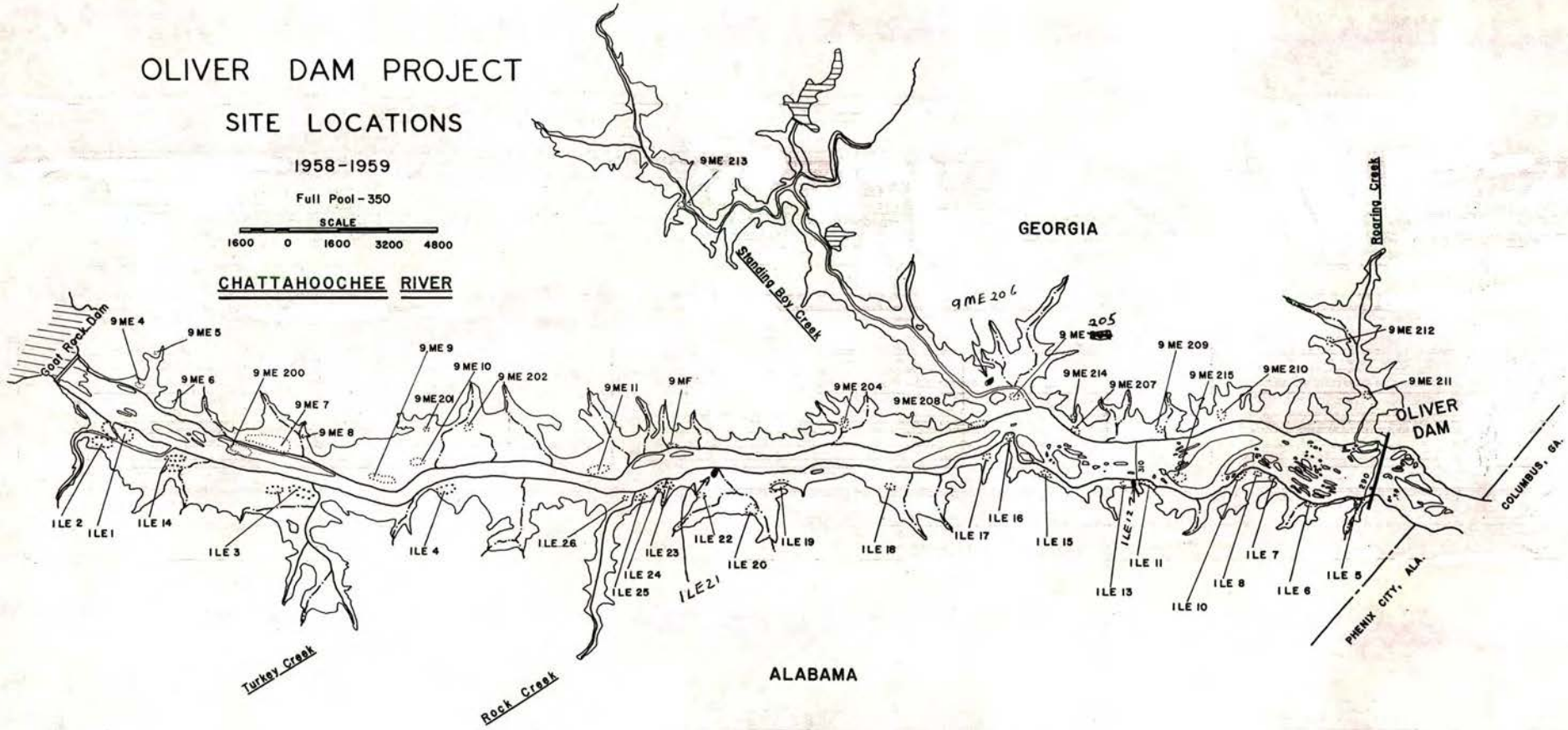
SITE LOCATIONS

1958-1959

Full Pool - 350

SCALE

1600 0 1600 3200 4800



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Georgia Power Company Map No.

11-418-12 Sh. 1, 2, 3

OLIVER DAM PROJECT

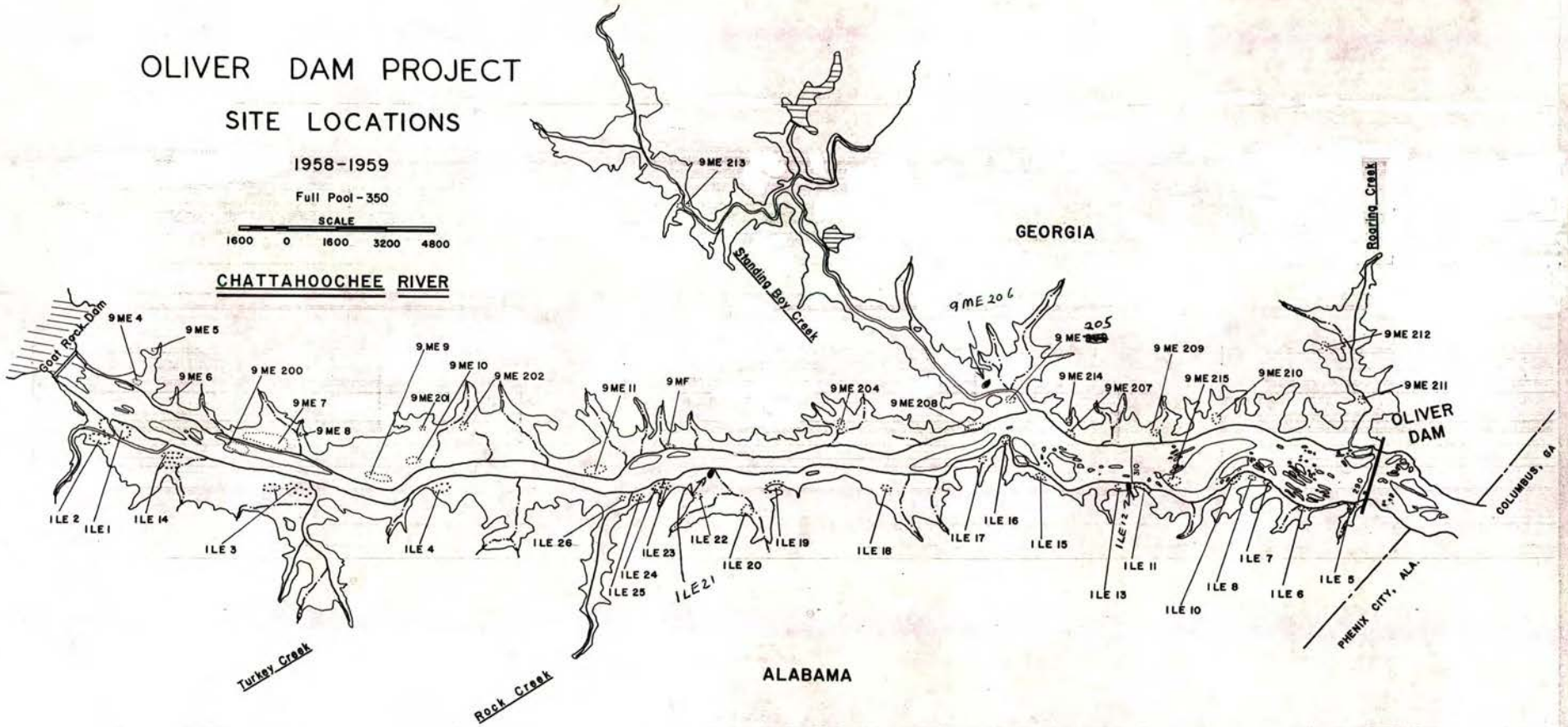
SITE LOCATIONS

1958-1959

Full Pool - 350

SCALE

1600 0 1600 3200 4800



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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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REPORT NO. 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE IN THE OLIVER BASIN

By
Edward V. McMichael and James H. Kellar

Laboratory of Archaeology
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
November, 1960

PREFACE

This Report No. 2, issued from the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, continues a program of publication of the results of archaeological survey in Georgia. It fills a special need in making more immediately available notes, materials, and analyses of individual sites and units which do not require a more extensive and expensive medium as is necessary with longer papers or monographs. Some of this site data is currently needed by other investigators in river basin archaeology and the Laboratory reports can get these out sooner than would be possible under other arrangements.

Final river basin reports and other reports on major sites will normally appear as part of the University of Georgia Anthropology Series, published by the University of Georgia Press.

FOREWORD AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report on salvage archeology in the Oliver Basin, a segment of the Chattahoochee River at Columbus, Georgia, is a result of cooperation between the U. S. National Park Service and the University of Georgia. Initial survey and salvage operations began under a contract with the Georgia Power Company but as the area was cleared of vegetative cover and heavy underbrush, many additional sites, more than three times the original number, were found and these necessitated a contract with the U. S. National Park Service to handle the enlarged program. The original of this report, herein amended in some particulars, was submitted to the National Park Service in mimeographed form as a report on the work carried out by the University of Georgia archeologists in the Oliver Basin. Messrs. E. V. McMichael and J. H. Kellar, who carried out the survey and salvage operations and prepared the report, have provided such a complete analysis of the materials in this small basin that plans were made to make the results available in a more attractive form as part of the Laboratory of Archeology Series at the University of Georgia.

This was made possible through the cooperation of the University Alumni Society which has made available its offset press with stencils being prepared by the Laboratory of Archeology. We wish to particularly acknowledge the fine cooperation of Mr. William M. Crane, Secretary of the Alumni Society, and the expert

assistance of their operator, Mrs. Betty Thaxton Waters, who has worked with Mrs. Mary Lou Waters, of the Laboratory of Archeology, in preparing this report. It is hoped that the pleasing format of this publication may lead to some permanent arrangement for further issues by the Laboratory of Archeology, possibly through the cooperation of the University Graduate School.

Numerous individuals have contributed knowledge, resources, and physical effort both in the field and in the analysis and interpretation of materials obtained from the Oliver Basin.

A. R. Kelly, University of Georgia, has been of inestimable aid in all phases of the work.

Sgt. David Chase, Fort Benning, Georgia, with his extensive knowledge of Middle Chattahoochee archeology, has made the report much less embryonic than it would have been. Both writers have had the benefit of his council and we are greatly indebted to him.

Frank Schnell, both Sr. and Jr., contributed their knowledge of site location and artifact provenience to the conduct of the field work and the latter also assisted in the production of the report.

John H. Goff, Emory University, provided the writers with information regarding the early historical settlement of the basin area.

Georgia Power Company officials have been most cooperative, and in particular, H. E. Dewey, Chief Engineer of the Oliver Dam

Project. And the use of a Georgia Power Company truck for all field work and its servicing by the Columbus Georgia Power Company garage expedited our work considerably.

Other persons who aided the field work include: Luke Teasley, State Editor of the Columbus ENQUIRER; Hoke Hargett, site information, and allowing McMichael to examine his private collection; Charles Butler, information about 1Le1, and information about his collection from that site; Joseph Mahan aided in several phases of the project; Harold A. Huscher who, despite a broken back, managed to convey to McMichael what he had discovered in the Smithsonian survey of the basin; William E. Nichols, who allowed his basement to become a temporary archeological lab; R. C. Johnson and Albert Mitchell, of the Youth Craft Shop; and many others too numerous to mention.

Wayne Phillips, James Denson, and Don Smith, students at the University of Georgia, assisted in the reproduction of photographs and maps.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The following report covers archeological salvage work carried out in the Oliver Basin. The Oliver Reservoir is a small dam project on the middle Chattahoochee River, constructed by the Georgia Power Company. The area to be flooded is immediately north of Columbus-Phenix City (Georgia and Alabama respectively) and lies just within the fall line; the major falls formerly were found at Columbus, but these have since been eradicated by other industrial dams.

The Oliver Basin falls within the Piedmont province physiographically, and consists of a number of crystalline ridges running roughly east-west across the Basin. It is these ridges which create the falls and resultant shoals, rapids and islands characteristic of this section of the river, and as a result offers a unique environment for man. In this section of the river, there is a total drop of 40 feet and this mainly in the lower portion. The total length of the flooded area is about ten miles, with the northern limit being the Older Goat Rock Dam, another Georgia Power Company enterprise. (For a fuller description of the Oliver Basin, see Chapter VII).

The initial phase of this work was carried out by the University of Georgia under contract with the Georgia Power Company

from October 15 through December 20, 1958. The results of this reconnaissance demonstrated the need for additional work in the basin, and so again from January 5 to March 13, 1959, the University of Georgia now under contract to the U. S. Park Service continued the work. In all then, slightly less than four and one-half months of archeological salvage work are herein reported.

During this time a total of 51 sites were located in survey work and 13 of the more important sites were excavated to some extent. Generally these excavations were little more than tests, with three to four 10-foot squares being excavated, but on several sites more extended work was done.

Except for 1Le5, all field work was directed by McMichael. The laboratory analysis of recovered materials and the preparation of site descriptions was a joint endeavor. Synthesis was almost wholly the work of the senior author.

CHAPTER II

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

Some previous archeological work has been carried out within the Oliver Basin. The most recent being Huscher (1960) who briefly surveyed the Basin for Smithsonian Institution in the spring of 1958. His survey uncovered 15 sites (9Me4 through 9Me 13; 1Le1 through 1Le5). The fact that McMichael more than tripled this number of sites is a result of clearing of timber in the basin between the two surveys, and the added fact that Huscher had a very limited amount of time to spend in the Oliver Basin.

On the basis of Huscher's recommendations, the University of Georgia sent first Kellar, and later Clemens de Baillou, to excavate at 1Le5 which was threatened with immediate destruction in connection with building the dam. The results of this work is included in this report.

Prior to Huscher's work in the Basin the only recorded archeological effort was by Brannon (1909) who mentioned several sites located within the bounds of the reservoir. Two of these have been relocated, and are discussed elsewhere (see Chapter V, 1Le1, 1Le21). But several other sites were not relocated. "On an island opposite the mouth of Soap Creek, ...are evidences of former aboriginal occupancy, ..." (Brannon, 1909, p. 189).

This apparently is an island locally known as "Still" Island which straddles the mouth of Soap Creek. The field archeologist never had the opportunity to cross over to this island. A less likely possibility might be Phillips Island but this is several hundred yards downstream from the mouth of Soap Creek. A site was found on Phillips Island, though (9Me200).

The last site mentioned by Brannon is a flint quarry:

> At the flint quarry north of Columbus, about eighteen years ago /1891/ Mr. McKnight found a very fine "spade-shaped implement". It is about fourteen inches in length, is highly polished and black in color, with a round handle, and a flat wedge-shaped blade about two inches and a half wide at the handle end. The implement does not show evidence of use.

A drawing of this object is shown in Arrow Points (1922, p. 40). A map in the 1909 article (p. 187) indicates a location for this quarry and it would appear to fall within the lower Oliver Basin on the Georgia side. However, Brannon's map is somewhat distorted and the quarry may not fall within the confines of the Basin at all. The field archeologist saw no signs of a quarry within the Basin, and even briefly checked below the dam axis, and still found nothing.

Other than the above, no other recorded archeological activities have transpired. Some "pot hunting" has occurred, especially at 1Le1 (Soap Creek) but little can be said of this.

CHAPTER III

POTTERY ANALYSIS

Pottery was the largest single class of artifacts recovered from the Oliver Basin and most, though not all, interpretations of basin prehistory derive from the analysis of the more than 25,000 sherds. Therefore, some statement regarding difficulties and method of handling this material is required.

This was our introduction to the nuances of ceramic typology in southeastern archeology. This can well be a traumatic experience for the neophyte under the best of conditions, but we were required to deal with factors which complicated the picture.

To begin with, artifact collections in almost every case were limited by the nature of the work, this being a hurried salvage operation. Furthermore, every excavated site had been occupied, at least sporadically, by many different groups, each of which left behind some ceramic momento of its sojourn. The writers would be the last to deny the value of multicomponent sites for unraveling the complexities of culture history, but this assumes that the material residue has been deposited in a more or less orderly fashion so that temporal sequences can be extrapolated from the physical context. This condition was not typical in the Oliver Basin.

Areas suitable for habitation were largely limited by topography to a few narrow terraces or deltas at the mouth of small streams. Land surfaces were generally sandy and these alluvial deposits rested on a more resistant red clay. Frequently, as a consequence of periodic river flooding, the sandy ridges were added to and subtracted from until the cultural residue was concentrated in a few inches of alluvial material. Significant artifact sequences, if formerly present, were obliterated and the laboratory separation of artifacts was largely an empirical process without contextual confirmation in many instances.

The deadline for submission of the final report to the National Park Service did not permit waiting until all the collections had been catalogued and numbers affixed to each specimen. Consequently, we had to work with small samples of pottery taken from a specific level within a single excavation unit to preclude accidental mixing of sherds from different contexts. Most of the sites had several dozen such segments and we sometimes wondered how much classificatory "drift" occurred between the first and the last sack of artifacts. Some collections were rechecked and no appreciable alterations in the original classification were required, although an "Avarett" rim from one level eventually was glued to a simple stamped vessel complete with tetrapods.

The initial step in the classification of the pottery was to separate the more easily identified decorated sherds. Standard nomenclature was employed for describing the various decorative techniques and these could generally be related to described pottery types in adjacent areas. Although published data relating to the prehistory of the middle Chattahoochee are almost nonexistent, reports of field work in the southern and northern portions of the drainage system and on the Macon Plateau inevitably contributed to the classification. Also, David Chase has carried on informal archeological reconnaissance in the region and has succeeded in establishing a tentative pottery sequence. The availability of his conclusions facilitated our work.

The bulk of the ceramic collection consisted of plain pottery. Plain wares are difficult to classify when good stratigraphic sequences are encountered; the degree of difficulty increases when collections are almost of a random nature. Nevertheless, the sheer number of undecorated sherds required that discrimination be attempted.

After inspecting representative site collections, two major empirical types were decided upon. These were designated (A) and (B). The former generally included plain pottery associated with Lamar, Ocmulgee Old Fields, and Dallas-like decorated materials. They were grit tempered, comparatively heavy, and surfaces were

medium smooth. The (B) group is also grit tempered but tends to have a more abrasive surface and is associated with the earlier Woodland decorated types. Each of these undoubtedly include a number of significant variations and a retrospective view suggests that some could have been consistently recognized; e.g., Lake Jackson Plain; but seriation of some of the collections indicates the dichotomy was not a completely random one.

Although this generalized classificatory dichotomy was followed throughout the analysis, certain additional plain categories were resorted to. Chase (1959) has recognized and recently described a possible Late Woodland type which he calls Avarett and this occurred with greater or lesser frequency at most of the more productive sites. A shell tempered plain, though properly associated with (A), was noted separately. And, of course, fibre tempered plain was included in neither (A) nor (B).

Some sites produced large collections of decorated types that did not occur consistently in the basin and it was sometimes possible to recognize an associated plain type with some validity. Consequently, the site descriptions will sometimes include references to "Etowah" plain, "Swift Creek" plain, etc. What is meant is that the paste of the plain sherds is comparable to that on which identifiable decorations, usually a complicated stamp, has been placed.

The Jordan Rock Shelter, 9Me8, requires a further word. An attempt was made to establish a third major plain type, which was designated as (C). The sherds were dark, almost black, had smooth surfaces, and the paste included either purposeful or accidental inclusions of micaceous materials. Because Swift Creek Complicated Stamp was present with relatively great frequency and some Weeden Island was also found, the (C) plain was attempted in order to segregate a possible significant ceramic element. This effort was unsuccessful and the pottery is a residual plain type. We feel certain that Swift Creek-Weeden Island plains are included, but plain (A) undoubtedly contributes to the total count.

In order to facilitate the description of Lamaroid rim treatment, symbols were employed. The following listing indicates the referrent of the symbols:

(A): Row of node-like protuberances were formed by gouging out bits of clay from the vessel surface; the same end was sometimes accomplished by manipulation of the lower edge of a folded rim strip.

(B): Row of mammiform nodes were formed just below the lip; some of these may be appliqued.

(C): Appliqued notched strip, usually below lip, but occasionally placed at shoulder.

(D): Solid bar girdling vessel below lip; this is rare and perhaps just a variant of (C).

In summary, pottery analysis was complicated by the lack of good physical stratigraphy at many sites and collections, even though recovered at some depth, were often no better than surface collections as regards their context. This was not a serious deterrent for classifying most decorated sherds, but plain wares were not as easily dealt with. The writers also had misgivings concerning the nomenclature for certain decorative modes, but these strictures are taken up subsequently.

CHAPTER IV

OLIVER BASIN SURVEY SITES

In what follows, all designated sites located within the Oliver Basin are briefly summarized, and a catalogue of cultural materials appended. Excepted are sites which were excavated (See Chapter V for details on these sites). In most cases, some attempt is made to give cultural and/or chronological significance to these sites; in a few instances though the data are too inadequate to even attempt such. The sites are listed in their numerical order by state and county (9Me: Georgia, Muscogee Co.; 1Le: Alabama, Lee Co.).

1Le2: Sect. 25, T. 19, R. 29 is located on the west side of Soap Creek, opposite the northern part of 1Le1 (Soap Creek Site), on an elevated area 100 to 200 feet from the creek bank. Huscher (1960) located and numbered this site. The material found was scattered, but the following was recovered.

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	3

Other:

Proj. pt., stem, long tangs, uniface	1
Proj. pt., frag., quartzite	1
Scrapers, flake	2
Flint chips	12
Quartzite chips	1

Huscher found little more. This site may easily be related to 1Le1 across the creek, with the possibility that this scattering of material was deposited here by the considerable flood activity in this area (see 1Le1). In sum, the only identifiable representation at this site appears to be Lamaroid.

1Le3: Sects. 6 and 31, T. 18 and 19, R. 30. This site includes two separate areas, 400 and 800 feet north of Turkey Creek, and several hundred feet back from the river. Huscher (1960) also located and designated this site, finding "a sparse exposure of sherds".

The field archeologist found nothing but flint chips in the northern area, but a little more to the south:

Ceramic:

Brushed	1
Plain (A)	1
China, medium blue exterior	1

Other:

Proj. pt., corner-notched, opposite side beveled, quartzite	1
Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	7

While this material is scanty, two components are suggested: (a) historic, both sherds are of types occurring in Ocmulgee Fields, as well as the piece of china which may or may not be of more recent origins; and (b) Archaic, judging by the so-called "spinner" projectile point, which on another site in the basin (9Me205),

and generally throughout the southeast, is acknowledged to be Early Archaic.

1Le4: Sect. 6, T. 18, R. 30, is located on a slight rise on the north end of a river bottom some 500 feet south of the mouth of Turkey Creek. It is quite low lying and subject to flooding. "A small concentration of sherds" was found here when originally located by Huscher (1960). The present survey recovered the following:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	5
Comp. St. (A)	1
Plain (B)	1
Check St. (B)	1

Other:

Flint chip	1

The dominant representation here is Lamaroid, probably a later Lamar, as the six (A) sherds indicate. But the Plain (B) sherd, which was reminiscent of the plain Late Swift Creek sherds of 1Le17, and the check stamp sherd (probably Cartersville) indicate traces of earlier time periods.

1Le6: Sect. 26, T. 18, R. 30. This is an extensive site found about the second and third small creek mouths north of the Oliver Dam axis in the area between them and between an outcropping of rock on the north side of the bottom enclosing both creeks. It is probable that several horizontally distinct components are present

and with this in mind, surface materials were separated by three areas, but no significant difference was observed in the collections except that about the northern creek a slightly higher percentage of earlier sherds was noted. The rock outcrop area is of some note in that material was found greatly concentrated in a small area between two large blocks of granitic gneiss; these were so situated that the Indians might have readily placed some cover across the two rocks and have a small shelter in short order. The southern creek mouth area also produced a fair concentration of sherds, but largely superficial, especially since sporadic rock outcrops in this area indicated bedrock just beneath the surface. Material found (all areas combined) is as follows:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	170		
Comp. st. (A)	21		
Incised, fine line	5		
Incised, bold	2		
Incised, broad, shallow	2		
Zone punctate	1	Lamar &	
Shell temp., fine incised	1	Ocmulgee	
Shell temp., plain	3	Fields:	212
Shell temp., roughened	3		
Roughened, (A)	1		
Brushed	3		
Etowah curv. comp.st.	1	Etowah:	1
Avarett plain	5	Avarett:	5

Swift Creek plain	3		
Swift Creek comp. st.	3	Swift Creek:	6
Steatite	1	Steatite:	1
	Total:		225

Other:

Proj. pt., isosceles triangle	1
Proj. pt., square stem	1
Scraper, flake	2
Flint chips	3
Quartzite chips	8

As the catalogue reflects, virtually all ceramic periods are represented on this site. Lamar heavily dominates the picture, with this being a very late type of Lamar. Some Ocmulgee Old Fields is certainly present though the proper proportion is not apparent since "Plain (A)" subsumes both Lamar Plain and Ocmulgee Fields Plain types, but the presence of brushed and roughened types indicates some historic period pottery.

One Etowah sherd (Chattahoochee variant paste) with a two-bar curvilinear stamped design occurred, as well as a few sherds of Avarett. Two of the Swift Creek sherds are rims, both of which appear to be Early Swift Creek, with one having a notched lip; the remaining Swift Creek sherds are similar to types found at 1Le17, probably Late Swift Creek. And finally the one steatite sherd may or may not be of Early Woodland provenience.

In all then, the following are represented ceramically: Ocmulgee Old Fields, Late Lamar, Etowah, Avarett, Late and Early Swift Creek, and possibly Early Woodland.

1Le9: Sect. 26, T. 18, R. 30. This site is found near the river's edge, northeast and at the foot of the ridge upon which 1Le8 is found. Material was found in a very limited area, about 100 feet in diameter. A small testpit revealed material to the depth of one foot, but its exposed situation in regard to the river has probably resulted in flood disturbance. Material found is as follows:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	35		
Comp. st. (A)	8		
Incised, fine line	2	Lamar & Ocmulgee	
Shell temp., burnished, fine line incised	2	Old Fields:	58
Shell temp., plain	10		
Shell temp., brushed	1		
Avarett plain	3	Avarett:	3
Plain (B)	1		
Check st. (B)	1	Early	
Steatite (flat base)	1	Woodland:	3
	Total:		64

Other:

Drill, quartzite	1
Scraper, flake	1
Bone, bird	1
Bone, turtle	1
Bone, other	1
Fired clay	1
Flint chips	16
Quartzite chips	6

The majority of the pottery here is again Lamaroid, with very little that appears to be good Ocmulgee Old Fields. But the relatively high amount of shell tempered pottery, burnished and incised, as well as a thin strap handle and a cazuela bowl form, indicate a very late, perhaps proto-historic Lamar, with much Mouse Creek influence.

Traces of earlier components are present, in the form of a few Avarett plain sherds and several Early Woodland types. This site then has a late Lamar component and hints of Avarett and Early Woodland.

1Le10: Sect. 26, T. 18, R. 30. Moving slightly north of 1Le9 and 8, this site is encountered scattered on top and on the sides of a ridge and on a second terrace south of a small creek. The only concentration was found on the second terrace near the creek; elsewhere material is thin. Actually sites 1Le5 through 1Le10 represent almost one continual site on this lower section of the Alabama side of the river; this also coincides with the section of the river with the greatest gradient, and the resultant shoals,

islands and rapids. Again a variety of material is present:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	24	Lamar & Ocmulgee Old Fields:	30
Incised, fine line	1		
Brushed	1		
Shell temp., plain	4		
Avarett	1	Avarett:	1
Plain (B)*	29	Plain (B):	29
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	1	Early Woodland:	2
Steatite	1		
	Total:		62

*Includes here Avarett, Late Swift Creek and possibly Early Woodland, but due to the badly eroded nature of the sherds it was impossible to segregate.

Other:

Brass frag., riveted	1
Proj. pt., sq. stem, uniface	1
Proj. pt., large, sq. stem, reworked tip	1
Scraper, hafted plano-convex quartzite	1
Proj. pt., frags. (2 flint; 7 quartzite)	9
Scraper, flake	4
Flint chips	9
Quartzite frags. (some possibly worked)	58

Included within the Plain (A) category here are 17 Ocmulgee Fields Plain and seven Lamar-like plain sherds. Hence the Ocmulgee Fields, along with the brushed sherd and the shell tempered types dominate the later collection, so that an Ocmulgee Old Fields component seems apparent. The one piece of brass might possibly

belong with this, but its good condition would probably indicate it is of much later origin, i.e., recent white. Since all the remaining Plain (B) was greatly weathered, no attempt was made to separate these Woodland types, but Avarett, Late Swift Creek, as well as Early Woodland seemed to be represented. Hence components of all these periods are suggested with the cord wrapped dowel impressed sherd (Kellogg "Fabric-Impressed") and the steatite sherd reinforcing the Early Woodland component. Also, there is a fair possibility that an Archaic component is present, since so many projectile points are present, with a number of them being made of quartzite. The hafted plano-convex quartzite scraper would also seem to indicate an Archaic component. In all, then, Ocmulgee Old Fields, Lamar, Avarett, late? Swift Creek, Early Woodland, and an early? Archaic are present on this site.

1Le12: Sect. 27, T. 18, R. 30. This most curious site is found on the south side of the next small valley north of 1Le11. Close to the river on the south slope of this valley in a clump of dirt scraped up by a bulldozer, a number of large sherds were recovered. A thorough search of the surrounding area failed to produce so much as a single sherd. The following was found:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	11
Incised, fine line	1

These were all Lamaroid, and though the sample is small, probably in the middle of the Lamar sequence of this area (i.e., early Bull Creek Focus). This site is one of the few "pure" sites in the basin though in actuality the "site" amounts to one pile of scraped-up earth.

1Le13: Sect. 22, T. 18, R. 30. The locale of this site, on a ridge top close to the river, some 600 feet north of 1Le12, is a good one theoretically, but not so fruitful in practical surface collecting. The collection consists of:

Ceramic:

Plain (B)	3

Other:

Proj. pt., sq. stem	1
Quartzite	1

While this collection hardly merits a site number, the ceramic material and the projectile point seem to be Early Woodland.

1Le14: Sect. 26, T. 19, R. 29. Opposite the south end of the island on which 1Le1 is found, toward the north side of a large bottom, two parallel sandy ridges are found, and these two ridges constitute this site. Actually three or four smaller confluent sites may be represented within this one, but material was so scattered that no attempt was made to separate different areas. On the ridge closer to the river both the north and south ends of the ridge showed slight concentrations of pottery. The inner ridge

produced material mainly on the south end, but a scattering was found further north. In all, the following was uncovered:

Ceramic:

Brushed	5
Red film	1
Comp. st. (A)	1
Plain (A)	11
China, blue-grey interior, white exterior	1
Plain (B)	6
Swift Creek Plain	1

Other:

Hoe?	1
Proj. pt. sq. stem, small	1
Proj. pt., serrated sides, quartzite	1
Proj. pt. frag.	1
Blanks, crude, quartzite	2
Scraper, flake	1
Flint chips	4
Quartzite	13

Most of the Plain (A) is of Ocmulgee Fields Plain type, and this together with the brushed (Chattahoochee) and red film (Kasita) and china indicates a Historic Ocmulgee Old Fields component. (See Chapter VI). One rim sherd presented the characteristic folded rim of Late Swift Creek type, while the remaining Plain (B) sherds are probably Early Woodland, though most of the pottery from this site was badly eroded, and it is difficult to say anything about the plain sherds. The stone work could occur in Early Woodland but an Archaic component seems probable as well.

1Le15: Sect. 22, T. 18, R. 30. This site is found opposite the north end of the island in the river with the high mound-like rock remmant. Material was uncovered on the slope leading from the ridge, several hundred feet from the river. Very little material was found, and that was entirely chipped stone work:

Other:

Proj. pt., rd. stem, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., frag., fling	1
Scraper, flake	1
Flint chips	4
Quartz chips	11

Actually, hardly enough material was recovered to call this a site but what is present suggests an Archaic component.

1Le18: Sect. 16, T. 18, R. 30 is situated on a slight rise within a large river bottom where gas lines cross the river. The ridge is about 400 feet from the river's edge, and a primitive road runs beside and partially over it. Cultural remains are scattered over the ridge and no great concentration was encountered. Material from this site includes:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	14
Avarett	3
Etowah rect. comp. st. (two-bar diamond)	1

Other:

Proj. pt. frag., flint	1
Proj. pt. frag., quartzite	1
Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	6

The Plain (A) seemed to be a Lamar plain, though all the plain sherds were difficult to classify due to their eroded state. Traces of Avarett and Etowah were present, at least enough to indicate something a little earlier than Lamar.

1Le19: Sect. 16, T. 18, R. 30. About 2000 feet north of the pipeline crossing the river, a slight scattering of material is found on a second terrace. This terrace is on the south side of a large bottom which contains three other sites (1Le20, 21, 22). A small creek wends its way through the bottom at the foot of the terrace. The collection from this site consists primarily of stone material. Included are:

Ceramic:

Avarett plain	1
Plain (B)	2
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	1
Steatite	2
China, white	1

Other:

Proj. pt., sq. stem, flint	1
Proj. pt., sq. stem, quartzite	2
Proj. pt., rd. stem	1
Proj. pt., ? , stem, flint	1
Proj. pt., pentagonal, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., triangular, flint	1
Blades or blanks, ovate, quartzite	2
Scrapers, flint, flake	2
Flint chips	9
Quartzite chips	19

The pottery found is preponderantly Early Woodland (Plain B, cord wrapped dowell impressed and steatite), but the one Avarett sherd indicates a trace of a later component. The one piece of china is probably later than any Indian occupation. The projectile point types are probably not inconsistent with some Early Woodland contexts, but the large number suggests that an Archaic component is also present.

1Le20: Sect. 17, T. 18, R. 30. This site is found to the west and slightly north of 1Le19, across the small creek. Material is found scattered up a second terrace to the rear of the bottom in which both sites are found. A fair collection of both pottery and stone work was recovered:

Ceramic:

Plain*	20
Check st. (A)	1
Etowah comp. st.?	1
Plain (B)	2
Punctated (B?)	1

Other:

Proj. pt., unilateral stemmed, quartzite	2
Proj. pt., corner notched quartzite	1
Proj. pt., sq. stemmed, flint	1
Proj. pt., rd. stemmed, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., frags., flint	2
Blank or chopper, crude, rd. stemmed, quartzite	1
Blanks, quartzite (ovate)	6
Proj. pt., stem, quartzite	1
Perforator?, quartzite	1

Other (continued)

Scrapers, flake	5
Flint chips	22
Quartzite chips	32
Abrader, stone frag.?	1

*Since this pottery was eroded no attempt was made to separate plain types. It was mainly type (A) but some was probably Avarett and Plain (B).

The pottery from this site is mainly of Lamaroid types but some traces of earlier types are present, including Etowah, Avarett, and Early Woodland--one tetrapod is included in the Plain (B) category. The one punctated sherd is probably some type of Woodland, and occurs on a thinned rim, as a curvilinear row three-quarters of an inch below the rim; the punctates are very small. The stone artifacts in part may fit with the earlier pottery types, but the amount present would indicate an Archaic component as well.

1Le22: Sect. 17, T. 18, R. 30. On the north side of the same bottom in which 1Le19, 20 and 21 are found, and 500 feet from the river, another site is situated on a second terrace of the typical red clay gumbo soil. While not greatly productive, it is one of the few sites in the basin which seems to contain only one component. The following was recovered:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	15
Brushed	8

Other:

Quartzite, water-worn, possible proj. pt. tip?	1

All the pottery found is Ocmulgee Old Fields II types; the brushed type is Chattahoochee brushed, while all the Plain (A) is Ocmulgee Fields Plain. Hence what may be assumed to be a historic component is the only represented period (See Chapter VI).

1Le23: Sect. 8, T. 18, R. 30. South of the mouth of Rock Creek on the south side of a small impermanent stream, another scattering of material is encountered. It is found principally on an elevated area about 100 feet south of the stream mouth. Little was found, but there was enough to merit a site designation:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	4
Brushed	1

Other:

Proj. pt., frag.	1
Scraper, plano-convex, quartzite	1
Flint chips	3
Quartzite	2

All the pottery, both Plain (A) and brushed, are of historic types (Chattahoochee Brushed and Ocmulgee Fields Plain). While the plano-convex scraper may not belong, the preponderance of cultural material indicates that only a historic component is present.

1Le24: Sect. 8, T. 18, R. 30. This site is found on the north side of the small creek, opposite 1Le23, on a second terrace several hundred feet back from the river. Most of the material recovered was found on the slopes of the terrace, eroding out; but the top of the terrace was well covered by vegetation and so optimum surveillance was not possible Surface material includes:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	8
Comp. st. (A)	2
Plain (B)	4
Cord marked (B)	1

Other:

Scraper, flake	1
Quartzite chips	5

All of the (A) types had a Lake Jackson Plain type of paste, and such probably represents an early, transitional to late, Lamar type. The Plain (B) sherds, and the one cord marked sherd, which had a (B) type of paste are nondescript and could be any of the many Woodland manifestations. Thus a mid-Lamaroid component and an unidentified Woodland component are present.

1Le25: Sect. 8, T. 18, R. 30. This site is situated just north of 1Le24 and just south of Rock Creek on a second terrace a few hundred feet from the river. Again the top of the terrace was well covered by trees and other vegetation prohibiting adequate surface hunting of the site, but an interesting collection was recovered from the

slopes of the terrace:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	2
Comp. st. (A)	1
Plain (B)	1

Other:

Proj. pt. frag., corner-notched?	1
Proj. pt. rd. stem, quartzite	1
Proj. pt. sq. stem, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., (one serrated) quartzite frags.	2
Proj. pt., rd. stem, crude, flint	1
Worked? quartzite	3
Scraper, flake	1
Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	25

The Plain (A) and complicated stamped (A) sherds bespeak a Lamaroid component at this site, but three sherds are not too convincing. The one Plain (B) sherd is nondescript. From the large number of worked stone pieces, it would seem most likely that the dominant component here is an Archaic one, probably Early Archaic.

1Le26: Sect. 8, T. 18, R. 30. At the mouth of Rock Creek, a monadnock-like hillock juts up, probably a result of a change in the outlet of Rock Creek. To the north of the hill, a low saddle is found between the hill and the next adjacent ridge; presumably the mouth of Rock Creek once flowed through this saddle. But, probably due to a resistant rock formation in the saddle, the creek was forced

to turn south a few hundred feet from the river, and cut through a new mouth, and thus create the isolated hillock. On the top of this hill is found one, and possibly another, rock cairn. The most convincing one is about ten feet in diameter, little more than one foot high and composed of locally occurring granitic gneiss. Just to the north of this cairn, another scattering of rock is found, but with no height to speak of; this may or may not be another that has been torn asunder. No cultural material was found in the vicinity of the cairns, and so like most other rock cairns in the general area, the cultural provenience is unknown--perhaps "unknowable".

9Me4: Lot 214, 19th Dist. The site is located just south of Goat Rock Dam, close to a tributary creek in the river bottom. Hoke Hargett, a local collector, reports finding much at this site, including shell beads and bone. Evidently flooding has either washed the site away or covered it with alluvium since very little was found on the surface. The site was located and numbered by Huscher (1960) who reports "a sparse exposure of sherds". This is essentially the same situation this survey found:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	2
Plain (B)	1

Other:

Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	1
Clay, fired, porous	1

The only identifiable remains are Lamaroid (Plain A pottery).

9Me5: Lot 213, 19th Dist. This is a rock cairn located on a saddle between the forks of a small unnamed stream, east, up the valley from 9Me4. The pile of rock is 15 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about two feet high (max.) and is composed of medium-sized rocks of local occurrence. Cultural affiliation is unknown.

9Me6: Lot 214, 19th Dist. This is another rock cairn, found up the second valley south of Goat Rock Dam on the north side. This "cairn" is much less convincing than 9Me5, being only a few scattered rocks. This is possibly just a pile of rocks from field clearing.

9Me7: Lots 216, 249, Dist. 19. This site is on the slightly elevated area in a large open bottom shielded from the river by Phillips Island. The material recovered came from a large area over the bottom--actually too little material over too wide an area to deserve a site designation.

Ceramic:

Plain (B)	2
Crockery	2

Other:

Proj. pt., frag., flint	1
Scrapers, flint	2
Flint chips	6
Quartzite chips	6

So little was found that any cultural assignment would be foolhardy; it is greatly doubted that the crockery has any antiquity.

9Me10: Lot 251, 19th Dist. This site is found on a high clay ridge to the south and east of 9Me9, situated in a large bottom area. Just to the south of the ridge is a small stream. Little material was found due to grass cover, but this includes:

Ceramic:

Etowah Plain	2
Plain (B)	7
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	1

Other:

Proj. pt., lanceolate form? rose quartzite	1
Bi-convex, disc-shaped, flint object	1
Scraper, plano-convex	2
Blank, ovate, quartzite	1
Flint chips	17
Quartzite chips	6
Bone (recent?)	8

A thin but considerable variety seems to be present. The Etowah Plain sherds have the Chattahoochee variant paste. The Plain (B) sherds are quite nondescript, but these and the cord wrapped dowel impressed sherd ("Kellogg Fabric-Impressed") indicate some Early Woodland occupation. And finally, the amount and variety of chipped stone artifacts suggests a probable Archaic component, with several of the quartzite implements being made of a type of quartzite favored by the "Old Quartz" industry.

9Mel1: Lot 221, 19th Dist. This site is located on a slightly elevated sand ridge next to the river to the south of farm buildings on the Green Island Hills Ranch. The site is largely grassed over, but some recent bulldozer operations have uncovered portions of the site so that some material was recovered. From the deeper bulldozed areas no material was found, so the site is evidently superficial. The "surface" collection includes:

Ceramic:

Etowah Plain?	3
Swift Creek comp. st.	1
Plain (B)	3
Plain (B), interior red film	1

Other:

Proj. pt., tip	1
Flint chips	4
Quartzite chips	1
Rock crystal chip	1

The pottery, while meager, is most interesting. The Etowah Plain sherds are classified as such on the basis of their Chattahoochee variant paste. The Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd is a typical later folded over rim, but the stamping is poorly done (or smoothed over) and this, as well as several of the Plain (B) sherds resemble the Late Swift Creek assemblage found at 1Le17 (see Chapter V). The one red-filmed sherd was definitely a Woodland type of pottery but precisely what is a moot point. Evidently, Etowah, Late Swift Creek and Early Woodland are all present at this site.

9Me12: Lots 221 and 283, 19th Dist. The present survey did not relocate this site originally found by Smithsonian reconnaissance (Huscher, 1960). But Huscher reports finding a "green stone celt", and a scattering of sherds, evidently Lamaroid, but he noted no concentration.

9Me13: Lot 284, 19th Dist. This is the last site reported by Huscher (1960--all Georgia sites 9Me4 through 13 were originally located by the Smithsonian survey). It is found on the south side of a small stream next to the river bank, about 2500 feet south of the Green Island Hills Ranch buildings. The material found was scattered and sparse, and no concentration was noted:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	4
Plain (B)	3

Other:

Flint spalls	2

Lamar and Woodland seem to be present, but with so little, it is difficult to assay, especially considering the fact that attrition of Plain (A) types can easily render a sherd Plain (B).

9Me200: This site is found on the north end of Phillips Island, about one-half mile south of Goat Rock Dam. According to a local collector, Hoke Hargett, there was once a mound on this island, and a fair amount of surface material. But today, little can be found, and that is scattered. Presumably, the mound and most of the

village, if ever present, were washed away by heavy floods early in this century.

Ceramic:

Brushed	3
Plain (A)	17
Comp. st. (A)	1

Other:

Proj. pt., stem, sq., reworked tip	1
Flint spall	1
Quartzite chip	1

While most of this material reflects a Lamaroid occupation, there is a minor amount of what is probably historic; i.e., Chattahoochee brushed, and at least three of the Plain (A) sherds were of Ocmulgee Fields Plain type. The lamar present appears to be later Lamar, but the sherds are not definitive.

9Me201: Lots 248, 251, 19th Dist. In the vicinity of a cattle guard on the primitive dirt road leading to sites 9Me8 and 9, a scattering of material was recovered. The site is on a slight terrace in the rear of the large bottom which also contains sites 9Me9, 10, 202. A small stream flows to the west of the site.

Ceramic:

Plain (B)	4

Other:

Proj. pt., triangular	1
Flint chips	18
Quartzite	1
Mica, in matrix	1

The Plain (B) sherds are an indeterminate Woodland type. The projectile point, almost a lanceolate-form, appears to be a type occurring in Early Woodland, so that designation of this site as Early Woodland, while dubious, is possible.

9Me202: Lot 251, 19th Dist. In the hintermost part of the large bottom north of the Green Island Hills Ranch buildings, bounded on the east by a very small stream and on the south by an area that becomes a virtual lake in rainy seasons, a slight rise is found which produced a few artifacts. While the artifacts are most interesting, they were scattered and apparently superficial.

Other:

Proj. pt., sq. stem, crude, quartzite	3
Proj. pt., frag.	1
Blank, crude ovate, quartzite	1
Scraper, plano-convex, flint	1
Scraper, flake, quartzite	1
Quartzite chips and spalls	27

With the one exception of the plano-convex scraper, all artifacts are made from quartzite. While they are made from a coarser quartzite, they may well be representative of the "Old Quartz" industry. From the amount of quartzite litter, it may well have been a workshop area.

9Me204: Lot 108, 19th Dist. This site is found on a low ridge projecting about between two small creeks, 800 feet from the river, on the north side of a large bottomland area. Laying of pipelines has disturbed the area. Though the site was largely

cleared of vegetation, little material was found:

Ceramic:

Plain (B)	5

Other:

Proj. pt.?, side-notched	1
Blade, stemmed, large, quartzite	1
Flint chips	1
Quartzite chips	6

While this collection is far from definitive, the assemblage would seem to be Early Woodland.

9Me207: Lot 103, 19th Dist. This material was found on a very slightly elevated river beach about 1500 feet south of the mouth of Standing Boy Creek. Surface hunting produced a fair number of sherds, but two small testpits showed that the deposit went little deeper than six inches. All told, the following was recovered:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	16		
Comp. st. (A)	2	Lamar:	19
Incised, bold	1		
Etowah comp. st.?	1		1
Swift Creek Plain	10		10
Plain (B)	22		
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	1	Early	
Check stamp (B)	2	Woodland:	25
	Total:		55

Other:

Scraper, flake	1
Hammerstone	1
Flint chips	3
Quartzite chips	4

The Lamoid pottery appears to be a later type of that pottery. The one Etowah sherd was small and difficult to type. The so-called Swift Creek Plain was separated out on the basis of similarity with the Plain types of Swift Creek found at 1Le17, which is probably Late Swift Creek. And finally, one or several Early Woodland components are present, as represented by the Plain (B) sherds, the cord wrapped dowel impressed, and the check stamped types (Cartersville?). This site was of additional interest in that it is near 9Me214, a small excavated rock shelter that contained Lamar and Early Woodland materials, and some similarity between the two sites does exist. (See "Excavations," Chapter V, 9Me214, for greater detail.)

9Me208: Lot 104, 19th Dist. This site is found next to the river on a slightly elevated sandy beach some 2000 feet north of the mouth of Standing Boy Creek. Material was found in two separated cleared areas and was scattered and thin:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	3
Plain (B)	1
Swift Creek? comp. st.	1

Other:

Flint chips	4

Here, traces of Lamar (suggestive of types midway in the development), Swift Creek and Early Woodland are present, but little more than traces.

9Me209: Lot 101, 19th Dist. This site, like several others in the basin, occurred at the mouth of a small creek opposite the north end of the first large island north ("60 Acre Island") of the Oliver Dam. Material was also found on a clay ridge to the north of the small creek. The material from the two areas was kept separate, and a significant difference noted between the two collections. Area I (about the creek mouth) produced:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	27
Comp. st. (A)	4
Comp. st. (A), smoothed and fine line incised	1
Avarett Plain	1
Swift Creek Plain	12
Plain (B)	4
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	2

Other:

Flint	3
Quartzite	4

This section of the site presents a situation very similar to 1Le5, with most ceramic periods being represented. The area has probably

been considerably flood disturbed since it is quite low lying. Components of Late Lamar, Avarett, Swift Creek (Late, a 1a 1Le17), and Early Woodland are evident.

Area II (ridge north of creek) revealed:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	1
Plain (B)	1

Other:

Proj. pt., large, rd. stem	1
Proj. pt., tip, almost uniface	1
Scraper, plano-convex, quartzite	1
Scraper, flake (1 flint, 1 quartzite)	2
Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	8

This section of the site is almost devoid of pottery, and is most productive of chipped stone implements, so much so that a Late (?) Archaic component is dictated.

9Me210: Lot 93, Dist. 19. About one mile north of the Oliver Dam this site is found on top of a high clay ridge, within 200 feet of the river. Surface hunting conditions were not good, in that vegetation covered the area, but on some of the slopes a little material was picked up:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	6
Brushed	1

Other:

Flint chips	2
Quartzite	5

All the pottery classed as Plain (A) is Ocmulgee Fields Plain, and so all the pottery, and the site as well, is historic.

9Me211: Lot 86, 19th Dist. The site is located at the first bend, on the north side of Roaring Creek, which enters the river just north of the Oliver Dam axis. A little additional material found on the adjacent south side of the creek was included in this site. A tremendous amount of quartz and quartzite litter occurred on the site; only specimens that appeared "workable" were saved.

Other:

Proj. pt., ovate, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., sq. stem quartzite	1
Proj. pt., sl. side notch, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., frags., quartzite	4
Blades or blank frags., quartzite	2
Scraper, plano-convex, quartzite	1
Scrapers, flake, quartzite	2
Proj. pt., tip, serrated, flint	1
Proj. pt., sq. stem, flint, large	1
Quartzite chips and spalls	59
Flint chips	2

The fact that virtually all artifacts are made of quartzite suggests this is an "Old Quartz" industry site, possibly a workshop area in light of the large amount of quartzite litter.

9Me212: Lot 85, 19th Dist. The occupation area is located on the western fork of Roaring Creek, near the head of that stream on the east slope. The material found was thin and scattered:

Ceramic:

Plain (A)	1
Plain (B)	4
Crockery (modern?)	1

Other:

Turtleback, quartzite	1
Quartzite, worked	1
Chopper, quartzite	1
Quartzite	3
Flint chip	1

While a few sherds, Lamaroid and Woodland occur, the nature of the chipped stone is more indicative of an Archaic occupation, perhaps an "Old Quartz" industry. It is suspected that the crockery is of no antiquity.

9Me213: Lot 255, 19th Dist. This site is found on both sides of Standing Boy Creek, some 1800 feet downstream from where the Old River Road crosses the creek. At the site, on the west side, a smaller tributary enters Standing Boy. The material found was scattered and included:

Ceramic:

Plain (B)	1

Other:

Proj. pt., stem, broken, large	1
Proj. pt., tip, quartzite	1
Proj. pt., lanceolate-form, flint	1
Flint chips	5
Quartzite chips	4
Bone frag.	1

This collection suggests,and little more can be said, that an Early Woodland component is represented.

9Me215: Lot 102, 19th Dist. This site is found on the largest island in the reservoir area, 60 Acre Island. The present survey did not get a chance to get to the island, and our knowledge of the site is only through the courtesy of Mr. C. R. Porter, a local resident, who donated a small collection of pottery which he had picked up on the island. It is assumed that the site is located on the northern, higher end of the island but wherever, it is probably flood disturbed. Nevertheless, the existing collection is of some interest:

Ceramic:

Incised, fine line (A)	1
Avarett Plain	6

The pottery indicates both Lamar and Avarett, but Avarett is in ascendency; and this makes it all the more a pity that the field archeologist did not get to this site, since too little is known of the Avarett "culture".

CHAPTER V

SITE EXCAVATIONS

Excavation of particular sites was primarily determined by the quantity of surface material collected and the components seemingly represented by these collections. Huscher (1960) had made recommendations concerning some habitation areas, and additional survey work after the basin had been cleared suggested other possibilities. Actual field work sometimes altered an original appraisal of site potential and work allotments were adjusted accordingly, although no more than a few days were usually devoted to any one occupied area because of time limitations. All rockshelters, though few in number and small in size, were explored. Not only did these overhangs offer some possibility of obtaining good artifact sequence; they also provided a modicum of protection on winter days when weather conditions made working in open sites difficult.

1Le1: SOAP CREEK SITE

Introduction: 1Le1, an extensive multicomponent village site, is located in Sects. 36 and 25, T. 19, R. 29, Lee County, Alabama. It presently occupies either side of a river slough, cut through recently to Soap Creek, which at this point runs roughly parallel to the river. Thus the site is bounded on two sides by water (Soap Creek and the Chattahoochee River), and is presently bisected by the river slough.

The latter has not always been the case though (See below: Site History). To the north one-quarter of a mile is Goat Rock Dam, which is the upper limit of the future Oliver Basin. The mill race of this dam extends to the north end of 1Le1.

At present then there are two portions of the site: 1) the north end of the island formed by the river slough joining Soap Creek, which is locally called Fork Island, and 2) the mainland portion of the site, where material is seen along both the creek and the river, and perhaps in between; but this section is wooded and surface inspection impossible.

The actual area of surface material falls largely within the 336 foot contour (Figure 1), and is found on the more elevated sections of the site, being about ten feet above the river level. Surface hunting on the site revealed two general horizontal components on the site: 1) Lamar, being found on the north end of Fork Island, and up along the creek on the mainland, and 2) Early Woodland, being found on the mainland along the river.

The site was visited a number of times before actual excavations were commenced, and in the course of the visits a sizeable surface collection was assembled. The most productive area superficially was on the highest area of the north end of Fork Island with only a scattering as one moved away to the south from this area. Here Lamar material was heavily dominant, with

only sporadic Etowah and Early Woodland sherds being found. On the mainland, Lamar material was fairly plentiful all along the elevated sections near the creek, but there were only scattered pieces along the river. Early Woodland material on the other hand was most frequent along the river and only scattered elsewhere.

This site was one designated for work under the University of Georgia contract with the Georgia Power Company, but the field archeologist delayed working at the site until final clearing was completed; unfortunately, this was the last area in the Oliver Basin to be cleared, and in clearing some areas of the site were disturbed. But work finally was initiated at the site on December 11, 1958, and this initial phase terminated on December 20. What was found was deemed important enough to warrant further work, so that upon receipt of National Park Service funds, the writer returned to the site, and ten days were devoted to further explorations.

Site History: This is the only site in the Oliver Basin which had received any attention prior to the Oliver Basin work. The site, known variously as the Soap Creek Site, the Wacoochee Mound or Chattasoak Mound, had seen one previous excavation and much "pot-hunting". Peter Brannon (1909), presently Director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, in an early article on Middle Chattahoochee archeology, devotes some space to the

"Wacoochee Mound". He reports finding burials in the mound area, and rock cairns a little further up river, which upon opening revealed nothing. Presently no mound is to be found on the site, and the writer can only assume (and believe local reports) that the mound was washed completely away by flooding.

As for the rock cairns, Brannon at the time of his writing noted that they were being covered by flood deposits; evidently this process has been completed for this writer has noted no convincing rock cairns; some piles of rock were found close to the mill race of Goat Rock Dam, but this area was disturbed in the course of building the dam and mill race, so these "cairns" are believed to be of recent origins.

Other persons have dug haphazardly at this site, and made surface collections. Generally, the material found en process has been dispersed and today cannot be found; but several collections were available for analysis. Evidently, after the river slough had been formed and after subsequent floods, surface finds were abundant, including skeletal material.

Collections from 1Le1: Hargett has in his possession an interesting assortment of material from this site. It was he who called this site the "Cattasoak Mound", which he relates was the name an old Indian-Negro woman called it. This collection includes: a right angle soapstone pipe with peculiar small perforations (other than

for the pipe stem) in the stem area; several flat-based steatite sherds; stone disks (one being two inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch thick); many medium to large stemmed points, and leaf-shaped points; a steatite one-holed pendant, probably originally a gorget but reworked; many quartz projectile points and "objects", with some of these quartz "points" being quite large (one example was five inches in length); one "spinner" point, opposite side beveled; one pentagonal point with concave base; one expanded base drill; one chipped stone hoe; one large chipped flint "adze" bit. Among ceramic objects many pottery disks were noted; several large flat bases from Lamaroid vessels; Lamar check-stamped; several interesting punctate-incised sherds of which one had a "psuedo-Iroquois" collar; a little Etowah II complicated stamped pottery; one Late? Swift Creek sherd with folded over rim strip, and a zone stamp in neck area; many noded Lamar types and Lamar Bold Incised; a water bottle neck sherd with red paint; as well as a large amount of the usual Lamar pottery. Most of this was evidently found over the years mainly after floods and spring high waters had washed the material out.

Charles Butler, another employee of the Georgia Power Company, had also gathered material from the site some years back. He reports that the river completed cutting the slough through to Soap Creek in 1919, and shortly thereafter, Butler noted burials washing out of the upper bank on the extreme north end of Fork Island, and

that these burials were surrounded by small stones. Butler picked up some material at this time and a few later years, and has since donated these to the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts (Bradley Museum). In the Butler collection there are pottery vessels--both water bottle types, with rather short necks and plain surfaces, soapstone objects, and miscellaneous other artifacts.

Also in the Museum are other objects from the area of 1Le1. Frank Schnell, Sr., many years ago, found two steatite tubes and a steatite gorget somewhere in the area of the site. Schnell recalls that he found them in or near a gravel pit. As far as this writer has been able to determine, there is no gravel pit in the site area at present, but it seems a good possibility that this might have been filled by flood deposition. It is conceivable that these objects are consistent with the Early Woodland materials found on the site. One of the steatite tubes is to be found in the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts; the other has since been lost. The one present is about 12 inches long and constricted in the center, flaring out slightly to either end.

J. W. Wallace, Columbus, Georgia, also reported finding several pottery vessels at 1Le1; but these are no longer to be found. Evidently they were some manner of plain Lamar jars.

Excavations: The main work conducted at this site was concentrated in Division N-13 (see map); but a fair amount of work was devoted

to the tracing out of what initially was thought to be a flood buried mound, which turned out to be a natural terrace; otherwise work was in the nature of testpits in attempts to determine the extent and nature of the site.

Having some notion of the great extent of this site prior to beginning work, a 100-foot square division system was used, lettering each 100-foot expanse north-south, and numbering each, east-west, so that a number and letter designate each 100-foot square; (e.g., N-13). Within each division then, blocks were designated by their southwest stake, as if the 100 foot division were the northeast quadrant of a set of coordinates. (Thus: Bl. 20E20, Div. N-13). An arbitrary grid north was employed, which deviated 47 degrees west of true north. Initially, a number of testpits were dug, mainly to determine extent of the site; these did not follow the grid system. Later, units designated as test trenches were dug, and these are a part of the grid system, usually 10x5 trenches which amount to one-half of a regular ten-foot square. Some material was recovered designated "bulldozer cut". This does not conform to the grid system, being material recovered in the course of shaving off a deep bulldozer gouge cut into the mainland bank next to the slough for fill to build a causeway across the slough to facilitate clearing of Fork Island.

Division N-13: Under the Georgia Power Company contract, two 10-foot blocks were dug in this division, since this was the most productive area in surface hunting. These two blocks were taken down in four-inch levels, and material was abundant. Later, upon returning to the site in January, these two blocks were expanded by eleven more, and parts of several others. These latter diggings were conducted in either six-inch levels, or by removing all artifact producing material in one full swoop (which never amounted to much more than 12 inches). The main reason for this was that time was beginning to press and the field archeologist wanted to expose more of the subsurface in an attempt to find subsurface features. The initial two blocks dug by four-inch levels provided a good check for stratigraphy, as did the six-inch levels. The remainder only adds to the sample.

Another reason the field archeologist chose to dig in this area was that this seemed to be the least flood-disturbed portion of the site; but after a better look at some of the material from this section, it is thought that even this high terrace was not entirely free of water disturbance. And to further complicate digging, in clearing this area, bulldozers in places scraped deep enough to disturb the entire aboriginal deposit and beyond into subsoil. And the fact that there was much scraping about of soil in clearing, obliterates physical stratigraphy.

The soil here in Division N-13, as in most other places, though not all, is a very fine micaceous sand of alluvial origin. Once twelve inches deep or more within it, one encounters what appears to be ground water levigation lines--thin wavy brown lines, principally colored by iron oxide and concentrated by ground water percolation.

The principal interest in this area after the opening of four or five 10-foot squares was an attempt to follow out a post mold pattern. In this connection, several blocks were just shoveled out to get down to subsoil to see if any postmolds were present.

The postmolds found were of several varieties (See floor plan of N13, 1Le1): 1) three which were so deep as to cause doubt as to their Indian origin, but the finding of material in them suggested that they were postmolds. These lie roughly in a line in B1. 30E50 and 40E60; one was within a larger basin shaped pit (F. #2) and in the upper portion a section of burnt off post was found; 2) another main type was a black, fairly convincing series, 15 to 18 inches in depth, and usually these contained pieces of pottery, daub, and occasionally bone. Several larger examples of this type in B1. 10E50 produced the best examples of daub. These postmolds, with some artistic license, could be construed to form parts of several patterns, but due to bulldozer disturbance and the cutting away of the north bank along

the northern limits of excavation by flood action, no definite pattern could be firmly established; 3) the last type of post-mold found was decidedly different. The fill was brown soil, rather difficult to detect, and usually contained little or no cultural material. It is the field archeologist's interpretation that these represent an earlier occupation, either Etowah or Early Woodland. These seem to be random postmolds, forming no recognizable pattern.

Several phenomena were labeled features in Division N-13. One of these already mentioned was a small basin shaped pit (Bls. 30E50 and 60) which is related to one of the deep post-molds. Within this feature a fair amount of pottery was recovered, much of it from one Fort Walton Incised vessel. Several lenses of burnt material were seen in this feature, and remnants of a burnt post were found.

Two shallow debris filled ditches were also designated as features. F. #3 (Bl. 40 and 50E50) had a dark sandy fill which, especially as one moved north into Bl. 50E50 was water deposited with all debris occurring on the bottom of the feature. Debris was mainly pottery and rock; one sizeable steatite sherd was noted as originating in this feature. F. #4 was a shallow broad ditch like F. #3, except the fill of this one was a reddish earth most similar to a flood deposited silty clay on the mainland terrace. This also contained much material.

Other phenomena found, but not given feature numbers, were a group of pit-like holes, usually containing much rock, both fire-cracked and water-worn, but nothing in the way of artifacts. Though these might be natural, the field archeologist suspects them of being something from an earlier occupation in this area, probably Early Woodland.

Division N-13, then, is primarily an occupation area of the Lamaroid time level, but the persistent occurrence of earlier sherd types (Etowah, also Early Woodland) indicates that at least two components are represented in this area. That there was a house(s) in this area during the Lamar period is not doubted, and possibly both a rectangular and a circular pattern, but the lack of any house floor or firepit casts doubt on this. And also likely is the presence of some earlier structure, most likely Early Woodland, but again it was not possible to follow out any house pattern.

The "Psuedo-Mound" Area: In the K & L rows and 12, 13 and 14 columns, a mound-like structure was encountered. This was first revealed by the cleaning off of a profile on the west side of a bulldozer cut, made to make a causeway across to the island. This west side of the bulldozer cut revealed a very sharp outline of what looked to be a buried mound, flat on top, with sharp break, and slope. To check further on this, a small testpit (#1) was put down in Division K-12 area, and this seemed to further

corroborate the buried mound idea. This testpit showed in profile a deeply buried slope, covered by laminated, artifact rich, flood deposits. To further check on the apparent mound, another testpit (#3) was dug, roughly in line with the west side of the bulldozer cut to try and find another slope of the "mound". And this testpit did reveal another slope, again with flood deposits containing artifacts. In all these areas of work, the distinguishing feature was a peculiar cap on the "mound" slope, of a red silty clay, one-half inch thick on top of the "mound", but thickening the further down slope one went.

A 10-foot square was also opened in this area, Division K-13, Bl. 20E0. This was fairly productive in the first six inches, and then material thinned out rapidly, with virtually nothing below 12 inches. It was concluded that this block was on the flat top of the mound. The east side of the bulldozer cut was also cleaned off for the profile, and again what looked to be a cut through the slope was noted. But there was still considerable doubt about the structure in that attempts at finding an old surface on the west side of the bulldozer cut had not been successful, and no lensing was to be seen; only horizontal thin wavy brown lines of natural origins.

All the above was done in December. So to check further on this "mound", upon returning to the site in January, the writer dug TT#1 (5x20 feet in all), and TT#2. In TT#1 the expected "mound"

profile did not appear, and in TT#2 it appeared where it was not expected. So it began to appear that this "mound" was a strictly natural occurrence, contoured by flood action so that portions of this old flood covered terrace appeared very similar to a mound. But the irregularity of the terrace on its northern slope cinched the fact that it was not Indian in origin.

While a fair amount of time and labor were expended upon solving this problem, it was not all in vain, for interesting information regarding the "physiographic history" of this site was gathered incidentally, and several intriguing features were noted.

Feature #1 was found in the west side of the bulldozer cut, and was partially followed for seven feet perpendicular to the bulldozer cut. This feature was another shallow broad "ditch" filled by flood deposited sand (laminated) with a fair amount of debris on the bottom of the ditch including pottery, flint, and rock. Some of this rock was quite sizeable, so large as to be not readily carried far by flood action; so there is a good chance some of this material was already within the ditch prior to the flood action which filled it with sand. Pottery found within this ditch was both Lamaroid and Etowah.

Feature #5 was found running northwest-southeast through TT#1, Division K-13, and was again a broad shallow ditch, which was in part flood filled. This ditch, though, had a dark sand fill, whereas the fill of F. #1 was a light sand. Only portions of this

feature showed laminations indicative of water deposition. And again, a fair amount of debris was found within the feature. (Virtually all material below six inches in TT#1 came from this feature.)

Division K-15: Two and one-half 10-foot squares were excavated in this area in hopes of encountering something of the Early Woodland or Etowah occupations of the site. TT#3 (Division K-15, 70E50, W½) was first dug and the first six inches produced some material, mainly "early" looking pottery, and contained a great amount of rock. Below this level artifacts were very thin; but a little material occurred down to 54 inches, which was exclusively stone (flint chips, one scraper, quartz chips).

Block 50E80 was then dug in this division, and in the first six inches much rock and material is found, and then a four to six inch layer of reddish silty clay such as found capping the "psuedo-mound". Beneath this was sand,and another broad shallow ditch, filled with debris on the bottom, was encountered. The material found within this ditch included Lamar, Etowah and Early Woodland ceramics and is definitely flood deposited within the ditch. Also found were several large stemmed points of Archaic or Early Woodland type, and a curious fragment of a stone ring. Once beneath this ditch, only quartz artifacts and chips were found, with the only pottery being found in the places the ditch intruded into this level.

Block 40E70 was also dug in an attempt to follow the ditch encountered in 50E80. It was relocated, in part, and in a similar situation beneath the reddish soil cap. This ditch was labeled Feature #6 and was discovered to bend somewhat in 40E70, in that the highest point of the ditch was about where the two blocks joined, with down slopes away from this point.

Division K-15 provides some not too satisfying information on some of the earlier components of this site. There is a thin Archaic component 24 inches and below in this area. In the ditch, Etowah and Early Woodland are mingled together but each, on the basis of typology, can add another component to 1Le1. F. #6 seems more natural than anything else, but the broad shallow nature of it is a bit puzzling.

Outlying Testpits: Testpit #2 is on the mainland, on the river side, in Division I-16. This testpit produced pottery in the first six inches, mostly Early Woodland. Below six inches only flint and quartz chips were found, and by 24 inches all cultural material was exhausted. This at least demonstrates the presence of Early Woodland material in this area, but it is very probable that it is greatly flood disturbed.

Testpit #4 is on the mainland area of this site, north along Soap Creek in Division I-13. Surface hunting in this area had produced a little pottery, and this testpit was put down to check

beneath the surface. The first twelve inches produced a scattering of Lamar sherds, but then laminated bands of dark and light sand were encountered which contained much cultural debris of Lamar cast, and then finally at 36 inches, a change in soil was encountered, which was not flood disturbed. Evidently most of this area has been flood churned, but a fair amount of material was recovered in this small testpit.

Testpit #5: This is further south on the island and to the west in Division Q-11, and was an attempt to find the southern extent of the site on the island. Down to eight inches a considerable amount of pottery was found, but this is largely disturbed by plowing (this island was at one time cultivated) and some pottery was found to a depth of 16 inches; nothing below this. Thus, this far south, considerable material is found.

Physiographic History of Site: In the course of excavations on this site, a fair amount of information has accrued relating to the various physiographic stages at this site. It has become apparent that beside the recent change in the topographic configuration (the river slough cut-through) there have been other such changes. This has principally been uncovered in connection with following the "psuedo-mound". Roughly three stages of site configuration can be distinguished, which are pertinent to the archeological history of this site.

Stage I: This stage, the earliest, begins in the indefinite past and comes up to some point within the Lamar occupation of the site. In this stage there is good evidence to indicate that the mouth of Soap Creek entered the Chattahoochee River approximately where the present slough cuts through the site, only the creek probably cut to the north of the long narrow tongue of land extending presently between Soap Creek and the river slough. The land contour in this stage was slightly lower than at the present time, and is found today just beneath the reddish silty clay layer found in several areas of the site. It is also on this old surface that the "ditches" were formed, be it natural or Indian.

The reasoning for this stage is as follows: In the bull-dozer cut, and TP#1, especially, the slope of the old terrace is such that there must have been a water channel close by, and since the long tongue of land between the present Soap Creek and the river cut-through has been built up by flood activities (seen in TP#1) it seems reasonable that originally Soap Creek flowed directly into the river without running parallel to the river for nearly a quarter of a mile further. During this stage it is hypothesized that the present Fork Island (not an island then) was roughly the same elevation all over the north end of the island, including the almost island to the west of N-13; probably a small tributary stream flowed into Soap Creek where the present bed of Soap Creek lies on the west side of Fork Island.

But sometime within the Lamar period there was a very heavy flood or floods which changed the topography considerably. This point in time is selected since the ditches, especially, were filled up at the time of this change, and the latest cultural material in them sets the terminal date; nothing later than Lamar is present.

Stage II: The flood, of course, would back up Soap Creek and, along with this, would deposit material as it did; Soap Creek was probably also in flood condition and began, and eventually finished, cutting a new channel through to the river, and the old channel silted up; evidently making the contours of what is now island, and the mainland, almost the same. That is the present river slough was almost completely filled in. The Lamar peoples then reoccupied the site; probably for the most intensive occupation the site had seen, and built the mound which used to stand on the site some place over the present river slough, and had fairly extensive village on either side of it. This occupation either persisted, or the site was intermittently occupied up into the Ocmulgee I period, and then the site was abandoned by the Indians completely. So during Stage II, there was essentially one elevated area bounded on either side by the creek and river, extending right across the present river slough.

Stage III: The final stage is within recorded history, though the precise date is unknown. This is a result of man's

activity in the area in the course of building Goat Rock Dam's mill race, when some soil was removed from the present slough mouth area, and erosion began. The river cut through again, roughly in the Old Soap Creek bed area, and piled up large amounts of flood disturbed soil close to the Soap Creek side of the site (the long tongue of land) due to action of river flood water hitting Soap Creek flood waters, and dropping soil and silt on the upstream side. This brings us up to the present conformation of the site.

Artifacts: Not all the material recovered from this site has been examined, since much of it is flood disturbed and out of context. Excluding all flood disturbed material leaves only Division N-13; but several of the flood disturbed excavations (TP#5, TP#4, Div. K-15, F. #1) have been included for comparative purposes. Even so, a sizeable amount of material has been studied, and it is certainly an adequate sample.

The appended catalogue (Table 1) breaks down this material by five different units of excavation. Division N-13 has been combined into one unit, since no good stratigraphy was found; rather earlier sherds were scattered thinly throughout the Lamar material. In the two testpits listed, at either extremes of the site, essentially the same type of material is found as in Division N-13; but in Division K-15 and Feature #1, a higher proportion of material of pre-Lamar nature is found.

TABLE 1

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

CERAMIC	Div. N-13	TP#5	TP#4	K-15	F#1	Totals
Plain (A)	6984	163	65	121	65	7398
Comp. st. (A)	1687	17	9	10	3	1726
Check st. (A)	229	1	-	-	-	230
Incised, fine line	53	5	1	-	1	60
Incised, brd. shal.	55	3	-	1	-	59
Incised, bold	16	-	-	1	-	17
Zone punctate	46	1	2	-	-	49
Burnished	27	-	-	-	-	27
Shell-temp. plain	27	-	-	-	-	27
Punctate	8	2	-	-	1	11
Red film	8	-	-	1	-	9
Brushed	6	1	1	-	-	8
Net impressed	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cord marked (A)	2	-	-	-	-	2
Roughened	4	-	-	-	-	4
LAMAR & OCMULGEE:	9153	193	78	134	70	9628
Etowah rect.comp.st.	65	3	6	36	3	113
Etowah curv.comp.st.	48	2	2	12	3	67
Etowah?	39	2	2	1	-	44
ETOWAH:	152	7	10	49	6	224
Avarett plain	44	-	1	4	-	49
Avarett incised	1	-	-	-	-	1
AVARETT:	45	-	1	4	-	50
Napier-like comp.st.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Swift Creek comp.st.	3	-	-	-	-	3
SWIFT CREEK:	4	-	-	-	-	4
Plain (B)	262	5	2	228	18	515
Check st. (B)	3	-	-	5	-	8
Simple st.	46	-	-	25	1	72
Cord wr.dowel impr.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Fibre-temp.,plain	50	-	1	11	1	63
Fibre-temp.,decor.	5	-	-	-	-	5
Steatite	17	-	1	4	-	22
EARLY WOODLAND:	384	5	4	273	20	686
GRAND TOTAL:	9738	205	93	460	96	10,592

The Lamar-Ocmulgee ceramics are largely self-explanatory, but it should be noted that the Ocmulgee portion of this is very small; considering the size of sample, only a trace. Since a large sample is present, some further breakdown of decorative features is provided (Tables 2, 3). A prevalence of nodes (mammiform projections) and lugs (more linear projections) is to be noted; the near absence of handles also seems significant, as is the frequency of pottery discs. In rim-lip treatments the dominance of the "A" type of "rim-row" decorations is noteworthy; and the high correlation between plain surface and notched lips (usually bowls), and burnished with "C" "rim-row" decoration is of note.

TABLE 2

POTTERY: LAMAROID APPENDAGES & "OBJECTS"

	Plain A	Comp.St. A	Check St. A	Burnished	Totals
Nodes	15	4	2	-	21
Noded Castellation	2	-	-	-	2
Castellation	1	-	-	-	1
Lug, bar	4	-	-	-	4
Lugs	5	1	1	-	7
Strap handle with node	1	-	-	-	1
Strap handle	2	-	-	-	2
Lug, human face effigy	1	-	-	1	2
Effigy pot? "tails"	4	-	-	-	4
Disks	21	2	-	-	23
Pipe frags.	3*	-	-	-	3
TOTALS:	59	7	3	1	70

*One fine line incised.

TABLE 3

RIM-LIP TREATMENTS COMPARED TO SURFACE FINISH
DIVISION N-13, 1LE1

	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	Notched Lip	Incised Lip	Totals
Plain (A)	162	27	31	2	62	2	286
Comp. st. (A)	17	9	1	0	9	0	36
Check st. (A)	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Burnished	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
Brushed	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Incised	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
TOTALS:	180	38	38	2	82	2	342

"A": Row of irregular node-like protuberances just below the lip created by gouging out; frequently by manipulation of the lower side of a folded rim strip.

"B": Rows of mammiform nodes below lip; little gouging into body of vessel apparent; possibly appliqued.

"C": Appliqued notched fillet, usually below lip, but occasionally at shoulder.

"D": Solid bar girdling vessel just below lip, rare, perhaps just variant of "C".

TABLE 4

STONE AND BONE: 1LE1

ARTIFACT	N-13	TP#5	TP#4	K-15	F#1	Totals
CHIPPED STONE:						
Proj. pt., sq. stem	1	-	-	8	2	11
Proj. pt., rd. stem	-	-	-	2	2	2
Proj. pt., unilat. stem	1	-	-	3	-	4
Proj. pt., leaf-shape	2	-	-	1	-	3
Proj. pt., long. triang.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Proj. pt., small, triang.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Proj. pt., small, side-notched	2	-	-	-	-	2
Proj. pt., corner-notched	3	-	-	-	-	3
Proj. pt., frags.	-	-	-	12	1	13
Chopper	-	-	-	1	1	2
Knives	2	-	-	-	1	3
Bunt, unilat. stem	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blanks	2	-	-	-	-	2
Scraper, plano convex	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scraper, flake	5	-	-	8	-	13
Flint, worked	5	-	-	-	-	5
Quartz, worked	2	1	-	-	-	3
Flint chips	much	trace	trace	much	some	x
Quartz chips	much	-	trace	much	some	x
Quartz "white" chips	-	-	-	much	-	x
Quartz crystal chips	1	-	-	-	-	1
GROUND STONE:						
"Stone" ring? frag.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mano	-	-	-	1	-	1
Celt? frag.,polished	1	-	-	-	-	1
Abrader?	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chisel?	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stone disk(1-3/8"dia.)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Worked stone?	1	-	-	-	-	1
OTHER:						
Deer bone	2	-	-	-	-	2
Turtle bone	3	-	-	-	-	3
Bone frags.	26	-	-	-	-	26
Calcined bone	10	-	-	2	-	12
Daub	much	trace	trace	-	-	x
Musket ball	-	-	-	1	-	1
22 shell	-	-	-	1	-	1

In general, this 1Le1 collection of Lamar pottery (especially Div. N-13) can be taken as typical of Late Lamar in the northern middle Chattahoochee, particularly in regard to frequency of Plain (A), Complicated Stamped (A), Check Stamped (A), and incised types (largely Fort Walton Incised). Locally, the most similar material is found at the Bull Creek site, on the south side of Columbus, Georgia.

Of the Etowah sherds, the following motifs are distinguishable:

RECTILINEAR DESIGNS:

Two bar cross diamond	50
One bar cross diamond	4
One bar diamond	1
Three bar cross diamond	1
Nested diamonds (no bar)	1
Line block	2

CURVILINEAR DESIGNS:

Two bar cross	32
One bar cross	1
Five bar? cross	1
Filfot cross	1

Several red film sherds were also found, usually on the interior, with complicated stamping on exterior. The Etowah category includes Etowah Rough and Etowah Complicated Stamped, indeterminate, and Etowah Plain, when it was possible to distinguish these. It is likely that some additional Etowah Plain has been included in Plain (B). The paste of most of these sherds is somewhat more consistent with the type Etowah paste, though all of these sherds

were grit tempered and none shell tempered. From the stamp motifs, and depending on chronologies established outside the area, it would appear that the whole gamut of Etowah types is present, from line block to filfot cross (earliest to latest, respectively); but in both curvilinear and rectilinear forms, the two bar cross diamond heavily dominates, and so equates with Etowah II and III to the north. As will be noted in the pottery catalogue, the proportion of Etowah types is much higher in Division K-15 than anywhere else; evidently some place in this vicinity the main Etowah occupation was to be found prior to flood disturbance.

A small representation of Avarett sherds were recovered, including one of the rare Avarett Incised type. Again, it is quite possible that some of these plain sherds have been classed as Plain (B), and so a larger representation might be present than indicated by the catalogue.

A very few sherds were recovered which are probably Swift Creek, judging by the well defined lands and grooves of the complicated stamping, and by paste differences. A few plain sherds were included with Plain (A) which may well be Swift Creek and it may be a little better represented than the catalogue would indicate.

The Plain (B) category includes several tetrapods and one perforated sherd. And all of the Early Woodland types occur with

higher frequency in Division K-15. The fibre-tempered pottery tended to have some grit inclusions, intentional or otherwise, and several decorated fibre-tempered sherds were recovered. Several of these, probably from one vessel, had a square lip with parallel lines of stab and drag punctates below the rim; one other large decorated interior beveled rim sherd, had three rows of "ticked-line" punctations with long trailed lines placed diagonally below. A fair sample of steatite sherds was found and these include flat bases and rounded rims. It is very probable from the assortment of pottery, that several Early Woodland components are present at 1Le1.

In the chipped stone recovered from the site, a variety of projectile points was found. Only one of these fits comfortably into the heavily dominant Lamaroid context, a small triangle. A number of large square stemmed points were found, especially in Division K-15 and Feature #1; it is suspected that these have an Early Woodland association, but of course both these areas are badly flood disturbed. Also of significance was a series of projectile points found in the lowest levels of Division K-15, which appear to be a representative of the "Old Quartz" industry.

In the last two levels of the two blocks in Division K-15, (18 to 24"; 24 to 30") a fine-grained milky quartz industry was found, with little else. Included were:

Proj. pt., stem, concave base (2" long)	2
Proj. pt., stem, round	2

Proj. pt., "leaf"-shaped	2
Proj. pt., long triangle	1
Proj. pt., frags.	3
Chopper frag.	1
Milky quartz fragments	much
Other quartz fragments	trace
Flint chips	trace

Much of the flint at this site is a "grey" patinated type which is frequent in the Oliver Basin (see especially, 9Me205). It is especially common in Division K-15, and since this area is strongest in pre-Lamaroid representation, the flint may well have been used in pre-Lamar times, probably mainly in the Early Woodland period. The one plano-convex scraper is made of this grey flint, and can probably be assigned to Early Woodland.

In the ground stone category, the celt, chisel and stone disk can probably be considered Lamar. The celt is highly polished igneous or metamorphic rock, but because it is a small piece from the center of the implement, there are other possibilities. The chisel is a long narrow tool, crudely worked, with indications of use at the bit end. The stone disk, while found in the flood disturbed Feature #1, is probably Lamar--a comparable artifact to the pottery disk. Another of these found at 1Le7 in better context is Lamar, and tends to substantiate the interpretation. The stone ring fragment is made of a curious fire-clay-like material, yellow and red in color; the interior diameter of the "ring" is three-fourths of an inch, and it is three-eighths of an inch wide. Provenience of this object is unknown since it originated in a

flood disturbed area.

Much daub was recovered in Division N-13, and large pieces from postmolds showed split cane impressions. A little bone, including deer and turtle was found, again mainly in Division N-13.

Summary: This is an obviously multicomponent site. Beginning with the earliest, there is some manner of Archaic represented at the site: 1) the spinner point noted in the Hargett collection is indicative of a probable early Archaic component (see 9Me205); 2) the quartz artifacts and chips found in the lower levels of excavations in Division K-15 represent an Old Quartz Industry of Early Archaic connections; and 3) possibly the large stemmed points found in Division K-15 and F. #1 may be Archaic, though this writer is more inclined to include these in some Early Woodland component.

Early Woodland is well represented at the site; unfortunately, nothing was found in an undisturbed state except possibly in the N-13 area. Evidence for Early Woodland included: 1) fibre-tempered pottery, including some good examples of Stallings Island (?) Decorated; 2) check and simple stamped pottery; 3) tetrapods in various states of development; and 4) the seeming nearby occurrence of steatite tubes and gorgets. It seems most probable that several different Early Woodland occupations were present on the site, and one or more of these might relate to the rock cairns reported by

Brannon. Also probably related with this, judging by co-occurrence on other sites in the basin, is the "grey" flint and artifacts made from the same.

The Early Woodland occupation was largely on the present mainland close to the river, but it apparently is completely flood disturbed. When not compared with the Lamaroid material in the same area, Division N-13, Early Woodland material is nearly as plentiful, but in Division N-13 it is disturbed by a later Lamar occupation.

The Middle Woodland period is thinly represented in the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds; and one Late Swift Creek Zoned Complicated Stamped rim was noted in the Hargett collection.

An Etowah (II or III?) component is more definite. But again, in all areas where this pottery was found in any quantity, flood churning had destroyed the context.

The Lamar occupation of this site was the principal one, with Lamar pottery being found in great abundance. Evidently, a sizeable village was once situated here with wattle and daub houses. If a mound were ever present it has since been washed away by flooding.

Finally, some traces of a historic Ocmulgee Old Fields component are found: brushed, red film, degenerate incising. Some of the pottery may indicate Dallas influence or intrusions; though it is difficult to distinguish this pottery from Ocmulgee types.

In brief, then, all major prehistoric periods are, in greater or lesser amounts, found on 1Le1, with the exception of the Paleo-Indian. Traces of Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland, both Etowah and Lamar, and traces of historic all are found which make it more the pity that flood disturbance had wrought such havoc with the site.

1Le5: POTTERY BEACH

Introduction: 1Le5 is located slightly north of the western terminus of Oliver Dam on a delta formed by the confluence of a small spring-fed stream with the Chattahoochee River. The river at this point is generally shallow; the bed crosses a resistant shelf of granitic gneiss and many erratic outcroppings occur, resulting in much turbulence in the river opposite the site. Immediately below the area of occupation is a moderate falls.

Because the base of the hills border directly on the river, the occupational potential of the site is limited to the more moderate slope along the creek and the immediate river front. A sandy terrace no more than fifty feet in width and at a maximum elevation of five or six feet above the normal water level borders the river. A poorly defined second terrace provides an additional few feet of relatively level ground, but it blends with the precipitous rocky hillside.

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Mixed with the sand of the terrace are large rocks and

boulders of metamorphic origin which have washed down the hillside in the form of normal talus. Water-worn pebbles are also present, these having been deposited during periods of high water. Underlying the sand, which varies in thickness from 24 to 36 inches near the river and feathers out as the angle of inclinition increases toward the hills, is a layer of tough red clay.

Periodic high water exposed many artifacts, mostly pottery, and the site was known locally as "Pottery Beach".

As noted, 1Le5 was in line with the Oliver Dam and construction posed an immediate threat to the site. Because Huscher's (1960) limited tests emphasized the necessity of additional work, the University of Georgia initiated excavation before the Oliver Basin salvage program was formalized.

Excavation: Excavation was carried on within the grid system established by Huscher, but the exploration units were arbitrarily designated by the field archeologist because the former's reference nomenclature was unknown.

Approximately 1500 square feet of surface area was investigated and removed in arbitrary six-inch levels down into the red clay subsoils. Testpits were made at several points in the site. In addition, a trench 10x60 feet was dug up the slope from the river in order to obtain a transverse profile through the site and to check for vertical stratigraphy.

The heaviest concentration of material was found in the upper few inches of sand and included pottery types characteristic of both early and late occupations. Surface evidence indicated that flooding had badly disturbed contexts and pits dug by local collectors were suggestive of further contextual difficulties. The excavations confirmed this impression.

Artifacts: A statistical analysis of the pottery types revealed no significant depth associations except that the lowest levels tended to contain the Early Woodland sherds. However, these same types occurred in the upper levels as well. A few stemmed projectile points made of quartzite, probably Archaic, were also found in the lower levels.

Fully three-fourths of the pottery collection (Table 5) was Lamaroid in character. Lake Jackson Plain was the dominant type represented and a few of these sherds were decorated with the Lamar Complicated Stamp. Lamar Bold Incised and Fort Walton Zoned-Punctate also occurred.

A few sherds of the late type, Chattahoochee Brushed, were present.

A number of plain, brushed, and incised sherds were identified as Avarett by Chase.

The earlier Woodland wares were in the minority and included the following: Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamp,

Cartersville Check Stamp, Mossy Oak Simple Stamp, and Kellogg Fabric Impressed (cord-wrapped dowel).

Fibre-tempered examples were present, but few in number.

Near the base of the sand deposit, and resting on the subsoils, were a number of water-worn stone. Some of these bore evidence of use. It seems likely that water action and the consequent movement of sand had caused these relatively heavy objects to be deposited at the basal level, although they may have originally been scattered through the deposit in a more random fashion.

Summary: Potential occupation areas along the river are limited both in number and size. Consequently, those locations which are suited for habitation evidence at least sporadic use by numerous populations. Artifact accumulation at 1Le5 reflect this general picture. Occupants included Archaic, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland, Lamar, and proto-historic peoples. However, river flooding with the resultant disturbance of the loose sand in which the artifacts were found precludes the arrangement of the materials in an orderly contextual sequence.

TABLE 5

POTTERY: 1LE5

POTTERY		
Chattahoochee Brushed	7	
Brushed	4	
Shell Tempered	31	Ocmulgee-
Plain (A)	1242	Lamar
Complicated Stamp (A)	81	
Punctate	4	
Bold Incised	9	
Complicated Stamp (Etowah)	2	Etowah
Avarett	79	
Plain (B)	181	
Complicated Stamp (Swift Creek)	1	
Cordmarked	1	Woodland
Check Stamped (B)	6	
Simple Stamped	5	
Cord-wrapped dowel	4	
Fibre Tempered	3	
TOTAL:	1660	

STONE	
Projectile points:	
Triang., sq. stem, chert	1
Triang., sq. stem, quartzite	1
Triang., sq. stem, serrated, chert	1
Triang., corner-notched, concave base, quartzite	1
Triang., side-notched, st. base, chert	1
Broken	4
Blade:	
Ovate, quartzite	2
Broken	2
Scraper:	
Sq. stem, quartzite	1
Flake	2
Metates	2
Hammerstones	x
Chert & quartzite flakes	x

BONE	
Turtle	1
Miscellaneous	x

1Le7

Introduction: 1Le7 is a small site located slightly more than one-half mile above the Oliver Dam axis on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River. It is found on a slight terrace adjacent to the river, on the south side of a small valley between two east-west ridges, both of which run almost to the river's edge. The river at this point contains many rapids, shoals, islands, etc., and presumably would be a good fishing camp locale.

The original surface survey of this site indicated an area of about 125 feet by 75 feet which produced a fair concentration of Lamaroid pottery. A small testpit (3x3) was dug at this time, and showed evidence of occupation down to 24 inches including: Lamar-like pottery to about eight inches; then a very little pottery suggestive of Avarett-Etowah II?, and finally a little material, eighteen to twenty-four inches deep, of Early Woodland nature including a "rock cluster" within which was found a small fibre-tempered sherd. It was concluded that further testing work should be carried out at this site.

Therefore, four days work were psent on the site (January 21-January 26) excavating four 10-foot squares. A grid was laid out so that all areas likely to be excavated would fall into the north-west quadrant of the coordinates, and the south-east corner stake of a block designates the square (see map of site).

Excavations: Three of the blocks excavated were spaced at intervals over the area most productive in surface collecting (30W40, 50W50 and 70W70). The fourth was only partially dug to uncover a feature which partially extended into it (60W70). In depth, the blocks ranged from 24 inches (30W40), 30 inches (50W50), to 36 inches (70W70). Block 60W70 was only dug down one level to find the outline of F. #1, a shallow basin-shaped pit, and then the feature was dug out and no further work done in this block. Six-inch levels were used throughout.

The soil at the site is primarily sand, but has a fair clay content, easily understandable since the site lies on what is probably a pocket of alluvial sand in the bottom of this small valley, but is surrounded by the typical red clay gumbo type soil on the slopes and ridge tops. On the surface of the site, one finds a dark brown humus-midden zone going down six to eight inches, then all the remainder is leached brown sand, darker toward the surface, but getting progressively lighter toward the deepest limits of excavation. Therefore, no natural stratigraphy is apparent in profile.

Flood disturbance seems to be minimal, despite the closeness of this site to the river--the site lies about eight to ten feet above the level of the river. This is probably to be explained by the fact that this site is quite well protected. The small valley this site occupies is very shallow and short, and

contains no active stream; and in addition, the ridges bounding it extend almost to the river's edge. Therefore in any flood condition, water would only rise up and over the site, but not have the opportunity to run rampant since the surrounding ridges would protect it. It would be more likely to deposit silt, but even this is evidently minimal, since the site is not buried.

Artifacts: The summary of sherds clearly demonstrates the dominance of the later pottery types, but this is generally true wherever Lamar remains are mixed with earlier materials. Except for a few scattered Etowah sherds, Early Woodland, represented by Plain (B) and a few decorated types, is the only other major occupation.

As noted, the site tends to be somewhat less flood disturbed than most, and pottery seriation is meaningful. (Fig. 4).

Fibre-tempered and steatite sherds are generally confined to the lowest levels of the site. Plain (B) is somewhat erratic, but tends to decrease in the more recent deposits. Lamar is almost wholly confined to the upper three levels.

Of particular interest is the strong suggestion of some development within Lamar at 1Le7. Lamar Complicated Stamp has its greatest proportional representation in the upper six inches of the excavations. Also, check stamping, a generally late decoration in the Lamaroid complex, occurs (two sherds) in the uppermost

portion of the midden. Five of the six zoned-punctate sherds, probably Fort Walton, were found in the most recent level; the remaining one was in the six to twelve inch cut.

The collection of rim sherds associated with Plain (A) tends to confirm the above. These are generally plain with lips either round or flat. Only in the upper twelve inches of the excavation or in the surface collections did one find the usual Late Lamar rim embellishment, and the "A" form, folded rims with lower margins fluted or grooved, occurred only in the extreme upper portions of the site. Type "B" was distributed in 0-6 inches and 6-12 inches. No "C" or "D" forms were found.

It is strongly suggested at 1Le7 that the Lamar occupation was, in the main, an early one. Only in its later phases (Bull Creek Focus) did some of the more "typical" Lamar ceramic features come into use.

One small negative painted sherd was recovered. This is probably associated with the Dallas-like pottery found sporadically in the basin. Also, one Chattahoochee Brushed sherd occurred on the surface.

The Early Woodland pottery collection is small and offers little of significance. Similarly, the chipped stone artifacts, eleven stemmed points, two corner-notched points, a quartzite blade, several blanks, and a number of flake scrapers, were of a kind common to the basin. Quartzite was the commonly used raw

material. These tended to be in the lower levels associated with Early Woodland.

However, a number of ground stone artifacts; i.e., metates, manos, and a large pitted stone, encountered below the 18 inch level, suggest a seed grinding complex. These frequently occurred in clusters in the levels producing Early Woodland sherds and chipped stone artifacts. A few of the latter were directly associated with the stone piles.

Very little bone was found, but a calcined fish vertebra, occurred in the Woodland portion of the site.

Summary: 1Le7, occupying a snug little valley adjacent to an ideal fishing ground, was a campsite for: 1) Lamar peoples, probably of the Early to Middle variants, 2) A very thin Etowah occupation which will show up mainly in ceramic analysis at a depth of twelve inches in limited amounts, and finally, 3) An Early Woodland component with a seed-grinding complex, which begins to appear to be rather prevalent in this area and time period.

TABLE 6

POTTERY: 1LE7

POTTERY		
Plain (A)	786	
Comp. st. (A)	141	
Check st. (A)	2	
Zone-punctate	12	Ocmulgee-
Punctate	6	Lamar
Bold incised	5	
Shell temp.	2	
Painted	1	
Brushed	1	
Comp. st.	8	Etowah
Plain (B)	221	
Check st. (B)	6	
Simple st.	10	Woodland
Cord wrapped dowel	9	
Fibre temp.	9	
Steatite	4	
TOTAL:	1221	

1Le8

Introduction: This small ridge top site is located in Sect. 26, T. 18, R. 30, in Lee County, Alabama. The ridge upon which it is found overlooks the river, but is well above the river level (the entire site is enclosed by the 340 foot contour) and free from flooding, as well as providing a good vantage point. (Fig. 5). The area of the site will not be flooded by the future Oliver reservoir, but it is close enough to full pool level so as to merit excavation; also the fact that this is the only ridge top site excavated in the basin, provided interesting comparative data to the usual second and first terrace situations. Since it will not be flooded, some trees are found on this site, mainly hickory and pine.

The site itself is a very thin midden capping the crest of the ridge at its highest point, nearest the river. The original survey initially produced very little, but prodding about with trowels revealed a midden concentrated enough to merit excavation, even though the use of heavy equipment employed in connection with clearing operations had done considerable damage to the pottery on the site. Parts of five days were spent on the site (January 26 - February 2, 1959). Initially, 1Le8 was labeled a "pure" Avarett site; but as this report will eventually show, such is not the case, and so much for "first-archeological-impressions".

Excavations: A grid was laid out on the ridge top, oriented on true north, and in such a manner that the entire area to be excavated fell within the northwest quadrant of the coordinates. The southeast corner stake of a block was used to designate it. In all, fourteen and one-half 10-foot squares were excavated. This large number was only possible because of the site's thinness; each block had only one level, 0-6 inches, whereupon a sterile red clay gumbo was encountered. The usual procedure was to skim off the black humus-midden zone, screen it for artifacts, and then scrape off the red clay for subsurface features. In the case of a few squares though, to uncover more area, the screening process was eliminated (Blocks 30W20, 50W40, 30W30, 30W50, 20W50).

A number of holes in the subsoil were found, but great difficulty was encountered in separating the aboriginal from the natural. This was especially the case with animal burrows, of which a number were found and followed for some distance. In some cases it was concluded that the animals had utilized the already present postmolds and incorporated some of them into their burrow systems. A fair number of what eventually seemed to be postmolds had small burrows leading off from the bottoms, oft times connecting with other nearby holes. But the eventual emergence of a squarish pattern, cinched the fact that some, at least, were postmolds. One postmold, probably some manner of central support in Bl. 50W40, produced a number of charred corn cob fragments.

The postmold pattern was completely uncovered (Fig. 6) and proved to be approximately twenty-five feet square. On the average there were four posts per side, which on the east and south side are fairly regular, being approximately seven and one-half feet apart; but the north and west sides are less well defined. Only two of what might be central supports were found; a third might possibly be under an unexcavated area where two trees prevented work; but nothing was found where the fourth should be. So it might be possible that this structure had only two off-center supports, and the few, widely spaced side supports suggest some manner of impermanent shelter.

One other peculiar feature of the site was clusters of fired clay in several blocks (the best examples being within Bls. 20W30 and 30W20). These were in no particular formation, but found close to one another. It seemed to be just the red clay gumbo subjected to firing. Whether this is the result of aboriginal activity, or caused by the burning out of trees is a moot point; but the author rather favors the latter explanation.

Artifacts: In the following catalogue (Table 7) of materials recovered at this site, all artifacts are combined without regard to placement. Obviously, no stratigraphy could be possible in that each block had only one level; and the only other available distinction--horizontal differentiation, is not apparent. Most of

the squares present essentially the same ceramic picture, of a heavy majority of Ocmulgee Fields types with a small percentage of Avarett pottery, and then traces here and there of Swift Creek and Early Woodland. Therefore, everything has been lumped, then separated typologically.

Within the Chattahoochee Brushed type of pottery, two more or less distinct subtypes occur: 1) a slipped ware, usually a white to grey exterior with a very dark interior, is by far the most frequent; 2) a coarser paste, unslipped brushed pottery, which represents the minority. The Ocmulgee Fields Plain type is for the most part white to grey slipped like the former brushed type. Rim form for both of these is similar and jars have rounded, sometimes thinned lips, and a frequent occurrence is a notched fillet applied just below the lip. Bowls usually have flat, sometimes thickened lips. Nodes and lugs occur, mainly on the plain type, at the lip. The red film (presumably Kasita) had a paste very similar to the brushed and plain types; on none of these sherds, however, was the purportedly characteristic incised delineation of the red film area seen. The burnished pottery is essentially the same as the plain, except it is blackened and polished. And finally in the Ocmulgee Old Fields series, the incised type is a very fine line, "etched-like" incision, with the most common motif being diagonal lines beginning just below the rim. One bowl sherd included within this category, perhaps

erroneously, has a very fine reddish paste with a single incision one-half inch below the lip; the last has only marginal resemblances to some of the Ocmulgee types and may be related to (B).

The Avarett series, considerably smaller with fifty-eight sherds in all, included a few brushed sherds, which generally were easily distinguished from the Chattahoochee Brushed type. One incised sherd had a row of short (three-eighths inch) diagonal fine line incisions placed just above the shoulder of the vessel. Several nodes occurred on the plain type, also just above the shoulder break, on the lower neck. Rim form was universally thinned, with occasional narrow flat lips, but usually rounded.

In three adjacent blocks, four Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds were recovered. All of these are small, but the lands and grooves are well defined and most nearly approximate the better stamping technic found at 9Me8; this latter is probably Middle Swift Creek, judging by the small folded rim, so that the few Swift Creek sherds at this site may be called Middle Swift Creek as well.

The remaining sherds are all of Early Woodland vintage, though it is greatly doubted that they result from only one occupation. The Plain (B) sherds are some nondescript Woodland type.

The bone remains on this site were more plentiful than on any other site located in the basin. Three probable flaking tools were found, and an additional four other pieces of bone were possibly worked. An element of doubt about these is present, due

to the fact that all the bone recovered was very soft and easily abraded, so it is possible what appears to be worked pieces are not. But the flakers seem more definite than the other worked pieces. These flaking tools are all fashioned from longbone splinter fragments, probably deer, and worked to a blunt end.

Among the chipped stone work, perhaps the most interesting item is a possible fluted point. Unfortunately, only one-fourth of an inch of the base is present and proper assessment is impossible, but the amount of patination (one-sixteenth inch), the basal grinding and thinning, and shap--concave base, all combine to indicate that this is probably a fluted point. A possible companion piece for the "fluted point" is the plano-convex end scraper which also shows considerable patination.

The remainder of the projectile points present a problem. By and large these are stemmed, not too large, and made of quartzite. On the other hand, there is some indication that the historic Indians had a marked preference for an amber-colored flint, originating in the coastal plain, which they made into triangular shaped points. At other sites in the basin, some of this flint has been found, usually as triangular points; but at least one stemmed point of this material was recovered. On the present site, however, not one piece of this amber flint has been located and only two triangular points, which appear to be more similar to an Early Woodland point type. Since the historic

component is by far in the majority, it would seem very likely that some correlated projectile points would be present. The only "out" seems to be that at least some of the stemmed quartzite points are contemporary with the Ocmulgee Old Fields component. Of course, there are traces of three other components to which these points might relate, and the number of them might even allow for an Archaic component.

Among the ground stone artifacts, association might occur with any of the represented ceramics, but suffice it to say that the consistent association of a metate-mano complex has been with Early Woodland in the Oliver Basin.

Three artifacts from the site may fall under the category of trade goods, but none of the three are too convincing. The piece of clear glass has been subjected to a fire and is warped and twisted as a result. The fishhook, while certainly not a product of contemporary life, may not necessarily equate with the Indian occupation.

The charred corn cobs, while few and fragmentary, appear to be a ten-row type.

Summary: 1Le8 is another briefly occupied site in the lower Oliver Basin. The principal component on the site is an historic one, especially Ocmulgee Old Fields. This occupation saw the erection of a twenty-five foot square shelter, probably of a

rather impermanent nature. It would probably not be too speculative to term this a Creek summerhouse site. Of significance also are the corn cobs--the only incontrovertible evidence for agriculture in the whole basin, and one of the few occurrences of bone tools.

There are traces of several earlier components: 1) Avarett; 2) Early Woodland, with possible association with grinding tools; 3) a possible Late? Archaic, simply on the basis of frequence of projectile points; and finally, 4) a suggestion of a Paleo-Indian visitation on the basis of a fragmentary "fluted point".

This site provides an interesting counterpoint to the dominant type of site excavated in the Oliver Basin, both in physical location on a ridge top and in dominant cultural affiliation, the historic. An additional interesting fact regarding this site is the negative one, that other than the house pattern, no subsurface features were noted (pits, burials). And if such were present, the area uncovered should have revealed them. This adds additional weight to the hypothesized pattern of occupancy in the basin (see Chapter VII).

TABLE 7

POTTERY: 1LE8

POTTERY		
Chattahoochee Brushed	553	
Ocmulgee Fields Plain	524	
Red Film (Kasita)	7	Ocmulgee
Burnished	14	Old Fields
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	9	
Avarett Plain	50	
Avarett Brushed	7	Avarett
Avarett Incised	1	
Swift Creek Comp. St.	4	Swift Creek
Plain (B)	46	
Cord Wrapped Dowel Impr.	3	Early
Steatite	8	Woodland
Fibre-Tempered	1	
TOTAL:	1227	

CHIPPED STONE		
Proj. pt., unilateral stem, quartzite	3	
Proj. pt., concave, thinned base, (ground edges, possibly fluted)	1	
Proj. pt., rd. stem, quartzite	4	
Proj. pt., small corner-notched, flint	1	
Proj. pt., sq. stem (1 flint, 4 quartzite)	5	32 Proj. Pts.
Proj. pt., triangular, concave base, flint	1	
Proj. pt., triangular, st. base, quartzite	1	
Proj. pt., stem frag., flint	1	
Proj. pt., frags., largely quartzite	15	
Scraper, disc., quartzite	1	
Scraper, plano convex, end, patinated	1	10 Scrapers
Scraper, flake, flint	8	
Blank, quartzite	2	
Perforator, flint, expanded, stemmed base	1	
Quartzite core	1	
Quartzite fragments	6	
TOTAL:	52	

TABLE 7 (continued)

GROUND STONE	
Metates, frags.	2
Pitted metate	1
Hammerstone	1
TOTAL:	4
BONE	
Deer	91
Bird	1
Turtle	9
Horse? tooth	1
Other bone frags.	36
Bone flakers?	3
Bone, worked	4
TOTAL:	145
OTHER	
Glass, clear, burnt	1
Brass frag.	1
Fish hook, 3" long, iron? barbed hook, broad flat proximal end for attachment	1
Burned clay	x
Charred corn cobs	x
Hematite frag.	1
TOTAL:	4 + 2x

1Le11

Introduction: This site, a small rock shelter, is located in Lee County, Alabama, Sect. 26, T. 18, R. 30. The shelter is a very modest one, being thirty feet at the mouth and never having a greater overhang than five feet. The structure results from the wearing away of a soft friable schist, which leaves a ledge of more resistant granitic gneiss. The ledge is a part of a larger ridge, one of the many running vaguely east-west across the Oliver Basin, a ridge that also creates a shoal line in the river at this point. The river is little more than two-hundred feet from the shelter,but is well below the shelter level.

Excavation: The floor of the shelter was littered with rock, some of which were quite large, and these limited the possible excavation area. In addition, a number of trees had grown about the shelter, though they had been removed in the process of basin clearing, and roots impeded work.

In all three blocks were excavated (Fig. 7). These were in theory ten feet square; because of rock, none were much larger than five by ten feet, however.

Block 30W30 was located on the level floor within the overhang. Four 6-inch levels were removed, but relatively little material was found.

Block 30W20 was largely covered by the overhang, but there was a fair slope to the floor and there was some talus involvement.

Four 6-inch levels were removed with the first, 0-6 inches, containing almost eighty-five percent of the pottery. The numerous rocks formed pockets where pottery would collect and they also hindered efforts to establish levels.

The most productive section of the excavation (20W30) was the talus midden, but the compound nature of the slope with materials piling up behind a large stone and inordinate root entanglements, made it impossible to maintain discrete levels.

In 30W30 and 30W20, the rear wall of the shelter sloped into the excavation units as one progressed downward. A rich, black midden was present in all blocks to depths of eight to twenty-four inches and then was replaced by a coarse brown sand derived from the breakdown of the friable schists. No distinctions were noted in the black midden.

Artifacts: Because of the intrusions, no significant stratigraphic data were obtained. Seventy-five percent of the sherds resulted from a late prehistoric occupation, predominantly Lamar; but many other wares were also present as indicated by Table 8.

The Early Woodland occupation, although represented by fibre tempered, check and simple stamping apparently was not an intensive one, judging from the few sherds. Rims of this group were undifferentiated with round or flat lips. Three tetrapods were recovered.

Avarett is not well represented.

This shelter produced the greatest number of Etowah sherds of any site in the basin. The paste is distinctive, being fired to a rich dark brown color and is usually rather rough with large pieces of temper mixed in the gritty paste. The exterior surface was frequently "roughened", although this may have resulted from differential drying rather than from some intentional human mechanical manipulation. The Etowah Complicated Stamp, both one-bar and two-bar diamond, characteristic of Etowah II and III, are present. Rims are rolled and slightly everted.

The proportion of shell temper is also relatively high and indicative of a Dallas or Mouse Creek influence. This is confirmed by the presence of several shell-tempered sherds with sharply everted rims combined with broad incising and some suggestion of effigy forms.

The Lamar component, as noted, is numerically the dominate one. The complicated and check stamp variety, though small proportionately, indicate a late Lamaroid (Bull Creek Focus) occupation. Fluted and notched rims and notched-appliqued strips occur with some frequency. Fort Walton Zone-Punctate is included and one large burnished rim sherd with a guilloche-like incised design above the shoulder is reminiscent of the Ocmulgee I material.

A number of pottery discs were found, generally Lamar. Similarly, what was probably an Etowah Complicated Stamp sherd

had been meticulously worked into an oval. The sherd had apparently been part of a neck of a vessel and the finished artifact is saddle-shaped.

Very little worked flint was present and no Archaic component was noted. Two small points, isosceles triangles in form, are obviously late, and amber flint scrapers are also thought to be relatively late. An ovate blade, a stemmed point, a plano-convex scraper, and several worked flakes constitute the collection of worked quartz and flint. A granitic stone may have been an abrading tool.

Bird, turtle, and deer bone were recovered.

Summary: 1Le11 is a multicomponent rock shelter occupied intermittently during all the recognized ceramic periods of the Oliver Basin. One of the major occupations was by Etowah II and III peoples. Dallas and Lamaroid groups also utilized the shelters. Unfortunately, stratigraphic sequences were impossible to discern because of the rocky nature of the deposit.

TABLE 8

POTTERY: 1LE11

POTTERY		
Plain (A)	1302	
Comp. st. (A)	151	
Check st. (A)	19	
Bold Incised	16	
Brd. Shallow Incised	21	Lamar
Fine Line Incised	9	
Zone-Punctate	6	
Punctate	9	
Shell Temp.	95	
Red Film	1	
Curvilinear Comp. St.	37	
Rectilinear Comp. St.	26	Etowah
Roughened	102	
Plain	6	
Avarett	15	
Plain (B)	238	
Simple Stamp	1	Woodland
Cord-marked	4	
Check Stamp (B)	7	
Fibre Temp.	14	
TOTAL:	2079	

1Le16

Introduction: 1Le16, located in Sect. 22, T. 18, R. 30, Lee County, Alabama, is dominantly an Early Woodland site, but other cultures are represented. The site is located on the south side of a rocky ridge which juts out into the Chattahoochee River. There is a slight bench just south of this ridge upon which materials are found. Included in the site is most of the peninsular area formed by the ridge, in that a little material was found on top of the ridge, as well as one or two sherds to the north of it. But in the main, the southern protected side of the ridge was the principal area of occupation. The river is found on virtually three sides, but the main channel is north of the site.

Location was made possible chiefly by bulldozer cuts into the buried site; otherwise little would have been found on the surface. Even so, surface material was not too abundant; but what was found was of sufficient interest to merit some testing. Therefore, three days were spent on the site digging three 10-foot blocks (February 11 - February 17).

The soil on the site proper is dominantly a fine yellow-brown sand, but on the surface an arenaceous red clay is present. On the ridge to the north of the site, the typical red clay gumbo of the region is found. At many places on and about the ridge, outcrops of granitic gneiss are to be seen, and near the river level, at the end of the ridge, there is a large expanse of

exposed rock.

Excavations: In all, three 10-foot squares were dug. A set of coordinates was laid out on true north so as to include most areas of interest within the northwest quadrant, and the southeast stake of a block designates the square. The blocks were placed rather haphazardly, since the only guide was the little material found in bulldozer cuts, but they were placed in likely areas on the bench--the probable area of occupation, and not far removed from where bulldozing had exposed materials. Originally, it was hoped to dig four blocks, placing another between blocks 12W40 and 70W30, but time did not permit. Each block was taken down in six-inch levels, down to various depths, with most material being screened.

In all blocks, a sandy red clay was encountered after a thin humus zone was removed, and to speed excavations, this clay was sometimes not screened. In Bl. 120W40 and 50W40, the 0-12 inch zone was largely shoveled out, though in 50W40 the first six inches were screened and a fair amount of material recovered. In Block 70W30, only 0-6 inches were shoveled out, and all levels screened thereafter. There was a little cultural material within the sandy red clay, but since this layer is probably non-indigenous, not much time was devoted to it. Once through this red layer of soil, a dark sandy layer was struck, and within this a fair amount of

material was found. Below this darker layer was light brown sand which continued to yield some artifact remains. In all, the deepest block was 120W40, which continued to produce some material to a depth of four feet. Blocks 50W40 and 70W30 were dug to a depth of three feet. Even so, it was uncertain whether materials might occur at a deeper level; but the gradually lower yield per effort extended, and the possibility of collapse of walls in the sandy soil prevented digging the blocks any deeper.

Artifacts: The ceramic collection (Table 9) is small, but it is clearly Woodland in content. And except for a few Avarett and Swift Creek sherds, most are Early Woodland. Chipped and ground stone artifacts indicate an Archaic component as well.

Seriation (Fig. 8) of the sherds is suggestive, but also indicates some disturbances within the site. Because the flood deposited overburden varied in thickness, materials are grouped by relative levels as defined by the base of the water-deposited clay, rather than in strata measured from the surface. As noted, bulldozer activity had removed much of the upper level. The presence of the three Swift Creek Complicated Stamp sherds, probably Middle, in the lowest levels of the site is particularly disconcerting. The sandy soils made impossible the observation of intrusions, but one can only assume that some such disturbance was present in the above example.

Three types of plain were noted: 1) Avarett; 2) Swift Creek; and 3) Plain (B).

Avarett occurs in the later periods of the occupation of the site and besides the distinctive gritty plain with thinned rims, some surface brushing occurred and a single sherd of Avarett incised was found.

The Swift Creek Plain is smooth, almost polished in some instances, and tends to be light tan in color. The sherds are easily distinguished from the remainder of the collection and like Avarett, they occur only in the upper levels. There is some evidence outside the Oliver Basin that Avarett postdates Swift Creek; but this is not demonstrated at 1Le16 unless one wishes to accept the absence of Swift Creek Plain in "level three" as significant. Reference has already been made to the obvious contextual displacement of Swift Creek Complicated Stamp.

Check and simple stamping generally have their greatest popularity in the middle portion of site occupancy. However, the former occurs at all levels and the latter is absent from the upper six inches.

Fibre tempered and steatite sherds are generally restricted to the lowest levels, as might be anticipated, and both have their highest proportional frequency in the second lowest strata.

Two sherd types not represented on the seriation chart are atypical for the Oliver Basin. One small sherd has been decorated

with a chevron-like complicated stamp and seems related to the Crooked River type. Another group is incised, and the decoration is sometimes combined with punctations. The sherd surface is slightly grainy although reasonably smooth, of medium thickness, and are fired to a brick red color. Some plain sherds are similar. These have no immediately recognizable relationships in the area.

A small number of worked stone artifacts were recovered, sixty-five percent of which were in the two lowest levels of the site. Quartzite and a grey flint were the commonly used raw materials with no suggestion of temporal priority for either. Although much of this collection can be Early Woodland, the presence of the beveled quartzite projectile point and a broken portion of a bannerstone suggests a Late Archaic occupation. Clusters of small and medium sized water-worn rocks, similar to those at 1Le7, were encountered deep in the site. A few worked stones were encountered in these concentrations, usually hammer-stones; but it is difficult to explain the function of these amorphous features.

Some charred bone, including a fish vertebra, were recovered. Charred hickory nuts, walnuts, acorns, and some unidentified seeds were also found. These were recovered from deep in the site and appear to reflect at least a partial dependence of the Early Woodland populations upon these vegetable foods. Site 1Le7, where

manos and metates were noted in the "rock clusters" suggests a food gathering complex and 1Le16 tends to support this conclusion.

Summary: Site 1Le16 is a small predominantly Early Woodland site situated on a rocky ridge isolated on three sides by the river. The occupation area was largely buried by alluvial deposits. Several components were present: 1) a scattering of Avarett (Late Woodland?) sherds; 2) a Middle Woodland Swift Creek camp; 3) one or several Early Woodland occupations; and 4) a possible Late Archaic occupation.

TABLE 9

POTTERY: 1Le16

POTTERY		
Avarett Plain	22	
Avarett Incised	1	
Avarett Brushed	7	
Swift Creek Plain	39	
Swift Creek Complicated Stamp	3	
Cordmarked	3	Woodland
Plain (B)	149	
Simple Stamping	14	
Check Stamped	42	
Linear Check Stamped	1	
Cord-Wrapped Dowel	3	
Fibre Temper	35	
Steatite	8	
Zoned, Roughened	1	
Incised (2 with punctations)	3	Miscellaneous
Complicated Stamp (Crooked River)	1	
TOTAL:	332	

TABLE 9 (continued)

STONE	
Proj. pt., square stems	9
Proj. pt., side notched	1
Proj. pt., corner notched	3
Proj. pt., corner notched, beveled	1
Proj. pt., trianguloid, concave base	3
Proj. pt., triangular, equilateral	1
Proj. pt., fragments	19
Drill, expanded base, large	1
Scraper, flake	12
Scraper, plano-convex	1
Scraper, "turtle-back"	1
Chopper-like tool (quartzite)	1
Bannerstone, fragment	1
Hammerstones	x
BONE	
Calcined, miscellaneous	x
Turtle	x
Fish vertebra	1
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	
Hickory nuts, charred	x
Acorn, charred	x
Seeds?, charred	x

1Le17

Introduction: 1Le17, located in Sect. 22, T. 18, R. 30, Lee County, Alabama, is found at the mouth of a small creek, but also on a second terrace back from the river on the northern side of the creek. The most productive surface area was the northern bank of the first terrace near the river. A long island in the river at this point shields the site from the main river channel. Surface collecting was not productive, and so this site was originally not scheduled for excavation. But in going to another site (1Le16), the field archeologist and his crew walked over this site daily, and a small testpit (5x5) was excavated. The resultant material was of enough importance to merit more work.

The soil at the mouth of the creek is slightly divergent from that usually found in the bottomlands of this basin, being a sandy loam rather than the usual fine sandy soil. On the ridge on the northern bank of the stream, also included as part of the site, the typical red clay gumbo is found, as is the case on all the surrounding ridges.

Repeated surface hunting of this site has built up a sizeable surface collection which, in the main, represents Middle and Early Woodland cultures, but a few sherds seemed indicative of Lamar (found on southern bank of creek).

Excavations: After digging the testpit, the crew returned at a later date (March 8-11) and excavated three 10-foot squares, plus

another 5x5 testpit, spending about three days on the site (Fig. 9). The original 5x5 square (TP#1) was excavated on the northern bank of the creek, close to the river. This produced a fair amount of material to a depth of eighteen inches, most of which was some late variant of Swift Creek, including a little complicated stamped pottery but in the main, plain. Three 10-foot squares were excavated on three sides of TP#1, laid out in the northwest quadrant of a set of coordinates on true north (the two testpits are not laid out in the grid). The ten-foot squares were then excavated by six-inch levels, all to a depth of eighteen inches (three levels) where material became very thin.

Testpit #2 (TP#2) was another five-foot square dug on the south side of the small stream in an effort to see if material were as abundant south of the creek. This was dug to a depth of eighteen inches also, but little was found; a total of four sherds in all. But an interesting phenomenon was noted in TP#2--that at about the depth of one foot, the soil changed from the loamy sand soil to red clay. Evidently the loamy sand in this bottom is a flood deposit on top of red clay gumbo. This inspired the digging of the small test hole deeper in one of the ten-foot blocks on the other side of the creek, but the loamy sand continued to at least thirty inches and was getting sandier, if anything.

In blocks 20W20 and 30W30, Early Woodland "rock clusters" were encountered in the 12-18 inch levels. In block 20W20 a very

small one was noted on the twelve-inch floor. A larger one found in the southwest corner, and overlying the rocks in this area were many sherds of a fine simple-stamped vessel having punctates at the shoulder. In block 30W30 the rock cluster was found in the southwest corner, but no material was noted in association. In the 20W20 cluster a few worked stones were noted and retained. Other than these, no features or postmolds were observed.

In profile, all blocks (save TP#2) presented an identical situation: 1) a thin humus zone, four to six inches, but frequently superficially disturbed by clearing operations; 2) homogeneous yellow loamy sand to the limit of excavation. While the profile found in TP#2 indicated the probable flood origins of this yellow soil, there are no indications within this soil to demonstrate it. Since a fairly reasonable stratigraphic sequence was found, it is suggested that this flood deposition took place largely prior to and after occupation by the Indians. Some deposition has occurred since most of the material is found some six inches deep, and surface material is most abundant washing out of the terrace.

Artifacts: In the following catalogue (Table 10) all material is presented in one group. All but the red film sherd of the Ocmulgee Old Fields pottery was found on the surface, and such a minor amount hardly merits component status. The brushed sherds are Chattahoochee, and one of the Plain (A) sherds is a rim with a

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notched fillet, characteristic of historic pottery; what is present appears to be mainly Ocmulgee Old Fields.

Avarett is thinly represented by thirteen sherds, including several of the diagnostic thinned rims.

The well represented Swift Creek Plain type is an Oliver Basin variant of Late Swift Creek Plain. The paste (or perhaps more-so, the firing) and rim form distinguish this type. A red-orange-buff exterior and interior surface occurs on this pottery, but with undertones of black; the core of these sherds usually is a very dark color, while the surfaces have been lightened by an oxidizing fire. Temper is mainly fine grit, but occasional large chunks of quartz are seen. The rim is usually folded over and thereby thickened, but in some cases this is so well worked into the vessel that a thinning effect is seen; in a few cases no rim fold is present. The vast majority of these sherds are plain, but a few (sixteen) sherds bore complicated stamping, which was almost always smeared or smoothed to some extent, so that lands and grooves are ill-defined.

To complete the Swift Creek assortment, one small sherd had a smoothed over complicated stamp, with small angular punctates superimposed. The paste of this sherd was like the other Swift Creek types on this site.

TABLE 10

ARTIFACTS: 1LE17

CERAMIC			
Plain (A)	2		
Brushed	4	Ocmulgee:	7
Red Film	1		
Avarett Plain	13	Avarett:	13
Swift Creek Plain	151		
Swift Creek Comp. St.	16	Swift Creek:	168
Swift Creek, smoothed Comp. St. Punctate	1		
Plain (B)	87		
Check Stamp	24		
Simple Stamp	20		
Cord wrapped dowel impressed	1	Early	
Fibre-Tempered	29	Woodland:	162
Heavy Grit-Tempered (Fibre-Temp. like)	1		
TOTAL:			350

CHIPPED STONE	
Proj. pt., square stem	8
Proj. pt., round stem	2
Proj. pt., corner-notch, large	3
Proj. pt., bifurcated base	1
Proj. pt., slight side-notch, crude	2
Proj. pt., eared, concave base	1
Proj. pt., frags.	2
Blades or blanks, ovate	9
Scrapers, plano-convex	4
Scrapers, flake	12
Rock crystal, worked	1
Quartz, worked	2
Flint, worked	1
Flint, chips	168
Quartz, chips	63

TABLE 10 (continued)

OTHER	
"Hoes" (one schist)	2
Pitted stones	5
Metate frags.	5
Mano	1
Hickory nut shell, charred	1
Fired clay	8
Clay objects	17

The Plain (B) pottery, an Early Woodland type, is well represented, but in some cases sherds with badly eroded surfaces were included so that some once decorated sherds might be included. Two interesting basal sherds of Plain (B) type were found. Both are flat, with one having a projecting basal flange; and the other has a recessed base, creating a slight pedestal effect. The check-stamped group includes eleven sherds of one vessel, mainly from 6-12 inch level of 20W20, having a bold check and black paste; the rim on the vessel was everted, lip rolled, and neck constricted. The remaining check stamp sherds are a medium check. Of the simple-stamped sherds (twenty), eighteen were from one vessel with a badly eroded surface, so there was some doubt whether this was a fine simple, or a fine check-stamp; also some of the eroded Plain (B) looked very similar to this group of sherds. This vessel had constricted neck, everted rim, with a thinned lip. The rim and neck were plain; at the shoulder a row of rectangular punctates

(Probably dentate stamp) marked the uppermost limit of the fine simple stamp on the body of the vessel.

All the fibre-tempered pottery at this site contained some grit; and many of these sherds were very sandy and contained much grit. Finally, one sherd was entirely grit-tempered, but otherwise was similar to the fibre-tempered sherds.

Seriation of the pottery recovered is shown (Fig. 10) utilizing only excavated materials, but excluding TP#2, since little was found in this latter and it was much removed from the other excavations. In general, it is a reasonable picture, especially considering the shallowness of the deposits. Only one red film sherd, and some Avarett sherds were recovered in excavation; all the other later types listed in the catalogue occurred on the surface. Some horizontal divergencies in the pottery frequency may also obscure the chart; e.g., TP#1 produced a majority of Swift Creek sherds in all three levels, whereas in 20W20, Woodland and Fibre-tempered pottery dominated in all but the first level. Avarett and Swift Creek Plain occur most frequently in the uppermost level; fibre-tempered is most common in the lowest level and decreases markedly; the other Early Woodland types occur mainly in the lower two levels, with a slight tendency to be medial in position. Only Swift Creek Complicated Stamped does not behave well, but this might be a result of smallness of sample.

Of the projectile points occurring at this site, we may assume that most of these are Woodland types; from work elsewhere (Chase, personal communication) it has been fairly well established that the crude slightly side-notched type is associated with later Swift Creek. The remaining points should then be Early Woodland. Of these, the square stem type is most prevalent, but a variety of other types is present. In general these correlate with the types assumed to be Early Woodland at 9ME205.

All but one of the "plano-convex scrapers" was made of "grey" flint which has Early Woodland and later associations; the other example was a quartz turtle back scraper. A large majority of the flint chips recovered was this "grey" type (see 9Me205 for fuller discussion) and the prevalence of flint over quartz chips is striking.

Two objects classed as hoes were found; one was an almost square, (3x3") chlorite schist, and was perhaps more a chopper than a hoe. The other is some other metamorphosed rock, and is only a bit fragment; but this is more likely to have been a digging tool. Both are chipped rather than ground. Most of the grinding stone complex tools were found in the several rock clusters mentioned, but one multi-pitted stone was found on the surface. Probably these may be included in Early Woodland; but association with the Swift Creek component would not be too unlikely. The one hickory nut fragment came from the 6-12 inch level of 20W20, and ceramically

this level was heavily Early Woodland. Both the fired clay and "clay objects" tended to occur in the lower levels. The honeycomb-like clay objects are thus far without explanation.

Summary: Traces of two later components are present at this site--Ocmulgee Old Fields and Avarett--but so little as to hardly bear mentioning. The dominant component is what appears to be a late Swift Creek variant of the Middle Chattahoochee area. Only one other non-Oliver site to date has produced anything similar (9Ce18, Chase, personal communication). Evidently this amounts to some terminal Swift Creek expression, with the hallmark of said culture, complicated stamping, being very degenerate and infrequent. The associated projectile point is a crude side-notched one.

Probably several Woodland components are present: 1) a later fibre-tempered, which is as much grit tempered as fibre, and 2) a later Early Woodland with check, simple-stamping, and Plain (B). It is possible these latter types again represent several components, since the paste, especially on the two different vessels (bold check, fine simple-stamp), is radically different. Associated with these Early Woodland representations are a variety of projectile points, though dominantly square stemmed, and a considerable seed grinding complex.

1Le21

Introduction: (Sects. 9 and 16, T. 18, R. 30. 1Le21 is found in one of the larger bottoms on the Alabama side of the river about three miles from the upper end of the basin. The site proper is on a slightly elevated sandy ridge on the northern side of the bottom, several hundred yards from the river's edge. This sandy ridge is cut in two close to the river by a slight gully-like depression, probably of comparatively recent origins, but not too recent, since the mouth of the gully near the river is completely covered by a natural levee formation. On the south side of the site another larger gully of much greater length fairly well bounds the site; this is an impermanent stream which serves to drain the bottom.

The site was found by the University of Georgia survey, and a sizeable surface collection recovered, though again as is frequently the case, the site is much bulldozer-disturbed and the collection cannot be considered strictly a "surface" collection.

The soil of the site is a fine sand of alluvial origins. Before clearing, the site was wooded to judge by the number of tree stumps, mainly hickory and water oak.

A considerable amount of Chattahoochee Brushed pottery was noted in the surface collection, and this being a historic type of pottery it was hoped that this might be the historic town to

which Hawkins refers (see Chapter VI). Therefore, some excavation seemed expedient.

Excavations: Only two days (February 18, 19) were spent on this site for reasons soon to be evident. In all, one 10-foot square and three 5x10's were dug in an effort to find an undisturbed situation; none was forthcoming. The ten-foot square (90W100) was put down in the area of heaviest surface material, and in the first six inches the block was fairly productive of pottery, but all of minute size, obviously flood washed and redeposited. Almost nothing was found in the next level.

Each of the three 5x10's was put down fifty feet from 90W100 (east, west, and south). To the east, 90W40 was not too productive; 90W160 to the west was perhaps the most promising in that some Early Woodland sherds (fibre-temper and steatite) were found at some depth (12-30") but not in any quantity; 20W100 was a little more productive of Lamar and late types of material, and a few pieces of bone were found, but all in the upper two levels (0-12") and probably flood churned. A small testpit was excavated several hundred feet further south, down the ridge and away from the river, and after a foot of sterile sand, a little pottery and bone was found, but not enough to merit further work. After this, it was thought advisable not to spend any further time on this site, since most of the site seemed flood disturbed.

The wall profiles of all excavated blocks presented essentially the same picture; 1) a light brown flood deposited sand, (ca. six inches thick); and finally 3) a medium brown sand, with trace amounts of Early Woodland material within it.

One likely postmold was found in block 90W100, but this was only "feature"noted.

Artifacts: Since all the material recovered from this site appears to be flood disturbed, we will forego a detailed analysis of excavated materials, especially since most of the sherds recovered from excavation were small. Instead, a catalogue of the sizeable "surface" collection will suffice to provide some notion of what is present on this site. "Surface" is put in quotes because in no sense of the word is this collection exclusively surface. Clearing operations had churned up portions of the site, and this is where much of the "surface" collection originated. Thus, there is good opportunity for buried earlier materials to appear on the "surface", and in the following collection (Table 11) sherds representative of most ceramic periods do appear.

The Ocmulgee Old Fields pottery (Chattahoochee Brushed, Red Film and Burnished) on this site is very similar to that described for 1Le8, and again two distinct subtypes of the brushed ware appear, one with a slip or wash in heavy majority (148 sherds) and a coarser type of paste (39 sherds). Also, a minority of the

Plain (A) pottery subsumes Ocmulgee Fields Plain sherds, and so the already considerable representation of the historic component should be increased.

The Lamaroid pottery on this site most nearly approximates that found on 1Le1 (Soap Creek), with the proportions of Plain (A), complicated stamped (A) and check-stamped (A) being similar to the Soap Creek Site. The fair percentage of complicated and check stamped indicate that this is a Late Lamar occupation.

A trace of both Avarett and Etowah are present. The Etowah present shows the Chattahoochee variant paste. The curvilinear complicated-stamped Etowah sherds are single bar motifs.

Several tetrapods occur in the Early Woodland types, one being plain, another simple-stamped. One of the cord-wrapped-dowel impressed (Kellogg "Fabric-Impr.") sherds is a sizeable rim with constricted neck, everted rim, and from the shoulder upward is plain. The several fibre-tempered rims in the collection are rounded, poorly formed, and the paste of these sherds contains little grit; both of these facts suggest an earlier fibre-tempered ware.

About the non-ceramic objects little can be said, but the occurrence of a human bone is significant--the only such occurrence in the whole Oliver Basin. Also daub was found both in excavations and on the surface, and this fact coupled with the considerable area of the site is indicative of a village rather than

a campsite, or at least on the historic and near-historic levels (Ocmulgee Old Fields and Lamar).

Summary: This site, while greatly flood disturbed, is a significant one. Components of Ocmulgee Old Fields (historic), Late Lamar, Avarett, Etowah, and probably several Early Woodland horizons are present, including early fibre-tempered.

In Brannon (1909, 187) a map shows a village site vaguely opposite Standing Boy Creek, and several miles below Soap Creek. And in his text, the only reference states that "on the river bank about two miles below /Soap Creek/ are evidences of former aboriginal occupancy, among the objects found being pots, mortars and disks, mostly crude in form and execution, and many flint and quartz chips." (Ibid., p. 189) Brannon relates this site to the Soap Creek Site (1Le1). While the locative particulars of 1Le21 do not precisely coincide with the village described by Brannon (1Le21 is about one mile north of being opposite the mouth of Standing Boy) this is the only site which could possibly fit his description; and also, the Brannon map is somewhat distorted. Especially if adjacent sites which are in the same bottomland or nearly so are included, (1Le19, 1Le20, 1Le22, and possibly 1Le24 and 23), this must be the site described by Brannon.

Also it is very probable that this site is the same as the historic town of Weatlotuckee shown on the Early Map of Georgia, 1818. (see Chapter VI)

TABLE 11

ARTIFACTS: 1LE21

POTTERY			
Chattahoochee Brushed	187		
Red Film	2	=	218
Burnished	29		
Plain (A)	455		
Comp. st. (A)	29		
Check st. (A)	4		
Zone Punctate	10	=	513
Punctate	3		
Incised, br. shal.	7		
Incised, bold	5		
Avarett Plain	5		5
Etowah? (Plain and Roughened)	9	=	11
Etowah Curv. comp. st.	2		
Simple St.	11		
Check St. (B)	12		
Plain (B)	38	=	68
Cord Wrapped Dowel Impr.	2		
Fibre-Tempered	5		
TOTAL:			815
OTHER			
Proj. pt., sq. stem	1		
Proj. pt., sq. stem frag.	1		
Bone, human, distal femur frag.	1		
Bone, charred	6		
Daub	x		
Stone, grinding?	1		

9Me8: JORDAN ROCK SHELTER

Introduction: The Jordan Rock Shelter is located about one mile south of Goat Rock Dam in Muscogee County, Georgia. It is approximately eight hundred feet north of the mouth of Turkey Creek, which enters the Chattahoochee on the Alabama side, and the shelter is shielded from the main channel by Phillips Island. Distance from the river's edge to the site is about five hundred feet.

The shelter is formed by the end of a granitic gneiss ridge, one of the many in the area, which runs roughly east-west across the valley. The site exists only by virtue of the peculiar tilt and faulting of the strata, since this type of stone is not generally conducive to undercutting.

Within the gneiss ledge are quartzite nodules and veins--a possible source of raw material for some of the chipped stone artifacts recovered at the site.

The area protected by the overhang was small, measuring approximately 20x10 feet. At a point twelve to fifteen feet from the rear wall of the shelter, the level area breaks away into a moderately steep slope which would not be suitable for occupation. Similarly, the sharp upslope on both sides of the shelter precludes habitation.

Excavation: The Smithsonian Institution conducted limited tests at 9Me8 and the grid system used by the University of Georgia field

crew followed the established precedent (Fig. 11). Because the former's field notes were unavailable, unit nomenclature was at variance with that of the first crew. A five-foot square system was utilized, since in the somewhat confined area of the shelter, further hampered by considerable rock fall, ten-foot squares would have been excessively unwieldy. An area ten feet wide, beginning at the rear of the shelter and running through the heart of the level area and down the slope, was staked for excavation.

Blocks were excavated in six-inch levels and the resultant floors and walls were troweled for features. The levels were established by reference to the ground contour, rather than attempting to establish a general horizontal excavation datum. This was desirable, especially on the talus slope.

Portions of nine blocks were excavated. One, 15W5, was incomplete because it was intersected by the back wall. Two blocks, 10W10 and 10W15, in the heart of the limited floor area, had been testpitted by the Smithsonian field party as was a small section of 10W25. A control profile was maintained on the midline (fifteen-foot line, east-west). This was subsequently removed by levels.

Excavation was complicated by the fallen stone on the shelter floor and the disconformities of the bedrock. The total depth of the deposit varied tremendously depending upon this

latter factor. A maximum depth of sixty inches was reached in one instance and in another there was a foot variation in the bedrock in only a few inches.

The level area within and immediately outside the overhang was covered by a mantle of yellow soil (Fig. 12). This tended to seal off the midden deposit and undoubtedly resulted from river flooding.

The only major feature encountered was a large shallow basin-shaped pit which occupied most of the useable level portion of the floor. The Smithsonian test had cut through a portion of this pit obliterating a large section; the approximate dimensions were thirteen feet north-south and nine feet east-west. Maximum depth was two feet. It originated immediately below the yellow mantle of flood-deposited yellow clay and resulted from the activities of the most recent occupants of the site. The almost complete absence of Woodland pottery in the pit and dominance of Lamar types substantiates this conclusion.

The fill of the pit, a powdery fine grey dust, was probably wood ash, although no partially carbonized wood was found. The contained material was somewhat darker on the periphery, suggesting the pit had been used for a long period of time. The only bone found in the shelter was in the pit.

One can only speculate as to the function of the fire basin. The fact that it dominated the floor area of the shelter would make

occupation impossible when the fire was in use. The known fish potential of this section of the Chattahoochee suggests that it could have served for drying and smothing fish, but there is no direct evidence to support this ethnocentric interpretation.

Except for the above feature, profiles and floorplans revealed little of consequence. The dry powdery nature of the midden deposit made the observation of soil profiles difficult. Downslope, in the upper levels, there occurred a dark brown soil layer; this is the talus slope and was the main source of pottery. The profiles in other sectors were generally made up of vari-colored lenses of soil, some of which contained concentrations of charcoal and decayed organic matter. Some carbonized wood was collected from an apparent pre-ceramic horizon in the 30-36 inch level.

Artifacts: Although disturbed by the large aboriginal fire basin and the more recent testpit, the level floor of 9Me8 provides a semblance of stratigraphy. As might be anticipated, pottery represents the largest artifact class at the site (Table 12); worked stone also occurs with some frequency (Table 13).

The discrimination of Plain (A) and (B) continued. Because Swift Creek Complicated Stamp and a heavy Weeden Island rim were recovered, attempts were made to segregate a third plain ware (C), which would reflect these components. That this was something

less than successful is obvious in the seriation diagram (Fig. 13), but the classification remains as a residual type.

The 1289 sherds derive from three major areas within the site: 1) the midden deposit under the overhang; 2) the shallow "fire" basin; and 3) the talus slope.

Because the front slope is unsuited for occupation, it is reasonable to suppose that the artifacts found in the talus debris were originally in the shelter. These were displaced by later inhabitants, both in clearing the floor and while digging the pit. This is confirmed by the relative proportion of the major wares in each of the contexts. Almost seventy percent (235 of 340) of the Early Woodland sherds came from outside the shelter and only forty percent (138 of 344) of the later Lamaroid sherds were in the same situation. Within the basin seventy-one percent (44 of 62) were Lamar and only three percent (2 of 62) were Early Woodland.

The Avarett and Swift Creek occupations are almost wholly (eighty-five percent) represented by materials on the slope.

Maximum depth at which pottery occurred was forty-two inches, but only four sherds were recovered from the lowest twelve inches. In the seriation diagram (Fig. 13), these have been combined with the 24-30 inch level. Also, only sherds from within the shelter area are included; the pit material is also excluded.

The replacement of Woodland Plain (B) by Lamar Plain (A) is quite clear. Only two sherds of the latter were recovered below the eighteen-inch level. In the upper portion of the site, Avarett and Swift Creek Complicated Stamp diminishes. The latter representation is dominated by sherds from one vessel, a precisely stamped middle period vessel. The poorer stamping is also present. Early Woodland simple and check stamped and cord-wrapped-dowel impressed are restricted to the lower levels. The basal portion of tetrapodal checked stamped pot was recovered as was an almost complete Deptford plain vessel.

No fibre tempered sherds were recovered by the University of Georgia field crew, although it was reported that some was found by the Smithsonian party.

Plain (C), though diminishing slightly in proportion in the upper sections, remains a questionable entity and the writers would reserve judgment. The incised (C) sherds are unusual. All are rims and the incised lines are placed on a diagonal between a pair of parallel lines, all of which are placed a slight distance below the lip. A cross-hatched design is sometimes present. We have been unable to identify the type.

Stone artifacts were present in limited numbers and the bulk of the collection derives from the lower (24-36") levels. These include forms made of both quartzite and chert and a few ground stone artifacts.

Without question, there was an Archaic component at the site. Of 32 projectile points, 22 were recovered in lower ceramic levels or in non-ceramic strata. The two late triangular points are associated with Lamar sherds and five square stemmed projectiles were also in recent levels. Quartzite was a commonly used material for the latter and the difficulty encountered in controlling the fractures limits the possible shapes. Therefore, the stem type may not be of crucial significance.

Summary: The Jordan Rock Shelter (9Me8) was used intermittently by many different cultural groups over a long time span. The earlier occupants were Archaic; the reported finding of fibre-tempered sherds implies a transitional occupation between Archaic and Early Woodland. Middle Woodland (Swift Creek) had a part in the history of the site and Lamar populations completed the sequence. None of the types associated with historic peoples were found.

TABLE 12

POTTERY: 9Me8

POTTERY		
Plain (A)	344	Lamar
Comp. st. (A)	31	
Incised	2	
Burnished	1	
Avarett Plain	56	

TABLE 12 (continued)

Swift Creek Comp. St.	137	
Swift Creek Simple St.	7	
Plain (B)	238	
Cord-wrapped-dowel	48	
Simple Stamp	30	Early
Check Stamp	21	Woodland
Incised (B?)	3	
Plain (C)	364	
Incised (C)	7	
TOTAL:	1289	

TABLE 13

STONE & MISCELLANEOUS: 9ME8

CHIPPED STONE	
Proj. pt., sq. stem	12
Proj. pt., rd. stem	5
Proj. pt., corner notched	3
Proj. pt., side notched, bifurcate base	1
Proj. pt., stemmed, broad	2
Proj. pt., triangular	2
Blades, ovate	4
Blades, lanceolate	1
Drill, expanded base	1
Perforator	1
Choppers	5
Scraper, plano-convex	1
Scrapers, flake	6

TABLE 13 (continued)

GROUND STONE	
Abraders?	3
Poll, chisel	1
Quartz crystals	2
SHELL	
Unio	2
Periwinkle (beads?)	4
BONE	
Turtle	x
Bird	x
Deer	x
Miscellaneous	x

9Me9

Introduction: This is an extensive Lamaroid site in Lot 249, 19th District, Muscogee County, Georgia. The general area is immediately opposite the mouth of Turkey Creek on the left bank of the Chattahoochee.

Huscher originally located the site, but underbrush restricted observation. This had been removed when the University of Georgia relocated 9Me9 and a bulldozer had made several cuts through the occupation area exposing some materials.

The general situation is that a large section of bottomland

bounded on the north and east by rocky ridges. Paralleling the river and approximately two hundred feet from it is a low sand terrace. Although pottery was collected over much of the surface of this terrace, the major concentration was on the north end closest to the river.

The Jordan Rock Shelter, 9Me8, was located to the north of the site on the opposite side of the rocky ridge.

Excavation: Three 10-foot test blocks spaced at one hundred foot intervals were dug initially. A fourth block was later excavated between the two most productive sections. Midden material was removed by six-inch levels.

The northern three blocks had substantially similar contextual situations. The matrix in the first level was a fine brown sand which contained a considerable number of sherds, but all were small. Soil coloration became somewhat darker in the second level and many small pieces of pottery continued to be found. It was obvious that, although plowing could account for some of the fragmentation of the pottery, much of the observed condition resulted from flood churning. The fourth ten-foot block with its layers of finely striated sand clearly confirmed this conclusion.

In the first three testpits, the floor at the twelve-inch level showed some circular intrusion defined by dark fill soil. It is concluded that these were postmolds, although flooding

disturbances, both in the upper levels and sporadically in the lower, had disturbed their context. The presence of some small pieces of daub tend to confirm this conclusion.

Artifacts: The main occupation of 9Me9 was Lamaroid with approximately eighty-five percent of the pottery classified as such. Of the remainder, five and one-half percent are Etowah and eight percent are Early Woodland (Table 14).

As noted, the site has been subjected to some flood disturbances, but there is suggestion of orderly stratigraphy. The Lamaroid sherds are present in all levels but increase in relative proportions nearer the surface. This is true not only for Plain (A) but for Lamar Complicated Stamp as well. Other Lamaroid associations, i.e., incising, punctations, etc., are present in insignificant numbers. Two sherds of late check stamp were found.

Rim decorations are predominantly of the "A" form, although the other three forms ("B", "C", and "D") occur. Also, noded rims, generally typical for Early Lamar, are present.

Six pottery discs were recovered; five of these were of Plain (A) and the sixth had been shaped from a Lamar Complicated-Stamp sherd.

9Me9 suggests a good Lamaroid development with ceramic characteristics of both early and late occupations. It is unfortunate that stratigraphic sequences were impossible to obtain.

TABLE 14

ARTIFACTS: 9ME9

POTTERY		
Plain (A)	1578	
Comp. St. (A)	310	
Check St. (A)	2	
Incised, bold	5	Ocmulgee--
Incised, fine line	9	Lamar
Zone Punctate	1	
Punctate	2	
Burnished	1	
Shell tempered	1	
Plain	2	
Brushed	1	Avarett
Comp. St.	122	
Red Film (Comp. St.)	1	Etowah
Comp. St.	6	Swift Creek
Plain (B)	169	
Check St. (B)	4	Early Woodland
Simple St.	2	
Comp. St. (Crooked River?)	1	Miscellaneous
TOTAL:	2218	

OTHER	
Chinaware	6
Discs, pottery, Plain (B)	5
Disc, pottery, Comp. St. (A)	1
Spawl, quartzite	1
Worked quartzite	1
Scraper, flake	1
Poll, ground stone, chisel?	1
Daub	x
Bone, calcined	3

Only three Avarett sherds were identified, two plain and one brushed.

The Swift Creek Complicated Stamp examples are all of a poorer variety.

Etowah Complicated Stamp varieties occurred in all three excavation levels of the site and the paste characteristics were that of the Chattahoochee variant rather than that of the more northern expression. The stamp style was generally difficult to identify, because sherds were small and surfaces were rough; but stamping identified, single and double-bar diamonds, are those associated with Etowah II and III.

Plain (B), although present in all levels, dominated the lowest level at 9Me9. Only six Woodland decorated sherds were recovered. The Woodland component was obviously a minor one.

Historic chinaware originated from all site levels; but other historic artifacts were absent. It is assumed that the six glazed sherds have no significance from the point of view of aboriginal occupation and only demonstrate the past flood disturbance on the site.

Worked stone was minimal: a worked piece of quartzite and a spawl of the same material, a single flake scraper, and a ground stone poll of a chisel(?).

Summary: The main occupation on this sandy terrace was Lamaroid

and it seems likely that a few wattle and daub houses existed. However, this component was almost entirely flood disturbed. The great variety of ceramic types suggests that the Lamar occupation was a relatively long one.

A few Etowah and Early Woodland sherds are also present, but both these components are small.

9Me205: THE STANDING BOY SITE

Introduction: The Standing Boy Site, 9Me205, is located on the north side of the junction of Standing Boy Creek and the Chattahoochee River. Above the juncture, Standing Boy Creek runs south paralleling the river for about one-half mile and finally cuts west to join the river. Between the river and the creek a peninsula is formed, and near the south end of this, on a second terrace, is the Standing Boy Site. To the north behind the site a ridge rises sharply. The elevation of the top of the second terrace on which the site is located is about 330 feet m.s.l., while the creek and river at this point is 310 feet m.s.l., so that the site would not normally be flooded, and in excavation, no evidence of flooding was noted.

The site was located by the University of Georgia survey, and after several surface examinations of the site, enough material of interest was found to indicate that some excavation was in order. Regarding the surface collections, it should be noted that this

collection may not be strictly surface, in that clearing activities have stirred up the site to some extent; but generally only the first four to six inches are involved. The area in which surface material was found was about one hundred feet in diameter on top of the second terrace; but material was scattered down the slopes as well, probably a result of erosion. The concentrated area of surface material is fairly well bounded by the north and east coordinates of the grid (Fig. 14).

There was, until cleared away recently, a grove of trees on the site. These were principally hardwoods (water oak and hickory). The soil of the terrace is sandy for the most part, with a four to six inch humus zone, where not disturbed by clearing. Beneath the humus, brown sand is found which progressively lightens as one digs deeper--evidently completely leached of occupational evidence. A rather curious phenomenon noted was that on the west side of this ridge, once down six inches, a hard red clay gumbo is encountered; but this was never found on the top of the second terrace, nor on the east side. On the ridge to the north of the site, and on its slopes, red clay is also found.

A partial geological history of the mouth of Standing Boy Creek will largely explain the site's physical origins. North of the present mouth of Standing Boy Creek, where the creek runs parallel to the river, there is a low saddle (elevation 335 feet) in the rocky ridge separating creek from river. It seems highly

likely that this is the old mouth of the creek probably up until the last glaciation. With the lowering of the sea level in Wisconsin glaciation, the river gradient had to accommodate itself accordingly, and the river cut deeper; but resistant rocks within the saddle forced Standing Boy Creek to cut on the other side of the ridge, and finally rejoin the river a quarter of a mile farther south. With the retreat of the Wisconsin, and through normal river flooding, silting-in took place. At the mouth of Standing Boy this was especially marked on the north side, where as a result of the currents of the river meeting those of the creek, eddies occurred, and deposition of alluvial sands took place on the red clay covered rocky ridge. This built up the sandy terrace on which the site is found. Subsequent erosion and grade cutting have deepened the channel of both river and creek leaving the second terrace on which the site is located.

Excavations: On November 18-25 six 10-foot squares were excavated (Fig. 14). This proved to be of enough interest that the field archeologist returned to this site on February 26-March 6 and another six 10-foot squares were excavated. In all, eleven days of work were involved and twelve 10-foot blocks were removed.

A grid was established so that all excavation took place within the northeast quadrant of the grid, with the zero co-ordinates of the northeast quadrant roughly defining the area of

surface concentration of cultural material. Blocks were designated by their southwest corner stake, dug in six-inch levels, with all earth being screened.

Three or four six-inch levels were dug per block, though usually the fourth level, if excavated, was rather lean in cultural materials. A few tests were made deeper than twenty-four inches, but nothing was found.

Wall profiles were largely all the same, with a four to six inch humus zone on top,and then fine brown sand, getting progressively lighter near the lower limits of excavation. No natural stratigraphy was evident. In two blocks some deviation from this pattern was noted (see "Features" below). On the floors of several blocks, curious dark spots were noted, but none of which were convincing postmolds or features. It was finally decided that at some remote time, a forest fire burned over this area, and burned out the trees then standing, thus creating these darker areas (some did contain considerable charcoal, but none contained any significant artifacts).

"Features": Only one formal feature was so designated (#1). This was found in B1. 30E50, and was a "rock cluster" in which a number of manos and metate fragments were found. This features, found in roughly the center of the block, was first noted on the eighteen-inch floor and extended to a depth of twenty-six inches,

and was roughly circular. The only delimitation possible was through the occurrence of rocks; no soil definition could be seen. Evidently this was some manner of pit, filled with rock debris which originated in the 12-18 inch level. Other than the mano and metate fragments, no cultural material was found within the feature.

In blocks 50E50 and 50E60 two other probable "rock clusters" were encountered, but were not given feature numbers. These assumed a more horizontal form, with both being found in the 6-12 inch level. In the 50E60 example, one pitted stone and several other possible worked stones were found. In 50E50, one fibre-tempered sherd and a quartzite blank occurred in the lower part of the "cluster", otherwise only fire-cracked and other rock was found. In both cases no soil differentiation was to be seen in the area of the "rock cluster"--if such were ever present, it has long since been leached away.

One other phenomenon to be noted occurred in Blocks 20 and 10W50, the southernmost blocks excavated. In the wall between these two blocks, and in the east wall of both, an intriguing yellow sand-filled pit-like area extended from just below the humus zone to a depth of two feet. At the top, the "feature" was five feet across in the east wall, and assumed a very regular basin shape. Beneath this was a six-inch band of dark soil entirely bounding the yellow sand. Within this whole "feature"

very little cultural material was found; so little as to indicate some manner of natural origin. The most probable explanation seems to be that this represents a tree fall, with the yellow sand eventually filling in the depression left by the tree roots, though not until a humus zone had built up and nicely smoothed out the depression caused by the tree's demise.

Artifacts: In the accompanying catalogue (Table 15) the occurrence of artifacts is broken down by level. All but the pottery catalogue has the surface collection combined with the first level (0-6 inch) and while some violence might be done to the non-ceramic data, since some of the surface material taken from the slopes of the second terrace were probably washed out and representative of earlier occupations, the augmentation of sample consideration has moved the writers to combine the collections.

For once, Lamar types are in a small minority. Plain (A) is a nondescript Lamar Plain, poorly represented in the uppermost levels. The dominant pottery here is Avarett. The plain type of this latter accounts for the vast majority of sherds from this site; included within the plain type are a few Avarett Brushed, since these have not been consistently separated from Avarett Plain in the remainder of the basin. Brushed amounts to a very small minority of the plain. To complete this series, four sherds of Avarett Incised were found; these tend to be short fine line

slashes just above the shoulder of the vessel, in one case bounded by fine parallel lines. Two sherds of Avarett Plain were recovered, which had a slight, but definite sharp angle at the shoulder, instead of the usual rounded shoulder. The majority of Avarett rims are similar to the type description, but a very few deviated towards unthinned and rounded rims. Only one shoulder node was noted on an Avarett Plain sherd.

A total of fourteen Etowah sherds were recovered, and most of these are complicated stamped. All these sherds have the Chattahoochee variant paste.

The most variety is seen in types which are apparently Early Woodland, with a total of 117 sherds. The Plain (B) sherds are a nondescript Woodland, and include one "near-tetrapod", and several plain round rims. The simple-stamped sherds are somehow different from the usual, running a little thicker and having a fine, regular simple stamp application. And somewhat disconcerting is the occurrence of these sherds in the upper levels. The check-stamp types occur usually on a paste similar to the simple-stamped sherds, and are a fine to medium check. The few fabric-impressed sherds definitely have a textile impression, and are perhaps most closely related to Long Branch Fabric Marked; but the sherds at 9Me205 have a coarse grit temper, not limestone.

Fibre-tempered pottery is the principal type represented within the Early Woodland types. Four of these sherds were decorated;

three of these exhibit stab and drag type of punctation, two of which are in combination with trailed lines and have diagonal incisions on the flat lip of the vessel. The fourth sherd has dubious fine line incisions leading diagonally up to a round lip. Most of this fibre-tempered pottery, both plain and decorated have some grit in the paste, in some cases considerable amounts, and a few examples have an almost sandy paste. Rim form is dominantly flat and square (five sherds), but three examples of rounded rims occur. One body sherd of steatite completes the "ceramic" assortment.

Seriation of the pottery provides a satisfactory picture (Fig. 15) with a few exceptions. Disturbance in several blocks probably accounts for some of the difficulty, especially the high frequency in the lower levels for Avarett Plain and Incised. The usual case in the lowest level was either that there was no pottery, or a few sherds of fibre-tempered; but in several blocks (10E50 especially) a number of Avarett sherds continued to greater depths, and with the small sample for this level, only twenty sherds, some mayhem is created in the graphs. The only other seeming discrepancy is in the occurrence of simple stamped in the upper two levels only; paste-wise, this pottery is very similar to the check-stamped (in fact due to erosion of the exterior surface, it was very difficult to say whether a sherd was check or simple stamped), and this latter behaves very well on the chart. If the

two are combined, they make a very reasonable picture. In general, Avarett Plain, Etowah and Plain (A) behave well and are obviously late; while check-stamped, fabric-impressed and fibre-tempered all increase in frequency toward the lower levels.

The projectile point catalogue is largely self-explanatory, but a few comments are required. No attempt has been made to segregate this data on the basis of material (flint-quartz) since the duplication of forms in both these media appears to indicate that the makers made no distinction. The unilateral stem type is a dubious one; these consistently occur throughout the basin, but they also occur in quartz. It is quite possible that these represent rejects that proved unworkable in quartz. The "round-square" dichotomy of stem types is not too satisfactory, in that size is ignored (a range of three to one inch length is present) and it is likely that several types are subsumed in these categories. The small notched type was rather distinctive in being usually corner-notched, and less than one inch long; quartz, "grey" and "light weathered" flint are all utilized in this last type, so it is apparent that this "type" has great temporal span (see below). The "spinner" type has only opposite side beveling in common, though most are side- or corner-notched, a few were stemmed; virtually all though were made of the light weathered flint. The "bifurcate base" type is small, usually having serrated sides, and at least one of these was made of quartz. The "eared, concave base" type was

usually vaguely ovate, but one example was long and slender.

A seriation of these projectile points (Fig. 16) is not too rewarding, but offers some suggestions at least. The surface collection was also included within 0-6 inches, and this may complicate affairs. The following occur in the surface collection: one each of unilateral stem, side-notch, corner-notch, round stem, eared, concave base, bifurcated base. In general, the "spinner" group had its greatest popularity at the earliest levels; the square stem type has a maximum in the middle levels; round stem, middle and upper levels; and small corner-notched middle and lower levels. If the surface collection were excluded, both large corner notched, and eared, concave base make a little more sense, with a tendency toward the middle levels; and the one triangle nicely occurs in the highest level.

As to cultural associations, we would suggest that the triangular and some stemmed types occur in the latest period (Avarett-Etowah-Lamar); more stems, especially squared types, small notched, eared, and concave base types occur in the Early Woodland level; and finally, spinners, small notched, and a few stems occur on the Archaic level.

Other chipped stone artifacts are numerous. Most of the plano-convex scrapers are rather poor examples of such, but are to be distinguished from the flake scrapers. The plano-convex type dominates in the middle and early levels; by material, seven are

made of the "grey" patinated flint; four of the light weathered flint; three of other types of flint; two of quartz; and one of rock crystal. Several good examples of plano-convex scrapers do occur and will be discussed at greater length later (see"Standing Boy Flint Complex"). Flake scrapers by material break down as follows: light weathered flint, 11; "grey" patinated flint, 4; other flint, 25; and rock crystal, 2.

Choppers and blanks are a dubious distinction and might well be combined, but they tend to have a medial distribution. Most of the blades are quartz, but several are made of the weathered light colored flint, and one was made of rock crystal; the knives, distinguished by their unifacial character, are largely made of the light weathered flint, with one beautiful example being found (see below for additional description). Only two "semi-lunar" knives were recovered: one on the surface made of a patinated marine flint; and one in the lowest level, probably also some type of marine flint. Only two broken drills were found.

The chipped stone leavings (chips, spalls, etc.) were partially classified also in an attempt to achieve some temporal ordering. The two most frequent distinctive types were: 1) a light, usually white, very heavily weathered flint with probable origins in the Gulf Coastal plain (limestone matrix, brachiopod fossils were observed); there is little doubt that this represents

a very early occupation, best called Early Archaic; 2) a "grey" patinated flint or chert, of a poor quality; actually once beneath the grey patination, a blue colored flint is found. This flint has an almost slaty nature at times, and conceivably originates some place in the Piedmont. Also, this flint is found at many other sites within the basin; whereas the former type is rare. All other flint was placed in a residual category and all quartz chips counted, separating out only crystal quartz, or rock crystal. Since screens were used on this site, and all chips of any size were saved, the resultant tallies of level frequency should reveal something of the use of these different types. The accompanying seriation chart (Fig. 16) illustrates this distribution. In addition to a breakdown of all chipped stone by material, a breakdown of all artifacts is superimposed to give two measures of occurrence. While the seriation does not indicate marked differences, tendencies are indicated, and we would suggest that natural forces have obscured the picture. It is evident that quartz is used throughout the occupation of the site with a slight recession in its use for artifacts in the middle levels. Rock crystal appears to be used mainly in the earlier levels. The grey patinated flint builds up from bottom to top, while the weathered light colored flint is just the reverse. "Other Flint" is fairly constant for total chipped stone, but shows expansion of use in the middle and upper levels for artifacts.

TABLE 16

STONE: 9ME205

ARTIFACT	Surface 0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	Total
Chipped Stone					
Proj. pt., unilateral stem	1	1	2	-	4
Proj. pt., round stem	4	3	3	-	10
Proj. pt., square stem	4	6	4	2	16
Proj. pt., small notched	1	4	3	2	10
Proj. pt., large corner-notched	1	1	-	1	3
Proj. pt., "spinner"	1	2	2	2	7
Proj. pt., side-notched	1	-	-	-	1
Proj. pt., bifurcate base	2	1	-	1	4
Proj. pt., "eared", concave base	2	1	2	-	5
Proj. pt., small triangular	1	-	-	-	1
Proj. pt., frag.	11	6	2	4	23
TOTALS: Projectile Points:	29	25	18	12	84
Scrapers, plano-convex	2	5	8	3	18
Scrapers, flake	19	7	13	3	42
Choppers	-	2	1	-	3
Blanks	3	1	2	-	6
Blades, ovate, bi-facial	2	5	4	-	11
Knives, unifacial	-	2	-	2	4
Knives, "semi-lunar"	1	-	-	1	2
Drills	2	-	-	-	2
Perforator?	-	1	-	-	1
Flint, worked?	6	2	1	4	13
Quartz, worked?	1	-	2	-	3
TOTALS: Other chipped artifacts	36	25	31	13	105
Flint chips, light, weathered	61	139	125	76	401
Flint chips, "grey" patinated	199	193	147	42	581
Flint chips, other	169	179	132	65	545
Quartz chips (or quartzite)	162	276	182	94	714
Rock crystal chips	-	-	1	1	2
TOTALS: Chips	591	787	587	278	2243
GRAND TOTAL: Chipped Stone:	656	837	636	303	2432

TABLE 16 (continued)

ARTIFACT	Surface 0-6"	6-12"	12-18"	18-24"	Total
Ground Stone					
Hammerstones	1	3	-	2	6
Manos	-	-	3	2	5
Metate fragments	2	4	1	5	12
Pitted stone ("nut")	-	1	2	-	3
Adze, small	-	-	1	-	1
"Hoes"	2	2	1	-	5
Abrader? frags.	1	-	6	1	8
Worked stone?	-	-	2	1	3
TOTALS: Ground Stone	6	10	16	11	43

In general from this we may conclude that the weathered, light flint is early in time; the grey flint sees its greatest use in the Early Woodland period, but continues to have some popularity thereafter; quartz is popular in all periods, but perhaps less so in Early Woodland than in preceding Archaic and later Avarett. Rock crystal, like the weathered flint, is early.

Ground stone artifacts are well represented on this site and in general seem to occur in the middle levels most frequently. In addition, two manos and five metate fragments, listed as occurring in the 18-24 inch level, more likely belong in the 12-18 inch level in that these occur in Feature #1, a probable pit, so that even less occurs at the deepest level. It seems most likely that the provenience of the majority, if not all, of these artifacts is Early Woodland. The manos were usually hand-sized cobblestones, worn by grinding on

one or more sides; one dubious inclusion in the category was a crudely worked ovate igneous stone, seven to eight inches in diameter, and only two to three inches maximum thickness. The metate fragments usually occurred in "rock clusters"; several were used on both sides; all are large slabs (approximately one foot square) of metamorphosed rock (gneiss) with shallow basin-shaped depressions ground into them; very little shaping had been done. The pitted stone category is that which is frequently called "nutting stones", having small pits of some depth on usually rather small, squarish rocks. One especially interesting example of this artifact had five one-inch deep "pits" on a rock only two and one-half inches square. The one adze recovered was made of greenstone, is plano-convex in cross-section, and is three inches long. The "hoes" fall in two groups, notched (two) and un-notched (three). None of these show any great amount of work, and are chipped out of metamorphic rocks. Again these "hoes", more likely digging tools for roots than for horticultural purposes, appear to be associated with the Early Woodland level. The two first level occurrences were found on the surface, not from excavation. The abrader? fragments are irregular shaped small slabs of hornblende(?) usually work on one of the flat surfaces, and were probably used as whet-stones.

Under OTHER, a number of miscellaneous objects are found: an Avarett Plain pottery disc fragment, which might be an indication

of the use of these objects in the Avarett Period; and an object of pottery, with a somewhat rounded exterior and a striated interior, the result of impressions of some sort. The fossil tooth fragment? is evidently a tooth replaced by silica, and perhaps brought in with flint, and can be assigned to the Early Archaic component; the crinoid stem is perforated (natural), but may well have served as a bead for either the Early Woodland or Early Archaic people. The "clay objects" are most curious, and as at this site and others in the Oliver Basin, co-occur with Early Woodland occupations (see also 1Le16, especially). They are clay, usually with some sand, apparently fire (?) hardened, but having amorphous shapes with frequent regular holes occurring randomly ("honeycomb-like"). Kellar suggests they are natural concretions; McMichael is unconvinced, but can offer no better explanation.

The Standing Boy Flint Industry: Enough evidence has been adduced from this site to merit the denomination of the Early Archaic component as a specialized industry, and deserving of additional description. The light colored, usually white, heavily weathered flint is the definitive backbone of this industry. All artifacts and chips of this material will be assumed to belong to this industry, since seriation of the chipped stone types indicated a generally early position for this type. Typologically, the artifacts

made of this type of flint have considerable antiquity to judge by other stations of occurrence. And finally, the flint chipping technics are distinct, and presumably early.

Artifact Forms:

"Spinner" projectile points (Fig. 17b): At least four good examples of this type of point were recovered in excavation. They range in length from one and one-quarter to one and three-fourths inches; wide, three-fourths to one inch; they are more side-notched than anything else though they tend toward corner-notching with bases being large (usually have maximum width of point) and concave through convex. The sides are usually serrated, and beveled on opposite sides, resulting in a rhomboid cross-section for the point proper. When holding the base of the point toward you, the beveling is on the left side. A question mark is placed after projectile point since it seems probable that the beveling on these is not conducive to "spinning" the arrow in flight and it has been suggested that these are not projectile points (Kelly, 1954, p. 15a), but rather some type of scraper.

Other projectile points: One very small (one inch by three-fourths inch) corner-notched point (Fig. 17c) was found; and a larger (two by one and three-eighths inch) corner-notched point (Fig. 17a) with very little secondary chipping on one side, was recovered.

Knives: These artifacts are uniface and broadly plano-convex. One complete specimen was trapezoidal in shape (Fig. 17g). All chipping was on one side with the reverse side remaining as it was knocked from the core. The longest side is sharp from secondary chipping, while the shorter side, and truncated end are blunted or ground to remove the sharp edges, so that the tool could be held in the hand without discomfort. A second example is made from a prismatic flake which comes to a point at the old striking platform remnant (Fig. 17f); from an old break to the point, it is one and three-fourths inch long and almost one inch wide at the maximum. Secondary chipping occurs on both sides of convex side of the artifact, from the old striking platform to the old break. The third specimen, while fragmentary, appears to be an ovate type (perhaps a blade reject?), and would have been two by one and one-half inches in dimension; on this, also, a small section of the striking platform remains.

Blades: By this term we mean ovate, bifacially worked tools (not prismatic flake tools, necessarily). One example is a squared base section only, with a one and one-half inch maximum width; the other example (Fig. 17h), with only a small portion of the "base" broken away, probably did not have a squared base. Original dimensions were approximately three by one and one-half inches. Both of these artifacts show secondary chipping on both faces.

Plano-convex scrapers (Fig. 17d and e): Four of these tools were found, but only one (d) shows much care in chipping. This latter is one and one-half inches long and at the broad snub end, one and one-fourth inches wide; careful secondary chipping has created a steep snub nose, while grinding has smoothed the chipping on the recessed sides of the tool, probably for hafting purposes. The other three such scrapers show considerably less care in creation, but are generally smaller snub nosed types, without any well-fashioned haft end.

Flake scrapers: Eleven of these were recovered and show only minor secondary chipping on one or more of the edges of usually amorphous flakes. A few of these approximate a prismatic flake.

Finally, one very small projectile point base fragment is of some interest. It is a concave base with a somewhat eared effect but not enough remains to say more. But what is present shows basal grinding and one side shows definite thinning, perhaps even fluting.

Flint Industry: The Standing Boy Flint Industry appears to be a mixture of a regular flake industry and the more specialized prismatic flake type. And this industry is characterized by a peculiar type of fracture. The plane of the flake knocked from the core in relation to the plane of the striking platform usually assumes an acute angle, up to forth-five degrees. The one large

intact knife (g) demonstrates this nicely. A small (three-fourths inch long) elliptical striking platform remnant occurs on the square end of this artifact, and it is an approximate forty-five degree angle to the body of the flake. Most flakes also exhibit a repressed bulb of percussion. A few near-prismatic flakes occur and usually these exhibit a very small striking platform remnant (possibly worked down in size) and the flake exhibits a twist off to the left (as you hold the striking platform toward you). Most flakes appear to be amorphously ovate. While no cores were found, and it is difficult to reconstruct such, the core would probably have been a rather flattened nodule of flint, which once dressed, had alternate flakes knocked off each side to produce the acute angle of fracture. Excellent flaking control is indicated by the large knife which is almost of uniform thickness from bulb of percussion to the pointed tip.

In addition to the definitive basis of the flint industry, the light colored weathered flint, it is very probable that this industry used other types of flint and quartz. The seriation of rock crystal indicates an early position for this material on the Standing Boy Site, and the few tools made of rock crystal, a prismatic flake knife, a vaguely plano-convex scraper, a bifacial small blade, and flake scrapers, are not inconsistent with the Standing Boy Flint Industry. Several stemmed points were found

which had opposite side beveling, one of quartz, another of a flint much like the weathered flints; so there is fair evidence to indicate the presence of stemmed points in this assemblage. The semi-lunar knives are another possible member of the Industry; one, of a blue Gulf Coastal Plain flint was found in the lowest level, but the other, a silica replaced coral flint with considerable patination, was found on the surface. Also the frequency of quartz artifacts and chips in the lowest levels at this site would indicate some use of this material in the Standing Boy "Flint" Industry.

Standing Boy Flint Industry Relationships: The closest relative of this complex is found in the Macon Plateau Flint Industry. The "rotten flints of Macon" are essentially the same type of flint as found at Standing Boy, and the types of artifacts found approximate the types found at Standing Boy (Kelly, 1938, pp. 2-8, and personal communication).

The "spinner" point type is very prevalent in the Southeastern area and in many other sections of the country as well (e.g., W. Pa., see Mayer-Oakes, 1955, Plate 30, p. 81). It would appear that either this artifact type is a very widespread early historically related artifact or it represents a "functionally-most-efficient" tool form. This form is also duplicated in quartz in the Piedmont area (an example was recovered from 1Le3). This type has recently

been noted and named in the North Carolina area (Harwood, "The Ecusta Point", 1958). And some vaguely similar types are to be found in Tennessee (see especially Mahan, 1955; and other articles on "Paleo-Indian" sites and collections in the Tennessee Archeologist). In general, though, it may be said that while the one specific type--the "spinner point"--has widespread connections, the flint and the industry itself relates to the local Georgia and coastal areas.

Summary: Without question, 9Me205, the Standing Boy Site, is one of the most important sites in the Oliver Basin. In the main, three periods are represented, but there are traces of others. A few Lamar and Etowah sherds occur, but hardly with the frequency to merit component status. The principal later component is an Avarett one. This is very similar to the type site collection, with the possible exception of a few angled shouldered vessels, and the occurrence of a pottery disc made of Avarett pottery. This component is found mainly to a depth of twelve inches. One triangular point and possibly some of the stem points relate to this component.

Early Woodland is the next major period represented, with plain, check and simple-stamped, fabric impressed, and plain and decorated fibre-tempered pottery present. It is a moot point whether these may all occur contemporaneously, but the writer thinks not; the fibre-tempered pottery may be one unit; the other remaining sherds another, though this fibre-tempered pottery is of a later

type and might well occur with some of the other types. Associated with this pottery is a large array of grinding equipment (manos--metates, abraders, hammerstones, nutting stones) and a few digging tools ("hoes"). Projectile forms associated appear to be various stem forms, small notched types, bifurcated bases, and possibly the eared, concave base type. The grey, patinated flint has its greatest popularity in the Early Woodland period, though its use may well continue later.

Finally, the Archaic is represented by the Standing Boy Flint Industry; and perhaps by other stray points (large corner-notched; side-notched). But the Standing Boy complex is typologically Early Archaic, and probably represents, in part, a regionalized "industry" deriving out of the Paleo-Indian period. While the principal flint utilized was a heavily weathered type of Gulf Coastal Plain origin, it is likely that other types of stone were used to fashion their "spinner" points, unifacial knives, bifacial blades, and several types of scrapers.

9Me206

Introduction: The Sand Pit Site, 9Me206, is located in Muscogee County, Georgia, on the east side of Standing Boy Creek, 1400 feet from the creek's juncture with the Chattahoochee River. Just to the south of the site is a small creek entering Standing Boy. The site is at an elevation of 320 feet m.s.l., and only ten feet above the

level of Standing Boy Creek.

The entire site is subsurface due to flooding activities of Standing Boy Creek. It was only located through the agency of sand digging operations which dredged to the surface evidences of Indian occupation. "Surface" hunting revealed a few sherds and projectile points.

Excavations: More or less as a shot in the dark, several testpits were dug at this site; altogether less than three days were spent, and two 5x10 trenches and two 5x5 squares were excavated. In brief, the site proved to be radically flood disturbed with a complex flooding history involving old surfaces sometimes cut away to form unconformities and redeposition one or several times. The total effect was one of utter confusion with inverted stratigraphy and little material in an undisturbed condition.

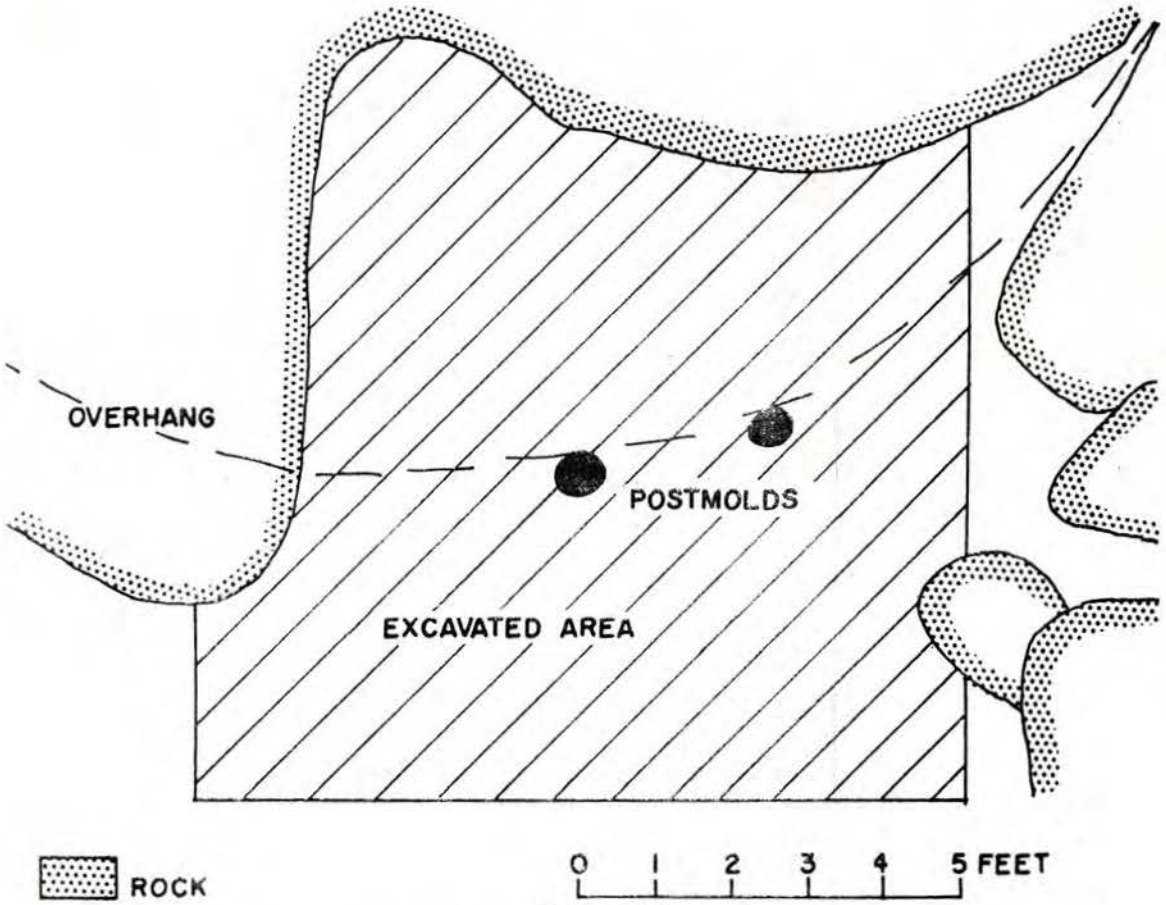
Artifacts: Since flood disturbance was so extreme at this site, the writers have not bothered to analyze the recovered artifacts. Instead, just a brief note as to what was found will suffice. The only in situ remains were Early Woodland with fibre-tempered pottery, steatite, check-stamped and plain types of pottery. Some chipped stone work probably related to this period was recovered, but associations are at best highly dubious. And some evidence of a seed grinding complex (a mortar or metate fragment) and "rock clusters" were noted. Other than the Early Woodland occupation, all other

material was flood churned. Included, though, are Swift Creek Complicated stamped sherds, a few sherds that are probably Weeden Island (Carabelle Punctate), and a little Avarett including one Avarett Incised sherd.

Summary: Radical flood disturbance has destroyed whatever order once prevailed at this site, but traces of Avarett, Weeden Island, Swift Creek and Early Woodland are present. It might be added here that the situation at this site is probably representative of all the Standing Boy Creek area, with all the bottoms being silted over. And herein lies the explanation for the dearth of sites along Standing Boy.

9Me214

Introduction: 9Me214 is a very small rock shelter about 1200 feet south of the mouth of Standing Boy Creek, removed from the river 200 feet. The shelter occurs in a granitic gneiss outcrop which is the end of a roughly east-west ridge; a part of the resistant rock which caused the formation of the falls and numerous shoals in this stretch of the Chattahoochee River. Sgt. Chase called the writer's attention to the site as a possible locale of Indian occupation, and he and the writer dug two small testpits in the site on November 2, 1958 and found a few sherds demonstrating the existence of a site here.



9 Me 214

SECTION OF MAP OF SITE SHOWING LOCATION OF POSTMOLDS IN RELATION TO OVERHANG

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OLIVER BASIN PROJECT
11/25/58 EVM

Fig. 18

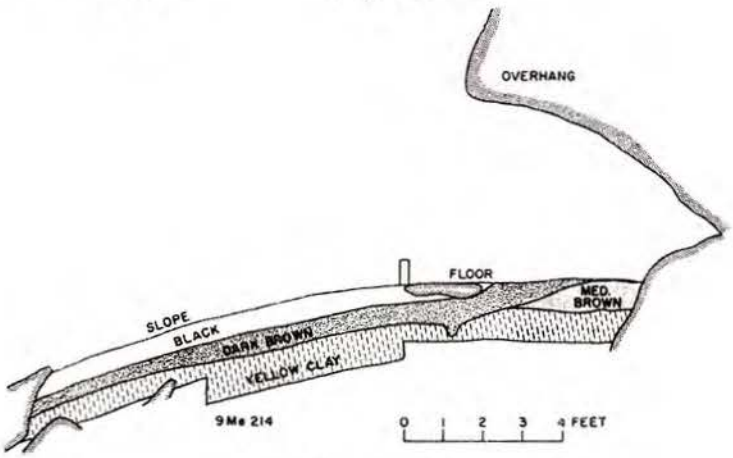


Fig. 19 Excavation Profile

ROCK

9 Me 214
PROFILE—CENTER
EAST WEST LINE

It is a very small shelter, there being only an overhang of eight feet along the face and a depth of three to four feet at the most. And the maximum height of the overhang is only four feet. It has a level floor space of 6x10 feet with a steep slope falling away in front down to the bottoms along the river. It would have provided at least a small amount of protection from the elements for one or two persons. There is much loose rock, both small and large, around the area of the shelter. The floor under the overhang lies slightly higher than 334 feet m.s.l.

Excavations: No formal grid system was used on this site. Instead, a line was run roughly north-south (as it turned out, only three degrees west of true north) along the break between the floor of the shelter and the slope, and then a cross coordinate placed east-west at a right angle (Fig. 18). Excavation then proceeded in the four resultant quadrants, labeled north and south floor, and north and south slope. Excavation was carried out in six-inch levels following the surface contour, i.e., roughly level on the shelter floor, but at a considerable angle on the shelter slope in front.

Work was begun by digging the south side of the slope, which was taken down to eighteen inches but the upper (eastern) end was taken down another six inches to twenty-four inches; but very little was found save a tremendous amount of rock. Then, the south side of the shelter floor was removed, again down to eighteen inches.

The resultant east-west center profile was plotted (Fig. 19) and then work proceeded on the north side, first taking out the slope down to eighteen inches and then the north side of the shelter floor to eighteen inches. After all else a small testpit was dug about a foot further down on the shelter floor, to be sure no further material was to be found. This revealed nothing.

Cultural material found was almost exclusively pottery and most of this was found on the slope rather than on the floor of the shelter. Down to twelve inches on the shelter slope large amounts of pottery were found; the 12 to 18 inch level on the slope produced some pottery, but not much, while the one area dug down to twenty-four inches produced only one sherd and one large piece of flint. On the shelter floor, very little material was found, and most of that originated near the front of the shelter, especially under the large rock on the floor where a number of sherds were found. These included a sizeable Fort Walton Incised sherd. In the extreme rear of the south side of the shelter floor, 0-6 inches, a large fibre-tempered rim sherd was found and a few other Early Woodland sherds were found in the shelter floor area; otherwise most of the ceramic material seemed to be Early to Middle Lamar. Throughout the area excavated tremendous amounts of small rock were encountered, making screening difficult. Also, the large rocks and roots impeded work progress.

In relation to the center profile, the majority of the material recovered was found in the upper black area (humus zone) and in the dark brown layer, an occupation-talus zone. The medium brown zone on the shelter floor was a very compact sandy soil, and probably stems from the early occupation by Early Woodland peoples, at least this is the area in which the fibre-tempered pottery was found. In the yellow clay on the bottom, very little was found.

Two probable postmolds were noted, both filled with black soil, intruding down into the yellow clay (Fig. 20). One showed up in the center profile; the other in the south side of the shelter floor at twelve inches. Plotting these against the overhang limit shows they follow the edge of the overhang, and thus it seems likely that the later occupation of this shelter saw it at least partially closed off in front by some manner of wall.

Though this site was not completely exhausted so far as excavation goes, it was nearly so. Probably the only areas which remain are to either side of the excavated slope area, where the talus fans out.

Artifacts: Virtually all the material recovered from this shelter was pottery, and most of this Lamar. No significant stratigraphy is present so the collection is presented as a whole in Table 17.

With some 444 sherds out of 494, the Lamaroid types obviously dominate this collection. The Plain (A) includes a minority of

sandy paste sherds, some with slightly roughened surfaces and usually occurring in bowl forms. This type is similar to those of a newly defined "culture" uncovered by Sgt. Chase, but at this site (and the remainder of the basin) no beveled lips are found as is found in "Upatoi". The sherds catalogued as "brushed" have a paste similar to this sandy paste type of plain, and these brushed sherds are markedly dissimilar to the Chattahoochee Brushed type. The majority of the Plain (A) type is Lamar Plain, which is best expressed at 1Le1. The zone punctate sherds, probably Fort Walton Incised, largely represent sherds from one vessel which had a Lake Jackson Plain-like paste. Most of the fine line incised sherds occurred in conjunction with notched exterior lips on bowl forms. Infra-lip modifications on jar forms include a range of things from several rims with solid bars ("D") running parallel to the rim about one-half inch below,to folded over rims with the lower part of the fold formed into nodelets ("A"). But the dominant form is a row of small nodes, probably appliqued ("B"), about three-quarters of an inch below the lip. In general this assembly of pottery appears mid-Lamar since some complicated stamping occurs, but not too much, and no check-stamped appears. Both of these latter types seem to be indicative of Late Lamar. The sandy-pasted Plain (A) type appears to be Early Lamar, so if this is a homogeneous collection, its apparent placement is in the middle of the Lamaroid sequence.

TABLE 17

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE: 9ME214

CERAMIC	
Plain (A)	394
Comp. St. (A)	15
Brushed	19
Zone-Punctate	9
Incised, fine line	7
Etowah Comp. St., Curv.	1
Swift Creek Plain	4
Plain (B)	40
Fibre-tempered	4
Pipe, stem? frag.	1
TOTAL:	494

OTHER	
Scrapers, flake	3
Flint chips	2
Quartzite chips	7
Hammerstone	1
Fired clay	2

The one Etowah Curvilinear Complicated sherd (two-bar curvilinear diamond motif) is greatly eroded and can probably be ignored for analysis sake.

A trace of what seemed to be Swift Creek Plain cropped up in two lower levels. These sherds resemble plain sherds recovered at 1Le17, a Late Swift Creek manifestation.

An Early Woodland representation is certainly present as indicated by Plain (B) sherds and fibre-tempered ones. The Plain (B) are indeterminate as to type. The fibre-tempered sherds include one sizeable rim (found in the 0-6 inch level in the rear of the rock shelter). This rim is poorly formed and the paste contains little grit so it is suspected that this is an earlier form of fibre-tempered pottery.

The pipe fragment, probably the stem of an elbow type, may be placed with the Lamar component with little doubt. Other than pottery, only three flake scrapers and a hammerstone complete the complement of artifactual remains.

Summary: The initial occupation of this shelter was by an Early Woodland group using an early form of fibre-tempered pottery. Later Early Woodland and Late Swift Creek (Oliver variant) peoples briefly visited the site also, but none of these early occupations are well represented.

The major occupation was by a Lamar group who evidently dug out the front of the shelter to give themselves a little more room and then closed off the front of the shelter to create a small but snug snelter for several persons. At this time the shelter saw considerable use to judge by the amount of broken pottery.

Addenda: There is a site immediately below this one and slightly south, right along the river's edge (9Me207). Through surface

collection and testpits, a fair sample was accumulated. Since 9Me204 and 207 are in close proximity, a comparison of pottery is relevant:

WARE	9Me214	9Me207
Lamar	444	19
Etowah	1	1
Swift Creek, Late	4	10
Early Woodland	44	25
TOTALS:	393	55

At both sites, the same periods are represented, but in radically different proportions. The early components are much stronger at 9Me207 than at 9Me214. But the co-occurrence of the same cultural periods at both sites strongly indicates that these two sites were used in conjunction by the same peoples, but that the earlier occupations are better represented at the open site, while the Lamar one preferred the shelter.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL CORRELATION

There are some references to the Oliver Basin area in early historical documents, and in a few cases, these can be correlated with archeological sites. The principal informant is Benjamin Hawkins, who was at the time of his forays through the Oliver Basin, "Principal Temporary Agent for Indian Affairs South of the Ohio River". Portions of this record appear in several publications (Fretwell, 1954; Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1806, 1916). Additional information is to be had from microfilms of unpublished journals, the originals of which are in the Library of Congress. ("Viatory or Journal of Distances and Observations". Fretwell provides the pertinent data from this in published form; and "A Sketch of the Creek Country in the Years 1798 and 1799". Both are written by Hawkins with considerable duplication in the two). Otherwise, the only other sources are several early maps.

To aid in discussion of this subject matter, Table 18 is attached, providing information upon historic sites located archeologically. The criterion for a historic site was the presence of Ocmulgee Old Fields pottery types (brushed, plain, red film, incised). All those sites listed produced some of this pottery; those followed by a question mark had only traces of this pottery, and so their listing is dubious. The distance from the lower end of the falls (or from Mills or Hollands Creek in the middle of

present day Phenix City) is also provided for comparison with Hawkins' figures. And finally, a brief description of the nature of the sites and their relation to significant landmarks is given.

The reference of most interest in Hawkins is to a named historic town within the basin on the Alabama side /We-at-lo-tuck-e/. Unfortunately this reference appears in two different accounts and there are slight discrepancies between them.

A. In "Sketch of Creek Country", Hawkins says that it took one hour and forty-two minutes to reach the town from the lower end of the falls (Mill's Creek in Phenix City). Converting this to miles, using Hawkins' rate of three miles per hour, the town of /We-at-lo-tuck-e/ is five and one tenth miles from the lower end of the falls. Regarding the site Hawkins states: "Some settlements on the river at We at lo tucke, the land is stiff."

B. In "Viatory", a different version is encountered. This time it took two hours and five minutes to reach the town (6.25 miles) from the lower end of the falls. Here, Hawkins states: "We arrive at We-at-lo-tuc-kee some settlements on our right bordering on the river. Here was formerly an old square. The lands are rich and fit for culture the timber a mixture of oak and hickory." (Fretwell, 1954, p. 9)

In addition to Hawkins' reference, two early maps indicate a town in the general area.

C. John Melish, Map of Alabama, 1818, shows /Weatlotucko/ as a village on the upper side of a small stream at its mouth on the Chattahoochee River and opposite what is presently called Standing Boy Creek.

D. Eleazer Early, Map of the State of Georgia, 1818, places a /We-atlo-me-ko/ opposite the mouth of Standing Boy Creek and at least a mile north of an unidentified small stream.

Finally one other Hawkins reference (Letters, p. 62) may refer to this same village, but in this case the name is not given.

E. "There is a village a mile below the mouth of Leader's Creek, on the river, and some settlements on most of the creeks." Elsewhere (p. 61) he states that Leader's Creek is 6 miles above the lower limit of the falls, so that in all probability, this is Rock Creek.

So now, where is the town of Weatlotuckee (or however you care to spell it)? All sources agree that the town is near the river; but here agreement ceases. The two specific Hawkins references state that it is either 5.1 or 6.25 miles from the lower end of the falls; if the undesignated village is one and the same as this town, then this gives the additional figure of 5.0 miles; hence this town is between five and six and one-quarter miles from the lower end of the falls. Finally, the information on the maps suggests that the village is opposite the mouth of Standing Boy Creek, and possibly

bounded on the south by a small creek. Comparing this data with Table 18, showing historic sites in the Oliver Basin, only one site located could fit the description. In distance only three sites fall within the range of distances given (1Le21, 22, 23) and of these only 1Le21 could possibly be called a village; the other two are minor campsites, perhaps even outlying cabins of the village site (1Le21). This site is near the river in a large bottom which would have been "fit for culture". It is bounded on the south by a now impermanent stream, but topographic maps of the area indicate a rather large drainage basin for this impermanent stream and it is quite possible that one hundred fifty or so years may have wrought some changes, and if a permanent stream is required, it may well have been at 1Le21 when Hawkins passed through. Finally, the requirement of being opposite Standing Boy Creek needs explanation. 1Le21 is nearly one and one-half miles north of the mouth of Standing Boy Creek. First, there is no locale in the bottomlands opposite the mouth of Standing Boy Creek which would have accommodated a village (the one site noted as opposite the mouth, 1Le16, is a very thin camp on a slight second terrace), and second, 1Le21 is the only village anywhere near being opposite the mouth of the creek, and for that matter the only historic village located in the entire Oliver Basin. In brief, all evidence would tend to indicate that 1Le21 is one and the same as Weatlotuckee.

TABLE 18

HISTORIC SITES IN THE OLIVER BASIN

SITE NUMBER	Distance from Lower End of Falls (Miles)	Description of Site and Locale
Alabama:		
1Le5?	1.5	Camp at small stream mouth (traces only)
1Le6	1.9	Camp about the mouths of two small streams
1Le8	2.2	"Summerhouse" on ridgetop
1Le9?	2.2	Thin camp next to river
1Le10	2.3	Camp south of small stream
1Le16?	3.8	Camp? (traces only) on 2nd terrace opposite mouth of Standing Boy
1Le21	5.2	Village north of impermanent stream in large bottom; 1/2 mi. south of Rock Creek
1Le22	5.2	Camp on 2nd terrace; adjunct to 1Le21?
1Le23	5.5	Camp on 2nd terrace, south of small stream mouth; adjunct to 1Le21?
1Le3	7.5	Camp? north of mouth of Turkey Creek
1Le14	8.3	Camp? south of mouth of Soap Cr. in large bottom
Georgia:		
9Me210	2.5	Camp on ridgetop
9Me200	7.8	Possible village? on Phillips Island

A few other settlements, unnamed, are noted by Hawkins in several sources. On the same journey that took him by Weatlotuckee, Hawkins proceeded northward along the Alabama side of the river, and finally, one hour and thirty-seven minutes (nearly five miles) after leaving the town of Weatlotuckee, he notes:

> Cross Chattohatchee /creek/ running to the right 10 feet wide. The lands for the last 39 /minutes/ broken and poor, we pass one settlement on the path and here is another at this creek and here I encamp... ("Viatory").

The fair sized stream called the "Chattohatchee" is apparently Soap Creek; this stream is four and two-tenths miles north of 1Le21, and so is not too deviant from Hawkins' estimate. It is possible that the "one settlement on the path" is 1Le3. This site is just north of Turkey Creek and was very thin in material; but it is likely that flood disturbance has perhaps buried or removed portions of the site. And then a settlement is noted at the mouth of Soap Creek. Three sites were located in this area but only one produced much historic pottery, and this is 1Le14, occurring on two slight ridges in a large bottom just south of the mouth of Soap Creek. Another fair possibility is that some place on 1Le1 (Soap Creek Site) a Historic component is to be found; a few brushed, burnished, and red film sherds were found in excavations there, and the site was too large to even test all potentially productive areas.

Hawkins further notes (Letters, p. 62) that there were "some settlements on most of the creeks." Potential sites fitting this

bill are: 1Le5, 1Le6, 1Le10, 1Le23, 1Le3. Evidently in the historic period at least, a "homesteader" pattern occurred concurrently with the village settlements. Small settlements of a family or two were scattered about as satellites of the village settlements.

Finally, the question of ethnic connections arises. In all probability, all of these historic settlements, including the town of Weatlotuckee, were Muskogee speaking Cowetas. The major town of this group was found "on the right bank of the Chattohoche 3 miles below the falls..." (Hawkins, Sketch of Creek Country), and they appear to have occupied this portion of the Alabama side of the river. Without any doubt whatsoever, these settlements can be called Lower Creek.

On the Georgia side of the river, less information is to be had, but another small village was possibly found here. In Letters, (1916, p. 61) Hawkins states: "There is a village on Chusethlocco, about four miles up from the river, of 8 or 10 families, the village is called Itatchee /sic, Hatchee?/ Uscaw (head of a creek)." By Hawkins' figures, the mouth of this creek is 10 miles above the lower end of the falls and he describes Chusethlocco as being "a creek 20 feet wide joins the river, it is a rocky creek." According to Hawkins, this creek should fall within the northern end of the Oliver Basin; but no such stream is found today. Further internal evidence in Hawkins' several accounts is conflicting. In "Sketch",

this village is placed on the next stream north, one out of the Oliver Basin.

> To Ketale 30 feet wide a bold shoal rocky creek running to the right abounding in moss. Four miles up this creek there is a village of ten families at Hatche (Uscaw?) /head of a creek/. . . .Some Cowetuh people on these creeks begin to be attentive to stock, all who settle out of town have their fields fenced.

And this passage continues, noting that the fences were for cattle; and that the trader at the village was experimenting with cotton growing.

Returning to our problem, though, Hatche Uscaw may or may not occur in the Oliver Basin, and in any case, no possible archeological site was found which would approximate it. In any case, the quoted passage provides some acculturation detail and provides the information that Cowetas occupied the Georgia side of the basin as well, whether the town was to be found in the Oliver Basin or not.

In sum then, the probable Coweta town of Weatlotuckee and smaller settlements of the same affiliation have been located archeologically on the Alabama side. Archeological excavations at Weatlotuckee (1Le21) were fruitless due to flood disturbance, but sufficient to demonstrate that it is a multicomponent site with the historic village being only the last of several occupations. The excavations at 1Le8, however, provide some insight into the nature of the smaller settlements. At this site, a twenty-five foot square house pattern was found which appeared to have been an impermanent roofed shelter rather than the usual wattle and daub house.

CHAPTER VII

ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMY

In the environment of the Oliver Basin, the two chief ingredients are the Chattahoochee River and its relationship to the geology of the basin.

Geology: The Oliver Basin, in a broad sense, falls within the Piedmont province of igneous and metamorphic rocks. Particularly, this area has been designated the Greenville Plateau, a subdivision of the Midland Georgia area. The Midland area is characterized as being made up of essentially the same rock types as the Piedmont subdivision, but that the Midland area rocks are less disordered and occupy broader areas. The Greenville Plateau is separated mainly on the basis of the "longitudinal" drainage pattern of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers through this section; a long north-south pattern, possibly a trellis system remnant (La Forge, et. al., 1925).

Historically, the geologic sequence is complex, but essentially appears to be: A) a pre-Cambrian? orogeneous uplift of a crystalline mass and peneplanation of this (Fall Zone Peneplain); B) the Appalachian Revolution and its subsequent peneplanation (Schooley Peneplain and local equivalents); C) the Schooley Peneplain was uplifted, Coastal Plain depressed, with the hinge line about at the present fall line; D) this began a new erosion cycle which created

a new peneplain covering the entire Piedmont area, excepting probably the fall line area. Finally uplift of this Piedmont peneplain began a new cycle which created the present day deep valleys and steep slopes (Fenneman, 1938).

The only aspects of this cycle which need concern us are the original crystalline rock intrusion now much altered by orogeny (but this is minimal in the fall line area at the periphery of activities); the remnant of the original peneplain, the Fall Zone Peneplain, which in effect is the slope the falls now occupy, though extended somewhat by erosion upstream; and finally the final uplift of the Piedmont which revitalized the streams and created the present topography of hills and valleys.

The principal rock occurring in the basin is granitic gneiss and schist which retain some discernible bedding; hence the metamorphic process in this area has not proceeded as far as in other areas of the Piedmont. These formations crop out in nearly all the parallel east-west ridges that traverse the basin where the river has exposed the rock as it cut down through the ridges. Outcrops also occur in the river itself as shoal lines. Some outcroppings of quartz were noticed, a probable source of supply for the Indians.

Pedology: The dominant soil type of the plateau through which the Chattahoochee flows is ferrous laterific clay, which is to say, the ridges and their slopes that bound the Oliver Basin are the typical

red clay gumbo found in wide areas of the southeast. Most second terraces have this same type of soil, but it is possible that on these terraces it is a superficial layer, the result of soil creep and erosion. Within the bottoms adjacent to the river, though, a fine alluvial sandy soil is usually encountered, frequently very micaceous. The only exceptions to this are in the smaller bottoms where natural processes have had an opportunity to mingle the alluvial sand with the upland clay, resulting in a sandy clay soil or as at one excavated site (1Le16), producing a thin mantle of clay over the sandy soil.

Hydrography: The overwhelmingly dominant feature of the Oliver Basin environment is, of course, the Chattahoochee River. For the ten-mile length of the basin it glides and grinds its way downstream. Within this length there is an overall drop of fifty feet, and most of this is found in the lower one-third of the river. In the upper two-thirds the river is actually narrower, being eight hundred to one thousand feet across; but in the lower portion it widens in some places to over two thousand feet across, though many more islands spot the channel in this area. Tributaries are few along this stretch of the Chattahoochee, with only one sizeable stream entering, that being Standing Boy Creek on the Georgia side. But several fair sized streams do occur on the upper Alabama side of the river, (Soap, Turkey and Rock Creeks).

The basin can be divided into two sections; 1) the upper part of the river where very few shoals and rapids occur; the islands here are fewer and generally represent a more mature river type; the side channels separating the island from the mainland being slough-like. Also here in the upper section of the river the bottomlands are much wider and small semi-permanent streams meander through them; and occasional remnants of old river channels can be noted. In this upper portion of approximately six miles length, easily two-thirds of the basin, the total drop in the river is only ten feet; 2) the lower one-third of the river has a generally different configuration. This is the fall line proper and formerly extended about one mile further into the middle of the city of Columbus, where a true water fall of ten to fifteen feet was found. Within the Oliver Basin portion of the fall line a total drop of forty feet is found. Within this section many islands are encountered, usually rocky remnants, and the river channel widens frequently to move around these more obstinate formations. Shoal lines extend from one shore to the other, and the resultant rapids cause a continual low roar and frequent "white water". Here almost no bottomland is encountered, rather the ridges drop almost straight to the river bank with only occasional narrow plains at their foot, or a small deltoid bottom created by some small stream. The approximate boundary between these two sections of the river can be placed at the mouth of Standing Boy Creek.

Only four tributaries of any size are found in the basin, and several of these (Soap, Standing Boy) exhibit a delayed mouth effect; approaching close to the river then turning to run parallel with the river for up to one-half mile, then finally joining. All the remaining streams are very small, many impermanent. A few of these are fed by springs but in the main they carry runoff. In some of the larger bottoms in the upper part of the basin after heavy rains, virtually lakes are formed and waterfowl find these attractive.

Flora: The Oliver Basin falls within an oak-pine zone, one which generally coincides with the southern Piedmont (Fenneman, 1938). There does seem to be a decided tendency, though, for pine to be thickest on the upland sections of the basin while the hardwoods (oak, hickory, poplar) were more prevalent in the river valley. While the fall line is a rough boundary for certain more tropical flora, no sharp demarcation is to be seen with spanish moss, palmetto and other more southern floral types being found in the basin. Another plant noted of some interest is yucca.

For a more "primeval" account, Hawkins (Letters, 1916) gives some information:

> The lands on the left bank of the river flat and for some distance back, the timber pine, oak, hickory, the soil stiff. On the right side from the lower end of the falls up the river, a pine barron to the water's edge, the pines small." (p. 60)

The above passage will give some idea of the nature of the

lower Oliver Basin. The following probably refers to an area four miles up Standing Boy Creek: "The lands broken, growth oak, hickory, pine, chestnut, cane on the creek and reed on the branches." (p. 61) And elsewhere he comments upon large canebrakes in the general area--presumably American bamboo. Generally it would seem that the flora has changed little since the time of the Indian, with the probable minor difference made by the chestnut blight.

Fauna: In general, it may be assumed that the Oliver reservoir area would have harbored the usual assortment of mammals found throughout Eastern United States, with the deer being the most outstanding. It is likely that elk did not range this far south.

Some deviation is probable in birds of the area; with a few more subtropical types being present. But turkey, heron and geese and ducks are those of main concern.

Class Reptila is well represented, with much variety in turtles, both terrestrial and aquatic, lizards (chameleon, skink, pine) and snakes (all the pit vipers, probably the coral, as well as a great variety of nonpoisonous types).

The variety of fish in the Chattahoochee River in this area can best be given by Hawkins (n.d., Sketch of Creek Country): "The fish taken here are the hickory shad, rock, trout, perch, catfish, and suckers. There is sturgeon in the river . . .". (p. 78)

In addition, bass, bream (sunfish), and gar were probably

to be found in the aboriginal Chattahoochee, at least they are today. Also along this line, mussels are still to be found in the river.

Human Equation: It only remains now to insert man within this environment. The settlement configuration of the Oliver Basin aborigines can be shown with most facility in tabular form. The data are broken down into lower (Table 19) and upper Oliver Basin (Table 20) following the two sections of the river as delineated above.

Summarizing the information to be gleaned from this settlement pattern data, virtually all sites are campsites. And the only exceptions occur within the upper portion of the reservoir where the river begins to assume a more mature aspect. Topographically, more sites are to be found on the first terraces than anywhere else, but a considerable number of second terrace sites do exist. Very few ridgetop sites were found, especially in the upper basin, but then very few ridgetops fall within the area of the basin. The pedological data largely conform with the topographic, in that the ridges and second terraces are usually red clay, while the bottoms are sandy. More sites are near the river than away from it, and many of these are located at the mouths of small tributary streams. In the lower basin, a number of sites are to be found located near the shoal lines in the river; however, very few shoal lines are

found in the upper basin. Finally, a few sites occur up tributaries away from the river and these fall principally in the upper basin.

The general pattern for all sites taken together, irregardless of culture or time, is as follows: In the lower basin small campsites are found next to the river on first terraces and frequently near shoals and creek mouths. In the upper basin, while still mainly campsites, a few villages are found, again both are usually near the river on sandy bottomland but with an increase in number of sites found up tributary streams.

Viewing this picture again, but distinguishing the different cultural periods (Tables 21 and 22) each period can be characterized by its modal frequency.

Ocmulgee Old Fields (Historic): This period of occupation saw only campsites in the lower basin, one village in the upper basin, with some tendency toward seeking higher ground (2nd terraces and ridgetops) though a slight majority of sites are found on first terraces. The soil on these sites adheres generally to the topographic picture. Most of these sites are found near the river, in the lower basin frequently near shoals and at tributary mouths; very few of these sites are removed from the river and up tributaries.

Lamar: As in all periods, these are mainly campsites, but a few villages are found in the upper basin, and these people frequently utilized rockshelters. Their sites are most frequently found on the

first terraces next to the river and never on ridgetops. In the lower basin these sites are often to be found at shoal lines and, in both sections, at creek mouths. Very few of these sites are removed from the river. And conforming to the topographic picture, practically all of these sites are found on sandy soil.

Etowah: While no great number of these sites exist, enough are present to indicate the pattern. All these are campsites located near the river on sandy first terraces. In the lower basin they are frequently near shoal lines. Apparently the pattern is similar to the Lamar one.

Avarett: Again these sites tend to conform to the Lamar pattern, but with a slight tendency toward sites on second terraces. And in the upper basin, a tendency to be removed from the river is noted.

The one Weeden Island component hardly justifies a characterization, and it is impossible that this "component" is a result of trade.

Swift Creek: This "culture" adheres rather strictly to the Lamar pattern of campsites near the river on sandy first terraces which, in the lower basin, are frequently near shoals and creek mouths.

Early Woodland: Here somewhat of a change is seen. While the

majority of sites follow the Lamar pattern, a marked tendency is seen for sites to be on higher ground (2nd terraces and ridgetops) to be removed from the river, and with a fair number being up tributaries.

Archaic: Here a decided change is observed. Most of these campsites are to be found on elevated areas, second terraces or ridgetops, with more being removed from the river than near it. While a few are found at creek mouths and near shoals in the lower basin, quite a number are on the upper portions of small tributaries. And as would be expected, the soil on these sites tends to be red clay.

The one Paleo-Indian site, while questionable, is probably characteristic of the last given pattern of seeking higher ground (ridgetops).

In overall developmental trends then, all sites are campsites save a few late villages in the upper basin. In the earliest periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and partially Early Woodland) there is some preference for higher ground removed from the river, but during the Early Woodland period this begins to change and the bottoms close to the river are the preferred locales for campsites. This situation prevails from Early Woodland time through Lamar and partially into the historic, but in this latter period a slight tendency is to be seen for a return to the upland areas. In the lower basin a trend transcending culture periods is the location of campsites near shoals and about the mouths of small streams.

TABLE 19

LOWER BASIN: SETTLEMENT PATTERN DATA

Site	Type			Topographic Data			Hydrographic Data					Soil Data		Components (see key below)
	Village	Rock shelter	Camp	1st terrace	2nd terrace	Ridgetop	Next to river	Removed from	Near shoals	At. trib.	Up trib.	Sandy	Red clay	
1Le5			x	x			x		x	x		x		O,L,Av
1Le6A			x	x			x		x	x		x		O,L,Av
1Le6B		x					x		x			x		S,L,
1Le7			x	x			x		x			x		L,E,W
1Le8			x			x	x		x				x	O,Av,W Ar?,P?
1Le9			x	x			x		x			x		O?,L Av,W
1Le10A			x		x		x			x		x		O,L,Av
1Le10B			x			x	x		x				x	S?,W,Ar
1Le11		x					x		x			x		L,E,Av W
1Le12			x		x		x						x	L
1Le13			x			x	x						x	W?
1Le15			x		x			x					x	Ar
1Le16A			x	x			x					x		Av,S
1Le16B			x		x		x						x	W,Ar,O
9Me211			x			x		x			x		x	Ar
9Me212			x		x			x			x		x	W?,Ar
9Me214		x						x	x			x		L,S,W
9Me215			x?	x(island)			x		x			x		L?,Av
9Me207			x	x			x		x			x		L,S,W
9Me209A			x	x			x		x	x		x		L,S,W
9Me209B			x		x			x					x	Ar
9Me210			x			x		x					x	O
	3		19	8	6	5	16	6	12	4	2	12	10	54

Component Key:

O:	Ocmulgee Old Fields	S:	Swift Creek
L:	Lamar	W:	Early Woodland
E:	Etowah	Ar:	Archaic
Av:	Avarett	P:	Paleo-Indian
WI:	Weeden Island		

TABLE 20

UPPER BASIN: SETTLEMENT PATTERN DATA

Site	Type				Topographic Data			Hydrographic Data					Soil Data		Components (see key)
	Village	Rock shelter	Camp	Rock cairn	1st terrace	2nd terrace	Ridgetop	Near river	Removed from	Near shoals	At trib.	Up trib.	Sandy	Clay	
1Le1	x		*		x			x			x		x		L,E,Av,S?
1Le2			x		x				x			x	x		W,Ar,L?
1Le3			x		x				x			x	x		O,Ar
1Le4			x		x			x					x		L,S?,E?
1Le14			x		x			x			x		x		O,W?,Ar
1Le17			x		x			x			x		x		Av,S,W
1Le18			x		x				x				x		L,Av
1Le19			x			x			x			x		x	Av?,W,Ar
1Le20			x			x			x			x		x	L,W,Ar
1Le21	x		*		x			x					x		O,L,Av,E W
1Le22			x			x			x					x	O
1Le23			x			x		x			x			x	O,Ar?
1Le24			x			x		x			x			x	L,W
1Le25			x			x		x			x			x	L?,Ar
1Le26				x			x	x			x			x	?
9Me4			x		x			x			x		x		L?
9Me5				x		x			x			x		x	?
9Me6				x		x			x			x		x	?
9Me7			x		x			x					x		?
9Me8		x							x				x		L,Av,WI S,W,Ar.
9Me9	x		*		x			x					x		L,E,W
9Me10			x			x			x			x		x	E,W,Ar
9Me11			x		x			x					x		E,S,W
9Me12			x		x			x			x		x		L?
9Me13			x		x			x			x		x		L,W
9Me200			x		x(island)			x					x		O,L
9Me201			x		x				x			x	x		W?
9Me202			x		x				x			x	x		Ar
9Me204			x			x			x			x		x	W?
9Me205			x			x		x			x		x		Av,L,W,Ar
9Me206			x		x				x			x	x		S?W
9Me208			x		x			x					x		L,S?,W?
	3	1	25	3	19	11	1	18	14	0	11	11	21	11	71 + 4?

* Campsite - Early Components

TABLE 21

LOWER BASIN: SETTLEMENT PATTERN
COMPONENT CORRELATION

	Ocmulgee	Lamar	Etowah	Avarett	Swift Creek	Early Woodland	Archaic	Paleo Indian	TOTALS	
Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rock Shelter	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	8	= 54
Camp	7	9	1	7	5	9	7	1?	46	
1st Terrace	3	7	1	5	4	5	1	0	26	
2nd Terrace	2	2	0	1	1	2	3	0	11	= 46+8 = 54
Ridgetop	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	9	
Next to River	6	11	2	8	5	9	3	1	45	= 54
Removed from River	1	1	0	-	1	2	4	0	9	
Near Shoals	4	10	2	6	4	6	2	1	35	
At Trib. Mouth	3	4	0	3	3	2	0	0	15	
Up Tributary	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
Sandy Soil	4	11	2	7	6	8	1	0	39	= 54
Clay Soil	3	1	0	1	0	3	6	1	15	
TOTAL COMPONENTS	7	12	2	8	6	11	7	1	54	

TABLE 22

UPPER BASIN: SETTLEMENT PATTERN
COMPONENT CORRELATION

	Ocmulgee	Lamar	Etowah	Avarett	Weeden Island	Swift Creek	Early Woodland	Archaic	??	TOTALS		
Village	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
Rock Shelter	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	=	75
Camp	5	12	6	6	0	6	16	10	1	62		
Rock Cairn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
1st Terrace	4	11	5	4	0	6	10	4	1	45		
2nd Terrace	2	4	1	2	0	0	6	6	2	23	=	69+6=75
Ridgetop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Next to River	4	12	5	4	0	6	10	5	2	48		
Removed from River	2	4	1	3	1	1	7	6	2	27	=	75
Near Shoals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
At Trib. Mouth	2	7	1	3	0	2	6	5	1	27	=	44+31=75
Up Tributary	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	5	2	17		
Sandy Soil	4	13	5	6	1	7	12	6	1	55		
Clay Soil	2	3	1	1	0	0	5	5	3	20	=	75
TOTAL COMP.	6	16	6	7	1	7	17	11	4	75		

Economic Evidences: Due to generally poor preservation of the more perishable archeological artifacts, no great amount of direct evidence is to be had in regard to the economic modes of the Indians occupying the Oliver Basin. But what was recovered is presented in the accompanying table (Table 23). Where a letter occurs in this table, some occurrence of a biotic remain is indicated; the particular letter is an attempt to relegate the occurrence to a particular component, but at times this is difficult; hence the question marks. These indicate doubt as to component affiliation, not doubt as to occurrence. Only excavated sites are included since these are the only ones with an adequate sampling.

As will be seen on this table, only one human bone fragment occurred within the whole Oliver Basin. It should be noted that burials have been reported from 1Le1 as well. Even so, the paucity of human skeletal material is of note. One probable horse tooth occurred upon 1Le8, a historic site. Of the remaining bone fragments, deer bone was numerically by far the most frequent, with turtle next. Just traces of fish bone (calcined) and bird bone were recovered. The "Other Bone" category subsumes mainly fragmentary bone, probably mammal. The only direct evidence of horticulture in the basin occurs on 1Le8, where a few cob fragments were recovered in a postmold. Otherwise, the only vegetable matter is naturally occurring items which the Indians gathered.

TABLE 23

BIOTIC REMAINS IN THE OLIVER BASIN
EXCAVATED SITES ONLY

SITE	Human bones	Horse? tooth	Deer bone	Turtle bone	Fish bone	Bird bone	Other bone	Mussel shell	Corn cobs	Acorns	Hickory nuts	Walnuts	Pawpaw?
1Le1	-	-	L	L	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
1Le5	-	-	-	L?	-	-	-	-	-	-	W?	-	-
1Le7	-	-	L	-	W	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
1Le8	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
1Le11	-	-	L?	L?	-	L?	L?	-	-	-	-	-	-
1Le16	-	-	-	-	W	-	W	-	-	W	W	W	W
1Le17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S?	-	-
1Le21	L?	-	L?	-	-	-	L?	-	-	-	-	-	-
9Me8	-	-	L	L	-	L	L	L	-	-	-	-	-
9Me9	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
9Me205	-	-	-	-	-	-	W?	-	-	-	-	-	-
9Me206	-	-	-	-	-	-	W?	-	-	-	-	-	-
9Me214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Occur.	1	1	6	4	2	3	10	1	1	1	3	1	1

Key: 0: Ocmulgee S: Swift Creek
L: Lamar W: Early Woodland

The "pawpaw"? is listed dubiously; this is an oval-shaped seed about one-half inch long and nearly one-fourth inch thick.

Generally, most of the bone recovered is from Lamar components, probably a function of a shorter time interval more than anything else. Otherwise, a few calcined bone pieces originate in earlier periods (e.g., the fish vertebra are both calcined and occur in Early Woodland contexts). Except for the corn cobs, most of the plant remains stem from Early Woodland situations but a hickory nut shell fragment occurred, possibly in a Swift Creek context.

In addition to the above evidences, some indirect artifactual and structural presences can be adduced to fill out the economic picture. Table 24 summarizes this data for the Oliver Basin excavated sites. The format is the same as the previous table.

In this table, a considerable body of evidence is present in the Early Woodland period for a seed grinding complex. In addition, several "hoes" or digging tools were recovered in Early Woodland context. And finally, completing the Early Woodland picture is the frequent occurrence of "rock clusters", an ever present feature at Early Woodland sites. At present the field archeologist can offer no other explanation for these except that they are possibly handy piles of rock which were used in hot-rock cooking; stones found in these piles are usually cobble sized and frequently fire-cracked. The field archeologist would also like to note here his surprise

at the rather overwhelming amount of crudely worked stone on these Early Woodland sites, frequently so vaguely worked as to not be any recognizable type of artifact.

Most of the remaining indirect evidences refer to the Lamar or later periods. One metal fishhook (1Le8) may or may not be aboriginal. Several pottery pipe fragments would probably indicate the availability of tobacco in the Lamar period. Daub is listed here in that it nicely coincides with the village sites, and may well be just as good a criterion for a village site in the later periods as sheer size and concentration. Only where some quantity of daub occurred is it noted. Postmolds were found on five sites with three of these being the village sites; the other two examples are the historic "summerhouse" at 1Le8; and at 9Me214 where the Lamar people had closed off the front of a small rockshelter. No good refuse or storage pits were found in the entire basin, but five sites had possible pits. All of the Lamar pits listed were shallow basin shaped affairs with only the one at 9Me8 amounting to much; at this latter site the pit was filled with almost pure wood ash and was about nine feet in diameter. The one Ocmulgee listing refers to some shallow disturbed areas at 1Le8, again not a good example of a refuse or storage pit. And finally the one Woodland case is largely an assumption; a cache of broken metates and manos had a vertical nature at 9Me205, and while the soil about it was thoroughly leached, it seems likely that a pit was originally present.

TABLE 24

INDIRECT ECONOMIC EVIDENCES IN THE OLIVER BASIN
EXCAVATED SITES ONLY

SITE	(Seed?) Grinding Tools	Fishhook (metal)	Digging Tools ("hoes")	(Tobacco?) Pipes	Daub	Post Molds	House Patterns	Pits	"Rock Clusters"
1Le1	W	-	W?	L	L	L	L?	L	W?
1Le5	W?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W?
1Le7	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	W
1Le8	W?	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-
1Le11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1Le16	W?	-	W?	-	-	-	-	-	W
1Le17	W?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
1Le21	W?	-	-	-	L-O?	L?	-	-	-
9Me8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	-
9Me9	-	-	-	-	L	L?	-	-	-
9Me205	W	-	W?	-	-	-	-	W?	W?
9Me206	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
9Me214	W?	-	-	L	-	L	-	-	-
Total Occur.	10	1	3	2	3	5	2	5	7

Key: O: Ocmulgee
L: Lamar
W: Early Woodland

This possibility is present in all the earlier sites, that any pits present have been leached beyond recognition; but if any rich storage or refuse pit had occurred it would probably have been noted.

Ethnohistorical Data: Before attempting a summary of economic patterns in the Oliver Basin, Hawkins and others provide some insight into our problem.

> The lands every where covered with acorns and hickory nuts. Some of the women . . . sent me a present of bean bread and dumplins, some oil of hickory nuts, pleasant to the taste, and some milk of the same nuts.
>
> The process is simple, they pick up the nuts, dry them, pound them in a mortar, fan them, to free the kernels as much as possible from the shells. They then apply water, mix up the mass with their hands, and work it something like the bakers neading their bread, as the oil rises they separate it from the remains which is the milk. (p. 38, Letters)

And in several sources we learn something of the Indians' fishing activities:

> Here are two fisheries one on the right side belongs to this town /Cowetas/, that on the left to the Cussetuhs. They are at the termination of the falls, and they use the scoop nets . . . During spring and summer they catch the perch and rock with hooks. As soon as the fish make their appearance, the Chiefs send out the women, and make them fish for the Square, this includes all the chiefs and warriors of the town. (Hawkins, Sketch, p. 78, 79)

While this refers to an area just south of the Oliver Basin, the fishing methods mentioned undoubtedly apply to the area under consideration as well. Another source gives a more detailed account of the use of the scoop net:

> The waters were clear and rippling, and the rocks that presented themselves for some distance above the steamboat landing or head of navigation nearly extended across the river in places, with channels or pools between,from which nearly all the varieties of freshwater fish were taken in abundance. It was interesting and amusing to see the Indians catching shad in the spring of the year. They used dip-nets, made of wahoo bark split up in small strips. The net was fastened to the ends of two large canes, about fifteen feet long. They would arrange themselves in a row, five to fifteen in number, on the edge of the place where they wished to dip. They would then dip their nets in regular order, one net following right after the other. When one caught a fish he would throw it out of his net behind him, and never lose more than one dip. The whole party would yell every time a fish was caught." (Martin, 1874, p. 7)

Finally, to complete this record, Hawkins in several places mentions "lands under cultivation" or "fit for cultivation". This occurs for the village of We-at-lo-tuck-kee. For greater detail on these locatable sites, see Chapter VI.

Economic Patterns: A reconstruction of the economic patterns found in the Oliver Basin, will now be attempted, drawing upon all of the preceding information.

Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic: While the sample for this period in the Oliver Basin is sketchy, from what is present, some hints of pattern are present. These two periods are lumped since they seem essentially similar. In settlement pattern the sites of both of these "cultures" are to be found on higher ground; and are probably in part poorly represented in the Oliver Basin work due to this very fact, since little upland area is involved in the basin.

But second terraces, and more so, ridgetops were the favorite locations for campsites of this period. We may assume that the economic pattern was that of hunting and gathering, with the emphasis on the former. This is based on the meticulous attention paid to flint flaking technics more than anything else, especially as represented at the Standing Boy Site (9Me205). Old Quartz Industry sites, also included in this category, while not superficially seeming to be a developed flaking industry, is perhaps moreso than either of the other two, since quartz probably requires considerably more skill than flint to fashion satisfactory implements.

Late Archaic: While again this period is poorly known and represented, some inferences as to settlement-economic patterns are possible. As a continuation of the previous pattern, sites still tend to be upon high ground, rather than in the bottomlands, but it is probable that a shift in economy is occurring; the pattern is still probably one of hunting and gathering, but with increasing emphasis on the latter. The flint chipping tradition degeneration indicates a decline in the importance of hunting. In a nearby area (Lawson Field Site, Fort Benning Reservation, Chase personal communication) "rock clusters" so characteristic of Early Woodland in the Oliver Basin, have been found in what appears to be a Late Archaic situation. It seems reasonable then that in the Late Archaic we have the beginning of a gathering tradition which continues with increasing force into the following periods.

Early Woodland: Other than Lamar, this period is best represented within the Oliver Basin. Settlement pattern undergoes a shift within this period, with movement from the upland areas into the bottoms. Gathering is this people's forté, with several nuts (hickory and walnut) and the acorn being more or less the staple, and it is also likely that various edible seeds are of much importance. This is basically a continuation of the tradition which originates in the Late Archaic, and probably reaches its climax in this period. Grinding tools and "nutting stones" to pulverize nuts, acorns, and seeds occur with some frequency; digging implements or hoes for gouging out edible roots occur; some fish bones indicate the movement into the bottoms means a greater dependence on fishing; and finally, if anything, the flint flaking traditions further degenerate, suggesting less reliance on hunting than in the preceding period. If the reader will recall the earlier quote from Hawkins, it should be noted that while this will give some conception of the use of the hickory nut, the particular method described probably does not apply to this early period. In the quote, a pestle-mortar complex would be required; but all the grinding stones recovered in the basin equate more with a metate-mano tradition; i.e., grinding, rather than pounding.

Of additional note is the fact that fibre-tempered pottery users apparently fit within the above Early Woodland pattern. Previously fibre-tempered pottery has been largely associated with

a marine oriented economy, or lacking that a riverine shellfish one. But here in the Oliver Basin plant foods apparently loomed large in their diet. Whether this reflects a shift in economy on the part of these fibre-tempered pottery makers, or perhaps a seasonal change of economy is a moot point.

Swift Creek, Etowah and Avarett: These three "cultural" groups appear to follow essentially the same pattern within the Oliver Basin. The movement to first terrace sites is now almost universal, with all sites being impermanent camps. Presumably fishing, hunting, and gathering were their pursuits. In the Swift Creek period, slight evidence (1Le17) indicates a continuance of the strong gathering tradition of the Early Woodland period. On the other hand, it is suspected that the Etowah and Avarett groups represent the beginning of another trend, which sees more dependence upon horticulture. As far as known, Swift Creek in the local area has not produced any evidence of horticulture; it is lacking on both early and late sites further south (Halloca; and Quarter Master Site, Chase, personal communication). Apparently the riverside location of these sites, especially at shoal lines in the lower basin indicates considerable fishing by all these groups.

Lamar and Ocmulgee Old Fields: In settlement pattern, the trend of the previous periods continues with occupation principally in the bottoms of the rivers, but with a suggestion of a return to the

upland areas in the historic period. Here, though, we find a few villages occurring in the upper portion of the basin, but still the dominant pattern is of small campsites of impermanent nature. A new economic tradition is to be seen in these two historically related periods, that of horticulture, supplemented by gathering, fishing and hunting. Presumably the emphasis in the Oliver Basin is upon fishing, with the likely pattern being a seasonal round, with the Oliver Basin representing the period(s) of the year in which the people fanned out from their villages, in small family groups, and fished, gathered, and hunted. The several quotations referring to fishing can probably be applied to these two periods, so that netting and line and hook methods were definitely present; and the nature of the river falls is such that traps and weirs are likely methods as well.

Hawkins mentions "bean bread" and corn cobs have been found, and since these are present, the third member of the trinity can be assumed--squash; but horticulture is considerably supplemented by gathering. In addition to the one quoted passage from Hawkins about the use of hickory nuts, others occur for the general area, and apparently the hickory nut was of considerable importance. Thus the horticulture tradition is a late one, grafted onto the earlier gathering tradition, and this older tradition retains considerable force, especially in the Oliver Basin.

The Modern Period: In this case, it is not remiss to discuss the White occupation of the Oliver Basin. In essence, the pattern has remained the same as the Indian one, especially the Lamar-Ocmulgee type. On any good weekend in the Oliver Basin, one is sure to see individuals and families along the river using line and hook, and occasionally less "sporting" methods, attempting to supplement their diets with fish. In some cases, at least, this is not just "sport" but a valuable assistance to subsistence. Also a few semi-permanent "fish camps" or cabins spot the basin, and in function these probably differ little from the house indicated at 1Le8. So in general the "Modern Period" might easily be combined with the Lamar-Ocmulgee periods, where small groups move temporarily into the Oliver area to supplement another economy by fishing.

Population: In an attempt to substantiate intuitive impressions of population trends in the Oliver Basin, Figure 21 has been created.

Assuming that the total universe (the Oliver Basin) has been well sampled, and knowing that all major archeological periods are represented, it would seem likely that sheer number of components of each period should reflect to some extent use by each of these groups of the Oliver Basin. But, while some vague pattern is apparent in such a plotting, it is not too satisfactory for several obvious reasons: no consideration has been made for lower or higher

frequencies on individual components and unequal time intervals are represented by the different "cultural periods". By a process of weighting, some of this discrepancy is removed:

A. Components are given values one through three depending upon amount of cultural material occurring; also it should be noted that context was considered, e.g., in an Early Woodland context, fifty sherds might be adequate to be counted three, whereas on a Lamar site, five hundred sherds would be required.

B. A gross chronology was erected for the entire sequence, and then broken into 250 year time units (250 years = one time unit) and the time units per "cultural period" calculated; these were rounded to the nearest whole number.

C. Finally by dividing the weighted component intensity number by number of time units, a Use Intensity Index number was produced.

In formula: $\Sigma \frac{Cf}{t} = UI$

where Σ: summation
C: Components
f: weight of component (one, two or three)
t: time units (1: 250 years)
UI: Use Intensity Index per "cultural period"

Plotting of the respective Index numbers in curve form, with the x axis identical with the time unit allotment, and the y axis showing the Index number, provides a most interesting picture. Some liberties are taken in that Fibre-tempered and Steatite; Early Swift Creek and the Early Woodland Intrusives from the north

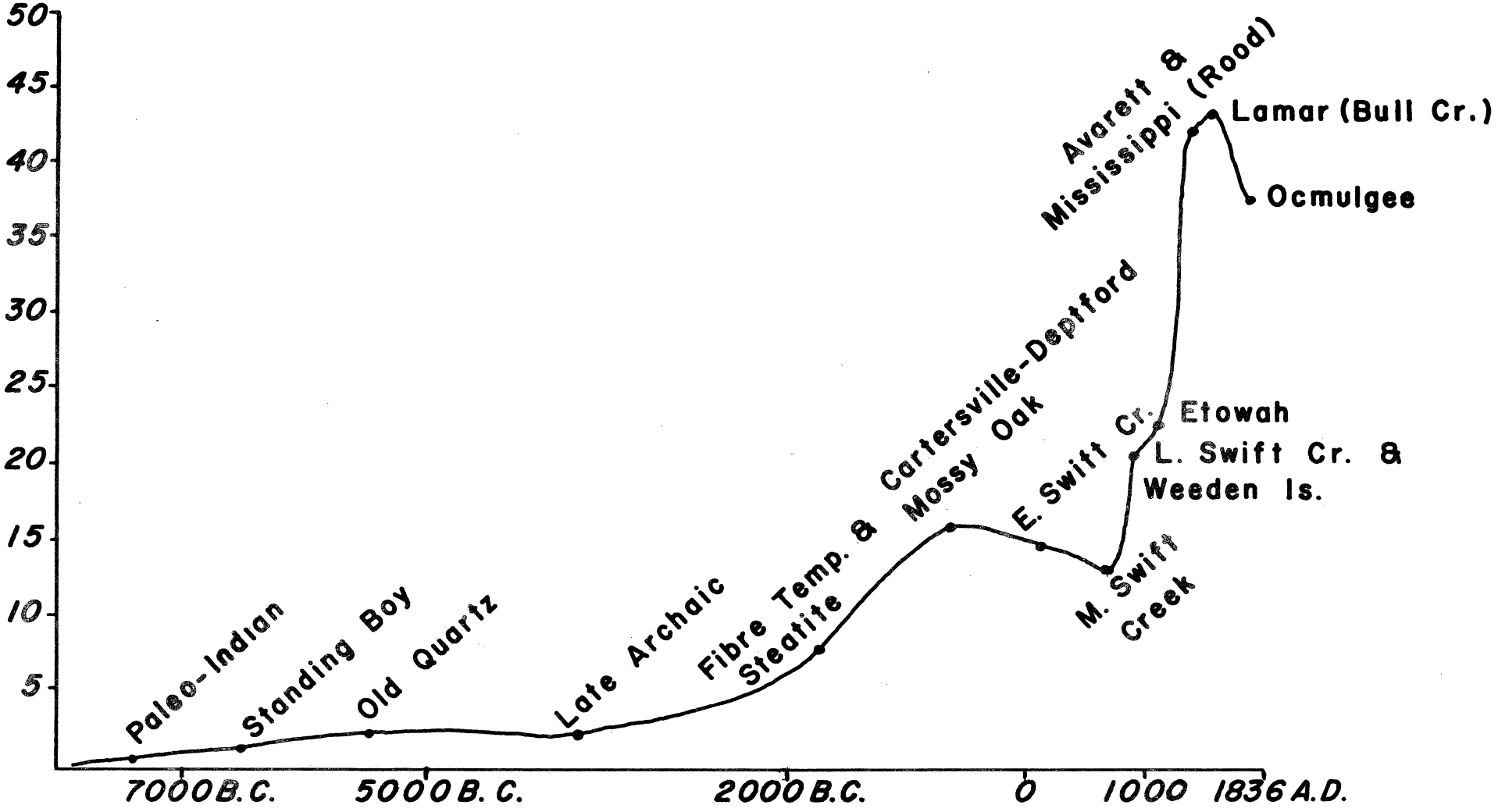


FIG. 21. CURVE OF OCCUPATION INTENSITY

(Kellogg-Dunlap, Long Branch); Late Swift Creek and Weeden Island; and Avarett and Mississippian ("Early Lamar") are combined, for the sake of a more elegant chart, and since the writer feels these groups occupy essentially the same time intervals.

While proper interpretation of this curve is debatable, and the reader best decide for himself what it implies, the writer would suggest that it is primarily an indicator of use of the Oliver Basin through time, by the several cultures. But it may well also reflect relative population present in the basin, and if a documented historical figure of population were known it might be possible to extrapolate back through time (unfortunately, no such population estimate is to be had) in absolute population terms. In a narrow sense, it was probably rare that anyone lived his life within the confines of the basin, but the curve indicates the relative number of people who would probably be found in the area at any one time.

Finally, the curve is essentially a tri-modal one, and the writer would suggest that the three modes have a high correlation with the three basic economic patterns already discussed, and reflect the efficience of these patterns in terms of population density that the economic pattern could support. The first pattern is a long, low curve showing the long persistence of the hunting tradition imported from Asia; the second mode which peaks in the Early Woodland period shows the more efficient nature of a gathering tradition in

this area, and the population increase which it could support. And finally the high peaked curve nicely demonstrates the horticultural capture of the region, allowing the population to more than double.

In sum, while proper interpretation is dubious, the writer would suggest that the Intensity Curve shows much about use, population, and occupation in the Oliver Basin, and further neatly demonstrates the dynamics of culture; the progression of long low curves to high peaked ones gives a marked impression of cultural acceleration.

General Conclusions: On the whole, the occupation of the Oliver Basin, all through time, from Paleo-Indian to modern White, has been one of impermanent campsites; the only exception seen to this is the three Lamar and one Ocmulgee Old Fields villages in the upper basin, and even of these only 1Le1 could be considered sizeable.

For all practical purposes, the nature of the campsites is divisible in two: 1) the earliest pattern of hunting campsites with concern only with the river as an attraction for game, and 2) fishing and gathering campsites of all the remainder of the aboriginal occupation, with perhaps the greatest emphasis on fishing being in the Late Prehistoric (Lamar, especially).

For all but the earliest sites, the use-settlement pattern within the Oliver Basin has largely been determined by the peculiar environment found within the reservoir, especially striking in the

lower portion. For a broad segment of prehistoric time, this may not be too considerable a difference from the usual pattern, except for a greater emphasis upon fishing within the Oliver area; but in the Avarett, Etowah, Lamar and Ocmulgee periods the camp pattern is in marked contrast to an otherwise seemingly sedentary pattern. To some extent this may be an erroneous picture, in that archeologists rarely, if ever, pay any attention to smaller less spectacular late sites. It is quite possible that an almost rural-urban situation existed; or barring that, a semi-sedentary pattern with occupation of large permanent sites for portions of the year with a subsequent breakup into small groups for hunting and gathering purposes. In any case, the Oliver Basin indicates, with a vengeance, that the Late Prehistoric peoples were not entirely sedentary.

CHAPTER VIII

CULTURE CHRONOLOGY AND CONTINUITY

Since in a preceding chapter, economic data has been already summarized, we shall presently restrict this concluding chapter to integration and summation of culture history of the Oliver Basin. In order to do this in any satisfactory manner some reference to the surrounding cultural milieu is a necessity. In some cases, our conclusions should be regarded as hypotheses, subject to further checking. The work carried out in the Walter F. George Reservoir should do much toward confirming, or if such be the case, denying our postulates.

The pre-ceramic periods represent the longest and least well known era within the prehistory of the basin. With one notable exception, work in the Oliver Basin has done little to elucidate these "cultures". Possible traces of the Paleo-Indian period were noted (1Le8). Probably derived from the Paleo-Indian tradition, as a local development is the Standing Boy Complex (9Me205, traces elsewhere in basin), an Early Archaic flint industry strongly related to the "rotten flints of Macon". It is beginning to appear that the Standing Boy Complex relates to a rather large homogeneous tradition within the southeastern United States; in addition to the very similar Macon Plateau Flint Industry, Huscher (personal communication) has recently uncovered another station of this tradition further down the Chattahoochee River, with similar

artifact forms and identical decomposed flint. By right of prior denomination and definition, we would suggest that this tradition as a whole be termed the Macon Flint Industry and further work be oriented toward areal delimitation, sharper definition, and most important, firmer dating of the tradition.

The only other manifestation construed to be on an Early Archaic time level in the Oliver Basin is the so-called "Old Quartz" Industry. While the writers give recognition to such in preceding identifications, it was not without some qualms. In the Oliver Basin it appears that quartz and quartzite were used by most, if not all, occupants of the basin, and attempting to segregate a "culture: using quartz exclusively is a dubious procedure. But the fact that several surface collections produced little but quartz tools and artifacts (9Me202, 9Me211 and other less definite sites) and that several excavated sites had runs of similar artifacts (1Le1, 9Me8) probably indicates the presence of such a "culture". From evidence elsewhere, an early temporal assignment appears warranted.

The Late Archaic at present is a rather hopeless conglomeration covering considerable time span. Greater specificity of complexes within this rubric will be required before much can be said about the period. At present only large stemmed and corner-notched points can be assigned to this category with any confidence, though assuredly other forms occur. Whether a continuity is present with the

Early Archaic manifestations is not known; but it is strongly suspected that there is continuity between this period and the succeeding Early Woodland stages. And this makes all the more non-significant the traditional taxonomy of Archaic versus Early Woodland; the only distinction between these two periods is the presence of pottery in the latter which is of little overall importance (except to the typologizing archeologist). The only reason the present writers retain the distinction is for its semantic symbolism.

Following, and developing out of the Late Archaic, is the Steatite-Fibre-Tempered Pottery phase of Early Woodland. While steatite may somewhat precede fibre-tempered pottery, the great duplication in form of vessels in the two media suggests that they are partly coeval. In earlier phases of this period oblong shallow bowls with near vertical sides prevail, with probably all the fibre-tempered being plain with poorly formed rounded rims (1Le11, 1Le21, 9Me214). Later, as more sophistication is achieved in the pottery medium, round hemispherical bowls become ascendent, the paste contains some grit, rims are better formed and frequently neatly squared, and with hints of orifice constriction. Decoration in the form of stab and drag punctation and trailed lines appear and relate most closely to Stallings Island decorated types (1Le1, 1Le7, 1Le16, 1Le17, 9Me205). This poses the interesting situation of apparent movement or influence across the middle of Georgia from the coastal

area, rather than connections with the Orange Ware peoples of Florida. Also there is some evidence to indicate that the fibre-tempered pottery making peoples did not rely greatly on the river (shellfish) for sustenance, rather they engaged in the seed gathering economy of the later Early Woodland peoples.

Returning to the steatite phase, it may well be that steatite vessels are largely confined to the earlier fibre-tempered pottery period; but the persistence of use of steatite into even later periods is a distinct possibility, especially in Piedmont regions where steatite is readily available. Finally, it has been noted that two types of steatite sherds are found in the Oliver Basin: smoothed, and roughened exteriors. Lack of controlled situations in the Oliver Basin preclude a statement of significance, if any, about these two types. Possibly future work elsewhere with better context may offer more on this subject.

The heart of the Early Woodland period is composed of what we are terming Mossy-Oak-Deptford-Cartersville, for lack of any consistent distinguishing criteria for these several supposed complexes. Most of material included is Deptford-Cartersville, and the writers have yet to learn what distinguishes these two except locale. Included within the category are check and simple stamped pottery, and the majority of Plain (B) sherds. Probably simple-stamped might have been broken into three categories (two were used), that of Deptford-Cartersville, Mossy Oak, and Early Swift Creek.

The first and last are characterized by more or less regular grooves and lands, with Swift Creek distinguished by maximum regularity and straight or slightly everted rim form (9Me8 especially), while Deptford-Cartersville simple stamped has an everted rim form, and is somewhat less well stamped. Mossy Oak is characterized as fine striation-like stamping and much more irregular (1Le1). Presumably the simple-stamp difference lies in the paddle; Mossy Oak representing a thong wrapped paddle, the Deptford-Cartersville-Swift Creek being a grooved wooden stamp. Within the check-stamp category, a considerable range is seen with medium checks heavily dominating; less frequently fine checks, rarely bold (1Le17) and linear checks appear. Bases are usually tetrapodal on the Deptford-Cartersville vessels, but a few flat bases are noted. Two Deptford-Cartersville vessels were recovered from 9Me8, and the plain example forces an expansion of vessel shape possibilities, being more sharply everted at rim with more neck constriction and sharper shoulder than the usual vessel of this type. Several sizeable portions of vessels of Deptford-Cartersville associations were found at 1Le16 and 1Le17.

The question of the cultural continuity of Mossy Oak-Deptford-Cartersville with preceding and later manifestations remains. The seemingly late fibre-tempered pottery suggests at least contact with, if not development into one or another of the above "cultures" (better modeling of rims, increasing quantities of grit in paste, beginning of rim constriction); and in broader terms, the basic

economic patterns appear to be the same.

The cultural position which the period under discussion possesses with succeeding periods (viz. Swift Creek) can be assumed to be one of continuity.

Finally, in association with this period and preceding and succeeding periods is a developed seed grinding and general gathering complex. The most popular flint in this and several later periods is the "grey" patinated flint noted throughout the basin (see 9Me205).

Included in this category are a few cord-wrapped-paddle-impressed sherds of probable Early Woodland connection (Tennessee?); Long Branch-related fabric-impressed sherds; and cord-wrapped-dowel impressed pottery. The latter has been called Kellogg or Dunlap Fabric Impressed, but we do not wish to perpetuate this usage. These sherds are not fabric impressed; they quite clearly are decorated with a round rod around which a cord has been wound. We suggest calling all such pottery Dunlap Corded by right of prior naming. We see no clear distinction between Kellogg and Dunlap and a retention of this dichotomy appears to be redundant.

This intrusive Early Woodland is apparently one of the southern-most appearances of this "tradition" (see Caldwell, 1958, 23 f.). This primarily represents intrusions into the Oliver Basin, having little to do with the basic continuities of occupation. The occurrence of a cord wrapped dowel impressed sherd with tetrapodal base, however,

suggests some contact with the Deptford-Cartersville tradition. Temporally, we think these intrusions to be somewhat later Early Woodland on the basis of an "age-area" line of thinking; Oliver being a peripheral area to the main occupation, it would tend to be later than the initial dates in the heartland of the tradition. (i.e., Dunlap).

The entire Swift Creek sequence in the Oliver Basin is rather limited, but especially so in the Early and Middle phases. Early Swift Creek we believe somehow evolved out of the Mossy Oak-Deptford-Cartersville period, with continuities in simple and check stamping and residual tetrapods. Within the Oliver Basin, the only site which can be construed to have components of the Early and Middle periods is 9Me8; elesewhere only traces appear. Obviously the basin was peripheral (north and west) of the primary Swift Creek centers.

In Late Swift Creek, the Kolomoki influence is absent as is the marriage with Weeden Island. The only Weeden Island found within the Oliver Basin is in the form of trace sherds with the only possible component being at 9Me8 (one definite rim; probable inclusions in Plain (C). It is probable that all of the Weeden Island material is a result of trade, and hence the fall line can be used as the maximum limit of expansion of the Weeden Island movement and influence up the Chattahoochee River. Just below the fall line (9Ce42 and 1Ru58, Chase, personal communication)considerable

quantities of Weeden Island, associated with Kolomoki type complicated stamps and generally Late Swift Creek, has been found; enough so that something more than just trade is involved.

Within the Oliver Basin in the Late Swift Creek period, a degenerate variant occurs (1Le17 especially) which may be interpreted as either the dying gasps of the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped tradition, or as a peripheral group adopting much of the Swift Creek pattern, but with little success. This Oliver variant of Late Swift Creek pottery, distinguished principally by its peculiar oxidized paste, has in the main, folded over rims, but is in some instances well worked into the body of the vessel. In a few instances no strip is present; the usual profile shows a constricted neck; a few rims exhibit some eversion. While only one site produced this variant in any quantity, several surface collections in the basin revealed some such sherds (1Le6, 9Me207, 9Me209) and a number of other sites showed traces. In short, the distribution is sufficient to permit the erection of a subtype of Late Swift Creek; to date only one site outside the basin has produced a similar pottery, 9Me18, on Fort Benning Military Reservation. Associated with this complex are crude, narrow side and corner-notched points and leaf-shaped points, which are still made of the "grey" patinated flint which became popular in Early Woodland times--another strain of continuity within the Woodland period, and probably associated are seed grinding tools, which

indicates the persistence of the gathering tradition.

The final Woodland expression to be found in the Oliver Basin, and the general Middle Chattahoochee area, is the newly defined Avarett complex (Chase, 1959). Temporally this would appear to be later than Late Swift Creek and earlier than Late Lamar /Bull Creek Focus/ (see 9Me8, 1Le16 and 17, ceramic seriations). This would present the possibility of contemporaneity with Etowah and/or "Early Lamar" (Rood Focus). In vessel and rim form, some similarities are seen with Etowah and, at times, except for the distinctive Avarett paste, separation of the two would be difficult. It seems that the most likely explanation for Avarett is development out of Late Swift Creek, especially the Oliver variant, influenced by Etowah (vessel forms) and very modestly by "Early Lamar" /Rood Focus/ (incising and nodes).

On the type site (Chase, 1959), a number of pits were excavated with no evidence of horticulture in any; therefore, it appears the gathering tradition still prevails. Many Oliver Basin sites yielded some Avarett pottery, but the best representations are found at 9Me205, 1Le5, and 1Le8.

The Etowah-like appearances in the basin seem to be largely of thin impermanent nature, and of a slightly different type than the typical northern Georgia expressions. Only traces of the earlier and later portions of the Etowah sequence are found in the Oliver area, with Periods II and III being most plentiful. Only three sites

produced Etowah sherds in any quantity--1Le1, 1Le11, and 9Me9; of these, 1Le1 most nearly approaches classic Etowah paste and motifs and shows the greatest range of design (line block to filfot cross) but even here no shell-tempering appears. At 9Me9, a suggestion of stratigraphy indicated that Etowah precedes the Late Lamar component on the site. 1Le11 was most productive of Etowah Roughened and contained more recognizable Etowah Plain than any other site in the basin. In the Oliver Basin the most popular complicated stamp motifs found are at variance with those to the north. The one and two bar cross diamonds (both rectilinear and curvilinear) are the dominant types; whereas to the north the single bar motif is the more common. The differences of paste and the shift in complicated stamp motifs merit some distinction from the manifestations to the north; therefore, the Chattahoochee Variant of Etowah has been utilized throughout this report. It is obvious that this is a marginal expression in the Oliver Basin with perhaps an Etowah sub-center north of the basin, but south of the "classic" site. Basically then, the Etowah-like occupations of the Oliver area are an intrusive southern fringe of a more northern expression, principally on the Etowah II and III level. Also, this manifestation can be construed as the beginnings of the third grand economic tradition--that of horticulture--but it is highly likely that the Oliver expressions represent more the continuance of the gathering tradition within the final horticultural one.

With the Rood Focus (Early Lamar) begins a new line of development, which with considerable evolution, lasts until the Indian removal (Ocmulgee II). First, we would like to suggest a change in nomenclature. The present conception of Lamar is to consider this as a widespread culture which is a result of a mixture of invading Middle Mississippian and a resurgent indigenous stamping tradition (Willey and Phillips, 1958, p. 167). What has been called Early Lamar in the Middle Chattahoochee does not conform to this basic pattern, but is a more Mississippian-like culture, with no complicated stamping present. Cultural connections are to the east and west with other Mississippian groups. Therefore, we would drop the Lamar entirely and give the Middle Chattahoochee area expression a focus designation which will be understood to be more Mississippian than anything else. For the focus designation, Rood's is suggested. While the Singer Mound group to the south may well be the best and purest expression of this focus (Chase, personal communication), the only published information on the focus derives from the early phases of Rood's Landing (Caldwell, 1955 and 1958). Therefore, it seems preferable to call this the Rood's Focus.

Ultimately, the Rood's Focus originates in the west as a part of the Mississippian expansion; but the precise mechanics of this may be more involved. As a hypothesis we suggest that the initial Mississippian invasion bypassed, or at best only briefly

stopped on the Chattahoochee and moved to the Macon Plateau, creating there an involved outlying ceremonial center. Eventually though, there was a retreat to the Chattahoochee River which made the Mississippian group less isolated from their fellows. With this retreat the Rood's Focus begins.

In the Oliver Basin the Rood's Focus is very poorly represented, with the only component of any significance being one at 1Le7 (6-12 inches) and it would seem that generally the population in this period is less than in succeeding Lamaroid periods. Thus it would not be inconceivable that Rood's Focus, Avarett, and possibly the Etowah intrusions are in part all contemporaneous. On the curve of intensity already presented, only by virtue of combining Avarett and Rood's Focus was it possible to make a sensible picture; otherwise a very deep trough in the curve would be found during the Rood's phase. Evidently then, Rood's Focus represents a still more or less isolated Mississippian expression, with a few large ceremonial centers (Singer, Rood's Landing) and otherwise of no great extension, though viewed from the Oliver Basin only, this may be misleading.

At about 1350-1400, several forces begin to impinge upon Rood's Focus, which eventually alters it into a Lamaroid expression. Coming from the south, moving up the Chattahoochee River, Fort Walton begins to appear in many sites, especially incised types and Lake Jackson Plain. This force is so strong that a movement of

peoples is probably indicated. Secondly, coming from the east and north is the resurgent stamping tradition, complicated and check-stamped, from type Lamar, Savannah and Wilbanks sources; again a movement of people is indicated and the Rood's Focus is acculturated into the Lamar tradition, but with addition of Fort Walton-like traits. The culmination of this is probably to be seen at Bull Creek, on the southside of the City of Columbus. And hence, we would term this phase in the continuum as the Bull Creek Focus (to date little has appeared in print on this site, but in the near future there should be some publication on the several excavations there, and further excavation is planned for the summer of 1959). That a semi-nativistic tradition captured the expansionistic Mississippian was probably only possible in that the native tradition had largely adopted the invaders' way of life--especially horticulture. And that there is an influx of people into the Middle Chattahoochee may correlate with the fact that the Bull Creek focus sites are by far the most frequent and intensively occupied in the Oliver Basin.

In the later part of the Bull Creek Focus, very near the historic era, another force is seen in the Middle Chattahoochee, manifested as burnished ware, shell-tempering, fine notched fillets, and more effigy pottery forms. In many ways this resembles Dallas-Mouse Creek expressions in Tennessee and may represent the arrival of the Yuchi from that area. It is at this proto-historic

point that this continuum reaches its greatest complexity, with the basic Mississippian remaining, Fort Walton Incised remains in modified forms, the superimposed complicated and check-stamped, and finally burnished, red film and shell-tempering appear in some quantity. Perhaps further work will demonstrate the need for another focus to include this period. Probably the historical casual factor lies in the European disruptions driving Indians from many areas into the refuge of the Chattahoochee Valley.

In the Oliver Basin, 9Me214 represents the beginnings of the Bull Creek Focus, many sites show Bull Creek components, and 1Le1 is near the termination of the Focus (proto-historic), as are the other Lamar village sites at 1Le21 and 9Me9.

In the final period, the initial phase (I), Ocmulgee Old Fields, carries on many of the terminal Bull Creek Focus traits, and the distinction is hard to make, barring presence of trade goods, but a homogenization occurs in the terminal phase (II) and this is readily recognizable. In Ocmulgee Old Fields II, Chattahoochee Brushed and Plain types are preponderant and divide about evenly; consistent small amounts of burnished, Kasita Red Film, and fine line incised are seen. Much of the pottery has a distinctive grey to white slip. And in general the pottery appears rather "unimaginative". We would guess this is the end result of the Creek Confederacy--a cultural leveling of the diverse elements within this melting pot of cultures. While the only probable

historic occupants in the Oliver Basin are Cowetas, and so we may not have a total picture, we suspect this terminal Ocmulgee Old Fields picture will prevail in late historic sites of other or similar linguistic groups.

From the Rood's Focus to Ocmulgee Old Fields' final removal (1836) there is good evidence for continuity, but with considerable population additions along the continuum. And as a whole, and including Fort Walton and Macon Plateau, we would regard this as the proto-Muscogean occupation of the area, though in the historic period several non-related linguistic groups are absorbed. As one example of the continuity we will cite the development and change of the "sub-rim gingerbread" decorations which first appear in the Rood's Focus. Table 25 presents the available data on Oliver Basin sites having five or more examples of such decoration. In the only good Rood's Focus site (1Le7, 6-12 inches) type "B" occurs exclusively. In the Bull Creek Focus (see especially 1Le1) type "A" becomes dominant but "B" continues. And probably with the Mouse Creek intrusion, type "C" appears, first as a finely made notched fillet, and finally evolving into the characteristic Ocmulgee Fields II type; a crude, scalloped fillet, which at the one "pure" site (1Le8) is the only remaining type. Since most of these collections represent mixed components, proper assessment is not possible (with better control a very neat seriation might result); but the "B" to "A" to "C" succession is reasonably well

documented. "D" type is such a minority that little can be said in regard to it. Future work on this may well provide much refinement for the whole sequence.

In sum then, three large economic traditions are represented within the Oliver Basin, and within each of these there are threads of cultural continuity (Fig. 22). The earliest hunting tradition begins with whatever Paleo-Indian evidence there is, and continues into the Early Archaic Standing Boy Complex and Old Quartz Industry. A shift occurs in Late Archaic to the gathering tradition and leads into the Steatite-Fibre-tempered pottery period, to Mossy Oak-Deptford-Cartersville, to Swift Creek, and finally Avarett. The first obvious intrusion occurs of Northern Woodland groups within the Early Woodland portion of this sequence. The termination of the gathering basis of economy coincides with the newly defined Avarett, who were either overwhelmed or obliterated by the Bull Creek Focus Lamar people. The Etowah intrusions are non-contiguous with the remainder of the horticultural tradition which begins with Rood's Focus, developes into the Bull Creek Focus, and finally subsides into the Ocmulgee Old Fields II period. In general the sites of the Oliver Basin demonstrate a hunting-gathering-fishing activity in all periods with the emphasis on the last. Indirectly, intensity of occupation provides undeniable evidence of the three economic bases: hunting, gathering, and horticulture, and their efficiency, since in terms of intensity of occupation, each succeeding economic tradition increases the efficiency of the preceding.

TABLE 25

"RIM-ROW" DECORATION (LAMAR-OCMULGEE)
BY SITE (WHERE SAMPLE IS FIVE OR MORE)

Site	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	Totals
1Le8	-	-	13	-	13
1Le21	17	-	10	-	27
1Le11	19	7	6	4	36
1Le5	3	2	3	-	8
1Le1	180	38	38	2	258
1Le7 (0-6")	11	12	1	-	24
9Me9	20	7	1	1	29
9Me8	1	2	2	-	5
1Le6	-	5	1	-	6
9Me214	1	14	1	5	21
1Le7 (6-12")	-	8	-	-	8

FIG. 22

OLIVER BASIN CHRONOLOGY

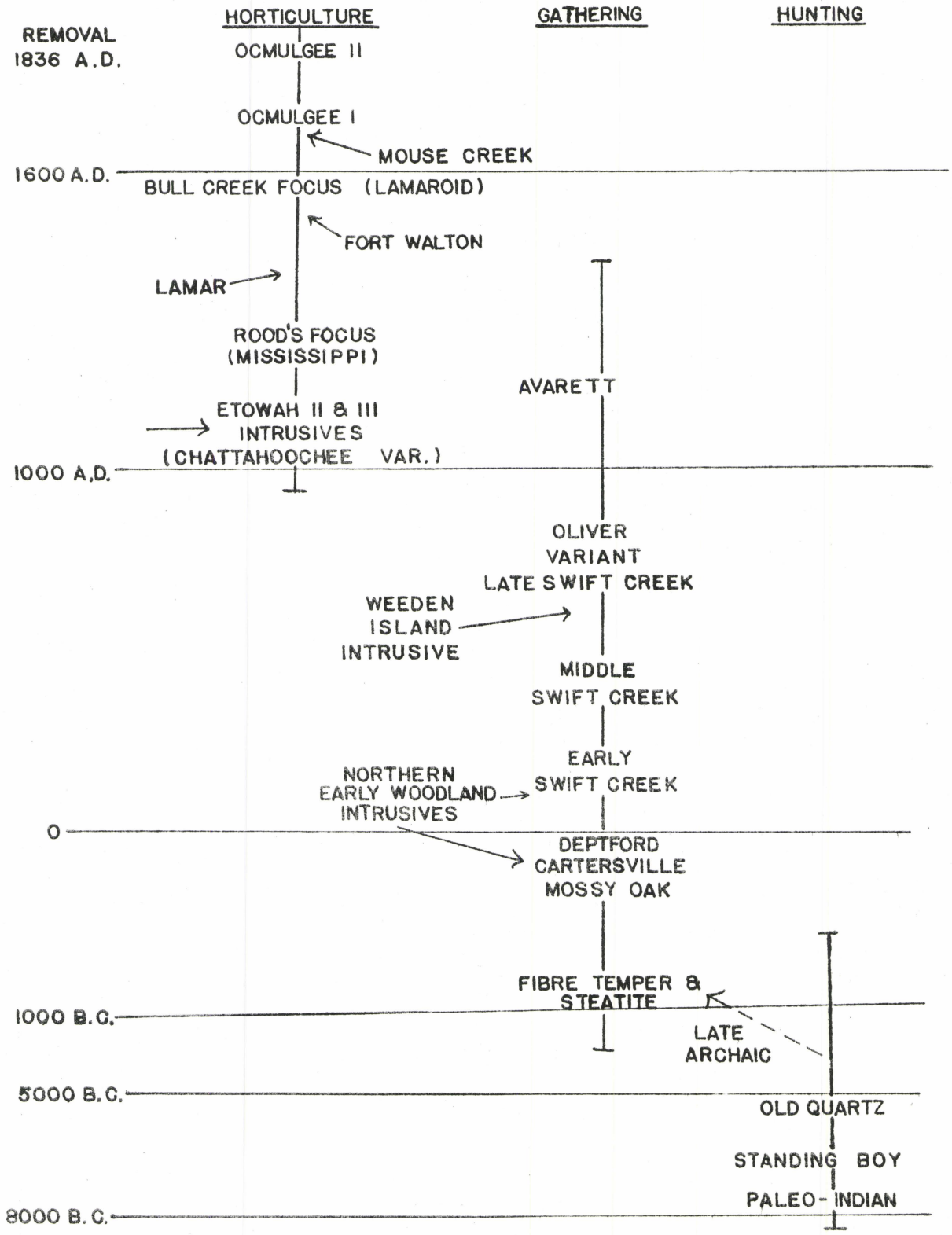


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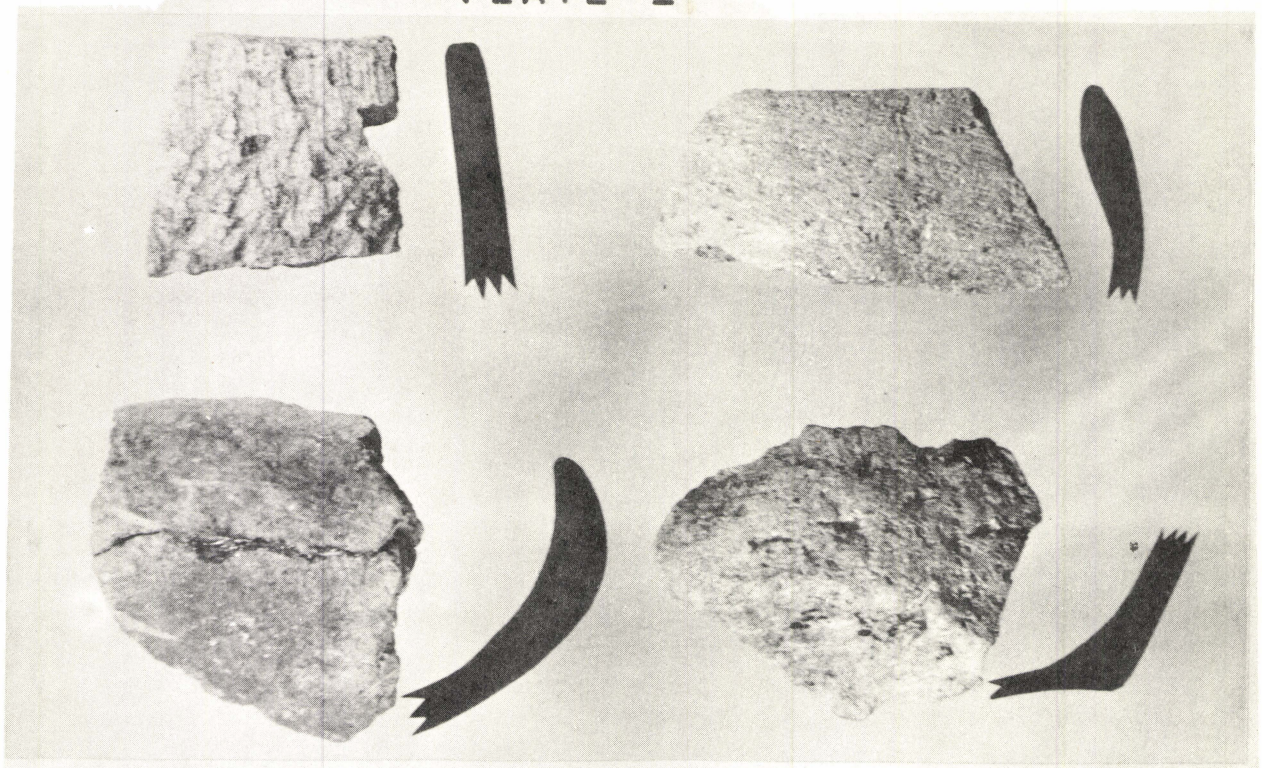
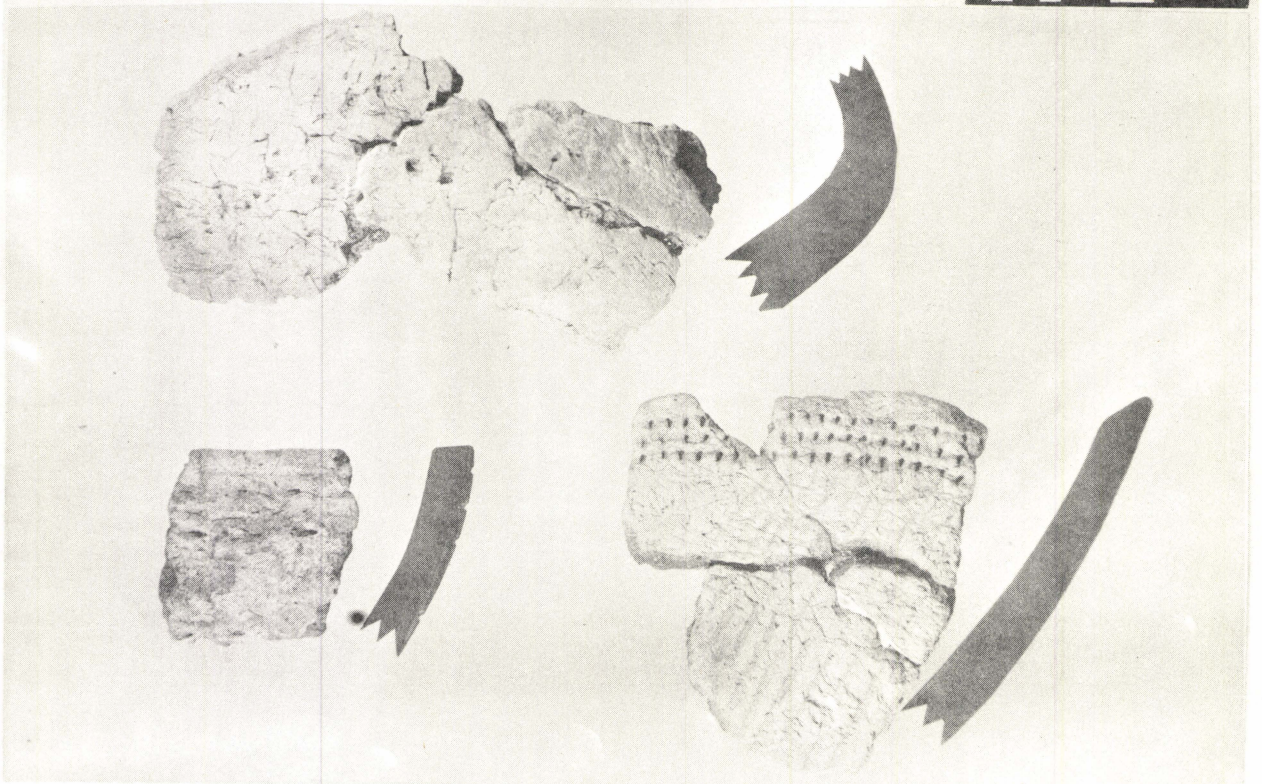
PLATE I



Steatite sherds from 1 Le 1

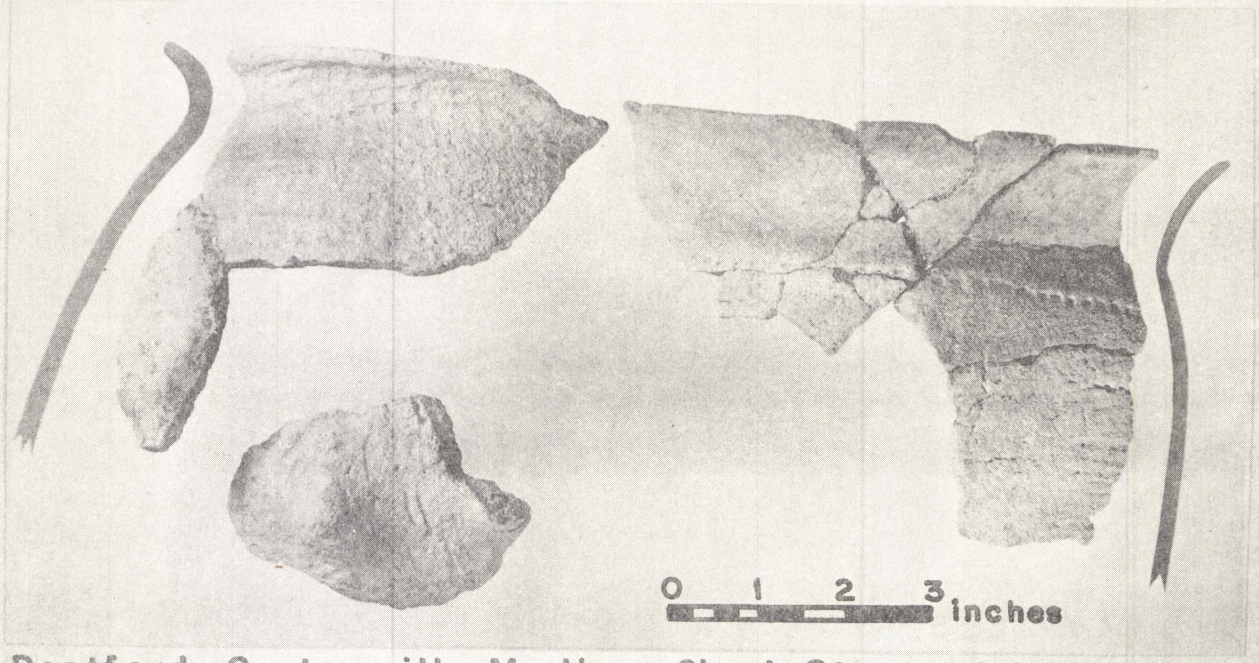
inches 0 1 2 3



Fibre-tempered sherds: (top) Plain base, 1 Le 11
(bottom) Stallings Island-like decorated, 9 Me 205 (left) and
1 Le 1 (right)

inches 0 1 2 3

PLATE II



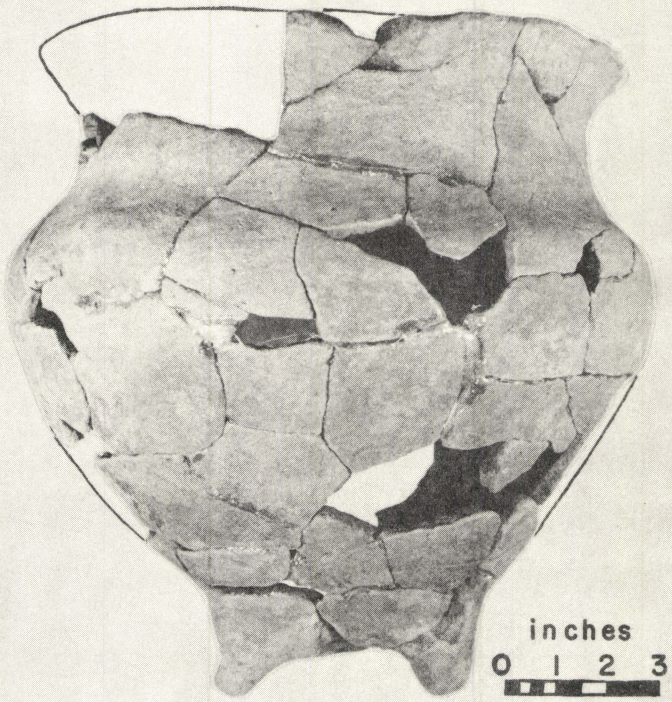
Deptford–Cartersville Medium Check Stamp, 1 Le 16;
Simple Stamp with Dentate on shoulder, 1 Le 17

Deptford-Cartersville Check Stamp base, 9 Me 8

PLATE III

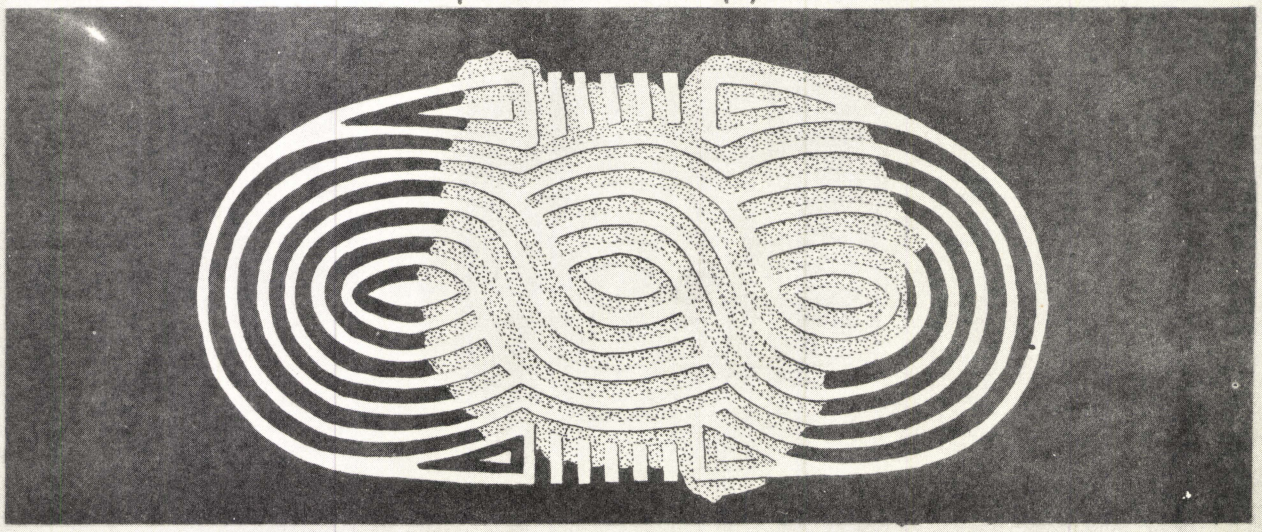
0 1 2 3
inches

Middle Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, 9 Me 8



inches
0 1 2 3

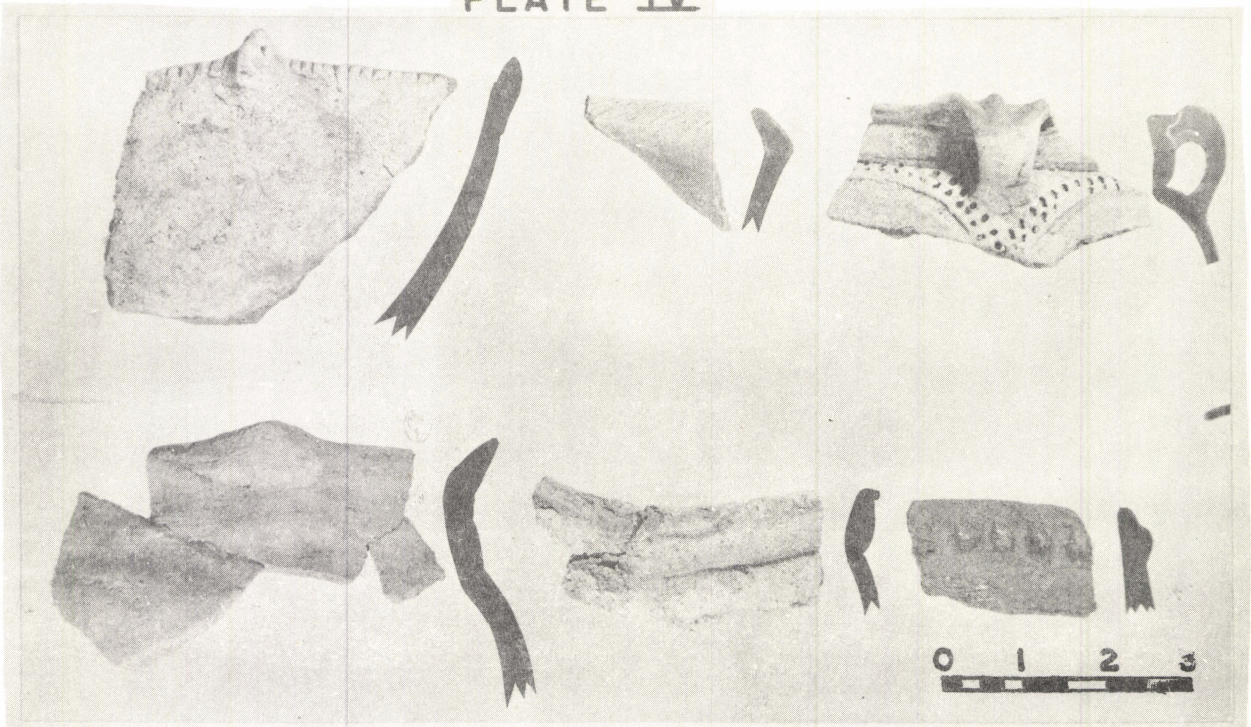
Deptford-Cartersville Plain,
tooling on neck, 9 Me 8



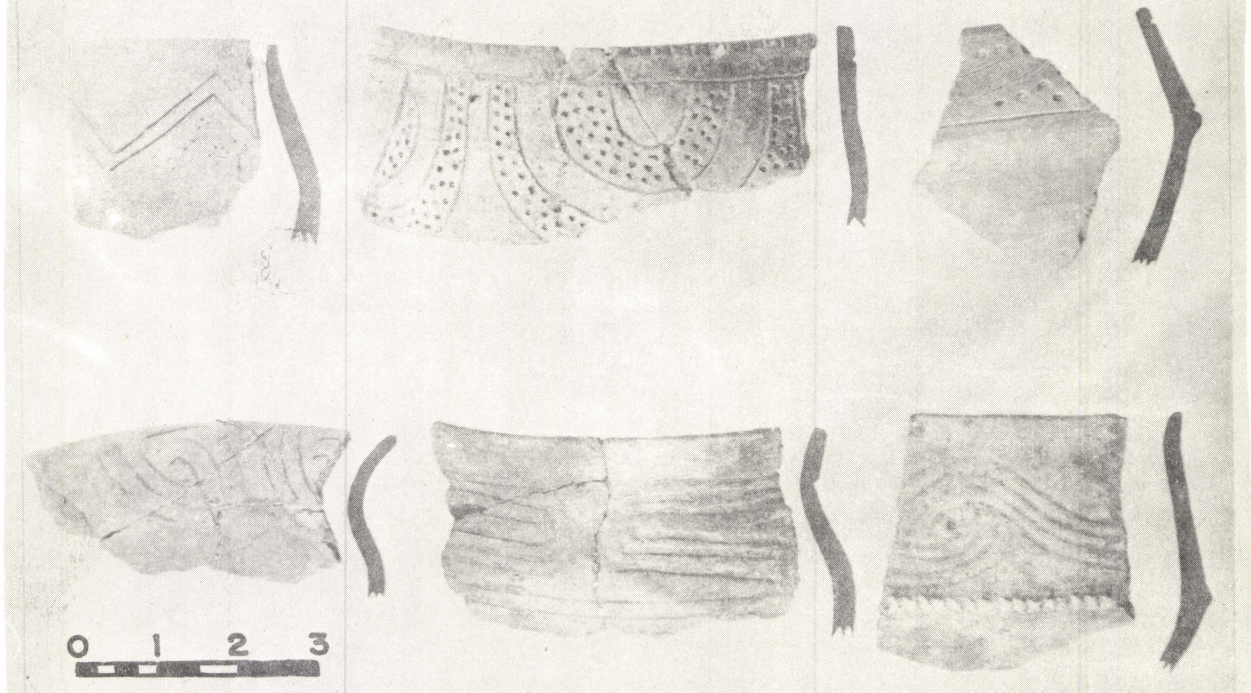
Reconstruction of Swift Creek design on above vessel

inches 0 1 2

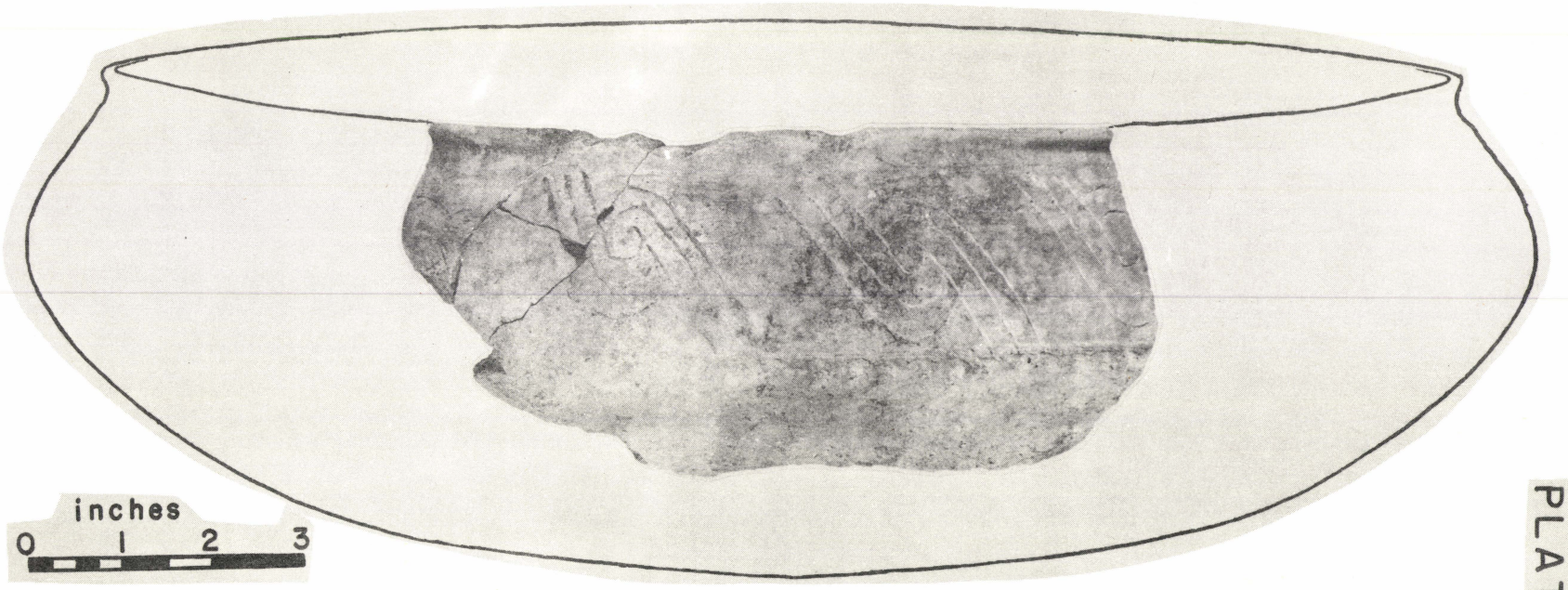
PLATE IV



ROODS' FOCUS (Mississippian): 1 Le 11 (top), 1 Le 7 (bottom)

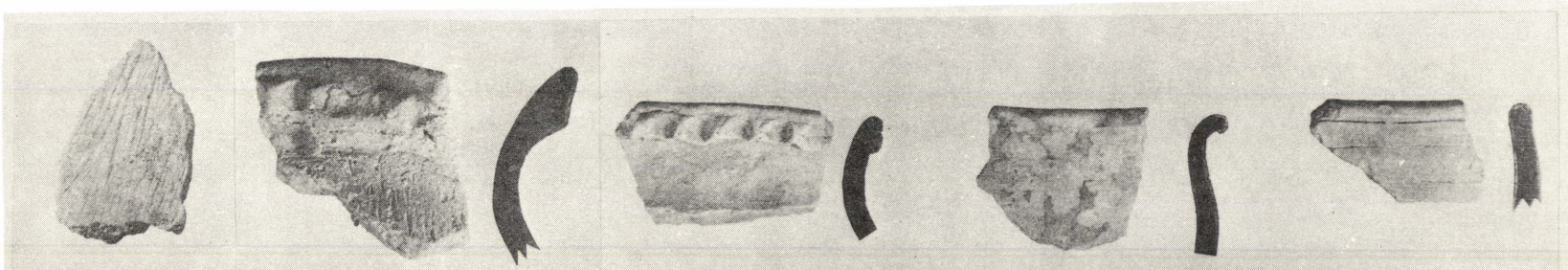


BULL CREEK FOCUS (Lamar): top left and right, 1 Le 11;
top center, Ft. Walton Incised, 9 Me 214
bottom (left to right), 1 Le 6, 1 Le 1, 1 Le 11



Ocmulgee Fields Incised, I Le 11

PLATE V



Ocmulgee Fields II: (left to right) Brushed body and rim sherds, I Le 21; "C", Plain, and Incised, all I Le 8

OLIVER DAM PROJECT

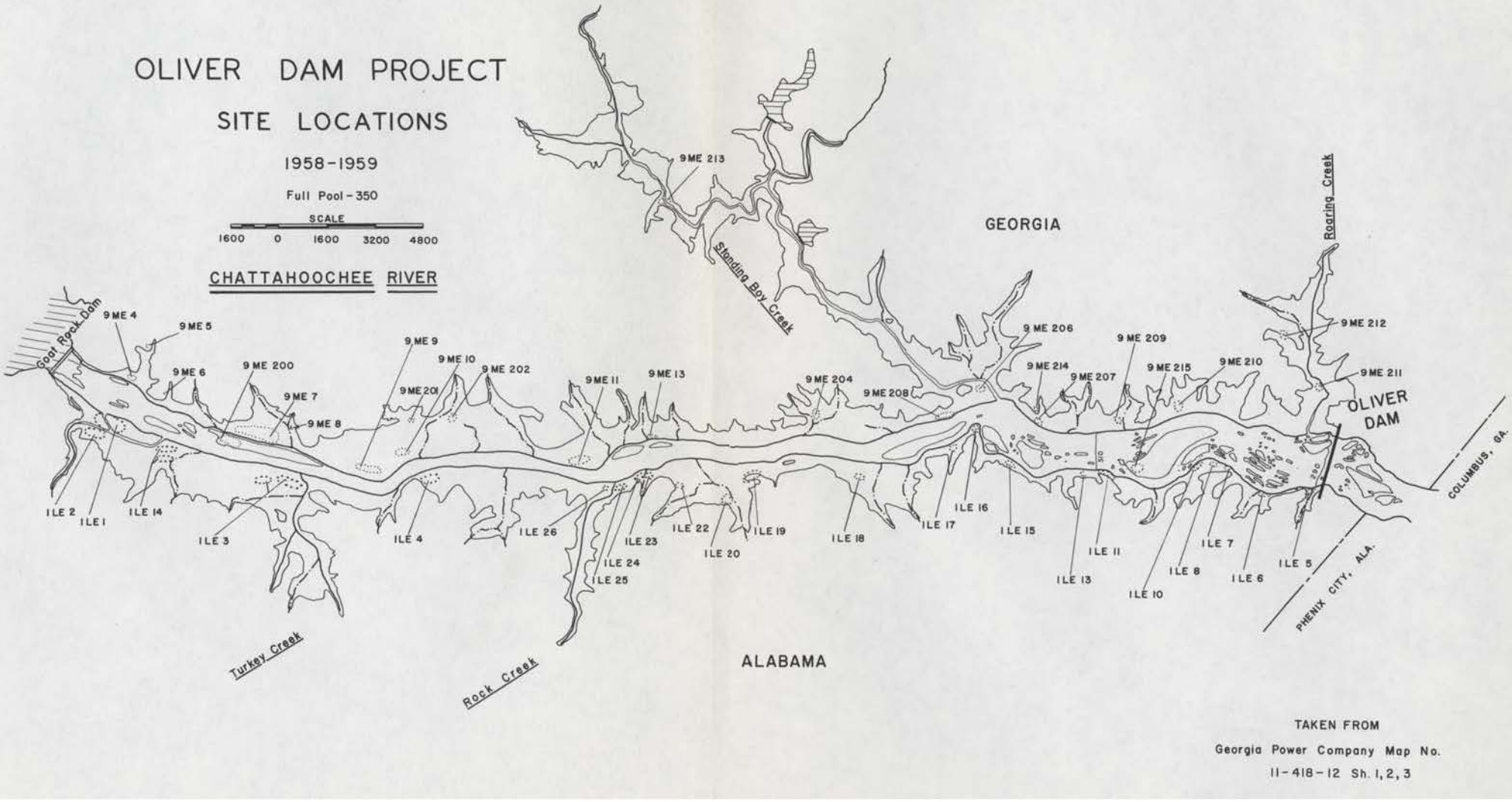
SITE LOCATIONS

1958-1959

Full Pool - 350

SCALE

1600 0 1600 3200 4800



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11-418-12 Sh. 1, 2, 3