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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REPORT NO. 5

SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN CLAY AND QUITMAN COUNTIES, GEORGIA

9CLA2, 9CLA7, 9CLA15, 9CLA28,
9CLA38, 9CLA51, 9QU25,

A. R. KELLY, RICHARD NONAS, BETTYE BROYLES,
CLEMENS DE BAILLOU, DAVID W. CHASE,
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LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
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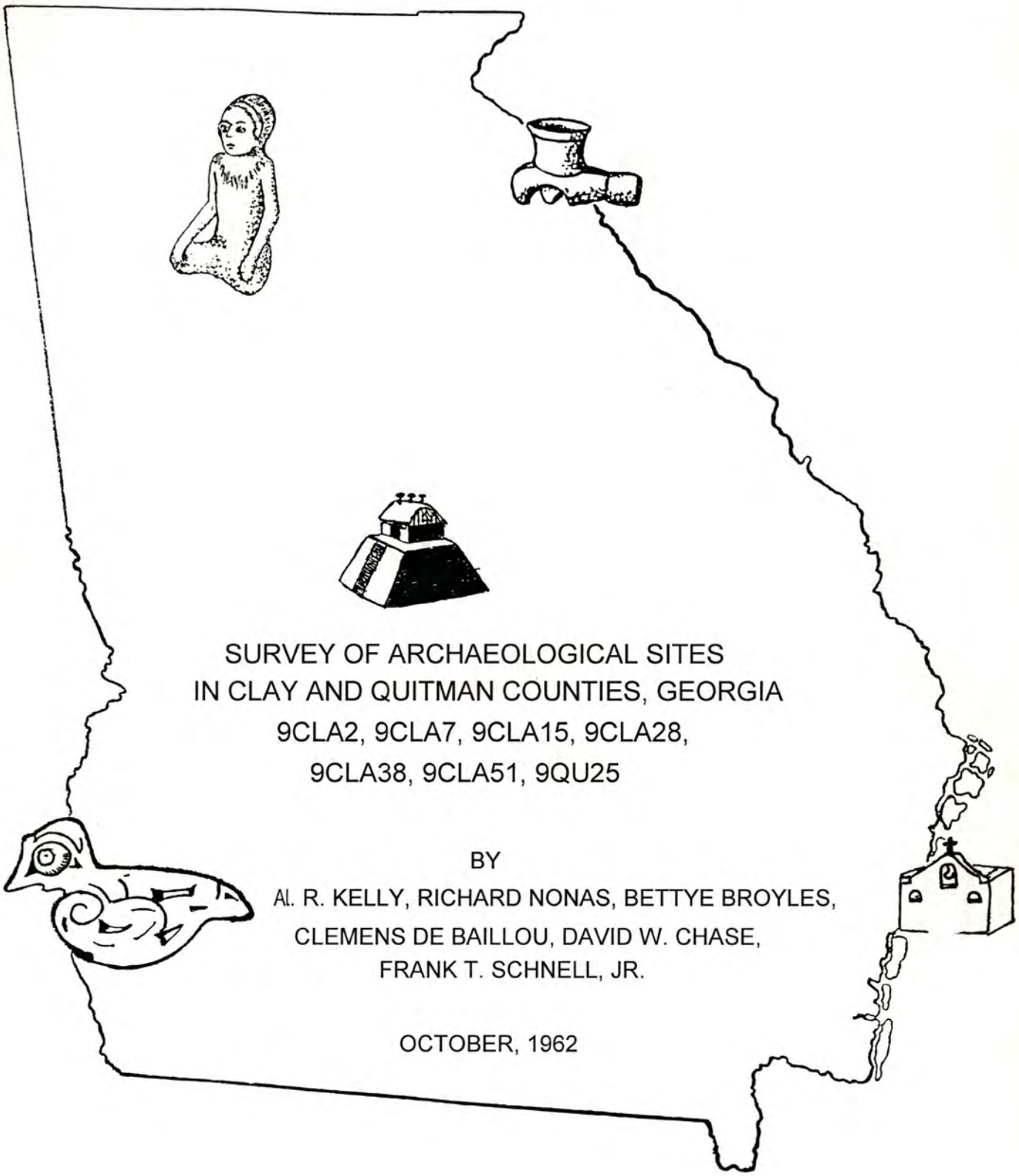

SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN CLAY AND QUITMAN COUNTIES, GEORGIA 9CLA2, 9CLA7, 9CLA15, 9CLA28, 9CLA38, 9CLA51, 9QU25

BY
Al. R. KELLY, RICHARD NONAS, BETTYE BROYLES,
CLEMENS DE BAILLOU, DAVID W. CHASE,
FRANK T. SCHNELL, JR.

OCTOBER, 1962

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES

REPORT NO. 5

SURVEY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN CLAY COUNTY GEORGIA, OTHER THAN MANDEVILLE, 9 CLA 1

9 Cla 2, Cla 7, Cla 15, Cla 28, Cla 38, Cla 51, and 9 Qu 25

A. R. Kelly, Richard Nonas, Bettye Broyles
Clemens de Baillou, David W. Chase, Frank T. Schnell, Jr.

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INTRODUCTION

The sites presented in the following report constitute a group located in Clay County, Georgia, within a few miles of the Walter F. George Dam, surveyed under contractual agreement between the National Park Service and the University of Georgia, as part of the Inter-Agency program for salvage archeology. Initial reconnaissance and site appraisal of the area was made by Harold Huscher, chief-of-party, Smithsonian Institution. The sites were surveyed by extended large test-pitting by supervisors of the University of Georgia field party under the direction of A.R. Kelly. 9 Cla 2, 9 Cla 28, and 9 Cla 51 were excavated during 1959 and 1960 summers at the same time major site excavations were going on at Mandeville, 9 Cla 1. 9 Cla 38 was carried out subsequently. 9 Cla 7 was initially surveyed in 1959 with major work accomplished by volunteer workers in 1960.

Some shifting and combining of personnel was necessary because of other demands made upon individual supervisors; James H. Kellar left to take up a new position at Indiana University, Richard Nonas a little later to attend at the University of North Carolina, Bettye Broyles to assume new duties at the University of North Carolina in connection with river basin surveys there. In each instance where a supervisor was identified with all or a prominent part of the work on individual sites, that archeologist became responsible as joint author of the report on the site. Inasmuch as all the sites are located within a few miles of one another, and there was constant communication and visitation of sites in concurrent operations, with all personnel billeted at headquarters, the resulting reports are homogenous and consistent with the field work and materials. Richard Nonas and Bettye Broyles took their materials and notes with them for analysis and report preparation at the Laboratory of Archeology, University of North Carolina. The balance of materials were analyzed at the Laboratory of Archeology, University of Georgia.

The sites reported herein vary considerably in regard to richness of deposits, extent to which original archeological context was preserved free from erosion or other destructive influences, and significant findings calculated to add materially to our knowledge of Chattahoochee archeology. Some have not measured up to the high priority assigned them in initial site appraisals, due to site disruption by natural and cultural forces that could not have been anticipated from surface study alone. The completed work provides an adequate sample of the available data on the sites. Possibly some additional testing might be desirable but not indispensable. 9 Cla 2 yielded a rather strong showing of early Archaic materials in deeper levels. The same or closely resembling materials are exhibited at other sites along the lower to middle Chattahoochee as indicated by site excavations of the University of Georgia, the Smithsonian Institution, and the University of Alabama.

Richard Nonas entitled his report on 9 Cla 2, "Cultural History at 9 Cla 2", and this title has been retained because he has sought to explicate ecological and cultural conclusions which relate the site to the wider complex of multiple occupations in the survey quadrant and particularly to the important Mandeville site which is located just across Sandy Creek. Additional test pitting in the workshop area of the site by Clemens de Baillou strongly recommended by Harold Huscher has yielded valuable artifactual material of the early Archaic and more information on workshop activity.

Bettye Broyles work at 9 Cla 51 provided a good contextual sample of material and notes on features from a relatively "pure site" representative of a variant of the widespread Lamar culture which needs more detailed site study. W. H. Sears had found some attenuated showing of similar materials in his excavations at Kolomoki Mound, Early county, some 30 miles downstream. The important Bull Creek site, within the military reservation of Fort Benning, Columbus, Georgia, is also related but only partially analyzed and as yet not published. McMichael and Kellar in the Oliver Basin Report, covering sites clustered at the Columbus Falls area, acknowledged and found fruitful the chronological term of Bull Creek Focus used by David W. Chase at Bull Creek and other sites on the Fort Benning Reservation. While she uncovered a good pottery sample, and some artifactual coverage, in her large survey pit at 9 Cla 51, Bettye Broyles considered further work on the site would be desirable. One site in Quitman county, 9 Qu 29, the presumptive site of the Eufaula town site, despite thorough and extensive clearing, uncovered negative results.

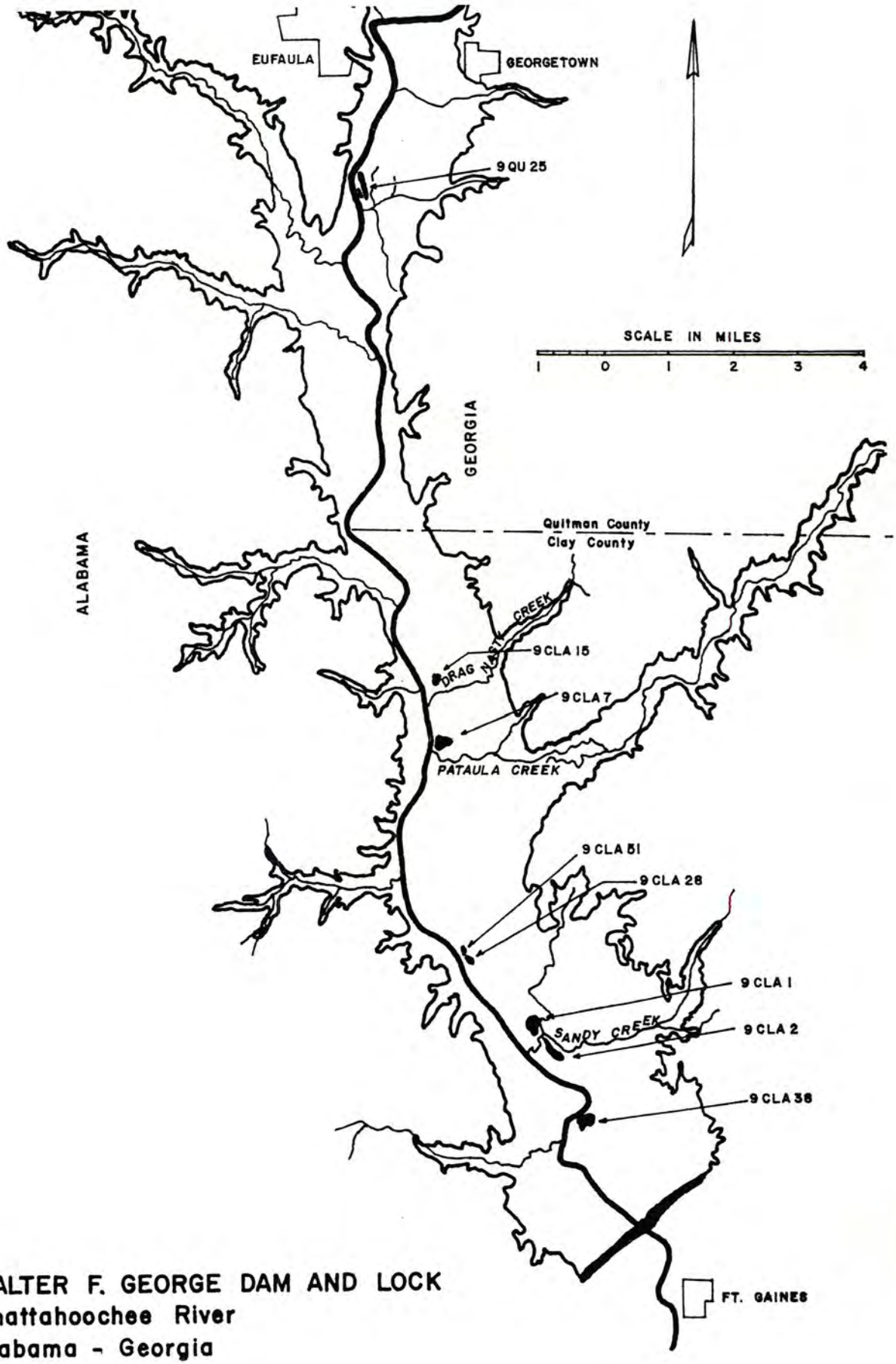
In writing up individual site reports of assigned units of the river basin, one is impressed with the inevitable difficulty that he must confine himself largely to simple repertorial stints with little opportunity for evaluating in wider cultural contexts because the essential data and conclusions from other significant site excavations in the basin, carried out by other collaborating institutions, are not available to him. A really serious consideration is involved in the modus operandi by which eventually some overall or systematic interpretation and conclusions for the total Chattahoochee basin survey can be effected.

A fourth site in the bracketed group around Mandeville, 9 Cla 28, is located beside 9 Cla 51 and is almost confluent as the field map shows. Since sandy alluvium covers much of the karst formation and terrain and surface indications do not help in locating underlying pits or structures, we have made somewhat more frequent use of a special soil borer devised by Sgt. David W. Chase, instead of hit-or-miss wide coverage by survey pits which in many instances will yield comparatively sterile results. A rather high percentage of pit features comes out, with somewhat less than the usual number of test pits excavated. This means that most of the accessioned material comes from good sealed-in archeological context. Despite revisiting in 1959-1960 by assistants David W. Chase and Frank Schnell, Jr., it is probably still desirable to seek further pits and evidences of structures at this site. It appears that 9 Cla 28

intercepts a phase of Weeden Island transitional history, which has not been precisely pinned down and focussed up to the present. Again, this macroscopic impression of overall site potentials in the middle Chattahoochee in its accuracy can only be confirmed by a comparative analysis and study of results on a number of sites perceived to relate to the Weeden Island period, excavations carried out by several different sponsoring institutions in the Walter F. George basin. 9 Cla 28 covers a period of Weeden Island developments which Joseph R. Caldwell and Gordon R. Willey thought might be expressed in a "Wakulla period" (instead of the older concept of Weeden Island II), and a specialized ceramically defined interval which Caldwell suggested might be called the Cummings Period. Also, A. R. Kelly has summarized the results of salvage survey in the lower Flint ten years in which he noted the gradual disappearance of complicated stamping with a marked tendency to produce deliberately textured and roughened effects on pottery exteriors - the same tendency which led Chase and Schnell to define some local pottery variants at 9 Cla 28. A probably significant showing of a distinct variant of triangular, serrated projectile point is noted at 9 Cla 28, which might be a sensitive time-marker in Weeden Island site chronological determinations, if verified widely in the general area. Some of the sites surveyed by Harold Huscher for the Smithsonian in 1959 and 1960 definitely seem to have a bearing on Weeden Island developments.

The return of Sgt. David W. Chase from military service in Korea and assignment to duty at Fort Benning in 1962 has made possible his continued survey and cooperation with archeologists of several institutions currently engaged in Chattahoochee basin survey.

County officials and local citizens have assisted the archeological survey in Clay and Quitman counties very materially. Mrs. Lee Clayton and Harry Conner of Eufaula were very active and special note is taken of the assistance rendered in Clay County by the County Commissioners in providing a road patrol to expedite clearing of top disturbed dirt. Similar assistance made possible a much more extensive clearing of the survey area at 9 Qu 29, with thanks due the Quitman County Commissioners.



WALTER F. GEORGE DAM AND LOCK
Chattahoochee River
Alabama - Georgia

CULTURAL HISTORY AT 9CLA2

CLAY COUNTY, GEORGIA

by

Richard Nonas and Clemens de Baillou

Along the bottoms of the Chattahoochee River in Clay County, Georgia - just south of the Mandeville Mound (9Cla1) and across Sandy Creek which flows at its foot - is another area of extensive aboriginal occupation, 9Cla2, lying on two level terraces 2000 feet long and 150 and 160 feet respectively above sea level. The terraces follow along adjacent to the creek as it flows first northwest and then, for a short distance west, making a norrow and extensively cultivated band that is today open field surrounded on all but the south-east side by stands of timber. For most of its length, the band is about 300 feet wide, but narrows toward the north to about half that width. From end to end, a great variety of cultural materials can be seen on the surface - artifacts ranging from the Archaic, through the Woodland, Mississippian and Historic Periods. On the extreme northwest, a heavy outcrop of worked flint, in workshop proportions is visible. When the site was first recorded in 1960 by Harold Huscher, Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys Archeologist, it had already been taken over by the government as part of the Walter F. George Lock and Dam Project. Huscher, after a surface survey, called it "an important multi-component site," and placed its eventual excavation in his top-priority group. That excavation was carried out in the summer of 1960 by a University of Georgia field crew led by Richard Nonas and Clemens de Baillou.

Its location makes 9Cla2 particularly interesting, lying as it does just sough of the 9Cla1 mound-group, itself probably the most important site in the valley area. 9Cla1 has a long, known and stratified history; one which overlaps considerably with the occupation of 9Cla2, a quarter of a mile away. The two are clearly connected. Yet 9Cla2 seems more than just a suburb to the "town" across the creek. It seems, certainly, to have been occupied earlier, and, for at least for a time, to have been the scene of rather specialized and special activity. It must be seen then, not as an isolated campsite, but as an important segment both geographically and functionally, of the dynamics and history of Mandeville life.

Work started on the site on August first and continued until August 29th. The site was surveyed and two excavation units laid out. The first, called X-1, ran, from a datum point arbitrarily set where the creek takes a hairpin bend at the easternmost extension of the

site, to the point 400 feet to the northwest where the site narrows and angles off more to the north. On the line between these two points stakes were driven every hundred feet. The line formed, ran 55 degrees west-of-north and, together with the second excavation unit (X-2) which ran parallel to it 200 feet to the soughwest, covered most of the main body of the site. (See Figure 1) X-2 ran to a point at the end of the terrace 1300 feet to the northwest, and it too was staked every hundred feet. A third, and smaller excavation unit was later set up between the two. The northwest end of the site was handled separately in a fourth excavation unit, X-4. A line perpendicular to X-1 at the point of its northwest end was first surveyed. This too was staked at one hundred foot intervals. From the point on this line 100 feet from X-1, a sight was taken to the extreme northwest tip of the site, and this line - again staked every hundred feet - became X-4. X-4 runs 40 degrees west-of-north, and is 500 feet long.

Thus the site was ridged, in its main part, by two parallel rows of stakes, and in its narrow northwest end split with a single spine of stakes. These stakes became, most of them, the locations of ten-foot excavations. Such excavations were dug along the "ridge" of X-1 at points 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 feet northwest of the datum. No excavation was made along X-1 from the point 900 feet northwest of the datum to that point 1400 feet northwest of the datum, for that area was alive with briars too thick to be easily cleared, and was in any case an area of only shallow deposit above the red clay base. Along the X-2 line, excavations were dug 100, 200, 300, 400, 600, 800, 1000 and 1200 feet from the southeast end, giving fairly complete coverage to that "ridge" of the site. X-3 was a single ten-foot by ten-foot excavation set up to investigate a lone outcrop of mussel shell. The line of X-4 was dug at points 100, 300 and 500 feet from its southeast end. The excavation at X-4/500 feet, however, lay 400 feet to the northeast, and parallel to the X-4 "spine" itself, the move being necessary to avoid an obstacle.

Thus, in four excavation units, twenty ten-foot by ten-foot pits were dug, all down either to the red clay base from which the terraces rise, or to and through layers of sterile sand above that base. Each was dug by a two-man crew in arbitrary half-foot levels. And after each level the floors and walls were troweled clean and inspected for both intrusions into the soil, and indications of changing natural soil-strata. Such natural strata were, where present, extremely difficult to read; impossible, in fact, to see from the top as digging progressed. Work by arbitrary levels was therefore not so much a convenience as a necessity. Intrusions luckily showed somewhat more clearly. Those of cultural significance were immediately pedestaled and work was continued around them. Later, each was carefully sectioned and cored by hand. Of the two-man crews, one dug and the other sifted the material through shaker-screens of three-quarter inch mesh. All material removed was so sifted. Two crews were employed at all times.

For each ten-foot by ten-foot excavation, at least one wall profile was drawn, usually the one that lay along the line that defined the

excavation unit. Where necessary, extensions were made to the ten-foot squares in order to follow out features that continued into the walls. Such extensions are clearly indicated on Figure 1.

9 Cla 2 lies on two concentric sand terraces covering the hard red clay beneath. The site itself outlines all the land in the immediate area approximately 150 feet or more above sea level. The section covered by X-2, however, is somewhat higher, going up to 160 feet. Excavations indicated that the clay base is somewhat more level (See figure 2). But elevation does seem to be a factor in the differential occupation of various parts of the site. In terms of the history of aboriginal habitation, 9 Cla 2 seems to break down into three distinct areas: the high ground taking in most of X-2, the slightly lower ground closer to the creek, and the far north-west. The material collected in each of these differs considerably from that found in the others. Over the course of time the center of occupation seems to have changed as the camp itself and the people in it changed.

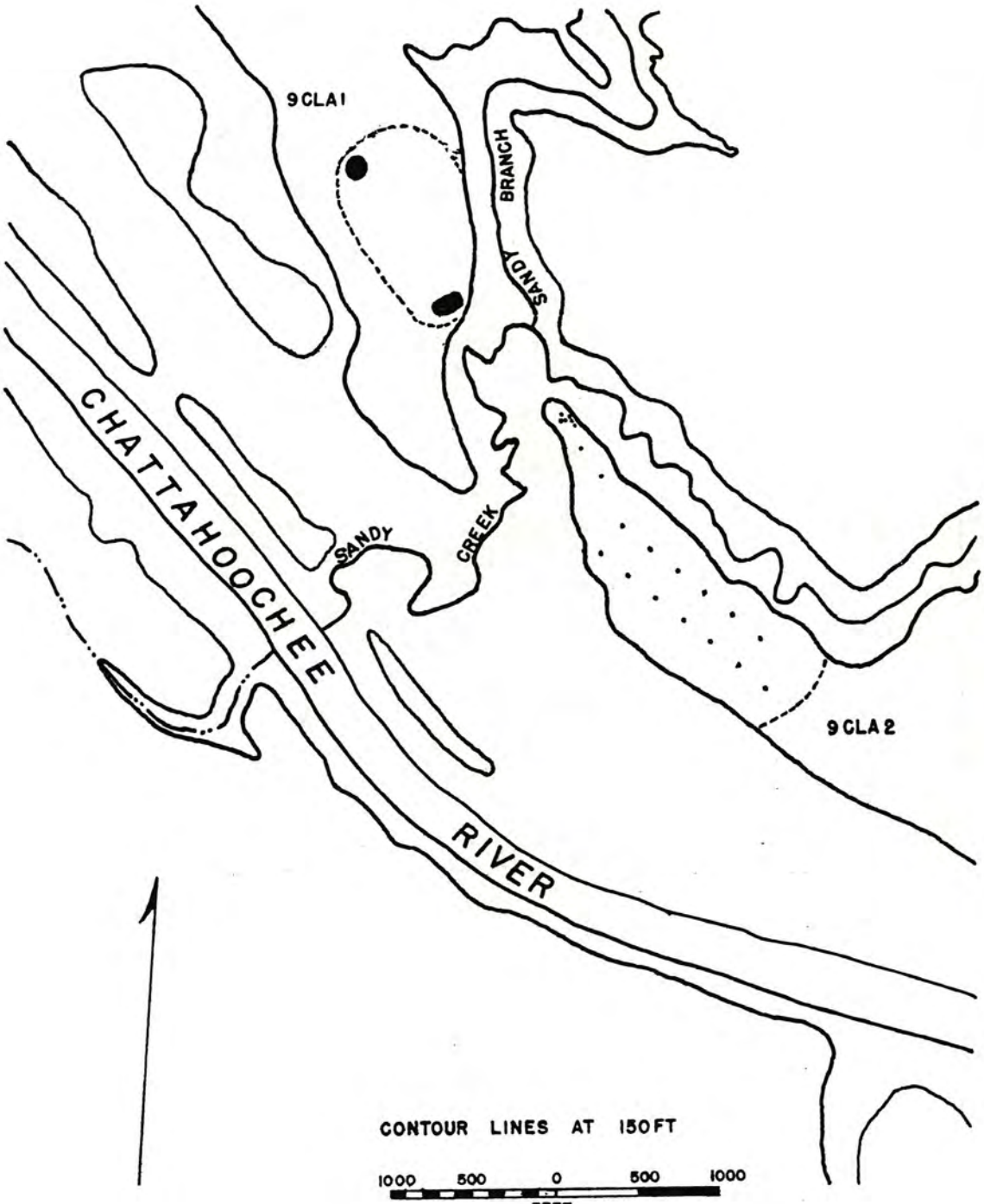
The first people to utilize the area were probably small Archaic hunting bands whose occupation was more temporary than permanent. Their remains, in the form of large Savannah River Type points scattered most sporadically through the X-1 and X-4 areas along the creek, constitute no constant level but rather a sprinkling in the lower strata of cultural occupation. Four were found - one on the surface, a second in the plow zone - as well as a great many that seem similar to the stemmed, notched asymmetric forms of the Early Macon Flint Industry. At least four fit into this category too, and they also were scattered through the lower levels in the area nearest the creek. A few scrapers and two large crude choppers were also found; these last, however, not in the lowest levels and perhaps dating from a later period.

The people who made and used these earliest artifacts may not actually have been totally without pottery; for plain fibre-tempered ware was also found in the same portion of the site and at about the same levels. But levels, it must be pointed out, are frequently mixed in this site; sherds over the years find strange bedfellows. Yet of the 23 fibre-tempered sherds, none were found in direct association with a lithic artifact that could safely be termed Archaic. In any case, the earliest Woodland life, life with fibre-tempered pottery, was probably not too different from the terminal Archaic which preceded it. Then also, similar small bands must have utilized that same area in about the same way.

But the most important cultural manifestation in that area close to Sandy Creek is not the earliest Woodland; rather it is the culture that follows and grows out of it - the culture that appears soon after and replaces it, the culture defined by Deptford pottery. Deptford ware was here mostly of the linear checkstamped variety, though many plain, and bold check are also common. In X-1 (excluding the top level in each case), 185 of the 240 decorated sherds are Deptford; a single banner-stone and most of the plain sherds are too.

The population that made these early Woodland wares seems much larger than the Indian groups who previously occupied the site, but its life was not much different. Nor was its location. Deptford artifacts are found in quantity, along the creek from X-1/400 to X-1/700. Little Deptford cultural material lay either further to the northwest or to the southwest in X-2. Thus, what was probably the first real, if small, settlement of 9 Cla 2 was also located only in the one small area along Sandy Creek. With time, however, changes came; with time, Deptford remains changed to Swift Creek.

The Swift Creek settlement on 9 Cla 2 was also a small village, and it too was situated almost exclusively along the creek, though now it extended into X-4 as well as X-1. Of the 106 decorated Swift Creek sherds found on the entire site, 76 were collected in X-1, 17 in X-4, and only 8 in X-2. With this Swift Creek ware, were two pebble-sized balls, four hammerstones, and parts of two pipes (one an elbow type, the other either elbow or monitor) - all indicative of Swift Creek culture. (Fairbanks p. 288, Willey p. 394.) The early and middle manifestations of Swift Creek ware seem to be present; at least, the range of stamping runs from weakly impressed, with narrow lands and simpler designs, through bold, broad, curvilinear, to the larger and more careless patterns. The cultural remains of this occupation are not much greater than those of admittedly shorter previous and subsequent periods, in which population could not have varied too greatly; yet Swift Creek is usually thought of as a more lengthy cut of history. But this equality of artifactual remains is true only for living refuse - pottery vessels, etc. It is by no means true for strictly lithic remains; and in this lies a functional explanation. For, during the Swift Creek occupation, the northwest end of the site was a workshop for the manufacture of stone tools. In our three ten-foot squares, 2887 waste flakes, 5 edged flakes, 22 projectile points, 33 cores, 15 scrapers, 1 chopper and 1 drill were recovered. These alone, suggest a long period. Most of those that can be typed seem quite clearly to fit into the Swift Creek occupation of the site. The northwest end was an area in which people worked, where they manufactured necessary tools in Swift Creek times. Fairbanks has pointed out that in this period "chipped stone is abundant," and Willey has suggested that some degree of specialization could already have existed. But whether toolmaking was a specialty or not, it undoubtedly was important and necessary - especially at this period in the history of the site and inndeed, the entire Southeast. This was the time at which the "town" to the north (the Mandeville mound group and its associated village) was built, or rather, expanded; the time when it came into its own, as both (probably) a religious and ceremonial center of the modified Adena-Hopewell type. Often such centers served two or more villages and "formed a little political nucleus." (Willey, p. 369) 9 Cla 2 was one of these satellite villages to the 9 Cla 1 center, and the area between it and the mound could very well have served as the workshop for the whole town, just as it is possible that the 9 Cla 2 village itself was used for other than purely living purposes. These suggestions have at least this basis: Willey felt that the cults and magical beliefs surrounding hunting were quite strong in the Swift Creek times and made tools especially important


9CLA1
SANDY BRANCH
CHATTAHOOCHEE
SANDY CREEK
9CLA2
RIVER
CONTOUR LINES AT 150FT
1000 500 0 500 1000
FEET

9CLA.1 & 9CLA.2

Legend for illustrations for Cla 2:

I. Part of flat bottom pot. Actual size.

II. 1. worked glass
2. miniature pot
3. clay sphere, semi-perforated
4. clay bead
5. quartz spoke shave
6. drill top
7, 8, 9. awls
10. Problamatic steatite object with transverse groove.

All actual size.

III. 1, 2, 3, 5. Flint projectiles
4. knife
6. hafted scraper
7. drill

All actual size.

IV. 1, 2, 3. Heavy scrapers.

Actual size.

V. 1. Part of steatite bowl
2. scraper

VI. Upper row--Three heavy scrapers; lower row--Fibre-tempered pottery, first, coarse, second, smooth surface, one rimsherd with the denticulated edge shown on white paper.

VII. Upper illustration:
Blades and knives: lower row--flakes with worked edges.

Lower illustration:
First row--drill, asymmetric point and projectile points.
Lower row--on white paper, an unfluted Clovis type, and three end scrapers.

VIII. Upper illustration:
One of the rat collections taken from 40 inches below surface which shows nut grass rhizoms, nut shells, various pottery and stones.

Lower illustration:
Core and flake tools. Second row--first, combination tool scraper with spoke shave. Third row--the last three are hafted scrapers or jack planes, the last one of Microlithic size.

(Willey, p. 450); and no remains of tool manufacture have been found in the mound, or mound-village area, at all, despite intensive excavation; and no defined house patterns and very few post holes, have been found in the area of Swift Creek concentration along Sandy Creek in 9 Cla 2; this too, despite extensive excavation.

Swift Creek pottery eventually fades into Weeden Island types, though in most of 9 Cla 2 these types are not as common as their predecessors. But with the change in pottery style comes change in other things as well. The site expands. Occupation now seems to be distributed all over the site area, with the greatest concentration on the high terrace of X-2. The village covers more ground. Of the 66 decorated Weeden Island sherds found, 39 of them were in X-2, 25 in X-1, and only 2 in X-4. The center of occupation had shifted. The great percentage of even plain sherds in the X-2 collection are clearly Weeden Island; and this is certainly not true of the rest of the site. And these Weeden Island finds come in the lower levels of the X-2 excavations, while for the most part they lie above various older types in the creek-side section of the site. Occupation, if not population, had expanded and a new physical center developed. It was perhaps at this time, as some archeologists conjecture, that horticulture was introduced.

The next ceramic tradition visable on 9 Cla 2 is Lamar, mostly of the Roods Focus Type. Here too occupation is of the total site; here too the highest concentration is on the high central terrace. Of 50 decorated sherds of Lamar type, 29 were found in X-2, 13 in X-1, and 8 in X-4; and the plain sherds follow the same pattern.

And by pre-Lamar times, the mound group across Sandy Creek had seen total changes, just as the occupation pattern of 9 Cla 2 had changed. The final clay cap had been added to the Mandeville Mound making it a flat-topped Mississippian ceremonial platform mound, and the town around it had taken on, quite probably, the unique form of a Mississippian ceremonial center. The entire complex of town and surrounding villages had changed, too.

But the final change came in historic times, with the proto-historic and historic Muskogeans---and an overlay, or rather sprinkling, of Chattahoochee Brushed pottery, from end to end; over both terraces, over all that went before.

Stratigraphy in 9 Cla 2 is muddy. Deposits for the most part are shallow, the area highly and continually cultivated, and intrusions frequent. Animal burrows (Krotavina) are frequent and deep. All levels are mixed levels; Lamar finds occur in even the deepest cuts, and Deptford in the highest. What stratigraphy does appear, appears horizontally. It is the horizontal sections of the site that have had differential occupation. How this works out numerically can be seen in Figure 3.

Especially noteworthy in a site of this sort is the almost complete absence of both food refuse and house remains. Features 2 and 3 represent the only possible house remains found. Feature 2 is a burnt clay floor three and one half feet long by one and one half feet wide, a foot below the present ground surface in a heterogeneous level of X-2/300. There is no indication either of a hearth outline or of house posts. To be safe, an extension to the ten foot square was dug. It showed nothing. Feature 3 is another burnt area, this time in the hardpan above the base clay. In this, daub was found, some of it bearing the impression of wattle poles. This burnt area is about two feet long by one and a half feet long, and is a foot and a half below the present ground surface in X-2/600, in a level containing mostly Weeden Island material.

Only two traces of food refuse were found. One was a very shallow mussel shell cache on the surface. This was designated Feature 6, and occasioned the excavation of the ten-foot square X-3. The shells, however, went only two-tenths of a foot below the surface. The second find of food refuse was again in Feature 2, where some of the burnt clay showed clear impressions of nuts. It is possible that this is only the remains of what in this area is called nut-grass; a weed, each of whose roots carries a cluster of nuts. These are not, today, considered edible.

Other features were only empty and shallow pits.

Culturally, functionally, and ecologically, 9 Cla 2 is a part of the complex of Mandeville life. For most of its history it has looked to that center, as the part looks to the whole. Yet through time, its relationship to that whole has changed. And in those changing relations, lies the importance of the site. Unfortunately, the final results of the Mandeville 9 Cla 1 excavations are not available, so no more detailed analysis than this one can yet be made. Yet such an analysis must eventually be undertaken if we are to understand fully the culture of the local ceremonial and political centers of Woodland Georgia.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY AT 9CLA2

In December, 1960, in conference with Harold Huscher, chief-of-party for the Smithsonian at the Walter F. George river basin, it was decided that some additional test-pitting at 9 Cla 2 would be desirable. This decision would allow for more testing of the north periphery of the site, which Nonas had left because of heavy briars, would intercept part of the site on which there seemed to be more surface indications of a flint workshop.

Four additional 10x10 testpits were excavated in this section (see map of site prepared by Nonas, with the additions at the north periph), and are labelled A, B, C, D, in the text. It is evident from these tests that there is a strong showing of flint chips and worked tools which tend to occur in concentration at the deeper levels, 12-18, 18-24, 24-30, 30-36, 36-40 inches. Reference to the stratigraphic summaries of catalogued materials (see attached chart) shows plain pottery and some Pinellas Incised occurring in the 0-7 inch level; a practical absence of Swift Creek; a fair showing of fibre-tempered sherds beneath the plow zone; with the strongest representation of worked and scrap flint coming out in the deeper levels. Nonas reported very little of significance in vertical stratigraphy in his tests but found some "horizontal distribution" in a differential way over the site, which he emphasized in his "cultural history" of 9 Cla 2.

Huscher was much interested in the mechanical resorting and distribution of artifacts incident to animal burrowing (krotavinas) and encouraged de Baillou to take notes on this occurrence. Dr. James Jenkins, in the Wildlife Department at the University, is an expert on these animals and has provided us with some notes on their habits. However, as desirable as controlled experiments would be to demonstrate the extent of this burrowing and an estimate of the mixing of artifacts that goes on, I have considered that under the pressure of a salvage program we had neither the time nor the funds to undertake a controlled excavation prism and to attach another specialist to our staff. One of the photographic plates, no. 5, shows a typical collection of pack-rat items found in one "deposit" at the bottom of a krotavina. At several of the basin sites in southwest Georgia, the activity of these rodents is a marked feature. Any 10x10 square when cleared beneath the plowline to expose lighter soil immediately exhibits signs of rodent burrowing and those trails dip down and in some instances, where the sandy soil overburden over clay is 3 or 4 feet or more thick, the krotavinas will penetrate to that depth. The trails usually contain a darker to grey-drab colored soil fill, containing some detritus, with a deposit of stones and assorted collection of surface objects at the terminal end of the trail. It may be a source of confusion to the archeologist new to southwest Georgia, but one accustomed to the red

and white podsols and the sandy stretches of bottomland in southwest Georgia soon learns to deal with this source of "inverted stratigraphy" in the local excavations. I am convinced from my own experience that with careful troweling and cataloguing from arbitrary levels of 6 to 8 inches, with notes on krotavinas and root disturbances, that reliable stratigraphic indications are still available wherever the cultural material is sufficient to provide statistical references.

The additional four testpits provide more data on the indicated preceramic or Archaic horizon at 9 Cla 2. Nonas' more extended pit survey over the extensive ridge on which the site is located permits more indications as to the horizontal spread of cultural materials in the different time periods. His observation that 9 Cla 2 might well have been the workshop for stone working during the periods of main occupation at the master site 9 Cla 1 (Mandeville) across Sandy Creek seems to have merit. It should be noted, however, that in the numerous test pits sunk by Kellar in Mandeville village area that there was evidence of flint knapping and pressure-flaking in the deeper midden, i.e., mostly in Deptford times. On the occupation levels at Mound A, as distinguished from the constructional or fill levels, there was comparatively little secular activity indicated either by pottery or stone work.

At various points in the Walter F. George river basin survey, contacted by field parties of the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Alabama and the University of Georgia, more or less attenuated segments of the Archaic horizon have appeared. McMichael encountered an interesting component in his Oliver Basin "Standing Boy" complex, which he equated with Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic in the northern Alabama, Tennessee, and the Macon Plateau Flint industry of middle Georgia. The first four photographic plates of 9 Cla 2 artifacts largely reflect the Archaic materials. Number 1 shows some of the heavy scrapers. Some large fibre-tempered sherds, both smooth and "coarse" types, are figured. Number 2 shows a typical series of cutting tools; these are flakes, some with sharp working edges "use tools", others with delicate pressure-flaking (hard to show in photographs) on the cutting face. Number 3 shows some scrapers with the working plane at a 45 to 60 degree angle and one which might be classified as a microlith. Number 4 shows a drill, projectile points including one asymmetric form. The "unfluted Clovis" occurs frequently in the Macon Plateau flint industry along with other fluted examples. One of the projectiles is of the beveled, notched class, the so-called "spinners" so characteristic of the coastal Archaic in Georgia. A current study of the Archaic and transitional Woodland in northeast Georgia, based on the 70,000 artifact collection of E.B. Mell at the University of Georgia, finds these beveled points to be one of the most widespread types in Georgia and the immediate Southeast. Joffre Coe at the University of North Carolina figures two or three variations in the earliest stratified levels of the Archaic in North Carolina. The end scrapers are ridged (keeled) or turtle-back plano-convex forms which are usually associated with the aforementioned beveled points in Georgia and the immediate Southeast.

The somewhat stronger showing of Early Archaic at 9 Cla 2 might indicate the desirability of further excavation to recover materials from this horizon. It is possible, however, that other sites along the lower and middle Chattahoochee, show even heavier concentrations. Until a final overall comparison of site findings from the river basin is possible, the advantage of further survey at 9 Cla 2 is not too evident.

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Depth of Red Clay Base Beneath the Surface

All readings are from the surface down.

Figures for unexcavated areas obtained with a hollow metal probe-rod.

	X-1	X-2
100	.5'	1.5'
200	.5-1.0'	2.0'
300	1.0-1.5'	1.0-1.5'
400	not reached	1.0'
500	more than 2.0'	1.5'
600	deeper than 2.5'	1.5'
700	.5'	2.0'
800	1.5'	2.0'
900	1.0'	1.0'
1000	.5'	1.5'
1100	1.0'	?
1200	1.0'	2.0'
1300	1.5'	1.0'

Horizontal Stratigraphy of Decorated Sherd Classes

	X-1	X-2	X-4	Total
Fibre-tempered	17	0	8	23
Deptford	185	28	27	240
Swift Creek	76	8	17	106
Weeden Island	25	39	2	66
Lamar	13	29	8	50
Chattahoochee Brushed	20	25	20	65

Square A					Square B							Square C				Square D				
0-7	7-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	0-7	7-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-40	0-7	7-12	12-18	18-24	0-7	7-12	12-18	18-24	24-30
8					26	14	6	3	9=,16	6	1=	21				23	21	22	17	7
1					5;											1				
											1=									
					4															
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2	2				2	1"	2		1=	1			6"		2	2	3		1	
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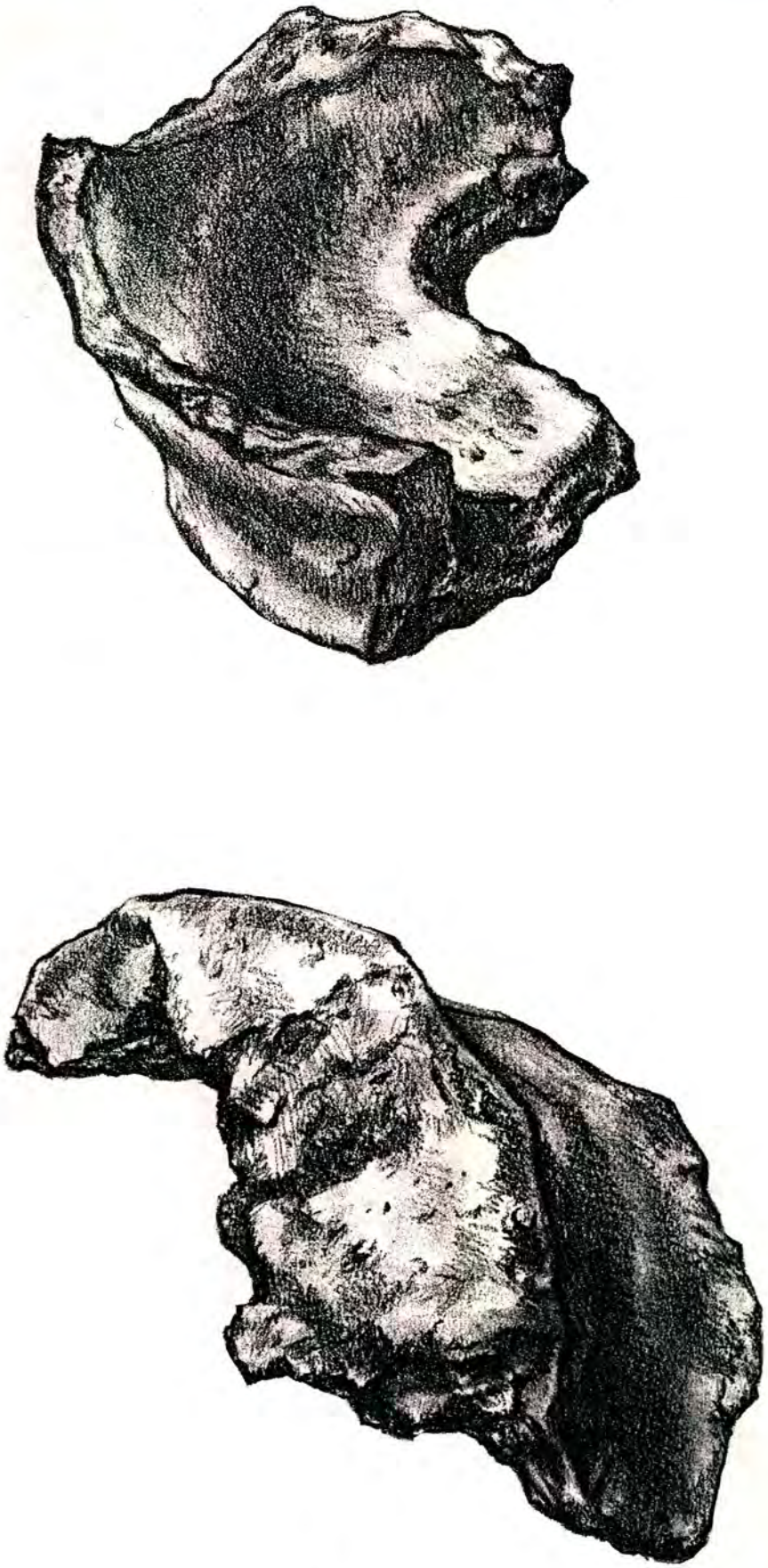
			2*			3						1				1	1@	2		
2			2		1	2+	1		1				3			2++		1+++	1	1
1	1				2'	3#	4	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1	3	3
							1													
							1						1	1					1	
																		1		
4										1		6	3		3	2				5
30	55	59	50	9	68	62	63	30	27	3	3=	40	30	28	15	26	57	55	81	
12	14		6	3	10	14	2		7=,6	4		6	3	6			4			

*spinner type

; incised decorated one stab and drag
** 1 straight, one incised decorated
' one microlithic
" rim
+ 1 scraper with Spoke shave
#3 jack plain
= contents of krotavinas

?diagonally incised, possibly part of a pipe

++ 1 flake knife
. one red painted
@ unfluted Clovis
: 2 red painted
+++broken tool



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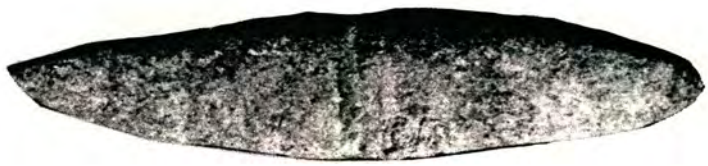

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IV

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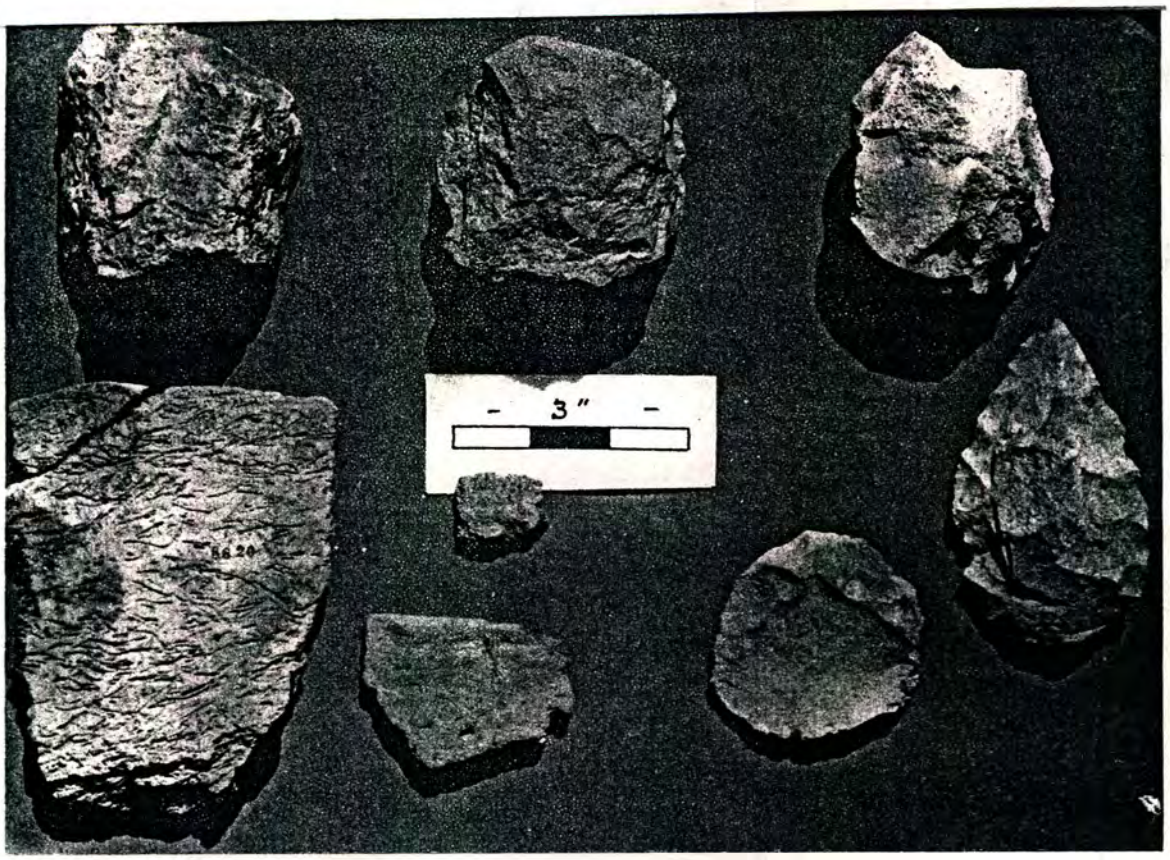
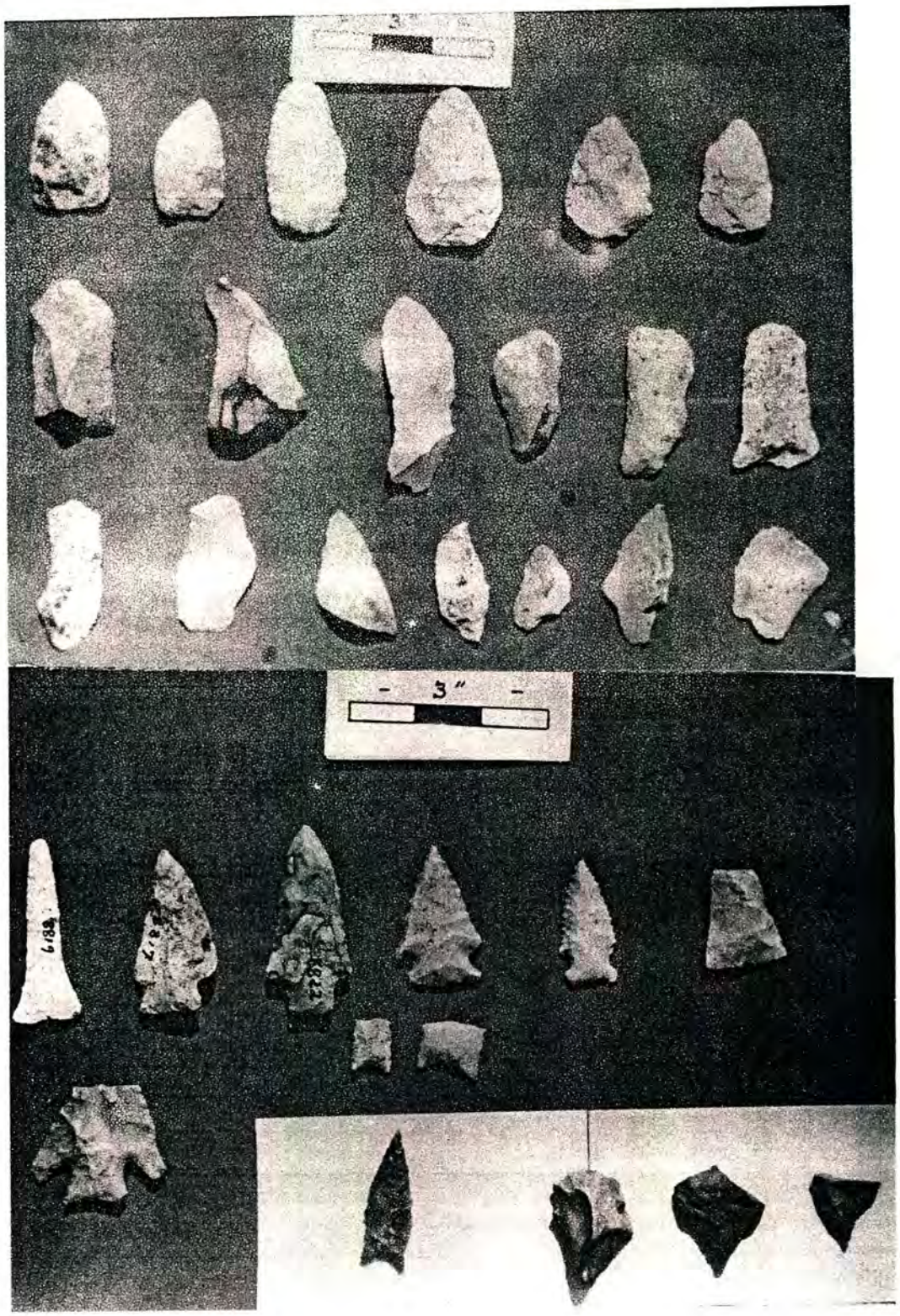
V



VI



VII

REPORT ON PATAULA CREEK JUNCTION, 9CLA7

by

A. R. Kelly, David Chase, and Frank Schnell, Jr.

The site is located on the north bank of Pataula Creek about 200 yards north of its junction with the Chattahoochee river. Pataula Creek is the nexus of numerous archeological areas well up stream, the most important of which comprises the multiple mound site of the Singer Mounds now known from analysis of surface collections to belong to a focus closely allocated to the Rood Plantation mounds.

A broad terrace paralleling the creek, broken transversely by river erosion exhibits most of the surface materials and evidences of habitation. The site was first surveyed by David W. Chase in August of 1959 in a rapid reconnaissance of sites in Clay county given high priority in the initial survey appraisal of Harold Huscher of the Smithsonian Institution. Chase reported as follows on this occasion: "A thorough investigation involving surface examination mainly showed the site to be a multiple component containing features (pit tests) with occupational evidence of Weeden Island (late, numerous Wakulla sherds) Rood's Focus, and a late Ocmulgee Fields or historic occupation. The latter was particularly strong in some areas where much brushed pottery was found. Occasional fragments of bottle glass, china, some iron occurred in these areas. Another level is suspected in view of the large number of corded sherds recovered. One sherd of steatite was found along with numerous weathered chips indicating possible pre-pottery. The site proper is roughly 300 yards long and occupies a second river terrace. It is characterized by light to dark brown rather loose sand which runs to an undetermined depth. The writer feels that this site is an important one in view of the cultural variety represented as well as its relative size." Later, on further test pitting by Chase and Frank Schnell, the site was perceived to be significant as a component of a relatively "pure" late Weeden Island, transitional into the Wakulla Focus of the type exemplified at Huscher's HO28 on the Alabama side.

In the 1960 season preoccupation with 9 Cla 1, Mandeville, prevented anything more than additional testpits at 9 Cla 7, but in the spring a volunteer group of 30 workers under the supervision of A. R. Kelly and Frank Schnell returned to the site and adequately surveyed the site in numerous 10 x 10 foot strat cuts. Some of these on higher terrace terrain hardly extended through more than plowed ground as the ground here had been truncated by plowing so that red clay sterile zone was struck at a depth of 1 foot. It became evident that extensive plowing had truncated the high hummocky areas with filling into the low-lying swales of the rolling topography. In these shallow cuts no good archeological context could be found as collections represented redistribution

by modern cultivation over a period of many years. In the balance of the strat pits, arbitrary 5 inch levels with the topmost representing the plowed ground or humic zone went down to 24 inches in some and 32 in others. Soil profiles thus exposed indicated that the whole terrace had been swept by freshets and river erosion many times with scarcely any original depositions left in situ. The absence of refuse or storage pits, except in the original tests by David Chase disclosed by systematic soil auguring, in the extended site survey, along with the failure to uncover any postmoulds of aboriginal building activity demonstrated the practically complete truncation of the site with redistribution along alluvial depositional lines of sandy deposits.

Excluding the shallow strat pit cuts and embracing only catalogued material from arbitrary zones in pits which exhibited material to at least 24 inches, the eventual ceramic analysis comprised a total of 1439 study sherds catalogued from levels 00-.05, 0.5-1.0, 1.0-1.5, 1.5-2.0, 2.0-2.5, and 2.5 to 3.0. From the chart summary of results it is evident that all of the sherds (less than 5%) came from the three top levels and hardly occurred beneath 1.5 depth.

Despite severe truncation of the original occupational soil zones and subsequent redistribution by river erosion and plowing, there still appears to be some indications of crude vertical stratigraphy in the pottery types that are known to be diagnostic of archeological cultures defined in the literature for southwest Georgia and northwest Florida. Modern cultivation plus river erosion and alluviation and plowing redistribution have tended to flatten out the topography of the terrain, truncating the high spots of the hammocks and filling in the swales. Small scale contour intervals and maps made of the site as it is today indicates that the spread between original high and low contour intervals of the site in aboriginal times must have been several feet greater than the total depth to which cultural material is found in strat testing now. If pottery from successive occupations of the site still tends to occur in the deeper strat pits in a stratified condition, we can only conclude that even such radical disruption of archeological context as has occurred here cannot entirely destroy all chronological implications.

It is interesting to observe that all of the historic trade pieces came from the plowed ground, i.e., china, cut nails, rusted iron, crockery. Also, that all 67 Chattahoochee Brushed sherds in the total pottery series come from the top 1.0 level with 63 in the 0.5 level. Sherds identified as Fort Walton Incised, 5 in all and Lake Jackson Plain, 9, came from the same provenience.

By far the largest single category of pottery, Plain Ware, is concentrated in the top 1.0 level, although some comments are necessary in this department. The differentiation of plain or undecorated ware into the several categories of burnished, smoothed, coarse and roughened plain must inevitably entail some arbitrary decisions with a large element of subjective judgment. This is particularly true where the soil context has been whipped and kneaded by decades of

plowing, harrowing, in addition to the wear and tear of severe erosi The distinction between coarse plain and roughened plain may be ofte conventional or arbitrary.

Roughened Plain connotes a deliberate textural modification b the pottery maker by roughening the exterior of the vessel by smearir preexisting stamped or otherwise textured surfaces, or by some delibe rate texturing or roughening of the paste before firing. In some instances, one might question whether the process was intentional; the same effect might be produced inadvertently by sloppy handling of the vessel before firing.

Again, while the distinction between simple smoothing as a tex tural embellishment and burnishing might be ordinarily discernible by macroscopic examination, the determination might be more arbitrary where the material had suffered considerable attrition or chemical etching in the acid soils.

Plain Ware heavily preponderates in the total sherd count of 1439 with 615 "coarse", 264 "smooth" and 177 "roughened", with only 4 sherds designated as burnished. 86% of all the Coarse Plain occurs in the top 1.0 level which may be some measure of the mechanical attrition factor from plowing. Yet of the very small declining population in the lowest levels, 14 in 2.0-2.5 and 24 in 2.5-3.0, 57% is Coarse Plain in the one case and 50% in the other.

Elsewhere in the lower to middle Chattahoochee river basin, as seen in the analysis of many other sites, the phenomenon of deliberate textural treatment to produce a roughened exterior has been remarked by A. R. Kelly and others. Kelly has observed the same tendency in north Georgia at the Etowah site, especially during the epigonal Wilbanks Period of development, and in proto-historic and prehistoric Cherokee sites in northeast Georgia (Tugalo, Chauga, Estatoe).

The most important ceramic index at 9 Cla 7 refers to the tendency of diagnostic Weeden Island to appear at about the 1 foot level, although some of these materials have obviously been scrambled and appear to some extent on the surface. Carabelle Incised, Keith Incised Carabelle Punctated, Weeden Island Punctated, a late Complicated Stamp of Swift Creek origin along with a fair showing of cord-marking make up a series defining an early Weeden Island occupation of the site Weeden Island Plain rimsherds, 26 in 0.0-0.5, 27 in 0.5-1.0, 17 in 1.0-1.5 are also significant in this connection. Wakulla Check Stamped with 35 in 0.0-0.5, 36 in 0.5-1.0, and 9 in 1.0-1.5 tend to confirm the initial appraisal of the site from surface studies as marking a transition from early Weeden Island to a late Weeden Island or Wakulla interval. The strong continuation of plain ware in these levels already remarked is congruent with these general conclusions.

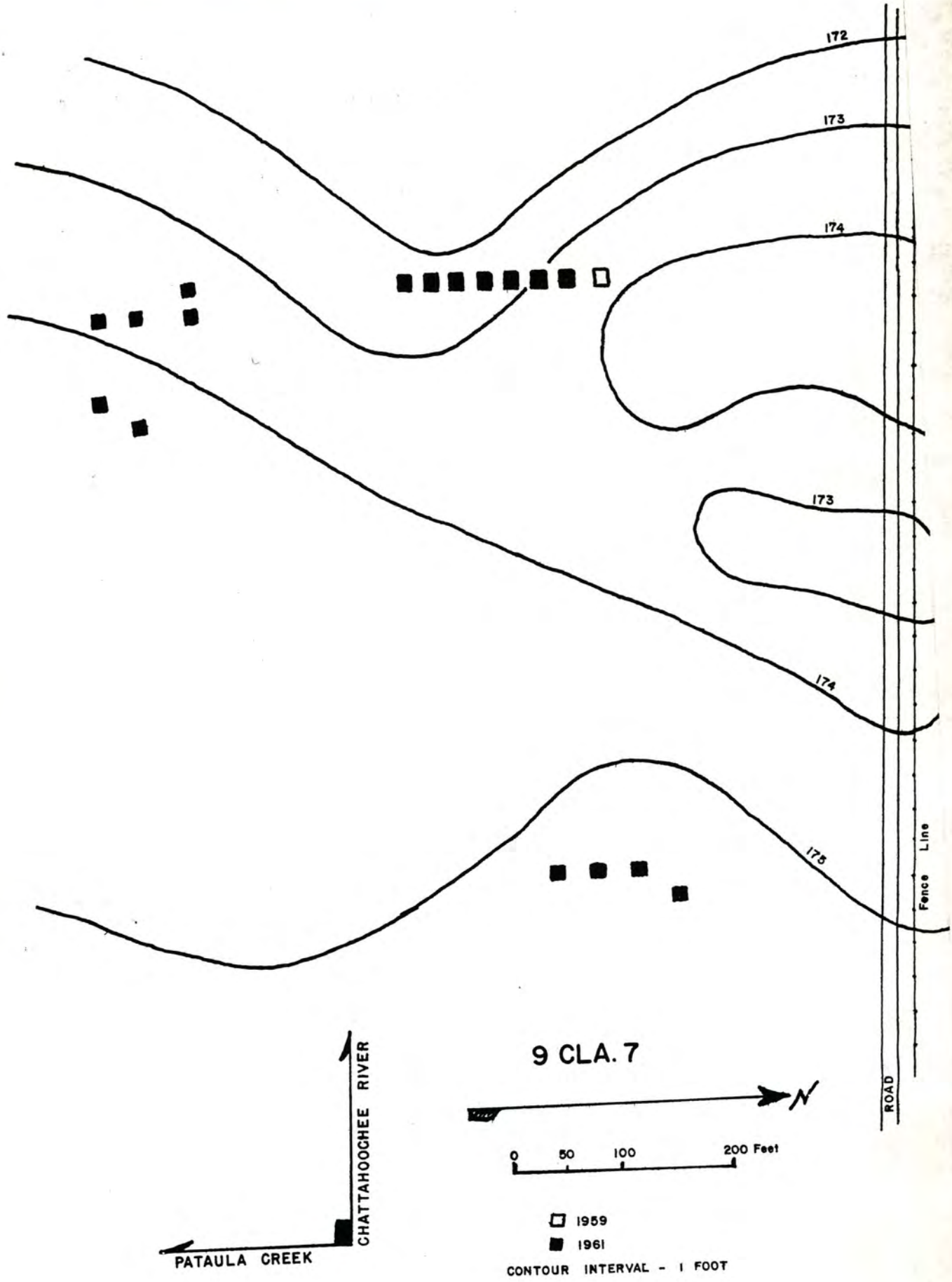
The Woodland horizon is sparsely represented in terms of Early to Middle Swift Creek (only a terminal form present in Weeden Island is found), Simple Stamped, any Deptford equivalent of check-stamped,

Fabric Impressed or Fibre-Tempered. A few Simple Stamped and Fibre-Tempered sherds indicate a sprinkling, very diffuse in the redistributed alluvial sands.

The pre-ceramic or Archaic may be somewhat stronger as good Archaic projectiles, scrapers and cutting tools can be gleaned from surface hunting on the site extensions to the confluent upper terraces of the site. In other Clay County sites a diffuse Archaic picture unfolds. At 9 Cla 2 (see this report) a good-sized workshop was uncovered by Nonas and de Baillou. Even at 9 Cla 1, Mandeville, occasional scattered artifacts, plano-convex end scrapers and side notched beveled points, exhibiting considerable patination, occurred. Only scattered slivers and workshop material at 9 Cla 7 indicate minimal workshop activity in flint-working as the more intact sites. Archaic materials were catalogued from the redistributed sands below 2.0, and a representative sample of these is included in the illustrations. These are typical of knives and scrapers and projectile classes seen at other sites.

The terminal occupation of 9 Cla 7 is represented in the much stronger occurrence of historic trade materials and Chattahoochee Brushed sherds on the surface and in the pits put down along the periphery of the site facing and paralleling Pataula Creek. Making allowance for modern surface redistribution there is still a marked tendency for a clustering of the historic materials at intervals of 50-100 feet along the escarpment formed by the terminal terrace paralleling Pataula Creek. No postmoulds or storage-refuse pits were encountered in the 10 x 10 survey pits made along this escarpment. The historic occupation materials occurred only in the plowed ground and while more thickly concentrated here still could hardly have represented more than a few cabin sites set at intervals along the terrain overlooking the drop-off to the margins of Pataula Creek. An early 19th century settler's house occupied approximately the same spot after Indian times up through ante-bellum days (no local history to document specific ownership). Failure to uncover postmoulds here is understandable not only in terms of plowing disturbance in the midden confined to top 10 inches but also due to the probability that cabins here would be of late 18th century extending into the early 19th century and would have been horizontally laid of the north European cabin type introduced late in 18th century into the Southeast and Georgia.

In summary, 9 Cla 7 appears to be a multiple component site with its strongest occupation belonging to Weeden Island transitional into Wakulla. A fair but diffuse Archaic, a very thin and straggling representation of Woodland, and a small historic late 18th, early 19th Indian settlement represent the other components. Absence of postmoulds, pits, burials or any in situ features, along with the evidence of erosion and alluviation, indicate the complete destruction of aboriginal soil contexts but the redepositions occurred linearly over the hummocky landscape to provide a fair stratigraphic record of the site. 9 Cla 7 will help to document the site history of Weeden Island along the lower to middle Chattahoochee, appearing at the transition between the old Weeden Island I and II, somewhat earlier than the later developments perceived at 9 Cla 28.


172
173
174
173
174
175
ROAD
Fence Line
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
PATAULA CREEK
9 CLA. 7
N
0 50 100 200 Feet
1959
1961
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 FOOT

DRAG NASTY CREEK, 9CLA15

by

Clemens de Baillou

This site is situated in the river bottoms of the Chattahoochee east of Drag Nasty Creek. The main part of the site stretches approximately 800 feet in a North-South direction, and is a small ridge typical of these river bottoms. The ridge itself is composed of several layers of very sandy river sediments, the lower section of which was practically pure sand. On the surface, we found potsherds and flint chips, along with occasional artifacts. The plow zone extended to about 8 inches. Five test pits, 10 x 10, were put down.

The plow zone of about 8 inches continued on into arbitrary levels of 6 inches each. There was no defined stratigraphy or alluviation lines in the sand. Some of the testpits disclosed material down to a depth of 30 inches.

The tables at the next page---showing the total amount of pottery from the excavation, as well as stone artifacts and other cultural objects and the total surface collection---do not indicate any surprises. There are 16 varieties of pottery distributed over 4 arbitrary layers demonstrating a repeated occupation ranging from such early types as Fibre-Tempered to historic occupation with Chattahoochee Brushed. A pre-pottery Archaic occupation was indicated by stone artifacts and chips at a 30"-42" level. Anomalous provenances as sherds of Chattahoochee Brushed at 20"-26" or Fibre-Tempered at 8"-14" are explicable as redistribution because of krotavinas and stream erosion and alluviation.

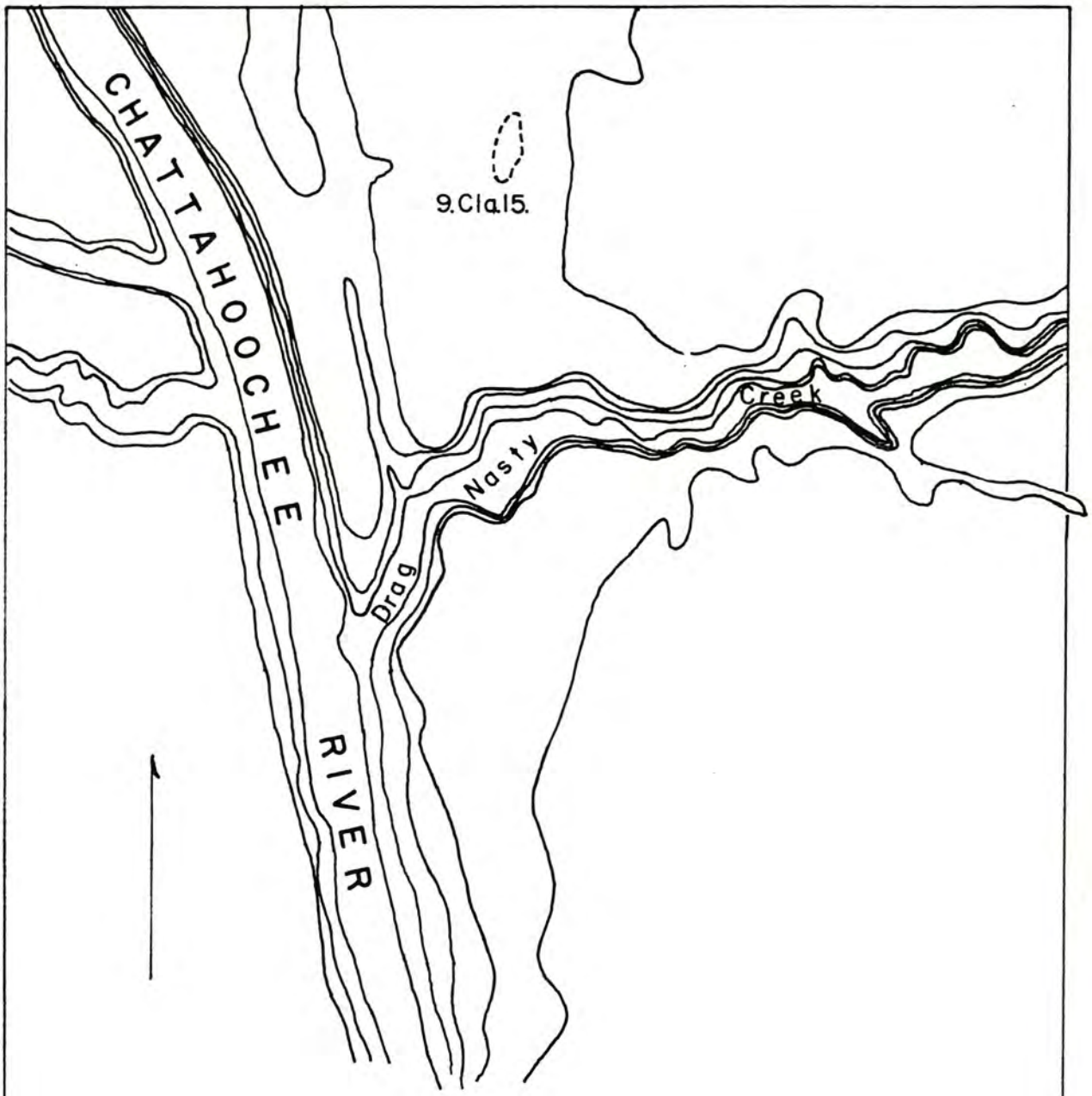
Structural patterns or indications were not found, only three rotten or burned tree stumps. It is evident that there has been some intermittent and sparse habitation or camping on the ridges over a long period of time. The site is not extremely rich but additional test pitting on the adjacent elevation where some pottery shows on the surface might uncover more materials in good context.

Surface	0-8
Brushed	32
Simple Stamp	1
Lamar plain rims	12
Lamar incised rims	1
Wakulla check	8
Weeden Island plain	1
Smooth plain	10
Coarse plain	79
Total pottery	144
chips	56
rocks	8

	0"-8"	8-14	14-20	20-26	Total
Chattahoochee Brushed	5		1	1	7
Fillet Rims	5		3	1	9
Lake Jackson Plain Rims			1	2	3
Fort Walton Plain Rims		2			2
Fort Walton Incised Rims		1			1
Incised		1			1
Scored		1	2		3
Wakulla Check Stamped	1	7	5		13
Carabelle Inc		2			2
Weeden Island Plain Rims	1	2	6		9
Weeden Island Incised	1	1	3		5
Cord Marked	3	3	5	1	12
Deptford Linear Check		1			1
Simple Stamped	1				1
Fibre-Tempered		1	2	1	4
Smooth Plain	6	26	10	6	48
Coarse Plain	35	43	30	24	132
Totals	58	91	68	36	253

	0-8"	8-14	14-20	20-26	26-30	30-36	36-42	Total
Historic iron	3	1						4
worked flint	4	9	5	9	6	2		35
flint chips	22	30	41	40	21	6	3	163
rocks	2	4	14	25	2			47

	8-14"	14-20"	20-26"
Other	1 grinding stone	1 rim adorner	1 core & chopper
	1 pounding stone	3 Lamar daub	1 charcoal daub
	1 daub	1 pellet	2 pebble hammer



9. Cla. 15.

Scale in Feet

1000 0 1000 2000

September 1962

MAP FROM US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS RESERVOIR CLEARING SERIES

Legend for illustrations for C1a 15

1. Jackson plain
2. Plain perforated
3. Plain double rim
4. Carabelle incised
5. Cord marked
6. Wakulla check-stamped
7. Fabric impressed

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

REPORT ON THE CAT CAVE CREEK SITE

CLAY COUNTY, 9CLA28

by

A. R. Kelly, David Chase, and Frank Schnell, Jr.

INTRODUCTION

The Cat Cave Site is located approximately 3 miles north of the Mandeville site (9 Cla 1), where the activities of the University of Georgia field parties were largely concentrated during the seasons of 1959 and 1960. Survey and test-pitting were carried out by Sgt. David Chase, on leave from Fort Benning and temporarily attached to the survey party of the University of Georgia, with Frank Schnell, Jr., and students of the University of Georgia assisting in subsequent stages and revisits of the site. The assembled notes, results of laboratory analysis of materials, and general interpretation of the chronological position of Cla 28 in the lower Chattahoochee survey are presented in this report. The survey activities began in the summer of 1959, with revisits in 1960, and a short excavation during the Spring of 1961.

There was until Spring of 1960 some confusion in the catalogue references to the site, as eventually worked out in conference with Harold Huscher of the Smithsonian Institution field party. Adjacent to the main concentration of surface materials assignable to 9 Cla 28 (see sketch for reference), between two of the "limestone sinks" which form part of the interesting karst formation in the locality, is another site concentration which Huscher had appraised in 1958 as confluent with 9 Cla 28. Surface collections here indicated a differential spread of materials belonging mainly to a late Lamaroid context, which in the recent literature of the Chattahoochee has been called Bull Creek Focus. This has subsequently been scheduled as 9 Cla 51, by agreement, and was excavated in survey testing by Bettye Broyles in the summer season of 1960. Her report will thus constitute a separate analysis apart from the survey and laboratory study of materials from 9 Cla 28. 9 Cla 28, by contrast, is a multiple site occupation, with deposits going down to a considerable depth, but with a major site component tentatively assignable to a late phase in Weeden Island development. No comparatively rich archaeological burden is indicated from surface indications alone at Cla 28 but Sgt. Chase's reconnaissance with a steel borer, coring apparatus, devised at Fort Benning, permitted the location of several large storage pits beneath the surface, which were the basis of three significant test-pitting operations, yielding in all 11 pits which were troweled out, five uncovered by the coring tool, the others appearing

in profile in Test Pit #3 or adjacent to this excavation. Chase's coring tool, a slender steel rod 4 feet long, with a longitudinal slot or groove down one side terminating just short of the point, made it possible to take soil cores from the alluvial sandy topsoils in a manner to insure that humic or black soil from the top would not be carried down. It was particularly effective in revealing pits, filled with dark midden, well below the plowline. Detailed explanation is offered here to explain how such a high concentration of midden in pits could be uncovered without excavating a much more extensive area.

9 Cla 28, Cat Cave Creek, is located in the line of several limestone sinks which appear to mark the course of an underground stream, collapsed in sections marked by the sinks. The "disappearing stream", Cat Creek, enters a small cavern, known locally as "Cat Cave"; the creek borders the eastern edge of the site for about 200 yards, flowing generally north. It passes into the cave in a limestone sink at a point near the northern periphery of the occupational area, appears to turn westward underground and emerges to the west of the site in another sink. Here it passes under a small natural bridge, again appearing and turning southeast to flow into the Chattahoochee river. A small hammocky sandy plateau borders the creek for a distance of 75 yards east of the river; the terrace is approximately 200 yards long and 80 yards wide, with the long axis paralleling the river.

Underlying the sand on the ridge at depths of less than a foot to an estimated six feet in spots is a basal yellow clay. Below this in exposed erosional ditches is exhibited a fossiliferous limestone, a formation (Caryton formation) of the Lower Eocene widely distributed in the lower Chattahoochee. The Walter F. George dam has been constructed upon this formation as a base.

After the initial reconnaissance of the site in late August Test Pit #1 was opened on the north perimeter and carried down to a depth of 5 feet. This was a 10 x 10 test; the excavated soil was cut in arbitrary zones of .5 foot and all material was screened. Strat Pit #2 was made 320 feet to the south of No. 1. Four large storage pits were uncovered in this operation. Levels were arbitrary .5 foot as in Strat. #1. Upon completion of this strat cut, the coring tool was employed in the deep sand to uncover further large storage pits, as these were perceived to be a prominent feature of the site and contained the maximum diagnostic materials in good archeological context. The three strat. pits were considered adequate to yield evidences of stratigraphic succession in the multiple occupation of the site. No clear bedding planes or alluvial lines appeared in the sand, no buried sod lines or distinct occupational zones probably due to extensive leaching in the sandy soil. Nevertheless the materials catalogued from 0.0 to 1.5 feet in the stratigraphic tests were perceived to exhibit a concentration of pottery and stone, distinguishable on typological grounds from the deeper-lying material. The upper occupation has tentatively

been denominated the "Cat Creek Complex", as defined in the text on the analysis of materials; the lower deposits are ascribable to Weeden Island II. The pits, eleven in all, were measured in diameter as soon as they appeared beneath the top humus. All tend to be rather large and deep. Probably one or two had been partially truncated in upper portions or the survey group was unable to define them until a portion of the overburden had been troweled away. Analysis and conclusions are drawn from the arbitrary strat pit levels and the pottery-artifi-factual content of the 11 pits.

DESCRIPTION OF FEATURES. ANALYSIS

Table 1 summarizes essential data on the 11 large storage pits uncovered in the three main stratigraphic tests on the site. With the exception of pit no. 11, a small, round bottomed pit about 12 inches deep and 21 inches wide, all were of substantial size and depth. Perhaps because of its small size, this one had only 4 sherds in the fill. Pit no. 3, on the other hand, opened at a depth of 17 inches from the surface, was 32 inches in diameter and followed by grey soil fill to a depth of 42 inches, and also yielded relatively little material. The appearance or initial detection of mottled soil denoting round to oval pits at varying depths is a puzzling feature. The sandy soils beneath the top plowed ground and humus level is leached light colored sand against which the mottling of pit fill shows up clearly. Extensive burrowing by animals always occur in deep, friable soils of south Georgia and provide a mechanical factor of disturbance which frequently complicates the job of the archaeologists. The criss-cross burrow trails are filled with darker, humic stained soil dragged in or washed in from the surface,along with a certain amount of detritus. They can usually be followed and notations taken by the field excavator record this mechanical pollution of theoretical stratigraphy or deposition of cultural materials. When old burrows occur, however, where adequate collections of diagnostic material are made by level, pottery and artifact type distributions still show clear evidences of stratigraphic succession. We have already indicated that a complex of pottery traits, and a distinctive type of projectile point, appear to fix a late cultural variant of Weeden Island tentatively dubbed "Cat Creek". Subsequent to the survey of 9 Cla 28, Chase and Frank Schnell wrote an addendum to the site notes in which they called attention to an apparent parallel occurrence of the traits in question at 9 Qu 4, surveyed by Harold Huscher for the Smithsonian. At the time of observation in January, 1960, Huscher was still working on Qu 4, a site located three miles southeast of Georgetown, Georgia.

Pits nos. 5 and 8 contained pottery typologically attributed to both Weeden Island II and the "Cat Creek" complex. The other pits contained a large component of the materials considered to define the new local variant.

Although a smattering of Woodland materials was catalogued from the site, as shown in the Table III compilations by arbitrary levels in the three stratigraphic cuts, no pits appear to belong to these earlier occupations. The implication is that the 11 pits represent a cultural continuum from a defined Weeden Island context into a subsequent cultural modification which exhibits a predominance of the types which appear to define a late development from Weeden Island, (Cat Creek).

Actually, analysis of both the pit contents and the strat cuts indicates that the Weeden Island showing is very attenuated, and that the series tentatively dubbed "Cat Cave" very nearly completely dominates the picture. First, with regard to the pit contents, with regards to a Lamaroid context (Plain, Complicated Stamped, and broad lined incised) only 8 sherds turn up in all the pits; in the Cat Cave series, 11 pits give 227 sherds; Weeden Island diagnosed by a Weeden Island Plain, Kieth Incised, Weeden Island Incised, Carabelle Incised, and Wakulla Check gives only 13! So far as pit contexts are concerned, the Woodland series is completely blank. Only 2 sherds may be Wakulla Check in the pits, which means that this ceramic feature which investigators from Gordon R.Willey and subsequently have considered marked a terminal Weeden Island II may be a telltale suggestion that 9 Cla 28 records the last days of a Weeden Island settlement, with gradual modifications to a new variant which can scarcely be ascribed to the Weeden Island tradition.

This new variant, so far as the Cat Cave situation signifies, is largely dominated by a strong showing of pottery characterized by plain pottery and "Roughened" ware. The situation parallels to some extent the findings of A. R. Kelly in describing pottery morphology in the stretch of the Flint River from Bainbridge (Decatur county) to the confluence with the Chattahoochee. Plain and Smooth Plain also bulk large; in the Cat Cave series the smoothing is so evident that it becomes diagnostic. Examination of surfaces shows evidence of pebble smoothing, and in a few cases the end result may be designated "burnished". These latter may be related to the type Weeden Island Plain, but without the pronounced rim fold or wedge thickening.

In the Roughened group surface treatment has not always entirely obliterated signs of an original decoration in the form of check stamping, cord marking. In this ware, the surface appears to have been first stamped then deliberately smeared or roughened, perhaps using the stamp as a roughener. The surface is textured, has a scratchy grainy appearance with occasional patches of smeared or obliterated checks. The entire vessel surface seems to have been treated in this manner, although there are no complete or restorable vessels to judge. Some specimens exhibit a roughed-overcord impressed ware. More rarely what may be corded impressions show on a roughened surface. Some resemblance to West Florida Cord Marked was noted on some sherds. The type is very rare at the site.

In the stone work found in the pits, one unusual projectile type may be correlated with the Cat Cave series. In the pits which featured the Cat Cave Creek pottery as tentatively defined, and occasionally in the upper levels of the stratigraphic test pits, was found a small form of triangular projectile point. These were narrow, concave based, often serrated specimens, rarely longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the smallest around $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. All except one were made from chert and nearly all were found in pits in direct association with the "Roughened" and smoothed plain pottery. A similar occurrence was noted on Huscher's 9 Qu 4, which may provide a check on the late Weeden Island terminal changes tentatively set forth for Cla 28. The type, if substantiated in site comparisons in the

Chattahoochee survey, is distinguishable from the Lamar triangular points (much larger with a straight base), and the Wakulla points which tend to be equilateral triangles which are larger and have concave sides and bases as a rule.

The stratigraphic pits give very much the same results as those from the pit contents. One notes a heavy occurrence of flint chips, with occasional pebble hammers at the base of the deeper strat tests, i.e., nos. 1 and 3, which may indicate the presence of a workshop on one of the burial alluvial terraces. Again the dominant showing is the smooth, roughened, and stamped roughened categories assigned to a presumptive "Cat Cave" series. The Woodland series, mostly fibre-tempered, a half dozen Swift Creek Complicated, and a few fabric-impressed (Dunlap?) tend to occur at the lower depths in the deeper strat cuts. An attenuated showing of incised, plain-denticulate, and punctate is the relic of Weeden Island. Definitely pre-ceramic or Archaic artifacts are comparatively rare on the submerged alluvial terraces revealed in the pits.

CONCLUSIONS

The Cat Cave Creek site (9 Cla 28) appears to be important primarily in affording some indication as to the nature of what happened in the Chattahoochee basin after Weeden Island times. Some sort of a transition from Weeden Island seems indicated. This parallels site situations described by Kelly for the lower Flint and so far as current survey in the Chattahoochee indicates seems to agree with other site situations there. Until survey is completed and the results of the different sponsoring agencies become available, the subareal spread in any synchronic or diachronic way can hardly be observed at this stage of reporting. Sgt. David W. Chase, who has ranged the Chattahoochee over a longer period of time than most observers is struck by the appearance of the Cat Creek projectile point described in the text and thinks this may turn out to be an important diagnostic trait. The fading of the Weeden Island site-marker types has been remarked in both the lower Flint and elsewhere along the lower Chattahoochee. Deliberate texturing, "Roughening" over previously decorated vessel surfaces, was also remarked by A. R. Kelly at the important Fairchild's Landing site in Seminole county, Georgia. The ware previously referred to as McLeod Check on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee needs to be compared with 9 Cla 28 occurrence. Chase's survey in the vicinity of Fort Benning and Columbus indicates a wide spread of Weeden Island but indicates a full-blown Weeden Island developing out of an earlier Woodland context. The chronological developments at the terminus of Weeden Island need more site representation in the overall Chattahoochee survey. It seems evident that 9 Cla 28 will help to fill in this hiatus.

SURVEY OF THE GRACES BEND SITE, 9CLA38

by

A. R. Kelly and Clemens de Baillou

The site is described in its general features and potential in the Smithsonian reconnaissance and site appraisal of Harold Huscher and given an A priority in the ratings. Along with Cla 2, Cla 7, Cla 28, and Cla 51, it comprises a satellite group around the major site at 9 Cla 1, Mandeville. Unit excavations on the other sites were carried out by Richard Nonas, Bettye Broyles, and David W. Chase. Survey operations at 9 Cla 38 consisted of 10x10 test pits put down in the areas of greatest surface concentration of materials by Clemens de Baillou.

In its terrain and ecological relationships the site duplicates features exhibited by most of the prehistoric occupations, settlements or multiple campsites found in the survey of the middle Chattahoochee region. A wide, sweeping bend in the river, known locally as Graces Bend, gives the name to the site. The site area is pan-caked for miles, immediately overlooking a 20 foot bluff above the Chattahoochee river, indented at intervals by low depressed areas representing filled-in sinks, the former site of limestone spriggs. Surface collections of archaeological material were made by Huscher and de Baillou over an area stretching back 1500 or more feet from the river bluff, much re-distributed by nearly a hundred years of modern cultivation. Corn and peanuts are the main crops. The plowed zone extends down to an average depth of 8 inches. The underlying soils are alluvial sand overlying red clay as a sterile zone.

Rodent burrowing, krotavinas, are extensive, and along with the occasional scouring of the loosened soil in the exposed bend area during freshets have dislocated and redeposited much of the original cultural material out of context. Relatively most of the concentration occurs within the top foot of soil. At a depth of 18-22 inches several burned tree stumps appeared. This may be a segment of a buried occupation belonging to the Woodland period, but provides no discernible layering that can be followed consistently in the test pits sunk in this area. Fibre-tempered pottery (see the distribution charts for survey squares attached); a sprinkling of fibre-tempered pottery shows at the surface and intermediate depths with the strongest representation at 18-24 inches. Other Woodland types, especially Swift Creek, show sparingly and with greatest relative strength at the 12-18 inch level.

By far the most preponderating pottery facies has to do with the heavy occurrence of plain, grit pottery. The sherds are badly worn and

eroded by alluvial scouring and plowing and constitute a residual classification in their present condition which cannot be allocated with any assurance to any perceived chronological level. Pinellas Incised sherds occur in all arbitrary zones, declining in the basal components. This Mississippian occupation would appear to be terminal on the site. Brushed pottery is so minor as to be almost negligible.

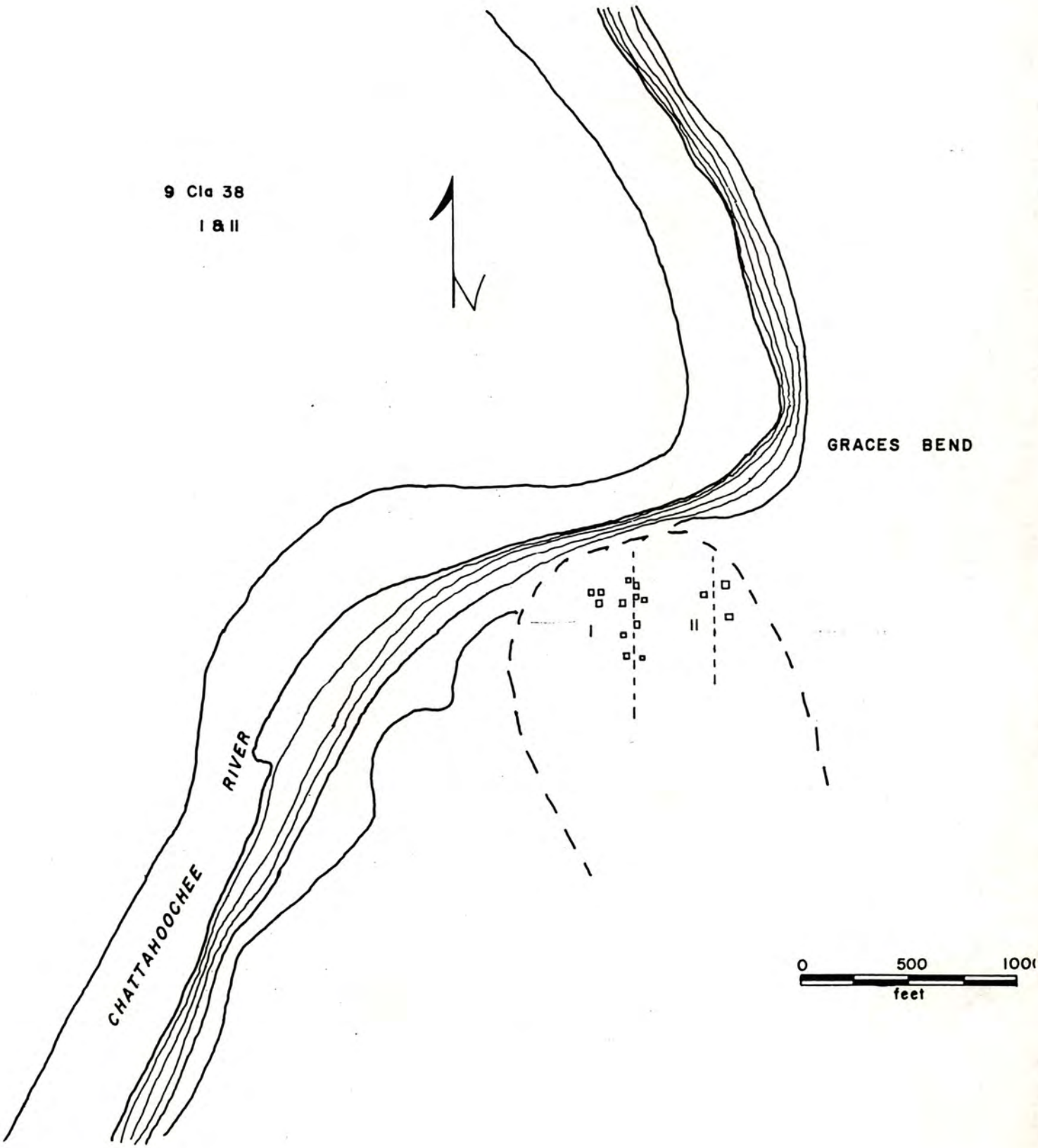
No pits, hearths, consistent midden piles, postmoulds or segments of house patterns were disclosed. The complete absence of these features is considered a measure of the complete disruption of buried soils and occupation zones by recent alluviation and erosion. The situation is reminiscent of numerous other sites, especially 9 Cla 7, where considerable cultural material was redistributed or redeposited, but with all the original soil matrix removed by river erosion. This is a factor which leads the original survey to put a higher priority estimate on site values than the eventual excavation shows to be merited; only considerable test-pitting to sterile base will disclose how completely the original occupation zones have been truncated.

There is some evidence of flint working all over the site, with considerable distribution of scrap materials throughout. Most of the material collected are simply "flakes" --- there are comparatively few worked tools-----and these are not culturally diagnostic. A few cutting tools, side scrapers with definite secondary working along cutting or scraping edges, are heavily patinated and fall within the general class of artifacts elsewhere described in Georgia as "Macon Flint Industry", although the number of these is much less than at 9 Cla 2. Despite animal burrowing (krotavinas), erosion and scouring of old land surfaces and occupied zones, on many Chattahoochee sites there is still some evidence of stratigraphy in the ultimate percentages of catalogued material from arbitrary deposits. It is evident that 9 Cla 38 has been much more disturbed and redistributed, with nearly complete destruction of in situ context.

For this reason, we give the actual findings by stratigraphic or rather arbitrary levels. In the illustrations we show diagnostic material from the site. There is an interesting panel on rimsherds with characteristic loop handles with variations of nodal proturbances, with crudely incised rim sections, all familiar in the Chattahoochee variant of early Mississippian locally denominated Rood Focus. The type site for this culture is at the Rood Mounds, near Georgetown, Georgia, which will be preserved as a recreational area, and potentially as an archaeological area within the government-acquired land area. Joseph R. Caldwell, for the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, spent one season exploring the top of a large pyramidal mound that dominates a half dozen satellite structures, with strat cuts into the core mound. Survey of the type site and its archeological potentials may be said to be in an early exploratory stage; such a large, imposing, and significant site deserves several seasons of careful investigation, with much more time allowed than Caldwell had at his disposal. Survey along the Chattahoochee has shown the widespread occurrence of this culture as one of the components on many multiple-occupied sites within the river basin. The situation at 9 Cla 38 parallels many others in this respect.

The Rood Focus is obviously closely allied on purely morphological grounds with the Macon Plateau mounds of Macon and middle Georgia. Inasmuch as the Brown's Mount component, some nine miles away from the type Macon Plateau site, was for many years the only known other component of this important early Mississippian group, the Chattahoochee site components become all the more important to southeastern archaeology.

Swift Creek sherds are a very faint minority, barely present in the test pit collections. It hardly seems likely that the site could have been occupied for any considerable length of time by any group. Probably small camp sites, seasonal and intermittent, would seem to account for the material found. There are attenuated representations of most of the Woodland and Mississippian diagnostic sherds, with the exception of a perceived Weeden Island. The almost complete absence of any sort of archaeological context in situ for any of the collections largely negatives the utility of site data for chronological or cultural reconstruction purposes. Given burials, some segments of house patterns, even storage or fire pits, a somewhat more reliable study of the ecological and cultural features might be possible. As ultimately determined from adequate testpit investigation, site 9 Cla 38 hardly deserves the priority rating of an A site, recommended for salvage archeology. No criticism of the original reconnaissance and site appraisal attaches; surface indications are frequently not indicative of the real richness of deposits underneath the humus nor the relative integrity of original soil disposition. In spite of the most experienced and shrewd appraisals there will always be A sites which turn out to be B or even C sites; and, conversely, there are B sites which sometimes turn out to be A sites, although these occasiona are less likely since the salvage operations seldom have time or money to be concerned with sites other than those in the tentative A category.


9 Cla 38
I & II
GRACES BEND
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
I
II
0
500
1000
feet

Legend for illustrations for C1a 38.

I. Upper illustration:
Pinellas handles; lower--one nob and two lobs.

Lower illustration:
Upper left--Swift Creek pottery; upper middle-Chattahoochee Brush; right--four samples of Check stamped; lower left--Weeden Island; middle--Pinellas.

II. Upper illustration:
Upper--flake knives with fine worked edges; center--small drill; lower--four projectile points.

Lower illustration:
Various rims, decorated and plain, most of them showing straight cut edges.

III. Upper--part of stone vessels; lower--fibre-tempered pottery.

A LAMAR PERIOD SITE IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA, 9CLA51

by

Bettye J. Broyles

Excavation of 9 Cla 51 was undertaken in August 1960 as part of the salvage program in the Walter F. George Reservoir. The site is located on a terrace on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River at the northwest corner of the former Floyd Griffith property, about midway between the old Stark's Landing and Perry's Landing, Clay County, Georgia (Huscher 1960).

A small test pit dug by D. Chase in the summer of 1959 showed a concentration of material on a low rise about 300 feet west of Cat Cave Creek, therefore this area was chosen for the 1960 excavations.

An area ten feet by twenty feet was excavated to below the midden zone, and one five foot section in the northeast corner of square 100-0 was carried to a depth of five feet below the surface or 160.4 feet above sea level (see Plate 1). The site consisted of six zones, only two of which contained cultural material (Zones 1 and 2). The soil of which Zones 1 and 2 were composed was sandy clay and differed only in the color, Zone 1 being a dark brown and Zone 2 a dark gray. Zone 3 appeared as a lighter gray sandy clay and was not of uniform thickness throughout the two squares (see the East Profile of Square 100 L 10 in Plate 1). Zone 4 was a harder, more compact, red-brown sandy clay. Zone 5 was composed of yellow sand containing many small water-worn pebbles and Zone 6 of a coarse yellow sand. A layer of hard yellow clay was found beneath Zone 4 at the 163.8 foot level in the northwest portion of Square 100 L 10 and beneath Zone 5 at the 161.5 foot level in the southwest corner of square 100-0.

Four pits (Features 1, 2, 4, and 8) extended below the midden zone into the sterile sand of Zone 3, and contained 164 pieces of daub, 49 flint chips, 12 fragments of animal bone, and 387 sherds (see Table 1 for types of pottery). Plate 2 shows the location of these features and cross sections of each. The cross sections of the pits were obtained by excavating only the pit area from the adjoining squares.

Feature 1 was six tenths deep and three feet in diameter; Feature 2, seven tenths deep, three feet wide, and 3.5 feet long; Feature 4, 6.5 feet long, 3.5 feet wide, and six tenths deep. Feature 8, 1.5 feet deep, 2.5 feet wide, and 4 feet long, contained two distinct levels divided by a sterile layer of brown laminated sand, and was the only one of the midden pits which did not contain any stamped sherds (see Table 1).

A single post mold (Feature 3) was located 1.3 feet below the surface near the center of Square 100 L 10, and was four tenths in diameter and five tenths deep. Contents of the post mold were a darker gray surrounded by flecks of charcoal.

Features 5 and 6 were irregular (?), slightly darker in color than the surrounding sterile sand, containing hundreds of small water-worn pebbles, but no cultural material. Feature 5 was one foot deep and 1.8 feet in diameter; Feature 6, seven tenths deep and 1.2 feet in diameter.

Feature 7 began below the midden zone and extended through Zones 4, 5, and 6 (see the East Profile of 100-0 in Plate 1). It was composed of a light gray sandy clay and the lower portions (from the 162.3 foot level down) contained many water-worn pebbles. No cultural material was found in any portion of this feature.

Ceramics. A total of 2,455 sherds were recovered from Zones 1 and 2 and Features 1, 2, 4, and 8 (see Table 1). Many of the sherds, especially those from the plow zone, were very small. Several sherds from Zones 1 and 2 were fitted together and some from Zone 2 were fitted to sherds from the midden pits. For example, Sherd J in Plate 4 is composed of nine sherds, eight from near the bottom of Feature 1 and one from a foot below the surface (the sherd is visible in the profile drawing in Plate 1).

The different types of surface finish and vessel forms are illustrated in Plates 3 through 11. The vessels were reconstructed on the basis of the rim profiles and the curvature of the lip and body portions of the sherds.

Plain. Sherds with a plain surface were found in both zones and each of the four features containing pottery, and constituted 57.5% of the total number of sherds found. The 175 fluted, notched, and noded rims shown in Table 1 are included here with the plain, although they are very small and fragmentary and it is impossible to determine whether or not the entire vessel was plain. Most of the notched rims probably belong to vessels with incised or zone punctate decorations.

Four distinct varieties of plain surfaced ware were present in the 1,413 rim and body sherds examined. These have been divided into groups according to temper and lettered A, B, C, and D.

The first (Type A) and most common was rather smooth finished ware, sometimes burnished on exterior and interior surfaces, with small to medium particles of grit tempering. Rims of this group were either plain, pinched or fluted, or notched. Two unusual rim sherds are illustrated in Plate 11 (Q and R). All of the reconstructed vessels in Plate 3, with the exception of sherds C and I, are of this type. Sherd D is burnished on both surfaces, and sherd K is burnished on the exterior surface only. Only one base of this type (Plate 11, T)

was noted, although many sherds were thicker than the average and were probably from the basal portions of vessels. The illustrated base is fourteen centimeters in diameter and is almost flat, the outer edges curving slightly upwards. Although they do not join, this base probably belongs (on the basis of temper, paste, and color) to the incised sherds S in Plates 5 and 8.

The second group (Type B) is a thick, rough surfaced ware tempered with large grit particles, many of which show through the exterior and interior surfaces. The rim sherds of this type were mostly pinched or fluted. A few plain rims were present, but there were no notched rims. One basal sherd (ten fragments glued together to form the one large sherd) of Type B temper was noted (Plate 11, U). The vessel form of this type appears to be larger than either of the other types (Plate 3, C and I). This group of sherds probably belong to the type Lake Jackson Plain (Willey 1949: 458-460).

Fine sand tempering distinguishes the third group (Type C) from the previous two. Another distinguishing characteristic is the burnished interior and exterior surfaces, although not all the sand tempered sherds were burnished. Rim sherds of this type were small and were either plain or notched. The only large sand tempered rim sherd found is part of the restorable vessel (composed of twelve pieces) illustrated in Plate 11,S. This vessel also contains the only basal sherd of this type found. One sand tempered handle (Plate 11, B) was found in the material from the upper portions of Zone 2. As stated before, the notched rim sherds probably belong to the vessels bearing an incised or zone punctate design. It is quite possible that the majority of the body sherds also belong to this type of vessel, since the designs are restricted to the upper portions of the vessel. These sherds fit the type description of Pinellas Plain (Willey 1949: 482).

Only about 25 sherds belong to the fourth group (Type D), which is a thin shell tempered ware, probably Pensacola Plain (Willey 1949: 463). Most of the shell has been leeched out of the sherds. The only rim sherd of this type is the strap handle shown in Plate 11, A.

Incised and Zone Punctate. Of the 485 (19.8% of total sherd count) incised and zoned punctate sherds, several were large enough to reconstruct the design around the upper portion of the vessel and also the shape of the vessel (Plates 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8). On the basis of tempering used in this group of sherds, three distinct types were recognized. These correspond to the plain types A, B, and C. The rim sherds with Type A and B temper were either plain or notched around the exterior edge of the lip. One sherd (Plate 5, T') was notched on the interior edge. Several of the Type A sherds, the most common type, were burnished on the exterior surface (Plate 4 H, Plate 5 L, M, P, S, and W, Plate 8 F and K). Other sherds of this type illustrated in Plates 4 and 5 are A, B, D, E, I, J, R, T, U, V, X, Y, AA, and BB, and in Plate 8 B, D, E, G, H, L, and M. The number of sherds with Type B temper was small compared to the other two types. Two examples are shown in Plate 4 (G and K). The sherds with Type A and B temper

correspond to the type described by Willey (1949: 460-462) as Fort Walton Incised, although the designs more closely resemble those of the type Pinellas Incised (Ibid., 482-484).

The third group of incised sherds were sand tempered and in this respect are closer to the type Pinellas Incised. Many of the sand tempered sherds (Type C temper) were burnished on exterior and interior surfaces (Plate 4 F, Plate 5 O and Q, Plate 8 A and I); others were only smoothed (Plate 4 C, Plate 5 N and Z, Plate 8 C and J). In a few cases notches were placed on the exterior edge of the lip (Plate 8 J), but the majority of the lips were plain (rounded or flat). A few rim sherds were incised around the outer edge of the lip (Plate 11 V).

Stamped. The stamped sherds included 513 complicated stamped (20.9%) and 44 check stamped (1.8%). Most of the stamped sherds were tempered with large grit particles (Type B temper), although a few contained small to medium particles of grit (Type A temper). There was considerable overstamping and the complicated stamped designs are almost obliterated. The most common stamp used was the bullseye (Plate 9). A few figure eights were noted (Plate 10 C and D). One design (Plate 10 B) consisted of circles containing two cross bars in the center circle and large dots in each of the four sections. One rim sherd (Plate 10 A) and ten body sherds bearing this design were noted.

Most of the stamped rim sherds were pinched or fluted (Plate 9 and Plate 10 G, K, and L). A few were plain (Plate E and F) or had slight depressions below the lip (Plate 10 A). One example of a node placed below the lip of a check stamped sherd was noted (Plate 10 M).

Although the complicated stamped sherds from 9 Cla 51 vary somewhat from the type description of Lamar Complicated Stamped (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939), they nevertheless belong to that general type. The same differences were noted by Sears (1956: 26) in the Lamar Component material at Kolomoki.

Three Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds (Plate 10 H, I and J) were found in the material from the lower portion of Zone 2.

Two types of check stamped were found. One (Plate 10 K, L and M) type was identical in temper and rim treatment to the complicated stamped sherds, and fits the type description of Mercier Check Stamp (Sears 1948:32). There is very little overlapping of stamp on this type of pottery.

Three sherds of the second check stamped type, a sand tempered ware, were found in the lower portion of Zone 2. These sherds fit the type description of Wakulla Check Stamp (Willey, 1949: 437-8). Two of these sherds are shown in Plate 10 N and O.

Miscellaneous Pottery Artifacts. Miscellaneous pottery artifacts include effigies, discs, a lug, and a pipe fragment.

Three effigies were recovered from Zone 2. One is a crudely carved face (Plate 11 G, exterior view, and H, interior view) looking toward the interior of the vessel (Type A temper). The lip was notched and at least one incised line ran around the vessel parallel to the rim.

The second effigy (Plate 11 I, J, K, and L) is possibly an alligator or a dog, and is sand tempered. The portion of the rim to which it is attached is plain and one centimeter thick. The curvature of the rim portion indicates that the head was facing away from the vessel.

The third (Plate 11 E and F) appears to be an owl effigy handle on a complicated stamped vessel. The sherd is burnished on the interior surface and contained Type A temper.

The large lug (Plate 11 C and D) was tempered with small particles of grit (Type A) and was probably placed parallel to the rim of the vessel.

Also in the material from Zone 2 were three complicated stamped discs (one Type A temper and two Type B temper), one check stamped disc (Type A temper), and two plain discs (one Type A and the other Type C temper). Three of these discs are shown in Plate 11 M, N, and O.

Only one fragment of a pipe (shell tempered) was found, and this also came from Zone 2. The fragment, part of the bowl, was originally painted red and had six incised lines running parallel to the rim of the bowl (Plate 11 P).

Non-Ceramic Artifacts. Chipped stone artifacts were scarce in the material from 9 Cla 51, although 535 flint chips were found. The worked flint includes projectile points, knives, blanks or blades, and utilized flakes.

Projectile Points. Six projectile points from Zone 2 were as follows: four contracting stemmed, one expanding stemmed, and one stemless. Ten fragments or small portions of projectile points were found, nine from Zone 2 and one from Feature 4. The types of projectile points are illustrated in Plate 12 A, B, C, and D. Point A is made from pink quartz, the others from tan colored flint.

These types of projectile points do not belong with the Lamar Period ceramics, but occur on Archaic sites throughout Southwest Georgia.

Knives. One stemmed knife (Plate 12 E), also probably Archaic, one curved edged knife (Plate 12 I), and one straight edged knife (Plate 12 J) were found in Zone 2.

Blanks. Three blanks or blades (Plate 12 F, G, and H) were found, two from Zone 2 and one (Plate 12 F) from Feature 1.

Utilized Flakes. Eight utilized flakes which may have been used for scrapers or knives were found, seven in Zone 2 and one in Feature 2.

Although sixty seven stones were found in the excavations, only five of them show evidence of having been used as hammerstones. Four were smooth oval stones with battered edges. The fifth (Plate 12 K) was used as both a hammerstone and rubbing stone. It was pitted on two sides and battered on all but one edge (the bottom edge in the illustration), which was polished from use.

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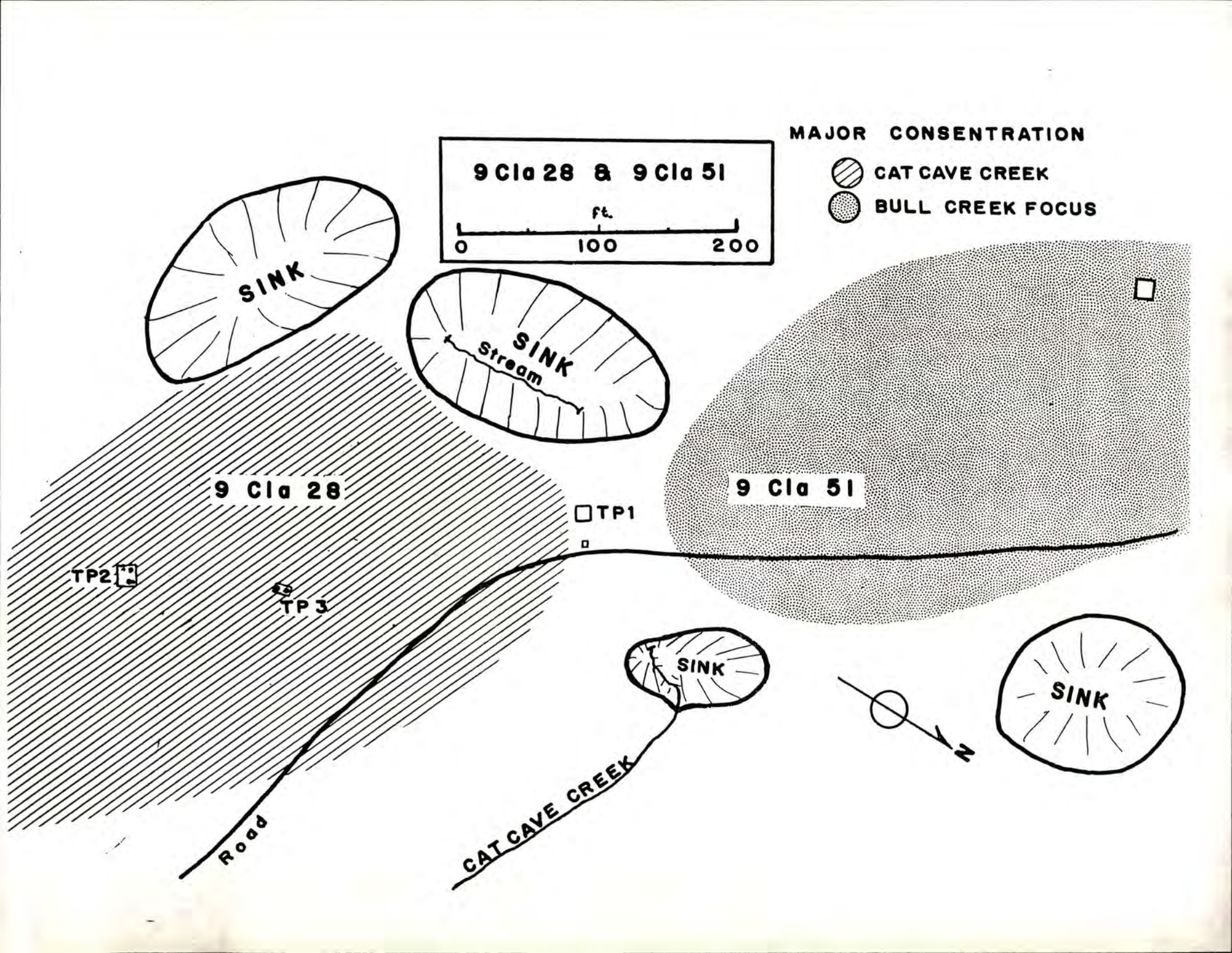
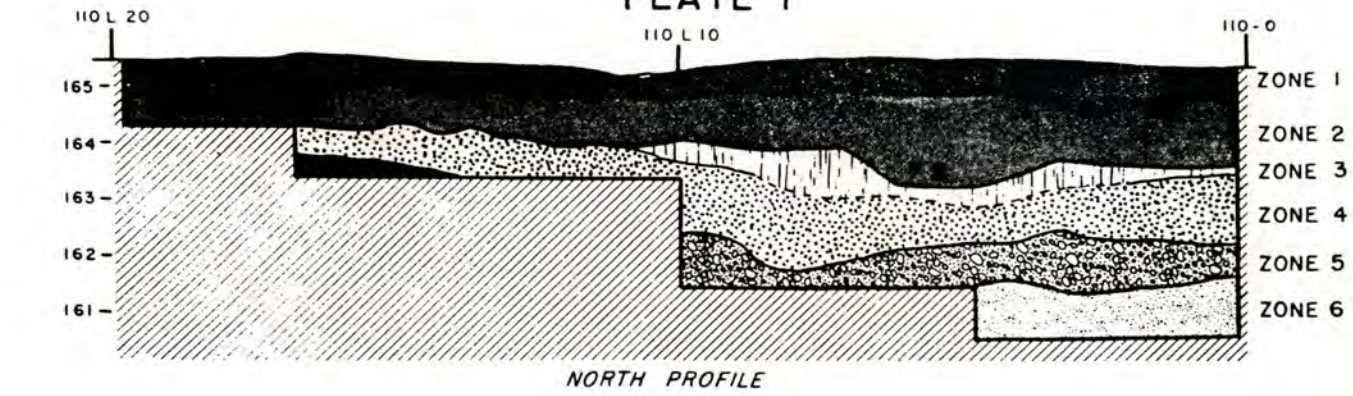

9 Cla 28 & 9 Cla 51
ft.
0
100
200
MAJOR CONSENTRATION
CAT CAVE CREEK
BULL CREEK FOCUS
SINK
SINK
Stream
9 Cla 28
9 Cla 51
TP1
TP2
TP 3
SINK
SINK
N
Road
CAT CAVE CREEK

TABLE 1

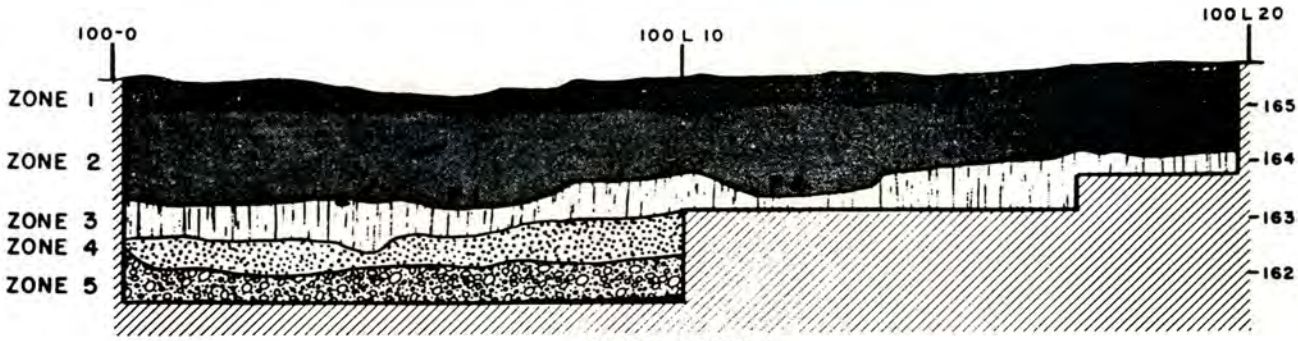
DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY BY ZONES AND FEATURES

		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	FEATURE 1	FEATURE 2	FEATURE 4	FEATURE 8 LEVEL 1	FEATURE 8 LEVEL 2	TOTALS	
PLAIN	RIMS	55	121	2	8			1	187	1238
	BODYS	352	474	32	125	42	10	16	1051	
COMPLICATED STAMPED	RIMS	6	22						28	513
	BODYS	135	273	27	46	4			485	
CHECK STAMPED	RIMS		2						2	44
	BODYS	8	33			1			42	
ZONED PUNCTATE	RIMS	41	5	7	6	2			61	485
	BODYS	97	155	16	10		1		279	
INCISED	RIMS		29	1				2	32	
	BODYS		109	4					113	
FLUTED RIMS		23	112	9	10	2		1	157	175
NOTCHED RIMS			14			1			15	
NODED RIMS			2		1				3	
TOTALS		717	1351	98	206	52	11	20	2455	

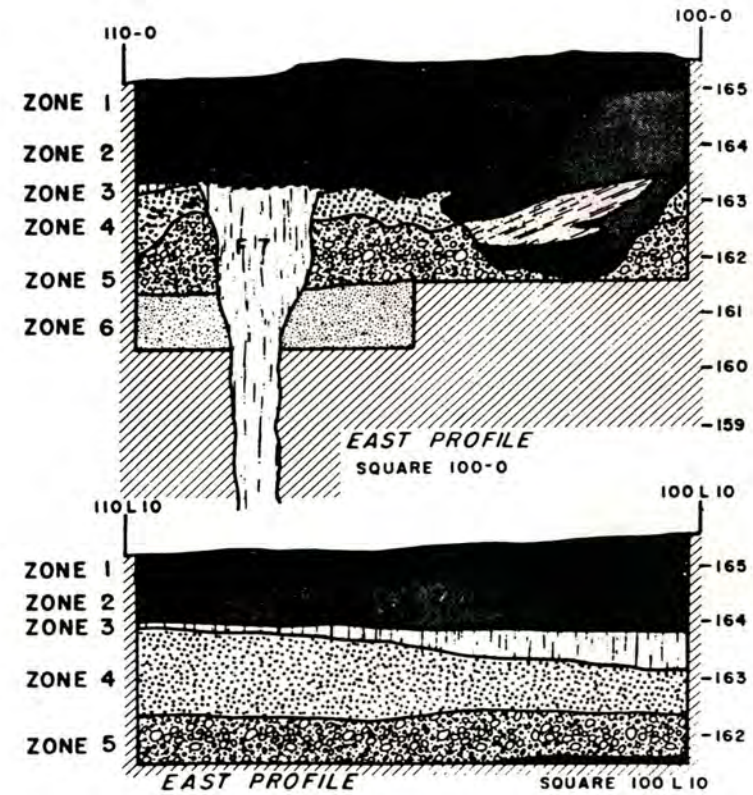
PLATE I



NORTH PROFILE



SOUTH PROFILE



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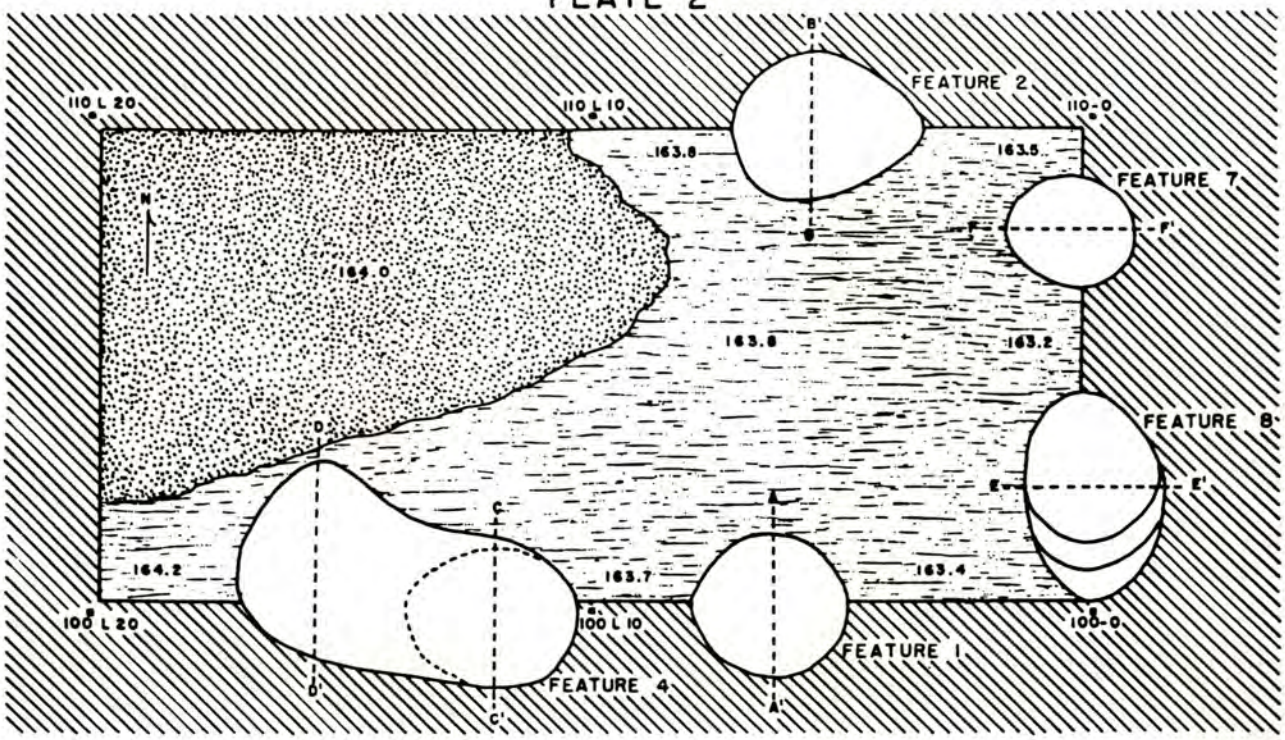
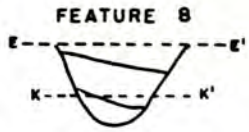
PROFILES OF EXCAVATION

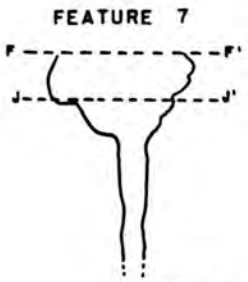
- Dark Brown Plow Zone
- Dark Gray Midden
- Gray Sandy Clay
- Red-Brown Sandy Clay
- Yellow Sand and Gravels
- Coarse Yellow Sand
- Brown Laminated Sand
- Unexcavated
- Hard Yellow Clay
- Sherds

SCALE: 0 1 2 FEET

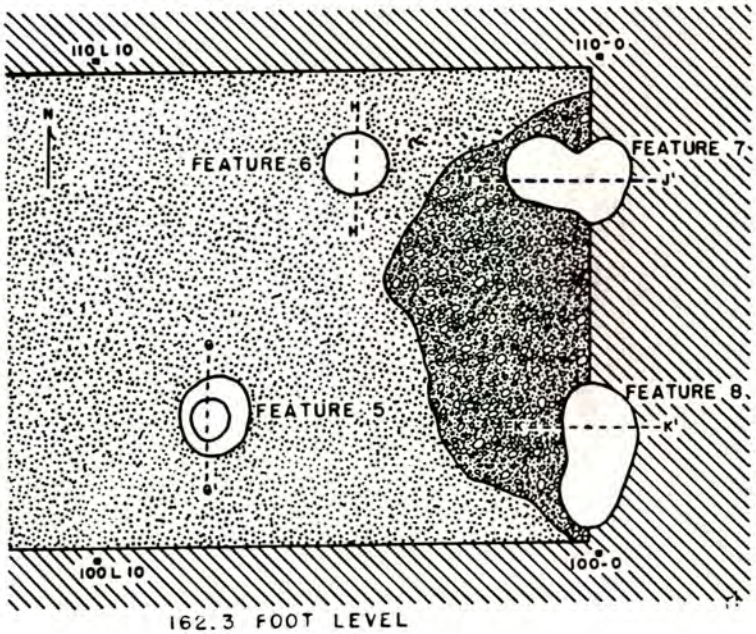
PLATE 2



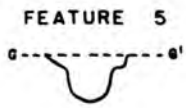




CROSS SECTIONS OF FEATURES



162.3 FOOT LEVEL



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FLOOR PLANS AND FEATURES

Unexcavated

Features

Gray Sandy Clay

Red-Brown Sandy Clay

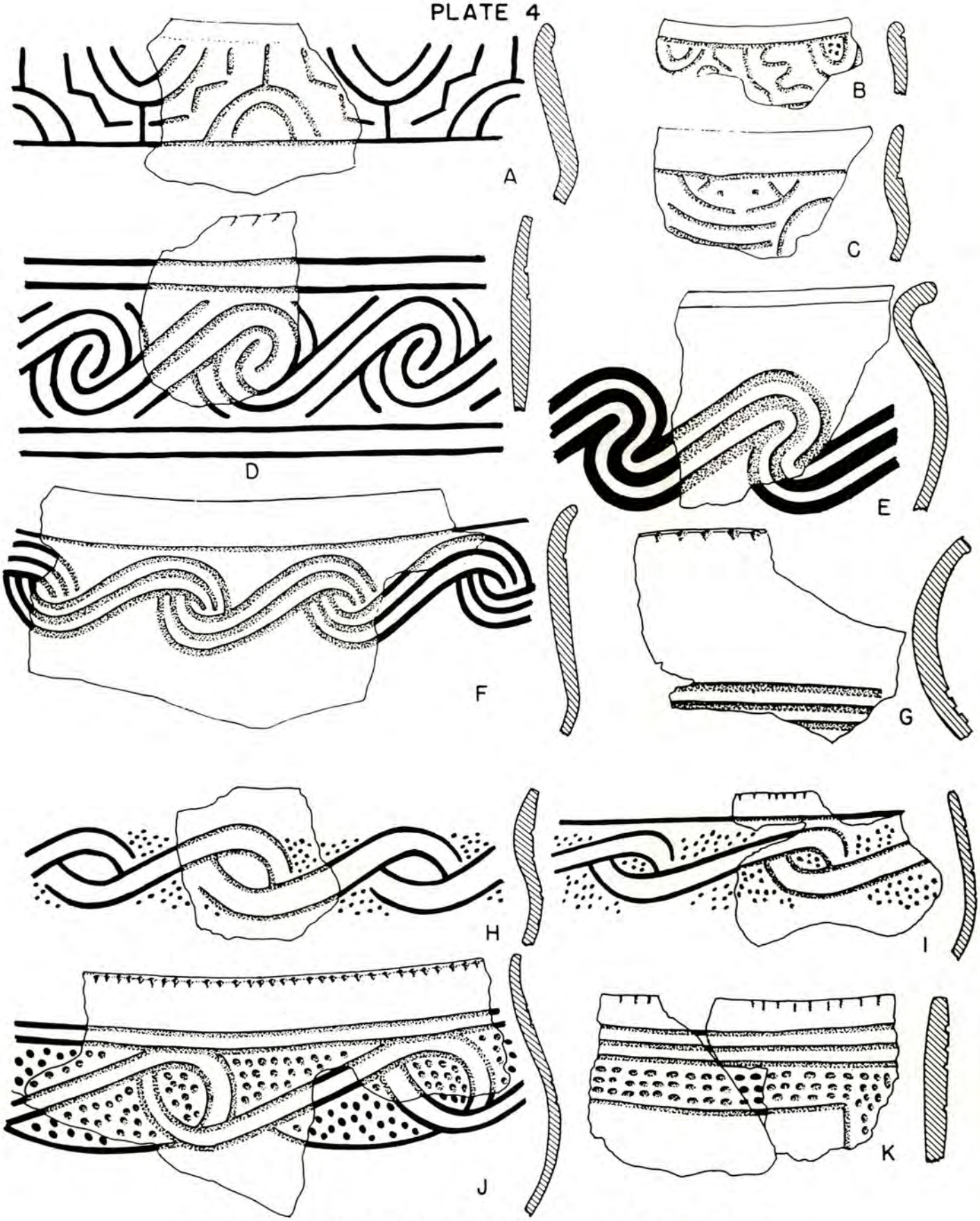
Yellow Sand and Gravels

SCALE: 0 1 2 FEET

PLATE 3

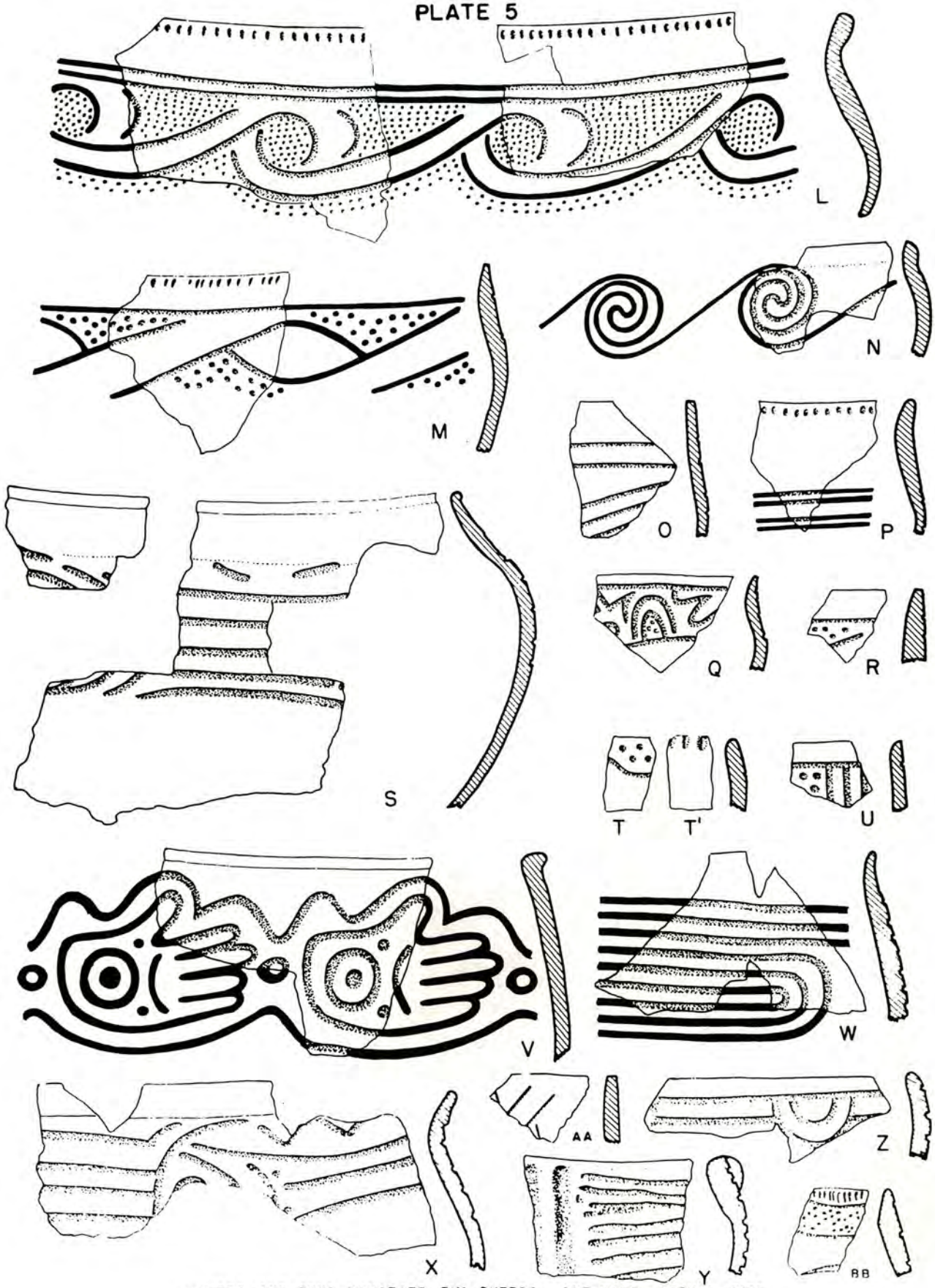
PLAIN VESSELS RECONSTRUCTED FROM RIM SHERDS. ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 4



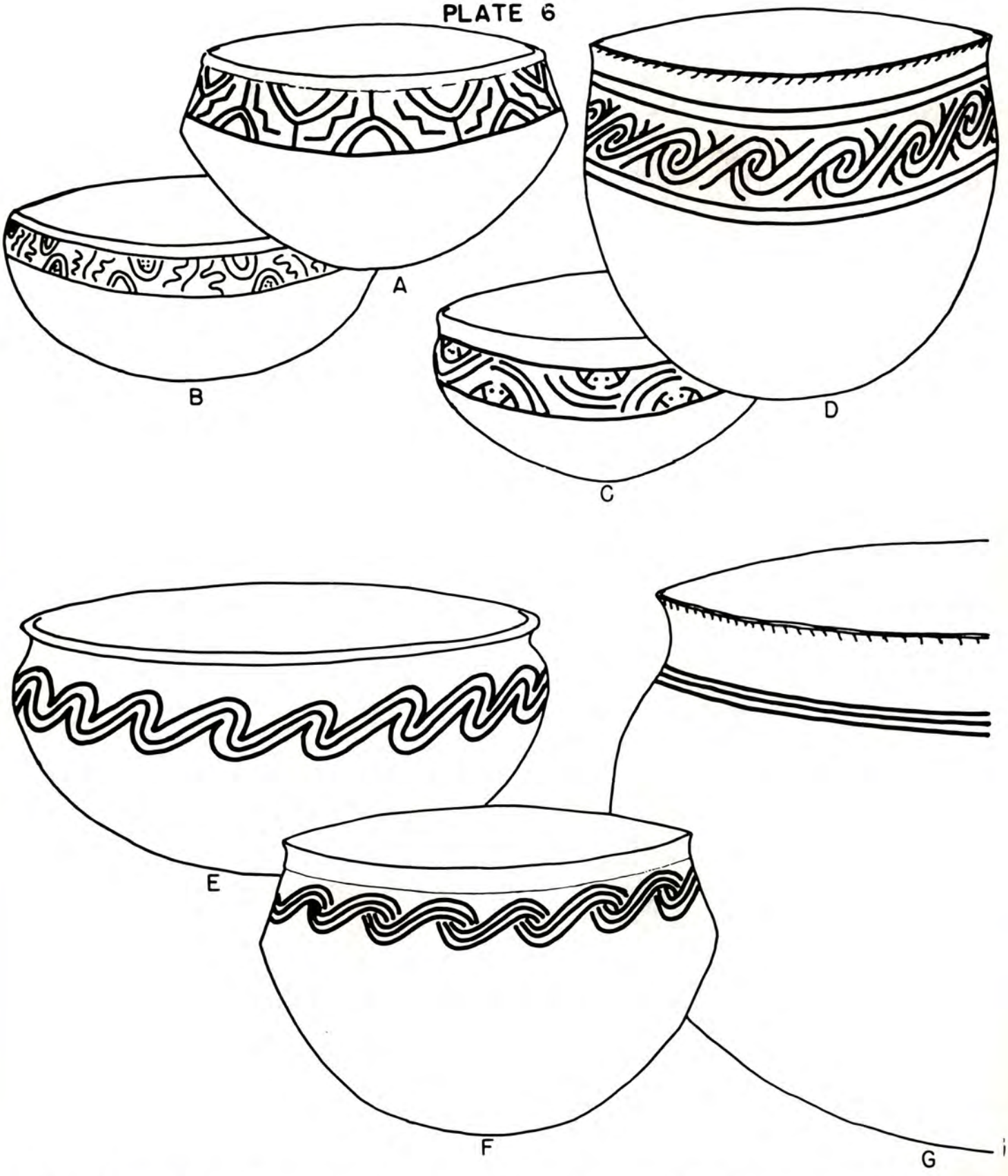
INCISED AND ZONE PUNCTATE RIM SHERDS. ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 5



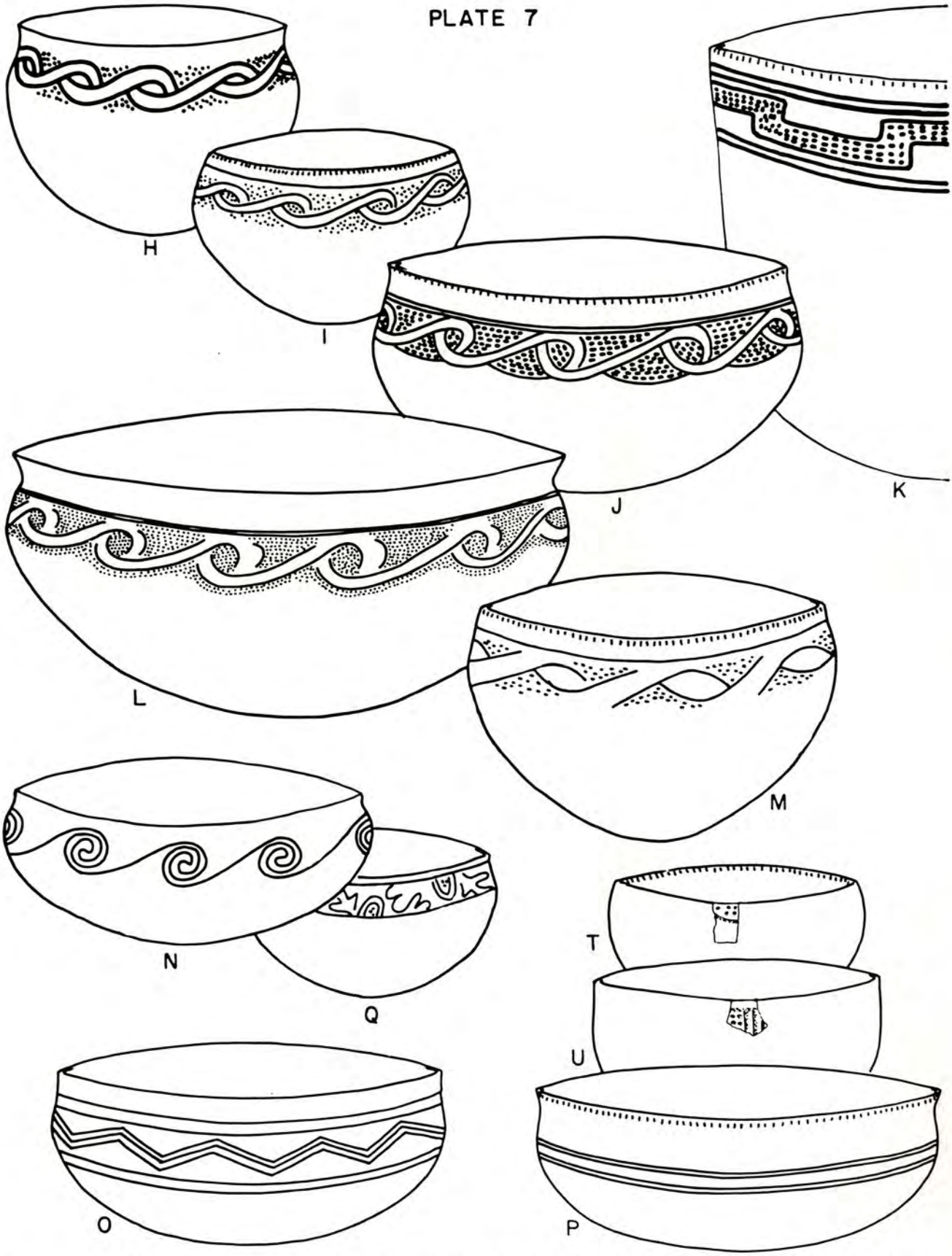
INCISED AND ZONE PUNCTATE RIM SHERDS, ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 6



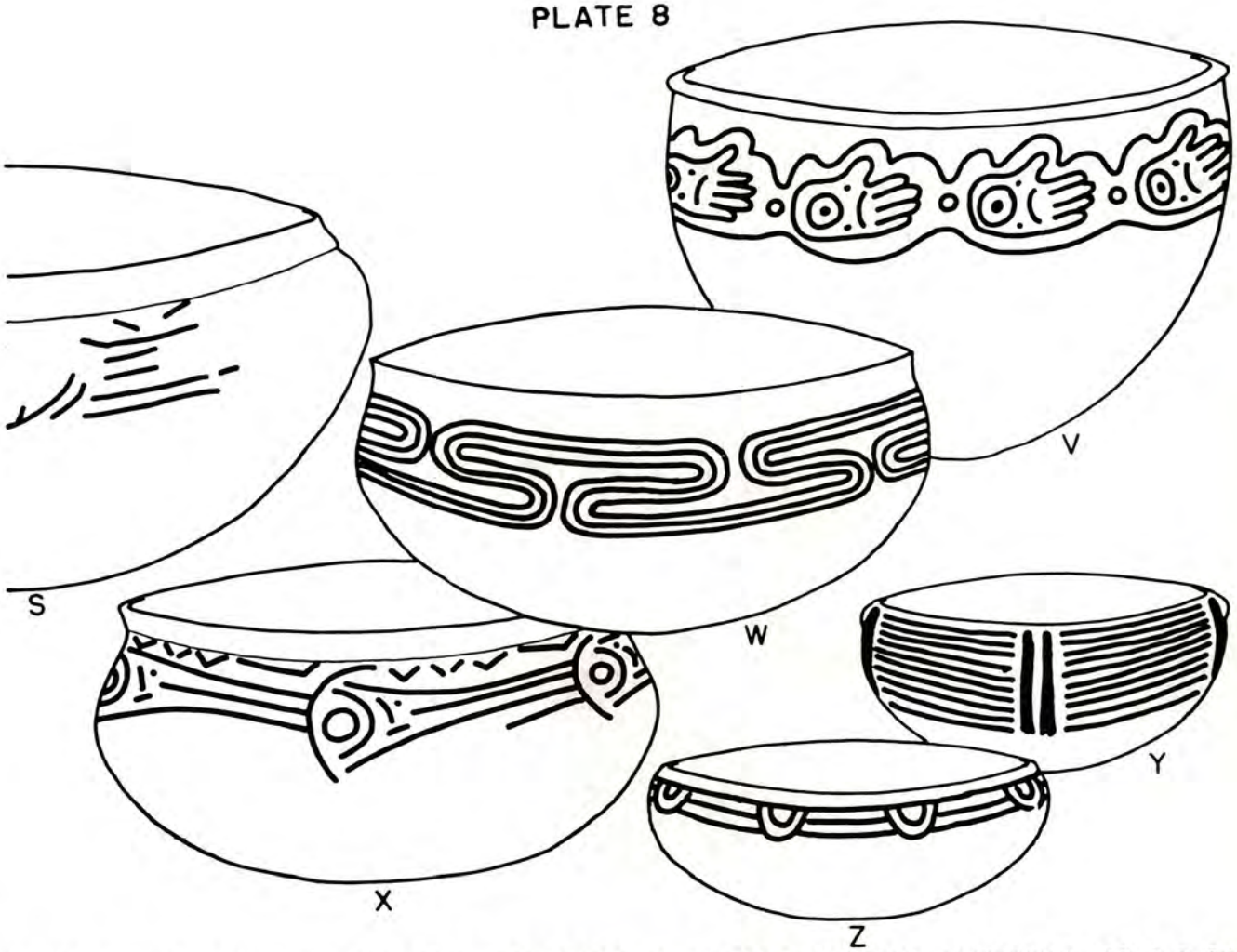
INCISED VESSELS RECONSTRUCTED FROM RIM SHERDS IN PLATE 4 (LETTERS CORRESPOND TO THE RIM SHERDS). ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 7

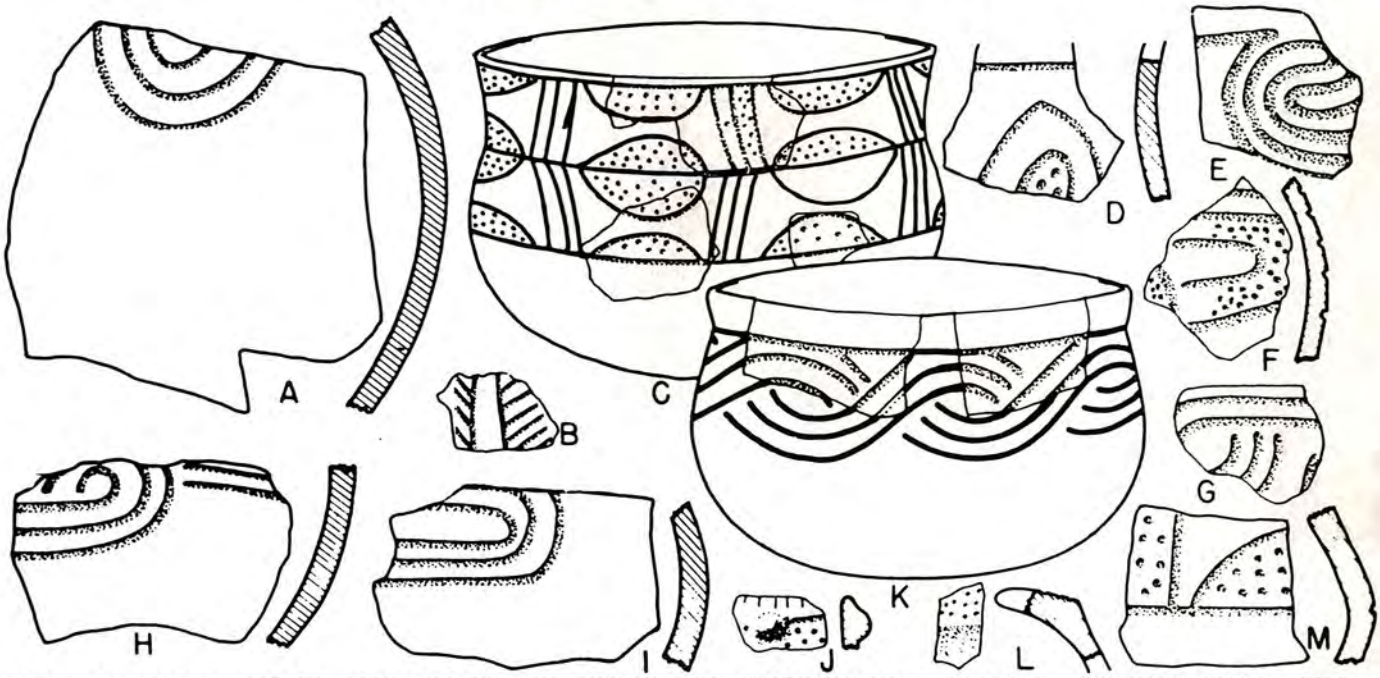


ZONE PUNCTATE AND INCISED VESSELS RECONSTRUCTED FROM RIM SHERDS IN PLATES 4 AND 5 (LETTERS CORRESPOND TO THE RIM SHERDS). ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 8

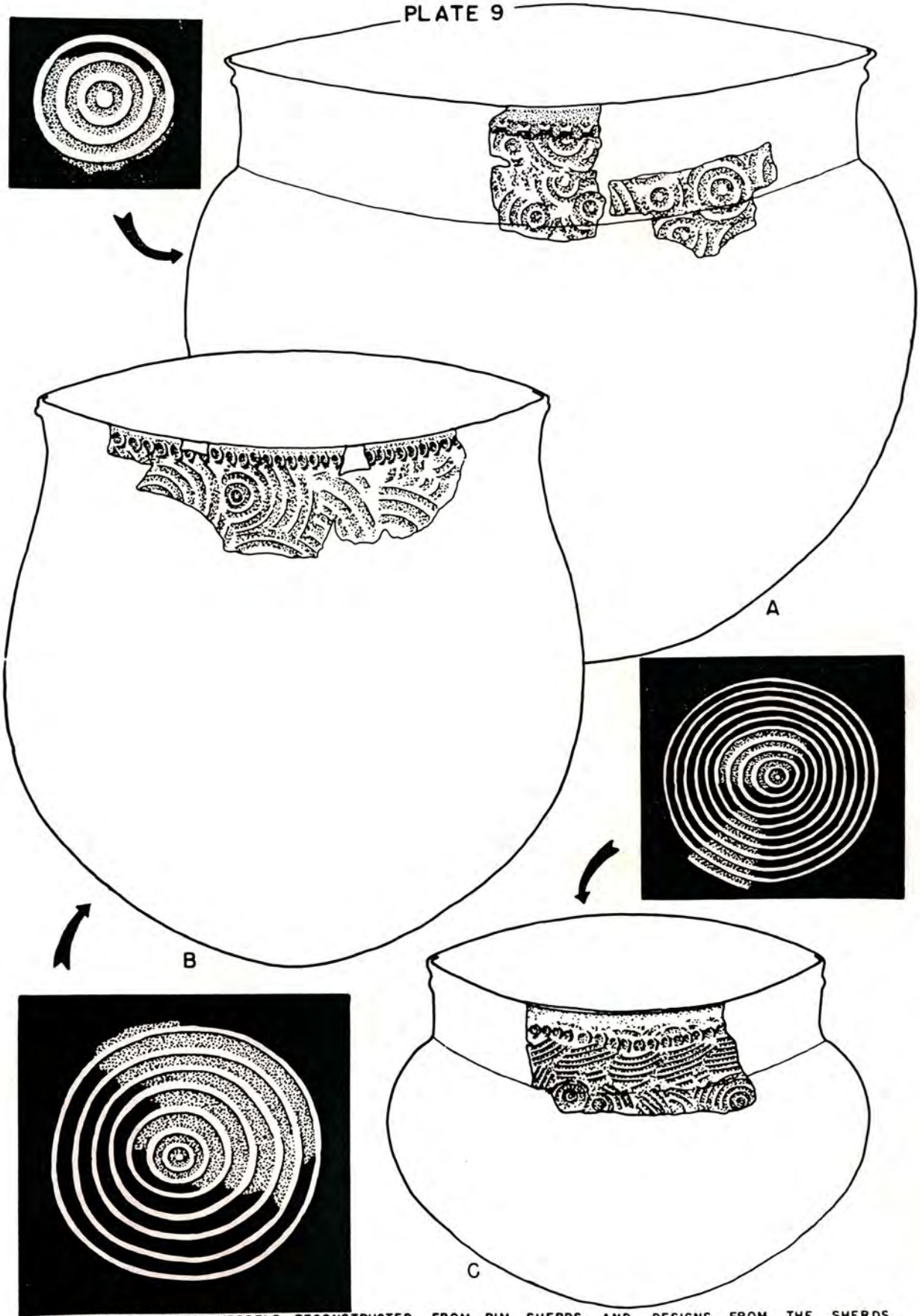


INCISED VESSELS RECONSTRUCTED FROM RIM SHERDS IN PLATE 5 (LETTERS CORRESPOND TO THE RIM SHERDS IN PLATE 5). ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE.



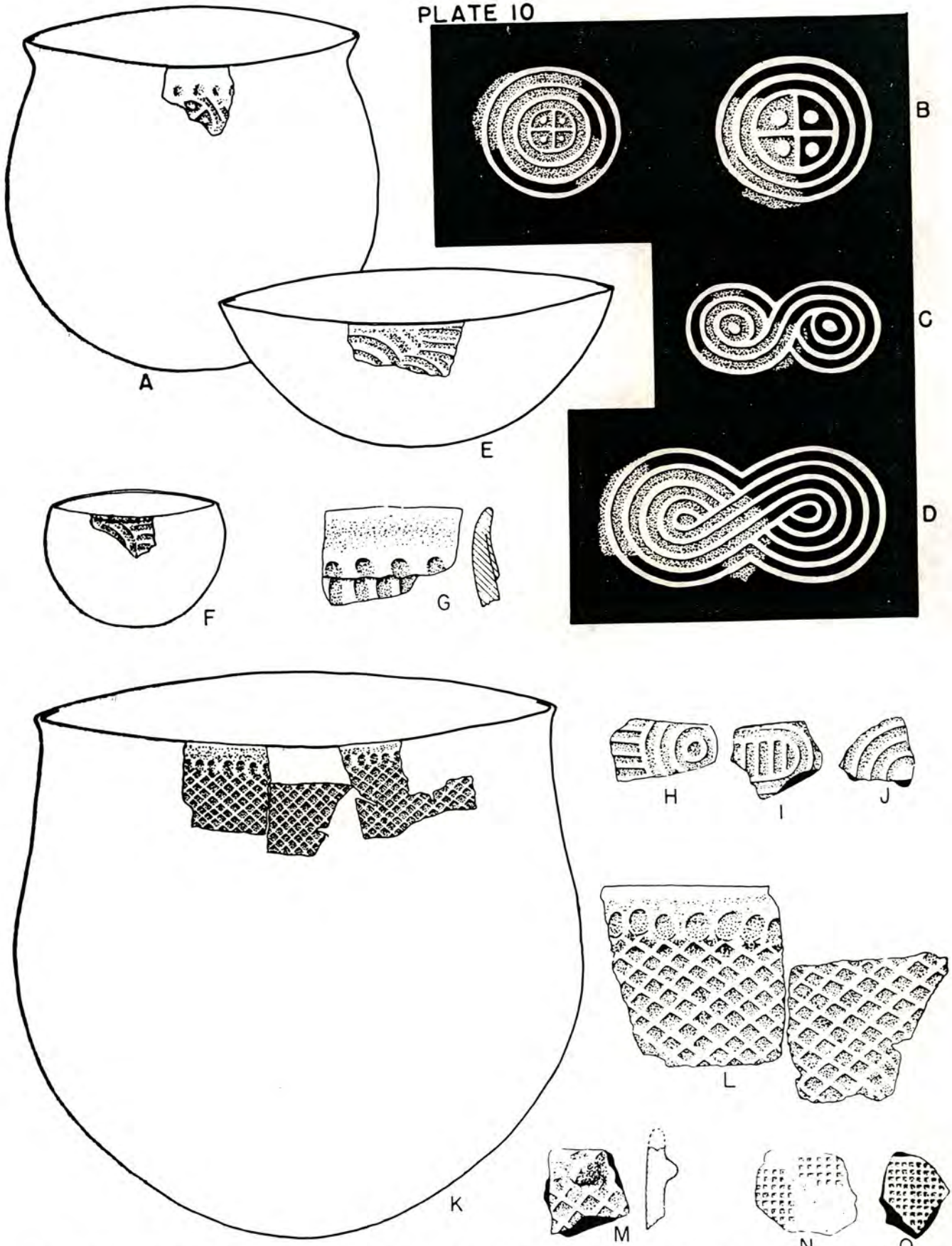
INCISED AND ZONE PUNCTATE BODY SHERDS, RIM SHERDS, AND RECONSTRUCTED VESSELS. ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 9



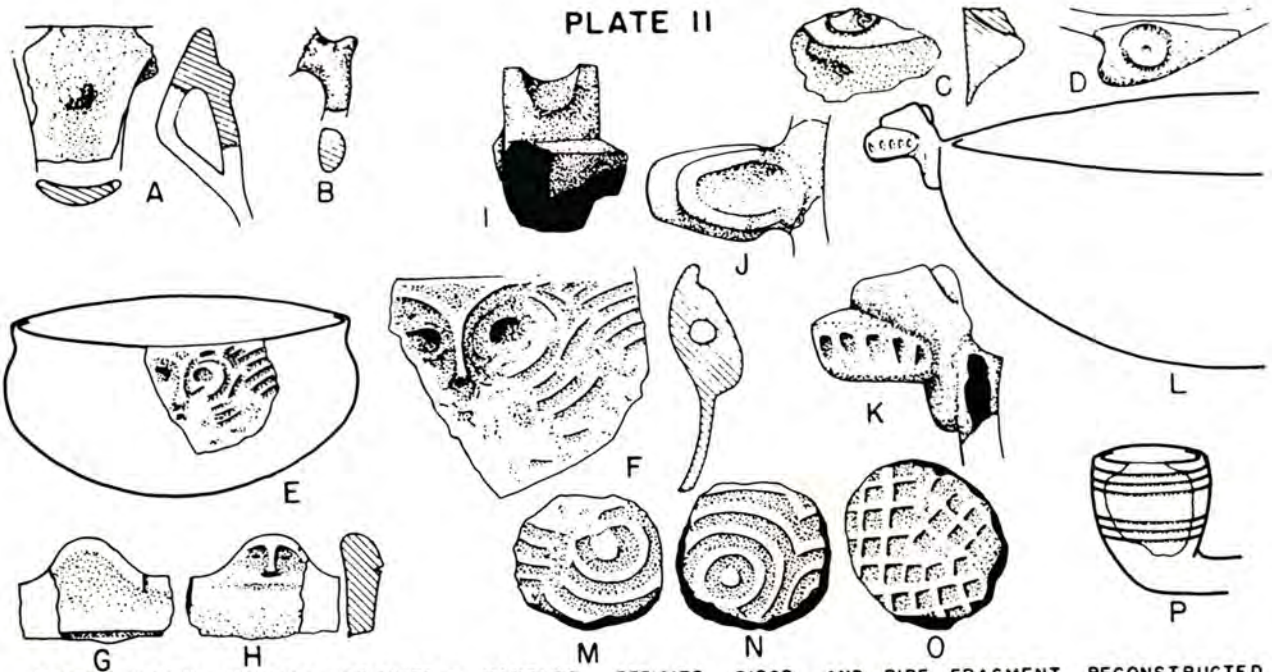
COMPLICATED STAMPED VESSELS RECONSTRUCTED FROM RIM SHERDS AND DESIGNS FROM THE SHERDS. VESSELS ARE ONE FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE AND DESIGNS ARE ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 10

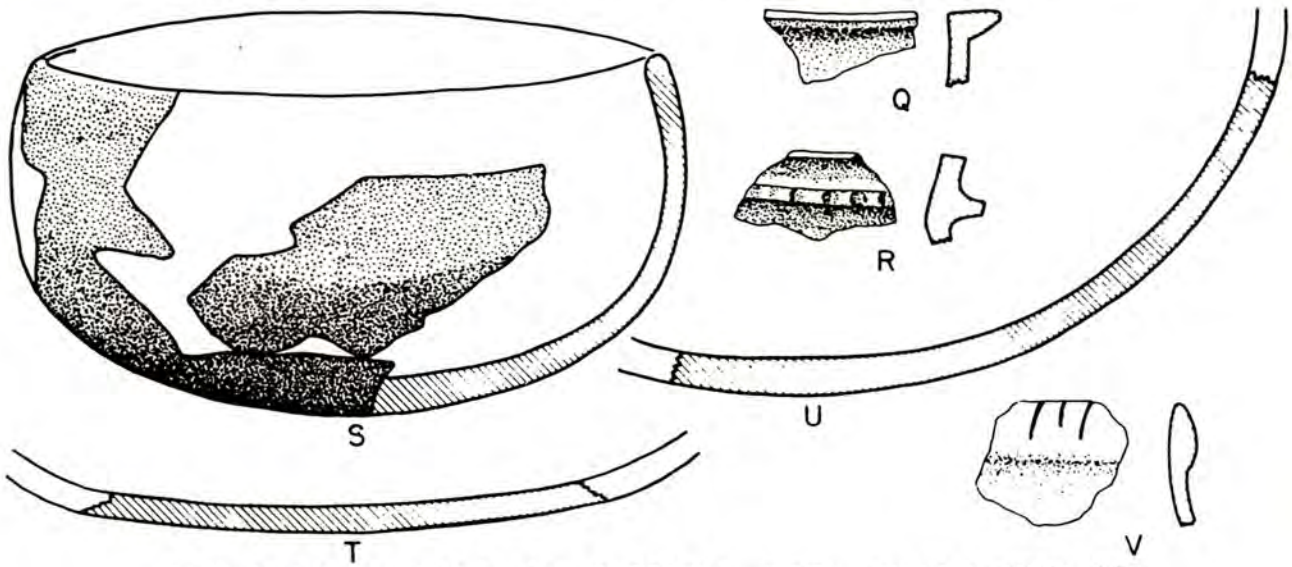


COMPLICATED AND CHECK STAMPED SHERDS, RECONSTRUCTED VESSELS, AND DESIGNS FROM STAMPED SHERDS. VESSELS, ONE FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE; SHERDS AND DESIGNS, ONE HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE II

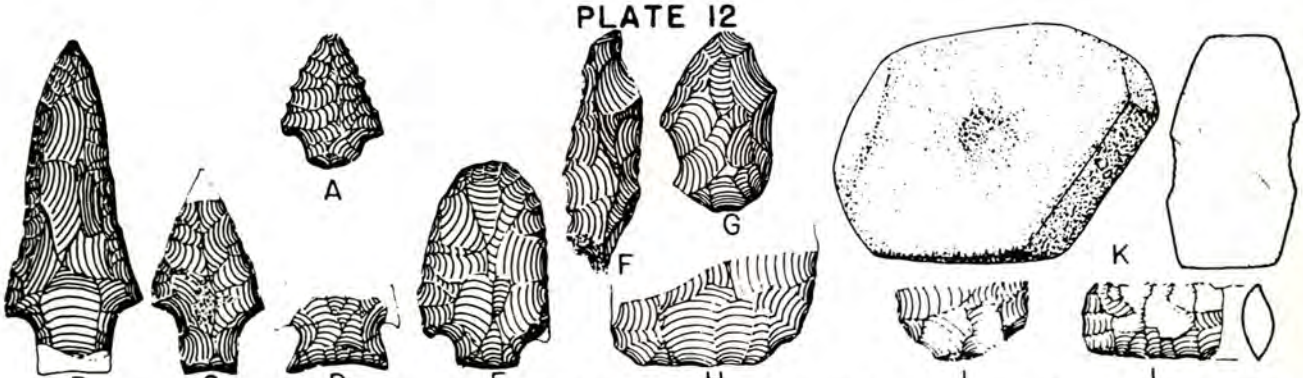


MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY ARTIFACTS— HANDLES, EFFIGIES, DISCS, AND PIPE FRAGMENT. RECONSTRUCTED VESSELS ONE-FOURTH ACTUAL SIZE, OTHER OBJECTS ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.



PLAIN RIM SHERDS, BASES, AND RESTORABLE VESSEL. ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PLATE 12



STONE ARTIFACTS- PROJECTILE POINTS (A-D), STEMMED KNIFE (E), BLANKS OR BLADES (F-H), KNIVES (I-J), AND BI-PITTED HAMMERSTONE (K). ONE-HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

PRESUMPTIVE HISTORIC EUFAULA HOPI, 9QU25

by

Clemens de Baillou

The site is located in the large flood plains of the Chattahoochee river south of Georgetown. The main part of the site is in the bend of the river and stretches approximately 3500 feet in a North-South direction. It is a soft ridge with an elevation of approximately five feet above the lower parts of the plain. The upper end of the ridge touched the bend in the river, and the southern end is close to Cool Branch. Five-hundred feet from the main site, going west, is a similar but smaller elevation near the river. This portion is not more than 1000 feet long, and stretches from the middle of the main site, parallel to the north. The southern portion had been much eroded by earlier floods.

The immediate terrain was frequently flooded in this century, primarily in the years 1916 and 1929; also later, and even this year. The entire area was for a long time under cultivation beginning with the first settlers. It was well populated, and many houses were standing until recently when the clearing of the river basin was carried out, especially at one of the navigation channels.

The soil is composed of fine river sediments and some humus, and is 8 to 9 inches deep. Underlying is the hard red clay which seemed to be archaeologically sterile.

In the beginning of the excavations we exposed in the northern part of the site---north of the driveway---four 10 foot wide trenches extending to more than 400 feet. A ten foot swathe was left between trenches for disposal of dirt. The operation was carried out with heavy machinery and worked well, inasmuch as the plow zone was identical with the entire sediment layer. Often plow scars from current cultivation were found in the underlying red clay. In the red clay were also found a few scattered postmoulds and burned tree stumps. Most of the postmoulds, however, penetrated the red clay not more than 2 or 3 inches. These did not form any pattern and were easily identified as stake posts for peanuts. We were advised by our local labor that a tractor with extended arms was used to collect these peanut poles, an operation which frequently broke off portions of the poles which were left in the ground.

Three other such trenches were scraped with the road patrol out on the southern portion, south of the driveway in an east-west direction, extending in each case to approximately 370 feet. The

situation here proved similar to the above. Altogether the scraping operations, through plowed ground to sterile red clay sub-soil, exposed a total area of 24,500 square feet.

Very little pottery was found in the dirt. A few projectile points, ascribed on typological grounds to the Archaic and Woodland periods, and some worked flint, were catalogued. The pottery is largely plain variety; a few pieces with strap handles were catalogued.

Two features were uncovered in which egg-sized quartz pebbles had been clustered directly imbedded in the clay. Some of these stones seemed to be fire-cracked. Similar nests of stones which seemed to be hearths had been noticed before by Mr. Harold Huscher working in the same area as well as by Mr. Edward McMichael at his Oliver Dam excavation. Both attributed those hearths to the Archaic or beginning of Early Woodland period, which seems to be in accordance with our findings. Outlines of structures were not evident in connection with either feature.

The meager showing with the results of these operations led to test pitting of the next ridge, next to the river (see site map), where three 10x10 tests were sunk. The situation here was similar to the much larger area that had been scraped. Further south three tests 10x10 were made on the main site, approximately 800 feet south of the last trench. A fair showing of broken pottery and flint flakes, a few stone hammers, came from the surface, but the three tests did not produce any evidences of structure or deeper midden accumulation.

All in all, the total area tested at this site comes to 27,000 square feet. The results were most discouraging, with very meager collections of material, and nothing in good context. The site had been regarded in early appraisal(Huscher) as a possible location for the important historic site, Eufaula Hopi, but very little historic material (a few pieces of China ware which might have been left by early settlers in 19th century) was recovered. The survey operation was rather extensive, probably not entirely justified by the apparent negative results.

Legend for illustration, opposite page.

1-6 Flint projectile points
7 Scraper

1

2

3

4

5

6

7