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.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Franklin College of Arts and Sciences
Department of Anthropology
Laboratory of Archaeology

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES
REPORT NUMBER 108

THE SWIFT CREEK SITE, 9BI3, MACON, GEORGIA

A. R. KELLY AND BETTY A. SMITH

Athens

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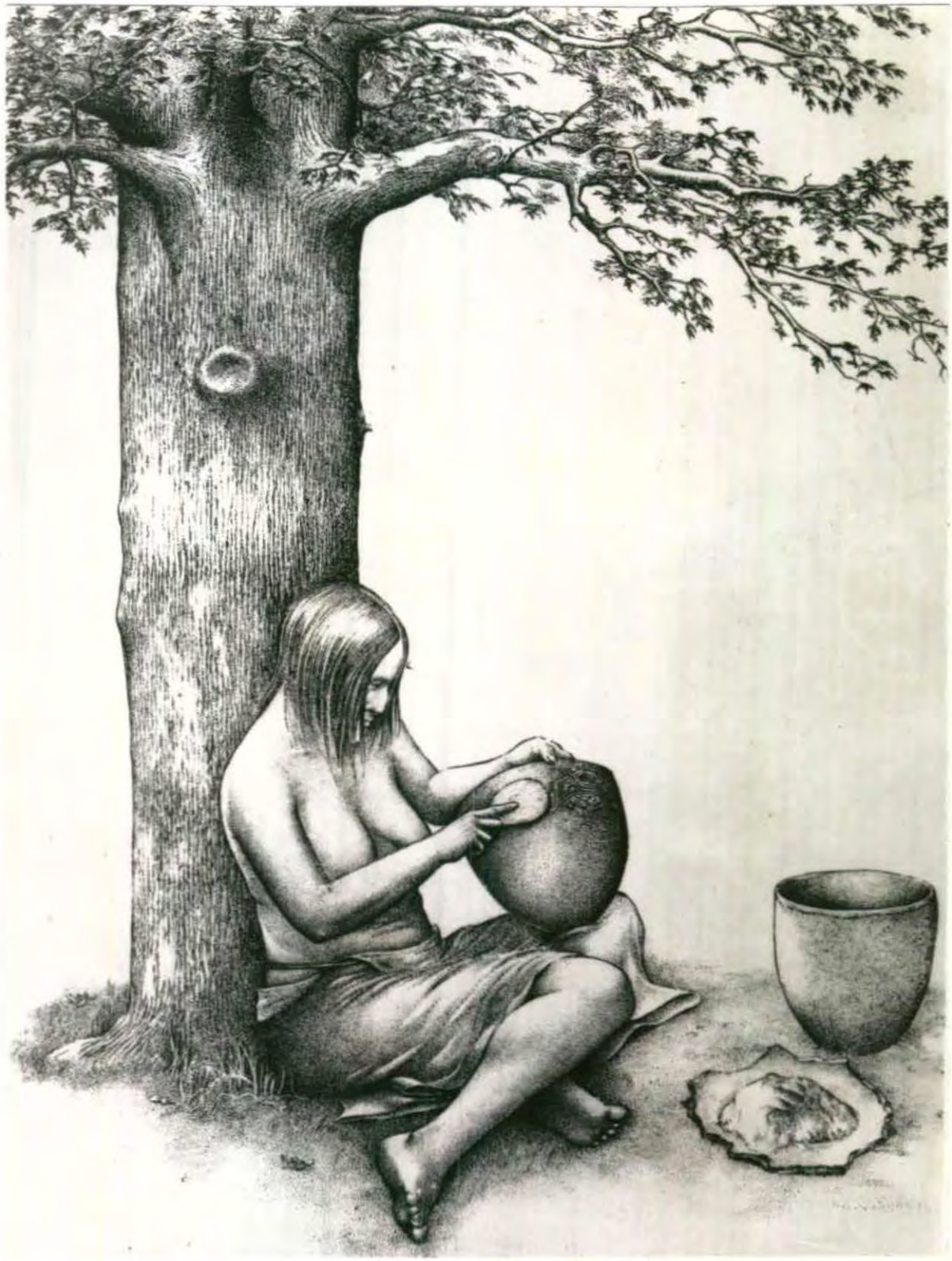
A. R. Kelly and Betty A. Smith

July, 1975

Report prepared under National Park Service contract number CX500041720, David J. Hally, Principal Investigator.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Ordinarily the final chore of writing a section of acknowledgment of all the contributions made by individuals toward the completion of an archaeological project is a relatively routine and simple matter. When the subject, as in the case of Swift Creek, has mushroomed over a forty-year period, the list of important contributions grows correspondingly. It is the earnest wish of the authors that the list is complete and that they have acknowledged, however inadequately, their deep appreciation for all the assistance and cooperation they have received from many sources in carrying out nine months of intensive laboratory analysis and in the preparation of this manuscript report.

Perhaps the most natural arrangement would be to begin with the beginning, returning to the WPA project to excavate the Swift Creek site. A. R. Kelly was the project director. John West was the unit supervisor; Joseph Tamplin, the engineer in charge of profile recordation. Mrs. Rowena Kelly, serving as a volunteer supervisor in the laboratory, was the first to perceive the unique and significant character of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery. Her recollections pertaining to names and events have aided in the preparation of this report.

In recalling the valuable work of the original Swift Creek site personnel, special mention must be made of the contribution of

James Jackson, staff illustrator. Trained as a commercial artist, his beautiful artifact drawings have been used extensively in this report. Credit for specific illustrations will follow.

Actual excavations at the Swift Creek site were terminated in 1937, but the enormous job of curating remained. Prime credit must go to Charles Fairbanks and Jesse D. Jennings who installed the huge collections at the Ocmulgee Museum and who supervised the tedious and meticulous job of cataloguing. The authors are deeply appreciative for the excellent condition and record maintenance of the Swift Creek materials.

During the present analysis and manuscript preparation, numerous additional contributions have been made. The authors wish to express their appreciation for the constant cooperation of the Southeastern Archaeological Center of the National Park Service. Primary acknowledgment is made for the granting of funds under contract to the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, to cover expenses of laboratory analysis and manuscript preparation. Among the personnel at the Southeastern Archeological Center at Tallahassee, Florida, who have been particularly helpful are: Richard D. Faust, Chief, Southeastern Archeological Center; Thomas J. Padgett, Curator, National Park Service Collections; and Mark Williams, a graduate student at FSU who provided the authors with additional site data on Swift Creek components in the Macon area.

The Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Georgia has been the operational base for the analysis of materials and notes.

Dr. David J. Hally, principal investigator of this project, has provided many helpful comments and suggestions. Richard Jeffries, an anthropology student, did most of the photographic work. Negatives for Plates 1-3 and 30-33 were provided by Thomas Padgett. Plates 36-38 were provided by Professor C. T. Trowell of South Georgia College, Douglas, Georgia. The figures used in the text were the work of several infividuals. The following summary is included to provide accurate credit: James Jackson, who has been previously mentioned, drew the artifacts shown on figures 13-26 and 28-48 and the frontispiece. McCordle (first name unknown), employed during the 1936-1937 excavations, drew figures 5, 9-12, 49, and 51. Leila Oertel, graduate student and Laboratory cartographer, prepared figures 1-4 and 6-8. Betty Smith prepared figures 27, 50, and 52-53. Figures 54-57 were the work of Bettye Broyles.

A major contribution to Swift Creek site data in southeast Georgia derives from the systematic collections of F. C. Snow, C. T. Trowell, D. Kirkland, and F. C. Cook.

The final manuscript was typed by Adrienne Seccia, an anthropology graduate student employed in the University of Georgia work-study program.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Works Program Administration (WPA), designed to provide employment for large numbers of people during a time of depression, midwifed the birth of scientific archaeology in the southeastern United States. Archaeological work sponsored by the WPA resulted in the excavation of many large, important sites and in the recognition of regional cultural sequences.

One of the areas in which WPA archaeology was conducted was Macon, Georgia. Within a few miles of one another at Macon, four large sites and several smaller ones provided a sequence of aboriginal occupation from the Early Archaic through the early historic periods. Several southeastern cultural periods and pottery types were defined from Macon; however, despite the importance of the Macon area for southeastern prehistory, very few of the sites have been described in detail. This report provides a long overdue analysis of one, the Swift Creek site, 9 Bi 3.

Exploration at the Swift Creek site began in March of 1936 and continued into the winter of 1937 when final notes and recordation were made. The project was set up by WPA authorities to employ thirty to forty Negro women as an archaeological field crew under white supervisors previously trained by A. R. Kelly and J. A. Ford. The project was regarded as an experiment although a similar organization of Negro

women workers with white supervisors had performed very well at the Irene site in Savannah, Georgia. At Macon, too, the results were satisfactory; the archaeological excavations were no more exacting, physically, than was the farm labor to which most of the workers were accustomed. The trenches and profiles were neat and precise.

A. R. Kelly was chief investigator of the Swift Creek project. Under him were several technical assistants: Hugh Hanna was unit supervisor; Joseph Tamplin, engineer; Joseph Coke, photographer; and James Jackson, artist-illustrator. A special laboratory to process field accessions and to analyze the collections was established in the basement of the Macon auditorium with John West acting as supervisor. Rowena W. Kelly, Dr. Kelly's wife, took an active interest in the complicated-stamped ceramics and served as a volunteer supervisor in the lab. Dr. and Mrs. Kelly prepared a preliminary draft of the results of their analysis of Swift Creek materials but a final complete manuscript did not materialize.

The present report was made possible by a grant from the National Park Service. Under this grant Dr. David J. Hally served as principal investigator; Betty A. Smith conducted the necessary laboratory analyses; and Dr. Kelly served as consultant. The last two co-operated in the writing of this report.

Despite the fact that nearly forty years have passed since the Swift Creek site was excavated, it is still an important site and one which merits description. It was a multicomponent site, but the dominant cultural manifestation was Swift Creek. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery is associated with other wares in burial mound sites of

the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island I periods in northwestern Florida and southern Georgia. At Swift Creek and Mandeville, it is associated with early occupational mounds. Regional variants have been found in north Georgia, north Alabama, and east Tennessee; and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery has been found in Hopewellian sites in Ohio and Indiana.

Because of the perceived importance of Swift Creek, this report includes a survey of Swift Creek sites in the Southeast; thus, a general summary concerning the temporal and geographic distribution of Swift Creek will be made available in the anticipation that it will spur future detailed analysis of the Swift Creek phase in southeastern prehistory.

Dr. A. R. Kelly came to Georgia in 1933 to direct the archaeological explorations at Macon. Since that time, he has led excavations in virtually every part of the state and many of the sites on which he has worked have contained Swift Creek components. Dr. Kelly's personal recollections of some of these are recorded as Appendix D. Included also in Appendix D is Dr. Kelly's description of a group of sites from the "big bend" region of the Ocmulgee River. These Swift Creek sites were brought to the attention of the authors during the preparation of this report and Dr. Kelly traveled to Douglas, Georgia to view the site collections.

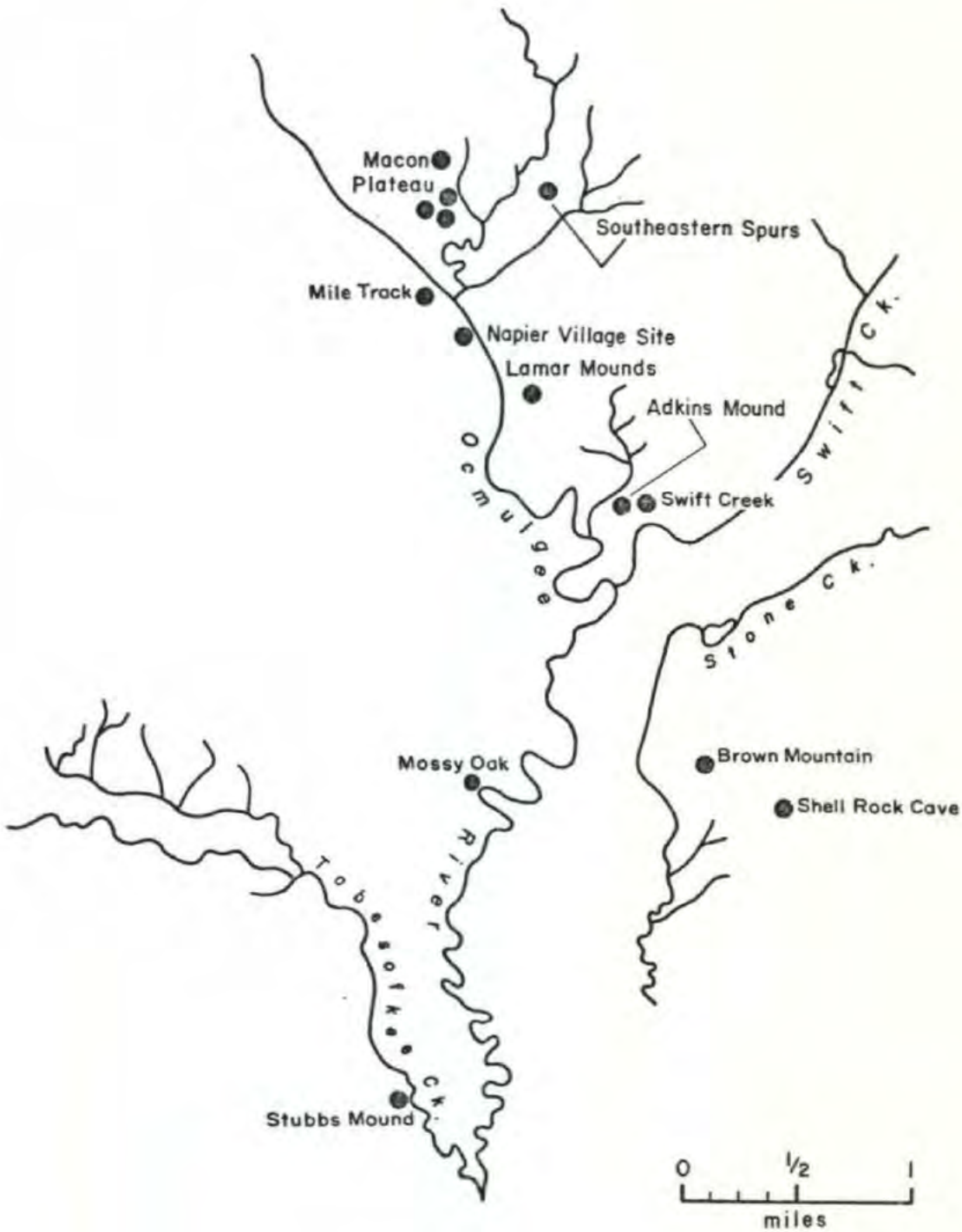
CHAPTER II

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Swift Creek site (9 Bi 3) was located on Swift Creek, a tributary stream of the Ocmulgee River, in Bibb County, Georgia (47°36'08" N Lat, 83°35'53" W Long). As indicated on Figure 1, the site was approximately three miles southeast of the Ocmulgee National Monument and one mile from the Lamar site.

The site, composed of a mound and village area, was situated in a large, heavily-cultivated field which was part of the Bibb County Farm. Low-lying marsh and scrubby woodland bounded the site. The extent of the original village can only be roughly determined by the relative concentration of broken pottery, chert, and stone spread over the plowed field. The indications were that it was an extensive village comprising several acres. During one particularly heavy rain, the expanded river tore through the midden at the west margin of the field, within fifty feet of the mound, cutting down to sterile clay and exposing large quantities of pottery and chert artifacts. This occurrence is probably significant in indicating that the village area extended into the marshy wooded section on either side of the present field, much of the intervening area toward the river having been silted up by recent alluviation.

The city of Macon is situated on the fall line, thus the aboriginal populations were exposed to two macro-environmental situations. The



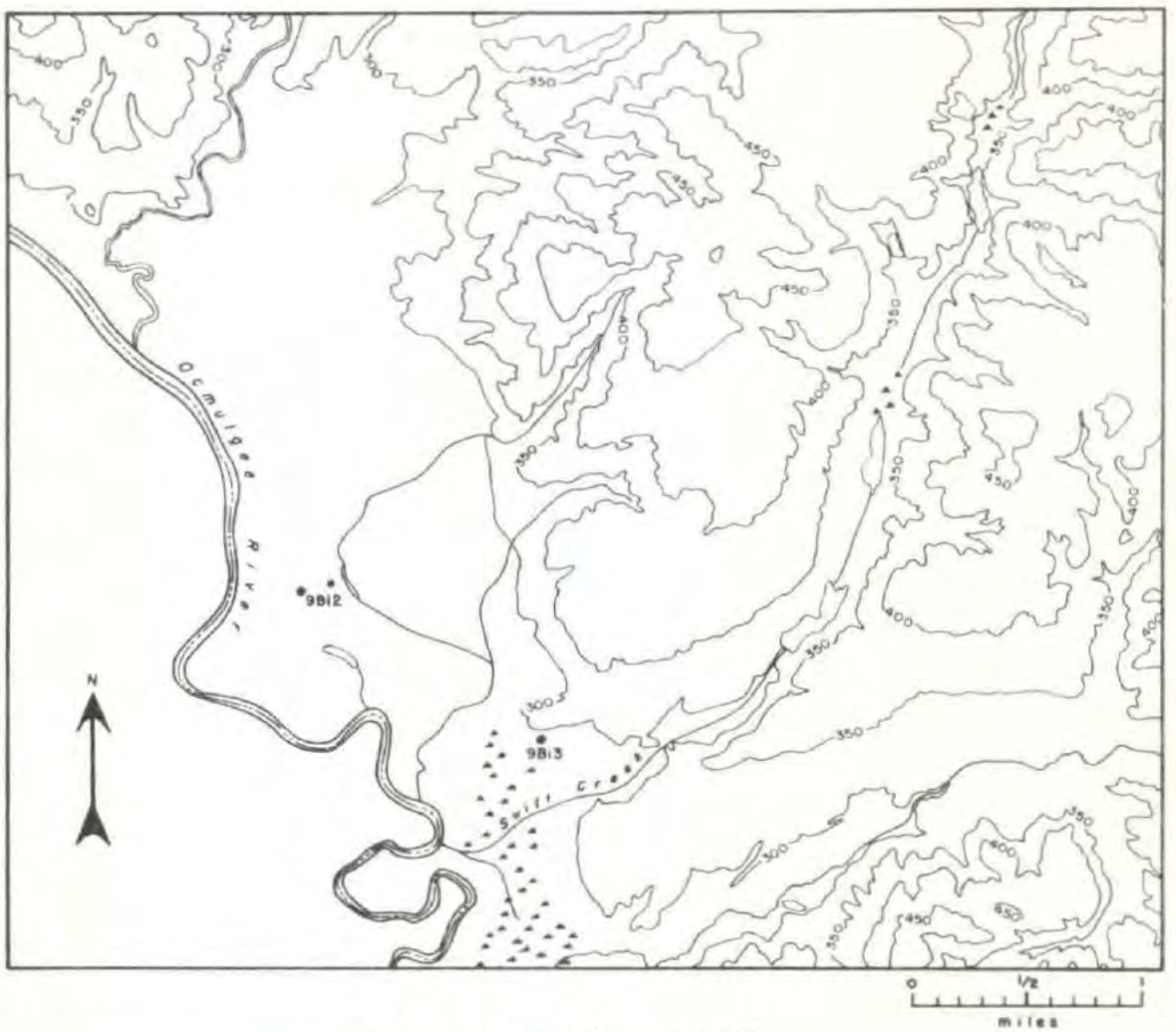
Swift Creek Component and Related Sites

figure 1

Piedmont, underlain by geologically ancient crystalline rocks, was the domain of hardwood forests of oak, hickory, walnut, and chestnut. The coastal plain of southern Georgia, underlain by unconsolidated sands and clay of more recent geological age, has frequently been characterized as the "pine barrens."

The Ocmulgee landscape (Figure 2) for the most part is gently contoured with rolling uplands, mostly hills, and narrow valleys in the Piedmont and wide ones in the coastal plain. Inhabitants of this transitional zone must have been quick to take advantage of the food and mineral resources available to them from these two environmental zones. Such a conclusion is clouded by the deteriorating and masking effect of historic European pioneer settlement. All along the broad alluvial valley on both sides of the Ocmulgee is found low-lying, poorly-drained terrain classified as "swamp" on the U. S. Geological Survey Map (1956). One can be sure that the modern site setting as described by soil scientists and hydrographers is a far cry from the condition present at the various removes in prehistoric time when the aborigines settled and exploited the area.

Climatic factors have probably been congenial, favoring a lush growth of forests and vegetative cover during most of the prehistoric and historic span of human occupation. The annual mean temperature is 64.1 degrees Fahrenheit. The winters are short and mild with a mean temperature of 47.5 degrees; the summers, long and hot with a mean temperature of 80 degrees and an average growing season of 229



Ocmulgee Area: Topographic Map

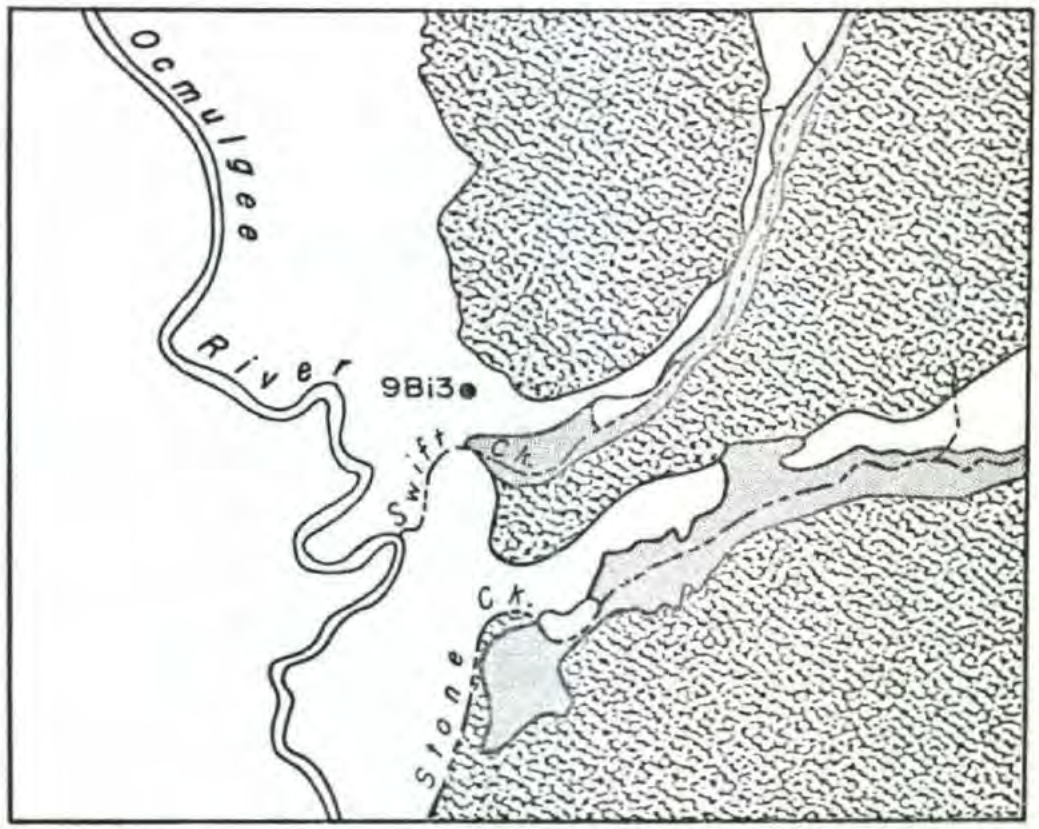
figure 2

days. Rainfall is heaviest in March, lightest in October, and plentiful in the summer (Phillips, et. al. 1926:1085). The grazing season for the modern farmer is nine months, which would have allowed an abundance of deer most of the year for the aboriginal occupants. There is little wonder, therefore, that Virginia deer is the predominant species in most catalogued faunal samples from archaeological sites where remains permit diagnostic species recognition.

The local environment surrounding the Swift Creek site includes three micro-environments: the aquatic or riverine swamp, the eroded terraces and rises in the marginal river plain, and the surrounding hills. These are shown on Figure 3. Native vegetation along the terraces included gum, chestnut, oak, beech, hickory, birch, ash, pine, hackberry, willow, holly, magnolia, bay, haw, mulberry, poplar, and maple; native vegetation in the uplands included longleaf and shortleaf pine, bay, blackjack and scrub oak, sassafras, and hickory (Ibid.:1108-1109, 1115-1118).

No faunal sample is available for the Swift Creek site; however, Golley (1962) indicates the historic presence of the following mammals in Bibb County: white-tailed deer, river otter, raccoon, black bear, gray fox, beaver, southern flying squirrel, fox squirrel, gray squirrel, marsh rabbit, cottontail rabbit, and opposum.

Mandeville, an Early Swift Creek mound and village site situated on a tributary of the Chattahoochee River in southwest



Swift Creek: Environmental Zones

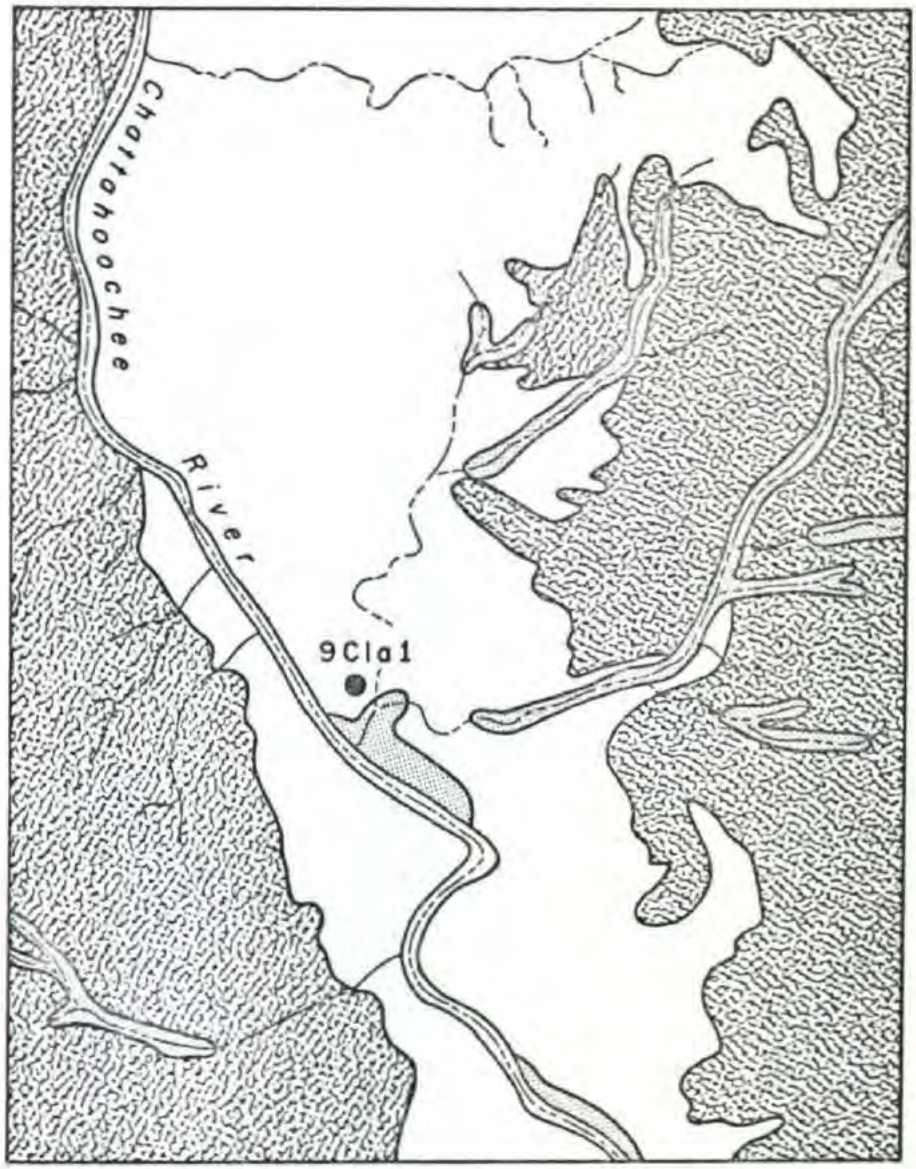
figure 3

Georgia, was similarly located with respect to three micro-environmental zones: stream bottom, stream terrace, and uplands (Figure 4).

Native vegetation along the stream bottoms included white and water oak, shortleaf pine, sweet and black gum, bay, magnolia, tupelo, poplar, hackberry, beech, sycamore, and cypress. Native vegetation along the stream terraces included white oak, shortleaf pine, sweet and black gum, tupelo, poplar, hackberry, beech, bay, and sycamore; that in the uplands included longleaf and shortleaf pine, white and blackjack oak, sweet gum, and hickory (Smith and Kirk 1914:950-952, 958; Jones 1908:499-502).

Paul Parmalee, in a preliminary analysis of the faunal remains from Mandeville Mound A, has identified deer, bear, dog, opossum, fox squirrel, turkey, several varieties of turtle, and gar. In addition to these remains, a moderate amount of fresh-water mussel shell, a few charred hickory nut shell fragments, and a fragment of a shark's tooth were recovered from Mound A. None of the Mound A material was screened and so undoubtedly much of the smaller plant and animal remains were not recovered; however, the plant and animal remains that were identified indicate that the occupants of Mandeville were using all three vegetation zones near their village. The resources available in these three zones were probably sufficient to allow year-round occupation of the site (Smith 1975).

This rather detailed summary of Mandeville's environmental setting and the faunal and floral remains found there is pertinent to Swift Creek because of the close ceramic affiliation of the two sites



Mandeville: Environmental Zones

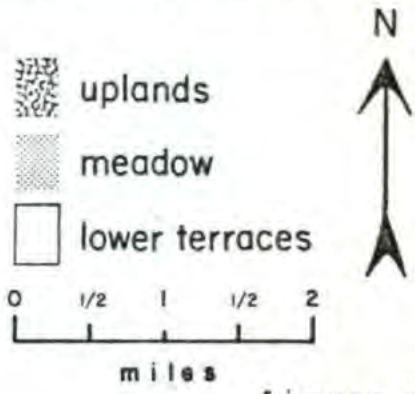


figure 4

and because such data is lacking for Swift Creek. There are some striking differences between the two sites which will be commented upon in a later section, but the subsistence patterns of the occupants of each must have been quite similar. Both sites were similarly located with respect to a major river. Both were in close proximity to several environmental niches which probably provided ample resources to support a permanent year-round occupation.

This brief environmental sketch provides a background for the following description and analysis of the cultural remains from the Swift Creek site.

CHAPTER III

EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

Figure 5 illustrates the grid system used in the excavation of the Swift Creek site. In laying out this grid, control trenches were set running north-south and east-west. Those running north-south were numbered 1, 2L (left), 3L, 4L, and 5L and the grid stations were set at ten-foot intervals. The east-west control trenches, instituted at twenty-foot intervals, were numbered 1-11, beginning with the southern-most trench.

As was mentioned in the introduction, the field crew was composed of Negro women (Plate 1). The engineering staff consisted of three professional engineers who recorded profiles and ground plans. The drafting crew worked independently on the huge accessions of recorded material supplied by the engineers, but the engineering recordation piled up such a mass of data that drafting fell months behind schedule and critical information was not immediately available to allow changes in excavation strategy as the work progressed. Some discrepancies between the notes in the engineer books and the final profiles have been noted but these have not materially affected the stratigraphic interpretations which follow in a later section.

Concurrent with the excavations at Swift Creek were those on Macon Plateau, Stubbs' Mound, Central City Park, Lamar, and Shell Rock Cave, to name a few. There were only two professional archaeologists directing the total work with literally hundreds of

KEY MAP
of
SWIFT CREEK MOUND
AND
VILLAGE SITE

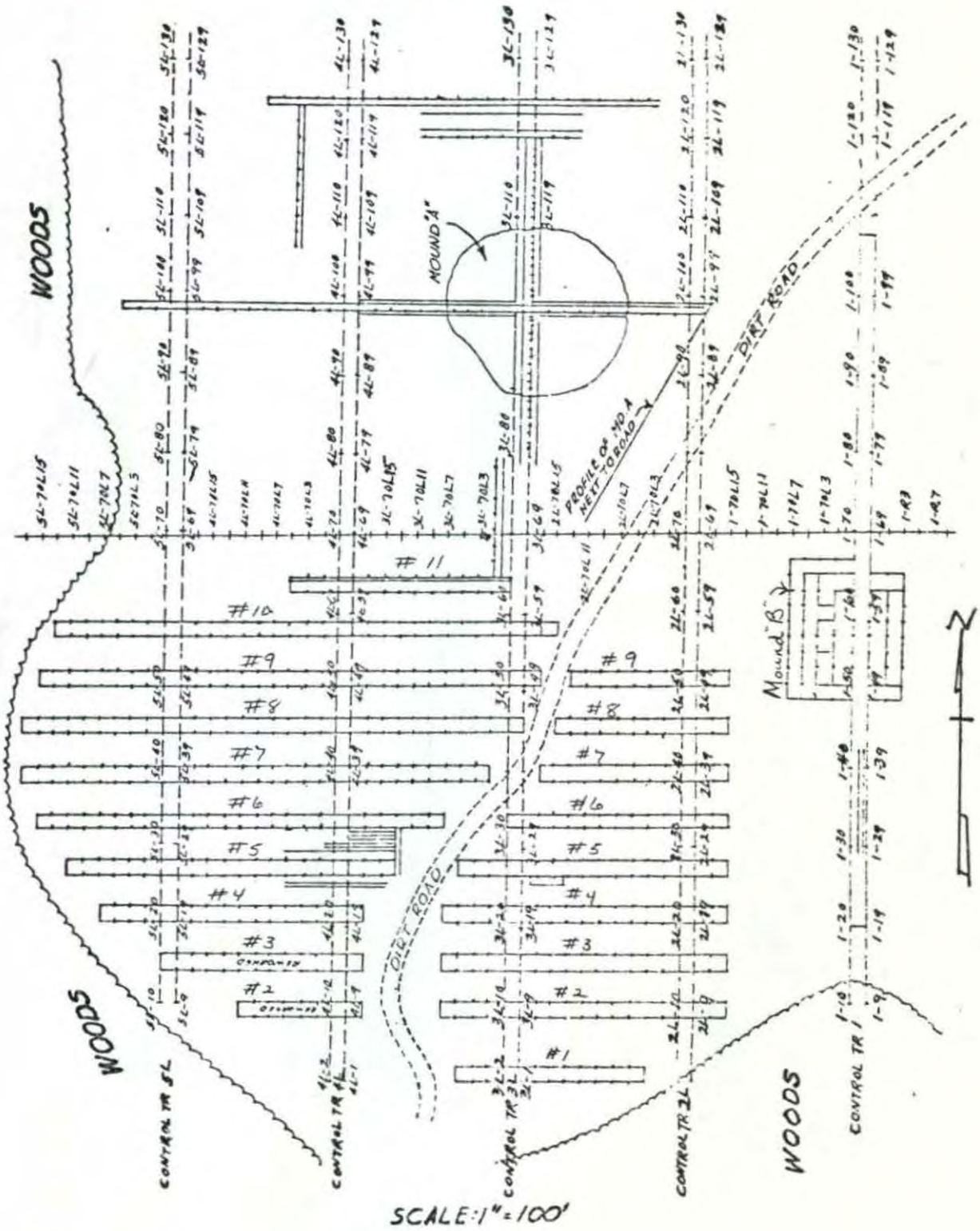


FIGURE 5

WPA workers employed. The specially -selected and trained unit supervisors did amazingly well with only occasional visits from the archaeologists to guide them.

In addition to the engineering data, a field diary and find book were kept daily. Many of the artifact drawings used in this report were taken from the find books.[1] A special museum project under the direction of Charles Fairbanks processed the collections and field data after the establishment of the Ocmulgee museum. The field accessions were catalogued on 5 x 8 cards. Provenience data and cross-references to profile drawings, the field diary, and the find books are recorded on these cards.

After the control trenches shown on Figure 5 were staked out, the humus was removed. Three areas were then selected for additional, intensive excavation: Mound A, Mound B, and the area adjacent to Trench 5 west of the dirt road which cut through the site.

Mound B Excavations

Mound B proved not to be a true mound but an erosional remnant upon which occupational debris had accumulated. In a nearby field was found another erosional remnant, Adkins Mound, with Swift Creek material on it. Although not catalogued as such, Adkins Mound should probably properly be considered a part of the Swift Creek site.

Several weeks of tedious troweling at Mound B uncovered numerous

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[1]There are nine find books with over 2000 artifacts, mostly lithics, illustrated therein.

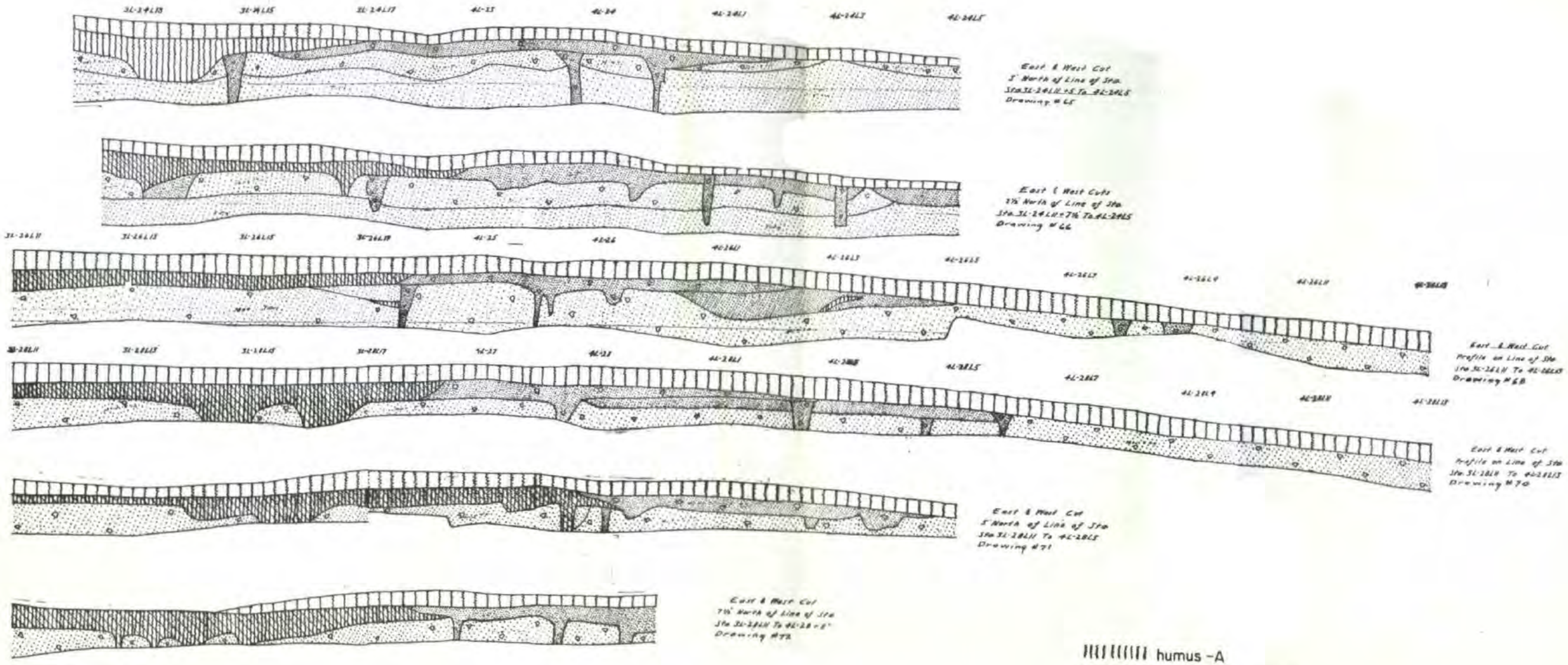
"postholes," most of which were finally identified as tree roots, and two storage or cooking pits sunk into the central portion of the two-foot high knoll. These features and artifacts recovered from Mound B will be described in appropriate sections to follow.

Village Excavations

The term "village excavations" refers to the portion of Trench 5 west of the road that was intensively excavated as "House site 1." Profiles of Trench 5 and successive vertical profiles, made at five-foot and 2½-foot intervals north of Trench 5 (Figure 6), exposed evidence of overlapping saucer-shaped depressions. These depressions, along with the pits and postmolds found in this excavation unit, were initially interpreted as representing depressed floors of structures subsequently filled with midden and *in situ* occupation. This interpretation was abandoned by the authors when these depressions and postmolds were plotted horizontally (Figure 7) and no correlation between them could be found. The present hypothesis is that the vertical profiles had cut through old quarry excavations made in the village area to provide dirt for the construction of Mound A. These "borrow pits," irregular depressions fifteen to twenty feet wide, subsequently filled with midden or were backfilled by the aborigines when new house construction was undertaken.

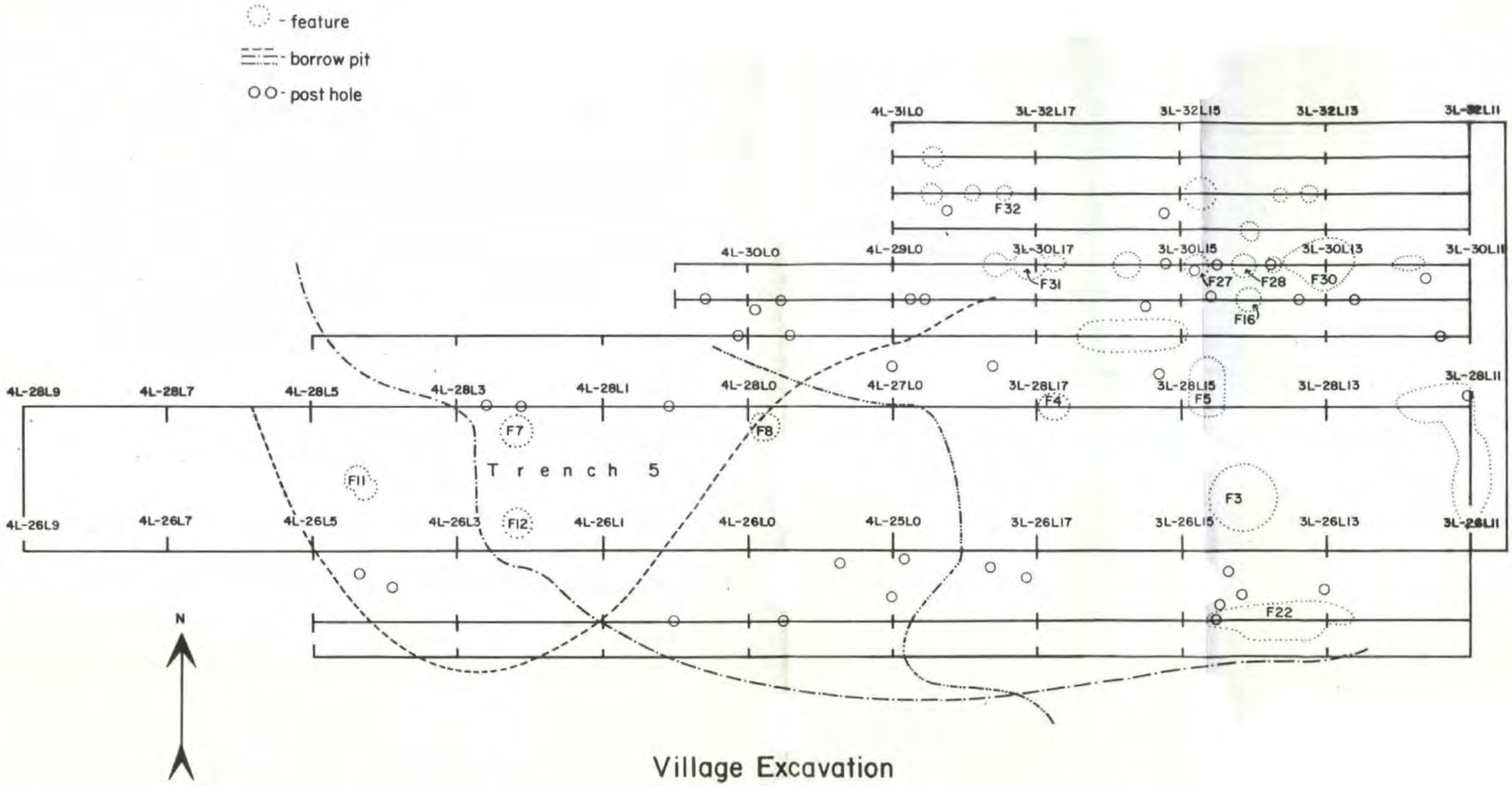
Mound A Excavations

Mound A (Plate 2) had suffered materially from modern cultivation and from removal of an undetermined summit portion



Profiles of Trench 5 and Related Profiles
Showing Borrow Pits

figure 6



Village Excavation

Structure I

Trench 5 showing borrow pits, features, and post holes

figure 7

to provide fill dirt in the surrounding field. Its height at the time of excavation, however, still approximated twelve feet; the highest contour on the truncated summit was 303.81 with the general elevation of the terrain on which the mound was constructed running around 290 feet. The expanded margins and feather edges gave a diameter of approximately 150 feet.

The original survey plan was to explore Mound A in quadrants cut between the north-south and east-west coordinates. However, as soon as excavation had proceeded a few feet into the mound, it became apparent that this plan needed to be modified to permit some horizontal clearing and investigation of possible structures on what seemed to be an occupational level about three feet below the mound surface. This level, designated the "second occupation level," and the features found thereon will be discussed in later chapters. The "second occupation level" served as the datum from which depth of the layers below it were measured.

The first profiles revealed that the mound consisted almost entirely of sand and sandy loam with some inclusions of clay. The loose, sandy soils of the surrounding village area were probably easily removed in basket loads. No deep quarry scars remained unless the saucered depressions in the village mentioned above were actually scattered quarry scars. The friable nature of the sandy mound fill caused frequent slumping. To preserve the integrity of catalogued collections, the continuity of the profiles for recordation, and for the safety of the workers in the control trenches with ten or more

feet of wet sand above them, it was necessary to off-set excavations and operate within 2½-foot cuts. This resulted in an enormous amount of profile recording; nevertheless, there was some loss from slumping.

The profiles were observed to turn a lighter gray ashy color upon being exposed to the sun and recordation was possible only after the walls were sprayed from five-gallon water cans.

Cataloguing of field accessions was by depth within ten-foot markers. There were no arbitrary levels; context was defined by distinctive lenses of fill dirt and presumptive occupation levels as soon as these could be ascertained from standing profiles. Meticulous care was taken to close the artifact boxes as each lense was troweled.

The perceived levels were initially labeled from top to bottom. After completed profiles from all four quadrants of the mound were compared, seven levels were recognized and numbered from bottom to top. This latter stratigraphic sequence, to be described in more detail in the following chapter, was used in the analysis upon which this report was based.

Approximately three-fifths of the mound were still standing at the termination of excavations. Remnant portions of the four quadrants were preserved when the trenches were backfilled. It was thought that these would permit good tests for future investigations; unfortunately, this was not to be the case. During World War II, the Swift Creek site came under the control of nearby Camp Wheeler, a large infantry training center. Ammunition dumps were built in the field near Mound A with dirt from the mound being used to cover these structures. Adding insult to

injury, the Army completely eviscerated the village area by cutting slot trenches to bury garbage. The final requiem of the site came in 1974 when the area was sculptured and landscaped to make a recreation park for Georgia Peace Officers. A few weeks of salvage archaeology were undertaken under the general supervision of the State Archaeologist but the results were negative. There were, however, some moments of excitement and confusion when their trenches intercepted the welter of backfilled archaeological tests and the slots for garbage disposal.

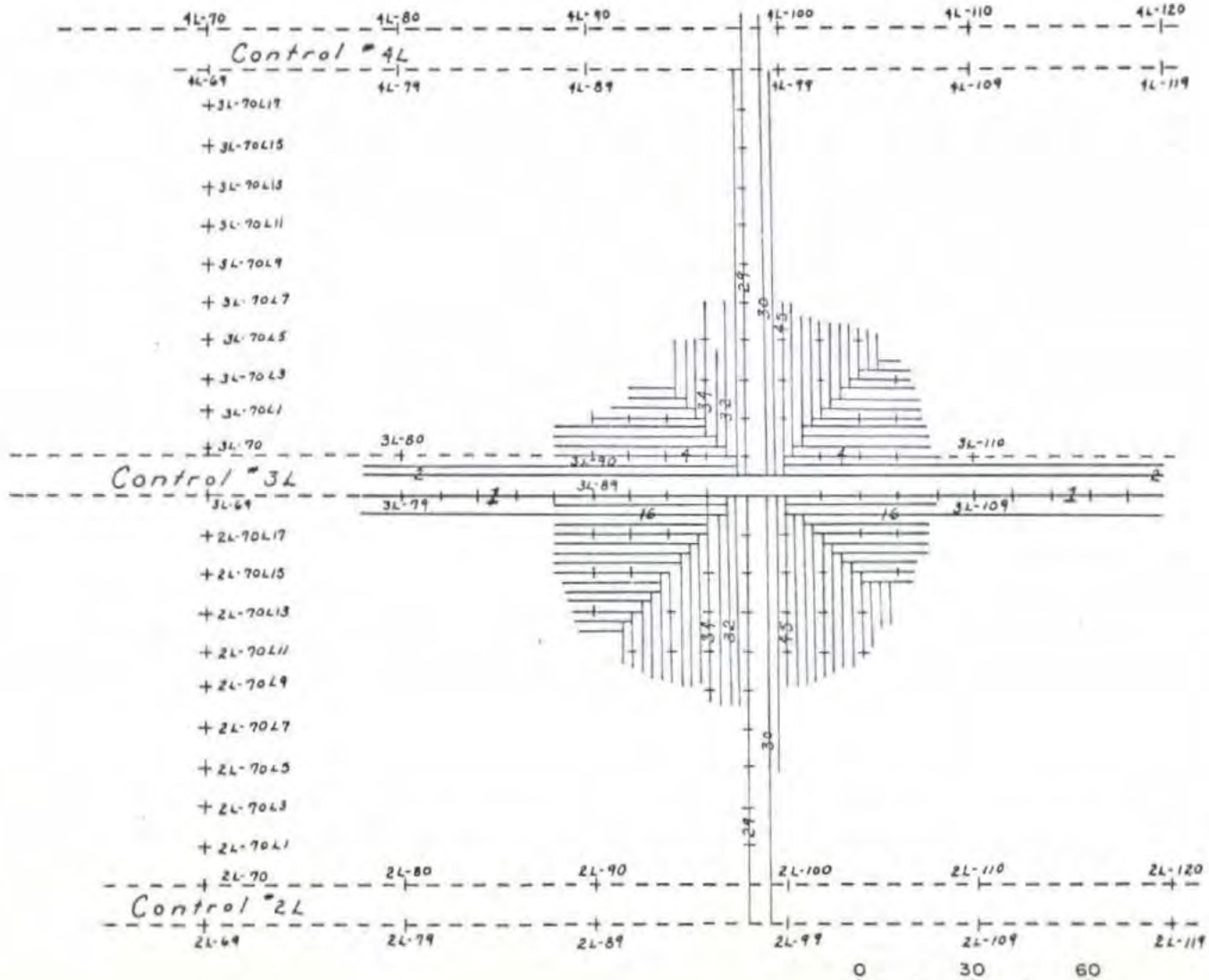
CHAPTER IV

STRATIGRAPHY

The ceramic and lithic data, to be described in chapters five and six, indicate the Swift Creek site to have been a multicomponent site; however, there was no vertical stratification by which the several components could be separated. Intensive plowing operations had truncated the natural rises in the field and filled the intervening swales; thus, the only village material which remained in primary context proved to be in the basal portions of pits. Mound A provided a good stratigraphic context for the evolutionary development of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery but little else. Archaic materials were randomly scattered throughout the mound.

Figure 6 in the preceding chapter illustrates several profiles from the village area. The top level (A) on these profiles is the humus level. Level B beneath it is the village "occupation level" composed of mottled dark tan sand and midden. Level C, composed of mottled tan sand or yellow clay, was generally sterile with pits and postholes extending into it.

Figure 8 is a grid map showing the excavations through Mound A. Each of the parallel lines on this figure represents a profile. The nine profiles which are numbered delineate the cuts which extended to mound base; the unnumbered profile cuts stopped at the "second occupation level." Four of the nine complete profiles are included in this report as Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12 to illustrate the internal



Mound A

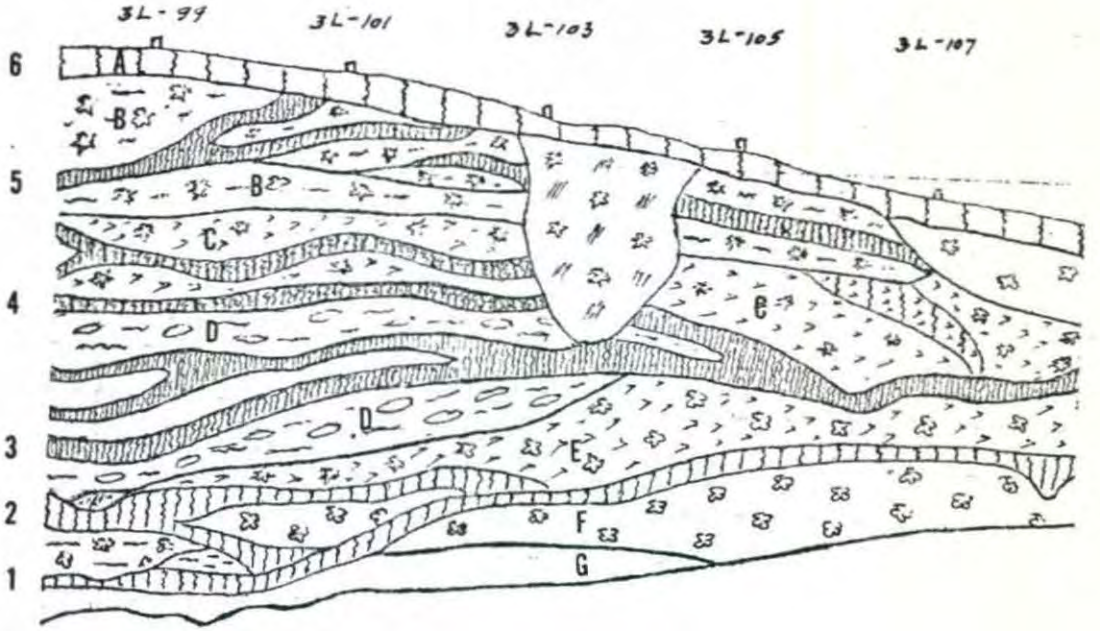
figure 8

structure of the mound (see also Plate 3).

These profiles reveal dark gray bands of soil running irregularly within the mound structure. Initially, these gray layers were designated "buried sod" or "humic" levels, implying that the mound was covered periodically with grass or other vegetation which was then trapped by new mound construction. These layers were later defined simply as "occupation levels" with the dark mottling attributed to decomposed and partially-leached midden since normal human traffic upon an apparent occupation mound would not have favored the formation of a vegetative cover.

During the early stages of profile cutting on Mound A, it was difficult to follow occupation lines across the mound and there was uncertainty as to which of the buried occupation levels had sufficient cultural material to define intervals of growth and continuity in any final theoretical appraisal of the cultural remains. Seldom was there evidence of compaction; there were no clearly-defined hearths, only scattered and rare postmolds, and nothing that could be definitely perceived as a structure floor. There were artifacts to be sure, but these were found in all levels. When profiles from all four quadrants of the mound were compared, seven occupation levels were delineated. These seven levels--premound and levels one through six--are indicated on the key to Figures 9-12 and on Figure 11.

Mound base was poorly defined with the thin, vague lines of Level 1 dipping into pockets between the sandy rises of the old land surface. The occupation levels present a curiously-veined appearance as they



A--Humus

B--Mottled Tan Sand

C--Mottled Dark Tan Sand and Ash

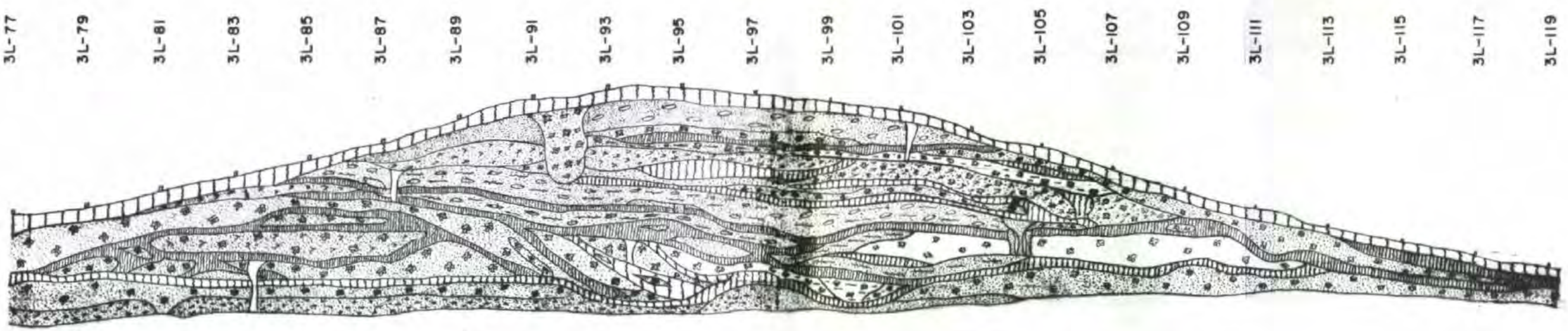
D--Light Tan Sand, Basket Laid

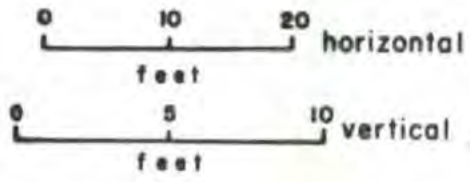
E--Mottled Dark Tan Sand

F--Mottled Tan Sand

G--Yellow Sand and Clay

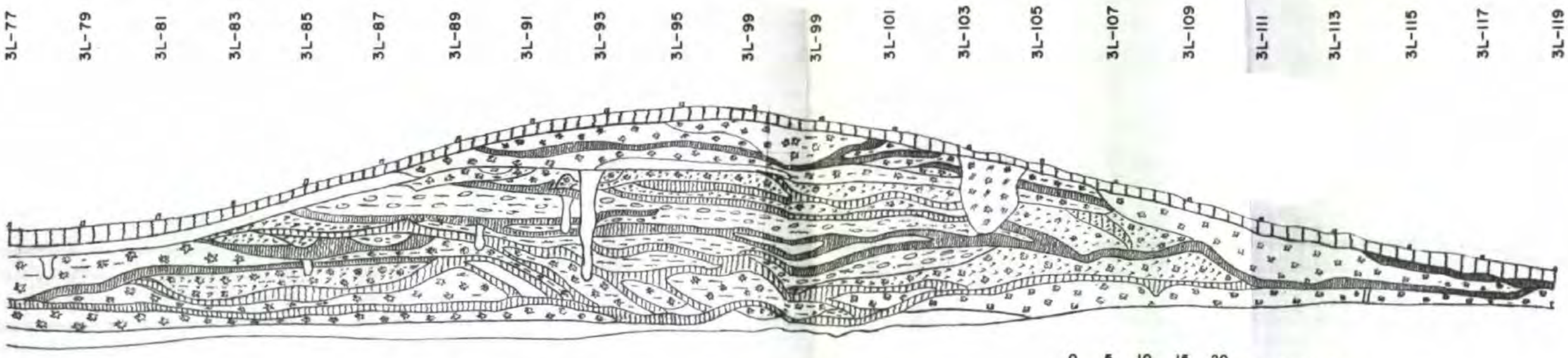
KEY TO FIGURES 9, 10, 11, & 12

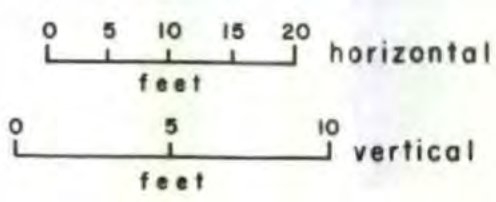




North and South Cut
Profile of East Face
of Control #3L
Sta 3L-77 to 3L-119
Drawing #1

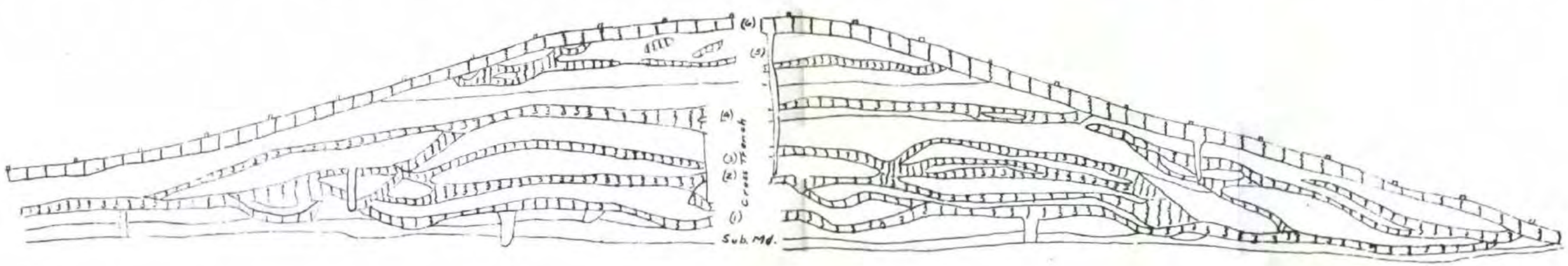
figure 9





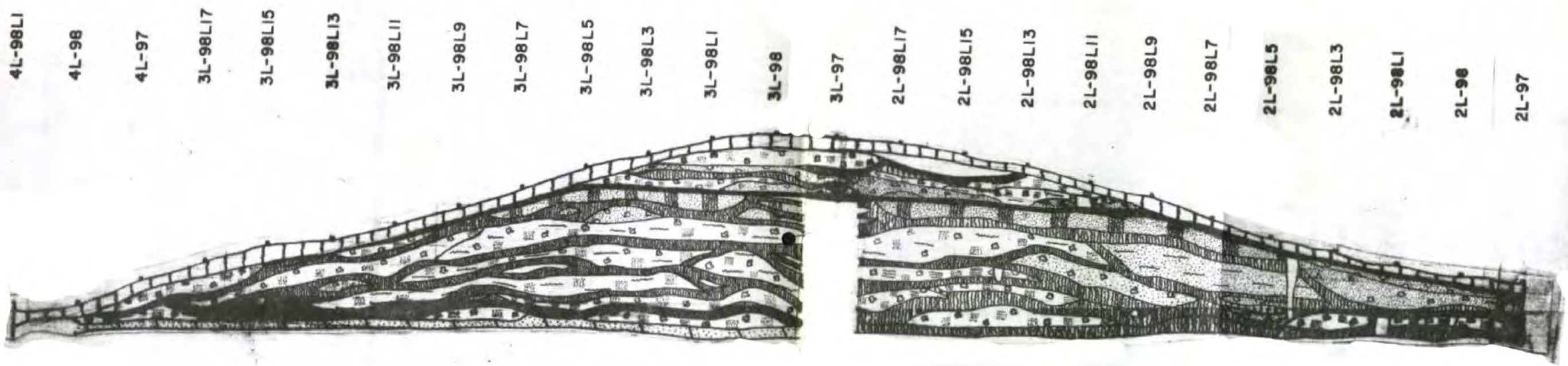
North and South Cut
Profile 5' West of East Face
of Control #3L
Sta 3L-77 to 3L-119
Drawing #2

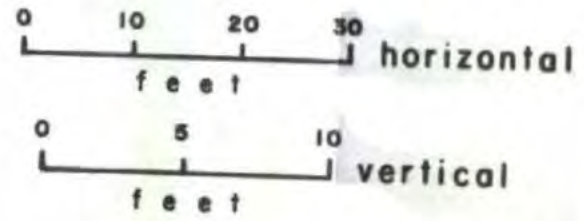
figure 10



East and West Cut
Profile on Line of Sta 2L-97
Sta 2L-97 to 4L-98+5
Drawing #29

figure 11





East and West Cut
Profile 5' North at
Line of Sta 2L-97
Sta 2L-97 to 4L-98LI
Drawing #30

figure 12

merge and split. Level number designation appears, in some cases, to have been somewhat arbitrary. The fill between these levels was, for the most part, tan sand although individual lenses varied.

Profiles 1 and 2 (Figures 9 and 10) were parallel to each other and five feet apart. The lower left side of these two profiles indicated that mound construction may have begun with the erection of a low platform mound, the summit of which was gradually expanded northward (to the right). This observation is significant because the Early Swift Creek occupational mound (A) from Mandeville may have originated in a similar manner. At Mandeville, one or more small platforms were built and enlarged, with the area between them filled in, until a single flat-topped mound emerged.

That the Swift Creek mound was an Early-to-Middle Swift Creek period construction is indicated by the ceramic assemblage found within the mound and by the fact that Napier Complicated Stamped pottery, a marker for Late Swift Creek in central Georgia, and the Mississippian and protohistoric Lamar material are all outside the mound. These will be discussed in more detail in later chapters.

CHAPTER V

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Of special importance in this report on the Swift Creek site is, of course, the ceramics. Dr. Kelly credits his wife, Rowena, with the initial recognition of the unique character of the complicated-stamped pottery from the Swift Creek site.

Regional and temporal variants of Swift Creek Complicated pottery, for which this is the type site, have long been recognized but have never been adequately studied. Some comparisons between this and other Swift Creek sites are included in a later chapter, but a detailed analysis of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery is beyond the scope of this report. An attempt has been made to provide the kinds of data that would be necessary for any such future work.

The ceramic sample upon which the following discussion is based was taken from the two main cross-trenches cutting through the mound. The north-south trench is defined by profiles 1 and 2; the east-west trench, by profiles 29 and 30. These two trenches were chosen under the assumption that they would provide a representative sample of the total mound ceramic inventory. The seven occupation levels identified in 1936 were retained as points of reference. The various lenses of dirt between them were grouped as "fill." The ceramic categories for the occupation and fill levels are enumerated on Table 1. The ceramics from the mound pits are not included in the tabulation because of the difficulty of ascertaining the level from

TABLE 1: Ceramic Assemblage of Mound A

		6	Fill	5	Fill	4	Fill	3	Fill	2	Fill	1	Pre-md.	Total
Plain	#	327	221	77	721	253	191	354	301	198	436	433	273	3785
	%	67.70	63.69	68.75	63.41	56.85	56.51	56.28	55.74	51.03	63.28	59.64	49.73	59.30
Swift Creek	#	128	97	23	336	162	84	213	148	134	182	210	188	1905
	%	26.50	27.95	20.54	29.55	36.40	24.85	33.86	27.41	34.54	26.42	28.93	34.24	29.84
Linear Comp. St.	#	15	16	4	29	7	13	21	20	16	25	55	40	261
	%	3.105	4.61	3.57	2.55	1.57	3.85	3.34	3.70	4.12	3.63	7.58	7.29	4.09
Comp. St./ Smoothed	#	-	3	1	8	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	18
	%	-					-		-		-	-	-	0.28
Check St.	#	5	2	1	11	3	10	10	21	16	8	11	20	118
	%	1.035					2.96	1.59	3.89	4.12	1.16	1.52	3.64	1.85
Simple St.	#	1	2	-	3	5	1	7	5	3	15	4	1	47
	%			-		1.12		1.11			2.18			0.74
Cord m	#	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	4	1	-	11
	%	-	-	-				-	-				-	0.17
Fabric impressed	#	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
	%	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			-	0.06
Fiber-t. Plain*	#	4	5	5	22	10	35	17	40	12	17	11	23	201
	%	1.242	1.73	4.46	2.19	2.47	11.24	3.50	8.33	4.38	2.61	1.52	4.92	3.63
Fiber-t. Punctate*	#	2	1	-	2	-	3	3	3	3	1	-	3	21
	%			-		-						-		
Fiber-t. Incised*	#	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	9
	%	-	-				-				-	-		
Fiber-t. Punct. & Incised*	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Incised	#	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	%		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.015
Fiber-t. SS*	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	0.015
		483	347	112	1137	445	338	629	540	388	689	726	549	6383

*The percentages shown under fiber-tempered plain are combined percentages of all fiber-tempered ceramics.

which they originated. They are catalogued for the record in the chapter describing all the site features.

The ceramic sample which was analyzed in the late 1930's could be isolated because the 5 x 8 cards which catalogued it were labeled "preliminary sherd analysis." This sample included pottery from the seven mound occupation levels and from the village. A portion of the mound sample, over 2900 sherds, were re-examined so that a comparison could be made between the sample pulled for the original study and the present one. Table 2 profiles these Mound A sherds which were re-studied.

The ceramic analysis conducted in the 1930's, to judge from the lots examined, emphasized the complicated-stamped and plain wares; hence, the low figures for the other, minority types. The percentages of plain and complicated-stamped types on Tables 1 and 2 show some similarity with the most marked divergence on the two tables ocurring in levels 5 and 6. This may be the result of sampling error. Some of the 5 x 8 cards indicate that some Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. This might account for the relatively low percentages of that type in levels 5 and 6 (Table 2), but this does not seem a likely explanation.

Table 1 documents a gradual increase in the percentage of Plain ware at the expense of the stamped types. This may, in part, reflect the beginning of the trend toward zoned stamping of Late Swift Creek vessels such as was found at Kolomoki (Sears 1956) and

TABLE 2: Mound A "Preliminary Ceramic Analysis" Sample Re-studied

		6	5	4	3	2	1	Pre	Total
Plain	#	606	169	219	202	80	299	264	1839
	%	75.94	75.45	60.50	52.88	50.00	53.20	57.77	66.44
Swift Creek	#	117	39	118	143	59	213	166	855
	%	14.66	17.41	32.60	37.43	36.88	37.90	36.32	29.03
Linear Comp. St.	#	31	2	9	21	14	30	24	131
	%	3.88	0.89	2.49	5.50	8.75	5.34	5.25	4.45
Napier	#	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	%	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Comp. St./ Smoothed	#	8	3	4	6	2	-	1	24
	%	1.002	1.34	1.10	1.57	1.25	-	0.22	0.81
Check St.	#	18	-	6	3	3	12	1	43
	%	2.26	-	1.66	0.79	1.88	2.14	0.22	1.46
Simple St.	#	4	4	3	4	-	4	-	19
	%	0.50	1.79	0.83	1.05	-	0.71	-	0.66
Cord m	#	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
	%	-	-	0.28	-	-	0.36	-	0.10
Fabric impressed	#	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	%	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	0.03
Fiber-t. Plain*	#	12	7	-	1	2	2	-	24
	%	1.63	3.13	-	0.52	1.25	0.36	-	0.81
Fiber-t. Punctate*	#	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
	%			0.55					0.10
Fiber-t. Incised*	#	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
	%	-	-		-	-	-	0.22	0.07
		798	224	362	382	160	562	457	2945

*The percentages shown under fiber-tempered plain and punctate are combined percentages of all fiber-tempered ceramics.

Fairchild's Landing (Caldwell n.d.). The percentage of Plain pottery varied between 50 per cent in the premound level to nearly 70 per cent in levels 5 and 6.

Swift Creek Plain was sand tempered with occasional inclusions of large particles of grit. The surfaces were generally sandy to the touch although occasionally they were well smoothed. The partially-restored plain vessel from level 2 illustrated on Plates 4 and 5 had been smoothed to the point of being almost burnished and the mica particles included in the paste sparkle like flects of gold. This vessel is a small conoidal pot with a rounded base and a straight rim with a rounded lip. Figure 13 illustrates two Swift Creek Plain bowls. Their provenience is unknown; however, from their form, they should date to the upper levels of the mound sequence.

Plain vessel rim and neck shape were predominantly straight to slightly flaring. Occasional slightly inverted, flaring, or everted rims were noted. Two hundred thirty-four of the Plain sherds tabulated on Table 1 were rims (Appendix A). Of this number, 31 per cent were flattened, 30 per cent were rounded, 15 per cent exhibited a small fold, 11 per cent were scalloped, 10 per cent were notched, and two per cent had a medium to large rim fold.

Second to the Plain ware in frequency was Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Twenty-five to thirty-five per cent of the Mound A sample was this type (see Appendix B).

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery is characterized by curvilinear designs. Figure 14 illustrates some of the design

FIGURE 13: Plain bowls

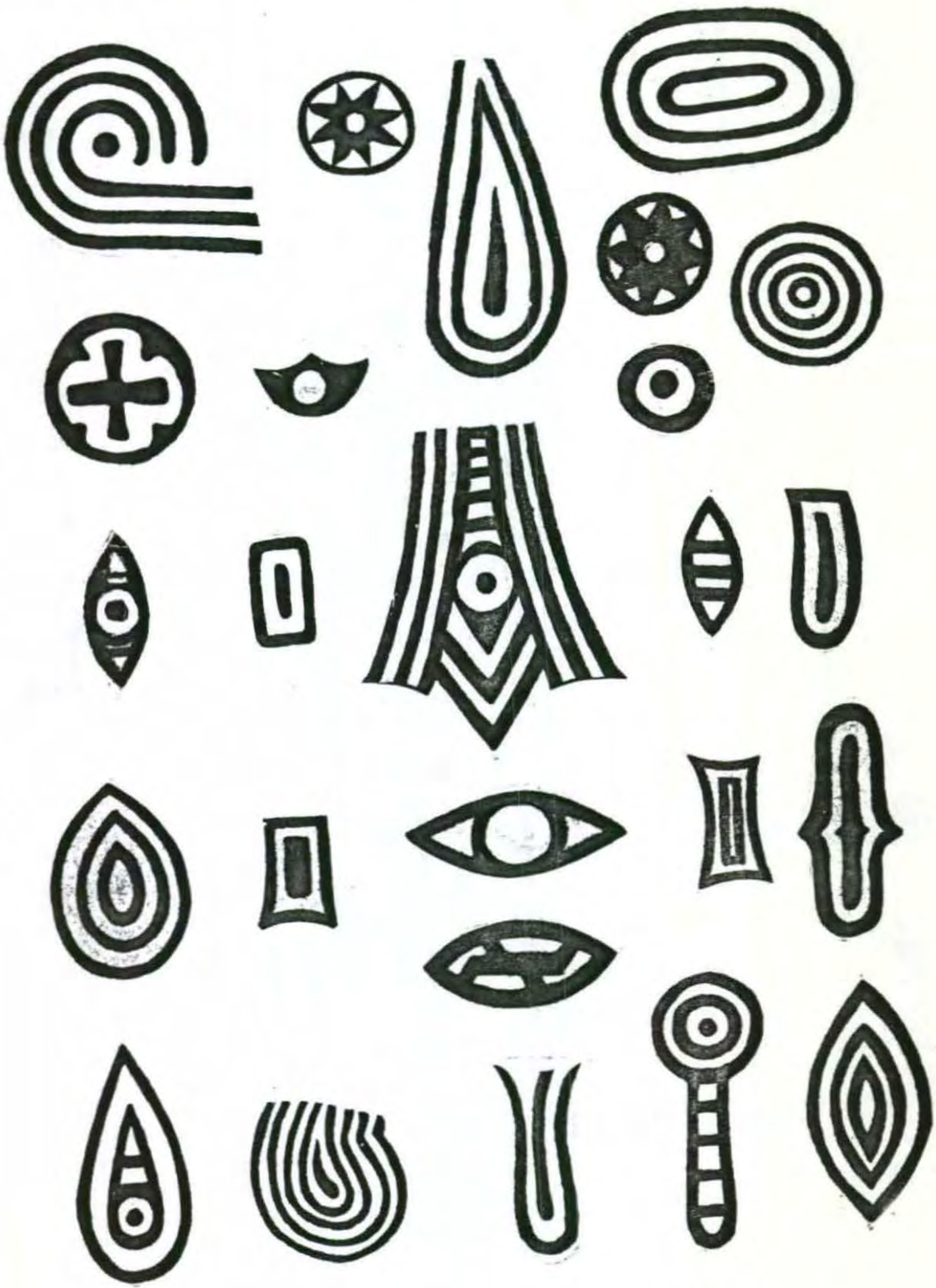


FIGURE 14: Swift Creek design elements

elements which are visible on Swift Creek sherds.[2] Several elements were generally combined to form an intricate motif. Figures 15-21 illustrate some of the complicated-stamped designs by mound level.

A quantitative study of design elements or of motifs was not attempted; however, a few general observations can be made about some of the elements.

Designs on Swift Creek sherds in the lower levels (Figures 15-17, Plates 6 and 7) tended to be simpler than those in the upper levels (Figures 18-21, Plates 8-10). The concentric circle motif was more common in the lower levels where it tended to be either repeated as the only element on the vessel or interspersed with curving fill lines. In the upper layers, the concentric circle tended to be a fill element in a more complex design. The star-and-ladder motif occurs in largest numbers in the premound and first occupation levels. Several sherds of this design were also recovered in level 6 but its absence in the intervening levels must indicate mixing of older parts of the village in the full composing level 6.

Figure 22 illustrates a distinctive variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery which was found in the third and succeeding mound levels. This variety of pottery is characterized by intricate composite curvilinear and linear motifs. The grooves and lands were wider and deeper on paddles from which this class of complicated-stamped designs were struck than they were on the paddles on which the simpler designs

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[2]Several of these elements are curiously similar to some of the Southern Cult symbols of the Mississippian period. This coincidence merits future study.

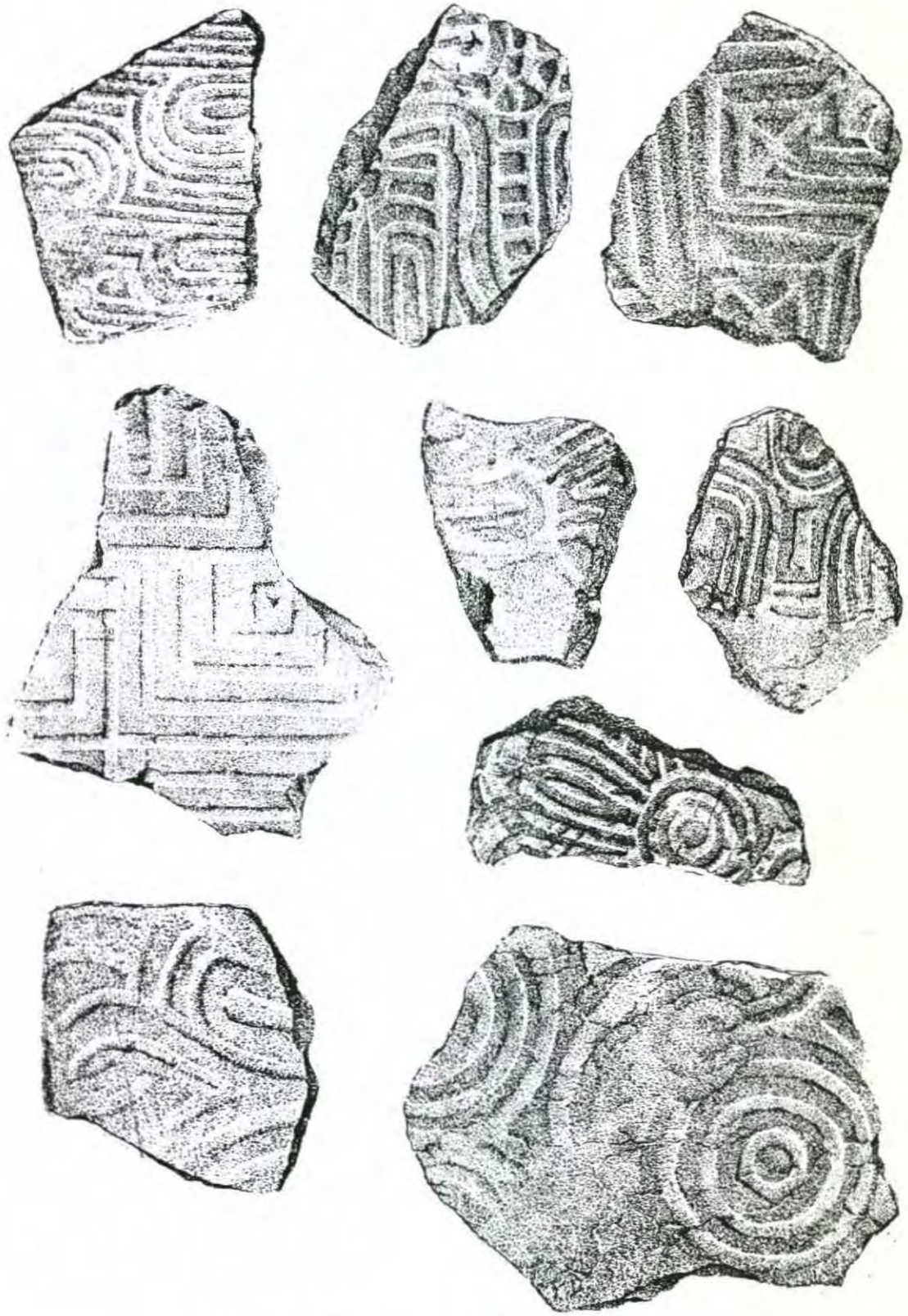


FIGURE 15: Premound ceramics

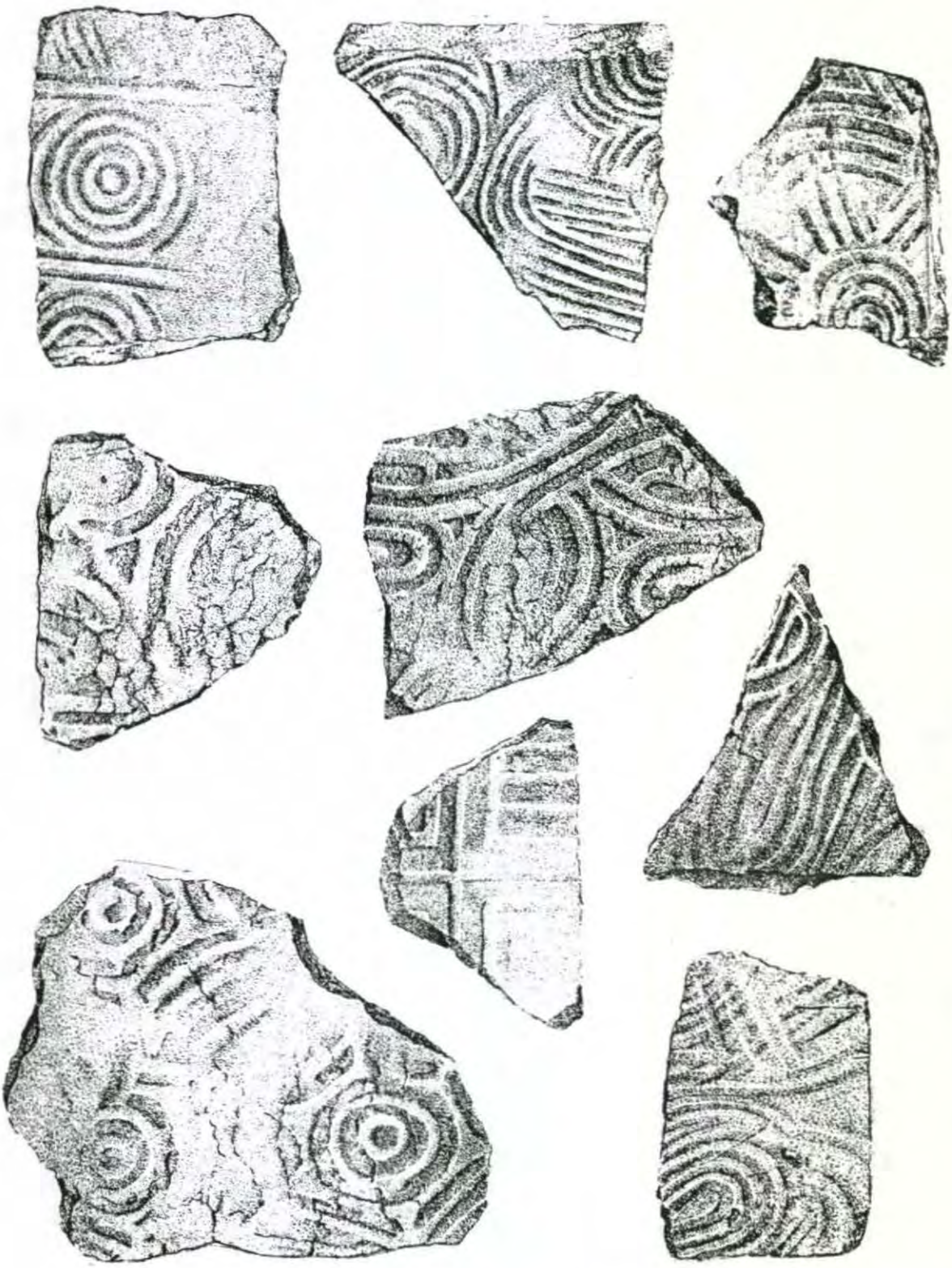


FIGURE 16: Layer 1 ceramics

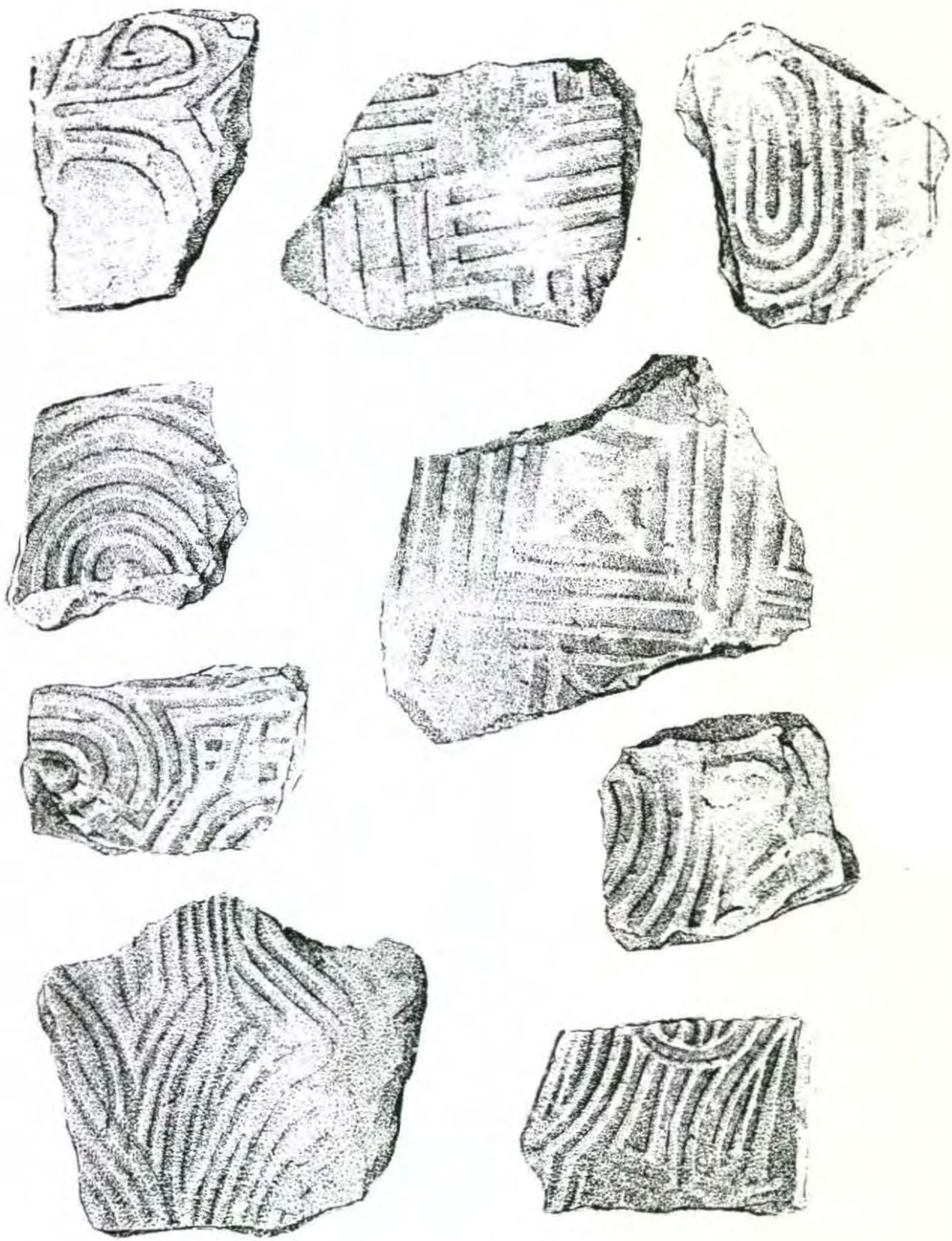


FIGURE 17: Layer 2 ceramics

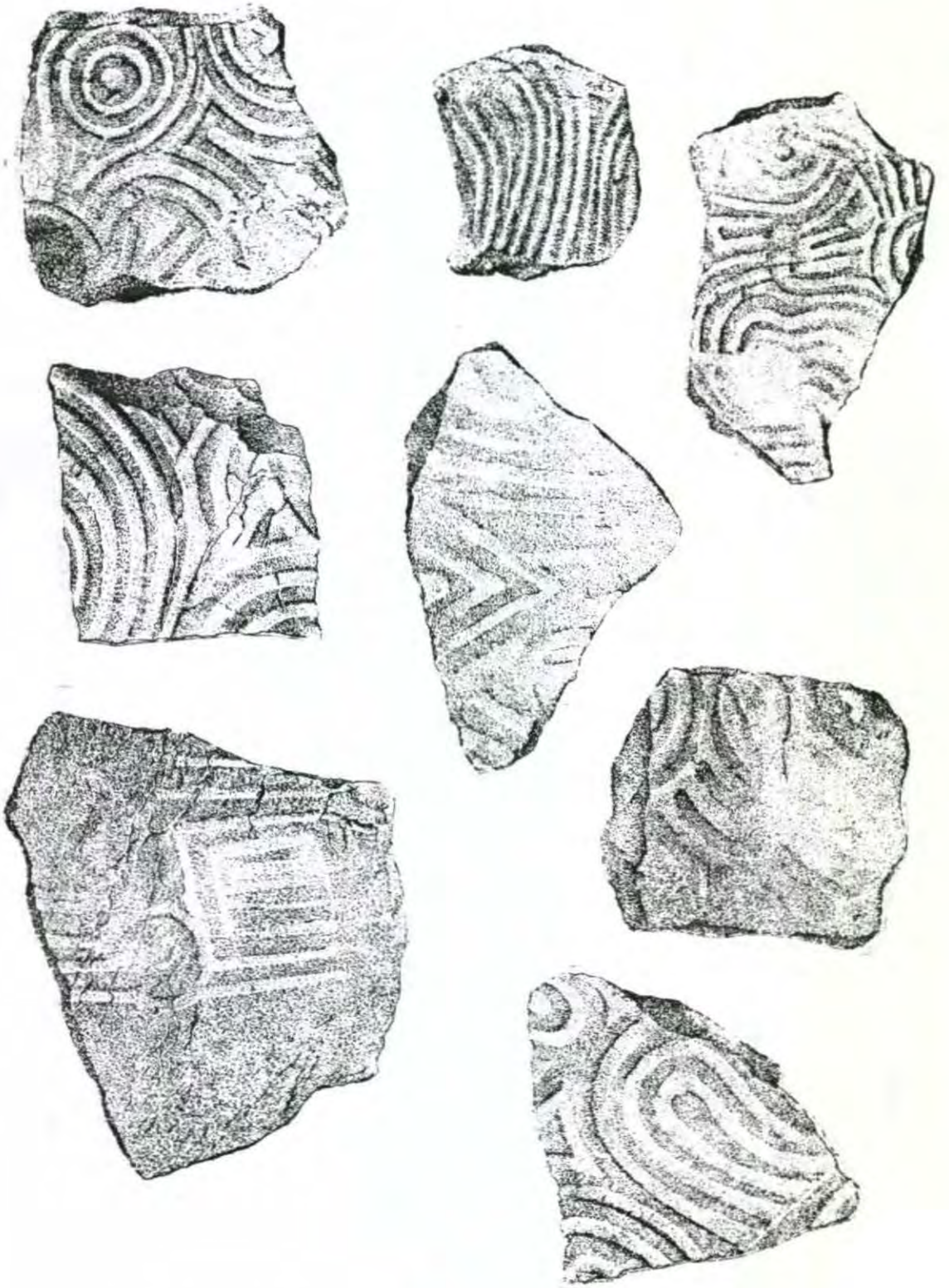


FIGURE 18: Layer 3 ceramics

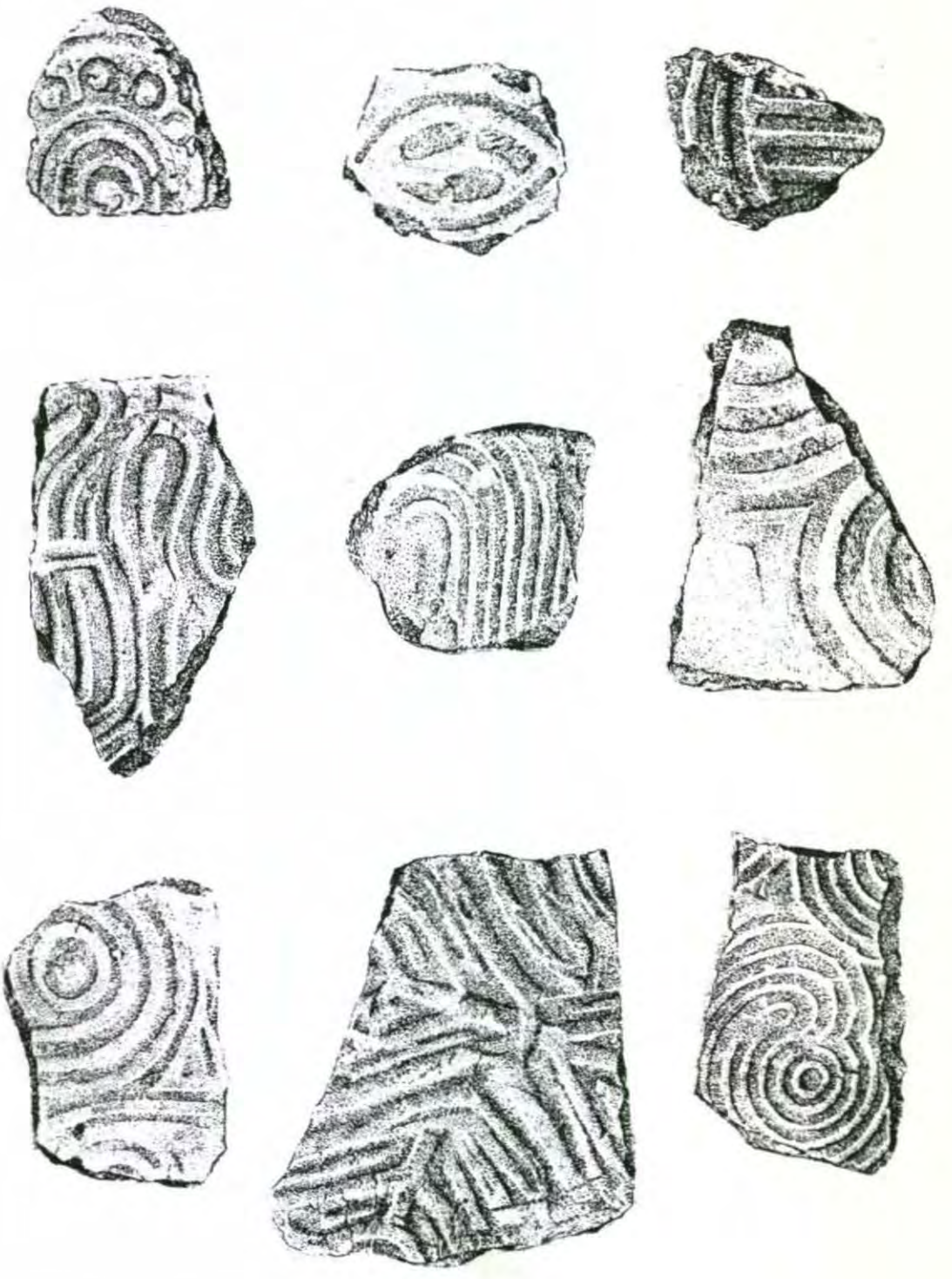


FIGURE 19: Layer 4 ceramics

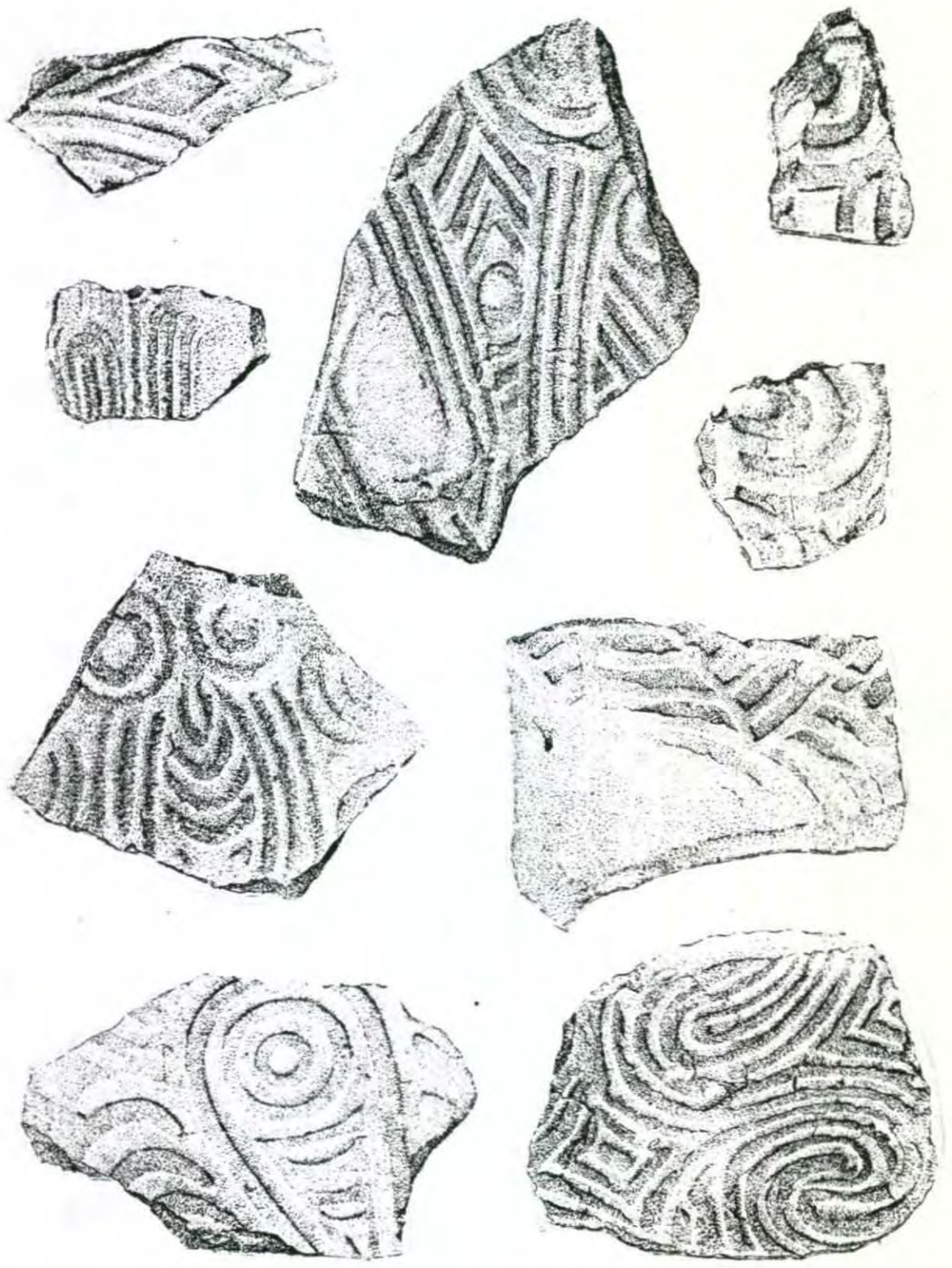


FIGURE 20: Layer 5 ceramics

FIGURE 21: Layer 6 ceramics

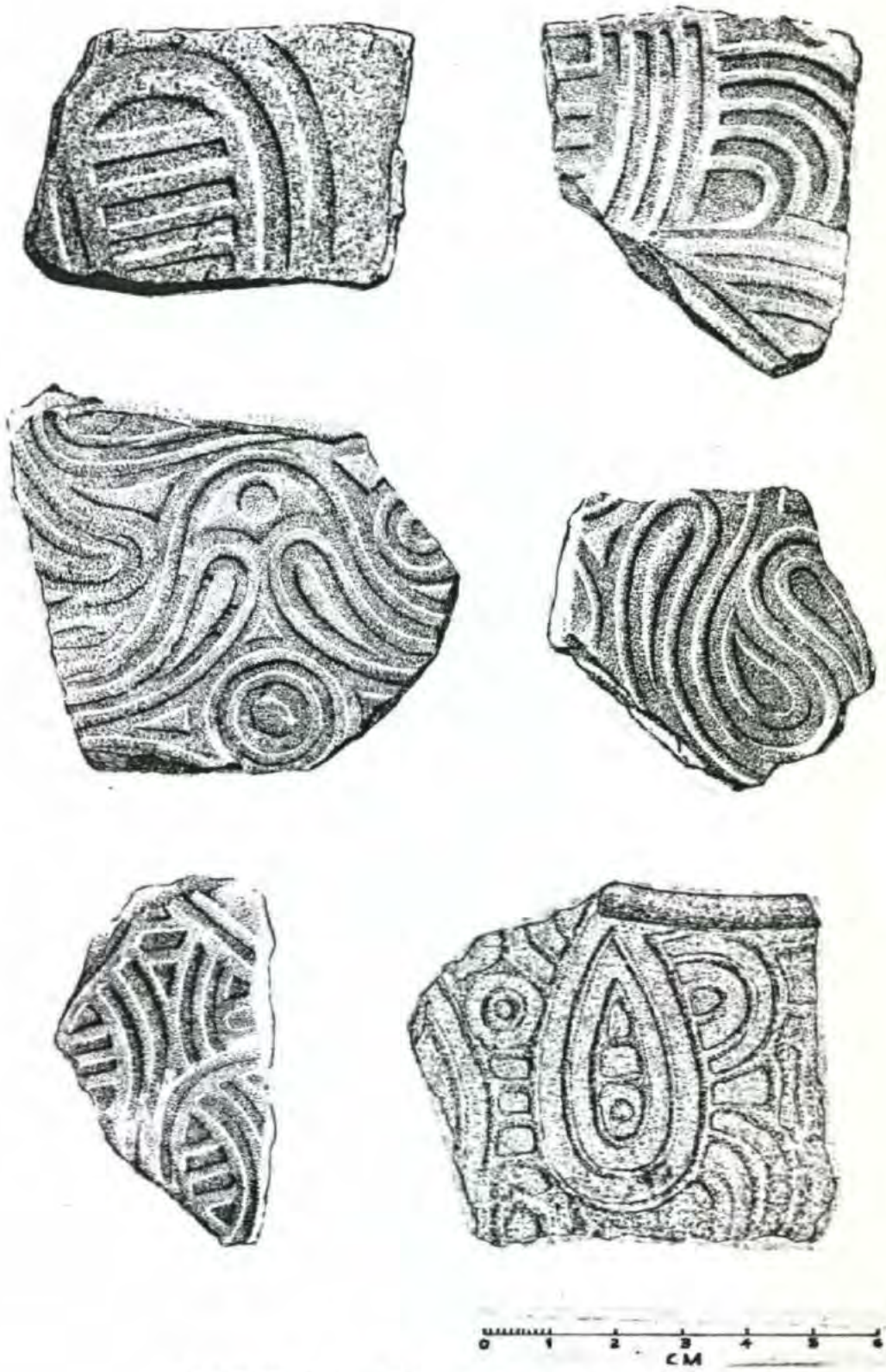


FIGURE 22: Class A designs

were made. This variety was recognized by Kelly (1938:27-28) who designated it Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, class A. Additional examples of this variety are illustrated on Plates 9 and 10.

The stamping tool is presumed to have been a carved wooden paddle and one sherd exhibited the definite impression of wood grain in the groove of the stamp. The smooth, uninterrupted application of the design upon curved portions of the vessel, such as the neck, indicates that the paddle was probably curved rather than flat. The stamp appears to have been applied to the entire surface of the vessel except for the bottom of the pot. That the rim fold was formed after the vessel had been stamped is indicated by sherds on which the stamped design extends under the folded rim.

No good information is available from the Swift Creek site concerning Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessel shape. Evidence from other sites, such as Mandeville, Kolomoki, and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island I sites in Florida, however, suggests that conoidal vessels with rounded bases or small, teat-like tetrapods predominated in the lower levels while jars with flattened bases were more common in the upper levels. One hundred fifty-one Swift Creek Complicated Stamped rim sherds were included in the sample recorded on Table 1. Of these, 26 per cent had scalloped lips; 25 per cent, notched lips; 23 per cent, rounded lips; 13 per cent had small folded rims; 11 per cent had flattened lips; and 2 per cent, large folded rims. Using level 3 as an arbitrary cut-off point to divide the mound into upper and lower levels, 75 per cent of the scalloped and

notched rims were in the lower levels; 67 per cent of the folded rims were in the upper levels. Vessel necks were straight or slightly flaring; rarely, they were flaring or everted.

The linear complicated-stamped category (Figures 15-17 and 23, Plate 11) was strongest in the lower levels but remained as a consistent minority throughout the mound. The most numerous linear complicated-stamped type in this category closely resembles Willey's (1949:385) illustrations of St. Andrews Complicated Stamped. Also included in the Swift Creek site linear complicated-stamped sample is Crooked River Complicated Stamped (Ibid.:384). Linear complicated-stamped rims were primarily scalloped or notched; occasionally, they were flattened or rounded; and one sherd which may be classified as "incipient folding" or "flattened, extruded" was among the rim sample for this type.

Minor amounts of check-stamped, simple-stamped, cord-marked, and fabric-impressed pottery occurred in association with the plain and complicated-stamped wares (Figure 24, Plate 12). Figure 25 illustrates a partially-restored check-stamped vessel and a simple-stamped vessel from the Swift Creek site. The former was found 1.6 feet below the surface in the village; the latter came from layer 1 of Mound A. Two check-stamped sherds, one with a notched lip and one with a scalloped lip, were found in the lower levels of the mound. These lip forms on check- and simple-stamped ceramics indicates that they were contemporaneous with the complicated-stamped wares rather than representing a separate, earlier component.

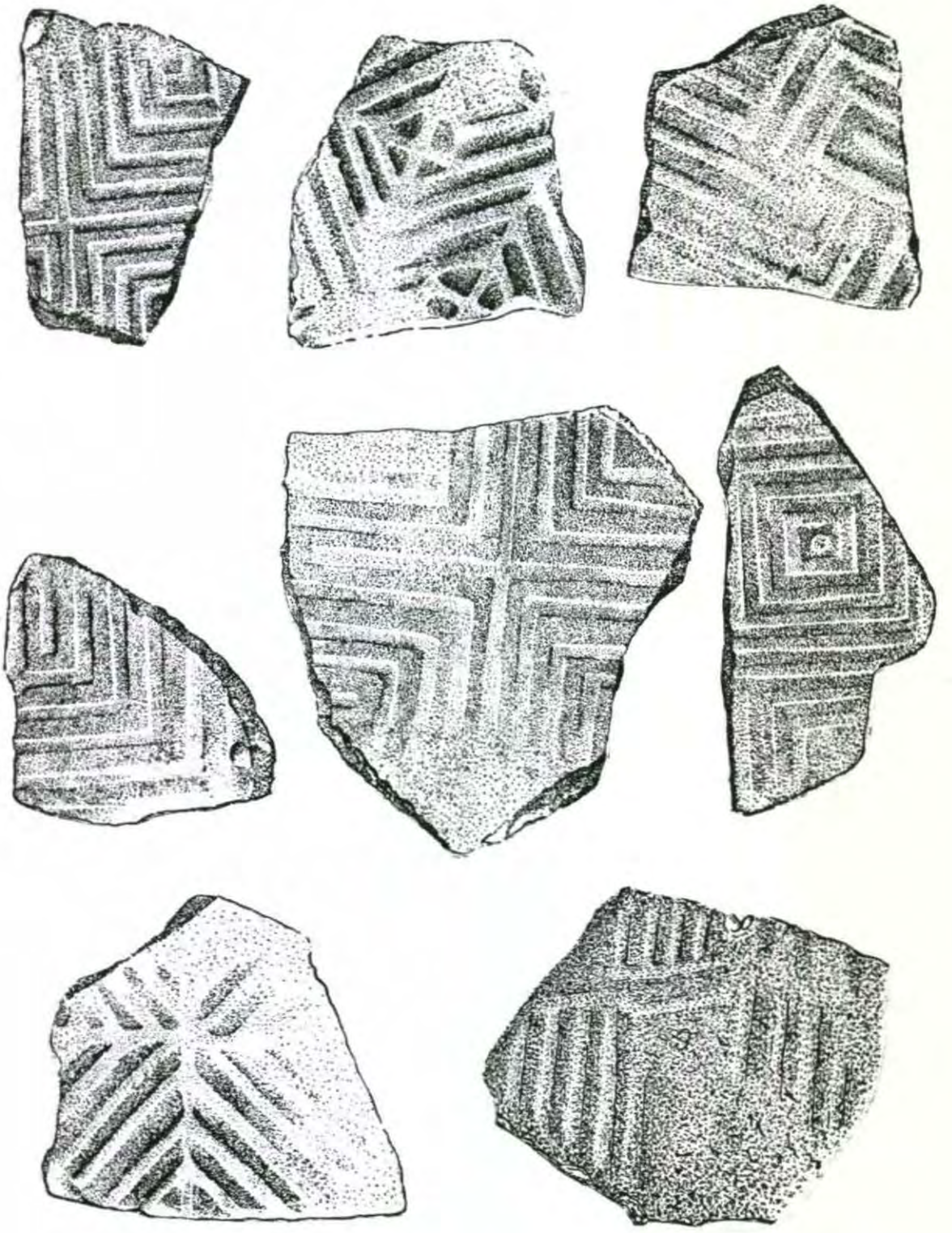


FIGURE 23: Linear complicated stamped

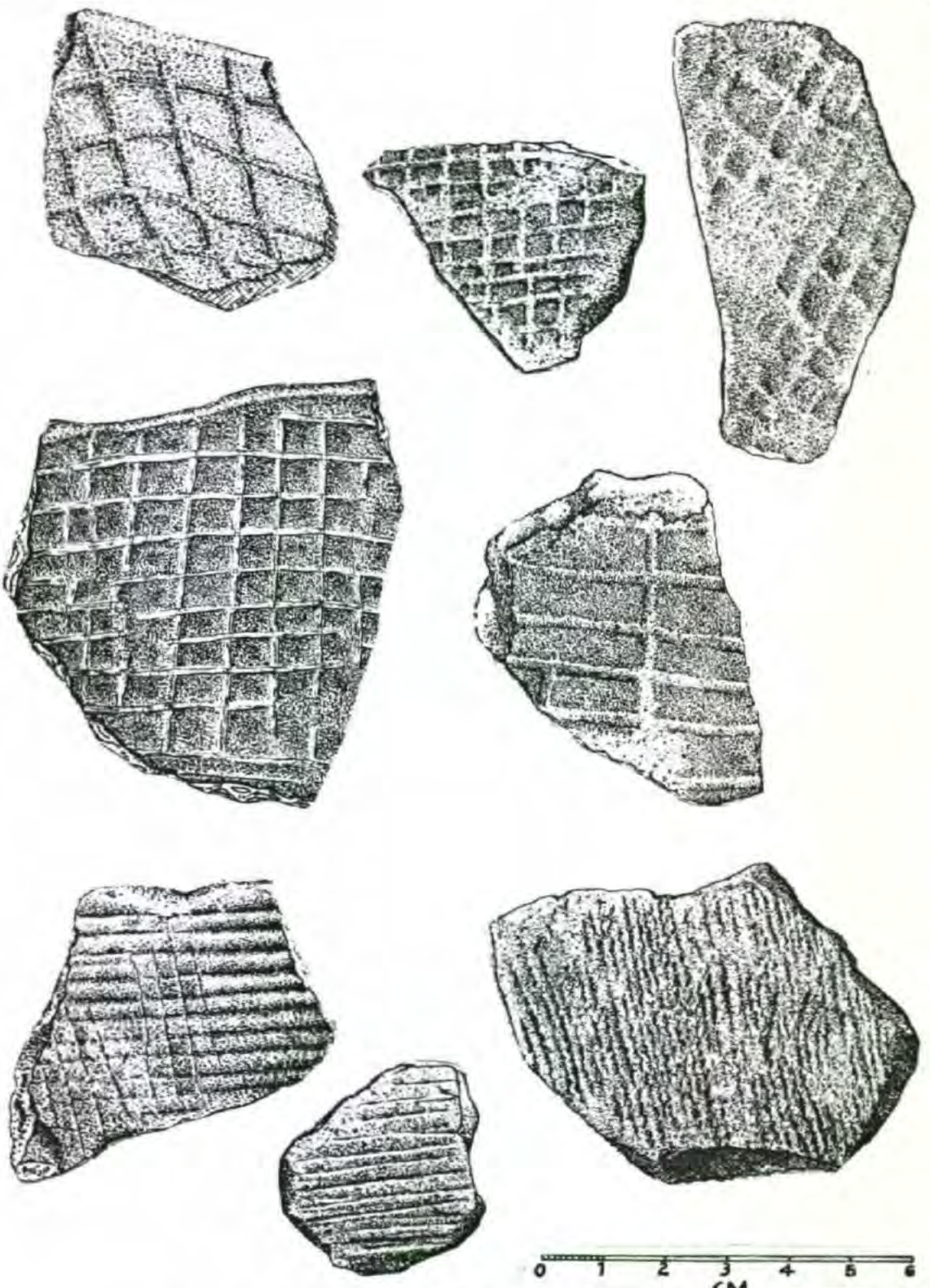
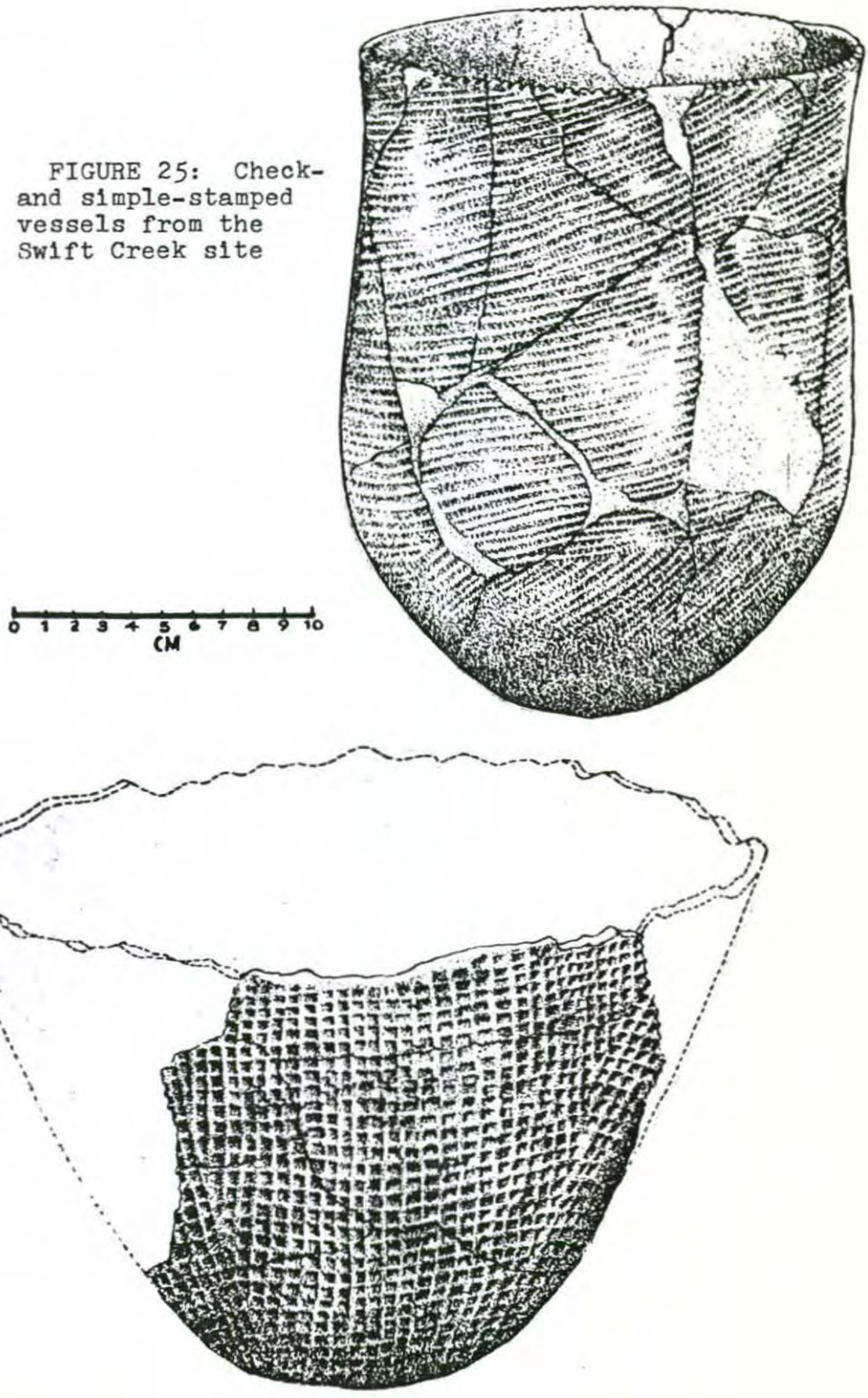


FIGURE 24:
Check- and simple-stamped and cord-marked sherds

FIGURE 25: Check- and simple-stamped vessels from the Swift Creek site



Of interest on Table 1 is the persistence of a fair percentage of fiber-tempered ceramics throughout the mound sequence (Plate 13). Note particularly that the fill between levels 2 and 3 and between levels 3 and 4 contained eight and eleven per cent fiber-tempered pottery. Several steatite vessel fragments and numerous Archaic projectile points, all to be described later, were also recovered from the site, suggesting the presence of a sizable Late Archaic component which must have been tapped to provide fill between levels 2, 3, and 4. Fiber-tempered vessel walls were straight with flattened or rounded rims.

Napier Complicated Stamped pottery (Plate 14), a type often associated with Middle to Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics in middle and north Georgia, was largely confined to the village sample with only a few sherds being recovered from the humus level of Mound A. This type is not included on Table 1 because none was found in the sample analyzed.

A small amount of Mississippian and Lamar material (Figure 26) was recovered from the village and mound humus.

Some indications of vessel shape and rim and base morphology have been given during this discussion of the pottery sample summarized on Table 1. This topic will now be examined in more detail.

Little beyond referring again to Figures 13 and 25 and Plates 4 and 5 can be said concerning Swift Creek period vessel shapes. Figure 27 graphs the relative percentages of the four main types[3]

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[3]Notched and scalloped lips are here lumped as one type.

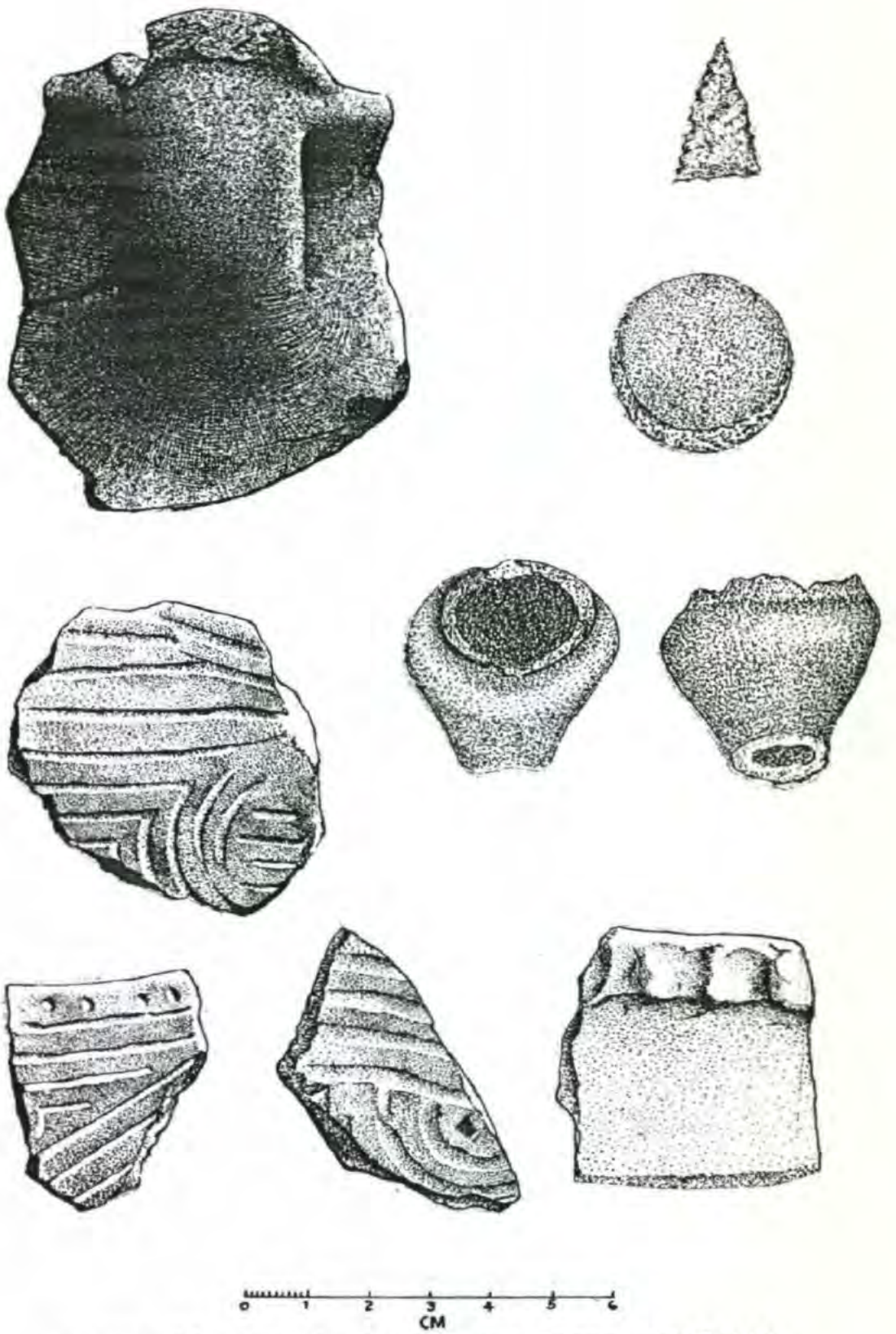
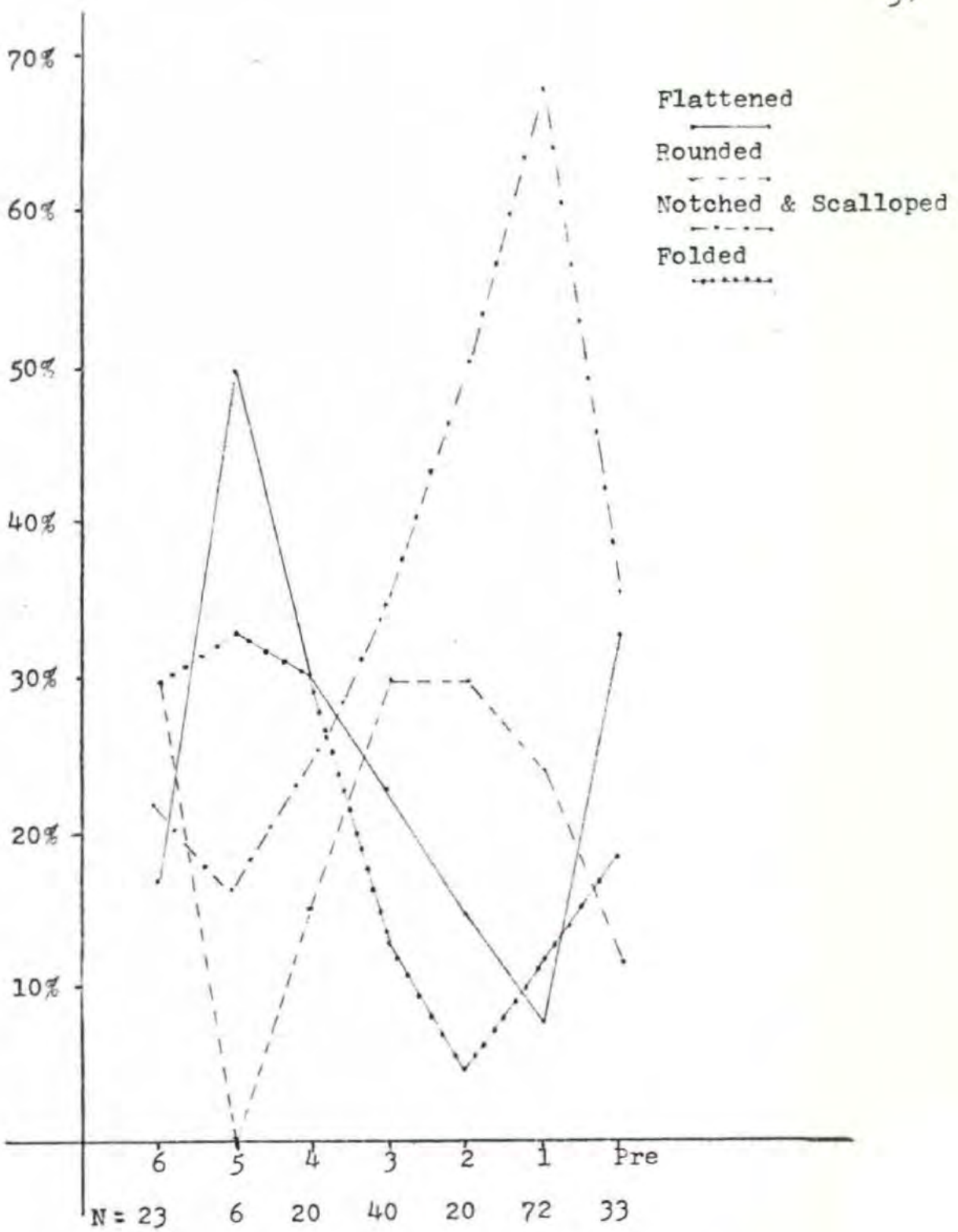


FIGURE 26: Mississippian and Lamar artifacts



Mound A--Lip Treatment of the Sand-tempered Plain and Stamped Ceramics

FIGURE 27

of lip treatment exhibited on the plain and stamped wares. Rims with notched and scalloped lips (Figure 28) predominated in the first four levels, dropping sharply after level 3. Significantly, folded rims (Figures 29 and 30) rise in frequency of occurrence as the notched and scalloped lips fall. The frequency distribution of flattened and rounded lips (Figure 31) form almost a mirror image on the graph, but this may be an illusion created in part by the small sample size of level 5.

Figures 32 and 33 and Plate 15 illustrate the types of bases found on the Swift Creek component vessels. Most of the bases found at the site were drawn in the find books. Among Dr. Kelly's old manuscript notes on the Swift Creek site were some typed notes which were apparently work sheets made many years ago by Charles Fairbanks or someone working under him. On these sheets the bases and tetrapods illustrated in the find books have been classified into five types as follows: conoidal bases, flat round bases, flat squared bases, small feet, and legs.

Fifteen (17 per cent) of the bases were conoidal and measured 8-23 mm thick. They were found in the village and in Mound A with no apparent concentration in either the upper or lower levels of the latter. Six additional conoidal bases were included in the ceramic sample analyzed for this report; and four of these were from level 1.

Only two (2 per cent) of the bases compose the category of flat round bases. Both were form the village humus. They measured 7-9 mm thick.

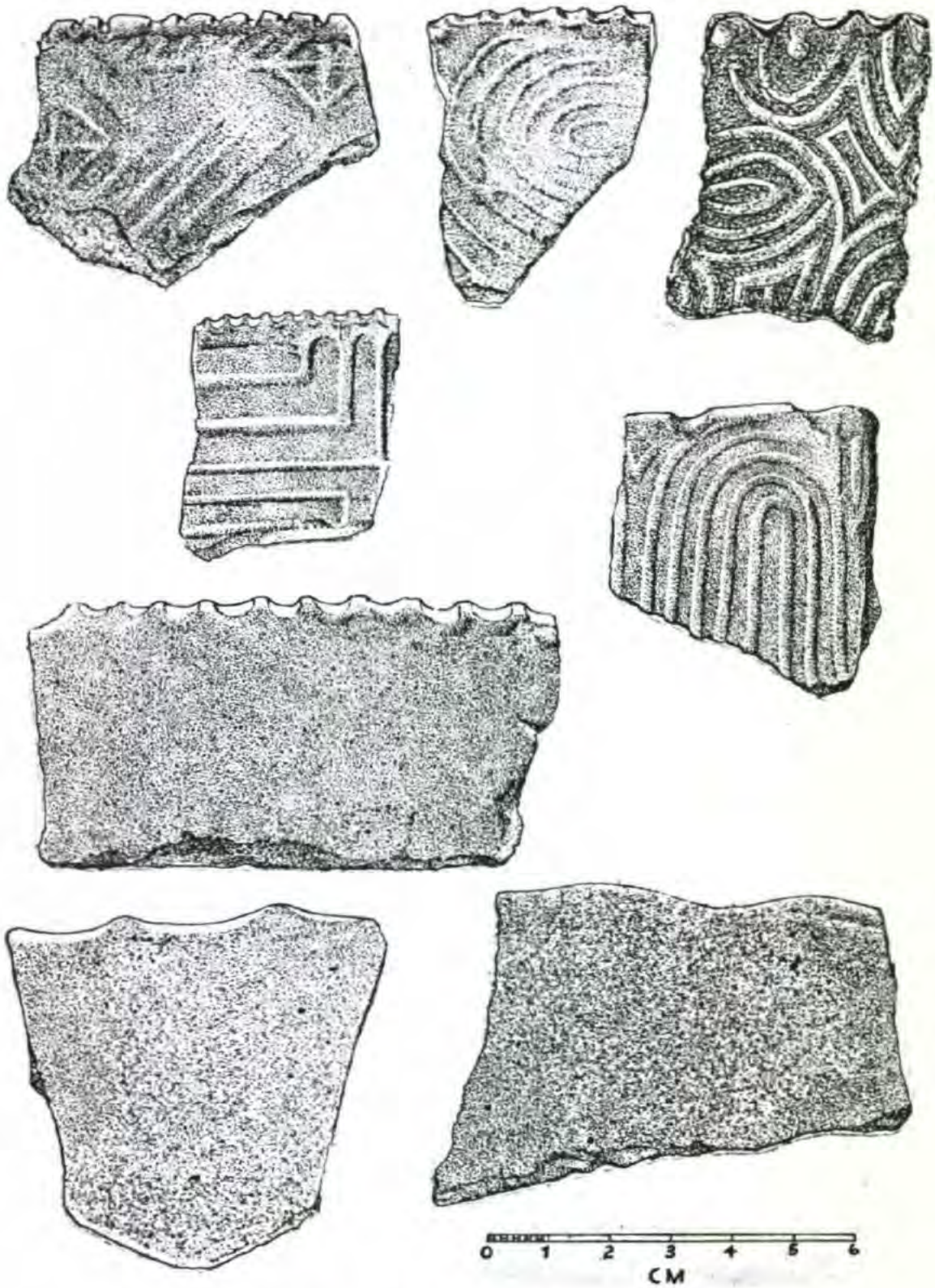


FIGURE 28: Notched and scalloped lips

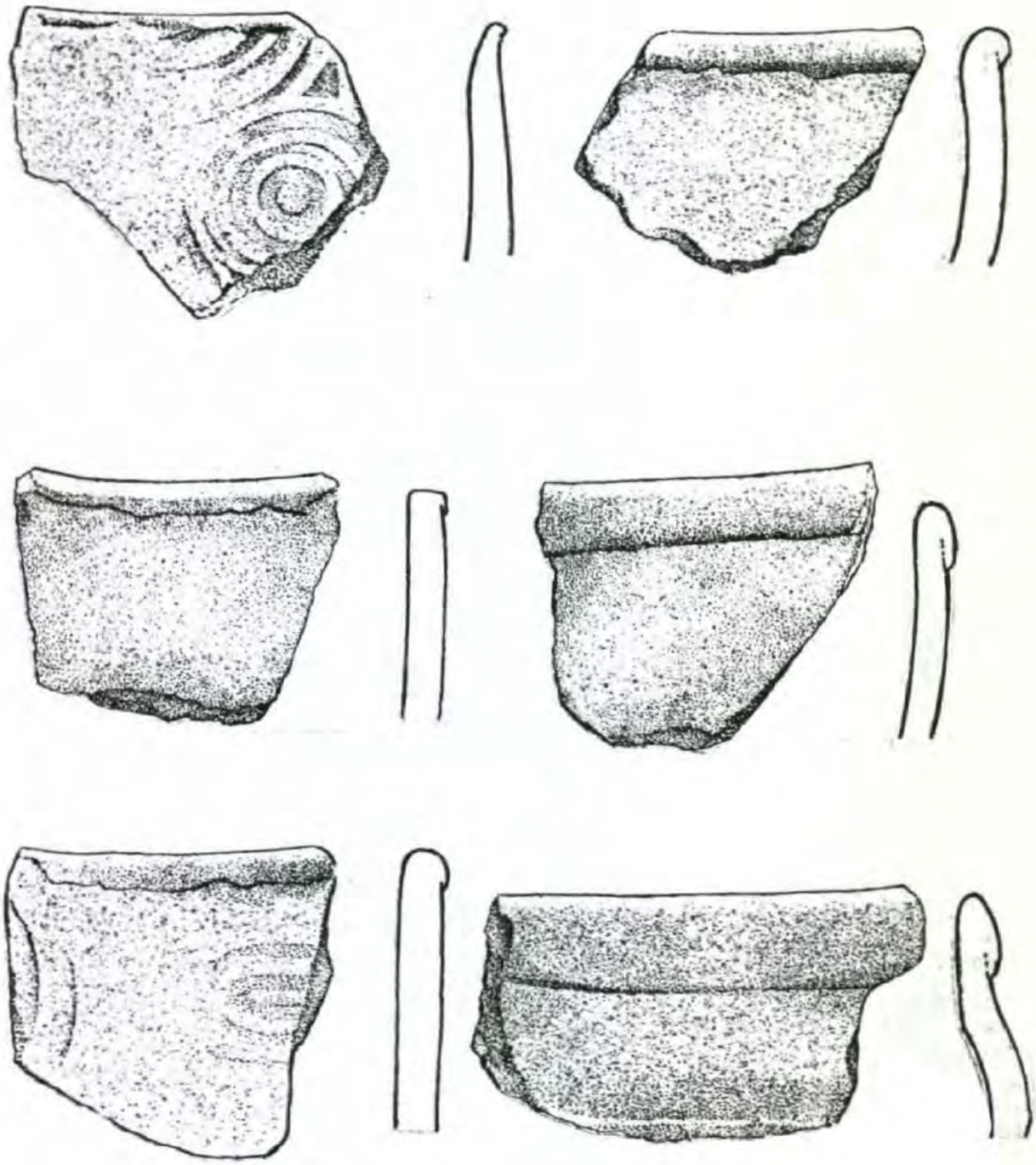


FIGURE 29: Folded rims

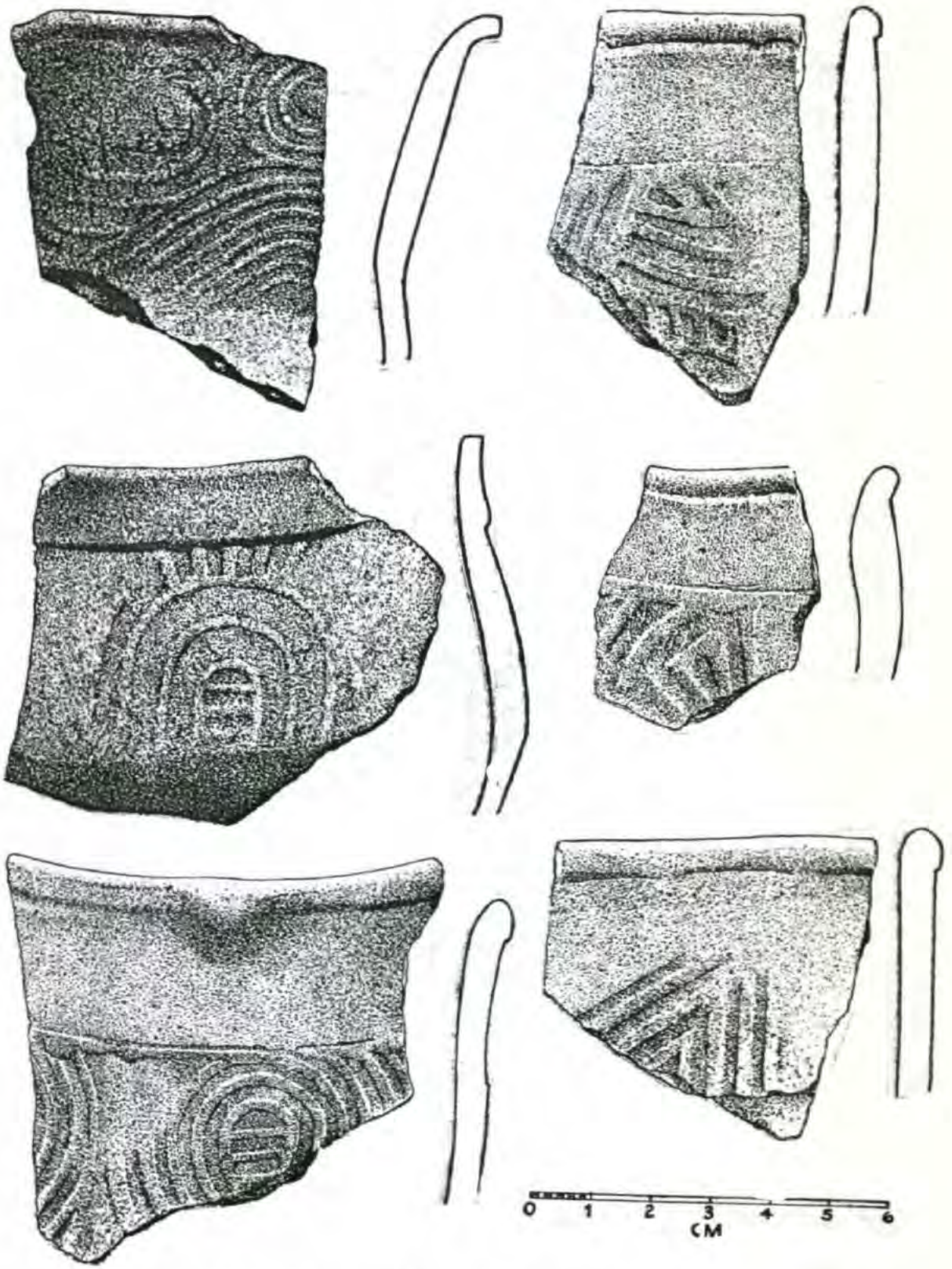


FIGURE 30: Folded rims showing zoned stamping

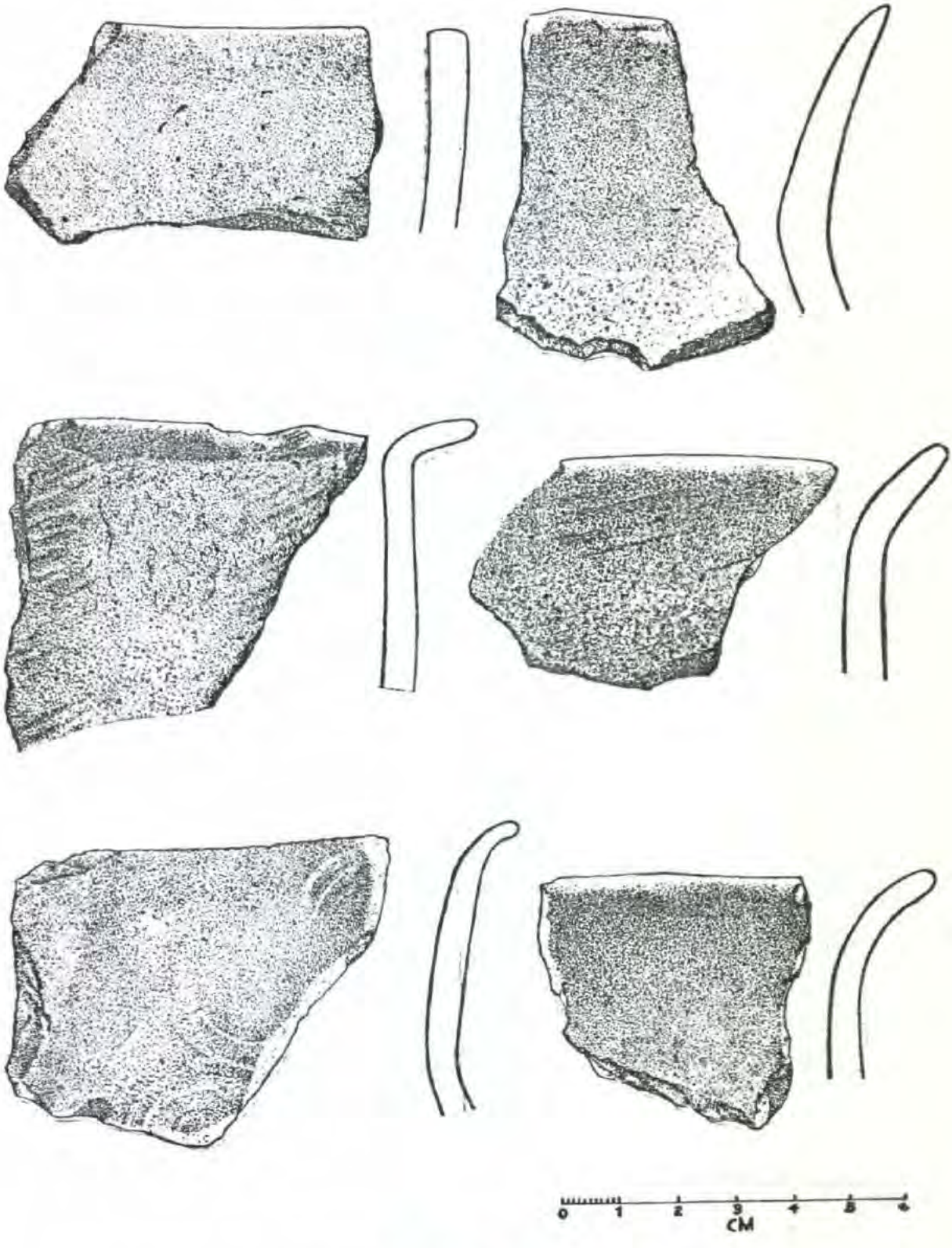


FIGURE 31: Rounded and flattened rims

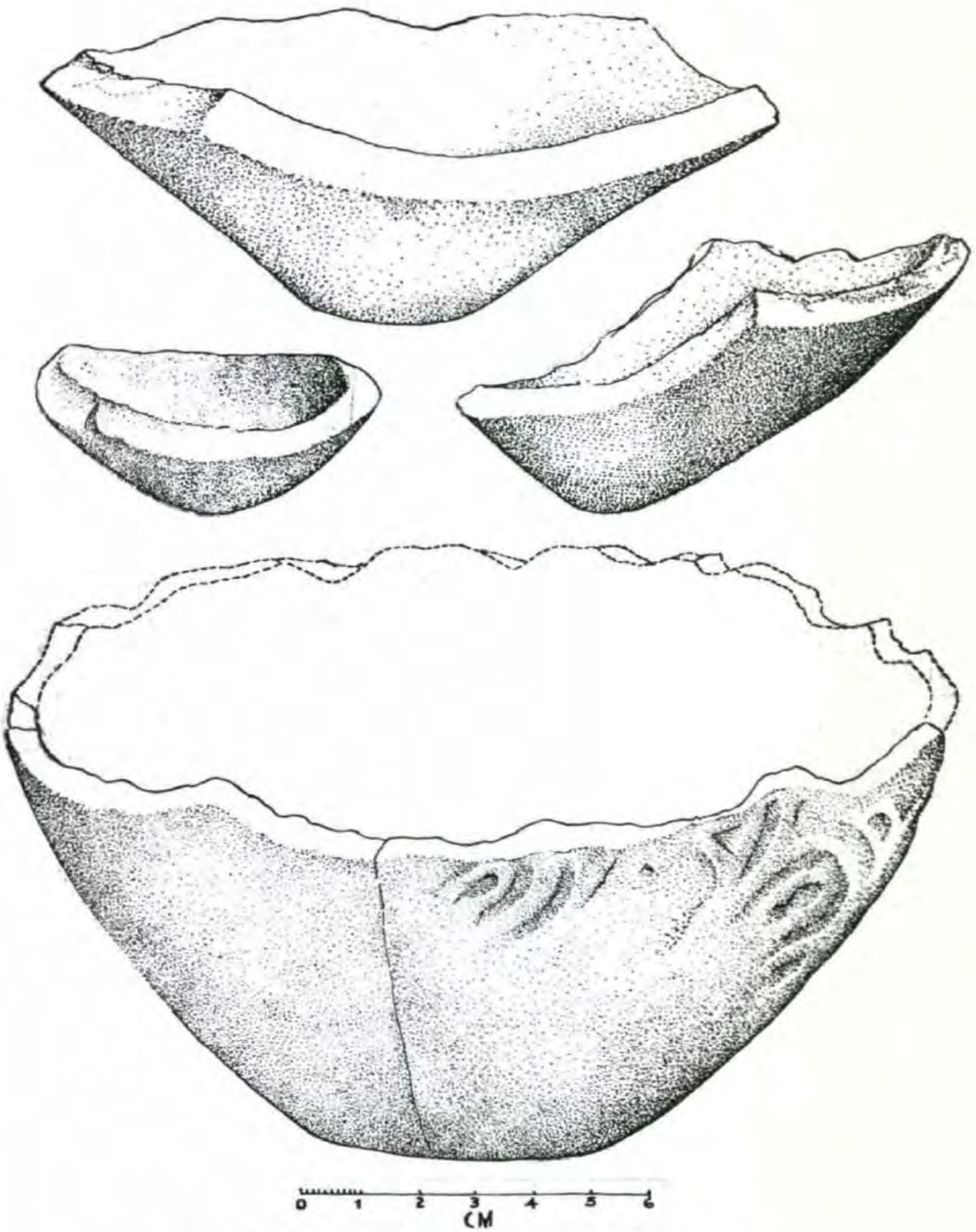


FIGURE 32: Rounded and flattened bases

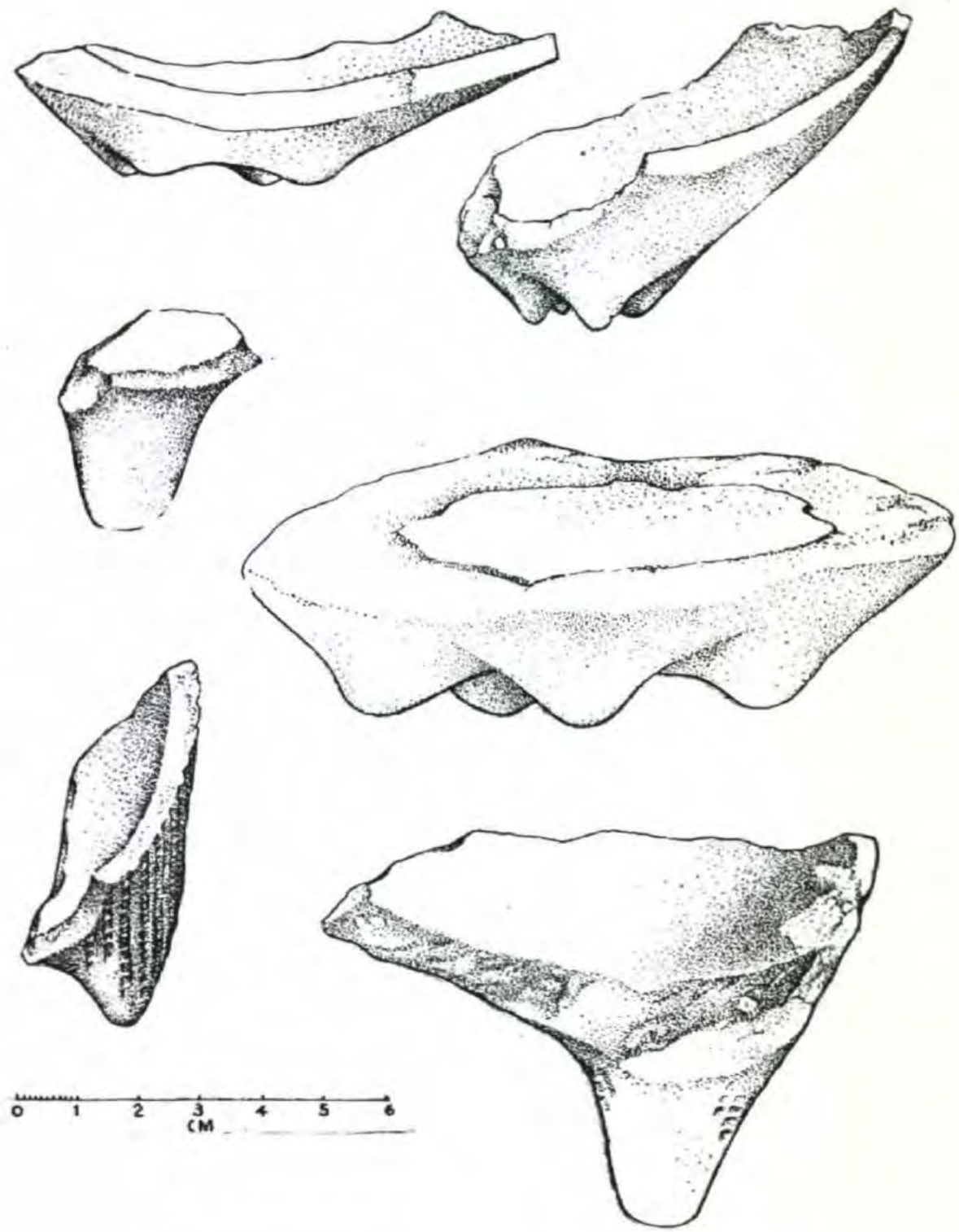


FIGURE 33: Tetrapodal supports

Six (7 per cent) flat square bases were found in the village and the upper levels of Mound A. They were somewhat thinner than the flat round bases, measuring 5-7 mm thick. Ten additional fragments of flattened bases were included in the mound sample analyzed for this report. They were distributed throughout the mound with six in the upper levels and four in the lower levels.

Twenty-eight (31 per cent) of the bases had small teat-like feet, or tetrapods (Figure 33, upper portion). Twelve of these had all four feet clustered together with the distance between them measuring 10-45 mm from center to center. These feet were 4-11 mm high. The teat-like tetrapods listed on the work sheet were found in the village and upper levels of the mound; however, the five additional examples included in the sherd sample analyzed for this report were found in the lower levels of the mound.

With the exception of one stamped conoidal base, all of the above bases were plain.

Tetrapods larger than 11 mm tall were classified as legs (Figure 33, lower half). The largest of these was 55 mm tall. Of the 39 (43 per cent) listed on the work sheet, twenty-two were plain, seven were check-stamped, four were linear check stamped, two were complicated stamped, and four were indeterminate stamped. They were found in all levels of the mound and in the village. One plain tetrapod from level 1 can be added to the above total.

There is little data available here upon which to make any statistically-valid conclusions about the vertical distribution in the mound of these various kinds of bases. There is some indication that

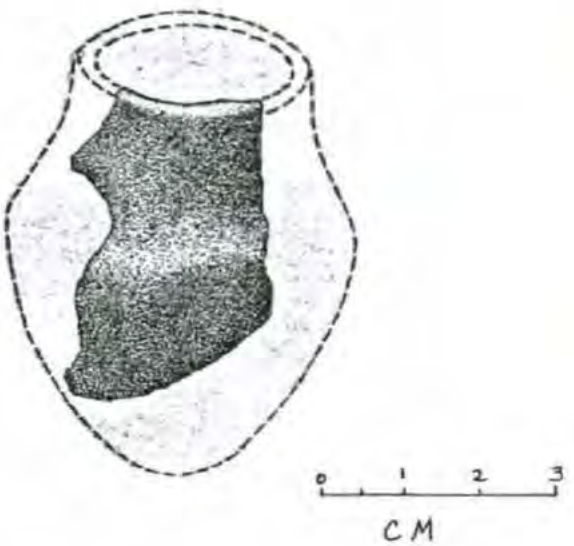
the conoidal bases were more prevalent in the lower levels and that the flat bases occurred more frequently in the upper levels, but this is only suggested by the data.

Four unique ceramic artifacts recovered from the site include a red-filmed, zoned-punctate sherd, two figurine fragments, and a fragment of a miniature pot (Figure 34, Plate 16). The red-filmed, zoned punctate sherd was found in the mound fill between levels 5 and 6. The figurine fragments--representing a female and a human leg--and the miniature vessel fragment were all recovered from the village.

The ceramic assemblage from the Swift Creek site, as examplified in Mound A, was a very homogeneous unit dominated by plain and complicated-stamped wares. No abrupt breaks or intrusions are noted in the mound sequence.

Willey (1949), surveying the northwest Florida coast, recognized two subdivisions of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, each of which was associated with a different cultural period. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Early Variety, a marker type for the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period, was characterized by notched and scalloped rims, all-over stamping, conoidal vessels, and small tetrapods. Design elements included concentric circles, ovals, wings, and stars. Swift Creek Com;licated Stamped, Late Variety, was a marker type of the Weeden Island I period. The Late Variety was characterized by large folded rims, zoned stamping, and flat-bottomed bases. Design elements included the barred snowshoe and figure-8.

The Swift Creek site, exhibiting from bottom to top in the



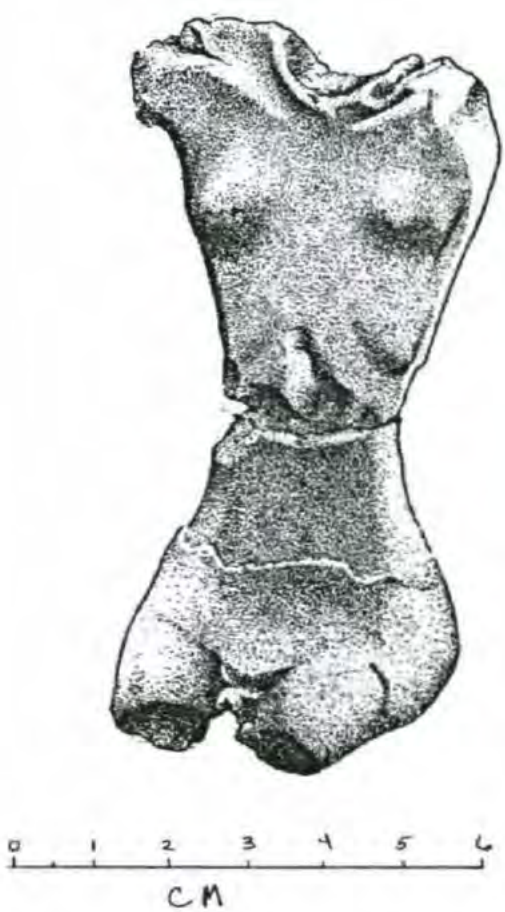


FIGURE 34: Figurine and miniature vessel

mound an increased predominance of plain pottery, an increased complexity of complicated-stamped designs, a changing emphasis away from notched and scalloped rims and toward folded rims, and a suggested change in vessel form, is intermediate between Early and Late Swift Creek. This conclusion will be elaborated upon in a later chapter when the relationship between regional manifestations of Swift Creek are discussed.

CHAPTER VI

LITHIC ANALYSIS

Among Dr. Kelly's manuscript material on the Swift Creek site was found a set of drawings and typed notes outlining the results of an earlier analysis of the Swift Creek site lithics. Mrs. Kelly (personal communication) believes that this original study was done by Jennings and Fairbanks. This original work was used as the base around which the present analysis was organized; and, with a few exceptions, the artifact categories used in the original study have been accepted here.

The more than eleven hundred projectile points found at the Swift Creek site can be grouped into four major categories: expanded stem, stemmed, notched, and triangular. Table 3 below outlines the relative percentages of these four types.

TABLE 3: Percentages of the Four Projectile Point Categories at Swift Creek

Point Group	Number	Per Cent
1	403	35.9%
2	406	36.3%
3	169	15.1%
4	142	12.7%

These four projectile point groups can be further separated into a total of thirteen subdivisions which are enumerated on Table 4. A brief description of these thirteen subtypes will preceed the interpretive discussion of the Swift Creek site projectiles. Length, width, and thickness ranges for each of these subtypes are

TABLE 4: Swift Creek Site Projectile Points

Point	Mound A		Village		Total	
1a	172	30.9%	187	33.1%	359	32.1%
1b	19	3.4%	15	2.7%	34	3.0%
1c	8	1.4%	2	0.4%	10	0.9%
2a	48	8.6%	56	9.9%	104	9.3%
2b	56	10.1%	98	17.3%	154	13.8%
2c	39	7.0%	62	11.0%	101	9.0%
2d	31	5.6%	16	2.8%	47	4.2%
3a	13	2.3%	9	1.6%	22	1.9%
3b	19	3.4%	18	3.2%	37	3.3%
3c	47	8.4%	37	6.5%	84	7.5%
3d	14	2.5%	12	2.1%	26	2.3%
4a	49	8.8%	16	2.8%	65	5.8%
4b	40	7.2%	37	6.5%	77	6.9%
	555		565		1120	

given in Appendix C.

Projectile point group 1, expanded-stem points, had three sub-divisions.[4] Subtypes 1a and 1b (Figure 35, Plates 17 and 18) grade into one another although the former can be distinguished by its more prominent shoulder. Subtype 1c (Figure 36) is characterized by a deeply concave, almost bifurcate, base. Expanded-stem points were found in the village and throughout the mound with no discernable concentration in either the lower or upper levels of the mound.

A few points similar to type 1a were found at Mandeville; and Kellar, Kelly, and McMichael (1962:347), who did the original work at that site, considered them to be "typical" Early Swift Creek points. Researchers in northwest Florida, such as Phelps (1969:16) and Penton (1974:12), have accepted this view. This point will be discussed in more detail in a later section.

Projectile point group 2 included four varieties of stemmed points (Figures 37 and 38, Plate 19). Subtype 2a was originally classified as a subtype of group 1. Although re-classified here as 2a, the present researchers see little reason to distinguish these points from subtype 2b. Subtypes 2 c and 2d are characterized by contracting, rounded stems; subtype 2d is further distinguished by the fact that nearly all of the examples were manufactured from quartzite rather than from chert. The specimens with wide blades

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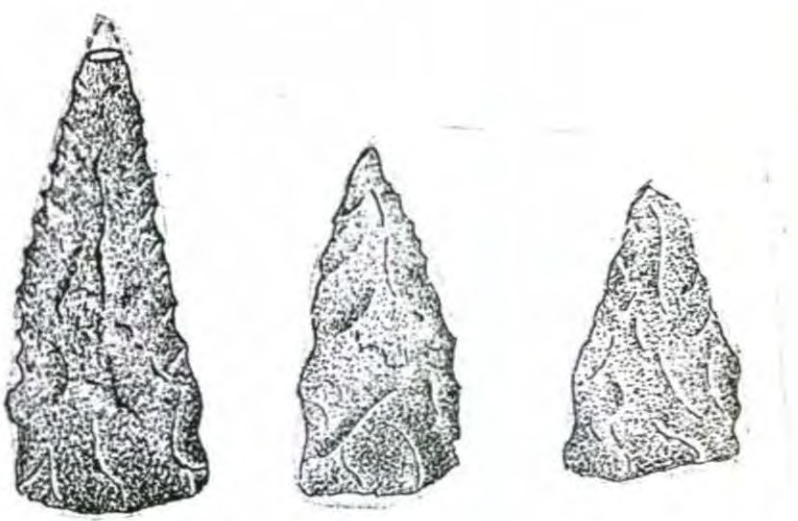
[4] The original study included four subdivisions, one of which has been re-classified as a subtype in group 2 by the present authors.

Projectile point 1a



Projectile point 1b

FIGURE 35

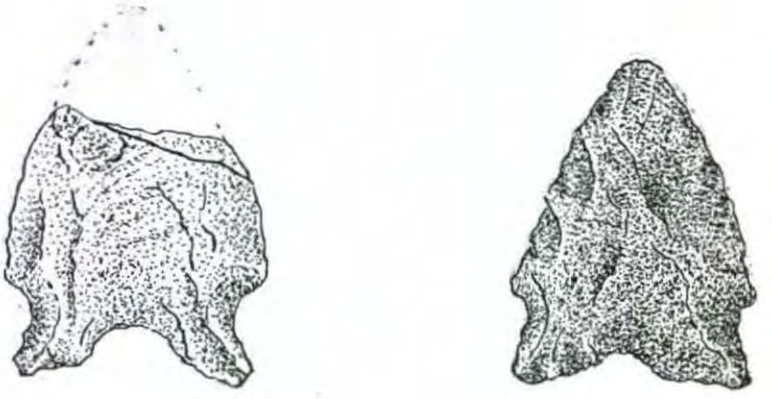
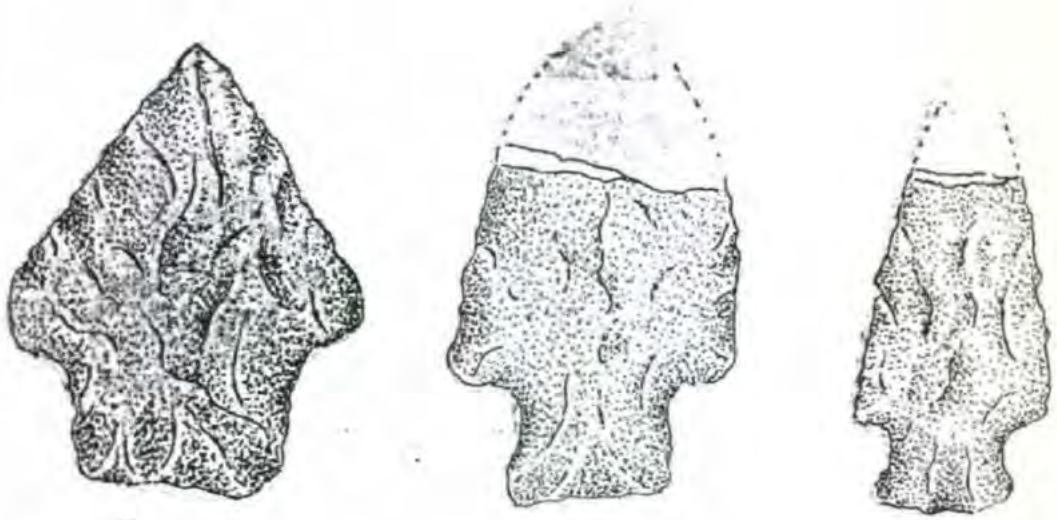
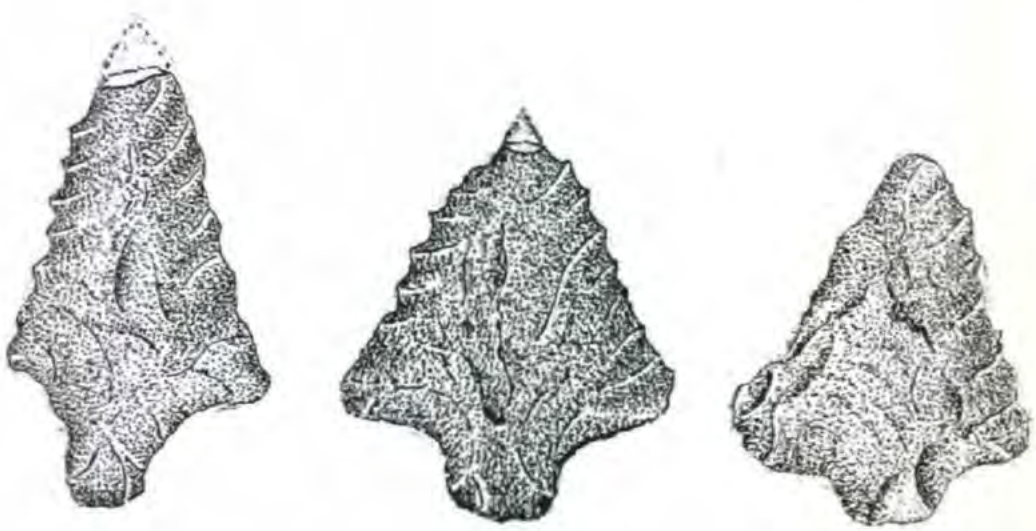


FIGURE 36: Projectile point 1c

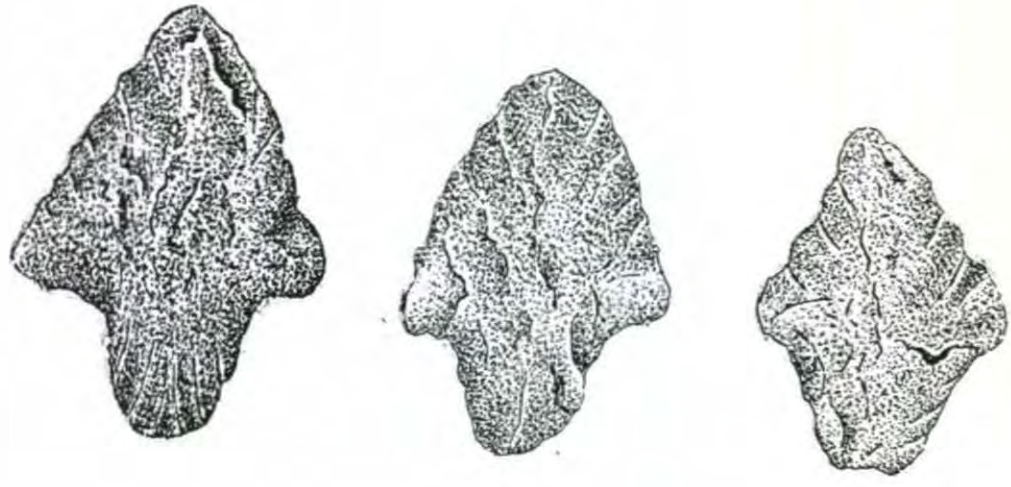


Projectile point 2a

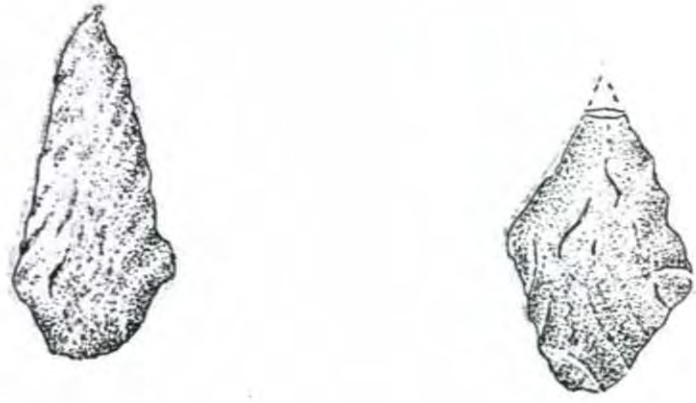


Projectile point 2b

FIGURE 37



Projectile point 2c



Projectile point 2d

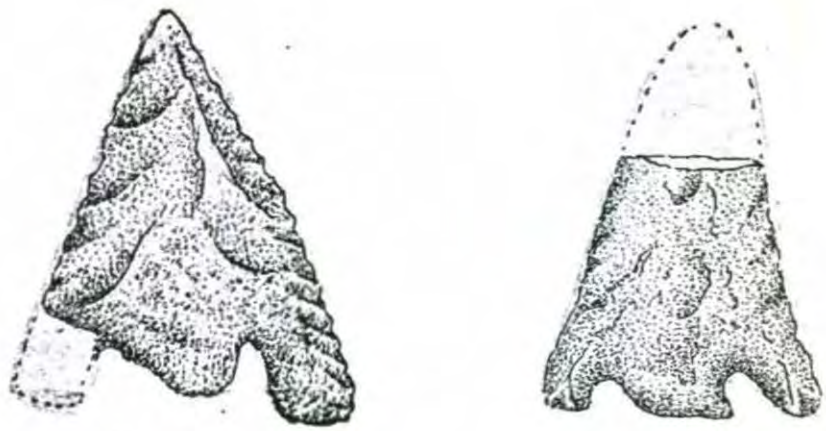
FIGURE 38

and straight stems resemble the Late Archaic type, Savannah River Stemmed (Coe 1964:44-45); those with rounded stems resemble Gary points (Cambron and Hulse 1969:47), also a Late Archaic type. As with group 1, these points occurred throughout the mound. Their abundance probably indicates that stemmed points, although generally a Late Archaic type, continued in use during the Woodland period.

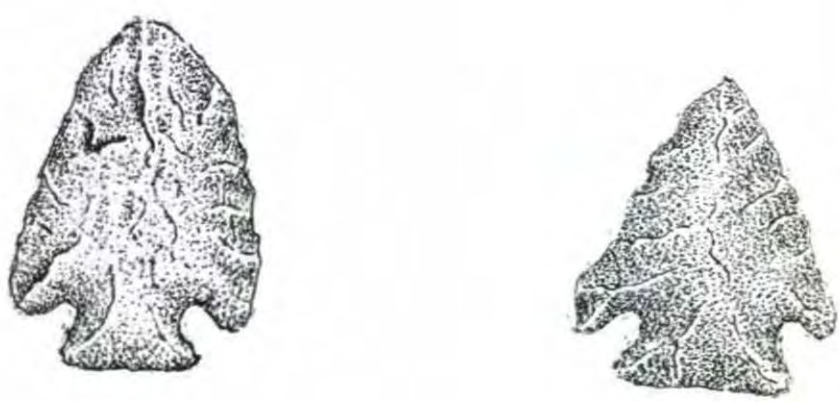
A number of corner- and side-notched points exhibiting such Early Archaic traits as beveling, serrated edges, and a heavy patina were found scattered throughout the Swift Creek mound. These points are classified as subtypes 3b, 3c, and 3d (Figures 39 and 40, Plate 20). Subtype 3a (Figure 39, Plate 21) is categorized in group 3 because it is notched but it is not an Early Archaic point; rather, it is identical to the north Florida Middle Woodland period point named Hernando (Bullen 1968:23). This type is similar in configuration to the Tennessee Valley Early Archaic type, Eva (Cambron and Hulse 1969:78). Hernando points and these from Swift Creek are, however, much smaller than are the Eva points. This striking similarity between these two temporally and geographically distinct types raises some interesting questions but they are beyond the scope of the present paper.

Projectile point group 4 has two subdivisions (Figure 41, Plate 22). Subtype 4a has a concave base; subtype 4b, a straight or convex base. These points may be related to the Camp Creek, Candy Creek, or Greeneville points of east Tennessee and north Alabama (Ibid.: 17-18, 73).

A rather unique class of points and knives are those shown on

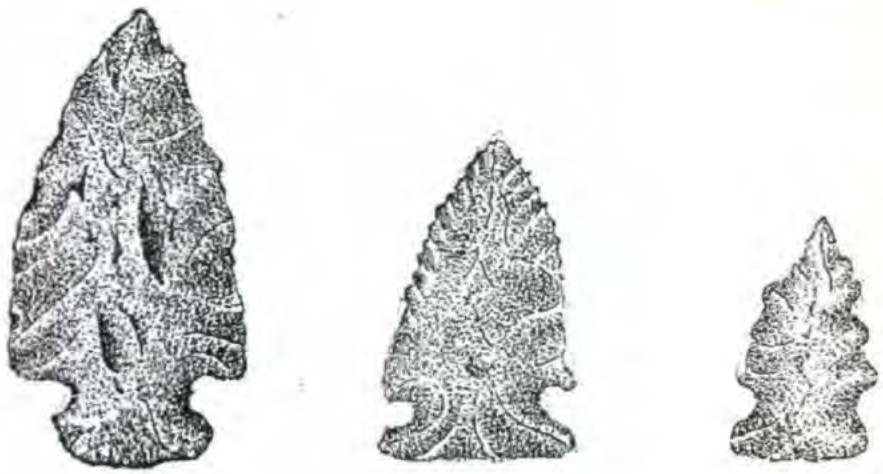


Projectile point 3a



Projectile point 3b

FIGURE 39



Projectile point 3c

Projectile point 3d

FIGURE 40

Projectile point 4a

Projectile point 4b

FIGURE 41

Plate 23. These artifacts were manufactured from a dark chert that does not occur naturally in the Macon area. The source of this raw material was probably north Georgia. Also illustrated on Plate 23 are several points recovered by Dr. Kelly from site 9 Mu 104, near Chatsworth in north Georgia. The form and material used in the making of the artifacts from these two sites are identical. At least four of the points from Swift Creek and one from site 9 Mu 104 may be classified as expanded-stem points. These artifacts were found in association with Middle Swift Creek ceramics at site 9 Mu 104; thus, a trading relationship between Swift Creek and north Georgia seems indicated. Attempts to date this interaction have met with limited success. A charcoal sample from 9 Mu 104 was submitted to the University of Georgia Geochronology Laboratory for analysis but the resulting date was too late to accurately date Swift Creek.[5]

Forty-three dark chert artifacts were found at Swift Creek. The provenience of twenty-three of these could not be determined, either because the specimen had no catalogue number on it or because the number was illegible. Ten came from the village and ten, from Mound A. Of those from Mound A, six were found above the second occupation level and four were listed as being found "while cleaning the southwest quarter," which may refer to the horizontal stripping at the second occupation level. This data suggests that the dark chert artifacts were restricted to the upper levels of the mound but the sample size is too small for an accurate determination. If they were, indeed, so restric-

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[5]UGA 1011. 465 ± 60 BP (A.D. 1485 ± 60).

ted, then the approximate period during which interaction with north Georgia was occurring can be suggested as being toward the end of the Swift Creek occupation of the Swift Creek site.

The various projectile points described in the preceeding paragraphs were all, with the possible exception of the dark chert artifacts, found scattered throughout the mound. Some were obviously Archaic points; others resembled Woodland types recognized elsewhere in the Southeast. Three small triangular Mississippian-ty · points were found in the village humus. Given this heterogeneous mixture of point types, what, if anything, can be said about the type(s) associated with the Swift Creek ceramics?

As was indicated earlier, Kellar, Kelly, and McMichael (1962:347) felt that points similar to type 1a were the "typical" Early Swift Creek points at Mandeville. Plate 24 shows some of the expanded-stem points from the Mandeville site.[6] Projectiles one, two, four, and five on the top row and four on the bottom row resemble the Early to Middle Woodland Alabama point type called Bakers Creek (Cambron and Hulse: 1969:8). Bakers Creek points range in length from 43-78 mm; the expanded-stem points from the Swift Creek site range in length from 29-92 mm. Point three on the top row and the first three points on the bottom row resemble the type Steuben Expanded Stemmed, an Illinois

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[6] The point labeled "A" on Plate 24 is from the Halloca Creek site (9 Ce 4) rather than from Mandeville. Located on the Fort Benning Military Reservation about sixty to seventy miles north of Mandeville, the Halloca Creek site was a small village or camp site. The ceramics and other artifacts from this site indicate a rather close connection with Mandeville.

Late Hopewell type (Morse 1963:Plate VIII). Given the Hopewellian affiliation of the Mandeville site, the occurrence of points similar to this type is not unwarranted.

As was previously mentioned, some workers in north Florida agree that an expanded-base projectile point is the typical Early Swift Creek point. Few published illustrations of Florida Santa Rosa-Swift Creek projectiles are, however, available for analysis. Those illustrated by Phelps (1969:22) resemble the Steuben Expanded Stemmed points mentioned above rather than the expanded-stemmed points from the Swift Creek site (Plates 17 and 18).

The foregoing paragraphs have documented the association of expanded-stem points with Early and Middle Swift Creek pottery at the Swift Creek and Mandeville sites. Little information is available concerning the points associated with Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics. Sears (1956:27) descirbed the projectiles from the Late Swift Creek component at the Kolomoki site as having stems which were ". . . extremely variable, running form mere nubbins to well developed stems with expanded bases."

Swift Creek, Mandeville, and Kolomoki are all in central or southern Georgia. Relatively little Swift Creek pottery and few expanded-stem points are found above the Fall Line. At least one was found at 9 Mu 104. Wauchope (1966:Figure 243) illustrated only two expanded-stem points from his north Georgia survey. One expanded-stem point is illustrated in the Russell Cave report (Griffin 1974: Fig. 31 u).

It is possible to suggest that the expanded-stem projectile point

was, indeed, the typical Swift Creek point, at least in central and south Georgia. More attention needs to be focused upon the projectiles associated with Swift Creek ceramics in north Florida and north Georgia before a definitive Swift Creek point can be named.

Other chipped stone artifacts from the Swift Creek site include knives, scrapers, and drills. Jennings and Fairbanks recognized several varieties of each of these. They are enumerated on Table 5.

The artifacts classified as knives were grouped into three main categories with a total of 6 subdivisions thereof. Knives 1, 2a, and 2b are illustrated on Figure 42. Knife 1 is distinguished by an elongate blade and rudimentary stem. Knife 2a is similar to knife 1 except that the stem is less developed. Knife 2b is a blade unifacially retouched on one edge. Some of these latter artifacts were patinated.

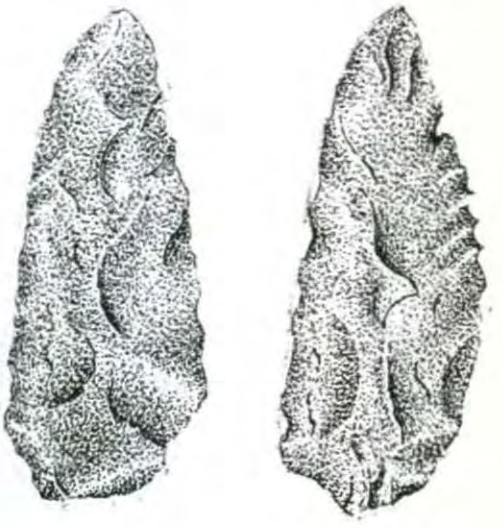
Knife 3 has three subdivisions. Knife 3a (Figure 43) is characterized by a medium to broad triangular body with the cutting edges parallel to the long axis. Knife 3b (Figure 44) was a large stemmed, broad-bladed artifact and knife 3c (Figure 45, Plate 25) exhibited a large ovate blade.

Four varieties of scrapers were distinguished (Figure 46, Plate 26). Scraper 1a is sometimes referred to as a turtle-back scraper because it resembles the carapace of a turtle. Scraper 1b was an oval scraper with a longitudinal ridge or keel on the dorsal side. Scraper 1c was generally rectangular with a flat upper surface (thumbnail scraper). These three classes of scrapers were generally patinated. Scraper 2 was a crescent-shaped, stemmed scraper with no

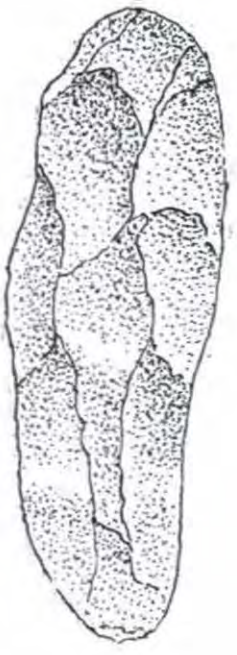
TABLE 5: Swift Creek Site Knives, Scrapers, and Drills.

		Mound A	Village	Total
Knife	1	5	1	6
	2a	16	11	27
	2b	6	9	15
	3a	28	38	66
	3b	14	27	41
	3c	27	51	78
Scraper	1a	12	11	23
	1b	24	17	41
	1c	6	10	16
	2	4	2	6
Drill	1a	6	2	8
	1b	6	4	10
	1c	1	-	1
	2	1	2	3
	3	4	8	12
	4	-	2	2

Knife 1



Knife 2a



Knife 2b

FIGURE 42

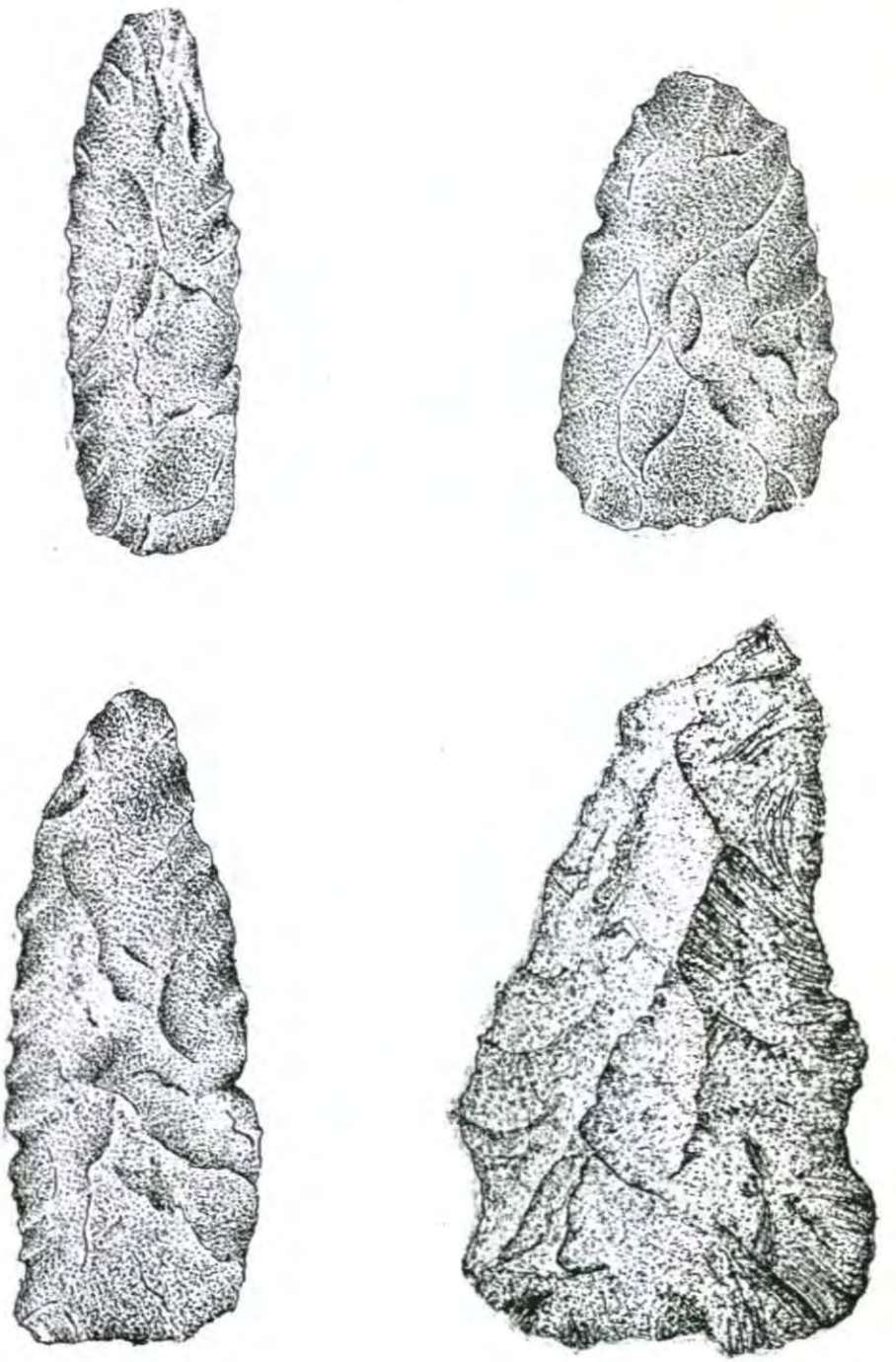


FIGURE 43: Knife 3a

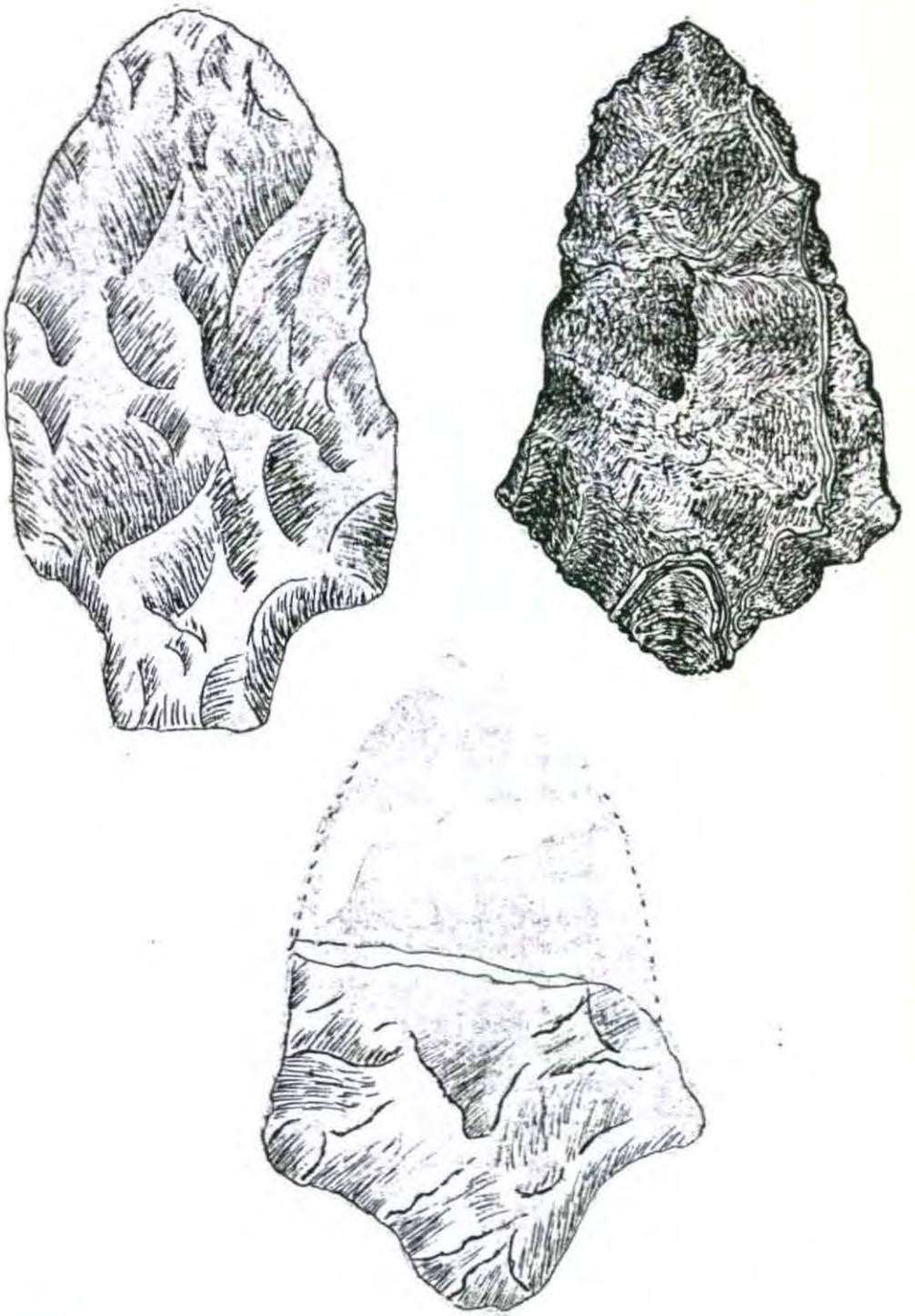


FIGURE 44: Knife 3b

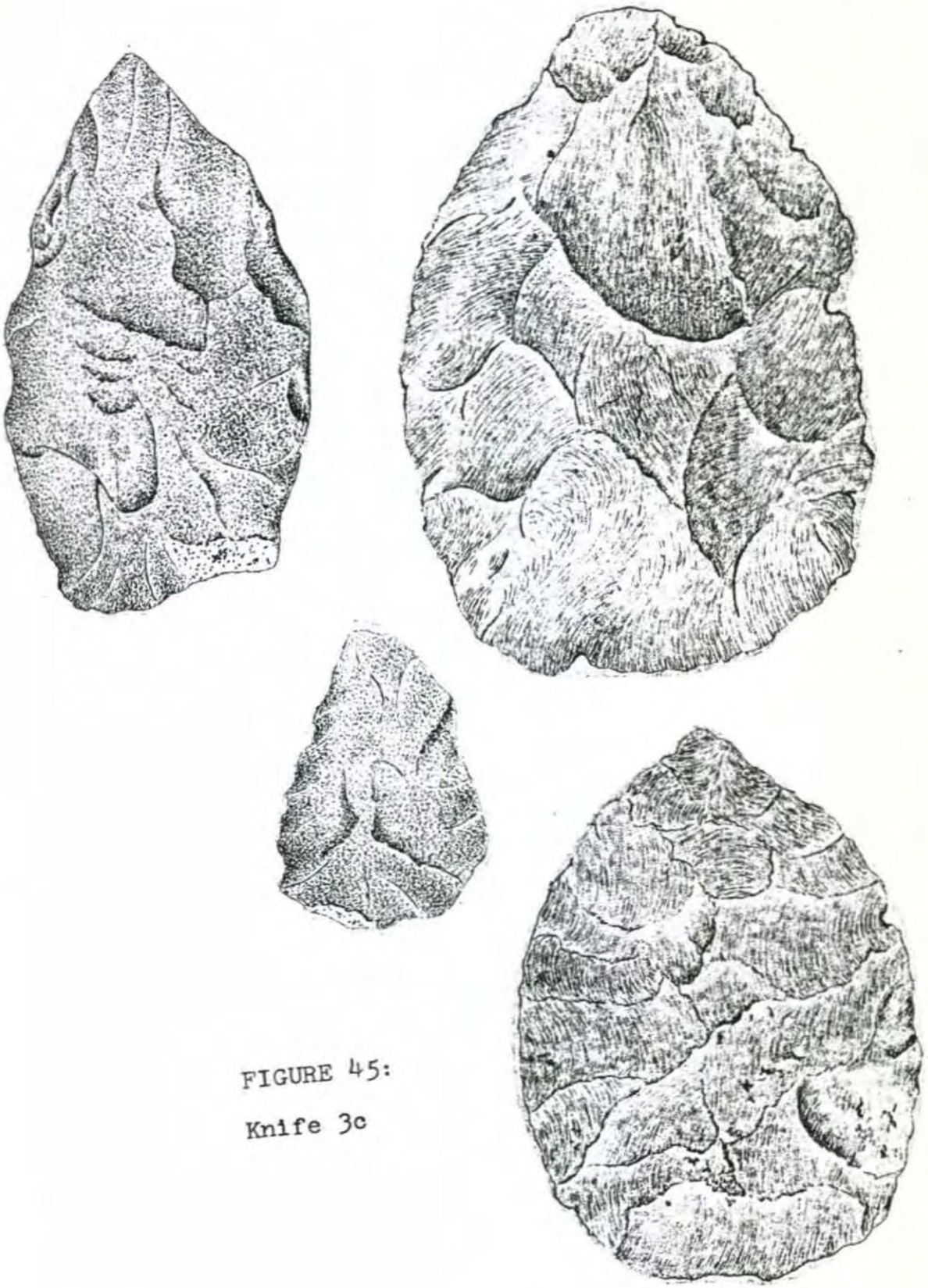


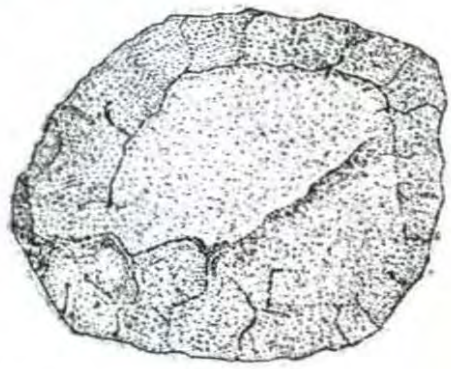
FIGURE 45:

Knife 3c

Scraper 1a

Scraper 2

Scraper 1b



Scraper 1c

FIGURE 46: Scrapers

evidence of patination.

Figure 47 illustrates the six varieties of drills found at the site. Drills 1 (a, b, and c) and 2 were probably reworked points. Few of the drills were patinated.

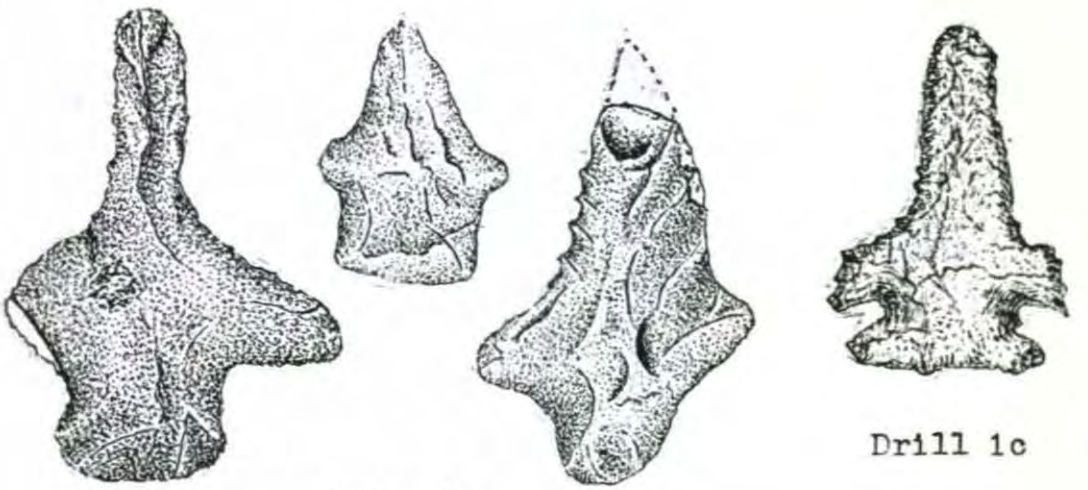
The various subtypes of the knives, scrapers, and drills were found throughout the mound. Presence or absence of patination is, thus, the only way by which Archaic artifacts can be distinguished from later ones. Using this criterion, knife 2b and scrapers 1a, 1b, and 1c were probably Early Archaic artifacts.

In addition to the chipped stone artifacts described in the foregoing paragraphs, a number of ground stone implements were recovered from the site. Plates 27-29 illustrate some of these artifacts.

The object at the top of Plate 27 is a large celt found on the surface in the village. This specimen measured 200 mm long, 100 mm wide at the bit end, and 20 mm thick. In addition to this unbroken celt, fragments of four others were found, also in the village.

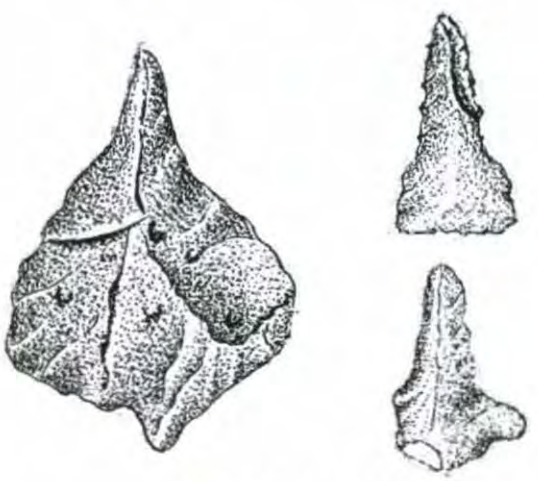
The bottom half of Plate 27 shows three of ten objects which Jennings and Fairbanks classified as choppers. This class of artifacts, like the celt described above, were made of diabase. They were basically rectangular with shallow notches in the middle of the long sides. They measured 95-150 mm long, 50-100 mm wide, and 12-50 mm thick. Five came from the village; five, from Mound A.

Fifteen artifacts classified as hammerstones, illustrated at the top of Plate 28, were included among the artifact assemblage.



Drill 1a

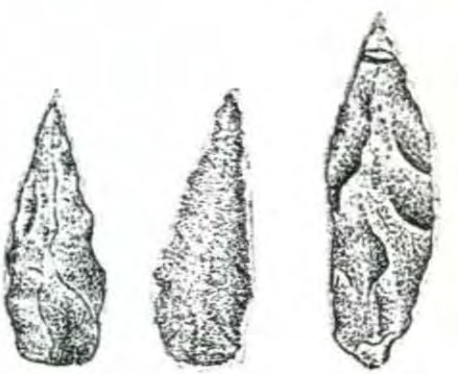
Drill 1c



Drill 1b

Drill 2

Drill 4



Drill 3

FIGURE 47: Drills

These spherical granite and sandstone rocks evidenced much battering, probably resulting from their use as hammerstones. Of these fifteen items, seven were found in the mound; eight, in the village.

In addition to these fifteen hammerstones were thirty-one rocks which were apparently food-grinding implements. Twenty-five of these were manos; the other six, the largest of which measured about 30 cm wide, each had a shallow depression on an otherwise flat surface and were probably metates. Only four of the manos and none of the metates came from the mound. The absence of large numbers of these artifacts from the mound may have been due to their size relative to most other artifacts--they may have been heavy enough that they were deliberately excluded form the basket-loads of dirt used as mound fill. Alternately, the activities conducted on the mound may not have included food preparation.

The artifacts shown on the lower half of Plate 28 are two of a group of six steatite objects which may have served as net sinkers or boiling stones. Neither the hole drilled at one end nor the edges show any wear. Five of the six were recovered from the mound.

Two steatite bowl fragments are illustrated at the top of Plate 29. The one on the left has a lug handle, two drilled holes, and the rim is notched. The fragment on the left has a rounded lip. Several other steatite bowl fragments exhibiting a rounded lip and a lug handle fragment were found scattered throughout the mound and village.

The object on the lower left of Plate 29 is a broken steatite tube found on the surface of the village. The object in the center

is a steatite boatstone, also from the village. The third object on the bottom row of Plate 29 is a broken winged bannerstone. Three fragments of winged bannerstones and two rounded bannerstones (Figure 48) were found, three in Mound A and two in the village. The items on Plate 29 and the perforated steatite objects on Plate 28 all may have been Late Archaic artifacts.

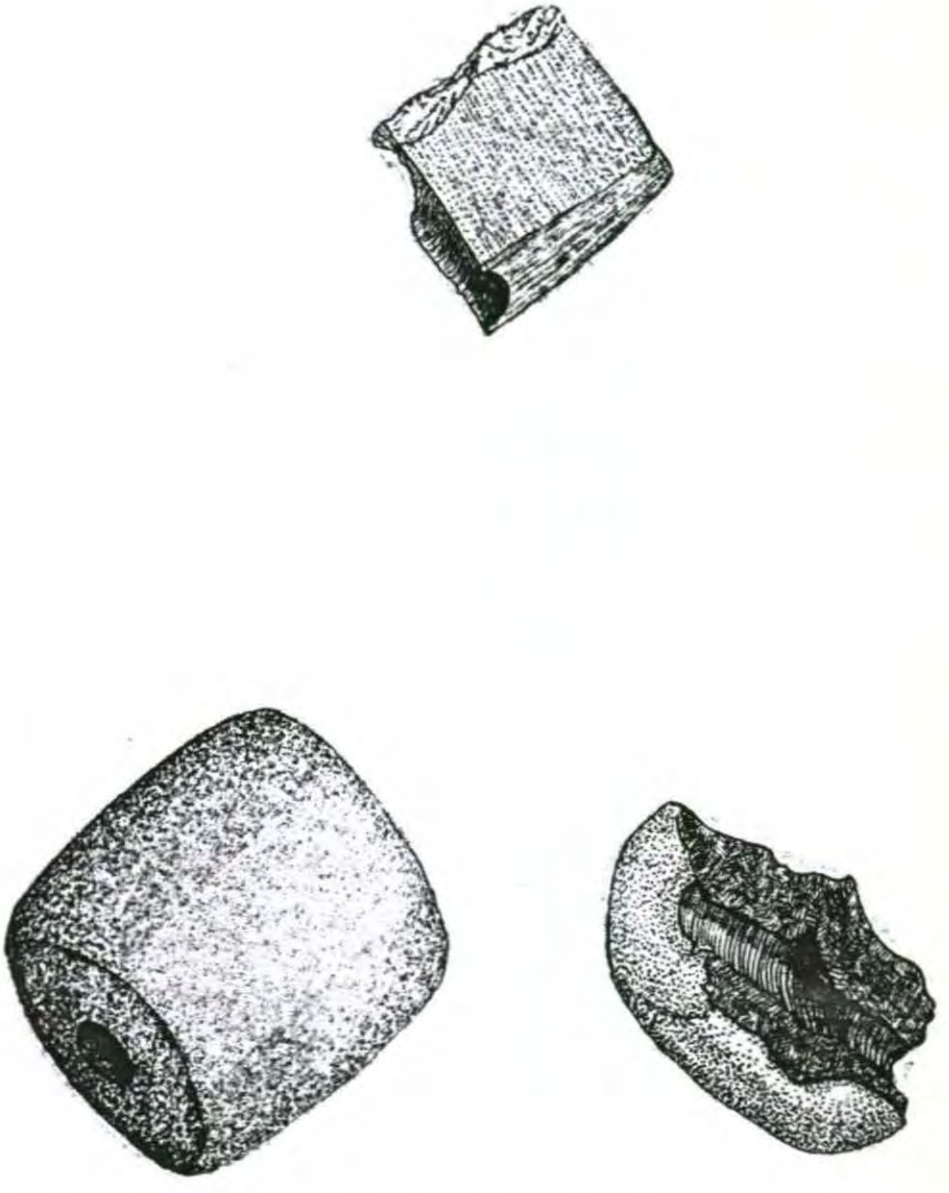


FIGURE 48: Bannerstones

CHAPTER VII

FEATURES

Swift Creek site features included numerous postmolds and small pits, many of which were filled with ash, charcoal, and midden and which probably functioned as cooking pits. The following descriptions of features were taken from the field diary. In these descriptions, the term "House site 1" refers to the area of the village encompassed by the east end of Trench 5 and adjacent trenches (see chapter 3).

The Mound A features are located in relation to the "second occupation level." The mound was cleared horizontally on what seemed to be an occupational level about three feet below the surface of the mound. Since initial labeling of mound levels was from top to bottom, this level was designated the "second occupation level." In the final labeling of the mound levels from bottom to top, the "first occupation level" was level 5, level 6 being the humus level. The "second occupation level," however, does not appear to be level 4; but, rather, it is the top of the layer of dark sand and ash above level 4. This conclusion has been reached after careful study of the field notes and profiles.

This "second occupation level" was cleared to search for possible structures and occupation features. Unfortunately, the most promising evidence has been lost. A July 20, 1936, entry in the field diary reads as follows:

> A long straight line of small post holes about 1½' apart, running N. E. and S. W. are showing up about 1.00 [foot] below the surface of the Mound, on the East side of Mound A. 40 of these post holes have already been found, but the N. E. end of this line extends in a profile in the North East quarter of the Mound. The South West end seems to make a square corner and turn to the South East.

Continuing on July 21,

> 11 more post holes were found in the straight line of post holes running N. E. and S. W. mentioned in yesterday's notes. Total now in this line is 51. These post holes are about 1½' apart.

These postmolds were not numbered and plotted in the field diary as were all others. If a drawing was made showing their position, it has been lost in the nearly forty years which has elapsed since their discovery. Plate 30 may illustrate some of these postmolds. Although unlabeled, this photograph appears to show the "second occupation level."

Fifty-one postmolds a foot and a half apart would make a line of 76.5 feet. The first entry quoted indicated that the line did turn but no information is available concerning how many postmolds were on each of two sides. A square or rectangular structure or a wall of posts around the summit of the mound may be indicated by this fragmentary evidence.

Pit 1 (Figure 49, Plate 31)

Pit 1 was found 0.40 foot below the surface of Mound B and extended

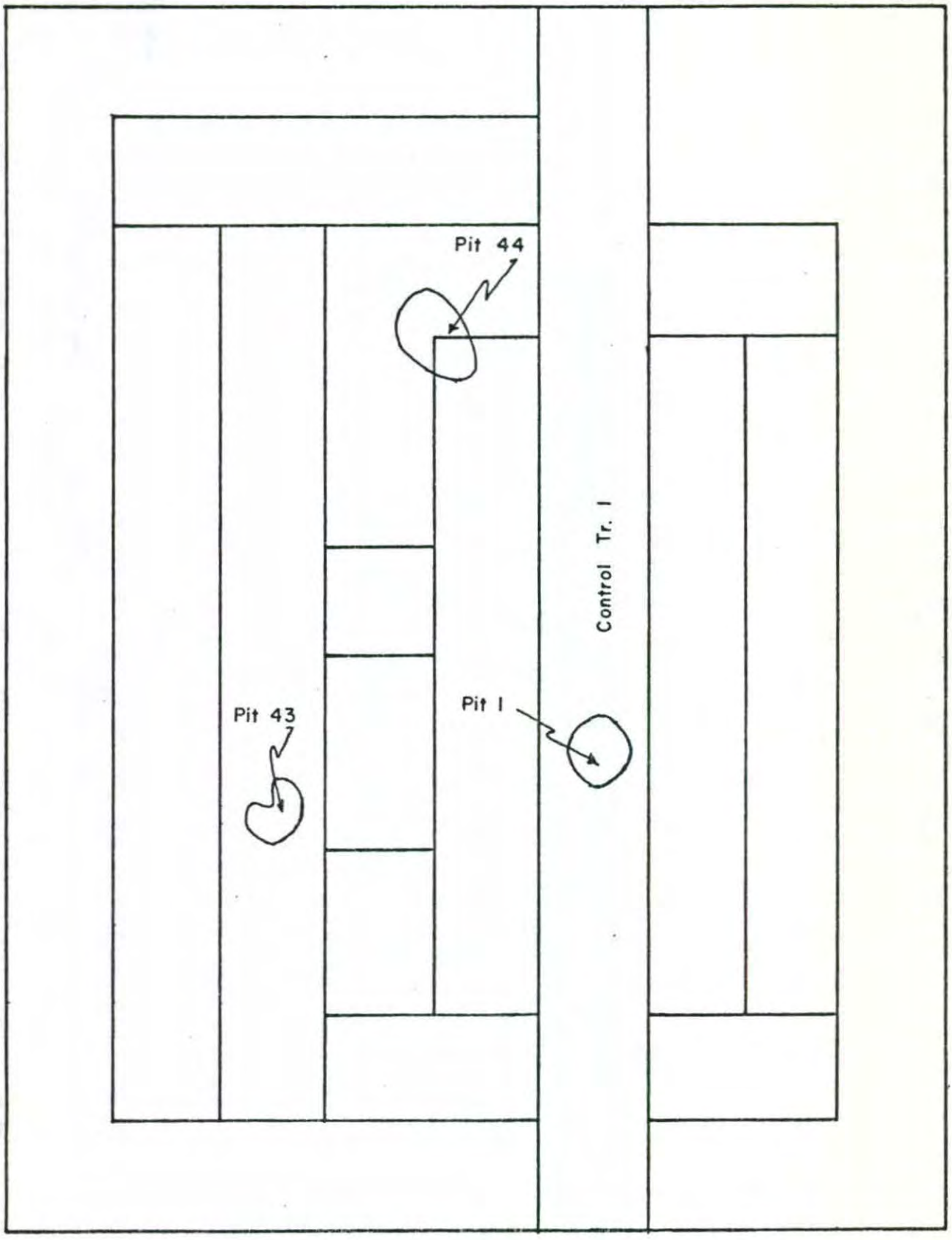


FIGURE 49: Round B features

to a depth of 1.15 feet. The lower half was filled with ash, charcoal, and baked clay. A small vessel with the rim missing and a large rim sherd were found in this probable cooking pit. These two vessel fragments were not located among the collections nor were they illustrated in the find books. Dr. Kelly recalls, however, that one was plain and one was check-stamped. Other ceramics from Pit 1 were as follows:

Plain	40
Swift Creek Comp. St.	28
Linear Comp. St.	1
Check Stamped	1
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

Four of the plain sherds exhibited notched rims. Among the Swift Creek sherds were one rounded, one incipient fold, and three small folded rims. In addition to pottery, a fragment of steatite, two broken chert knives, and a small amount of chipping debris were recovered from this pit.

Pit 2 (Figure 7)

Pit 2, extending into the east end of Trench 5, was found 1.60 feet below the surface. It had a depth of 0.90 of a foot. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	6
Swift Creek Comp. St.	3
Crooked River Comp. St.	1
Simple Stamped	1

One of the plain sherds had a notched, everted rim; one Swift Creek sherd had a notched, slightly flaring rim. An expanded-stem point, the tip of which was broken, and a crystalline quartz tool were found

among the chipped debris. The latter artifact had been chipped (or showed use wear) along one edge and may have functioned as a scraper or knife.

Pit 3 (Figure 7)

Pit 3 was also found in the east end of Trench 5. It was 1.50 feet below surface and was 0.60 of a foot deep. No material catalogued from this pit was located among the collections.

Pit 4 (Figure 7)

Pit 4, found 1.70 feet below the surface with a depth of 0.90 of a foot, was in a five-foot cut north of Trench 5. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	6
Swift Creek Comp. St.	3
Linear Comp. St.	1

Two of the plain sherds were rim sherds, one of which had a rounded rim and one of which had a flattened rim. Two projectile points, a stemmed point and a basally-notched point, were also recovered from Pit 4.

Pit 5 (Figure 7)

Pit 5, found under House site 1, was 1.45 feet below the surface and about 0.60 of a foot deep. Ceramics from the pit were as follows:

Plain	10
Swift Creek Comp. St.	10
Fiber-tempered Plain	1
Brushed or scratched	1

Two plain rims, one rounded and one with a small fold, were included

in this sample.

Pit 6 (Figure 50)

Pit 6 was found above the second occupation level in the northwest quadrant fo Mound A. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	9
Swift Creek Comp. St.	2
Check Stamped	2
Fiber-tempered Plain	1
Fiber-tempered Punctate	1

The ceramic sample included one plain sherd with a flattened rim. Lithics recovered included a broken stemmed point, a broken corner-notched point, a broken perform, one distal end of a point, and a piece of worked chert (possibly a knife).

Pit 7 (Figure 7)

Pit 7, found 0.35 of a foot below the surface in Trench 5, was one foot deep. One linear complicated-stamped sherd was catalogued from this pit.

Another pit on Mound A was labeled on the artifact data card as pit 7. This pit contained two Plain, one Swift Creek, and one Fiber-tempered Punctate sherds and a small fragment of steatite.

Pit 8 (Figure 7)

Pit 8, 1.70 feet below the surface under level B, had a depth of 0.75 of a foot. Pottery from this pit included:

Plain	4
Swift Creek Comp. St.	4
Check Stamped	1

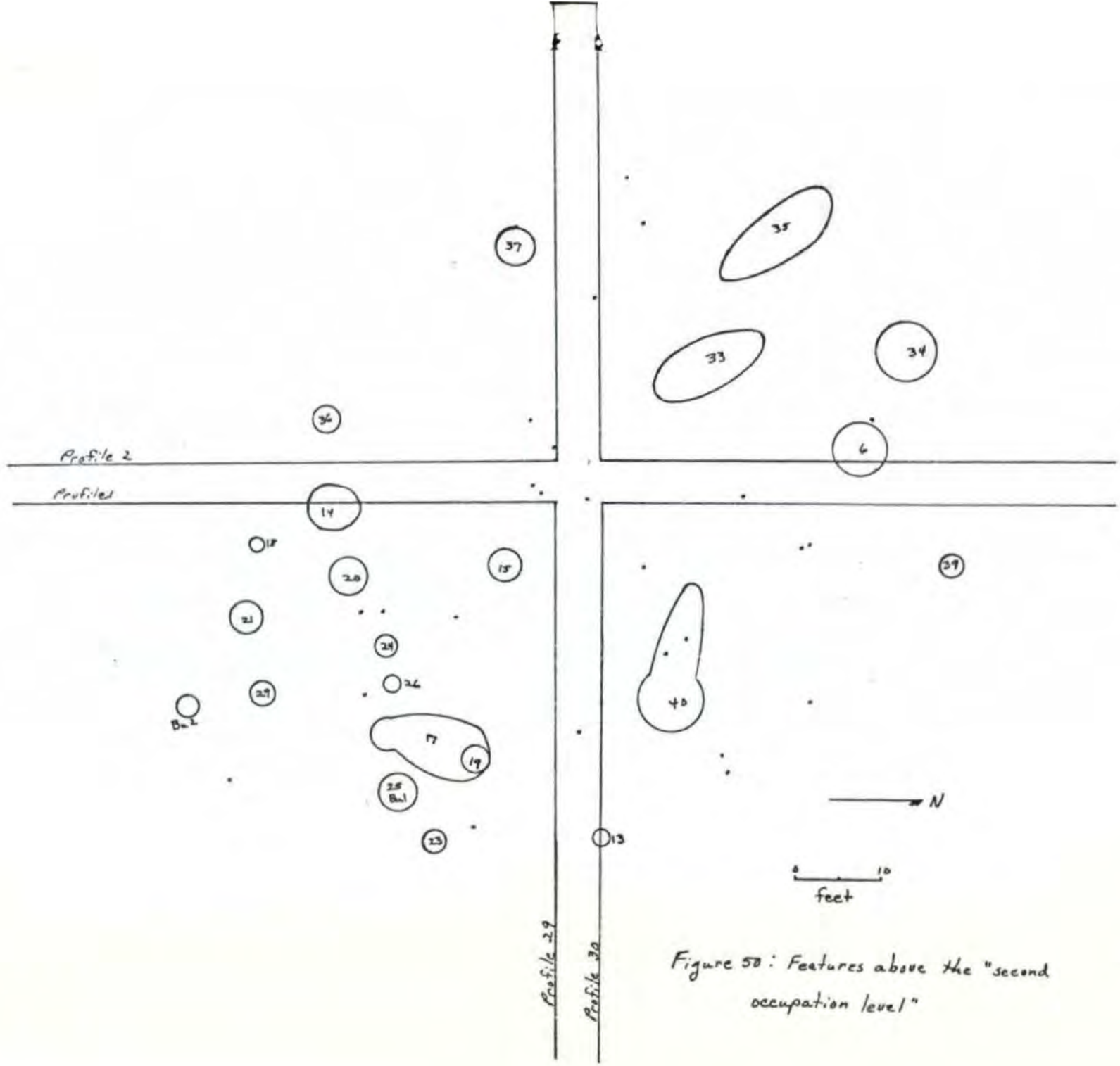


Figure 50: Features above the "second occupation level"

Pit 9

Pit 9, in Trench 5, originated 1.55 feet below the surface and was 1.80 feet deep. Ceramics from Pit 9 included the following:

Plain	16
Swift Creek Comp. St.	23
Linear Comp. St.	1
Napier Comp. St.	1
Check Stamped	5
Fiber-tempered Plain	2

The Napier sherd exhibited a large folded rim. Two Swift Creek rims, one flattened and one with a small fold, were included in the sample A small amount of chipping debris and a mirror fragment (undoubtedly a modern intrusion) were also found in Pit 9.

Pit 10

Pit 10, also in Trench 5, was found 1.40 feet below the surface with a depth of 0.65 of a foot. One sand-tempered plain and two fiber-tempered plain sherds and a small quartzite point, stemmed with an amorphous base, were found in this pit.

Pit 11 (Figure 7)

Two conjoined pits originating 1.35 feet below the surface and extending to a depth of 1.40 feet were labeled as one. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	6
Swift Creek Comp. St.	1
Check Stamped	2
Fiber-tempered Plain	2

Bone and conch shell are also reported in the field diary for this pit.

Pit 12 (Figure 7)

Pit 12, found under level B (1.20 feet below the surface), was 0.75 of a foot deep. One plain sherd was catalogued from this pit.

Pit 13 (Figure 50)

Pit 13, found beneath stake 2L-98-L11+5½'N on Mound A, may have been the remains of a burned stump. A large amount of charcoal but no artifacts were found in it.

Pit 14 (figure 50)

Pit 14 was found above the second occupation level of Mound A. The following ceramics came form Pit 14:

Plain	12
Swift Creek Comp. St.	4
Linear Comp. St.	1
Fiber-tempered Plain	5

One of the Swift Creek sherds exhibited a small folded rim; one of the fiber-tempered sherds, a straight rim with a rounded lip. A broken drill and a quartzite scraper were also found in this pit.

Pit 14-A

Pit 14-A was a small pocket of heating stones 1.60 feet below the surface under level B of House site 1.

Pit 15 (Figure 50)

Pit 15 was found above the second occupation level of Mound A. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	5
Swift Creek Comp. St.	3
Check Stamped	1
Fiber-tempered Plain	2

A stemmed knife was also recovered from this pit.

Pit 16 (Figure 7)

Pit 16 was found 1.30 below the surface under level B of House site 1. It was 0.45 of a foot deep. No artifacts were catalogued from this pit.

Pit 17 (Figure 50)

Pit 17 was a large pit, or possibly two pits, in the upper level of Mound A. It contained the following pottery:

Plain	41
Swift Creek Comp. St.	19
Check Stamped	1

Two of the plain sherds had straight rims with flattened lips; two others exhibited small folded rims. One piece of worked chert and a stemmed point were included in the artifact sample.

Pit 18 (Figure 50)

Pit 18 was found above and extending through the second occupation level in the southeast quadrant of Mound A. Nothing was found in the pit.

Pit 19 (Figure 50)

Pit 19 was also found above and extending through the second occupation level of Mound A. Indicatons from the field diary are

that a few sherds and chert chips were recovered but these were not located among the collections.

Pit 20 (Figure 50)

Pit 20, again extending through the second occupation level of Mound A, contained ten plain sherds and five Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds. One of the plain sherds had a small folded rim. A stemmed point which had been reworked into a scraper was also found.

Pit 21 (Figure 50)

Pit 21, found in the southeast quadrant of Mound A, extended through the second occupation level. Six plain sherds, one of which had a slightly flaring rim with a rounded lip, two Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds, and a large tetrapod were recovered from this pit.

Pit 22 (Figure 7)

Pit 22 was found 1.50 feet below the surface under level B of House site 1. It was 0.60 of a foot deep and contained the following artifacts:

Plain	5
Swift Creek Comp. St.	6
Check Stamped	2
Simple Stamped	1
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

One of the plain sherds had a rounded, slightly inverted lip; another had a flattened, slightly inverted lip with an incised line below the lip, giving the impression of a folded rim. One of the check-

stamped sherds had a notched lip. A broken piece of worked chert was also found in Pit 22.

Pit 23 (Figure 50)

Pit 23, found in the southeast quadrant of Mound A, extended through the second occupation level. One plain sherd and one Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd with a small folded rim were found in this pit.

Pit 24 (Figure 50)

Pit 24 also extended through the second occupation level of Mound A. One simple-stamped sherd was recovered from this pit.

Pit 25 (Figures 50 and 51)

Pit 25, found one foot below the surface in the southeast quadrant of Mound A, contained the fragmentary remains of a flexed burial, burial 1 (Plate 32). A broken basally-notched point (3a) was found near the skeleton.

Burial 2 (Figure 50)

Burial 2 (Plate 33) was found while cleaning off the second occupation level in the southeast quadrant of Mound A. It was about 2.00 feet below the surface. The skeleton was flexed, lying on its left side.

Burials 1 and 2 were the only ones found at the site. Other than the projectile point found near burial 1, which may or may not have been directly associated with the burial, no grave goods were

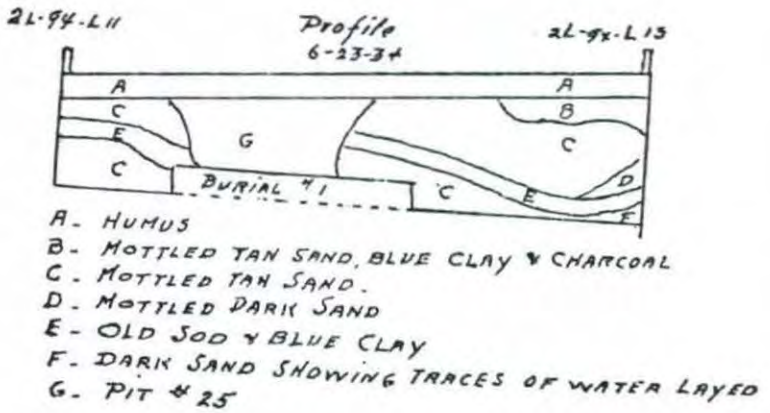


FIGURE 51: Pit 25, Burial 1

included with either burial. Their proximity to the mound surface may indicate that they were both intrusive into this Swift Creek period sturcture; however, the field diary, on page 62, records that "the level over this burial [2] shows no signs of being broken." Burial 2, at least, may have been an in-place interment.

Pit 26 (Figure 50)

Pit 26, found above the second occupation level of Mound A, contained no artifacts.

Pit 27 (Figure 7)

Pit 27 was found under the occupation level (B) of House site 1. It contained the following artifacts:

Plain	15
Swift Creek Comp. St.	32
Linear Comp. St.	2
Check Stamped	5
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

One plain sherd had a straight rim with a flattened lip and one Swift Creek sherd exhibited a scalloped lip. Several of the Swift Creek motifs--concentric circles, concentric U, and star--apparently relate this pit to the lower levels of Mound A. An expanded-stem point, a patinated knife, and a patinated piece of worked chert were also found in pit 27.

Pit 28 (Figure 7)

Pit 28 was also found under the occupation level of House site 1. No artifacts catalogued from this pit were located among the collections.

Pit 29 (Figure 50)

Pit 29 was found above the second occupation level of Mound A. No artifacts from this pit were located among the collections.

Pit 30 (Figure 7)

Pit 30 was found under the occupation level of House site 1. Ceramics from this pit include:

Plain	18
Swift Creek Comp. St.	27
Linear Comp. St.	1
Check Stamped	1
Simple Stamped	2
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

The plain category included two slightly flaring rims, one with a flattened lip and one with a rounded lip. Six of the Swift Creek sherds exhibited notched rims. As with the Swift Creek motifs in Pit 28, the Swift Creek motifs and notched rims relate this pit to the lower levels of Mound A.

Pit 31 (Figure 7)

Pit 31 was found showing under the occupation level of House site 1. Ceramics from the pit include:

Plain	2
Swift Creek Comp. St.	11
Linear Comp. St.	2

One of the Swift Creek sherds had a scalloped rim. Five projectile points were also found in Pit 31. Two of the five were expanded-stem points; each was broken at the tip. One point was basally notched and the distal end was missing. The fourth point was stemmed, and the

fifth point was a distal end.

Pit 32 (Figure 7)

Pit 32 was found 1.00 foot below the surface under level B and was 1.10 feet deep. Recorded in the field diary was the finding of a layer of conch shell in the top of this pit. Artifacts from Pit 32 include:

Plain	23
Swift Creek Comp. St.	2
Linear Comp. St.	2
Check Stamped	2
Simple Stamped	1

Three of the plain sherds had slightly flaring rims with flattened lips. Lithic remains from this pit included two stemmed points, one of which was made of quartzite, and a large, patinated knife.

Pit 33 (Figure 50)

Pit 33 extended through the second occupation level in the northwest quadrant of Mound A. Pottery from Pit 33 was as follows:

Plain	9
Swift Creek Comp. St.	2
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

An expanded-stem point with a broken tip was also recovered from this pit.

Pit 34 (Figure 50)

Pit 34 was also found to extend through the second occupation level in the northwest quadrant of Mound A. Thirteen plain sherds, four Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds, a fragment of steatite,

and the distal end of a projectile point were found in this pit.

Pit 35 (Figure 50)

Pit 35 was a large pit in the northwest quadrant of Mound A. It extended through the second occupation level. Ceramics from Pit 35 included:

Plain	11
Swift Creek Comp. St.	2
Linear Comp. St.	1

One broken projectile point was also found in this pit.

Pit 36 (Figure 50)

Pit 36 extended through the second occupation level in the southwest quadrant of Mound A. Two plain sherds and one small ovate knife were catalogued from this pit.

Pit 37 (Figure 50)

Pit 37 also extended through the second occupation level. No artifacts from this pit were located among the collections.

Pit 38

Pit 38 was found south of Mound B. Two points, one stemmed and one lanceolate, were found in it.

Pit 39 (Figure 50)

Pit 39 extended through the second occupation level of Mound A. No artifacts from this pit were located among the collections.

Pit 40 (Figure 50)

Pit 40 also extended through the second occupation level of Mound A. Ceramics from this pit included:

Plain	26
Swift Creek Comp. St.	13
Check Stamped	1
Simple Stamped	1
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

Pit 41 (Figure 52)

Pit 41 was found below the second occupation lebel of Mound A. A small snub-nose scraper (1b) was found in Pit 41.

Pit 42 (Figure 52)

Pit 42 was also found below the second occupation level of Mound A. One plain sherd, one Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd, and an expanded-stem point were found in this pit.

Pit 43 (Figure 49)

Pit 43 was found 0.45 of a foot below the surface of Mound B. This pit, with a depth of 1.50 feet, was filled with midden and ash. Ceramics were as follows:

Plain	32
Swift Creek Comp. St.	23
Simple Stamped	2
Fiber-tempered Plain	1

One of the Swift Creek sherds had a straight rim with a rounded lip; the fiber-tempered sherd had a straight rim and a flattened lip. A small, stemmed point and two large, stemmed points were also found in this pit.

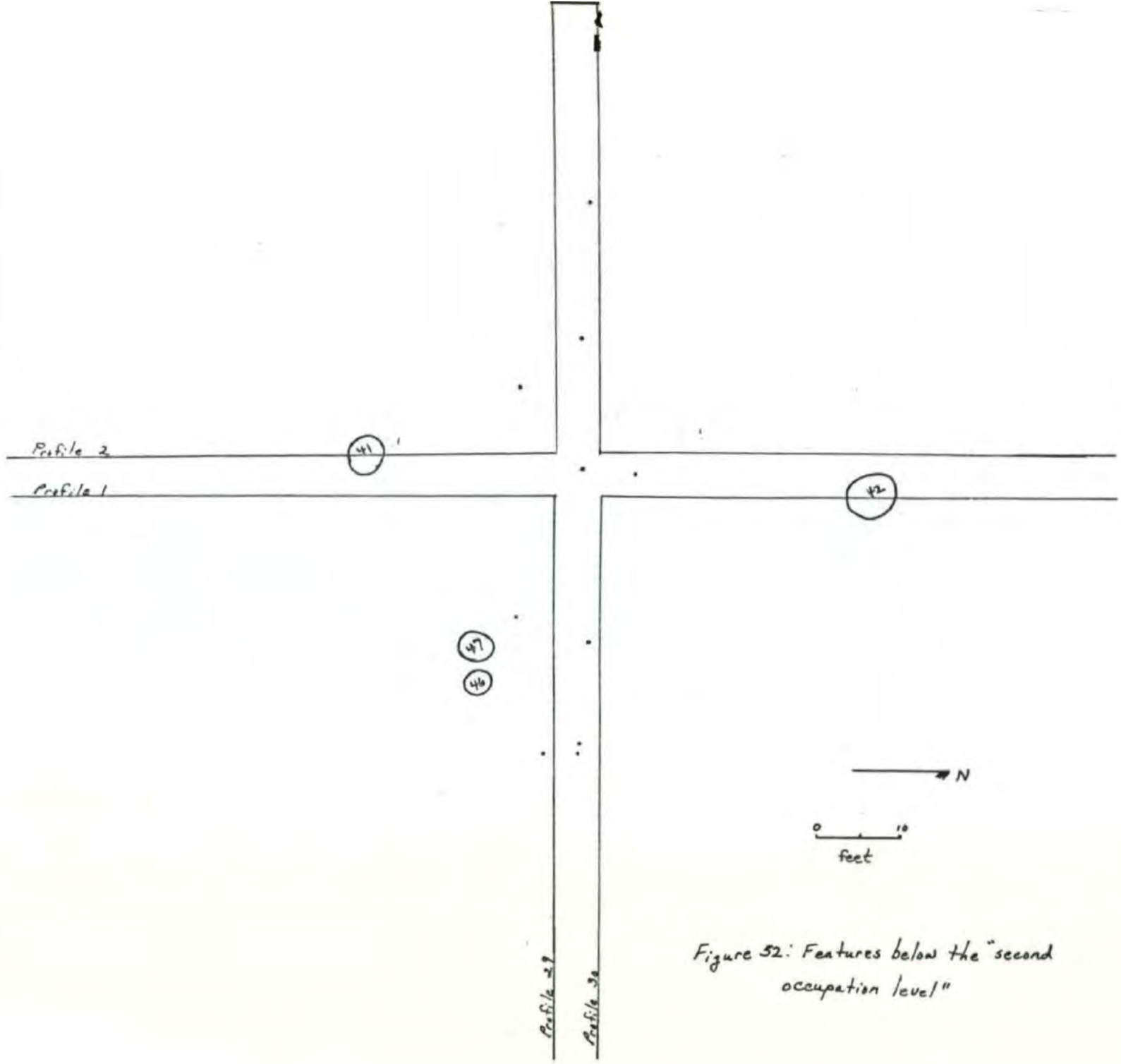


Figure 52: Features below the "second occupation level"

Pit 44 (Figure 49)

Pit 44 was also found on Mound B. It was 0.50 of a foot below the surface and extended to a depth of 1.70 feet. Ceramics from this pit included five plain, six Swift Creek, and one fiber-tempered plain sherds. One of the plain sherds had a straight rim and a flattened lip.

Pit 45 - No data.

Pits 46 and 47 (Figure 52)

No data is available for pits 46 and 47 other than that both were in Mound A.

Over two hundred postmolds were found in the village and in the mound. Some of those from the village are shown on Figure 7. Figure 50 illustrates the recorded postmolds for the upper levels of the mound. No discernable pattern is evident although four or five postmolds in the center of the mound may be associated. They form a single, straight line about thirty-three feet in length. They are, however, few in number for this great a distance and may not, therefore, be related.

The recorded postmolds for the lower levels of the mound are shown on Figure 52. Again no pattern is evident; however, only a limited portion of the mound was excavated to the base, a factor which may account for the absence of patterning in these levels.

CHAPTER VIII

CULTURAL COMPONENTS AT THE SWIFT CREEK SITE

The Swift Creek site was the type site for Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, a Middle Woodland pottery type found mainly in central and south Georgia and northwest Florida. However, as has been indicated in previous chapters, cultural remains indicative of several other periods were also found at the site. The cultural components at the Swift Creek site will be summarized in this chapter.

As described in Chapter VI, projectile points 3b-d, knife 2b, and scrapers 1a-c appear to be Early Archaic artifacts. This conclusion is based upon both the form of these implements and upon the degree of patination evidenced on them.[7] Similar material was also found during archaeological investigations on Macon Plateau (Kelly 1938: 2-8) where they were attributed to a "prepottery" horizon.

A Late Archaic occupation of the site is indicated by the occurrence of fiber-tempered pottery, steatite vessel fragments, bannerstone fragments, and large, stemmed points and knives.

Minor amounts of check- and simple-stamped pottery were included in the Swift Creek site ceramic sample but whether they were representative of a distinct Early Woodland component is uncertain. Check- and

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[7]See V. J. Hurst and A. R. Kelly (1961). Patination of Cultural Flints, Science, Vol. 134, pp. 251-256 for a brief discussion of the patination process.

simple-stamped pottery are characteristic of the Early Woodland Deptford period; however, it should be recalled that notched rims, not a Deptford trait, were found on both check- and simple-stamped pottery at Swift Creek, suggesting contemporaneity with the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery. The junior author, as a result of her analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Mandeville, has suggested that check- and simple-stamped ceramics were elements of an Early Swift Creek ceramic complex (Smith 1974).

Minor amounts of Mississippian and protohistoric Lamar material were found in the village and mound humus. The near absence of material dating to these two periods indicates that the site was not a major settlement after the Swift Creek occupation; rather, it probably served as a campsite or homestead during the Mississippian Macon Plateau and protohistoric Lamar periods.

The main occupation of the site was the Middle Woodland component for which Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery was the diagnostic artifact. It was during this period that Mound A was constructed.

The approximate temporal position of the Swift Creek component can be determined from the available radiocarbon dates from the following three sites: Mandeville, Annawakee Creek, and Russell Cave. Based upon the ceramics, the present authors are of the opinion that the lower levels of the mound at Swift Creek overlap or fall slightly later than the upper levels of the Early Swift Creek portion of Mound A at Mandeville. Two radiocarbon dates for layers 3 and 4 at Mandeville are A.D. 530 ± 150 and A.D. 490 ± 150

(Crane and Griffin 1962:190).

The construction of the Annawakee Crek mound (9 Do 2, Douglas County, Georgia) apparently began with the erection of a small platform. Two features on this platform, both of which contained Napier and Late Swift Creek pottery, were radiocarbon dated at A.D. 605 ± 85 and A. D. 755 ± 100 (Dickens 1974:8-9). Small amounts of complicated-stamped pottery bearing Napier and Swift Creek motifs were found in layer C, the Woodland layer at Russell Cave in northern Alabama. Three radiocarbon dates of A.D. 450 ± 175, A.D. 740 ± 100, and A.D. 800 ± 110 are available for layer C (Griffin 1974:13-14).

Just as Crooked River Complicated Stamped and St. Andrews Complicated Stamped ceramics are associated with Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Napier Complicated Stamped is a marker for Late Swift Creek on the Macon Plateau and elsewhere in central Georgia. Minor amounts of Napier Complicated Stamped pottery were found in the village and mound humus but none was found within the mound. Napier, then, appeared during the terminal portion of the Swift Creek occupation of the Swift Creek site. Using the upper-level dates from Mandeville and the Annawakee Creek and Russell Cave dates, then, the Swift Creek component at the Swift site should date approximately A.D. 500 - 750.

The mound profiles at Swift Creek contrasted sharply with those at Mound C, Macon Plateau, with the latter exhibiting a half dozen brightly-colored, thick clay mantles and a clay stairway leading up from the village level to the summit of the initial mound consturction. Kelly (1938:26-27) interpreted the Swift Creek mound profiles to

represent an unplanned, accretional growth of an occupational mound in contrast to the deliberate, architecturally conceived pyramidal construction of later Mississippian times. Subsequent archaeological investigations at the Mandeville and Annawakee Creek mounds and the Swift Creek Mound A profiles themselves suggest that at least some of the makers of Swift Creek ceramics were engaged in the deliberate construction of flat-topped mounds, although on a somewhat smaller scale than Mississippian mounds. The significant factor probably lies in a functional interpretation of mound structures representing the growing complexity of political, religious, and social systems through several centuries of cultural integration. The probable early village layouts with domestic structures grouped around a small platformed structure, such as at Swift Creek, Mandeville, and Annawakee Creek, suggests a somewhat simpler ordering of the local society with perhaps a headman or local chief in authority. Mississippian period sites with architecturally complex multi-mound and expanded village situations imply a more complex hierarchy of control, both socially and in terms of religion, with a broader and more efficient subsistence base drawing resources from a larger territory.

Little data concerning the subsistence base of the Swift Creek component of the Swift Creek site is available. Dr. Kelly recalls that there was very little midden in place below the "second occupation level"; there was no shell or bone and very little ash or charcoal. The four-foot thick clay cap added to Mound A at Mandeville during the Mississippian period effectively sealed the lower levels,

preserving the midden and faunal remains from the Swift Creek component.[8] Mound A at Swift Creek lacked a similar protective cap and water was able to easily percolate through the sandy fill, thus allowing the leaching of any organic matter which may have been there originally.

The field diary noted that conch shell was found in some of the pits but the authors were unable to locate any among the collections. A few pieces of fresh-water mussel shell were included among the collections.

Had techniques for collecting micro-botanical and zoological remains been developed when the site was excavated, more information concerning subsistence activities may have been forthcoming. No good evidence for subsistence activities is available from any Swift Creek site but a hunting-gathering economy may have prevailed at this time Evidence from Illinois and northern Kentucky is accumulating to demonstrate the cultivation of indigenous seed-bearing plants during the Early Woodland period and the introduction of maize during the Middle Woodland period; however, neither type of cultivated-plant remains have yet been found in good association with Swift Creek ceramics.

Mention has been made in this and previous chapters of other Swift Creek period sites, such as Mandeville, Annawakee Creek, and 9 Mu 104. These and other Swift Creek sites will be discussed in

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[8]Parmalee's identifiaction of these remains from Mandeville is discussed in Chapter II.

more detail in the following chapter.

CHAPTER IX

SWIFT CREEK SITE DISTRIBUTION

Since the initial recognition of Swift Creek, additional sites have been found throughout south Georgia-north Florida. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery occurs less frequently outside this area. The following paragraphs outline this distribution of Swift Creek and describes some of the more important sites (Figure 53).

In addition to the protracted exploration of the type site, there were other sites in the Macon area explored in the late 1930's which yielded at least a minority component of Swift Creek materials. Several of these are shown in Figure 1. The Swift Creek site was the largest and most long-lasting of these Swift Creek components; the remaining sites were smaller and may have represented seasonal occupation or the hiving off of daughter colonies as the result of population growth and/or the depletion of natural resources near the mother site. Table 6[9] provides a rough outline of the percentage of Swift Creek ceramics relative to other types at some of these sites. These sites are described in more detail in Appendix D.

Plate 34 illustrates several Swift Creek sherds from the

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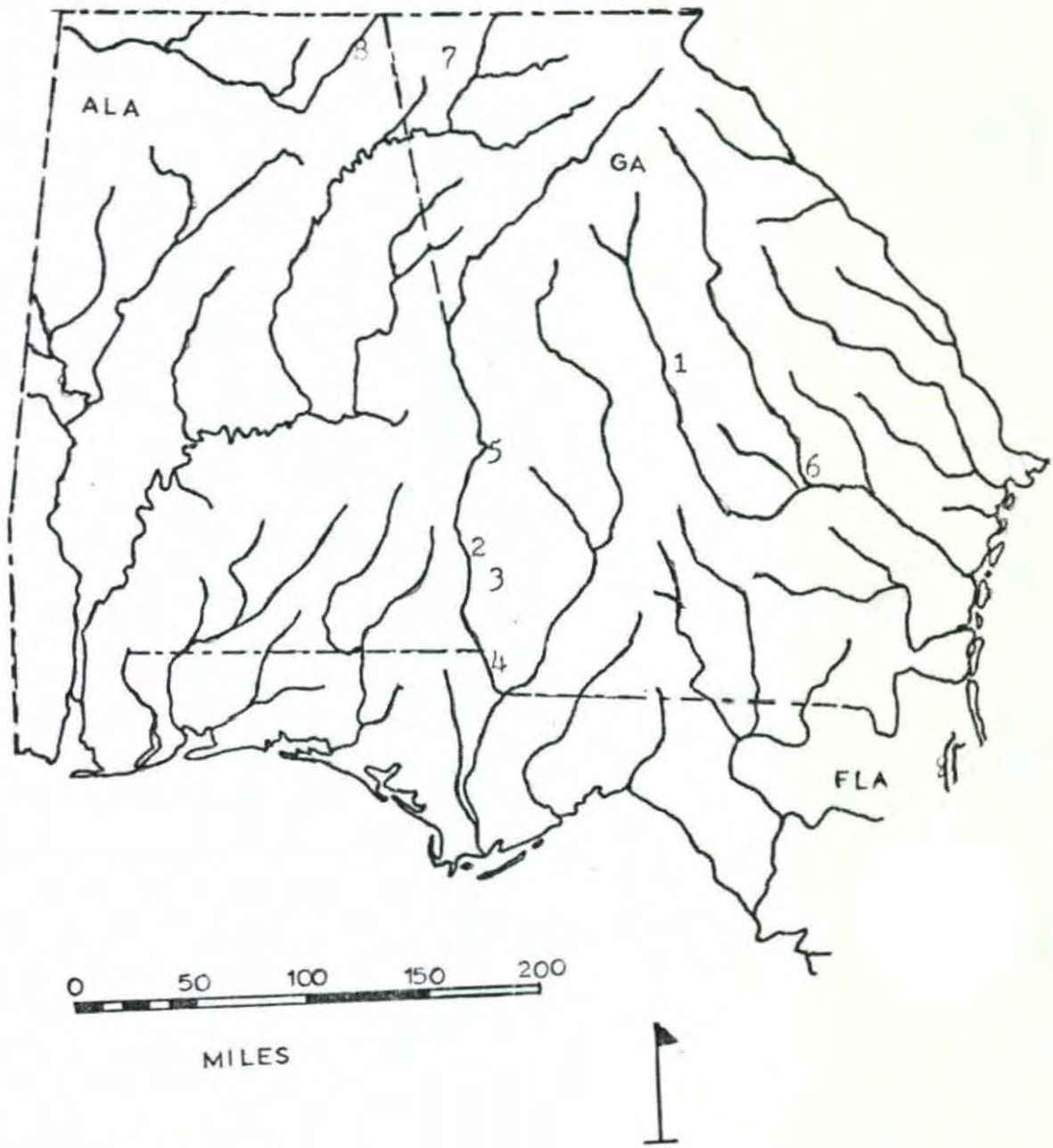
[9]Mark Williams, a graduate student at FSU, kindly searched the collections housed in Tallahassee and provided the authors with these rough estimates, thus sparing them much time and effort.



1 Swift Creek
2 Mandeville
3 Kolomoki
4 Fairchilds Landing
5 Quartermaster
6 Milamo
7 9 Mu 104
8 Russell Cave

FIGURE 53: Selected Swift Creek Sites

TABLE 6: Relative Percentage of Various Pottery Types from Several Macon Area Sites.

	Fiber-tempered	Early Swift Creek	Late Swift Creek	Napier	Macon Plateau (Bibb Plain)	Lamar	Ocmulgee Fields
Adkins Mound	7%		75%	2%			
Shell Rock Cave	1%		4%	75%	20%		
Mile Track	30%		30%		some		15%
Napier			5%	50%		20%	
Stubbs Mound			some		some	70%	
Tuft Springs #1	60%	25%					
Tuft Springs #2	80%	10%					
Southeastern Spurs	5%		35%		45%		15%
Stratified Village, Macon Plateau			some	some	91%		

Southeastern Spurs of Macon Plateau. Of special interest is the sherd exhibiting a cross motif shown in the lower left corner of the plate. Two sherds with an identical motif from the Swift Creek site are shown below Plate 34. Both of these sherds were found in the mound fill between layers 4 and 5, thus suggesting a chronological position for the Southeastern Spurs occupation relative to the Mound A sequence.

In 1936, the last field school of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was held at Ocmulgee with Dr. Kelly directing the work. At the conclusion of the field school, Gordon R. Willey remained as Kelly's assistant and as archaeologist on the CCC unit sponsored by the National Park Service after Ocmulgee became a National Monument. After leaving Ocmulgee, Willey (1949) carried out a survey on the northwest Florida coast, defining several cultural periods. Two of these, the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island I periods, were significant in demonstrating the evolution of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery. Dr. Kelly (1938:27-28) had indicated something of this evolution but he had not been explicit in formulating definitions of Early and Late Swift Creek.

Willey's Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, early and late varieties were described in Chapter 5 but those descriptions merit repetition here. Swift Creek Complicated Stmaped, Early Variety, a marker type for the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period, was characterized by notched and scalloped rims, all-over stamping, conoidal vessels, and small tetrapods. Design elements included concentric circles, ovals, wings, and stars. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Late Variety, was a

marker type of the Weeden Island I period. The Late Variety was characterized by large folded rims, zoned stamping, and flat-bottomed vessels. Design elements included the barred snowshoe and figure-8.

Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island I sites were distributed along the Florida Gulf Coast and inland up the major rivers which feed into the Gulf. The northernmost Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period site is Mandeville (Figure 53).

Santa Rosa-Swift Creek was a comtemporary of Hopewell and several Santa Rosa-Swift Creek burial mounds, including Mound B at Mandeville, contained such Hopewellian artifacts as copper panpipes and earspools, platform pipes, and ceramic figurines. Apparently a trait unique to some Georgia Swift Creek sites is the occurrence of a flat-topped occupational mound. Mound A at Mandeville was one such structure and will be described in some detail.

Mound A at Mandeville exhibited in profile four midden layers (I-IV) separated by sand and clay fill layers (IA, IIA, IIIA, V). Layer I was the premound midden. Forty-three per cent of the pottery sample analyzed from this level was Plain or polished; fifteen per cent was Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, and thirty-two per cent was check- and simple-stamped. The initial small platforms appear in Layer IA profiles; Layer II was the occupation surface formed after the platforms had been enlarged and the area between filled in. Layer IV was the final Early Swift Creek occupation level. Over fifty-one per cent of the ceramics from this level was Plain or

polished; twenty-six per cent was Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; ten per cent, Crooked River Complicated Stamped; and about eight per cent, check and simple stamped (Smith 1975).

Figure 54 illustrates some of the Early Swift Complicated Stamped designs from Mandeville. The predominance of concentric circles, ovals, and curving lines at Mandeville is indicated by these drawings. Notched and scalloped lips increased from about fourteen per cent in Layer I to over thirty-two per cent in Layer IV. There were four rims which might be described as extruded but there were no true folded rims at Mandeville. Large tetrapods predominated in the lower levels; small tetrapods, in the upper levels. Thus, in terms of vessel morphology and decorative motifs, the Swift Creek component at the Mandeville site was Early Swift Creek. The site was apparently abandoned around A.D. 500 (Ibid.).[10]

Many of the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek burial mounds in Florida continued in use into the Weeden Island I period. The Weeden Island period is characterized by a deposit of purposefully-broken pottery on the eastern side of the burial mounds. Some of this pottery is Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; but most is a specialized mortuary ware, Weeden Island Punctated and Incised and effigy vessels, with the complicated-stamped ceramics being the utilitarian ware.

Minor amounts of Weeden Island ceramics have been found as far

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[10]It was reoccupied several hundred years later by a Mississippian group who added a clay cap (Layer V) to Mound A.

FIGURE 54:

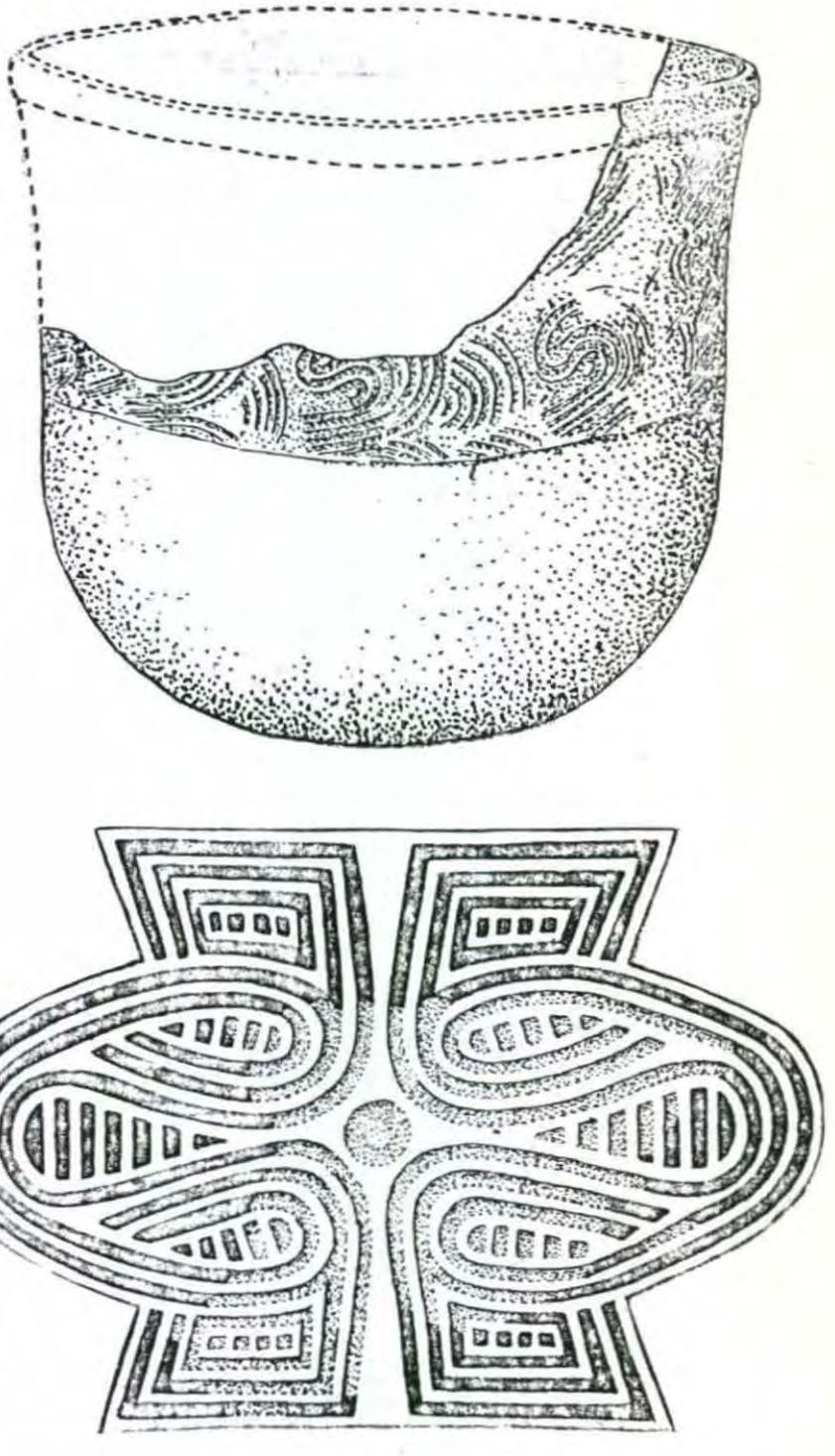
Early Swift Creek
Complicated Stamped, Mandeville

up the Chattahoochee River as Columbus, Georgia, and at Macon, which is on the Ocmulgee River. The largest Weeden Island I site in southwest Georgia is Kolomoki. Sears (1956:15-17, Plates I and II) recognized three varieties of complicated- stamped pottery which he named Little Kolomoki Complicated Stamped, Kolomoki Complicated Stamped, and Blakely Complicated Stamped. These three types are all Late Swift Creek but may represent a local evolutionary sequence.

Related to Kolomoki are the Fairchild's Landing and Quartermaster sites. Bettye Broyles (1968:51) demonstrated that the Kolomoki and Fairchild's Landing sites shared a number of Swift Creek motifs. A paddle flaw allowed her to determine, in another case, that either the paddle or finished pot moved between Fairchild's Landing and the Quartermaster sites, a distance of 85 miles. Figure 55 illustrates a partial vessel and a reconstructed design from the Quartermaster site. The large rim fold, zoned stamping, and use of linear fill elements mark this as a Late Swift Creek site.

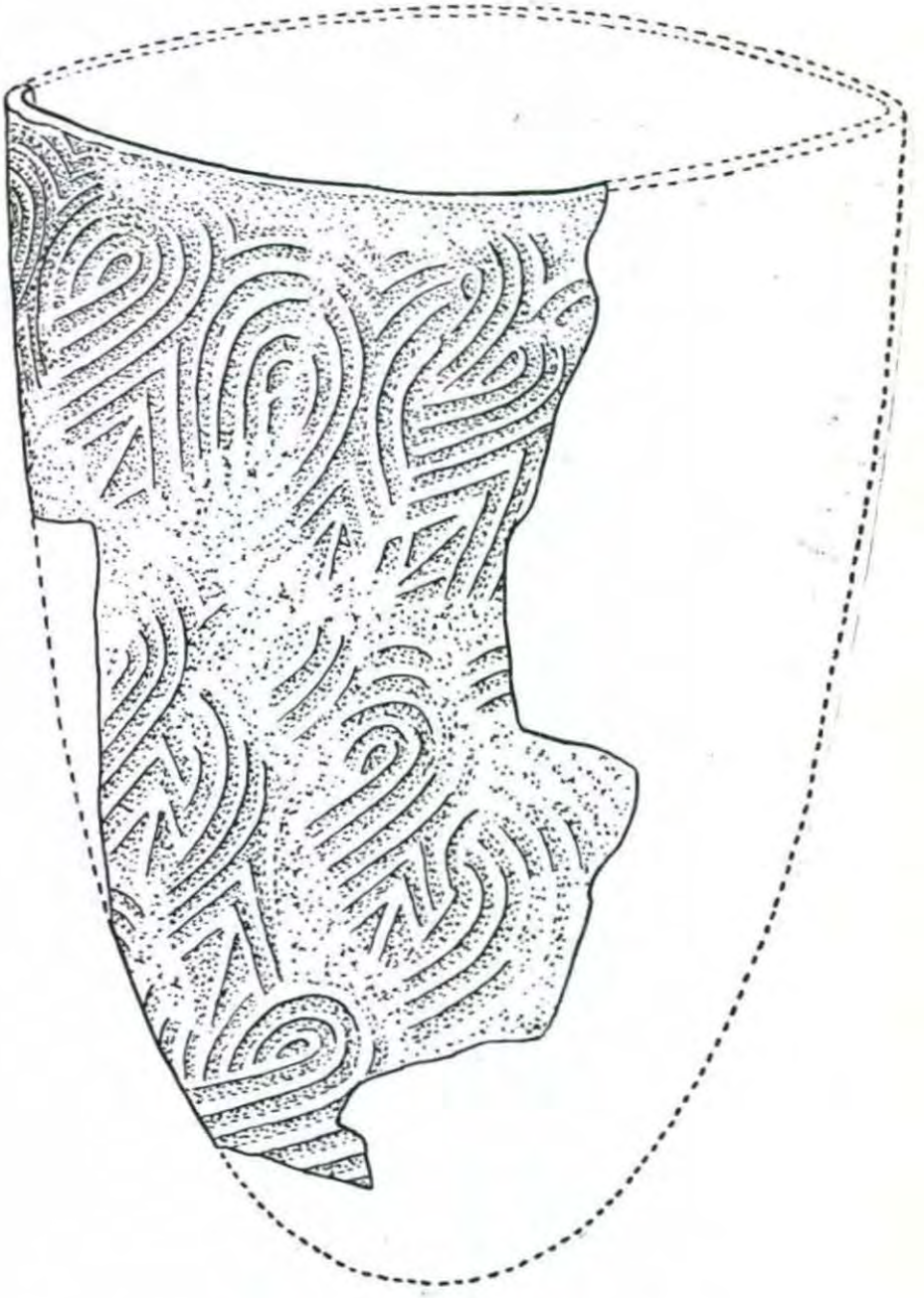
Little additional information is available for most of Georgia. In 1956, Dr. Kelly and a group of students spent a week at the Milamo site (Figure 53) near Lumber City, Georgia. Milamo, several other sites in the "big bend" region of the Ocmulgee, and several sites from the Georgia coast are described in Appendix D. Most of the material from these areas appears to be Late Swift Creek.

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery occurs in small amounts, generally with Napier Complicated Stamped, north of the Fall Line. Wauchope (1966) provides the best published description of Swift Creek



Swift Creek Complicated Stamped,
Quartermaster Site

FIGURE 55



Swift Creek Complicated Stamped,
Milamo Site

FIGURE 56

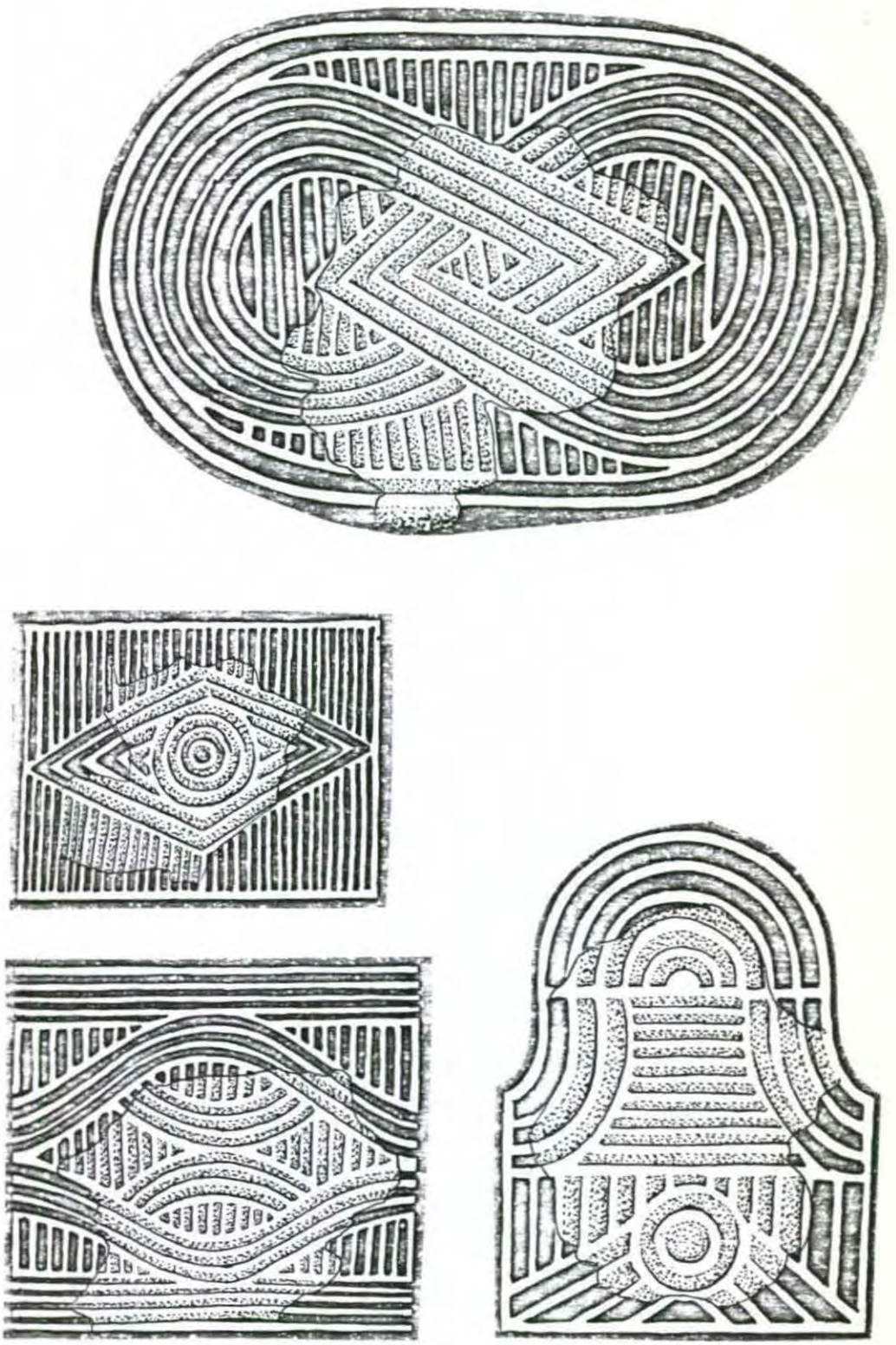
in north Georgia. He refers to the Swift Creek in that area as Early Swift Creek; however, characteristics of rim morphology, vessel shape, decorative motifs, and association with Napier Complicated Stamped pottery indicate that it should be classified Late Swift Creek.

One north Georgia Swift Creek site which has been mentioned in a previous chapter, 9 Mu 104, merits additional consideration.

Site 9 Mu 104 (Figure 53) was uncovered by bulldozing operations incident to construction of Carter's Dam in Murray County, Georgia. Located on the Coosawattee River, this site yielded a collection of Late Swift Creek ceramics (Plate 35). The relevance of this site to the Swift Creek type site, as discussed in Chapter VI, lies in the occurrence at both sites of a collection of lithic artifacts quite similar in form and made from a dark chert available in north Georgia. The presence of this north Georgia chert at the Swift Creek site, the similarity in artifact form, and the presence of Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery at 9 Mu 104 would seem to indicate a connection, perhaps in the form of trade, between the two sites.

Minor amounts of Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped were found at Russell Cave (Griffin 1974) (see Figure 57) and in Candy Creek components in eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:Plates 46 and 47).

There does not appear to be any Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery north of the Fall Line. This is curious because Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and related types are found in Ohio and southern Indiana. A few sherds of Early Swift Creek



Swift Creek and Napier Complicated Stamped,
Russell Cave

FIGURE 57

were found at Seip and Turner (Prufer 1968:14). Nearly a thousand sherds, with Early Swift Creek, Crooked River, and St. Andrews motifs, were recovered at the Mann site, southern Indiana. A significant factor is that the pottery from the Mann site, with the exception of a few sherds, was made on the local paste. The few sherds from Ohio are on nonlocal paste; thus, the Ohio and some of the Mann site material was imported, but then the people of the Mann site began making their own version of Early Swift Creek, Mann Complicated Stamped (Rein 1974).

From the preceding discussion, it is apparent that Swift Creek was predominantly a south Georgia-north Florida phenomenon. Its spread outside that area, with the exception of its appearance in Hopewellian sites in Ohio and southern Indiana, occurred during the later phases of its development.

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Swift Creek site was a multicomponent site showing occupation during the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. The largest component was the Middle Woodland Swift Creek occupation with an estimated date of ca. A.D. 500-750.

The Swift Creek site was the type site for Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery. The prominent position of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery in both the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek and Weeden Island I assemblages mark south Georgia-north Florida as the probable point of origin of this ceramic tradition. The Swift Creek site at Macon, although one of the larger known sites, was, thus, apparently marginal to the main center of development. The Swift Creek site, however, is an ideal type site for Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics because the stratigraphic sequence in Mound A provides a picture of the evolution of Swift Creek pottery from early to late. Thus, the Swift Creek site bridges the gap between Mandeville (Santa Rosa-Swift Creek or Early Swift Creek) and Kolomoki (Weeden Island I or Late Swift Creek).

The large expanse of south Georgia and north Florida is virtually unknown archaeologically. Future work in this area will undoubtedly add much to the understanding of Swift Creek as a ceramic tradition and as a cultural entity. A particularly valuable future study would be a Swift Creek Complicated Stamped motif analysis such as

begun by Bettye Broyles (1968). Certain motifs are geographically and temporally unique so that detailed analysis can indicate links between individual sites. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics, thus, have the potential of providing a unique laboratory for studies of cultural contact and interaction during the Middle Woodland period in the Southeast.

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PLATES

PLATE 1: Field Crew at Work on Mound A.

PLATE 2: Mound A, looking west

PLATE 3: Mound A cross-trenches

PLATE 4: Plain Vessel.

PLATE 5: Plain vessel, side view.

PLATE 6: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from the lower levels of Mound A.

PLATE 7: same as above.

PLATE 8: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from intermediate levels of Mound A.

PLATE 9: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from upper levels of Mound A.

PLATE 10: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from upper levels of Mound A.

PLATE 11: Linear Complicated Stamped.

PLATE 12: Check Stamped and Simple Stamped ceramics.

PLATE 13: Fiber-tempered ceramics.

PLATE 14: Napier Complicated Stamped.

PLATE 15: Swift Creek vessel base forms.

PLATE 16: Red-filmed sherd and figurine fragment, Swift Creek site.

PLATE 17: Expanded-stem points (1a).

PLATE 18: same as above.

PLATE 19: Stemmed points (2a-c).

PLATE 20: Notched points (3b-d)

PLATE 21: Basally-notched points (3a)

PLATE 22: Lanceolate points (4a and b).

PLATE 23: Dark chert artifacts from Swift Creek and 9 Mu 104.

PLATE 24: Expanded-stem points from Mandeville.

PLATE 25: Knives (3c).

PLATE 26: Scrapers and preforms.

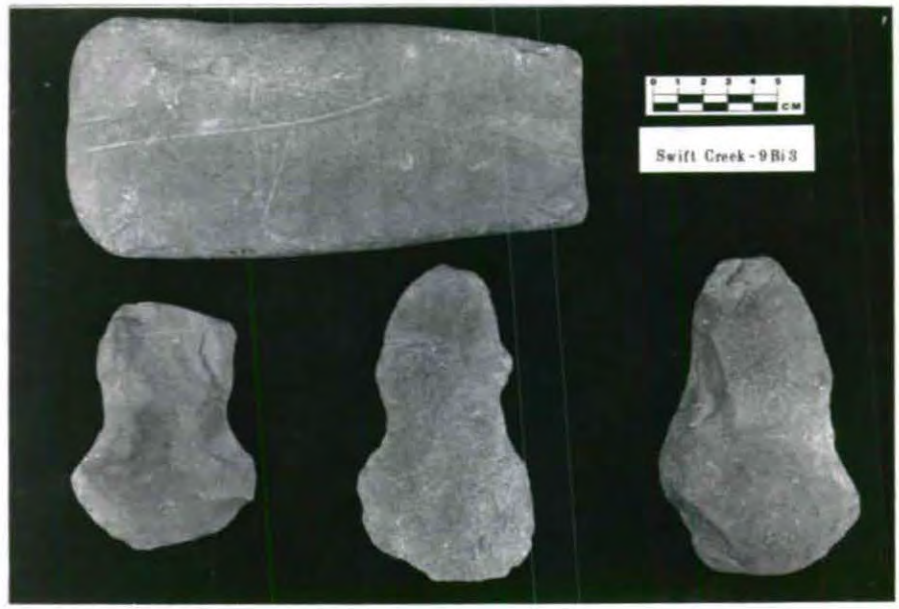


PLATE 27: Celt, choppers.

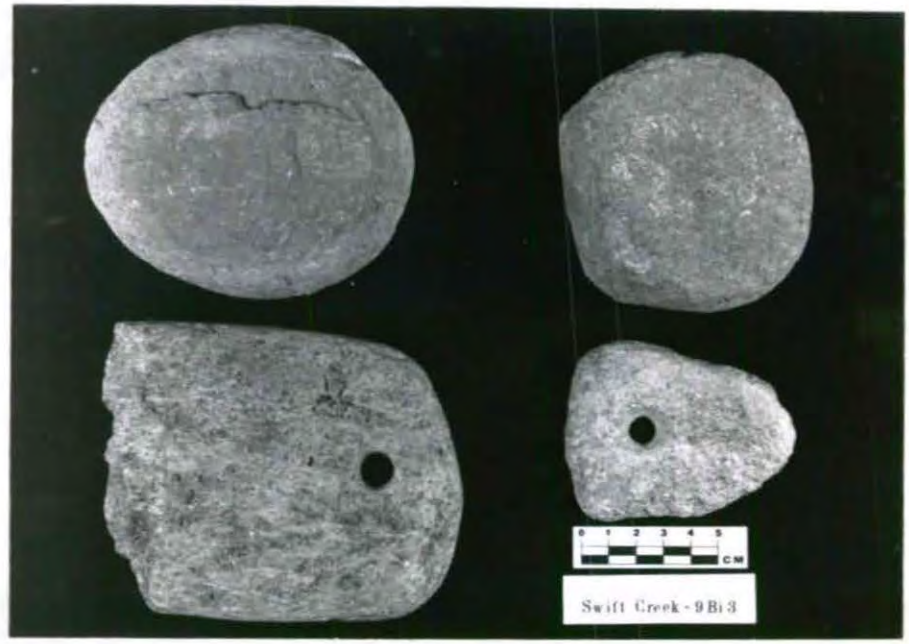


PLATE 28: Hammerstones, steatite objects.

PLATE 29: Steatite bowl fragments, ground stone objects.

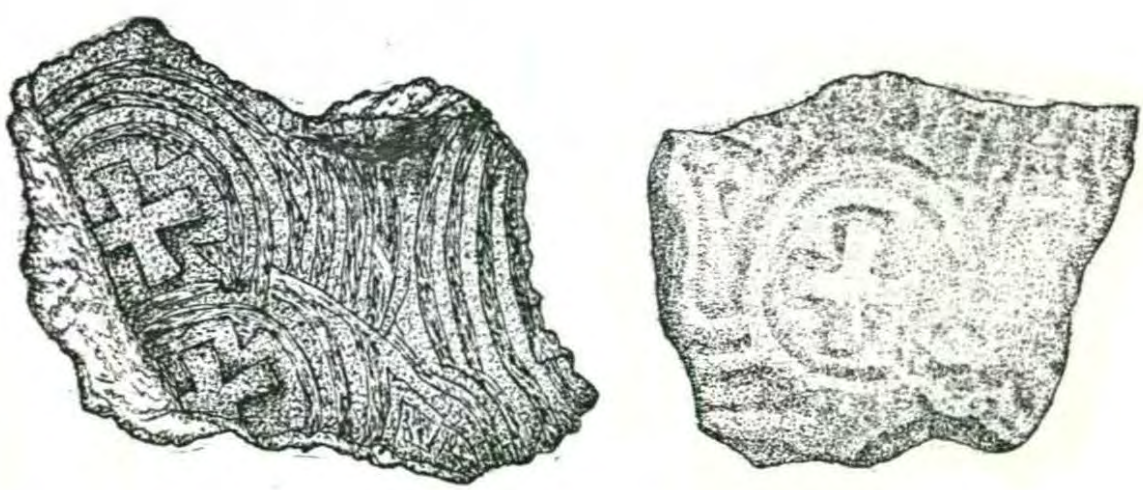
PLATE 30: Postmolds on second occupation level.

PLATE 31: Pit 1, Mound B.

PLATE 32: Burial 1, Mound A.

PLATE 33: Burial 2, Mound A.

PLATE 34: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from Southeastern Spurs, Macon Plateau.



Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Swift Creek site.

PLATE 35: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped from 9 Mu 104.

PLATE 36: Selected Ceramics from Site 9 Cf 47.

PLATE 37: Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Site 9 Cf 45.

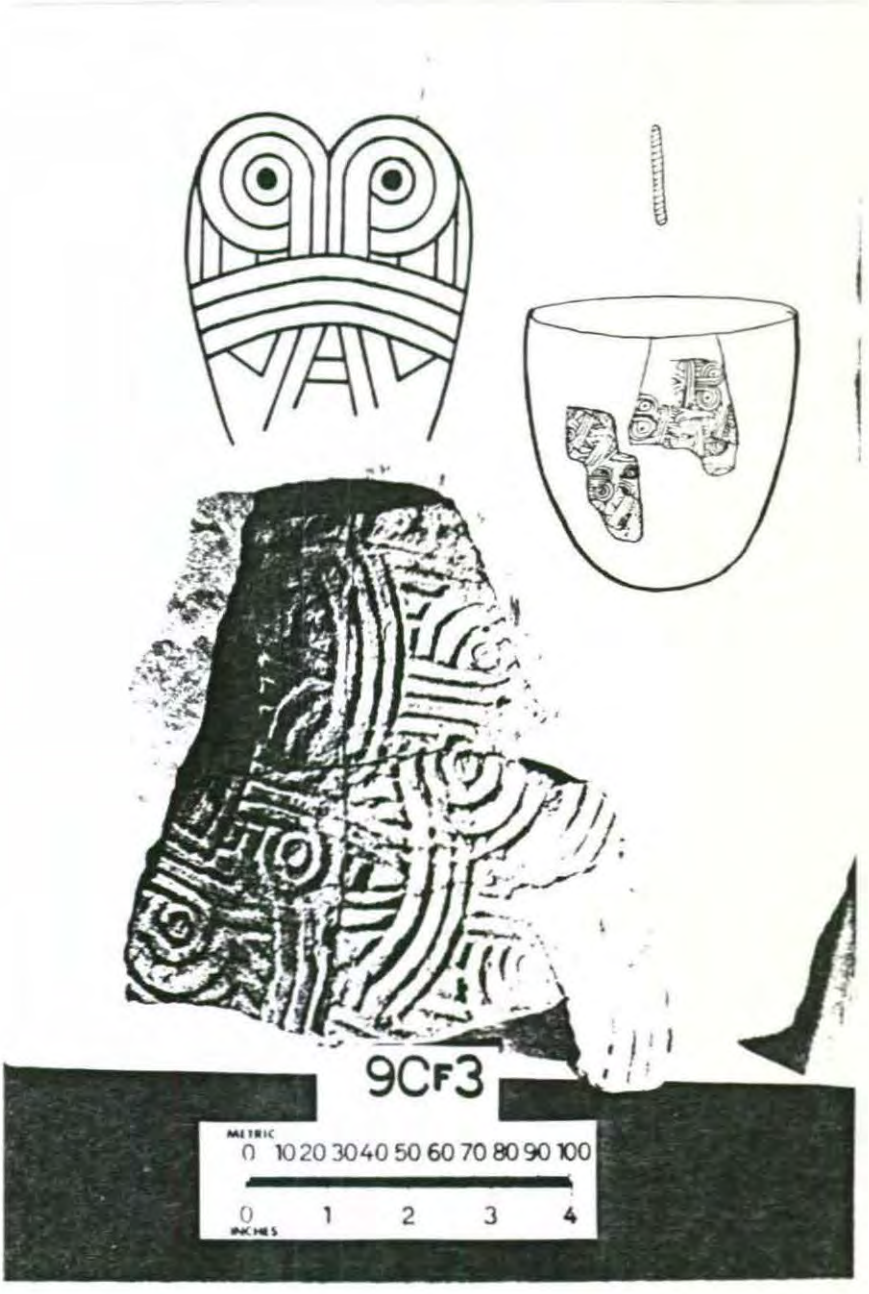


PLATE 38: Reconstructed Swift Creek Motif from Site 9 Cf 3.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
MOUND A - RIM DATA

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
Layer 6			
Plain	2	flattened	slightly inverted
	1	"	straight
	1	"	everted
	4	rounded	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	4	small fold	straight
	2	" "	slightly flaring
	1	" "	flaring
Swift Creek	1	rounded	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	2	notched	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
5-6 Fill			
Plain	1	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	slightly inverted
	2	"	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	notched	" inverted
	1	"	straight
	1	scalloped	slightly flaring
	1	small fold	" inverted
	1	" "	" flaring
Swift Creek	1	rounded	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	2	notched	slightly flaring
	2	small fold	straight
Linear Comp. St.	1	round	slightly flaring
Fiber-t. Plain	2	flattened	straight

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
Layer 5			
Plain	1	flattened	straight
	1	small fold	"
Swift Creek	1	flattened	straight
	1	notched	"
Linear Comp. St.	1	flattened	straight
	1	incipient fold	"
4-5 Fill			
Plain	4	flattened	slightly inverted
	14	"	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	3	rounded	slightly inverted
	6	"	straight
	5	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	2	notched	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	flaring
	1	small fold	slightly inverted
	9	" "	straight
	3	" "	slightly flaring
	2	" "	flaring
	1	medium fold	slightly inverted
	1	large fold	" "
	1	" "	straight
	1	" "	flaring
Swift Creek	2	flattened	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	3	rounded	straight
	4	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	1	notched	straight
	3	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	4	small fold	"
	2	" "	slightly flaring
	1	large fold	straight
	1	" "	flaring
Linear Comp. St.	1	flattened	slightly flaring
	1	notched	flaring

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
4-5 Fill, cont'd.			
Check St.	1	flattened	flaring
	2	rounded	slightly flaring
Fabric Impressed	1	flattened	straight
Fiber-t. Plain	5	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	"
Fiber-t. Punctate	1	flattened	straight
Layer 4			
Plain	1	flattened	slightly inverted
	2	"	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	rounded 1	" inverted
	1	"	" flaring
	2	scalloped	straight
	3	small fold	"
Swift Creek	1	flattened	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	rounded	" "
	2	scalloped	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	3	small fold	straight
Fiber-t. Plain	2	flattened	straight
3-4 Fill			
Plain	4	flattened	straight
	2	"	everted
	2	rounded	straight
	3	"	flaring
	1	notched	straight
	2	scalloped	slightly flaring
Swift Creek	1	rounded	straight
	1	"	everted
	2	notched	straight
	1	scalloped	"
	1	small fold	"
	1	" "	slightly flaring
	1	large fold	straight

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
3-4 Fill, cont'd.			
Check St.	1	rounded	slightly flaring
Fiber-t. Plain	1	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	slightly inverted
Fiber-t. Punctate	1	flattened	straight
Layer 3			
Plain	7	flattened	straight
	5	rounded	"
	3	"	slightly flaring
	1	notched	" "
	1	scalloped	straight
	3	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	1	incipient fold	straight
	3	small fold	"
	1	large fold	flaring
Swift Creek	1	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	"
	3	"	slightly flaring
	2	notched	straight
	3	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
Linear Comp. St.	1	notched	slightly flaring
Check St.	1	flattened	straight
Fiber-t. Plain	1	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	"
Fiber-t. Incised	1	flattened	straight
2-3 Fill			
Plain	5	flattened	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	6	rounded	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	5	notched	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	small fold	straight

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
2-3 Fill, cont'd.			
Swift Creek	2	flattened	straight
	3	rounded	"
	1	"	slightly flaring
	2	notched	straight
	2	scalloped	"
	3	"	slightly flaring
	2	"	everted
Linear Comp. St.	1	scalloped	slightly flaring
Check St.	1	notched	straight
Simple St.	1	rounded	slightly flaring
Fiber-t. Plain	1	rounded	straight
Layer 2			
Plain	3	flattened	straight
	5	rounded	"
	1	notched	"
	1	scalloped	"
Swift Creek	1	rounded	straight
	1	notched	slightly flaring
	3	scalloped	straight
	3	"	slightly flaring
	1	incipient fold	straight
Check St.	1	scalloped	straight
Fiber-t. Plain	1	flattened	slightly inverted
	1	rounded	straight
1-2 Fill			
Plain	9	flattened	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	3	rounded	straight
	3	"	slightly flaring
	3	notched	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	1	small fold	slightly inverted
	1	" "	slightly flaring

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
1-2 Fill, cont'd.			
Swift Creek	1	flattened	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	3	rounded	straight
	3	notched	"
	2	"	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	1	"	everted
	2	small fold	slightly flaring
Linear Comp. St.	1	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	"
Fiber-t. Plain	2	flattened	straight
Layer 1			
Plain	1	flattened	straight
	1	"	everted
	6	rounded	slightly inverted
	3	"	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	2	notched	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	3	scalloped	straight
	7	"	slightly flaring
	3	"	flaring
Swift Creek	1	flattened	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	2	rounded	straight
	2	"	slightly flaring
	6	notched	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	1	"	flaring
	5	scalloped	straight
	4	"	slightly flaring
	3	"	flaring
Linear Comp. St.	1	flattened	straight
	2	rounded	slightly flaring
	1	notched	" "
	2	scalloped	straight
	6	"	slightly flaring
	2	"	flaring
Check St.	1	flattened	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight

Pottery Type	#	Lip Treatment	Rim & Neck Morphology
Layer 1, cont'd.			
Simple St.	1	notched	flaring
Fiber-t. Plain	2	rounded	straight
Premound			
Plain	1	flattened	slightly inverted
	7	"	straight
	1	"	slightly flaring
	3	rounded	straight
	2	notched	slightly flaring
	1	scalloped	straight
	1	incipient fold	slightly flaring
Swift Creek	2	flattened	straight
	1	rounded	slightly flaring
	4	notched	straight
	4	scalloped	"
	4	small fold	"
	1	" "	slightly flaring
Linear Comp. St.	1	scalloped	slightly flaring
Fiber-t. Plain	3	rounded	straight
Fiber-t. Punctate	1	flattened	slightly inverted
	1	"	straight

APPENDIX B
SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED TYPE DESCRIPTION

The original type description of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939:1) is given below. Modifications of this 1939 definition resulting from the present work are included in brackets [ ].

TYPE NAME: SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMP

PASTE:

Method of Manufacture: Coiled

Tempering: Grit or sand, rarely micaceous; fine, some medium; medium to scarce.

Texture: Slightly gritty core with slight lamination. Texture generally fine, exterior and interior smooth; surface matte rather than sandy.

Hardness: 2.5 to 5.0, mean 2.5 to 3.0.

Color: Little variation between core and surfaces. Interior buff to gray, brown, some orange; exterior buff to brown, some orange; exterior tends to be darker than interior. Some surface blackening and smudging on exterior.

SURFACE FINISH:

Modifications: Smooth, shows burnishing marks and in some cases polish with low reflecting surfaces, apparently burnished after air drying.

Filming: None.

DECORATION:

Technique: Carefully cut and precisely applied stamp with little overlapping.

Design: Elements mainly curvilinear, some curvilinear and rectilinear combinations, some rectilinear alone, some elements seem to be conventionalized symbols for natural objects, i.e., star or sun. Raised lines more definitely cut and spaced than in Lamar. Stamp cut deep enough so that even when overlapping occurs, both impressions are clear. Great variety of curvilinear designs. The majority of them do not seem to occur in Lamar. On basis of decoration and surface finish, type is divisible into Early, Middle and Late--showing from Early to Late a progressive increase in size of designs, improvement of firing and surface finish, a lessening of rectilinear elements.

Distribution: Over entire surface of vessel--in some cases [Late Swift Creek] perhaps only between lip and shoulder in a bnad of varying width--in few cases a plain polished rim.

FORM: (Very few whole or reconstructable vessels.)

Rim: Thickened or folded rim; possibly a developmental sequence from Middle to Late Swift Creek. [Late Swift Creek]

Lip: Generally rounded, some square, rarely tapered, rarely everted; some lips notched. [Early Swift Creek-notched and scalloped rims]

Body: Few whole vessels, probably a conoidal jar with slight shoulders and very gently flaring rim.

Base: Generally conoidal; some flat and squared bases occur. Tripodal small legs on conoidal bottoms occasionally. [Early Swift Creek]

Thickness: Body, 5 mm to 7 mm; lip, 4 mm to 7 mm.

Appendages: Rarely groups of 3 to 6 small nodes on base of vessel--may be a form of leg. [Early Swift Creek]

USUAL RANGE OF TYPE: Georgia, Northwest Florida, perhaps north into Tennessee Valley.

Specific Sites: Swift Creek, One Mile Track, Brown's Mount, Kolomoki (all in Ga.), Point Washington, Fla., St. John's River, Fla., possibly Norris Basin and Chickamauga Basin. [Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, S. W. Georgia]

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF TYPE IN RANGE: Stratigraphically Swift Creek is oldest of complicated stamp types. Cross finds of fiber-temper and checked stamp indicate approximate contemporaneity. Stratigraphically older than Macon Plateau and Lamar and shows no Mississippi influences. Origins obscure--perhaps in North Georgia region. [South Georgia-north Florida--probable homeland]

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Holmes; 20th Annual BAE, plates 78, 87, 88.

Kelly, Dr. A. R. "A Preliminary Report on Archaeological Explorations at Macon, Ga." Smithsonian Institution, BAE Bull. 119, Washington, 1938, pp. 25-44, plate 11-a.

Webb, Major Wm. S. "An Archaeological Survey of Norris Basin," Smithsonian Institution, BAE Bull. 118, plate 91-a. These sherds seem to be more closely related to Swift Creek than any other stamped ware on basis of design elements.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference "News Letter," Vol. 1, No. 1, Pickwick Complicated Stamp shows very comparable design elements, paste and temper differ.

APPENDIX C
MEASUREMENTS OF CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS
SWIFT CREEK SITE

Artifact	Category	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
Point	1a	29-92	17-33	5-16
	1b	28-78	17-29	6-10
	1c	40-70	18-51	6-13
Point	2a	35-78	19-55	7-11
	2b	29-77	18-51	6-15
	2c	32-76	18-50	5-12
	2d	27-51	18-32	6-12
Point	3a	29-78	25-52	4-10
	3b	39-53	21-45	5-12
	3c	25-60	13-35	5-13
	3d	28.5-53	14.6-28.5	5-9.5
Point	4a	23-62	16.6-34.5	4.7-12.7
	4b	20.2-57.8	11.9-30.9	1.9-30.8
Knife	1	50-76	21-35	6.7-9.5
Knife	2a	43-76	18.6-32.5	9.1-13.8
	2b	82.3-100.3	28.2-41.5	9.4-13.5
Knife	3a	54.7-86.3	18.2-43.2	5.9-13.5
	3b	30-100+	37-66	6.7-15
	3c	48-102	48-76	9.5-37
Scraper	1a	33.3-61.5	27.3-46	11.5-16.2
	1b	28.5-57.5	20.6-38.4	7.1-19
	1c	30.9-62.3	30.1-40.8	5.1-13.2
Scraper	2	30.5-41.6	27.7-52.7	6.3-9.1
Drill	1a	33.3-50	23.8-35.7	6.7-13
	1b	24.2-63.1	15.8-38.4	5.5-13.8
	1c	44	29.6	7.2
Drill	2	35	19	7.9
Drill	3	33.8-45.5	12.9-14.6	5-8.2
Drill	4	58.8	34	13.8

APPENDIX D

SWIFT CREEK SITE DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHEAST GEORGIA

The following paragraphs provide a description of some of the Macon area sites at which Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics were found. In addition, recently-acquired site data from southeast Georgia is included.

Swift Creek Sites in Middle Georgia

In addition to the protracted exploration of the type Swift Creek mound and village site, there were other sites included in the expanded Ocmulgee survey which yielded at least a minority component of Swift Creek materials (see Figure 1). Gordon R. Willey's CCC survey provides some data on these site situations and A. R. Kelly conducted major excavations at Central City Park and Shell Rock Cave as well as the type Napier site, important for the perceived appearance of Napier Complicated Stamp in late Swift Creek at the type site and elsewhere. All of these companion sites are much smaller and less impressive than the type site and probably are local spin-offs as the Swift Creek population grew and moved out from the main establishment. One of the interesting results of the FSU study of the stratified village deposits on the north Macon Plateau shows a late Swift Creek and Napier intermixed with the dominant Macon Plateau materials. In the preliminary report on Macon Plateau

Kelly indicated that Swift Creek was definitely earlier in the local chronology but was tentatively regarded as too early to contact developed Macon Plateau. So far as Carbon-14 dates are considered significant, Macon Plateau was flourishing around 1000 A.D. whereas Swift Creek at Mandeville and elsewhere yields dates anywhere from the time of Christ to five or six centruies later. Macon Plateau was definitely intrusive into the area and was strongly entrenched against a surrounding hostile autochthonous group, who conceivably represented the descendants of earlier Swift Creek and Napier populations. This intriguing suggestion needs to be examined carefully in the light of nearly forty years of site survey accruing during the more recent survey of Swift Creek movements in Georgia and elsewhere.

In the summer of 1936 students from the Laboratory of Archaeology at Santa Fe spent the last field season of the Laboratory at Macon, Georgia. Their first assignment was to investigate a small hummocky rise, a suspected small mound, in the Adkin's pasture located a few hundred yards from the main mound and village concentration of the type site at Swift Creek. The size and general contours of the "Adkin's Mound" closely resembled "Mound B" at Swift Creek. "Mound B" had been rather badly eroded and scarred by heavy cultivation on the County Farm and was determined early in the game to be an erosional remnant with about a three foot rise above the primary terrace on which Mound A and the Swift Creek village were located.

"Adkin's Mound" soon posed some neat problems for the Laboratory

students. This small rise was situated in a poorly drained terrain covered with pin oaks and generally scrubby vegetation cover in the pasture. The black humus and subhumus soil mantle was congested with tree roots and animal burrows. Pottery and a small collection of worked flint and artifacts were extracted from a diffuse midden mantling the rise with no recognizable stratification. The catalogued material, now stored at the Southeastern Archeological Center of the National Park Service at Tallahassee, was recently examined by Mark Williams.[11] About 75% of the pottery is identified with a Swift Creek component assimilated to a middle to late stage so far as designs and rim morphology on the eroded sherds makes determination possible. Around 7% is fiber-tempered and Napier Complicated Stamp occurs in small percentage, around 2%. The remainder can only be listed as indeterminate.

Napier is a distinctive linear stamp which occurs consistently with late Swift Creek provenience at the type site and elsewhere. It does not occur in any of the levels of Mound A, appearing only in the village and mostly in humus there. Napier linears are quite different from a small contingent of linears found in the lower Mound A levels which look like the linear types described by Willey in his Santa Rosa-Swift Creek report as St. Andrews and Crooked River. St. Andrews and Crooked River type linears occurred

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[11]Mark Williams, a graduate student at FSU, kindly searched the collections housed in Tallahassee and provided the authors with the ceramic percentages from the Macon area sites, thus sparing them much time and effort.

also at Mandeville so these belong to Early Swift Creek.

Fiber-tempered pottery appears surprisingly strong on a number of Middle Georgia sites. Based on current coastal chronology, it should antedate the earliest Swift Creek by at least 1000 years. The immediate implication is that "Adkin's Mound" was an erosional remnant which provided refuge and occasional camp ground for a small wandering group of hunters and foragers with fiber-tempered pottery and was later occupied by cultural surrogates, probably an extension of the same village occupation at the type site at Swift Creek. The real extent of the Swift Creek village was never determined as excavations were made only on the open terrace settlement and did not extend into the fringing wooded or poorly drained marshy areas. The diagnostic pottery would support this interpretation and Adkin's Mound, like Mound B at Swift Creek, is an erosional remnant with much the same history.

Shell Rock Cave, located a few miles south of the type Swift Creek site, was a very different sort of site from others in the Macon area. More properly it should be designated as a rock shelter, with a rock overhang under which a man could stand, about 20 feet deep from the dripline and 25 to 30 feet wide. The shelter was gridded in five foot squares behind the dripline with the survey extended downslope for another twenty feet as additional rockfalls were encountered at intervals. Pottery belonging to several components was found to a depth of two feet or more as one proceeded from the shelter downslope and excavations were carried down to a heavy rockfall of boulders

weighing two to three hundred pounds each. The smallest component was fiber-tempered pottery (about 1%), with late Swift Creek at 4%, Bibb Plain of Macon Plateau 25%, and Napier at 75%. Shell Rock site thus had even a stronger component of Napier Complicated Stamp than was found at the type Napier site. All of the pottery was found over the litter of progressive rockfall. It was obvious that Shell Rock had once been an impressive rock shelter occupied at intervals by groups belonging to everything from fiber-tempered to late Swift Creek and Macon Plateau. A site so attractive to so many successive groups would very likely be a desirable refuge for prepottery folk also. We were challenged to explore beneath the carpet of rockfall but the engineering problems in moving the heavy boulders were insurmountable. Shell Rock might be a rewarding site for additional exploration.

Central City Park site was a municipal park on the west side of the Ocmulgee River opposite the main administrative portion of Ocmulgee National Monument. Two site situations developed within park limits, one at the brick entrance and the other within the enclosure of a one mile track used for harness racing. The park entrance site had disclosed human burials and pottery at the time of the brick construction and planting of ornamental hedges. Archeological investigation in the disturbed context exposed historic to proto-historic burials with pottery and artifacts assignable to the Old Ocmulgee Fields horizon, Lamar, and deeper deposits containing fiber-tempered pottery. The historic collections including Walnut Roughened

dominated the total, about 50%, with Lamar around 10%, and fiber-tempered close to 30%.

The Mile Track excavation unit exhibited a buried occupation level under four to five feet of alluvial sand, and was explored in 10 foot squares set at grid intervals. Again fiber-tempered pottery showed at around 30% of the total, but here Swift Creek also was present to around 30%. Old Ocmulgee Fields (historic) dropped to around 15% with a smaller component of Bibb Plain. River flooding had scoured the occupation levels, redistributing materials and causing considerable erosion of the sherds. The excavations indicated that horizontal distribution of the occupation zones was more significant than any reconstructions based on simple vertical stratigraphy. Within a two or three hundred yard radius along the Ocmulgee flood plain, the spectrum of archeological components would change significantly. Noteworthy was the strong showing of Fiber-tempered pottery.

The concentration of Historic and Proto-historic materials is also worthy of further comment. Across the Ocmulgee this historic phase was exemplified in the Trading Post site on the Middle Plateau with a pentagonal stockade moat, and burials made within and without the stockade with some inserted in the stockade line. There was no documentation on a trading post at Ocmulgee Fields and John R. Swanton at first attributed this discovery to the early 19th century Halsted Factory. Study of historic trade goods by several specialists soon made clear that the burial furniture dated from the late 17th

century to early 18th. Kelly had uncovered a deeply rutted trading path all the way across the north plateau to the entrance of the trading post on the middle plateau. An 1830 early Macon map still bears a legend on the west side of the Ocmulgee with the inscription "Moore's Path". The historic occasion has been reconstructed in a striking diorama exhibit at the Ocmulgee park museum showing Col Moore and 50 Carolina riders assembling 1000 Creek Indian warriors preliminary to a raid on the main Spanish stronghold in northwest Florida. The military foray was completely successful with the destruction of the Spanish installations, the war party returning with considerable loot, some of which could be the burial furniture found with the skeletons uncovered on the Trading Post site.

A half mile downstream on the west side of the Ocmulgee a heavy spring freshet washed out pottery and other material and exposed an occupation under two to three feet of alluvium. The exposure was in the sloping bank to the right-of-way of the Southern Railway where the bridge spans the Ocmulgee River. The site explored here was catalogued as the Napier site in the Ocmulgee survey, named from the owner of the property. A distinctive fine-lined stamped pottery component had previously been observed in the humus and upper levels of the Swift Creek main site. Also at Shell Rock Cave even a stronger occupation, up to 75%, had been found. Napier Complicated Stamp was around 50% of the total at Napier site, with 20% Lamar, and an estimated 5% of late Swift Creek. Most of the material at the Napier site was troweled out of the compressed debris of a collapsed

structure. No house pattern emerged in careful troweling due to the damage of recent flood waters and the fact that at least half the structure had been bulldozed away in the railroad right-of-way. There is no data on the estimated size of the Napier settlement on which railroad construction impinged. Enough site information exists, however, to demonstrate that there were prehistoric communities along the Ocmulgee where the majority of the potters were making traditional Napier stamped vessels. Also note that Swift Creek pottery was a distinct minority at the Napier site, whereas in most middle Georgia sites Napier is the minority element with Swift Creek dominant. Napier in retrospect is perceived to be important in subsequent late Swift Creek developments, not only on the Ocmulgee central Georgia area where the manifestation seems concentrated but also in site components spreading coast-wise down the Ocmulgee and in recurrent combinations of Napier modified materials in north Georgia where J. R. Caldwell defined an emergent pottery variant called "Woodstock Stamped". At the time of his death Caldwell and assistants were readying the Allatoona and Buford basin reports for final publication and the work is still in process. W. H. Sears (1958) provides a summary of his and Caldwell's views of the north Georgia continuum leading eventurally to developed Etowah.

The Stubbs Mound site (see Figure 1) was the second assignment of the Laboratory of Archeology students during the summer of 1936. Gordon R. Willey remained after the other students left and continued work at the Stubbs site. The site was a complex situation rendered

difficult by dislocations of material in situ due to occupational activity of several components concentrated on and around a platform mound plus some modern disturbance from farming operations. A complete and thorough site report is needed but at present only a preliminary examination of site data has been made to appraise the implications so far as Macon Plateau and Swift Creek are concerned. About 70% of the pottery is Lamar and the Lamar village (type site: Ocmulgee National Monument) explored by James Ford in 1935 revealed the presence of typical house platforms, about three feet high, surrounded by a ditch. A burned structure, seemingly hastily abandoned, exhibited whole pottery vessels and other paraphernalia in situ covered with the charred debris of collapsed roofing and supporting walls.

Both Macon Plateau pottery (mostly Ribb Plain) and Swift Creek (late) occur as minor components at the Stubb's site. Swift Creek is less in evidence and hardly seems likely as the builders of the platform, although the disturbance in and around the structure may well have resulted in considerable inverted stratigraphy. Macon Plateau is still a possibility in the light of the slightly platformed structure in the midst of a beautifully preserved cultivated field brought out in the premound level under Mound D, north plateau. The issue is still undecided until the occupational and constructional features from the Stubbs site have received more intensive study. The matter is not clarified in the field diary or recordation.

After all, Ford's platformed structures in the Lamar village

were definitely in good Lamar context. There were loose sand piles, fifteen feet or more in cross-section at the premound level of Mound A, Swift Creek, and definite rectangular platforms at the base of Mound A, Mandeville. At Stubbs the conjunction of Swift Creek, Macon Plateau, and Lamar complicates the problem. The theoretical implications have been heightened by Roy Dickens (1974) in his rationale of the hypothetical connection between platforms and complicated stamped pottery. Also Mark Williams in a recent study of the Stratified Village on the north Macon Plateau reveals a critical minority component of late Swift Creek and Napier intermixed with the dominant Macon Plateau materials. If Macon Plateau and Napier survive to syncretize, the architectural modes may also become confluent. In the downstream site distribution of Swift Creek at the Milamo site at Lumber City, Kelly found evidence of platform mounds in association with a late Swift Creek, with linear progressions not very different from those recorded by Dickens for his Annawakee Creek site. Milamo requires further excavation to demonstrate the association of platforms directly with Swift Creek. It is interesting that in all the lower Ocmulgee sites southeast of Macon, the linear decorations include curvilinear elements and a patterning assimilated to the ubiquitous Woodstock Stamped ware. Woodstock until recently was seen as a north Georgia formulation but now shows significantly in both southeast and northeast Georgia provenience.

Another important multi-component site was excavated by Gordon Willey at the Tuft Springs location on the west bank of the

Ocmulgee. The springs emerge from lower slopes and primary terrace downslope from the high bluffs which rise above the wide river plain on the west side of the Ocmulgee. The terrain is rough, uneven, with a tough scrub vegetative cover. Willey was directed to Tuft Springs #1 located on a ridge by a local informant. Tuft Springs #2, a little lower downslope, was discovered after the initial excavations. Both sites turned out to be typical erosional remnants with a deep natural mantle of congested soil, with much root infestation and animal burrowing. The environmental setting was very similar to that described for "Adkin's Mound". Diffuse, random midden mantled the rises and sides which merged with the surrounding terrain. There was no discernible stratification.

Of the diagnostic material--about 15% was too badly mauled for identification--at Tuft's Springs #1, the catalogued material shows 60% to be fiber-tempered pottery. The Swift Creek complement, 25%, appears to be Early Swift Creek. At Tuft's Springs #2 fiber-tempered ware increases to 80% with early Swift Creek around 10%. The collections were not large compared to other Swift Creek sites and the percentile distributions may be suspect from the point of view of random sampling. Even so, fiber-tempered comes out surprisingly strong. The evidence at the Tuft Springs sites reinforces the interpretation given for erosional remnants found on the east bank of the Ocmulgee. These natural elevations dotting the terrain were favored camping and refuge sites for small nomadic hunting and gathering groups. The Tuft Springs sites may have been occupied a

little earlier than Adkin's and Mound B (Swift Creek). Such sites probably occurred frequently with only a few being identified and investigated in the Ocmulgee survey of 1936-1937. After 1500 to 2000 years these small elevations tend to be enveloped and mantled by expanding soil creep and mounting forest mold so as to become barely perceptible in a rough terrain.

On the Macon Plateau proper Swift Creek components were found and reported on several occasions. Gordon Willey's survey included excavations on the southeastern spurs overlooking Walnut Creek on the Middle Plateau. At this point where erosion was exposing midden on the upper slopes, Willey made a number of tests which yielded a food sample of sherds belonging to several components. Macon Plateau as anticipated was the largest at 45% but Swift Creek gave a surprising 35%. Plate 34 illustrates several Swift Creek sherds from the southeastern spurs area. Of special interest is the sherd exhibiting a cross motif shown in the lower left corner of the plate. Two sherds with an identical motif from the Swift Creek site are shown below Plate 34. Both of these sherds were found in the mound fill between layers 4 and 5, thus suggesting a chronological position for the southeastern spurs occupation relative to the Mound A sequence. Plate 34 indicates a Middle Swift Creek stage of development based on pottery design and rim morphology at Mound A, Swift Creek. Swift Creek and Macon Plateau materials were intermingled with no apparent stratigraphy. Other components catalogued included 5% fiber-tempered; and 15% in the upper levels comprised Old Ocmulgee Fields historic

materials--recall that the Trading Post site lies on the east side of the Middle Plateau.

During World War II A. R. Kelly and a few volunteers salvaged pottery washing out of exposed midden on the north Macon Plateau on a slope overlooking Walnut Creek. This small site, Jessup's Point, yielded material very similar to that described for Willey's survey on the southeastern spurs of the Middle Plateau.

Mention has already been made to the study by Mark Williams and Joseph N. Henderson on the Stratified Village in the north Macon Plateau. At several locations in these extended excavations, a small minority of late Swift Creek and Napier occur in the stratified deposits. Two early Macon Plateau period structures with house patterns partially reconstructed gave 112 Macon Plateau as against 12 assignable to late Swift Creek and Napier Complicated Stamps.

The most intensive excavations of the village area begun in 1935 were carried out in the fall and winter of 1936-1937. A summary was given by Kelly (1938) in the preliminary report on Macon exploration. Macon Plateau materials dominated overwhelmingly around 90% and Kelly at the time did not post the questions arising from the small minority of Swift Creek and Napier. Williams and Henderson provide a current summary of the diagnostic pottery from five different levels of stratified deposits in the north Macon Plateau village.

The humus and plowed ground (Level A) give 6% material belonging to the Old Ocmulgee Fields occupation (historic). Macon Plateau

series (mostly Bibb Plain) gives 91%. Earlier Woodland and Swift Creek are at approximately 4%.

Level B represented hard-packed and mottled stratum of red loam with frequent plow scars which Kelly attributed to compacted house debris of the Macon Plateau period. It varied from 9 inches to 1 foot in thickness and was distributed throughtout the Stratified Village survey area. No postmolds or house patterns were found but there were a few pits and clay basins. 99% of the pottery was attributed to Macon Plateau in the laboratory study.

Level C, a thin layer less than .5 foot on the average, was considered probable floor level for many of the Macon Plateau residences. Kelly described the situation in the field diary as follows: "The great number and confusion of intrusive pits through Level C would imply the erection of several houses on the same area and approximately on the same building level, the amount of total building activity effacing and making difficult the determination of structural features belonging to any one house." Pottery collections here were relatively small and all belonged to Macon Plateau. It is worthy of comment that if this was the level on which there was maximum building activity of the Macon Plateau period, one might have anticipated some evidence of small platforms associated with house patterns but such were not observed or recorded at the time of excavation.

Level D consisted of black midden compacted under the presumed floor section of Level C, with numerous postmolds and many intrusive

pits. Two partial wall continuities and a rounded corner suggest a rectangular structure with rounded corners. Kelly was impressed with the sudden appearance of a distinctive linear stamped collection (later called Napier) but final laboratory analysis showed that Macon Plateau still dominated the ceramics (88%). An increase in quartz and flint debitage indicated workshop activity in and around the domestic village structures. Again in retrospect one wonders about the absence of any observations on raised floor sections. The core mounds at Mound C were large building platforms, the earliest with log treads and clay-molded stairway, an architectural mode accomodated with religious centers and elite groups in the processual models of several southeastern archeologists. The same is true of Mound D and its summit structure on the north Macon Plateau. Domestic structures, of course, might well have varied from that of civic and religious establishments. These comments are relevant in consideration of the platform mound at the Stubb's site.

Level E is described in the field diary as "mottled red clay loam grading into natural red clay." The soil transition was gradual and varied a few inches in depth. There were many postmolds but then most of these were intrusive from the overlying levels where there was concentrated building activity. Only 64 study sherds were catalogued from Level E. There was no Historic or Lamar material. 57 of the 64 belong to Macon Plateau series, with only 7 Woodland, i.e., 3 Napier, 2 Swift Creek, 1 Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, and 1 Woodland Plain.

Of the 522 study sherds from the Stratified Village, 486 or 91% are Macon Plateau, with 26 or 5% for Napier and Swift Creek combined. Mark Williams entertains the theory that Swift Creek (Late) with Napier mixed in the perceived building levels implies some sort of contemporaneity with Macon Plateau. It is conceded the total study sherds were selected from the stratified levels and represent a relatively small percentage of the collections in storage at Tallahassee. Also the extensive gridded area in the Stratified Village within "Control trenches" was only partially excavated to sterile base. The general conclusion holds that Macon Plateau made up at least 90% of the total and that Swift Creek plus Napier probably never exceeded 5 to 6%.

One of the most puzzling and extensive features of the prehistoric landscape on the Macon Plateau has to do with two series of wide ranging dugouts encircling the milesquare plateau or high bluff area, two arcs of extended ditching three to nine feet deep and 15 to 25 feet wide running for over 1000 feet in a connected series like strung sausages. They extend all the way to the large temple mound, Mound A, to the south, broken only by two wide railway excavations made in the middle 19th century. The encirclement of the Plateau is not complete because on the east escarpment the basal 'calico" red loam is replaced by a deep mantle of sand or sandy loam in which the "dugouts" are lost or fail to appear as a continuation of the unbroken continuity elsewhere. There is no doubt that the dugouts do not extend in this periphery

because there was extensive trenching to investigate this problem. Mark Williams (personal communication) has an ingenious explanation for this hiatus which develops from the assumption that the "prehistoric dugouts," whatever other functions they may have had, were at one time part of an elaborate defensive system of the Macon Plateau. The Macon Plateau "invaders" surrounded by hostile aboriginal folk began this elaborate defensive encirclement but never completed it because as time went by relations became more friendly and the plateau folk felt more secure.

Kelly in the 1938 preliminary report on Macon Plateau offered three hypotheses to account for the "prehistoric dugouts": they could be seen as an extensive defense of the Plateau, they might well have begun as quarry sources for soil used in mound and house construction, and they might have served as an extended series of "pit houses" or earth lodges. It is entirely possible that eventual studies might find that the dugouts performed different functions, subsuming the three explanations presently offered. There are difficulties associated with any one hypothesis.

The extensive collections, pottery and artifacts, catalogued from the "dugouts" are not represented in the present sample studied by Williams and Henderson. The collections are huge and come from basal or "floor" deposits, numerous round pits in the extended "floors," and all the lensed deposits in the fill to the "dugouts." The lenses of filled material show intervals in which pottery diagnostic of several episodes in history and prehistory occur in

good stratigraphic succession. For instance the "floors" and the basal pits looking not very different from conventional "cooking pits" in the Stratified Village, yielded again the overwhelming catalogued material assimilated to the main Macon Plateau occupation. The precise percentile distributions will be available only after a massive laboratory analysis of all the collections form archeological context. Kelly noticed during the excavations of the fill to the dugouts that some Swift Creek did occur in the basal fill. The field diaries record the finding of Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds, some with "cult" representations. The artist Jackson drew some of these at the time they were incorporated in the field notes for the occasion, along with the profile recorded for that particular 5 foot cut. Higher up in the profile occurs a black midden apparently open at about the time Halsted's Factory was operating, and finally there is another black midden with modern pottery of about the Civil War period. Some of General Johnston's trenches, part of the defenses of Macon in the Civil War, were found along the east perimeter of the Macon Plateau.

At Etowah Kelly and students carried out excavations of Mound B opposire the "plaza" where Lewis Larson was excavating at Mound C. The relevant point is that some Macon Plateau sherds came out in the "trash pits" under Mound B along with the predominant Etowah materials. Recall that some early "cult" symbols were found at Macon as in the Eagle platform in the ceremonial earth lodge. Carbon dates at Macon and at Etowah indicate

some overlap. Etowah is generally considered by most southeastern archeologists as probably a century or so late in climax development but some overlap could be anticipated and the unpublished data from Macon could be very significant.

The enormous collections of catalogued material from good archeological context at Macon Plateau need to be studied in depth to provide a plausible and statistically defensible chronology on both diachronic and synchronic grounds. The "prehistoric dugouts," whether considered as extensive defensive system, as quarries for soils used in mound and house construction, or as "pit-houses" (earth lodges), or perhaps a combination of these, could provide the clues to relations of Late Swift Creek to Macon Plateau and of Macon Plateau to Etowah. The work of both Kelly and Larson at the type Etowah site in north Georgia, and Kelly's eight seasons of successive excavation at Bell Field, are still unpublished although much of the laboratory analysis and preliminary synthesis has been accomplished. Kelly has submitted seasonal reports to National Park Service on Bell Field and Sixtoe Mounds. Carbon 14 dates from Bell Field show a span of time from around 800 to 1400 A.D. from charcoal catalogued from collapsed earth lodge structures to overlying wattle and daub structures belonging to Early Dallas provenience. In addition to earth lodges exhibited in Macon Plateau others have been found by Sears at 9CK5 near Canton, Georgia, by Frank Schnell at the Singer site in west Georgia, and by Caldwell at the Tugalo mound site in northeast Georgia. There is a striking

parallelism in architectural features of earth lodge construction at Bell Field and those of the Pisgah culture described for western North Carolina. Webb and his associates in TVA archeology early perceived a possible connection between Macon Plateau and the "Small Post Townhouse." Both A. R. Kelly and Joseph Caldwell, with prior experience at Cahokia in Illinois, have been struck with the numerous correspondences between Cahokia and Macon Plateau. In this view Macon Plateau might be hypothesized as a southern outpost of Cahokia as Aztalan was in the north. In support fo this hypothesis one starts with the general premise that Macon Plateau is recognized as an invading culture, that the Macon Plateau people were earth lodge architects, that earth lodges occur in the intervening territory, and that there are some interesting parallels in comparative ceramics and key artifacts. There seems to be evidence also on the basis of presently received Carbon dates that there was a subsequent spread and local adaptation of earth lodges in Georgia and the immediate Southeast. Robert L. Stephenson from South Carolina, with wide, early experience in Plains archeology, visited Bell Field at a crucial stage of excavation of the basal earth lodges, and was impressed with the parallels to "classic" earth lodges in the Plains. It is an interesting coincidence that the bracketing span for both the Plains prehistoric earth lodges and the Southeastern examples cover about the same time, i.e., from 800-1200 A.D. in the Plains, from 800-1400 A.D. in the Southeast (Stephenson, personal communication).

The relevance of the above to problems of Late Swift Creek site extensions becomes more plausible and cogent as one follows the sub-regional permutations of Late Swift Creek in middle Georgia, in northeast Georgia, in the southwest Georgia-northwest Florida sector, and as one proceeds north to Summerour Mound in the Buford Basin survey and thence to Carter's Dam and Candy Creek component in the Watt's Bar of Tennessee. Another important thread considers survey data only just now becoming available in the traverse from Macon Swift Creek to the Altamaha confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers beyond to the Georgia coast. In the great bend of the Ocmulgee in southeast Georgia Weeden Island impinges on the territory and cultural interaction produces some pottery type changes reminiscent of what Sears found at Kolomoki mounds in southwest Georgia. It seems a reasonable projection to apply Roy Dicken's "processual model" to this broadly delineated canvas. Such an undertaking might be justifiable on the grounds that profitable new avenues of survey and research would be indicated even though the critical data were largely confined to ceramics and some architectural information.

Two sites located on the Chattahoochee near Atlanta, Georgia, are within the general parameter of "Middle Georgia" and present important data on the discussion of sub-regional Swift Creek developments. One of these located on Annawakee Creek was initially tested and reported by Wauchope and in 1972 was revisited with the remaining portions of the mound excavated by Roy Dickens and a summer field group from Georgia State University.

The second site is 9Ful4, an industrial park location in southwest Atlanta near Six Flags, salvaged by A. R. Kelly and a student group largely from Georgia State University during 1969. Early bulldozing on the site by contractors exposed a few large pits and dislodged artifacts and pottery indicating a Woodland site of unknown dimensions and depth. An unusual clay figurine and associated pottery implied a generalized Cartersville Period situation with some Swift Creek as a minority representation. With the fresh current memory of the Mandeville site in southwest Georgia in mind, Lawrence Meier, conservator of antiquities for Six Flags, persuaded Six Flags and the Great Southwestern Development Company to negotiate a contract with the University of Georgia to salvage archeological remains. The resulting exploration carried out during most of 1969 extending into 1970 covered a three-acre terraced site overlooking the Chattahoochee flood plain, exposing cabin sites of over 30 structures constituting the most complete picture and layout of an early Woodland settlement recorded for Southeastern archeology. The National Georgraphic Society with George Stewart in charge spent a week photographing the excavations from the air and on the ground. Admittedly a single carbon date of the early third century A. D. is hardly adequate to fit the site time-wise in Georgia chronology, but the ceramic and artifact catalogued material form the floors of the cabin sites and numerous cooking and storage pits provide good context to indicate the approximate contemporaneity of 9Ful4 with the Mandeville site in

southwest Georgia and with the type Swift Creek site in Macon, Georgia. Currently additional carbon samples are being readied for analysis at the Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Georgia. The Swift Creek component was a very small minority and is intrusive into the earlier occupation of Cartersville period represented by predominating Simple Stamped and Check Stamped pottery, along with the large tetrapod supports found by Wauchope in his north Georgia survey. The situation is reminiscent of the premound and sub-mound occupations at Mound A, Mandeville, which McMichael perceived as a Deptford manifestation but the authors of this study regard on the basis of regional site comparisons to be Early Swift Creek. A. R. Kelly (1973) has published a preliminary description of the 9Ful4 excavations.

More precisely the Swift Creek component at 9Ful4 derives entirely from the section of the village which recent laboratory study indicates was the terminal occupation. The Lumpkin Treaty Line, an early 19th century landmark, was still preserved as a field hedgerow surviving both pioneer and modern civilization. Governor Lumpkin had the Line surveyed and marked to provide a boundary between the pioneer Atlanta settlements and historic Indian villages on the Chattahoochee southwest of the White settlements. On one side of the Line, the cabin sites exhibited depressed or saucer floor sections, with a central fire associated with heaped stone, and a circular bench in front of the circular wall. In Structure #13, individual clusters of stones from the central fire

were found on the bench. Kelly has tentatively regarded the internal activity data here as possibly indicating a sweat house. On the other side of the Tree Line, the village presents a consistent picture of small circular house sites averaging about 15 feet in diameter but with level floors and central hearths or cooking areas, without the bench arrangement. Numerous pits with clear indications of cooking employing heated stones occur in conjunction with the cabin sites. One of these pits, Feature 25, yielded the largest single source for Swift Creek pottery. The predominant ceramic collections in this "new" village are still definitely early Woodland with Cartersville Period prevailing. A significant site datum relates to the occurrence of two larger and more complex house patterns which may be functionally distinct, i.e., civic or ceremonial centers. Organic extraction for faunal and pit features has not been completed at the present writing. The summary here provides about all the contextual information presently available on the Swift Creek component at 9Ful4.

Study of the relatively small pottery series would suggest an intermediate stage in Swift Creek development for Middle Georgia. There are few linear stamped sherds and these belong to the "Line-Block" category probably derived form the Crooked River-St. Andrews types described by Willey for Santa-Rosa-Swoft Creek. Napier Complicated Stamp and Woodstock are absent from 9Ful4 collections. These are consistent pottery landmarks for Late Swift Creek in the sub-regional distributions. The Swift Creek Complicated Stamps, so

far as design elements can be made out in the eroded and fire-crazed specimens from the cooking pits, appear to belong to the spectrum presented in Mound A stratigraphy at the Macon type site. Two specimens of pottery figurines, not certainly determined to relate to the intrusive Swift Creek component, are widely divergent from those found at the Mandeville site. Lamellar blades are smaller and less impressive than the beautiful specimens found in the burial mound at Mandeville. Copper, including the Pan pipes found at Mandeville, is also absent. In short, 9Ful4 seen as a contemporary of Mandeville, is generally lacking in the Hopewellian associated traits at Mandeville, a fact tentatively attributed to the location of this upper Chattahoochee component well away from the main trade cycle trek which extended theoretically from Crystal River in Florida to Mandeville to the north Georgia focus influenced by Copena to Hopewellian centers in Indiana and Illinois.

In contrast to 9Ful4 in southwest Atlanta, the Annawakee Creek site explored by Dickens appears on all counts to represent a Late Swift Creek situation. This accords in all particulars with the Late Swift Creek continuum described for the Ocmulgee in the Macon sector and for other Late Swift Creek components for which we have representative collections in the lower Ocmulgee extending into southest Georgia. Annawakee exhibits Napier Complicated prevailing over Swift Creek in percentile representation, and Kelly viewing the Annawakee materials considered some of the Napier Stamps already incorporating some curvilinear designs in a manner suggesting incipient

modifications in the Woodstock style. The Swift Creek sherds show zoning and a general tendency to rayed or barred curvilinear motifs found in Late Swift Creek. Folded rims are still generally of the small variety but medium to large folds occur also. Obliterated stamps are more than twice the percentiles of defined curvilinears, a feature observed on many late Swift Creek components. Plain, polished vessels with fire-clouding occur at Annawakee as at Macon and elsewhere. The house platforms which figure importantly in Dicken's "processual model" are very similar to those found in sub-mound sturctures at Mound A, Mandeville, and at the Milamo site on the lower Ocmulgee surveyed by Kelly in 1956. Milamo is definitely Late Swift Creek and Mandeville is the prime example of Early Swift Creek in Georgia. Two Carbon 14 dates from Annawakee, A.D. 605 ± 85 and A.D. 755 ± 85 at first blush might seem surprisingly late for Swift Creek, but recent returns from other sites are following the same trend of updating. For instance, the publication on excavations at Russell Cave conducted by the National Park Service gives 3 carbon dates for Layer C, the level containing Pickwick Complicated and Swift Creek Complicated materials. These are as follows: A.D. 800 ± 110, A.D. 740 ± 100, and A.D. 450 ± 175. More detailed comment will be reserved for the chapter of Swift Creek sites in North Georgia.

Swift Creek in Southeastern and Coastal Georgia

Following upon the discussion of Swift Creek sites in the upper Ocmulgee drainage in middle Georgia, a natural progression would

consider Swift Creek sites on the lower Ocmulgee in southeastern Georgia eventually dealing with the incidence of Swift Creek on the Georgia coast. The Oconee drainage constitutes an important tributary joined with the Ocmulgee to form the Altamaha confluence which in turn leads to the coast and barrier islands where Swift Creek components figure importantly. The inland portions of this territory in southeastern Georgia in the great bend of the Ocmulgee River as it swings southeast below Macon make up a wide mid-coastal meander. High bluffs, natural levees, and meander scars, dissected by numerous small creeks, provide interfluves of high ground overlooking the swales and stream borders.

In recent years large tracts of timberland have been purchased by pulp companies with the consequence of massive land clearing preliminary to planting of pine forests. This new exploitative development has resulted in extensive bulldozing along the course of the lower Ocmulgee stripping large trees and heavy underbrush, exposing many shell and midden concentrations which mark the locations of many archeological sites. The damage and destruction of sites is considerable depending upon the depth of midden accumulations and the alluvial mantle. A tragic note lies in the fact that much of the ravaged territory is of wilderness character which has largely escaped the damage to archeological resources coming from modern cultivation. Even a cursory macroscopic examination of the freshly uprooted material on individual sites indicates that conditions were prime favoring qualified archeological excavations in good context.

At the outset it should be emphasized that due largely to historical factors beyond the control of the archeologists practically the whole of southeast and south Georgia is terra incognito so far as archeological survey is concerned. Our knowledge of Georgia archeology during the last forty years has derived almost entirely from salvage or conservation archeology carried out on the major river systems where river basin and other archeological salvage programs were established under Federal programs with joint sponsorship by the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the U. S. Corps of Engineers, in cooperation with whatever State or local institutions were available to participate. During the Great Depression in the 1930's some important excavations were carried out as a special aspect of work-relief at such sites as the Ocmulgee mounds at Macon, Georgia, on St. Simon's Island, and at the Irene Mound site in Savannah, Georgia. North, Northeast, West and Southwest, Middle Georgia, and portions of the Georgia coast figured in these programs. An enormous territory to the South and Southeast remains virtually untouched by archeological salvage or even reconnaissance. A look at many private, amateur collections from the region indicated convincingly that the unplumbed archeological resources comprised every prehistoric manifestation known for Georgia chronology from Archaic to proto-historic and historic Indians, but most of the material was practically useless for scientific purposes. At best, these "relics" and the information provided by the collectors, provided a rough guide as to the presumptive locations of potential

site concentrations to be investigated by systematic, scientific surveys.

In the whole southeastern bend of the Ocmulgee to the Altamaha confluence, involving a half dozen counties, we have at present in the site files of the Laboratory of Archeology, University of Georgia, only two site collections. The earliest of these, Keeling's Landing (9Ht1), Houston County, is a surface collection now represented by a single tray of material in the National Park Service collections at the Southeastern Center in Tallahassee, Florida. The material was gathered by Gorden Willey's CCC survey of the Ocmulgee in 1936. The second site is Milamo, near Lumber City, Georgia, in Wheeler County, above the junction of the Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers to form the Altamaha. A. R. Kelly and a group of student volunteers camped on the site during the Spring of 1956 and excavated a 2000 square foot area yielding around 700 study sherds and other materials. Keeling's Landing and Milamo thus represent the two ends of an arc following the bend of the Ocmulgee River in southeastern Georgia.

The wide sweep of the Ocmulgee bend in the intervening territory from the upper Ocmulgee at Macon, Georgia, to the Altamaha confluence has yielded within the last few years surface collections from numerous sites gathered by two graduate microbiologists resident in Douglas, Georgia. These site materials were collected fresh from exposures made by the bulldozing operations of pulp companies along the course of the Ocmulgee River. Frank Snow at Douglas, Georgia, has been the prime collector, working with Dwight Kirkland at the University

of Georgia. Kirkland's studies at the University are majored in entomology and microbiology, but he has pursued a minor in Southeastern and North American archeology and plans to continue graduate studies combining zoological and archeological research. The total collections from the "great bend" sector of the Ocmulgee are stored at South Georgia College in Douglas, available for study by A. R. Kelly. Kirkland has shown some materials and films to Joseph R. Caldwell and A. R. Kelly, both of whom were impressed with the advance information strongly suggesting a sub-regional pattern in Swift Creek development in southeast Georgia with significant variations from the presentation already made in the text for Middle Georgia. The new data pertaining to Swift Creek developments will be given in pertinent site summaries following upon the discussions of Keeling's Landing and Milamo.

Houston County, located immediately southeast of Bibb County and the locus of the type Swift Creek site, also yielded another interesting site collection stored initially in the Museum of Ocmulgee National Monument, shown to A. R. Kelly by archeologist John Walker just prior to the removal of the Southeastern Archeological Center to Tallahassee. Of prime archeological significance is the fact that the collection contained examples of most of the Weeden Island definitive pottery types prevailing at the site. The new extensive site data salvaged by Snow and Kirkland substantiate the conclusion that Weeden Island has a strong, sub-regional site representation in southeast Georgia and interacted vigorously with

Swift Creek as was demonstrated by W. H. Sears and J. R. Caldwell at the Kolomoki mounds and Fairchild Landing sites in southwest Georgia.

The collection from Keeling's Landing (9Ht1) consisted of a single tray of material which Mark Williams, graduate student of Florida State University, has examined and provides the following pottery analysis. His estimates give 20% Late Swift Creek, 20% Mossy Oak, 5 to 10% Weeden Island Plain (Rims), and 50% Sand-tempered Plain. Admittedly the sample is small without adequate field tests to check possible stratigraphy. At the time of Willey's 1936 survey of the Ocmulgee, Weeden Island as a distinct and important archeological entity was unknown, hardly a speculative gleam in the archeologist's eye. Weeden Island Plain as implied from the rims is not supported by other distinctive Weeden Island diagnostic types at the site. The 50% component of Plain Sand-tempered is generic and anonymous, not specifically ascribed to a Swift Creek assemblage. As will be demonstrated, a similar pottery component occurs at sites all the way to Milamo and the Altamaha confluence. Kelly has observed a strong tendency for obliteration of Swift Creek Complicated in Late Swift Creek and an increase in thick, sand to heavy grit tempered vessels as one proceeds toward the Georgia coast. At that remove from Macon Plateau increasing popularity of coastal types is suspected. Marsha Chance's quantitative study of Preston Holder's site materials, including Evelyn Plantation, supports such a view.

The Milamo site in Wheeler County, Georgia, provides a more ample study series of basic materials, although this site also seen in perspective ovbiously deserves a more intensive site investigation. In the spring of 1956 Kelly was directed to the site by Augustus Napier, a local collector. Local informants directing us to the site described it as a "mile or more" out of Lumber City near the bridge over the Little Ocmulgee tributary. The south Georgia dialect stresses the beginning and ending words with strong elision of the conjunction, hence "'Milermo" or "'Milamo", the name given to the site. Kelly and student volunteers were quartered in a fishing camp opposite the site located on a broad natural levee overlooking the river.

In a short week of excavation a 40 x 50 foot survey unit was explored to basal yellow sand in what was probably the top level in the natural levee. Midden, black and rich in broken pottery, extended down varying from 1 foot to 2 feet in thickness, apparently massed around a hammocky rise which might have been a badly eroded platform for a structure. No postmolds or clear indications of a house pattern emerged in and under the midden mantle.

A hundred yards away, further removed from the river, there was a definite rectangular clay or clay loam platform mound, 2½ to 3 feet in height. A saw mill installation on this platform had cut a slot trench through the mound. No excavations or survey was attempted at this feature as our attention was given completely to the 2000 square foot unit nearer the river. Mention is made because of the interest

attaching to platform mounds and complicated stamped pottery in current theoretical considerations. In retrospect Milamo is seen as a major site, predominantly Middle to Late Swift Creek, with mound platforms (not as yet definitely tied to Swift Creek occupation) and a village layout which would be comparable to the type Swift Creek in its later development. The extent of Deptford occupation, minor at the excavation unit, in the larger village area was not determined in the initial survey.

It is clear the collection is overwhelmingly assignable to a Swift Creek category. Of the 737 study sherds only 15 are "Non-Swift Creek." The Swift Creek series comprises definite Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, 153 sherds; a large smeared or obliterated Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, 270; and an equally large Smooth-Plain aggregation, 288. The illustration from Bettye Broyles' extensive collection of Swift Creek drawings (Figure 56) exhibits a restored vessel based on a large body and rim sherd. The specimen approximates Middle to Late Swift Creek designs at the type Macon Swift Creek site. Some incipient smearing occurs even on this select example.

In contrast at Milamo there is evidence that the potters were more inept or careless in decorating their pottery. Many of the stamped sherds exhibit a much larger and generally poorly executed stamping. Some show a grotesque enlargement two to three times the overall size for lands and grooves in "classic Swift Creek Complicated Stamped" as seen at the Macon site. Although the specimen illustrated in the report is admittedly the most exaggerated single example, the

appraisal for the whole series at Milamo supports the conclusion that Milamo potters were rendering the decorated ware in a more exaggerated style. The phenomenon appears to be beyond the aberrant performance of a few inept artisans. The observer hardly feels justified in attributing these bizarre instances to the work of the proverbial "village idiot."

The strong tendency in surface treatment of the pottery paste before firing to smear the stamping to the point of practical obliteration is a phenomenon observed at many Swift Creek sites. However, the extreme degree of surface modification at Milamo seems to go beyond carelessness or slovenly craftmanship. There is a suggestion of purposeful erasure although the motivation for such is not at all clear.

A more pleasing aspect is found in the "Smooth-Plain" class. This is more than just "smoothed"--it exhibits real polishing to the point of burnishing. Large body sherds exhibit fire clouding, a dusky patch against the creamy pastel of the background. The effect is artistically pleasing and was probably deliberate.

It is necessary to distinguish between the artistic skill of the carving in the paddles and the craftmanship involved in the potter's application of the carved paddle in executing the finished decoration. At the Ocmulgee site in Macon, even if the execution of the stamped design is occasionally poor or sloppy, the carving on the paddle was still a model of precision, symmetry, and neatness. At Milamo both the wood carver and the potter exhibit a deterioration in

craftmanship.

Another characteristic of Milamo pottery is the presence of thick-walled vessels, especially in large bowl forms. One specimen consisting of a half-dozen sherds found in a single five-foot square, considered in field cataloguing a possible "restorable vessel," has thickness varying from .8 to 1.8 cm. At least three other examples indicate that a large, thick-walled bowl, with heavy grit temper, either rough plain or smoothed, was frequent among Milamo vessel forms.

Bowl forms stratigraphically at Macon and elsewhere in Late Swift Creek tend to increase but are usually of lighter construction than the Milamo examples. Possibly thickening of pottery walls gives added strength. The quarry clays in the lower Ocmulgee might well be of poorer quality than those available at Macon where modern brick and kaolin industries are based on the excellent clay in the Ocmulgee Bottoms opposite the Swift Creek site.

At the Macon type site the straight, notched, and scalloped rims characterized the earliest mound levels and constitute the rim morphology attributed to Early Swift Creek. The same was true for the Mandeville site in southwest Georgia and the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek sector in northwest Florida. Small folded rims with a gradually expanded rounding developed in the middle and upper levels. A similar folded rim predominates as one follows a traverse north and northeast from the Macon site. At Milamo there are no notched or scalloped rims. Small folded rims are the great

majority, 71 out of a total rim series of 90. Three or four are medium to large and show a tendency for increased size and thickening in final development. The thickened and expanded rim favored a wide variety of modeling and shaping of the rim in transitional late Swift Creek components. In general a small folded rim signifies a Middle to Late Swift Creek stage, allowing that a somewhat more conservative retention in later times occurs in marginal situations.

A study was made on the small sample of sherds (24) which exhibited pottery designs of a prevailing linear style. Noteworthy is the fact that there are no Napier Complicated Stamps in the Milamo collection. At Macon recall that Napier Stamped occurs in the village midden, and mostly in the humus or plowed ground level, and is not found in Mound A stratigraphy. The Milamo linears reveal a number of interesting observations. First, they show linear patterns with a small inclusion of curvilinear elements, mostly modified "tear drops" or scrolls. The linear elements tend to be arranged in "line-block" configuration, probably a relic of the early linears first described by Gordon Willey at the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek area. There is also a recurring mode of parallel bars or raying filling intervals between curvilinear segments. This design feature becomes dominating in north and northeast Georgia where a new pottery type, "Woodstock Complicated Stamp," was defined by Joseph R. Caldwell.

Finally, three or four ladder-based linear arrangements are to be observed in the Milamo pottery, and these are reminiscent of early or formative Etowah in north and northeast Georgia, in the

theoretical evolutionary series presented by W. H. Sears and Joseph R. Caldwell,i.e., Napier-Woodstock-Etowah. At Milamo the critical point is that these intimations of a formative Etowah are coming out of an archeological context which is clearly Late Swift Creek.

Another pottery trait prevalent in the Milamo series has to do with the circular holes drilled in body sherds, presumably to mend or strengthen the vessels due to cracking. There are 9 of these perforations, all clearly drilled after the vessel was fired and presumably in use, in the Milamo series of slightly over 700 study sherds. In over 5000 study sherds at Macon there were only a few examples. Moreover, similar perforated vessels occur frequently on late Swift Creek pottery found on sites in the great bend of the Ocmulgee and the junction of the Little Ocmulgee with the Ocmulgee. This may be some indication as previously suggested that the Macon type vessels had more enduring attributes.

Fiber-tempered pottery is very scanty (about 1%) in the Milamo series. One unusual large rimsherd exhibits a zoned incised decoration tentatively identified with the Orange series of the east Florida coast. In the Middle Georgia site summary, comment was made on the heavy fiber-tempered occupation on some sites, especially the "erosional" remnants like Tuft Springs. Other scattered survey information from the lower Ocmulgee and Altamaha indicates that there are sites with rich Fiber-tempered middens. This fiber-tempered invasion two hundred miles into the hinterland raises some questions as to adaptation and utilization of available resources.

Stone aritfacts and stone materials are comparatively scanty in the mid-coastal situation of the Milamo site. Only three projectiles were catalogued from the 2000 square foot unit excavation. These are reasonably similar to the predominant projectile type described for the Macon site. Workshop debris, waste materials, cores, preforms, use flakes exhibit a predominance of the colorful, variegated flints and cherts found at Macon and sould seem to suggest the Milamo folk were still relying on traditional quarry sites in north and northeast Georgia piedmont. However, there is more evidence of alteration or modification of cortex found in the nodular marine flint occurring in the coastal plain below the Fall Line. Small blocks of fired sandstone occur at random in the midden accumulation. One specimen is worn down on all sides as if used as an abrader or honing tool. Cracked rocks indicating use of stone either in stone-boiling or roasting are entirely absent.

The "big bend" collections of the lower Ocmulgee which form the basis of the following discussion were made largely through the personal efforts of Frank Snow, a graduate biology student resident in Douglas, Georgia, who has followed the bulldozing activities of pulp companies engaged in preparing thousands of acres of bottom land for pine planting and had carefully catalogued material from nearly 300 sites in the lower Ocmulgee. During the last three years he has been joined by Dwight Kirkland, also resident in Douglas, a senior in microbiology at the University of Georgia. Professor

C. T. Trowell, a geographer at South Georgia College, Douglas, Georgia, has encouraged this volunteer salvage and provided some facilities at the College. South Georgia College has cooperated in the present analysis of the large collections from the "big bend," providing a room in a college dormitory for A. R. Kelly and also providing photographic and cartographic facilities for the Swift Creek sites selected for reporting in the local salvage survey. Site survey cards on survey forms of the University of Georgia have been submitted to the University atlas of archeological survey. Only those sites on which Swift Creek is an important component are inlcuded in the present review. It should be emphasized that this new archeological site data is the only survey information existing for a large sub-region in southeastern Georgia. On the Georgia coast both the University of Georgia and the University of Florida are conducting current surveys which yield data on the sporadic Swift Creek components there. For much of the Altamaha River connecting the lower Ocmulgee to the coast there is still very little site data.

The wide mid-coastal territory along the lower Ocmulgee comprises the broad river plain, with high bluffs and meander scars on the margins marked significantly as the main occupations for the larger settlements. Concentraticns of sites occur on creeks and branches tributary to the Ocmulgee River. Numerous smaller sites are found on smaller elevations in the river plain itself. Any rise in the local topography, even those with only a few feet

elevation, is likely to exhibit signs of occupation in prehistoric time. A majority of the sites show multiple-components ranging from the Archaic, Fiber-tempered (both plain and ornamented), Deptford, Swift Creek, Mississippian cultures from Early to Late, proto-historic and Historic. Rich midden accumulations and a profusion of sites indicate concentrated movements from the coast two hundred miles inland (Fiber-tempered and Deptford), and an equally strong incursion from southwest Georgia and northwest Florida associated with Swift Creek and Weeden Island occupations. Although no intensive, in depth, qualified archeological excavations on individual sites have been possible to the present writing, the implications of the numerous surface collections and salvaged material from bulldozing the data would seem to indicate clearly that Swift Creek is intermixed in deep middens associated with Deptford materials. It is equally evident that Weeden Island has an extensive coverage in much of south and southeastern Georgia and is interacting strongly with the coastal movements of Swift Creek.

In discussing Swift Creek sites in Middle Georgia and along the upper Ocmulgee near Macon, Georgia, the expansion was attributed to "spin-offs" from the large type Swift Creek site. This interpretation may be plausible for the immediate territory but the massive occurrence of both Swift Creek and Weeden Island in a widespread area of south and southeastern Georgia argues for a springboard located in southwest Georgia and the original beachhead of Swift Creek in the expanded Santa Rosa-Swift Creek area in northwest Florida. In this

broader context Swift Creek at Macon also is comprehended as part of the movement from the nucleating center to the south in Florida. The large intervening territory, 100 to 120 miles in depth as the crow flies, is completely terra incognito so far as any site data or survey is concerned. A reported Swift Creek burial mound on the Melrose Plantation on the Ocklochnee River in Grady County, Georgia, may well be a straw in the wind indicative of the hegira of Swift Creek north and northeast into the confines of present Georgia. At least a decade of intensive modern archeology in a large critical zone is necessary before the initial spread of Swift Creek can be adequately documented. The role of the Chattahoochee River can be supported throughout much of its course. The Flint River has been partially surveyed only in its lower reaches near the confluence with the Chattahoochee, and so far this initial stretch does not show the same strength of Swift Creek settlement demonstrated for the Chattahoochee. Had the controversial Sprewell Dam project been activated, a portion of the critical Flint survey might have been realized. Sites are concentrated along creeks south of the Ocmulgee and these might ultimately be found to follow along the Indian trail which leads southwest to Pensacola in Florida. One could even venture a cautious prediction that eventual surveys might demonstrate not only the Ocklochnee River but also the Withlacoochee and the Alapaha drainages out of north Florida as potential "feeders" to the "big bend" area of the Ocmulgee. The present survey data for southeastern Georgia is probably only a trickle of the population trek into the wide waist

of Georgia from southwest Georgia, northwest and probably north Florida. Both Georgia and Florida need to direct attention to this large unexplored territory on their borders before the "formative period" of the Early Woodland can be seen in broad perspective.

In reviewing the F. Snow collection from the "big bend" of the Ocmulgee, first attention is drawn to the site situation in Telfair and Coffee counties which compose the major concentration of sites. 9Tf2 is the most impressive of the sites uncovered thus far in survey. A large mound approximately 900 feet long and 250 feet wide, measured by pacing, rises 18 feet above the flood plain, is located a hundred yards or so from the river margin. Most of the collection from 9Tf2 comes from the surface and around numerous "potholes" made by amateur collectors. One such pothole, nearly six feet deep, was cleared out and the profile on one side studied for evidence of stratigraphy. A rich Savannah Period site, with heavy increments of cord-marked pottery appears to mantle the mound. Intrusive burial pits from this occupation, some with burial furniture, are probably the prime targets of the local collectors. At a depth of around 20-24 inches a Late Swift Creek occupation level seems indicated. The earliest occupation shown so far at a depth of four to five feet, overlying yellow sand of fluviatile origin, contains Deptford and Fiber-tempered materials. The Swift Creek Complicated contingent in a total study collection of 461 sherds comes to only 80 and these are practically all of the "obliterated" variety, if we apply the same judgments here as characterized studies made on

site collections in the upper Ocmulgee. The largest single group of sherds belong to the Smooth-Plain group, coming to 195. Smoothing, burnishing, fire-clouding were observed in collections from the upper Ocmulgee and were generally considered along with the "obliterated" category to indicate a decline in complicated stamping as a surface finish. The Milamo site, in adjoining Wheeler County, already reported, showed similar effect, but despite the grotesque and contorted stamped sherds still exhibited a small minority of good Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. In the approach territory to the Altamaha junction from past survey information Savannah Period is known to increase in frequency. The smooth, burnished ware could belong to the type previously denominated as Savannah Burnished Plain by J. R. Caldwell and others. In the intermediate zone of southeastern Georgia coastal influences are becoming more marked and some ambiguity and confusion results in applying pottery nomenclature developed in hinterland and coastal spheres. At 9Tf2 the early Woodland representation is very weak with 13 Simple Stamped, 13 check stamped, and 9 fiber-tempered examples. This impression could be modified radically with extensive stratigraphic excavation to the basal yellow sand. Some surprise attaches to the negligible showing of Weeden Island in the present 9Tf2 sample, which is not in accord with returns form other "big bend" sites.

In contemplating this large, loaf-shaped, sand "mound" accumulation and its commanding position above the immediate flood plain, one can only speculate at present as to how this huge pile

developed. If the top 50 to 60 inches represent built up occupational soils accumulated over the basal fluviatile yellow sand, the situation suggests something of the "mound" history described in detail for the higher, more concentrated, domed sand pile at Mound A, type Swift Creek. All in all 9Tf2 appears as the most promising single site for future excavation so far known for the lower Ocmulgee, with the nearby Milamo site as a close second. There are indications that animal bones are comparatively well-preserved and the chances for Carbon 14 are good.

Site 9Tf8 was named Cherry Laurel because this plant was frequently associated with Savannah Period sites. A wild plant commonly used as a lawn or garden decoration in south Georgia, locally considered poisonous or inedible--what use the Indians may have had for it is questionable. 9Tf8 is located on the Ocmulgee west of Jacksonville bridge. In a total sherd population of 772, Swift Creek Complicated Stamp at 24 is still a negligible .03%. Of these, however, 7 are composite complicated stamps, of which 2 are notched rims. 8 show concentric circles and simple design treatment and may be Savannah Complicated Stamped variety. 9 are too small to show total designs. The cordmarked category at 514 completely dominate the collection and indicate the strength of Savannah Period. Rim morphology is interesting in the cordmarked group; 32 straight rims show a marked interior beveling; 35 are broad folded and flattened and these show 21 characteristic interior beveled planes. The next largest category at 9Tf8 is Smooth-Plain at 118.

There are 8 rim-sherds here, only 1 of which is small folded, 4 have medium folds, and 3 have large folds. Rim folds have generally been found to be one of the more consistent diagnostic pottery traits, with the folded variety increasing in size in Late Swift Creek times.

The earlier Woodland is represented by minority figures at 9Tf8 with 28 Simple Stamped, 23 Check STamped, and 60 Fiber-Tempered. 5 of the Check Stamped show 4 straight rims and 1 small folded rim. The Fiber-tempered at 60 shows 58 Plain and 2 Decorated examples.

There were only 5 linear stamps in the collection, of which 4 could be described as Napier-like and one is Line-Block. Interestingly enough, only 3 sherds are ascribed to Weeden Island.

In the vicinity of the small Horse Creek tributary of the Ocmulgee, pottery collections from 5 closely grouped sites are represented in the F. Snow collection. Further clearing of the vegetative cover in this interfluve area might indicate some are overlapping. Interfluve is a geographical term defining the upland expanse dissected by creeks and small branches. Localized stream bank erosion and sheet wash extension result in swales between the elevated patches. The setting provides the basic topography for much of the mid-coastal region of Georgia. The higher reaches were game refuges. Even today south Georgians seek wild hogs, deer, and small mammals at such spots when the bottoms are unundated by high floods, a custom possibly relic from aboriginal days. The flood plains have rich soils and would grow lush crops but the intermittent floods wipe out the capital of small farmers three years out of four. The abandoned fields have been bought up by the pulp

companies. In many south Georgia counties as much as 60 to 70% of the land is held by these corporations.

9Tf41 Horse Creek Interfluve #3 is a typical site location. A small surface collection of 173 sherds gleaned from a recent bulldozing operation provides a clue to the successive occupation by both Woodland and Mississippian groups. Of these only 35 are assigned to Swift Creek, about 1/5th of the total, and these belong to the "obliterated complicated stamp" category. Rim morphology: of 10 rims 5 have small folds, 4 medium folds, and 1 large fold. Smooth-Plain, again the largest contingent has 109 sherds. The Woodland representation consists of 10 Simple Stamped, 5 Check Stamped, and 2 Fiber-tempered. 4 of the Simple Stamped bears a tetrapod. Cordmarking is negligible; the few specimens are decorated with heavy cordmarks parallel to each other and vertical on the vessel. Weeden Island also has a very small representation: note 3 incised, 3 punctate, and 1 red filmed. Even Lamar has faint presence with one Late Lamar restorable vessel.

9Tf36 Horse Creek Bridge site--the collection here is small, only about 100 sherds, but is sufficient to demonstrate the trend for the interfluve area. 8 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, 4 are Swift Creek obliterated stamp, 4 are linear stamps, and 90 are classified as Smooth-Plain. A small amount of Weeden Island, including one restored Carabelle Punctate vessel, was also found.

9Tf37 Horse Creek Treeline site , another small surface collection, varies very little form 9Tf36. About 100 study sherds show 9 Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, 8 obliterated Swift Creek,

68 Smooth-Plain, 4 Linears, 7 cord-marked. The linears feature 1 line-block, 1 fingernail punctate, 1 hatched incised.

At the 9Tf38 Horse Creek Bank site, the study collection consists of 139 sherds, classified as follows: 7 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, mostly obliterated; 49 are Smooth-Plain; 44 are cord-marked; 21 are Check-Stamped; 14 are Lamar Complicated Stamped; 4 are Weeden Island. The cord-marked exhibits 3 small folded rims, and includes one restored heavy cord-marked Wilmington vessel. The Wilmington vessel is disturbing because most of the cord-marked series has been identified as Savannah. Unassembled and possibly restorable are two other vessels in the collection. The check-stamped category shows 12 diamond checks normally assigned to Savannah Period. However, 1 large study sherd looks like Deptford Bold-Check. The small Lamar category raises some furrowed brows of the sherdologist; of the Lamar Complicated Stamp, 5 show filfot crosses and 1 nice concentric circles (Savannah?).

9Tf57 Horse Creek North site, a collection of about 50 sherds, is an inadequate sample but is given as catalogued because the Horse Creek series probably comprises overlapping site collections made after individual bulldozing operations in the general interfluve area. Eventual site survey with adequate field tests will provide a much larger combined representation. The Swift Creek category shows 14, mostly obliterated again, with 4 rims with 1 large fold and 2 medium and 1 straight rim. Smooth-Plain shows 24. Cord-marked gives 8. Woodland assigned are 3 Simple Stamps, 1 Fiber-tempered,

and 1 steatite. One particularly interesting sherd shows Swift Creek Complicated stamping on the body with Weeden Island punctating on the rim.

9Tf62 Horse Creek Beach. The site name is confusing to the archeological landlubber who identifies beaches with bathing beauties; in the local vernacular "beach" refers to interfluve. This handfull of sherds shows 6 Swift Creek Complicated Stamps obliterated and 19 Smooth-Plain.

9Tf5 Squeaking Tree site. Site names under the conditions of collecting are sometimes casual and trivial. 9Tf5 would not be left anonymous because it is a large site with one of the more impressive site collections. The total study series amounts to 1168 sherds which were categorized as follows:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamp	9
Swift Creek Obliterated	254
Smooth-Plain	406
Cord-marked	167
Fiber-tempered	207
Check Stamped	21
Simple Stamped	34
Steatite	59
Weeden Island	11

Some special comments are in order regarding several of the summations given in this catalogue. First, while obliteration, smoothing, and polishing are increasingly in evidence as one traverses the "big bend" area, there should be a larger sample of composite Swift Creek stamps which render Swift Creek designs with some fidelity. Admittedly the distinction between an idealized "classic Swift Creek Complicated Stamp" a la Macon type site and "obliterated" can be

highly subjective in some cases and Solomon-like decisions cannot be given with the objectivity of a computer register. Rim morphology in the Swift Creek group shows out of a total 78 rims that 31 have small folds, 21 with medium folds, and 20 with large folds. Only 6 have straight rims. This agrees with the observed tendency of rim folds to be larger in Late Swift Creek, with flattening to the point that the folded area merges with the body of the vessel and the actual folding can only be detected in cross-sectional view. The observation seems to hold for other categories. For instance in the cord-marked group of 167, we have 27 rims of which 17 are straight and 10 are folded.

The large component of Smooth-Plain (406) is consistent with previous results on other "big bend" sites where this category is two to three times the size of Swift Creek combined. A polished, even burnished surface treatment is frequent. Rim morphology on the 58 rims gives 6 small folds, 23 straight rims, 14 medium, and 15 large folded rims. Note in this large group only one perforated specimen, which contrasts with the numerous "mend holes" at Milamo.

The linear stamped sherds (17) give 13 which are Napier-like, 3 are Line Block, and 1 is "ladder-based." The ladder-based trait has been discussed with reference to other "big bend" sites, beginning with Milamo, as of theoretical interest related to an early, formative Etowah formulation. A similar linear progression is observable in northeast and north Georgia. The problem deserves special investigation. Here we are concerned since the phenomenon appears tied in

with site situations in which Late Swift Creek figures.

Weeden Island is a very small minority in the large 9Tf5 aggregation. Presently 9 sherds are identified as Weeden Island Punctate and 2 as Weeden Island Incised.

Special interest attaches to the strong showing of Early Woodland types. Fiber-tempered gives an imposing 207 sherds. There are 26 rims, 17 of which have rounded lips and 9 are flat. Note that three sherds are decorated. Steatite with 59 pieces is also impressive. Here, too, out of 13 rims 6 are rounded, 7 are flat, and 3 are decorated.

Deptford shows weaker with 21 Check Stamped, and one vessel appears to be Savannah. Simple Stamped gives 34. Fiber-tempered and Deptford components appear with varying strength all the way up the Ocmulgee to Macon.

9Tf5 shows a wide spectrum from early to late Woodland. In this connection the projectiles show an equally wide range from Archaic to Woodland. Everything considered 9Tf5 should be given a high priority for more intensive investigation.

9Tf3 Gregory site. This site with 360 study sherds shapes up much like 9Tf5 just described. Major components are as follows:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (mostly obliterated)	44
Smooth Plain	96
Rough Plain	17
Cord-marked	46
Simple Stamp	21
Check Stamped	47
Fiber-tempered	63
Brushed	18
Steatite	6
Lamar	2

At 9Tf3 Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, mostly of the obliterated variety, and Smooth Plain bulk large as usual. Again on reviewing the data sheet one feels some qualms about the absence of well defined Swift Creek designs. Swift Creek as it occurs on early to middle Swift Creek sites always exhibits a fair showing of the "Classic Swift Creek Complicated Stamp" and the almost complete absence of the hallmark implies that the "tradition" has come to a dead end. Years ago at a Southeastern Conference A. R. Kelly voiced the opinion that Swift Creek had a recognizable continuity of around 1000 years. Kelly had in mind a span from Early Swift Creek to Savannah Complicated Stamped which could not be demonstrated on tight site data at the time, and James B. Griffin promptly challenged the remark. Now after forty years as more site documentation is at hand, the sub-regional manifestations in Georgia lend some support to the idea. Rim morphology continues to show the same trends at 9Tf3 observed at 9Tf5 and elsewhere. Of 15 rims in the Swift Creek class, 5 have small folds, 8 medium folds, with 2 straight rims. Of 8 rims in Smooth Plain class 3 have medium folds, 3 are straight, and two are "rounded" without folding. In addition to Smooth-Plain 17 sherds exhibit rough, grainy texture. These rough textured specimens occurred at 9Tf5 also and were thickened with bowl forms, a type observed at the Milamo site. Finally 9Tf3 exhibits 18 sherds which appear to be deliberately swiped or brushed, not alone due to accidental marking incident to handling the wet paste, or striations made by some tooling process.

Again at 9Tf3 as at 9Tf5 Early Woodland types appear in strength. Fiber-tempered gives 63, Check Stamp 47, Simple Stamp 21, steatite 6. One fiber-tempered sherd shows simple stamping, the others are all plain. In the Check Stamped group (47) 28 are Linear Check and 19 are Bold Check. Two of the linear checks are associated with tetrapods.

The Linear stamps show 2 that are Napier-like, and 2 that resemble the ladder-based design associated with some sort of formative Etowah.

9Tf10 Rise Site. The total collection form this site is around 50 sherds but the site assumes importance because it was here that F. Snow salvaged a whole Swift Creek Vessel stamped with Swift Creek designs without the usual overlapping. This circumstance made possible recovery of the whole carved paddle design which corresponds exactly with a stamped design at Kolomoki mounds in southwest Georgia.

In addition to the handfull of Swift Creek sherds and the whole vessel are 13 cord-marked, 3 Check Stamped, 3 Simple Stamped, 7 fiber-tempered, and 1 steatite fragment. Also note 15 Smooth-Plain.

9Tf43 Staves Landing. Study collection consists of 135 sherds. Of these 23 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamp mostly obliterated, 94 Smooth-Plain, 14 cord-marked, 7 Check Stamped, 2 pieces of steatite, and 5 Weeden Island. So far as the small study collection permits one can conclude that 9Tf43 follows rather consistently the pattern observed for other sites in Telfair County.

9Tf52 Conch Site. Another small site with around 120 sherds shows 10 Swift Creek Complicated mostly obliterated, cord-marked 46,

Check Stamp 6, Simple stamped 28, fiber-tempered 2, Smooth-Plain 25. Savannah, Deptford, and modified Swift Creek are the main components. In this instance Weeden Island does not appear. One restorable Swift Creek vessel noted. The site was called Conch site because of conch specimens associated with Swift Creek component? This item is of potential interest because some of the pit features at Macon Swift Creek are described in the notes as filled or covered with "conch". Inasmuch as conchs would be coming up the river from the coast, indications of other conch finds in the intermediate zone would be significant. The columella of the coastal conch, and large Busycon specimens, were widely traded in Mississippian times but early to middle Woodland context is not defined in the literature.

9Tf47 Union Camp No. 2. Just how this site was included in the Swift Creek survey is not immediately apparent as no recognizable Swift Creek occurs. Perhaps after looking at so many sites where Swift Creek is fading one begins to wonder what happens on all the many other sites in the "big bend" where it does not occur. The other accompanying components are still present in this study sample of 142 sherds. Cord-marked and Smooth-Plain dominate with 55 and 42 respectively. In middle Georgia the Smooth-Plain along with a large complement of obliterated Swift Creek Complicated was identified with Swift Creek. Closer to the coast they are generally associated with the Savannah Period, although in regard to the ubiquitous cordmarking one has to consider Wilmington. Savannah may ultimately be recognized as the dubious offspring of Swift Creek and Wilmington with much of

the miscegenation taking place in southeastern Georgia? Note also in connection with linear stamping 9Tf47 has a partially restorable vessel exhibiting the ladder-based trait perviously remarked.

It has been observed that most of the survey data for southeastern Georgia comes from Telfair and Coffee Counties, 12 sites in Telfair and 5 from Coffee. The largest single site collections and a wide spectrum of chronological coverage are also represented here. The circumstance might be only the consequence that F. Snow and Dwight Kirkland were operating from their home base at Douglas in salvaging so much catalogued site data from fresh bulldozing operations. Moreover there are many more interfluves along the lower Ocmulgee where sites are still swaddled in encumbering forest and vegetative cover. The archeologist views with alarm and horror the devastating swathe of the bulldozers, but it is true that their operations have discovered a whole new promising province for Georgia archeology. Also it is urgent that qualified and intensive archeological procedures be instituted under the provisions of EPA. Extensive destruction of archeological sites by the pulp growers has thus far largely escaped notice.

9Cf3 Broxton Creek Site. The site is located on one of the prominent interfluves as one approaches Douglas, county seat of Coffee, from the north. Bulldozing operations have exposed portions of what promises to be one of the richer middens with some entirely new and interesting developments, particularly in the early Woodland components, indicated in the catalogued material. A total

of 572 study sherds gives the following roster:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamp	167
Swift Creek Complicated Obliterated	88
Smooth-Plain	131
Rough Plain	65
Cord-marked	30
Simple Stamped	9
Check Stamped	33
Plain Fiber-tempered	20
Simple Stamped Fiber-tempered	8
Check Stamped Fiber-tempered	4
Weeden Island	11
Linear Stamp	6

At first blush looking at the returns for Swift Creek one suspects a tabulation error as the Swift Creek Complicated Obliterated at 88 appears disproportionate to the 167 for Swift Creek Complicated Stamp proper. If true, for the first time in studying lower Ocmulgee collections the relationship is reversed; the obliterated specimens usually outnumber the more classic by two to three to one. However, the Broxton Creek collection is not presently available for a recheck, and one must respect the data sheet as given. Broxton produced several restorable vessels not yet assembled and failure to reduce the sample accordingly could be responsible. The Swift Creek Complicated group shows 4 instances of zoning. The rims give 2 straight, 8 small fold, 10 medium fold. There are no less than 18 perforated sherds, much larger than in the usual southeast Georgia collections. The obliterated group shows 1 zoned. Rims show 3 straight, 4 small, 1 large and flattened. The usual large category of Smooth Plain (131) exhibits the polished to burnished finish with 33 examples of fire-clouding. Early reports on coastal archeology would denominate this group as

Savannah Burnished Plain. Here a large sample of rims give 9 straight, 12 with small folds, and 3 with large folds. One whole vessel represents the class. Again Rough Plain is distinguished from the Smooth-Plain with 65. A growing class of rough, sandy textured pottery needs to be recognized as the group figures heavily in coastal collections.

Cord-marked sherds stand at 30, with 3 restored whole vessels. Savannah Period seems indicated although Wilmington influence cannot be ignored this close to the coast.

Deptford component is not as strong at Broxton as elsewhere but is present as a distinct minority with 9 Simple Stamps, and 33 Checks. At least 4 with diamond-shaped checks appear to belong to Savannah. One of the Simple Stamps has a restorable vessel with around 200 sherds.

The most interesting developments are found in the Fiber-tempered group. Here we have 20 Plain Fiber-tempered, 8 Simple Stamped Fiber-tempered, and 4 Check-stamped Fiber-tempered. Simple stamping is a familiar decoration with Fiber-tempered but the check stamping on Fiber-tempered is something of a curiosity to coastal archeologists. The anomoly is challenging but further commentary at the present writing seems premature.

The small Weeden Island sample of 11 is not broken into types except for observing 1 Carabelle Punctate restored vessel.

The linear stamps (6) show overlaid chevrons recalling one of Gordon Willey's types at Santa Rosa-Swift Creek. Also unusual for

linear arrangements on the lower Ocmulgee are 2 linear stamped vessels with notched rims. Notched and scalloped rims are definitely a feature of Early Swift Creek.

9Cf14. No site name. Collection stands at 235 sherds, of which 22 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, 40 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamp Obliterated. Smooth-Plain at 100 shows some noteworthy remarks. The thick bowls are definitely present. 7 examples from Smooth-Plain exhibit red interior paint. Cord-marking is relatively small at 16. Check Stamped gives 38, and Simple Stamped only 2.

Fiber-tempered again shows 2 with Simple stamping and 5 with the unusual check-stamp.

Linear stamps show 2 with herringbone design, 2 are ladder-based, and 2 look Napier-like.

Weeden Island gives a total of 10, not differentiated as to types.

The remaining Coffee County sites are small and will be summarized briefly.

9Cf47 Raccoon site. Less than 100 study sherds gives only 8 Swift Creek Complicated Stamp obliterated. Smooth-Plain gives 32. There are 8 Simple Stamped sherds plus 1 restorable pot. Check Stamp at 7. The Fiber-tempered again shows 4 Simple-Stamped Fiber-tempered and 3 Check-Stamped Fiber-tempered, with 4 Fiber-tempered Plain. Even though the site collections are small, it is interesting that we continue to get this fiber-tempered differentiation. There is only 1 steatite piece and only 1 cord-marked sherd. Weeden Island

with 5 breaks down into 1 red filmed, 1 punctate, and 1 incised.

9Cf28 Flat Tub Site. Total study series consists of 113 sherds. Of these 26 are Swift Creek Complicated Stamp Obliterated; 43 are Smooth-Plain. 23 are Cord-marked. 7 are Fiber tempered, with 6 Plain and 1 Checked. Check Stamp is at 4, Simple Stamp at 4. 6 Incised are credited to Lamar?

9Cf45 Two Branches Site. Collection is small with 73 sherds. Swift Creek Complicated Stamp Obliterated gives 37; Smooth-Plain only 14. Lamar Broad Lined Incised has 12, and Lamar Complicated Stamp 10. Lamar component has shown thinly at a few sites. This small collection would seem to indicate a Lamar occupation over a Late Swift Creek.

9Cf48 Bottle Site Northwest. Site shows only about 50 study sherds. Of the 10 Swift Creek Complicated sherds 3 are enlarged, grotesque variety first noted at the Milamo site. Although the accent is on the gradual phasing out of the well-defined Swift Creek Complicated stmaping, it is interesting to observe that the other extreme of grotesque enlargement continues in southeast Georgia.

9Cf8 Cowboy Site. The site now is located in the business section of Douglas, Georgia. About 7 years ago when the site was bulldozed for a building site, C. T. Trowell, Professor in charge of Social Studies at South Georgia College, with student volunteers, salvaged a small collection of around 150 sherds.

While a backhoe was slicing the top of the site, several postmolds, 8 to 10 inches wide, were observed in two parallel rows,

indicating a structure at least 50 feet long and about 15 feet wide. 8 or 9 postmolds, about 6 feet apart, were visible at one interval of bulldozing. Inasmuch as no archeological clearing was possible under the circumstances, there is no datum as to the point of insertion or origin of the postmolds. It could have been a prehistoric structure; also, it could just as well have been the supports for a farm building of fairly recent vintage. Prof. Trowell recalls that the orientation was approximately southwest-northeast.

The small study collection breaks down as follows:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamp Obliterated	24
Smooth-Plain	38
Rough Plain	6
Check Stamped	3
Simple Stamped	7
Fiber-tempered Simple Stamped	16
Fiber-tempered Check Stamped	1
Brushed (?), 21 sherds of same vessel	3

9Cf1 Chatterton Site. Dwight Kirkland reported this site from which he surface collected a small sample. It is located on Seventeen Mile Creek, to the south of Douglas. Ceramics include 2 Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamps, 3 Weeden Island Punctates, and 1 Incised.

The remaining small site collections in the F. Snow collection come from 6 counties in the Lower Ocmulgee, connecting with the Altamaha junction and the coastal survey.

9Dg40 Little Sandy Hammock Mound Site. This site is important although the small surface collection shows no Swift Creek. It was a mound site, the mound estimate at around 850 feet long and 180

feet wide, and possibly 10 feet high. The general shape and dimensions of the mound resemble that described for the 9Tf2 site. Unfortunately the mound was totally destroyed by a collector systematically leveling with a backhoe and mechanically sifting for "relics." F. Snow and Kirkland collected around 150 sherds while watching the operation which they were helpless to stop since it was sanctioned by the owner. The collection shows 82 cord-marked sherds, 63 Smooth-Plain, 5 linear stamps of Napier variety, 4 Rough Plain, 6 Simple Stamped, and 1 Fabric Impressed.

9Jd6. This site compares with Milamo and others described in the text with reference to the Smooth-Plain which shows 17 with interior red painted surface. This showing out of a total of 90 is noteworthy at the site. Swift Creek Complicated Stamp gives 34, and the obliterated Swift Creek is 53. All 5 rims show small folds. Note 1 Check Stamp, 2 Cord-marked, and 4 Linear Stamps, all with a line-block tendency. 9Jd6 agrees with Milamo in that Swift Creek deterioration does not appear to have gone so far as observed in other lower Ocmulgee sites. The Smooth-Plain with interior red paint is not a familiar type although it has been observed with a few examples on sites all the way down from Macon.

9Bh8 Artesian Well Site. At present this is the only site in survey from Ben Hill County. The small surface collection of around 100 sherds shows components of most Woodland and Mississippian cultures. Swift Creek is practically negligible except for one restored vessel of obliterated Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, bearing a notched rim.

Cord-marked is the major component with 33 along with Smooth-Plain with 35 sherds. Of the Cord-marked, 3 have small folded rims and 3 are straight. The Smooth-Plain follows the polished-burnished trend previously described for the "big bend" sector.

Weeden Island is negligible but one Weeden Island, Carabelle Punctate, is identified, along with two fine line incised sherds which might be Lamar. But here there is confusion and overlap as there are at least three sherds which would be classified as Lamar Broad Line Incised in the Macon type site. There are 11 Lamar Complicated Stamps, one with an applique rim.

Early Woodland is a minority representation with 4 Check-Stamped, 3 Fiber-tempered, 3 Simple Stamped, and 1 steatite piece. The study sample from 9Bh8 is hardly adequate to permit reliable judgments but the implications for wide coverage in both Woodland and Mississippian components place this site in a contingency status with recommendations for archeological testing in future survey operations. The Swift Creek jar with a notched rim and partially obliterated Swift Creek Complicated stamping is interesting even if Swift Creek appears to be a small minority on the site.

9W13 Spring Site. Again we have here a small surface collection, around 75 sherds, but the site commands attention because no less than 5 restorable vessels are present. There are 4 Swift Creek Complicated Stamps and 43 Cord-marked, of which 2 are restorable vessels. The persistent presence of cord-marked, burnished Smooth-Plain, with minority Late Swift Creek raises once more a question as to the

contemporaneity of Late Swift Creek and a strong Savannah Period component in the lower Ocmulgee. Weeden Island barely seems to figure at 9W13 although there is one incised restorable vessel which suggests an affinity to this class. 9W13 is also a Wheeler County site close to the important Milamo site.

9Ls10 Napier Site. This site is located on Laurens-Wheeler County line, and like 9W13, is close to the Milamo site. Although no Swift Creek appears in the small surface collection of around 50 sherds, interest attaches to the presence of a linear series resembling Napier. 36 sherds belong to a linear complicated stamp, diamonds filled with rayed lines. One sherd also shows some combined curvilinear elements (Woodstock?). The small collection also shows 15 Smooth-Plain. The diamond motif filled in with rayed lines is a recurrent feature in the lower Ocmulgee and occurs further down stream in the Altamaha sector. Another persisting design is the three to four pronged "ladder" with spine-like lateral raying which has been projected as a possible Early Etowah formative type. Also recall the occasional combination of dominant linears around nests of curvilinear elements which resembles the Woodstock series described by J. R. Caldwell for north Georgia. Although our major preoccupation has been with the permutations of a decadent Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamp, one should note a parallel linear design evolution in southeast Georgia.

9At5 Coffee Private Road Site. Although small, the surface collection of around 70 sherds is important because it is at present

the only material at hand from the Alapaha River, one of the "feeder" drainages from north Florida. Cumulative evidence from most of the "big bend" sites in southeast Georgia strongly supports the conclusion that Swift Creek and Weeden Island derive from the Kolomoki sector of southwest Georgia or from Florida centers not yet comprehended in archeological survey. Also projected in this hypothesis is the conclusion that these movements occurred continuously over several centuries, beginning in Early to Middle Swift Creek times and persisting into the design phase subsumed under the rubric "Late Swift Creek." Another theoretical implication is that the impact of the Southwest Georgia-Florida Gulf based components upon culture elements coming upstream from the Georgia coast resulted in a confused welter of new pottery types in southeast Georgia. The precise contributions to this "melting pot" from the Georgia coast are extremely difficult to pin down because only just now are coastal archeologists beginning to cope with the intricacies of the Late Deptford Period. Deptford and Fiber-tempered were interacting strongly on the mainland along the whole estuarine circuit at the mouth of the Altamaha. So were Late Deptford and Wilmington.

9At5 gives 4 Swift Creek Complicated Stamp Obliterated; 34 Smooth-Plain; 16 Cord-marked; two Weeden Island sherds are identified as Carabelle Punctate and an interior red-filmed. There are 5 Check-Stamped and 1 example of the check-stamped fiber-temper--along with a possible restorable vessel. Lamar gives sherds belonging to two possible restorable vessels (Complicated Stamped) and 1 Lamar Incised.

Plates 36-38 illustrate some of the ceramics from the "Big bend" region of the Ocmulgee River as described in the preceding paragraphs. Note particularly the sherd in the upper right corner of Plate 36. This motif is similar to one found at the Swift Creek site (see Plate 8 and Figure 19).

9Apl. Appling and Jeff Counties fill in the gap in the continuity of the lower Ocmulgee distribution. Appling connects with Wayne, McIntosh and Glynn on the Georgia coast. The remaining traverse is still over 100 miles. Despite the fact that local informants advise that this stretch of the upper Altamaha is rich in archeological sites, at present we have only one site collection from Appling for study. Over fifteen years ago, Elizabeth Branch, a technician in the Laboratory of Archeology at Athens, was resident and a native of Baxley, Georgia, county seat of Appling. She relates that almost every fresh clearing, fence construction, or house construction along the Altamaha River produces some evidence of prehistoric midden accumulation. The country swarms with avid "relic hunters" and collectors. A Boy Scout leader and his troop ravaged one mound site that produced both pottery and artifacts displayed in a "local museum." The largest individual landowner, whose family has held title since pioneer days, forbids trespassing on his holdings even to some members of his family. Collectors are reticent about giving out information on site locations for fear of invasion by other collectors. Under the circumstances we are particularly grateful to Elizabeth Branch who has made available a site collection she

made near Baxley, Georgia.

The Baxley collection consists of 225 sherds, excluding those too small or eroded to make any reasonable determination. Elizabeth Branch, with years of experience in cataloguing collections in the Laboratory of Archeology, has come to know the Georgia pottery typology rather well and advises that Lamar, Savannah, Swift Creek, the Deptford diagnostics, and both Plain and Decorated Fiber-tempered abound in the Appling County area. The roster of pottery types identified in her collection is representative:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamp	6
Swift Creek Complicated Stamp (obliterated)	31
Smooth-Plain	73
Rough Plain	33
Check Stamped	25
Cord-marked	30
Simple Stamped	5
Linear Stamps	11
Lamar Incised	7
Lamar Plain	4

In regard to Swift Creek Complicated it must be admitted that not more than 4 or 5 are worth photographing as they are partially obliterated to that extent. Moreover, inasmuch as both Lamar and Savannah are present, and both have a prominent complicated stamp, there is bound to be some overlapping in a surface collection that has suffered from attrition and erosion. For that reason one can be reasonably sure the obliterated "Swift Creek" is not necessarily all Swift Creek. We have already pointed out the confusion in regard to Smooth-Plain. In Middle Georgia, on Swift Creek sites, it is definitely related to Swift Creek. In mid-coastal and coastal Georgia,

since the days of Waring and Caldwell, it is known as Savannah Burnished. Also, Lamar exhibits some smooth to polished surface treatment, and Lamar Plain is present at 9Ap1 also, even in casuela bowl forms. This very likely accounts for the high count of 73 for Smooth-Plain. The Rough-Plain category has bulked large in many of the "big bend" sites as it does at the Baxley Field site. At least a third of the sherds are around 1 cm. thick and belong to large bowls, a feature first described for the Milamo site.

Check Stamped is also suspect for mixed Woodland and Mississippian sherds. Some are definitely Lamar and Bold Deptford, but others are diamond shaped and assimilated to Savannah Check. The Cord-marking is more consistently of the Savannah type rather than Wilmington.

Rubbings made for the linear stamps to get better viewing of the eroded sherds do not bring out either Napier-like, ladder-based, or other variations that have been described for the "big bend" sector.

The lamar material is definitely Lamar, with characteristic Lamar Bold Incised, some exterior red-filmed sherds, and Lamar Plain associated with casuela bowls.

Rims show 6 straight, 4 small folds, and 3 extruded. There does not appear to be any enlargement of the folds as in many Late Swift Creek and Weeden Island situations. All in all, presently, so far as this small study collection permits, 9Ap1 seems to be neither "late" or "early." The Woodland materials are a small

minority with only 2 fiber-tempered and a few genuine Deptford checks and Simple stamps. The late developing linears, Napier and ladder-based, and the early derivatives of Santa Rosa type linears, i.e., chevrons and line-block assimilated to Crooked River and St. Andrew's Complicated Stamps do not appear in rubbings made from the sherds.

Below Appling on the Altamaha is Wayne County from which we have two sites which have a Swift Creek component. The first of these to be reviewed is San Savilla. Twenty years ago the Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company cleared a huge tract along an extended high bluff overlooking the Altamaha at a point known locally as "the Narrows." A. R. Kelly and Eugene Hodges, a graduate student in Anthropology at the time, visited San Savilla and collected several thousand surface sherds. At the time we were attracted to the site because of the massive showing of fiber-tempered pottery exposed by bulldozing to prepare the field for pine planting. Basal and body sections of the large fiber-tempered vessels still showed intact with the upper rim sections truncated by the bulldozer. Bill Steed, another graduate student at the University of Georgia and a resident of Brunswick, later recovered one of the best preserved and restorable fiber-tempered pots and donated it to the Laboratory of Archeology at Athens.

San Savilla as seen immediately after the bulldozing operation was literally strewn with freshly broken pottery, most of which belonged to the Fiber-tempered and Deptford categories with another

strong occurrence of Savannah Period materials. Two Savannah Period mounds were still intact on the high bluff overlooking the river. The Kelly-Hodge collection was concentrated on an area away from the mounds on an overlook to a large marsh where the fiber-tempered and Deptford occupations were mixed, with an overlay of Savannah. There were intervening portions of the huge field of pine planting where surface indications were less dense but any differential in the horizontal disposition of the major site components could only be pinpointed by gridding the site in 50 foot squares cataloguing the field accessions accordingly. In the aftermath Kelly would appraise San Savilla as the most impressive and promising site for future investigation in the Georgia coastal region, challenged only by the Evelyn Plantation site in Glynn County. The San Savilla collection consists of surface collections and the results of a stratigraphic test, giving a total of 387 study sherds. Of these Swift Creek amounts to only 7.4% of the total, compared with Check Stamped at 44%. Check stamped swamps both Simple Stamped and Fiber-tempered, perhaps due to the fact that both Savannah and Deptford type checks are present. Smooth and Rough Plain together are about one-third of the collection. Cord-marked, usually strong in the Altamaha sites, is less than 2%.

The Swift Creek sample shows the usual obliteration and faint impressions but the defined sherds show a preference for "snow shoe" and concentric circle designs, laced with frequent raying. San Savilla still shows a better recall of the Macon designs than is perceived in

the coastal collections reported by Fred Cook in his "Kelvin" group, on which there will be more comment later. Linear Complicated stamps are interesting, with a small sample of linear parallel rim decoration over check-stamped! The linears, with punctates and body checks, all occur in the top levels of the stratified pit collection. All the Swift Creek comes out in the second and third levels of five arbitrary levels.

Rim morphology shows 17 straight rims, 2 with small folds, and 4 extruded, all of which would favor a Middle Swift Creek category. However, there are two large, pressed down folds.

The Smooth-Plain, usually strong where Savannah Period materials are present, amount to less than 10% in the San Savilla collection. However, as stated Savannah mounds and a Savannah site location is found on the high bluffs overlooking the river only a few hundred yards away.

9Wy9 Paradise Park site. The Paradise site is located about 4 miles upstream from San Savilla. About half way between is the site of an 18th century Trading Post. Across the river is Ft. Barrington, historic military outpost and a Savannah mound site with sand mounds and urn burials. Paradise Park is much like San Savilla except that the Swift Creek component is larger. Of 239 sherds Swift Creek has 34, mostly of the obliterated variety, or 14%. Smooth-Plain at 25% and Check Stamped at 30% comprise over half of the collection and indicate the stronger showing of Savannah Period at this site. The check stamped is a peculiar overstamped, diagonally

impressed attributed to the Savannah Period and is contrasting with the Deptford varieties.

The Woodland categories are a small minority with only 6 Fiber-tempered, 8 Simple Stamps, and 1 Fabric-impressed. Cord-marking stands at about 10% and is considered part of the Savannah series.

There is a Lamar component with 10 incised-punctate, 2 Broad-lined incised, and 1 fingernail impressed.

Survey records over the past 25 years and donated collections at the Laboratory of Archeology at Athens have accumulated data indicating a concentration of Savannah sand mound burials with urn burials associated (usually child interments) running from south Georgia to the South Carolina boundary, located inland at about the interval mid-point represented by Ft. Barrington. The Ft. Barrington urn burials have been systematically looted by relic hunters using probes which easily locate the burial urns in the low sand mounds. Kelly has remarked the recurrent site situations where a Late Swift Creek is seen to be gradually modifying toward a manifestation similar to Savannah in the south and southeast Georgia sub-region. The best record of the Savannah continuum is seen in the Irene Mound WPA explorations at Savannah, Georgia. Strangely enough Savannah site indications along most of the Georgia coast do not exhibit the same strong concentration of Savannah Complicated Stamps observed at the Irene Mound site (personal communication, Charles Pearson). Savannah Check-Stamped, some Cord-marked differing from Wilmington, and Savannah Burnished Plain are other pottery types which define

Savannah Period even in the absence of the complicated stamps.

Below Wayne County the Altamaha debouches upon the Georgia coast in a wide estuarine country which comprises Glynn and McIntosh Counties. Survey data from this area go back to WPA days with Preston Holder's work on St. Simon's and at Evelyn Plantation. Recent survey of the barrier islands, and fresh information from current survey of the mainland, provide a corpus of data still in the process of analysis. So much material fresh off the griddle can only be abstracted in an interim report, always with an eye on Swift Creek and what happens to it in the very complex matrix of coastal archeology. Any assessment made now will undoubtedly have to be amended and rewritten within the year. We are indebted to several investigators who have generously supplied pertinent site data.

The Evelyn site is the most distinguished of the early survey locations. The work of Preston Holder, the original investigator in WPA days, was never published but a summary account is given in the Waring Papers (Williams 1967). The site is primarily significant for our purposes because it furnished the first stratigraphic evidence in regard to the relations of Deptford and Swift Creek. The site is a bluff overlook on the Altamaha, similar in general locale to the San Savilla site previously described in Wayne County. Evelyn, 9Gn6, will be the first of the mainland sites in Flynn County to be discussed here.

9Gn6 is an important mound site, with one pyramidal structure and four conicals, one of which according to Waring was a Late Swift

Creek burial mound. Unfortunately Holder did not proceed very far with his trenching and our knowledge of Swift Creek burials, very limited on Georgia sites, was not increased. The mounds have been threatened recently by a real estate development and the Georgia Heritage Foundation has given the site high priority for State preservation.

Waring informs that the burial furniture found in the ditch surrounding the mound consisted of mica, galena, quartz crystal, bar gorgets, and a plain sand tempered jar with notched rim which is assigned to "Late Swift Creek." All of these items occurred in early levels of Mound A at the type Swift Creek site except for the pottery vessel and that is paralleled by a notched Simple Stamped jar assigned to the Deptford occupation. Waring also states that Deptford pottery occurred throughout the mound fill along with an occasional sherd of Swift Creek but that the ditch was filled with pure Late Swift Creek midden. Within recent years a field party of the University of Georgia recovered some additional study material from the same context (communication of Chester DePratter) which supplied ceramic data for the present survey.

The pottery from Evelyn shows concentric circles, lobes and scrolls, "snowshoe" designs, with barred or rayed fill elements. Actually our analysis of 380 study sherds obtained by DePratter shows the same marked tendency to obliteration observed on other "big bend" and coastal sites. Comparative rim morphology based on 30 rims gives 10 straight, 7 with small folds, 5 medium, 8 large.

All in all Waring's appraisal of the Evelyn Swift Creek pottery as "Late" agrees with the material and criteria employed in the present study. The list for the 380 study sherds (DePratter) follows:

Swift Creek Complicated Stamp	31
Swift Creek Comp. Obliterated	63
Smooth and Rough Plain	212
Check Stamp	32
Cord-marked	24
Simple Stamped	2
Fiber-tempered	1
Linear Complicated Stamp	13
Punctate	2

Note that the "obliterated" sherds at 63 predominate heavily. Also observe the 212 Plain sherds, most of which were finely smoothed or polished. Swift Creek shows here almost on a par with the Check and Simple Stamped categories whereas Waring's figures for the Borrow Pit at Evelyn Plantation (248) Swift Creek as against 13 Checks and 4 Simple Stamped. If one includes the obliterated class the discrepancy is not so marked. Also P. Holder might have discarded many obliterated sherds as "indeterminate" in his count. We have regarded obliteration and marked smoothing as a significant degenerative feature of Late Swift Creek, especially in a sub-regional comparison carrying over 200 miles from middle Georgia to the coast. In conclusion one must consider Evelyn Plantation site as the most promising site of those reviewed for future excavation and evidence of significant Swift Creek developments, not only for ceramic and artifactual data but also for possible burial associations in the mounds. The site has been in jeopardy and should be conserved.

Next to be reviewed are two sites reported by Chester DePratter

in McIntosh County. These are about a half mile apart on the Altamaha and Champney Rivers. 9McI 101 is a shell midden on a cutover tract between the Altamaha and Champney Rivers near an old rice field canal. It is the northernmost of 3 midden exposures which probably represent overlapping occupations. A study collection of 276 sherds breaks down as follows:

Swift Creek Comp. Stamp Obliterated	59
Obliterated, Undefined Stamp	103
Linears	39
Punctate and Incised	10
Smooth-Plain	20
Rough Plain	45

The complete absence of Woodland types demarcates this site as mainly a Swift Creek occupation with a Weeden Island overlap. The most interesting feature is in regard to the Swift Creek material which is so extremely obliterated and modified that it is barely recognizable. It is necessary to set up a new classification, obliterated-undefined stamp, to characterize the collection. This group is nearly twice that of the faintly stamped which on close examination in refracted light still enable one to perceive a nearly phased out Swift Creek stamping. The material is assimilated to the "Kelvin ware" described by F. C. Cook (nd), widely distributed in Glynn County. In a recent communication Cook writes as follows: "I fully agree with your idea that Late Swift Creek people migrated to this area, settled, and for several centuries suffered a 'progressive deterioration' in their pottery styles. . . . The local developments that came out of this occupation of the Glynn County area I have called 'Kelvin'."

A final note on one particularly interesting sherd from 9McI 101 has to do with a tiny check stamped specimen with a straight rim. The paste is distinctly soft and chalky, aberrant from the feel and appearance of the vast majority of pottery studied thus far. Kelly conferred with C. DePratter on this one and both agree it appears to be a valid sample of St. John's Check Stamped. DePratter and others familiar with coastal pottery state that St. John's ware is extremely rare. Kelly recalls one other unique find of a single sherd at the Milamo site which observers considered should be assimilated to the St. John's Orange series.

The second Altamaha-Champney River site from which we have material gathered by DePratter is located on the Champney River Boat Landing, one half mile from 9McI 101. This site, 9McI 102, consists of 222 study sherds. Obliteration and extreme erosion make the determination of decorative features difficult and the following identifications are given with some reservation.

Swift Creek Comp. Stamp Obliterated	27
Obliterated-Undefined stamping	42
Smooth-Plain	38
Rough Plain	40
Cord-marked	57
Check Stamp	13
Linear stamps	5

The site follows the pattern of 9McI 101 fairly closely except for the cord-marked and check stamp group not present at 9McI 101. As remarked the sherds are badly eroded and many are small. They could belong to a deteriorated Savannah. Deptford does not appear to be indicated. DePratter considers both the Champney River sites

as promising and that they should be revisited with appropriate testing. The Swift Creek obliterated specimens are similar to Cook's "Kelvin" ware. Note that 2 exhibit zoned stamping.

The Plain sherds, 20 Smooth and 45 Rough, constitute over a fourth of the collection, and deserve comment in line with previous emphasis on the tendency to obliterate decorative features. Note that here the rough category is over twice the smoothed, a reversal of the usual trend in describing "big bend" sites. All investigators in the Altamaha estuarine area have remarked on the frequent occurrence of sand, sand and grit, sherd and/or clay tempered, sherds which provide a rough, abrasive, lumpy surface, depending upon the tempering and the mixture of the paste. Marsha Chance's quantitative study of tempering and paste characteristics, made on Preston Holder's six coastal sites, substantiates the observations of others who classify mainly on established chronology based on decorative features and general ceramic morphology.

Linear stamps at 39 bulk significantly larger than is true for sites described in survey thus far. Rubbings made on these sherds reveal several chevron or herringbone designs, which resemble Gordon Willey's Crooked River linear stamps in the Santa Rosa northwest Florida area. Preston Holder called the same design "herringbone."

The small group of incised and punctate specimens, 10 in all, m are interpreted as Weeden Island influence. F. C. Cook thinks an early Weeden Island is indicated on his Kelvin sites in Glynn County.

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The Crooked River linear stamps would fit in with an earlier appraisal. Rim morphology, which Kelly has regarded as of disgnostic validity, shows out of 15 rims the following: 2 straight, 2 with small fold, and 9 "extruded." At the Macon Swift Creek site a tendency to leave the extruded paste intact before later initial folding was remarked as an early step in development of the folded rims.

In Glynn County, the key sites historically are concentrated on St. Simon's Island. Unfortunately Preston Holder's WPA excavations at the Malcolm McKinnon Airport site were never published. Holder was frustrated by almost constant rains and complained of working in a quagmire. He was one of the first to encounter fiber-tempered pottery, and also had a nondescript variety of Swift Creek pottery. Georgia archeological chronology had hardly emerged at the time. mm Deptford and Brewton Hill, Bilbo, Refuge, and Evelyn Plantation were still to be realized. The implications of Swift Creek as a unique manifestation were not yet realized even at Macon where the initial work was in progress. A. J. Waring, a young and voracious observer of all site developments, recorded observations on Evelyn Plantation in some detail but hardly refers to St. Simon's except to note Holder's frustrations at that early period. Recently Marsha Chance, graduate student at Florida State University, has studied pottery from St. Simon's and Evelyn but largely from a quantitative pottery technique and statistical point of view.

The most ambitious effort to relate Holder's material from

St. Simon's to other sites in Glynn County and on the Georgia coast is the work of F. C. Cook, a chemistry teacher at Brunswick High School, who has been active in archeological survey and conservation for some years. Drawing upon artifacts perserved at Fort Frederica National Monument and a large sherd collection at the local Museum of Coastal History, in addition to site collections from 10 other local sites, including Kelvin Grove, Cook has summarized the results in a local archeological manifestation which he subsumes under the rubric of "Kelvin." Based upon findings at Holder's Airport site, Kelvin Grove, and Sea Palms "Kelvin" would fall chronologically between Deptford and Wilmington. This particular interval in coastal chronology is being investigated in depth by several archeologists and has led to a new formulation of Deptford #3, in which strong interaction on the coast between Late Deptford, Wilmington, and Swift Creek record important new cultural developments whose outlines are still not defined precisely. The best current summary of Late Deptford is found in Betty Smith's thesis (1972), University of Georgia, where she says, ". . . If, indeed, there were independent centers of development for each style--simple, check, and complicated stamping--as Caldwell suggests, Late Deptford, then, might be defined as that time when elements of all three styles come together. Check and simple stamping blend first; complicated stamping is added last." J. R. Caldwell's emphasis is upon his idea of "interacting spheres" where movements out of the centers are impacted at points of peripheral spread. The "big bend" sites of the Ocmulgee impact cultural spread

from interior and southwest Georgia with movements up the coast via the Altamaha. The pottery and other artifacts tentatively associated with Deptford #3 are found in association with Late Swift Creek. The possible contributions of Wilmington to this melange have hardly been considered, although interaction between Late Deptford and Wilmington is perceived on the coast. Kelly has suggested that a resultant in the mid-coastal area, with Late Swift Creek as an active ingredient, may have been Savannah.

To the present Cook records 10 Kelvin sites in Glynn County; he finds no penetration further north than Pease Point in McIntosh County or south of Jointer Island in Glynn County. The sites consist of shell midden accumulations, either in low mounds or extended thinly over several acres. Some permanent villages and substantial house structures are hypothesized on the basis of Holder's finding 3000 or more postmolds (and no recorded house patterns) at his Airport site and that three house patterns were found at Kelvin Grove. Burials have been reported but insufficiently until now to justify descriptions of mortuary practices.

Kelvin ceramics include Kelvin Plain which corresponds closely to the Smooth and Rough Plain described on mainland and inland sites in this study. Rim morphology is very similar, ". . . folding or rim thickening . . . often accentuated by an incised line." We are interested especially in his description of the decoration for Kelvin Complicated Stamped: "The exterior surface was stamped with an instrument carved with a complicated design. The design elements

were very hard to distinguish in most cases due to faint application and overstamping. Spirals, concentric circles, rectilinear motifs, and chevrons are identifiable." Kelvin Incised and Punctate are minor components, presumably of Weeden Island extraction. Thus the Kelvin ceramic capsule is precisely the combination described for over 30 site situations from Macon to the mouth of the Altamaha.

Once arrived and ensconsed on the coast, the Swift Creek newcomers appear to have adapted well to the new environment with expanding populations penned down within the relatively narrow parameter of the mainland, estuarine fringe, and barrier islands. Cook's impression of limited subsequent movement north or south along the coast seems verified by the surveys of several Georgia graduates engaged in recent surveys. Jekyll, Ossabaw, and St. Catherine surveys have produced no new Swift Creek information. Kirkland knows of one Swift Creek site on the mainland in Camden and will obtain a study sample this summer. Cumberland is being surveyed this summer by a field party of the National Park Service to appraise the range of archeological resources there. A recent survey of Amelia Island in northeast Florida (Hemmings and Deagan 1973), ceramic study of 667 sherds, from excavated trenches and tests coming (90%) from shell middens, gives only 00.9% of Swift Creek in the total series. On Amelia Island, the burial mound and shell middens represented were deposited after the early ceramic Orange, Transitional, and Deptford Periods.

To the north in McIntosh County we do have dead-end occupations

of Swift Creek; the Wood Cut sites on the Champney have been described. At the present we do not have study material for a new site reported at Lewis Creek. Then there is Evelyn Plantation.

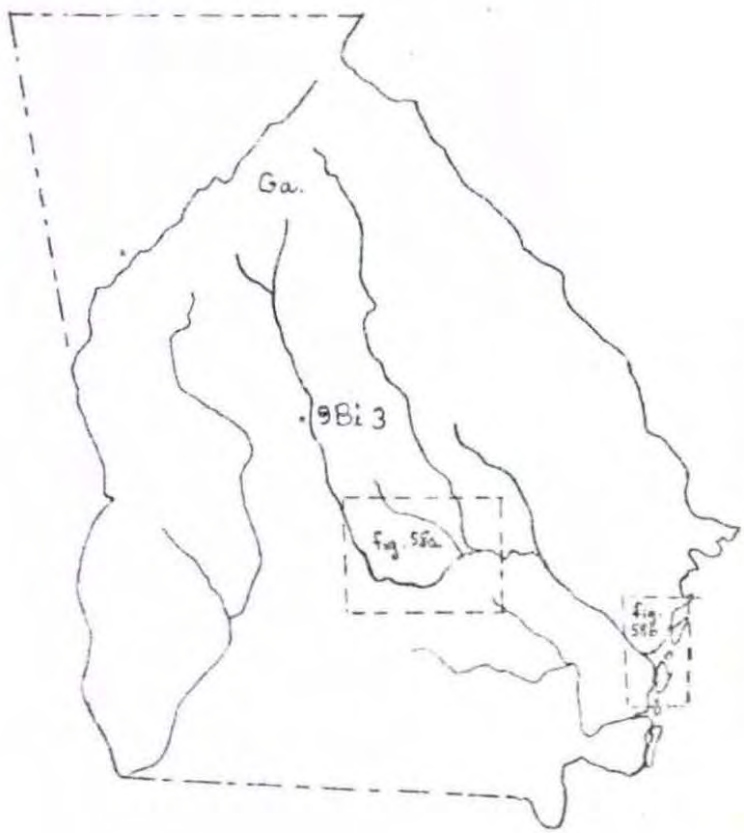
The earliest pottery recorded (from surface collections) from little St. Simon's Island appears to be Wilmington-St. Catherine (personal communication, Charles Pearson). This is significant in connection with a broad conception of island settlements presented by DePratter and Charles Pearson in a paper given at the April, 1974, meeting of the Georgia Academy of Science at Valdosta, Georgia. Geological evidence indicates the Holocene barrier islands have developed in the last 5000 years as a result of sediment deposition forming beaches, dunes, intervening marshes all along the shore line created by rising sea level resulting form the melt water of Post-Pleistocene times. Archeological data on the aboriginal settling on the newly provided ground is used to date individual islands or the rate of island building. Patrick Garrow indicated the build-up of the islands on their seaward side. The area south of the Savannah River is favorable for archeological survey to substantiate geological history. A survey of Little Tybee Island by Donald F. Smith produced the prime evidence showing site presence or absence correlated with the geological data. These sites can be dated by C-14 within an error of less than 100 years. DePratter and Pearson's Map 4 in their paper provides the pertinent data so far as Swift Creek permissive occupation on the coast is concerned. On the map Line A shows the east extension of fiber-tempered pottery (1000-2000 B.C.). Line B shows the eastern-

most extent of Deptford and a span of dates between 600 B.C. and A.D. 600. Islands west would have been formed theoretically after 600 A.D. Recall that research to the present indicates the incidence of Swift Creek onto the coast in Late Deptford just before the movement along the south Atlantic coast of Wilmington. It becomes clear that any Swift Creek occupation on Wilmington would have to be located on tidal marshes, and any Swift Creek sites around the mouth of the Savannah would have to be on the Mainland.

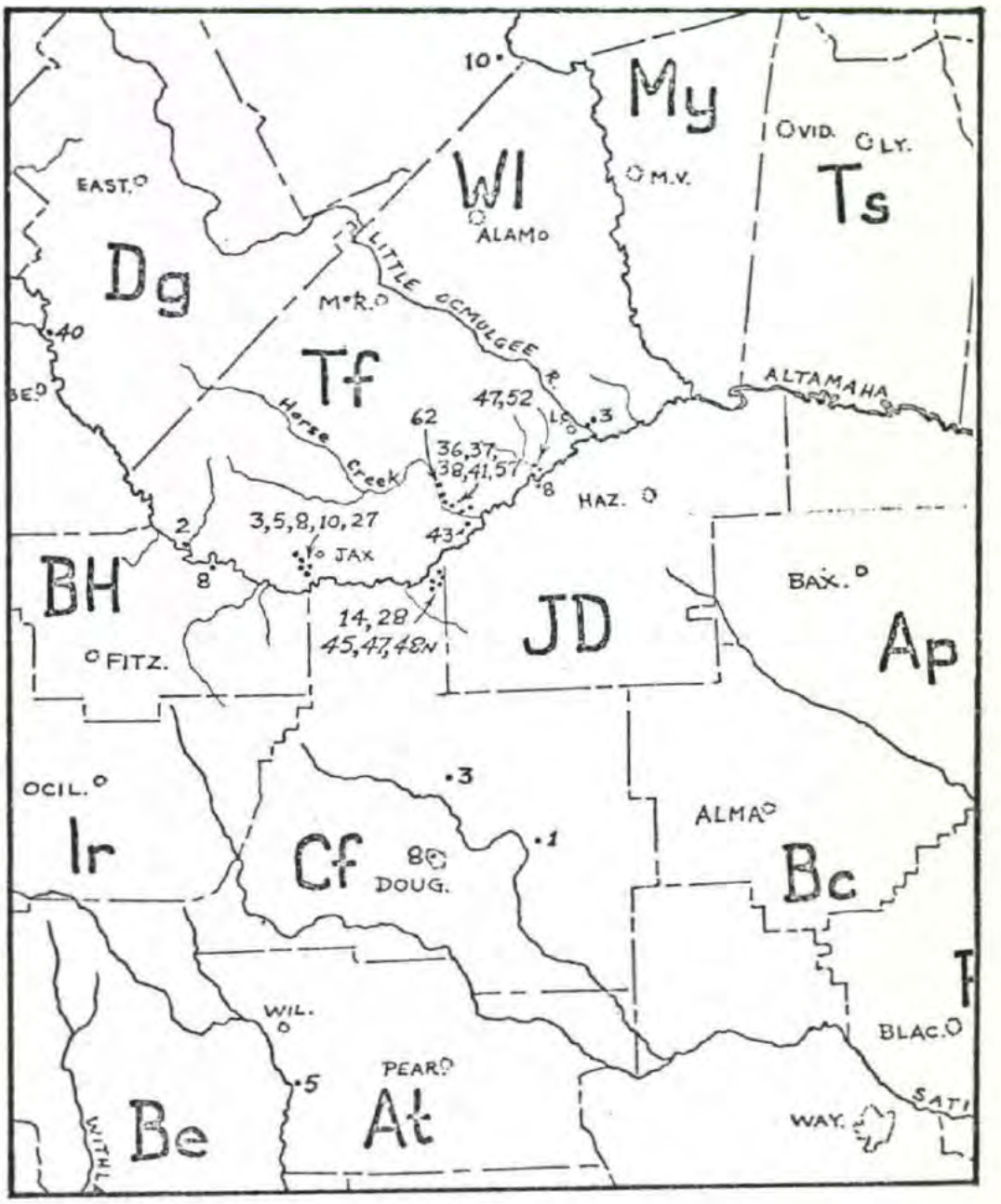
Chester DePratter is just now completing the writing of his report on Chatham County and advises that the only Swift Creek site component known in this territory is the original Deptford type site. Brewton Hill Complicated Stamp has been recognized as a provisional Swift Creek variant since WPA days. Waring's summary still holds so far as any new knowledge is concerned: "Associations: provisionally, this type is a late component of the Deptford Complex which also contains Deptford Linear-Check Stamps, Bold Check, and Deptford Simple Stamp." Waring's description of Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped ware can hardly be improved upon today, with emphasis on decoration: "Decoration. Technique: stamped with a large and elaborately carved paddle. Design: characteristically fine, the lands low and quite distinct. The design elements consist of spiral interlocking scrolls and concentric circles. The 'figure eight' which is common on Savannah Complicated Stamped is more elaborate in Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped. Generally the latter is more finely executed and shows a greater variety of elements than Savannah Compli-

cated Stamped."

Tetrapodal supports do not occur in early Deptford; they seem to come into the coast along with Simple Stamped and Swift Creek (Brewton Hill). Their original base of dispersion seems definitely to be the Gulf Coast since they occur in Tchefuncte-Marksville and at Santa Rosa. All through north, northeast and central Georgia they occur on both Check-stamped, Simple Stamped, and early Swift Creek. The check and simple stamped ware here is identified with the widespread culture denominated as Cartersville by J. R. Caldwell. At Macon Swift Creek Mound A sequence in the early laboratory tests there, tetrapods in Mound A seemed to show a trend from large to small with eventual small teat-like pseudo-forms and flat bases. This sequence has not been confirmed elsewhere, possibly because surveyed sites, mostly from river basin surveys, have not received intensive, in-depth excavation. Wauchope's north Georgia survey produced scores of tetrapods nearly all with heavy Check or Simple Stamped marking. They seem to appear early in Georgia and to spread widely as a favored pottery trait, fading away almost as rapidly as they made their initial appearance. Were it possible to trace the tetrapodal supports to their original source in the Gulf region, we might be getting closer to the origin of Swift Creek.

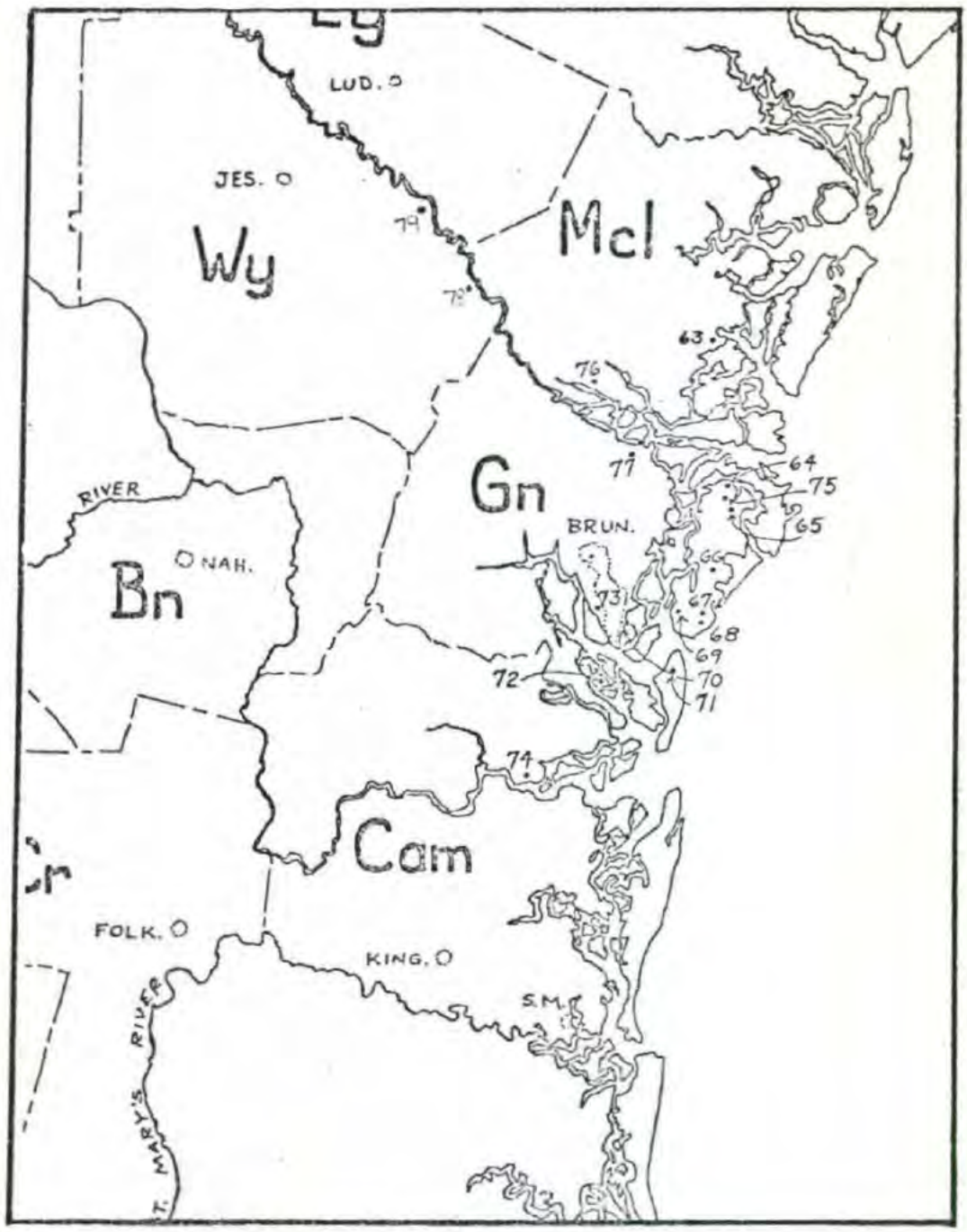


KEY TO FIGS. 58A AND 58B



Swift Creek Sites in the Big Bend Region
of the Ocmulgee River

FIGURE 58A



67--Kelvin Grove
77--Evelyn
78--San Savilla
79--Paradise Park

Swift Creek Sites in Wayne, Glynn, and McIntosh Counties, Georgia

FIGURE 58B