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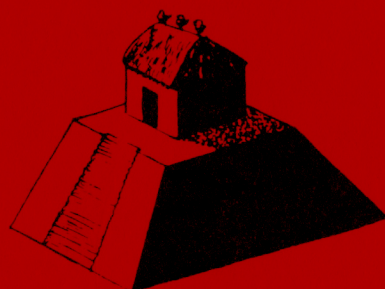
UNIVERSITY OF  
**GEORGIA**

Franklin College of  
Arts and Sciences

*Department of Anthropology*

*Laboratory of Archaeology*

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES  
REPORT NO. 7



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE  
ELBERT COUNTY, GEORGIA, PORTION  
OF THE PROPOSED TROTTERS SHOALS  
RESERVOIR, SAVANNAH RIVER

BY  
BROOKS HUTTO  
1970

EDITED BY JOESPH R. CALDWELL



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Editor's note--the terms: points, knives, scrapers and blanks, used here to denote various tools of the Old Quartz Industry, may turn out to be incorrect. Edge-wear studies now being undertaken by Mr. William Dana Beasley, Department of Sociology and Anthropology University of Georgia, may allow a more accurate functional classification of these objects.





## INTRODUCTION

This archaeological survey of the parts of the proposed Trotters Shoals Reservoir lying within the state of Georgia was conducted by the writer during January, 1969. The survey area extends from the site of the proposed Trotters Shoals Dam on the Savannah River, upstream to the Hartwell Dam and up Beaverdam Creek, the Van Creeks, and Coldwater Creek. The area surveyed, generally speaking, is below the 500 foot contour of the Savannah River drainage.

As a result of the proposed inundation, archaeological sites will either be damaged by lake erosion, or will be covered by lake sediments. Included in this report are data from some archaeological sites outside the reservoir area for better interpretation of the sites within the area.

The Trotters Shoals Survey area, formerly dotted with farms, has been almost completely abandoned in the last two decades. A few pastures, formerly cultivated fields, and ramshackle houses occur but most of the area is now covered with overgrowth, thickets, canes and briars. Archaeological sites were difficult to locate. Most roads in the survey area are unpaved and in poor condition.

All the sites located were in Elbert County, Georgia, in a 30 mile stretch of land in the middle of the Piedmont Plateau, a formation derived from metamorphic and of igneous rocks between the Gulf Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Mountains. Vegetation in the Trotters Shoals Survey area consists of hardwoods interspersed with undergrowth areas of vines and cones on the islands in the river, such as Trotters Shoals itself, and on the valley alluvium. Along the valley edges, slopes, and tops are hardwoods (white oak, red oak, hickory, blackjack oaks, etc) and pines (short leaf and loblolly).

Lithic materials used in prehistoric times in the Elbert County area were granite, mica, and soapstone, and of course various kinds of flints, cherts, and quartz. Granite is abundant in the Elberton area and runs across the southern part of Elbert county in a northeast-southwest direction. Mica has been reported of contemporary economic importance in northern Elbert County and southern Hart County. One reference near the Trotters Shoals Survey area describes muscovite (a form of Mica) about nine miles west of Washington, Georgia, on Beaverdam Creek (Shepard 1880:57), stated as quite ornamental, and of potential use by Indians (Georgia Minerals News Letter 1956:73). Mica slabs are possibly described in the accounts of the DeSoto expedition in 1540 at Cofitichiqui (Garcilaso De La Vega 1951:311). Soapstone was used extensively in prehistoric times. Two localities near the survey area are given by Hopkins (1914:295-296). At the mouth of Beaverdam Creek one mile south of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, the soapstone is green-gray in color, not unlike the material used for the soapstone vessels and other objects found at Stallings Island near Augusta.





## SITE DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

We shall now turn to the description and evaluation of each archaeological site, indicating formal content, location, component definition, recommendations, and justifications of these recommendations.

### Eb-56, Formal Content

#### Area A

- 2 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 1 quartz stemless basal fragment
- 1 quartz distal end
- 18 quartz cortex pieces
- 2 quartz chips
- 8 quartz unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces (Fig. 2 A)

#### Area B

- 3 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 6 quartz Morrow Mountain blades and/or knives (Fig. 2 C)
- 2 other quartz blades and/or knives
- 3 quartz and aplite points, broad blades (Fig. 3).
- 5 aplite and quartz distal ends
- 11 quartz cortex pieces
- 9 quartz uniface, unfinished, plano-convex pieces (Fig. 2 A)
- 2 quartz finished, uniface, plano-convex pieces (Fig. 2 B)
- 9 chips of quartz
- 11 aplite blanks
- 3 quartz and aplite choppers or cores

#### Area C

- 10 quartz cortex pieces
- 4 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 1 quartz Stallings Island point
- 6 quartz blanks and/or knives
- 5 quartz finished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 aplite flake

Site Eb-56 is located on a north-south elongated knoll on Beaverdam Creek approximately four-fifths of a mile upstream from Beverly, Georgia. To reach this site, one follows the old road leading to Beverly from Route 72 marked by a tin gate which is kept locked by the tenant of the pastures in this area. The road eventually terminates at Beaverdam Creek. Site Eb-56 is east of the road on a knoll nearest Beaverdam Creek and approximately 300 feet from the road. This whole area, site included, has recently been denuded of woods and undergrowth. The site covers most of the knoll which is at least 200 ft. The cultural debris is stratigraphically between the plowzone and the red clay underneath. The deposits may not be deep,

9E656

but this is the best site in the survey area with Morrow Mountain materials.

There are at least two components represented here: a stemless Morrow Mountain component, and a Stallings Island component. The stemless Morrow Mountain materials are scattered over most of the knoll, while the Stallings Island materials are in the part of the knoll nearest Beaverdam Creek. The Morrow Mountain area is a camp and workshop which seems to have been extensively occupied. The processing of quartz was a major activity. The Stallings Island component shows evidence for the production of knives, blanks, and large choppers, etc. The occurrence of aplite and lithic materials other than quartz is an innovation not found during earlier Morrow Mountain time in this region.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, perhaps excavation.

Justification: This site is one of the most important Morrow Mountain components in the reservoir area. It will also be flooded. The site is available for plowing.

#### Eb-57, Formal Content

##### Area A

- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain Point
- 2 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain blanks and/or knives
- 12 quartz cortex pieces
- 8 quartz chips
- 7 quartz unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 2 quartz plano-convex, uniface scrapers
- 1 quartz uniface, plano-convex end tool

##### Area B

- 5 quartz cortex pieces
- 1 quartz stemmed, broad bladed point
- 3 quartz chips
- 2 quartz, finished, uniface, plano-convex end pieces
- 1 quartz, uniface side scraper

##### Area C

- 3 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 14 quartz cortex pieces
- 9 quartz chips
- 2 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 2 quartz, uniface, medium, plano-convex side scrapers

Site Eb-57 is located approximately 1000 ft. west of Eb-56 on the opposite side of the same road. It, too, is on a knoll in the same area of denuded woods and undergrowth. The dimensions of the site are about the same as Eb-56, but it was less intensively occupied. There more surface erosion as

9 Eb57





A

B

C

D

FIGURE 1. - A, B, C, stemless Morrow Mountain point, plano-convex end scraper, and possible crystal quartz perforator from Eb 72; D, quartz tool from Eb 63, Area B.

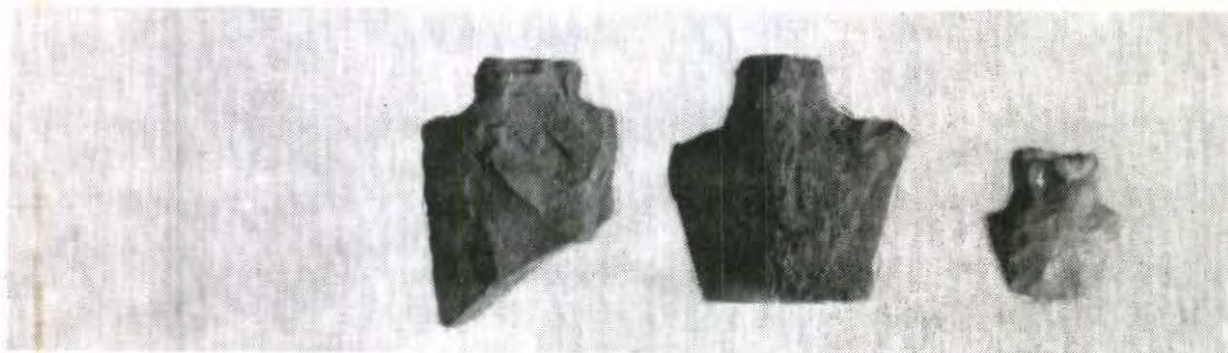


A

B

C

FIGURE 2. - A, B, Plano-convex end scrapers from Eb 56; Old Quartz tool from Eb 56.



A

B

C

FIGURE 3. - A, B, C, Stallings Island-like points and stemmed scraper from Eb 56.





much of the site is on a downslope.

This site and Eb-56 are interrelated and have similar components, i.e., a stemless Morrow Mountain component and a Stallings Island component. Refer to site Eb-56 for further detail.

Recommendation: Controlled surface pickup and testing.

Justification: The site will be flooded. There is little evidence of stratigraphy. The site is available for plowing.

#### Eb-58, Formal Content

- 1 large quartz stemmed point
- 1 medium quartz, expanded stemmed point
- 1 lanceolate knife and/or point of quartz
- 6 quartz unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 2 quartz cortex pieces
- 9 quartz chips
- 1 quartz, finished, uniface, plano-convex end scraper

9Eb58

Eb-58 is located directly SSW of the Seaboard Railroad as one crosses it on the only wooden overpass in the area going south. The dirt road leading to the overpass begins at the bisection of the dirt road leaving Pearl, Georgia, going west to Middleton, Georgia. The site extends on the down slope of a ridge just prior to the low, level bottoms nearest Beaverdam Creek. This downslope covers an area of approximately 50 square feet in which surface erosion permitted the exposure of prehistoric materials. The whole area of the site, including the area between it and Eb-63, approximately a quarter of a mile, is under cultivation

There is one strong, stemmed projectile point component represented on this site. The manner of flaking in addition to one large chopper-looking tool suggests something later than Morrow Mountain, however, the uniface method of tool manufacture is present indicating, perhaps, a Morrow Mountain component scatter. A larger sample is needed to ascertain the component representation.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup

Justification: Site is subject to flooding. There is some evidence of occupation: an undefined preceramic component which is not Morrow Mountain. We need a controlled surface pickup.



Eb-59, Formal Content

9Eb59

- 1 quartz, perhaps stemless Morrow Mountain blank
- 1 quartz and/or blank
- 40 quartz cortex pieces
- 29 quartz chips
- 6 quartz uniface, plano-convex end scrapers
- 9 quartz unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 6 quartz uniface, plano-convex scrapers

This site is on the very top of a knoll with materials covering at least a forty foot square area adjacent to the flats of Beaverdam Creek. This site marks the western end of a very long pasture area in which sites Eb-89, Eb-65, and Eb-73 are located. In order to arrive here, take the first dirt road south (left) immediately beyond Eb-71 and walk the remainder of the distance to the bottoms of Beaverdam Creek to a pasture area.

This site, appears to have been exclusively a workshop area. Perhaps the living area was off to the side or at a distance from the quarry station. The site is most probably a stemless Morrow Mountain component, judging from the single crude blank found here and the regular uniface cultural debris. The sample collected is a good random sample. The high proportion of unfinished tools is suggestive of a workshop.

Recommendation: Controlled surface pickup, test pits, perhaps excavation

Justification: This site is intensively used as a workshop area with some good possibilities of stratigraphy. This site will be flooded and is available for plowing.

Eb-60, Formal Content

9Eb60

- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain point
- 1 quartz Morrow Mountain scraper and/or knife
- 1 quartz distal end
- 14 quartz cortex pieces
- 7 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 excised steatite rim fragment
- 8 quartz chips

Eb-60 is located near the former dirt road going across Coldwater Creek about one and three-fifths miles above its junction with the Savannah River. The road terminates near some pasture lands adjacent to Coldwater Creek. Sites Eb-88 and Eb-90 are also located in this surface exposed area. To arrive at Eb-60, take the field road that leads off the main dirt road which terminates at these pastures. Proceed on the field road across a stream where it turns east. The site is directly across the stream in the plowed field south of the field road nearest the valley slopes. The whole distance from the main dirt road to the site, via the field road,



is no more than 75 yards. The site is approximately 100 feet by 50 feet in extent.

This site is primarily a stemless Morrow Mountain component. A single incised steatite rim fragment may belong to the Stallings Island component at site Eb-88 approximately 1000 feet away.

Recommendations: None

Justification: Occupation sparse; better component representation elsewhere.

#### Eb-61, Formal Content

- 11 quartz cortex pieces
- 8 quartz chips
- 1 quartz, small, stemless Morrow Mountain point
- 1 quartz distal end
- 1 quartz perforating tool
- 8 quartz unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz, small, uniface, plano-convex end scraper
- 1 sand stone notched piece

Eb-61 is located near Middleton, Georgia. Take the road going NNW from the Middleton Post Office, cross the Seaboard Railroad and make a quick right entering Mr. Tate's property. Follow the road to his house, go between the house and the barn, and continue on the field road going NNW for another 200 yards, whereupon it turns a right angle and finally enters the pasture lands nearest Beaverdam Creek. Sites Eb-86 and Eb-93 are on Mr. Tate's property in the pasture area overlooking Beaverdam Creek. Eb-61 occupies an area approximately 200 by 50 feet and is on the ridge adjacent to a small conservation dam owned by Mr. Tate. Along the east side of the ridge, quartz is exposed in great profusion. 9EB61

Recommendations: None

Justification: The site will be inundated.

#### Eb-66, Formal Content

- 40 quartz cortex pieces
- 3 quartz, unfinished, plano-convex, uniface pieces
- 19 quartz chips
- 2 quartz, uniface, plano-convex, side scrapers
- 1 quartz, uniface, plano-convex end tool

1 quartz core

8 quartz, small, uniface, plano-convex, worked pieces (Fig. 1 C)

~~9Eb66~~  
9Eb66

Sites Eb-66 and Eb-62 are located approximately one mile above the bridge on State Highway 82 which crosses the Savannah River. Turn right (north) on the first and only paved road that leads off of Georgia State Highway 82 about one mile west of the Savannah River. This paved road follows the Savannah River. Proceed for approximately one-half mile to the first dirt road turnoff going east (Right) to the Savannah River. After passing through three pasture gates, Eb-66 is on the highest contour near and close to the field road before it descends sharply to the Savannah River. It is in a pasture; the site is approximately a 40 ft. square.

Site Eb-66 is similar to Eb-59 in that it is primarily workshop area. It is most likely an Old Quartz Industry site and resembles Eb-62 in having worked pieces of crystal quartz.

Recommendation: Controlled surface pickup

Justification: Site is out of the survey area of flooding, however, a controlled surface pickup is needed to determine the significance of the small chippage and small tool categories.

#### Eb-63, Formal Content

##### Area A

- 1 quartz cortex piece
- 5 quartz chips
- 3 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz, uniface, side scraper
- 1 quartz, medium size, Morrow Mountain scraper and/or knife
- 1 quartz, small, stemless Morrow Mountain point

##### Area B

- 1 quartz, medium, stemless Morrow Mountain point
- 1 large quartz, straight stemmed point
- 1 large quartz, expanded stemmed point
- 1 notched sandstone axe
- 1 quartz cortex piece
- 1 quartz chip
- 4 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces

9Eb63

Site Eb-63 is located in a plowed field on the north bank of Beaverdam Creek nearest the bridge crossing it on the old road to Middleton, Georgia. Area A is approximately 100 ft. by 50 ft. on a rise adjacent to the Middleton road and about 25 yards from Beaverdam Creek. Area B is in a valley



alluvium overlooking Beaverdam Creek, in all probability, a natural levee. The site will be flooded.

Area A and Area B both have stemless Morrow Mountain projectile point components. It may be significant that the size of the stemless Morrow Mountain projectile points ranges from small to medium. Other sites in the reservoir area have this same range.

The other component in Area B appears to be later with notched axe, stemmed and expanded stemmed points.

Recommendation: Controlled surface pickup in Area B.

Justifications: This area is important for delineating an unknown Archaic component(s) as well as providing information on the range of variation of Morrow Mountain stemless projectile points. This site will be flooded; it is locally available for plowing.

#### Eb-64, Formal Content

- 17 quartz cortex pieces
- 9 quartz chips
- 3 small, quartz, stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 1 large quartz stemless Morrow Mountain scraper and/or knife
- 1 quartz stemmed point
- 2 unfinished, quartz, plano-convex pieces
- 2 plain grit body sherds

This site as well as Eb-79, Eb-82, and Eb-83, are located on the same road that terminates along the Savannah River. From Herdmont, Georgia, continue for approximately two miles where the road loops on one side of the Seaboard Railroad and then the other. Follow the railroad tracks for approximately two miles until the road diverges from the railroad tracks altogether; continue on the only accessible road to its highest contours overlooking the Savannah River, and from here it is best to walk the remainder of the distance: the dirt road is impossible to travel by car. The dirt road eventually enters some bottomlands along the Savannah River near the railroad tracks where there are two cotton fields. Site Eb-64 is between the two cotton fields, Eb-82 and Eb-79, causing some site overlap, as one travels up the last streamlet before entering the cotton field in which Eb-79 is located. The site is primarily exposed in the road and the surrounding eroded area of approximately thirty square feet altogether. 9E664

Eb-64 is predominantly a stemless Morrow Mountain component site. Two body sherds and a quartz stemmed point are probably from a site extension of Eb-79. All indications are that this is the typical camping-workshop type settlement with numerous unfinished tools. The three stemless Morrow Mountain projectile points are all small. A large scraper may be diagnostic of Morrow Mountain. Small points compare with some found at site Eb-63, Area A, and site Eb-61.

Recommendations: None

Eb-65, Formal Content

- 12 quartz cortex pieces
- 1 quartz chip
- 1 quartz blank

9E665

This site can be found using the same directions as outlined for Eb-59. Eb-65 represents a general Archaic scatter along the valley slopes in the narrow pasture land adjacent to Beaverdam Creek. The area is approximately 50 ft. wide and 100 yards long. The sample does indicate that quartz was being utilized for implements along the valley slopes. Cultural or temporal proveniences are unknown.

Recommendation: None.

Eb-62, Formal Content

9E662

- 29 quartz cortex pieces
- 22 quartz chips
- 11 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
  - 2 quartz, medium, uniface, plano-convex end scrapers
  - 2 quartz, medium, side scrapers
  - 3 small, quartz, uniface, plano-convex pieces

To arrive at this site, follow the directions given for Eb-66. It is located on the banks of the Savannah River. The distance between Eb-66 and Eb-62 is approximately 1000 feet. Both sites are typologically similar because of the abundance of small chippage, small quartz implements, etc. No projectile points were found, but this is probably an Old Quartz Industry workshop area with the major living area elsewhere, a situation similar to Eb-59 on Beaverdam Creek.

Recommendations: None

Justification: Site has no indications of stratigraphy and is difficult to reach. A better sample can be obtained at Eb-66 rather than at Eb-62 which is most likely a site extension of the former. The site will be inundated.



Eb-67, Formal Content

9E667

- 13 quartz pieces
- 14 quartz chips
- 2 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces

To arrive at this site follow the directions for Eb-64. However, at the point where the dirt road crosses the Seaboard Railroad for the last time, one must stop the car prior to the railroad tracks and walk the rest of the distance to Eb-67. It is at this point that a field road turns north (left) and goes to Eb-64. The bridge across the railroad has been torn down so that one has to walk on the dirt road for approximately one fourth mile. The site is located in the road on the downslope contours.

Little can be said about this site other than it is most likely a Morrow Mountain component.

Recommendation: None

Justification: It is far from the survey area. Occupational debris is sparse.

Eb-68, Formal Content

9E668

- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain point

To arrive at Eb-68, follow the same directions as given for Eb-56. It is located at the last 90 degree turn (left) going north to Eb-56. To find the exact location of Eb-68, look for a spot where some fence posts are lying on the ground near a trash-filled gully approximately 2 ft. wide.

Recommendations: More sampling.

Eb-69, Formal Content

9E669

- 2 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 1 quartz Morrow Mountain point and/or knife
- 4 quartz blanks and/or knives
- 2 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz distal end

The dirt road that branches off to site Eb-69 is located approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the bridge that crosses Beaverdam Creek on the old Middleton Road on the southside of the Creek. It turns off from the Middleton Route at the Methodist Church, continues beside it on the north side, and a short



distance beyond it, makes a left turn going NNE ending at the site. Eb-69 is less than 600 feet from the Methodist Church. The site occupies an approximately 50 ft. square eroded area on the highest contours overlooking Beaverdam Creek.

The material from this site represents more of a selected rather a random sample. It is another camping-workshop settlement area of the stemless Morrow Mountain component. The high proportion of finished and unfinished tools in contrast to chips may be a result of selection. The site is fairly typical of stemless Morrow Mountain component sites in the Trotters Shoals Area.

Eb-70, Formal Content

9Eb70

- 24 quartz cortex pieces
- 12 quartz chips
- 4 quartz blanks and/or knives
- 1 quartz Morrow Mountain scraper and/or knife
- 3 incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain, quartz point
- 1 quartz distal end
- 6 quartz uniface, plano-convex scrapers
- 7 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces

To arrive at Eb-70, take State Highway 77 out of Elberton, Georgia, going north across Beaverdam Creek to the cross roads, less than one-half mile distant from the bridge. About 20 ft. before the intersection, take the dirt road southeast as it turns abruptly and follow it for at least one mile. Eb-70 is on the highest contours overlooking Beaverdam Creek to an upriver knoll approximately 30 yards beyond the only gate blocking the entrance into a pasture. The site occupies at least a 60 ft. square area.

This site, on the knoll and in the road, appears to have two Morrow Mountain components. The first, as in most of the sites described thus far, is stemless Morrow Mountain, the second may be an incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain component. Both components appear to be workshop-quarries with both finished and unfinished tools.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup and testing.

Justification: This site may be important for defining an incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain component to which one other site (Eb-90) may belong. The site will not be inundated, however. It is available for plowing.

Eb-71, Formal Content

9Eb71

- 8 quartz cortex pieces
- 1 quartz chip
- 3 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz, uniface, plano-convex end scraper



This site can be located by following the directions given for site Eb-59. Follow the dirt road to where the valley breaks in contour and descend to bottomland pastures. The site Eb-59 is located below these. It is on the high contours in a pasture east (left) of the road.

All evidence indicates that this is another Old Quartz Industry site with characteristic workshop activity.

Recommendations: None

Justification: The site is outside of the survey area and there is little evidence of intensive occupation.

Eb-72, Formal Content

9E672

- 30 quartz cortex pieces
- 14 quartz chips
- 10 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz core
- 9 quartz crystal perforators (Fig. 1 B)
- 1 quartz crystal end tool
- 6 medium quartz, uniface, plano-convex side-scrapers
- 5 small quartz, uniface, plano-convex end scrapers
- 4 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points
- 4 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain points (Fig. 1 A)
- 2 quartz Morrow Mountain scrapers and/or knives

Site Eb-72 is approximately one-half mile ENE of the Woodlawn School marker in a small cornfield on the south side of the road near the mouth of Van Creek. It is on the highest sloping contours and about 40 square feet in extent.

Eb-72 is a single component, typical, stemless, Morrow Mountain site. Scrapers are mostly small to medium, uniface and plano-convex. The occurrence of polyhedral quartz crystals perhaps for perforating tools, is unique and interesting. These are elongated, one to two inches long with a little flaking to produce a pointed end.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, perhaps excavation.

Justification: Although the site is out of the area to be inundated it is one of the better Morrow Mountain sites.

Eb-73, Formal Content

9Eb73

- 5 quartz cortex pieces
- 2 quartz chips
- 3 quartz, unfinished, uniface, unworked, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz, uniface, plano-convex end scraper

This site can be reached by following the directions given for Eb-71. The materials are in a general scatter covering an area of approximately 400 feet in the road on the valley slope. One reaches this before arriving at the narrow pastures in the bottomlands in which site Eb-71, site Eb-89, and site Eb-65 are located.

The materials listed above are probably of the Morrow Mountain variant of the Old Quartz industry.

Recommendations: None

Eb-74, Formal Content

9Eb74

- 7 quartz cortex pieces
- 6 quartz chips
- 4 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain proximal end
- 1 quartz blank and/or knife
- 1 small quartz, uniface, plano-convex end scraper

This site is located in the road on the highest contour on the east side and adjacent to the lower lake of the Twin Lake Reservoir and Recreation Area. To arrive at the site, turn left at the Twin Lake turnoff (sign) on Route 72 approximately 5 miles from the bridge that crosses the Savannah River. Follow this road to the first dam on the east side of the lake. Beyond the dam the road continues on the east side of a second lake up a rather high hill before turning west (left) and abruptly descends to the dam of the second lake. Site Eb-74 is located on the road on the highest contours adjacent to the second lake.

Eb-74 is another single component stemless Morrow Mountain camping-workshop. A diagnostic artifact is a well flaked, uniface, plano-convex, end-scraper.

Recommendations: None

Justification: This site is out of the area to be inundated.



Eb-75, Formal Content

9E675

- 2 quartz chips
- 1 peripherally flaked granite celt

Eb-75 can be located by following the signs and maps leading to Harpers Ferry on the Savannah River. The old Harpers Ferry Road terminates in some broad cow pastures where prehistoric materials are found on a natural levee adjacent to the Savannah River. The levee begins where the road terminates and extends for several hundred feet downriver. This whole area may contain some silted-over sites. Test pits, or profiles cut along the edge of the Savannah River bank are needed.

The granite celt suggests a later component. Little can be said about the materials found here except that the celt is later than the Old Quartz material.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup and testing.

Justification: This site will be inundated. A controlled surface pickup is necessary to locate concentrations of site activity and this might be followed by testing to determine the depth of occupation. Perhaps as a preliminary step, profiles can be made on the bank of the Savannah River.

Eb-76, Formal Content

9E676

## Area A

Lithic

- 17 quartz cortex pieces
- 16 quartz chips
- 7 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz stemmed point
- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain point
- 1 other worked piece (?)
- 6 aplite chips
- 2 unfinished flint
- 1 tuff chip
- 2 banded flint chips

Ceramic

- 11 grit tempered plain body sherds
- 3 Etowah, Savannah or Lamar complicated stamped body sherds
- 2 indeterminate complicated stamped body sherds
- 1 grit tempered plain rim sherd



1 grit tempered plain disk

Area B

Lithic

2 quartz chips

Ceramic

34 plain grit tempered body sherds

1 Fisgah rim decoration (Fig. 8 A)

1 plain grit tempered rim sherd

1 Lamar, Savannah, or Woodstock complicated stamped body sherd

Area C

Lithic

2 quartz cortex pieces

1 quartz flake

1 quartz chopper lenticular in cross section

Ceramic

35 grit tempered plain body sherds

2 Savannah or Lamar complicated stamped body sherds

3 possible cordmarked body sherds

1 indeterminate rim fragment

1 incised (?) body sherd

2 indeterminate complicated stamped body sherds

Area D

Lithic

1 quartz chip

Ceramic

16 grit tempered plain body sherds

1 Lamar folded rim sherd with reed punctations (Fig. 8 B)

2 Savannah or Lamar complicated stamped body sherds

1 possible Lamar folded rim

This site can be found by following the same directions as given for Eb-64. Approximately 900 feet beyond the end of the Seaboard Railroad tracks, turn north (left) on another dirt road which eventually descends the valley slopes to the Savannah River at a saw mill.

It is best to leave the car on the road on the highest contours overlooking the Savannah River just before descending the slopes for the road is impassable. From the sawmill, walk north to the upper end of the pasture lands nearest the Savannah River. Eb-76 is along a natural levee, covering an area approximately 100 by 50 yards.

There are at least three components on this site—two preceramic and the other ceramic. The former is a stemless Morrow Mountain component. Mixed with the quartz debris are other extraneous lithic materials (aplite, tuff, and banded flints) which may indicate a later Archaic component of Stallings Island type. There are also Early Lamar or Savannah II materials depending on how the terms are defined. There is a possible suggestion of a Woodstock component. Most sherds seem to be Lamaroid. A high frequency of plain sherds may be a result of surface erosion.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, excavations.

Justification: This is perhaps the best pottery-bearing site in the survey subject to inundation.

#### Eb-77. Formal Content

9Eb77

##### Lithic

- 7 small quartz cortex pieces
- 4 small quartz chips

##### Ceramic

- 7 plain grit tempered body sherds
- 1 possible Savannah Complicated Stamped body sherd
- 1 grit tempered simple stamped body sherd

This site is located at the upper end of Greg Shoals on the west bank of the Savannah River. The road leading to it is in fair condition. The site is defined by the barren surface of the dirt road in which the above-listed materials were found. It parallels the Savannah River on the west bank, approximately 10 ft. above water level, with a precipitous hill to the West about 50 ft. distant from the site.

It is impossible to establish components on the basis of small sherds. There is a suggestion of a Savannah component.

Recommendation: Controlled surface pickup and testing.



Justification: The site will be inundated. We need a controlled surface pickup to define the site dimensions and features, if any, followed by test excavations.

Eb-79, Formal Content

9E679

Area A

Lithic

6 quartz chips

Ceramic

36 plain grit tempered body sherds

1 pottery disk or vessel base

2 complicated stamped body sherds (1 Woodstock?)

1 plain grit rim sherd

Area B

Lithic

3 quartz cortex pieces

1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex piece

1 quartz blank and/or knife

Ceramic

49 plain grit tempered body sherds

2 Lamar rim sherds with punctates

1 Lamar rim sherd with lip notching

1 Lamar plain folded rim sherd

1 Lamar or Ocmulgee Fields Incised body sherd

Area C

Lithic

0

Ceramic

6 grit tempered plain body sherds

1 Wilmington or Savannah cordmarked body sherd

2 Savannah Cordmarked body sherds

1 Savannah or Lamar pottery disk

This site can be located by following the directions given for Eb-64. Following the road to Eb-64, one continues ESE until arriving in the cotton field which extends all the way to the Seaboard Railroad. The village area is mostly in the upper end (upriver) of the field (WNW) and is probably the most extensively occupied area in the survey. The alluvial plain of the Savannah River is high here and there is little flooding. The site covers an area larger than a football field with the most heavily occupied area inland toward higher ground rather than adjacent to the river.

There is here, as at Eb-76, a strong Lamaroid component characterized by pottery with folded rims and reed punctation. The one incised rim sherd in Area B could be either Ocmulgee Fields Incised or Lamar Bold Incised. The cordmarked pottery may be related to Savannah Fine Cordmarked. An abundance of plain grit tempered body sherds is perhaps a result of weathering of surface decoration. The distribution of lithic materials shows no especial concentration of tool activity. There may be a later Archaic component represented in lithic materials.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, perhaps testing.

Justification: The site will not be inundated.

Eb-80, Formal Content

9 Eb 80

Lithic

- 2 aplite Stallings Island points
- 11 small quartz chips
- 1 yellow chip
- 3 quartz cortex pieces
- 1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex piece

Ceramic

- 33 plain grit tempered body sherds
- 1 Lamar folded rim sherd with reed punctates
- 3 Etowah Complicated Stamped body sherds
- 6 unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherds
- 1 plain rim sherd



Eb-81, Formal Content

9E681

Eb-81 is approximately 50 yards south of Eb-80 and adjacent to a small stream emptying into Beaverdam Creek one-fourth mile NNE.

There are materials from three components at Eb-81: 1) stemless Morrow Mountain, 2) Etowah, and 3) Lamar. The sherds are small, indicating intensive plowing of the site. The abundance of plain body sherds are probably a result of weather erosion of surface decoration. See site Eb-80.

Recommendations: Same as for Eb-80

Justification: Same as for Eb-80

Eb-82, Formal Content

9E682

## Area A

Lithic

- 4 quartz, unfinished pieces
- 3 small quartz chips
- 1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex pieces
- 1 quartz, unfinished, lenticular cross sectioned piece
- 2 quartz, unfinished, flat pieces

Ceramic

- 5 grit tempered plain body sherds
- 2 Swift Creek, Savannah, or Lamar Complicated Stamped body sherds
- 1 Savannah or Lamar plain rim sherd
- 1 Lamar folded rim sherd

## Area B

Lithic

- 14 quartz chips
- 7 quartz cortex pieces
- 7 quartz, unfinished, flat pieces
- 1 quartz, uniface, plano-convex piece
- 1 quartz side scraper
- 2 quartz, unfinished, plano-convex pieces
- 2 yellow chips
- 1 "tuff", gray, short, contracting stemmed point

Ceramic

- 21 grit plain body sherds
- 1 Lamar folded rim sherd
- 2 Lamar or Savannah Plain rim sherds

Site Eb-82 can be located by following the directions given for Eb-64. The road down the steep descent into the alluvial valley of the Savannah River turns east and runs parallel to a cotton field directly between the Seaboard Railroad and the Savannah River. The site is in this cotton field, on a slope, and mostly concentrated in a 50 square yard area nearest the banks of the Savannah River. The alluvial plain here is elevated like Eb-79, and not subject to inundation. Eb-82 may be an extension of Eb-79 representing, along with Eb-76, a number of villages overlapping in time and space.

Site Eb-82 has a strong Lamaroid component, and possibly, a Savannah component. The lithic materials are in a general scatter rather than a concentrated area. The high abundance of plain grit tempered body sherds is, again, probably a result of weathering of surface decorations.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup and testing, but the site will not be inundated.

Eb-83, Formal Content 9E683Lithic

- 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain point
- 1 quartz chip
- 1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, large, plano-convex piece
- 1 quartz worked piece

Ceramic

- 6 grit tempered plain body sherds
- 2 Savannah or Lamar complicated stamped body sherds
- 1 possibly grit tempered cordmarked body sherd

This site can be located by following the directions given for site Eb-79. It is on the highest contours of the valley alluvium in a grass covered field at the edge of the banks of the Savannah River nearest the Seaboard Railroad. The site limits could not be ascertained, but the size of the sample area was approximately 20 ft. by 20 ft.



The Lamaroid component on this site is probably an extension of site Eb-79, but an area of sterile low bottoms separates them, hence the designation of two separate sites. It is not known whether site Eb-79 was one continuous settlement, or whether the original settlement has been divided by natural erosion factors, or whether there is settlement according to the natural, erosional contours of the land. The other component is stemless Morrow Mountain.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup.

Justification: The site will not be inundated. A controlled surface pickup will provide more information of the stemless Morrow Mountain component in addition to relating site Eb-83 to the Lamaroid settlement pattern at Eb-79. Plowing should be possible.

Eb-84, Formal Content

9Eb84

- 3 quartz chips
- 1 gray chip
- 1 triangular projectile point of gray tuff

This site is located on the north side of Beaverdam Creek about one mile from the bridge that crosses it on State Highway 77 going north. It is on a narrow ledge in a gully washout of decomposed and highly fragmented rock beside a small tributary of Beaverdam Creek about 2000 ft. from the mouth.

Recommendations: None

Eb-85, Formal Content

9Eb85

Village Area

Lithic

- 1 quartz cortex piece
- 1 quartz chip
- 1 quartz stemmed point



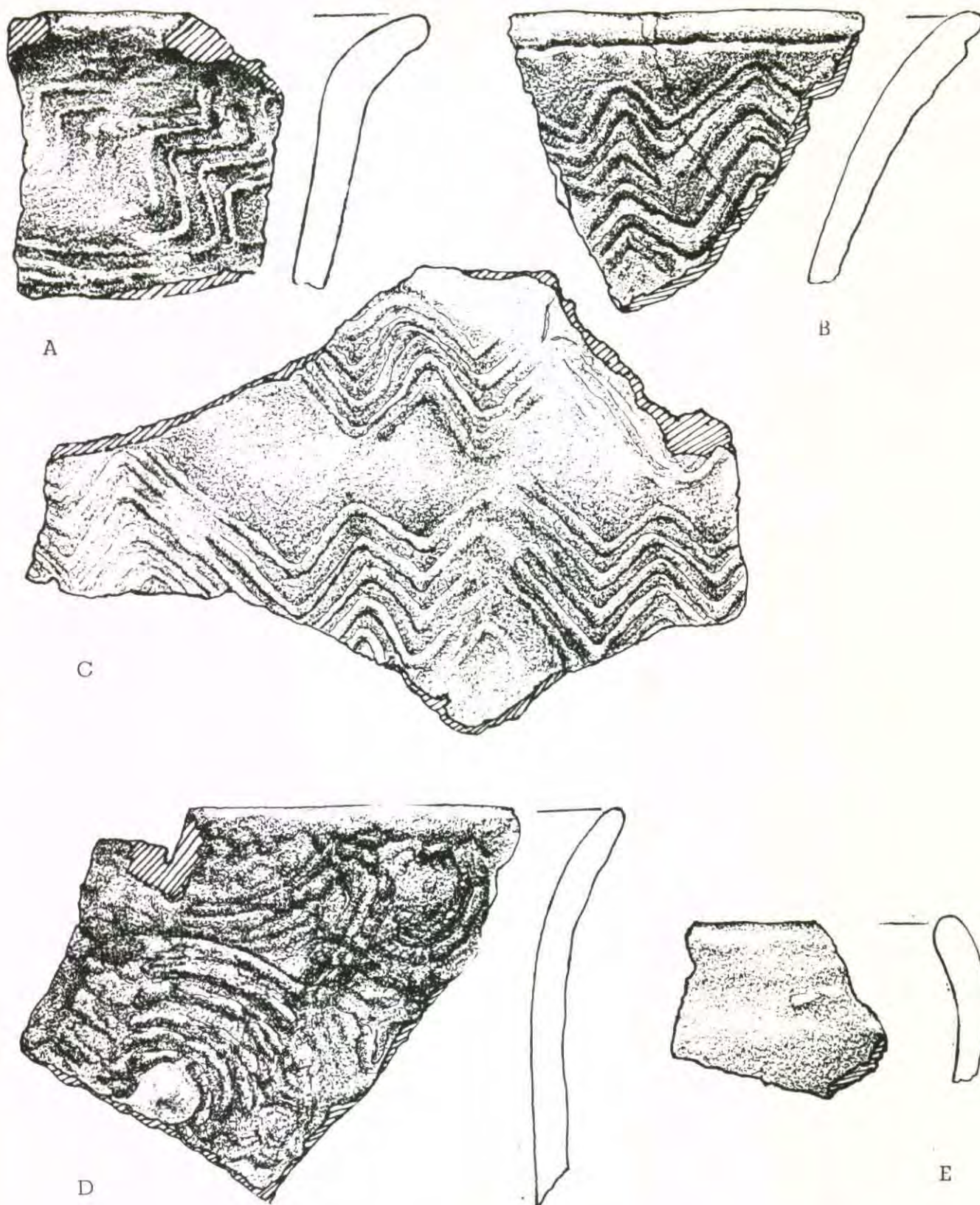


Figure 4. - Eb 85, Mound. A, B, C, Shelton Wavy Line Stamped; D, Savannah Complicated Stamped; E, Savannah (?) Burnished Plain. Scale 1:1.





Ceramics

- 9 plain grit tempered body sherds
- 2 Savannah Plain body sherds
- 6 overstamped body sherds
- 1 plain expanded rim body sherd
- 1 burnished, rim sherd
- 1 Etowah Complicated Stamped body sherd

## Mound

Lithic

- 3 natural quartz pebbles
- 1 daub fragment

Animal Bone and Shell

- 9 deer bone splinters
- 1 terrapine shell piece
- 1 bird bone fragment
- 1 rodent bone
- 6 fresh water mussel shells

Ceramics

- 13 Savannah Plain (?) body sherds
- 12 overstamped Savannah (?) body sherds
- 1 late (?) Swift Creek Complicated Stamped body sherd
- 3 burnished body sherds
- 2 burnished Lamaroid insloping rim sherds
- 1 Savannah Complicated Stamped body sherd with concentric circles
- 3 Savannah Fine Cordmarked body sherds

Loaned Ceramic Sample

- 1 Savannah Plain body sherd
- 1 Savannah Check Stamped body sherd
- 1 large check stamped body sherd (checks approx. 1 inch square)  
Provisional Type: Tate large check stamped
- 1 Savannah Complicated Stamped body sherd
- 2 Curvilinear Complicated Stamped rim sherds-Provisional Type:  
Shelton Wavy Line Stamped (Fig. 4 A and B)
- 2 body sherds with horizontally wavy stamped lines: Provisional Type:  
Shelton Wavy Line Stamped (Fig. 4 C)
- 1 pipe fragment



The mound and village area of site Eb-85 is located almost precisely one-half mile from the mouth of Beaverdam Creek on the north side. To arrive there, take the first road prior to reaching Johnson's Grocery on State Highway 72, in an easterly direction from Elberton, Ga. mentioned above. This is approximately 2.5 miles from the Savannah River of the State Highway. Take the first road going north (left) and follow to the bottom of the steep incline entering the broad bottoms of Beaverdam Creek. Make a quick right turn (east) on the field road that turns off at the point at which the main dirt road makes a 90 degree turn and continues across Beaverdam Creek more than one-half mile distant. Visible from the main dirt road, but adjacent to the field road, are the remains of an old dwelling and an old oak tree, about 3 ft. in diameter, which can be used as a marker. Follow the field road to where it terminates on the banks of Beaverdam Creek, approx. 400 ft., cross the creek in a boat, and the village and mound sites are slightly downriver from the field road approx. 150 ft. inland. The mound appears to be on the top of a natural levee with village area behind it (north).

The village area contains eroding test squares of previous pot hunters and it is from these that the pottery sample has been obtained. The pottery appears to be a mixture of several components - Swift Creek, Etowah, and Savannah. It would be interesting to know whether a Swift Creek component underlies the mound, or if there is a Swift Creek component involved in the mound itself. About half of the mound has been destroyed by pot hunting. The mound, probably a burial mound, is approximately 6 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. There is evidence of several stages of mound construction.

In the loan collection mentioned above, there are two undefined ceramic types not thus far in the archaeological literature. We shall give them provisional type names of Tate Large Check Stamped and Shelton Wavy Line Stamped. Needless to say, the importance of this mound can not be overemphasized. It will be inundated.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, excavations.

Justification: The mound and village area will be inundated. Bone, shell, and artifact preservation are excellent. Digging is easy. Mound and village are important for defining the Savannah Period development in the Trotter Shoals Area.

Eb-86, Formal Content

9E686

Village

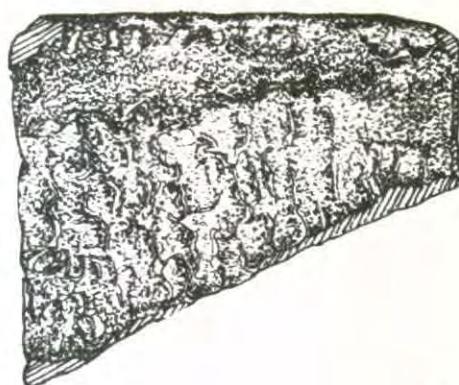
Lithic

5 natural quartz

1 quartz, side notched, basally ground, point



A



B



C



D



E

Figure 5. - Eb 86, Mound. A, Etowah Stamped; B, cob marked; C, Savannah (?) Burnished Plain; D, E, Savannah Check Stamped. Scale 1:1.





Ceramic

- 11 grit tempered plain body sherds
- 1 plain rim sherd
- 1 unidentifiable sherd

## Mound

Lithic

- 41 quartz fragments
- 3 burnt clay fragments

Bone

- 4 deer long bone splinters
- 1 human scapula fragment

Ceramic

- 2 late Swift Creek (?) body sherds
- 1 wavy lines complicated stamped body sherd
- 2 Savannah Cordmarked body sherds
- 1 cob marked body sherd (Fig. 5 B)
- 2 Savannah Check Stamped body sherds (Fig. 5 D and E)
- 12 other complicated stamped body sherds (Fig. 5 A)
- 14 plain body sherds
- 1 pipe bowl fragment
- 1 plain rim sherd (Fig. 5 C)
- 2 unidentifiable body sherds
- 1 lug handle

To arrive at this mound and village area, follow the same directions given for site Eb-61. The mound and village area are on the higher and flatter elevations overlooking Beaverdam Creek and sloping gently to the valley alluvium. Judging from the sparse, surface areas where pottery was discovered, the village is north and west of the mound. The mound is the largest found in the Trotter Shoals survey, measuring approximately 100 ft. in diameter and 15 ft. high. Inspection suggests at least 5 successive mound stages but we cannot say whether the mound is conical or a platform. At least one-sixth of the mound has been looted by pot hunters, principally on the northeast side but there are also numerous potholes scattered over the mound summit.

The village and mound will be combined in the following discussion. This site is almost exactly 5 miles upriver from site Eb-85 on Beaverdam Creek. The mounds and villages of site Eb-85 and site Eb-86 are related. Both



have Savannah Period ceramics and both sites some Swift Creek pottery. These are the only two mounds, located during this investigation, that appear to have a Savannah Period history. Excavations should provide much information on this little-known period in the upper Savannah drainage.

Eb-87, Formal Content

9E687

Ceramic

3 body sherds

This site is directly opposite Eb-90 on the north side of Coldwater Creek in a small cultivated corn field. It can be reached by taking the first dirt road to the right SSE after crossing Coldwater Creek on State Highway 82 going East. The turnoff is on top of the hill approximately one-half mile after crossing Coldwater Creek. Follow this road to the last ninety degree turn before arriving at the last farm house one-half mile ahead on this same dirt road. Instead of turning and continuing toward this last habitable farmhouse, continue on the original Coldwater Creek, south to its termination. As there is no bridge crossing Coldwater Creek, it is necessary to go via State Highway 82. Site Eb-87 shows evidence of frequent inundation. Only the above three small body sherds provide evidence of occupation.

Recommendations: None

Eb-88, Formal Content

9E688

Lithic

- 39 quartz cortex pieces
- 35 quartz flakes
- 2 large, quartz, unfinished, plano-convex pieces
- 5 medium, quartz, unfinished, plano-convex pieces
- 1 medium-small, quartz end scraper
- 1 large quartz side scraper
- 11 quartz blanks and/or knives
- 7 Stallings Island projectile points
- 3 other projectile point fragments
- 1 quartz Morrow Mountain point
- 1 greenstone (?) full grooved axe
- 1 other axe (?)
- 4 large aplite blanks, etc.
- 2 small aplite chips
- 2 gray chips
- 3 yellow chips
- 1 steatite piece

### Ceramic

- 17 plain grit tempered body sherds
  - 1 Savannah (?) Check Stamped body sherd
  - 3 unidentifiable complicated stamped body sherds
  - 2 cordmarked (?) body sherds
  - 1 plain rim sherd
  - 2 other body sherds

This site can be located by following the same directions given for site Eb-60. Starting from Eb-90, it is almost due north on a high knoll adjacent to Coldwater Creek. It is high and dry compared to the surrounding mud flats. The site, measuring approximately 200 X 100 ft., occupies the entire knoll. Most of the ceramic and preceramic materials are located on the downriver side of the knoll (east).

There are at least three components represented on this site: 1) stemless Morrow Mountain, 2) Stallings Island, and 3) an undefined ceramic component, perhaps late Stallings Island. The main attraction of this rather intensively occupied area is the abundant quartz outcrops. The high land area afford adequate drainage. Unfinished tools are abundant for probably all three components.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, possible excavation.

Justification: The site will be inundated. The intensive occupation merits careful recovery of prehistoric information. This is the best Stallings Island occupation in the survey area other than, perhaps Eb-80. The site is available for plowing.

### Eb-89, Formal Content

9E689

#### Lithic

22 cortex pieces

#### Ceramic

- 15 grit tempered plain body sherds
  - 1 grit tempered rim sherd with node
  - 5 Cartersville (?) Simple Stamped body sherds
  - 1 complicated stamped (?) body sherd
  - 2 unidentifiable body sherds

This site can be located by following the same directions given for site Eb-59. The site measures approximately 150 ft. by 75 ft., and is located



on a rather flat terrace adjacent to Beaverdam Creek, 75 yards upstream from Eb-59.

Most sherds were difficult to identify. The simple stamped sherds are possibly Cartersville. The greatest concentration of pottery was on the rise, perhaps terrace formation, nearest Beaverdam Creek. As can be observed in the lithic sample, no chips or finished tools were present.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup and testing.

Justification: Site will be inundated. More materials are needed.

Eb-90, Formal Content

9Eb90

#### Lithic

- 23 quartz, cortex, unfinished pieces
- 8 quartz chips
- 6 quartz, unfinished, flat pieces
- 1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex piece
- 1 quartz, lenticular cross sectioned piece
- 1 incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain point (?)
- 1 stemmed, broad bladed point
- 1 perforating tool
- 3 chips resembling tuff
- 2 stemless Morrow Mountain points

#### Ceramic

- 29 plain grit tempered body sherds
- 3 cordmarked body sherds
- 1 plain tetrapodal support (Fig. 6 C)
- 1 insloping plain rim sherd with exterior nodes (Fig. 6 A)
- 2 unidentifiable body sherds
- 3 simple stamped body sherds (Fig. 6 F)
- 7 Dunlap Fabric Impressed body sherds (?)
- 6 Deptford Check Stamped body sherds (?) (Fig. 6 D and F)
- 4 grit tempered plain rim sherds (Fig. 6 B)

This site can be located by following the direction for Eb-60. The site starts on the east side of the field road at the junction with the Coldwater Road (south bank of Beaverdam Creek) which terminates at the edge of the pasture that overlooks the creek. The site area is at least 50 ft. square enclosed between the field road and a small stream to the east separating Eb-90 from Eb-60.

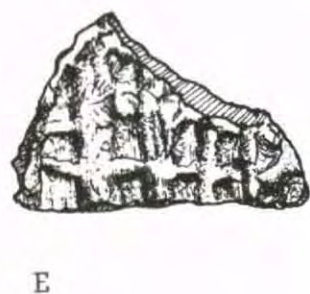
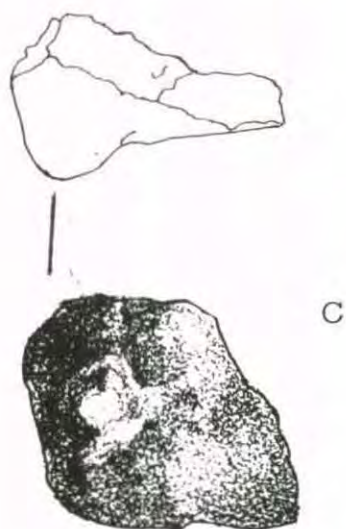
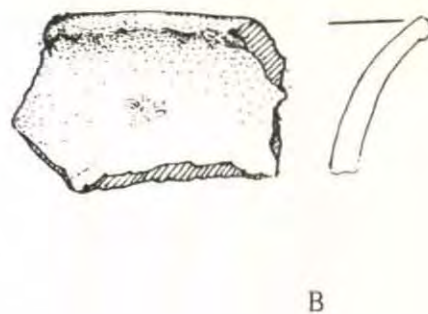
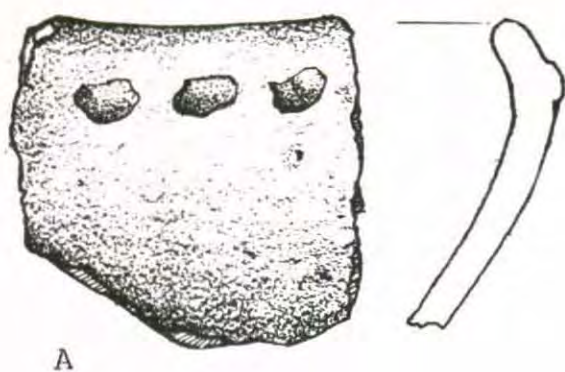


Figure 6. - Eb 90. A, Lamar Plain; B, unidentified plain; C, D, E, F, Deptford unnamed type varieties - Plain, Linear Check Stamped, Bold Check Stamped, Simple Stamped. Scale 1:1.





There are at least three components on this site: 1) stemless Morrow Mountain, 2) incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain, and 3) at least one "Woodland" component. This site may well prove to be our best "Woodland" site in the survey. The stemmed and stemless Morrow Mountain components may be possible to separate stratigraphically.

The pottery consists of an abundance of simple stamped, fabric marked, and check stamped decorative modes. Interestingly, plain wares occur on Woodland sites in this area (cf. Wauchope's descriptions for northern Georgia; 1966 pp. 212-432).

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup, testing, excavations.

Justification: The site will be inundated. This is one of the few good Woodland sites in the survey area. Also, we have few sites with both of stemless and incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain components. The site is available for plowing.

Eb-91, Formal Content

9Eb91

- 6 quartz chips
- 3 "tuff" and flint chips

To reach this site enter the Harpers Ferry Road and continue NNW across Van Creek, and shortly thereafter, to a pasture area, abandoned house, and barn. Turn right on the dirt road (west) and follow it between the barn and house, continue between the saddle of the two high knolls, and follow the field road to the bank of the Savannah River. Scattered chips can be found along eroded areas and cow paths on the Savannah River bank.

Recommendations: This site is recommended for one or two test pits and a profile cut along the edge of the bank of the Savannah River. It would be best to first have a controlled surface pickup to determine site dimension.

Justification: The site will be inundated and more material is needed.

Eb-92, Formal Content

9Eb92

- 3 quartz chips

This site can be located by following the same directions as given for Eb-85. However, at the base of the hill on the main road leaving from Johnson's Grocery, one enters the broad bottom lands of Beaverdam Creek. This



site is several hundred yards in extent. Here, Beaverdam Creek makes an irregular ox bow loop enclosing most of what will be arbitrarily designated Eb-92. Conditions did not permit adequate sampling.

Recommendations: This site should be revisited to collect additional material

Justification: This site will be inundated.

Eb-93, Formal Content 9Eb93

Lithic

- 1 quartz, unfinished, uniface, plano-convex piece
- 1 quartz, uniface, plano-convex end scraper

Ceramic

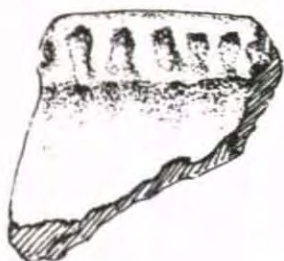
- 34 plain and unidentifiable body sherds
  - 1 complicated stamped body sherd
  - 1 cordmarked body sherd
  - 1 pottery disk
  - 2 rim sherds, decoration, if any unidentifiable

Eb-93 is directly south and on the high contours overlooking the mound and village at Eb-85. It is approximately 50 yds. from the mound at Eb-85. The settlement area was impossible to determine; the materials came from a few eroded areas.

This site is possibly Savannah and/or Lamar and may be an extension of the village area of Eb-85. It is, however, on a higher contour than the latter. Of the 39 sherds 34 are plain or Weathered.

Recommendations: Controlled surface pickup and testing.

Justification: Site will not be inundated, but is available for plowing. Relationships to the village and mound area of Eb-85 might be obtained.



A



B

Figure 7. - Eb 79. A, B, Lamar rim decoration. Scale 1:1.



A



B

Figure 8. - Eb 76. A, Pisgah rim decoration; B, Lamar Complicated Stamped, variety Peedee. Scale 1:1.





## SITES ON FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

## LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY

None of the seven sites on file at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology could be located because of the density of the vegetative cover. These sites are listed below as potential areas for future research.

Eb-94, Formal ContentLithic

- 1 aplite (?) Stallings Island point
- 2 quartz point fragments
- 2 "tuff" or aplite nodules

Ceramic

- 1 Lamar Bold Incised body sherd
- 4 plain grit tempered body sherds

According to the information recorded, this site is located near the north end of Mc Calla Island near an old saw mill. Evidence of a village occupation is said to be apparent in the area of the saw mill and sawdust piles. The pottery is Lamar, but the projectile point is a Stallings Island type. With the exception of Eb-79, this is the only site with Lamaroid incised pottery.

Eb-16, Formal ContentLithic

- 3 quartz flakes
- 1 quartz distal end
- 1 quartzite hammerstone, stream derived
- 1 crude hoe(?)



Ceramic

35 plain grit tempered body sherds  
 8 complicated stamped body sherds  
 1 incised or trailed body sherd  
 1 cordmarked body sherd  
 1 insloping rim sherd

This site location is said to be on a sawmill ridge on the north end of Mc Culla Island south-southeast direction. This may be the same as Eb-94. The component representation could be Etowah, Savannah, or Lamar.

Eb-9, Formal ContentLithic

3 quartz worked pieces  
 1 quartz distal end  
 1 quartz stemless Morrow Mountain point  
 1 marble

Ceramic

32 plain grit tempered body sherds  
 1 plain grit tempered rim sherd  
 12 complicated stamped body sherds  
 1 grit tempered cordmarked body sherd

Eb-15, Formal ContentLithic

2 aplite pieces

Ceramic

28 Cartersville Simple Stamped body sherds  
6 unidentifiable body sherds  
4 Dunlap Fabric Impressed body sherds  
1 complicated stamped body sherd

The location is unknown, but the site ought to be within a few miles of the bridge that crosses the Savannah River on State Highway 72.



### Synthesis of the Surface Record in the Trotters Shoals Survey Area

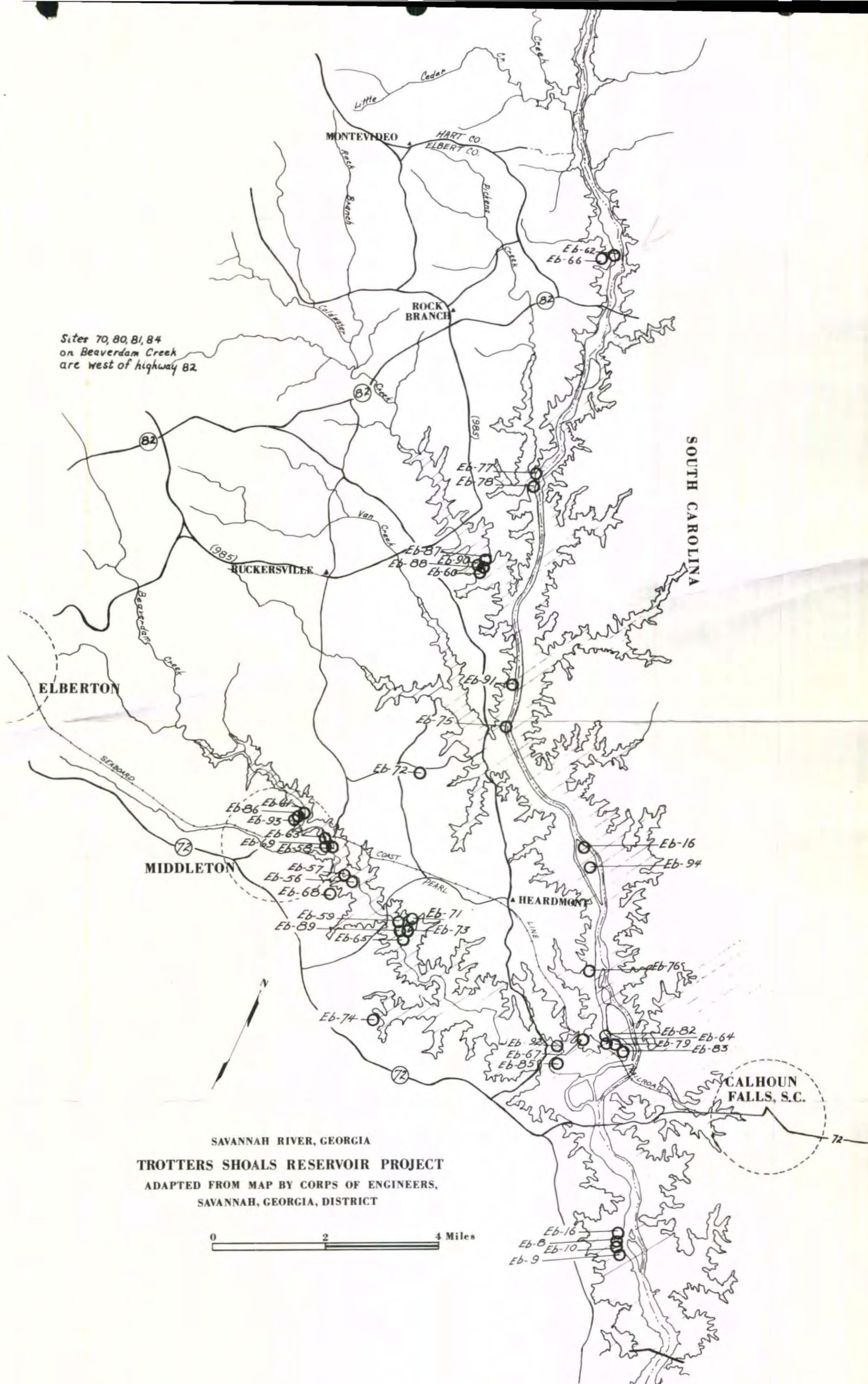
The following remarks are based on the interpretation in the individual site descriptions in this paper, a comparison of soil zones from Fuller and Hendrickson (1928), and the published literature. Table 3 gives a tentative cultural chronology where it will be observed that the ceramic materials are less systematically analyzed than the preceramic. The pottery samples are inadequate and many of the sherds are fragmented by cultivation.

Stemless Morrow Mountain Variant of the Old Quartz Industry Phase:  
(Eb-56, Eb-57, Eb-59, Eb-60, Eb-61, Eb-63, Eb-64, Eb-68, Eb-69, Eb-70, Eb-72, Eb-74, Eb-76, Eb-81, Eb-83, Eb-88, Eb-90). The most distinctive, but perhaps not the earliest cultural development in the Trotters Shoals area, are Old Quartz Industry sites characterized by the exclusive occurrence of stemless Morrow Mountain type projectile points. Sixteen sites of the total thirty-seven sites in the survey represent this phase of culture-historical development in the Trotters Shoals area. The Old Quartz Industry was first defined by Caldwell (1954, 1958). Subsequently, related materials were described in the Carolina Piedmont by Coe dated to approximately 4500 B.C. (1964:123). A single date of 6430 B.C. for northeastern Georgia is earlier than Coe's dates (Griffin and Crane 1967: 272). Some inferences drawn from the above 16 sites are as follows:

**Subsistence:** 12 of the 17 sites combine the following three characteristics: 1) they are located at the base of valley slopes in a riverine life zone adjacent to the major streams, 2) they are associated with soil zones that contain quartz outcrops nearest the major streams, and 3) the tool inventory consists primarily of unfinished tools made exclusively of quartz, with occasional identifying Old Quartz types. From these three characteristics combined with the absence of manos or metates indicating plant and vegetable food processing, we can suggest a zoologically oriented camping-workshop pattern utilizing animal resources in a riverine lifezone. Whether the occurrence of small stemless Morrow Mountain points and scrapers on some sites is a local cultural process or characteristic of the stemless Morrow Mountain development in general, and functional significance thereof, is a problem to be aware of in future investigations.

Four remaining stemless Morrow Mountain sites are on the tops of valley slopes. One appears to have a workshop orientation exclusively (Eb-78) while the other three are similar to the riverine sites with combination camping-workshop settlement (Eb-72, 69, 74).







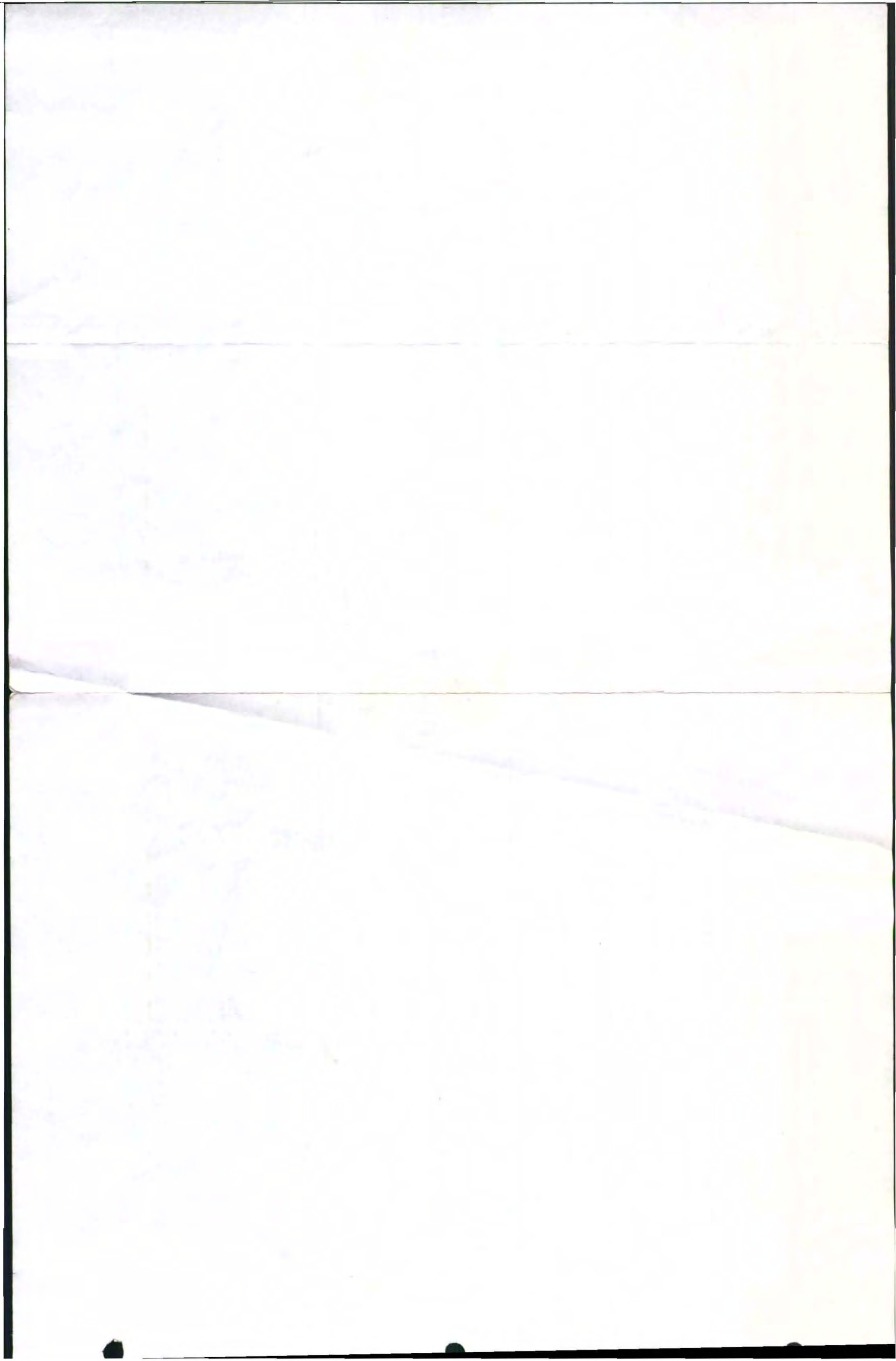


TABLE 3  
Tentative Cultural Chronology

Period Designation	Component Sites	Total
Stemless Morrow Mountain Variant of the Old Quartz Industry	Eb-56, Eb-57, Eb-59, Eb-60, Eb-61, Eb-63, Eb-64, Eb-68, Eb-69, Eb-70, Eb-72, Eb-74, Eb-76, Eb-81, Eb-83, Eb-88, Eb-90	17
Other sites, probably of the Old Quartz Industry	<u>Eb-58</u> , Eb-62, Eb-66, Eb-67, Eb-71, Eb-73	6
Incipient Stemmed Morrow Mountain Variant of the Old Quartz Industry	Eb-70, Eb-90	2
Possible Post-Morrow Mountain Variants of the Old Quartz Industry (?)	Eb-58, Eb-63	2
Stallings Island Phase	Eb-56, Eb-57, Eb-60, Eb-88 Eb-76 (?), Eb-80	6
Woodland: Deptford, Dunlap Cartersville Components	Eb-80 (?), Eb-90 (?), Eb-89 (?)	3
Woodstock Components	Eb-76 (?), Eb-79 (?)	2
Swift Creek (?), Etowah (?), Savannah II and Early Lamar Components	Eb-76, Eb-79, Eb-77 (?), Eb-78 (?), Eb-81, Eb-82, Eb-83, Eb-85, Eb-86, Eb-93(?)	10
<u>Total</u>		48



Other Old Quartz Sites: (Eb-58, Eb-62, Eb-66, Eb-67, Eb-71, Eb-73).

These belong within the Morrow Mountain development but lacking diagnostic features may belong to either the stemless or incipient Morrow variants.

Incipient Stemmed Morrow Mountain Variant of the Old Quartz Industry Components: (Eb-70, Eb-90). These two component sites are the only ones in the survey that offer stylistic evidence of developmental continuity either from or to the stemless Morrow Mountain Phase. Some evidence for the direction of change comes from the central Savannah area, at Westo Bluff and related sites where a stemmed variant of the Old Quartz Industry occurs, but rather late, approaching Stallings Island temporally (Neill 1967:9).

Little can be said about these two sites other than Eb-70 is primarily a quarry workshop area for both stemless and incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain components. Eb-90 is located in a riverine life zone near accessible quartz outcrops. Stratigraphic excavations may be possible at Eb-90 for the chronological positioning of stemless and incipient stemmed Morrow Mountain components.

Post Morrow Mountain Variants of the Old Quartz Industry Components:

(Eb-58, Eb-63). Two sites may or may not be preceramic are Eb-58 and Eb-63. Both have mostly large quartz stemmed and expanded stemmed points without ceramic evidence thus far. Eb-63, Area B, is yielded a notched axe.

Stallings Island Phase: (Eb-56, Eb-57, Eb-60, Eb-76, Eb-80, Eb-88). These six sites showed artifacts of Stallings Island type (cf. Clajlin, 1931):

All six Stallings Island phase sites are located in riverine oriented life zones. Eb-88 is especially significant as a quarry workshop area with intensive utilization of these resources near Coldwater Creek. Eb-56 and Eb-57 are likewise quarry workshop areas with the greatest concentration of activity at Eb-56 on the knoll nearest Beaverdam Creek.

Depford, Dunlap, Cartersville Components (Eb-80, Eb-90, Eb-89). These cultural components have been combined into a broad time category for lack of sufficient samples to define these "phases".

Woodstock: (Eb-76). This does not appear to be a phenomena in the Trotters Shoals area but additional survey might locate other sites.

Swift Creek, Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar Components: (Eb-85, Eb-86, Eb-76, Eb-79, Eb-81, Eb-82, Eb-83, Eb-93, Eb-78, Eb-77, Eb-81). The questions of late Swift Creek, Etowah, Savannah and Lamar continuities and relationships are best referable to the mound and village sites of Eb-85 and Eb-86. These two sites offer excellent stratigraphic and contextual opportunities.



These two mounds are in areas where there is sufficient tillable land to support rather large populations. Eb-85 is near Middleton, Georgia which contains tillable soils along Beaverdam Creek, the slopes, as well as an old alluvial stream bed running adjacent to the Seaboard Railroad Tracks at Middleton. Eb-86 likewise is near the mouth of Beaverdam Creek which contains unusually large and broad bottoms for agricultural settlement. The remaining 8 sites are villages, and with the exception of Eb-80-81, which can be combined into one site area, all are located on alluvial valley soil deposits. It appears that there was a major dependence and orientation toward the limited flat and tillable soils along the major streams in the Trotters Shoals area, in addition to the undemonstrated use of the eight mile area of islands constituting "Trotters Shoals" for village and agricultural settlement during Savannah and Lamaroid times. It is surprising that no Lamar Bold Incised was found in the survey area except at Eb-79 where one incised rim sherd occurred in Area B. The two mounds, Eb-85 and Eb-86, both contain ceramic type clusters of Savannah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Plain, and Savannah Fine Cordmarked which might establish a Savannah Period II Phase in the Trotters Shoals area.

From the point of view of agricultural subsistence and settlement, the most desirable lands are the islands within eight miles of where the Trotters Shoals Dam is to begin, which, in historic times and by historic analogy, were almost all utilized for agricultural purposes (Cf. Fuller and Hendrickson 1928:23). It is likely that these islands on the Savannah River were used extensively by prehistoric populations for agricultural exploitation with villages either on the islands or along the banks adjacent to them. At the time. At the moment undergrowth has left virtually no surface exposed areas.

The above 10 sites in the survey area are all directly related to the dendritic riverine system of the area with settlements in and about tillable soils whether they be alluvially derived or gentle slopes adjacent to streams such as at site Eb-85 and Eb-81 on Beaverdam Creek.



The Trotters Shoals Survey area contains a wealth of historic data among which:

(1) There is a very strong possibility that a Cherokee boundary line, established in 1773, crossed the Savannah River in the Trotters Shoals Survey area. It is described in detail by Royce 91887: 148):

"Treaty of purchase of 1773. On the 1st of June, 1773, a treaty was concluded jointly with the Creeks and Cherokees by the British superintendent whereby they ceded to Great Britain a tract beginning where the lower creek path intersects the Ogeechee River, thence along the main channel of that river to the source of the southernmost branch thereof; thence along the ridge between the waters of Broad and Oconee Rivers up to the Buffalo Lick; thence in a straight line to the tree marked by the Cherokees near the head of the branch falling into the Oconee River (on the line between Clarke and Oglethorpe Counties, about 8 miles southeast of Athens); thence along the said ridge 20 miles above the line already run by the Cherokees, and from thence across the Savannah River by a line parallel to that formerly marked by them."

Latitudinally from Athens, Georgia, the boundary could be no further south than the mouth of Broad River; 20 miles north of the mouth of Broad River would place the boundary south of the confluence of the Tugalo and Seneca Rivers, at the headwaters of the Savannah River, and north of Broad River. This would be somewhere in the Trotters Shoals Survey area. Mr John Greybill of the Georgia Department of Archives and History in Atlanta, Georgia, may provide additional information on this line.

(2) Two streams in the Trotters Shoals area are given the proper name of Van Creek. This word is undoubtedly derived from the word "Vann", the famous Vann family of mixed Cherokee-white descent. The Van Creeks are most likely associated with James Vann. He owned property in Jackson County, Georgia (Malone 1956:151), midway between his estate in Chatworth, Georgia and Elberton, Georgia.

(3) Site Eb-66 has two graves on top of the uplands overlooking the Savannah River. These may be from early pioneer times. Each is composed of vertical slabs, top piece, and rather decorative end pieces that extend beyond the margins of the body of the grave with family name cut in relief. These graves will not be inundated. The burials appear to be missing.

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