This document has been checked for information on Native American burials. No images considered to be culturally insensitive, including images and drawings of burials, Ancestors, funerary objects, and other NAGPRA material were found.



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 $Laboratory \, of Archaeology$

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 9GE162

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by

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WALLACE RESERVOIR PROJECT CONTRIBUTION NUMBER 14

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PREFACE

This report represents the final report for site 9GE162, the excavation of which was provided for in Appendix 9 of the Archaeological Salvage Agreement between the University of Georgia and the Georgia Power Company.

The initial draft of the artifact analysis sections was written by Marvin Smith. Hally edited these sections and wrote the sections describing the site and its field investigations.

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INTRODUCTION

9GE 162 is located at Lawrence Shoals on the Oconee River in the southern portion of the Wallace Reservoir (Figure 1). The site is situated on Weston-Reeves (Bulls Tongue) Island approximately 1 km up stream from Wallace Dam and 500 m below the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 2). The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid co-ordinates for the site are N3693720 E297960.

The Wallace Reservoir lies within the Piedmont physiographic province of north central Georgia. The Piedmont is a strongly dissected highland area which gently slopes toward the Coastal Plain. Lithologically, the Piedmont is made up of metamorphic rocks which are frequently crystalline and quite resistant. It is this resistant nature of the rocks that controls the drainage of the Piedmont and produces a typography that is generally hilly with steep slopes and narrow valleys. Soils are rich in mineral nutrients, although nitrogen and phosphorus levels are low. The narrow valleys and steep gradient of the stream beds generally restrict the development alluvial floodplains throughout most of the province (Larson 1971:23).

The Piedmont province has been divided into several districts by Clark and Zisa (1976). The Washington Slope District, which includes the Wallace Reservior, is characterized as follows:

"The Washington Slope District is characterized by a gently undulating surface which descends gradually from about the 700 foot elevation at its northern margin to about the 500 foot elevation at its southern edge. Streams occupy broad, shallow valleys with long, gentle side slopes separated by broad, rounded divides. Relief throughout this district is 50-100 feet" (Clark and Zisa 1976).



Figure 1. Location of 9GE162 within the Wallace Reservoir.

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Forest cover of the Piedmont consists largely of hickory, shortleaf and loblolly pine, and white and post oak species. The climate of the area "is characterized by warm to hot summers and by moderately cold, but highly variable winter weather. The precipitation pattern shows a maximum early in spring, a minimum in fall, and fairly even distribution for the rest of the year" (Soil Conservation Service 1965:2). Rainfall averages about 47.5 inches per year.

A narrow but flat ridge, measuring 900 m long, extends along most of the length of Weston-Reeves Island (Figure 2). Around the edges of this ridge are narrow sand terraces and natural levees except at the north end where a floodplain area measuring approximately 200 m by 250 m is present (Plate 1). To the east of the island is open river, while on the western side is an area of shoals and small islands. Until recently, the island probably supported a relatively undisturbed stand of hardwoods and pines, but the island was logged in 1973 and almost entirely bulldozed by the reservoir clearing contractor in 1977. At the time of site excavations in 1978, vegetation consisted mainly of briars, grasses and young trees.

Archaeological discovery of 9GE162 was made in 1975 by a University of Georgia survey party headed by Chester DePratter (DePratter 1976). At that time, artifacts were found in a logging road extending the entire length of the ridge crest. The "site" was broken down into nine collecting units, defined by topographic and logging features (Figure 2). DePratter has described these collecting units as follows (1976:405-8).

"Area A is located on the sloping portion of the south end of the ridge. All material in this collection came from a 30 m section of the logging road. Area B is a logging ramp 45 m in diameter located to the

north of Area A. The entire ground surface was exposed due to the logging activity which occurred there. Area C extended 130 m along the crest of the hill from the logging ramp (Area B) to the base of an upslope which led to a higher part of the ridge. The collection from Area C came entirely from the logging road. Area D extended from the base of the high area, over the top, and then down the other side of the base of the rise. Total distance along the road for Area D was approximately 195 m. Area E extended from the edge of Area D to the crest of another rise. Total distance along the road was 150 m. Area F, a logging ramp on top of a small rise, measured approximately 40 m in diameter. Area G was a long, flat, fairly wide section of the ridge which extended 230 m along the logging road. In places, the cleared part of Area G extended out 10 to 15 m on either side of the road, but most of the material came from the road, since vegetation obscured portions of the roadside areas. Area H was a cleared logging ramp 50 m in diameter located at the north end of the ridge. A small number of artifacts collected from the section of logging road leading down from the ridge were included with the collection from Area H, since it was assumed they had washed down from the summit. Total length of Area H, including the downslope, was 175 m. Area I was defined as the section of logging road between the base of the north end of the ridge and the northern end of the Island.

"Collecting intensity was approximately the same in all areas, though some areas such as G and H were collected twice. An attempt was made to pick up all flakes, sherds, and tools without biasing the sample toward whole artifacts or large sherds. In all cases, the recovered material should accurately reflect the total assemblage present on the surface of each area. Material collected from the surface by area is as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Coroni		Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	ulcoo Fields Incised		<u>D</u>				2			<u> </u>
La	nar Bold Incised		2			1	8	1		
La	nar Plain		50			22	52	-		
Lar	nar Pinched rims		50			1	22	2		
Lar	nar punctated rims					1		2		
Lar	nar brushed					-		3		
Etc	wah Complicated Stamped							3		
Etc	wah Plain							1		
Etc	wah Check Stamped							10		
Etc	wah Incised							1		
Woo	dstock Complicated Stamped							6		
Res	sidual Plain (probably	6		10	1				9	4
	Lamar)									
Res	idual Stamped (probably		1			8	19		1	
Res	sidual Plain (Etowah and							495		
Res	Lamar) idual Stamped (Etowah and							109		
	Lamar)									
Res	idual Simple Stamped									1
	(probably Lamar)									
T f e l f .	_									
LITIIC		22	111	21	0.2	100		010	27	2
Qua	irtz waste llakes	<u>عد</u>	111	31. 11	93 10	15	119	318	3/	3
Qua	irtz angular fragments	0	24	T T	12	10	36	0.0	14	1
Qua	irtz bifaces		3		T		-	Ŧ		
Qua	irtz side scraper		0			2	T			
Qua	rtz retouched flake tools	n	2	2	n	2	5	7	1.	
Qua	irtz utilized flakes	3	2	2 /.	2	3 6	ך כ	2	4	
Qua	jectile points	1	0	4	Z	0	S	J	Z	
Qua	irtz beveled, ground				2		1	2		
	and serrated points									
Qua	irtz Mississippian							12		
0	triangular points						-			
Qua	irtz stemmed scraper	-	1	-	2		1	0	<u>^</u>	
Qua	rtz blfaclal tools	1 2	1 22	14	う 25	60	1	9	12	1.
Che	rt waste llakes	Z	22	14 1	2J 1	09	40	10	13	4
Che	ert angular fragments			Т	Т		T	4		
Che	rt utilized flakes					1	7.	1 4	7	
Che	ert screper		1			1	-4	4	Ŧ	
Che	ert ground and servated		1			े २	т			
one	points					5				
Che	ert Missippian						3			
	traingular points				6					
Rhy	olite waste flakes				2					
Rhy	olite bifacial tools		1							

	Area								
	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I
Rhyolite projectile points		1	-						
Flakes of unidentified rock					3		4	5	
Fire cracked quartzite		9					12		
Assorted other rocks	4		9	6		12	50	7	
Nutting stones				1					
Metates				1	1		2		
Manos				1					
Hammerstones				1				1	

"The material present on the surface varied from area to area, but all areas contained both sherds and lithics. Area D contained two quartz basally ground, beveled, and serrated projectile points while Area E contained three chert points which were either basally ground or serrated. Area G contained two quartz basally ground, beveled, and serrated projectile points. Area F contained a single example of the same type. These 8 points are the only possible Early Archaic material found on the island. Most of the remainder of the lithics with the exception of the small Mississippian triangular points probably belong to the Middle Archaic although sherds are present over the entire site. A brief visit to the ridge by makers of Savannah River points is indicated by rhyolite materials from Areas B and D. The ceramics from the surface belong to four series -Woodstock, Etowah, Lamar, and Ocmulgee Fields. Only 2 sherds of Ocmulgee Fields (Area F) and 6 sherds of Woodstock (Area G) were present, however. All of the remaining sherds were probably manufactured during the Etowah or Lamar Phase, though in some cases, no attempt was made to separate the plain or stamped sherds of the two phases (Area G). It is interesting to note that Etowah and Woodstock ceramics were found only in Area G which appears to have been a relatively large site during the late prehistoric period.

"It should be pointed out that although the collection from the ridge was large, surface collecting by amateurs had undoubtedly caused it to be not very representative. The island ridgetop seems to have been heavily disturbed by logging. Two posthole tests in Area G (Posthole test 402 and 403) encountered no undisturbed midden; yet this area appeared on the surface to be the least disturbed of any on the ridge."

RESEARCH DESIGN

Area C at GE162 was one of the few Etowah phase components known to exist in the reservoir at the time the mitigation proposal was drafted in 1976. Since it was the largest Etowah site located in the shoals portion of the reservoir and the largestrEtowah site without mound construction, it was recommended for excavation. The general goals of the proposed investigation were to define the Etowah component, determine the kinds of activities that were carried out at the site and fit the site into a general settlement model for the reservoir.

Another problem of interest, defined in 1978 prior to field investigations, was the possibility of comparing Etowah and Lamar subsistence strategies. In 1978, many more Lamar sites than Etowah sites were known to exist in the reservoir. There was also some floral and faunal evidence that subsistence strategies during the two time periods were dissimilar. Having both Lamar and Etowah components, GE162 was believed to have the potential of providing information which might clarify this question.

FIELD METHODS AND SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Field investigations at GE162 were limited to Area G. A crew of seven people expended 59 man-days on the site between March 1, 1978 and March 20, 1978.

A controlled surface collection was impossible because of the heavy ground cover and the amount of logging slash present throughout the site area. Along the logging road and in certain bulldozed areas, a general surface collection was made (designated Provenience 1), but it was thought that strict horizontal controls were unjustified due to the disturbance of ground surface. Stripping the site with heavy machinery would have been a rapid and thorough technique for locating features, but it was physically impossible to bring such machinery to the island.

A grid system was established, aligned with magnetic north. Site datum was established near the center of the site and designated N100 W100.

In order to determine whether features and intact midden existed on the site, a series of nine small test units were excavated in arbitrary locations within Area G. Most test units were placed along the eastern edge of the site where bulldozing had brought to the surface many Etowah artifacts (Figure 3).

All excavated material except for that from Provenience 7, was dryscreened through 1/4-inch mesh. In Provenience 7, a large horizontal area was opened in an attempt to locate features; only a small amount of soil was screened here. Pollen samples were collected from several test units, and a flotation sample was collected from Feature 2, a small pit encountered in Provenience 3. No charcoal suitable for radiocarbon determinations was recovered.



Figure 3. Map of GE162, Area G, showing excavation proveniences.

Provenience 2

Excavations at GE162 began with an east/west oriented 1x2 m trench designated Provenience 2 (Figure 3). This unit is located 8 m west of the site datum in a relatively level portion of the site where the 1975 survey had found the greatest density of surface artifacts (Plate 2). The unit was later expanded 1 m to the east in order to allow investigation of a rock cluster, Feature 1. Ultimately, after all other excavation units had failed to yield evidence of intact Etowah features or deposits, a north/ south oriented 1x4 m trench was added to the unit.

Excavation was carried to 30 cm below ground surface in two levels: level 1, 0-20 cm; Level 2, 20-30 cm. All soil was dry screened through 1 /4-inch mesh, and the floor of the unit was scraped and mapped. A lxl m test, located at the western end of the unit, was excavated to a depth of 70 cm below ground surface in two levels.

Soil throughout the unit was a dark brown sandy clay. Sterile subsoil was not encountered in the 70 cm deep test. Pottery was restricted entirely to Level 1, while lithic material was common to a depth of 50 cm and occurred as deep as 70 cm. Feature 1, was a small cluster of cracked rock and flakes located at the east end of the original 1x2 m trench. It occurred at a depth of 20 cm below ground surface and measured approximately 30 cm in diameter. It probably represents an Archaic period hearth.

Provenience 3

Provenience 3 is a 1x4 m trench located at NO85 W076 near the eastern edge of the level portion of the site (Figure 3). Excavation was in two arbitrary levels: Level 1, 0-10 cm below ground surface;

Level 2, 10-30 cm below ground surface. The floor of the unit was scraped and mapped at 30 cm. Several stains visible in the floor at this depth were investigaged.

Approximately 15 cm of dark brown sandy clay capped deposits in the unit. This stratum was underlain by approximately 10 cm of mottled red and brown clay. Sterile clay subsoil occurred at approximately 25 cm below ground surface. Several dark stains were visible in the surface of sterile red clay. Only one of these, Feature 2, was found to be of human origin. Feature 2 was a small pit measuring 35 cm in diameter and extending 25 cm into sterile subsoil. Fill was a mottled dark brown sandy clay. A sample of fill was taken for flotation, but was lost prior to processing in the laboratory.

Provenience 4

Provenience 4 is a 1x2 m unit located at N105 W105 near the western edge of the level portion of the site (Figure 3). Excavation was in two 10 cm levels to a depth of 20 cm below ground surface. The floor of the unit was scraped at this depth, but no features were visible.

Approximately 15 cm of dark brown sandy clay capped deposits in the unit. This stratum was underlain by a mottled light and dark brown sandy clay. Excavation within the unit was terminated before the bottom of this stratum and sterile subsoil were reached.

Provenience 5

Provenience 5 is a 1x2 m unit located at N140 near the eastern edge of the level portion of the site (Figure 3). Excavation was in two arbitrary levels: Level 1, 0-20 cm below ground surface; Level 2, 20-34 cm

below ground surface. The floor of the unit was scraped at 34 cm below ground surface, but no features were visible.

Approximately 15 cm of dark brown sandy clay capped deposits in this unit. This stratum was underlain by approximately 15 cm of mottled red and brown clay which graded into sterile red clay at approximately 30 cm below ground surface.

Provenience 6

Provenience 6 is a 1x6 m trench located at N128 W066 at the eastern edge of the level portion of the site (Figure 3). The unit was located here in response to the exposure of numerous Etowah sherds in a bulldozed bank located immediately to the east. Level 1, 0-20 cm below ground surface, extended throughout the 1x6 m unit. Level 2, 20-30 cm below ground surface, was excavated only in a 1x2 m section of the unit. The entire floor of the trench was scraped at 20 cm below ground surface, but no features were visible.

Approximately 20 cm of dark brown sandy clay overlay sterile red clay subsoil throughout the unit. No features were encountered in the unit.

Provenience 7

Provenience 7, comprising 18 m^2 of excavation, was the largest unit on the site. It was located at N132 W059 on the eastern margin of the site where bulldozing had exposed numerous Etowah sherds (Figure 3). The unit was begun as a 1x2 m unit that was excavated in two 10 cm levels. Only soil from Level 1 was dry screened since Level 2 extended into sterile red clay subsoil and yielded no artifacts. The remaining 16 m^2 of the unit was shoveled out as one level to approximately 20 cm below ground surface. This was done in order to expedite exposure of a large area of red clay for the purpose of exposing cultural features. The floor of the entire unit was scraped at approximately 20 cm below ground surface and inspected.

Approximately 15 cm of dark sandy clay overlay red sterile clay subsoil throughout the entire unit. No cultural features were encountered in the unit.

Provenience 8

Provenience 8 is a 1 x 2 m unit located at N102 W057 at the eastern margin of the site where bulldozing had exposed numerous Etowah sherds (Figure 3). The unit was excavated in a single 10 cm level to sterile red clay subsoil. The floor of the unit was scraped and inspected.

Approximately 10 cm of dark brown sandy clay overlay red sterile clay subsoil throughout the unit. No cultural features were encountered.

Provenience 9

Provenience 9 is a 1 x 2 m unit located at N159 W046 at the eastern margin of the site where bulldozing had exposed numerous Etowah sherds (Figure 3). The unit was excavated in a single 10 cm level to sterile red clay subsoil. The floor of the unit was scraped and inspected.

Approximately 10 cm of dark sandy clay overlay sterile red clay subsoil throughout the unit. No cultural features were encountered.

Provenience 10

Provenience 10 is a $1 \ge 4 \le 10$ unit located at N052 W104 near the highest part of the site (Figure 3). The unit was excavated in a single

35 cm level to sterile red clay subsoil. The floor of the unit was scraped at 35 cm below ground surface.

Approximately 35 cm of dark brown sandy clay overlay sterile red clay subsoil throughout the unit. No cultural features were encountered.

Discussion

Sterile red clay subsoil was encountered in seven of the nine test excavations. This suggests that the elevated portion of the island -the ridge extending the length of the island -- is neither recent nor alluvial in origin.

The latest soil stratum in all units was a dark brown sandy clay. Artifacts were present throughout this midden stratum wherever it occurred. A transitional stratum of mottled red and brown clay was observed to separate this midden from sterile red clay in Proveniences 3-5.

The shallowness of sterile red clay in Provenience 3 and 5-9 on the eastern side of the site is probably the result of bulldozing by the clearing contractors in 1977. There is little chance that undisturbed cultural deposits existed in this area at the time of site excavation in 1978.

Sterile clay subsoil seems to occur at a greater depth in the elevated southern portion of the site and along the western margin of the site. Presumably recent disturbances have been minimal in these areas. The fact that pottery occurred only in the upper 20 cm of the Provenience 2 unit, however, suggests that more recently deposited midden (Woodland through Mississippian occupations) is present only in what must be plow zone. Only one cultural feature was recorded intruding into sterile subsoil out of a total of 47 m^2 of excavation. This suggests that occupation of Area G was either not very intensive or that the kind of human activities occuring at the site did not produce very large subsurface disturbances.

ARTIFACTS

Surface Collections

Surface collections from Area G were large and varied. Unfortunately they were not systematic or controlled collections. For this reason, detailed analysis of Lithic debitage, would be meaningless and has not been undertaken. The surface collection, however, can be used to outline the culture history of the site.

Lithics. A list of diagnostic projectile points recovered by surface collecting is presented in Table I, while selected samples are illustrated in Plate 3. Projectile points with corner notches, and straight, ground bases were classified as Kirk Corner Notched. One specimen has serrated blade edges, while another is steeply bevelled (Plate 3, Row 5, a,b). These points demonstrate activity during the Early Archaic Period on the island.

Numerous rounded base or rounded stem Morrow Mountain projectile points (Plate 3, Rows 3 and 4) indicate rather heavy activity during the Middle Archaic. This is apparently one of the largest components on the site. A rounded stem drill base, (Plate 3, Row 5,f), probably of the Morrow Mountain type, indicates that activities other than hunting related ones took place on the island at this time.

One Guilford-like and one Savannah River-like (Plate 3, Row 2,d,e)

	Surface	L1	Prov L2	7 2 L3	Feature 1	Pro L1	v 3 L2	Pro L1	DV 4 L2	Pro	ov 5 L2	Prov 6	Prov 7	Prov 8	Prov 9	Prov 10
	0															
Kirk Corner Notched	2	T														
Morrow Mountain Rounded base Rounded stem drill	5 14 1															1
Guilford	1	1				1										
Savannah River stemmed	1															
small quartz stemmed	4															
Mississippian Triangular	14	3				1						1				
unidentified bifaces stemmed lanceolate ovate triangular other	2 13 12 5 9	1										1				1
broken bifaces																
haft end tip	16 26 20	1 4 13	1			1			1	1		1 2 1	1 1 1	1		1
other	41	3		1		1			T			T				T
bifacial tools	80	3	1		1					2			2	1		
unifacial tools	32	8	1			2		3				2	1	2	1	1
cores	1															
percussion flakes	2	28				9	2	2			1	7	3	2	1	3
thinning/retouch	11	68	29	5	11	10		4	4	5		18	6	1		8
debris	140	302	95	21	111	31	6	10	11	6	2	33	14	15	7	29

Table l

Lithics From GE162

17

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point may indicate light activity during the Late Archaic, and four small stemmed quartz points (Plate 3, Row 2,a-c) probably reflect a Woodland component. Finally, fourteen small triangular projectile points (Plate 3, Row 1) indicate Mississippian and protohistoric occupations.

Numerous other bifaces, bifacial tools, and unifacial tools indicate a wide range of activities, but cannot be assigned to any particular component (Table 1). Quartz tools and flakes outnumber chert artifacts 427 to 23. All but one of the chert artifacts are of Coastal Plains chert. Only one rhyolite tool, a broken biface base, and one rhyolite flake were found. Rhyolite is most commonly utilized during the Late Archaic in the Georgia Piedmont.

A few ground stone tools were also located, including a flaked rhyolite axe (Plate 4,c) a quartzite celt (Plate 4,a), a pebble hammerstone (Plate 4,b) a rhyolite abrader/grooved stone (Plate 4,d) and an unidentified ground fragment of rhyolite (Table 2). These tools cannot be assigned to specific components.

Ceramics. Ceramics in the surface collections are listed in Table 3. The most common type is decorated by simple stamping (Plate 5, Row 1, b-e), a Middle Woodland type also reported from a nearby rockshelter 9 Pm 260 (Smith 1979). This ceramic type is probably associated with the four small stemmed projectile points discussed above. The next most common decorated type is Etowah Complicated Stamped (Plate 5, Row 3,a-d). Check stamped ceramics (Plate 5, Row 2, a,b) were also common, and they appear to be Savannah Check Stamped, a type common in the late Etowah period. Most of the pottery identified as rectilinear complicated

Table 2

Non-flaked Stone Tools from GE162

				 {									
	rface		Prov 2	ature	Prov	• 4	Pro	v 5	ov 6	7 VO	ov 8	6 vo	ov 10
	Su	L1	L2 L3	L4 E	L1	L2	L1	L2	L L L	Pr	и Д	и Д	P r
flaked rhyolite axe	1	1											
rhyolite celt													1
quartz celt	1												
pebble hammerstone	1	2							1				
rhyolite grooved abrader	1												
unidentified ground rhyolite	1												
unidentified ground steatite		2											
fire cracked rock (kg.)		3.	4 0.2	0.	.3 0.7	0.1		0.3		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
pebbles (kg.)		0.	6 0.1 0	.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2
other rock (kg.)		3.	9 0.1 0	.1 0.	.1 0.2	0.1	0.3	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9

Т	ab	1e	- 3

Ceramics From GE162

	urface , d	Pro	ov 2	Pro	ov 3	Pro	ov 4	Prov	5	Prov	6	rov 7	8 VC	6 AC	OT AC
	Su	L1	L2	L1	L2	L1	L2	L1	L2	Ll	L2	Pr(Pro	Ρr(Ρr
Lamar Incised	9	17			1			1		3					
Etowah Complicated Stamped	36	3		5	1					3			2	4	
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1														
concentric circle stamped	1														
filfot cross stamped	1														
simple stamped	40	2					2			7			1		
rectilinear complicated stamped	18	12		10						2				1	1
curvilinear complicated stamped	23	9		6		4				4		1	1		1
check stamped	35	6						2		1		8	1	1	
cordmarked	2	2													
corncob/fingernail marked	6									1			1		
punctated	4	1													
plain	424	233	2	137	20	20	6	27	5	113	1 1	_01	31	33	18
burnished plain	5	1													
rough pl ain	3	1			1										
red filmed		2								1	2	2			
handles	1					1				1					
Stallings Islands Punctate	1														
Total	609	206	2	158	24	25	8	31	5	139	3 1	.12	37	39	20

stamped is probably Etowah, and the corncob/fingernail marked (Plate 5, Row 2,c,d) is known to be a minority Etowah type. The plain ceramics cannot be readily discriminated by paste, but a study of the rims indicates that only 2 of 25 are definitely Lamar folded rims (Plate 5, Row 4,a). suggesting that most are Woodland or Etowah rims. A loop handle (Plate 5, Row 3,3) also reflects the Etowah component. The abundance of small triangular points probably reflects this component, although some may date to the subsequent Lamar component.

A Lamar component is also present, identified by the presence of Lamar Incised sherds (Plate 4, Row 4, c,d). These sherds and the folded rims suggest a Dyar or Bell phase occupation. Small sample size makes more specific identification impractical. One filfot cross stamped sherd (Plate 5, Row 4,b), some of the plain, burnished plain, and rough plain sherds, and some of the curvilinear complicated stamped sherds probably also belong to the Lamar component.

Miscellaneous components represented by individual sherds include Late Woodland (Woodstock Complicated Stamped); and Late Archaic (Stallings Island Punctate). The sherds of Stallings Island, Punctate (Plate 5, Row 1,a) may also reflect the component represented by the Savannah River Point.

Excavation Units

Nine excavation units were placed around the site in areas suspected of having intact features. None of these units yielded Etowah material in undisturbed context, although several did yield Etowah ceramics in the upper disturbed zones.

Provenience 2. Artifacts from Provenience 2, a unit of seven square meters, are listed in Tables 1-3. Level I (0-20 cm below surface) clearly contained the majority of the ceramics, as only two sherds were found in the 20-30 cm level. The vast majority of the lithic remains was also recovered from Level I, although this figure is magnified by the much larger area excavated as Level I. Diagnostic artifacts from Level I include Lamar Incised ceramics, Etowah Stamped ceramics, three quartz Mississippian triangular projectile points, Middle Woodland simple stamped ceramics, a Guilford quartz projectile point, and a Kirk Corner Notched projectile point. Thus components ranging from Early Archaic through Protohistoric are included in this unit.

Levels 2, 3, and 4, excavated in a considerably smaller area, yielded no diagnostic artifacts. It is interesting, however, that chert debitage outnumbered quartz debitage in these levels. Furthermore, most of the chert was Ridge and Valley area chert from northwestern Georgia, although southern Georgia Coastal Plains chert was well represented. Based on her study of chert utilization in the Wallace Reservoir, Sharon Goad (1980) noted that Ridge and Valley chert was utilized primarily during the Lamar Period and during the Early Archaic, and that chert of any type was rare during the Woodland Period. On stratigraphic grounds, the chert from the lower levels of Provenience 2 would appear not to be from the Lamar occupation. An Early Archaic interpretation is favored in view of the presence of Early Archaic points at the site. All of the chert flakes are in the thinning/retouch category or debris category indicating tool maintenance as an activity.

Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from feature I, both the type of feature (rock cluster - hearth?) and the preponderance of

chert debitage (8 out of 12 items) suggest activity during the Early Archaic. The debitage consists solely of debris and one thinning/ retouch flake, suggesting tool maintenance.

Provenience 3. Artifacts recovered from Provenience 3, are listed in Tables 1-3. Although excavated in two arbitrary levels, the presence of Archaic material in the upper level and Lamar material in the lower level shows evidence of disturbance. Lamar, Etowah, and Middle Archaic (Guilford Point) components are present in this mixed collection. The relatively large number of percussion flakes in relation to thinning/ retouch flakes may indicate tool manufacture in this area. No ground stone was recovered from Provenience 3, but some fire cracked rock and pebbles were found. The fill of Feature 2 contained 0.05 kg of miscellaneous stone.

Provenience 4. Artifacts recovered from Provenience 4, a unit of two square meters, are listed in Tables 1-3. This unit was excavated in two arbitrary levels, but few artifacts were recovered. One handle fragment in Level I indicates Etowah Period activity, while the simple stamped sherds in Level 2 indicate Middle Woodland activity. No diagnostic lithic tools were recovered, but the amount of fire cracked rock, debitage, and unifacial tools suggests Archaic period activity. Provenience 5. Artifacts recovered from Provenience 5, are listed in Tables 1-3. The disturbed nature of the deposits is illustrated by the presence of a modern 22 cal. cartridge in Level 2. It thus seems reasonable to combine the small collection to discuss activity in this area. One Lamar Incised sherd reflects a Lamar component, while the checked stamped sherds probably reflect an Etowah occupation, Debitage frequency is low, probably indicating only light Archaic activity in the area.

Provenience 6. Artifacts recovered from Provenience 6, are listed in Tables 1-3. This large unit produced a proportionately higher number of artifacts in Level I. A Lamar component is represented by the Lamar Incised sherds while an Etowah component is represented by the corncob/ fingernail marked sherd, the handle fragment and the Mississippian triangular projectile point. The Middle Woodland component is represented by simple stamped sherds. The large amount of broken bifaces and debitage may also indicate Archaic occupation. The quartz pebble hammerstone and debitage indicate that stone tool manufacture took place in this area. Provenience 7. Artifacts from Provenience 7, are listed in Tables 1-3. Artifacts were recovered only from Level I in a 1×2 m section of the unit. Etowah and Archaic components are represented. Provenience 8. Artifacts from Provenience 8, are listed in Tables 1-3. This unit was excavated in one level to search for features and was screened. A heavy Etowah component is represented by Etowah Complicated Stamped, check stamp, and corncob/fingernail marked ceramics; while some Middle Woodland activity is represented by a simple stamped sherd. Some of the lithic tools, debitage, and fire cracked rock may indicate an

Archaic component.

Provenience 9. Artifacts from Provenience 9 are listed in Tables 1-3. Only an Etowah component can definitely be attributed to this area. Provenience 10. Artifacts from Provenience 10 are listed in Tables 1-3. No diagnostic sherds were recovered, but a rhyolite celt probably indicates a late occupation. One Morrow Mountain projectile point shows definite Middle Archaic activity, probably also reflected in the quantity of fire cracked rock and debitage.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The extensive disturbance of the site, particularly the Etowah Period levels, combined with the lack of feasibility of obtaining mechanical equipment for extensive stripping to locate features, resulted in the failure to achieve the general research goals of the project. The goal of locating intact Etowah Period features for excavation in order to compare Etowah and Lamar period subsistence strategies also could not be met. Virtually all excavations were made in disturbed soils, thus limiting the interpretive potential of the material recovered.

It is clear that the occupation of Weston-Reeves Island was a long and varied one, extending from the Early Archaic to the Protohistoric. A fairly wide range of tool types was recovered, and although they cannot always be assigned to a specific component, taken as a group, they suggest that a wide range of activities took place on the island.

Survey and excavation did recover a large sample of Etowah Period ceramics, the third largest collection from the Reservoir. This collection has been instrumental in identifying the late, or Stillhouse Phase of the Etowah Period (See next section). It appears that there was a deeply buried Archaic occupation on the island, but since the original research design called only for investigation of the Etowah and Lamar components, only limited excavation was carried to this depth.

ETOWAH PERIOD POTTERY IN THE WALLACE RESERVOIR

Etowah ceramics from several sites in the Wallace Reservoir are compared in this section for the purpose of distinguishing chronological or phase subdivisions of the Etowah period. Sites of the Etowah period are poorly represented in the Wallace Reservoir. Of the approximately

1300 sites with 11 or more artifacts recorded by the Wallace Mitigation Survey, only 40 have Etowah components. There are, by comparison, 824 Lamar components known to exist in the Reservoir.

Only the Cold Springs site (GE10) and the Dyar site (GE5) have yielded large samples of excavated Etowah ceramics. The other Etowah components in the Reservoir are known from surface collections or very small excavated samples. Many components are represented by only one or two sherds.

The sites chosen for this analysis reflect size of available sample and accessibility. The Dyar site, with its large sample of excavated materials previously analyzed by the author (Smith 1981), comprises the largest sample. Two structures (Feature 17 and Provenience 23) at the Cold Springs site have been chosen as representative of that site's Etowah component. The Cold Springs site is a large and complex multicomponent site. While many other features yielded Etowah ceramics, only one structure (Provenience 23) contained a virtually pure Etowah assemblage. The other structure (Feature 17) also contained earlier Woodland pottery. Several survey sites, which yielded reasonably large samples of Etowah ceramics in surface collections, have also been analyzed for this report. These sites are Gel62, Ge818, Mg133. A small excavated sample of Etowah Complicated Stamped ceramics from site 9GE153 was also included. Some sites, notably Pm221, were not included because only a few Etowah sherds were obtained, and these were scattered over large areas of multicomponent sites. The subsurface, or "B Survey" site collections have not been included in this report, since they were not available at the time this study was undertaken.

Only Etowah Stamped sherds from the survey sites have been analyzed, since most of these sites are multicomponent, and plain sherds can not be differentiated in the weathered surface collections. Analysis of the Etowah ceramics from the selected sites has enabled us to define two sequential ceramic phases: an earlier Armor Phase, and a larger Stillhouse Phase (Smith 1981).

Armor phase

The Armor Phase of the Etowah Period is best known from the Cold Springs site, GelO, where several features dating to the phase were excavated. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 905 was obtained for one of these, Feature 17.

The ceramic assemblage of the Armor Phase has been defined on the basis of all collections from two structures (Feature 17 and Provenience 23) excavated at the Cold Springs site and a surface collection from Ce818. Site GE818 is located across the river and upstream from Ge10, but in the same large expanse of floodplain. Further analysis of the Cold Springs material may expand the assemblage, but at this time the following types are known to be present: Etowah Complicated Stamped, Etowah Plain, burnished plain, and coarse plain (Table 4). Stamped ceramics make up 44% of the sample, while the remaining 56% are plain wares. Etowah Red Filmed is absent from the sample analyzed for this report, and is not found in other features at the Cold Springs site (Fish, personal communication). Fabric marking, corn cob marking, and other minority decorative modes were not present in

Table 4

Sherd Type Frequencies in the Armor and Stillhouse Phases

9	GE10	Armor Phase - Provenience	23 9GE5 -	Stillhouse Feature 23	Phase and Feature 50
	N	%		N	%
Etowah Complicated Stamped	115	44.4		215	58.2
Check Stamped				8	2.2
plain	120	46.3		64	17.3
burnished plain	10	3.9		46	12.5
rough plain	14	5.4		35	9.5
red filmed				1	0.3
Totals	259	100.1		369	100.1

the structures analyzed for this report.¹ Vessel forms are not known, although flaring, rolled rims indicate that jars were common. Loop handles were present in the Cold Springs sample.

Etowah Complicated Stamped motifs represented in the three Armor Phase sherd collections analyzed for this study include the following: Ladder base diamonds (Figure 4,a), single line bisected diamonds (Figure 4,b), two line bisected diamonds (Figure 4,c), three line bisected diamonds (Figure 4,d), diamond with central cross (Figure 4,e), two line bisector with one cross bar (Figure 4,f), ladder base diamond with central cross (Figure 4,h), diamond with double cross (Figure 4,m), a variation of the line block, and a concentric circle motif. Slightly over one-third of the sherds studied from Provenience 23 had a central spike in the diamond motif (Figure 4,g). This spike occurred with all motifs. At least three of the sherds had steeply arched diamonds, a mode which may be early. Motif frequency data are presented in Table 5. The temper for all sherds is fine sand, although some sherds also contain minor amounts of a coarse, quartz grit.

An interesting comparison can be made with the Etowah sequence established for northwestern Georgia by Caldwell and Sears (Sears 1958: 170). Table 6 lists Sear's four part chronology for Etowah ceramics. Comparison of the motif frequency at Cold Springs and Ge818 with the scheme presented by Sears indicates that Ge10 and Ge818 are early Etowah components, probably being Etowah I or II in Sears' terminology. The

¹Check Stamping was not present in Provenience 23, but was present in the mixed Woodland/Etowah Feature 17, where it is believed to be the Woodland type,Cartersville Check Stamped.



ladder base



В

single line



С

2 line



30

3 line

D



Ε

simple cross



F 2 line with



G

central spike



H

2 bar cross



Ι

central slot

cross bar

1 central



J

pseudo cross

with single

vertical line



pseudo cross with double vertical lines



L

ladder base cross



М

diamond with double cross

Figure 4. Etowah diamond motifs in the Wallace Reservoir.





Table 5

$\ensuremath{\texttt{Frequency}}\xspace$ of Etowah Complicated Stamped Motifs

in Selected Etowah Components, Wallace Reservoir

ARMOR PHASE

Cold Springs (GE10)

	Ladder Base	1 Line	2 Line	<u>3 Line</u>	Cross (Various)	Concentric Circles	Pseudo Line Block	Misc. Diamond Motifs	Total	Indeterminan Motifs
Prov 23 Ln 3	6	2	7	1	4	1	1	1	23	92
Percentage	26.0	8.6	30.4	4.3	17.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	100	
Feature 17	42	4	23	2	23		2	4	100	58
Percentage	42	4	23	2	23		2	4	100	
					GE818					
Surface	7				1				8	1

				STILL	HOUSE PHASE				
				Dya	r (GE5)				
Prov 23			21	2	2		4		13
Feature 50	1	1	15				1		16
Feature 23	1	1	18		0		1		31
Provenience 27		2	20	2	3		3		41
Total	2	4	74	4	4		9	97	
Percentage	2.0	4.1	76.3	4.1	4.1		9.3	99.9	
				1	GE162				
All Proveniences	1?	4	21	2	1		1	30	21
Percentage	3.33	13.33	70	6.66	3.33		3.33	99.98	
					9GE153				
All Proveniences		2	4		7			13	
					MG133				
Surface			6		1		1	8	

presence of roughly equal frequencies of ladder based diamonds and two bar diamonds at GelO suggests Sear's Period II for the sturctures analyzed for this report; however, a radiocarbon date of A.D. 905+95 from Feature 17 suggests that the site was occupied at a time when Etowah I ceramics were being utilized in northwestern Georgia. The true line block motif, which is not represented in the three ArmorPhase collections, is virtually absent from all collections in the Wallace Reservoir. Presumably its absence reflects geographical rather than temporal differences.

Table 6

Etowah Phases in Northwest Georgia (after Sears, 1958)

Period I	Ladder-based diamond and line-block motifs.
Period II	Ladder-based diamond decreases, 2 bar diamond becomes important
Period III	Ladder-based diamond gone, 2 bar diamond continues important, line block increases, filfot cross enters.
Period IV	Rougher stamping, overstamping. Heading toward Lamar.

Wauchope (1966:64-69) has also discussed the various stamped motifs utilized during the Etowah Period. Concerning the Steeply Arched diamond motif, he concludes "it appears that this motif, while doubtless an early one, is not necessarily an early criterion" (1966: 67). He also notes that the ladder base diamond motif has a high correlation with "proto-Etowah" sites, but that while they occurred in some early contexts (not defined), they did not occur in all of them (1966: 67-68). Wauchope also discuss the central spike mode, a depressed slot mode, the number of bisecting lines, and variations in crossing lines through diamonds. He concludes that "no consistent chronological trends emerge from seriations of these diamond subtypes and associated features [modes] at stratified sites like Long Swamp and the Eastwood site" (Wauchope 1966: 69).

The Wallace Reservoir data seem to conform more closely to Sears' model. Ladder based diamonds are rare in other collections, while the central spike mode appears to be more frequent in the GelO collections. The diamond with a central cross, found at both GelO and Ge818, does, however, continue to be a minor motif in the subsequent Stillhouse Phase.

Stillhouse Phase

The late Etowah phase in the Wallace Reservoir has been named the Stillhouse Phase (Smith 1981). It was originally defined from work at the Dyar site, located just across the Oconee River from the Cold Springs site. One radiocarbon determination from the first mound stage at Dyar of A.D. 1015 represents this phase. Although slightly earlier than anticipated, it is none the less consistent with the earlier Armor Phase date from the Cold Springs site. Other sites with Stillhouse Phase ceramics include 9Ge162, 9Ge153, and 9Mg133.

Ceramic types present during the Stillhouse Phase include Etowah Complicated Stamped, Etowah Red Filmed, check stamped, plain, burnished plain, coarse plain and corncob/fingernail marked. Table 4 shows relative frequencies of the types present in two features (Feature 23 and 50) at the Dyar site. The type, corncob/fingernail marked, is not represented in this sample. There appears to be an increase in the frequency of stamped ware from the previous Armor Phase. The paste is usually grit tempered, but a few examples tempered with crushed, red-gold

mica were found in several units at the Dyar site. This distinctive temper has not been detected on other sites in the reservoir. Vessel forms are not known, but rims are frequently outflaring, suggesting jars with constricted necks. Effigy rim adornos are present, suggesting bowls; and loops handles are found at Gel62.

During the Stillhouse Phase, the ladder base diamond motif virtually diasppears (Table 5); while the two line diamond motif becomes predominant. One line diamonds, three line diamonds, various forms of the diamond with cross (Figure 4,e,h), and other miscellaneous motifs (Figure 4,i-k) are also known, but none are very common except the double verticle line pseudo cross motif (Figure 1,k) which occurs with high frequency at The central slot (Figure 4,i) mode has been found only in one GE153. feature at the Dyar site (Feature 23). In this feature, seven sherds with this mode, apparently all from one vessel, were found. Central spikes are known to occur in Stillhouse contexts, but they appear infrequently. Finally, a few of the diamonds in the Stillhouse Phase become rounded until they are actually concentric circles. Many Stillhouse Phase sherds show large line elements, which appear "sloppy" in comparison to the finer line elements of some of the other stamps in both the Armor and Stillhouse Phases.

Etowah Red Flimed pottery (Sears 1958) is an extremely rare, but consistant, type at the Dyar site. Red Filming has not been reported from other sites in the reservoir, but most other collections are either extremely small, and/or have been exposed to weathering. Etowah Red Filmed is therefore believed to be a element of the Stillhouse Phase ceramic assemblage.

Savannah Check Stamped is also a minor component of the Stillhouse Phase. Check stamped ceramics have been found in Stillhouse Phase features at the Dyar Site, and are also present in the collections at Gel62.

Finally, a corncob/fingernail marked type rarely occurs at Gel62 and Dyar. This type is reported as an Etowah type by Wauchope (1966), who found it at the nearby Shoulderbone mound group in Hancock County, as well as in other sites. Surprisingly, no Etowah Incised (Wauchope 1966) has been found in the Wallace Reservoir area. The incised type occurs in western Georgia where it is probably derived from Mississippian types to the West.

Following Sears' breakdown of four Etowah Periods (Table 6), the Stillhouse Phase most closely resembles Periods III and IV, since the Ladder Base Diamond is virtually absent, the two bar diamond continues to be important, and rougher stamping "heading towards Lamar" is noted. Sears states that "Etowah Red Filmed is probably confined to Etowah Periods II and III" (1958: 192); he does not mention check stamping.

The Stillhouse Phase does differ from the classic northwestern Georgia scheme in some ways. Most importantly, the filfot cross and the line-block motifs are not found in the Wallace Reservoir area on this time level. The filfot cross does, however, appear much later in the Dyar Phase of the Lamar Period (Smith 1981).

As noted above, Wauchope (1966) does not believe that definite chronological placement for the various Etowah diamond motifs is possible; furthermore the central slot mode of the diamond motif (Figure 4,i) is listed as very rare, being located at only three sites (Wilbanks and

Long Swamp in Charokee County and the Tate site in Pickens County). It is now known to occur in eastern Georgia.

Wauchope (1966:66) discusses the presence of the check stamp motif at only five sites: Horseshoe Bend in Cherokee County, Nacoochee mound and the Burrong site in White County, Rembert Mounds in Elbert County, and the Sandtown site in Fulton County. Wauchope's distributional data and the occurrence of the type in the Wallace Reservoir and the Russell Reservoir on the Savannah River indicate that check stamping is most common in Eastern Georgia, present in central Georgia, and absent or rare in western Georgia. This suggests that check stamping is probably closely related to, if not identical with Savannah Check Stamped, an eastern and coastal Georgia type. Sherds from the Dyar site are virtually identical to those identified as Savannah Check Stamped at the Beaverdam Creek mound in Elbert County (Lee 1976).

Summary

Two Etowah Period phases have been identified in the Wallace Reservoir. The early, or Armor Phase, is characterized by the Ladder base diamond motif and perhaps the two line with one central cross bar motif. Red Filmed pottery has not been found in Armor Phase contexts. Additional analysis of the material excavated at the Cold Springs Site should yield a more complete picture of this phase.

The subsequent Stillhouse Phase is characterized by an overwhelming preponderance of the two bar diamond motifs, as well as the addition of new minority diamond motifs, and the additon of Etowah Red Filmed and Savannah Check Stamped types. There is some evidence that diamond motifs become more rounded during the Stillhouse Phase. Following the Stillhouse

Phase, there are distinctive changes in the Wallace Reservoir area. The subsequent Duvall Phase of the Lamar Period (Smith n.d. 1979) is characterized by a predominance of plain pottery, the introduction of incising, and a drastic increase in the number of sites.

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Plate 1. Northwest end of Weston-Reeves Island. Oconee River channel and islands to left.



Plate 2. Excavation of Provenience 2 from north.



Plate 3. Flaked stone from GE162

- Row 1. Mississippian triangular points.
- Row 2. a-c, small stemmed quartz points; d, Guilford; e, Savannah River Stemmed.
- Row 3. Morrow Mountain rounded stemmed,
- Row 4. Morrow Mountain rounded base.
- Row 5. a-c, Kirk Corner Notched; d, quartz bifacial tool; e, unidentified stemmed biface; f, quartz drill; g, unidentified quartz ovate.



Plate 4. Non-flaked stone tools: a, quartzite celt; b, pebble hammerstone; c, flaked rhyolite axe, d, rhyolite grooved abrader.



Plate 5.	Ceramics from GE162
	Row 1. a, Stallings Island Punctate ; b-e, simple stamped
	Row 2. a-b, check stamped; c-d, corncob/fingernail marked
	Row 3. a-d, Etowah Complicated Stamped; e, loop handle.
	Row 4. a, Lamar folded rim; b, filfot cross stamped;
	c-d, Lamar Incised.

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