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**THE 1974-75 ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SURVEY IN THE WALLACE RESERVOIR  
GREENE, HANCOCK, MORGAN, AND  
PUTNAM COUNTIES, GEORGIA**

CHESTER B. DEPRATTER



THE 1974-75 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE WALLACE RESERVOIR,  
GREENE, HANCOCK, MORGAN AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, GEORGIA

FINAL REPORT

by

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with contributions by

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Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia  
Athens, September, 1976

## PREFACE

The Wallace Reservoir is a Georgia Power Company generating facility currently being constructed 12 miles northwest of Sparta, Georgia. When completed (late in 1978), the Wallace Reservoir will flood 18,000 acres along the Oconee and Apalachee Rivers and their tributaries. An additional 3,000 acres of shoreline will be adversely affected by the presence of the reservoir.

Prior to 1974, three archaeological surveys were conducted in the Wallace Reservoir and its environs. In 1971, the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, conducted a 10 week survey of the project area with funding from the Georgia Power Company. During the summer of 1973, the Department of Anthropology conducted a survey of Greene, Hancock, Morgan and Putnam Counties with funding by the Georgia Historical Commission. One year later this survey was resumed with Department of Anthropology funds. In both county surveys, site reconnaissance was conducted within the project area.

In October, 1974, a 9 month survey of the Wallace Reservoir was undertaken by the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, with funding provided by the Georgia Power Company. Field work was conducted between October 15, 1974 and July 10, 1975. Analysis and report preparation have been in progress since July, 1975. The final report of this survey is contained in the following pages.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Due to the scope and nature of the 1974-75 survey of the Wallace Reservoir, a large number of people have been involved to varying degrees. Special thanks are extended to the members of the field crew, Dean Wood, Greg Paulk, John Doolin, and Robin Johnson, for they labored long hours during all seasons of the year without complaint. Their work was fast and efficient; the quality and quantity of work accomplished during the field season is a result of their diligence. All lab work was conducted by Janet Roth, Robin Johnson, Jim Bates, and members of the field crew on rainy days.

The assistance of the following people who volunteered their time for work in the field or the lab is also gratefully acknowledged: Jim Bates, Darby Britto, Virginia Butler, Shelby Childers, Vicky Coker, Judy Cutchins, Darlene DePratter, Tom Gresham, Dick Jefferies, Zanne Jefferies, Julie Keahey, Dwight Kirkland, Chung Ho Lee, Steve Lee, David Oakland, Leila Oertel, Tom Pickens, Janet Roth, Karen Tanner, and Kay Wood.

Marshall (Woody) Williams assisted the project through his knowledge of the area, volunteer labor on several sites, and his use of a proton magnetometer (which he constructed) at the Cold Springs site (9 Ge 10) and Mg 73. He also obtained the use of a road grader from the Morgan County commissioners for scraping operations at 9Mg 28. The generosity of the Morgan County commissioners and Rufus Johnson who gave up his Saturday to operate the grader are also gratefully acknowledged.

Buster Moore of the Georgia Forestry Commission kindly furnished a crew for the burning of the field at Cold Springs (9 Ge 10), and Gentry Strickland of Greensboro plowed the strips. The assistance of both individuals is acknowledged.

Land owners in the reservoir, including Grayson White, Mr. J. Reynolds, the Dyar family, Georgia Kraft, Mr. Charles Davison, and many others, allowed access to their land and shared their knowledge of the area with us. Mr. E.H. Armor, although not a landowner, provided a great deal of background information on the historic period occupation of the area. Permission of the National Forest Service to survey their land is also acknowledged.

The figures contained in this report are the work of several individuals. Chung Ho Lee and Delores Hold did the majority of the final drafting. Leila Oertel and Greg Paulk also made substantial contributions to the art work. Masamu Aniya and the author did the draft of the Curtright Factory (9 Ge 37) map, and final inking was done by Georgia Power Company. Artifact plates were done by Richard Jefferies.

The Georgia Power Company provided not only funding for the 1974-75 survey but also provided services beyond those called for in the contract agreement. A bridge was built to Cold Springs, aerial photography was flown for mapping of the Curtright Factory, and many lesser services were provided. Arthur Lightsey and Jim Garrett of the Greensboro office provided day to day assistance in locating landowners, providing maps, and answering any and all questions we had about the reservoir. Doug Oakes of Lowe Engineers, provided us with a small boat for reaching the islands at the shoals and assisted us in problems with maps and topographic survey data. Jim McGuffey was our contact within the Atlanta Office, and he assisted us in every possible way. The assistance of these and all other Georgia Power and Lowe Engineers personnel who assisted us is gratefully acknowledged.

The author also wishes to acknowledge the guidance and assistance provided by Dr. David J. Hally, Principal Investigator for the project. He provided overall direction for the project and gave generously of his time and energy during all phases of the work. He read the manuscript and suggested many changes which greatly improved the report. All recommendations for further work were made by Dr. Hally. Additional editing of the manuscript was done by Suzanne Fish. Typing was done by Kathy Butler, and Louise Brice.

The 1974-75 archaeological survey of the proposed Wallace Reservoir was made an enjoyable experience by the persons encountered by the crew during all aspects of the work. The co-operative spirit of the Georgia Power Company allowed the crew to work fast and efficiently, and it allowed them to concentrate on field work instead of having to worry with day to day administrative and technical problems.

Finally, the author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of all those who participated in the project but were inadvertently left out of the preceding acknowledgements.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Chapter 1

The Wallace Reservoir (Figure 1 ) is located along the Oconee and Apalachee Rivers in Greene, Morgan, Putnam, and Hancock Counties, Georgia. The dam is located at river mile 172.7 on the Oconee River in the north-central section of Hancock County. The pool, when filled, will stretch slightly over 30 miles (48.27 km) along the Oconee River and an additional 10.4 miles (16.73 km) up the Apalachee River (Figure 2 ). Approximately 14 miles (22.53 km) along Richland Creek as well as shorter stretches of assorted smaller tributaries including Sugar, Town, Lick, Double, Beaverdam, and Sandy Creeks will also be flooded.

The entire drainage area falls within the Washington Plateau section of the Piedmont province (La Forge 1925). As in all other parts of the Piedmont province, the present surface is the result of a long period of degradation which eventually led to the complete disappearance of the original land surface. The resultant plain is now being dissected by the numerous streams and rivers which flow across its surface.

The following description, taken from a soil survey of Greene County gives a good general picture of the area along the eastern margin of the reservoir.

"The topography of the area is the result of a long period of erosion of an old smooth plain or peneplain, whose former existence is indicated at the present time only by the smooth, even skyline in all parts of the area. The topography is typical of the Piedmont region, the upland being cut by the larger streams into major divides, which are in turn subdivided by the smaller streams, until the whole region is a series of ridges, the surface varying from undulating to gently rolling, rolling, and hilly. As a rule the streams have cut their courses about 100 feet below the crests of the intervening ridges. In parts of the area the slopes are smooth and long, while in other places the descent is rapid, with a correspondingly more broken and rougher topography. As the rivers are approached the topography invariably becomes more irregular and broken" (Long et. al., 1922:6).

The general description of the Piedmont in Greene County can, with only minor variations, be applied to the Hancock, Morgan, and Putnam County portions of the area surrounding the reservoir.

A prominent feature of the area is the Oconee River which flows in a southerly direction for most of the length of the proposed re-

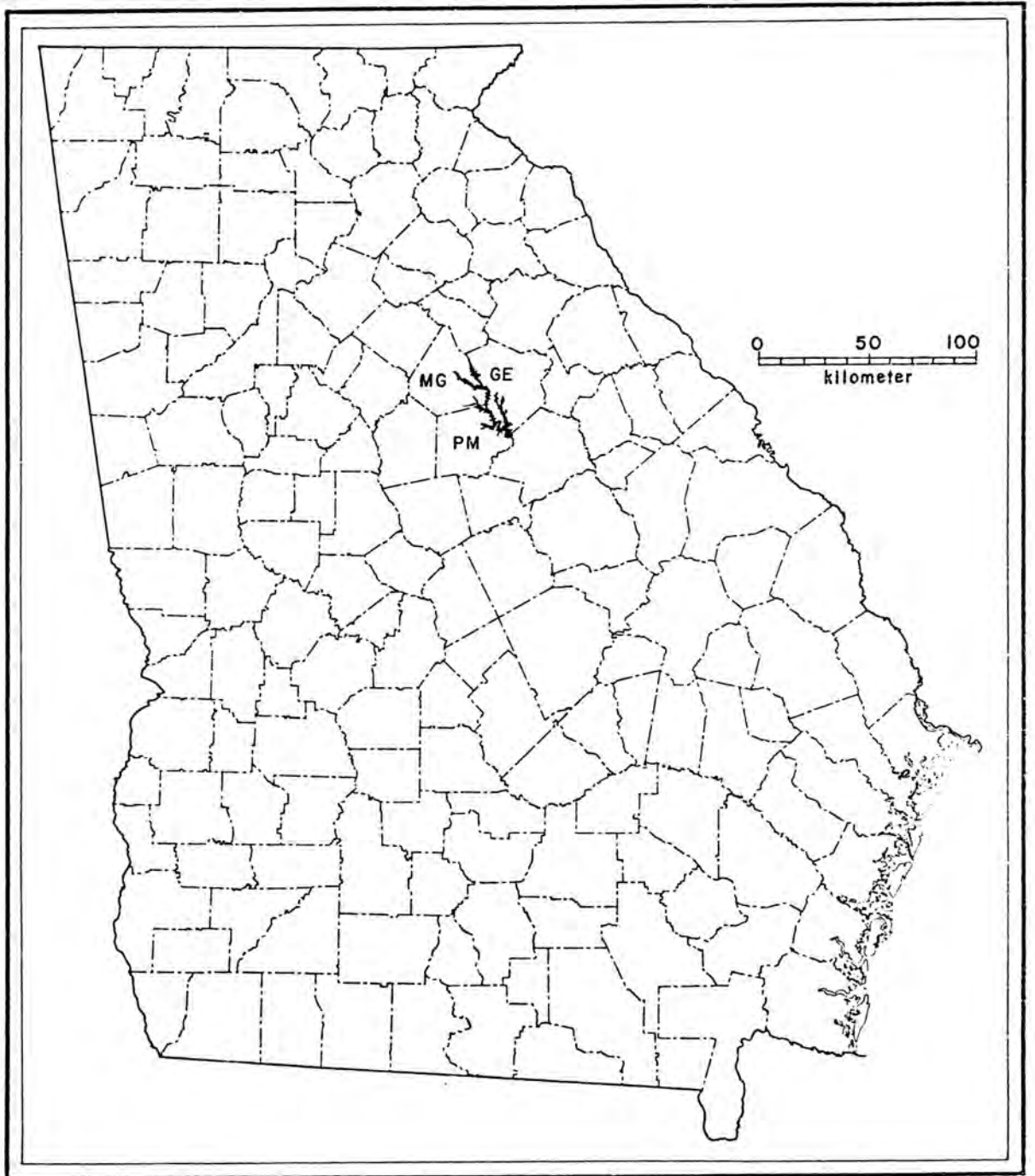


Figure 1. Location of the Wallace Reservoir



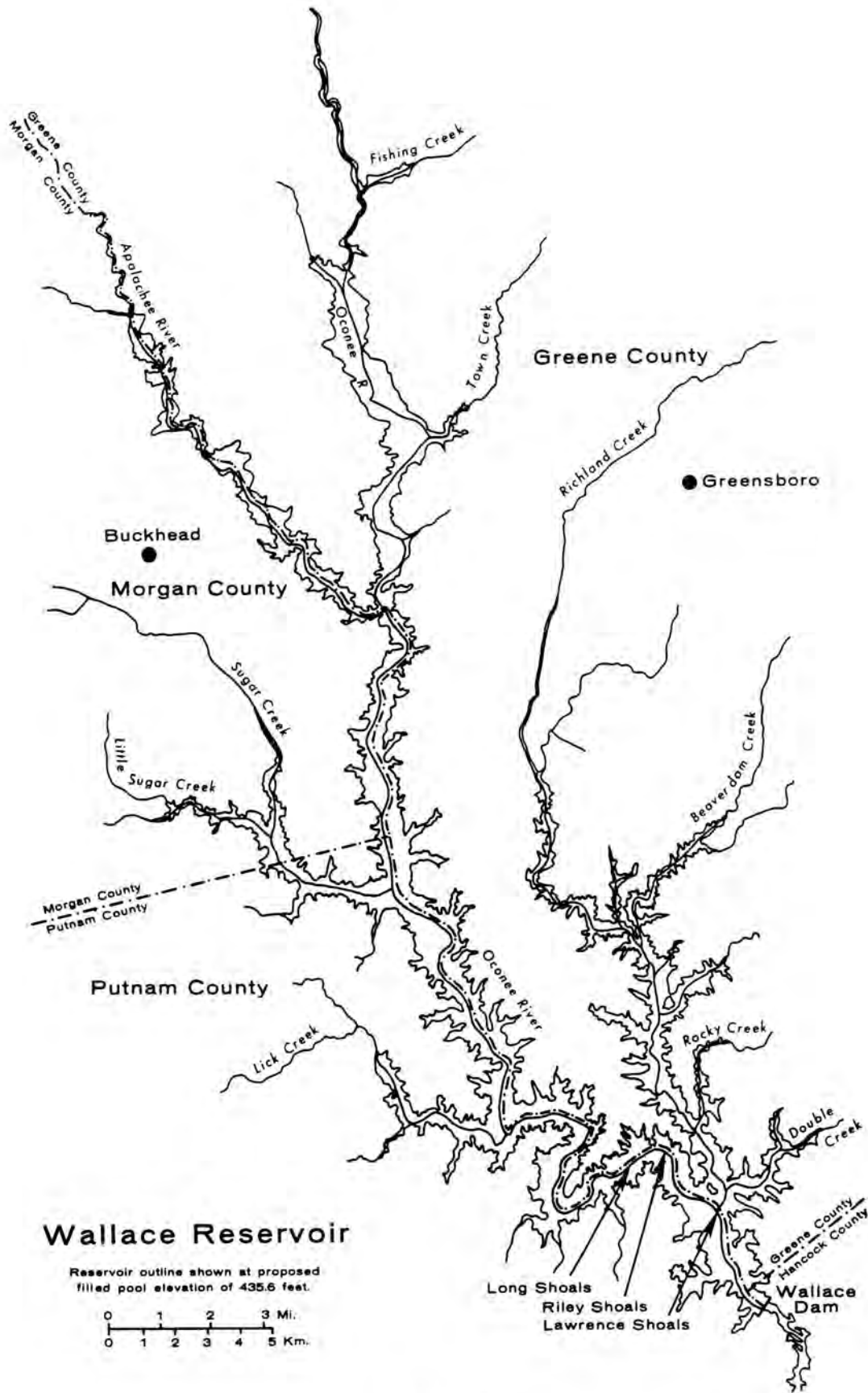


Figure 2

servoir. In the extreme southern portion, however, the river is forced into a series of large, sinuous meanders by a large belt of granite which crosses the area from northeast to southwest (Furcron 1969). The southern section of the valley is characterized by steep valley walls with a narrow, restricted floodplain. Islands are present wherever large shoals occur. The upper portion of the valley has a broader, flatter floodplain with less steep valley walls located farther away from the river channel. Along the entire valley, numerous remnant ridges separated by intermittent streams line the margins of the floodplain. These ridges are normally one hundred or more feet higher in elevation than the floodplain.

### Soils

Soils within the proposed reservoir are of two basic types - red and yellow podzolic soils on the upland ridges and slopes and alluvial soils in the bottomlands. Soils of both types are highly acidic (Powell and Gay 1941:27).

The upland soils, in their original state, had mainly a gray, sandy topsoil 15-30 cm thick with a red, yellow, or brown clay or clay loam subsoil. Decomposing igneous rocks are generally found beneath the subsoil at depths of 1m or less (Powell and Gay 1941:26). Poor agricultural practices of the late 19th and early 20th centuries resulted in the removal of the original topsoil over most of the area (Powell and Gay 1941: 33-36; Trimble 1969). A 1941 estimate for all of Greene County placed 87.3 percent of that county's land in the moderate or severe erosion categories (Powell and Gay 1941: 35).

Effects of the erosion described above are present throughout the area. Large, deep erosional gullies occur along the margin of most ridges which line the Oconee River floodplain. These same ridges, with few exceptions, have been completely denuded of topsoil leaving only the compact clay or clay loam subsoil. Much of the eroded topsoil has been deposited in the river bottoms in the form of a thick alluvial layer.

The alluvial soils of the bottomlands can be divided into clay loams and sandy loams. Most of the floodplain in the upper portion of the area to be inundated is covered with a layer of red-brown clay loam which is derived from recent erosion. This recent alluvium ranges from only a few centimeters in thickness in some areas to more than 3m in other areas. This alluviation of the floodplain has resulted in the raising of the stream level and in the formation of swamps, ponds, and other areas of generally poor drainage throughout the floodplain area (Trimble 1969:2).

In the narrower central and southern sectors of the reservoir area are natural levees which are composed of sandy loams or sands. Older



levees are often set back 10-30m from the river with more recent levees located adjacent to the present river channel. The older levees are by far the largest, often reaching heights of 3-4m. The older levees are composed primarily of yellow to tan sands and sandy loams, although a more recent surface layer of red to red brown sandy loam is also often present. The red brown loam always overlies prehistoric cultural remains occurring in the ridges, and is therefore probably related to the recent heavy erosion of the uplands.

The more recent levees are lower and narrower than the older levees and are composed primarily of the more recent red brown sandy loams as would be expected. Some, however, contain yellow or tan sandy loams in their lower levels. The area behind these levee ridges is normally covered by the same poorly drained red-brown clay loam found in the upper portions of the reservoir.

In the southern portion of the reservoir in the area around the shoals, levee ridges of both types are present. In addition, large, sandy flats are present where the river has deposited large amounts of heavy sediment when forced to slow down at the shoals. In these areas, approximately 2m of tan to yellow sand may be present. Also present in the shoals area are a series of islands. Height of these islands ranges between 1 and 4m above the present water level. Some, but not all, of these islands are covered with a recent alluvial stratum which ranges up to 1m in thickness. Relatively little of the red-brown alluvium, so abundant in other parts of the reservoir, is present in the area around the shoals.

### Vegetation

Due to extensive agricultural clearing and logging activities, no undisturbed areas of natural Piedmont forest remain (Powell and Gay 1941: 19; Braun 1950:273). The extent of forest destruction is illustrated by the following figures which represent the percentage of cleared land in 1919 in three of the four counties surrounding the reservoir: Morgan County, 86 percent; Greene County, 80 percent; Putnam County, 75 percent. The remaining portions of the counties contained mainly second-growth loblolly and short leaf pine (Long *et. al.* 1922:12).

Reconstructions of the original forests have been attempted by Braun (1950), Nelson (1957), Kuchler (1964), and Plummer (1975) among others. All four agree that the predominate forest cover on the uplands and valley slopes of the Piedmont was a combination of several species of oaks, pines, and hickories in varying percentages depending on such variables as soil, slope, or geographical location. Various other species such as ash, chestnut, dogwood, gum, maple, poplar, sassafras, and sourwood were common inclusions in the mixed upland forests (Braun 1950:259; Plummer 1975: Table 1). Bottomlands, which would include much of the area to be flooded by the

proposed reservoir, contained river birch, black willow, cottonwood, sycamore, sweet gum, willow oak, elm, red maple, tuliptree, ash, and sugarberry (Ibid:265).

Present vegetation differs significantly from the original forest cover. Large sections of the uplands are currently used for raising pine trees for commercial purposes by both paper companies and private individuals. Areas owned by the U. S. Forest Service are also planted in pine. Ridge slopes, bottomlands, and stream valleys have mixed evergreen-deciduous forests which usually contain evidence of selective logging operation. In the upper three quarters of the proposed reservoir, a significant percentage of the bottomlands consists of former agricultural fields, rendered infertile by recent alluviation, which are now used as pasture. Additional large areas on the surrounding ridges are also used as pasture. Very little land in or around the proposed reservoir is presently cultivated on a year to year basis.

Within the last three to four years, intensive and extensive logging activity has been underway within the reservoir due to the proposed inundation. Individuals are cutting off saleable timber before selling their land to the Georgia Power Company. As a result, large sections of the previously wooded floodplain have been rendered almost impassable by the presence of large amounts of logging debris and dense underbrush.

### Summary

The proposed Wallace Reservoir falls within the Piedmont physiographic province which is characterized by a gently rolling to slightly hilly topography and deeply entrenched streams and rivers. Due to the deep downcutting, the streams and rivers have fairly restricted floodplains. Extensive shoals are present in the lower portion of the proposed reservoir.

Original red and yellow podzolic soils of the uplands have been extensively eroded due to poor agricultural practices of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The accompanying alluviation of the floodplain has led to large wet, infertile areas of red clay loam which cover the original bottomland soils. Large natural levees which date to the prehistoric period are present along much of the Oconee and parts of the Apalachee.

Natural vegetation before settlement of the area was primarily a mixed oak-pine-hickory forest with minor regional variations in composition. Present vegetation includes extensive pine forests and pasture land with a mixed evergreen-deciduous forest present primarily in the river bottoms and on the valley slopes.

### Previous Research in the Wallace Reservoir Area

A number of previous archaeological surveys have included portions of Greene, Putnam, Hancock, and Morgan Counties. In the late 1930's and early 1940's, Robert Wauchope (1966) conducted an archaeological survey of north Georgia using a WPA crew. He visited four sites in Greene County and two sites in Putnam County. All six of Wauchope's sites had been recorded previously, and none were along the portion of the Oconee which will be affected by the Wallace Reservoir.

In the late 1940's, Sheila K. Caldwell conducted a survey in the Little River drainage in western Putnam County. The primary objective of this survey was to locate and test rock mounds in order to determine their function and time of construction. All fourteen sites recorded by Sheila Caldwell are located in western Putnam County far from the Wallace Reservoir.

During the early 1950's, Vincenzo Petruccio conducted an archaeological survey around the Rock Eagle site in central Putnam County. His primary goal was to obtain information on sites related to the construction of the Rock Eagle. He located a total of twenty-two sites, none of which will be affected by the reservoir.

Prior to 1969, additional sites were reported to the University of Georgia by amateur archaeologists and other interested persons. During the 1950's, B. B. Thomas reported a total of thirty-four sites in Putnam County, and E. B. Mell reported two sites in Morgan County. During the late 1960's, Marshall Williams and his son Mark recorded thirty-four sites in Morgan County. Seven sites in Greene County (including the Dyar and Cold Springs Mounds), five sites in Morgan County, and six sites in Putnam County were recorded in the University site files by persons unknown. Only three of these sites (Cold Springs, Dyar Mound, and Mg28) will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir.

In 1971, a period of archaeological research centered on the proposed reservoir was begun by the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. This period of concentrated research has continued to the present day.

During the summer of 1971, a twelve week survey of the reservoir area was conducted by Archie Smith under a small grant from the Georgia Power Company. Smith (1971) visited a total of sixty-two sites including fifty-eight which were located and recorded for the first time. He visited the two large mound sites, Dyar Mound and Cold Springs, and conducted test excavations at the latter. All sixty-two sites visited by Smith will be flooded by the reservoir. Smith's report was submitted to the Georgia Power Company in the Fall of 1971. His site descriptions are reproduced

as Appendix 1 of this report.

Following a one year break, research in the reservoir resumed in the summer of 1973, when a six month survey was conducted by W. Dean Wood and Chung Ho Lee under a research grant from the Department of Natural Resources, State of Georgia. Although this survey focused on the reservoir, some work was conducted in other parts of the four county area. Wood and Lee (1973) located one hundred seventeen new sites of which sixty-five will be affected by the reservoir. The remainder of the sites are located throughout the four county area with the largest number located in Greene County.

During the summer of 1974, W. Dean Wood continued the survey for the Department of Natural Resources. During approximately twelve weeks of work, he located an additional ninety sites, fourteen of which will be affected by the reservoir. More than one-half of Wood's sites are in Putnam County. Brief descriptions of sites recorded by Wood and Lee (1973) and Wood (1974) are included in Appendix 2 of this report. Those sites that were revisited by the 1974-75 survey are described in the body of this report.

Prior to the 1974-75 survey, then, a great deal of archaeological survey had been conducted in the area of the proposed reservoir and in the contiguous portions of Greene, Hancock, Morgan, and Putnam Counties. The number of sites located is enumerated by individual survey in Table 1. Of the 138 sites known from the four county area before Smith's 1971 survey, only 8 were within the reservoir. Following the work of Smith, Wood and Lee, and Wood, 404 sites were known from the four county area, and 138 of those were in the vicinity of the reservoir. As large as these figures may sound, the number of recorded sites represents only a small percentage of the number of sites actually present in either the reservoir or the larger, four county area. The number of sites in the four counties surely numbers in the thousands, and may, perhaps, number in the tens of thousands.

#### Comments on Previous Research

Prior to the 1974-75 survey, 404 sites were known from the four county area. Of those 146 will be affected directly by the flooding of the Wallace Reservoir. Before moving on to the methodology and results of the 1974-75 survey, the character and nature of these 146 previously known reservoir sites should be briefly mentioned.

During the 1971 survey, Smith working alone, was faced with the seemingly impossible task of locating archaeological sites in a heavily forested area which contained a minimum of plowed fields. In addition, the bottomlands, where sites normally would be expected, were buried beneath a deep

Table 1. Sites Recorded by Survey Prior to 1974-75

	Greene County		Morgan County		Putnam County		Hancock County		within * reservoir area	
	total	within * reservoir	total	within reservoir*	total	within reservoir*	total	within * reservoir		
Before Smith (1971)	11	3	41	5	86	-	-	-	138	8
Smith (1971)	39	39	4	4	15	15	1	1	59	59
Wood and Lee (1973)	64	34	24	8	29	23	-	-	117	65
Wood (1974)	11	8	23	4	54	1	2	1	90	14
DePratter 1974-75	125	84	92	21	184	39	3	2	404	146

\* Primary, secondary and tertiary impact areas.



alluvial layer sometimes two to three meters thick. Smith's attempt to locate sites within the bottomlands met with only limited success, since he checked only exposed areas (plowed fields, borrow pits, road beds) which were scattered throughout the valley. In most cases, these disturbances were superficial in nature and did not disturb the alluvial zone to a depth sufficient to expose buried archaeological sites. Smith's sites are, for the most part, shallow, heavily disturbed, and located near the margins of the floodplain or on the ridgetops. None of his sites are in the heavily alluviated floodplain along the Oconee or Apalachee River where we now know buried sites are present. So far as we know, fewer than six of Smith's sites contain any midden or buried occupation zones.

The type of survey begun by Smith in 1971 was continued by Wood and Lee in 1973 and by Wood in 1974. The basic technique during both of these surveys was to check for surface exposures on logging roads and in logging ramps. Most of the area checked during these two surveys was on the upland ridges instead of in the bottomlands. As a result, nearly all of the 79 reservoir sites located by these two surveys are shallow, eroded sites which contain no midden and probably no undisturbed features. No attempt was made to locate sites in the bottomlands unless a plowed field or logging road happened to be present in an area which was visited.

It should be pointed out that the surface type of survey conducted in the reservoir area prior to 1974 was the basic technique employed in all surveys throughout the Southeast. Plowed fields, power lines, roadbeds, and other disturbed areas have been the main localities checked for sites. The decline in acreage under cultivation within the past two decades however has reduced the area open to this type of survey. As a result, it has become necessary to develop techniques which will allow the detection of sites on forested and alluviated land. The next several sections will describe these new techniques and the results obtained by their application.

#### State of Archaeological Knowledge of Wallace Reservoir prior to the 1974-75 Survey

Prior to the 1974-75 survey, the archaeology of the Wallace Reservoir area was poorly known. Most known sites were on the upland ridge where artifacts were exposed in logging roads, and there were few indications of undisturbed occupation zones. The entire occupational sequence of the valley was poorly known, and many phases or periods were poorly represented or completely unknown.

There were very few indications of an early Archaic occupation of the valley. Those Early Archaic points recovered by Smith (1971), Wood and Lee (1973), and Wood (1974) were primarily from ridgetop sites. A similar

situation existed with respect to Middle Archaic sites. The Late Archaic was represented by 2 or 3 Savannah River points and a single sherd of Stallings Plain ceramics found by Smith. A small number of Woodland period sites were scattered up and down the reservoir, but there were no good, undisturbed habitation sites with the possible exception of Cold Springs (9GE10).

Even Mississippian Period sites, most numerous among sites known for the reservoir, were primarily surface scatters located on the ridgetops. The Dyar Mound, Ge5, and 9Ge62 were the two exceptions. Relatively few Historic Period sites were known, and even the Curtright Factory (Ge37) site had not been completely surveyed.

Sites with buried or otherwise undisturbed occupation zones were practically unknown for the reservoir area prior to the 1974-75 survey. Smith (1971) found only 6 sites with possible midden zones, and none of those was deeply stratified. Wood and Lee (1973) and Wood (1974) located only 7 sites with partially intact midden, and only one site was buried beneath a protective alluvial zone.

In summary, the archaeology of the Wallace Reservoir prior to 1974-75 was known primarily from eroded, ridgetop sites. No stratified Archaic sites were known, and only a few Woodland and Mississippian Period sites contained middens. The valley was essentially an archaeological void.

## Chapter 2

### The 1974-75 Survey

#### Research Goals of the Survey

The research plan for the 1974-75 survey of the Wallace Reservoir was outlined in the proposal submitted to the Georgia Power Company in October, 1974. This plan, as described in that proposal, is presented below.

It is proposed that the program of archaeological investigations described herein be undertaken over a 12-month period beginning no later than October 15, 1974. This program will involve four distinct operations. The first will be the testing required to determine the nature of the two known mound sites and their associated village areas within the Wallace basin. In addition, the program calls for limited testing at 31 other identified sites within the Wallace basin. A third operation will attempt to make determinations regarding the existence of archaeological sites buried beneath the alluvial sediments of the floodplain. The final operation will be the preparation of a report on the archaeological investigations undertaken during the fieldwork phase of the project. It will be carried out by the field director during the 12-week period following conclusion of the 40-week field season.

1. 9Ge5, the Dyar Mound, is one of the two mound sites presently known to exist in the Lake Wallace basin. Given its large size, the mound no doubt was an important ceremonial center serving the late prehistoric population of the region. It is probable that a plaza and extensive village deposits exist in the immediate vicinity of the mound.

Proposed archaeological investigations have as their primary goal, the determination of mound architectural complexity and the determination of the existence and configuration of associated village deposits. These investigations can be outlined as follows:

- a) A topographic map will be made of the mound and its environs.
- b) A large pot hunter's trench has been dug into one side of the mound. The walls of this trench will be cleaned for the purpose of investigating mound stratification.
- c) Subsurface investigation of the floodplain around the mound will be undertaken in two steps. To begin with, auger tests will be



made at twenty foot intervals along eight, 1000 foot long lines radiating out from the mound at 45° angles. Evidence of buried occupation deposits obtained in auger tests will be further investigated with test trenches. It is planned to excavate up to 1000 feet of test trenches with power equipment and by hand.

It is estimated that the above described investigations will require eleven weeks to complete. A backhoe will be rented for approximately three days.

9Ge10, the Cold Springs Site, consists of two low circular mounds that are located on the edge of a broad, second terrace 200 feet east of the Oconee River. Aboriginal cultural material representing several time periods occurs on the terrace in the vicinity of the mounds. The mounds themselves are probably burial mounds dating to the Cartersville or Swift Creek period.

Site investigations will be aimed at determining the nature and complexity of the two mounds and determining the cultural affiliation, nature, and distribution of occupation areas in the vicinity of the mounds. Planned investigations can be outlined as follows:

- a) A topographic map will be made of the mounds and their environs.
- b) A single test trench will be excavated into the eastern side of each mound for the purpose of investigating mound stratigraphy.
- c) Approximately thirty acres of unforested terrace land existing around the mounds will be plowed and systematically surface collected.
- d) Test pits of various sizes will be excavated in the terrace where surface artifact distributions indicate occupation. These tests will be aimed at determining whether or not architectural features and/or midden are preserved below plowzone.

It is estimated that the above described investigations will require five weeks to complete.

2. A large number of sites recorded in the two surveys of the Laurens Shoals reservoir pool are without mounds and are known almost entirely through small collections of surface

artifacts. Many of these sites appear to have been destroyed by erosion. Others undoubtedly contain undisturbed occupation deposits and therefore merit further investigation. These latter have been divided into two categories according to the amount and kind of additional investigation deemed necessary.

- a) The sites listed below are considered worthy of rather extensive testing. They are included in the list because they either contain sought after components (e.g. Early Archaic), represent distinctive kinds of activity (e.g. shell middens), or probably have substantial amounts of intact midden. These sites will be mapped with an alidade; contour maps will be made in some cases. Subsurface testing will begin with post-hole or auger testing aimed at defining the limits of the site and locating undisturbed midden. When the latter is present, test pits of various kinds will be excavated depending on the nature of site stratigraphy and the goals of site investigation (obtaining large artifact collections, clarification of stratigraphy, location and identification of features).

<u>Site</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>Estimated Testing Time</u>
9Ge33	Lamar	4 days
9Ge34	Fiber tempered and later	6 days
9Ge37	19th century factory	8 days
9Ge62	Cartersville and later	8 days
9Mg28	Lamar	4 days
9Pm116	Lamar	4 days
9Pm121	Early Archaic	4 days
9Ge18	Swift Creek and Lamar	3 days
9Ge20	Lamar	3 days
9Ge25	Archaic	2 days
9Ge26	Archaic	2 days
9Ge31	Lamar	2 days
9Ge28	Lamar	2 days
9Ge39	Lamar	2 days
9Ge55	Lamar	2 days

- b) For the most part, sites in this category have little likelihood of having undisturbed occupation deposits. Posthole or auger tests will be made to determine the presence or absence of such deposits, and, if present,

their extent. All sites will be mapped with an alidade. These investigations should require only one day per site. If subsurface testing indicates the presence of undisturbed midden at a site, the site will receive additional testing on the order of those in category 1.

9Ge24	9Ge102	9Pml26
9Ge48	9Ge106	9Pml27
9Ge49	9Mg58	9Pml30
9Ge56	9Mg101	9Pml31
9Ge58	9Mg119	
9Ge66	9Pml19	

3. Site survey is exceedingly unproductive in the Lake Wallace basin due to generally heavy vegetation cover and recent floodplain alluviation. It is proposed therefore that a limited number of carefully selected areas of the basin be tested with a power auger. The general procedure will be to subdivide the basin into sampling strata using environmental features such as stream size, width of floodplain, junction of major streams, and presence of shoals. Five-thousand foot lengths of stream valley will be selected from these strata and sampled by running ten lines of auger tests across them at 500 foot intervals. Within each traverse, auger tests will be spaced 100 feet apart.

It is suggested that five segments of stream valley be sampled in this manner initially. This will require approximately 2000 auger tests and will take around twelve weeks to complete. When evidence of buried occupation deposits is encountered, further testing in the form of additional auger tests or test pits may be undertaken. If the procedure does yield sites with some frequency, the survey could be expanded to include additional strata or more intensive testing of each strata.

The major goal of this research plan was to amass information on known sites which would justify their more thorough salvage excavation. With the exception of subsurface sampling in the five narrow transects of the basin, no provision was made for site reconnaissance in the largely unexplored reservoir basin.

### Modifications in the Research Design During the Survey

As fieldwork progressed during the fall of 1974, it became apparent that the original research design would have to be modified in several areas. Chief among these was the program for testing non-mound sites. The first of several ridge top sites investigated were found to have no intact midden deposits, although features were encountered in several instances. Since most of the other ridge top sites slated for excavation were probably similar in nature, it seemed pointless to devote more time to testing them. The first of several floodplain sites tested, on the other hand, were found to have intact occupation deposits and, in some cases, excellent stratigraphy. As noted in the preceding chapter, most sites recorded in the reservoir area prior to the 1974-75 survey were located on ridge tops. In light of these conditions, it was decided early in the survey to curtail the testing of known sites, especially those located on ridge tops, in favor of intensive site reconnaissance in floodplain areas.

Dense vegetation and ground cover constitutes a major barrier to effective site reconnaissance throughout the Wallace reservoir. In the floodplain, the problem of site detection is compounded by the alluvial soil buildup that has occurred during the prehistoric period and at a greatly accelerated rate since European settlement. Roads and logging ramps which constitute the major areas of ground exposure in the uplands do not penetrate deeply enough to reach most sites in the floodplain. The solution to this problem was the manually operated posthole digger. With this simple implement, sites buried as much as 1.5-2.0m below ground surface can be located. Although physically tiring to operate, effective use of this implement is procedurally quite simple. Recovery of flakes and other small objects, which are frequently the sole indications of human occupancy, is accomplished by screening of posthole fill through  $\frac{1}{4}$  in wirecloth. The depth of soil changes and artifacts below ground surface can be readily measured in 5 cm increments with the use of a scale marked on the handles of the implement.

In general, posthole testing worked quite well. Without it, site detection on the order of magnitude achieved by the survey would have been impossible. The major drawback of the technique seems to be its limited depth range. As noted in Chapter 4, some levee ridges yielded cultural material at depths greater than 2.5m, while recent (19th and 20th Century) alluvial deposits in parts of the floodplain exceeded 3.0m in thickness.

The original proposal called for systematic subsurface testing in five locations within the reservoir. This operation was carried out, but in a manner slightly different from that which was planned. The manually operated posthole digger was substituted for the power auger,

the sampling scheme was modified, and only one section of the reservoir was investigated. The operation and its results are described in detail in Chapter 3.

Altogether 872 posthole tests were excavated by the survey crew. The locations of all tests are shown on the site location maps in Chapter 4. 355 posthole tests were excavated in the systematic sampling operation. The remaining 517 tests were located by intuitive sampling; that is, they were placed in areas that, on the basis of the excavator's experience, seemed likely to contain sites. Erosional remnants situated in the floodplain, natural levees, terraces, and the junctions of streams were the most often tested localities. Other areas were also tested in an attempt to reduce bias in the sample and to determine if locations deemed "undesirable for occupation" by the excavator actually did contain sites. Areas tested for these purposes included back swamps behind levees, recent natural levees, and broad poorly drained sections of the floodplain. For the most part, posthole tests excavated in these latter areas contained very little evidence of occupation.

Work by the survey at both Cold Springs (Ge10) and Dyar Mound (Ge5) proceeded with few exceptions as outlined in the proposal. The survey was denied permission by the land owners to work on the mound at Ge5. Effort was therefore concentrated on mapping the site and on posthole testing in the surrounding floodplain. Extensive trenching with power equipment in village deposits was not possible at the time of the survey due to the level of the water table. Investigations at Ge10 proceeded according to plan with two exceptions: Mound B was tested on its south rather than east side; and rather than clear the entire 30 acre village area for surface collecting, plowing was limited to 10m wide strips placed at 30m intervals.

In summary, the 1974-75 survey was primarily concerned with locating and testing new sites. New sites were located through both intuitive and systematic posthole sampling and by traditional surface reconnaissance. Limited excavations were conducted at both Ge5 and Ge10, but the major goal of these investigations was to facilitate the planning of future work and not to provide answers for specific problems. Excavations at other sites were restricted to test pits which provided information primarily on stratigraphy and the nature of cultural deposits.

#### Field Recording Techniques

Beginning with the initial location of a site, a series of procedures insured that all information concerning it would be recorded for use in report preparation as well as for future research. The most important factor in field recording was the proper location of the site on maps. The primary maps used by the survey were a set of 58 blue line reproductions of the Georgia Power Company topographic base map at a scale of



1:4800. This map has 10' contours up to 450' and portrays the reservoir pool level (435,6') and cleared land areas. Even with this excellent map, accurate site location was frequently difficult due to forest vegetation and the absence of contours above 450'.

In addition, a series of aerial photos, also at 1:4800, was provided by the Georgia Power Company. These proved invaluable in several areas of the reservoir where extensive pastures were present, but in heavily forested areas, all surface features and contours were obscured. The USGS 7.5' series topographic maps were also used extensively. These provided contours for areas not included on the Georgia Power Company maps and were also of a convenient size for outdoor use.

In the field, sites were located on the maps by their spatial relationship to apparent surface features. Relationship of the site to access roads, creeks, rivers, cleared pastures or fields, and surface contours were all taken into account. In all cases where a site showed promise for future work, a sketch map was made recording the extent of the site and its spatial relationship to surrounding features.

Each new site was assigned a University of Georgia site number for incorporation into the master catalog of Georgia sites which is housed at the Department of Anthropology.

The site number consists of three separate units: a state designation, a county designation, and a site designation. The designation 9Ge163 is an example of such a site number. Since Georgia is ninth in the alphabetical listing of states, the numeral 9 is used. Ge is the designated abbreviation for Greene County, Georgia, and the numerals indicate that the site was the 163rd site recorded in Greene County.

For each site, notes were taken in the field to provide a written record for future use. For many sites, both black and white prints and color slides were taken. Records including site number, directional orientation, type of film, and weather conditions were kept for each exposure.

In the field, each collection of artifacts was assigned a lot number (LN). The lot numbers began at 1 and reached 801 by the time the survey was completed. The lot numbers served as a field catalog, preventing the accidental mixing of collections. At the time each collection was assigned a lot number, a 4 x 6 card was completed containing the site number, provenience of the collection (i.e. surface, posthole test, etc.), the name of the person recording the information, the date, and the lot number. These cards provide a complete index to all collections.

### Laboratory Techniques

During the nine months of fieldwork, an undergraduate student in archaeology was employed parttime in the laboratory to work on the collections as they arrived from the field. In addition, the field personnel processed materials on days when rain prevented work in the field. Approximately 800 separate collections from over 160 sites were handled during the 1974-75 season.

Each lot of material was washed and dried separately, and then was stored with other lots from the same site. Each field lot number was correlated with a permanent five digit catalog number so that collections could be included in the laboratory accessions catalog. This five digit number appears on each artifact.

A series of four analysis sheets were formulated and mimeographed to facilitate the task of analyzing the large quantity of artifacts. The analysis sheets contain lists of expected artifact types and space for additional entries to be made.

The analysis sheet for historic materials (Figure 3) was based primarily on a table by South (1972) and on Noel Hume (1971). The lithic analysis sheet (Figure 4) was formulated to include artifact forms observed during the fieldwork. The aboriginal ceramic analysis sheet (Figure 5) contains most of the ceramic types used by Wauchope (1966). An additional miscellaneous sheet (Figure 6) was provided to allow comment on bone, shell, or other items not listed on the three previous sheets.

Two xerox copies were made of all field notes, feature forms, lot cards, sketch maps, and profile drawings. A master set of the 1:4800 Georgia Power Company maps showing all known sites and all posthole tests was prepared. From this master set, two additional copies were prepared. Photographs and slides were labeled, cataloged, and stored in protective binders. Copies of the laboratory accession catalog dealing with survey materials were xeroxed and stored with the other reservoir materials.

In addition, a site record form for each site will be filled out and recorded. A sample form is illustrated in Figures 7 and 8. These forms will be included in the master site file at the University of Georgia, and copies will be sent to the Office of the State Archaeologist.

WALLACE RESERVOIR  
HISTORIC MATERIALS

SITE _____	LN _____
UNIT _____	Catalog No. _____
	Notebook Ref. _____
<b>Creamware</b>	
Finger-painted (polychrome)	_____
Annular wares	_____
Hand-painted	_____
Transfer printed	_____
Undecorated	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<b>Pearlware</b>	
Stenciled	_____
Mocha	_____
Finger-painted (polychrome)	_____
Embossed	_____
Willow pattern	_____
Annular wares	_____
Blue edged	_____
Green edged	_____
Underglaze polychrome	_____
Undecorated	_____
Transfer-printed	_____
_____	_____
<b>Other Earthenwares</b>	
Whiteware	_____
Mocha	_____
Luster decorated	_____
Delftware	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<b>Stoneware</b>	
Ironstone	_____
Brown	_____
Gray	_____
White	_____
Black	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<b>Porcelain</b>	
Overglaze enamelled Chinese	_____
Underglaze blue	_____
Undecorated	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<b>Glass</b>	
Window	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
<b>Metal</b>	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Figure 3



WALLACE RESERVOIR  
LITHIC ANALYSIS

SITE _____	LN _____
UNIT _____	Catalog No. _____
_____	Notebook Ref. _____
_____	_____
Quartz Debitage	_____
Waste flakes	_____
Cores	_____
Chunks	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Quartz Artifacts	_____
Bifaces	_____
Drills	_____
End scrapers	_____
Side scrapers	_____
Retouched flake tools	_____
Utilized flakes	_____
Projectile points	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Chert or Flint Debitage	_____
Waste flakes	_____
Cores	_____
Chunks	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Chert or Flint Artifacts	_____
Bifaces	_____
Drills	_____
End scrapers	_____
Side scrapers	_____
Retouched flake tools	_____
Utilized flakes	_____
Projectile points	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Fire Cracked Rocks	_____
Quartz or Quartzite	_____
Other	_____
_____	_____
Steatite (Talc)	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Figure 4

WALLACE RESERVOIR  
CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Site _____ Unit _____	LN _____ Catalog No. _____ Notebook Ref. _____
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	_____
_____	_____
Lamar Complicated Stamped	_____
Lamar Bold Incised	_____
Lamar Plain	_____
Lamar Burnished	_____
_____	_____
Wilbanks Complicated Stamped	_____
Wilbanks Plain	_____
_____	_____
Savannah Complicated Stamped	_____
Savannah Check Stamped	_____
Savannah Cord <sup>marked</sup>	_____
Savannah Plain	_____
_____	_____
Etowah Complicated Stamped	_____
Etowah Line Block	_____
Etowah Red Filmed	_____
Etowah Plain	_____
Etowah Burnished	_____
_____	_____
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	_____
Woodstock Line Block	_____
Woodstock Plain	_____
_____	_____
Napier Complicated Stamped	_____
_____	_____
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	_____
_____	_____
Cartersville Check Stamped	_____
Cartersville Linear Check Stamped	_____
Cartersville Simple Stamped	_____
Cartersville Plain	_____
_____	_____
Dunlap Fabric <sup>marked</sup>	_____
Dunlap Plain	_____
_____	_____
Stallings Punctated	_____
Stallings Incised	_____
Stallings Plain	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Figure 5



GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

State Site No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Instit. Site No. \_\_\_\_\_ Site Photos \_\_\_\_\_

Location and Description (County \_\_\_\_\_ Lat. \_\_\_\_\_ Long. \_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Owner \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Present Condition \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks and Recommendations \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Map Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Aerial Photo Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Sketch Map


Show relationship to nearby sites, access roads, streams, and major landmarks, and indicate scale.

Observer \_\_\_\_\_ Instit. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Figure 7. Site Form(Front)

## RECORD OF MATERIALS

Collected by Survey \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Acc.No./Storage \_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent Collections

Date

Acc.No./Storage

Collector \_\_\_\_\_

Collector \_\_\_\_\_

Collector \_\_\_\_\_

Private Collections

Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Material \_\_\_\_\_

Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Material \_\_\_\_\_

Excavation Record

Date

Acc.No./Storage

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Published Record \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Cultural Affinity

Preliminary Classification \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Subsequent Classification \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## National Historical Registry

Significance \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Action \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Figure 8. Site Form(Back)

## Chapter 3

## Subsurface Probability Sampling in the Wallace Reservoir

by Dean Wood

Introduction

In an earlier attempt (Wood and Lee 1973) to locate archaeological sites which will be inundated by Lake Wallace it became apparent that much of the Oconee River's floodplain had experienced extensive and sometimes intensive sedimentation during the past 200 years.<sup>1</sup> As a result of this situation, countless sites located in the floodplains of the Oconee and Apalachee Rivers and their tributaries are buried beneath recently deposited alluvium. An additional problem encountered during early surveys in the area is the heavy vegetation cover which obscures archaeological sites that are not buried beneath sediments. The problem then for survey work has been the need to develop an efficient technique for systematically locating archaeological sites that are either buried or obscured from view.

The technique that we have devised and tested in the field involves not only archaeological concepts but probability sampling theory as well. Probability sampling assures that the data collected will be free from unconscious bias and will allow valid statistical statements concerning site density and other cultural variables. The advantages of probability sampling are numerous especially when dealing with limited resources. "Sampling is a compromise; it is a means of getting an adequate representation of a given total range of information without having to deal with all the data" (Redman 1974:3). Sampling can reduce the cost and time of an archaeological survey and provide means to measure the reliability of the survey results.

During the course of investigations in the Oconee River Valley, we found that a pair of hand operated posthole diggers was a valuable tool for locating both buried and obscured sites. With a little practice one person can dig a small deep hole and carefully bring out core sections which in turn can be inspected by another person for evidence of human occupation. These posthole tests approximate an oval shaft .45m long, .15m wide and 1.50m deep.

The Pilot Study

A pilot study was designed to test the effectiveness of the posthole technique in locating sites in a systematic fashion. The study area which

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<sup>1</sup>See Trimble (1969) for a discussion of 19th and 20th century sedimentation in the Oconee River drainage.



was randomly chosen is Riley Shoals on the Oconee River about 5 km upstream from the head of Lake Sinclair. Riley Shoals is one of a series of shoals which characterize this section of the Oconee River Valley. The river flows over granite bedrock and produces many shoals or rapids along with several dozen large islands. Preliminary survey at the shoals indicates an area much utilized by human populations both prehistoric and historic.

The sampling universe was defined as a 2.16 square km area extending from upland ridge crest to upland ridge crest along the river and from arbitrary lines which divide Riley Shoals from Long Shoals upstream to Lawrence Shoals downstream (Figures 2 and 9). Three discrete strata were delineated on the basis of topographical, hydrological, and environmental criteria. They are:

1) The Upland Stratum, which includes all land from the ridge crest down to an elevation of 122m (400 feet) MSL. This stratum, amounting to 1.4 square km is inclusive of all flat ridge remnants which protrude out from the main ridge. These ridge remnants have been surveyed in other sections of the Oconee River Valley and have often yielded evidence of human occupation.

2) The Riverine Stratum, which contains .68 square km and is limited to an area between the 122m contour and the bank of the river. It excludes upland physiographical features such as ridge remnants, but includes all riverine geological features such as floodplains, terraces, and natural levee ridges.

3) The Island Stratum, as the name implies is limited to the numerous islands which are located in the river at Riley Shoals and is the smallest stratum, containing .08 square km. Investigation of other islands at both Long Shoals and Lawrence Shoals indicates occupation by prehistoric peoples.

An independent sample from each of the three strata allows for more accurate assessments of the densities of sites and cultural material located in the study area. This information in turn will aid in the development of explicit research designs for future work at the shoals or other areas in the Lake Wallace Basin. It should be noted however that the primary purpose of this pilot study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the field technique.

With the sampling universe defined and stratified we then designed a sampling scheme which would allow efficient investigation of the area. The universe was grided into 100 m quadrants on a map, and these were numbered from 1-230. Eight quadrants (5%) were selected from a table of random numbers for the Upland Stratum, nine (8%) for the Riverine Stratum and five (19%) for the Island Stratum. These proportions were selected on the basis of availability of time and the need to obtain more data from areas which will be inundated.

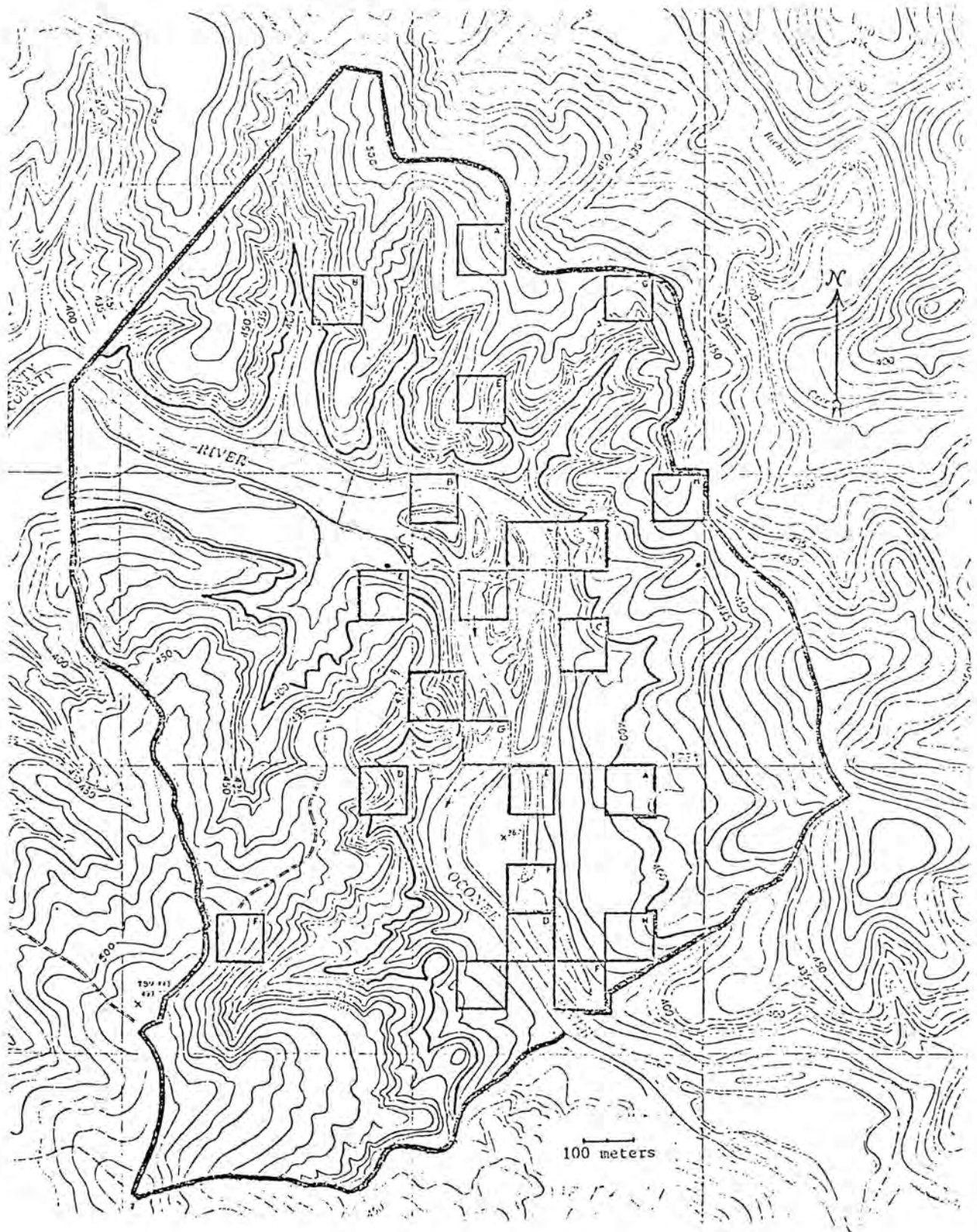


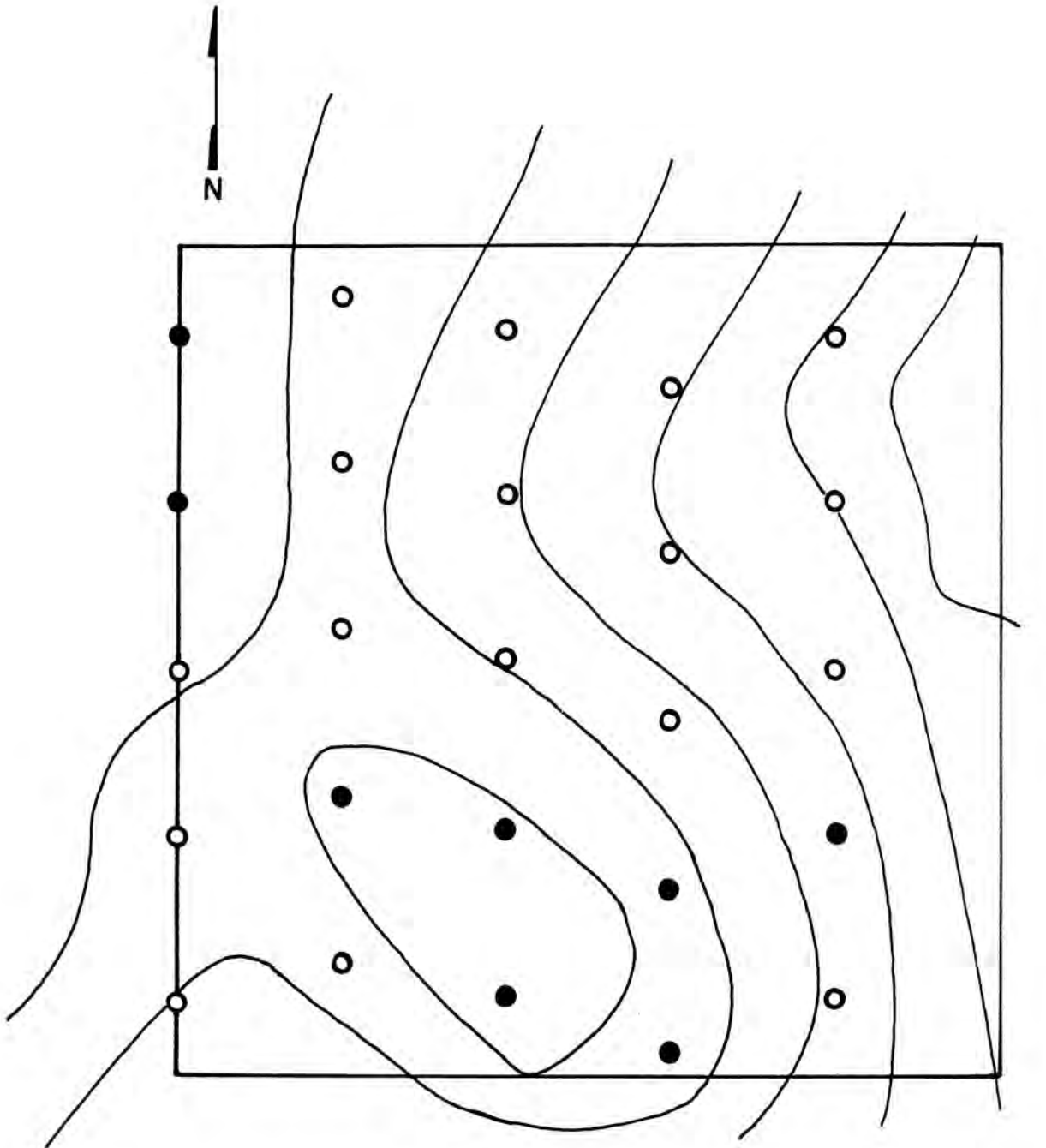
Figure 9. Sampling Universe and Quadrants Tested

In the field, all quadrants were located by reference to detailed, small-scale topographic maps on which the sampling grid had been drawn. A corner of each quadrant that was tangent or close to some prominent feature which appeared on the map and on the ground (such as a stream or logging road) would be located. From this reference corner the quadrant was surveyed using a Brunton Compass on a tripod and a steel chain. It is impossible to field grid the sampling universe without some margin of error. It is believed, however, that the difference between the map location and ground location of any quadrant does not exceed 20m.

Twenty-five subsurface probes (posthole digger tests) were placed within each 100m quadrant. These probes were located so as to obtain complete coverage of the quadrant and still remain randomly placed. This was done in the following manner: The south edge of the quadrant was designated as the baseline and five lines running north from the baseline were spaced every 20m starting at the southwest corner. Five posthole tests were systematically placed every 20m along each north-south line. The location of the first posthole test in each line was chosen from a table of random numbers, so that each quadrant contained 25 posthole tests staggered in five lines (Figure 10 ). This method allows for systematic coverage of the quadrant while still retaining a randomness of posthole test location. A total of 22 quadrants and 355 posthole tests were investigated in this manner.

The results of this pilot study must be weighed with respect to knowledge gained and resources expended. The fieldwork necessary to conduct this study was scheduled to take forty days with a four-man crew at an estimated cost of \$4,622.40. In actuality the fieldwork took only 23 days at an estimated cost of \$2,657.88. With respect to knowledge gained, the pilot study located 17 archaeological sites (Figure 11 ) of which 12 would not have been located by surface inspection alone. Some of these sites we know very little about due to the limited amount of cultural material recovered from the posthole tests. Other sites however have yielded sufficient data to enable identification of cultural components present, estimation of site size, and possible site function. The most rewarding knowledge gained is that we are now able to make valid statements as to where sites are likely to occur and give estimations of site density for each of the three strata sampled.

The Island Stratum in which 43 posthole tests were investigated in five quadrants showed the greatest amount of occupation. Eleven of the posthole tests (26%) revealed cultural material. These 11 occurrences of artifacts account for four sites. The Riverine Stratum follows close behind the islands with 31 out of 137 posthole tests (23%) producing artifacts. This stratum contained six sites. The Upland Stratum in which 175 posthole tests were excavated contained only 15 posthole tests (9%) with cultural material present. A total of seven sites were encountered.



**Upland Strata  
Quadrant C**

- Post hole test with artifacts
- Sterile post hole test

0 20m

Figure 10



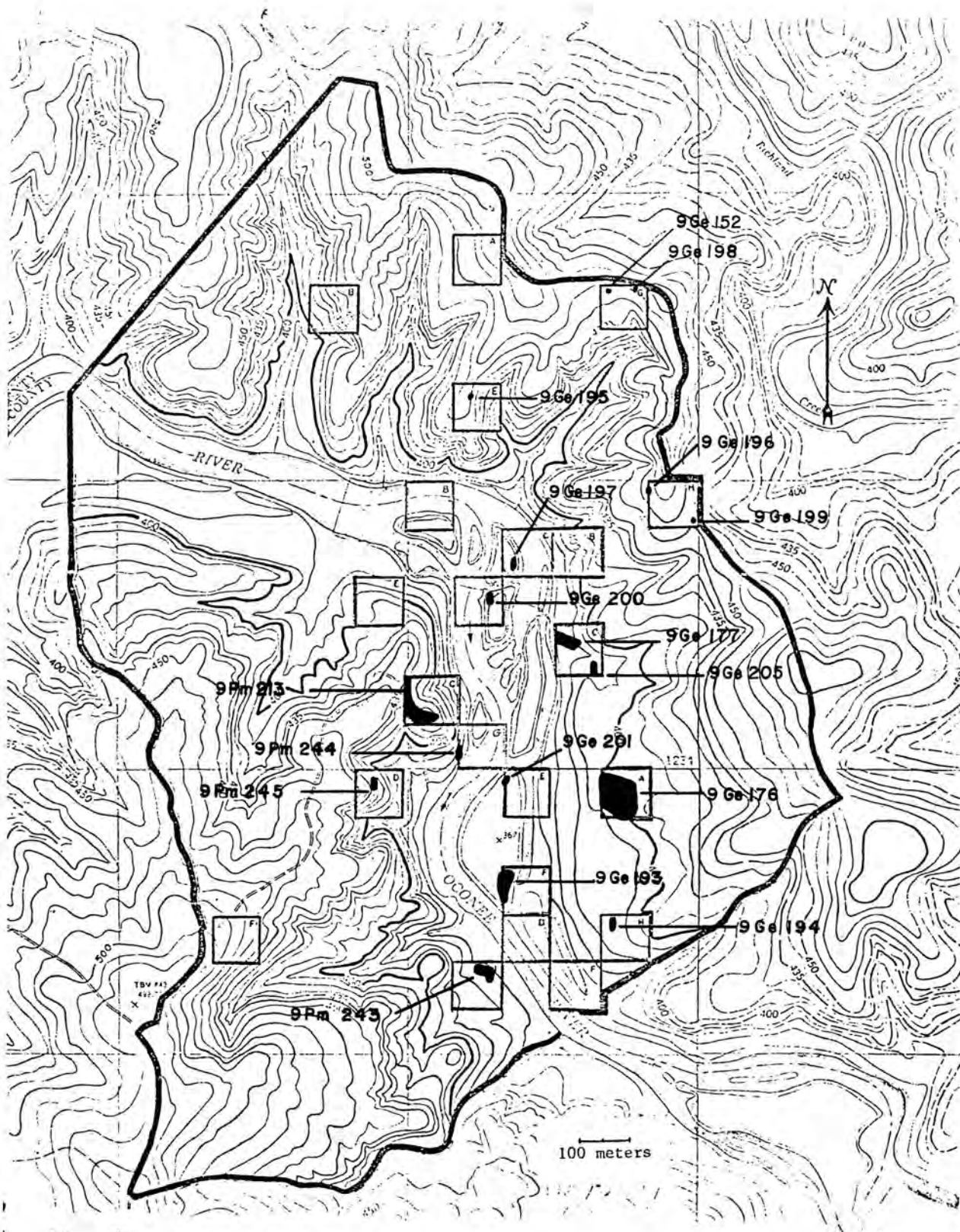


Figure 11. Sites Recorded During Subsurface Sampling

### The Island Stratum

The Oconee River at Riley Shoals is characterized by many granite ledges and rapids and a drop in river elevation of about 5m. Twelve islands are located at Riley Shoals ranging in size from about 1600 square m for the smallest, to about 36,000 square m for the largest. Four islands were sampled by our technique, and all but one yielded evidence of occupation (one island produced two sites). Posthole testing has revealed that the islands have received intensive alluviation especially at the lower end of the shoals. This is substantiated by the recovery of an historic "white glaze" sherd at a depth of almost a meter. It appears that our posthole testing was not always able to reach the most deeply buried occupation levels. Non-sampling posthole testing at Lawrence Shoals downriver indicates that alluviation may not be as intensive here as it appears to be at Riley Shoals. Future subsurface sampling in this area of the reservoir should take into account the need to probe deeper than 1.5m as this is a possible source of sample bias.

Site 9Ge200 is located in Quadrant A of the Island Stratum at posthole tests numbers 811 and 871. Five small plain sherds and a chert flake were recovered from a brown fine sandy loam zone which contained numerous smoothed river pebbles. This zone begins at 70 cm below surface and is 20 cm thick. Shallow shoals in the river lie immediately adjacent to the site. The presence of the small river pebbles may indicate that this zone has been transported by river action, but this can not be determined until the site is tested. The cultural component at this site cannot be identified because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts.

In Quadrant D of the Island Stratum two posthole tests, 826 and 827, located 9Ge197 at a depth of 35-40 cm below surface. Five small plain sherds and a chert flake were recovered from a brown sandy loam zone which contained numerous river pebbles. The sherds and flake from this site do not show signs of water transport however their location in the river pebble zone may indicate that they were washed-in. The lack of diagnostic artifacts prevents component identification at this site.

A third site, 9Ge201, was located in Quadrant E, posthole test 832. One plain white glazed historic sherd was recovered from a brown fine sandy loam zone at a depth of 95 cm below surface. This depth illustrates well the intensive alluviation that has occurred in some portions of Riley Shoals.

9Ge193 is located on the south end of the largest island at Riley Shoals. This site is the most significant one found in the Island Stratum and measures at least 60m north-south and 20m east-west. Site limits have been determined from six posthole tests, 842-848. Plain ceramics, quartz flakes, fire-cracked rocks, and river pebbles were recovered from



a compacted fine sandy loam which lies between 40cm and 150cm below surface. The depth of the artifact bearing zone varies considerably, probably as a result of the undulating nature of the aboriginal ground surface. The ceramics are plain and appear to belong to the Lamar phase (based on temper and paste comparisons). In three posthole tests a compact fine sandy loam layer was encountered which may represent a living floor and possible structure.

### The Riverine Stratum

The Riverine Stratum includes physiographic features associated with alluvial action. These features include the floodplain, natural levee ridges and ancient river terraces. The floodplain at Riley Shoals is restricted and seldom more than 50m wide. The widens floodplain is at the head of the shoals northwest of the islands and downstream of the shoals south of the islands. The only two natural levee ridges are also at these locations. The subsurface sampling at Riley Shoals only sampled the southern floodplain and levee ridge. One large river terrace is located at Riley Shoals east of the islands about eight m in elevation above the floodplain and measures at least 600m north-south and 175m east-west. This terrace was sampled by two quadrants (A and H) in the Riverine Stratum.

The Riverine Stratum contained six sites of which 9Ge176 covered by far the largest area and produced the most artifacts. Cultural material was recovered from seventeen of twenty-four posthole tests excavated in Quadrant A. The artifact bearing zone is limited to plowzone (0-40 cm below surface) and is underlain by a red clay subsoil. Ceramics recovered from the posthole tests belong to the Late Archaic Stallings Island phase and the late Mississippian Lamar phase. Lithic categories present include quartz flakes and fragments, chert flakes, and fire-cracked rocks. The site, as defined by posthole testing, measures at least 100m north-south by 80m east-west. Surface inspection independent of posthole testing indicates that this site is much larger and extends north and east of the sampling quadrant. The terrace has received no alluviation since its last occupation; the site could have been found by surface inspection had not the area been grown over in thick underbrush. Posthole testing was able to locate the site and determine to some extent its limits in spite of the thick vegetation. The location of this site is interesting in that it is conveniently placed so as to allow exploitation by the pre-historic inhabitants of both the riverine and upland resources at Riley Shoals.

Quadrant C of the Riverine Stratum contained two sites, 9Ge177, located in the floodplain and defined spatially by five posthole tests and 9Ge205 also located in the floodplain but at the southeast corner of the quadrant and defined spatially by two posthole tests. Site 9Ge177 is a small Lamar component site located on the bank of the river at about 30 cm below the surface. It measures at least 30m east-west by 25m north-south. One posthole test at this site (535) revealed a midden zone 1m thick containing fresh-water clam shells, turtle carapace, Lamar ceramics, and smooth river pebbles.

The second site in Quadrant C is 9Ge205. In one posthole test (556) a historic "feather-edge" sherd and two quartz flakes were recovered at a depth of 30-35 cm below surface. In another posthole test (555) an aboriginal sherd was recovered from 5 cm below surface. Both posthole tests were located in close proximity to a spring fed, braided stream channel and it is possible that the artifacts were water transported during periods of heavy run-off from the terrace uphill.

Quadrant G in the Riverine Stratum contained one site, 9Pm244, which is represented by two posthole tests in the floodplain (580-581). A quartz flake was recovered from each test - one at a depth of 5 cm below surface and one at a depth of 120 cm below surface. This great variation in horizontal location perhaps can be explained by the site's close proximity to an especially turbulent part of the river. It is quite possible that the frequent scouring and deposition of sand at this location has either transported the flakes to this site or greatly disturbed their context.

Site 9Ge194, located in Quadrant H of the Riverine Stratum, is a Lamar phase site. A dozen small sherds were recovered from two posthole tests at a depth of 30-35 cm below surface. The site is situated at the southern end of the large terrace discussed earlier and may be in some way related to 9Ge176 in Quadrant A of the riverine stratum.

The final site recorded in the riverine stratum was located in Quadrant I. 9Pm243 is located on an old levee ridge downstream from the shoals. Three posthole tests (609, 610 and 619) produced lithic debris at depths ranging from 120 cm to 150 cm below surface. Quartz and chert flakes and fire-cracked rocks were recovered from these tests. As these artifact categories are not diagnostic of any particular period or phase, no cultural affiliation is assigned to this site. Since the site is so deeply buried by sediments, it would not have been found by surface inspection.

### The Upland Stratum

The Upland Stratum is limited to the area above an arbitrarily selected contour (400 foot) which conveniently separates all riverine features (floodplain and terraces) from the upland ridge remnants that characterize the stratum's topography. The upland slopes are often steep and densely vegetated with exposed ground surface occurring only on logging trails and loading ramps where heavy machinery has disturbed the humus and leaf mold. These logging roads and ramps are invariably situated on the level ridges and it was in these areas that previous archaeological surveys had concentrated their efforts. This bias was eliminated in our survey because we did not limit ourselves to exposed ground surfaces on the flat ridge tops. The Riley Shoals subsurface sampling project tested ridge tops both exposed and those

covered by underbrush in addition to the slopes which had been ignored in the past.

The largest site located in the uplands, 9Pm213, was known to us prior to the subsurface sampling. The site is situated along a ridge top and was exposed by two logging roads and a logging ramp. Surface collections made prior to subsurface testing indicated that the site consisted of a thin scatter of chert and quartz flakes. Quadrant C fell across the site and gave us an excellent opportunity to determine whether the technique could detect a previously known site of this nature. Eight posthole tests excavated in the woods near the logging road located chert and quartz flakes, fire-cracked rocks and smoothed river pebbles similar to those recovered from sites in the Riverine and Island Strata. Cultural material recovered from posthole testing comes from 0-25 cm below surface. In one posthole test (699) a dark clay loam zone was encountered at 45-55 cm below surface underlying a dark sandy loam zone. No artifacts were recovered from this test, but the dark zone looked like midden soil. The depth of this zone is somewhat unusual in that seldom does one find such deep deposits of sandy loam on an upland ridge top.

Quadrant D in the uplands contained one site, 9Pm245, located by two posthole tests (712 and 713) on a small ridge remnant. One quartz flake was recovered from each of the posthole tests at depths of 10 and 12 cm below surface. The lack of diagnostic artifacts prohibits us from discussing the site in any detail, but given the excellent view from this ridge, the site probably represents a temporary hunters' camp.

9Ge195 is located in Quadrant E and is also located on a ridge top. One posthole test (730) revealed two quartz flakes at a depth of 3 cm below surface. Again, given its location on a high ridge top this site may represent a hunters' camp.

Quadrant G in the uplands yielded two archaeological sites, 9Ge152 and 9Ge198. The former, 9Ge152, is the Riley house, a 19th century standing structure previously known to the survey. Posthole test 786 revealed a collapsed chimney which was obscured by undergrowth. This chimney is probably related to the Riley house site and may represent an out-building dating to the same period. The second site in Quadrant G, 9Ge198, is located on the main ridge top close to the Riley house but belongs to a different cultural period. One plain aboriginal sherd was located in posthole test 767 at a depth of 10 cm below surface. No determinations can be made concerning cultural affiliation, site size or function due to the scarcity of data from this site.

Quadrant H in the uplands contained two sites, 9Ge196 and 9Ge199. The former was located at posthole test 796 which fell on the top of a high ridge. Four quartz flakes and one chert flake were recovered from this

test at a depth of 10 cm below surface. This site probably represents a temporary hunters' camp. 9Ge199 is located along the same ridge, but at a lower elevation. One historic transfer printed sherd was recovered from posthole test 807 at a depth of 0-30 cm below surface. No historic structures or rubble piles were located in the vicinity of this sherd.

### Conclusions

In general it can be said that the pilot study at Riley Shoals was successful in that it accomplished what it was designed to do; that is, detect buried or obscured sites with a minimum expenditure of resources. There are several problems with the design which should be mentioned. By spacing our posthole tests every 20 meters we stand the chance of excluding sites smaller than 20 meters in diameter. We also stand the chance of missing sites which have a very low artifact density. This problem has been discussed by Hally, Zurel, and Gresham (1975) in their survey of McIntosh and Long Counties. In their survey, posthole diggers were used to determine the limits of sites when dense ground vegetation prevented visual inspection of the ground surface. The investigators report that they were often unable to detect even known sites with posthole diggers probably as a result of low artifacts density. Another problem which could bias the samples obtained by this technique is that in some areas the posthole digger can not reach old sites that have been buried beneath more than 1.5m of sediment. The obvious solution to this problem is to use longer-handled posthole diggers.

While setting up our 100m square quadrants on the islands we discovered that this size was too restricting and quite often 80 percent of the quadrant would be located in the river. On one occasion we had to delete a quadrant because of its location in the river. The solution to this problem is to use smaller sampling units on the islands or to use each island as a separate sampling unit to be randomly drawn from a frame consisting of all the islands.

In conclusion, it is believed that the technique of subsurface sampling should be incorporated into an overall sampling scheme and used to compliment surface survey when conditions warrant it. It can be an inexpensive means of getting adequate representation of the total range of variability among archaeological sites in a given area especially when ground surface survey is hindered by alluviation or a dense vegetation cover.



## Chapter 4

### Site Descriptions

The 1974-75 survey visited a total of 179 sites in Wallace Reservoir and its immediate vicinity. Thirty-nine of these sites were known from previous surveys, while the remaining 140 sites were first recorded during 1974-75. Data concerning the number of sites visited by survey are shown in Table 2. The total includes those in the primary, secondary, and tertiary impact zones of the Wallace Reservoir, (see Chapter 6).

Only those sites visited by the 1974-75 survey are described in this section. Sites recorded by Smith (1971), Wood and Lee (1973) and Wood (1974) which were not visited are described in Appendices 1 and 2. An index to the location of site descriptions in this report is included as Table 3.

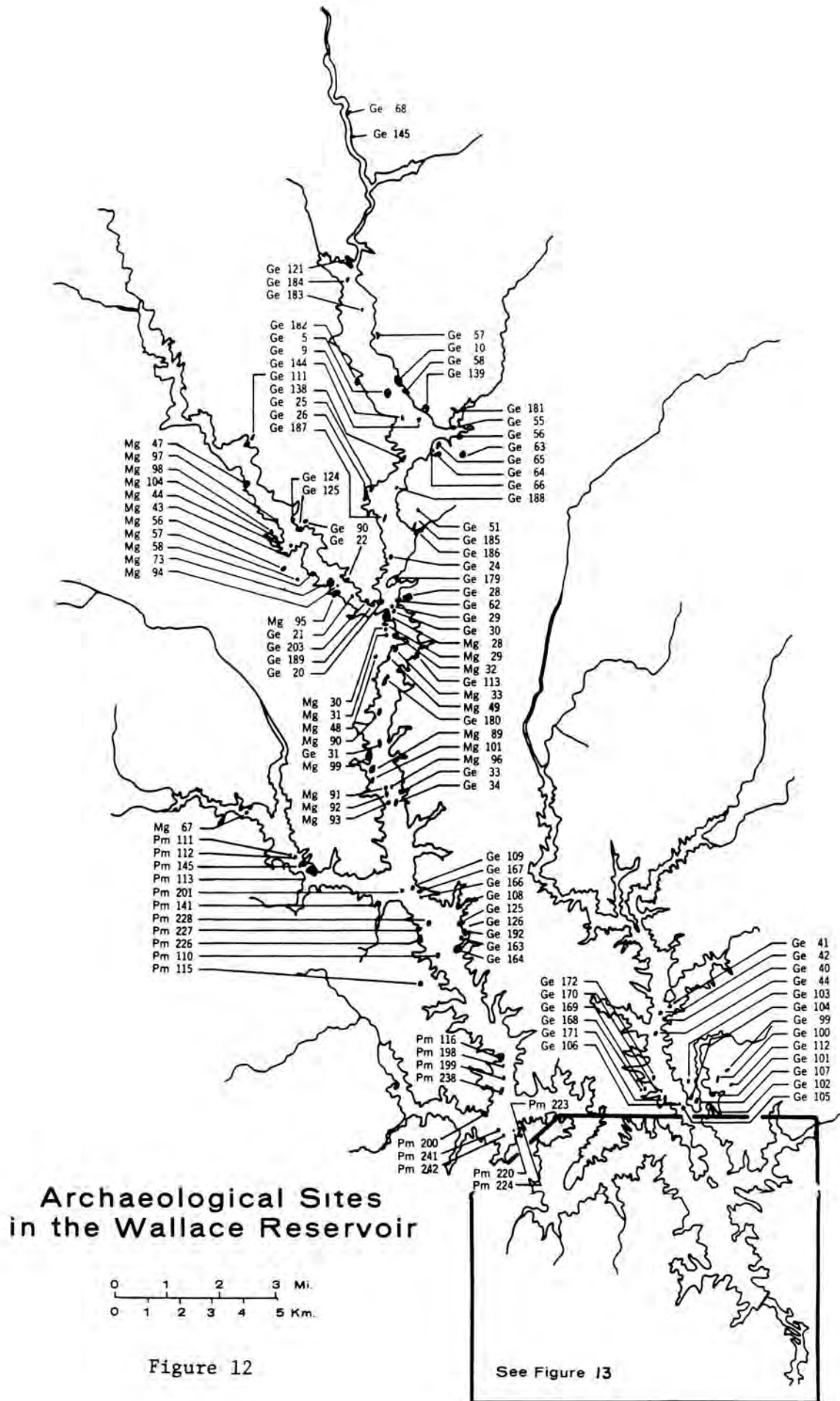
The locations of sites presently known in the reservoir area are shown in Figures 12 and 13. Figure 14 is an index map showing the sections of the reservoir illustrated in the following site descriptions. Figure 15 shows the areas covered by the 1974-75 survey.

Following each site location map in the text is the description of sites shown in that figure. Site location maps were photographed directly from a 1:4800 series of Georgia Power Company maps. All contours are in feet. Site outlines are shown by dashed lines. Post-hole tests which contained artifacts are indicated by solid dots, while sterile posthole tests are shown as open circles.

Before presentation of site descriptions, brief comment needs to be made concerning the 1974-75 survey's definition of the term "site". During the survey, any occurrence of an item made, modified, or used by man was designated a site. Thus, a posthole test which encountered only a few lithic scraps was assigned a site number, as were areas of washed in material (a rare occurrence).

Whenever possible, sites were investigated beyond simple visitation. Collections were obtained from the surface of all exposed sites. In most cases, care was taken to obtain a large, representative sample, although usually no systematic collecting techniques were employed. In the case of buried sites, posthole tests, shovel tests, and test pits were excavated in order to further define site characteristics. All excavations are described in the site descriptions.

A single class of sites was not recorded by the 1974-75 survey. Throughout the reservoir are clusters of small stone mounds which are normally attributed to recent agricultural activity. None of these were recorded due to a shortage of time during the survey. Future surveys, however, should reserve time for locating, mapping, and testing these sites.



Archaeological Sites  
in the Wallace Reservoir

0 1 2 3 Mi.  
0 1 2 3 4 5 Km.

Figure 12

See Figure 13



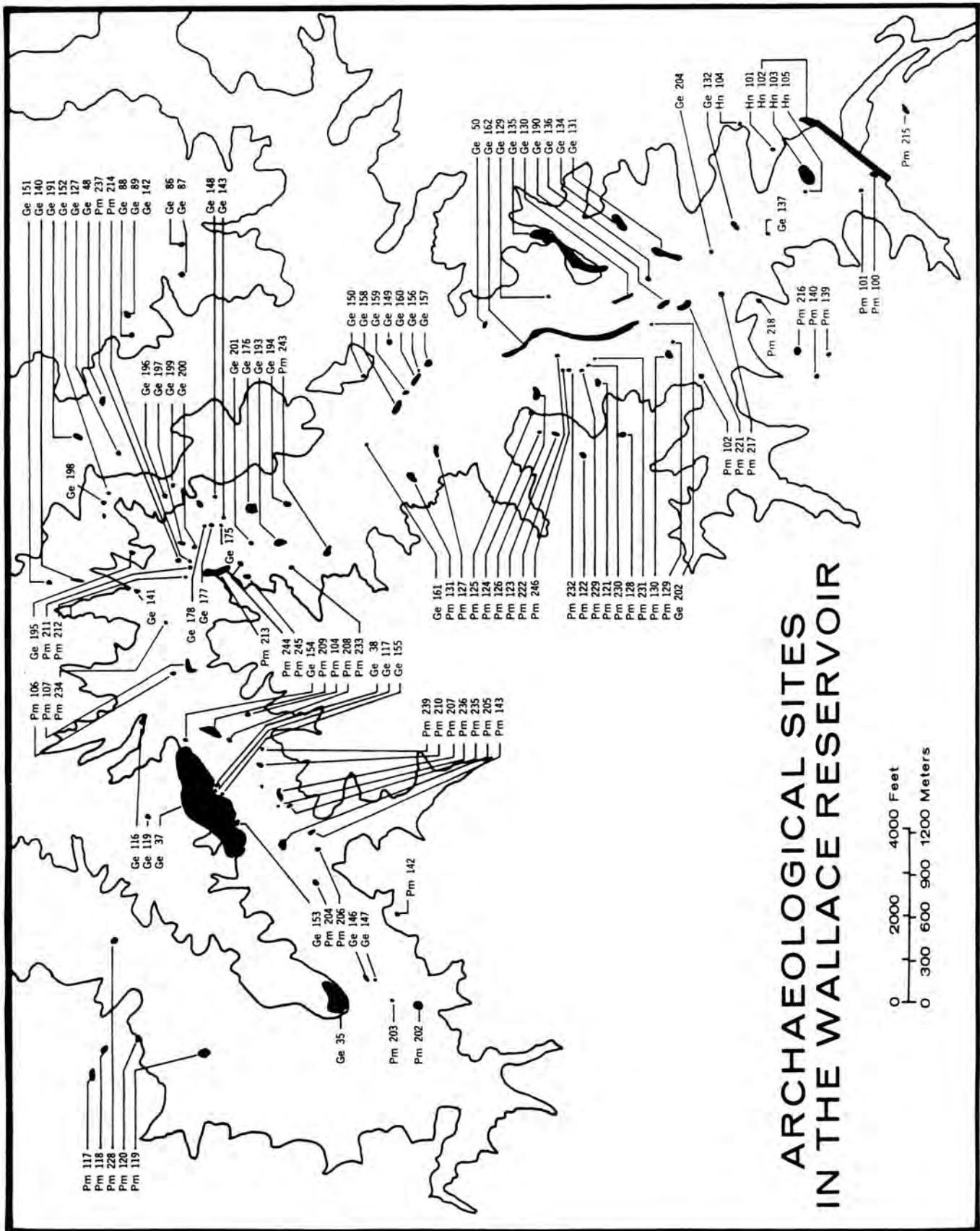


Figure 13

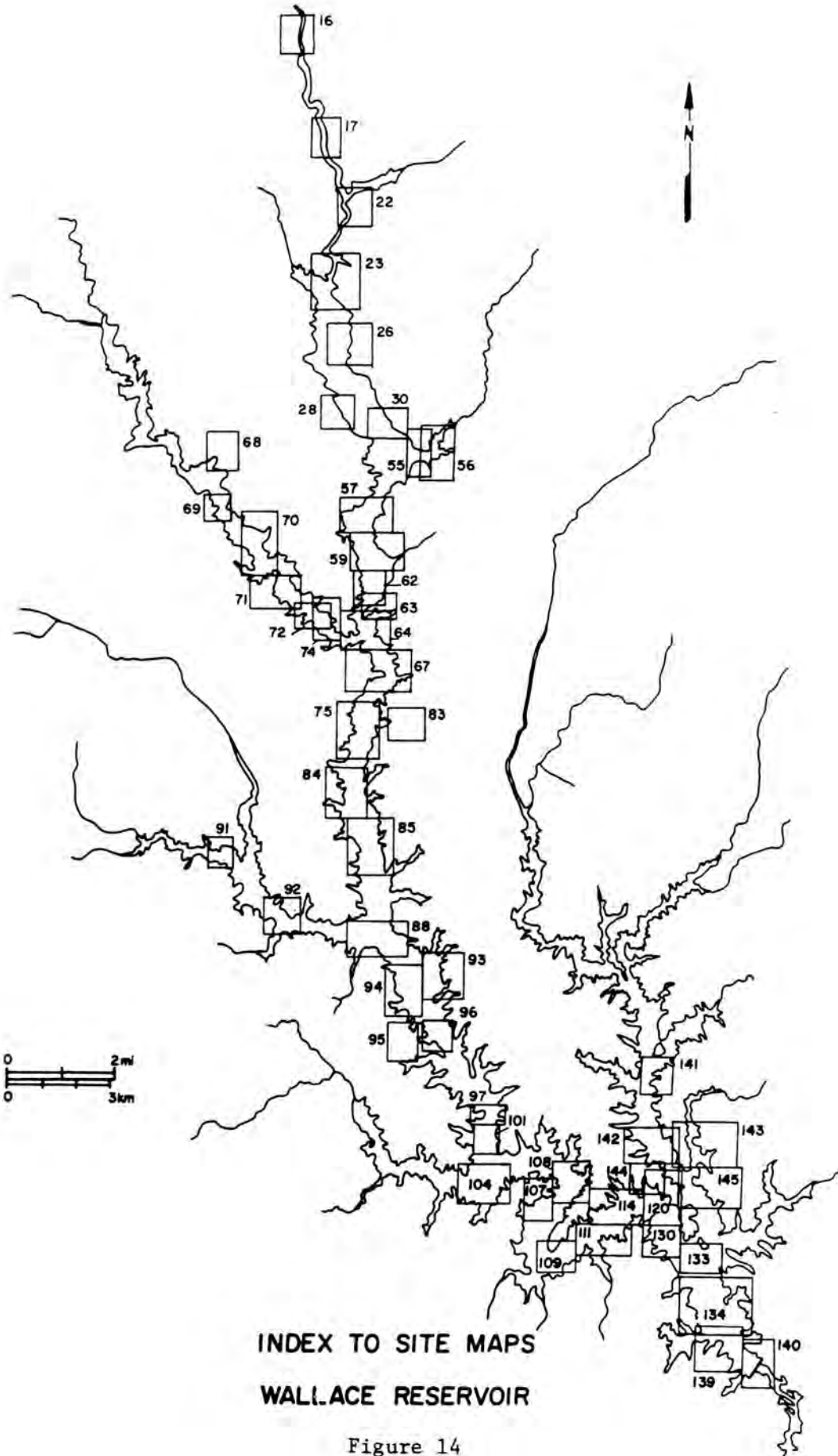


Figure 14

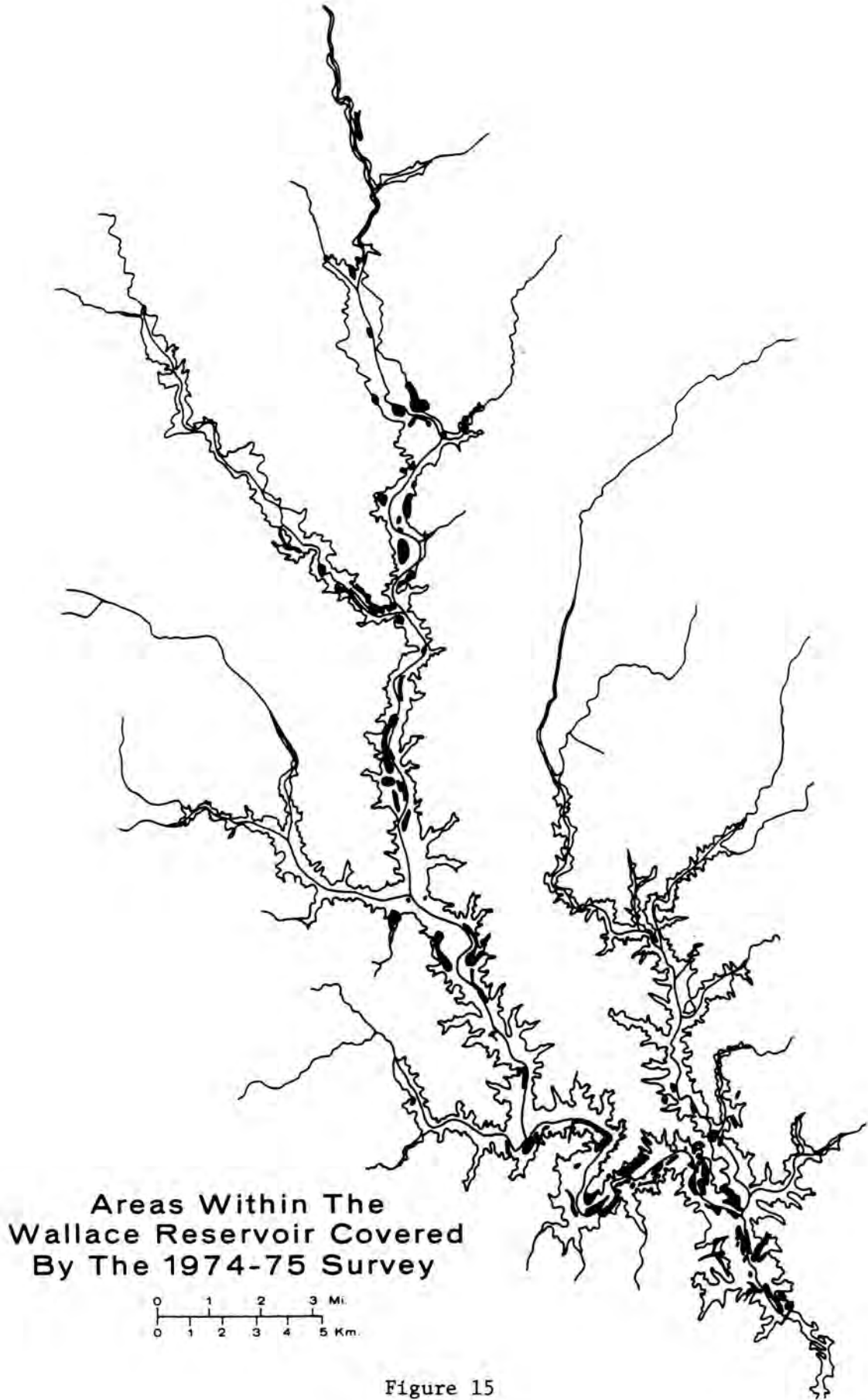


Figure 15

Table 2. Sites Visited by Survey

<u>Counties</u>	Sites known from UGA files reported in Smith (1971)	Known sites visited by 1974-75 survey	Sites first recorded by Smith (1971)	Smith's sites visited by 1974-75 survey	Sites first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973)	Wood and Lee's sites visited by 1974-75 survey	Sites first recorded by Wood (1974)	Wood's sites visited by 1974-75 survey	Total previously known sites	Total previously known sites visited by 1974-75 survey	New sites recorded by 1974-75 survey	Total sites known	Total sites visited by 1974-75 survey
Greene	3	2	39	12	34	3	8	3	84	20	79	163	99
Putnam	0	0	15	1	23	9	1	0	39	10	47	86	57
Morgan	5	1	4	2	8	3	4	1	21	7	11	32	18
Hancock	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	5	5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>179</b>

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index

Site Numbers	Page ref. (this report)	Reported by survey				Reservoir Impact*
		Smith (1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	
<u>Greene County</u>						
Ge5	79, 519, 544	X	X		X	F
Ge9	101, 544		X			F
Ge10	101, 519	X	X		X	F/25
Ge12	520, 544	X				U
Ge13	521, 544	X				U
Ge14	521, 545	X				U
Ge15	521, 545	X				U
Ge16	522, 545	X				U
Ge17	522, 545	X				U
Ge18	522, 545	X			X	3
Ge19	523, 545	X				U
Ge20	167, 523, 545	X				25
Ge21	197, 524, 545	X			X	F
Ge22	197, 524, 545	X			X	S
Ge23	198, 524, 545	X				S
Ge24	162, 524, 545	X			X	F
Ge25	149, 525, 545	X			X	F
Ge26	150, 525, 545	X			X	F/25
Ge27	525, 545	X				U
Ge28	168, 526, 545	X				3
Ge29	168, 526, 545	X				F
Ge30	168, 526, 545	X				F
Ge31	216, 527, 545	X				F
Ge32	218, 527, 547	X				U
Ge33	222, 527, 546	X			X	25
Ge34	224, 528, 546	X			X	F
Ge35	288, 528, 546	X				25
Ge36	528, 546	X				U
Ge37	311, 529, 546	X			X	F/25
Ge38	330, 530, 546	X			X	F
Ge39	530, 546	X				F
Ge40	436, 530, 546	X				25
Ge41	436, 531, 546	X				F
Ge42	436, 531, 546	X				F
Ge43	452, 531, 546	X				F
Ge44	436, 532, 546	X				F
Ge45	532, 546	X				U
Ge46	444, 532, 546	X				25
Ge47	444, 533, 546	X				F
Ge48	452, 533, 546	X			X	

\* Key follows table.

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

Site Numbers	Page ref. (this report)	Reported by survey				Reservoir Impact
		Smith (1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	
Ge49	533, 546	X				U
Ge50	396, 534, 547	X			X	F
Ge51	155, 547		X			US
Ge55	147, 547		X			F
Ge56	147, 547		X			S
Ge57	71, 548		X			US
Ge58	141, 548		X			25
Ge62	168, 549		X			S/F
Ge63	147, 550		X			3
Ge64	144, 550		X			3
Ge65	144, 551		X			3
Ge66	144, 551		X			F/25
Ge68	54, 551		X			3
Ge69	551		X			3
Ge79	52, 552		X			3
Ge80	52, 573		X			3
Ge81	63, 553		X			3
Ge82	553		X			3
Ge86	452, 553		X			3
Ge87	453, 554		X			3
Ge88	453, 554		X			25
Ge89	453, 555		X			3
Ge90	181, 555		X			3
Ge95	213, 555		X			3
Ge99	444, 556		X			3
Ge100	444, 556		X			3
Ge101	444		X		X	F/25
Ge102	445		X		X	25
Ge103	446, 556		X			R
Ge104	446, 557		X			R
Ge105	446, 557		X			F
Ge106	446, 558		X			F
Ge107	446, 558		X			R
Ge108	246		X		X	F
Ge109	233, 558		X			S
Ge111	177, 559		X			3
Ge112	446, 559		X			3
Ge113	175, 559		X			3
Ge117	330			X	X	F
Ge118	331, 560			X		F
Ge119	331, 560			X		3
Ge121	65			X	X	3
Ge122	181, 561			X		3
Ge123	181, 561			X		3
Ge124	181, 561			X		25
Ge125	181, 561			X		3



Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

Site Numbers	Page ref. (this report)	Reported by survey				Reservoir Impact
		Smith (1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	
Ge126	246				X	3
Ge127	453				X	F
Ge128	447				X	3
Ge129	396				X	F
Ge130	398				X	F
Ge131	401				X	F
Ge132	423				X	F
Ge133	402				X	F
Ge134	402				X	F/I
Ge135	403				X	F/25
Ge136	404				X	F
Ge137	423				X	F
Ge138	151				X	F
Ge139	144				X	3
Ge140	449				X	P
Ge141	348				X	F
Ge142	349				X	F
Ge143	349				X	F
Ge144	145				X	F
Ge145	54				X	25
Ge146	289				X	F
Ge147	291				X	F
Ge148	350				X	F
Ge149	387				X	F
Ge150	387				X	I
Ge151	449				X	P
Ge152	351				X	P
Ge153	331				X	F
Ge154	337				X	F
Ge155	338				X	F
Ge156	388				X	F
Ge157	389				X	F
Ge158	390				X	F
Ge159	390				X	F
Ge160	391				X	F
Ge161	392				X	F
Ge162	405				X	F
Ge163	247				X	25
Ge164	248				X	H
Ge165	249				X	F
Ge166	233				X	F
Ge167	233				X	F
Ge168	438				X	P
Ge169	438				X	P

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

Site Numbers	Page ref. (this report)	Reported by survey				Reservoir Impact
		Smith (1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	
Ge170	439				X	F
Ge171	440				X	F
Ge172	441				X	F
Ge173	142				X	3
Ge174						X
Ge175	352				X	F
Ge176	377				X	F
Ge177	355				X	F
Ge178	359				X	F
Ge179	164				X	25
Ge180	205				X	F
Ge181	147				X	F/25
Ge182	75				X	F/25
Ge183	71				X	F
Ge184	68				X	F
Ge185	155				X	US
Ge186	157				X	F
Ge187	159				X	F
Ge188	153				X	F
Ge189	168				X	3
Ge190	408				X	F
Ge191	454				X	F
Ge192	250				X	3
Ge193	380				X	F
Ge194	382				X	F
Ge195	359				X	P
Ge196	360				X	P
Ge197	360				X	F
Ge198	362				X	P
Ge199	362				X	P
Ge200	362				X	F
Ge201	382				X	F
Ge202	410				X	F
Ge203	169				X	3
Ge204	424				X	F

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

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Reported by survey

Site Numbers	Page ref. (this report)	Smith (1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	Reservoir Impact
Hancock County						
Hn101	430, 542	X			X	O
Hn102	430			X	X	Dam
Hn102B	430				X	O
Hn103	431				X	F
Hn104	432				X	O
Hn105	432				X	F
Morgan County						
Mg28	169, 534, 563	X				I/F
Mg29	175	X			X	3
Mg30	175	X				3
Mg31	175	X				3
Mg32		X				F/25
Mg43	181		X		X	F
Mg44	182		X		X	25
Mg47	179, 563		X			3
Mg48	175, 563		X			3
Mg49	175, 564		X			F/25
Mg56	187, 564		X			US
Mg57	187, 564		X			US
Mg58	187		X		X	F
Mg66	242, 565			X		25
Mg67	242, 565			X		F
Mg68	242, 565			X		3
Mg73	190			X	X	US/F/H
Mg89	216				X	F
Mg90	200				X	F
Mg91	229				X	F
Mg92	229				X	F
Mg93	230				X	F
Mg94	194				X	F
Mg95	194				X	3
Mg96	231				X	F
Mg97	183				X	F
Mg98	183				X	3
Mg99	217, 535, 566	X			X	F
Mg100	219, 535, 566					X
Mg101		X			X	F
Mg102	536, 566	X				U
Mg103	536, 566	X				U
Mg104	184				X	3

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

Site Numbers	Reported by survey				Reservoir Impact
	Page ref. Smith (this report)(1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	
<u>Putnam County</u>					
Pm100	433, 536, 566	X			Dam/F
Pm101	433, 537, 566	X			F
Pm102	537, 566	X			F
Pm103	414, 537, 566	X			F
Pm104	296, 538, 566	X		X	F
Pm105	538, 566	X			U
Pm106	339, 538, 566	X			F
Pm107	339, 539, 566539	X			F
Pm108	539, 567	X			U
Pm109	539, 567	X			U
Pm110	252, 539, 567	X			F
Pm111	244, 539, 567	X			F
Pm112	244, 540, 567	X			F
Pm113	244, 540, 567	X			F
Pm114	540, 567	X			U
Pm115	256, 567		X		3
Pm116	260		X	X	3
Pm117	283, 568		X		3
Pm118	283, 568		X		3
Pm119	283		X	X	F
Pm120	284, 568		X		25
Pm121	410		X	X	F
Pm122	411		X	X	3
Pm123	412, 569		X		3
Pm124	412, 569		X		3
Pm125	412, 570		X		25
Pm126	412		X	X	F
Pm127	393, 570		X		F
Pm128	413, 571		X		3
Pm129	414, 571		X		F
Pm130	414		X	X	F
Pm131	393		X	X	F
Pm132	571		X		3
Pm139	425, 572		X		3
Pm140	425, 572		X		3
Pm141	234		X	X	S
Pm142	292, 573		X		3
Pm143	297		X	X	F
Pm145	244, 573			X	F/H
Pm198	263			X	F
Pm199	268			X	F
Pm200	273			X	25

Table 3. Wallace Reservoir Site Index(cont'd)

Reported by survey					
Site Numbers	Page ref. Smith (this report)(1971)	Wood & Lee (1973)	Wood (1974)	DePratter (1976)	Reservoir Impact
Pm201	235			X	F
Pm202	292			X	F
Pm203	293			X	F
Pm204	298			X	F
Pm205	298			X	F
Pm206	304			X	F
Pm207	305			X	F
Pm208	339			X	F
Pm209	341			X	F
Pm210	307			X	F
Pm211	363			X	F
Pm212	368			X	F
Pm213	369			X	F/S
Pm214	370			X	A
Pm215	433			X	T
Pm216	425			X	3
Pm217	426			X	F
Pm218	426			X	R
Pm219					X
Pm220	274			X	F
Pm221	427			X	F
Pm222	415			X	F
Pm223	279			X	F
Pm224	279			X	25
Pm225	286			X	F
Pm226	252			X	F
Pm227	253			X	F
Pm228	253			X	F
Pm229	419			X	F
Pm230	419			X	F
Pm231	420			X	F
Pm232	420			X	F
Pm233	383			X	F
Pm234	372			X	F
Pm235	307			X	F
Pm236	308			X	F
Pm237	373			X	F
Pm238	270			X	F
Pm239	309			X	F
Pm240					X
Pm241	280			X	F
Pm242	280			X	F
Pm243	383			X	F
Pm244	374			X	F
Pm245	384			X	F
Pm246	421			X	F

Key to Table 3  
Reservoir Impact

Highway relocation	H
Flooded	F
25' Ga. Power strip	25
100'-200' strip	S
Ga. Power access area	A
Ga. Power recreation area	R
Tertiary impact	3
State Park	P
Forest Service Park	US
Overlook	O
Island	I
Tailrace	T
Location unknown	U
Site no. not used	X
Same as Pml30	*



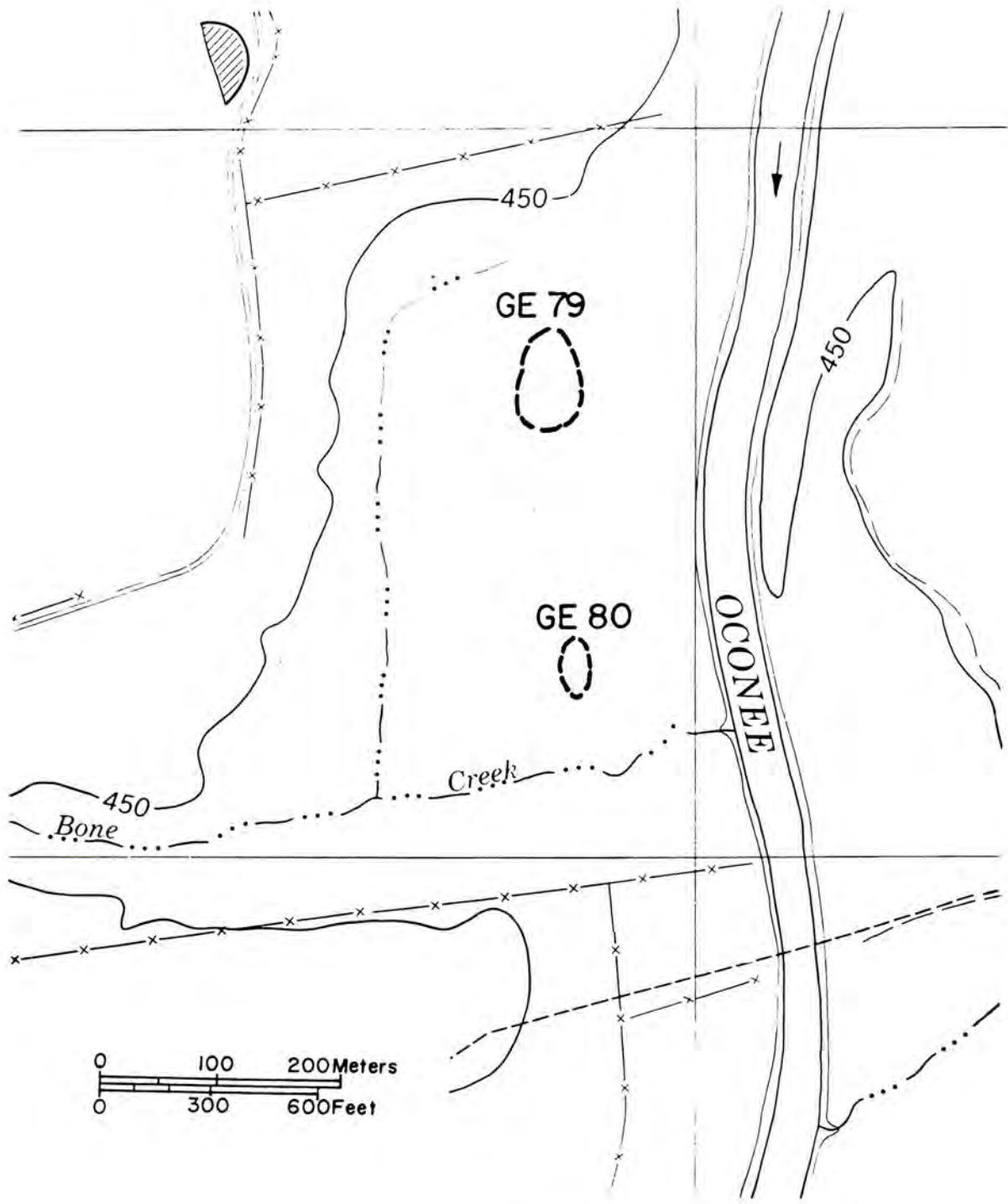


Figure 16

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9Ge79

UTM N3731456 E286936

See Appendix 2 and Figure 16.

9Ge80

UTM N3731288 E286960

See Appendix 2 and Figure 16.

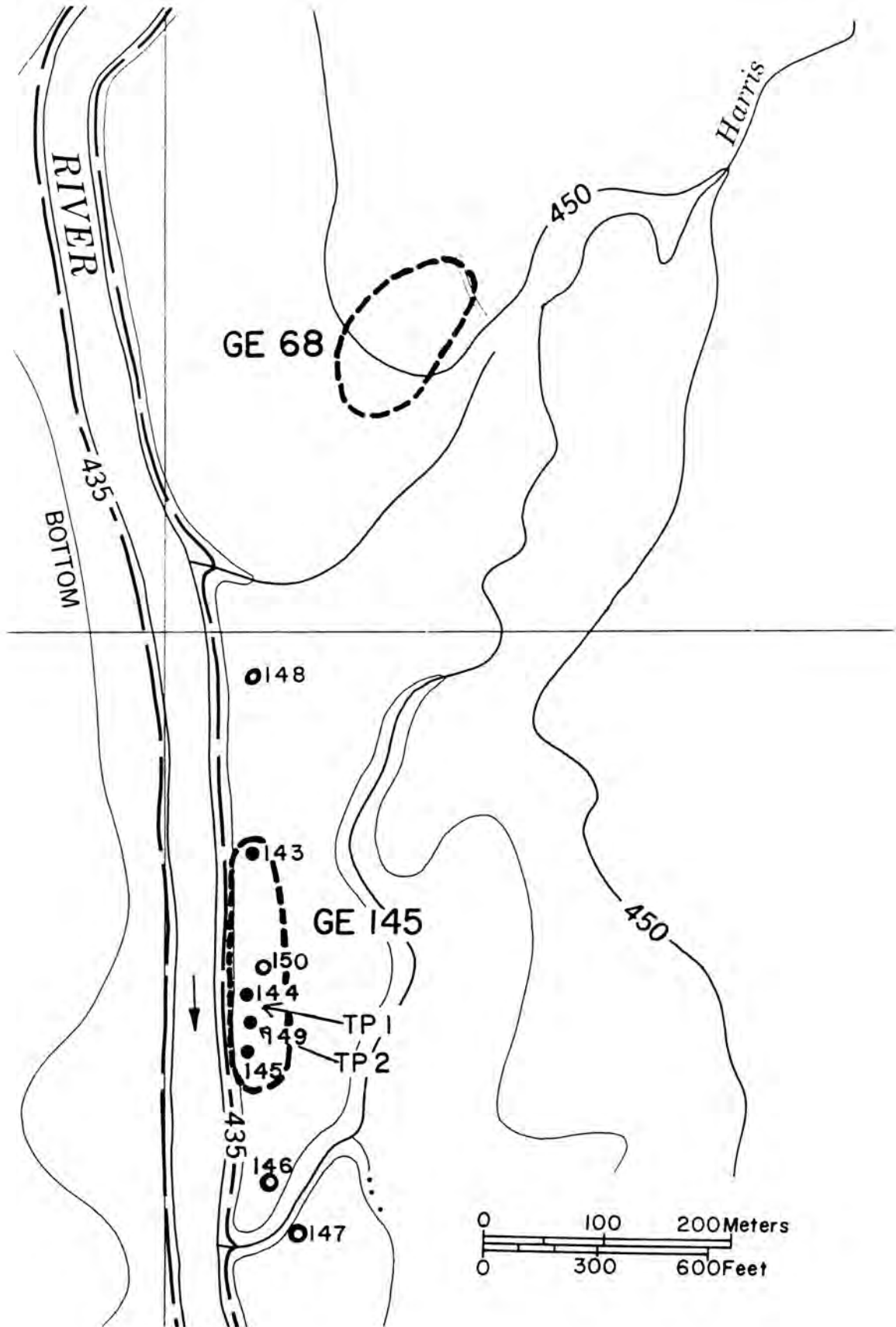


Figure 17

9Ge68

UTM N3729000 E287768

See Appendix 2 and Figure 17.

9Ge145

UTM N3728288 E287672

Ge145 is located on a natural levee which forms a long, narrow peninsula between the Oconee River and Harris Creek (Figures 17 and 18). The levee stands approximately 3.5 m. above the river, and extends for approximately 500 m. along its western bank. Width of the levee ranges between 15 m. and 25 m. To the east of the site is an extensive swamp associated with Harris Creek which is diverted to the south by the presence of the levee. Farther to the east are the uplands.

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 19), 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:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	P.H. 144	P.H. 145	P. H. 149
	90-115 cm.	80-150 cm.	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.

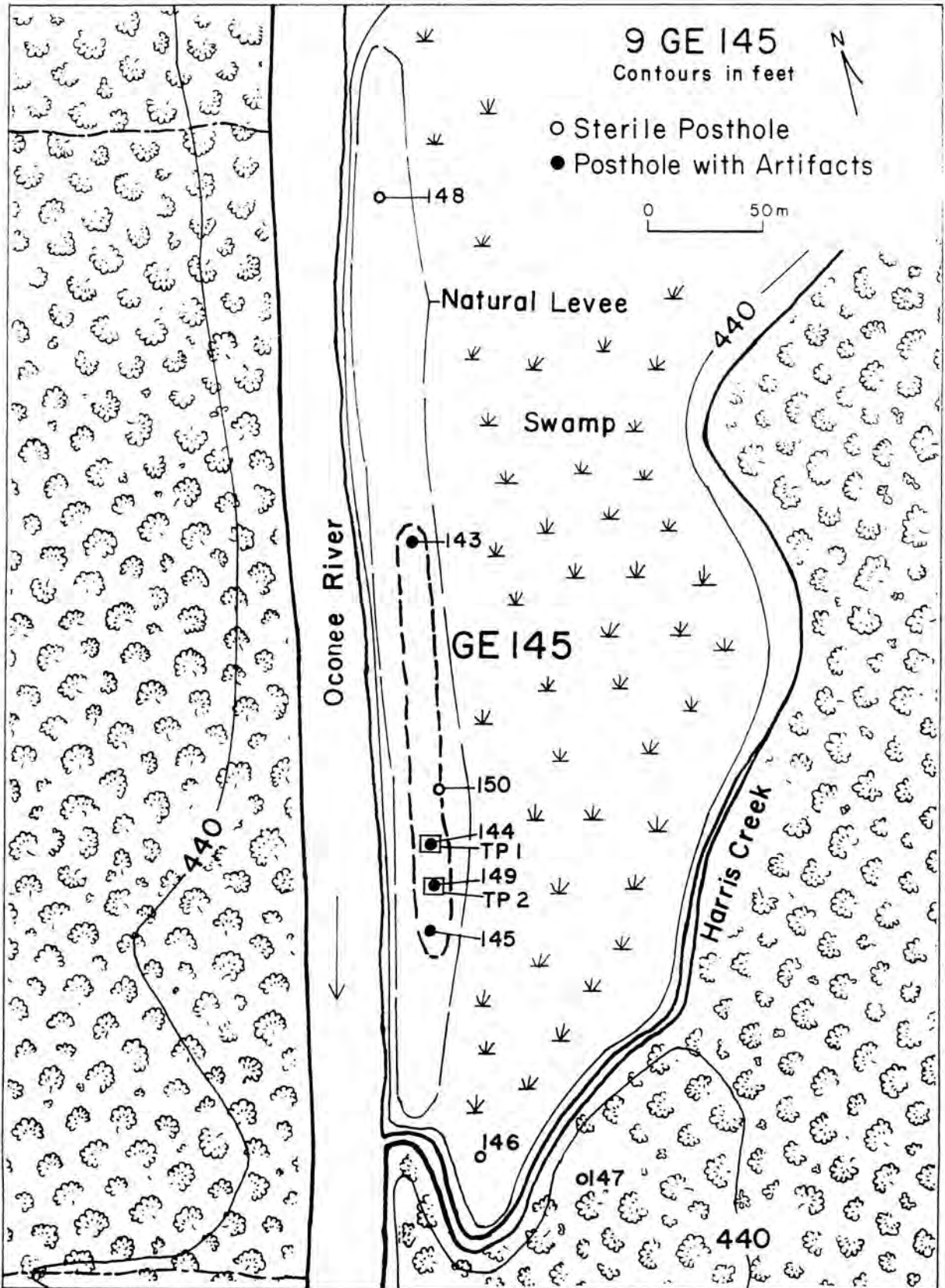


Figure 18

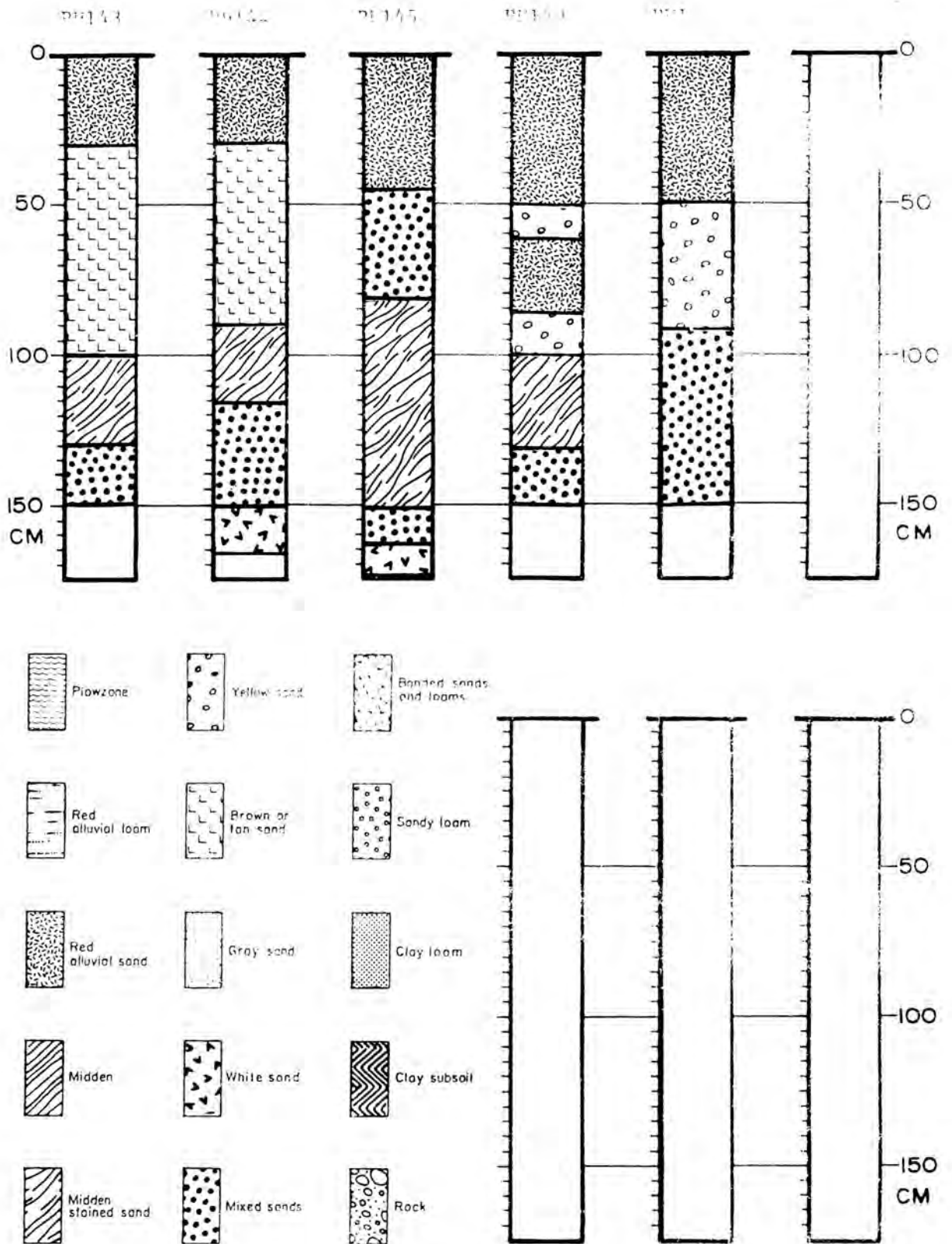
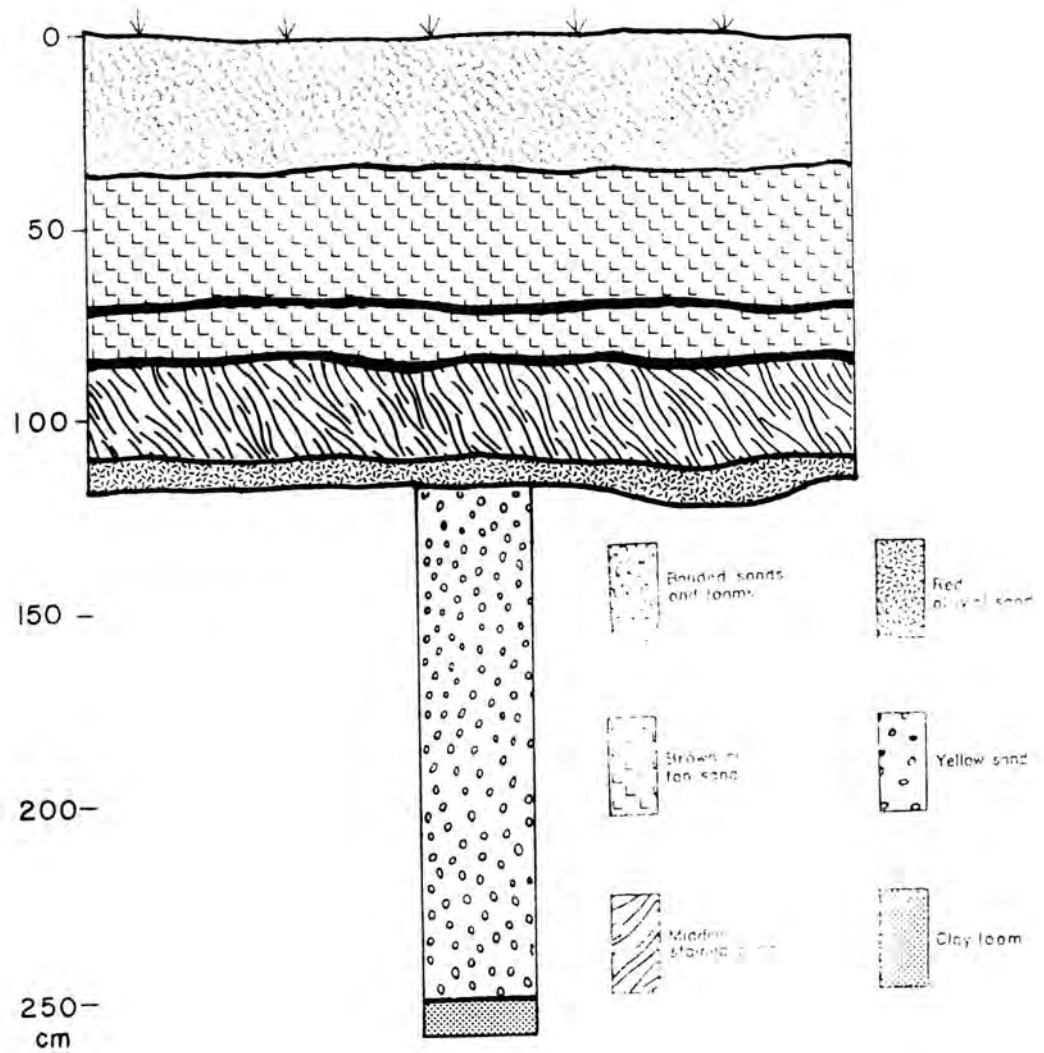


Figure 19





**9GE 145**  
**TEST PIT 1**  
**SOUTH PROFILE**

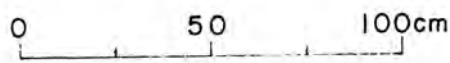
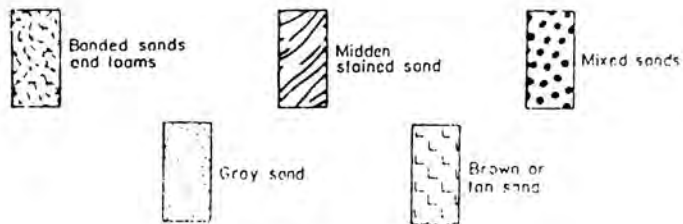
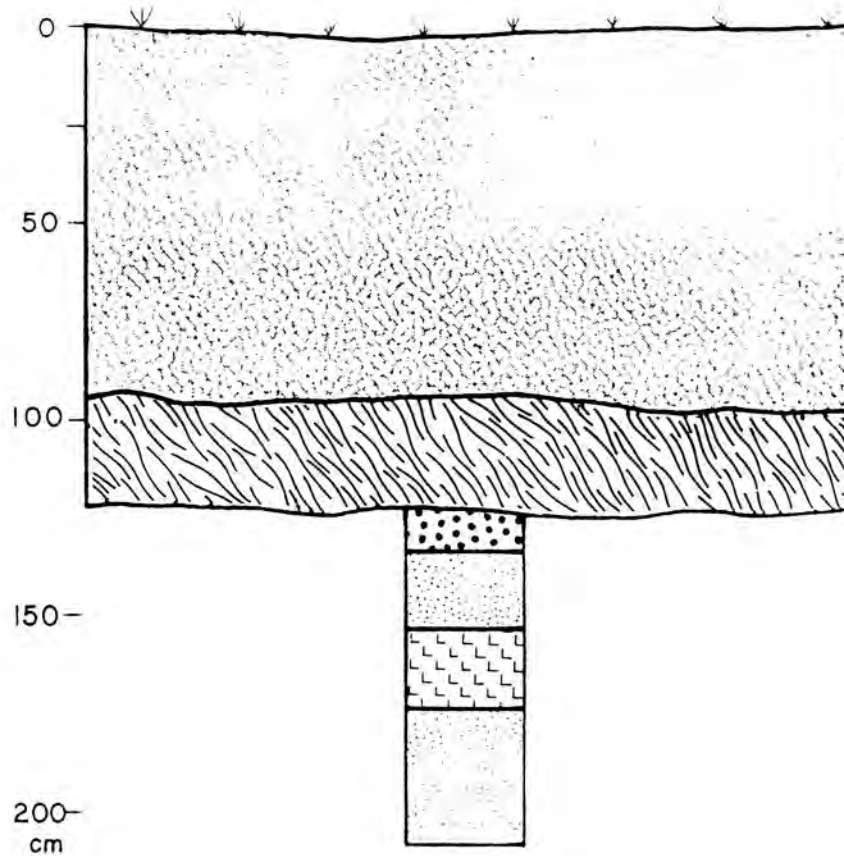


Figure 20



9 GE 145  
TEST PIT 2  
SOUTH PROFILE

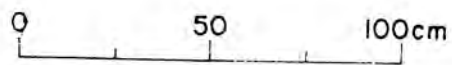


Figure 21

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 20 and 21 .

Test pit 1 was excavated in a combination of natural and arbitrary levels, which in most cases corresponded with natural zones. Zone 1 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:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	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 flake	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 and illustrated in Plate 14.

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	95-110 cm.	110-125 cm.
Ceramic		
Stallings Plain	15	
Lithic		
Quartz waste flakes	1	
Quartz angular fragments		3
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 Gel45 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 nor 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 (posthole 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.

This site merits additional investigation. Large area excavations which will yield information on artifact and feature distributions are recommended.



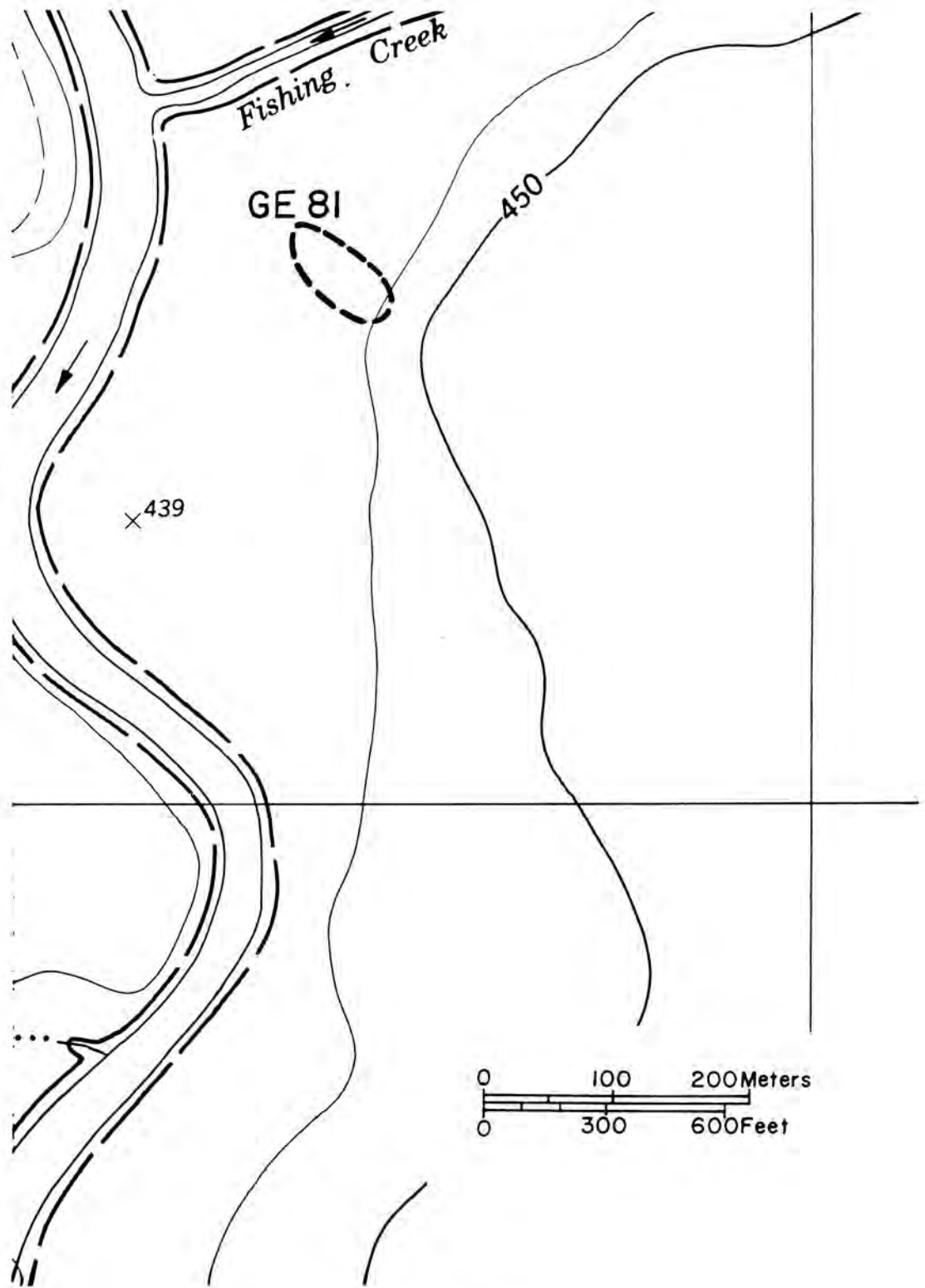


Figure 22

9Ge81

UTM

N3726384

E288600

See Appendix 2 and Figure 22.

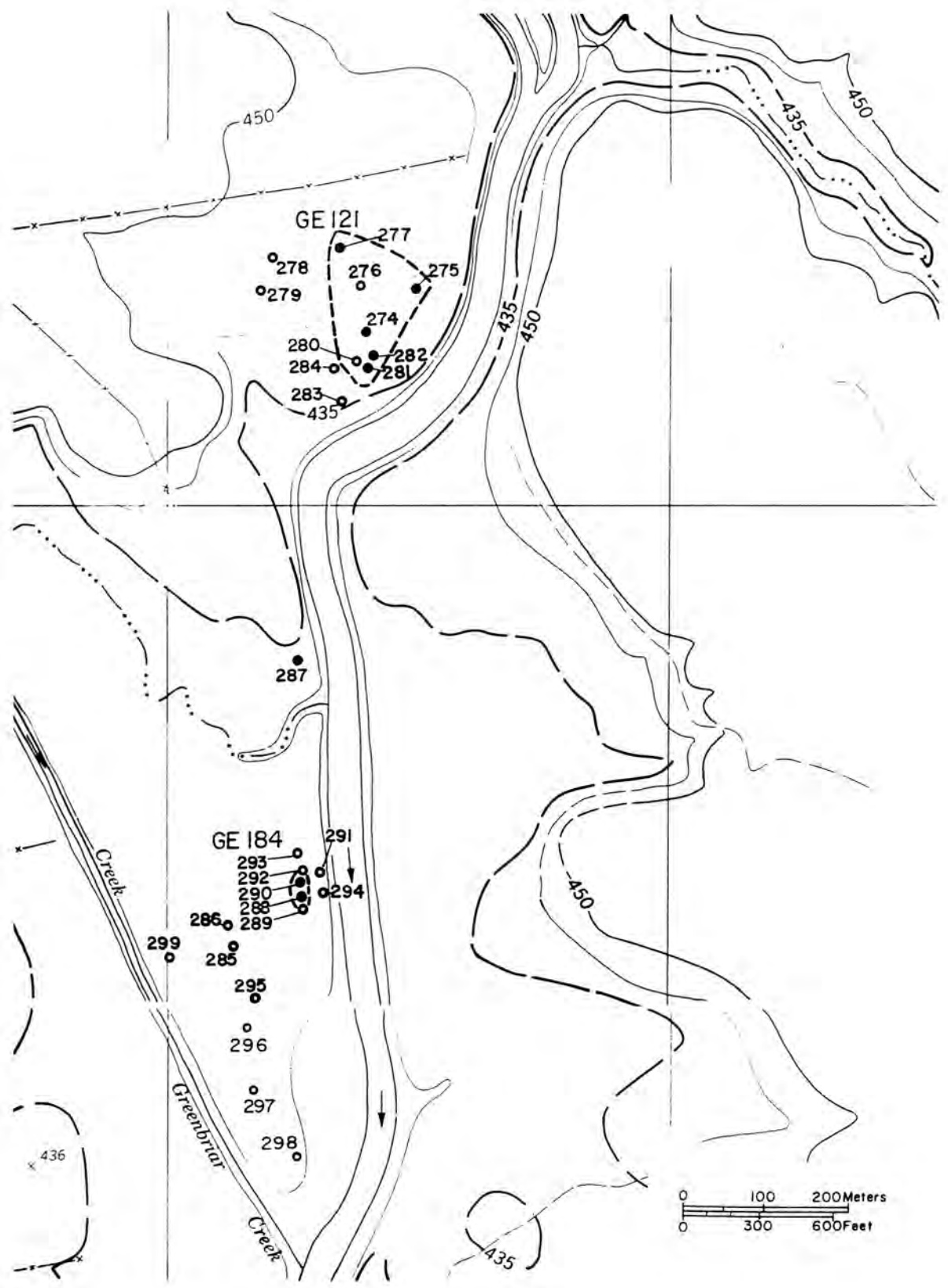


Figure 23

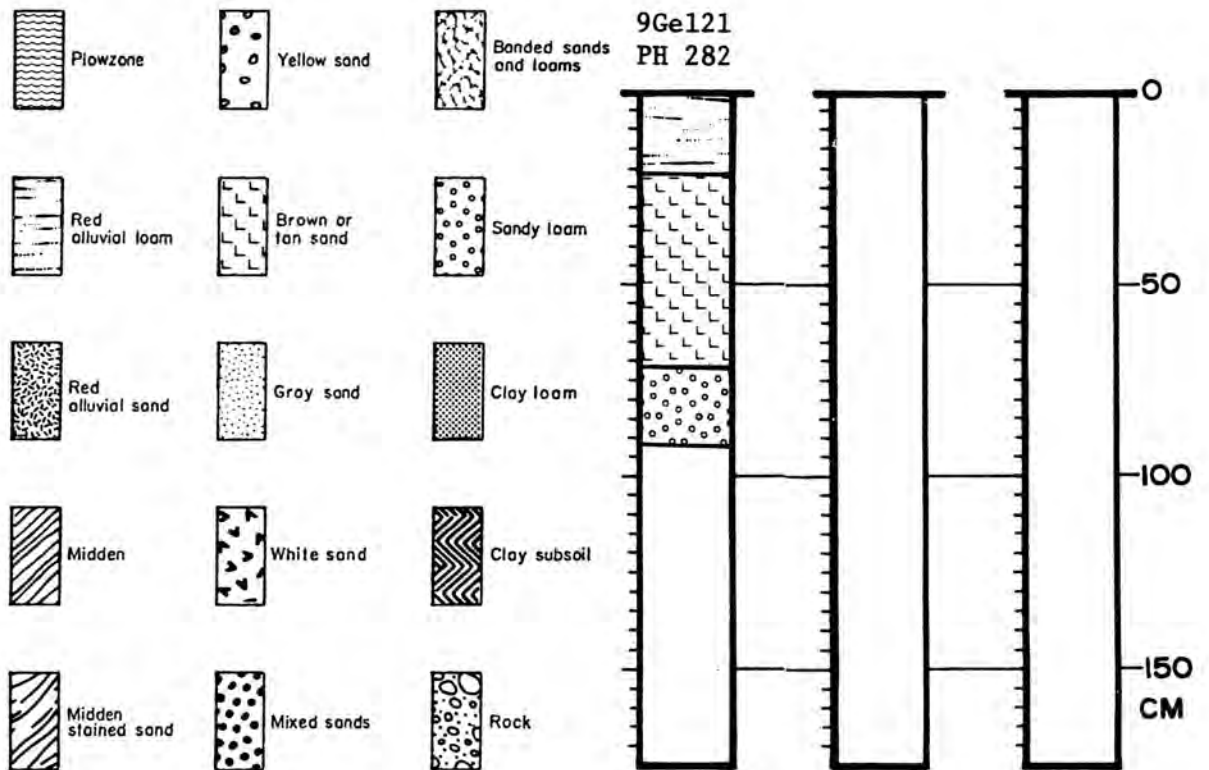
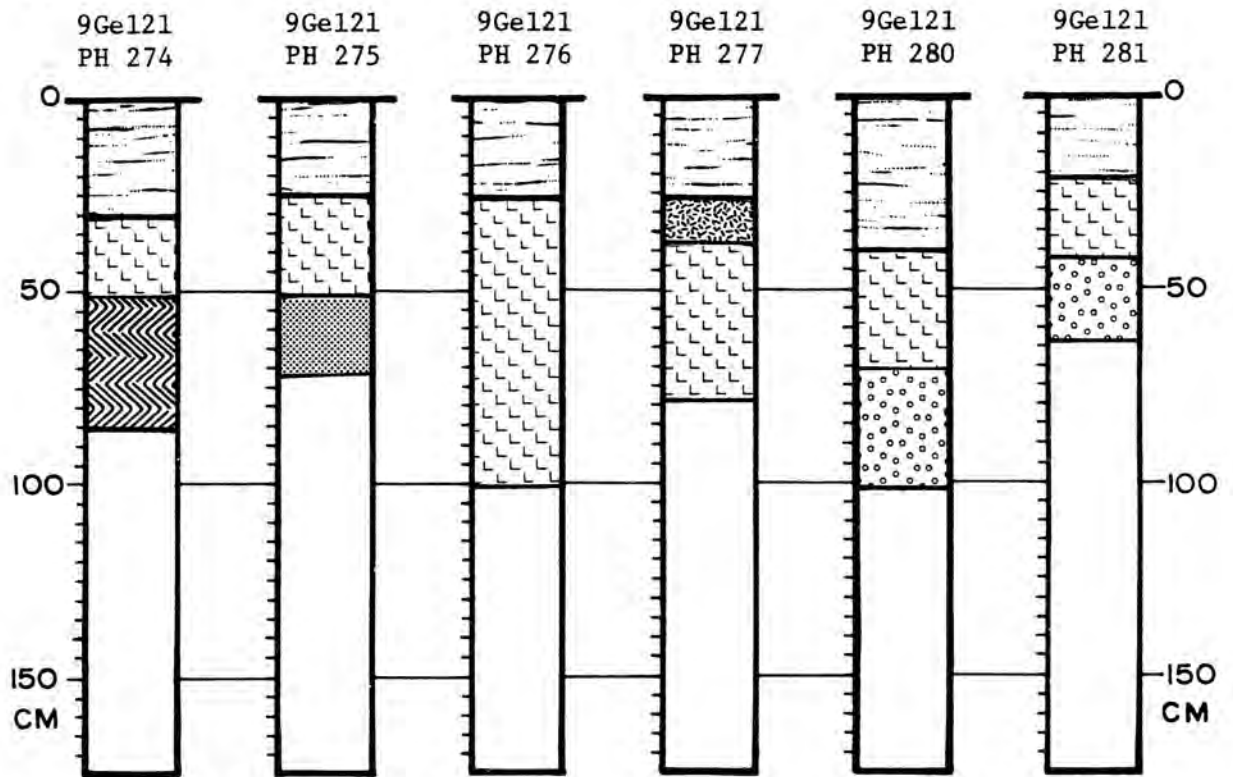


Figure 24. Posthole Test Profiles - 9Ge121

9Ge121

UTM N3724600 E287768

9Ge121 is located in the upper end of the reservoir north of the junction of Greenbriar Creek and the Oconee River (Figure 23 ). The site is on a broad, undulating floodplain on the west side of the river. Across the river to the east is a broad, high ridge which extends down to the waters' edge. To the west of the site are other upland ridges, and 400 m to the south is the old channel of Greenbriar Creek. The floodplain on which the site is located is composed of a series of ridges and swales which run parallel to the river. These are apparently the result of the eastward migration of the river channel across the site areas.

The southern half of the section of floodplain on which Ge121 lies is in pasture, while the northern half (which was not visited) is forested. The site was found by Wood (1974) who observed a few sherds exposed in the bank of a small erosional gully located in the southwest corner of the pasture. A surface collection, made by the 1974-75 survey from the same gully, yielded the following materials:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramic

Lamar Burnished Plain	2
Lamar Plain	2

These sherds constitute a small collection considering the size of the gully (approximately 4m x 30m); and do not indicate a very intensive utilization of the site. A series of eleven posthole tests (274-284) were excavated in order to determine if a more intensive Lamar occupation was present elsewhere in the general vicinity and to determine the depth at which that occupation occurred. Each of the eleven posthole tests contained a surface zone of red alluvial loam which ranged from 20 to 45 cm in thickness (Figure 24 ). In two posthole tests (281 and 282), both of which were adjacent to the gully from which the surface collection was made, Lamar sherds were found in the red alluvium as follows:

<u>Prehistoric Ceramics</u>	P.H. 281 0-20 cm	P.H. 282 0-20 cm
Lamar Bold Incised	1	
Lamar plain	16	2
Lamar pinched rim	1	



No other material was found in these tests. Posthole tests 280, 283, and 284 were excavated to the south of the gully to depths of between 75 and 100 cm without encountering cultural material. The remaining six posthole tests (274-279) were excavated on the ridges (approximately 50-75 cm above the rest of the pasture) mentioned above. These posthole tests were spaced 55-95 m apart. All 6 tests contained red alluvium which ranged in thickness between 25 and 40 cm, but no artifacts were found. In Posthole tests 274, 275, and 277 a sandy loam underlay the red alluvium and yielded pottery. Contents were as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	P.H. 274 30-50 cm	P.H. 275 25-50 cm	P.H. 277 35-75 cm
Ceramic			
Lamar Plain	1	1	1
Lamar Burnished Plain		1	

The other three posthole tests (276, 278, 279) contained no artifacts or other evidence of occupation. Altogether, five posthole tests produced cultural material; two of the five were adjacent to the gully in the southeast corner of the pasture, while the other three were scattered to the north of the gully. All of these widely spaced posthole tests were lumped under a single site designation, 9Gel21, for two reasons. First, all of the sherds recovered were of the Lamar Phase, and second, the total area involved was only two hundred meters in diameter.

The site will not be inundated by the proposed reservoir, but it will be subject to the secondary impact of reservoir related development.

The site merits limited test excavation to determine whether or not undisturbed occupation deposits (midden) are present and, if they are, their spatial configuration. Depending upon the results of testing, the site might prove worthy of more intensive investigation.

9Gel84

UTM N3723912 E287744

This site is located on a peninsula of land lying between the Oconee River and the new man-made channel of Greenbriar Creek. The pre-channelization bed of Greenbriar Creek is located 175m north of the site. The peninsula is relatively flat. A long, low ridge runs roughly north-south through the center of the cleared part of the peninsula, and a natural levee is present in the portion of the pasture which borders on the river. It was in the latter that Gel84 was located by posthole testing.

The natural levee is broad (approximately 20m wide) but relatively low (one meter). Altogether 15 posthole tests were made in the pasture. Posthole tests in the immediate vicinity of Gel84 include 288-294 (Figure 25). The site was first encountered in posthole test 288 in which one Lamar Bold Incised sherd was found in a zone of dark brown sandy loam at a depth of 80-95 cm. The upper 80 cm of this test was composed of sands and sandy loams, while the lower 40 cm (below 95 cm) was composed of sands and clay loams. Distance from this posthole test to the river was approximately 27m. Following the discovery of a sherd in posthole test 288, six additional posthole tests (289-294) were excavated along the levee to determine the extent of the occupation. Only posthole test 290, located 10m north of the original test, produced evidence of occupation. In it, a Lamar Burnished Plain sherd and two small, fire-cracked rock fragments were found at a depth of 90-110 cm in a midden-stained sand zone. The remaining posthole tests contained red brown recent alluvium and varicolored sands and loams, but no artifacts.

The size of the site is difficult to determine given the limited number of posthole tests excavated. The distance between tests 288 and 290 is 10m. Test 292 was located 15m up river from 290; while 289 was located 25m down river from 288; and 294 was located 8m east of 288 failed to produce any material, so the occupation area, therefore, is probably more than 10m but less than 50m long and has an undetermined width.

The site merits limited test excavation to determine whether or not undisturbed occupation deposits (midden) are present and, if they are, their spatial configuration. Depending upon the results of testing, the site might prove worthy of more intensive investigation.

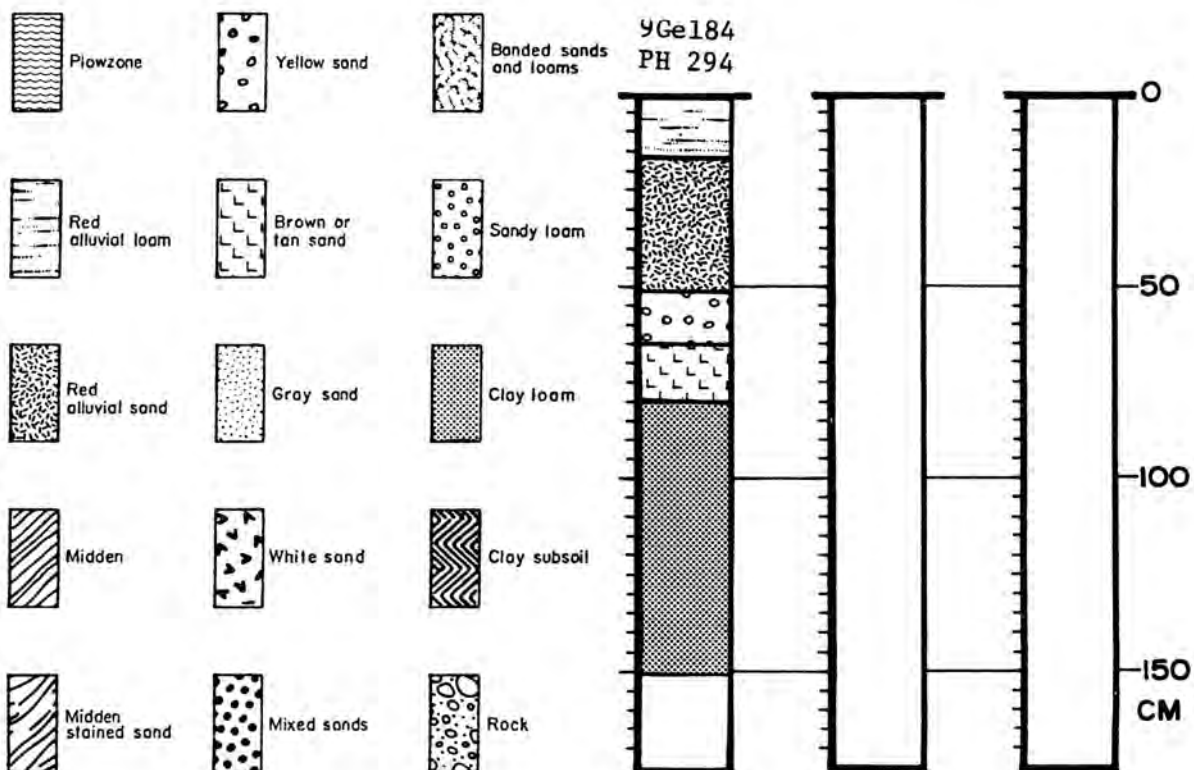
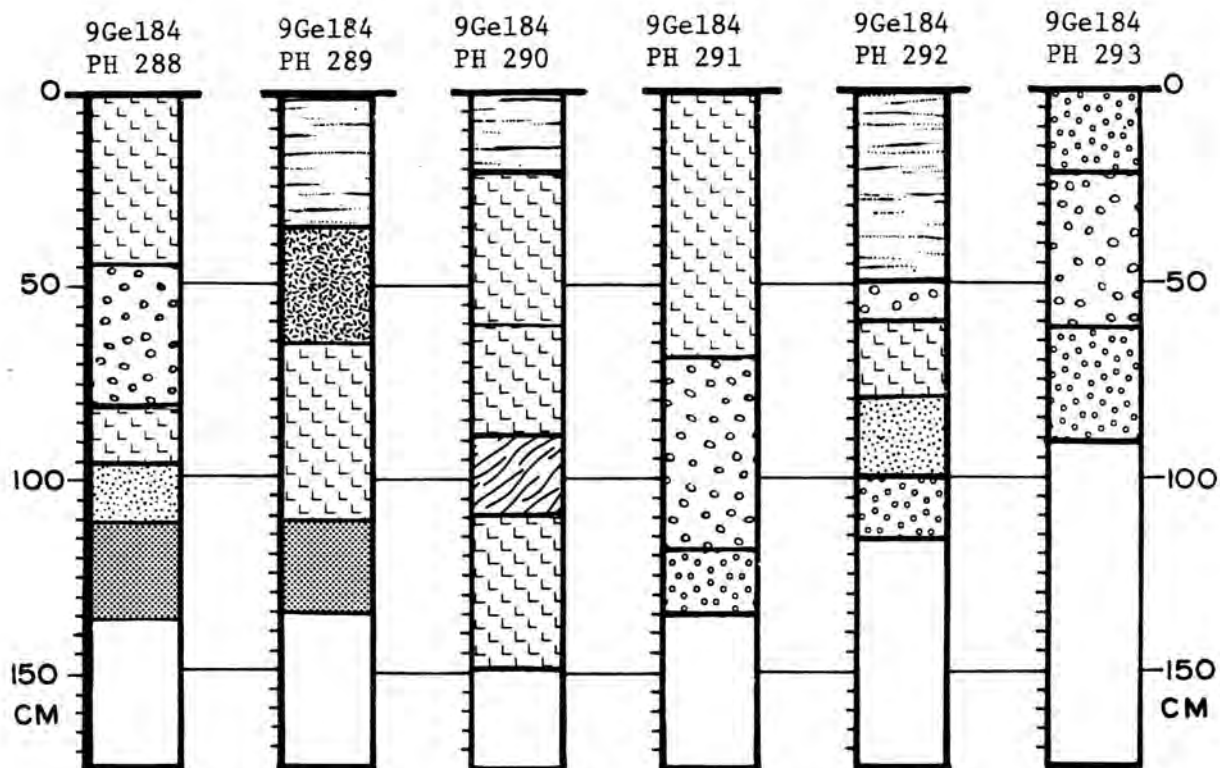


Figure 25. Posthole Test Profiles - 9Ge184

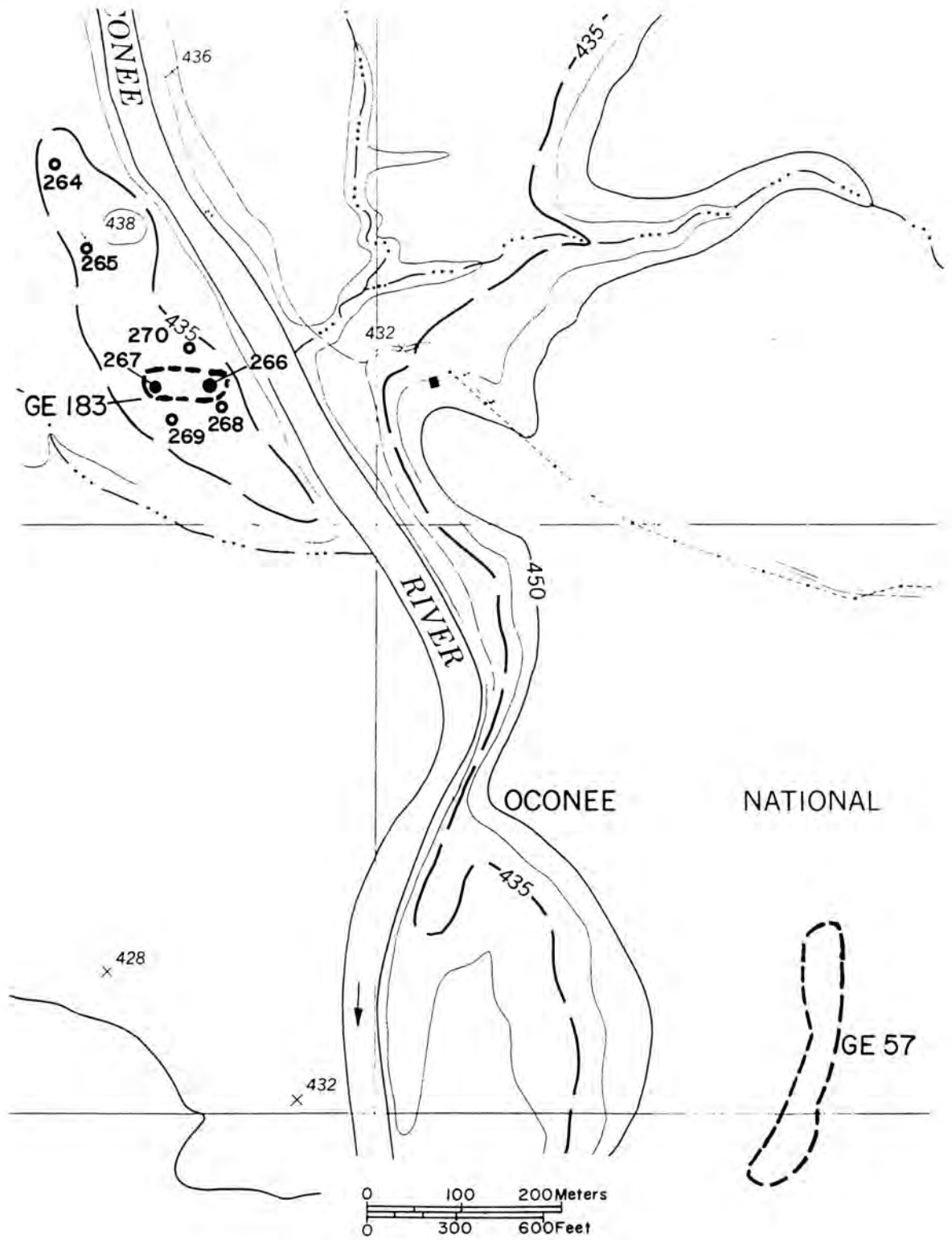


Figure 26

9Ge57

UTM N3721936 E288576

See Appendix 2 and Figure 26.

9Ge183

UTM N3722696 E288000

This site is located on the west bank of the Oconee River approximately 800 m south of the mouth of Greenbriar Creek. It is on a low, fairly flat floodplain ridge which extends approximately 475 m along the river and 125 m inland. The geological origin of this ridge is not apparent, but a large hillock is present near the north end of the ridge which may have something to do with this question. The area surrounding the ridge is low and flat. An intermittent stream which provides drainage for the floodplain to the west enters the river just to the south of the ridge. Across the river from the site, the river cuts into the base of an upland ridge, but farther north is a large area of bottom land.

The entire ridge on which Ge183 is located is in pasture except for the hillock mentioned above. No surface indication of a site was present at the time of the survey. Seven posthole tests were excavated in order to test for buried occupation. Test 266, located in the south central portion of the ridge, encountered cultural material (Figure 27 ). Four additional posthole tests (267-270) were excavated in the immediate vicinity in an attempt to define the limits of the site.

Posthole test 266 contained 1 Lamar Plain sherd and 3 Lamar Burnished Plain sherds in the first 25 cm which was composed of loose, red brown loam. From 25 to 30 cm was a black sandy loam which contained no material, and below that was a yellow-brown sand (30-75 cm) which contained one unidentified decorated sherd (probably Lamar). Sterile clay loam was encountered at the base of the sand zone. Posthole test 267, located 60 m west of 266 contained a quartz crystal in a red brown alluvial loam which extended from the surface to 35 cm. From 35-55 cm was yellow brown sand similar to that found in posthole test 266, and below that was sterile clay loam. The remaining three posthole tests (268-270) failed to yield cultural material. Each of the three sterile posthole tests contained the same three zones - red alluvium, tan or yellow sand, and clay loam subsoil, that was found in 267. The thickness of these zones varied in each of the three tests.

The size of the occupation area can not be determined with much accuracy. It may be relatively large, since the distance between tests 266 and 267 is 60 m. The sterile postholes, 268-270, are located 30-50 m distance from 266 and 267. Since these posthole tests are so widely spaced, no estimate of the site size can be made other than to state that it is less than 80 m.

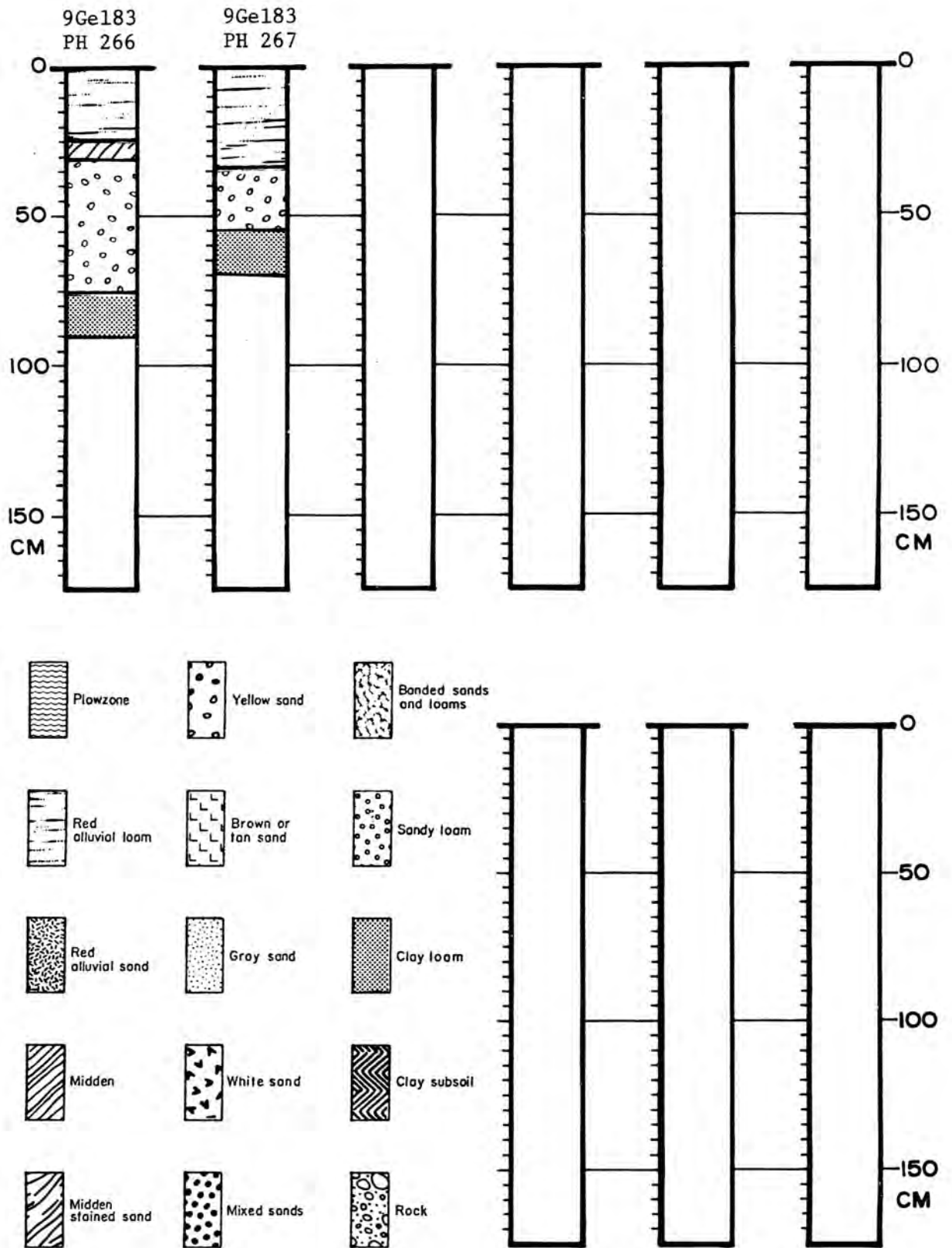


Figure 27. Posthole Test Profiles - 9Ge183



The majority of the material from this site was found in the plowzone which was composed of recently deposited red brown clay loam. No undisturbed buried midden zone was identified, but one sherd was found in undisturbed yellow sand in posthole test 266.

This site will not be flooded according to the Georgia Power Company 1"=400' Topographic Reservoir Map but will instead be on an island and will consequently suffer from wave erosion.

The site merits limited test excavation to determine whether or not undisturbed occupation deposits (midden) are present and, if they are, their spatial configuration. Depending upon the results of testing, the site might prove worthy of more intensive investigation.

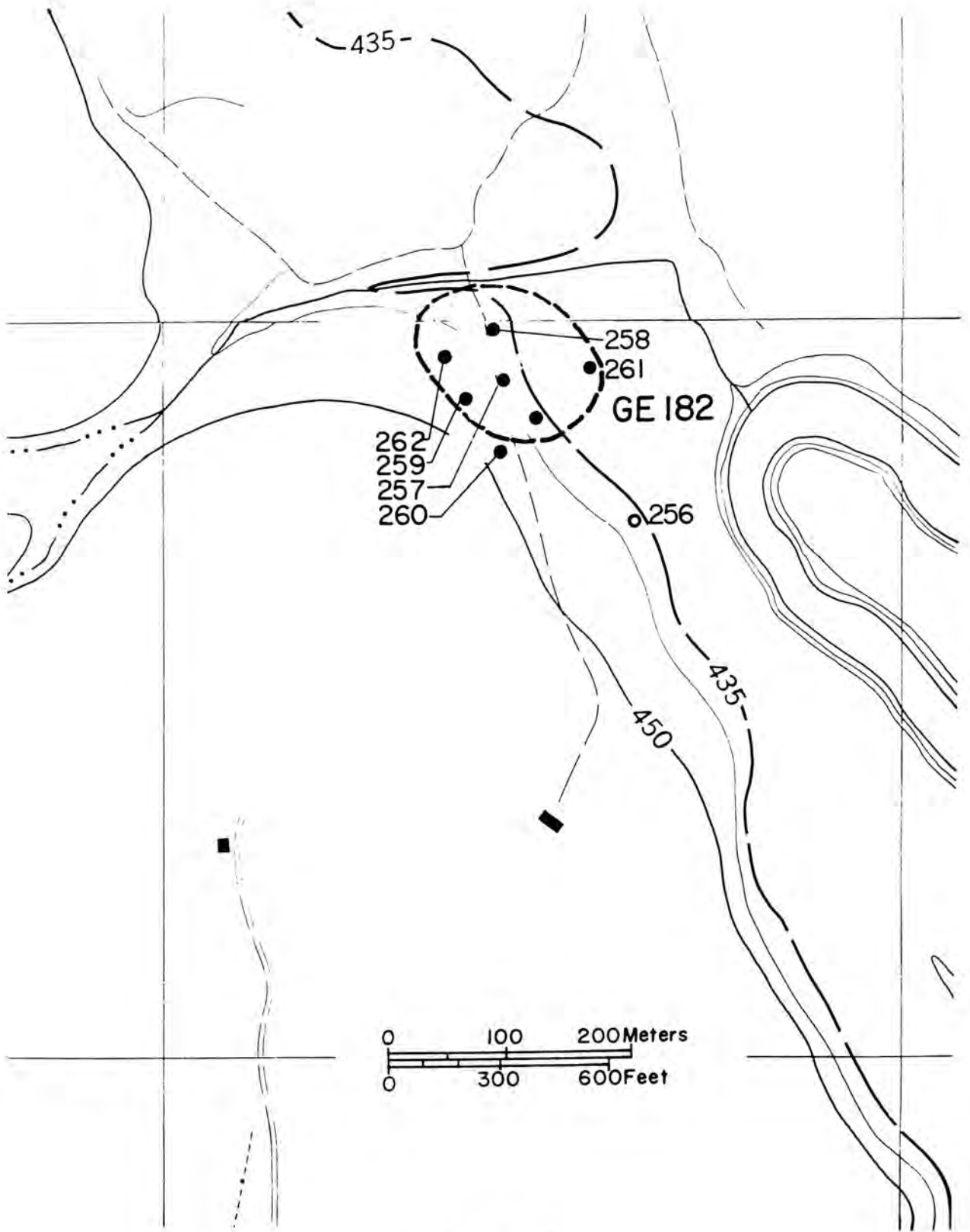


Figure 28

9Ge182

UTM N3720720 E287806

Site Ge182 is located at the apex of a sharp bend in the Oconee River approximately 1.5 km up river from the Dyar Site (9Ge5). The site is located in the floodplain in a pasture. A small creek is present to the east of the site, while the forested slopes of the uplands are to the west.

Due to the heavy pasture grass cover, no surface artifacts were visible. A posthole test (256) in the center of the field 75m from the river revealed 25 cm of plowzone underlain by 100 cm of alluvial clays and clay loams. At 100 cm, compact clay subsoil was encountered. No artifacts were found in posthole test 256. One hundred and seventy meters to the northwest, a second posthole test (257) was excavated on a low, barely perceptible rise (Figure 29 ). This test yielded 19 undecorated sherds in a 40 cm thick plowzone which overlay clay subsoil. Six additional posthole tests were excavated on the rise, and all contained artifacts in the plowzone between ground surface and 30 cm.

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	P.H. Test	P.H. Test	P.H. Test	P.H. Test	P.H. Test	P.H. Test	P.H. Test
	257	258	259	260	261	262	263
Ceramic							
Lamar Plain	18	2	5		2	4	7
Lithic							
Quartz waste flakes		3	1			1	2
Quartz angular fragments			2			2	2
Chert waste flakes	1	3				1	1
Chert angular fragments		1				1	
Rocks (possibly fire cracked)	7	20	9		2		
<u>European Artifacts</u>							
Metal							
Nail				1			

All of the ceramics recovered from the posthole tests at 9Ge182 were small, grit-tempered, and undecorated. They were assigned to the type, Lamar Plain, based on their paste and temper. The number of flakes, both chert and quartz, is larger than normally found on Lamar sites. Since all material came from the plowzone, cultural association of the ceramics and lithics is assumed but is not a certainty.

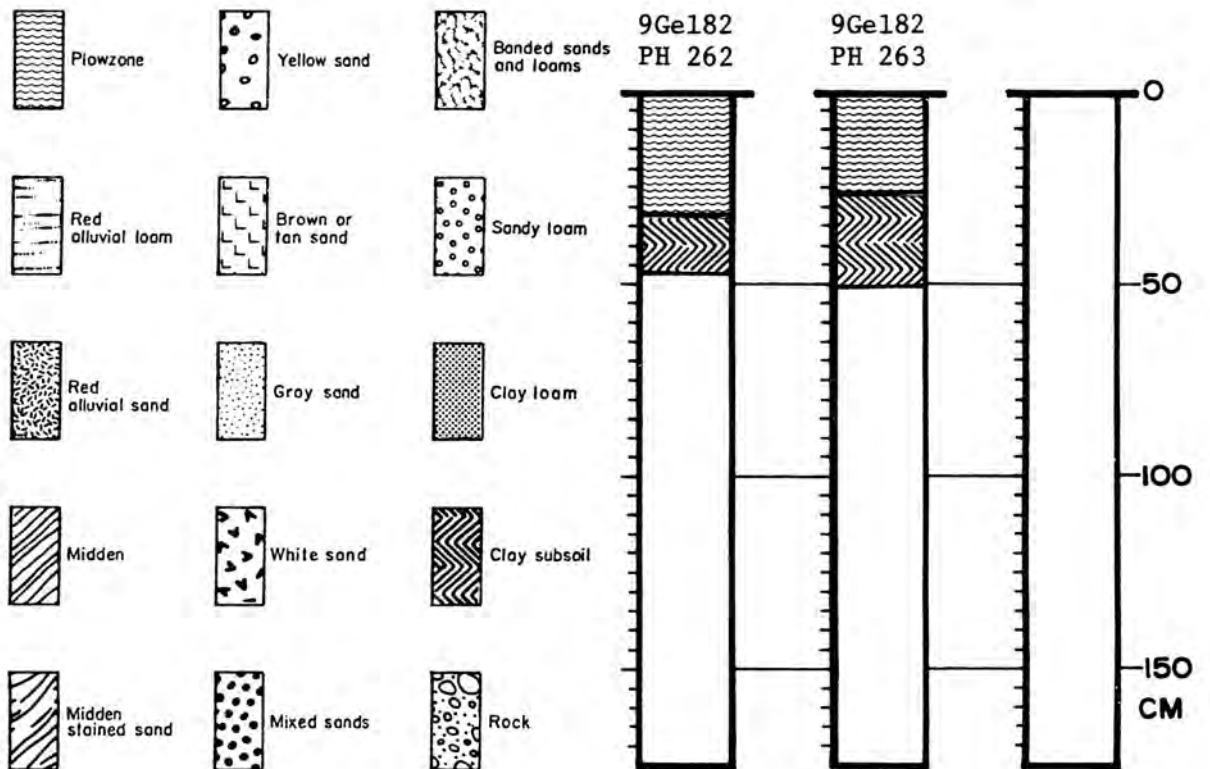
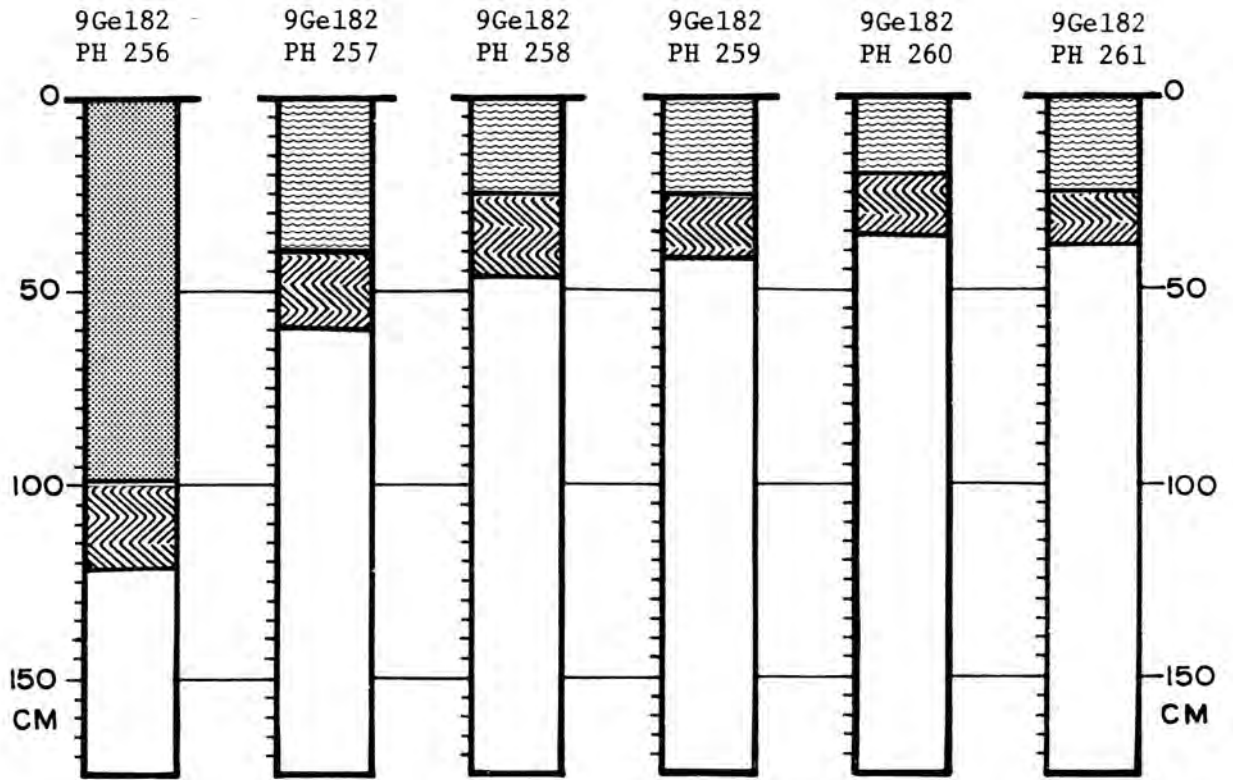


Figure 29. Posthole Test Profiles - 9Ge182

The site covers an area at least 150m in diameter and may extend farther than that in all directions, since only posthole test 260 did not contain prehistoric material. No undisturbed midden was encountered in the area tested, and it seems unlikely that any remains.

The site will be only partially flooded by the filling of the reservoir, subjecting it to extensive erosion and eventual destruction. The site should be plowed in order to obtain a larger artifact collection and determine site size. Several test pits measuring 2-4m<sup>2</sup> should be excavated in order to determine whether features exist below plowzone. If such should be the case, large portions of the site should be stripped of plowzone and the exposed features mapped.

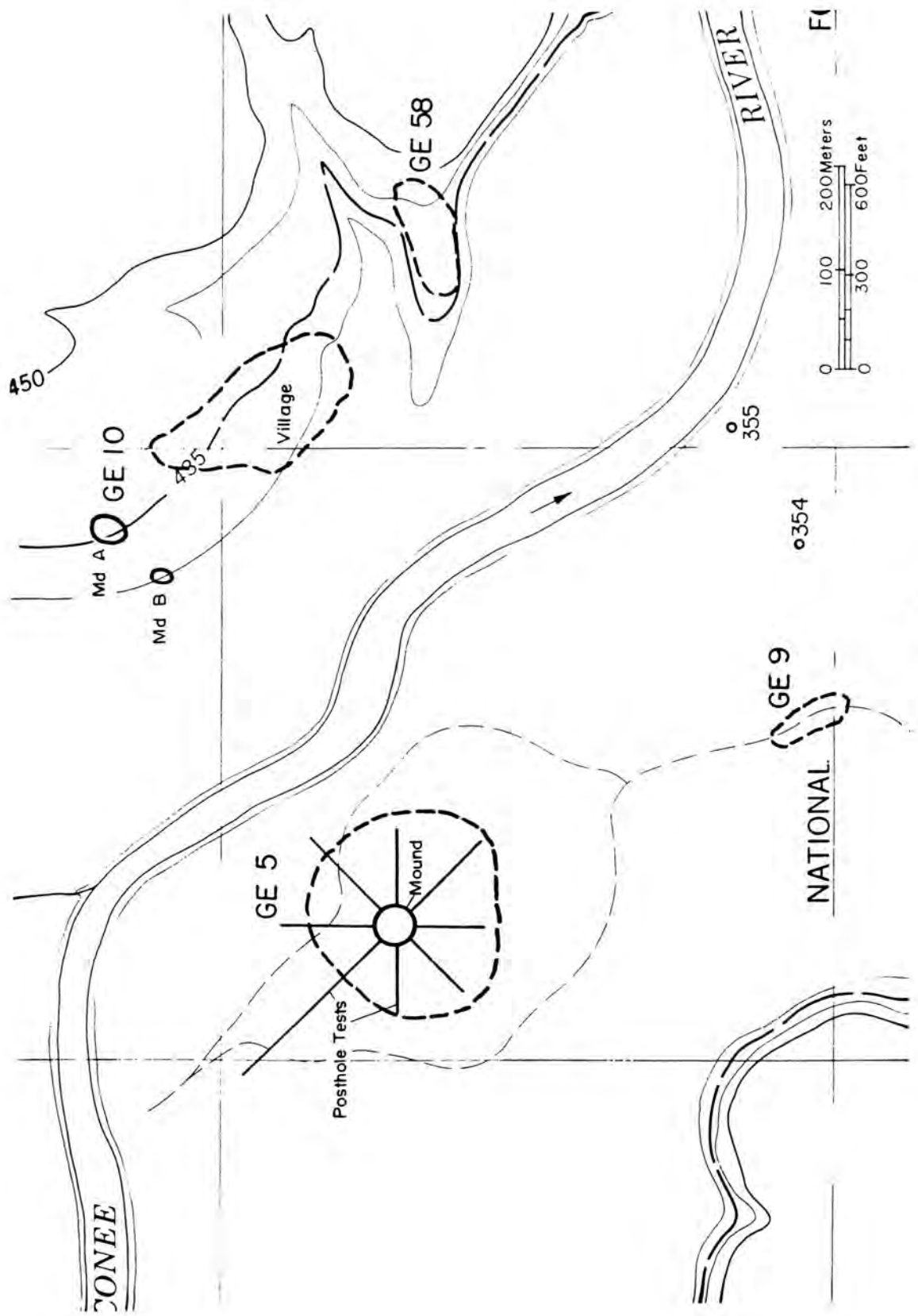


Figure 30



9Ge5 (Dyar Site)

UTM N3720024 E288888

The Dyar Site, has been recorded in the site files in the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology for many years. The site consists of a large Lamar Phase mound and associated village and is located in an area of extensive floodplain (Figure 30 ). The floodplain is relatively narrow to the west of the mound, but to the south and east it is extensive, (500 + acres) filling the entire area formed by a large bend in the river. To the west of the floodplain are the gently rolling hills of the uplands, while to the east is the Oconee River which is cutting into the upland slopes along much of its eastern edge in this section of the valley. Numerous meander scars are visible on aerial photos of the floodplain, but their age and relationship to the occupation of the mound is unknown.

The Cold Springs Site (9Ge10), the only other known mound site within the proposed reservoir is located directly across the river. It is described elsewhere in this volume.

The entire floodplain is heavily wooded with a mixed hardwood forest, which is being logged. A few open fields are located to the north and west of the mound, and others extend to the south along the base of the uplands. The area immediately surrounding the mound, especially to the south, west, and northwest, contains a dense thicket of privet (Ligustrum vulgare) which is a European ornamental shrub commonly used in hedges. Osage orange (Maclura aurantiaca), also found on the site, is also a European import used for the same purpose. The reasons behind the abundance of these two imported plants on the site are unknown. The remainder of the wooded portion of the site contains little underbrush, allowing easy access to most areas. Although the extensive floodplains were probably once dry and rich (Trimble 1969), they are now wet and unproductive due to recent alluviation and a rise in the water table.

The mound is located on the southern edge of a cultivated field which extends north to the river, a distance of approximately 250m. The river approaches closest to the mound on its east side, where it is only 150m away. Due to recent alluviation, the surface contours of the site are relatively uniform, with only major features apparent. To the southwest of the mound, beginning at a distance of approximately 40m from it, is a swampy area which contains water during most of the year. A second swamp is located 70m to the east of the mound. Although a high area is present between the two swamps, it seems likely that they were once connected. They may represent the remains of a filled-in meander scar or flood channel, but further posthole testing needs to be conducted before this hypothesis can be verified. A slight depression 60m long, 30m wide, and 25-40 cm deep is located adjacent to the southwest edge of the mound. This feature will be discussed in more detail later, but its location and size indicate that it may be a borrow pit.

The mound (Figure 31) is a truncated cone approximately 52m in diameter at the base and nearly 10m in height. The slope is steepest on the west side, but only slightly less so to the east and southeast where the gradient is least. The summit of the mound contains a level platform at a height of 9m above the present surface. Present dimensions of the platform are roughly 16.5m north-south and 14m east-west. A ridge of variable size extends around the margins of the platform except on the west side. The ridge is largest to the north where it is 1m high and 6m wide, but it tapers down to a narrow rise slightly more than 1m wide and 25 cm high to the south. The area enclosed by the ridge is approximately 9m in diameter. A large pothole, 5m in diameter, located in the top of the mound within the area enclosed by the ridge, penetrates approximately 50 cm into the summit. Two probable occupation floors, composed of ash and fired clay, are exposed in the profile of this pothole.

A large cut, excavated by dragline, extends approximately half-way down from the summit on the west side. The profiles of this cut are badly eroded, but exposed mound fill appeared to be primarily yellow and tan clays and clay loams. Two occupation floors (possibly different from the two observed in the pothole profile) were present in the east profile of this cut. One of the site's owners, Mr. J. P. Dyar, who was present when the trench was excavated, reported to the author that three large cedar posts (each more than 35 cm in diameter) were found in a line along the edge of the summit platform. These posts probably represent the remains of a structure which may be related to one of the occupation floors observed in the profiles of the pothole and dragline cut. Since the owners of the site would not allow any excavation in the mound, the presence of buried posts and occupation floors could not be determined.

The mound appears to have had a substantial structure on its summit during at least one, and possibly two, construction stages. The pothole and dragline cut have disturbed portions of the summit platform, but parts of the summit structure should still be intact. The ridge around the platform margin may be a result of pothole excavation, although at least part of it appears to be related to the utilization of the mound.

Since no surface material was present either around the mound or in the plowed field to the north and west, posthole testing was employed in an attempt to determine the location and extent of the village and the depth to which it was buried by recent alluviation. A total of 90 posthole tests were excavated with manually-operated posthole diggers (Figure 32). Soil was carefully troweled through as it was removed, and contents were bagged by natural soil levels. Soil changes were measured and recorded to the nearest 5 cm.

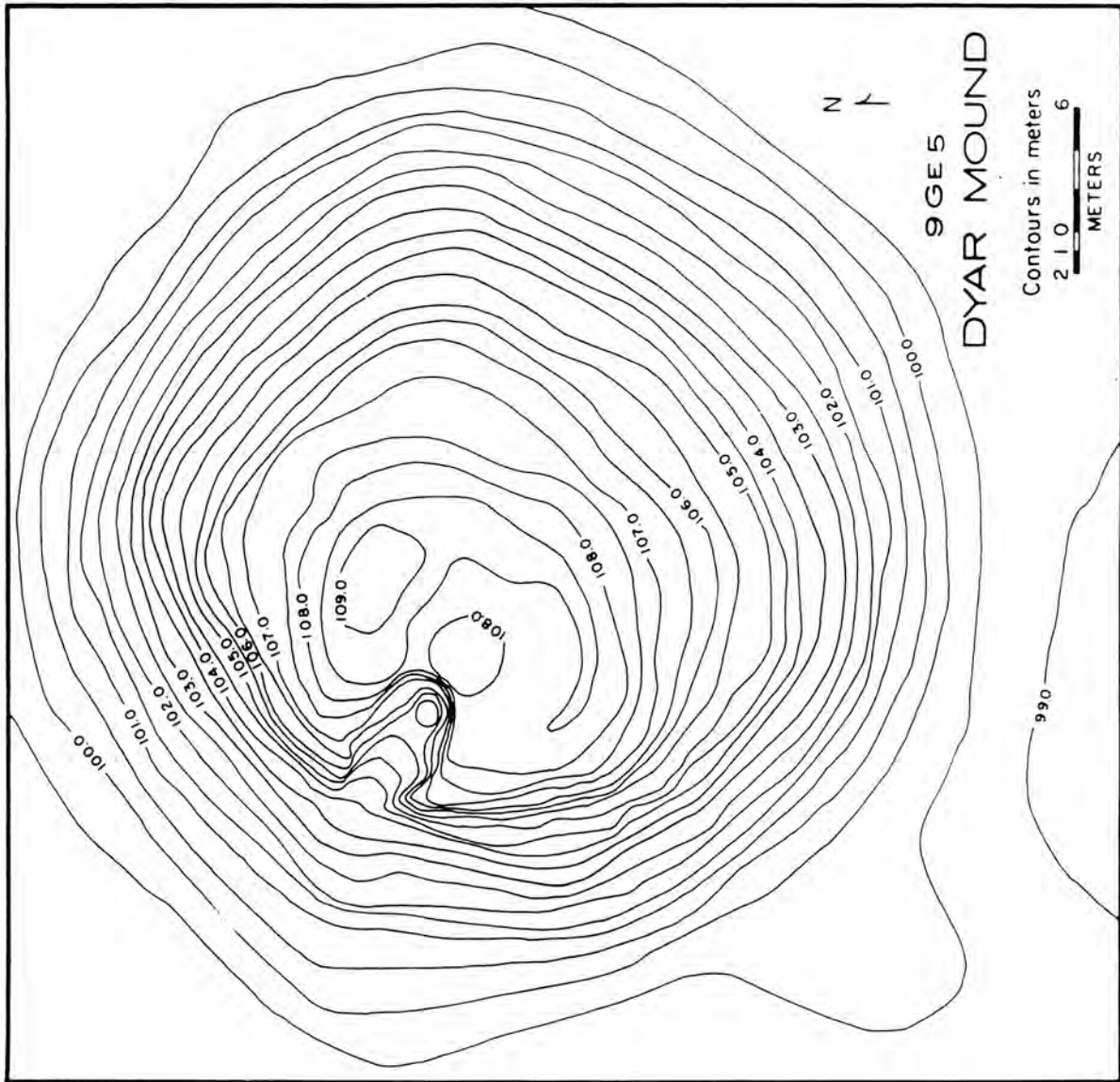


Figure 31

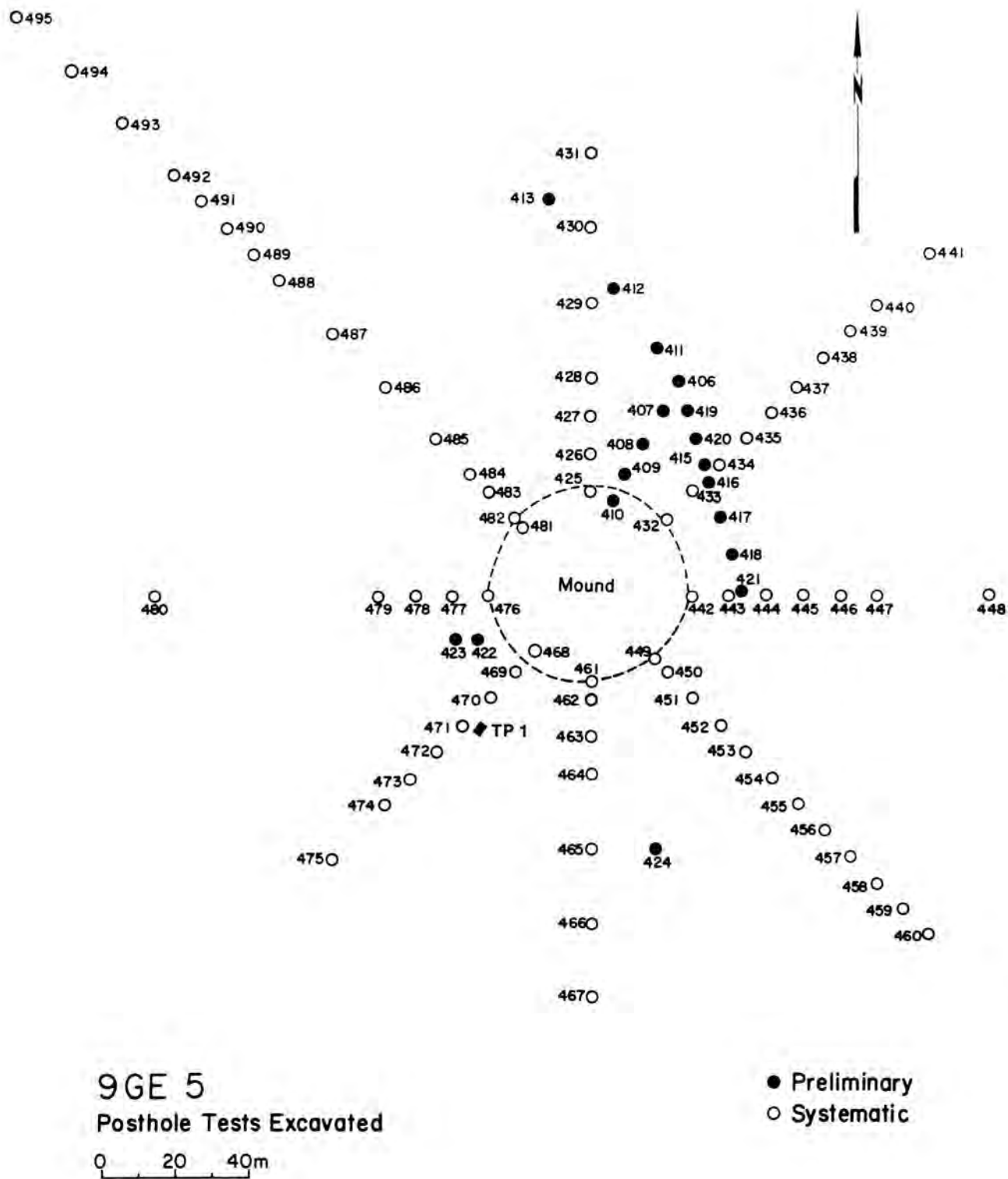


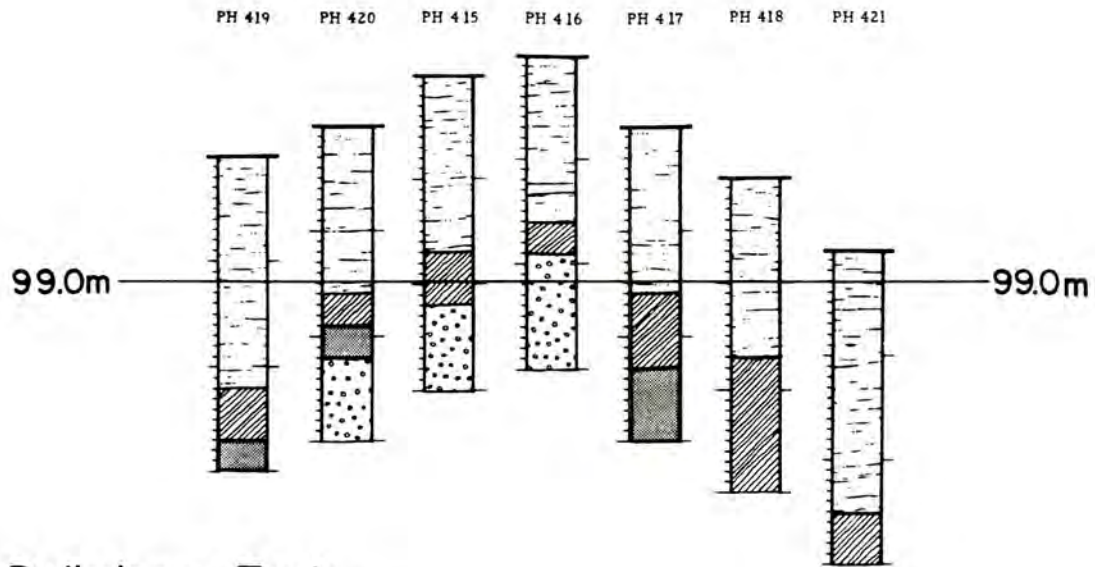
Figure 32

The first 19 posthole tests (406-424) were excavated to determine if the 150 cm depth limit of the posthole diggers would be sufficient to reach the buried midden. On the north side, posthole tests 406, 407, 411, 412, 413, and 414 failed to reach the buried midden, but 408-410 and 415-421 all encountered midden. Posthole test 414 is not shown on any of the distribution figures, since it was located 150m northwest of 413 and contained only red alluvial loam. Posthole tests 415-421 were in a line which ran across a low ridge to the north of the mound (Figure 33 ). The profiles indicate that the surface contours reflect the presence of a buried ridge, the importance of which will be explained later. In Figure 33, the elevations of 416, 419, and 421 are exact, while the elevations of the remaining four are only approximated. Profiles for the other 12 preliminary posthole tests are not included, since they contain no information which is not duplicated in the more systematic posthole testing which is described below.

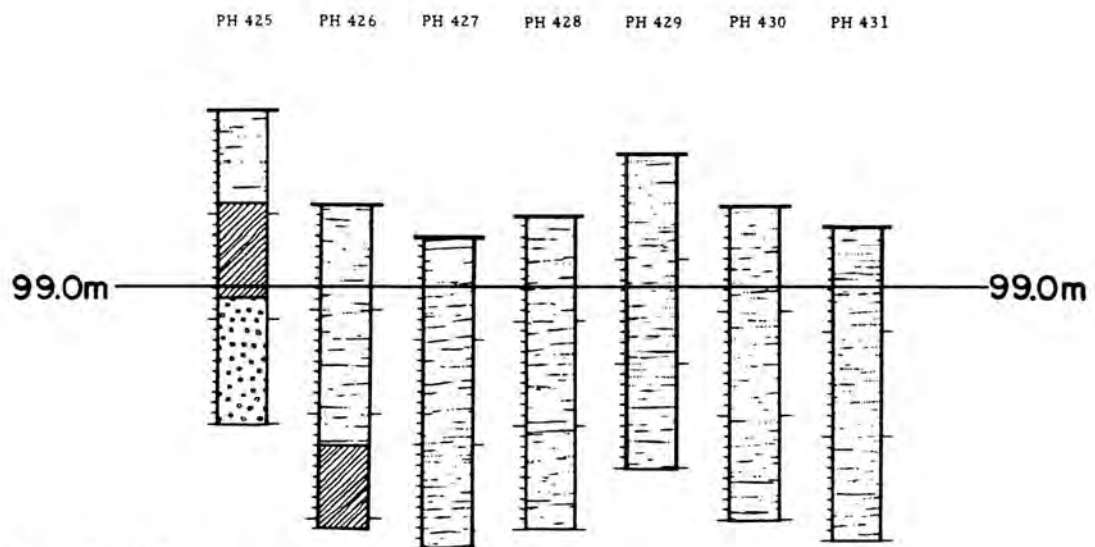
Following completion of the 19 preliminary posthole tests, the decision was made to excavate additional tests along a series of lines radiating out from the mound. Using an imaginary center point beneath the mound, 8 radiating lines were plotted at intervals of  $45^{\circ}$ , with the first line running toward magnetic North (Figure 32 ). Spacing of posthole tests along lines varied, but each usually began with a test on the edge of the mound followed by successive tests at 10m intervals until neither midden nor the base of the recent alluvium was reached. Once the midden was beyond our 150 cm reach, the interval between tests was increased to 20 or 30m to check for high points farther out along the line. A total of 71 posthole tests were excavated along the radiating lines. Profiles are shown in Figures 33 to 36 , while contents are listed in Tables 4 and 5. Since the profiles of each line are shown, lines will not be described separately. Instead, the information gained from all of the posthole tests will be discussed.

Forty posthole tests along the radiating lines and 13 in the preliminary testing encountered midden. Figure 37A shows the distribution of these posthole tests. Casual study of the distribution suggests that midden is present adjacent to all parts of the mound except to the northwest where the only midden is located at a distance of 110m from the mound. This distribution of midden should not be taken to indicate the extent of the village, since the base of the alluvium was not reached at all toward the end of many of the radiating lines (Figure 37B). Midden did extend along the entire length of the southeast line (posthole tests 449-460) indicating that the midden extends at least 100m in that direction. Exact size of the midden area could not be determined, but the minimum figures from our testing indicate an area measuring 140m by 140m including the mound. The absence of midden at the northwestern fringe of the mound will be discussed later. Distribution of ceramics and lithics (Figure 38A) shows no noticeable variation. The distribution of daub (clay used in house construction, hardened by fire), however, shows an interesting distribution which gives some insight into possible intrasite settlement patterning. Other than chance inclusions in the





Preliminary Tests



North Line



9 GE 5  
Profiles of Posthole Tests

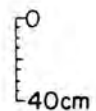
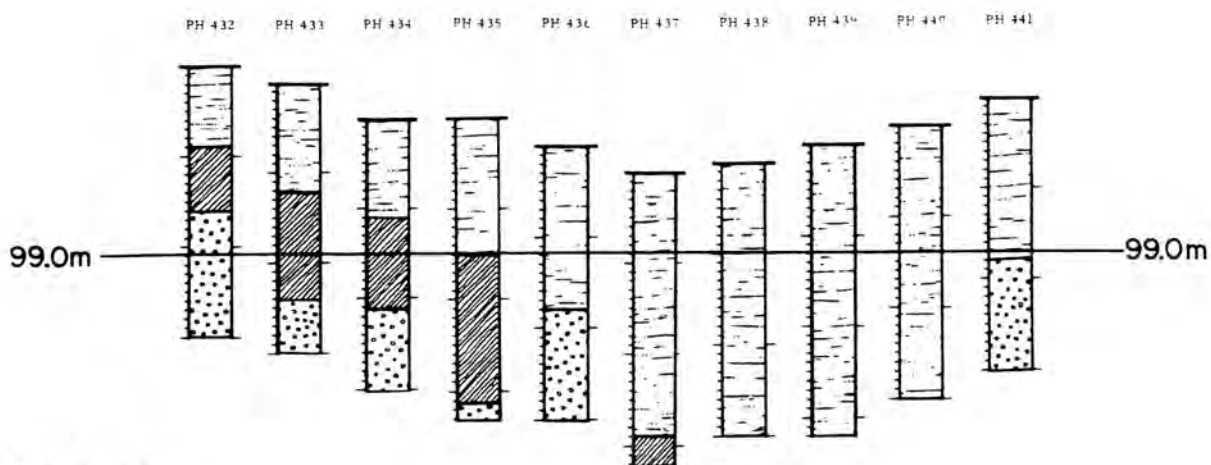
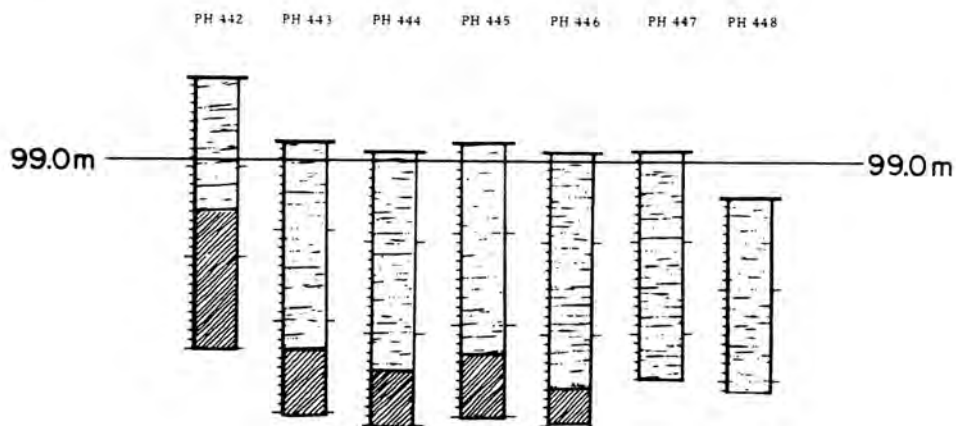


Figure 33

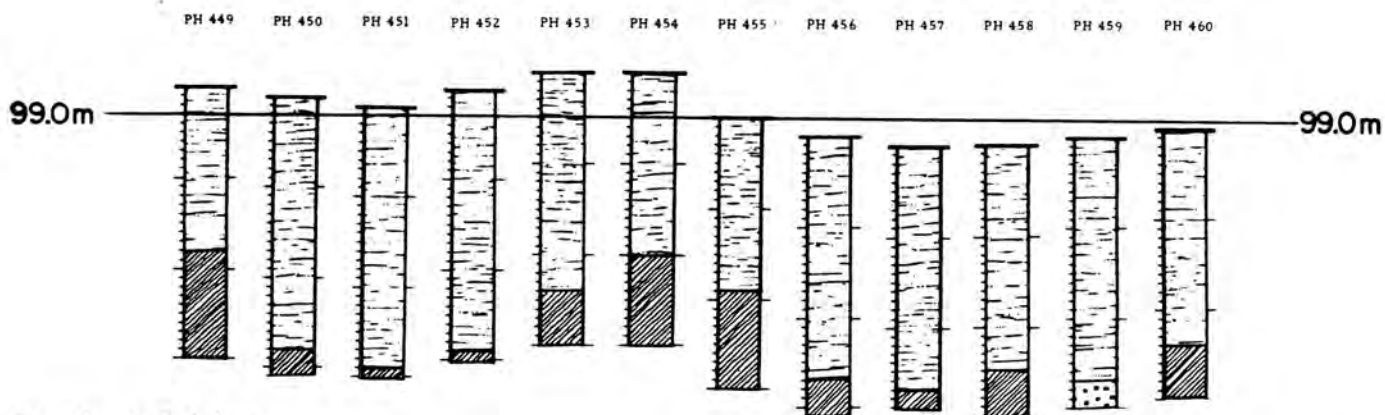




Northeast Line



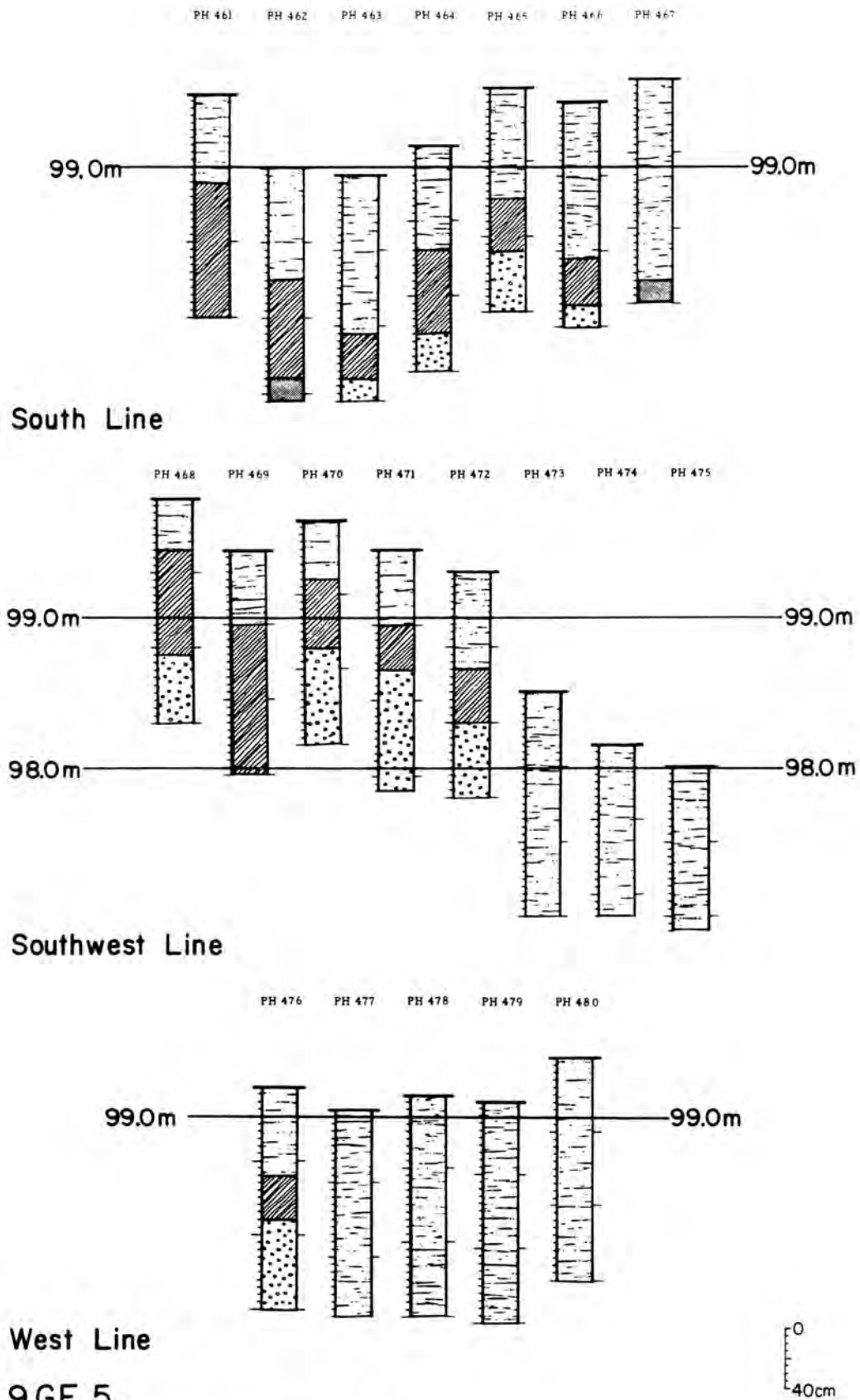
East Line



Southeast Line



Figure 34

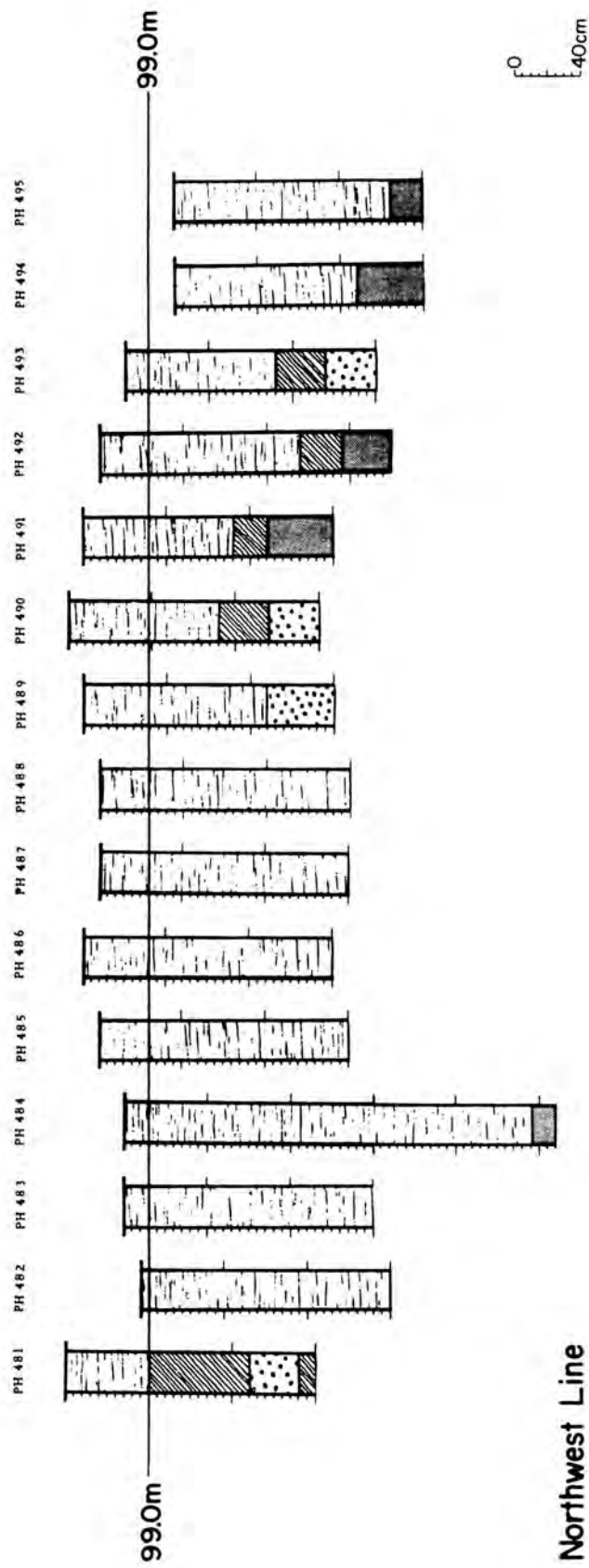


West Line

9GE 5

Profiles of Posthole Tests

Figure 35



9 GE 5  
Profiles of Posthole Tests

Figure 36



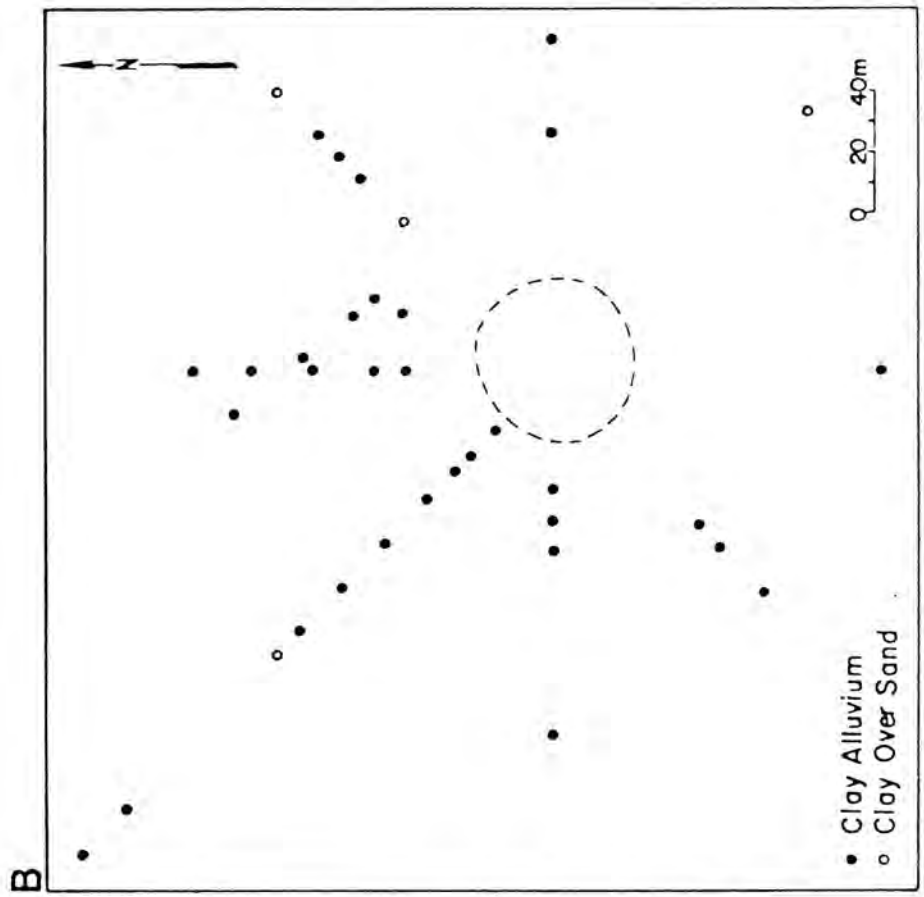




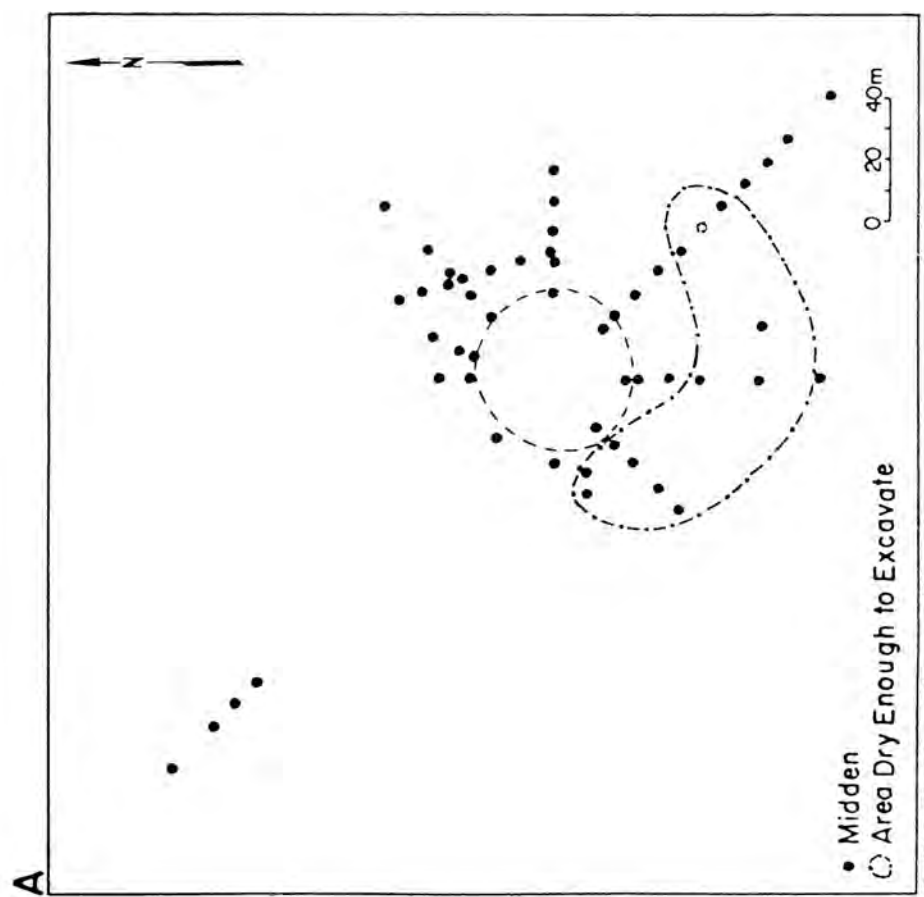






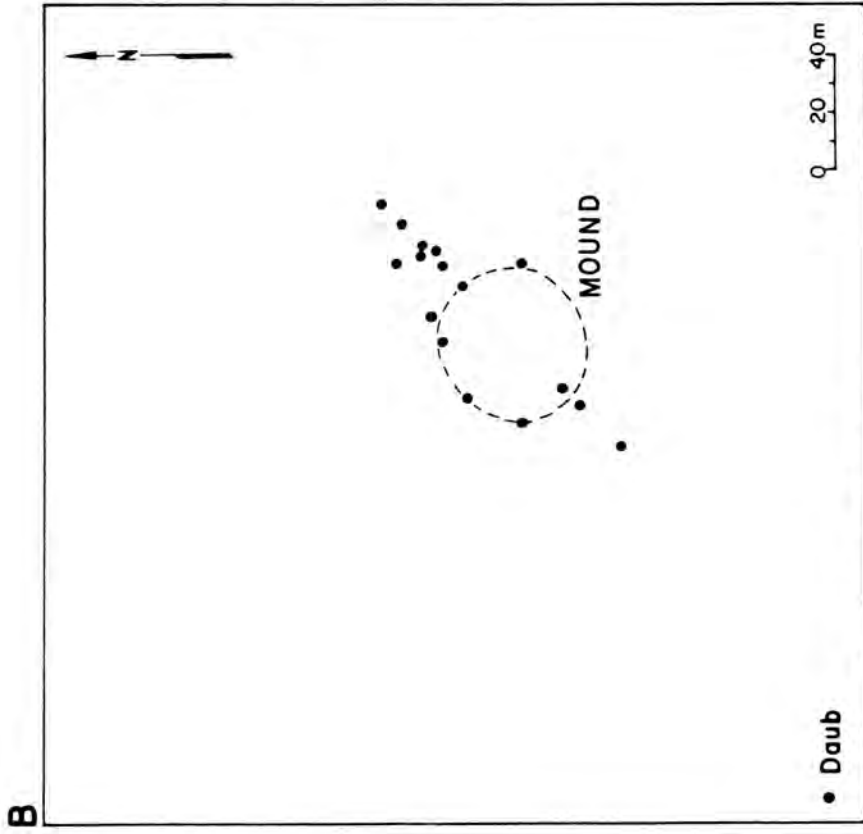


**9GE 5 Sterile Posthole Tests**

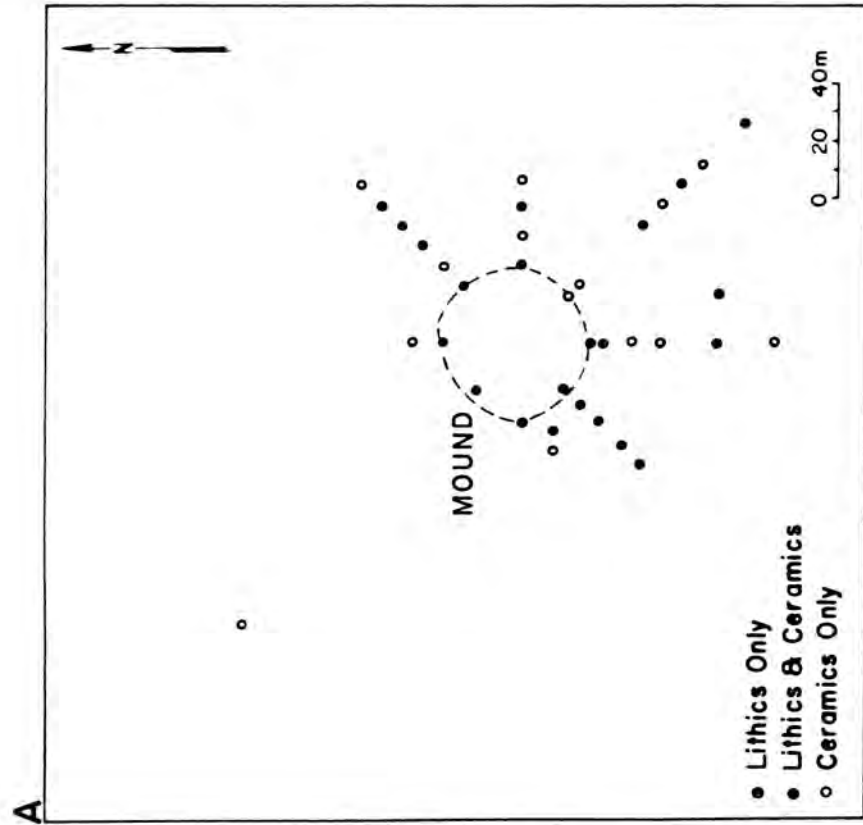


**9GE 5 Posthole Tests  
Distribution of Midden**

Figure 37



**9GE 5 Posthole Tests  
Distribution of Daub**



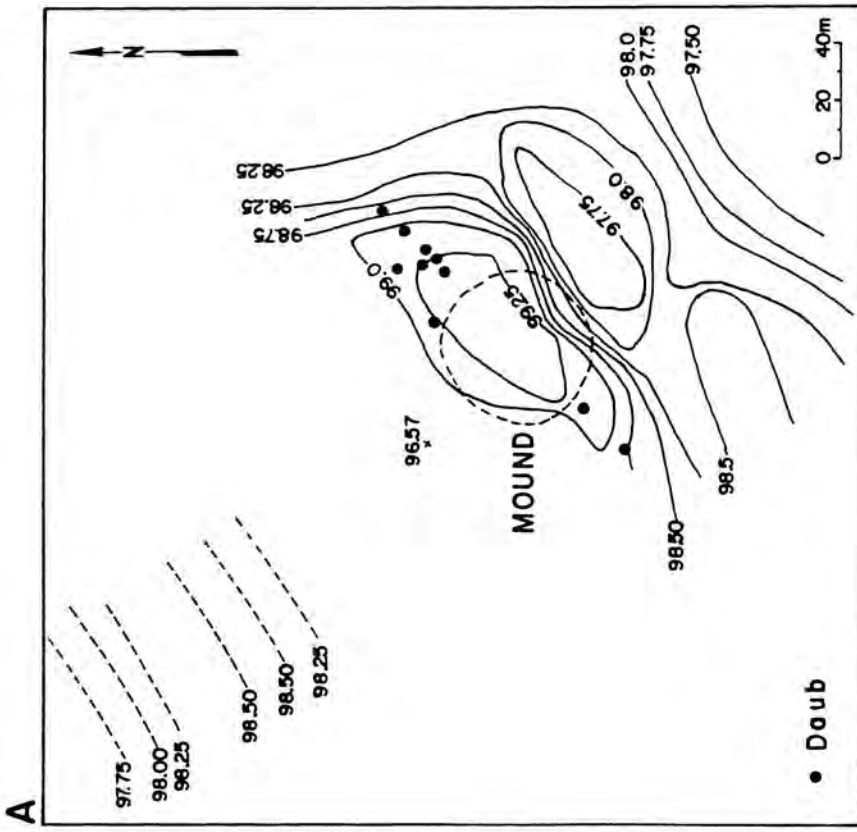
**9GE 5 Posthole Tests  
Distribution of Ceramics and Lithics**

Figure 38

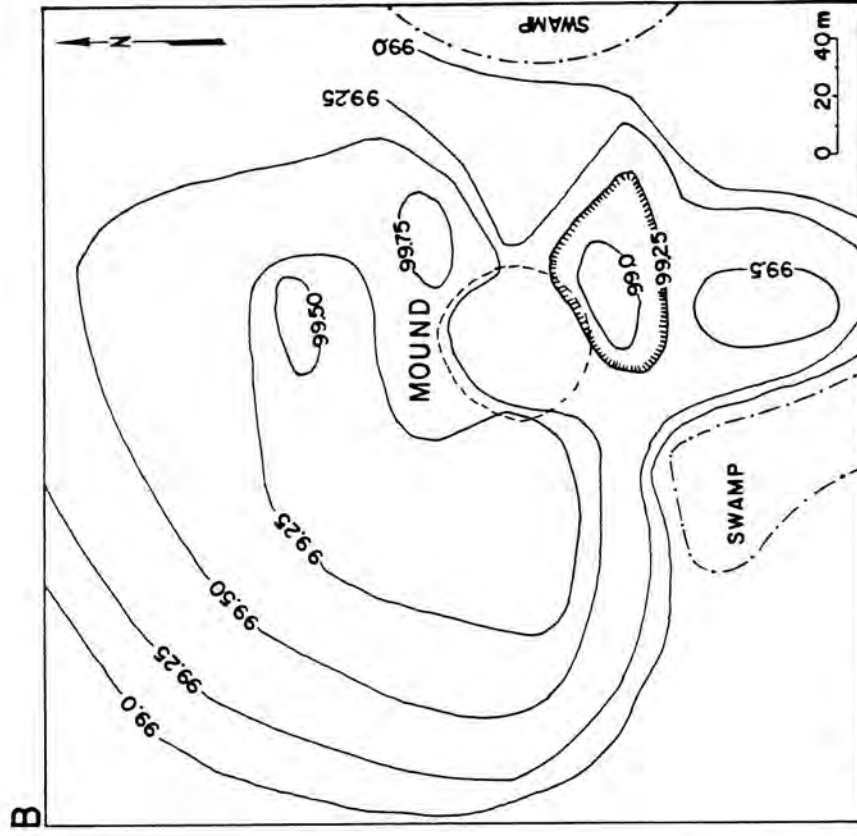
mound fill, daub was encountered only to the northeast and southwest of the mound. The area to the northeast is along the rise which was crossed by the row of postholes (415-421) previously discussed. A similar, though less apparent rise is present on the southwest side of the mound. It seems reasonable, then, to assume that structures were most common in (if not restricted to) two areas, one to the northeast of the mound, and the second to the southwest. Figure 39A shows the present topography of the site based on the surface elevations of the posthole test. Only very slight indications of the northeast and southwest rises appear on this map. Figure 39A shows the topography of the site at the base of the recent alluvium which should approximate its pre-alluviation appearance. The non-mound posthole tests which produced daub are superimposed to show their distribution, and the mound is represented by the dashed circle. The mound was apparently constructed on a sand ridge with a northeast-southwest orientation. It was on this ridge that the daub was concentrated. The height of the ridge as shown in Figure 39A is approximately 25 to 35 cm higher than it was prior to occupation due to the accumulation of midden. The ridge rose probably a meter or less above the surrounding area prior to occupation. Other interesting landforms show up in Figure 39A. To the southeast is a depression measuring 30m by 60m and 50cm in depth. This may represent the borrow pit from which fill for mound construction was removed, but only further testing will allow its positive identification as a borrow area.

To the northwest, in the broad area where midden was never reached by the systematic posthole testing, posthole test 484 was re-excavated to a depth of 2.6m below the present surface (96.57m). The base of the alluvium was never reached indicating a very deep depression in that area. Beginning 90m from the northwest edge of the mound, postholes on the same line encountered an area of midden which had been deposited on the surface of a sand ridge. Height of the ridge could not be precisely determined due to the limited number of posthole tests, but it rises at least a meter over the surface farther to the northwest.

Although there are several possible explanations for the topography as reconstructed from our posthole tests, it appears that the mound and village were located on a low natural levee adjacent to a river channel. It is impossible to tell from our posthole testing whether the channel was active or abandoned at the time of the site's occupation. A second natural levee, represented by the rise encountered in the northwest line, was present on the opposite side of the channel. An alternative explanation, would recognize the two sand ridges as part of a complex of ridges and swales deposited on the prograding side of a river meander. This explanation is less satisfactory due to the extreme difference (at least 2.75m, and probably much more) between the elevations of the summit of the two ridges and the bottom of the low area.



**9 GE 5**  
**Contours at Base of Alluvium**  
0.25m Interval



**9 GE 5**  
**Map of Present Contours**  
0.25m Interval

Figure 39

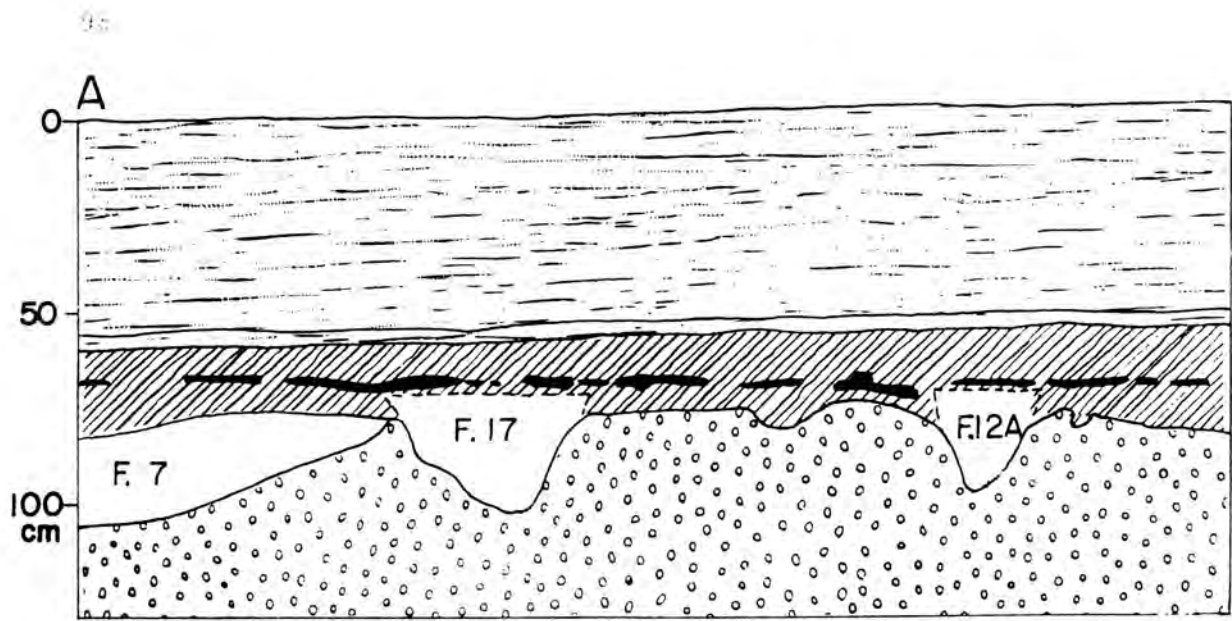


Another application of the data recovered during the posthole testing is shown in Figure 37A with the distribution of midden. Water was frequently encountered in the posthole testing, and the depth below surface at which water began to seep from the posthole walls was recorded. The area enclosed by the dashed line in Figure 37A is the only portion of the village area in which the midden did not lie below the present water table. The area within the line, then, represents the only segment of the village in which the midden was not saturated and the only area available for village excavations. Even if excavations are conducted in the drier portion of the site, such work should be conducted during the driest part of the year, since even in much of that area, the water table is located only 20 to 30 cm below the base of the midden.

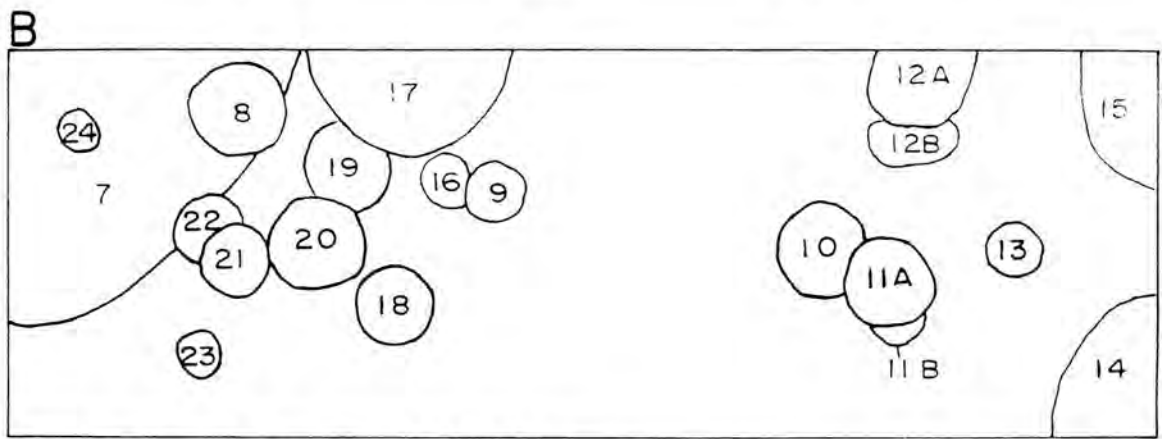
A test trench was excavated within the dry part of the site to determine the feasibility of further work and to determine what effect the high water table has had on the midden. The trench measured 1m by 3m and was located adjacent to posthole test 471. Excavations were by natural levels.

The midden in the test trench was buried beneath a 50-55 cm thick layer of alluvial red clay loam which contained 126 sherds (Table 6 ), suggesting that some mixing had occurred at the time the alluvium was deposited. Further evidence for the mixing was present between approximately 55 and 60 cm below the surface (98.89 to 98.84m) where a zone of mixed alluvial loam and midden soil was encountered. This mixed zone contained 88 sherds all of which were Lamar. The midden began at approximately 60 cm (98.84m) and was from 15 to 20 cm thick. Contents are listed in Tables 6 and 7. In the drawing of the northwest profile of this trench in Figure 40A, a sand lens is represented by a discontinuous series of solid units approximately 5 cm thick. This sand lens was not recognized during the excavation of the trench, but showed up clearly in the profiles at approximately 98.74m. It probably represents an occupation surface, perhaps a house floor, since several features (Table 8 ) originated at, or just below it. The horizontal location of all features encountered in excavations of the test trench are shown in Figure 40B.

Excavation of the test trench revealed important data about the village, particularly the portion to the southwest of the mound. In that area, the upper part of the midden was disturbed by flooding or plowing at the time when alluvial deposition was just beginning. A total of 214 sherds came from disturbed contexts while 236 came from the 20 cm thick undisturbed midden zone. It seems likely that 20 cm or more of midden may have been disturbed prior to or during the early flooding of the site. Large numbers of features, including occupation floors and probably structures, are present in the **extant** portion of the midden. Excavation of larger areas of the midden should reveal a great deal about intrasite settlement at the Dyar Site.



Northwest Profile



Features at Base of Midden

9 GE 5  
VILLAGE TEST TRENCH

Figure 40

Table 6. 9 Ge 5 Test Trench - Ceramics

35-55 cm, alluvium	55-60 cm, mixed alluvium & midden	60-80 cm, midden	Totals	
1	1	1	3	Ocmulgee Fields Incised
9	15	44	68	Lamar Complicated Stamped
13	4	7	24	Lamar Bold Incised
100	48	107	255	Lamar Plain
	20	61	81	Lamar Burnished
1	2	2	3	Lamar Corn Cob Impressed
1	3	4	4	Lamar Lineblock
	1	1	1	Lamar Check Stamped
	1	1	1	Lamar X-hatch Incised
		1	1	Lamar Brushed
	4	4	4	Lamar Punctated rims
	2	2	2	Lamar pinchea rim
1	1	1	2	Lamar residual decorated
		1	1	Etowah Complicated Stamped
2	1	4	4	Pipe fragments
	1	1	1	Node
	1	1	1	Coil section
		1	1	Plain sherd disc
		1	1	Burnished sherd disc

Table 7. 9 Ge 5 Test Trench - Lithics and Miscellaneous

35-55 cm, alluvium	55-60 cm, mixed alluvium & midden	60-80 cm, midden	Totals	
	1	2	3	Quartz waste flakes
		0	0	Quartz chunks
	1	1	1	Mississippian triangular quartz point
	2	2	2	Chert waste flake
	1	1	1	Chert chunks
	1	1	1	Hammerstone
	1	1	1	Sandstone Abrader
1	2	7	10	Fire cracked rock
1	4	9	14	Pebbles
2	4	4	6	Daub
1	1	x	x	Bone
x			x	Shell

Table 8. 9Ge5 Test Trench - Midden Features

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
7	Pit	98.59	0.25	0.80	0.70	Gray midden sand	1 Lamar Complicated Stamped 2 Lamar Plain	Truncates Feature 24. Contained several corn cobs and kernels.
8	Posthole	98.59	0.39	0.24	0.18	Gray midden sand and charcoal	1 Lamar Complicated Stamped 1 Lamar Burnished Plain	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
9	Posthole (?)	98.64	0.13	0.17	(circular)	Gray midden sand	1 Lamar Burnished	
10	Posthole (?)	98.64	0.15	0.22	(circular)	Gray midden sand	2 Lamar Complicated Stamped 2 Lamar Plain 1 Burned bone fragment	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
11A	Posthole (?)	98.64	0.15	0.24	(circular)	Dark midden sand with charcoal	1 Lamar Plain 3 Lamar Burnished Plain Bone, Daub	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
11B	Posthole	98.64	0.34	0.12	(circular)	Dark midden sand	1 Lamar Plain 1 Lamar Check Stamped	Contained hickory shells.
12A	Posthole	98.74	0.25	0.20	(circular)	Gray midden sand with charcoal	2 Lamar Plain 1 Lamar Burnished	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
12B	Posthole (?)	98.59	0.06	0.22	0.12	Gray midden sand		
13	Posthole	98.59	0.28	0.15	(circular)	Gray midden sand	1 Unidentified sherd, river pebbles	
14	Pit	98.74	0.33	0.37	0.25	Gray midden sand	1 Lamar Plain	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
15	Pit (?)	98.74	0.33	0.36	0.20	Gray midden sand with charcoal flecks	1 Lamar Plain 1 Lamar Burnished Plain Daub	Contained hickory and acorn shells.
16	Posthole	98.59	0.15	0.15	(circular)	Gray midden sand		
17	Pit	98.74	0.33	0.52	0.26	Dark midden sand with charcoal	Daub	
18	Posthole	98.59	0.13	0.20	(circular)	Gray midden sand	1 Lamar Plain	
19	Posthole	98.59	0.17	0.22	(circular)	Gray midden sand	1 Lamar Plain, bone	
20	Posthole (?)	98.59	0.10	0.22	(circular)	Gray midden sand		
21	Posthole (?)	98.59	0.15	0.20	(circular)	Gray midden sand		
22	Posthole	98.59	0.20	0.15	(circular)	Gray midden sand		
23	Posthole (?)	98.59	0.09	0.13	(circular)	Gray midden sand and red clay		
24	Posthole	98.33	0.10	0.08	(circular)	Gray midden sand		Truncated by Feature 7.

9Ge9

UTM 3719576N 289120E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 30 .

9Ge10

UTM 3720216N 289264E

Site 9Ge10 is located on the east side of the Oconee River 1.5 km upriver from the mouth of Town Creek (Figure 30). The site occupies a gradually sloping area at the base of the uplands but above the floodplain of the Oconee. Unnamed spring fed creeks are present to the south and west of the site, and Thumping Dick Creek is 400m to the north. Across the river is the extensive floodplain on which the Dyar Mound (9Ge5) is located. The linear distance between the Dyar Mound and Cold Springs is only 400m. To the south and north of the site are low floodplains which are very wet at present, but they may have been drier at one time (Trimble 1969).

The site is composed of two mounds and a village (Figure 41 ). The village, which measures approximately 125m east-west and 210m north-south, is located 100m to the south of the mounds. Mound A and the northern half of the village are in an abandoned field, while Mound B and the southern half of the village are in forest. Between Mound A and the village is a spring which may have been the water source for the inhabitants of the site. Other springs are located in the field farther to the north.

Mound A, the larger of the two mounds (Figure 42 ), is approximately 60m in diameter and has a maximum height of 2.75m (Plate 1, c). Mound B, located near the southwestern margin of Mound A, is 50m in diameter and 1.25m high. The distance from Mound B to the river is approximately 200m. Directly to the southeast of Mound B is a low, swampy area which may be the borrow pit from which the fill for construction of the two mounds came.

The village area occupies a low rise to the south of the mounds. Approximately half of the village is in the field and half is in the Oconee National Forest which lies on the south side of the field. Both areas have been subjected to disturbance by clearing and plowing. Several techniques were used to determine the limits of the village area and to determine the extent to which it has been disturbed. The field, which was overgrown with weeds at the time of our visit, was burned and strips were plowed to allow plotting of artifact distribution. Six strips were plowed (Figure 41 ). Each was 10m wide, and spacing between them was 30m. Following the plowing, time was allotted before collecting to allow sufficient rain to fall to expose the artifacts. During this interval, the site was visited by collectors, and a limited amount of material was picked up from the plowed strips. Whole stone tools were the primary class of artifacts taken by the collectors. After two rain days, the strips were intensively collected. The collected material is listed in Tables 9 and 10 .



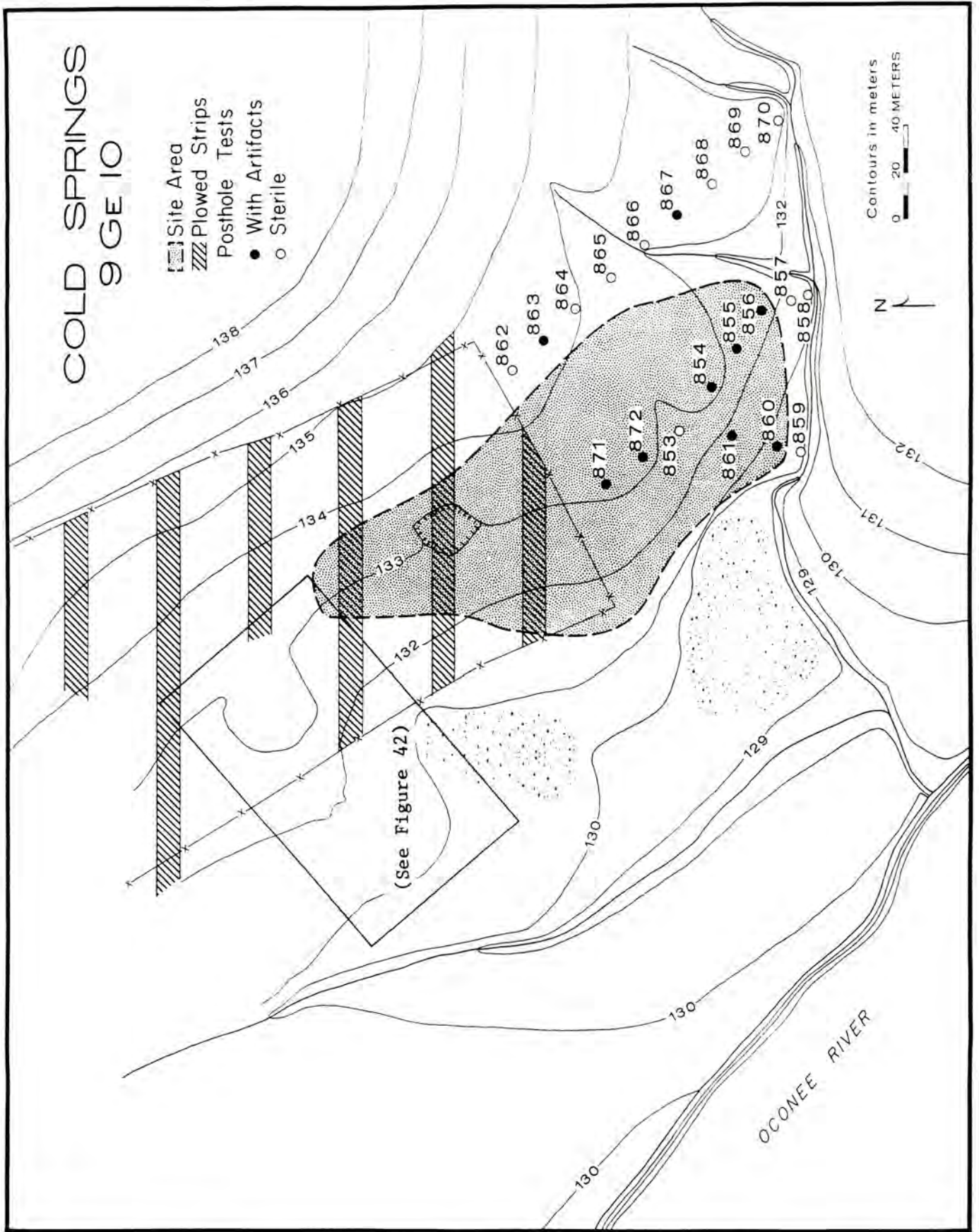
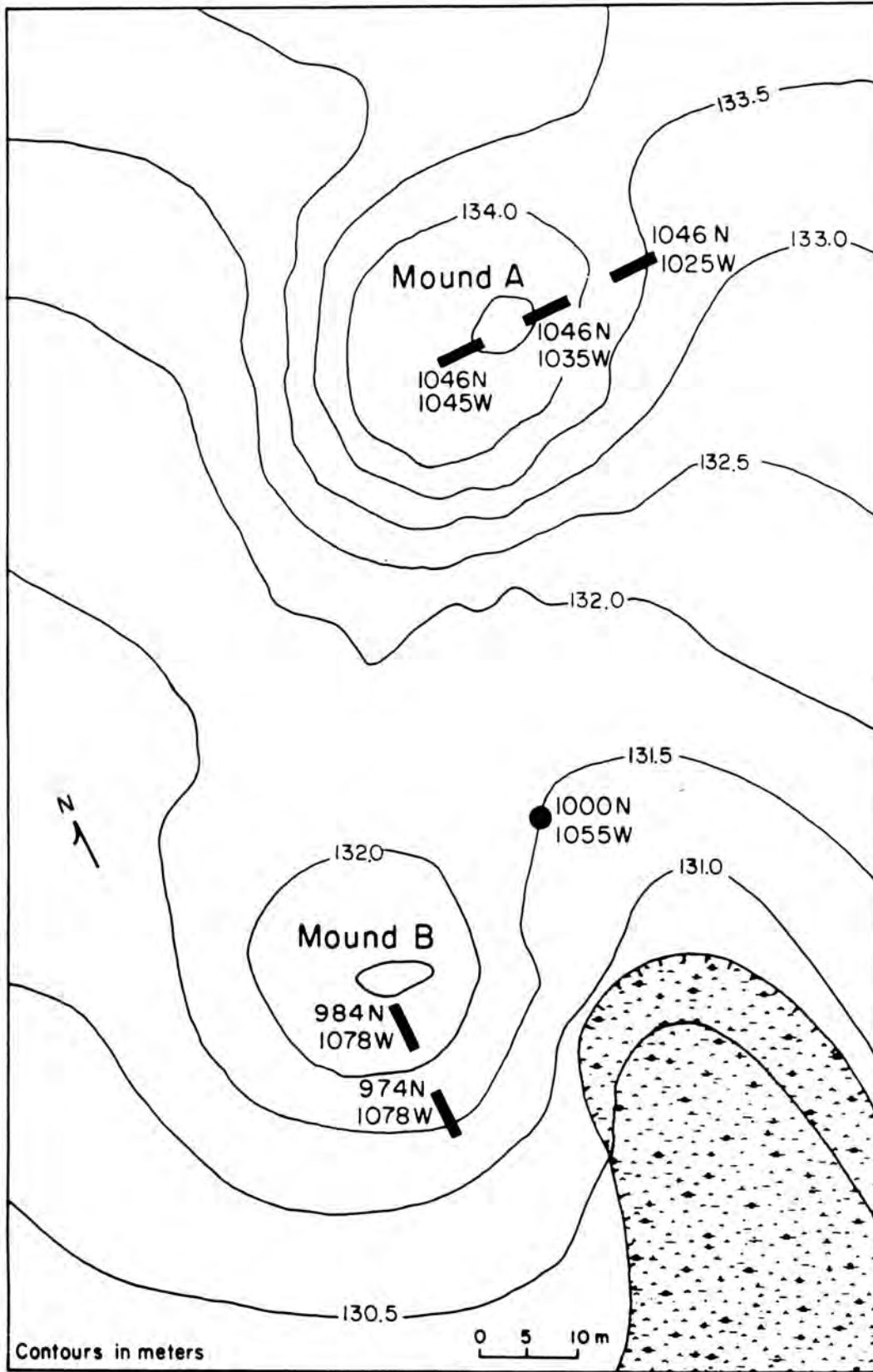


Figure 41





9GE10  
MOUNDS A & B

Figure 42

Preservation of bone was found to be generally poor throughout the site, probably due to the high moisture content of the soil. Only a few small bone fragments were found during the excavation of the test trench, but bone preservation was much better in the area of postholes 422 and 423 located 25m to the north of the test trench. It is possible that in some areas, bone will be preserved well enough for faunal analysis. Plant remains found during the excavations include corn (*Zea mays*), hickory nut shells (*Carya* species), and acorns (*Quercus* species). Charred fragments of all three were common inclusions in the features encountered in the excavation of the test trench.

The excavation of the test trench and posthole tests recovered 450 sherds and 869 sherds, respectively. All but 16 of these sherds were Lamar (Plate 20, a-n); 12 were Etowah Complicated Stamped, 1 was Cartersville Simple Stamped, and the remaining 3 were unidentifiable. The main occupation of the site, and probably also the construction of the mound, occurred during the Lamar Phase.

The following kinds of archaeological investigation are recommended for 9Ge5:

- 1) The subsurface testing program should be repeated using mechanical coring devices which can reach the deeply buried pre-European ground surface. Cores should be taken at 10 meter intervals along the eight radii employed in the first testing program. Depending upon the results of this, coring along additional radii and/or limited trenching with a backhoe may be called for.

The goal of this testing is to reconstruct the topography of the aboriginal ground surface upon which the site was established and to determine the configuration of occupation deposits. Ideally, domestic and public-ceremonial zones and site limits can be reconstructed.

- 2) Portions of the village area should be excavated in order to obtain information on domestic architecture and to augment the collection of artifacts, and food remains available from the site. The latter will be useful in typological studies and in investigating domestic activities and subsistence pattern. Assuming that there is sufficient "dry" midden, a minimum of two large area excavations (1000 ft<sup>2</sup>) are considered necessary.

- 3) The last intact mound summit surface should be excavated. This will entail removing one or more partially destroyed summit levels and careful excavation of the last preserved surface. The underlying mound stages should be investigated by coring and small test trenches.

The first activity will allow reconstruction of mound function in its later stages. The latter activity will provide information on the constructional history of the mound. These investigations are designed to yield a maximum of information on the mound with a minimum of effort.

The distribution of artifacts in the plowed field served as the basis for outlining the village in the field (Figure 41). Twenty posthole tests excavated in the woods provided the necessary information for defining village configuration in that area. Maximum dimensions of the village are 230m northwest-southeast and 100m north-east-southwest.

Table 11, which shows artifact density in the plowed strips, indicates that the heaviest occupation occurred in the area near the treeline in the central portion of the site. The plowed strips are numbered from 1 to 6 with 1 being the northernmost and 6 being the southernmost. The east-west dividing line was the 1000W line on the site grid. That line runs from the southwest corner of the field to the center of Strip 1. As can be seen from the table, artifact density increased as the south end of the field was approached, reaching a maximum in Strip 6. A secondary peak in density occurred in the area of the probable spring in Strip 5.

Lithics (Table 9) and ceramics (Table 10) recovered from the surface collecting and posthole testing in the village indicate that the site has been occupied during all recognized archaeological periods and phases spanning the time from 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1650. The collection of material dating to any single archaeological phase is small, so occupational intensity may have been slight during most of that time. In order to determine whether undisturbed midden was present in the area of Strip 6, 3 test pits were excavated. These were each 1 x 2m trench segments with 2m separating each trench. The test pits were located 2m to the north of the east end of plowed strip 6. Running from east to west, the trenches were numbered 947N 937W, 947N 943W, and 947N 949W. Their contents are listed in Tables 9 and 10.

Test pit 947N 949W, the most westernly of the 3 pits, contained a 15 cm thick plowzone which directly overlay red clay subsoil. Plowzone contents are shown on Table 10. At the base of the plowzone were 5 postholes (Features 106-110) which intruded into the subsoil. Their locations are shown on Figure 43C, and their contents are listed in Table 12. Test pit 947N 943W, located higher up on slight rise, contained a 15 to 20 cm thick plowzone above a 5 to 7 cm thick midden (Tables 9 and 10). At the base of the plowzone were 3 features (102-104). Their locations are shown on Figure 43 and their contents are listed in Table 13 (Plate 14,i). Test pit 947N 937W contained 4 recognizable natural zones. A plowzone extended from the surface to a depth of 10 to 15 cm, where a poorly defined red clay floor began. The floor had been disturbed by plowing, and no artifacts could be definitely associated with it. Beneath the red clay was an 8-10 cm thick midden which contained a small number of sherds. Sterile yellow clay loam which occurred at the base of the midden contained 3 intrusive features - 111-113. All

Surface Collections Smith (1971) Village (1974-75)	17	10	4	3	3	13	18	1	1	2	1	5	3	13	1	1	3	1	1
Row 1 East	4	4	3	3	3	13	3	1	1	2	1	5	3	13	1	1	3	1	1
Row 1 West	6	3	5				3												
Row 2	39	33	1	1	1		8												
Row 3 East	67	4			2		15	3											
Row 3 West	5	4					26	1											
Row 4 East	63	8		1			4	1											
Row 4 West	13	6					5												
Row 5 East	18		1				6		1										
Row 5 Central	13						4												
Row 5 West	10			1	1		4												
Row 6 East	170	81	1	1	7		69	4											
Row 6 West	25	16			1		7												

Table 9. 9 (re 10) - Lithics

Table 9. 9 Ge 10 - Lithics (cont'd)

Excavation	Quartz waste flakes	Quartz angular fragments	Quartz bifaces	Quartz retouched flake tools	Quartz utilized flakes	Quartz projectile points	Quartz bifacial tools	Chert waste flakes	Chert angular fragments	Chert bifaces	Chert retouched flake tools	Chert utilized flakes	Chert projectile points	Rhyolite waste flakes	Rhyolite bifacial tools	Fire cracked rocks	Assorted rocks	Steatite (calc) slabs	Hammerstones	Pebbles
Mound A Excavations																				
1046N 1025R	24	18		1	1	1		1	1							1	11			18
Plowzone		1																		
Fill of Mound 3	33	21		1	1	1		1	1							1	5			
Gray loam																				
Fill of Mound 2																				
Prelound	3	1				1		2	1								1			
1046N 1035R																				
Plowzone																				
Fill of Mound 1	1	4						1						1			5			5
Prelound																	1			1
1046N 1045W																				
Plowzone	3	1				1														
Fill of Mound 5																				12
Fill of Mound 4	1																			2
Fill of Mound 3					1															8
Fill of Mound 1																				10
Mound B Excavations																				
974N 1078W																				
Plowzone	1							1												
Mound Fill	8	4	1																	
Prelound				1		3		1	9			1								
									25											35





Table 10. 9 Ge 10 - Ceramics

Surface Collections	Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Lamar pinched rims	Lamar punctated rims	Savannah Complicated Stamped	Sherd discs	Etowah Complicated Stamped	Etowah Plain	Napier Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Complicated	Swift Creek Plain	Swift Creek folded rims	Cartersville Check Stamped	Cartersville Linear Check	Cartersville Simple Stamped	Cartersville Plain	Cartersville tetrapods	Dunlap Fabric Impressed	Stallings Punctated	Residual plain	Residual Decorated	Nodes	Unidentified brushed	Totals
Smith (1971)	1							7		3	2			3	1	4	1	1	1		180	43	3	1	250
Village (1974-75)										1											11	2			16
Row 1 East																					3				3
Row 2 West																					19	3			22
Row 3 East																					148	9			157
Row 3 West																					13				14
Row 4 East	1	1		1	1		1	2		1											148	9			167
Row 4 West		4											1							1	37	11			53
Row 5 East		1						1					2			1					101	2			108
Row 5 Central			1																		84		1		87
Row 5 West							1														45	7			53
Row 6 East					3									1	1	3					220	74	1		303
Row 6 West	1														2	1					58	5			67



Table 10 . 90e10 - Ceramics (cont'd)

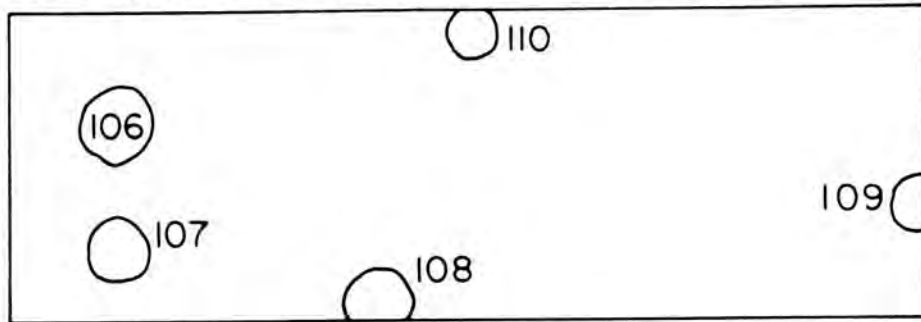
Excavation	Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Lamar pinched rims	Lamar punctated rims	Savannah Complicated Stamped	Sherd discs	Etowah Complicated Stamped	Ktowah Plain	Napier Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Complicated	Swift Creek Plain	Swift Creek folded rims	Cartersville Check Stamped	Cartersville Linear Check	Cartersville Simple Stamped	Cartersville Plain	Cartersville tetrapods	Dunlap Fabric Impressed	Stallings Punctated	Residual Plain	Residual Decorated	Nodes	Unidentified brushed	Totals	
Mound B Excavations																										
974N 1078W																										
Plowzone																										
Mound fill																										
Premound																										
984N 1078W																										
Plowzone																										
Mound fill																										
Upper 7 cm of pre mound																										
Lower 8 cm of pre mound																										



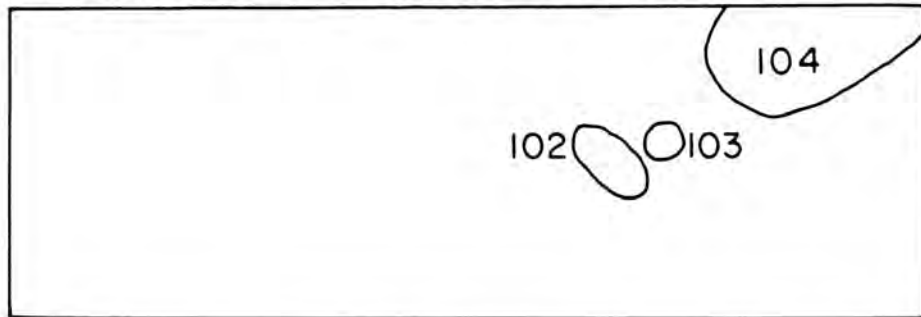
Table 11. Artifact Density in Plowed Strips

	Area (sq. m)	Ceramics	$\frac{\text{Ceramics}}{\text{area (sherds/sq. m)}}$	Lithics	$\frac{\text{Lithics}}{\text{area (lithics/sq. m)}}$	Ceramics & Lithics
Row 1 East	100	1	0.01	12	0.12	0.130
Row 1 West	100	3	0.03	8	0.08	0.11
Row 2	1460	22	0.015	49	0.0335	0.0486
Row 3 East	720	157	.218	122	0.1694	0.3875
Row 3 West	140	14	0.10	9	0.0642	0.1642
Row 4 East	880	167	0.1897	108	0.1227	0.3125
Row 4 West	592	53	0.0895	24	0.0405	0.130
Row 5 East	684	108	0.1578	27	0.0394	0.1973
Row 5 - spring of baseline	232	87	0.375	31	0.1336	0.5086
Row 5 West	360	53	0.1472	16	0.0444	0.1916
Row 6 East	700	304	0.4342	344	0.4914	0.9257
Row 6 West	156	67	0.4294	51	0.3269	0.7564
All plowed rows	6124	1036	0.1691	801	0.1307	0.2999

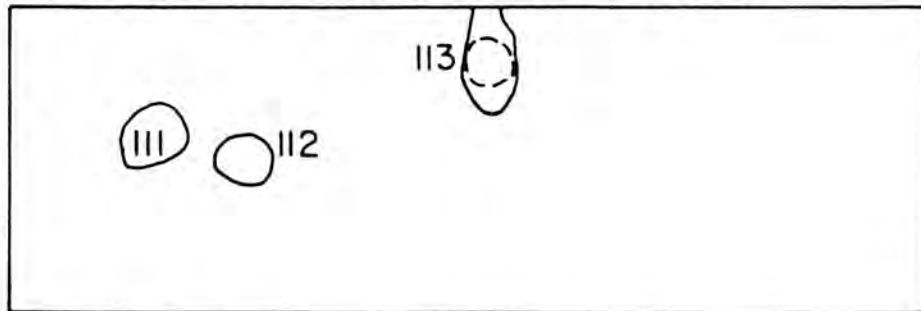
A.  
 947N 937W  
 FEATURES AT BASE OF PLOWZONE



B.  
 947N 943W  
 FEATURES AT BASE OF PLOWZONE



C.  
 947N 949W  
 FEATURES AT BASE OF PLOWZONE



0 25 50cm

9GE 10  
 FEATURES IN VILLAGE

Figure 43



Table 12  
9 Ge 10, Village, Trench 947N 949W  
Features Originating at Base of Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Depth below surface (top)	Total depth	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
106	Posthole	0.15	0.35	0.24	(circular)	Dark brown sand	1 Cartersville Simple Stamped 2 Cartersville Plain 2 Unidentified decorated	Rounded bottom
107	Posthole	0.15	0.22	0.20	(circular)	Dark brown sand	2 Unidentified Plain 3 Fire-cracked rock frag.	Rounded bottom
108	Posthole	0.15	0.30	0.20	(circular)	Dark brown sand	1 Unidentified Plain	Rounded bottom
109	Posthole	0.18	0.35	0.18	(circular)	Dark brown sand	1 Unidentified plain 2 Quartz waste flakes 1 Quartz angular frag.	Rounded bottom
110	Posthole	0.15	0.10	0.17	(circular)	Dark brown sand	1 Quartz angular frag.	Rounded bottom

Table 13  
9 Ge 10, Village, Trench 947N 943W  
Features Originating at Base of Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Depth below surface (top)	Total depth	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
102	Posthole	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.17	Brown sand	1 Cartersville Simple Stamped 1 Cartersville Plain 1 Unidentified decorated 1 Chert waste flake	Rounded bottom
103	Posthole	0.20	0.17	0.16	(circular)	Black sand	1 Unidentified decorated	Rounded bottom
104	Pit	0.15	0.48	0.70	0.35	Black midden	1 Cartersville Check Stamped 1 Cartersville Simple Stamped 1 Dunlap Fabric Marked 20 Unidentified plain 9 Unidentified decorated 5 Quartz waste flakes 1 Quartz angular fragments 1 Quartz projectile point 2 Chert waste flakes 2 Fire-cracked rocks 20 Assorted rocks	Extends below present water table

Table 14  
9 Ge 10, Village, Trench 947N 937W  
Features Originating at Base of Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Depth below surface (top)	Total depth	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
111	Posthole	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.18	Dark brown sand	1 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped 1 Cartersville Check Stamped 1 Cartersville Simple Stamped 2 Cartersville Plain 1 Unidentified decorated	Rounded bottom
112	Posthole	0.22	0.24	0.18	(circular)	Dark brown sand	1 Unidentified decorated 3 Quartz waste flakes 4 Quartz angular fragments 1 Chert waste flake	Rounded bottom
112	Posthole(?)	0.25 to 0.30 (?)	0.23	0.35	0.19	Brown loam	1 Unidentifiable sherd 1 Chert waste flake 1 Granite rock	Disturbed by rodent activity

three were probably posts, although there was some rodent disturbance present in this test pit. Contents of all levels are listed in Tables 9 and 10 , and locations are shown on Figure 43A.

As can be seen from the tables, almost all of the identifiable sherds from the test trench excavations were Cartersville or Swift Creek. The only exceptions were 1 Lamar Bold Incised sherd and two Dunlap sherds. Only Swift Creek and Cartersville sherds were found in the features, indicating that the occupation of the portion of the village tested occurred primarily during these phases. A similar situation was found in village test 912N 963W (2m by 3m) located 36m southwest of the other village excavations. In that test, only 1 identifiable Lamar sherd was present below the plowzone, and the remaining identifiable sherds were Swift Creek or Cartersville. No features were found in that test pit, although a 28cm thick midden (excavated in several levels) was present.

Although evidence from the village indicated a clear Cartersville-Swift Creek occupation, evidence for assigning the two mounds to the same time period was sketchy. Test trenches were excavated in both mounds. On Mound A, 1 meter wide test trench was excavated up the east side. The trench consisted of three 5m long excavated segments separated by 5m long unexcavated areas (see Figure 42 and Plate 1, d). Each segment was excavated to subsoil.

Instead of discussing the stratigraphy of each individual trench segment, the mound construction stages exposed in the three trenches will be described together. Prior to construction of the mound, the original ground surface sloped down toward the west and the river. A small amount of cultural materials (Tables 9 and 10 ), including one Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd and small amounts of probable Archaic debris (Plate 14,g ), was recovered from the premound humus which is shown as gray sand or mottled sands on Figures 44 , 46 , and 48 . Two postholes, Features 93 and 94 (Figure 47E and Table 22 ), were present beneath the premound humus, but neither contained any artifacts.

Mound Stage 1 consisted of a series of roughly horizontal sand and loam fill layers of various colors which reached a maximum thickness of 1.4m in Trench 1046N 1045W. A thin cap of red clay loam can be seen on the profiles of 1046N 1045W (Figure 44 ) and 1046N 1035W (Figure 46 ). One Cartersville Simple Stamped, 11 unidentified plain sherds, and a small amount of lithic debris were recovered from the fill of Mound Stage 1. The only feature found on the summit of Mound Stage 1 was Feature 101 (Figures 51 and 45F and Table 19 ) a large posthole over 1 meter deep located in trench 1046N 1045W. Mound Stage 1, then, was a low, flat topped mound approximately 1.5m high and 35m in diameter.

Mound Stage 2 (Figure 50 ), present in all three trench segments, contains evidence for two substages, and fill types. In the western half of trench 1046N 1045W, a 20 cm high platform (Mound Stage 2a) constructed

9 GE 10 MOUND A  
TRENCH 1046N 1045W  
SOUTH PROFILE

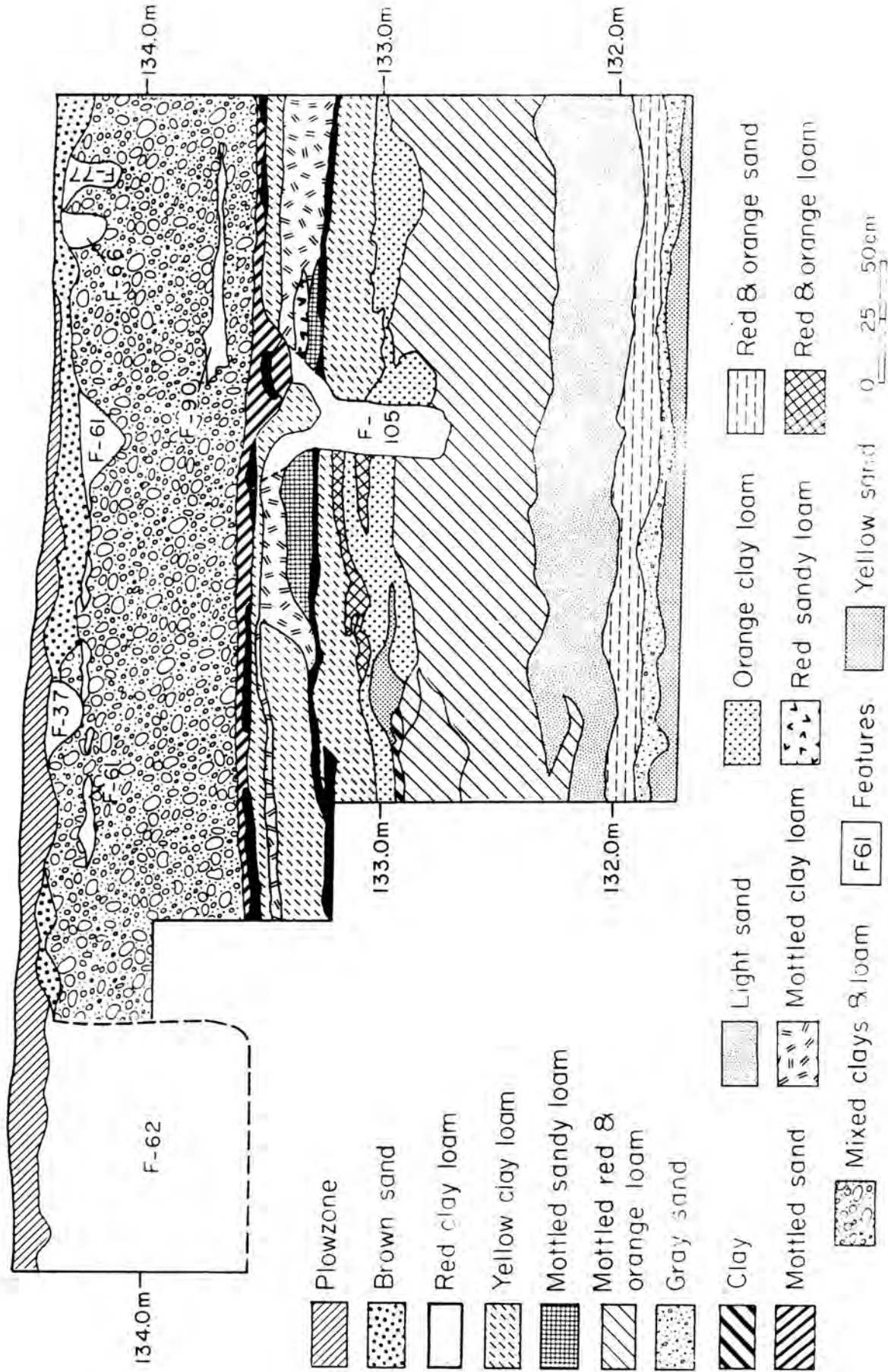
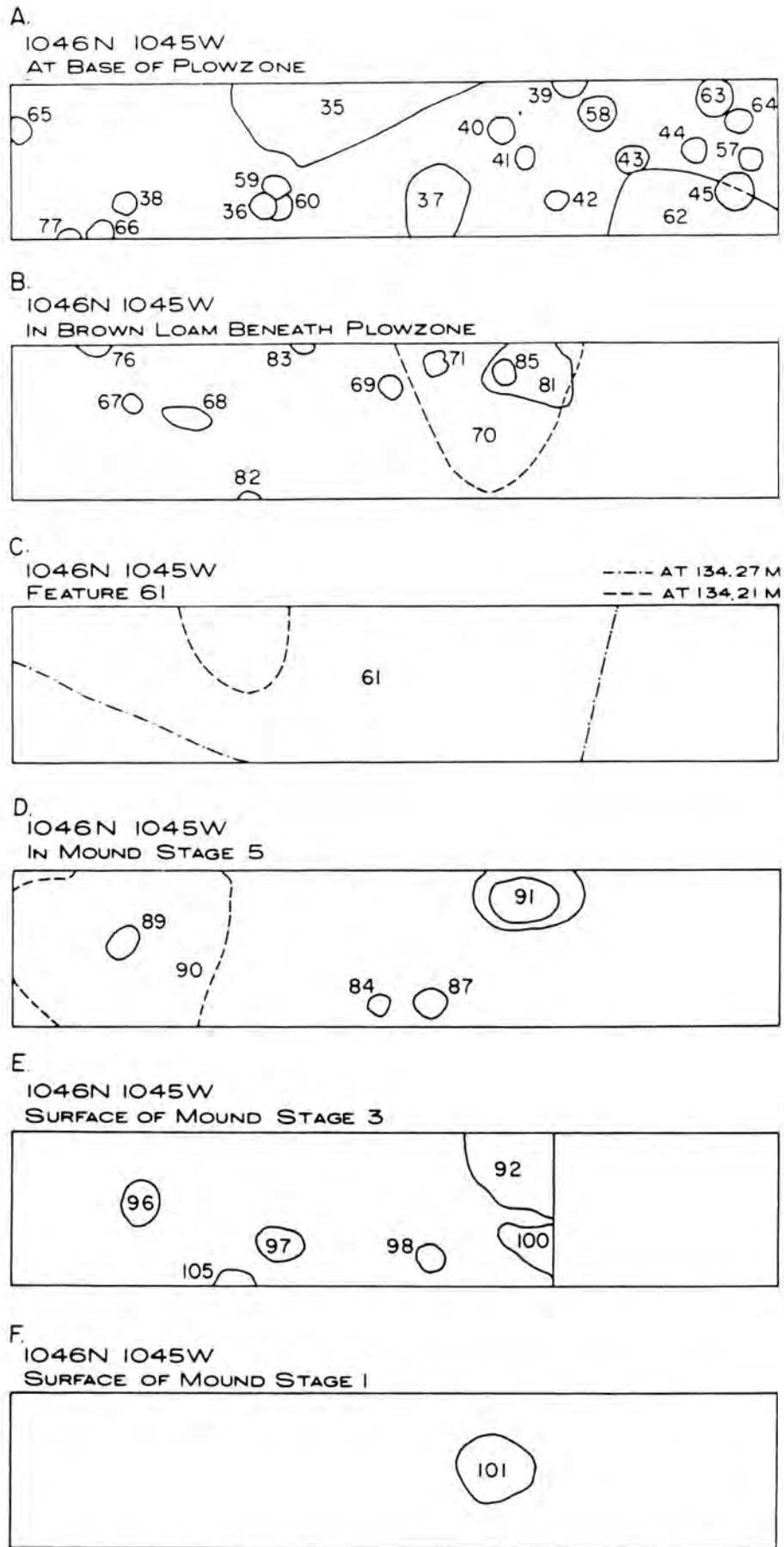


Figure 44



0 25 50cm

9GE 10  
FEATURES ON MOUND A



Figure 45

Table 15  
 9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1045W  
 Features Originating at Base of Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Elev. of Top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
35	Shallow pit	134.38	0.20	1.6	0.55	Dark brown sand and water layered lenses	1 Unclassified plain sherd	Recent (?)
36	Posthole	134.39	0.26	0.18	(circular)	Dark brown loam with charcoal	1 Unidentified decorated-possibly Swift Creek	Rounded bottom
37	Pit	134.40	0.17	0.47	0.40	Dark brown sand	1 Lamar burnished plain noded vessel	Whole pot sitting upright in pit Rounded bottom
38	Posthole	134.39	0.09	0.14	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Rounded bottom
39	Posthole	134.36	0.07	0.22	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Rounded bottom
40	Posthole	134.36	0.11	0.19	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Rounded bottom
41	Rootmold	134.36					None	Recent
42	Rootmold	134.36					None	Recent
43	Posthole	134.35	0.13	0.23	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Rounded bottom
44	Posthole	134.37	0.12	0.15	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Rounded bottom
45	Posthole	134.38	0.09	0.23	(circular)	Dark brown mottled sand with charcoal	2 Unclassified burnished plain; 1 unclassified decorated; 1 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, 1 Cartersville Simple Stamped; 1 quartz biface	

Table 15(cont'd)

Feature #	Type	Elev. of Top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
57	Posthole	134.38	0.46	0.16	(circular)	Brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
58	Posthole	134.35	0.07	0.26	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	1 Unclassified plain (possibly Swift Creek)	Rounded bottom
59	Posthole	134.34	0.08	0.16	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam with charcoal	None	Rounded bottom
60	Posthole	134.34	0.15	0.20	(circular)	Dark brown sand with charcoal	1 Unclassified plain rim	Rounded bottom
62	Large pit	134.41	0.92	1.10	0.42	Loose brown sand with mot-tled yellow and gray clay	4 Unclassified plain (possibly Cartersville) 2 unclassified decorated 1 Etowah Complicated Stamped 3 quartz waste flakes	Contained Burial #1
63	Posthole	134.37	0.18	0.23	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
64	Posthole	134.29	0.065	0.16	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Poorly defined-possibly began at 134.36m
65	Posthole	134.26	0.22	0.19	(circular)	Dark brown sand with charcoal	None	Rounded bottom
66	Posthole	134.39	0.22	0.15	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
77	Posthole	134.36	0.25	0.12	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Squared bottom



Table 16  
 9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1045W  
 Features in Brown Loam Below Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Elev. of Top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
61	Possible occupation floor	134.27	0.12 (maximum)	3.95	1.0	Mottled dark brown soil with charcoal and clay lumps	1 Quartz waste flake	Possible hearth and occupation floor
67	Posthole	134.19	0.11	0.12	(circular)	Dark brown sandy loam	None	Squared bottom
68	(?)	134.21	0.025	0.33	0.15	Red brown clay	None	Flat bottom
69	Posthole	134.25	0.04	0.16	(circular)	Brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
70	Area of Clay	134.21	0.03	1.20	0.95	Brown clay with charcoal flecks	None	Possibly related to Features 61 and 81
71	Clay lump	134.17				Red clay	None	Not a true feature
76	Posthole	134.33	0.06	0.25	(circular)	Tan sand	None	Rounded bottom
81	Charcoal concentration	134.21	0.03	0.60	0.43	Charcoal in brown clay	None	May be related to Feature 70
82	Posthole	134.26	0.07	0.15	(circular)	Dark brown loam with charcoal flecks	None	Begins at base of Feature 61
83	Posthole	134.26	0.07	0.16	(circular)	Light brown sand	None	Originates below Feature 61
85	Posthole	134.19	0.12	0.16	(circular)	Brown and black clay loam	None	Possibly related to Feature 81



Table 17  
 9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1045W  
 Features in Clay Cap-Mound Stage 5

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
84	Posthole	134.19	0.08	0.14	(circular)	Brown clay	None	Rounded bottom
87	Posthole	134.10	0.26	0.19	(circular)	Light brown loam with charcoal flecks and small clay lumps	None	Rounded bottom
89	Posthole	133.67	0.07	0.25	0.18	Mottled yellow and brown sands and clays	None	Rounded bottom
90	Area of sandy loam	133.75	0.08	1.40	1.00	Red sandy loam	None	Similar to fill of Mound Stage 1
91	Charcoal lined pit	134.04	0.23	0.70	0.40	Lining of charcoal with yellow clay in center	None	

Table 18  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1045W  
Features Originating at Surface of Mound Stage 3

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
92	Fired Area	133.59	0.03	0.68	0.57	Fired red clay with charcoal	None	None
96	Posthole	133.51	0.56	0.30	0.25	Mottled dark brown sand and yellow clay	None	None
97	Posthole	133.54	0.54	0.30	0.25	Mottled dark brown sand and yellow clay	None	None
98	Posthole	133.54	0.50	0.19	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	None
100	Pit	133.53	0.19	0.45	0.40	Dark brown sand with charcoal	None	None
105	Posthole	Exact depth unknown	At least 0.70	0.25	(circular)	Brown sandy loam and yellow clay	None	Squared bottom

Table 19  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1045W  
Features Originating at Surface of Mound Stage 1

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
101	Posthole	133.275	1.04	0.50	0.46	Dark brown sand and yellow & tan clay	3 Unclassified plain sherds	Largest posthole found-diameter of shaft-0.27m. Some evidence of clay packing around post.

9 GE 10 MOUND A  
 TRENCH 1046N 1035W  
 SOUTH PROFILE

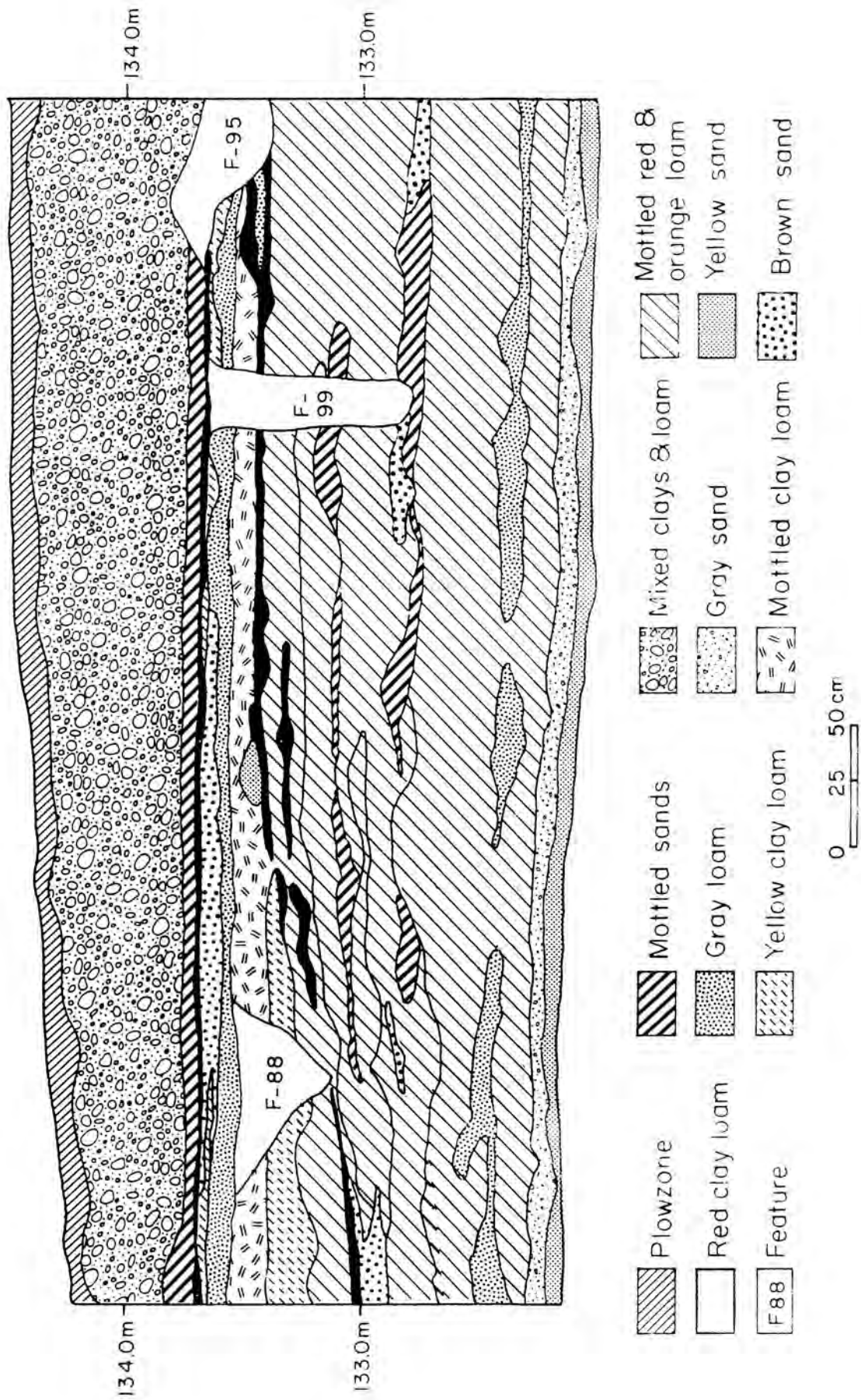
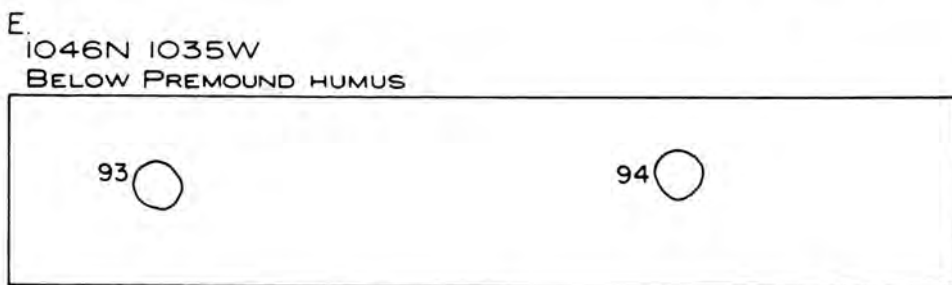
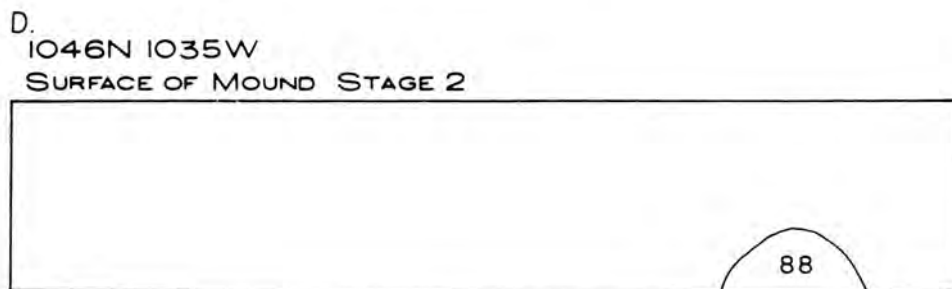
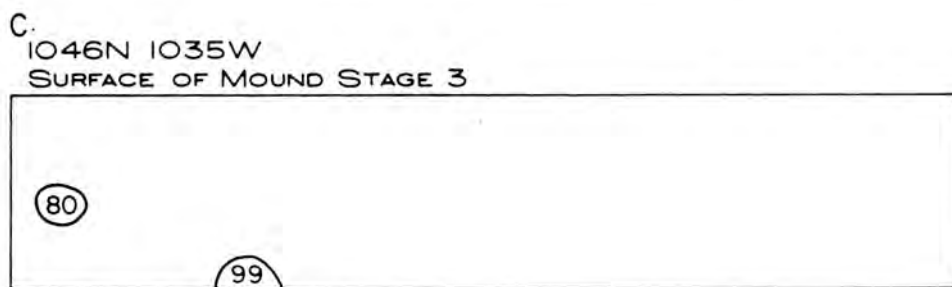
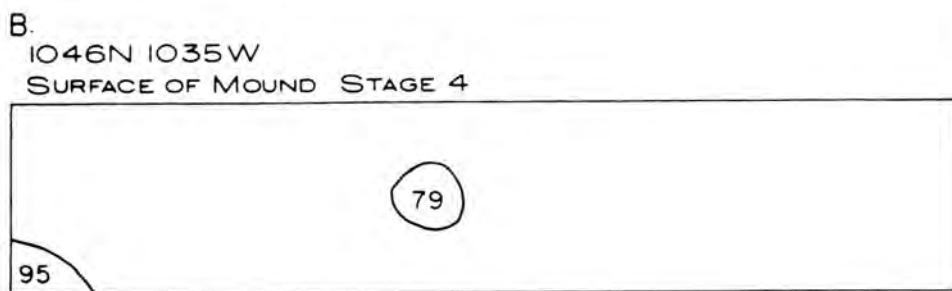
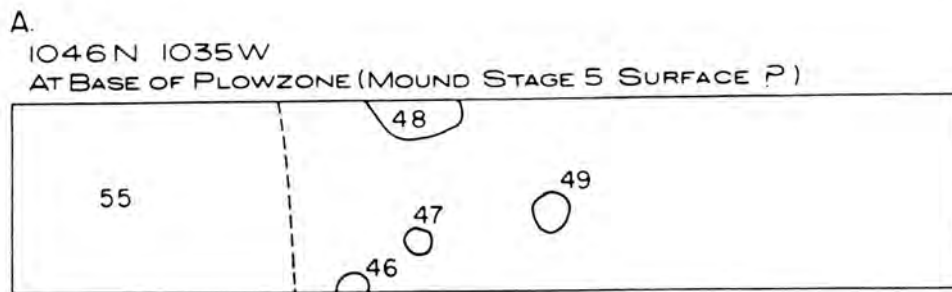


Figure 46



0 25 50cm

9GE 10  
FEATURES ON MOUND A



Figure 47

Table 20  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W  
Features Originating at Surface of Mound Stage 3

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
80	Posthole	133.65	0.67	0.25	0.20	Red brown coarse sand	1 Unclassified plain sherd	None
99	Posthole	133.65	0.84	0.35	(circular)	Loose brown and yellow loam	None	Narrows to 0.28m

Table 21  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W  
Features Originating at Surface of Mound Stage 2

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
88	Pit	133.50	0.375	0.78	0.34	Brown sand and mixed clays	None	Only feature associated with Mound Stage 2

Table 22  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W  
Features Originating Below Premound Humus

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
93	Posthole	132.14	0.45	0.24	(circular)	Gray brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
94	Posthole	132.22	0.33	0.25	(circular)	Gray brown sand	None	Rounded bottom

Table 23  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W  
Features at Base of Flowzone

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
46	Posthole	134.40	0.07	0.19	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
47	Posthole	134.37	0.08	0.14	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
48	Pit	134.31	0.14	0.47	0.20	Dark brown sandy loam	1 Lamar punctuated 1 Lamar Complicated Stamped 5 Lamar Plain	Irregular bottom
49	Posthole	134.39	0.02	0.21	(circular)	Dark brown sand	None	Rounded bottom
55	Area of dark brown sand	134.40	0.05	1.50	1.00	Dark brown sand	None	None

Table 24  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W  
Features Originating at Surface of Mound Stage 4

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
79	Posthole	133.74	0.64	0.37	0.35	Dark brown sandy loam	1 Unidentified plain sherd	None
95	Pit	133.83	0.30	0.45	0.30	Dark brown sand	None	None



9 GE 10 MOUND A  
TRENCH 1046N 1025W  
SOUTH PROFILE

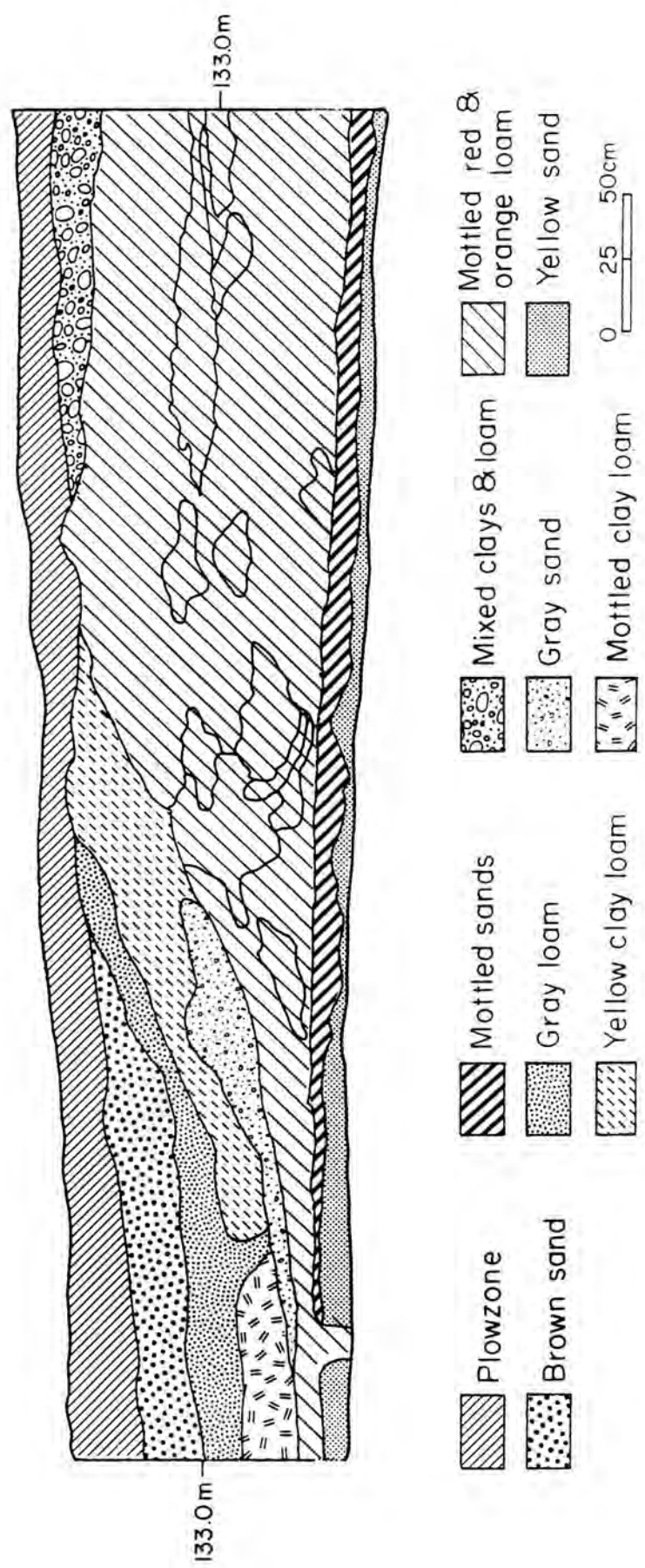
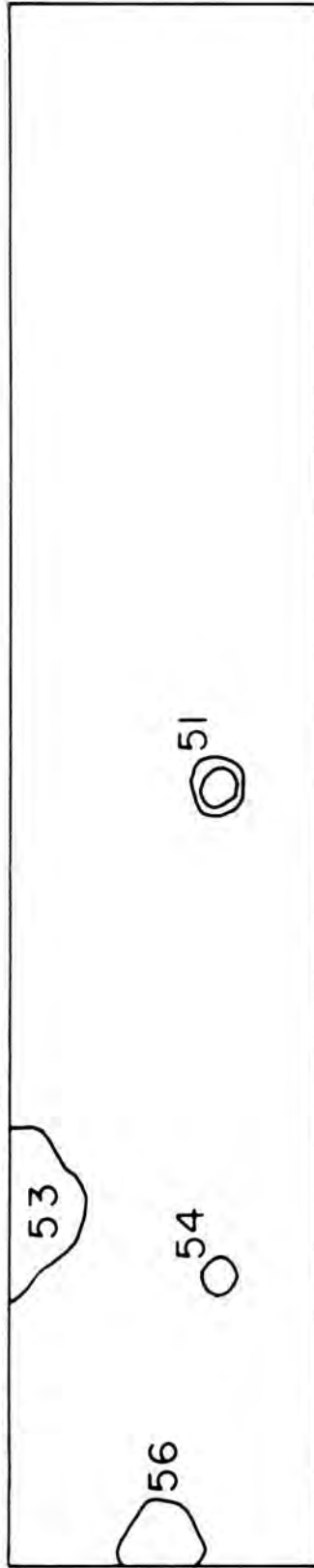


Figure 48

A. 1046N 1025W  
AT BASE OF FLOWZONE



B. 1046N 1025W  
IN MOUND STAGE 2



0 25 50 cm



9GE 10  
FEATURES ON MOUND A

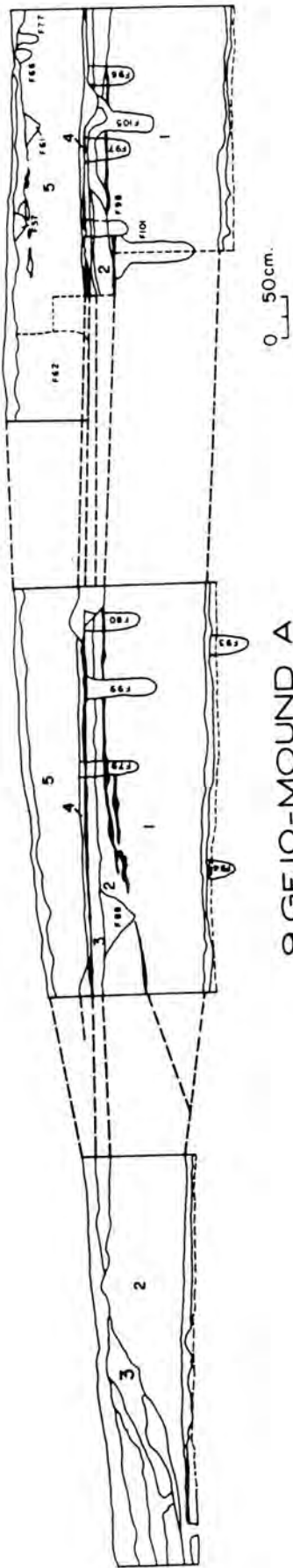
Figure 49

Table 25  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1025W  
Features Originating at Base of Plowzone

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
52	Posthole & Postmold	133.65	1.35	0.72 0.30	0.33 (circular)	Orange-gray clay Brown loam	None None	Origin uncertain

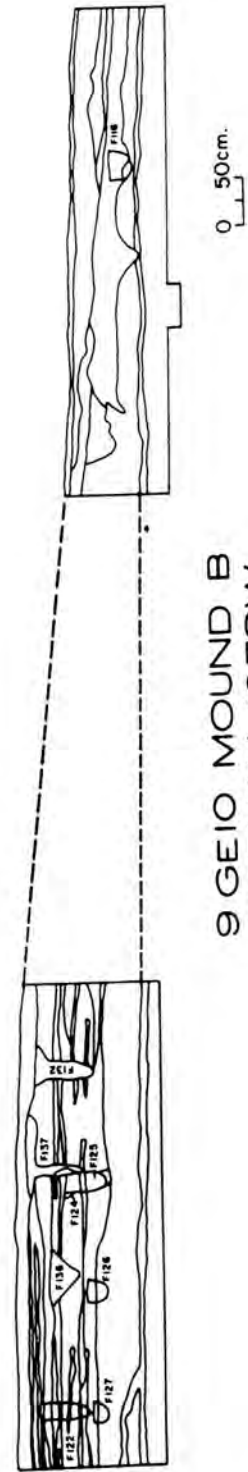
Table 26  
9 Ge 10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1025W  
Features in Mound Stage 2

Feature #	Type	Elev. of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
51	Posthole & Postmold	133.165	0.25	0.18 0.12	(circular) (circular)	Orange-yellow clay Black sand	None None	Clay packed post
53	Charcoal lens	133.20	0.02	0.70	0.25	Dark black soil with abundant charcoal	None	None
54	Posthole	133.14	0.17	0.13	(circular)	Charcoal with mixed yellow clay and brown sand below	1 Quartz waste flake	None
56	Pit	133.065	0.07	0.30	(circular)	Brown sand and charcoal	None	None



9 GE10-MOUND A  
TRENCH 1046N  
SOUTH PROFILE

Figure 50



9 GE10 MOUND B  
TRENCH 1078W  
EAST PROFILE

Figure 51

of mottled clay loam was exposed (Figure 44 ). This platform is of unknown dimensions, but it would have been located near the center of the mound. Feature 105 (Figure 50 and Table 18 ) originated on the summit of this platform. This feature is incorrectly located on Figure 45E, which shows it on Mound Stage 3. To the east of the platform, fill of Mound Stage 2 (b) consisted of yellow clay loam and mottled clay loams. Mound Stage 2 expanded the total diameter of the mound to approximately 50m and gave it a larger summit platform. Feature 88, a pit in Trench 1046N 1035W, was the only feature associated with the surface of Mound Stage 2 (b), although features 51, 53, 54, and 56 in 1046N 1025W were within the fill of that stage. Six Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds, 3 Swift Creek Plain sherds, 1 Quartz point (Plate 14, g) and 3 flakes found in 1046N 1025W were the only artifacts recovered from Mound Stage 2a and 2b fill.

Mound Stage 3 consists of a thin lens of yellow clay loam which was present in both 1046N 1045W and 1046N 1035W (Figures 44 and 46 ). The only apparent evidence for Mound Stage 3 in 1046N 1025W is a thick clay loam lens on the slope of the mound, although the lens labeled mixed clays and loams may also be part of Stage 3. The mound surface resulting from the addition of the yellow clay loam was apparently used for awhile, because a number of large posts (Features 96, 97, and 98 in 1046N and 1045W and Features 80 (Plate 2, c) and 99 in 1046N 1035W) were located on that surface. Eventually, the posts were removed (or rotted) and a thin red clay loam cap was spread over the summit of the mound. No evidence of the red clay cap was present in Trench 1046N 1025W. No artifacts were recovered from the fill of Mound Stage 3.

Mound Stage 4 consisted of a 5 to 10 cm thick layer of mottled sand which was present in Trenches 1046N 1045W and 1046N 1035W. Two features 79 and 95, were present on the summit of this Mound Stage. Feature 79 was a deep posthole which contained a single unidentified plain sherd, while Feature 95, a pit, contained no artifacts. The fill of this Mound Stage in the two trenches where it was present contained 3 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds, 10 unidentified plain sherds, 1 unidentified decorated sherd, and 1 quartz waste flake.

Mound Stage 5 consisted of a thick cap of mixed clays and clay loams which was present in both 1046N 1045W and 1046N 1035W. This cap reached a maximum thickness of approximately 80 cm in 1046N 1045W and tapered down to only 30 cm in the east end of 1046N 1035W. The clay cap was apparently not added as a single unit, however, since Feature 61 (and others) in Trench 1046N 1045W (Figure 45C and Figure 50) falls in the midst of the cap. Feature 61 was a large, rectangular area of dark brown soil which reached a thickness ranging between 2 and 8 cm. Extending into the north profile of the trench was a shallow pit only 8 cm deep which contained evidence of firing and may have functioned as a hearth (Figure 45C). Although Feature 61 was originally thought to be a house floor, the only artifact associated with it was a single quartz waste flake. Features 82, 83, and 85 (all postholes) originated at the

base of Feature 61 and may be related to it. The remaining Features shown on Figure 45B were found in a brown sandy loam lens located directly above Feature 61. None contained any diagnostic artifacts.

No evidence for either Mound Stage 4 or 5 was found in Trench 1046N 1025W, but an interesting midden zone was present on the slope of the mound above Mound Stage 3. This midden zone was between 25 and 35 cm in thickness and extended up the slope. Two distinct soil zones were present (an upper brown sand and a lower gray loam), but both contained Etowah and Savannah ceramics (Plate 17, i-1). Their contents are combined in Table 10. At present, the origin of this Etowah zone is unknown. It may represent an in place midden deposit, or it may represent refuse from the cleaning of a mound surface. Only further work will provide the data needed to determine the origin and importance of the Etowah zone.

On top of Mound Stage 5 were a large number of features (Figures 45A, 47A, and 49A and Tables 15, 23, and 25) which have been truncated by the modern plowzone. Most of these features were small, shallow postholes without associated artifacts. Features 36, 45, 58, 60, (all in 1046N 1045W) were the only postholes which contained pottery, and in every case, the sherds were Swift Creek, Cartersville, or unidentified. Three other features at the base of the plowzone contained later materials. Feature 37 in Trench 1046N 1045W was a small pit which contained a spouted vessel that had been shattered by a plow. The pot, when reconstructed, was 17 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep. It had a flat base and an incurving rim. Lozenge-shaped nodes were present around the shoulder of the vessel, which has been tentatively identified as Lamar Burnished Plain.

Feature 62, also in Trench 1046N 1045W, was a large burial pit which originated at the base of the plowzone. Although human leg bones were encountered in the bottom of the feature, only that portion of the pit which fell within Trench 1046N 1045W was excavated. No artifacts were found in direct association with the burial, but a number of possible Cartersville and Etowah sherds were present in the fill.

Feature 48, located at the base of the plowzone in Trench 1046N 1035W, contained 7 Lamar sherds (Figure 47A and Table 23). The feature was a shallow pit with an irregular bottom. No other features in Trench 1046N 1035W contained Lamar ceramics.

Although 27 features were found at the base of the modern plowzone in the three trench segments, most were shallow, superficial postholes unlike those found in the earlier mound surfaces. At first, this difference was thought to be an indication that the sub-plowzone features (especially the postholes) were of a later, possibly Lamar, origin. As can be seen from the preceding discussion of features containing ceramics, only two contained Lamar sherds and only one contained an identifiable Etowah sherd. The remaining features contained either Swift Creek, Cartersville or unidentified sherds or were without contents. It is possible that the summit of Mound Stage 5 (represented by the thick clay cap) was used by the same



group that used the preceding mound surfaces. As was the case with the earlier mound stages, the utilized surfaces were kept fairly clean, since only 64 sherds were found in the plowzone of the 3 trench segments. Most of these were unidentified, but Lamar, Swift Creek, and Cartersville types were all represented.

A schematic profile of the 1046N trench is shown in Figure 50. In that figure, extraneous fill layers have been deleted, and the 5m unexcavated areas between trench segments have been compressed. Major features have been superimposed on the profile to show the mound stage on which they originated. Dashed lines have been drawn to connect mound stages. At present, it appears that Mound Stages 1 through 4 were constructed during the Swift Creek Phase. This is based on the complete absence of later sherds from the fill and features of these mound stages. The clay cap (Mound Stage 5) was probably constructed during the same phase, although it could also be later. The presence of Lamar and Etowah materials on the summit of Mound Stage 5 suggest that use of the completed mound occurred during those phases.

Mound B is located in the woods to the southwest of Mound A. The linear distance from the center of Mound A to the center of Mound B is approximately 65m, but the slopes of the two mounds end within 15m of one another. Mound B is roughly 50m in diameter and 1.25m high at its highest point (Figure 42).

Smith (1971) conducted limited excavations on the summit of Mound B. He excavated two narrow trenches (at right angles) across the summit of the mound and encountered a large fired area just below the surface. Exposure of the fired area revealed a roughly rectangular feature (assigned feature number 119 by the 1974-75 survey) with its long axis oriented north-south (Plate 3, b). Maximum dimensions were 4.4m north-south and 2.2m east-west. Although little information is available concerning Smith's excavations, some photographs and sketches do exist. At the time of its initial exposure, the fired area contained large amounts of charcoal around its margins. According to sketches made at the time, this charcoal may be the remains of burned logs. The two 1 foot wide initial test trenches, which crossed at right angles in the center of the fired area, were excavated through the fired surface, indicating a maximum thickness of 20 cm for the feature. In the northern half of the north-south initial test trench, a cremation was encountered by Smith. No written description of the cremation is available, but sketch maps and photographs made during excavation indicate that it was in the north central portion of the feature. A fragmented, poorly preserved copper earspool was the only artifact associated with the cremation (the present location of the ear spool fragments could not be determined by the author). A C 14 determination of approximately A.D. 400 was obtained by Smith for charcoal from the possible logs previously described.



The 1974-75 excavations on Mound B were intended to 1) determine the origin and nature of Feature 119 with a minimum of disturbance, and 2) to investigate the stratigraphy of the remainder of the mound. These goals were accomplished through the excavation of 2-1 by 5m trenches (984N 1078W and 974N 1078W) up the south side of the mound. The two excavated trench segments were separated by a 5m long unexcavated area.

Excavations in Mound B indicated that it was quite different from Mound A. In Mound A, mound stages could be traced over the entire profile of the mound, but in Mound B, no construction stages could be correlated between the two excavated trench segments. Trench 984N 1078W (Figure 52) contained a large number of possible floor levels (based on the originating surface of features), but none of the floors extended into Trench 974N 1078W. Features encountered in the two trenches are shown on Figure 54 and Tables 27 and 28.

Several features encountered in the two trenches are of special interest. In Trench 984N 1078W, Features 122, 124, 125, and 132 are all large, deep postholes similar to those encountered in the earlier stages of Mound A. All four, however, originate on different floor levels and undoubtedly represent evidence of some type of structures constructed on at least four different mound summits. Of the four, only Feature 124 contained any artifacts, a single unidentified sherd and a chert waste flake. The remaining features were small postholes or pits of unknown significance.

Only a corner of Feature 119 (the large fired summit feature) was excavated by the 1974-75 survey. The portion cut by the north end of the 984N 1078W trench consisted of a fired red clay lens only 3-4 cm in thickness (Plate 3, a). The lens apparently is the result of firing of a loam floor level present over the entire mound summit. The temperature at which the firing occurred was greatest near the center of the feature (where Smith's trench exposed approximately 20 cm of fired loam), but on the margins, firing extended to only a few centimeters below the surface. Since no postholes were encountered in association with the fired area, its origin is uncertain. Its rectangular outline suggests a small structure, but the charcoal around the margins of the feature could be the remains of a burned log crib of a pyre. Further work needs to be conducted before any definite statements concerning the origin and function of Feature 119 can be made.

No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the fill of Mound B, and none were associated with any of the possible floor levels. The only indications of the construction dates for Mound B come from Smith's A.D. 400 date for the Feature 119 cremation and from a pre-mound Cartersville occupation. The latter, concentrated in the area of Trench 984N 1078W, was approximately 7 cm thick. A large number of Cartersville sherds (see Table 10) were recovered from our limited excavations, but no Swift Creek sherds were present. The construction of the mound,

9 GE 10 MOUND B  
TRENCH 984N 1078W  
EAST PROFILE

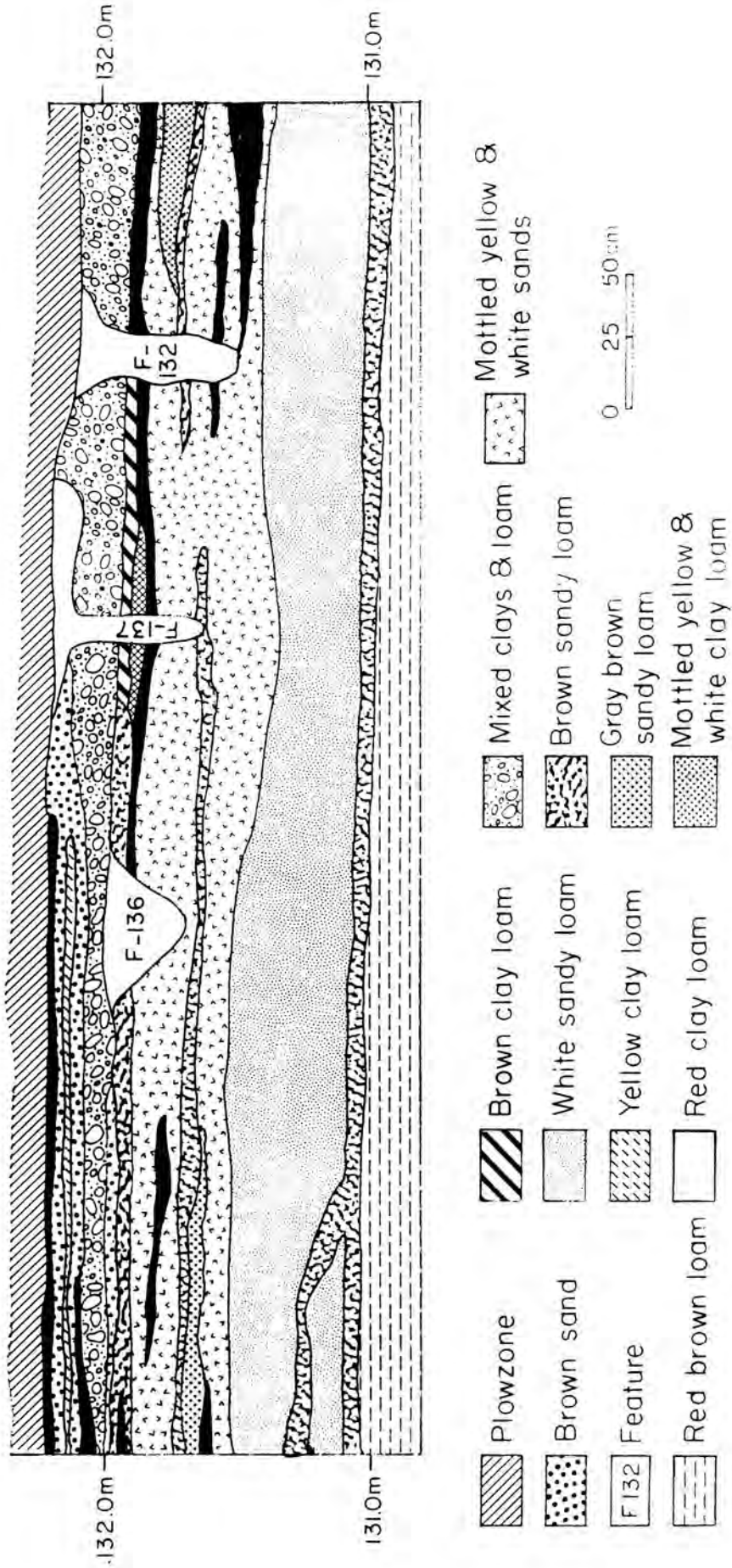


Figure 52

9 GE 10 MOUND B  
 TRENCH 974N 1078W  
 EAST PROFILE

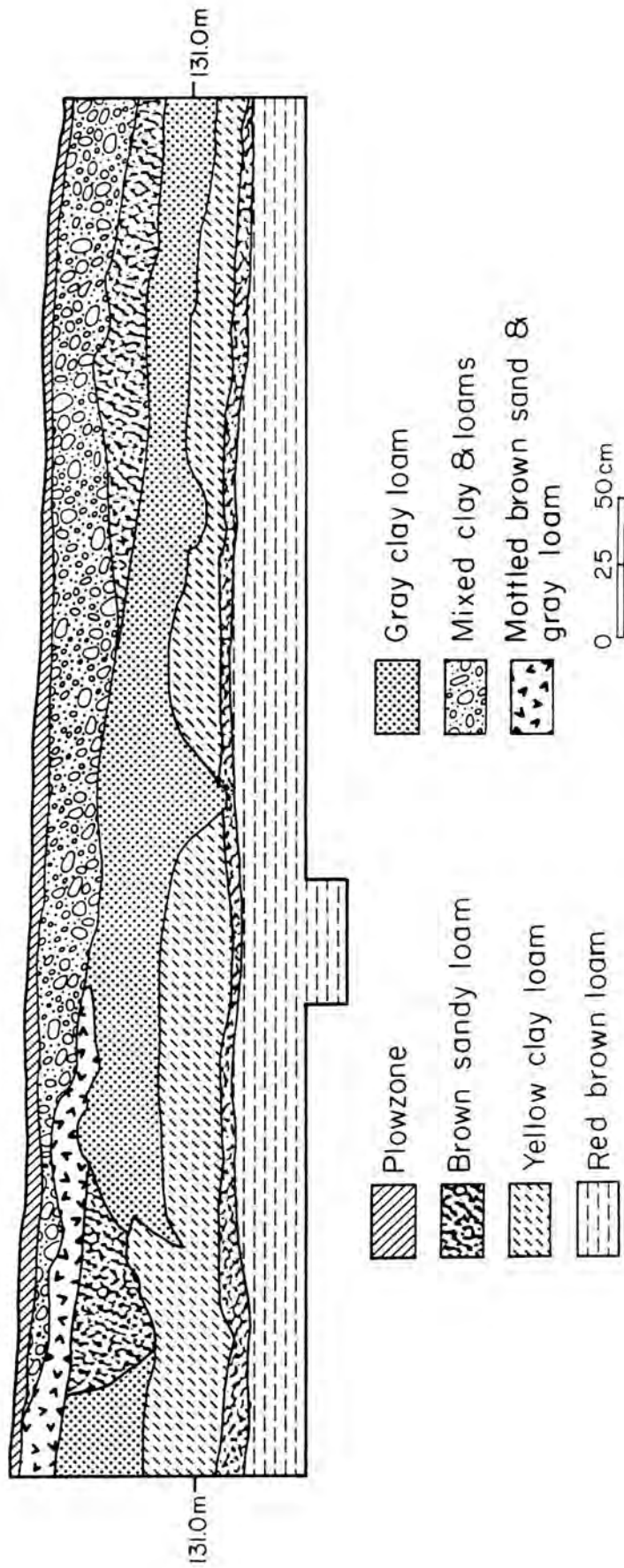
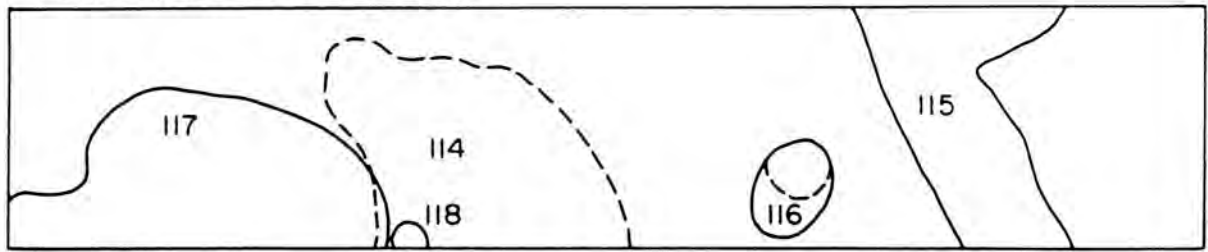
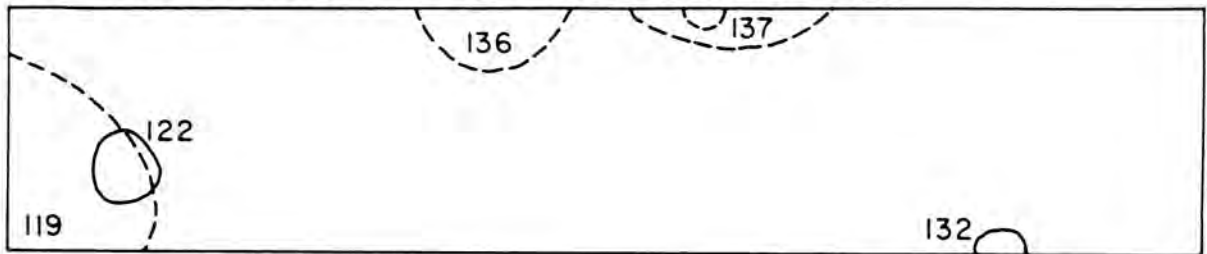


Figure 53

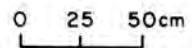
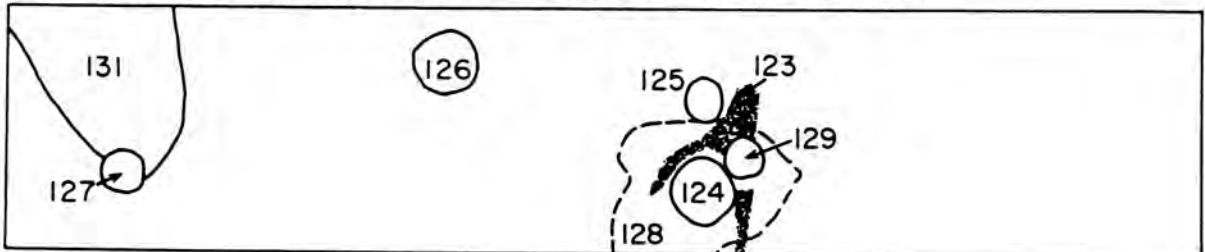
A.  
TRENCH 974N 1078W  
FEATURES-ALL LEVELS



B.  
TRENCH 984N 1078W  
FEATURES ORIGINATING ABOVE 132 M ELEV



C.  
TRENCH 984N 1078W  
FEATURES ORIGINATING BELOW 132 M ELEV



9Ge 10  
FEATURES ON MOUND B

Figure 54

Table 27. 9 Ge 10, Mound B, Trench 984N 1078W - Features

Feature #	Type	Elevation of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
119	Fired area	132.25	0.04	0.80	0.63	Red, fired clay and charcoal	-	Corner of burned structure on summit of Mound B
122	Posthole	132.15	0.58	0.30	(circular)	Gray sand & clays	-	-
123	Charcoal concentration	131.92	0.02	0.70	0.45	Charcoal	-	Intruded on by Feature 124
124	Posthole	131.92	0.50	0.27	(circular)	Mottled clays	1 Grit tempered eroded 1 Chert waste flake	-
125	Posthole	131.85	0.50	0.18	(circular)	Brown sandy loam	-	-
126	Posthole	131.60	0.15	0.25	(circular)	Mottled clays	-	-
127	Posthole	131.60	0.15	0.20	(circular)	Brown loam	-	-
128	Pit (?)	131.59	0.05	0.75	0.55	Loose black sand	-	Shallow, irregular
129	Posthole	131.54	0.04	0.17	(circular)	Brown sand	-	Below Feature 128; flat bottom
131	Pit	131.07	0.07	0.70	0.70	Brown sandy loam	2 Cartersville Check Stamped 1 Cartersville Plain 2 Chert waste flakes 3 Weathered flakes 5 Rocks	Shallow, irregular

Table 27. 9 Ge 10, Mound B, Trench 984N 1078W - Features (cont'd)

Feature #	Type	Elevation of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
132	Posthole	132.11	0.62	0.22	(circular)	Red sandy loam	-	-
136	Pit	132.02	0.31	0.59	(circular)	Mixed clay loams	-	-
137	Possible root mold	132.23	0.46	0.10	(circular)	Dark sandy loam	-	Irregular outline

Table 28. 9 Ge 10, Mound B, Trench 974N 1078W - Features

Feature #	Type	Elevation of top (m)	Total depth (m)	Max. exposed length (m)	Max. exposed width (m)	Fill	Contents	Comments
114	Area of clay loam	131.32	0.10	1.25	0.86	Brown loam	-	Possibly mound fill
115	?	131.26	0.06	1.00	0.87	Red compact clay	-	Origin unknown
116	Posthole	131.13	0.15	0.42	0.30	Brown loam	1 small, possible sherd	Sloping lip 25cm in diameter at 131.10m
117	Pit	130.83	0.23	1.60	0.65	Mottled clays	-	Irregular bottom
118	Posthole (?)	130.81	0.03	0.15	(circular)	Mottled clays	-	Possibly natural



therefore, postdates a Cartersville occupation but was completed prior to approximately A.D. 400. The absence of identifiable sherds is similar to the results of Mound A excavations, and the best estimate for the date of construction of both mounds is the Swift Creek Phase.

Below the Cartersville pre mound occupation was an older, Late Archaic occupation zone. Large numbers of heavily weathered chert flakes, quartz flakes, and quartz and chert tools were present (Plate 14, Eight fragments of steatite (talc) netsinkers (or boiling stones) were also recovered. No features were found in either the Cartersville or Archaic pre mound zones of Mound B.

In summary, the Cold Springs locality was occupied sporadically beginning by 6000 B.C. and extending to the sixteenth century A.D.. The reason for the long period of occupation probably centers around the presence of the springs located southeast of the mounds. During most occupations of the site, habitation occurred on the slightly higher ridge to the southeast of the spring, although a heavy Late Archaic occupation area was present beneath Mound B. The two mounds, most likely constructed during the Swift Creek phase, were located to the northwest of the spring. This site, with its mounds and multiple occupations, is one of the more important sites in the Wallace Reservoir.

With the filling of the reservoir, Mound B and parts of the village will be completely inundated. The lower slopes of Mound A will be flooded as high as the 435.6' (132.82m) contour. Approximately half of the village area will also be flooded. It is recommended that Ge10 be intensively investigated. Large area excavations should be plowed in the village and as much of the village area as possible (where no midden is present) should be stripped of plowzone and the exposed features mapped.

In Mound A, Stage 5 fill should be removed with power equipment and the underlying occupation surface investigated. The east/west trench should be completed so as to completely bisect the mound in order to investigate the earlier mound stages.

In Mound B, the latest intact summit surface should be completely exposed and investigated. The north-south trench should be completed so as to allow investigation of earlier mound stages.

9Ge58

UTM 3719984N 289576E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 30 .

9Ge173

UTM 3721240N 289120E

Ge173 is located on a slightly sloping surface adjacent to the floodplain 1100m north of Ge10 (Cold Springs).<sup>1</sup> Ten meters to the south of the site is a small creek which flows into a larger, more permanent creek 75m to the west. The area around the site is wooded, but the bottomland to the west is entirely in pasture.

The site, which was exposed in a small dirt road, extends approximately 15m along the road and 3-4m on either side of it. The following material was collected from the surface of the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Unidentified plain	2
--------------------	---

Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	2
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz utilized flake	1
Chert waste flakes	2
Chert utilized flake	1

Due to the small number of artifacts found on the surface, no estimate can be made concerning the date of occupation of this site. No posthole testing or extensive surface reconnaissance was conducted in the woods flanking the road. Site size can not, therefore, be accurately estimated.

It is recommended that site dimensions be determined by means of posthole testing and that two 2 meter square pits be excavated to determine the presence or absence of features.

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<sup>1</sup> This site is not shown on Figure 30 .

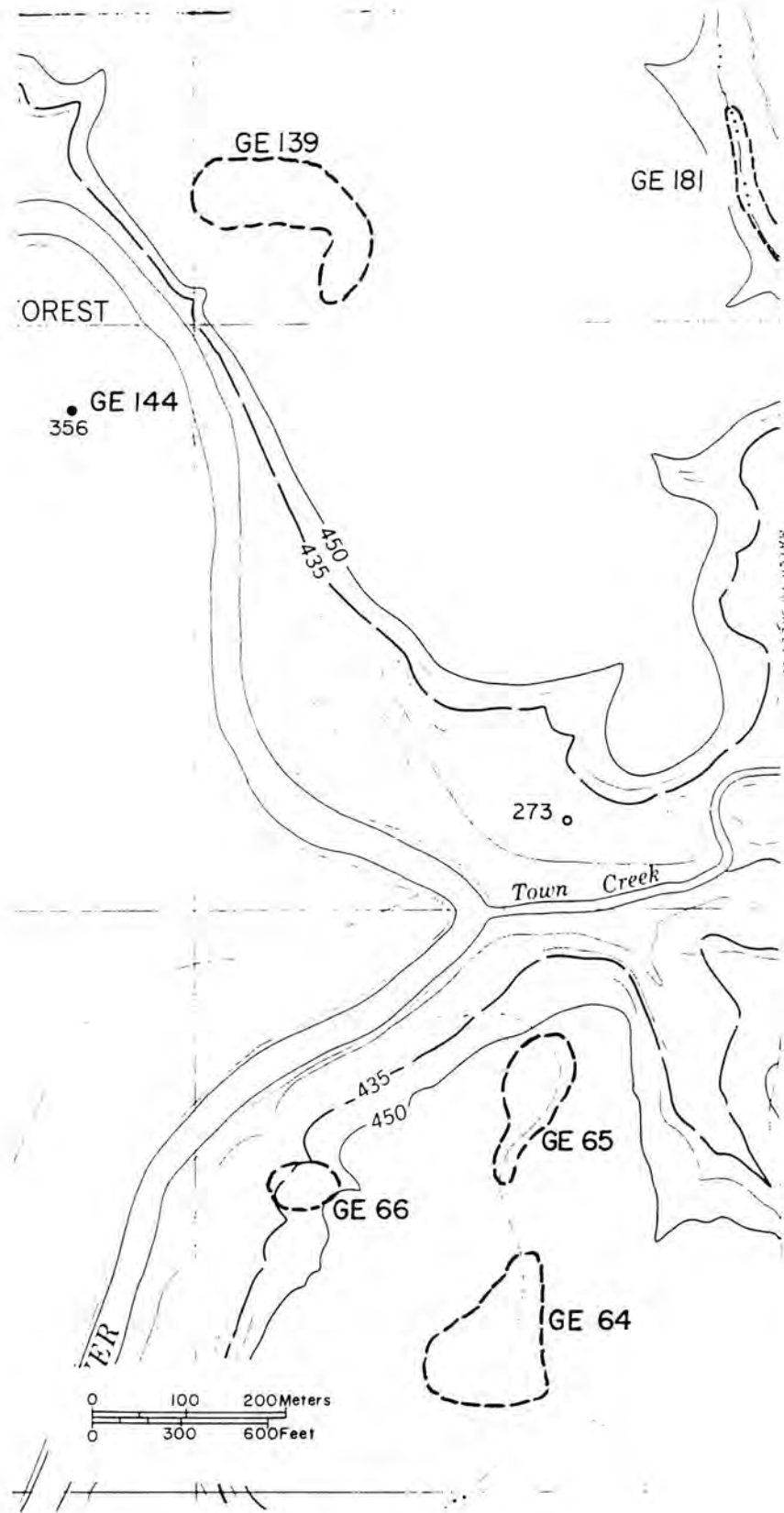


Figure 55

9Ge64 UTM N3718456 E290216

See Appendix 2 and Figure 55.

9Ge65 UTM N3718696 E290264

See Appendix 2 and Figure 55.

9Ge66 UTM N3918624 E290024

See Appendix 2 and Figure 55.

9Ge139 UTM N3719672 E290048

Ge139 is probably the same site which Smith (1971) recorded as Ge18, but since this identification is not certain, a new number has been assigned. The site is located on the edge of an upland bluff formed by the erosion of an immense gully which cuts back into the pasture in which the site is located (Figure 55). To the east of the site are the uplands, while to the west, at the base of the slope, is the Oconee River. Across the river is the large bottom on which the Dyar Mound (Ge5) is located, and upriver on the east side is the Cold Springs Site (Ge10). Town Creek is located approximately 700m down river from Ge139.

Much of the cleared area around the site is in pasture, but at the time of our visit, a 50m by 9m strip had been recently plowed. A complete surface collection was made from the surface of this exposed area. The collection contained the following material:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar Plain	64
Lamar residual decorated	23
Lamar (?) Check Stamped	1
Lamar pinched rims	3
Lamar punctated rim	1
Lithic	
Quartz waste flakes	3
Rocks	2

The site contains evidence of a single occupation during the Lamar Phase. Field notes do not indicate site dimensions, nor how the outline shown in Figure 55 was determined. Smith (1971) noted two postholes in the profile of a large gully on the site. The 1974-75 survey could find no evidence of such features, though they could easily have been destroyed during the three years between the two surveys. No other features were observed.

The site will not be flooded, but may be disturbed as a result of shoreline development subsequent to filling of the reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed and surface collected. In addition, two 2 meter square test pits should be excavated to determine the presence or absence of intact midden and features.

9Ge144

UTM N3719360 E289864

This site is located on a high part of the Oconee River floodplain 1150m down river from Ge5 and 700m up river from the mouth of Town Creek (Figure 55 ). The rise on which the site is located is probably an erosional remnant, but could not be positively identified as such during our brief visit. The site is on the summit of the rise, 115m from the west bank of the Oconee. To the west of the rise, a large floodplain stretches to the ridge slopes 1100m away. Directly across the river, an upland ridge extends to the waters edge.

The site was found during excavation of a posthole test (356) in a logged area which contained no surface artifacts. In the posthole test, red brown alluvial clay loam extended to a depth of 35 cm. At 35 cm, a dark gray clay loam midden was encountered. The midden, which extended to 50 cm, contained 4 undecorated sherds and several small pieces of charcoal. Between 50 and 85 cm was a tan clay loam zone which contained two rocks and a chert waste flake, and at 100 cm, a quartz waste flake was found in the yellow clay which was present beneath the tan loam.

The sherds in the midden zone were small and broken and could not be identified. The possibility of a midden is important and should be investigated further. The lithic debris from beneath the midden zone suggests the presence of an earlier occupation.

The site will be flooded. The site merits additional testing in the form of a single 2 meter square pit.

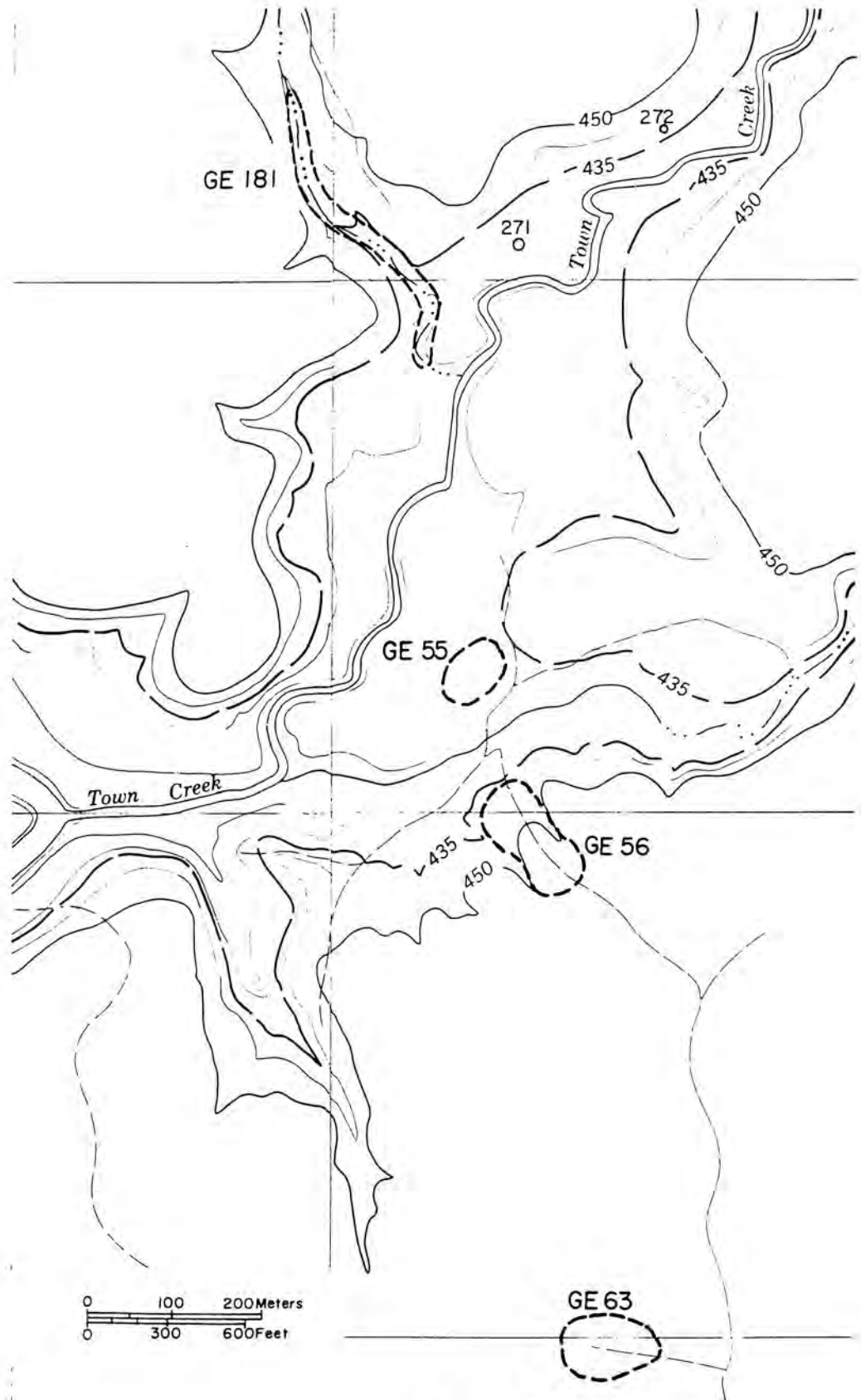


Figure 56



9Ge55 UTM N3719072 E290720

See Appendix 2 and Figure 56.

9Ge56 UTM N3718912 E290768

See Appendix 2 and Figure 56.

9Ge63  
See Appendix 2 and Figure 56. UTM

9Ge181  
This site is represented by a collection of sherds obtained from the bed of a small creek that is tributary to Town Creek (Figure 56 ). The creek flows in a southerly direction through an area of low, deeply alluviated bottomlands. Upland ridges are present on both sides of the creek. The following collection was obtained from approximately 350m of creek bed.

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar pinched rim	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Residual decorated	17
Residual plain	41

The vast majority of the pottery from the creek is Lamar, but two Etowah sherds were also present. The residual plain and decorated sherds are mainly grit-tempered and most are probably Lamar, although some may be Etowah.

An attempt was made to locate the site from which the sherds were being eroded into the creek, but none was found. Since there is a greater expanse of bottomland on the east side of the creek, it is possible that the site lies in that direction. Dense vegetation at the time of our visit (summer) prevented a thorough search of the overgrown pasture through which the creek flows.

No further investigation of this "site" is considered necessary.

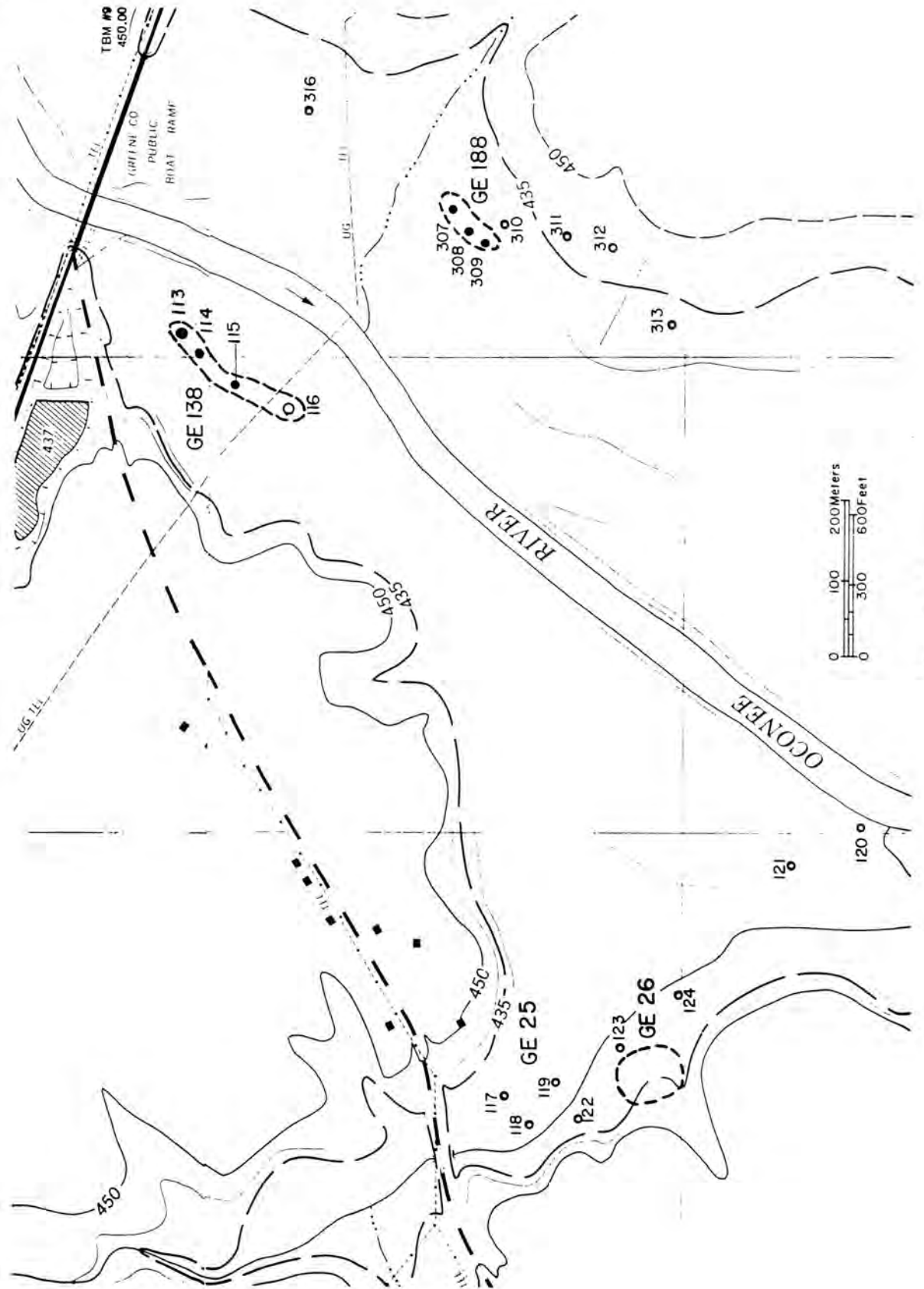


Figure 57

9Ge25

UTM N3717336 E287768

9Ge25 is located in a cultivated field along the northern bank of a small creek which flows into the Oconee River from the west (Figure 57). The site is on a narrow floodplain associated with the creek and is surrounded by slightly higher land.

Smith (1971) who recorded the site made a surface collection from a portion of the field not delineated on his map. He obtained the following materials:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Incised (Cross-hatched)	1
Lamar Plain	27
Lamar rim-punctated	1

Lithic

Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz projectile points	2
Chert waste flakes	3

The 1974-75 survey could not locate this site despite recent cultivation of the field and an intensive search. Three posthole tests (117-119) were excavated in order to determine if buried midden or artifacts were present in the presumed site area. These produced red clay alluvium to depths ranging from 45 cm (PH 118) to 90 cm (PH 119) with banded clays and sands below. PH 117 extended to 135 cm while PH 118 and 119 were terminated at 110 cm. In all three cases, the lower levels were composed of gray or gray and red compact clays.

Although this site could not be relocated, Smith's collection suggests a short-term Lamar occupation and a possible Archaic occupation. The size and exact location of the site are not known. No further work is recommended for this site.

9Ge26

UTM N3717168 E287768

9Ge26 is located in a long, narrow cultivated field across a small creek to the south of Ge25 (Figure 57 ). The field extends along a narrow floodplain with the creek to the northeast and the upland slopes to the southwest. The site was first recorded by Smith (1971) who collected the following material from the field surface.:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz angular fragment	1
Quartz tool-possibly a knife	1
Chert waste flakes	2
Chert utilized flake	1
Chert projectile point (beveled and basally ground)	1
Rhyolite flake	1
Fragment of steatite (talc)	1

The 1974-75 survey collected the following additional material:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz end-scraper (Plate 15, T)	1
Portion of Quartz projectile point (Plate 15, L)	1
Chert waste flakes	1
Chert retouched flake	1
Rocks	2

The surface material was collected from an area approximately seventy-five meters in diameter in the south-central part of the field. Posthole testing (P.H. 122-124) indicates that clay subsoil is present below 30 cm of plowzone.

The site appears to have been the location of a short term Archaic occupation, though the presence of both quartz tools and a beveled and basally ground chert point suggests that the site may have been used on more than one occasion.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that two test pits, meaning at least 2m squares, be excavated to determine whether midden or features are preserved below plowzone. If midden and/or features are present, more extensive excavation would be merited.

9Gel38

UTM N3717648 E288720

This site is located on the west side of the Oconee River just south of Highway 278, in a large pasture (Figure 57). A 1m high rise, probably an ancient natural levee, runs parallel to the river for approximately 250m in the southern half of the pasture. This rise, which is between 30 and 60m wide, is set back from the river approximately 60m. To the east and west are areas of flat, deeply alluviated floodplain, while 70 to 80m west, the slope to the uplands begins. The rise continues for an undetermined distance in the woods on the south side of the pasture.

Since grasses completely obscured the ground surface in this pasture, four posthole tests were excavated to determine if the rise contained evidence of occupation (Figure 58). Posthole test 113 was excavated 25m from the north end of the ridge near the crest of the rise. From the surface to 40cm was river-deposited red clay loam, but from 40 to 50 cm was a zone of dark, midden stained sand which contained one Lamar cross-hatched incised sherd and two fragments of quartzite which are probably fire-cracked. From 50 to 140 cm were various sand and clay zones which contained no evidence of occupation. The posthole test was terminated at 140 cm. Posthole test 114 was excavated 25m farther along the crest of the ridge to the southwest of posthole test 113. In this test, 20 cm of alluvial clay followed by 10 cm of brown sand overlaid the possible midden stained sand. The stained sand extended from 30 to 50 cm, but contained only four quartzite flakes and two quartzite angular fragments, all of which may have been the result of firecracking. In the yellow sand below this zone, one rock, four quartz waste flakes, and one quartz angular fragment were found between 50 and 90 cm below the surface. Sterile yellow sandy loam continued to 130 cm where the test was stopped. A third posthole test (115) was excavated 25m farther southwest along the crest of the ridge. Nine rocks, some possibly fire-cracked, were found at a depth of 30 to 60 cm in brown sand. The upper 30 cm of this posthole test contained red clay alluvium, while between 60 and 120 cm was sand. The posthole test did not go below 120 cm. A final posthole test (116) was excavated 75m from posthole test 115. It contained only a red brown clay loam which extended from the surface to 90 cm where the test was terminated.

The rise on which Gel38 is located appears to be at least partially alluvial in origin, though it may be a remnant feature with alluvial additions rather than a natural levee. Occupation appears to have occurred on the site at least during the Lamar Phase and possibly also during other, earlier pre-historic phases.

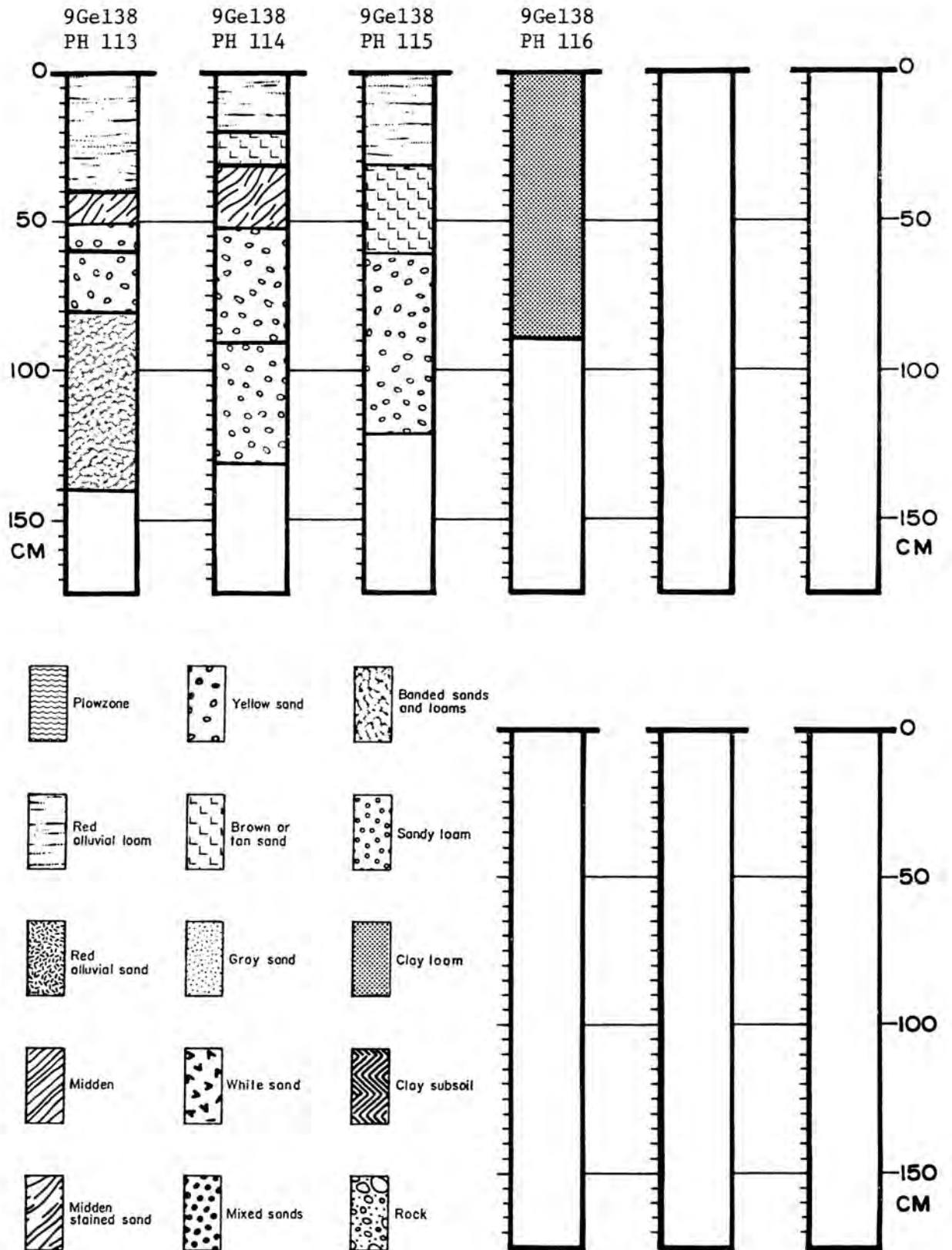


Figure 58



This site will be flooded by the proposed reservoir. Limited posthole testing should be conducted to determine the limits of the occupation areas for the two possible components present. The site merits additional investigation. Several (2-4) test pits, measuring 2m square, should be excavated to better investigate natural stratigraphy and to determine whether features and/or artifact clustering occur. If the latter are present, extensive site excavations would be called for.

9Ge188

UTM N3717360 E288936

This site is located in a pasture adjacent to the floodplain of the Oconee River 1 km northeast of Ge187 (Figure 57). The pasture is high enough to escape most floods, but it is on a slope rather than on a ridge top. A small intermittent stream is located just to the north of the site, while the Oconee is 200m to the west. A low, fairly level floodplain occupies the area between the site and the river.

Several small sherds exposed in the ruts of a dirt road indicated the presence of this site. A collection of the road and limited exposed surface in the area to the west of the road yielded 18 unidentifiable plain sherds (probably Lamar) and 6 quartz flakes. Four posthole tests (307-310) were excavated in an attempt to define the limits of the site. Contents were as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	P.H. 307 0-23 cm	P.H. 308 30-40 cm	P.H. 309 10-40 cm
Ceramic			
Ocmulgee Fields Incised		1	
Lamar Plain (?)	2		1
Lithic			
Quartz waste flakes	1		
Rocks	1	1	

In posthole test 307, the artifacts were in a brown sandy loam plowzone, while in 308, they were from a gray black loam with charcoal flecks which may be a thin midden zone. This zone began 15 cm beneath the base of the plowzone. In 309, the only artifact, one small sherd, came from a compact yellow clay, although it may have tumbled down from the plowzone which was 10 cm.



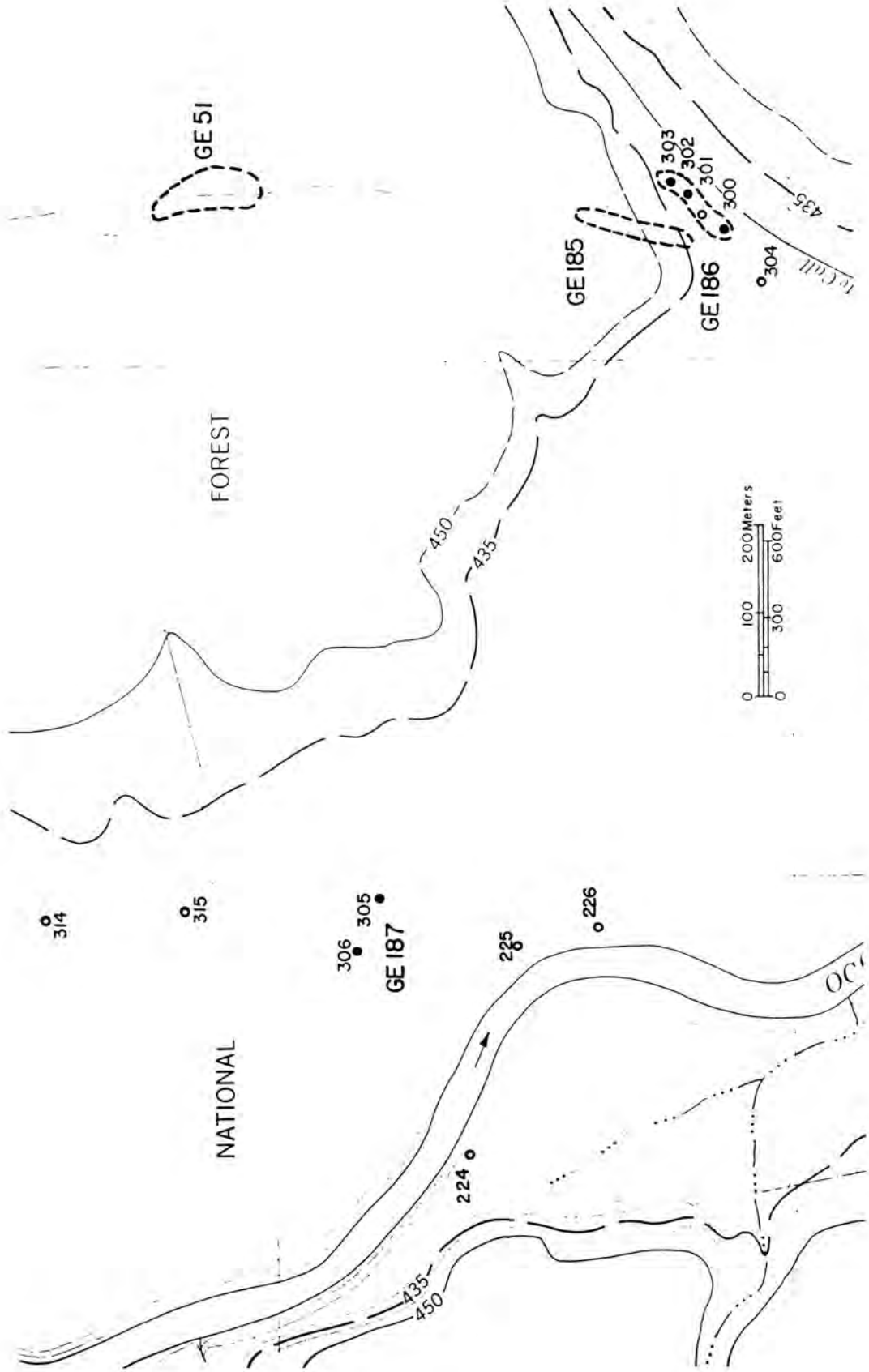


Figure 59

9Ge51

UTM N3716840 E289600

See Appendix 2 and Figure 59.

9Ge185

UTM N3716048 E289408

This site is located on the east side of the Oconee River just north of McCall Creek (Figure 60 ). It consists of a scatter of artifacts in a dirt road which runs from a flat upland ridge down to the floodplain adjacent to the creek. Artifacts are scattered for a distance of 150m along the road which is fairly flat near the top of the ridge but becomes steeper as it moves down the slope. The land drops off gradually on both sides of the road, so it is unlikely that the site extends very far in either direction.

The site has been greatly disturbed due to the road and erosion. All of the topsoil appears to have been eroded from the site, and small gullies are present in the road and along the wooded fringes. A surface collection was made from an area which measured 150m along the slope of the road and 8 to 10m on either side of it. The collection contained the following material:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramic

Unidentified Plain	6
--------------------	---

##### Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	61
Quartz angular fragments	11
Quartz biface	1
Quartz retouched flake tool	1
Quartz utilized flakes	4
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tool fragment	1
Chert waste flakes	19
Chert angular fragments	3
Flakes of unidentified rock	2
Fragments of steatite	2
Fragment of a polished celt	1

The main occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Middle Archaic with a later visit during an unidentified ceramic phase. Neither occupation appears to have been either intensive or extensive.

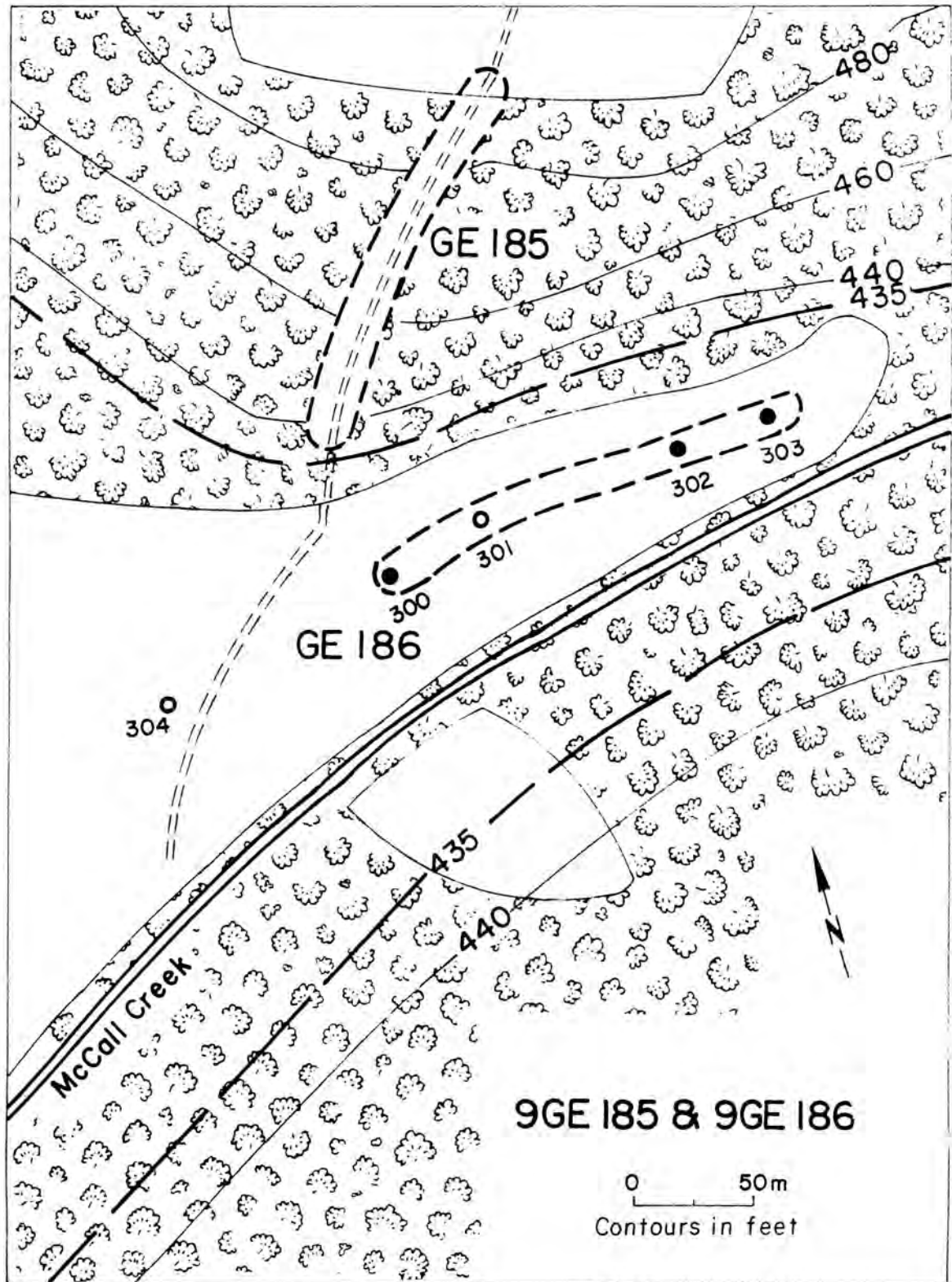


Figure 60

Only the lower end of this site will be flood, but the remainder will be exposed to shoreline erosion. No further work is recommended for Gel85 since most of the site has been destroyed by erosion.

9Gel86

UTM N3715960 E289456

This site is located on the floodplain of the Oconee River adjacent to McCall Creek. A narrow floodplain valley extends up McCall Creek between two upland ridges, and it is in this valley that Gel86 is located (Figure 60). The widest part of the valley floor is 100m across and it gradually tapers out approximately 300m up the creek. West of the valley is an extensive floodplain which measures 700m by 1100m. The river is located 700m to the west of the site.

A portion of the valley floor and adjacent extensive floodplain are currently used as pasture. The surrounding areas are part of the Oconee National Forest and are heavily wooded.

This site was located in the valley floodplain by posthole testing. No surface indications of occupation were observed due to the thick carpet of pasture grass. Four posthole tests (300-303) were excavated along a slight rise which ran along the north side of the valley, and a fifth posthole test (304) was excavated in a part of the pasture outside the valley. Posthole tests 300, 302, and 303 each produced artifacts. Profiles of these posthole tests are shown on Figure 61, and contents were as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	P.H. 300 0-30 cm	P.H. 301 30-55 cm	P.H. 302 90 cm	P.H. 303 0-20 cm
Ceramic				
Lamar Burnished Plain	1			
Residual Plain				4
Lithic				
Quartz waste flakes			1	
Quartz projectile point		1		
Pebbles			2	

All five posthole tests contained a plowzone. Postholes 301 and 302 contained a strata of dark brown loam which looked like midden, but no artifacts were present. Posthole tests 300 and 303 each contained sherds in the

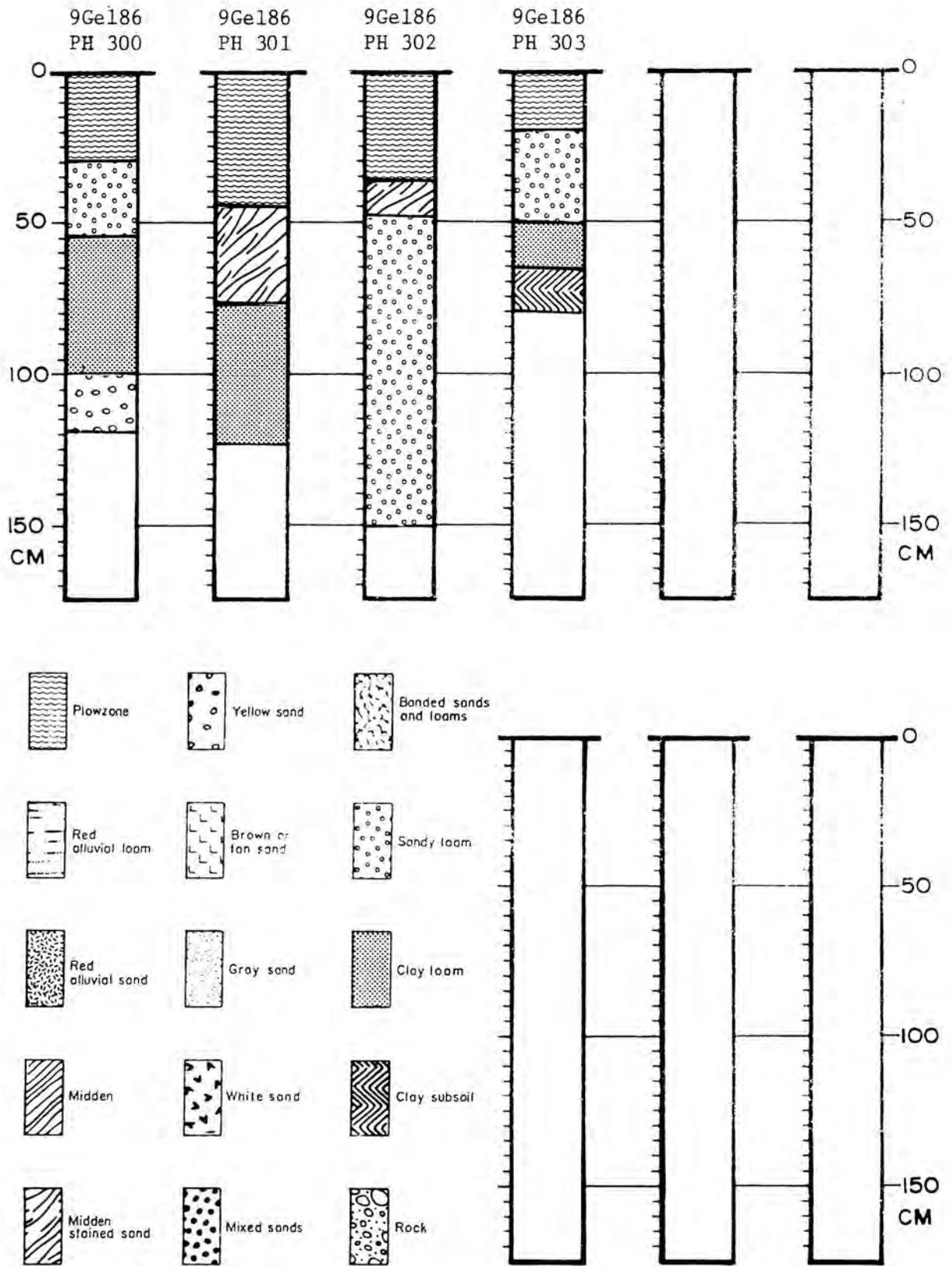


Figure 61

plowzone. At 90 cm in posthole test 302, a quartz projectile point was found but no further evidence of occupation was encountered at that depth in any of the other posthole tests. Total distance between posthole tests 300 and 303 was 190m. In a further attempt to determine if the immediate vicinity contained any other evidence of occupation, the channel and associated sand bars of McCall Creek were checked for artifacts. A total of 11 eroded sherds were recovered from that portion of the creek adjacent to Gel86. Most have tempering material similar to that found in Lamar ceramics in the Oconee Valley.

This site appears to have been occupied during the Lamar Phase. An earlier occupation is suggested by the quartz projectile point found in a deeper level.

The area will be flooded. The site merits further investigation. As a first step it should be plowed and surface collected. Two or three test pits measuring 2m square, should then be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy and the nature of the artifact bearing strata. Finally if intact occupation layers are present, further more extension excavation should be undertaken.

9Gel87

UTM N3716384 E288672

This site is located on a rise situated in the Oconee River floodplain, approximately 1.3 km upriver from the mouth of McCall Creek (Figure 59 ). The rise, which is probably an erosional remnant, measures 175m east-west by 100m north-south. The surrounding area is predominantly low, flat floodplain with the uplands slopes beginning only 100m to the east. The river is only 100m to the southwest.

The entire rise is currently cleared and used as a pasture. Dense grass and briars obscure the surface; there was no surface indication of aboriginal occupation. Two posthole tests (305 and 306), 75m apart, were excavated on the remnant. Each of the posthole tests produced unidentified (but probably Lamar) plain sherds: posthole test 305 contained 1, and 306 contained 2. All three sherds were from the plowzone which extended to 20 cm in each test. In 305, subsoil was encountered at 43 cm beneath the plowzone and an 18 cm thick yellow sandy loam strata, while in 306, the subsoil was encountered directly below the plowzone.

Occupation of this site appears to have been of limited duration and intensity. The three sherds recovered probably date to the Lamar Phase. The site will be completely inundated. The site merits further investigation.

As a first step it should be plowed and surface collected. Two or three test pits measuring 2m square, should then be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy and the nature of the artifact bearing strata. Finally, if intact occupation layers are present, further more extension excavation should be undertaken.



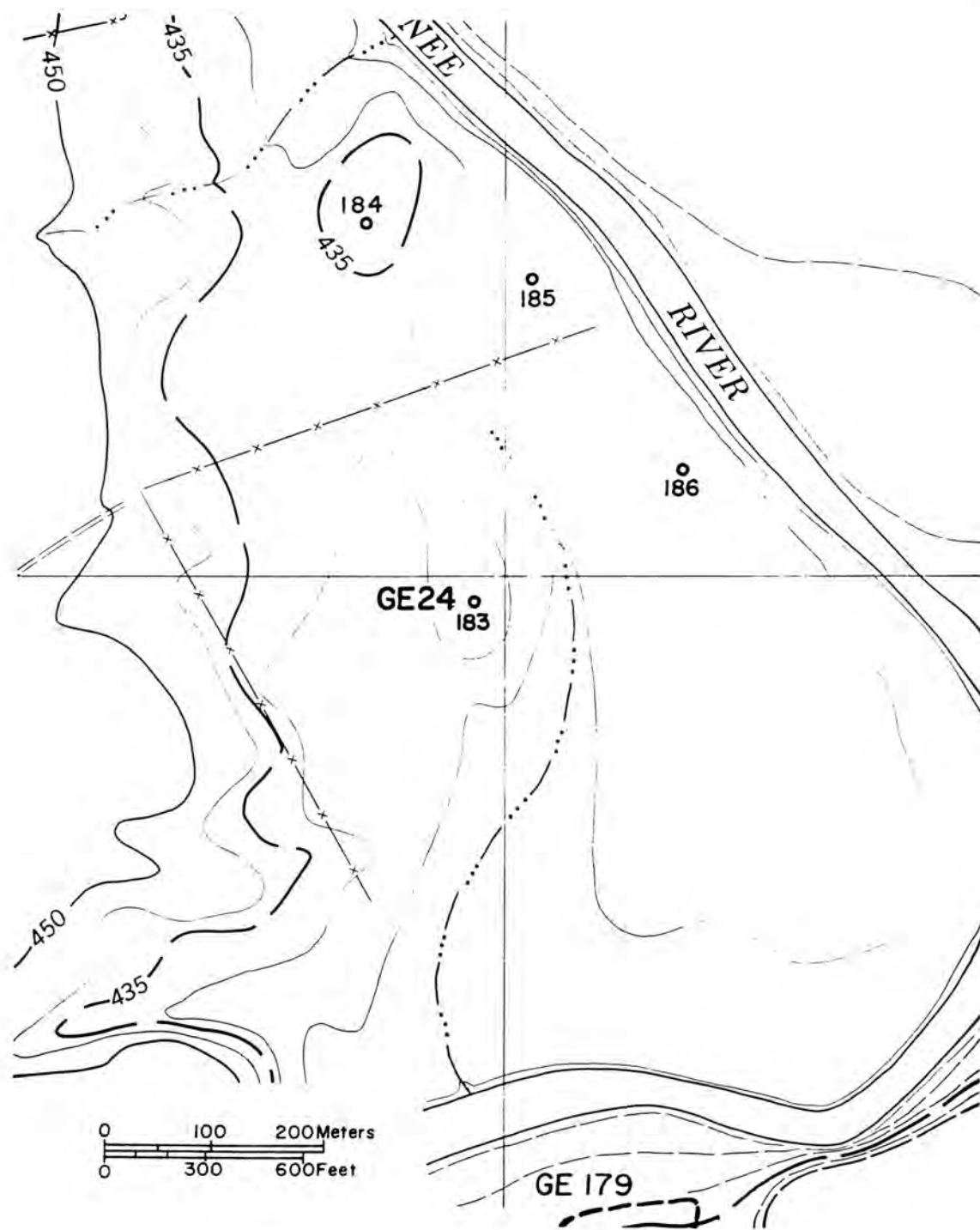


Figure 62

9Ge24

UTM N3715120 E288456

Ge24 is located on a large bend of the Oconee River approximately 1.6 km above the mouth of the Apalachee River (Figure 62 ). The site is on a high ridge approximately 400m west of the river; the intervening area is a low, relatively flat floodplain. Directly to the east of the ridge is a low, swampy area which, at one time, was probably the channel of the river.

The site was first recorded by Smith (1971) as a village occupation on an erosional remnant. He reports that the land owner had encountered shell on the slopes of the ridge in previous years while plowing. A small collection made by Smith included the following materials:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar Plain	2
Residual decorated (probably Lamar Complicated Stamped)	2

Due to a dense growth of grasses and vines, the 1974-75 survey was unable to relocate the precise area from which Smith made his collection. A posthole test (183) revealed plowzone to a depth of 30 cm with clay subsoil below that level. No artifacts were found in the posthole test. A limited amount of shovel testing in several parts of the ridge failed to uncover either artifacts or shell. A visit with Mr. Edison Walker, owner of the site, revealed that several years ago, he had uncovered a single concentration of shell equal to about one bushel in volume. He completely dug through this shell without finding anything. The area in which the shells were reportedly found contained no shell fragments or sherds. It is likely that this single deposit was the "concentrations of river shells" referred to by Smith.

This site apparently represents a short-term occupation during the Lamar Phase. The site merits further investigation. The rise should be plowed and surface collected. If the site is visible at this stage of investigation, test pits measuring 2 meters square, should be excavated in order to determine whether intact midden and features exist below plowzone. Should feature be present, a large area of plow should be removed and the features mapped and excavated.

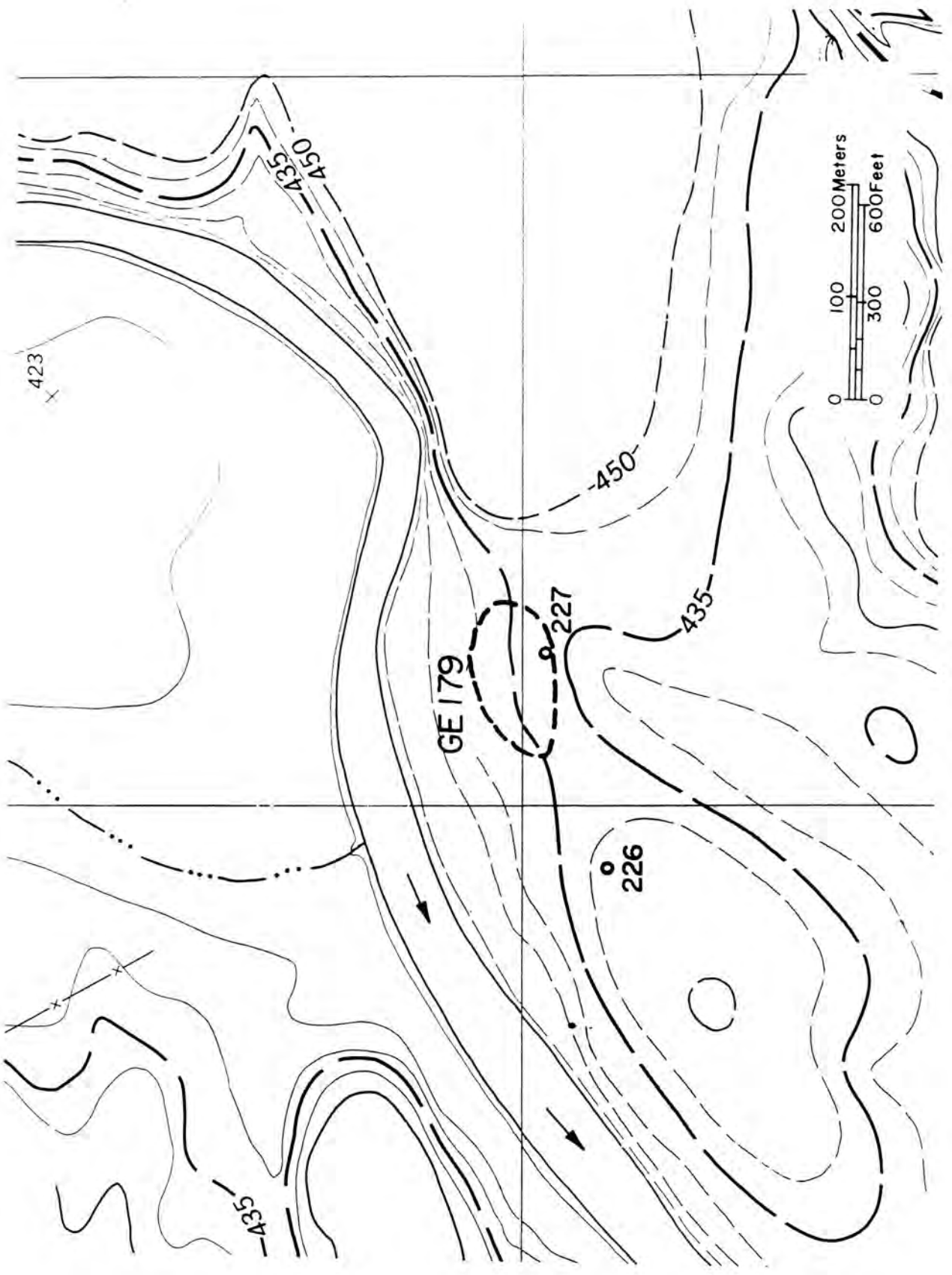


Figure 63

9Ge179

UTM N3714480 E288312

This site is located on a large erosional remnant on the east side of the Oconee River 1 km (in a direct line) north of the mouth of the Apalachee River (Figure 63 ). The remnant ridge begins at the base of a large upland ridge and extends southwest along the bank of the river for approximately 700m. Width ranges from 50m near the northeast end to over 200m farther to the southwest. The ridge rises a maximum of 12 to 14m above the surrounding floodplain. To the south of the remnant is Cobb Creek. Across the river are upland ridges which extend down almost to the water's edge.

The entire bottomland area has been recently logged; vegetation and slash made much of the area impossible to survey.

The site was found at the base of the uplands near the northeast end of the remnant ridge. At that point, the remnant is relatively narrow and lower than it is farther west. A small collection of artifacts was made from the badly eroded surface of a logging ramp. The collection contained the following material:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramic

Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	3
Unidentified Plain	9

##### Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	2
Quartz Projectile point base	1

The surface collection indicates that the site was occupied briefly during the Cartersville Phase. The entire surface of the logging ramp in which the site is exposed has been bulldozed away, so it is likely that most of the site has been destroyed. Two posthole tests (226 and 227) were excavated in the area of the site. Posthole test 226 was located approximately 100m southwest of the actual site. It contained 70 cm of tan sandy loam overlying yellow clay loam. Posthole test 227 was located within the site limits, but contained soil similar to that of posthole 226. No evidence of occupation was encountered in either posthole test.

An attempt was made to reach the higher, broader part of the ridge, but was thwarted by the summer vegetation in the recently logged area. This part of the ridge would be an ideal location for a site, and it is possible that the main site of which Gel79 is only a part is located there.

The remnant ridge will become a peninsula subject to erosion once Wallace Reservoir is filled. Since Cartersville sites are relatively rare in the reservoir, an effort should be made to surface survey the ridge. Power equipment could be used to clear and plow several strips across the ridgetop. Data obtained in this fashion would include: site location, site size, and representative artifact collection.

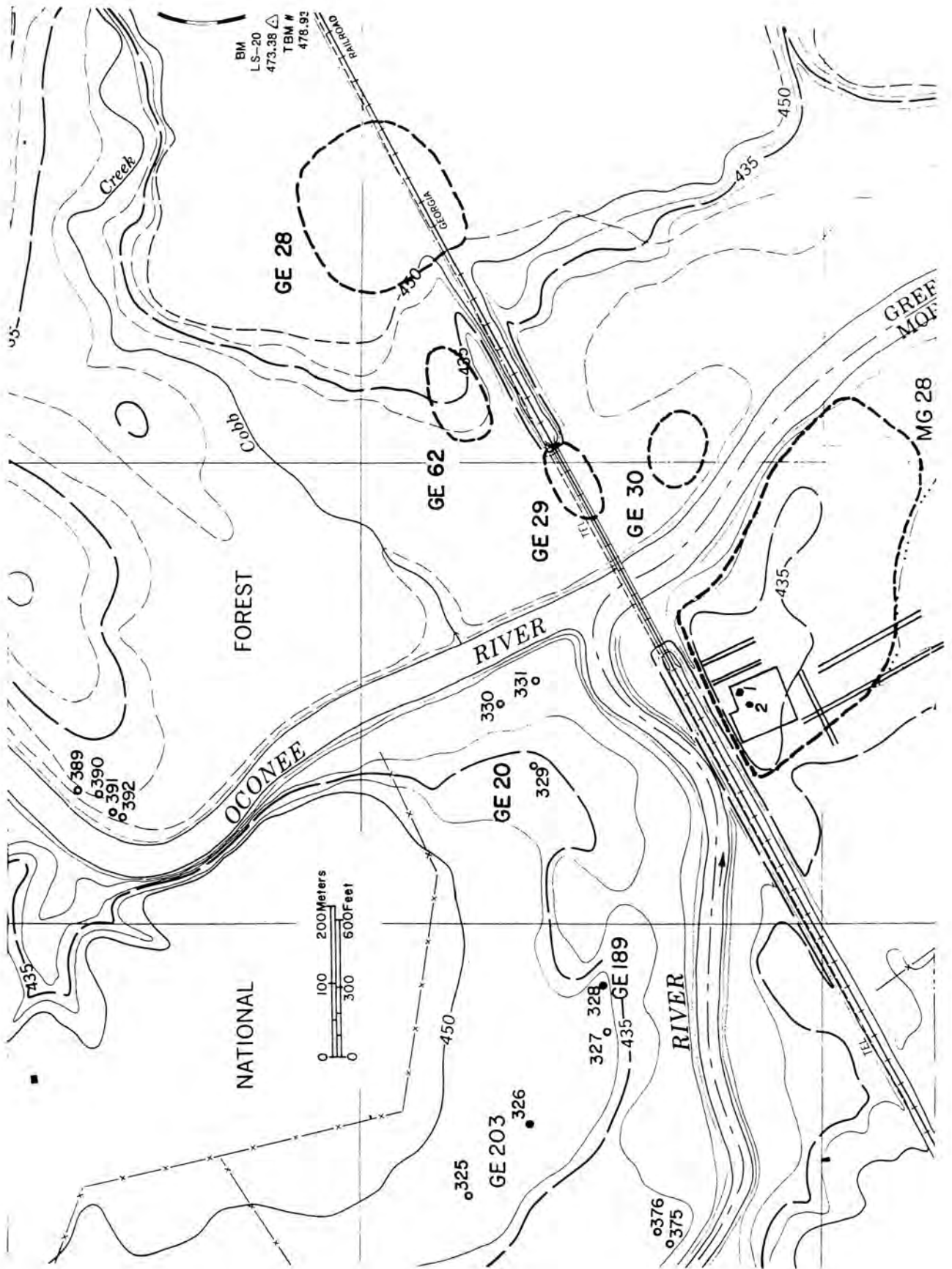


Figure 64

9Ge20

UTM N3714000 E288216

This site, originally recorded by Smith during his 1971 survey, is located on the west side of the Oconee River just north of its confluence with the Apalachee River (Figure 64 ). Although the exact location of Smith's site is not known, a high terrace in the area indicated on his map is the most likely location. The dimensions of the site are not known.

The entire terrace is covered with a dense growth of Coastal Bermuda grass, which rendered surface collecting impossible. The 1974-75 survey recovered no material from this site, but Smith recovered the following:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	7

A single posthole test (329) on the above mentioned terrace exposed a plowzone of brown sandy loam which extended to a depth of 20 cm, where subsoil was encountered. No artifacts or other indications of previous occupation were encountered in this test. No further subsurface testing was conducted. This site appears to have been occupied for a brief time period during the Lamar Phase.

Smith (1971) suggests that a frontier fort may have been located in the vicinity of Ge20. In 1786 and 1787, a number of forts were constructed along the east bank of the Oconee to defend the settlements which were located on land ceded by the Indians in 1770 (Hunt 1973). Fort Phillips was built at or near the junction of the Apalachee and Oconee Rivers during that time period. The Fort could be located in the vicinity of 9Ge20.

The proposed reservoir will not flood the terrace on which Ge20 is located, but will come up to the lower edge of it. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Two 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not midden and/or features exist below plowzone. If located, additional excavation would be merited.

Further work should be conducted in an attempt to locate the remains of Fort Phillips. This work would consist of a literature and land plat search supplemented by field investigations if its location can be narrowed to a certain limited area around the confluence. If the preserved remains of the fort are located by these procedures, extensive excavation would be merited.



9Ge28 UTM 3714048N 289192E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 64 .

9Ge29 UTM 3713744N 288624E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 64 .

9Ge30 UTM 3713576N 288768E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 64 .

9Ge62 UTM N3714000 E288840

See Appendix 2 and Figure 64 .

9Ge189 UTM N3713720 E287912

Site Gel89 is located on the north side of the Apalachee River 450m west of its junction with the Oconee River (Figure 64 ). The site is on a level terrace which extends more than one km up the Apalachee. A large depression, apparently a borrow pit for the nearby Georgia Railroad, is present to the east of the site area.

The entire field in which Gel89 and other nearby sites were located is currently in pasture, so that no surface indications of occupation were present. A posthole test (328) was excavated 30m southwest of the railroad borrow area in a search for buried sites. The posthole test contained 5 plain sherds in the plowzone which extended to a depth of 30 cm below the surface. Red clay subsoil was present beneath the plowzone.

The five sherds found in the posthole test were grit-tempered and were probably Lamar, although their badly eroded surfaces preclude any definite identification. The size of this site is unknown, since no other posthole tests were excavated in the immediately vicinity of 328, but posthole test 327, 70m west of 328 contained no evidence of occupation.

The site will not be flooded, but it may be subjected to erosion; since it will be located near the shoreline of the reservoir. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. One or more 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not intact features exist below plowzone. If they do, additional extensive excavation would be merited.

9Ge203

UTM 3713820N 287780E

This site is located on the same terrace as site Ge189, and the description given for the area around that site also applies to Ge203 (Figure 64). Site Ge203 was found during excavation of a posthole test located on a slight rise approximately 200m northwest of Ge189. The posthole test (326) first encountered a brown sandy loam plowzone which extended from the surface to 20 cm. A single unidentified plain sherd and a small fragment of river clam shell were recovered from the brown loam. Below the brown loam was 20cm of red orange sandy loam which overlay the red clay subsoil. No further testing was conducted on the site.

From the limited testing conducted by the 1974-75 survey, it appears that this site, occupied during an unidentified ceramic phase, has been destroyed by plowing. Undisturbed midden or features may be present on other parts of the site, however.

The site will not be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. One or more 2m squares should be excavated to determine whether or not intact features exist below plowzone. If they do, further excavation would be merited.

9Mg28

UTM 3713504N 288504E

Site Mg28 is located at the junction of the Oconee and Apalachee Rivers in Morgan County (Figure 64). The site, which covers an area measuring approximately 250m northeast-southwest and 450m northwest-southeast, is on the south side of the Apalachee River and west of the Oconee. It occupies a low hill, now in pasture, which will be only partly flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. The Georgia Railroad crosses the Oconee River just to the north of the site.

Marshall and Mark Williams of Madison, Georgia first recorded the site in 1969. After visiting it, they excavated a number of test pits to determine the extent to which the site had been disturbed by plowing. They determined that the occupation dated entirely to the late prehistoric period, and that no undisturbed midden existed due to severe erosion and subsequent plowing. In an effort to locate features intruding into the subsoil on the hill summit, they used a road grader to scrape a series of cuts down to subsoil. During these scraping operations, two large pits were exposed, and excavated. Both pits were on the highest part of the hill only 50 or 60m from the Georgia Railroad track (Figure 64).

Pit 1 was approximately 2.14 m (7 feet) in diameter and 0.61 (2 feet) deep at its deepest point. The bottom of the pit was relatively flat while the sides were steeply sloped. The pit contained a wide variety of materials including hundreds of sherds, several small ceramic effigies, pipe fragments, charcoal, animal bone and shell. More than 50 vessels, most reconstructable were represented in the sherd collection from Pit 1. Shellfish remains included 2 species of fresh water clam, 3 species of aquatic

snails, and two species of land snail.

Of 31 vessels from Pit 1 stored in the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology, 15 are undecorated and 16 are incised.

Pit 2, located 21.5 m to the north northwest of Pit 1, was oval in shape with a length of 2.32m and a width of 1.83m. Its northwestern and southwestern sides were gradually sloping and shallow, while the eastern half of the pit was deeper with more steeply sloping sides. Maximum depth of Pit 2 was 0.21m. Like Pit 1, Pit 2 contained numerous broken pots, but no food bone or shellfish remains. Total number of identifiable pots recovered from Pit 2 was 17. Parts of 2 incised vessels and 1 undecorated vessel are the only Pit 2 materials presently housed at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology.

The pottery from the two pits was similar. A sample of the reconstructed vessels in the University of Georgia collection is illustrated in Figures 65 and 66. In order to determine whether the two pits were contemporaneous with the occupation represented by artifacts in the plow-zone, a sample of pottery from the Williams excavations was analyzed for comparison. The pottery (3215 sherds) came from a series of 9 test pits located approximately 100m southwest of the two pottery-filled refuse pits. The analysis indicates that the refuse pits and the village occupation are contemporaneous (Table 29). Fine, curvilinear incised, bold incised, and similar pinched rims were present in both analysis units (the test pits and the refuse pits). Complicated stamping, represented by only 2 small sherds in the refuse pits, was extremely rare in the village test pits where only 30 sherds were present. Since the collections from the two areas were similar in every way, the refuse pits probably represent a specialized disposal of pots associated with some unknown activity.

Two radiocarbon dates from Pit 1 indicate that the deposition of the pots occurred very late in the 17th century. Those dates are A.D. 1670  $\pm$  70 (UGA-140) for a wood sample and A.D. 1695  $\pm$  55 (UGA-252) for a sample of aquatic snail shells.

The 1974-75 survey visited the site and made a brief initial reconnaissance which was followed later by a second visit during which additional strips were cut to subsoil with a road grader. No pits or other features were exposed during these operations, and no further work was conducted on the site by the 1974-75 survey. The areas scraped to subsoil in 1969 and 1974-75 are shown on Figure 64.

The site will be partially flooded by the Wallace Reservoir, and the remainder will be located on an island. The margins of the site will be subjected to severe erosion once the lake is filled. It is recommended that additional road grader cuts be made in portions of the site not previously investigated, the purpose of these being the location and investigation of additional occupation features.

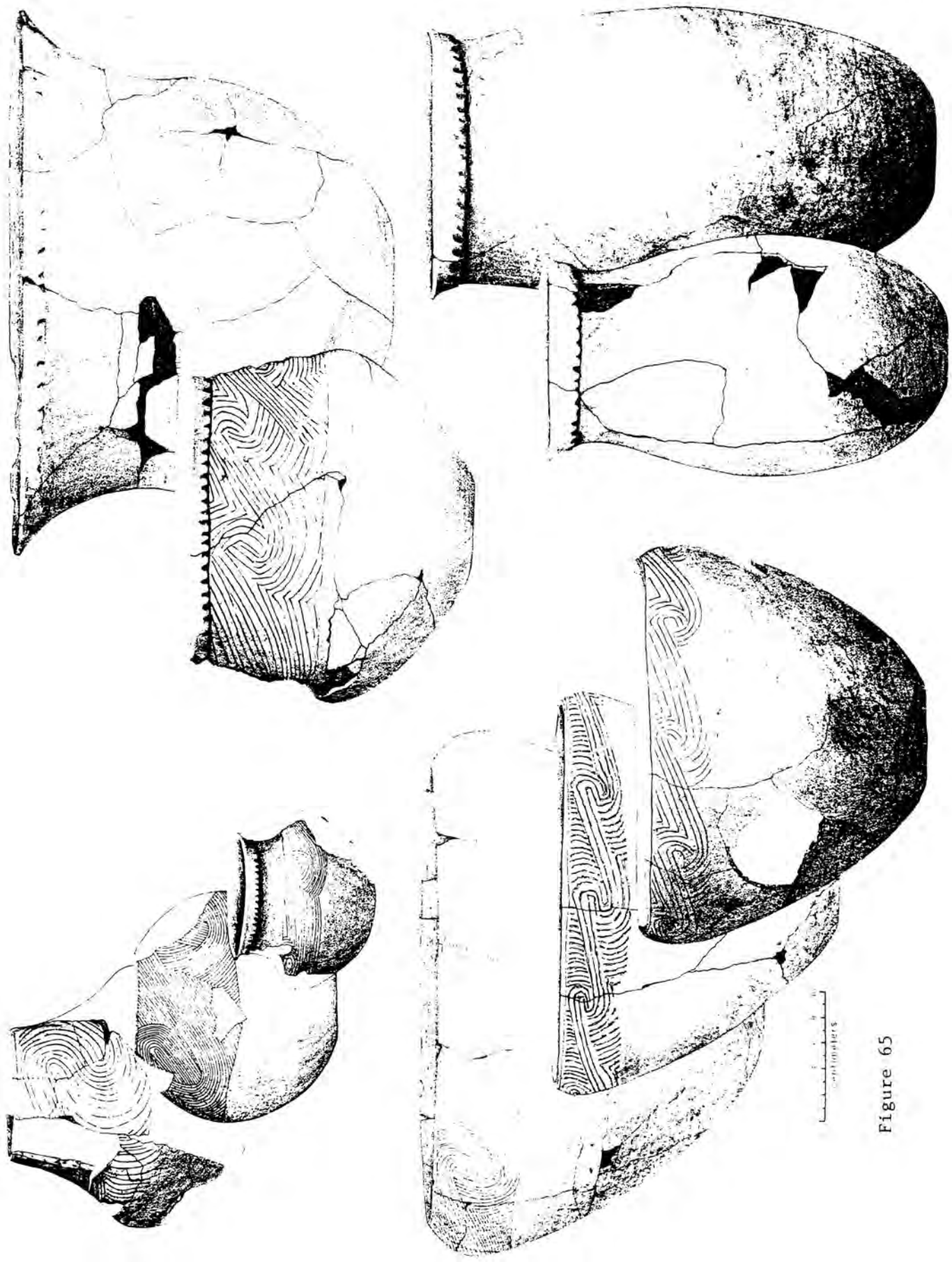


Figure 65



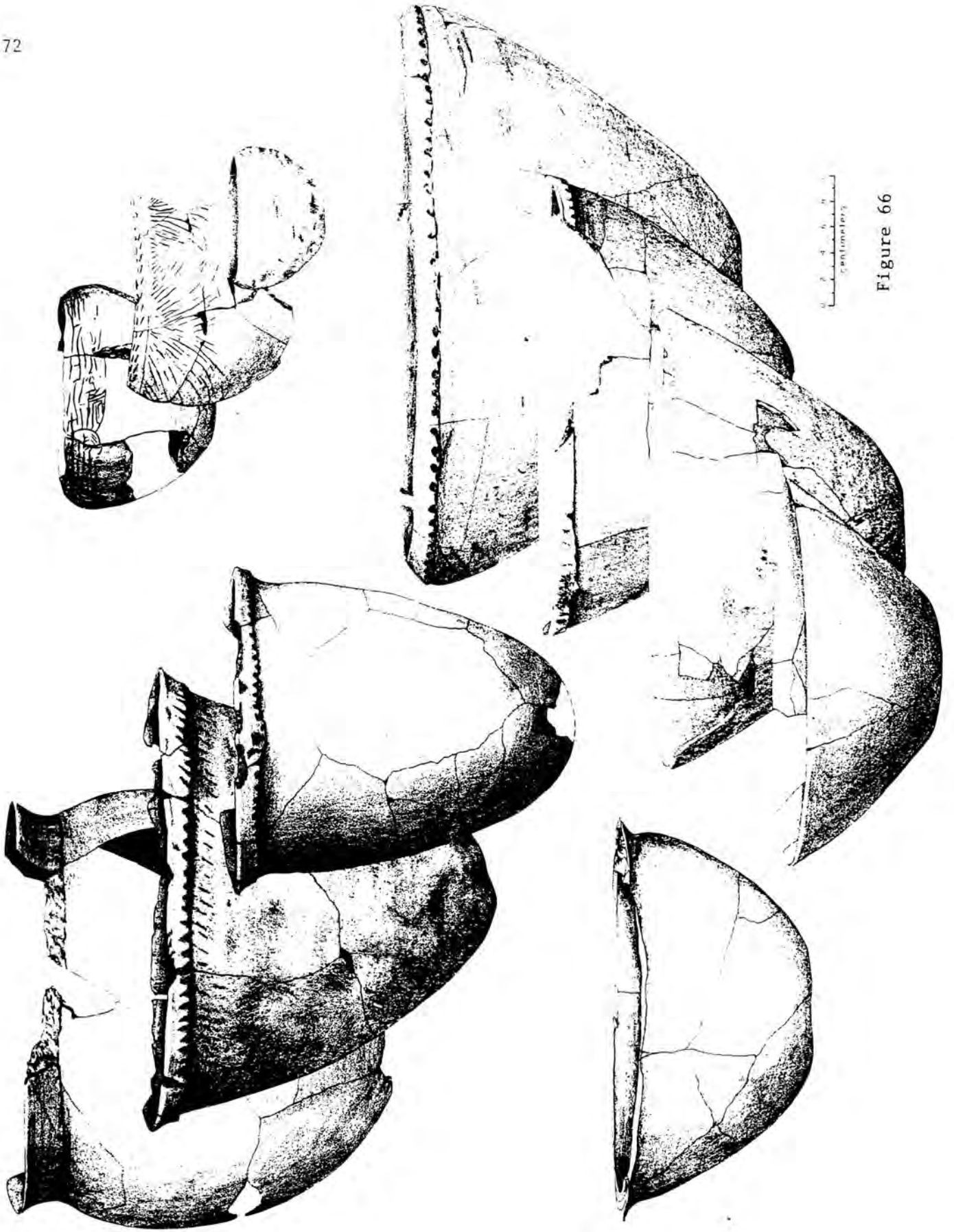


Figure 66

Table 29  
Mg 28 pottery counts from excavations  
conducted by Marshall and Mark Williams

Area 2	Ocmulgee Fields Incised	Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Lamar cross-hatch incised	Lamar pinched rims	Lamar punctated rims	Notched applique strip rims	T-rims	Nodes	Sherds missing from collection
Square 1	4	2	19	203	6				1		17 inc
Square 2		5	1	197	10		2			1	26 inc
Square 3	9	4	21	561	6	21	1				58 inc
Square 4	18	2	59	437	2	19		1	1		
Square 5	16	8	76	655		29	3		3		
Square 6	5	2	21	253		16	2				
Square 7	7	4	25	219		7	1				
Square 8	5	2	6	78		4					
Square 1A	46	1	2			2	3				

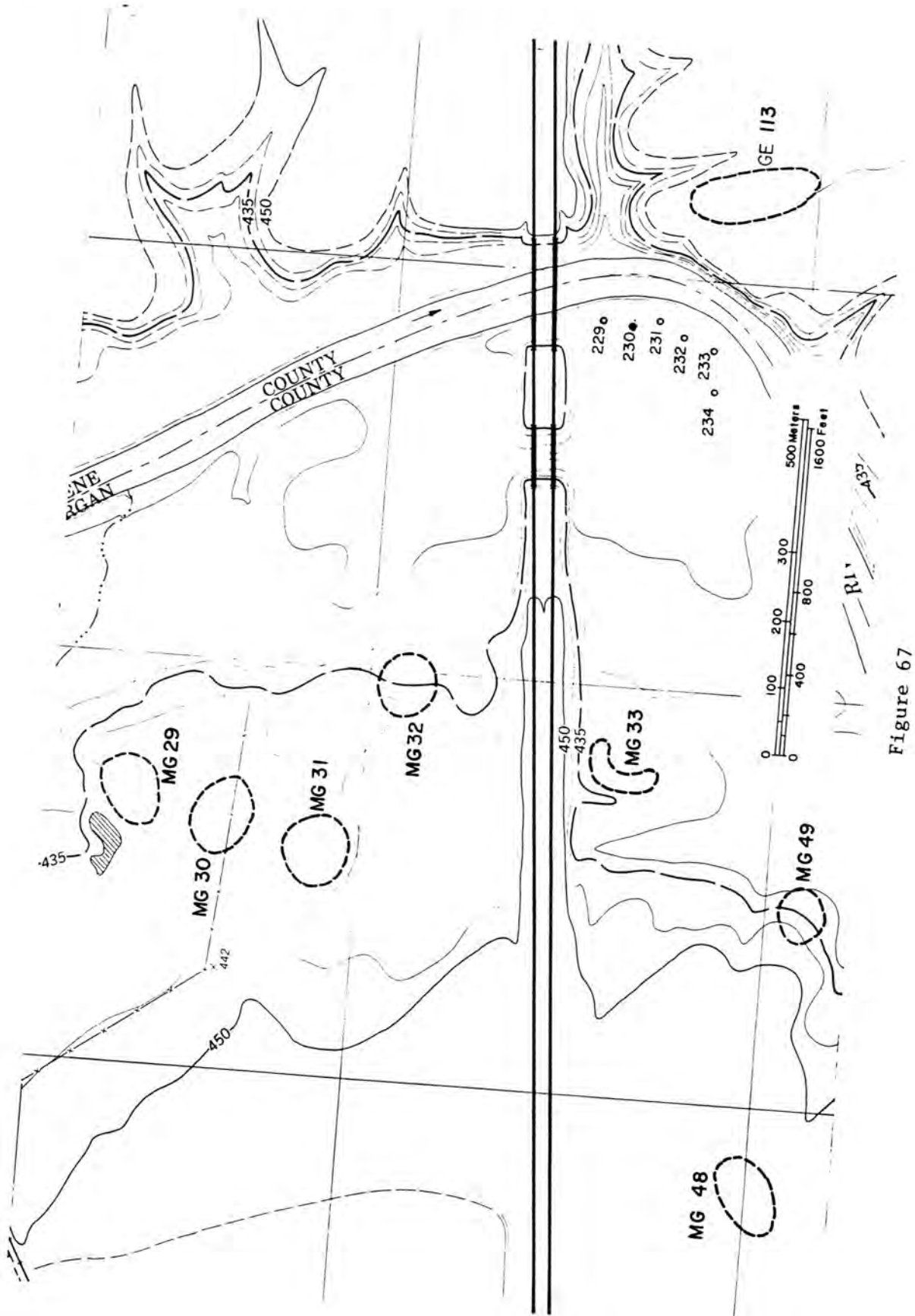


Figure 67



9Mg29	UTM	N3713192	E288528
9Mg30	UTM	N3713072	E288408
9Mg31	UTM	N3712840	E288408
9Mg32	UTM	N3712792	E288600
9Mg33	UTM	N3712456	E288528

These sites were located on a terrace to the south of Mg28, but were completely demolished during fill borrow operations associated with the construction of I-20 (Figure 67 ). The only available information on these sites comes from a brief description by Woody and Mark Williams, who recorded the sites prior to their destruction.

No definite size estimates are available for these sites, but each was apparently less than 100m in diameter. Surface collections made from the sites indicate that all were occupied primarily during the Lamar Phase. Shell was collected from the surface of Mg29 and Mg30 and from a disturbed feature at Mg31.

The collections of Lamar ceramics from all five are stored in the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology.

<u>9Mg48</u>	UTM	N3712048	E287768
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See Appendix 2 and Figure 67.

<u>9Mg49</u>	UTM	N3712000	E288024
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See Appendix 2 and Figure 67.

<u>9Ge113</u>	UTM	N3712216	E289384
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See Appendix 2 and Figure 67.

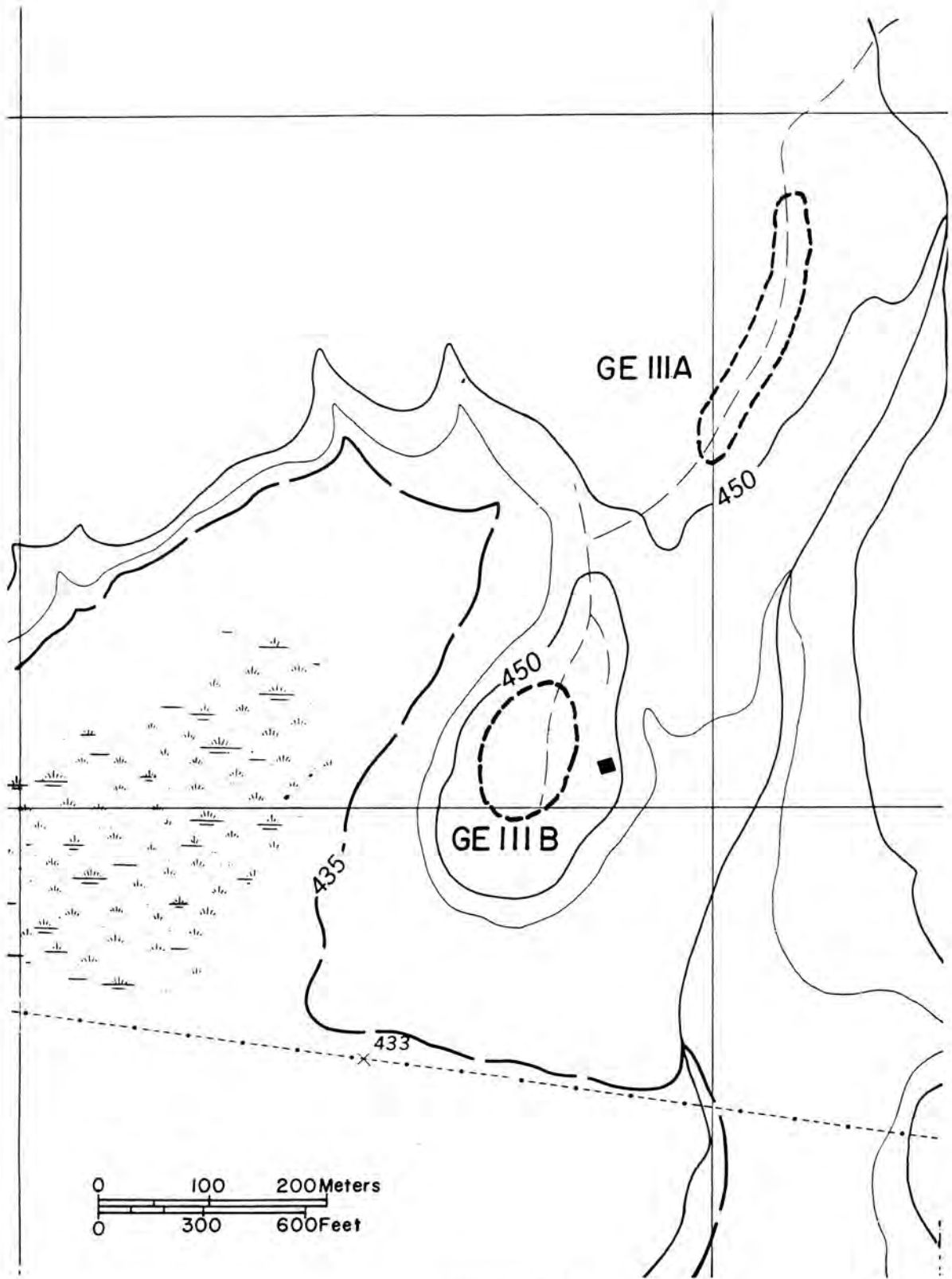


Figure 68

9Ge111

UTM N3719408 E284528

See Appendix 2 and Figure 68.



Figure 69

9Mg47

UTM N3717744 E284120

See Appendix 2 and Figure 69.

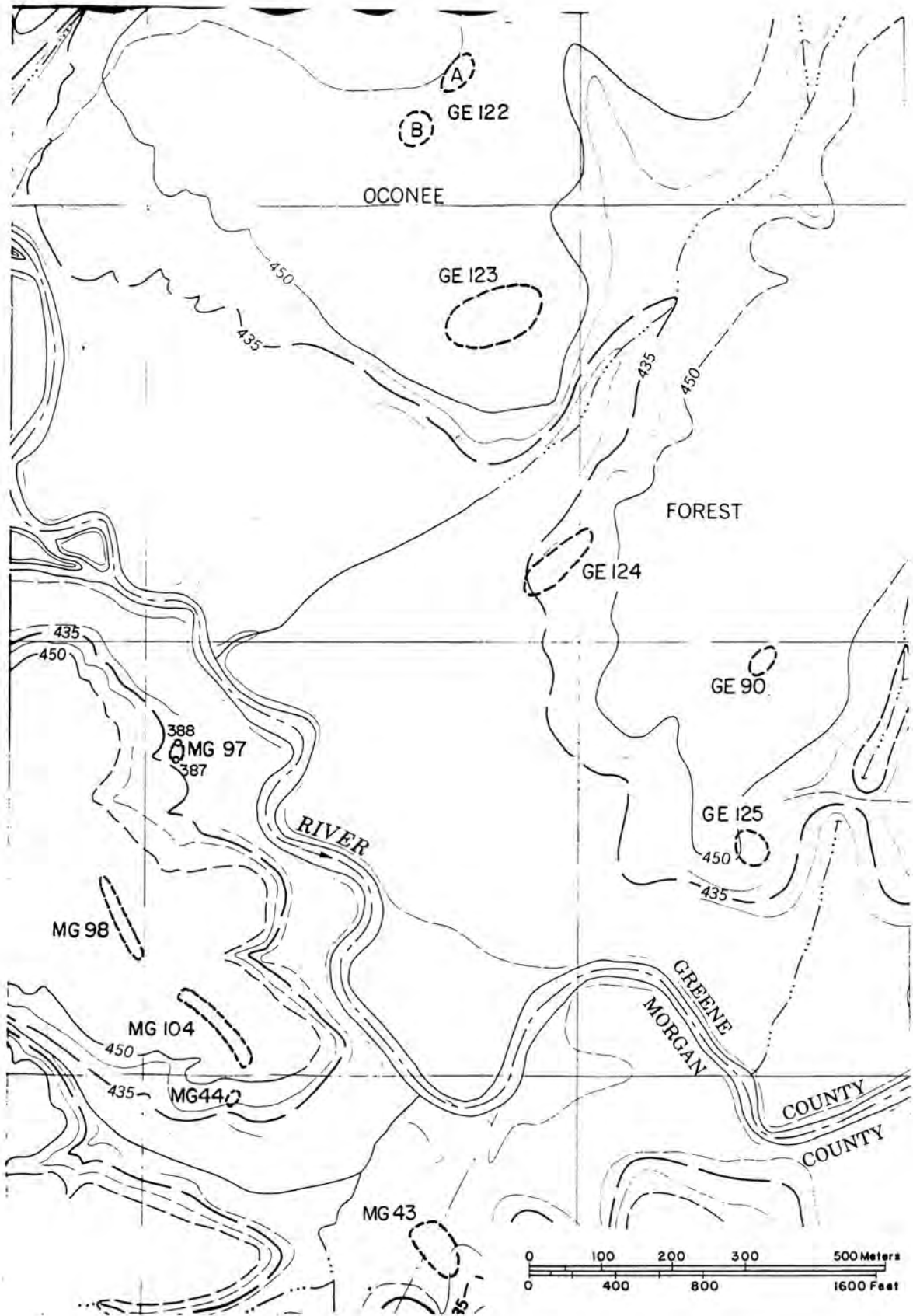


Figure 70



<u>9Ge90</u>	UTM	N3716480	E285936
See Appendix 2 and Figure 70.			
<u>9Ge122</u>	UTM	N3717264	E285480
See Appendix 2 and Figure 70.			
<u>9Ge123</u>	UTM	N3716960	E285552
See Appendix 2 and Figure 70.			
<u>9Ge124</u>	UTM	N3716600	E285648
See Appendix 2 and Figure 70.			
<u>9Ge125</u>	UTM	N3716240	E285888
See Appendix 2 and Figure 70.			
<u>9Mg43</u>	UTM	N3715696	E285432

This site is located on the Apalachee River floodplain at the base of the upland slopes (Figure 70 ). The river lies 150m to the north and a small stream is 150m to the west. The site was previously described by Wood and Lee (1973).

The site area has been cleared of large trees, but undergrowth is fairly dense. A dirt road runs across the site, and it is from the road that most of the following artifacts were collected:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar Plain	34
Lamar punctated rims	4
Sherd disc fragment	1

Lithic	
Quartz waste flakes	2
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz bifacial tool fragment	1
Chert waste flakes	6
Chert utilized flake	1
Rhyolite waste flake	2
Utilized rhyolite flake	1

The area collected measures approximately 40m in diameter, although the site may extend into the woods to the north and south of the road. The occupation of the site appears to date primarily to the Lamar Phase, but some of the lithics may date to the Archaic Period.

The site will be completely flooded. The site area should be plowed and surface collected if possible. In lieu of this, site configuration could be obtained by posthole testing. Two 2 meter squares should be excavated to determine whether intact midden and/or features are present. If they are, the site would merit additional, more extensive excavation.

9Mg44

UTM N3715888 E285192

Site Mg44 is located 300m northwest of Mg43 on a slight slope leading down from the uplands to the floodplain of a small stream (Figure 70 ). The site was first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973).

Artifacts were scattered along a dirt road for approximately 35m. No artifacts were observed on the surface in the areas to either side of the road. The following material was collected by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar punctated rim	1
Lamar residual decorated	13
Lamar Plain	38
Lithic	
Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz projectile point fragment	1
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	2
Chert waste flakes	3

The only occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Lamar Phase, but that occupation was probably only for a short period of time.

The site will not be flooded, but its lower margins will probably be subjected to erosion by the reservoir. The site is probably heavily eroded. No further investigation is warranted.

9Mg97

UTM N3716240 E285072

Site 9Mg97 is located on the west side of the Apalachee River at the base of the upland slopes approximately 115m from the river (Figure 70 ). To the east of the site is a terrace 40 to 50m wide, while further east, adjacent to the river, is a low, swampy floodplain. The site is in a pasture which is heavily overgrown with grasses and briars.

Two unidentified plain sherds and a quartz waste flake were found in the ruts of a small dirt road which leads from the pasture up to the summit of the uplands. These items were very small and may have been washed down the road from site Mg98 which is located at the upper end of the road. Two posthole tests (387 and 388) were excavated in the pasture, but neither encountered artifacts or midden stained soil.

The pasture will be almost completely flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. The site is probably heavily eroded. No further investigation is warranted.

9Mg98

UTM N3716144 E285048

This site is located on the crest of an upland ridge on the west bank of the Apalachee River (Figure 70 ). A dirt road leads down the ridge slope to the terrace on which Mg97 material may have been washed. The crest of the ridge is relatively long and flat. To the east of the ridge is the river, while an intermittent stream flows along its southwestern margin.

The entire ridge crest was under cultivation until recently, but the former fields are now used as pasture. A dirt road runs the length of the ridge, and it is from this road that the Mg98 collection was made. Dense grass cover to either side of the road prevented the determination of the site's extent by surface examination. No posthole testing was conducted. The following material was collected from a 130m long segment of road beginning at the northwest end of the field and extending to the southeast:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Lamar Complicated Stamped		7
Lamar Bold Incised		4
Lamar Plain		45
Sherd disc		1
Lithic		
Quartz waste flakes		4
Quartz angular fragments		2
Quartz retouched flake tool		1
Chert waste flake		1

The occupation of this site dates to the Lamar Phase, but the extent of the occupation is not known. The site area should be plowed and surface collected in order to obtain data on site configuration and to obtain a larger artifact collection.

9Mg104

UTM N3716000 E285192

This site begins approximately 100m southeast of Mg98 on the same ridge top and extends for 150m along the road. It is in the same pasture as Mg98, and the same problems were encountered in determining its lateral extent from surface examination. No posthole testing was conducted. The following material was collected from the surface of the road:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Unidentified plain (probably Lamar)		16
Lithic		
Quartz waste flakes		4
Quartz angular fragment		1
Quartz retouched flake tool		1
Chert waste flakes		4
Rhyolite waste flakes		2

Since only 28 artifacts were collected from a 150m section of road, it is unlikely that this site was the object of either intensive or extensive occupation. Although the pottery recovered has not been positively identified, it appears to be Lamar. This site may be an extension of site Mg98.

The site will not be directly affected by the Wallace Reservoir. The site should be plowed and surface collected.

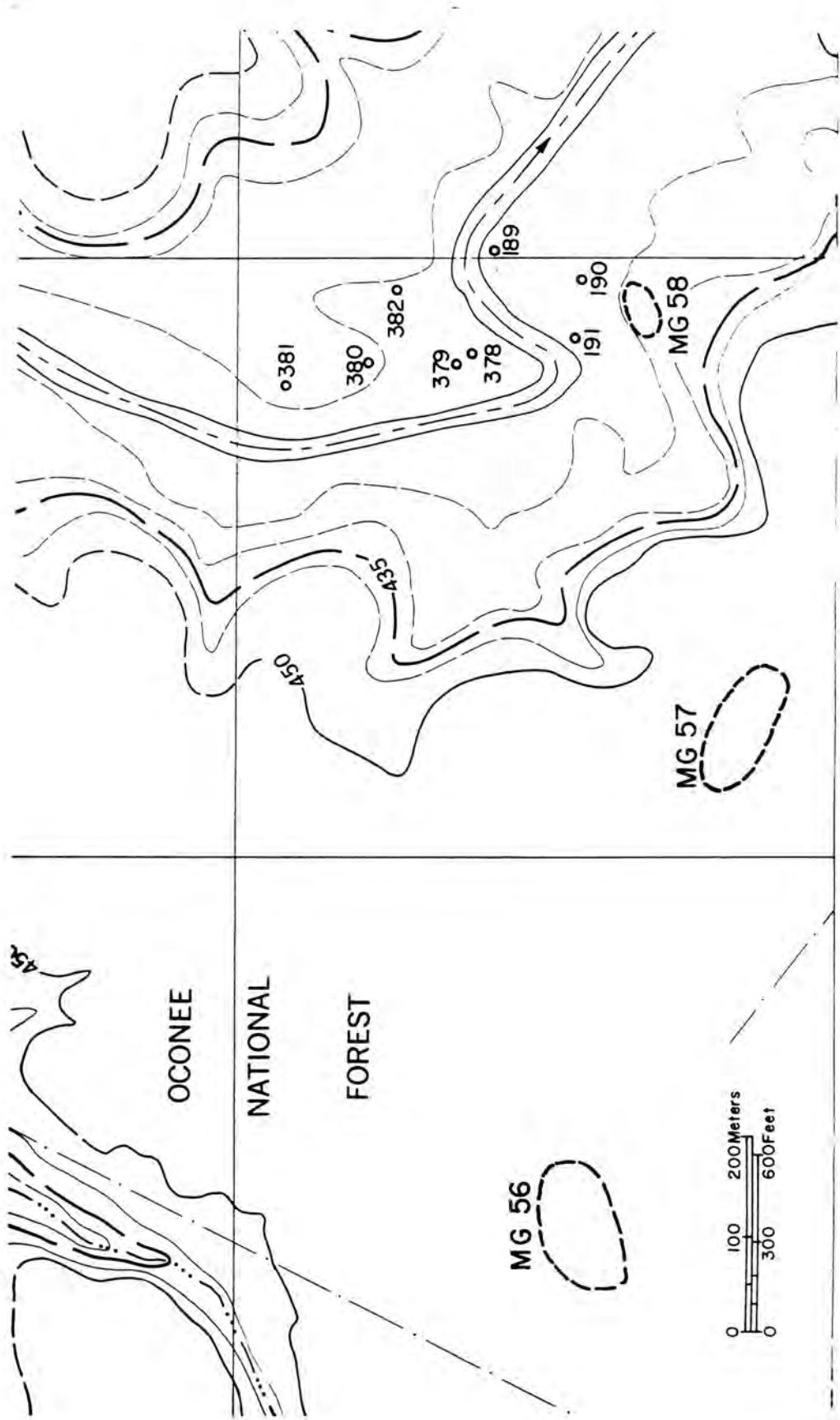


Figure 71

9Mg56

UTM N3715192 E285528

See Appendix 2 and Figure 71.

9Mg57

UTM N3715072 E285816

See Appendix 2 and Figure 71.

9Mg58

UTM N3714912 E286192

9Mg58 is located on a narrow alluvial terrace to the south of the Apalachee River just upstream from Mg73 (Figure 71). The upland slopes begin 75m south of the site, and the river lies 65m to the northwest. The area between the site and the river is floodplain.

Logging has recently been conducted in the area surrounding the site, and the segment of terrace on which it is located was used as a ramp during logging operations. As a result, the site has suffered damage from extensive bulldozing. At present, the site is heavily overgrown with grasses and vines, with only the surface of the access road being clearly exposed. The following material was collected from an area measuring approximately 60m by 40m:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar complicated stamped	6
Lamar plain	128
Lamar bold incised	1

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	20
Quartz angular fragment	1
Quartz utilized flakes	2
Quartz bifacial tool fragment	1
Chert waste flakes	4
Chert utilized flake	1

Three small fragments of river clam shell were also found on the surface. The occupation of this site appears to date entirely to the Lamar Phase.



The site will be completely inundated by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the area be plowed and surface collected. One or two test pits, measuring 2m square should be excavated on portions of the site that appear to have suffered least from logging operations. If intact midden or features are encountered, more extensive excavation would be justified.

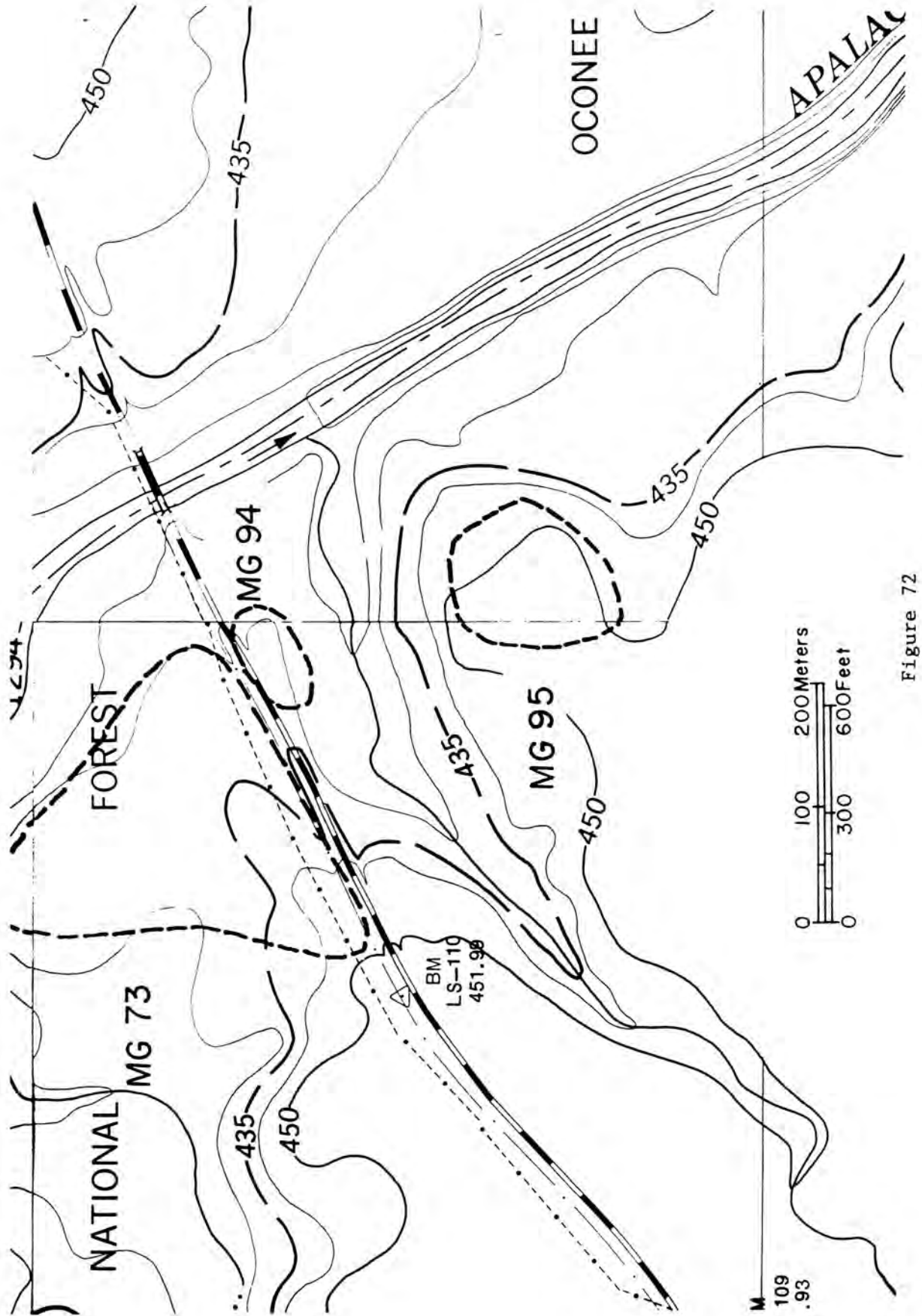


Figure 72

This site is located on a terrace of the Apalachee River 2.15km from its junction with the Oconee (Figure 72 ). The terrace is relatively flat and sandy with an approximate width of 120m. Distance from the edge of the terrace to the river is slightly more than 100m. The entire site area is in a field used for pasture, and at the time of our initial visit, it had just been plowed. A large number of artifacts (see Table 30) were collected from the surface.

The site was revisited by W. Dean Wood in October, 1975, since it will be destroyed by highway relocation. The remainder of the description of this site is abstracted from his report (Wood 1975).

Ceramic and lithic debris are scattered in an area measuring approximately 250m north-south and 300 m east-west and covering most of the field. The site was visited immediately after plowing and heavy rains had exposed cultural material on the surface. This optimum exposure allowed accurate site measurement and controlled collection of surface material. Artifacts surface collected from the site are listed in Table 30. Several components are present including Lamar, Savannah River, and Middle Archaic.

The most obvious surface feature at the site is a dark stain near the eastern edge of the site (Figure 73). This presumed midden stain measures approximately 115m east-west by 105m north-south, and surface ceramics indicate a Lamar occupation dating to ca. 1700 A.D. Ceramics, and mussel shell fragments are found in greater quantities adjacent to this midden stain than anywhere else on the site. Lithic artifacts include quartz and chert projectile points, tools, and flakes; fire-cracked rocks; and unmodified steatite rocks.

Another feature of interest on the site is a low ridge which runs northeast to southwest across the field. Lithic debris and unmodified steatite rocks seem to occur in greater quantities on this ridge than elsewhere on the site. Steatite is not naturally occurring in the Apalachee or Oconee River Valleys and this site itself has greater quantities of it than other sites located in the area. At present it is impossible to determine what prehistoric component may have been responsible for the steatite since various Archaic projectile point types have been recovered from the site along with the late Lamar ceramics.

Two test pits were excavated to determine whether any undisturbed midden or cultural features were present beneath the plowzone. Test pit 1 measuring 1 x 2m, was located near the eastern edge of the midden stain. The stratigraphy consisted of two natural layers: 24cm of dark brown, fine, sandy loam plowzone and an underlying red clay loam. The test pit was excavated in two 15cm arbitrary levels both of which contained sherds, quartz

# 9 MG 73 & 9 MG 94

- Site Boundary
- Dark Stain
- - - Limit of Shell Scatter
- Surface Collecting Quadrant
- Present Road

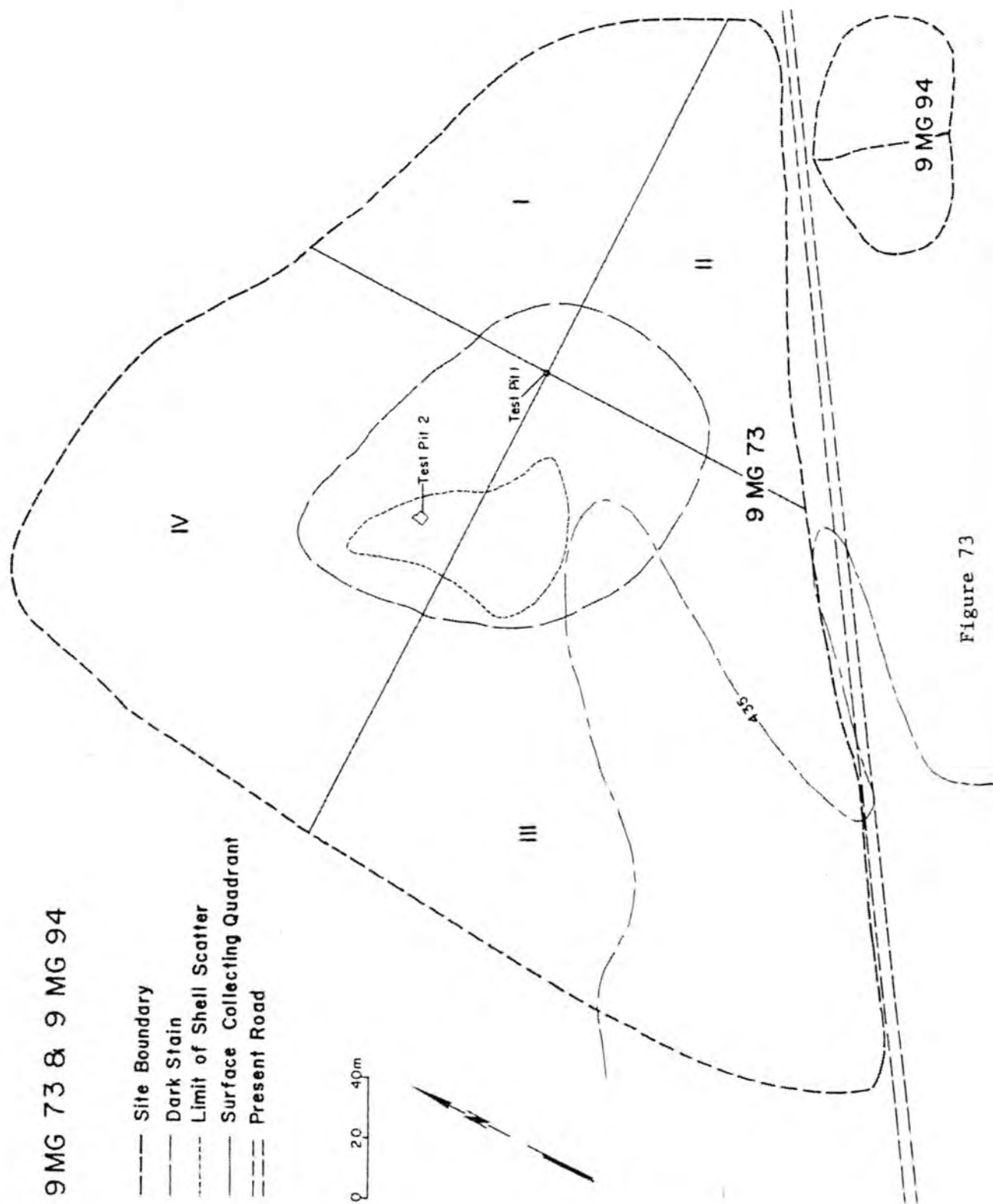
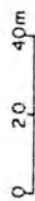


Figure 73

flakes, angular rock fragments, and possible daub fragments. Two features were recorded and investigated at the base of the plowzone extending into the subsoil. Both features appeared as dark circular stains and were interpreted as postholes when cross-sectioned.

Test pit 2 measured 3 x 3m and was located approximately 63 meters northwest of test pit 1, adjacent to a surface concentration of shell fragments and ceramics. This excavation unit was opened for the sole purpose of locating subsurface features. The plowzone was removed in one 20cm level and the underlying subsoil was troweled clean. Two aboriginal features best described as shallow pits of an undetermined function were recorded at the base of the plowzone. Each pit contained one small plain sherd, fired clay fragments and wood charcoal. Both pits were located in the northwest corner of the excavation unit and were less than forty centimeters from each other.

In addition to the test excavations, the site was investigated by controlled surface collecting and proton magnetometer surveying. In the former, the site was divided into four quadrants and all surface material was collected from three of the quadrants. A complete tabulation of artifacts recovered is presented in Table 30. These collections have allowed us to observe differential distributional patterns over the site. The low ridge was collected in quadrant III and contained more unmodified steatite and lithic debris than elsewhere on the site.

A proton magnetometer survey was initiated by Mr. Marshall Williams, an electronic engineer at the University of Georgia. The magnetometer was employed in hopes of locating features such as large trash filled pits, burned structures or hearths. A fifty foot (15.2m) square was laid out at the northwest edge of the midden stain and readings were taken every 3 feet (.91m). Several anomalies were recorded but when investigated they turned out to be steatite rocks. It seems that steatite contains significant proportions of magnetite which renders the magnetometer practically useless at a site where steatite occurs in such great quantities. In addition to the 50 foot square magnetometer survey two linear traverses (100 feet and 50 feet) were run at right angles across the concentration of shell fragments. Two strong anomalies were recorded on the traverses adjacent to the shell concentration. The placement of Test pit 2 was determined in part by these anomalies. No large features (other than the two pits described) were located beneath these anomalies. It is possible that steatite was responsible for the anomalies, or the features which created the anomalies were missed by the test pit.

9Mg73 will be partially affected by the highway relocation. The proposed right-of-way will cross the southern end of the site across the low ridge previously described. The site will also be partially inundated by Wallace Reservoir.

Table 30. 9 Mg 73 - Artifacts

	Initial Surface Collection	Quadrant I	Quadrant III	Quadrant IV	Test Pit 1 0-30cm	Test Pit 2 0-20cm
<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>						
Lithics						
Quartz waste flakes	55	23	42	25	9	1
Quartz angular fragments	26	13	14	7		
Quartz retouched flakes	1					
Quartz utilized flakes	5					
Quartz projectile points	13	1	5		1	1
Quartz bifaces						
Quartz bifacial tools	18		2	5		
Chert waste flakes	2		5			4
Chert angular fragments	2					
Chert utilized flakes	1					
Chert projectile points	3		1			
Rhyolite angular fragments		3	2		2	1
Rhyolite projectile points			1			
Rhyolite grinding stone			1			
Steatite (talc)	1	11	11	1	8	8
Steatite (talc) bowl fragment	1					
Mano						
Pitted stone	1					
Assorted Rocks	32	71	11	30	35	17
Hammerstone				1		
Ceramics						
Lamar Complicated Stamped		1	2		1	
Lamar Bold Incised	9	1	4		4	
Lamar plain	103	2	27		15	
Lamar simple stamped	1					
Lamar punctated	1					
Lamar corn cob impressed						
Lamar pinched rims	4					
Lamar Residual decorated	15					
Miscellaneous						
Mussel shell	8			4		
Daub					1	4

Mg73 is an important site for several reasons: features exist below plowzone; several components are present; and special activities involving the use or modification of steatite seem to have occurred there. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. To accomplish the latter, the site should be grided into 10 or 20m squares and a sample of squares should be completely collected. Following surface collection, plowzone should be removed in several (4-5) broad strips (10m) across the site. Exposed features would be mapped and excavated.

9Mg94

UTM N3714480 E286816

Mg94 is located to the southeast of Mg73 and is separated from it by a road (Figure 72 ). It is probable that this site is a part of Mg73, but since it has been considered separately in the past, that practice will be continued here.

The site is on the same terrace as Mg73, and the area containing artifacts measures 75m by 45m. The entire area has been disturbed by recent bulldozing, so the precise site limits have been obscured. The following collection was made from the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Bold incised	7
Lamar plain	30
Residual Lamar	7

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	9
Quartz angular fragments	8
Quartz bifacial tools	3
Quartz utilized flakes	2
Quartz projectile points	2
Chert waste flakes	3
Chert projectile points	2
Rhyolite angular fragment	1
Steatite (talc) fragments	2
Assorted rocks	7

The site contains evidence of occupation during at least two separate time periods - Lamar and Middle Archaic. Occupation does not appear to have been intensive during either occupation.

Filling of the Wallace Reservoir will completely inundate the site. No further investigations are recommended for this site.

9Mg95

UTM N3714288 E286888

Site Mg95 is located on a ridge top 200m southeast of Mg73 (Figure 72 ). The ridge rises to a height of approximately 30m above the Apalachee River which is located 150m northeast of the site. The crest of the ridge is presently under cultivation, and artifacts were exposed on the surface of a recently planted field. Material was scattered over an area approximately 120m



square. Since the field contained abundant young plants, no attempt was made to collect the entire site. The following material was collected along the margins of the field:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Plain, grit-tempered (possibly Lamar)	7
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	4
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz projectile point	1

Dates of occupation for the site are hard to estimate from such a small collection, but the pottery appear to be Lamar. The lithics may be associated with the pottery, but they could also be earlier. Further collecting will provide more material on which to base a more reasonable estimate.

The site will be located on the shoreline of the Wallace Reservoir following filling of the pool, but it will not be inundated. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected by means of grid sampling. Test pits, measuring 2m square, may be called for to determine whether or not intact midden or features exist.

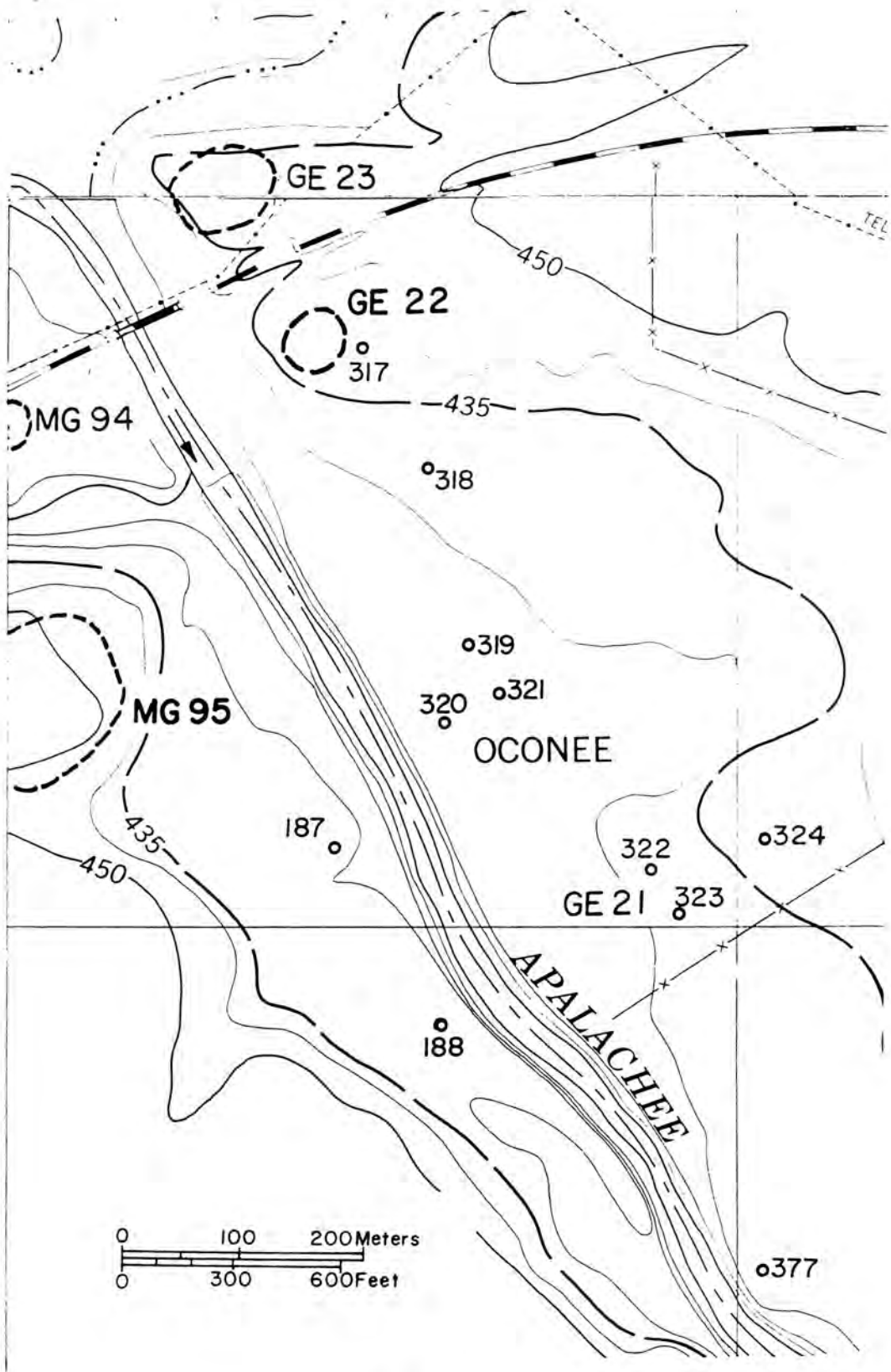


Figure 74

9Ge21

UTM N3714120 E287456

This site is located 125m north of the Apalachee River and approximately 1.3 kilometers upstream from the Oconee River confluence. First recorded by Smith (1971), the site is on a ridge at the edge of a field. To the north of the site is a broad, relatively flat terrace, while to the south is the restricted floodplain of the Apalachee River (Figure 74).

Since the site is heavily overgrown with grasses and other herbaceous vegetation, nothing is known of its size. Smith collected the following material from an exposed area on the edge of the ridge:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Bold incised	1
Lamar plain	5

The 1974-75 survey recovered no surface material from this site. Two posthole tests (322 and 323) indicated that clay loams extended to 70 cm where the subsoil began, but neither posthole test contained any artifactual material.

This site will be flooded. Two test pits, measuring 2m square, should be excavated in order to further investigate site stratigraphy. Depending upon the results of this work, additional posthole testing and larger area excavations might be warranted.

9Ge22

UTM N3714600 E287216

Ge22 is located on a terrace on the north side of the Apalachee River (Figure 74). Smith recorded the site in 1971, but gave no information on its size or exact location. In the approximate area designated Ge22 on Smith's field map, a scatter of bricks, which probably represents the remains of a chimney, is present. Although no surface material was collected by the 1974-75 Survey, Smith collected the following:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Stemmed quartz projectile points	2
Quartz flake	1

European Artifacts

## Ceramics

Ironstone

9

Miscellaneous

Fragment of purple glass

1

The surface collection indicates that the historic period structure on the site was occupied during the last half of the 19th century. The two projectile points suggest an earlier utilization of the site. A posthole (317) to the west of the collapsed chimney revealed a 20 centimeter thick plowzone over a dense red clay subsoil.

The terrace on which this site is located is outside the proposed reservoir pool but may be partially inundated during periods of extreme high water. The site should be revisited for the purpose of obtaining a larger prehistoric artifact collection and determining site configuration. It will probably be necessary to plow all or part of the site area.

9Ge23

UTM N3114672 E287048

See Appendix 1 and Figure 74.

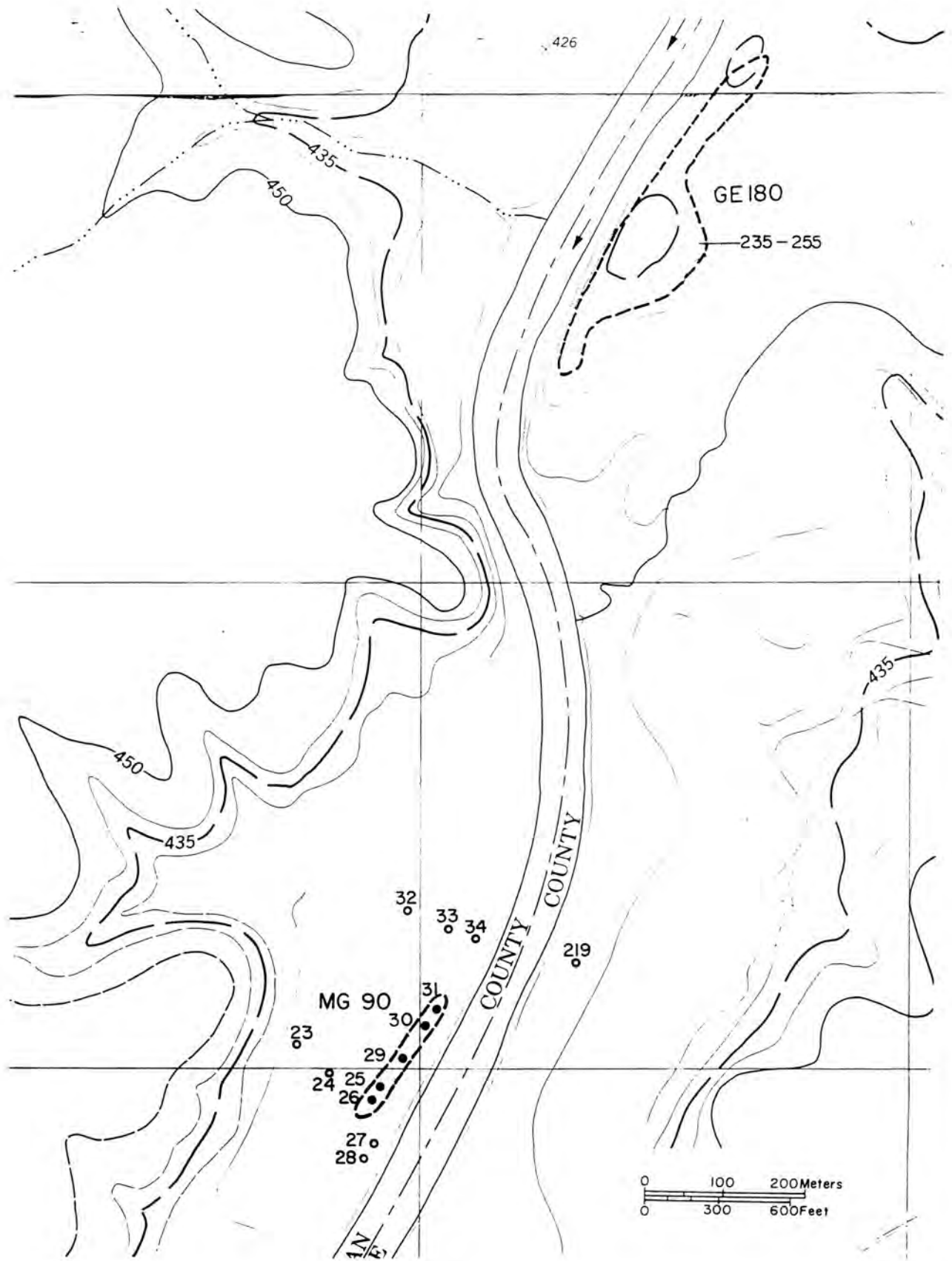


Figure 75

9Mg90 is on the west side of the Oconee River approximately 1.2 km upriver from Parks Mill (Mg99) (Figure 75 ). Along this portion of the river, the floodplain is very restricted the distance from the upland slopes to the west bank of the river being only 200 to 300m. Several fields are present on the floodplain, but a wooded strip extends along the river. Within the wooded strip are two parallel natural levees which each extend for several hundred meters. The ridge closest to the river rises approximately two meters above the surrounding floodplain and is apparently of recent origin. A larger ridge, rising to a height of approximately 3 to 4m above the floodplain is located to the west of the smaller ridge. The flattened crest of the larger ridge is 5 to 10m in width.

The site (Figure 76) was located by posthole testing along the crest of the large ridge. No surface materials were present. The site was first encountered in posthole test 25, where two quartzite rocks were found at 45cm and a single Lamar Burnished Plain sherd was found at 80 cm. Yellow sand extended from the surface to 150 cm, and was underlain by a mottled red and brown clay loam lens. Posthole tests 26-34 were excavated to determine the extent to the site, with tests 29, 30, and 31 each producing rocks associated with the site's occupation. Posthole 29 contained 9 small rock fragments at 125 to 140cm; posthole test 30 contained 6 quartzite rock fragments at 140cm; and posthole test 31 contained one large rock at 45cm. All four posthole tests contained yellow sand with thin horizontal clay bands near the bottom.

At least two buried occupation zones were indicated by the posthole testing: a pottery bearing strata at 80cm and a strata containing numerous rocks, probably fire-cracked, at 140-150cm. In order to further appraise the extent of the site's occupation, two test units were excavated on the site. A 1.5 by 1.2m test pit was excavated around posthole test 25 on the crest of the ridge. The entire test pit contained yellow sand which was broken only by thin, horizontal clay lenses which grew more numerous toward the bottom of the test pit. Between the surface and 70cm in undifferentiated yellow sand were one Lamar Plain sherd and two small fragments of quartzite rock. Between 120 and 156cm were 20 chert waste flakes, 1 chert angular fragments and five quartzite rock fragments. These were found in yellow sand which was between the 5th and 9th clay loam lenses counting down from the top. After completing the excavations and consulting a geologist (Dr. Robert E. Carver, University of Georgia), it was determined that each clay lens and yellow sand layer directly above probably represents a single flood episode. The yellow sand would have been deposited during the early stages of the flood when sufficient energy was available to push the large sand particles up onto, and over, the ridge.



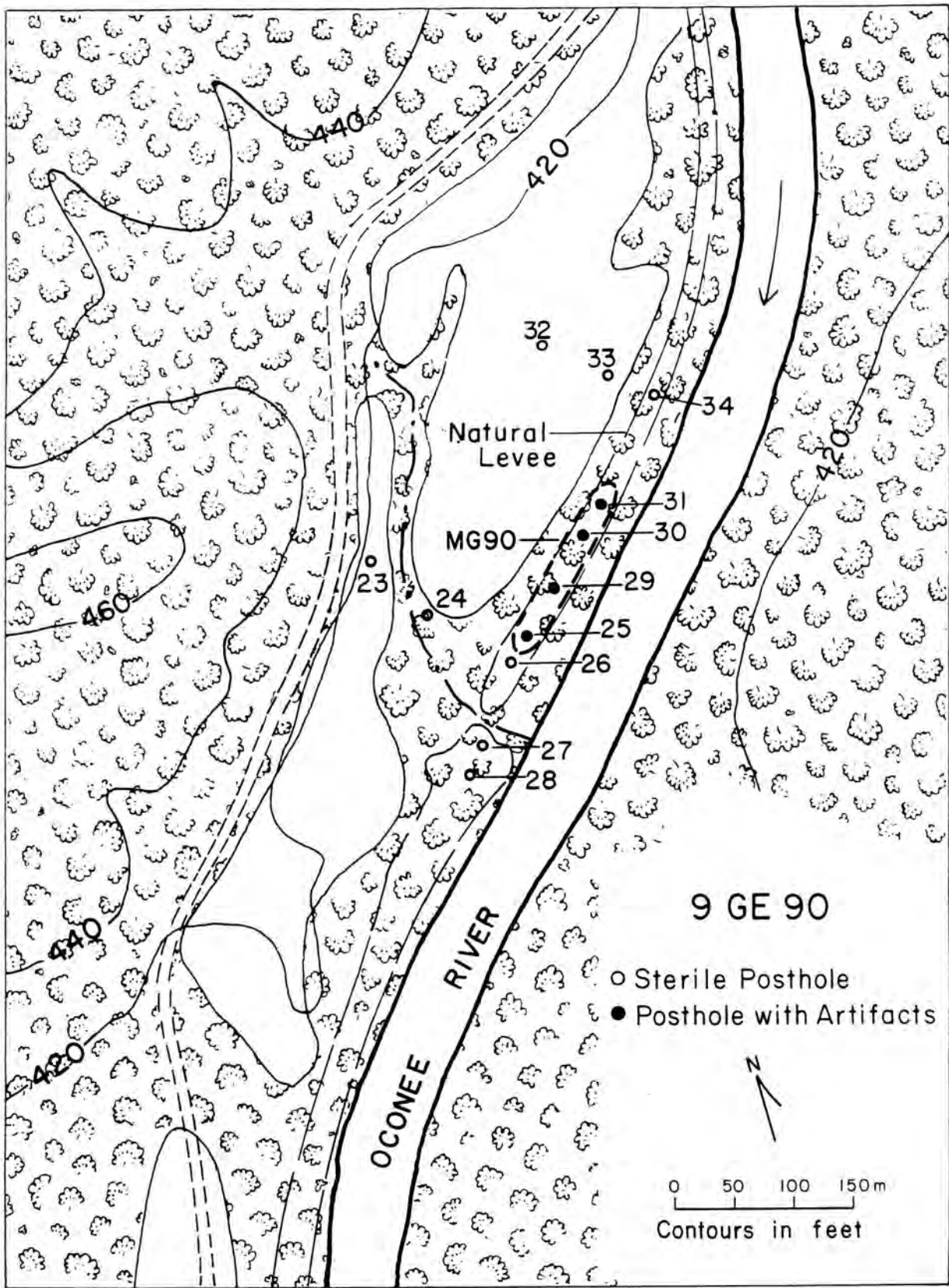


Figure 76



Eventually, the flood would have peaked, and the water level would have been stable just prior to the drop of the river back toward its normal level. During this time when the waters were fairly stable, the fine clay and silt particles would have settled out, and it is these fine particles which make up the clay lenses exposed by our test pit.

The same clay lenses were encountered in a profile cut (Figure 77) excavated into the river side of the levee between posthole tests 25 and 29. The cut was 150cm wide in the beginning, but at 220cm below the surface, it was narrowed to 70cm. Excavations were terminated at 290 cm. The upper 35cm of the profile was composed of red and brown sands and clay loams which are apparently the result of recent flooding. Between 35 and 60cm was a zone of sterile yellow sand. Between 60 and 280cm were alternating clay bands and zones of yellow sand. A total of 19 clay bands and 18 sand zones were exposed in the profile, with occupational evidence present only between the 5th and 8th bands. At a depth of 110 to 130cm between the 5th and 6th clay bands, a rock hearth (Feature 4) was encountered (Figures 77 and 78). The hearth was truncated by the profile cut, but the section in the profile was later cleared and exposed. The hearth was composed of approximately 50 fist-sized rocks arranged in a rough oval divided into two compartments of unequal size. Surrounding the hearth was a gray stain, probably created by leaching of ash, which extended from the 5th to 6th clay lens, and was approximately 65cm in diameter. A large portion of this gray stained area was floated, but only very small, undiagnostic charcoal fragments were present. No artifacts were found in association with the hearth, but a single chert flake and 20 quartzite rocks were found between the same two clay lenses. Thirteen quartzite rocks and fragments were found directly below the 8th clay band, but no diagnostic artifacts were found at that level either.

Based on the posthole testing and two test cuts, this site appears to be a campsite which runs at least 150m along the ridge axis and is 10 to 15m wide. It has been buried by more recent flooding, so that it now lies at a depth of 120 to 150cm. The main occupation is sandwiched between the fifth and sixth clay flood bands, but other material was encountered as deep as the 9th clay flood band. Occupation at other levels may exist elsewhere within the site area, but such occupations were not detected by our limited testing. A brief later occupation above 80cm, is represented by the two Lamar sherds.

The date of the earlier occupation is not known, but the configuration and construction of the hearth and the predominance of chert suggests that the site dates to the Early Archaic. Only further excavation will provide the diagnostic artifacts needed to confirm or deny this supposition.

The site will be flooded by Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that further posthole testing be conducted to more accurately determine the linear extent of the site. This should be followed by extensive excavations aimed

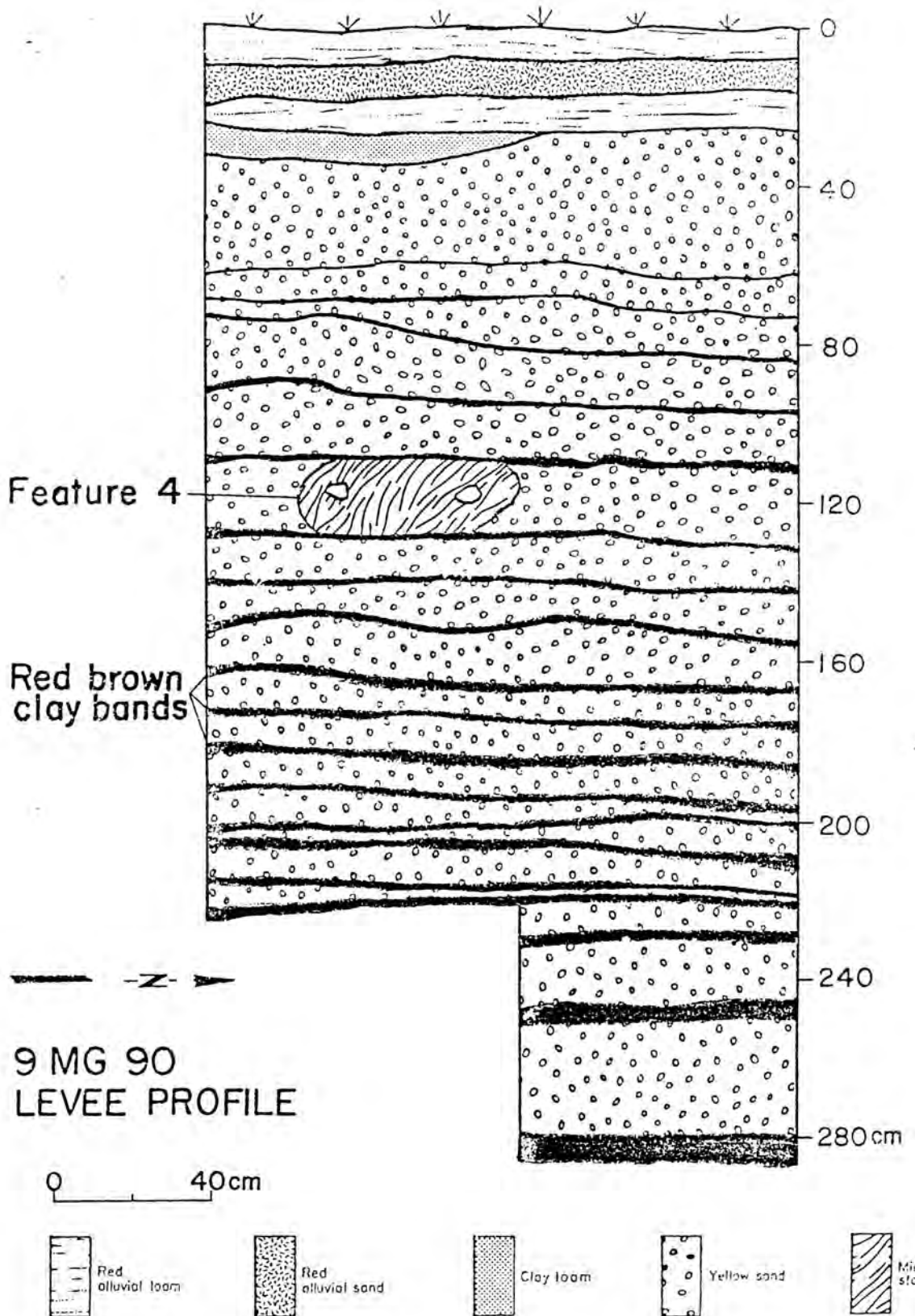


Figure 77

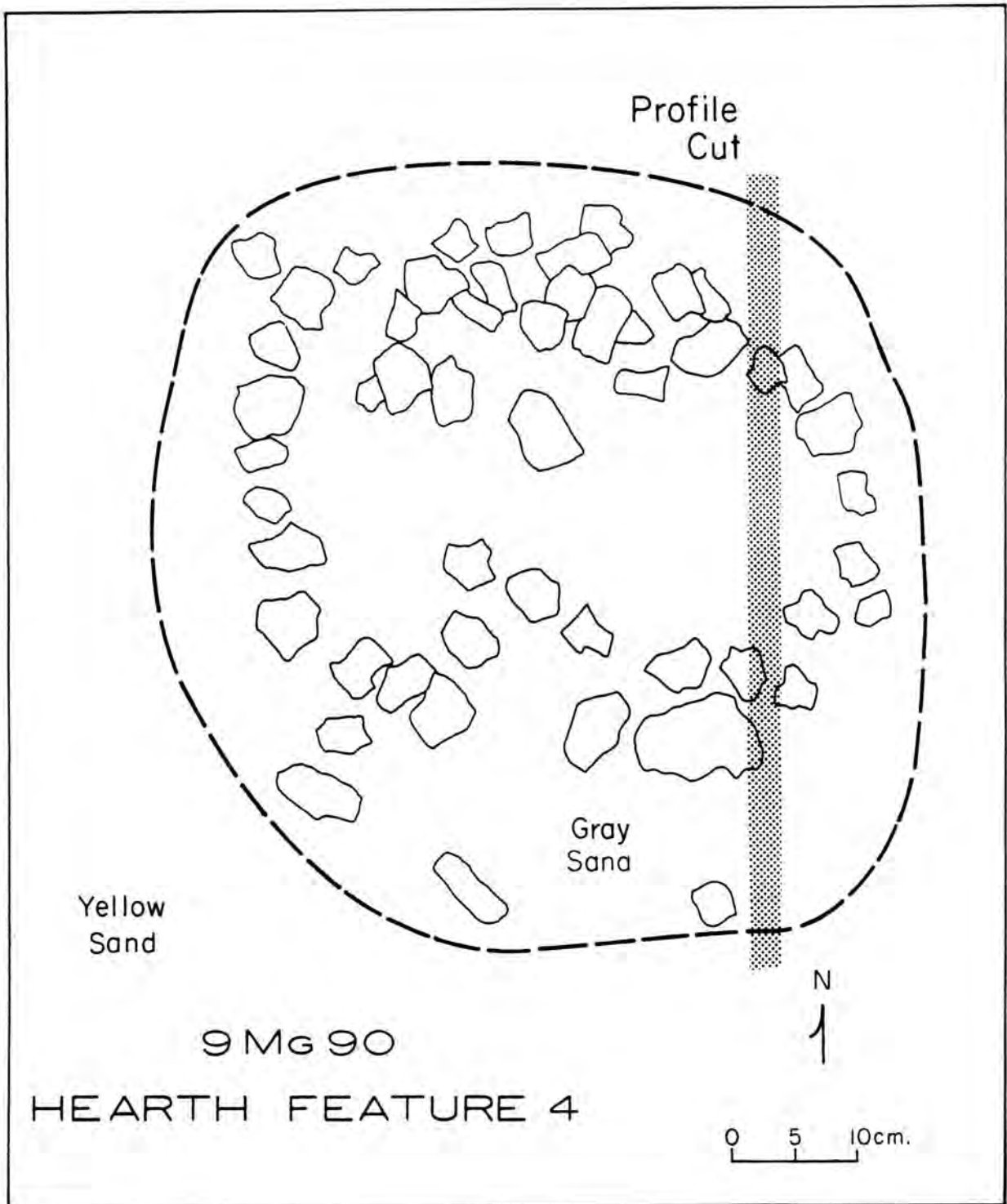


Figure 78

at delineating the spatial extent and nature of some of the several occupations that are present in the levee.

9Ge180

UTM 3711480N 288432E

This site is located on the east bank of the Oconee River 1.1 km downstream from the I-20 bridge. It is on a long sand ridge which extends approximately 1000m along the river in an area of relatively low, flat bottomland (Figures 75 and 79 ). Upland ridges extend to within 600m of the river on the east side of the river, while on the west the ridges extend to within 300m of the river. At both the north and south extremities of the ridge are small creeks.

The sand ridge is a large, natural levee which rises approximately 8-9m above the normal level of the river. Width ranges from 10m on the narrow north and south ends to 55-75m in the broader central portion. To the west, between the large ridge and the river, is a smaller ridge which rises to a height of only 4-6m above the river. Width of the smaller ridge (at its base) is approximately 10m along most of its length. The entire area, including both ridges, has been selectively logged in the recent past, and the lower floodplain to the east has been clearcut within the last few years. A bulldozed logging road extends along the east edge of the levee.

The site is located on the larger of the two natural levees previously described. The summit of the levee is broad and flat, but no evidence of occupation is present on the surface. The site was first discovered during posthole testing of high areas along the river. During the initial visit, a single Lamar Plain sherd was found in sand at a depth of 40cm. The location of the ridge was recorded in anticipation of a future visit. Several months later, the crew returned to the site to conduct additional posthole testing. The decision was made to excavate a series of posthole tests along the entire length of the ridge, since it appeared to be an excellent location for a large site. On the back side of the ridge pottery was found was exposed in the bulldozed logging road. Limited subsurface testing indicated that the material was originally part of a 30-40cm thick occupation zone which had been destroyed by the bulldozer. No artifacts were encountered during the subsurface testing along the road. The surface collection includes the following material:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Cartersville Check Stamped	2
Cartersville Simple Stamped	4
Residual decorated	6
Residual Plain	14

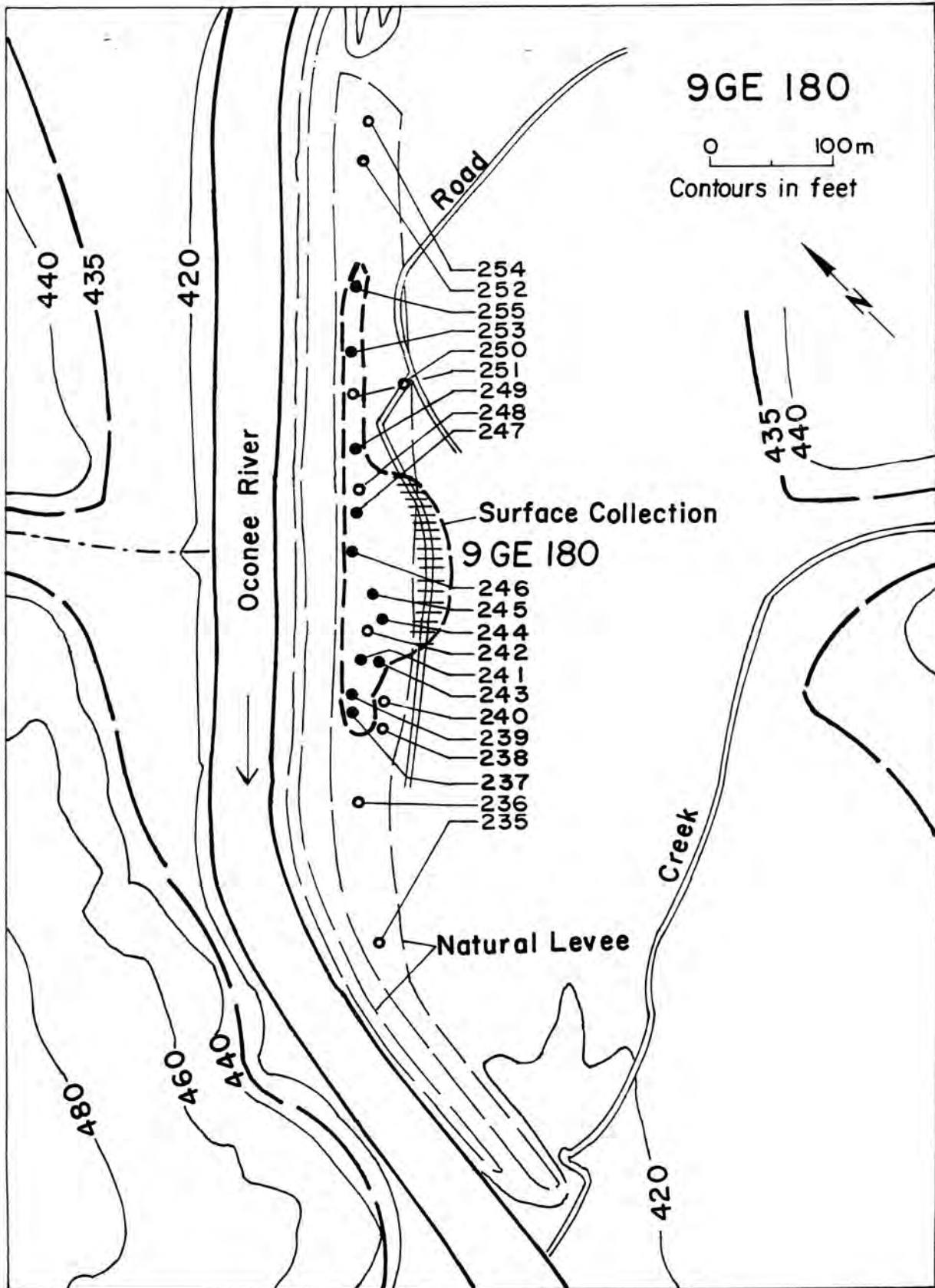


Figure 79



The ceramics from the site appear to belong to the Lamar and Cartersville ceramic phases. The residual decorated category includes some sherds which appear to be Lamar but have surface scraping not found elsewhere in the reservoir on Lamar Ceramics. The remaining plain sherds could not be identified due to their eroded surfaces.

A total of 21 posthole tests were excavated on the ridge. Spacing of these varied, but most were 20-40m apart. Eleven of the tests contained evidence of occupation; the remaining ten contained only sterile sand. Profiles of the posthole tests are shown on Figure 80 to 82. All 21 posthole tests contained a zone of brown sand which extended from the surface to 30 to 50cm. Yellow sand extended from 50cm to the bottom of each test (150 to 175cm) except in postholes 241 and 243 which contained brown sand at 125-150cm and 120 to 155cm, respectively. Pottery was found in 7 posthole tests at depths ranging between 30 and 50cm, as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

PH237	PH239	PH241	PH243	PH244	PH245	PH249
50cm	50cm	50cm	50cm	30cm	50cm	50cm

Ceramics

Lamar Complicated

    Stamped

1

2

Lamar Bold Incised

1

Lamar Plain

1

1

1

1

1

Unidentified Simple

1

As can be seen from the table, nine of the ten sherds recovered were at 50cm, which would place them at the base of or below the brown upper sand zone. This suggests that the brown sand is probably a flood deposited zone rather than mixing due to plowing or some other activity of man. In addition to the ceramics, lithics were also found in several (5) posthole tests. In no case were they in association with the ceramics with the possible exception of posthole test 247 where 3 quartz waste flakes occurred at a depth of 35cm in the brown sand zone. In the other posthole tests, depth at which stone was encountered ranged between 125 and 155cm, indicating that the lithics (other than the flakes in posthole test 247) belong to an earlier occupation. Posthole test 241 contained 8 small fragments of fire-cracked quartzite at 125cm; posthole test 246 contained a single fire-cracked rock at 150cm; posthole test 253 contained 18 waste flakes and two chunks of yellow quartz (which may not be associated with manufacture of tools) at 125-155cm; posthole test 255 contained one quartzite fire-cracked rock at 150cm. No diagnostic stone artifacts were found in any of the posthole tests, so the date of the occupation at 125cm cannot be estimated. The extent of the earlier

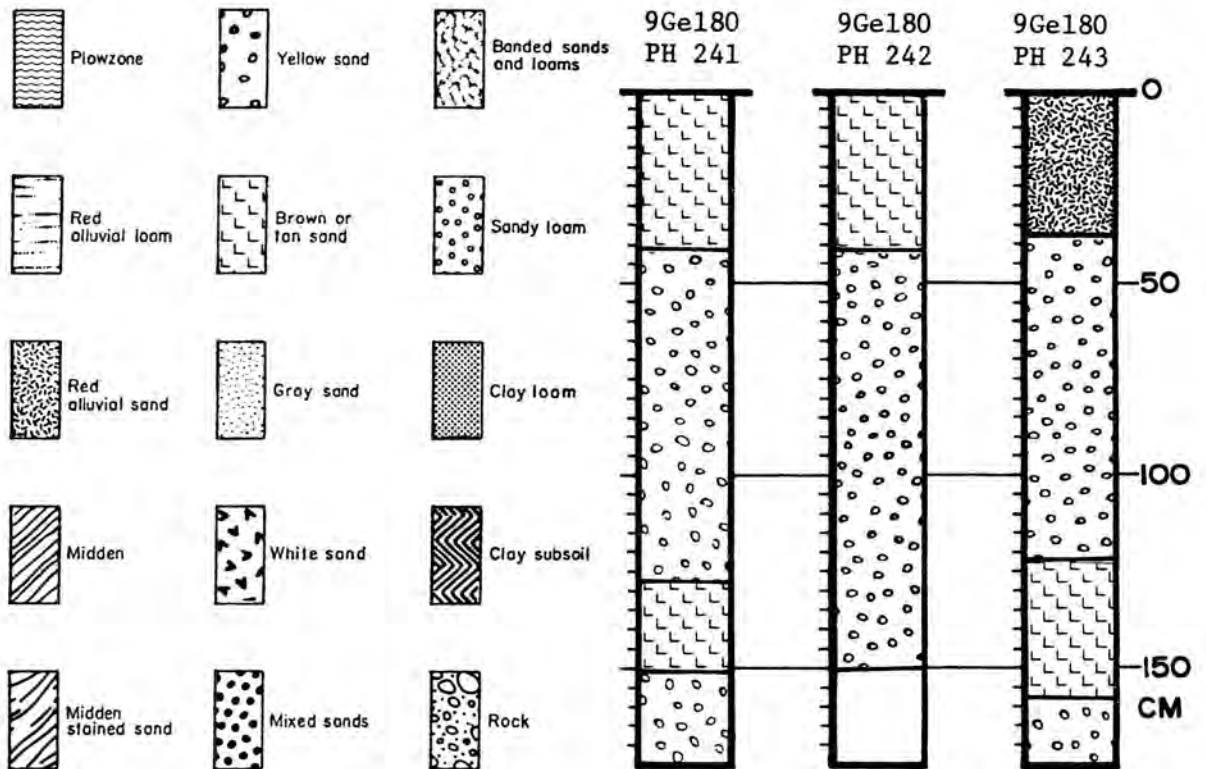
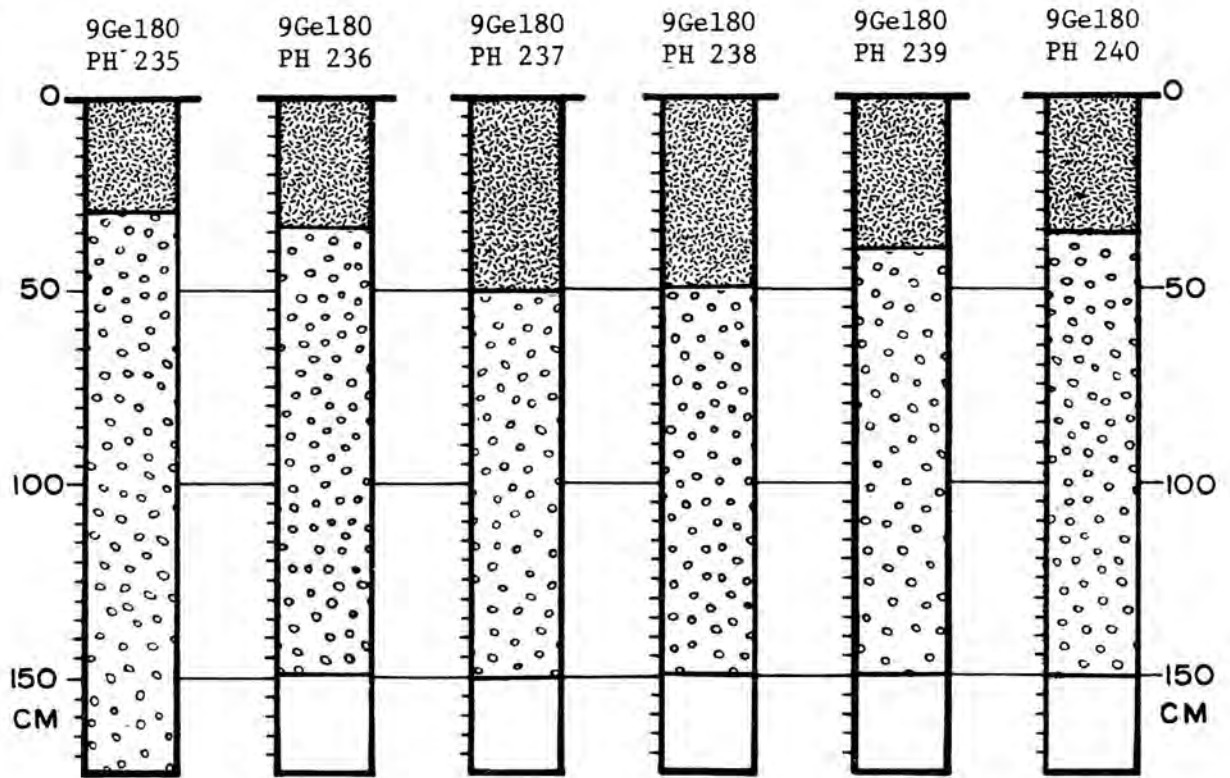


Figure 80



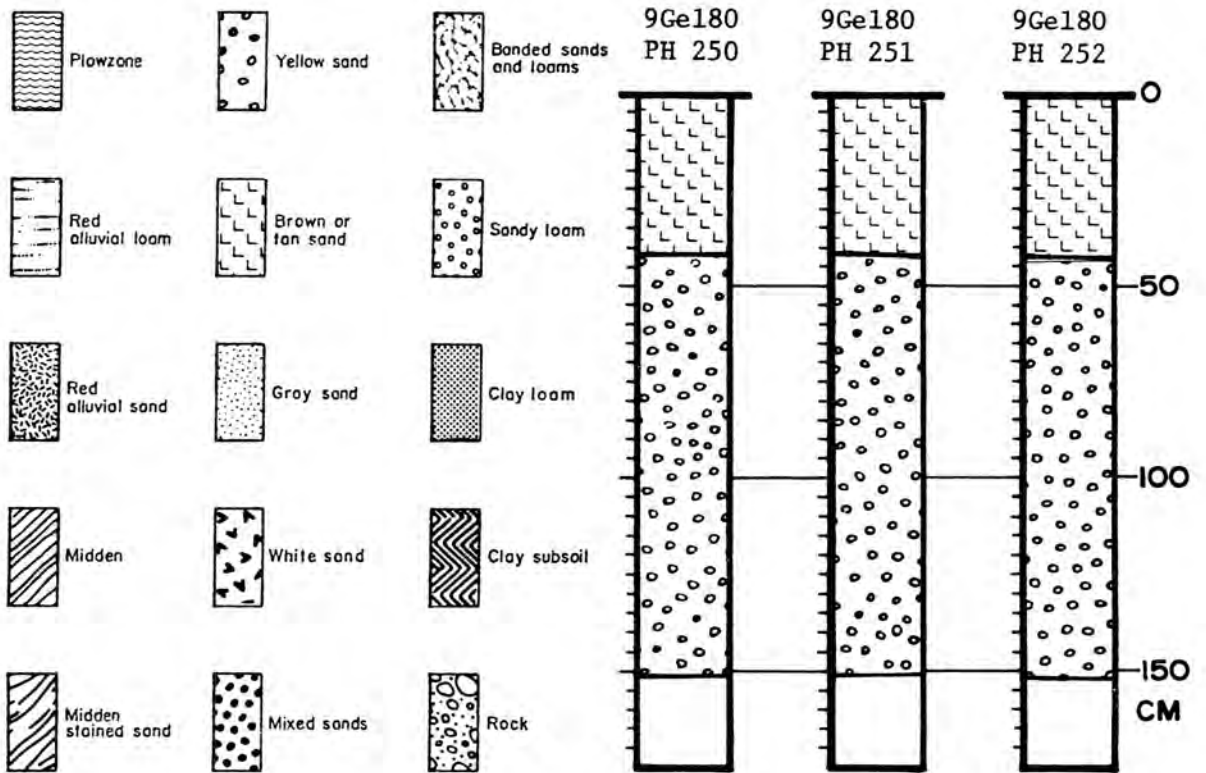
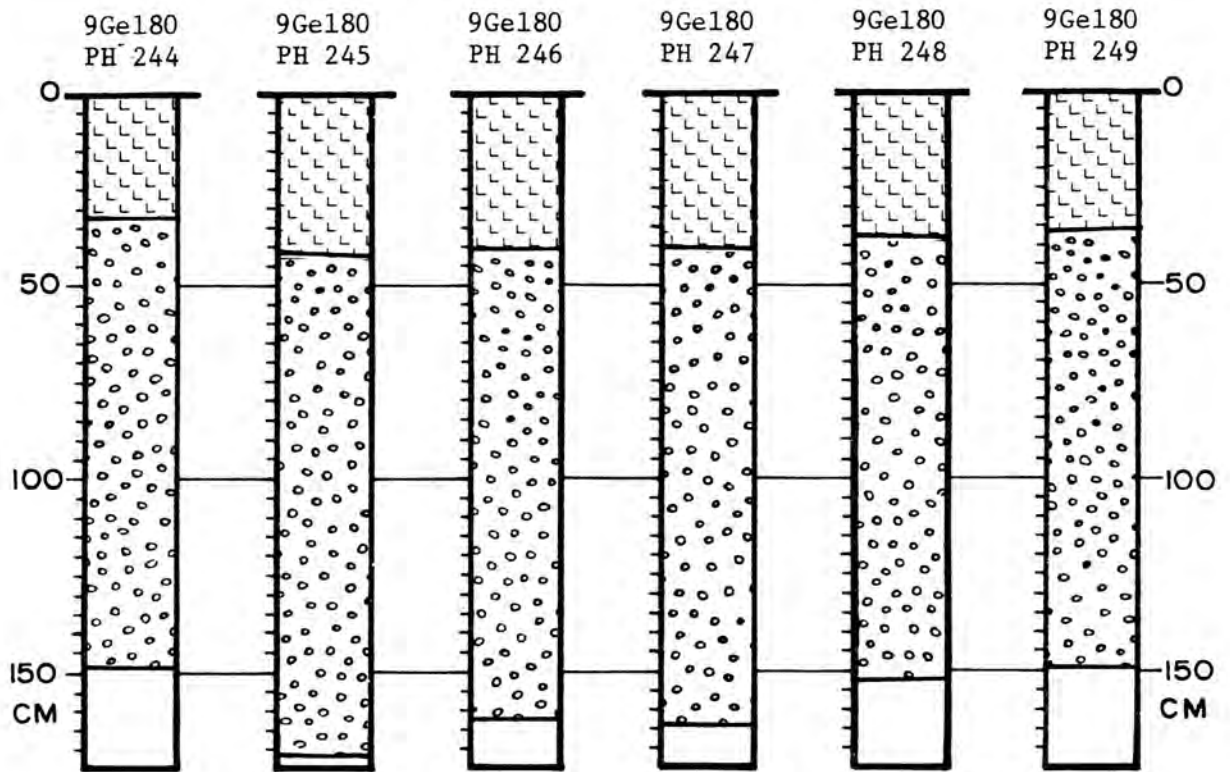


Figure 81

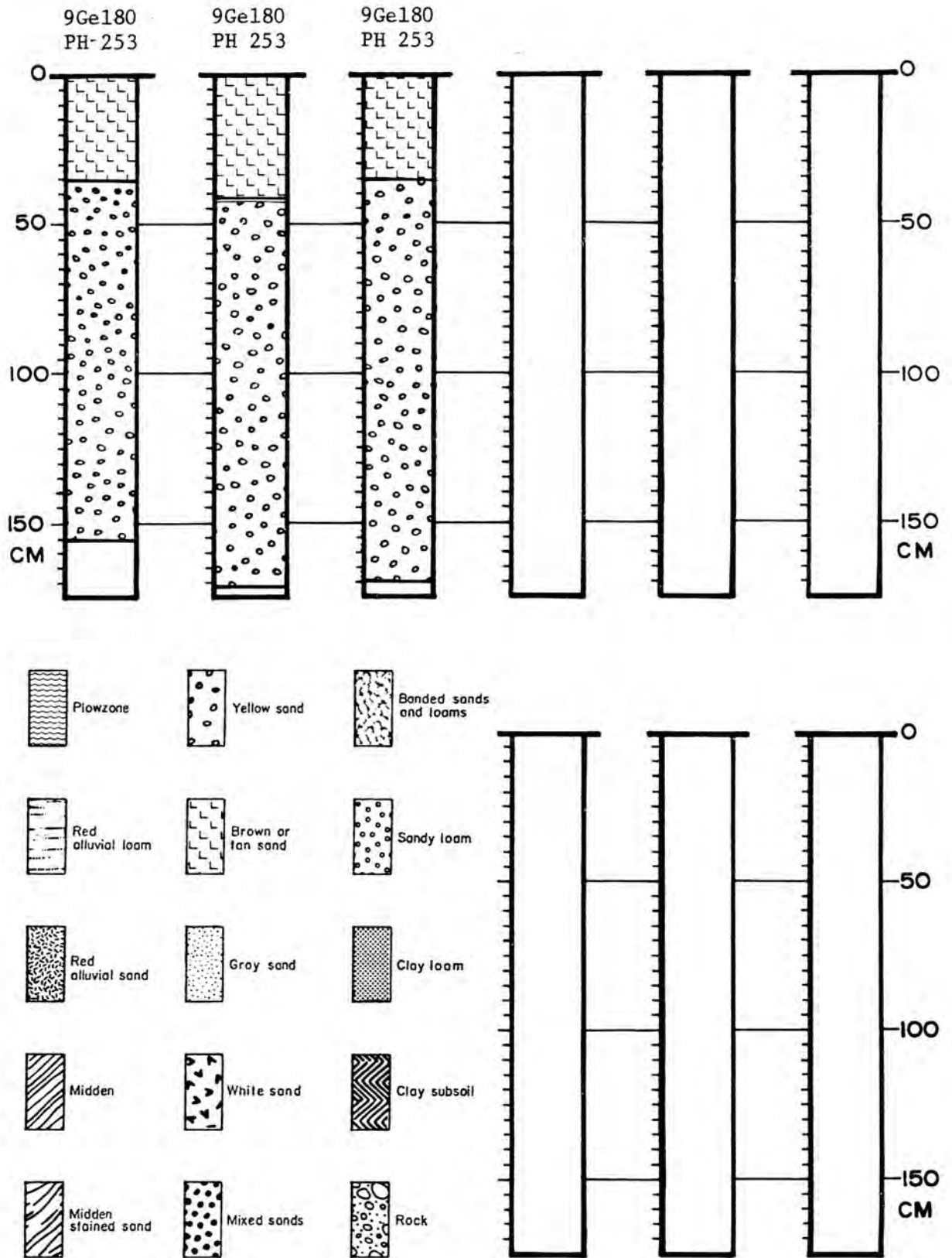


Figure 82

occupation is also hard to estimate. The four deep posthole tests were scattered over an area more than 300m long, but 8 other posthole tests in that 300m span produced nothing in the 125-155cm depth range. It is possible that the lithics recovered represent a series of scattered short term campsites that were used during the same time or possibly at different times. The same is true of the Lamar Phase occupation. Lamar pottery was present over a area 75m by 220m, but there is no way of knowing if that represents a single usage of a large area or several small campsites used at different times. Only further work on the site will allow the formulation of hypotheses concerning site size, duration of occupation, and activities conducted on the site.

The site will be flooded by Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that several large units each measuring at least 200m<sup>2</sup> be excavated in the site area.

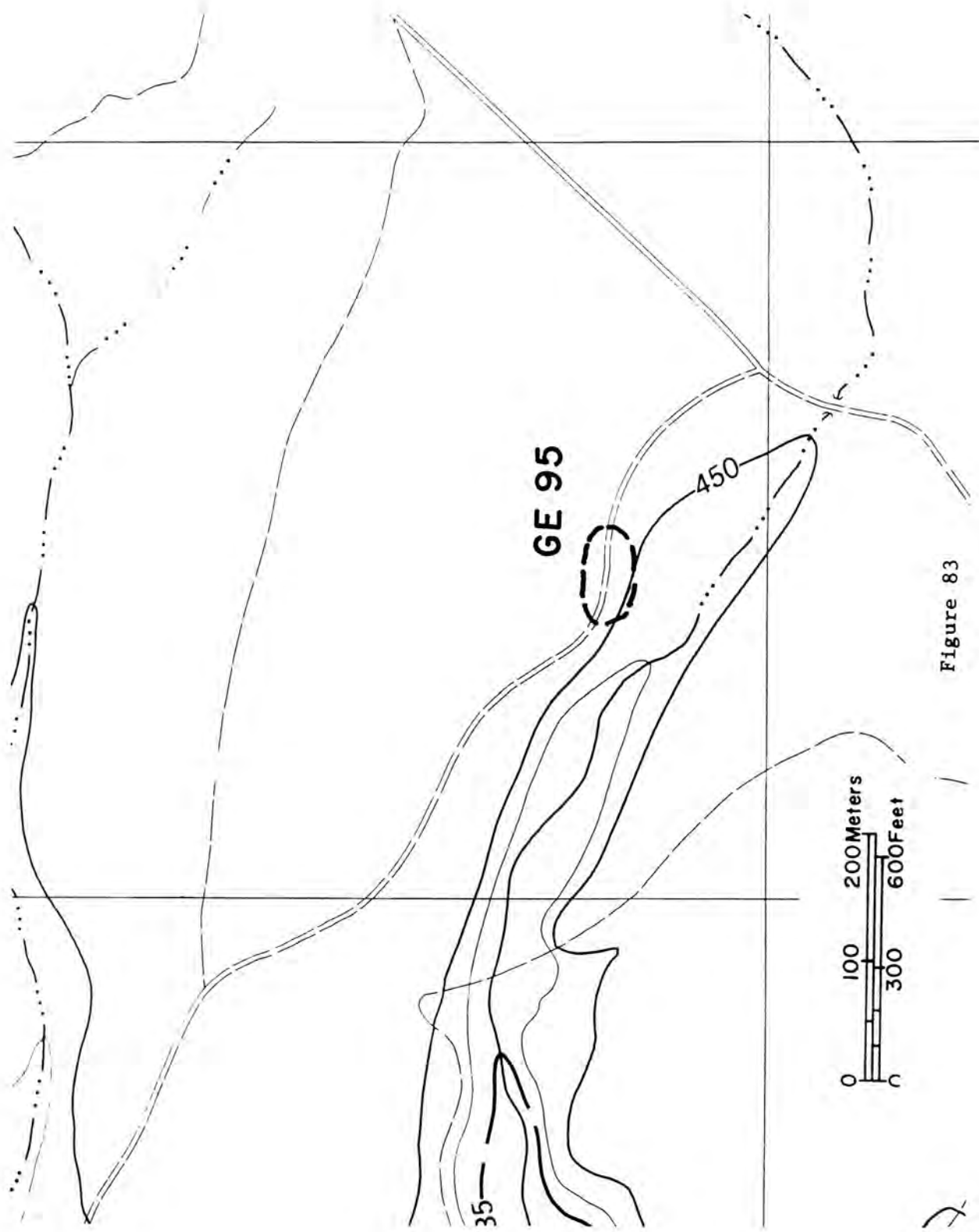


Figure 83

9Ge95

UTM N3711144 E289480

See Appendix 2 and Figure 83.

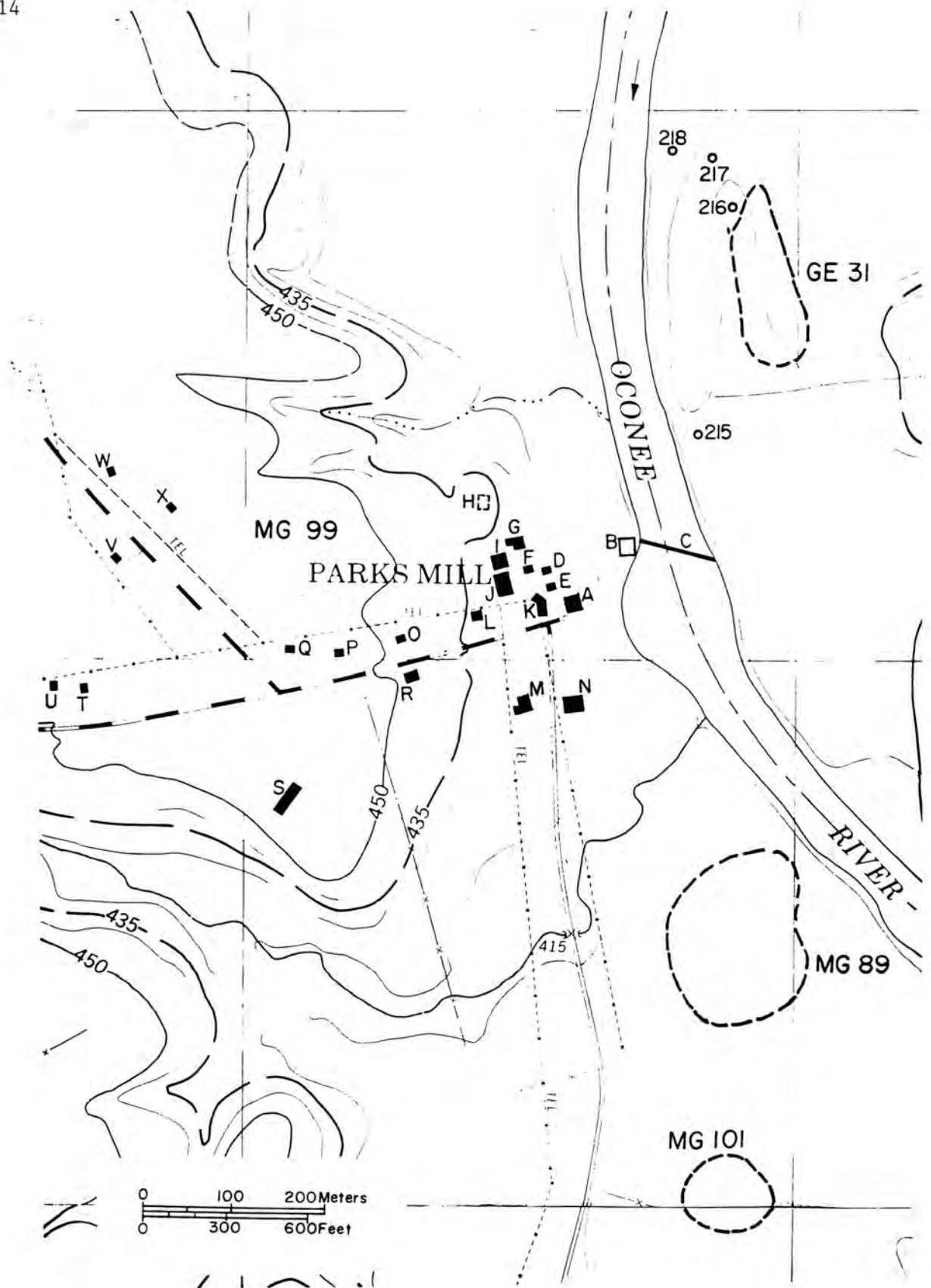


Figure 84

Table 31.  
Key to Figure 84 .

- A. Parks Mill House
- B. Remains of Parks Mill
- C. Mill dam
- D. Shed
- E. Shed
- F. Calf barn
- G. Bryant house
- H. Remains of Youngblood house
- I. Barn
- J. Remains of dairy barn
- K. Garage
- L. Culver house
- M. Caldwell house
- N. Mule barn
- O. Tenant house
- P. Tenant house
- Q. Tenant house
- R. Tenant house
- S. Grayson White House
- T. Tenant house
- U. Tenant house
- V. Tenant house
- W. Tenant house
- X. Tenant house



9Ge31

UTM 3709528N 287960E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 84 .

9Mg89

UTM 3708864N 287936E

This site is located on a high area on the Oconee floodplain approximately 400m down river from Park's Mill (Figure 84 ). The high area, which may be an erosional remnant, begins near the river and extends to the base of the upland slopes some 600m to the west. A small intermittent stream enters the river 150m north of the site.

At the time of our visit, the entire high area was being plowed for planting. A thin layer of brown sand was exposed in the area nearest the river, but red clay was present directly beneath the sand and throughout the rest of the field.

Artifacts were collected from an area measuring 180 by 150m. Sherds and lithic fragments were widely dispersed over the entire site. Pottery seemed to be concentrated in the southeast quadrant of the site while lithics were most common in northwest quadrant. The following material was collected during two brief visits to the site:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	78
Quartz angular fragments	16
Quartz utilized flakes	5
Quartz projectile points	4
Chert retouched flake tool	1
Chert projectile point	1
Rhyolite projectile point	1
Assorted rocks	7

##### Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	1
Unidentified Stamped (probably Lamar)	10
Unidentified plain (probably Lamar)	32

The collection is small when the size of the site, surface exposure, and number of collecting visits are taken into consideration. Occupation seems to have been limited, but appears to have occurred on at least two different occasions. The most recent occupation dates to the Lamar Phase, although only a single sherd can be certainly identified as belonging to this phase. The remaining sherds are probably also Lamar. Two of the

quartz projectile points are beveled and basally ground (Plate 15, V, **aa**) and one is basally ground (Plate 15, w), indicating that they date to the early portion of the Middle Archaic or possibly slightly earlier.

The site will be completely flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and recollected using a grid sampling technique. Two test pits, measuring 3m square, should be excavated to determine whether or not intact features are present below plowzone.

9Mg99 (Parks Mill)

UTM 3709264N 287744E

This site is located on a terrace overlooking the western bank of the Oconee River. The terrace extends to within 50m of the river, and low, rolling uplands begin only 150m to the west of the terrace margin. Restricted floodplains are located to the north and south of the site. The following historical sketch of the site is from a National Register of Historic Places Nomination form prepared by Elizabeth MacGregor, Marilyn Pennington, and Kristalia Stavrolakis. Part of the information used in filling out the form was supplied by Caroline Hunt. Historical documentation has not been checked by the present author.

The Park's Mill site is located in an area once known as Parksbridge. The town and the original owner of the Park's Mill House are closely bound together. The license for a tavern on the site was first granted to Richard S. Park by the justices of the Inferior Court of Morgan County in 1809. At the time, the Park family owned three land lots on which the tavern sat. Parks Bridge, a toll bridge, was first mentioned in 1824, and Park's Ferry connected Greene County and Morgan County over the Oconee River. The town that grew up around this nucleus was called Parksbridge and appears on William G. Bonner's map of Georgia in 1847. At the time of an appraisement of Richard Park's estate in 1852, a ferry, mill, bridge, tavern-inn, blacksmith's work and carpenter's work were included in the return to the court.

At present, there are 19 standing structures at Parks Mill, and the remains of one additional structure is visible. Many of the 20 existing structures are probably less than 100 years old, but a few of them date to the early 19th century.

The Parks Mill house (Figure 84A; Plate 5, c) is described in the National Register nomination as follows:

"The Park's Mill House, built in the first quarter of the 19th century, is located on the western bank of the Oconee River in Morgan County, Georgia. Probably constructed in two sections, the building was divided to serve as both a dwelling house and as an inn.

The structure is a white frame, two-story weatherboarded building arranged in an L shape. Both front and back porches are additions made by the present owner. The front porch is screened, thus enclosing the L shape, forming a rectangle. The tavern, probably the older portion of the structure, has beaded siding on all sides.

The building includes three rooms on the first floor, two of which serve as a residence, while the third, incorporating the base of the L, functioned as a combination tavern and inn and more recently as a store.

Each of the two living rooms on the first floor contains a narrow and steep curved staircase leading to the two upper rooms of the living quarters. The house is unusual for the period and location in that there is no central hall. Rooms flank each other with direct openings.

Mantels in the house are noteworthy, being almost six feet in height. They are Federal in style and include a sunburst carved in the center of the frieze."

The remains of the mill (Figure 84 B: Plate 5, a; Plate 6, a, b) are located 75m to the northeast of the house. All that remains is the granite foundation which was constructed of ashlar masonry. The foundation measures approximately 12m by 17m and standing portions are as high as two meters. The wooden superstructure was damaged by fire in 1926 and collapsed completely in 1933.

The dam (Figure 84C; Plate 5a) which supplied the power for the operation of the mill is located approximately 20m upriver from the mill foundation. According to Grayson White, the present owner of the site, the dam was constructed of a wood superstructure on a stone foundation. Portions of the superstructure were present as recently as 30 years ago, but only the rubble foundation is still in existence today. This foundation on the east side of the river has been designated Ge32 in earlier surveys. (See appendices I and II). No indication of the location of the mill race was observed.

Two hundred meters north of the mill foundation is the location of the ferry crossing (Plate 5, b). The crossing is marked by gently sloping ramps cut into the river bank on either side of the river, and by the remains

of the Seven Islands Road which leads up to both sides of the ferry landing. The ferry operated from the first quarter of the 19th century until the 1950's.

Remains of several structures dating to the 19th century are also present on the site. One hundred and fifty meters northwest of the mill house on a slight rise are the remains of the Youngblood House (Figure 84 H). The house originally contained several rooms with a chimney between the two front rooms. At present, only the collapsed chimney and a few rocks used as corner supports are visible. The Bryant House (Figure 84 G), located between the Youngblood House and the Parks Mill House, is a frame, weatherboarded structure containing two rooms. Both the Bryant and Youngblood houses probably were built before the Civil War. Numerous other houses and outbuildings of more recent origin are also present on the site.

All of the structures in the cluster near the river, including the Parks Mill House, will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. The Parks Mill House is scheduled to be moved prior to the filling of the reservoir, but the remaining structures need to be investigated. Also, remains of other, older outbuildings are known to be present beneath some of the existing buildings.

It is recommended that the entire site area be surveyed for the location and identification of historic buildings and features. This survey should make use of a metal detector, magnetometer and posthole digger. Plowing may be necessary also.

Based upon the resulting information, specific features and buildings should be selected for investigation. Those investigations should have as their goal determination of the configuration and function of features.

9Mg101

UTM 3708648N 286960E

This site, first recorded by Smith (1971), is located on a high part of the floodplain approximately 250m west of the Oconee River and 650m south of Parks Mill (Figure 84 ). The low area between the site and the river contains a swamp typical of low floodplains along the Oconee . The uplands begin approximately 400m to the west of the site, and site Mg89 begins 140m to the north.

The entire high area on which Mg101 is located is under cultivation and at the time of our visit, it was freshly plowed. Only a small number of artifacts were collected from an area measuring approximately 100m in diameter.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	10
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz utilized flake	1

## Ceramics

Unidentified Plain	22
Unidentified Stamped	25
Unidentified Cord-marked	4

None of the ceramics found on this site could definitely be identified due to the small size of the sherds and the advanced erosion of their surfaces. Occupation on the site was of short duration and of little importance.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that two test pits, measuring 3m square, be excavated to determine whether or not intact features exist below plowzone. If such features are present, a portion of the site should be investigated by removal of plowzone in strips.

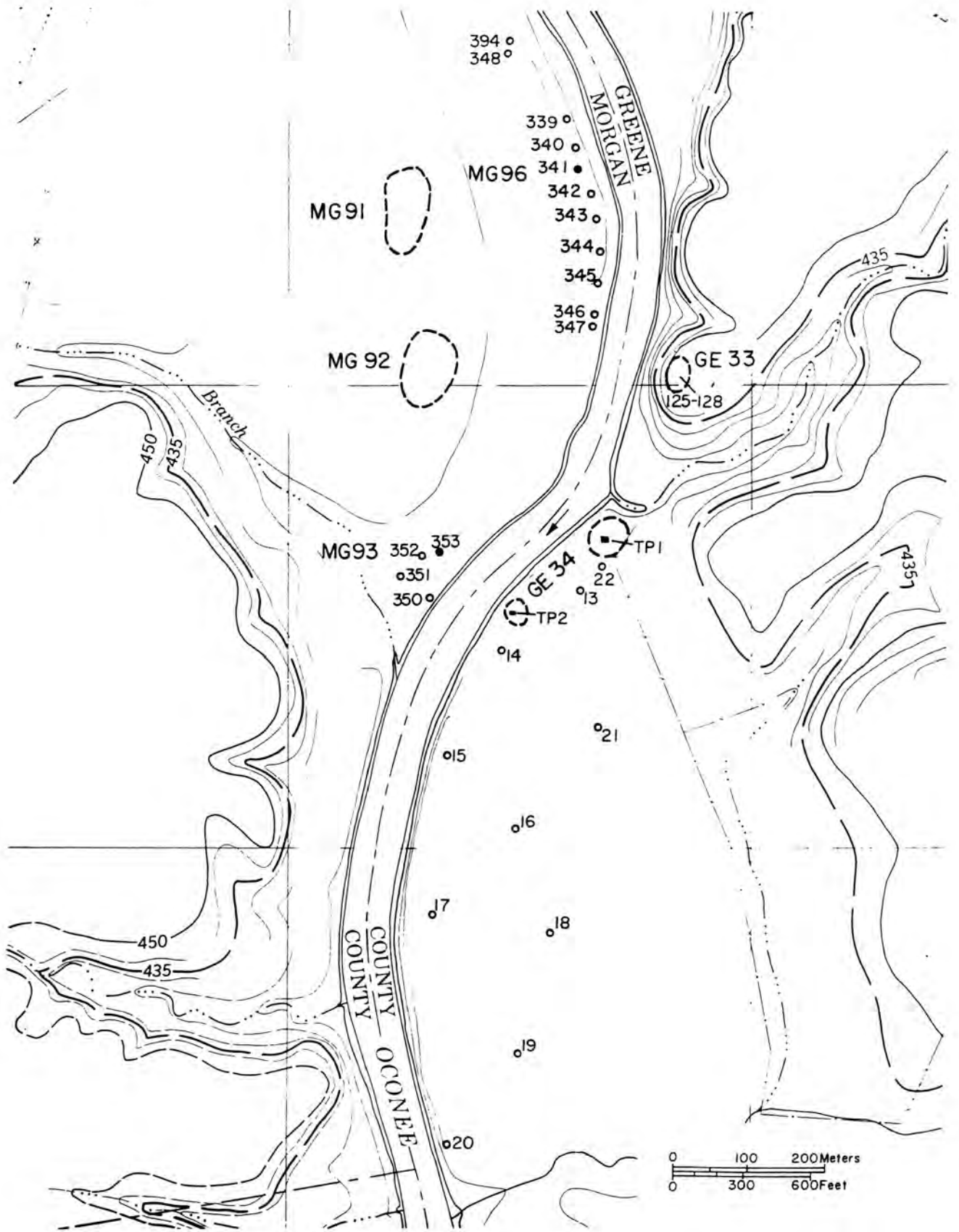


Figure 85



This site is located on the summit of a ridge overlooking the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 1.4km downstream from Parks Mill (9Mg99) (Figure 85). The ridge, which extends down to the edge of the river, has a steep western slope, but a flat summit. At present, the slopes are wooded, and the summit is used as pasture. A small, intermittent stream extends along the southern and eastern margins of the site and ultimately flows into the Oconee.

The site, first recorded by Smith (1972), consists of two separate sections. On the western slope of the ridge is a shell midden which measures approximately 8m by 16m on the surface. Smith reports that this shell midden has a maximum thickness of 30cm. On the summit of the ridge, the 1974-75 survey located what may be the habitation site associated with the deposition of the shell midden.

The 1974-75 survey conducted no excavations in the shell midden, but Smith excavated approximately half of its total area and recovered the following materials:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Lamar Bold Incised	3
Lamar Plain	16
Lamar Burnished Plain	51
Reed punctated rim	1
Pinched rims	2

##### Lithics

Quartzite rock fragments	6
--------------------------	---

##### Miscellaneous

Deer bone  
Turtle bone  
Clam shells

The ceramics he recovered are all Lamar, but they differ in many characteristics from sherds found on other Lamar sites in the reservoir. All of the incised sherds are from a single jar with a flared rim. An applique strip with a double row of punctates occurs on the rim, while vertical incised lines occur on the neck below (Plate 19, g). The majority of the sherds recovered are burnished instead of the rough plain found elsewhere in the reservoir. One of the burnished sherds is from a plate, a form which usually occurs in very late sites. The small number of stamped sherds



however is typical of Lamar in the reservoir.

The 1974-75 survey confined its investigations to the summit of the ridge. In that test, a 5cm thick layer of burned shell and charcoal was encountered beneath a 30cm thick plowzone. Here there is approximately a 25m diameter area which is level and suitable for habitation. Thick pasture grass effectively obscured ground surface. Thirty posthole tests were made in this level area for the purpose of determining site size and the existence of subsurface features (only 4 posthole tests were mapped and assigned numbers 125-128). Artifacts were thinly distributed over the entire level area, but were concentrated near the center.

The shell layer contained 4 Lamar Plain sherds in addition to quartz rock fragments, pebbles, and shell fragments. A test trench was excavated to determine the nature and state of preservation of the feature. Altogether, 5.175 square meters were excavated down to subsoil, and the following artifacts were recovered:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	37
Lamar Punctated rim	1
Lamar Simple Stamped (?)	1
Residual Plain	13
Residual decorated	1

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	61
Quartz angular fragments	13
Quartz biface	1
Quartz drill	1
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile points	3
Quartz bifacial tools	4
Chert angular fragments	2
Pitted stone	1
Assorted rocks	163

The artifacts listed above were collected through troweling and shovel scraping. No screening was conducted.

At the base of plowzone, the feature was exposed as a roughly oval pit, 90cm long and 50cm wide. Fill consisted of midden soil, whole and broken river clam shells, rocks and bone fragments. Artifacts in the

feature included only one quartz waste flake and 4 Lamar Plain sherds. When the fill had been removed, the base of the pit was observed to be irregular with two large root molds descending vertically into the subsoil. It is possible that this feature represents an old stump hole into which midden has fallen, rather than an occupation feature.

Occupation of 9Ge33 dates primarily to the Lamar Phase, although the Lamar ceramics found there differ slightly from other Lamar ceramics in the reservoir. The site apparently represents a relatively short term occupation by a small group, possibly a single household. The shell midden may represent refuse purposefully dumped away from the habitation area. Shellfish were obviously a component of the inhabitants diet.

The site will not be flooded but being adjacent to the shoreline will likely ultimately be disturbed. It is recommended that the shell midden be completely excavated with flotation extensively used. The habitation area should be plowed and systematically collected. Plowzone should be removed in strips 2-3m wide across the site area for the purpose of detecting and investigating subsoil cultural features. If such features do exist, the remainder of the site should be stripped of plowzone, excavated and mapped.

#### 9Ge34

UTM 3707672N 288408E

This site is located in a large relatively flat floodplain on the east bank of the Oconee River downstream from Park's Mill (Figure 85). A large section of the floodplain measuring approximately 800 meters north-south and 600 meters east-west has been cleared and is now in pasture. It was at the extreme northern end of this pasture that Smith (1971) located the site. To the east of this floodplain are the upland ridges which line the Oconee.

The site was exposed in a large borrow pit which had been excavated by the land owner just prior to Smith's visit. Soil from the borrow pit had been pushed into a ridge along the river bank at the north end of the pasture in an attempt to keep the river from flooding the entire bottom during times of high water. Evidence of previous flooding was present throughout the area in the form of deep alluvial sand deposits and large gullies.

Smith collected the following material from the borrow pit and from the artificial ridge of sand along the river:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	6
Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz projectile points	3
Quartz bifacial tools	3
Chert waste flakes	3
Chert utilized flakes	1
Chert projectile points	3

## Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	6
Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Lamar Bold Incised	20
Lamar rims - pinched	4
Lamar rim - punctated	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	30
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville Simple Stamped	17
Cartersville Simple Stamped tetrapods	2
Dunlap Fabric Marked	5
Stallings Punctated	1
Stallings Plain	1
Residual Decorated	3
Residual Plain	297
Unidentified red filmed	3

The surface collection made by Smith contained material from more cultural phases than any other site that he recorded.

By the time the 1974-75 Survey visited this site, the borrow pit had been refilled, and its exact location could not be determined. The entire area was, once again overgrown with grasses, and no surface material was found. In an attempt to locate the original borrow pit and areas of undisturbed context, postholes 13 and 22 were excavated in the north end of the pasture. Each of these postholes was excavated to 150cm through yellow sand without encountering any artifacts. Eventually, the approximate outlines of the borrow area were discerned, and Test Pit 1 was excavated approximately ten meters to the south. This test pit (Figure 86) showed the extent to which the repeated flooding of the area had disturbed the site. The profile is greatly simplified, since both the red sand and tan sand layers contained numerous contorted water laid lenses. The two disturbed zones contained the following cultural material:

9 GE 34  
TEST PIT I  
SOUTH PROFILE

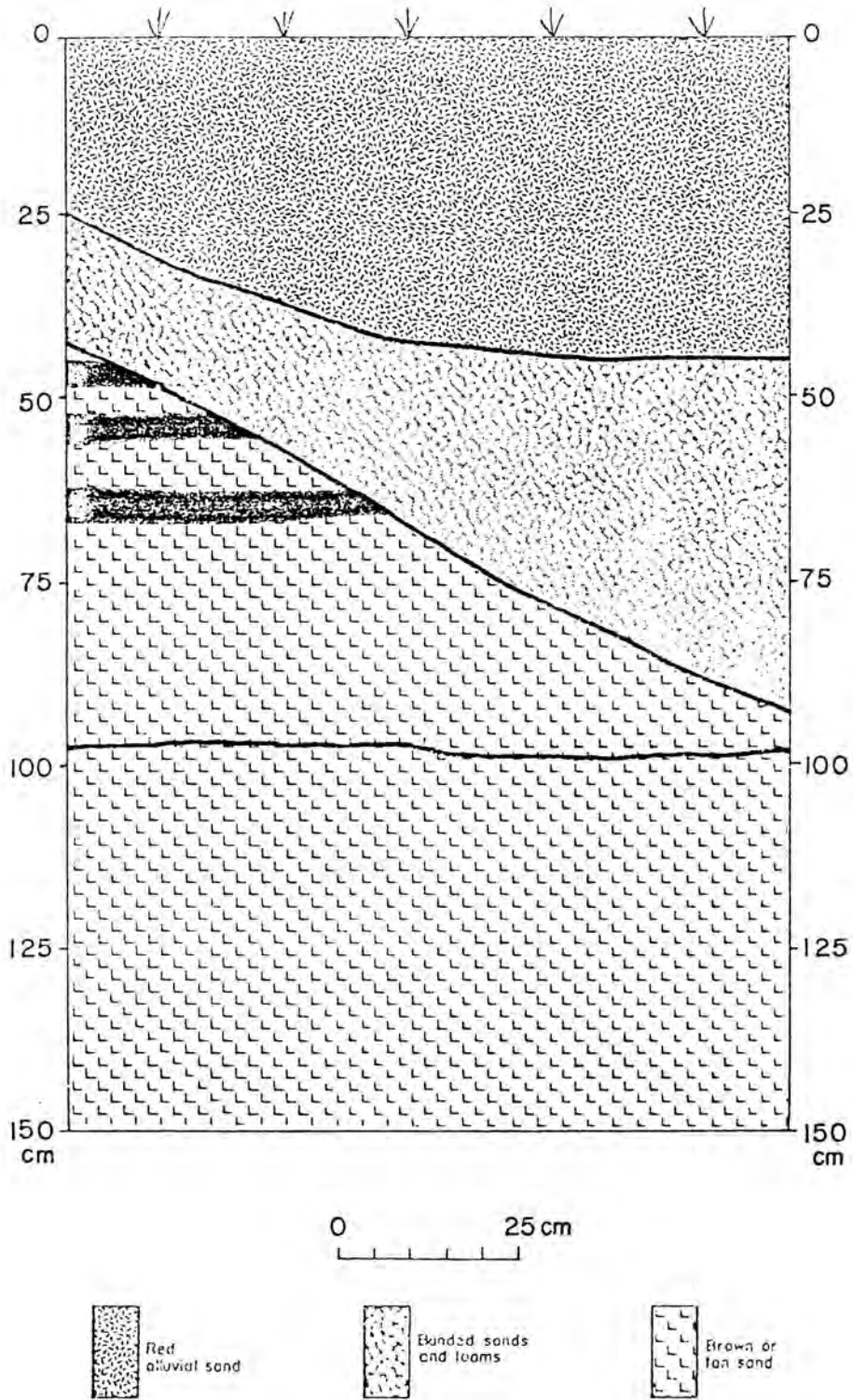


Figure 86

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	33
Quartz angular fragments	9
Chert waste flakes	2
Assorted rocks - some fire-cracked	c. 165
Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Plain	1
Lamar punctated rim	1
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1

Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 150cm where a compact red-brown clay loam was encountered. Posthole testing indicated that this clay loam continued down for more than 40cm, so the test pit was stopped. No undisturbed cultural deposits were encountered in Test Pit 1.

A second test pit (Test Pit 2) was excavated just north of a recently bulldozed boat ramp approximately 250m southwest of Test Pit 1. In this test, approximately one meter of sterile sands and clays of various colors and consistencies (Figure 87) were excavated without encountering cultural material. At approximately 1.0-1.1m below the surface, a zone of rocks and ceramics was encountered. All of the material found was at the base of a white sand zone and resting on the surface of a compact red-brown clay zone. Contents of this zone of cultural material is as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	8
Quartz angular fragment	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert waste flakes	2
Assorted rocks - some fire-cracked	c. 130
Ceramics	
Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Residual decorated	2

Since all of the material listed above was found on the same surface, it is likely that their deposition there is a result of the erosion of the soil zones in which they were originally deposited. The heavier cultural



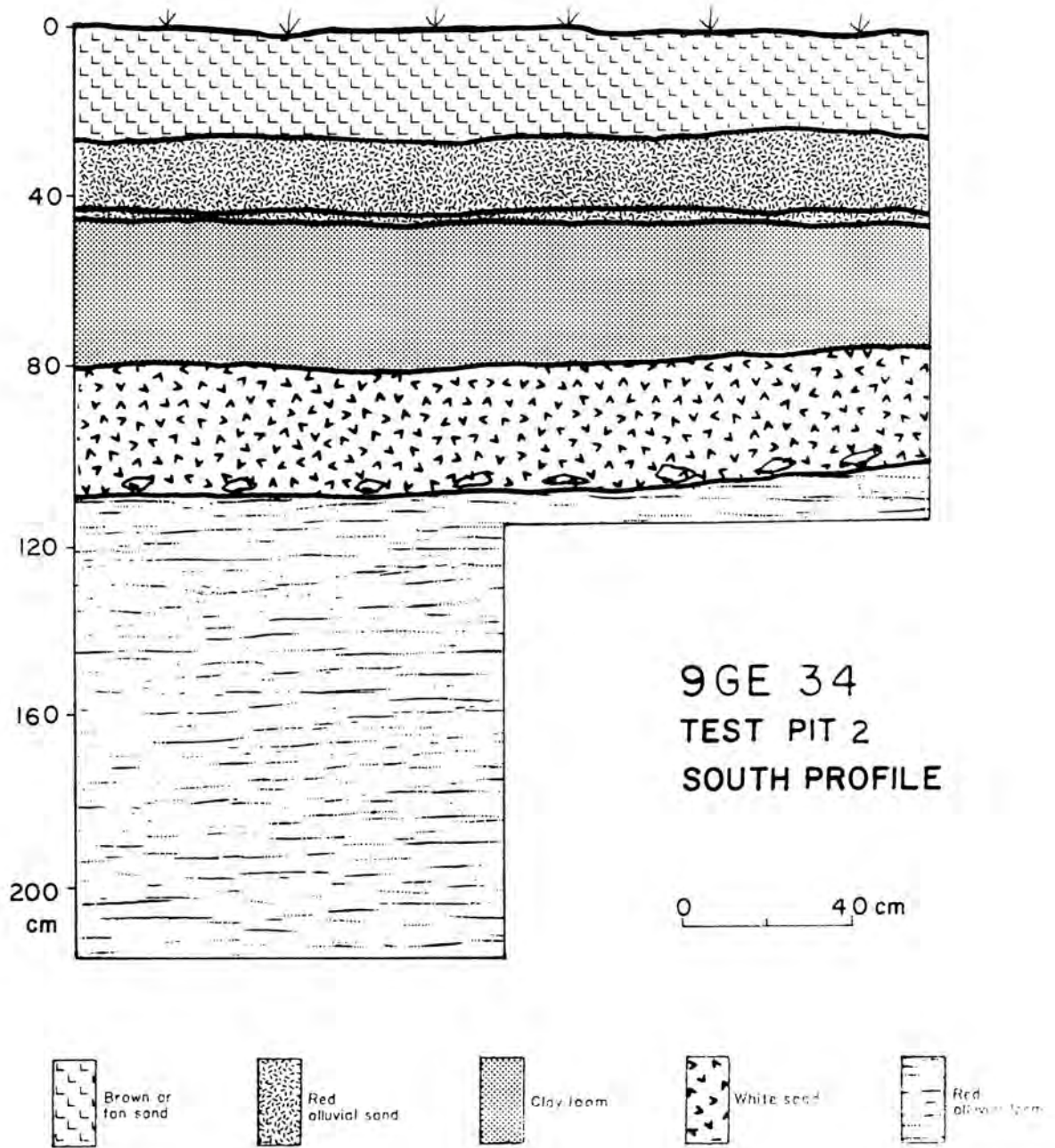


Figure 87

materials moved downward as the lighter surrounding sands were washed away, and eventually settled on the red-brown clay which resisted erosion.

Testing in the area occupied by 9Ge34 indicates that the site was occupied during several cultural phases, but repeated flooding and erosion have destroyed the context in which the cultural materials were deposited. The site seems to have been completely destroyed in this manner, and no further work is recommended for this site.

The owner of the site, Mr. Askew, told Smith that shell appeared on the surface whenever the field was plowed. Eight posthole tests were excavated along the western margin of the field in an attempt to locate these shell middens or associated sites. Postholes 14-17 were carried to 150cm in sand without encountering cultural material. Postholes 16-21 were carried to depths ranging from 20-60cm where a very compact red clay loam was encountered. No artifacts or other cultural materials were found in any of these postholes.

9Mg91 and 9Mg92

UTM 3708168N & 3708000N  
288144E 288192E

These sites are located on a terrace of the Oconee River approximately 1.3km down river from Parks Mill (9Mg99) (Figure 85 ). The terrace runs parallel to the west side of the river about 200m from the water's edge. The two sites are set back 50-75m from the edge of the terrace, which is over 450m wide. Most of the terrace has been cleared for cultivation, and sites Mg91 and 92 are located in one of the fields.

The two sites are separated by over 100m, but the crew combined the collections from the two sites. Plans were made to revisit and recollect the sites, but time ran out before this could be done. Mg91 is the most northerly of the two sites, and it measures 70m by 120m. The majority of the ceramics in the material from the two combined sites came from this site. Mg92 is slightly more than 100m south of Mg91, and its dimensions are 70m x 105m. The following material was collected from the two sites:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	54
Quartz angular fragments	14
Quartz utilized flakes	4
Quartz projectile points	4
Chert waste flakes	2
Chert end scraper	1
Chert utilized flake	1
Assorted rocks	3



## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	30
Lamar Complicated Stamped (eroded)	8
Lamar lugs	2

The main occupation of Mg91 occurred during the Lamar Phase, while occupation debris on Mg92 dates mainly to the Middle Archaic. Each site has been disturbed by plowing to an unknown extent. Both will be inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that both sites be plowed and systematically surface collected. Two test pits, measuring 2m square, should be excavated in both sites. If intact midden or features are encountered, the sites should be intensively investigated by removing 3m wide strips of plowzone spaced at 9m intervals.

9Mg93

UTM 3707720N 288264E

This site is located on an old natural levee 1.75km down the Oconee River from Parks Mill (Figure 85). The levee is near the west bank of the river between the terrace on which Mg91 and Mg92 are located and the active levee located immediately adjacent to the river. The south end of the levee extends to within 100m of Jacobs Branch, and it extends for an undetermined distance to the north. Across the river from the site is the large floodplain on which Ge34 is located.

Mg93 was found by limited posthole testing in the area north of Jacobs Branch. Four posthole tests (350-352) were excavated in an attempt to locate sites. Posthole tests 351, and 352 did not encounter evidence of occupation. Posthole test 353 penetrated site Mg93.

Posthole test 353 was excavated at a point approximately 40m from the southern tip of the levee near the center of its 20m width. Fill consisted of recent clay loam alluvium from the surface to 10cm, and yellow sand from 10 to 150cm. A plain grit-tempered sherd was encountered at 70cm below the surface, and ten small quartzite rock fragments were found at 90cm. The remainder of the posthole test contained only sterile yellow sand.

No further testing was conducted at this site. The site will be flooded. It is recommended that additional posthole testing be conducted to determine the configuration of the site. One or two 2m square test pits should be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy and obtain diagnostic artifacts. The site probably merits one or more large area excavations (10m square).

9Mg96

UTM 3708048N 288408E

This site is located on a natural levee 1.4km down the Oconee River from Park's Mill (Figure 85 ). The levee extends approximately 700m along the west bank of the river. To the west of the levee is a low swampy area 150m wide which extends to the base of the terrace on which Mg91 and Mg92 are located. The levee is approximately 50m wide at its base and rises 3 to 4m above the adjacent swamp. Between the longer levee and the river is a narrower, lower, and more recent levee. Both levees are in natural forest with very little underbrush.

Nine posthole tests (339-347) were excavated along the crest at intervals of 8-50m. The most southern of the tests was 50m from the southern end of the levee, while the most northern test was located 320m north of the same point. All posthole tests were excavated to 150cm below the present surface.

The nine tests showed very little variation in soil profile. Tests 339 to 345 contained 40cm of red-yellow sandy loam overlying yellow sand, while tests 346 and 347 were without the red-yellow loam and contained only yellow sand. Only Posthole test 341 yielded cultural material. In that test, a Lamar punctated rim was found at a depth of 30cm in the red-yellow sandy loam. No midden staining of the sand was observed in the fill of the posthole test.

The meaning of the single sherd recovered is not known at present. The nearest posthole tests to 341 were 40m to the north (340) and 35m to the south (342). It is possible that a small Lamar site is located somewhere within that 70m space. Only further posthole testing will determine the size and nature of the occupation if it exists.

The site will be flooded by the filling of the reservoir. It is recommended that one 2m square test pit be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy. If an occupation zone can be recognized, further posthole testing should be performed in order to investigate site configuration. One or more large area excavations (10m square) may be merited depending on the results of testing.

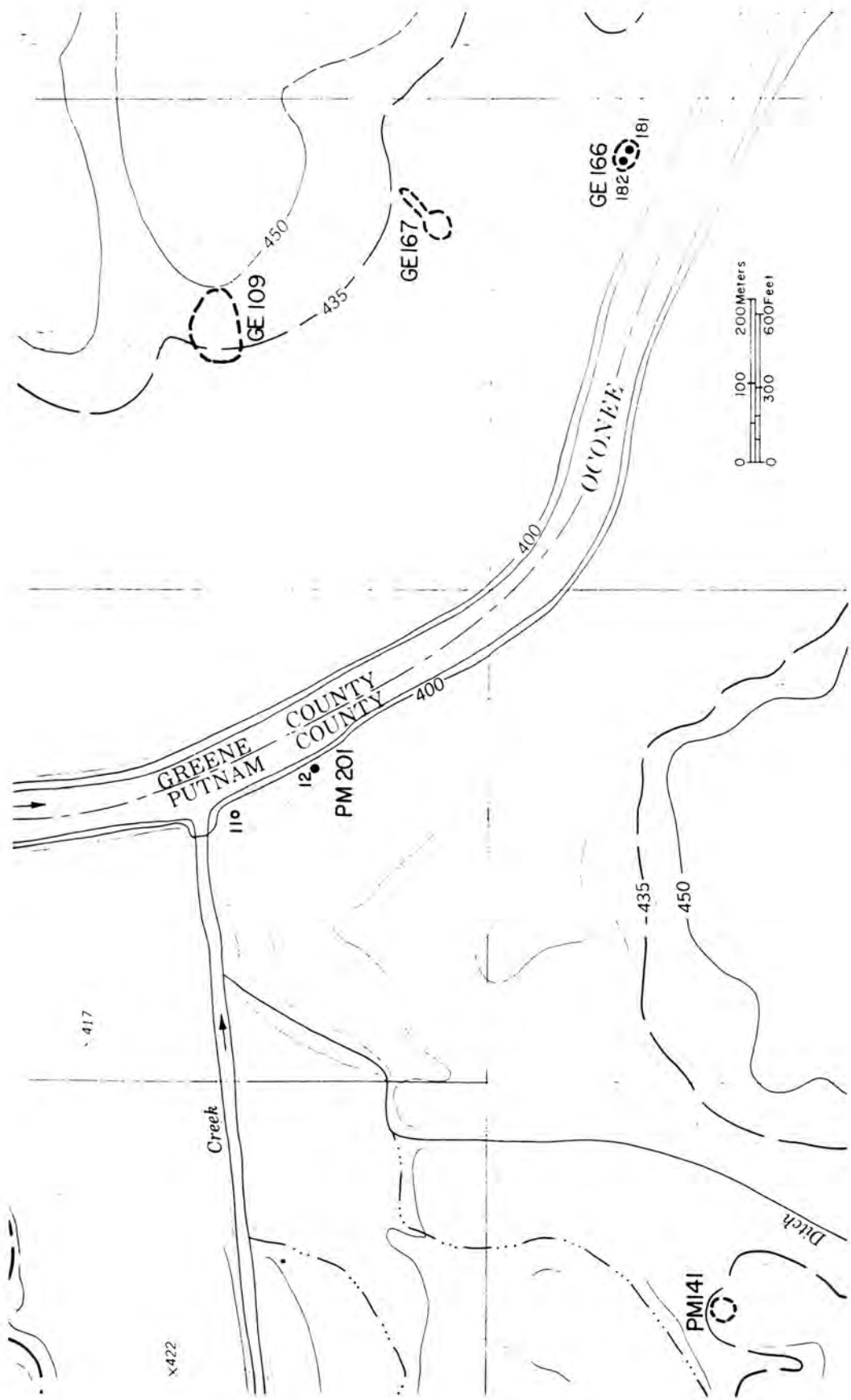


Figure 88

9Ge109

UTM N3705456 E288960

See Appendix 2 and Figure 88 .

9Ge166

UTM N3704744 E288984

This site is located on a large natural levee on the north bank of the Oconee River 1.1 km downriver from the mouth of Sugar Creek (Figure 88). Narrow floodplains extend along the river to the northwest and southeast of the site, and upland ridges begin only a couple hundred meters to the north and northeast. Across the river is the northern end of an extensive floodplain. The site is currently in a hardwood forest which has not been recently logged. A small intermittent creek flows into the river just to the south of the levee. No indication of a site was present on the surface of the natural levee.

Two posthole tests (181 and 182) were excavated in the end of the levee adjacent to the small creek. Each contained yellow sand to 150 cm, and each encountered fire cracked rock. In posthole test 181, 4 quartzite fire-cracked rocks were present between 110 and 140 cm, while in 182, 8 fragments of fire-cracked quartzite were present at a depth of 120 cm. Distance between the two posthole tests was approximately 10m.

The site contains evidence of occupation a meter or more below the present ground surface. Horizontal extent of the occupied area is unknown. Since the levee extends one hundred or more meters upriver, the site could be quite extensive. Since no diagnostic artifacts were found, an age estimate for the site can not be made.

The site **will** be inundated by the reservoir. It is recommended that site stratigraphy be investigated with one or two 2m square test pits. Additional posthole testing should be conducted in order to determine site configuration. It is probable that the site merits extensive excavation.

9Ge167

UTM N3704912 E288912

Site Ge167 is located on a sand terrace 700m southeast of the junction of Sugar Creek and the Oconee River (Figure 88). It is on the north side of the river only 250m north of Ge166. Lowlands to the west are now swamps, although prior to recent alluviation they were probably much drier. Upland slopes extend nearly to the edge of the site to the east. The area surrounding the site has been recently logged.

The site was exposed in a logging ramp and adjacent portions of a logging road. The logging ramp was approximately 20m in diameter and the section of road which was collected measured approximately 50m in length. The following material was collected from the two areas:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	1
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	25

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	13
Quartz angular fragments	1
Quartz stemmed projectile point	1

The site was occupied during the Lamar Phase and possibly earlier, during the Archaic, although the lithics at the site are too few in number to allow for certain identification of an Archaic component. Limits of the site were not determined due to dense vegetation in the area surrounding the site. It is, however, at least 50m long by 20m wide, since those were the dimensions of the area containing artifacts on the surface. The site will be totally flooded. It is recommended that the area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Posthole tests, and possibly 2m test pits, should be excavated to determine whether buried cultural strata exist. If the site is a simple component plowzone site, 2 large tests measuring 4m square should be excavated to determine whether subsoil features exist. The site may merit large excavation.

9Pm141

UTM N3704504 E287552

This site is located 850m southwest of the junction of Sugar Creek and the Oconee River, on a low, flat terrace remnant (Figure 88). A small, intermittent stream is present to the northwest of the remnant, while a larger, more permanent creek, Big Ditch, is located less than 150m to the southeast. The channelized location of Sugar Creek is 550m north of the site, and the intervening area contains a low floodplain.

The site area is currently in pasture. A few artifacts, both sherds and quartz debris, were observed along a cow trail which crosses the site, so a limited amount of subsurface testing was conducted in an attempt to determine site limits. Eleven small shovel tests (ca. 30 cm square) were excavated, in an area which measured approximately 75m x 100m, but only four produced artifacts. In all four cases, artifacts were restricted to a brown sandy plowzone which extended to 30 to 40 cm below the surface. The four tests were located within an area measuring approximately 9m x 18m, but the site may be larger. The materials found in the tests are listed below:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	10
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flake	1
Numerous rocks; some fire-cracked	

## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	19
Residual decorated	1

The site appears to have been occupied during the Lamar Phase, although the amount of lithic debris suggests the presence of an earlier, Archaic, occupation also. Plowing appears to have completely destroyed the site, although features may extend into the subsoil.

Waters of the Wallace Reservoir will extend up to the edge of the site but will not completely flood it. Any remaining portion of the site will be subject to erosion due to fluctuations in the level of the reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. Two large tests, measuring 3 or 4m square, should be excavated to determine whether subsurface features exist. If they do, the site should be stripped of plowzone and the exposed features mapped.

9Pm201

UTM N3705144 E288336

This site is located on a high, broad levee ridge 125m down the Oconee River from the mouth of Sugar Creek (Figure 88). The levee which extends down the west bank of the river, begins approximately 100m south of the creek. North of that point is a smaller, narrower levee which appears to be of more recent origin. The levee which contains the site rises to a height of approximately 3m above the surrounding floodplain and has a flat summit more than 30m across. To the west of the levee is a low, swampy floodplain.

The levee and adjacent floodplain are densely forested, so posthole testing was employed in an attempt to locate sites in the area. A posthole test (11) was excavated near the north end of the small levee ridge adjacent to Sugar Creek without any evidence of occupation being encountered. The next posthole test was placed on the summit of the large levee approximately 35m from its north end and 12m from the bluff adjacent to the river. This posthole test (12) passed through sands and sandy loams of various colors before the first artifacts were encountered at a depth of 130cm below the surface in fine tan sand. The following materials were recovered from 130



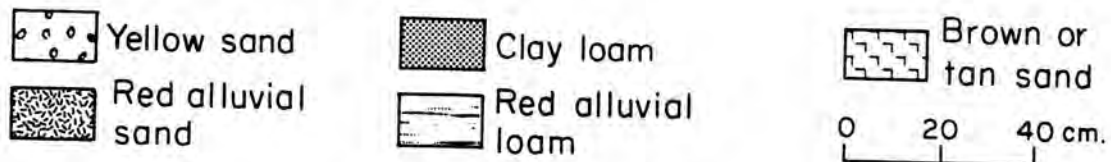
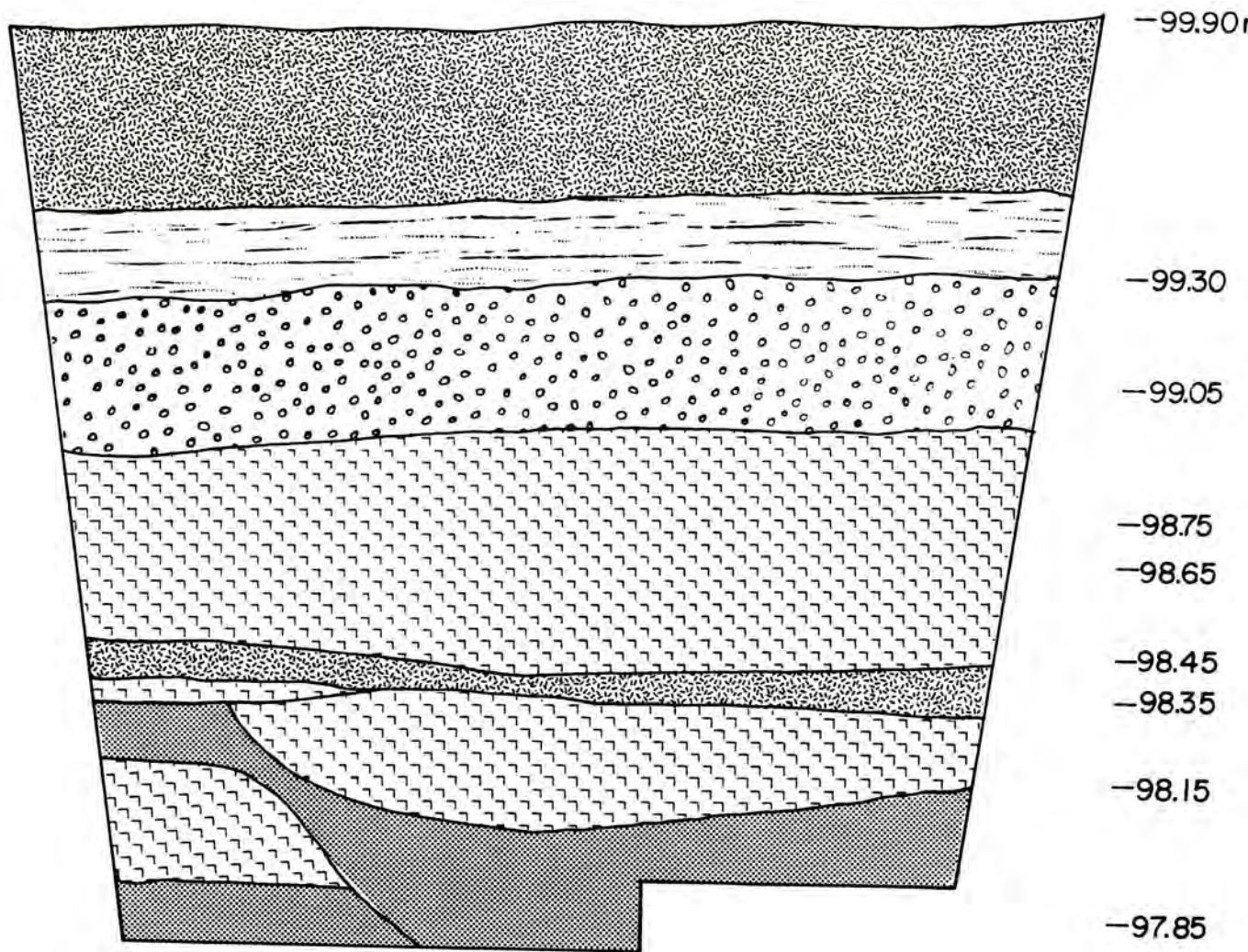
to 160 cm: 1 quartz waste flake, 1 chert waste flake, and 754 g of fire-cracked rock.

In order to determine the nature and date of occupation for this site, a 2.5m square test pit was excavated around posthole test 12 (Figure 89). An arbitrary datum consisting of a nail in a large tree was assigned an elevation of 100.0m, and all excavation levels were tied into that datum. The surface ranged between 98.10 and 99.0m in elevation prior to excavation. Stratigraphy in the test pit was nearly horizontal, so a combination of natural and arbitrary excavation levels was employed. In general, these correspond closely to the natural stratigraphy. The upper two natural zones, consisting of red alluvial sand and red alluvial loam, were shoveled off without screening since they were recent in origin. At approximately 99.30m yellow sand was encountered, and it contained the first evidence of occupation. A 25cm level (99.30 to 99.05m) excavated entirely in the yellow sand contained 1 quartz waste flake and 170g of fire-cracked rock (Table 32). The next level, also in yellow sand, went from 99.05m to 98.75m. A rock hearth (Feature 3) was present at the base of that level (Figure 90; Plate 13, c). The hearth was composed of a large number of rocks, each 4 to 10 cm across. Total weight of all rocks in the hearth was 6569g. In the same level as the hearth were a number of quartz and chert flakes, and a single, small Etowah Complicated Stamped sherd. That sherd may indicate the time of utilization of the hearth, since there was no evidence of it being intrusive.

The next level, 98.75 to 98.65m fell in a zone of tan sand present beneath the yellow sand. A large quantity of fire-cracked rocks was recovered from this and all subsequent levels. An attempt was made in excavating the remainder of the pit to detect concentrations of fire-cracked rock, but none were discerned. Although no features were found in the lower levels, several interesting artifacts were present. At 98.45 to 98.35m (NW Quad) in a red alluvial sand, a single large sherd of Stallings Plain was found. The size of the sherd and the presence of lithics in the level indicate an in situ occupation and not redeposited material. At 98.35m to 98.15m in the SE Quad, a concentration of artifacts was found in brown sand. A possible abrader, a chert drill fragment (Plate 15, c) and a small stemmed quartz point were present in that level. These artifacts probably represent a Middle to Late Archaic occupation. At 98.75m, a sterile clay loam was encountered and excavations were terminated.

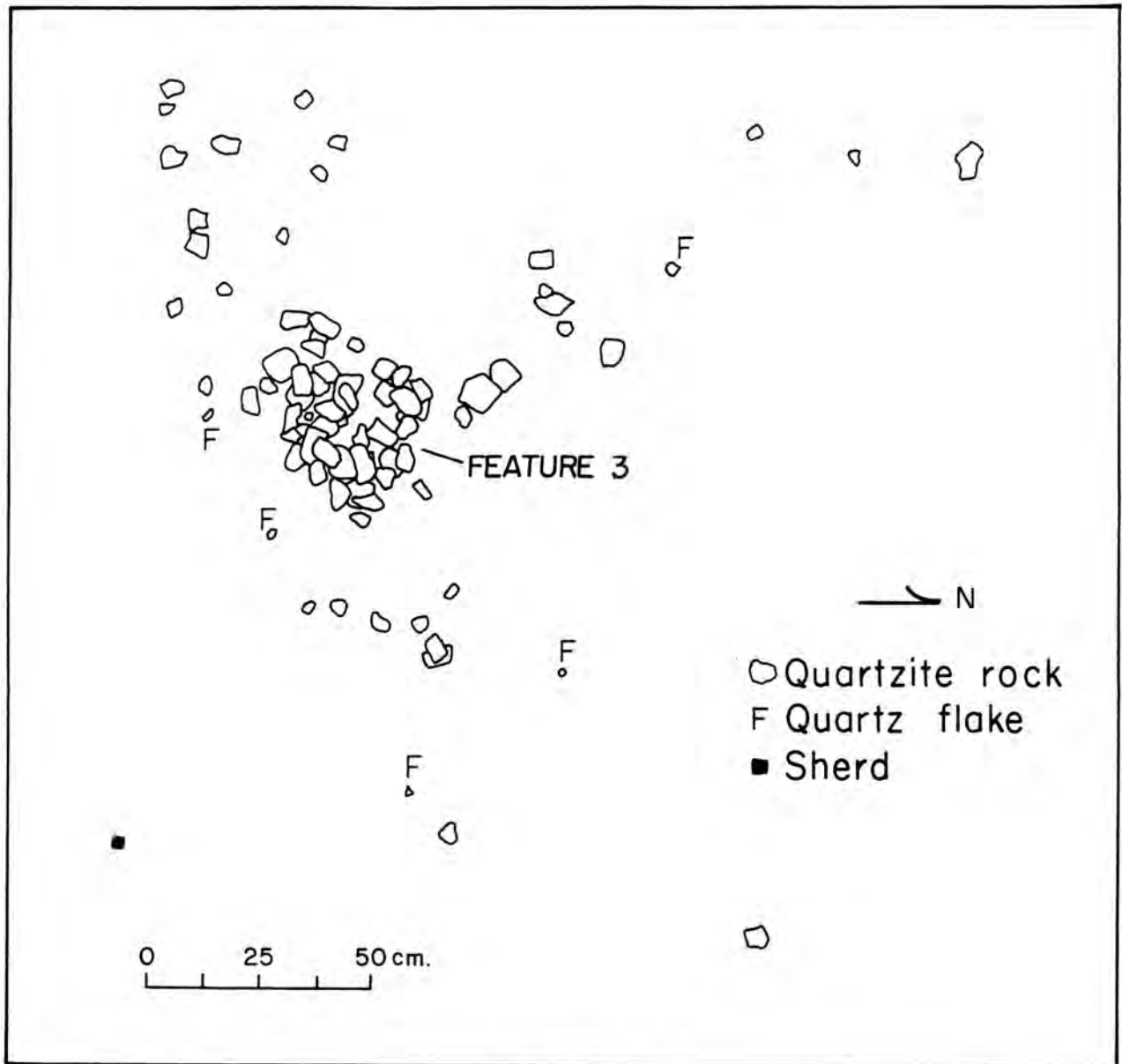
At least three distinct periods of occupation are present on this site. The yellow and tan sand between 99.30m and 98.45m apparently contains evidence of a Mississippi period occupation, since the only diagnostic artifact was an Etowah sherd. The red alluvial sand between 98.45m and 98.35m contained evidence of a Stallings Island occupation. The brown sand below that contained the only diagnostic stone tool, a probable Middle or Late Archaic point. An interesting feature of all occupations is the





9 PM 201  
TEST PIT  
SOUTH PROFILE

Figure 89



9 PM 201  
 TEST PIT  
 PLOTTED ROCKS  
 98.69 TO 99.05M ELEV.

Figure 90

Table 32. 9 Pm 201 - Aboriginal Artifacts

	99.30-99.05m	99.05-98.75m	99.05-98.69m	98.75-98.65m	98.65-98.45m	98.45-98.35m	98.35-98.15m	98.15-97.85m
<b>Ceramics</b>								
Etowah Complicated Stamped		1						
Stallings Plain						1		
<b>Lithics</b>								
Quartz waste flakes	1	6		2				
Quartz cores				1				
Quartz angular fragments		1						
Quartz projectile points				1			1	
Chert waste flakes		2		6	11	6	6	
Chert angular fragments								1
Chert drill								
Hammerstone					1			
Abrader								1
Assorted rocks and flakes (weight in grams)	170	1316	6569	5802	11230	6283	3776	50

near absence of flaked lithic debris. This absence exists in spite of careful screening ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh) of all levels. The reasons for this absence of flakes is not known.

Since no further posthole testing was conducted, the extent of the site is not known. The site will be flooded by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that further posthole testing be conducted to determine the configuration of the site and its several components. Depending upon the size of the site, one or several large (10m square) area excavations should be conducted.

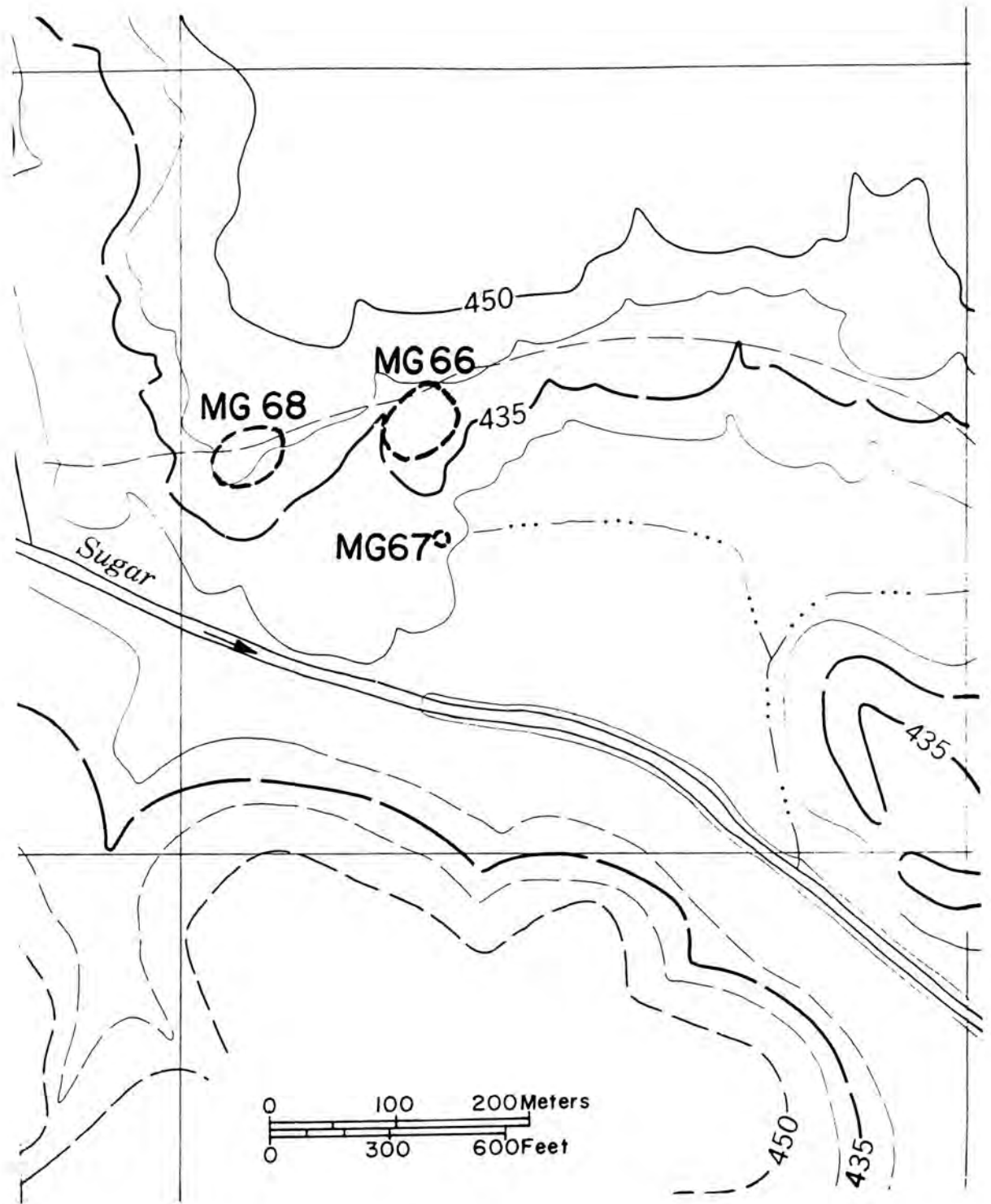


Figure 91

242

9Mg66

UTM N3707744 E283888

See Appendix 2 and Figure 91.

9Mg67

UTM N3707648 E283912

See Appendix 2 and Figure 91.

9Mg68

UTM N3707696 E283744

See Appendix 2 and Figure 91.

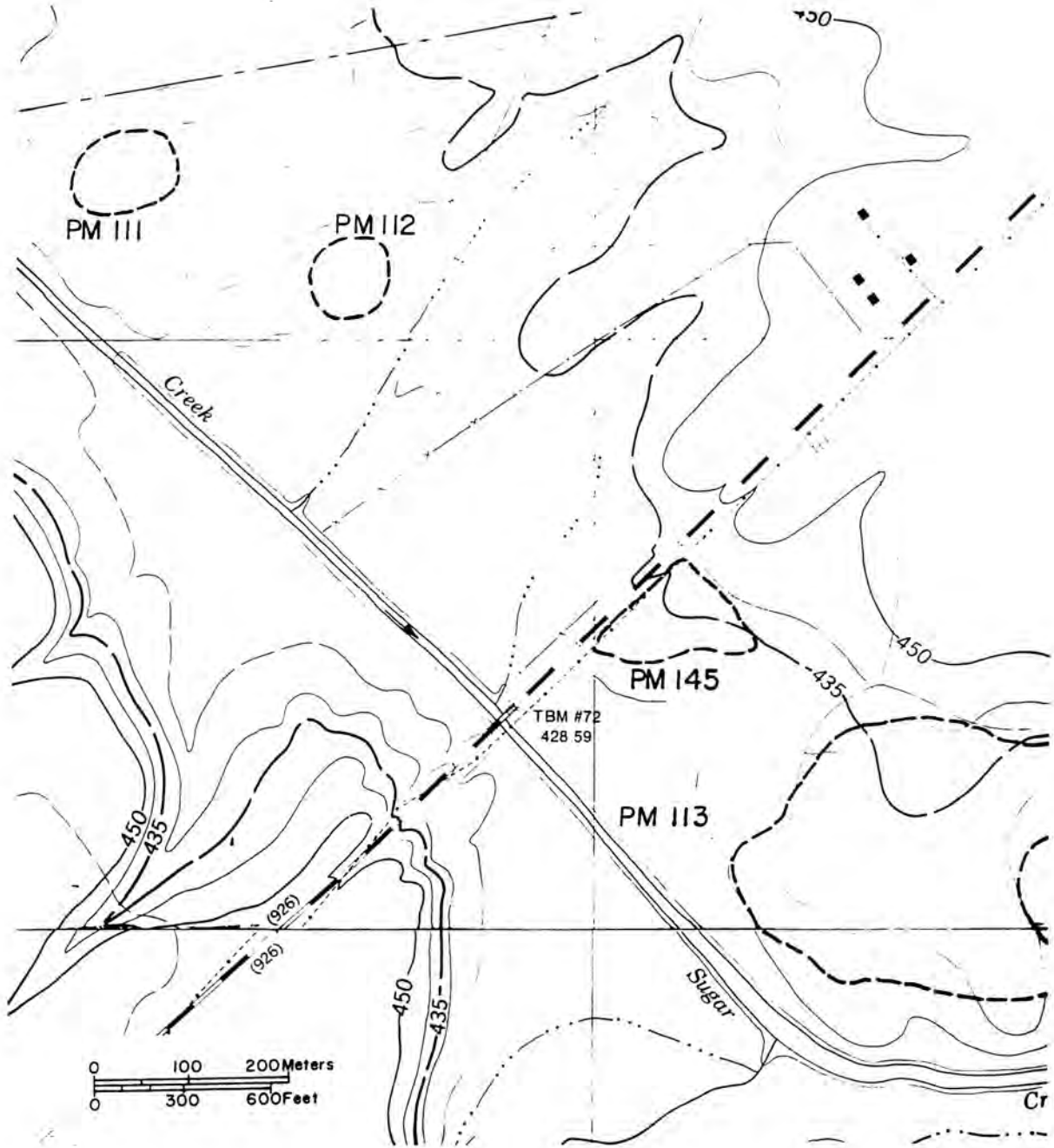


Figure 92



9Pm111 UTM N3706310 E285110E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 92 .

9Pm112 UTM N3706220 E285310

See Appendix 1 and Figure 92 .

9Pm113 UTM N3705580 E285880

See Appendix 1 and Figure 92 .

9Pm145 UTM 3705888N 285600E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 92 .

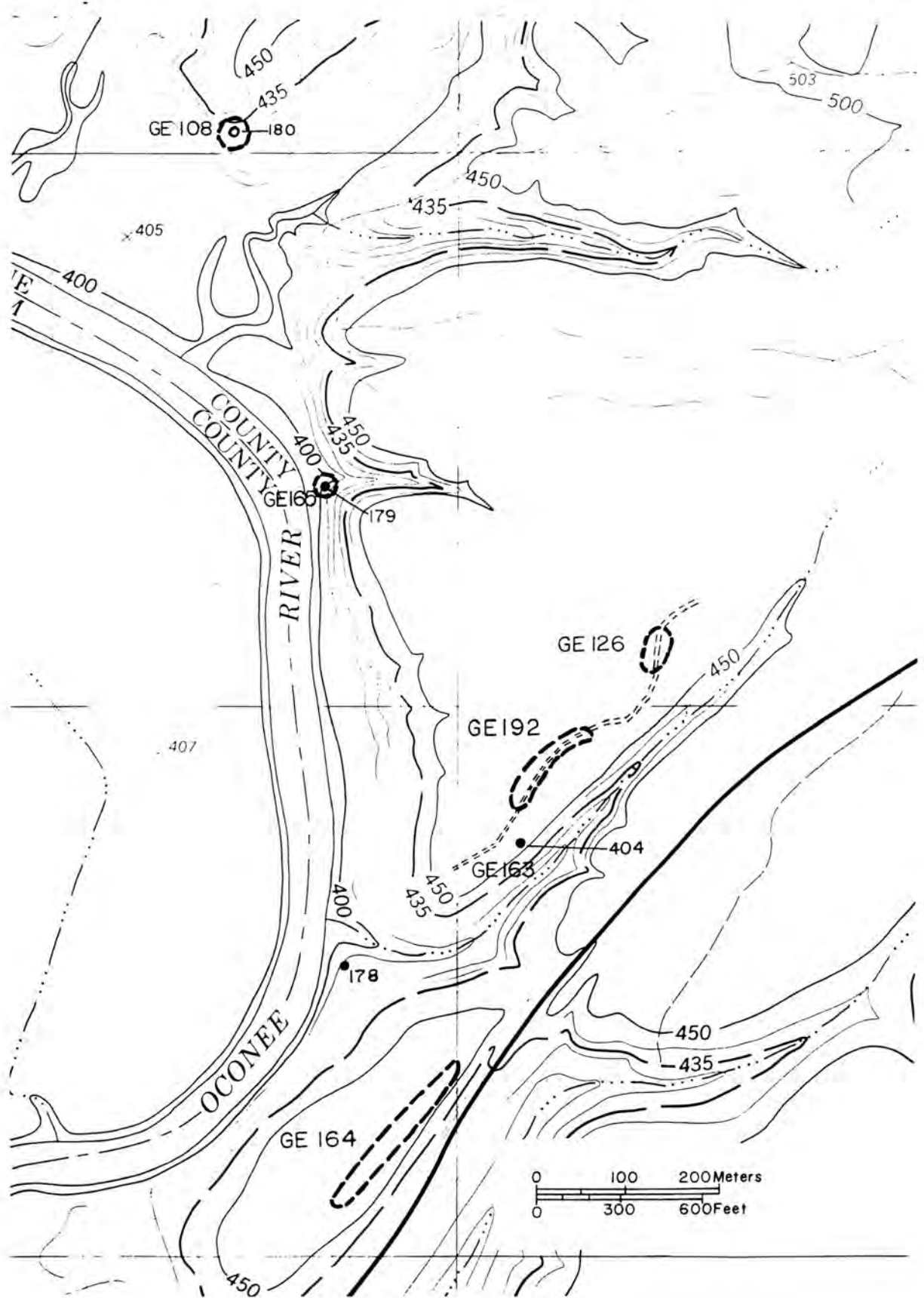


Figure 93

9Ge108

UTM 3704288N 290120E

This site is located at the end of an upland ridge adjacent to the Oconee River (Figure 93 ). To the north and east of the site are other ridges and the uplands, while the floodplain of the river is to the west. An intermittent stream flows just to the south of the ridge on which Ge108 is located.

The site is located in a logging ramp in an area that has been heavily logged. Limits of the site were not determined, but it is probably less than 50m in diameter. The following surface material was collected from the site by Wood and Lee (1973) and the 1974-75 Survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	<u>Wood &amp; Lee (1973)</u>	<u>1974-75 Survey</u>
<u>Ceramics</u>		
Lamar Bold Incised		1
Residual Plain		3
<u>Lithics</u>		
Quartz waste flakes	10	
Quartz angular fragments	6	
Quartz notched, beveled point	1	
Quartz bifacial tools	1	1
Quartz utilized flakes	4	
Chert angular fragment		1
Chert bifacial tool	1	

This site appears, from surface indications, to have been briefly occupied during the Lamar Phase and during the Archaic (probably Middle Archaic). A posthole test (180) was excavated on the site to check for subsurface deposits. Fifty centimeters of sand overlying red clay subsoil were found, but no artifacts were encountered.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. Additional posthole testing should be conducted to determine whether or not undisturbed midden exists.

9Ge126

UTM 3704000N 290840E

Ge126 is located on a high ridge on the east side of the Oconee River just to the north of Highway 44 (Figure 93 ). To the southeast of the ridge on which the site is located is a deep valley occupied by a small intermittent stream, and the river is located at the base of the ridge to the west. To the north and east, are other ridges and higher land.

The site area is in a pine plantation owned by Georgia Kraft. The entire area was logged and planted approximately five years ago. A logging

road runs through the site, providing adequate exposure for surface collecting, but most of the remainder of the site is too overgrown in grasses and briars to allow extensive surface collecting.

Artifacts were collected from an area approximately 40 meters along the road and 10 meters wide, though the site could be wider, since vegetation obscured much of the ground surface away from the road. Scattered shell was present in small amounts, but no concentrations were observed. The following material was collected from the surface, mainly from the road:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	6
Lamar Bold Incised	5
Lamar Plain	71
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	8
Quartz angular fragments	4

The site appears to have been occupied only during the Lamar Phase, although the lithics may represent a short term earlier occupation. No midden or features were observed on the surface, and neither was located by subsurface probing with trowels. The soil on the site is a loose, brown sand, which is much different from the clay or clay loam subsoil exposed on the surface of most other ridgetops along the river.

This site will not be flooded by the proposed reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed in strips and surface collected. One or two 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not intact midden or features exist.

#### 9Gel63

UTM 3703480N 290432E

This site is located on the southern edge of the same ridge as Gel26 (Figure 93 ). It is on the edge of a steep slope which leads down to a small stream which has cut a very deep, steep sided valley. To the west of the ridge is the Oconee River, while to the north and east are upland areas. South of the site is another ridge which forms the other side of the valley, and beyond that is Highway 44. The upland portion of all of the ridges around Gel63 have been recently clear cut and replanted by Georgia Kraft Corporation which owns the land. The slopes, including a portion of Gel63 is still in a mixed hardwood forest.

The visible portion of the site consists of a shell midden approximately 5m by 7m which is located on a sloping area just off the edge of the ridgetop. This shell area has been almost totally destroyed by col-

lectors, but some portions near the fringes may still be intact. The following collection was made from the disturbed section of the shell midden:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	5
Lamar Complicated Stamped	3
Lamar Bold Incised	4
Lamar Plain	39
Lamar Burnished	17

Lithics

Quartz waste flake	1
--------------------	---

The shell midden contains pottery of only the Lamar Phase and the closely related Ocmulgee Fields Phase. The size of the midden indicates that it is probably the refuse heap of a small number of people accumulated over a short time period. In order to determine the reasons behind the location of the shell midden, a thorough surface search of the surrounding area was conducted. The search did not reveal any other Lamar material in the immediate vicinity. A posthole test (404) was excavated on the ridge summit approximately 4 meters above the edge of the shell midden. At that point, a shell midden layer 10-20cm thick was encountered beneath 10 cm of humus. It is likely that a structure associated with the deposition of the small shell midden on the downslope is present in the area of this posthole test.

The site will not be inundated by Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the area of ridge where shell midden was encountered in posthole 404 be tested with additional postholes in order to determine the extent of occupation. Both areas of the site should be extensively investigated with large area excavations. Flotation should be employed extensively.

9Ge164

UTM 3703096N 290240E

This site is located on a large ridge which runs parallel to the east bank of the Oconee River (Figure 93). Highway 44 runs parallel to the ridge on its southeast margin. A low swampy area is present to the southwest of the ridge, while other ridges are present to the north and east.

The site area was recently cleared in preparation for the relocation of Highway 44, and in the process, artifacts were exposed in an area that otherwise would have been thickly overgrown due to clearcutting which occurred several years ago. Artifacts were collected along a bulldozed area which

measured approximately 20m by 200m. The site extends for an undetermined distance outside this area, but dense underbrush precluded definition of site limits. The following material was collected from the bulldozer cut:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	31
Lamar Stamped	3

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Rock	1

European Ceramics

Ironstone	1
White stoneware	7
Salt-glazed stoneware	1
Pipe fragment	1

No features were observed within the scraped area, although they may be present in the portion of the site not exposed in the bulldozer cut. The site appears to have been a campsite during the Lamar Phase and was later used to an unknown extent during the last hundred years. Although no historic period structure was observed, it is likely that one is present somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the bulldozed area.

It is recommended that the area beyond the bulldozed area be cleared of underbrush and plowed for surface collecting. One or two 2m square test pits should be excavated in order to determine whether or not intact midden or features exist.

9Ge165

UTM 3703888N 290240E

This site is located on the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 1.8 km upriver from the Highway 44 Bridge (Figure 93). Directly to the east of the site are the steep slopes of the adjacent ridges, while across the river are extensive flat bottomlands. The site is on the south bank of a small intermittent creek which flows into the river from the uplands. The entire area is wooded, but the ground surface was comparatively open and free of underbrush.

A dozen or more shells were scattered over an area approximately 2m



in diameter adjacent to the small creek. Posthole testing (179) and profiling of the creek bank indicated that no concentrated shell midden was present on the site, but a few shell fragments were encountered at 25 cm below the surface in the posthole test. No midden or midden stained soil was found.

The site appears to have been occupied during a brief interval, during which only a few shellfish were consumed and no midden was built up. Since no artifacts were found, the site's date occupation cannot be estimated. The site will be inundated. It is recommended that one 2m square test pit be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy. If intact midden is present, large block excavation would be merited.

9Ge192

UTM 3703696N 290576E

This site is on the crest of an upland ridge located just north of Highway 44 (Figure 93). Site 9Ge163 is located only 75m to the south. The ridge is flanked by a steep-sided gully on its south side, and the Oconee River is located to the west. The entire ridge summit is in pine plantation.

Artifacts were exposed in a 120m long segment of a logging road which runs along the crest of the ridge width of the site was not determined. The following collection was obtained from the road surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	28
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz projectile point fragments	1
Assorted rocks	4

Although no diagnostic artifacts were found, the utilization of this site probably dates to the Middle Archaic. This interpretation is based on the presence of quartz lithic debris, and on the absence of both chert or ceramics. The dispersal of the artifacts over such a large area suggests that occupation of the site was probably of short duration. A sandy soil zone over 30cm thick is present on the site, and it is possible that features may be preserved where they intrude into the subsoil.

The site will not be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed in strips and surface collected. One or two 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not intact midden or features are present.



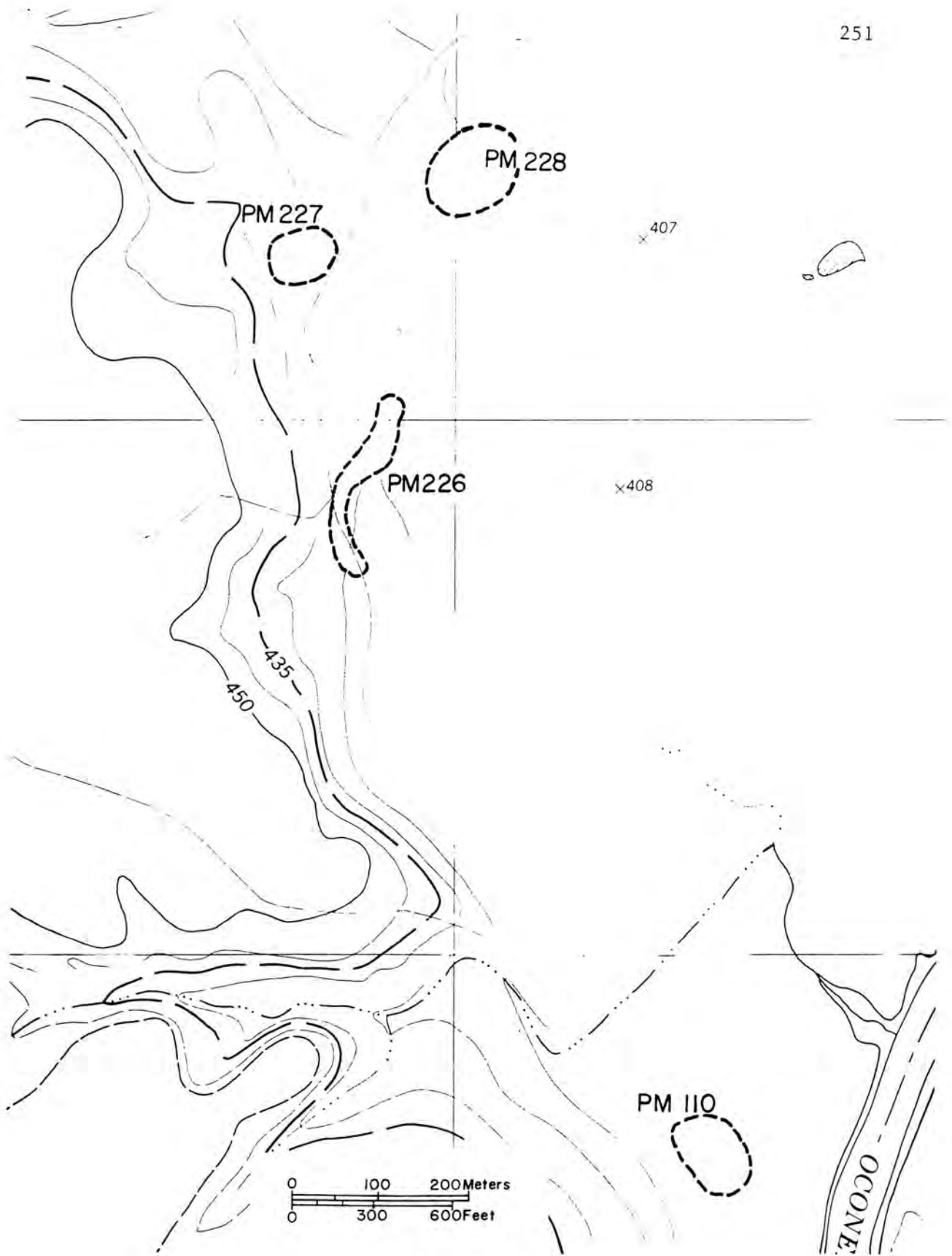


Figure 94

9Pm110

UTM N3702880 E289460

See Appendix 1 and Figure 94 .

9Pm226

UTM N3703648 E289024

This site is located at the base of the upland slopes 1400m north of Highway 44 (Figure 94 ). The river makes a large meander to the east opposite the site, so that the distance to the river ranges between 850m and 1100m. The intervening area is a large, relatively flat floodplain which is composed of recently deposited red sands and loams. A portion of the floodplain and adjacent slopes are currently in pasture, while the remainder of the area is forested. Site Pm226 was exposed in a recently cut firebreak which runs along the margin of a forested area.

Artifacts were collected along a 200m segment of the firebreak. No undisturbed midden or features were observed. A collection made from the surface contained the following:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Bold Incised	4
Lamar Plain	48
Lamar T-shaped rim	1
Lamar pinched rims	2

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	4
Quartz angular fragments	6
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flakes	3
Chert utilized flake	1
Chert graver (3 graver-spurs) (Plate 15,a)	1

This site appears to have been occupied wholly during the Lamar Phase. Its total extent is not known, but its length is at least 200m, making it larger than most Lamar sites known from the Wallace Reservoir. The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Three 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not undisturbed midden and/or features

exist below plowzone. If they do, further extensive excavation would be merited.

9Pm227

UTM 3703888N 289000E

This site is located 200m north of site Pm226 (Figure 94). Like Pm226, it is situated at the base of the upland slopes adjacent to the floodplain. Artifacts were scattered over a 70m by 80m area in a recently plowed and planted field. The following material was collected from the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Plain (probably)	1
------------------------	---

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	9
Quartz angular fragments	12
Quartz biface	1
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Bifacial tool fragment	1

The main occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Archaic, since only a single sherd was found. The quartz projectile point (Plate 15,<sup>n</sup>) was basally ground and serrated, indicating that at least a part of the occupation may date to the Early Archaic. Since such a small amount of occupational debris is scattered over such a large area, the site must have been occupied for only a brief period of time.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that three 2m square test pits be excavated to determine whether or not undisturbed midden and features exist below plowzone. If they do, further extensive excavation would be merited. If they do not, then the site should be replowed and systematically surface collected.

9Pm228

UTM 3703936N 289168E

Site Pm228 is located on a high part of the floodplain 150m east of Pm227 (Figure 94). The river is only 500m northeast of the site while the upland slopes are less than 200m to the west. The site is on the northeastern margin of a recently plowed field, and it appears to extend into a nearby forested area. A large number of artifacts were collected

from an area measuring 70m by 80m. They are as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	2
Lamar Bold Incised	7
Lamar Plain	138
Lamar Pinched rims	4
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	111
Quartz angular fragments	51
Quartz biface	2
Quartz side scraper	1
Quartz utilized flakes	3
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	10
Quartz scraping planes	3
Chert waste flakes	15
Chert angular fragments	2
Chert utilized flakes	2
Chert projectile points	4
Quartzite fire-cracked rock fragments	4

This site appears to have been occupied during at least two separate time periods: The Middle Archaic and the Lamar Phase. The Archaic occupation is represented by the large number of quartz bifacial tools and points, while the ceramics are indicative of the later occupation. Limited sub-surface testing suggested that the portion of this site located in the field had been completely destroyed by plowing, but it is possible that a part of the site may be preserved in the wooded area adjacent to the east end of the site.

The entire site will be flooded. It is recommended that three 2m square tests pits be excavated to determine whether or not undisturbed midden and/or features exist below plowzone. If they do, than more extensive excavation is merited. If no midden or features are encountered, the site should be plowed and systematically surface collected.

164

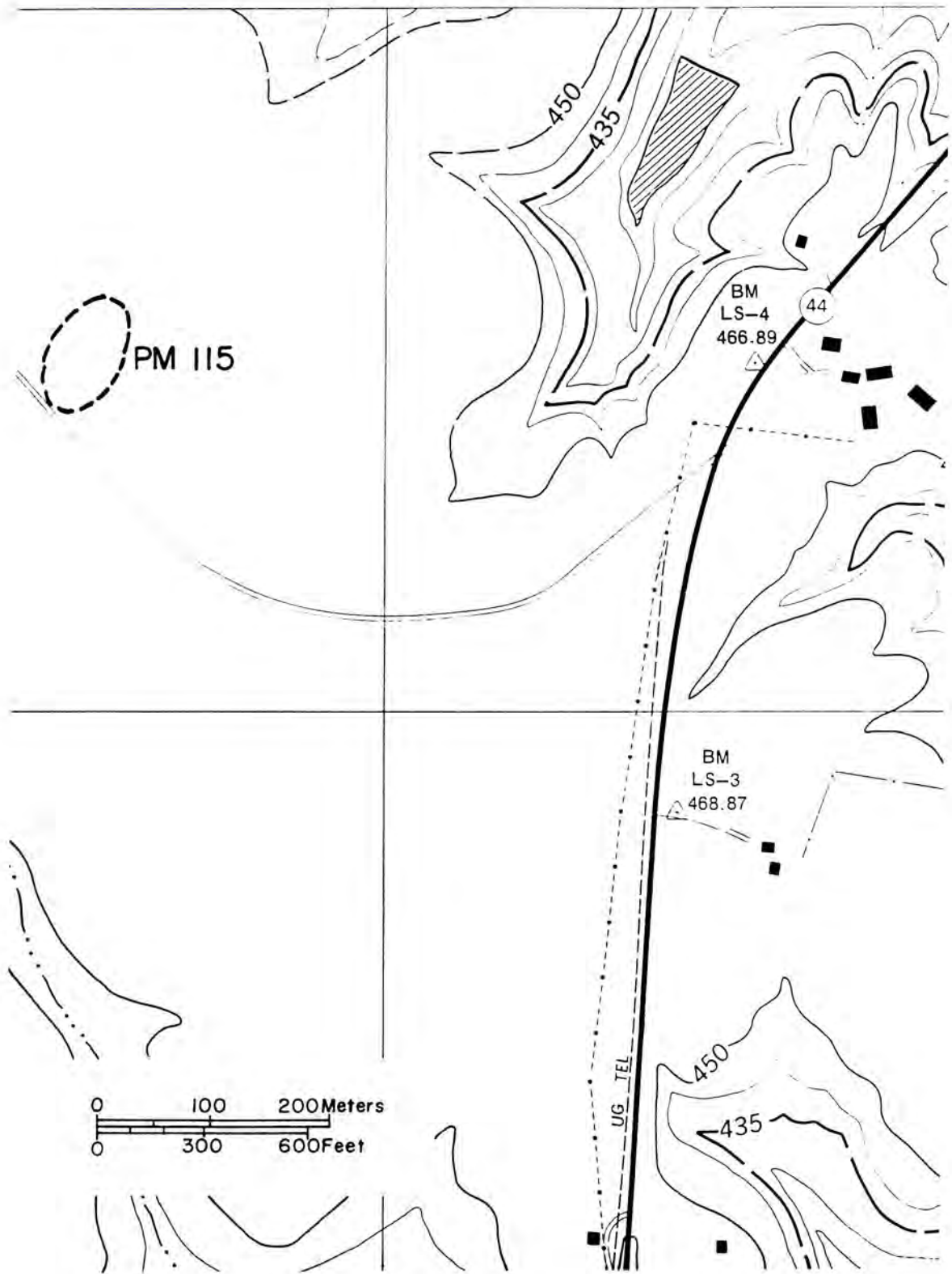


Figure 95

256

9Pm115

UTM N3702312 E288888

See Appendix 2 and Figure 95.

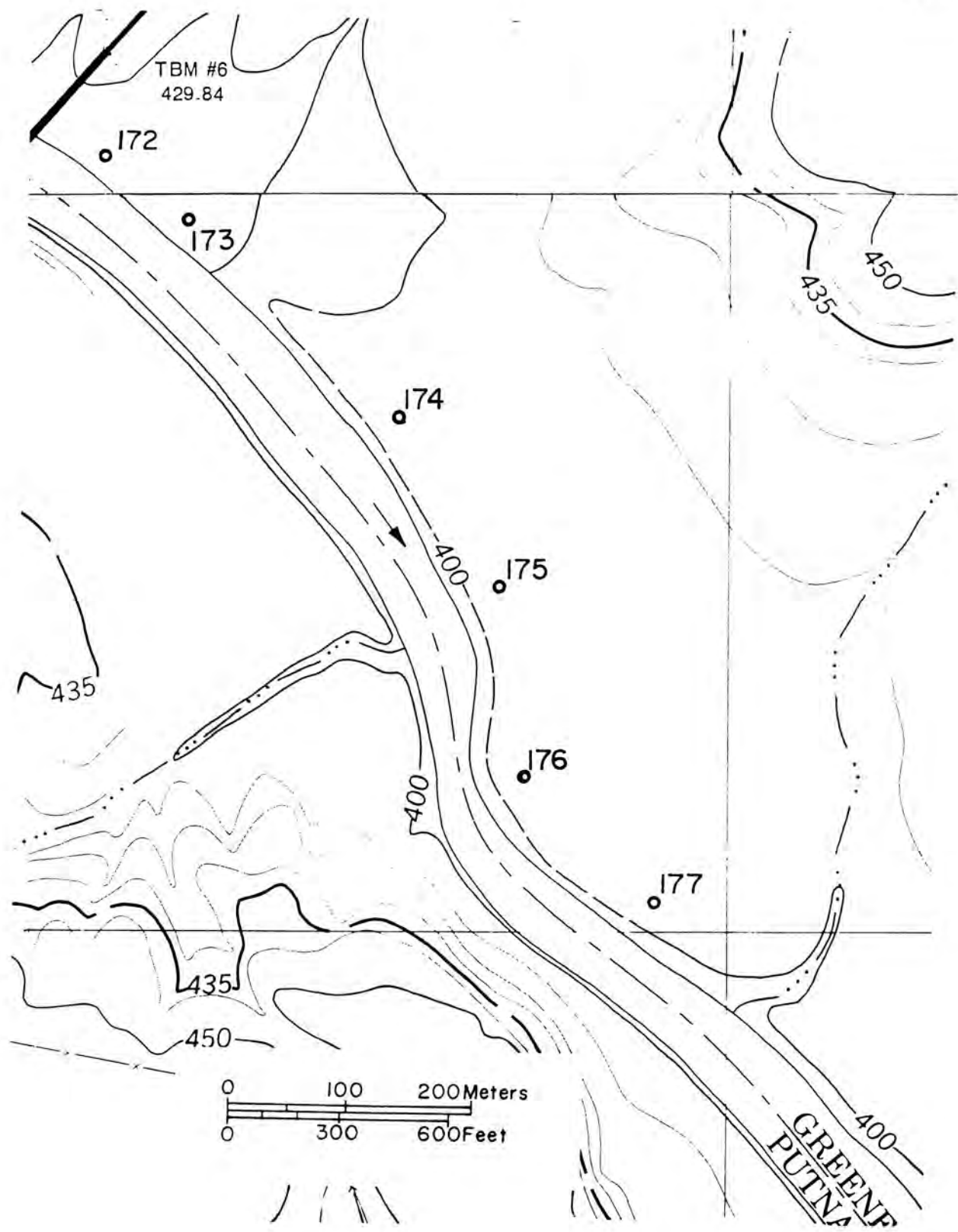


Figure 96



Posthole tests 172-177

Posthole tests 172-177 were excavated at the points shown on Figure 96. None of the tests produced any artifacts, and no sites were found in the immediate vicinity.

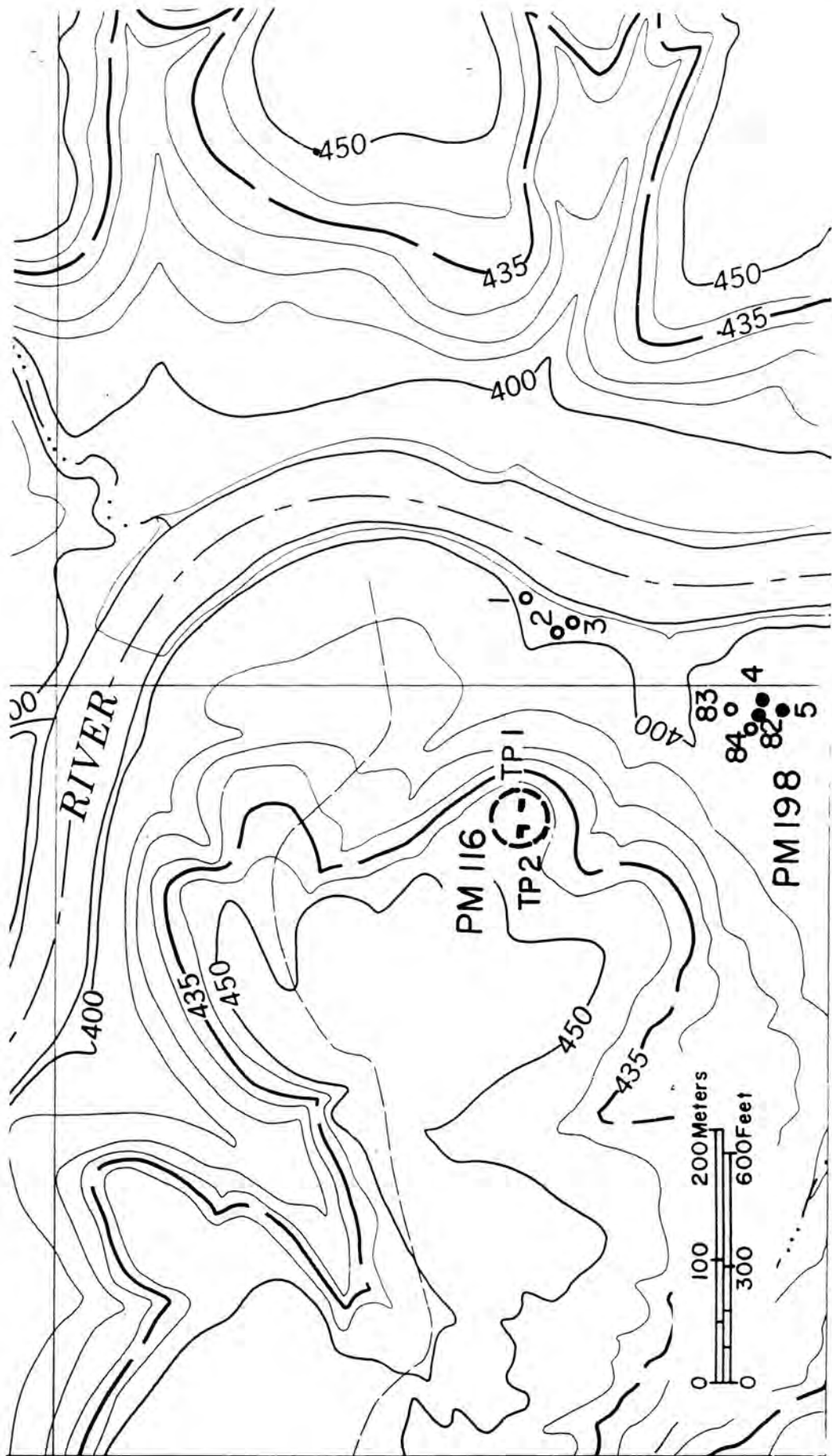


Figure 97

9PM116

UTM N3699624 E291456

Site Pm116 is located on an upland ridge which extends to within 125m of the west bank of the Oconee River (Figure 97 ). The ridge rises approximately 17m above the floodplain and the slope leading down to the river is relatively steep. A very narrow floodplain containing two low, parallel levee ridges is present at the base of the slope.

A portion of the ridgetop has been cleared and is currently used as a garden plot. The site was first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973) based on a surface collection made from the garden area. The southern edge of the site runs through the garden, so that the surface scatter of artifacts was easy to plot in that area, but the northern edge runs through a pasture overgrown with briars (Figure 98 ). The site edge in that area was plotted through the use of numerous shovel tests. Based on these methods, the site measures approximately 57m north-south and 47m east-west. The following collection was made from the exposed surface in the southern half of the site:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar bold incised	32
Lamar plain	248
Lamar burnished plain	1
Residual stamped (probably Lamar)	21
Lamar pinched rims	5
Lamar punctated rim	1
Sherd disc	1
Sherds with lugs	2

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	7
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Steatite (talc) disc	1
Assorted rocks	7

The site appears to represent a pure Lamar occupation, since no artifacts diagnostic of other phases were collected.

Two test trenches (1 and 2) were excavated on the site in an attempt to locate features and to determine whether any undisturbed midden was present beneath the plowed zone. The two tests each began as 1m by 3m trenches,

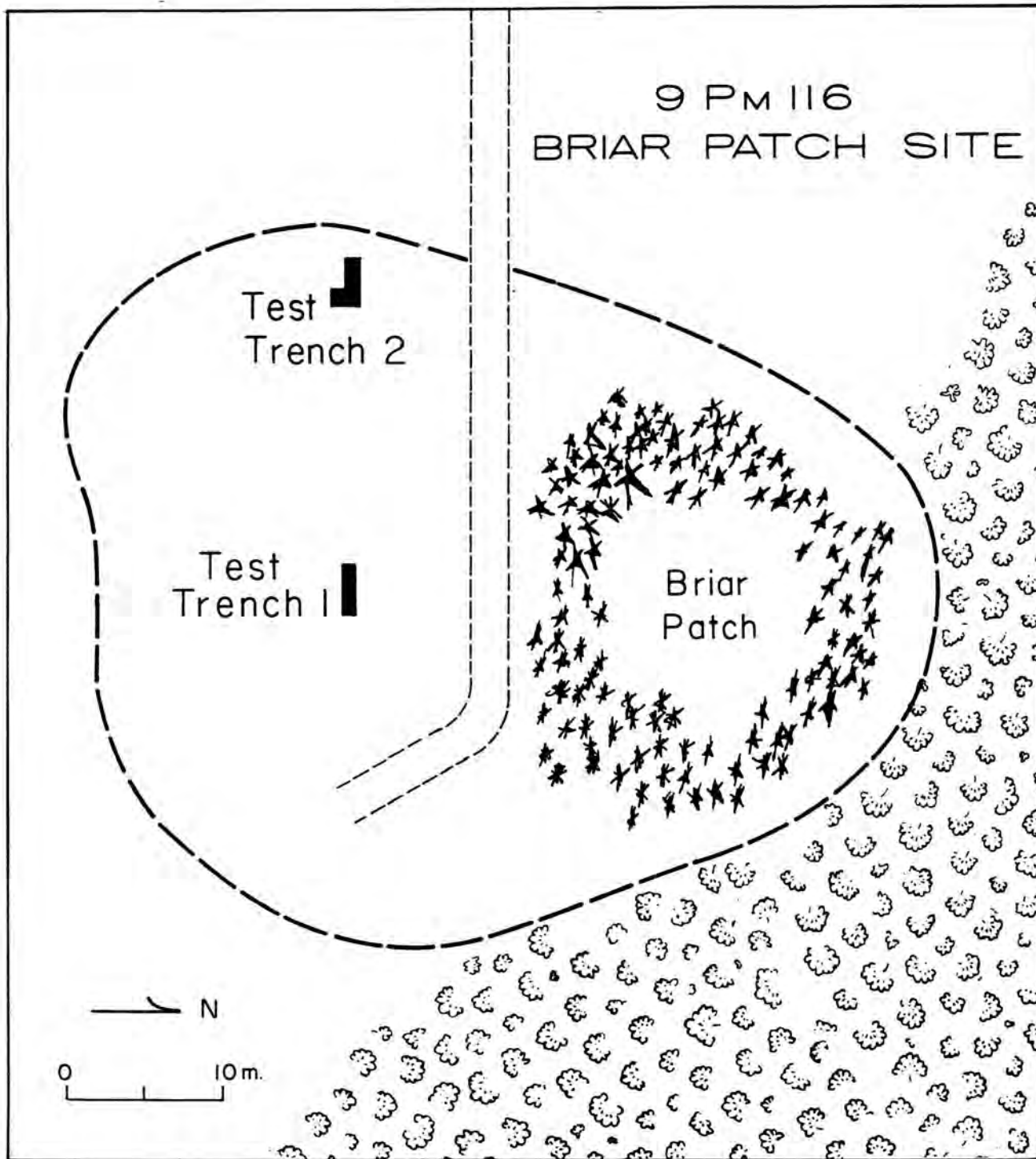


Figure 98

but a 1m square extension was eventually added to Test Trench 2.

In Test Trench 1, the plowzone soil was screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$ " screen at first, but the procedure proved too time consuming due to the clay soil consistency. Plowzone extended to a depth of 10 cm at which point it was underlain by red clay subsoil. No features were observed which dated to the aboriginal occupation of the site. The plowzone contained the following:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar bold incised	2
Lamar plain	36
Residual stamped (probably Lamar)	9
Lithics	
Quartz angular fragment	1
Assorted small rocks	14

Test Trench 2 revealed a similar situation. The plowzone was 24 cm thick and rested directly upon red-brown clay subsoil. Contents of the plowzone were as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar bold incised	4
Lamar plain	45
Residual stamped (probably Lamar)	10
Lamar pinched rim	1
Lithics	
Chert waste flake	1
Assorted rocks	15

No undisturbed midden was encountered in Test Trench 2, but a Lamar feature (2) was encountered and investigated in a 1m square addition to the trench. The feature was a small pit measuring 64 cm east-west and 35 cm north-south. In profile, it was 46 cm deep with slightly sloping sides and a smooth bottom. Fill consisted of black midden soil with charcoal, ash, and small orange clay lumps. Two Lamar Bold incised sherds, 4 Lamar plain sherds, 1 quartz waste flake, and 3 fire-cracked quartzite

rocks were the only contents of the feature. The charcoal in the pit was layered in such a manner that the pit appears to have been used as a fire basin. Ash and fire-cracked rock in the fill further substantiates this hypothesis.

Site Pm116 appears to be a pure Lamar village site. Excavation of two test trenches yielded no undisturbed midden, but one pit was found. Other types of features such as storage pits, burials, and structural remains should be present within the site area. The site deserves additional investigation. It should be plowed and systematically surface collected by means of a grid sampling technique. Plowzone should then be removed in strips (approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the site area) with the exposed features being mapped and excavated. Depending upon the nature and abundance of subsoil features, it may be necessary to strip a larger portion of the site.

#### 9Pm198

UTM N3699456 E291552

Site Pm198 is located on a broad, flat natural levee on the west bank of the Oconee River (Figure 97 ). The levee is high, rising 3 or more meters above the surrounding floodplain, and broad, measuring more than 75m in width along most of its length. Total length of the levee segment is over 310m, with Pm198 located within 50m of its northern terminus. The ridge is apparently quite ancient, since it runs at an angle to the present river channel and is being truncated at its northern end. North of this levee are two more recent, smaller levees which follow the present course of the river. The area to the west of the levee contains a low backswamp which extends to the upland slopes 70m to 200m farther west.

The levee ridge is forested in the area of Pm198, and no artifacts were observed on the surface. Posthole test 4, excavated near the center of the levee 50m from its northern end, revealed two buried occupation levels. At 60cm, an unidentifiable plain sand-tempered sherd and one quartzite rock were found, while at 150cm, six pieces of quartzite were encountered. A 2.5m test square was opened up around posthole test 4 to determine the extent and nature of the occupation zone revealed by the posthole test (Figure 99).

The test pit revealed several natural depositional zones and three or four possible occupation floors (Figure 100). Between the surface and 25cm was a brown sand zone which probably represents a plowzone (the area just south of the site is still used as pasture). From 25cm to 112cm was yellow sand, and below that was white sand to 165cm. Beginning at 165cm and extending to 270 cm was a zone of tan sand which was broken by a series of bands composed of fine red brown clay loam. At 270cm, a zone of compact mottled gray and red clay was encountered.

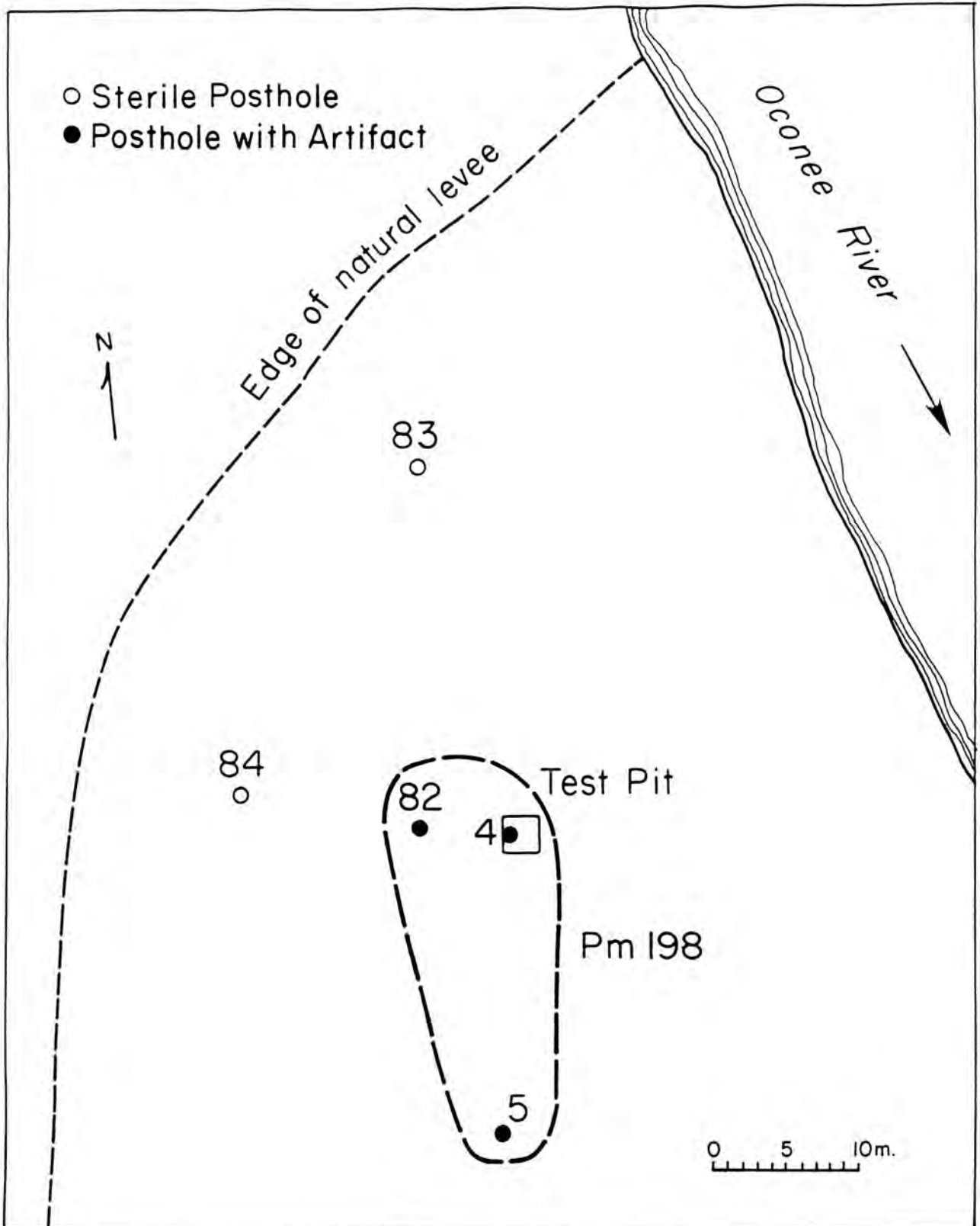
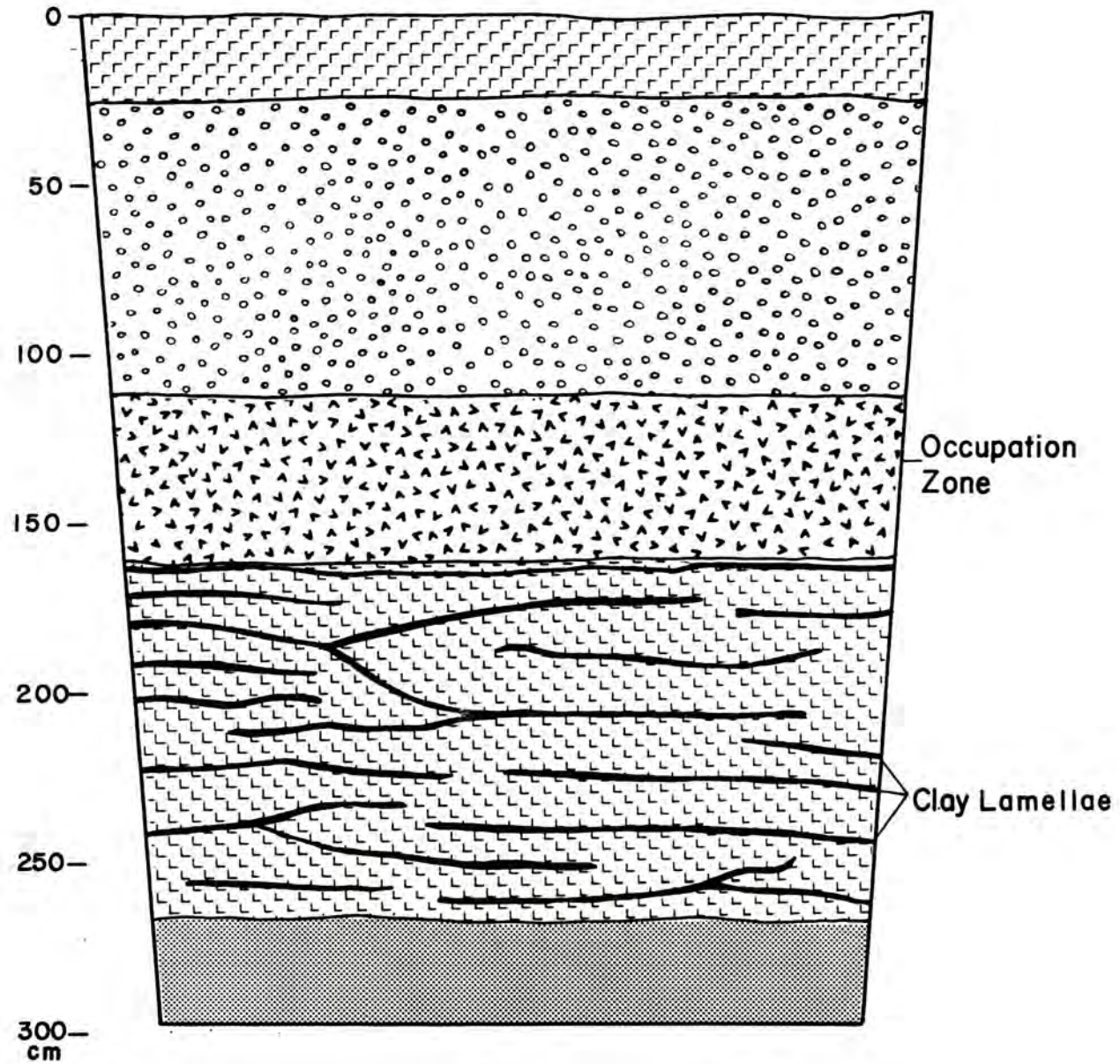


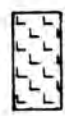
Figure 99





9 PM 198  
TEST PIT  
SOUTH PROFILE

0 50 cm



Brown or tan sand



White sand



Yellow sand

Occupation Zone

Clay Lamellae

Figure 100

Artifacts were present at several levels in the test pit. Between the surface and 60cm were 3 unidentifiable sand and grit-tempered sherds, 3 quartzite rock fragments, and 1 quartz waste flake. Four scattered quartzite rock fragments were encountered at a depth of 110cm, but no worked stone was found at that level. The greatest concentration of rocks was found between 116cm and 163cm where there were a total of 14 stone fragments: 6 quartz flakes and 8 quartzite rock fragments. These artifacts appeared to have been deposited on a sloping surface with the greatest concentration at a depth of 140 cm. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, so occupation dates for the site can not be estimated.

The results of the test excavation were disappointing since the occupation zone was not as rich as the posthole test had led us to believe it would be. Four additional posthole tests were excavated in an attempt to learn more about the extent of the site and to determine if the main occupation occurred elsewhere in the vicinity. Posthole tests 83 and 84, located to the northwest of the test pit, were both sterile, but 5 and 82 produced artifacts. In posthole test 5, three small fragments of quartzite were encountered at a depth of 1.5m, and in posthole test 82, two large granite rocks were found at a depth of 45cm. Fill in each of the posthole tests was similar to that exposed in the test pit.

The site outline on Figure 99 represents what is probably the minimum extent of the site. Further posthole testing needs to be conducted to define the site limits.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that additional post-hole testing and test pit excavation be conducted in order to investigate site limits and stratigraphy. If evidence of features or artifact clustering is encountered one or two large area tests (measuring 10m square should) be excavated.

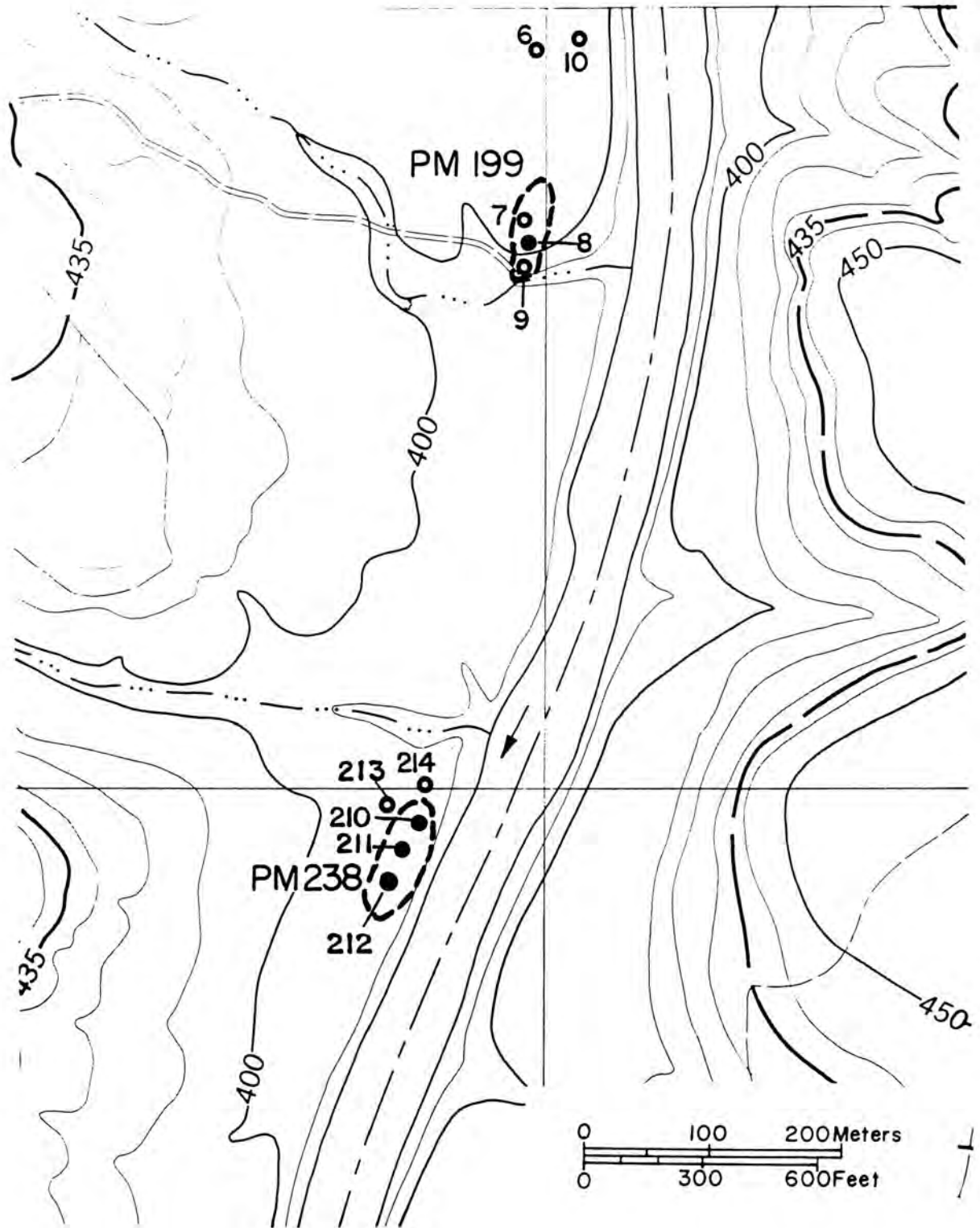


Figure 101

9Pm199

UTM N3699240 E291576

Site Pm199 is located near the south end of the same natural levee that Pm198 is on (Figure 101). In the area of Pm199, the levee is almost 50m wide and is several meters high. A small intermittent stream flows just to the south of the site and cuts through the levee.

The site was detected through the presence of artifacts on the surface in an abandoned field which has recently been used for fill borrowing (Figure 102). The following material was collected from the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Plain	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville Linear Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Plain	9
Unidentifiable plain and eroded	5

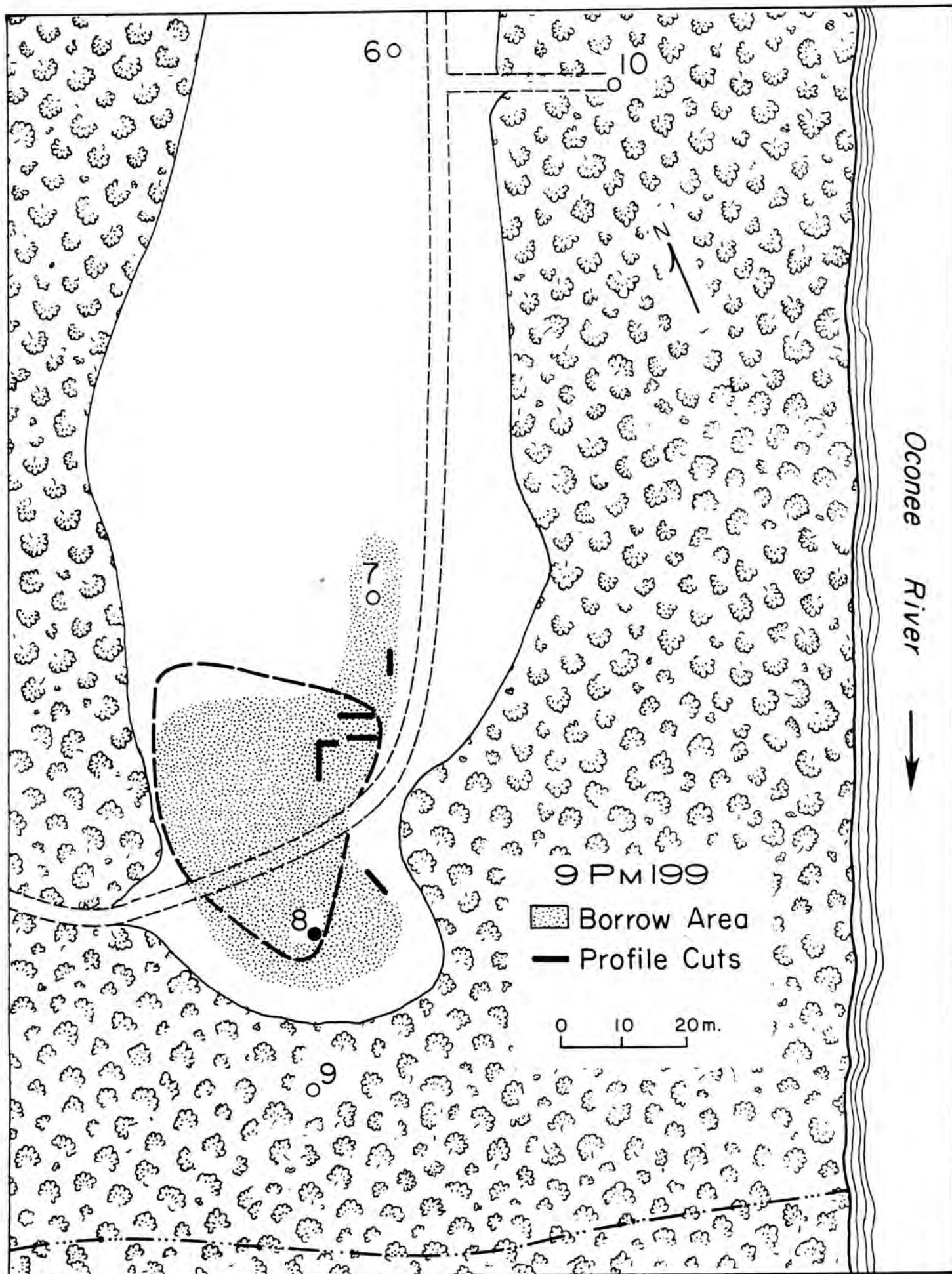
Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	7
Quartz projectile point fragment	1
Chert waste flake	1
Quartzite rock fragment	1

Most of the site has been hauled away for use as fill. In an attempt to locate undisturbed portions of the site, profiles of the borrow area were scraped and three posthole tests were excavated. Profiling indicated that occupational debris was restricted to the plowzone over most of the borrow area. Posthole test 7 contained sterile yellow sand to a depth of 270cm below the elevation of the surrounding field surface. Posthole test 9 was also sterile to a depth of 175cm. Fire-cracked rocks were encountered in posthole test 8 at a depth of 60cm in yellow sand. Since that posthole was excavated in the bottom of the borrow area, the depth of the rocks below the original surface was probably close to 200cm. Material recovered from the test included 2 quartz waste flakes and 11 quartzite rocks and fragments. No further testing was conducted on the site.

Site Pm199 contains evidence of at least 3 separate components. Lamar and Cartersville are restricted to the surface and plowzone of an area measuring approximately 40m in diameter. Most of the original area occupied by these two components has been hauled away. The third component was





encountered in the area to the south of the ceramic period occupations. This component is represented by a buried occupation level which was approximately 2.0m below the pre-borrow surface. Extent of the buried occupation floor is not known.

The site will be flooded. This site is important because of the presence of a Cartersville component. Additional posthole tests should be excavated in the levee north of the borrow area to determine whether or not an undisturbed portion of the site exists. Posthole testing should also be conducted in the borrow area in order to determine the configuration of the deepest occupation. Test pits, measuring 2m square may be required in the levee ridge, and are certainly called for in the borrow area. Depending upon the results of these tests, additional more intensive excavation may be called for.

9Pm238

UTM N3698888 E291504

This site is located on a short section of natural levee approximately 400m down the Oconee from Pm199 (Figure 101). The levee is approximately 125m long, 30m wide, and rises to a height of 2 to 3m above the surrounding floodplain. A small intermittent stream flows adjacent to the north end of the levee, and the river extends along its eastern margin. The upland slopes extend to within 125m of the western edge of the levee.

The entire levee is forested, and no artifacts or other evidence of occupation were visible on the surface due to the presence of a thick layer of leaf mold. Five posthole tests were excavated along the level summit of the levee in an attempt to locate buried sites (Figure 103). Three of the five tests contained evidence of occupation. In posthole test 210, 3 quartzite rock fragments were encountered at a depth of 100-135cm. In posthole test 211, 2 quartz waste flakes were found at 20-35cm, and 1 quartzite rock fragment was found at 80cm. In posthole test 212, 1 unidentifiable plain sherd was encountered at a depth of 50cm, and 2 quartz waste flakes, and 16 fragments of quartzite rocks were found between 75 and 150cm. Posthole tests 213 and 214 contained no evidence of buried occupation levels. All five posthole tests contained yellow or tan sand throughout their entire depth.

Prehistoric occupation extends over an area at least 44m in length in the southern half of the levee. Multiple occupations are suggested by the various depths at which cultural material was found and by the superposition of occupation floors in two posthole tests. Occupation dates could not be estimated on the basis of the small number of artifacts recovered.

The site will be totally inundated. It is recommended that two or three 2m square test pits be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy and the existence of occupation features, and to obtain diagnostic artifacts. It is probable that large area excavations will be merited.

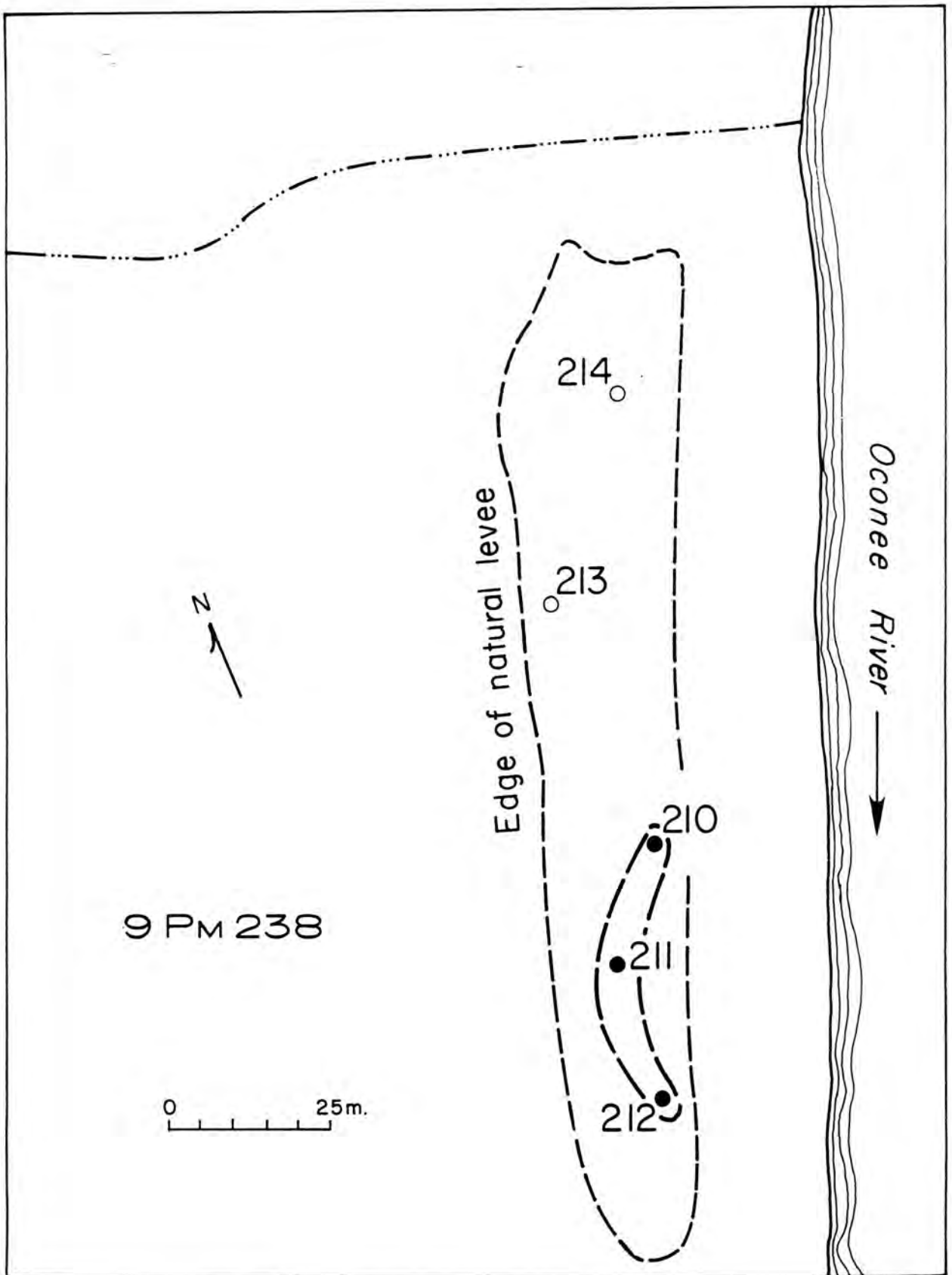


Figure 103



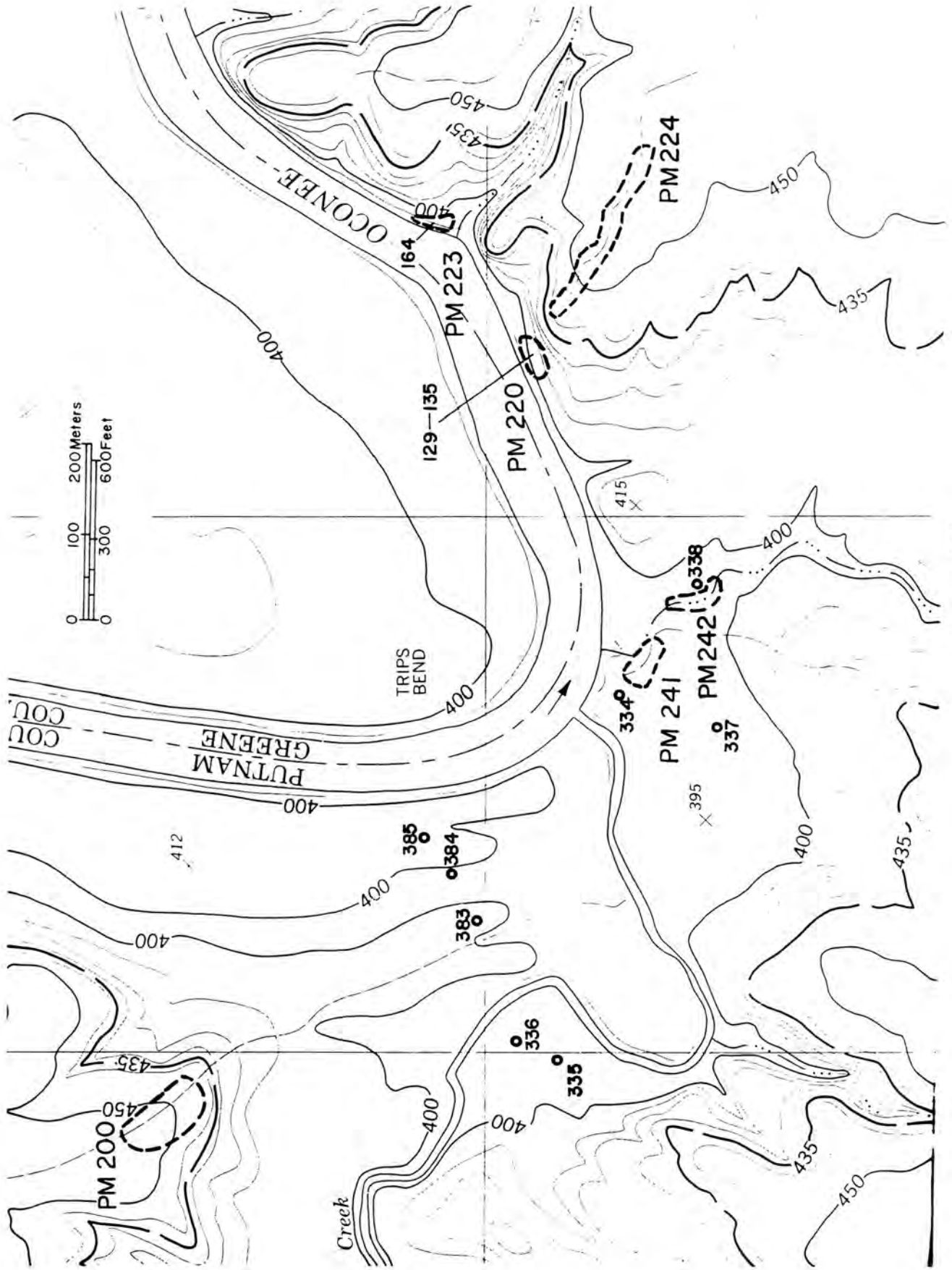


Figure 104

9Pm200

UTM N3697960 E290864

This site is located on the summit of an upland ridge 16m above the floodplain of the Oconee River (Figure 104). The ridge forms a slight finger of land to the north of the junction of Lick Creek and the Oconee River. The site is located 175m from Lick Creek and 350m from the river. In both cases, steep slopes lead down from the site to relatively narrow floodplains.

Site Pm200 was exposed by recent clearing of the ridge by the Georgia Kraft Company. Since the entire summit was cleared, the entire site appears to have been exposed. Overall dimensions of the artifact scatter are 150m north-south and 90m east-west, although site size may have been distorted slightly by artifact relocation during the clearing process. The measurements given probably approximate the original site size, however, since on all sides of the site are down slopes. A large collection from the surface of the site contained the following:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Unidentified plain sherds	2
---------------------------	---

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	195
Quartz angular fragments	47
Quartz bifaces	3
Quartz retouched flake tools	4
Quartz utilized flakes	10
Quartz projectile points and fragments	9
Quartz bifacial tools	7
Chert waste flakes	4
Chert end scraper	1
Chert retouched flake tool	1
Chert utilized flake	1
Flakes of unidentified rock	9
Pitted stone	1

The main occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Middle Archaic as it is defined for the Wallace Reservoir. Quartz projectile points and fragments are mainly stemmed or have rounded or slightly angular bases (Plate 15, i, j). A single chert end scraper may date to the Early Archaic (Plate 15, s). Two sherds indicate a brief occupation of the site several thousand years later.

The site will not be flooded, but its margins will be subject to erosion when the reservoir is filled. The 1974-75 survey conducted no subsurface testing on the site, but its open surface and relative abundance of materials would make it a good site to scrape with heavy equipment to determine if subsurface features are present. The site will remain in the hands of Georgia Kraft, however, and their permission would be necessary.

It is recommended that the site be plowed and surface collected using a grid sampling technique. Several test pits, measuring 2m square should be excavated to determine whether or not sub plowzone features are present. If such features are present plowzone should be removed in strips from at least one fourth of the site and the exposed features mapped and excavated.

9Pm220

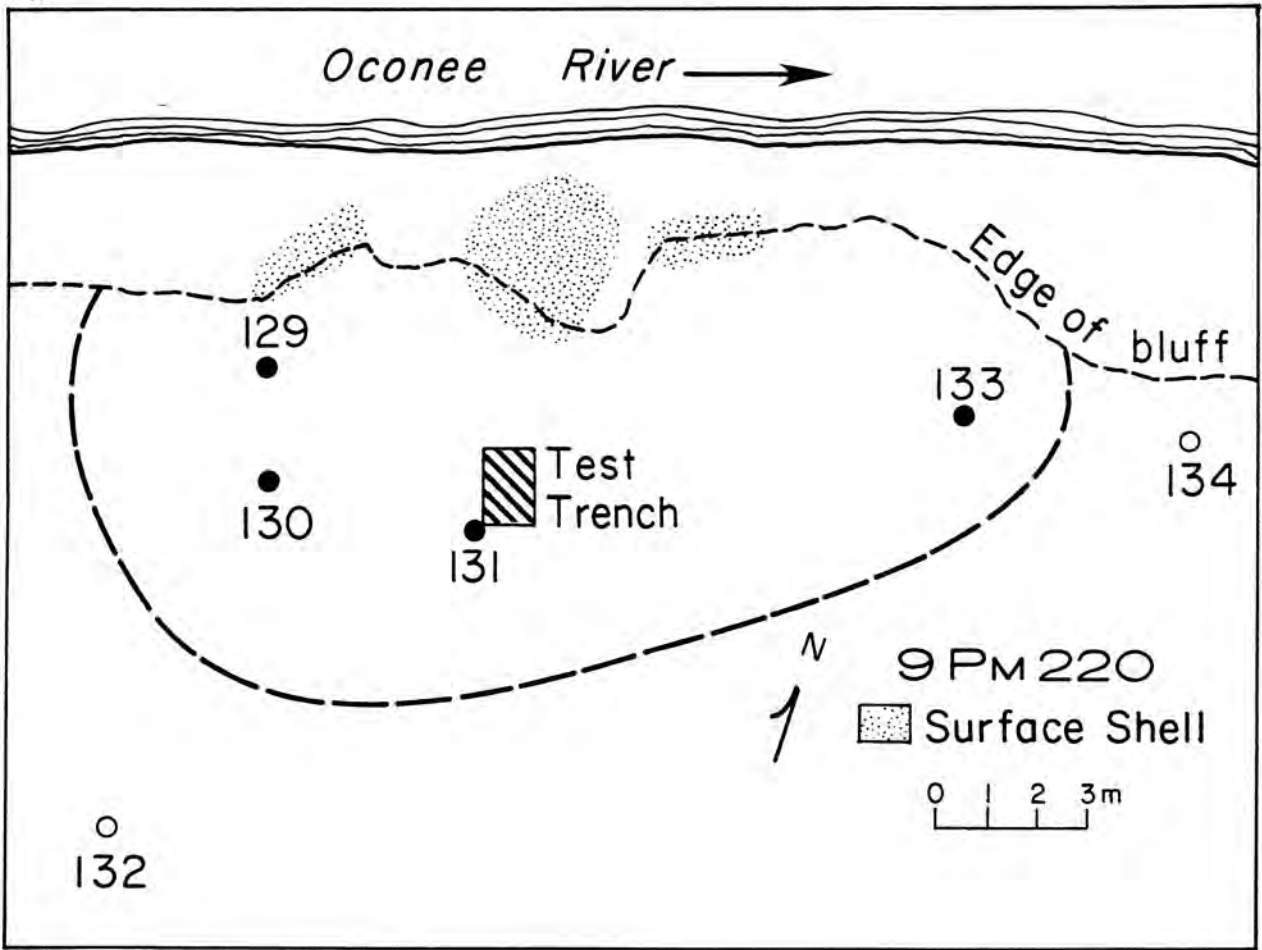
UTM 3697480 E291624

This site is located on a very narrow strip of floodplain which extends along the south bank of the Oconee River (Figure 104). The floodplain is only 20m wide in the occupied area but is wider to either side. A high ridge begins at the margin of the floodplain and rises steeply to a height of 16 to 18m. A small intermittent stream flows into the Oconee 125m upstream from the site, and Lick Creek enters the river 300m farther upstream. The entire floodplain is forested, but the upland ridges have been logged within the last 2-3 years.

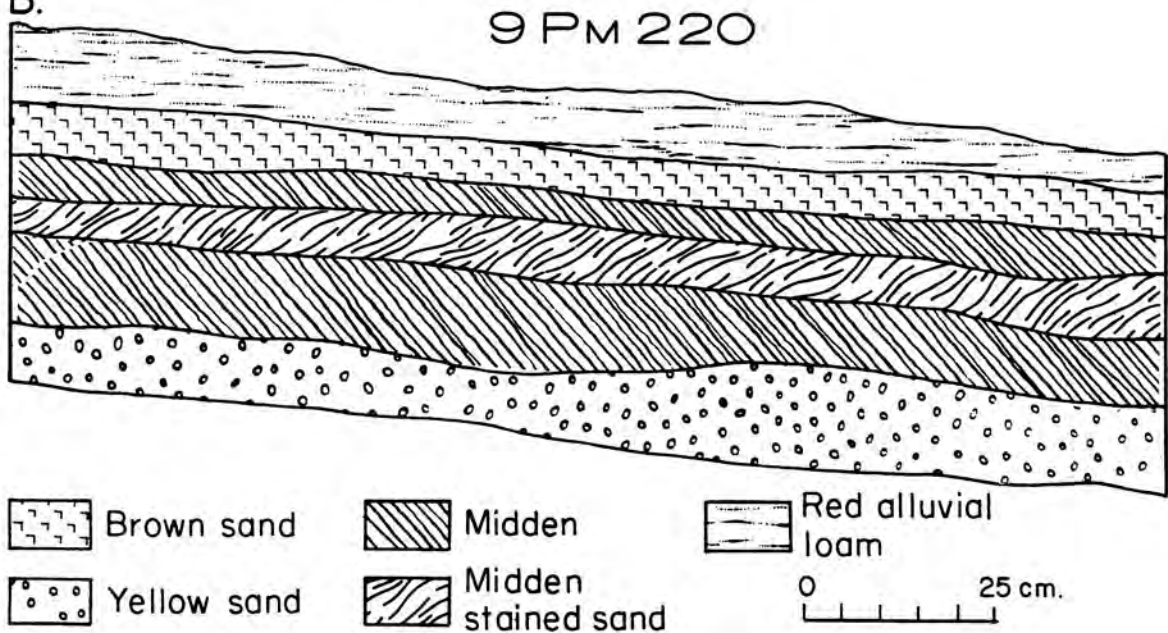
Large numbers of river clam shells are exposed along the river's edge in the central portion of the site. Farther inland, the site has been buried by recent alluviation, making it necessary to employ posthole testing in order to determine the nature and limits of the site (Figure 105A). Six posthole tests were excavated (Figure 106), and their contents are listed in Table 33. Tests 132 and 134 were sterile, but tests 129, 130, 131, and 133 each encountered midden containing large numbers of river clams. Thickness of the midden zone ranged between 15 and 45cm with the thickest deposit occurring in posthole test 129. The midden was buried beneath 15 cm of sterile clay loam alluvium in test 131 and by 5cm of alluvium in test 133. Based on the limited posthole testing, the site appears to be relatively small, measuring approximately 8m by 19m, although it may be slightly larger.

Since the midden on the site appeared to be undisturbed, a 1m by 1.5m test trench was excavated adjacent to posthole test 131. Contents of the trench are included in Table 33, and the west profile is shown in Figure 105B. In the test trench, sterile red loam alluvium extended from the surface to approximately 8cm. A single Lamar Plain sherd, several

A.



B.



TEST TRENCH

WEST PROFILE

Figure 105

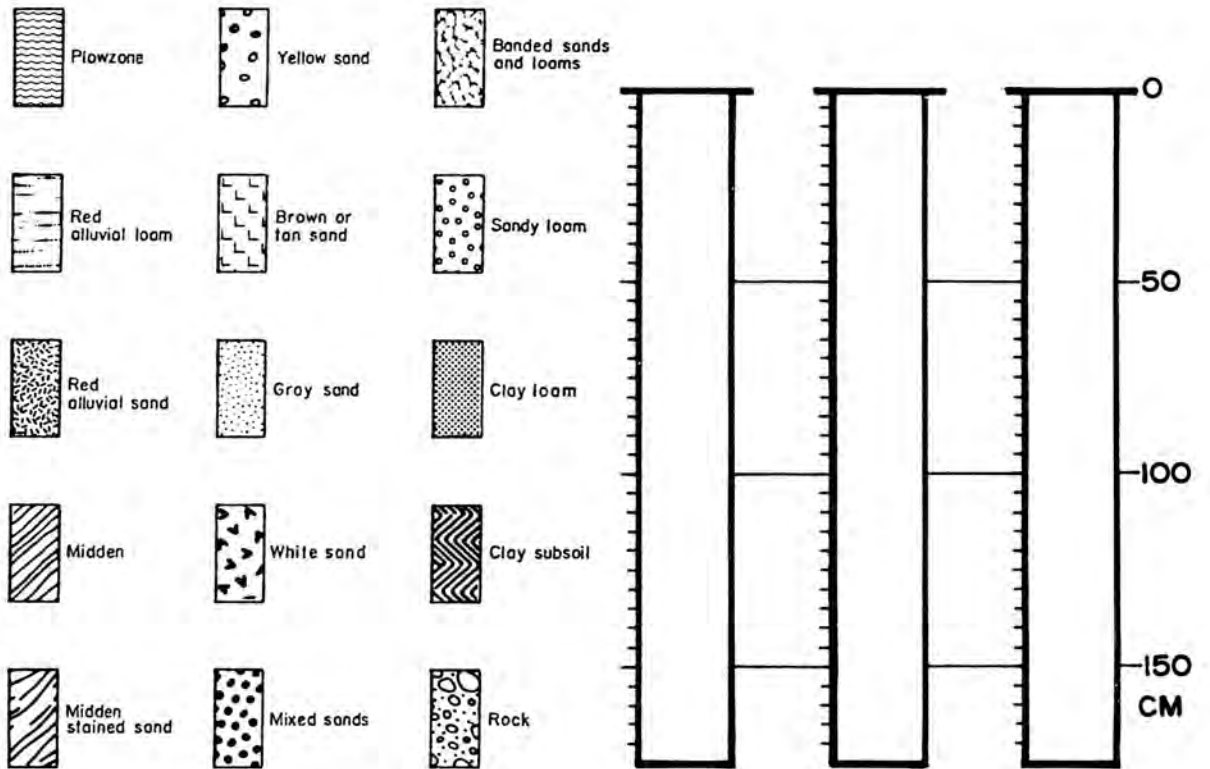
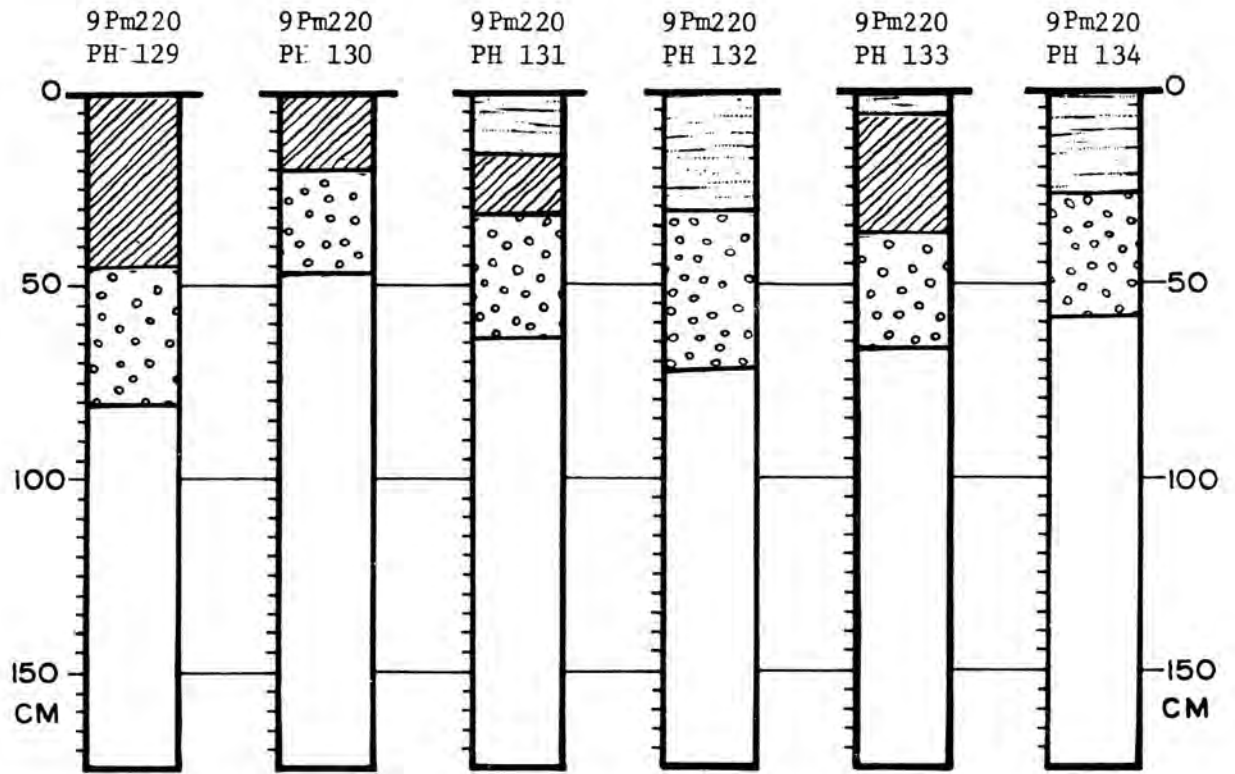


Figure 106

Test Trench F135					1	
Test Trench below shell					5	1
Test Trench lower					5	18
Test Trench Brown loam (F 134)				1	9	19
Test Trench Upper shell midden			1	1	6	35
Test Trench 8-14cm	1	1		6		1
Test Trench 0-8cm				1		3
PH133 5-35cm						3
PH131 15-30cm				4		8
PH130 0-20cm				1		2
PH129 0-45cm				1		6
Surface				1		4
				12		2
				1		1
<b>Aboriginal Artifacts</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Ocmulgee Fields Incised						
Lamar Complicated Stamped						
Lamar Bold Incised						
Lamar Plain						
Lamar pinched rim						
<b>Lithics</b>						
Quartz waste flake						
Quartz utilized flake						
Quartzite rock fragments						
River pebbles						
Assorted rocks						

Table 33



river pebbles, and quartzite rock were contained within this zone. Beneath the alluvium was a zone of brown loam, probably an old humus zone, which extended to a depth of approximately 14cm. A shell midden zone 5 to 7 cm thick was present beneath the brown loam, and a 5 to 8cm zone of midden stained sand was present below the shell midden. At depths ranging between 25 and 27cm below the surface, a second shell midden zone 10 to 12cm thick was encountered. Beneath this midden zone was yellow sand, the upper few centimeters of which contained ceramics and stone. A posthole was encountered at the base of the second shell midden in the northwest corner of the test trench. The posthole was 14cm in diameter and 18cm deep, and its fill consisted of crushed shell and compact brown loam.

The site contains two distinct Lamar Phase occupations, but the time interval between them is not known. Both occupations show evidence of intensive utilization of shellfish from the river, but the only bone recovered was a fragment of turtle shell from the second shell midden zone. Flotation of several large bags of midden soil yielded only small shell fragments and wood charcoal. The size of the site indicates that a small group was probably responsible for its deposition. Excavation of the shell midden and the adjacent areas should reveal evidence of a small campsite, perhaps consisting of remains of 1 to 3 structures.

The site will be completely flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. The site is important for several reasons: apparent preservation of organic material, existence of architectural features, and presence of two stratigraphically separated midden strata. At least a 50% sample of site area should be excavated with flotation being extensively employed.

9Pm223

UTM 3697648N 291888E

This site is located on a restricted floodplain area, possibly a terrace, approximately 175m down the Oconee River from site Pm220, to which it bears many similarities. Like Pm220, Pm223 is located on a narrow floodplain at the base of an upland ridge. As was the case with Pm220, a small intermittent stream is located nearby, ten meters west in the case of Pm223. Both are shell middens of similar size: Pm220 measured 8m by 19m, while Pm223 is triangular in shape, with a maximum length of 15m and a maximum width of 10m. Both were discovered by shell exposed on eroding bluffs, although less shell was exposed at Pm223 (Figure 104).

At Pm223, a single posthole test (164) was excavated. It exposed a shell midden zone 35cm thick overlying sterile sandy loam. No artifacts were encountered in the posthole test, but 5 Lamar Plain sherds were found along the eroding bank. The site appears to be a single component Lamar site, very similar in extent and location to Pm220. A possible exception to the similarities may be present, however. To the west of Pm223, between the shell midden and the small intermittent stream, is a low sand mound which is approximately 5m in diameter and less than a meter high. It is circular and does not look like a natural feature, although it may be. Testing should be conducted in the sand mound to determine if it has been used for burial or other purposes.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that this site be tested (three 2m square pits), sufficiently to determine its degree of similarity to Pm220. Presumably the two sites are functionally and chronologically equivalent. If this fact is established in tests, no further investigations would be required.

9Pm224

UTM 3697384N 291672E

This site is located on a ridgetop which borders the south bank of the Oconee River (Figure 104). The ridge rises to a height of 15m above the river and extends to within 75m of its bank. A very restricted floodplain is present between the base of the ridge and the river.

Artifacts were found along a 200m section of logging road which runs along the crest of the ridge. The following artifacts were collected from the site by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	9
Quartz angular fragments	4
Quartz projectile point	1
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz bifacial tool fragment	1
Chert utilized flakes	2
Chert projectile point fragments	2

The material recovered from the site appears to date to some portion of the Archaic Period. It seems likely that the area collected (i.e. the road) represents only a small portion of a larger site which occupies the ridge summit. The surface of areas away from the access road was not visible at the time of our visit, so no collection was possible from those areas.

This site will not be flooded. Site configuration should be established by posthole testing, test trenching, or plowing, whichever is most practical. If vegetation cover allows, the site should be plowed and surface collected with a grid sampling technique. At least two 3m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether intact features are present.

9Pm241

UTM 3697360N 291360E

Site Pm241 is located on the Oconee River floodplain 75m southeast of Lick Creek and adjacent to Hollis Branch (Figure 104). The area south of the junction of the Oconee River and Lick Creek is currently cleared and used as a camping area. No artifacts were observed in the clearing, but a small collection was made from a 15m section of the access road. The collection contained 17 unidentified plain sherds and 3 quartz waste flakes. No subsurface testing was conducted, and therefore the origin of the collection is not known at present. The sherds appear to be pre-Lamar, possibly Cartersville or Etowah, but they were too small and eroded to allow positive identification.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that posthole testing be conducted to determine site configuration. At least one 2m square test pit should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and to determine whether or not intact midden and features are present. Depending upon the results of these tests, additional excavation may be called for.

9Pm242

UTM 3697408N 291456E

This site is located in Hollis Branch approximately 115m from where that stream flows into the Oconee River. The material had apparently washed into the branch from a site situated on its banks, but the site was not located during the brief visit of the 1974-75 survey. One Lamar Bold Incised sherd and four plain sherds which are probably Lamar were found in a 20m long section of the branch. These sherds are quite different from those at Pm241, so it is unlikely that the two collections are from the same occupation.

The branch and surrounding floodplain where the site is located will both be inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that posthole testing be conducted to determine the location and configuration of the site. At least one 2m square test pit should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and to determine whether or not intact midden and features are present. Depending upon the results of these tests, additional excavation may be called for.

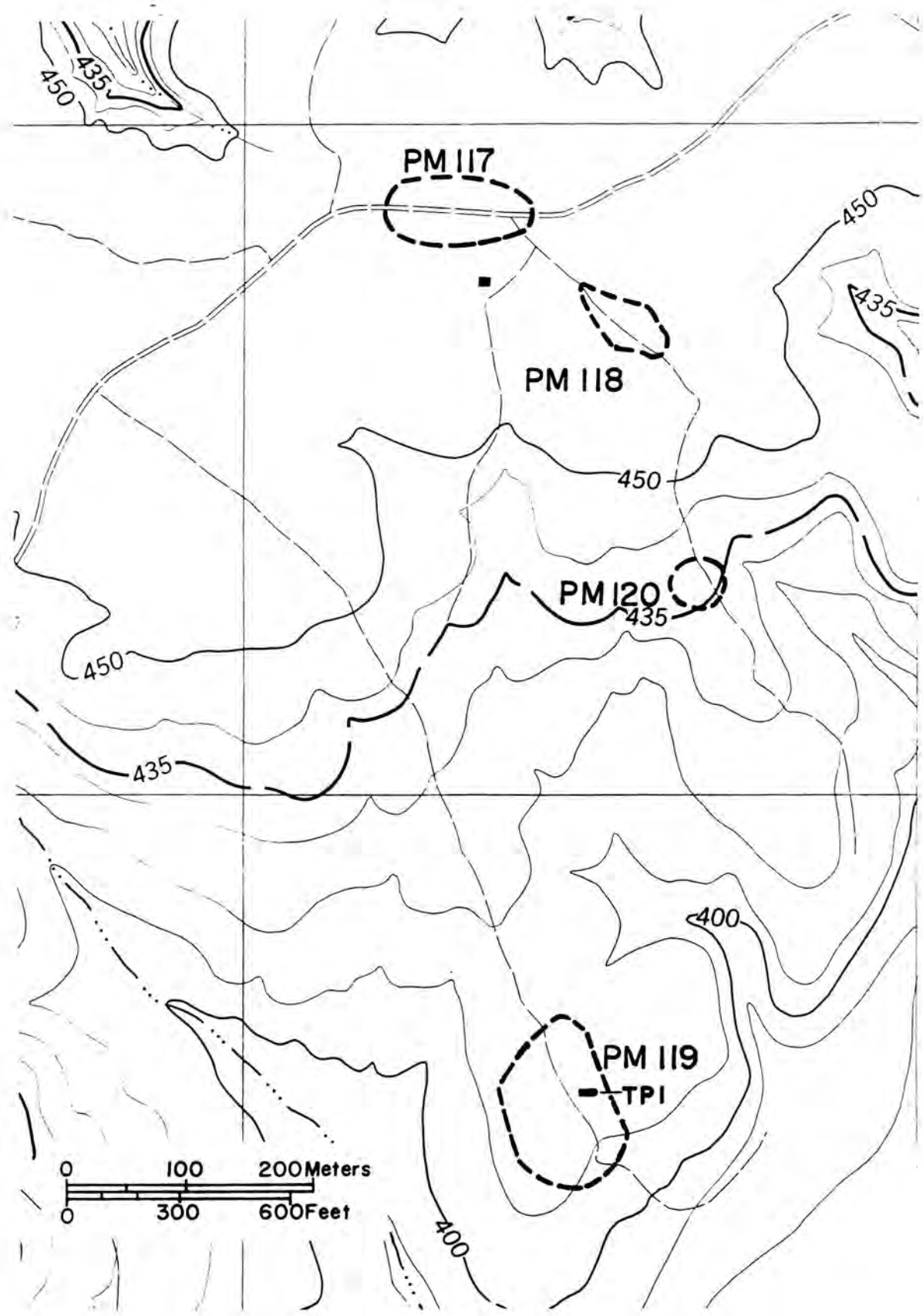


Figure 107

9Pm117

UTM 3697456N 292912E

See Appendix II and Figure 107 .

9Pm118

UTM 3697360N 293024E

See Appendix II and Figure 107 .

9Pm119

UTM 3696576N 293024E

This site is located on a terrace of the Oconee River (Figure 107). The terrace is on the southwest side of a large peninsular ridge which diverts the river into a long bend to the north and east. The river is located 350m to the southeast of the terrace and 16m below the terrace summit. One hundred and fifty meters to the southwest of the site, an intermittent stream has cut a deep gully into the terrace, but that portion which is occupied by the site has a flat summit. The entire terrace and surrounding area is owned by a paper company and is presently planted in pines. At the time of our visit, the site contained young pines 2-3m in height with a dense undergrowth of briars and other low vegetation.

The site was first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973) who recognized it due to the presence of sherds in the access road which runs through the site. The 1974-75 survey began by attempting to define the limits of the site, through the use of small shovel tests excavated in the planted portion of the site. Through this technique, the site was found to measure 140m northwest-southeast and 90m northeast-southwest, although the size and orientation of the site may have been distorted by the plowing which preceded the planting of the pines. The following artifacts were collected from the surface and from the shovel tests:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	5
Lamar Plain	64
Residual Lamar	8
Lamar pinched rim	1

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	6
Quartz angular fragments	2
Chert waste flakes	2
Quartz projectile points	2



All of the material recovered indicates a single component Lamar occupation, although Wood and Lee (1974) identified a number of possible Cartersville Simple Stamped sherds in their collection. In an attempt to determine if features or undisturbed midden were present, a 1m by 2m test trench was excavated near the center of the site. A 10 cm thick plowzone was present overlying sterile sandy loam subsoil. No intact midden or features were encountered. The plowzone contained the following material:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar Bold Incised	28
Lamar Plain	222
Lamar pinched rims	2
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz angular fragments	2

The entire site appears to have been destroyed by plowing, although features may be present in some areas.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and surface collected by means of a grid sampling technique after the terrace has been cleared of trees. Two additional test pits, measuring 2m square, should be excavated to determine the presence or absence of intact features. Depending upon the results of this testing, plowzone stripping may be called for.

9Pm120

UTM 3697168N 293456E

See Appendix II and Figure 107.

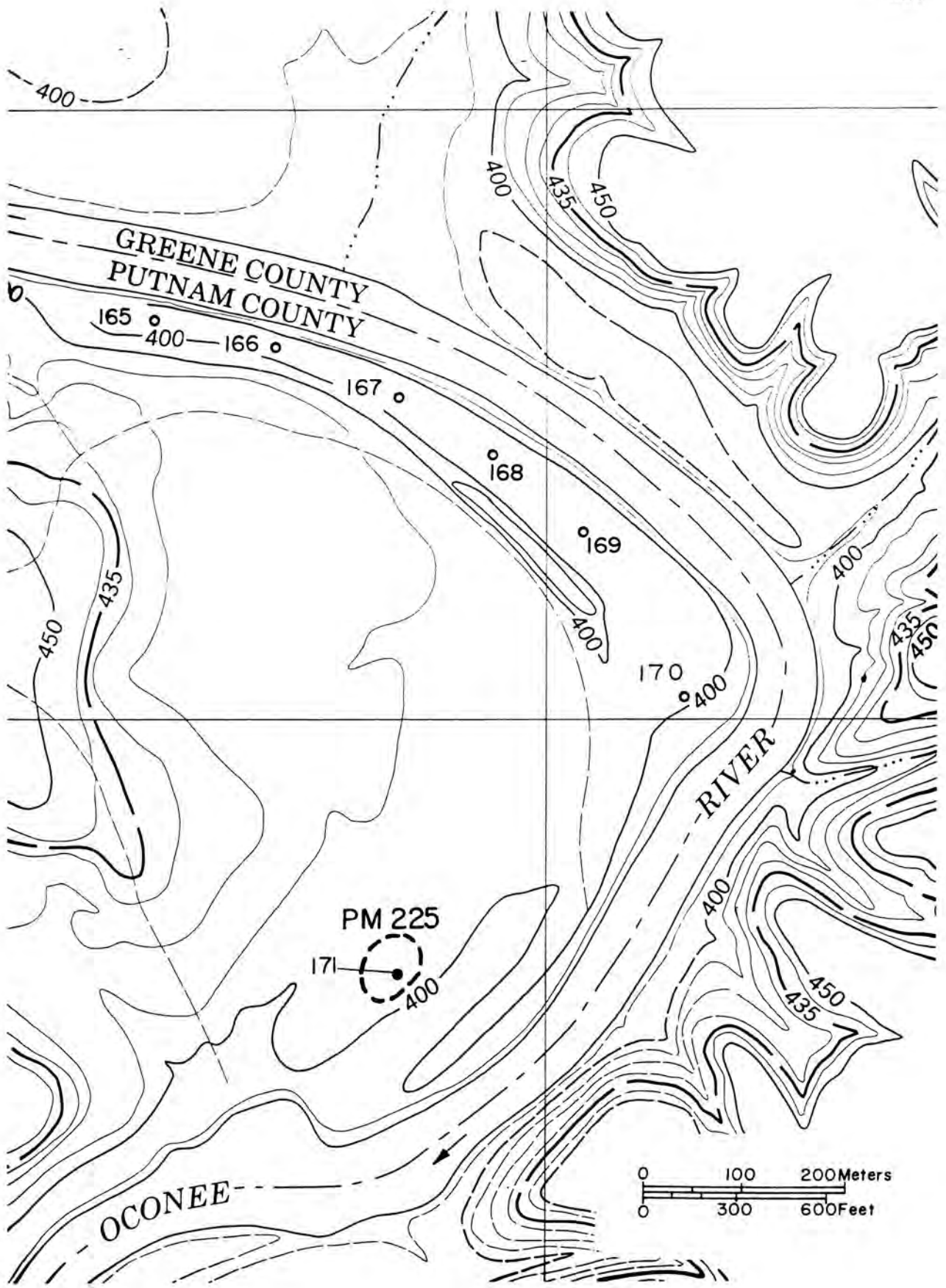


Figure 108

9Pm225

UTM 3697240N 293720E

This site is located on the north side of a large, looping meander of the Oconee River (Figure 108). The inside of the meander contains a low, alluvial floodplain composed of numerous point bars and several old river channels which are now shallow ponds. A large natural levee extends part of the way around the inside of the meander, but posthole testing (165-170) did not reveal any evidence of occupation in that area. The entire floodplain is wooded, but undergrowth is sparse.

The site occupies a slight rise located near the lower end of the meander. Logging had occurred in the site area only a year or so prior to our visit, and a small number of artifacts was exposed on the surface as a result. Ten Lamar Plain sherds and a Lamar pinched rim were collected from the surface of an area measuring roughly 50m by 75m. A post-hole test (171) encountered brown sand between the surface and 65cm with a mottled loam below that. Two Lamar Plain sherds were found in the first 10cm of the test, and 2 possible fire-cracked rock fragments were recovered between 20cm and 50cm. No artifacts were found between 50cm and 65cm, but the soil became increasingly wet and by 65cm, water was standing in the bottom of the test.

The site is relatively large in size, but seems to have been only lightly occupied judging by the small number of sherds recovered. Excavations might expose structural evidence or other features, but the high water table may present problems.

The entire site will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that two test pits, measuring 2m square, be excavated to determine whether or not intact midden or features are present. Depending upon the results of these tests, additional more extensive excavations may be merited.

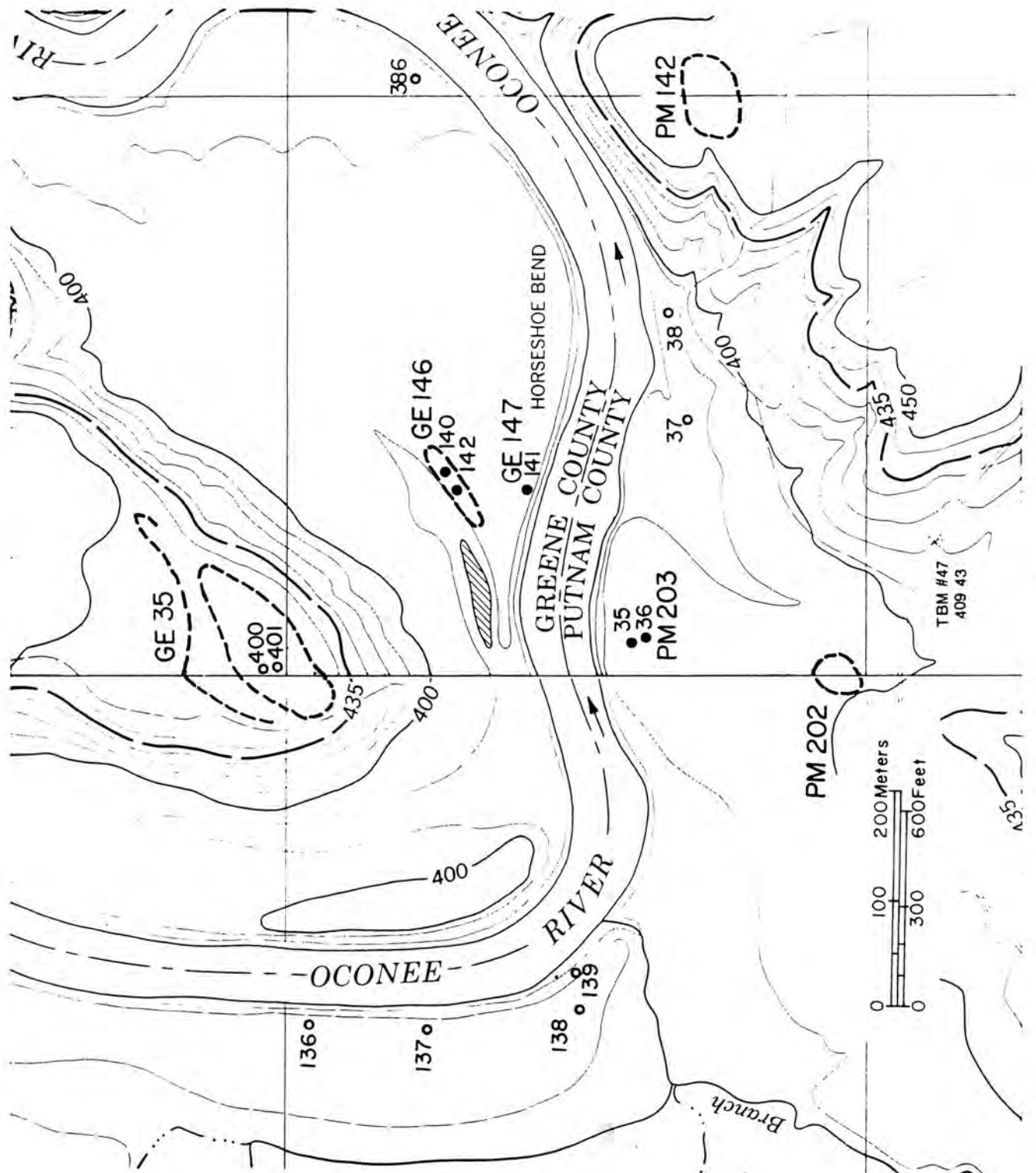


Figure 109

Ge35 is located on a high sandy terrace at the Horseshoe Bend on the Oconee River (Figure 109). The site is exposed in an access road that runs all the way around the edge of the terrace. The terrace has been eroded by the river into the form of a peninsula. The remainder of the terrace is covered with planted pines, and the entire surface is completely covered by a thick layer of pine needles, rendering surface collecting in that area impossible. The surface of the terrace is relatively flat but it drops off steeply down to the river bottom.

Smith (1971) located the site, and made the following surface collection from the road:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	1
Lamar Complicated Stamped	6
Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	112
Unidentified punctated rim	1

The surface material indicates a Lamar occupation. Smith also mentioned, in his report, a "mound of humus 30 feet across" located halfway down the terrace. This "mound of humus" was visited and investigated by the 1974-75 survey. The "mound" is approximately 15m in diameter and 1m high. Two posthole tests (400-401) were excavated into it without encountering artifacts or noticeable features. The "mound" appears to be composed of the same loose sandy loam as the terrace and is probably a natural feature.

The 1974-75 survey made the following additional collection from the access road:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Lithics

Quartz angular fragment	1
-------------------------	---

##### Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	2
Lamar Bold Incised	10
Lamar Plain	114
Lamar punctated rim	1
Lamar pinched rim	1
Residual decorated-Lamar	10

No precise estimate of the size of this site can be made, since most of the surface is obscured by pine needles. It extends approximately 250m along the access road on the east side of the terrace but does not appear at all in the road on the west side. Posthole testing was not employed to define the limits of this site, since it will not be flooded.

It is recommended that the site be plowed in strips between the pine rows with a small tractor or garden tiller. The plowed surface should be surface collected systematically.

9Ge146

UTM 3695504N 293312E

This site is located in the Horseshoe Bend of the Oconee River approximately 1650m upriver from the head of Long Shoals (Figure 110). Within the bend the river has meandered southeastward from an older channel located closer to the ridge on the northwest side of the valley. The older channel appears to have been a relatively straight cut across the bend, but it has been filled and washed by recent floods so that its precise course would be hard to determine. The best preserved part of the old river bed is at the west side of the bend where the present meander begins. Near that point, the old channel is traceable for 300m. It consists of the stream bed which now contains a small pond and the natural levees on each bank of the river. To the northwest of the old channel is a steep rise to the terrace on which Ge35 is located, while to the southeast is an extensive floodplain area of reworked sand and sandy loam soils.

The entire bottomlands of the Horseshoe Bend contained a mixed hardwood deciduous forest until a few years ago when the area was logged.

9Ge146 is located on the natural levee which extends along the southeast bank of the old river channel. At the point where a logging road crosses the ridge, the following materials were observed and collected from the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Assorted rocks	4

Ceramics

Lamar Plain	1
Cartersville Check Stamped (including 1 tetrapod)	4



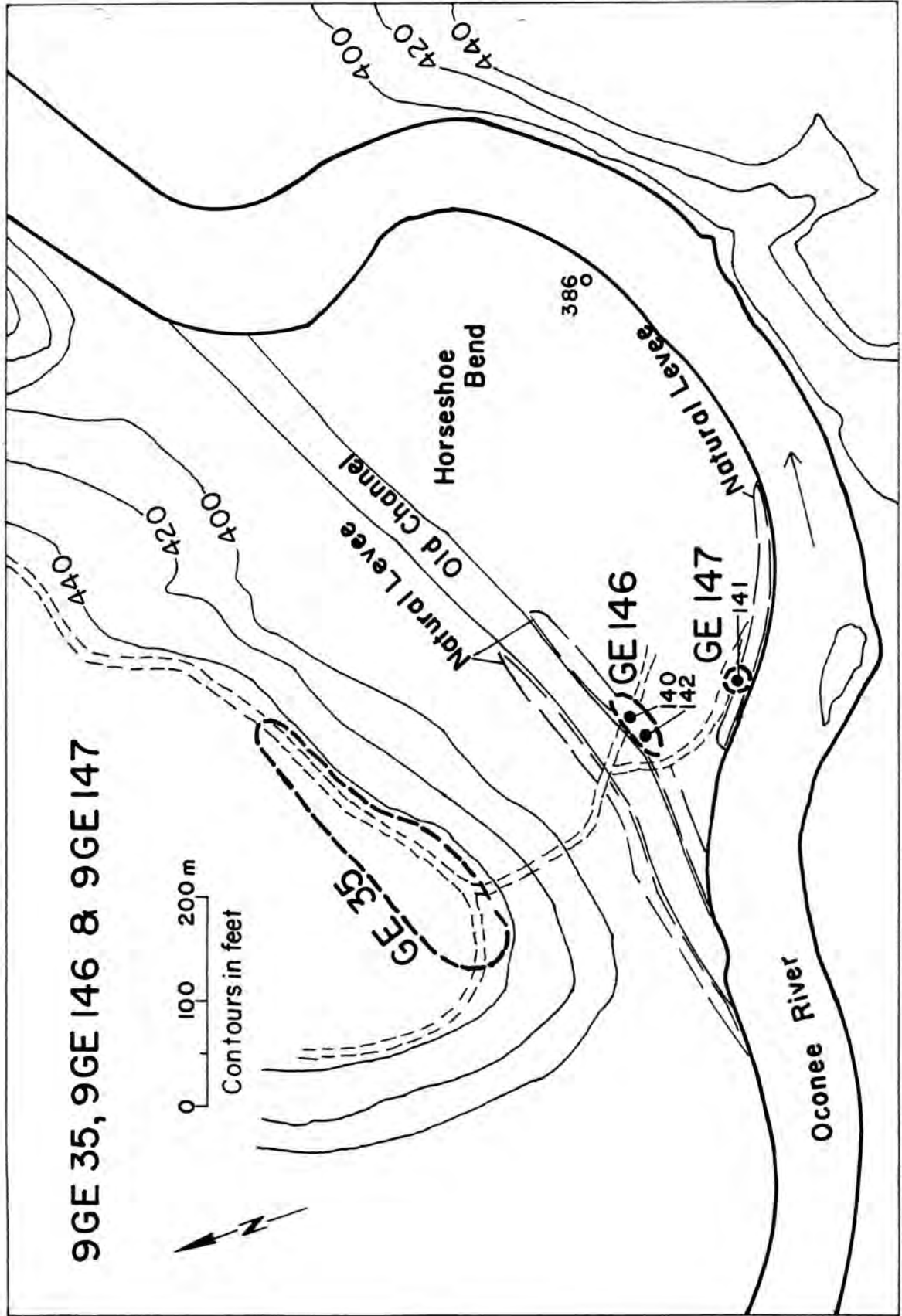


Figure 110

Posthole test 140 was excavated on the summit of the ridge to determine the depth and thickness of the occupational zone. Two residual plain sherds were found in the upper 10 cm of the posthole test, while river pebbles and possible fire-cracked rocks were found in the sands which extended to 150 cm. A concentration of rocks occurred at 125 cm. A second posthole test (142) was excavated on the levee crest 20m southwest of 140. The upper 10 cm of this test was composed of possible midden stained brown sand, and the remaining 140 cm of the test contained yellow sand. Between 10 and 55 cm in the yellow sand, a Quartz bifacial tool, a quartz angular fragment, and 10 quartzite rock fragments were found. No other material was found in the posthole test.

This site contains evidence of at least three separate occupations - Middle Archaic, Cartersville, and Lamar. The extent of each of these occupations is unknown, but buried Archaic material was present in the two posthole tests which were 20m apart. The Cartersville and Lamar material seems to be restricted to a thin surface humus or midden-stained sand zone which is only 10 cm thick.

The site will be completely flooded. It is recommended that additional posthole testing be conducted in order to determine the limits of the site. One 2m square test pit should be dug to investigate stratigraphy and the nature of the culture bearing strata. The site probably merits large scale excavation involving two or more area (10 m square) excavations.

#### 9Ge147

UTM 3695432N 293288E

9Ge147 is located on the Oconee River at the Horseshoe Bend approximately 110m south of Ge146 (Figure 109). It is on a 2 meter high natural levee which extends along the present river channel for approximately 250m (see Figure 110). Width of the levee ranges between 2 and 8 meters over most of its length.

The site was located by posthole test 141 which was excavated on a high section of the levee. The first 45 cm of the posthole test was composed of reddish brown fine sandy alluvium which is probably recent in origin. Between 45 and 65 cm was yellow sand, and between 65 and 70 cm was midden stained brown sand. Material present in the two soil zones between 45 and 70 cm included 3 Lamar Plain sherds and 19 river pebbles, indicating a Lamar phase occupation. No further posthole tests were excavated to define the limits of the site, but a test pit 1m square was excavated adjacent to the posthole to determine the nature of the occupation zone.

In the test pit, brown midden stained sand was encountered beneath reddish brown recent alluvial sand at a depth of 30 cm below the surface. The occupation zone extended to 55 cm and contained the following material:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flake	1
Abundant river pebbles	

## Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Lamar Bold Incised	4
Lamar Plain	22
Lamar Burnished Plain	11
Residual decorated	1

The site contains a Lamar occupation of unknown extent. It is probably a short term extractive site, although this identification is uncertain. Two small fragments of clam shell were found in the occupation zone, but no other food remains were recovered.

The site will be inundated by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that further posthole testing be undertaken to determine site configuration. Two large area (10m square) excavations should be placed in the site.

9Pm142

UTM N3695192 E293960

See Appendix 2 and Figure 109.

9Pm202

UTM 3695192N 293264E

This site is located 200m south of the Oconee River at Horseshoe Bend (Figure 109). It occupies a small knoll which projects into the floodplain from the edge of an upland ridge. A small, intermittent stream is located just to the east of the knoll.

The entire summit of the knoll has been recently cleared for use as a logging ramp, and artifacts were exposed over an area measuring approximately 50m in diameter on the ramp. Material was also collected from a 50m long segment of the small access road which leads to the ramp. The following material was collected:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	61
Quartz angular fragments	7
Quartz retouched flake tool	1
Quartz projectile points	3

Chert waste flakes	25
Chert projectile points	2
Ceramics	
Lamar Bold Incised	3
Lamar Plain	68
Lamar pinched rim	1
Residual decorated	4

At least two distinct components are represented on this site. The Lamar ceramics represent the most recent occupation, and they were found mainly in the access road to the south of the knoll. The Lamar occupation area extends an undetermined distance to either side of the road. The lithics came mainly from the logging ramp on the summit of the knoll. This material probably represents an earlier, Middle Archaic, occupation.

This site has been badly disturbed by both logging activity and erosion, but some intact midden and features may be present in the area of dark soil from which the Lamar ceramics were collected. The entire site will be inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that post-hole testing be conducted in order to determine site configuration and investigate stratigraphy. One or two 2m square test pits should also be excavated to determine whether intact features are present. If either intact features or midden is found to be present, the site will merit large scale excavation in the form of one or more 10m square.

9Pm203

UTM 3695288N 293408E

This site is located on the Oconee River at the upper end of Horseshoe Bend (Figure 109). It is on a low, sandy area which extends from the base of the uplands to the river. The entire floodplain has been logged in the recent past, but a large number of trees are still present. A small intermittent stream enters the river 200m east of the site, and the distance from the site to the river is approximately 50m.

No surface indications of occupation were apparent in the area of the site. Two posthole tests (35 and 36) were excavated to determine whether a buried site was present. Both posthole tests contained evidence of a buried occupation at a depth of 70 to 75cm below the surface. Posthole test 35 contained two quartzite rock fragments and a chert flake at that depth, while posthole 36 contained one quartzite rock fragment, 2 quartz waste flakes, and a stamped sherd which is probably Lamar. All of the material was found in yellow sand, although a thin midden stained zone may have been present. Distance between the two posthole tests was 10m.

The limited testing conducted on the site is not sufficient to allow any definite statements about the site's size or time of occupation. The site was encountered early in the season when the techniques of post-hole survey were just being discovered, so no further testing was conducted once the site's presence was determined.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that additional post-hole testing be conducted to determine site size and configuration. One 2m square test pit should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and the nature of site occupation. The site probably merits extensive excavation.

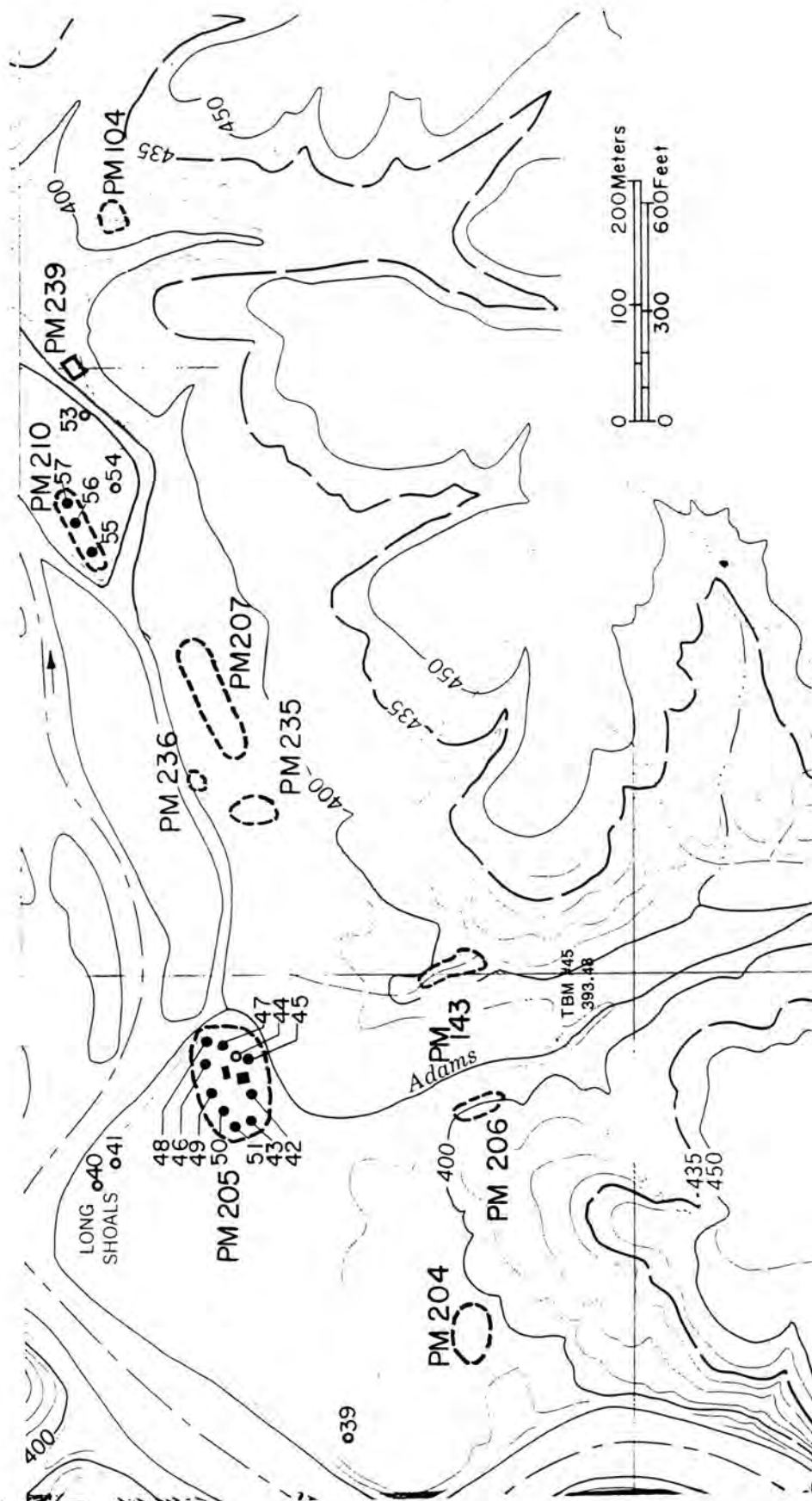


Figure 111



This is a Historic period site located on the slope of an upland ridge overlooking Long Shoals (Figure 111). The nearest channel of the river is 110m to the northwest across a narrow stretch of floodplain. An intermittent stream flows along the western margin of the ridge on which the site is located.

The site, first recorded by Smith (1971), contains the remains of several Historic period structures. Located just off the access road are two collapsed brick chimneys 11m apart which were apparently located on opposite ends of the same structure. To the northwest of the collapsed chimneys, perhaps 15m distant, is a rectangular building foundation several meters square which is filled, and partially obscured, by recent garbage. Seventeen meters to the east of the chimneys are a well and another modern dump. Down the slope to the north is a spring lined with large granite blocks similar to those used in the construction of the granite foundation previously mentioned. Approximately 50m west of the above cluster of structures is a second brick chimney. This second chimney is adjacent to an old road which may have led to the grist mill and sawmill located only a few hundred meters to the northwest.

A great deal of recent garbage is present throughout the site area, but no attempt was made to collect any of it. Instead, a collection of older material was obtained from the present access road which leads into the site from the south. Bricks, apparently used to fill in low spots in the road, are scattered along its entire length. The following materials were collected:

#### European Artifacts

##### Ceramics

Blue-edged pearlware	1
Transfer-printed pearlware	1
Whiteware	1
Ironstone	2
Undecorated porcelain	1

##### Miscellaneous

Window glass	8
Green bottle glass	1
Blue glass	1
Metal fragments	3

The ceramics from the road range through most of the 19th century. The site probably was occupied at the time the Curtright Factory was in

operation (c. 1845-1870). The 1860 Putnam County census lists several people living in the general area. More research should indicate who occupied the site during that time period.

Mr. E. H. Armor of Greensboro, Georgia says that the house is known locally as the DeJarnette House and was occupied until the 1930's. At present, there are no standing structures, but the site is used as a camp area.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that a metal detector and probe rod survey be made of the site area in order to locate all dumps and structures. The site should be mapped and test trenches should be dug in order to investigate the architectural and functional nature of all buildings. An archival search in the Putnam County courthouse, the State Archives and the University of Georgia Library should be undertaken in order to historically document the site.

9Pm143

UTM N3695864 E294528

This site is located on a small, finger-like extension of an upland ridge which extends out 125m into the Oconee River floodplain (Figure 111). The extension is only 60m wide and rises to a height of 4m above the surrounding floodplain. Adams Creek is 100m west of the site and the Oconee River is 200m to the north. The ridge and surrounding floodplain have been logged recently, and the small ridge extension was used as a logging ramp. Artifacts are present along the logging road which follows the ridge and in the spoil areas around the edge of the ramp. Maximum length of the artifact scatter was 50m north-south, while width was less than 30m. The following material was collected from the surface of the site:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	28
Quartz angular fragments	5
Quartz utilized flakes	2
Quartz projectile points	2
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Chert waste flakes	42
Chert drill (Plate 15, p)	1
Chert utilized flake	1
Steatite (talc) fragment	1

Ceramics

Unidentified plain	2
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European Artifacts

Ceramics

Ironstone	1
-----------	---

Material from the surface indicates that the site was utilized during at least three different time periods: Middle Archaic, Lamar, and Historic. None of the occupations appear to have been intensive. Since clay subsoil was exposed over most of the ridge surface, it is unlikely that undisturbed midden or features are still preserved.

The site will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. No further investigations are merited.

9Pm204

UTM N3695888 E294144

This site is located on an erosional remnant at the base of the upland slopes (Figure 111). The remnant, situated approximately 125m east of the Oconee River at the eastern end of Horseshoe Bend, rises only a few meters above the surrounding floodplain. The entire remnant and adjacent floodplain have been logged and cleared, so that the ground surface is almost completely obscured by low scrubby vegetation and vines.

The site was discovered due to the presence of several sherds in an eroded path. An intensive survey of the summit of the remnant recovered 11 unidentifiable plain sherds, 2 quartz waste flakes, and 1 flake of an unidentified material. The maximum area which could be considered part of this site measures less than 30m in diameter. No subsurface testing was conducted, but red clay subsoil was exposed on the surface over a large portion of the site. No evidence of midden or features was observed in the exposed areas.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Pm205

UTM N3695072 E294456

Site 9Pm205 is located at the upriver end of Long Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 111). The shoals begin directly to the north of the site and extend 1000m down stream. Several islands are present in the river adjacent to the site, but they may not have been in existence at the time of its occupation. Adams Creek, a permanent stream, forms the eastern margin of the site which is located on a low, undulating floodplain measuring approximately 300m square. Upland ridges extend down to the floodplain to the south.

The entire floodplain has been recently logged, and the site was exposed in a road bed and adjacent cleared areas. Material collected from the surface (Tables 34 and 35) include both Lamar Ceramics and Middle Archaic lithic debris. Since the surface material was scattered over an area more than 50m in diameter and exposed profiles over a meter high showed

Table 34. 9 Pm 205 - Lithics

	Quartz waste flakes	Quartz angular fragments	Quartz projectile points	Quartz bifacial tools	Chert waste flakes	Chert angular fragments	Chert projectile points	Hammerstone	Assorted rocks
Surface	23	1	1		11			1	13
P. H. 42									6
P. H. 43, 50-130 cm	2			1					2
P. H. 45, 80 cm									many
P. H. 46, 0-75 cm	1								many
P. H. 47, 0-85 cm			1						5
P. H. 48, 0-150 cm									1
P. H. 49, 80-120 cm					1				13
P. H. 50, 75-105 cm									8
P. H. 51, 70-130 cm									10
Test Pit 1, 0-15 cm	1								many
Test Pit 1, 15-30 cm					1				many
Test Pit 1, 30-65 cm	1				1				many
Test Pit 1, 65-75 cm	7		1		20	1			many
Test Pit 1, 75-90 cm					7	1	1		many
Test Pit 1, 90-105 cm	11				7				many
Test Pit 1, 105-125 cm	8			1	1				many
Test Pit 1, 125-145 cm	9				12		1	1	12
Test Pit 1, 145-165 cm	7	1	1		19				10
Test Pit 1, 165-170 cm	10				5				
Test Pit 2, 0-25 cm	2	1							13
Test Pit 2, 25-50 cm					1				many
Test Pit 2, 50-65 cm									many
Test Pit 2, 65-70 cm			1		3				many
Test Pit 2, 70-95 cm			1		2				many
Test Pit 2, 95-110 cm	50	3	1		9				many
Test Pit 2, 110-125 cm	6	1			11				7
Test Pit 2, 125-145 cm	1				4			1	4
Test 2 - addition, 0-50 cm	3	1	2		1	1			32

Table 35. 9 Pm 205 -Ceramics

Surface	Ocmigee Fields Incised	Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Lamar Burnished	Lamar pinched rims	Lamar punctated rims	Lamar Brushed	Etovah Plain	Cartersville Check Stamped	Cartersville Plain	Stallings Plain	Residual plain	Residual decorated
P. H. 43, 50-130 cm				44		1	1	1						
P. H. 47, 0-60 cm				1										
P. H. 48, 0-100 cm				4									3	
P. H. 49, 0-40 cm		1		5										
Test Pit 1, 0-15 cm			1	46		1								2
Test Pit 1, 15-30 cm				60		2								
Test Pit 1, 30-65 cm				18								3		
Test Pit 1, 70-95 cm													1	
Test Pit 2, 0-25 cm			1	5	3	1								3
Test Pit 2, 25-50 cm													2	2
Test Pit 2, Feature 5									6				2	
Test 2 - addition, 0-50 cm				5						1	1	3		

evidence of multiple occupations, two test pits were excavated near the center of the surface scattered artifacts.

Test pit 1 was a 1 x 3m trench located 7m southwest of a deeply entrenched logging road (Figure 112). Excavation was by a combination of natural and arbitrary levels. Since no natural stratigraphy was visible in profile, the natural levels were based on the presence of rock littered occupation "floors" encountered at several depths. The first 15 cm of test pit 1 consisted of a brown to tan plowzone. Below this was yellow sand which extended to a depth of 170 cm where mottled brown and yellow clay was encountered. Artifacts recovered by level are shown in Tables 34 and 35. Two poorly defined postholes containing Lamar Ceramics were present in the northeast sector of the trench at 65 cm. A concentration of 18 chert flakes, apparently struck from the same core, were present between 70 and 82 cm in the eastern half of the test trench. Ten of these flakes are included in the tabulation for the 65 to 75 cm level, and the remainder are included in the 75 to 90 cm level. Between 110 and 118 cm below the surface, a rock hearth, Feature 6 (Figure 113; Plate 13, b), was encountered. The hearth consisted of a cluster of 27 fist-sized quartzite cobbles located in the east end of the test trench. The hearth was surrounded by a stained area containing fine gray ash. No artifacts were directly associated with the hearth, but a broken undiagnostic quartz projectile point (not illustrated) was present in the same level.

Test pit 1 contained evidence of several occupations. The lower 105 cm of the test contained only lithics, including both chert and quartz debris and tools and abundant fire-cracked rocks. The rock hearth found at 110 cm belongs to this time period. The three complete projectile points found in test pit 1 are illustrated in Plate 16, q-s. They suggest an occupation ranging from the late Early Archaic to the late Middle Archaic. The 3 sherds of Stallings Plain represent an occupation during the Late Archaic. The upper 65 cm of the test pit contained evidence of a Lamar Phase occupation (Plate 17, d). Two possible postholes were present in the Lamar zone.

A second test pit was excavated 15m southwest of the first. Originally, it consisted of a 1 x 2m trench which was excavated to a depth of 145 cm below the present surface. As was the case in test pit 1, no natural stratigraphy was observed, so levels which conformed to stratigraphic concentrations of lithic debris, i.e. occupations "floors", were used. These "floors" were present only in the preceramic zone. Contents of test pit 2 are shown in Tables 34 and 35. Feature 5, the only feature encountered in test pit 2, was an apparent stump hole. A 1 x 2m addition was excavated to a depth of 50 cm to expose the feature.

Test pit 2 also contained evidence of multiple occupations. The lower 95 cm of the test contained multiple Middle Archaic occupation floors. Two of the 3 quartz points from this pit are illustrated in Plate 16, t and u.



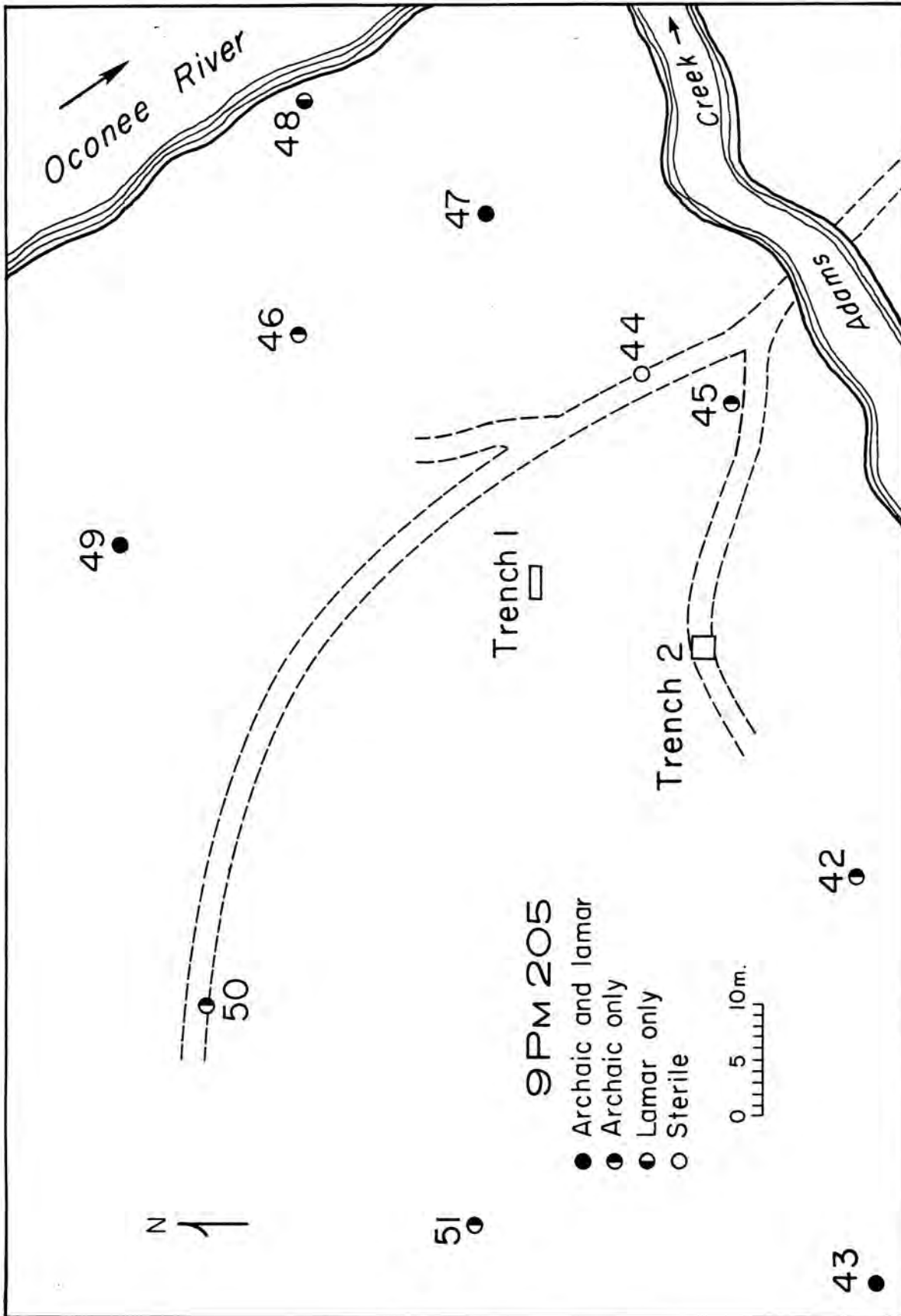
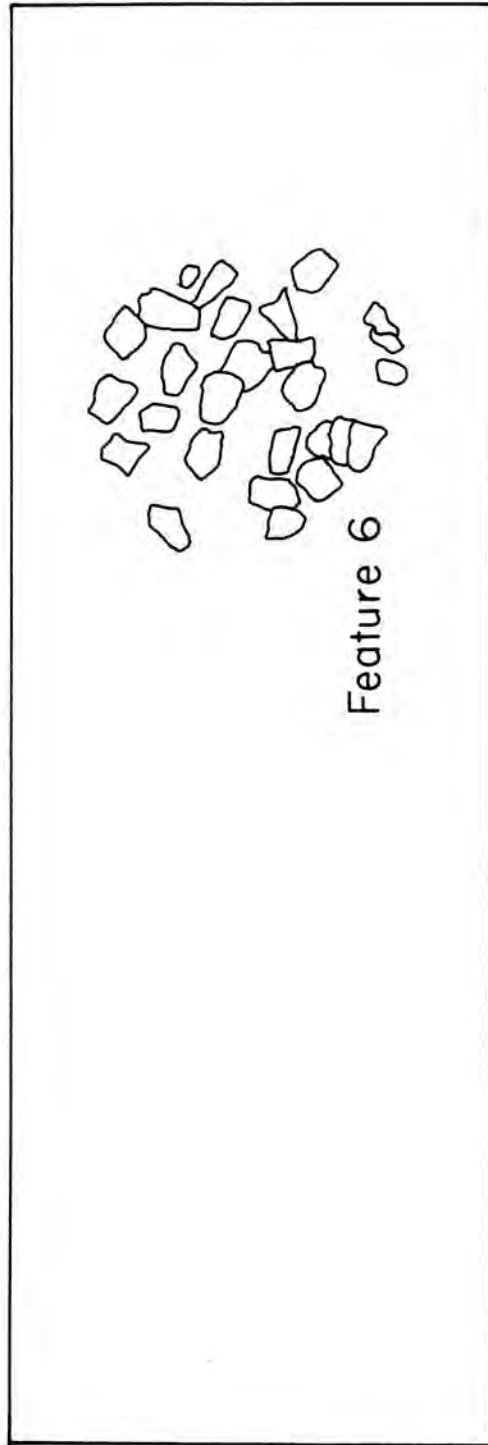
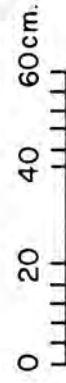


Figure 112



N  
↓



9 PM 205  
TEST TRENCH 1  
HEARTH (FEATURE 6)

Figure 113

One of these appears to be a Guilford, and the other is a long stemmed point. The upper levels contained evidence of Stallings, Cartersville, Etowah, and Lamar occupations, but only the Lamar occupation zone contained more than a few sherds.

Following the excavation of the two test pits, 10 posthole tests (42-51) were excavated in order to define the limits of the site. Contents of the posthole tests are shown in Tables 34 and 35. Posthole test 44, located in an eroded road cut, was the only posthole test excavated within a 70 by 100m area which did not contain any artifacts. This may be due to the fact that it was located in an area which had over a meter of soil removed by erosion. Three posthole tests (43, 47, and 49) contained evidence of both Middle Archaic and Lamar occupations. Five tests produced material dating only to the Archaic, while a single posthole test located adjacent to the river contained evidence of only a Lamar occupation (Figure 112).

The size of the occupied area on this site is not known since the posthole testing did not reach the margins of the site. It is at least 100m long and could be twice that. The site contains evidence of multiple occupations, although no single occupation is continuous over the entire site area. It seems likely that the site was occupied numerous times over the several thousands of years of its utilization, and each occupation was then buried by alluviation. This could be an extremely important site in our eventual understanding of the Middle Archaic, since it contains multiple, stratified occupations that should represent a range of activities through time.

The site will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that this site be extensively investigated by means of several large area (10-20m square) excavations.

#### 9Pm206

UTM N3695840 E294384

This site is located on a ridge slope adjacent to Adams Creek at Long Shoals (Figure 111). Adams Creek flows close to the base of the ridge, and the site is situated on a narrow, level platform approximately 4m above the creek and 30m to the west of it. The Oconee River is 350m north of the site. The entire ridge has been logged within the last few years, and the ground surface is obscured by low, dense vegetation. The site was found due to the presence of artifacts in a badly eroded logging road. The following collection was made from a 50m long segment of that road:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	4
Chert waste flakes	2

Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	3
Lamar Bold Incised	6
Lamar Plain	18

Occupation of the site appears to date entirely to the Lamar Phase. Artifacts were widely scattered, suggesting that the intensity of occupation of the site was not great. No estimate can be made for the width of the site due to the dense ground cover, but site width was probably less than 10m.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Several 3m square tests should be excavated to remove plowzone or topsoil and search for subsoil features. Depending upon whether or not such features are found, it may be necessary to strip and map large areas of the site.

9Pm207

UTM N3696096 E294912

This site is located at the foot of the uplands 50m south of a small channel of the Oconee River at Long Shoals (Figure 111). Between the site and the river is a narrow floodplain which has been badly disturbed by recent logging activity. To the south of the site, upland ridges rise rapidly to heights of 35 to 40m.

Artifacts were scattered along a dirt road which runs along the base of the uplands. Maximum length of the site along the road is 125m, while its width is less than 20m. The following materials were collected from the surface:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	54
Quartz angular fragments	6
Quartz utilized flakes	3
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz projectile points or fragments	12
Chert waste flakes	21
Chert retouched flake tool	1
Chert utilized flakes	3
Chert projectile point	2
Chert side scraper	1
Rhyolite waste flake	1
Flakes of unidentified stone	2
Mano	1

<u>Ceramics</u>	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	1
Lamar Complicated Stamped	3
Lamar Bold Incised	3
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Residual plain	82
Residual decorated	4

European Artifacts

<u>Ceramics</u>	
Undecorated creamware	1
Blue-edge pearlware	1
Green glazed stoneware	1

Miscellaneous

Brick fragments	2
-----------------	---

Evidence for utilization of this site dates to a number of different time periods and phases. The oldest material, dating to the Early Archaic, is represented by the two chert projectile points, one of which is beveled and basally ground (Plate 15, m) and a chert scraper. Occupation during this period was probably very brief and sporadic. A Middle Archaic occupation is represented by most of the quartz material including the projectile points which are similar to those recovered from buried, stratified pre-ceramic sites elsewhere in the reservoir. A Cartersville Phase occupation is represented by a single Cartersville Simple Stamped sherd, although some of the sherds classified as residual are undoubtedly also Cartersville. Seven identifiable Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields sherds were found, and a majority of the unidentified sherds probably also date to this Phase. A scattering of late 18th and early 19th century historic material was also present on this site, but no Historic period structure was found in the area although several are known to have been present.

In summary, this site has been occupied sporadically for the last 8 or 9,000 years. None of the occupations, however, appear to have been either intensive or extensive.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. Several tests, measuring 2-3m square, should be excavated to determine whether subsoil features are present. If such features are present, the site should be stripped and mapped.

9Pm210

UTM N3696240 E295048

This site is located at the south end of Cane Island at Long Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 111). It is separated from the adjacent Putnam County land area by a narrow river channel which extends along its southern and eastern margins. Another island is located just to the west of the site, and the shoals are to the north.

The site was located during posthole testing in a forested area with an undulating surface. Evidence of occupation was present in 3 posthole tests (55, 56, and 57) excavated along a low sand ridge. In posthole test 55, a fire-cracked rock was found at a depth of 90 cm. In posthole test 56, located 40m east of 55, 3 Lamar pinched rims were present at a depth of 50-60 cm. In posthole test 57, 35m east of 56, 4 Lamar Complicated Stamped sherds and 2 Lamar Plain sherds were found between 120 and 180 cm. A thin lens of charcoal was present in the same posthole test at a depth of 155 cm. All three posthole tests contained only yellow sand.

Although the 3 posthole tests were counted as a single site, it is likely that two separate occupations are present. The fire-cracked rocks of posthole test 55 are of a type most commonly found on Middle Archaic sites. Such rocks are usually not common on Lamar sites. The two other posthole tests, 56 and 57, each contained Lamar ceramics which were deeply buried. No rocks were present in either test. These represent a Lamar occupation of unknown extent. Posthole test 54, located 40m south of the other tests, contained only sterile yellow sand. No other posthole tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity.

Based on evidence from other Lamar sites located adjacent to shoals, it is likely that posthole tests 56 and 57 were located on the fringes of a Lamar site. The material from posthole test 55 probably represents an earlier Archaic occupation.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that two 2m square test pits be excavated in order to investigate the nature of site stratigraphy. Additional posthole testing should be conducted to determine the configuration of the site. The site probably merits excavation of 1 or 2 large area excavations.

9Pm235

UTM N3696048 E294696

This site is located on a second finger-like projection of the same ridge that contains site Pm143 (Figure 111). The projection on which Pm235 is located measures 30m by 40m, and the entire flat summit has been cleared and used as a logging ramp. The Oconee River is less than 20m north of the site. To the south, the upland ridges begin and rise to a height of over 35m above the floodplain.



The following material was collected from the disturbed surface of the logging ramp:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	16
Quartz angular fragments	4
Quartz projectile point fragment	1
Chert waste flakes	14
Chert angular fragment	1
Chert retouched flake tool	1
Chert projectile point fragment	1

Ceramics

Unidentifiable plain	3
----------------------	---

The main occupation of this site appears to date to the Archaic, although the lithic debris may represent a chipping station of a later time period. The entire site has been disturbed by logging operations, but features may be present intruding into the subsoil.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. Two 2m squares should be excavated to determine whether or not features exist.

9Pm236

UTM N 3696096 E294792

This site is located on the floodplain adjacent to a small channel of the Oconee River at Long Shoals (Figure 111). The portion of the bank occupied by the site is composed of alluvial sand, but no developed levee is present. The entire floodplain has been logged, and artifacts were exposed on the surface through either that activity or erosion by the river. The following material was collected from the surface of an area approximately 3m in diameter:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics

Fragment of steatite (talc) bowl	1
Pebbles	2

Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Plain	6

This site was occupied during the Late Archaic and Lamar Phase of time. Its total horizontal extent is unknown, since no posthole testing was conducted. It is possible that a buried occupation zone extends over a much larger area than the 3m square which contained surface materials.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that one 2m square test pit be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy. Posthole testing should also be conducted to determine site configuration. The site probably merits large area (10m square) excavation.

9Pm239

UTM 3696240N 295120E

This site is located on the south bank of a small channel of the Oconee River at Long Shoals (Figure 111). It is on the floodplain adjacent to the channel which is approximately 10m across and separates the site from a large river island.

The site consists of the remains of a mill building with a granite foundation, a short diversion channel, and the remains of a dam in the river channel. The building foundation is constructed of granite rubble and rises to a height of approximately 1.5m above the surrounding ground surface. The foundation is approximately 8m square, and it probably supported a wooden frame structure, since no bricks or brick fragments were observed in the site area. Between the foundation and the river channel are two 1m high pillars constructed of granite blocks. These pillars probably supported a floor or platform which contained the water wheel powering the mill. The remains of a rock fill dam are apparent in the river channel, and pieces of metal machinery are also visible there.

This site is probably the remains of a part of Ross' Putnam County property which was described in the section of this report dealing with site Ge37. The building could be the grist mill or one of the others listed in the ad offering the property for sale. The area surrounding the site should be carefully checked for the remains of other structures.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that a thorough survey, involving posthole testing and metal detectors, be made of the site area. All features should be mapped and recorded. Trenches should be excavated in order to investigate the architectural and functional nature of all building foundations.

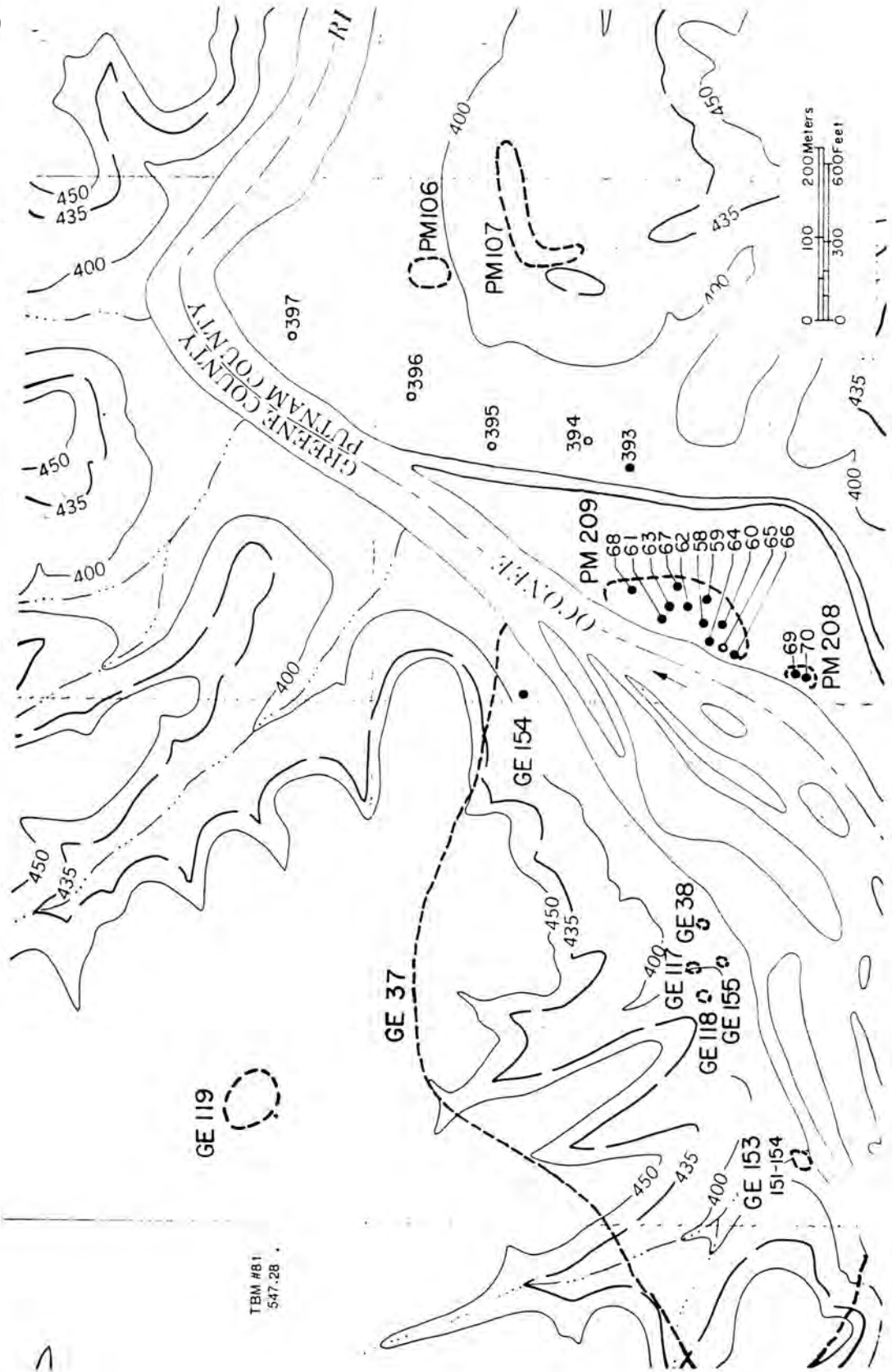


Figure 114

9Ge37

UTM N3696528 E295000

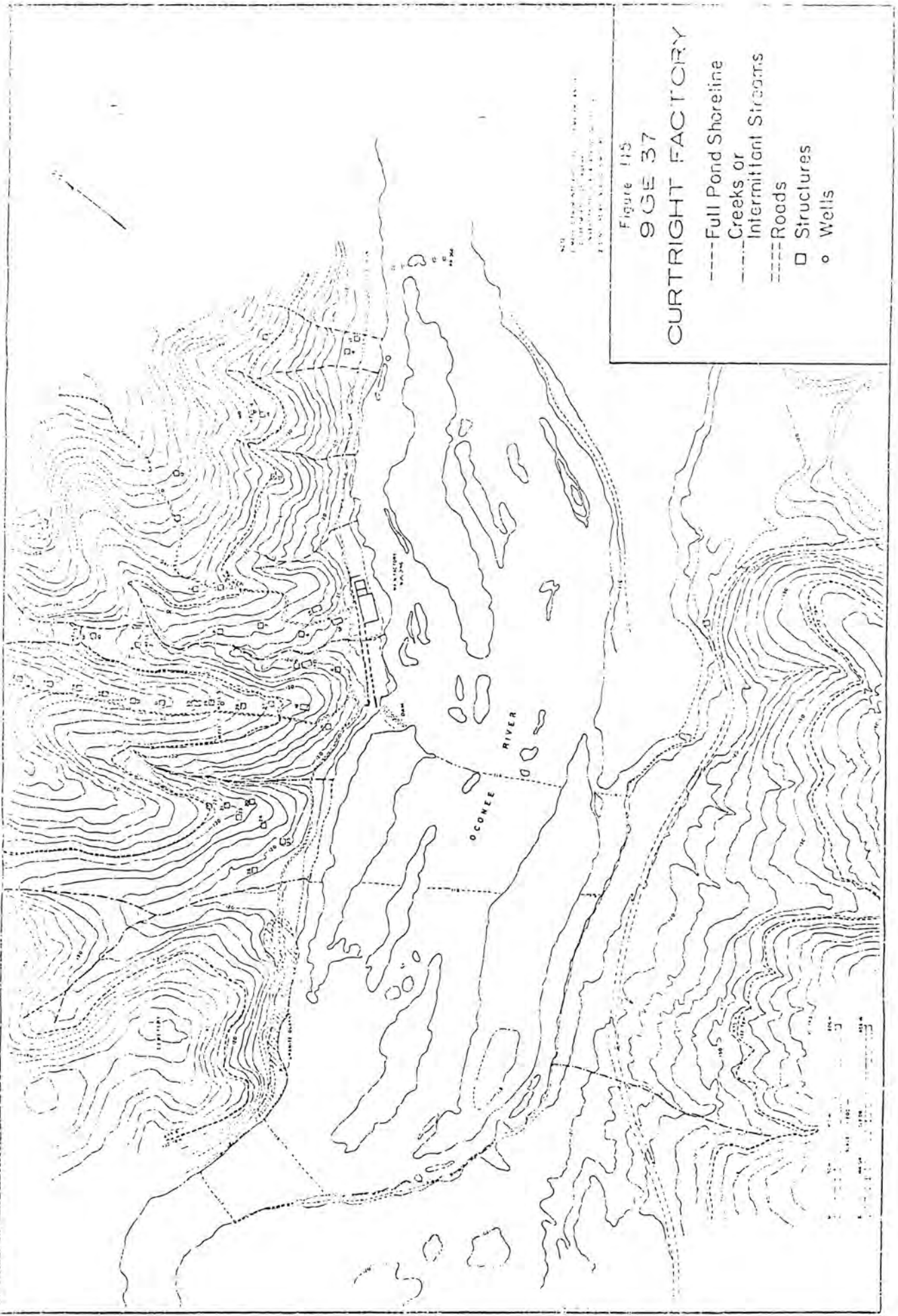
This site number has been assigned to the remains of the Curtright Manufacturing Company (a cotton mill) located on the north side of Long Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 114). It encompasses an area in excess of 900m stretching from a cemetery at the upriver end to the remains of a bridge on the downriver end (Figures 115). From the river it extends inland 400m to include all of the structures associated with the cotton mill. The site area is composed of a number of upland ridges which extend to within 50 to 60m of the river's edge. Intermittent streams of varying size flow between the ridges, and may have provided drinking water for houses located away from the river. The entire site area has been recently logged, but, until a few years ago, it apparently supported a dense evergreen-deciduous forest.

The following discussion of this site will be in two parts. The first will present the available documentary evidence related to the origin, development, and demise of the Curtright Manufacturing Company and their Long Shoals Mill. The second part will describe the existing structural remains on the site and will also provide information on preliminary testing conducted on the site by the 1974-75 survey.

Although Hunt<sup>1</sup>, Raper,<sup>2</sup> and others place the construction of the cotton mill at Long Shoals prior to 1840, there is no documentary evidence to indicate the construction of a mill there before 1845. In January of that year, an article in the "Savannah Republican" discussed the development of the State's resources and, in passing, noted "an effort is making to form a company for the establishment of a cotton factory at the falls of the Oconee."<sup>3</sup> In March of 1845, John Curtright purchased 70 acres on the Greene County side of Long Shoals, but no construction was begun at that time. In May, 1845, the Curtright Manufacturing Company, consisting of John Curtright, David Ross, John Cunningham, Henry Merrell, and others purchased the Langford's Mills and the Mars Hill factory site in Clarke County from Henry Merrell.<sup>5</sup> The deed for this purchase is the earliest known mention of the Curtright Manufacturing Company.

John Curtright sold 300 acres of land at Long Shoals to the Curtright Manufacturing Company for \$1,400 in June, 1845.<sup>6</sup> A portion of this 300 acre tract was identified in the deed as being located 250 yards below the shoals at Ross' Ferry. The ferry was apparently owned by David Ross, a partner in Curtright Manufacturing Company, since on July 7, 1846 Ross took an ad in a Milledgeville newspaper which advertised for sale 3000 acres on the Putnam County side of Long Shoals. The Putnam County side of the shoals will be discussed in more detail later.

By August, 1845, the owners of Curtright Manufacturing Company had decided to get rid of the Clarke County mill after owning it for less than four months. Power of attorney was given to J. Calvin Johnson, Ordinary



NO  
 1:50,000  
 1950  
 1:50,000  
 1950

Figure 115  
 9 GE 37

**CURTRIGHT FACTORY**

- Full Pond Shoreline
- ..... Creeks or Intermittent Streams
- Roads
- Structures
- Wells



of Clarke County, to sell the mill and all associated properties. He was unable to sell the property until December, 1853, however.<sup>8</sup> The available documents give no indication of why the Clarke County property was put back on the market so soon after its purchase, but it seems likely that the interest (and probably capital) of Curtright Manufacturing Company was shifted to the Long Shoals tract purchased from John Curtright in June of 1845.

Although no source is available at present which pinpoints the dates of construction of the Curtright mill at Long Shoals, an approximation can be made based on a letter published in a Savannah newspaper on April 20, 1849.<sup>9</sup> That article briefly discusses the success of the Curtright Manufacturing Company on the Oconee, and also mentions that "they have been rather more than two years in operation" which would put the opening sometime prior to the end of 1846. This estimate is supported by another article in the same paper in November, 1846 which reports that the Curtright Manufacturing Company had recently been awarded the medal for the best specimen of cotton yarn entered in the Fair of The American Institute in New York.<sup>10</sup> Allowing a few months for the mill to begin operations and enter a specimen in the Fair, this means that the mill at Long Shoals was probably operating at least by the end of the summer, 1846. A further fact reported by the April, 1849 article is that the "Curtright Mills were in operation within nine months after the first spade was put in the ground." If the preceding estimate concerning the beginning of operations by the end of the summer, 1846 is correct, then construction undoubtedly began in late 1845, which would be less than six months after the land was purchased from John Curtright.

In July, 1846, David Ross, a partner in Curtright Manufacturing Company, took an ad in a Milledgeville, Georgia paper. This ad is reproduced in its entirety below.

"To Capitalists or Manufacturers,

I offer for sale the land whereon I now live, in Putnam County, lying on the Oconee River at Long Shoals, containing 3000 acres, with seven or eight hundred in the woods, with all necessary outhouses, such as gin houses, packing screws, and one of the very best merchant FLOUR MILLS in the state, fine SAW MILL, and water gin, all new and complete; or I will sell the mills without the land. Any person, or a company, who wishes to go into the manufacturing business, would do well to give me a call, as there is any quantity of water, fine strong dam, all new, and about 13 feet, head of water at all times. In fact, there is no place in Georgia that offers greater inducements to the manufacturer than this. The situation is healthy, a plenty of fine springs convenient. I will sell a great bargain, either on time or for cash.

June 9, 1846

David Ross <sup>11</sup>"



The property advertised by Ross is located across the Oconee from the Curtright Mill, but was apparently connected to it by Ross' Ferry mentioned in the June, 1845 deed for the Greene County Curtright property. The bridge across the Oconee at Long Shoals, mentioned in later documents, was not present at this time. Evidence for the purchase of David Ross' property by the Curtright Manufacturing Company will be presented later.

No documents have been found which describe the operation of the Curtright mill during the years 1846-1848, but an 1849 newspaper article previously referred to states that "these mills (Curtright Mills) consume 2000 bales of cotton a year, running 5000 spindles. They have been rather more than two years in operation, and from the first moment of starting have paid a good dividend."<sup>12</sup> It would appear from this description, that the mill and its owners were prospering in 1849. The mill, as it was in 1849, is described in the following quote from White's Statistics of The State of Georgia:

"Manufactures, Mills-Long Shoals factory; capital \$100,000. The company owns 500 acres of land, including all the water power on the Greene County side of the river. The main building is of brick, with stone foundation and tin roof, 150 feet long and three stories high. Connected with the factory, is a building of brick, having a store, school-room and place of worship."<sup>13</sup>

In White's 1849 description, no mention is made of facilities other than the cotton mill and an associated brick store, school, and church. Articles of Incorporation for the Curtright Manufacturing Company recorded in 1851, however, indicate that the business of that company had expanded to other fields. The incorporation papers express the intent of the company to "engage in the business of manufacturing cotton and wool, wool and cotton combined, flax, iron, grain into flour and meal and the cutting and sawing of lumber and the making and repairing of machinery and doing all for the profitable management of the said business."<sup>14</sup> Although no deed recording the transfer of David Ross' Putnam County property has been located, it seems likely that Ross' property was owned by Curtright Manufacturing Company by 1851, since by that time they possessed the capability of milling flour and sawing lumber, the means for which would have been provided by Ross' flour mill and sawmill which he advertised for sale as early as 1846. A search of Putnam County deed books should eventually reveal a record of this purchase. A deposition made by David Howell which was recorded on September 26, 1853<sup>15</sup>, stated that the Curtright Manufacturing Company had put \$120,000 in capital into the corporation, as follows:

Land and water power	5,000
Factory building and machinery	76,000
Store, dwelling & outhouse	20,000
Dams	3,000
Bridges (2)	3,000
Grist and sawmills	13,000

The deposition includes the ownership of both grist and sawmills, as well as 2 bridges, one of which went across the Oconee to the Putnam County side where Ross' sawmill and gristmill were located. The river bridge was probably built to connect the Greene and Putnam County sides of the shoals, since both were owned by Curtright Manufacturing Company. The presence of the Oconee bridge and the ownership of the flour and sawmills is further documented by White's 1855 description of the Curtright Mills.

"This factory is situated at Long Shoals, on the Oconee River, cost of property, \$140,000; spindles and looms, 4,000. The company owns an elegant stone bridge across the Oconee, with flouring and sawmills, and a large tract of land."<sup>16</sup>

The presence of the stone bridge, flour and sawmills is supported by other evidence, but the number of spindles (4000) listed by White, is 1000 less than the number mentioned in the 1849 newspaper article.<sup>17</sup> The reason for this discrepancy is not known at present.

Also in 1855, on February 1, the Curtright Manufacturing Company purchased 40 power looms for \$2,600 from the Augusta Manufacturing Company. Further research should indicate whether these looms were needed to replace old equipment or whether they were bought in order to expand production. If the Curtright Manufacturing Company was expanding in early 1855, it soon encountered financial problems, for by late spring of 1855, the owners had taken a \$30,000 mortgage on their property. In the fall of 1856, the entire company was sold to Henry Atwood for \$40,000 indebtedness which included the \$30,000 mortgage taken in 1855. Atwood immediately sold the Greene County property, including the mill, to Jacob Rokenbaugh for \$20,000 and other considerations. The mill was renamed Oconee Mills by the new owners. By February, 1857, the purchase price had been paid off, and a new mortgage of \$11,671.63 was taken on the Greene County property.<sup>18</sup>

Little documentation has been found that pertains to Oconee Mills after 1857, although this lack of documentation is undoubtedly due, in part, to the limited amount of research time available to the author. There are, however, a few sources of information which pertain to this period. The 1860 Census, to be discussed in detail later, contains a great deal

of information on the inhabitants of "Long Shoals,"<sup>19</sup> but the 1870 Census lists no factory hands for the mill area. It appears that the mill was closed by the time of the 1870 Census. This conclusion is strengthened, though not proven, by the records of the Athens Bobbin Works for the years 1867 and 1868.<sup>20</sup> Oconee Mills purchased "600 4 1/8 inch Daufton warp bobbins - 4 3/4" on December 5, 1867, 1020 of the same item on February 5, 1868, and the same quantity on May 11, 1868. No purchases are recorded for Oconee Mills after the May 11, 1868.

Although the documentary evidence concerning the mill is still sketchy, the basic details of its ownership, operation, and physical layout are known and will be briefly summarized here. Construction of the mill began late in 1845, and it was open by the summer of 1846 under the ownership of the Curtright Manufacturing Company. The main building, constructed of brick on a stone foundation, was 150 feet long and 3 stories high. An associated building, also of brick, contained a store, schoolroom, and place of worship. By 1851, a sawmill and grist mill located across the river from the cotton mill had been purchased by the Curtright Manufacturing Company, and by 1853, a bridge had been constructed across the river to connect the two halves of the operation.

In 1855, 40 new power looms were purchased, but they were never paid for, since the company was sold to Atwood and Rokenbaugh in 1856 and re-named Oconee Mills. Oconee Mills was still in operation in early 1868, but it was probably closed by the end of that year. The mill did not re-open, and in 1880, the abandoned mill with its machinery, the store house, and 300 acres of land on the Greene County side of the river were sold to Alexander King for \$1600.00. The property is still-owned by the King family.

Before moving on to the physical remains of the mill as observed by the 1974-75 survey, a brief description of living and working conditions at the site will be provided to give the reader insight into the author's interpretations of the site's structural remains. Once again, the research on this facet of the mill's documentary history is not complete, but sufficient information is available for a preliminary description.

The census records for 1850<sup>21</sup> contain a great deal of information concerning the people who lived in the area around the mill, but the census was taken by Militia District. Since no extant map shows the Militia Districts as they were in 1850 (and they have changed), it is sometimes hard to distinguish between those persons associated with the mill and those living elsewhere. Through a series of correlations between persons listed on the 1860 Census (where Long Shoals is listed as a separate community) and the 1850 Census, the 142nd Militia District appears to contain the bulk of the area surrounding the mill. Using only those persons with factory related jobs living in the 142nd District in 1850, there are 34 households (listed together in the census) which contain inhabitants with factory related jobs. Other households are listed within the district, but the occupation of their inhabitants are listed as farmers, in most cases. The 34 households are composed of 254 members, representing an average household

size of almost 7.5 persons per household, with the maximum being 15 and the minimum 2. Occupations for 61 persons within the 34 households are listed, as follows:

Manufacturers	2
Machinist	1
Factory hands	28
Factory dresser	1
Weavers	3
Carders	5
Skinner	1
Tailor	1
Miller	1
Blacksmith	2
Clerk	1
Carpenters	2
Wagoners	1
Ditchers	3
Cabinet marker	1
Butcher	1
Farmers	7

All of the above listed occupations belonged to males between the age of 15 and 80, with 34 being between the ages of 15 and 25. Only 5 are aged 16 or younger. No females were listed as having any occupation. Three of the 34 households presumed to be in the factory area consisted of a female head of household each with five or six children all of which were either female or males too young to be employed in the factory. It would appear that work in the factory was restricted to males, although work was not limited to factory work since there were farmers, cabinet makers, butchers, etc. listed in households which also contained factory hands.

In addition to the 34 households in the 142nd district, the 149th District contains a number of households which were probably located near the mill. This assumption is based on two pieces of evidence. First, the number of persons listed as doing mill related work in the 142nd District is a maximum of 53 individuals including ditchers, cabinet makers, and carpenters who may not have actually been employed by the Curtright Manufacturing Company. The 142nd District, then, does not have enough people listed with occupations related to mill work to staff the entire mill, so other districts were checked for households known to be living at Long Shoals in 1860. A female head of household, Jane Rozier, and her 8 children, lived at Long Shoals in 1860 and resided in the 149th District in 1850. Her son is listed as a factory hand in 1850, although the factory in which he was employed is uncertain. Based on the shortage of factory hands listed in the 142nd District and the presence of Jane Rozier in the 149th District, it is likely that district was adjacent to the Curtright Mill. There is a problem, however, that may indicate that the factory hands listed the 149th District were associated with the Scull Shoals Factory in northern Greene County. There are only two groups of factory



hands listed in the 1850 Greene County census - those in the 142nd district and those in the 149th. If the 142nd group definitely goes with the Curtright Mill, it is possible those in the 149th worked at Scull Shoals. In the 149th district, there are 20 individuals listed in 19 households who were employed in millwork. As in the 142nd District, all were males and were employed as follows:

- 1 Wool Carder
- 1 Machinist
- 1 Overseer
- 16 Factory hands
- 1 Carpenter

If these 16 are added to the 49 probable mill workers listed for the 142nd District, the total of 65 is probably an adequate number to operate the mill, since a table in a summary of the 1850 census<sup>22</sup> lists 35 cotton mills in Georgia employing 873 males and 1399 females, for an average of 65 per mill. It is interesting to note that although 1399 females were employed in 1850 in Georgia cotton mills, none were employed by the Curtright Manufacturing Company. Of the males listed as factory hands, carders, weavers, dressers, and machinists and overseers in the 142nd and 149th District groups, 45 of 57 were between the ages of 15 and 25.

In the 149th District census, 9 possible factory related households are listed with 127 members for an average of 6.7 persons per household. As in the 142nd District, a number of households are headed by females. Of nine such female headed households listed among other factory related households, two list no members as factory hands, six list sons as factory hands, and one lists an unrelated male living in the household as a factory hand.

In summary, the 1850 census indicates that as many as 65-75 males worked at the Curtright Mill. These men were from 53 households containing 381 members who lived in the area around the mill, including both the 142nd and 149th Militia Districts.

The employment practices at the mill had changed significantly by the time the 1860 census was taken. In that census, Long Shoals, where the mill was located, was counted as a separate community, thus simplifying the problem of figuring out who lived in the factory area.

The 1860 Census of Long Shoals lists 39 households which contain residents who were employed at factory related work. These 39 households contain 293 members, for an average of 7.5 persons per household. The number of households required to supply the mill with workers is smaller in 1860 (39) than in 1850 (53), since by 1860 females were employed in the factory. This change in employment practices may be related to the change of ownership which occurred in 1856. In any event, by 1860, half of the persons

working in the mill were females. The following is a list of occupation and sex for all employed members of the 39 Greene County Long Shoals households:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Factory hand	42	65	Clerk	1	
Seamstress		2	Factory Supt.	1	
Washwoman		1	Teacher	1	
Mechanic	7		Brickmaker	1	
Laborers	5		Wagoner	1	
Workman	1		Merchant	2	
Blacksmith	1		Farmer	2	
Sawyer	1		Unknown	3	
Guard	1				

As the list indicates, 65 of 107 persons listed as factory hands were females and 42 were males. Sixty-two of the females were between the ages of 8 and 15, while 37 of the males were between the same ages. Forty-six factory hands of both sexes were 16 years old or younger, with an 8 year old female and a 6 year old male representing the youngest workers. All jobs other than factory hand, seamstress, and washwoman were occupied by men. Of the 28 men listed in positions other than factory hand, 22 are older than 30, suggesting that more specialized jobs were held by males, usually older heads of households, while their children occupied positions as factory hands.

The 1860 census of Putnam County contains a number of individuals who were probably associated with the mill. Four and possibly five households in the 308th district contain persons who may be associated, since the present day 308th district is located at Long Shoals. These five households contain 45 persons including 1 miller, 3 factory hands, 2 merchants, 1 farmer, and 1 doctor. One of the merchants, Henry Atwood, was a co-owner of the mill, and Greene Moore, an investor in the company, was also listed as the head of a Putnam County household.

The average size of households in 1860 has already been mentioned as being 7.5, but it is interesting to note, for reasons that will become clear later, that the household of the factory superintendent contained 15 members, the most of any of those listed at Long Shoals. Another interesting feature of the 1860 census, is the number of households which contained members not related to the household head. In 1850, 23 of 53 households contained unrelated persons, while by 1860, that number was only 11 of 39. The implications of these figures are not known at present, but they are, in part, due to the presence of orphans and mothers and their children.

The census data provides insight into the number of persons in the factory community, the number of persons per households, and the sex and age make up of these groups, but it provides little insight into the hardships imposed by factory work on the people it lists. In 1850, factory hands in Georgia cotton mills were paid an average of \$10.83 per month; \$14.57 per month for males, \$7.39 for females. This difference in pay probably reflects the types of jobs held by the two sexes more than the



lower wages women were paid for the same work as men. The work days were longer than they are today, as is indicated by the following description of mill work in New England in the 1840's:

"First of May, work is commenced in the morning as soon as the hands can see to advantage, and stopped regularly during these eight months at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. . ."

"During the four summer months, or from the first of May to the first of September, work is commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and stopped at seven in the evening.

"The dinner hour is at half-past twelve o'clock throughout the year; the time allowed is 45 minutes during the four summer months, and 30 minutes during the other eight."<sup>24</sup>

Work at all New England mills and probably also at the Long Shoals mill, was for a six day week. Three holidays a year were allowed; a general fast day in mid-April, the 4th of July, and the 1st or 2nd of December which was Thanksgiving Day. The work week was over 72 hours, for 52 weeks a year with only 3 one-day holidays.<sup>25</sup>

Slaves, who may have been employed at the mill, have not been mentioned because there is little available evidence to show that they worked there. The census records contain slave schedules, but these give no indication as to how the slaves were employed. Therefore, although John Curtright, owner of the mill, owned 37 slaves in 1850, there is no way to know if they were working in the mill. The use of slave labor in 1850 would make up for the difference between the number of employees listed in the census in 1850 and in 1860, and may also explain the lack of female factory hands listed in the 1850 census. This is, however, only speculation and needs to be researched further.

The remains of the Long Shoals mill and associated structures are located on an isolated uninhabited section of the Oconee River. When the 1974-75 survey first visited the site, little was known about the available documentary material, since the site was only briefly mentioned in Hunt (1973) and elsewhere. Smith (1971) had visited the site and noted the presence of the mill foundation, the granite foundation of another building, house foundations along one ridge, a stone-lined spring, a possible well, stone bridge supports in the river, and the "abutments for a regulation lock."

The 1974-75 survey conducted a thorough search of both the Greene and Putnam County sides of the river in an attempt to locate the remains of as

many structures associated with the mill as possible. The results of this search are illustrated in Figure 115. The small squares numbered 1-37 on the map represent the remains of the domestic structures in which the employees of the mill lived while the rectangles numbered 38-40 represent the remains of larger buildings with granite foundations. The large rectangle labeled "Main Factory Building" is the mill building. Also shown on the Greene County portion of the map are five wells, two rock lined springs, two granite diversion gates, a water diversion channel, a rock dam, the bridge foundations, a cemetery, a granite quarry, and several dirt roads which probably date to the occupation of the factory. Across the river to the south is an unlabeled square which marks the location of the saw mill and grist mill. A small dam was also located adjacent to that structure.

Since portions of the site are located in two different counties (Greene and Putnam), the remains of the Long Shoals complex were assigned two separate site numbers: Ge37 for the Greene County side, and Pm239 for the Putnam County side. In the following section the two portions will be described separately, but they will be discussed together in the section on proposed work on the site.

#### Present Condition of Site and Description of Excavations

The structure labeled "Main Factory Building" is the original building constructed in 1845-46 (Figure 116 ; Plates 7, 8A). Its maximum outside dimensions are 46.7 (153.17') by 15.1m (49.52'), but it is actually composed of two distinct sections. The larger of the two sections measures 31.7m by 15.1m. It consists of a foundation of granite blocks which is approximately one meter wide and more than 2 meters high. It is broken only by two arches, one in the center of each of the two long walls. These arches are each 4 meters across and almost two meters high. They were constructed to allow water to pass under the building to turn the water wheel which would have supplied power to the machinery inside. Placing the wheel beneath the factory was a common practice in the mid-19th century.<sup>26</sup> Within the walls of the foundation are 12 granite support columns, each approximately one meter square, which would have supported the floor of the building. In the approximate center of the enclosed area is a water-filled depression where the water wheel was located.

The northeast wall of this part of the building is still standing to its original height of three and one-half stories, not counting the granite foundation. The walls were constructed of brick, and taper toward the top. The first floor walls are equal to the width of eight bricks, the second floor seven bricks, the third six bricks, and the attic or top floor walls are five brick widths thick.

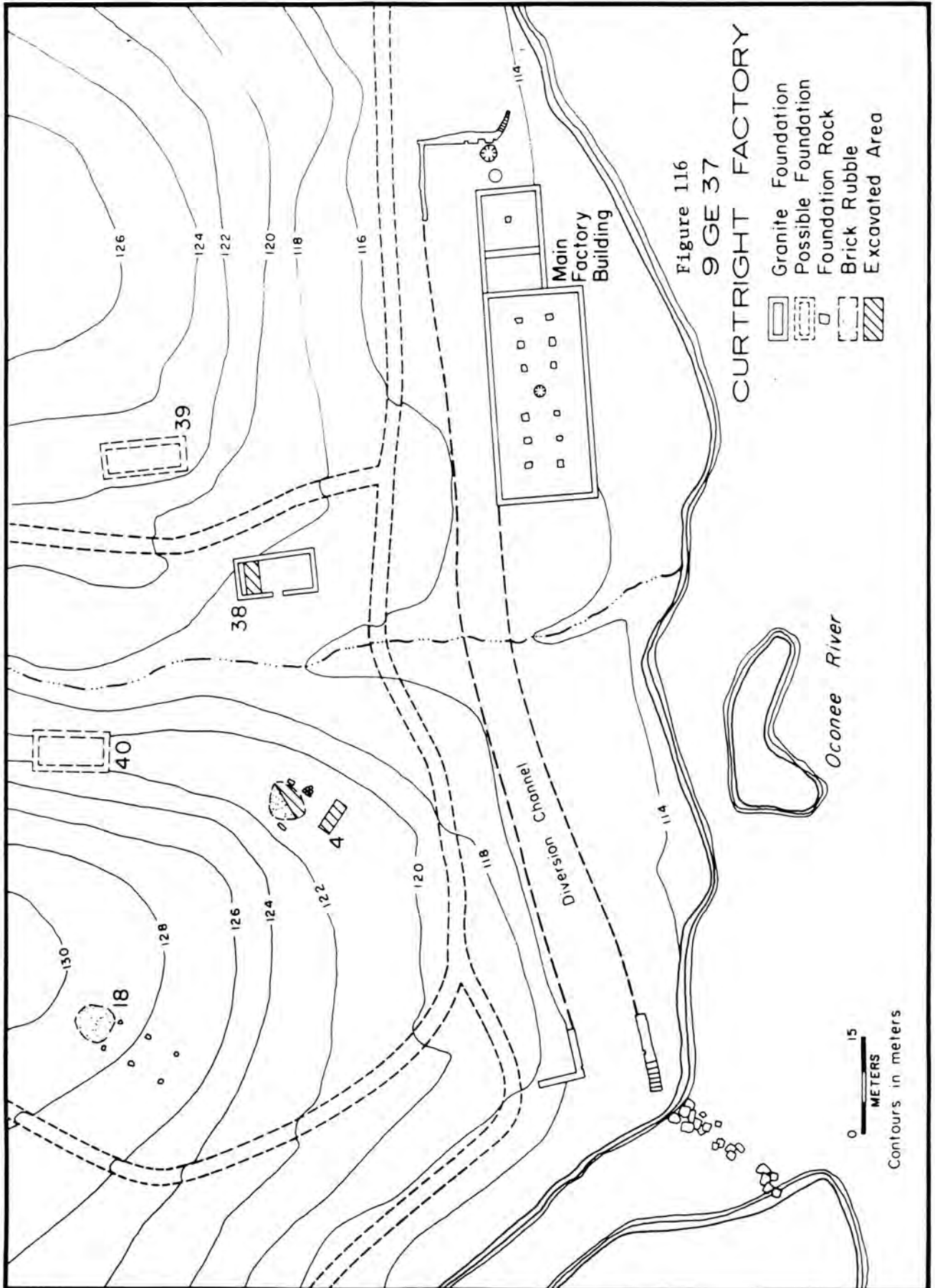


Figure 116  
9 GE 37

### CURTRIGHT FACTORY

-  Granite Foundation
-  Possible Foundation
-  Foundation Rock
-  Brick Rubble
-  Excavated Area

0 15  
METERS  
Contours in meters

The remaining three walls of the main part of the building were apparently destroyed by brick salvagers from Atlanta who visited the site during the 1930's. The interior of the basement is half filled with broken bricks, roof and floor timbers, and the tin sheeting which covered the roof. Portions of the mill machinery may also be present beneath the rubble.

To the northeast of this part of the building is an additional section which was added to the larger section just described (Figure 116 ; Plates 8B, 9A). It is assumed to be a later addition, since its walls abut against the wall of the main section but are not joined to it. This section must have been added sometime prior to 1849 when White describes the building as being "of brick, with stone foundation and tin roof, 150 feet long and three stories high."<sup>27</sup> The length of 150 feet is equal to the combined length of the two sections. The addition consists of two parts, or "rooms," which are separated by a wall. The "room" adjacent to the main section measures 6.0m by 9.4m. As was the case in the main section, it is a granite foundation with a three and one-half story tapering brick super-structure. The granite wall at either end of the "room" contains an arch, presumably, to supply water to turn a second water wheel. The second "room" measures 9.0m by 9.5m and is similar in construction to the rest of the building, although it does not contain any arches in its foundation walls. The brick wall along the southeast side of both rooms in this section is standing to a height of two stories and is plastered on the interior. To the northeast of this section, just outside the wall, is a turbine of cast iron, which would have supplied additional power for the machinery of the mill. Portions of the wooden cogs in this turbine are still present.

Power would have been supplied by water which would have turned both the turbines and the two water wheels. The water was brought to the mill through a diversion channel which runs approximately 120m from a small river channel to the west of the mill building (Figure 115). Water was diverted into the channel by a rock dam which extends from the shoreline to the end of a small island, a distance of approximately 40 meters. At the end of the diversion channel nearest the river are two granite diversion gate supports which would have funneled water into the channel (Plate 10A ). These gates are each 1.0 to 1.5m thick and are over 3m high. Each of the gates supports contains a notch (Figure 116 ; Plate 10B) for a wooden gate which would have been raised or lowered to control the amount of water flowing through the diversion channel. The channel which ranges in width between 9.5m at the gates and 6m near the mill, is partially filled but traceable for its entire length. At the north end of the channel is a granite wall which served to divert the water back toward the river. A system of gates or other controls appear to have been present in this part of the channel, since there are several notches near the southeast end of the wall adjacent to the turbine. Between the turbine

and the granite wall is a depression from which a piece of machinery has been removed.

The mill conforms to what was apparently the standard design for cotton mills in the mid 19th century, since Montgomery<sup>28</sup> describes New England cotton mills with the same dimensions, number of floors, and general layout as the Long Shoals mill, and his description provides insight into the operation of such mills:

"...hence, the water wheels are generally placed in the basement story, which, besides the wheel, contains the mechanics' shop and cloth room; or sometimes it is filled, in whole or in part, with machinery. The second flat contains the carding engines, etc. This is the most general arrangement of the mills in this country. . ."

The location of the water wheel in the basement and the number of floors is the same as at Long Shoals. The operations carried out in the additional rooms at the Long Shoals mill are unknown. In a later paragraph, Montgomery describes the manner by which power was transferred from the wheels to the machinery:

"The method of conveying motion from the first moving power to the different departments in the factories of Great Britain is by means of shafts and geared wheels; but in this country it is done by large belts moving at a rapid speed, the breadth of which is 9, 12, or 15 inches, according to the weight they have to drive, and passing through a space of from 2500 to 3600 feet per minute."

The means by which power was transferred from the turbine to other parts of the mill is not known at present.

White<sup>29</sup> mentioned "a building of brick, having a store, schoolroom, and place of worship." This building has been tentatively identified with the granite foundation (Structure 38) shown in Figures 115 and 116 and in Plate 9B. This foundation, constructed of granite blocks similar to those used in the main mill building, measures 6m by 12m and stands approximately two meters high. The foundation walls are approximately one meter thick and supported walls of brick which were destroyed in the 1930's. The southwestern wall contains a doorway with a window on either side. A third window is centered in the southeast wall.



The upper stories of this building have been completely destroyed, so it is impossible to know if it was a single story, or two or more stories high. The brick and wood rubble around the foundation may, however, provide insights into the buildings height. White's statement concerning the use of the building as a store, schoolroom, and place of worship suggests that it may have consisted of more than a single story, although some of its functions may have been conducted in the basement floor enclosed by the granite foundation.

Portions of two other granite foundations (Structures 39 and 40) possibly similar to the one just described, are located to the north and west of Structure 38 (Figure 116). Each is located on an earthen platform carved out of the hillside, and each has a number of granite blocks scattered around its margins. No standing granite walls are present in the case of either structure, however. Measurements in both cases are similar (though not identical) to those of Structure 38. The level platform on which the remains of Structure 39 is located measures 4.7m by 12.0m, while Structure 40 is on a platform measuring 6.0m by 11.0m. Since neither of these structures is mentioned in any of the available documentary information, nothing is known of their function. It is possible that they were begun, but never completed, since neither has a complete granite foundation and neither has the mass of brick rubble which surrounds Structure 38.

In addition to the four structures already described, remains of 37 other structures are present on the ridges, slopes, and in the valleys surrounding the mill buildings (Figure 115; Plate 11A ). These structures have been labeled domestic structures due to their size and distribution. The majority of the structures were 4 to 6 meters square, based on the spacing of granite corner supports employed in construction. Each structure has a brick rubble pile representing a collapsed chimney. On the large ridge northwest of the main factory building is a row of ten domestic structures which are spaced approximately 25m apart. Each of the ten structures was approximately 4m square with the exception of structure 30 which was twice as long as any of the others. Between structures 28 and 29 is a partially filled well (well 5) which provided water for the residents of the houses on this ridge. On the northwest slope of this ridge is another well (well 1) which is not filled. It is rocklined to a depth of approximately 8m below the present ground surface, and at the time of our visit (Jan. 1975) contained slightly more than 6m of standing water. The rock lining ended just above the present water surface, yielding a total depth of over 14m for the well. The ridgetop structures and associated wells appear to be part of a planned, single-stage construction effort, since all of the structures have the same dimensions (except 30) and all are equally spaced. Four additional structures located on the slopes of this ridge are larger than those along the crest: 4 and 19 are each 6m long, while 5 and 18 are each 9m long.



Across a small creek to the west of the ridge on which the structures just described are located is another ridge which contains the remains of 7 domestic structures. These are not so well preserved as the others, and their dimensions are not so easily measured. They seem, however, to be within the 4 to 6m square range. No distinctive features of any of these structures were observed in the field. The only two springs located in the mill area were located adjacent to the two intermittent streams which occupy the valleys on either side of this ridge.

The three small ridges located farther to the east contain remains of 5 additional structures, all of which conform to the dimensions and characteristics previously described, except for structure 16. This structure is the only structure located on the ridge it occupies, and it has a number of features which set it apart from the others. Its chimney rubble pile measures 5m in diameter and almost two meters high, and it has its own well, still standing open, located on 15m from the rubble pile. Due to the presumed size of its chimney, proximity of the well, and relatively isolated location, this site is assumed to have been occupied by either the factory superintendent or the owner's representative who was the manager. In 1860, the son of Jacob Rokenbaugh, half-owner of the mill, was living at the site, and it is possible, that he occupied this structure.

Two other domestic structures (9 and 10) are located approximately 250m up the creek which flows into the Oconee adjacent to the mill building. These two structures are approximately 45m apart on a flat, narrow floodplain adjacent to the creek. Each of these structures was approximately 5m square, and each is accompanied by a filled-in well, which is unusual, since only structure 14 of the other domestic structures is known to be associated with a private well, although others may eventually be found. Perhaps the relative isolation of these structures is the reason they possess their own wells. Another structure (11), located farther up the same creek as 9 and 10, occupies the summit of a high knoll. It is not shown on Figure 115, but it is located approximately 180m northwest of structure 10.

A final cluster of domestic structures is located on the slopes of a ridge to the west of the large ridge which contained structures 4, 5, 18, 19, and 27 through 36. Structures on this ridge are numbered 20-26. They are each 4 to 5m square and have no distinctive features other than their clustering on the ridge's lower slopes. No structures are located on the ridge crest, although it is both broad enough and flat enough.

A cemetery was located on the crest of a ridge to the west of the last structures. It contains approximately 75 graves, most of which are marked only by depressions in the earth. Several graves have irregular granite foot and head markers, while one grave consists of a small granite

crypt which has fallen apart. No structural remains were found on the crest of this ridge.

Adjacent to the river at the base of the ridge containing the cemetery is an area from which granite has been quarried. The entire face of the hill is scarred with excavations and granite slabs from which other pieces have been removed. Presumably, the granite foundations of the mill buildings were constructed of stone from this quarry. The granite blocks could have been transported to the mill site along the road by wagon, or they could have been floated down the river on shallow draft flatboats. Stone from the same quarry may also have been used to construct the support piers for the bridge located 325m downriver from the mill building. Five of the bridge support piers are visible, and others may have collapsed into the river.

Limited test excavations were conducted in two of the structures on the Greene County side of the river in an attempt to determine the preservation and complexity of the structural remains.

In structure 4, a 2m by 5m trench was excavated which included part of the Historic Period structure and part of an adjacent prehistoric site (Gell7). The only historic feature encountered in this trench was a collapsed pile of rocks which originally supported a corner of the structure. Nails, ceramics, and glass fragments dating to the mid-nineteenth century were present throughout the excavation unit. The eastern half of the collapsed chimney of structure 4 was also exposed (Plates 11B, C). The chimney was constructed of poorly fired bricks and mortar, with smooth granite slabs used as hearth stones. Overall dimensions of the portion of the fireplace exposed were 1.75m in depth and 1.20m in width. The standing part of the chimney extended to 0.95m above the original ground surface. Diameter of the brick rubble heap surrounding the chimney base was slightly over 5m.

A test trench was also excavated in structure 38, the best preserved of the smaller structures with granite foundations. This trench, which was 5m long and 2m wide extended across the width of the structure 2m southeast of its northwest wall. A rubble layer, composed of broken bricks, plaster fragments, and rotting wood covered the floor to depths ranging between 15 and 60cm. Beneath the rubble was a thin zone of black organic soil 5 to 10cm thick which contained numerous nails, but only a few fragments of glass and ceramics. Excavation in the western 4m of this 5m long trench were stopped at the top of the black organic soil. In a 1m section of the east end of the trench, excavations were continued. Beneath approximately 5cm of the black organic soil was a thin lens of white sand with a maximum thickness of 6cm. The sand lens contained 9 small fragments of window glass, 1 fragment of a glass bottle, 15 nails or nail fragments, and a large piece of rusted iron. At the base of the sand lens was an irregular floor of compact red clay. Excavations in this structure were terminated at this point.

The contents of the test trench in structure 38 indicate that it was probably not a domestic structure, since very little domestic trash was found. The identification of this structure as the combined store, school, and church is reinforced by the lack of domestic trash recovered.

No further excavations were conducted at Ge 37 due to the shortage of time available to the 1974-75 crew. The site, however, holds great promise for future work. The remaining portion of this section will briefly describe the questions which might be asked about the Long Shoals mill that archaeology could answer.

The mill, due to its isolation, short period of use, and complete abandonment, represents an especially well-preserved segment of the history of the cotton manufacturing in the South. It has not suffered from urban encroachment, expansion of facilities, or destruction and rebuilding. The mill buildings and surrounding domestic structures have been abandoned for over a hundred years, and they reflect the layout of the site as it appeared during its time of operation. There is no contamination by later use of the site, or if there is, it consists only of use of the domestic structures for less than 15 years after the closing of the mill. In short, this site, 9Ge37, represents a unique opportunity to gain insight into the layout, and operation of a mid-nineteenth century cotton mill and mill town.

Most of the site will be inundated. It is recommended that investigations be conducted into both the documentary and archaeological aspects of the site.

Recommended field investigations include:

- 1) Metal detector survey of the entire factory and residential area to locate additional structures and garbage dumps.
- 2) Extensive excavation in the rubble fill of the main factory building in order to recover cultural materials and investigate power and machinery arrangements.
- 3) Excavation of at least a 30% sample of domestic structures and their surrounding in order to investigate social and economic differences between the various classes of people residing in the community.
- 4) Excavation of one or more wells and refuse dumps for purpose of recovering representative collection of artifacts.

Recommended Archival research includes:

- 1) Review of Greene County Court records housed at Duke University Library.
- 2) Review of regional Newspapers.
- 3) Review of federal census material.

## Footnotes

- 1 Hunt, Caroline. Oconee: Temporary Boundary, 1973; p. 62.
- 2 Raper, Arthur F. Tenants of the Almighty, 1943, p.33.
- 3 "Savannah Republican," January 9, 1845, p. 3.
- 4 Hunt, "Some Aspects of the Industrial Revolution along the Oconee River in Piedmont Georgia, 1845-1875: Focus on Curtright Manufacturing Company and Affiliation." 1975, p. 13. Unpublished manuscript.
- 5 Hunt, Ibid., p. 12. Clarke County, Georgia, Deed Book s, p. 266.
- 6 Hunt, Ibid., p. 14.
- 7 "Southern Recorder," July 7, 1846.
- 8 Clarke County, Georgia Deed Book T, pp. 58-59.  
Clarke County, Georgia Deed Book U, pp. 366-67.
- 9 "Savannah Republican," April 20, 1849.
- 10 "Savannah Republican," November 25, 1846.
- 11 "Southern Recorder," July 7, 1846.
- 12 "Savannah Republican," April 20, 1849.
- 13 White, George. Statistics of the State of Georgia, 1849, p. 291.
- 14 Hunt, Caroline. Oconee: Temporary Boundary, 1973, p. 62-63. Information in the quoted section was drawn from Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, 1851-52; Greene County, Deed Book 00, pp. 252-253, 327; and Greene County, Deed Book QQ, pp. 90-91.
- 15 Greene County, Georgia, Deed Book RR, p. 123, as cited by Hunt, 1975, p. 21-22.
- 16 White, George. Historical Collections of Georgia, 1855, p. 479.
- 17 "Savannah Republican," April 20, 1849.
- 18 Information in this entire paragraph is taken from Hunt, 1975, pp. 41-43. The original records were not consulted by the present author to verify the dates or information contained in this paragraph.

- 19 Population Schedules, Greene County, Georgia. 8th Census of the United States, 1860.
- 20 "Athens Bobbin Works Records," Volume 1, November 22, 1867 to December 31, 1878. Georgia Collection, University of Georgia Library.
- 21 Population Schedules, Greene County, Georgia. 7th Census of the United States, 1850.
- 22 Report of the Superintendent of the Census for December 1, 1852, The Seventh Census, 1850. Washington 1853, p. 154.
- 23 Ibid., p. 154.
- 24 Montgomery, James, "A Practical Detail of the Cotton Manufacture of the United States of America. . .", Glasgow: John Niven 1840, p. 173.
- 25 Ibid., p. 174, 176.
- 26 Ibid., p. 16.
- 27 White, 1849, p. 291.
- 28 Op. cit., pp. 14-20.
- 29 Op. cit.



9Ge38

UTM 3696504N 294936E

See Appendix 1 and Figure 114.

9Ge117

UTM 3696504N 294888E

This site is located on the slope of an upland ridge on the Greene County side of Long Shoals (Figure 114). To the south of the site toward the river is a very narrow floodplain, and a small stream flows down from the uplands just to the east of the ridge on which the site is located.

Although this site was undoubtedly visited by Smith (1971), he included it in the larger Curtright Factory site (9Ge37). It was not assigned a separate site number until Wood (1976) visited the area.

The site is a small midden composed of black organic soil and river clams. The maximum diameter of the midden appears to have been 4 or 5m, but it has been greatly disturbed by pothunters, and its margins have been obscured. Maximum thickness of the midden was approximately 40 cm based on the height of the undermined profile.

The 1974-75 survey collected the following material from the surface of the site:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Plain	21
Lamar Complicated Stamped	5
Fluted rim	1

A more extensive collection of ceramics from this site was recovered during the excavation of a test pit in a Historic period structure (9Ge37, Domestic Structure 4) located just uphill from the shell midden. Pre-historic materials recovered during those excavations are as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	8
Quartz angular fragments	4
Quartz projectile points	1
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Chert waste flakes	5
Assorted rocks	4



Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	4
Lamar Bold Incised	30
Lamar Plain	177
Lamar Brushed	1
Residual Plain	2
Residual decorated	20

This site appears to be the trash heap for a single Lamar Phase structure which may have been located on the small natural ledge located a little farther up the ridge. Several postholes, encountered during testing, on the ledge may represent a portion of this structure.

It is recommended that the midden deposit be completely excavated with flotation extensively used. The ledge above the midden should be carefully investigated in order to determine whether or not a structure actually existed there.

9Ge118 UTM 3696528N 234816E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 114.

9Ge119 UTM 3697024N 294672E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 114 .

9Ge153 UTM 3696408N 294648E

This site is located at the extreme western end of Long Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 114). It is on the Greene County side adjacent to the narrow river channel which was used to supply water for the Curt-right Factory. To the northwest of the site is a high upland ridge which extends to within 30m of the river's edge. The area between the base of the ridge and the river contains a low, sandy terrace approximately 1.5m above normal river level. Site 9Ge153 is located on that terrace.

The site was first identified through the presence of sherds and other artifacts in the bed of a small, intermittent stream which flows along its northeastern margin. Materials collected from the creek bed are listed in Tables 36 and 37.

A Lamar phase occupation was indicated by the materials found in the creek (Plate 17, b). Since all of the pottery appeared to be washing out of the creek's west bank, four posthole tests (151-154) were excavated on a low rise located in that direction. All four tests encountered a shell



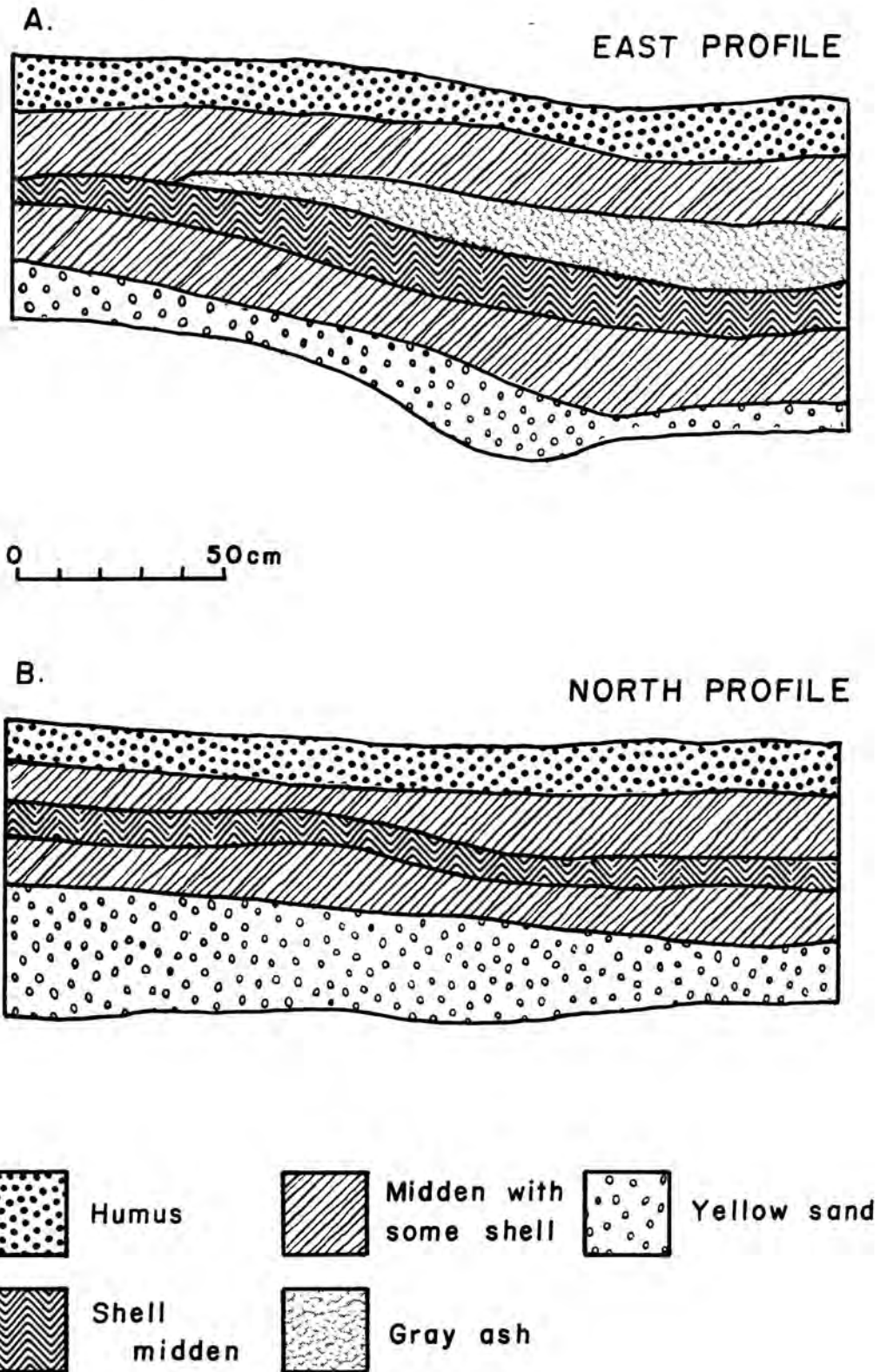
Table 37. 9 Ce 153 - Ceramics

	P. H. 151	P. H. 152	P. H. 153	P. H. 154	0-70 cm	1 x 2m Test humus	0-15 cm	1 x 2m Test	15-30 cm	1 x 2m Test	30-45 cm	1 x 2m Test	1 x 2m Test	1 x 2m Test	1 x 2m Test	1st 15 cm Nat. level 5	1 x 2m addition	Natural level 1	1 x 2m addition	Natural level 2	1 x 2m addition	Natural level 3	1 x 2m addition	Natural level 4	1 x 2m addition	1st 15 cm Nat. level 5	1 x 2m addition	2nd 15 cm Nat. level 5	Feature 27	Feature 28	Feature 28	Posthole 4			
Lamar Complicated Stamped	5			1	1	1 x 2m Test	5	5	11	4						1 x 2m addition	11	1																	
Lamar Bold Incised	8					1	9	19	2	2						1 x 2m addition	1	24	3													1			
Lamar Plain	76	5	4	2	12	14	92	243	74	74						29	269	32										8	1	1	4				
Lamar Burnished	20			1	9	5	51	83	23	23						10	64	4																	
Lamar Simple Stamped					1			2									3																		
Lamar pinched rims	1						2	5									5																		
Lamar punctated rims	2	1							1								4																		
Lamar Cross-hatch Incised								2									5																		
Lamar Punctated								2									1																		
Lamar Brushed								1																											
Lamar noded							1	1	1	1																									
Lamar unidentified	9					2	30	28	5	5							7																		
Effigies	1																																		
Cartersville Check Stamped									5	5																									
Cartersville Simple Stamped									3	3																									
Cartersville Plain																																			
Residual plain																																			
Residual decorated																																			

midden located below a thin humus zone. Thickness of the shell midden varied between 20 and 70 cm. All 4 posthole tests contained Lamar ceramics (Table 37) and indicate that the shell midden covers an area measuring at least 40m in length and 20m in width. In order to learn more about the subsurface nature of this site, a 1 x 2m test trench was excavated adjacent to posthole test 154 where the midden appeared to be the thickest. This test was excavated in arbitrary 15 cm levels by a field assistant and a volunteer crew to a depth of 45 cm (See Tables 36 and 37). Since multiple, easily separable natural strata were exposed in the profile of the original 1 x 2m test, an adjacent 1 x 2m addition was later opened and excavated in natural levels. Five natural strata were recognized in the excavations of the latter test. Natural level 1, approximately 10 to 15 cm thick, consisted of a humus layer mixed with midden by water action (Figure 117; Plate 11, d). Occasional shells were present. Only Lamar ceramics were recovered from the level. Natural level 2 (10 to 20 cm thick) consisted of black midden soil with some shell intermixed. As in level 1, only Lamar ceramics were present (Plate 17, c). Natural level 3 consisted of a 10 to 20cm thick compact midden with river clam shells as its major component. Most of the sherds recovered from level 3 were Lamar, but 2 sherds of Cartersville Simple Stamped were also present. Natural level 4 was composed of clam shells mixed with black midden soil and was similar to Natural level 2, in appearance. Thickness of level 4, which contained only Cartersville and unidentified ceramics, ranged between 12 and 25 cm. Natural level 4 also contained hundreds of fist-size and smaller granite and quartzite rocks, many of which appeared to be fire-cracked. Natural level 5 consisted of dark yellow to tan sand without shell inclusions. The first 15 cm of this natural level contained 4 plain sherds, while the lower 15 cm contained only a single unidentified plain sherd. Rocks were very abundant in level 5, as they were in level 4. Natural level 5 is apparently preceramic, and may date to the Early Archaic. A possible serrated Dalton point (Plate 16, n), a beveled, basally ground quartz point (Plate 16, o), and a third undiagnostic point (Plate 16, p) were found in natural level 5.

Four features were encountered in the test pit. Feature 27, a posthole was located near the center of the original test in natural level 4. It was 10 cm in diameter and 9 cm deep, and contained only Lamar ceramics. No other features were associated. Feature 28, composed of a group of 5 postholes, was located in the northeast corner of the second test pit. All five postholes originated in natural level 3, and each contained mixed shell and organic soil fill. Diameters of the 5 postholes ranged between 12 and 17 cm, and depths ranged between 9 and 13 cm. Two of the postholes contained Lamar ceramics. The postholes ran diagonally across the corner of the excavation unit and appeared to be a segment of a slightly irregular, but straight, wall. No attempt was made to trace the possible wall line into adjacent areas due to lack of time.

A third feature, 34, was encountered during excavation of natural level 4 in the second test pit. It was a pit approximately 70 cm in diameter and a maximum of 17 cm deep. Fill consisted of black, organic soil



## 9 GE153-TEST PIT PROFILES

Figure 117

with shell, turtle bone, charcoal, and quartzite rock fragments intermixed. No pottery was recovered from the feature, but a small amount of lithic debris was present in the fill. The fourth feature, 25, was encountered during the excavation of the 15-30 cm level in the original 1 x 2m test. Field notes indicate that it originated in natural strata 2. The posthole had a diameter of 30 cm and a depth of approximately 28 cm. Fill consisted of black organic soil with a few shell fragments. Three Lamar Plain sherds were found in the fill.

Features 25, 27, and 28 all appear to date to the Lamar occupation of the site. A fourth, previously unrecognized Lamar feature, appears in the east profile (Figure 117A) as a gray ashy layer. Feature 34 probably dates to the Cartersville occupation, but it contained no materials to support this identification.

Site 9Ge153 is an important site in spite of its relatively small size, since it contains stratified evidence of occupation during at least 3 archaeological phases. The earliest, preceramic occupation represents one of the few stratified Early Archaic components known from the reservoir, and the Cartersville shell midden is the only one of that type presently known from the reservoir. The postholes (Feature 28) and the gray ashy layer suggest that a structure may be present.

The site will be completely inundated by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site be extensively excavated. Given the likelihood of preserved bone and plant material, flotation should be used extensively.



9Ge154

UTM 3696696N 295168E

This site is located on the Greene County side of Long Shoals approximately 250m down river from the Curtright Factory (9Ge37) (Figure 114). To the south are the islands and rapids of Long Shoals while to the north is a large, high ridge which extends almost to the water's edge. The site is on a narrow terrace situated 4 or 5m above the river. Artifacts are exposed in the bank of an erosional gully formed by an intermittent stream which cuts through the terrace.

The occupation zone is buried beneath 30-40 cm of recent fill placed on top of the site during construction of a road (possibly related to the factory) which runs along the terrace. The exposed portion of the occupation zone is composed of a 20-30 cm thick zone of dark midden soil containing ceramics and numerous river pebbles. The midden zone extended approximately 3m along the eroded southwest bank of the gully. No artifacts or midden were observed in the opposite bank.

The following material was collected from the exposed profile and the slope of the gully below the midden.

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	2
Numerous river pebbles	

##### Ceramics

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	1
Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar Complicated Stamped (?)	3
Lamar Plain	30
Lamar Burnished Plain	2

This seems to be the locus of a Lamar Phase occupation of limited duration, possibly a single year or a single collecting season. In spite of the site's proximity to extensive shoals, however, no shellfish remains were observed. The lack of shell suggests that this was probably not a shellfish collecting station, although the presence of the river pebbles may be indicative of some other river-related activity. The presence of river pebbles is a problem which will not be discussed here, but their presence is an interesting feature noted at a number of other Lamar sites located in the area of the shoals.

No testing was conducted to determine the horizontal extent of the site, but the lack of material in the eroded profile of the terrace to the west suggests that the site is probably less than 10m in length.

It is recommended that posthole testing be conducted in order to determine the configuration of the site. The site would seem to merit extensive excavation in the form of one or more 10m square pits.

9Ge155

UTM 3696480N 294936E

9Ge155 is the number assigned to a small shell midden site exposed in the north bank of the water diversion channel at the Curtright Factory (Figure 114). The shell midden is on the edge of a terrace which rises several meters above the river. To the north of the site is the flat surface of the terrace which is occupied by a road while only a few meters further north is the base of a large upland ridge. To the south across a narrow floodplain are the Long Shoals.

The site consists of a shell midden which extends approximately 4m along the bank of the channel only a few meters from the granite diversion gates. The width of the site was not determined, but no shell was present in the road along the terrace only a few meters away. The site has been disturbed, by erosion related to use of the diversion channel and by recent digging by collectors. The extent of the remaining undisturbed midden is unknown, but it is likely that most of the exposed portion of the site has been completely destroyed. It is possible, however, that undisturbed midden and structural remains are present to the north of the channel.

A collection made from the disturbed channel bank contained the following material.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	5
Lamar Bold Incised	3
Lamar Plain	36

Numerous river pebbles and river clam shells were observed throughout the midden.

The site appears to represent the refuse dump associated with a shellfish collecting camp occupied for a short period of time, possibly a single collecting season. The occupation occurred entirely during the Lamar Phase. Although the precise extent of the site was not determined, it is probably small and similar to Ge154.

9Ge155 will be completely inundated by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that posthole testing be conducted to determine

how large an area of site still exists. If intact midden exists it should be excavated using flotation.

9Pm106 UTM N3698060 E297020

See Appendix 1 and Figure 114.

9Pm107 UTM N3696670 E295720

See Appendix 1 and Figure 114.

9Pm208 UTM 3696384N 295192E

This site is located on the west bank of Cane Island at Long Shoals and is directly opposite 9Ge37 (Figure 114). The main channel of the Oconee River flows to the north and west of Cane Island, while a narrow channel is located to the south and east. The island is an alluvial deposit, composed primarily of yellow sand, which reaches a thickness of several meters.

The entire island is forested, so no evidence of occupation was visible in undisturbed area. Along the western shoreline, however, extensive erosion has occurred, and artifacts were exposed in at least two localities. One of these was assigned the number, 9Pm208.

This site was located by the presence of a scatter of fire-cracked rocks, flakes, and other debris along a 15m long strip of eroding shoreline. The artifacts had been exposed during flooding which undercut the island's margins. The following material was collected from the surface during two visits to the site by the 1974-75 survey:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	33
Quartz bifaces	1
Quartz utilized flakes	3
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert waste flakes	43
Chert utilized flakes	4
Chert bifacial tools	1
Rhyolite waste flakes	1

## Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	16
Lamar Bold Incised	6
Lamar Plain	76
Napier Complicated Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	2

In addition to the above material, a large number of fire-cracked rocks and fragments were exposed on the surface but were not collected. The site contains evidence of at least two major occupations: one dating to the Lamar Phase and the other to the Middle Archaic. Small amounts of Napier and Dunlap ceramics were also present.

In order to determine the nature of the site's subsurface deposits, a profile cut was excavated in an area where fire-cracked rock was most abundant. Since most of the excavated area contained profile slump deposits, all materials were bagged together. The following materials were recovered during excavation of the profile cut:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	201
Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz bifaces	1
Quartz retouched flake tools	1
Quartz bifacial tools	1
Quartz projectile points	1
Chert waste flakes	133
Chert angular fragments	1
Chert utilized flakes	2
Assorted rocks	8

## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	4	(Plate 19, e)
Lamar Plain	6	
Residual plain	2	

Although the artifacts came mainly from slumpage, some indications of stratigraphy were noted during excavation. The ceramics were found only in the upper 10 cm of the excavated area. Most of the lithic debris came from depths of between 25 and 55 cm in the exposed profile. Between 55 and 65 cm were a series of clay flood bands similar to those encountered in other alluvial deposits. Below those bands, at a depth of 67 cm, a quartz bifacial tool was encountered. Little other lithic debris was present at that depth.

Excavation of the profile cut stopped at 85 cm.

Two posthole tests (69 and 70) were excavated to the east of the profile cut. Posthole test 69, located 7m east of the profile, contained yellow sand to a depth of 150 cm. Between 110 and 145 cm, 2 quartz waste flakes, 1 chert waste flake, and 4 rocks were found. Posthole test 70 was located 10m southeast of the profile cut, and it also contained yellow sand to a depth of 150 cm. Between 80 and 140 cm, 1 quartz waste flake, 1 chert waste flake, and 2 rocks were recovered. No other posthole tests were excavated.

9Pm208 appears to be a stratified, multicomponent site. A Lamar Phase occupation is present in the upper 10 cm near the eroding profile, but it was not encountered in either of the posthole tests. Multiple Middle Archaic occupations appear to be present between depths of 25 and 145 cm. The size of the site was not determined, but it is a minimum of 15 to 20m in diameter.

The entire site will be flooded. It is recommended that large area excavation (10m squares) be conducted at the site. Additional posthole testing should be conducted to determine the configuration of the site.

#### 9Pm209

UTM N3696528 E295312

This site is located on Cane Island across from the Curtright Factory at Long Shoals (Figure 118). Since Cane Island was previously described (Pm208) it will not be redescribed here. The area of Cane Island occupied by Pm209 is high and relatively flat. Extensive erosion has occurred along the western margin of the site which borders on Long Shoals, and it was through the presence of artifacts in this eroded area that the site was first discovered. The material collected from the bank profile (and from all other proveniences) is listed in Tables 38 and 39. The surface collection consisted primarily of Lamar ceramics (Plate 17, a, e), although a few flakes were also collected. In order to find out where the artifacts were originating, a 50 cm wide section of the bank profile was straightened and cleaned. The resulting profile is shown in Figure 119. The profile shows a series of depositional strata, all of which are related to the alluvial origin of the island. Between 75 and 100 cm below the surface, however, a Lamar occupation zone was exposed. It consisted of brown sand which contained numerous small river pebbles and sherds. The same Lamar occupation zone was encountered in a 1 x 3m test trench excavated approximately 1.5m back from the eroding profile. In that trench, the midden-stained occupation zone extended from 80 to 120 cm below the surface. The midden was excavated in three arbitrary levels, but no differences in either the matrix or in artifactual content were evident. The entire midden-stained zone, which contained numerous river pebbles, apparently represents a single Lamar occupation. Excavations were stopped at the base of the midden-stained sand zone.



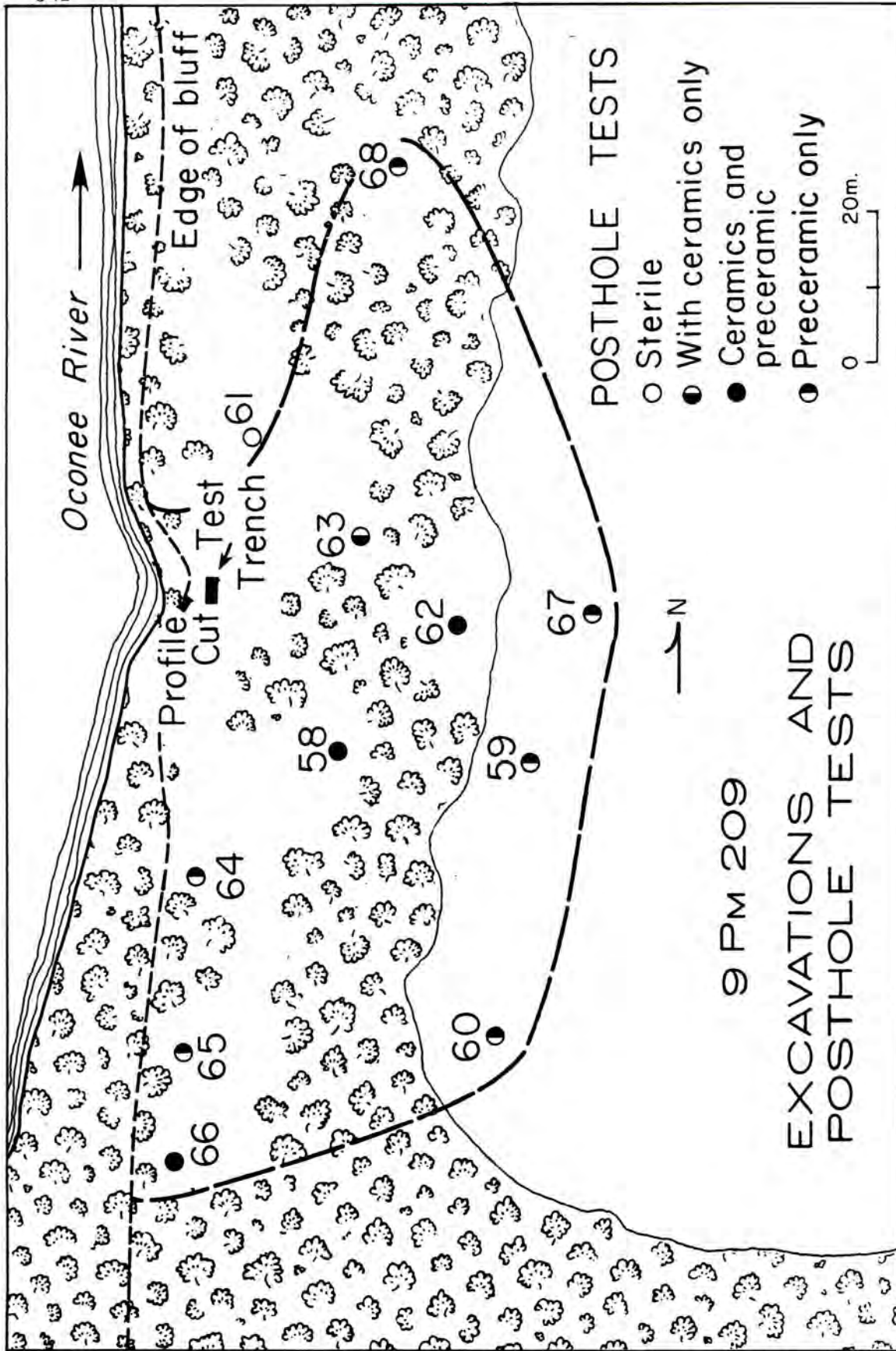


Figure 118





Table 39. 9 Pm 209 - Ceramics

	Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Lamar Burnished	Lamar punctated rims	Lamar pinched rims	Lamar noded	Residual decorated	Sherd discs	Pipe fragments
Bank profile	11	5	83			2	2	2		
P. H. 58 0-40 cm	1		1							
P. H. 62 0-80 cm			11							
P. H. 63 0-60 cm			2							
P. H. 66 0-50 cm			1							
Test Pit 80-97 cm	1	10	62	4	1			2		
Test pit 97-112 cm	7	15	163				1		1	1
Test pit 112-120 cm	1	1	42			1				
Profile clearing		1	13		1			1		

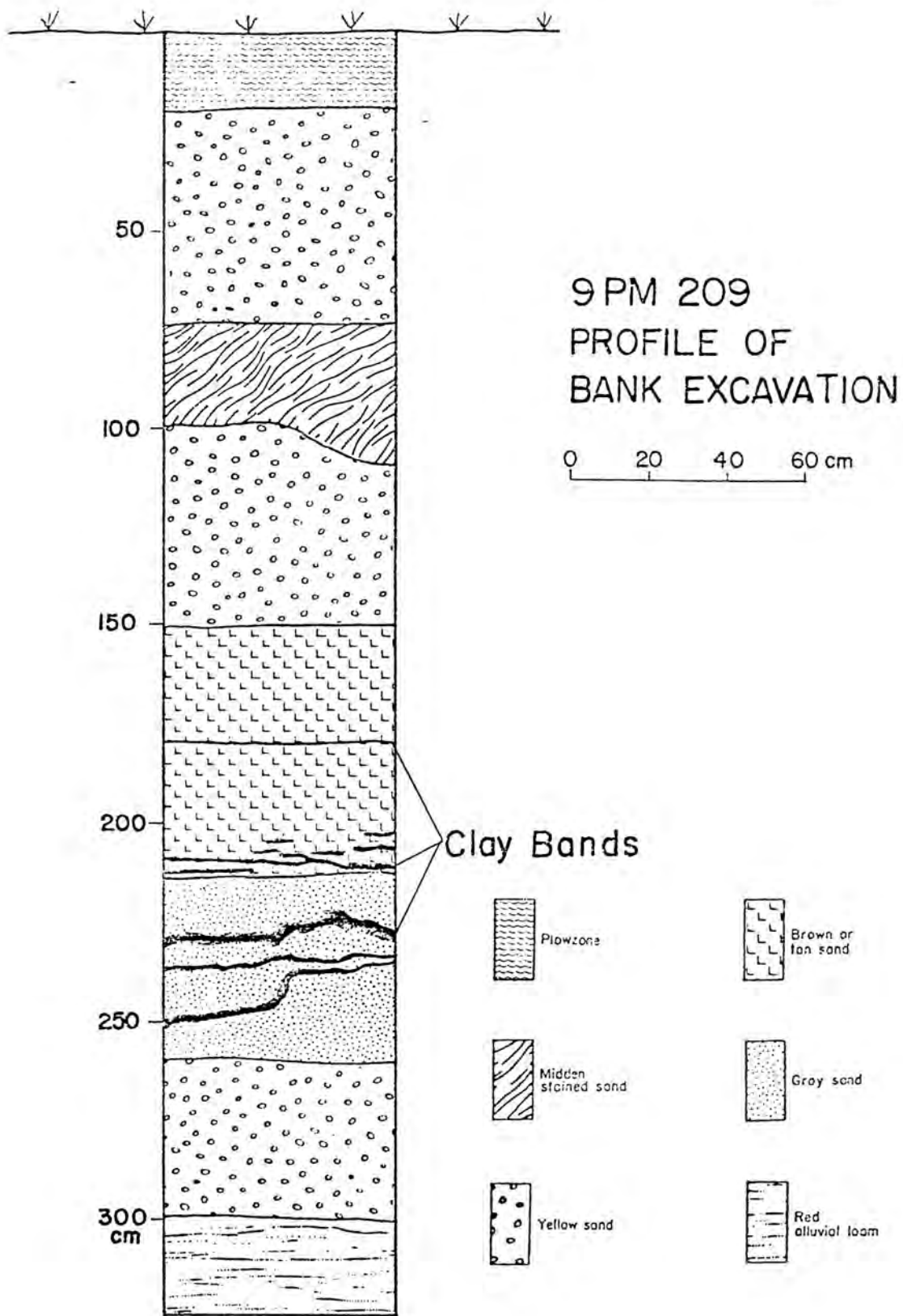


Figure 119

Following completion of the test pits, 11 posthole tests (58-68) were excavated to determine the limits of the site (Figure 118). Ten of the 11 posthole tests produced artifacts, but only 4 of those 10 (58, 62, 63 and 66) contained Lamar ceramics. The Lamar occupation penetrated by the test pit was concentrated in an area approximately 50m in diameter. The midden-stained brown soil was absent in all of the posthole tests which produced Lamar ceramics, however. It seems likely that the main Lamar occupation of the site was centered on a small area (perhaps 10 to 15m in diameter) adjacent to the test pit. Eight of the 11 posthole tests (58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, and 68) contained evidence of an earlier preceramic occupation. In most cases, the preceramic materials consisted of quartz flakes and assorted rocks, many of which appeared to be fire-cracked. Depths varied between 50 and 180 cm, but in one case (posthole test 62) no depth was recorded. The only identifiable tool (a stemmed, Middle Archaic quartz point) came from a depth of 80 cm in posthole test 59. Preceramic materials were recovered from an area measuring roughly 130m long and 20 to 40m wide. The area of preceramic occupation undoubtedly extends out in all directions from those limits, however, since in no case was the edge of the site reached. The outline shown on Figure 118 represents only the known limits of the site and not the maximum extent of occupation. Since the thickness and depth of the preceramic occupation zone varied, multiple occupations are undoubtedly present.

The entire site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be extensively excavated utilizing trenches and large area (10m square) pits. The former will be useful in investigating the stratigraphic relationship between separate occupation areas and deposition.

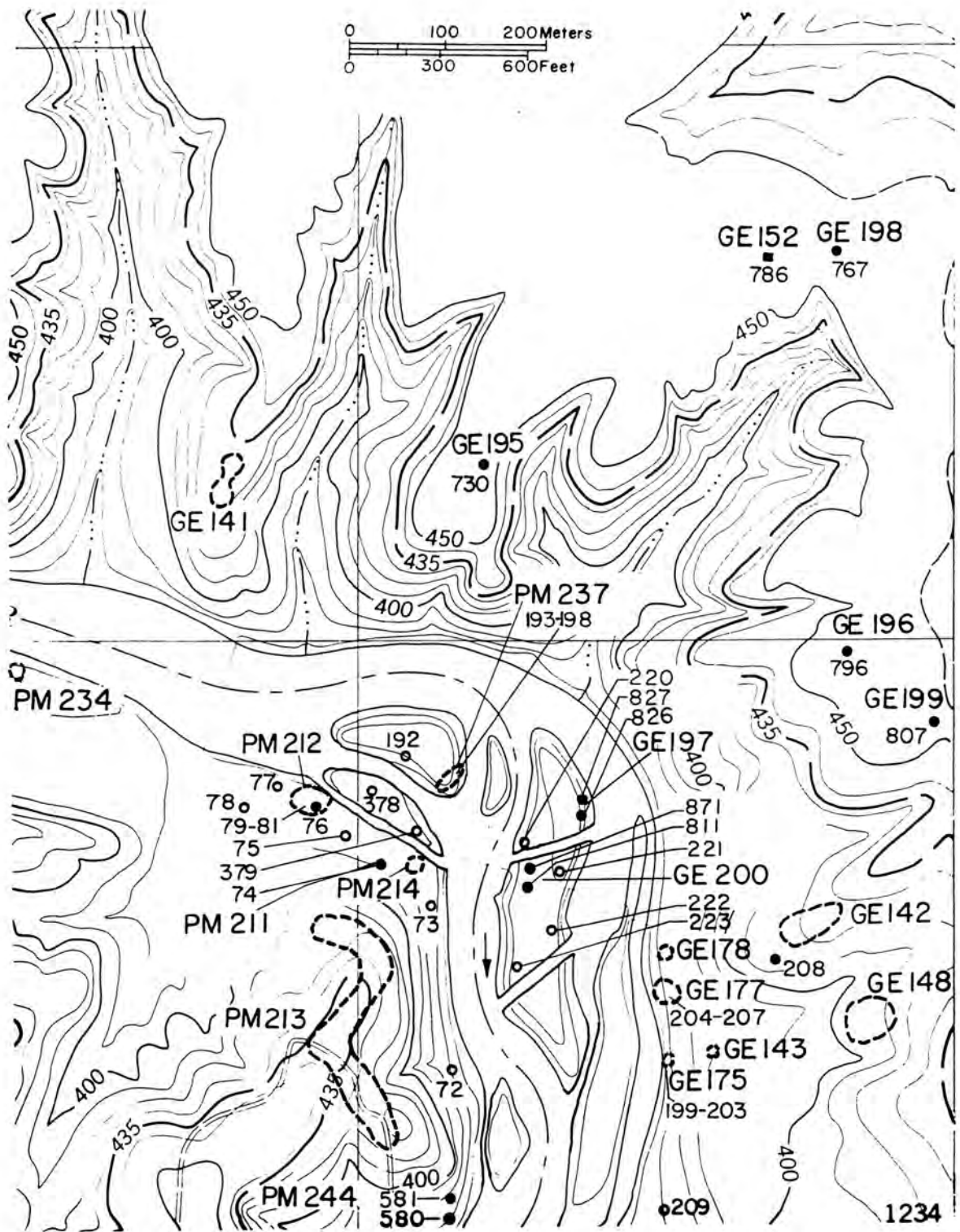


Figure 120

9Ge141

UTM 3697096N 296312E

9Ge141 is located on an upland ridge overlooking the upriver end of Riley Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 120). The ridge on which the site is located is separated from other ridges to the east and west by small, intermittent streams which occupy large, deeply cut gullies. To the north is the large, high peninsula located between the river and Richland Creek.

The site consists of two small knolls on a platform near the end of an upland ridge. The two knolls have level summits which measure 30m and 35m respectively. Both have been recently cleared for use as logging ramps, so most of the ground surface is exposed. All top soil has been removed by erosion, and only the clay subsoil remains. Separate collections were originally made from the two knolls, but they were later combined into a single collection, the contents of which are as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Green shell-edged pearlware	2
Undecorated pearlware	1
Ironstone	4

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	72
Quartz chunks	44
Quartz biface	1
Quartz utilized flakes	5
Quartz projectile points	6
Quartz bifacial tools	3
Chert waste flakes	12
Chert chunk	1
Assorted rocks, some fire-cracked	4

Utilization of the site appears to have occurred during at least two different periods of time; the first during the Middle Archaic, and the second during the first half of the 19th century. The prehistoric occupation seems to have been the most intense of the two, although neither seems to represent a long-term utilization.

Although the site will be completely inundated, no further work is recommended for this site.



9Ge142

UTM 3696648N 296960E

This site is situated on a flat platform on the slope of an upland ridge located east of the Oconee River at Riley Shoals (Figure 120). To the west of the river across a narrow floodplain are extensive shoals, while to the east is the high, narrow ridge which runs between the river and Richland Creek. Most of the site area is within the limits of a logging ramp, but a small part of it extends into a forested area to the west.

The site measures approximately 30m north-south and 70m east-west. The site is typical of other ridgetop sites, since it has no topsoil and is located in an area used as a logging ramp. The surface was relatively clear, and the following collection was made from all areas of the site:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	89
Quartz chunks	29
Quartz bifaces	3
Quartz end scraper	1
Quartz projectile points and fragments	5
Chert waste flakes	45
Chert chunks	5
Chert end scrapers	2
Chert utilized flake	1
Chert projectile point fragments	1

The quartz material suggests a Middle Archaic occupation of Ge142, while the chert material suggests that the site may have been occupied during the Early Archaic also. Some of the chert, including one of the end scrapers, was heavily patinated, unlike most of the other chert found by the 1974-75 survey. The association of this material with an Early Archaic tool form (end scraper) is the only evidence present for an earlier occupation date.

This site has been destroyed by erosion and logging activity. No further work is recommended, although it will be totally inundated by the Wallace Reservoir.

9Ge143

UTM 3696384N 296792E

Ge143 is located on a ridge which runs parallel to the Oconee River on the east side of Riley Shoals (Figure 120). The ridge, which rises

approximately 5-6m above the floodplain, is located 50m from the river bank. It is composed of red clay and has a relatively flat, narrow summit. The entire ridge is forested, but appears to have been logged in the past because few large trees are present.

The site consists of a pile of rocks, possibly the remains of a collapsed chimney, which has tumbled down the western slope of the ridge. The following material was collected from the area around the rocks:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Blue transfer-printed pearlware	3
Undecorated pearlware	4
Burned unidentifiable pearlware	13
Lithic	
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert utilized flake	1
Miscellaneous	
Fragment of a metal pot	1
Pigs teeth	

The site appears to have been occupied during the late 18th or early 19th century. A single structure was probably located on the ridge, but only the possible collapsed chimney remains. The lithics may represent an earlier, prehistoric utilization of the same area.

This site will be totally inundated. It is recommended that the site area be plowed with a garden tiller in order to augment the present artifact collection and determine site size. A survey with probe rod and metal detector should be conducted to locate additional features.

#### 9Ge148

UTM 3696504N 297072E

9Ge148 is located on the large peninsula located between Richland Creek and the Oconee River (Figure 120). Riley Shoals lies approximately 175m to the west. The site is on a platform about halfway down the slope of ridge lying to the east. The origin of this platform was not determined during our brief visit to the site.

The site occupies an area approximately 50m in diameter which was used as a logging ramp when the surrounding ridge slopes were logged a few years ago. Most of the topsoil has been eroded away, and as a re-

sult, subsoil is exposed over most of the logging ramp. The following surface collection was made from exposed portions of the logging ramp and from a 15m section of the logging road leading onto the ramp from the ridge.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	5
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	10
Lamar pinched rim	1
Lithic	
Quartz waste flake	12
Quartz chunks	4
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert waste flakes	6
Chert chunks	3

The site appears to have been occupied during both the Lamar Phase and the Middle Archaic. Neither occupation was very extensive or intensive.

This site will be flooded, but no further work is recommended due to the logging disturbance and erosion.

9Ge152

UTM 3697312N 297000E

This site, located on the same large ridge as Ge149-151, is a standing frame structure known as the Riley House (Figure 120). Since the site is located above the level of the reservoir pool and is recent in origin, it was visited only briefly. A collection of materials from the adjacent road, suggests that the site was occupied only during the 20th century, since no earlier ceramics were found. A collapsed chimney was located to the south of the main building, but no other evidence of outbuildings was recorded.

Although the site is recent in origin, it should be investigated before it is disturbed by construction of the park planned for the area. These investigations would include photographing and recording dimensions of the existing structure and locating and excavating associated outbuildings, wells, or trash dumps.

9Ge175

UTM 3696408N 296720E

This is an intensively occupied Lamar site centered on a group of rocks located on the east bank of the Oconee River at Riley Shoals (Figure 120). The site is on a low, very narrow floodplain with a broad, flat terrace beginning a few meters to the east. Approximately one hundred and fifty meters east of the river, the slope to the upland ridges begins. The entire lowland area is characterized by a hardwood forest which has not been logged in the recent past. Ground cover on the surface of the site is primarily scattered grass clumps and low shrubs.

The site was recognized due to the presence of numerous sherds and shell fragments which had been exposed by erosion in the area of the large rocks (Figure 121). The following collection of ceramics was made from the area around the rocks:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	31
Lamar Bold Incised (Plate 19, d)	18
Lamar Plain	152
Lamar Burnished Plain	16
Lamar (?) Brushed	1
Lamar punctated rims	3

European Artifacts

## Ceramic

Blue shell-edge pearlware	1
Ironstone	1

In order to determine the limits and thickness of the midden thought to be present on the site, five posthole tests (199-203) were excavated. Posthole tests 202 and 203 were located in the roadbed to the east of the site to see if occupation debris extended in that direction. In each of these two posthole tests, subsoil was encountered at 5 cm below the surface. Posthole tests 192-201 were located in areas of sloping midden adjacent to the rocks which formed an almost solid wall on the back (east side) of the site. Each of these posthole tests encountered midden (Figure 121). Posthole test 199 contained rich black midden soil from the surface to 95 cm. The following material was obtained from this test:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Lamar Bold Incised	1

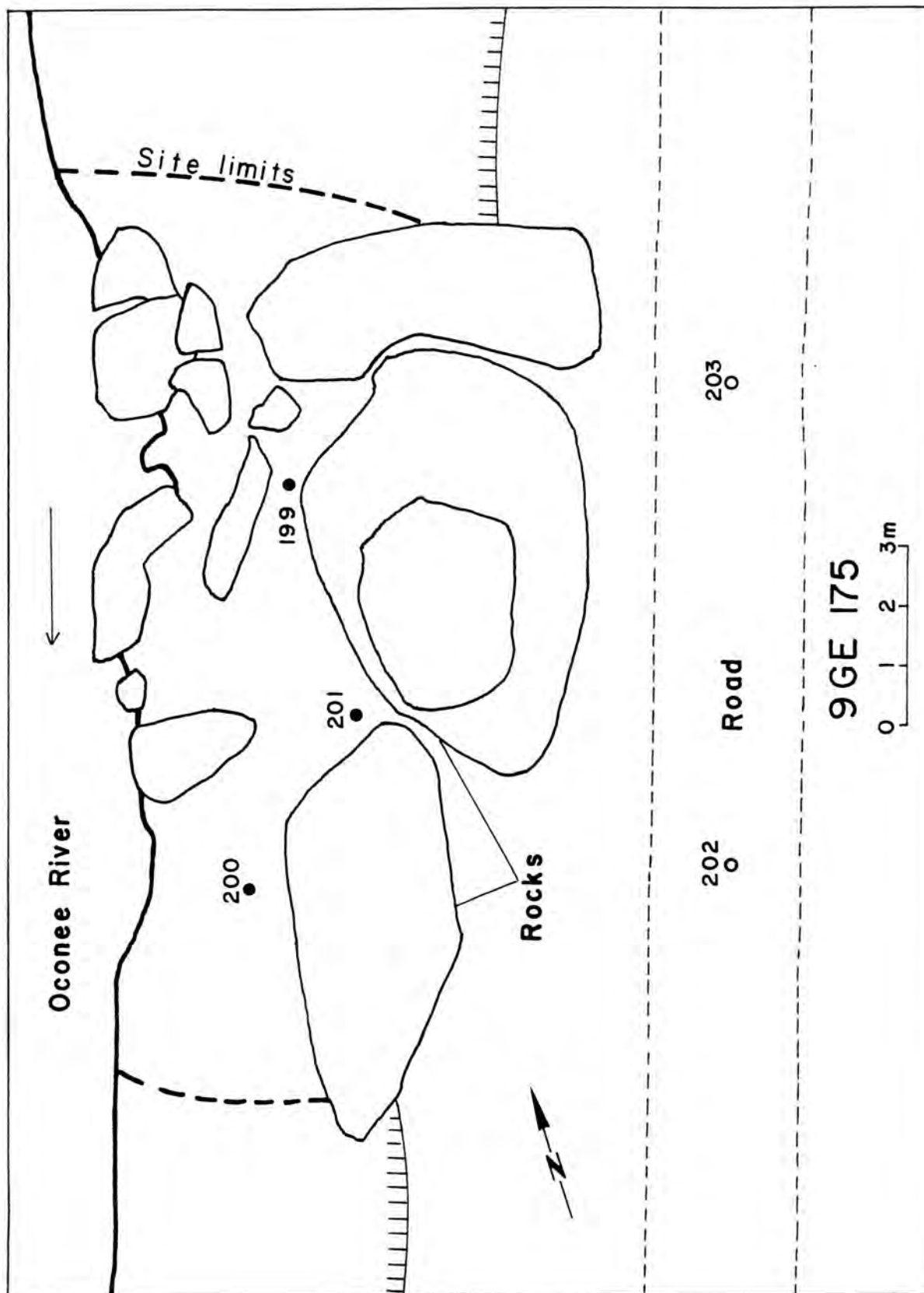


Figure 121

Lamar Plain	24
Residual Lamar	1
Miscellaneous	
Quartz waste flake	1
River clams	
Pebbles (abundant)	
Bone (deer and turtle)	
Quartzite rock	

At the base of the midden was a 15 cm zone of yellow brown clay loam which contained one Lamar Complicated Stamped sherd and several quartzite rocks. Below 110 cm was sterile yellow sandy loam. In Posthole test 200, the midden extended from 40-75 cm and contained the following:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped (Plate 17, b)	16
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	27
Miscellaneous	
River pebbles	
Deer bone	
Quartzite rock	
River clams	

Both the clay loam alluvium above the midden and the yellow sand below it contained small numbers of Lamar sherds but they will not be enumerated here.

Posthole test 201 was excavated only to determine if the midden was present in a sloping area approximately one meter thick adjacent to the rocks. A 10 cm, thick midden soil was encountered, and the test was terminated at 25 cm. The 15 cm of midden contained 6 Lamar Plain sherds.

Based on the surface collection and the posthole testing this site seems to extend approximately 15m along the river between the rocks and the river bank. The midden is very thin next to the river bank, but slopes gradually up to the rocks where it is slightly less than a meter thick at its thickest point.



Since this site represents a small, discrete, single component Lamar occupation, total excavation is recommended. A great deal of information concerning shellfishing stations (of which this seems to be an example) and a total site unit collection of Lamar ceramics would be obtained by such excavations. Additional information on subsistence activities could also be obtained by these excavations. The site will be completely flooded by the reservoir.

9Ge177

UTM 3696552N 296744E

Gel77 is located on a low terrace on the east bank of the Oconee River at Riley Shoals (Figure 120). This terrace, which rises approximately 1m above the surrounding floodplain, is approximately 30m wide and extends a great distance up and down stream from the site. At the eastern edge of the terrace, the upland slopes begin. To the south of the site is a small intermittent stream (Figure 122), which contained only a small amount of water at the time of our visit (June 1975). The entire area around the site is forested, but shows evidence of selective logging in the recent past.

The site was first identified by the presence of a small collection of artifacts found adjacent to an intermittent stream. This collection contained 8 Lamar Plain and 2 decorated sherds, which are probably Lamar Complicated Stamped. Since the site was in an area previously selected for posthole sampling, no further work was conducted on the site at the time of its discovery.

The site fell within the limits of riverine sampling quadrant C (See Chapter 3 ). The first posthole test excavated in that square (535) was located on the edge of the terrace 15m north of the creek. This posthole test encountered a rich midden which extended from 50 to 100 cm (See Figure 122 and Table 40 for contents), although sherds first appeared in loamy soil at 20cm. Two other **sampling posthole tests** (540 and 541) encountered artifacts associated with Gel77, but neither contained the midden found in posthole 535. A fourth sampling posthole, (536), located near the junction of the creek, contained only alluvial sediments deposited over bedrock.

In order to determine the extent of Gel77, four additional posthole tests (204-207) were excavated. Tests 205 and 206 contained only red brown alluvium (c. 50 cm) overlying sands and clay loams. Posthole test 204, however, contained a 15 cm thick midden beneath 25 cm of red brown alluvium. Posthole 207 contained a midden which was almost 30 cm thick buried beneath 27 cm of red brown alluvium. A few rocks, some possibly fire-cracked, were found between 40 and 60 cm, in posthole 204. Postholes 205 and 206 contained no artifacts, midden, or other evidence of occupation (Figure 123).

In summary, 8 posthole tests were excavated on 9Ge177 in an area where no artifacts were exposed on the surface. Five of the 8 tests

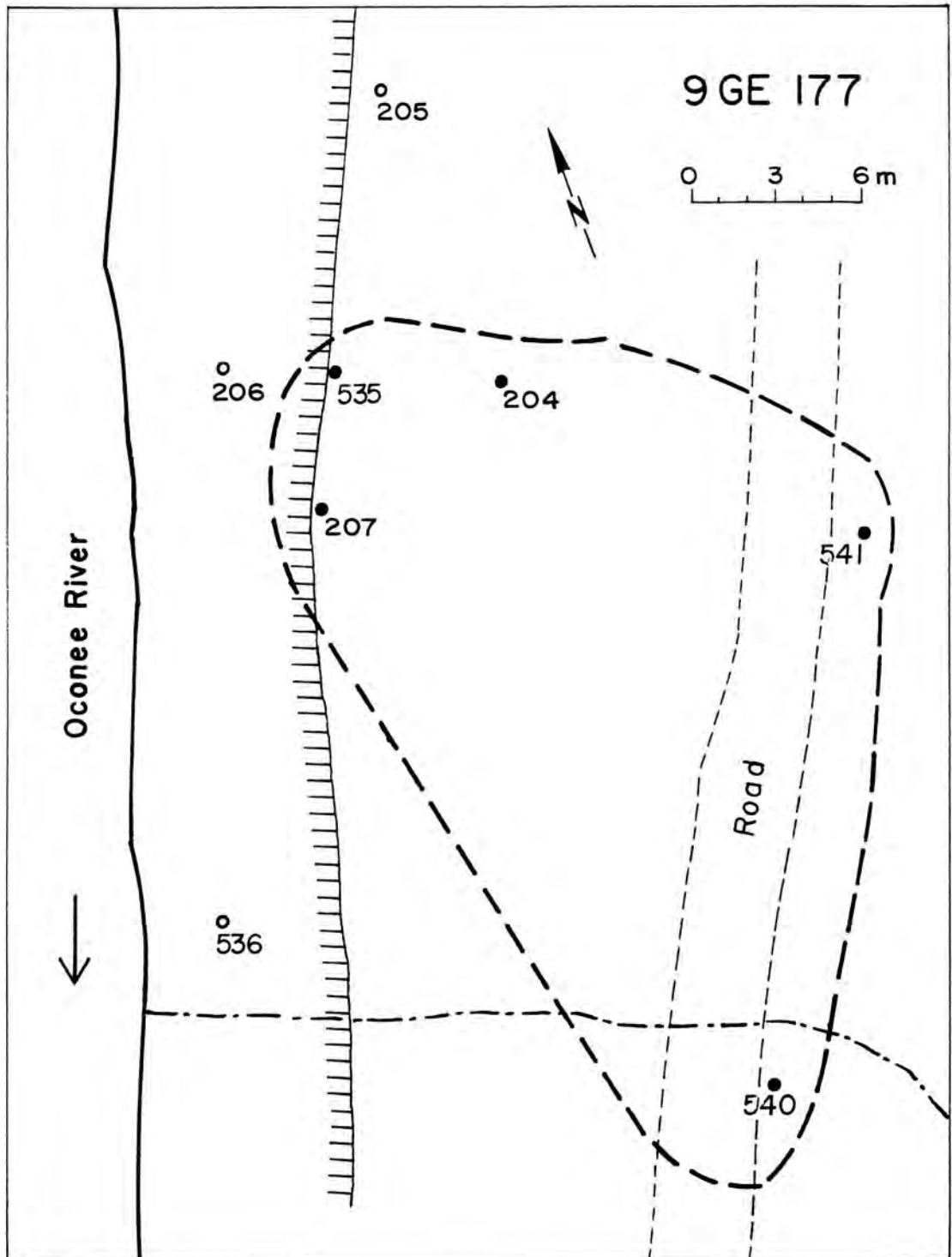


Figure 122

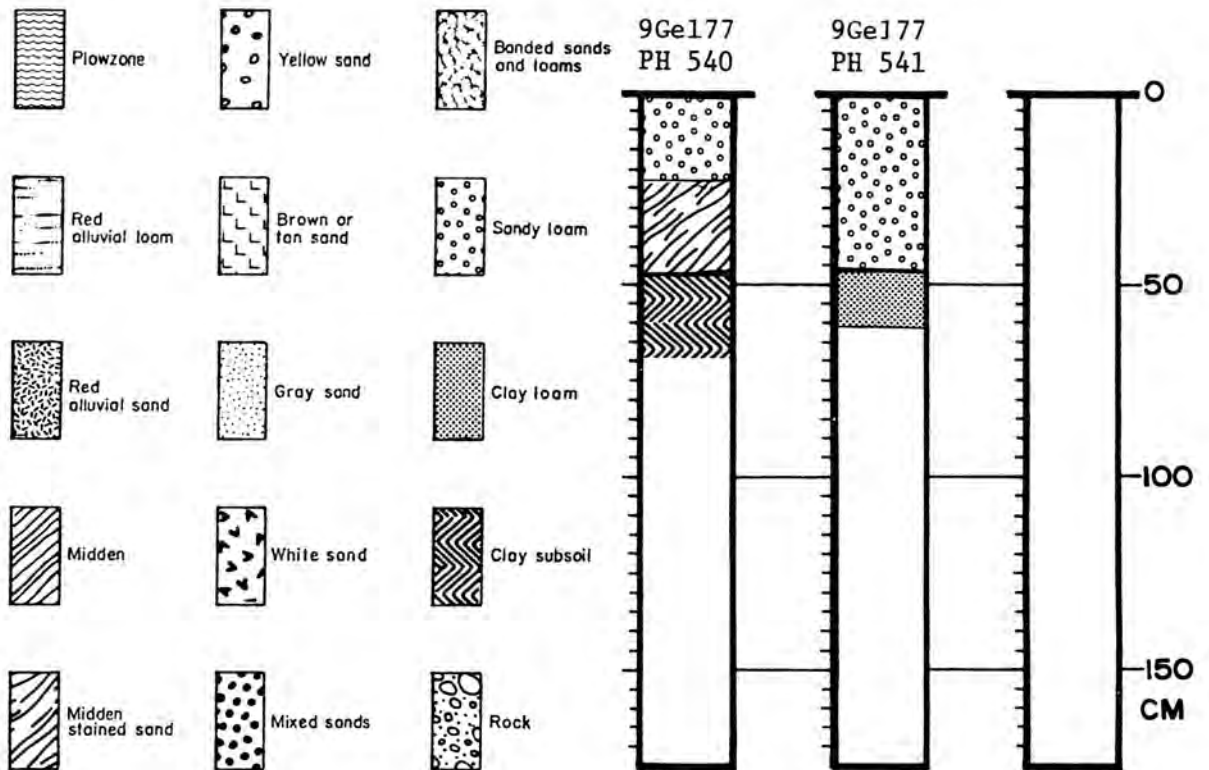
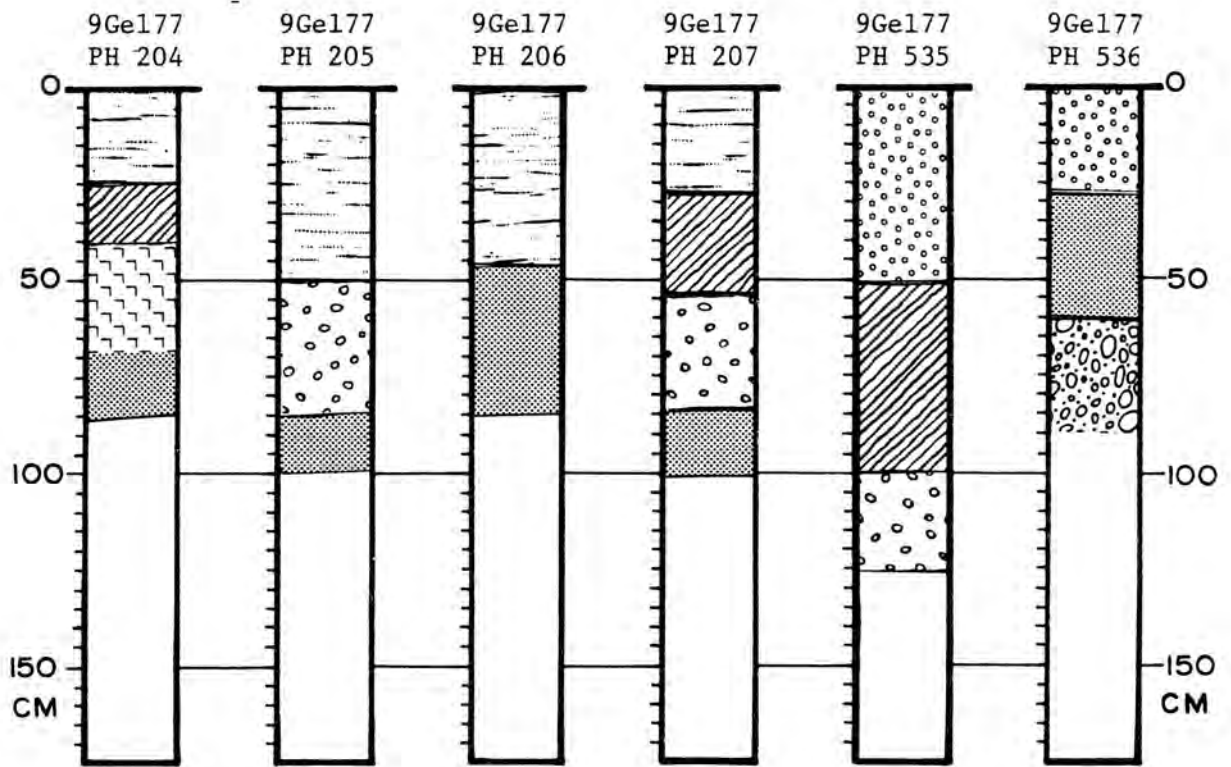


Figure 123

produced artifacts. Posthole test 535 contained the thickest midden (50cm), while posthole 204 located 6m to the east contained 15 cm of midden, and posthole 207, 5m south of 535, contained 26 cm of midden. Midden zones in all three posthole tests consisted of black, organic soil, river clam shell, river pebbles, and occasionally bone. All contained large numbers of sherds. Neither of the other posthole tests which produced artifacts contained any evidence of a midden.

Table 40. 9 Ge 177 - Ceramics, Lithics and Others

	PH 204 25-40 cm	PH 204 40-60 cm	PH 207 27-53 cm	PH 535 20-100 cm	PH 540 0-22 cm	PH 541 0-45cm
<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>						
Ceramic						
Lamar Complicated Stamped				6		1
Lamar Bold Incised	1			1		
Lamar Plain	17		32	28	4	1
Lamar Burnished Plain	1		5			
Lamar pinched rims			1	1		
Lamar residual decorated	1		4			
Cartersville Linear Check Stamped	1					
Lithic						
Quartz waste flakes				1	1	
Chert waste flakes					2	
Assorted rocks		X			2	
River pebbles	X		X	X		
Miscellaneous						
Shell	X		X	X		
Bone				X		

It appears that posthole test 535 penetrated the thickest part of a midden deposit. Since 535 and 207 are both located directly on the edge of the terrace, it seems likely that occupation occurred on the flat surface of the terrace with refuse being thrown on the slope of the terrace. The precise limits of the site are impossible to determine at this point, but the heavy midden zone appears to be approximately 10m in diameter with scattered sherds present over an area 20 to 30m in diameter.

This site is one of several small, single component Lamar sites which have been encountered in the reservoir. The small size and convenient location of this site make it a likely choice for excavation.

This site will be completely flooded. It is recommended that the site be completely excavated and that flotation be extensively employed.

9Ge178

UTM 3696600N 296720E

This site is located on the east bank of the Oconee River at Long Shoals (Figure 120). It is on the eastern margin of a narrow forested floodplain situated at the base of a series of high upland ridges. To the west of the site are several islands and Riley Shoals.

The site was located through the exposure of artifacts in a recent spoil pile along the south bank of an intermittent stream. The following artifacts were collected from the spoil pile:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Plain	4

Lithic

Assorted rocks	2
----------------	---

The artifacts indicate that a Lamar site is located somewhere in the vicinity of the small stream, but no subsurface testing was conducted due to a lack of time.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the area be tested with posthole digger in order to locate the site and determine its configuration. The site may merit large scale excavation.

9Ge195

UTM N3697070 E296540

This site is located on a small, upland ridge which overlooks the upstream end of Riley Shoals. The ridge summit is flat, but narrow, and has large erosional gullies to either side (Figure 120).

Posthole test 730, excavated during systematic testing in upland square E, contained 2 quartz waste flakes in a 5 cm thick humus layer. A 10 cm thick clay loam layer, located between the humus and clay subsoil, contained no artifacts. The period of occupation for this site cannot be determined on the basis of the materials recovered. No other posthole tests in upland square E produced any artifacts, so little is known about the site.

The ridge on which the site is located will be a peninsula projecting out into Lake Wallace when the reservoir is completed. The peninsula will be part of a proposed state park. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and surface collected.

9Ge196

UTM N3696920 E296920

This site is located on the high ridge between Richland Creek and the Oconee River (Figure 120). It was found during systematic posthole testing in upland square H (see Chapter 3). Posthole test 796, located on the ridge crest, contained 4 quartz waste flakes and 1 chert waste flake in a 10 cm thick tan sandy loam zone which overlay red clay subsoil. No other artifacts were found on the surface or in adjacent posthole tests. Although the lithic material recovered from the site may indicate an Archaic occupation, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered to allow such an identification.

The site is in an area scheduled for development as a state park. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Ge197

UTM N3696740 E296620

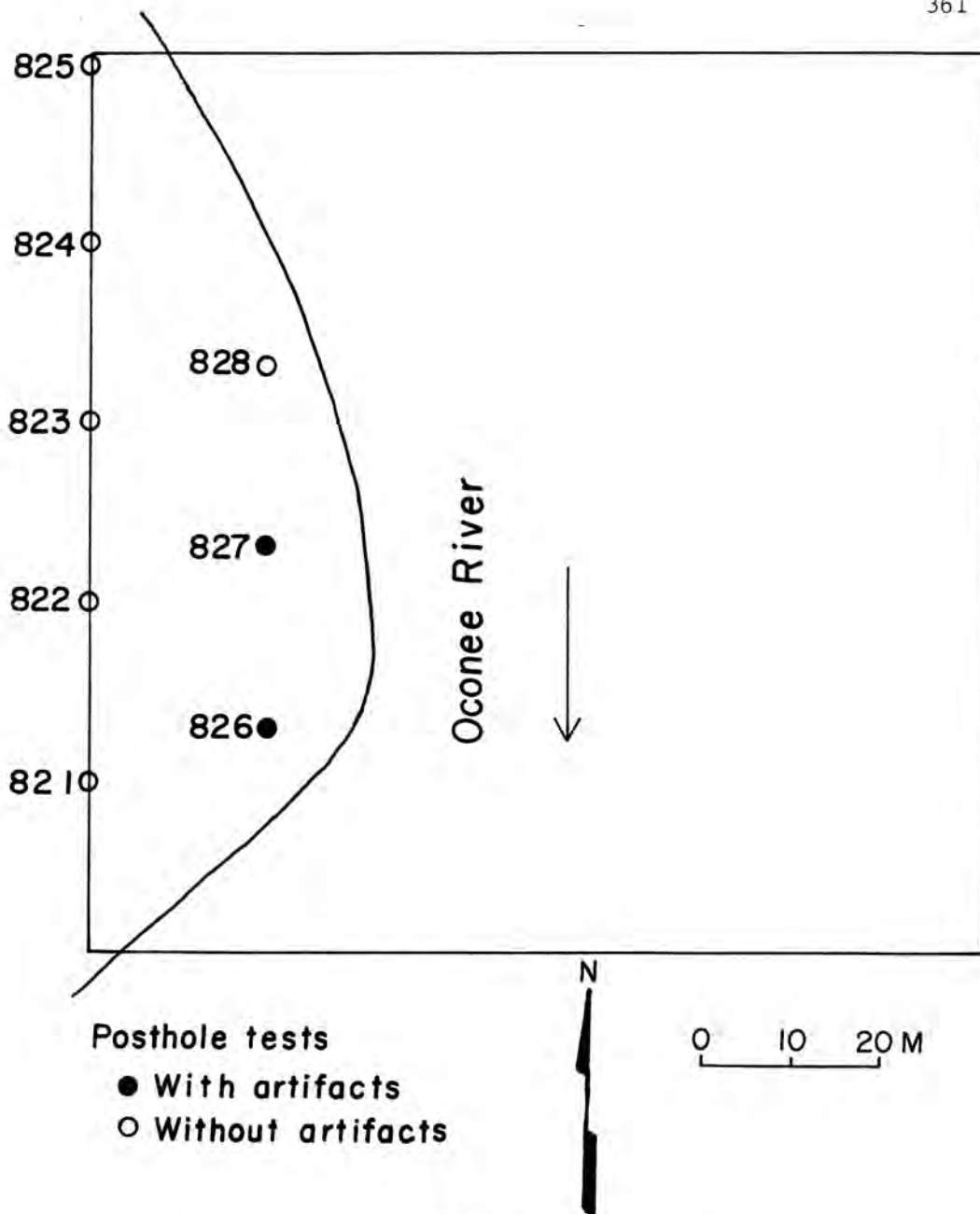
This site is located on an unnamed island in the Oconee River at Riley Shoals (Figure 120). The island, composed of alluvial sediments, was once a single, continuous island but is now divided into three segments by small channels of the river. Site 9Ge197 is located on the southeast corner of the northern island segment.

Two posthole tests (826 and 827) excavated during systematic testing in island square D produced artifacts (see Chapter 3). Posthole test 826 revealed that the depositional pattern leading to the formation of the island was different from that found on other islands at Riley Shoals. In that posthole test, yellow and brown sands containing an abundance of river gravel extended to a depth of 120 cm. Yellow sand without gravel extended from there to 150 cm. At 40 cm, 1 small sherd and one chert flake were found. Both were badly waterworn and were undoubtedly transported to the site area by the river. Posthole test 827, located 20m south of 826, contained sands and river gravel to a depth of 90 cm, while yellow sand without gravel extended from 90 to 150 cm. Two badly waterworn sherds were present at a depth of 35 cm in brown sand and gravel. No artifacts were recovered from the other 6 systematic posthole tests located on the island (Figure 124).

The sherds found in posthole tests 826 and 827 do not represent an in situ occupation, but rather have been transported to their present location by water. All of the sherds appear to be Lamar, and they doubtlessly originated in one of the many Lamar sites found in the shoals area.

The island will be flooded, but no further work will be required.





9 GE 197  
SYSTEMATIC POSTHOLE TESTS  
ISLAND QUADRANT D

Figure 124

9Ge198

UTM N3697340 E296960

Site 9Ge198 is located on the crest of the upland ridge which separates Richland Creek and the Oconee River (Figure 120). Riley Shoals and the Oconee are 525m to the southwest, and Richland Creek is 450m to the northeast.

The site was found during systematic posthole testing in Square G of the upland stratum (see Chapter 3). Posthole test 767 contained one unidentified plain sherd in tan sandy loam which extended to a depth of 20 cm. Sterile clay subsoil was present at the base of the tan loam. None of the other posthole tests excavated in the vicinity of posthole 767 contained evidence of occupation.

The site is located in an area which will be developed as a state park and is, therefore, within the area of secondary impact. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. One 3m square test pit should be excavated to determine whether or not intact features are present in sterile subsoil.

9Ge199

UTM N3696840 E296980

This site is located on the slope of an upland ridge overlooking Riley Shoals (Figure 120). It is in a wooded area and was found during systematic posthole testing in upland quadrant H (see Chapter 3 ). Posthole test 807, which contained orange loam between the surface and clay subsoil encountered at 50 cm, produced a small, hand-painted historic sherd dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. No other artifacts were encountered in adjacent posthole tests, and no historic site was identified in the immediate vicinity.

The site is located in the area scheduled for development as a state park. It is recommended that the area (including adjacent ridge summit) be plowed in several strips with a garden tiller in order to determine whether or not a site is present.

9Ge200

UTM N

This site is located on the central segment of the island at Riley Shoals that was previously described for site Ge197 (Figure 120). A narrow, swift river cut flows just to the north of the site, and extensive shoals are located on either side of the island. The entire island is forested and has dense underbrush. No artifacts were observed on the surface.

The site was found through the excavation of posthole test 811 and 871 of island square A in the systematic posthole testing (see Chapter 3 ).

In posthole test 811, a very small waterworn sherd was found at a depth of 70 cm in brown sand which contained some river pebbles. In posthole test 871, 1 Lamar Plain sherd was found between 70 and 90 cm in a yellow sand zone. That sherd was not waterworn, and the zone from which it came may represent an intact occupation zone. Fill of the posthole tests both above and below the artifacts was composed of brown and yellow sands of various textures.

Little is known of this site, since only a single Lamar sherd was present in what may be an undisturbed deposit. The site will be flooded. It is recommended that a single 2m square test pit be excavated adjacent to posthole test 871 in order to investigate the nature of site stratigraphy. If it is determined that an actual in situ occupation exists here, then large scale (10m squares) excavation would be merited.

9Pm211

UTM 3696648N 295432E

This site is located at the upper end of Riley Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 120). It is a rockshelter composed of large granite boulders which are part of the same outcrop which creates the shoals. The shelter is located at the base of a high upland ridge on the west side of the river. A narrow, alluviated floodplain extends from the shelter to the nearest present channel of the river, a distance of approximately 40m. Numerous islands and rock outcrops are present in the river to the north and east, but upriver to the northwest, the river is deep and contains no shoals.

The shelter (Figure 125-127 and Plates 12, a, b; 13a) is composed of several large granite boulders.

The largest is a huge slab over 15m across which creates the protective overhang and forms the shelter. The extent of this overhang is shown in Figure 125 by the dot-dash line. A large part of the sheltered area beneath the overhang is taken up by a large rock (shown in Figures 125 and 126). This rock has a sloping undersurface which at one time allowed a larger floor surface than now exists. The remaining 3 sides of the shelter are blocked by large boulders with the exception of an entranceway to the west. The present floor of the shelter includes an area 6m long and 1 to 4m wide. The floor may have been slightly more extensive at the time of its occupation, however, since the original floor is buried beneath 40 to 80 cm of recent clay loam alluvium. Without that alluvium, the sloping back wall would have created a slightly larger living area.

Since the alluvium was present and no artifacts were observed on the surface, a posthole test (74) was excavated in the area of the southeast corner of the test trench shown in Figure 125. That posthole test penetrated the alluvium and encountered a gray ashy layer between 40 and 80 cm below the surface. Abundant Lamar ceramics were present in the upper 20 cm of the ash. Solid rock was encountered at 80 cm where the test was terminated.

A test trench was then begun in the same area as the posthole test. The trench was 1m wide and extended from near the back wall to the large rock in front of the shelter. Total length of the trench was approximately

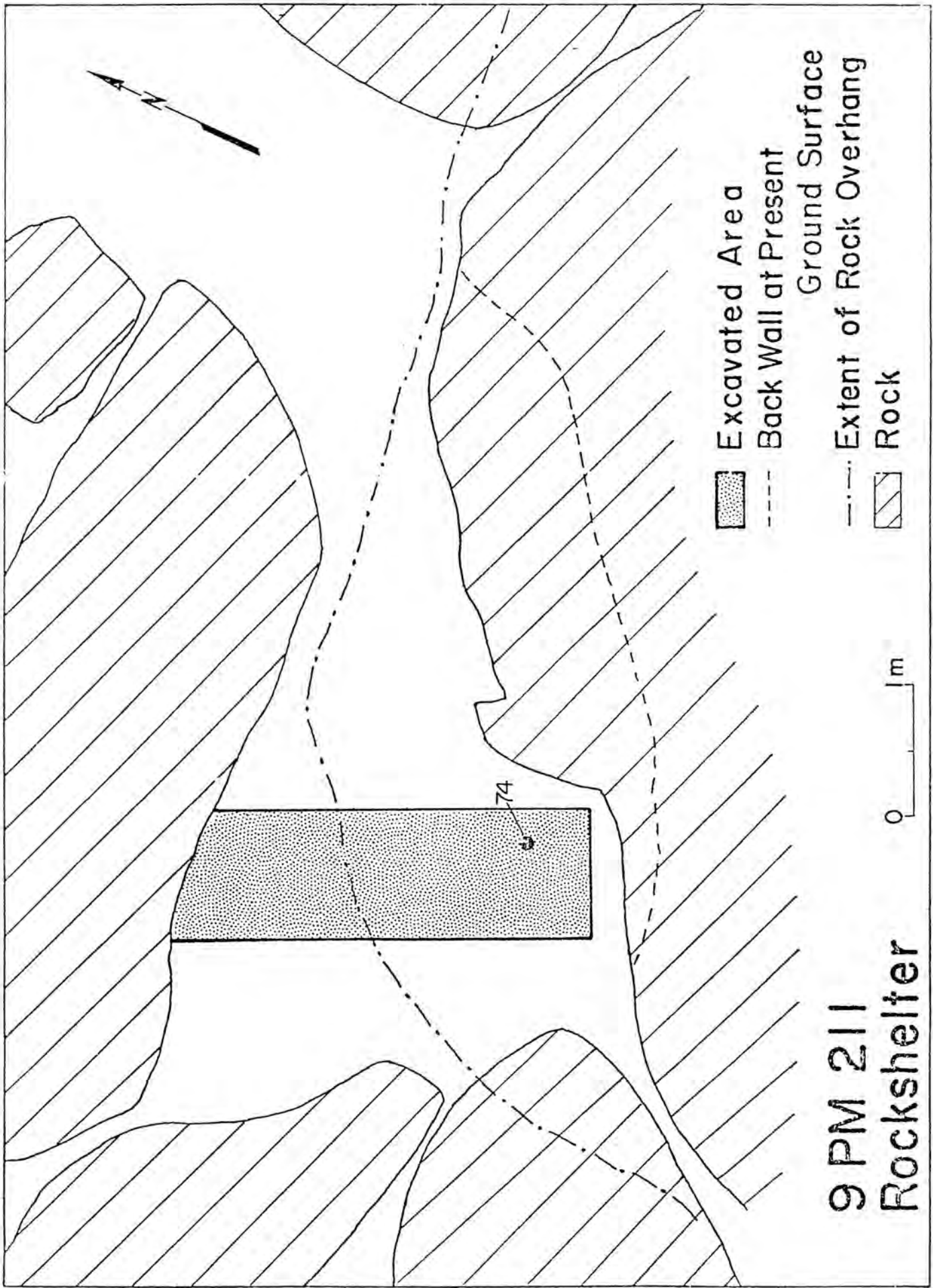


Figure 125

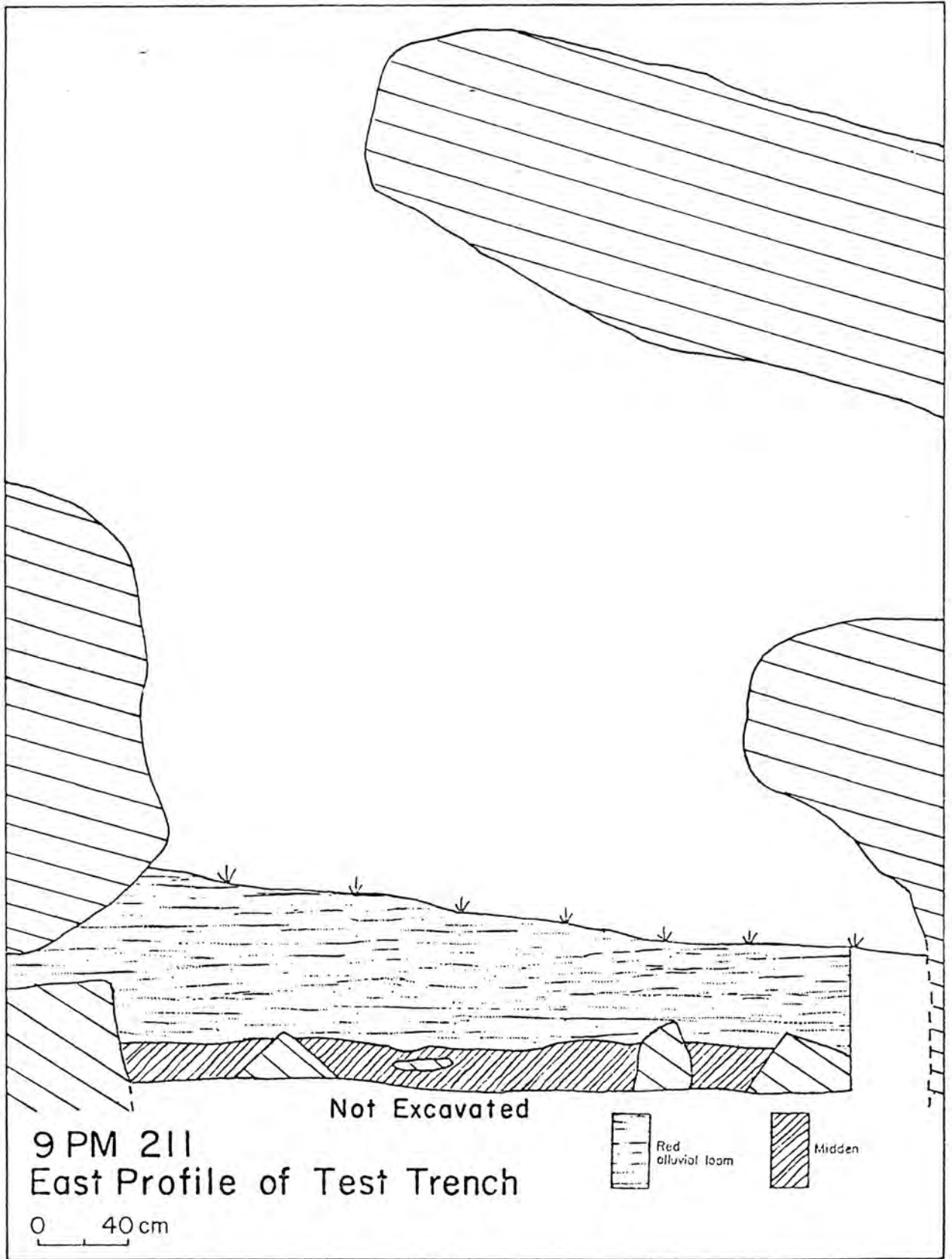


Figure 126

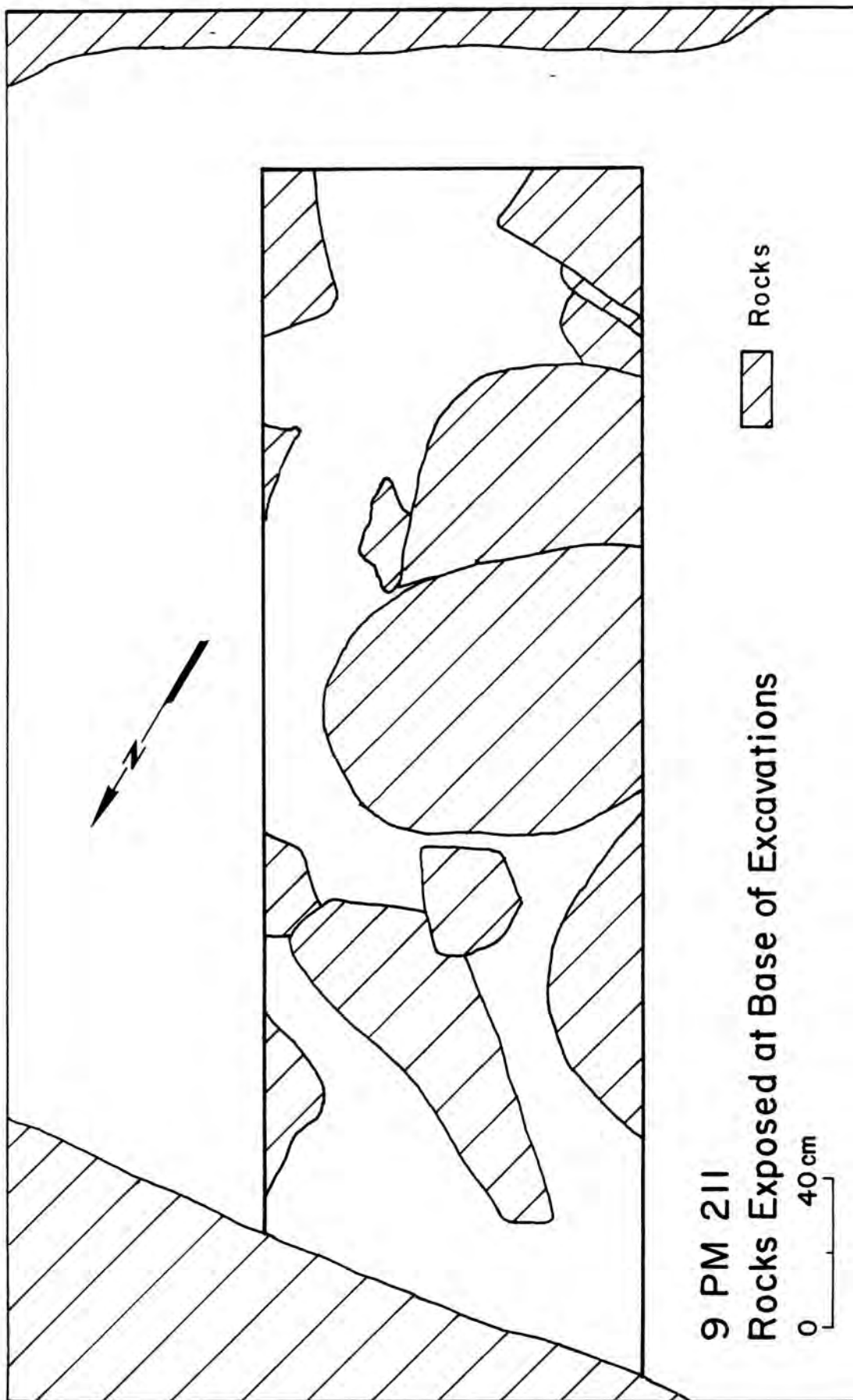


Figure 127



3m. Red clay loam alluvium covered the entire modern floor area to a depth of 40 to 80 cm (Figure 126). Below the alluvium, the ashy layer was encountered. It was found to consist of numerous small, indefinite lenses of ash and soil of various colors, each apparently representing a single fire, although no charcoal was present. Mixed in with the ash were numerous sherds, river pebbles, and pieces of granite from the roof. No fire-cracked rocks or flaked lithic debris were present, although 5 quartzite river rocks were found. Approximately 20 cm of the ashy layer was excavated before work was stopped due to the presence of a number of large pieces of granite roof fall (Figure 127). The occupation debris undoubtedly extended deeper than our excavations, since the original post-hole test penetrated 40 cm of the ash.

Sherds were abundant in the 20 cm of the ash layer that was excavated. The following sherds were recovered from the test trench and the posthole test:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	10
Lamar Bold Incised	31
Lamar stamped and incised	35
Lamar cross-hatch incised	1
Lamar Plain	415
Lamar folded rims	4
Lamar pinched rims	8
Lamar punctated, scalloped rims	2
Lamar noded	5
Pipe fragment	1

Many of the sherds were large, and a number of reconstructable vessels were found. During excavations, it was noted that larger sherds and vessel sections were most common in the northwest end of the trench, as if they were thrown out of the more protected area of the shelter. A count of minimum number of vessels present based on rim and vessel form analyses resulted in the following tabulation:

Incised	10
Complicated Stamped	4
Stamped and incised	4
Plain	14
Pinched rim	4
Punctated rim	1
Noded	1
Folded rim	1

The total of at least 39 vessels is large when the size and depth of the excavated area is considered. It seems likely that occupation of the site was intensive, but multiple visits may be represented. The vessels present include a wide range of vessel shapes including jars, bowls, cazuelas, and spouted bowls. Representative rim sherds are illustrated in Plate 18.

This site contains evidence of intensive Lamar utilization and may contain earlier occupation zones in its lower levels which were not excavated. The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be intensively investigated and that flotation be employed.

9Pm212

UTM 3696720N 296360E

This site is located at the upriver end of Riley Shoals on the Putnam County side of the river (Figure 120). The surrounding area consists of an alluviated floodplain which extends for approximately 75m from the base of the upland ridges to the river's edge. The floodplain has been recently logged, so that surface visibility varies greatly.

Site 9Pm212 was located through the excavation of posthole test 76, which was located on the floodplain 14m from the edge of a small river channel to the northeast. Fill of the test was yellow sand to a depth of 150 cm, but 10 small fire cracked rock fragments were encountered between 110 and 125 cm, and a rhyolite Savannah River projectile point was present at 130 cm. Three additional posthole tests (79-81) and a test pit were excavated in the immediate area. Posthole test 80, located 5m northwest of posthole test 76, encountered a concentration of fire-cracked rocks (possibly a hearth) at a depth of 125 cm. No associated artifacts were present. Posthole test 79 (located 8m northwest of 80) and 81 (located 12m southwest of 80) contained only sterile yellow sand.

A 1 x 2m test pit was excavated around posthole test 76. Although fill of the pit was unstratified yellow sand to 210 cm, several possible occupation floors were present. The following artifacts were recovered from the excavations:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	<u>10-30 cm.</u>	<u>90-110 cm.</u>	<u>110-115 cm.</u>	<u>115-130 cm.</u>
Lithic				
Quartz waste flakes		5	1	
Chert waste flakes			1	
Rhyolite waste flakes		34	12	1
Fire-cracked rocks	1	many	6	2
Other rocks	1	many		
Pebbles	2			

The test pit was stopped at 130 cm, but a posthole test was excavated beginning at that depth. Yellow sand was found to continue to a depth of 210 cm where mottled sand and ground water were encountered. No artifacts were found in the posthole test.

The occupation of the site appears to date mainly to the Savannah River Phase (3500-2500 B.C.). The size of the site was not determined, since no tests were excavated to the east of the test pit, but it is over 5m in diameter. Presence of a possible hearth in posthole test 80 suggests that the test pit may have been excavated on the edge of a habitation area.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that site configuration be determined with additional posthole tests. Several large area excavations (10m square) are recommended.

9Pm213

UTM 3696480N 296408E

This is a large site located on a ridgetop to the west of Riley Shoals on the Oconee River (Figure 120). The ridge, which rises to a height of over 28m above the river, has a steep eastern slope, and as a result the site lies only 100m from the river's edge. The ridgetop is relatively flat and the occupied area is at the east end of the ridge. Occupational debris stretches for approximately 300m along the edge of the ridge but extends only 10 to 40m back from it. The site area has been clear cut and reforested in pine. The young trees are less than 2m high, and underbrush is very thick. Logging roads run through the center of the occupied area. It was through exposure of artifacts and debitage in the roads that the site was discovered.

The following material was collected from the site's surface, primarily from the eroded road ruts:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	28
Quartz angular fragments	6
Quartz bifaces	2
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile points	3
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz hafted scraper	1
Chert waste flakes	68
Chert biface	1
Chert end scrapers	2
Chert retouched flake tools	3
Chert utilized flakes	5
Chert projectile point fragments	4

The occupation of this site dates entirely to the Archaic Stage, but both Early and Middle Archaic materials are included in the collection. The chert end scrapers, point fragments, and flake tools probably all date to the Early Archaic. One of the point fragments is beveled, and another is a portion of a deeply serrated edge. The quartz points, which date to the Middle Archaic, include both stemmed and pointed base types. No ceramics were found on this site.

Sampling quadrant Upland C intersected this site, and, as a result, 21 posthole tests were excavated in the southern half of Pm213. Eight of these posthole tests produced artifacts, while the remainder were sterile (Fig. 128). The posthole tests contained up to 27 cm of loose red or brown loam above sterile red clay subsoil. Artifacts were restricted to the loam. The following artifacts were recovered from the posthole tests:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

	PH 679 8-25 cm	PH 680 0-13 cm	PH 687 2-21 cm	PH 692 0-20 cm	PH 693 surface	PH 694 0-11 cm	PH 695 0-12 cm	PH 698 0-27 cm
Lithic								
Quartz waste flakes	1		4	5		2		
Quartz angular fragment							1	
Chert waste flake	1				1			
Fire-cracked rock		8		2				1
Assorted other rocks	20					8		

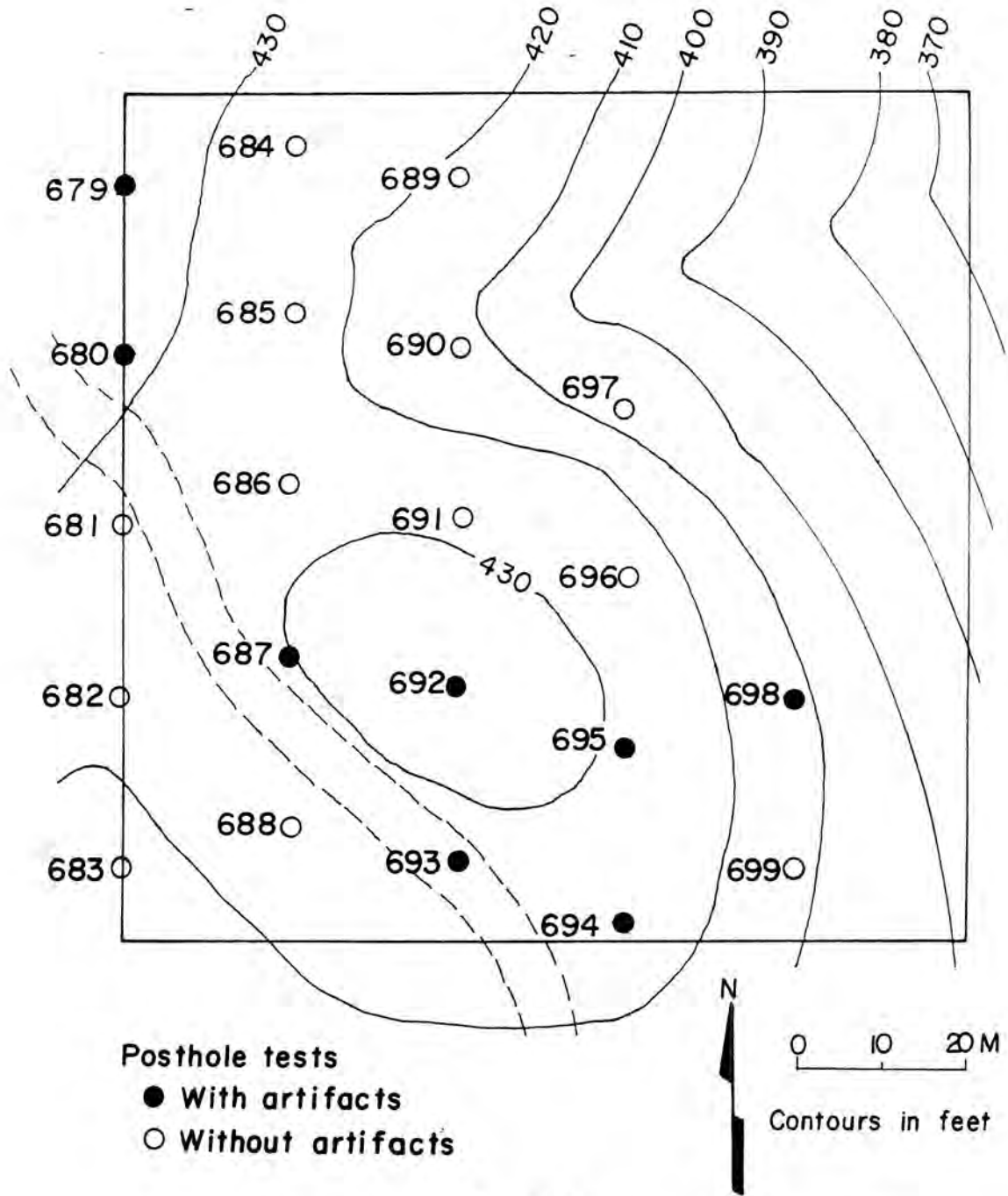
The posthole tests indicate that the site has no preserved midden. A single posthole test (699) contained a possible midden between 45 and 55 cm, but no artifacts were found in association. The remainder of the site consists of a disturbed loam layer which contains all artifacts and lithic debris. Features may be present extending into the subsoil, but none were encountered during the posthole testing.

The northern and southern thirds of this site will be flooded, while the remainder will be subjected to erosion. It is recommended that the site be plowed in strips with a small tractor mounted plow or with a garden tiller and be systematically surface collected. Three 3m square test pits should be excavated in search of preserved features.

#### 9Pm214

UTM 3696624N 296504E

This site is located at Riley Shoals 45m to the east of the rockshelter (9Pm211) (Figure 120). It was found during clearing of the profile of an erosional channel only a few meters from the bank of the Oconee. The



9 PM 213  
SYSTEMATIC POSTHOLE TESTS  
UPLAND QUADRANT C

Figure 128

channel contained no water and was one of several abandoned channels in the area. Extensive shoals are present to the north and east of the site, and the upland slopes begin approximately 30m to the southwest.

Sherds were found eroding from a thin red clay loam strata buried beneath 40 cm to 50 cm of coarse yellow sand. The same yellow sand was present below the clay strata. No sherds were found in the yellow sand. The following material was collected during the clearing of a 2m segment of the channel profile:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

##### Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	13
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	40
Lamar Burnished	1
Lamar punctated rim	1
Lamar pinched rim	1
Sherd disc	1

##### Stone

Assorted rock fragments	15
Numerous river pebbles	

At first, the sherds were thought to have washed in from the vicinity of Pm211, since there was a great deal of pottery on that site, but the abundance of stamped pottery at Pm214 was in sharp contrast to the paucity and poor quality of the stamped sherds from Pm211. It now appears that Pm214 probably represents a separate occupation. The extent and nature of that occupation is not known at present, but further testing would probably provide answers.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that posthole testing be undertaken to determine the configuration of the site. Large area excavations would seem to be merited.

#### 9Pm234

UTM 3696864N 296072E

This site is located on a natural levee which extends along the south bank of the Oconee River (Figure 120). Riley Shoals is 300m downstream from the site and Long Shoals is 1000m upstream. To the south of the levee is a low, swampy floodplain that held a lot of standing water at the time of the 1974-75 visit.



The collection from the site consists of two quartz waste flakes and a quartz Mississippian point found exposed on the surface of the levee. No other artifacts were observed in the immediate vicinity, and no posthole tests were excavated to check for buried occupational debris.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that posthole testing be conducted in order to investigate site stratigraphy. The site may merit extensive excavation.

9Pm237

UTM 3696744N 296528E

This site is located on an island in the Oconee River at Riley Shoals (Figure 120). The island, which is approximately 140m long and has a maximum width of 70m, is composed entirely of alluvial sand. Other alluvial islands are located to the east and south. Upland ridges extend down to the river's edge on both sides of the Oconee, providing only a restricted floodplain for occupation in those areas. The shoals to the south are shallow, and the island could easily have been reached by wading during times when the river was not flooding.

Site 9Pm237 occupies the extreme southeast tip of the island just described. It was located through posthole testing. No artifacts were exposed on the surface. Posthole test 193 first encountered the occupation zone at a depth of 80 cm below the present surface. It consisted of a 20cm thick dark brown sand which contained numerous sherds and river pebbles. In order to determine the extent of the site, 5 additional posthole tests were excavated in an area which included a 30m section of the southern tip of the island. Contents of the posthole tests were as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	PH 193 80-100 cm	PH 194 100-105 cm	PH 195 150-160 cm	PH 196 100-115 cm
Ceramics				
Lamar Plain	9	1		13
Lamar Burnished	4			
Lithics				
River pebbles	X	X	X	X

The occupation zone, buried beneath 40 to 150 cm of recent alluvium (Figure 129) was composed of dark brown midden stained sand and varied between 15 and 20 cm in thickness. The occupation occurred during the Lamar Phase, and the site may represent a single, short-term occupation. It is possible, however, that the stained sand at 150 cm in posthole test 195 represents an earlier occupation. The total area occupied is at least 10 to 15m in diameter, but probably not much larger than that.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that a single 2 meter square test pit be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy. Depending upon the results of this, large scale excavations may be merited.

9Pm244

UTM N3696340 E296500

This site is located to the west of the central part of Riley Shoals (Figure 120). Just to the north of the site area, an upland ridge extends to the river's edge, and large granite slabs and boulders are exposed on the surface. A narrow channel, separated from the main river channel by a small island, flows to the east of the site. Extensive shoals are present in the adjacent parts of the river.

The site was found during systematic posthole testing in riverine square G (see Chapter 3 ). Posthole tests 580 and 581, spaced 20m apart, each produced a quartz waste flake. In test 580, the flake was in yellow alluvial sand at a depth of 120 cm. In posthole test 581, located on the edge of the upland ridge, a flake was present in the humus which covered solid rock to a depth of 10 cm.

No artifacts were encountered in adjacent posthole tests in square G, and none were observed on the surface. Neither the extent or time of occupation of this site is known due to the undiagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered from the two posthole tests. The site will be flooded. One or two 2m square test pits should be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy and obtain a larger artifact collection. Depending upon the results, large area excavations may be merited.

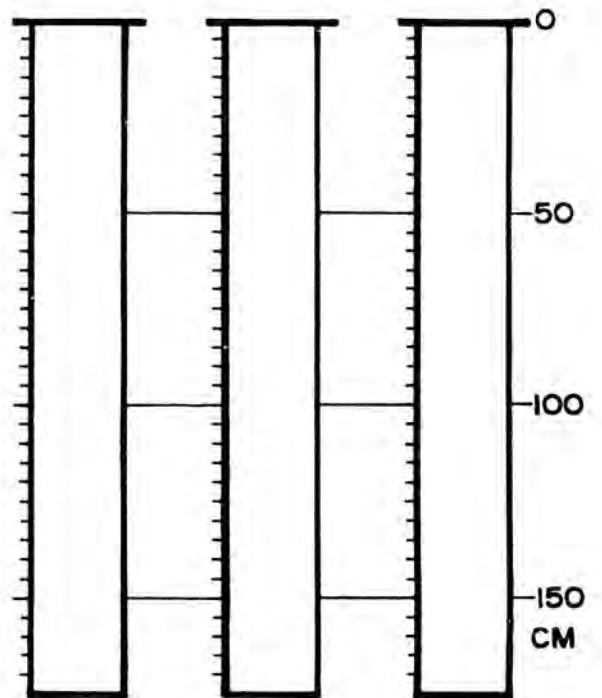
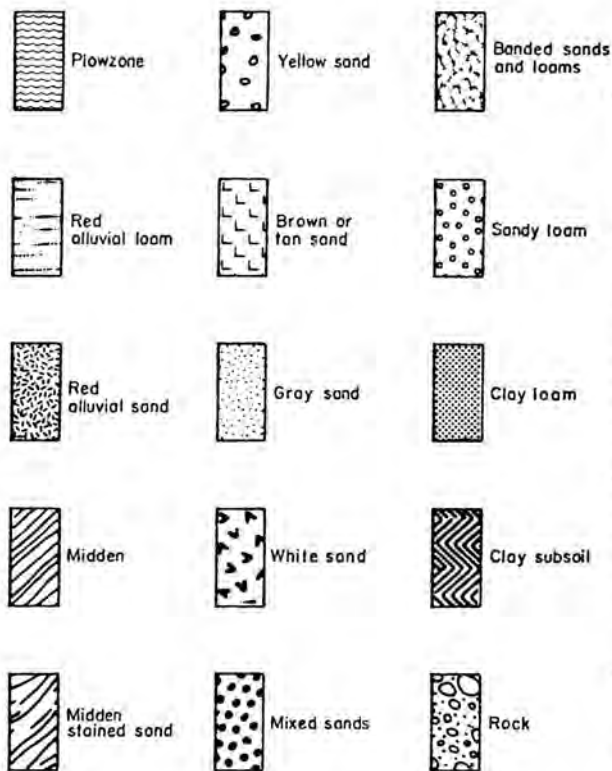
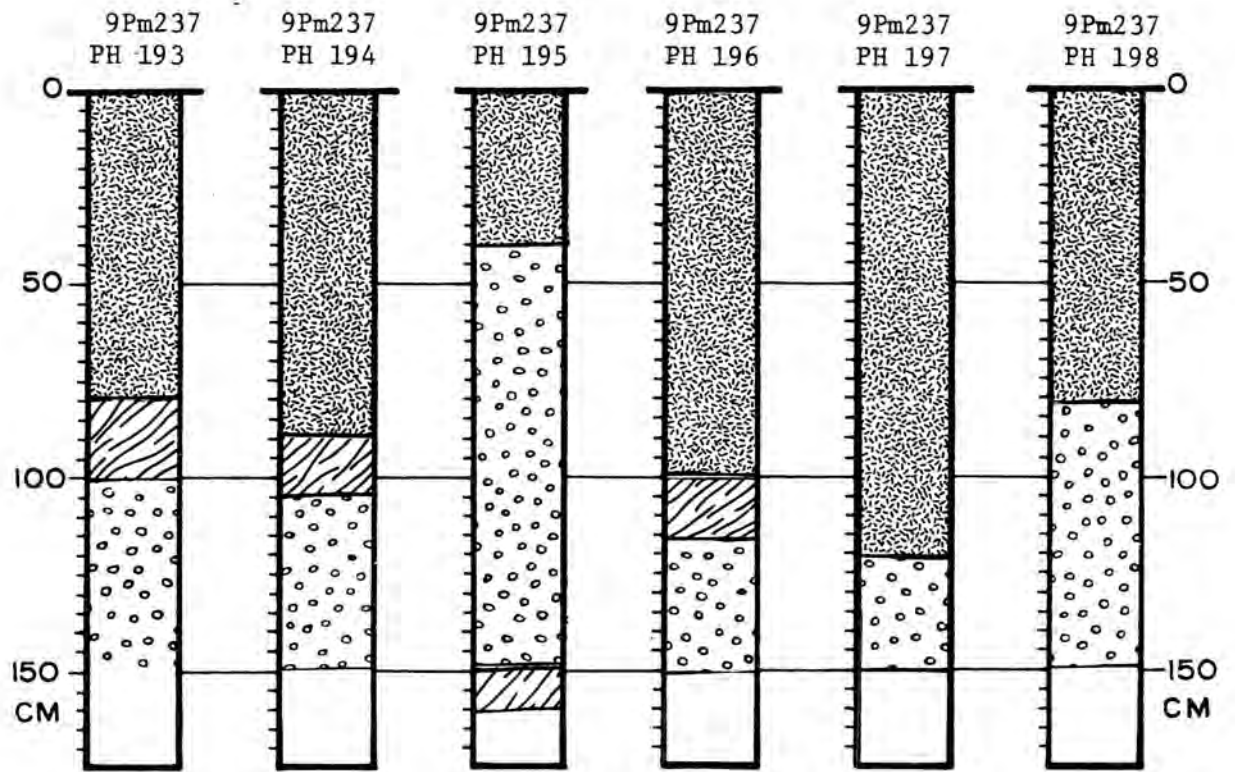


Figure 129

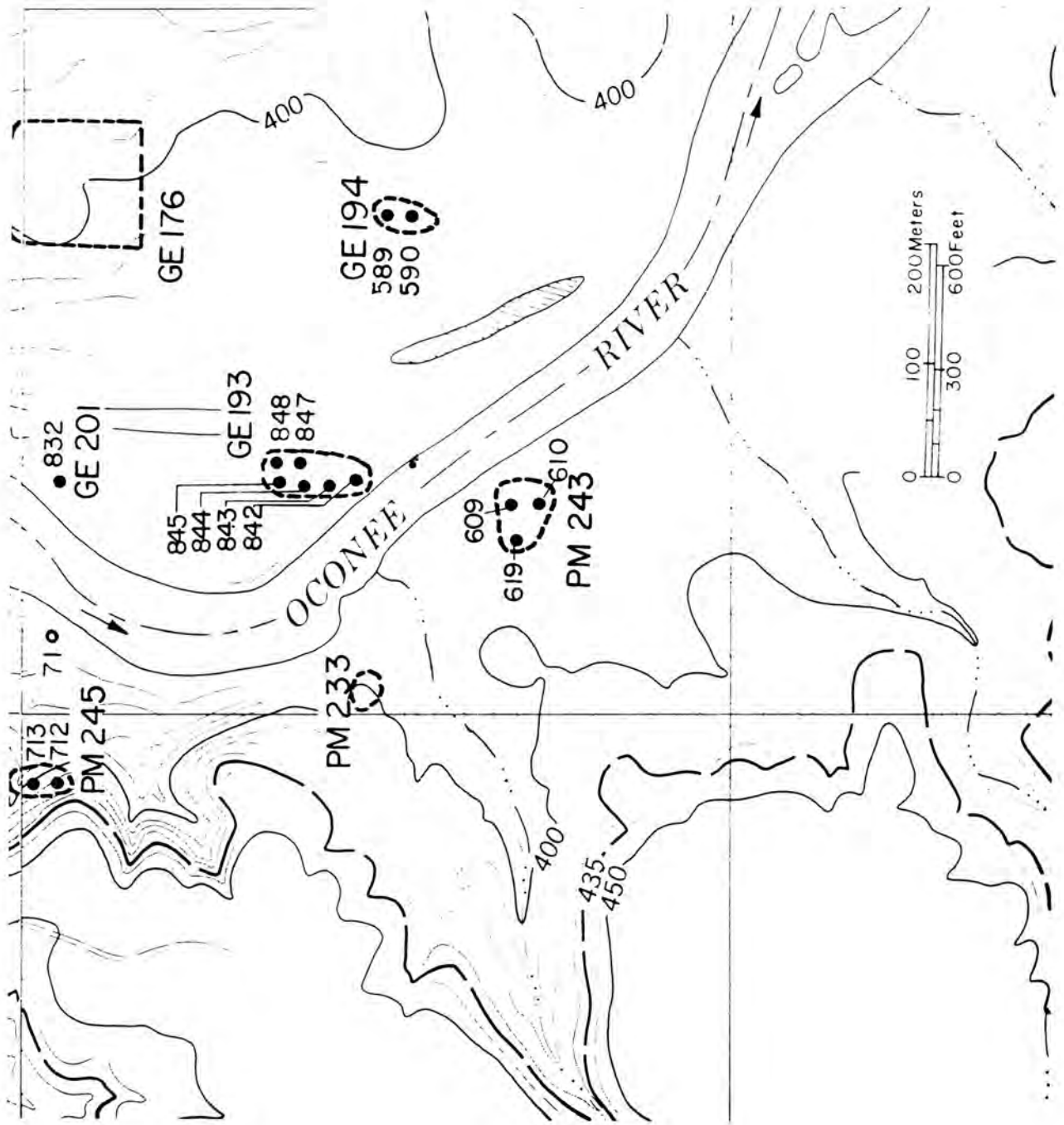


Figure 130

9Ge176

UTM 3696216N 296888E

This site is located to the east of the lower end of Riley Shoals (Figure 130). It occupies a low terrace situated at the base of the upland slopes. The terrace is approximately 15m above the river, and the occupied area is 150 to 250m east of it. To the west of the terrace is a slightly sloping area that may be a lower terrace. The entire terrace had been logged at the time of the visit by the 1974-75 survey, but no artifacts were observed on the surface.

Systematic posthole testing in riverine quadrant A (Figure 131) revealed the location and partial extent of the site.<sup>1</sup> Of 25 posthole tests excavated in quadrant A, 17 produced artifacts (see Table 41).

As can be seen in Table 41, at least two distinct occupations are present on the site. Lithic material, probably representing an Archaic occupation, is found mainly in posthole tests 497, 498, 499, and 506 which are located on the lower margin of the area tested. Those same squares contain very few sherds (a total of 3) although 12 of the remaining 14 squares with artifacts each contained 2 or more sherds. The ceramics date to a Lamar Phase occupation which was apparently situated farther back on the terrace than the earlier Archaic occupation.

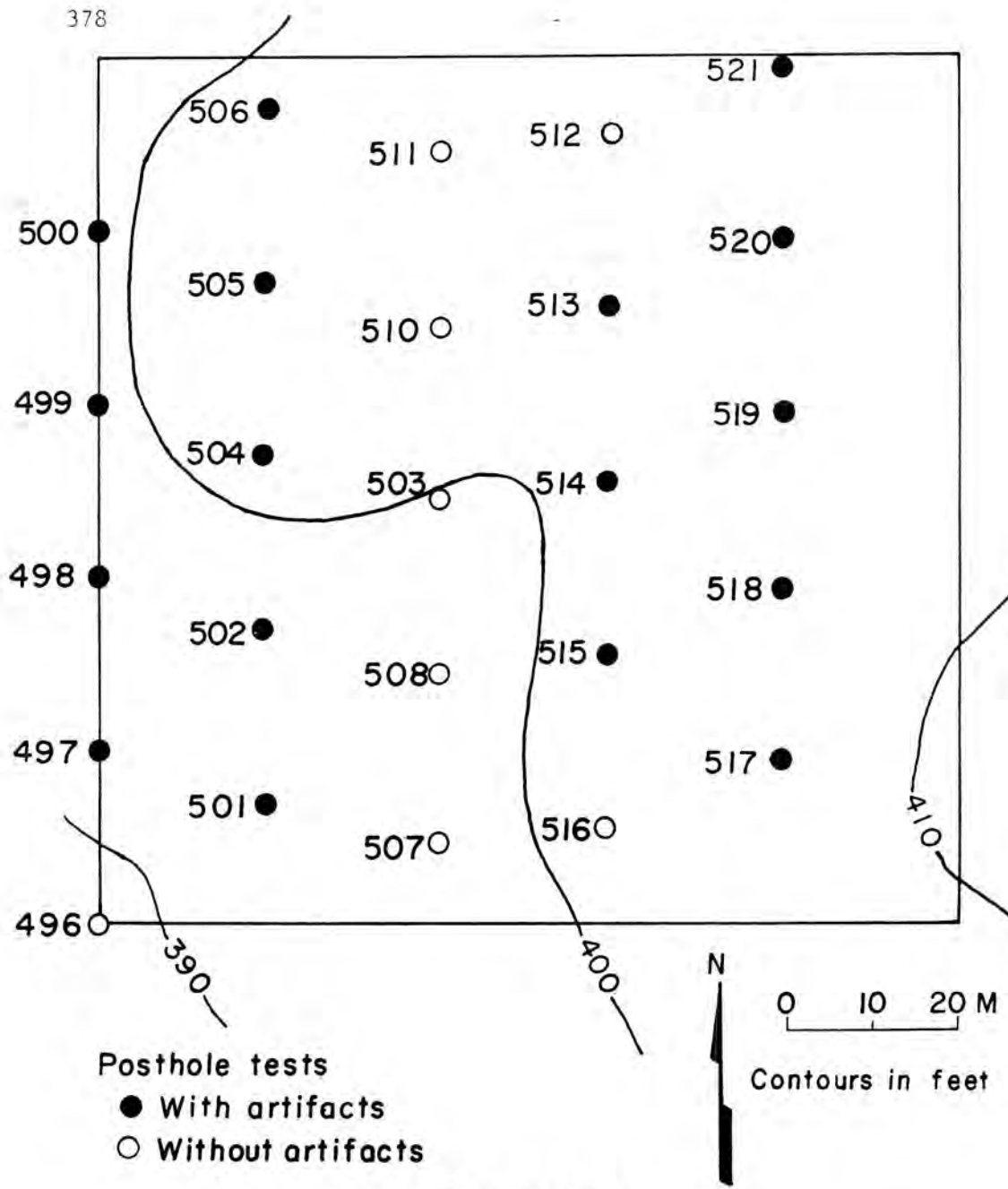
No undisturbed midden was encountered in any of the posthole tests excavated. In most cases, 10 to 30 cm of brown sandy loam (possibly a plowzone) was present over clay subsoil, although in tests 500, 501, 502, 504, 505, and 506 subsoil was encountered between 50 and 70 cm below the present surface.

The currently known extent of this site encompasses only the 100m square of quadrant A. It undoubtedly extends beyond the margins of the quadrant.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed in strips with a garden tiller in order to determine site configuration and obtain a larger artifact collection. One or two 3m square test pits should be excavated to sterile subsoil to determine whether or not intact features are present. If such features are present, the site would merit large scale excavation.

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<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 3 for a discussion of the systematic posthole testing program carried out in the Riley Shoals area.



9 GE 176  
 SYSTEMATIC POSTHOLE TESTS  
 RIVERINE QUADRANT A

Figure 131



Table 41. 9 Ce 176 - Artifacts

PH	Size	Ceramic				Lithic				Other rocks		
		Lamar Complicated Stamped	Lamar Bold Incised	Lamar Plain	Stallings Plain	Quartz waste flakes	Quartz angular fragments	Quartz bifacial tools	Chert waste flakes		Fire-cracked rocks	
PH 497.	0-10 cm.											
PH 498.	0-21 cm.				1							
PH 499.	0-15 cm.											
PH 500.	0-25 cm.	1		3								
PH 501.	10 cm.	1		5								
PH 502.	25-35 cm.			5								
PH 504.	20-50 cm.			8								
PH 505.	15-30 cm.			2								
PH 505.	40 cm.											
PH 506.	15 cm.			2								
PH 513.	0-10 cm.			8								
PH 514.	0-15 cm.			5								
PH 515.	15 cm.		1	7								
PH 517.	10 cm.											
PH 518.	10-15 cm.		1	3								
PH 519.	5-25 cm.			6								
PH 520.	0-5 cm.			6								
PH 521.	0-25 cm.	1	4									

9Ge193

UTM N3696100 E296620

This site is located on the southern end of a large island at the lower end of Riley Shoals (Figure 130). The island is low, and relatively flat, and appears to be alluvial in origin. The main channel of the Oconee is to the west of the island, while a narrow, almost dry channel is located to the east. Slightly upland slopes extend to the river edge east of the island, while very steep slopes extend to the river on the west. The island is forested, and undergrowth is poorly developed.

The site was located during systematic posthole testing in island quadrant F (see Chapter 3). Of the 10 posthole tests which fell on the island, 6 contained artifacts (Figure 132). The site covers an area measuring 80m by 20m. Artifacts recovered from the posthole tests are as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>		PH 842 30 cm	PH 843 75-80 cm	PH 844 50-90 cm	PH 845 40-70 cm	PH 845 70-110 cm	PH 847 140-150 cm	PH 848 130-150 cm
Ceramic								
	Lamar Plain							1
	Unidentified plain			1			2	
Lithic								
	Quartz waste flakes		2	12	1	2	2	1
	Fire-cracked rocks	1	1	4	1	3		

Most of the artifacts appear to be from yellow sand, but the depths vary greatly (50-150 cm). In posthole tests (843, 844, 845), stratigraphy was complex, suggesting the dynamic nature of the island's origin. In posthole test 844, artifacts were found in two different zones. The lower zone composed of 35 cm of brown midden stained sand, contained a single small sherd, while a higher yellow sand zone contained a number of flakes and fire-cracked rocks.

It is possible that some (or all) of the artifacts recovered from this site were washed in by the river, since the two sherds in posthole test 847 show clear evidence of water wear. Other artifacts in the posthole tests, including the fire-cracked rocks which are small, could also have been washed in. No sites are known for the area immediately upstream from 9Ge193, however, so only further work in that area will allow clarification of the problem.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that a single 2m square test pit be excavated in order to investigate the stratigraphic nature of

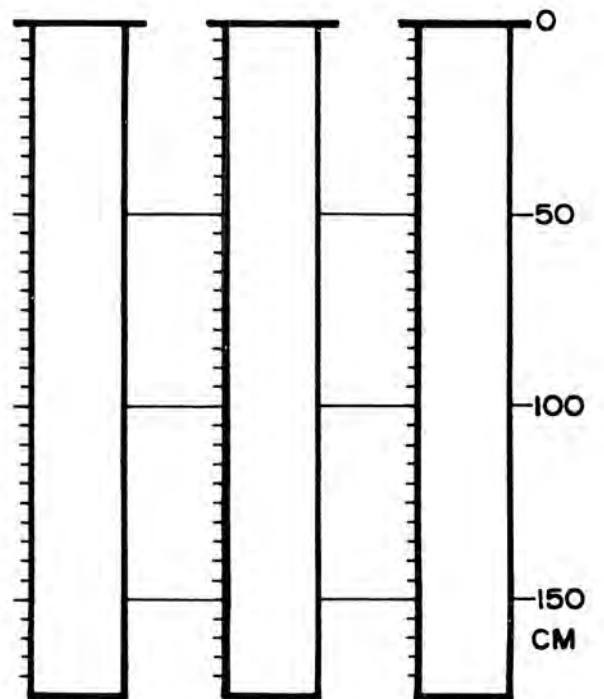
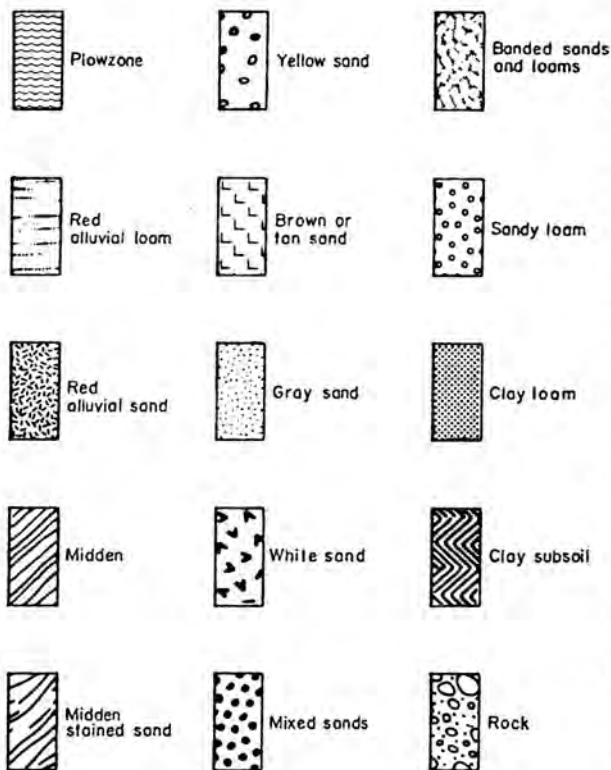
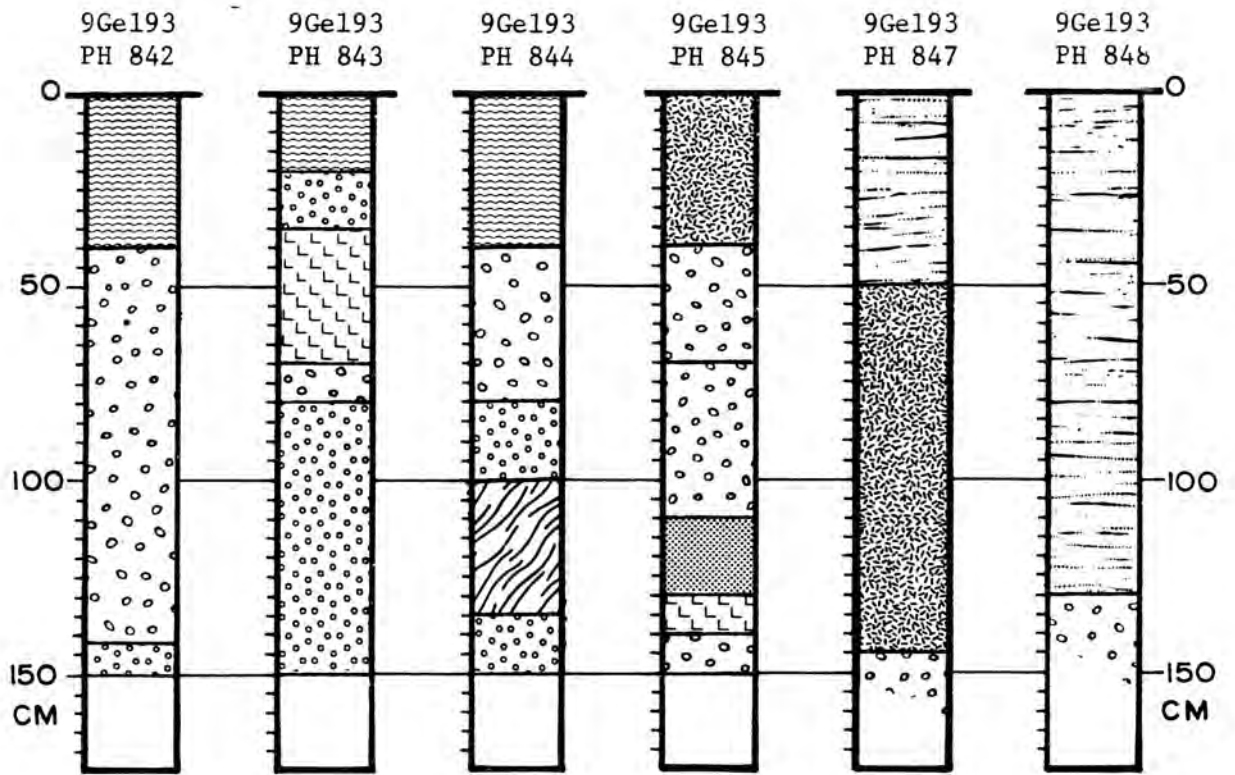


Figure 132

the site. If it can be demonstrated that the site does represent an in situ occupation, further posthole testing should be conducted to determine site configuration and 1 or 2 large area (10m square) excavations should be carried out.

9Ge194

UTM N3695980 E296820

This site is located on a low terrace 150m east of the Oconee River at the lower end of Riley Shoals (Figure 130). The terrace is approximately 12m above the elevation of the river, but it is lower than a higher terrace located directly to the east. To the west of the terrace, the ground slopes gently down to a shallow pond which is a remnant of an old river channel. The channel apparently flows during times of high water, since it contains a great deal of recent, water-deposited debris.

The site was found during systematic posthole testing in riverine quadrant H (see Chapter 3 ). Posthole test 589 contained 9 small Lamar Plain sherds at a depth of 35 cm below the surface in a red sandy loam which extended from 5 to 55 cm. In posthole test 590, 3 Lamar Bold Incised sherds were found at 20 cm in a brown sandy loam which overlay the red sandy loam. The latter extended from 25 cm to subsoil which began at 70 cm.

The distance between the two posthole tests is 20m, so this Lamar site occupies an area at least that long. None of the posthole tests excavated in the remainder of the sampling quadrant contained any artifacts, so the site is apparently small (i.e. less than 40m in diameter).

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that further posthole testing be conducted in order to determine site configuration. One 2m square test pit should be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy. The site probably merits 1 or more large area (10m square) excavations.

9Ge201

UTM N3696260 E296620

This site is located on the north end of the same island as 9Ge193 (Figure 130). Systematic posthole test 832 in island quadrant E contained the only artifact found on this site (see Chapter 3 ). At 95 cm in that test, 1 undecorated Historic whiteware sherd was encountered in brown sandy loam which had begun at 65 cm. Yellow sandy loam was present from the surface to 65 cm.

Since only a single Historic Period artifact was found on this site, little can be said of its occupation or utilization. The sherd dates to the mid-19th century, but it could have washed in at any time since that

date. Since the other 11 posthole tests excavated in the same quadrant produced no artifacts, the site apparently is not the result of intensive Historic Period utilization. The sherd may have been deposited during a short-term visit to the site, or it may have been washed in.

The site will be flooded. A single 2m square test pit should be excavated adjacent to posthole test 832 in order to investigate site stratigraphy. It is probable that no further investigation will be merited.

9Pm233

UTM 3696000N 296408E

This site is located on a small, projecting upland ridge overlooking the west bank of the Oconee River (Figure 130). The ridge which is adjacent to the southern end of Riley Shoals, is part of a larger system of upland ridges which extend to the west and south. A deeply entrenched intermittent stream flows along the southern margin of the ridge on which the site is situated. The entire surrounding area, including the floodplain, slopes, and uplands has been logged, and the flat area on the ridge crest occupied by 9Pm233 was used as a logging ramp.

The site, located through artifacts exposed on the surface, was not very productive. Only two quartz bifaces and one large flake of low quality quartzite were present on the surface in an area 30m in diameter. Bifaces were rare on most other sites in the reservoir, so the presence of two at this site (without other associated materials) may indicate that a specialized activity was conducted here. No estimate can be made as to the age of the site's occupation.

The site will be flooded. No additional investigation is recommended.

9Pm243

UTM 3695870N 296560E

This site is located on the southwest bank of the Oconee River at the lower end of Riley Shoals (Figure 130). The floodplain is narrow (approximately 70m wide) at that point, and upland slopes extend down to the floodplain from the southwest. A small intermittent stream is located 100m to the northwest of the site, and another is 175m to the south. The entire floodplain and adjacent slopes have been logged.

Posthole testing in riverine square I (see Chapter 3 ) encountered this site in 3 posthole tests (609, 610, and 619). Posthole test 609 contained yellow sand below 20 cm of brown sandy loam. Test 610 contained the same zones, but the brown sandy loam extended to 45 cm. Posthole test 619 contained 5 distinct zones of various colored and textured loams between the surface and 80 cm. Below that depth was only yellow sand. The following

artifacts were recovered from the three posthole tests:

PH 609	PH 610	PH 619
120-130 cm	140-160 cm	150 cm

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics			
Quartz waste flakes	1	3	1
Chert waste flakes		1	
Fire-cracked rocks	1	5	

The three posthole tests all contain occupational debris at approximately the same depth and may represent a single occupation. They are, however, widely spaced with 40m between 609 and 619, and they may represent different occupation areas. A line of posthole tests which ran halfway between 609 and 619 did not encounter any evidence of occupation. Although no diagnostic artifacts were encountered in any of the three posthole tests, the occupation of the site probably dates to the Archaic.

The site will be inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that site stratigraphy be investigated with a single, 2m square test pit and that site configuration be determined through additional posthole testing. The site probably merits one large area (10m square) excavation.

#### 9Pm245

UTM N3696260 E296350

This site is located on the slope of an upland ridge overlooking the Oconee River (Figure 130). The river, which is 125m to the east, contains no shoals in that section directly opposite the site, but Riley Shoals are located only a couple of hundred meters upriver. At the base of the upland ridge to the east is a narrow floodplain, while high uplands extend to the west and south.

The site was recorded during systematic posthole testing in upland quadrant D (see Chapter 3). In that quadrant, two posthole tests (712 and 713) contained artifacts. Posthole test 712 contained 1 quartz flake in a fine sandy loam which was present between 3 and 12 cm below the surface.



In posthole test 713, a second quartz flake was found in the same sandy loam which extended from 5 to 20 cm. In both posthole tests, clay loam extended from the base of the sandy loam to subsoil which began at 30 cm. The two posthole tests are 20m apart.

The flakes are quite crude and may not be of human manufacture. For the present, as a result, the site will not be identified as prehistoric in this report, but will instead be classified as having an unknown origin.

The area containing the flakes will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed with a garden tiller in order to obtain a larger collection of "artifacts." This will also allow identification of site configuration. If the site is determined to be the result of human activity, 2 3m square test pits should be excavated in order to determine whether or not intact features are present.

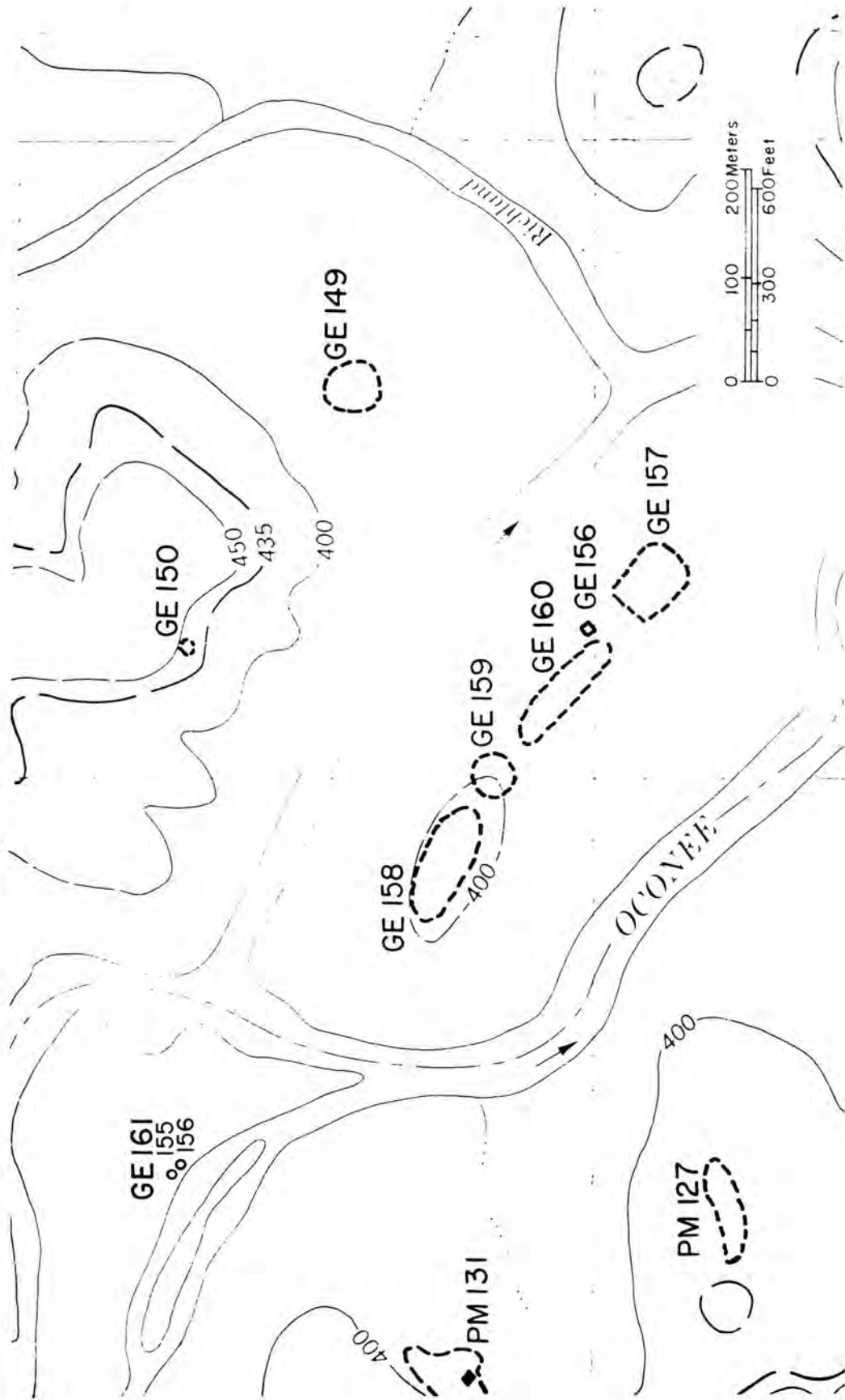


Figure 133

9Ge149

UTM 3695336N 298024E

Gel49 is on a narrow terrace near the base of a large peninsula ridge separating the Oconee River and Richland Creek (Figure 133). The terrace measures 300m by 100m, but the site occupies a smaller area near its center. To the north is a high ridge which will be an island when the reservoir is flooded, while to the east and west are the creek and river, respectively. To the south in the junction is a low, undulating floodplain composed of alluvial sands and loams. Natural levees, swales, and scattered small ponds and swamps make up most of this floodplain.

The floodplain area still contains a relatively undisturbed forest, but the terrace on which Gel49 sits and much of the adjacent ridge have been recently logged. The site is located on a logging ramp.

Gel49 is roughly circular and measures approximately 40m in diameter. The entire terrace and the site have both been subjected to disturbance and erosion due to logging. Red clay subsoil is exposed on the surface throughout much of the area. The following material was collected from the surface of the site:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Plain	2
Lamar Complicated Stamped	1

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	25
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz projectile point (Plate 15, k)	1
Chert waste flakes	3

The site appears to have been occupied during both the Lamar Phase and the Middle Archaic. Each component is represented by only a few artifacts; occupation during each must have been light.

Due to disturbance, erosion, and limited evidence of occupation, no further work is recommended for this site. It will be totally inundated by the Wallace Reservoir.

9Ge150

UTM 3695504N 297768E

Gel50 is a small rock shelter located on top of the peninsula ridge at the junction of the Oconee River and Richland Creek (Figure 133). The ridge which rises high above the surrounding floodplain, has numerous granite

boulders exposed along its summit. The rockshelter is formed by the juxtaposition of several of these large boulders. The ridge on which the site is located has the river to the west and the creek to the east. To the south is the slope on which Ge149 is located and the floodplain. To the north is a downslope to a cut which separates the peninsula ridge into two segments. Due to the presence of this cut, the portion of the ridge on which Ge150 is located will become an island when the reservoir is filled.

The shelter is small, measuring only 5m in length and 3-4m in width. The roof is too low to allow a person of average height to stand. The ground surface in the shelter is littered with rocks and debris, and a single Lamar Burnished Plain sherd was found among the debris. A shovel test indicated that the upper 15cm of the floor is composed of washed in fill, but below that is a possible occupation zone composed of dark brown soil. A few small pieces of river clam shell were found in this dark soil.

This site is one of only two occupied rockshelters known from the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site be totally excavated and that flotation be extensively employed.

9Ge156

UTM 3695024N 297840E

Ge 156 is on Owens Island which is located in the Oconee River at the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 133). The main feature of the island is a high ridge which extends approximately 600m in a northwest-southeast direction. At the south end of this ridge is a broad, flat area which is a lower platform of the same remnant. Surrounding the ridge on all sides is a narrow, alluviated floodplain composed of low terraces and natural levees. The entire island was logged approximately three years ago, and vegetation consists mainly of briars, grasses, and low, shrubby bushes. The site is located on the lower platform of the ridge which is directly opposite the mouth of Richland Creek.

This site consists of a standing frame structure which has a wood shingle roof covered with tarpaper. All nails observed in the collapsed portion of the building suggest a late 19th or early 20th Century date for the construction of this building. No other structures or features were visible in the area around the building, but the dense underbrush which was present would have obscured any collapsed buildings, wells, or smaller features. Three ironstone sherds were the only artifacts associated with this structure.

It is recommended that a descriptive inventory be made of the site. This could be accomplished by clearing low vegetation and covering the site area with a probe rod, posthole digger and metal detector. Some

removal of humus may be necessary in order to identify features.

9Ge157

UTM 3694912N 297888E

9Ge157 is located on Owens Island which was described in the preceding site description. The site consists of a surface scatter of artifacts in an area which was recently scraped to provide building material for a causeway constructed to Weston-Reeves Island by a logging company (Figure 133). Approximately 1m of soil was removed for the construction of the causeway.

Artifacts were collected from an area which measures approximately 60m by 90m. Although most of this area has had soil hauled away, loose dirt and pushed up piles of disturbed soil were present. It was in these piles and from a cleared fringe around the edges of the barrow pit that most of the following artifacts were collected:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Residual Plain (probably Lamar)	9
Residual decorated (probably Lamar)	2
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	3
Swift Creek Plain	3

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	23
Quartz projectile points	2
Chert waste flakes	6
Quartzite fire cracked rocks	2
Unidentified flake	1

European Artifacts

Metal knife blade	1
-------------------	---

The site was occupied at least three times during the prehistoric period: during the Swift Creek phase, during the Lamar Phase, and during the Middle Archaic. Although the occupation on each of these occasions would seem to have been brief based on the small amounts of surface material, it must be remembered that practically the entire site area was removed for use as causeway fill. E. H. Armor of Greensboro reports that he and Mr. Copelan recovered large numbers (more than 50) of projectile points from the surface of this site soon after the fill borrowing occurred.

Since this site has been completely destroyed by fill borrowing activity, no further work is recommended although the site will be flooded.

9Ge158

UTM 3695312N 297432E

Ge158 is also located on Owens Island in the Oconee River. It occupies a high knoll on the highest part of the ridge which forms the backbone of the island (Figure 133). The entire ridge, like the rest of the island, has been recently logged. The majority of the artifacts collected from Ge158 came from the ridge road, since recent vegetation along the sides of the road precluded surface collection in those areas. The following surface material was collected from a 110m section of the road:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Residual Plain	9
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	22
Quartz angular fragments	7
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flakes	5
Quartzite fire cracked rocks	4

Utilization of this site appears to have occurred during the Middle Archaic and again during a later prehistoric phase when ceramics were being made. Neither occupation was very intensive, since only a small amount of material was present on the surface. The site will be completely inundated by the proposed reservoir. It is recommended that the site be cleared of vegetation and the ground surface exposed. A garden tiller would probably perform this task adequately. A systematic surface collection should then be made and two test pits, measuring 2m square, excavated to test for intact features.

9Ge159

UTM 3695216N 297504E

Ge159 is located on a logging ramp approximately 30m southeast of Ge158. The site is on a level platform half way down the slope from the high knoll on which Ge158 was located (Figure 133). Total diameter of this



platform was slightly more than 60m. The following collection was made from the surface of this logging ramp:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	6
Lamar Plain	19
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	2
Quartz biface	1
Quartz bifacial tool fragment	1
Unidentified flakes	2

The site was occupied during the Lamar phase, and possibly earlier, during the Middle Archaic. The lithics may, however, date to the same time as the Lamar Ceramics: the collection is too small to allow any definite statement.

Since this site has been disturbed by erosion and logging activity no further work is recommended even though the site will be completely inundated.

9Ge160

UTM 3695048N 297696E

Ge160 is located on the same ridge of Owens Island as Ge158 and Ge159 (Figure 133). It extends approximately 100m along the ridge road and an undetermined distance (probably less than 15m) on either side of the road. The site actually occupies the downslope portion of the south-east end of the ridge. The slope, however, is slight and would not have caused any problems with occupation.

The following surface material was collected from the road and small exposed area on either side of it.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	1
Lamar Bold Incised	6
Lamar rims (1 pinched)	2
Residual Stamped	12
Residual Plain	233
Etowah Complicated Stamped	5
Etowah Check Stamped (Plate 17, F)	8

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	13
Quartz angular fragments	4
Chert waste flakes	5
Assorted rocks (some fire-cracked)	9

#### European Artifacts

Ceramics	
Ironstone	2

This site contains evidence of at least three separate prehistoric occupations, Archaic (?), Etowah, and Lamar, although the lithics assigned to the Archaic may, in fact, belong to the Ceramic occupation. The site is relative "rich" when compared to most of the other ridge top areas around the shoals, and the presence of an Etowah occupation makes it even more interesting. E. H. Armor of Greensboro reports that a whole prehistoric vessel was removed from a small gully located to the south of the road in an area that was densely vegetated at the time of our visit. It is possible that an intact midden or at least features may be present in the area away from the ridge road.

This site will be completely inundated by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site area be cleared of vegetation and ground surface exposed for systematic surface collecting. Postholes and possibly 2m square test pits should be excavated in order to determine whether or not intact midden and feature exist anywhere on the site. Depending upon the results of these tests extensive excavation might be merited.

#### 9Ge161

UTM 3695504N 297192E

This site is located on the southwestern shoreline of Methodist Island at Riley Shoals (Figure 133). Methodist Island is a low, gullied island composed of alluvial sands. The vegetation on the island consists of a mature stand of mixed hardwood and pines with very little underbrush.

The site is located on the edge of the island adjacent to a series of small, compact shoals. In an area approximately two meters wide along an eroded bank, 18 Swift Creek Complicated sherds (probably from the same vessel) and 4 plain sherds were found. One quartz waste flake and 5 quartzite river rocks were also found in the same area, although they may not be

associated. Scraping of the eroding bank profile failed to expose any evidence of a feature from which the ceramics may have fallen. Two post-hole tests (155 and 156) to the north of the bank contained only sterile yellow sand to a depth of 150cm. A large dug out area just north of the artifact location contained no cultural material. Apparently the collected artifacts represent all that is left of the site. Whether the site was originally much larger and has been destroyed by erosion or represents only a small activity area can not be determined.

The site will be flooded, but no further work is recommended.

9Pm127

UTM N3694696 E297264

See Appendix 2 and Figure 133.

9Pm131

UTM 3695240N 297072E

This site is located 200m southwest of the Oconee River and Methodist Island on the southeast slope of an upland ridge (Figure 133). A small intermittent stream lies at the base of the ridge approximately 70m from the site. The river channel opposite the site is narrow and contains a number of small shoals. The main channel is located on the north side of Methodist Island. Fairly extensive shoals are present to the southeast of Methodist Island where a channel connects the two major river channels.

The site occurs in a level area which has been logged within the past few years. Part of the site was used as a logging ramp. Briars, vines, and logging slash obscure the surface in most areas except along the logging road which runs through the site. It was through the presence of artifacts in this logging road that Wood and Lee (1973) discovered the site.

The 1974-75 survey visited the site in order to determine its size and to conduct subsurface testing for buried midden and features. The extent of the site along the access road was based on the distribution of surface artifacts (see Table 42), but dense ground cover along the sides of the road precluded surface examination in those areas. Approximately 25 shovel tests were excavated along the site margins, thus allowing a reasonably accurate estimate to be made of site size. Contents of the shovel tests are also listed in Table 42. Estimated dimensions of the site are 100m northeast-southwest and 60m northwest-southeast. The entire level area did not contain evidence of occupation.

The shovel testing indicated that only 5 to 8cm of disturbed sandy loam are present above the subsoil over most of the site area, but several shovel tests contained evidence of a thin, possibly undisturbed yellow sand zone several centimeters thick. A 1 x 2m test pit was excavated in the east central part of the site which was thought to be less disturbed than other areas. The test pit contained only 5cm of loose sandy plowed topsoil above

red clay subsoil. No features were found. The 5cm plowzone was screened through  $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh, and the contents are listed in Table 42.

Table 42. 9 Pm 131 - Ceramics and Lithics

9Pm131	Surface	Shovel tests	Test Pit 1 0-5cm	Totals
<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>				
Ceramics				
Lamar Bold Incised	1	5	3	9
Lamar Plain	6	14	25	45
Residual decorated (possibly Lamar Complicated)	2	1	1	4
Lithics				
Quartz waste flakes	8	8	62	78
Quartz angular fragments	1	2	4	7
Quartz biface		1		1
Quartz utilized flakes		1	2	3
Quartz bifacial tools	5			5
Chert waste flakes	2		6	8
Rhyolite waste flakes		1	15	16
Rhyolite stemmed point			1	1
Steatite (talc) fragments	17		1	18
Assorted rocks	10		many	many

This site appears to have been occupied during at least two, and possibly three time periods. The most extensive occupation occurred during the Lamar Phase. It was the distribution of Lamar ceramics which determined the maximum extent of the site. Earlier occupations are suggested by the presence of a Savannah River type point of rhyolite and rhyolite flakes and by the abundance of quartz material which is not common on other Lamar sites tested in the reservoir. The site appears to have been destroyed by cultivation and logging, although features may be preserved in the subsoil in some areas.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be cleared of vegetation and lightly plowed with a garden tiller. It should then be systematically surface collected and further tested with 2m square pits for undisturbed midden and/or features.

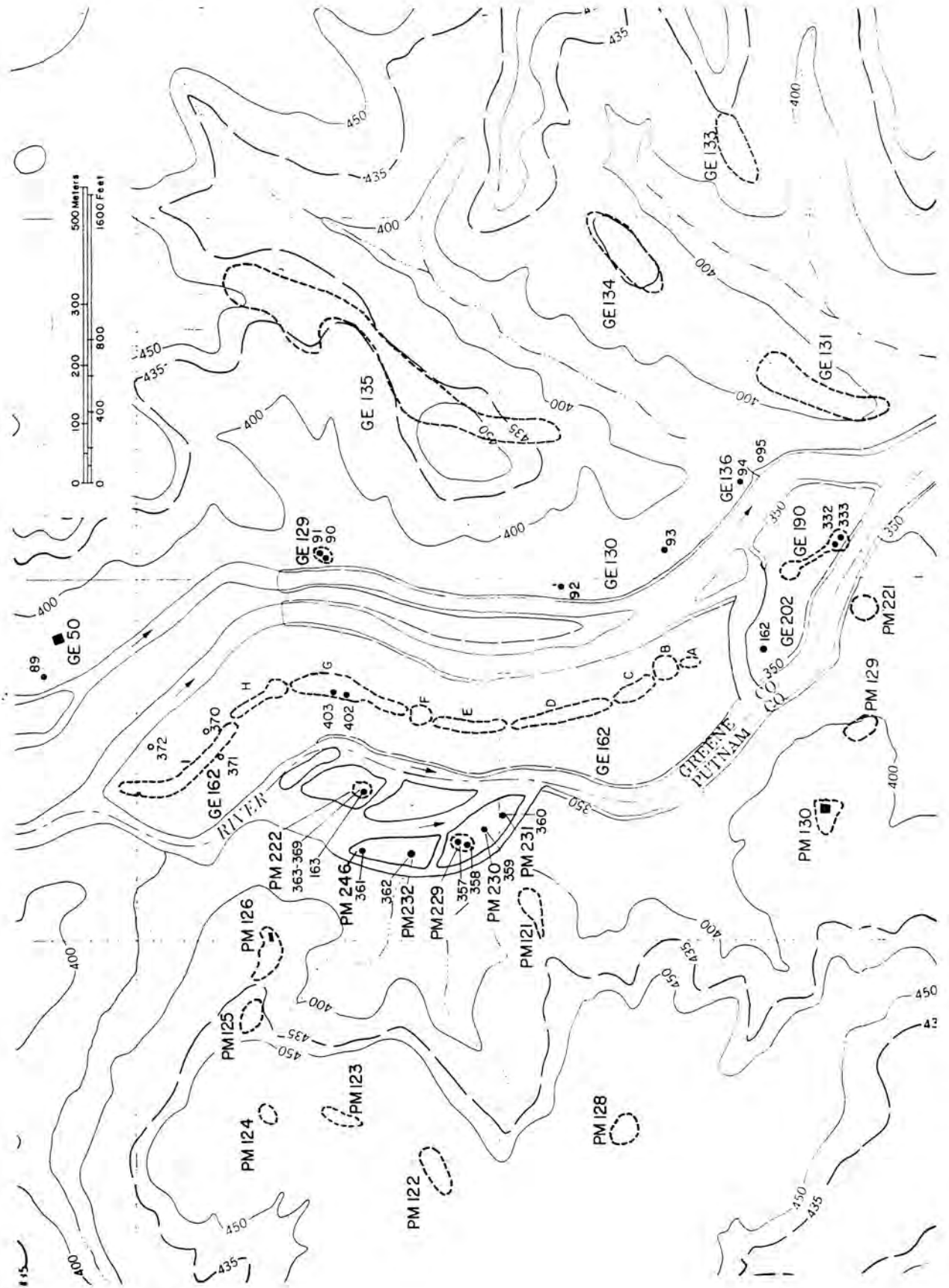


Figure 134



9Ge50

UTM N3694480 E298144

9Ge50 is located on the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 450m downriver from the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 134). To the east of the site are the upland ridges which slope down almost to the river's edge while to the west is Bull's Tongue Island and the lower end of an area of shoals which on some maps are called Lawrence's Shoals.

The site is on a low, flat floodplain area at the base of a ridge. It consists of two diversion gates located on the bank of the river and a building next to the road farther inland (Figure 135). The gates are of granite and each measure approximately 1m by 3m with a height of approximately 2m. The gate to the west juts out into the river to funnel water diverted by a small rock dam, the remains of which are barely visible in the river. A waterwheel was probably located between the gates or just downstream from them. The remains of a building are located 90m southeast of the gates on a narrow terrace which is also occupied by an old road. The building measures 6.5m by 12m and is constructed of brick on a foundation of granite blocks. Portions of the structure are still standing to a height of two stories.

No surface material was found on this site, but a posthole test (89) located in the floodplain 20m northeast of the diversion gates produced a single stoneware sherd and large pieces of charcoal at 80-100 cm.

This site represents a small manufacturing or processing site which was probably in operation during the mi-19th Century, although the dating is uncertain and is based purely on preservation of the building and its similarity in construction to the buildings at the Curtwright Factory (9Ge37).

Since this site will be completely flooded, excavations in and around the building and on the floodplain should be conducted. Architectural drawings should also be made of the standing portion of the building and the diversion gates.

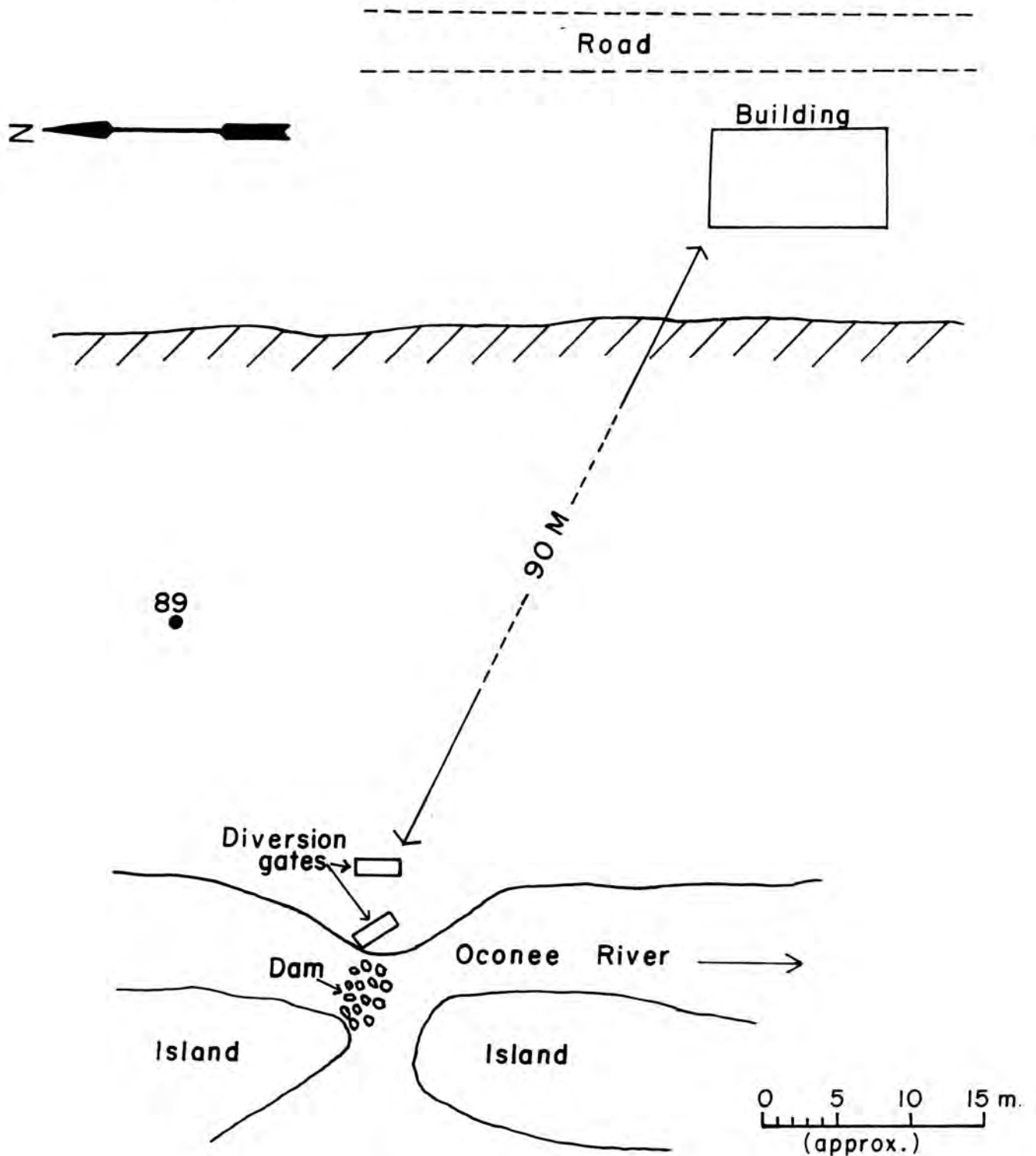
The site will be flooded by Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site area be more intensively surveyed and tested in order to inventory buildings and other European features. A document research should also be conducted in order to locate deeds and other records pertaining to the European occupation. Standing architecture should be recorded in drawings and photographs. Excavation sufficient to determine the size, configuration and function of building should be conducted.

9Ge129

UTM N3694108 E298240

This site is located on a low, small terrace on the east side of the





9 GE 50

Figure 135

Oconee River approximately 1 km downstream from the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 134). To the east of the site are the uplands, while to the west are the river and several large islands. To the south is a small intermittent creek which contained no water at the time of our visit (November 1974).

The terrace on which the site is located measures approximately 30m by 40m. No surface indication of occupation was present, but two posthole tests (90 and 91) 6m apart each encountered cultural material (Figure 134). Posthole 90 contained approximately 20 fire cracked rocks, 3 quartz waste flakes, 4 chert waste flakes, and a quartz biface between 70 and 130 cm below the surface. Two sherds of Stallings Plain ceramics were encountered at 100 cm. Yellow sand extended from the surface to 160 cm in Posthole test 90.

Posthole test 91 encountered cultural material in three different zones: between 40 and 50 cm, four rocks (possibly fire-cracked) were recovered; between 50 and 70 cm, one quartz waste flake and nine rocks were recovered; between 85 and 115 cm, three quartz waste flakes, one chert waste flake, and 49 rocks of various types were encountered. Yellow sand was present from the surface to 150 cm in this posthole test.

The size and importance of this site are difficult to evaluate on the basis of only two posthole tests. The presence of Stallings phase ceramics is important, however, since very few sites of this type are known from the Piedmont. The two posthole tests indicate an occupation zone approximately 60 cm thick, although this is based entirely on the presence of rocks rather than on midden or midden stained soil. Since most Stallings phase sites are either shell middens or surface material, this site is representative of a class of sites not encountered in previous surveys in the Piedmont. For that reason, it becomes important in our attempts to achieve a complete understanding of the prehistory of both the Oconee Valley and the entire Piedmont.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that one 2m square test pit and several posthole tests be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and the nature of the site occupation. Depending upon the results of these tests, two or three large area tests (10m square) will probably be merited.

#### 9Gel30

UTM N3693768 E298192

9Gel30 is located on the east side of the Oconee River approximately 1.4 km downriver from the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 134). It is on a long, narrow terrace 30 to 50m wide which directly borders the river for several hundred meters. Directly east of the site is a long, high ridge, on the crest of which is site Gel35.

The entire terrace has been logged within the last 3-5 years, and, as a result, slash and recent vegetation completely cover the ground surface. No surface indications of a site were visible at the time of our visit. Two posthole tests (92 and 93) were excavated 200m apart on the terrace; both produced rocks or artifacts.

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	<u>P.H. 92</u>	<u>P. H. 93</u>
Prehistoric Ceramics		
Stallings Plain	1	4
Lithics		
Quartz waste flakes	3	
Chert waste flakes	2	
Assorted rocks (including fire-cracked)	c. 22	17

The material found in posthole 92 came from between 75 and 110 cm in yellow sand (Figure 136). The Stallings Plain sherd was at 85 cm below the surface. This posthole contained yellow sand from the surface to 105 cm where a sandy loam began which extended to the bottom of the test at 120 cm. In posthole test 93, most of the rocks and all of the flakes were found between 60 and 110 cm, although a few small rock fragments occurred at 150 to 160 cm. Yellow sand extended from the surface to 150 cm and was underlain by sandy loam.

No estimate can be made of the size of site Gel30, since the two posthole tests were so widely spaced. It is possible, that the two posthole tests penetrated two distinct sites. Since occupational debris was found at the same depths in both tests on the same long, level terrace, we can assume that the occupations are related. If they are, then this would appear to be a very large, and possibly very important site. Only 5 sherds of Stallings Plain pottery were found, but they were in the center of the occupation zones, so it is likely that the occupation occurred entirely during the Stallings Phase.

Test pit excavation and further posthole testing should be conducted along the entire terrace on which Gel30 is located in order to define the extent and nature of this site. Once the site limits are defined, large block excavations should be conducted in several randomly selected locations in order to obtain a representative sample of all activity areas which may be present on the site. Excavations would consist of careful mechanical stripping of the upper 50-60 cm followed by careful exposure and plotting of all rocks, hearths, and artifacts.

The site will be flooded.

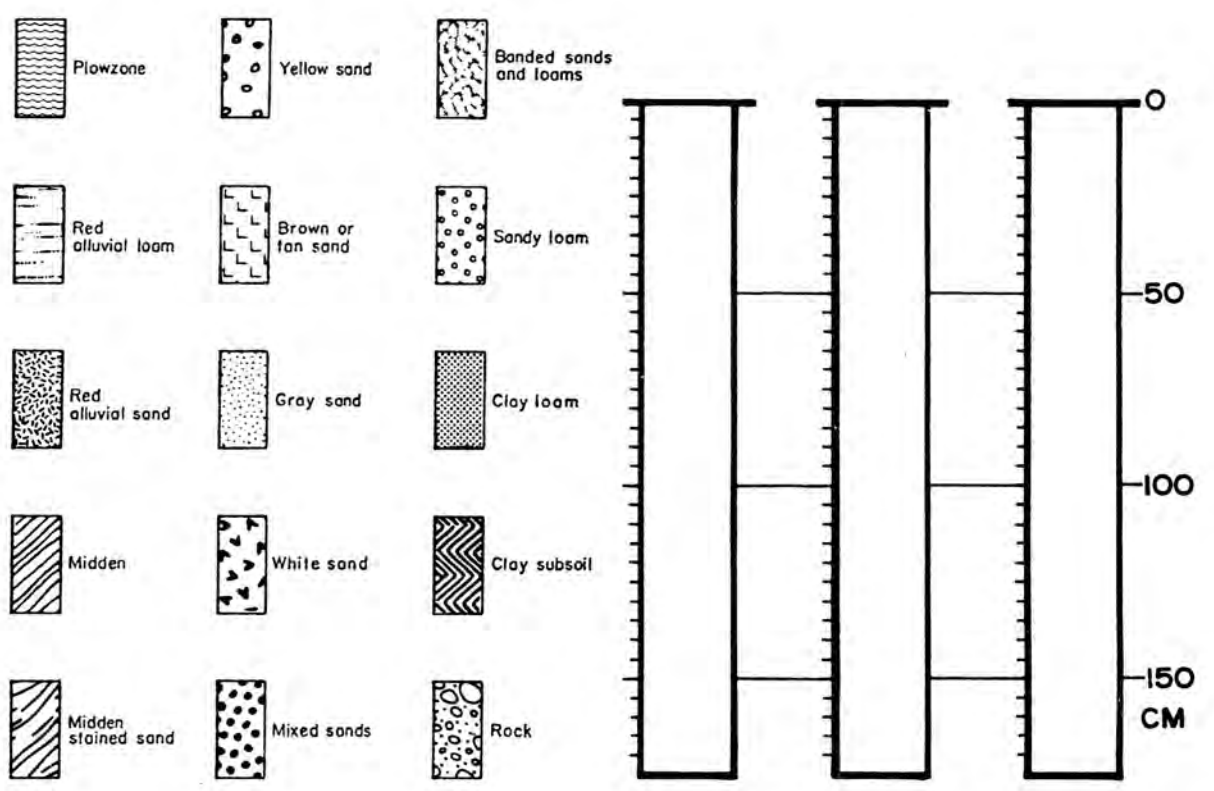
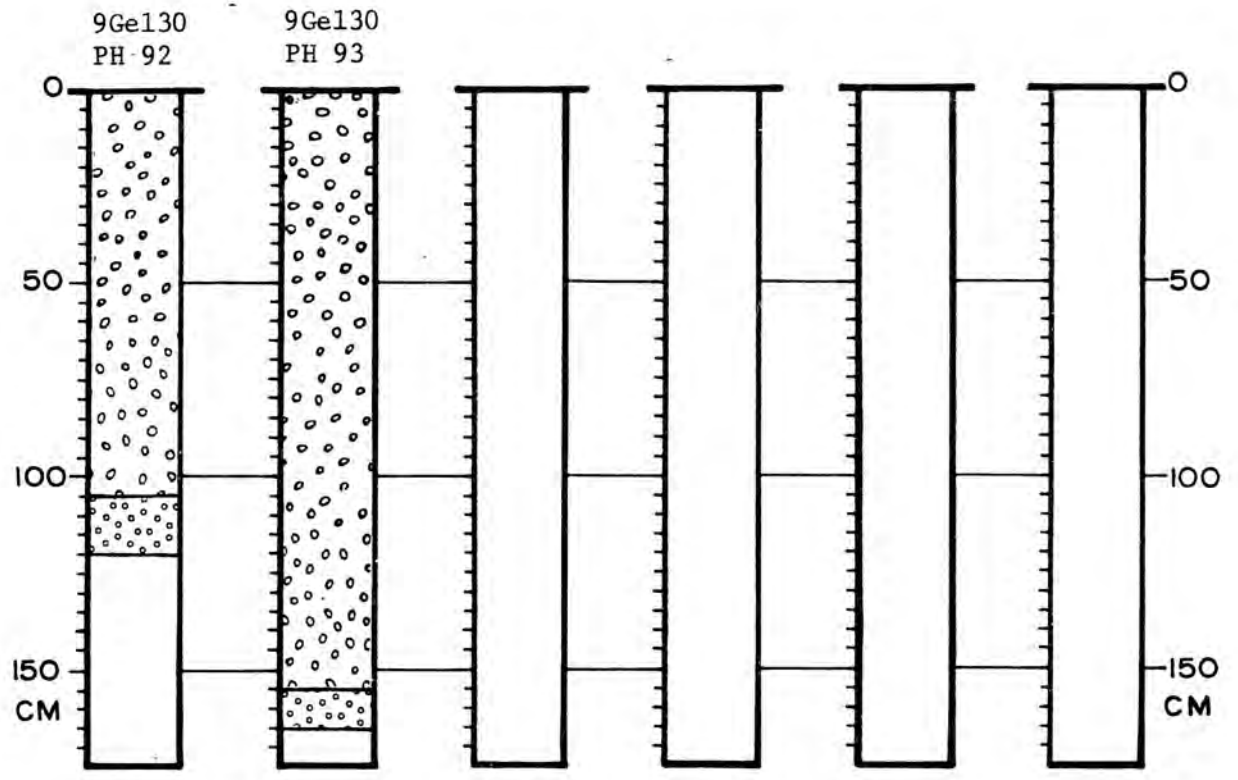


Figure 136

9Ge131

UTM N3693360 E298552

This site is located on a long, narrow ridgetop on the east side of the Oconee River overlooking the south end of Weston-Reeves Island (Figure 134). The end of the ridge extends almost to the river's edge. On both sides of the ridge are small, intermittent streams which are deeply entrenched. The sides of the ridge are steep enough to make access to the summit difficult.

The entire ridge has been logged prior to the visit of the 1974-75 survey. Large areas of ground surface were exposed, although grasses and slash heaps were present in some areas. Artifacts were scattered along a 220m section of the ridge beginning at the southwest end of the summit and extending along the crest of the ridge to the northeast. Maximum width of the surface scatter was 15m, but in some places, where the ridge narrowed, the site was little wider than the road.

The entire summit of the ridge had been scoured to subsoil by erosion and logging activities. No features were observed on the surface of the site.

The following collection was made from the surface of the entire site by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Complicated Stamped (?)	3
Lamar Bold Incised	4
Lamar Plain	24
Lamar rim with lug	1

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	185
Quartz angular fragments	46
Quartz projectile points	7
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	3
Chert waste flakes	61
Chert end scraper	1
Chert utilized flakes	2
Rhyolite flake	1
Quartzite fire cracked rocks	25

This site was occupied during the Lamar phase, and during the Middle Archaic when the majority of the lithics were deposited.

The site will be flooded by Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that several areas of ridgetop be shovel shaved in search of features penetrating subsoil. If such are encountered, a large proportion (up to 50%) of the site area could be scraped with mechanical equipment and the exposed features mapped and excavated.

9Gel133

UTM N3693408 E298888

Gel133 is located on a flat ledge halfway down a ridge lying east of Gel131 (Figure 134). Separating the two sites is a deep gully occupied by a small intermittent stream.

Although this site has been logged recently, the surface is relatively free of slash and recent vegetation. Large areas of the surface were clear allowing a complete surface collection. Unfortunately, this was not a very rich site, and a careful search of the surface recovered only a small amount of material:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	7
Chert waste flake	1
Quartzite fire cracked rock	1
Mano	1

European Artifacts

Ceramics	
Blue stenciled pearlware	2
Blue shell-edged pearlware	1
Undecorated pearlware	1
Residual white glazed	2
Ironstone	1
Metal	
Pot fragments	2

The site was apparently occupied for a brief time during some portion of the prehistoric era. It was reoccupied during the early part of the 19th century, but no structural remains which date to that period were observed. Erosion and logging have scattered the cultural material over a large area, and it is likely that any Historic Period structural remains would have been pushed aside during construction of the logging ramp which formerly occupied the ledge.

Although this site will be flooded, no further work is recommended.

9Gel134

UTM N3693624 E298720

Gel134 is located on the same ridge as site Gel131 (Figure 134). The site is at a slightly higher elevation than Gel131 and is located 225m to the west of that site. The ridge in the vicinity of Gel134 has been subjected to a great deal of disturbance by erosion and logging activity,



as have all other ridges in the immediate vicinity. All topsoil has been washed away, and only subsoil clay remains. The surface is relatively clear of vegetation, allowing a relatively complete collection of surface materials as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Residual decorated	1
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	7
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flakes	8
Chert angular fragments	2

European Artifacts

Ceramics	
Late blue shell-edged	3
Assorted ironstone, porcelain, and unidentified plain	38
Green stoneware	6
Miscellaneous	
Aqua bottle glass fragment	1
Metal pieces	3

The site appears to have been occupied during Archaic and ceramic periods and again during the Historic Period, probably during the last half of the 19th century.

Since the site has been disturbed to such a great extent, no further work is recommended even though the site will be flooded.

9Ge135

UTM N3694024 E298360

Ge135 is located on a long ridge east of Weston-Reeves Island on the Oconee River (Figure 134). The ridge is bounded on the northwest and southeast by intermittent streams. To the west, at the base of the ridge, is the terrace which contains site Ge130.

The entire ridge has been selectively logged within the last few years. The access road and a few logging ramps provide the only clearings for surface collecting in an otherwise heavily overgrown and vegetated area. The following collection was made from visible portions of the surface in

an area approximately 600m long and 20 to 75m wide:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Residual decorated (possibly Lamar)	4
Residual plain (possibly Lamar)	17
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	38
Quartz angular fragments	13
Quartz projectile point fragments	5
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	3
Chert waste flakes	19
Chert projectile point	1
Rhyolite projectile point	1

European Artifacts

Ceramics	
Unidentified decorated	2
Unidentified plain	7
Miscellaneous	
Piece of metal	1

The site appears to have been occupied on at least three separate occasions: once during the Middle Archaic, once during the Lamar Phase (probable), and once again during the late 19th or early 20th century. A single rhyolite projectile point suggests a brief visit during the Savannah River Archaic.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that portions of the site be plowed with a small tractor and garden tiller and surface collected. Top soil or plowzone should be removed in several areas in order to search for subsoil features. If such are found, larger areas of site surface should be stripped and investigated.

9Gel36

UTM N3693432 E298336

9Gel36 is located on a high sand levee ridge located directly north of the intermittent stream which separates sites Gel31 and Gel35 (Figure 134). The area is in an area of undisturbed forest which has been badly gullied by erosion. The ridge extends approximately 100m north of the stream, and continues to the south of the stream also.

Although no surface indications of occupation were present, two post-hole tests were excavated in an attempt to locate buried sites. Posthole test 94 was located on the crest of the ridge approximately 25m north of the stream bed, while posthole test 95 was excavated 20m south of the stream. The site, Gel36, was located at 105 cm below the surface in

posthole test 94. At that depth, a single Lamar Burnished Plain sherd was encountered. The burnishing was in a non-eroded state, so it is unlikely that the sherd had washed in from elsewhere. Also, the height of the levee ridge in which the sherd was found precludes its having been lifted there by the river. No other occupational debris was found associated with the sherd. Both posthole test 94 and posthole test 95, which produced no cultural material, contained yellow sand to a depth of 150 cm.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that additional postholes and one or two test pits be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy and configurations and the nature of occupation activity. One or more large area (10m square) excavations may be merited.

9Ge162

UTM N3693720 E297960

9Ge162 is located on Weston-Reeves Island (also known as Bulls Tongue Island) which is just downriver from the mouth of Richland Creek (Figure 134). A large ridge extends along most of the island's length. Around the edges of this ridge are narrow sand terraces and natural levees except at the north end where a floodplain area measuring approximately 200m by 250m is present. To the east of the island is open river, while on the western side is an area of shoals and small islands. Until recently, the island probably supported a relatively undisturbed stand of hardwoods and pines, but the entire island was logged in 1973. Now vegetation consists mainly of briars, grasses, and young trees, all intertwined with the slash from the logging operations.

The crest of the 900m long ridge is narrow, but flat, and was totally cleared during the recent logging operation. Artifacts were found in a roadbed along the entire length of the ridge crest. The "site" was broken down into 9 collecting units, which were defined by topographic and logging features. The following brief description of each area is provided to give the reader some idea of the size of each collecting area.

Area A is located on the sloping portion of the south end of the ridge. All material in this collection came from a 30m section of the logging road. Area B is a logging ramp 45m in diameter located to the north of Area A. The entire ground surface was exposed due to the logging activity which occurred there. Area C extended 130m along the crest of the hill from the logging ramp (Area B) to the base of an upslope which led to a higher part of the ridge. The collection from Area C came entirely from the logging road. Area D extended from the base of the high area, over the top, and then down the other side to the base of the rise. Total distance along the road for Area D was approximately 195m. Area E extended from the edge of Area D to the crest of another rise. Total distance along the road was 150m. Area F, a logging ramp on top of a small rise, measured approximately 40m in diameter. Area G was a long, flat, fairly wide section of the ridge which extended 230m along the logging road. In places, the cleared part of Area G extended out 10 to 15m on either side of the road, but most of the material came from the road, since vegetation obscured portions of the road-side areas. Area H was a cleared logging ramp 50m in diameter located at

the north end of the ridge. A small number of artifacts collected from the section of logging road leading down from the ridge were included with the collection from Area H, since it was assumed they had washed down from the summit. Total length of Area H, including the downslope, was 175m. Area I was defined as the section of logging road between the base of the north end of the ridge and the northern end of the island.

Collecting intensity was approximately the same in all areas, though some areas such as G and H were collected twice. An attempt was made to pick up all flakes, sherds, and tools without biasing the sample toward whole artifacts or large sherds. In all cases, the recovered material should accurately reflect the total assemblage present on the surface of each area. Material collected from the surface (Plate 16, A-M) by area is as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Area E	Area F	Area G	Area H	Area I
<u>Ceramics</u>									
Ocmulgee Fields Incised						2			
Lamar Bold Incised		2			1	8	1		
Lamar Plain		50			22	52			
Lamar Pinched rims					1		2		
Lamar punctated rims							2		
Lamar brushed							3		
Etowah Complicated Stamped							3		
Etowah Plain							1		
Etowah Check Stamped							10		
Etowah Incised							1		
Woodstock Complicated Stamped							6		
Residual Plain (probably Lamar)	6		10	1				9	4
Residual Stamped (probably Lamar)		1			8	19		1	
Residual Plain (Etowah and Lamar)							495		
Residual Stamped (Etowah and Lamar)							109		
Residual Simple Stamped (probably Lamar)									1
<u>Lithics</u>									
Quartz waste flakes	32	111	31	93	198	119	318	37	3
Quartz angular fragments	8	24	11	19	15	36	65	14	1
Quartz bifaces		3		1			1		
Quartz side scraper						1			
Quartz retouched flake tools		2			2				
Quartz utilized flakes	3		2	2	3	5	7	4	

9Ge162 - Lithics (cont)	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Quartz undiagnostic projectile points	1	6	4	2	6	3	3	2	
Quartz beveled, ground, and serrated points				2		1	2		
Quartz Mississippian triangular points							12		
Quartz stemmed scraper						1			
Quartz bifacial tools	1	1	1	3		1	9	2	
Chert waste flakes	2	22	14	25	69	46	85	13	4
Chert angular fragments			1	1		1	4		
Chert end scraper							1		
Chert utilized flakes					1	4	4	1	
Chert scraper		1			1	1			
Chert ground and serrated points					3				
Chert projectile points						3			
Chert Mississippian triangular points							1		
Rhyolite waste flakes				2					
Rhyolite bifacial tools		1							
Rhyolite projectile points		1							
Flakes of unidentified rock					3		4	5	
Fire cracked quartzite		9					12		
Assorted other rocks	4		9	6		12	50	7	
Nutting stones				1					
Metates				1	1		2		
Manos				1					
Hammerstones				1					1

The material present on the surface varied from area to area, but all areas contained both sherds and lithics. Area D contained two quartz basally ground, beveled, and serrated projectile points while Area E contained three chert points which were either basally ground or serrated (Plate 16,i ). Area G contained two quartz basally ground, beveled, and serrated projectile points. (Plate 16, j, k.) and Area F contained a single example of the same type (Plate 16,n ). These 8 points are the only possible Early Archaic material found on the island. Most of the remainder of the lithics with the exception of the small Mississippian triangular points probably belong to the Middle Archaic (Plate 16, a-g) although sherds are present over the entire site. A brief visit to the ridge by makers of Savannah River points is indicated by rhyolite materials from Areas B and D. The ceramics from the surface belonged to four series - Woodstock, Etowah, Lamar, and Ocmulgee Fields. Only 2 sherds of Ocmulgee Fields (Area F) and 6 sherds of Woodstock (Area G) were present, however. All of the remaining sherds were probably manufactured during the Etowah or Lamar Phase, though in some cases, no attempt



was made to separate the plain or stamped sherds of the two phases (Area G). It is interesting to note that Etowah and Woodstock ceramics were found only in Area G which appears to have been a relatively large site during the late prehistoric period.

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

It is recommended that strips be plowed along the ridge crest with a garden tiller. These strips would be surface collected in order to delineate distinct site areas.

9Ge190

UTM N3693288 E298264

Ge190 is located on the downriver end of Weston Reeves Island (Figure 134). The portion of the island on which the site is located is separated from the larger northern portion by an erosional channel which runs from east to west, connecting two channels of the river. The area surrounding the site is low and relatively flat, and indications of flooding and erosion are evident. Upland ridges extend down to the river's edge to the east and west of the island.

Recent logging on the island exposed the ceramics on the surface of two logging ramps and a connecting road. The logging ramps were each approximately 25m in diameter, and the road connecting the two was 70m long. A collection was made from the southern ramp and the road, while a separate collection was made from the northern ramp. Material collected was as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	<u>southern ramp</u>	<u>northern ramp</u>
Ceramics		
Lamar Bold Incised		1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	5	
Etowah Red Filmed	1	
Etowah Simple Stamped	1	
Etowah residual decorated	9	
Residual plain	31	3



	<u>southern ramp</u>	<u>northern ramp</u>
Lithics		
Quartz waste flakes	9	6
Quartz angular fragments	2	1
Quartz utilized flakes	2	1
Quartz projectile point fragments	1	
Chert waste flakes	2	
Rhyolite flakes	1	
Rocks		7
Pebbles	5	

Two posthole tests (332 and 333) were excavated in the southern ramp in an attempt to locate an undisturbed portion of the site. Posthole test 331 produced 2 chert waste flakes in a reddish yellow sandy loam at a depth of 20-45 cm. Soils in the posthole test were sandy loams of various colors to 135 cm where the test was terminated. In posthole test 333, the following material was recovered:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	<u>P.H. 333</u> <u>10-25 cm</u>	<u>P.H. 333</u> <u>75-90 cm</u>
Prehistoric Ceramics		
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1	
Etowah Plain	1	
Residual Plain	1	
Lithics		
Quartz waste flakes	1	
Quartz angular fragments	1	
Pebbles	2	
Rocks		8

Surface collecting and posthole testing indicate that this site was occupied during the Etowah and Lamar Phases. The occupation area during the Etowah Phase measures at least 25m by 50m although it may be larger. Logging slash was piled around the margins of the ramp rendering that area inaccessible for further testing. The only identifiable Lamar sherd was located to the north of the main concentration of Etowah ceramics (southern ramp). Limited posthole testing indicates that no large midden area is present, although a smaller midden associated with one or two structures could have been missed by our preliminary testing.

The site will be completely flooded. It is recommended that the site area be cleared of vegetation and plowed with a garden tiller. (It should first be determined, however, that the site surface has already been disturbed to a depth of at least 10 cm). The plowed site should be surface collected and between two and four 2m square test pits should be excavated in order to investigate stratigraphy. Depending upon whether undisturbed Etowah phase midden and/or features are present, the large block (10m square) excavations should be undertaken in the southern portion of the site.

9Ge202

UTM N3693340 E298140

This site is located on the southern segment of Weston-Reeves Island (Figure 134). It was found during posthole testing on a large natural levee which runs across a portion of the island. The levee begins just south of a dry channel which divides Weston-Reeves Island into two parts. It extends to the southeast for approximately 100m, where it tapers out and becomes less than 3m above the surrounding floodplain.

No artifacts were present on the surface. In posthole test 162 at a depth of 0 to 50 cm, 2 quartz flakes and 6 assorted rocks and pebbles were found. These are thought to represent occupational debris, but may be the result of natural deposition. Neither of the flakes is of the white quartz typical of other sites in the reservoir. No estimate can be made of site age.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that one 2m square test pit be excavated in the site to investigate stratigraphy and obtain diagnostic artifacts. Depending on the results of this test further posthole testing may be required to determine site configuration. The site may be worthy of large block (10m square) excavations.

9Pm121

UTM 3693768N 297600E

This site is located on the crest of a small ridge on the west side of the Oconee River (Figure 134). Weston-Reeves (Harris) Island is across the river to the east of the site, and a small area of shoals and a series of small islands are located 100m to the northeast. The ridge crest is approximately 25m above the surrounding floodplain, but is lower than the ridges farther to the west. A small intermittent stream flows along the northern margin of the ridge and enters the Oconee just to the east of the site. The ridge contained little vegetation at the time of our visit.

On the summit of the ridge, artifacts were exposed in a logging road and an associated logging ramp. The artifact scatter covered an artificially leveled area which was 45m long and 25m wide. The following material was collected from the surface by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Unidentified plain 1

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes 161

Quartz angular fragments 51

Quartz bifaces 1

Quartz utilized flakes	11
Quartz projectile point fragments	5
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	6
Chert waste flakes	60
Chert utilized flakes	2
Chert backed knife	1
Hammerstone	1
Rock with abraded surface	1

Occupation of this site occurred during at least the Middle Archaic Period and possibly earlier. The quartz points all appear to be fragments of Morrow Mountain type points. The chert flakes recovered from the site are all small and include a wide range of color and quality. Tools of chert (Plate 15, k, r) were rare on the site. At other sites, a similar abundance of chert debitage and lack of finished tools were observed. It is possible that this multicolored chert debitage represents the Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic occupation of the valley. Extensive excavations will need to be conducted in stratified sites before this hypothesis can be verified.

Although subsurface features may exist, most of the site has probably been destroyed by logging activity and erosion. The site will be flooded. No further investigations are recommended.

9Pm122

UTM N3693936 E297192

This site is located on a ridge crest high (45m) above the Oconee River floodplain and approximately 450m west of the river (Figure 134). The entire ridge on which the site is located was clearcut several years ago, and little of the ground surface was visible except along the logging road which crosses the site. Site limits were hard to determine, but artifacts are scattered for 80m along the road. The following material was collected from the road by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	4
Lamar Plain	56
Residual decorated	17

Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	20
Quartz angular fragments	7
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flakes	3
Chert angular fragment	1
Rocks	2

The main occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Lamar Phase. No midden was observed, and it is likely that none exists due to the repeated clearing and plowing of the site by Georgia Kraft.

This site will not be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed (in strips with a garden tiller if necessary) and systematically surface collected.

9Pm123 UTM N3694072 E297288

See Appendix 2 and Figure 134.

9Pm124 UTM N3694216 E297288

See Appendix 2 and Figure 134.

9Pm125 UTM N3694264 E297408

See Appendix 2 and Figure 134.

9Pm126 UTM N3694216 E297528

This site is located on a ridgetop overlooking the shoals to the west of Weston-Reeves Island in the Oconee River (Figure 134). It is 175m from the river and 25m above the floodplain. Extensive shoals are present in the river at the base of the ridge occupied by site Pm126. An intermittent stream enters the Oconee River 200m north of the site.

The ridge is presently planted in young pines, but briars and logging slash make walking difficult away from the logging road that transects the site. Sherds exposed in the roadbed led to the discovery of the site by Wood and Lee (1973).

Shovel testing was employed in 1974 to determine the limits of the site. Approximately 25 tests were excavated, resulting in approximate measurements for the occupied area of 110m southeast-northwest and 45m northeast-southwest. The following material was recovered from those posthole tests and from a surface collection of the road:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	70
Quartz angular fragments	12
Quartz retouched flake tools	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	4
Chert waste flakes	15
Chert retouched flake tools	2
Chert utilized flakes	3
Chert projectile point fragments	2

## Prehistoric Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	10
Lamar Plain	88
Residual stamped (probably Lamar)	9
Lamar pinched rim	1

Based on the surface collection, a definite Lamar occupation is present, and earlier occupations are suggested by the quantity and types of lithic artifacts and debris. The two chert projectile point fragments are stemmed, corner-notched, and basally ground indicating an Early Archaic occupation while the quartz points appear to belong to a Middle Archaic occupation.

A 1m by 2m test pit was excavated to determine if any midden was preserved beneath the badly disturbed and eroded topsoil. The test pit was excavated in the east end of the site near the edge of the ridge. It contained 5 cm of disturbed topsoil above sterile clay subsoil. The topsoil contained 8 quartz waste flakes, 1 quartz utilized flake, 12 rocks, and 4 Lamar Plain sherds. No features were observed in the topsoil or intruding into the clay subsoil.

The test pit was excavated on the margin of the site and may not be representative of conditions existing elsewhere.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected. Plowzone should be removed from several large areas (5m square) to determine whether or not features are present in subsoil. If they are, a large portion of the site area should be stripped, mapped and excavated.

9Pm128

UTM N3693600 E297264

See Appendix 2 and Figure 134.

9Pm129

UTM N3693192 E297960

See Appendix 2 and Figure 134.

9Pm130

UTM N3693288 E297720

This site is located on an upland ridge adjacent to the Oconee River near Weston-Reeves (Harris) Island (Figure 134). The ridge is on the west bank of the river and extends from the base of a larger, higher ridge to the edge of the river. Height above the surrounding floodplain is approximately 25m. The entire ridge crest is currently in pine plantation and supports a dense undergrowth which includes numerous blackberry and ivy vines.

The site was first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973). Artifacts are exposed in a logging road which bisects the site, and the 1974-75 survey collection from this road contains the following:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Unidentified plain	12
--------------------	----

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	3
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert waste flakes	2

A series of shovel tests (approximately 30) were excavated in an attempt to define the limits of the site. Although sherds were not abundant in the tests, rough measurements for the site were obtained. It is at least 60m long (east-west) and 50m wide (north-south). No intact midden was encountered in any of the shovel tests, but 16 Lamar Plain, 2 Lamar eroded, and 1 Lamar pinched rim were recovered. Since the plowzone was found to be only 10 to 15 cm thick and rested directly on subsoil, a test pit was excavated to determine if features were present. A clear area near the center of the site was selected for the location of the 1 x 3 m test pit.

The pit encountered no features, but the following artifacts were recovered from the 10 cm thick plowzone, part of which was screened:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	17
Lamar Plain	83
Lamar pinched rim	1
Lamar decorated	5



## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	13
Quartz bifaces	1
Ground talc (steatite) fragments	3

The main occupation of this site dates to the Lamar Phase. The site has been badly disturbed by logging and replanting activity, and no midden remains. Three small shell fragments were found in the test pit, however, suggesting at least some midden material may once have been present. No features were encountered in limited test excavations but may exist elsewhere on the site.

Filling of the Wallace Reservoir will flood the entire site. It is recommended that the site be plowed - in strips with a garden tiller if necessary - and surface collected. This will confirm site configuration and yield a larger artifact collection.

9Pm222

UTM N3694096 E297840

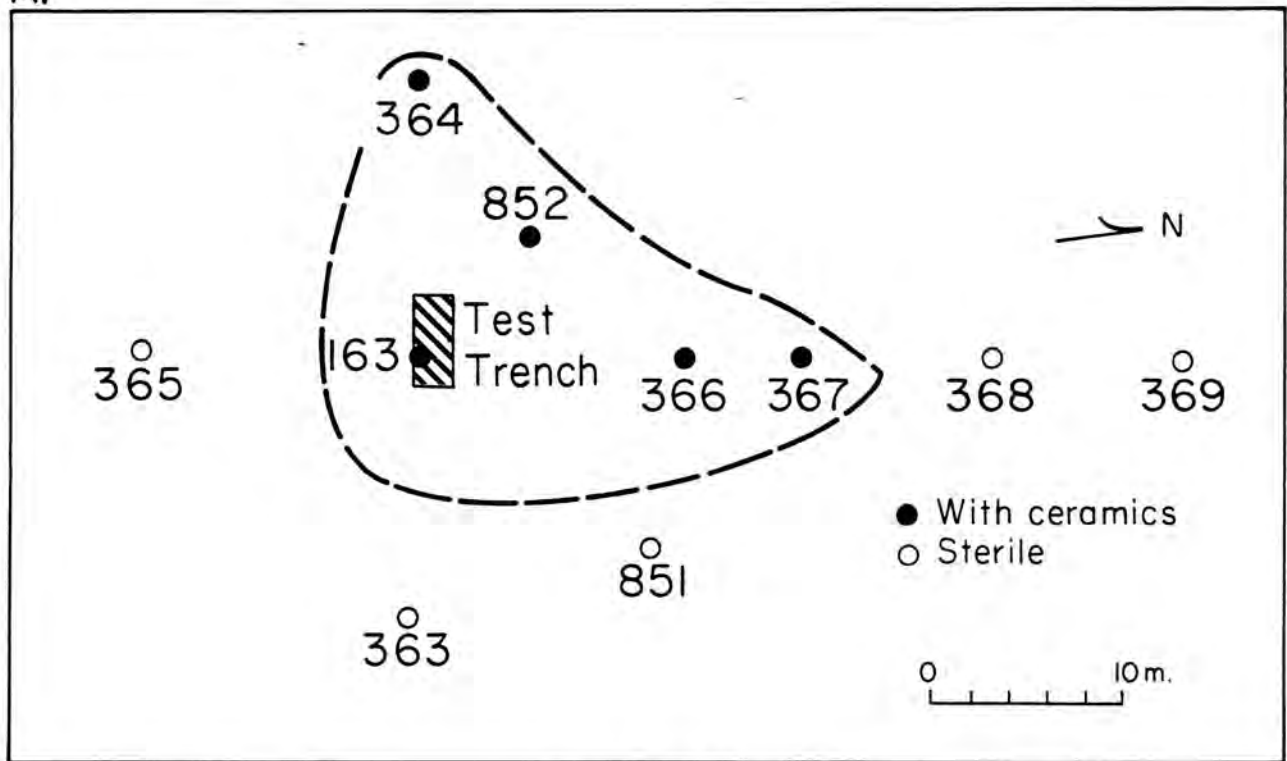
This site is located on a small island to the west of Weston Reeves (Harris) Island at Lawrence Shoals (Figure 134). Overall dimensions of the island were originally 300m by 60m, but an erosional cut has bisected the island. Site Pm222 is located on the north portion, approximately 20m from the cut. The island is high and forested, and shoals are present in the river channels which surround it.

The site was located during excavation of a posthole test on a rise which extends along the long axis of the island. At a depth of 60 to 75 cm in posthole test 163, 1 Lamar Bold Incised sherd, 23 Lamar Plain, 3 Burnished Plain sherds, and numerous small quartz river pebbles were found in midden stained brown sand. Sterile yellow sand was present above 60 cm and below 75 cm to a depth of 150 cm. Nine additional posthole tests (363-369, 851, 852) were excavated in order to determine the extent of the site (Figure 137A). Posthole Profiles of postholes with midden are shown in Figure 138. Contents of the posthole tests are as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	PH 364 45-85 cm	PH 366 40-55 cm	PH 366 85-90 cm	PH 367 70-85 cm	PH 368 60 cm	PH 852 45-75 cm	PH 852 85 cm
Lithics							
River pebbles	10			1		12	
Assorted rocks					1		
Prehistoric ceramics							
Lamar complicated stamped							
Lamar Bold Incised		1					
Lamar Plain	1	27	3	1		1	1

A.



9 PM 222

## POSTHOLE TESTS

B.

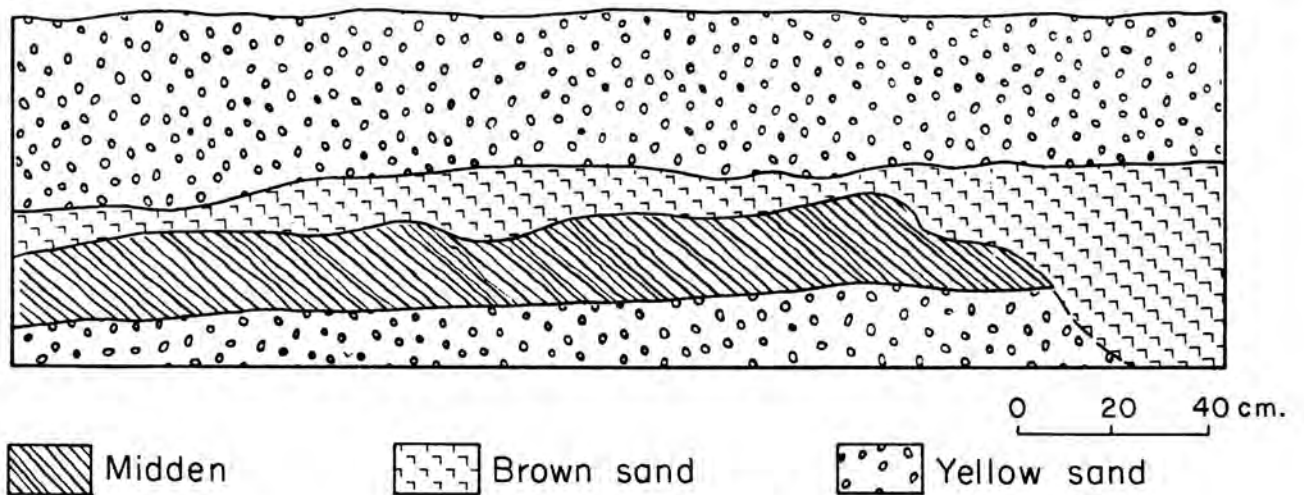
TEST TRENCH  
NORTH PROFILE

Figure 137

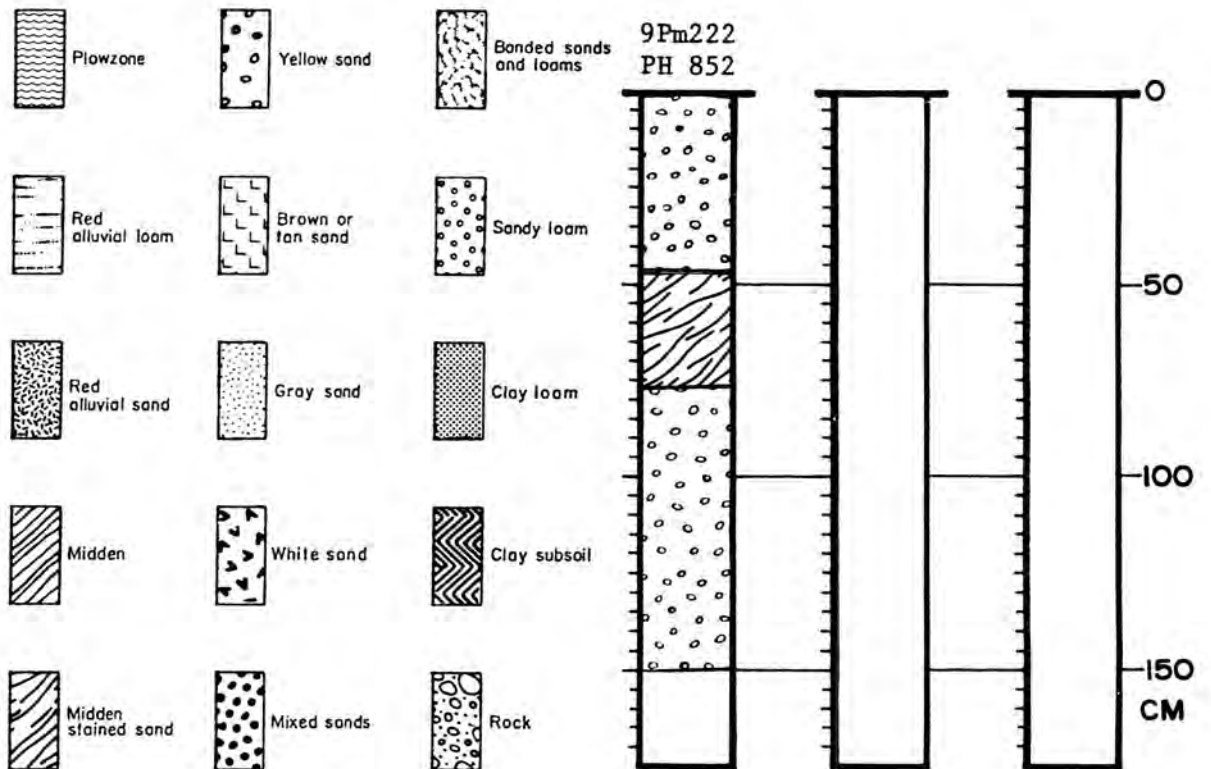
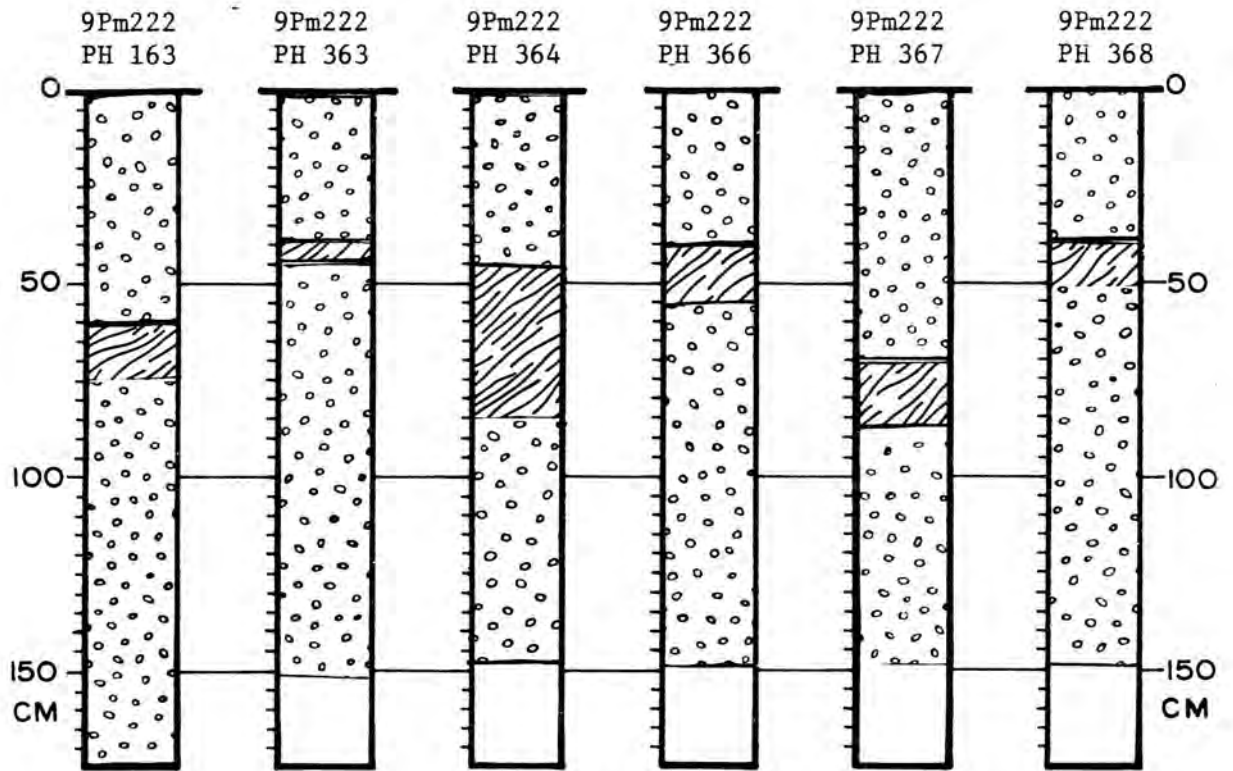


Figure 138

In posthole tests 364, 366 (40-55 cm), 367, 368, and 852 (47-75 cm), the artifacts were found in a brown, midden stained sand, but the remaining artifacts were found in sterile yellow sand. Posthole test 363 contained a very thin lens of midden stained sand, but no artifacts.

This site appears to be a small Lamar habitation area which is at least 20m in diameter. The occupation zone is marked by brown midden stained sand and varies in thickness between 5 cm and 40 cm. No shell or bone was recovered from the posthole tests.

In order to learn more about the midden stained sand zone, a 1m by 2.5 m test trench was excavated adjacent to and north of posthole test 163. That test trench encountered the following stratigraphy: yellow sand from 0 to 40 cm, brown midden stained sand from 40 to 50 cm, and dark brown midden stained sand from 50 to 65 cm, and yellow sand below that. Contents of these strata were as follows:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

	40-50 cm	50-65 cm
Lithics		
River pebbles	few	many
Assorted rocks	1	
Prehistoric ceramics		
Ocmulgee Fields Incised		1
Lamar Complicated Stamped		8
Lamar Bold Incised		13
Lamar Plain	3	391
Lamar Burnished Plain		28

The brown stained sand is apparently the result of the mixing of yellow sand and the dark brown midden stained sand. All of the sherds and river pebbles between 40 and 50 cm were small and could have been easily reworked by water during the flood which first buried the site. Between 50 cm and 65 cm is undisturbed midden composed of black organic material mixed with sand and containing numerous artifacts.

Two features were encountered during excavation of the test trench. Feature 138 was located in the south central part of the test trench. It was 18 cm in diameter and 33 cm deep. It originated in the upper few centimeters of the midden. Feature 139, located approximately 55 cm to the northeast of 138, was 20 cm in diameter and 37 cm deep. It was first recognized at the base of the midden zone. Fill of both posthole features was dark, organic stained sand. It is possible that the two postholes are part of a structure constructed during occupation of the site. The dis-

turbance at the east end of the profile (Figure 137B) was the result of natural causes.

The occupation of this site dates entirely to the Lamar Phase (Plate 17,g ; 19,a ). The occupied area is at least 20m in diameter and may be larger. No stone, bone or shell were found in any of the excavations on the site. The activity carried out on the site is unknown.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that this site be extensively excavated using flotation.

#### 9Pm229

UTM N3694000 E297744

Site Pm229 is located on an island at Lawrence Shoals (Laurens Shoals) (Figure 134). Sites Pm230 and Pm231 are on the same island, and Pm232 and Pm246 are on another island just to the north. The two islands appear to be parts of what was once a larger island which was bisected by a small river channel. The island which contains Pm229 is forested and has little undergrowth. No artifacts were observed anywhere on the surface of the island or along its eroding margins. Posthole testing was employed in an effort to find buried sites. Two posthole tests (357 and 358) penetrated the site. Posthole test 357, 15m from the north end of the island encountered two quartz flakes in tan sand between 155 and 175 cm. Sterile yellow sand was present from the surface to 155 cm. Posthole test 358 was excavated 9m south of test 357. It contained 4 quartzite fire-cracked rock fragments and 9 river pebbles at 105 to 160 cm in yellow sand which was present throughout the 160 cm of the posthole test.

No diagnostic artifacts were found in either posthole test, so that the occupation date for the site is not known.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that two 2m square test pits be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and obtain a large artifact collection. Depending upon the results of these tests, large block (10m square) excavation may be merited.

#### 9Pm230

UTM N3693088 E297768

This site is located approximately 40m south of Pm229 (Figure 134). It was found by posthole test 359 which was excavated on a slight rise in the center of the island. The posthole test revealed yellow sand from the surface to 130 cm, where a brown sand zone began. The brown sand extended to 170 cm and contained 6 quartz waste flakes, 1 quartz projectile point, 1 quartzite fire cracked rock fragment, and 3 other rocks and fragments. The quartz point and associated debris suggest a Middle Archaic occupation for the site. The brown sand from 130 to 170 cm may represent midden stained sand, although it may be natural in origin.



The site will be flooded. It is recommended that further posthole testing be conducted to determine site configuration. One 2m square test pit should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and obtain diagnostic artifacts. Large block (10m square) excavation may be merited.

9Pm231

UTM N3693840 E297816

This site is located on the same island at Lawrence (Laurens) Shoals as Pm229 and 230 (Figure 134). It was located during the excavation of posthole test 360 on a rise 50m from the southern tip of the island. Yellow sand with river pebbles extended from the surface to 180 cm. At 70 cm, 1 plain sherd (probably Lamar) was found, and at 120 cm a fist-sized quartz river rock with pecking along a portion of its margin was encountered. No other artifacts were present.

A late prehistoric occupation is represented by the single sherd, which is probably Lamar. An early occupation zone may also be present.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that further posthole testing be conducted to determine site configuration. One 2m square test pit should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and obtain diagnostic artifacts. Large block (10m square) may be merited.

9Pm232

UTM N3694072 E297720

This site is located on a small, unnamed river island at Lawrence (Laurens) Shoals (Figure 134). The island on which it is located is one of a group of several small islands clustered in a rocky shoal to the east of Harris Island (Weston-Reeves Island). To the west is a narrow channel approximately 15m wide which separates the island from the river's west bank, while to the east is a 25m wide channel. Overall dimensions of the island are 160m north-south and 50m east-west. Another island with approximately equal dimensions is located directly to the south and looks as if it may once have been part of the same island. The island is forested and contains large trees with only limited amounts of undergrowth.

No artifacts were found on the surface of the island or along its eroding margins, so posthole testing was employed to determine if a buried site were present. Posthole test 362 was excavated on the long axis of the island 40m from its southern end. The test contained dark brown sand to a depth of 70 cm. River pebbles were present to 45 cm, and 5 plain sherds (probably Lamar) were found between 65 and 75 cm. Yellow sand extended from 70 to 180 cm, and one small chert flake and 8 rocks including 6 fire-cracked quartzite fragments were recovered from that zone at 145 cm.



At least two occupation zones are represented by the materials recovered from the posthole test. A late prehistoric occupation is indicated by the sherds, while an earlier, possibly Archaic occupation, is suggested by the rocks and chert flake at 145 cm.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that two 2m square test pits be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and obtain a large artifact collection. Depending upon the results of these tests, large block (10m square) excavation may be merited.

9Pm246

UTM N369100 E297760

This site was located by posthole testing 75m north of 9Pm232 which is on the south end of the same island. Posthole test 361 was excavated near the center of the island 25m from its north end. The area in which the posthole test was excavated was high and flat. The posthole contained yellow sand to 150 cm with the exception of a thin black sand strata at 30 cm which contained large pieces of wood charcoal. No cultural material was found in association with the charcoal, but 1 Lamar Complicated Stamped sherd was found in the yellow sand at 60 cm below the surface. Stamping on the sherd was distinct and not eroded, so it is unlikely that the sherd was washed in. No occupation zone was recognized, however.

The site will be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that two 2m square test pits be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and obtain a large artifact collection. Depending upon the results of these tests, large block (10 m square) excavation may be merited.

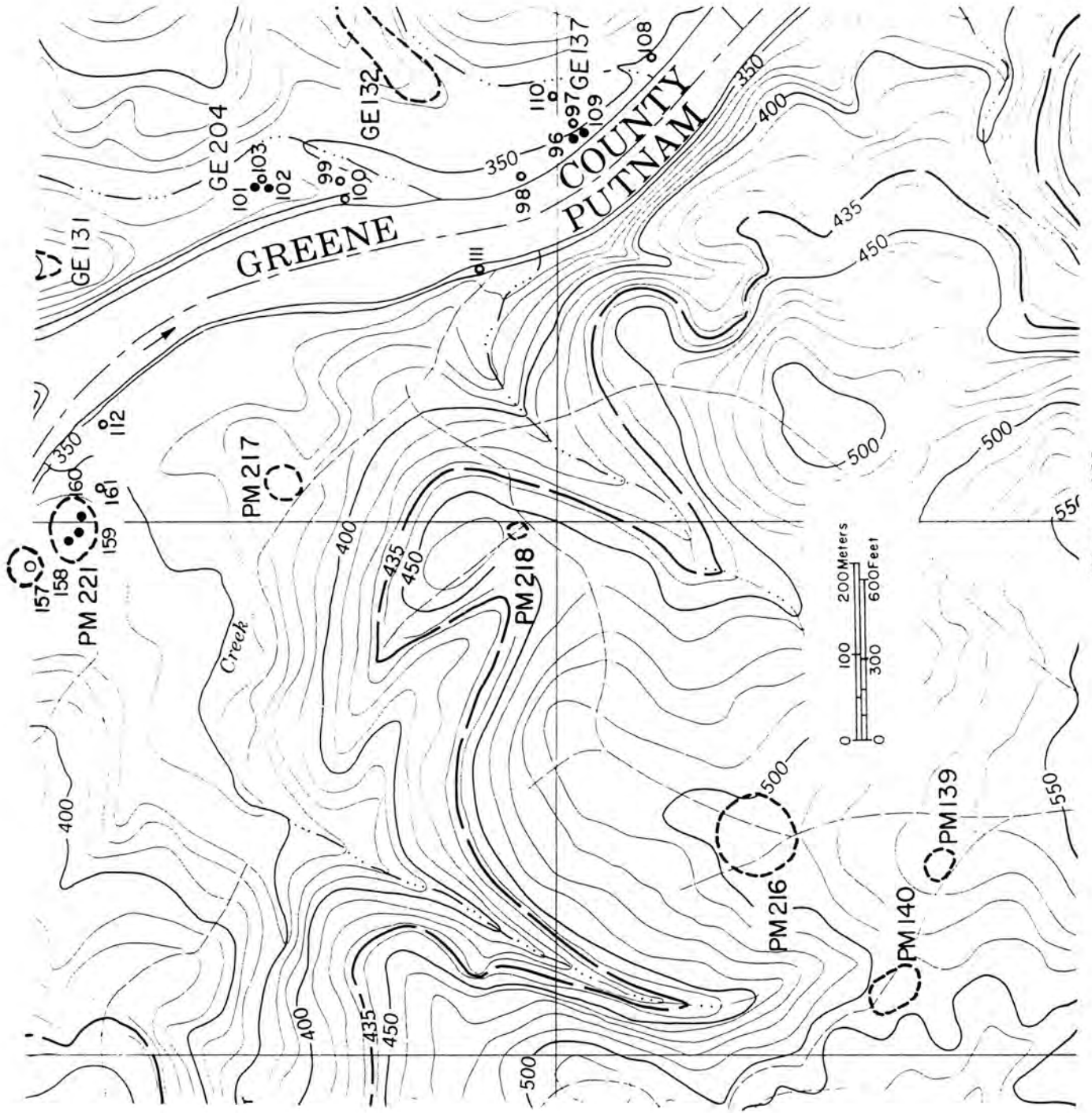


Figure 139

9Ge132

UTM 3692864N 298720E

Gel32 is located on a small ridge which juts into a narrow floodplain on the east side of the Oconee River approximately 1 km upstream from the Wallace Dam (Figure 139). Small, intermittent streams are located on either side of the ridge, and higher ridges and uplands are present to the north and east.

The entire ridge on which Gel32 is located was logged several years ago, and the area is now almost completely overgrown in grasses and briars. Even the logging road which once ran along the ridge has been obscured by the dense vegetation.

The site was located in the 1974-75 survey by the presence of lithic debris over an area measuring 150m by 40m along the crest of the ridge. The scatter of lithics was not uniform throughout this area. Rather, artifacts were concentrated at each end of the site. The following material was collected from the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	7
Quartz angular fragments	7
Quartz biface	1
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Chert waste flakes	6
Quartzite fire-cracked rocks	7
Ground steatite slab	1

Although no diagnostic artifacts were found in the surface collection, the site was most likely occupied during the Middle to Late Archaic. No surface features were observed on the surface, although dense vegetation limited visibility.

This site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Two 2m square test pits should be excavated to determine whether or not intact midden and/or features are present. If such are found, more extensive excavation would be merited.

9Ge137

UTM 3692672N 298552E

This site is located on a high natural levee on the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 850m upriver from the dam site (Figure 139). The levee runs along the edge of the river to the west of a floodplain which is relatively large for this section of the river. Farther east are several

ridges including the one that contains site Ge132.

The levee is forested and contained no surface indication of a site. Posthole test 96 was excavated in an area from which approximately 0.5m of sand had been previously removed. This posthole test penetrated 150cm of yellow sand, encountering only a single fragment of fire-cracked rock at 145cm. A second posthole test (97) was excavated 13m east of posthole test 96 and encountered only sterile yellow sand to a depth of 150cm. Posthole test 109 was later excavated only a few meters from the original posthole test (96), and it contained four small fragments of fire-cracked rock and a chert flake at a depth of only 40 cm. No other posthole tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity of Ge137.

Although neither of the productive posthole tests yielded diagnostic materials, the fire-cracked rocks and chert flake are typical of the type of debris found in other Archaic sites located in natural levees. Since cultural material was found at depths of 40cm and more than 145cm (due to lowered ground surface in posthole test 96), the site probably has at least two separate occupation zones.

The site will be flooded. Further posthole testing and at least one test pit, measuring 3m square, should be excavated in order to further evaluate the nature and configuration of the occupation. Depending upon the results of these tests it may be necessary to excavate one or two large blocks (10m square).

#### 9Ge204

UTM 3692980N 298580E

This site is located on the east bank of the Oconee River 1150m upriver from the Wallace Dam (Figure 139). It is situated on the southern end of a large natural levee which extends for approximately 200m along the river. This ridge is approximately 3m high and 10 to 12m wide. A smaller, more recent ridge is located 20m to the west directly along the river's edge. To the east of the levee's is a narrow, flat floodplain which extends to the base of the upland ridges. An intermittent stream cuts through the floodplain and enters the river at the southern end of the natural levee. The entire bottom has been recently logged.

The site was found during posthole testing along the older, higher natural levee. Posthole test 101 encountered a fire-cracked rock fragment at a depth of 125cm in yellow sand. Fill of posthole test 102, located 10m south of posthole 101, consisted of brown sand from the surface to 125cm with a hard sandy loam below that. A lens of charcoal was present in posthole test 102 at a depth of 75cm. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from either posthole test. A third posthole test (103) excavated 5m east of posthole test 102 contained only sterile sand to a depth of 150 cm.

The posthole tests excavated on this site provided little information concerning the extent or dates of occupation. Further testing needs to be conducted, since the site will be flooded. It is recommended that posthole tests and at least one 2m square test pit be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy and configuration. If these tests encounter evidence of occupation in the form of features or artifact clusters, large scale excavation, in the form of one or more 10m squares, should be conducted.

9Pm139

UTM 3692216N 297720E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 139.

9Pm140

UTM 3692408N 297504E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 139.

9Pm216

UTM 3692312N 297816E

This site is located on the crest of a ridge 1.3km upriver from the Wallace Dam (Figure 139). The ridge lies 650m west of the river. The entire crest of the ridge was logged within the last 2 or 3 years. The surface is now obscured by grasses and vines. Artifacts were exposed in the ruts of two logging roads which merge in the site area.

The following artifacts were collected from the surface of an area measuring approximately 100m in diameter:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	5

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	11
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flake	1

The majority of the artifacts were from the road surface.

This site was occupied, during the Lamar Phase and possibly also during the Archaic, although no diagnostic Archaic point types are present in the collection. Neither occupation was intensive. The site size was probably expanded through movement of artifacts during logging operations and by

erosion along the road ruts. Subsoil was at the surface in most areas of the site.

The site will not be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Pm217

UTM 3692648N 298168E

This site is located on a low finger-like projection of the ridge on which Pm216 is located (Figure 139). The ridge is approximately 6-8m above the river floodplain, and measures 75m by 100m. Cedar Creek is located 100m to the north of the ridge, and the Oconee River is 175m to the east.

Artifacts were exposed in a path which cut across the summit of the ridge. The following items were collected from an area 30m to 40m in diameter:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Unidentified plain	1
--------------------	---

Lithics

Quartz biface	1
Chert waste flake	1
Granite rock	1

The site was apparently occupied only sporadically by a small number of people. Subsurface probing indicated that no midden was present.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Pm218

UTM 3692888N 298240E

This site is located on a small terrace on the slope of the ridge occupied by Pm216 (Figure 139). The area is small, and most of it has been disturbed by a logging road which runs across it.

Artifacts were collected from an area roughly 20m in diameter at the intersection of two logging roads. The collection contained the following:



Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Unidentified plain	1
--------------------	---

## Lithics

Quartz waste flake	1
Quartz angular fragment	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert utilized flake	1

Little can be said about the occupation of this site due to the undiagnostic nature of the materials present on the surface. Subsoil was exposed on most of the area, and no occupation zone was present in the profiles of the erosional gullies which run along the southeastern margin of the site.

The site will not be flooded. No further investigation is recommended.

9Pm221

UTM 3693192N 298144E

This site is located on the west side of the Oconee River opposite the southern tip of Weston-Reeves (Harris) Island (Figure 139). The area surrounding the site is a low floodplain, the upper 2m of which is composed of alluvial sand. An upland ridge extends to within 75m of the western edge of the site, and the river is only 25 to 40m to the east. Cedar Creek, a permanent stream, is located just to the south. The entire area has been recently logged.

Occupation occurred in two separate, but adjacent localities identified as a single site by the 1974-75 survey. It is possible that they should be assigned separate site numbers. The first area is on a low sandy bottom adjacent to the river. This part of the site was bulldozed for use as a logging ramp more than a year before our visit, and the following material was exposed on the surface over an area 30m in diameter:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramics

Unidentified plain	1
Unidentified decorated	1

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	34
Quartz angular fragments	3
Quartz bifacial tools	1
Chert waste flakes	8
Rhyolite waste flakes	1
Assorted rocks	11

Although little diagnostic material was available in the surface collection, it seems likely that at least two separate occupations are represented. A posthole test (157) was excavated in the center of the site to determine if any of the site remained undisturbed. Eight small fragments of possible fire-cracked rock were found in yellow sand between the surface and 50cm. Sterile yellow sand was present below that to a depth of 150cm.

The second part of the site is located to the southeast of the first. It consists of an occupation zone on top of an erosional remnant which measures approximately 125m in length and 60 to 70m in width. No artifacts were observed on the surface, but the site was located through the excavation of 4 posthole tests (158-160) along the highest part of the remnant. In the posthole tests, brown sand was present to depths ranging between 30 and 60cm. Contents of the brown sand in the 4 tests was as follows:

<u>Aboriginal Artifacts</u>	PH 158 0-60cm	PH 159 0-30cm	PH 160 0-50cm	PH 161 0-50cm
<u>Ceramics</u>				
Lamar Bold Incised			1	
Lamar Plain			3	
<u>Lithics</u>				
Quartz waste flake		1		
Chert waste flake				1
Assorted rocks	9	10	5	11

Occupation of the remnant appears to have been slight, although both a Lamar and an Archaic occupation may be present. No intact midden-like stratum was encountered during posthole testing. The brown sand which contained scattered artifacts was homogeneous throughout, showing no evidence of natural or manmade surfaces.

This entire site will be flooded by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that additional posthole testing be conducted to determine site configuration. Two or three test pits, measuring 2m square, should be excavated to investigate site stratigraphy. On the basis of presently available evidence it is clear that the site merits between two and four large area (10m square) excavations.

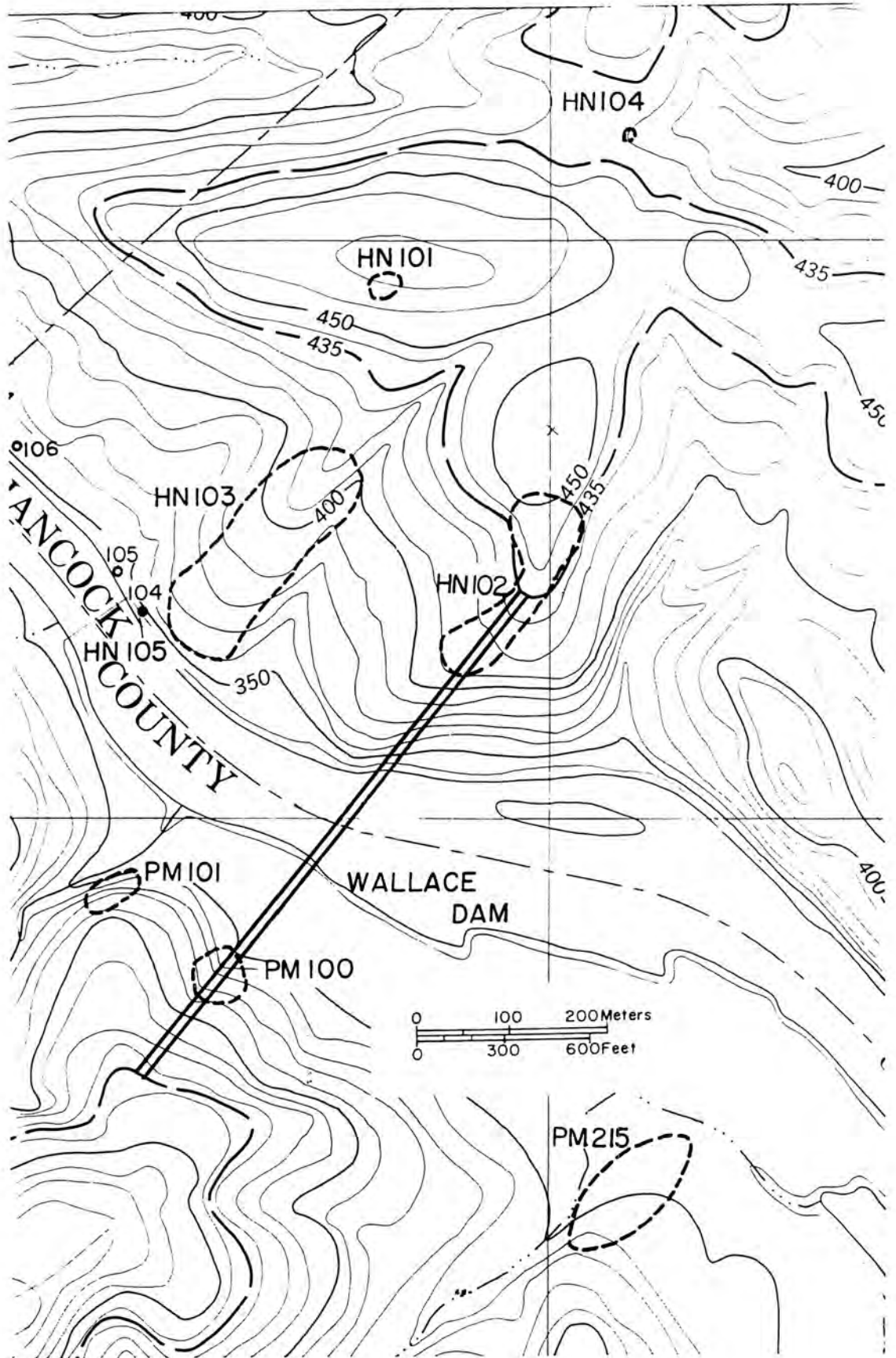


Figure 140

9Hn101

UTM 3692552N 299192E

This site, first recorded by Smith (1973), is located on an upland ridge 300m northwest of the easternmost end of the Wallace Dam (Figure 140 ). The ridge rises more than 35m above the Oconee River which is located 400m to the southwest. Smith described three stone mounds on the crest of the ridge, but provided little additional information.

Three piles of stone were observed by the 1974-75 survey on the southern slope of the ridge approximately 20m from the access road. The piles were located in a roughly linear arrangement along the axis of a granite outcrop which covers an area 50m long and 30m wide. Scattered boulders are present throughout the area, but the three piles appear to represent intentional constructions by man. It is possible, however, that they represent natural portions of the outcrop.

No artifacts were recovered by either Smith or the 1974-75 survey. The ridge on which the site is located will be occupied by the reservoir overlook which will be constructed by Georgia Power Company. The site will not be flooded. It is recommended that the rock piles be mapped and then dismantled. Ground surface below should be investigated for traces of aboriginal internments.

9Hn102

UTM 3692192N 299384E

This site is located on the summit of an upland ridge at the northeast end of the Wallace Dam (Figure 140). The ridge extends down to the edge of the river, and part of it will be incorporated into the construction of the dam. The ridge slopes are relatively steep, and the site occupies all of the flat summit area closest to the river. A broad, flat area located farther back from the river showed no evidence of occupation.

The entire ridge had been logged and cleared at the time of our visit, and artifacts were scattered over the entire summit. The following material was collected from an area measuring 200m in length and 30 to 80m in width:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	78
Quartz angular fragments	73
Quartz bifaces	1
Quartz bifacial tools	8
Chert waste flakes	1
Chert bifacial tools	1
Quartzite fire-cracked rocks	8

The only occupation of this site apparently dates to the Middle Archaic. No diagnostic artifacts were found by the 1974-75 survey crew, but dam construction workers reported finding quartz "arrowheads" in the site area. Since the lithic debris was scattered over a broad area, occupation does not appear to have been intensive, although scattering may have been a result of recent disturbance. The site has been almost completely destroyed by construction activity since the surveys' 1974 visit.

The site will not be flooded. No additional investigations are recommended.

9Hn103

UTM 3692288N 299120E

This site is located on a sloping ridge summit 200m up the Oconee River from the Wallace Dam (Figure 140). The occupied area is on a low ridge which extends from the higher uplands to the east down to the river's edge. At the time of the survey's visit, the entire ridge summit was being hauled away for use as fill in dam construction. Artifacts were exposed over an area measuring 75m by 250m, and the following materials were collected:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Ocmulgee Fields Incised	3
Lamar Complicated Stamped	7
Lamar Bold Incised	19
Lamar plain	235
Lamar pinched rims	9
Lamar cord-marked	1

Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	176
Quartz angular fragments	28
Quartz bifaces	8
Quartz end scrapers	2
Quartz utilized flakes	1
Quartz projectile points	8
Quartz Mississippian point	1
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert waste flakes	29
Chert drill (base)	1

Chert retouched flake tool	1
Chert projectile points	3
Rhyolite projectile point	1
Hammerstone	1
Atlatl weight fragment	1
Fire-cracked rock fragments	51

The material collected suggests that the site was occupied during at least 2 (and possibly more) time periods (Plate 15, a-g). The quartz lithic debris dates primarily to the Middle Archaic (based on the projectile points present), but the two quartz end scrapers (Plate 15, a, b) are of a type made during the Early Archaic. No Early Archaic projectile points were present in the surface collection, but the site had been previously collected by construction workers who may have picked up many of the "arrowheads" and left the less identifiable lithic debris. Two of the three chert projectile points (one *is* illustrated in Plate 15, d) were corner-notched points made of thin flakes of exotic chert. This type of point was not present elsewhere in the reservoir, and its date of manufacture is not known. A single Savannah River projectile point, made of rhyolite, was also present. The ceramics from the site all date to the Lamar Phase, and a single Mississippian point probably also dates to this occupation.

The site no longer exists, since it was hauled away for dam construction. Its former location will be flooded.

9Hn104

UTM 3692672N 299528E

This site is located in the uplands approximately 800m from the Oconee River (Figure 140). The ridge which will eventually contain the reservoir overlook is situated to the southeast, and upland ridges are also present in all other directions. The site, consisting of a Historic Period chimney, was located adjacent to a recent logging road. The chimney remains consisted of a stone fireplace with mud chinking between the stones. No bricks were observed, and no surface material was collected. The date of the chimney's construction is not known.

The site is located below the 435.6 (132.78m) flood line, and will probably be flooded. It is recommended that the site area be exposed by plowing with a garden tiller in order that artifacts can be collected and features detected. All located features should be mapped and investigated. The fireplace should be recorded by photography.

9Hn105

UTM 3692220N 298980E

This site is located on the east bank of the Oconee River approximately 300m upriver from the Wallace Dam (Figure 140). It is on a low



natural levee which extends along the river for 2-300m. The upland ridge on which Hn103 was located extends down to the narrow floodplain located to the east of the levee.

Posthole test 104, excavated into the summit of the natural levee, encountered fire-cracked rock fragments at two levels. Two fragments were present at 55 cm, and 3 were found at 120 cm. Yellow sand was present throughout the 150 cm of the test. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, so the date of the site's occupation is unknown. No additional posthole tests were excavated immediately adjacent to test 104, but posthole test 105, 50m to the north, was sterile. The extent of site Hn105 is, therefore, unknown.

The site will be flooded. It is recommended that additional posthole testing be conducted in order to investigate site configuration. One 2m square test pit should be excavated in order to investigate site stratigraphy. Depending upon the size of the site, one or more large area (10m square) excavations should be carried out.

9Pm100 UTM N3691800 E299100

See Appendix 1 and Figure 140.

9Pm101 UTM N3691900 E298970

See Appendix 1 and Figure 140.

9Pm215 UTM 3691648N 299480E

This site is located approximately 450m downriver from the Wallace Dam (Figure 140). It is on the fringes of the dam construction area and has been severely disturbed by that activity. It occupies a low terrace just to the southeast of a small intermittent stream which flows down from the adjacent uplands.

Artifacts were present over a disturbed area measuring approximately 75m by 150m. The following materials were collected by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Bold Incised	7

Lamar Plain	31
Sherd disc	1
Lithic	
Quartz waste flakes	18
Quartz angular fragments	8
Quartz bifaces	1
Quartz bifacial tools	3
Chert waste flakes	8
Flake of unidentified stone	1
Quartzite fire-cracked rocks	1

Although no diagnostic quartz artifacts were found by the 1974-75 survey, projectile points in the possession of construction workers at the dam indicate that the bulk of the lithic debris dates to the Middle Archaic. A later, Lamar Phase, occupation is also represented in the collection.

The site has been severely disturbed by construction activity and will be completely destroyed during construction of the tailrace. No further investigations are recommended.

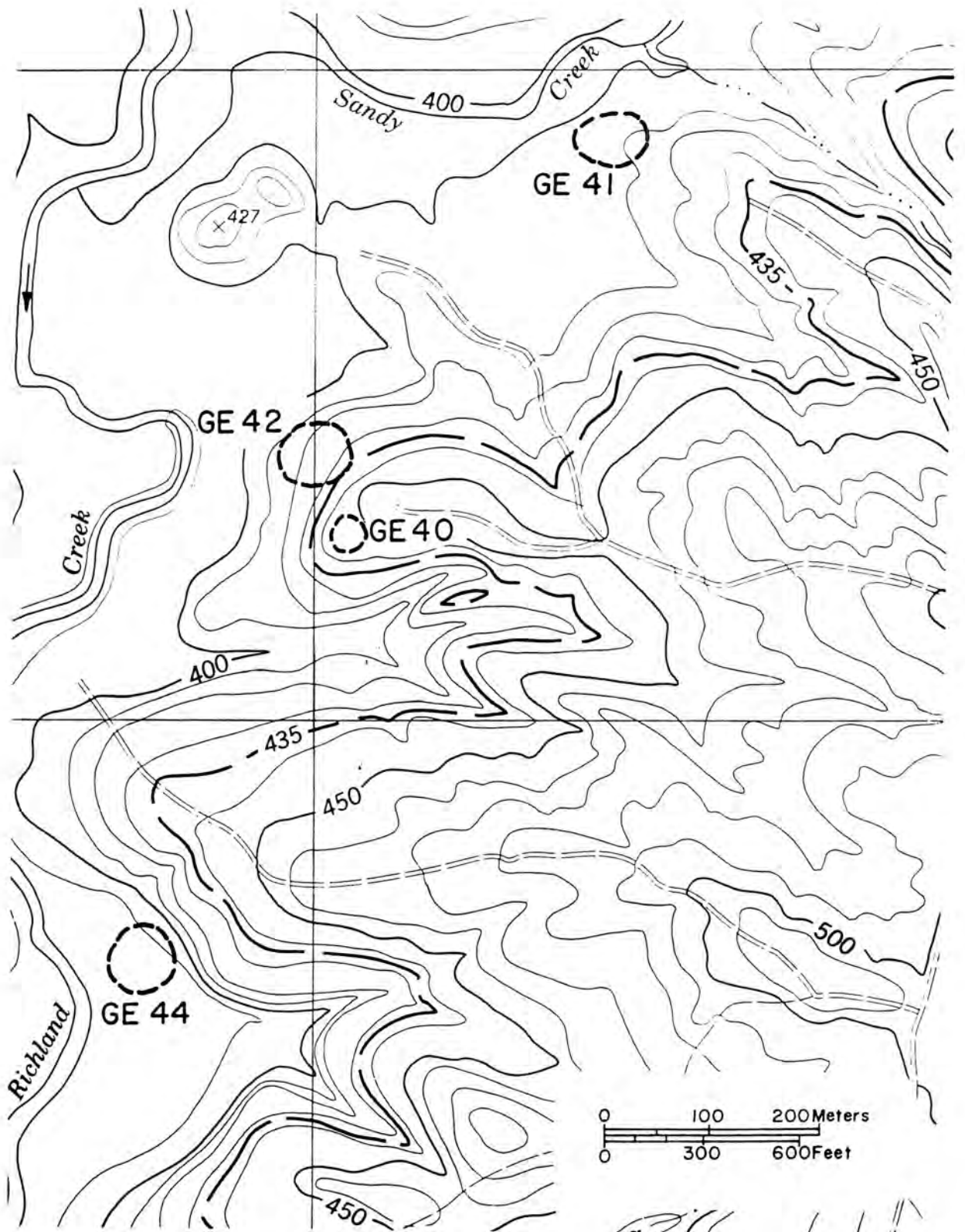


Figure 141

436

9Ge40

UTM 3700720N 296384

See Appendix I and Figure 141.

9Ge41

UTM 3701096N 296696E

See Appendix I and Figure **141**.

9Ge42

UTM 3700768N 296408E

See Appendix I and Figure **141**.

9Ge44

UTM 3700360N 296240E

See Appendix I and Figure 141.

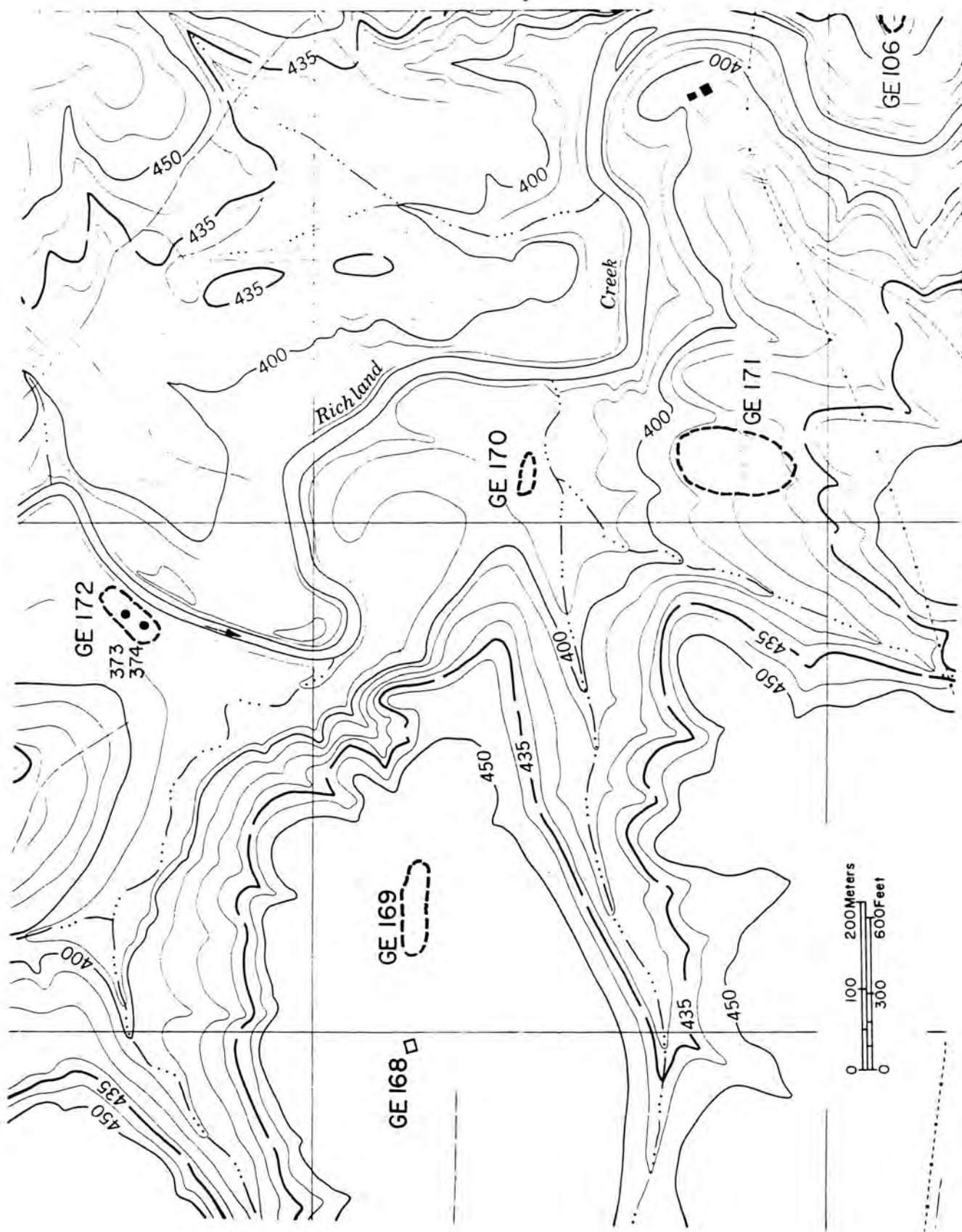


Figure 142

9Gel68

UTM 3698576N 295792E

This site is located on the crest of a ridge situated to the west of Richland Creek (Figure 142). The entire ridge is forested except for an access road which enters the ridge from the west.

The site consists of a collapsed chimney on the north side of the road adjacent to a small clearing. The chimney was of brick, while the hearth and fireplace were fieldstone. No other structural remains were observed in the vicinity of the collapsed chimney. The following material was collected from the surface of the site, mainly from the road:

European ArtifactsCeramics

Blue edged pearlware	3
Undecorated pearlware	5
Banded ware	1
Multicolored transfer printed	1
Residual plain	1
Residual decorated	1

Glass

White Glass fragment	1
Purple glass fragment	1
Molded glass fragment	1
Green glass fragment	1

The artifact collection indicates that the site may have been occupied during most of the 19th Century, except for the first couple of decades. Residence by a single family is suggested by the lack of additional structures in the immediate vicinity.

This site is outside the proposed pool of the Wallace Reservoir, but is within the boundary of the proposed State Park to be established on the peninsula between Richland Creek and the Oconee River. It is recommended that the site area be surveyed with metal detector, probe rod and posthole digger. Features located in this fashion should be plotted on a map and their functional identity investigated through clearing of vegetation and limited excavation.

9Gel69

UTM 3698600N 296000E

Site Gel69 is located 100m west of Gel68 on the same ridgetop (Figure 142). The site area was once an agricultural field but now contains a dense tangle of herbaceous plants, vines, and briars. The forest surrounding



the field contains both deciduous trees and evergreens and is similar to ridgetop forests found elsewhere in the reservoir.

The site was exposed for a distance of 120m in a dirt road which ran along the crest of the ridge. Material was collected only from the road, since the ground surface to either side was densely overgrown. Material collected was as follows:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	6
Lamar Complicated Stamped	1
Lamar Bold Incised	13
Lamar Plain	17
Lamar residual	16
Lamar pinched rims	3
Lamar punctated rims	2
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	4
Quartz angular fragments	2
Chert angular fragment	1

This site appears to have been occupied only during the Lamar Phase. Although total site size could not be determined, pottery was scattered along the road for a distance of 120m.

The site is well above the proposed pool elevation, but it will be affected by a proposed State Park. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected. Three test pits, measuring 2m square should be excavated to determine whether or not intact features exist below the plowzone. If such features exist, a large portion of the site (25-50%) should be stripped of plowzone in order to investigate the features.

#### 9Ge170

UTM 3698480N 296456E

This site is on the lower slopes of the ridge on which Ge168 and 169 are located (Figure 142). Richland Creek is 100m to the east, and a small intermittent creek flows just to the south. The entire area has been logged recently, so that slash and thick underbrush limit surface exposure. Artifacts were collected from a 50m section of a logging road which leads from

the top of the ridge to Richland Creek. Material collected is as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Lamar Plain	1
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	5
Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz utilized flake	1
Quartz projectile point	1
Chert waste flakes	4
Chert angular fragment	1

Occupation at this site appears to have been of limited duration and intensity, since a total of only 15 artifacts were found in a 50m long section of road. The majority of the material collected suggests a Middle Archaic occupation although this identification is not certain. It is possible that the area collected was on the fringe of a larger site located on a low ridge to the north, but posthole testing in that area revealed no indication of occupation.

The site will be completely flooded by the reservoir. It is recommended that the site area be cleared and plowed. A systematic surface collection should be made and two 3m square test pits excavated to determine whether or not intact features exist below plowzone. If such features are present, a large portion of the site (25-50%) should be stripped of plowzone.

9Ge171

UTM 3698240N 296570E

Site Ge171 is located on a ridge slope 200m south of Ge170 (Figure 142). The site is actually on the margins a relatively flat area on the ridge slope which has been used as a logging ramp and is therefore greatly disturbed. Richland Creek is just to the east of the site, and a small intermittent stream lies to the north at the base of the ridge. To the west of the site is the large ridge which extends down between Richland Creek and the Oconee.

The site was exposed on the surface of a logging ramp, but the majority of the material collected actually came from the ridge slope downhill from the ramp. The following material was collected from exposed areas of the surface:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	3
Lamar Bold Incised	2
Lamar Plain	84
Lamar decorated (probably stamped)	7
Lamar pinched rims	2
Lithics	
Quartz waste flakes	14
Quartz angular fragments	2
Quartz utilized flakes	2
Quartz projectile points	2
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	3
Chert waste flake	1
Chert angular fragment	1

Surface material indicates that the site was occupied during both the Middle Archaic Period and the Lamar Phase. The area does not appear to have been intensively occupied during either occupation, however.

The site will be completely inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. No further investigation is merited.

9Ge172

UTM 3698912N 296312E

Site Ge172 is located on the west bank of Richland Creek upstream from Ge170 (Figure 142). It is on a possible natural levee which extends along Richland Creek at the base of a high ridge. The levee extends along the creek for at least one hundred meters, but is nowhere more than a meter higher than the surrounding floodplain.

The levee is in an area which has been recently logged, and a logging ramp approximately 40m in diameter is located in the area occupied by the site. Although the surface was cleared and exposed by logging, no surface indications of occupation were observed. Two posthole tests (373 and 374) excavated near the center of the clearing, however, each contained a small number of artifacts between the surface and 10cm. Posthole test 373 contained 1 Lamar punctated rim and one quartz waste flake, while 374 contained 3 Lamar Plain sherds, 2 quartz waste flakes, 1 utilized quartz flake, and 2 chert waste flakes. The tan sand in which the artifacts were found extended to approximately 30cm where the soil became more of a sandy loam. The tests extend to 50cm below the surface.

This site was occupied during the Lamar Phase and may have been occupied earlier. The site will be completely flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. It is recommended that site configuration be determined by posthole testing. Two test pits should be excavated to investigate stratigraphy and determine whether or not intact midden and/or features are present. If the latter exist, the site would merit extensive excavation.

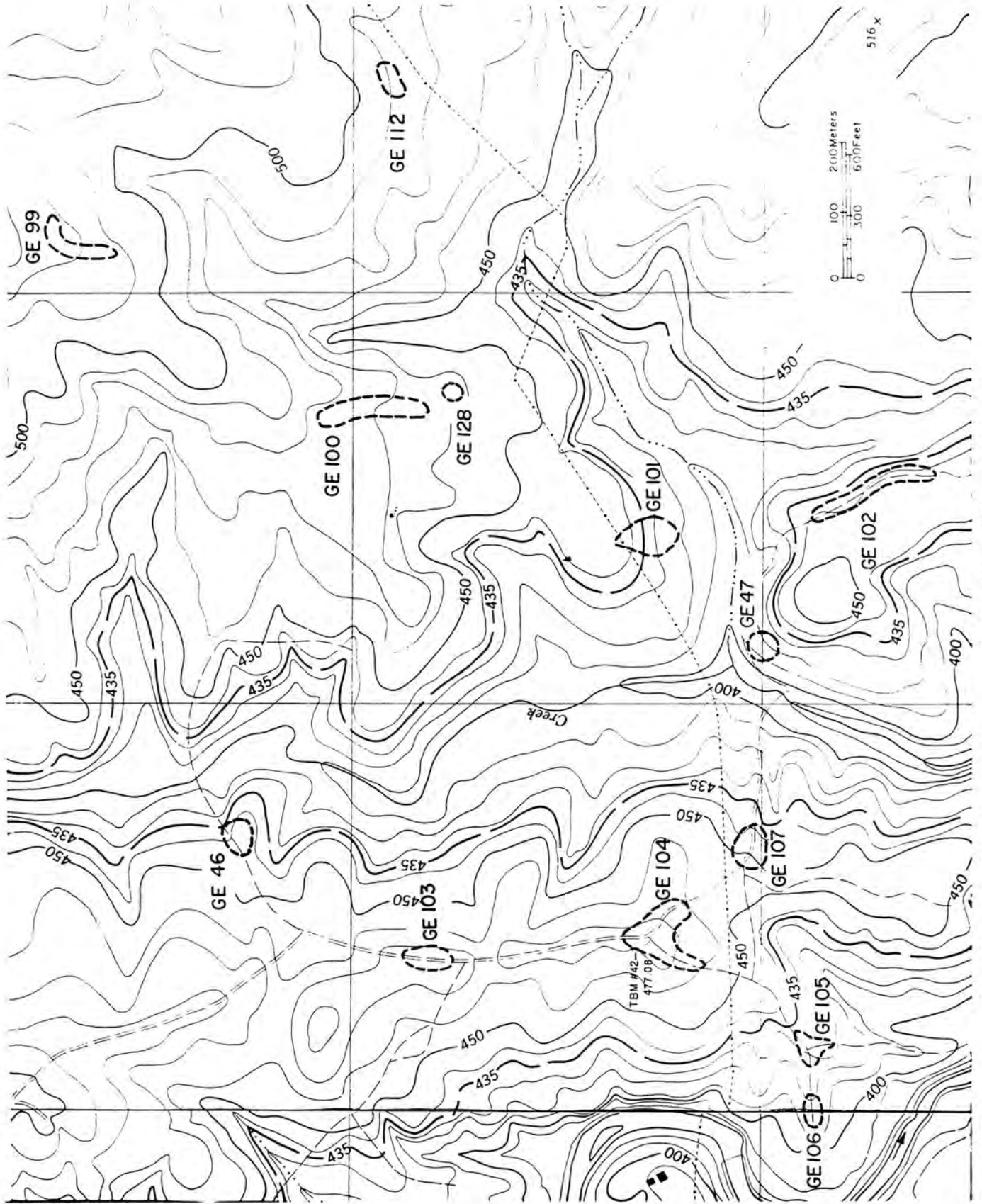


Figure 143

9Ge46

UTM N3698900 E297460

See Appendix 1 and Figure 143.

9Ge47

UTM N3698100 E297780

See Appendix 1 and Figure 143.

9Ge99

UTM 3699096N 298288E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143.

9Ge100

UTM 3698696N 298096E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143.

9Ge101

UTM 3698312N 297864E

This site is located on a flat ledge approximately halfway down the slope of an upland ridge (Figure 143). The ridge is adjacent to Rocky Creek which is a tributary of Richland Creek. To the east of the site are the uplands, while to the west across Rocky Creek is another large ridge.

The site, which was originally recorded by Wood and Lee (1973), extends approximately 90m along a road (north-south) and 70m east-west. Most of the site is overgrown with grasses and briars and as a result most of the surface collected material came from the road. The following surface material was collected by Wood and Lee and by the 1974-75 Survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

	Wood & Lee (1973)	1974-75 Survey
Ceramics		
Lamar(?) Complicated Stamped	15	21
Residual Plain	82	117
Napier (?) Complicated Stamped	1	
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped		2
Cartersville Linear Check Stamped	1	
Residual Plain	5	



	Wood & Lee (1973)	1974-75 Survey
Lithics		
Quartz waste flakes		57
Quartz angular fragments		39
Quartz utilized flakes		4
Quartz bifacial tools	8	4
Chert waste flakes		15
Chert angular fragments		2
Chert retouched flake tool		1
Chert utilized flake		1
Chert projectile point fragment		1
Chert bifacial tools	3	
Rhyolite tool	1	
Mano		1
Hammerstone		1

The major occupation of the site appears to have occurred during the Lamar Phase, though many of the sherds are very small and hard to identify. Sherds of Napier, Swift Creek, and Cartersville ceramics were also present in small numbers. The site also appears to have been occupied during the Archaic, as indicated by the presence of a number of quartz and chert artifacts.

The site will be flooded by the proposed reservoir. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected.

#### 9Ge102

UTM 3697888N 297936E

This site is located along the edge of an upland ridge situated across a small intermittent stream from Ge101 (Figure 143). Rocky Creek runs along the western edge of the ridge, but the site is exposed in a road on the east side. Scattered cultural material is present along a 200m long section of this road. The site area has been logged, and the entire ridge is heavily eroded. The site was first recorded by Wood and Lee (1973).

The following surface material was collected by the two surveys which have visited the site:

#### Aboriginal Artifacts

	Wood & Lee (1973)	1974-75 Survey
Ceramics		
Lamar Complicated Stamped	4	9
Lamar Plain	46	17
Cartersville Simple Stamped	5	
Undecorated Cartersville tetrapod	1	
Residual	2	

	Wood & Lee (1973)	1974-75 Survey
Lithics		
Quartz waste flakes		13
Quartz angular fragments		10
Quartz utilized flake		1
Quartz projectile point	2	
Quartz bifacial tools	1	
Chert waste flake		1
Chert "blade"	1	

The site appears to have been occupied during the Lamar and Cartersville Phases, with a possible earlier occupation during some part of the Archaic. The site will not be completely inundated, but will be subject to erosion when the reservoir is completed. It is recommended that the site be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Ge103 UTM N3698622 E297240

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge104 UTM 3698264N 297312E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge105 UTM 3698024N 297144E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge106 UTM 3698048N 297024E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge107 UTM 3698168N 297408E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge112 UTM 3698792N 298552E

See Appendix 2 and Figure 143 .

9Ge128

UTM 3698552N 298096E

9Ge128 is a Historic Period house site located on high land some distance from the area that will be inundated by the proposed reservoir. It was recorded during an attempt to reach a remote section of shoreline along the east side of Richland Creek (Figure 143).

The site consists of the remains of a house and a well. The structural remains include two chimneys, approximately 10m apart, which are all that remain of what was apparently a frame house. One chimney has a field stone foundation with the remainder constructed of brick, while the other chimney was constructed entirely of field stone. Both chimneys have only their lower portions still standing. Approximately 10m from the brick chimney is a partially filled in well. No other surface features were encountered in a brief search of the surrounding area. No map of the site was made, and no surface artifacts were collected since the site was outside the area of our primary interest.

The site is located approximately 170m from the reservoir. It may be affected by development in the area subsequent to filling of the reservoir. It is recommended that a survey be made of the site area with probe rod, posthole digger and metal detector. Features located in this survey should be mapped and explored to the extent necessary for functional identification.

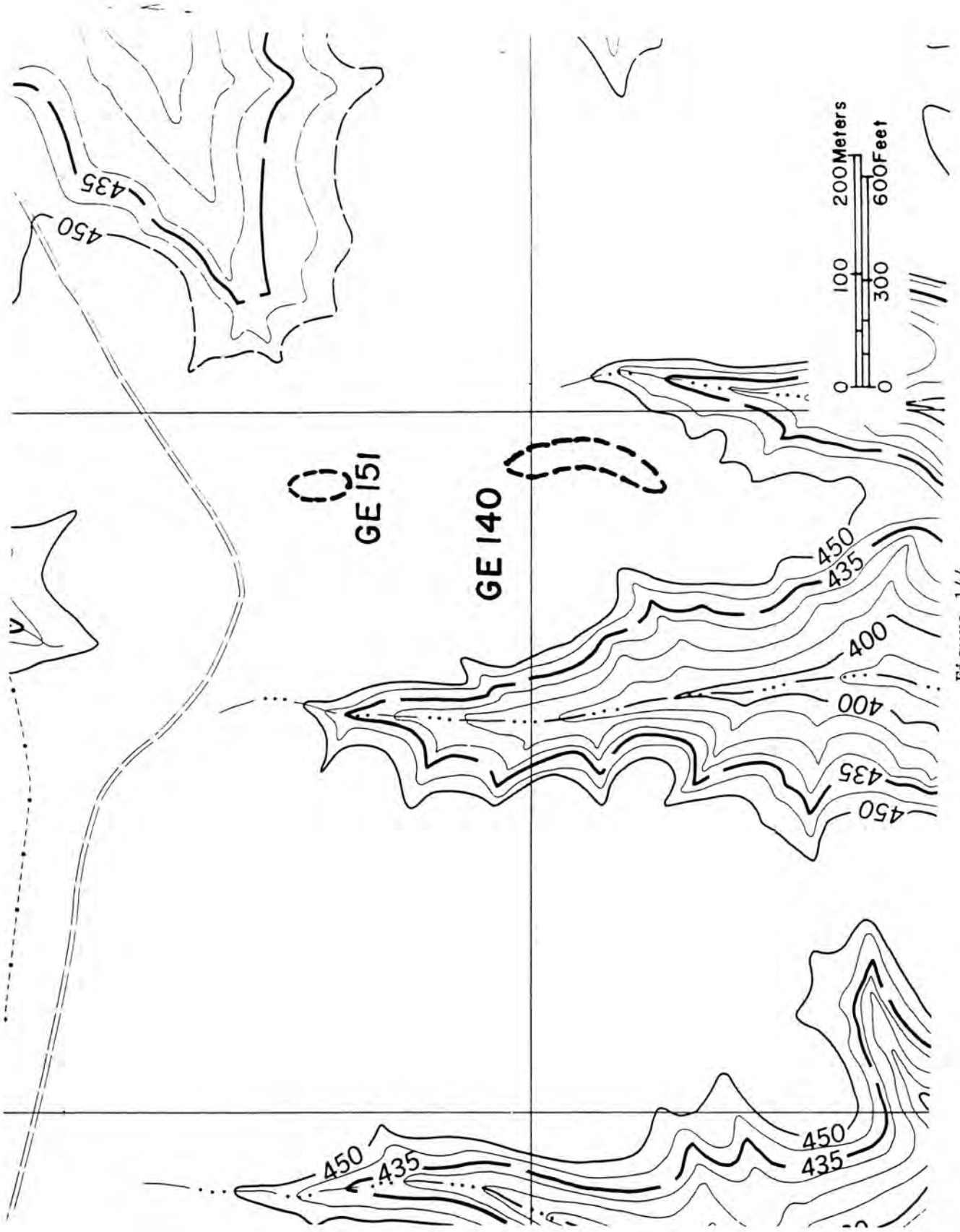


Figure 144

9Ge140

UTM 3697480N 296384E

This site is located on the crest of an upland ridge located to the northwest of Riley Shoals on the Oconee River. The ridge is relatively high and has a narrow summit running east-west. Material was collected from a logging road which runs along the ridge summit, but forest and dense underbrush prevented collecting on both sides of the road. The following material was collected from a 200m long section of the road bed:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	1
Quartz angular fragments	5
Quartz utilized flakes	1

European Artifacts

## Ceramics

Blue-edged pearlware	2
Transfer-printed pearlware	1
Undecorated pearlware	1
Ironstone	1
Unidentified white earthenware	4

The lithics indicate a prehistoric occupation of the ridge, although the main occupation area may have been in the woods on either side of the road. The date of the prehistoric occupation is not known. The European ceramics suggest an early 19th century occupation, and it is likely that a structure was present somewhere in the area adjacent to the road.

The site will not be flooded, but it is within the boundaries of a proposed state park. It is recommended that the site area be plowed and systematically surface collected.

9Ge151

UTM 3697672N 296360E

This site is located on the crest of the large upland ridge which runs between Richland Creek and the Oconee River. The ridge crest has been recently logged, and artifacts were exposed in a large logging ramp. The ramp, measuring 30m by 40m contained the following artifacts:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz waste flakes	26
Quartz angular fragments	4
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Quartz projectile point	1

Chert waste flakes	7
Chert angular fragments	1

European Artifacts

Ceramics	
Unidentified white, plain	2

The site appears to have been occupied during the Middle Archaic, based on the kinds of quartz artifacts and lithic debris present. Undisturbed features dating to the Middle Archaic are probably no longer present, however, because the entire site area has been extensively bulldozed. The two historic sherds are small and probably do not represent historic occupation of the site.

The site will not be flooded, but the peninsula it occupies is scheduled for use as a state park. Due to the extreme disturbance of this site, no further work is recommended.



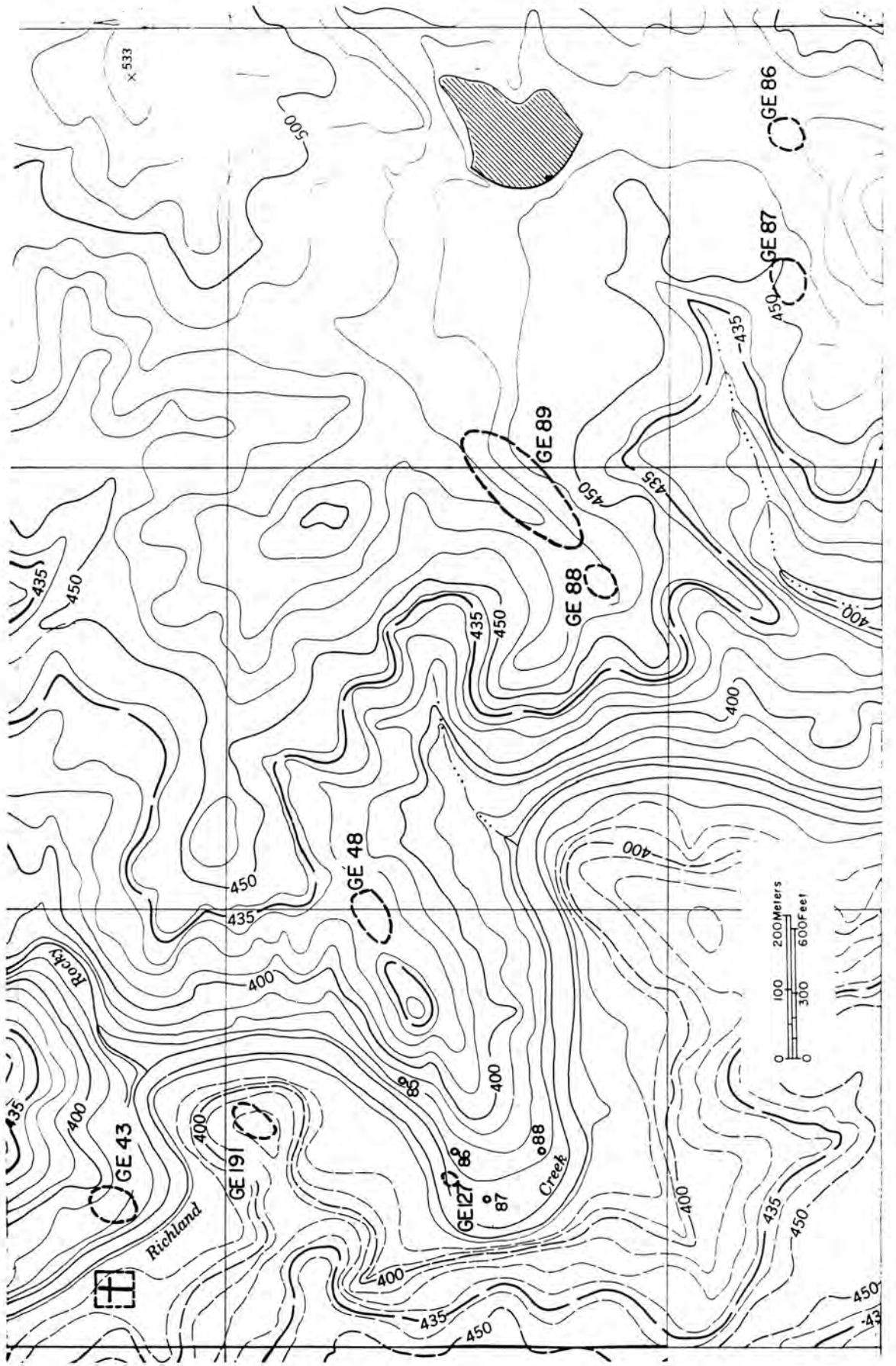


Figure 145

9Ge43

UTM N3697680 E297240

See Appendix 1 and Figure 145.

9Ge48

UTM 3697336N 297672E

This site is located on a ridgetop on the east side of Richland Creek (Figure 145). The ridge forms a peninsula around which the creek flows on three sides. To the east of the site, the land rises, while to the west, the ridge drops off steeply down to the creek.

The site area was logged several years ago, and is now overgrown with briars and grasses. No posthole testing was performed, and, as a result, the limits of the site were not determined. The entire ridge has been heavily eroded, so that only the clay subsoil remains. No features or midden were observed in exposed areas of the site.

The following material was collected from the surface by Smith, who found the site, and by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

	<u>Smith(1971)</u>	<u>1974-75 survey</u>
Lamar Complicated Stamped	6	
Lamar Bold Incised	9	
Lamar Plain	96	
Lamar punctated rim	2	
Lamar unidentified		2

## Lithic

Quartz waste flakes		4
Quartz projectile point		1
Quartz bifacial tools		2

The major occupation of this site appears to have occurred during the Lamar Phase. An Archaic occupation is indicated by the presence of the three quartz tools.

Due to the erosion and logging which have extensively disturbed this site, no further work is recommended.

9Ge86

UTM N3696744 E298672

See Appendix 2 and Figure 145.

9Ge87 UTM N3696888 E298576

See Appendix 2 and Figure 145.

9Ge88 UTM N3696960 E298096

See Appendix 2 and Figure 145.

9Ge89 UTM N3697048 E298168

See Appendix 2 and Figure 145.

9Ge127 UTM 3697216N 297312E

9Ge127 is the number assigned to a sand bar along the east side of Richland Creek which contained artifacts that had apparently been washed in from elsewhere. The artifacts collected were as follows:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Unidentified grit-tempered stamped	1
Lithic	
Chert waste flake	1

European Artifacts

Miscellaneous	
Late 18th century bottle neck	1
Piece of iron	1
Piece of copper	1

A search was made of the immediate vicinity in an attempt to discover the location from which these materials had washed, but no site was found. Since the collection from the sand bar contains both unidentified prehistoric and early historic materials, it is likely that the material was derived from more than one site, probably located upstream.

The late 18th century bottle neck is the only artifact found by the 1974-75 survey which dates to that early historic time period. Although the area on the east bank of the Oconee River was a frontier with Indian

territory located across the river, there was apparently a sizeable white population in the area. These white settlers were protected by a string of forts (probably palisaded blockhouses) by the early 1790's. Kimbrough's Fort which was privately owned, shows up on both the Fauche Map (1793) and the Elholm Map (1793) in the area just north of 9Ge121 (Hunt 1973). It is possible that the material from Gel21 washed downstream from Kimbrough's land.

No work is recommended for this site, since it is obviously composed of redeposited material. A continued search should be made, however, for the several forts and settlements which were present along the frontier in the 1790's.

9Ge191

UTM N3697456 E297336

This site is located on the summit of a small upland ridge that forms a peninsula surrounded on three sides by Richland Creek (Figure 145). The ridge slopes very steeply down to the creek 18m below. Rocky Creek enters Richland Creek directly across from the site.

The entire summit of the ridge has been cleared for use as a logging ramp, and artifacts were exposed on the ramp surface over an area measuring 35m by 55m. The following material was collected from the surface during a brief visit to the site by the 1974-75 survey:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Quartz waste flakes	33
Quartz angular fragments	9
Quartz utilized flakes	3
Quartz projectile points	1
Quartz bifacial tool fragments	4
Chert waste flakes	1
Fire-cracked rocks	1

The occupation of this site dates to the Middle Archaic. The only diagnostic artifact recovered is a Morrow Mountain point. Occupation of this site was apparently not intense, since relatively few artifacts were present on the surface which was nearly free of vegetation. Erosion and logging activity have probably destroyed any subsurface features which may have been present prior to clearing.

The site will be flooded. No further investigations are recommended.

## Chapter 5

### Site Distribution by Phase

This section provides a brief chronological overview of the results of the 1974-75 survey. Data from previous surveys are also included where available. Discussion of each archaeological phase or time period in the following pages is accompanied by a site distribution map which shows occupational components known to date to that period. Components of uncertain identification are not included. The information on which this chapter is based is summarized in Table 43.

#### Paleo-Indian (15,000 to 8,000 B.C.)

No evidence of Paleo-Indian utilization of the Wallace Reservoir area was encountered by the 1974-75 survey or by any of the earlier surveys. It is likely, however, that more intensive exploration of the area should reveal sites of this time period.

#### Early Archaic (8,000 to 5500 B.C.)

For the purposes of this report, Early Archaic will begin with transitional Dalton materials and extend to approximately 5500 B.C. For the most part, sites in the Wallace Reservoir area contained only occasional beveled, basally ground, and serrated points which could be assigned to the Early Archaic. A few plano-convex end scrapers and graters may also date to this time period. At 9Ge153, the only intact Early Archaic occupation zone known from the reservoir area was found. At that site, a chert Dalton point and a quartz beveled and basally ground point were found together in a sand zone beneath a later Cartersville occupation. No other definite Early Archaic materials were encountered during excavations by the 1974-75 survey.

In Figure 146, showing the distribution of Early Archaic sites, the clustering of such sites around the shoals in the lower portion of the reservoir may be more apparent than real. More sites are known from that area, thus increasing the chance of encountering low frequency material like Early Archaic tools. It is possible, however, that the present known distribution reflects an actual concentration of Early Archaic sites.

#### Middle Archaic (5500 to 3000 B.C.)

For the purposes of this study, the Middle Archaic has been defined as the period when stemmed, rounded based, or amorphous shaped points were being made almost exclusively of quartz. Excavations at a number of strati-

Table 43. Site Data Summary

Site Number	Physiographic Location	Ground Cover Characterization	Investigation Characterization	Reservoir Impact	Cultural Affiliation	Site Characteristics
Greene Co.						
Ge5	Levee	Approx. 1/2 of surface exposed	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge9	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge10	Ridge-top	Eroded area (gully, bank, etc)	Test excavation	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge18	Floodplain	Pasture	Found by posthole test	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge20	Shoals	Cultivated	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge21	High area on flood-plain	Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge22		Logged	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge24		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge25		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge26		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge33		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge34		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge35		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge37		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge48		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge50		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge51		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge55		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge56		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge57		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge58		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge62		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge63		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge64		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge65		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge66		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge68		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge69		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge79		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge80		Forested	Recorded by	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface



Table 43. Site Data Summary (Cont'd)

Site Number	Physiographic Location	Ground Cover Characteristics	Investigation Characteristics	Recurrent Impact	Cultural Affiliation	Site Characteristics
Ge81	Levee	Approx. 1/2 of surface exposed	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge82	Island	Road	Found by posthole test	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Buried
Ge86	Island	Road	Test excavation	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Midden
Ge87	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Ge88	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Features
Ge89	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Scattered
Ge90	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Rockshelter
Ge93	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge99	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge100	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge101	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge102	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge103	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge104	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge105	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge106	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge107	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge108	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge109	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge111	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge112	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge113	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge117	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge118	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge119	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge121	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge122	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge123	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge124	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	
Ge125	Island	Road	Recorded by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	



Table 43. Site Data Summary(Cont'd)

Site Number	Physiographic Location	Ground Cover Characteristics	Investigation Characteristics	Development Impact	Cultural Affiliation	Site Characterization
Ge155	Levee	Approx. % of surface exposed	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Paleo	Surface
Ge156	Island	Road	Found by posthole test	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Buried
Ge157	Shoals	Eroded area (Gully, bank, etc)	Test excavation	To be flooded	Middle Archaic	Midden
Ge158	Floodplain	Pasture	Perforated by	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Ge159	Ridge-top	Cultivated	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Features
Ge160	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge161	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge162	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge163	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge164	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge165	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge166	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge167	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge168	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge169	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge170	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge171	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge172	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge173	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge174	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge175	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge176	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge177	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge178	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge179	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge180	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge181	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge182	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge183	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface
Ge184	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Early Archaic	Surface



Table 4J. Site Data Summary (Cont'd)

Site Number	Physiographic Location	Ground Cover Characteristics	Investigation Characteristics	Reservoir Impact	Cultural Affiliation	Site Characteristics
Morgan Co.						
Mg28	Levee	Approx. 1/2 of surface exposed	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Paleo	Surface
Mg43	Levee	10 X	Test excavation	To be flooded	Early 18th century	Buried
Mg44	Levee	20 X	Recorded by	To be flooded	Late 18th century	Midden
Mg47	Levee	80 X	Found by posthole test	To be flooded	Early 19th century	Shell
Mg47	Levee	35 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Late 19th century	Features
Mg48	Levee	60 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	20th century	Stratified
Mg49	Levee	60 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	Rockshelter
Mg56	Levee	65 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg57	Levee	60 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg58	Levee	20 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg66	Levee	75 X	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg67	Levee	5	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg68	Levee	75	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg73	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg89	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg90	Levee	0	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg91	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg92	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg93	Levee	0	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg94	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg95	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg96	Levee	75	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg97	Levee	10	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg98	Levee	10	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg99	Levee	15	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg101	Levee	100	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	
Mg104	Levee	10	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Unknown prehistoric	

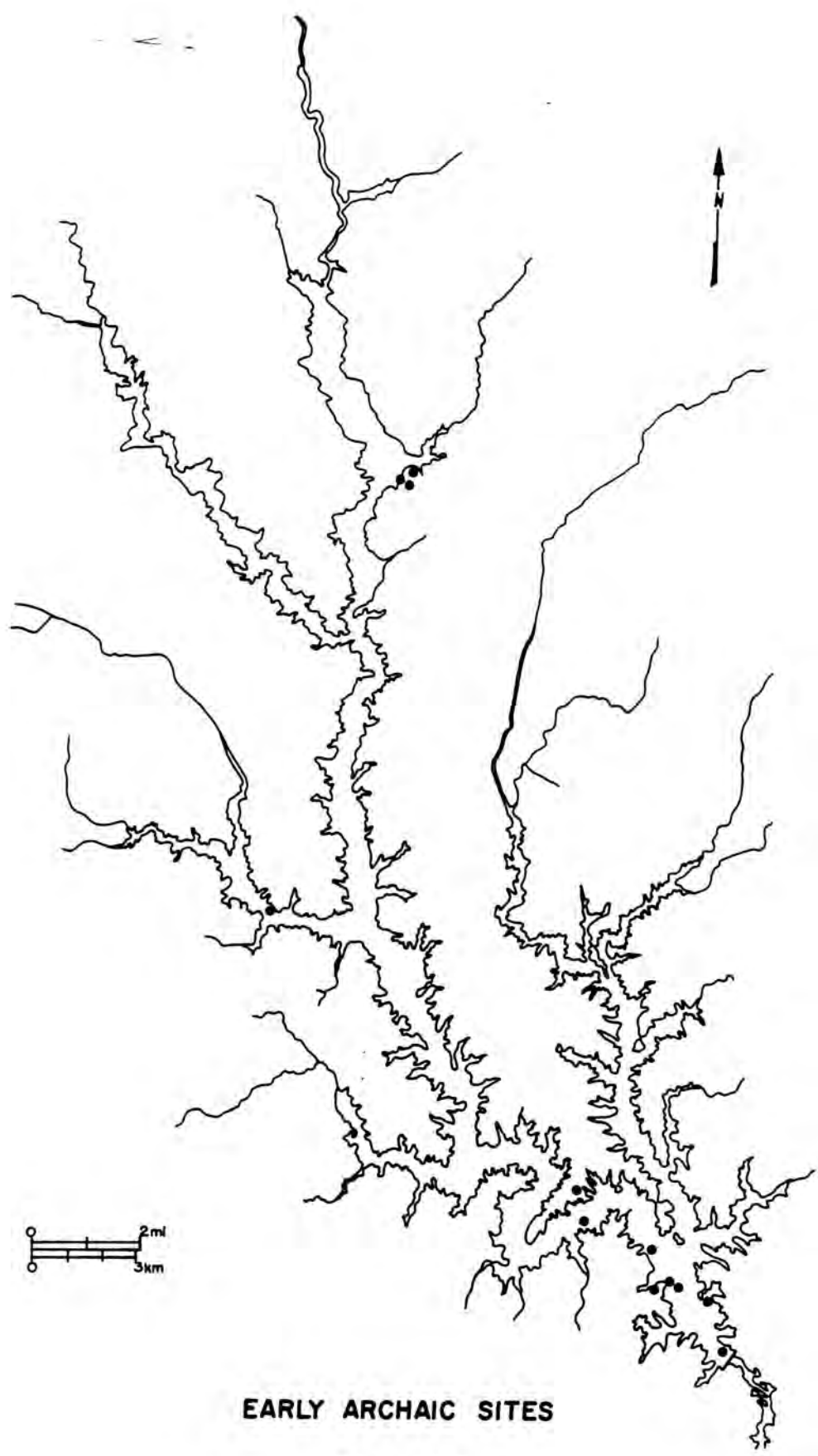






Table 43. Site Data Summary (Cont'd)

Site Number	Physiographic Location	Ground Cover Characteristics	Investigation Characteristics	Reservoir Impact	Cultural Affiliation	Site Characteristics
Pm 234	Levee	Approx. % of surface exposed 10	Found by surface exposure	To be flooded	Paleo	Surface
Pm 235	High area on flood-plain	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Buried
Pm 236	Shoals	Eroded area (gully, bank, etc)	Test excavation	To be flooded	Middle Archaic	Midden
Pm 237	Floodplain	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 238	Ridge-top	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 239	Island	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 240	Site number not used.	Forested	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 241	Shoals	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 242	Floodplain	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 243	Ridge-top	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 244	Island	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 245	Shoals	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell
Pm 246	Floodplain	Road	Found by surface exposure	To be eroded	Early Archaic	Shell



**EARLY ARCHAIC SITES**

Figure 146

fied sites (Pm201, Pm205, and others) indicate that such quartz artifacts do frequently occur together and therefore probably represent a distinct period of occupation in the area. Those excavations also suggest that future work on deeply stratified sites in the reservoir may allow the recording of changes in tool forms during the Middle Archaic. Such chronological control would be a marked refinement of the present identification of all quartz archaic materials under the broad headings "Middle Archaic" or "Old Quartz" (Caldwell 1954; DePratter 1975).

As can be seen from Figure 147, a large number of Middle Archaic sites are known from the Wallace Reservoir. These are scattered along the entire length of the reservoir, with a slightly higher frequency of ridgetop sites in the lower portion, perhaps due to the extensive logging which has exposed sites in that area. Undisturbed contexts at the majority of the ridgetop sites may have been completely destroyed by logging and subsequent erosion.

At least 6 floodplain sites (and possibly others which produced no diagnostic artifacts during limited testing) have stratified Middle Archaic occupation zones. At Pm205, Pm208, and Pm209, the Middle Archaic zones reach a thicknesses of 1 to 2m and may be even deeper. Such sites, with the possible exception of Lake Spring in the Allatoona Reservoir (Caldwell n.d.) and a few others, have not been recorded elsewhere in Georgia. These sites, and others which may exist in unexplored parts of the reservoir, could contribute substantially to an understanding of the Middle Archaic.

#### Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.)

The Late Archaic will be taken here to include both the Savannah River Preceramic (3000-2000 B.C.) and the Stallings Island Phase (2000-1000 B.C.) which is characterized by fiber tempered ceramics. Savannah River Preceramic materials are reported from many parts of north Georgia (Wauchope 1966) and a number of stratified sites are known. In the Wallace Reservoir (Figure 148), eight Savannah River sites are identified (based on the presence of rhyolite Savannah River points). Only two of those contained undisturbed occupation zones. At Cold Springs (Ge10), a Savannah River occupation surface was encountered beneath Mound B, and at Pm212, another occupation surface was found. The horizontal extent of each of these occupations is not clear, however.

Prior to the 1974-75 survey, a single sherd of Stallings pottery was known from the reservoir area, and only a few other sherds of that type were known from the Georgia Piedmont away from the Savannah River (Wauchope 1966). The 1974-75 survey recorded five new Stallings sites (Figure 148). All five were either single component Stallings sites with intact midden, or were Stallings components stratified between earlier and later components. All five are along the river but none includes shell midden.

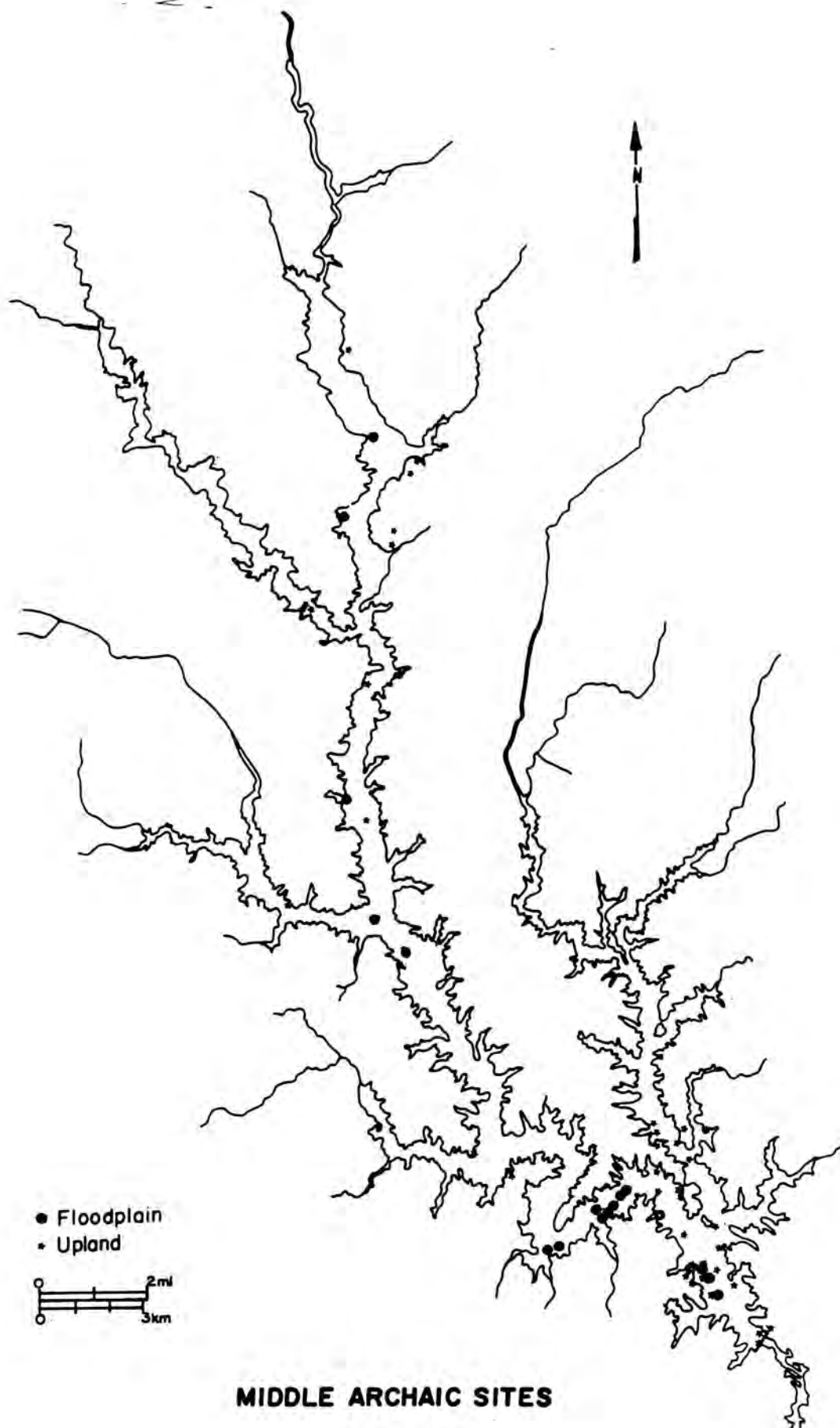
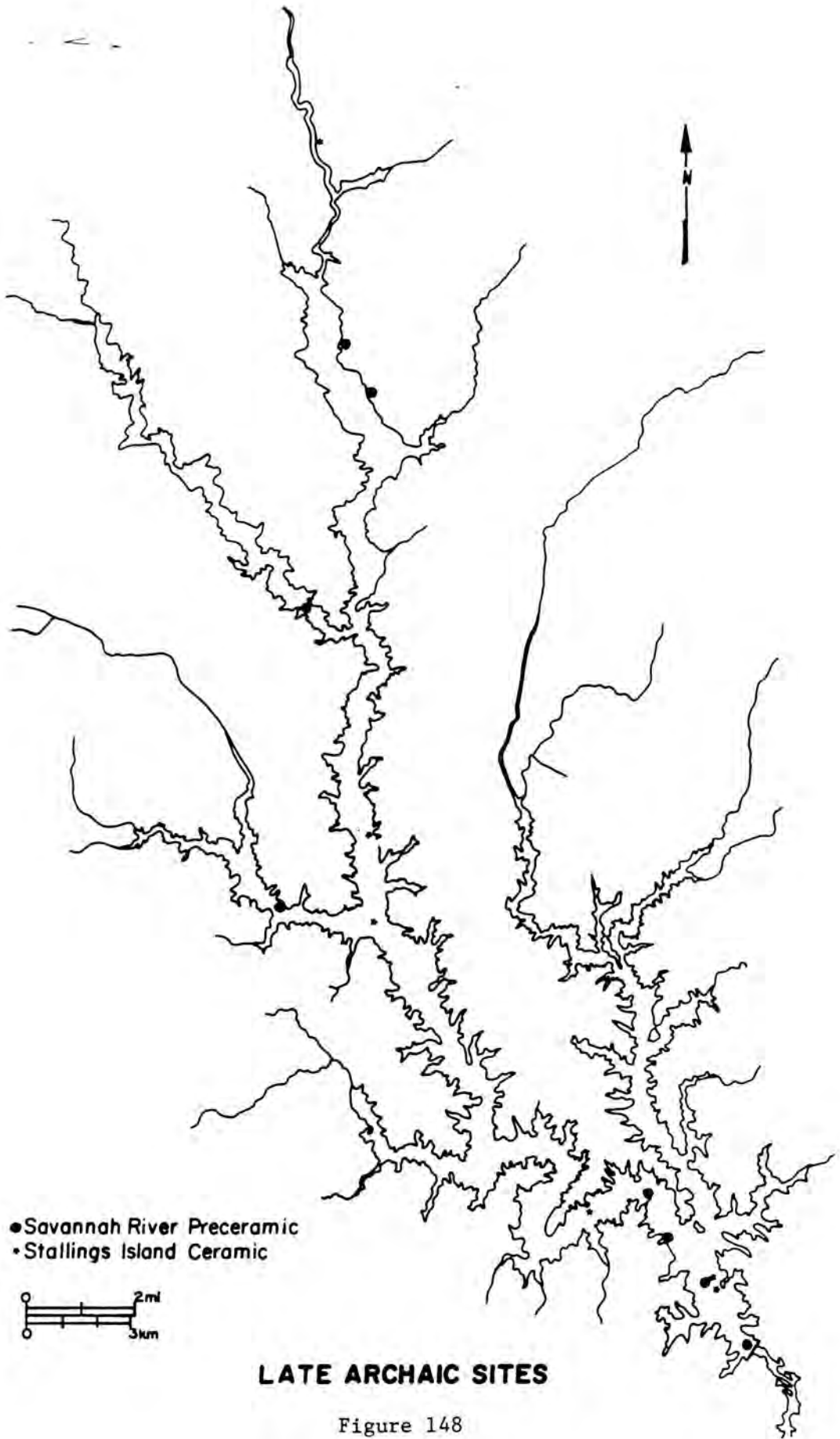


Figure 147





Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.)

The Woodland Period is fairly well represented in the Wallace Reservoir. A few sherds of Dunlap Fabric Impressed were found occasionally, but no sites with unmixed components were encountered. A few Napier sherds were also found in similar contexts.

Cartersville Phase (500 B.C. to 100 B.C.)

A total of 19 Cartersville sites are known for the Wallace Reservoir area (Figure 149). They are rather equally distributed over the entire length of the reservoir. The best preserved Cartersville occupation zones are at 9Ge153 where a Cartersville shell midden is present, and at 9Ge10 where a Cartersville habitation surface is present below Mound B. The village at 9Ge10 contains a large number of intact features although most of the midden appears to have been plowed away. Other sites, such as Ge180, Pm205, and Ge199 may also contain undisturbed occupation zones. The remaining sites contain a few Cartersville sherds collected from disturbed areas or road beds.

Swift Creek Phase (100 B.C. to 500 A.D.)

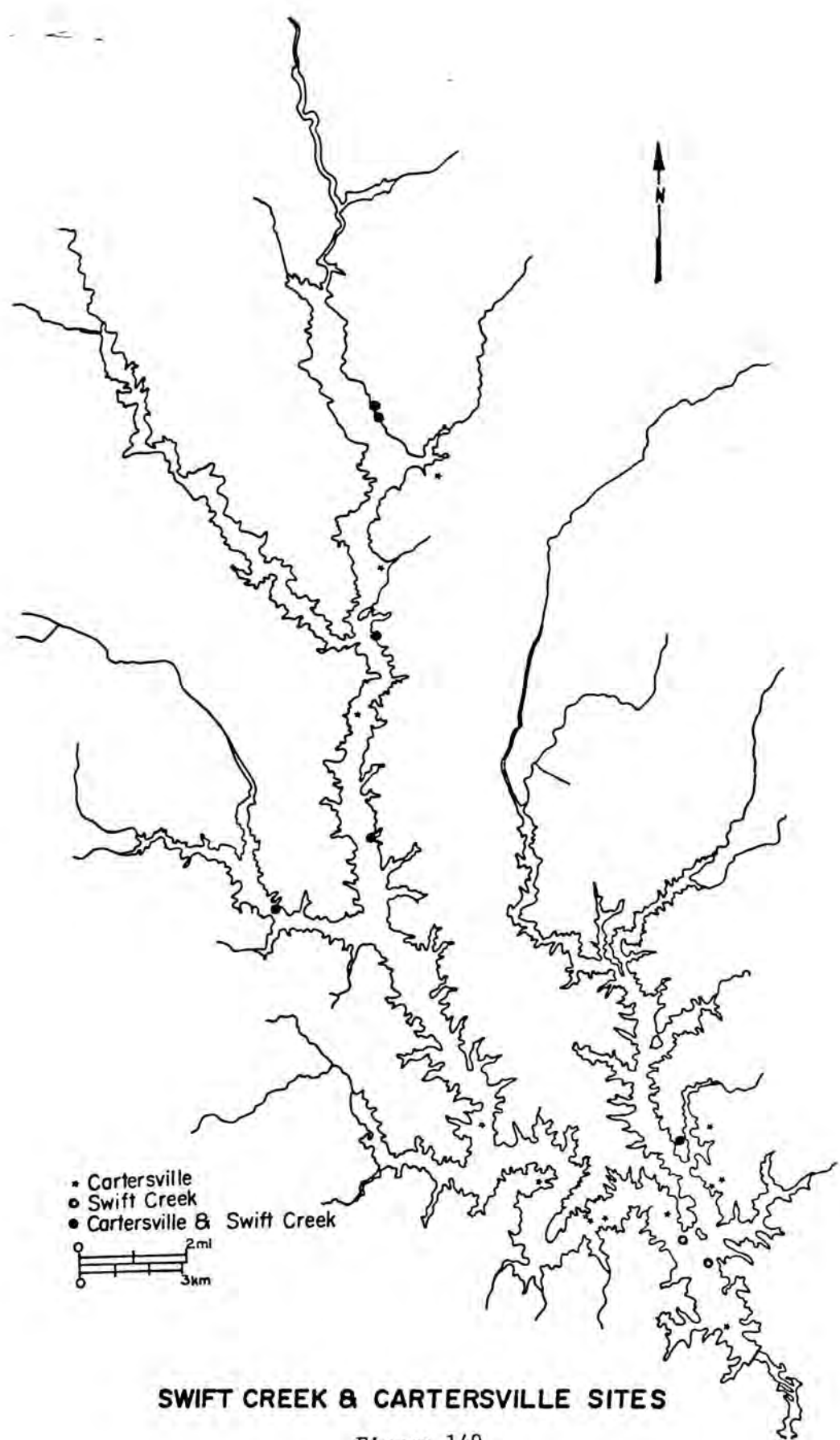
Only eight Swift Creek sites are known from the Wallace Reservoir (Figure 149), and four of those are surface finds. 9Ge62, tested by Wood (1974), contains a possible Swift Creek midden. At 9Ge10 are two mounds which appear to have been constructed during the Swift Creek Phase. The village at 9Ge10 probably dates, at least in part, to the same phase.

Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1700)

The largest number of sites in the Wallace Reservoir date to the Mississippian Period, primarily to the Lamar Phase. The early Mississippian Woodstock Phase is not known from the Wallace Reservoir.

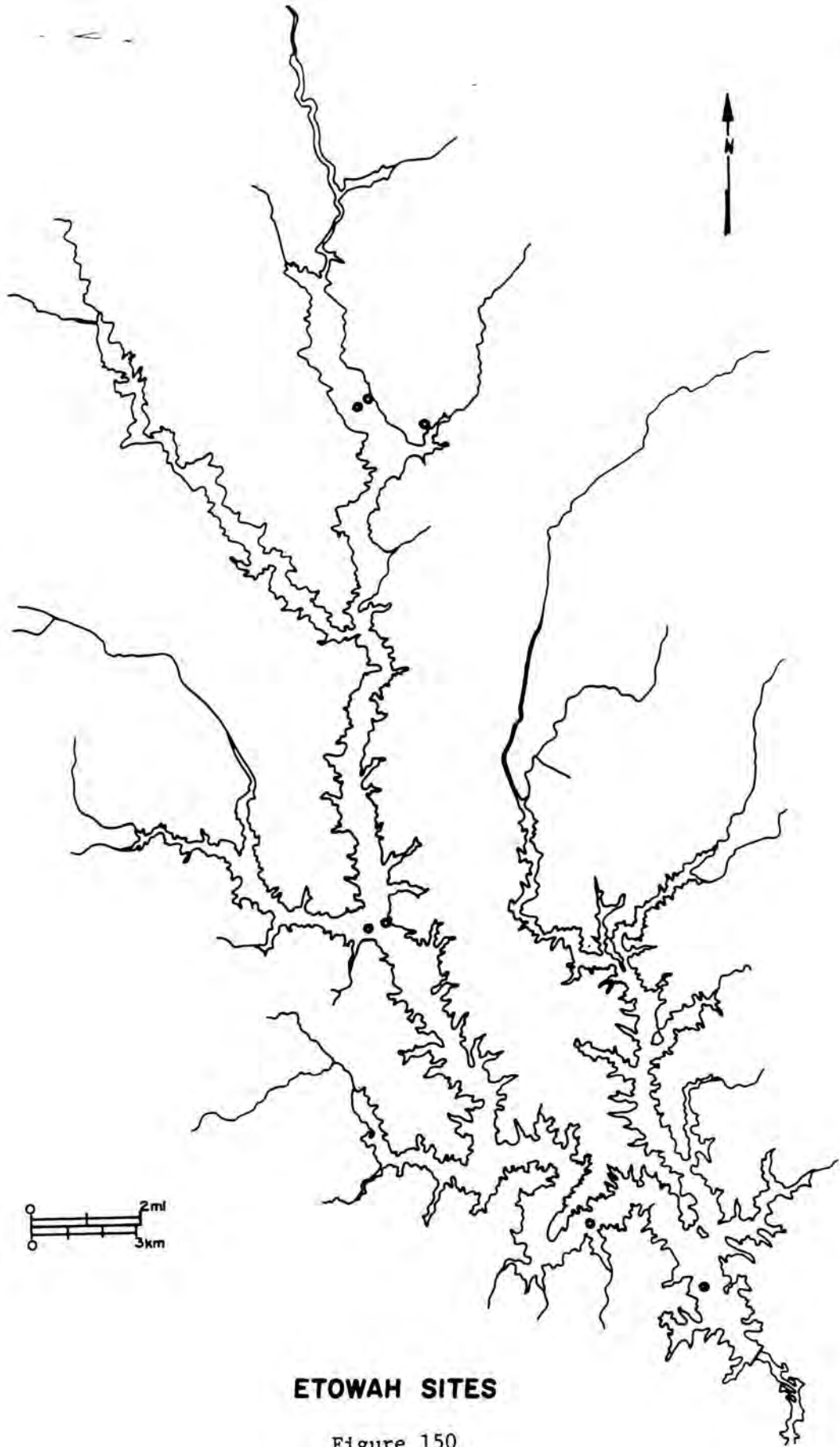
Etowah Phase (A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1300)

Etowah ceramics were found on only seven sites in the Wallace Reservoir (Figure 150). Two sites contained scattered surface sherds, while one site consists of a collection from a creek. At 9Ge10, an apparent Etowah midden zone was found on the slopes of Mound A, although little Etowah material is present in the adjacent village area. At 9Ge5, occasional Etowah sherds were found in the Lamar midden tested by the 1974-75 survey. At the remaining sites, Etowah sherds were encountered during excavations but no definite occupation floor or midden was present.



**SWIFT CREEK & CARTERSVILLE SITES**

Figure 149



**ETOWAH SITES**

Figure 150

### Lamar Phase (A.D. 1300 - A.D. 1500)

A large number of Lamar sites are known from the Wallace Reservoir. Approximately one-half of all sites contain Lamar components. Both floodplain (Figure 151) and upland (Figure 152) sites are abundant. Most ridge-top sites have been badly disturbed or destroyed by logging or agriculture, while many floodplain sites contain middens or intact occupation floors.

Around the shoals in the lower part of the reservoir, a number of small habitations sites (sometimes associated with shell middens) appear to represent isolated house sites. Similar sites occur on natural levees throughout the reservoir. 9Ge5 is a large Lamar site with a platform mound and a buried, intact village. Evidence of mound utilization during the Lamar Phase was also found at 9Ge10. At least one and possibly a second rockshelter was occupied during the Lamar Phase. All in all, the Lamar phase sites show the greatest variation and are the most numerous of all the sites in the reservoir.

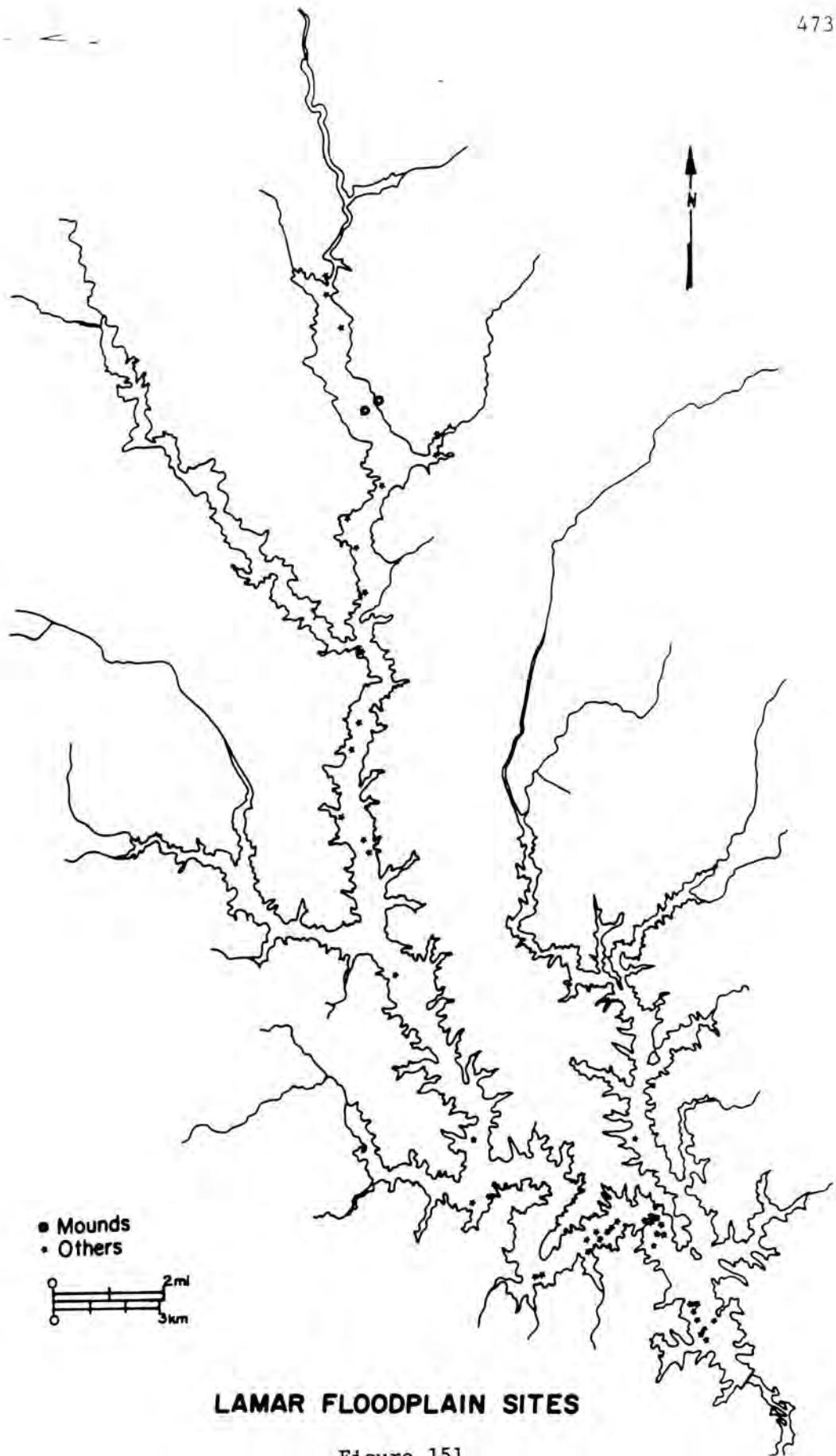
### Ocmulgee Fields Phase (A.D. 1500-A.D. 1700)

Pottery in the reservoir with fine-line incising was identified as Ocmulgee Fields. This material is probably a late variant of Lamar in the Wallace Reservoir area (see the Mg28 site description). The only unmixed Ocmulgee Fields material came from two pits at Mg28. All other sites shown in Figure 153 contain only a few fine-line incised sherds associated with other Lamar material.

### Historic Period

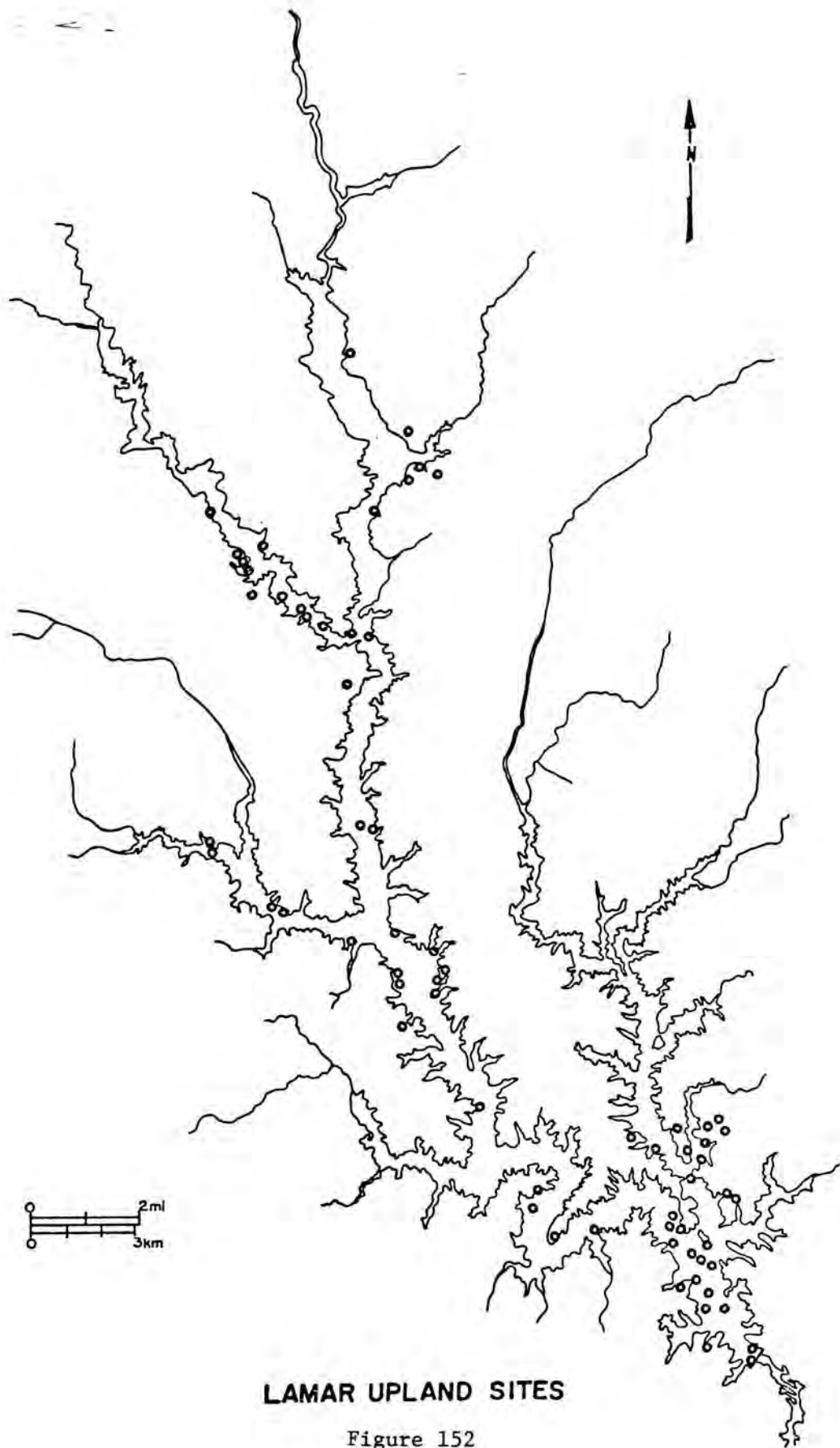
The Historic Period utilization of the area began in the late 1700's and has continued to the present. Late 18th century material was present at four Wallace Reservoir sites (Figure 154), but only Pm104 has structural remains that may date to that period. No evidence was found for any of the frontier forts constructed along the Oconee when it was the Indian boundary (Hunt 1973). Early 19th century sites were more numerous and clustered around the shoals area. Several chimney foundations dating to this period were found, and others undoubtedly exist. Many of the remaining sites shown in Figure 154 contained only scattered fragments of pearlware. Park's Mill was first occupied during this period and continued in operation into the early part of this century.

Fewer sites exist for the late 19th century (Figure 155), perhaps reflecting the decline in productivity of the area previously described by Trimble (1969). The Curtright Factory (9Ge37), however, which dates to this period, had a population of 300 to 400 persons associated with it. Across



**LAMAR FLOODPLAIN SITES**

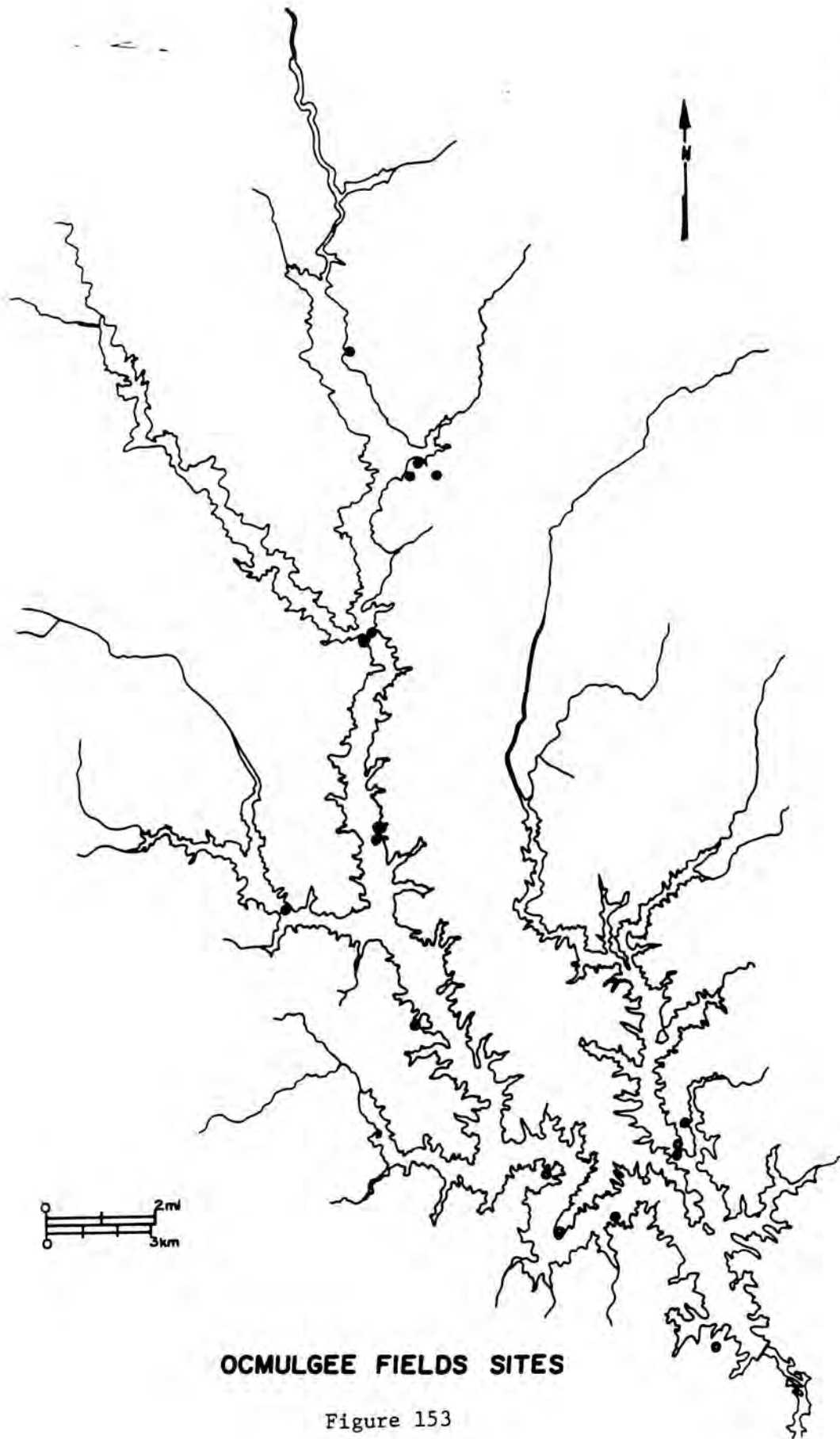
Figure 151



**LAMAR UPLAND SITES**

Figure 152





**OCMULGEE FIELDS SITES**

Figure 153

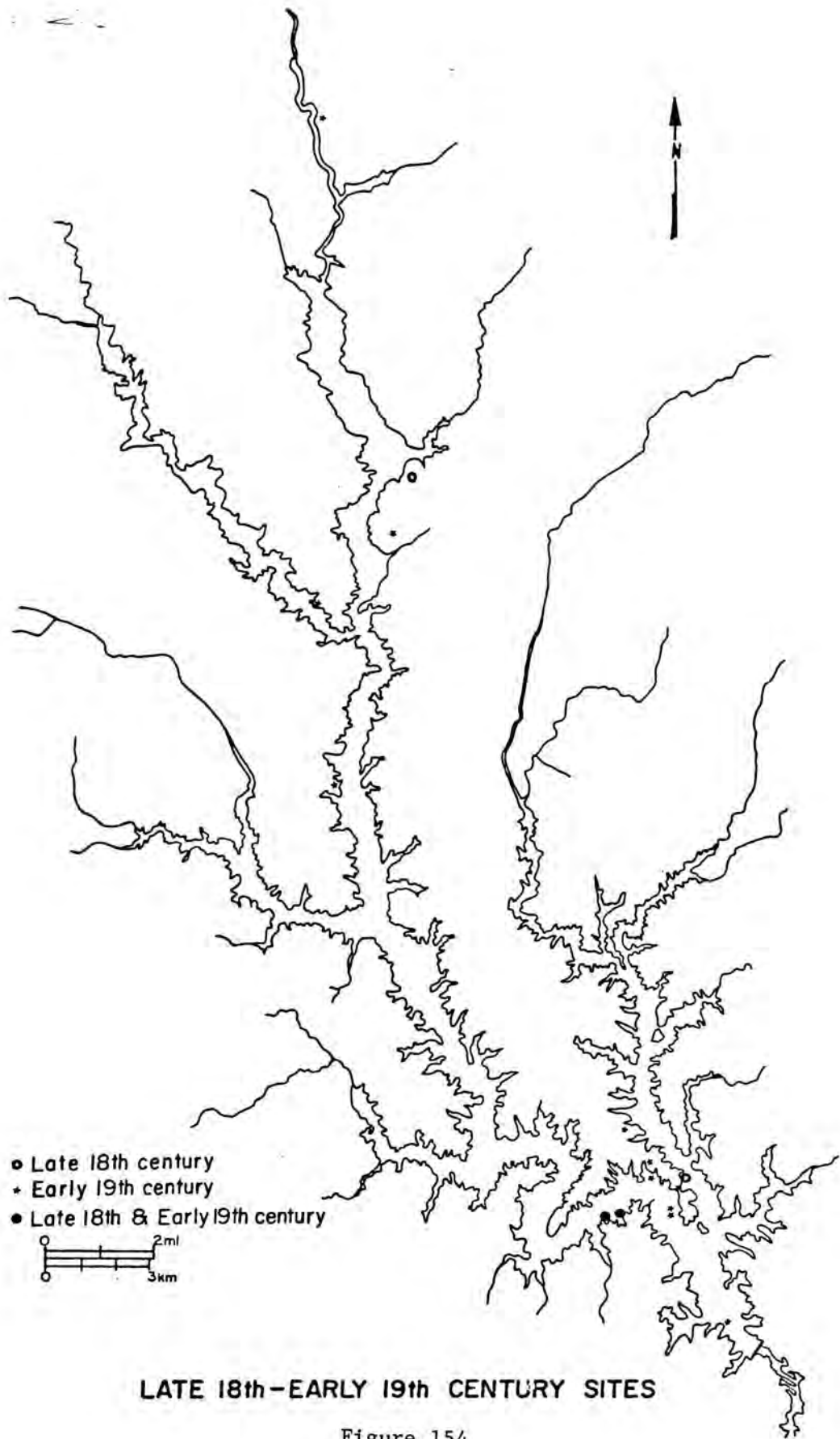
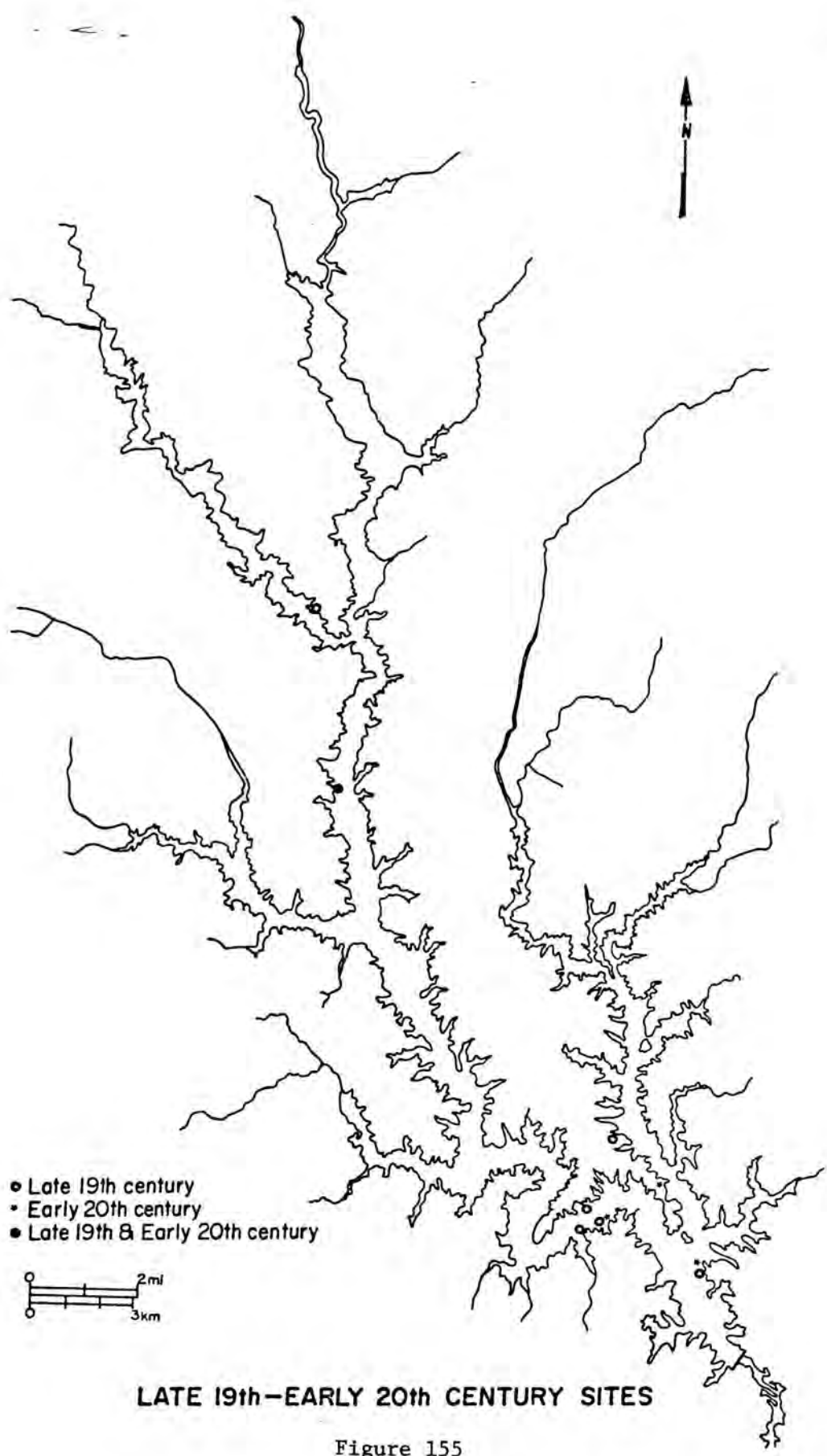
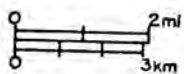


Figure 154



- Late 19th century
- Early 20th century
- Late 19th & Early 20th century



**LATE 19th-EARLY 20th CENTURY SITES**

Figure 155

the river from the factory is an associated grist or sawmill (Pm239), and Ge50 downriver from the factory is a grist mill dating to this period. At least one other grist mill (not visited by the 1974-75 survey) is known to exist on Richland Creek.

Only four sites in the entire reservoir (Figure 155) show any evidence of 20th century utilization. One is Parks Mill, and the others are collapsed structures abandoned for some time.

#### Sites of Unknown Date

Figure 156 shows unidentified historic and prehistoric sites. Most historic sites consist of small surface scatters of undiagnostic artifacts. The prehistoric sites include surface scatters and posthole test collections that lack diagnostic artifacts.

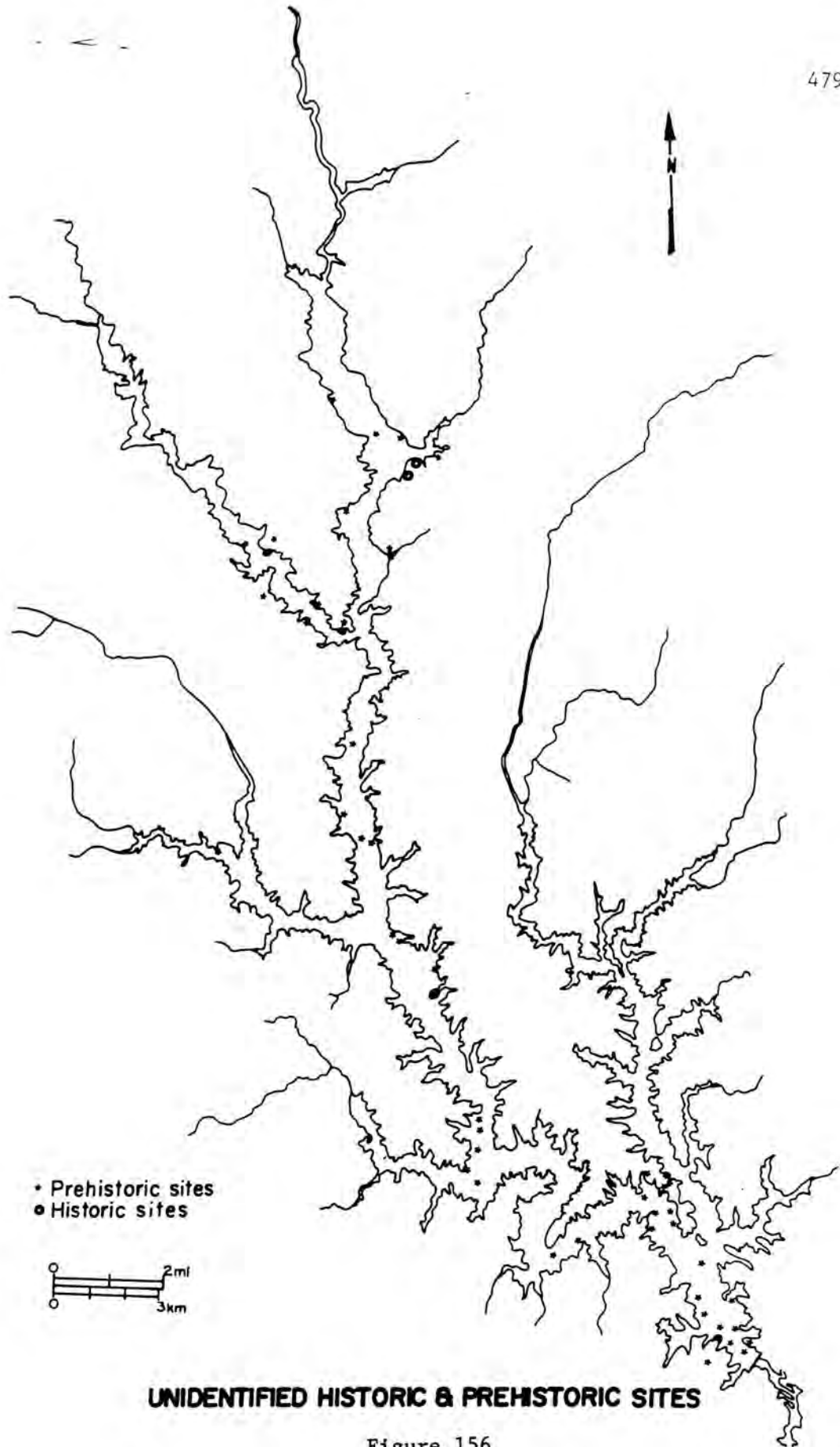


Figure 156

## Chapter 6

### Impact of the Wallace Reservoir on Archaeological Resources

When the gates of the Wallace Dam close in late 1978, 18,000 acres along the valleys of the Oconee and Apalachee Rivers will be flooded. The filled pool will stretch 30 miles along the Oconee, 10 miles along the Apalachee, and 14 miles along Richland Creek. The shore line will extend for a linear distance of 331 miles.

Within the 18,000 acre pool area, a large number of archaeological sites will be flooded, but the impact of the Wallace Reservoir on archaeological sites will not be limited to those which are inundated. Sites have already been destroyed during dam construction, and others will be destroyed during construction of the tailrace, during highway and bridge relocation, and during park and recreation area construction. Many other reservoir related activities will have direct or indirect impact on archaeological sites. The following sections of this chapter will describe these impacts. Three areas of impact can be seen in the construction, filling, and utilization of the Wallace Reservoir. These impact areas have been designated primary, secondary, and tertiary for this report.

Primary impact of the Wallace Reservoir on archaeological sites is defined in terms of those sites which will be directly and significantly affected as a result of the following activities:

- 1) construction of the Wallace Dam
- 2) construction of the tailrace
- 3) relocation of highways and bridges
- 4) filling of the Wallace Reservoir

Sites in the areas affected by these activities will either be destroyed immediately or will be flooded and subjected to the long-term destructive forces of erosion and saturation.

Secondary impact is defined in terms of those archaeological sites which will be affected in the following areas:

- 1) the 25', 100' and 200' shoreline strips which will be owned by the Georgia Power Company
- 2) Georgia Power recreation areas
- 3) Georgia Power access areas
- 4) U. S. Forest Service recreation areas
- 5) State of Georgia recreation areas

Sites in these areas will be exposed to both natural forces and developmental activities which could lead to their destruction or disturbance. Exposure to potentially destructive forces would come as a direct result of the construction of the Wallace Reservoir. Such sites in these areas



will be owned by the Georgia Power Company, the State of Georgia, or the U. S. Government.

Tertiary impact is defined in terms of those archaeological sites located adjacent to the Wallace Reservoir which will be subjected to destruction by private commercial or residential development. Development will occur over a broad area as a direct result of the presence of the Wallace Reservoir and must be taken into consideration when the overall impact of the reservoir is considered. Sites affected by tertiary impact will be on privately owned lands.

Each of the three levels of impact will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

#### Primary Impact Areas

Destruction of sites within the primary impact areas (Figure 157) will be immediate and total. The majority of sites in primary impact areas will be affected by flooding. A conservative estimate for the total number of sites to be flooded by the filling of the reservoir would be between 1000 and 2000. All of these sites will not be destroyed instantaneously, but they will be exposed to the long term effects of saturation, erosion, and sedimentation. The destructive effects of saturation on archaeological features and artifacts have been described by Neal and Mayo (1974) and Schnell (1975). In both papers, ceramics and bone were reported to be broken down and eventually destroyed. Schnell also discusses the long-term effects of erosion on sites inundated by Lake Blackshear. He estimates that 20-40 cm had been removed from most areas of the lake bottom by sheet erosion. Comparable erosion would be sufficient to destroy a large number of sites to be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir, but the magnitude of erosion which will occur in this reservoir is not known. Erosion will be accelerated, however, by clearing of vegetation in the Wallace Reservoir from many areas to be flooded. Sites in these areas will be adversely affected by initial bulldozer clearing and by the subsequent increased erosion. Sites located in some areas of the Wallace Reservoir will be deeply buried where conditions exist for precipitation of the heavy sediment load carried by the Oconee River (Trimble 1969). Sheet erosion of higher areas also figures in sedimentation of sites. Due to the depth of the reservoir in its lower end (95 feet), sedimentation to depths of 30 to 40 feet could occur over sites located on the narrow valley floor in areas upstream from the dam. Archaeological sites are concentrated in this area in association with extensive shoals. All would be rendered inaccessible by deep sedimentation even if the reservoir was to be eventually drained.

Other sites considered to be in the primary impact area of the Wallace Reservoir will be affected by bridge and highway relocation. Twenty-six highway crossings will be altered by the 435.6' pool level. Eleven of

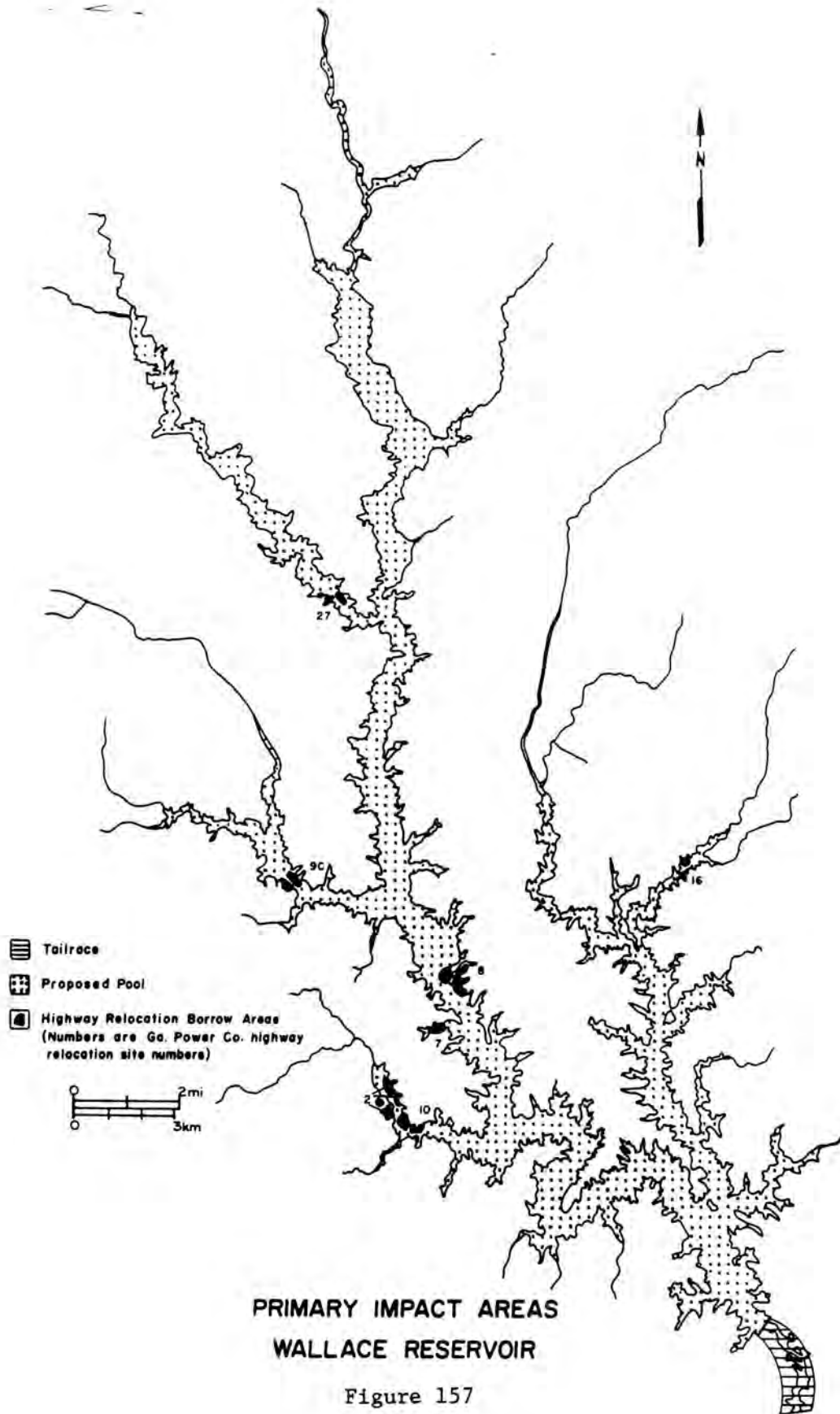


Figure 157

these crossings will result in the closing of county roads without modification of the existing bridges and roads. At an additional 8 highway crossings, minor modifications may be necessary. The nature of modifications were not specified in materials supplied to the author by Georgia Power Company. Where these modifications occur, their effects on archaeological sites adjacent to project areas should be mitigated prior to the beginning of construction.

Seven additional highway crossings will require relocation of bridges and highway approaches. Work in these areas will result in the destruction of archaeological sites by at least two operations. Sites will be destroyed during the excavation of borrow pits adjacent to highway relocations. Sites in borrow areas will be completely destroyed during borrow pit excavation. Additional sites will be buried by the construction of highway approaches involving large amounts of earth fill. These sites will be rendered inaccessible by fill operations.

The Wallace Dam construction site is also considered to be an area of primary impact, since sites will be completely destroyed. With work on the dam already 25 percent completed, a number of sites have been destroyed by dam construction and fill borrow operations, and others are endangered.

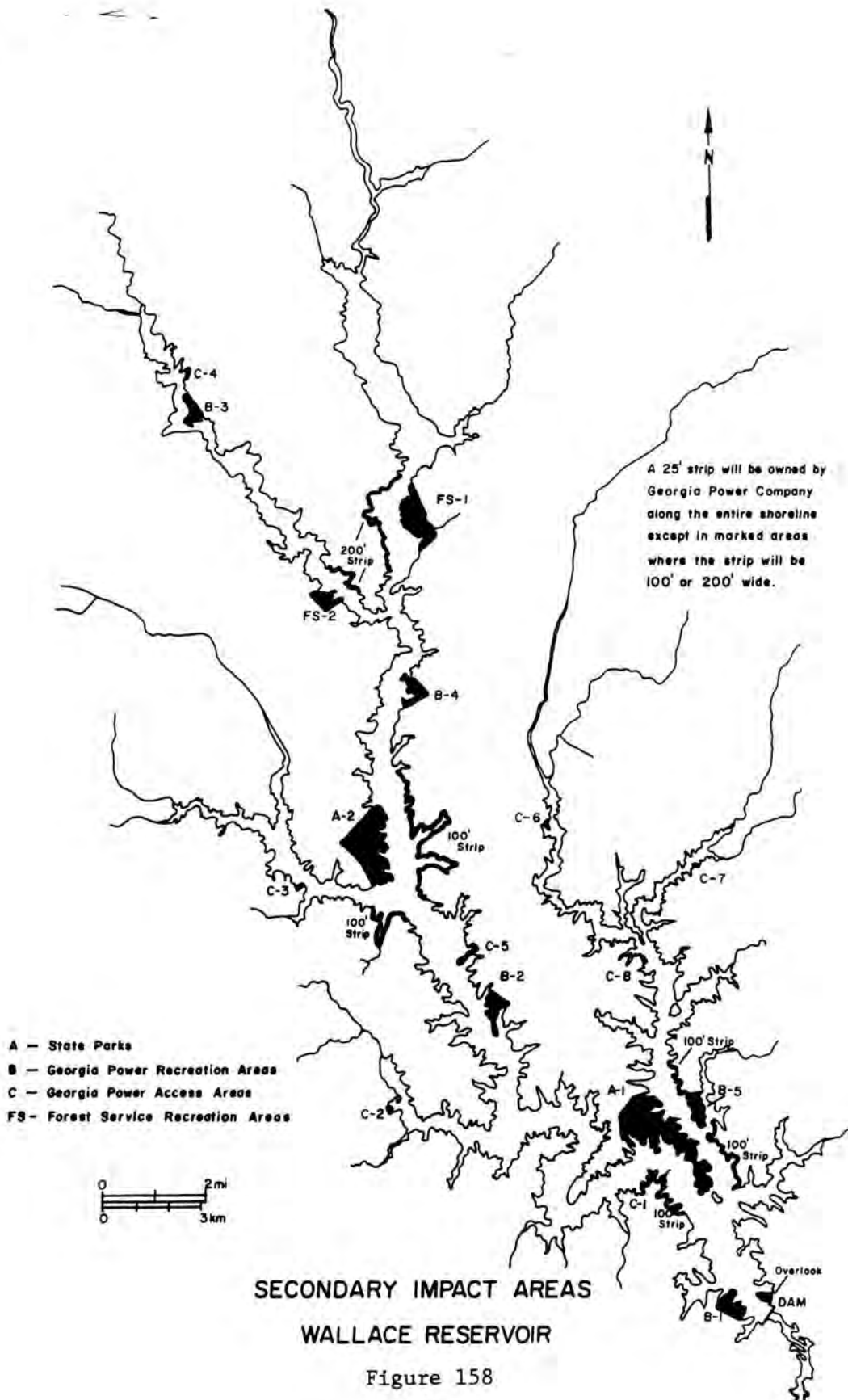
In the area downriver from the dam site, a large area will be affected by excavation and fill operations associated with construction of the tailrace. The area involved in tailrace construction is in excess of 600 acres. The valley floor will be excavated over an area 20,000 feet in length, with the resulting fill being deposited on the adjacent hill slopes. All archaeological sites in the vicinity of the tailrace will be destroyed during the excavation of the valley floor or will be buried by deposition of fill on the valley slopes.

Recommendations for mitigation in primary impact areas are contained in later sections of this report. Impact areas and survey results are summarized in Table 44.

#### Secondary Impact Areas

Sites within secondary impact areas (Figure 158) will be exposed to destructive forces by the filling of the Wallace Reservoir, but none will be immediately and totally destroyed. All sites within secondary impact areas will be owned by Georgia Power Company, the State of Georgia, or the U. S. Government. Total area of secondary impact is in excess of 3500 acres (see Table 44).

Due to a ruling by the Federal Power Commission, Georgia Power Company is required to purchase and retain ownership of a shoreline strip which will not be flooded by the Wallace Reservoir. A 200 foot strip will be retained along the shoreline across from two proposed federally-owned



**Table 44**  
**Area Surveyed and Known Archaeological Impact of Wallace Reservoir**

	Approx. area affected (acres)	% of area surveyed	Number of known sites
<b>Primary Impact Areas</b>			
1) Flooded by proposed pool	18,000	< 10	152
2) Highway relocation	50	< 10	2
3) Tailrace	> 600	< 1	1
4) Dam construction	30	50	3
	<u>&gt; 18,680</u>		<u>158</u>
<b>Secondary Impact Areas</b>			
1) Ga. Power 25' strip	840	< 5	28
2) Ga. Power 100' strip	240	< 5	4
3) Ga. Power 200' strip	30	< 5	3
4) Ga. Power access areas	80	0	0
5) Ga. Power recreation areas	425	< 10	4
6) Proposed State Parks	1,300	< 15	9
7) Proposed Forest Service Parks	270	< 20	1
8) Other Forest Service land	-	< 10	3
9) Ga. Power Dam Overlook	10	20	3
10) Islands (28)	52	10	3
	<u>3,047</u>		<u>58</u>
<b>Tertiary Impact Area</b>			
1) Private commercial and residential development	> 30,000	< 1%	51
<b>Sites with unknown location (Smith 1971)</b>			
			<u>19</u>
			<u>285</u>

recreation areas; a 100 foot strip will be retained along the shoreline opposite two proposed State Parks; and a 25 foot strip will be retained along the shoreline of the remainder of the reservoir. Sites located within these shoreline strips and adjacent to the margins of the filled reservoir will be subject to degradation by erosion during fluctuations in pool level and by wave action. Sites exposed by such erosion will be subjected to additional destruction through vandalism by collectors of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Acreage contained in shoreline strip property retained by Georgia Power Company is approximately 840 acres in the 25 foot strip, 240 acres in the 100 foot strip, and 30 acres in the 200 foot strip.

Georgia Power Company will also own 8 access areas and 5 recreation areas. Each access area will be 10 acres in extent. Three access areas are scheduled for immediate development, while the remaining five are scheduled for future development. Of 5 recreation areas of 85 acres each, 3 will be developed immediately, and the other 2 will be developed in the future. Archaeological sites within the Georgia Power access and recreation areas will be subjected to erosion along the reservoir margin, and to vandalism by persons using the recreation facilities. Sites in the access and recreation areas will also be threatened by construction of boat ramps, camping areas, picnic areas, playgrounds, and roads.

The Georgia Power Company will purchase 1300 acres of land in two tracts (800 acres and 500 acres) to be developed as State parks. An additional 270 acres in two tracts owned by the U. S. Forest Service will be developed for recreational purposes. Archaeological sites in both the State and Federal parks will be subject to the vandalism, erosion, and destruction by construction previously described for Georgia Power recreation and access areas.

At the east end of the Wallace Dam, a reservoir overlook and interpretive center will be constructed on a 10 acre peninsula owned by the Georgia Power Company. Sites on the peninsula will be destroyed by construction and by erosion along the reservoir margin. Vandalism should not be a problem around the overlook with the presence of large numbers of people.

Another group of sites which is in an area of secondary impact includes sites located on the 28 islands which will be created when the reservoir is filled. Total combined acreage of the 28 islands is approximately 52 acres. Due to the small size and low profile of most of the islands, any sites located on them will surely be affected by shoreline erosion. No construction is planned on any of the islands, but any sites exposed during shoreline erosion will be targets for vandalism because of the relative isolation of the islands.

The secondary impact areas include a total acreage almost equal to one sixth of the acreage to be inundated by the Wallace Reservoir. At the time of the 1974-75 survey, the University of Georgia survey crew was



aware of only the 25 foot strip which was thought to extend around the entire 331 mile shoreline of the reservoir. It was only after completion of fieldwork that information concerning other secondary impact areas was provided to the author.

### Tertiary Impact Area

Sites within tertiary impact areas will be subjected to potential destruction, disturbance, or modification as a result of private commercial or residential development adjacent to the Wallace Reservoir. This construction will occur as a direct result of the presence of the Wallace Reservoir, and must be considered when dealing with the overall impact of that reservoir.

Although no figures are available for future development along the shoreline of the reservoir, the total acreage involved could easily be between 10,000 and 30,000 acres. This estimate is based on a 45 percent shoreline development figure for Lake Sinclair (from Georgia Power Company Exhibit S, Application to the Federal Power Commission), although Interstate 20 and the direct access it supplies to Atlanta will probably lead to more than 45 percent of the Wallace Reservoir shoreline being developed eventually.

### Survey Intensity and Results in the Three Impact Areas

Although almost nine months were spent in the field by the 1974-75 survey, only a small portion of the area to be affected by the construction, filling, and development of the Wallace Reservoir was visited. Table 44 shows the total area in each impact area, a rough estimate of the percent of each area that was visited by the 1974-75 survey, and the total number of known sites in the impact areas. The site figures include sites recorded by Smith (1971), Wood and Lee (1973), Wood (1974), and the 1974-75 survey.

As can be seen from Table 44, approximately 21,700 acres will be located in the primary and secondary impact areas of the Wallace Reservoir. With the exception of the dam construction site, 10 percent or less of each primary impact unit has been visited. In spite of that low figure, 158 sites are known from the area of primary impact, mainly from the tenth of the 18,000 acre proposed pool that has been surveyed. Areas visited by the 1974-75 survey are shown in Figure 15. Fifty-eight sites are known to be located in the area of secondary impact, and 51 are known for the tertiary impact area. The locations of 19 of Smith's (1971) sites are not known.

Of the total of 21,727 acres in the primary and secondary impact areas, only 10 percent has been visited by one or more of the 4 surveys in the Wallace Reservoir and vicinity. The 216 known sites for those areas, therefore, represent only a small fraction of the total number of sites present in the Wallace Reservoir. A conservative estimate of the total number of sites in the primary and secondary impact areas would be between 1000 and 2000 sites, although the actual number could be 5000 or more. In

the extensive tertiary impact area, sites probably also number in the thousands, although only 51 sites are known from the less than 1 percent already surveyed.

Survey intensity varied within the several impact areas of the Wallace Reservoir. That variation exists through the limitations of available work time, vegetation, transportation, and a number of other factors discussed previously. The representativeness of the sites recorded by the 1974-75 survey is presently not known. Only further sampling using systematic methods will show in which directions our survey might have been biased.

## Chapter 7

### Scheduling

The 1974-75 archaeological survey represents a total of 182 working days between October 15, 1974 and July 9, 1975. A wide variety of activities were performed in the field during that period. In the interest of planning future work in the reservoir and to aid in the interpretation of the data contained in this report, the amount of time calculated in man-days, that was expended on specific activities is listed by month in Table 45. The figures in Table 45 do not include lab personnel which consisted of one person for a year.

The surface reconnaissance column represents the amount of time expended in the search for sites exposed on the surface and in the collection of artifacts from the surface of both new and previously known sites. The figure of 98 man-days spent in the search for new sites and the collecting of known sites is low when the number of sites located and collected is considered.

A total of 185.5 man-days was expended in the excavation of posthole tests, including the systematic posthole sampling. These posthole tests include those excavated to locate sites and those excavated to determine the limits of subsurface sites. Posthole tests and surface survey together account for approximately 283.5 man-days.

The remaining figures are straightforward and need little explanation. The number of rain days was greater than expected and consisted of over one sixth of the total number of work days. This is a figure which should be considered in future work in the Wallace Reservoir.

Proper scheduling of archaeological survey and excavations in the Wallace Reservoir will be critical in completion of all mitigation efforts within the time limits imposed by the proposed filling date of December 1, 1978. A number of factors (Table 46) need to be considered in the scheduling of activities.

Rainfall patterns should play a major part in proper scheduling, since the amount and type of rainfall varies during the year. Between late November and mid-May, a large number of work days will be lost to frontal storms. The 1974-75 survey was unable to operate for approximately 34 days (138 man-days or 25% of available work days) during these months. Rain from fronts often falls during the entire day, thus precluding even partial work days. During the late spring and summer, however, most rain comes in the form of afternoon and evening thundershowers.

Rain also affects site accessibility through flooding of the river and deterioration of unpaved access roads. During times of high water, sites on low-lying floodplains and levee ridges will be rendered inaccessible in much of the proposed reservoir. Access to other areas will be

Table 45  
Time Expended on Various Activities by the 1974-75 Survey

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total work days</u>	<u>Surface Reconnaissance</u>	<u>Posthole Testing</u>	<u>Excavations</u>	<u>Systematic Posthole Sampling</u>	<u>Dyar Mound Posthole Testing</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total days</u>
October	11	10.0	3.0	27.0	-	-	4.0	0.5	84.0
November	20	18.5	13.5	35.0	-	-	12.0	-	80.0
December	17	8.5	9.5	-	-	30.0	10.0	10.0	68.0
January	22	12.0	1.5	42.5	-	-	18.0	14.0	84.0
February	20	24.5	7.5	8.0	-	-	32.0	8.0	80.0
March	21	1.5	-	-	58.5	-	20.0	4.0	84.0
April	22	3.0	-	49.0	-	-	16.0	20.0	88.0
May	22	5.0	2.0	42.5	3.0	-	11.0	24.5	88.0
June	21	8.5	22.0	-	29.5	-	14.0	10.0	84.0
July	6	6.0	6.5	6.0	-	-	1.5	4.0	24.0
		98.0	65.5	210.0	90.0	30.0	138.5	95.0	728.0

All figures are in terms of man days expended.

Table 46  
Factors to be Considered in the Scheduling of Activities

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
			Frontal Rain			Afternoon and evening thunder showers					Frontal rain
			River flooding								River flooding
							Vegetation				
											Bad roads
										Hunting season	
								Available student labor			

limited by the flooding of bridges and roads. The use of four-wheel drive vehicles does not solve the difficulties of travel during times of heavy rainfall.

Vegetation is another factor which will affect scheduling of activities. In the late spring and early summer, many parts of the reservoir, particularly recently logged floodplain areas, contain such dense vegetation that normal surface reconnaissance is impossible. Investigation of such areas should be scheduled for other times of year.

Hunting season should also be considered during the months of October through December. Activities during hunting season should be of a stationary sort and not include walking through forested or partially cleared areas.

The last factor in scheduling concerns the availability of student labor which could be used to great advantage in the excavation of large sites. Student labor would generally be available during the summer break (early June to late September), although a limited number of students might also be available during other times of the year. Students provide a more qualified and less expensive labor force than can be obtained from other sources. Therefore, it is suggested that most major excavations be undertaken during the summer months.

The five basic types of archaeological activity to be conducted in the reservoir are as follows: surface survey in the floodplain, surface survey in the uplands, extensive excavations, limited testing, and post-hole sampling. Several factors affecting accessibility of work areas must be considered in scheduling these activities. These factors are outlined in Table 47 and briefly discussed below.

Survey in the floodplain will be greatly affected by rainfall and the closely related factors of road condition and flooding. Survey procedures are flexible, so that easily accessible areas could be surveyed at any time of year, while less accessible areas could be surveyed during the drier months of May through September. October through December would not be suitable for surface survey in the floodplain because of the hazards of the hunting season. Heavily vegetated areas could be more easily checked between January and April before the spring growth occurred.

Survey in the uplands would be affected to a lesser extent than floodplain survey by most of the factors considered except for hunting season. Work could be conducted between January and September, with areas of dense vegetation being inspected between January and April. Posthole sampling would be affected by the same problems as surface survey in the floodplain and uplands, so that scheduling would be the same.



Table 47  
Scheduling of archaeological activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Factors Considered</u>	<u>Scheduling</u>	<u>Not suitable</u>
1) Survey in floodplain	a. rain b. flooding c. road condition d. vegetation e. hunting season	Jan. thru May in easily accessible areas; May thru Sept. in less accessible areas	Oct. thru Dec.- hunting season
2) Survey in uplands	a. rain b. flooding c. road condition d. vegetation e. hunting season	Jan. thru Sept.	Oct. thru Dec.- hunting season
3) Extensive Excavations	a. rain b. road condition c. hunting season d. student labor	May thru Dec.	Jan. thru April- rain and bad roads
4) Limited testing	a. rain b. flooding c. road condition d. hunting season	Jan. thru Dec.	-
5) Posthole sampling	a. rain b. flooding c. road condition d. vegetation e. hunting season	Jan. thru Sept.	Oct. thru Dec.- hunting season

Extensive excavations could be most easily and efficiently conducted between May and December. January to April is excluded for this activity in view of rain frequency and poor road conditions which would be made worse by daily trips to and from sites. Work could continue through the hunting season, since crew members would normally be able to drive very close to the sites on which they were working. If walking were necessary, it could be done by a group, thus reducing the danger of accident.

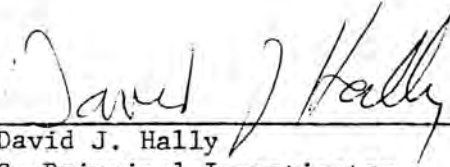
Limited site testing could be conducted throughout the year, although during the winter, roads and rain could limit access to some area. Hunting season was not considered a limiting factor for the reasons previously stated for extensive excavations.

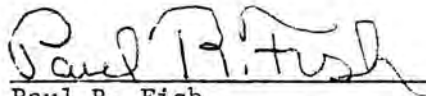
The proposed scheduling is summarized in Table 48. As can be seen from the table, at least two activities could be conducted during each season of the year. It should be noted that in areas threatened by imminent destruction, work could be conducted through all months of the year, if necessary.





CHAPTER 8

Proposal to the Georgia Power Company for  
Archaeological Investigation in the Wallace Dam  
Reservoir, Greene, Hancock, Morgan and  
Putnam Counties, Georgia

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
David J. Hally  
Co-Principal Investigator

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Paul R. Fish  
Co-Principal Investigator

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Wilfrid C. Bailey  
Head, Department of Anthropology

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KCB  
3/11/12*  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Robert C. Anderson  
Vice President for Research

## Introduction

The unique nature of the opportunity for archaeological research presented by the area involved in the Wallace Reservoir project cannot be overemphasized. Obviously part of the importance of undertaking prehistoric and historic study of Wallace sites lies in the immanence of destruction or alteration by construction activities, inundation, natural forces such as erosion, and so forth. It is also true that there is a responsibility to record as well as possible the evidence of past human history which will be lost to future generations of archaeologists. The most important aspects of the opportunity for unique contributions from the project, however, exists in the geographical nature of the study area. In that area, it is demonstrably possible to address problems which are regional in scope and cover a major portion of Georgia's prehistoric and historic periods.

In as old and well populated a state as Georgia, it is seldom possible to have access to such a large contiguous area as the 25 square miles encompassed by the Wallace project. A like amount of time, effort and fiscal resources expended on sites scattered over a large non-continuous territory could not yield the same kinds of archaeological information available here. More thorough investigation of an areal block allows the accumulation of demographic data such as relative population density through time and definition of the spatial expression of social organization. The archaeologist can discover the spatial relationships between large sites, small sites, and specialized activity loci both on a single horizon and as a changing parameter through time.

A second aspect of the geographical importance of the Wallace study area is its cohesiveness as a culturally meaningful unit. It is a sizable contiguous sample of the Oconee River system, one of the more important drainages of the Georgia piedmont. The study area covers a portion of the river course as well as major and minor tributaries. From the earliest occupations until recent ones, inhabitants of the area have had in common the economic variables relating to regional climate and vegetation, in addition to the changing conditions of the river and its tributaries. They have been affected by common natural geological processes and the results of human manipulation of the land. Inhabitants along this watercourse were also directly affected by the presence of an important artery of trade, travel and communication. In the project area there is an opportunity to establish changing uses of the riverine environment and, to some extent, the differing larger and smaller tributaries and adjacent countryside.

## Research Goals

No realistic plan to record archaeological materials which will be lost through construction of the Wallace Reservoir could include recovery of all kinds of information known to be available even at the present time.

Every site cannot be explored to the fullest extent, nor can all questions raised by the current state of archaeological method and theory be pursued. Archaeological mitigation must consist of a careful plan to selectively study the remains identified by previous survey and during the course of future work. Thus, a sampling program structured by a unifying research design must be an integral part of future investigations in the study area. Basic elements of such a sampling program are presented in the discussion of the "Research Plan."

The problem of developing a research design which covers the entire range of human presence in a segment of Middle Georgia is a difficult one. The diversity of lifeways over time and the varied kinds of remains from isolated artifacts to complex settlements are not easily fitted into a single consistent theoretical slant or a single limited set of questions. A broad framework is necessary to connect all phases of such a project. The overall continuity of the Wallace Reservoir project will be provided, therefore, by a focus upon the identification and investigation of changing human institutions within the locational constant of the riverine setting. Institutions will be defined as discernible configurations of social organization which pattern the life within human groups and their relationship to the environment.

Many of the institutions or social configurations currently studied by archaeologists are economic in nature. Because an important common theme throughout the Wallace project will be the riverine setting, economic institutions will also be emphasized here. A major goal will be the recovery of all sorts of subsistence data and analysis of settlement patterns in relation to economic resources.

A focus on institutions and their various forms through time is not restricted to economic questions. A major interest in later prehistoric periods might be definition of political institutions which produced and utilized mounds and other forms of public architecture. Evolutionary schemes do exist in anthropology which are based on series of institutional forms. For example, that of Elman Service organizes human history by stages of increasing complexity in the broad political and economic institutions of societies. For the Wallace Reservoir project, however, no single directional scheme will be imposed prior to a search for local institutional configurations and evidences of trends or discontinuities.

The Wallace project will also be concerned with traditional culture-historical questions. Major goals will be (1) to establish a detailed phase sequence based on artifact morphology and (2) to seek solutions to specific questions of culture history and cultural dynamics that are posed by the traditional developmental scheme outlined in Table 49. Questions of the type which will be given special consideration by the project are:

1. What is the nature of Early Archaic settlement-subsistence systems and how do they differ from those of later Archaic populations?
2. Is "Old Quartz Culture" a single Middle Archaic phase or the stone technology of Piedmont inhabitants over several millenia?



3. Does the concept of "primary forest efficiency" accurately characterize Late Archaic subsistence patterns in the project area?
4. Is there an elaboration of social and ceremonial organization accompanying changes in subsistence patterns during the Archaic?
5. What cultural changes, if any, accompany the appearance of fiber-tempered pottery in the area?
6. What developmental relationship, if any, exists between Stallings Island phase and the Early Woodland phases that follow it in time?
7. What is the role of plant cultivation in Early and Middle Woodland subsistence?
8. What form does mortuary ceremonialism take during the Early Woodland period? Are the stone mounds that are so common throughout the Georgia Piedmont burial mounds dating to this period?
9. To what extent are the Middle Woodland inhabitants of the project area involved in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere?
10. Are the Cold Springs mounds (Ge 10) Middle Woodland in age; and if so, what was their function? What is their morphological relationship to the later Mississippian temple mound?
11. Are the Early Mississippian phases -- Woodstock, Etowah and Savannah -- poorly represented in the project area as present information suggests? Why?
12. How do we account for the marked increase in site frequency during the Lamar phase?
13. Is there an historic period aboriginal occupation of the project area? If so, what affect did European contact have on it?
14. What are the affects of a rural setting on the living and working conditions existing at Curtright Factory?

Although organizational correlates have been proposed for the periods listed in Table 49, the primary and original criterion for period definition was artifact morphology. A final step in the Wallace study will be a comparison of traditional periods with the major units of institutional stability and points of transition from one unit to another. In other words, the question can be asked whether the traditional periods are meaningful for this area beyond their chronological implication if the major interest of archaeology is defined as institutional patterns in human life rather than the production of particular types of material goods.

#### Project Duration

The project will begin no later than December 1, 1976, and will continue for 4.5 years until July 1, 1981. Field work will be conducted during the first 2.25 years (December 1, 1976-April 1, 1979) of the project, while laboratory analysis and report writing will be carried out over the entire

Table 49. A Traditional Scheme of Southeastern Cultural Development

<u>Culture Periods</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Cultural Characteristics</u>
Paleoindian	10-8000 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lanceolate projectile points and unifacial stone technology</li> <li>-intensive exploitation of big game species</li> <li>-freely wandering nomadic bands</li> </ul>
Early Archaic	8-6000B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-notched and stemmed projectile points and unifacial stone technology</li> <li>-hunting of smaller, non-extinct species of game and greater exploitation of plant food</li> <li>-band nomadism within restricted territories</li> </ul>
Middle Archaic	6-3000 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-diversification of projectile point styles</li> <li>-disappearance of unifacial stone technology and appearance of ground stone technology</li> <li>-exploitation of diverse food resources</li> <li>-band nomadism within restricted territories</li> </ul>
Late Archaic	3-1000 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-greater regional homogeneity of projectile point styles and elaboration in ground stone technology</li> <li>-intensive exploitation of a restricted number of resources (deer, acorns, shellfish, seeds) on a seasonal basis</li> <li>-greater sedentarism and population increase</li> <li>-development of status differentiation within populations reflected in elaboration of mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>-development of long distance trade in exotic materials</li> <li>-appearance of pottery around 2500 B.C.</li> </ul>

Table 49 (Continued)

<u>Culture Periods</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Cultural Characteristics</u>
Early Woodland	3000-100 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-continuation of earlier subsistence pattern with addition of low level plant cultivation</li> <li>-increasing elaboration of burial ceremonialism and appearance of burial mounds</li> <li>-greater status differentiation within populations</li> </ul>
Middle Woodland	100 B.C.- A.D. 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-continued low level plant cultivation with addition of maize</li> <li>-peak in development of mortuary ceremonialism</li> <li>-peak in complexity of social and political organization</li> <li>-peak in development of long distance trade</li> <li>-communication of ideas regarding social and political organization and religion throughout region (Hopewell Interaction Sphere)</li> </ul>
Late Woodland	A.D. 500-900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-decline in several aspects of cultural complexity -- e.g. social and political organization, burial ceremonialism and long distance trade -- throughout almost entire region</li> <li>-continued low level plant cultivation</li> </ul>
Early Mississippian	A.D. 900-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-intensive agriculture with emphasis on maize, beans and squash</li> <li>-large sedentary populations, frequently with fortified settlements</li> <li>-appearance of temple mounds and complex of new religious beliefs and practices (Southern Cult)</li> <li>-development of large, socially stratified and politically centralized chiefdoms</li> </ul>
Late Mississippian	A.D. 1300- 1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-slight decline in some aspects of cultural complexity -- e.g., political and social organization and religious ceremonialism</li> <li>-first European contact with resulting population decline</li> </ul>

Table 49 (Continued)

<u>Culture Periods</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Cultural Characteristics</u>
Historic	A.D. 1600-	-formation of historically known tribal entities -progressive abandonment of aboriginal culture -ultimate removal of aboriginal population

4.5 year project period.

### Research Plan

The research to be conducted in the Wallace Reservoir area will consist of site distribution investigations and extensive excavation of selected sites.

Site Distribution Investigation. A three man crew will gather information on site distribution within the Reservoir during the entire 2.25 year field work period. This crew will be responsible for 3 major tasks:

1. Continuation of the subsurface sampling program at Riley Shoals. The immediate objectives of this work will be to increase the proportion of sampled area to non-sampled area within each strata to 10% and to secure additional information on sites encountered in posthole tests. The first objective will require excavation of approximately 250 additional postholes. The second objective will require excavation of test pits adjacent to each posthole that has yielded evidence of a site. The purpose of these tests is to secure sufficient diagnostic artifacts for phase identification of the site encountered. Tests will be excavated adjacent to a small sample of unproductive postholes in order to assess certain other aspects of reliability in use of this technique.

The ultimate objective of this work is to determine the feasibility of systematic subsurface site reconnaissance with a posthole digger. The results in terms of recorded sites and components will be useful in settlement pattern analysis.

2. Systematic subsurface sampling has the value of providing unbiased data on site distribution. The technique, as it has been used at Riley Shoals, is however too expensive to employ throughout the entire reservoir area. In order to obtain relatively representative site samples from the area at a reasonable cost a different sampling procedure will be employed. In this, physiographically defined locations (levee ridges, ridge tops, etc.) in the reservoir that are considered likely to contain sites will be intuitively selected for investigation. One hundred meter squares that are randomly placed in these locations will be systematically tested with a manual posthole digger. Sites encountered will be subjected to test excavations if necessary in order to determine phase affiliation and size. The resulting site sample will provide information on site distribution that is essential for the investigation of settlement pattern

3. It is probable that all former inhabitants of the Wallace Reservoir basin exploited an area considerably larger than that which will be subjected to primary and secondary impact (see Chapter 6). In order to obtain a more complete picture of those cultures formerly existing in the basin, therefore, it will be necessary to investigate site distribution in the tertiary impact area. This will be done by systematically investigating several 500m wide transects that will extend 2-3km beyond the primary impact area. Since a relatively large proportion of the land in the tertiary impact area is in cultivation, this should not require more than two or three

months to complete.

Site Investigation. The major portion of the project will be devoted to the intensive investigation of selected sites. This investigation will have two major objectives: recovery of large artifact collections from multi-component stratified sites for use in constructing a detailed phase sequence; and large area excavation of selected sites for the purpose of identifying subsistence activities and site function.

Stratified Site Excavation. A large number of flood plain sites that have been investigated with posthole tests or test pits are multi-component and stratified. Test pits will be excavated into the more promising of these sites with the objective of obtaining large unmixed artifact collections from stratified components. Many of the sites slated for large area excavation are stratified. It is anticipated that much of the stratigraphic information needed to construct a detailed phase sequence will be obtained during excavation of these sites.

Large Area Excavation. It is assumed that at any point in time the inhabitants of the reservoir area were undertaking a variety of activities at different site locations. The primary objective of large area excavations is to recover information on the size, artifact content and feature content of sites that can be used in the identification of past activities. With this information and that provided by site surveys, it should be possible to identify functionally distinct classes of sites -- seasonally occupied settlements, specialized resource procurement and processing stations, and ceremonial and political centers -- and ultimately to reconstruct settlement and subsistence patterns.

The following procedures have been developed to accomplish the above stated objective:

1. Selection of a representative sample of site components for investigation. In order to insure that a wide range of functional site types are represented in the excavation sample, all known site components have been classified according to formal and locational criteria that are available in the survey data. These criteria are: site size; presence or absence of mounds; presence or absence of rock shelter; location at shoals; location on uplands, terrace, floodplain, levee ridge or island; and association with the Oconee River, its major tributaries (Apalachee River and Richland Creek), or its minor tributaries. The resulting site classes are shown in Table 50. As is to be expected, many classes contain more than one site and component. In these cases, two criteria were used in selecting the one component to be excavated: state of preservation and site accessibility. The latter criteria refers to the nature of ground cover at a site as well as ease with which a field crew can travel to it. The specific sites with components that have been selected for excavation from each class are listed in Table 50. It should be emphasized that this selection is not final. As field work progresses there will undoubtedly be additions to the list of classes and substitutions in the list of selected sites and components.



Table 50. Site Classes and Sites to be Excavated

<u>Periods-Phases</u>	<u>Site Classes</u>	<u>Sites to be Excavated</u>
Early Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, large	Ge 64
Early Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, floodplain, large	Mg 89
Early Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, small	Pm 207
Early Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, upland, small	Pm 126
Early Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, upland, large	Pm 213
Early Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, island, large	Ge 162
Early Archaic	Apalachee River, non-shoals, upland, large	Ge 111
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, small	Ge 26
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, large	Pm 200
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, levee ridge, size?	Ge 146
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, terrace, small	Mg 92
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, non-shoals, floodplain, small	Pm 228
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, size?	Pm 205
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, island, size?	Pm 209
Middle Archaic	Oconee River, shoals, upland, large	Pm 213
Middle Archaic	Richland Creek, non-shoals, upland, small	Ge 170
Savannah River	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, large	Ge 57
Savannah River	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, small	Pm 131
Savannah River	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, large	Pm 212

Table 50 (Continued)

<u>Periods-Phases</u>	<u>Site Classes</u>	<u>Sites to be Excavated</u>
Stallings Island	Oconee River, non-shoals, levee ridge, small	Ge 145
Stallings Island	Oconee River, shoals, terrace, small	Ge 130
Cartersville	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, small, non-shell, non-mound	Ge 62
Cartersville	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, large non-shell, non-mound	Pm 118
Cartersville	Oconee River, non-shoals, terrace, large, non-shell, mounds	Ge 10
Cartersville	Oconee River, non-shoals, levee, large non-shell, non-mound	Ge 146
Cartersville	Oconee River, shoals, terrace, small shoals, non-shell, non-mound	Ge 153
Cartersville	Richland Creek, non-shoals, upland, large, non-shell, non-mound	Ge 89
Etowah	Oconee River, non-shoals, terrace, size? non-shell, mound?	Ge 10
Etowah	Oconee River, non-shoals, floodplain, size?, non-shell, mound?	Ge 5
Etowah	Oconee River, non-shoals, levee, size?, non-shell, non-mound	Pm 201
Etowah	Oconee River, shoals, island, large, non-shell, non-mound	Ge 162
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, large non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 139
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, small non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Pm 116
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals, upland, small, shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 33
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals, floodplain, large, non-shell, mounds, non-rockshelter	Ge 5

Table 50 (Continued)

<u>Periods-Phases</u>	<u>Site Classes</u>	<u>Sites to be excavated</u>
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals, floodplain, large, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Mg 89
Lamar	Oconee River, non-shoals floodplain, small, shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Mg 220
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, upland, large non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 176
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, upland, non-shell, non-mound, rockshelter	Ge 150
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, non-shell, non-mound, rockshelter	Pm 211
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, small, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 175
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, small, shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 153
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, island, small, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Pm 222
Lamar	Oconee River, shoals, island, large non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Pm 209
Lamar	Apalachee River, non-shoals, upland, large, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Mg 98
Lamar	Apalachee River, non-shoals, floodplain, large, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Mg 93
Lamar	Apalachee River, non-shoals, terrace large, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Mg 73
Lamar	Richland Creek, non-shoals, upland, large, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 169
Lamar	Richland Creek, non-shoals, floodplain, size?, non-shell, non-mound, non-rockshelter	Ge 172

Table 50 (Continued)

<u>Periods-Phases</u>	<u>Site Classes</u>	<u>Sites to be excavated</u>
19th Century	Oconee River, non-shoals, flood-plain, inn and mill, multiple family residences	Ge 50
19th Century	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain and ridge, factory community	Ge 37
19th Century	Oconee River, shoals, floodplain, mill	Pm 239
19th Century	Apalachee River, non-shoals, upland, single family residence	Ge 22
19th Century	Richland Creek, non-shoals, upland, single family residence	Ge 128

2. Component investigation. In all excavations, the following kinds of information will be collected if possible: size and configuration of site area, nature, and distribution of features within site area, and representative samples of artifacts and food remains.

Sites located in upland areas have generally been subjected to cultivation and erosion for 100 years or more. In these sites, occupation surfaces have usually been destroyed. Features may be present below plowzone, however, and it is probable that in most cases the distribution of artifacts in the plowzone reflects their former in situ distribution. The investigation of upland sites with these characteristics will normally have the following steps:

- a. The site area will be plowed and grided into 100m squares.
- b. All surface artifacts will be collected from a sample of squares.
- c. Depending on artifact productivity, the site may be plowed and surface collected a second time.
- d. Plowzone will be removed from several large areas of the site to determine whether or not features are present.
- e. If features are found, all or a large portion of the site will be stripped of plowzone with power equipment (frontend loader).
- f. Exposed features will be mapped and all or a sample will be excavated.

Where possible, upland sites located in cultivated fields have been selected for investigation. Such are not always represented in specific upland classes, however, and as a result many sites have been selected that have a forest cover. In these cases it may be possible to plow only small irregularly shaped and distributed areas of the site, and only artifact collections and information on site size and configuration will be attainable.

Sites located in the floodplain of the Oconee River and its tributaries usually have considerable alluvial soil overburden and as a result have intact occupation surfaces and deposits. These sites will be tested in order to define the spatial limits of the component under investigation and in some cases in order to obtain stratified artifact collections. Depending upon the size of the site, all or a representative portion of it will be excavated. It has been determined that to adequately investigate most sites an average of 300m<sup>2</sup> of component area will have to be excavated.

Power equipment (backhoe and front end loader) will be employed in removing overburden. Occupation deposits will be excavated in 1m squares. All occupation soil will be sifted through 1/4 inch wire cloth, and a 10-20% sample will be processed by flotation. All cultural material recovered will be mapped in situ or located within the 1m grid system.

Investigations at three sites will differ significantly from that which has been described. At Ge 37, Curtright Factory, investigation will include the following activities:

- a. archival research
- b. metal detector survey of the site area
- c. excavation of the main factory building
- d. architectural recording of main factory building
- e. excavation of 10 "domestic" structures
- f. excavation of dump areas and 1 or more wells
- g. trenching of the tail race
- h. mapping of the cemetery and quarry

At Ge 5, Dyar Mound, investigations will include the following activities:

- a. excavation of the last intact mound construction stage
- b. trenching of the mound to determine construction history
- c. extensive backhoe trenching in the floodplain surrounding the mound to determine plaza and village configuration
- d. excavation of a portion of the village

At Ge 10, Cold Springs Mounds, investigations will include the following activities.

- a. excavation of the last intact construction stage of Mounds A and B
- b. trenching in both mounds to determine their construction history
- c. plowing and systematically surface collecting the village area
- d. stripping plowzone from large portions of the the village and excavating exposed features

#### Disposition of Field Records and Artifact Collections

The Laboratory of Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia will serve as the permanent repository for all records (field notes, maps, photographs) and artifact collections resulting from project investigations. These will be available for study to archaeologists from other institutions, and artifacts may be placed on long term loan with the Georgia Power Company for the purpose of public exhibition.



### Reports of Investigations

The Department of Anthropology will submit three kinds of reports to the Georgia Power Company:

1. Bi-monthly progress reports.
2. Scientific reports describing the results of specific investigation projects that will be submitted at irregular intervals during the project period.
3. A final report in which the results of all investigations are summarized and synthesized.

The latter report will be submitted within one year of the termination of the 4.5 year project period.

### University Contributions to the Project

The University of Georgia will provide laboratory space for the analysis of materials and storage space for artifacts and records. Photographic and surveying equipment used in the field will be provided by the University. Field School courses will be offered by the University that will provide several thousand man-hours of labor for the project.

### Fiscal Data

The following budget is proposed to accomplish the program of investigations:

Administrative Staff

Principal Investigator <sup>1</sup>	\$ 33,290.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	5,659.00
Field Director <sup>2</sup>	37,500.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	6,375.00
Administrative Assistant <sup>3</sup>	13,750.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	2,338.00
Laboratory Supervisor <sup>4</sup>	24,750.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	4,208.00
	<hr/>
	\$127,870.00

Field Staff

Crew Chiefs <sup>5</sup>	\$ 86,994.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	14,789.00
Labor <sup>6</sup>	160,474.00
Staff Benefits (9.5%)	15,245.00
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	\$277,502.00

Laboratory Staff

Crew Chiefs <sup>7</sup>	\$120,884.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	20,550.00
Student Laboratory Assistants <sup>8</sup>	48,600.00
Computer Programmer <sup>9</sup>	14,400.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	2,448.00
Keypunch Operator <sup>10</sup>	4,788.00
Staff Benefits (18.5%)	886.00
Secretary <sup>11</sup>	16,380.00
Staff Benefits (18.5%)	3,030.00
	<hr/>
	\$231,966.00

Consultants and Special Studies

Statistician	\$ 3,500.00
Palynology	4,500.00
Faunal Analysis	6,750.00
Plant Macrofossils	6,750.00
Dating (Radiometric, etc.)	7,125.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,625.00

Supplies and Expenses

Vehicle Rental <sup>12</sup>	\$ 29,700.00
Mileage <sup>13</sup>	21,000.00
Drafting	10,350.00
Photography	10,350.00
Per Diem	5,400.00
Mechanical Equipment	20,000.00
Field Equipment	8,000.00
Expendable Supplies	8,500.00
Computer Time	5,000.00
Publication	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$124,300.00

Total Direct Costs <sup>14</sup>	\$790,263.00	
Indirect Costs (20%)	<u>158,053.00</u>	
Grand Total		\$948,316.00

- <sup>1</sup>27.17% of nine month salary (\$15,750.00) plus 66% of summer school salary (\$4,725.00) for 4.5 years.
- <sup>2</sup>55.55% of annual salary (\$15,000.00) for 4.5 years.
- <sup>3</sup>50% of annual salary (\$11,000.00) for 2.25 years.
- <sup>4</sup>50% of annual salary (\$11,000.00) for 4.5 years.
- <sup>5</sup>2416.5 man/days at \$36.00 per day.
- <sup>6</sup>5731 man/days at \$28.00 per day.
- <sup>7</sup>3358 man/days at \$36.00 per day.
- <sup>8</sup>2,025 man/days at \$24.00 per day.
- <sup>9</sup>300 man/days at \$48.00 per day.
- <sup>10</sup>171 man/days at \$28.00 per day.
- <sup>11</sup>585 man/days at \$28.00 per day.
- <sup>12</sup>Five leased vehicles for 27 months at \$220.00 per month.
- <sup>13</sup>140,000 miles at \$1.15 per mile.
- <sup>14</sup>Raises for University System employees are likely to be voted by the legislature over the next 4.5 years. In order to meet the increased costs resulting from such raises and still achieve its research objectives, the project will require additional funding. It is requested, therefore, that the Georgia Power Company agree to provide additional funds, should such be necessary, to cover yearly University System pay increases of 15% or less.

The annual breakdown of the proposed budget is as follows:

Category of Expense	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Administrative Staff	\$ 29,434.00	\$ 29,434.00	\$ 26,217.00	\$ 23,000.00	\$ 19,785.00	\$127,870.00
Field Staff	\$123,334.00	\$123,334.00	\$ 30,834.00			\$277,502.00
Laboratory Staff	\$ 46,630.00	\$ 66,800.00	\$ 58,091.00	\$ 56,415.00	\$ 4,030.00	\$231,966.00
Consultants and Special Studies	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 8,375.00	\$ 8,375.00	\$ 8,375.00		\$ 28,625.00
Supplies and Expenses	\$ 45,350.00	\$ 41,150.00	\$ 19,200.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 8,600.00	\$124,300.00
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>\$248,248.00</b>	<b>\$269,093.00</b>	<b>\$142,717.00</b>	<b>\$ 97,790.00</b>	<b>\$ 32,415.00</b>	<b>\$790,263.00</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>\$ 49,650.00</b>	<b>\$ 53,819.00</b>	<b>\$ 28,543.00</b>	<b>\$ 19,558.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,483.00</b>	<b>\$158,053.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$297,898.00</b>	<b>\$322,912.00</b>	<b>\$171,260.00</b>	<b>\$117,348.00</b>	<b>\$ 38,898.00</b>	<b>\$948,316.00</b>

### Explanation of Budget

Co-Principal Investigators. The co-principal investigators will provide overall direction and supervision for the entire project as well as assist in the writing of reports.

Administrative Assistant. The administrative assistant will have responsibility for coordinating activities and equipment of field crews on a day-to-day basis during the 2.25 years field season.

Laboratory Supervisor. The laboratory supervisor will have responsibility for coordinating laboratory activities for the entire 4.5 year project. His major job will be to oversee the laboratory processing of artifact collections and field records.

Field Staff. Field crews will normally consist of one crew chief and 2-6 crew members. The investigation of site distribution will be carried out with a 3 man crew for the entire 2.25 year field work period at a cost of approximately 1688 man-days and \$ 51,750.00 in salary. The stratigraphic and large area site excavation program will be conducted with multiple crews over the 2.25 year field work period and will cost approximately 5710 man-days and \$173,200 in salary. Testing or large area excavation of sites other than those listed in Table 50, will require approximately 750 man-days and cost approximately \$22,518 in salary.

The co-principal investigators will conduct 10-week archaeological field schools two or three times during the field work period. Students enrolled in these courses will provide an additional 1000-5000 man-days of labor to the project at no cost to the contractor.

Laboratory Staff-Crew Chiefs. All crew chiefs will either be graduate students in archaeology or will hold at least an M.A. degree in anthropology. Each crew chief will be responsible for writing a complete and acceptable report on the project he has directed. For every day a crew chief spends in the field, 1.4 days will be allocated to report writing.

Student Laboratory Assistants. Laboratory assistants will be responsible primarily for the cleaning, cataloguing and preliminary sorting of artifact collections.

Statistician, Computer Programmer, Key Punch Operator and Computer Time. All survey and excavation data obtained during the project and in earlier surveys will be coded and placed in a computer storage and retrieval system. The services of a programmer and statistician will be required to set up the system and operate it during the project period.



Secretary. A secretary will be employed  $\frac{1}{2}$  time during the project for bookkeeping and report typing.

Mechanical Equipment. Several kinds of mechanical equipment -- garden tiller, tractor with disc plow and scraper blade, front end loader and backhoe -- will be used to assist in site excavation. This equipment will be leased by the month or rented on a daily basis, depending upon the requirements of specific site investigations and scheduling.

Publication. Project results will be disseminate to scientific and lay audiences in the form of published articles and monographs. Six thousand dollars is budgeted for the cost of such publications.

## APPENDIX I

The following site descriptions were taken directly from Smith (1971). His entries, "Type of Site" and "Cultural Component" have not been modified, although they differ from the terminology used elsewhere in this report. Following each site number, a brief statement concerning subsequent visits to Smith's sites has been added for the reader's benefit.

9Ge5 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II) and DePratter (1976)

Type of Site: Mound, 30-35 feet high, 300 feet in circumference-estimated

Cultural Component: Terminal occupation of the mound if Lamar

Condition of Site: The mound has suffered considerable damage from pot hunting activity. A large crater, believed by some to be the collapsing of an internal chamber, penetrates the summit of the mound to an estimated depth of 6 feet. The edges of this crater have eroded so that the summit of the mound is very irregular. This feature is noted in Dr. Rice's book on the history of Greene County as being in existence prior to the 1930's.

Digging has not been limited to the summit of the mound. During the 1930's a trench was excavated from the base of the mound to the shoulder of the summit. A trenching operation can still be seen the north side of the mound. Dr. Rice observed the uncovering of a burial in poor condition and a vessel which fell apart when lifted from the grave.

Although there has been considerable damage to the mound by relic hunters it is still possible to recover a considerable amount of information concerning construction and purposes of this mound. Noted in the profiles of the crater on the summit of the mound were layers of oxidized soils mixed with burned logs. Preservation in these layers should be excellent for retrieval of organic remains.

Recommendation: Excavation of the mound. Test excavations in the vicinity of the mound to locate the village area, and possibly excavations there.

Justification: This site will be flooded. The mound represents the largest earth structure in the basin of the proposed lake.

9Ge10 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II) and DePratter (1976)

Type of Site: Two mounds designated "A" and "B", associated village occupation

Cultural Component: Major - "Woodland", Minor - "Mississippian"

Condition of Site: Mound "A" - Some attrition to the external layers of the mound due to plowing and clearing of timber. Test excavations show little disturbance to the internal core mound.

Mound "B" - Secluded in a grove of sapling nearby appears only to have been damaged by the plow. Although, upon closer examination of this mound, square depressions resembling standard archaeological excavations that have been back-filled are noted. There are at least five of these units placed side by side on the southern slope and one near the summit. No record of this previous investigation can be found.

Village - Test excavation in the village show that the field has been plowed to subsoil. The occupation levels disturbed by the plow are considered useless as far as context is concerned. The features that penetrate into the subsoil should be of importance to the total investigation of this site.

Test Excavations - Both mounds were tested with the most interesting results being produced on Mound "B". A 2' x 5' test pit was excavated to subsoil. Profiles of this pit reveal an extremely complex pattern of mound construction.

At a depth of 6 inches from mound surface a red layer of fired clay was exposed. Dimensions of this feature are 10' by 13' with two parallel logs five and a half feet apart. On the surface of this feature were found heavily calcined bones, two of which seemed to be an articulated scapula and humerus. Cross sections of this feature show a bowl shaped depression between the logs. Beneath the fired clay a layer of burned organic matter included pieces of tooth caps, calcined bone, small fragments of mica and fragments of hammered copper.

This feature shows some traits similar to those of the Hopewellian complexes of eastern North America.

Recommendation: The mounds should be excavated. The village should be cleared of plowzone by a road grader to reveal features that penetrate into the subsoil.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Gel2 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Eroded occupational remains

Cultural Component: Ceramic and lithic. Both are unidentifiable from present sample.

Condition of Site: Eroded pasture in a gentle slope

Recommendation: Controlled surface collection to obtain a larger sample

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge13 Possibly located by DNR Survey (Appendix II )

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Ceramic and lithic components unidentifiable from present sample. Historic artifacts date from the late 1800's.

Condition of Site: Wooded area on the edge of a swamp. Subsoil present in the road bed profile at 8 to 12 inches. Fired clay was found in the ruts of the road suggesting some type of feature, such as a hearth.

Recommendation: Test area to obtain larger sample. Determine relationship to 9Ge5, if any.

Justification: Area may contain the location of village supporting mound Ge5. This site will be flooded.

9Ge14 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Lithic

Cultural Component: Archaic

Condition of Site: Artifacts found on the edge and in a small stream. The actual location of artifacts is questionable. Material could be washed in from upstream.

Recommendation: Test excavations

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge15 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Unknown from present sample. Primarily a lithic site.

Cultural Component: Archaic, Ceramic, probably late, Historic

Condition of Site: Site has recently been plowed. The writer did not have an opportunity to visit this site after it was plowed. The site is on a gentle slope. The plowing penetrates the subsoil.

Recommendation: Controlled surface collection and test excavation.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge16 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Lithic

Cultural Component: Cannot be determined from present sample.

Condition of Site: Posthole probing revealed subsoil at a depth of 12 inches. Site is now in pasture.

Recommendation: Test excavation to obtain a larger sample of artifacts

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge17 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Erosional remnant or mound?

Cultural Component: No artifacts were obtained from this site. Owner stated that he has collected arrow points from the field to the south. The field was overgrown and covered with silt.

Condition of Site: The mound is referred to as an Indian mound by the residents. It is however believed by this writer to be an erosional remnant. There are large boulders on the eastern side and the soil resembles decomposed rock.

Recommendation: Three by five test excavation to determine whether a mound or not.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge18 Visited by DePratter (1976). See Ge139.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar - Swift Creek



Condition of Site: The site is on the edge of a high bluff overlooking the Oconee River. Artifacts were collected from two large gullies on the edge of this bluff. Profiles of the gullies show a buried midden. Two postholes were observed in this midden zone.

Recommendation: Excavation restricted to a zone of 15 feet from the edge of the bluff.

Justification: Although the area will not be flooded it will be subjected to damage by the proposed lake.

9Ge19 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: An eroded area east of 9Ge18.

Recommendation: None

Justification: Outside of the basin

9Ge20 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Lamar village, possible location of historic fort

Condition of Site: Site is now in pasture; a solid cover of coastal Bermuda grass. The soil is a mixture of sand and silt. The owner states that site is on a deep deposit of sand.

Recommendation: Survey area with resistivity instrument and metal detector.

Justification: A letter dated May 17, 1794, to Major David Adams from Elijah Clark reads: "I have determined to cross the River & Establish post at Fielder's trail, mouth of the Apalachee, the Big Cow Ford, the Mouth of Shoulderbone, the mouth of Little River & Opposite Montpelier or as near to each as it is possible to make it convenient."<sup>1</sup>

It is my opinion that this would have been the most advantageous place to erect a military post controlling the confluence of the Apalachee and Oconee Rivers.

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<sup>1</sup> Hays, Frederick Louise, New York, pp. , 1946.

9Ge21 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The site is in an eroded pasture. Artifacts were found on the edge of a river levee.

Recommendation: None

9Ge22 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Sample too small to determine

Cultural Components: Historic, Woodland

Condition of Site: Site is similar to 9Ge21

Recommendation: None

9Ge23 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Probably remains of a village that has been eroded away.

Cultural Components: Woodland, Archaic

Recommendation: None

9Ge24 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Village occupation on an erosional remnant.

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: Site is located on a sloping hillside. The area is now in pasture and appears to have been previously eroded.

Recommendation: Test excavation in the remnant and the bottoms toward the river.

Justification: The site will be flooded. The owner of the property states that in previous years that when plowing the slopes above the bottoms he has observed concentrations of river shells.

9Ge25 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Components: "Mississippian", "Woodland", "Archaic", "Historic"

Condition of Site: The field is abandoned now, planted in recent years with row crops. The plow has penetrated the subsoil.

Recommendation: Test the site and the bottom land to the east. This area is silted and may have a buried site.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge26 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Lithic

Cultural Component: Probably Archaic

Condition of Site: Artifacts were found on a eroded slope near the southern edge of the field. The end of the field nearest the creek is covered with recent deposit of sand and silt. Site may be buried beneath these recent deposits.

Recommendation: Test the areas covered with silt and sand.

Justification: Flooding

9Ge27 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: House

Cultural Component: Historic

Condition of Site: The house foundation has been exposed in a bulldozer turn-around cut. Simple row of old brick still intact.

Recommendation: Test to find extent of building foundation and to establish its origin.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge28 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Village and historic town

Cultural Component: Historic, Savannah River, Lamar

Condition of Site: Portions of the site have been destroyed by the Railroad trestle-circa 1830. The area to the north of the trestle is heavily overgrown with trees and vines.

Recommendation: Clear area of vegetation, survey area with resistivity instrument and metal detector. Test excavations.

Justification: This, according to the early maps of the area, is the location of Fort Phillips. The historic town of Carey Station developed in this area. This is also according to local legend, the burial site of the Confederate Treasury. For this reason maximum security should be maintained on this dig. This site will be flooded.

9Ge29 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Site could not be located by DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: "Woodland" - based on an extremely small sample.

Condition of Site: Unknown. It is buried under sand and silt. Artifacts were found in the ditch to the south of the railroad trestle.

Recommendation: Investigation of area south of the ditch. This should be done by random test excavations.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge30 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: Eroded hillside. Artifact sample found in an old road bed.

Recommendation: Test excavate site.

Justification: The site is across the river from MG28.

9Ge31 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: This site is located in a sandy loam bottom with little detectable erosion.

Recommendation: Clear the site area. Test excavate.

Justification: There is a reference to this archaeological site on an early map of the area as being the location of an Indian village, (Communication from Caroline Hunt, N.D.). This site will be flooded.

9Ge32 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Dam abutment.

Cultural Component: Historic

Condition of Site: Recent flooding is washing away the soil beneath the foundation of the dam abutment causing it to collapse.

Recommendation: Excavation to expose the remaining portion of the abutment, photographing and recording it in detail.

9Ge33 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Shell midden

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: This site is shell midden 6 to 12 inches thick, located on a high bluff overlooking the Oconee River.

Recommendation: Excavate.

Justification: Even though the site will not be flooded it will continue to be destroyed. Some of the pottery has an unusual punctated rim treatment.

9Ge34 Visited by DePratter (1976), and DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Fiber tempered, Kellog, Cartersville, Swift Creek, Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields.

Condition of Site: A long bottom at the base of a sloping hillside with some erosion due to washout. The area is now used as a pasture. A portion of the site near the river was cleared of timber within the past several years. Shell middens have been observed by the owners along the terrace near the river.

Recommendation: Test site for stratification and to determine extent of occupation.

Justification: This site has more successive occupations than any other found in the reservoir. This site will be flooded.

9Ge35 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The site occupied a high ridge formed in the shape of a horseshoe. The ground is covered with a thick layer of pine straw and most material was collected from the road. Half way down the ridge is a mound of humus 30 feet across.

Recommendation: Test excavations in the area.

Justification: This site will be partly flooded. Dr. Rice's map shows Fort Fabius to be located somewhere in this area.

9Ge36 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Remnant of village area

Cultural Component: The present sample of material is insufficient, but the site is probably Lamar.

Recommendation: None, the site has been destroyed by cultivation and erosion.



9Ge37 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Historic factory

Condition of Site: Preservation is better than at the Skulls Shoals factory. The foundation of the factory is of large granite blocks and is still intact. The downstream walls, still standing, are made of brick and are about 2½ feet thick.

Along the ridge, leading to the Factory there are piles of rubble from the houses of the factory workers. Other features include a substantial granite foundation with a door and windows, a stone lined spring, and a depression that looks like an old well. There are also stone supports for a bridge across the Oconee River, the abutments for a regulation lock for the flume that leads to the water wheel and a garbage dump.

This factory was described by George White in 1849:

"Manufactures, Mills. - Long Shoals factory; capital, \$100,000. The company owns 500 acres of land, including all the water power on the Greene County side of the River. The main building is of brick, with stone foundation and tin roof, 150 feet long, and three stories high. Connected with the factory, is a building of brick, having a store, school-room and place of worship."<sup>1</sup>

Recommendation: This site is one of the earliest factories in the state and the existing features should be photographed, surveyed, and drawn in detail. The site should be excavated with particular attention to garbage dump areas, and buildings. This site has possibilities of being restored on another location but the cost would be prohibitive.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

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<sup>1</sup> White, George, Statistics of the State of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia, Pg, 291, 1849.

9Ge38 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Midden deposit

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: A dark organic midden exposed in a ditch or gully that runs beneath the Long Shoals Factory. This midden is some 2 feet thick by 15 feet long and is covered in washed-in subsoil. This area is on the downriver side of the ditch about 110° uphill from the stone foundation of a building.

Recommendation: Strip overburden to expose midden and excavate. This should be done in conjunction with work on Ge37.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge39 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Site could not be located by DNR Survey (Appendix II)

Type of Site: Lamar

Condition of Site: The site is in a low area frequently flooded. It is overgrown with trees and brush.

Recommendation: Test excavations

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge40 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Historic well

Condition of Site: This appears from the surface to be an earth well; no masonry was observed. The well contains several poles and soil, in a poor attempt to fill it.

Recommendation: Excavate

Justification: Although the well is not in the reservoir the elevation of the water table will flood the lower portions.

9Ge41 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Lithic, Historic

Cultural Component: Archaic

Condition of Site: Site is at the base of a highly eroded hillside south of the confluence of Sandy and Richland Creek.

Recommendation: Controlled survey

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge42 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village, Early settlement

Cultural Component: Lamar, Historic

Condition of Site: The area has been recently cleared of timber, distorting the land surface with gullies. There is little undisturbed humus left on the site.

Recommendation: Controlled surface collection. Test excavation.

Justification: Portion of trade pipe was found. Early 19th century feather edge Staffordshire is present on the site which should give a good sampling of 18th century historic wares. The site will be flooded and areas above the shore line will be subjected to erosion.

9Ge43 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Historic mill and spring

Condition of Site: The spring is boxed-shaped, lined with rectangular shaped granite blocks. The spill way is paved with brick. The only remains of the dam are iron spikes driven into the rock shoals. I am told that the foundation of the mill on the west side is still there.

Recommendation: Photograph and record features. Extensive surface collection of the surrounding area, followed by excavation.

Justification: This site will be flooded. The spring and mill are called Kimbrough which, according to the Greene County Military Map of 1793 is the area where Kimbrough's Stockade was located.

9Ge44 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar and Cartersville.

Condition of Site: The site is at the base of the hillside next to the cutting boundary. Artifacts were gathered from a fire break.

Recommendation: Excavate the site

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge45 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: Some humus is left in the site but area has recently been cleared of timber and a large amount of disturbance has taken place. Subsoil is a red sandy clay.

Recommendation: Selected areas should be excavated.

Justification: This site will be flooded and the area above the water line will be damaged by wave action.

9Ge46 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: This site overlooks Rocky Creek on the northern side of the upper ford. The site area is at the crest of a relatively steep incline partially planted in pines and the remainder of the site is an abandoned field. Most of the artifacts were found in the road that crosses the top of the hill.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: Only a portion of this site will be flooded according to preliminary survey lines. The shoreline along this area is such that the entire site will be damaged by wave action.

9Ge47 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Historic

Condition of Site: Artifacts were found on a highly eroded area south of the lower ford on Rocky Creek. This area has been recently cleared of timber and has been damaged by erosion.

Recommendation: Possible excavation of selected areas of this site.

Justification: This area of Richland Creek was one of the earliest areas in Greene County to be settled. It could prove to be related to the Kimbrough Mill. This site will be flooded.

9Ge48 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar, Historic

Condition of Site: The site is on a high knoll near an old sawdust pile. There is a heavy concentration of artifacts on a sloping saddle like depression that extends to the northeast. This is one of the better sites in the Richland Creek area.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge49 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Lithic

Cultural Component: Archaic - unknown

Condition of Site: This site looks like a mound but is actually an erosional remnant; the area has recently been cleared of timber. The land surface has suffered considerable damage from being cleared with bulldozers.

Recommendation: Controlled surface collection

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Ge50 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Historic Mill

Condition of Site: Remains of the mill are virtually non-existent with only a few feet of stone masonry left. A building up the hill from the site of the mill is still standing. The floors and roof have collapsed and the rear wall has fallen. Portions of the lintels in the window are still intact with the square nails still in place.

Recommendation: Photograph, record and excavate both the mill and house locations.

Justification: This mill referred to as the Laurence Shoals Mill, and is believed to be of a later period than the Long Shoals Mill. This site will be flooded.

9Mg28 Visited by DrPratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Lamar

Condition of Site: Marshall Williams gives this account of excavations at the site in 1969:

9Mg28, located near the confluence of the Apalachee and Oconee Rivers, is representative of the Upper Oconee River focus of the late protohistoric occupation in this area of Georgia. Two trash pits on this site were excavated under the direction of the University of Georgia in May, 1969. The large quantity of broken vessels thus recovered, since reconstructed, have yielded much information regarding vessel diversity of this period of Indian prehistory in Georgia. Some fifty or more vessels have been in part or completely reconstructed from this site.

The site itself is (or has been) in pasture, and lies on the south side of the rivers' confluence. Flooding of the rivers through the years have eroded much of the area surrounding the two trash pits; yet, the material from the eroded area has been deposited in a fan-shaped area some 100 yards to the south and west, and it seems likely that further excavation should reveal the existence of, at least, the deeper post molds or other structural features in the red clay subsoil.

To the south of the pit area, some 150 or more yards away, two long (over 150 feet) parallel features about 12 inches wide run in a straight line. About five feet apart, these two long features seem reminiscent of a wall trench, yet being only



three to four inches at the maximum curvature. The rounded cross section may indicate horizontal logs laid end to end. While no conclusions can at present be drawn regarding the original function of this structure, it cannot be dismissed that they perhaps were related in some way to the forts of Elijah Clarke's trans-Oconee Republic.

In view of the preceding observations, it seems that further excavation at this site is imperative.

9Mg99 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: House and foundation of a mill and ferry landing

Cultural Component: Historic

Condition of Site: The house is in excellent condition. The mill foundation is on the edge of the Oconee River in a low area. The recent recovery of the ferry barge that sank in the 1940's, has destroyed the west side of the ferry landing.

Recommendation: Photograph and record all existing buildings. It is presently understood that the house will be moved to higher ground. If this is so, the house should only be photographed and its location recorded. If it is to be destroyed then the plans of the building should be drawn.

Justification: This site is located on the Seven Islands Road that ran from the Eastern Seaboard to New Orleans (Caroline Hunt, N.D.). The Georgia Historical Commission Marker states that the house was built around the 1800's, and that Jefferson Davis spent the night in the Park's house in his flight from Richmond. The mill was destroyed by Federal Troops and the house was nearly burned; saved only through the efforts of a loyal slave. This site will be flooded.

9Mg101 Visited by DePratter (1976).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: "Woodland"

Condition of Site: This site is in a pasture formerly used for row crops. The surface is eroded with wet area in the center of the field. Artifacts were found to the south of this wet area. Profiles of the ditches that drain this area show that there is little or no humus left.

Recommendation: Test the site to see if features penetrate into the subsoil.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Mg102 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Lithic

Cultural Component: Unknown from present sample

Condition of Site: An eroded area west of 9Mg101. This site is on a slope near the creek.

Recommendation: None

9Mg103 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Tavern - no surface remains.

Cultural Component: Historic, 1880's.

Condition of Site: Unknown. The actual evidence for such a site was not found. The area is covered with grass and brush.

Recommendation: Clear the area of grass and brush. Test excavate.

Justification: The Blue Ruin Tavern was relocated by a flood in 1887. When the flood subsided the tavern was still intact and all that was needed to start business as usual was to clean and stabilize the building. This area will be flooded.

9Pm100 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Stone Mounds

Condition of Site: This site consist of several stone mounds on a steep hillside near the proposed dam site. The mounds are rather

uniform in size, roughly 10 feet in diameter, and 3 feet high. One group of these mounds appears to form a circle.

Recommendation: Test excavate the stone mounds to determine if they are aboriginal in origin.

Justification: This site is located on the proposed dam axis and will probably be destroyed.

9Pm101 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Stone Mounds

Condition of Site: This site consists of three stone mounds on the edge of a small stream north of 9Pm100.

Recommendation: Text excavate

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm102 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Camp or village- extent of occupation unknown at present.

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: This site recently cleared of timber and planted in pine seedlings. Size and depth of site unknown. Major portion of collection found in an area bulldozed for a loading area.

Recommendation: Test excavation

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm103 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II) and DePratter (1976). See Pm130.

Type of Site: Village or camp. Size and extent of the site is unknown.

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The site is on ridge approaching the Oconee River and is recognized only from artifacts found in the road bed. The area is heavily wooded and carpeted with pine straw.

Recommendation: Test excavate the area to determine depth and size of site.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm104 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Site of two houses and rock spring.

Cultural Component: Historic 19th century?

Condition of Site: Portions of the foundations of the houses are still intact. The spring is lined with granite blocks. In the nearby creeks blue feather edge Staffordshire was found.

Recommendation: Excavation of the site to determine when the houses were built.

Justification: These houses or buildings are located on the road which crossed the river to the Long Shoals Factory. They may prove to be of the same time period.

9Pm105 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known. Site could not be located by DNR Survey (see Appendix II).

Type of Site: Unknown - sample too small

Cultural Component: Cartersville

Condition of Site: The site is on a steep slope recently cleared of timber. The area is badly eroded.

Recommendation: None

9Pm106 Not visited by subsequent surveys. This site could not be located by DNR Survey (see Appendix II).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The size and depth of the site are unknown as artifacts were found only in the exposed sides of the road bed just before it reaches a wooded bottom area on the river. This site could be an extension of 9Pm107.

Recommendation: Exploration of the area by test excavations.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm107 Visited by DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The site is on a bluff that is wooded and covered with pine straw overlooking the Oconee River. The size and extent of the site are unknown as artifacts were found only along the road bed.

Recommendation: Investigation of the site with test excavations.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm108 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Village , camp

Cultural Component: Lamar , Archaic?

Condition of Site: Artifacts were found in an abandoned road cut on the second river terrace. The area is in pasturage, no humus was noted.

Recommendation: Test excavations to determine size and depth of site.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm109 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Unknown

Cultural Component: The plain sherds look like Lamar.

Condition of Site: An eroded hillside now in pasturage.

Recommendation: None

9Pm110 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village, camp

Cultural Component: Lamar, Lithic. Lithic material is probably Archaic.

Condition of Site: The site is in a pasture that is low and silted in, with a marshy area located in the center of the field. Artifacts that were found were brought to the surface by burrowing animals.

Recommendation: Investigation of the area with test excavations.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm111 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Village and lithic

Cultural Components: Lamar, small element of Woodland pottery, an element of lithic material that appears to extend from the site 9Pm112 on the eastern end of the terrace.

Condition of Site: Located on a terrace that parallels Sugar Creek by some 100 yards. Surface soil is a sandy loam and a gray clay subsoil. Some damage has taken place and the area was cleared of timber and stumps.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: This site will be flooded.



9Pm112 Not visited by subsequent surveys.

Type of Site: Lithic station, "Woodland"

Cultural Components: "Archaic", "Woodland"

Condition of Site: The site is located on the eastern end of the terrace opposing 9Pm111. Artifacts appear to extend into the area of 9Pm111. Soil conditions are the same as 9Pm111 except for the possibility of a little more erosion and a change in the subsoil from a gray clay to a red sandy clay.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

9Pm113 Site visited by DNR Survey (see Appendix II).

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar, Swift Creek, Archaic

Condition of Site: This site is now in a heavy cover of grass and is used as a pasture.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: This site will be partially flooded. The area not flooded will be water logged.

9Pm114 Not visited by subsequent surveys. Location not known.

Type of Site: Village

Cultural Component: Lamar

Condition of Site: The area recently cleared of timber. Artifacts found on the road bank on the Long Shoals Road. This site is in a small bottom-like area beside a flume to an old mill. In talking with Mr. Jamey Reynolds he mentions that there was a mill on the Putnam County side of the Oconee River in this area.

Recommendation: This site should be excavated.

Justification: This area will be flooded.

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9En101 Visited by DePratter (1976) and DNR Survey (Appendix II).

Type of Site: Stone Mounds

Condition of Site: There are three stone mounds on a steep bank of the Oconee River.

Recommendation: This site should be recorded, photographed and excavated.

Justification: This site will be flooded.

## APPENDIX II

The Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Division of Historic Preservation, conducted an intensive archaeological survey in Greene, Morgan and Putnam Counties, Georgia. This survey began in March, 1973, and lasted until September, 1974. Sixty-three sites were located by the survey. Eighteen of these had been previously visited by an earlier University of Georgia survey conducted by Smith (Appendix I).

The site descriptions presented in this appendix were supplied by Mr. Dean Wood, director of the DNR Survey. Format for these descriptions and the criteria used in classifying artifacts differ slightly from those employed in the main body of this report.

Greene County

## 9Ge5

The Dyar Mound was revisited in May, 1973. A surface collection was obtained from the northeast side of the mound at that time.

## 9Ge9

Located in the floodplain of the Oconee River near the Dyar Mound, this site will be inundated by Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 30 meter length of road bed where frequent flooding has scoured the top soil off. Smith's (see Appendix I) 9Ge13 may be at this location. No features or midden stain was observed.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Unidentified plain	4
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## Lithic

Quartz, Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz, Savannah River-like projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert bifacial tool	1
Chert flakes	3
Quartz flakes	5
Rhyolite flakes	2

## 9Ge10

The Cold Springs site was revisited in August, 1973. A surface collection was made in the village adjacent to the woods. A small test pit (5' x 5') was excavated in the woods next to fence line on the 437 foot contour line.

## 9Ge12

No attempt has been made to relocate this site as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Ge13

This site has been tentatively identified as 9Ge9 (DNR Survey 1974). It was revisited in May, 1973, and a surface collection from a tractor road was made.

## 9Ge14 - 9Ge24

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Ge25

A thorough search for this site by the DNR Survey crew failed to locate it even when the field had been plowed and its surface exposed.

## 9Ge26

This site was located and revisited in March, 1973. A surface collection was made from the plowed field described by Smith.

## 9Ge27

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Ge28

Carey Station was revisited in April, 1973. No collections were obtained although much historic debris littered the surface. No aboriginal material was observed.

## 9Ge29

A thorough search of the reported location failed to locate this site.

## 9Ge30 - 9Ge31

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Ge32

This portion of the Park's Mill Dam has recently been relocated by the DNR Sponsored Survey.

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9Ge33

This shell midden was revisited in March, 1973 by the DNR Survey crew. A collection was obtained from the surface of the shell scatter.

9Ge34

This site was revisited in March, 1973 by the DNR Survey crew. A surface collection was made from a borrow pit in the floodplain.

9Ge35 - 9Ge36

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

9Ge37

The Curtright Factory was revisited in March, 1974. Surface collections were made at several locations including three aboriginal sites.

9Ge38

A thorough search for this site failed to locate it.

9Ge39

A thorough search for this site failed to locate it. The reported location is heavily overgrown.

9Ge40 - 9Ge47

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

9Ge48

This site was revisited in August, 1973 when a small surface collection was obtained. The area is overgrown in briars and saplings at present.

9Ge49

No attempt has been made to relocate these sites as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.



9Ge50

The Lawrence Mill was revisited in March, 1974.

9Ge51

This ridgetop site is located in the Oconee National Forest and will be about 400 meters north of Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 100 meter stretch of logging road. The site has experienced severe erosion and disturbance from agricultural and logging activity.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Unidentified plain	3
Historic Staffordshire	2
Historic plain white glaze	9

Lithics

Quartz triangular projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Quartz utilized flake	1
Chert utilized flake	1

9Ge55

This site is located in the floodplain of Town Creek .5 kilometers from the Oconee River. It will be completely inundated by Lake Wallace. The surface of the site was not exposed at the time of the survey (March 1973) so an adequate description is not possible. Erosion may not be severe.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics

Lamar pinched rims	1
Lamar plain	2

Lithics

Quartz bifacial tool	1
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9Ge56

This site will be situated on the shore of Lake Wallace and will suffer from erosion due to wave action. It is situated in a flat area

on the slopes of a ridge near a small tributary of Town Creek. Clear-cutting and replanting of pine trees exposed portions of the site. A surface collection was made in a 40 meter (N-S) by 75 meter (E-W) area where surface exposure was optimum.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Unidentified stamped	4
Unidentified plain	41
Lithic	
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Chert flake	1
Chert core (large)	1

9Ge57

Located on an upland ridge top, this site will be about 300 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were recovered from a 330 meter length of field road. The site appears to be of substantial size but it is not known how far into the adjacent field it extends. Stained soil was observed in the road ruts and may indicate midden stain.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	1
Lamar pinched rims	3
Lamar stamped	1
Lamar plain	18
Lithic	
Quartz, Savannah River projectile points	2
Quartz bifacial tools	4
Quartz flakes	7
Chert flakes	4

9Ge58

This site is located on a linear erosional remnant which extends into the floodplain of the Oconee River. It will be less than 10 meters from Lake Wallace on a small peninsula jutting into the water. A surface collection was made from a spot along a jeep trail measuring about 20 meters in diameter. Very limited subsurface testing did not detect any midden deposits. The site is in the Oconee National Forest.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Swift Creek complicated stamped	1
Unidentified stamped	3
Swift Creek plain	13
Lithic	
Quartz flakes	2
Chert flakes	3

9Ge62

This site will be inundated by Lake Wallace and is situated just out of the floodplain the Oconee River. The site has been tested by M. W. Williams and W. D. Wood with volunteer labor from the University of Georgia. The surface of the site is unexposed and all artifacts have been recovered from test trenches. The minimum site size is 30 meters (N-S) by 25 meters (E-W). Features and some intact midden have been recorded at this site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar bold incised	70
Lamar fine incised	3
Lamar complicated stamped	33
Lamar Plain	60
Lamar pinched rim	7
Lamar rim	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville rim	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	7
Unidentified Stamped	2
Unidentified Plain	423
Lithic	
Steatite fragment	4
Quartz Morrow Mountain point	1
Quartz biface	7
Chert biface	1
Quartz flakes	9
Chert flakes	1
Fire cracked rocks	numerous
Historic	
Square nails	2

## 9Ge63

This ridgetop site will be about 600 meters from Lake Wallace. Surface exposure was optimum at the time of the survey (April 1973) due to the construction of a logging ramp at the site. Because of this construction the site has suffered extensive modification and all context has been destroyed. Artifacts were collected from the ramp and nearby spoil dirt, about 100m (E-W) by 50m (N-S).

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar fine incised	18
Lamar pinched rims	14
Cartersville simple stamped	7
Cartersville complicated stamped	16
Cartersville rims	5
Cartersville tetrapods	3
Unidentified plain	299

## Lithic

Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz tool fragments	2
Quartz crystal, utilized	1

## 9Ge64

This site is located on an upland ridgetop and will be about 400 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 150 meter (N-S) by 100 meter (E-W) area which had been clearcut and replanted in pine trees. Surface exposure was good but the context at the site has been severely disturbed.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar fine incised	24
Lamar pinched rims	6
Lamar plain	159
Historic painted	3

## Lithic

Chert Dalton projectile point	1
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points	3
Chert projectile points-type unknown	3
Chert unifacial tools	2
Quartz bifacial tools	11

## 9Ge65

This site is located on an upland ridgetop and will be about 200 meters from Lake Wallace. The site had been clearcut and replanted in pine trees which allowed for good surface exposure. Artifacts were collected from a 50 meter (N-S) by 75 meter (E-W) logging ramp.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar fine incised	1
Lamar rims	3
Lamar stamped	1
Lamar plain	45

## Lithic

Quartz Big Sandy projectile point	1
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	2
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tools	2

## 9Ge66

This small site rests on an erosional remnant just out of the floodplain of the Oconee River. It will be inundated by Lake Wallace. Disturbance from logging and subsequent erosion has destroyed all context at the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Historic white glaze	5
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## Lithic

Quartz Big Sandy projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	4
Quartz flakes	3
Chert flakes	5

## 9Ge68

This site is located on an old terrace of the Oconee River and will be about 50 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from 20 meter section of a logging road which had cut through the site. A mature pine forest prevented determination of site size or condition.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	1
Lamar plain	2
Lithic	
Rhyolite bifacial tool	1
Quartz crystals, utilized	10

9Ge69

Located in the Oconee National Forest on Town Creek this site will be about 400 meters from the edge of Lake Wallace. At present the area is used as an unimproved camping site by hunters. Artifacts were collected in a 50 meter section of a dirt access road which cuts through the site. No midden or features were encountered.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	9
Lamar stamped	2
Lamar rims	4
Lamar plain	65
Lithic	
Quartz bifacial tools	7
Rhyolite bifacial tool	1

9Ge79

This site will be about 300 meters north of the upper limits of Lake Wallace and is presently located in the floodplain of the Oconee River. The floodplain is in cultivation and was plowed at the time of the survey (June 1973). Portions of the site may be unexposed due to recent alluviation. Artifacts were collected from a 75 meter (N-S) by 25 meters (E-W) area.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	2
Lamar plain	10
Lithic	
Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz flakes	2



## 9Ge81

This site will be inundated by Lake Wallace . Artifacts were recovered from a 10 meter section of forest service road bed. The vegetation at the site is mature forest with pine and mixed hardwood. Material was recovered from a 30 meter length of road bed, the only exposed surface at the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Lamar Plain		6
Lithic		
Quartz flake		1
Chert flake		1
Historic		
Historic (20th century) fragmented plate		1

## 9Ge82

Located on an upland ridge, this site will be about 2 kilometers from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 50 meter diameter area of a plowed field.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Cartersville simple stamped		1
Cartersville plain		6
Lithic		
Quartz bifacial tools		3

## 9Ge86

Although this site will not be inundated by Lake Wallace it may suffer adverse affects from being only 200m from the shoreline. The site is located in a pine plantation and artifacts were recovered from a 40 meter section of logging road which cuts through the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	1
Lamar notched rim	1
Lamar plain	42
Lithic	
Quartz flakes	3

9Ge87

This site will be on the proposed shoreline of Lake Wallace. It lies along the upland slopes above Richland Creek. A surface collection was made from a 20m long section of logging road and the vegetation at the site is pine plantation. No other estimate of site size can be postulated.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised rim	2
Lamar rim	1
Lamar stamped	1
Lamar plain	9

9Ge88

This Archaic site rests on an upland ridge top and will be only 50m from the proposed shoreline of Lake Wallace. The site is located in a pasture which had recently been cleared of forest and planted in grass. Surface exposure at the site was good. The site measures 60m north-south and 100m east-west.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Cartersville simple stamped	2
Cartersville plain	5
Lithic	
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points	9
Quartz bifacial tools	15
Quartz flakes	10
Granite pecked celt	1

## 9Ge89

This large multi-component site is located on the same upland ridge top as (9Ge88) and will also be very close (100 meters) to the proposed shoreline of Lake Wallace. The maximum size of the site is estimated at 400m east-west and 150m north-south. Vegetation at the site is pasture grass which had just been planted at the time of our visit.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar bold incised	53
Lamar complicated stamped	36
Lamar rim	37
Lamar disc	2
Lamar plain	191
Cartersville simple stamped	119
Cartersville rim	7
Cartersville plain	208
Unidentified plain	75

## 9Ge90

This site will be about 300 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 50 meter diameter area which had eroded to sub-soil. The site has been destroyed by plowing and erosion.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramics	
Unidentified plain, badly weathered	18

## 9Ge95

This site is located on an upland ridge and will be about 200 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 40 meter section of logging road. The site has suffered from erosion and clear-cutting by the paper companies.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar bold incised	1
Lamar plain	10

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Lithic	
Quartz bifacial tools	6

9Ge99

Located on an upland ridge this site will be about 500 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 150 meter length of logging road which cuts through the site. Logging activity has greatly disturbed the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	2
Lamar bold incised	8
Lamar stamped	3
Lamar rims	7
Lamar plain	155

9Ge100

Located along the same ridge and logging road as Ge99, this site will be about 150 meters from Lake Wallace. Again, artifacts were collected from a 150 meter section of logging road. Logging activity has severely eroded and disturbed the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar bold incised	2
Lamar rim	1
Lamar plain	34
Cartersville linear check stamped	1
Lithic	
Chert projectile point, type unknown	1
Quartz drill	1

9Ge103

Although this site will not be inundated by Lake Wallace the proposed shoreline will be only 200 meters away. It rests on an upland ridge top between Richland Creek and Rocky Creek. Artifacts were collected in the bed of an old road. The maximum length of the site is 30 meters (N-S) and 10 meters (E-W).

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	4
Lamar stamped	4
Lamar pinched rim	1
Lamar plain	33
Lithic	
Chert flakes	2

9Ge104

This site rests on the crest of a large upland ridge between Richland Creek and Rocky Creek in an area which has recently been clear cut and replanted in pine. Although the site will not be inundated it may suffer adverse affects due to its close proximity to the shoreline (less than 200m). Ground visibility was good at the junction of the two logging roads which transect the site. The minimum site size is estimated at 70m diameter.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	7
Lamar stamped	3
Lamar plain	65
Lithic	
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points	2
Quartz projectile point fragment	1
Quartz bifacial tools	5
Chert bifacial tools	4

9Ge105

This site will be inundated by Lake Wallace. It is located on the upland slopes southwest of 9Ge104 and east of Linger Longer Farm and Richland Creek. Erosion has had a severe effect upon this area as red clay subsoil is present at the surface. The site measures at least 20m north-south and at least 35m east-west.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	2
Lamar rim	1
Lamar plain	34

558

Lithic	
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz, side notched basal fragment	1
Quartz bifacial tools	5
Rhyolite bifacial tool	1
Chert bifacial tools	2

9Ge106

This site rests on the upland slopes about 50m east of Richland Creek and will be inundated by Lake Wallace. Material was recovered from a 30m length of logging road. The area around the site had been clear-cut and eroded at the time of our visit.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	6
Lamar stamped	3
Lamar rim	2
Lamar plain	54
Lithic	
Steatite sherd	1
Quartz bifacial tool	1

9Ge107

This small upland ridge site will be on the proposed shoreline of Lake Wallace. The area has suffered extreme sheet erosion and has been clear-cut recently. Artifacts were recovered from the bed of a logging road and may have washed downhill from elsewhere. The maximum size of the site is 15m in diameter.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lamar incised	1
Lamar plain	11

9Ge109

Located across from the mouth of Sugar Creek this site will be inundated by Lake Wallace. It rests on an old river terrace at the end of a logging road where the artifacts were recovered. The minimum site size is approximately 50 meters (E-W) by 15 meters (N-S).



Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	3
Lamar plain	17

9Ge111

This site will be less than 50m from the proposed shoreline of Lake Wallace. It rests on an erosional remnant east of the Apalachee River. Most of the material recovered from the site was found on the surface of the remnant which had been used as a logger's ramp. The estimated site size is 75m NE-SW by 100m NW-SE.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic	
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz Palmer projectile point	1
Quartz point fragments	5
Quartz and Chert flakes	numerous

9Ge112

Located on an upland ridge this site will be about 500 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 100 meter section of logging road. The site has been disturbed by logging activity and subsequent erosion.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	2
Lamar stamped	2
Lamar plain	16
Lithic	
Quartz flakes	5

9Ge113

Although this site will not be inundated by Lake Wallace its close proximity to the lake (less than 100 meters) may adversely affect it if the current land use pattern changes. It is located on an upland ridge

top east of the Oconee River and .5 km south of the I-20 bridge. The area had been clear-cut and replanted and some exposed ground existed. Artifacts were collected along a 300m length of ridge top. Unfortunately most of the artifacts collected were misplaced before they reached the Laboratory. This is one of the richest lithic sites in the Oconee area.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	15

9Gel18

Located on the upland slopes this site will be inundated by Lake Wallace. Sherds were collected from a 10 meter in diameter area of exposed ground. A collapsed nineteenth century chimney foundation is adjacent to the collected area. Disturbance at the site is substantial.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar incised	2
Lamar stamped	2
Lamar plain	9

9Gel19

This site is located on the upland ridgetop overlooking Long Shoals on the Oconee River. It will be about 400 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected along a 200 meter length of logging road and were evenly distributed, not clustered.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Unidentified plain	2
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Lithic

Chert Edgefield scraper	1
Chert bifacial tool	1
Quartz projectile point fragments	4

## 9Ge122

Located on the uplands this site is divided into two discrete areas A and B. It will be about 400 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a plowed field. Area A measured 75 meters (E-W) by 50 meters (N-S) while area B measured about 20 meters in diameter. A filled-in well is present at area B.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Area A	
Ceramic	
Lamar punctated rims	2
Lamar plain	10
Lithic	
Quartz stemmed projectile points, type unknown	2
Area B	
Ceramic	
Historic Staffordshire blue featheredge	1
Historic earthen-ware	3
Historic white glaze	11

## 9Ge123

This site is located on an upland ridge and will be about 200 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 150 meter (E-W) by 75 meter (N-S) area of plowed field. The site has experienced disturbance from agricultural practices and subsequent erosion.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	1
Lamar complicated stamped	1
Lamar plain	19
Lithic	
Chert projectile point, type unknown	1
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points	3
Quartz bifacial tools	2
Quartz flakes	6

## 9Ge124

This site is located on a small bluff east of the Apalachee River and will be on the shoreline of Lake Wallace. The area was under cultivation at the time of the survey (August 1974) and had been plowed but not rained upon. The artifacts were spread over a large area of about 100 meters (E-W) by 30 meters (N-S).

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	2
Lamar stamped	2
Lamar plain	15
Lithic	
Quartz tools	1
Quartz flakes	9
Chert flakes	2

## 9Ge125

This site is located east of the Apalachee River on an old river terrace and will be on the shoreline of Lake Wallace. The area was under cultivation at the time of our visit and surface collecting conditions were good. The site measures approximately 100m in diameter.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Flared rim sherd	1
Unidentified plain sherds	21
Lithic	
Quartz projectile point	1
Quartz flakes	8
Chert flake	1
Grinding stones	4

Morgan County

9Mg28

This site was revisited in August 1974. No collections were made at that time however because of the lack of exposed ground surface.

9Mg47

Located on a bluff overlooking the Apalachee River this site will be on the shoreline of Lake Wallace. Surface collections made from a 50 (E-W) x 30 (N-S) meter logging ramp indicate primarily a Lamar Phase occupation. The site is eroded and heavily disturbed.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar incised	3
Lamar stamped	1
Lamar rims	2
Lamar plain	27
Historic Staffordshire	1

## Lithic

Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	6

9Mg48

This site is located on an upland ridgetop which will overlook Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 50 meter stretch of logging road which has cut through the site. When completed the reservoir will be about 400 meters east of the site. Logging activity has disturbed the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar incised	2
Lamar plain	20

## Lithic

Quartz scraper	1
----------------	---

564

9Mg49

This small Middle Archaic site will be located less than 100 meters from the shore of Lake Wallace. It is now situated on a small eroded knoll about 1 kilometer west of the Oconee River. A surface collection was made in an area 30 meters in diameter.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	9

9Mg56

This site is located on an upland ridgetop in the Oconee National Forest. Artifacts were recovered from a 30 meter section of logging road which cuts across the site. The area has been eroded and disturbed by logging activity. When completed, Lake Wallace will be about 400 meters east of the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar bold incised	1
Lamar plain	10

Lithic

Quartz bifacial tools	3
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9Mg57

Located along an upland ridgetop in the Oconee National Forest. This site will be about 150 meters west of Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 30 meter length of logging road which cuts through the site. The area has experienced severe erosion from past agricultural use and recent logging activity.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Unidentified stamped	1
Unidentified plain	18



Lithic		
Quartz bifacial tool		1

## 9Mg66

This small Archaic site will be less than 20 meters from Lake Wallace. At present it is located on a terrace of Sugar Creek. A surface collection was made from the site and it's limits were determined to be 100 meters (E-W) by 50 meters (N-S).

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic		
Morrow Mountain quartz projectile point		1
Quartz bifacial tools		5
Quartz flakes, unmodified		10

## 9Mg67

This site is situated on the edge of a terrace of Sugar Creek about 20 meters from the proposed shore of Lake Wallace. A thick hay crop prevented the survey from obtaining an adequate artifact collection or measuring the dimensions of the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Lamar incised		1
Lamar plain		1

## 9Mg68

Located on an erosional remnant west of 9Mg67 and 9Mg66 this site will be situated along the shore of Lake Wallace. Surface collections indicate the site measures at least 75 meters in diameter. The site has been subjected to erosion from recent agricultural use.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Lamar incised		1
Lamar plain		4
Lithic		
Quartz bifacial tools		7
Chert flakes		3

9Mg99

Park's Mill has been visited several times in the past three years.

9Mg101 - 9Mg103

No attempt has been made to relocate this site as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

Putman County

9Pm100 - 9Pm102

No attempt has been made to relocate this site as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

9Pm103

This site has been tentatively identified as 9Pm130 (DNR Survey 1974). It was revisited in September 1973 and a surface collection was obtained from the ruts of a logging road.

9Pm104

This historic site was revisited in September 1973. No collections were obtained.

9Pm105

A thorough search of the reported location failed to locate this site.

9Pm106

A thorough search of the reported location failed to locate this site.

9Pm107

This site was revisited in September 1973. A surface collection was obtained from a logging road.

## 9Pm108 - 9Pm112

No attempt has been made to relocate this site as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Pm113

This site was recently revisited and systematically investigated by a crew from the University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology. Anne Rogers, a graduate student is using the site for her Master's Thesis research. Artifacts obtained from a controlled surface collection covering a 100<sup>2</sup> meter are currently being analyzed. This material is being utilized to determine the feasibility of applying various sampling techniques to surface collecting of large sites. Preliminary analysis indicates that Early, Middle, and Late Archaic; Early, and Middle Woodland; and Late Mississippi periods are represented in Ms. Rogers collections. The site is over 200 meters square.

## 9Pm114

No attempt has been made to relocate this site as either the site directions were too vague or the area was inaccessible.

## 9Pm115

This site is located on a upland ridgetop and will be about 400 meters from Lake Wallace. A portion of the site is located in a plowed field but it probably extends into the wooded area nearby. Artifacts were collected from a 200 meter (N-S) by 50 meter (E-W) area of the field.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar fine incised	12
Lamar stamped	1
Lamar pinched rims	5
Lamar plain	130

Lithic

Quartz bifacial tool	2
Chert flake	1

568

9Pm117

Also located on an upland ridgetop, this site will be about 300 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were recovered from a 200 meter section of logging road. The area has experienced disturbance from recent (1970) clear-cutting and subsequent erosion.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar fine incised	13
Lamar rims	4
Lamar stamped	4
Lamar plain	110

9Pm118

This site is located on an upland ridgetop and will be about 300 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 200 meter section of logging road which cuts through the site. Clear-cutting has disturbed the site and caused severe erosion.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	3
Cartersville simple stamped	27
Cartersville linear check stamped	2
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified rims	5
Unidentified plain	80

Lithic	
Flint, Pee Dee projectile point	1
Quartz flakes	5
Magnatite fragments	8

9Pm120

This small site is located west of Hill Shoals on the Oconee River on the upland slopes. The shoreline of Lake Wallace will cross directly through it. The vegetation on the site was very thick and the exact site size is unknown. A surface collection was made from a 20 meter in diameter area of exposed ground.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic	
Lamar incised	2
Lamar plain	4
Lithic	
Quartzite hammerstone	1
Quartz flakes	7
Chert flakes	3

9Pm123

This site is located on the uplands above Lawrence Shoals on the Oconee River and will be about 150 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 100 meter section of logging road. Clear-cutting by paper companies has disturbed the site.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic	
Quartz, Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz, stemmed projectile point, type unknown	1
Quartz, projectile point fragments	2
Quartz flakes	11
Chert flakes	7

9Pm124

Located on a high knoll on an upland ridgetop this site commands an excellent view of Lawrence Shoals and the surrounding county side. It will be about 100 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from an eroded spot about 20 meters in diameter just east of a logging road. Erosion here has probably disturbed the site as has recent clear-cutting.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic	
Quartz, Morrow Mountain projectile point fragments	2
Quartz, projectile point fragments, type unknown	9
Quartz, bifacial tools	7
Quartz flakes	12

## 9Pm125

This site is located on a steep slope leading down to Lawrence Shoals. It is quite possible that the artifacts collected have been deposited at their present location by washing and erosion. Nevertheless, the site will be about 50 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 75 meter section of logging road which was extremely eroded and rutted.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Ceramic

Lamar incised rim	2
Lamar pinched rim	1
Lamar bold incised	4
Lamar stamped (very weathered)	6
Lamar plain	78

## Lithic

Chert flake	1
Greenstone celt fragment	1

## 9Pm127

This site lies in a saddle-like depression on the upland slopes southwest of Owens Island (also known as Goat Island) and will be inundated completely by Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected where a logging road passes through the site. Portions of this site may be sealed by alluvial wash from the adjacent hills but this has not been substantiated.

Aboriginal Artifacts

## Lithics

Quartz Palmer projectile point	1
Quartz stemmed projectile point	1
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tools	4
Chert bifacial tools	1
Chert flakes	7
Quartz flakes	10



9Pm128

This site is located on an upland ridgetop and will be about 200 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 50 meter section of logging road. The area has been clearcut recently and the site has experienced severe disturbance.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Quartz side notched projectile points, type uncertain	2
Quartz projectile point fragment	3
Rhyolite projectile point fragment	2
Granite mano	1
Quartz flakes	15

9Pm129

This site lies along an upland ridge and will be inundated by Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a 150 meter section of logging road. The area has been severely eroded.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Unidentified plain	1
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Lithic

Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile points	2
Quartz stemmed projectile point, type unknown	1
Quartz projectile point fragments	2
Quartz bifacial tools	6
Quartz flakes	8

9Pm132

This upland ridgetop site will be about 300 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from a logging ramp measuring about 100 meters in diameter. About two dozen or more rock mounds or cairns are located northeast and downhill from this site. Their relationship to this site is not known at present, but some of them will be inundated by Lake Wallace.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Cartersville simple stamped		19
Cartersville plain		46
Historic Staffordshire blue feather-edge		1
Lithic		
Quartz flakes		3
Chert flake		1

## 9Pm139

Located in the uplands, this badly disturbed site will be about 400 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from an abandoned logging road which had "gullied-out."

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Unidentified plain (very weathered)		10
Lithic		
Quartz bifacial tool		1

## 9Pm140

This site is located in a saddle on the uplands and will be about 100 meters from Lake Wallace. The area has been clear-cut recently which has resulted in extensive disturbance. What appears to be a midden zone containing sherds and shell cemented together in a hard matrix has been exposed in a 20 meter section of logging road cut. It is not certain whether this midden zone is a result of aboriginal activity or bulldozer disturbance.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic		
Lamar fine incised		4
Lamar stamped		4
Lamar rims		3
Lamar plain		43
Lithic		
Quartz projectile point fragment		1
Quartz bifacial tool		2
Granite mano		1

9Pm142

Located on a prominent bluff overlooking the Oconee River this site will be 100 meters from Lake Wallace. Artifacts were collected from several eroded spots on the bluff where clear-cutting had exposed the surface.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Lithic

Chert MacCorkle side notched projectile point	1
Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point	1
Quartz bifacial tools	24

9Pm145

Located on a terrace of Sugar Creek this site will be inundated by Lake Wallace. County road S926 has cut through the site and exposed a few sherds in the bank. Subsequent visits to the adjacent field when it was plowed revealed Lamar ceramics, Morrow Mountain points, and much lithic debris on the surface. This material was not collected because a controlled surface collection at a later date would yield more information about the site. Surface reconnaissance indicates the site measures at least 100 meters (N-S) by 150 meters (E-W).

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar incised	1
Lamar plain	4

9Ge80

This site is adjacent to 9Ge79 in the flood plain of the Oconee River. Portions of the site may be buried beneath sediments. Artifacts were collected from a 100 meter (N-S) by 50 meter (E-W) area in the field.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar incised	2
Lamar plain	10

Lithic

Quartz bifacial tool	1
Quartz flakes	2

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A. 9Mg90 from Northeast.



B. Profile of 9Mg90. Feature 4 in center of profile.



C. 9Ge10. Mound A from east.

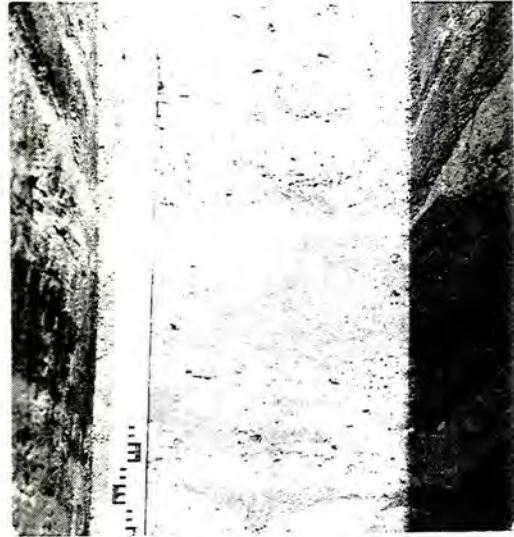


D. 9Ge10, Mound A. Test Trench from East.

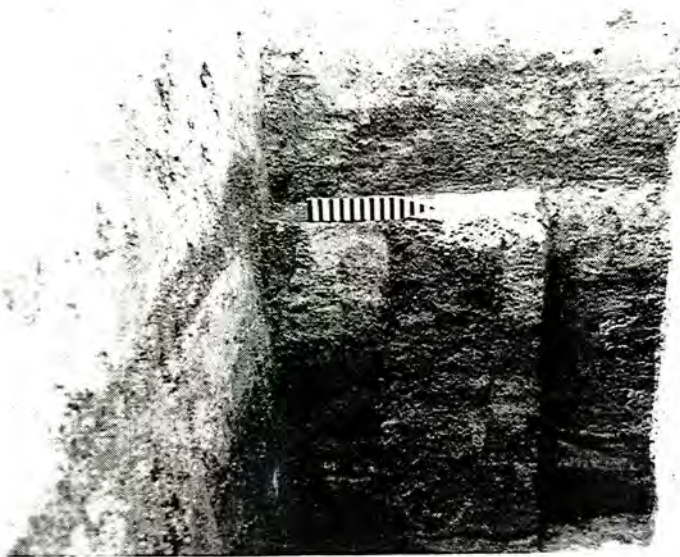




A. 9Ge10, Mound A, Trench  
1046N 1045W. West Profile.



B. 9Ge10, Mound A, Trench  
1046N 1045W. Closeup of  
west profile.



C. 9Ge10, Mound A, Trench 1046N 1035W. Feature  
80. Scale in centimeters.



A. 9Ge10, Mound B. Trench 984N 1078W and Feature 119 from South.



B. 9Ge10, Mound B. Northeast corner of Feature 119 from South.





A. 9Ge5, Mound A. North slope from East.



B. 9Ge5, Mound A. South slope from east.





A. 9Mg99, Parks Mill. Mill foundation and dam from Southwest.



B. 9Mg99, Parks Mill. Ferry landing on West bank of the Oconee River.



C. 9Mg99. Parks Mill house from Southwest.



A. 9Mg99. Mill foundation from East.



B. 9Mg99. Mill foundation from South.



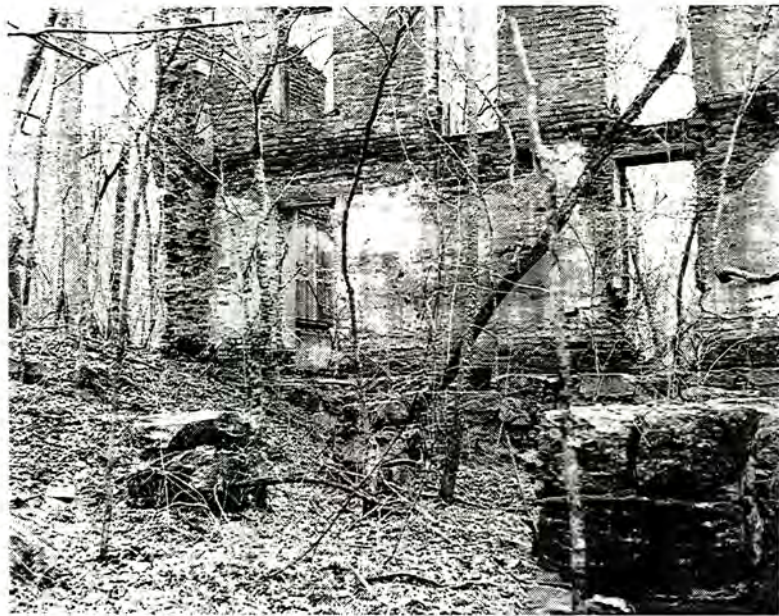


A. 9Ge37. Main factory building from North.



B. 9Ge37. Main factory building from Southeast.





A. 9Ge37. Main factory building, interior from West showing floor supports and interior wall.



B. 9Ge37. Main factory building eastern addition. Interior plastered wall from East.





A. 9Ge37. Main factory building, east addition from Southeast.



B. 9Ge37. Granite foundation of secondary mill building (str. 38) from West.





A. 9Ge37. South diversion gate from West.



B. 9Ge37. Gate guide in North diversion gate from Southeast.





A. 9Ge37. Domestic structure 4 from North. Chimney foundation to left.



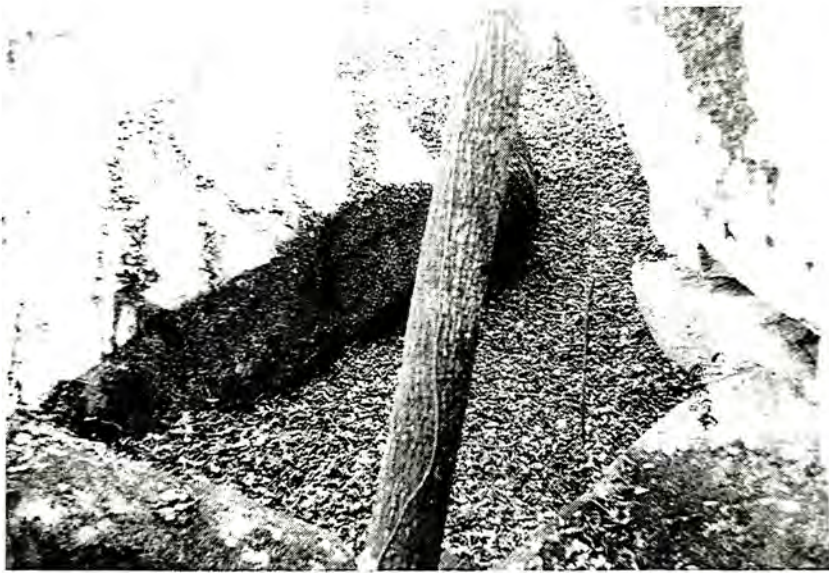
B. 9Ge37. Domestic structure 4 chimney foundation from Southeast. Scale in centimeters.



C. 9Ge37. Domestic structure 4 chimney foundation from Southwest.



D. 9Ge153. North profile of test pit. Scale in centimeters.



A. 9Pm211. Rock shelter from West.

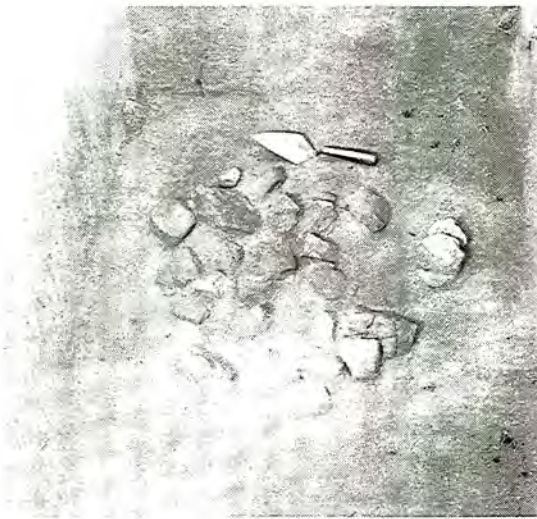


B. 9Pm211. Rock shelter interior from East.





A. 9Pm211. Rock shelter, from North.



B. 9Pm205. Feature 6 from West.



C. 9Pm201. Feature 3 from South.



- A-C. Rhyolite Savannah River projectile points. 9Ge145, Test Pit 2, 95-110cm.
- D. Heat spalled-chert Savannah River projectile point. 9Ge145, Test Pit 2, 95-110cm.
- E. Chert Savannah River projectile point. 9Ge145, Test Pit 2, 100-125cm.
- F. Chert Knife. 9Ge145, Test Pit 2, 95-110cm.
- G. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound A, 1046N 1025W, pre mound.
- H. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound A, 1046N 1025W, fill of Mound Stage 2.
- I. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge10, Village, 947N 943W, Feature 104.
- J. Chert projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.
- K. Chert projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Cartersville pre mound zone.
- L. Chert projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.
- M. Quartz, basally-ground projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Cartersville pre mound zone.
- N. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.
- O. Chert projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.
- P. Chert preform (?). 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.
- Q. Chert projectile point. 9Ge10, Mound B, 984N 1078W, Archaic pre mound zone.

\* Stained for photography.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O



P



Q

2 3 4 5

- A, B. Quartz unifacial end scraper. 9Hn103, surface.\*
- C. Chert unifacial flake tool. 9Hn103, surface.\*
- D. Chert projectile point. 9Hn103, surface.
- E. Chert projectile point. 9Hn103, surface.\*
- F. Chert drill. 9Hn103, surface.\*
- G. Quartz biface. 9Hn103, surface.\*
- H. Chert Knife. 9Pm121, surface
- I, J. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Pm200, surface.\*
- K. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge149, surface.\*
- L. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge26, surface.\*
- M. Chert beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Pm207, surface.\*
- N. Quartz basally ground projectile point. 9Pm227, surface.\*
- O. Chert drill. 9Pm201, Test Pit.
- P. Chert drill. 9Pm143, surface.\*
- Q. Chert side scraper with graver spurs. 9Pm226, surface.\*
- R. Chert end scraper. 9Pm121, surface.\*
- S. Chert end scraper. 9Pm200, surface.\*
- T. Chert end scraper. 9Ge26, surface.\*
- U. Quartz projectile point. 9Mg73, surface.\*
- V. Quartz beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Mg89, surface.\*
- W. Quartz basally ground projectile point. 9Mg89, surface.\*
- X. Quartz beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Mg73, surface.\*
- Y. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Mg73, surface.
- Z. Chert drill. 9Mg73, surface.\*
- AA. Quartz beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Mg89, surface.

\* Stained for photography.

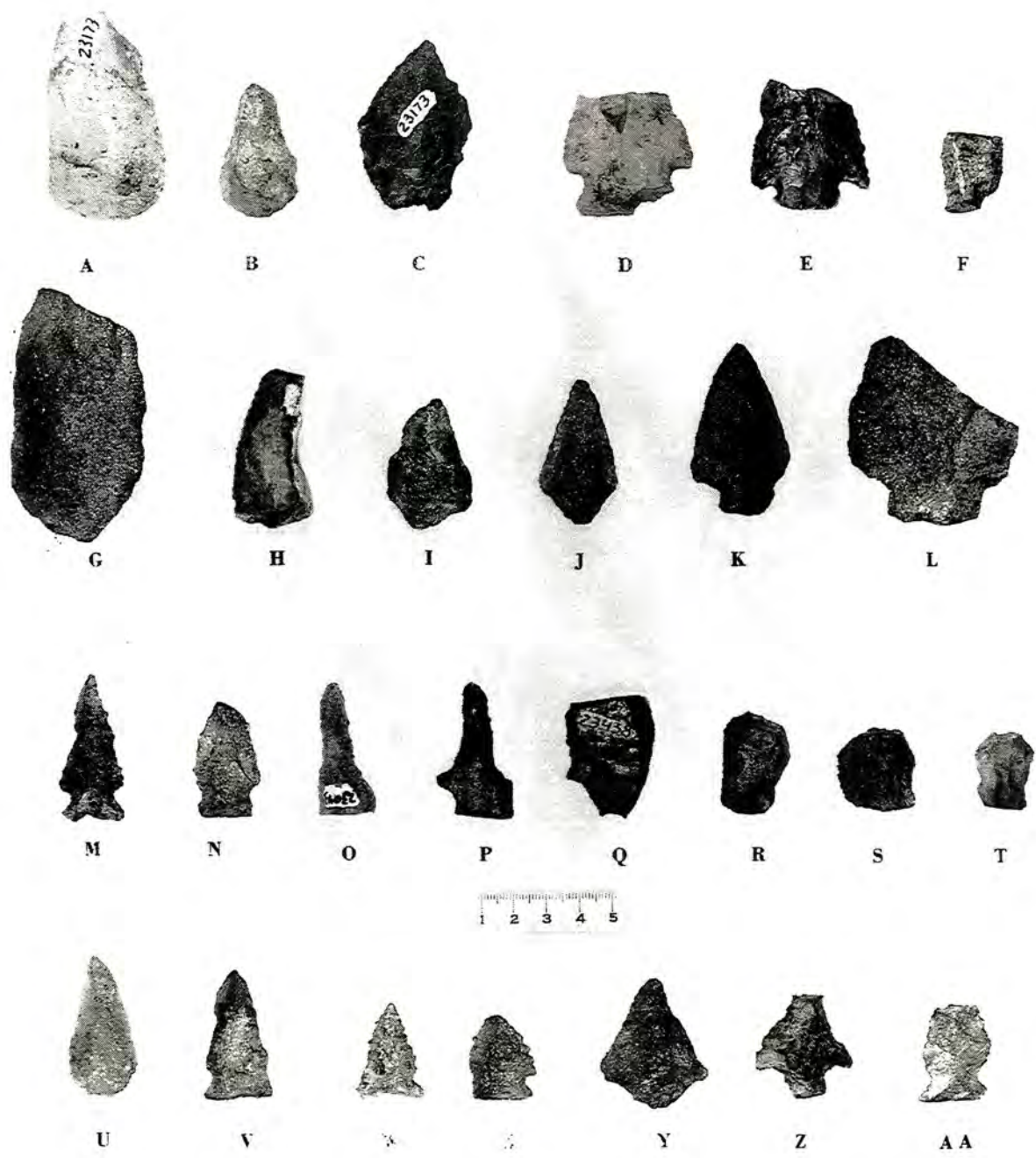


PLATE 15

- A. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge162, area G, surface.
- B. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Ge162, area B, surface.
- C. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Ge162, area E, surface.
- D. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Ge162, area F, surface.
- E. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Ge162, area C, surface.
- F. Chert projectile point. 9Ge162, area F, surface.
- G. Chert projectile point. 9Ge162, area F, surface.
- H. Quartz beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Ge162, area F, surface.
- I. Chert beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Ge162, area E, surface.
- J. Quartz beveled and basally ground projectile point. 9Ge162, area G, surface.
- K. Quartz serrated and basally ground projectile point. 9Ge162, area G, surface.
- L. Quartz unifacial scraper. 9Ge162, area F.
- M. Chert unifacial scraper. 9Ge162, area E.
- N. Chert serrated projectile point (Dalton?). 9Ge153, Test Pit, level 5.
- O. Quartz beveled, serrated, and basally ground projectile point. 9Ge153, Test Pit, level 5.
- P. Quartz projectile point. 9Ge153, Test Pit, level 5.
- Q. Quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point. 9Pm205, Test Pit 1, 65-75cm.
- R. Chert projectile point. 9Pm205, Test Pit 1, 125-145cm.
- S. Quartz serrated projectile point. 9Pm205. Test Pit 1, 145-165cm.
- T. Quartz Guilford (?) projectile point. 9Pm205, Test Pit 2, 70-95cm.
- U. Quartz projectile point. 9Pm205, Test Pit 2, 95-110cm.

\* All items stained for photography.

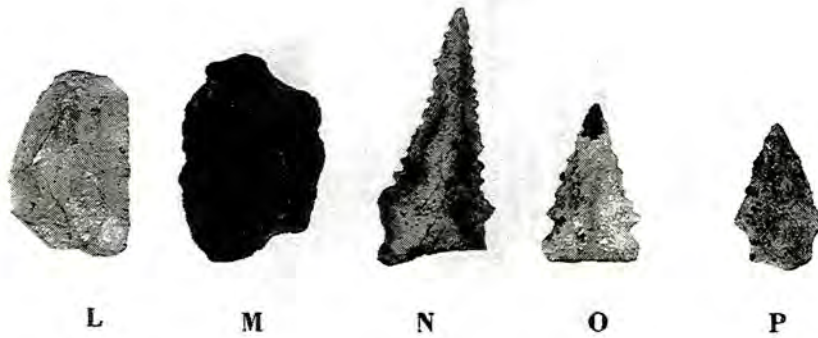




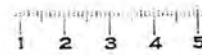
A B C D E F



G H I J K



L M N O P



Q R S T U

PLATE 16



- A. Lamar Plain with shoulder nodes. 9Pm209, bank profile.
- B. Lamar Complicated Stamped with reed punctated rim. 9Ge153, creek collection.
- C. Lamar pinched rim. 9Ge153, Test Trench, Level 2.
- D. Lamar pinched rim. 9Pm205, Test Pit 1, 15-30 cm.
- E. Lamar Plain with pinched rim. 9Pm209, bank profile.
- F. Etowah Check Stamped. 9Ge160, surface.
- G. Lamar Complicated Stamped. 9Pm222, Test Pit 1, 50-60 cm.
- H. Lamar Complicated Stamped. 9Ge175, posthole test 200, 40-75 cm.
- I ,K. Etowah Complicated Stamped. 9Ge10, Mound A, 1046N 1025W, Etowah zone.
- J ,L. Savannah (?) Complicated Stamped. 9Ge10, Mound A, 1046N 1025W, Etowah zone.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

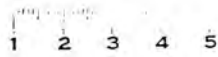


PLATE 17

All sherds are from test excavations at 9Pm211.

- A. Lamar jar with complicated stamped body and incised shoulder. Rim has small nodes (not illustrated).
- B. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl with incised shoulder and smoothed body.
- C. Lamar Plain bowl with folded rim.
- D. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl with incised shoulder and complicated stamped body.
- E. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl.
- F. Lamar Complicated Stamped jar with uneven rim fold.
- G. Lamar Plain jar with nodes on shoulder.
- H. Lamar Plain jar with pinched folded rim.

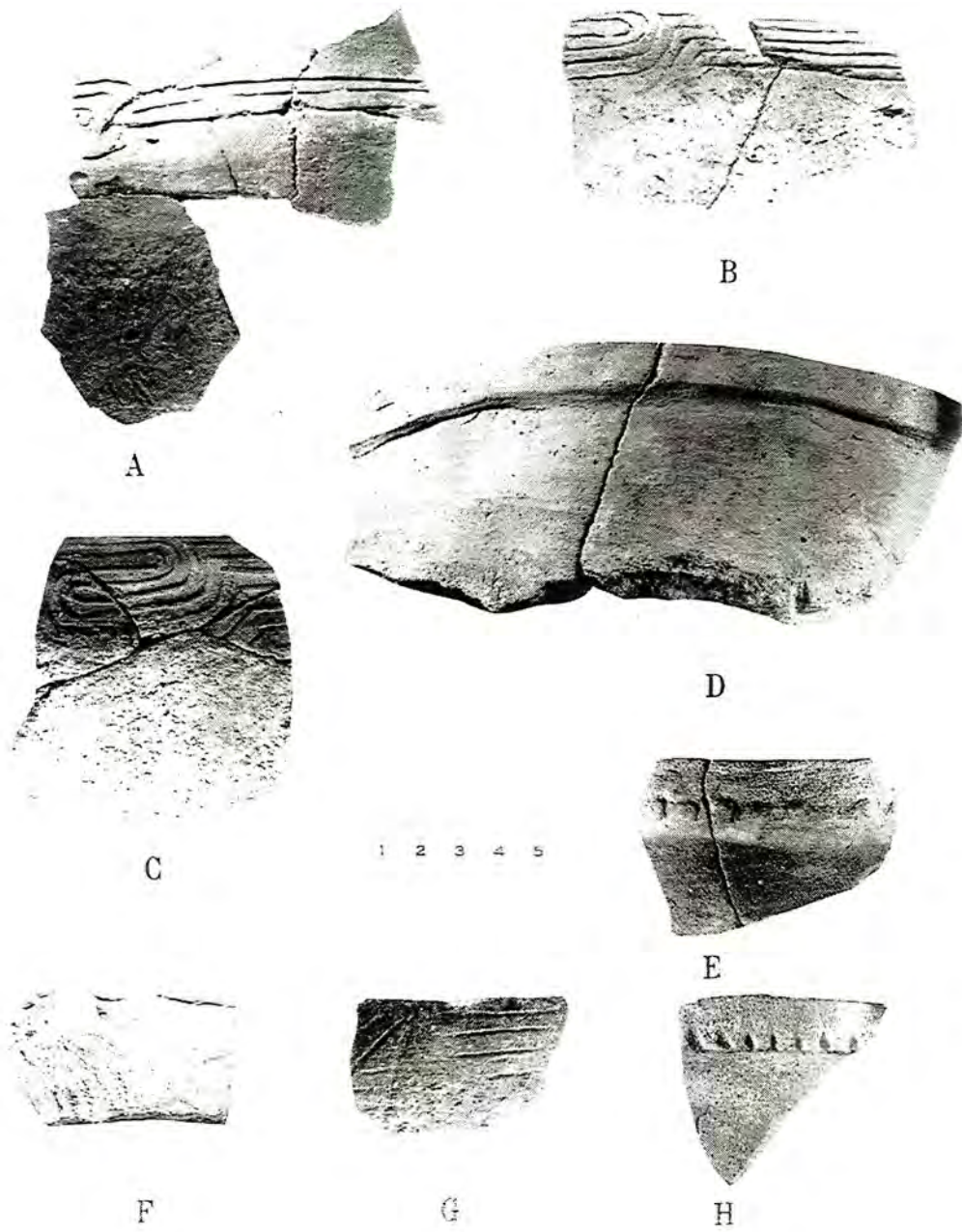


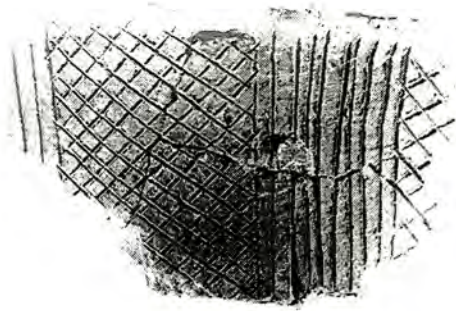
PLATE 18

- A. Lamar Bold Incised. 9Pm222, Posthole test 366, 40 cm.
- B. Lamar zoned cross-hatch incised jar. 9Ge153, Test Pit, level 2.
- C. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl with handle. 9Pm205, Test Pit 2, 0-25 cm.
- D. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela with punctates on shoulder. 9Ge175, surface.
- E. Lamar Bold Incised cazuela. 9Pm208, bank profile cut.
- F. Lamar Complicated Stamped bowl. 9Pm209, bank surface.
- G. Lamar incised with reed punctated rim. 9Ge33, Smith Collection.





A



B



C



D



E



F



G

1 2 3 4 5



All items are from 9Ge5.

- A. Lamar Bold Incised. Posthole test 410, 50-60 cm.
- B. Lamar cross-hatch incised. Posthole test 468, 105-120 cm.
- C. Unidentified simple stamped. Posthole test 410, 50-60 cm.
- D. Lamar rim with scalloped rim strip. Test Pit 1, 55-60 cm.
- E. Lamar Bold Incised. Posthole test 470, 40-75 cm.
- F. Lamar Bold Incised. Posthole test 468, 35-80 cm.
- G. Lamar zoned cross-hatch incised with reed punctated rim strip. Posthole test 435, 70-100 cm.
- H. Lamar rim with pinched rim strip. Posthole test 476, 60-90 cm.
- I. Lamar Complicated Stamped with pinched rim strip. Posthole test 415, 85-115 cm.
- J. Lamar rim with punctations beneath lip. Posthole test 432, 80-85 cm.
- K. Lamar Check Stamped. Posthole test 468, 35-80 cm.
- L. Axe form pipe fragment. Posthole test 468, 35-80 cm.
- M. Noded pipe fragment. Test Pit 1, 60-75 cm.
- N. Decorated pipe fragment. Posthole test 464, 60-70 cm.



A



B



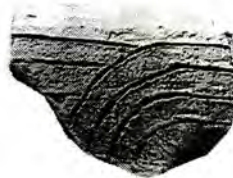
C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N

1 2 3 4 5

9Ge37

- A. Mule shoe. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- B. Cut nails. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- C. Pipe fragment. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- D. Hinge. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- E. Blue transfer printed plate fragment. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- F. Black transfer printed bowl fragment. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- G. Blue edged plate fragment. General surface.
- H. Green cup fragment, technique not known. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- I. Dark Green transfer printed cup fragment. General surface.
- J. Blue-gray transfer printed plate fragment. General surface.
- K. Blue spatter or sponge ware pitcher fragment. General surface.
- L. Green, red, and black decalomania. Bowl fragment. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- M. Magenta, green, and black hand painted bowl fragment. Domestic Structure 4, Test Trench.
- N. Blue transfer printed plate fragment. General surface.

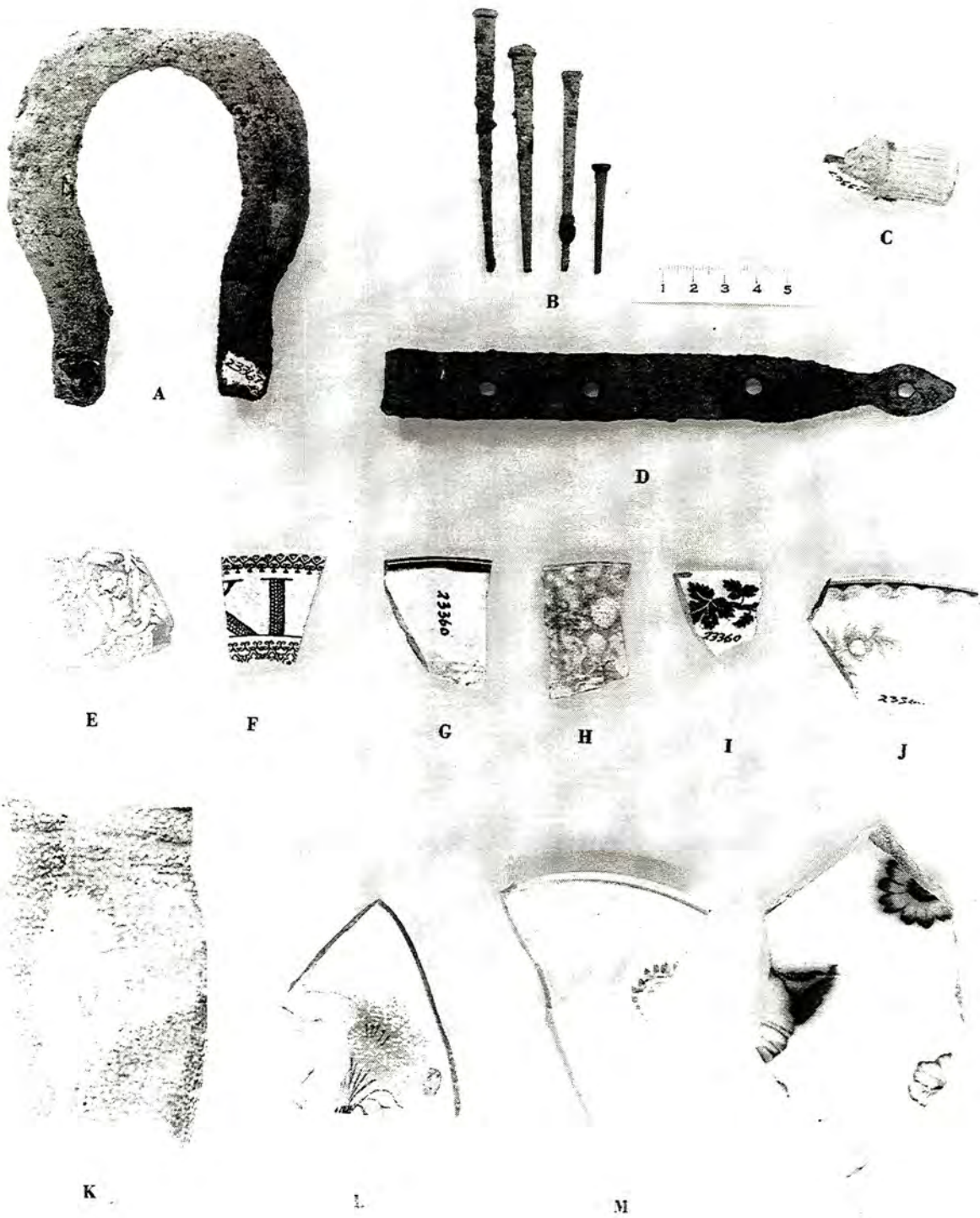


PLATE 21

