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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SITE 9GE145

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 9GE145, WALLACE RESERVOIR, GEORGIA

by

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WALLACE RESERVOIR PROJECT CONTRIBUTION NUMBER 23

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

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PREFACE

This report represents the final report for site 9GE145, the excavation of which was provided for in Appendix 9 of the Archaeological Salvage Agreement between the University of Georgia and the Georgia Power Company.

David J. Hally
Principal Investigator

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INTRODUCTION

The present report, by necessity, is brief and incomplete. All field records, with the exception of photographs and photographic log have been lost. At the close of field investigations at GE145, field notes and drawings were brought to the laboratory where they were inventoried and subsequently disappeared. Laboratory procedures and personnel are blameless in this matter as there is a strong likelihood that an individual not directly associated with the lab was responsible for their disappearance.

Site GE145 is located in the floodplain of the Oconee River in Greene County at the Northern end of the Wallace Reservoir (Figure 1). The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid co-ordinates for the site are N3728288 E287672. The Oconee River in this portion of the reservoir follows a straight north to south course and is confined within a rather narrow (300-800 m) valley. The channel is characterized by long reaches and only occasional sharp bends. Levees are well developed but smaller in size than those found down stream below the confluence of the Apalachee River. There are no major shoals in the area.

GE145 is located on a natural levee ridge on the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 100 m upstream from the mouth of Harris Creek (Figure 2). The levee stands approximately 3.5 m above the river and extends along it for approximately 500 m. Width of the levee ranges between 15 m and 25 m. East of the site there is an extensive swamp associated with Harris Creek. Uplands begin approximately 450 m east

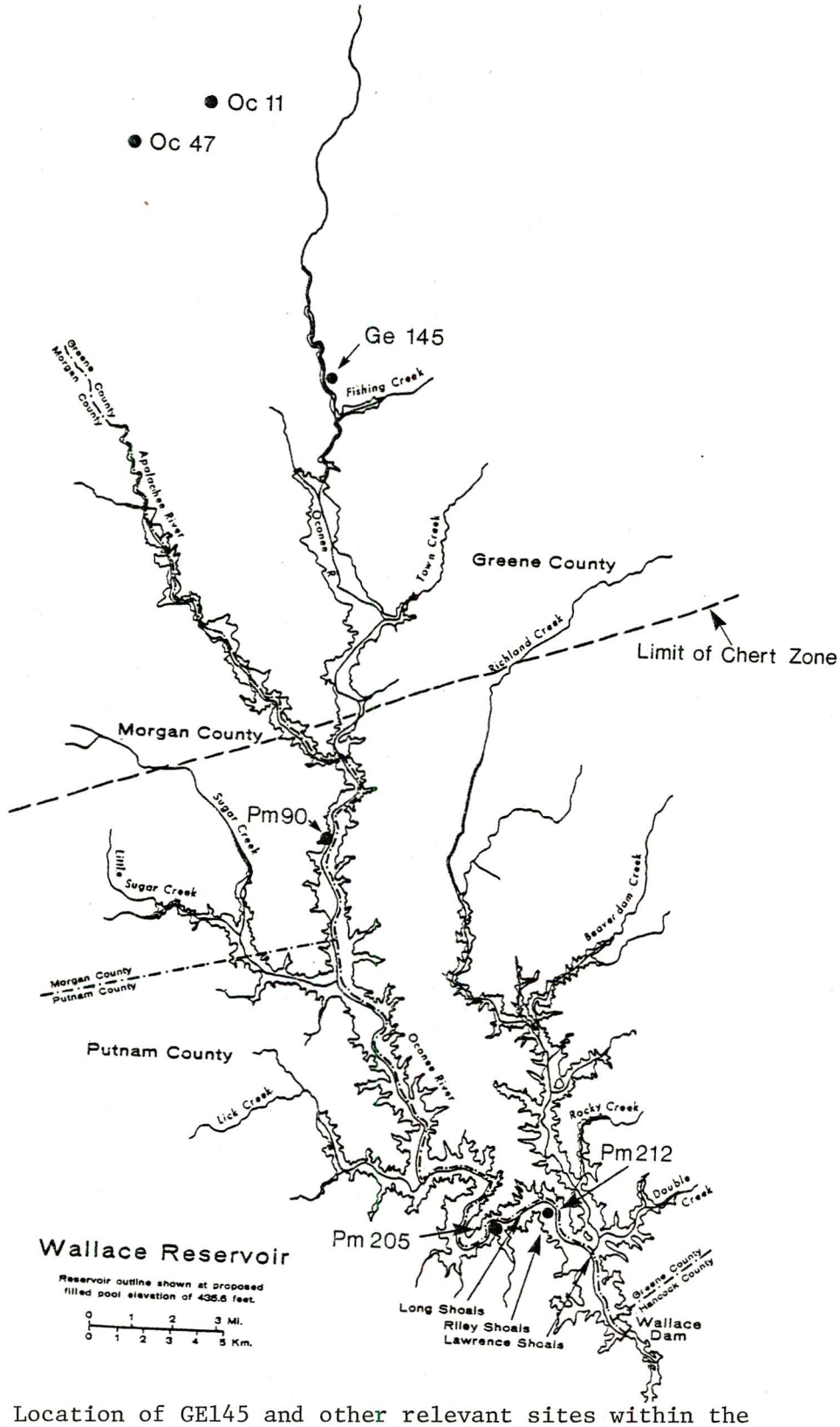

Figure 1. Location of GE145 and other relevant sites within the Wallace Reservoir.

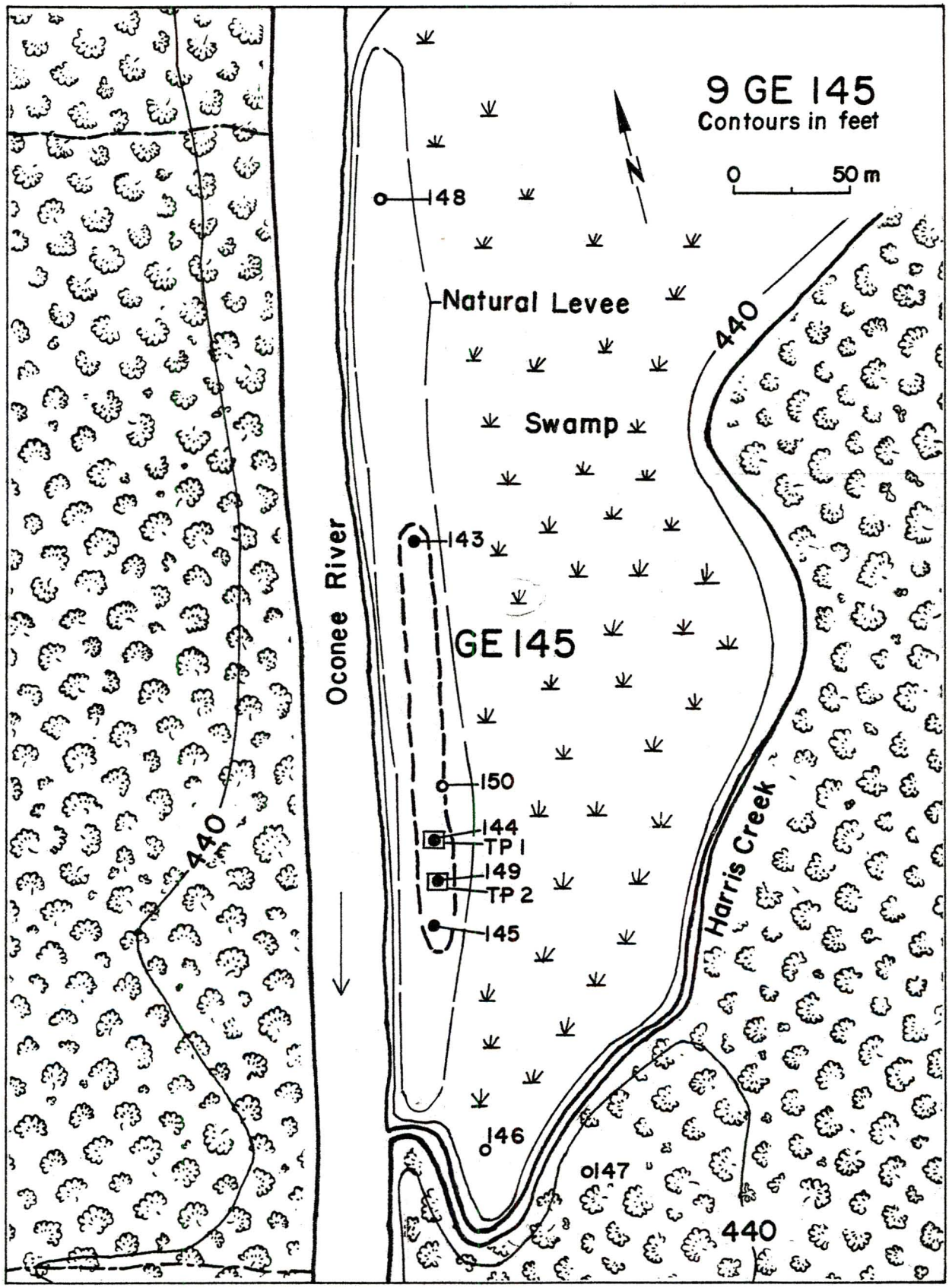

Figure 2. Map of site showing location of 1974 posthole tests and test pits.

of the site and rise over 150 m to a height of 600 m. The floodplain across the river from the site is 200 m wide.

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

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

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

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

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

GE145 was first detected in posthole tests conducted by a University of Georgia survey party in 1974. Investigations conducted at the site at that time have been described by DePratter (1976:54-61) as follows:

> The entire ridge has been selectively logged and is overgrown in dense underbrush in some places, while in other areas the vegetation is limited to grasses and low briars. Sufficient area was exposed to allow surface inspection, but no cultural material was found. The site was first encountered in posthole test 143 which was located in the central portion of the levee. Four other posthole tests (144, 145, 149, and 150) were excavated on the site, and, of those, only posthole test 150 failed to produce artifacts or other occupational debris.
>
> In the four posthole tests which produced material [Figure 3], a zone of red brown alluvial sand was present to depths ranging between 30 and 50 cm. Below the red brown alluvium was sand to depths ranging between 80 and 100 cm. A zone of midden stained sand was encountered in all four postholes between 80 and 150 cm. below the surface. This zone ranged from 25 cm in thickness (P.H. 144) to 70 cm in thickness (P.H. 145). Cultural material was found in these stained zones as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts	P.H. 144 90-115 cm	P.H. 145 80-150 cm	P.H. 149 100-130 cm
Lithic			
Quartz waste flakes		1	
Chert waste flakes			2
Steatite vessel fragments	10		
Firecracked rock fragments	2	4	8

> No cultural material was in the stained sand in posthole test 143, but in a zone of varicolored sands directly below it, one chert waste flake, one chert angular fragment, and twenty fire-cracked rock fragments were found.
>
> Based on the results of the posthole tests, two test pits were excavated in order to gain more information about the midden-stained sand layer which extended for approximately 150 m along the levee. Test pit 1, 2m x 2m, was opened up around posthole test 144, and test pit 2, 1.5m x 2m, was opened up around posthole test 149. Profiles of these two test pits are illustrated as Figures [4], and [5].
>
> Test pit 1 was excavated in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels, which in most cases corresponded with natural zones. Zone 1

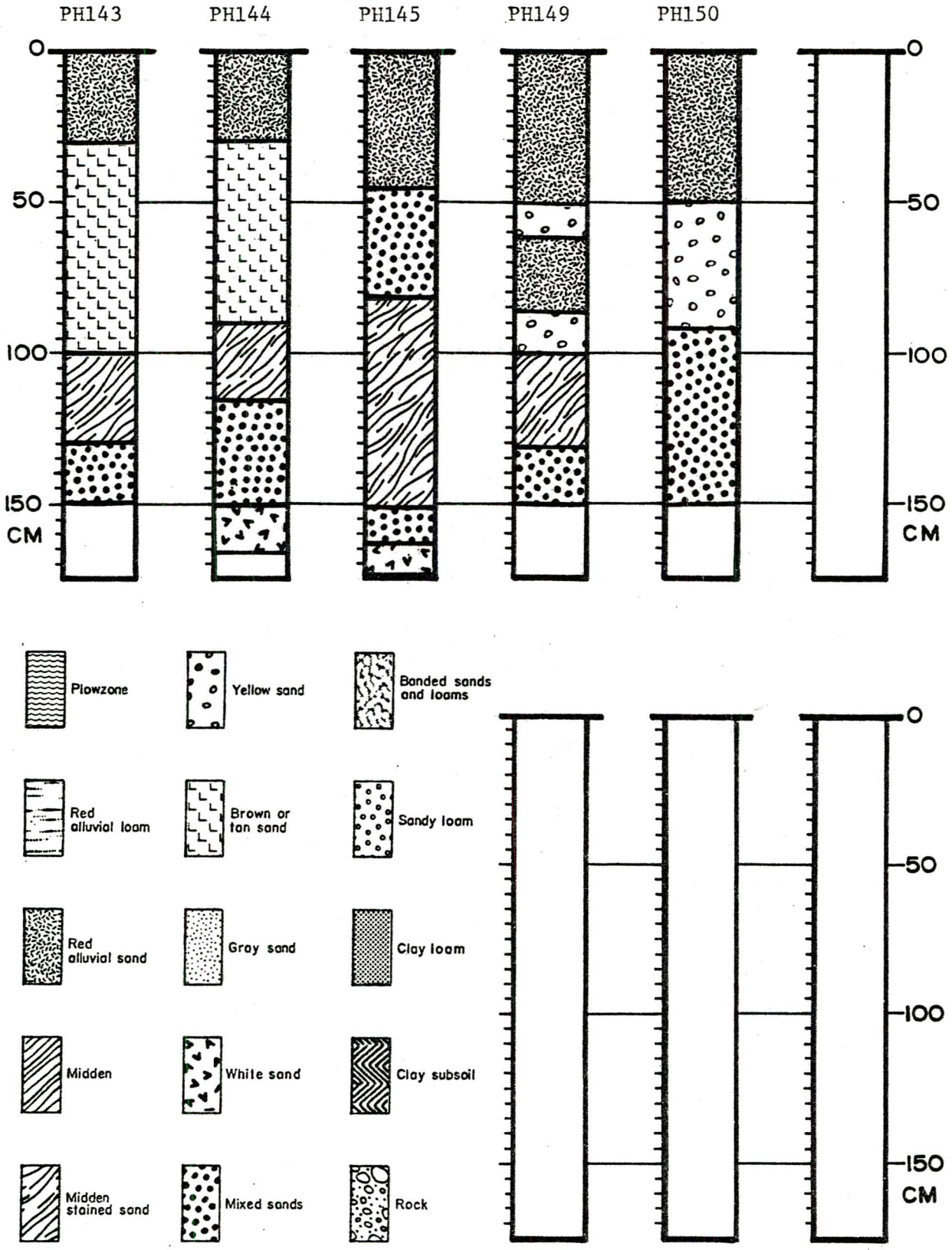

Figure 3. Profiles of posthole tests excavated in 1974.

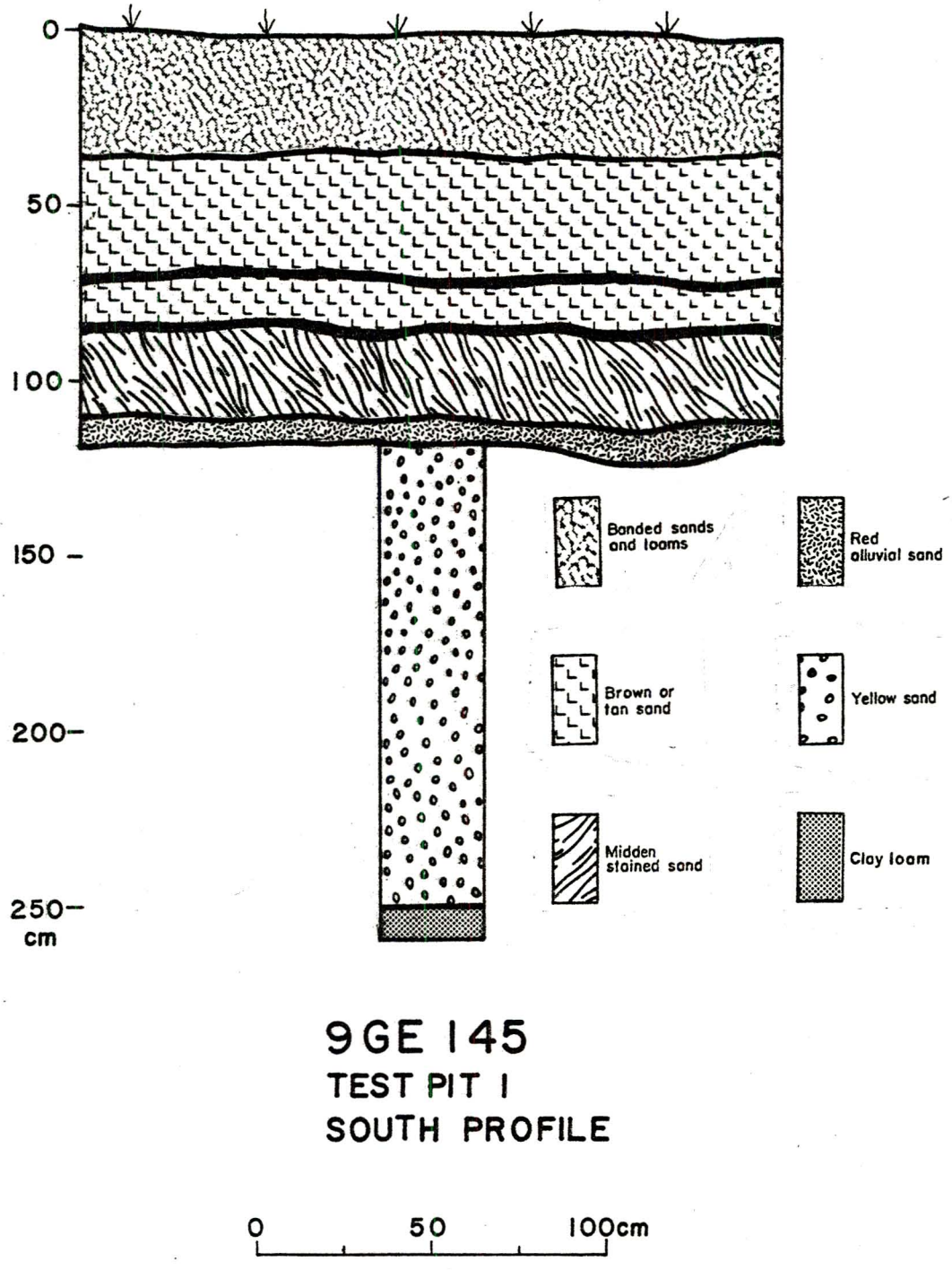

Figure 4. Profile of Test Pit 1 excavated in 1974.

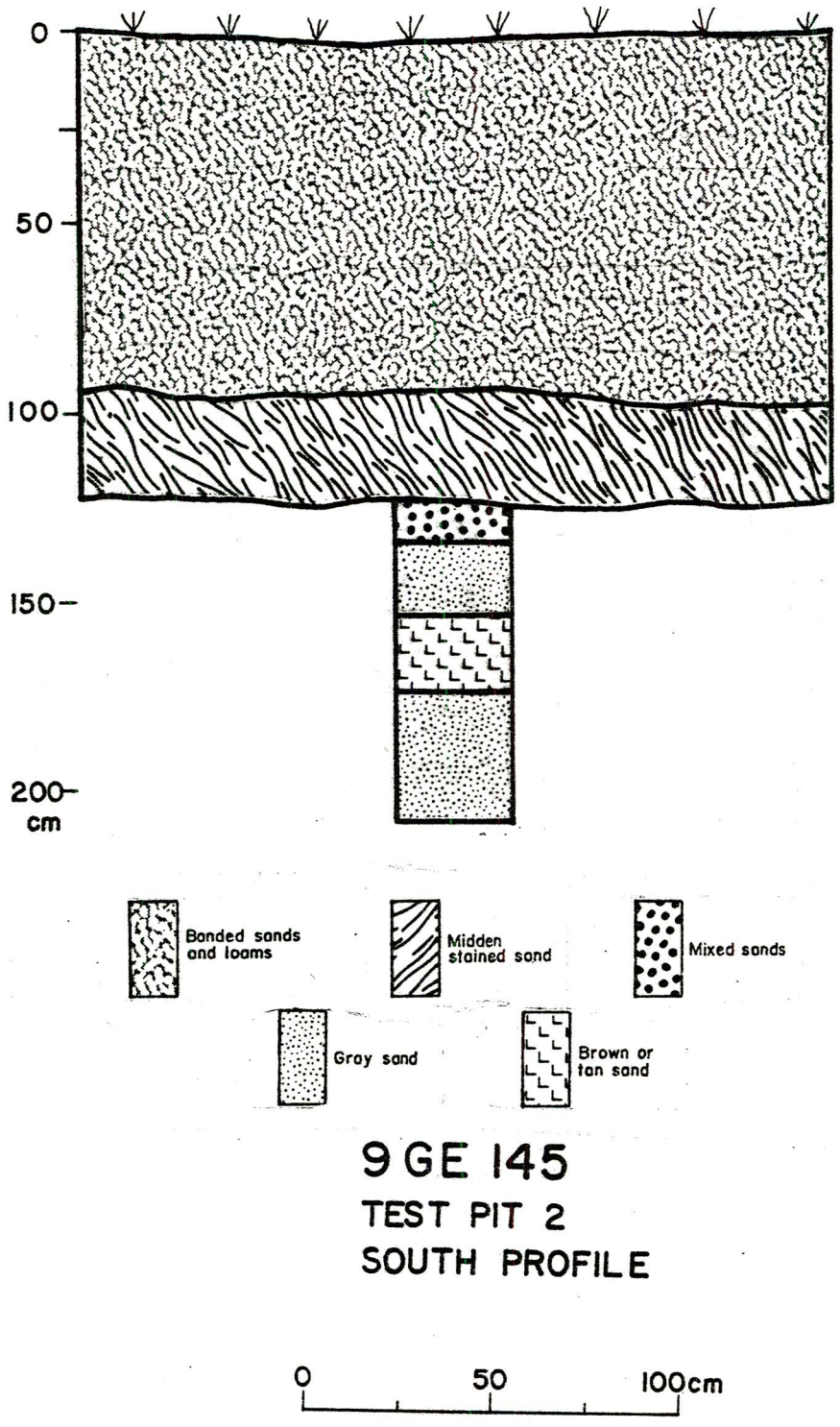

Figure 5. Profile of Test Pit 2 excavated in 1974.

was composed of alternating layers of red loams and yellow sands which extended from the surface to approximately 35 cm. Nothing was found in this level. Zone 2 went from 35 to 70 cm and consisted of dark tan sand which contained two quartzite rock fragments between 60 and 70 cm. In Zone 3, between 70 and 85 cm, still in tan sand, were 6 or 8 small fragments of quartzite, which may have been the result of firecracking, and a bifacial tool made of quartz. Zone 4, extending from 85 to 110 cm is a midden-stained brown-gray sand. It was excavated in two separate levels, 85 to 95 cm, and 95 to 110 cm. Contents of these levels were as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts	85-95 cm	95-110 cm
Ceramic		
Stallings Plain	49	30
Lithic		
Quartz waste flakes	4	
Quartz angular fragments		2
Chert waste flakes	4	
Rhyolite flakes	1	
Fire-cracked rock fragments	c. 15,	c. 40

The majority of the artifacts in each of these two levels were located in the southern portion of the test pit, indicating that the more concentrated occupation zone may lie in that direction. At the base of the midden-stained sand zone, a compact layer of red sand was encountered, and excavation of this test pit was stopped at that point. A posthole test was then excavated in the center of the test pit to determine if other occupation floors were present at greater depths. This posthole test was excavated to a depth of 260 cm through varicolored sands and loams, but no further occupation zones were encountered.

A second test pit measuring 1.5 m x 2 m was opened up around posthole test 149. From the surface to 95 cm (Zone 1), the soil in this test pit consisted of alternating bands of red clay loam and coarse reddish yellow sand which contained no artifacts or other cultural material. At 95 cm., a zone of gray loamy midden soil was encountered; this midden zone (Zone 2) continued to a depth of 125 cm, but was excavated in two arbitrary levels - 95 to 110 cm and 110 to 125 cm. Contents of these two levels are described below.

Aboriginal Artifacts	95-110 cm	110-125 cm
Ceramic		
Stallings Plain	15	
Lithic		
Quartz waste flakes	1	
Quartz angular fragments		3

	95-110 cm	110-125 cm
Quartz projectile point		1
Chert waste flakes	10	5
Chert angular fragments	5	5
Chert projectile point fragments	8	1
Chert knife	1	
Chert drill fragment	1	
Rhyolite projectile point	1	
Rhyolite flakes	1	5
Steatite fragment		1
Rocks, some fire-cracked	c. 55	c. 30

A possible hearth extending beyond the northwest corner of the square was present in the 110-125 cm level. It consisted of seven fire-cracked rocks in a slight depression, the bottom of which appeared to be fired. The feature is at least 30 cm in diameter.

Occupation at GE145 appears to have occurred mainly during the Stallings Ceramic Phase, but there may also be an earlier, Savannah River Archaic occupation. The presence of a midden-stained zone, the presence of a feature, and the abundance of artifacts and lithic waste make this site the best early pottery site known from the reservoir area. It may well be the best (i.e. most intensively occupied) non-shell midden early pottery site known from Piedmont Georgia.

Exact size of the site is hard to estimate, since only limited post-hole testing was conducted. The two test pits were 14 m apart, and the site definitely extends beyond them in both directions. Posthole test 150, however, located 20 m north of test pit 1 contained neither midden stained sand not artifacts of any type, while posthole test 145, located 16 m south of test pit 2, produced both a midden stained sand zone and artifacts. Since the distance between test pit 1 (post-hole test 144) and posthole test 145 is 32 m, the site is probably at least that long, and may be twice that length. Width of the site is harder to estimate, but it is probably only 6 or 8 m, since the ridge, including sloping areas, is only 14 to 18 m wide.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The 1974-75 survey (DePratter 1976) located five Stallings Island sites in the Wallace Reservoir. Only two of these, GE130 and GE145, however, had what appeared to be intact cultural deposits. Both sites were recommended for excavation at the time the research design for intensive archaeological investigations in the reservoir was developed (Hally and Fish 1976:506) because of their occurrence in environmentally distinct locations. GE130 was located on a low terrace adjacent to shoals in the southern part of the reservoir. The valley is narrow in this portion of the reservoir, the flood plain is non-existant and surrounding hills are steep and high. GE145 was located on a levee ridge in the north end of the reservoir where there is some floodplain, the adjacent uplands are lower and more gently contoured and shoals are non-existant.

Investigations at GE145 were designed to obtain data relating to both methodological and culture historical problems. An important aspect of methodological research in the Wallace Reservoir has concerned the utilization of systematic posthole testing procedures for defining the size of buried prehistoric occupations. A testing procedure of this type was employed at PM222 with excellent results, however, the site differed from GE145 in that it contained: 1) a consistent, easily identifiable midden strata; and 2) an extremely high artifact density. The utility of employing such a procedure for sites not exhibiting these criteria was questionable, and as a result it was decided to test the technique at GE145 in hope of providing some reasonable estimate of site size.

The examination of three culture historical problems were considered of primary importance at GE145. These were:

1. To determine the archaeological components present at the site
2. To gather data concerning Late Archaic subsistence and its relationship to the extractive potential of the site locale
3. To define intra-site activity areas for the occupation(s).

If DePratter proved correct in his suggestion that two Late Archaic components were present on the levee, an opportunity for diachronic examination of subsistence strategies would be possible provided features associated with both components and containing plant and animal remains were uncovered.

SITE EXCAVATION

The initial phase of research at 9GE145 involved establishing a five meter square grid system over an area 30 meters (north-south) by 15 meters (east-west), establishing a site datum, and constructing a site topographic map.[1] Following this, a systematic posthole testing procedure designed to define site boundaries was initiated. A total of 24 tests were originally planned with spacing at five meter intervals and orientation along the north-south grid lines. However, time delays caused by spring rains which flooded the access road to the site, and poor results obtained during the initial tests resulted in a curtailment of the testing procedure. For each posthole test which was excavated, soil profiles were recorded, and materials bagged and inventoried. Sediments were screened through one quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. All tests were excavated to an approximate depth of 150 centimeters below surface.

The next phase of work consisted of the removal of approximately 40 centimeters of culturally sterile overburden from the gridded area. A Case 450 bulldozer was utilized for this excavation. The gridded area was then shovel shaved.

Since DePratter's test pits provided the only good evidence of where cultural material was abundant on the site, it was decided to focus excavations on those two areas. Two five meter square excavation units encompassing these pits were excavated utilizing one meter square horizontal

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[1] Information on the location of posthole tests and the site contour map were among the lost field records.

controls and ten centimeter vertical levels (Figure 6; Plate 1,a). Sediments were screened through one quarter inch mesh hardware cloth, and cultural materials were bagged and inventoried. The locations and depths of artifacts found in situ were recorded and the materials bagged separately. Features were mapped, photographed, profiled, and then completely excavated. Flotation, pollen, and radiocarbon dating samples (when present) were collected from features. Profile maps of the excavation units were drawn and pollen samples were taken in series from the profiles.

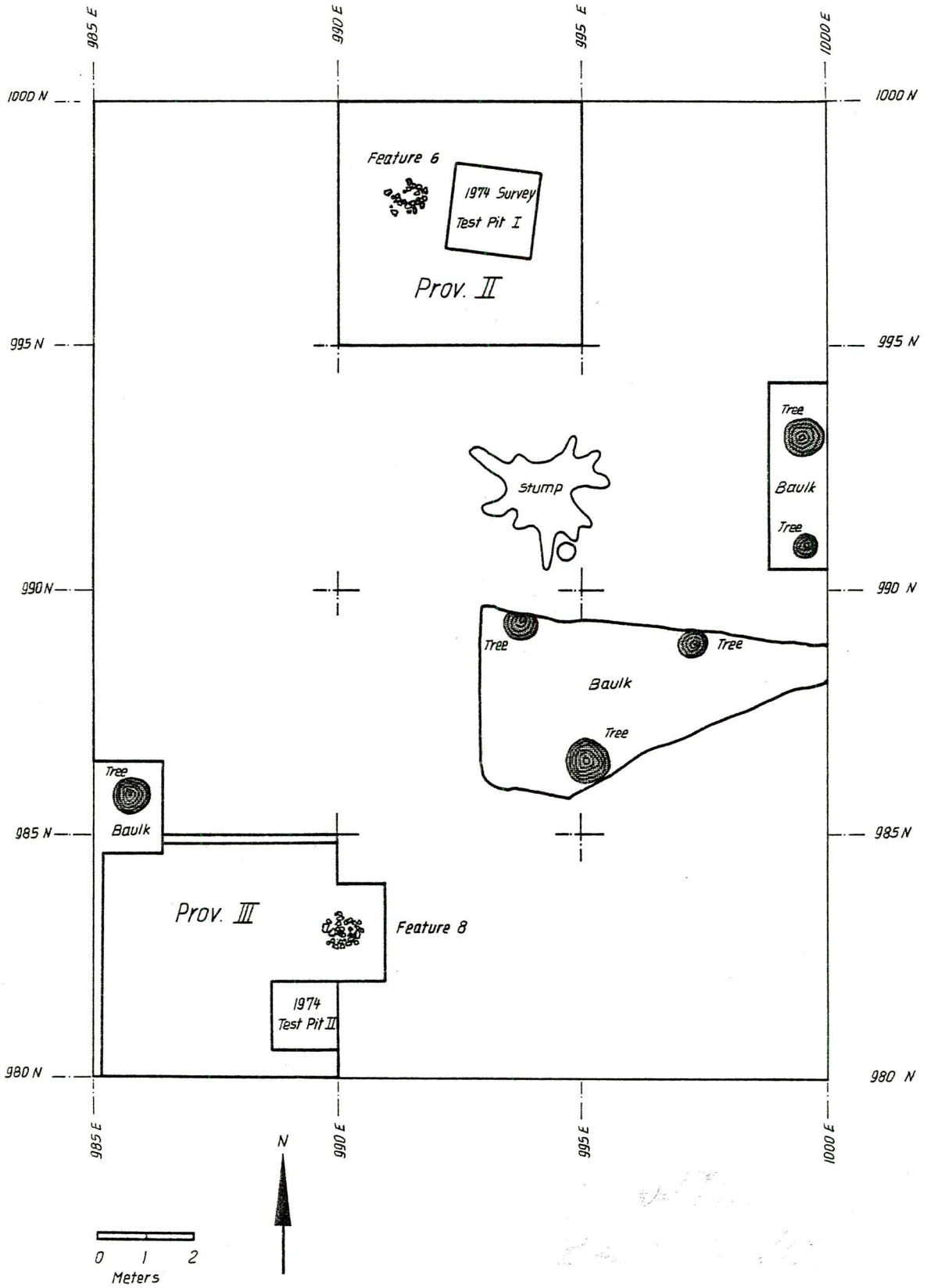

Figure 6. Map of excavated portion of site showing location of Provenience 2 and Provenience 3.

RESULTS OF SYSTEMATIC POSTHOLE TESTING

The results of the systematic posthole testing were disappointing. Few postholes produced cultural material. Those excavated immediately adjacent to the location of the original survey test pits failed to yield evidence of the occupation. As a result it was not possible to determine site size with any reliability. At least two factors contributed to the poor results of the procedure:

1. The depth of the culturally sterile alluvial deposits above the occupation strata--approximately 90 cm.
2. The absence of an easily distinguished midden stratum.
3. The low artifact density at the site.

NATURAL AND CULTURAL STRATIGRAPHY

In spite of the loss of field records, it has been possible to reconstruct the natural and cultural stratigraphy of Proveniences 2 and 3. Each Provenience Unit is centered on a test pit excavated by the 1974 survey party. The extensive photographic record of provenience unit profiles clearly demonstrates that stratification is uniform throughout each provenience and similar to that described (DePratter 1976:57-60) for the test pit contained therein. The location of artifact collections within provenience units was determined from information recorded on artifact bags.

Provenience Unit 2

The latest deposit in Provenience 2 consists of alternating layers of red loam and yellow sand extending to a depth of approximately 35 cm (Figure 4; Plate 1b). This stratum is underlain by approximately 50 cm of dark tan sand. Beneath this is the major occupation zone, a 25 cm thick stratum of dark brown sand. This is underlain by a 10-15 cm thick stratum of banded red sand and ultimately 1.5 m of yellow sand.

DePratter (1976:59) recovered no cultural material from the alternating layers of loam and sand (Zone 1) and only two quartzite rock fragments from the upper 40 cm of dark tan sand (Zone 2). Zone 3, which coincided with the lowest 10 cm of tan sand, yielded eight quartzite rock fragments and one quartz biface. The 25 cm thick Zone 4 corresponded with the dark brown sand stratum and yielded 90 artifacts of which 79 were Stallings Island sherds. The red sand and yellow sand strata below yielded no artifacts,

In 1977, the banded sand and loam stratum was removed by bulldozer and shovel shaving. Excavation levels 1-4 appear to have coincided fairly close with the dark tan sand stratum; Levels 5-7, with the dark brown sand midden stratum; and Excavation level 8, with the banded red sand stratum. Artifact counts for these excavation levels are presented in Table 1.

It is clear from the vertical distribution of artifacts that at least three components are represented in Provenience 2. Two sherds of Etowah Complicated Stamped recovered in Level 1 indicate the existance of an Etowah component in the upper portion of the dark tan sand stratum. Two additional complicated stamped sherds and five unidentifiable grit tempered sherds in this level may also belong to the component.

An earlier Woodland component, probably Cartersville, is represented by a single check stamped tetrapod in Level 4 and a second check stamped sherd in Level 5. Both levels lie within the dark tan sand stratum, but Level 5 extends into the underlying dark brown sand.

Stallings Island Plain pottery, Savannah River points and steatite vessel fragments were recovered in quantity from Levels 5-8. These artifacts can all be assigned to a single Stallings Island component. The fact that artifacts were recovered from a 40 cm thick zone and the fact that different artifact classes were differently distributed within this zone, however, suggests that more than one late Archaic component may be represented. This question will be dealt with in a later section.

Provenience Unit 3

The latest deposit in Provenience 3 consists of 95 cm of alternating bands of red clay loam and yellow sand. This overlies a 30 cm thick

TABLE 1

Artifacts Recovered from Provenience 2, GE145

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 8	Level 9
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2								
unidentified curvilinear complicated stamped	2			1	1				
Cartersville Check Stamped grit tempered plain	5	1							
Stallings Island Plain				5	21	60	3	1	
Savannah River Point									
Type 3						2			
Type 4						2			
fragments						1	3		
unidentified biface					1	3		1	
flake tool								1	
flake debitage									
chert	4	7	2	42	90	141	156	235	9
quartz	3	2	1	30	98	98	81	58	
rhyolite		1	1	10	32	56	33	33	
other	2	1		8	76	80	79	38	
steatite vessel fragment					2	1	21	1	
notched hoe					1	1			
notched implement					1				
pitted stone						1			
ground stone								5	

occupation stratum that DePratter variously termed gray loam midden and midden stained sand (1976:58-59). Below this stratum are sand strata of various colors (Figure 5).

DePratter recovered cultural material only from the second stratum: specifically, 15 Stallings Island sherds and 49 pieces of worked stone. In 1977, the banded sand and loam stratum was removed by bulldozer and shovel, and the occupation stratum was excavated in three 10 cm levels. Artifact counts for these levels are presented in Table 2.

Artifacts were recovered only in Levels 1-3 which correspond to the midden stratum. All diagnostic artifacts, Stallings Island Plain pottery, Savannah River points and steatite vessel fragments can be assigned to a single Stallings Island component. As in the case of Provenience 2, however, there is some stratigraphic evidence that multiple late Archaic components may actually be represented.

TABLE 2

Artifacts Recovered from Provenience 3, GE145

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Stallings Island Plain	41	16	2
Savannah River Point			
Type 1			1
Type 4	1	1	1
fragment			1
drill		1	1
unidentified biface	1	1	
flake tool		1	
flake debitage			
chert	75	79	68
quartz	79	81	66
rhyolite	36	22	21
other	12	24	9
flaked implement		1	
ground stone	1		

It is probable that the thick stratum of alternating bands of red loam and yellow sand that overlies cultural deposits in both provenience units is a result of culturally accellerated sedimentation caused by poor farming practices during the 19th and early 20th centuries (Trimble 1969). The dark tan sand stratum in Provenience 2 is apparently a prehistoric alluvial deposit that has accumulated during the late 2000 years. Its absence in Provenience 3 can not be accounted for with certainty, although it is possible that it has been destroyed by overbank erosion during the last 150 years.

Despite the different terminology that DePratter used to describe the midden stratum in Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 2, there is little evidence to indicate that the stratum differed appreciably in color or texture between the two parts of the site. The presence of late archaic cultural material in both locations argues for it being a single uniform deposit covering the entire site. Apparently this stratum accumulated entirely during the late Archaic period, probably after 2000 B.C.

Photographs indicate that the red clay stratum in Provenience 2 and the mixed sand stratum in Provenience 3 are similar. The stratigraphic location of the two layers immediately beneath the late Archaic midden support the conclusion that they represent a single period of deposition. No artifacts were recovered from these strata by DePratter. Artifacts were, however, recovered from the stratum in Provenience 2 during excavations in 1977.

The yellow sand stratum at the base of excavations in Provenience Units 2 and 3 is apparently sterile pre-occupation levee deposit.

THE STALLINGS ISLAND COMPONENT

The Stallings Island component at GE145 is represented by several hundred artifacts recovered in Levels 4-9 in Provenience 2 and Levels 1-3 in Provenience 3 (Table 3).[1] Two rock cluster features can also be assigned to the component on the basis of stratigraphic position.

Two check stamped sherds recovered from Levels 4 and 5 in Provenience 2 presumably belong to a later Cartersville component. Some of the flake debitage and non-flaked stone tools recovered from these two levels may also date to this component. Given the vastly greater yeild of diagnostic late Archaic artifacts in these levels, however, it seems safe to assume that all artifacts in Levels 4 and 5 exclusive of the two check stamped sherds belong to the Stallings Island component.

TABLE 3

Artifacts Recovered from Provenience 2, Levels 4-9 and Provenience 3, Levels 1-3.

Cartersville Check Stamped	2
Stallings Island Plain	149
Savannah River point	
Type 1	1
Type 3	2
Type 4	5
fragments	5
drill	2
unidentified biface	8
flake tool	2
flake debitage	2055
steatite vessel fragments	25
worked steatite	15
notched hoe	2
notched implement	1
pitted stone	1
flaked implement	1
ground stone	6

[1] Artifacts recovered from Test Pits 1 and 2 by DePratter were not available for analysis at the time of report writing.

Stallings Island Plain pottery

One-hundred-forty-nine sherds of fiber tempered pottery were recovered from Provenience units 2 and 3 (Plate 3, row 2a). With one exception, all are undecorated and characterized by carefully smoothed interior and exterior surfaces. The exception is a sherd with a square rim that has straight lines lightly incised in a crosshatch pattern on its broad flat lip surface.

Two fragments are sufficiently large to allow determination of vessel shape. One is a deep bowl with vertical sides and a square rim (Figure 7,a). Rim diameter is approximately 40 cm. A dark exterior surface discoloration may be either fire clouding or soot. Unfortunately surface weathering prevents determination of the cause of the discoloration. The second specimen is a shallower bowl with rounded sides and a square rim (Figure 7,c). Rim diameter is again approximately 40 cm. There is no evidence of exterior soot deposition.

Two rim forms are represented in the collection: a rounded rim and a square rim. The latter is characterized by sharp corners and a broad (10-11mm) flat lip (Figure 7,a and c).

Fiber channels are evenly distributed throughout sherd cross sections. Small grains of quartz are also present in small quantities. The pottery is similar in all respects to Stallings Island Plain as described by Fairbanks (1942) and Bullen and Greene (1970).

Steatite Vessels

Twenty-five steatite vessel fragments were recovered from Provenience 2. Nineteen of these belong to a single large vessel fragment (Plate 6; Figure 7,b). The vessel represented by these sherds is a bowl with rounded

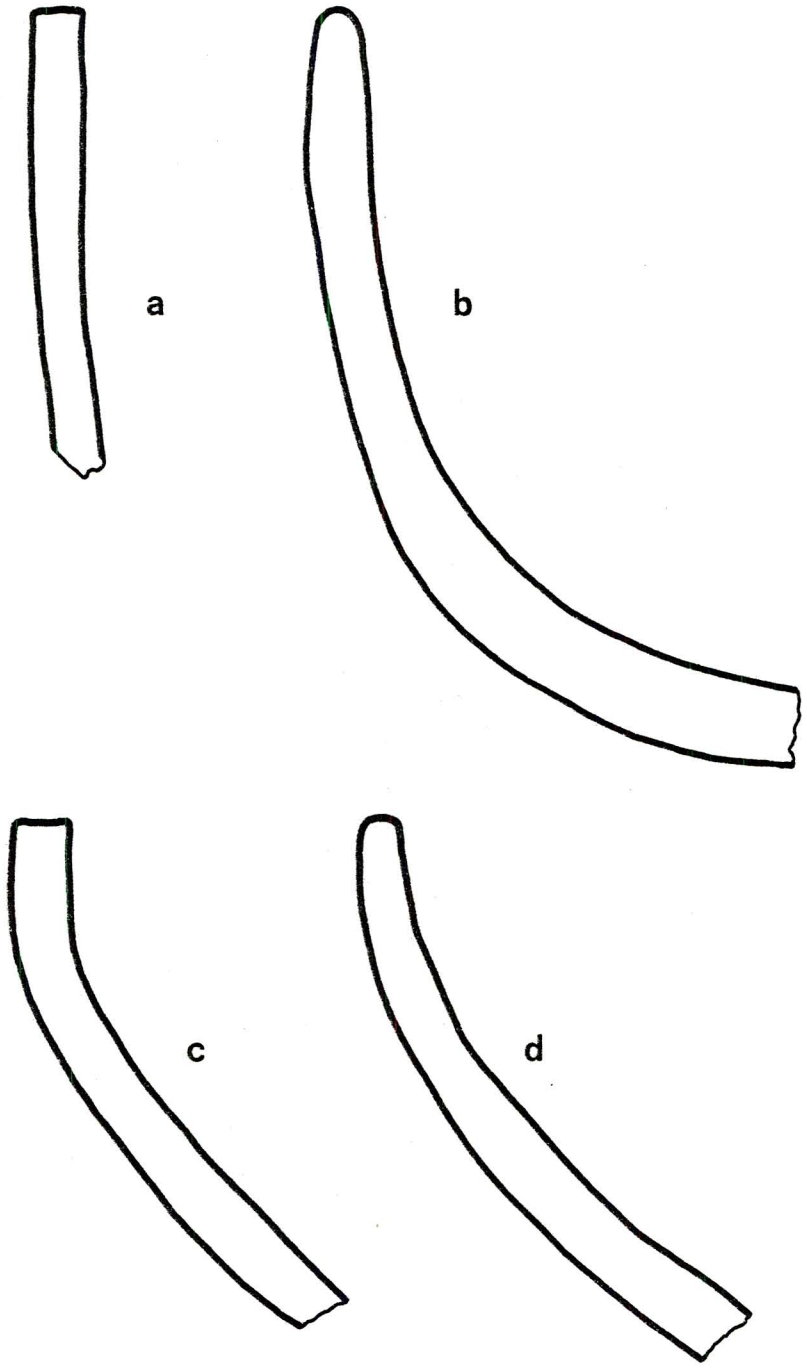

Figure 7. Rim profiles of Stallings Island Plain (profiles a and c) and steatite (profiles b and d) vessels. (approximately 3/4 natural size)

base, straight vertical sides and rounded rim. The vessel is oval in shape, measuring at least 32 cm long, 17 cm wide and 14.5 cm deep. The interior surface is well smoothed; the exterior surface is covered with heavy tooling marks. A heavy soot deposit extends from vessel rim almost to the bottom of the vessel.

One other large vessel fragment is represented among the remaining 6 steatite sherds (Plate 3, row 1, Figure 7,d). It is from a bowl with rounded profile and circular shape. Rim diameter is approximately 36 cm. Both interior and exterior surfaces are well smoothed, with only shallow linear tooling marks in evidence. The rim is square and has straight lines incised in a crosshatch pattern on its flat lip surface. Soot deposits begin approximately 6 cm below the rim and extend to the lower edge of the sherd.

Several similarities exist between the two steatite vessels and the two fiber tempered vessels. All are bowls. There are shallow bowls with rounded profile and deep bowls with vertical walls represented in both materials. Rim diameters for the two pottery vessels and the shallow steatite bowl are approximately the same. Square rims with crosshatch incising are represented in both materials. The major differences are the oval shape of one steatite vessel and the greater amount of sooting on the steatite vessels. Whether the latter is the result of greater use of steatite vessels over fire can not be determined with the limited sample of vessels available.

Savannah River Points

Thirteen whole and fragmentary specimens of Savannah River points were recovered from Provenience 2 and 3 (Table 3). One fragment is the

distal portion of a large square stemmed biface made of rhyolite and conforming to Bullen and Greene's (1970:13) Type 1 point (Table 4). Two specimens conform to Bullen and Greene's (ibid) Type 3 Savannah River point in that they are smaller in overall dimensions than Type 1 points and have long contracting stems with rounded bases (Table 4). The blades of both specimens have been extensively reworked. Keel (1976: 194-6) identifies points of similar form from the Warren Wilson site in North Carolina as Otarre Stemmed.

Five whole specimens conform to Bullen and Greene's (1970:14) Type 4 Savannah River point in that they are smaller than Type 1 points but have straight stems with flat bases (Table 4). Three of these are made of chert; one of quartz and one of rhyolite. Two of the chert specimens (Plate 4, Row 1b and 1c) have been extensively reworked so that blades are less than 30 mm long. The specimen illustrated in Plate 4, Row 1a has apparently not been reworked. It is made on a large flake from which thinning flakes have been removed on one side only. Blade edges have been finished with fine marginal retouching on both sides. Keel (1976: 194-6) identifies points of similar form from the Warren Wilson site also as Otarre.

Drills

Two drills were recovered from Provenience 3. One is chert and conforms in base configuration to a Type 3 point (Plate 4, Row 2d). There is some step flaking along the blade edges especially where the blade expands into the shoulder, but there is no evidence of polish. The second drill is made of quartz and conforms in base configuration to a Type 4 point. Most of the blade is missing.

TABLE 4

Savannah River Points: Dimensions and Material

Type	Material	Dimensions	Provenience	Illustration
1	rhyolite	----x 47.3mm x 8.0 mm	Prov 3 Level 3	Plate 4, row 2a
3	quartz	54.6mm x 39.6mm x 11.2mm	Prov 2 Level 6	Plate 4, row 2b
3	quartz	42.7mm x 32.5mm x 8.9mm	Prov 2 Level 6	Plate 4, row 2c
4	chert	70.6mm x 49.5mm x 9.2mm	Prov 3 Level 1	Plate 4, row 1a
4	chert	43.3mm x 24.9mm x 10.0mm	Prov 2 Level 6	Plate 4, row 1b
4	chert	35.5mm x 27.0mm x 8.5mm	Prov 2 Level 6	Plate 4, row 1c
4	quartz	63.4mm x 34.1mm x 13.1mm	Prov 3 Level 2	Plate 4, row 1d
4	rhyolite	60.6mm x 30.5mm x 10.0mm	Prov 3 Level 3	Plate 4, row 1e

Unidentified Bifaces

Seven bifacially flaked artifacts, lacking stylistically and functionally diagnostic characteristics, were recovered from Proveniences 2 and 3. Three of these are made of rhyolite; the remainder, of quartz. One rhyolite specimen has a straight stem and weakly developed shoulders (Plate 4, row 3b). The blade appears to have been extensively reworked and the blunt distal end has been ground to a dull edge. No similar artifact has been reported from other inland Stallings Island sites.

A second rhyolite biface is roughly pear-shaped, measuring 69.2mm x 48.1mm x 11.5mm (Plate 4, row 3c). This specimen evidences no marginal retouching suggesting that it is a preform. Its relatively small size, however, argues against this interpretation. The third rhyolite artifact is a leaf-shaped biface measuring 64.3mm x 30.7mm x 7.8mm. This specimen is so heavily weathered that all but the largest flake scars have been obliterated.

All four quartz bifaces are manufactured on granular quartzite of quite inferior flaking quality. Three are rather small ovate forms measuring roughly 50mm x 30mm x 10mm. The fouth specimen is considerably larger (75.1mm x 46.4mm x 20.8mm) and made on very granular material.

Unifacial Flake Tools

Two flakes recovered from Proveniences 2 and 3 bear evidence of having been utilized as tools. The dark chert flake pictured in Plate 4, row 3d has fine unifacial marginal retouching along the concave edge and along the opposite convex edge. The second specimen is a thick triangular flake of quartz which bears unifacial marginal retouching on one rounded corner.

Notched Hoes

Two pieces of igneous rock recovered from Provenience 2 apparently served as chopping or hoeing implements.[1] Both have been shaped primarily by flaking. One specimen (Plate 5, row 1a) measures 108.4mm x 71.5mm x 20.0mm. The cutting edge has been shaped by flaking as have the notches on each side of the implement. The sharp edges produced by flaking in both locations have been dulled by grinding, presumably as a result of use. The second specimen measures 104.5mm x 103.6mm x 35.3mm (Plate 5, row 1b). Notches are shallow although well worn. The cutting edge is steeply flaked and exhibits no wear. With the possible exception of the Lake Springs site (Miller 1949:Figure 23,f), no comparable implements have been described from other Stallings Island sites.

Notched Implement

A third notched implement, recovered from Provenience 2, is illustrated in Plate 5, row 2a. This piece is a thin tabular piece of igneous rock measuring 109.5mm x 79.0mm x 14.6mm. The only sign of human workmanship is a well worn notch on one edge. A break running diagonally across the implement has probably destroyed the working edge and the notch on the opposite edge. The thinness of this implement makes it unlikely that it was used for heavy chopping.

Flaked Implement

This implement is a large wedge-shaped flake of igneous rock that has been extensively flaked and battered along its curved edge (Plate 5,

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[1] All tools of igneous material were inspected by Barbara Ruff and Dr. James Whitney (Department of Geography, University of Georgia). All were judged to be derived from metamorphosed fine grained mafic dikes that are probably dioritic in composition.

row 2b). The implement measures 93.9mm x 75.2mm x 37.4mm. The thick straight edge is the result of a break, but whether the implement was used in its present form or is only a portion of what was originally a larger complete tool is unknown.

Pitted Stone

This is a small slightly flattened oval igneous rock measuring 60.0mm x 47.9mm x 37.1mm (Plate 3, row 3b). It has been heavily pitted, presumably by percussion, on both flat faces. The depth of pitting suggests that the stone served as an anvil rather than a hammerstone.

Ground Stone

Six fragments of igneous rock that may be portions of grinding implements were recovered from both provenience units. In all cases, weathering has effected surfaces to the extent that positive identification of grinding is not possible. In only two cases, does the shape of the artifact and its supposed ground surface also indicate tool use.

One of these is a fragment of what was originally probably an oval shaped, hand held grinding stone (Provenience 3, level 1). It is made on a river cobble. In cross section (as illustrated in Plate 3, row 2b), the implement is quite thick (68mm) with a high domed upper surface and a slightly convex nether surface. The latter appears to have been ground.

The other implement is a small block of stone with one flat relatively smooth surface (Provenience 2, level 8). Slight irregularities on this surface suggest pitting and striations (Plate 3, row 3a).

Flaked Stone Debitage

Two thousand-fifty-five pieces of flaked stone debitage were recovered from Stallings Island levels in Provenience 2 (Levels 5-9) and Provenience 3 (Levels 1-3). Three hundred-twenty-six of these are of igneous materials and apparently are the by-product of the manufacture of rough stone tools such as hoes. The remaining 1729 pieces represent debitage produced during the manufacture of projectile points and other bifacially and unifacially flaked tools.

As shown in Table 5, chert (54%) is the most common material represented in the debitage, followed by Quartz (32%) and rhyolite (14%). These materials are represented among the 13 Savannah River points and point fragments in slightly different proportions (chert 13%; quartz, 38%; and rhyolite, 31%). Nevertheless, it is clear that all three materials were commonly used in the manufacture of Savannah River points.

TABLE 5

Frequency of Raw Materials Represented in Flaked Stone Debitage

	Provenience 2		Provenience 3		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chert	712	59	222	42	934	54
Quartz	335	28	226	43	561	32
Rhyolite	155	13	79	15	234	14
Total	1202		527		1729	

Rhyolite debitage occurs with approximately the same frequency in the two provenience units. Chert, however, is relatively more frequent in Provenience 2 than Provenience 3, while the opposite is true for quartz.

The chi square test shows this difference to be significant at the .001 level ($x^2 = 45.55$).

Chert debitage from several lots was inspected for the purpose of determining geological derivation. Most of the flakes were macroscopically similar to chert collected from the Bowden Quarry (90C47) (Ledbetter et al. ms; Kowalewski, personal communication) which is located 10 km north of GE145 in Oconee County. Most of the remainder may also have been from local sources, but, in the absence of comparative collections from other outcrops, this can not be verified.

Table 6 compares the frequency of chert, quartz and rhyolite debitage in collections from late Archaic sites in the Wallace Reservoir.

TABLE 6

Frequency of Chert, Quartz and Rhyolite Debitage at Late Archaic Sites in the Wallace Reservoir

	Chert	Quartz	Rhyolite
GE145	54%	32%	14%
MG90	51%	47%	2%
PM205	14%	86%	--
PM212	2%	3%	95%

The contrast between GE145 and MG90 on the one hand and PM205 and PM212 on the other is quite marked. GE145 is located within the geological zone at the northern end of the reservoir where outcrops of chert may occur (Ledbetter et al. ms) and 12 km south of the Bowden Quarry (Figure 1). MG90 is located only a few kilometers south of the chert outcrop zone and 27 km south of the Bowden Quarry site. The chert recovered from MG90

has not been compared with the Bowden Quarry chert. The abundance of chert at this site suggests, however, that much of it may be from local sources.

PM205 and PM212 are located at the southern end of the reservoir approximately 20 km from the chert outcrop zone and approximately 43 km from the Bowden Quarry (Figure 1). These sites yielded relatively little chert debitage (Rogers 1981:96, Appendix III; Hally and Rudolph 1982:44). This contrast suggests that the degree to which different raw materials were utilized in flake tool production during the late Archaic in the Wallace Reservoir is conditioned to a large extent by the distance separating sites and quarries.

Chert debitage was classified into categories reflecting lithic reduction stages and tool maintenance. These categories are cortical, part cortical and noncortical pieces; and percussion flakes, thinning/retouch flakes, and unidentified debris. Percussion flakes are complete flakes that are relatively thick with a bulb of force or swelling on the inner surface beneath the platform. Thinning/retouch flakes are defined as complete flakes that are relatively thin and have a platform that is small relative to overall flake size. Unidentified debris is any broken flake, chunk or fragment of stone. The results of the analysis of 900 chert flakes are shown in Table 7. Most flakes are classified as debris (61%) and most are noncortical (86%). Both cortical flakes (4%) and percussion flakes (1%) are rare indicating that tools were probably not manufactured from cores at the site. Most lithic activity seems instead to have been of the tool maintenance type, which would produce an abundance of small, noncortical thinning/retouch and debris flakes.

TABLE 7

Frequency of Cortical, Part Cortical and Noncortical Flakes by Debitage Class

	Cortical Flakes	Part Cortical Flakes	Noncortical Flakes	Total	Percent
Percussion	1	1	2	4	1
Retouch/Thinning	16	46	286	348	39
Debris	19	46	483	548	61
Total	36	93	771	900	
Percent	4	10	86		

Features

A total of 14 features were distinguished in the field in Proveniences 2 and 3. Only five of these can be identified with the available field records. One feature number was assigned to a small cluster of fiber tempered sherds in Provenience 3. The large steatite vessel fragment illustrated in Plate 6 was discovered as a cluster of sherds in Provenience 2 and designated Feature 4. These sherds occurred in the northeast corner of the unit at an elevation of 98.21 cm below datum. Feature 5 in Provenience 2 is a slight soil discoloration located in the northeast corner of Provenience 2 immediately east of Feature 4. The stain had a poorly defined outline, but was roughly circular in shape and approximately 50 cm in diameter. It may have originated at approximately 98.30 cm below datum. The configuration of this stain in cross section is not known.

Feature 6 in Provenience 2 is a cluster of cracked rock measuring approximately 1m in diameter (Figure 6, Plate 2a). The feature occurred between 100 and 115 cm below datum in Levels 7 and 8. DePratter apparently

encountered material associated with the feature in his Test Pit 1.

Feature 8 is a cluster of cracked rock measuring approximately 1 m in diameter (Figure 6, Plate 2,b) located in Provenience 3 at an elevation of approximately 122 cm below datum. Dark sand surrounded the main concentration of rock. The overall impression from field photographs is of a shallow basin measuring approximately 1 m in diameter and 20 cm deep filled with charcoal stained sand and cracked rock. DePratter apparently encountered material associated with the feature in his Test Pit 2.

Features 6 and 8 probably represent cooking pits or hearths. This interpretation is supported by the presence of large quantities of cracked rock which may have functioned as heating stones and by the probable presence of charcoal in at least one feature. There is no evidence of fired soil associated with either feature, however, suggesting that the rock was heated elsewhere. This piece of evidence suggests that Features 6 and 8 may represent discarded heating stones or baking pits into which already heated rock was placed.

SITE CONFIGURATION AND CHRONOLOGY

As has been discussed in an earlier section, the available stratigraphic evidence indicates that the midden strata in Proveniences 2 and 3 are part of a single stratum that covers the entire site. Artifact content indicates, furthermore, that this stratum accumulated during the late Archaic period.

In Provenience 2, diagnostic late Archaic artifacts were recovered from four excavation levels (Levels 5-8) representing 40 cm of accumulated soil. In Provenience 3, diagnostic artifacts were recovered from three 10 cm levels. The thickness of the artifact bearing stratum in both units is great enough to suggest that it may have accumulated over a considerable period of time and that more than one late Archaic component may be represented.

While it is possible, and indeed probable, that the site was reoccupied on numerous occasions by late Archaic people, there is no strong artifactual evidence that the period of time spanned by such utilization was sufficiently great for recognizable culture change to take place. The only artifact differences between Provenience 2 and Provenience 3 that could be chronologically significant are the presence of a single type 1 broad stemmed Savannah River Point in Provenience 3, the exclusive occurrence of type 3 contracting stemmed Savannah River points in Provenience 2 and the exclusive occurrence of steatite vessel fragments in Provenience 2 (Tables 1 and 2). Bullen and Greene (1970:13-14) report finding stratigraphic evidence at the Stallings Island site for Type 1 points being earlier than Type 3; the former being most common in preceramic levels of the site, and the latter being most common in fiber tempered ceramic levels. The distribution of these two point types at GE145 may be chronologically significant, especially since the Type 1 specimen occurred in the lowest level of Provenience 3 where fiber tempered pottery was infrequent. The total number of points (3) involved, however, is so small that it would be unwise to attach too much significance to their distribution. The horizontal and stratigraphic distribution of the two artifact types may reflect sampling error rather than actual shifts in artifact popularity.

Steatite vessels were apparently used throughout the late Archaic period in the interior Southeast and should be present in both ceramic and preceramic occupations. Their absence from Provenience 3, if not due to sampling error, must be functional in significance rather than chronological.

The stratigraphic distribution of artifacts within each Provenience is also ambiguous. In Provenience 2, the heaviest concentration of Stallings Island pottery occurs in Level 6 (Table 1). All four whole Savannah River points occur in this same level. The largest number of steatite vessel fragments occurs in Level 7, but because 19 of these sherds belong to one vessel, steatite sherds are best seen as having an essentially uniform distribution throughout Levels 5-8. There is in short, no evidence of culturally distinct components in Provenience 2. The only artifactual evidence that occupation here spanned any length of time at all is the existence of two peaks in flaked stone debitage frequency: one in Level 6 and one in Level 8.

There is slightly more stratigraphic evidence for culture change in Provenience 3. Fiber tempered pottery is most common in Level 1 and decreases rapidly in frequency through Levels 2 and 3 (Table 2). A single Type 1 Savannah River point, which Bullen and Greene (1970:13) argue is preceramic at the Stallings Island site occurs in Level 3. As noted above, the quantity of these artifacts is so small that little faith can be placed in them as evidence of multiple components.

In summary, the thickness of the occupation stratum suggests that site utilization spanned a considerable period of time--perhaps several hundred years--, but there is no strong evidence for multiple late Archaic components at the site.

The size and configuration of the Stallings Island component at GE145 can not be determined with the available evidence. Given the size of Proveniences 2 and 3 and the distance separating them, it can be concluded that the area of occupation extends at least 20 mm along the levee crest. DePratter encountered artifacts and a stratigraphic profile similar to that in Proveniences 2 and 3 in posthole tests located approximately 20 m south of Provenience 3 and 120 m north of Provenience 2. Although it seems likely that the same artifact bearing geological stratum is represented in these tests and in the 1977 excavations, it is not possible to determine the cultural affiliation of the occupation encountered in the posthole tests.

The distribution of several classes of artifacts (flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, steatite sherds and fiber tempered pottery) were plotted by 1 m square in Proveniences 2 and 3. No pattern was discernible in the distribution of any artifact class in Provenience 2. It appears that the limits of the artifact scatter encountered in this unit lie some distance beyond the unit. In Provenience 3, artifact density decreased markedly in the western half of the unit suggesting that the artifact scatter here centered on the Feature 8 hearth and extended approximately 4 m beyond it to the west.

Although Proveniences 2 and 3 yielded essentially similar arrays of artifact types, some differences do exist between the two units. Some differences--specifically, the differential occurrence of Type 1 and Type 3 Savannah River points--may be chronological in significance. Other differences may be due to duration of occupancy, frequency of reoccupation or intensity of use at a single point in time. The density of flaked stone debitage in Provenience 2 (48.8 flakes/m^2) is twice that of

Provenience 3 (21.1 flakes/m^2). Fiber tempered pottery is almost twice as common in Provenience 2 (90 sherds vs. 57 sherds) as are flaked stone and ground stone tools (23 vs. 12). Some of these differences may be due to the greater thickness of the culture bearing deposit in Provenience 2 (five excavation levels vs. three excavation levels) which may reflect utilization of the area over a longer period of time. Nevertheless, the frequency of all artifact classes in the richest level in each unit (Level 6 in Provenience 2 and Level 1 in Provenience 3) is significantly greater in Provenience 2 than it is in Provenience 3. This suggests that at least some of the relative abundance of artifacts in Provenience 2 is due to more intense human activity.

Some artifact differences between Proveniences 2 and 3 may reflect functional differences between the two units. Unfortunately most individual artifact types--for example, notched hoes and drills--are so infrequent that their differential occurrence in the two units is likely to reflect sampling error rather than differences in human activities. Only in the case of steatite and of chert and quartz debitage is it likely that factors other than sampling error are involved. The occurrence of steatite in the two units is as follows:

	Provenience 2	Provenience 3
vessel fragments	29 (2 vessels)	0
worked steatite	15	0
unworked steatite	15	3

Given that 25 m^2 of midden were excavated in Provenience 3, the near total absence of steatite indicates that this material was not being worked or used in the vicinity of this unit.

The differential occurrence of chert and quartz debitage in Proveniences 2 and 3 has been discussed in a previous section. In this case also it is likely functional factors are responsible for the observed differences.

Several reasons can be suggested for why these differences exist: The site could have been occupied at different times of the year when different arrays of activities were taking place; the site could have been internally subdivided into contemporary but functionally distinct activity areas; or different groups of people with access to different lithic resources may have occupied the site together or at different times. Unfortunately, it is not possible to choose between these alternatives with the evidence that is available.

SITE COMPARISONS: THE STALLINGS ISLAND COMPONENT

Three sites in the Wallace Reservoir--MG90, PM212, and PM205--and three sites on the Savannah River--Stallings Island, Lake Springs, and Rabbit Mount--have components that can be usefully compared with the Archaic component at GE145. Two of the Wallace Reservoir sites--MG90 and PM205--contained no fiber tempered pottery and may therefore be somewhat older than GE145. The three sites on the Savannah River have yielded decorated as well as plain fiber tempered pottery and therefore may be somewhat younger than GE145. PM212, like GE145, had yielded only plain fiber tempered pottery. It is unlikely that any of the sites are separated in time by more than 500 years.

None of the four Wallace Reservoir sites yielded evidence of shellfish. Those on the Savannah River all have dense shell middens. Accurate site size data is unavailable for the four Wallace Reservoir site, but it is probable that they are all considerably smaller than the Savannah River sites. Lake Springs covers an area measuring approximately 125 m x 50 m (Miller 1949:38); Stallings Island, 150 m x 90 m (Bullen and Greene 1970:8), and Rabbit Mount, 80 m x 40 m (Stoltman 1974: Fig. 2).

No features are reported for PM205 (Rogers 1981). MG90 (Smith and Hally 1981:26-29) and PM212 have at least three kinds of features in common. Both sites have cracked rock concentrations, pits with dark soil and cracked rock and small pits containing charcoal. Two of these feature types, cracked rock concentrations and pits with dark soil and cracked rock are known to exist at GE145.

The Savannah River sites contain a different array of features. Claflin (1931:8-11) describes fire pits, burned areas and storage pits as occurring at Stallings Island. With the exception of the smaller

"storage pits", none of these resemble features found at the Wallace Reservoir sites. Miller (1949:42) states that rock was scattered throughout the excavated shell midden at Lake Springs, but there is no mention of cracked rock concentrations or pits containing cracked rock. Miller also reports finding a fire basin measuring 1 ft 4 in in diameter . This is probably a shallow depression with fired walls similar to the fire pits reported by Claflin for Stallings Island. Stoltman (1974:50-57) reports finding a clay floor covering approximately 1 m^2 and two pits measuring more than 1 m in diameter. There are no comparable features at GE145, PM212 or MG90.

Table 8 lists the frequency and density of flaked stone debitage, Savannah River points and cracked rock at GE145, PM212, PM205, and MG90. As is the case with features GE145, MG90 and PM212 evidence the greatest amount of similarity. PM205 greatly exceeds the other Wallace Reservoir sites in density of all three artifact classes.

TABLE 8

Density of Selected Artifact Categories at GE145, MG90, PM212 and PM205

	GE145		MG90		PM212		PM205	
	Total Number	Number Per m^2	Total Number	Number Per m^2	Total Number	Number Per m^2	Total Number	Number Per m^2
Flaked Stone Debitage	1729	40.2	354	8.9	750	9.7	26,999	227
Savannah River Points	8	0.19	1	0.03	13	0.17	117	1.0
Cracked Rock	11.8kg*	0.62kg	45.3kg	1.1kg	71.3kg	0.93kg	742kg	6.2kg

*Calculated for Provenience 3 only.

Excavations in the three sites located on the Savannah River involved neither screening of soil nor plotting of individual artifacts. As a result, the information on artifact density and distribution for these sites is minimal and generally not comparable to that available from the Wallace Reservoir sites. Stoltman (1974:95-98) recovered 20 Savannah River points from approximately 46 m^2 of shell midden. These artifacts were recovered by troweling and it is therefore unlikely that any were missed during excavation. Per meter density of these points is approximately 2.3, meaning that they are considerably more common at this site than they are at any of the Wallace Dam sites.

Artifact counts for flaked stone and ground stone artifacts are available for Lake Springs and Rabbit Mount on the Savannah River and GE145, PM212 and MG90 on the Oconee River. Excluding varieties of Savannah River points and flake tools, which are exceedingly difficult to identify with reliability, the two Savannah River sites have yielded a greater variety and quantity of flaked and ground stone artifacts than have GE145, PM212 and MG90. Ten artifact types are represented in the shell midden strata at Rabbit Mount and Lake Springs while only nine, seven and six types were recovered at GE145, PM212 and MG90 respectively.

Although artifacts in the collections from Rabbit Mount and Lake Springs have been classified somewhat differently than those from GE145, PM212 and MG90, it is clear that the two Savannah River sites yielded greater numbers of specimens in those cases where artifact types are comparable. There are, for example, 27 net sinker fragments recovered in the shell midden collection at Rabbit Mount; 39 in the Lake Springs collection; 4 in the PM212 collection and none in the MG90 or GE145 collection. Likewise, there are 6 drills represented in the shell midden

collection at Rabbit Mount; 7 in the Lake Springs collection; two in the GE145 collection; one in the PM212 collection; and none in the MG90 collection.

In almost all respects, the Savannah River sites differ markedly from the Oconee River sites. They contain extensive shell strata, they appear to be several times larger, they contain different kinds of features and they contain a greater variety and quantity of artifacts. The presence of shellfish remains and the variety of artifact types indicates that the Savannah River sites were the scene of several kinds of activities not found at the Oconee River sites. Site size and artifact density, furthermore, suggests that the Savannah River sites were occupied either by more people or for longer periods of time than were those located on the Oconee River.

The similarities existing between GE145, PM212 and MG90 indicate that all three sites played a similar role in the late Archaic settlement/subsistence system characteristic of the Wallace Reservoir area. Low artifact and debitage frequency indicate short term occupation, and restricted artifact variety indicates that activities were limited in variety. Although site size is difficult to calculate, it is probable that occupation was restricted to river banks or levee crests and covered areas smaller than 30 m in diameter. In comparison to the Savannah River sites, GE145, PM212 and MG90 resemble short term, limited activity sites.

As currently reported (Rogers 1981), it is difficult to place PM205 in a larger settlement/subsistence context. Artifact density suggests more intense human occupation than GE145, PM212 and MG90, yet the site does not seem to be appreciably larger than GE145, PM212 and MG90. In the absence of detailed description and quantification of features and

non-flaked stone tools, it is impossible to determine whether different activities and a greater variety of activities were taking place at PM205.

There are no known late Archaic sites in the Wallace Reservoir that are comparable to Stallings Island, Rabbit Mount and Lake Springs in terms of size, midden composition, artifact variety or artifact yield. One implication of this contrast is that shellfish gathering was unimportant along the Oconee River during Late Archaic times. It is tempting to attribute this apparent difference to a lower availability of shellfish in the Oconee River, but there is no evidenc that shellfish were not common in the area.

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Plate 1a. View across site and Provenience Units 2 and 3 from the south.

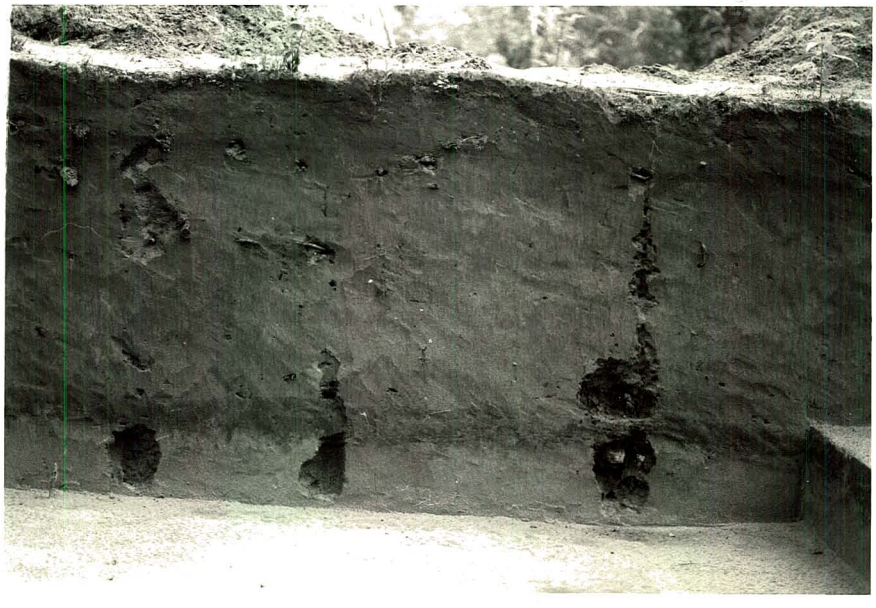

Plate 1b. North profile of Provenience 2 showing (from top to bottom) basal portion of red loam/yellow sand, dark tan sand, dark brown midden, banded red sand and yellow sand. The dark tan sand and dark brown midden stata can not be distinguished in this photograph

Plate 2a. Feature 6, cracked rock concentration, from the south.

Plate 2b. Feature 8, cracked rock concentration, from the west.

Plate 3. Pottery and ground stone tools from GE145. Row 1, steatite sherd, Provenience 2, Level 7; row 2a, Stallings Island sherd from Provenience 2, Level 6; row 2b, grinding stone from Provenience 3, Level 1; row 3a, grinding stone, Provenience 2, Level 8; row 3b, pitted stone, Provenience 2, Level 6.

Plate 4. Flaked stone artifacts from GE145. Row 1a-1e, Type 4 Savannah River point; row 2a, Type 1 Savannah River point; row 2b-2c, Type 3 Savannah River point; row 2d, drill, Provenience 3, Level 1; row 3a, drill, Provenience 3, Level 2; row 3b, unidentified bidace with blunt distal end, Provenience 2, Level 5; row 3c, unidentified biface (preform?), Provenience 2, Level 8; row 3d, unifacial flake tool, Provenience 3, Level 2.

Plate 5. Flaked stone tools from GE145. Row 1a, notched hoe, Provenience 2, Level 5; row 1b, notched hoe, Provenience 2, Level 5; row 2a, notched implement, Provenience 2, Level 5; row 2b, flaked implement, Provenience 3, Level 2

Plate 6. Steatite vessel from Provenience 2, Level 7.