This document contains information on Native American burials. Images considered to be culturally insensitive, including images and drawings of burials, Ancestors, funerary objects, and other NAGPRA material have been redacted.

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WALLACE PROJECT
BACKHOE TESTING PROGRAM

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Athens

WALLACE PROJECT

BACKHOE TESTING PROGRAM

1978

Robert Jerald Ledbetter

B-Survey	Surface Survey	State	B-Provenience
B-1	S 175	Pm421	II-12-3
B-2	S 117	Pm143	II-7-1
B-3	S 126	Pm372	II-7-2
B-4	-----	PM426	I-12-7
B-5	S 105	Pm351	I-12-14
B-6	-----	Pm243	I-7-4...
B-7	-----	Pm545	I-7-11
B-8	S 98	Pm233	I-7-12
B-9	S 91	Pm337	I-7-16...
B-10	-----	Pm588	I-8-25...
B-11	S 81	Pm131	I-8-32
B-12	S 82	Pm328	I-8-33
B-13	-----	Pm589	I-7-38...
B-14	S236	Pm466	II-10-2...
B-15	S237	Pm467	II-10-9...
B-16	S427	Ge328	III-27-1...
B-17	S 389	Ge297	III-27-2...
B-18	S 392	Ge300	III-27-11...
B-19	S 390	Ge298	III-27-12.
B-20	S 399	Ge307	III-27-27...
B-21	S 340	Ge266	III-28-2
B-22	S 331	Ge257	III-28-17...
B-23	(A-472)	Ge970	II-11-9...
B-24	-----	Ge971	II-11-13.
B-25	(A-754)	Ge972	II-11-15...
B-26	S 473-A577	Ge374	II-11-22...

B-Survey	Surface	State	B-Provenience
B-27	S 472	Ge373	II-11-19
B-28	(A-575,6,8)	Ge973	II-11-30...
B-29	S 474	Ge375	II-11-38...
B-30	S 475	Ge376	II-11-40...
B-31	S 477	Ge378=	II-11-47
B-32	S 476	Ge377	II-11-49
B-33	S 494	Ge395	II-11-62...
B-34	S 495	Ge396	II-11-68
B-35	S 499	Ge399	I-8-38...
B-36	-----	Ge996	I-8-56
B-37	S 505	Ge405	I-7-66...
B-38	-----	Ge193	I-7-72...
B-39	-----	Ge974	I-8-87
B-40	S 510	Ge410	I-8-89...
B-41	-----	Ge975	I-8-94
B-42	-----	Ge976	I-8-99...
B-43	S 557	~~Ge427~~ Ge 309	I-8-119...
B-44	S 558	Ge428	I-8-124
B-45	SN 78	Ge819	IV-47-2...
B-46	SN113	Ge794=	IV-47-6
B-47	SN113	Ge794	IV-47-7...
B-48	SN 79	Ge820	IV-47-13...
B-49	SN365	Ge948	IV-47-74...
B-50	-----	Ge977	IV-47-97...
B-51	-----	Ge978	Iv-47-107
B-52	-----	Mg184	IV-46-5...

B-Survey	Surface	State	B-Provenience
B-53	SN408	Mg183	IV-46-6...
B-54	-----	Mg185	IV-46-12
B-55	-----	Mg201	IV-46-24...
B-56	SN383	Ge969	IV-46-32...
B-57	-----	Pm590	III-27-44
B-58	S 372	Mg112	III-26-5...
B-59	S 373	Mg113	III-26-7
B-60	S 419	Pm453	III-26-15
B-61	SC263	Ge881	III-21-4...
B-62	S 640	Ge533	II-12-1...
B-63	S 641	Ge534	II-12-7...
B-64	S 638	Ge531	II-11-71...
B-65	S 342	Ge958	Prov. A
B-66	-----	Mg186	IV-46-22

Wallace Project Backhoe Testing Program 1978

Based upon the preliminary work of Charles Siegel, a backhoe testing program was begun within the Wallace Reservoir during February of 1978. The following papers by Siegel should be consulted for background information.

Producing a Physiographic Map of the Wallace Reservoir Basin.
Origin of the Shape of the Valley.
Producing a Sampling Scheme for the Wallace Project Subsurface Survey.

The testing program was broken into three phases. Phase One was essentially a learning period. This first month was set aside to determine our capabilities, to familiarize ourselves with land conditions and to determine the extent of cultural deposition within the Oconee Valley alluvial system.

Phase Two represented a sampling system based upon what we had learned within the first month. As described by Siegel, the valley was divided into four half mile wide transects based upon the four major physiographic units. A secondary function of the program during this phase was the testing of surface sites within these transects. Phase Two covered a period of March 6 through August 16.

Phase Three represented an attempt to cover a very few sites which were specifically recommended. In essence, these were sites which from surface indications, might contain evidence of very early occupation within the valley. This phase covered the final week of the program.

Methodology

The original concept, as envisioned by Paul Fish and Charles Siegel, was the spacing of backhoe trenches of specific lengths, at specific intervals. While retained in practice, the scope of the project was altered dramatically downward from the placement of twenty meter long trenches at forty meter intervals throughout the reservoir, to the sampling of four half mile wide transects.

Finally settling upon ten meter trenches at eighty meter intervals, the next step was to consider the recovery of cultural material within the alluvium. While a controlled sample could quickly be collected from the trench profiles, the very low density of culturally associated material within the deeply buried early sites, would cause the major portion of these sites to be unidentifiable. Also, it was felt inappropriate to indiscriminately dig through cultural levels and features. For these reasons, the program was altered to allow for more intense testing.

Since the backhoe testing program was to provide information to George Brook, the project Geomorphologist, a method for recording stratigraphic data was devised. During Phase One, statigraphic profiles were drawn in addition to a written description upon specially prepared trench forms. The use of profile maps was soon dropped because of amount of time required for each map and because of the duplication resulting from the same data being incorporated within the form. Profiles were drawn as a standard practice as sites were encountered.

By the beginning of Phase Two, a reasonably standardized testing procedure was in operation.

The crew size was three. The test unit was ten meters long, one meter wide and depth was determined by three meters or the depth of alluvium. Trenches were spaced at eighty meter intervals along alluvial features. Since these features were often intermittent, the trenches were then spaced in relative accordance. Profiles were trowelled and all trench data recorded.

Since a smooth bucket was used upon the backhoe, it was possible to cut away thin level sections within the trench. These thin cuts not only allowed for great visibility but also allowed the operator to "feel" the harder cultural material within the alluvium.

Testing procedures other than the normal intervalled trenches varied according to the type of site. While a low density site might be tested by extending the trench or digging a separate trench at perhaps a forty meter interval, a midden site would be tested by hand. It was found that even in the higher density Archaic sites, the presence of diagnostic material would be very sparse. In those cases, the backhoe might be used to open up small areas to define features. Testing methods for individual sites are explained within the site reports.

Upland or surface sites were tested at the discretion of the field supervisor when working within the transects. Among the criteria used in making this decision, the more important were the following.

Accessibility. Georgia Power clearing operations while allowing great mobility, had also greatly altered surface conditions, creating huge mud flats along streams and sheer drops along the uplands. A number of sites were considered not to be worth the risk.

Specific recommendation. One responsibility of the Wallace Survey was to recommend surface sites for testing. If one of these sites fell within a test area, it would be tested.

Surface indications. A large proportion of the upland sites had been eroded to saprolite. Normally these were not tested.

Schedule. A specific amount of time was alloted for testing of surface sites.

Testing of upland or surface sites was conducted in the same manner as the testing of alluvial sites. On very large surface sites in which the first ten meter trench indicated the possibility of intact features or buried components, a second trench might be dug. Testing in this manner revealed a great amount of information concerning not only cultural activity but also the effects of recent agricultural practices upon these sites.

Subsurface Testing: Phase One

Initial testing centered upon the area of Hill Shoals and Long Shoals where the first division of shoals becomes the second high terraced division. Operating under the then popular theory of downcutting of the Oconee due to tectonic uplift, testing was concentrated upon these high terraces. A few uneventful weeks were spent digging into compact red clay and quartzite before it was decided that enough evidence had been acquired to safely state that these alluvial features were far too ancient to contain any evidence of man aside from that found upon the surface.

Two significant sites were tested during this phase. Pm 545 was our first experience with a redeposited midden site. In this case, plowing of a high terrace had produced subsequent rapid erosion. The cultural material had accumulated at the base of the slope and continued erosion of material below the cultural level had buried the midden material.

Site Pm 351 was found at the end of a narrow ridge. A slight rise at that end had acted in much the same way as an agricultural terrace in retaining the soil disturbed by plowing. While the cultural zones had been disturbed, portions of pits had survived providing data for both the Lamar and the Late Archaic occupations.

Subsurface Testing: Phase Two

Our experiences during Phase One had provided the information necessary for the implementation of a sampling scheme known as the transect program. Using Siegels four physiographic divisions for the valley, four half mile wide transects were selected using the approximate north-south midpoint of each division. Beginning with the division to the south, the transects were designated as transects I, II, III & IV.

Based upon the extent of alluvial features as determined by Siegel's earlier observations, a schedule was devised whereby the entire area could be tested within the time allotted.

While individual sites are discussed in detail within a separate section of this paper, an attempt will be made at this time to provide a general overview of each transect. Illustrations of the individual transects are also provided.

Transect I Maps 7 & 8

As described by Siegel, the shoals division is characterized by narrow floodplains and steep upland walls. The intermittent nature of the levee is well illustrated by the spacing of trenches upon the transect map. In several areas, the river had cut directly into the uplands wall. Also present within the test area were three large alluvial islands. Two were inaccesible, the third produced a large Woodland site Gc 193.

A major tributary stream, Richland Creek, was present within the test area. A wide floodplain associated with the confluence with the Oconee and several high point bar levees along the eastern side of the stream, produced alluvial sites.

Double Creek, a tributary of Richland, was tested from the confluence to a point approximately 2000 meters upstream. While the floodplain was narrow along most of its length, a single alluvial site was encountered near the mouth. As a rule however, the very active nature of the stream with its frequent meanders, had thoroughly destroyed any evidence within its alluvial system.

The deeply cut valleys produced by these three streams were surrounded by long narrow ridges which were often described as finger ridges. Surface sites were abundant along these ridges.

The suggestion that a shoals region of a river would produce a high number of alluvial sites, does seem to be confirmed by our testing. Along this portion of the Oconee and even the tested portion of Richland Creek, tests within the levee remnants almost invariably would produce cultural evidence. Also present, were some of the few instances of stratified sites encountered within our testing programs. It is also significant that only only evidence for true alluvial Early Archaic occupation was found within this shoals division.

The inclusion of Double Creek produced a high number of upland sites to be tested. Upland sites were found upon nearly every small ridge which projected into the valley. While these sites were numberous, they were also greatly eroded which coupled with their nearly inaccessible positions accounted for the rather low percentage of tested sites within this transect.

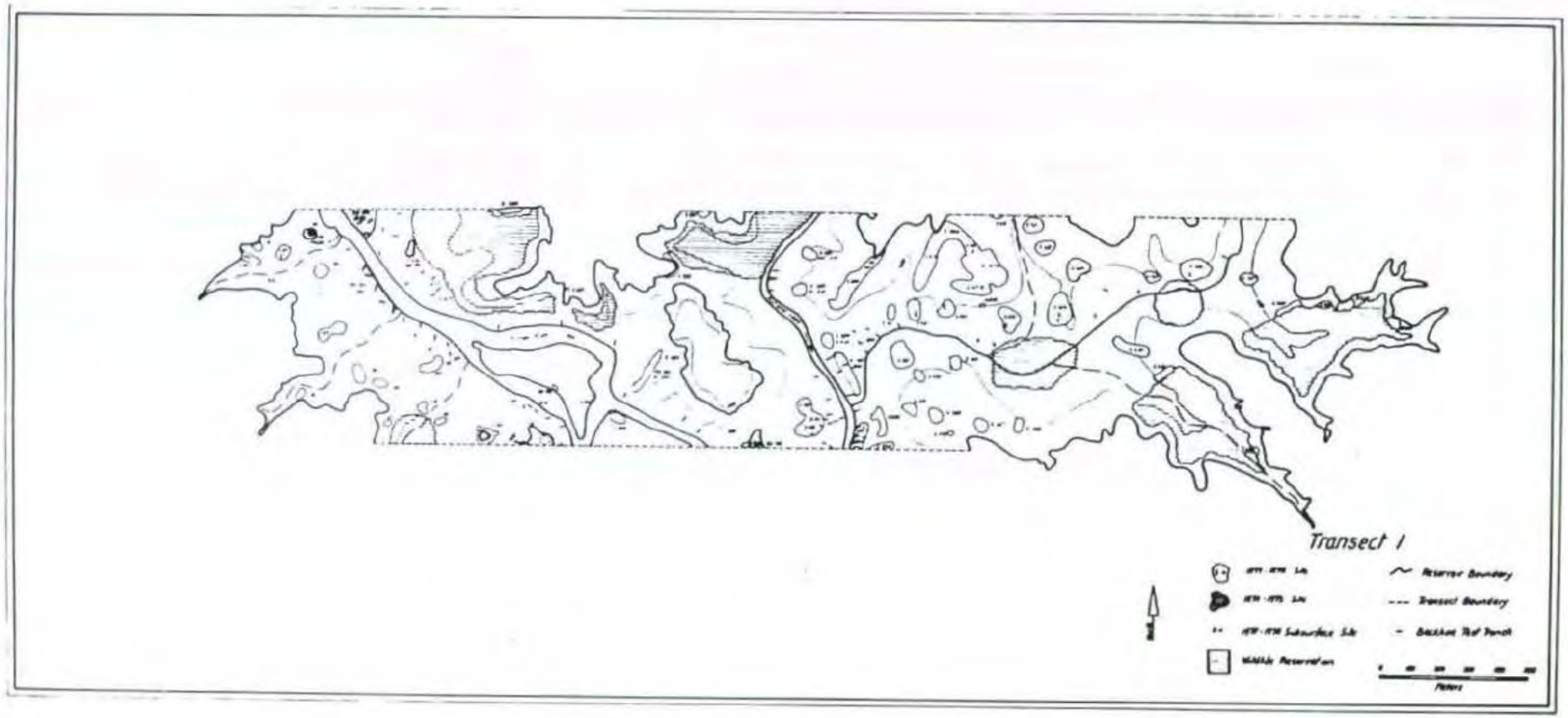
Testing data:

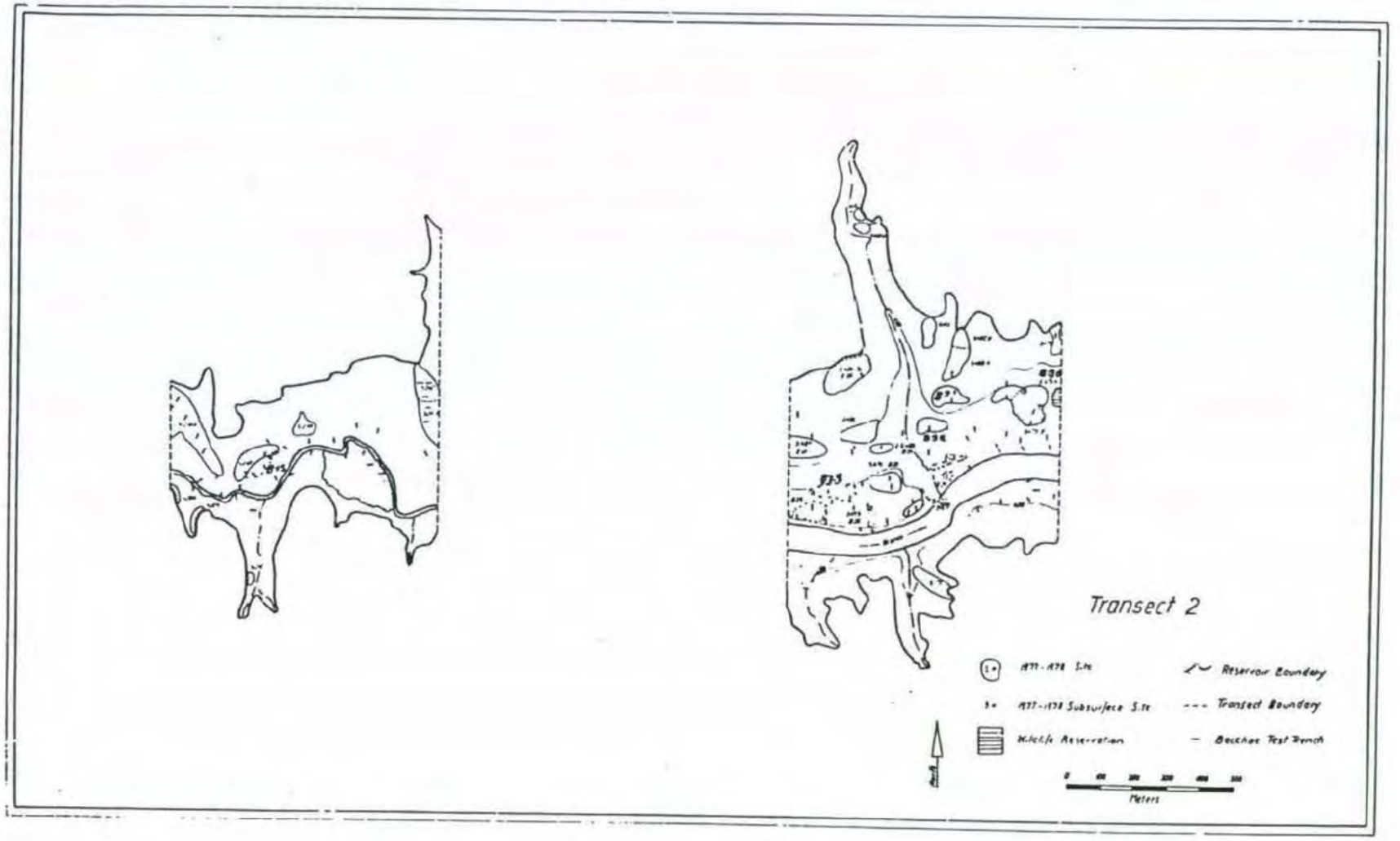
Total trenches within transect: 109
Controlled tests at intervals: 62
Tests in upland sites: 27

The remaining trenches were used as extended tests of alluvial sites.

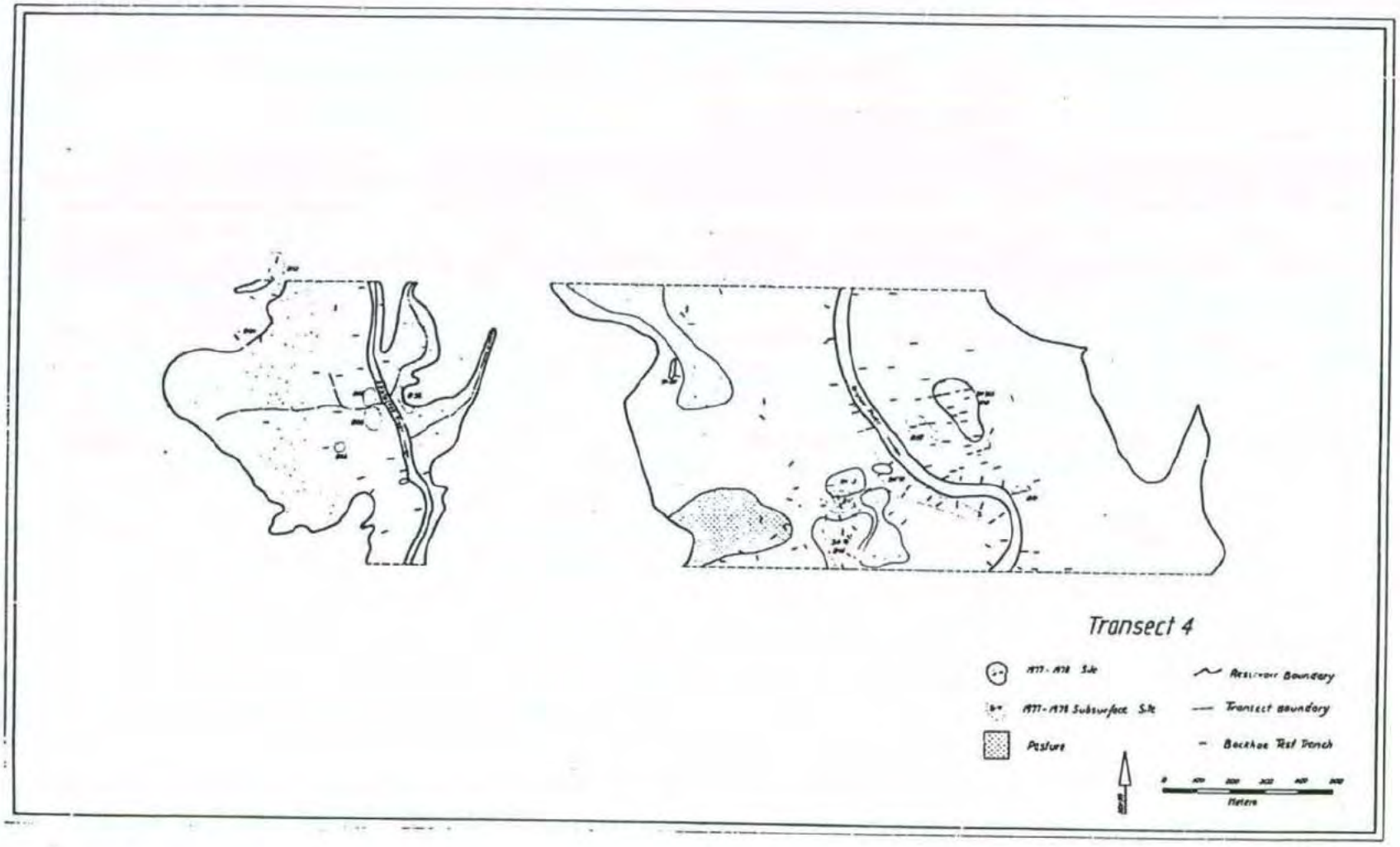
Total sites within transect: 73
Total alluvial sites: 14
Total upland sites: 59

Total sites tested: 31
Total upland sites tested: 19


Transect 1


Transect 2
1977-1978 Site
1977-1978 Subsurface Site
Historic Reservation
Reservoir Boundary
Transect Boundary
Backhoe Test Trench
Meters


Transect 3
Reservoir Boundary
Transect Boundary
Backhoe Test Trench
Pasture


Transect 4
1977 - 1978 Site
1977 - 1978 Subsurface Site
Pasture
Reservoir Boundary
Transect Boundary
Backhoe Test Trench
Meters

Transect II Maps 10 & 11

The Oconee within this transect is wide and deep with a portion of the channel cutting into the valley wall. As seen on the transect map, the testable area of the southern side was very limited. Only six trenches were placed within the floodplain. There was no indication of cultural material and the alluvium had the appearance of recent disturbance.

The north floodplain was rather wide with one large alluvial feature present along the western half of the transect. This very high levee was intensely tested because of the presence of deeply buried but poorly identified components. Behind this high levee was a marshy area having the appearance of a backswamp but a small alluvial area at its edge along the uplands would suggest a meander channel.

With the exception of those sites within the high feature and those along the remaining levee, sites found to be buried were old plowzone sites that had been recented alluviated. Even the Lamar shell midden sites along the levee had been disturbed by plowing and then covered with recent alluvium.

Extensive Lamar occupation of the area is shown within upland sites with Lamar ceramics being found on nearly every site plus the presence of six shell midden sites. Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Early Woodland occupation was also recorded.

A section of Lick Creek tested within this transect was found to contain no preserved alluvial sites. Testing revealed a very active stream with frequent meanders within the valley walls. Any alluvial site would have been destroyed by the streams actions.

While large sites were present upon the gently sloping uplands, the only occurrence of a buried site was found in Pm 467. In this site, a Lamar and Late Archaic site had been redeposited at the base of the original site and then covered by subsequent erosion.

Testing data:

	Oconee	Lick Cr.	Total
Total trenches:	69	41	110
Controlled tests at intervals:	36	21	57
Tests in uplands:	16	16	32
The remaining , were used as extended tests of alluvial sites.			
Total sites:	16	10	26
Total alluvial sites:	7	0	7
Total upland sites:	9	10	19
Total sites tested:	13	5	18
Total upland sites tested:	6	5	11
Surface occurrences tested:	4		4

Transect III Maps 26,27 & 28

Portions of Richland and Sugar Creek were included with this transect.

This wide, very straight, portion of the Oconee contains a wide stepped terrace floodplain to the east and a high but very narrow levee to the west. This western side was extremely hard to test because of the steepness of the levee and because of the numerous tributary streams which cut deep impassable channels through the levee. Limited testing of the high levee did produce a single alluvial site.

A high levee along the east side was found to contain only a single site, a Lamar shell midden within a buried plowzone layer. The levee contained the same fine sand that had produced sites elsewhere but there was no indication within this section. The stepped terraces behind the levee were found to contain sites only upon the surface or in the case of several, the sites had been buried by recent alluvium. Deep sand found near the upper portion of the reservoir was defined as an ancient alluvial deposit.

The transect portion of the channelized Sugar Creek was found to be very swampy with experiences from the east side dictating our decision to omit the western half from testing.

It was possible to follow the old channel of Sugar Creek but testing revealed only a single site. A number of sites were found to be present along an old terrace now at the uplands edge. Testing revealed portions of two of these sites to be alluvial. Major occupations would seem to be confined to Late Archaic and Lamar with a trace of Early Woodland.

Channelization had also occurred along Richland Creek. However, the old channel was clearly visible and testing of these old alluvial features produced buried components in two sites. Again Late Archaic and Lamar are prevelent occupations with the major sites seeming to lie in the uplands and outside of the test area.

Testing data:

	Oconee	Richland	Sugar	Total
Total trenches:	48	23	20	91
Controlled tests:	36	18	10	64
Tests in uplands:	0	2	4	6

The remaining trenches were used as extended tests of alluvial sites.

Total sites:	22	8	11	41
Total alluvial sites:	2	2	3	7
Total surface sites:	20	6	8	34
Total sites tested:	11	5	5	21
Total surface sites tested:	10	5*	5*	20

* Two of the surface sites on Richland contained buried components. Three of the surface sites on Sugar Creek contained buried components.

Transect IV Maps 46 & 47

This final transect included a portion of the Apalachee River and a wide flat floodplain of the Oconee.

The Apalachee was found to be low and swampy with occupation limited to a few small rises, alluvial features that represent older terraces of the river. Frequent meandering was recorded along with a great deal of very recent alluviation. Reddish-brown sandy loam was found to depths to as much as a meter. All sites, while being deeply buried, were found to be disturbed by plowing.

Sites were found to be small and representative of primarily Late Archaic occupation. Lamar material was found scattered within the old plowzone material on most of the sites and a single historic Lamar site was encountered.

The section of the Oconee tested was also low and swampy with a great deal of disturbance to alluvium due to meandering. Portions of the transect area contained recent alluvium to depths greater than three meters. Sites along the present levee were found to be disturbed and often redeposited both by the river and as a result of erosion caused by plowing.

Away from the river, sites were restricted to small rises in the backswamp and to the levees of two old meander chan-

nels, one on each side of the river.

To the east, a large and significant Late Archaic-Lamar site was the only preserved site found. Two redeposited Lamar sites were found along the backslope of the present high levee. Ge 948, which followed an old levee, was the largest intact alluvial site found during the testing program.

To the west, a very large redeposited site was present in the high levee. Again, intact sites were found along an old meander and again they were found to be large. Predominately Late Archaic, there was also Lamar and earlier Mississippian, Early through Late Woodland and Early and Middle Archaic material present. A slightly higher area of pasture which was not tested was known to contain a large Woodland site. Testing near the base of that rise did provide data which might be considered as slopewash material.

A large proportion of the material recovered from buried sites was found within a grey silt zone which is a buried plowzone. Undisturbed material was found only along the levee of the old meander.

Also significant was the large number of surface occurrences along burn burials. Apparently these burials were placed upon slight rises in the backswamp which effectively destroyed any site that might occupy that small rise.

Our tests of these burn burial occurrences produced little or no material. It would seem that these sites were very small, restricted to a small high point, and our testing just a few meters away would place us outside of the occupation area.

Testing data:

	Apalachee	Oconee	Total
Trenches within tran:	29	110	139
Tests at intervals:	27	65	92
Tests of surface sites:	1	*	1*

The remaining trenches were used as extended tests of alluvial sites.

Total sites:	8	8	16
Alluvial sites:	7	8	15
Surface sites:	1	0	1
Sites tested:	8	8	16
Surface sites tested:	1	0	1

*All sites within the test area were defined on the surface by burn burials. They are considered to be alluvial sites.

Subsurface Testing: Phase Three

The final week of the testing program was allotted to the testing of sites which might produce evidence of early man. Only two sites within the reservoir had produced diagnostic Paleo-Indian tools.

Ge 534 was found upon a small rise in the middle of a back-swamp area. Testing revealed a buried but nondiagnostic site containing quartz debris and a disturbed hearth. It would appear to be Archaic but there was nothing to suggest Paleo-Indian occupation.

Ge 874 was an old terrace with cultural material limited to the surface. While an abundance of Lamar and Archaic material was found near the surface, no indication of Paleo-Indian lithic material was found.

Three additional sites, Ge 531, 533 & 881, were tested dur-
this final week.

Appendix A

A comparative list of sites tested during the testing program.

Column One: Subsurface or B-Survey number. Field number.
Column Two: Surface Survey number. Field number.
Column Three: Assigned State number.
Column Four: B-Survey provenience-trench number.

A list of total recorded sites within the test area. Sites are grouped according to a Georgia Power map. Categories include tested transect sites, tested non-transect sites and sites within the transect that were not tested. Tested surface occurrences may also be noted.

Column One: Assigned State number.
Column Two: Surface survey number.
Column Three: B-Survey number.
Column Four: Total number of trenches within site area.

Map 7 B-Survey

Transect I Tested Sites

Ge176	S 507	-----	I-7-80
Ge193	-----	B-38	I-7-70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,125
Ge405	S 505	B-37	I-7-66,67,68,69
Pm233	S 98	B-8	I-7-12,13
Pm243	-----	B-6	I-7-3,4,5,8,9
Pm331	S 85	-----	I-7-40
Pm332	S 86	-----	I-7-41
Pm337	S 91	B-9	I-7-16,17
Pm341	S 95	-----	I-7-15
Pm343	S 97	-----	I-7-14
Pm545	-----	B-7	I-7-11
Pm589	-----	B-13	I-7-38,39

Transect I Surface Sites-Not Tested

Pm333-S 87	Pm339-S 93
Pm334-S 88	Pm340-S 94
Pm335-S 89	Pm342-S 96
Pm336-S 90	Pm406-S506
Pm338-S 92	

Tested Sites Non-transect

Pm143	S117	B-2	I-7-1
Pm372	S126	B-3	II-7-1,2

Map 8 B-Survey

Transect I Tested Sites

Ge149	S 498	-----	I-8-48,49
Ge399	S 499	B-35	I-8-38,39,41,42,43,51
Ge410	S 510	B-40	I-8-89,90,91,92
Ge411-	S 511	-----	I-8-102
Ge412	S 512	-----	I-8-104
Ge414	S 514	-----	I-8-108
Ge415	S 515	-----	Prov. A
Ge418	S 518	-----	I-8-107
Ge419	S 519	-----	I-8-109
Ge423	S 523	-----	I-8-111,112
Ge426	S 526	-----	I-8-116
Ge428	S 558	B-44	I-8-124
Ge427	S 557	B-43	I-8-119,120,121,122,123
Ge974	-----	B-39	I-8-87
Ge975	-----	B-41	I-8-94
Ge976	-----	B-42	I-8-99,100
Ge996	-----	B-36	I-8-56
Pm131	S 81	B-11	I-8-32,35,36,37
Pm328	S 82	B-12	I-8-33,34 Not within transect
Pm588	-----	B 10	I-8-22,23,24,25,26,28,31

Map 8 cont.

Transect I Tested Surface Occurrences

A 641 I-8-65

A 622 I-8-46

Transect I Surface Sites-Not Tested

Ge281	S 355	Ge428	S 528
Ge285	S 359	Ge429	S 529
Ge400	S 500	Ge430	S 530
Ge401	S 501	Ge431	S 531
Ge402	S 502	Ge432	S 532
Ge403	S 503	Ge434	S 534
Ge404	S 504	Ge435	S 535
Ge408	S 508	Ge458	S 559
Ge409	S 509	Ge459	S 560
Ge413	S 513	Ge465	S 566
Ge416	S 516	Ge466	S 567
Ge417	S 517	Ge467	S 568
Ge421	S 521	Ge468	S 569
Ge422	S 522	Ge469	S 570
Ge424	S 524	Ge471	S 572
Ge425	S 525		
Ge427	S 527	Pm329	S 83

Map 10

Transect II Tested Sites

Pm464	S 234	-----	II-10-1
Pm466	S 236	B-14	II-10-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,
Pm467	S 237	B-15	II-10-9,12,13,14,15
Pm470	S 240	-----	II-10-25,26,27
Pm471	S 241	-----	II-10-28,29,30,31,32

Transect II Surface Sites-Not Tested

Pm327	S 208
Pm344	S 209
Pm347	S 210
Pm468	S 238
Pm469	S 239

Map 11

Transect II Tested Sites

Ge373	S 472	B-27	II-11-17,18,19,20,21
Ge374	S 473	B-26	II-11-22,24
Ge375	S 474	B-29	II-11-38,39
Ge376	S 475	B-30	II-11-40,41,53,54,55,58,59
Ge377	S 476	B-32	II-11-49,50
Ge378	S 477	B-31	II-11-47
Ge379	S 478	-----	II-11-56
Ge381	S 480	-----	II-11-60
Ge393	S 492	-----	II-11-61
Ge395	S 494	B-33	II-11-62,63
Ge396	S 495	B-34	II-11-68
Ge398	S 497	-----	II-11-65
*Ge531	S 638	B-64	II-11-71,72,73,74 Not in transect
Ge971	-----	B-24	II-11-13

Tested Surface Occurrences

Ge 374	(A 577)	B-26	II-11-22 Combined with S 473
Ge 970	(A 472)	B-23	II-11-9,10,11
Ge 973	(A 575,6,8)	B-28	II-11-29,30,31,32
Ge 972	(A 574)	B-25	II-11-15,16/ Site includes 34,35,37

Transect II Surface Sites-Not Tested

Ge394	S 493
Ge397	S 496
Pm424	S 178

Map 12

Tested Sites - Not Within Transects

Ge533	S 640	B-62	II-12-15,16,17,18,19,20
Ge534	S 641	B-63	II-12-21,22
Pm107	S 291	-----	I-12-1,2,3,4,5,6
Pm351	S 105	B-5	I-12-14,15,16
Pm421	S 175	B-1	II-12-3
Pm517	S-290	-----	I-12-12
Pm~~545~~ 426		B-4	I-12-7,8,9

Map 18

Ge958	S 342	B-65	Prov. ▲

Map 21

Ge874	~~So255~~ Sc220	-----	III-21-1,2,7,8
Ge881	SC263	B-61	III-21-4,5,6

Occurrance AC523 combined with Site B-61, SC263 III-21-6

Map 26

Transect III Tested Sites

Pm112	S 370	-----	III-26-24
Pm453	S 419	B 60	III-26-15,16,17,18,19,20
Pm523	S 423	-----	III-26-2,3
Mg112	S 372	B-58	II-26-5,6
Mg113	S 373	B-59	III-26-7,8,9,10,11

Transect III Surface Sites-Not Tested

Pm520	S 422
Pm521	S 369
Pm522	S 371
Pm525	S 374
Pm526	S 375
Mg114	S 376



Map 27

Transect III Tested Sites

Ge292	S 384	-----	III-27-26
Ge293	S 385	-----	III-27-3
Ge294	S 386	-----	III-27-23
Ge295	S 387	-----	III-27-21,22
Ge296	S 388	-----	III-27-6
Ge297	S 389	B-17	III-27-2,30,49
Ge298	S 390	B-19	III-27-12
Ge299	S 391	-----	III-27-9
Ge300	S 392	B-18	III-2711,14
Ge307	S 399	B-20	III-27-27
Ge328	S 427	B-16	III-27-1

P/M 593 B-

Transect III Surface Sites-Not Tested

Ge301	S 393	Pm524	S 425
Ge302	S 394	Pm525	S 426
Ge303	S 395	Pm529	S 380
Ge305	S 397	Pm530	S 381
		Pm531	S 382
		Pm532	S 383

Pg 119 A
dmt 5423

Map 28

Transect III Tested Sites

Ge256	S 330	-----	III-28-21,22
Ge257	S 331	B-22	III-28-17,18,19,20
Ge264	S 338	-----	III-28-11
Ge265	S 339	-----	III-28-3
Ge266	S 340	B-21	III-28-1,2

Tested Site Non-Transect

Ge260	S 334	-----	III-28-24

Transect III Surface Sites-Not Tested

Ge 254 S 328

Ge 255 S 329

Ge 258 S 332

Map 46

Transect IV Tested Sites

Ge969	SN383	B-56	IV-46-31,32	
Mg182	SN364	-----	IV-46-17	
Mg183	SN408	B-53	IV-46-6,9	Outside of Transect
Mg184	-----	B-52	IV-46-5,10	
Mg185	-----	B-54	IV-46-12	
Mg186	-----	B-66	IV-46-22	
Mg201	-----	B-55	IV-46-24,27	

Transect IV Surface Sites-Not Tested

Ge959	SN381
Ge968	SN382

Map 47

Transect IV Tested Sites

Ge794	SN113	B46 B47	IV-47-6 IV-47-7,8,9	Lamar Shell Midden
Ge817	SN 76	-----	IV-47-51,52,53	
Ge819	SN 78	B-45	IV-47-1,2,3,33,34,35,36,37,38	
Ge820	SN 79	B-48	IV-47-11,12,13,14,15,21,22,23, 26,27*,29,63	
Ge821	SN 80	-----	IV-47-47	
Ge948	SN365	B-49	IV-47-69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76, 81,82,84,85,86,89,90,91	
Ge977	-----	B-50	IV-47-78,79,80,94,95,97	
Ge978	-----	B-51	IV-47-107,108	

Transect IV Tested Occurrences

-----	(AN278)	-----	IV-47-39,50
-----	(AN279)	-----	IV-47-20
-----	(AN280)	-----	IV-47-40
-----	(AN281)	-----	IV-47-41
Ge820	(AN282)	B-48	IV-47-27*
-----	(AN299)	-----	IV-47-17
-----	(AN310)	-----	IV-47-42
-----	(AN312)	-----	IV-47-18
-----	(AN322)	-----	IV-47-58
-----	(AN323)	-----	IV-47-59

Tested Sites-Not Within Transect

Ge822	SN 81	-----	IV-47-54,55,56
Ge823	SN 82	-----	IV-47-57

Appendix B

Discussion of individual sites tested by the Subsurface Program.

Sites are grouped according to county-Greene, Morgan & Putnam.

9 Ge ~~149~~ 399 S 498 Transect I

Upland site at the edge of the floodplain, very possibly an old terrace. Surface material would appear to be Archaic with one Dalton point being recovered by the surface survey. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Two ten meter long trenches, I-8-48 and I-8-49, were placed within the surface site boundaries.

The trench stratigraphy for I-8-48 along the highpoint of the terrace showed a sandy loam zone to fifteen centimeters with a trace of chert debris, clearly disturbed. Two sterile zones below were tested to a depth of seventy centimeters. A brown sandy clay zone from fifteen to forty-five centimeters was followed by an orange clay. The stratigraphy might well indicate a very old alluvial feature but it gave little indication of an intact early site.

Trench I-8-49 was placed near the lower edge of the site but fifty centimeters of disturbed sand-possibly slope wash, produced no cultural material.

Subsurface testing indicated a disturbed and very light occupation zone with no diagnostic material.

9 Ge 176 S 507 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of Archaic lithic material. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

A ten meter long trench, I-7-80, near the center of the site indicated twenty-five centimeters of loosely packed somewhat sandy loam covering sterile upland clay.

Only fire-cracked rock was recovered from the trench. No identification of cultural components can be made from this material but the depth of the topsoil zone, while being disturbed, might allow for the existence of some subsurface features.

9 Ge 193 3 38 Transect I

An alluvial site found within an island of the Oconee River. Burn burial disturbances indicated Archaic and Woodland occupation.

The site had been previously tested and recorded by DePratter in 1975. However, DePratter's testing had been limited to the southeastern portion of the island. Our testing indicated that portion of the site to be disturbed.

Because this was the only island that we were able to reach, the site was given special significance if only to determine if the buried components would comply to models designed for island sites elsewhere in the Southeast. Secondly, because there were no surface indications of cultural activity except for those found within burn burials, the island was considered an ideal place for testing the correlation between material brought to the surface and the actual buried components below. The island was mapped by transit and alidade and all burn burials and trenches plotted within the island. A portion of that map is included with this report.

The island measures 570 meters in length and 250 meters in width. The western half of the island averages one to one and a half meters higher than the eastern half. Burn

burials indicated cultural material from both halves of the island. The main channel of the Oconee flows around the western side of the island in a pronounced bend, the island being on the inside of the bend. The channel to the east of the island, is partially blocked by a log jam and flow is restricted to periods of high water.

Trenches were placed in such a way that every section of the island might be tested. When it became apparent that the intact portion of the site was to be limited to the higher portion of the site, the normal testing procedure of trenches spaced at intervals was continued.

Testing revealed very deep alluvium, well beyond the three meter reach of the backhoe. However, the cultural zone was found to be less than a meter below surface. This single occupation level contained only Cartersville material with material restricted to a light brown sand zone containing primarily simple stamped ceramics and fire cracked stone. Trenches I-7-72a&b, 73 and 74 along with a portion of 76 were found to be within the intact portion of Ge 193. Feature descriptions are noted on a separate page.

Testing along the lower portion of the site revealed complete disturbance. Mixed cultural material was found within coarse yellow sand or an adjacent brown clay. Two trenches, I-7-70 and 78 even encountered old stream beds containing floor

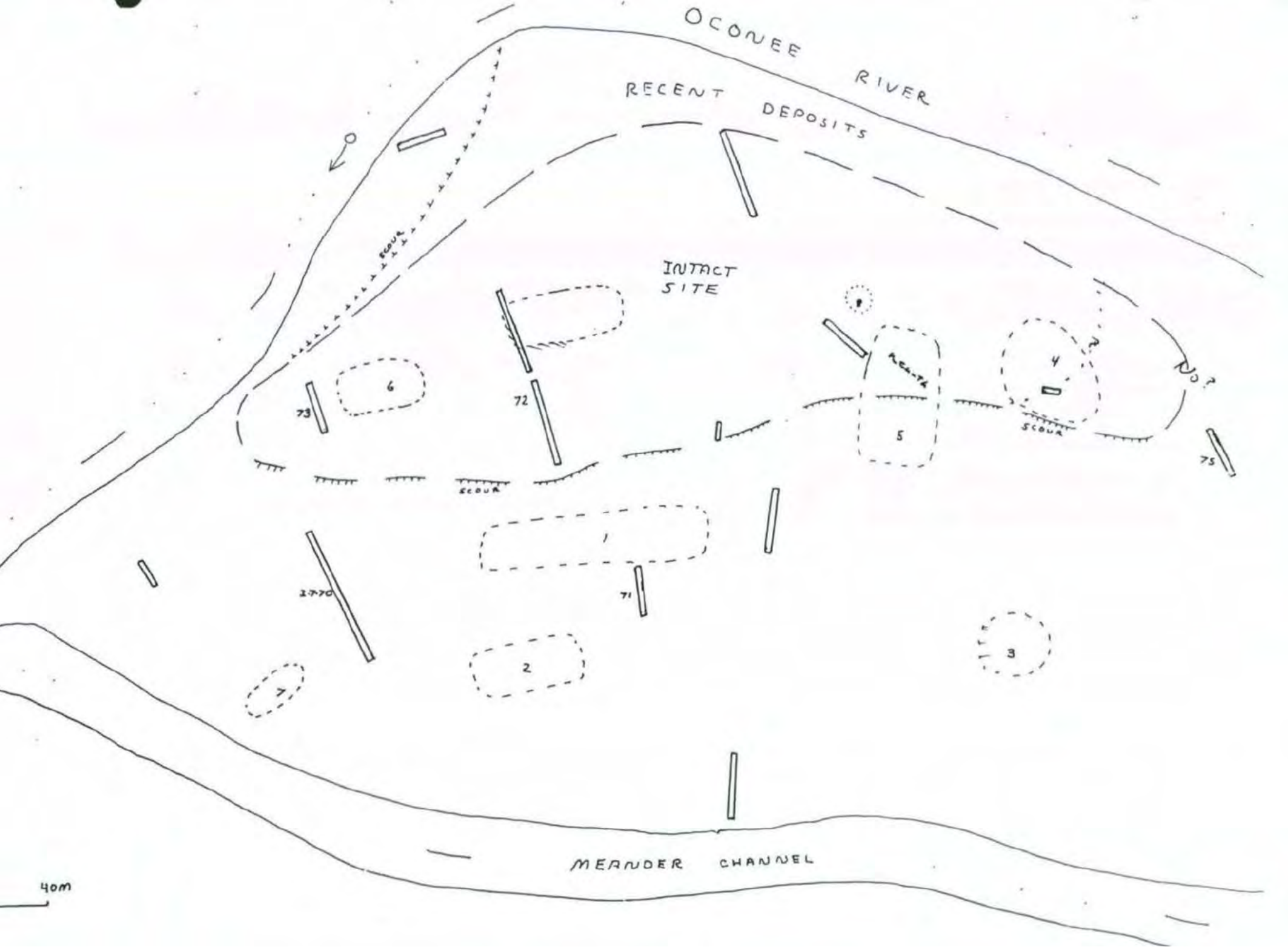
deposits of cultural material.

Testing revealed the remaining Cartersville site to be restricted to the western upper portion of the island. This would correspond to the inner side of the bend of the Oconee and essentially the lower end of the island. Both features and a limited amount of material within a cultural zone were present.

Any cultural material along the eastern half of the island had been scoured out from their original locations and deposited at the base of older channels. Recent alluvium had gradually rebuilt this portion of the island.

Burn burials had disturbed these deposits along the eastern half of the island and even some smaller deposits within the western half. While some of this material had been removed from the surviving Chartersville site, other material would suggest that both earlier and later components were present on the island or at least within alluvial deposits very close to the present island. The ceramics recovered from these redeposits are large and show little evidence of erosion.

Tabulations for the burn burials and excavations are presented on the following pages.


OCONEE RIVER
RECENT DEPOSITS
INTACT SITE
SCOUR
SCOUR
SCOUR
SCOUR
6
73
72
5
4
75
1
71
2770
2
3
7
MEANDER CHANNEL
40m

Ge 193 Recorded Features

Feature 1 Trench I-7-72 Ceramic concentration
A reconstructable Cartersville plain tetrapod vessel. Found within a deposit approximately 50 cm. wide and 70 cm. below the surface within the cultural zone.

Feature 2 Circular charcoal filled pit very possibly associated with a tree disturbance. Fill was dark grey sand with charcoal. A single simple stamped sherd was found within the fill. Diameter 84 cm. Vertical depth 15 cm. Distance below surface at definition: 60 cm. I-7-73.

Feature 3 Trench I-7-74. Stone hearth
110 cm. in diameter. 18 cm. thick. 71 cm. below surface at definition. A surrounding dark grey sand was present.

Feature 4 Exposed in disturbance 5. Stone hearth.
100 cm. in diameter. 15 cm. thick 80 cm. below surface.
A dark grey sandy fill is present.

Ge 193 Redeposited material

I-7-70 120 to 130 cm. below surface

Ceramics

Simple stamped	4	
Napier complicated stamped	6	reconstructed single sherd
Plain sand tempered	13	

Also present was lithic debris-quartz, fire cracked stone, one cut nail and 3 quartz bifaces-nondiagnostic

I-7-78

Ceramics

Swift Creek Comp. stamped	2	
Cartersville check stamped	9	
Plain sand tempered	3	

Lithics

Chert biface	1	Stemmed Late Archaic
Quartz bifaces	22	Primarily nondiagnostic but five are similar to Morrow Mt. style of Middle Archaic
Quartz debris	48	

Fire cracked and Misc. stone 28,193 grams

The material from trench 78 was found in a depression which appeared to be approximately two meters in diameter.

Ge 193 B 38 Surface Disturbances- Diagnostic Material

D.1 Burn Burial LN 001

Fiber tempered sherds	3	L.Archaic
Plain grit sherds	4	"Woodland"
Quartz bifaces	3	nondiagnostic

D.2 Burn Burial LN 002

Curvilinear comp. stamped sherd	1	"Woodland"
Quartz biface	1	nondiagnostic

D.3 Burn Burial LN 003

Quartz biface-stemmed	1	Late Archaic

D.4 Burn Burial LN 004

Fiber tempered sherd	1	Late Archaic
Plain grit sherds	11	"Woodland"
Simple stamped	2	Cartersville
Curvilinear comp. stamped	1	
Rectilinear comp. stamped	4	
Corncob marked sherd	1	

D.5 Burn Burial LN 005

Fiber tempered sherd	1	Late Arch.
Plain grit sherds	9	"Woodland"
Simple stamped sherd	1	Cartersville
Rectilinear comp. stamped	2	
Check-stamped sherd	1	Cartersville
Rhyolite debris	1	
Quartz debris	8	
Chert debris	5	

D.6 Burn Burial

Plain grit sherds	1	"Woodland"
Corncob marked sherd	1	

D.7 Burn Burial LN 007

Plain grit sherds	2	
Simple stamped sherds	2	
Curvilinear comp. stamped	1	Swift Creek
Quartz debris	5	

D.8 Machine disturbance-"push" LN008

Plain grit sherds	11	"Woodland"
Fiber tempered sherds-plain	4	Late Archaic
Fiber tempered sherd-punctate	1	Stallings Island
Simple stamped sherds	3	Cartersville
Check-stamped sherds	1	Cartersville
Quartz debris	18	
Chert debris	14	
Rhyolite debris	1	

D.9 Burn Burial Sterile

General Surface LN 009

Plain grit sherds	8	"Woodland"
Plain grit-tetrapod	1	"Woodland"
Simple stamped sherds	4	"Woodland"
Rectilinear Comp. stamped	1	Napier
Corncob marked	1	
Quartz biface-stemmed	1	Late Archaic

Disturbances 1,2,3 & 7 are in clearly disturbed areas. Disturbances 4,5 & 8 are in areas of less disturbance with intact hearths being present in trench 74 but no midden present. Disturbance 9 while being in area showing an intact site, contained no diagnostic material.

"Woodland" opposite plain grit sherds are predominantly if not entirely Cartersville Plain

9 Ge 256 S 330 Transect III

An alluvial terrace site along Richland Creek. Surface material includes Lamar ceramics and unidentified lithics. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Two trenches, III-28-21 & 22, were spaced forty meters apart along the lower or alluviated portion of the site. Cultural material was limited to the upper disturbed zone of trench 22. The stratigraphy follows:

0-15cm. Dark brown sandy loam-slope wash, cultural zone.
15-28cm. Light brown sand
28-38cm. Medium brown sand
38-85cm. Light brown sand

Cultural material included fire craked rock, two plain grit sherds and one chert side notched point.

As in the nearby site Ge 257, material seems to be washing down from the site above. Unlike site Ge 257, there is no buried material which would indicate an intact site within the alluvium.

9 Ge 257 S 331 B 22 Transect III

An alluvial site with surface material indicating Lamar and probable Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Three trenches were spaced at forty meter intervals within the surface site. The somewhat complicated stratigraphies are listed on the following page.

The combined trench stratigraphies show a disturbed upper zone varying from orange sand to orange clay, material washing down from the site above. This would mean that the surface site is redeposited. The next zone is a sandy loam, the old plowzone. This zone contains a mixture of Lamar and Archaic material and represents the upper portion of an alluvial site. The third zone is an undisturbed light sand containing Archaic features in the form of rock hearths and a light amount of lithic material. The light sand continues beyond two meters in deptn but the cultural zone is limited to the upper portion.

The old plowzone produced Lamar sherds and nondiagnostic lithic material. The undisturbed Archaic zone produced a small corner notched biface, steatite, quartz, chert and rhyolite debris along with fire cracked rock and the two stone hearths. It would appear then to be Late Archaic or Early Woodland.

9 Ge 257 trench strat graphies. A detailed profile map of trench 17 may be found with the site file data.

Southern trench III-28-19

0-45 cm.	Orange sand
45-60cm.	Light brown sand
60-92 cm.	Dark brown sand-Disturbed Cultural Zone
92-175cm.	Light brown sand

Central trench III-28-17

0-20 cm.	Yellow-brown sandy loam
20-30cm.	Yellow sand
30-45cm.	Sandy loam-Disturbed Cultural Zone
45-85cm.	Light brown sand-Undisturbed Cultural Zone
85-150 cm.	Medium brown to reddish brown sand

Northern trench III-28-20

0-15cm.	Light brown sany loam
15-33cm.	Orange sand
33-52cm.	Dark brown sand-Disturbed Cultural Zone
52-80cm.	Medium brown sand
80-120 cm.	Orange sand

9 Ge 260 S 334

A terrace site along Richland Creek with Archaic material present on the surface. This site lies beyond the transect boundaries but was recommended for testing by the surface survey.

Trench III-28-24 indicated cultural material only within the first fifteen centimeters of disturbed sand. Below, fine yellow sand continued to thirty centimeters. A reddish clay continued to the base of the trench.

The site seems to lie within an old levee with the meander of Richland Creek still visible. This very pronounced landform when combined with the visible surface scatter of Archaic lithic material, indicated the possibility for a buried early component. Unfortunately, the only component was found at the surface zone.

9 Ge 264 S 338 Transect III

An upland site with Lamar and Late Archaic surface material. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

The very steep slope of the site limited testing to the lower portion. The result was no indication of a site other than a scattering of surface material.

Trench III-28-11 indicated alluvium associated with Lick Creek but no cultural material. The major portion of the site would seem to lie outside of the reservoir.

9 Ge 265 S 339 Transect III

An upland site with surface material indicating Lamar and Late Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-28-3 indicated the site to be confined to the upper disturbed soil layer. Fire cracked rock and nondiagnostic quartz and chert debris was found in the first 16 centimeters of sandy plowzone. Yellow alluvial sand continued to 31 centimeters followed by red clay.

Testing revealed that at least the lower portion of the site was found within an alluvial feature but the site was limited to the surface of that feature.

9 Ge 266 S 340 B 21 Transect III

A large upland and terrace site with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Trench III-28-1, placed near the center of the terrace produced light cultural material within an upper disturbed sandy loam zone. Light sterile sand continued below to a depth of fifty centimeters.

Trench III-28-2, placed fifty meters to the south, indicated a buried cultural deposit interpreted as a redeposit. Cultural material including Lamar ceramics and probable Archaic lithic material was found within a medium brown sand zone at 25 to 35 centimeters below surface.

Considering the sloping nature of the artifact zone and the mixture of components, it would appear that the material had washed down from the site above. Later alluvium then covered the redeposited material.

The two tests indicated a disturbed site restricted to the plowzone. While as much as fifty centimeters of alluvial sand is present within the site, buried undisturbed components were not found.

9 Ge 292 S 384 Transect III

A terrace site along the Oconee River with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter trench, III-27-26, indicated cultural material limited to an upper disturbed zone. Sterile red clay was found below.

Testing produced no diagnostic artifacts but did indicate a surface site apparently disturbed by farming methods.

9 Ge 293 S 385 Transect III

A terrace site along the Oconee River with Lamar and Archaic surface material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-27-3 revealed ten centimeters of disturbed sandy loam over red clay. No cultural material was found. Again, it appears that the site is surface only and very disturbed.

A nearby historic foundation was noted with a chimney base and a few foundation stones present. Testing along one edge revealed sill molds associated with large stones to a depth of fifty centimeters. There were no artifacts present which might indicate age.

According to Dean Wood, the original structure associated with the Park's Mill house was built within this area and moved because of flooding. The position of the structure is noted on corresponding map 27 for the surface survey.

9 Ge 294 S 386 Transect III

A terrace site along the Oconee River with surface material indicating Woodland and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-27-23 indicated a reddish sandy loam to a depth of 45 centimeters with all but the top few centimeters being sterile of cultural material. The site would appear to be disturbed and limited to the surface.

9 Ge 295 S 387 Transect III

A terrace site along the Oconee River with surface indications for Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Two trenches were placed within the surface site boundaries, III-27-21 & 22. Both indicated alluvium and both indicated the site to be limited to the surface.

The stratigraphy for trench III-27-22 follows:

0-5 cm.	Reddish-brown clay
5-28 cm.	Reddih-brown sandy loam
28-38 cm.	Medium brown sand
38-100 cm.	Orange clay with pebbles

All zones with the exception of the upper part of zone one were sterile.

All sites within this testing area which were found along this second terrace were limited to the surface. This might indicate considerable age for the alluvium present.

9 Ge 296 S 388 Transect III

A terrace site along the Oconee River with unidentified lithics and Lamar ceramics present on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Trench III-27-6 revealed the site to be limited to the surface. A single sherd was found in a root disturbance approximately 25 centimeters below surface but no indication of subsurface features was found. The trench did indicate alluvium to 45 centimeters in the form of sand but half of that was recent. A silty clay below was also alluvial but as in other trenches along this second terrace the alluvium was sterile.

9 Ge 297 S 389 B 17 Transect III

A terrace site with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was specifically recommended for testing by the surface survey because of the presence of shell along the surface.

Trench III-27-2, placed within the flagged area indicated an intact Lamar midden containing a large amount of shell. Deep testing to two meters indicated alluvium but the cultural material was limited to the surface of that alluvium. The total depth of the cultural midden zone was thirty centimeters of which the upper twenty belonged to a plowzone.

Trench III-27-2 was divided into four, three meter long sections with the midden fill from each section sorted by hand. A tabulation of those sections follows:

0-3 meters

		Probably LA
Quartz bifaces	2	Middle Archaic
Quartz percussion flake	1	
Quartz debris	3	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	4	
Medium incised	3	
Fine incised	1	
Complicated stamped	5	
Cane punctate	1	
Brushed	1	
Plain grit	77	
Disc	1	
	Total	93

Pebbles 57 g. Fire cracked rock 205 g.

Trench Fill III-27-2

3-6 meters

Ground stone tool fragment	1	
Other stone	57 g.	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	2	
Cane punctate	1	
Plain grit	44	total 47

6-9 meters

Pebbles	23 g.	
Other stone	144 g.	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	2	
Medium incised	1	
Complicated stamped	5	
Plain grit	22	total 30

9-12 meters

Quartz debris	4	
Pebbles	37 g.	
Other stone	383 g.	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	4	
Medium incised	4	
Fine incised	1	
Complicated stamped	6	
Plain grit	89	
Burnished	3	total 107

Shell and bone were present in all four segments.

While recording the trench profile it became apparent that a large feature was present near the beginning of the trench. In an attempt to find a possible Lamar structure, a three meter test square was placed adjacent to the trench.

The test unit was shovel shaved and all material below the plowzone screened through ¼ inch mesh. Plowzone material was sorted by hand. At the base of the midden, three features were identified. Feature One was a cylindrical pit contain- Lamar ceramics, Feature Two a scatter of fire cracked stone and Feature Three appeared as the edge of a large depression containing Lamar midden material.

It was decided to expand the test unit. A grid was set up with the northeast corner of the three meter square assigned as the arbitrary 100/100 point. Testing was extended to nine meters to the south and six meters to the west using three meter squares as sampling units.. In this way, six three meter squares were taken down by hand, the plowzone shovel shaved and the midden screened. Both water screening and dry screening were used.

Features were not visible within the midden but the removal of the midden exposed a number of small pits and posts. Feature Three was determined to measure 4.5 by 3 meters with the depth below the adjacent midden level varying from five to ten centimeters. A hearth like area, Feature 11, was found in the eastern portion of Feature 3 but its elevation above the floor of the feature may indicated that it is not associated with the larger feature. The fill within the feature was taken out in one meter units.

Feature 3 floor material included the following:

Quartz biface	1	Archaic
Quartz debris	37	
Chert debris	3	
Pebbles	1550 g.	
Misc. stone	2310 g.	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	9	
Medium incised	5	
Fine incised	1	
Complicated stamped	13	
Cane puncatate	2	
Plain grit tempered	168	
Burnished plain	3	
Rough plain	1	

Feature Three would seem to represent a structure floor, apparently recessed. The few decorated sherds are represented by such earlier traits as bold incising and complicated stamping. Postmolds were sporadic at the base of the midden but it is very possible that they could have been missed within the midden.

While most of the features found within the test unit were small and often shallow pits, several do require special note. The only burial found within the excavation unit is represented by Feature 5. Described in detail on a separate page, the burial was very disturbed by plowing but the preservation of the bone was excellent. The presence of large amounts of shell would seem responsible.

Of special note, were several deep clylindrical post pits. Often as much as fifty centimeters deep after definition at the base of the midden zone, the irregular spacing of these large posts at first prompted the idea of a palisade. This thought led to the stripping of small areas outside of the midden area since it was assumed that these deep posts would be preserved even in eroded portions of the site. The line was found not to continue beyond the midden limits but later testing did reveal the presence of similar large posts in a situation that would be interpreted as a portion of a structure.

Feature 14 is especially noteworthy in that the pit can be seen to contain two distinct fills. The portion represented as the post was found to be 30 cm. in diameter and 38 cm. in depth below the midden layer. A larger pit which measure 38 by 58 cm. was found to be filled with a mottled clay, a sort of packing material for the post. Later excavation revealed four additional post pits of this style. The post fill was midden and of special interest was the remarkable bone preservation within the feature. Fine screening revealed a large quantity of small fish bones including scales. The feature is described and illustrated in the following pages.

The combined total for ceramics from the plowzone and midden layers came to just over 3600. Variation in density may not be as much a function of cultural distribution or activity as much as it is a matter of recent disturbance. However, for whatever it may be worth, the greater density was in the eastern half of the excavation which does correspond to the area with the higher number of features.

When a depression very similar to Feature 3 was noted in square 94N-100E, it was decided to extend the test unit by one more three meter square. Both the plowzone and the midden zone were screened in this case. Unfortunately, less than five centimeters of the midden was found to be undisturbed. The cultural material recovered is listed below.

94N 103E Plowzone

Quartz bifaces	4	
Chert biface	1	Late Archaic
Quartz flake tool	3	
Quartz percussion flake	3	
Quartz debris	98	
Fire cracked stone	422 g.	
Pebbles	3,934 g.	
Misc. stone	924 g.	
Ceramics		
Bold incised	21	
Medium incised	96	
Fine incised	13	
Complicated stamped	9	
Cane punctate	8	
Weathered	464	
Plain grit tempered	882	
Burnished	10	
Disc	4	
Pipe fragments	8	
Handle fragment	1	total 1316







LISA O'STEEN

G. 297 Middle

94N 103E Midden zone

Quartz flake tool	1	
Quartz percussion	2	
Quartz retouch	1	
Quartz debris	36	
Pebbles	1250	g.
Misc. stone	1070	g.

Ceramics		
Bold incised	7	
Medium incised	17	
Fine incised	8	
Complicated stamped	7	
Weathered/broken/separated	42	
Cane punctate	2	
Plain grit tempered	170	
Burnished plain	4	total 257

Assuming a long term occupation of perhaps two hundred years, it would be expected that there would be a slight style change in ceramics. Thus the earlier and lower portion of the fill would differ in percentages of various surface decorations from the upper material. In this case, they do not.

Example:					
	Plain grit.	PZ	67%	MZ	66%
	Bold incised	PZ	1.5%	MZ	2.7%
	Medium inc.	PZ	7.3%	MZ	6.6%
	Burnished	PZ	0.7%	MZ	1.5%
	Comp. stamped	PZ	.7%	MZ	2.7%

Considering the low totals for all but the plain grit category, these slight differences are insignificant. This would indicate that there was not a long term Lamar occupation of this site.

The third phase of backhoe testing allowed an extra day for testing at Ge 297. It was hoped that several questions concerning the site could be answered. Specifically, the extent of the midden and the significance of the large post pits.

The backhoe was used to scrap away the plowzone in areas assumed to be totally disturbed. A five meter square, ten meters north of the main excavation unit was found to be very disturbed. No features were found and cultural material was limited to a relatively small number of sherds and lithic debris.

A trench dug parallel to III-27-2 and placed ten meters to the east along a burn burial was found to contain a few postmolds, including the same large post pits as found in the main excavation unit. Using the number of this new trench, III-27-49, as the provenience designation, an area around the posts was cleared.

An area designated the main provenience of the extended excavation indicated a pattern of posts showing a very good wall just over four meters in length. A very slight amount of intact midden was visible to the west of the post pattern. The pattern profile is illustrated.

Leaving the interior of the structure undisturbed for possible future testing in a more conventional form, the structure wall was followed to the west from the most northern corner. The cultural zone along this side was found to be disturbed. The wall pattern was lost after a few posts. This area was designated the northern extension.

The southern wall was easier to follow but because of the presence of undisturbed midden, testing in that area was limited. The area was designated as the southern extension.

A tabulation of ceramics from the three sections of provenience III-27-49 along with the fill from the eastern wall of the structure is presented in the following pages.

The intact midden portion of Ge 297 would appear to be less than twenty meters. Portions of two distinct structures were recorded with evidence for one and possibly two other structures. There was no evidence for a ceramic sequence, which indicates a relatively short but intense occupation. Large quantities of shell allowed for excellent faunal preservation.

There was no distinct Archaic level found in site Ge 297. A slight amount of lithic material was found slightly below the midden material but a distinct undisturbed zone was not present. It would appear that the Lamar occupation occurred within the same topsoil zone as the Archaic. This would be more evidence toward an extreme age for the alluvial feature which the site occupies.

Diagnostic bifaces fall into the Middle to Late Archaic category with distinct Morrow Mt. style bifaces found within the same area as distinctly Late Archaic forms. Also present are a number of intermediate forms which might be either Middle or Late Archaic. There was no indication for very late Archaic such as fiber tempered ceramics. A single fire cracked rock scatter may be the remains of an Archaic hearth and a large stone feature, Feature 18, may also be considered Archaic.

Lithic scatter upon the surface of Ge 297 does seem to indicate an extensive Archaic occupation but our testing was not able to produce evidence of undisturbed Archaic components.

Carbonized seeds have been identified as follows:

Feature 11	Maypop
	indet. fruit
	Seed grape
Feature 21	Hickory shell
Feature 24	Nut grass *Cyperus* sp.
Feature 27	Hickory shell
Midden	Corn cob and cupule fragments
	Indet. fruit

Pollen analysis is incomplete but squash pollen has been identified from feature 6.

Ge 297 Partial list of faunal material recovered.

The following species have been identified:

White-tailed Deer	Odocoileus virginiana
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethicus
Cottontail rabbit	Sylvilagus floridanus
Raccoon	Procyon lotor
Opposum	Didelphis marsupialis
Dog	Canis familiaris
Gray Squirrel	Sciurus carolinensis
Fox Squirrel	Sciurus niger
Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo
Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina
Soft shelled Turtle	Trionyx sp.
Snapping Turtle	Chelydra serpentina
Musk Turtle	Sternotherus odoratus
Unid. water snake	Natrix sp.
BullheadCatfish	Ictalurus sp.
Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus
Redbreast, Sunfish	Lepomis auritus
Spotted Sucker	Mimytrema melanops
Largemouth Bass	Micropterus salmoides

Additional unidentified reptiles, fish, birds and mammals are present.

Prov. III-27-49 Material from main excavation unit.

Bold incised	1	
Medium incised	2	
Plain grit	8	
Burnished	2	
		total 13

Northern extension

Bold incised	2	
Medium incised	1	
Complicated stamped	2	
Plain grit	9	
Burnished plain	2	
		total 16

Southern extension

Bold incised	18	
Medium incised	2	
Fine incised	2	
Complicated stamped	7	
Cane punctate	1	
Brushed	1	
Fingernail marked	1	
Plain grit	82	
Burnished	5	
		total 119

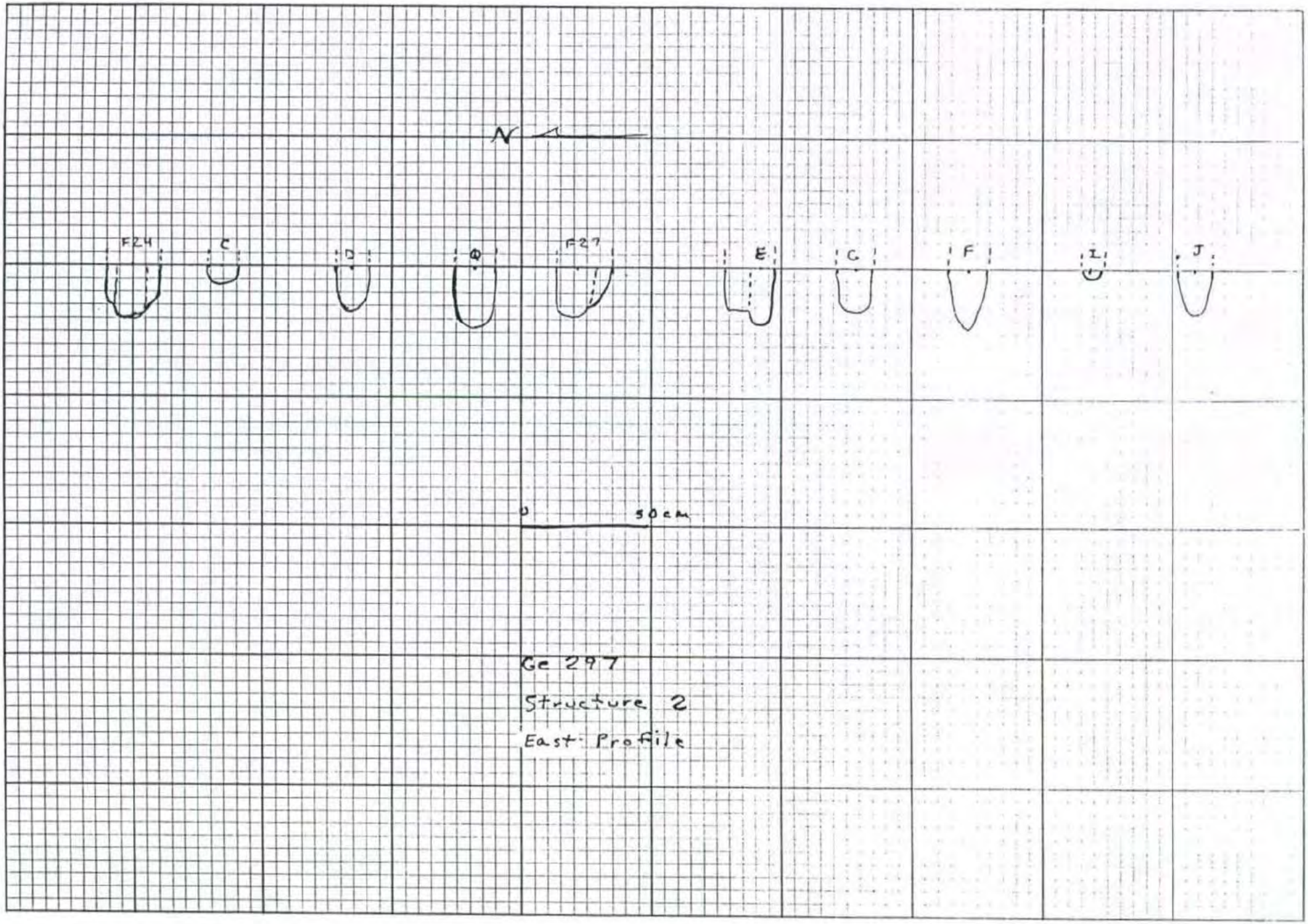
Also present within the fill were 10 biface fragments of which 6 could be identified as Middle Archaic.

Structure Two

Seven of the ten posts within the east wall contained sherds.

A combined total follows.

Bold incised	7
Medium incised	2
Complicated stamped	11
Cane punctate	1
Plain grit	9



Ge 297

Structure 2

East Profile

Ge 297 Selected Features

Feature 2 Pit

A cylindrical pit with a rounded bottom. Diameter 46 cm. Vertical thickness 30 cm. Base of midden zone.
Fill: Medium brown loam containing a large rim sherd representing 1/3 of a burnished Lamar vessel.

Feature 5 Burial Pit

Intrusive into feature 6-a pit. Disturbed burial within the midden zone. Bone preservation excellent but 90% disturbed by plowing.

Length: 72 cm. N-S Width: 66 cm. E-W Depth 5 cm.

Analysis by Barbara Ruff "Based on the wear of the teeth and size of the bones, the individual may have been around 12 to 15 years."

Feature 14 Post Pit

An elongated pit measuring 38 by 58 cm. Two distinct fills are present, the postmold represented by midden fill and a surrounding fill of mottled clay-packing.
Depth: 53 cm. Defined at base of midden.

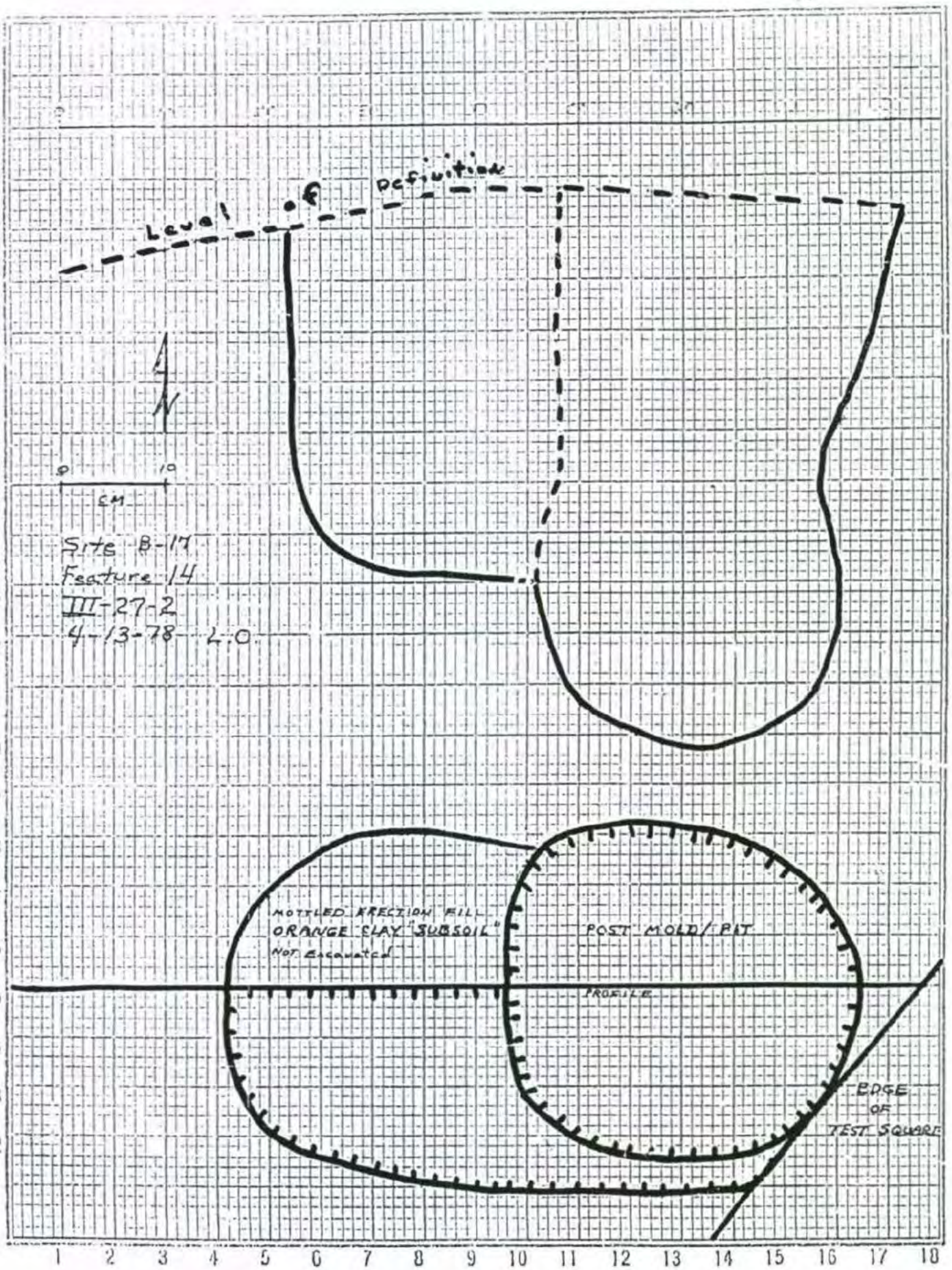
Fill from postmold:

Pebbles	277 g.
Quartz debris	6
Ceramics	
Medium incised	1
Comp. stamped	3
Weathered	9
Plain grit	23

Also present: Bone, shell, charcoal & daub.

Feature 19 Pit

A cylindrical pit with flattened bottom. 42 cm. in diameter, 27 cm. deep. Loamy fill with charcoal and ash.
Fill: Pebbles 89g. Ceramics: Comp. stamped 2 Pl.grit 17.


Level
Definition
N
0
10
cm
Site B-17
Feature 14
III-27-2
4-13-78 L.O.
MOTTLED EROSION FILL
ORANGE CLAY "SUBSOIL"
Not Excavated
POST MOLD/PIT
PROFILE
EDGE
OF
TEST SQUARE

9 Ge 298 S 390 B 19 Transect III

A high terrace site with surface material indicating unidentified lithics and ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-27-12 identified an apparently undisturbed cultural zone at 20 to 30 cm below surface. This yellow-gray sand contained quartz flakes and fire cracked stone. There was no diagnostic material recovered.

The alluvium associated with this feature may be related more to a tributary stream that runs along the edge than to the Oconee.

9 Ge 299 S 391 Transect III

A high terrace site along the Oconee River with Archaic lithic material present on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-27-9 revealed 15 to 20 cm of loamy clay over reddish clay. No indication of cultural material was found below the surface. The site appears to be very much disturbed.

9 Ge 300 S 392 B 18 Transect III

An upland site with surface material indicating Lamar occupation. The site was tested within the transect program for recorded sites.

The presence of a sand quarry indicated an ancient alluvial terrace system. Trench III-27-11 indicated a buried plowzone at 20 to 27 cm. below surface. Material was limited to Lamar ceramics, 23 plain grit, 3 complicated stamped and two incised.

Continued deep testing indicated a reddish sand to a depth of three meters at which point a mottled clay was found.

A test at the opposite side of the surface site, III-27-14, failed to identify a buried plowzone. Only a ten centimeter thick disturbed upper zone was found.

Ge 300 would appear disturbed and limited primarily to the surface. A small area of buried plowzone was identified but there was no evidence of preserved features.

9 Ge 301 S 393 Transect III

Upland site with surface indications of Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

A very steep slope limited testing to the very lower portion of the site. It is very probable that any surface material was washed down to the trench position.

A ten meter trench III-27-28 indicated no cultural material but did indicate an alluvial deposit. Light sand was found to a depth of 120 cm and would seem to be a part of an ancient alluvial terrace encountered along the upper edge of the test area.

9 Ge 307 S 399 B 20 Transect III

An alluvial site found within a high terrace of the Oconee. Surface material indicates Lamar, Woodland and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-27-27 indicated a disturbed cultural zone of 15 cm. followed by an apparently intact zone from 15 to 30 cm followed by sterile clay. A single feature was found. A large postmold, 25 cm in diameter, was followed from 25 to 36cm below surface. Fill included quartz flakes and a Lamar sherd. A nearby tree disturbace contained a large Lamar fine line incised rim sherd.

Testing revealed the presence of an undisturbed cultural zone containing nondiagnostic fire cracked rock, chert and quartz lithic material. The presence of a Lamar feature indicates the possibility of at least limited preservation.

9 Ge 328 S 427 B 16 Transect III

An alluvial site with surface indications of a Lamar shell midden. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded sites in conjuction with normal testing of alluvial features.

The site occupies the crest of a high levee of the Oconee. Trench III-27-1 indicated a dark sandy loam zone containing shell at a depth of 35 to 40 cm. Below a fine sterile sand was tested to two meters.

A disturbance near the trench was cleaned off to reveal a pit-like depression containing a few sherds, shell, bone and carbonized seeks. The seeds were identified as Maypop and hickory.

Apparently a remnant midden limited to a few meters along the crest of the levee. A total of 19 sherds were recovered during excavation. 16 are plain grit, 1 is medium incised and 2 are cross hatched incised. Additional sherds, found later in the backdirt, indicates Lamar occupation characterized by the Morgan Incised ceramic style.

9 Ge 373 S 472 B 27 Transect II

An alluvial site with surface indications of a Lamar shell midden. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Although the surface site was based upon a disturbed shell midden, testing revealed the presence of a more deeply buried component. The extent of the site was changed in order to accommodate this earlier component.

Two trenches were placed within the surface site at a thirty meter interval. Trench II-11-19 indicated total disturbance with shell limited to the surface. Trench II-11-21 did produce a remanant midden at a depth of 18 to 28 cm. but no sherds were present within the test area. A second cultural zone was encountered at 90 cm. below surface in the form of fire cracked rock. Continued testing to a depth below two meters produced no further cuturally associated material.

This high levee was tested to a depth of two meters. Deeper testing was limited in this case by the danger posed by the collapsing trench walls at that depth.

In an attempt to identify the more deeply buried component of Ge 373, three additional trenches were placed along the backslope portion of the levee. Trench II-11-20 indicated alluvial sand to a depth of 110 cm. but no indication of cultural material. Trench II-11-17, placed near the eastern edge of the surface site disclosed a trace of shell and fire cracked stone in the disturbed upper 20 centimeters and two distinct zones of fire cracked stone in an undisturbed alluvial sand zone. The zones were found at depths of 25 to 40 cm. below surface and 50 to 60 cm. below surface. No diagnostic material was found.

One further test, twenty meters farther along into the backslope revealed light silt to fifty centimeters with a cultural zone containing fire cracked rock and quartz lithic debris within a zone at 20 to 35 cm.

With continued testing limited by backswamp, testing was returned to the high portion of the levee. Trench II-11-23, placed 50 meters to the west of II-11-21, produced no cultural material within two meters of alluvial sand.

Testing of Ge 373, indicated a partially preserved Lamar shell midden along with two additional lightly occupied early components.

9 Ge 374 S 473 B 26 Transect II

A alluvial site with surface disturbance indicating shell and lithic material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjuction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Site S 473, a burn burial, and occurrence A-577, a shell scatter, were combined into site Ge 374 after testing revealed a continuous buried component.

A-577 was tested with trench II-11-22. The trench which began at the face of the levee, indicated an intact Lamar shell midden at a depth of 38 to 54 cm. A midden-filled depression containing Morgan Incised sherds and large shells was given feature number One. Continued testing to 250 cm. revealed alluvial sand to 200 cm. followed by reddish sandy clay. An additional component, identified by a stone hearth-Feature Two, was encountered at a depth of 83 to 100 cm. No diagnostic material was present with the second component.

S-473, which lies thirty meters away from A 577 along the levee backslope, was tested by trench II-11-24. Testing to 150 centimeters revealed no indication of the Lamar midden. However, two distinct lithic zones were present, with each containing a single stone hearth.

Testing around trenches 22 and 24 indicated no continuation of this site. As in Ge 373, the lower component or components of this site, are not identifiable. In considering the scattered nature of the cultural material within these deeper zones along with the disturbed nature of the upper, it might be wise to question the practice of defining these small sites on the basis of continuous cultural levels or even surface dispersal when a large but isolated alluvial feature such as this might be better understood by considering it as a unit.

Stratigraphies:

II-11-22

0-20 cm.	Disturbed brown silty sand.
20-38 cm.	Yellow sand
38-54 cm.	Brown loamy sand. Cultural zone.
54-200 cm.	Fine light sand.
	Cultural zone: 83-100 cm
200-250 cm.	Reddish sandy clay.

II-11-24

0-30 cm.	Medium brown sand
30-40 cm.	Darker brown loamy sand
40-115 cm.	Light brown sand
	Cultural zone: 45-60 cm
	Cultural zone: 80-90 cm
115-150 cm.	Compact sand

Ge 374 Features

Feature One: A midden-filled depression containing Lamar ceramics and shell. Diameter: 80 cm.

Ceramics:

Bold Incised	3
Fine incised-crosshatch	4
Burnished plain	7
Plain grit tempered	7

The sherds are large and would appear to be part of probably no more than two vessils.

Feature Two: Stone hearth. Nondiagnostic.

Length: 70 cm. Vertical depth: 18 cm.
Width: 60 cm. Depth below surf: 83 cm.

Dark brown sand with flecks of charcoal.

Feature Three: Stone hearth.

Length: 80 cm. Vert. depth: 15 cm
Width: 80 cm. Depth b.s. 46 cm

Feature Four: Stone hearth.

Length: 60 cm. Vert. depth 10 cm
Width: 60 cm. Depth b.s. 80 cm

Depth below surface is given at definition. Feature One was defined at 40 cm. below surface

9 Ge 375 S 474 B 29 Transect II

An alluvial site with disturbances indicating a rather widespread Lamar occuapation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

This site is found along the backslope edge of the levee, now partially within the backswamp. Two trenches, II-11-38 & 39, placed within the surface site, identified a buried plowzone site.

Twenty centimeters of recent alluvium covered a disturbed cultural zone, fifteen centimeters thick. Testing to 125 cm, the level of the water table, indicated a fine grained sterile sand or silt.

A total of sixteen Lamar sherds were recovered from the cultural zone. Of that number, two were bold incised and seven were complicated stamped. There was no indication of features or buried midden within the two trenches.

B 30 - G-376

Looks like
good Middle
Anchoic - N. LA

Surface low
good TA & Soag

9 Ge 376 S 475 B 30 Transect II

A parially preserved alluvial site with surface material indicating Lamar and Middle Archaic occuapation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

A shell concentration was flagged for testing by the surface survey team. Testing revealed a zone of recent alluvium covering a partially preserved shell midden and an Archaic occupation zone. Essentially, the preserved portion of the site is found at the edge of the alluvial feature, its position limiting the impact of plowing. Trench II-11-40 indicated the Lamar occupation to be disturbed with the exception of that small midden area. The Middle Archaic material was generally mixed within the same plowzone but there was a very thin zone at the base of the plowzone, less than five centimeters thick, which contained undisturbed lithic material and a large well preserved stone hearth. Morrow Mountain style bifaces were considered diagnostic of Middle Archaic.

Five additional trenches were placed within this large surface site. All indicated complete disturbance.

Testing of the alluvial feature containing site Ge 376 revealed deep alluvium, tested to a depth of two meters. Cultural material however, is restricted to the upper 35 centimeters with good evidence for Middle Archaic occupation within that upper 35 centimeters. It is apparent from the undisturbed portion of the site that the Lamar midden material was deposited directly upon the Middle Archaic occupation zone.

This data, combined with that of other tests along this feature, would indicate a very old feature with little or no alluvial deposition within the last few thousand years. Renewed alluviation has occurred within the past two centuries to a depth of twenty centimeters and more.

Mechanical problems with the backhoe during this period allowed time for more extensive testing than would have normally been alloted. Using auger tests, the shell midden was determined to be approximately five meters square. The five by one meter area within the trench was trowelled and screened (quarter inch mesh). Later a two by two meter area designated Test Unit One and then a one by two meter area, Test Unit Two, was tested in the same way. In addition, approximately 10% of the sample was fine screened.

With the exception of ceramics, analysis of B 30 material is incomplete. The following is a brief description of the Archaic hearth and a breakdown of the Lamar ceramics.

Feature 1 Stone hearth

Length:	90cm	Vertical thickness:	12cm.
Width:	75cm	Depth-below surface:	35cm.

Primarily quartzite with no indication of charcoal or dark stain.

Midden fill-Lamar ceramics. Combined totals for ceramics from three test areas within the shell midden.

Decorated Sherds

Bold incised	76*	
Medium incised	14	
Cane punctate	18	
Complicated stamped	221	

Undecorated

Plain grit tempered	599	
Burnished plain	169	
Rough plain	63	
Disc	3	
Pipe fragments	2	Total 1165

*5 are also cane punctate and two are noded.

26 folded and pinched rims. Width range 12-23mm. Mean: 15mm

Ge 376 Faunal Material

Preservation within thais shell midden was very good. A partial list of the vertebrates recovered follows: *

Odocoileus virginiana	White-tailed Deer
Procyon lotor	Raccoon
Sylvilagus floridanus	Cottontail Rabbit
Terrapene carolina	Box Turtle

Also present were unidentified fish and mammals.

*A portion of the fine screened material is not represented as is the Molluscan material which awaits analysis. Also identified were several bone tools formed from split & sharpened long bones, primarily deer. Several show evidence of being burned and one shows distinct butchering marks. Two deer skull fragments indicate the antlers to be thrown which would set the killing date between December and April.

Floral material has also been only partially analysed with a single submitted sample indicating Persimmon. Field examination did not indicate a large amount of carbonized floral material.

Pollen analysis is also incomplete.

9 Ge 377 S 476 B 32 Transect II

An alluvial terrace site (second terrace) with surface lithic material indicating Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

The site stratigraphy as shown in a ten meter trench II-11-48 follows:

0-18 cm. Sandy loam (Plowzone)

18-42 cm. Yellow silt-undisturbed cultural zone 18-35cm.

42-70 cm. Orange silty clay-sterile

70-95 cm. Yellow silt-sterile

The density of material within the yellow silt zone is very light being limited to nondiagnostic fire cracked rock and quartz debris. The major portion of the site would seem disturbed.

Cultural material recovered from the trench included three plain grit sherds, a single Woodland incurvate base biface and quartz debris. This material was found within the disturbed upper zone.

Trench II-11-60, placed forty meters to the east produced the same soil stratigraphy but no indication of an intact buried component.

9 Ge 378 S 477 B 31 Transect II

An upland site containing surface lithic material and Lamar midden material. The site was recommended for testing as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

A ten meter trench, II-11-47, placed in an area of surface shell concentration, indicated a disturbed plow-zone midden with no features present within the limits of testing. Both sherds and shell were small.

Partial analysis of the fill indicates pebbles and fire-cracked rock to be abundant. Ceramics seem to be primarily Lamar along with a few Cartersville sherds.

Lamar	
Bold Incised	8
Medium Incised	6
Curvilinear Comp. Stamped	5
Punctate	2
Plain Grit Tempered	159
Burnished	1
Total	183

Cartersville	
Check Stamped	2
Simple Stamped	1
Total	3

9 Ge 519 S 476 Transect II

An upland site with unidentified lithics and historic ceramics as surface indications. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench II-11-56 produced no cultural material within a fifteen centimeter thick sandy clay topsoil. The rather steep slope of the site might indicate that at least part of the surface material could be wash. The topsoil layer had the appearance of slope wash material.

Subsurface testing could find no indication of cultural material other than that on the surface.

9 Gc 381 S 480 Transect II

An upland site containing Middle Archaic surface material. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter trench, II-11-60, placed near the southern end of the site indicated a sandy topsoil zone twenty centimeters in depth covering saprolitic clay. Fire cracked rock and chert debris along with recent historic material was found within this very disturbed upper zone.

The site would appear disturbed with much of the lower or southern portion of the surface site being the result of erosional displacement.

9 Ge 393 S 492 Transect II

An upland site with surface indications of Archaic lithics and nondiagnostic ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter trench II-11-61, placed within the site area, produced a few pieces of fire cracked stone and a piece of worked steatite within the first twenty centimeters of disturbed soil. Sterile clay was found below.

The site is found within an area extensively disturbed by Georgia Power clearing operations. No evidence for an intact site could be produced through subsurface testing.

9 Ge 395 S 494 B 33 Transect II

Upland site with shell, ceramics and other material present on the surface that might indicate a Lamar midden. The area of shell concentration was recommended for testing by the surface survey and flagged.

A ten meter trench II-11-62 was placed at the edge of the site at the flagged shell concentration producing no intact midden. A second trench, II-11-63, was placed directly behind the first, five meters away. Again, no undisturbed midden was found but a partially preserved Lamar pit was found.

Trench fill was composed of ten to fifteen centimeters of plowed midden covering sterile saprolitic clays. The general small size of the shell and sherds would indicate extensive disturbance but the recovery of even a portion of a feature in an upland site such as this is unusual.

The remainining feature measured 90 centimeters in diameter but only five in depth. Definition was fifteen centimeters below the surface indicating extensive site erosion.

Subsurface testing produced evidence for a partially preserved Lamar midden site with the major portion of the cultural material being found within the plowzone.

9 Ge 395 Feature 1

A partial analysis of pit content follows:

Ceramics

Decorated

Bold Incised	13
Medium Incised	3
Fine Incised	5
Complicated Stamped	15
Cane Punctate	2

Undecorated

Plain Grit Tempered	65
Burnished	1
Total	104

All sherds fit into Lamar categories.

9 Ge 396 S 495 B 34 Transect II

An alluviated site at the uplands edge now positioned behind the backswamp of a large levee of the Oconee. A burn burial produced quartz lithic material but no diagnostic material.

FA part 3 Surface

A ten meter trench, II-11-68, placed near the burn burial produced no diagnostic material but it did give evidence for at least a partially preserved site in the form of an intact stone hearth.

Trench stratigraphy:

0-18cm. Medium brown sandy loam-disturbed
18-95cm. Fine sand
Cultural material: 18-30 cm

The stone hearth measured 85 cm. by 60 cm. Vertical thickness was ten cm. and definition was 15 cm below surface.

Subsurface testing indicated an undisturbed cultural zone containing fire cracked rock and a stone hearth but no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The feature in conjuction with the burn burial lithic material would point to short term ~~Woodland or~~ Archaic occupation.

[redacted]

9 Ge 398 S 497 Transect II

An upland site with surface indication of Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench II-11-65, at the edge of the trench revealed a disturbed sandy-loam zone thirty centimeters thick, covering an orange silt or clay. A trace of cultural material was found within the upper zone. A single eroded plain grit sherd and quartz debris was found near the surface.

This high feature would appear to be alluvial in nature but would also appear to be ancient. Early Archaic material was found at the surface and testing revealed the cultural material to be limited to the disturbed surface.

G-149

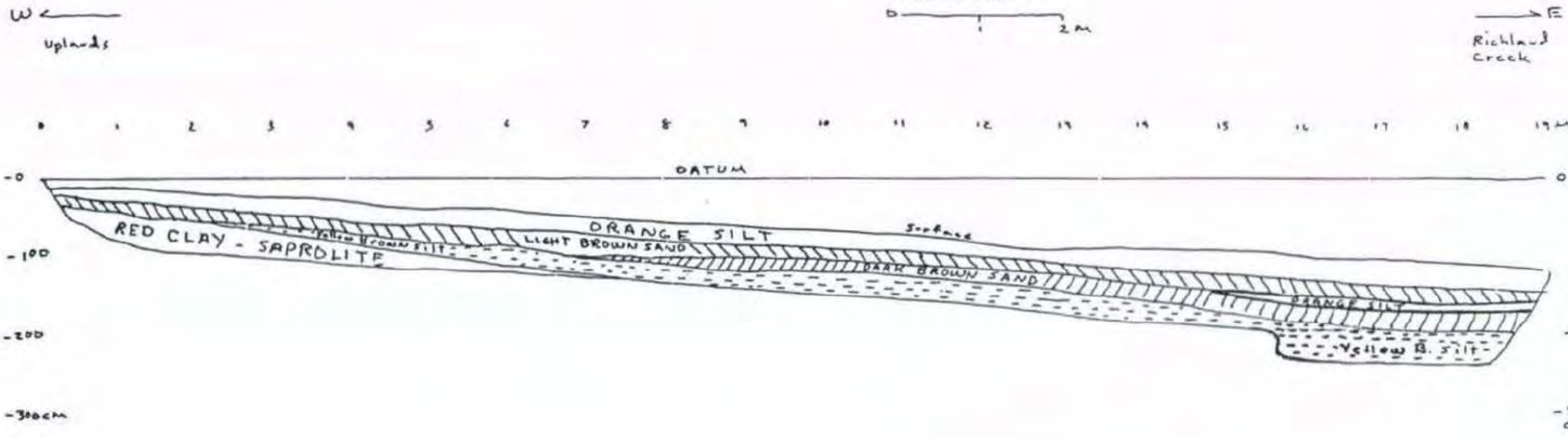
9 Ge 399 ~~S 459~~ B 35 Transect I

An upland and partially alluvial site with surface material indicating Lamar along with an earlier nondiagnostic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

The more intensely occupied portion of the Lamar site seems to lie along the gently sloping uplands edge but subsurface testing shows an extension of the site into the floodplain of Richland Creek. This broad, easily cultivated alluvial plain, shows little indication of direct occupation. In fact, a large portion of the ceramics recovered from a buried plowzone may actually be redeposited as wash from the upland site. The profile map for trench I-8-42 shows the stratigraphy and the position of the dark sand cultural zone.

Continued testing with trench I-8-51, just ten meters beyond the end of trench 42 indicated a very sparce Lamar zone but a buried component represented a stone hearth was found. The hearth which measure 45 by 60 cm. was found 70 cm. below the surface in a tan sand zone. No diagnostic material was found in association.

B 35
I-8-42
North Profile



The upland portion of Ge 399 was tested with two ten meter long trenches-I-8-38 and 39. Cultural material was limited to a disturbed zone fifteen centimeters thick. Below was a sterile red clay. The presence of shell within the disturbed upper zone around trench I-8-38 was the major factor for testing within that portion of the site.

A recently disturbed area to the east of trench 38, just above the floodplain contained several large Lamar sherds in a small mound of disturbed midden. About five meters away, the edge of a Lamar feature was found exposed. Apparently, the last bulldozer cut had gone through the edge of a large Lamar pit. After cleaning the ground surface, a second large pit was found just 30 centimeters away.

The features are described to the degree possible since analysis is,at the moment, incomplete.

Feature One. Lamar Pit. Cylindrical in form with a flattened bottom. Stratified: Zone 1 Dark charcoal filled loam. Zone 2 Mottled clay with ash along with bands of sterile clay. Zone 3 Mottled clay
Diameter 165 cm. Depth below disturbed surface 60 cm.
Feature Two. Lamar Pit. Cylindrical with flattened base. Stratified: Zone 1 Dark charcoal filled loam. Zone 2 Banded clays with low density of cultural material.
Diameter 175 cm. Depth below disturbed surface 50 cm.

Ge 399 Feature One Fill

Ceramics

Bold incised	67	
Medium incised	19	
Complicated stamped	30	
Cane punctate	3	
Plain grit tempered	330	
Burnished plain	10	
Rough plain	10	
*Pipe fragments	8	Total 467

Two reconstructable vessels were present within the fill. Vessel One is a large jar-shaped vessel with surface decoration limited to a folded and pinched rim. The vessel measures-30 cm. heigh and 28 cm. in diameter.

Vessel Two is a casuela style bowl with a medium incised rim. The scroll design is limited to the constriction of the bowl or the upper four centimeters. The vessel measures: 13 cm. heigh and 30 cm. in diameter.

*Two effigy forms were noted on the pipes. One bowl is in the shape of a snake swallowing an egg, a common design within the reservoir sites. The second was a pipe in the shape of a turtle shell with the bowl in the center of the carapace.

With a portion of the faunal material analysed, the following species have been identified: Deer, Fox, Box Turtle, Soft-shelled Tuttle along with unidentified mammals and fish. Mollusca were common but have yet to be analysed.

A portion of the carbonized floral sample has been analysed. Identified from Feature One: Corn, Bean, Acorns, Hickory Nuts and Maypop.

Pollen analysis is incomplete.

Fire cracked rock was present within deposits of ash and fired clay. Pebbles and intrusive lithic material has not been tabulated.

Feature Two

Ceramics were limited to the first zone and the floor of the feature. A small amount of bone with a few carbonized seeds found in zone one has been submitted for analysis.

Ceramics

Bold incised	9
Cane punctate	3
Complicated stamped	9
Plain grit tempered	34
total	55

A portion of a jar-shaped vessel was reconstructed. The shape is the same as Vessel One of Feature One. Diameter is 21 cm., the estimated height is 22 cm. The rim is folded and pinched.


B37
I-7-4E
LN 2
Note
Gary
Lake CP
Ocean Dune
Nature Dune
Area
C.P.

9 Ge 405 S 505 B 37 Transect I

All alluvial site with surface material indicating possible Napier, Late Archaic and unidentified lithic components. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

A fifteen meter long trench, I-7-66, indicated a coarse sand deposit at 30 centimeters below surface which contained a mixture of cultural material ranging from nineteenth century British Pearlware to Archaic lithic material. Clearing and bulldozing had brought this material to the surface. Continued testing below this coarse sand deposit produced an intact site containing a large number of features but very few diagnostic artifacts.

A 70 cm. thick zone of fine silt contained six stone hearths within this single trench. They ranged in depth form 55 to 95 cm. below surface. A single fiber tempered sherd and a rhyolite tool were the only culturally associated material present aside from fire cracked rock.

A second trench, I-7-67, placed 25 meters away at the uplands edge produced a trace of cultural material at 40 cm. below surface and 95 to 110 cm. below surface, all nondiagnostic.

Two additional trenches were spaced at 40 meter intervals along the remaining portion of the alluvial remnant. Trench I-7-68 indicated alluvium to a depth of 110 cm. with a cultural zone at 60 cm., containing scattered fire cracked stone, two stone hearths and a single Late Archaic stemmed biface. The alluvium in this trench was sand.

The final trench, I-7-69, indicated sand to 117 cm. below surface followed by a fine gravel to a depth of 170 cm. A cultural zone was still present at 60 to 80 cm. below surface with a single hearth at 80 cm. below surface.

Testing within the area of S 505, indicated a disturbed coarse sand deposit at 30 cm. below surface containing historic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Late Woodland material. An intact buried site indicates Late Archaic occupation.

Ge 405 Recorded Features

Feature 1 Stone hearth
Size: 30 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 90 cm. below surface.

Feature 2 Small circular pit, possibly associated with tree disturbance. Diameter 35 cm. Depth: 16 cm. 80 cm. below surface. A cylindrical pit with dark charcoal filled loamy silt fill.

Feature 3 Stone hearth
Size: 65 cm. in diameter. 12 cm. thick. 75 cm. below surface.

Feature 4 Stone hearth
Size: 70 cm. in diameter. 15 cm. thick. 90 cm. below surface.

Feature 5 Stone hearth
Size: 60 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 60 cm. below surface.

Feature 6 Stone hearth
Size: 60 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 55 cm. below surface.

Feature 7 Stone hearth
Size: 65 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 60 cm. below surface.

Feature 8 Stone hearth
Size: 30 by 55 cm. 10 cm. thick. 65 cm. below surface.

Feature 9 Stone hearth
Size: 30 by 35 cm. 10 cm. thick. 65 cm. below surface.

Feature 10 Stone hearth
Size: 50 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 80 cm. below surface.

9 Ge 410 S 510 B 40 Transect I

An alluvial site within a high levee of Richland Creek. Surface material indicates Early and Late Archaic along with unidentified ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

This high levee is protected to the east from the meandering of Double Creek by a diabase dike. The diabase was also a raw material used primaily within stone hearths found within the site.

Three trenches, I-8-89,91 & 92 were placed at 40 meter intervals along the alluviated portion of the site. A single trench, I-8-90, placed in the area of diabase ourcropping produced no cultural material.

Trench 89, at the center of the site indicated two possible occupation zones. An artifact zone which began at 80 cm. below surface continued,apparently continuously,to a depth of 120 cm. A single stone hearth was found at 80 cm. below surface. Also present was a stemmed chert biface, Late Archaic. A second stone hearth was found at a depth of 135 cm. below surface but no diagnostic material was present within the level. Sterile fine sand continued

below the second narrow occupation zone to a depth of two meters with a still sterile silt zone beneath.

Forty meters to the south, trench I-8-91 was found to have much the same stratigraphy but with a decided drop in artifact density. Aside from fire cracked stone within the same corresponding zones, the best indication for cultural activity was a single stone hearth at 130 cm. below surface.

The area around trench I-8-92, at the northern edge of the site, seemed to be most densely occupied. In order to clearly picture the stratigraphy of the site and the alluvial feature, the trench was extended to 34 meters in length, thus covering a point from the levee edge to the edge of the dike. The trench indicated a 30 cm. thick zone of recent alluvium covering a dark sand zone designated as Cultural Zone One, which was followed by a tan sand zone designated as Cultural Zone Two. A final zone of light silt was found to be sterile. Cultural material was found beginning at 30 cm. and continuing to 180 cm. below surface. Three stone hearths and two artifact concentrations were identified. Diagnostic Late Archaic and probable Early Woodland artifacts were found within the first cultural zone along with two stone hearths. A single stone hearth along with nondiagnostic lithic material was found within the second cultural zone.

Trench I-8-92 cultural material:

Cultural zone one. Fire cracked stone, quartz debris and a single Woodland biface-quartz, triangular with incurved base.

Cultural zone two. Fire cracked stone.

Artifact concentration number one. 50 to 60 cm. below surface and fifty centimeters in diameter.
Quartz biface-triangular with incurved base, quartz debris, chert debris.

Artifact concentration number two. 30 to 40 cm. below surface and 80 cm. in diameter.
Quartz biface-triangular with incurved base, quartz debris, rhyolite tool, rhyolite debris, steatite sherd and fiber-tempered sherds.

Ge 410 would appear to be Late Archaic to Early Woodland, much the same as site Ge 427 to the south. Also like that site a more deeply buried site is present but unlike Ge 427, diagnostic artifacts for an Early Archaic component were not found. Early Archaic material from this site is limited to disturbed surface material.

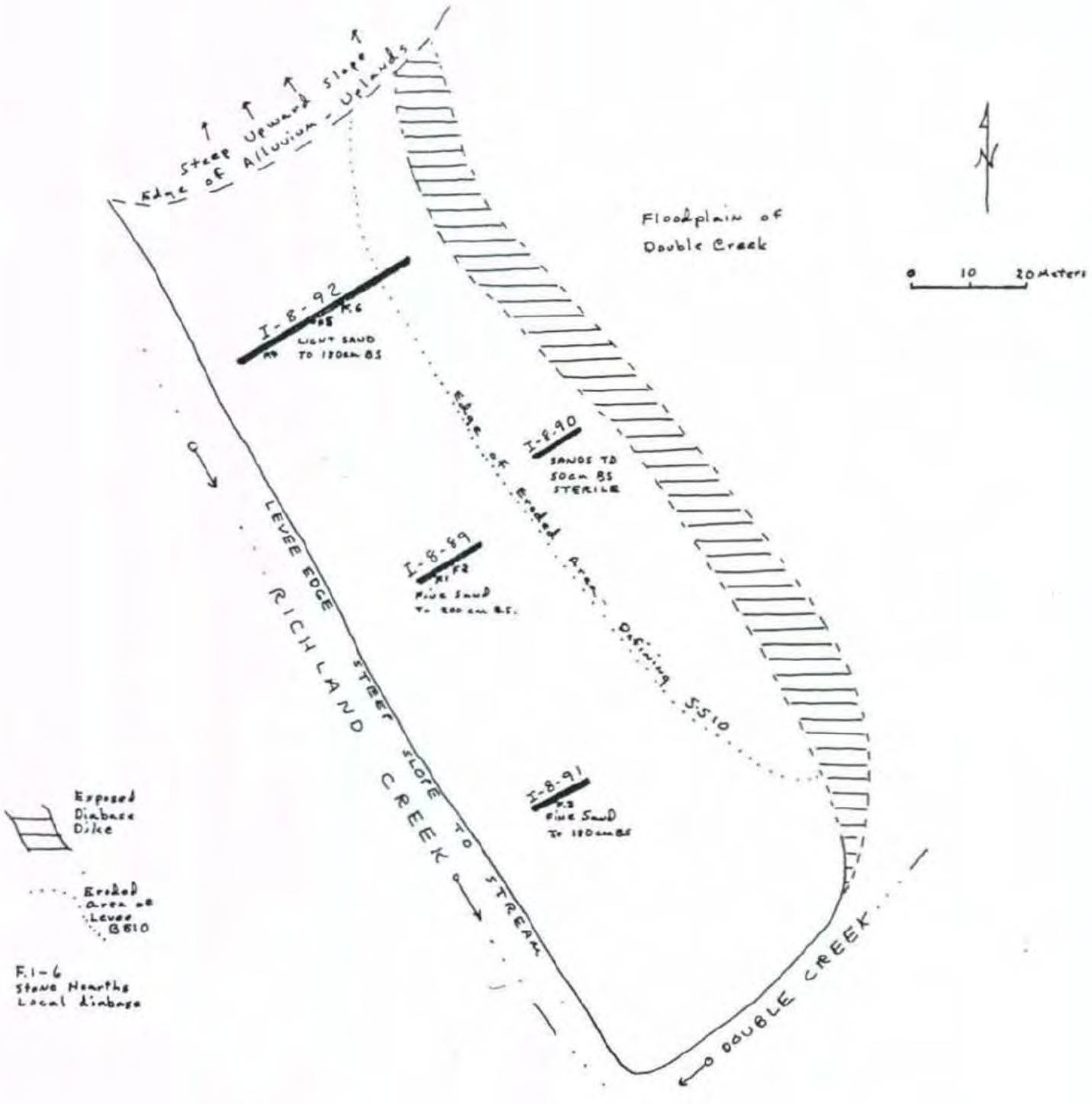
Later examination of the site revealed three bifaces within the backdirt of trench 89. One was clearly Woodland, triangular in form with an incurved base. The others were rather small stemmed quartz points which may be placed in the Late Archaic-Early Woodland category. EA. Kirk Stemmed

While the artifacts might well represent two separate components, the mixture might simply represent a transitional Late Archaic-Early Woodland Phase.

The following is a partial list of material recovered from trench I-8-92.

Feature 4	Stone Hearth-diabase. 50 cm. in diameter. 10 cm. thick. 60 cm. below surface at definition.
Feature 5	Stone Hearth-diabase. 50 cm. in diameter. 12 cm. thick. 100 cm. below surface at definition.
Feature 6	Stone Hearth-diabase. 55 cm. in diameter. 15 cm. thick. 70 cm. below surface at definition.

B40
LEVEE SITE
Compass Map



9 Gc 411 S 511 Transect I

Upland site containing Lamar ceramics and Late Archaic lithics on the surface. This site was tested as a part of the transect program of recorded surface sites.

A ten meter trench, I-8-102, indicated a ten to fifteen centimeter thick disturbed sandy loam zone covering a sterile upland clay. Cultural material recovered consisted of three plain grit tempered sherds and a single rhyolite Savannah River style biface.

Subsurface testing indicates a disturbed mixed component site with a rather light density.

9 Ge 412 S 512 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of Late Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

A ten meter long trench, I-8-104, showed very little topsoil to be present; five to ten centimeters of sandy loam covering saprolitic clay. No cultural material was recovered from the trench.

The site would seem to be badly disturbed with primarily surface material remaining.

9 Ge 414 S 514 Transect I

An upland site with Archaic lithics and unidentified ceramics on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

A ten meter long trench, I-8-108, defined five to ten centimeters of sandy loam over sterile upland clay. Material recovered was limited to a few pieces of chert debris.

Subsurface testing would seem to indicate a badly disturbed site with little chance for feature preservation.

9 Ge 415 S 515 Transect I

Small rock shelter recommended for testing by the surface survey.

This small shelter which measures five meters wide by two deep, is found half way up a steep ridge facing Double Creek. Surface material which included nondiagnostic lithics and ceramics, indicated the need for testing.

A one meter square was placed at the back of the shelter in an area appearing protected from disturbance. Because the shelter is open on both sides, the possibility of erosional material entering the shelter from a site above, had to be considered. Arbitrary ten centimeter levels were used. Quarter inch screen was used for all of the fill.

Thirty centimeters of rocky loam was excavated before reaching saprolite. Recovered cultural material was limited to six small Lamar sherds, one quartz flake and one rhyolite flake. Also recovered were three pieces of bivalve shell and four pieces of bone, one bone showing gnawing marks from a small rodent.

Testing revealed the possibility of some occupation but a very light occupation at best. After excavation, the ceiling height was still only 1.3 meters-rather uncomfortable.

Ge 418 S 518 Transect I

Upland site, possible terrace, with Lamar, Woodland, Early and Late Archaic surface material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program of recorded surface sites.

Trench I-S-107, placed at the southern end of the defined site, in a relatively level area produced a thirty-five centimeter thick brown sandy loam over sterile clay. Trench length was ten meters.

Contrary to surface indications which would seem to indicate the possibility of feature preservation or even midden preservation, the subsurface testing produced a very few pieces of chert and quartz debris and no indication of an undisturbed site.

9 Ge 419 S 519 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications for historic, Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

A ten meter long trench, I-8-109, placed near the center of the defined site, indicated a disturbed sandy loam ranging in depth from fifteen to thirty centimeters.

The trench fill contained a single historic sherd. Subsurface testing cannot help in defining the components of this site. The position of the surface site on a ridge slope might very well account for the lack of material recovered from the trench.

9 Ge 423 S 523 Transect I

This is an upland site, possibly a terrace with surface material including Lamar ceramics, Archaic lithics and perhaps Woodland material. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Two ten meter trenches were dug, with I-8-111 placed near the center of the site and I-8-112 placed twenty meters to the south.

Trench I-8-111 indicated twenty centimeters of sandy loam covering sterile clay. Material recovered from the trench included Lamar ceramics and nondiagnostic fire-cracked rock and quartz lithic debris.

Trench I-8-112, while producing the same cultural material, showed a topsoil layer of only five to ten centimeters in depth.

While subsurface testing produced only a plowzone site, the possibility of intact features cannot be totally discounted for this site.

Ge 426 S 526 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of a plowed Lamar midden. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

A ten meter long trench, I-8-116, placed near a shell concentration, showed a disturbed midden plowzone of fifteen to twenty centimeters followed by sterile saprolite. Lamar ceramics recovered from testing included bold incising and complicated stamping.

While subsurface testing produced neither intact midden nor features, a nearby burn burial produced large sherds indicating a disturbed feature.

9 Oe 427 S557 B 43 Transect I

An alluvial site with surface disturbance indicating Early Woodland and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

This high levee is dissected by Double Creek to the north, by a small tributary to the south. A meander channel, possibly recent, cuts the levee off from the uplands to the east. Richland Creek, which flows along the western edge of the alluvial feature, empties into the Oconee approximately four hundred meters away.

A recent scour had uncovered fire cracked stone and Early Woodland ceramics. Burn burials and other clearing disturbances had produced lithic material along the backswamp edge of the site.

The first trench, I-8-118, placed at the southern end of the levee segment, indicated deep but sterile alluvium. Trench I-8-119, placed sixty meters to the north, was extended to 23 meters in length after it became evident that unusually dense occupation zones were present. A third trench, basically an extension of 119, placed fifteen meters to the east, gave an essentially complete profile of the alluvial feature. This third trench, I-8-120, clearly

showed a downward slope and a wide disturbance associated with a meander stream. Trench I-8-121, placed thirty meters to the north, indicated only a trace of cultural material. Finally a short trench, I-8-123, placed along the crest of the levee twenty five meters to the south of 199, indicated a continuation of the stratigraphic zones as seen in 119.

A description of the stratigraphy for trench I-8-119 will best describe the site. A disturbed sandy zone containing a trace of cultural material covers a thin coarse sand zone. Below this coarse sand zone is a dark sand zone varying in thickness from ten to twenty centimeters. Finally a layer of fine sand 40 to 60 centimeters thick covers a sterile compact silt.

It is very possible that the dark sand zone corresponds to an old humus zone, which would correspond to a midden zone. Apparently, scouring from Richland Creek had at times removed portions of this dark sand and deposited coarse yellow sand in its place. The heavier artifacts had remained and become mixed with artifacts from earlier components. This would account for the large reconstructable sherds of different components being found within this zone. The presence of preserved features within the dark sand provides evidence for its stability. It is very possible that the levee was high enough during the Woodland period so as to be little affected by continued alluvial deposition from flooding.

If it can be assumed that the dark sand zone had remained unaffected by alluvial deposition to a point that sterile sand layers between occupation levels would not have been laid down, it can therefore be shown that long term occupation would have produced the mixing effect as shown within this site.

The fine tan sand zone, which along the crest of the levee is found at a depth of 40 to 85 cm. in trench 119 and at 60 to 120 cm. in trench 123, appears to represent an Archaic component or components. Most important was what seemed to be an Early Archaic component. This zone appeared to be confined to the eastern third of trench 119, with a zone at 45 to 85 cm. below surface, and a corresponding zone in trench 123 at 60 to 80 cm. below surface.

Diagnostic material within trench 119, recovered from the coarse sand and dark sand zone, indicated primarily an Early Woodland component with cord marked and simple stamped ceramics. Also found were a number of Napier sherds which were found to primarily represent a single vessel. A smaller amount of Archaic lithic material was also present. The dark sand zone also produced one stone hearth, Feature 1, at 40 cm. below surface.

Diagnostic material within the fine sand zone

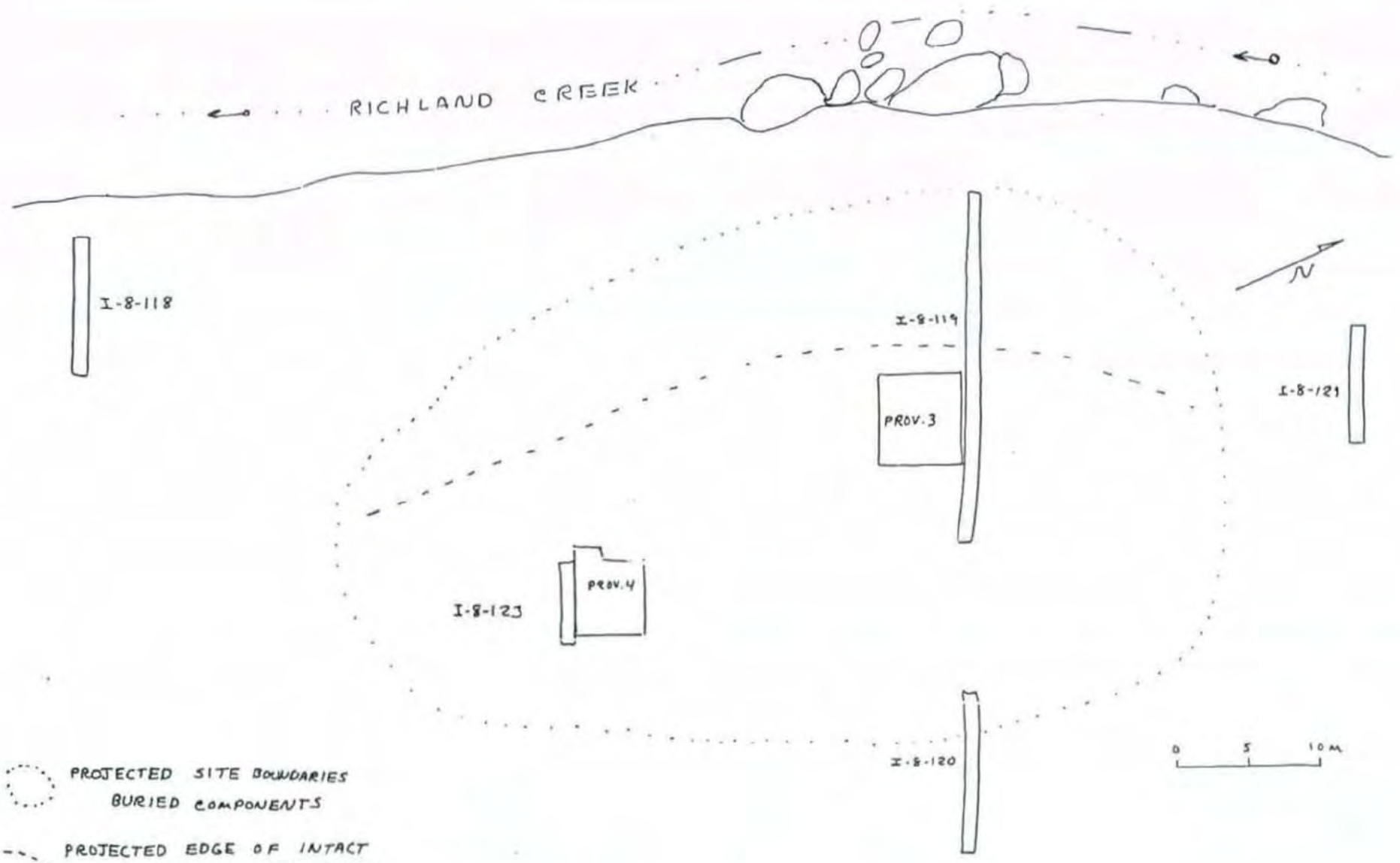
is represented by chert and quartz corner notched points with early characteristics such as basal grinding and bevelling or serrations along the edges. Feature Three, a stone hearth, found at 50 cm. below surface is assumed to be a part of a later component. There was some indication of Middle or Late Archaic occupation within the upper portion of the fine sand zone.

The five meter long trench I-8-123, was found to contain fiber tempered Late Archaic ceramics and Early Woodland cord and ~~fiber~~ fabric marked, simple and check stamped ceramics within the dark sand zone. Also present within the zone, were two stone hearths, features 5 and 6.

The fine sand zone within this trench contained lithic material from 60 to 80 cm. with a single diagnostic Early Archaic biface recovered from the zone.

Further excavation during the summer by Paul Webb provided more accurate data concerning this site. A map showing the trenches within his grid in association with his excavation units, Proveniences 3 and 4, is enclosed with this report. This was the only case in which a site covered by the testing program received follow-up examination.

9 Ge 427
5557-B43
Paul Webb



457

9 Ge ~~428~~ S 958 B 44

An upland site within Transect I with surface material indicating Lamar, Woodland and Archaic occupation. A shell concentration was flagged by the surface survey and the site recommended for testing.

A ten meter trench, I-8-124, at the edge of the shell concentration, indicated great if not total disturbance of any possible occupation level, with a loose sandy loam of less than five centimeters covering saprolite. In fact, much of the site area was exposed saprolite.

The area of shell concentration was tested by hand and determined to be the remains of a Lamar pit, recently bulldozed by clearing operations. Analysis of the ceramics from the pit indicates sherds that are primarily undecorated and grit-tempered comprising 86.5% of the total number recovered. Surface decoration, when present, consisted of medium to bold incised and often punctate sherds. Stamping was not represented, nor were folded rims. Within a relatively large sample, the lack of folded rims in conjunction with the incised-punctate surface decoration would seem to differentiate this site from other sites covered by the testing program. Late Dyar

9 Ge 428 Feature 1 Partial Analysis

Ceramics

Decorated

Bold Incised	Body 5	Rim 0
Med. Incised	Body 33	Rim 11*
Punctate only	Body 0	Rim 3

Undecorated

Plain grit	Body 89	Rim 22
Burnished	Body 74	Rim 0
Rough Plain	Body 33	Rim 2
Weathered	Body 29	Rim 0

Total Sherds 304

* Ten rims include punctations in the form of dashed lines along the rim edges.

Preliminary Faunal Analysis

Species	Elements Present
Odocoileus virginianus White-tailed Deer	2, 1burned
Sylvilagus floridanus Cottontail Rabbit	1
Terrepene carolina Box Turtle	12, 2 burned
Unid. Large Mammal	7, 2 burned
Unid. Mammal	6, 4 burned
Unid. bone	1



CROSS- SECTION

PLAN

x 2

Ge 428 Faunal Analysis

Two bone tools present represent large mammals, probably deer.

Floral Analysis: incomplete

Pollen Analysis: incomplete

9 Ge 531 S 638 B 64

An alluvial site with surface material indicating Lamar and Late Archaic occupation. The site was recommended for testing during the final phase of backhoe testing.

This high levee of the Oconee was tested by four trenches. Trench II-11-71, placed in an area of shell concentration defined a disturbed cultural zone at 10 to 33 cm. below surface, an old plowzone. A single feature was encountered, a Lamar burial. Early Dyar A six by three meter area was taken down by the backhoe to expose any evidence of a structure. Possible posts were plotted but no pattern was evident. A stone hearth was found along with what appeared to be small Middle Archaic bifaces.

Testing continued along the crest of the levee. Trenches II-11-72,73&74 were spaced at 80 meter intervals along the feature. Features associated with Middle or Late Archaic occupation were present within trenches 73 and 74.

Trench II-11-72 contained cultural material in the upper 32 centimeters with tests to 150 cm. indicating sterile sandy loam. Lamar and Archaic material was present.

Trench II-11-73, placed near the end of the levee segment, contained cultural material from 20 to 60 cm. The upper half of this zone appeared disturbed containing a mixture of Lamar and earlier lithic material. Late and Middle Archaic bifaces and fiber tempered sherds were found in the undisturbed portion of the occupation level. Stone hearths were found at 20,30 and 35 cm. below surface.

Trench II-11-74, placed at the eastern end of the site, contained a single hearth at 22 cm. below surface. An old plowzone at 20 to 33 cm contained Lamar and Archaic material. Archaic material continued into the sandy loam below to a depth of 35 cm. below surface.

Testing revealed a Lamar component limited to the eastern half of the site. Middle and Late Archaic material could not be separated into distinct levels but Archaic features did seem to be common and undisturbed.

Ge 531 Features

Feature 1. A Lamar burial pit. Trench II-11-71

Pit size: 72 cm. NW-SE by 52 cm. NE-SW. Vert. thickness: 15 cm. Distance below surface at definition: 25 cm.
The fill was a light sandy loam just slightly darker than the surrounding alluvium.

Burial type: flexed. Dimensions: indeterminate
Preservation: less than 5%.

The burial was oriented along the long axis of the pit, the head to the southeast.

A single vessel was present, a burnished bold incised bowl with handles.

Barbara Ruff describes the burial as follows: "based on erupted teeth and occlusal wear, the individual was probably between 12 and 16 years of age."

Feature 2. Stone hearth II-11-71

Size: 50 cm. in diameter. 15 cm. thick. Definition: 30 cm. below surface.

Feature 3 Stone hearth II-11-73

Size: 80 by 100 cm. 20 cm. thick. Definition: 20 cm. below surface.

Feature 4 Stone hearth II-11-73

Size: 40 cm. in diameter. 20 cm. thick. Def. 35 cm. b.s.

Feature 5 Stone hearth II-11-73

Size: 100 by 110 cm. 10 cm. thick. Def. 30 cm. b.s.
Found in association: fiber tempered sherds and quartz tools.

Feature 6 Stone hearth II-11-74

Size: 45 by 80 cm. 12 cm. thick. Def. 22 cm. b.s.

9 Ce 533 S 640 B 62

An alluvial site with surface indications of Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested during the final phase of testing.

Apparently a very high levee, well above the present levee in elevation with a backswamp area to the rear. A gradual slope was noted from the west to the east with the depth of fine sand dropping from two meters at the western end to less than one meter to the east. Testing indicated a continuous Late Archaic site in excess of 400 meters.

Site analysis is incomplete, but field observations indicate an upper disturbed zone of twenty centimeters containing primarily Late Archaic material but also a trace of Lamar. Late Archaic material continues to a depth of 45 centimeters in a reasonably continuous zone. An apparently much earlier component appeared in trench II-12-19. A single hearth with chert debris was found at a depth of 86 centimeters.

Six trenches, II-12-15 through 20, were spaced at eighty meter intervals. Stone hearths were found in three of these, II-12-16, 17 and 19. With the exception of the single deep hearth in trench 19, all were confined to the upper 45 centimeters.

9 Ge 534 S 641 B 63

Apparently an alluvial site within a present backswamp. The presence of Paleo-Indian material was the primary consideration for testing. The site was tested during the final phase of backhoe testing.

The site occupies a low but very pronounced rise within a backswamp of the Oconee River. Two trenches, II-12-21 & 22 were spaced twenty-five meters apart. The tests indicated alluvium to a depth of 60 centimeters. Cultural material was limited to the upper 20 centimeters. A stone concentration only five centimeters below surface might have been a disturbed hearth. Lithic debris was limited to quartz with two biface fragments indicating ~~Archaic~~ Paleo occupation.

The two trenches indicated a disturbed site limited to to the upper portion of the alluvial feature.

An alluvial site with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic components. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

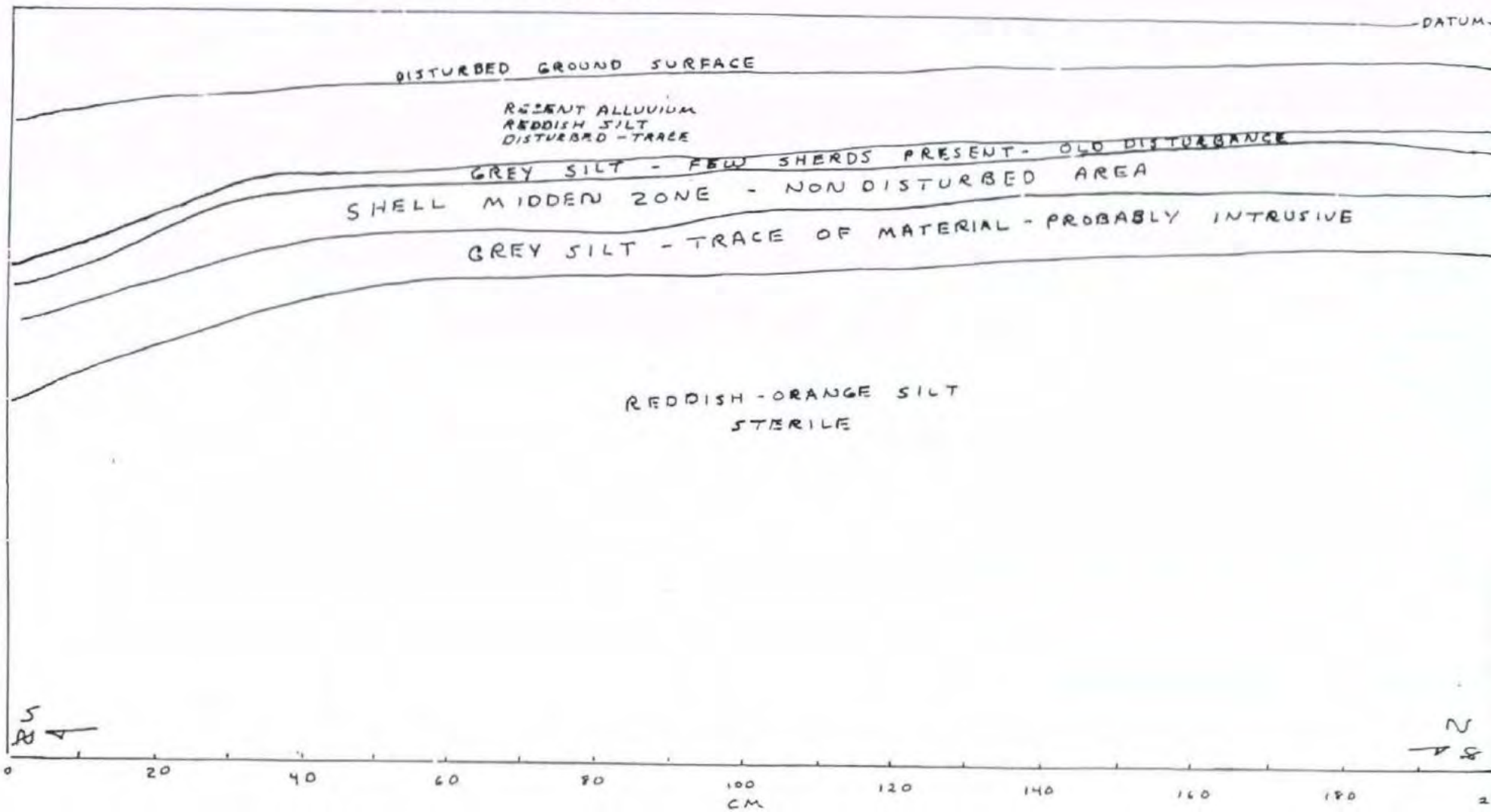
The site was split into two sites in the field in order to identify the two distinct components, the Lamar shell midden and the Late Archaic. The two have now been recombined after finding Lamar material within the remainder of the site.

Trench IV-47-6 indicated a grey silt zone at a depth of 6 to 28 cm. which contained both Lamar and earlier lithic material. A nearby shell concentration was cleaned to reveal and intact shell midden. A two meter test square was excavated by hand and screened. The five to seven centimeter shell midden had obviously been disturbed at the surface leaving only a remnant on the slope of the levee of perhaps four by five meters.

It should be noted that the levee mentioned is part of an old meander system of the Oconee. Recent alluviation has obscured much of the channel but it was still visible at this point. This levee system was tested thoroughly since it represented the least disturbed alluvium.

B4C 5N113 IE-47-6
SHELL MIDDEN
EAST PROFILE
6-15-78

REVERSED



Three additional trenches, IV-47-7,8 & 9, were placed within the surface site boundaries, following the edge of the old levee.

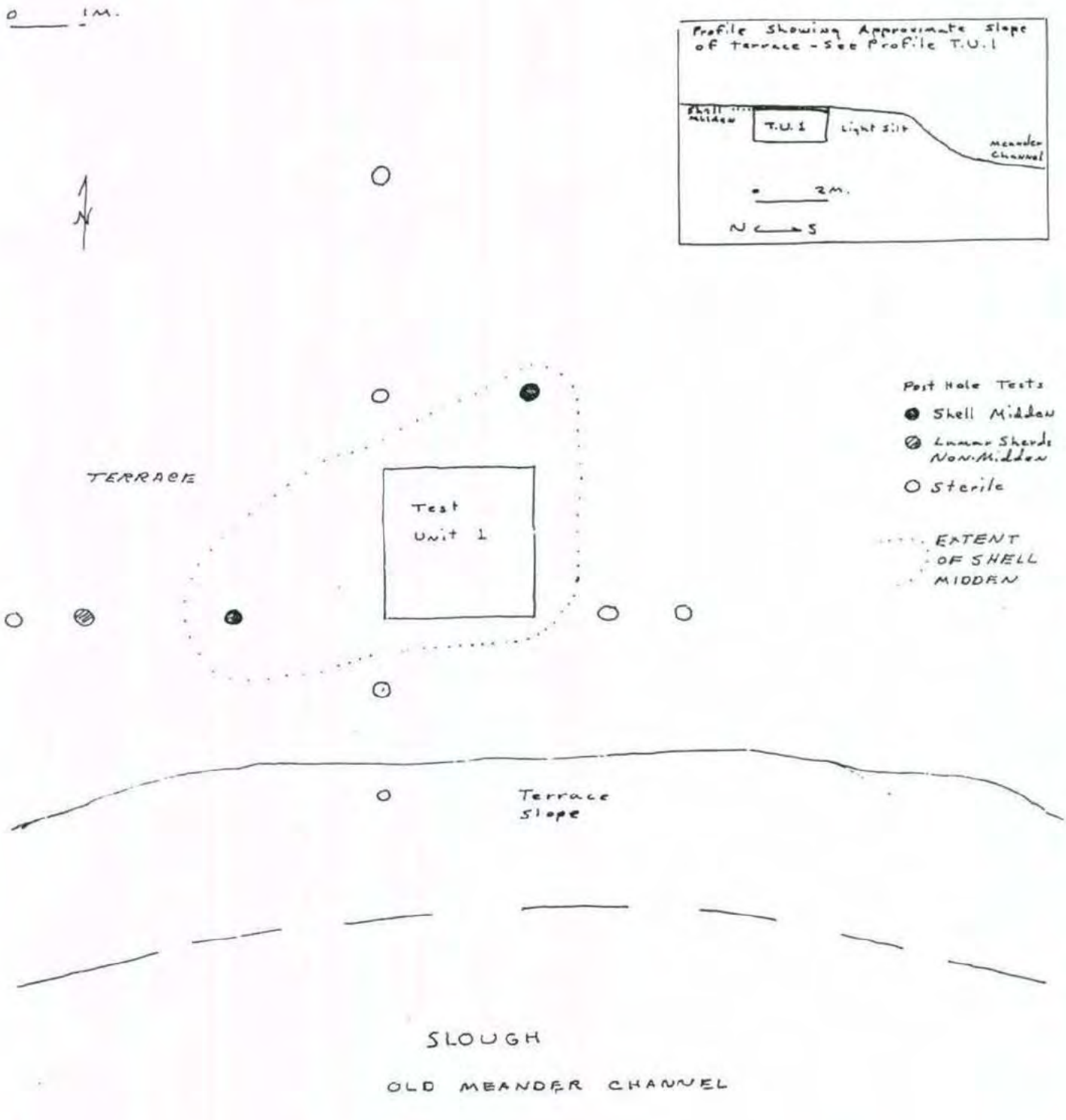
Trench IV-47-7 produced a cultural zone at 45 to 68 cm., appearing disturbed. Quartz debris was found within the grey silt and a single feature, a depression containing a large number of quartz flakes with a few biface fragments. The depression, which measured 60 by 100 cm and 36 cm. in depth, may well have been a natural occurrence such as a tree fall but it did preserve material which would otherwise have been destroyed.

Trench IV-47-8 produced a cultural zone at 26 to 50 cm. with diagnostic Late Archaic material, a stemmed biface and fiber tempered ceramics. Also present within the same zone, was a Woodland triangular biface with incurved base.

Trench IV-47-9 contained the grey silt zone at 30 to 50 cm. below surface but only a trace of cultural material.

Ge 794 would appear to be primarily a buried plowzone site containing Late Archaic, Woodland and Lamar material. Intact features are present at the base of the disturbed cultural zone. A preserved remnant of a Lamar shell midden was found along the levee edge and tested.

B 4 C SN113
SHELL MIDDEN
PLAN



9 Ge 817 SN 76 Transect IV

A plowzone site with surface material indicating Lamar and possibly earlier occupation associated with lithic material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Three trenches near this site, IV-47-51, 52 and 53, indicated material only within a disturbed upper 15 to 20 cm. zone. Present within this upper zone, was Lamar sherds, steatite sherds, chert and quartz debris and fire cracked stone.

Ge 817 was identified from a burn burial at the base of a gentle slope. Just above is a large site Ge 949. It is very possible that the material recovered is associated with Ge 494 in the form of slope wash.

A very large alluvial site with surface material from burn burials indicating Early Archaic through Lamar occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program of recorded sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

The site can be defined to the north and east by a meander channel with the old levee still visible. To the south the site has been cut away by the present channel of the Oconee River, and to the west the site slowly descends into the backswamp. Aside from a point bar at the center of the bend of the meander at the northeast corner of the site, the site is limited to a thin layer of alluvium which is often in the form of a buried plowzone.

Testing was limited to the levee edge, the area of deepest alluvium, in order to have the best chance of finding preserved components.

The collection of burn burials had indicated Early Archaic occupation as defined by corner notched and side notched bifaces, Middle Archaic by Morrow Mountain style points, Late Archaic by the large number of stemmed bifaces, Woodland by triangular bifaces and Cartersville and Napier ceramics and Mississippian by small triangular bifaces and Etowah and Lamar ceramics.

Trench IV-47-1, placed more to the interior of the site along a recommended burn burial, indicated a buried plowzone cultural zone at 15 to 25 cm. below surface, with sterile silt below, tested to a depth of 100 centimeters. Present within the cultural zone were Cartersville and Lamar sherds which were small and weathered, along with unidentified lithics.

Trench IV-47-2, placed on a point bar deposit, indicated the same dark silt, old plowzone, at 13 to 25 cm. below surface. However, continued occupation below the dark silt was found to continue to a depth of 120 cm. Undisturbed silt was found to continue to 80 cm. and from there a light sand was followed to 200 cm. Cultural material within the light sand was limited to a few chert flakes found at a depth of 120 centimeters. Otherwise a primarily Late Archaic occupation zone was defined which consisted of stone hearths along with diagnostic Late Archaic bifaces and ceramics. Both Mississippian and Woodland material was found mixed with the Late Archaic in the dark silt zone.

The remaining trenches, IV-47-3,33,34,35,36,37 & 38, produced evidence of widespread Late Archaic occupation along with a lesser degree of Woodland and Mississippian material.

A list of features follow.

Feature 7 Stone hearth IV-47-2

Size: 30 cm. in diameter. 8 cm. thick. 78 cm. below surface at definition.

Feature 8 Stone hearth IV-47-2

Size: 24 by 34 cm. 10 cm. thick. 64 cm. below surface at definition,

Feature 9 Stone hearth IV-47-2

Size: 38 by 36 cm. 8 cm. thick. 47 cm. below surface at definition. Fiber tempered sherds and chert tool found within fill. Late Archaic.

Feature 10 Pit IV-47-37

Size: 110 cm. in diameter. Depth: 20 cm. 25 cm. below surface at definition. Fill: Grey-brown silty loam.
Ceramics:

Undecorated sand tempered:	56
Rect. complicated stamped:	26
Line block stamped:	1
Burnished plain:	6
Pipe fragment:	1

Also present. Bifaces Small quartz triangular: 3
Larger chert triangular: 1

Chert and quartz debris, fire cracked stone.

Association-Etowah

Feature 11 Stone hearth IV-47-2

Size: 43 by 60 cm. 5 cm. thick. 50 cm. below surface at definition. Associated material: Stallings Island Punctate, fiber tempered ceramics 2, quartz and chert debris
Association-Late Archaic

9 Ge 820 SN 79 B 48 Transect IV

An alluvial site with burn burial disturbance indicating Lamar ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

Testing revealed a deeply buried zone containing redeposited material along the present levee of the Oconee River for a distance of 500 meters. Occurrence AN 282 is also placed within this site.

Twelve trenches were eventually placed within Ge 820, primarily as normal tests at controlled intervals. Artifacts were found either in a grey sand or at the interface of the grey sand and a coarse sand just above. Often the cultural material was found in distinct pockets of coarse sand. The grey sand zone varied in depth from 60 to 210 centimeters. A single trench, IV-47-15, is representative.

IV-47-15 Stratigraphy

0-140 cm. Recently deposited reddish-brown silt.
140-148 cm. Coarse red sand-Cultural material present.
148-170 cm. Grey sand-Cultural material present.
170-235 cm. Light silt-Sterile

Ge 820 IV-47-15 Ceramics

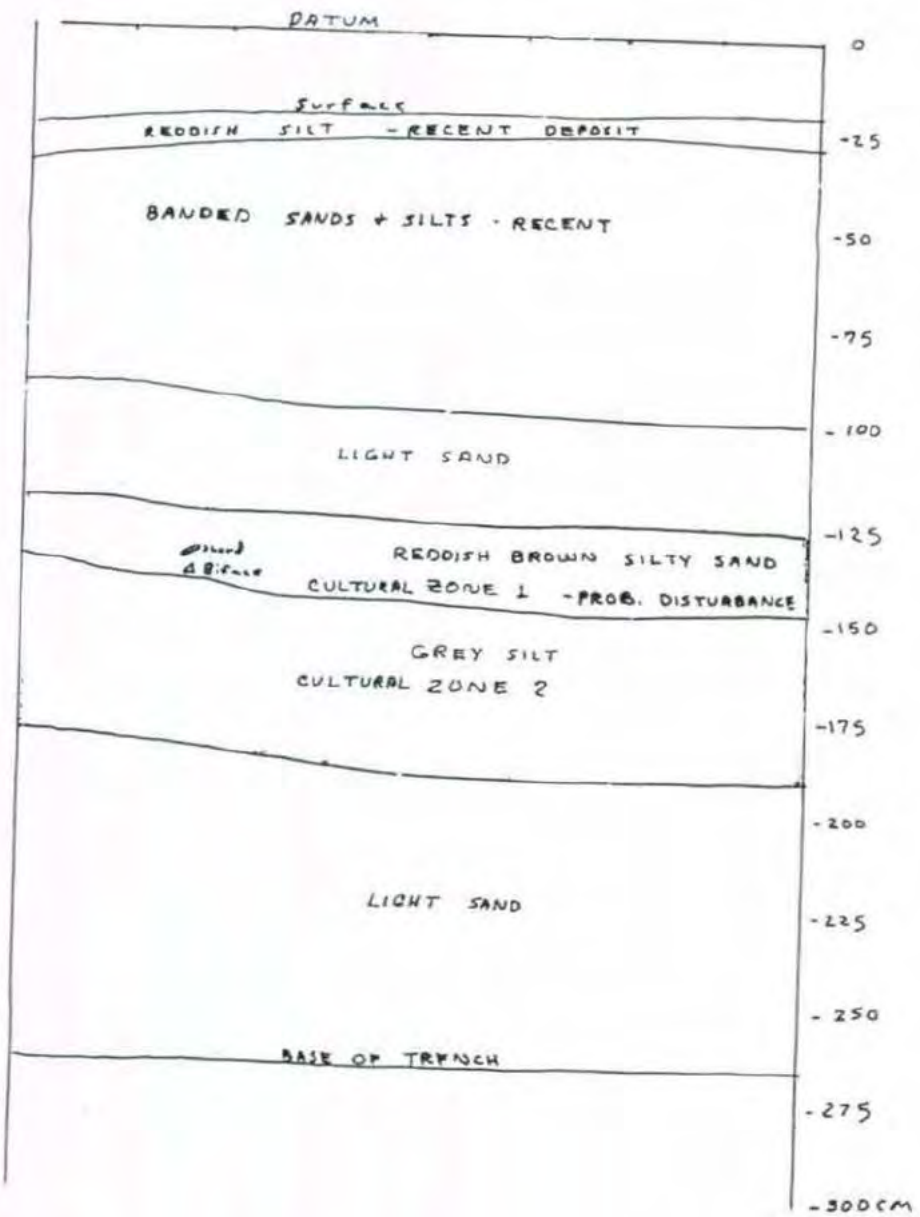
Plain grit tempered	76	Lamar
Burnished	20	Lamar
Bold incised	9	
Medium incised	4	
Line blocked stamped	1	
Rect. complicated stamped	2	
Curv. complicated stamped	19	
Brushed	2	

Testing of Ge 820 indicated well over 90% of the ceramics to be Lamar but also present were Swift Creek and Etowah. A lesser amount of lithic material indicated Late Archaic and Woodland contamination.

The site is found along the outside of a large bend of the Oconee. Lamar material with a lesser amount of earlier material is clearly disturbed but there is no sign of erosion so that it does not appear that the sherds have been washed a great distance.

PROFILE SECTION - SOUTH WALL
II-47-21 B48
6-16-78 R.S.

0 25CM



9 Ge 821 SN 80 Transect IV

An alluvial site occupying a small rise at the edge of the backswamp with lithic material present in a burn burial.

Trench IV-47-47 indicated alluvium to 73 cm. at which point the fill took on the appearance of backswamp fill. There was no cultural material found within the test.

Apparently the cultural material had been limited to the upper portion of a small rise which had been destroyed by the burn burial.

9 Ge 822 SN 81

A terrace site with surface material indicating Lamar and possibly Archaic occupation. This nontransect site was tested upon the recommendation of the surface survey.

Trench IV-47-54 was placed near the burn burial which produced the cultural material identified as site SN 81. A cap of recent alluvium covered a medium brown sandy silt zone at 25 to 35 cm. This zone contained fire cracked rock and two plain grit sherds. Deeper testing revealed alluvium in the form of silt to the base of testing at 170 cm.

Ge 822 would appear to be associated with the old plowzone. There was no indication of buried components or features.

9 Ge 823 SN 82

This alluvial site occupies a small rise within the present floodplain at the edge of the backswamp. The site was recommended for testing by the surface survey.

Trench IV-47-57 indicated a buried grey silt zone at 23 to 35 cm. followed by sterile light silt. Quartz flakes and fire cracked stone was found within the grey silt.

Apparently a small buried plowzone site. Testing indicated no undisturbed buried components.

~~9 Ge 874~~ 9 Ge 879

~~5 255~~

SC 260

Apparently an ancient terrace with cultural material limited to the disturbed upper level, corresponding to the plow zone. The site was tested as a part of the final phase of backhoe testing. Surface material included Lamar and Archaic lithics but the presence of possible Paleo-Indian lithic material was the major factor in testing recommendation.

Four trenches III-21-1,2,3 & 7, were spaced at forty meter intervals along the terrace. A sandy loam, varying in depth from 15 to 20 cm, covered a fine grained sterile clay. Cultural material in the form of fire cracked stone and quartz debris was limited to the upper disturbed zone.

Subsurface testing produced no evidence for a Paleo-Indian site. The area was determined to be alluvial but it is probable that the alluvium is much too old to contain culturally associated material.

An alluviated site within a high levee of the Oconee River. The site was recommended for testing by the surface survey under the final phase of the backhoe testing program.

Clearing had exposed two stone features along with Lamar ceramics and earlier lithic material. A ten meter trench, III-21-4, produced only Late Archaic material within a cultural zone 70 to 110 cm below surface. A second trench, III-21-5, placed twenty-five meters to the north along the levee produced the same material in a cultural zone of 50 to 110 cm.

Lack of time prevented continued testing to the south but a final trench to the north produced a continuation of cultural material identified as Late Archaic at a depth of 110 to 160 cm. The site can be assumed to continue along the levee to the north.

In all cases the cultural material was found within a thick layer of lightly colored silt. The final trench was placed across a small stream from III-21-5 at a distance of 80 meters. The greater depth of this last trench, III-21-6, may represent an earlier occupation but it did contain lithic material normally associated with Late Archaic occupation.

Trenches within site Ge 881 produced no intact features but features were present nearby along burn burial and clearing disturbances. Distinct and rather deeply buried occupation zones were present and identified as Late Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts included fiber-tempered ceramics, worked steatite and diabase tools along with nondiagnostic lithic debris.

Lamar and earlier Mississippian material was present in a nearby burn burial but nothing corresponding was found in testing. The site limits were not determined but continuation of the levee would allow for the presence and probable preservation of the site.

9 Ge 948 SN 365 B 49 Transect IV

A large alluvial site with surface material from burn burials indicating Lamar and Late Archaic occupation. The site was encountered during normal testing of alluvial features.

This large multicomponent site occupies the levee of a meander channel of the Oconee River. Testing revealed a site of 340 meters in length and approximately 80 meters in width.

While the highest point of the levee is only a meter above the visible channel floor, testing within the now dry channel indicated a recently deposited reddish-brown alluvium to a depth greater than three meters. Even with this leveling process, the levee can be followed for more than 500 meters. Testing along the crest of this levee followed the normal interval pattern of eighty meters. Expanded testing within the site area, included trenches at closer intervals and hand excavated test units.

A separate part of the testing included the collection of burn burials and the subsequent plotting of these disturbances within a site map. Mapping was done with a transit using an arbitrary datum point for both horizontal and vertical location.

Trenches IV-47-89,69,70,72,74,73,81 & 83, were spaced at normal intervals along the crest of the levee from south to the north. Continued testing along the levee to the south found no cultural material to be present. To the north, a trace of material was found in what appeared to be disturbed cultural zones. Apparently, the site did not continue beyond trench 83 to the north.

Trenches 89 and 69 indicated a disturbed mixed component zone only but beginning with the next trench to the north, trench 70, and continuing to trench 81, an intact site was found to be present. Essentially, these tests indicated a recently deposited alluvium which covered an old plowzone which contained a mixture of Lamar and Late Archaic material. Below this disturbed zone was a preserved Late Archaic zone containing intrusive Lamar features. The Lamar cultural level had been totally disturbed.

Additional trenches placed along the backslope of the levee, indicated a continuation of the disturbance pattern but with decrease in density of recoverable cultural material. There were no features found beyond the crest of the levee. Trenches placed farther than eighty meters from the crest indicated backswamp deposits. Material collected from burn burials substantiated the results of our tests in confining the site to the levee.

Two high desity arcas were tested through expanded excavation units. Provenience IV-47-74 was hand excavated below the recent alluvium. Originally a six meter test unit, the square was expanded slightly during the fall. Provenience IV-47-81 was shovel shaved with the backhoe to the base of the old plowzone at which point features were defined and excavated. A small area of approximately 800 square meters was exposed within Prov. 81.

Provenience IV-47-74

The stratigraphy for trench IV-47-74 follows:

Recent reddish-brown sandy loam	0-30 cm.
Light brown loamy sand-disturbed	30-40 cm.
Fine light sand	40-55 cm.
Med. brown compact sand-sterile	55-99 cm.

The thickness of individual levels varies to conform to the shape of the levee and so a datum point was used to record feature depths. However, since the excavation unit was placed along a level portion of the levee, the variation because of slope was found to be minor.

Trench 74 produced three Archaic hearths within zone three and three intrusive Lamar burials which were found within and below zone three. A rhyolite Late Archaic stemmed biface was found with one hearth and diagnostic Lamar vessels were found within the burial pits. Bone preservation was found to be poor.

The backhoe was used to remove the recent alluvium from a three by six meter area to the north of the trench. The remaining two zones were then shovel shaved and trowelled.

Zone Two, the old plowzone level, contained large quantities of fire cracked rock, indicating disturbed features. Diagnostic Late Archaic tools were present along with a very few Lamar sherds.

Zone Three, the undisturbed level, was found to contain diagnostic Late Archaic tools and debris along with intact features. Three stone hearths were found at the top of the level. A small activity area represented by a quartz debris concentration was also given a feature number. Three additional Lamar burials were recovered, one within the zone and two which penetrated the sterile compact sand below. Because of very dry conditions, the pit fill of the burials was not readily visible. Even when moist, the fill was found to be only slightly darker than the surrounding sand. Vessels were present in each burial and again bone preservation was extremely poor.

A tabulation for this three by six meter area follows.

An additional three by six meter area to the south of the trench produced an additional stone hearth and another three burials. Again, vessels were present within the Lamar burials.

Also present within this second three by six meter area, were a number of ground stone tools. The ground stone tools and hearths were found to vary by no more than ten centimeters in depth within this unit. Ground stone tools were given field specimen numbers and plotted. Present within the unit were three well fashioned mano-like tools found within a stack and assigned as Feature 14, a forth identical mano just a meter away from the cluster of three, a smaller mano and metate found together, a separate metate and a well polished hafted axe. Additional ground stone tools were found in later testing.

Additional testing during the Fall produced three additional stone hearths within the same level as the others. An additional Lamar feature was excavated near the edge of the levee but the fill contained only a few sherds. The size and shape is similar the Lamar burial pits.

Eventually, an area of 66 square meters was excavated. While the Late Archaic material was found to continue, there were no new Lamar burials present. The burials can then be seen to form a oval pattern which would appear to follow the pattern of a structure. Postmolds had very probably been destroyed by plowing along with any midden associated with the Lamar component but the few posts that were recovered were not enough to form a pattern.

While fourteen vessels were recovered from Prov. IV-47-74, the lack of ceramics associated with middens or even trash pits prevents a valid interpretation concerning the use of these vessel types as specialized mortuary accompaniments.

Because of the distinct pattern of the burial pits, contemporaneity can be assumed. The most common apparent surface treatment was found to be a narrow folded rim with cane punctations. Eight of the fourteen contained this rim type. Body incising was found on three of the vessels, two of those being nearly identical Morgan Incised vessels. Body stamping was found on two, a form of complicated stamping. While one of these shows a narrow folded rim with canepunctations, the second both in form and surface treatment was totally atypical of Lamar. Upon the recommendation of Marvin Smith, a photograph of the vessel was sent to Roy S. Dickens. He identified the vessel as a Pisgah Coplicated Stamped. He describes the Pisgah characteristics as follows: "Pisgah jar, the stamping is Pisgah Rectilinear...Design A, and the rim form a variation on the typical collared rim...The incised motif is one that I consider to be late Pisgah. The bold complicated stamping and rim lugs are also late... probable date of 1350-1450."

Two effigy vessels were also present both very similar with a human head as a rattle. A very similar vessel was found by A.R. Kelly on Bellfield Mound.

by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. 1976, U.T.Press

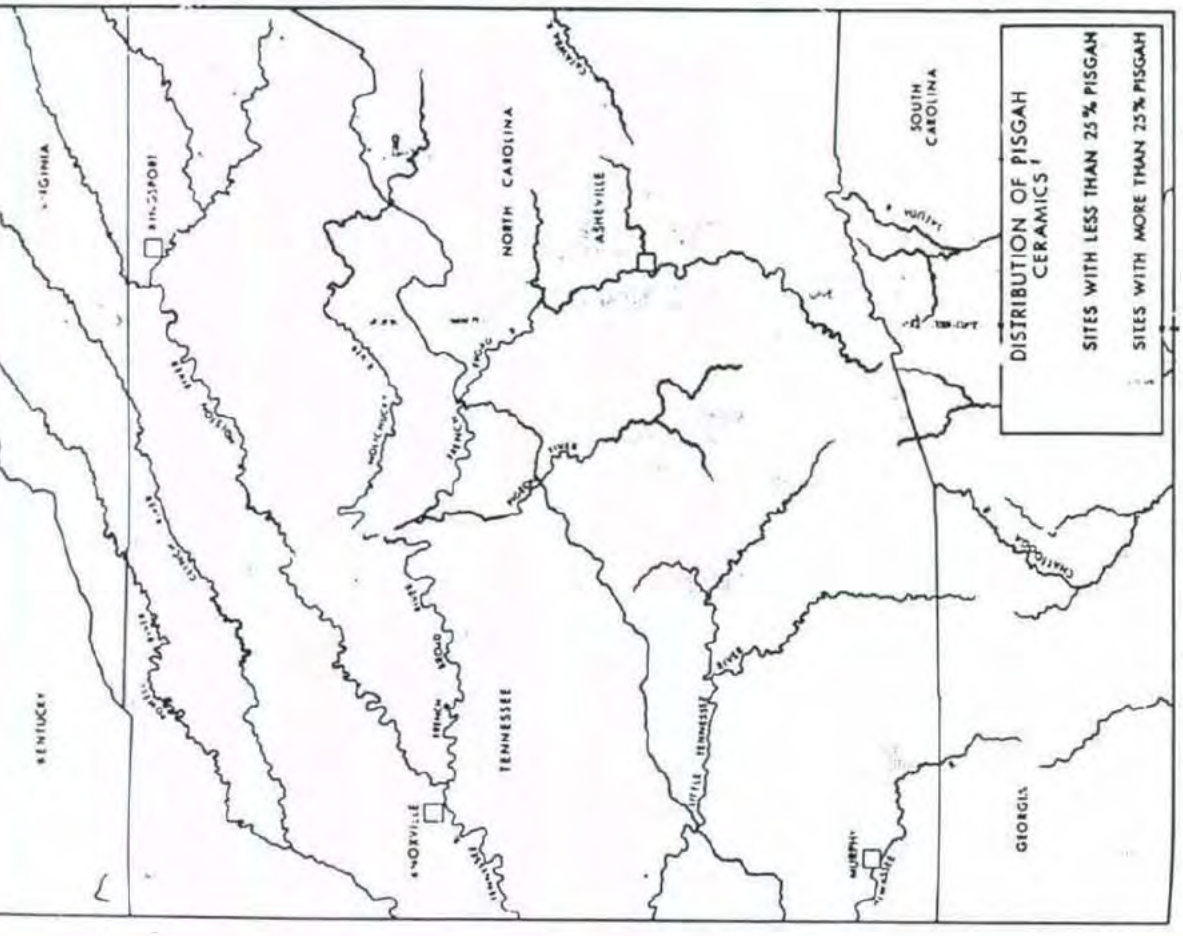


FIGURE 20. Distribution of Pisgah ceramics.

Very little can be described from the bone remaining within these burials. Only two of the burials were found to contain more than teeth and only Burial Ten could safely be described. Burial Ten was found to be flexed along an east-west axis with the head to the east.

Barbara Ruff provided a limited analysis. Based of the small amount of bone recovered she was able to provide an estimate of age.

Feature 4	Burial 3	Indeterminate
Feature 5	Burial 5	9-10 yrs.
Feature 6	Burial 1	10-12 yrs.
Feature 12	Burial 2	12-15 yrs.
Feature 13	Burial 4	9 to 12 yrs.
Feature 24	Burial 9	Adult
Feature 25	Burial 10	18-25 yrs.

Because of the lack of midden and trash pits, subsistence data is lacking. A flotation sample from a burial, Feature 25, did provide five corn cupules.

9 Ge 948 Prov. IV-47-74 Controlled sample

The following is an analysis of cultural material recovered from the original three by six meter excavation unit.

Zone One: Recent reddish-brown alluvium. A trace of cultural material due to disturbance and mixture with lower level.

Zone Two: Old plowzone level. Remnant of Lamar zone and a disturbance of a portion of the Late Archaic component.

Zone Three: Undisturbed Late Archaic zone with intrusive Lamar features.

Sample units-three meter squares.

Square 100N 100E

Zone 1

Misc. stone	88 grams

Lamar ceramics

Medium incised	1
Plain grit temp.	1

Zone 2

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface	3	1		4
Flake tool		1		1
Core			1	
Percussion flake	1	4	3	8
Retouch flake		1		1
Debris	9	4	5	18

Ground stone fragments	4
Unworked steatite	2
Pebbles	97 g.
Misc. stone	2686 g.

Square 100N 100 E Zone 2

Ceramics

Medium incised	1	
Comp. stamped	1	
Plain grit temp.	9	Total 11

Zone 3

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface	5	3	1	9
Flake tool	4			4
Percussion flake	7	2		9
Retouch flake	9	2		11
Debris	110	11	11	132
Ground stone				4
Worked steatite				1
Pebbles				79 g.
Misc. stone				5769 g.

Square 100N 103 E

Zone 1

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface	1			1
Flake tool	1			1
Percussion flake	2			2
Debris	12			12
Pebbles				57 g.
Misc. stone				75 g.
Plain grit sherds				4

Zone 2

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface		1		1
Flake tool	2			2
Debris	6	1		7
Misc. stone				192 g.

Square 100N 103E Zone 2

Ceramics

Fine incised	2	
Complicated stamped	1	
Plain grit temp.	6	Total 9

Zone 3

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface	7	3		10
Flake tool	7			7
Percuss on Flake	1	2	1	4
Retouch	7	4	4	15
Debris	78	10	17	105
Pebbles				150 g.
Misc. stone				1077 g.

All stone within the site may be culturally associable. The miscellaneous stone category represents primarily fire cracked rock.

Totals for features such as hearths and intrusive Lamar burials are not included with the totals.

The ceramics represented within these two squares are entirely Lamar. A very few Late Archaic fiber tempered sherds were present in adjacent test squares.

Diagnostic bifaces, while not representing the Savannah River form exactly, follow the accepted Late Archaic style. That is, medium to large, straight stemmed with a narrow to expanding blade.

Provenience IV-47-81 provided evidence for a later component. Two features were found within the trench. Feature 18 contained a single medium incised Lamar vessel. A single Spanish trade bead was found in a flotation smaple. A second feature, number 19, contained a Lamar burial with a large vessel and a number of beads. Marvin Smith gives a date for the beads as circa 1600. Again the bone preservation was very poor with Barbara Ruff's estimate for the individual as a young adult.

The backhoe was used to shovel shave the plowzone level to a point that features might be defined. Because of very limited time, the area was opened to just over 800 square meters. Two Late Archaic hearths were found at the base of the plowzone, along with a number of large postmolis and a few large pits. A readily identifiable house pattern could not be found.

Two additional burials were found. Feature 39 contained only a few teeth with burial goods that included a single vessel and trade beads. Feature 40 contained slightly better preserved teeth of a four to six year old child along with five vessels and a numoer of glass beads.

Two trash pits were defined. Feature 21 had been disturbed by plowing but did contain ceramics that would seem to cor-

LN45

B 49

F10

Q Complete Ref 1

" Broken 4

F1 Tool 1

Perc 5

Rat 23

debris 111

Total 145

one Rhyolite retouch

relate well with the burial vessels. Feature 27 was much better preserved trash pit containing a great deal of carbonized floral material in addition to bone and ceramics. Feature 27 provided the only large sample of subsistence material for the site. A single floral sample from the feature was found to contain hickory shells, acorns, beans and indeterminate seed and fruit fragments. Half of a large Casuela vessel with fine incising was found within the feature along with a number of sherds which were similar to those found within the burials. A list of Feature 27 ceramics follows.

Medium incised	11	
Fine incised	20	
Corncob marked	2	
Plain grit tempered	69	
Burnished	38	
Pipe fragments	2	Total 142

Prov. 81 was found to contain an intact Late Archaic component which was represented by stone hearths and diagnostic tools. Lamar material was represented by scattered ceramics which corresponded to those found in Prov. 74. However, the large portion of ceramics would appear to belong to a later historic component characterized by finely tempered, fine incised ceramics and European trade material.

B 49
V-47-81
F 40 Burial 12

[redacted]

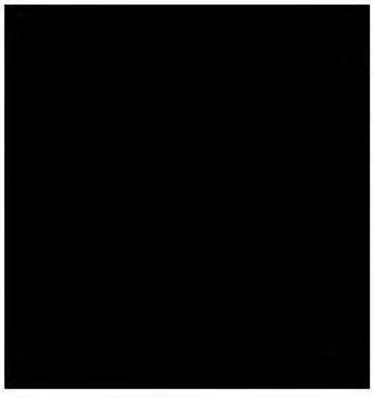
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FLAIRED RIM- MED. INCISED



VESSEL 10
FEATURE 18
17 CM. D
6.5 CM. H
LN

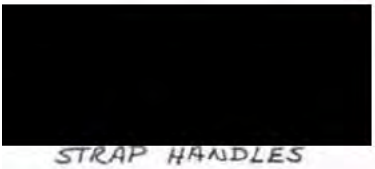


VESSEL 11
FEATURE 19
LN 003
17.5 CM. D
16.5 CM. H



VESSEL 21
FEATURE
LN 039
19.5 CM. D
10 CM. H

INCISED INNER RIM



STRAP HANDLES
FINE INCISED RIM

VESSEL 17
FEATURE
LN 033
APPROX. 17 CM. D
" 6 CM. H



VESSEL 22
FEATURE
LN 040
APPROX. 13 CM. D.
" 8 CM. H



VESSEL 18
FEATURE
LN 036
19 CM. D
8.5 CM. H



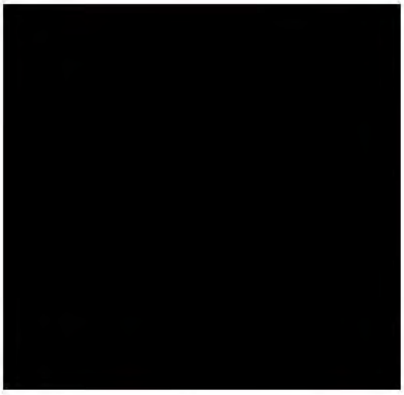
VESSEL 19
FEATURE
LN 037
10 CM. D
11 CM. H



VESSEL 23
FEATURE 27
LN 027
31 CM. D
RIM - 29 CM.
18 CM. H



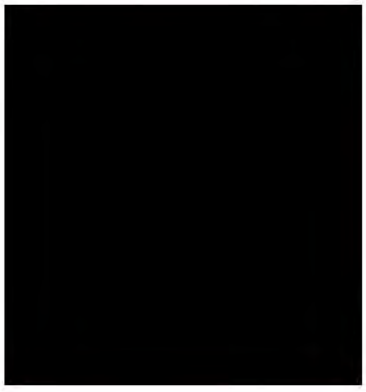
VESSEL 20
FEATURE
LN 038
20 CM. D
10 CM. H



VESSEL 1
FEATURE 4
LN004
17 CM. D
17 CM H



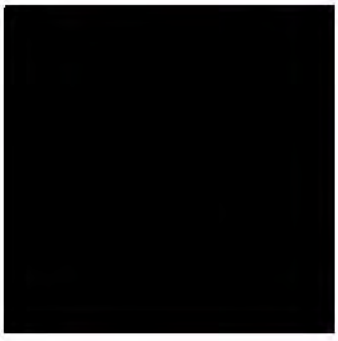
VESSEL 5
FEATURE 6
LN006
BOWL - 11 CM D.
6 CM H
TOTAL - 11 CM × 14.5 CM



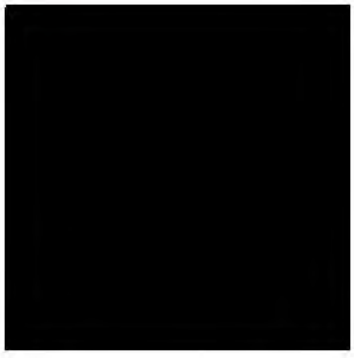
VESSEL 2
FEATURE 4
LN002
15 CM H
15 CM D



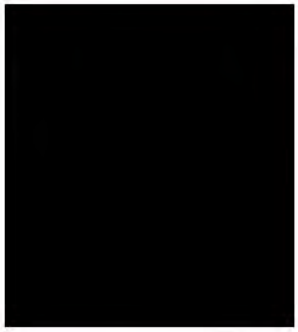
VESSEL 6
FEATURE 9
LN 016
10.5 CM. D.
7.5 CM H.



VESSEL 3
FEATURE 5
LN003
14 CM D
12 CM H



VESSEL 7
FEATURE 12
LN 025
13 CM. D
13 CM. H

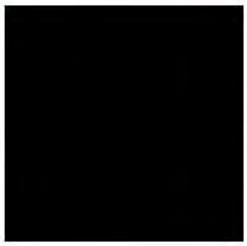


VESSEL 4
FEATURE 6
LN005
11 CM D.
12 CM H.



VESSEL 8
FEATURE 12
LN026
22 CM. D.
17 CM. H

B-49 IV-47-74



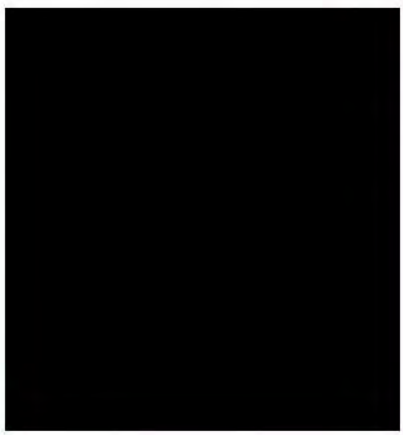
VESSEL 9
FEATURE 13
LN 028



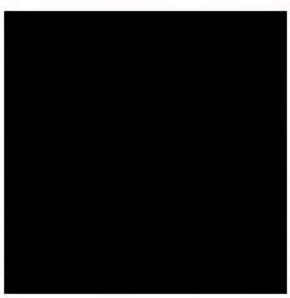
VESSEL 12
FEATURE 23
LN 098
17 CM. D
BOWL - 7 CM. H
TOTAL H - 11 CM.



VESSEL 16
FEATURE 25
LN 102
19 CM. D



VESSEL 13
FEATURE 23
LN 099
18 CM. D.
18 CM. H.



VESSEL 14
FEATURE 24
LN 100
12 CM. D
10 CM. H



VESSEL 15
FEATURE 24
LN 101
13 CM. D
6 CM. H

9 Ge 948 Excavated Features

Feature 1 Small cylindrical pit containing shell. Diameter 30 cm. Depth 30 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-70. Lamar

Feature 2 Shallow oval pit. Possible burial pit. Size 52 by 90 cm. Depth 26 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-70. Lamar

Feature 3 Stone hearth. Disturbed Size 60 by 90 cm. Depth 15 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-70. Archaic

Feature 4 Burial pit. Size 80 by 120 cm. Depth 30 cm. below old plowzone. Contents: burial 3, vessels 1 & 2. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 5 Burial pit. Size 60 by 70 cm. Depth 28 cm. below old plowzone. Contents: burial 5, vessel 3. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 6 Burial pit. Size 50 by 58 cm. Depth 18 cm. below old plowzone. Contents: burial 1, vessel 4 and 5. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 7 Stone hearth.

Size 45 by 55 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-top of zone three. Associated material: rhyolite stemmed Late Archaic biface. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 8 Stone hearth. Disturbed

Size 50 cm. in diameter. Depth 10 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-74. Late Archaic.

Feature 9 Burial pit.

Size 50 by 50 cm. Depth 8cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. Contents: vessel 6. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 10 Quartz flaking area

Size 30 cm. Depth 12 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. Contents: quartz debris, flakes and finished tools. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 11 Stone hearth

Size 42 by 51 cm. Depth 12 cm. Definition-top of zone 3. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 12 Burial pit

Size 70 by 90 cm. Depth 25 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: Burial 2, vessels 7 & 8.

Feature 13 Burial pit

Size 60 by 77 cm. Depth 14 cm. below base of old plowzone.
Contents: Burial 4, vessel 9. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 14 Ground stone tool assemblage

Size 15 by 20 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-top of zone 3.
Contents: Three mano-like tools. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 15 Stone hearth

Size 24 by 32 cm. Depth 8 cm. Definition-top of zone 3.
IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 16 Stone hearth

Size 38 by 40 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-74. Late Archaic.

Feature 17 Stone hearth

Size 58 cm. in diameter. Depth 15 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 18 Small pit

Size 38 cm. in diameter. Depth 20 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: vessel 10 , glass trade bead
IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 19 Burial pit

Size 78 by 105 cm. Depth 90 cm. below base of old plowzone.

Contents: burial 7, vessel 11, glass beads.

IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 20 Stone hearth

Size 44 by 63 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 21 Trash pit

Size 103 by 114 cm. Depth 13cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 22 Oblong pit

Size 36 by 60 cm. Depth 30 cm. below base of old plowzone.

Contents: Lamar sherds within a mottled subsoil clay fill.

Feature 23 Burial pit

Size 50 by 70 cm. Depth 20 cm. below base of old plowzone.

Contents: vessels 12 and 13. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 24 Burial pit

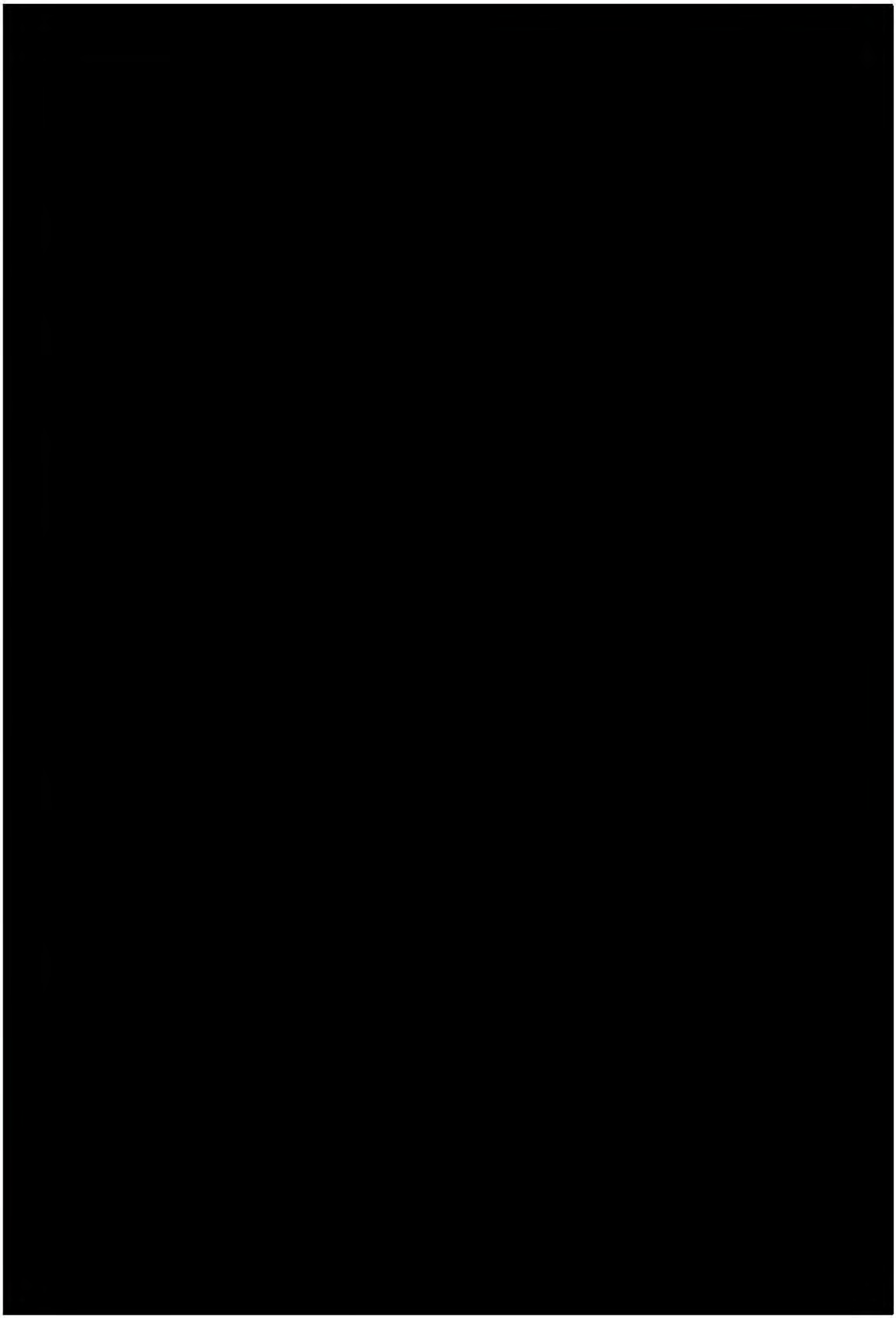
Size 75 by 85 cm. Depth 24 cm below base of old plowzone.

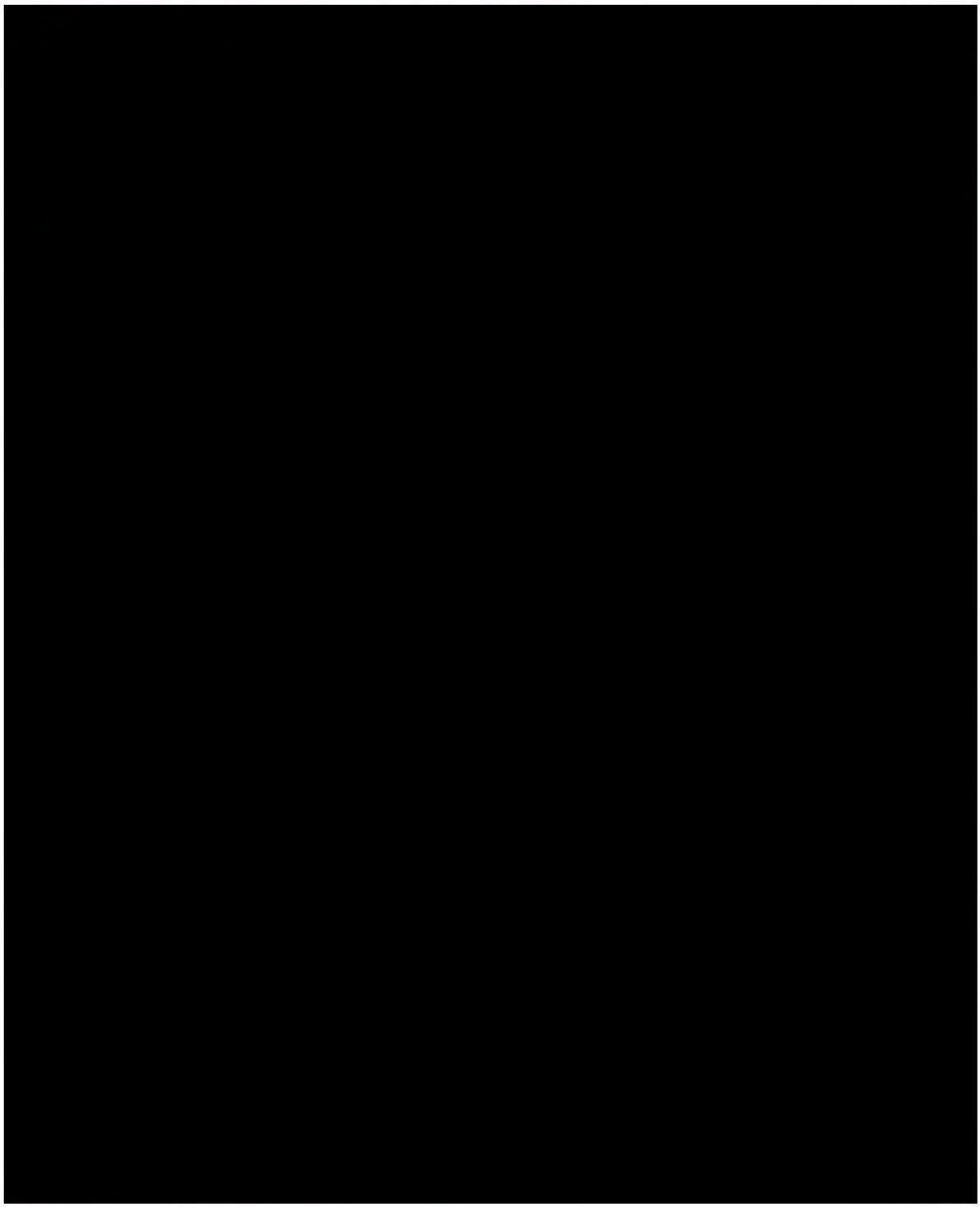
Contents: Burial 10, vessels 14 & 15. IV-47-74. Lamar

Feature 25 Burial pit

Size 95 by 132 cm. Depth 20 cm. below base of old plowzone.

Contents: burial 10, vessel 16. IV-47-74. Lamar







Feature 26 Pit

Size 50 cm. in diameter. Depth 20 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: dark fill containing ash and charcoal, possible old tree disturbance. Features 23 & 24 are intrusive. IV-47-74. Contains a few Lamar ceramics.

Feature 27 Trash pit

Size 150 cm. in diameter Depth 30 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: Lamar sherds, charcoal, bone & shell. IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 28 Stone hearth

Size 50 by 115 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-base of old plowzone. IV-47-81. Late Archaic

Feature 29 Small pit

Size 30 cm. in diameter. Depth 30 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: large Lamar sherds. IV-47-81. Lamar-

Feature 30 Stone hearth

Size 50 by 75 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-top of zone 3. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature numbers 31 through 33 were not used.

Feature 34 Pit

Size 40 by 65 cm. Depth 42 cm. below base of old plowzone. Fill: dark loam, appears to be a large double postmold. IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 35 Stone hearth

Size 60 by 65 cm. Depth 15 cm. Definition-top of zone 3. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 36 Stone hearth

Size 34 by 35 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-base of zone 3. One of 2 hearths at this level. IV-47-74. Archaic

Feature 37 Stone hearth

Size 30 by 50 cm. Depth 10 cm. Definition-top of zone 3. IV-47-74. Late Archaic

Feature 38 Stone hearth

Size 25 cm. in diameter. Depth 5 cm. Definition-base of zone 3 at contact with compact sand. IV-47-74. Archaic

Feature 39 Burial pit

Size 42 by 46 cm. Depth 28 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: burial 11, vessel 17, trade beads. IV-47-81. Lamar

Feature 40 Burial pit

Size 55 by 110 cm. Depth 62 cm. below base of old plowzone. Contents: burial 12, vessels 18-22, trade beads. IV-47-81.

9 Ge 958 S 342 B 65 Non-transect

This upland site was recommended for testing due to the large amount of Lamar material exposed in Georgia Power clearing operations. Surface material indicates Lamar along with Woodland and Archaic occupation.

The exposed midden area was trowelled and defined as a large pit. The contents were removed and fine screened.

Fine screening was determined necessary after the discovery of a peach pit. It was hoped that fine screening would produce seed beads or other diagnostic European trade materials. Unfortunately, no such material was found.

The presence of the peach pit would place the occupation period within the sevententh or eighteenth centuries, a period represented by 9 Mg 28 within the reservoir.

The pit measured 204 by 200 centimeters, being reasonably round. The pit shape was cylindrical with a slightly rounded bottom. Only twelve centimeters of the undisturbed feature remained below definition. Apparently, the feature had been plowed down greatly before clearing exposed it.

A partial analysis of the feature contents follows.

9 Ge 958 Prov. A

Summary of Feature 1 Ceramics.

L.N. 001 Pit Fill

Lamar Ceramics

Body Sherds		Rim Sherds	
Plain grit	108	Plain grit	5
Rough plain	125	Rough plain	10
Burnished plain	34	Med. incised	16
Medium incised	10	Fine incised	7
Fine incised	5	Narrow Fold-plain	3
*Brushed	8	Wide Fold-pinched	20
total	290	total	61

Intrusive Woodland Sherds-all weathered-all body sherds

Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	1
Check Stamped	9
total	10

LN002 Vessel No. 1

A fine line incised Casuela style vessel measuring 10.5 cm, in diameter and 6 cm. in height. The crudely fashioned scroll pattern covers approximately seventy per cent of the exterior surface of the vessel.

Brushed sherds represent two large reconstructed sherds from a single vessel. The brushing is distict and would seem to compare well to Chattahoochie Brushed.

The folded pinched rims and fine incised vessels would seem to fit well into the proposed Bell Phase of Late Lamar.

9 Ge 969 SN 383 B 56 Transect IV

An alluvial terrace site with recent disturbance indicating Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of controlled testing of alluvial features.

Two trenches were spaced fifty meters apart along the front of the terrace. The two trenches, IV-46-31 & 32 defined a cultural zone of 22 to 42 cm below surface within an old plowzone. It was capped by recently deposited reddish-brown silt and in turn covered a layer of sterile yellow silt.

A single feature, a stone hearth was found in trench No. 32 at a depth of 32 cm. below surface. Diagnostic material included a stemmed Late Archaic biface and two eroded plain grit tempered sherds. Also present was fire cracked rock and diabase debris.

Testing revealed an alluvial feature containing a small disturbed Late Archaic site. There is also evidence for Lamar occupation.

9 Ge 970 A 472 B 23 Transect II

An alluviated site with burn burial indications of Archaic occupation. Survey occurrence A 472, a burn burial, was flagged and recommended for subsurface testing.

This low terrace may be associated with a secondary stream as well as the Oconee River. A point bar-like area at the edge of the tributary stream may have been deposited as a result of that stream's activities or possibly an old meander of the Oconee.

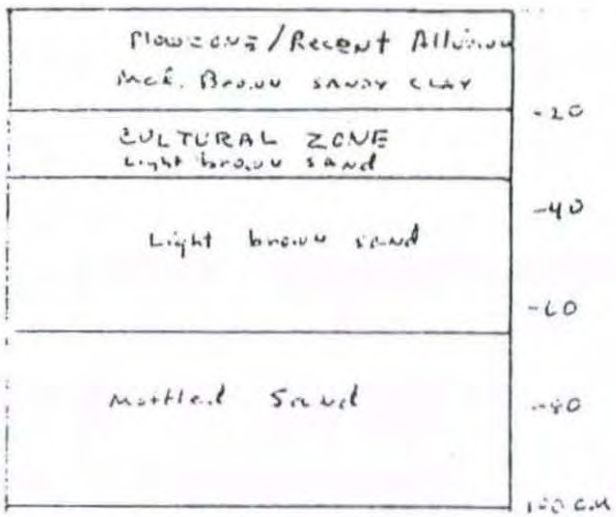
Trench II-11-9, placed at the burn burial occurrence, produced a buried occupation zone containing fire cracked rock at a depth of 20 to 30 cm. Trench II-11-10, placed fifty meters to the east, defined a cultural zone at 30 to 40 cm below surface, again with fire cracked stone but also quartz debris and a Late Archaic stemmed biface. A third trench, II-11-11, placed eighty meters farther along the terrace, defined a cultural zone at 15 to 40 cm below surface. Again, this trench contained fire cracked rock and quartz lithic material. Continued testing along the terrace produced no further cultural material.

Subsurface testing indicated a buried low density site which can probably be assigned to Late Archaic-Early Woodland. An approximate size for the site would be 150 meters in length and twenty meters in width, the width being limited to the width of the terrace.

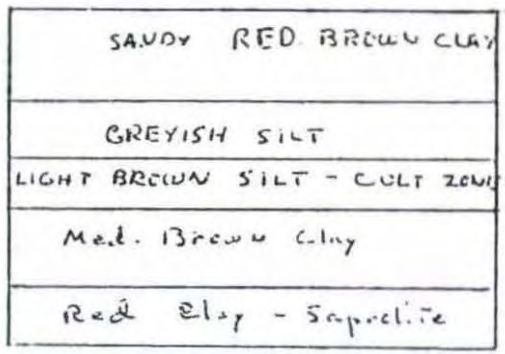
B 23 - J. 472

PROFILE SECTIONS

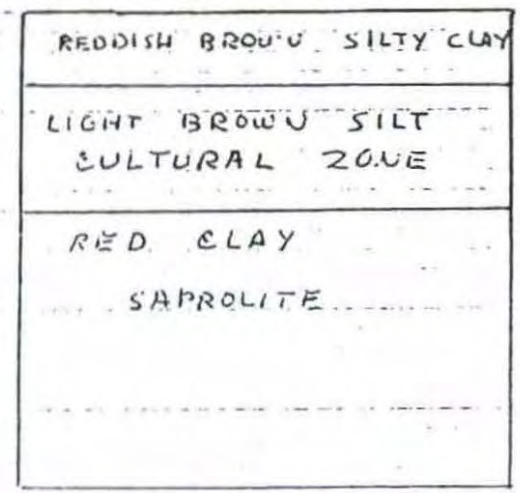
II-11-9



II-11-10



II-11-11



9 Ge 971 B 24 Transect II

An alluvial site with no surface indications of cultural activity. The site was encountered during controlled testing of the alluvial feature.

A single trench, II-11-13, placed in a high levee of the Oconee, above the mouth of a small tributary, produced a buried but disturbed shell midden at a depth of 48 to 65 centimeters. A recent deposit of reddish sandy-silt covered what appears to be an old plowzone containing broken shell and small alluvial pebbles. No ceramics were recovered. A second trench, fifty meters to the east indicated no cultural material.

This small midden would appear to be a remnant of what appears to be an almost continuous shell midden which followed the levee along this portion of Trip's Bend. Directly to the west, another shell midden site is present, Ge 373. Unfortunately, drastic disturbances have limited evidence of the extensive middens to a few midden pockets and a surface scatter along the crest of the levee.

An alluvial site with a surface disturbance indicating a possible buried Cartersville component. The occurrence was recommended for testing by the surface survey team.

Test II-11-15, within the surface disturbance, defined an old erosional deposit 90 centimeters below surface which contained fire cracked rock and Carersville check-stamped ceramics.

In an attempt to locate an intact site, a second trench II-11-16 was placed ten meters away on an apparently less disturbed portion of the levee. This trench indicated a cultural zone at 90 centimeters below surface but cultural material was limited to fire cracked stone.

Trench II-11-34, placed near the face of the levee, approximately fifty meters to the southeast of II-11-15, produced the same concentration of material within an erosional deposit. Apparently, surface material from this site had been deposited within depressions within an old gully. The gully deposit was then covered and leveled thus preserving a portion of a site which would otherwise be washed into the river.

The interpretation of a gully is clarified by the existence

of two stone features within the same trench. The redeposited material was found within a depression from 70 to 85 cm. below surface in trench 34. The two hearths were found along with scattered fire cracked rock at a depth of 60 to 80 centimeters. Unfortunately, there were no diagnostic tools present which identify the intact component. Material from the gully deposit included fire cracked stone, quartz and chert debris, check stamped sherds, plain grit and fiber tempered sherds.

Following the levee crest, trench II-11-35 was placed eighty meters to the west of number 34. A cultural zone containing fire cracked stone was found at 100 to 120 cm. below surface. Additionally, a shallow pit was found at the base of the cultural zone which contained fire cracked rock and charred nut fragments within a dark sand fill. Later analysis indicated the nut fragments to be hickory. Continued testing to 275 cm. revealed the continuation of fine grained but sterile sand.

A major problem in correlating cultural levels within an alluvium arises when measurements are taken ~~stick~~ly from the surface. In comparing trenches 33 and 34, cultural zones when measured from the surface do not correspond, being 60 to 80 cm. in trench 34 and 100 to 110 cm in trench 35. However, if measurements are taken from the base of

the disturbed upper zone, the cultural zone for trench 34 becomes 45 to 65 cm. and trench 35 becomes 40 to 60 cm. In this case, the differences become a matter of recent surface disturbances. This of course, takes for granted that a constant rate of alluviation has occurred along the levee and that erosion has been equal in both areas. Considering that the trenches were placed at the same distance from the levee edge, this might be a reasonable approach for correlation.

A second approach for correlating levels would be to use a transit and obtain an absolute reading for each test. This site was one of those rare occassions when it was possible to make such a comparison. The difference in surface elevation, and therefore cultural levels, was ten centimeters. The two levels do not then correspond, but there is really no reason to expect a surface to be level over a distance of eighty meters.

Testing revealed a buried site limited to fire cracked rock, two stone hearths and a nut filled pit. This last very sensitive feature is a very good indication for a preserved site. Cartersville sherds were found within a disturbance, but there were also Late Archaic and even Lamar ceramics within that same disturbance.

B 28-6e973

all could be E Archaic

II-11-32
LN 2

Quartz
Plano
Convex
Small adze
Prob E. A

II-11-31
LN 7

Ovl
Knife



An alluviated site with burn burial disturbances indicating possible Archaic components. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites in conjunction with normal testing of alluvial features.

This site may be interpretted as occupying the backslope of a high levee at the backswamp edge or the levee of a meander channel of the Oconee River. The presence of the meander appears to be clear, the interpretation for this site is not.

Trench II-11-29, placed near A-575, indicated fine sand to a depth of 170 cm, the water table, with a few fire cracked rocks within a zone of 75 to 120 centimeters. There was not sufficient material to identify a site but a test of A-578, thirty meters to the north at the edge of the backswamp, produced more material. Continued testing to the west at forty meter intervals, indicated a stratified site.

Trench II-11-30, placed at A-578, indicated a fine sand at 20 to 60 cm below surface with narrow but distinct zones of fire cracked stone at 30 and 50 centimeters. No diagnostic material was found within the trench.

Trench II-11-31, indicated the same two zones at 30 and 50 cm. and an additional zone at 70 cm. below surface. In addition four stone hearths were found within these three zones. Diagnostic material was not found within the excavation but a small stemmed quartz point along with chert debris was later found in the backdirt. The cultural zones ranged from five to ten centimeters in thickness.

The final trench II-11-32, was halted at the water table, at one meter. Again the same three zones were present. Three additional stone features were found but diagnostic tools again were not present. A nondiagnostic quartz biface was found in zone two and in this trench, quartz debris was found associated with zones two and three. Backdirt material included quartz debris and a small side notched Early Archaic biface.

Trenches 31 and 32 were near A-576. The testing of the three occurrences indicated a single continuous site. Three trenches spaced at forty meter intervals, indicated a stratified site with diagnostic tools of dubious value indicating Archaic occupation. Ceramics were not present.

The question must arise as to whether this is just a more intensely occupied portion of a large site.

9 Ge 973 Features

Feature One Stone Hearth Trench II-11-31

Length	44 cm	Vertical thickness	13 cm
Width	22 cm	Distance from surface	30 cm

Feature Two Stone Hearth Trench II-11-31

Length	50 cm	Vertical thickness	10 cm
Width	40 cm	Distance from surface	30 cm

Feature Three Stone Hearth Trench II-11-31

Length	57 cm	Vertical thickness	20 cm
Width	40 cm	Distance from surface	58 cm

Feature Four Stone Hearth Trench II-11-31

Length	30 cm	Vertical thickness	10 cm
Width	25 cm	Distance from surface	70 cm

Feature Five Stone Hearth Trench II-11-32

Length	35 cm	Vertical thickness	10 cm
Width	30 cm	Distance from surface	50 cm

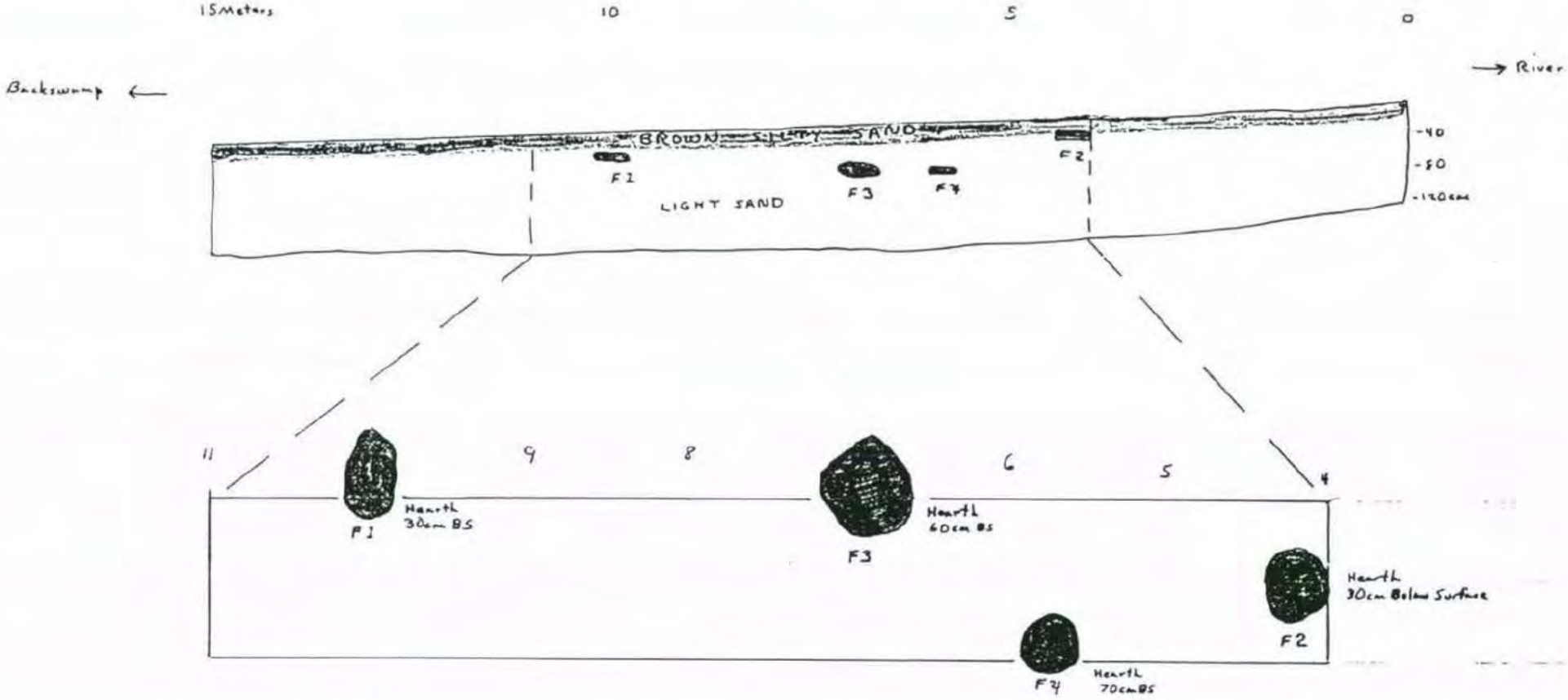
Feature Six Stone Hearth Trench II-11-32

Length	50 cm	Vertical thickness	12 cm
Width	50 cm	Distance from surface	50 cm

Feature Seven Rock Filled Pit Trench II-11-32

Length	55 cm	Vertical thickness	25 cm
Width	45 cm	Distance from surface	30 cm

B 28
II-11-31
PROFILE



Plan - 4-11 Meters Section
Showing Hearths

Ge 974 B 39 Transect I

An alluviated site occupying a portion of a very constricted levee of the Oconee River. The site was encountered during normal testing of the alluviated areas of the Oconee within Transect I.

Trench I-8-87 was not placed at the normal eighty meter interval because the levee along this portion of the Oconee was intermittent, the river often cutting directly into the steep ridges of the uplands. In this case, we tested each small levee pocket as encountered.

The levee pocket tested by this trench was less than ten meters wide and perhaps fifty meters in length. The trench stratigraphy showed at least half of that width to be a recent deposit leaving roughly five meters of preserved old levee to provide evidence of a site.

Very good evidence was provided by the discovery of an intact Dunlap fabric marked vessel at 150 centimeters below surface. The vessel was found in a zone of dark charcoal filled loam. Analysis of the loam provided no cultural material. Flotation samples provided only small flecks of charcoal. Pollen samples were sterile. It would seem then that the loam is not a true midden but because of the small sample within the trench it should not be totally discounted as being culturally associated.

The dark loam zone was found to begin two meters from the inland end of the trench and extend for just over two meters following the gradual slope of the old levee face. Maximum thickness was twelve centimeters, with the vessel found resting upon the top of the zone near its center.

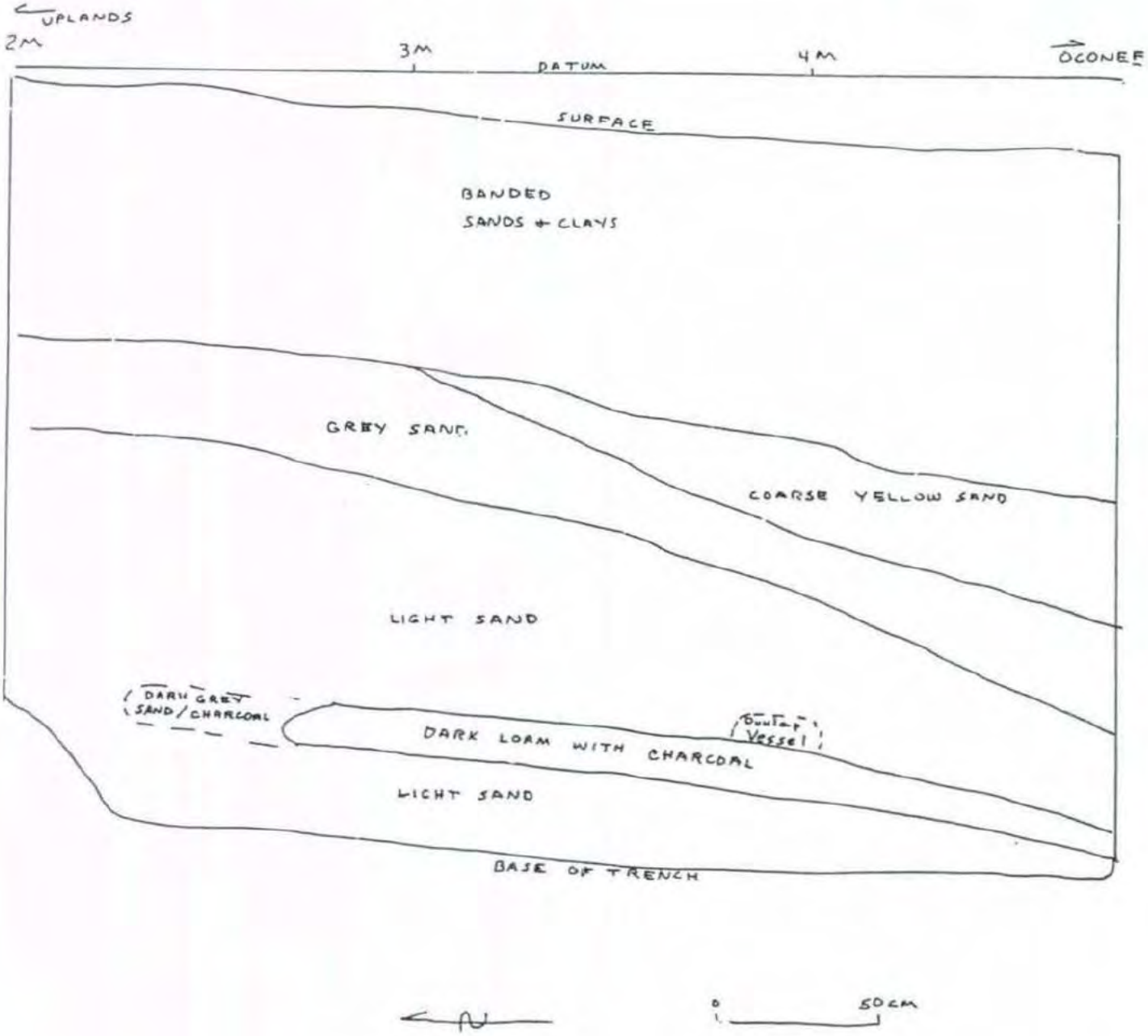
A three meter section of the profile was drawn and clearly shows the old levee buried beneath a meter of recent alluvium. Recent banded sands and clays cover a zone of grey sand. The grey sand can be seen to slope gradually downward toward the river, and a portion was observed to be covered by a coarse sand deposit often associated with point bar deposits. Below is a thick zone of light sand that we have found to indicate a stable alluvium and preserved sites. The dark loam zone is found within this fine sand.

Subsurface testing within the Oconee levee system showed charcoal preservation, in general, to be poor. Most occupation zones within sand contained no charcoal. Even with stone hearths, the only indication may be a slight darkness within the sand. However, in several cases, charcoal was found in deeply buried trees. In some cases, these trees could be shown to be associated with a cultural zone which might be Late Archaic or Early Woodland. Also, on a couple of rare occassions, deeply buried features contained charred floral material. It would therefore seem possible that a charcoal filled feature could survive from the Early Woodland Period. It is therefore possible that the charcoal filled loam feature could be culturally associated with the vessel.

B39
I-8-87
Feature 1
5-30-78

SECTION

PROFILE



9 Ge 975 B 41 Transect I

An alluviated floodplain site of Double Creek. The site was encountered during controlled testing of the alluviated area along Double Creek.

Trench I-8-94 was placed in the approximate center of a small floodplain near the mouth of Double Creek. The trench stratigraphy follows:

0-28 cm. Reddish-brown Clay,
28-46 cm. Dark brown Silty-Clay, Cult. Zone
46-140. Orange Banded Clay
140-155 Orange Waterlogged Silt

Cultural material recovered consisted of Lamar ceramics and pebbles. The cultural zone, while buried, was disturbed. As elsewhere, the site is a buried plowzone, covered recently by a layer reddish-brown silt. One intact feature was found in the trench profile, a small pit twenty-seven centimeters in diameter and seventeen in depth. Further testing of the small floodplain produced no continuation of the site. In fact, the four nearby trenches indicated very great stream disturbance in the form of banding of sands, clays and gravels.

Ge 975 would seem to be a small site, perhaps less than twenty meters in width. Comparison with nearby trenches might indicate that the site once occupied a small rise, no longer visible because of recent alluviation and leveling. Also very probable, would be destruction of portions due to stream meandering.

9 Ge 976 B 42 Transect I

An alluviated site within the present levee system of Richland Creek. The site was encountered during controlled transect testing of alluviated sections of Richland Creek.

The site would seem to occupy a high point bar deposit in a bend of Richland Creek. Two trenches, eighty meters apart, produced cultural zones at virtually the same level and were placed together as one site. Trench I-8-99, seventeen meters long, clearly shows the slope of saprolitic clay from the uplands at the inland edge of the trench, while at the stream end it clearly shows the rapid buildup of coarse sands associated with a point bar. Feature one, a stone hearth with an associated Woodland biface was found in a zone on fine sand at a depth of 110 centimeters from the surface. (& Soapstone vessel frags.

Trench I-8-100, ten meters in length, contained a stone hearth at 120 centimeters below surface. Widely scattered fire cracked rock was found throughout the cultural zones in each trench.

Subsurface testing produced two features and a single diagnostic artifact, a Woodland incurvate base biface.

9 Ge 976

Trench Stratigraphies at Midpoints.

I-8-99	Coarse yellow sand.	0-70cm
	Reddish-brown sand.	70-95cm
	Fine-grained light sand.	95-200cm base of trench
I-8-100	Coarse yellow sand	0-45cm
	Reddish-brown sany clay	45-55cm
	Fine-grained brown sand	55-66cm
	Fine-grained tan sand	66-130cm
	Fine-grained brown sand	130-165cm base of trench

Features

No. 1 Stone Hearth
Diameter: 55cm Roughly oval
Vert. depth: 20cm
No charcoal or stain present
Distance from surface 110cm

No. 2 Stone Hearth
Length: 35cm N.S.
Width: 30cm E.W.
Vert. depth 10 cm.
No charcoal or stain present.
Distance from surface: 120cm

9 Ge 977 B 50 Transect IV

An alluvial site along the back side of the present levee of the Oconee. The site was encountered during normal testing of alluvial features.

This site is buried within a grey silt zone which appears to be disturbed. The site slopes gently from the crest of the present levee toward an old meander channel. The question in interpreting this Lamar site is whether the site is in place along the old meander channel, which would be consistentwith a large site on the opposite but clearly defined levee, or whether it is redeposited material from the crest of the levee above. The absence of a clearly defined levee along the Ge 977 side of the meander channel would tend to indicate slope wash.

Cultural material was limited to Lamar ceramics and pebbles with the extent of the site being approximately 250 meters in length and perhaps 40 meters in width. Sherds were small and there was no indication of features. Surface decoration corresponded to the ceramics found in the earlier Lamar phase found on the nearby site Ge 948.

Five trenches, IV-47-79,80,94,95 & 97, were placed within the site with the ten to fifteen cm. thick cultural zone found to appear at depths of 66 to 120 cm. below surface.

9 Ge 978 B 51 Transect IV

An alluvial site with no surface indication of cultural activity. The site was encountered during normal testing of alluvial features along the Oconee River.

Trench IV-47-107, placed at the crest of the present terrace wall of the river indicated reddish silt to 68 centimeters followed by grey sand to 71 cm. and finally light sand to 160 centimeters. A single Lamar sherd and two pieces of historic metal was found within the grey sand.

Trench IV-47-108, placed fifteen meters to the east along the back of the alluvial feature, indicated same stratigraphy with the exception of the grey sand which was now fifteen centimeters thick. A number of Lamar sherds were present in the dark sand zone.

Apparently the Lamar cultural zone had been washed from the upper or more level portion of the site and deposited along the back of the levee.

9 Ge 996 B 36 Non-transect

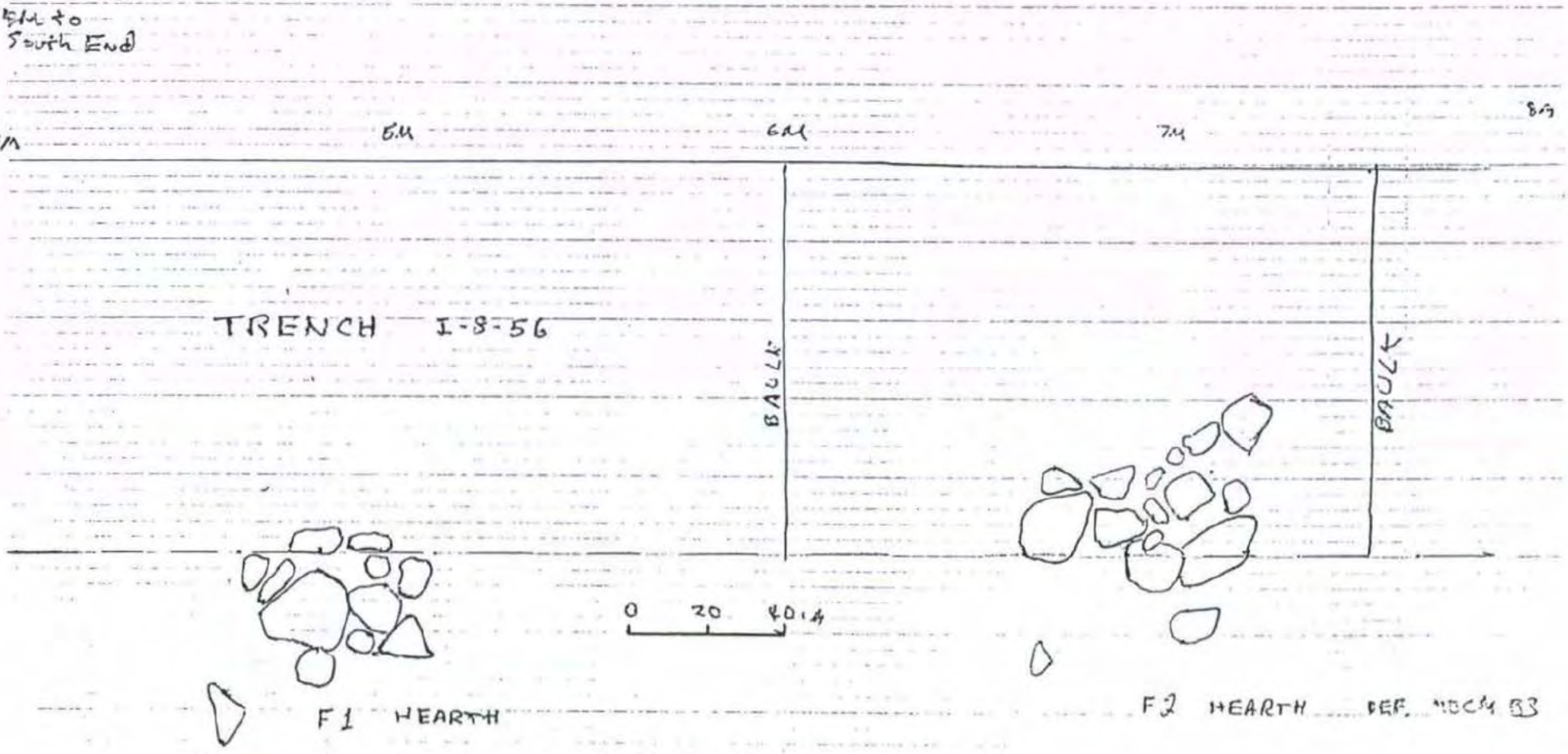
An alluviated site on the present levee of Richland Creek near the confluence with the Oconee River. The site was encountered during testing of surface occurrence A 622.

Trench I-8-56 produced two stone hearths at a depth of forty to fifty centimeters below surface. No diagnostic material was recovered from the features nor elsewhere in the trench.

The two features are found within a fine tan sand that extends from twenty-five centimeters from the surface to the base of the trench at one hundred and fifty centimeters below surface. The lack of other cultural material would not seem to be the result of drastic stream disturbance. It can be argued that a floodlplain of this sort would have been utilized to a limited extent during Archaic and Woodland times, in which case it would be reasonable to expect sites containing evidence of a single activity.

Feature data: No. 1 Stone Hearth. 45 by 50 cm roughly oval
Vertical thickness: 10 cm. No charcoal present.
Location: 50 cm belcw surface.

No. 2 Stone Hearth. Length 60cm. E.W.
Width 50 cm. N.S.
Vertical thickness: 12 cm.
No charcoal present. Location: 40 cm. b.s.


5M to South End
5M
6M
7M
TRENCH I-8-56
BALK
BALK
0 20 40 cm
F1 HEARTH
F2 HEARTH DEP. 40CM BS
DEP. 50 CM BS
-35cm below recent brown alluvium
N
B 36
F 1 & 2
I-8 56

Transect I Surface Occurrences

A622. Trench I-8-46 (Site is just beyond transect limits) Burn Burial occurrence in the floodplain of Richland Creek near the confluence with the Oconee River.

One plain grit sherd and two fire cracked roacks were found at fifty centimeters below surface in fine grained sand, apparently in a stable context. A second trench I-8-58, placed thirty meters to the south produced no material. Trench stratigraphy:

0-25cm. Brown loamy sand
25-140cm Fine yellow sand

Trench I-8-56, placed eighty meters to the east contained two features at a comparable depth and was given site number Ge 996. It is very probable that a very low density of cultural material is present on a large portion of the floodplain.

A 641 Trench I-8-65

Surface disturbance along a narrow levee of the Oconee. The occurrence was flagged for subsurface testing. A ten meter trench produced no cultural material. The lack of material in an otherwise non-disturbed levee might suggest that the cultural material was slope wash material from upland clearing.

Transect IV Tested occurrences. Map 47

AN 278 was tested by two trenches. IV-47-39 indicated a dark grey silt zone at 35 to 45 cm. below surface. Apparently a buried plowzone, cultural material included a quartz flake and weathered plain grit sherds. Trench IV-47-50 indicated the same buried cultural zone at 30 to 45 cm. Recovered was fire cracked stone, plain grit sherds and a steatite sherd.

AN 279 was tested by trench IV-47-20. Alluvium was followed to 90 cm. but no cultural material was found.

AN 280 was tested by trench IV-47-40. A buried grey silt zone at 33 to 42 cm. below surface contained a single chert flake and misc. stone which is probably noncultural.

AN 281 was tested by trench IV-47-41. The trench indentified disturbed alluvium to 160 cm. with no cultural material recovered.

AN 282 was found to be part of Ge 820 and will be discussed with that site.

AN 299 was tested by trench IV-47-17. Alluvium was tested to 161 cm. with no cultural material being found.

AN 310 was tested by trench IV-47-42. A buried grey silt zone was present at 30 to 40 cm. below surface but no cultural material was found.

AN 312 was tested by trench IV-47-18. Testing to 160 cm. indicated alluvium associated with backswamp fill. There was no indication of cultural activity.

AN 322 was tested by trench IV-47-58. Alluvial material was followed to a depth of 70 cm. There was no indication of cultural material within the fill, which again had the appearance of backswamp deposit.

AN 323 was tested by trench IV-47-59. Alluvium was again present to 70 cm. There was no indication of cultural material.

9 Mg 112 S 372 B 58 Transect III

An alluvial site found within the terrace system of Sugar Creek. Surface material includes Archaic lithics and Lamar ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-26-5, placed at the western edge of the site indicated a plowzone site with mixed Late Archaic and Lamar material being found within the first 23 centimeters. Below was a sterile reddish clay.

Trench III-26-6, placed eighty meters to the east in a more level portion of the site, revealed material to 44 cm with at least the lower portion appearing intact. Again, Late Archaic and Lamar were present but the Lamar material could be seen to be restricted to the upper portion of the fill.

No features were found within the tests but the presence of an undisturbed Archaic zone would seem to make their presence probable.

9 Mg 113 S 373 B 59 Transect III

An alluvial site within the terrace system of Sugar Creek. Surface material indicates Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program for recorded surface sites.

Four trenches were placed within the boundaries of the surface site. Trenches 7 and 9 were placed 80 meters apart along the terrace edge and 8 and 10 were placed at the same intervals within the interior.

Trench III-26-7 indicated an old plowzone at 20 to 35 cm. below surface containing fire craked rock. Below was an undisturbed zone of fine sand to fifty centimeters below surface which also contained fire cracked rock. Below was sterile silt or clay. A single feature, a stone hearth, was found at 35 cm below surface.

Trench III-26-8 contained the same light sand zone with three stone hearths found but again no diagnostic artifacts.

Trenches 8 and 11 seemed more disturbed with material limited to buried plowzone. Lithic debris was present in these trenches that might indicate Archaic occupation.

Testing revealed a buried site with indications of Late Archaic occupation but lack of diagnostic artifacts limits interpretation.

9 Mg 182 SN 364 Transect IV

A terrace site containing a light scatter of lithic material along with historic material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench IV-46-17 contained only surface material.of recent alluvium. Alluvium continued to the base of the trench but was sterile. A feature within the upper zone would have to be recent, possibly associated within two nearby bridges. The feature was a rock-filled depression approximately 40 centimeters deep. Maximum width was one meter but it narrowed rapidly to thirty centimeters at the base.

The prehistoric debris would appear disturbed, very probably at the time of bridge construction.

9 Mg 183 SN 408 B 53

An alluvial site with surface disturbance indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site lies beyond the boundaries of the transect but was tested as a continuation of Mg 184.

The site occupies perhaps the highest rise within the floodplain, appearing to have a point bar shape. Trench IV-46-5 was fifteen meters in lenth and testing to two meters revealed continuous alluvium. A 53 cm. cap of recent alluvium covered a 26 cm. deep layer of silt. Cultural material was found within this layer in a zone from 53 to 79 cm. in depth. At least half of that zone appeared to be disturbed from plowing. A sterile silt zone continued to the base of the trench.

A second trench, IV-46-9, placed immediately behind no. 5, indicated the same conditions. Diagnostic material from the two trenches would seem to indicate a much more substantial utilization than evidenced by the surrounding small Archaic sites. Included with stemmed bifaces were rhyolite and steatite tools and fiber tempered ceramics. Fire cracked stone was abundant throughout the occupation zone. Only a trace of Lamar material was found within the upper portion of the zone.

Subsurface testing of Mg 183 revealed a small but densely occupied Late Archaic site. Stallings Island Punctate ceramics were found in association with steatite sherds and stemmed quartz and chert bifaces.

At present the Apalachee flows along the eastern side of the site and a meander channel containing a small tributary stream, is found to the north. Assuming the alluvial feature containing site Mg 183 to be a point bar, the channel to the north would be the former channel of the Apalachee.

Further testing with trenches to the southeast and southwest revealed no cultural material. The site would then appear to be very small, probably no more than fifty meters in width.

9 Mg 184 B 52 Transect IV

An alluvial site with no surface indications. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for alluvial features.

This elongated rise was tested by two trenches IV-46-5 and 10. Trench no. 5 indicated an old plowzone site at 55 to 75 cm. belwo surface. The same silt zone although sterile continued to 125 cm., followed by again sterile fine sand to 200 cm., the base of the trench.

The cultural zone within trench no. 10 was found to be from 28 to 41 cm. below surface. Alluvial deposits were followed to 211 cm. below surface.

Subsurface testing revealed a buried plowzone site with a low density cultural zone producing Late Archaic material. Fiber tempered ceramics were found in association with quartz and chert deoris. An approximate size of twenty by one hundred meters was indicated by continued testing.

9 Mg 185 B 54 Transect IV

An alluvial site encountered during normal testing of alluvial features. There was no surface indication.

This alluvial feature appears as a slight rise above the floodplain, apparently an old terrace of the Apalachee.

Trench Iv-46-12 encountered buried but disturbed cultural zone at a depth of 37 cm below surface. A layer of recently deposited reddish-brown silt covered the old plowzone. A small disturbed midden was encountered which contained Lamar ceramics, shell, bone and carbonized seeds.

An area of five by ten meters was opened in an attempt to define the limits of the disturbed midden. The midden was determined to be six by four meters. No postmolds were found but two features were excavated.

The stratigraphy for trench IV-46-12 follows.

0-37 cm. Reddish brown silt
37-48 cm. Gray silt-cultural zone
48-100 cm. Sterile brown silt.

In addition to the Lamar material, a small amount of Late Archaic lithic material was also found within the gray silt.

The presence of a carbonized peach pit within the midden

and another within Feature Two, classified the site as Late Lamar. The ceramic sample was very small with the only observable late characteristics being fine incising. An effigy adorno on a vessel fragment from Feature Two is similar to those found in some late Georgia sites.

Features

Feature 1 Dog burial Canis familiaris

A flexed burial within a slight depression at the base of the midden. Well preserved except for plow disturbance to the skull and slight disturbance from the backhoe. The pit measured 40 by 70 cm and 15 cm in depth. The burial was defined at 40 cm. below surface. A few Lamar sherds were present within the fill. Note the accompanying drawing.

Feature 2 Shallow depression containing midden fill.

Size: 100 cm. in diameter. 8 cm. deep.

Possibly just a preserved midden pocket containing Lamar ceramics, shell carbonized seeds. The "Little Jesus" vessel fragment is illustrated.

F. 1
IW-46-12
B-54

Burial 1

0 15 cm

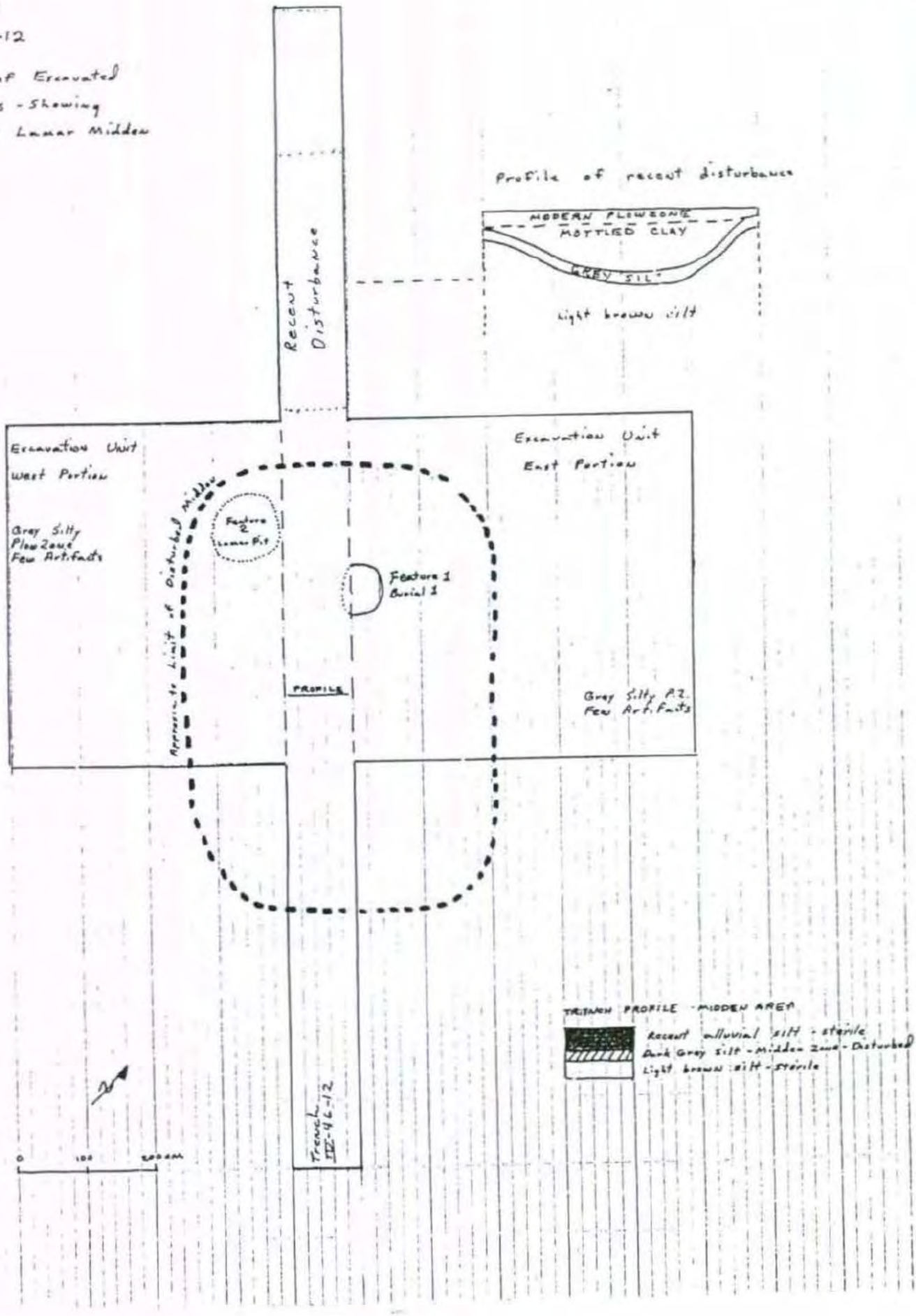


Ron Schoettmer



B-54
IV-46-12

Map of Excavated Areas - Showing Small Lamar Midden



9 Ms 186 B 66 Transect IV

An alluvial site occupying a small rise within the Apalachee floodplain. The site was found during controlled testing of alluvial features.

A ten meter long trench, IV-46-22, placed along the high point of the rise produced a single stone hearth at the base of the old plowzone at a depth of 45centimeters. No diagnostic material was found with the cultural zone but it is very possible that the site is related to the nearby Late Archaic sites. Also present in the buried plowzone was a piece of early nineteenth century British Pearlware.

Testing revealed a disturbed cultural zone within an old plowzone at a depth of 37 to 47 cm. below surface. A single feature was found at the base of that zone. No diagnostic artifacts were present. Alluvium was continuous to the base of the trench at 102 cm. below surface.

9 Pm 107 S 291

An upland site containing Lamar and Archaic surface material. The site was tested during the intitial phase of the back-hoe program.

This large surface site occurs within an ancient terrace. Four trenches , I-12-3,4,5 & 6, were placed at eighty meter intervals along the crest of the feature. Two additional tests, I-12-1& 2 were placed at the front edge. These six trenches fell within the limits of the surface site.

Trench 3 indicated a reddish loamy clay to 100 centimeters, followed by a red clay. Cultural material was limited to the upper few centimeters of plowzone. The remaining trenches within the surface site indicated the same stratigraphy with a gradual thinning of the loamy clay zone in the eastern portion of the site.

Testing revealed a few Lamar sherds within an upper disturbed plowzone level. There was no indication of features or buried components.

9 Pm 112 S 370 Transect III

Anupland site, just above an old terrace of Sugar Creek. Surface material indicates Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter trench VI-26-24, produced no indication of subsurface material. The portion of the site tested showed heavy erosion and heavy clearing disturbance. The only indication of a site was on the surface.

9 Pm 131 S 81 B 11 Transect I

Primarily an upland site with surface material incidating Lamar and Late Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites. It should be noted that a portion of the site extends beyond the limits of the transect but the site was followed in order to more clearly interpret the site. Also, B-11 should be considered an extended portion of site Pm 131 even though it falls outside of the limits of surface material.

Due to earlier mitigation, 9 Pm 131 had not been cleared at the time of our testing. As a result, we were able to test an upland site not affected by heavy machinery. Four trenches were placed within the defined limits of the surface site and all trenches showed the same results. The site had been totally disturbed by farming and the resulting erosion. A sandy loam containing a few artifacts ranged in depth from five to ten centimeters. Below was sterile orange clay. Cultural material was recovered in only two of the trenches. Trench I-8-36 contained only quartz debris. Trench I-8-37 contained three quartz bifaces, one being stemmed Late Archaic, and a few pieces of quartz debris. No ceramics were found within the trench fill even though sherds were found on the surface. There was no indication of subsurface features.

B-11 occupies a portion of an alluvial terrace just below the area indicated as Pm 131. A buried midden-like fill contains Lamar ceramics and a slight amount of quartz debris. The trench stratigaphy would seem to indicate that B-11 is slope wash material from the site uphill. It is therefore placed with Pm 131 as a redeposit.

Stratigraphy:	Orange-brown sandy loam	0-11cm
	Orange sand	11-22cm
	Dark brown sandy "Midden"	22-32cm
	Medium brown sand	32-50cm
	Orange sand	50-80cm

Trench fill:	Quartz debris	2
	Pebbles	137g.
	Plain grit tempered sherds	9

9 Pm 143 S 117 B 2

An upland site with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested during the initial backhoe testing period.

This appears to be an ancient terrace with a totally disturbed Lamar and Archaic occupation. Cultural material with the exception of a few root disturbances, was limited to the first five centimeters. Cultural material recovered consisted of quartz and chert debris, one chert side notched biface and twelve Lamar sherds.

Continued testing revealed a red alluvial clay containing rounded cobbles. The alluvium would appear much too old to contain any form of cultural material.

9 Pm 233 S 98 B 8 Transect I

Upland site with Archaic material present on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Trench I-7-12, along the east side of the site, indicated ten centimeters of disturbed rocky topsoil covering sterile upland clay. The trench was extended to fifteen meters upon discovery of a possible stone feature. The feature was identified as a portion of the foundation for a recent structure.

Trench I-7-13 was placed twenty meters to the west.

Trench I-7-12, produced Late Archaic lithics in the form of Savannah River Rhyolite tools and historic material in the form of poorly preserved metal&recent ceramics. Historic ceramics would indicate a late ninetenth to twentieth century occupation. E.A.

Trench I-7-13, produced the same soil stratigraphy but was sterile of cultural material.

Surbsurface testing disclosed the existence of a recent structure within a rather densely occupied but now disturbed Savannah River site.

9 Pm 243 B 6 Transect I

An alluviated site within the present levee system of the Oconee River. The site was described through posthole testing, but no identification of components was made.

Surface material recovered from burn burial disturbances was comprised of nondiagnostic quartz debris and fire-cracked rock.

Normal procedures were used in testing the site, ten meter trenches at eighty meter intervals. In addition, controlled testing in the form of profile tests were made in trenches I-7-3 and I-7-4. In each trench an area one meter wide was excavated into the profile to a depth of thirty centimeters. Vertically the tests ranged from the base of the recent alluvium, approximately forty centimeters from the surface, to a point below occupation, in this case 200 centimeters. Results of the tests do seem to indicate a stratified site with two distinct zones within I-7-3 and three distinct zones within I-7-4. Zones two and three can be seen to correspond well within the two trenches. Expanded testing was undertaken at trench I-7-4 after encountering a large well preserved hearth at a depth of 123 centimeters below surface. After removing the recent alluvium from a small area to the east of the trench, an attempt was made to take a three meter square down by shovel

shaving. The very low density of cultural material, total lack of diagnostic material and time required compelled us to change our approach. The backhoe was used to "shovel shave" in an attempt to find features or lithic concentrations. In this fashion an area of four by six meters was taken down on the east side of the trench to a depth of 220 centimeters, and an area five by five meters was taken down to the west. Results of the expanded testing would seem to substantiate the results of the profile tests. Level 1, 40 to 80 centimeters below surface, contained one feature, a reconstructable fabric impressed vessel at 57 centimeters below surface. Additionally, three Woodland bifaces were found within the level, medium-sized triangular in shape with incurved bases presently assigned to Early and Middle Woodland. Level 2, 100 to 130 centimeters below surface, contained three stone hearths, Feature 1 at 123 centimeters below surface, Feature 2 at 103 centimeters below surface and Feature 4 at 120 centimeters below surface. Additionally, a scatter of fire-cracked rock, very probably a disturbed hearth, was found at 110 centimeters below surface. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. A single steatite sherd and a few pieces of diabase debris often associated with Late Archaic were found within the zone, but the assigning of the component to Late Archaic must be made tentatively. The third level, 140 to 160 centimeters below surface, contained significantly less material than level two, essentially very scattered fire-cracked rock and a trace of flaked quartz. There is

no indication of cultural affiliation.

Pm 243 as tested covers an area of approximately three hundred meters along the river and is approximately one hundred meters wide. Subsurface testing indicated greatest density at trench I-7-4, with three distinct levels. To the southeast, the site could be followed in the next trench I-7-5, which contained lithic material in corresponding level two. To the Northwest, the site could be followed in trench I-7-3 and finally in I-7-9, at which point only a trace of material was recovered in corresponding level two.

The nature of the alluvium, a very fine grained homogeneous sand to a depth of two meters, precludes the use of depositional stratigraphic levels in defining occupational zones. The thickness of the cultural zones within this site can be attributed more to the probability of cultural material to "float" within the fine alluvium than to the probability of continuous occupation. The very low density of lithics within the site is a very good indication.

The integrity of this site would seem good. The continuous layering of fine grained sands along with intact features would seem to indicate stability. The presence of coarse sand or coarse sand bands, and clustered, mixed-context cultural material readily identifiable in disturbed sites is not present here. However, the absence of alluvium above

level one at the interface with the recent alluvium may suggest that at least a portion of the site has been removed in some way. There was no indication of more recent cultural activity within the site boundaries, a surprising fact considering the widespread Lamar utilization of the area.

Stratigraphic Test Prov. I-7-3

Level	Depth cm	Chert Debris	Quartz Tool	Quartz Flake	Quartz Debris	F.C. Rock
One	40-50	Sterile				
Two	50-60	Sterile				
Three	60-70	Sterile				
Four	70-80	Sterile				
Five	80-90					1/1800 g
Six	90-100	Sterile				
Seven	100-110	Sterile				
Eight	110-120	1			1	5/471g
Nine	120-130					6/118g
Ten	130-140					3/204g
Eleven	140-150	Sterile				
Twelve	150-160	Sterile				
Thirteen	160-170				1	1/100g

Stratigraphic Test Prov. I-7-4

One	40-50			7	20	
Two	50-60		2	24	34	
Three	60-70			7	36	
Four	70-80			1	2	
Five	80-90	Sterile				
Six	90-100	Sterile				
Seven	100-110				1	9/555g
Eight	110-120			1	5	4/163g
Nine	120-130				2	1/20g
Ten	130-140	Sterile				
Eleven	140-150					1/108g
Twelve	150-160					2/30g

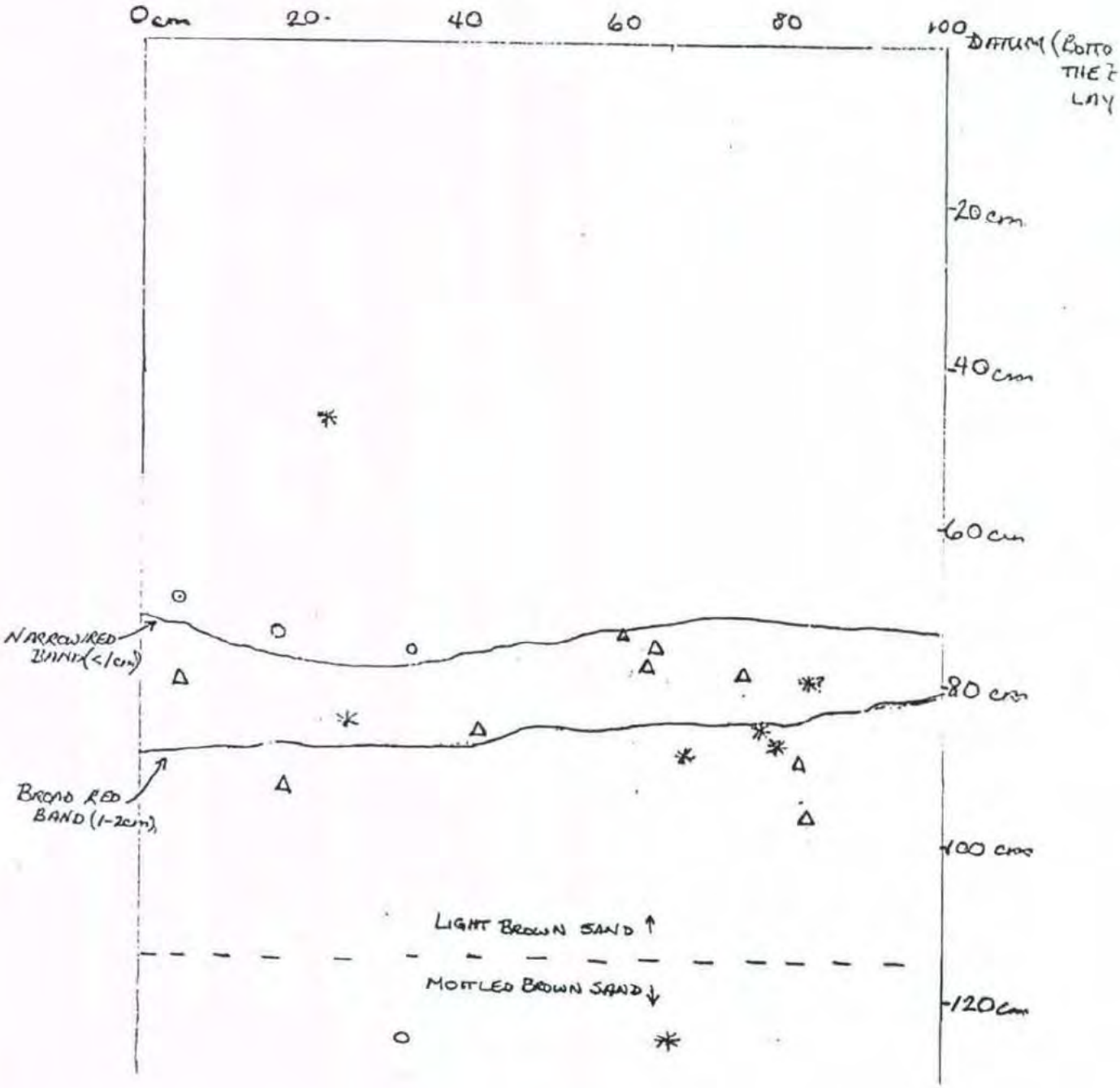
Depth for each level is converted to depth from surface for this tabulation. Levels represent cultural zones beginning at the base of recent alluviation which in this case is forty cm. in depth.

Flakes combine percussion and retouch.

Fire-cracked rock totals include both total number and weight in grams.

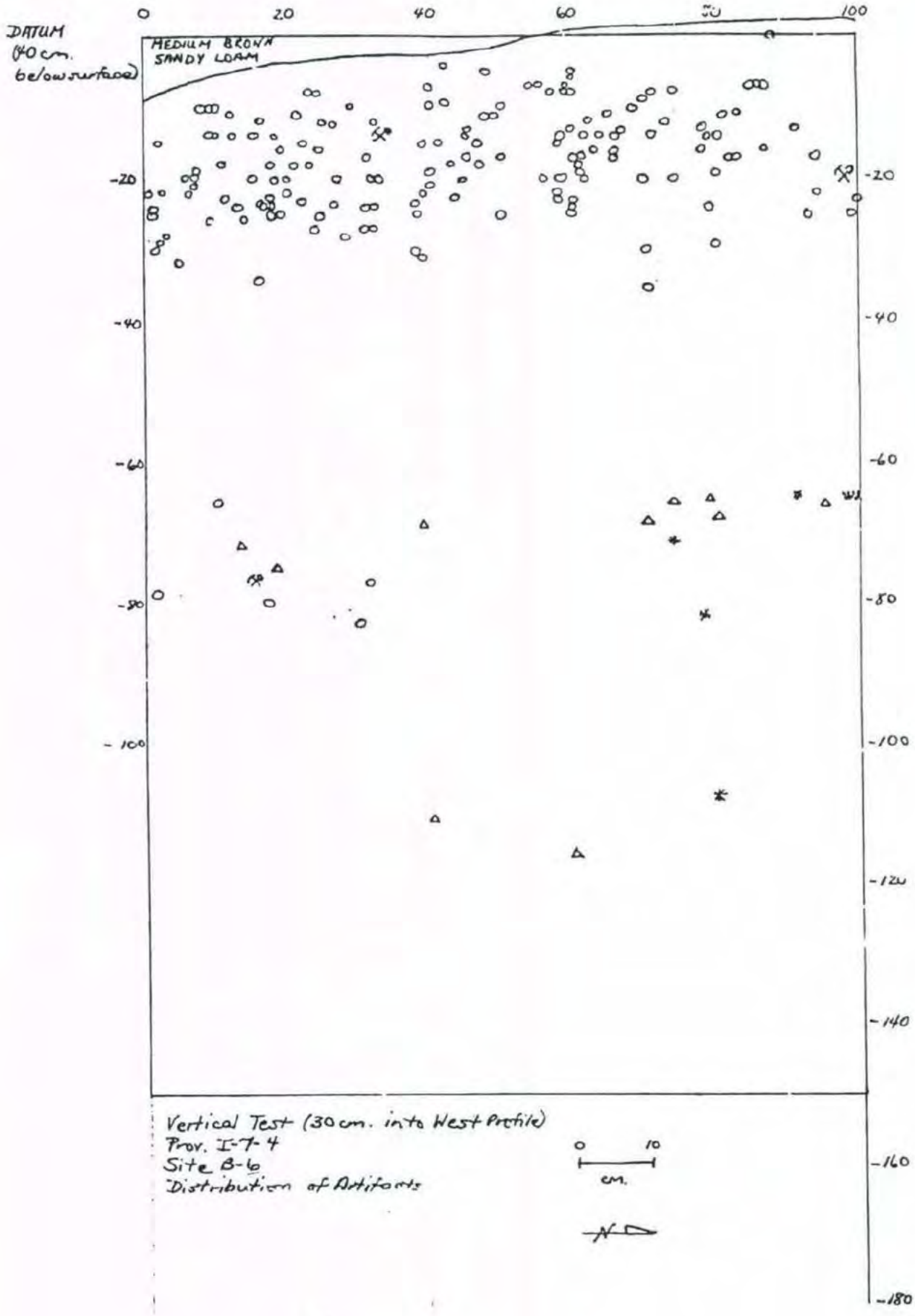
Both tests were taken down to 200cm.

Datum is 40 cm below surface



SUBSURFACE SURVEY
BACKHOE TEST I-7-3
EXCAVATION-30cm into N wall (Vertical Test)
DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFACTS
Site 6-6

△ fire cracked rock
o flake ⊙ chert flake
⚒ tool
✱ misc. rock or don't know



Vertical Test (30 cm. into West Profile)
Prov. I-7-4
Site B-6
Distribution of Artifacts

0 10
cm.

N

Assigned Features within 9 Ge 243.

Feature 1. Stone hearth within cultural level two.

Length: 80 cm. E-W. Width 50 cm. N.S.
Vertical depth: 24 cm. Quartzite

No indication of charcoal or dark stain within feature fill. F.C.Rock sample 2700 g.

Feature 2 Stone hearth within cultural level two.

Length: 100 cm. E.W. Width: 60 cm. N.S.
Vertical depth: 20cm. Quartzite

No indication of charcoal or dark stain within feature fill. F.C.Rock sample 530 g.

Feature 3 Ceramic scatter within cultural level one.

Single vessel within a two meter diameter circle within a vertical range of five cm.

Approximately one third of a very large Dunlap fabric marked vessel with drilled repair holes. Total count 105 sherds.

Feature 4 Stone hearth within cultural level two.

Length: 100 cm approximate diameter
Vertical depth: 10 cm. Quartzite

No indication of charcoal or dark stain within feature fill. F.C.Rock fill 2634 g.

Ge 243. Trench Stratigraphies

I-7-3

0-40cm. Recent-sandy-loam alluvium
40-150 Fine light sand. Cultural material 110-130cm.
150-200 Slightly mottled sand. Cult. material 165 cm.

I-7-4

0-40cm. Recent alluvium
40-190 Light sand. Cultural material 40-80cm
100-130cm
140-150cm

I-7-5

0-30cm Recent alluvium
30-160 Light sand. Cultural material 95-106cm

I-7-3

0-35cm Recent alluvium
35-86 Banded sands and clays with gravel-indicates disturbance
86-165 Grey sand similar to waterlogged or backswamp conditions.

I-7-9

0-35cm Recent alluvium
35-200 Fine sand. Cultural material at 100cm. Trace

An alluvial site with burn burial disturbance showing ceramics and lithic debris. The site is outside of the transect area but was encountered while testing for possible extension of Pm 131.

Pm 328 is found within an alluvial terrace slightly higher than the present levee and separated from the present levee by a meander channel. While the site is terminated to the south by a small stream and to the east by the meander scar, it is possible that the site was continuous at one time with Pm 131 which is very near. Testing along the terrace to the north, directly along the line and below Pm 131, indicated the site not to be continuous. The only remaining link then would be to the west. This would not seem likely due to the elevation differences between the two areas and the rather steep slope joining the two. Relying heavily on the data recovered from subsurface testing which showed a clear concentration of cultural material within a portion of the alluvial terrace, the area has been assigned a separate site number.

Trench I-8-33 was placed forty meters to the south of I-8-32 and I-8-34 was placed forty meters to the south of I-8-33. Trench 32 which contained slope wash material from the site above, Pm 131, contained no material associated with a buried component site. This data in conjuction with observed

physical limits to the terrace previously described would provide for a site of less than one hundred meters in length and no more than thirty meters in width, the width being limited to the present width of the terrace.

The stratigraphies for trenches 33 and 34 were identical:

0-10 cm. Orange sandy loam

10-22cm Brown sand containing a slight amount of cultural material which appears to be slope wash.

22-120cm Light orange sand with a cultural zone of 60 to 80cm. below surface as defined by features.

As in other buried sites that we tested, diagnostic artifacts were rare. The ten meter long trench I-8-33 contained the following material:

Fire cracked rock	5478g
Pebbles	222g
Misc. other store	4244g
Rhyolite ground stone tool	1
Unworked steatite	3
Quartz bifaces	6*
Broken Quartz bifaces	16
Quartz flake tools	6
Quartz percussion	16
Quartz retouch	2
Quartz debris	105
Chert percussion	7
Chert retouch	1
Chert debris	6
Steatite sherds	2
Plain grit tempered sherds	2*

*Primarily nondiagnostic bifaces. Three fit the ~~Morrow Mt.~~ Late Archaic ~~Middle Archaic~~ category.

*Plain grit sherds were found 20 cm. below surface in a disturbed zone.

PM 328

B 12

5 wood

Crude LA

Monthly rounded

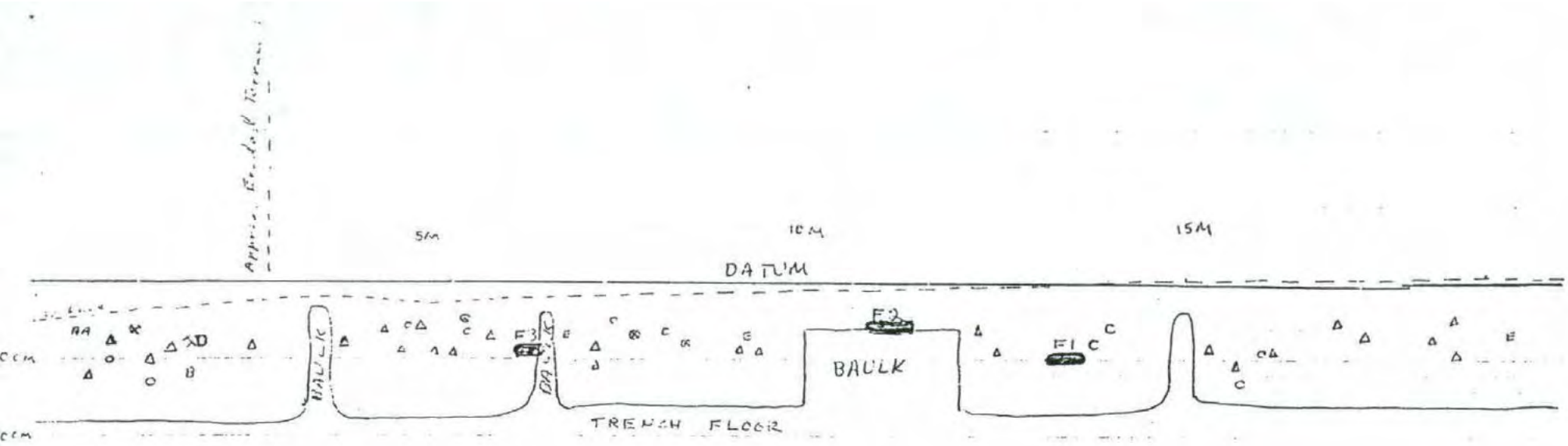
base bonus.

See Dig 457 before

Trench I-8-34 was twenty meters in length and contained cultural material fifty to ninety centimeters below surface. Three stone hearths were found with two being approximately sixty centimeters below surface and one at ninety centimeters below surface. Material could not be separated within the trench as to cultural zones but as in trench 33 the material would seem to be Middle and Late Archaic with identification of Middle Archaic being based entirely on a couple of Morrow Mt. style bifaces. A list of analysed culural material follows:

Fire cracked rock	14,802g
Pebbles	326g
Other stone	14,279g
Quartz bifaces	6 *
Quartz broken bifaces	1
Quartz flake tool	1
Quartz percussion	10
Quartz retouch	2
Quartz debris	49
Chert flake tool	1
Chert percussion	16
Chert retouch	4
Chert debris	20
Rhyolite percussion	1
Rhyolite retouch	1
Rhyolite debris	3
Ground stone tools	4
Steatite perforated tool	1
Stone disc	1
Unworked steatite	1
Fiber tempered plain sherds	8
F.T. Stallings Island Punctate	1

*Diagnostic bifaces include one stemmed Archaic and one possible ~~Middle Archaic,~~ Morrow Mt.



Δ Fire-Cracked Rock
o Quartz Flake
⊗ Chert Flake
⚒ Tool
Stone Hearth

Tools & Sherds

A Intrusive Sand-Temp. Sherds
B Quartz Tool
C Meta-Basalt Tool
D Chert Tool
E Fiber-Temp. Sherd

TRENCH I-8-34 Site B 11
Profile
SAND FILL

9 Pm 331 S 85 Transect I

Upland site containing undidentified lithics on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Trench I-7-40, ten meters in length was dug near the center of the defined surface site. Indications from the test would point to a totally eroded site with scattered cultural material upon exposed saprolite.

No material was recovered from the trench.

9 Pm 332 S 86 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of unidentified lithics and ceramics. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Trench I-7-41, ten meters in length was placed near the center of the defined surface site. No material was recovered in the trace of topsoil scattered over the exposed saprolite clay.

Subsurface testing would indicate an eroded site with little or no possibility for preserved features.

9 Pm 337 S 91 B-9 Transect I

Upland site with Archaic material present on the surface. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Two trenches twenty meters apart, idicated a disturbed gravel-filled somewhat sandy loam topsoil ranging in depth from ten to twenty centimeters. Trench length for I-7-16 was ten meters and the length for I-7-17 was fifteen. Trenches were placed along the northern portion of the site in an area showing some promise of possible feature preservation.

Sufsurface testing indicated that the site was greatly disturbed with little possibility for intact features. Material recovered from the trenches would seem to indicate a ~~late~~ Early Archaic occupation. Raw materials in the form of lithics included quartz, chert and rhyolite.

Kirk Serrated & Kirk ~~Stemmed~~ CN

9 Pm 341 S 95 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of nondiagnostic lithics and ceramics. The site was tested as a normal part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter long trench near the center of the identified site indicated a disturbed rocky loam zone of ten centimeters in depth followed by sterile upland clay.

Fire-cracked rock and a single quartz bifacial tool recovered from the trench were not diagnostic. Indications are that the site is disturbed. The preservation of subsurface midden or features would seem unlikely.

9 Pm 343 S 97 Transect I

Upland site with surface indications of unidentifiable lithics. The site was tested as a part of the transect program of recorded surface sites.

A single ten meter trench, I-7-14, dug along the southwest corner of the identified surface site indicated fifteen centimeters of disturbed rocky loam followed by sterile upland clay.

A single piece of chert debris found within the disturbed topsoil level, was the only cultural material found within the trench. Cultural components could not be indentified by the subsurface test but indications are that the site is disturbed with little chance for preserved features.

9 Pm 351 S 105 B 5

An upland terrace site with surface material indicating Late Archaic, Woodland and Lamar occupation. The site was tested during the initial plase of backhoe testing.

Trench I-12-14 indicated a disturbed plowzone site with preserved subsurface features. The trench which was eventually extended to twenty-five meters, produced one large Lamar pit and two apparently Late Archaic pits. Features appeared at the base of the disturbed upper zone at a depth of fifteen to twenty centimeters.

Pm 351 is found at the end of a projecting upland finger ridge. The ridge slopes downward before levelling off at the site area, then rises slighly before dropping steeply to the floodplain below. The slight ~~rise~~ at the edge of the feature has the effect of protecting the cultural material from the drastic erosion normally found with upland sites.

In an effort to better define the limits of the site, a second ten meter long trench was placed twenty meters to the west of I-12-14, at the upland edge above the floodplain. A third trench was placed fifteen meters inland from I-12-14. Just beyond this last trench, the ridge sloped upward as exposed saprolitic clay.

These last two trenches, I-12-15 and 16 indicated the same disturbed upper zone with the same mixture of cultural materials but there was no indication of features.

Returning to trench I-12-14, the backhoe was used to strip an area around the trench, to the base of the disturbed zone. Thin cuts were made with the backhoe in an effort to recover as much material from the zone as possible. A tabulation of the recovered material is given on a separate page.

A total of seven pits were found in this ten by twenty meter extended excavation. Also present were nine rock scatters which very possibly could have been disturbed hearths and a number of possible postmolds. Earlier plowing had destroyed any middens which might help in locating Lamar structures and postmold patterns were not found.

Pit fill indicates two of the features to be Lamar and the remainider to be Late Archaic. The features are described in the following pages.

By far, the largest number of diagnostic stone artifacts belonged to the Late Archaic component, primarily being Savannah River style both in quartz and rhyolite. The presence of rhyolite debris along with finished tools within pit fill was used to identify those features.

Also belonging to the Late Archaic component, was a single fiber tempered sherd.

Approximately 800 Lamar sherds were found within the test area. Nearly 90% of that total was recovered from a single large pit. The feature is described on a separate page. The low number of Lamar sherds on the surface and within the plowzone might well indicate a short term occupation.

A third minor component would appear to be Early Woodland. Four diagnostic Woodland bifaces were found along with two Dunlap fabric marked sherds. No associated features were identified however.

A very few bifaces which were similar in form to Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain were also found. Also present within the excavation unit was a very early quartz Dalton point.

The "grab sample" technique used to recover material from the large excavation unit can easily be a biased sample. The larger more easily seen and identified material would be recovered at a higher frequency than the smaller material. In an effort to give a more accurate picture of the site, a small test unit was dug and screened. The results which may be seen on a following page, will give a clear indication of that bias.

9 Pm 351 Excavation Unit-Plowzone material

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Bifaces	49	3	29	81
Flake tools	1	2	3	6
Cores	1		1	2
Percussion flakes	11	4	38	53
Retouch flakes	23	4	75	102
Unid. debris	107	23	231	361
Totals	192	36	377	605

Fire cracked stone: 700 g.
Pebbles: 36 g.
Other stone: 1883 g.

Steatite sherds	2	
Pebble hammerstone	1	
Rhyolite handstone	1	
Misc. informal ground stone		12
Unworked steatite	13	

Ceramics

Lamar

Bold incised	1
Medium incised	7
Fine incised	1
Plain grit	76

Woodland-Dunlap

Fabric marked	2

Late Archaic

Fiber tempered-plain	1

Controlled testing.

With the exception of a few pits, the site's cultural zone was disturbed. It was decided however, that a control was needed to give a more accurate interpretation of the site. A one meter test square was taken down in five centimeter levels and all material screened through quarter inch mesh. The results of that test follow.

Level	Lithics				Ceramics
	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Totals	
A 0-5 cm					
Bifaces		1		1	Plain grit
Percussion	6	2	5	12	Lamar 17
Retouch	1		1	2	
Debris	23	2	18	43	
Steatite					
Sherd				1	
Unworked				3	
Pebbles				188 g.	
Misc. stone				1001 g.	
B 5-10 cm					
Biface	1			1	Lamar
Other tool	2			2	Medium incised
Percussion	6		1	7	1
Retouch	3	1	4	8	
Debris	30	4	13	47	Comp. stamped 2
Pebbles				352 g.	
Misc. stone				729 g.	Plain grit 17

Pm 351 Controlled testing

Level	Lithics				Ceramics
	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Totals	
C 10-15cm					
Bifaces		1	1	2	Lamar
Percussion	1		4	5	
Retouch	5	2		7	Comp. stamped
Debris	16	1	5	22	1
Informal ground stone				1	Plain grit 5
Pebbles				149 g.	
Misc. stone				898 g.	
D 15-20 cm					
Percussion			1	1	Lamar
Retouch	1	1	1	3	
Debris	9		2	11	Medium incised 2
Steatite Unworked				1	Plain grit 2
Pebbles				75 g.	
Misc. stone				146 g.	
E 20-25 cm					
Sterile					

A single diagnostic biface was a stemmed Late Archaic point. A second rhyolite biface is probably Late Archaic also.

The Miscellaneous stone category includes fire cracked rock.

A single feature was found at the base of Level D, a post mold apparently associated with Lamar component. The diameter was twenty cm. and the depth was thirty-four cm., the base rounded. Fill was a medium brown loam with Lamar sherds.

Pm 351 Excavated Features

Feature 1 Large Lamar pit ultimately used as a refuse pit. Fill includes Lamar ceramics, intrusive Archaic lithics, shell, bone, carbonized seeds and daub. Diameter is 150 centimeters and 38 centimeters in depth from point of definition. Large amounts of ash are present but it appears to be a part of the fill only. No indications of firing was noted at the base of the pit.

Lamar ceramic total

Decorated

Bold incised	13	Present within the fill was a reconstuctable Lamar Casuela style vessel, bold incised.
Medium incised	33	
Fine incised	2	
Simple stamped	1	
Complicated stamped	7	
Corncob marked	1	Diameter: 36 cm.
		Diameter/Rim 32 cm.
Undecorated		Height: 20 cm.
		Width of
Plain grit	486	Incising 2 mm.
Burnished plain	27	
Rough plain	128	No burnishing present.
Total	698	

Lithics	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Biface	1	1	2	4
Flake tool	1	3	2	6
Core	1			1
Percussion flake	11	2	7	20
Retouch flake	14	2	14	30
Debris	57	13	38	108
Unworked steatite				4

Analysis of faunal material from Feature One identifies the following:

White-tailed Deer
Cottontail Rabbit
Muskrat
Raccoon
Oppossum
Unidentified mammals
Thirty of the fragments are burned.

Box Turtle
Musk Turtle
Unid. turtle
Unid. fish

A portion of the carbonized floral material has been analysed. Identified to date:
Persimmon seeds
Hickory shell
Squash rind
Unid. wood

Pollen analysis is also incomplete. A single sample from this feature indicated an unusually high percentage of Ambrosia or ragweed, approximate 75%. This would indicate either a food source or an open area surrounding the feature which was conducive to the growth of this species.

Excavated Features

Feature 2 A pit-like depression with a dark loam fill containing charcoal. Tree disturbance is probable.

Diameter 55 cm. Depth 70 cm.

Fill: Quartz Percussion-2, Retouch-2, Debris 7. Total 11
Rhyolite Percussion-1, Retouch-2. Total 3.
Fire cracked stone 598 grams.
Other stone 123 grams.

Ceramic pipe fragment-1.

Feature 3 Pit, apparently associated with the Late Archaic component.

Diameter 75 cm. Depth 40 cm. Cylindrical with rounded bottom. Medium brown loam fill.

Fill: Quartz Flake tool-1, Percussion-5, Retouch-2, Debris-21, Total 29
Rhyolite biface-1, Flake tool-1, Percussion-5, Retouch-18, Debris 17. Total 42.
Fire cracked stone 417 grams.
Pebbles 16 grams.
Other stone 395 grams.

Feature 4 Shallow midden filled depression associated with the Lamar occupation. Possible shallow pit.

Size: 39 by 42 cm. Depth 13 cm. Rounded base.

Dark brown loam fill.

Fill: Plain grit tempered sherds-2. Folded pinched rim-1.
Fire cracked stone 34 grams.
Pebbles 45 grams.
Other stone 34 grams.

Marvin Smith

Analysis of Glass Trade Beads from 9 Ge 948

During salvage excavations at site 9 Ge 948 in the Wallace Reservoir, two burial pits yielded a number of aboriginal vessels and four groups of glass trade beads. This paper presents a descriptive and comparative analysis of twenty types of beads from this site. The interpretation advanced is that the glass beads represent contact, either direct or indirect, with Spanish groups to the south, sometime during the period 1565-1615.

Glass beads are classified according to their manufacturing processes, colors, and types of decoration. All glass beads recovered at site 9 Ge 948 were constructed by the hollow cane technique, in which a large bubble of glass is drawn out into a long tube, or "cane", which is then cut into short sections for beads. In the case of beads from site 9 Ge 948, these sections of cane were then tumbled over heat with a polishing agent to round and smooth the beads, and are therefore known as tumbled cane beads.

The beads are further classified according to their structure. Simple beads are composed of one layer of glass, Compound beads are composed of two or more layers of glass, and Complex beads have applique or inset decorative elements (See Good, 1972 for further discussion of bead manufacturing techniques and typology).

BEAD TYPES

Necklace beads of Simple Construction

Type 1. Nearly opaque turquoise blue spherical or oblate spheroidal bead. 7-10mm diameter. 50 specimens.

Type 2. Translucent medium blue or blue-green spherical or barrel shaped bead. 4-11mm diameter. 37 specimens.

Type 3. Translucent Green, spherical bead. 5-9mm diameter. 2 specimens.

Type 4. Opaque Navy Blue spherical bead. 5mm diameter. 1 specimen.

Type 5. Opaque white spherical to olive shaped bead. 4mm diameter 3 specimens.

Type 6. Translucent navy blue bead with pressed facets. 3mm diameter. 1 specimen.

Necklace beads of Complex Construction

Type 7. Opaque turquoise blue eye bead. This bead is identical to Type 1 with the addition of three equally spaced white stripes placed parallel to the perforation. Between the stripes are three "eyes" made up of slices of millefiori cane of red and white glass, giving a sunburst effect. 9mm diameter. 1 specimen.

Type 8. Opaque turquoise blue spherical bead with one shite stripe. 7mm diameter. 1 specimen. It is possible that the "stripe" is a flaw in the glass, and not an applied stripe.

Type 9. "Gooseberry" bead. this bead consists of a clear inner layer with many white stripes placed parallel to the perforation. The stripes are then covered with a final exterior layer cf clear glass. Thus the bead is both compound and complex in construction.

Seed beads of Simple Construction

Type 10. Opaque black donut shaped bead. 7 specimens.

Type 11. Translucent dark navy blue donut shaped bead. 32 specimens

Type 12. Translucent medium navy blue donut shaped bead. 78 specimens.

Type 13. Translucent yellow-amber donut shaped bead. 5 specimens.

Type 14. Translucent "root beer" (purple-brown) donut shaped bead. 14 specimens.

Type 15. Clear donut shaped bead. 15 specimens.

Type 16. Translucent blue-green donut shaped bead. 3 specimens.

Type 17. Opaque blue barrel shaped bead. 3mm diameter. 1 specimen.

Seed Beads of Compound Construction.

Type 18. Translucent green exterior ober clear core donut shaped bead. 21 specimens.

Type 19. Clear glass over opaque white core donut shaped bead. 7 specimens.

Seed Beads of Complex Construction

Type 20. "Gooseberry" seed. As number 9 above, but small donut shaped. 1 specimen.

Table 1 gives comparative data from other sites. It is clear that the bead assemblage is closely related to those from the Bradford Ferry Site and the Terrapin Creek Site, both located in northeastern Alabama (Smith 1977; 1979), and with the Philip Mound in Florida (Benson 1967; Karklins 1974). Comparable assemblages were also noted at the Wamassee site on St. Catherines Island, Georgia (Author's notes) and the Taskigi site in south central Alabama (Smith 1979).

Bead types 1, 2, and 3 are collectively called Ichtucknee Plain in Florida, and are of Spanish origin. The striped "eye" bead, Type 7, is very diagnostic and has been found only at the four sites listed in Table I. The bead can appear either with or without the white stripes, and both varieties co-occur at the Philip Mound and the Bradford Ferry site, suggesting their contemporaniety. The limited distribution of this type suggests that its use is very restricted in time, thus it is a useful type for crossdating purposes. "Eye" beads in general occur on sites in the northeastern U.S. which have been dated to the period 1550-1615 (cf Smith 1977 Appendix A; I. Smith and Graybill 1977).

Elsewhere I have suggested that the Bradford Ferry site, the Terrapin Creek site, and the Taskigi site were near late 16th century Spanish exploratory routes (Smith 1979). Glass beads from all sites used in the comparison are distinctive and occur in areas controlled by the Spanish in the 16th and 17th centuries. These types are not common in sites in Virginia, Pennsylvania, or New York in areas controlled by the English, Dutch,or French.

The Philip Mound in Florida was originally dated to the period 1600-1700 or slightly earlier (Benson 1967), but later analysis by Karklins (1974) gives additional data favoring an origin in the 16th century. I believe that the fact that this is a burial mound should indicate that it predates the period of heavy Spanish mission activity, certainly being pre-1630. My own studies of early Spanish glass beads leads me to believe that use of the Philip Mound began in the early or mid 16th century.

Finally a small collection of beads from the Wamassee Site on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, collected by members of a University of Georgia field party also provided a relatively good comparison, and an increased sample size would be expected to make correspondences even closer. Spanish military and missionary activities on the Georgia Coast began as early as 1564 and were terminated by 1683 or 1684 (Jones 1978).

Thus the beads from site 9 Ge 948 appear to date from the late 16th century; certainly no later than the early 17th century. Direct European contact in the Wallace reservoir area seems unlikely, as most Spanish explorato routes are usually placed north, south, or east of the area (Swanton 1939; Smith 1979). Indirect aboriginal trade contacts or aboriginal contacts with the Spanish on the Georgia coast appear more likely at this time. A water

route via the Oconee would lead directly to the Spanish on the coast. Elsewhere (Smith IN Press), I have shown similarities of aboriginal ceramics in the Wallace Reservoir with areas of the Georgia Coast, indicating contact with this area had been going on long before Spanish contact.

TABLE 1. GLASS BEAD COMPARISONS

Bead Type	Bradford Ferry 1 Ce 73	Terrapin Creek 1 Ce 310	Philip Mound	Taskigi	Wamassee
1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	✓	✓	✓		✓
4	-	-			
5	✓	✓	✓		✓
6	✓	-			
7	✓*	*	✓*	*	
8	-	-			
9	✓	✓	✓		✓
10	✓				✓
11	✓				✓
12	✓				✓
13	?		✓		✓
14	✓		✓		
15					
16	✓		?✓		
17			?		
18	-				
19					
20	Shape Variant				

*Similar eye bead, lacking only the white stripes.

Excavated Features

Feature 5. A rather large oval pit apparently associated with the Late Archaic component.

Size: 107 by 75 cm. Depth 55 cm. Rounded bottom.

Fill is a dark brown loam.

Fill: Quartz Biface (Late Archaic)-2, Flake tool-1, Core-1
Percussion flake-3, Retouch-3, Debris-15. Total 25.
Chert debris-5.
Rhyolite Core-2, Percussion-1, Retouch-38, Debris-64.
Total 105.
Fire cracked stone 2700 grams.
Pebbles 48 grams.
Other stone 669 grams.
Unworked steatite-4.

Feature 6 Oval pit apparently associated with the Late Archaic component. Root disturbance is evident.

Size: 83 by 78 cm. Depth 42 cm. Rounded bottom with central disturbance. Fill is a medium brown loam with a central area of dark brown loam.

Fill: Quartz Debris-3.
Fire cracked stone 2800 grams.
Other stone 37 grams.
~~Steatite sherd~~-1 - worked frag shaft or rattlesnake
Unworked steatite-1.

Feature 7 A large cylindrical pit with a rounded bottom, partially disturbed by Feature One. Late Archaic.

Diameter 75 cm. Depth 87 cm. Well defined with rounded bottom. Mottled brown loam fill.

Fill: Quartz Retouch-1, Debris-5. Total 6.
Chert Biface-1, Debris-1. Total 2.
Rhyolite Biface-1, Percussion-13, Retouch-2, Debris-26.
Fire cracked stone 2900 grams.
Pebbles 167 grams.
Other stone 700 grams.

9 Pm 372 S 126 B 3

A terrace site with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. This site was tested during the initial phase of backhoe testing.

Two trenches placed within the site, II-7-1 & 2, indicated only plowzone material. Included within the trench fill was fire cracked stone, quartz and chert debris, a stemmed Late Archaic biface and Lamar ceramics.

Continued testing revealed fine sand to 45 centimeters followed by reddish alluvial clay.

Testing revealed a disturbed Lamar-Archaic plowzone site with no indication of undisturbed midden or features.

9 Pm 421 S 175 B 1

A high terrace site with surface indications of Lamar and Archaic occupation. This site was tested during the initial phase of backhoe testing.

A twenty centimeter thick upper disturbed zone containing Lamar sherds was found above a five centimeter thick midden in trench II-12-3. The undisturbed Lamar midden produced no features and because of the very limited amount of material recovered, excavation was not extended.

Testing within this high terrace produced cultural material only along the surface. Testing to three meters indicated a sterile alluvial clay which would appear to be very old, probably much too old to contain cultural material.

9 Pm 545 426 B 4

A redeposited site found at the base of a high terrace. The site was tested during the initial phase of backhoe testing.

Trench I-12-7 at the edge of the backswamp, defined a buried midden at 55 to 85 centimeters below surface. Further examination of the trench indicated the midden zone to be redeposited. Trench fill included both Lamar and an earlier form of simple stamp, probably Cartersville.

In an effort to further identify the redeposit, a two meter square adjacent to the trench was dug in ten centimeter levels. Material was screened through quarter inch mesh.

The test square along with an additional two trenches at the edge of the backswamp, confirmed the presence of a redeposited site. Cultural material would appear to be associated with Pm 107, a surface site along the crest of the high terrace above.

9 Pm 545426 Test square

Stratigraphy		Cultural material-ceramics	
0-15 cm.	sandy loam	sterile	
15-55 cm.	reddish-brown sandy clay	weathered Lamar sherds	
55-65 cm.	dark brown sandy loam	Lamar 3. Simple stamped	8
		Plain grit	12
		Quartz debris	2
		Pebbles	13 g.
		Misc. stone	900 g.
65-75 cm.	dark brown sandy loam	Simple stamped	8
		Plain grit	8
		Pebbles	20 g.
		Misc. stone	73 g.
75-85 cm.	dark brown sandy loam	Simple stamped	20
		Plain grit	15
85-95 cm.	Fine grained dark sandy loam	Plain grit	3
95-105	Fine grained dark silt	sterile	
105-130	Light sand	sterile	

Weathering made separation of nondecorated sherds difficult. Only incised sherds are identified as Lamar. The form of simple stamp is very fine often approaching cordmarking.

9 Pm 453 S 419 B 60 Transect III

An alluvial site occupying the levee of a meander channel of Sugar Creek. A burn burial contained Archaic lithic material. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

The site is presently found along the channelized stream but formerly occupied a slight rise along a former channel. Recent alluviation has had the effect of leveling the floodplain but the old meander is still visible along the western portion of the site along with the shape of the old levee, even now slightly higher than the surrounding bottomlands.

This was the only floodplain site found within this testing area. All other sites were found along a terrace well above the floodplain. That might well indicate that the area has been in the same swampy condition, as at present, for at least a few thousand years. While restricting settlement to a few high spots and the uplands edge, the bottoms would have produced an aboundance of subsistence materials. In noting the transect map, it can be seen that sites occupy nearly all of the high ground within the test area. An almost continuous line of sites can be seen to follow the gently sloping uplands edge.

Six trenches were used to test site Pm 453. Beginning at the highest point of the site with trench III-26-15, trenches were placed at ten meter intervals along a line to the east. Two additional trenches were placed parallel to these at a distance of forty meters from the original line.

Of the original four trenches, only the last III-26-18 was found to be outside of the site. The second series, trenches III-26-19 and 20 were both within the site but a noticable drop in artifact density was noted in number 20. Allowing for some distruction from channelization, the size can be limited to less than one hundred meters in width or length.

Although buried, the site was primarily a buried plowzone site. Only in trench III-26-16 was a distict undisturbed zone visible. Diagnostic artifacts can be attributed primarily to Late Archaic. Also present however, are Lamar and Cartersville. The only undisturbed cultural material would appear to belong to Late Archaic.

Three feature numbers were assigned. One stone hearth was found in trench 16 at 33 cm. below surface. Also assigned feature numbers were two lithic concentrations. One was a quartz flaking area, the second a rhyolite flaking area. All can be assigned to Late Archaic.

9 Pm 464 S 234

Upland site with unidentified lithics and ceramics upon the surface. The site lies beyond the limits of the transect but was tested as a possible continuation of Pm 466

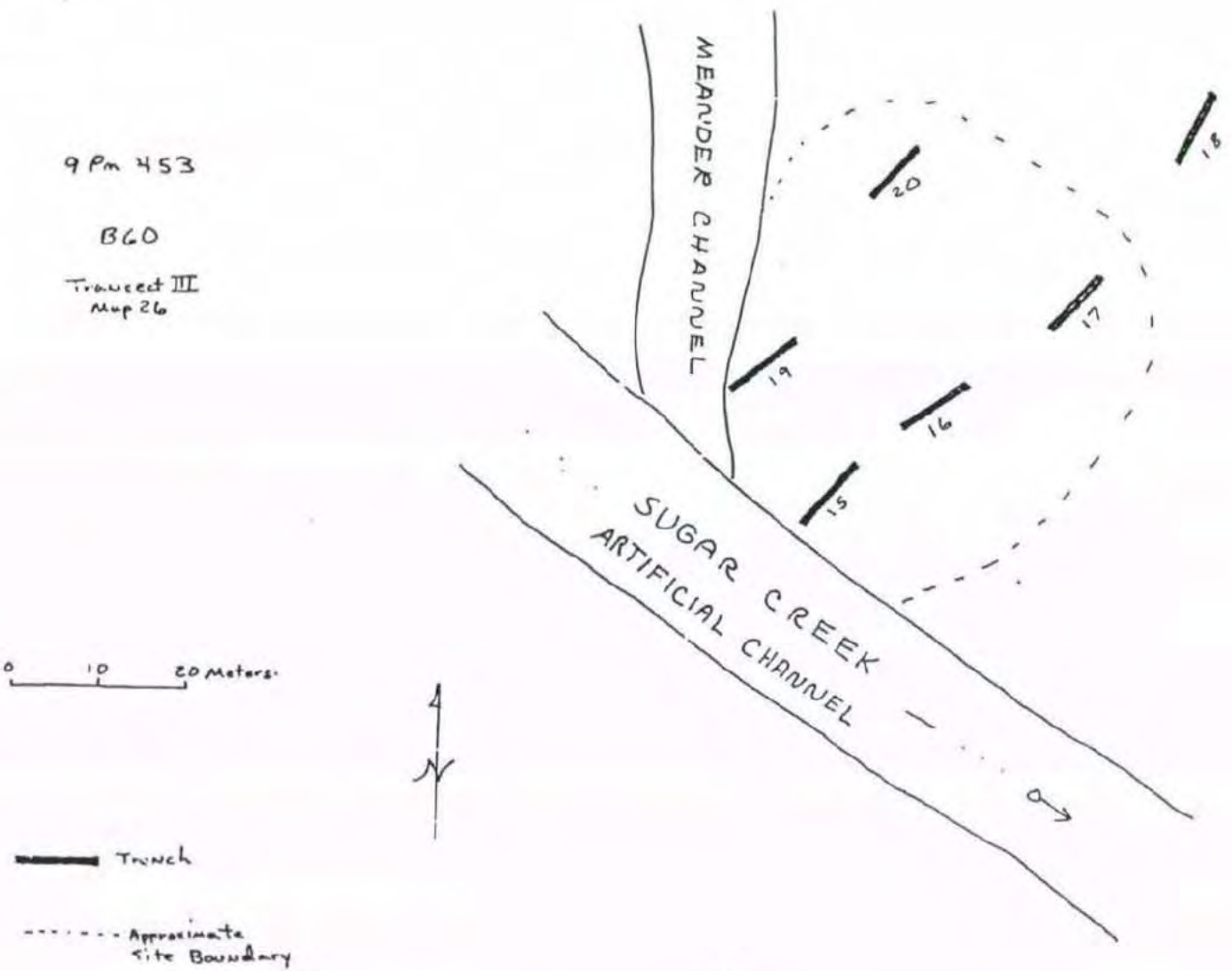
Trench II-10-1 indicated fifteen centimeters of disturbed loam over what appeared to be saprolite. No cultural material was found below the surface.

It would appear that the site is very much disturbed. No indication of features or subsurface cultural material was found within the ten meter trench.

9Pm 453

BGO

Transect III
Map 26



Pm 466 S 236 Transect II B 14

Upland site extending to an alluvial terrace at the extreme southern end. Surface material indicated both Archaic and Lamar components. The site was tested as a part of the transect testing program of recorded surface sites.

Surface lithic scatters would seem to point to a large and rather densely populated Archaic site. In addition, the presence of large sherds and shell indicated the presence of Lamar features. Unfortunately, the site was being removed at the time of testing; to be used for fill dirt for a nearby bridge. Seven trenches were placed within the site boundaries, primarily at eighty meter intervals. All of the trenches indicated disturbed cultural material.

Cultural material recovered from the testing includes:

Twentieth century material associated with a historic structure within the area of trench II-10-2.

Lamar ceramics, primarily plain grit with a few bold incised sherds.

Quartz, chert and rhyolite lithic material including Middle and Late Archaic style bifaces.

Subsurface testing indicates that Pm 466 is predominately if not entirely a disturbed plowzone site. Trenches 2 through 7 showed the disturbed cultural zone to vary from ten to twenty centimeters in depth. This fill covered a sterile clay which appeared to be saprolite. The last trench, number 8, did encounter alluvium associated with the present Lick Creek floodplain but it was a sterile alluvium. It is very probable that the surface material present within the area of trench II-10-8 is slope-wash.

Pm 467 S 237 B 15 Transect II

An upland site, very possibly an old terrace, extending to the floodplain as a redeposit. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Surface material indicated Lamar and Archaic occupation. Trenches 13, 14 and 15 produced only lithic material within a totally disturbed upper five centimeters. The site then would seem totally disturbed with a light scatter of surface material remaining.

The southern edge of the site faces Lick Creek. The crescent shape of that edge would indicate downcutting by the stream as a part of an earlier meander. Trench II-10-9 was placed at the centerpoint of the crescent near the base of the slope.

The trench gave a clear picture of the rapid destruction of an upland site resulting from European cultivation methods. The trench also provided, even though in a mixed context, valuable data concerning the identification of cultural components involved.

A second trench, II-10-12, placed forty meters to the west but along the same slope produced essentially the same stratigraphic redeposit.

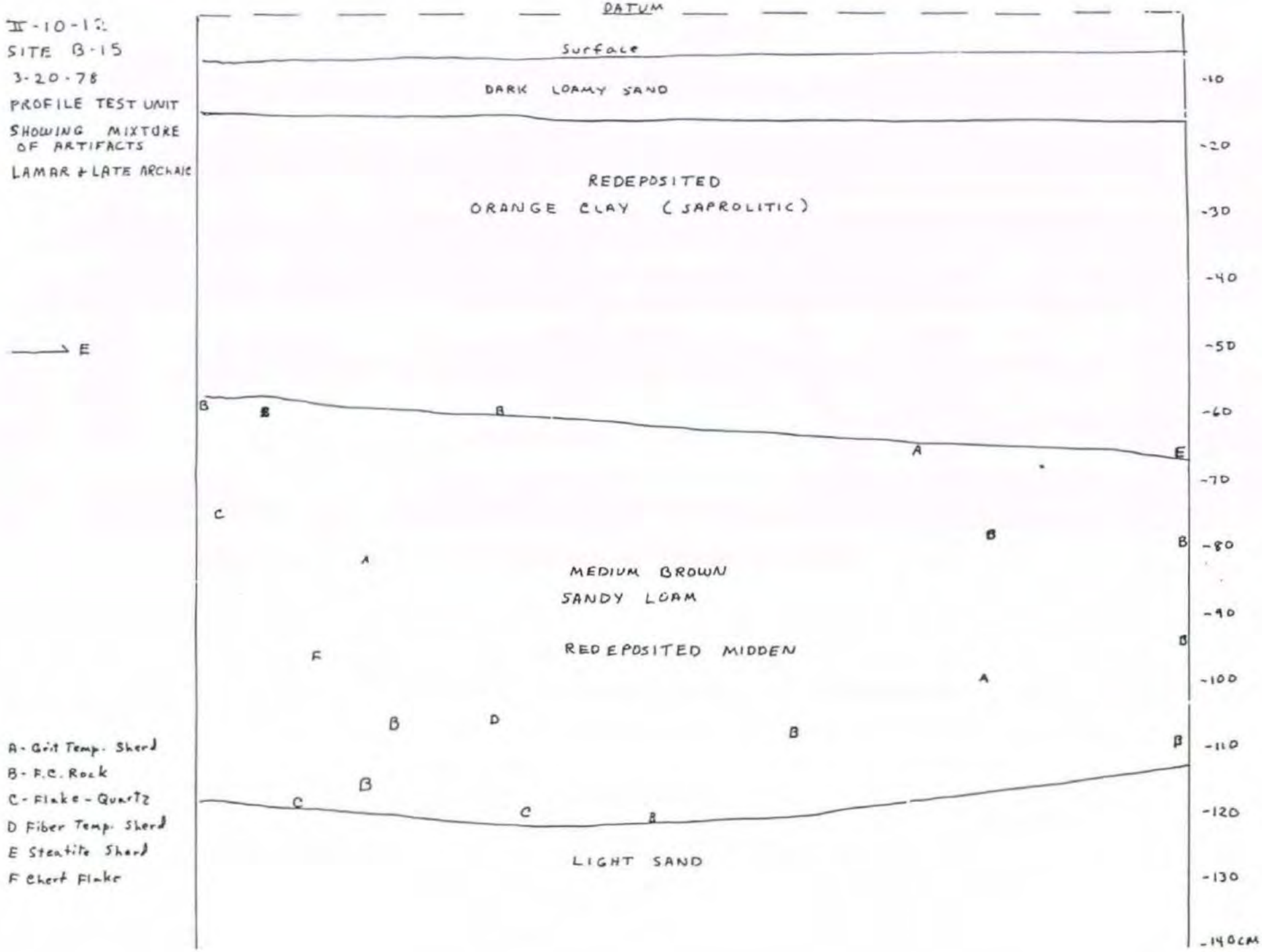
A profile drawing from trench II-10-12 may be interpretted as follows:

0-10 cm.	Thin sandy topsoil
10-70 cm.	Redeposited saprolitic material
70-130 cm.	Redeposited "plowzone midden"
130-190 cm.	Sterile alluvial sand deposited by Lick Creek

This site provides a very special situation in that a natural depression was provided extremely near the site in the form of an old stream channel. Erosion was probably rapid as indicated by the preservation of cultural material within the redeposited midden. Continued erosion of the exhausted soil resulted in the placement of a clay cap over the midden thus protecting it from stream disturbance.

Cultural material from trenches 9 and 12 can be divided into Lamar and Late Archaic components. The value of subsistence data recovered within this mixed cultural zone is questionable. It may be pointed out however, that soil conditions within the reservoir area are very distuructive of this organic material and that as a result the material generally does not survive on early sites.

The presence of pollen was unexpected since it normally does not survive after disturbance. Identified, were several species of trees associated with bottomlands and a single cutigen-corn. Association of the corn with a Lamar midden is not absolute due to the possibility of historic contamination.


II-10-12
SITE B-15
3-20-78
PROFILE TEST UNIT
SHOWING MIXTURE OF ARTIFACTS
LAMAR & LATE ARCHAIC
E
DATUM
Surface
DARK LOAMY SAND
REDEPOSITED
ORANGE CLAY (SAPROLITIC)
MEDIUM BROWN
SANDY LOAM
REDEPOSITED MIDDEN
LIGHT SAND
-10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120
-130
-140CM
A - Grit Temp. Sherd
B - F.C. Rock
C - Flake - Quartz
D Fiber Temp. Sherd
E Steatite Sherd
F Chert Flake

9 Pm 471 S 241 Transect II

Upland site with surface material indicating Archaic and Lamar occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded upland sites.

Five trenches, II-10-28,29,30,31 & 32, were placed within the limits of the surface site. The trenches indicated a disturbed rocky topsoil to vary in depth from five to thirty centimeter. The depth of topsoil increased near the lower portion of the site as the degree of slope decreased. Cultural material was limited to the surface in all tests.

As in Pm 470, subsurface testing indicated a surface site with general disturbace.

9 Pm 470 S 240 Transect II

An upland site with surface material indicating Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trenches II-10-25,26,27, placed within the surface site boundaries indicated a disturbed site with ten to fifteen centimeters of rocky topsoil covering upland clay. Very little cultural material was encountered with that limited to nondiagnostic lithics.

The site would seem to be primarily surface with probable total disturbance from cultivation.

9 Pm 517 S 290

An upland site at the edge of an ancient terrace with surface indications of a Lamar Shell midden. The site was tested during the initial phase of backhoe testing.

A single trench, I-12-12, was placed at the edge of the surface site. The midden area was to be tested later by Jim Rudolph so our testing was to be limited to the periphery of the site. The trench indicated no cultural material below the surface.

The stratigraphy as shown at the northern end of the trench indicates alluvium or possibly colluvium to a depth of 45 centimeters with reddish clay, possibly saprolitic, below.

The shell midden then would appear very small, limited to a few meters along the sloping edge of the ridge.

9 Pm 523 S 423 Transect III

An upland site, possibly the edge of an old terrace, with surface material indicating Lamar and Archaic occupation. The site was tested as a part of the transect program for recorded surface sites.

Trench III-26-2 indicated a rather heavy concentration of lithic material with a few sherds within the upper twenty centimeters. Fill included fire cracked stone, quartz debris and tools with diagnostic Late Archaic stemmed points and small Lamar sherds. Below the cultural zone, the sandy fill continued to thirty centimeters followed by an orange clay. Both layers were sterile but the presence of the sand layer and possibly the clay do indicate the alluvial nature of the landform.

Testing revealed the cultural material to be limited to the uppermost disturbed layer of soil. There was no indication of subsurface features.

9 Pm 545 B 7 Transect I

An alluvial site with surface material indicating a Late Woodland, Napier phase component. The site was encountered during normal testing of alluvial features along the Oconee.

Trench I-7-11 indicated a reddish brown sand to 40 cm. followed by light sand to 150 cm. A 30 cm thick zone which began at the top of the light sand zone contained ceramics and a small amount of lithic material.

The site occupies a point bar deposit at the uplands edge. The alluvial feature measures fifty meters in length by approximately thirty in width. With trench I-7-11 at the eastern end, which was also the highest point, continued testing was limited to the west.

Two test units were shovel shaved with the backhoe in an attempt to find features. The test units showed the Napier material to be diffused within the same corresponding sand layer. However a deeper component containing a great deal of fire cracked rock was found, which from the few rhyolite tools found would appear to correspond to the Late Archaic Savannah River phase. Two pits were given feature numbers but more careful examination indicates that they probably result from tree disturbance.

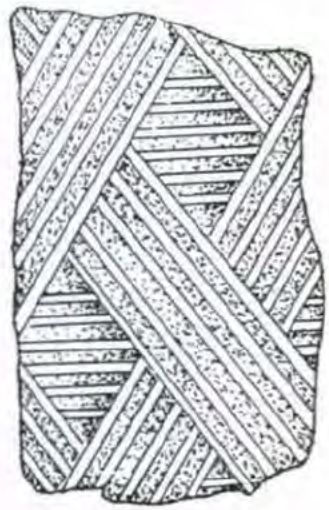
An examination of the Pm 545 indicates variation from the reported Napier stamped motifs. While 60% of the decorated sherds from the site correspond to the typical Napier stamped design, "strands of multiple lines which pass back and forth across each other," as described by Wauchope, the remaining sherds from this site contain check stamping, incising, simple stamping plus a limited amount of variation of the described typical form.

The accompanying drawing illustrates: a. the typical Napier form, b. simple stamping with incising, c. a curvilinear variation and d. check stamping.

Tempering of the sherds is fine sand , with both paste and surface color ranging from sienna to umber. This is consistent with Wauchope's description.

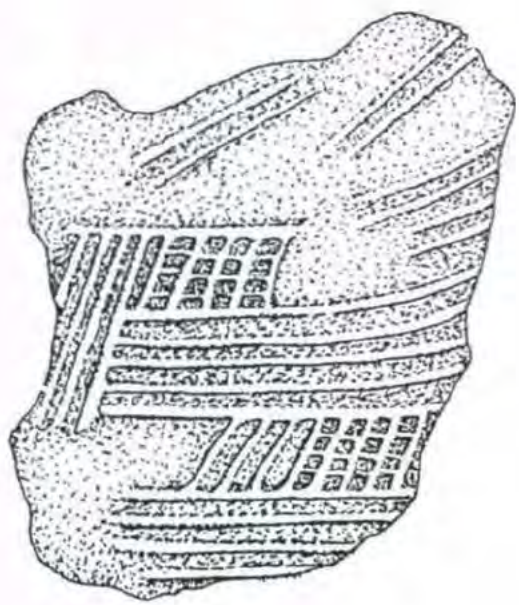
A listing of ceramics from all proveniences follows:

Typical Napier complicated stamped, fig. a	29
Napier curvilinear variation-figure c.	3
Check stamped, figure d	9
Simple stamped	9
Simple stamped with incising, fig. b.	2
Undecorated	17
Bifaces-small triangular Madison style	2

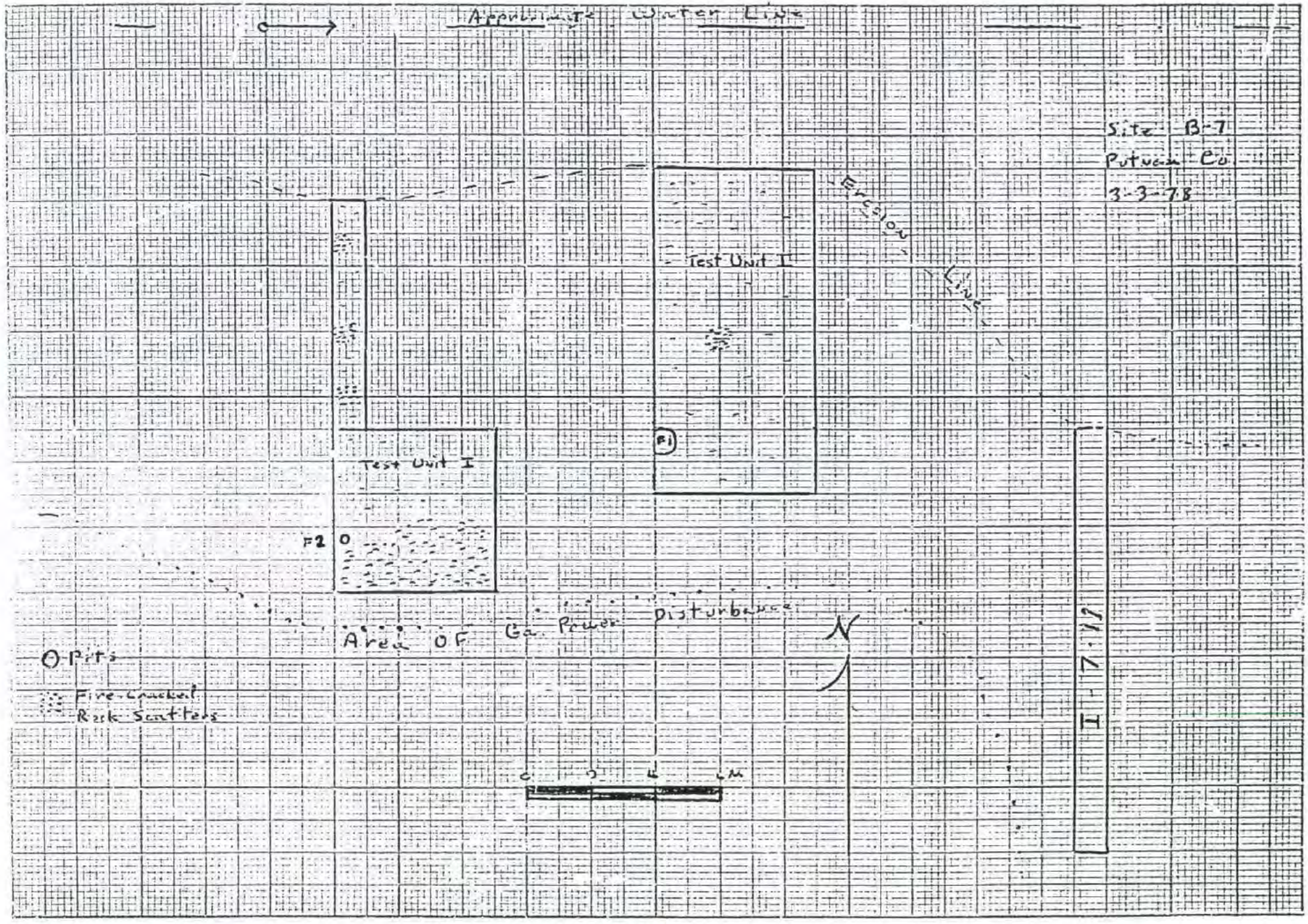








LISA O'STEEN



HK20 20 x 20 TO THE INCH

Pm 588 B-10 Transect I

A redeposited alluviated site along the present levee of the Oconee River. A recent scour had exposed material on the surface that ranged from historic to Early Archaic. The site was tested because of surface indications but also as a part of controlled testing of alluviated areas of the Oconee River.

Using trenches at approximately forty meter intervals, it was found that the site extended along the levee for 250 meters finally ending in a high point bar. The width of the site was never more than twenty meters, often less than ten. Essentially, the material had been removed from its original position, very possibly within the same levee, deposited at the base of the scour and then buried. The sand covering the material ranged in depth from twenty to seventy centimeters. Normally the artifacts were found mixed with stream deposit in a brown sandy clay but in several trenches the artifacts were found along with some lighter stream carried material within bands of coarse sand. This latter case was predominate within that portion of the site characterized as a point bar.

There was no indication of an intact site at any point along the levee. It would seem totally disturbed.

A single one meter test pit was placed near trench I-8-25 in order to recover a quantitative sample of redeposited material. The fill was passed through a quarter-inch screen and all remaining material within the screen saved for analysis.

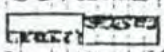
Stratigraphy:	Medium brown sand loam	0-8 cm
	Mottled sands	8-65 cm
	Brown clay with stone and cultural material	65-81 cm
	Light sterile sand	81-90 cm

Analysis of Fill:	Fire cracked rock	259 g.
	Pebbles	900 g.
	Other stone	421 g.
	Quartz percussion flakes	4
	Quartz retouch flakes	2
	Quartz debris	20
	Chert retouch flakes	1
	Chert debris	2
	Plain grit tempered sherds	3

The fill would seem dominated by heavier stream related material shown by the river pebbles and the other stone category with the culturally related fire cracked rock. Lithic debris and ceramics being very light in weight seem to be represented in significantly small numbers.

While the stratifraphy of the test square clearly indicates stream disturbance, it is also worth noting that the cultural zone was shown to slope from the southwest to the northeast dropping twelve centimeters within the limits of the square.

PROV. I-8-25
TEST PIT I-12-25
SITE B-10



N

65 cm BS
3/8/78

WHITE STERIL SAND

RED SANDY SOIL WITH RIVER ROCKS, ROUGH ROCKS, FLAKES + SHERDS

TRENCH I-12-25

SOUTH PROFILE

65 cm BS

RED SANDY SOIL WITH RIVER ROCK, ROUGH ROCKS, FLAKES AND SHERDS

WHITE STERIL SAND

WEST PROFILE

65 cm BS

RED SANDY SOIL WITH RIVER ROCKS, ROUGH ROCK, FLAKES AND SHERDS

WHITE SERIL SAND

Pm 588 Surface Material Lithics

	Quartz	Chert	Rhyolite	Total
Complete Biface	38	8	7	53
Broken Biface	38	2	1	41
Flake Tool	12	-	-	12
Percussion	41	9	12	62
Retouch	7	3	3	13
Debris	64	3	5	72
Total	200	25	28	253

Also recovered: Pebbles 16g. Other Misc. Stone 215g.
Stone disc 2, Ground stone-Handstone 2,
Steatite sherds 2.

Diagnositc bifaces:

Side-notched Early Archaic	1
Corner-notched Early Archaic	6
Morrow Mt. style Mid. Archaic	11
Large stemmed Late Archaic	3
Small stemmed L.Archaic or Woodland	10
Large incurvate-base Woodland	5
Small triangular Mississippian	1

Pm 588 Surface Material Ceramics

Decorated

Bold Incised	12	Lamar Emily Dyar
Medium Incised	7	Lamar
Fine Incised	1	Lamar
Simple Stamped	2	Prob. Cartersville
Check Stamped	4	Cartersville
Fabric marked	1	Dunlap
Complicated stamped	10	1 Napier, others Woodland?
Unidentified decorated	2	
Weathered	18	

Undecorated

Plain grit tempered	157	Lamar-Woodland
Fiber tempered	3	Late Archaic
Burnished	1	Prob. Lamar
Poss. worked sherds	11	

Total sherds: 239

Also present one early nineteenth century European ceramic-shell edged Pearlware.

The sherd count includes one half of a reconstructed Lamar vessel.

9 Pm 589 B 13 Transect I

An alluvial site occuring within two terrace remnants. The site was encountered during controlled testing of alluvial features along the Oconee River.

Two trenches, I-7-38 and 39, were placed forty meters apart on two slight rises within the floodplain. No diagnostic material was found and it is very possible that the cultural material found within the two trenches, has no corresponding relationships.

Trench I-7-38 contained a lightly scattered lithic zone from 35 to 65 cm. below surface. The same fine sand zone continued to the base of testing at two meters.

Trench I-7-39 contained a stone hearth at 60 cm. below surface within a fine sand zone that ranged from 30 cm. to the bottom of the trench at 150 cm. below surface. An isolated chert tool was found at 75 cm. below surface. There was no diagnostic material within the trench.

Appendix C

A comparison of posthole tests to backhoe tests.

A comparison of posthole tests to backhoe tests within two site areas of Transect I-Map 7-Riley Shoals

An area of Riley Shoals, 500 meters long by two hundred meters wide, was the only area within the reservoir where a direct comparison of the two testing methods could be made. The area is reduced to site Pm 243 or B-6-a high levee area, and Ge 193 or B-38-an island site which is also deeply alluviated. A third 100 meter square contained one posthole test with material, and although given a separate site number, Ge 201 is actually part of the same island site, B-38.

At the time of backhoe testing, a stake was positioned as closely as possible to the NE corner of square I so that the trenches might be plotted with some accuracy.

Square F was not staked at the time of backhoe testing, but the trenches were plotted accurately within the island by way of a site topographic map which could be aligned rather well with the posthole grid and square F. This could also be done with square E.

A comparison of posthole and backhoe test results follows:

Pm 243-B 6-Posthole test unit I

As shown on the map, PH test 5/71 corresponds to trench I-7-3, and 5/91 corresponds to I-7-9. A third PH test, 3/90, was not close to a trench, but showed similar results to test 5/71.

Stratigraphically, 5/71 showed a clay cap followed by fine sand to a depth of 150 cm. below surface-the limit of testing. Chert flakes and fire-cracked rocks were found at 140 cm. below surface.

Trench I-7-1 showed a clay/loam cap to 40 cm., followed by fine sand to 155 cm., and a more compact mottled sand below. Cultural material (chert, quartz and fire-cracked rock) was found at a level of 110 to 140 cm. below surface-a reasonably good correlation considering the sparcity of material. Additional cultural material was found beyond the PH test limit at 160 to 170 cm. below surface.

5/91 showed quartz and fire-cracked rock at 120 cm. below surface. Trench I-7-9 contained a single cultural zone with chert and fire-cracked rock at the same level as zone one in I-7-3.

Ge 193-B 38-Square F

PH tests were made along the lower side of the island only-the southeast corner.

PH tests 1/23, 1/43, 1/63, 1/83, 2/67 and 2/87 were consistent in that a totally mixed stratigraphy appeared in each, with banding of sands and clays being totally different in each test. Cultural material appeared as follows:

1/23-fire-cracked rock at 25 to 30 cm. below surface

1/43-fire-cracked rock at 75 cm. and flakes at 80 cm. below surface

1/63-fire-cracked rock at 50 to 60 cm. below surface, and a dark "midden" zone with sherds and flakes at 85 cm. below surface

1/83-non-diagnostic stone at 40 to 70 cm. below surface, and a sterile midden-like zone at 70 to 110 cm. below surface

2/67-flakes and sherds at 140 to 150 cm. below surface

2/87-flakes and sherds at 130 to 150 cm. below surface

The site report mentions the possibility of redeposit.

Trench I-7-125 was just outside of the PH test area and slightly higher on the island. It also was clearly disturbed, showing banded sands and clays and compact silt at 110 cm. below surface.

Trench I-7-70 is clearly within the site area, being placed between 1/43 and 1/63. The trench showed a thin clay cap, followed by coarse sand to roughly 80 cm. below surface and then a compact silt. Cultural material was found at this interface of coarse sand and silt. An extension of the trench to the east showed a general downward slope to the cultural zone. Material included stone, sherds and one cut nail.

Trench I-7-71, just north of the PH test area, showed disturbed sands to 65 cm. below surface, at which point cultural material was found in a compact silt zone 65 to 75 cm. below surface.

Furthur backhoe testing showed the entire eastern half of the island to be disturbed, with redeposited material found at the base of the coarse sand zone. The PH tests would seem to be consistent with these results.

Ge 201-

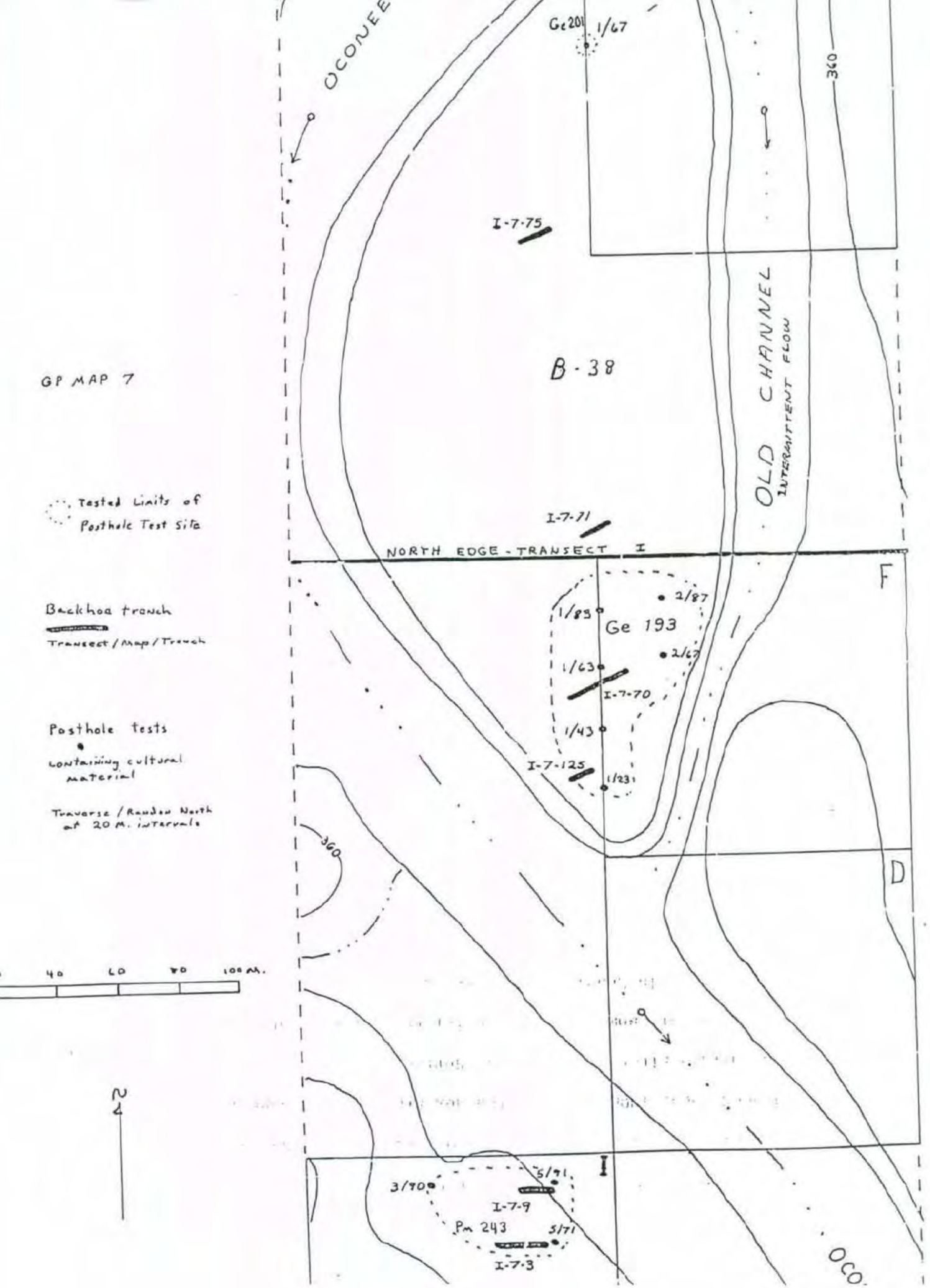
PH test 1/67 showed a single historic sherd at 95 cm. below surface. Stratigraphically, it showed yellow "coarse" sand to 65 cm. followed by a brown sandy "loam" to 150 cm. below surface. This test was along the higher portion of the island, though at the tip of the island. The types of sand and the location tend to indicate redeposit.

Trench I-7-75 is the closest trench along the high portion near the tip of the island, and although more than fifty meters away, it may be used for rough comparison.

Trench I-7-75 showed coarse sand to 95 cm., followed by fine sand to 115 cm. and reddish-brown silt to 160 cm. below surface. In this trench, the fine sand corresponds to the intact cultural zone on the upper portion of the island. The coarse sand is probably very recent stream buildup along that portion of the island.

The brown sandy loam in test 1/67 corresponds to the recent deposits normally found along the Oconee River in "new" levees. The soils in several tests elsewhere reached depths beyond two meters.

A single short (3 meter) trench roughly twenty meters to the east was made up entirely of this sandy loam (actually bands of dark sands, clays, silts) to a depth of 150 cm.-the water table at that location on the island.


GP MAP 7
Tested Limits of Posthole Test Site
Backhoe trench
Transect / Map / Trench
Posthole tests
containing cultural material
Traverse / Random North at 20 M. intervals
40
60
80
100 M.
N
OCONEE
Ge 201
1/67
360
I-7-75
B-38
OLD CHANNEL
INTERMITTENT FLOW
I-7-71
NORTH EDGE - TRANSECT I
F
2/87
1/89
Ge 193
2/67
1/63
I-7-70
1/43
I-7-125
1/23
360
D
3/70
5/71
I-7-9
Pm 243
5/71
I-7-3
OCO

Appendix D

Results of posthole tests within certain B-Survey sites. Data collected from testing at two sites is reported.

Posthole tests-October 1978

B-16 III-27-1 Lamar shell midden, remnant on present Oconee River levee. Sherds-incised-shell and bone present in pockets within an old humus zone now covered by recent alluvium. Fine sand below the midden was sterile.

Posthole tests were made at 5 and 10 meters along the trench. The test at the 5 meter mark was still on the slope or face of the levee, while the 10 meter point was along the crest. The trench showed a midden pocket at 5 to 8 meters.

Trench-5 meters	PH-5 meters
0-25 cm.-disturbed brown sand	0-25 cm.-fine brown sand
25-30 cm.-Lamar midden-dark loam	25-27 cm.-dark loam with small shell frag. and one plain sherd
30-200 cm.-sterile fine sand	27-100 cm.-fine sand

Trench-10 meters	PH-10 meters
0-20 cm.-brown sandy clay	0-20 cm.-compact clay
20-35 cm.-med. brown sand	20-32 cm.-med. brown sand
35-40 cm.-med. brown loam	32-40 cm.-med. brown loam
40-200 cm.-fine sand	40-100 cm.-fine sand

There was no cultural material found in these tests.

B-18 SS-392-A III-27-11 Buried plowzone site-Lamar sherds. High terrace site. PH tests were made at 5 and 10 meter intervals along a relatively level portion of the trench.

PH Tests cont.

Trench-5 meters

0-20 cm.- mixed sands-slope wash

20-27 cm.-dark loam-Lamar

27-160 cm.-reddish sand-sterile

PH-5 meters

0-20 cm.-sandy loam

20-35 cm.-dark loam

35-100 cm.-reddish sand

Trench-10 meters

0-20 cm.-sands-historic sherd

20-27 cm.-Lamar zone

27-160 cm.-reddish sand

PH-10 meters

0-35 cm.-sandy loam

35-100 cm.-reddish sand

This test was sterile.

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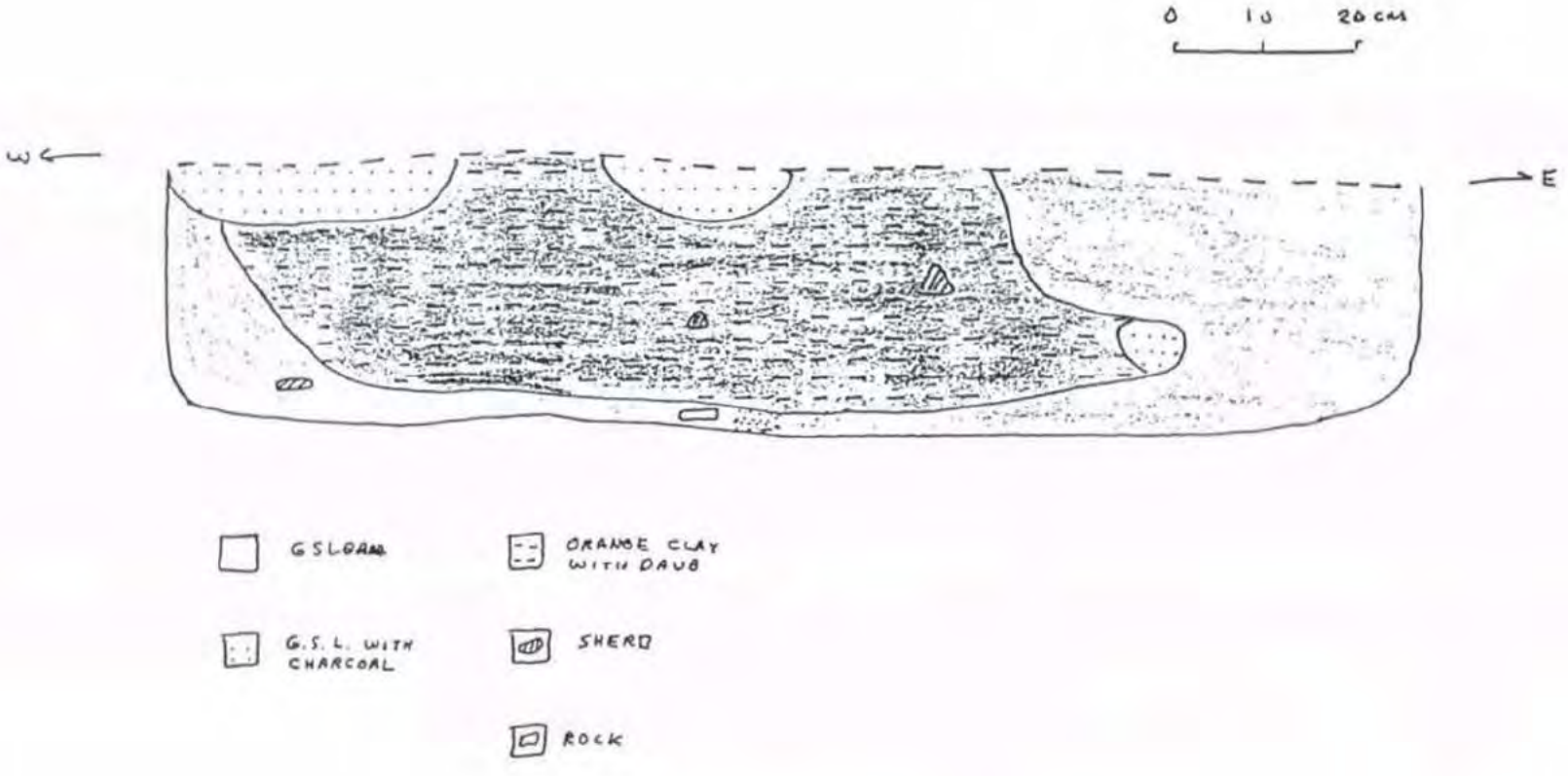
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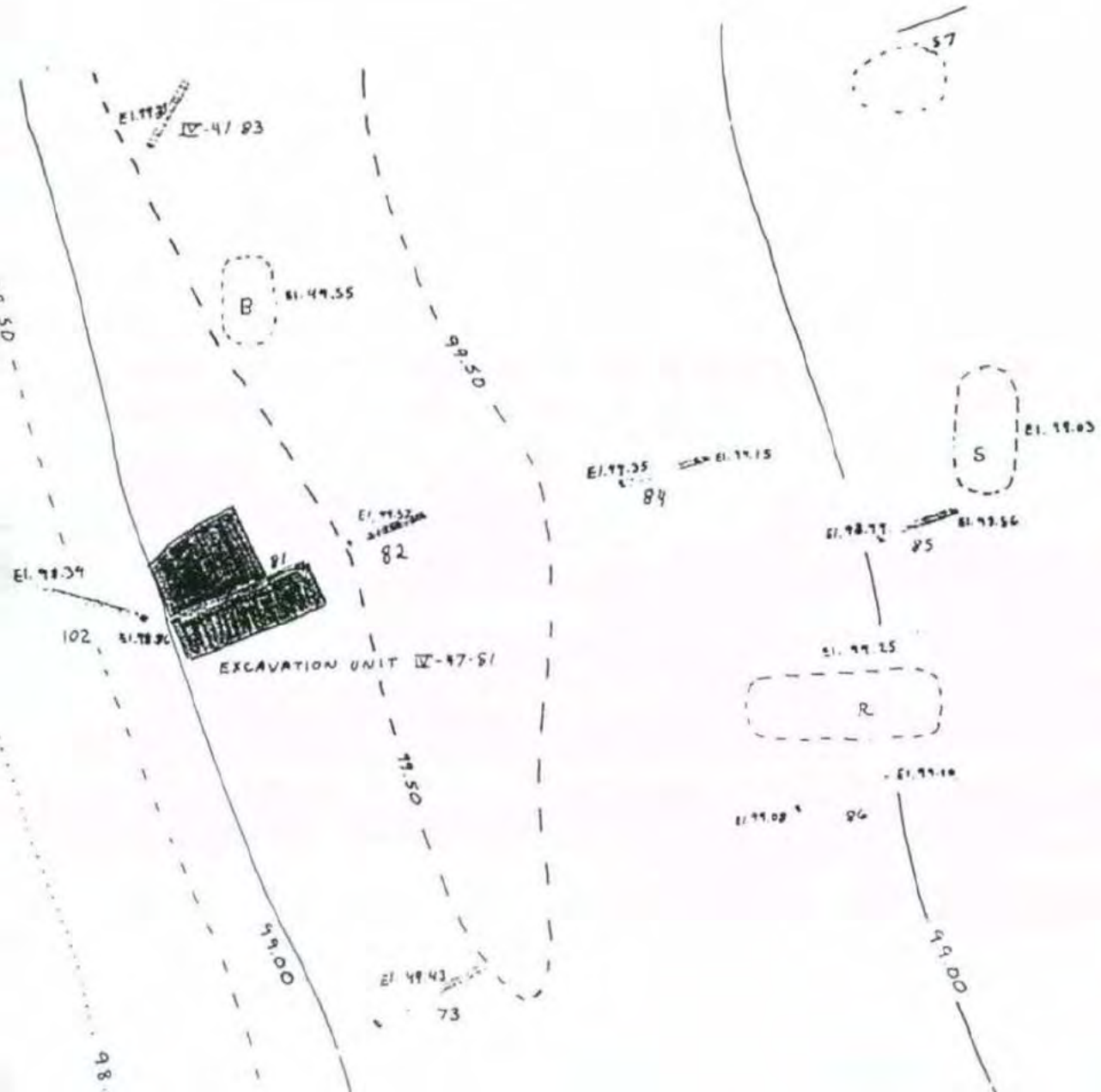
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B 49
SN 365
Q-47-81
F 27

NORTH PROFILE B.

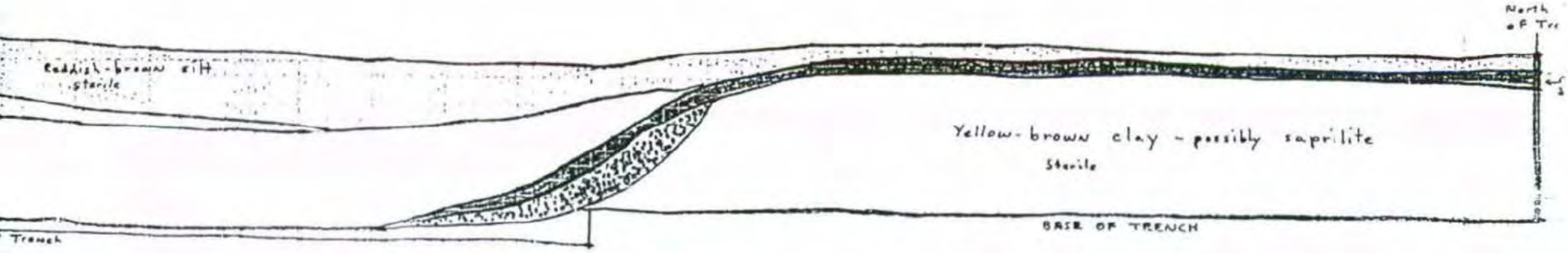




B49 - SN365

0 20 40 m.

CONTOUR INTERVALS - 50 cm
Arbitrary Datum 100 Meters

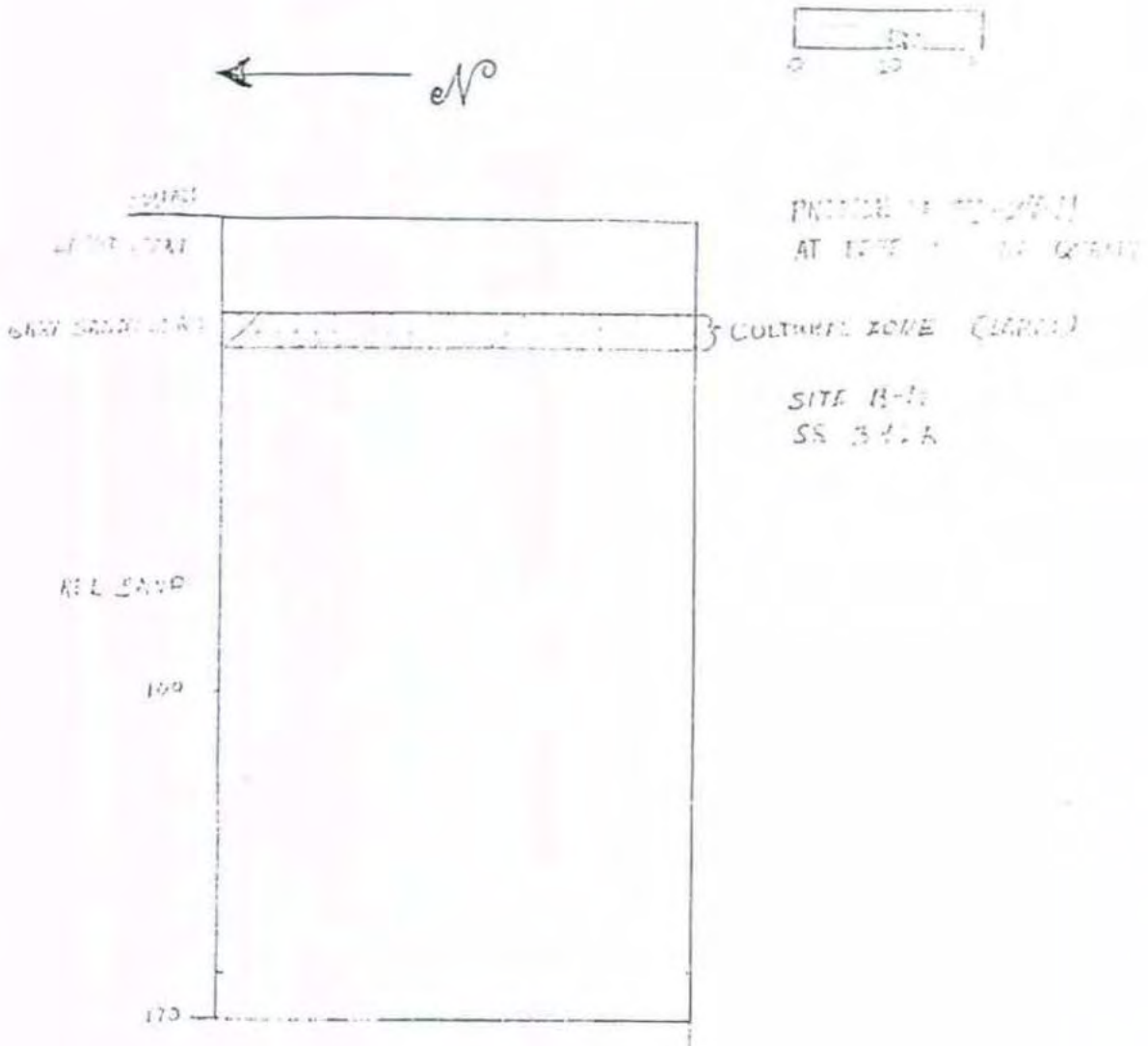


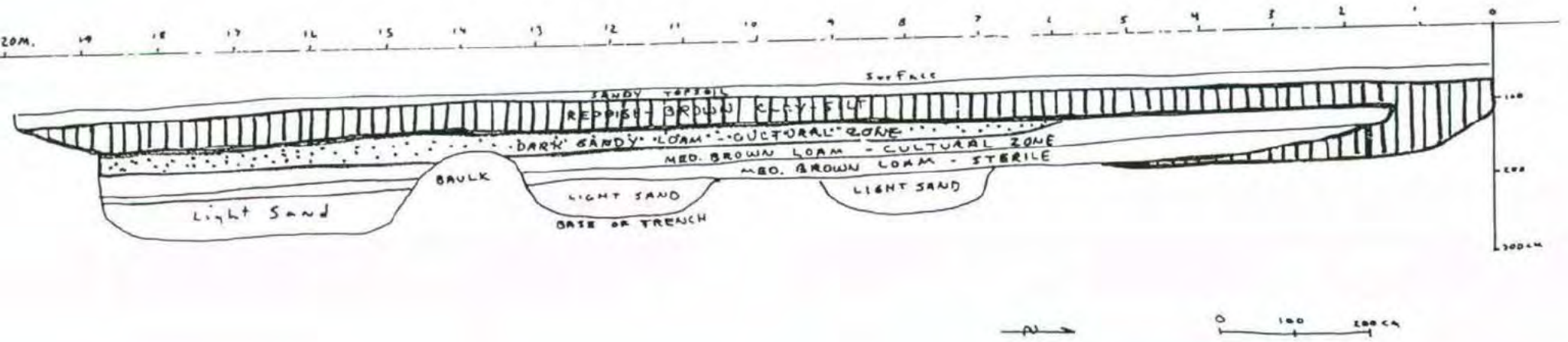
Profile Trench IV-47-38
B45 SW78
Showing old terrace - defined by grey silt zone and recent buildup for present levee to the south

0 100 200 cm

N

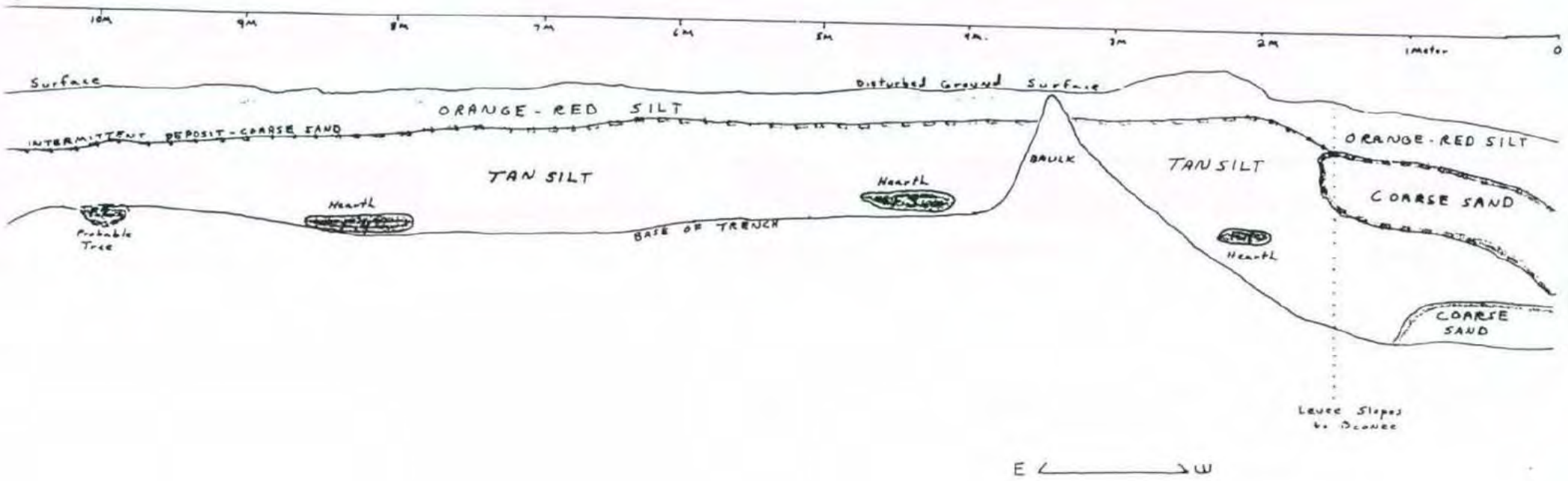
WEST WALL


N
0
20
CULTURAL ZONE
SITE B-11
SS 34.6
169
170



B-4

I-12-7 PROFILE



ORANGE-RED SILT - RECENT DEPOSIT-STERILE

COARSE SAND - REDEPOSITED CULTURAL MATERIAL - ARCHAIC THRUGH WOODLAND

TAN SILT - ARCHAIC CULTURAL DEPOSIT

B37 55505

Trench I-7-66

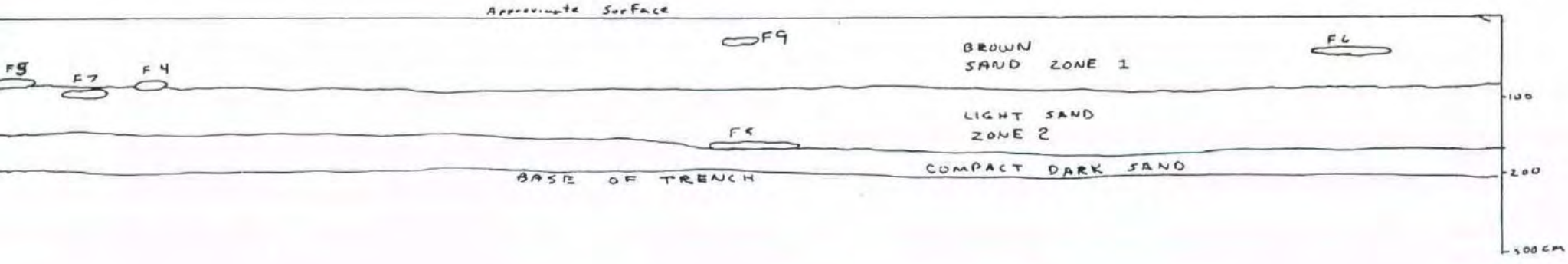
South Profile

0 50 100CM

BG2

II-12-18 HIGH LEVEE SITE

PROFILE SHOWING HEARTHS FROM WITHIN TRENCH BOUNDARIES





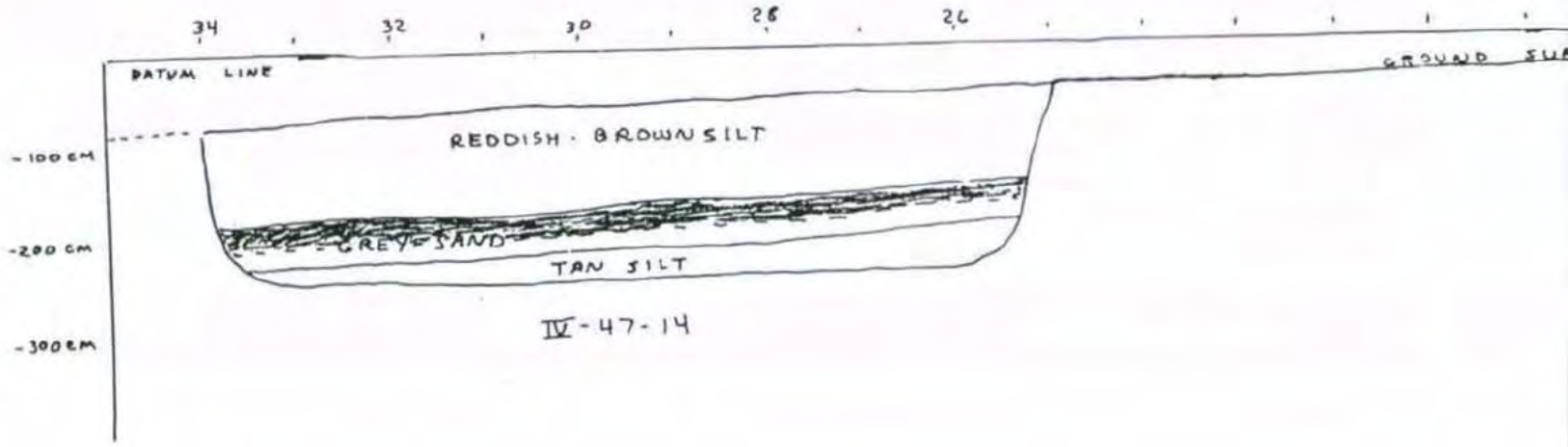
B48

PROFILE · IV-47-13 & 14

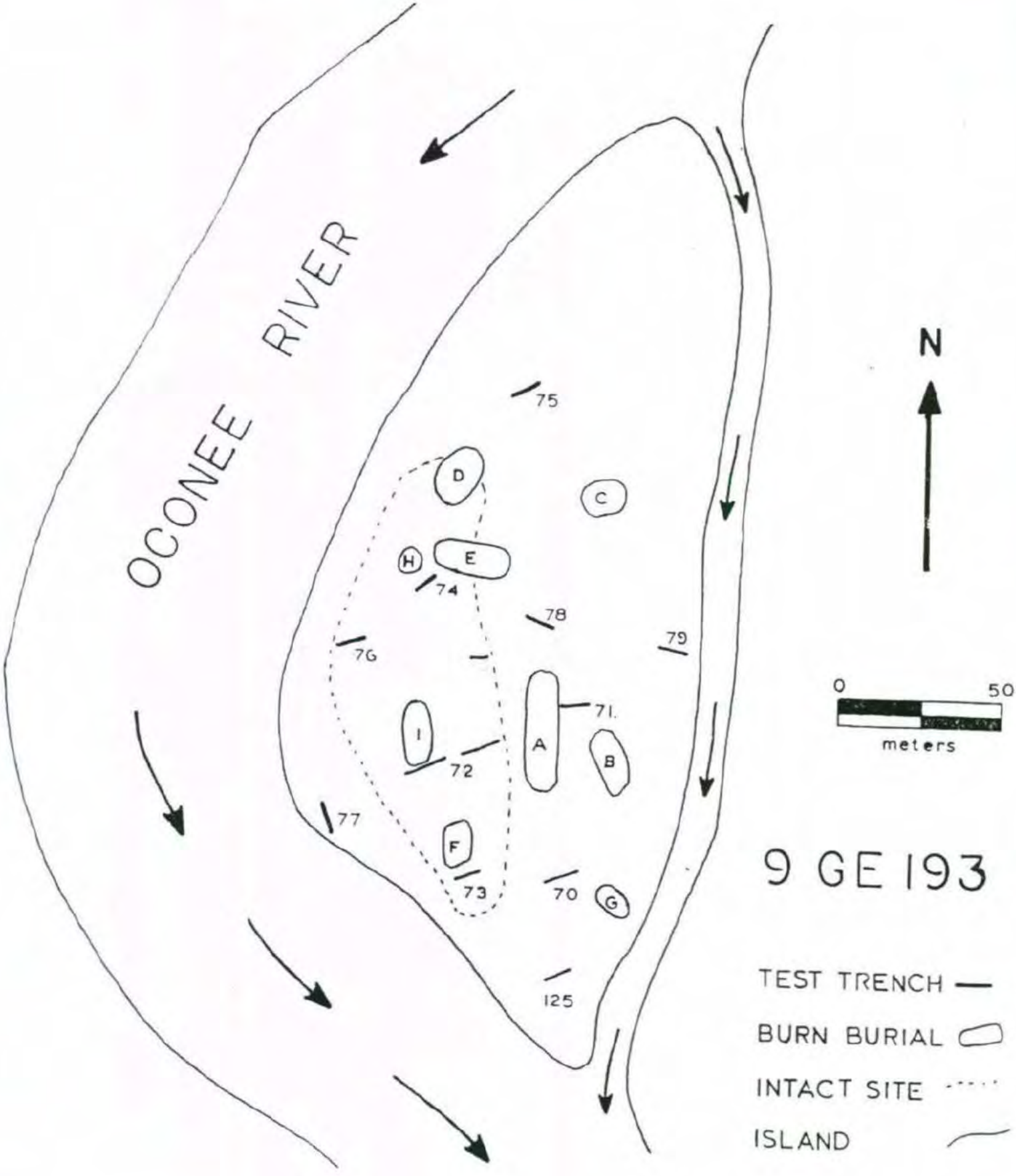
0 100 200CM

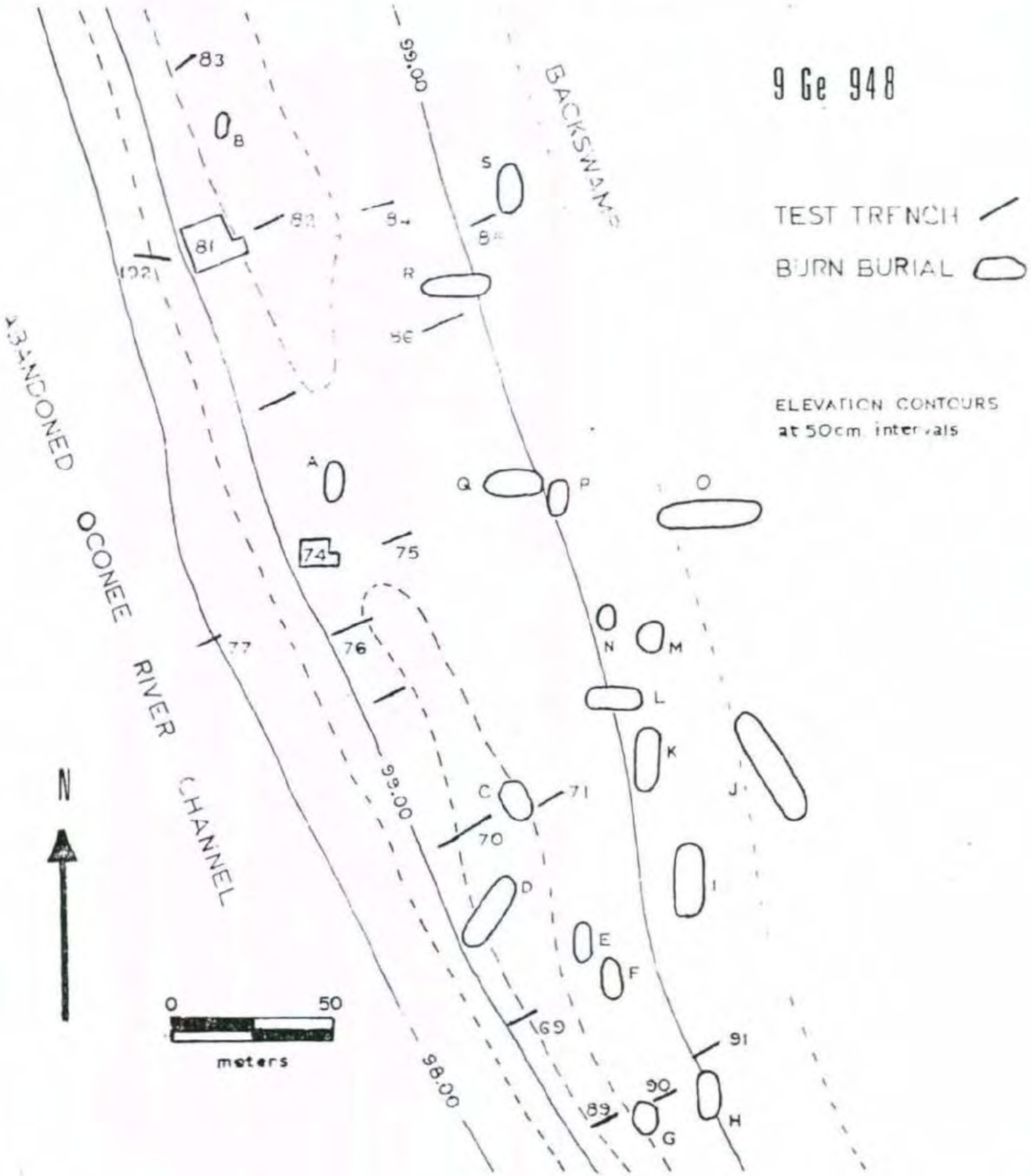
NE

CULTURAL ZONE

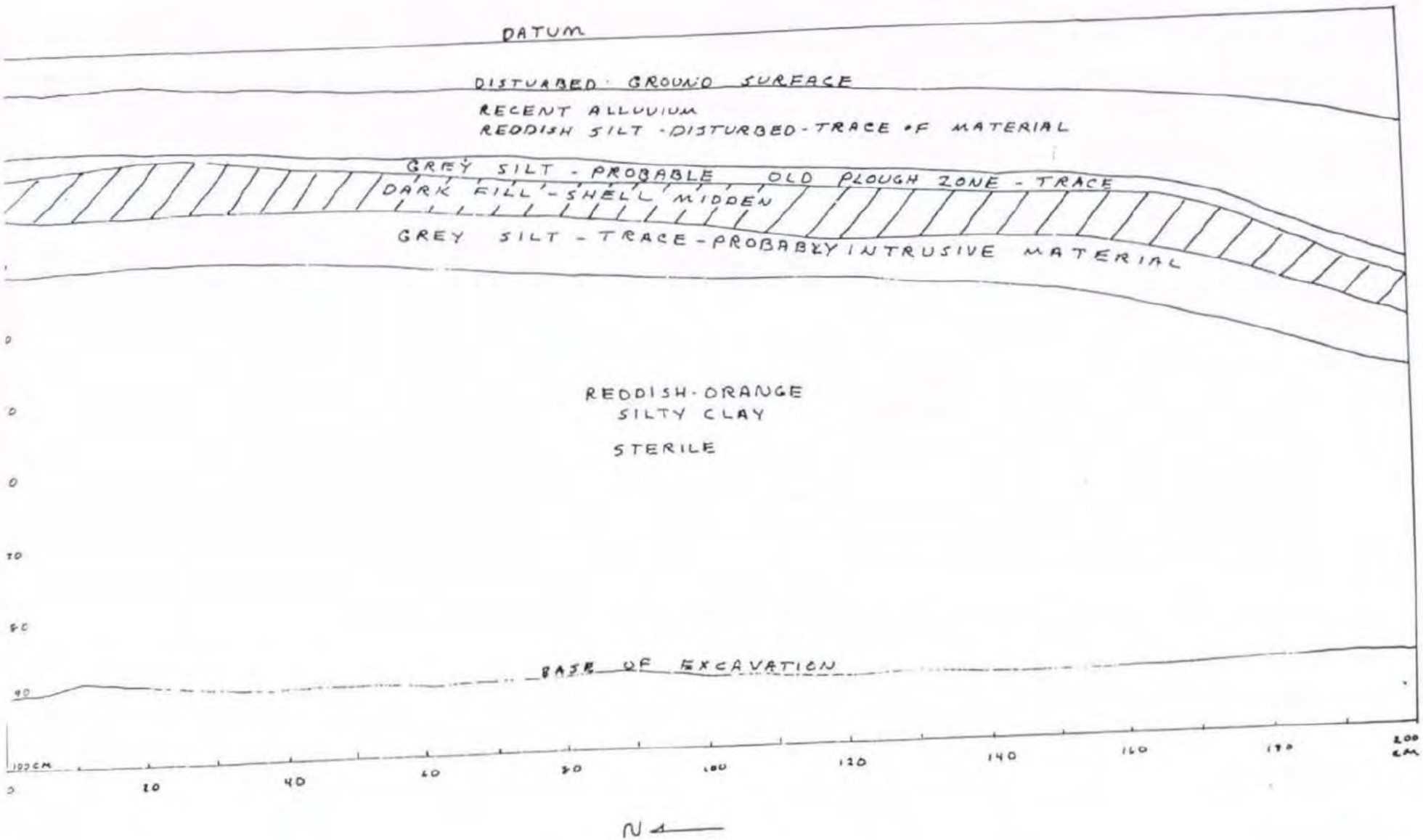


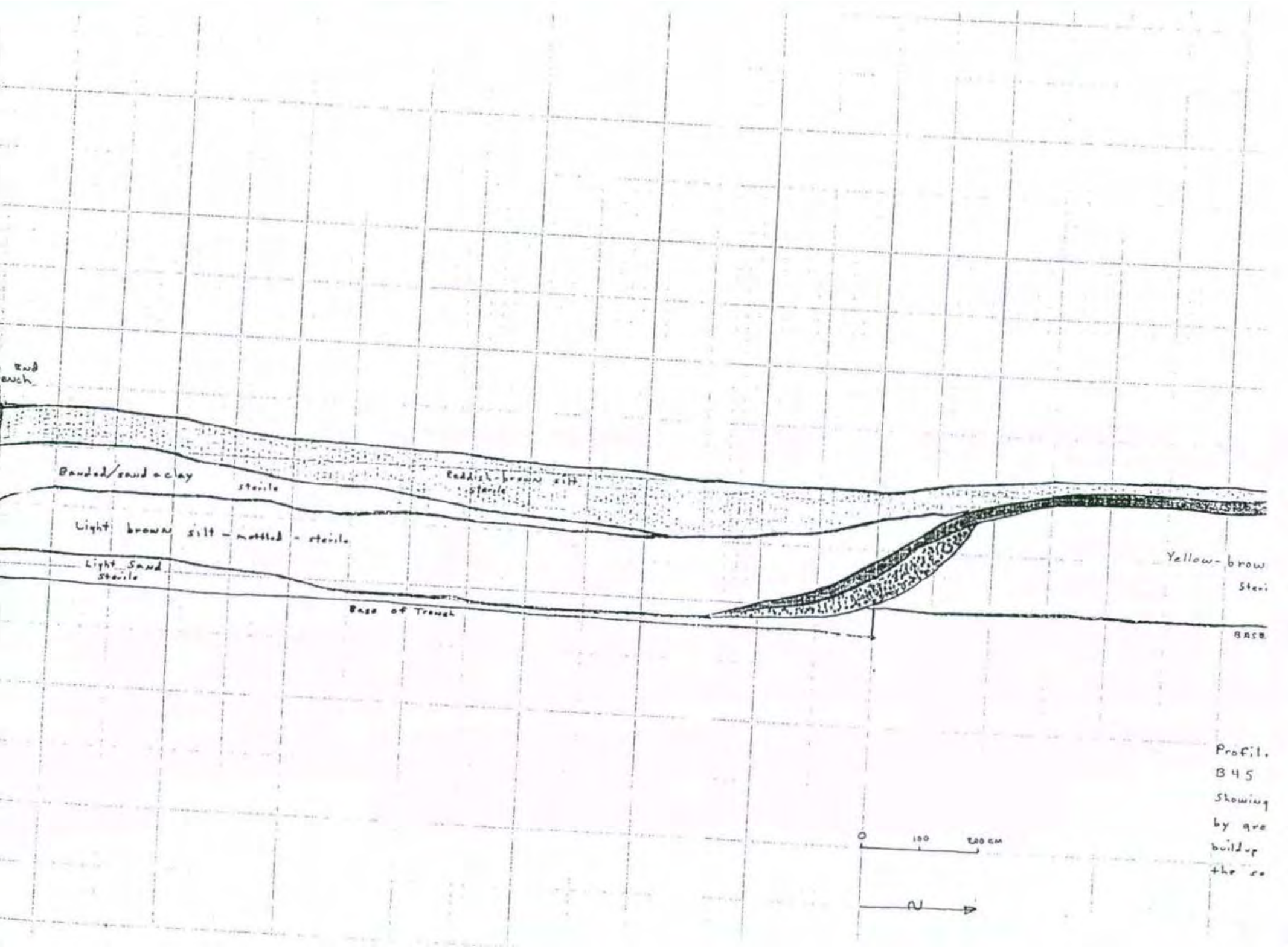
IV-47-14


OCONEE RIVER
N
75
D
C
H
E
74
78
79
76
0
50
meters
71
I
A
B
72
77
F
73
70
G
125
9 GE 193
TEST TRENCH
BURN BURIAL
INTACT SITE
ISLAND


9 Ge 948
TEST TRENCH
BURN BURIAL
ELEVATION CONTOURS
at 50cm intervals
BACKSWAMP
ABANDONED OCONEE RIVER CHANNEL
99.00
98.00
N
0
50
meters
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B
C
D
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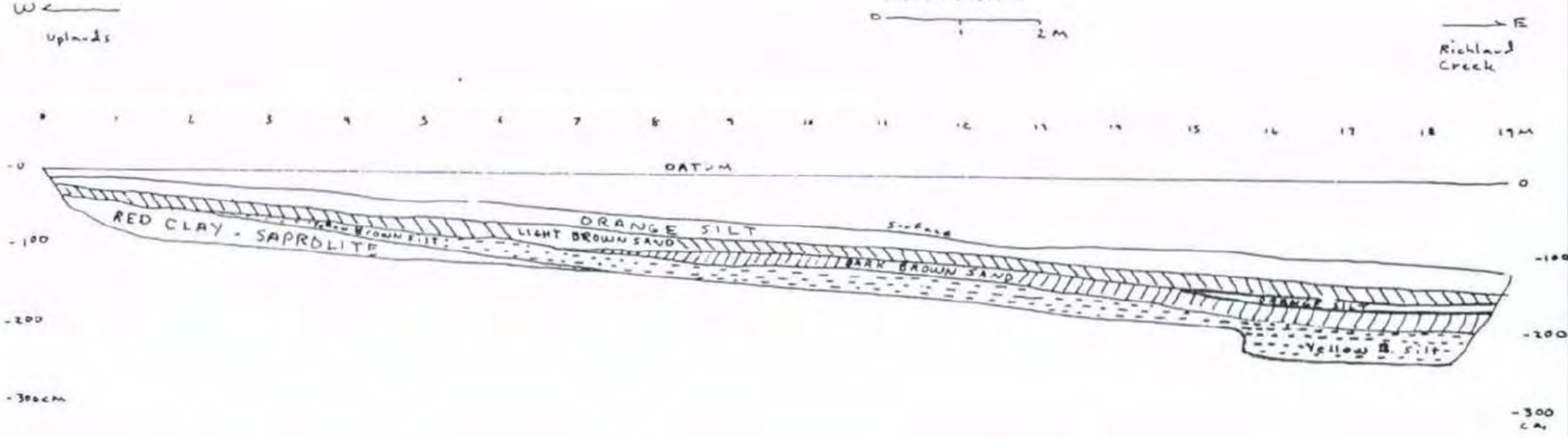
B46 SN113
IV-47-6 · TEST UNIT
SHELL MIDDEN
EAST PROFILE
6-15-78

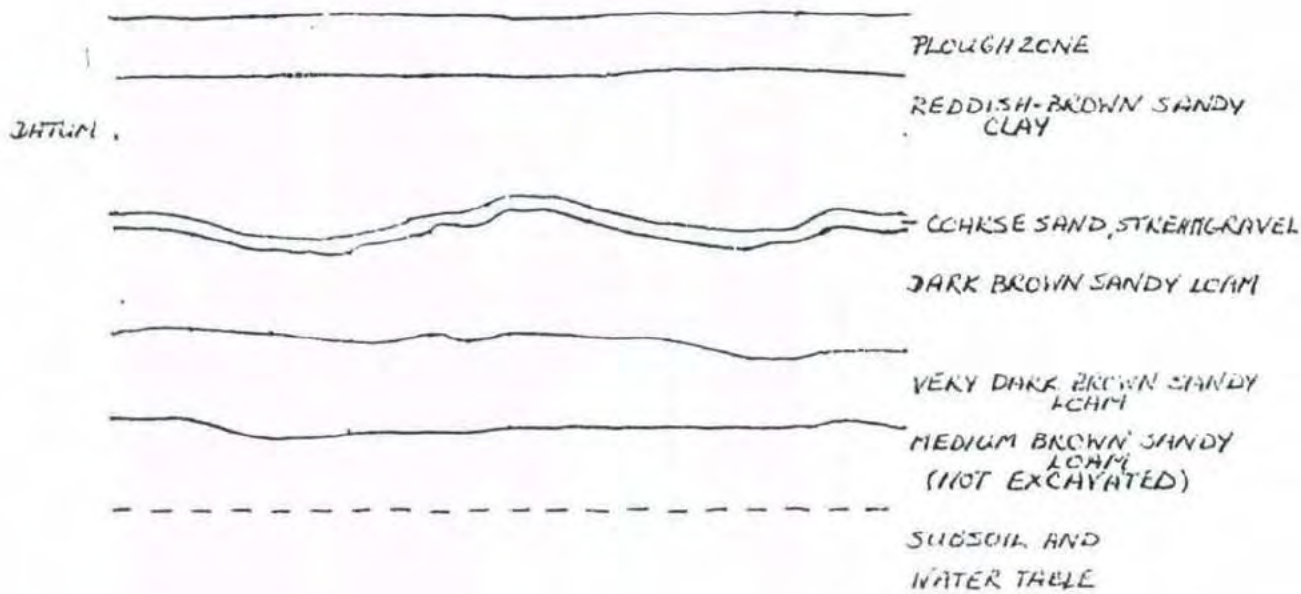




Profil
B45
showing
by gre
build-u
the so

B 35
I-8-42
North Profile





Subsurface. Site B-4
Prov. I-12-7
2 meter sq. test pit
Profile - Eastern
2-21-78 L.C.

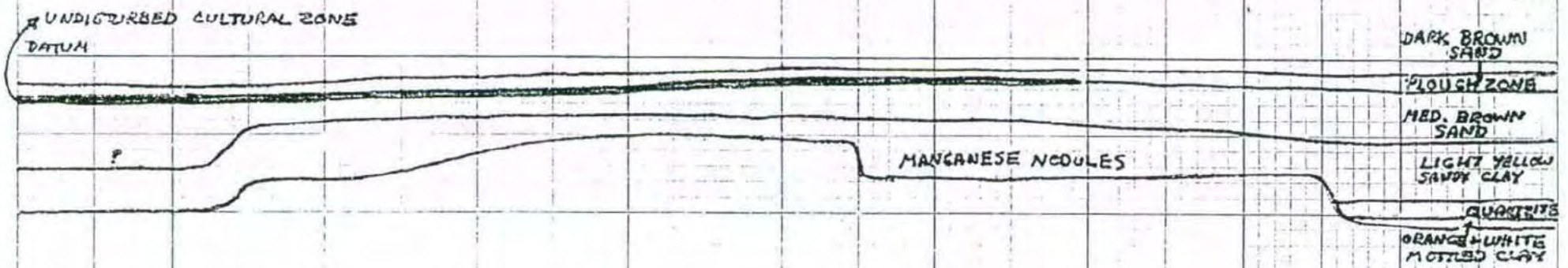
0 50
CENTIMETERS

II-12-3
2-9-78
Q.1

0 1 2
METERS

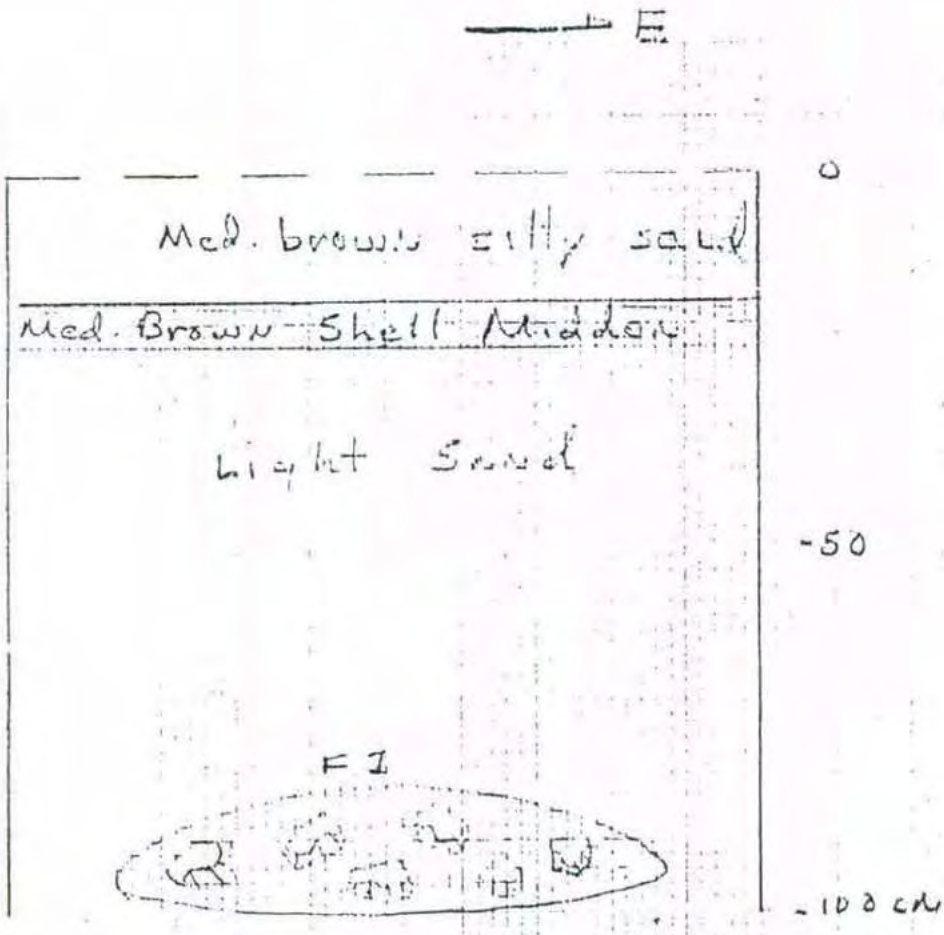
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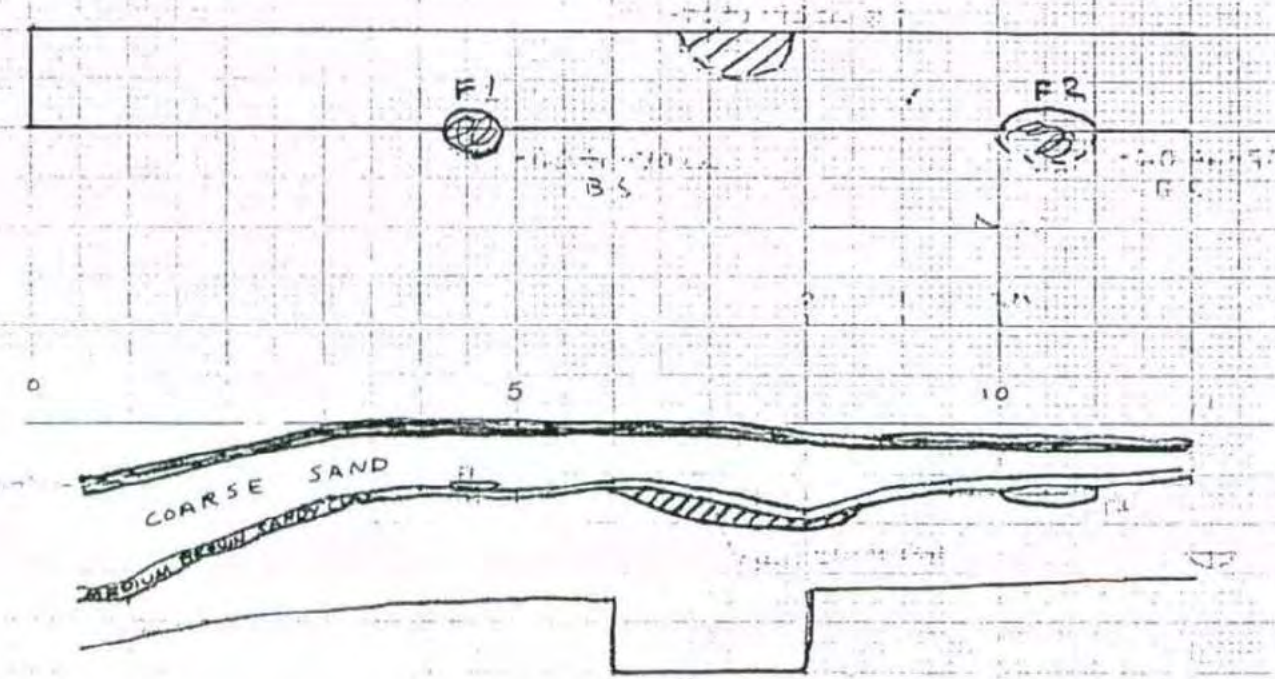
PROFILE



B 26 W-11-22
F 2 & Shell Midden

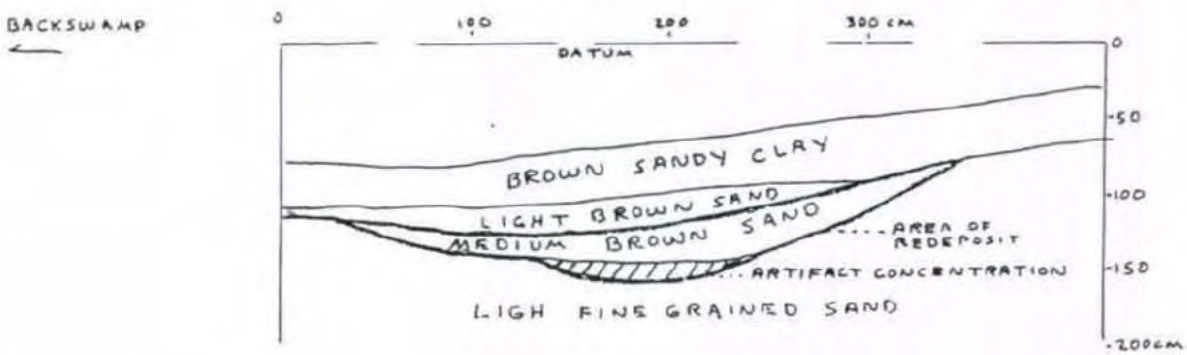
F 1 Fill - DARK BROWN SAND WITH FIRE-CRACKED ROCK




F1
F2
0
5
10
COARSE SAND

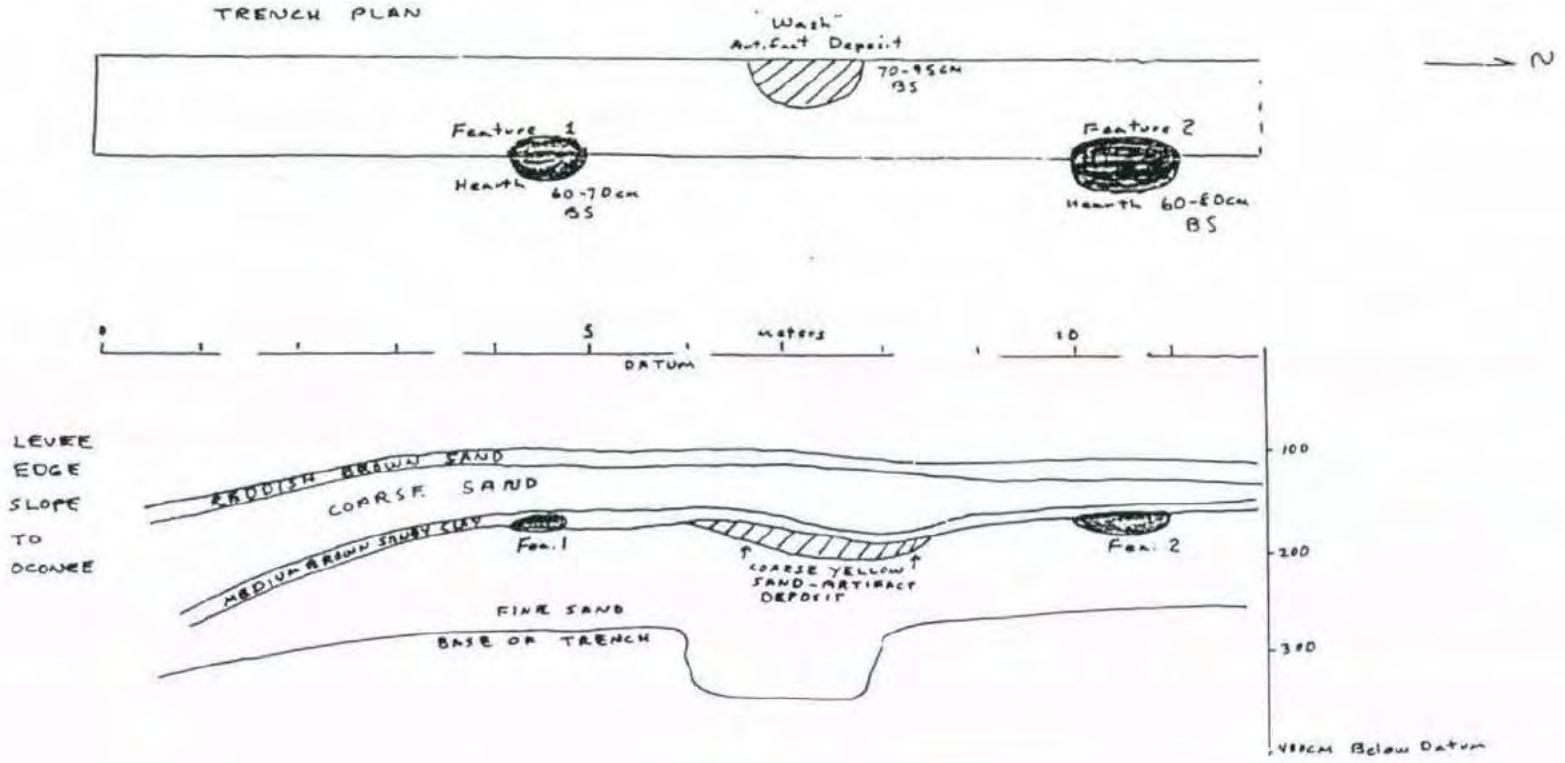
N ←

II-11-15
PROFILE



B25
II-11-15
PROFILE SECTION
SHOWING OLD
DISTURBANCE

BZS SHOWING "OLD" GULLY DEPOSIT
II-11-34
4-25-78

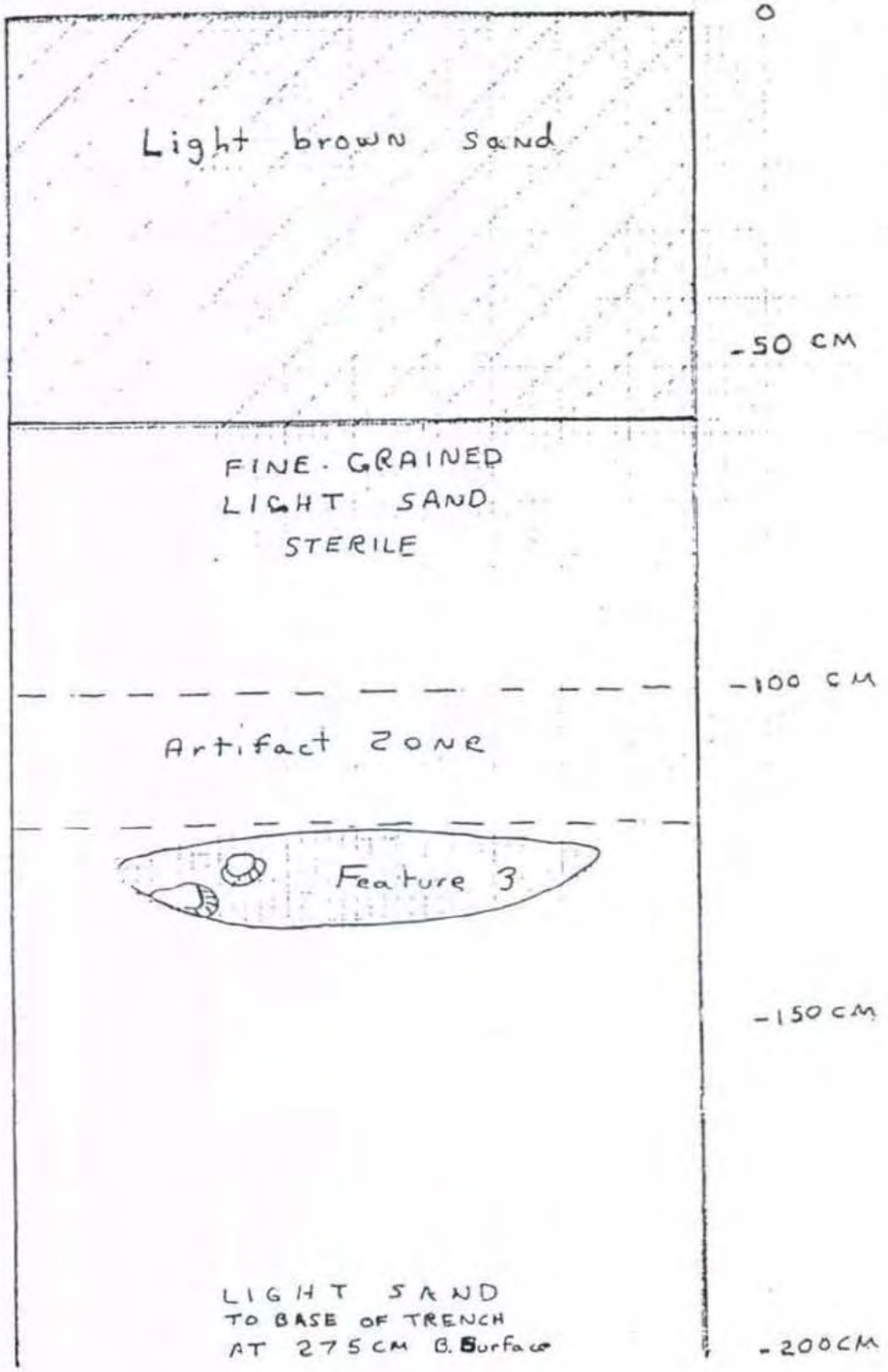


WEST PROFILE
II-11-34
Note Extent of Disturbance and Intact Features

0 100 200 cm

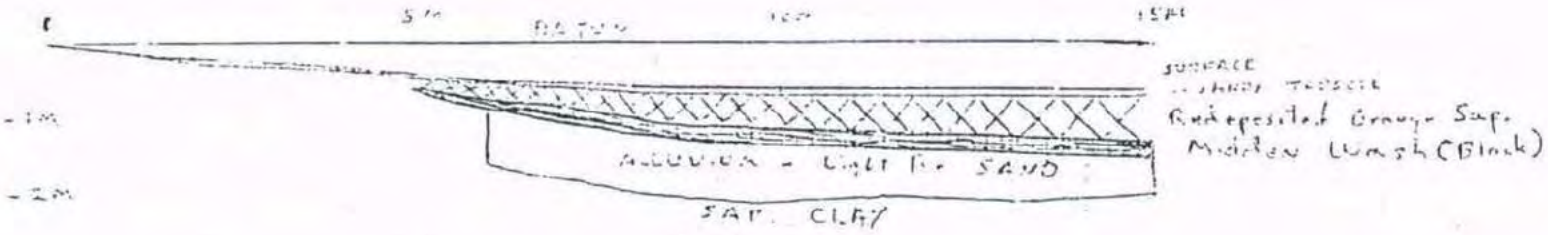
Site B 25
Prov. II-11-35
4-27-78
Feature 3

Profile Section
West Wall

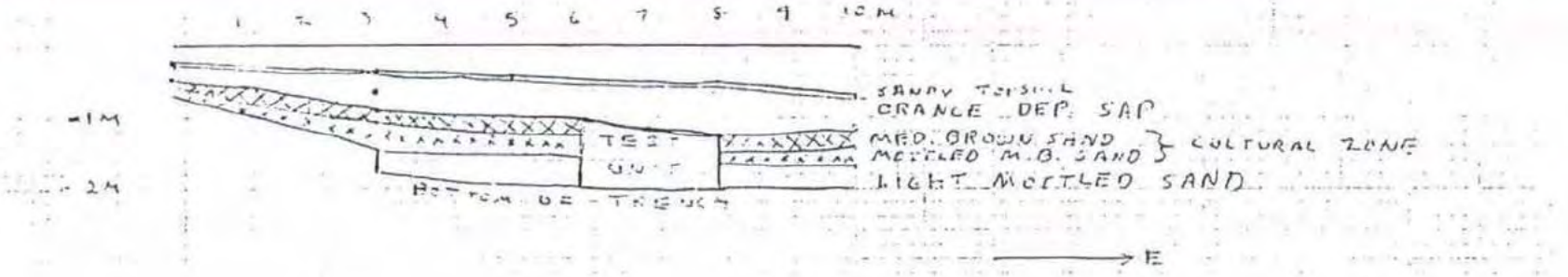


II-10-11 → E

B-15 MIDDEN

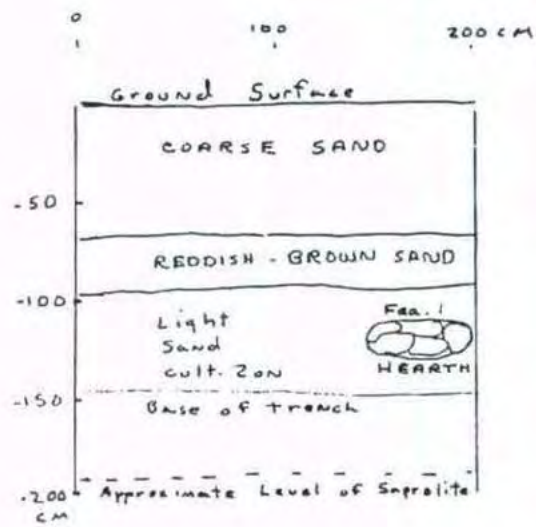


II-10-12 B-15 MIDDEN

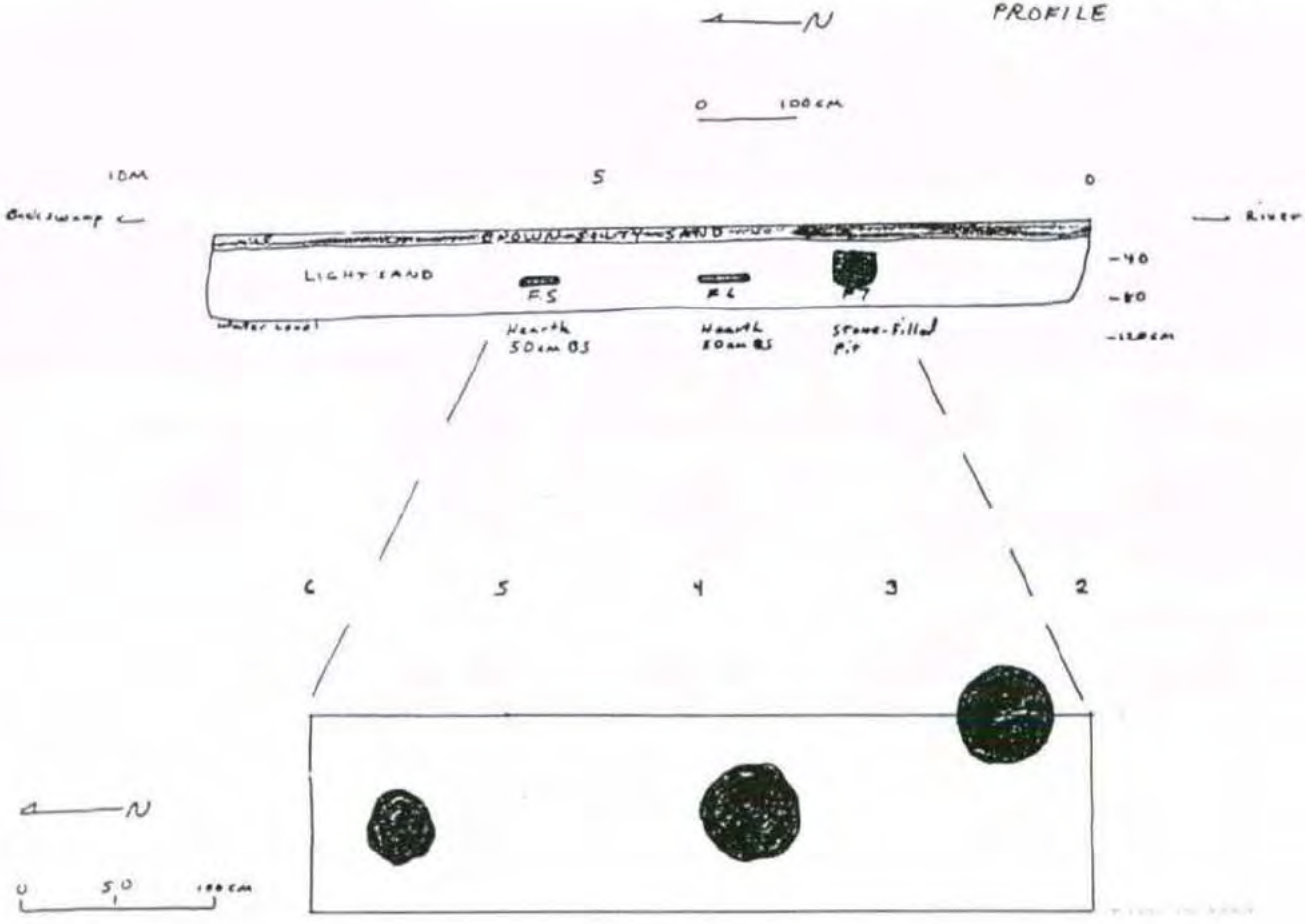


B-42
I-8-99
2 Meter Section
North Profile
Feature 1
6-5-78
R.S.

East End of Trench
→ 7 Meters



A 28
TRENCH II-11-32
PROFILE



Plan - 2-6 Meters Section
Showing Hearths

B45 SN 78
IV-47-2
South Profile
6-13-78





Trash Pit
Complicated-Stamped Ceramics
38cm below surface
84 cm diameter



Feature 7
Stone Hearth
72cm BS
30 by 20cm



Feature 8
Stone Hearth
64cm BS
39 by 30cm



Feature 9
"Stone Hearth Late Archaic"
35cm BS
36 by 38cm

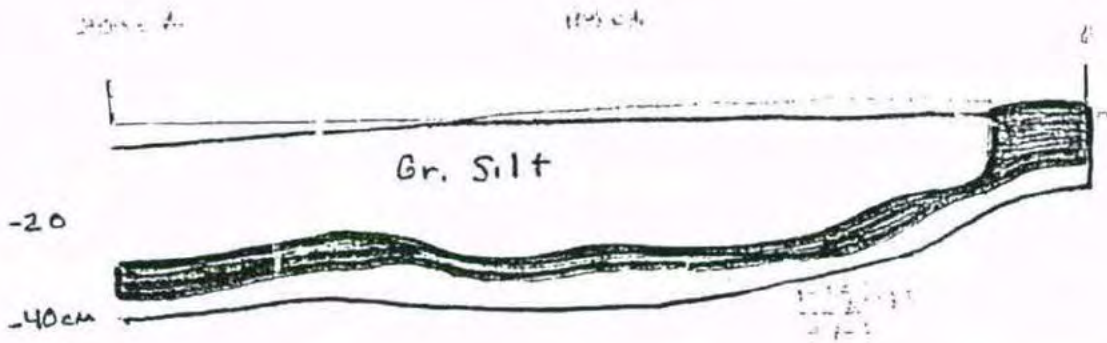


Feature 11
Stone Hearth
"Late Archaic"
30cm BS
46 by 40cm

Artifact Sample

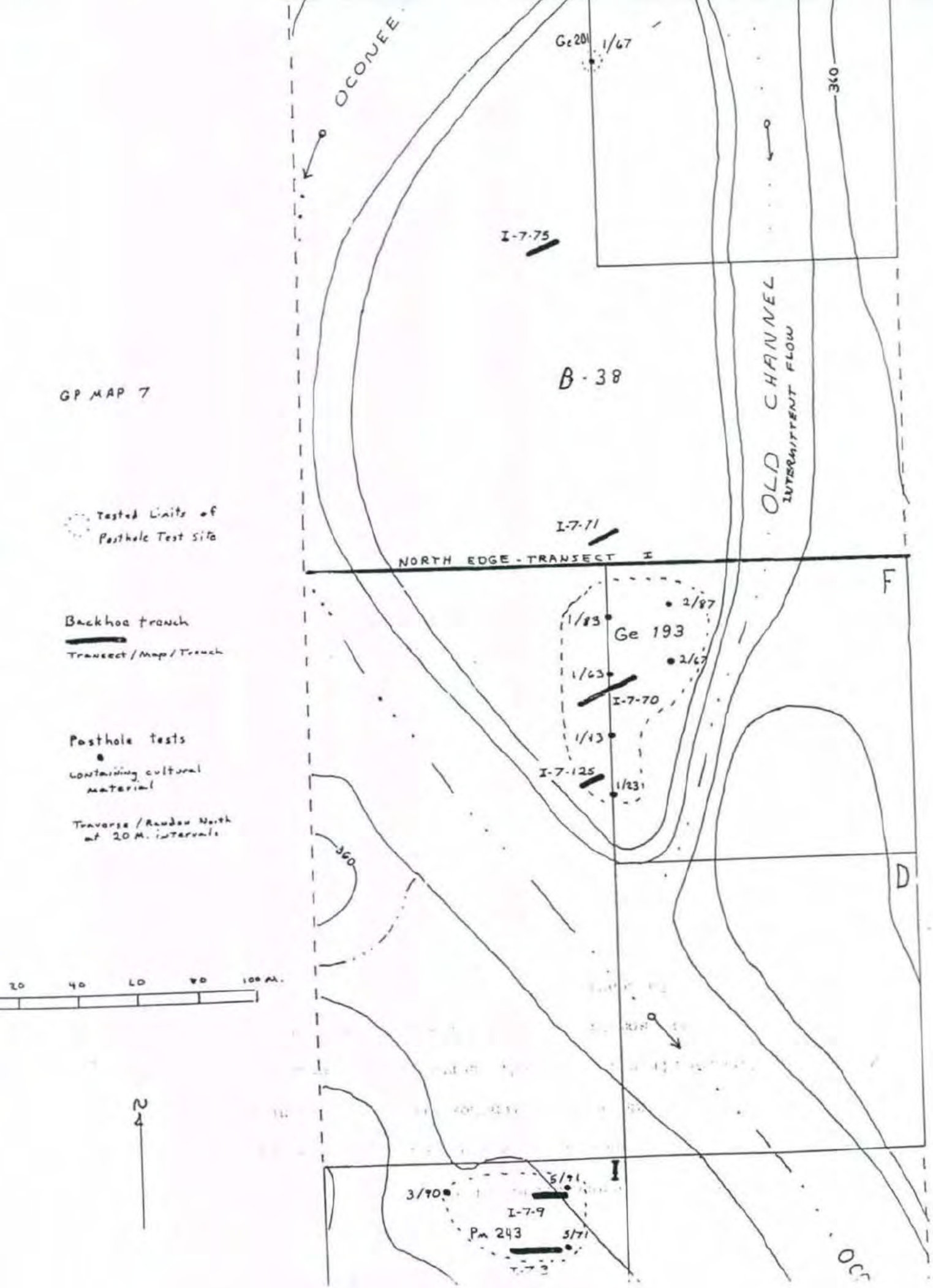
▲ Steatite fragment
x Fiber-tempered sherd
Δ Chert flakes
o Quartz flakes

TU 2



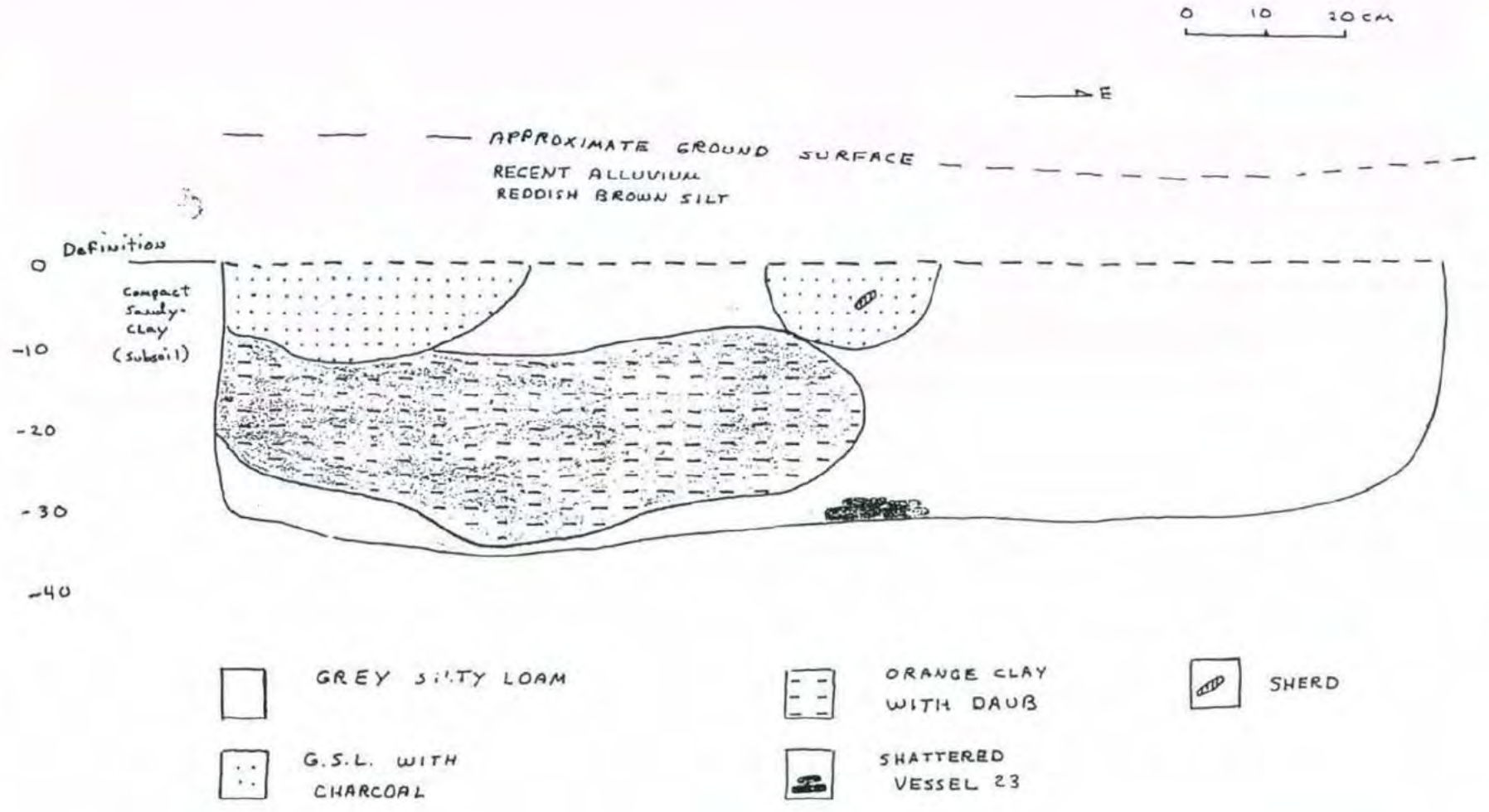
Shell Midden




GP MAP 7
Tested Limits of Posthole Test Site
Backhoe trench
Transect / Map / Trench
Posthole tests
containing cultural material
Traverse / Random North at 20 M. intervals
20 40 60 80 100 M.
N
OCONEE
Ge 201 1/67
360
I-7-75
B-38
OLD CHANNEL
INTERMITTENT FLOW
I-7-71
NORTH EDGE - TRANSECT I
F
2/87
1/83
Ge 193
2/67
1/63
I-7-70
1/43
I-7-125
1/231
360
D
I
5/71
3/90
I-7-9
Pm 243
5/71
I-7-3
OCC

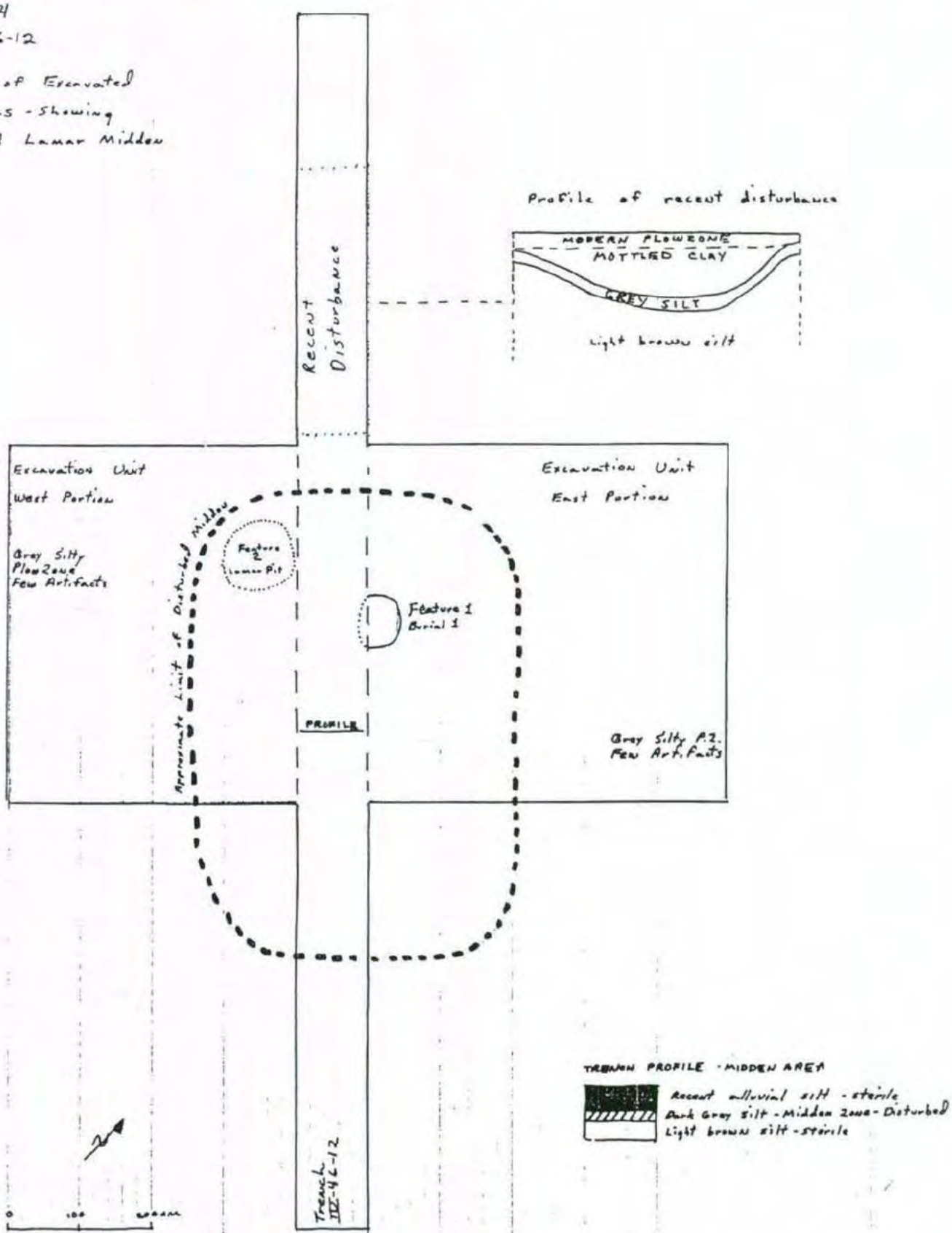
B49
SN365
IV-47-81
F27

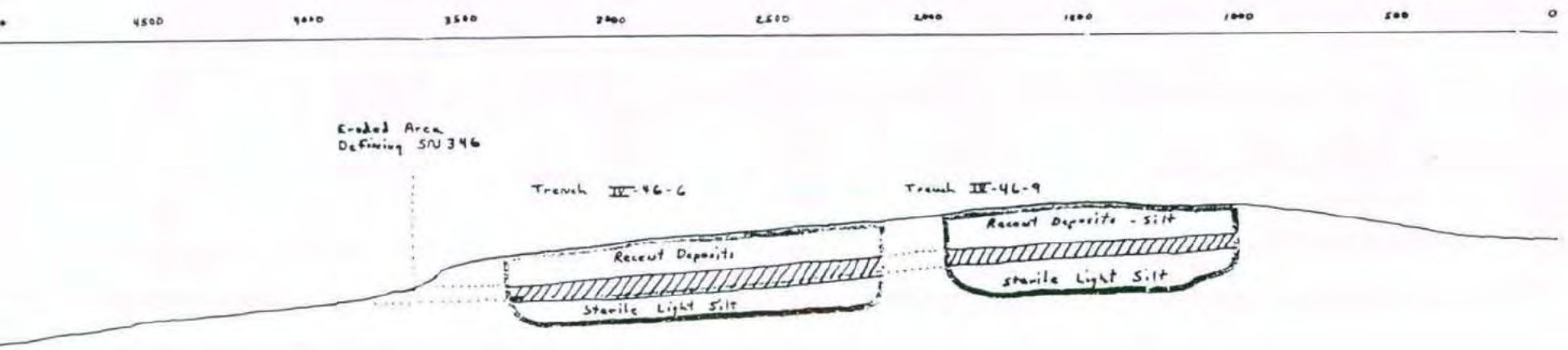
NORTH
PROFILE A.



B-54
IV-46-12

Map of Excavated Areas - Showing Small Lamar Midden





N

Old Plough Zone
Undisturbed Zone

B53 CULTURAL ZONE
Grey silts

B53 SN346
Site Profile

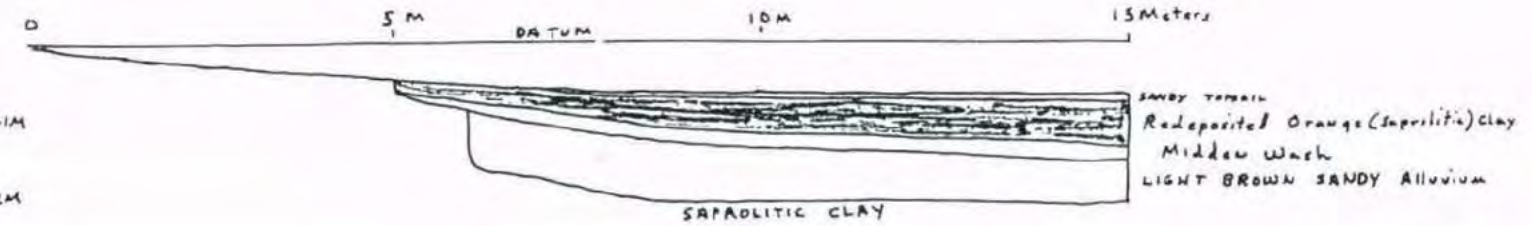
0 Vertical Scale

Vertical Exaggeration x 2

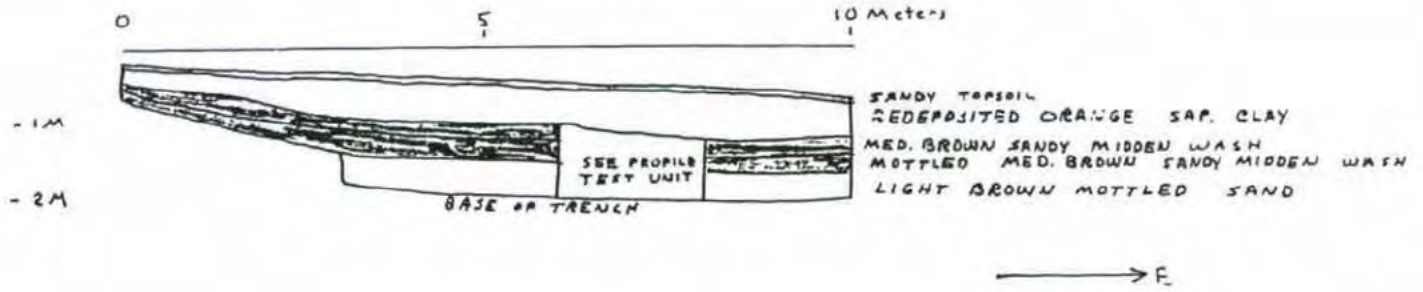
B15 S 237

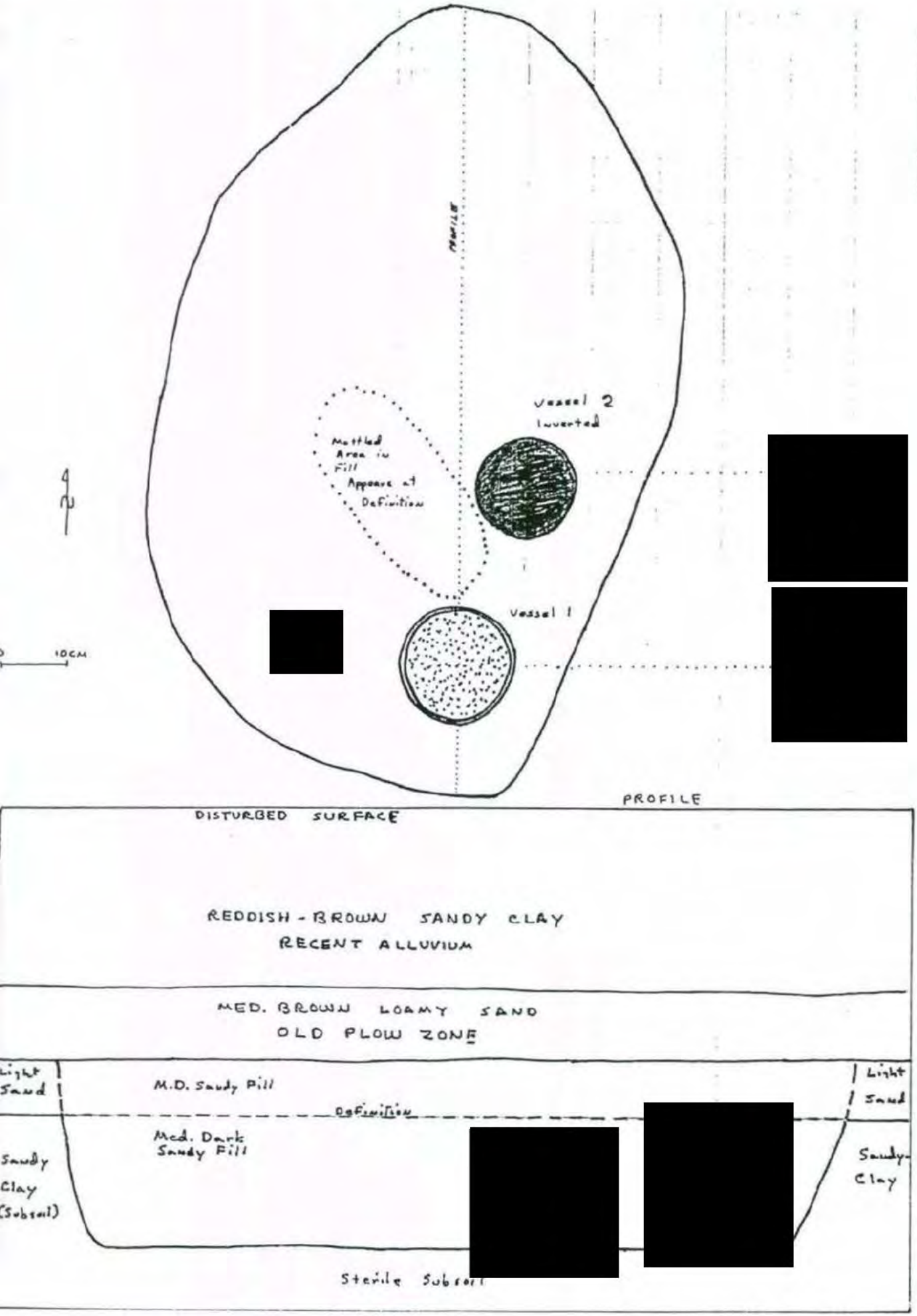
II-10-9 PROFILE → E

B-15 MIDDEN



II-10-12 B-15 PROFILE




Vessel 2
Inverted
Mottled
Area in
Fill
Appears at
Definition
Vessel 1
10CM
PROFILE
DISTURBED SURFACE
REDDISH - BROWN SANDY CLAY
RECENT ALLUVIUM
MED. BROWN LOAMY SAND
OLD PLOW ZONE
Light
Sand
M.D. Sandy Fill
Definition
Light
Sand
Med. Dark
Sandy Fill
Sandy
Clay
(Subsoil)
Sandy-
Clay
Sterile Subsoil