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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST
EXCAVATIONS IN THE ALLATOONA
RESERVOIR, NORTHWESTERN
GEORGIA**

CARL F. MILLER

**Archaeological Test Excavations
in the Allatoona Reservoir
Northwestern Georgia**

By

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Preface and A Glimpse of Carl Miller

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Preface

Mark Williams

An early draft of this previously unpublished document by Carl Miller has been in the possession of the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology for over 40 years. It presumably was obtained by the late archaeologist Joseph Caldwell, who was on the University of Georgia faculty at the time of his death in December of 1973. Caldwell apparently was, among other projects, working on a publication of his own archaeological survey in the Allatoona Reservoir conducted in tandem with the work presented here by Carl Miller. Caldwell never completed editing or publishing either his own survey or that of Miller. The Caldwell report was been completed by students and staff at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology only a little over a year ago and is now available (Caldwell 2011). The reader of the current document is strongly referred to that companion one also where the sites reported here are mapped.

Indeed, the Miller manuscript presented here was apparently being considered by Caldwell himself for editing and publication along with his on work in the late 1960s and early 1970s. We do not know how Caldwell obtained the draft of Miller's work we have here in Athens. Presumably he received it from the Smithsonian in Washington at the same time he received his own original Allatoona manuscript from them about 1967. The story is that both of the Allatoona reports were planned for publication by the River Basin Surveys of the Smithsonian as early as the mid to late 1950s, but the actual publication of the two reports never happened for unknown reasons. We also do not know if Caldwell ever communicated with Miller about Caldwell publishing Miller's work along with Caldwell's own Allatoona work.

As we began examining the Miller document and preparing it for publication there were many problems discovered. It was badly in need of editing on many levels. We have edited

some of the language of the period, and eliminated brief passages that were unnecessarily ethnocentric. There were several cases where Miller's understanding of the chronology of northwestern Georgia was factually in error, and we have corrected these cases. The references were a mess. They were incomplete and frequently inaccurate. We have corrected these as best we could. We have added metric measurement in parentheses to his standard English measurements for modern audiences. We have gently altered several dated grammatical affectations Miller had adopted in his writing style to aid readability. We have also added editorial comments in the body of the text in a few places. Miller's original draft had a list of figures and a list of plates but none of these figures or plates was actually included in the draft. We thank Adam Minakowski, Reference Archivist at the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, in Suitland Maryland for his help in obtaining Miller's photographs, figures, and field notes. Among us, Cao and McSherry took the lead in visiting the National Anthropological Archives to obtain the missing photographs and figures. Some of the figures and plates Miller apparently intended to use have not been relocated. Further, some additional photographs and drawings were obtained in Maryland, but not used in this report. I cleaned all the photos and figures in Photoshop for the report. These are now curated, along with Miller's field notes at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology for future researchers.

The tables in this report were generated by us from Miller's sentences. Miller included no tables at all in his original draft. We have not altered Miller's very dated cultural-historical perspectives, that include the use of now quaint "trait lists". He was clearly attempting to use ethnohistoric data to flesh out his archaeological data—in some cases to distraction. This work is certainly a period piece, and this cannot be changed effectively. We are happy, however, to present belatedly Miller's account of the testing of several sites in the Allatoona Reservoir.

A Glimpse of Carl Miller

Mark Williams

As part of this publication of Carl Miller's Allatoona, report, I wanted to find a bit more about the man. No formal biography has apparently been published, and so I used many internet resources, particularly the data of ancestry.com to learn something of his background. While this is not nearly the final word on Carl Miller, it does provide the reader, I hope, a beginning to understanding this American archaeologist.

Carl Frederick Miller was born on December 8, 1906 in Ward 1 of Tucson in Pima County, Arizona. He died on September 29, 1994, in the town of Gretna in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, some 30 miles southeast of Roanoke. During his long and varied life as an American archaeologist he worked in many places throughout the United States.

Carl's parents in Arizona were Charles Frederick Miller and Dora Almira Scrivner. His father was a born in Dresden, Germany, on November 24, 1865. It is unknown when he emigrated to the U.S. or how he ended up as a merchant in Tucson. Dora was born in the town of Atchison in Cloud County, Kansas, on July 12, 1875, and was thus a full 10 years younger than her husband. Charles and Dora were married in Tucson on March 26, 1897. Both lived the remainder of their lives in Tucson and are buried there in Evergreen Memorial Park. Charles died in either January or April of 1947. Dora died 11 years later on January 26, 1958.

While I have found no information on Charles Miller's family in Germany, Dora's parents--Carl's maternal grandparents--were Joseph Scrivner, born in Indiana, and Hannah Adkins, born in Illinois.

Carl was the baby of the four children of Charles and Dora Miller. His two oldest siblings were females and included Anna Dora Miller, born on August 27, 1899, and Carolina E. Miller, born on March 30, 1901. Anna died on July 9, 1942, having been married to Clarence

Lenord Harrington (1886-1969) and having given birth to nine children. Little is known of Carolina, except that she was alive in 1920. Carl's only brother was John Louis Miller, born on December 11, 1905. Thus he was one year older than Carl. John died on September 24, 1987.

Carl obviously grew up in the Tucson area of Arizona, and apparently gained an early interest in archaeology. He went to the University of Arizona there in Tucson for his undergraduate training, graduating with a degree in Biology in 1928. He received his M.A. degree in 1929 from that university, working under the famous archaeologist Byron Cummings. He worked at the Turkey Hill site as part of his graduate training (Bostwick 2005: 225).

Miller worked at several southwestern archaeological sites from the time he received his master's degree until 1936, particularly at the Hodges Ruin. He was photographed at the founding of the famous Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico on September 1, 1931 along with virtually everyone else considered important in southwestern archaeology at the time (Toulouse 1981:7). Miller was also present at the First Tree Ring Conference held in June of 1934 at the Museum of Northern Arizona under the leadership of the famous A. E. Douglass (Wilcox 2010). He apparently also worked frequently in the Southwest with Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., who eventually became the head of the River Basin Surveys of the Smithsonian Institution.

By 1936 Carl Miller began working in the eastern United States, apparently for the first time. He worked at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1936 and 1937 as a junior archaeologist (Lyon 1996:128). His move to the east likely coincided with job availability. From that point on, Miller was associated professionally with archaeology performed by and through the Smithsonian Institution, specifically including several projects in Georgia. He worked in the Clark Hill Reservoir in the late 1940s (Elliott 1995), the Allatoona work presented here also in

the late 1940s, and in the Lake Hartwell Reservoir in the 1950s. He had worked in the Gunterville Basin in Alabama in the late 1930s, and the John Kerr Reservoir in Virginia in the late 1940s. He is perhaps most famous for his work at Russell Cave in northeastern Alabama from 1956 through 1958. He retired from the Smithsonian in 1966 at the age of 60.

We do not know the date of Carl Miller's marriage to Ruth Worsham, from Gretna, Virginia. She was born on January 31, 1909, and died there on April 11, 1990, four plus years before Carl died in the same location. Ruth's parents were Henry Randolph Worsham and Ethel Blair. She had had eight siblings—five brothers and three sister.

Carl and Ruth Miller were visited in their retirement years in Gretna, Virginia, in 1989 by U. S. National Park Service Ranger Larry Beane. Larry was then working at Russell Cave National Monument and obtained a travel grant to interview Miller (personal communication 2012). Beane's primary motivation for the interview was to ask specific questions about Miller's involvement with Russell Cave in the 1950s. He also discovered a bit more about the man himself. Larry shared with me his photograph of Carl and Ruth Miller taken on February 2, 1989. It is presented here with his permission.



Larry also shared some of his own 1989 observations on Carl Miller with me by email in 2012. These notes help fill in more of the life story of Miller also. Specifically Beane writes,

I contacted Mr. Miller to see if he was agreeable to interviews. He said I was the first National Park person to ask. He would meet me at a restaurant in Gretna. He took us to his home and allowed me to ask more after evaluating my sincerity and motives. He became gruff at times over the past, but Ruth calmed him down. They were a team to the end.

Carl Miller had a sense of humor found in people that were confident with themselves. I think he graduated from some university in Arizona, but did not have a Ph.D. The Works Progress Administration, Bureau of American Ethnology, River Basin Surveys and Smithsonian Institution employed him as an archeologist. His work included archeological work in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, and the northern plains states. This includes some work with WPA on the Guntersville Basin Survey with William S. Webb and Charles G. Wilder.

He also served on some Pacific Islands as an aircraft and ship spotter during WWII. It sounded like quite an adventure trying to live unnoticed on an island. His hobbies included collecting western Indian Art (rugs, pottery, baskets) from his early days; painting, particularly during and after WWII; rock and mineral rock collecting. He painted copies of some of the European masters and

his signature surprised me- I thought they were originals. He was an original artist also with beach scenes from the Pacific, still life and scenery paintings. Some of his pen and ink sketches of Russell Cave artifacts in the Russell Cave Manuscript are as good as any artist.

Carl and Ruth were world travelers. They had extensive slide collections of their travels. They had been to Europe, Egypt, and the Middle East. He had souvenirs from all those places. One of his favorite was an Arab headdress and clothing. He could just about pass as an old Arab. He delighted greatly in showing programs on the cathedrals of Europe, Biblical archeological sites, or Egyptian Archeology. For the Middle Eastern programs, he donned his Arab attire and would sometimes ask someone else to model the costume. He was literate speaking and reading in six languages. His bibliographic collection for Russell Cave that he used for archeological comparison contained articles in a couple of languages.

I am glad to be able to learn something of this relatively unknown Georgia archaeologist, and hope that this brief biographical introduction helps the reader put his now finally published Allatoona testing report in better context. And a big “thank you” to Larry Beane for his insights on and poignant description of Carl Miller!

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface (By Mark Williams).....	ii
A Glimpse of Carl Miller (By Mark Williams)	iv
List of Figures	xi
List of Plates	xii
List of Tables	xv
General Introduction (By Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.)	xviii
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Historical Background.....	5
Chapter 3. Archeological Testing Project.....	12
Chapter 4. The Allatoona Site (9BR52).....	14
Chapter 5. The Stamp Creek Site (9BR60).....	18
Chapter 6. The Chambers Site (9CK23).....	21
Chapter 7. The Fields Bridge Site (9CK72).....	59
Chapter 8. The Knox Creek Site (9CK101).....	68
Chapter 9. The Jug Creek Site (9CK103)	76
Chapter 10. The Guess Site (9CO82) – Introduction.....	81
Chapter 11. The Guess Site (9CO82) – Extended Discussion.....	91
Chapter 12. 9BR78, 9BR79, 9BR80, and 9BR81	167
Chapter 13. Summary and Conclusions.....	168
Chapter 14. Final Observations on Ceramic Change.....	174
References Cited.	186
Figures.....	197
Plates	220
Tables	304

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Outline map of Georgia showing the main centers of archeological exploration with relation to the Allatoona Reservoir Area	197
2. 9CK23, Parallel Trenches in relation to Feature 14.....	198
3. 9CK23, Feature 14 showing arrangement of post holes	199
4. 9CK23, Feature A and B. Probably semi subterranean house	200
5. 9CK23, Feature 19, showing arrangement of post holes and internal post arrangement subdividing the interior off into six foot stalls with central hallway the length of the house	201
6. 9CK101, Outline and profiles through small rock veneered effigy mound associated with Deptford horizon	202
7. 9CK101, Outline drawing showing arrangement of small rock tumuli with relation to each other and to small sand mound.....	203
8. 9CO82, Indicating the area of investigation with relation to the numerous structures of varying sizes and shape	204
9. 9CO82, Features 1, 2, and 3.....	205
10. 9CO82, Rotunda, Features 13, 62, 64, and 121	206
11. 9CO82, Feature 21	207
12. 9CO82, Feature 23	208
13. 9CO82, Features 32 and 41	209
14. 9CO82: Features 56 and 57 trench type structures	210
15. 9CO82, Feature 80	211
16. 9CO82, Feature 83	212
17. 9CO82, Feature 120	213
18. 9CO82, Feature 130	214
19. 9CO82, Schematic drawing indicating the construction of a Hopewellian-like subsurface tomb	215
20. 9CO82, Tobacco Species Distribution Map	216
21. 9CO82, 9CO82, Moccasin-shaped vessel bearing deep incised decoration reminiscent of Hopewellian incising.	217
22. 9CO82, Typical Pottery Vessel Shapes.	218
23. 9CO82, Unusual Vessel with Handles.....	219

LIST OF PLATES

1. 9BR60, Burial, Plate 1	220
2. 9BR60, Burial, Plate 2	221
3. 9BR60, Three pottery vessels found in the burial.....	221
4. 9BR60, Burial Vessel 1.....	222
5. 9BR60, Burial Vessel 2.....	222
6. 9BR60, Burial Vessel 3.....	223
7. 9BR60, Trench 1, Feature 1	223
8. 9BR60, Feature 4	224
9. 9BR60, Feature 5	225
10. 9CK23, Feature 2	226
11. 9CK23, Feature 3	227
12. 9CK23, Feature 4, Burial 1	228
13. 9CK23, Feature 5, Plate 1	229
14. 9CK23, Feature 5, Plate 2	230
15. 9CK23, Feature 6.....	230
16. 9CK23, Feature 7, Burial 4	231
17. 9CK23, Feature 8.....	231
18. 9CK23, Feature 9, Burial 5	232
19. 9CK23, Feature 10, Burial 2	233
20. 9CK23, Feature 11, Burial 3	233
21. 9CK23, Feature 14, House 1, Plate 1	234
22. 9CK23, Feature 14, House 1, Plate 2.....	235
23. 9CK23, Feature 15A, Weeden Island-like Incised Sherds	236
24. 9CK23, Feature 19, House 2.....	237
25. 9CK23, Feature 20, Burial 6.....	238
26. 9CK23, Feature 21	239
27. 9CK23, Feature 23	239
28. 9CK23, Ceramic Sherds, Discoidals, and Spindle Whorls	240
29. 9CK23, Celts and Lithic Materials	240
30. 9CK23, Discoidals, Mica, Sandstone, and Other Lithic Material	241
31. 9CK23, Feature 12, Steatite Bar Gorget	241
32. 9CK72, Hearth Area, Feature 8	242
33. 9CK72, Hearth Area, Unknown Feature Number	242
34. 9CK72, Projectile Points, Stallings Island.....	243
35. 9CK72, Projectile Points, Chert, Flint, Quartz, and Quartzite.....	244
36. 9CK72, Lithic Material	245
37. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Woodstock Diamond Stamped and Line Block Stamped.....	246
38. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Deptford Check Stamped and Incised.....	247
39. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Deptford Simple Stamped.....	248
40. 9CK101, Deptford Check Stamped with podal appendage	249
41. 9CK101, Lithic Material	250
42. 9CK101, Rock Effigy Mound.....	251
43. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 1	252

44. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 2	253
45. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 3	253
46. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 4	254
47. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Complicated Stamp and Diamond Stamped	255
48. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Plain and Weeden Island-like Punctated.....	256
49. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Net Impressed	257
50. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 1	258
51. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 2	259
52. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 3	260
53. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 4	261
54. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 5	262
55. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 6	263
56. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 7	264
57. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 8	265
58. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 9	266
59. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 10	267
60. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 11	268
61. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 12	269
62. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 13	270
63. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 14	271
64. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 15	272
65. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 16	273
66. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 17	274
67. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 18	275
68. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 19	275
69. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 20	276
70. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 21	277
71. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 22	278
72. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 23	279
73. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 24	280
74. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 25	281
75. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 26	282
76. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 27	283
77. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 28	284
78. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 29	285
79. 9CO82, Ceramic Assemblage, Plate 30	286
80. 9CO82, Stone Material, Projectile Points, Plate 1	287
81. 9CO82, Stone Material, Celts, Discoidals, and other, Plate 2	288
82. 9CO82, Stone Material, Celts, Discoidals, and other, Plate 3	289
83. 9CO82, Stone Material, Various, Plate 4.....	290
84. 9CO82, Stone Material, Crude Discoidals and Projectile Point, Plate 5	291
85. 9CO82, Pipe Fragments	292
86. 9CO82, Ear Spools, Plate 1.....	293
87. 9CO82, Ear Spools, Plate 2.....	293
88. 9CO82, Fragments of Charred Corn Kernels, Cobs, and Acorns	294
89. 9CO82, Burial 1, Plate 1	295

90. 9CO82, Burial 1, Plate 2	296
91. 9CO82, Burial 1, Plate 3	296
92. 9CO82, Feature 1	297
93. 9CO82, Feature 1-3.....	298
94. 9CO82, Feature 21	299
95. 9CO82, Feature 56	300
96. 9CO82, Feature 57	301
97. 9CO82, Moccasin-Shaped Ceramic Vessel	302
98. 9CO82, Ceramic Palm Print	303

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. 9CK23, Feature 2	304
Table 2. 9CK23, Feature 3	304
Table 3. 9CK23, Feature 3, Top of Pit.....	304
Table 4. 9CK23, Feature 8	304
Table 5. 9CK23, Feature 9	304
Table 6. 9CK23, Feature 12	305
Table 7. 9CK23, Feature 14	305
Table 8. 9CK23, Feature 15A	305
Table 9. 9CK23, Feature 16	306
Table 10. 9CK23, Feature 17	306
Table 11. 9CK23, Feature 18	306
Table 12. 9CK23, Feature 19	307
Table 13. 9CK23, Feature 21	307
Table 14. 9CK23, Feature 23	307
Table 15. 9CK23, Feature 24	308
Table 16. 9CK23, Feature 25	308
Table 17. 9CK23, Feature 28	308
Table 18. 9CK23, Feature 29	308
Table 19. 9CK23, Feature 30	309
Table 20. 9CK23, Feature 31	309
Table 21. 9CK101Totals	309
Table 22. 9CO82, Figure 1	310
Table 23. 9CO82 Feature 2	310
Table 24. 9CO82, Feature 3	310
Table 25. 9CO82, Feature 4	310
Table 26. 9CO82, Feature 5	311
Table 27. 9CO82, Feature 5, Associated with Post Molds	311
Table 28. 9CO82, Feature 6	311
Table 29. 9CO82, Feature 7	312
Table 30. 9CO82, Feature 8	312
Table 31. 9CO82, Feature 9	312
Table 32. 9CO82, Feature 9, Accompanying Post Holes	312
Table 33. 9CO82, Feature 10	313
Table 34. 9CO82, Feature 11	313
Table 35. 9CO82, Feature 12	314
Table 36. 9CO82, Feature 14	314
Table 37. 9CO82, Feature 15	314
Table 38. 9CO82, Feature 16	314
Table 39. 9CO82, Feature 17	315
Table 40. 9CO82, Feature 18	315
Table 41. 9CO82, Feature 19	315
Table 42. 9CO82, Feature 20	315
Table 43. 9CO82, Feature 21	315
Table 44. 9CO82, Feature 27	316

Table 45. 9CO82, Feature 28. "A"-Section	316
Table 46. 9CO82, Feature 28. "B" - Section.....	316
Table 47. 9CO82, Feature 29	316
Table 48. 9CO82, Feature 30	317
Table 49. 9CO82, Feature 31	317
Table 50. 9CO82, Feature 32	317
Table 51. 9CO82, Feature 33	317
Table 52. 9CO82, Feature 36	317
Table 53. 9CO82, Feature 38	318
Table 54. 9CO82, Feature 39	318
Table 55. 9CO82, Feature 40	318
Table 56. 9CO82, Feature 41	318
Table 57. 9CO82, Feature 42	319
Table 58. 9CO82, Feature 43	319
Table 59. 9CO82, Feature 44	319
Table 60. 9CO82, Feature 48	320
Table 61. 9CO82, Post Mold within Feature 50	320
Table 62. 9CO82, Feature 51	320
Table 63. 9CO82, Feature 52	320
Table 64. 9CO82, Feature 55	320
Table 65. 9CO82, Large Post mold in West Wall of Feature 56	320
Table 66. 9CO82, Wall Trench of Feature 56	321
Table 67. 9CO82, Floor Area of Feature 57	321
Table 68. 9CO82, Wall Trench of Feature 57	321
Table 69. 9CO82, Feature 58	321
Table 70. 9CO82, Feature 59	321
Table 71. 9CO82, Feature 60	322
Table 72. 9CO82, Feature 73	322
Table 73. 9CO82, Feature 82	322
Table 74. 9CO82, Single Post Mold in Feature 119	322
Table 75. 9CO82, Square 20 E, 40 N	322
Table 76. 9CO82, Square 115 E, 5 - 10 N	323
Table 77. 9CO82, Square 115 E - 35 N - First 6 Inches	323
Table 78. 9CO82, Square 115 E - 35 N - 2nd 6 Inches	324
Table 79. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 35 N	324
Table 80. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 45 N	325
Table 81. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 55 N	325
Table 82. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 25 - 55 N, Post Molds	325
Table 83. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 35 N	326
Table 84. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 35 N Strata Cut	327
Table 85. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 45 N Strata Cut	328
Table 86. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 55 N Strata Cut	329
Table 87. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 65 N	330
Table 88. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 75 N	330
Table 89. 9CO82, Square 130 - 140 E, 35 N	330
Table 90. 9CO82, Square 140 E, 45 - 55 N	330

Table 91. 9CO82, Square 140 E, 75 N	331
Table 92. 9CO82, Square 160 E, 65 N	331
Table 93. 9CO82, Square 160 E, 85 N	331
Table 94. 9CO82, Burial 1, Grave Fill.....	331
Table 95. 9CO82, Burial 6, Grave Fill.....	332
Table 96. 9CO82, Midden Fill above Burial 6	332
Table 97. 9CO82, Burial 7, Upper 6 inches of Fill.....	332
Table 98. 9CO82, Burial 8, Grave Fill.....	332
Table 99. 9CO82, Burial 9, Grave Fill.....	332
Table 100. 9CO82, Burial 28, Grave Fill.....	333
Table 101. 9CO82, Random Surface Collection	333

General Introduction

(Probably written by)
Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

The Allatoona Dam, a multiple purpose structure serving both to control flood action and to develop hydroelectric power on the Etowah River in Bartow County, Georgia, was authorized by the Flood Control Acts of August 18, 1941 and December 22, 1944. The seventy-sixth Congress, Third Session estimated the cost to be approximately \$31,523,300.00. It is 48 miles upstream from Rome, Georgia, about 5 miles due east of Cartersville, Georgia, and about 2,000 feet downstream from the mouth of Allatoona Creek from hence it takes its name. The maximum-power-pool elevation of the Dam will be 835 feet (254.5 meters) above mean sea level.

In 1946 and 1947, at the request of the National Park Service, Joseph R. Caldwell, of the United States National Museum staff, was loaned to the River Basin Surveys to conduct the archeological survey of the area to be flooded by the resulting reservoir. Previous to this, the University of Georgia had started a statewide reconnaissance locating 26 sites within or near the proposed flood line of the reservoir. With this area as a nucleus, Caldwell added another 180 sites bringing the total to 206 of which only 171 lay within the pool proper. Out of this number 10 were recommended to be partially excavated. An additional 31 were to be tested, with limited excavations undertaken when considered to be necessary. Before all of this was accomplished the reservoir was flooded but the main sites were partially excavated and a large number of those to be tested were investigated.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Up to the present time, the archeological information in Georgia has been based upon very small islands of investigation (Figure 1), which have not as yet demonstrated to have cultural linkage. This is contrary to the conception that the archaeological picture of the State is clear cut and that its framework is well formed for there are many ramifications that are not as yet known. Our knowledge, to date, of the prehistoric cultures in Georgia is based primarily upon studies by Claflin (1931), Waring (1945), Caldwell and McCann (1941), Caldwell (1958), Fairbanks (1942, 1946a 1946b, 1946c, 1954, 1955, 1956), Kelly (1933, 1939, 1957, 1959, 1960) Miller (1949a, 1949b) and others. Until a wider scope and more intensive work have been done, any comprehensive statements will have to be validated.

As the tentative chronological sequence of Georgia's prehistory now stands, the earliest well documented cultural horizon is the Archaic period which has been subdivided into Early and Late phases. These are characterized by a group of long headed people who were ignorant of agriculture and pottery-making. They used the atlatl and javelin in place of the bow and arrow, possessed no known type of architecture, and used a hunting and gathering economy. These people were supposed to have occupied Georgia until about 1000 B.C., when the art of pottery making, along with the bow and arrow, was first introduced into the Southeast.

Pottery around 1000 B.C. was a molded, vegetal-tempered ware embellished with very simple punctate incised designs on bowl shapes. A sand-tempered plain ware made by the coiling technique was later introduced. This was made possibly the first influx of the Woodland group into the Southeast. Pottery stamps, legged supports on clay vessels, and the invention of the jar or olla shape all came into the existing economy. These were the possible progenitors of the Mossy Oak or Deptford ceramic groups who introduced agriculture along with planned

architecture. Not too much has been known about this group that was assigned to the Burial Mound I period Deptford culture (Ford and Willey 1941).

This period is characterized by less homogeneity than the Transitional Archaic. Now greater stress was being placed on regional differences with the development of the Adena-Copena characteristics. Basically the economy of this period is still the hunting-gathering type. The nomadic habits - which denote small groups - delimited the amount and kind of possessions they had with stress being placed upon implements of necessity. Fairbanks (1949) pointed out that the burial mounds at that time "...are lacking and Deptford must everywhere be considered a provincial member of the Adena group."

There was too great a cultural change from the Archaic to the Burial I period to be accounted for rationally (Miller 1949a). There was an immediate shift from a simple molded form of vegetal-tempered pottery to a number of more complex forms which were either sand or crushed stone tempered, tetrapodal based jars, hemispherical and based bowls all fashioned by means of the coiling technique, and some of which were decorated with prepared stamps. All of these traits show no carryover from the former period. This characteristic is not usual among primitive peoples. Usually there is a grading from one concept into that of another rather than an abrupt changeover.

From these early manifestations through Burial Mound II, Temple Mounds I and II and up to historic times is still quite tentative in that only a rough outline has been established. Upon this skeletal frame we must now hang our additional facts as we find them. However, this still leaves plenty of room for further elaboration.

Progressing from Deptford into Woodstock is quite a change in pottery decoration. A check stamped or simple stamped type was changed into a complicated stamped type involving

both oval and rectangular lozenges. This incorporates a series of parallel lines within and without the design. Besides this, there is the use of blocked parallel lines, rectangular stamped, suggestive of a basket weave. Pottery shapes were mostly confined to deep bowls with sub-conoidal, rounded, or slightly flattened bases. Jars were at a premium, a trait denoting cooking habits, without basal supports. Developing out of this group of traits were the beginnings of a complex village with or without stockade enclosures.

It is presumed that around A.D. 900 the Swift Creek Culture of Burial Mound I period came into existence bringing with it a number of enriching traits to the early Deptford. These consisted with the introduction of a more extensive use of agriculture and the erection of flat-topped earthen mounds. Atop these mounds were built rectangular structures fashioned from small trees covered with thatch, cane mats, and mud daubing. In addition to this phase further elaborations were made in pottery techniques, atlatl weights were added to their throwing sticks, and several stone tools were fashioned including small end scrapers, flint drills. Pipes were still unknown at this time.

Developing out of the Swift Creek periods was the Macon Plateau culture. They constructed villages around a central plaza with temple mounds. All of which were surrounded by some sort of defense, such as palisades. Also during this period agricultural practices were further elaborated, pottery techniques were refined, and the atlatl and javelin were replaced by the bow and arrow. To this assemblage ungrooved axes, small flat adzes of polished stone and several types of stone drills were added.

Further enriching the culture were conch shell dippers and certain evidence of pipe smoking. Most important was the evidence of leisure time. This can be demonstrated in that bodily embellishments such as shell beads, pendants and other forms of ornaments, as well as

gaming tools, were manufactured in quantity. The beginning of a more complex burial ritual was manifest together indicated by accompanying offerings. Principal buildings were erected upon the earthen pyramidal mounds. Circular, earth-covered, ceremonial lodges were erected. All of these traits were coeval with the Savannah Culture of the Georgia Coast.

Evolving out of the Macon Plateau culture of Temple Mound I were a number of cultural periods including Etowah, Savannah, Lamar, and Ocmulgee Fields of the Temple Mound II period. Cultural traits have become somewhat stabilized and the refinements were developed more slowly than in the former periods. Even at this stage groups were not agriculturally self-sufficient still relying on wild resources.

In pottery making sand, crushed limestone and crushed shell all served as tempering materials. Pottery decoration was confined to curvilinear stamps supplemented with incising and punctations. Elbow pipes with flaring bowls attest to their smoking habits. Personal ornaments increased in variety. Great ceremonial centers were developed together with the accompanying ritualism. During the latter part of Etowah, Ocmulgee Field (coeval with the Irene cultural period in coastal Georgia) and Lamar stages, it is believed that the general trend of the native culture declined as shown in their pottery techniques, decorative motifs, and the introduction of some painted wares. This is likely due to English trade goods supplanting native industries in pottery-making, flint chipping, and as well as a number of other arts.

Chapter 2

Historical Background

Before a great deal can be said about the archeological picture of northern Georgia the historical background must be reviewed in order to secure proper orientation. Our earliest European sources of information regarding the Indian occupants of this region were recorded in the writings of such men as the Gentleman of Elvas, Biedma, Garcilasso de la Vega and Ranjel. They recorded the various happenings that took place during Hernando de Soto's expedition of 1539-1543. No single account is complete, but taken together some meaning can be gained.

The Spanish reported that the Indians at that time were established into well-organized villages and that they cultivated the rich bottom lands and the small islands within the larger streams. Wild fruits and the products of their hunt supplemented the yields of their fields. They made use of the natural elements utilizing wood for digging tools and for breaking up the sod, scapula from wild game were converted into hoes and shovels, and stone was shaped into axes, mauls, hoes and even shovels. Many of which were leaf-shaped, notched and grooved.

Various types of shelters were seen. Shelters were typically circular or parallelogrammic in plan and covered over with mats of cane, palmetto leaves, moss, or with a heavy coating of earth and grass. Summer houses or cooking places had open sides with a brush roof only sufficient to break the rays of the hot sun. All of these structures, due to their nature, were not too lasting or enduring, either having to be rebuilt or allowed to decay away altogether.

Habitation areas were not occupied constantly year-round. During certain seasons they were deserted while hunting expeditions were sent to gather wild fruits and nuts or for game. The various wild nuts were cracked and boiled to extract the oil which was preserved in earthen jars or animal bladders to be used later in their cooking.

Brinton (1870:6-7) tried to trace down the origin of the people of this area and came across one of their legends, Chata-Muskokee, which claims to date back to pre-Columbian times. It tells how the Creeks came into the area, "...from a former home West of the Mississippi River and that the large tumulo and earth mounds still found along the Chattahoochee River were occupied by a flat-headed race of warriors, who It would not be difficult to show, from collateral evidence were pure-blooded Choctaws." No subsequent archeological findings will bear out this statement for the Choctaw were never found as far east as western Georgia. They were stated to have been located in the middle and southern part of the state of Mississippi during their height of occupation, possibly extending as far eastward as Dallas County, Alabama. It is true that they belonged to the Muskogean stock, but it does not mean that they were that branch of the Muskogean that once occupied northern Georgia during the early part of the 16th-century when Hernando de Soto explored a part of that area.

The English gave the Creeks their name purely on the idea that they were the occupants of a territory abounding in creeks and small streams of the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Flint, and Chattahoochee Rivers in Georgia and Alabama. They were said to have claimed the territory abounding on the east by the Savannah River to the St. Johns River and all of the islands adjacent, westward to Apalachee Bay, and northward to the mountains. They amalgamated into a confederacy which added to their number making for sufficient strength to resist aggression from primarily the Catawba, Iroquois, Shawnee, and Cherokee. The most prominent of the groups forming the confederacy were the Abihka, Kusa, Kashita, Kawita, Wokokai, Hilibi, and Hubliwahli besides the smaller groups at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

The Creeks were first recorded by members of de Soto's army when it passed through their country in 1540. In 1559 Tristan de Luna contacted the group only to record their

deplorable condition. In 1567 Juan Pardo passed through their country making very few comments about them. As allies of the English during the Appalachee Wars of 1703-1708, they came into prominence until they, too, took the trail of extinction that most of the eastern Indians were forced into. Iberville (Swanton 1911:275) described some of the Muskogean houses,

The door of the temple is 8 feet high and 2 1/2 feet wide; the chief had it opened by a man and entered first. It was a cabin, made like all the others in which they were lodged, some of staves, 30 feet across and round, built with mud to the height of a man. In the middle were two logs of dry, decayed wood, placed end to end, which were burning; at the inner end there was a platform, on which were many bundles of deer, bear, and bison skins, which were presents offered to their gods, under the form of this choucouïacha, which was painted in many places in red and black... From there I went into the village and saw the cabins, made like the temple, with the shed close to it, some larger, other smaller, covered with canes split and joined together neatly, without windows. These cabins obtain their daylight from above, through an opening 2 feet in diameter, without pavement or flooring other than sand or dry earth. Their beds are on square posts, raised 2 feet from the earth, with crosspieces of red wood, as large around as the arm, and a mat stretched upon them, of small canes bound together in such a manner that they are very straight, but not very soft. They have for furniture only some earthen pots, which, are quite neat and delicate and well worked. The men are all naked, without being conscious of the fact. The women have only a breechcloth made of the bark of a tree, usually white and red. The breechcloth is made of many bits of bark thread woven together to the height of 8 inches above, which takes in their buttocks; the lower part is made of cords a foot long, descending to a little above the knees. They are sufficiently concealed by that, the cords being always in motion. Many girls from 6 to 7 have no breechcloths at all; they cover themselves with a little bundle of moss, held by a thread, which passes between their thighs and is knotted to a belt which they wear. I have seen none that are pretty. They wrap their hair around their heads in a bundle.

...They put their dead bodies on scaffolds around their villages, very near, raised 7 feet from the earth, enveloped in cane mats and covered with one in the shape of the roof of a house, which stink much and gather many crows about. These savages are the most beggarly I have yet seen, having no comforts in their houses, nor any wares. Some have a kind of covering, made of the bark of a tree woven very neatly, as a coarse cloth made of clanced hemp might be in France. The men all have active bodies, well made, active figures, I think little hardened to war, keeping their hair short, and daubing their faces and bodies. It is a gratification to the women to blacken their teeth, which they do by means of a herb crushed in wax; they remain black for a time and become white again.

The young girls are attentive to the face itself. Some have the body tattooed and marked with black on the face and breast.

This review constitutes about all we know about a similar group of Creeks that controlled northern Georgia before being disposed of by the Cherokee at a later date.

Swanton (1935:376) pointed out that the Cherokee was the largest tribe in northern Georgia at the time of Hernando de Soto. They were a detached group of the Iroquois family, who controlled the whole mountainous region of the southern Alleghenies in southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, western South Carolina, northern Georgia, eastern Tennessee and northeastern Alabama. Swanton (1935) was of the opinion that they were an, "...invading peoples originally belonging to the riparian lands of the upper Ohio, and it is probable that, through a favorable climate and facilities for defense offered certain attractions, being pressed into this area by other tribes, probably their own congeners on the north." It has been suggested that the etymology of the word Cherokee can be traced to either the Choctaw or Delaware origin in that they speak of the Cherokee as dwellers of caves or caverns. The Spanish referred to them as the Chalaque which was corrupted by the French into Cheraqui which in turn became further corrupted by the English into Cherokee.

Earlier Cherokee tradition would place them farther south (Brinton 1885), and that they were subsequently compelled to vacate these holdings through a series of three losing battles with an incoming group from the west, presumably the Delaware, who were assisted by the main body of the Iroquois. They migrated south of the Ohio River which brought them into direct contact with certain Muskogean groups, presumably the Creeks. At the Battle of Taliway (Mooney 1900:332-335), between the Creeks and the Cherokee, the Creeks were defeated, giving the Cherokee undisputed rights to all of the territory from the headwaters of the Kanawha and Tennessee rivers southward almost to Atlanta and from the Blue Ridge Mountains on the

east to the Cumberland River on the West. Haywood (1823:225) gives the date of 1710 to this contest thus placing the penetration of the Cherokee on the Tennessee before 1650. At the time of the latter's coming to the country, it appeared barren of inhabitants but indications were plentiful of former inhabitants.

The Cherokee, being a war-like group through necessity of maintaining their borders, were at constant odds with their neighbors. With the influx of the white man, additional pressure was brought to bear upon them, especially through the campaigns of 1760 and 1776. These compelled the Cherokee to abandon some of their haunts and to reestablish new settlements towards their southern border on the Tennessee and headwaters of the Coosa and Chattahoochee. The northern limits of Georgia were included in the boundary of their claim at the final secession of the government through a series of involved and complex treaties with the English and Americans. This was their last determined stand and represented a final constriction into an area about one tenth of their original claim as presented by Setzler and Jennings (1941 map).

When Oglethorpe founded the colony of Georgia in 1733, the Cherokee were then occupying settlements in northern Georgia, principally along the headwaters of the Coosa, Chattahoochee, Etowah, Savannah, Santee, Yadkin, and in the rich valleys of the hilly and mountainous section of the state. At the New Echota Treaty, in 1835, the Cherokee sold all of their holdings to the United States Government and agreed to migrate beyond the Mississippi to a reservation which had been prepared for them. The actual removal took place during the winter of 1838-1839 which depleted their numbers by one fourth due to excessive hardships encountered enroute. Jones (1833:14) correctly summed up the result of the various European influence upon the native Indians. He stated,

That this ancient population was essentially shocked and demoralized by (English), Spanish and French incursions; that ideas of government, worship,

and native power, long entertained, were sadly overturned; and that the influence of the European upon the institutions and customs of these peoples was most disastrous, can scarcely admit to a reasonable doubt. That the abandonment of many of their established notions and customary labors is to be attributed to this violent and sudden upheaval of preconceived ideas, to the ravages of foreign diseases, to disintegration and loss encountered at the hands of Europeans and experienced in wars fomented by this new order of things, and that these Indians recognizing their Inferiority and weakness when contrasted with the Intelligence and power of the white race, discontinued in large measure their primitive industries and neglected their weightier efforts, may be regarded as not improbably. That in this changed condition of affairs we find at least a partial explanation of the discontinuance of the custom of mound-building may be fairly claimed.

The only large scale archeological investigation previously made in the Allatoona area was conducted by Warren K. Moorehead, of the Phillips Academy of Andover, and Cyrus Thomas, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, at the Etowah and Tumlin Mounds. No satisfactory report, in the light of present techniques and treatments, was ever published. The reported destruction of a large rock mound a few miles west of Cartersville, Georgia, was brought to the writer's attention. Apparently, this same mound was described by Waring (1945). The rock from this mound was sold to the city of Cartersville to be used as paving material. In razing the mound, a number of Hopewellian-like copper and stone artifacts were salvaged through the keen eye sight of some of the workmen. No records were made as to their true position or association. Only a few of the original objects can be accounted for at the present time. There are certain relationships with the Adena-Hopewell complex formerly ascribed to the area. In this same vicinity the Leake Mounds were also destroyed by road builders and the dirt used as bridge fill. The basal remnants were superficially investigated by Fairbanks in 1946.

Charles Mayes, of Cartersville, reported that a number of sites along Stamp Creek, in Bartow County, contained worked and unworked fragments of galena, together with copper objects reminiscent of the Copena complex described by Webb (1939, 1942) for the Tennessee

Valley. This complex ties in with the Adena-Hopewell complexes culturally, temporally, and spatially. Copena sites are marginal to the area under investigation but archeologically they must be mentioned since the sites have a direct bearing upon the cultural growth of this section of Georgia.

Chapter 3

Archeology Testing Project

The data for the following report was gathered from archeological investigations performed in the Allatoona Reservoir in northwestern Georgia in 1949 from July to December. The counties in this investigation included Bartow, Cherokee, and Cobb. The writer investigated the sites 9BR52, 9CK72, 9CK101, 9CK103, 9CK23, and 9CO82 within the area and testing was also conducted at 9BR78, 9BR79, 9BR80, and 9BR81 as well as a number of unlisted sites lying between 9CK23 and 9CK5 (Sears 1958).

The Allatoona Reservoir formed behind the dam which was built just below the confluence of the Allatoona Creek and the Etowah River constituting a part of the Coosa drainage. The dam is located just a short distance east of Cartersville in Bartow County and is close to the Cartersville Overthrust Fault that separates the Appalachian Piedmont Georgia from the Appalachian Valley to the northwest. The reservoir area lies wholly within the Piedmont country. It covers portions of the Etowah River and its tributaries for almost 20 miles (32.2 kilometers) southward to and beyond the city of Acworth in Cobb County. The water level normally stands at 835 feet (254.5 meters) above mean sea level when the reservoir is full.

At the beginning of the field season plans called for the investigation of a number of key sites previously designated and validated by Joseph R. Caldwell, Smithsonian Institution, for the River Basin Surveys. Recommendations were made to partially excavate 10 sites while 33 others were to be given limited testing wherever the situation warranted. Cartersville was established as the base of operations. Local college and high school men were used as labor. They proved to be very capable and efficient and the writer wishes to express his personal appreciation, as well as that of the Smithsonian Institution for their efforts.

Our appreciation is extended to Mr. Charles Conrad, of Cartersville, to Mr. James Henry (Pat) Wofford, Jr., of Atco, and to the Corps of Engineers for their generosity in supplying transportation, laboratory space, office equipment, and in helping to recruit labor. Mr. Wofford was well acquainted with the local archeological and labor conditions and a fine man to have as an aide. Mr. Conrad was very civic minded and cooperated in every possible way. Mr. Charles Jackson, Resident Engineer, and his staff offered a number of very helpful suggestions besides showed a great deal of interest in the progress of the project.

Chapter 4

The Allatoona Site (9BR52)

Four days were spent on the Allatoona site (9BR52), a small camp located southeast of the old settlement of Allatoona on the western bank of the Allatoona Creek in Bartow County. From an earlier examination of the surface of the site, "...four possible time horizons, two of them in unusual variations (historic variant C and Early Pottery variant D)" (Caldwell 1947) were ascribed to the subsurface contents. Investigations of the site proved to have no practical depth of cultural remains. All of the artifacts recovered came from either the sod layer or from an extremely thin layer directly beneath it. Two areas of random post molds were uncovered. One of them formed a rough rectangular pattern in which the molds were filled with midden material of darkened organic material together with an occasional sherd or bone fragment as well as small bits of charcoal.

The only historic material found at this site consisted of two very small fragments of glass, less than 15 millimeters in length, from the top of one of the post molds. The glass itself showed relatively no chemical change in composition and resembled other glass fragments occurring on the nearby surface of a modern dwelling. The post holes did not form a distinct pattern but represented a recent fenced off area of a local resident.

A single sherd from the basal portion of a tetrapodal vessel decorated with a simple stamped was recovered from a shallow saucer-shaped midden pit beyond the fenced off area. It was sand tempered and of a reddish-buff color. Similar vessels have been assigned to the Deptford horizon in the past. This equates with Caldwell's Cartersville period as determined from his sites in this same reservoir.

Oxidized fragments of glass were found in the upper portion of the midden deposit. Whether these were deposited during the actual occupancy of the site or were later incorporated into the deposit by farmers could not be determined with any degree of certainty. If these bits of glass were the result of native deposit then they must have been so placed by either the Creeks or the Cherokee within the Historic period. No ceramic or structural remains were found that could be attributed to either of these people.

Site Summary

The Allatoona site (9BR52) was astride the Allatoona-Acworth road on the western bank of Allatoona Creek in Bartow County. A number of scattered post holes were located that did not align themselves into any particular structural pattern together with a number of small, shallow basin shaped midden pits. It is interpreted these once served as cooking spots for there were deposits of considerable ash and cracked and broken stones in the base of each. Latter midden material was used to fill in the pits.

Pottery

Only sherds were recovered and they were not plentiful. A number of bold check stamped sherds occurred along with a brushed ware, Allatoona Brushed, which has been referred to as Chattahoochee Brushed, Etowah Diamond Stamped, Etowah Red Filmed, and a pseudo burnished interior plain ware. The plain ware at this site was unusual in that the majority of it was highly polished or pseudo burnished both interiorly and exteriorly mostly on bowl shapes. The paste was very fine and homogenous and in practically all cases it could not be distinguished from the clay. Such a plain ware was not usual for the Allatoona Reservoir and there was completely too much of it to attribute it to trade ware. This ware has been called Allatoona Plain

(in contrast to Acworth Plain as indicated by Caldwell in this report) in order to distinguish it from the other plain wares within the basin.

This site was the only one to produce the Allatoona Plain type. It is suggested that survey be done in the immediate area to determine the range or denote the local variety of the ware. Since Allatoona Plain occurred at the site, it is likely attributed to the Late Mississippian time period.

Allatoona Plain	
Paste	Description
Method of Manufacture	Coiling
Temper	Very few. Very fine particles of sand.
Texture	Composite and homogenous
Hardness	Between 2.0 - 3.0
Color	Mostly buff or red buff. Some with buff to dark gray
Surface Finish	Smoothed on the interior and exterior. Later polished on both surfaces.
Form	Description
Rim	Usually Straight
Lip	Rounded, flat, or stages in between
Body	Flattened globular bowls
Bases	Rounded on the majority. Trace of token flattening

Glass

Four pieces of green bottle glass and two pieces of a clear light green or almost clear glass were recovered. Only one of the green bottle glass fragments showed any indication of oxidation. All of the green glass came from the top of the midden layer above the features while the clear glass came out of an individual post hole that was of modern origin.

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

Projectile forms were represented by a few fragmentary pieces recovered mostly from the surface of the site. No other tools or utensils were recovered. No pipes, ornaments, or burials were found either.

Discussion

It is apparent that the site was occupied only seasonally beginning with peoples of the Etowah time horizon and terminating with a protohistoric group. Four days were spent in investigating the remains in this site and then abandoned for the results were too meager to warrant further investigation.

Caldwell (1965) has assigned 9BR52 to the Galt period and Lovengood focus. Caldwell (1947) indicated that this site possessed “four possible time periods, two of them in unusual variations (Historic Variant C and Early Pottery Variant D).” This assessment was based upon the material gathered from the surface of three areas at the time of the survey. From Area A the dominant types were Cartersville Simple Stamped and Cartersville Plain with a very few of the Galt and Chattahoochee types making up the remainder. Area B gave nothing but the Cartersville types while Area C gave another pottery series- the Savannah forms. At the present time Caldwell (1965) had indicated that Areas A and B appeared to have been first occupied by the people of the Canton focus and then makers of the Cartersville potteries of the Early Pottery Continuum (Cartersville period) and subsequently reoccupied by the people identified by the Lovengood focus of the Galt period and the Allatoona focus of the Savannah period.

Chapter 5

The Stamp Creek Site (9BR60)

At the Stamp Creek site (9BR60) is extensive village site on the upper reaches of Stamp Creek in Bartow County. It covered a sizeable area along the west bank of the creek and extended almost to the base of a series of nearby low hills. The area had been under extensive cultivation but at the time of investigation it was lying fallow. After the customary staking off of the site, a series of exploratory trenches and test pits were placed into the southern limits before any definite feature was encountered.

Features and Finds

A group of several large midden pits were located containing numerous sherds and other cultural detritus. Nearby was uncovered a stone enclosed grave that resembled the Tennessee-Cumberland type in which lay the badly decayed fragmentary remains of a small child (Plate 1 and 2). It was determined from the slight trace of the skeletal remains that the body was placed into the grave flexed on its left side with the head towards the west. Two small unbroken pottery vessels were placed near the stomach and a larger one at the foot of the grave (Plate 3). All three vessels were unusual in that they resembled types usually attributed to the Iroquois and may represent trade pieces (Plates 4–6).

The remains of what appeared to be a ramada (temporary brush-pole structure) was uncovered (Trench 1, Feature 1). Here five long shallow parallel depressions, 3 inches (7.62 centimeters) wide and 11 feet (3.35 meters) long spaced between 5 to 6 inches (12.7 to 15.24 centimeters) apart, were impressed into a compact layer of clay overlying an uneven well-packed clay floor covered with a thin layer of midden material (Plate 7). These had been the roof stringers upon which rested a covering of brush of sufficient depth to shut out the heat of the sun.

During the process of uncovering the floor of this structure, a crude ear plug of clay was found in the midden material above the floor. The floor was hard packed and uneven. A fire-burned area, brick red in color, 3 feet (91.4 centimeters) in diameter indicated the position of the hearth near the center of the floor. To the east of the stone box grave were the remains of a square structure with rounded corners. The walls were outlined by a trench, initially dug during the construction, 12 inches (30.5 centimeters) inches wide and about 12 inches (30.5 centimeters) in depth. Into these trenches were set the basal ends of saplings 3 (7.6 centimeters) to 4 (10.2 centimeters) inches in diameter straight up and down. A number of secondary post molds were found within the interior near the corners of the structure. Some of which apparently served as roof supports while the more centrally located post molds probably served as supports for clothing, racks, and so on.

How the occupants of such a house gained egress to this structure is not certain since there were no breaks in the wall structure. The house was completely covered with a mantle of sod, with the exception of a rectangular or square hole in the central portion of the roof which must have served jointly as a smoke hole and entranceway. Tentatively this type of house has been assigned to the late Etowah period (Etowah IV) or early Savannah period.

Feature 4 (Plate 8) is an elongated shallow basin-shaped pit that once served as a hearth area. When it was no longer needed for this purpose was converted into a midden depository. Numerous sherds and fragmentary bones were mixed with the broken stones, ashes and bits of charcoal. There was no direct association between this hearth-midden pit and any house structure in the immediate area. Mixed with the pit fill was a very crudely molded miniature clay pot.

Feature 5 (Plate 9) is a large, round, shallow hearth pit filled with numerous firs cracked and broken stones as well as considerable ash, sherds, and bone fragments. This pit was out in the open and was not associated with any house structure that one could determine. It had been used quite extensively for the heat zone showed deep penetration along the sides and bottom. At this time, Joe Caldwell carried on the excavation and finished the site. The writer was sent to western Louisiana to make a survey of a portion of the Bayou Bodcau where a small seasonal dam was being constructed.

Chapter 6

The Chambers Site (9CK23)

After a delay the writer's operations were resumed in the Allatoona Reservoir on the upper reaches of the Etowah River in Cherokee County. The Chambers site (9CK23) was a large village 7 miles (11.3 Kilometers) west of Canton resting upon an erosional remnant in the form of a truncated pyramid. The site is located on the western bank of the Etowah River about 40 feet (12.2meters) above normal water level. The site had been extensively cultivated and local collectors have gathered from this field for several years.

A series of parallel trenches (Figure 2), 5.0 feet (1.5 meters) wide, were dug across the site. The initial plan called for the removal of the plowed zone and then to take the undisturbed cultural zone down in individual 3 inch (7.6 centimeters) levels. Soon it became apparent that the cultural zone was exceedingly thin and only two cultural layers were removed before the sterile undisturbed clay was reached. As a precaution other trenches and numerous pits were sunk into this clayey layer to check for earlier occupational levels. None were found.

The physical nature of the erosional remnant consisted of a core of hard compact red clay interspersed with lenses of sand and gravel. The entire top of which had been utilized as a living area during the various periods of occupation. Potsherds and other cultural material were not plentiful in undisturbed condition for most of the cultural material had been "floated" to the surface of the site through constant and intensive cultivation. Following is a detailed description of each feature as it was uncovered.

Features

Feature 1 was a small, isolated midden pit. It measured 1 foot (30.5 centimeters) in diameter and was found to extend 3.6 inches (7.6 centimeters) into the sterile subsoil. Its

contents consisted of mostly charred fragments of cane, some ash, a few small pellets of burned red clay, and tiny bits of charcoal. The surrounding area showed no evidence of constant intense heat so that the contents of the pit must have been dumped into a shallow hole purposefully for the disposal of a given mass of debris.

Feature 2 (Plate 10) was also a small isolated midden pit 115 feet (35.1 meters) to the west of Feature 1. It was slightly larger than the first and of about equal depth. The contents consisted of a darkened organic soil, a few scattered sherds, and some fragments of charred animal bones. From an analysis of the sherds it was noted that the pit was dug and utilized during the Deptford (Cartersville) times for all 10 sherds were classed as belonging to this period (Table 1).

Feature 3 (Plate 11) was a large composite pit whose formation was the result of three separate excavations by the site's original occupants. The horizontal outline resembled a key-hole shape while the base was undulating with the deeper pit in the middle. It measured 6 feet 9 inches in length, 3 feet 5 inches (1.04 meters) across its widest portion and 2 feet 10 inches (0.86 meters) at its deepest. No sherds were found in the small central hemispherical pits. However, a number of sherds, bits of charcoal, and lenses of ash as well as fire cracked and broken stones were found in the upper limits of the larger pit. Most of the sherds were associated with the Deptford cultural horizon (Table 2). In this assemblage there was also a Deptford Plain and Deptford Check Stamped with a podal appendage while at the top of the pit were a slightly more diverse assemblage (Table 3). Among the stone artifacts were the bit end of a long tapering celt oval in cross section, two fragments of slate spades, and a large flint scraper.

Feature 4 (Plate 12), listed as Burial 1, and contained the very fragmentary remains of an adult within a very shallow oval pit. Only traces of the long bones were present making sex

determination and relative age impossible. From the position of the fragments, it was determined that the body was flexed, lying on its right side, with the head to the north. The outline of the grave was not distinct in that the fill and the surrounding material almost blended in color and texture. No grave offerings were present. One Woodstock Incised sherd was found in the grave fill.

Feature 5 (Plate 13 and 14) was a small circular pit directly under the plow zone that had penetrated the sterile subclay. Lying on the base of the pit, 1 foot 8 1/2 inches (52.1 centimeters) lower than the mouth, was a pile of badly degraded and charred bone fragments, the largest of which measured slightly less than 1/2 inch (1.3 centimeters) in length. When an attempt was made to salvage portions of these fragment they all crumbled into dust. Whether they were of human or animal origin could not be determined. Their presence would indicate that there was the possibility that limited human cremation was practiced in this village. Whatever the significance of such a pile of bones was not known but they must have been considered to be important enough to warrant the careful placement within a hole dug only sufficiently large enough to receive them rather than to have been scattered at random over the area.

Feature 6 (Plate 15) was a small basin-shaped midden pit 1 foot 6 inches (45.7 centimeters) in diameter and 5 inches (12.7 centimeters) in depth. Most of its contents consisted of an organic soil and mixed with this were small fragments of wood charcoal, ash, and a few broken calcined animal bones. This was just a typical midden pit of the site.

Feature 7 (Plate 16) was an oval-shaped pit that contained the fragmentary remains of an adult human skull as well as portions of a single femur and tibia (Burial 4). Immediately in front of the tibia was a post mold that extended 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) into the sterile subclay. Whether this post hole was dug at the time of interment or made subsequently is not known

because the tops of the grave and the post mold were first noted at the same level above the skeletal remains. The body was semi-flexed, lying on its right side with the head to the east. No burial offerings were placed with the remains.

Feature 8 (Plate 17) was a large roughly pear-shaped pit measuring 6 feet 5 inches (1.9 meters) in maximum length, 4 feet 2 inches (1.3 meters) in maximum width and having a depth of 1 foot 4 inches (40.6 centimeters). From its contents, it was determined that this pit was dug during Deptford times and utilized as a storage pit but subsequently ended up serving as a midden pit and included a substantial number of sherds (Table 4). One ware, Dunlap Fabric Marked, has been assigned by Caldwell to his Kellogg period in his section of the Allatoona report. In addition to the ceramic sherds, crude discoidal of micaceous schist, a fragment of a rubbed slate tool and an unworked bluish flint chip were part of the pit fill.

Feature 9 (Plate 18), listed as Burial 5, and was found in what must have been either a very shallow pit or a depression in the ground level. Whether an actual grave was dug for the human remains or that the human body was placed on the existing village surface and covered over with midden material could not be definitely determined for the bones lay very close to the present surface. Plow action had broken into the grave destroying the bone placement and scattering most of them from their original position. The skull appeared to have not been disturbed and this fact alone allows for possible orientation, likely an east-west axis with the head to the west. Like the other burials there were no offerings with the remains. Within the proximity of the grave were a few ceramics (Table 5).

Feature 10 (Plate 19), listed as Burial 2, unlike Burial 5, and was found lying in direct contact with the sterile subsoil without any evidence of any pit having been dug to hold the remains. The skeleton was very badly disintegrated and only a small portion of the skull and

long bones, particularly in the vicinity of the knees, remained. All indications pointed towards a flexed burial, lying on its left side, with the head to the west. This burial also lacked burial furniture.

Feature 11 (Plate 20), listed as Burial 3, and contained the very fragmentary remains of an adult. The remains were found lying directly upon the sterile substratum of the site. These consisted of a small portion of the skull and small bits of a femur and tibia. From the placement of these fragments, it was apparent that the body was semi-flexed and lying on its right side. Again, this burial lacked grave goods.

Feature 12 was a small midden, almost round at the mouth that measured 1 foot 6 inches (45.7 centimeters) across and 7 inches (17.8 centimeters) in depth penetrating slightly into the sterile subclay. It contained several ceramic sherds (Table 6). One of the Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds was oddly shaped and appears to have been broken off from a clay object. The interior showed that this was built up by means of clay fillets, and it possibly functioned as an ornamental attachment to some clay vessel. Two podal supports are listed among the Deptford Check Stamped. Associated with this assemblage were 1 stone discoidal 2 inches (5.1 centimeters) in diameter and a third of an inch in thickness, a fragment of a large slate spade, a fragmentary stone celt, and the tip of a flint projectile point. This entire assemblage would place the time of origin during the Deptford times.

Feature 13 (Figure 3) is another small, shallow, circular pit filled mostly with organic earth. It was found at the southwest corner of Feature 14 (Figure 3), House Structure Number 1. This pit was dug after the house was abandoned. The digging destroyed a portion of the line of post molds in that section of the house wall. After the pit was cleaned of its contents, the

missing basal portions of the wall posts were found extending an additional 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) into the subsoil.

Feature 14 (Figure 3, Plate 21 and 22), labeled as House 1, consisted of a number of post molds outlining a square habitation area. This house was located near the eastern end of the intervening area between Test Trenches 2 and 3. The house measured 30 feet (9.1 meters) in diameter. The individual post molds varied from 0.6 to 0.8 foot (18.29 to 24.4 centimeters) in diameter. Here each of the four corners was individual post molds, 1.0 to 1.4 feet (30.5 to 42.7 centimeters) in diameter, which apparently held the roof supporting beams. One of these holes had penetrated an earlier pit disturbing the Deptford cultural contents (Feature 3). In the north wall was a well-defined doorway. Directly in the middle of the floor was a fire-burned hearth of well-packed clay 4.7 feet (1.4 meters) in diameter. The fire discoloration had penetrated to a depth of 0.3 foot (9.1 centimeters).

While uncovering the floor of the house, the following artifacts were recovered, a faceted piece of hematite ore, a rectangular piece of sandstone which had been shaped and smoothed upon one surface where a slight groove was formed on the homing surface, a small fragment of sheet mica (Plate 30), and several small fragments of charred cane that came from the walls of the house. The latter would imply that the walls of the house, and possibly the roof, were covered with a series of cane mats. In addition there were a substantial number of ceramic sherds (Table 7).

Lying on the floor of the house were 113 Lamar Plain sherds, several of which had a band of pinched ridges vertical to the rim section that were placed between 4 to 6 millimeters below the lip of the vessel (Plate 28). This is one of the characteristic Lamar pottery traits making identification comparatively easy. There was a single crushed limestone tempered sherd

whose exterior carried a fine incised geometric design and a raised ridge running parallel to the lip. The lip was ticked with a number of parallel lines. This combination may constitute a variant of early Lamar but it seems highly unlikely because limestone tempering did not occur this late, as far as the present writer knows in this part of Georgia.

Feature 15, consisting of parts A, B, and C, was a large, almost circular pit with the long axis running north and south (Figure 4). Overlying the southern rim of this pit was a shallow basin-shaped fire basin filled with compacted ash as well as a few fire cracked and broken stones (Feature 15).

The deeper pit, Feature 15A, measured 7.5 feet (2.3 meters) in length, 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) in width, and 1.9 feet (57.9 centimeters) in depth. Within the fill and directly beneath the base of the fire basin above was a crude micaceous axe. Upon the floor of the pit and in the fill were 143 sherds. Fire-cracked and/or broken stones were confined to the floor of the pit.

After the pit fill was removed, it was found that there was a flat topped dome-shaped pile of sterile red clay against the north wall of the pit and in slight contact with the floor. Separating this feature from the floor and walls of the pit was a very thin layer of dark loam. The feature itself measured 4 feet (1.2 meters) long, 2 feet (60.9 centimeters) wide and 0.4 foot (12.2 centimeters) high. It had been carefully shaped and smoothed and was purposefully built into the pit rather than accidentally thrown into it. At first it was thought to be some form of an altar but it was much too confined inside the pit to have functioned as one. It could more easily have functioned as either a step or a seat but its actual purpose is unknown.

A careful search of the immediate area surrounding the top of the pit failed to reveal any associated post molds. Since we failed to find any, we conjectured that this was some sort of abortive pit house in which some people lived, cooked, and carried on their daily affairs. The pit

had been covered over with a flimsy wooden structure which in turn was covered with cane mats and brush. Such a structure would leave practically no trace in the soil after it had been destroyed with time. Significant and substantial quantities of ceramics were found in this feature (Table 8).

We have here all of the various types that occurred in the site proper confined to this single pit. The stone material consisted of 127 cracked and/or fire broken stones, 1 quartzite stone ball, 1 fragment of a large micaceous schist disk, 1 fragment of a slate tool, a rectangular block of micaceous schist having a slight depression on one side (Plate 29), and a number of small chert chips.

One ware from Feature 15A that calls for further explanation is the Weeden Island-like incised sherds (Plate 23). The most noticeable feature is the variability in the punctations themselves. Some of these were made with a bluntly pointed tool (presumably an awl or some similar object), which was pushed into the wet clay at right angles to the surface or at an angle. Others were made by using the stems of small grasses or reeds, while others were definitely coffee bean shaped and others were "V" shaped with the greatest stress having been placed at the base of the V. Characteristic of the whole assemblage is the delimiting line outlining the punctated area. Upon first glance this line appeared to have been incised, but a closer look showed that the line was impressed into the clay, was narrow and semi-round as though some narrow rounded or semi-rounded object having a smoothed surface had been pressed into the clay without breaking the surface tension to slightly indent the area. This style of delimiting a punctated zone perhaps should constitute a separate type, and if so should be called "grooved impressed." Vessel form and paste are identical to the typical spheroid-shaped bowls of the

Weeden Island Complex with a faint hint of Safety Harbor influence not too distant. This apparently is the northernmost limits of the Weeden Island-Safety Harbor influence.

Along the northern wall of Feature 15A was a soft spot which lead into a much deeper pit, designated Feature 15B. In its fill were 219 sherds, all of which have been assigned as Deptford Plain. This was a very thin hard ware, finely tempered with sand, and of a slight orange color. Associated with the one ware were a long, thin triangular projectile point, nicely chipped, and having a slight concave base which was typical of some Woodland types, characterized by a fair sized chunk of fire burned clay showing definite evidence of a wattle-and-daub structure, one fragment of translucent quartz, two large flint chips, and one reworked flint chip that had been worked into a scraper set beside a piece of unworked slate. Here we have an assemblage of artifacts that were definitely associated with the Deptford Plain pottery. There was no contamination from a higher level so that one deposit appeared to be "pure."

Feature 16, a circular pit 2.5 feet (76.2 centimeters) in diameter and 2.4 feet (73.2 centimeters) in depth with a rounded base, was located but a short distance south of Feature 15. Within this small pit was a concentration of midden material in which were a very high quantity of ceramics (Table 9) were 168 Deptford Check Stamped sherds-four of which had attached podal supports, 44 Deptford Plain, 16 Deptford Simple Stamped, 5 Deptford Check Stamped with a row of punctations around the neck area, 2 Brushed, 2 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, 3 Woodstock Plain, and 7 indeterminate.

Three complete sherd spindle whorls (Plate 28) and 5 fragmentary whorls were also in the deposit. These were made from Deptford Plain, Deptford Simple Stamped, or Deptford Check Stamped sherds. Three sherds had mending holes where perforations were made on either side of a crack or break and a thong ran through to bind the broken area. Along with the sherds were

a crude flat slate celt, 6 fragments of flaked slate spades, a number of smaller slate fragments, and 2 very crude triangular flint projectile points.

In the Deptford Check Stamped ware the transverse lands were wider by 2 diameters than the longitudinal lands inclosing depressions 7 mm long by 3 mm wide. These varied from 5 mm to 3 mm in length but the width was almost constant. In a number of cases the stamping was almost entirely or partially obliterated and the exteriors were heavily encrusted with a deposit of soot. There was definite evidence that attempts were made to mend cracks and breaks for drilled holes were placed adjacent to such areas. Podal appendages, also on check stamped, varied in form from narrow tapered to blunt broad projections.

Colors ranged from a light buff through a brick red through a dull chocolate browns. The ware varied in thickness from 5 millimeters to 6 millimeters which is about constant throughout the entire vessel. With the exception of the podal supports, most of the bases appeared to have been flattened to slightly rounded and of equal thickness as the walls. Decoration, in a number of instances, was carried on over into the lip area.

Associated with this check stamped ware were the remains of a crudely molded miniature bowl 65 millimeters in diameter and 30 millimeters in height. It is reddish buff in color as a whole but there are small fire clouds on the exterior. Its exterior surface was plain while the lip was simple, slightly constricted and rounded.

Feature 17, a cylindrical-shaped pit with straight sides and flat bottom, measured 1.9 feet (57.9 centimeters) in diameter, 0.4 foot (12.2 centimeters) in depth and was located 20 feet (6.1 meters) from Feature 16. The midden materials within this pit are several ceramics (Table 10). Of the ceramics found, the one Etowah Roughened had exceptionally thin walls, and one Deptford Plain had a podal support. There were no stone objects within the deposit.

Feature 18, located 15 feet (4.6 meters) from Feature 17 was another small round midden pit, very shallow with rounded base with several ceramics (Table 11). Mixed with the midden were a few charred animal bones as well as some badly degraded fragments of deer bones, a discoidal made from a Deptford Plain sherd, a small briquette, a crudely made triangular flint projectile point, and a number of small pieces of unworked flint, quartz, and slate.

Feature 19 (Figure 5, Plate 24), labeled as house 2, is a large rectangular, individual post mold, house pattern that measured 40 feet (12.2 meters) in length and 21 feet (6.4 meters) in width with the long axis running north and south. The individual post molds varied in size from 0.5 to 0.7 foot (15.2 to 21.3 centimeters) in diameter and they extended all of the way from 0.9 to 1.4 feet (27.4 to 42.7 centimeters) into the sterile substratum. There was not a well-defined doorway, such as was found in Feature 14, but the arrangement of the post molds suggested that an opening must have occurred in both the northern and southern walls. There was a slight overlap in the mold arrangement along the eastern wall.

Inside of the house and running the length of the building were a double row of post molds 6 to 7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 meters) apart. These separated the interior into about three equal sized compartments. It is possible that these posts served a dual purpose. First it may have supported the roof. Second it may have been a partition to the interior into smaller stalls leaving a central hallway. This whole arrangement into compartments is highly suggestive of the long house commonly associated with the Cherokee and the Iroquois.

William Bartram (1928:296-297) after visiting several Cherokee villages contrasted them with Creek villages he had visited and the type of houses built by the Cherokee.

He stated that,

The Cherokee construct their habitations on a different plan from the Creeks that is, but one oblong square building, of one story high; the materials

consisting of logs or trunks of trees, stripped of their bark, notched at their ends, fixed one upon another and after wards plastered well, both inside and out, with clay well tempered with dry grass/ and the whole covered or roofed with the bark of the chestnut tree or long broad shingles. This building is however partitioned transversely, forming three apartments, which communicated with each other by inside doors; each house or habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter house or hot-house; this stands a few yards distant from the mansion-house opposite the front door.

Morgan (1881:vi) went into even more detail and stated that,

The principal fact, which all these structures alike have,.... , is that the family.... was too weak an organization to face alone the struggle of life, and sought a shelter for itself in large house holds composed of several families.” The house for a single family was exceptional throughout aboriginal America, while the house large enough to accommodate several families was the rule. Moreover, they were occupied as joint tenement houses. There was also a tendency to form these households on the principle of gentile kind, the mothers with their children being of the same gens or clan.

The possibility that this particular structure once served as the abode for several families can well be conjectured since the side stalls could have served as households for a number of them.

A small fragment of worked red ochre was found on the floor of the house along with several sherds. Other sherds occurred in a number of the post molds. In Feature 19 were several ceramics (Table 12). Some notable ceramics were the Woodstock Plain, Etowah Plain, Woodstock Incised, and the Etowah Complicated Stamped. There were also three peculiar whitish sherds. According to Bullen (1950), after his survey of the Florida portion of the Chattahoochee Valley, that he recovered a small number of sherds "with a whitish surface, while statistically insignificant, may indicate use of this site during Lower Creek times." One of these three sherds was tempered with very fine sand. The other two were of coarser texture and much rough in surface finish. Of the latter it appeared as though some sort of a whitish wash had been partially applied to the exterior of the vessel or vessels for the untreated areas were of a pinkish hue.

Feature 20 (Figure 5, Plate 25) located within a shallow kidney-shaped pit, inside of the house and beneath the floor of Feature 19, were the fragmentary remains of an adult human, Burial 6. The body was oriented east and west with the head to the west, lying on its left side and partially flexed. No attempts were made to salvage any of the skeletal remains for they were much too fragmentary and crumbly. This burial followed the generalized burial pattern in that no offerings or furniture were present within the grave.

Feature 21 (Figure 5, Plate 26), a small pear-shaped pit, 1.8 feet (54.9 centimeters) long, 1.0 feet (30.5 centimeters) wide, and 0.9 foot (27.4 centimeters) deep was found in the southern wall of Feature 19. This pit had been dug prior to the construction of the house for one of its post molds had intruded into this pit. The pit was filled with midden material and from it we were able to recover several ceramics (Table 13) and pieces of unworked quartz, quartzite, slate, and flint were present as well as a crude axe-shaped quartzite nodule.

Feature 22 (Figure 5), in the southwestern corner of Feature 19 was another pit which measured 2.9 feet (88.4 centimeters) long, 2.0 feet (61.0 centimeters) wide, and 1.9 feet (57.9 centimeters) deep. Even though the pit fill consisted of a darkened organic soil there were no cultural remains mixed with it, outside of a few ash lenses.

Feature 23 (Figure 5, Plate 27) was found along the western wall and near the southwestern corner of Feature 19 was the largest and deepest pit of the site. It was roughly cylindrical in shape with a flat base and measured 4.5 feet (1.4 meters) in diameter, 3.5 feet (1.1 meters) in width and 2.8 feet (85.3 centimeters) in depth. This feature, like Feature 21, had been dug and filled prior to the construction of Feature 19. Across the pit a portion of the western wall post molds had penetrated into the top of the pit. The fill at the top consisted of some midden soil and a few scattered sherds. Four inches from the top of the pit and almost against its

southern wall were the remains of two micaceous schist slabs. These had been roughly shaped and showed some wear. At a depth of 0.6 foot (18.3 centimeters) from the top of the pit was a well-defined layer of briquettes, 0.5 foot (15.2 centimeters) in thickness that sloped gently towards the center of the pit. Directly beneath this layer of briquettes was a layer of ash 0.1 foot (3.1 centimeters) in thickness. From there downward to the base of the pit was just one mass of midden soil, sherds, cracked and broken stones, small bits of charcoal and ashes. One third of a mealing stone (metate) was found at the north wall above the layer of ashes and a larger portion of this same artifact was found beneath this same ash layer at the southern side of the pit.

The briquettes thoroughly burned and as hard as rock, retained impressions of fairly large sized poles. These fragments ranged in overall length from 0.5 to 0.7 foot (15.2 to 21.3 centimeters) and from the curvature of the impressions the poles ranged from 0.5 to 0.7 foot (15.2 to 21.3 centimeters) in diameter. Overlying these large impressions were the impressions of smaller twigs and even grass stems. From the arrangement of these briquettes within the pit, it was evident that they had been thrown, into the pit rather than the result of a collapsed wall or even roof section. Above the ash layer in the pit were 316 ceramic sherds (Table 14). Two stone discoidals were also in the lower portion of the fill. One was made from thin micaceous schist while the other was made from a metamorphosed stone that had been carefully shaped, rubbed, and polished into a plano-convex surface.

Feature 24 (Figure 5), a small pit, 3.0 feet (0.9 meters) in diameter, was located in the north-central half of Feature 19. It was saucer-shaped in cross section. The feature contained several artifacts (Table 15). Why this particular mixture of pottery wares was included in this pit cannot be explained at the present time. It may represent a "clean-up" period in the life of the site and both early and late sherds were included.

Feature 25, adjacent to Feature 24 was another small pit about the same size. It contained a fair number of ceramics and lithic artifacts (Table 16). Some of the Deptford Simple Stamped had podal appendages. Some of the slate fragments showed that they had received much usage for the working surfaces were fairly highly polished. To complete the assemblage, there were 3 small fragments of micaceous schist and an oval-shaped waters-worn stone.

Features 20, 24 and 25 (Figure 5) were all adjacent to one another and show certain relationships. With the exception of the 14 Woodstock Plain sherds in Feature 24, all of the artifacts point in the direction of a Deptford horizon. The Woodstock sherds may have been intruded into an earlier pit before the house was occupied.

Feature 26 (Figure 5), a very small pit or a large isolated post mold, sides were vertical and the bottom slightly rounded. Outside of the dark organic fill there were no artifacts present. Cross-sectioning showed that this pit had penetrated to a depth of 1.6 feet (48.8centimeters) into the sterile subclay stratum.

Feature 27 (Figure 5), a small shallow basin-shaped pit, showed up just south of the southwestern corner of Feature 19. When troweled out it was found that nothing but organic soil constituted the fill.

Feature 28 (Figure 5), was a small shallow basin-shaped midden pit, 3.1 feet (0.9 meters) long by 2.9 feet (88.4 centimeters) wide, lying 5 to 7 feet (1.5 to 2.1 meters) east of Feature 19. Mixed with a dark organic soil several ceramics (Table 17).

Feature 29 (Figure 5), was a small round midden pit, 2.3 feet (70.1 centimeters) in length and 2.2 feet (67.1 centimeters) in width. It was just inside the western wall of Feature 19. Intermixed were a few ceramics (Table 18). All of this assemblage relate culturally with our

findings in Features 20, 24, and 25 as they were synchronous and predate the erection of Feature 19.

Feature 30 (Figure 5), a small, shallow, oval-shaped midden pit, was 3.1 feet (0.9 meters) long by 2.0 feet (60.9 centimeters) wide and 0.4 foot (12.2 centimeters) deep. It lay 6.0 feet (1.8 meters) north of the northwestern corner of Feature 19. Inside of the pit the expected material was found (Table 19) all of which tie in with the cultural affinities of the surrounding pits. A one ceramic of interest was the Deptford Simple Stamped with a podal appendage

Feature 31 (Figure 5), a small midden pit, 3.0 feet (0.9 meters) in length, 2.8 feet (85.3 centimeters) in width, and 0.4 foot (12.2 centimeters) in depth. It was inside of Feature 19. Near its northern rim a post had been inserted at a later period. Within the pit were several ceramic sherds (Table 20). This mixture of wares might be explained by the intrusion of a post within an earlier pit during the construction and occupation of the house (Feature 19).

From the foregoing statements, all indications point to the fact that the area was occupied sporadically from the time of Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery manufacture during Early Woodland times up to the time when Lamar pottery was made and used by the occupants of the large rectangular structure (Feature 19).

Ceramics

The partial excavation of 9CK23 yielded a quantity of sherds of sufficient size and exterior surface treatments to warrant cataloging as specimens (Plate 28). Not a single complete vessel was recovered from the site so the whole study must be based upon sherds. This was no fault of the excavation process but it must be attributed to the fact that none were either discarded or cached away at the site in burials or in other pits. Usually whole vessels were associated with burials but this habit of placing offerings of this nature with the dead was not a

practice by the groups that inhabited this site. Since the ceramic study must be based upon sherds alone it is recognized that this is not the most desirable practice, but we have no alternative. It is the best that can be done.

We must state that not every phase of the occupation within the occupation area was well represented, but a few samples of most types were represented. Sherds bearing Dunlap Fabric Marked impressions, which was evidently the earliest type found in any quantity in this section of Georgia, progressed upward in time to types produced by the latest of the aboriginal dwellers, probably the Cherokee. Practically all of the intervening types were present in at least a few samples. It will be sufficient to state that it has been almost impossible to settle a number of local questions because of the lack of comparative data. A number of exotic sherds, attributed to trade pieces, have been recovered but their sources were not ascertained. These together, with a number of new types, will necessitate broad descriptions and a number of illustrations in order that as complete an overall picture of these wares as possible is presented.

A number of pottery names have been used in this paper and practically little or no mention has alluded to the temper type and its significance. The study noted four distinct types of materials were used as temper, particles of sand, bits of crashed quartz and quartzite, particles of crushed limestone, and particles of crushed shell. Similar grouping of temper types were noted by Haag (1942) and Griffin (1933) when pottery studies were conducted on sites in northern Alabama and other portions of the Tennessee Valley which border on the area under investigation.

With this in mind a study was attempted to see if there was any correlation between the lower Tennessee Valley in northern Alabama and this portion of the Etowah River basin in northwestern Georgia. Unfortunately we did not find as definite a relationship as that noted in

Alabama. Instead we found that the pottery during the time that Dunlap Fabric Marked, Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, the Deptford series, and a number of the Etowah series were almost invariably tempered with particles of small well-rounded sand which had been used in varying amounts the degree of which may impart a sandy texture to the surface of the vessel. Sand as an aplastic continued to be used right up to historic times, but in the meantime crushed stone with sharp edges, in the form of grit, became the vogue during the Middle Woodland period along with sand but it really never overcame the use of sand. During the Tennessee-Cumberland period the use of crushed limestone was introduced and was used almost exclusively until it disappeared during Middle Mississippian times when crushed shell was introduced.

Throughout the Southeast, the earliest pottery type to appear was a molded fiber-tempered ware assigned to the Stallings Island, the St. Simons, the Orange, or the Alexander series depending upon the locus of discovery. Webb and DeJarnette (1942) included the fiber-tempered ware in their Pottery 1 period on the Flint River. During a previous survey of northwestern Georgia and the Etowah River drainage Wauchope (1948) found no fibers-tempered pottery. Later the present writer found a number of vegetal-tempered sherds on a site alongside Slough Creek, seven miles west of Atco, which is outside of the area being studied, but it borders the area. We concur with Wauchope that we found no sherds of fiber-tempered ware within our area of exploration within the Allatoona Reservoir.

A type that appeared to be coeval with the late vegetal-tempered ware was a coiled, fine grained sand-tempered ware bearing the Impressions of a "...cord wrapped stick or dowel..." and called Dunlap Fabric Impressed (Fairbanks 1940). Wauchope (1948) noted that this was the earliest ware he recovered in any strength during the Early Woodland period. Caldwell (1950) reported that this same type appeared in quantities at an early level and that it persisted over

quite a time span in a number of sites along Stamp and Kellogg creeks. He assigned this ware to his Kellogg period in the present report. At the Chambers site this type was represented by comparatively few sherds and whether they were incidental to or accidental inclusions in or represented a chance deposit from an earlier occupation not located could not be determined.

As the Dunlap Fabric Marked decreased in popularity during the Transitional and Early Woodland periods it was supplanted by Mossy Oak Simple Stamped. This in turn was displaced by the Deptford series and Woodstock Stamped. These were associated with flexed burials in oval graves and circular houses.

Ford and Willey (1941) placed Early Swift Creek and Deptford in the Archaic with the comment that Linear Check, Bold Check and Simple Stamped decorations on sand-tempered pottery appeared in the Late Archaic and that Swift Creek pottery, "...appeared at the end of the Deptford period and replaced the Deptford decoration styles in the southeastern states."

Caldwell and McCann (1941) on the other hand believed that the Deptford had a closer relationship with the later phase and so proposed a division in the Archaic into an upper and lower phase which would place the Deptford into the Upper Archaic.

Under the classificatory system, laid down by Ford and Willey (1941), we should be speaking about periods Burial Mound I and II, but since there were no mounds present within the basin we will omit all allusions to such. Many Deptford types are cataloged as to belonging to this period. The chief diagnostic type is Deptford Bold Check Stamped. A number of other impressed designs were present as well, but these were not as critical. Vessel shapes usually consisted of slightly elongated globular vessels with spherical or sub-square bases with or without podal appendages, besides various bowl shapes. There was a certain correlation with the Candy Creek focus of eastern Tennessee as well as a limited relationship with the Copena of

northern Alabama. Variety in vessel forms were neither as great nor did they have the complexity of design elements as those found in later cultures, but the stimulus of pottery making certainly appeared at this time.

About this time crushed limestone was introduced as the chief aplastic. Besides the plain ware we find sherds bearing typical Swift Creek designs on a limestone-tempered ware. Lewis and Kneberg (1946) pointed out that,

In eastern Tennessee the use of limestone-tempered pottery is demonstrably older than the use of burial mounds, and in one type of cultural manifestation which we have called the Candy Creek focus its particular types of surface treatment correspond to those tentatively associated with the Copena focus... We wish to emphasize that in the Southeast there seems to be a very close relationship between all of the limestone-tempered wares this is at least as significant in its implications as the relationships pointed out by Griffin (1942) for the resemblances between the limestone-tempered pottery of Copena, Adena and Ohio Hopewell.

They further stated that,

From the standpoint of distinguishing pottery types in the limestone-tempered ware, the surface finishes afforded an important basis for comparative studies. There are five different types of surface finish...: 1. Candy Creek Hamilton Cord Marked types, 2. Hamilton Plain, 3. Check Stamped, 4. Complicated Stamped, and 5. Fabric Marked or Cord-wrapped Dowell marked.

A number of the complicated stamped designs found on the limestone-tempered sherds from the Chambers site strike a note of similarity with both the Swift Creek and Etowah types. With the findings of a similar ware and design elements both in Tennessee, northern Alabama, central Georgia, and in the northwestern section of Georgia, it would appear to demonstrate either direct contact between these peoples or the cultural line along which the knowledge of the manufacture of such a ware progressed. Tentatively it appears that the ware progressed from south to north having developed in central Georgia and spread upward into northwestern Georgia and northern Alabama ending up on the Tennessee River in eastern Tennessee.

A local product appeared in the form of the Woodstock ware. These wares were Woodstock Diamond Stamped, Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped, and Woodstock Incised. Our knowledge of this particular ware is limited at the present time and it now appears that these forms had a very restricted area of distribution for they have never been mentioned as occurring in other areas. These forms came in during Early Swift Creek and Middle Woodland times, about the same time that Napier Stamped appeared on the scene. Etowah decorative types, during early Mississippian times, showed the effects of both the Napier and Woodstock influence and it in turn governed the Lamar types of the Middle Mississippian and protohistoric times.

About this time period certain cultural influences moving in from central Georgia, together with an influx of peoples, were beginning to be evident. This is best portrayed in the ceramics. In ceramics the jar forms were beginning to be more pronounced and less stress was put upon bowl forms. This was probably and possibly due to their cooking habits where everything was boiled or stewed and all ate from a common vessel. The carved paddles used on the exterior surfaces were most complicated during the Swift Creek and gradually deteriorated in complexity into the later Etowah and Lamar stages.

There was the changeover in tempering types from sand to crushed stone to crushed shell coordinated with a gradual decline in both vessel-shapes and techniques of manufacturing as well as that of decoration as the proto- and historic horizons were approached. Only briefly did the Savannah influence appear while the Etowah types persisted and finally deteriorated in the carefulness of execution, thus evolving into the Lamar pottery of the Late Mississippian times (Wauchope 1948). Most vessel forms tend to adhere to the spheroid or aspects of it.

Carinated bases are at a premium while the norm tends toward the usual rounded or slightly flattened. Lips, as a rule, are simple, being either rounded or rounded and flattened. In

no case was there any evidence that this area of a vessel ever received decorative treatment. Rims on the early types lacked the secondarily applied strips of clay. The strip in its late form has been added and it received special treatment by pinching, punctating, and ticking.

The pottery, which has been attributed to the Cherokee (Lamar) of this site during protohistoric times, was very crudely fashioned. Uniformity of wall thickness had been lost and to a certain extent the same applied to vessel shapes. Decorative motifs were crude and very sloppily drawn or executed. Among the decorative techniques used were, incising, malleating with complicated carved pad lies, punctations, and pinching of small ridges or nodes around the shoulder area of cazuela bowls and around the neck portions of jars. The paste was very heavily impregnated with coarse particles of either sand or crushed quarts, which by volumetric content, was rather high. In a number of instances there were coarse particles extruded from the walls of vessels both on the interior and exterior imparting a "raspy" feel to the ware. This characteristic was more pronounced on the exteriors than on the interiors. In some instances the interiors of bowls were rubbed with a small rock or some other object so that a pseudo-burnish finish was somewhat evident. The exterior surfaces of cooking pots were roughened and then partially smoothed over so that there was no way of determining the nature of the implement used to bring about this finish. Some of the body sherds exhibited a sort of heavy cord-roughened surface as a primary treatment only to be slightly smoothed over later.

In recapitulating the pottery types uncovered at the Chambers site (9CK23), we find that the following existed,

Period	Pottery Types	No.	%	Caldwell's Designations
Archaic	Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	5	0.30	Forsythe
	Dunlap Fabric Marked	30	1.81	Kellogg
	Deptford Plain	662	39.98	Cartersville
	Deptford Simple Stamped	197	11.90	
	Deptford Check Stamped	219	13.22	
	Weeden Island Punctate-Incised	13	0.79	
Woodland	Woodstock Plain	35	2.11	Woodstock
	Woodstock Complicated Stamped	7	0.42	
	Woodstock Incised	3	0.18	
	Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	34	2.05	
	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	9	0.54	
	Check Stamped	3	0.18	
Mississippi	Etowah Plain	176	10.63	Etowah
	Etowah Complicated Stamped	19	1.15	
	Etowah Roughened	88	5.32	
	Mulberry Creek Plain	59	3.56	
	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	0.06	Savannah
	Savannah Check Stamped	3	0.18	
	Lamar Plain	84	5.07	Lamar
	Lamar Bold Incised	5	0.30	
	Long Swamp Stamped	2	0.12	?
	Brushed	2	0.12	?

Bone Artifacts

All remains of bone artifacts have long since disappeared from the site. A few charred bone fragments were noted here and there throughout the area explored. Because they were so small no effort was made to salvage any of them.

Stone Artifacts

The inhabitants of the Chambers site (9CK23) used various types of stones in fashioning their artifacts. Most of the common available stones were used in some shape or manner. Spades were fashioned from thin sections of slate or laminated micaceous schist. Discoidals,

both polished and unpolished, were made of shale, micaceous schist, quartz, and diorite. Celts both flat and round in cross section, were made of diorite and greenstone. Some of the celts were completely finished while others were shaped only sufficiently to furnish a keen cutting edge with the body only crudely blocked out. Long slivers of composite micaceous schist were fashioned into crudely shaped digging tools and we find that this same type of stone was used in making crudely hafted axes and hoes. Fine-grained sandstones were used as hones, flints of various colors were chipped into scrapers, and small pellets of manganese ore were rubbed so that the surfaces were roughly faceted, while some of the harder coarser stone were used as mealing stones. One peculiarity was the extensive use of micaceous schist and shale as well as slate at this site. These stones were only rarely used as their hardness leaves much to be desired. Steatite played its part in the area, although it was far from plentiful. We found several sherds from steatite vessels as well as gorgets fashioned from it.

Moore (1894) illustrated a steatite object from Mound 4 near St. John's Landing, Putnam County, Florida, that closely resembled the two holed steatite gorget plowed up a number of years ago at this site. This one was covered with an incised crosshatched decoration on the upper surface and was plano-convex in cross section. Whether or not there was any attempt made to notch or excavate the interior of the Florida specimen, like that from the Chambers site, was not stated. The information given by Moore (1894) was, "In caved sand was a polished hatchet or stone, and two feet from the surface was an object of steatite 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in length, with cross-hatched design on the upper surface."

Burials

A total of six individual burials, uncovered within the excavated area, were in an advanced state of degradation. In all cases only very small bits of bones or traces of bones were

uncovered so that age and sex determinations could not be taken. All were found in rather shallow graves and in a number of instances the plow of white men had either finished the destruction or scattered bones.

It was determined that all of the burials were flexed and those that were more completely preserved showed that they had been placed on their right sides. Grave outline was ovate and the majority was backfilled with the excavated soil. Rarely was some midden material allowed to become mixed with it.

Orientation was not uniform. Some of them had their heads to the north, others with the heads to the west, and still others had them to the east. None of the burials had their heads to the south, which may be significant. The one fact alone may represent one of their taboos – the south had some bad connotation, a feeling shared by a number of modern day Indian groups.

There were no burials offerings or any artifacts in direct association with any of the burials. In a few cases we found a number of sherds in the grave fill above the skeleton, but this could not be directed as being significant. The area about the graves had been intensively cultivated over many years so that their placement could have been easily brought about. In addition there was no charcoal, evidence of bark, or even woods fragments in any of the graves and if fires were ever built upon the graves all traces have been eradicated.

The last occupation of this site fell well within what has been called late Temple Mound II stage of the Lamar period. Vessel forms were confined to the cazuela bowl and a few jar shapes. The types generally associated with the Lamar period of the Middle Mississippian horizon. Besides this there were other traits such as the rectangular and square house types, the small isosceles triangular projectile points, disks made of stone and sherds, subsurface graves, flexed flesh burials, absence of grave goods, and the absence of mounds. In the Creek and

Cherokee wares there appeared an innovation of pottery motifs in the form of wide curvilinear incised designs in scrolls interspersed with parallel lines and “guilloches” that were applied to the shoulder area of the typical cazuela bowls. Strap handles were rare on jar forms and shell tempering was never used at this site.

Trait List

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

FOOD GATHERING COMPLEX

- Charred nuts
- Animal and bird bones
- Fish and turtle bones
- Fresh water mussel shells, rare

AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

- Charred corn kernels and cobs

ARCHITECTURAL ACTIVITY

VILLAGE LOCATION AND PLAN COMPLEX

- Village located in river bottoms
- Village resting upon isolated erosional remnant
- Storage pits dug into hardpan
- Cooking pits dug into hardpan
- Fire cracked stones in ash beds
- Hearth areas scattered through village area
- Midden pits, basin shaped
- Midden pits, cylindrical shaped with flat bases
- Midden pits, irregular shaped

HOUSE COMPLEX

- Semi subterranean dwellings (pits houses)
- Individual post molds forming square patterns
- Individual post molds forming rectangular patterns
- Random post molds, possible racks or storage areas
- Structures constructed of small logs
- Wattle and daub walls
- Grass used as thatch
- Central hearth area
- Rectangular structure divided into stalls alongside of central hall.

CEREMONIAL ACTIVITY

BURIAL COMPLEX

- Individual burials in the flesh
- Burials in small oval graves
- Burials placed upon midden heap and covered with midden soil
- Burials within village fill

- Burials beneath village fill
- Flex burials
- Burials never accompanied with grave goods
- Cremations, rare

INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITY

CHIPPED STONE COMPLEX

- Projectile points, small, triangular, concave base, flint
- Projectile points, medium, triangular, flat base, quartzite
- Ax, crude, slightly notched, micaceous schist
- Scrapers, plano-convex

GROUND STONE COMPLEX

- Celts, medium, round cross-section, narrow poll
- Celts, small, flat cross-section, rounded poll
- Celts, small, flat cross-section, narrow poll
- Disks, biconoidal, polished, rare
- Gorgetts, small, cigar-shaped, two-holed, engraved, steatite
- Hone, small, flat cross-section, rectanguloid, sandstone
- Facetted manganese pellets

ROUGH STONE COMPLEX

- Mealing stones, small, flat, central depression shallow
- Disks, medium, bi-plane, rough
- Cup stones, small, micaceous schist
- Mica sheets present in village fill
- Hammerstones, generally unpitted, common
- Hammerstones, pitted, rare

WOOD COMPLEX

- Structural, only evidence

POTTERY COMPLEX

- Discoidals, sherd, round
- Discoidals, sherd, square
- Spindle whorls, sherds
- Bi-conoidal holes in walls of vessels
- Sand-temper (Comparable to Hamilton focus)
- Crushed quartz temper (Comparable to Hamilton focus)
- Crushed limestone temper (Comparable to Hamilton focus)
- Rounded base vessels
- Flat based vessels
- Tetrapodal supports on sub square base
- Tetrapodal supports on spherical base
- Crude, unadorned, miniature vessels
- Symmetrical, incised, miniature vessels
- Strap handles, indicated, rare
- Deptford Simple Stamped
- Deptford Check Stamped
- Deptford Plain
- Dunlap Fabric Marked

Mossy Oak Simple Stamped
Napier-like Etowah Stamped
Weeden Island Incised – Punctate
Savannah Stamped
Woodstock Incised
Woodstock Stamped
Swift Creek Stamped
Lamar Bold Incised
Creek Bold Incised
Creek Plain
Cazuela-shaped bowls, round base
Rounded or conoidal base jars, moderate flaring rim, slightly constricted neck
Lips on jars and bowls rounded or flattened
Folded rims, rare
Rim strips, notched, pinched

Site Summary

The Chambers site was situated atop of an isolated truncated erosional remnant in the river bottoms of Cherokee County, seven miles west of Canton, Georgia. The whole tip of the remnant was utilized as a habitation area while the bottom lands were farmed with possibly most of the burials were scattered over the low ground. Only an occasional burial was placed into the habitation area and as a result only a few of them were located during the time of the excavation. The structural remains, both square and rectangular in outline and of individual post mold types showing a wattle and daub constructional covering, were placed in no definite alignment. The square houses were apparently occupied by only a single family while the larger structures were subdivided into six foot stalls alongside a central hallway running the length of the house and occupied by members of the same sib. Houses of this type have been described as being utilized by members of the Cherokee group while the square houses were more characteristic of the Creeks.

Also within the village area were large, almost round, shallow pits of multipurpose function. There were used as hearth areas for the preparation of foods and other domestic

activities as well as shelter areas. The usual run of storage and midden pits were located containing the typical material associated with them.

The people of the well-established Chambers site were sedentary and practiced limited cultivation of crops as indicated by the limited remains of charred corncobs, corn kernels, and beans. They were never completely independent of the natural food products provided by their environment and the crops they raised were used to supplement those furnished by their surroundings.

The site was first occupied by a Deptford group as attested by their cultural remains even though not a single shelter or habitation of theirs was found that could be identified as such. In place, a number of semi subterranean hearth cooking (roasting) areas were found in which were Deptford sherds. Whether these features were ever utilized as habitation areas, for they were sufficiently large enough to have served this purpose, could not be proven but the evidence of this function would seem to point in this direction. If these areas were ever roofed over the superstructure must have been very flimsy for there were no actual post molds that we could associate with them. If such a feature was roofed over the superstructure must have been of small poles interlaced with smaller twigs or branches and the whole covered over with mats, brush, or bark.

A number of Woodstock sherds were found intermixed with certain of the Deptford types which would indicate that we were treating with a time period of the latter part of the Deptford and the early part of the Woodstock. Typical Woodstock designs were present in that they consisted of line filled ovals, diamonds surrounded by sets of parallel lines, and broad incised or impressed line designs that formed a complete band of parallel around the upper portions of wide-mouthed globular bowls.

Sherds from at least a dozen or more Weeden Island-like vessels were recovered at this time. Whether these vessels were brought in as trade objects from the nearby Chattahoochee drainage or were actually manufactured here on the spot could not be determined but there is good reason to believe they were of local manufacture. Their paste is typical of all of the other sherds coming from this horizon as well as the color of each vessel. The real determining trait lies in the fact that the form of the punctations is not typical of the type form.

As noted before, there were only a few Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds present at this time. They were numerous enough to suggest that people of this culture could have had, trade relations with those of the Swift Creek group, or people of this group could have passed through the area leaving behind several of their vessels, or that the present occupants knew how to make similar vessels and to decorate them in the manner of the Swift Creek type.

Next to appear in quantity were Etowah sherds covered with typical decorative motifs. The various complicated stamped designs were carefully impressed or stamped on the exteriors of jars and bowls and that great care was taken not only to carve out the stamps but in the application of the stamps with practically no overlapping of the design. Vessel walls were comparatively thin but not as thin as those of the Deptford. Shapes were symmetrical and the vessels were carefully fired. Sand as well as some crushed limestone served as tempering material.

A number of the later pottery types were present but in no appreciable numbers. These have been classed as Savannah Complicated Stamped, Lamar Stamped, and types we have attributed to the Creeks who, in our minds, were coexistent with the Lamar and possibly with the Cherokee, as we now know them. The pottery of this group was of an inferior quality being lumpy in appearance, the exterior was coarse and rough, the decoration was lackadaisically

applied whether it was stamped, incised, punctuated, or even when a line of raised nodes were constructed around the rims of their vessels. In other words they were simply poor potters and they made clay vessels not for their shape and beauty but just to be used. Their eye for beauty had become dulled over the years and they retained only the very rudimentary trait of vainly trying to do something to break the monotony of just plain vessels. In all aspects this late pottery was so inferior that it was outstanding. As part of this same assemblage were the various stone, architectural, and burial traits.

During the early stages of occupation, we found no direct evidence that they practiced any extensive farming. If they did cultivate any plants, all evidence had vanished. It was during the Middle Woodland that agriculture became of some importance to the group and here we have mealing stones or metates, grinding stones, hoes, spades, digging stones as well as a number of long, thin, flat stones that possibly functioned as picks. Remains of both charred corn and corncobs were present in the later levels.

Crudely chipped and notched axes, as well as celts and adzes formed parts of the tool assemblage. These were used in the construction of their shelters and had to be kept useable hence the presence of the sandstone hones. As part of the architectural traits, the scattered post mold grouping would seem to point to the construction of racks of various sorts as well as crude shelters either as summer houses or as cooking areas that were roofed over with poles and brush. The more substantial houses, or structures, were built of large poles placed in definite patterns with each pole placed at more or less regular intervals. The walls were made by intertwining small twigs, cane, or even vines to the uprights and a coating of a mixture of mud and grass applied to both the inner and outer walls to form a wattle and daub jacal type construction. Brush, bark, as well as reeds were used as roofing material and the whole covered with a thick

coating of clay or dirt. Concrete evidence for this type of construction was revealed by numerous briquettes from within midden pits as well as scattered throughout the village area. From this evidence, it would appear that the Deptford people constructed a type of semi subterranean pit house while the Etowah and later groups constructed surface houses of a more substantial nature wherein each wall post was placed into its own hole and more or less regularly spaced around the outside of the structure. The heavier, higher poles, the clay wall coating, and the square or rectangular shape all gave a sense of substance to the late house in contrast to the lighter, smaller, more flimsy round house form of the earlier group.

Whether the clayey nature of the soil had anything to do with the fact that all burials were shallow and that they did not possess the necessary tools to dig deeper holes, or that their beliefs dictated the digging of shallow graves are factors which must be noted. None of the pits were very deep, whether they were intended to serve as graves, deposits of midden material, or even post holes. The deepest pit found during our excavations was Feature 15, which is thought to be a semi subterranean house.

All burials were in the flesh with the possibility of an exceptional cremation. We were unable to determine whether the dead were partially cremated while the flesh still clung to the bones or after the body was allowed to stay in the open until the flesh could be stripped from the bones. There is no telling what rank in society deserved this treatment, whether an important personage or one of the "bottom of the heap" so to speak. In both instances nothing in the way of bodily ornaments, offerings, or even utilitarian objects were found in association with any of the burials. The absence of such objects raises the question as to whether the dead were dressed especially for the grave, whether objects were used in the final ceremony but not deposited in the

grave, whether they lacked these objects, or that their religious practices excluded the placement of such furniture with the dead into the grave.

Apparently, no great care was taken to dispose of the dead. Shallow oval-shaped graves were dug into the midden and barely, if at all, into the underlying sterile subsoil. There were instances when we thought that the dead had been placed on the existing midden surface and some of the nearby midden scooped up and over to barely form a cover. In all cases the skeletal remains were in direct association with midden material. In cremations the calcined bones were gathered up from the cremation area and placed into small circular pits with vertical walls. This was not determined from our diggings. In the instances where they were found the pits intruded into the sterile clay subsurface and the pits were then filled with midden soil and material.

Whether the people that occupied this site had ever built burial or domiciliary mounds is not known. There was no evidence of any mounds of any type in the village area or in the surrounding lowlands, or even on the hills to the north and west of the site.

It was suggested that the Site Trait List be broken down to fit the various foci composing the occupancy of the site. If such a procedure was possible, it would be ideal but in it was next to impossible to separate them into their integral parts partially due to their local differences.

As in this site, only a very few articles of food were actually found. Inference plays an important role when a long span of living was represented. That the latecomers practiced agriculture is without question, but the actual evidence is lacking of the true list of the products cultivated. The mere presence of charred nuts in the lower levels and of charred corn kernels and cobs in the upper limits does not mean that they – together with the wild game and fruits – constitute the total diet. Corn, beans, squash, etc., were grown and utilized as articles of food by

the Creeks and Cherokee so that the archaeological evidence is not always infallible in denoting the whole picture.

As to village location and plan, it was known that the peoples of the various foci dwelt upon this particular erosional remnant and that they built their homes, not upon a preconceived plan, but wherever they so pleased – probably to disconcert the archaeologist – but whatever their plans were they did not build along formalized streets but placed their structures where it was most convenient for themselves. This same principle applied to the placement of their midden pits, outside fire basins, graves, etc. Although John White and some of the early chroniclers indicated neat rows of houses and streets in the villages they were supposed to have visited, all archaeological evidence does not corroborate this.

Pottery

All of the clay vessels were manufactured by the coiling technique using varying amounts of sand and grit as tempering material. The grit particles consisted of crushed or pounded shell as tempering material. On the whole, most of the clay vessels were decorated with carved stamps, punctuated, or incised. Plain ware was in the minority.

Sherds attributed to the following periods have been recovered either from the surface of the site or from various midden levels including Deptford Plain, Deptford Simple Stamped, Deptford Bold Check Stamped on tetrapodal vessels, Deptford Linear Check Stamped, Woodstock Incised, a number of Weeden Island-like Incised, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped, Lamar Complicated Stamped, Napier-like Complicated Stamped, Lamar Incised, and Lamar Plain (which may have been utilized by either the Creeks or the Cherokee).

Those vessels attributed to the Creek and Cherokee were not too carefully fashioned and decorated with a Lamar variant. They were rough to the touch and the design elements appeared to be amateurish and poorly planned and executed. Wherever stamping had been employed, it showed no planning or feeling whatsoever and the degree of overlapping tended to obliterate the true design or pattern, if any were conceived. Apparently, the paddle bearing the stamp was used as an aid in the shaping of the vessel. Large spherical jars with wide mouths as well as hemispherical bowls were made during the latter phase of the occupation of this site. Strap handles with nodes were found on a few of the spherical jars but they were by no means common. Cazuela-like bowls and plain water bottle as well as smaller spherical jars were present, all attributed to the last phase of occupation at the Chambers site. Caldwell (1965) places this phase of occupancy in the Brewster period, late Lamar Variant C. Judging from his surface collection he noted that material from the Etowah and the Wilbanks periods occurred not only at this site but also at the Wilbanks site (9CK5), (Sears 1958). As far as he knows there were no other sites of that horizon found along this part of the Etowah River.

Correlating these results with those presented by Caldwell (1965) we find that the Chambers site was occupied sporadically from the Cartersville period, Forsyth focus; through the Woodstock period, Proctor focus; the Swift Creek period, unnamed focus; Etowah period, Etowah focus; Savannah period, Allatoona focus; the Lamar period, unnamed focus; and possibly to the beginning of the Brewster period-late Lamar Variant C.

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

Two types of celts were recovered, polished small flat and large thick celts as well as small flat crudely shaped ones whose only polished surfaces were along the working edge. In addition, there were biconoidal stone discs, crudely shaped flat stone discs, faceted nodules of

manganese, engraved steatite bar gorgets of the two hole variety, sandstone hones, flint scrapers, mica sheets, sandstone mealing stones, hoes spades, and small, thin, isosceles triangular shaped projectile points made up the tool assemblage. Presumably by the Cartersville period the bow and arrow had supplanted the use of the atlatl and the dart.

Pipes

A number of steatite pipe fragments were found in the lower limits of the site, possibly from the Post-Kellogg period. The scarcity of these fragments would indicate that the use of pipes during this phase of occupation was not too universal and that the smokers of pipes did not smoke solely for the pure pleasure but that religious connotations were attached to them. No complete specimens were recovered but from the fragments it was determined that all of the pipes were of the obtuse angle elbow type.

Ornaments

A cigar-shaped steatite bar gorget that has been perforated with two holes for suspension with a v-shaped depression in the base was plowed up a number of years ago from the site (Plate 31). This was a peculiar object for no other such shaped gorget was found during the entire excavation of the sites within the Allatoona Reservoir Basin. There were other bar gorgets found but these were of the conventionalized "boat-stone" shape rather than the bar-shaped types. Whether this particular object should be really called a bar gorget or a type of "boat-stone" was debated.

All evidence points to the fact that the superficial body ornamentation, such as detachable objects of shell, bone and stone beads, were not made or utilized by the people who occupied this site over a long period of time. The only shell object found during our investigation of this site

were small fragmentary remains of freshwater mussels that occurred in a few of the midden pits. Their paucity would indicate that at no time in the economy of these peoples were shellfish reckoned to be significant to their eating habits.

Burials

When death occurred, the dead were buried either in shallow oval-shaped pits directly beneath the midden or placed upon the midden in shallow depression and some of the surrounding midden material heaped over the remains. The bodies, as a rule, were flexed with the exception in the case of small children. They were placed extended into the grave. Burials were unaccompanied with offerings or burials goods.

There is some evidence that cremation was practiced sparingly at this site. Whenever these remains were found, the burned and charred bone fragments were placed into small cylindrical-shaped pits with flat bases scattered about within the midden deposit. Occasionally, these pits intruded into the sterile basic clay underlying the site. Like the inhumations the cremated remains were without personal effects or offerings.

Discussion

From all of the evidence we managed to uncover, we determined that this site has been lived in for short periods of time from the Deptford, through the Swift Creek, Etowah, and finally during the Lamar period. The latter produced positive remains of historic ethnic groups, (Creek and Cherokee), their permanent homes and the mass of debris they discarded covered a greater area than that laid down by the former groups. The site was very favorably situated atop of a high ridge of sufficient height to afford protection from the seasonal flooding of the Etowah

River. Roughly speaking, the site saw sporadic occupation from ca. A.D. 500 to 1700 or even 1750. No contact material of any description was found at this site.

At no time in its history was the site very large. It was spaced some distance from its nearest neighbor and judging from the material remains one could state that there was little or no cultural intercourse between neighboring groups.

Chapter 7

The Fields Bridge Site (9CK72)

On the western bank of the Etowah River, a quarter of a mile above the old Field's Bridge, and on a low-lying sandy ridge parallel to the river was the site of 9CK72. We extensively tested the site by putting down a large number of 5 foot (1.52 meters) square test pits as well as several 5 foot (1.5 meters) wide trenches. Our testing revealed a number of midden pits and hearth areas (Plate 32 and 33) but no definite trace of any habitations. No post molds of any description were found so that we had nothing upon which to base any hypothetical shelter or abode. There was evidence of three definite cultural horizons present, a pre-ceramic lithic horizon, and two pottery bearing horizons. The charred remains of acorns, black walnuts, and hickory nuts were recovered from the Deptford pit along with fragments of mussel shells, bits of charcoal and wood ash.

In the early pre-ceramic horizon, the projectile points correlate with those of the Stallings Island period of the Savannah River in eastern Georgia. These points were medium large, crudely chipped by percussion only, the majority had a square stem with off center bases while only a few of the stems showed a slight degree of concavity (Plate 34). Chert, flint, quartz and some quartzite were utilized for this purpose (Plate 35). A number of the chert points showed considerable weathering while there were some aberrant forms that showed a progression of types. One flint snub-nosed scraper was in the assemblage as well as a stemmed square based bunt. Both of these artifacts were scarce and were represented only by single specimens.

In the rough chipped stone group was a crude double notched and slightly grooved axe (Plate 36). The notches were pecked and smoothed and the bit and butt ends showed that they had been subjected to considerable battering through use. This axe was found in association with a number of fire broken and cracked stones in a hearth area within a large pit. It resembled a

similar specimen recovered from a like situation at 9CK23. The blunt poll end of a large, thick, rounded in cross-section, greenstone celt was found lying on this level and all by itself. Similar shaped large celts have been previously designated as diagnostic of this period.

Within a small shallow depression was found a rectangular shaped slate hoe that had been pecked upon one face and the edges were well smoothed. Not far away from this hoe was found a second hoe that had been fashioned from a slab of composite micaceous schist. This article showed that it had received considerable use. A so-called “whetstone”, from this same level, had a number of parallel rectangular grooves, 3.0 centimeters, 4.0 centimeters, and 5.0 centimeters long, 8 millimeters wide and 2 millimeter deep, which were worn very smooth. It was made of a siltstone, very fine-grained sandstone, the only stone of this type found in the entire site. Solecki (1950) reported a number of similarly grooved whetstones from the Natrium Mound, assigned to the late Adena, in West Virginia.

All of these hone stones were palm-sized and comparatively flat with a series of oblong grooves on either of the flat surfaces. From all appearances, these grooves do not appear to have been the results of sharpening bone awls, needles, or similar objects, as previously thought to have been the function of these objects, for the grooves are rectangular in cross-section throughout their entire length. To sharpen a bone awl a narrow “V-shaped” cut or groove would be necessary.

Solecki apparently found the solution when he found a small faceted bar of hematite within one of the grooves of the “hone” stones. A number of these so-called “whetstones” were found in association with this specimen lying close to the chin of a poorly preserved extended human burial. It was pointed out that, “The inclusion of the material within a burial betokens the

importance of these goods, because generally burial furniture of significance to its former owner is usually found associated with him” (Solecki 1950:12).

The stone from 9CK72 bears a number of dark brown stains within the grooves, which could have resulted from the hematite being driven into the natural pores of the stone during the rubbing process. Similar stains were noted on the Natrium specimens as well as an encrustation that possibly resulted from the burning of organic matter.

Webb (1945:91) in describing similar objects remarked that they were made of sandstone and rarely of slate. Some were grooved while others were ungrooved. Of particular interest was his statement, “These tablets often occur as burial associations, particularly with cremations, being often burned and broken by the crematory fires. These associations seem to indicate that they were valued by their owners beyond ordinary blocks of sandstone.”

This evidence seems to exclude these grooved stones from the realm of mere “whetstones” and thus relegates them to a much higher function, for the production of red pigment. The use of this pigment during Adena times has been pointed out by Webb (1945), Greenman (1932), Griffin, (1943) and Webb and Baby (1957), but whether or not this special function and practice had its beginnings during the pre-ceramic times and carried up into Adena times is not known. The presence of such an implement in this early horizon could indicate that such was the course of events.

Continuing the assemblage of stone objects were a number of crude quartzite discoidals, of varying sizes, some of which had slight depressions on one face, others were slightly biconcave, while still others were flat on both surfaces. Quartz and quartzite hammerstones were quite prevalent. Some were more battered than others but overall they were more or less of a generalized shape.

Fragments from large, hemispherical, thick-walled steatite pots were quite plentiful. In all instances the interior walls of the pots were carefully smoothed while the exterior surfaces showed the rough scorings of a corrugated surface leaving thick and thin portions. Lips of these steatite vessels, as a rule, were flattened but the exception occurred in a rounded lip and in one being notched. Wall thickness ranged from 13 millimeters to 20 millimeters.

Turning to the higher pottery bearing horizons, two distinct cultural periods were noted (Plate 37-39). The earliest was Deptford in origin with an overlay of Woodstock. The two pottery types were found in a common pit. The Woodstock was inserted into an earlier pit and a distinct demarcation between the two pits was easily traceable. The Deptford types consisted of plain, simple stamped, and the more diagnostic check stamped. Mixed with this group was another variety of check stamped. Its vertical lands were not as pronounced as the diagnostic type and approximated the horizontal lands in thickness. This type appeared on typical Deptford paste and vessel shapes. Vessel shapes ranged from spherical bowls to cylindrical jars with just the slightest constrictions of the throats and everted rims as well as the diagnostic podal supports with either rounded or flat bases, or as the type description (SEAC Newsletter1(5):4; SEAC Newsletter 8(6):104) described it as either “sub round or sub square.”

The Woodstock wares were represented by eight diamond-shaped stamped, 48 Incised, and seven Zone Incised sherds. Bowls were the only vessel shapes represented. There is a possibility that all of the different sherds came from almost as many vessels. As stated before, all of the Woodstock sherds came from a single pit that had been intruded into the site after the abandonment by the Deptford residents.

To top all of this off, three sherds from a green glazed stoneware jar were found upon the present surface of the site. Vessels of this type are still being made and used by the local

inhabitants, the closest of which live only a quarter of a mile (0.40 kilometers) away. There was absolutely no correlation between the glazed sherds and those deposited by the aborigines.

Caldwell, in his classificatory system, has placed the preceramic component in his Pre-Pottery period to Stamp Creek focus and the Deptford material in his Cartersville period and focus, and the Woodstock material in his Woodstock period and focus.

Trait List

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

FOOD GATHERING COMPLEX

- Charred nut fragments
- Freshwater mussel shells

ARCHITECTURAL ACTIVITY

VILLAGE LOCATION AND PLAN COMPLEX

- Village in bottomland or ridge paralleling riverbank
- Absence of post molds
- Storage pits, common
- Midden pits, common
- Cooking pits containing cracked and/or broken stones in ashes, common
- Hearth area with cracked and broken stones, common

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

CHIPPED STONE COMPLEX

- Lowermost level assigned to the pre-ceramic horizon
- Projectile points, large, stemmed, square base, triangular blade, one shoulder more prominent than the other.
- Projectile points, medium, stemmed, square base, triangular blade, shoulders of equal prominence
- Bunt point, stemmed, square base
- Snub nose scraper, small
- Spades, slate

GROUND STONE COMPLEX

- Celts, large, round in cross-section, tapering poll
- Abrader, siltstone, wide deep grooves bearing brown discolorations

ROUGH STONE COMPLEX

- Hammerstones, pitted
- Hammerstones, unpitted
- Steatite potsherds, rough exterior, smooth interior

POTTERY COMPLEX

- Deptford Plain
- Deptford Simple Stamped
- Deptford Check Stamped

Woodstock Complicated Stamped
Woodstock Incised
Weeden Island Zonal Punctate (?)
Tetrapodal supports
Biconoidal shaped holes near rims

Site Summary

The Fields Bridge site (9CK72) lay on the western bank of the Etowah River one mile north of Field's Bridge in Cherokee County. Here a number of scattered pits were found and investigated. Evidence points toward an early lithic cultural group of the Late Archaic who settled on this spot for quite some time. Their cultural remains in the form of projectile points, a crude notched ax as well as steatite sherds were recovered from a number of the pits as well as the lowest level within the midden deposit. Associated with this artifact assemblage were large hearth areas composed of masses of cracked and broken stones intermixed with ash and burned earth which indicated that at one time a shelter of some sort had been built over and around the area. These shelters were of such a flimsy nature that they left no trace within the site outside of the hearth areas.

At a later date, people of the Deptford horizon (Cartersville period, Forsyth focus) settled here temporarily. They also dug a few pits into which they later deposited typical bits of their pottery as well as other discarded artifacts. Their stay was of short duration for they left behind just a scattering of their material culture, including fabric marked, check stamped and plain pottery. Comparable fabric marked pottery occurs over the eastern United States and Caldwell (1965) would imply that this type was intruded into northern Georgia from somewhere out of the northern portion of the United States. On the other hand, I feel that it was being introduced into the Allatoona area from the west and southwest as well as from the north out of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

One intruded pit of a later period (Woodstock period) produced nothing but the varied Woodstock sherds (Proctor focus) displaying the Woodstock occupation of this same site for a short period of time when they dug a few pits and later filled them with their garbage of broken pots, ashes, and other debris before they, too, moved on to other horizons. In the overall midden deposit were a few sherds of the Etowah period but these were few indeed.

Correlating the information gained from the limited exploration of this site with the system of time placements proposed by Caldwell (1965), we have evidence that peoples of the Kellogg period and Kellogg focus occupied this site after the initial occupancy by those of the Stamp Creek focus when they made a fabric marked pottery the likes of which was carried over into the subsequent Kellogg period, Kellogg focus together with a new type of pottery called Deptford Check Stamped or Cartersville Check Stamped. Shortly thereafter two new types were manufactured Deptford (Cartersville) Simple Stamped and Deptford (Cartersville) Complicated Stamped, indicators of what is being called the Cartersville period and possibly the Forsyth focus. Subsequently, the site was reoccupied by peoples of the Woodstock period, Proctor focus as attested by the presence of the typical Woodstock ceramic types. Someone of a still later date appeared on the site and stayed long enough to break a pot or two of the Etowah period, Etowah focus as demonstrated by the presence typical Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds.

The people of this late Archaic were hunters and gatherers of the natural foods offered by the bountiful nature of this section of the southeastern United States for they depended solely upon the surrounding country for their food products. The people of the Deptford group, (Cartersville period, Forsyth focus), were also hunters and gatherers in the main but they may have started to experiment with the art of agriculture but could not rely [on] this source to maintain their food supply. Those of the Woodstock period (Proctor focus) were in reality not

much better off economically and culturally than those of the Deptford culture group since their gardens would not support them sufficiently so that they too had to rely upon nature to supply them with the natural food products.

Pottery

No whole or restorable vessels were recovered from any of the ceramic levels represented at the site. The earliest pottery is represented by sherds that were fabric marked on their exterior. The Deptford sherds ranged in surface treatment from the diagnostic check stamped, to simple stamped, and plain, while the Woodstock vessels, both jar and bowl shapes, leaned towards rounded bases and the zone of decoration was well above the base of the vessel, in the form of Diamond Stamped, Check Stamped and what has been termed Line Block.

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

The typical Stallings Island-Savannah type of projectile point was found associated with the remains of the Archaic level along with snub nose scrapers, a crude grooved ax, a large hearth and barbecue areas covered with cracked and broken stones in token of the use of “hot rock” cooking wherein their food was cooked in either baskets or skin containers.

The Deptford and Woodstock projectile points were tanged of varying degrees and ranged from small to large in size with some isosceles triangular forms to supplement them. Scrapers were either tanged or ovate in shape and ranged from small to medium sized. Some were very well made while others were the results of percussion (chipping). Steatite bowls were hemispherical to squarish oval in outline fairly deep, and the interiors were always smoothed while the exteriors were rough and untreated.

Discussion

The greater part of the recovered material was assigned to the late lithic horizon for they settled on this spot for quite some time. After the abandonment of the site, a pottery-making group, Kellogg period, Kellogg focus, moved in and manufactured a fabric marked pottery. After this group those of the Cartersville period, Forsyth (?) focus continued to manufacture the fabric marked pottery and added an innovation of their own in the form of Cartersville Check Stamped and later Cartersville (Deptford) Simple Stamped. Later they added a third type of their own, Deptford Plain. At some later date, those of the Woodstock period found this to be a favorable spot and during their occupancy added to the overall debris and confusion by depositing fragments of Woodstock Diamond Stamped, Woodstock Line Block, Woodstock Plain and possibly some check stamped and simple stamped. The presence of the Etowah sherds does not represent occupancy for these remains were far too few to indicate such an event.

If there were ever any habitation structures ever built on this spot they must have been of such a flimsy nature that they left no tangible marks in the site to be discovered. One explanation for this would be to say that the site represented but a seasonal spot of occupancy and there was no need for houses of any kind due to the mildness of the summer weather when the site was used.

Chapter 8

The Knox Creek Site (9CK101)

About three miles south of Canton, along the eastern bank of the Etowah River, and in a constricted sandy valley was the remains of Knox Creek site (9CK101). In order to actually contact the cultural deposit, which was covered over with a heavy overburden of river-deposited sand and silt, a number of test pits and trenches were excavated across the site. The results showed that the site had been eroded and backfilled a number of times by the actions of the Etowah River and that practically all of the cultural deposit had disappeared. The little that remained undisturbed was in the form of isolated islands of cultural debris that yielded a very small number of potsherds. After two weeks of intensive digging, the amount of recoverable material was so small. It was decided to abandon the site.

All of the sherds belonged to the Deptford cultural horizon (Table 21). Of the 457 sherds recovered a few notable ones were the Deptford Check Stamped with podal appendages (Plate 40) and Deptford Check Stamped with a spindle whorl. Associated with these sherds were fragments of flint, slate, quartz, micaceous schist, sandstone, and chert fragments.

While examining the surface of the site, two Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped sherds were picked up. These two sherds may have been brought in by flood waters from further upstream during one of the periodical floods and the material dropped there, or they may have been deposited on the site by the latter group. Neither of the two was in direct association with any of the Deptford material.

Effigy Mound

In a washout at the southern extremity of the site were a number of piles of small broken stones. At first, no attention was given to them as they appeared to have been deposited there by flood action. After all grass and a few small trees were removed it soon became apparent that they were made by man. The larger and easternmost heap was roughly shaped like a bird with spread wings (Figure 6, Plate 42). A number of other smaller mounds extended west of the bird's head and they were not piled as high as the former (Figure 7). From the tip of the tail to the very tip of the left wing, which was the greatest maximum distance, it measured 10.6 feet (3.2 meters) and the greatest width was 9.0 feet (2.7 meters).

As stated before from the general outline it resembled some kind of a flying bird with its head pointing west toward four other small round rock hummocks and a very small round earthen mound. The distance from the top of the head to the closest mound measures 7.3 feet (2.2 meters). This mound ran east and west and measured 6.3 feet (1.9 meters) long by 1.4 feet (0.4 meters) wide creating a bar-shaped mound. One foot (0.3 meters) farther west of the bar-shaped mound was the largest of the smaller mounds. It measured 7.0 feet (2.1 meters) in greatest diameter east and west and 6.2 feet (1.9 meters) in width across the northern-southern axis. Three feet (0.9 meters) farther away from this rock covered mound was a kidney-shaped mound, which measured 5.0 feet (1.5 meters) in length and 2.5 feet (0.8 meters) wide through its narrowest portion. Two feet (0.6 meters) farther away from the kidney-shaped mound and slightly west by northwest was another small mound of rocks almost round in outline that measured 3.0 feet (0.9 meters) across its widest part, east to western axis, and 2.5 feet (0.8 meters) across the northern-southern axis. Slightly to the north of the last two rock mounds and almost midway between them was a small mound of earth, round in outline and 3.0 feet (0.9

meters) in diameter. All of the mounds with the exception of the bird-shaped mound measured 1.4 feet (0.4 meters) in height with the larger mound measured 1.7 feet (0.5 meters) in height.

Upon examination of the internal structure of these mounds, we discovered that what we took to be rock mounds in reality consisted of a covering of rocks, one rock deep or a single layer of rocks. It formed a mantle or veneer over a sandy core. A careful search through the core material gave up not a single cultural artifact and each core rested directly upon an area of clean sandy substratum. After each of the stone covered mounds were sectioned, individual pits were sunk in the portion of the mound removed in order to test for cultural remains beneath each of them. In every case the pits were sunk to a depth of 5.0 feet (1.5 meters) when water was reached and no cultural remains were found under any of them.

Now the problem is raised. Why were such things made by a single individual or a group of individuals? All of this was rather perplexing in that man does not go to all the trouble just to build things just for the fun of doing things without any meaning. Whether this group of features had any tie in with the larger bird-shaped effigy mounds previously located in Putnam County, around 100 miles (160.9 kilometers) to the south – southwest, could not be determined.

In 1878 Jones reported a bird-shaped mound six and a half miles north of Eatonton, in Putnam County, that was located upon a high ridge near the headwaters of Little Glady Creek. It was composed entirely of white quartz rock of a size that the pieces could have been easily transported by a single individual, if necessary, from the adjoining territory. The rocks themselves were carefully piled one above the other with the interstices filled with much smaller fragments of this same rock. No earth or clay went into its construction.

Another bird effigy mound of similar shape was found about a mile and a half from Lawrence's Ferry on the Oconee River in Putnam County. It too, was wholly composed of white

quartz rock, which was collected from the vicinity of the hill upon which it was built. Its dimensions do not materially differ from the one near Little Glady Creek but in this instance the tail is bifurcated with the head to the southeast making its wings extend to the northeast and southwest. Surrounding this particular effigy mound was a circular enclosure of rocks similar in kind to those used to construct the mound. In encircling the mound it comes to within a few feet of the wing tips. Waring (1945:119–120) drew attention to other Hopewellian sites in northern Georgia where the association of artifacts were more noteworthy especially the type of pottery. With most of these eagle effigy mounds, there was associated a simple-stamped ware, which has been identified as the Mossy Oak variety. He stated that, “Occasionally, sherds of early Swift Creek Complicated or Deptford Linear Check Stamped are found at these sites.”

With the appearance of the small bird-shaped mound in association with Deptford sherd assemblage would appear to indicate that effigy mounds were constructed not as burial places but for some spiritual reasons. The presence of these small rock-covered mounds must engender a certain cultural generic relationship with the limestone-covered mounds located on Key Largo, Florida, those in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys, and those in Putnam County, Georgia and the ever-widening evidence of the Hopewellian culture of the Southeast. Several bird effigy mounds were noted in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin but these were not rock covered (Brown 1916:56, 61).

Trait List

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

FOOD GATHERING COMPLEX

Fresh water mussel

ARCHITECTURAL ACTIVITY

VILLAGE LOCATION AND PLAN COMPLEX

Village located in river bottom area

Village containing numerous midden pits
No evidence of post molds, hence no structural patterns denoted

CEREMONIAL ACTIVITY

CEREMONIAL STRUCTURAL COMPLEX

Stone covered mounds with sterile sand cores
Effigy mound, stone covered with sterile sand core
Hemispherical and rod-shaped rock covered mound with sterile sand core
Hemispherical sand mound
Absence of human and artifact remains in association with the mounds

INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITY

CHIPPED STONE COMPLEX

Projectile points, medium sized, triangular, thin, square base
Projectile points, small sized, triangular, thin, square base
Steatite pot sherds, showing gouging marks in the interior and exterior

GROUND STONE COMPLEX

Steatite potsherds, smoothed on both surfaces
Sandstone potsherds, smoothed on both surfaces, with bar handles

ROUGH STONE COMPLEX

Hammerstones, pitted

POTTERY COMPLEX

Deptford Plain
Deptford Simple Stamped
Deptford Bold Check Stamped
Deptford Linear Check Stamped
Dunlap Fabric Marked, elements 3 mm wide, diagonal stitch
Sherd disks
Sherd spindle whorl

Site Summary

The Knox Creek site (9CK101) lay on the eastern bank of the Etowah River about three miles south of Canton in a constricted sandy valley. Scattered about and beneath a deep blanket of sand and silt were several midden pits filled with midden material, sherds, projectile points and other stone artifacts. The original top of the pits had been destroyed by a combination of intensive farming and flood action by the Etowah River. While the flood action of the river

aided in destroying a portion of the site it was also a means of protecting the remainder by covering it with a heavy mantle.

In association with the midden pits were a number of small rock covered mounds on a slight rise to the west of the site. The largest of the group was in the shape of a flying “bird” and which may have had some ceremonial significance and of a certain relationship with the larger bird-shaped mounds of Putnam County discovered a number of years ago.

Ceremonial

The presence of an avian-shaped mound in conjunction with other small mounds veneered with rock and aligned into a specific pattern could be either a prototype of the coming large mound complex or the waning stage of this same complex. If they were the prototype of the bird mounds of Putnam County, as described by Jones (1878), we here have a point of origin during the early portion of the Cartersville period for the erection of animal-shaped mounds which culminated in the more complex and larger form to the south of the area. The true purpose for the building of this small mound complex was not found during the excavations of the site. They were first heaped up as piles of sand and then covered over with a thin layer of whole and broken rocks about the size of a man’s fist or smaller. All mounds were perfectly sterile of artifacts and since they were rather small no burials were placed beneath any of them. They were built upon sterile soil for no humus occurred at their bases.

Pottery

Only sherds from the Deptford (Cartersville) period were recovered from the various midden pits. A number of these had been worked into square disks while others were rounded and later perforated. Vessels were either tetrapodal or without legged supports with rounded or

slightly flattened bases. Decoration consisted mostly of various types of stamps: the diagnostic check stamp, a bold check stamp, and a simple stamp. Only a few of the sherds were decorated by having a fabric impressed into the surface of the vessel, comparable to what has been called Dunlap Fabric Marked. In all the paste was typical of the Deptford time horizon. Earlier, a sherd of Stallings Incised and Punctated was recovered from the surface of the site during the initial survey by Caldwell (See Caldwell 1965).

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

The presence of small and medium sized triangular projectile points would indicate that the bow and arrow had made its appearance at this site during this early period and that the atlatl and its accompanying dart were no longer the popular weapon. Steatite was the favorite material utilized in the construction of stone bowls. These may have been completely finished by smoothing off both interior and exterior surfaces or they may have been partially completed by smoothing off only the interior surface of the vessel leaving the exterior surface roughly shaped with the tool marks still showing. Pitted hammerstones were also present. The majority of which were carefully pecked into shape and the central pits were nicely completed.

Discussion

This site appears to have been the progenitor of a ceremonial center with the erection of small rock-covered mounds over sand cores. Whether this site was actually lived in or only visited periodically for short periods during the Deptford horizon would help to explain away the absence of house remains and the presence of scattered midden pits that held only the cultural remains of a single time period. This whole physical structure indicates that the more glorified stone structures, as found in Putnam County, had their origin within the simple Deptford period

growing out of a combination of a shaped sand mound covered over with small stones into the more sophisticated bird shapes that were constructed entirely out of white quartz rock. Here we find the beginning of a simple ceremonialism whose derivation cannot be linked with the more southern influences.

Chapter 9

The Jug Creek Site (9CK103)

About a mile and a half (2.4 kilometers) west of Canton, Cherokee County, in a constricted portion of the Etowah River valley were the remains of Jug Creek site (9CK103), lying on the southern bank of the river. At the time of the 1947 ground survey was made, a number of Woodstock Complicated Stamped sherds were recovered from the surface of this site. As we know very little about the Woodstock culture it was imperative that this site be investigated and so great care was exercised to recover all of the information that this site would yield.

A number of test pits were dug around the perimeter of the site to find the actual limits of the cultural deposit. Once this was roughly determined a number of test trenches 10.0 feet (3.1 meters) wide were excavated across this occupational area. In order to make actual contact with the cultural deposit it was necessary to remove four or more feet (1.2 meters) of sterile overburden deposited by the river during the many flood stages. After a great deal of effort, we found that instead of one continuous cultural layer there were only isolated islands of cultural debris. The areas consisted of blackened soil with a high percent of decayed organic material, ash, a few fragments of stone artifacts and stone chips but not a single potsherd (Plate 43-46). A number of small pits were found that were filled with this same admixture and there was no evidence that fires were ever built in any of them. The entire surface of the site had been scoured of most of the cultural deposit leaving only the very bottoms of the midden pits. Any evidence of house structures and shallow cache pits were erased by flood erosion so that the site gave us no added information regarding the Woodstock culture.

A few broken or cracked stones of former hearths together with some crudely chipped quartzite projectile points were found in this sparse cultural remnant. A further search of the

surface of the site, above the cultural zone, resulted in an additional number of potsherds, Woodstock Plain, Weeden Island Zonal Punctate, Woodstock Complicated Stamped, Woodstock Check Stamped, a Net Impressed and one small sherd with a negative impression of a diagonal weave whose elements measured 3 millimeters in diameter (Plate). All of these were not a part of the original deposit but represented a secondary deposit upon the site brought about by the seasonal flooding of the river. In Caldwell's chronology, this surface assemblage of pottery types would have placed the site within the Woodstock period and the Woodstock focus while the actual cultural deposit would necessarily have to be assigned to the Pre-Pottery period - Stamp Creek focus.

Trait List

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

FOOD GATHERING COMPLEX

Fresh water mussel shells, rare

ARCHITECTURAL ACTIVITY

VILLAGE LOCATION AND PLAN COMPLEX

Village in river bottomland

Village contained a number of midden pits

No evidence of any post molds, hence no structural patterns

INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITY

CHIPPED STONE COMPLEX

Projectile points, ovate, medium thick, flint

Projectile points, ovate, concave base, quartzite

Projectile points, triangular, medium thick, flat base

Projectile points, side notched, rounded base, triangular blade

Projectile points, triangular blade, side notched, concave base

Projectile points, receding square base, triangular blade, quartzite

ROUGH STONE COMPLEX

Hammerstones, unpitted

POTTERY COMPLEX (Surface indications only)

Woodstock Plain

Woodstock Complicated Stamped
Weeden Island Zonal Punctated – rare
Net Impressed – rare
Bowl shapes, dominant form
Jars, small, slightly constricted throat, flaring rim, rounded base

Site Summary

The Jug Creek site (9CK103) was located a mile and a half further upstream from 9CK101, the Knox Creek site, and about this same distance from the small settlement of Canton, in Cherokee County. At the time of the 1947 survey by the Smithsonian Institution (Caldwell), the site was separated into two occupational areas by a small branch that cut through the bottomlands of the first terrace as it worked its way to the river. At that time a surface collection of the various cultural materials was made but no testing of the site was attempted. The sherd indications at that time pointed to an occupancy starting during the Woodstock period and terminating with the Swift Creek.

Later the site was quite intensively explored by a series of crisscrossing parallel trenches. This physical investigation revealed that the site was covered with a very thin mantle of cultural debris and that there were no sherds incorporated within it. Only broken stones and crudely chipped quartzite projectile points were found within the undisturbed remnant of the cultural layer pointing to occupancy by the “Old Quartz Culture.” Additional sherd types were picked up from the surface of the site but since none were incorporated within the undisturbed cultural layer we surmised that these were redeposited upon the site through flood action of the river at some earlier date. If we had assessed the site purely from surface finds, we might have determined that it had its main occupancy during the Woodstock period terminating during the Swift Creek period.

The occupants of this site were non-users of pottery for only lithic artifacts were recovered from the shallow cultural deposit located four feet beneath a mantle of sterile sand deposited by river action. The sherds occurring on the present surface was the result of flood action and whose source is unknown.

In conformity with other lithic levels within the Allatoona Reservoir Basin, the economy of this group must be assigned to the hunting-gathering phase of the "Old Quartz Culture" as their tools were chipped from some of the local quartzite.

Pottery

Sherds of the following types were recovered from the surface of the site, Hamilton (Deptford) Plain, Net Impressed, Woodstock Diamond Stamped, Woodstock Plain, a Weeden-Island-like Punctate, and Deptford Check Stamped-all of which came from bowl shapes and represented specimens from a number of time intervals brought by various flooding of the site from sources further upstream.

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

Projectile points, both ovate and triangular in shape were recovered from the midden deposit. These were very crudely shaped by percussion methods, the likes of which have been recovered from other pre-ceramic sites within the area. A number of unpitted hammerstones were also recovered in association with the projectile points and these constitute the entire artifact assemblage.

Discussion

The investigation of this site showed how very wrong the conclusions can be if deductions are based solely upon surface indications. Actual investigations proved that the site

was far earlier than anticipated – having been occupied during the Archaic rather than during the Woodstock component as formerly indicated.

Chapter 10

The Guess Site (9CO82) – Introduction

The Guess site (9CO82) is a rather extensive village site. It rested upon a slight knoll to the southeast of the confluence of the Allatoona and Little Allatoona creeks, 3.5 miles (5.6 kilometers) south of the town of Acworth in Cobb County. This knoll had been cultivated rather extensively and during the time of investigation it had been planted in cotton. The site was badly eroded in spots so that the tops of various midden pits and hearth areas showed on the surface. A great deal of the rich topsoil from this area had been hauled away as fertilizer and soil builders to adjacent fields by the former owner.

For the past few years mechanical plows were used to cut deeply into the site churning up the accumulated detrital remains that were deposited by the original occupants. This constant practice of cultivation not only reduced the amount of cultural material that remained. It also completely destroyed the true associations of the deposited objects. Such actions reduced the cultural debris to a common denominator so that seriation studies along typological lines would have to be used.

Small areas of undisturbed debris were found in the bottoms of pits, post molds, and in a few of the deeper depressions that were beyond the reach of the plow. Not a single modern or English material was found within the cultural zone during the entire period spent at the site. The entire surface of the site was very generously covered with sherds and fragments of stone artifacts. Prior to any digging a very comprehensive collection of sherds was collected from the western third surface of the site. This material was first studied in order to get some inkling of what to expect of the pottery types which would be recovered during actual excavation. A number of small deep gullies had been cut into the site. These were not present at the time the site was visited during the 1947 ground survey by Joseph Caldwell. These gullies had

completely eroded away parts of the cultural layer and had penetrated into the sterile red clay substratum beneath the site.

Starting near the southwestern extremity of the site, an area 210 feet (64.0 meters) long – running north and south, and 180 feet (54.9 meters) wide – running east and west, was staked off into five-foot (1.5 meter) intervals. These acted as a guide in plotting in the location and position of the artifacts and other features that would be uncovered during excavation. A combination vertical and/or horizontal slicing technique was used to uncover the remains.

Shortly after the operation began the cultural remains along the southern and western limits of the site feathered out to a very thin layer and quickly disappeared. With the removal of the topsoil literally hundreds of post molds were uncovered. At first no definite alignment could be determined, but as the digging progressed, definite patterns formed into structures of various sizes and complexities.

It became apparent early in the season that the cultural manifestation represented here belonged to the same general cultural pattern previously described by Webb (1938, 1939), Webb and DeJarnette (1942), and Lewis and Kneberg (1946). It was natural then to assume that the same relative complex existed here. This assumption, based upon the evidence at hand, appeared to be a valid one.

The site was opened extensively and a large area exposed down to sterile base soil uncovered numerous circular house patterns superimposed upon one another (Figure 8). House patterns were of various forms. The individual post molds outlined circular areas with and without exterior vestibules. These post mold patterns forming circular structures resembled similar ones uncovered by the Tennessee Valley Authority archaeological program which has a close affiliation with the Woodland groups of northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee. This

relationship is strengthened by a number of shared pottery types. There was more than a faint resemblance to the house remains of the Adena horizon of Kentucky. Others groups of concentric circles included one within the other, trench-type circular structures, and trench-type rectangular structures with closed corners surrounding a semicircular trench type structure. Accompanying the circular structures of individual post mold were smaller circular individual post mold type considered to be either sweat or menstrual houses patterned after the larger structures.

Associated with a large rectangular trench type structure was a large bathtub-shaped pit that occupied a sizeable portion of the central floor area (Feature 57, Figure 14). A similar shaped pit was uncovered at the Green-house site and taken to be a crematory pit (Ford 1951 personal communication). The sides and bottom of the pit had been intensively burned so that the mud walls were of the consistency of brick and of the same color. At the time it was uncovered the pit was filled in with clean clay so that it was no longer in use at the one phase of occupancy. Unfortunately nothing was found inside of this bathtub shaped pit so that its true function was unknown.

There were no well-defined fire-basins in most of the houses, instead the fires were laid upon the floor in the center of the house and directly above in the roof was hole allowing the smoke to escape. Practically all of the well-defined fire pits were found unassociated with any of the structures. Instead they were found scattered about in the open parts of the village. Midden pits, while present, were not overly numerous and all were comparatively shallow restricting the amount of debris each could hold.

From limited evidence, based upon charred botanical remains, the people of this site were growing both corn and beans. From the topography the gardens must have been established in

the flats below the village bordering the creek's banks. The various types of wild nuts were gathered and stored in season for the remains of either entire nuts or broken ones were recovered from the bottoms of various pits.

Pottery

The clay vessels were formed by either coiling, filleting, and rarely by molding. Two types of tempering materials were used, fine grains of sand and crushed limestone, with an occasional specimen having been tempered with crushed quartzite or mica flakes. The majority of the potsherds were of a smoothed plain ware bringing into the plan another focus which has been called the Acworth focus of the Etowah drainage.

The Deptford and the Cartersville series can be regarded as a permutation within a ceramic continuum culturally, chronologically, and geographically, neither of which is readily sortable out of context and do not equate with pottery types of the Guntersville basin in northeastern Alabama or the Hiwassee Reservoir area of eastern Tennessee. The potters of this time were primarily interested in the manufacture of utilitarian containers and cooking pots rather than in the "so-called arty" objects usually associated with ceremonial centers.

The predominance of the plain ware correlate with the large number of circular individual post mold structures of the Hamilton period, Acworth focus. The presence of the few noded strap handles would place the site in Middle Mississippian times.

Acworth Plain	
Paste	Description
Method of Manufacture	Coiling and some filleting
Temper	Fine sand with an occasional sherd tempered with crushed limestone
Texture	Medium fine to find.
Hardness	Between 2.0 - 2.5
Color	Cores and surfaces a darkened tan
Surface Finish	Both interior and exterior surfaces were carefully smoothed and occasionally rubbed to bring about a pseudo polish.
Form	Description
Rim	Straight
Lip	Mostly rounded and few flattened
Body	Subconoidal to slightly rounded
Bases	Rounded or subconoidal
Thickness	Varied from 2 to 7 millimeters in both body and wall
Chronological Position	Possibly Hopewellian. This new type was associated with circular houses and it may fill in the gap of an unnamed plain type of Wauchope (1948), and a possible candidate for the gap between the Cartersville period and the succeeding Woodstock period of Caldwell's (1965).

As the result of the earlier surface survey Caldwell (1947:24) stated that the Guess site (9CO82) was extremely rich in surface remains. These surface remains comprised of two late periods. These periods were the Lamaroid variant A and historic variant B (Plate 50-78).

The Lamaroid variant A of Etowah IV times was in association with all the typical types of Etowah III with additions of Savannah Complicated Stamped (some of which were limestone tempered), Etowah Complicated Stamped (a few of which were limestone tempered), Etowah Plain and Etowah Line Block Stamped, in the main, constituted a part of the Brewster period.

The historic variant B is characterized by Galt (Walnut) Roughened and Galt Complicated Stamped (some of which are limestone tempered) making for the Galt period,

Lovengood focus. This roughened ware was analogous with the historic Creek pottery of Walnut Roughened and Chattahoochee Brushed.

A few of the Etowah Brushed were tempered with crushed limestone as well as were some of the Savannah Complicated Stamped and Etowah Complicated Stamped. The motifs of both complicated stamped wares were at times combined into a single pattern or motifs which made identification somewhat complex but this combination added to our knowledge of the blending of the two cultures into a single pottery type.

Tools, Utensils, and Weapons

Celts were medium-large in size, flat in cross section, blunt tapering polls as a rule but there were others that were large in size, round in cross section with blunt tapering polls (Plate 81 and 82). Neither type was very plentiful and when found they were always broken as though the users had broken them through use and discarded them in the village midden. Discoidals ranged from crude circular stones to highly polished specimens (Plate 81 and 84). Some of the finished products were biconcave while others had a depression on only one face. Snub nosed scrapers were present in sufficient numbers to determine that they were struck from a central core and later finished into scrapers. The material selected for their use was either flint or chert since these were hard by nature and were easily worked.

Projectile points were mainly of the stemmed variety within the cultural zone while the smaller isosceles triangular points came from either the plow zone or from the surface of the site (Plate 80). A number of pentagonal-like points were also found on the surface of the site which resembled a type indicated by Coe from his Pee Dee period in North Carolina. This type lacks the fineness of chipping and the thinness of form which was found associated with the much earlier cultural period of southern Virginia (Miller 1962).

A number of spade-like tools were also present (Plate 83). These were fashioned from the natural plates of slate and were percussion chipped into the desired shape. Hammerstones were plentiful. These were separated into two classes, those made from crude nodules that were picked up from the nearby creek beds and utilized as they were without any attempt made to alter their natural outline and after being used temporarily they were soon discarded, and those that were carefully shaped by some chipping, pecking, and finally ground into shape. Some of these had small shallow depressions on one or both faces and all showed considerable usage.

Pipes

The only type of pipe present at this site were those made of clay with funnel-shaped bowls and a ridge or band of clay at the junction of the stem and bowl (Plate 85). Some of these pipes were so finely rubbed that they appeared to have been burnished. Others, after having been smoothed, were given a reddish slip to color their exteriors, while the remainders were just smoothed over very casually and neither rubbed or slipped with slurry. Stems, while ovoid in cross section, were not long.

The presence of tobacco dottle in most of the recovered pipes would tend to give us the idea that pipe smoking was preformed mostly for pleasure rather than for ceremonial or religious purpose and that somewhere along the cultural way this change in function was acquired.

Ornaments

Ornamentation of the person was the exception rather than the rule among these people. A fragmentary bar gorget was found within the cultural deposit whose ends tapered towards a blunt rounded point. Two of the very finest steatite ear spools the writer has ever seen were found with a Hopewellian-like burial (Plate 86 and 87). These were offerings placed alongside

the left humerus near the shoulder area. They are of the napkin-ring type having a slight ridge on the outside with a flat groove in the central portion. They had acquired a high polish through usage. Diameters ranged from 5.3 centimeters to 5.4 centimeters. These show a certain Meso-American influence for Prufer (1964:115) noted that, "The napkin-ring type are common throughout Meso-America. In the southeastern United States this form has been found at post-Hopewell sites such as Etowah. Already Thruston (1890) noted its resemblance to Mexican types."

Burials

Eleven burials in all were uncovered. All of the graves were sunk into the sterile substratum and were scattered over the cultural area. As a rule burials were kept simple without any accompanying furniture. Bodily placement ranged from extended to semi-flexed to flexed with head orientation a variable factor. Only one of the burials had any offerings.

Two graves displayed certain Hopewellian traits (Figure 19). In the first grave there was the remains of a low dry masonry wall which made up one side of a subsurface tomb in which the body of the dead was placed upon a layer of foreign clay and bark (Plate 89-91). While the local clay was red in color, this foreign clay was bluish gray in color and very hard. The top of the tomb was roofed over with small branches and bark before the grave was filled in the clean clay.

In the second grave instead of dry rock masonry to form the abutment upon which the roof of the tomb rested there were clay offsets intruding into the grave from either side the length of the grave. The extended body was placed upon a layer of bark and other organic material which was brought up on either side and over the body as a mantle enshrouding the body. Then the body and its mantle were thoroughly encased in a mantle of gray clay, similar in nature as

that found in the first burial. Besides this there was a raised bar of clay, the width of the grave, directly under the head of the body. It was comparable to those found with the Copena burials of northern Alabama which the writer uncovered in the Guntersville Basin. The other burials were mostly those of small children who were placed either flexed or extended into simple graves. No special treatments were accorded to them.

Discussion

The Guess site (9CO82) was an extensive village located near the confluence of two creeks, Allatoona and Little Allatoona creeks. It was first occupied during the Hamilton focus, which in the Etowah drainage constitutes an early phase of the later Etowah period. Here the people built round houses, round sweat houses or menstrual huts and even round composite ceremonial lodges with outside vestibules (Figure 9-13 and 16).

As time went on the diameters of the houses increased and then changed over into rectangular outlines which were incorporated an encompassing trench into which the wall posts were set by the time of the late Etowah and early Savannah (Figure 14, 15, 17, and 18). Whether there was ever a mound on this site, either burial or ceremonial, time and man have succeeded in eradicating all traces of it. The site was completely abandoned by the end of early Lamar and only sporadic settlements or camping spots were occupied by later groups. We found no trace of any contact period material within the site. This would equate roughly with the end of the Tchula period (Brewster period) and the beginning of the Early Baytown period (Galt period) as presented by Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951) and correlated well with the Pottery II period of Webb and DeJarnette (1948).

As a result of the initial survey of the Allatoona Reservoir area and a surface survey of the archaeological potentialities of the Buford Reservoir, Caldwell established a chronological

chart for northwestern Georgia from the Archaic to the Historic periods. Within this chronology he has set up sixteen periods. The Late Archaic contains two Kellogg and Forsyth periods (Post Kellogg). Early Woodland has been split into two periods, the Early and Late Cartersville period. Middle Woodland has both the Early Woodstock and Woodstock period. Early Mississippi is characterized by the Etowah I and II periods. Mature Mississippi is split into four periods, the Etowah III, the Etowah IV, the Wilbanks, and the Savannah period. Late Mississippi comprised both Early Lamar and Lamar, while the Historic contained the Brewster and Galt periods. This chronological chart was first published in brief form in *Early Georgia* (1(1):1950) along with curt explanatory notes on each period based upon characteristic pottery types.

Starting at the bottom of Caldwell's chart, which represents the oldest period, we find that he lists the "Old Quartz Culture" at August and Buford. Since there is some disagreement between Caldwell and the present writer regarding this aspect, we will not go into details regarding it in this paper. This phase is supposed to be a tie-in between Paleo-Indian and the later lithic cultures as represented by Stallings Island and the adjacent areas.

The presence of pre-ceramic levels or sites within the Allatoona Reservoir area is our first real indication of the presence of man in northwestern Georgia. He either deposited or discarded typical lithic artifacts upon various sites or settlements within the area. In the main these artifacts conform in shape and pattern with those found and describe from comparable sites throughout the Southeast and have been assigned to the Stallings Island Aspect. (See Clafin, Miller, Fairbanks, and others.)

Chapter 11

The Guess Site (9CO82) – Extended Discussion

Architecture

Architectural evidence was found early at this site for numerous post molds were soon encountered that formed not only round and ovate patterns but also rectangular patterns. Round and ovate patterns far outnumbered the rectangular forms and the latter were rather rare. None of these patterns were really segregated, for pattern was superimposed upon pattern so that it was most difficult to distinguish all structures that were possibly built or erected on the spot (Figure 8). It was only after all of the midden material was removed and the top of the sterile hardpan was reached that any of the post molds were seen. If any of the post molds had intruded upwards into the upper midden material all evidence was destroyed by plow action. Most of the molds were filled with a dark soil heavily laden with decayed organic material with an occasional one containing an additional ceramic sherd or stone artifact.

The character and nature of the structure was influenced by the geographical and ecological conditions, which in turn determined the economy of tradition as to use. Those structures that were occupied solely during the winter and inclement months would differ from those occupied during the milder months. The structures that were intended to be used as council chambers, religious buildings, or homes of important personages would not necessarily conform to those used by the common person. Stylistically the form and construction of each type of structure appeared to follow a well-recognized rule depending upon the generalized time scale. Usually the early houses were circular in shape while the later structures were rectangular with the exception of some of the ceremonial lodges. This rule was not always true but in general it was.

As the majority of the houses remains were circular or oval in outline, we were interested to know what former investigators had noted about similar structures. Catesby (1731-1743

(2):xi) gave us a very detailed account of the construction of a circular house.

The Wigwams, or cabins of the Indians are generally either circular or oval, having but one floor, but of various dimensions, some containing a single family, others four or five families, but of the same kindred. In building their fabricks they stick into the ground at about four or five feet asunder, very long pliant poles, bending their tips, and typing them together with bark; then they brace them together with other poles to strengthen them, afterwards covering them all over, both roof and sides with bark, particularly that of sweet gum, cypress, and cedar, so that they are warm and tight, and will keep firm against all weathers. In the top of the roof is left a hole to let out the smoak, under which, in the middle of the cabin, is their fire; round the cabin are fixed to the walls broad benches of split cane, lying thereon mats or skins, on which they sleep. Their state-cabbins, for the reception of ambassadors, and other publick transactions, are built with greater magnificence, being loftier, and of far larger dimensions, the inside being hung with mats of rushes or cane, as is also the Wigwam of the king, and some others of prime note.

Adair (1930:450-451) described their winter houses or “hot-houses” which the Cherokee built for themselves. He said,

The clothing of the Indians being very light, they provide themselves for the winter with hothouses, whose properties are to retain, and reflect the heat, after the manner of the Dutch stoves. To raise them, they fix deep in the ground, a sufficient number of strong forked posts, at a proportional distance, in a circular form, all of an equal height, about five or six feet above the surface of the ground: above these, they tie very securely large pieces of the heart of white oak, which are of a tough flexible nature, interweaving this orbit, from top to bottom, with pieces of the same, or the like timber. Then, in the middle of the fabric they fix very deep in the ground, four large pine posts, in a quadrangular form, notched a-top, on which they lay a number of heavy logs, let into each other, and rounding gradually to the top. About this huge pile, to the very top, they lay a number of long dry poles, all properly notched, to keep strong hold of the under posts and wall-plate. Then they weave them thick with their split saplings, and daub them all over about six or seven inches thick with tough clay, well mixt with withered grass: when this cement is half dried, they thatch the house with the longest sort of dry grass, that their land produces. They first lay on one round tier, placing a split sapling a-top, well tied to different parts of the under pieces of timber, about fifteen inches below the eaves: as, in this manner, they proceed circularly to the very spire, where commonly a pole is fixed, that displays on the top the figure of a large carved

eagle. At a small distance below which four heavy logs are strongly tied together across, in a quadrangular form, in order to secure the roof from the power of envious blasts. The door of this winter palace, is commonly about four feet high, and so narrow as not to admit two to enter it abreast, with a winding passage for the space of six or seven feet, to secure themselves both from the power of the bleak winds and of an invading enemy. As they usually build on rising ground, the floor is often a yard lower than the earth, which serves them as a breast work against an enemy: and a small peeping window is level with the surface of the outside ground, to enable them to rake any lurking invaders in case of an attack. As they have no metal to reflect the heat; in the fall of the year, as soon as the sun begins to lose his warming power, some of the women make a large fire of dry wood, with which they chiefly provide themselves, but only from day to day, through their thoughtlessness of tomorrow. When the fire is a little more than half burnt down, they cover it over with ashes, and, as the heat declines, they strike off some of the top embers, with a long cane, wherewith each of the couches, or broad seats, is constantly provided; and this method they pursue from time to time as need requires, till the fire is expended, which is commonly about day-light. While the new fire is burning down, the house, for want of windows and air, is full of hot smoky darkness; and all this time, a number of them lie on their broad bed places, with their heads wrapped up.

The inside of their houses is furnished with genteel couches to sit, and lie upon, raised on four forks of timber of a proper height, to give the swarming fleas some trouble in their attack, as they are not able to reach them at one spring: they tie with fine white oak splinters, a sufficient quantity of middle-sized canes of proper dimensions, to three or four bars of the same sort, which they fasten above the frame, and they put their mattresses a-top which are made of long cane splinters. Their bedding consists of the skins of wild beasts, such as of buffalo, panthers, bears, elks, and deer, which they dress with the hair on, as soft as velvet.

Lawson (1860:283-290) has added to the constructional details by stating that the

...poles are of pine, cedar, hickory and any other wood that will bend.” These are usually of, “...the thickness of the small of a man’s leg, at the thickest end, which they generally strip of the bark and warm them well in the fire, which makes them tough and fit to bend. Afterwards they stick the thickest end of them into the ground, about two yards asunder, in a circular form, the distance they design, the cabin to be (which is not always round, but sometimes oval) then they bend the tips and bring them together, and bind their ends with bark or trees, that is proper for that use, as elm is, or sometimes the moss that grows on the trees and is a yard long and never rots; then they brace them with other poles to make them strong: afterwards cover them over with bark, so that they are very warm and tight, and will keep firm against all weathers that blows.”

Caleb Swan (Schoolcraft 1851-1857 (5)262) in 1790 visited a group of Creek Indians in Georgia. He found them living in clusters of small houses. Each cluster made up of four, five, six, seven, and eight houses. He stated that, "Each cluster of houses contains a clan or family of relations who eat and live in common." Such structures were communal houses, in accordance with tribal usages and custom dictates, and all grew out of such practices. The habitations of this section of the Southeast have been referred as "wigwams." Milling (1940:11) stated that,

As a matter of fact, the true wigwam was a beehive – or dome-shaped structure of bark or thatch, largely used by, but not peculiar to, the Algonquian tribes of the Middle Atlantic area. Such wigwams were permanent abodes in no respect resembling the portable teepee so wonderfully adapted to the needs of the bison-hunting tribes of the West.

These people had a wide choice of woods from which they could construct their dwellings. Their favorites were, sweet gum, cypress wherever it was available, cedar, pine hickory, and any other that would easily bend. The roof supporting poles were usually chosen about the thickness of a man's leg, at the thickest end, and in most cases the bark was stripped off, the poles heated to facilitate shaping or bending into the desired shape. Between these uprights were woven strips of white oak, split cane or small branches of willow and where joints were necessary the beaten or retted fibers from plants were used as cordage.

The walls of their more solidly constructed houses were daubed with a mixture of clay and withered or green grass up to a thickness of 6 to 7 inches (15.2 to 17.8 centimeters). In a number of instances, small twigs were added to the clay instead of the grass as a binding agent. The clay was always of a local product and never transported for construction purposes.

Roofs were either mat covered or thatched with the coarsest and longest grass obtainable which were tied to the rafter cross member and anchored into place by an auxiliary cane or rod which gave added support to both roof and thatch. Structures were built in a number of forms,

circular–individual post mold patterns, circular–trench type with individual posts set at regular intervals within the trench, rectangular–trench type with open corners, rectangular–trench type with closed corners, roughly oval–trench type, and square–trench type. Of the many types present, the circular–individual post mold was the most numerous in this village and showed a wide variety both as to size and to the method of construction.

There were no well-established predetermined streets or paths within the confines of the village proper since the placement and orientation of the structures were solely put to the discretion of the builders. From the evidence gathered from this site, all of the structures were not of the long durable kind as the appearance of multiple superposition of post mold patterns would testify.

Sixty-nine individual post mold structures were uncovered at the Guess site (9CO82). These ranged in diameter from 4 feet to 46 feet (1.2 meters to 14.0 meters) while the individual post molds varied in diameter from 0.5 foot to 1.3 feet (0.2 meters to 0.4 meters). An equal variation carried over into the depth of the individual posthole. The shallowest hold found measured just 0.3 foot (0.09 meters) while the deepest one measures 1.8 feet (0.6 meters). One peculiarity that was quickly noticed at this site was the preponderance of the very small structure patterns measuring from 4 to 7 feet (1.2 to 2.1 meters) in diameter. Eleven of these small structures were uncovered and noted. This leads to the subject of “sweat and menstrual huts or houses.”

Beverley (1705(3):49-51) in his study of the Indians of Virginia, noted that,

They take great delight in Sweating, and therefore in every Town that have a Sweating-House, and a Doctor is paid by the Publick to attend it. They commonly use this to refresh themselves, after they have been fatigu'd with Hunting, Travel, or the like, or else when they are troubl'd with Agues, Aches, or Pains in their Limbs. Their method is thus, the Doctor takes three or four large Stones, which after being heated red hot, he places 'em in the middle of

the Stove, laying on them some of the inner Bark of Oak beaten in a Mortar, to keep them from burning. This being done, they crep in six or eight at a time, or as many as the place will hold, and then close up the mouth of the Stove, which is usually made like an oven, in some Bank near the Water side. In the meanwhile, the Doctor, to raise a Steam, after they have been stewing a little while, pours cold Water on the Stones, and now and then sprinkles the Men to keep them from fainting. After they have sweat as long as they can well endure it, they sally out, and (tho it be in the depth of Winter) forthwith plunge themselves over Head and Ears in cold Water, which instantly closes up the Pores, and preserves them from taking cold. The heat being thus suddenly driven from the stream parts to the Heart, makes them a little feeble for the instant, but their Spirits rally again, and they instantly recover their Strength, and find their Joynts as supple and vigorous as if they never had travell'd, or being indispos'd

It appears that the practice of sweathouses is almost universal among the Indians of the United States and that its use was rigidly prescribed and attended with many rules and observances. Mindeleff (1898:499) in describing the sweathouse of the Navaho unknowingly gave us just the information we needed. He stated that:

All over the reservation there are hundreds of little structures which are miniature models, as it were, of the hogans, but they lack the projecting doorway. These little huts, scarcely as high as a man's hip, look like children's playhouses, but they occupy an important place both in the elaborate religious ceremonies and in the daily life of the Navaho. They are the sweat houses, The structure is designed to hold only one person at a time, and he must crawl in and squat on his heels with his knees drawn up to his chin.

In the construction of these little huts a frame is made of three boughs with forked ends, and these have the same names as the corresponding timbers in a hogan. They are placed, as in one hogan, with the lower ends spread apart like a low tripod. Two straight sticks leaned against the apex form a narrow entrance, which, as in the hogan, invariably faces the east. Numerous other sticks and boughs inclose the frame, and enough bark and earth are laid on to make the structure practically air-tight when the entrance is closed.

When the place is to be used a fire is made close besides it, and in this fire numerous stones are heated. The patient to be treated is then stripped, placed inside the little hut, and given copious drafts sometimes of warm or hot water. The nearly red-hot stones are rolled in besides him and the entrance is closed with several blankets forming in fact a hot-air bath. In a short time the air in the interior rises to a high temperature and the subject sweats profusely. When he is released he rubs himself dry with sand, or if he be ill and weak he is rubbed dry by his friends. This ceremony has a very important place in the medicine-man's therapeutics, for devils as well as diseases are thus cast out; but

aside from their religious use, the sweat houses are often visited by the Indians for the cleansing and invigorating effect of the bath, with no thought of ceremonial.

It is therefore not surprising that the former occupants of 9CO82 had similar structure and practices. Hodge (1910:660-661) said that,

Few practices were so nearly universal among the Indians as the sweat-bath, probably known to every tribe north of Mexico, although along the northwest coast south of the Eskimo territory it seems to have been superseded by bathing in the sea. The Sweat-lodge is to this day common in most Indian villages and camps.

The type of the ordinary sweat-lodge seems to have been everywhere the same. Willow rods or other pliant stems were stuck into the ground and bend and fastened with withes into a hemispherical or oblong framework, which generally was large enough to accommodate several persons. A hole was dug conveniently near the door into which stones, usually heated outside, were dropped by means of forked sticks. They were sprinkled with water to generate steam. A temporary covering of blankets or skins made the enclosure tight. This was the sweat-house in its simplest form....

Among the Indian tribes methods of sweating seem to have been everywhere very similar. After a half-hour or more spent in the steaming air of the sweat-house, the bather plunged into the cold water of a stream, when one was near, and thus the function was ended. ... The practice of scraping the body with wooden or bone scrapers before leaving the sweat-house was common, and perhaps simply a measure of cleanliness,

There seem to have been three distinct purposes for which sweating was practiced. First, it was a purely religious rite or ceremony for the purpose of purifying the body and propitiating spirits. Second, sweating was important in medical practice for the cure of disease, and third, it was often purely social and hygienic – a number of individuals entered the sweat-house together, apparently actuated only by social instinct and appreciation of the luxury of a steam bath. It is possibly that this practice is modern and that the sweat-bath has lost some of its primitive importance and sacredness.

Thomas (1890:63-64), in quoting from Mooney, stated that:

The Cherokee town-houses were necessarily located in the immediate vicinity of a stream, and where there was about it a level area. The reason for this were (1) that the dances were held around and about these public houses, frequently beginning inside, and (2) ceremonial bathing formed an important part of the proceedings connected with their sacred dances, such as the green-corn dance and the medicine dance, where the whole body of the performers came out of the town-house to the water, and, after certain ablutions, returned thereto. It was necessary, therefore, that the building be near a stream. As the level areas

in their narrow mountain valleys are often overflowed, it is quite probable that in order to place these sacred houses above the floods, they were as stated in tradition, located on artificial mounds. Moreover, the townhouse was the depository of numerous ceremonial objects which could not readily be removed in a sudden emergency. And, as it is said traditionally that a sacred fire was kept burning on a peculiar excavation in the center of the earthen floor, this could not be removed from the hearth-place, and hence some provision for its protection was necessary.

Returning to the subject of the living quarters and the methods of building them, we find Adair's (1930:449-451) description all comprehensive and detailed enough to leave little to the imagination. He stated:

When they build, the whole town, and frequently the nearest of their tribes in neighboring towns, assist one another, well knowing that many hands make speedy work of that, which would have discouraged any of them from ever attempting by himself. In one day, the build, daub with their tough mortar mixed with dried grass, and thoroughly finish, a good commodious house.

They first trace the dimensions of the intended fabric, and everyone has his task prescribed him after the exactest manner. In a few hours they get the timber ready from the stump: every piece being marked, it is readily applied to the proper place, in a great hurry, and so very secure, as if it were to screen them from an approaching hurricane. Notwithstanding they build in this hasty manner, their houses are commonly genteel and convenient. For their summer houses, they generally fix strong posts of pitch pine deep in the ground, which will last for several ages. ... The trees of dried locust, and sassafras, are likewise very durable. The posts are of an equal height; and the wall plates are placed on top of these, in notches. Then they sink a large post in the center of each gable end, and another in the middle of the house where the partition is to be, in order to support the roof-tree; to these they tie the rafters with broad splinters of white oak, or hickory, unless they make choice of such long saplings, as will reach from side to side over the ridge hole, which, with a proper notch in the middle of each of these, and bound as the other sort, lie very secure. Above these, they fix either split saplings, or three large winter canes together, at proper distances, well tied. Again, they place above the wall plates of both sides of the house, a sufficient number of strong crooks to bear up the eave-boards: and they fasten each of them, both to one of the rafters and the wall plate, with the bandages before described. As the poplar tree is very soft, they make their eave-boards of it, with their small hatchets: having placed one on each side, upon the crooks, exceeding the length of the house, and jutting a foot beyond the wall, they cover the fabric with pine, or cypress clap-boards, which they can split readily; and crown the work with the bark of the same trees, all of a proper length and breadth, which they had before provided. In order to secure this covering of each side, from end to end, and tie them fast to

the end of the laths. They then place heavy logs above, resting on the eave-boards, opposite to each crook, which overlap each other on the opposite sides, about two feet a-top, whereon they fix a convenient log, and tie them together, as well as the laths to the former, which bind it together, and thus the fabric becomes a savage philosopher's castle, the side and gables of which are bullet proof. The barrier towns cut port holes in those summer houses, daubing them over with clay, so as an enemy cannot discover them on the outside; they draw a circle round each of them in the inside of the house, and when attacked, they open their port holes in a trice, and fall to work. ... The Indians always make their doors of poplar, because the timber is large, and very light when seasoned, as well as easy to be hewed; they cut the trees to a proper length, and split it with a maul and hard wooden wedges, when they have indented it a little, in convenient places with their small hatchets. They often make a door of one plank in breadth, but when it requires two planks, they fix two or three cross bars to the inside, at a proper distance, and bore each of them with a piece of an old gun barrel, heated and battered for the purpose, and sew them together with straps of a shaved and wet buffalo hide, which tightens as it dries, and it is almost as strong as if it were done with long nails, riveted in the usual manner.

We find that their summer shelters consisted of brush and pole affairs which, at the most, were only temporary and were not built along substantial lines. Here the family life revolved during the hot months and where all normal activities were carried on. The presence of a number of these structures would account for the large number of random post molds which could not be aligned into more definite architectural features.

Feature 58, a circular trench type house was not complete for it had been partially destroyed by a later midden pit, Feature 43. This pit was dug sometime after the house was abandoned and all surface indications of it had disappeared. Only about a half of the wall trench was intact. It was determined that the structure roughly measured around 7 feet (2.1 meters) in diameter with the wall trench measuring 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) in width and 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in depth. Within the wall trench and spaced at more or less regular intervals are a number of smaller depressions designating the position of the various wall poles. From the evidence presented by fragments of burned daubing, these small poles were drawn together at the

top to form a dome shaped structure and the whole daubed over with a clay-grass mixture to make it weather proof.

Feature 56 (Figure 14, Plate 95) was a combination of a diamond-shaped and a semicircular trench pattern, with the semicircular form within. The diamond-shaped closed cornered pattern measured 8 feet (2.4 meters) across in a northwestern – southeastern direction and 7 feet (2.1 meters) in a northeastern – southwestern direction. The outer walls of the arc impinged on three of the interior walls of the diamond-shaped structure leaving the northwestern sector open. At each of the terminal ends of the arc was a large post mold 7 inches (17.8 centimeters) in diameter. The trenches of both structures measured 7 inches (17.8 centimeters) across while the depths varied from 7 inches (17.8 centimeters) to a foot 4 inches (0.4 meters) into the sterile subsoil. Equidistant and slightly in front of the terminal post molds of the arc was another large post mold of equal diameter (7 inches [17.8 centimeters]) as well as a number of smaller post molds averaging 3 inches in diameter. Upon cleaning out the post molds and the trenches a number of Deptford Simple Stamped, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and a single Etowah Filfoot Cross Stamped sherd was recovered.

The western corner of the diamond-shaped structure had intruded into an earlier burial pit in which lay the badly degraded skull of a human adult. From the length and direction of the burial pit, the major parts of the skeletal remains should have lain outside of the structure. The evidence showed that the diamond-shaped structure had been built subsequently to the placement of the grave.

No other diamond-shaped structure has ever been described in the literature, whether it be archaeological or historical, so that we have no way of interpreting the function of it. To complicate the picture an arc-shaped building was either erected inside of the former or the

former was built around the arc-shaped form we have no telling for the evidence points to the fact that both structures were built at the same time. Why were the two built with one inside of the other? This is something we cannot explain. It would be easy to categorize and state that it had some religious significance but again this would be just side-stepping the issue. Was the individual burial placed beneath the western corner of the structure purposefully in order to placate some spirit or demigod? The presence of the sherds used to fill in the trench around the wall posts was easily explainable in that midden soil was used for this purpose. The whole purpose and function of such a structure is highly questionable due to many factors, the complete size of both structures were rather small and could not have served as a habitation area, the complexity of the architectural features, the presence of a burial underneath the western corner of the outer structure, the complete absence of any evidence of an entranceway into the outer structure, and the arrangement of the posts between the terminal ends of the arc trench-type structure and the inside walls of the diamond-shaped feature. There was absolutely no evidence that any fire had ever been built upon the floors of these structures and outside of the few sherds recovered from the trenches and post molds the area was barren of artifacts.

Feature 57 (Figure 14, Plate 96) was a large rectangular open cornered trench type structure in whose corners were large individual post molds. The various wall posts were inserted upright and at regularly spaced intervals in the trench. Comparing the construction principles utilized by the Indians of Louisiana using these traits, Le Page du Pratz (1758 (2):224-225) described similar houses constructed along these same principles,

They bring from the woods several young walnut trees, about four inches in diameter and thirteen or twenty feet high; they plant the strongest of these in the four corners, and the others fifteen inches from each other in straight lines, for the sides of the building; a pole is then laid horizontally (about six feet from the ground) along the sides in the inside, and all the poles are strongly fastened to it by split canes. Then the four corner poles are bent inward till they all meet in

the centre, where they are strongly fastened together; the side poles are then bent in the same direction, and bound together to the others.

It has been assumed that the wall poles were bent at right angles to the uprights and joined at the crossed roof supports. From the evidence at hand it was determined that no trench wedges were utilized in the construction of the trench houses at 9CO82 which means that the trenches must have been of sufficient depth so that it was not necessary to stabilize the wall posts while they were being bent without springing them out of their prescribed position. There were random post molds inside of the buildings and may have functioned as parts of the furnishings rather than as construction features. Some posts may have been inserted as secondary roof supports after the building was of some age to brace a sagging roof or even an in-caving wall.

Quite a heavy discoloration appeared in the northern section of the floor area, which was caused by intense heat changing the color and texture of the clay. About four inches beneath this floor, a rectangular oval outline appeared having heavy puddled clay walls 10 to 12 inches (24.5 to 30.5 centimeters) thick. The outside measurements showed that this feature was 12 feet 6 inches (3.8 meters) in overall length, inside measurements were 10 feet 9 inches (3.3 meters) in length, outside width varied from a maximum of 7 feet 3 inches (2.2 meters) to 5 feet 8 inches (1.7 meters) while the inside measurements varied between 5 feet 6 inches (1.7 meters) to 3 feet 9 inches (1.1 meters). There appeared a number of post molds within the confines of this outline which did not show up on the floor plan above. These molds intruded just a short distance into the hard compact fill of this rough oval structure. All of the molds were cylindrical with rounded bases.

The puddle walls of this feature continued downward for an additional 2 feet 6 inches (76.2 centimeters) sloping ever so gently inward where they met a flat base. The juncture of the walls and the base was brought about by the base curving upward as it met the base of the walls.

Roughly speaking, the rectangular pit resembled an oversized bath tub. The walls and the floor of this pit had been subjected to very intense heat for they were burned to a brick-like consistency. The fill contained no midden material. Neither was there any found upon the base of the pit but a hard clean compact clay formed the plug for the receptacle.

James Ford (1951) reported a similar structure from the vicinity of the mouth of Red River. The only exception between the Red River feature and the one located at this site was that the Red River Feature contained midden material while the present feature was completely filled with clean compact clay. Both the Georgia and the Louisiana pits were approximately of the same size and shape and showed that each had the thick puddle walls burned completely through to brick hardness. Whether these functioned as crematories or places where pottery was fired is not known for there was neither ash, nor charcoal or burned bones present in either of them. From the general shape and size one could easily have inferred that they were built purposefully for cremation. Comparing the Georgia feature with those found in Louisiana let us quote from Ford. He described these features by saying the following,

A total of three peculiar, bathtub-shaped pits was found in this excavation area. All originated in the lowest midden strata and extended down into the subsoil. (This same trait was displayed at the Georgia site.) The first of these (Feature 198), discovered in the South 80 profiles, was 12 feet long, 6 feet wide at the top, and lay northwest and southeast. The total depth of the pit was 4 feet. The side walls sloped outward for the upper 1 foot, so that the width at the bottom was narrowed to 4 feet, but the walls of the lower 3 feet were vertical. The lower part of the feature was shaped like a bathtub. The side walls of this pit were thoroughly fired, and it was filled with alternate layers of ash and midden soil. The fill contained a normal amount of cultural refuse, but nothing unusual was recovered.

The second pit (Feature 411) immediately besides the first, was similar in shape, but smaller. It measured 5 feet long, 2 ½ feet wide, and 3 feet deep. However, it showed no signs of firing. The walls were not baked, and the fill was composed of ordinary black midden soil.

The third pit (Feature 417) was only partially explored owing to high water and the consequent caving of the excavation walls. It intruded into the northwestern end of the second pit and therefore must be slightly later, although

it originated in the same lower midden strata. It appeared to have been 4 feet wide and was oriented in the same direction as the other two. The side walls showed signs of intense heat, and the fill was composed of ashes and soil.

Extending under Feature 57 was the remains of a large rectangular individual post mold structure, Feature 115, with rounded corners. A little over 77 feet of this structure was uncovered revealing only about a third of the entire outline. This structure was precedent to Feature 57 and may have formed an enclosure of some kind for incorporated within its limits were a number of small, circular, individual post mold patterns, Features 51 and 54, an open fire place, Feature 55, a large midden pit, Feature 60, and the combination diamond-shaped–semicircular trench structures, Feature 56 with its accompanying burial. Along the western margin of this feature were a number of individual post molds outlining circular patterns, Features 47, 59, 109, 111, 112, 113 and 114, which overlap Feature 115. This superimposition of structures, more noticeable in the vicinity of Features 111, 112 and 113 attested to an interval of many years. This, likewise, was born out by the structural pattern overlap either upon the marginal outlines of the large feature itself or among those confined within the enclosure.

Features 21 and 41 (Figure 11 and 13, Plate 94) were outstanding in that the shape and arrangement of the post molds were highly suggestive of typical Adena houses. They conformed to the generalized statements of an Adena house as outlined by Webb (1945:52–57) in being circular in outline with a diameter of 20 feet. Each wall post was set into its own individual hole with the exception of a few cases where two posts were closely spaced but still retained their own individuality and hole. As can be seen from the illustration (Plate 94), the posts were so placed as to form a definite pattern and were more or less regularly spaced. Unlike the Adena houses uncovered in Kentucky, the posts in the Georgia houses were placed upright into the holes instead of slanting inward toward the center. Whether or not the supernumerary post

molds within the central portion of the house acted as roof supports was not a certainty but the chances were good that some of them served this purpose. Feature 21, in contrast to Feature 41, had a central well-burned hearth area while Feature 41 had a round centrally placed fire basin which was filled with a compact mass of white ash in which were a number of cracked and burned stones. Each of these features had openings to the northwest and covered an area of 314.2 square feet.

Remunerating, each post was set into its own individual hole in the wall which follows out Webb's contention, that,

All Adena structures whether with circular patterns (usual), or with rectangular patterns (very scarce) appear to have had each post set in a hole rather than in a trench. Holes were excavated larger than the post, using sharp flat sticks. These sticks were thrust down into the tough clay hardpan, and used to chisel out chunks of clay which were probably removed by hand. Longitudinal sections of such post molds invariably show the long striated tool impressions in the clay walls. Often the holes were dug three feet deep, a laborious undertaking even today with modern steel tools. Rarely it has been found that two posts were set in the same hole, the hole being made proportionally larger than for a single post. In no case has any suggestion of a trench been found in any Adena site as an aid in setting posts in the hardpan.

He also suggested that paired post holes were probably used by the Hopewell in their house construction but could offer no proof of this.

A rectangular pattern of individual post molds having but three sides, Feature 120, was uncovered. What has happened to the fourth side is not known but apparently none was built. Again referring to Webb, such structures do occur in Adena sites but they are far from common in Kentucky. Now the question is raised, could such structures have been erected solely for hot weather usage and the round houses to be used during cold and inclement weather? From the number of post molds inside this enclosure any of them could have been associated directly with

the building and may have functioned as additional roof supports. The others may have been racks of some sort.

Two other rectangular structures, Features 80 and 130 (Figure 15 and 18) were uncovered. The paired post holes were irregularly spaced and some of the holes were much larger than others. Most of the post molds measured 7 inches in diameter while two of them measured 10 inches in diameter. Feature 130 was almost complete in outline but there was a gap, the possible doorway into the structure, in the north corner of the house. It measured 15 feet long by 11 feet wide. Feature 80 was 10 feet long by 7 feet wide with a possible entrance to the south.

Using the house traits listed by Webb we have circular post mold patterns with a diameter of 20 feet and each post set in its individual hole. Occasional posts were in pairs in the same post hole (rare) or posts were in pairs but in individual holes. It was common to have multiple occupancies of house sites. There could also be the presence of concentric circles of single post patterns within a common structure (rare), floor areas discolored by heat, fire basins in the village circular in shape, fire basins with compact ashes, broken and burned stones, and fire basins with potsherds in the ashes. Lastly, there could be rectangular post mold patterns, rectangular post mold patterns with square corners, rectangular post mold patterns with rounded corners, or a rectangular post mold pattern with three sides with the size of post mold varying.

Another group of structures, Features 3, 23, and 83 (Figure 9, 12, and 16), were uncovered, the likes of which have never been reported from the Southeast. All are circular in outline, of the individual post mold patterned type, and have added well defined vestibules. The posts were regularly spaced and each resting in its own post hole. The average size of the posts was about 5 inches in diameter

Feature 3 was 20 feet (6.1 meters) in diameter with the vestibule protruding another 6 feet (1.8 meters) beyond and to the east which was constructed as to form either a light or heat baffle, as protection or the builders might have sought to attain some other use for this vestibule attachment. The entrance did not directly lead into this house. Anyone entering this house had to swing around an inner partition before direct access was gained. Off-center and directly west of the opening was a smaller circular structure, Feature 1, with its eccentric square fire pit inside of the larger circular structure. Between the smaller circular structure and the entranceway into the larger house was a well-defined circular basin-shaped fire pit (Feature 2) in which whitish ash was compacted, a few plain sherds, and some cracked and broken stones. There was a direct association between Features 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 9). Whether this combination was ceremonial in nature rather than as a dwelling appears to be most likely.

Features 23 and 83 were very similar in construction as compared with Feature 3 in that all had attached vestibules; each was circular in outline, and of the individual post type construction. While Feature 3 had a larger vestibule, those attached to Features 23 and 83 were rather small and led almost directly to the interior of the house. Feature 3 was rather complex in nature having one structure within another while Features 23 and 83 were without these features. Only the half of Feature 83 that remained was uncovered. Judging from what must have been the complete diameter of the house, it had to measure around 42 feet (12.8 meters) in diameter and occupied 1,485.44 square feet (138 meters²) of space. The post mold pattern of feature 23 was complete and its diameter measured 25 feet (7.6 meters) across and it occupied 490.9 square feet (45.6 meters²) of space.

Another set of interesting features belonging to this same category were Features 62, 64, and 121. Again, we have a series of concentric individual post mold patterns one within the

other. Feature 121 formed the outer limits with Feature 62 occupying a position midway between Feature 83 and Feature 64. Since the post molds for of these structures were found on a common plane it has been assumed that they were all of a comparable age and construction. Feature 121 measured 45 feet (13.7 meters) in diameter, Feature 62 measured 30 feet (9.1 meters) in diameter, while Feature 64 only measured 6 feet 5 inches (1.9 meters) in diameter. Feature 121 covered an area of 1,590.4 square feet (147.8 meters²), Feature 62 covered an area of 706.9 square feet, (65.7 meters²) and Feature 64 covered an area of 33.18 square feet (3.1 meters²). Impinging on the north wall of Feature 64 was a small circular shallow fire pit whose existence was earlier than the small circular structure for two of the wall post holes intruded into the pit area. Bartram (1765-66) described a “rotunda” that resembled this group of structures,

The rotunda is constructed after the following manner: they first fix in the ground a circular range of posts or trunks of trees, about six feet high, at equal distances, which are notched at top, to receive into them from one to another, a range of beams or wall plates; which in this is another circular order of very large and strong pillars, above twelve feet high, notched in like manner at top, to receive another range of wall plates; and within this is yet another or third range of stronger and higher pillars, but fewer in number, and standing at a great distance from each other; and lastly, in the center stands a very strong pillar, which forms the pinnacle of the building, and to which the rafters center at top; these rafters are strengthened and bound together by cross beams and laths, which sustain the roof or covering, which is a layer of bark neatly placed, and tight enough to exclude the rain, and sometimes they case a thing superficies of earth over all. There is but one large door, which serves at the same time to admit light from without and the smoak to escape when a fire is kindled, but as there is but a small fire kept, sufficient to give light at night, and that fed with dry small sound wood divested of its bark, there is but little smoak. All around the inside of the building, betwixt the second range of pillars and the wall, is a range of cabins or sophas, consisting of two or three steps, one above or behind the other, in theatrical order, where the assembly sit or lean down; these sophas are covered with mats or carpets, very curiously made of thin splints of Ash or Oak, woven or platted together; near the great pillar in the centre the fire is kindled for light, near which the musicians seat themselves, and round about this the performers exhibit their dances and other shows at public festivals, which happen almost every night throughout the year.

Gilbert (1944) has spent considerable time studying the eastern Cherokee. This passage and the following one were extracted mainly from Bartram (1853:296) and Timberlake (1929:57-102). His description of a typical early historical house of these people is as follows,

The Cherokee of this period resided in square houses of poles or logs often containing three rooms and build one or two stories high.¹ These dwellings were plastered inside and out with grass-tempered clay and were roofed with chestnut-tree bark or long broad shingles. In the roof a smoke hole was left. Houses were constructed by the men. Within the ordinary dwelling there was little furniture from beds consisting of a few boards spread with bear skins. Basketry of great excellence was used and also pottery, both made by the women. A small sweathouse stood opposite the front door of each dwelling and within the sweathouse a fire was kept constantly burning. The use of the sweathouse for seating was a means of purifying from disease.

Webb (1938) went quite thoroughly into the possibility of assigning ethnic groupings to the various house types in the Norris Basin of eastern Tennessee. The writer quite agrees with him in that most assignments are of purely conjectural nature and cannot stand up under direct examination. Not only is this true for house types but it is true for most of the other qualifying traits assigned to a particular ethnic group. In the long run, or taken as a whole, the majority of the traits are so universal that they could readily be assigned to any particular group in that they occur within the overall cultural pattern throughout the southeastern United States. This being the case, these traits lose their diagnostic value as ethnic qualifiers. Swanton (1946) concurred with this whole idea regarding the Cherokee houses, but Gilbert (1944), in quoting Bartram and Timberlake, differs.

It is needless to go into detail regarding the other circular structures with the exception to point out that the space covered by them ranged from 12.6 square feet (1.17 meters²) to 2,122.6 square feet (197.2 meters²) with an average sized structure covering an area of 314.2 square feet

(29.2 meters²). The dimensions of these structures measured 4 feet (1.2 meters) in diameter while the largest measured 52 feet (15.8 meters) in diameter.

Burials

In this village burials were not segregated for they were found scattered throughout the occupational area. Grave outline was not uniform as they ranged from oval to rectangular, and the depths varied, for there was apparently no prescribed rule and each depended upon the whims of the diggers. The one constant factor was the use of uncontaminated clay as fill in all graves located.

Eleven burials in all were uncovered. Burial custom was kept simple and no elaborate ritualism apparently accompanied the placement of the body within the grave. When interment was made, mostly within hastily dug graves, as a rule no material offerings were accorded to the dead. Bodily placement ranged from extended to flexed and semi-flexed with the orientation of the head and side as a variable factor. The one and only exception regarding the offering of artifacts or other objects with the dead occurred with Burial 5, a semi-flexed placement. With this burial were two very fine examples of steatite "napkin ring" type ear spools and a number of small unworked sheets of mica that were placed alongside of the left humerus. The ear spools are illustrated in Plate 86-87.

The stone ear spools from 9CO82 differed from those described by Mills (1916:375-376) and Willoughby (1907:479-480) in that two types of steatite were used in their manufacture. One of the ear spools was made of a fine grained amorphous steatite, while the other was made of a higher crystalline type. Both are green in color, are very highly polished, and were very carefully made. Instead of the thick ring form as described from either the Tremper or Seip mounds, the ear spools from the Guess village site were comparatively thin in cross section and

bordered with a slight extended rim or lip. Following are their measurements. The thickness of the ring proper was between 3 to 4 millimeters, heights of the rims were between 6 to 7 millimeters, widths of the rims from 3 to 4 millimeters, widths of the rings from 21 to 24 millimeters, outside diameters at the center of the ring from 45 to 47 millimeters, and diameters of the rims from 51 to 52 millimeters. In cross section the outer surface, disregarding the rims, is flat while the inner surface has a slight outward bow. There were no perforations or indentations present.

There were two extended burial, Burials 1 and 2 of adolescent children. In form these graves were rectangular in outline, 5 feet (1.5 meters) long and 3 feet (0.9 meters) wide and had penetrated a little over 3 feet (0.9 meters) into the sterile subclay beneath the cultural zone. The grave of Burial 2 differed from that of Burial 1 in that there were slight constructional differences and yet each of them conformed to a specific pattern. This is probably what took place as the grave for Burial 1 was being dug. About a foot beneath the then existing surface of the site a downward tilting ledge of granite rock was encountered and rather than start anew the excavators apparently decided to make use of this ledge. The grave was subsequently narrowed to accommodate this feature by six inches and the top made to serve as an offset ledge along the southern margin of the grave. This ledge was leveled off and the rock that was removed was not discarded but was utilized to build up a form of crude dry masonry along the north side of the grave (Plate 89 and 90) thus forming a hole 5.0 feet (1.5 meters) long by 2.0 feet (60.9 centimeters) wide at the bottom. Next to level off the uneven base formed by the removal of the rock, a layer of clay was spread upon this surface and smoothed over. Before the body was inserted into the grave a layer of organic material was placed as a mat or cushion at the base of the grave. After the body was placed into the grave a roof was formed over it by placing a

number of small poles or sticks at fairly regular intervals across the top of the masonry and natural rock ledge, across these were placed sheets of bark and the grave sealed with a clean compact clay, the whole forming a crude sort of vault enclosing the body. To finish all of this off an intense fire was built upon the grave and the clay plug was burned, as well as the surrounding soil, to a depth of 3 or more inches (7.6 centimeters).

The presence, of a crude masonry within this grave was the only attempt of rock masonry ever encountered by the writer in the southeast and this may have had its counterparts in the Tremper site, excavated and reported by Mills (1916:122). He stated that, "A special feature of this grave was a wall of thin slabs of sandstone at the sides and ends of the grave, completely lining it, forming a vault-like rectangle, with perpendicular walls. As far as recorded this is the only instance of a regularly laid up wall of stone, constructed by aboriginal man in Ohio. The wall was 2.5 feet high, constructed of flat pieces of sandstone, averaging from 1 to 3 inches in thickness, and in length from 4 to 12 inches."

Counter to the crude rock masonry and shelf of rock found in Burial 1 and Burial 2's grave was dug so that there was a three inch wide shelf of natural undisturbed clay along each of the long sides and thirteen inches above the base of the grave. Similar to the treatment of Burial 1, there were placed upon this shelf small poles or sticks to form the top of the crude vault. There was no evidence of any organic material beneath the skeleton but there was a low narrow ridge of grayish clay between the top of the head and the end of the grave which was possibly intended as some sort of a head rest. Then, too, there were small heaps of this same clay, about the size of an adult human hand, beneath the skeleton. The introduction of foreign clay, grayish in color is reminiscent of similar features found with Copena and Adena burials of Alabama,

Tennessee and Kentucky. Harrington (1922:75-76) described a comparable grave from Lenoir or Bussell's Island.

A few graves, however, deserve special mention of which no. 34 found in Trench 3 on a knoll some distance from the Great Midden, is perhaps the most interesting. This contained, at the depth of 5 feet, the badly decayed bones of a half-grown child flexed on the left side, heading southwest, above which, perhaps, 10 inches above the bones, were the traces of a series of cedar sticks, laid crosswise of the grave, some six inches apart. In the northern corner of the grave stood a neatly-made red earthen ware water bottle (LVTII), a vessel of unusual form (LVT), and a small cooking-pot of ordinary type, with handles.

Webb (1945:168-169) in describing the typical burial of the Adena culture stated that,

Bodies were buried extended in the flesh, in log tombs. The body was laid upon bark or puddled clay and covered by one or both materials, the tomb being closed by a roof of bark, poles, or logs, before all was covered over with earth. There seems to be a wide range in variation within this trait, extending from the simple burial of an extended body wrapped in bark, through burials in subfloor pits with log roofs, to the elaborately constructed vaults, sometimes associated with stone, found in the center of large Adena mounds.

Greenman (1932) in reporting on Adena burials stated that they were usually of the subfloor type and may "...be interpreted as a chronological feature suggesting an elaboration of the simple subfloor grave with no earth piled above the surface. Sub-floor burial is one of the major features of the Adena culture, occurring in 18 of the 70 mounds herein listed, whereas it is very rare in mounds of the Hopewell type." Regarding the stone ear spoons, Webb (Greenman 1932:158-159) in analyzing the Adena traits stated,

While the ear spoon is regarded as a very diagnostic trait in Hopewell, after all it was except in very late Hopewell, actually relatively scarce in the total population..... The copper ear spoon in Hopewell could well have developed as a substitute for stone rings or for some other perishable material, used in the same form, the substitution being made possible only after and because copper had become relatively abundant in Hopewell.

The suggestion that Adena had some kind of ear ornaments is not without foundation. The magnificent tubular pipe taken from the original Adena mound presents one of the very few human effigies which have been found in an Adena site. The delineation of this human figure certainly shows some form of elaborate circular or ring like ear ornament precisely like the stone

rings found at Tremper. Since it must be considered that this figure very probably portrays actual conditions rather than the pure imagination of the maker, and since such ring ear ornaments have not been found in Adena, one might conclude that if they existed, they were made of wood or other perishable material. It may be pertinent to point out that in this figure; it appears that a large perforated plug had been thrust through the softer portion of the lower ear which was stretched into a loop to hold this plug of relatively large size. It may be significant that in Hopewell, by the use of copper 'cymbals', the same enlarged, circular effect with depressed center, could be obtained but with only a relatively slight perforation of the lobe of the ear. This suggests that Adena, if it had no copper ear ornaments, possibly had their counterpart in some other material.

.... In early Hopewell, Tremper stone rings were used, possibly as substitutes for some perishable forms, since only a few individuals have stone ear rings.

Of all the burials uncovered at 9CO82, only one individual had stone ear spools and they were not found in the normal position one would have suspected them to be if they were worn as ear spools. They were found along side of the left humerus and in association with small sheets of unworked mica.

In every case, the skeletal remains were in very poor state of preservation but enough remained so that it was possible to indicate body placement and whether they were flesh burials. No pottery vessels were found associated with any of the burials. This same trait was noted for both Hopewell and Adena burials. The presence of pottery vessels in the grave described by Harrington (1922) would appear to be an exception or to exclude the burial from either the Hopewell or Adena cultural category.

The Guess site (9CO82), like the Tremper site, was apparently abandoned early during Hopewellian times as none of the more diagnostic criteria were found here, such as copper breast plates, copper head-plates, metal covered buttons, copper-covered ear spools, bear teeth, silver objects, or obsidian. There was no evidence of any cremations outside of the crematory basins indicated earlier, but the prototype of log tombs were found which would indicate that this site

was occupied during the formative period of such a trait and abandoned shortly thereafter. Whether the large bath-tub features were direct evidence of cremation activities cannot be positively verified since no cremated bones were found during the excavation of the site.

The presence of certain Hopewellian traits in this village site would certainly include the inhabitants within that cultural category. Listing the traits present, we find the following, Burial in the flesh, extended, semi-flexed or flexed positions, poor skeletal preservation, and pit tombs dug below earth floors. It was common for the constructional use of stone, subfloor tombs closed by log roof, and pottery vessels found not used as mortuary offerings. For burial fill it was common to have clean uncontaminated clay as above the tomb, bark, or some similar material under the body and foreign clay within the grave. Overall there was a scarcity of burial offerings, however steatite "napkin-ring" ear spools and small sheets of mica could be found alongside skeletons. Lastly there is some indication that fires are guilty upon graves and/or a vault was construed for the tomb.

Of the possible 51 recognized Copena traits, listed by Webb and Wilder (1951:274-275), there are possibly 21 traits which exist in the burial complex at the Guess site. These are as follows:

Webb and Wilder's Numerical listing of Traits

3.	Scattered post molds.
4.	Pits lined with or containing deposits of foreign clay.
5.	Extended in the flesh.
6.	Skeleton preservation very poor.
9.	Burial pits below mound (?) base.
10.	Artifacts accompanying subsoil burials.
11.	Pottery vessels absent from burials.
12.	Galena used as burial furniture
13.	Mica as burial furniture.
30.	Spool-shaped ear ornaments.
37.	Sections of bark in grave.
38.	Grave covered with logs and bark.

39.	Evidence of fire built on graves
40.	Post molds associated with burial pits.
41.	Puddled clay pillows.
42.	Puddled clay covering bodies.
44.	Red ochre occurrence.
46.	Limestone-tempered potsherds in site.
48.	Earth removed from graves not used to fill it.
49.	Puddled clay foot-rests.
50.	Puddled clay pelvic-rests.

Subsistence

The charred remains of corn, corncobs and beans were recovered from the area explored as well as charred nuts (Plate 88). The presence of the former attests to knowledge of the art of agriculture. Black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*), hickories (*Hicoria* spp.) and acorns (*Quercus* spp.) were among the nuts identified. In most cases, the shells of both the walnuts and the hickories were broken open showing that the meat had been extracted to be eaten raw or roasted while there is a possibility that the broken nuts were boiled and the oil extracted, as reported by earlier investigators. The practice of boiling nut meats to make a thin hot drink where the oil floats on top besides the usual nut "milk" has been mentioned by Bartram and a number of contemporary explorers and traders who wandered through this section of the southeast. Nut meats were roasted and then ground or pounded into a fine meal from which "hoe cakes" were made.

As to the introduction of corn and beans, as well as other agricultural products whose remains were not found in the site, there is no real explanation. Various conjectures have been ventured but absolute proof is lacking. It has been assumed that the art of agriculture was introduced into the Southeast from Mexico and Central American via the Southwestern United States since the apparent domestication of such plants were first successfully grown and developed there. This introduction was supposed to have taken place somewhere around A.D.

500 to A.D. 900. At the advent of the English into this section of the New World the natives were not only growing corn and beans but also squash gourds, pumpkins, and melons.

The cultivation of crops would indicate that the inhabitants of the Guess village, 9CO82, were sedentary and that they had the willingness to apportion some of their time to such practices to assure themselves a stable food supply and thus to create more leisure time. With more time on their hands they were able to develop and refine religion, devote more time to the establishment of creative arts as well as to the apportionment of labor-all of which would in turn bring about a modification within their economy.

Corn

A brief statement about corn may be pertinent here. Supposedly the origin of corn (*Zea mays*) (Weatherwax 1923, 1936, 1950) started somewhere in southeastern Mexico and Central America from some unknown grass ancestor. At the present time, there is a controversy deriving corn from either teosinte or pod corn as the progenitor [*Editor's note: teosinte has since been determined to be the wild progenitor*]. Botanists have more or less agreed that it could be neither of these but both have certain characteristics that could have furnished the foundation for the production of modern maize. There have been various hypotheses in the past regarding these two plants but the absolute proof is still lacking as to the real ancestor of corn.

It is known that corn has been cultivated over many hundreds of years and this practice brought about a great modification within the life of the plant so that it must rely completely upon the assistance of man for its propagation. Corn itself is incapable of seeding and thriving to maturity without man's aid. On the other hand corn is very adaptable to various climatic changes and compensates in its span of maturity to these changes.

Presumably the story runs as that someone found a sort of grass that produced a highly nutritious seed which he found palatable as a food. These seeds were enclosed within individual pods or spicules but with sustained cultivation this tendency became modified in that each seed was no longer surrounded by an individual husk but the bulk were incorporated within a common husk upon a developing cob. With additional cultivation and careful selection of seed stock more advanced modifications were brought about so that by the time white man reached the New World the Indian farmers were raising several varieties of corn as their staple food product.

Seeds and the requisite knowledge of corn cultivation were transported to the south and north of this cradle of origin, bringing corn into South and North America particularly into the Southwestern and Southeastern sections of the United States. Whether the transmittal of seed corn was introduced simultaneously with that of beans and squash was not known but it is known that when white man first reached these sections they found the Indians growing all of these products as well as others. They were very cognizant of the growing habits of corn and this enabled them to bring about further mutations particularly as to the choice of color in the kernels of corn. The theory has been advanced that the first corn to reach the southeastern United States came via the Southwestern United States from Mexico. Later, certain varieties were supposed to have been introduced from Guatemala via the east coast of Mexico. Still later these newly introduced varieties were then carried to the Southwest so that there was an interchange of products as well as ideas between the two areas.

Thomas Hariot (1893:22) gave us an excellent description of the various types of corn raised by the Algonquian group in the Sound Region of North Carolina where Raleigh settled his Roanoke Colony in 1585–1587. He said:

There are three sorts (of corn), of which two are ripe in an eleuen or twelue weeks at the most: sometimes in ten, after the time they are set, and then of height in stalke about sixe or seuenfoote. The other sort is ripe in fourteene, and is about ten foote high, of the strikes some bearefoore heads, some three, some one and two; euery head containing fiue, size, or seuen hundred graines within a few more or less.

Color was not confined to a single color since there were: "some white, some red, some yellow and some blew" (Hariot 1893:21).

He described their method of preparing the ground for their crops.

A fewedaies before they sowe or set, the men with- wooden instruments, made almost in forme of mattockes or hoes with long handles; the women with short peckers or parers, because they vse them sitting, of a foote long and about fiue inches in breath; doe onelybroke the vpper part of the ground to raysevp the veedea, grasse, & old stuobes of come stalkes with their root-es. The which after a day or twoes drying in the Sunns, being scrapievp into many small heapes, to saue them labour for carrying them away; they burne into ashes. (And whereas some may thinke that they vse the ashes for to better the ground: I say that then they wouldeeyther disperse the ashes abroad: which wee obserued they doe not, except the heapes bee too great; or else would take speciaall care to set their corne where the ashes lie, which also wee finde they are carelesse of.) And this is all the husbanding of their ground that they vse.

Then their setting or sowing is after this manner. First for their corne, beginning in one corner of the plot, with a pecker they make a hole, therein they put fouregrainss with that care they touch not one another, (about an inch asunder) and couer them with the mouldeagain: and so throughout the whole plot, making such holes and vsing them after such maner: but with this regard that they bee made in rankes, eueryrankediffering from other halfe a fadome or a yarde, and the holes also in eueryranke, as much. By this meanes there is a yarde spare ground betweeneuevy hole: where according to discretion here and there, they set as many Beanes and Peaze: in diuers places also among the seedes of Macocawer, Melden and Planta Solve. (Hariot 1893:23-24)

A number of varieties of corn were grown; a small grained variety more in the nature of a pop corn was the first to mature, then there was the flint or hominy variety which was hard and smooth and more given to color variations, and then there was the soft or dent variety with its rough or corrugated kernels. Corn, then as it is today, is the staple food product. A great many of our methods of preparing corn products are copied directly from the old practices of the

Indians, such as breads, cakes, hominy, corn meal and grits as well as the eating of "roasting ears." Strachey (1849:74; Smith (1907:96); Beverley (1705 (3):15); and Lawson (1860:290) all mention the eating of green corn on the cob or roasting ears. Strachey expressed it this way:, "Their corn they eat in the ears greene, roasted."

In order to have green roasting ears throughout the season, Beverley (1705:15) says that, "They delight much to feed on Roasting-ears; that is, the Indian Corn gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before the Fire, in the Ear. For the sake of this dyet, which they love exceedingly, they are very careful to procure all the several sorts of Indian Corn before mentioned, by which means they contrive to prolong their Season." Swanton, (1946:351), said, "The late varieties of corn were eaten in this way only after the annual ceremony usually called the 'green corn dance', the busk of the Creeks, had been celebrated."

Corn was prepared in various ways to meet certain requirements. Young corn was beaten to a pulp and this was applied to green animal skins in place of animal brains which were used in the tanning of hide. Deer brains were the favored material but when they were not handy the pulp of green corn was substituted instead. Such marks were badges or insignia of rank and were held to be merited by the wearer. It has also been reported that the burning of corn cobs were used in the tanning of hides, mostly to impart an additional color to the hides. The cobs were set on fire and the hide to be treated was held in the smoke of this fire and when thus treated a certain amount of color resulted. Corn cobs were used to rub over the exterior surfaces of clay vessels before they were fired. Sometimes these impressions were left intact, in other cases the cob impressions were partially if not wholly obliterated.

A sort of tamale was made from corn meal which was mixed with rendered animal or vegetal fat and rolled into cylindrical segments. These segments were enclosed in corn husks

and tied at both ends or in the middle and the whole boiled until considered to be done. In some events, small fragments of meat were included in the roll together with pieces of green chili. To eat such a dish, the corn husks were removed and the cooked corn meal combination was ready for consumption. In the event that a green corn mush was used the meat was usually omitted and the chili retained.

The Indian also took advantage of the sweetness held within the corn stalks. They would take and gather the corn stalks while still green and before the ears of corn had become ripe and by either crushing by pounding or by chewing this sweetness was extracted. There are no records of the Indian ever boiling this juice down to create a crude sugar.

Corn was roasted or popped and later ground into a meal from which various dishes were prepared. Parched corn was ground to a fairly fine meal and when about to be consumed a little water was added to make a thin gruel. Such a dish was called "pinole" or "atole" by the Spanish and Mexican Indian as well as those Indian groups having contact with the Spanish. Monk San Miguel (Garcia 1902:192) in 1595 wrote that the Indians of the Georgia coast made use of such a product as a common every day food. Corn prepared this way would keep almost indefinitely. Often corn, beans and peas would be cooked together in various proportions and methods of preparation to form a sort of succotash, but in all instances corn served as the basic ingredient of the dish.

Acorns and Nuts

Charred acorns have been identified by Dr. Velma S. Rudd of the Smithsonian staff as belonging to *Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelm., better known as the yellow or chestnut oak and classified as the Chinquapin oak by the Department of Agriculture (Little 1949:797). Acorns, as

a whole, served as an important source of oil as well as a staple food product to the Indian.

Hariot (1893:16) while enumerating the various types of nuts used by the Indians, mentioned,

"three seueralkindes of Barries in the forme of OkeAkornes, which also by the experience and vse of the inhabitantes, wee finde to yelde very good sweet cyle." One of these he called "Mangummenauk, and is the acorne of their Kind of oake, the which being dried after the maner of-the first sortes (chestnuts, walnuts and hickories), and afterwards watered they boile them and their seruants or sometimes the chiefethemselues, either for variety or four want of bread, doe eate them with their fish or flesh."

Whether this was the only variety used of all the other known varieties to exist in this section of Georgia is not known. Among the oaks listed for northwestern Georgia, we find: *Quercus borealis* Michx. f., *Quercus cocinea* Mueachh., *Quercus nigra* L., *Quercus phellos* L., *Quercus Montana* Willd., *Quercus stelg* Wangenh., and *Quercus alba* L. Which three of these varieties were used was not stated. Bartram (1928:90) stated: "The live oak bears a prodigious quantity of fruit; the acorn is small, but sweet and agreeable to the taste when roasted, and is food for almost all animals. The Indians obtain from it a sweet oil, which they use in the cooking of hominy, rice, etc., etc.; they also roast it in hot embers, eating it as we do chestnuts." This may account for the charred nuts found within the various midden pits of this site.

Hariot (1893:27) mentions chestnuts and two kinds of walnuts. There is a possibility that the second kind of "walnut" refers to one of the hickory nuts instead.

Chestnuts, there if fiuers places great store: some they vse to eaterawe, some they stampe and boile to make snoonmeate, and with some being sodden they make such a manner of dowe bread as they vse of their beanes before mentioned.

WALNUTS: There are two kindes of Walnuts, and of them infinit store: In many places where very great woods for many miles together the third part of trees are walnut trees. The one kind is of the same taste and forme or little differing from ours of England, but that they are harder and thicker shelled: the other is greater and hath a verie ragged and harde shell: but the kernel great, verieoylie and sweete. Besides their eating of them after our ordinarie manner,

they breake them with stones and pound them in morters with water to make a milk whey they vse to put into some sorts of their spoonmeate; also among their sodde wheat, peaze, beanes, and pompions which maketh them haue a farre more pleasant taste." (27-28)

Smith (Tyler, ed. 907:90) in speaking about the native nuts, said:

The walnuts, Chestnuts, Acornes, and Chechinquames are dried to keepe. When they need them they break them between two stones, yet some parts of the walnut shells will cleave to the fruit. Then do they dry themagains upon a mat over a hurdle. After, they put it into a mortar of wood, and beat it very small; that done, they mix it with water, that the shels may sinke to the bottome. This water will be coloured as milke; which they call Powcohisora, and keepe it for their use.

In referring to Smith's "Powcheiscora", Strachey (1849:129) called it "pokahickcry or powcochicora" but implied that only one variety of nut was used, namely the walnut, *Juglans nigra* L. On the other hand, Swanton (1946:364) implied that the butternut, *Juglans cinerea* L., was the nut that was used, but when the Department of Agriculture Yearbook 1949 was consulted this source noted that the butternut tree was confined to the northeastern section of the United States and not to the general southeastern section of the United States (779). Then, again, the Encyclopedia Britannica gave us a little different variation as to the dispersal of this tree. It stated that the butternut tree is "a native of the rich woods from New Brunswick to North Dakota and southward to Delaware, Georgia and Kansas.... The name is applied also to the tree itself."

Emphasis seemed to have been placed upon hickory nuts and acorns. In speaking of hickory nuts, Lawson (1860:165) stated,

"These nuts are gotten in great quantities, by the savages, and laid up for stores, of which they make several dishes and banquets. One of these I cannot forbear mentioning. It is this they take these nuts and break them very small betwixt two stones, till the shells and kernels are indifferent small and this powder you are presented withal in their cabins, in little wooden dishes, the kernel dissolves in your mouth, and the shell is spit out. This tastes as well as any almond. Another dish is the soup which they make of these nuts, beaten, and put into venison broth, which dissolves the nut and thickens, whilst the shell precipitates, and remains at the bottom. This broth tastes very rich."

Swanton (1943:266) attributed Bartram with the authority of saying that the Creeks used shellbark hickory (*Juglans exaltata*) as a source of nut milk. Bartram in his travels observed a number of plants growing in the ancient cultivated fields among which were shellbark hickory and walnut, which inform us that these trees were cultivated by the ancients, on account of their fruit, as being wholesome and nourishing food. [Editor's note: there is no evidence for either of these trees being purposefully cultivated.] Though these are natives of the forest, yet they thrive better, and are more fruitful, in cultivated plantations, and the fruit is in great estimation with the present generation of Indians, particularly shellbark hickory. The Creeks store up the last in their towns. I have seen above an hundred bushels of these nuts belonging to one family. They pound them to pieces, and then cast them into boiling water, which after passing through fine strainers, preserves the most oily part of the liquid; this they call by a name which signifies hickory milk; it is as sweet and rich as fresh cream, and is an ingredient in most of their cookery, especially hominy and corn cakes.

Beans

Dr. Norvell, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, an outstanding authority on native beans, stated that beans have been growing wild in Florida and Georgia for a long time.

[Editor's note: *North America has no native beans.*] He stated that,

Beans are all highly homozygous and when found growing in nature tend to grow in colonies of a dozen or more plants that are as near clones as any seed producing plant that is nonapomictic can possibly be. "Beans have been self-pollinated since the beginning. I have observed that not only do all of the primitive beans shed the pollen at least twenty-four hours before the flower opens (often thirty-six hours), but also fertilization takes place before the flower opens. This mechanical isolation mechanism eliminates out crossing until mutants develop in nature that shed the pollen at the time the flower opens. My genetic work has proved that these mutants are Recessive and that the pattern of fertilization before the flower opens, goes back to the earliest appearance of the beans themselves in the flora of the earth. (Personal Communication)

He also stated that beans could not very well be introduced Oaxaca, Mexico, or Guatemala since it "is controlled by a primitive gene and the mutation rate is directly proportional to the length of time available for a mutation to occur, it is a demonstrable fact that both the Veracruz and Oaxaca beans were very slightly adaptable one thousand or five thousand years ago than they now are."

The charred remains of beans were found in a number of the pits. Whether these were of the Veracruz variety, which Norvell suspected, or some common mutant is not known. He believed that the beans found in the Gulf Coastal states originated in the state of Veracruz, Mexico.

Hunting

Their prowess as hunters was demonstrated by the mass of animal bones found scattered not only throughout the midden area but also within the various pits and fire basins. Practically all the bones were broken into various sizes in order to get to the marrow content which served as an additional supplemental food rich in fat. Mixed with these fragments were numerous splinters of long bones that could easily have been converted into such tools as, awls, needles, punches or other things useful in such an economy but we failed to find even the most elemental form of these tools. Then, too, the Indians of this site appeared never to have used bone in the manufacture of ornaments. It would appear to be foolish to state that all of the bone tools had decayed away for if they did why didn't the rest of the bone disappear likewise? Surely they must have had some means, other than bone tools, to perform the various duties to which we customarily attribute to bone tools. We do know that they were able to weave fabrics, as shown by the various sherds bearing such impressions as well as those of cord which must have been

used to sew garments and other creations. This art not only required the use of needles but also awls. Then, too, in the process of tanning hides we are accustomed to relate other types of bone tools to this process and these, too, are lacking in the deposit. Again, why?

An examination of the bone material showed that they were successful in bringing into the village such animals as, deer, turkey, crow, duck, coon, fish, turtle, and fox and other bones which we were unable to identify. Then, too, a few fresh water mussel shells were found but they were far too few to be considered as a staple food. With the large number of deer brought into the village, surely they must have salvaged the deer hides, some of which must have been tanned. The presence of tanned hides suggests the conversion into garments, bags, foot coverings, even coverings for their light huts, etc. Again, the implication of bone tools arises.

Hariot (1894:29-30) is speaking of the "Beastes" mentioned "deere, conies-rabbits, squirrels, beares." Of the "deare" he said, "There are great stores: near unto the sea coast they are of the ordinarie bigness as ours in England, & some lesse: but further vp into the countrey where there is better seed they are greater: they differ from ours onely in this, their tailles are longer and the snag of their homes looke backward."

Swanton (1946:249) in speaking about the deer said,

The most important food animal was the deer, and deer hide probably formed the most important single material entering into the native dross. One of the bones from a deer's foot was used to remove the hair from skins. The head and neighboring parts were turned into a decoy for stalking other members of the deer tribe. The ribs were made into bracelets, part of the horn mounted on a club, and tips of the horns formed one of the commonest types of arrow points. The heads of drums were usually made by stretching a deer skin over a pot, keg, or cypress knee. Balls used in the great southern ball game were covered with deer hide, and the rattles which women wore about their ankles in dances were sometimes made of the deer tibia. The sinews, skin, or entrails were employed as thread or string, and bowstrings, fish nets, and the cords to fasten ball sticks together were constructed by their means. According to Strachey, bows were scraped by the use of a twisted deer hide. Parts of the horns and bones were made into needles, and the brains were employed in tanning skins. Ornaments

were made from the horn, deer bones were worn stuck through the hair in Florida, and toward the north stained deer hair was metamorphosed into crests for warriors. Deer horn was also boiled to make glue, and glue was extracted from deerskins to dilute coloring matter.

Pipes

The samples of pipe fragments recovered from the midden area were all of a single type. All of the bowls were roughly "funnel-shaped" or conoidal having a raised flat fillet or ridge of clay above the juncture of the bowl with the stem. The outside diameters of the bowls varied anywhere from 24 millimeters to 31 millimeters. The walls of the pipe bowls varied in thickness from 7 millimeters to 11 millimeters and the central cavity which held the tobacco measured 23 to 29 millimeters in depth with an average diameter at the top of 12 millimeters. In shape this opening tapered downward, like an everted cone, where it joined the opening into the stem. The angle of juncture of stem and bowl measured 130 degrees.

Stems were roughly ovoid in cross section with a tendency towards flatness along the top of the stem. All pipes were very crudely made, roughly smoothed on the outside and fashioned from homogeneous silty clay to which no tempering material was added. One of the pipe stem fragments bears what appears to have been a red slip or wash. In general, the colors ranged from a reddish buff through a gray into a dull black. Those that were either gray or black in color all have a black central core while the buff colored pipes have the same color throughout their thickness indicating that there were varying degrees of firing and intenseness used during the final stages of their manufacture.

To the best of our knowledge the native species of tobacco *Nicotiana rustica* was used everywhere for smoking purposes. The dried leaf of this plant was often mixed with one of the sumacs (*Rhus laurina* or *R. ovata*) and sometimes with the leaves from sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

Tobacco pipes passed through quite an evolutionary phase from simple tubular forms up to elaborate zoomorphic shapes. Swanton (1946:382) noted that, "So far as the Southeast is concerned, we seem to hear of it first in Le Moyne's narrative of the Huguenot colony in Florida and in Spark's account of Hawkins voyage, but it is probably significant that the historians of the French colony (1564-65) do not mention any use of it (tobacco) in connection with public ceremonies. Pareja says that formulae were repeated over tobacco when a Timucua hunting party was about to set forth, but this information applies to a period about a half a century later.

Barlowe (1584) noted tobacco growing along with corn in the fields of the Algonquian Indians of North Carolina (Burrage 1906:292) and Hariot describes the use of it at some length.

The native tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) was cultivated by the Cherokee and occupied, and still occupies, an important position in the ceremonial life of the tribe and in the native pharmacopeia, but Timberlake (Williams ed., 1927:69) may very well be right when he intimates that relatively little time was devoted to the care of it.

The same impression has been conveyed to the writer regarding the position of the old native tobacco among the Creeks, the hitcipakpigi as it is called, a shortened form of hitciatculipakpigi, 'blossom of the ancient people's tobacco.' This was a common ingredient of their medicines. It was used as a foundation¹ for their busk medicines, that is, leaves of it were put into the pot before the other medicines were added. Some of it was often laid in the post holes when new cabins were erected in a Square Ground. In particular, it was a specific against ghosts. At an earlier period it may have been the favorite smoking tobacco, but it has now been replaced so long by the superior, tobaccos of the white man, that this has been forgotten, and there is no evidence that it has been used in historic times in the ceremonial smoking in connection with assemblies for religious or social purposes.

Swanton (1911:79) in quoting from Dumont (1753(1)189) stated that, "All the savages are in general very fond of tobacco smoke. They are often seen to swallow 10 or 20 mouthfuls in succession, which they keep in their stomachs without being inconvenienced after they have ceased to draw, and give up the smoke many successive times, partly through the mouth and partly through the nose."

Hariot, much earlier, (1893:25-26), gave us an interesting insight into the use of tobacco.

He said,

There is an herbe which is sowed a part of it selfe & is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc: In the West Indies It hath diuers names, according to the seuerall places & countries where It groweth and is vsed: The Spaniardes generally call it Tobacco. The leauestherof being dried and brought into powder: they vse to take the fumes or smoke thereof by sucking it through pipes made of claie into their stomacke and heade; from whence it purgeth superfluous fleame& other gross humors, openeth all the pores & passages of the body: by which means the vse thereof not only preserueth the body from obstructions; but also if any be, so that they haue not beene of too long continuance, in short time breaketh them: wherby their bodies are notable preserued in health, & know not many greeuous diseases wherewithall wee in England are oftentimes afflicted."

This Vppowoc is of so precious estimation amongst them, that they thinke their gods are maruelously delighted therewith: Wherupon sometime they make hallowed fires & cast some of the powder therein for a sacrifice: being in a stormevppon the waters, to paciffe their gods, they cast some vp into the aire and into the water: so a weare for fish being newly set vo, they cast some therein and into the aire: also after an escape of danger, they cist some into the aire likewise: but all done with strange gestures stamping, sometime dauncing, clapping of hands, holding vp of hands, & staring vp into the heauens, vttering therewithal! and chattering strange words & noises.

We our selues during the time we were there vsed to suck it after their manner, as also since our returne, &haue found manie rare and wonderful experiments of the vertues thereof; of which the relation woulde require a volume by it selfe: the use of it by so manie of late, man & women of great calling as else, and some learned Phisitions also, is sufficient witnes."

Tobacco and Smoking Customs

Columbus and his men were the first known white men to make their acquaintance with tobacco and some of its uses. While in San Salvador, in the West Indies, he saw natives smoking cigars and transporting tobacco leaves. Las Casas, who was a contemporary of Columbus, is quoted as saying that the messengers who were sent ashore in Cuba, by Columbus,

"....found 'men with half-burned wood in their hands and certain herbs to take their smokes, which are some dry herbs put in a certain leaf, also dry, like those the boys make on the day of the Passover of the Holy Ghost, and having lighted one part of it, by the other they suck, absorb, or receive that smoke inside with the

breath, by which they become benumbed and almost drunk, and so it is said they do not feel fatigue. These muskets as we will call them they call tobacoa," (Las Casas, 1875, Cap. 46: quoted by McGuire 1910:767).

Columbus was presented with a number of dried leaves of tobacco and little did he realize the esteem with which the natives held it.

Let us quote from Penn (1901:11) who said,

More than natural virtues were attributed to tobacco. It was regarded as a gift from the Great Spirit for man's enjoyment and benefit. Believing that the Great Spirit smoked tobacco, the herb was deemed sacred, and its use a laudable, if not a religious practice. According to the legend of the Susquehanna Indians, in the Beginning they had only the flesh of animals to eat, failing which they starved. One day, so ran the story, two hunters were broiling part of a deer they had just killed, when they saw a maiden of surpassing beauty descend from the sky and seat herself on a hill close by. Presiding that she was a goddess who smelt their venison, they offered her their greatest delicacy, the tongue of the deer. She accepted the dainty, and being pleased therewith, promised to reward their kindness, telling them to return to the place after thirteen moons. After a year the hunters returned and found maize growing where the goddess's right hand had touched the hill, kidney beans where her left hand had rested, and tobacco where she had sat.

"To Francis Hernandez de Toledo, a physician sent by Phillip II of Spain to investigate the products of Mexico, is generally awarded the honour of having brought tobacco into Europe. The date of this is fixed as 1559. In the same year Jean Nicot, Lord of Villanain, was sent as Ambassador of France to the Court of Portugal. In Lisbon he purchased some tobacco-leaves and seed from a Fleming, who traded with Florida, and sent them to the Grand Prior of France, describing the plant as a 'herb of peculiarly pleasant taste, good medicinally and in fevers.'

"The native name of the herb, indeed, varied in every part of America, though its use was common to all parts of the continent. The Caribbees called it cohiba, the natives of Virginia, uppowoc and the Brazilians petun. In Mexico it was called piecelt, and in other parts it was termed yoli.

The word "Tobacco" was never applied to the plant itself by the natives, rather it referred to the tubes used in smoking it. Our earliest information was supplied by Rodrigo de Jerez and Luis de Tores after they were sent out by Columbus with letters to the "Kahn of Cathy" (Helps, 1856:124; quoted by McGuire 1899:366). Oviedo (1535) was given the credit for being the first to use the word "tobacco" in reference to the plant itself. None of the Indians of North and South

America called it by this name. This is to be expected because of the various language groups, within the territory in which tobacco was used, were quite divergent. Hariot (1588) tells us that the Indians of Virginia, an Algonquian group, called it "uppowoc", while Strachey (1849) said that they called it "appoke." Walaseemüller's *Cosmographiae* (1507) was the first book to refer to smoking and tobacco, though not by that name and it gave an account of Amerigo Vespucci's voyage and some of the incidents relating to it. Later Cartier (1545) related to pipe smoking in Canada. This was followed by Thevet (1553) who alluded to smoking in Canada and Brazil. Then, Benzoni (1565) noted the social usages of tobacco in the West Indies and Central America.

Not only was tobacco used as a social agent, but it had certain religious connotations as well. It played an important part in many of the aboriginal religious ceremonies, (Holmes, G. K. 1923:387-388). Linton (1924:22) tells us that,

Smoking was indulged in on all solemn occasions, such as councils, and was a necessary; part of most religious ceremonies. In such ceremonial smoking the methods of picking up, filing, and lighting the pipe were usually rigidly prescribed, and the first smoke was offered to the spirits. The methods of passing and holding the pipe were also prescribed and differed with the ceremony and even with the personal taboos of the smokers. In the religious ceremonies of the Hopi Indians the head chief was attended by an assistant of nearly equal rank who ceremonially lit the pipe and with certain formalities and set words handed it to the chief who blew the smoke to the world quarters and over the altar as a preliminary to his invocation.

We also learned that, "In Pawnee ceremonies the pipe was always tamped with an arrow captured from the enemy. It was forbidden to pack it with the fingers, as the gods might think that the man who did so offered himself with the tobacco and take his life." (Linton 1924:22)

At the time of discovery of the New World, tobacco was in use over the greater part of North and South America with the exception of the sub-Arctic region of North America and the extreme southern region of South America. Upon contact with the Indians, the Europeans

learned the custom of smoking tobacco and even copied their appliances. There were three main methods of smoking as used by the aborigines of the New World. The natives of South America and the West Indies made and smoked cigars those of Central America and Mexico were predominantly cigarette smokers although a few smoked pipes. While the natives of the United States and southern Canada were addicted to pipe smoking, while the exception being of the Pueblo group of the Southwestern United States who smoked both pipes and reed cigarettes. The distribution of these three methods in America has strongly influenced European customs.

The Mediterranean nations, who learned the use of tobacco from cigar and cigarette using Indians, still prefer to smoke it in these forms. The English, who came in contact with the pipe-smoking Indians of the eastern United States, are still predominantly pipe-smokers. The aboriginal cigars were practically identical with those now in use and were smoked in the same way. The aboriginal cigarette was made with a corn husk wrapper and contained much less tobacco than the modern commercial variety," (Linton, 1924:8).

Tobacco is one of the most important commercial plants of the New World that has been contributed to the peoples of the world. Various attempts have been made in the past to disprove its New World origin by various authors but none have succeeded so far. After a prolonged study of North American aboriginal tobacco varieties, Setchell (1921) has come to recognize some fourteen species "...either growing wild or in aboriginal cultivation." Among these he listed *Nicotiana glauca* L., *Nicotiana rustica* L., *Nicotiana bigelovii* (Torrey Watson-typical form), *Nicotiana bigelovii* (Torrey Watson -tall form), *Nicotiana bigelovii* (Torrey Watson - variety Wallace Gray), *Nicotiana quadrivalis* Pursh, *Nicotiana multivdvis* Lindley, *Nicotiana attenuata* Torrey, *Nicotiana clevelandi* Gray, *Nicotiana trigonophylla* Dunal, and *Nicotiana repanda* Willdenow. Accompanying this list is an outline map of North America indicating the

distributional areas of use of each of the species (Figure 20). The different numbers within the circles, on the map, correspond with those given in the list.

The exact source of the two most commonly used varieties of *Nicotiana* has never been definitely determined, cultivated tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and Aztec tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*), but present evidence indicates southern Mexico-Central America as the probable cradle. Even this is not certain. From there these two species spread both north and south and were cultivated wherever climatic conditions would allow.

Tribes of North America who were fortunate enough to dwell in a region provided with a native species of *Nicotiana* seem to have learned to use it and paid out little or no attention to its cultivation as a rule. Whenever it was cultivated various practices were prescribed. Some of the Indians would burn over an area or a tree and when the ashes were cold they would either work over the area churning the ashes under or just cast a handful of tobacco seed over the area and let nature take its course. Indians living in the area destitute of native species obtained their supply from other tribes who had an abundance of either cultivated or wild tobacco. Tobacco, along with pipes, was an article of well-established trade and was exported to many outlying tribes over considerable distances.

Very little is known about the actual methods employed by the Indians in the cultivation of tobacco. A number of the early writers stated that it was not grown with other crops for, they believed, that it imparted a particular color and a disagreeable taste to the adjoining crops. Usually it was planted in isolated small patches either in the forests or near the owner's quarters.

The species of *Nicotiana* which is best and most widely known is cultivated tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.). It is pink-flowered and is the only species belonging to this section of the genus. The variation within the species, however, is so very considerable that at least five

sub species may be segregated, and, superficially at least, these seem distinct enough to be considered as species. The subspecies may each be divided again and again into a very large number of varieties and sub varieties, so that, in general cultivated tobacco has all the ear marks of an old and widely cultivated plant. The cultivation of this species, in its various forms, is almost exclusive at present for the tobacco trade of all nations.

The origin, as well is the original source of cultivated tobacco is uncertain, since it is not known in the wild condition in any of the countries where it is under cultivation. It seems probable that it may have originated in the interior of Brazil and possibly somewhere on the lower eastern slopes of the Andes. It is very evidently a tropical species and in the tropics often becomes spontaneous, escaping from cultivation and persisting in favorable localities. Some varieties are semi-hardy in regions of little frost, but frostless and humid areas are evidently similar to its ancestral home. Edward Palmer found it in Indian cultivation in southern Arizona under the name of 'Yaqui Tobacco.' This 'Yaqui tobacco' is referred by Gray to variety *undulate* Sendtner. Northern Mexico, however, cultivated tobacco was practically unknown in aboriginal use.

Aztec tobacco, *Nicotiana rustica* L. was the second species of tobacco to attract the notice of Europeans and for some time almost monopolized attention. This was the first species of tobacco to be cultivated in the Colony of Virginia. It was fairly soon supplanted there, however, by a variety of cultivated tobacco called 'Orinoco,'¹ introduced, it is said, by Sir Walter Raleigh, or through his recommendation. Aztec tobacco is still the home grown species of the peasants of Central Europe and still furnishes the Syrian Tombac for the water-pipes of western Asia. It is a much hardier species than cultivated tobacco and has been credited with being a native of the Old World. There seems to be no exact evidence however, that this is so, and

although it has not been found in undoubted wild conditions, the general supposition is that it probably originated in Mexico. It seems fairly certain that it is American and probably Cordilleran like all its near relatives of the *rustica* section of the genus *Nicotiana*. Like cultivated tobacco, Aztec tobacco was described and figured in pre-Linnaean herbals, especially in certain of those of the sixteenth century, where it was designated as the lesser or female tobacco, while cultivated tobacco was called the greater or male tobacco.

Aztec tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) seems to have been cultivated and smoked by all of the Indian tribes of North America east of the Mississippi River and by most of those immediately to the west of it. The use of this species then may be supposed to have extended over the 'eastern Woodland Area' (as outlined by Wissler 1922) and the 'Southeastern Area' of the social groups of North American Indians as classified to their cultures (Wissler 1922:207). The evidence on which this supposition is based is scanty, but reasonably convincing. In the first place, we know that smoking was general over these culture areas and was held of importance as a ceremony. In the second place, Strachey, about 1610, speaks definitely of "the flower of the tobacco of Virginia Indians," (Linton 1924).

Here it is great store of tobacco, which the salvages call apooke; howbeit yt is not of the best kynd, yt is but poore and weake, and of a bytingtast, ytgrowes not fully a yard above ground, bearing a little yellowe flower, like to hennebane, the leaves are short and thick, somewhat round at the upper end; whereas the best tobacco of Trynidado and the Oronoque is large, sharpe, and growing two or three yardes from the ground, bearing a flower of the bredth of our bellflowers in England: the salvages here dry the leaves of this apooke over the fier, and sometymes in the sun, 3nd crumble yt into poulder, stalks, leaves, and all, taking the same in pipes of earth, which very ingeniously they can make, (Strachey 1849:121-122).

Setchell (1921:402) gives us one version as to the origin of tobacco as given by the Seneca: "the squash grew from the earth directly over the Earth-Mother's navel, the beans from

above her feet, and the tobacco-plant from that above her head." Consulting the Encyclopedia Britannia, we find that,

Nicotiana, a genus of plants of the nightshade family (Solanaceae), comprising about 45 species of herbs and shrubs, native chiefly to tropical America. They are strongly scented, annuals, or perennials, possessing narcotic-poisonous properties. They have alternate, simple, usually entire but sometimes wavy margined, large leaves, and white, yellow, greenish or purple, fragrant flowers, with a long, tubular five-lobed corolla, usually opening at night. Besides *N. tabacum*, important as the source of commercial tobacco, several other species are cultivated as ornamental plants. Some 10 species are found in the southern and western parts of the United States. *N. glauca* (tree tobacco) a slender evergreen shrub native to Brazil, has become widely naturalized on the Pacific coast. *nistica* (wild tobacco) is still cultivated by the Indians of the eastern United States, is of uncertain origin, (1929:430).

As a rule, the aborigines of North America did not smoke their tobacco pure but mixed it with other herbs such as the leaves from the sumac and the inner bark of some of the dogwoods. This not only improved its flavor but served as an economy measure to conserve their supply.

The word kinnikinnick was applied to this mixture, taken from an old Algonquian word meaning "that which is mixed." The mixture varied from tribe to tribe and can be compared to our modern tobacco blend or mixtures-each large tobacco firm mixing its own according to formulae. In a number of cases drippings from buffalo, deer or elk tallow were applied to the mixture in order to bind the dust which would irritate the smoker's throat and which would tend to clog up the stem of the pipe, otherwise.

Indian pipes were chiefly of two main types, straight or elbow forms. In the straight pipe, the bowl and stem were in the same plane while in the elbow pipe the bowl inclined away from the stem at varying angles. The elbow pipe was dominant in the eastern United States and the Great Plains while the straight pipe is rare in the East but is practically universal for the rest of North America north of Mexico and the sub-Arctic regions.

Straight pipes were much easier to make but they have certain disadvantages. To smoke the pipe must be directed upward, or at an angle, to keep the tobacco and embers from falling out of it. This allows both the accumulated tobacco dust and the resulting nicotine to pass directly down into the smoker's throat with rather unpleasant results. A small pellet of clay was sometimes inserted into the base of the tobacco receptacle to prevent this and a number of such instances have been reported from prehistoric sites.

Creating a bend at the juncture of the bowl and stem in the shape of the pipe was a great improvement over the straight tubular form. This improvement in form was necessitated to overcome the disadvantages of the straight pipe making smoking easier and more pleasant. Once this idea caught on, among pipe makers, the angle of the bowl and stem varied according to the group manufacturing this form.

Pipes that have endured the eroding action of time are those that were manufactured either from stone or clay. Many of our early records tell of pipes that were manufactured out of wood, horn and even bone, but due to their very nature these were not durable and so disappeared in time. It was supposed that those of less durable nature resembled in shape those fashioned from either clay or stone. Then, too, sizes of pipes vary in a number of ways. These early records pointed out that when the Indians were first encountered by white men their pipes were unusually long and all had fancy handles or stems. Recent archeological finds would indicate that these pipes in reality were not long but were comparatively small in size. Some of the early historic pipes were considered to be exceptionally sacred in that the stems were far more important than the bowls for the stems were the true calumets of the tribe.

To a certain extent, stone pipes had a wider range than did the clay pipes. Stone pipes were more elaborate in size and shape and a certain amount of zoomorphism was present.

Zoomorphic pipes have been assigned to the Adena, Copena, and Hopewell components as well as some of the conventionalized clay forms. Whether these forms were used purely for ceremonial decrees or formed parts of calumets are not known. Most of the stone used in the manufacture of pipes were in the soft group, e.g. steatite, chlorite, catlinite, serpentine, or even slate. Occasionally a pipe was found that had been laboriously fashioned from some of the harder stones like quartzite or even flint but these are the exception rather than the rule. The stone selected for this purpose was very carefully chosen and in some instances it was transported over quite a distance from the place where it was acquired.

Pipes and tobacco are rarely absent among the warrior class of the native tribes especially those east of the Rocky Mountains. Along with the pipe and tobacco pouches designated for the retention of tobacco and in some instances served as carrying cases for the pipe as well. These pouches were usually made of the pelts of some small animal that was taken off whole and treated so as to form a natural bag. These were usually tied to the belt of the warrior and accompanied him wherever he went. Linton (1924:24) pointed out,

Among some of the eastern Siouan tribes each clan had its sacred pipe which was used at naming and other clan ceremonies. The stems of these pipes were covered with elaborate wrappings and other ornaments which symbolized the various supernatural powers invoked in the ceremonies, and the sanctity of the pipe lay in its stem rather than in its bowl.

He further pointed out that,

A number of large stone pipes weigh several pounds and, as they are everywhere associated with smaller forms of stone or clay, they were probably made for ceremonial use. They seem to have been provided with long, thick wooden stems. These heavy pipes are of several types and are usually well made, but are inferior to the monitor pipes in design and execution. In Georgia, Alabama, and the lower Mississippi valley there is a very massive short-type in which the bowl and stem hole are conical and of nearly equal size and depth. These biconical pipes are often made in the form of human effigies or of highly conventionalized animal or birds.

Fairholt (1859:30) pointed out, "In making war and in concluding peace it performed an important part. Their deliberations, domestic as well as public, were conducted under its influences; and no treaty was ever made unsigaled by the passage of the calumet. The transfer of the pipe from the lips of one individual to those of another was the token of amity and friendship and a badge of honor with the chivalry of the forest which was seldom violated."

Fairholt quoted Catlin (1841) having said that "There is no custom more uniformly in constant use among the poor Indian then that of smoking nor any more highly valued. His pipe is his constant companion through life-his messenger of peace; he pledges his friends through its stem and its bowl and when its care-drowning fumes cease to flow, it takes a place with him in his solitary grave with his tomahawk and war-club, companions to his long-fancied mild and beautiful hunting ground." (Fairholt, 1859:42)

Dixon and Stetson (1922:245-246) had a number of tobacco dottles chemically analyzed in order to determine the true nature of the material smoked in the pipes they recovered. The material for analysis consisted of two dottles and the "cake" from Basket-Maker's pipes of Arizona. The chemist reported, "The preliminary test gave what appeared to be a faint indication of nicotine, but further corroborative tests by other methods failed to confirm this, and the report concluded by stating that we are forced to conclude as a result of a thorough and exhaustive investigation that none of the samples you sent us contain any nicotine." After the writer saw this comment he looked up the product Nicotine in the Encyclopedia Britannica and found that nicotine is an alkaloid-which is very readily soluble in water. This accounts for the absence of any nicotine in the dottles submitted for testing. After the pipes had lain in the earth over a long time and even though there was very little moisture in actual contact with the material, there

must have been sufficient moisture to extract what little nicotine there was present leaving behind nothing but the ash and rosin residue intact.

Pottery

At the beginning of operations at the Guess site an intensive surface collection of sherds was made primarily to determine the exact pottery types that could be expected to occur during the actual excavation of the site. This collection of 3,559 sherds was not a choice selected lot since all types were gathered over an area 100 square feet (9.29 meters²). The men were instructed to gather all types and not to ignore the undecorated ware. This collection was used as a possible check against the types recovered during actual excavation.

As formerly stated the southern limits of the present site had completely eroded away so that the cultural zone feathered out until it then rested upon the undisturbed clay which formed the present surface. The site had been deeply and intensively cultivated leaving the marks of the plow traced into the undisturbed underlying clay. Whenever it was possible the site was excavated in six inch levels. This resulting action had churned up the cultural deposits so that the only undisturbed midden actually occurred within the deeper pits, the post holes, and in slight depressions beyond the reach of the plow. If there was any stratigraphy present it would have to show up whenever these features were later examined.

The present ceramic study makes no pretense of outlining the cultural history of the former inhabitants. Instead an attempt will be made to work out the history of the existing ceramic complexes and the results will be the coverage of the fictile art during the period or periods of occupation of this particular site. In other words, a ceramic sequence will be established which is capable of being dated on the basis of local evidence and comparisons with

other sites in northern Georgia; thus establishing a sequential correlation within a cultural continuum.

The pottery types from the Guess site (9OC82) described below follow the stylized form as outlined by the Southeastern Archeological Conference procedures and described in the preliminary mimeographed sections of the News-Letter of the Southeastern Archeological Conference 1938-1940. A type has been defined as a combination of various features including paste, form, surface features, and decoration, plus the name of a particular site or geographical name as a designate.

Pottery types and descriptions, previously set up by Caldwell and McCann (1941), Kelly (1933-1939), Caldwell and Waring (1939), Wauchope (1948, 1950), and others who will be briefly mentioned. In a number of cases where these seem to deviate from the standard description, all such indications will be pointed out and stressed. A few new types will necessarily be described for the first time and so greater stress will be placed upon them.

Pottery in the form of sherds was well represented at the site. No completely whole vessels were recovered. Most of the pottery was plain and of very simple shapes. The paste varies from a fine through a medium quality and was reduced, during firing, rather than thoroughly oxidized. All of the pottery was manufactured solely for utilitarian purposes and none of it was made, apparently, for either ceremonial or mortuary purposes. Coiling appeared to be the main method of construction while molding did occur but this only rarely. Handles, in the form of straps, were at a premium while basal supports never occurred regularly, as a whole, the vessels were hand-smoothed with very little subsequent smoothing before being decorated and fired. Decoration consisted, for the most part, of paddle stamping with incising, impressing, and punctating playing a minor role.

The one outstanding characteristic about the pottery from this site was the predominance of plain ware. All of the rims, body sections, and basal portions of this treatment attested that it constituted a ware and were not merely untreated sections of vessels bearing decorations. Of all of the 10,167 sherds recovered both from the surface and the actual excavations only 1,845 could be classed as being decorated. All sherds were classified according to paste, tempering material and surface finish.

Searching afield we find that Lewis and Kneberg (1946) pointed out that there was a trend toward a smoothed surfaced pottery during the latter part of the Woodland culture of eastern Tennessee, principally during Hamilton times. Mississippian influences were being manifested in this area and it appeared that this same cultural group entered into this section of Georgia via northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee. Greater stress was placed on bowl shapes and less emphasis upon jar and kettle forms.

Our first big separation in the pottery study was made according to the type of temper used. It was found that there were two principal types represented either crushed limestone or natural grains of sand. There were specimens that were tempered with crushed quartzite as well as crushed shell but these were in such small numbers that while their presence were noted they were mostly ignored. This same treatment is true where flakes of mica occurred. Whether the mica was a natural feature of the clay that was used or that it was introduced by the potters during the manufacture of their pottery could not be determined exactly, but from a careful examination it appeared that this substance was a natural occurrence.

The use of crushed limestone as an aplastic in the Southeast has been previously noted during the Candy Creek focus, Hamilton component of eastern Tennessee, in which it occurred in association with small midden areas and burial mounds. Webb and DeJarnette (1942) have

likewise demonstrated a corresponding relationship with the Copena of northern Alabama and the Adena of Kentucky, both of which resemble the Hamilton component in that crushed limestone tempered pottery and the occurrence of small burial mounds go hand in hand. "In eastern Tennessee the use of limestone-tempered pottery is demonstrably older than the use of burial mounds, and in one type of cultural manifestation which we have called the Candy Creek focus its particular types of surface treatment correspond to those tentatively associated with the Copena focus."

We are concerned mainly with the presence of the limestone tempered ware which, on the Archaic sites, exhibit a group of surface finishes that we find-associated- with the Candy Creek focus. The later Copena culture also shows this same pottery complex. The one Copena village site, the bright village, Luv65, showed a strong resemblance to the limestone tempered pottery complex on the Archaic sites. The Wright village also included three traits which-are characteristic of the Upper Valley culture, namely, an abundance of storage pits, a circular structure pattern and two fully flexed burial pits. This village is quite similar to the Candy Creek manifestations in eastern Tennessee. If the association of the limestone pottery with Copena mounds is valid (and that seems likely in view of the fact that Wright mound no. 1, Lu°23, which was about 600 yards west of the village, contained 143 limestone tempered sherds and no other pottery), there is a possibility that the Copena culture forms an intermediate stage between the Upper Valley and Middle Valley cultures. Such being the case, it might be expected that there would be components of the Candy Creek focus in northern Alabama region... (as well as in northern Georgia). Webb and DeJarnette (1942)

They further state that, "We do not wish to emphasize, nevertheless, that in the Southeast there seems to be a very close relationship between all of the limestone-tempered wares; this is at least as significant in its implications as the relationships pointed out by Griffin for the resemblances-between-the limestone-tempered pottery of Copena, Adena and Ohio Hopewell." Webb and DeJarnette (1942)

Griffin (1945:48) in his Box Elder studies remarked about the significance of the limestone-tempered pottery in northern Hopewellian vessels which adds weight to the fact that

Hopewell and limestone-tempered pottery are closely associated and related. The appearance of crushed limestone-tempered material will demonstrate that the various loci are possibly coeval even though separated spatial-temporally.

Wauchope (1948) as the result of his northern Georgia studies, pointed out that the Etowah Stamped sherds constituted 51.3% limestone tempered while all of the others were sand tempered. We corroborated these findings and state positively that we have found a strong center of limestone-tempering and one in which jar forms are highly suggestive of the prototype of the Mississippian forms.

The size of the particles of crushed limestone varied but slightly from vessel to vessel out the amount of this material used was not always a constant factor. Most of the limestone-tempered ware was a thin, fairly well smoothed, with a hardness ranging from 2.0 to 3.0 with the greater preponderance toward the 2.5 designation. Vessel color varied from a light brick red to a very dark gray and black. This range of color variation may be due to the chemical differences within the clayey soil and added to by the amount of heat used during the firing process. Limestone, when subjected to intense heat, undergoes a chemical change from calcium carbonate to calcium oxide which upon exposure to water or moisture leeches away leaving corresponding cavities or pores within the clay walls themselves.

Cleavage lines appeared on numerous sherds indicating that this ware was fashioned by means of coiling or by fillets. As a rule the interiors were better and more carefully finished than the exteriors of vessels for polishing marks were more dominant there while they occurred but rarely on the exterior surfaces. In most instances the exterior surfaces were simply finished off by hand smoothing indicating that no great amount of time was spent on this surface.

A number of aberrant forms and decorative motifs were present which prior to this report have not been reported. These forms have certain characteristics or features that point towards other known types, but taken as a whole they are not diagnostic or true to form. Classifying them may possibly denote a cultural refinement of the chronological scale, as now known, with the proper insertions to accommodate these new types by subdividing the known horizons, thus creating an expansion within the cultural frame of northern Georgia. In the list, there are, 1) limestone-tempered jars with Etowah Complicated Stamped designs (Plate 50-53) to which are attached either plain or noded strap handles, 2) small spherical bowls, and 3) shallow hemispherical bowls or plate-like bowls fringed with a disc-shaped collar.

The top surface of this collared affair was given an incised design while the under surface of the collar as well as the exterior surface of the vessel was treated with a stamped design (Plate 54). The upper surface of the collar was line impressed (to some this treatment would be Glasé as incised) into a curvilinear design incorporating the "Southern cult eye design" with possible cult relationships and similar treatments have been listed by Waring as Etowah Incised. The word "incised" in reality is a misnomer. For the design was not truly incised it was impressed into the damp clay. It is suggested that this type be designated as "Etowah Line Impressed" for the stamped design elements on the exterior are truly of the typical Etowah stamped group. These vessels must have had "cult" significance and if so they were the only vessels that were recovered from this site that had these relationships, when found they were not in context with what would be exiled ritualistic material. Similarly shaped vessels, but, in a plain sand-tempered ware, were recovered and noted by Cotter and Corbett (1951) from the Bynum site in northern Mississippi.

Then there were several fragments of a limestone-tempered (possibly Hopewell Incised) vessel from one of the large midden pits that was shaped like a "moccasin" and decorated with an impressed line design. In the past, similar forms have been attributed to the Hopewellian complexes, but in no instances were they plentiful. The paste of this vessel is a light gray, the walls well smoothed but varied in thickness from spot to spot which would indicate a molded vessel and there were several fire clouds present which had a direct bearing on the method of firing. The restored vessel is illustrated in Figure 21. This unusual vessel was characterized by being oval in horizontal outline making it faintly resemble the body of a bird or the configuration of a moccasin. Heretofore similar shaped vessels have been called, duck, bird, shoe, boot, slipper, and even moccasin-shaped. In some the orifice was oval-shaped and its longer axis being at right angles to the extension of the vessel's body. Then, too, the small number of this shaped vessel in proportion to the other shapes within the site would tend to exclude them from common everyday usage.

Just what were these pots used for? A number of answers have been proposed. Kidder (1936:338) noted that, "All the Pecos specimens are made of the same paste as the contemporary cooking jars; most of them bear traces of soot. It is therefore to be supposed that they served some culinary purpose. I have read somewhere, or perhaps heard it suggested, that the laterally elongated body might have allowed the heaping of coals over that part of the container in order to apply heat to the top as well as to the bottom and sides. If this had been the purpose of the extension one would expect it to be consistently longer than it actually is. Be it as it may, the Southwestern duck-pot did not originate as a culinary vessel, for earliest examples, from Modified Basket Maker and early Developmental Pueblo are all of non-culinary ware."

On the other hand Dixon (1964:579-586) presumed that similarly shaped vessels were used for cooking, as earlier suggested by Kidder, and that this form originated in Mesoamerica around 300 B.C. and the concept disseminated northward and southward from that locus reaching into the United States around A.D. 1250 to 1600. All of this was based upon a hypothesis but not upon dated material.

Roberts (1930:103) linked similar shaped vessels with the esoteric in that the bird-shaped vessels that he recovered from Southwestern sites, were found to be filled with "finely ground corn, possibly sacred meal while others were filled with quartz crystals." In keeping with these facts, Roberts link these forms with one of the Zuni myths which describe the wandering of the people "and their tribulations before they finally settled in the valley where they present village is located."

There were three primary limestone-tempered pottery vessel forms. The most dominant were the hemispherical bowl with either straight or inverted sides with constricting orifice. Next in numbers were the deep cylindrical bodied jars with short everted necks, constricted throats, and slightly expanded mouths. Strap handles appeared to have originated at the lip and extended downward alongside the shoulder area where it was attached. A node or disk of clay was attached to either the top of the handle or at the side of the handle. As far as handle arrangement, we are not too sure of the positioning of these features. Neither do we know positively how many there were to the average clay vessel. Whether there were two placed opposite to each other; or three placed equidistant around the vessel, or even two pairs could not be determined. Wauchope (1950:22) stated that, "noded strap handles were employed on Etowah Plain smoothed and incised vessels which had their native and local developments from earlier plain smoothed and incised pottery." There were some fairly large straight-sided bowls with rounded

bases or bottoms which have often been termed kettles. In a few instances some of the bases were slightly sub-conoidal bordering on rounded.

Still another vessel shape is the cazuela bowl, either of the simplified or elaborate form. In its simplified form it is hemi spherical with a slightly inverted throat, while the elaborate bowl had a wide horizontal collar resting upon either vertical walls or on slightly inverted walls. The collar itself, which was not a usual appendage to any other type, bent slightly downward toward the base of the bowl.

The limestone-tempered wares were divided into a number of types depending upon the various surface treatments. Of the 500 sherds within the limestone-tempered category 130 were so badly eroded that no positive identification of their surface treatment could be made. We have the following numerical and percentile types, 97 (26.3 per cent) Etowah Plain, 89 (24.1 per cent) Etowah Complicated Stamped with a slight tings of the Pickwick Complicated Stamped incorporated with it, 62 (16 per cent) Etowah Complicated Stamped variant, 50 (13.5 per cent) Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, 21 (5.7 per cent) Etowah Line Impressed and Etowah Incised, 13 (3.5 per cent) Etowah Complicated-Filfot Cross-variant, 9 (2.4 per cent) Long Branch Fabric Marked, and 4 (1.2 per cent) Brewerton Hill Complicated Stamped.

The simple stamping on limestone-tempered equated with the Deptford Period of coastal Georgia and South Carolina and is slightly earlier in central and northern Georgia as well as in the mountainous sections of South Carolina where it equated with the Mossy Oak Simple Stamped extending upward into Early Swift Creek times. All of these types appeared in northeastern Alabama and northwestern Georgia prior to the appearance of the Middle Mississippian cultures.

"In referring to the pottery complex of the Candy Creek focus it should be remembered that one type with elaborate stamped designs shows borrowing from the Swift Creek culture of Georgia. This type is also present in Pickwick Basin limestone tempered pottery.... At any rate, one conclusion seems inescapable, namely, (that) the Candy Creek, Swift Creek, and Copena were contemporaneous" (Lewis and Kneberg 1946).

One can then suppose that with similar pottery, structural and burial traditions that the Copena of northern Alabama, the Hamilton components of eastern Tennessee, the Swift Creek of central Georgia, and the Acworth focus, (as suggested by the findings at 9CO82), of northwestern Georgia are all relatively coeval deriving part of their impetus from central Georgia which radiated principally towards the north and west into northern Georgia and eastern Tennessee.

One discordant note exists and that is the lack of burial mounds within the Acworth focus, a common trait which links the Copena, Swift Creek, and Hamilton components. Whether such mounds ever existed at 9CO82 is not known since the former owner told of hauling loads of "rich" dirt from the surface of the site to lower and poorer fields. Such a practice could easily have obliterated any trace of mounds.

There were a number of Etowah Plain sherds with noded strap handles, one of which was from a lobed vessel (Plate 50). The lobing or convoluting was accomplished by impressing into the moist clay a narrow shallow depression starting at the shoulder area and progressing downward toward the base in a crescent fashion separating the surface of the vessel into a number of slightly protruding areas. The central portions of each these areas were then pushed slightly outward thus extending these portions beyond the normal limits of the vessel. Vessels of this configuration faintly resembled types that were found in the northern part of the St. John's

drainage of Florida (Moore, 1894) as well as those reported from the C & O site in Kentucky (Griffin 1941:223) and from some sites in Illinois (Griffin 1941).

Earlier Lewis and Kneberg offered the suggestion that the Etowah was the possible locus for the limestone-tempered complicated stamped wares and that it was diffused northward into Tennessee and northern Alabama. This hypothesis is worth looking into when subsequent investigations are to be carried out possibly in the Buford Reservoir area of northern Georgia and other nearby areas.

Sears, (1950:139) after making a study of the Wilbanks site (9CK5) in the Allatoona Reservoir area, indicated that the nested concentric diamond stamped usually crossed by a single horizontal line was characteristic of his Phase A - or early stage at this site, while in Phase B the nested concentric diamonds lost their angularity becoming circles which may be crossed by a pair or a single horizontal line or combined with like vertical lines.

With the appearance and retention of crushed limestone as tempering material at 9CO82 it does not confirm the contentions made by Sears that, "Etowah Complicated Stamped... is uniformly sand tempered." Apparently the presence of this aplastic is a carryover from an earlier economy which persisted into a later phase even though this tempering material did not dominate the decorated pottery field but it occurred in sufficient numbers to warrant attention and explanation.

In the various Adena sites in Kentucky, the Adena Plain, a limestone-tempered ware, was the dominant pottery while north of the Ohio River it was grit tempered. It thus becomes apparent that the geographical location and the dominant type of rock that is available were the determining factors as to what sort of stone or aplastic was used as tempering material. This

same principal has been ventured by Haag (Webb 1942) and again endorsed by Griffin (Webb, 194:223). Griffin pointed out that:

In the Adena sites along the southern border of the glaciated deposits and down the Ohio River it would be easier to obtain limestone than in the glaciated area of Ohio to the north. With the plain surfaced and cord marked surfaced pottery associated with the Adena culture the specific type of granular temper in the majority of cases reflect the physiographic conditions in the area and is not an indication in itself of any close cultural connection with other groups. The most significant factor in the consideration of the tempering material used in the indigenous Adena pottery is that it is granular tempered and the use of the limestone, flint, glacial material, or sandstone is of considerably less significance.

He continued by saying,

The distinguishing feature of Adena pottery which serve to group it into a recognizable unit are the predominant plain and sometimes cord marked surfaces, the characteristic vessel shapes, the rim treatment, and the small rim nodes. These markers are found on almost all of the Adena sites both north and south of the Ohio from which pottery has been recovered. They do not occur in combination in any other earlier or contemporary cultural units, and hence could hardly have been derived directly from any one source.

Sand Tempered Wares

The bulk of the pottery was grouped into this category. Numerically, the early types, Acworth Plain, Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, and Dunlap Fabric Impressed were comparatively small. Their mere existence here was indicative of either local manufacture or that they may have been imported from some neighboring district, or even that these types were carried over from an earlier time period not reflected in depth from this site. The very presence of all of these types points to an Early Macon Plateau period of the Woodland Complex. Dunlap Fabric Impressed has been reported from Candy Creek components as well as from Archaic horizons in New York which signal wide distribution throughout the East.

Griffin and Sears (1950) stated that, "Associated with Dunlap (Fabric Impressed or Fabric Marked) is Mossy Oak Simple Stamped as well as varying proportions of an as yet

undescribed sand-tempered ware (which the writer has been calling Acworth). This complex, then, of plain, simple stamped, and fabric marked types constitutes an Early Woodland Complex which is moving into the far South from the North. This movement into northern Georgia has been from the Tennessee and North Carolina areas to the north, for the absence of this complex in an early horizon along the coastal area indicate very clearly that the movement was not down the east side of the Appalachians. It is possible that while this Early Woodland complex occupied northern Georgia that the Deptford was developing, which subsequently overrode the Early Woodland complex. There is thus indicated for Deptford a somewhat longer time span in the Southeast and a greater geographical range than was recognized when the types were originally described. It is also clear that the Deptford Series belonged in an early Woodland time period, approximately contemporaneous with Adena in the central Ohio Valley and with most of the time span of what has been called the Tchefuncte culture."

A description of Acworth Plain which follows portends the as yet undescribed plain sand-tempered ware found in association with the types alluded to by Griffin and Sears. It has only been reported for the northern section of Georgia especially within the Allatoona Reservoir area which may indicate simply a local variety of limited geographical distribution. It is the possible prototype of the Deptford Series. Associated with this ware are: Dunlap Fabric Impressed or Fabric Marked and Mossy Oak Simple Stamped of the late Archaic and Early Woodland complexes of northern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee with possible tie-over into wares found in southern North Carolina.

Allatoona Plain	
Paste	Description
Method of Manufacture	Coiling
Temper	Very few. Very fine particles of sand.
Texture	Composite and homogenous
Hardness	Between 2.0 - 3.0
Color	Mostly buff or red buff. Some with buff to dark gray
Surface Finish	Smoothed on the interior and exterior. Later polished on both surfaces.
Form	Description
Rim	Usually Straight
Lip	Rounded, flat, or stages inbetween
Body	Flattened globular bowls
Bases	Rounded on the majority. Trace of token flattening

As a rule Acworth Plain is mostly confined to deep hemispherical cazuela-shaped bowls. The slightly inverted rims have been pinched, thinning down the walls as the lip region was approached which was eventually rounded or flattened at the discretion of the maker. The mouth was not altogether regular but tended to waver from point to point. From the study of the sherds, an average bowl would have measured between 6.5 inches (16.5 centimeters) to 8.5 inches (21.6 centimeters) in diameter and from 4.5 inches (11.4 centimeter) to 5 inches (12.7 centimeters) in height. Wall thickness averaged 7 millimeters which tapered down to 2.5 millimeters at the lip. Bases, which were slightly thicker than the average walls, were rounded with a slight suggestion of flattening. Also, there was the faint beginning of conoidal bases. The jars as a rule had well developed neck areas with a constricted throat. The cores, on average were of the same color as that of the walls. Fire clouds were the rule and were present as dark areas on the exterior surfaces. Acworth Plain was most dominant in the lower levels of the site of the undisturbed pits and its position would seem to indicate that it may represent a prototype from which the later

Deptford wares developed since there was a remarkably close resemblance between the paste characteristics of the two wares.

Associated with these types were circular, individual post mold structures that averaged between 7 to 20 feet (2.1 to 6.1 meters) in diameter. Hearth areas were utilized rather than fire basins within these structures while numerous round basin-shaped fire basins occurred throughout the village area. Several of the round structures had paired post molds which were highly suggestive of those uncovered by Webb in Kentucky in Adena sites. Flesh burials were in pits and were either semi-flexed or fully flexed.

Wauchope, (1948, 1950), enumerated the pottery types which he found in northwest Georgia sites. The earliest ware to appear was Dunlap Fabric Impressed or Fabric Marked, which is a sand-tempered type. He mentioned nothing about the earlier fiber-tempered wares but the present writer recovered a number of Stallings Island Punctate sherds from a site on Slough Creek west of Atco, Georgia, which would indicate that this ware was present in limited quantities and that the Stallings Island series possibly existed even though it was not found within the Allatoona Reservoir area.

Dunlap Fabric Marked was followed in turn by Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, the Deptford Series, the Woodstock Series, Swift Creek Stamped, Napier Stamped, the Etowah Series, the Savannah Series, and finally by the Lamar Series. This range covers the entire time span from the earliest up to the protohistoric and historic times.

This same sequence was roughly found at 9CO82 with the exception of the Stallings Island and the Lamar Series (Plates 63-69). The latter was very sparingly present and may have been redeposited or deposited on the site after the final abandonment by the original occupants. A number of aberrant forms occurred such as, Random Punctate, Geometric Incised, Parallel

Incised, Warrenton Complicated Stamped, Hiwassee Red on Buff, and Brushed, all of which constituted minority wares. They probably were trade pieces introduced from neighboring communities. The random punctated and the geometric and parallel line incised may be assigned to the Hamilton Series comparable to those found in eastern Tennessee and were correlated with Napier times. The Warrenton Complicated Stamped may be just a local variant of an early Savannah and it was associated with the Etowah Roughened and Brushed types which may have been comparable to the Flint River Brushed. In a number of instances, the Red on Buff had been highly polished so that it almost resembled a pseudo burnishing. In all cases this type appeared as decoration on bowl shapes.

As noted above, one pottery type was sparingly represented at this site which was designated as Warrenton Complicated Stamped. The type description follows:

Warrenton Complicated Stamped	
Paste	Description
Method of Manufacture	Coiling
Temper	Medium amounts of fine sand.
Texture	Well mixed; very compact; only slightly contorted.
Hardness	3.0 to 4.0
Color	From light gray to black with more emphasis on lighter
Surface Finish	All surfaces have been hand smoothed; exteriors appeared to have been hastily smoothed over before the application of a large curvilinear flamboyantly carved paddle was applied. The resulting outlines of design were vague and indefinite.
Form	Description
Rim	Generally vertical in bowls and varying degrees of flaring in jars.
Lip	Usually rounded but occasionally it may be flattened.
Body	Globular bowls and jars with very little shoulder, with the orifice slightly smaller than the widest portion of the vessel, as a general rule. Specimens have been noted where the neck was more constricted than usual making this orifice appreciably smaller.

From the flamboyancy of the pattern and the rendition one would associate this ware as an outgrowth from Late Swift Creek, although the paste and form does not fully comply with the Swift Creek tradition. It was found in association with Etowah Roughened and an unnamed Brushed type.

Two unusual sherds were recovered from the midden area. One was a white clay rim sherd having low undulating nodes more or less regularly spaced around the lip of a medium sized bowl (Personal communication. John Cotter, National Park Service, found this same type in Mississippi associated with Hopewellian components). The walls of the vessel were 4 millimeters thick and were tempered with fine sand incorporated with kaolin-like clay which was entirely foreign to these parts. This particular fragment showed that the bowl was well made and that some care was exercised as to the smoothing of both interior and exterior surfaces and to shape and finish off the lip portion. The second sherd was a portion of a collared rim reddish-buff bowl whose interior rim surface was decorated with a band of incised alternated pendant and jutting acute angles. The former was but a single unit while the latter were in multiples fitting one within the other. None of the incised lines were too carefully drawn and some appeared to have been partially blurred, either intentionally or unintentionally, as though someone had brushed over the surface before the vessel was completely dry. The interiors of the acute angles which jut into the design were partially painted over with a light buff paint which was very carelessly applied. This decoration did not carry over onto the rounded lip area. The sherd appeared to have come from a vessel that was fairly well made and carefully fired but not too much can be said for the neatness and application of the design elements. Whether these two sherds can be assigned to the Cherokee occupation is open to question.

Early in 1761 Timberlake (1765:62) stated that the Cherokee had “two sorts of clay, red and white, with both of which they make excellent vessels, some of which stand the greatest wear.” Whether these two sherds should truly be called Cherokee is not a certainty for no one had seen the completed vessels and hence it was difficult to designate their origin in time or their relationship. At the present time, these two sherds will have to remain anonymous until more of the same have been found in context that is dateable and recognized.

Ceramics

Of 9,665 sherds recovered 7,706 of these were classified as plain undecorated specimens. Practically all of these were derived from low shallow bowl forms, such as the cazuela shaped bowls, while a few small and large globular jars were represented that were capable of holding around three or more gallons of liquid. One common characteristic shared by all was the rounded base on each vessel. This appeared to be a peculiarity for this particular site for even during early Woodland times rounded bases were the common type rather than the typical conoidal bases. There were even some faint suggestions of flattening in a number of instances and the true conoidal bases were noted for their absence. The amount of sand, as the aplastic, varied from vessel to vessel which was probably due to the discretion of the manufacturer. Wall thickness ranged from 3 millimeters to 9 millimeters and thickened in the basal sections to 6 millimeters to 12 millimeters or even 13 millimeters. Most of the surfaces were carefully smoothed and only occasionally was polishing attempted.

Computing the percentages of the two types, sand and limestone tempered, we find that the sand-tempered accounted for 95.1 percent of the total number recovered while limestone tempered accounted for but 4.9 percent. Again calculating the sand tempered percentages, we find that the plain sherds accounted for 90.9 percent, decorated shreds for 4.8 percent, and

indeterminate within the group for 4.3 percent. A little different arrangement was derived from the figures within the limestone tempered category. We find that due to the eroded appearance that more sherds were placed in the indeterminate category than otherwise classified so this tends to throw off the percentage average thus: plain sherds amounted to 19.4 percent; the decorated sherds were grouped within 25.9 percent; while the indeterminate group amounted to 54.7 percent.

This study indicated that both of the limestone and sand tempered wares were culturally and spatially related in shape, manufacture and in decoration and the limestone tempered wares persisted longer in the northwestern sector of Georgia than was formerly thought. Haag (1942) in his Pickwick Reservoir Report noted a definite alignment of pottery temper types assigning limestone tempered wares primarily to the Copena. With the Adena-Hopewell traits uncovered at the Guess site the appearance of this type of ware is to be expected. They may have been manufactured alongside of and contemporaneous with sand tempered wares, both of which utilized similar techniques of vessel form and decorative motifs. While sand tempered ware persisted as the dominant one throughout the life of the site, limestone tempered ware allayed a secondary role within the ceramic picture. This suggests a survival of Woodland traits well up into Early Mississippian times. Since this was the situation, one would expect to find a number of other diagnostic Mississippian traits to be preset, such as the form of structural outlines, the buildings and utilization of burial and temple mounds, the use of crushed shell as the dominant aplastic, the manufacture of ornaments and utilitarian objects as well as the use of bone tools and other objects.

Not only were there eastern Tennessee cultural influences along the Mississippian lines but there were other traits which appeared to have traveled up the Chattahoochee River from

northwestern Florida. The latter was best demonstrated in the presence of globular shaped bowls decorated with punctations outlined into zones by means of impressed or incised lines, all very reminiscent of the Weeden Island or Safety Harbor. This was expected for Sears (1951) recovered a good Weeden Island manifestation at Kolomoki and the writer noted these same traits in the Jim Woodruff Reservoir on the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers in southwestern Georgia. Various types of punctations were made either by using bluntly pointed sticks, flat tipped sticks, and sections of small grass or reeds, besides dull pointed objects, all of which are illustrated in Plate 77.

Stone

Stone artifacts were at a premium. The majority of those recovered were picked up from the eroded surface of the site. The stone artifacts were separated into stemmed projectile points, triangular projectile points, ovate projectile points, scrapers, spokeshaves, celt fragments, either round or flat in cross section, steatite potsherds, slate hoes and shovels, a fragment of two hole bar gorget with expanded center, crude stone disks, rubbing stones, polished stone disks, and various types of hammerstones (Plate 80-84).

As indicated, the projectile points were roughly of three types: stemmed, triangular, and ovate. The stemmed and ovate forms were generally made from quartzite with the exception of a single specimen that was fashioned from a type of flint that resembled petrified wood and whose coloring was basically a soft mottled red with a bluish grey streak or two running across the specimen. This stone was definitely not native to this section of Georgia and had to be imported from some outside source. It was not very carefully made and considered very crude in comparison with the rest of the stemmed variety. Similarly shaped points were made from large

flakes of chert with most of the chipping, by percussion, was confined to one face while a few smaller flakes were struck off from the opposing surface.

The isosceles triangle points were more carefully fashioned and were thinner and much smaller than the stemmed variety. They varied in length from 17 millimeters to 36 millimeters; in width from 12 millimeters to 23 millimeters; and in thickness from 2 millimeters to 5.5 millimeters.

Two of the very thin pentagonal projectile points were also found which were rare and not in keeping with the techniques of manufacture of the average point of the site. Both were very carefully pressure chipped. Besides their shapes, they were made of a different type of stone than the others, which were usually a dark chert. These two were made of a light gray flint. The longest point measured 36 millimeters in length, 21 millimeters in width, and 3 millimeters in thickness. From the base of the point to the shoulder it measured 15 millimeters. The shortest point measured 27 millimeters in length, 17 millimeters in width, 2.5 millimeters in thickness and the distance from the base to the shoulder measured 11 millimeters.

Grouped within the chipped stones assemblage were a number of chert snub-nosed scrapers. One still retained a section of the original weathered cortical surface of this nodule from which it was fashioned. A small chert spoke shave was made from a thin flake and subsequently worked on two sides with the third deeply grooved to form the working edge. The very small regular flakes of this edge indicated that pressure chipping was used to create such a tool.

An unusual chipped edged quartz discoidal, 5 millimeters in thickness, showed that very little work was expended to convert the crude naturally shaped stone into a discoidal. The flat naturally parallel sides of the stone were untouched and only the rough edge of the stone was

hammered sufficiently to bring it to a circular form and later there was just the slightest suggestion of some possible rubbing of the edges. Its overall diameter was slightly over 40 millimeters.

Thin slabs of slate were converted into hoes and digging tools by percussion chipping. Later these ragged edges were rubbed to prevent cutting the hands of those who used them and the working surfaces were given a polish through long and hard usage. The use of slate for the manufacture of tools was not the usual practice. This could have been brought about by the scarcity of suitable bone material that was usually used and slate was substituted to make up for this absence. Then too, this may not have been the case at all for we found that bone material was very scarce in the site and the former tools that were present could have disappeared over the years from soil action.

Two types of celts were present. There were the long round ones with bluntly pointed polls and the small flint types with squared polls. The larger ones were found in cross section and of the type attributed to the Early Woodland while the smaller celts were flat oval in cross section and were usually associated with the later Mississippian group. No complete specimen of either type was recovered and those recovered came from the surface of the site.

The fragmentary results of an expanded center bar gorget was found on the surface of the site and it was made of a very crystalline rock composed of large number of small bar-like black crystals. On one surface there were indications that drilling had been started for holes but these were never completed. While the back of the gorget was perfectly flat, the upper surface was rounded off and the edges smoothed. Apparently something had occurred that prevented the maker from ever completing the job and the crude gorget was either lost or discarded.

Rubbed and polished discoidals were present but they were not considered to be numerous. These were made from either chert or quartzite and averaged 51 millimeters in diameter and 31 millimeters in thickness. Some of the specimens were more completely worked than were others.

The usual sort of hammerstones and choppers were found scattered about on the surface of the site but only an occasional one was found within the cultural deposit itself. These were usually suitable quartzite pebbles that were used for only a short time and then discarded when no longer needed. This seemed to have been the general practice as suitable stones were easily procured so there was no need to set these aside for future use.

Occasionally a hammer stone was found that had been pecked into shape then rubbed and polished indicating that an unusual amount of work had been expended to bring about this form. These were not tools of expediency but were utilized over quite a time span. One of this type showed that it had been badly used for the edges were badly battered and fractured. Some of the hammerstones had small slight depressions on one or both of their flat surfaces as though they were intended as resting places for either the thumb or one of the fingers of the user.

Steatite vessels were represented in the form of potsherds. A number of these sherds showed that the vessels were very well made with both surfaces very nicely and carefully smoothed while there were others with smoothed interiors and whose exterior surfaces were rough and sort of corduroyed into a number of ridges either vertical with the lip or at a diagonal to the lip. Neither the size nor the original shape of these vessels could be determined accurately for the sherds were much too small to impart this information.

Of the following traits a number may be considered to be local developments and are variations wholly restricted to the builders of this site, but in the overall pattern they perform their integral function.

Trait List

Subsistence Activity:

Agricultural Complex:

- Charred corn cobs and kernels

- Charred beans

- Charred nuts of various types

Food Gathering Complex:

- Charred acorns

- Charred hickory nuts

- Charred black walnuts

- Animal and bird bones

- Fish and turtle bones

- Fresh water mussels

Architectural Activity:

Village Location and Plain Complex:

- Village approximate to streams

- Village sat on low knoll

- Post holes scattered throughout the village area

- Fire basins in village area circular in shape and without rims

- Fire basins held burned and broken stones in the ashes

- Fire basins held potsherds in ashes

- Burned areas in village area

- Midden deposit

- Midden pits, frequent

- Fire-cracked stones in debris

House Complex:

- Round houses, individual post mold patterns of varying diameters

- Round houses, trench type

- Round houses, with extended vestibules

- Round houses, individual post mold pattern, sweat house

- Round houses, individual post mold, menstrual house

- Round houses, multiple patterns within one another

- Rectangular houses, trench type with closed corners

- Rectangular houses, trench type with open corners

- Rectangular houses, individual post mold

- Seasonal structures, possibly represented by scattered molds throughout village

- Concentric circles or individual posts within structures

- Use of vestibules

- Hearth Area

- Wattle and daub construction
- Posts set in pairs
- Posts of a pair set in line with the pattern
- Two posts set in common hole
- Pairs regularly spaced in the circular house structure
- Multiple occupancies of house sites
- Floor area discolored by heat
- Ash piles in center of house floors
- Post mold pattern, rectangular, rare
- Evidence of mats used as covering of walls and probably roofs
- Direction of entranceways not consistent

Ceremonial Activity:

Architectural Complex:

- Large, round, individual post mold structures, either of a single unit or two or more units within a common area.
- Small, round, individual post mold structures with a smaller, round, individual post mold structure within the interior with sunken fire basin
- Use of vestibules
- Use of heat or light baffle

Burial Complex:

- No elaborate burials, denoting simple burial ritualism
- Burials not segregated
- Rectangular grave pits
- Oval grave pits
- Deep pits
- Subfloor tombs
- Extended burials
- Flexed burials
- Burials well below middle layer
- Burials with no utilitarian artifacts
- Burials with offerings, rare
- Steatite ear spools as offerings, rare
- Burials without offerings, usual
- Bark used as burial preparation in tombs
- Puddles of clay in tombs
- Sheet mica with tomb burials, rare
- Use of clean clay as grave fill, usual
- Fires built above subfloor tombs
- Large prepared cremation (?) pit
- Roof of tomb consisted of small poles, sticks, and bark
- Use of crude masonry within tombs
- Tombs have Adena-Hopewellian characteristics
- Skeletal preservation extremely poor

Industrial and Artistic Activity

Chipped Stone Complex

- Projectile points, medium sized, stemmed, thick- common

- Projectile points, small, triangular, thin, common
- Projectile points, ovate, medium sized, thick, rare
- Hoes, slate, thin sheet, common
- Spades, slate, thin sheets, chipped and ground edges, common
- Ground Stone Complex:
 - Celts, large, round in cross-section, pointed poll, rare
 - Celts, small, flat in cross-section, narrow pool, rare
 - Disks, biplane, polished, rare
 - Disk, biplane, one surface slightly pitted, polished, rare
 - Bar gorget, expanded center, two hole, rare
- Rough Stone Complex:
 - Hammer stone, generally unpitted, common
 - Hammer stone, rubbed, pitted, frequent
 - Rubbing stones, round
 - Rubbing stones, oval
 - Discoidals
 - Steatite pots
- Wood Complex:
 - Structures, only
 - Planting sticks, inferential from the presence of charred corn and beans
 - Weeding sticks, inferential from the presence of charred corn and beans
- Fiber Complex:
 - Cord, two stranded, twisted, observed on exterior impressions on pots
- Pottery Complex:
 - Coiling technique
 - Sand tempered, dominant
 - Limestone tempered, frequent
 - Crushed shell tempered, rare
 - Smoothed interiors and exteriors
 - Hemispherical and cazuela shaped bowls, with rounded bases, common
 - Rounded based jars, moderate shoulders, flaring rims, common
 - Strap handles with nodes, rare
 - Strap handles without nodes, rare
 - Wide collared cazuela bowls
 - Moccasin shaped jars
 - Stamped designs:
 - Fabric impressed
 - Check stamped
 - Simple stamped
 - Curvilinear flamboyant stamped
 - Concentric circles
 - Concentric diamonds
 - Concentric circles with one horizontal bar
 - Concentric diamonds with one horizontal bar
 - Concentric circles with two horizontal bars
 - Concentric circles with two horizontal and two vertical bars

- Concentric diamonds with two horizontal bars
- Concentric diamonds with two horizontal and two vertical bars
- Rectilinear line blocks
- Filfot cross
- Concentric diamonds with parallel bars on interior and surrounded by parallel bars on the exterior
- Incised Designs:
 - Parallel to lip either singular, in pairs, or in multiples
 - Guilloche
 - Incising delimited by punctations
- Punctated design:
 - Random
 - Zonal
 - Linear
 - Made with rounded blunt tip
 - Made with small section of grasses or reeds leaving circles
 - Made with flat rounded tip
- Punctations next to rim forming small bulbous mounts on interior of vessel
- Use of color
 - Red filmed
 - Buff filmed
 - Red on buff background
- Burnishing
- Roughening
- Discoidals, small to medium in size, cut from sherds
- Pipes, elbow type, crude with appliqué rim around base of bowl

Chapter 12

9BR78, 9BR79, 9BR80, 9BR81

Among the sites listed by Caldwell for testing was 9BR79, a probable burial mound located upstream from the covered bridge across Stamp Creek in Bartow County. A crew of men was taken to the site and it was quickly determined that there was no aboriginal material present below ground. This site, resting atop a high rocky knoll, was surrounded on three sides by Stamp Creek as it formed a hair-pin turn around it. Three sides of the knoll were very precipitous while the fourth to be resting upon the natural rocks making deposition of burials next to impossible without the use of modern tools. The complete top of the knoll was not only searched for any possible skeletal material and other tangible remains but the entire area was meticulously tested without positive results. Adjacent to this site and a short distance upstream were three other sites, 9BR78, 9BR80, and 9BR81. All of these sites were tested and proved to have either a depth of cultural deposit or were sterile of any aboriginal remains. Similar results were obtained at a series of uncharted sites in Cherokee County to the east of the Etowah River between 9CK23 and 9CK5, a site investigated by the University of Georgia (Sears 1958). It was found that all evidence of any cultural remains rested directly upon the surface of the site without any penetration whatsoever

Chapter 13

Summary and Conclusions

The earliest communities of northwestern Georgia were temporary stations along the banks of the main streams and their tributaries. Their sites were marked by the presence of stone chippage, whole or fragmentary stone artifacts, and sherds from steatite or sandstone vessels, all of which were nonperishable and served as indicators of a culture prior to the introduction of pottery and the refinements that accompanied it. As inference would have it, these people made use of wood and hides as well as the natural fibers. There are no actual pieces of evidence that would make these assumptions positive.

It is probable that very crude temporary shelters were constructed of small branches around hearths or cooking areas and by their very nature they left no or very little imprint onto the site. The only tangible remains consisted of a hard packed floor area and its accompanying hearth. Numerous pits were dug into the sites which functioned as temporary storage areas. Later, these same pits were used as depositories for accumulated midden material. In other pits fires had been built, as shown by the mass of ashes and fire cracked and broken stones, attesting to the use of hot-rock cooking in either fiber or hide bags. In still other pits were found the concentrated remains of fires, fire cracked or broken stones and buried animal bones which may indicate that these people practiced barbecuing or used them as roasting pits. In some cases mixed with the broken rocks, ash, and animal bones were an occasional projectile point, either whole or fragmentary, whether this projectile was used to kill the animal that was cooked in this particular pit or it was discarded after the meal was over was immaterial. This point or points indicated to us the configuration of the projectile and the technique used to manufacture them.

Following the occupancy of these sites of the pre-pottery period, there was a slight cultural gap that was not filled with the present investigations in the Allatoona Reservoir basin

area. This gap occurred at the start of the pottery-making art, introduced into the Southeast in the form of fiber-tempered ware. Proof positive that such a ware existed within the immediate vicinity of the Reservoir area was determined by fiber-tempered sherd occurring on a site in Slough Creek a few miles west of Atco, Georgia on the limits of the Allatoona Reservoir proper. Here, the lithic assemblage conformed to the earlier cultural pattern in which were intermixed with the sherds of a slightly later group.

The earliest of the sherd types, recovered from these investigated sites, were of the Deptford series bolstered by Mossy Oak Simple Stamped and Dunlap Fabric Impressed forms comparable to those recovered from a similar time horizon of eastern Georgia, northern Alabama, and eastern Tennessee. Associated with these ceramic remains were the accepted projectile forms, the architectural features, as well as the burial forms, all of which form a cultural linkage between the areas. All of these sites were small riverine settlements in which pits were used as depositories for food storage, for midden material, for cooking purposes, and even for burial purposes. None of these pits were very large or deep.

Early living areas were indicated by a number of rough circular ground packed areas where there were either hearth areas or fire basins. In no instance were post molds directly associated with the periphery of these areas which may mean that the supports for the superstructure were not inserted into the ground for any depth and that after the structure was abandoned that all indications of this feature were soon obliterated. These shelters probably resembled the earlier pre-ceramic structures. Later, the posts were buried deeper into the ground leaving behind circular, individual post mold patterned which could be traced quite easily. All of these structures had central fire hearth areas. Sometimes there were occasional fire basins within the confines of these houses but they could not be considered typical. The wall posts were bent

to form a dome-shaped structure and the intervals between wall posts were filled in with intertwined spall branches, canes, or reeds and the whole covered with either woven mats or plastered with a mixture of clay and grass. No evidence has been found to indicate that skins of animals were ever used as house coverings.

Our investigations revealed that these sites developed gradually over the years in that there were no forced modifications through rapid changeovers. The average person was staid and held to the customs of his forefathers and underwent a number of such gradual modifications and alterations that even he little realized what was taking place. Those individuals of more volatile natures were the unleavening factors which brought about advancement in culture either through their own actions or through direct or indirect contact with outside forces. Ideas that were brought in through indirect contacts were exploited and of a necessity modified according to the cultural concepts of the group. This was especially true of their ceramics.

The ceramic chronology of the Allatoona Basin is the story of changes in pottery shape, temper, and decorative motifs modified by time and contacts. No two pottery vessels were exactly alike and each was as unique as an individual while the ware represented a time level of culture as clearly imprinted with the prevalent cultural ideas or styles depending upon the function or origin of the stylistic ideas. Gradually, the ceramic types were developed and established both ideas of the past with the period of manufacture. By types it is meant “an artificial concept created by the modern classifier and is here created for one purpose: to serve as a measure of time and space,” (Ford 1950).

During the early Woodland period, the Dunlap Fabric Impressed or Marked showed a decided decrease while Mossy Oak Simple Stamped and Deptford Check Stamped and associated wares increased in strength and as time went on the Fabric Impressed gradually faded

out with Simple Stamped holding its own. A marked increase was shown in the use of the Deptford Series and the introduction of the complicated stamped in the Napier variety, early Swift Creek and Woodstock types. From this beginning of complicated carved stamping, we have the florescence of stamping which occurring during Swift Creek times which progressed into the known Etowah types with Napier types appearing usually as trade ware and never occurring in any great quantity throughout the Basin. A deterioration of the Etowah types marked the beginning of the Savannah grouping which in turn was followed by the Lamar types, depending upon the geographical locations, gradually tapering off into the modified Lamar types manufactured by either the historic Creeks or the Cherokee.

The present trend toward time and ethnic placement or assignment of ceramic wares is a healthy development and Holmes (1903) anticipated this trend quite some time back when he said that, "The area over which the sherds are scattered is so wide that we can hardly connect the manufacture of even the more typical forms with any single tribe or groups of tribes (unless well documented sites have been predetermined). It is distributed over areas occupied in historic times with numerous stocks of people including the Algonquian, Iroquoian, Siouan, and Timucuan. Of these groups, the Muskogean probably has the best claim to the authorship of these wares. The Cherokee made pottery corresponding somewhat closely to the kind Muskogean made in some of their features, but these features may have been but recently adopted by them. In the region producing type specimens, the material, shape, and ornament are so distinctive as to give the ware great individuality, but in other localities less typical forms are found to occur. In some sections the material changes, and we have only the shapes and decoration as distinguishing features, while in others we must depend on the decoration alone to indicate relationships with the type forms."

The presence of certain Copena traits within the Allatoona Reservoir Basin, especially in the Guess site and certain of the small sites along Stamp Creek, would indicate that there is a certain cultural linkage with the cultural group as well as with the Adena and Hopewellian groups, as reported from northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, thus placing these sites within the Middle Woodland to possibly early Mississippian times. Previous studies (Webb 1938, 1939; Webb and DeJarnette 1942; Lewis and Kneberg 1946) noted the dominance of crushed limestone tempered pottery during this period along the Tennessee River and it is highly suggested that the Etowah drainage formed the easternmost boundary of this trend which radiated outward to these neighboring cultures.

With the arrival of the early Middle Mississippi period out of the west across northern Alabama and southern Tennessee and possibly up the Chattahoochee River and into northern Georgia, we find, contrary to Ford and Willey (1949) that the erection of mounds, either burial or ceremonial structural, was the exception rather than the rule. It is true that a large ceremonial center was located in the Etowah Mound Group, three miles southwest of Cartersville, in Bartow County, Georgia, but none of the numerous surrounding village sites of this same time period have associated mound which would indicate that they were daughter sites or settlements which contributed to the general upkeep of such a ceremonial center and during seasons they went there to perform the necessary rites rather than to build their own mounds which they could not possibly do on account of a labor problem and to maintain such a structure on a religious basis. They probably figured that it was far better to set up a common ceremonial center which they could reasonably support rather than to have scattered lesser ceremonial centers which would tax them to maintain.

The rectangular house patterns with wall posts set in trenches or into individual post holds true as well as the presence of triangular shaped, isosceles triangular in outline, projectile points, but we cannot support the idea that pottery trowels, plated copper ear spools on wood or stone, "chunky stones," pottery disks cut from sherds, pin-shaped ear ornaments of shell and clay figurines are solely indicative for this period. We have found that disks made from potsherds were characteristic of the Deptford times and that a number of other traits which were supposed to be indicative of Middle Mississippian were altogether absent from sites of this period in the Allatoona Reservoir. The burial traits, as listed by Ford and Willey (1949) are much too general to be of diagnostic importance.

Pottery from the Allatoona Reservoir Basin sites were mostly of the paddle stamped or plain varieties occurring on both jars and bowls. Wide-mouthed bottle forms were notable for their absence while jars with handles and nodes projecting above them were scarce. The same can be said about polishing of the exterior of vessels. Shell tempering was only very faintly manifested while sand tempering formed the majority type with crushed limestone present in some strength.

Chapter 14

Final Observations on Ceramic Change

Stallings

Practically no examples of fiber-tempered pottery were found in the Allatoona Reservoir area, but adjacent to it were found a number of which in every way resembled the types recovered from both the Stallings Island and Lake Springs Creek sites of eastern Georgia. Comparable examples have been found in northern Alabama, eastern Tennessee, as well as in northern Florida which does not really exclude this type of pottery from occurring within this reservoir basin. We did not find any site that contained this particular pottery type probably because we either did not locate those sites or dug deeply enough to locate it.

Kellogg

It was during this period that the earliest type of pottery, a fabric marked made its appearance. Wauchope (1948) corroborated our finds and this fabric marked has been described and typed as Dunlap Fabric Marked (or Impressed). Following Dunlap Fabric Marked is Mossy Oak Simple Stamped and a check stamped which the present writer has identified as Deptford Check Stamped of the type descriptions and which Caldwell has termed Cartersville Check Stamped in contradistinction to the type of the Georgia Coast.

Forsyth / Cartersville

During the Forsyth period, the check stamped and plain wares were associated with the late phase of Dunlap Fabric Marked with the fabric marked disappearing at the end of the Cartersville Period and the gamut of Cartersville pottery types holding forth until the introduction of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped at the terminal phases of Late Cartersville.

In the studies of northwestern Georgia Wauchope, Sears, and the present writer have been using the term Deptford to set this early pottery type apart from the latter group. In fact vessel shapes, the presence of tetrapodal supports and the overall coverage of exterior surface treatment all comply with the Deptford description as published in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter. The only variants, which are secondary, are vessel wall thickness and to some extent color which can be attributed to local variations rather than to the overall factors. Such refinements were not reflected in what was actually uncovered within the various sites within the Allatoona Reservoir basin by the present writer; neither does it reflect enough change in the basic type to warrant further elaboration in nomenclature.

We found in the Booger Bottom report by Caldwell and his co-authors (1952) that they correlated Cartersville with “the older Forsyth vessel form with tetrapodal supports and the check stamped type of decoration, but added simple stamping as a decorative technique.” The pottery assemblage is similar to the types attributed to the Copena Aspect of northern Alabama and to the Candy Creek focus of eastern Tennessee. All three manifestations, including Cartersville, show occasional sherds of a northerly expression of complicated stamping in the Swift Creek style.

The latter can be interpreted to read that elements of Swift Creek stamping were generic in Alabama and Tennessee during the Cartersville (Deptford) period of northwestern Georgia and that seeds of this tendency were being manifest during these periods prior the recognizable Swift Creek Stamped were of central Georgia. Surely, this cannot be Caldwell’s meaning for we believe that central Georgia was the true locus of curvilinear stamped wares which subsequently spread in all directions rather than having their origin to the north and with the grand impetus developing in central Georgia and then returning to the periphery on the rebound.

About the relationship of this series with the Copena of northern Alabama, let us consult Webb (1945). We find the following statement regarding Copena pottery, "It should be mentioned at this time that the vessel shape of some of the Mulberry Creek Plain (a crushed limestone-tempered ware) of the Copena period is very close to the Mississippi Plain jars in its possession of a rounded bottom, wide mouth, and breath-height proportion. There are also strap handles at Lu^V65, the Copena village site, and Lu^O67, a shell mound with an occupation during the Copena period."

While in the Guntersville report (Webb and Wilder, 1951:276) he says, "It is remarkable that this complex of traits found in this region should show no intentional use of pottery. The Copena mounds in Wheeler Basin were made of clean sand and *contained no potsherds of any kind* (italics are of the present writer's). The Samuel Mounds Ms^O126 and Ms^O137 (which the present writer excavated) had two limestone-tempered sherds, one near the surface in the plowed zone...If it rose wholly within the pottery period it is strange that there is no evidence to prove that these people ever made or used pottery...The most that can be said of the Copena manifestation to date is that on some sites weathered and worn limestone-tempered sherds were incorporated in otherwise generally sterile earth mounds of the Copena people."

Lewis and Kneberg (1946) go so far as to say, "The Candy Creek focus particularly type of surface treatment corresponds to those *tentatively* associated with the Copena focus (italics of the present writer's). ... We do not wish to emphasize nevertheless, that in the Southeast there seems to be a very close relationship between all of the limestone-tempered wares; this is at least as significant in its implications as the relationships pointed out by Griffin (1942) for resemblances between the limestone-tempered pottery of Copena, Adena and Ohio Hopewell."

In Unit 38-37 limestone-tempered check stamped sherds were found and (Griffin 1942) “it becomes clear that this is not a characteristic trait of the Hamilton focus pottery... The type called Wright Check Stamped by Haag (1939) is very similar to these sherds from Hiwassee Island and Griffin (1939) has described others from the Norris and Wheeler Basin (1939) that seem to belong in the same category. The eastern Tennessee limestone-tempered check stamped pottery is slightly more frequent in components of the Candy Creek focus, but in these as well as in the Hamilton components it appears to have been a borrowed rather than a traditional one.” The same explanation is given for a Swift Creek-like complicated stamped.

The correlation of Caldwell's Forsyth and Cartersville Periods with the Copena manifestations of northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee is entirely out of the question for there is absolutely no similarity in cultural traits which include ceramics and burial customs and if the sand-tempered ware found in northwestern Georgia complies with the major determining factors of the Deptford (Cartersville) series, then we can see no reason whatsoever for falsely trying to show any degree of similarity to a limestone-tempered ware which is temporally not related. To state categorically that the Deptford series (Cartersville) were coeval with Copena times would be to correlate a sand-tempered ware with a burial complex known to have no direct association with such a tempered ware and very indirectly with a limestone-tempered ware.

Swift Creek

Essentially the pottery form of Early Swift Creek is the same as that used during the Deptford complex which has been demonstrated to have had wide distribution running from eastern Georgia up through this region and into eastern Tennessee. Sears (1952) believes that, “It is almost certain that early Swift Creek developed from the Deptford series through the rather sudden adoption of the curvilinear complicated stamps concurrently with the dropping of check

and simple stamps.” This surface treatment has had wide dispersal as far as Indiana, Alabama, and Florida. Griffin (1946) noted that early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped types “have been found in classic Hopewellian sites, while the check and simple stamps, related to the Georgia Deptford period have been found with Adena,” (Sears 1952).

During late Swift Creek times, only a slight alteration in the shape occurred with the loss of the tetrapodal supports and but a slight variation in lip form and treatment. Stamping has become simpler than the preceding time which was applied either very lightly or pressed firmly into the clay so that the design elements were clear and distinct.

Woodstock

Following the Deptford and Swift Creek series, we find the introduction of Woodstock Complicated Stamped, Woodstock Check Stamped, and Woodstock Plain with just a smattering of Woodstock Incised, all of which would indicated the introduction of a new ware coeval with Late Swift Creek Complicated and Napier Stamped which are attributed to the Middle Woodland or Hopewellian time period. We cannot demonstrate the movement from the Deptford series into the Woodstock series which may indicate the introduction of a new ethnic stock into the area-from whence it is not known. The Woodstock Complicated Stamped consist not only of two types of concentric diamonds filled with parallel bars surrounded with another series of parallel bars but there are also concentric ovals filled with the parallel bars and surrounded by radiating bars forming a rough sun-burst design besides a series of concentric hexagonal figures with the usual parallel bars both inside and outside of the man design element. Whether all of these design elements were contemporaneous or they show a time progression is unknown for Woodstock deposits are not too plentiful and what has been found always occurs in very shallow deposits. Wauchope would indicate that Woodstock stamped appeared before the Swift Creek

Complicated Stamped and that the former vaguely resembled the latter in its decorative design. Woodstock increased very slowly while Swift Creek quickly rose to its culmination and then degenerated into its later phase before the former reached its peak.

A stockaded village of this period has been reported by Shelia Kelly Caldwell (1950) from the Allatoona Reservoir area. The information appears to be purely inferential rather than actual. If an examination of the sherds accompanying the article are closely examined, those appearing in the upper portion of the plate are of the accepted Woodstock Complicated Stamped, but the four stamped sherds at the bottom of the plate are certainly not Woodstock, rather they are either Savannah or Lamar and probably represents the major types found in association with the stockade. The presence of a stockaded village as early as Woodstock times during Middle Woodland in the Southeast has never occurred before and not likely to do so now. Stockaded villages are diagnostic of Middle or Late Mississippian times due to the process of alignment brought about by mass movements either influenced by the intrusion of white man or by the realignment of aboriginal groups prior to the coming of white man. If the stockade had been assigned to either the late Savannah or Lamar periods no one would have questioned such a premise.

On top of this the reconstruction of the village was patterned after the village of “Mabila” in southern Alabama which Swanton (1939) placed at the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers or some-where nearby in Clarke County or possibly along the southern edge of Marengo. Later, in 1946, Swanton admitted that “...we are ignorant of its location.”

The archeological evidence, as described, showed that the posts outlining the stockaded area were not touching one another but that an interval existed between each consecutive

member while those of “Mabila” were described as set “so close together that they touched one another and as thick as oxen buayes in size.” This is not the only discrepancy.

The village arrangement was reconstructed by placing the various houses in rows on either side of a central court – off of which is highly reminiscent of some of John White’s drawings. Archaeological evidence, as I interpret it, did not give these facts, hence it should have been stated that this is a hypothetical reconstruction rather than to assume that it was factual. We must await further investigation into sites of this period in order to determine if such features were part of the Woodstock economy.

Etowah

It appears that Etowah decorative designs were developing out of the Woodstock bringing in various stamped designs which were adapted from the diamond-shaped but with slight alterations. Here we get our first real introduction to the limestone-tempered pottery. We find that Woodstock Rectilinear (Line Block) stamped merged with and into Etowah Rectilinear Stamped while the Etowah Complicated Stamped of the early type was basically a modified Woodstock Diamond Stamped. Associated with the Etowah Complicated Stamps are, Etowah Red Filmed, Etowah Incised—an outgrowth of Woodstock Incised, Etowah Roughened which may be one attempt to imitate the earlier check stamped without actually resorting to cutting such a stamp, Etowah Plain, a Burnished Plain variant and Hiwassee Red-on-Buff which is an important form from Tennessee. Etowah is characterized as a period during which large ceremonial centers were constructed (fully developed Mississippian culture) surrounded by daughter settlements much simpler and smaller in nature who contributed to the upkeep of such centers rather than to construct ceremonial sites of their own in which elements of the Southern Cult were practiced. Site 9CK101 may have some other cult affiliations during an earlier time

(Deptford) as the small stone-covered bird-shaped effigy mound was found in association with a number of smaller mounds all of which may have some indication as to the impetus of the origin of cult practices.

Wilbanks / Savannah

Toward the end of Etowah times a large curvilinear stamp was introduced which is actually neither Savannah Complicated Stamped nor is it Etowah Complicated Stamped. Sears has called this stamp Wilbanks Complicated, while the writer has referred to it as Warrenton Complicated Stamped. This stamp was reported as coming in from the southeast towards the end of Etowah times and was found beneath Lamar deposits at 9CK5. The Wilbanks Complicated Stamped is somewhat heavier and makes use of simpler design than those emphasized during the Savannah period. Sears (1952) ventured a guess that Wilbanks probably developed out of Savannah. Wilbanks sherds were scarce at 9CO82 – the only site where they occurred that the present writer investigated. These stamps do not bear a true Savannah-like feeling and it may be determined as belonging to a late phase of Savannah rather than representing a complete cultural entity; thus dividing the Savannah into an early and late phase.

Lamar

Following Savannah, Caldwell has broken down the large Lamar period, a protohistoric and early historic pattern into, Early Lamar, Lamar, Brewster, and Galt periods (which brings us into the known historic groups). Whether he is justified or not in so doing remains to be seen from further work in this section of the Southeast. He places the Cherokee during the Galt times and the Creek during the Brewster times. The earlier Muskogean groups were assigned to his Lamar proper and Early Lamar. Instead of calling the last two periods Brewster and Galt it

perhaps would have been wiser to have called these the Creek Lamar and the Cherokee Lamar rather than to introduce a couple of new names or terms into the literature which would tend to clutter up and confuse the field? He states: "Brewster Complicated Stamped" resembles the Lamar Complicated Stamped but that the exterior is poorer while the "Brewster Incised shows a combination of Ocmulgee Fields and Lamar characteristics." Then, too, his Galt period has been broken down into two separate foci: The Galt focus and the Lovengood focus. The later Galt focus is characterized by a check stamped which resembles Overhill Check Stamped of Tennessee, named and described by Lewis and Kneberg (1946). The Lovengood focus is characterized by two pottery types: a complicated stamped and a roughened.

Lamar stamping is characterized by a great deal of overlapping as though the stamp was applied to a grit-tempered paste while shaping the vessel. The stamps themselves are rather simple in context and appear to have been deeply curved but rather crudely done.

Evolution of Complicated Stamping

In studying the decorative motifs we can see a progression of developments starting with Napier Complicated Stamped. Sears (1952) pointed out that, "On purely typological grounds, it seems possible that Napier Complicated Stamp may have developed from one of the early simple stamps probably Mossy Oak Simple Stamp." The arrangement of the bundle of crisscross lines implies a temporal limitation both with and without the added circular motif. Those with an added motif of concentric circles whose central element encloses a cross or is left blank further designated whether such elements are early or late. The earliest Napier variant is one in which the design is made up of bundles of crisscrossed lines later developing into more formal diamonds, later to be followed with a combination of diamonds and circles with crosses at the central element and lastly with diamonds and circles with open centers.

From the Napier Complicated Stamped to Woodstock Complicated Stamped is but a slight alteration of lines to form concentric diamonds filled with parallel lines inside of the main elements and outside of the elements. At first, the diamonds are slim and tall, later they become somewhat squat developing into hexagonals and ending up with ovals. Stamps consist of a single set of concentric main elements filled with parallel bars surrounded with either parallel or radiating bars attached to the outermost of the main elements.

Etowah Diamond Stamped (Etowah Complicated Stamped) is a direct outgrowth of Woodstock in that the central lines have been reduced to one, two or three and increasing the number of concentric diamonds and later circles. The short chubby diamonds, first indicated during the Woodstock times, are carried over into Etowah. “Ladder-based” variety appears to have been the earliest at 9CK5 during early Mississippian times to be superseded by a type in which the “ladder” element is dropped and the diamonds split into superimposed triangles (Wauchope 1950). A further refinement came by dropping the exterior parallel line and only the main decorative motif remained. The central elements were reduced to a single horizontal line later to be crossed by a vertical line at right angles to the first through the center of the main element. Later this vertical line was so reduced that it only occupied the space formed by the central area. This central cross motif was carried over into the Savannah times.

If Sears (1952) is correct in his contention that complexity of design becomes simpler as later protohistoric or early historic horizons are approached, then those Etowah designs which have crossed line elements must have appeared fairly early during Etowah times with the single vertical bar as a late variant in association with pendant concentric triangles.

Sears’ premise that the northern part of Georgia is given over to purely angular stamping is not entirely correct. The presence of concentric circles during the Etowah period is every bit

as dominant as those of an angular nature. Whether the disposal of central fill elements is a diagnostic criterion seems to be valid under certain circumstances but it appears to be borne out in northern Georgia for the curvilinear stamps of the late Etowah are reflected in the Savannah – Wilbanks periods and carried over into Lamar during Middle and Late Mississippian times. While in the Peachtree site (Setzler and Jennings 1941) only 8.9 percent of the sherds analyzed comprised curvilinear stamping. The Tennessee sites had a greater percentage of curvilinear stamped designs than did the Peachtree site. Even check stamping is fairly rare which we would expect to find as it is not too plentiful in northwestern Georgia sites. It is true that there are relatively more rectilinear than curvilinear stamps employed in northern Georgia but any statement that northern Georgia is given over purely to rectilinear stamping is erroneous. Sites like the Nacoochee Mound (Heye, Hodge, and Pepper 1918), Peachtree Mound and Etowah Mounds (Moorehead 1932) illustrate that the curvilinear stamping traditions still existed this far north as far west as Alabama and Tennessee where they give way to other traditions coming in from the west and north.

The excavations of the many sites within the Allatoona Reservoir have helped to refine and to extend the various cultural patterns starting from the late lithic and extending through the Late Mississippian as well as into the historic periods. A redefinition of cultural sequence is being established for the Deptford series carrying over into Napier, Swift Creek and Woodstock times, gradually merging into Etowah I, II, III, and IV; the latter is more-or-less transitional into Savannah – Wilbanks tradition which in turn is modified into the many phases of the Lamar in keeping with the heterogeneity of the Muskogean peoples (Swanton 1922) and the later Creek and Cherokee (Harrington 1922; Lewis and Kneberg 1946; Fairbanks 1939; Heye, Hodge, and Pepper 1918). During the recent Southeastern Conference held in Macon, Georgia (1964), Coe

of North Carolina stated that his Pee Dee Complicated Stamped could easily be classified as a Lamar variant, showing that the Lamar tradition was wider spread than was considered heretofore and that various variants must be established to encompass the series.

The refinement and redefinition of cultures have tended somewhat to clarify a certain portion of Georgia's archeology in relation to the overall cultural pattern existing. We have by no means a complete picture as it once existed but further study must be made to clear up certain questions which were raised as the result of these excavations.

With the present study, we have learned more about the dispersal of Deptford, Swift Creek, Napier, Savannah, Etowah, and Lamar types. In essence, there are practically no more pottery types as a rule than heretofore known, but now it has condensed itself into showing the local variations of these basic types, their aerial dispersal, and temporal placements.

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Figures

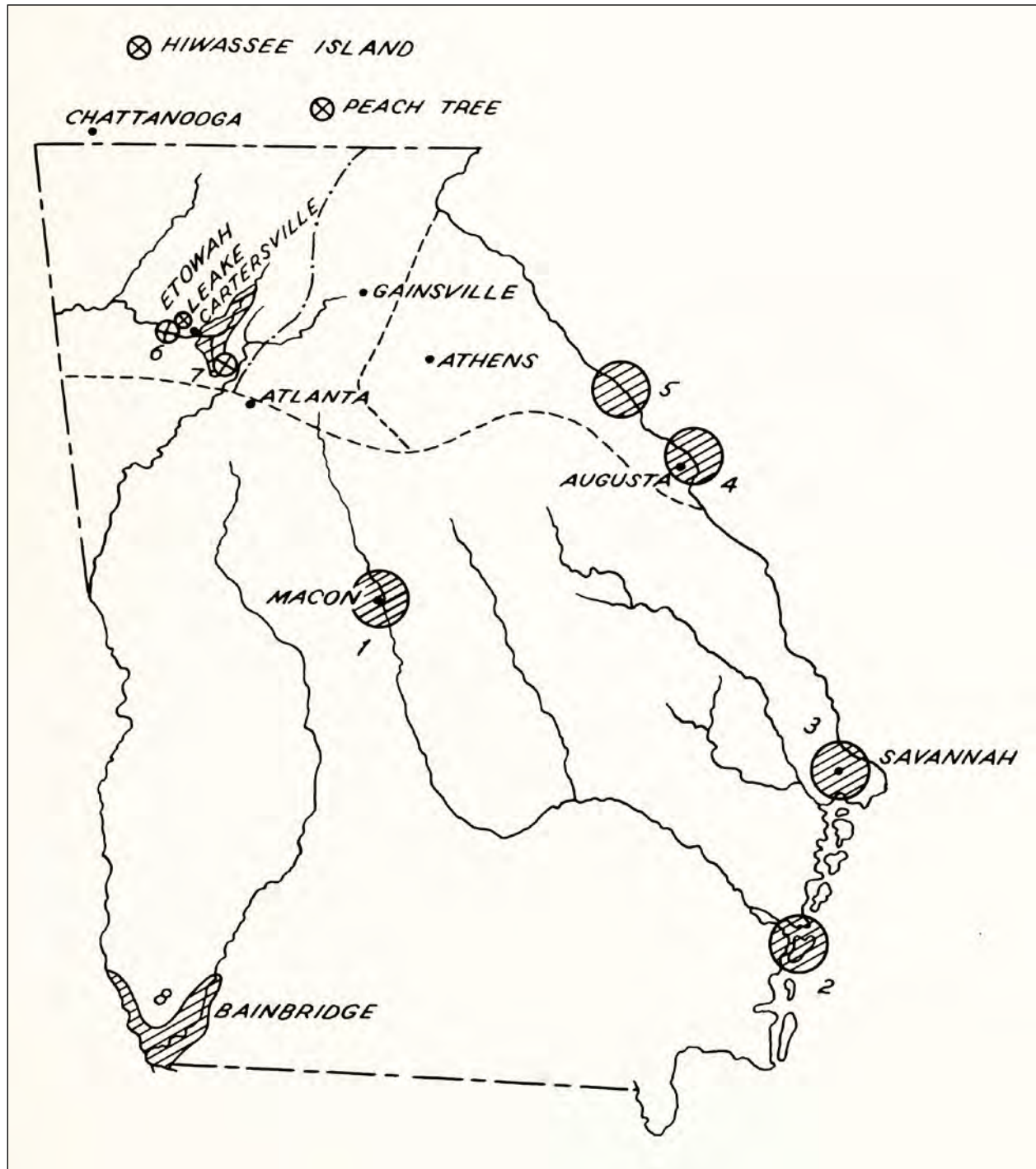


Figure 1. Outline map of Georgia showing the main centers of archeological exploration with relation to the Allatoona Reservoir Area.

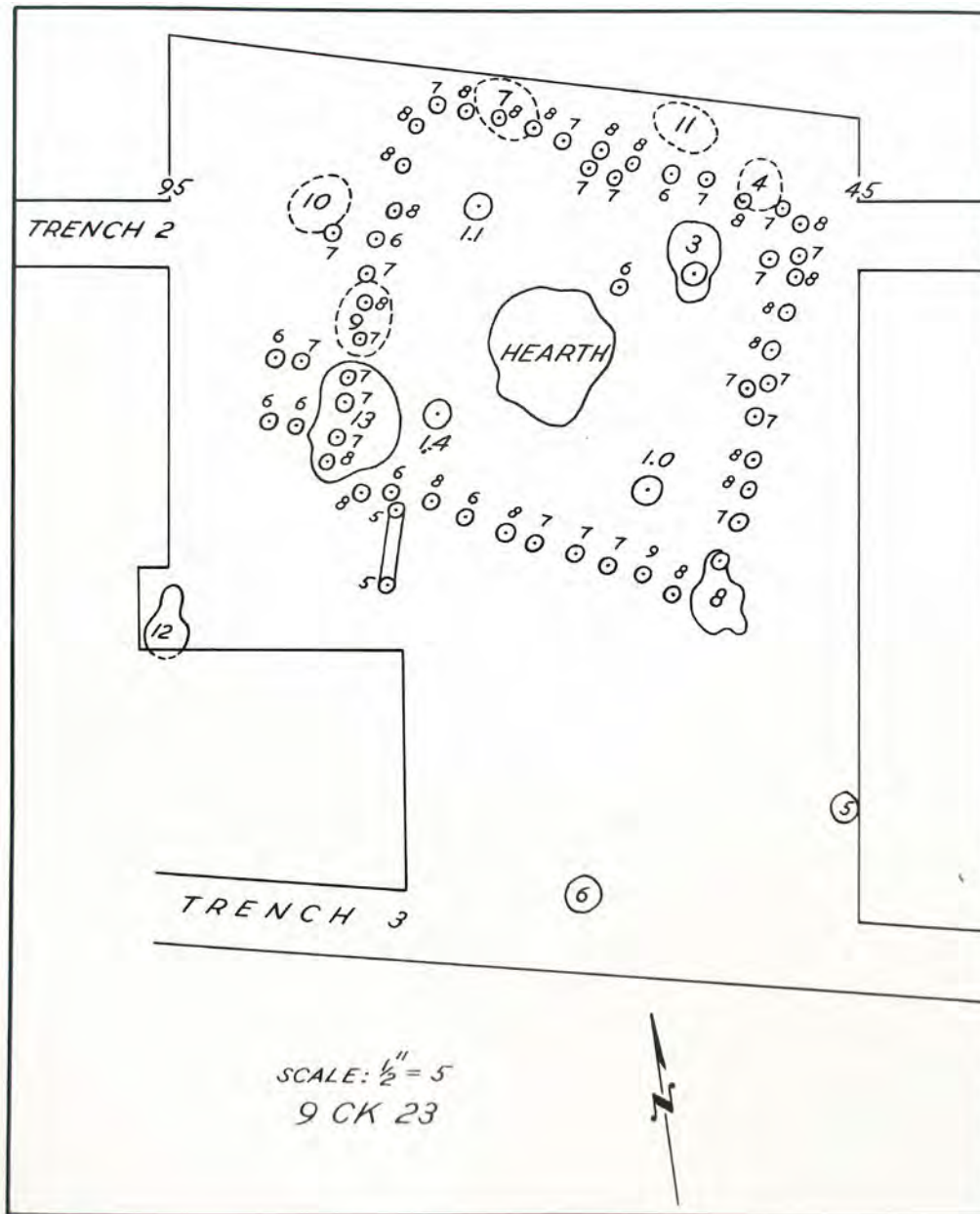


Figure 2. 9CK23, Parallel Trenches in relation to Feature 14.

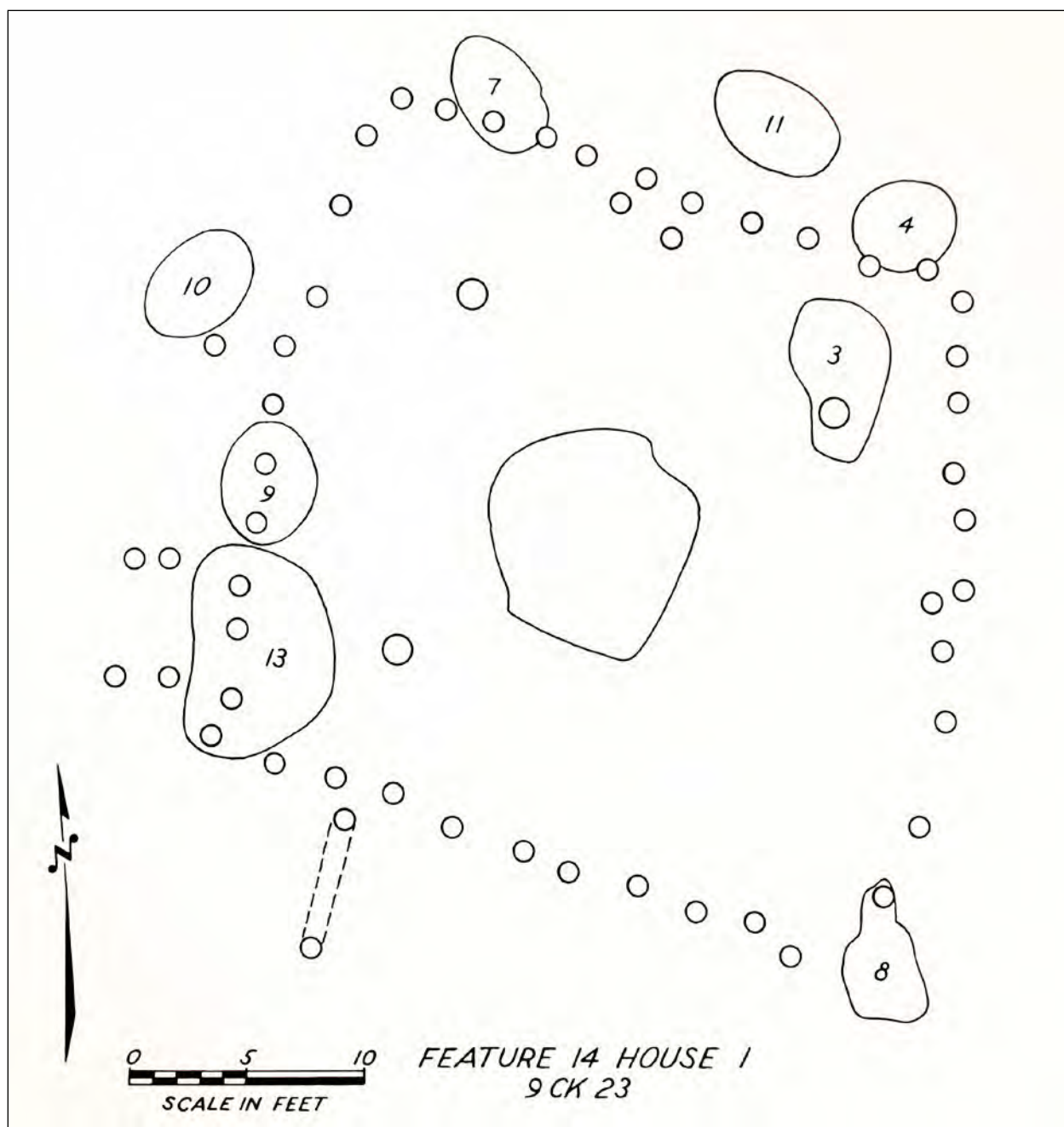


Figure 3. 9CK23, Feature 14 showing arrangement of post holes.

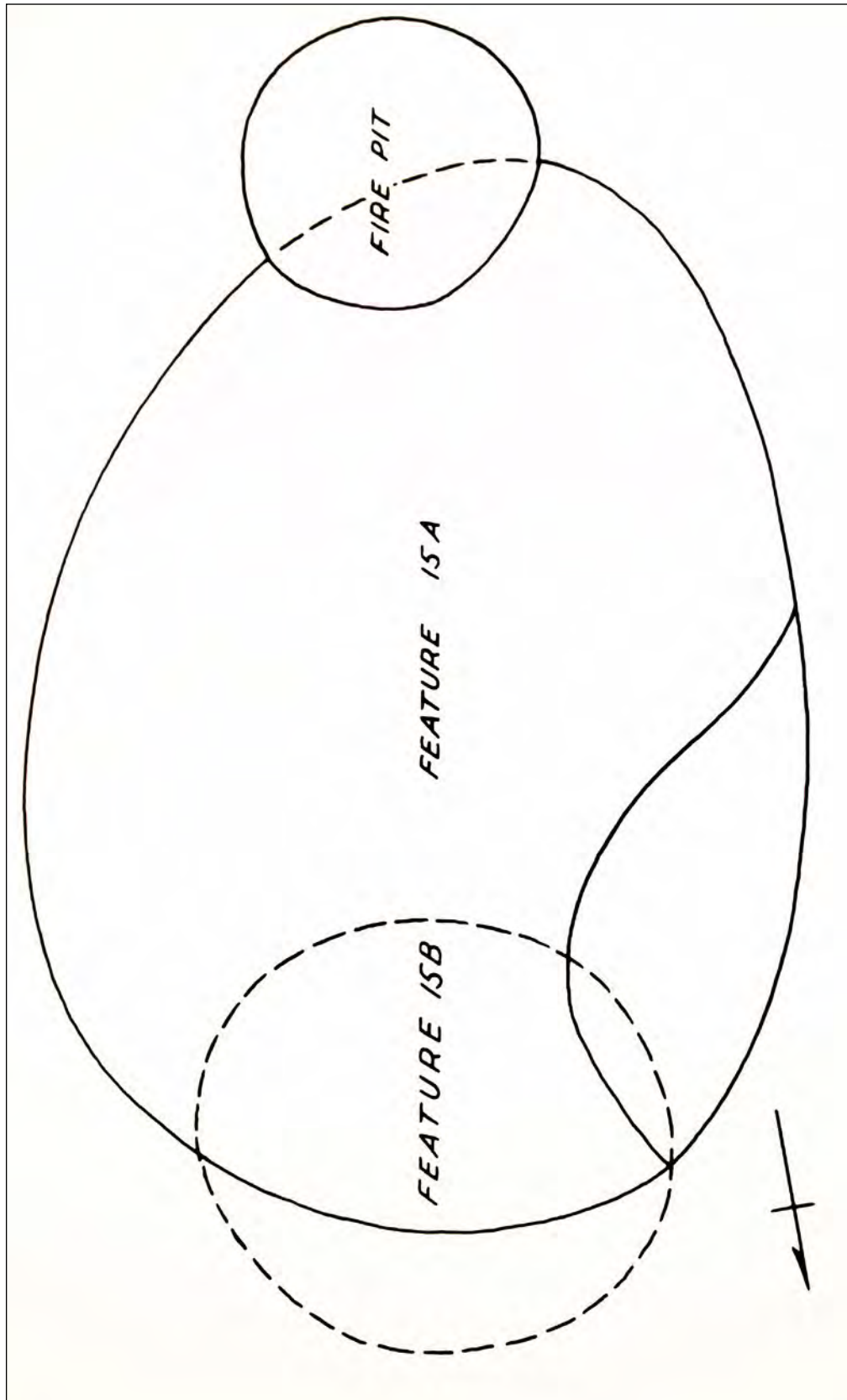


Figure 4. 9CK23, Feature A and B. Probably semi subterranean house.

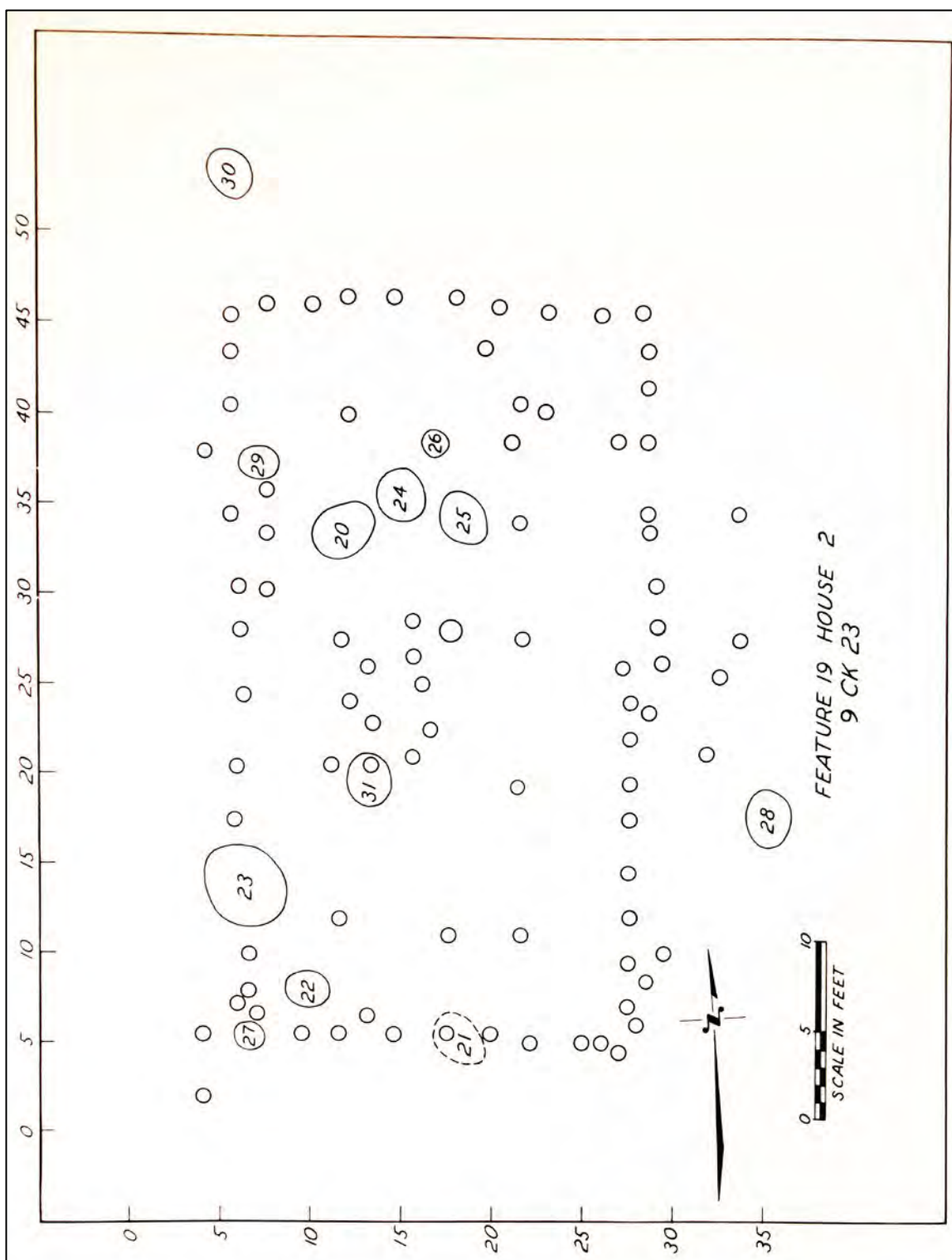


Figure 5. 9CK23, Feature 19, showing arrangement of post holes and internal post arrangement subdividing the interior off into six foot stalls with central hallway the length of the house.

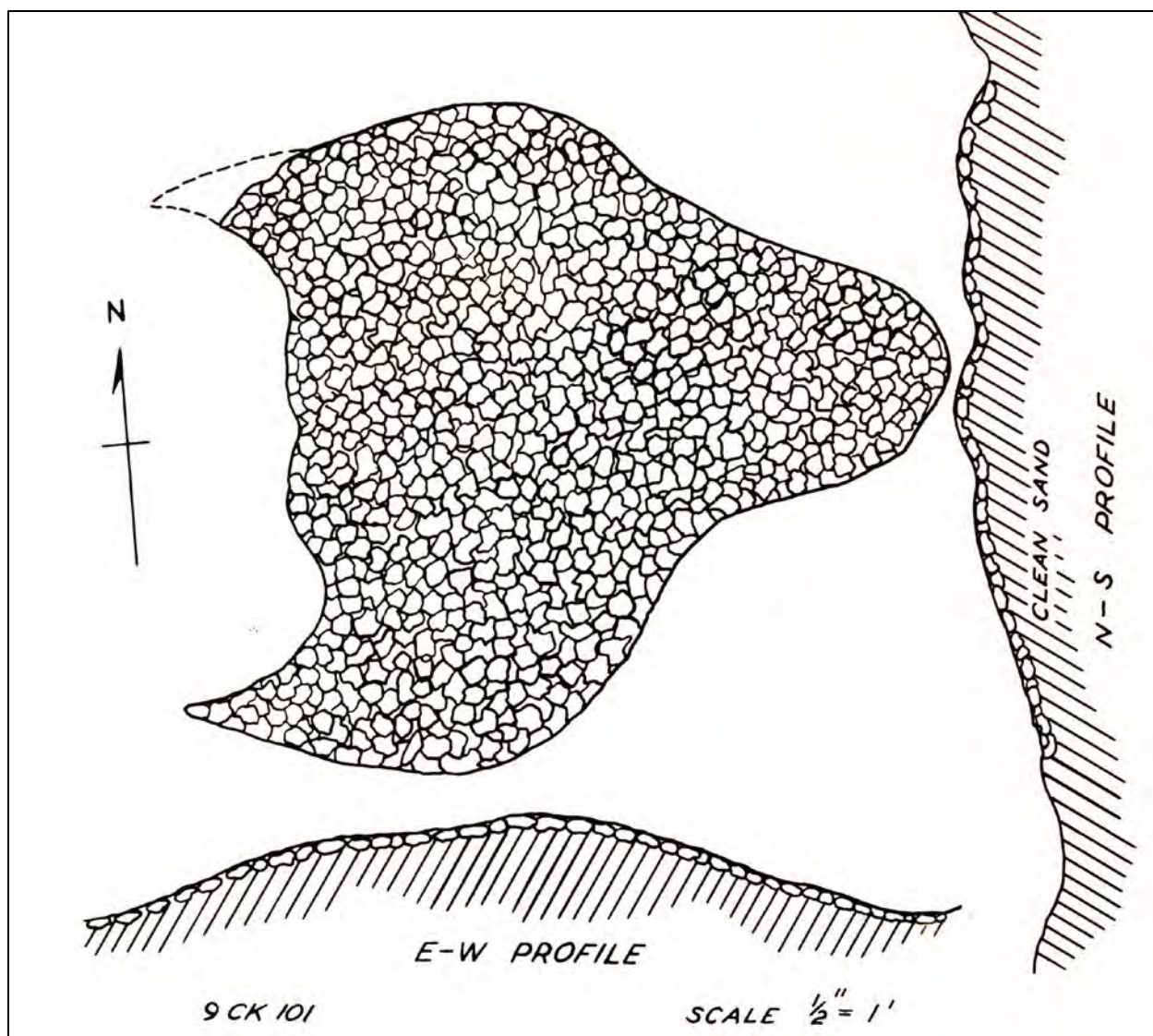


Figure 6. 9CK101, Outline and profiles through small rock veneered effigy mound associated with Deptford horizon.

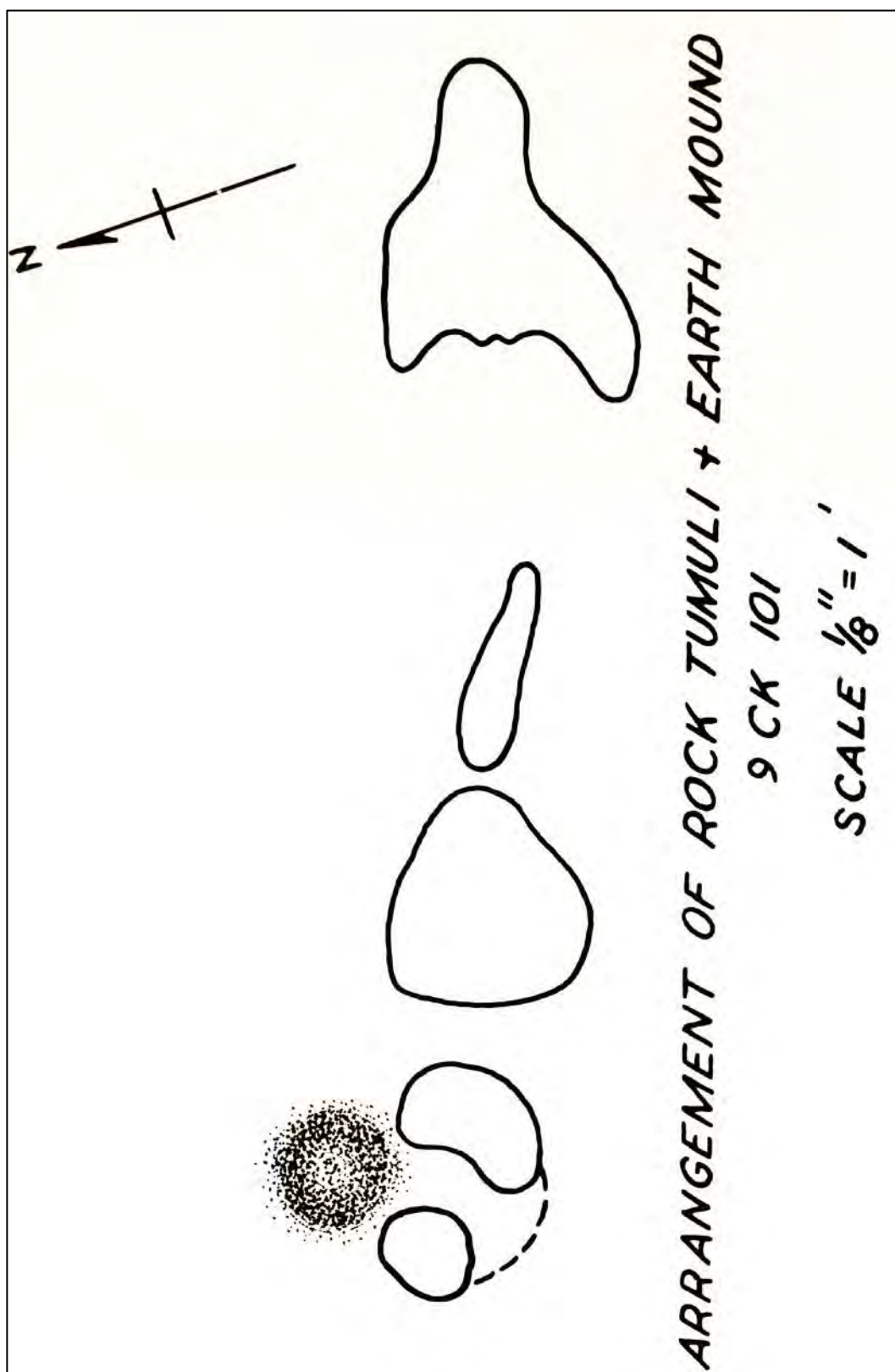


Figure 7. 9CK101, Outline drawing showing arrangement of small rock tumuli with relation to each other and to small sand mound.

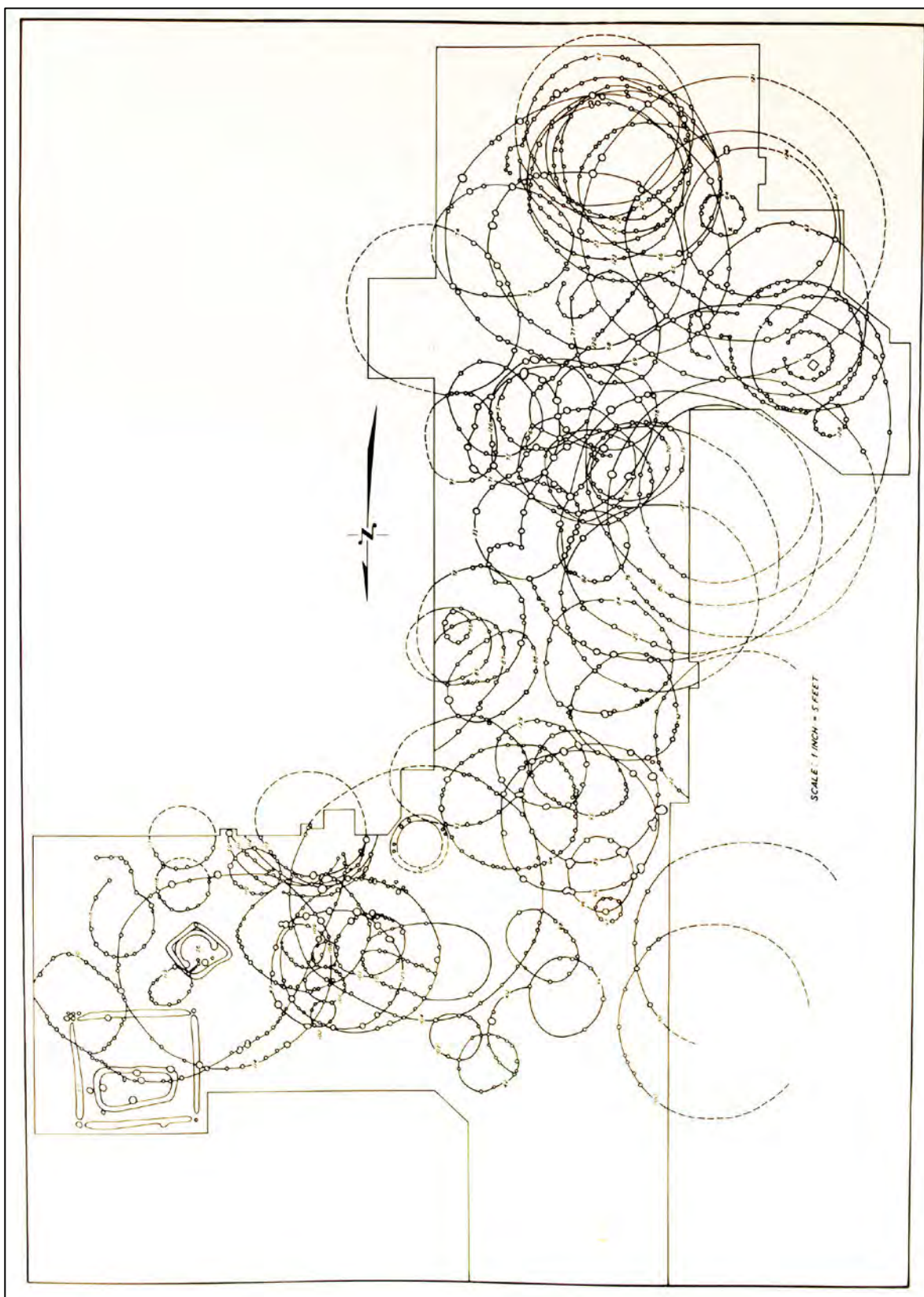


Figure 8. 9CO82, Indicating the area of investigation with relation to the numerous structures of varying sizes and shape.

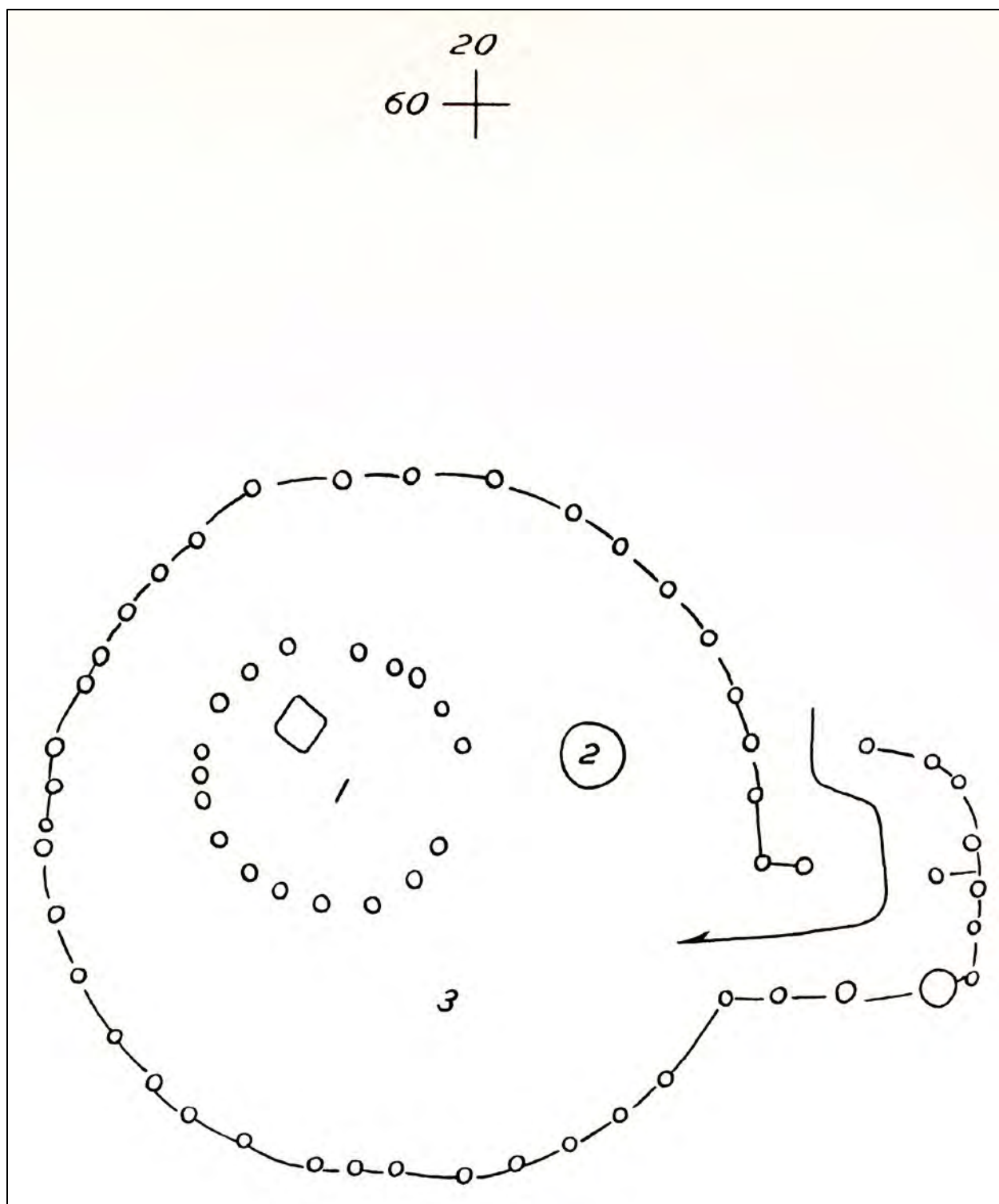


Figure 9. 9CO82, Features 1, 2, and 3.

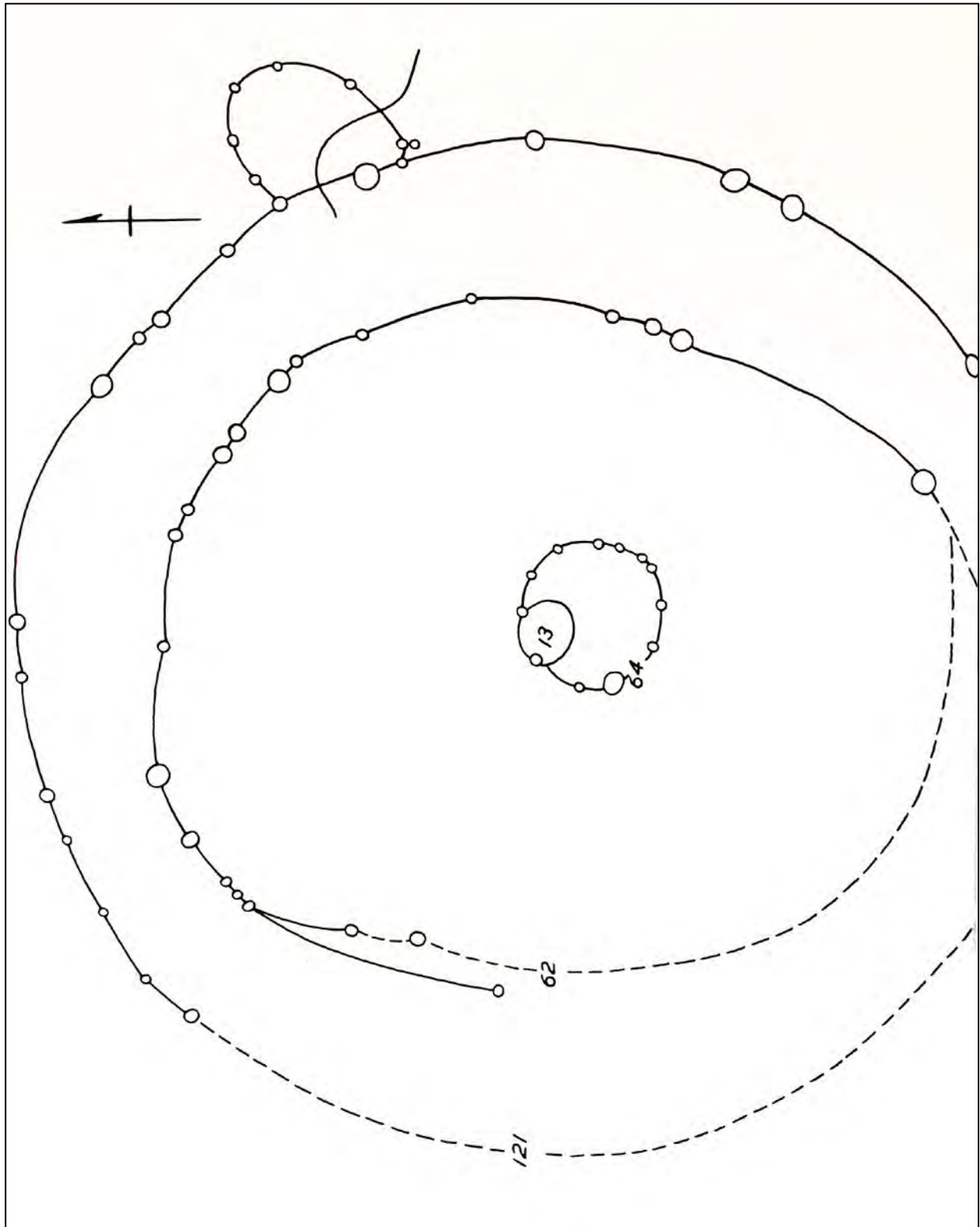


Figure 10. 9CO82, Rotunda, Features 13, 62, 64, and 121.

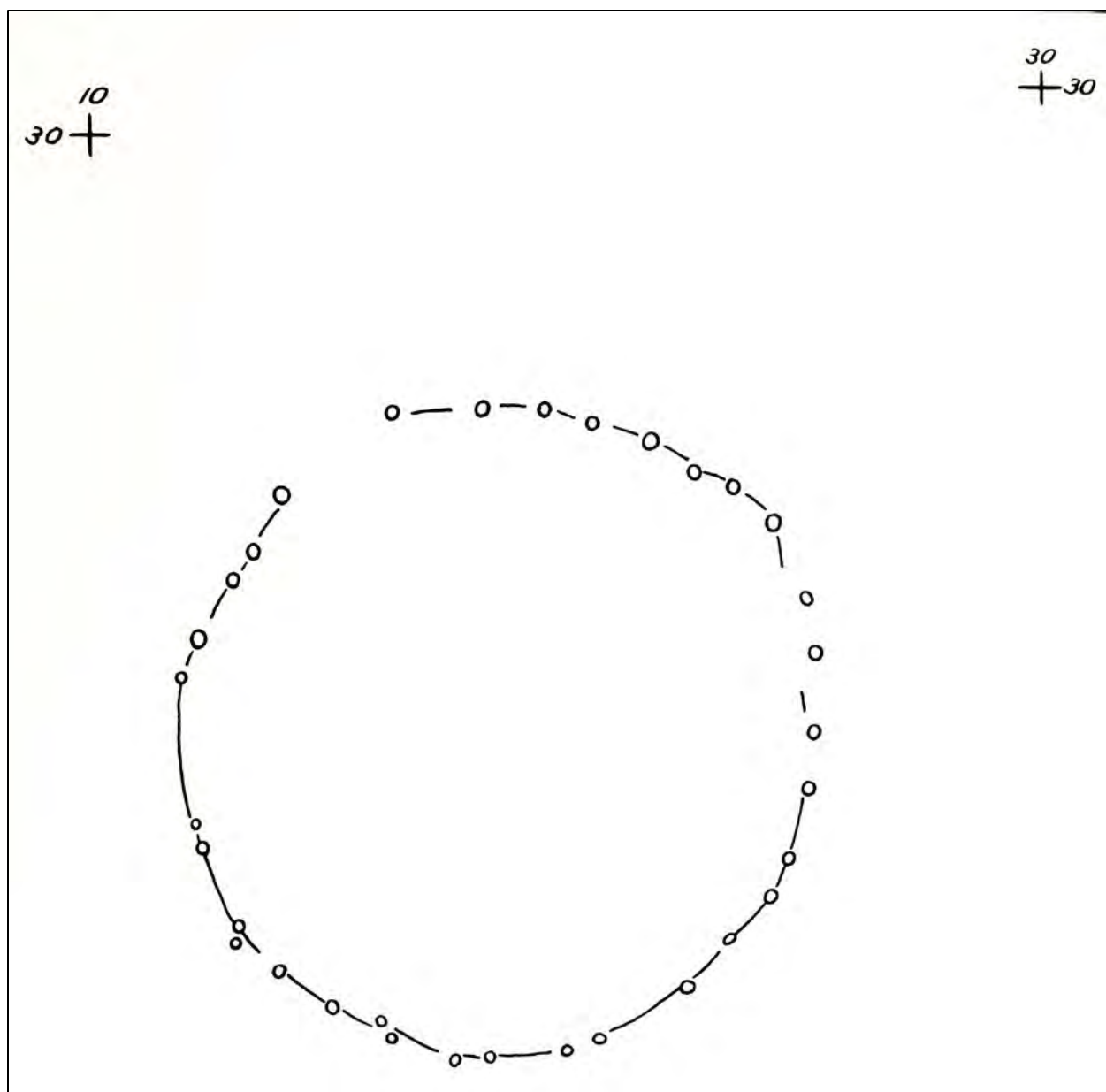


Figure 11. 9CO82, Feature 21.

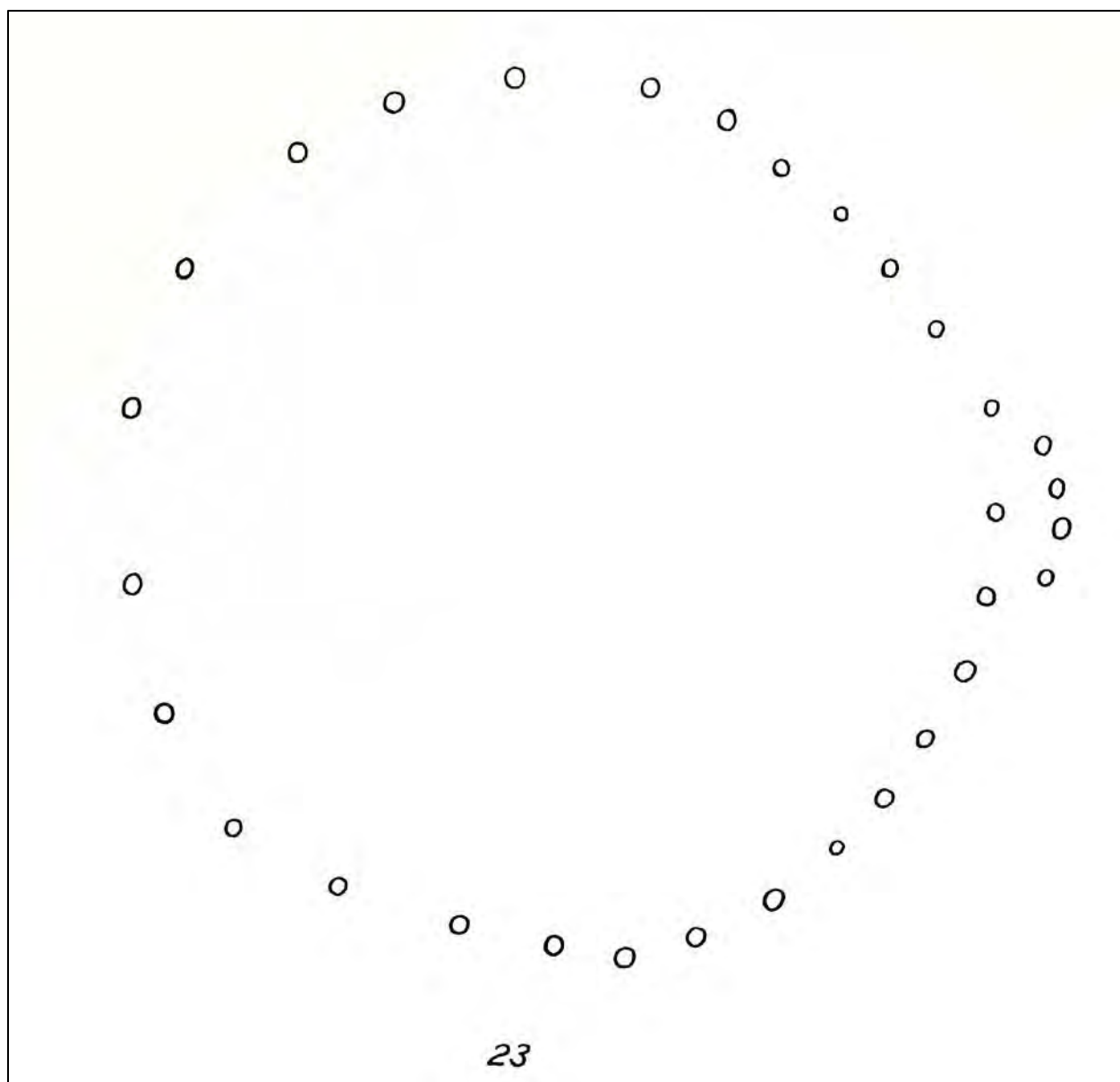


Figure 12. 9CO82, Feature 23.

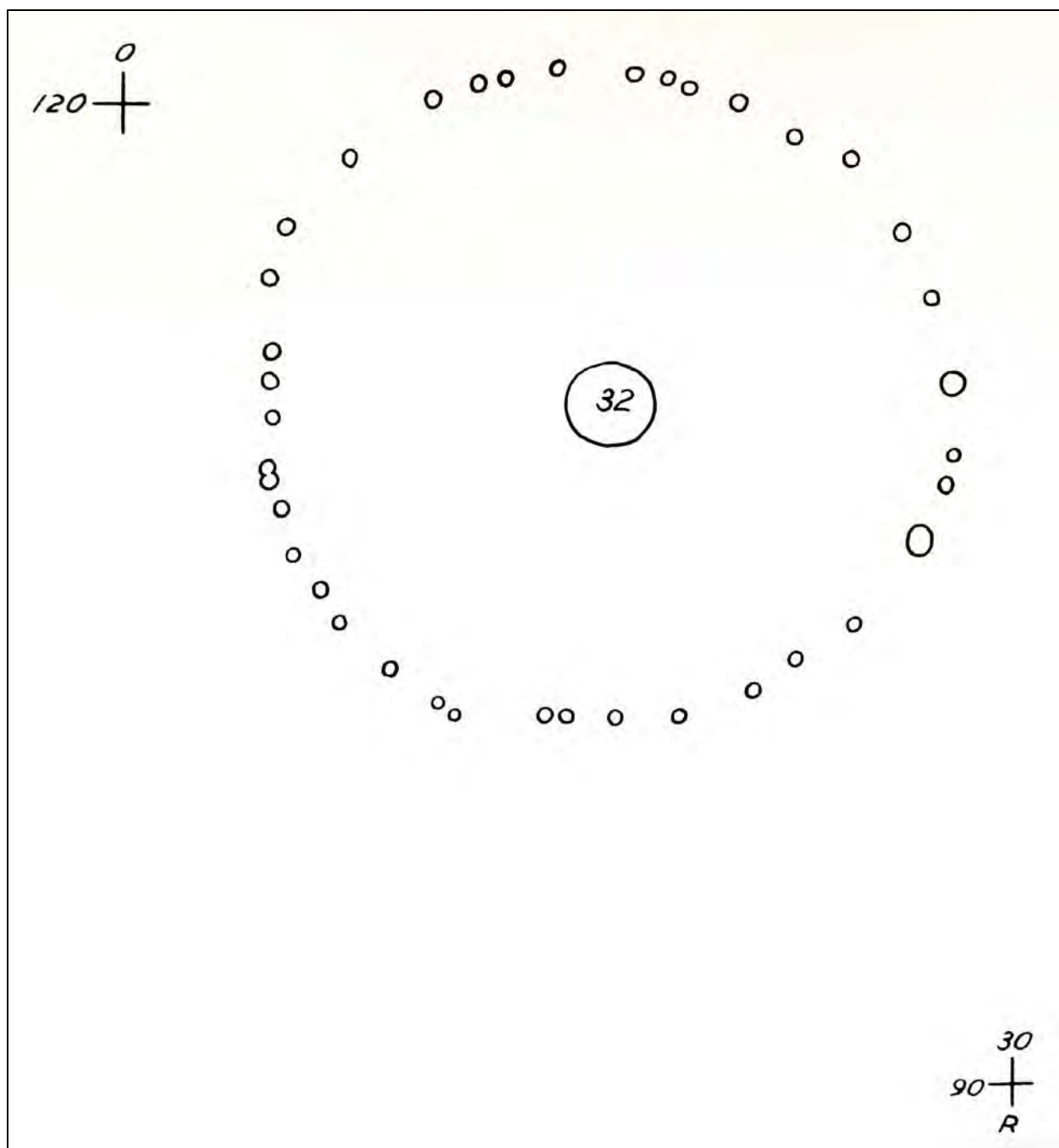


Figure 13. 9CO82, Features 32 and 41.

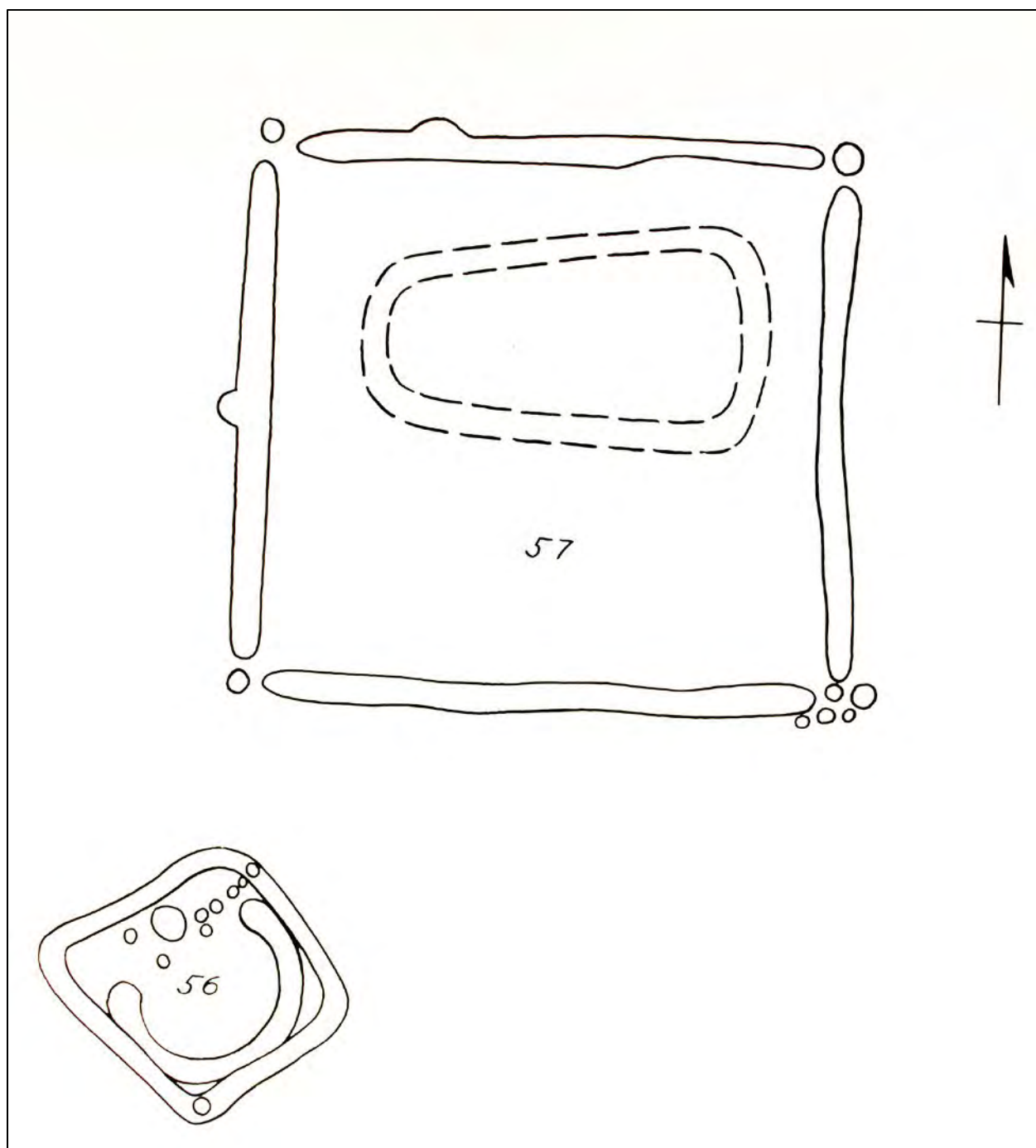


Figure 14. 9CO82: Features 56 and 57 trench type structures.

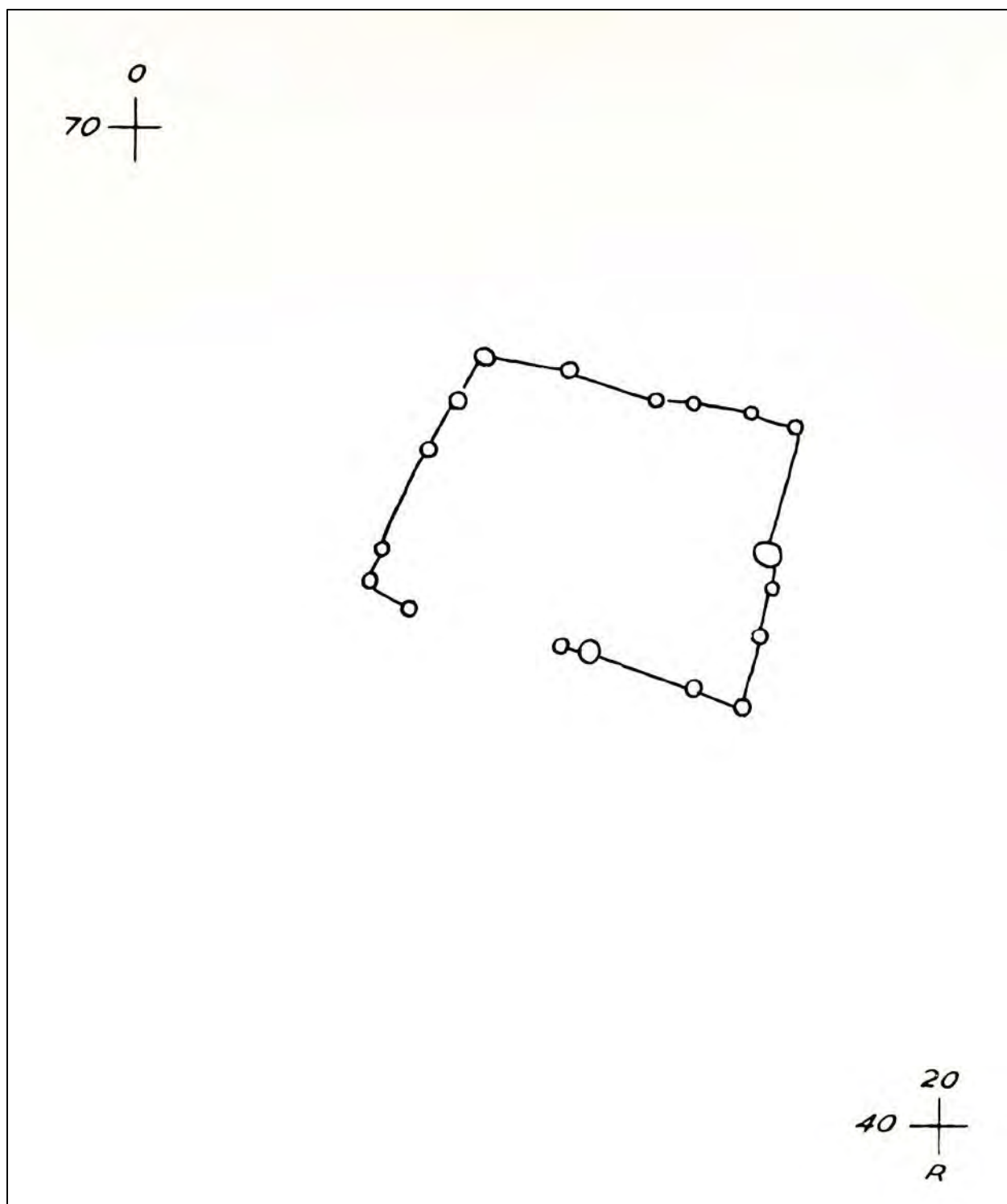


Figure 15. 9CO82, Feature 80.

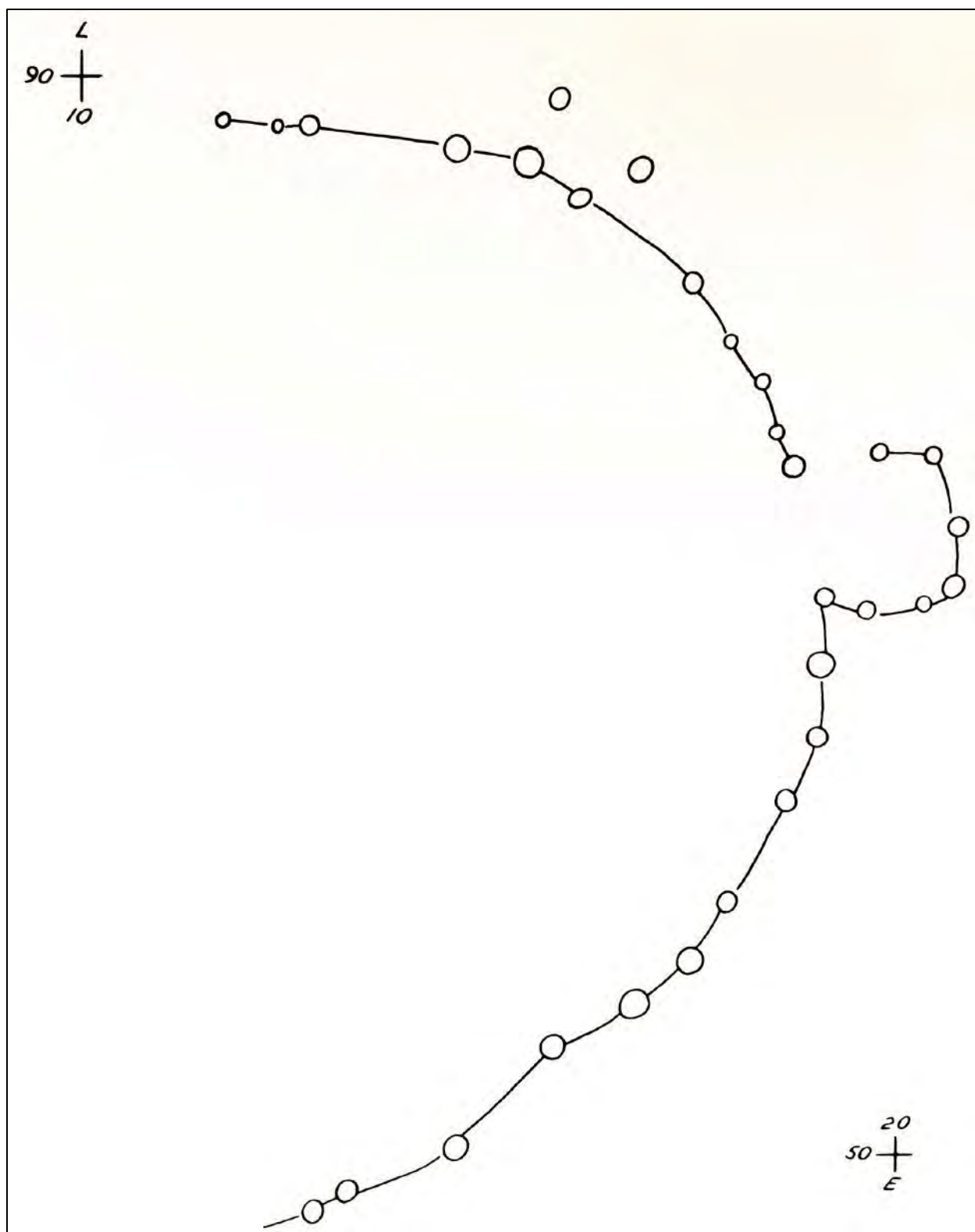


Figure 16. 9CO82, Feature 83.

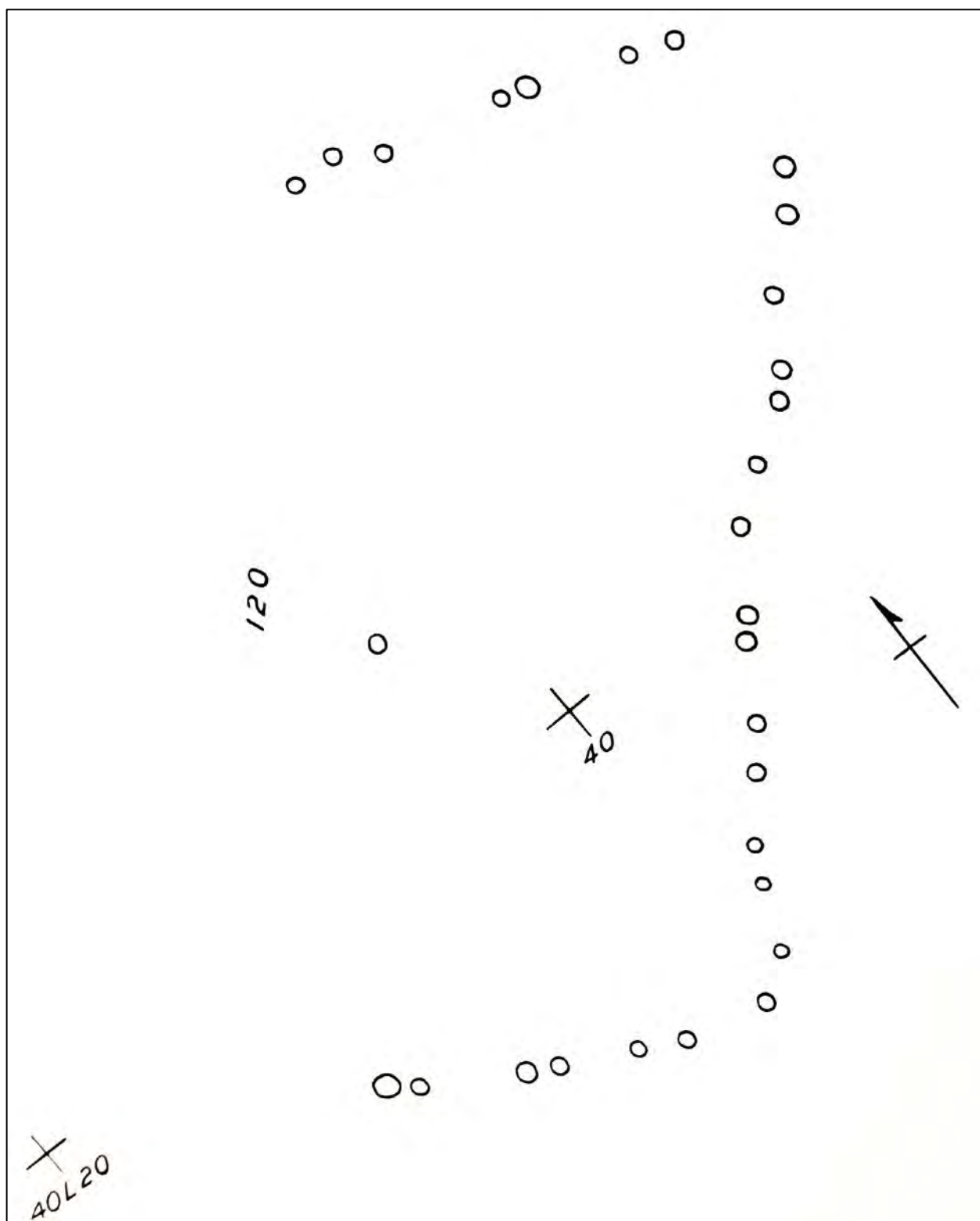


Figure 17. 9CO82, Feature 120.

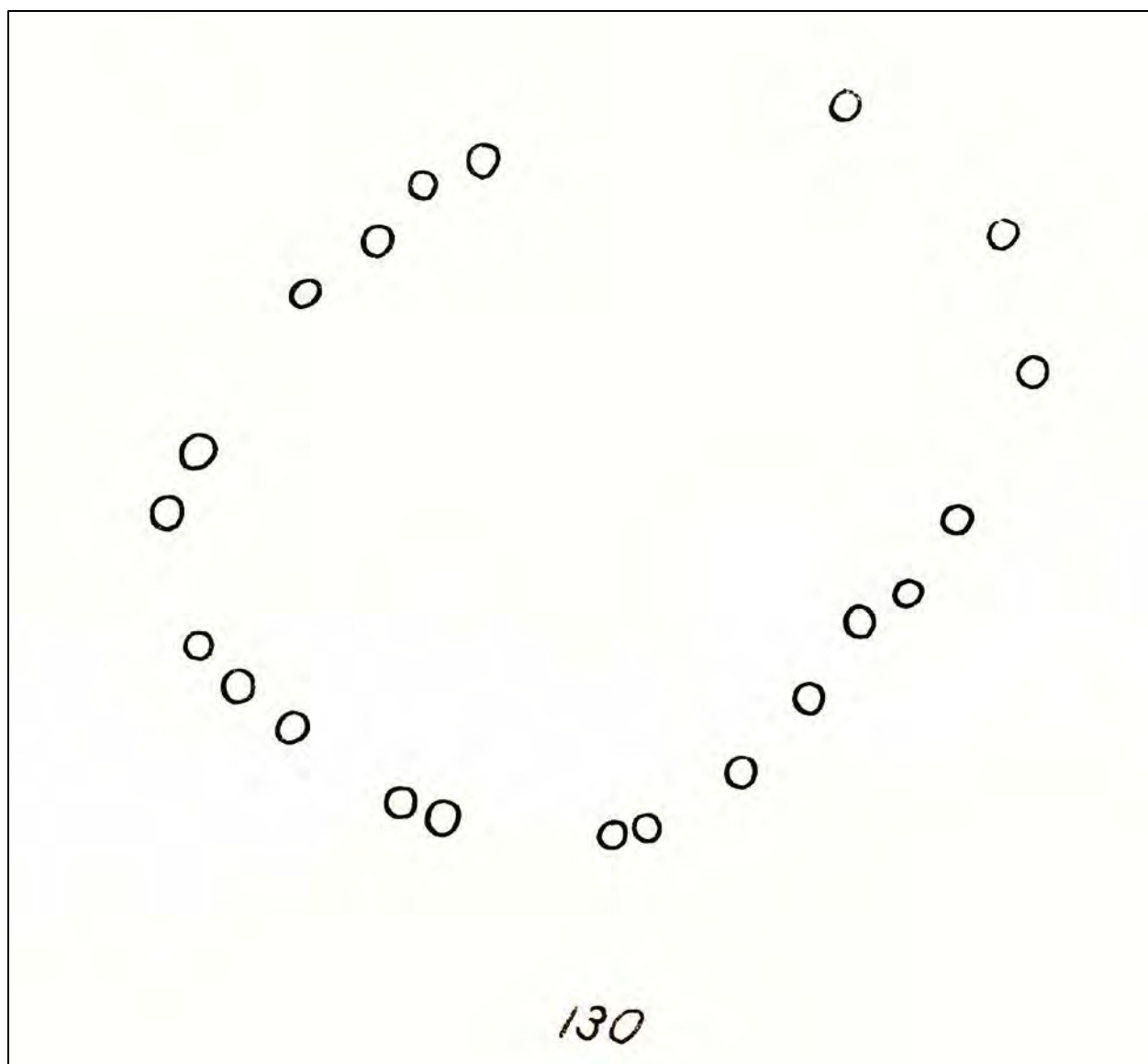


Figure 18. 9CO82, Feature 130.

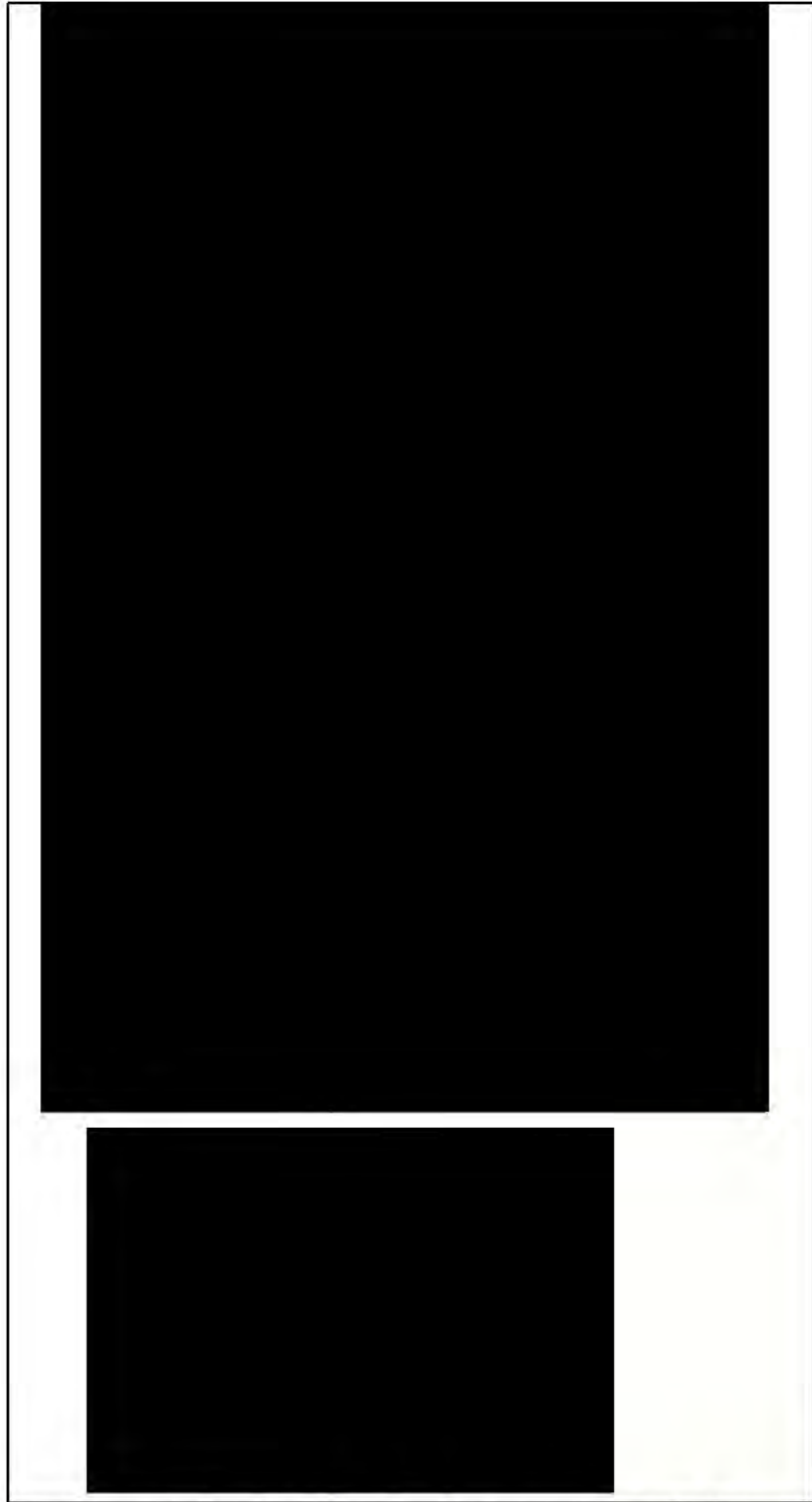


Figure 19. 9CO82, Schematic drawing indicating the construction of a Hopewellian-like subsurface tomb.

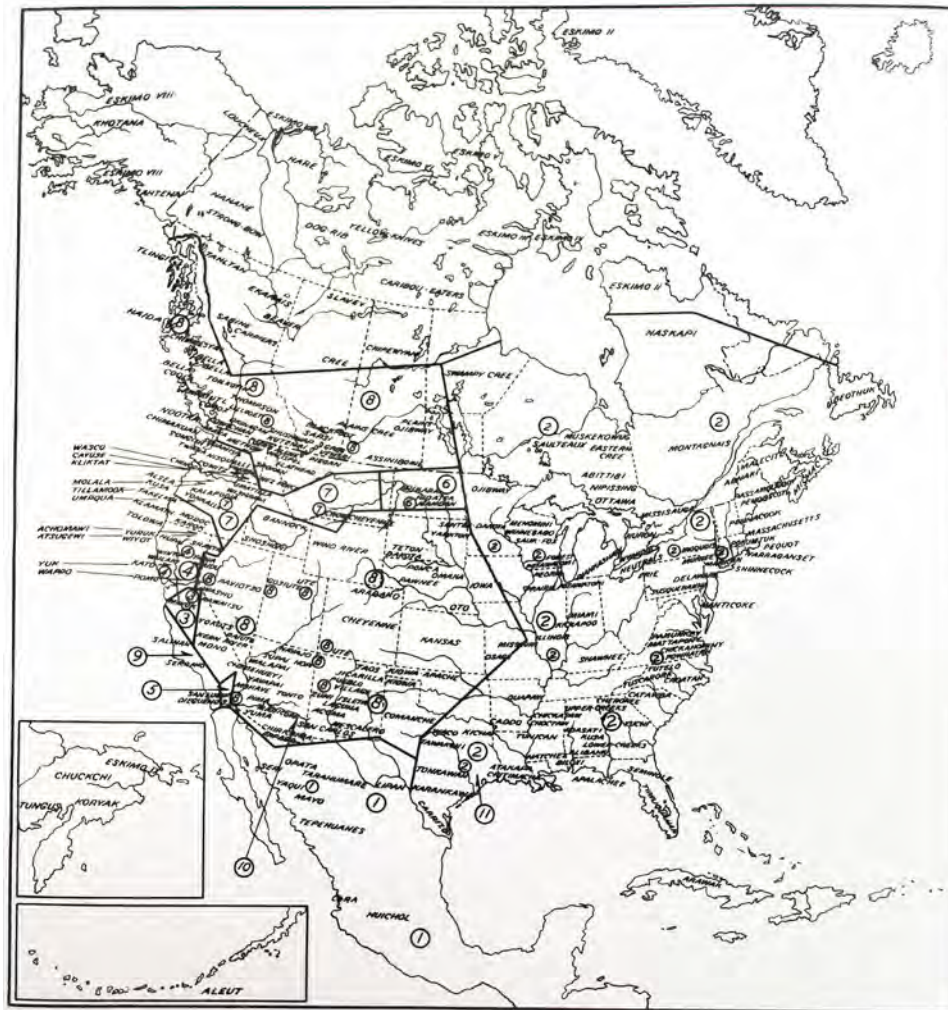


Figure 20. Tobacco Species Distribution Map.

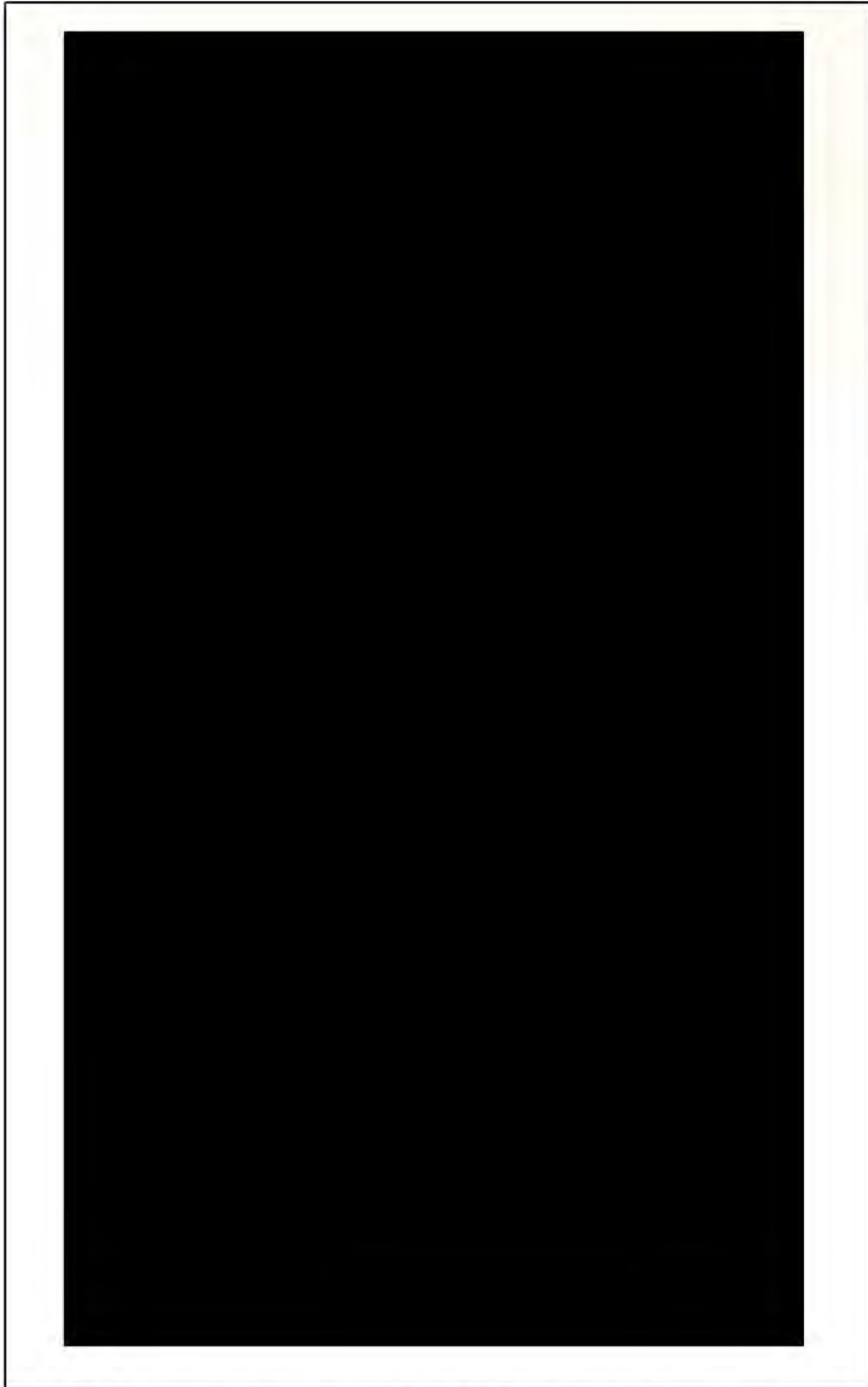


Figure 21. 9CO82, Moccasin-shaped vessel bearing deep incised decoration reminiscent of Hopewellian incising.



22. 9CO82: Typical Pottery Vessel Shapes.



23. 9CO82: Unusual Vessel with Handles.

Plates

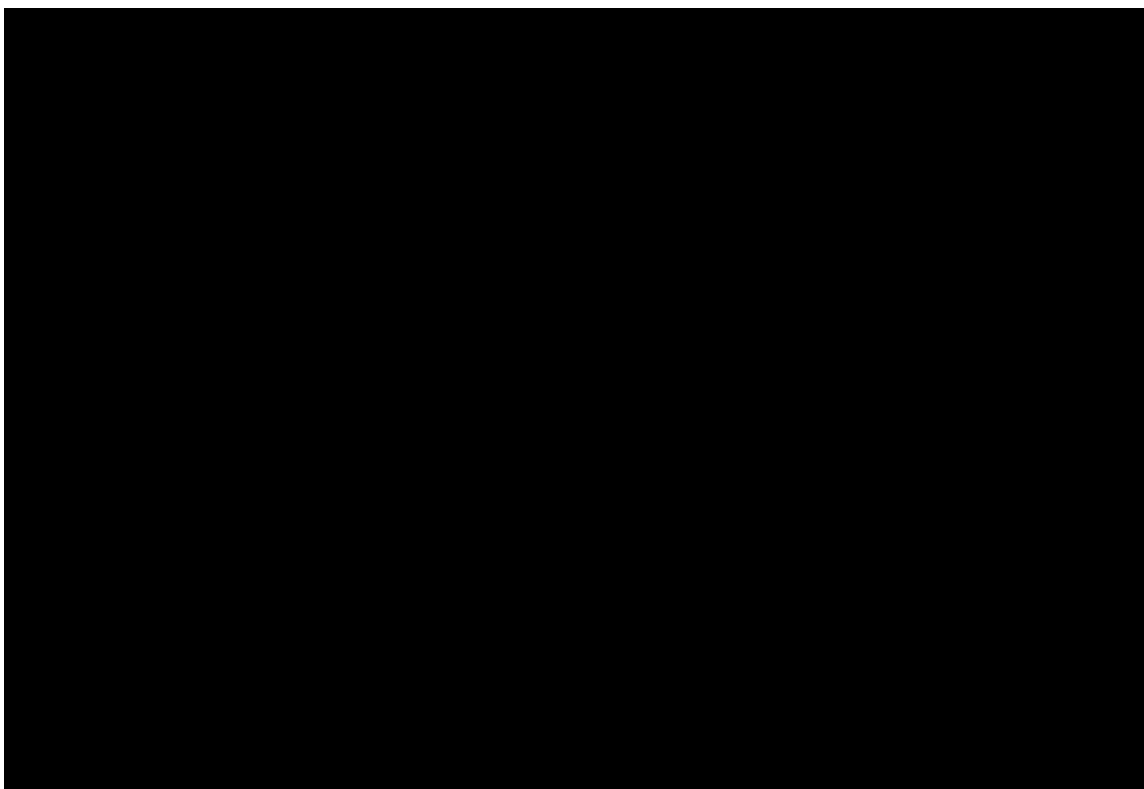


Plate 1. 9BR60, Burial, Plate 1.

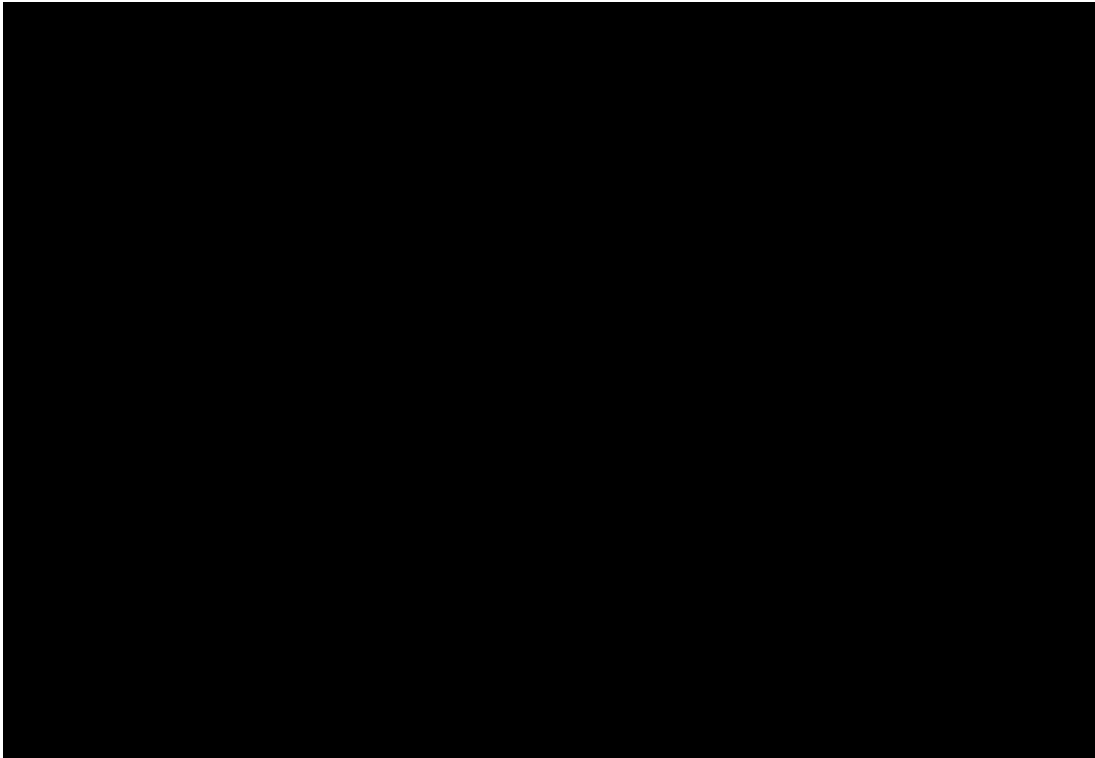
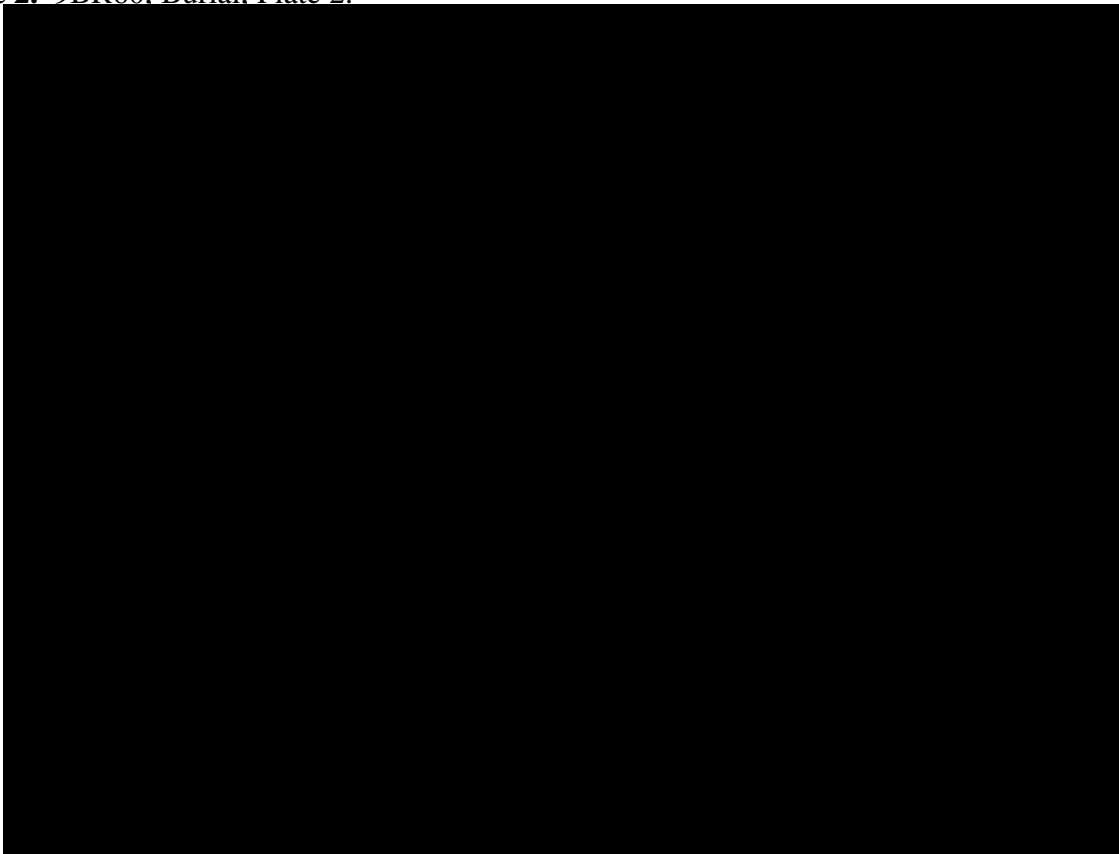


Plate 2. 9BR60. Burial. Plate 2.



Plate

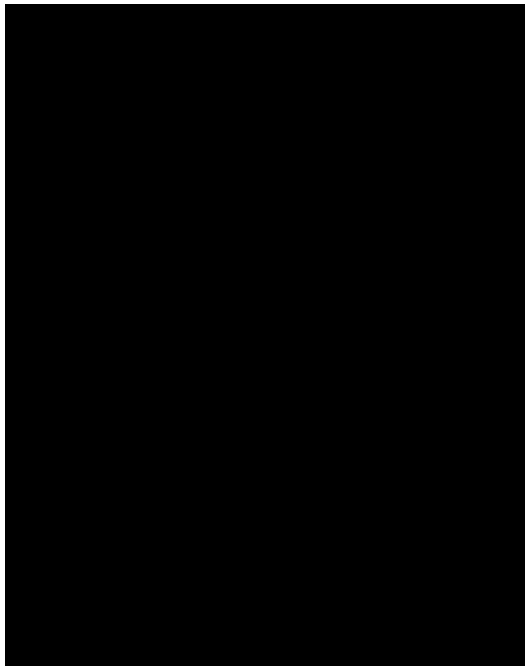


Plate 4. 9BR60, Burial Ves

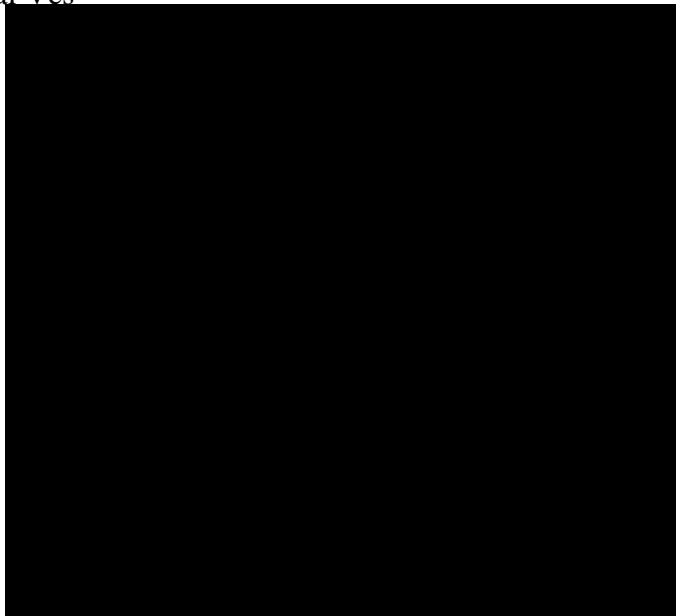


Plate 5. 9BR60, Buria

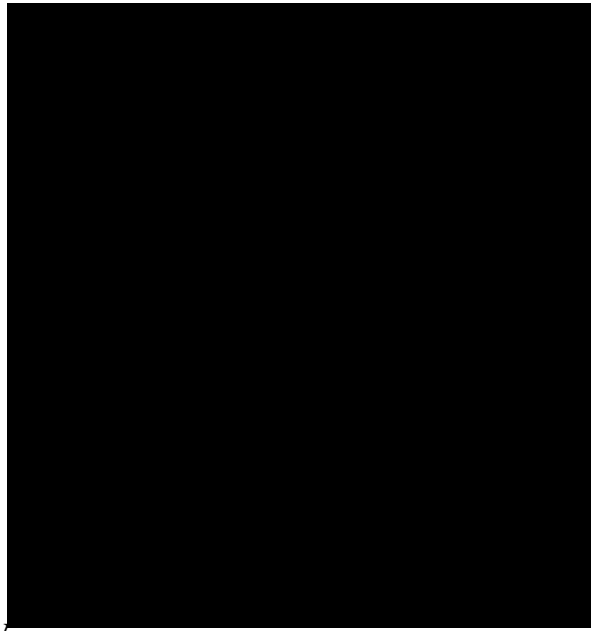


Plate 6. 9BR60, Burial V



Plate 7. 9BR60, Trench 1, Feature 1.

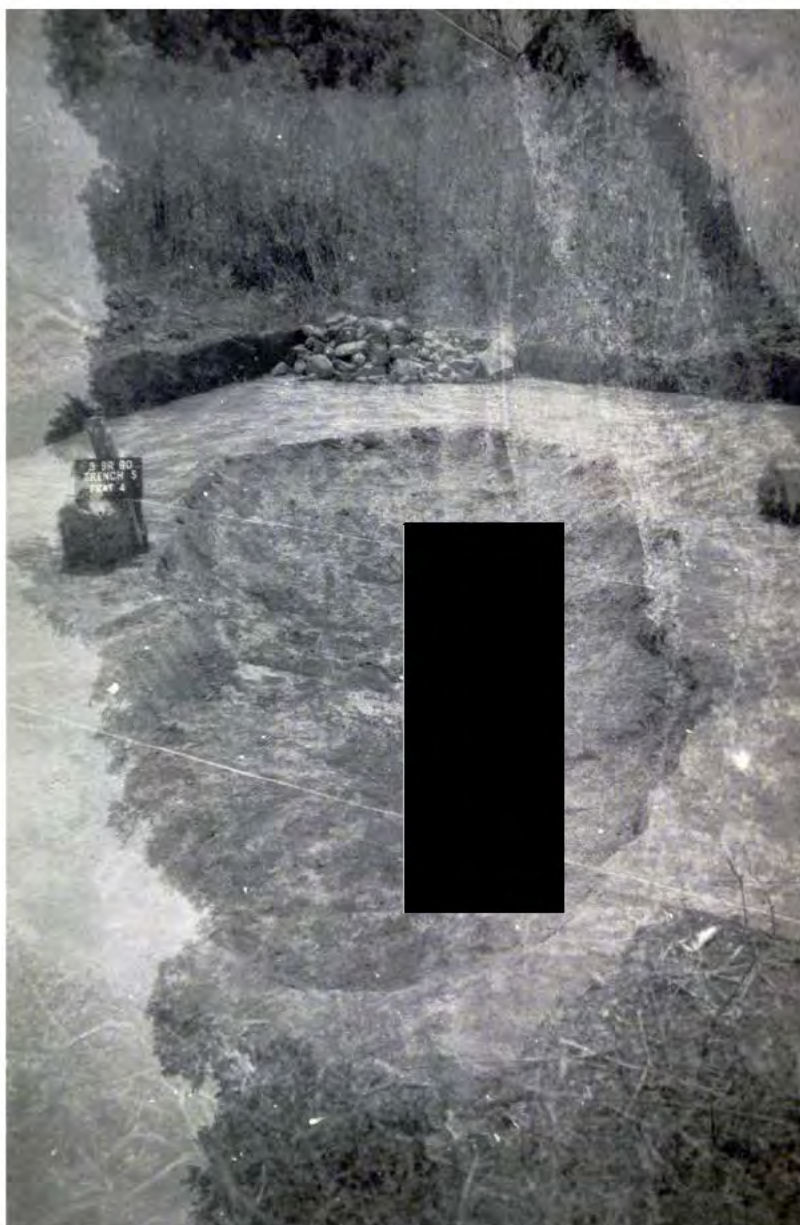


Plate 8. 9BR60, Feature 4.



Plate 9. 9BR60, Feature 5.



Plate 10. 9CK23, Feature 2.



Plate 11. 9CK23, Feature 3.

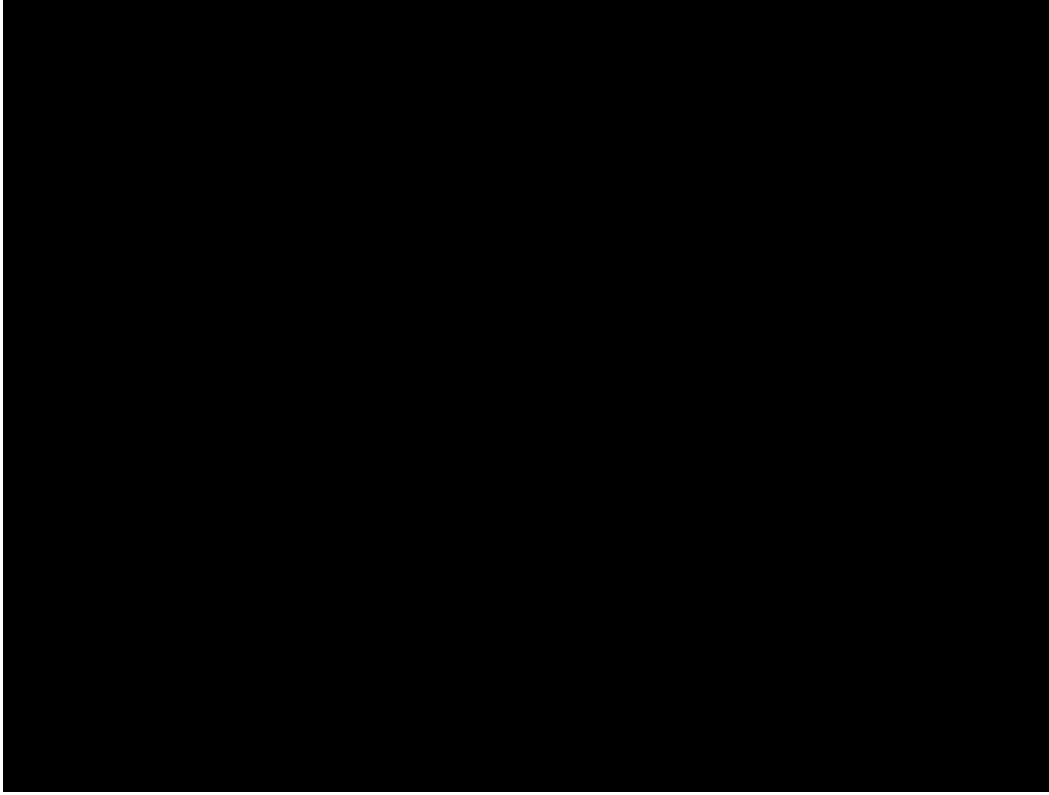


Plate 12. 9CK23, Feature 4, Burial 1.

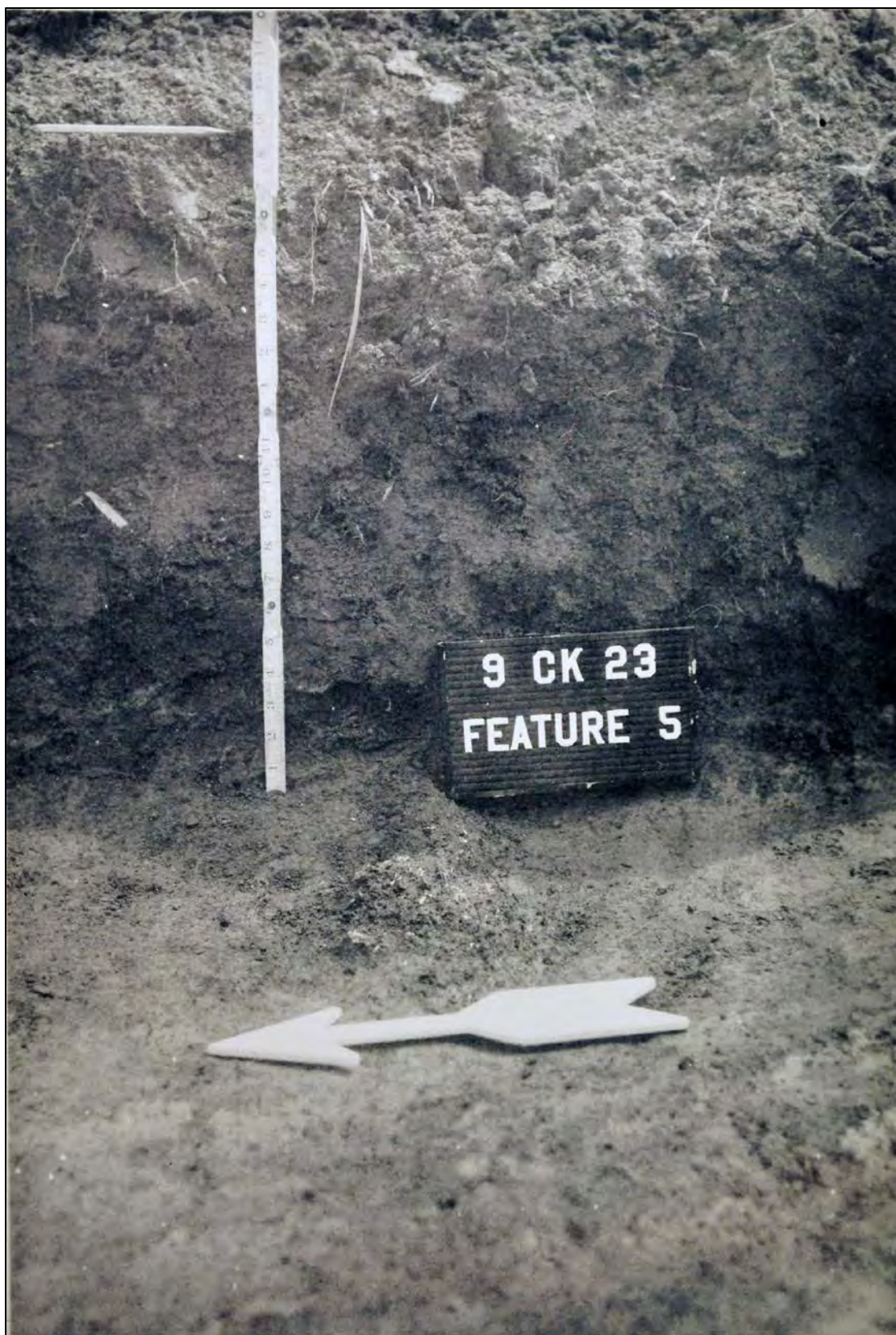


Plate 13. 9CK23, Feature 5, Plate 1.

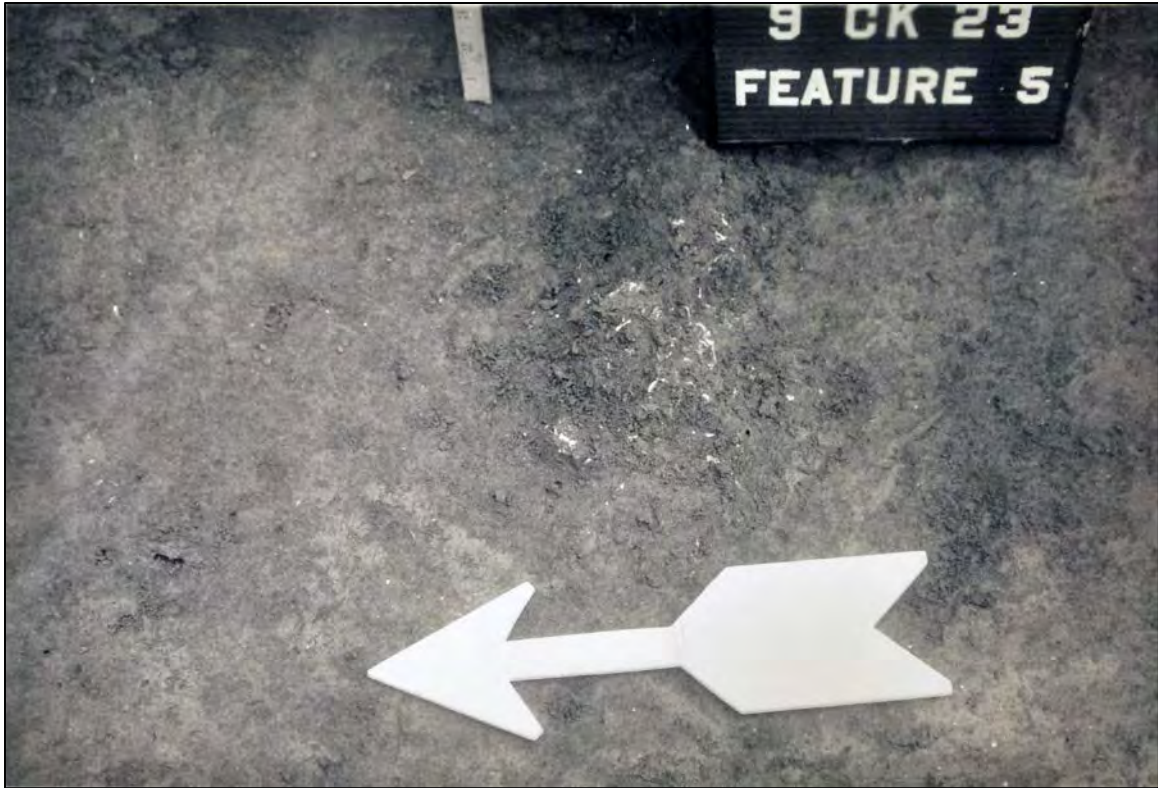


Plate 14. 9CK23, Feature 5, Plate 2.



Plate 15. 9CK23, Feature 6.

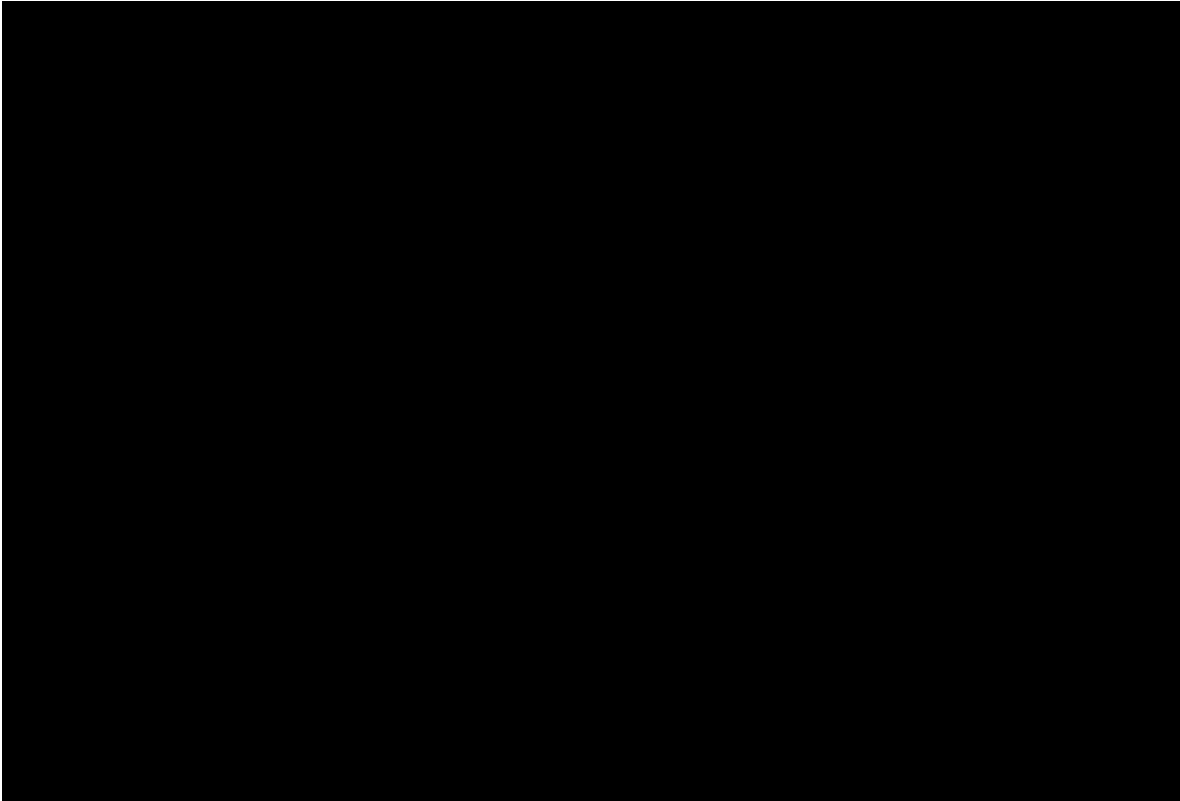


Plate 16. 9Ck23, Feature 7, Burial 4.



Plate 17. 9CK23, Feature 8.

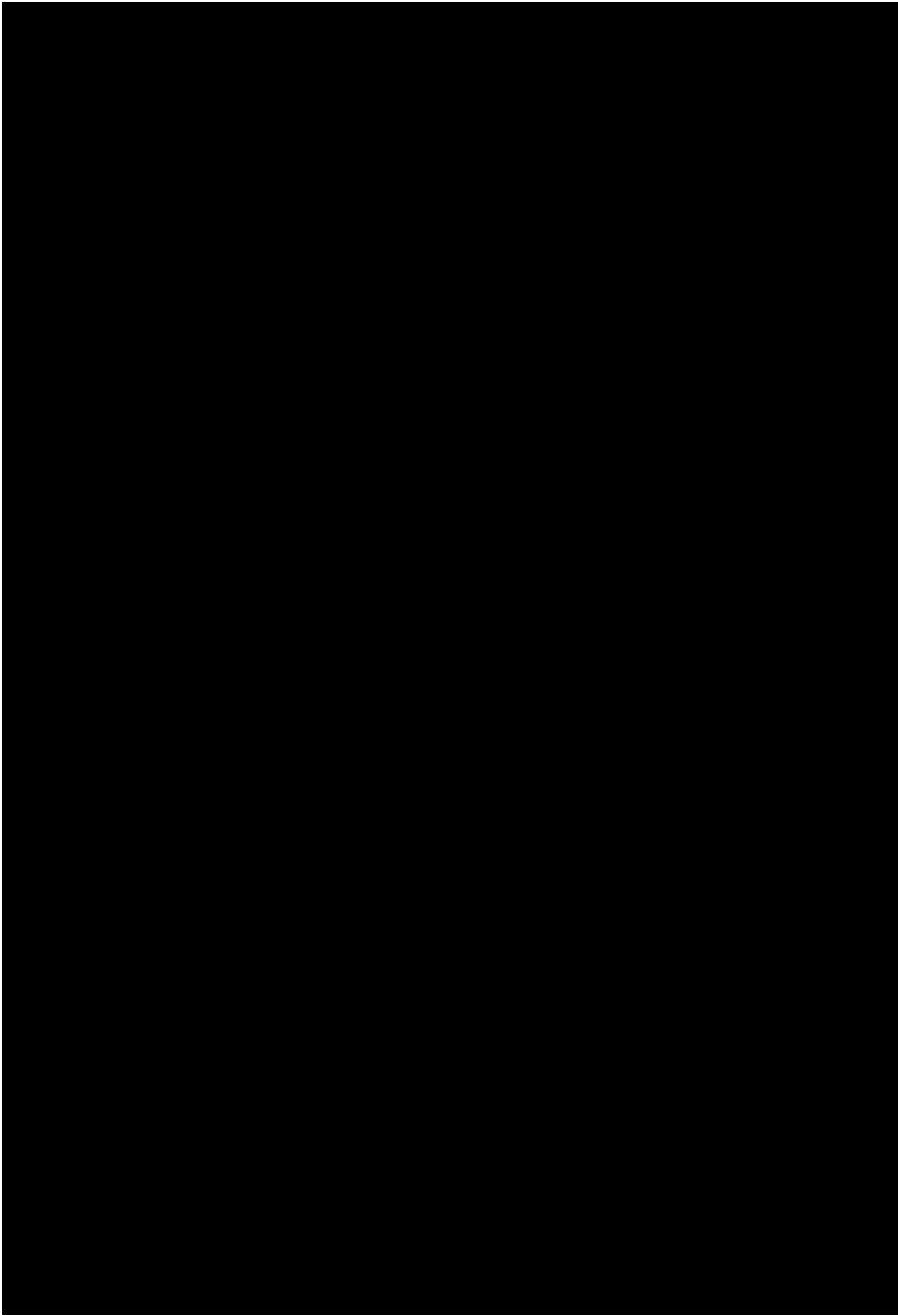


Plate 18. 9CK23, Feature 9, Burial 5.

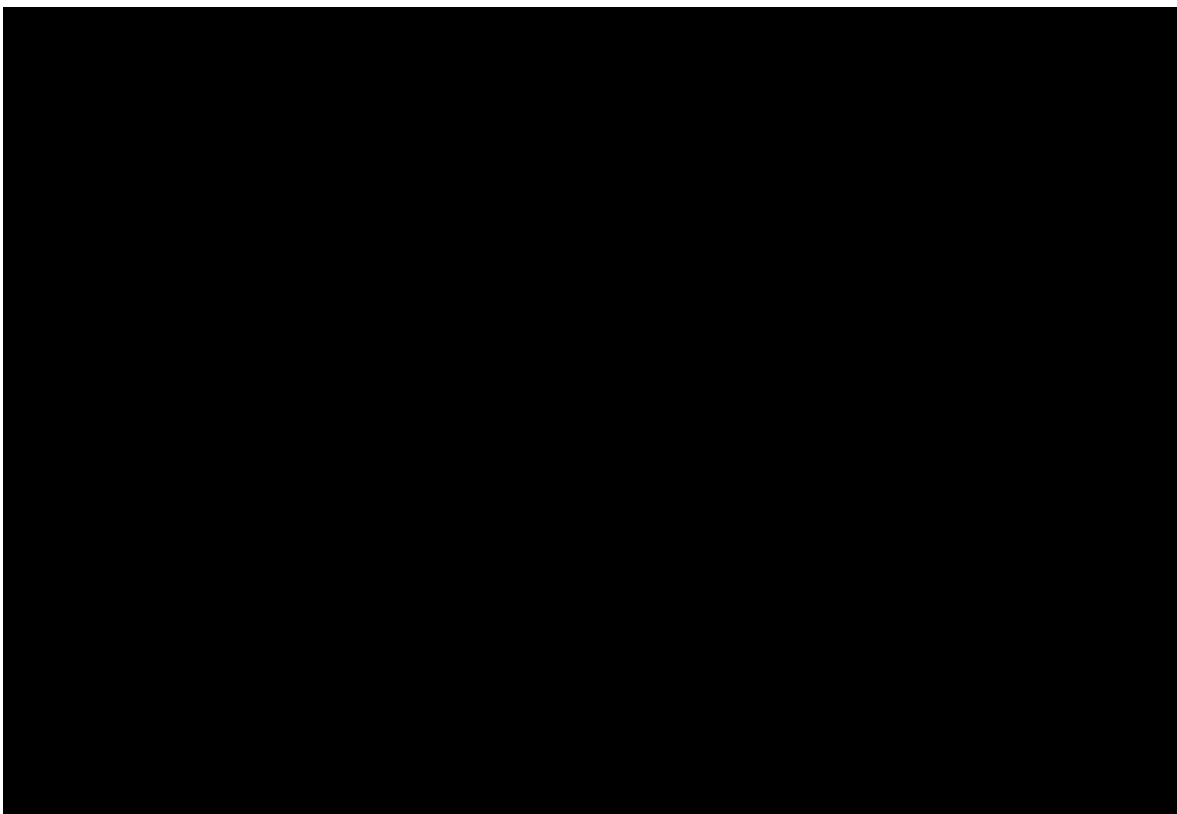
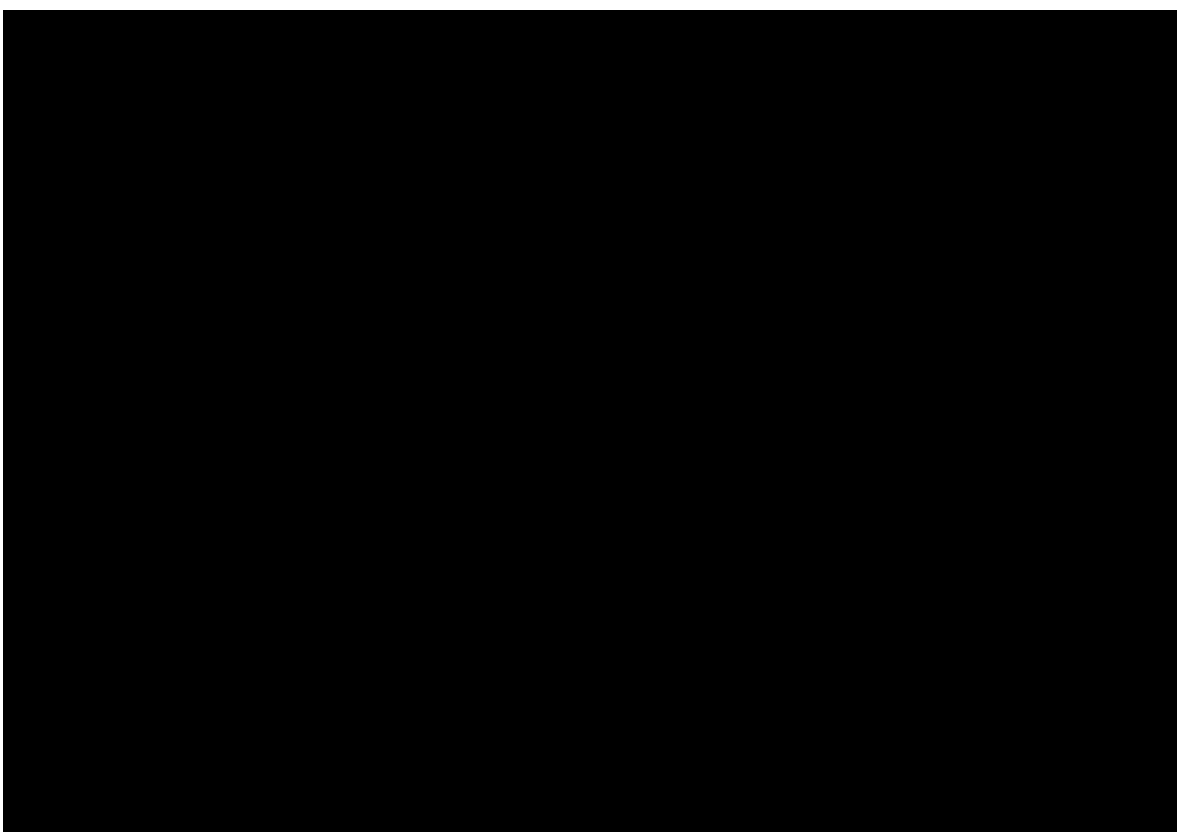


Plate 19. 9CK23, Feature 10, Burial 2.



Pla



Plate 21. 9CK23, Feature 14, House 1, Plate 1.



Plate 22. 9CK23, Feature 14, House 1, Plate 2.

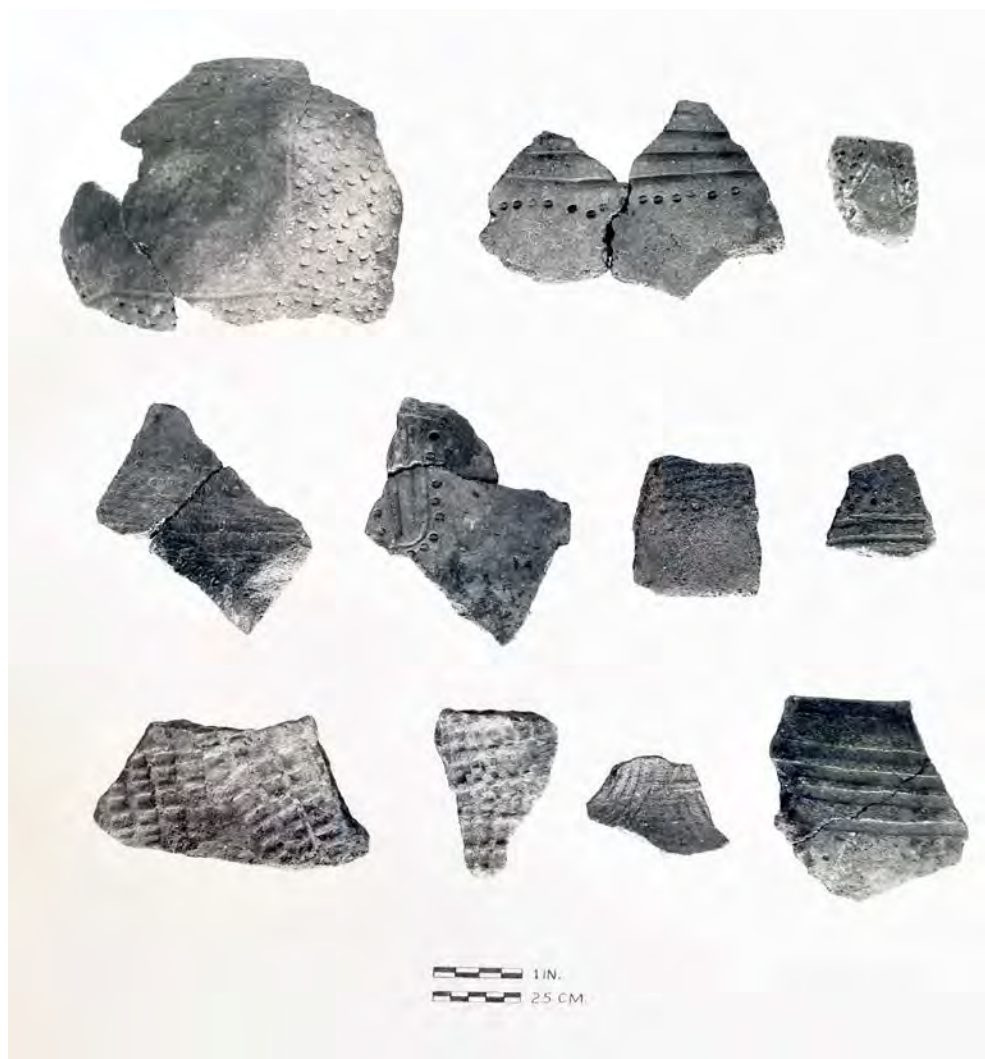
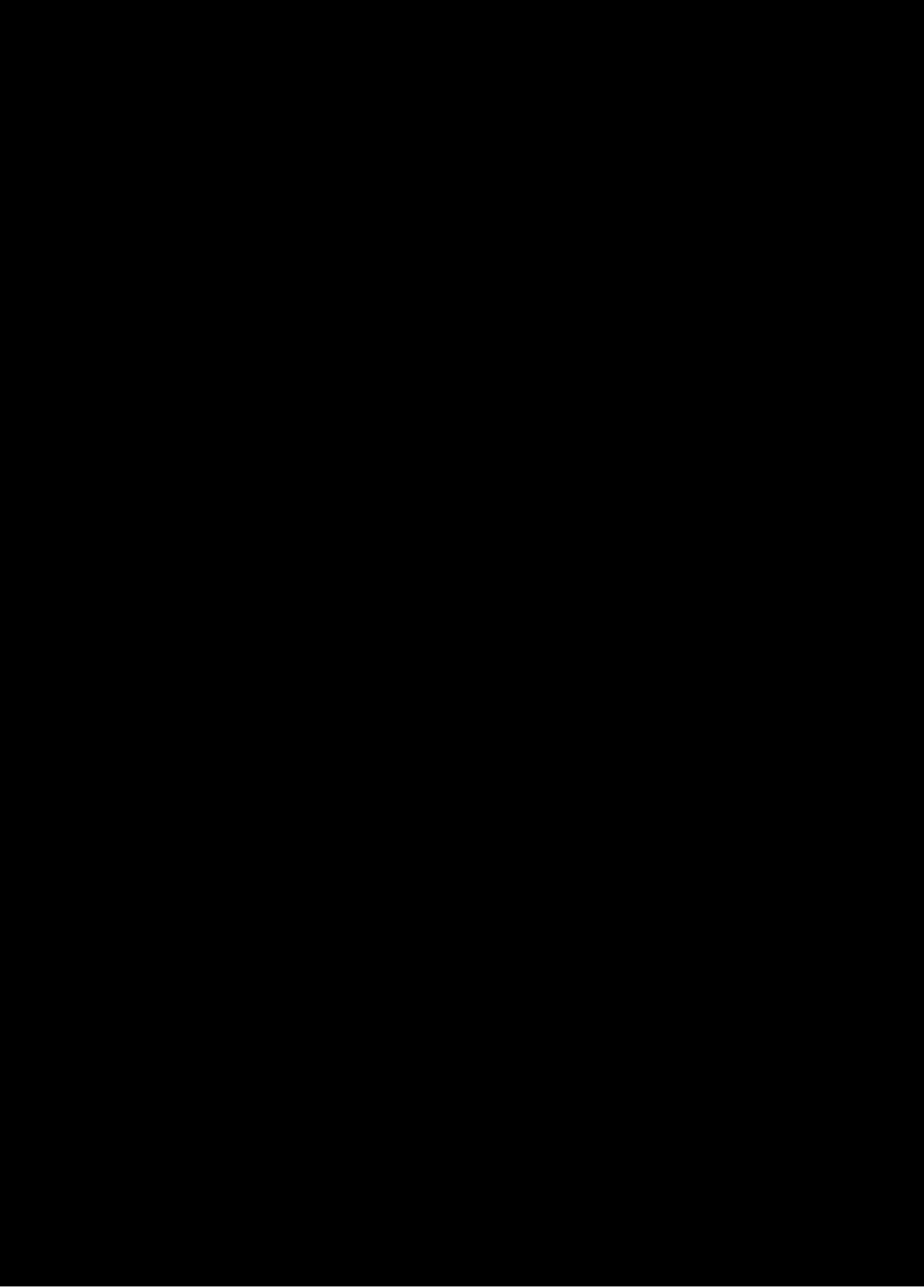


Plate 23. 9CK23, Feature 15A, Weeden Island-like Incised Sherds.



Plate 24. 9CK23, Feature 19, House 2.



Pla
mislabeled as Feature 10. However, Burial 6 is correct.].



Plate 26. 9CK23, Feature 21.



Plate 27. 9CK23, Feature 23.

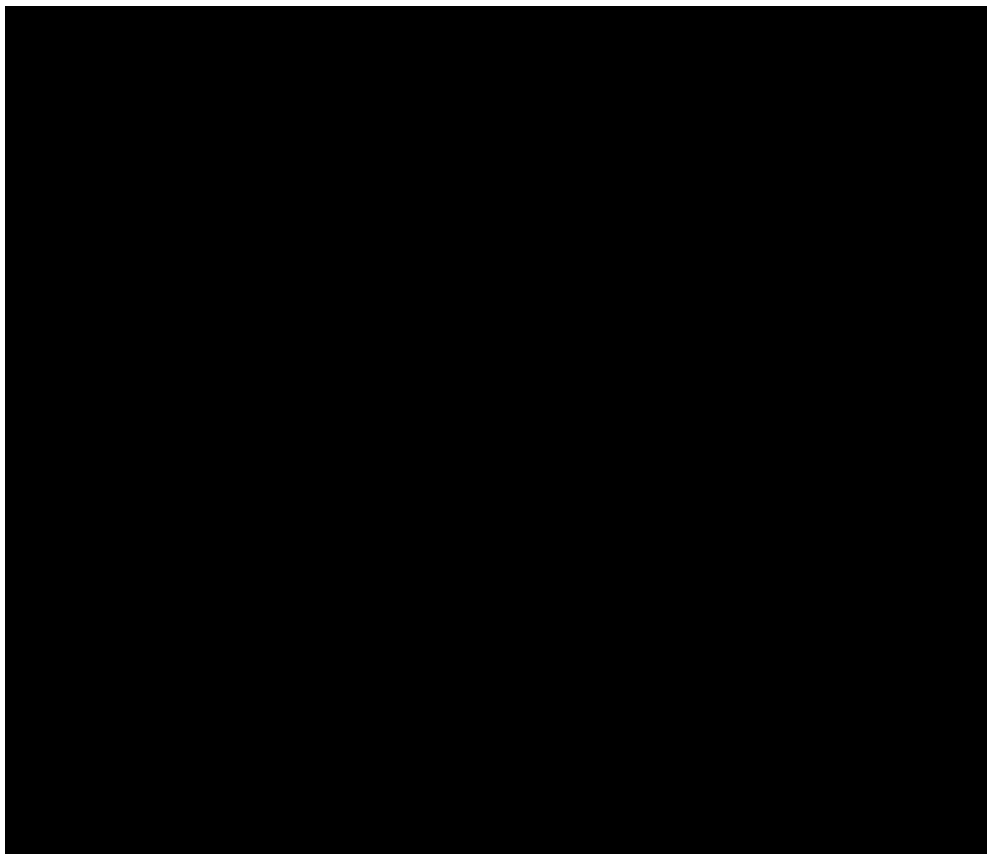


Plate 28. 9CK23, Ceramic Sherds, Discoidals, and Spindle Whorls.

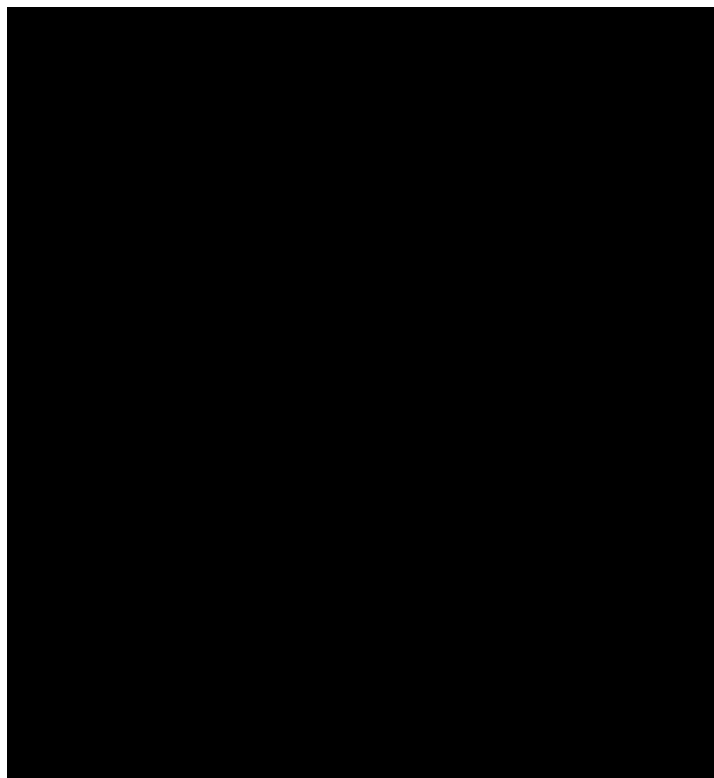


Plate 29. 9CK23, Celts and Lithic Materials.

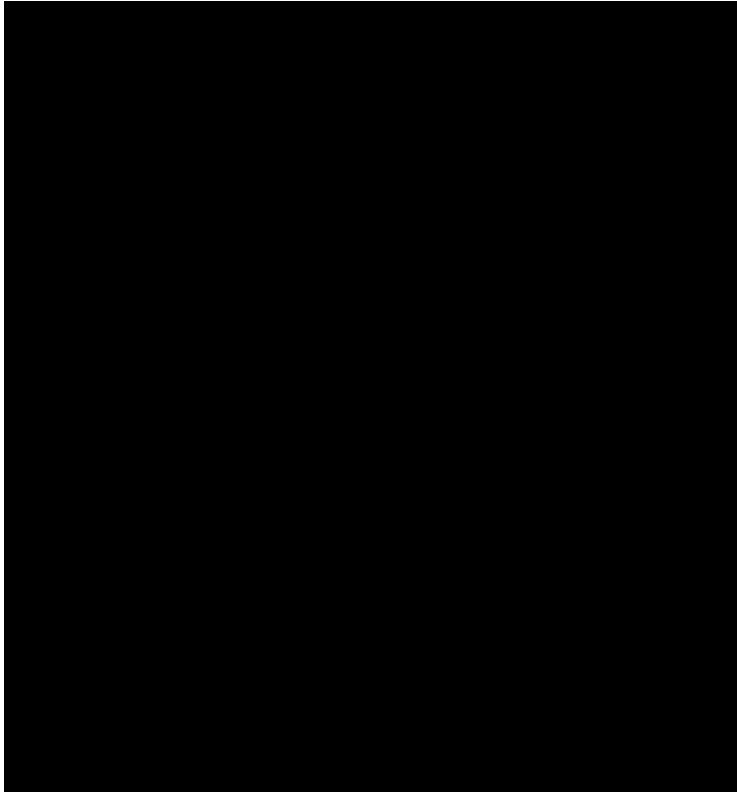


Plate 30. 9CK23, Discoidals, Mica, Sandstone, and Other Lithic Material.

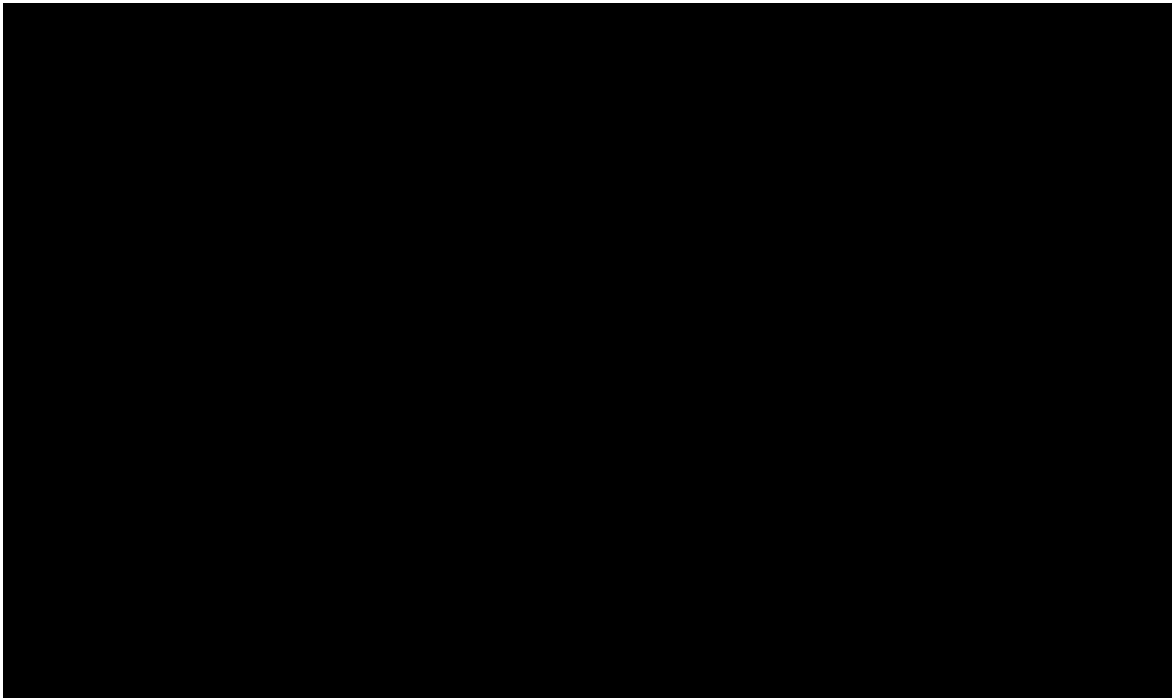


Plate 31. 9CK23, Feature 12, Steatite Bar Gorget



Plate 32. 9CK72, Hearth Area, Feature 8.



Plate 33. 9CK72, Hearth Area, Unknown Feature Number.

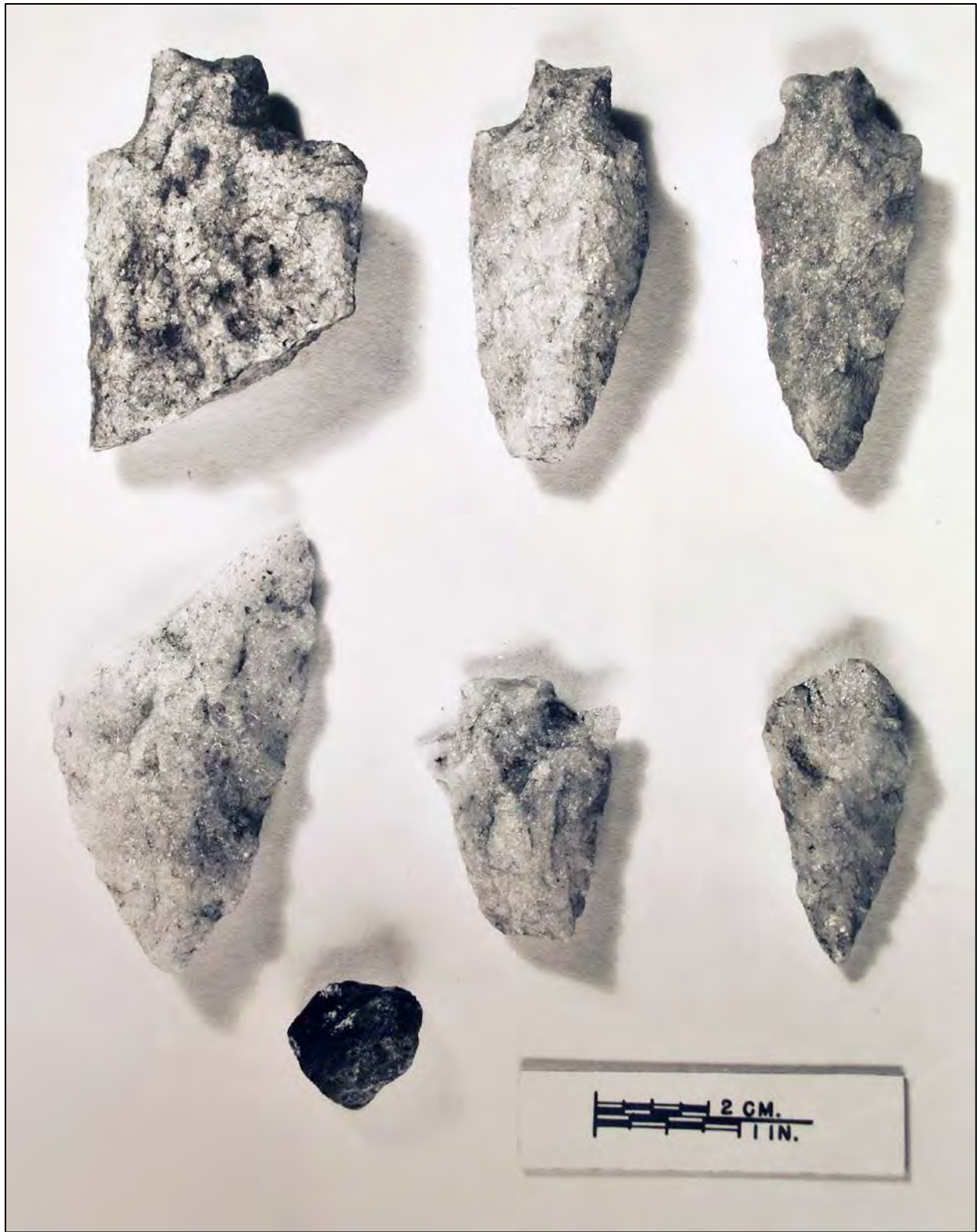


Plate 34. 9CK72, Projectile Points, Stallings Island.



Plate 35. 9CK72, Projectile Points, Chert, Flint, Quartz, and Quartzite.

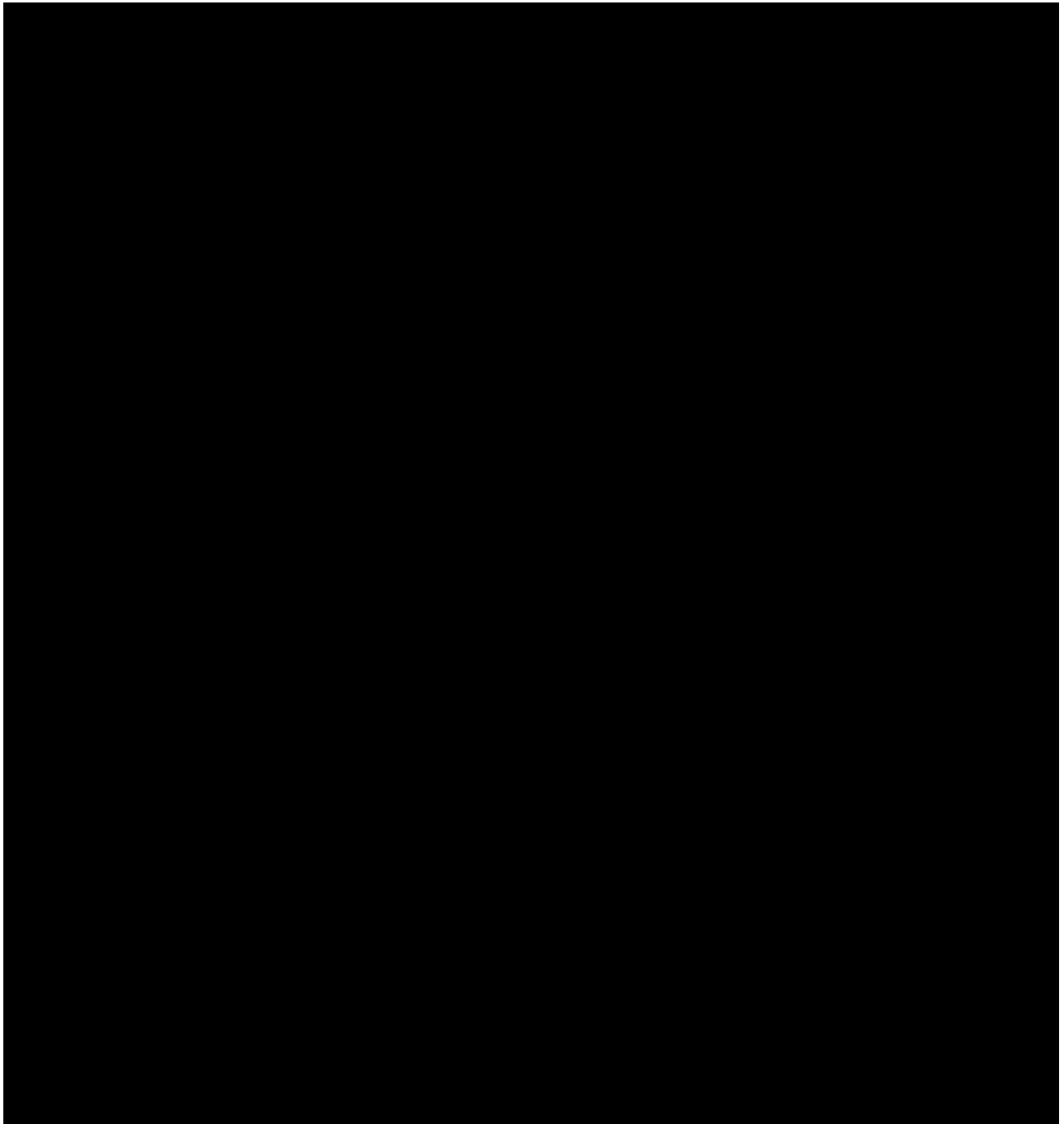


Plate 36. 9CK72, Lithic Material.

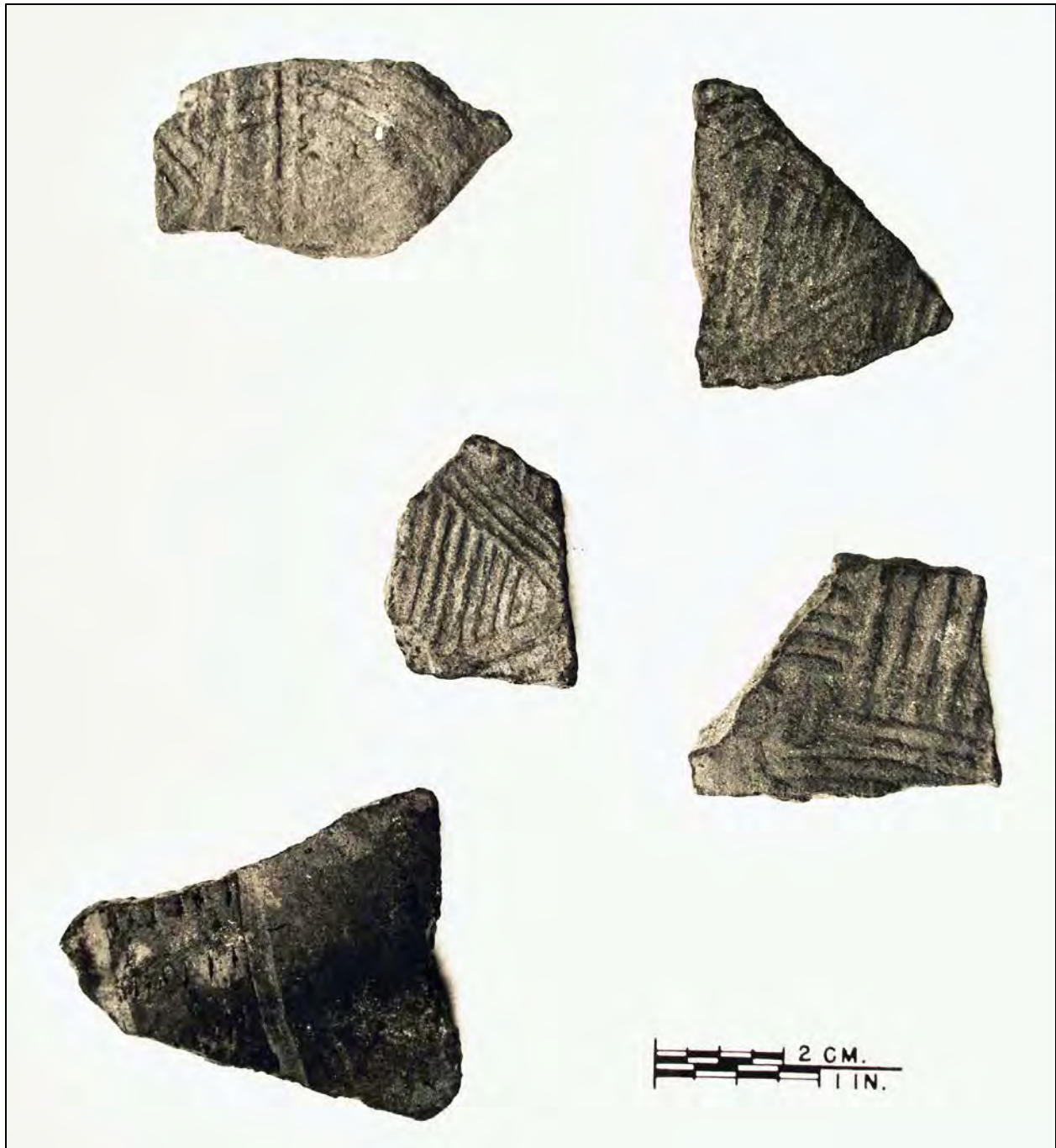


Plate 37. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Woodstock Diamond Stamped and Line Block Stamped.



Plate 38. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Deptford Check Stamped and Incised.



Plate 39. 9CK72, Ceramic Sherds, Deptford Simple Stamped.



Plate 40. 9CK101, Deptford Check Stamped with podal appendage.

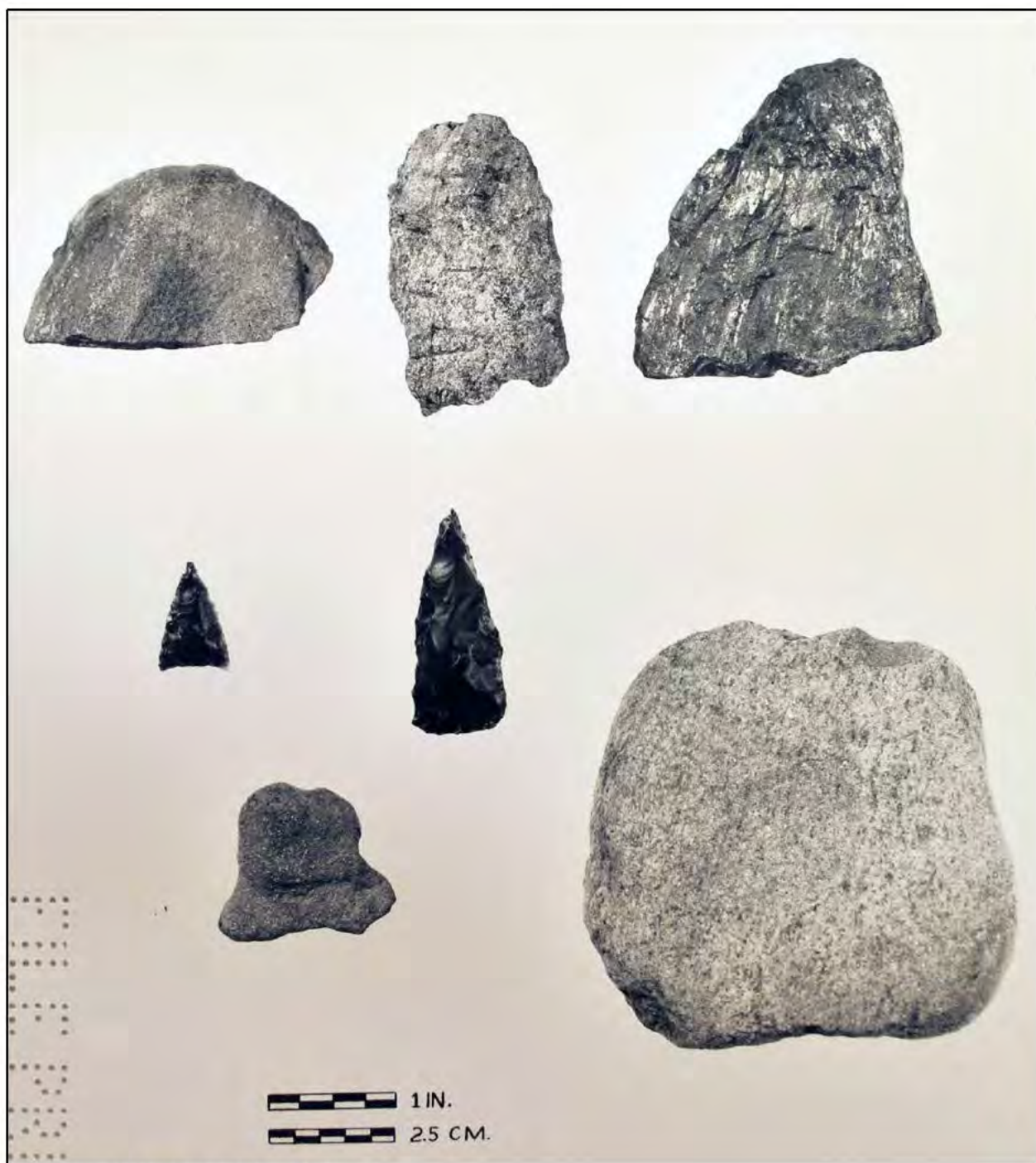


Plate 41. 9CK101, Lithic Material.



Plate 42. 9CK101, Rock Effigy Mound.



Plate 43. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 1 of 4.



Plate 44. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 2 of 4.



Plate 45. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 3 of 4.

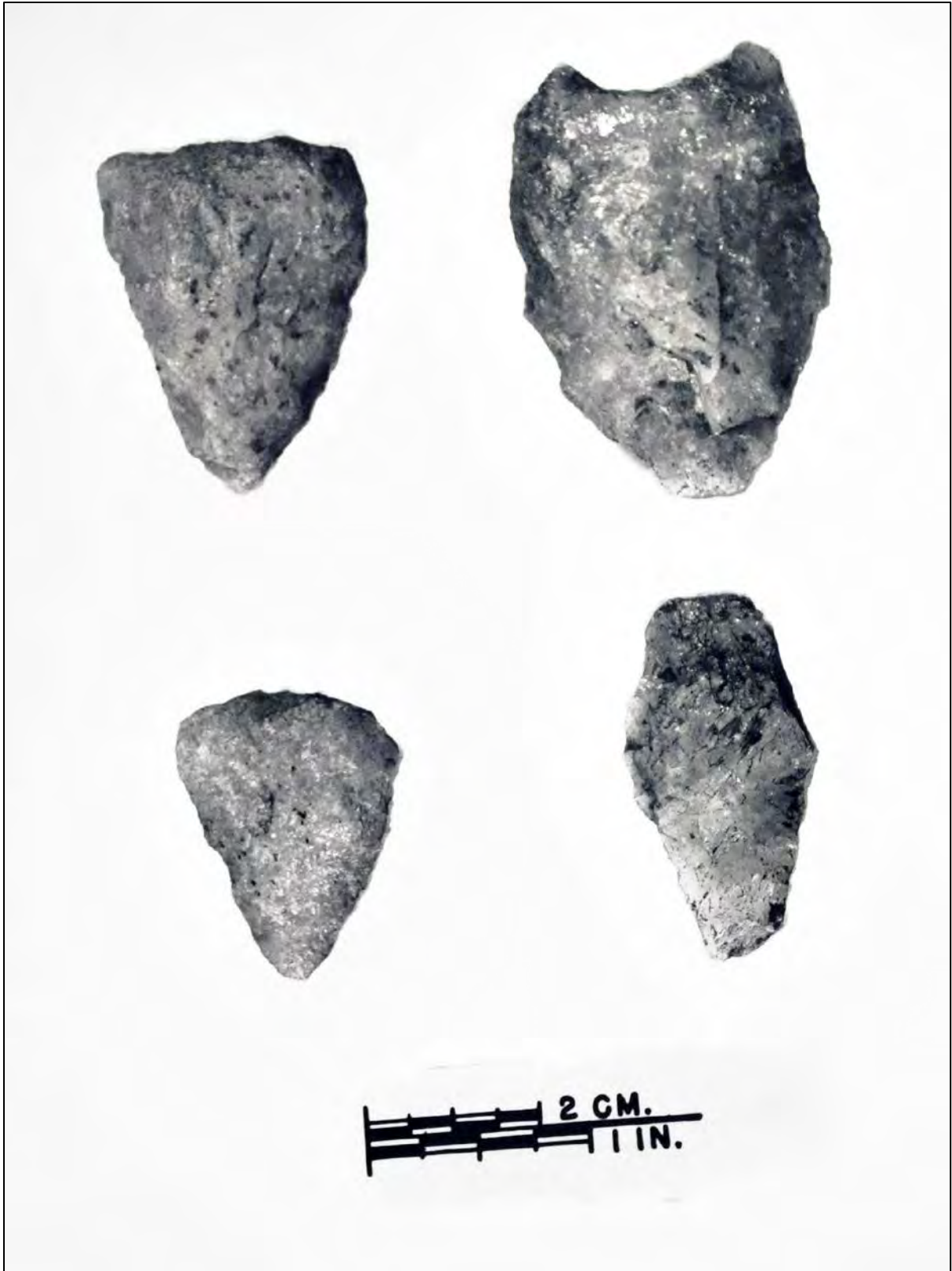


Plate 46. 9CK103, Stone Material, Plate 4 of 4.



Plate 47. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Complicated Stamp and Diamond Stamped.

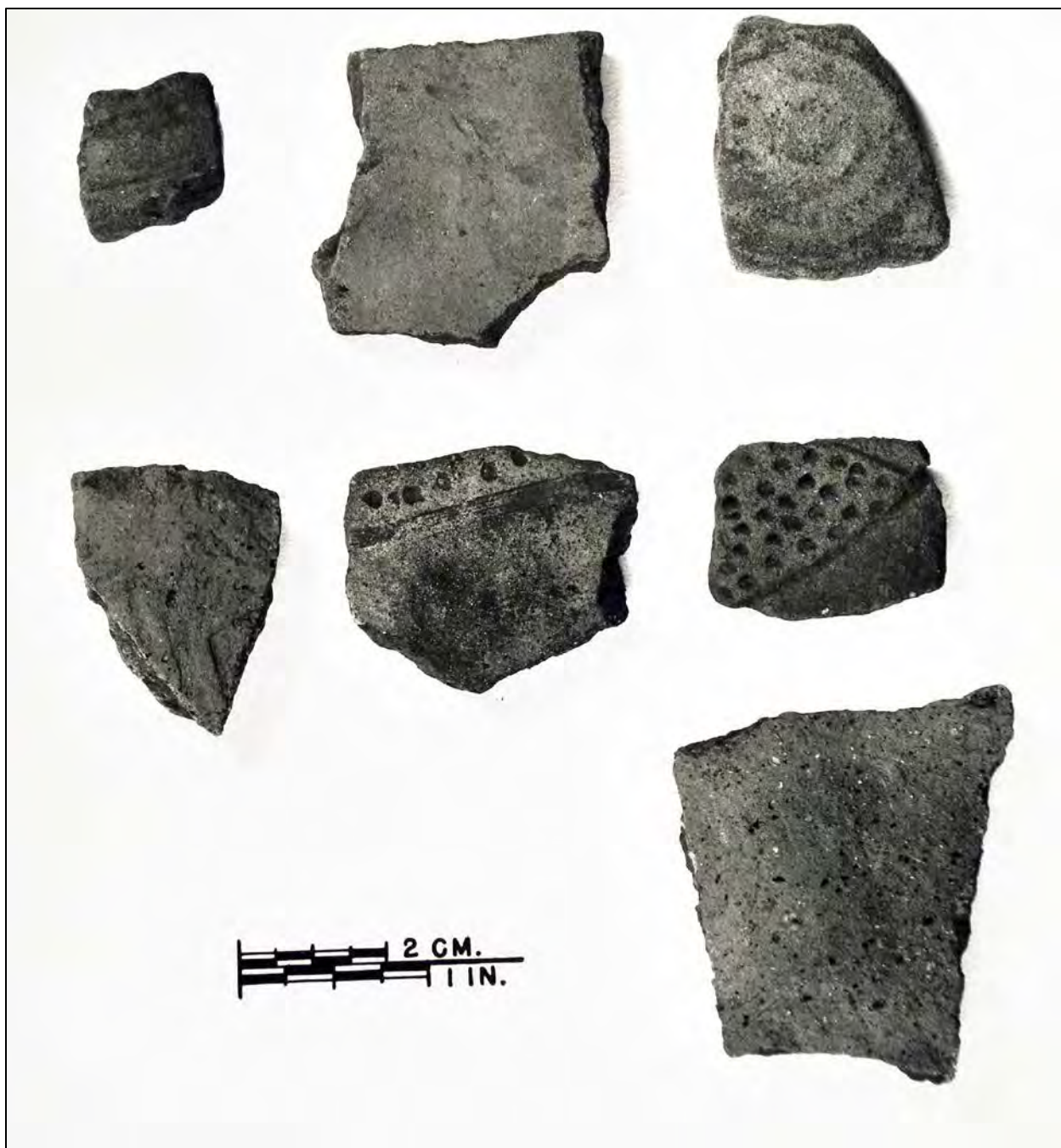


Plate 48. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Plain and Weeden Island-like Punctated.



Plate 49. 9CK103, Ceramics, Woodstock Net Impressed.



Plate 50. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Limestone tempered, plain and noded strap handles.



Plate 51. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamp, Limestone tempered.



Plate 52. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Limestone tempered.

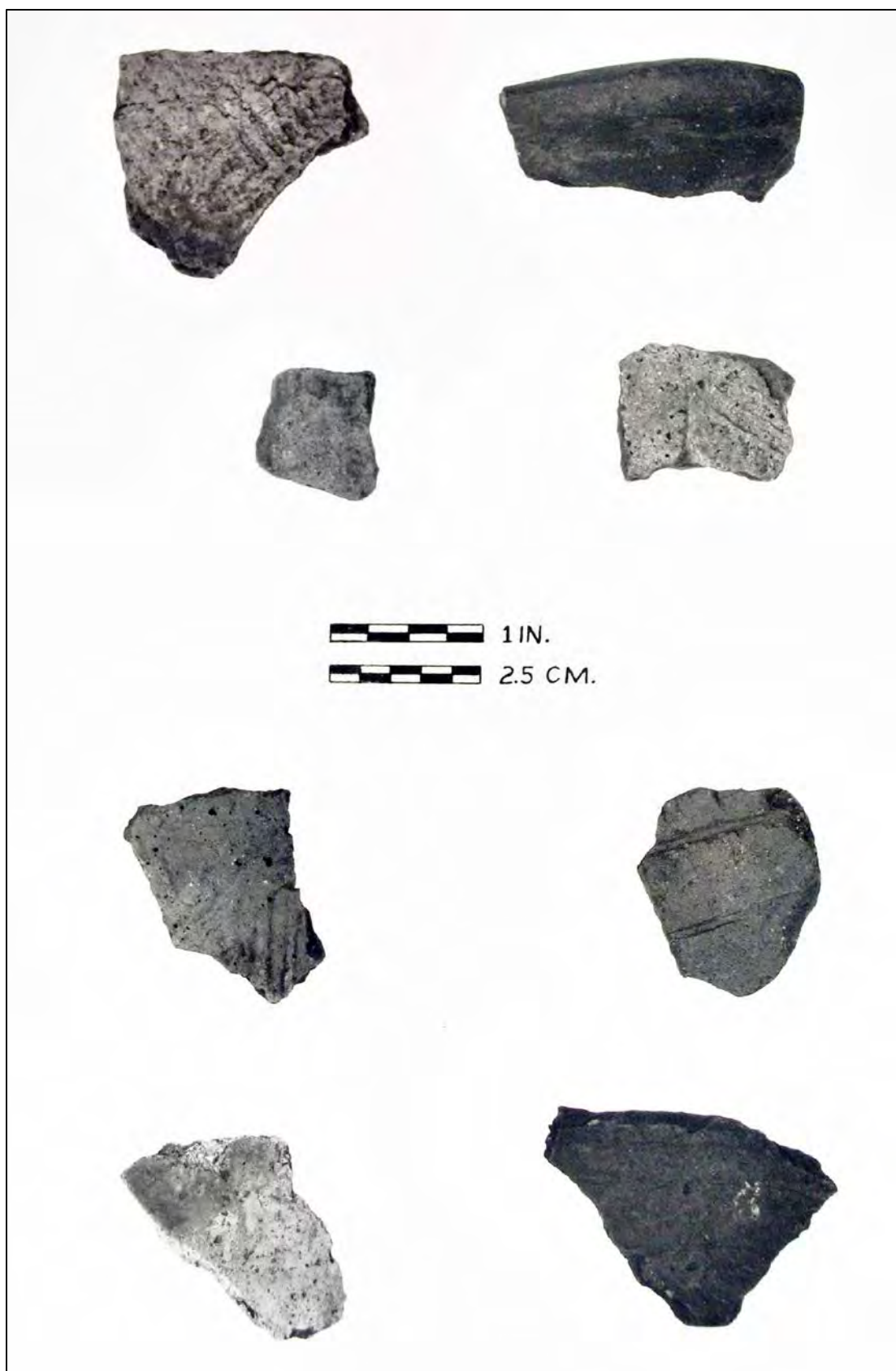


Plate 53. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Limestone tempered.

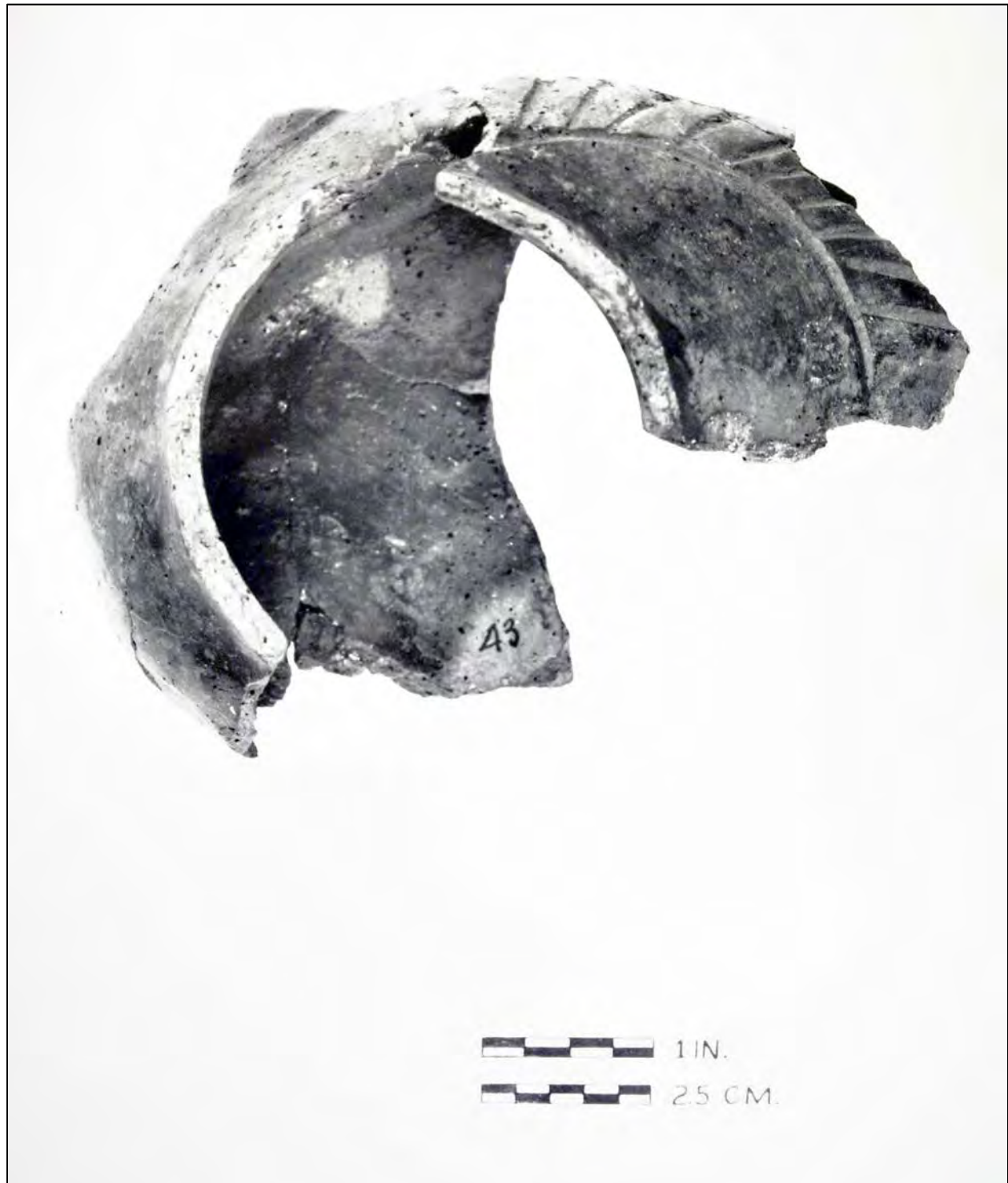


Plate 54. 9CO82, Etowah, Plate-like bowl, Disc-Shaped Collar, Incised.



Plate 55. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped and Woodstock Incised.

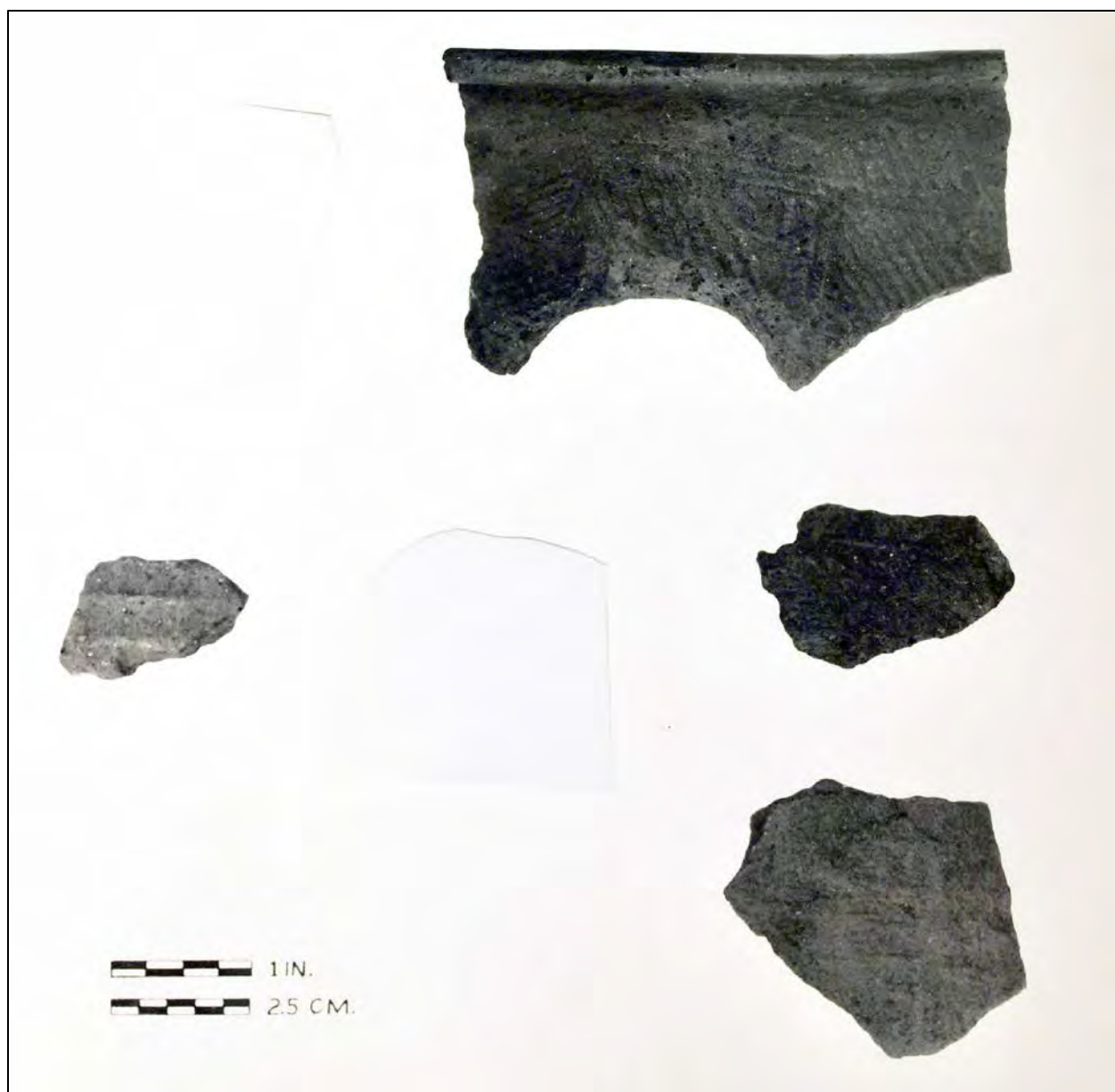


Plate 56. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Deptford Check Stamped, and Unknown.

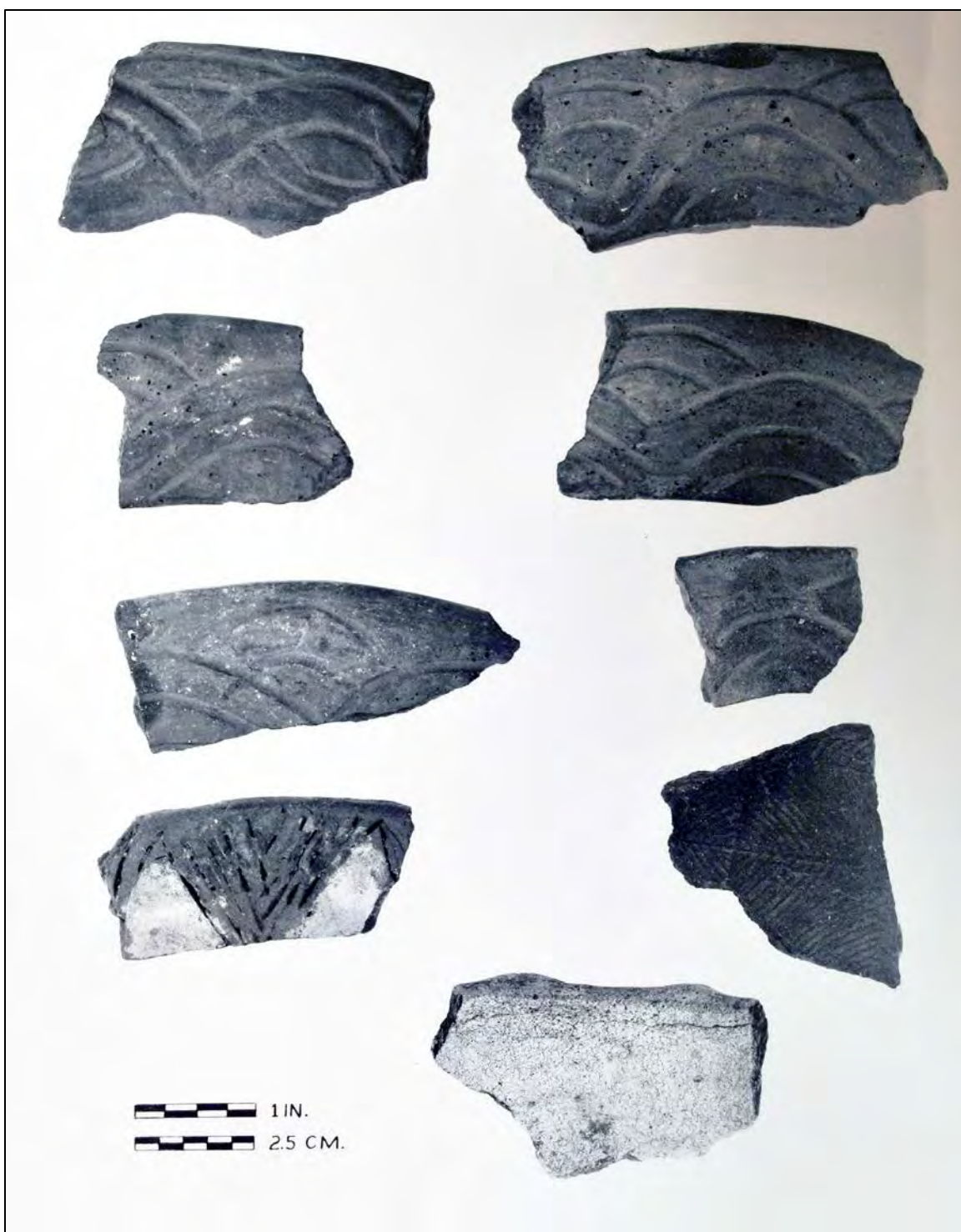


Plate 57. Etowah Incised and Complicated Stamped.



Plate 58. 9CO82, Etowah Incised, Complicated Stamped, and Woodstock Incised, and Various.



Plate 59. 9CO82, Etowah and Woodstock Incised.

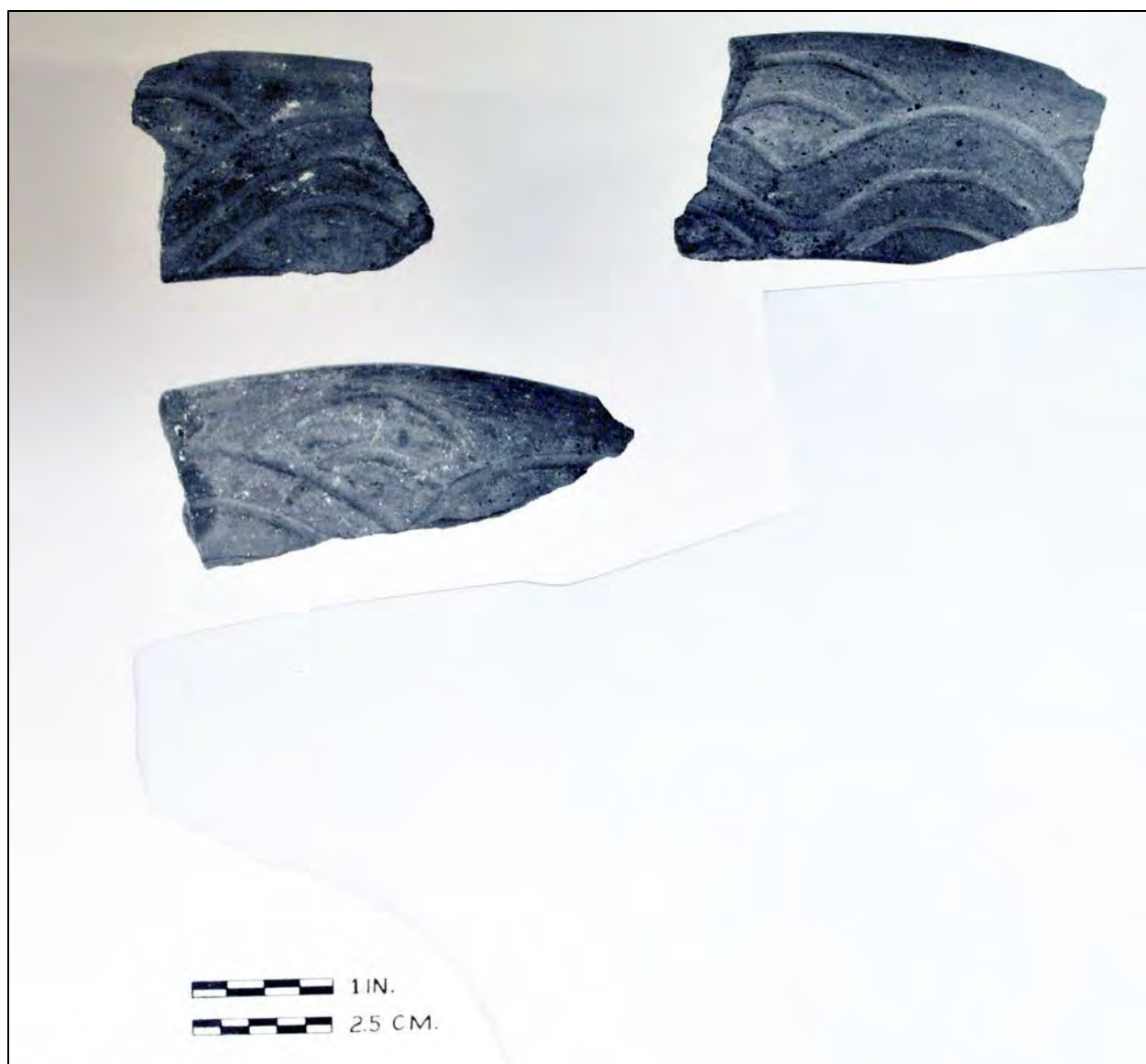


Plate 60. 9CO82, Etowah Incised.



Plate 61. 9CO82, Etowah, Net marked and Deptford Simple Stamped.



Plate 62. 9CO82, Etowah Complicated Stamped.

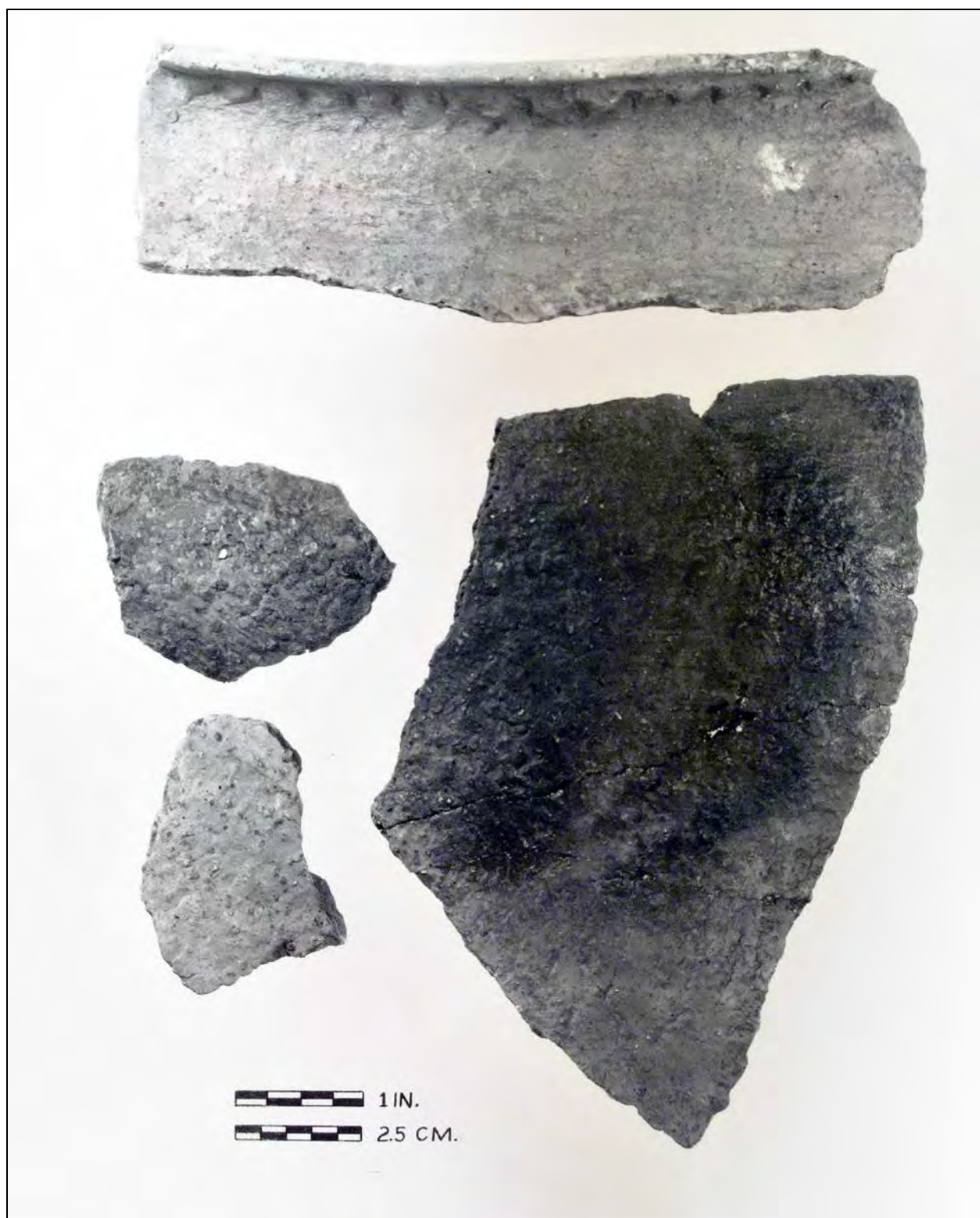


Plate 63. 9CO82, Lamar Plain.

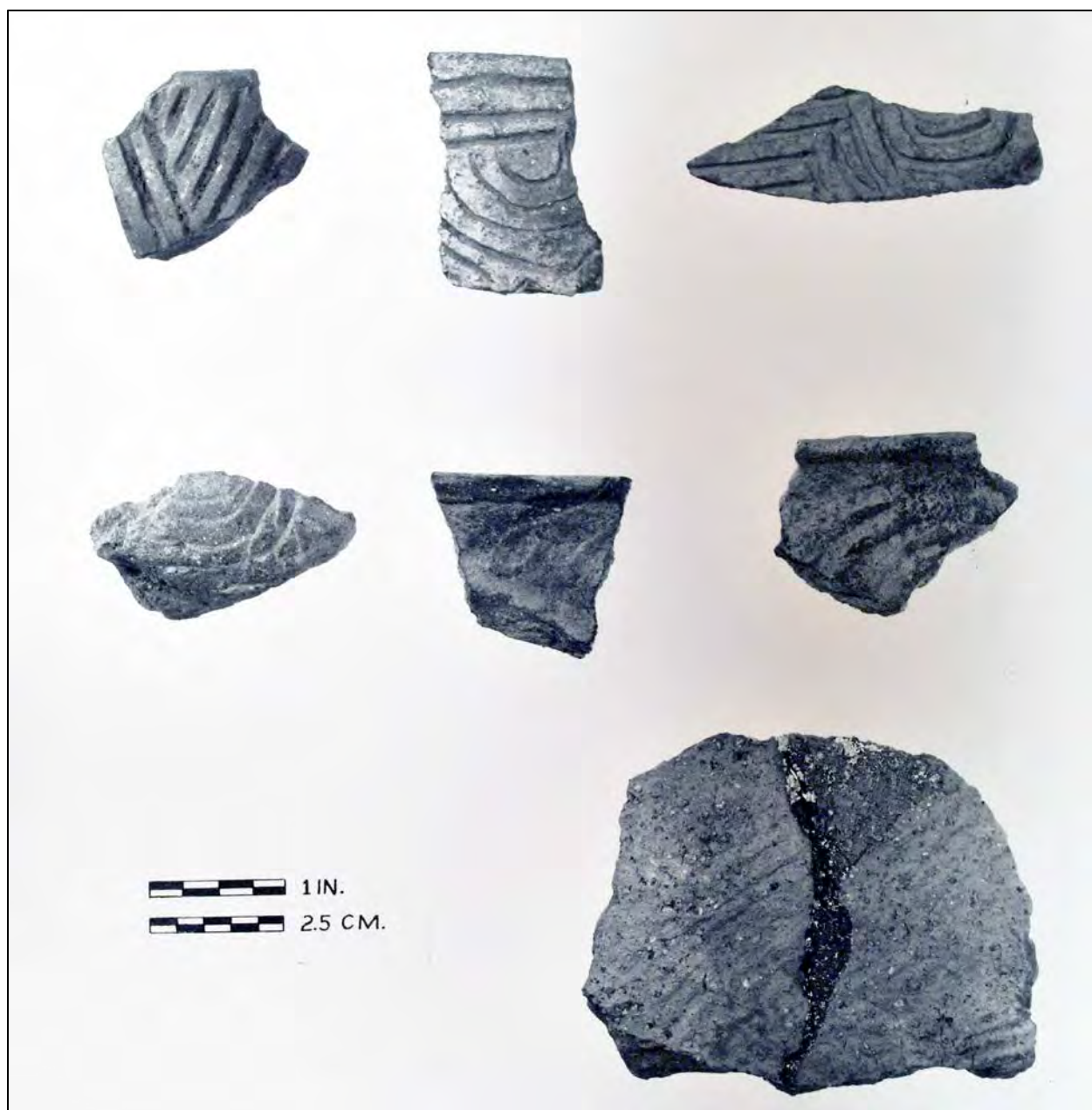


Plate 64. 9CO82, Lamar Incised.

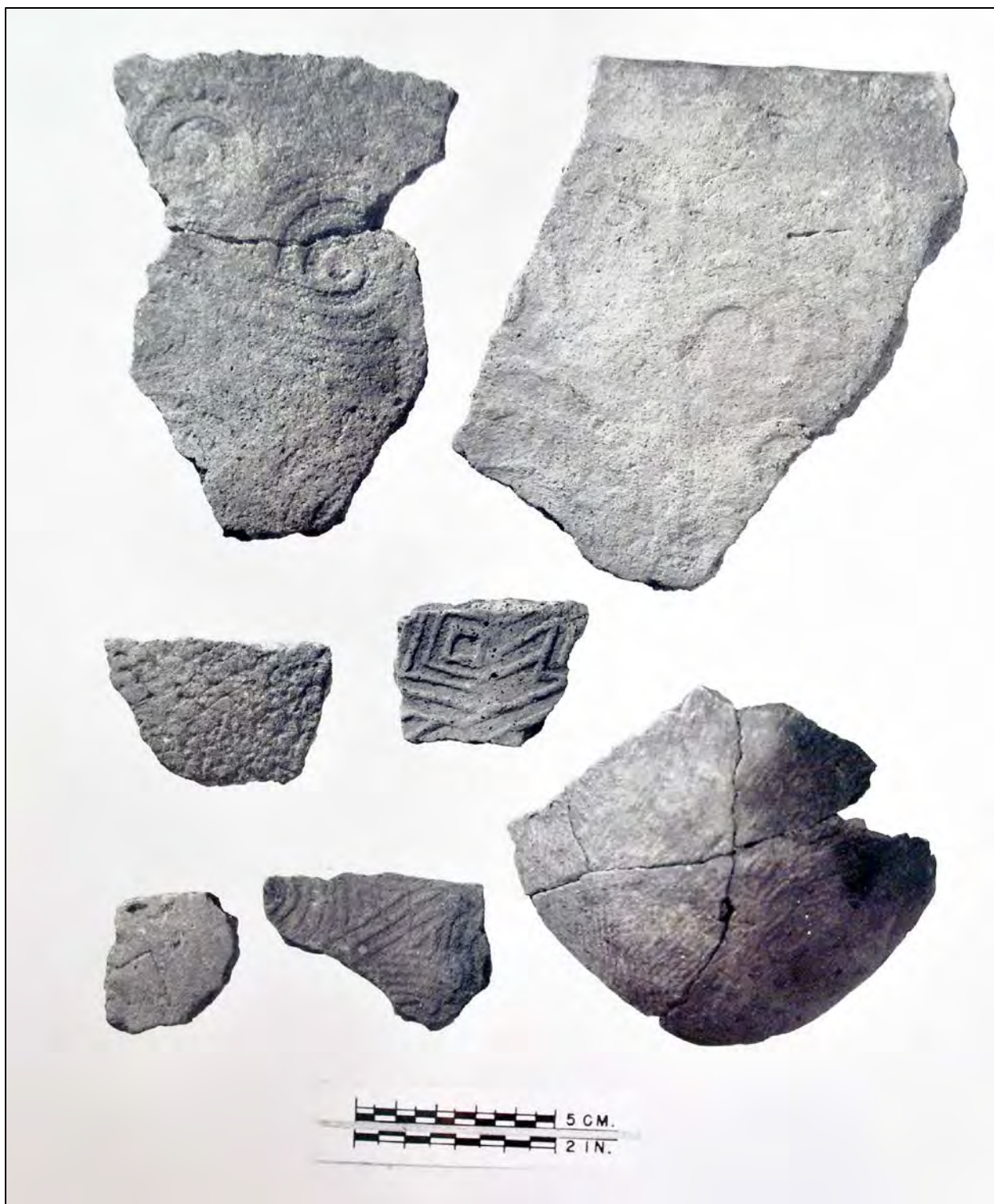


Plate 65. 9CO82, Lamar Complicated Stamped and Various.

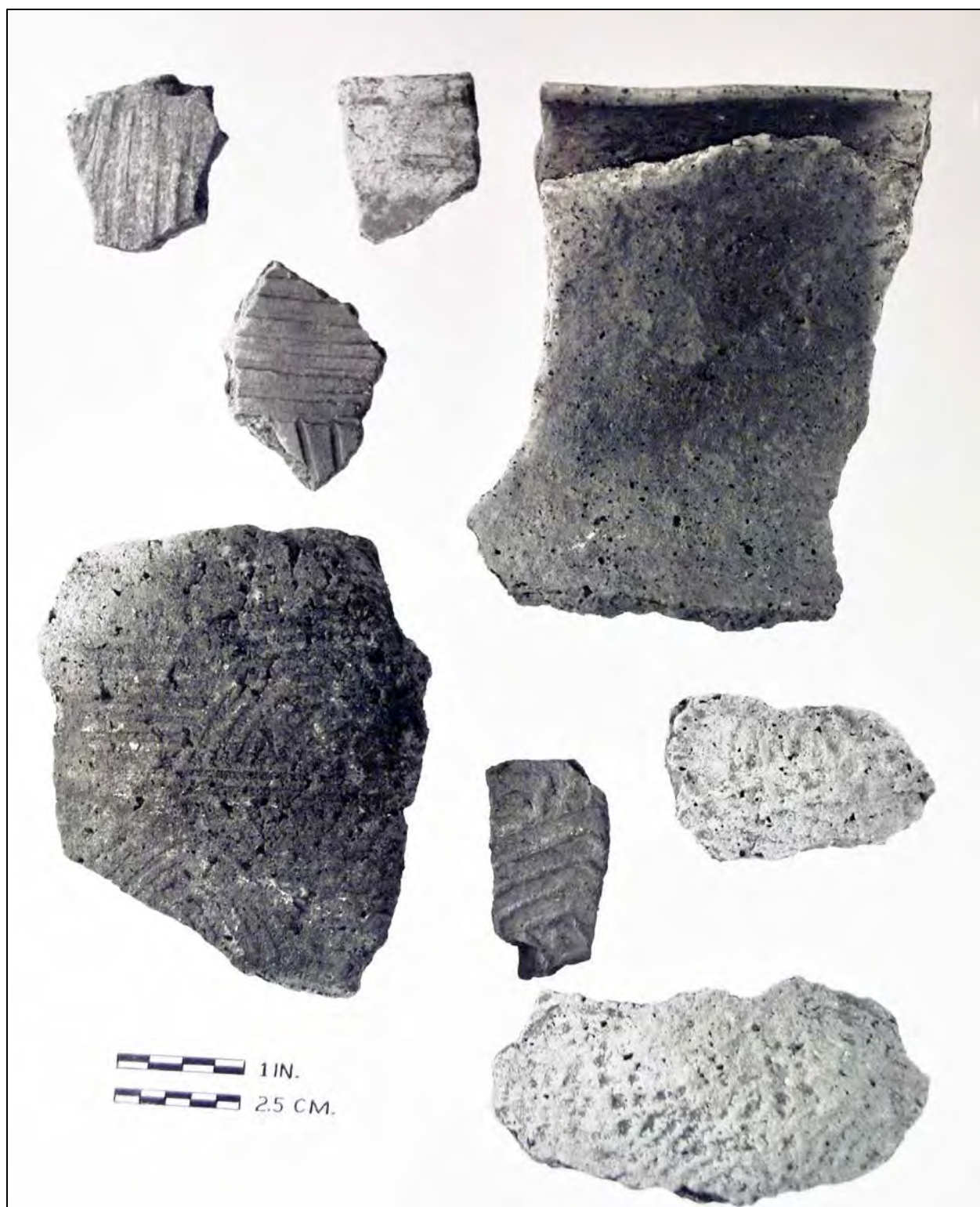


Plate 66. 9CO82, Lamar Complicated Stamped and Various.



Plate 67. 9CO82, Lamar Complicated Stamped.

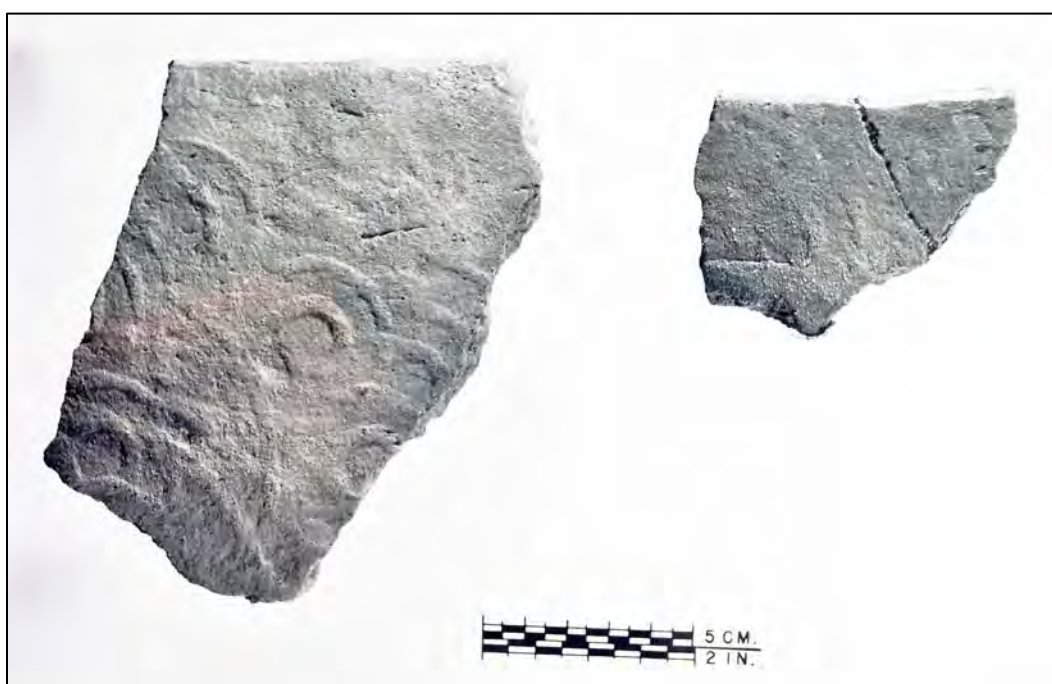


Plate 68. 9CO82, Lamar Complicated Stamped.



Plate 69. 9CO82, Lamar Complicated Stamped.



Plate 70. 9CO82, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped.



Plate 71. 9CO82, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped, Etowah Complicated Stamped, and Deptford Check Stamp.



Plate 72. 9CO82, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped.

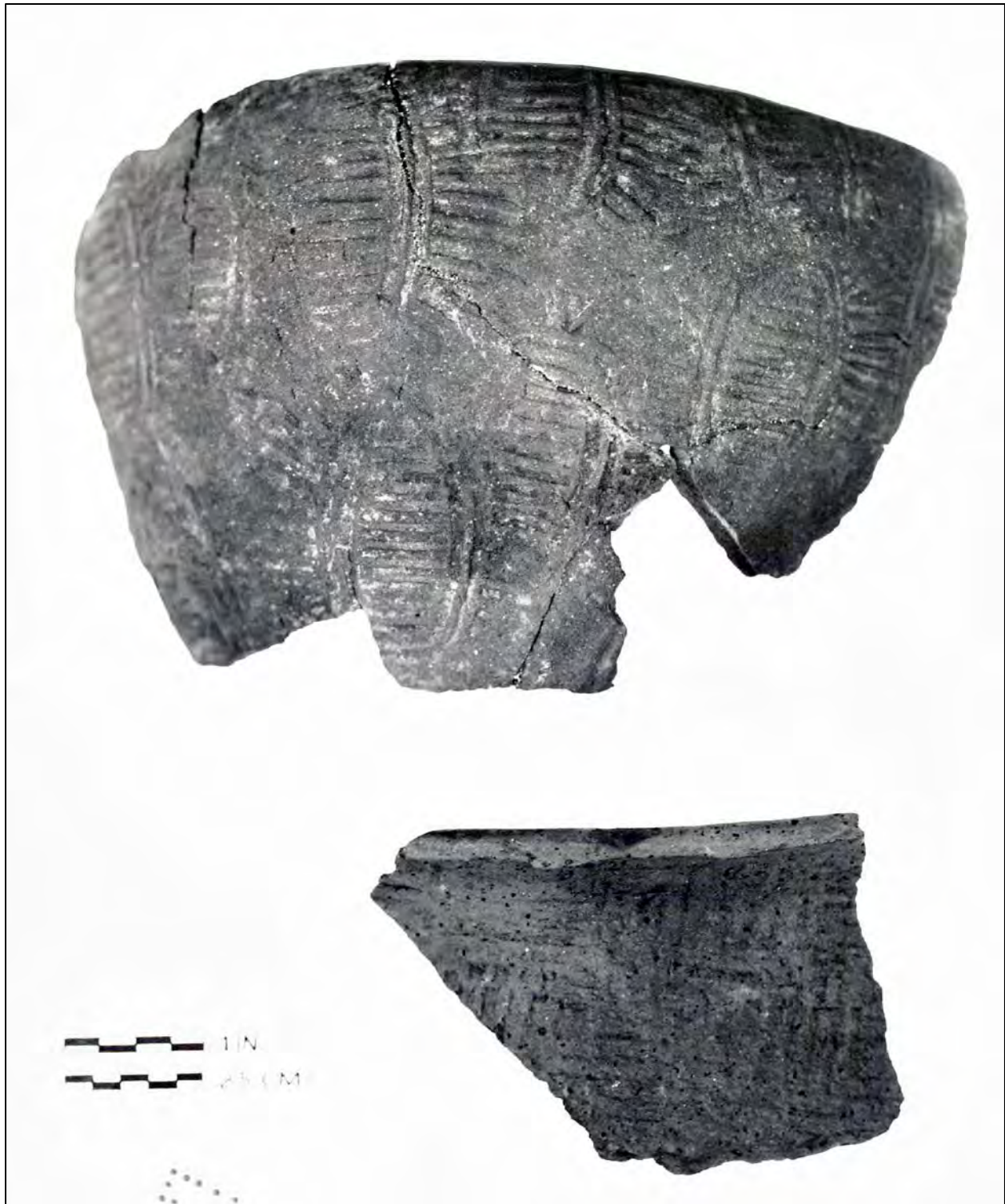


Plate 73. 9CO82, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped.

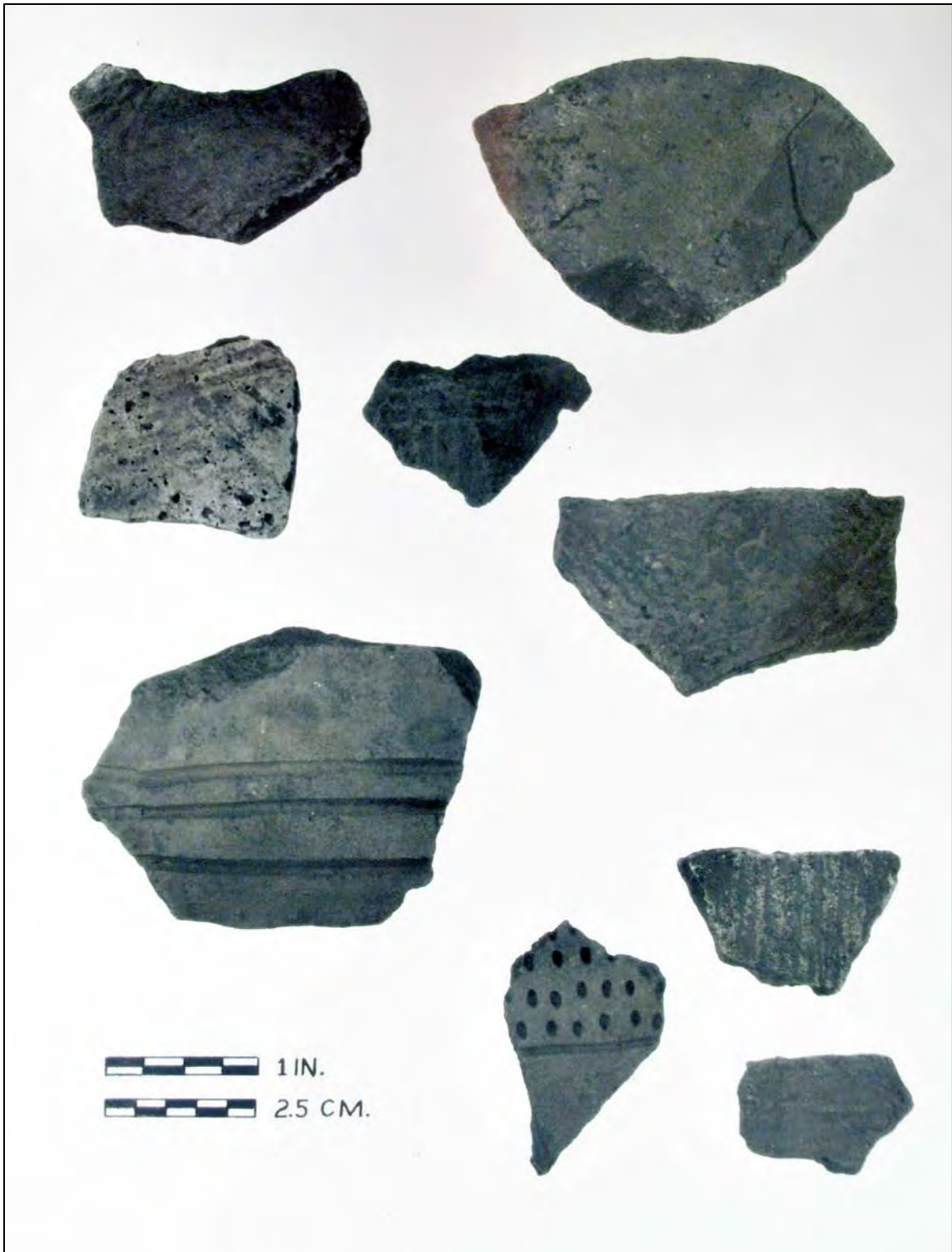


Plate 74. 9CO82, Woodstock Incised.

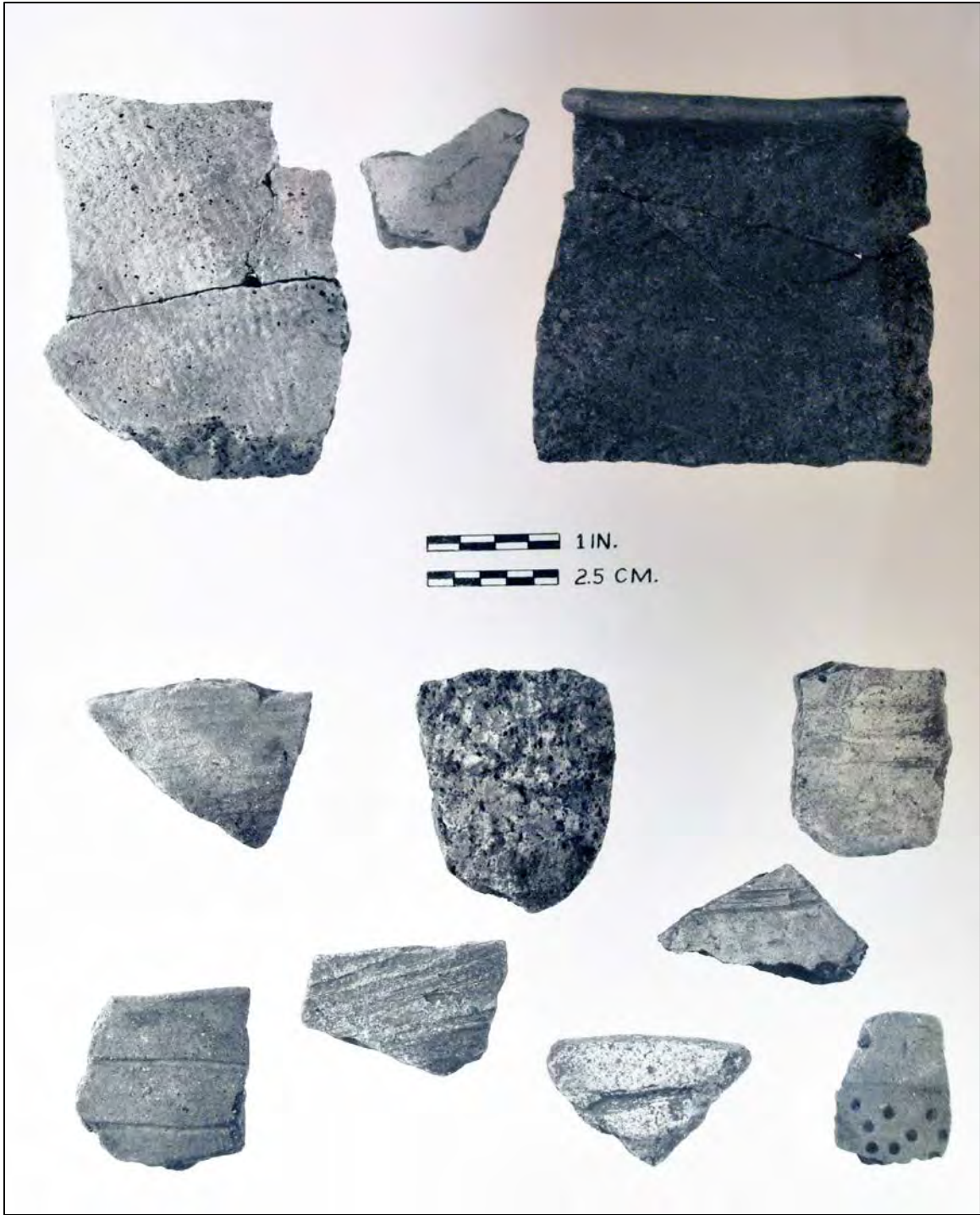


Plate 75. 9CO82, Woodstock Incised and Various.

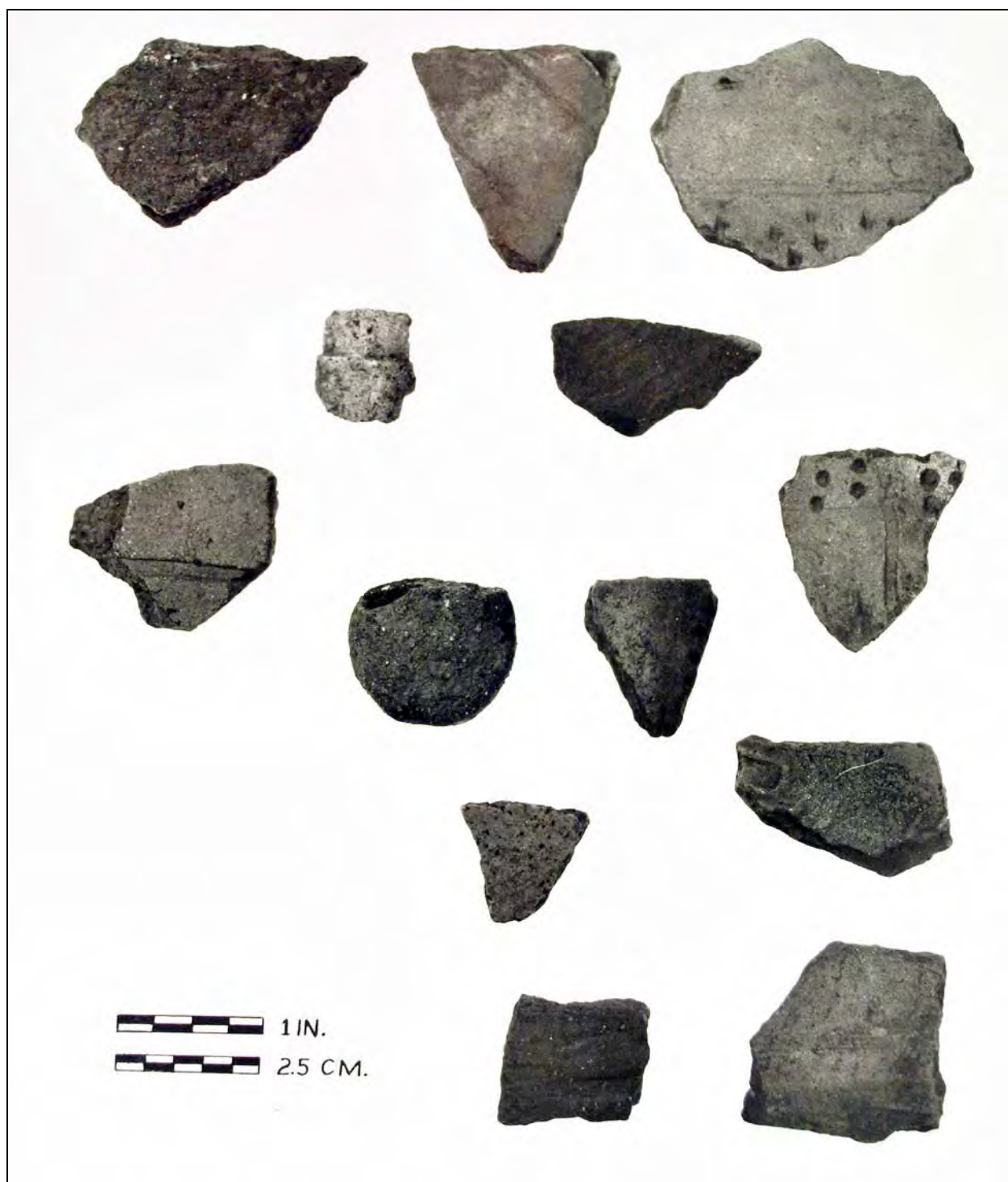


Plate 76. 9CO82, Woodstock Incised and Various.



Plate 77. 9CO82, Woodstock Incised and Various.



Plate 78. 9CO82, Woodstock Incised.

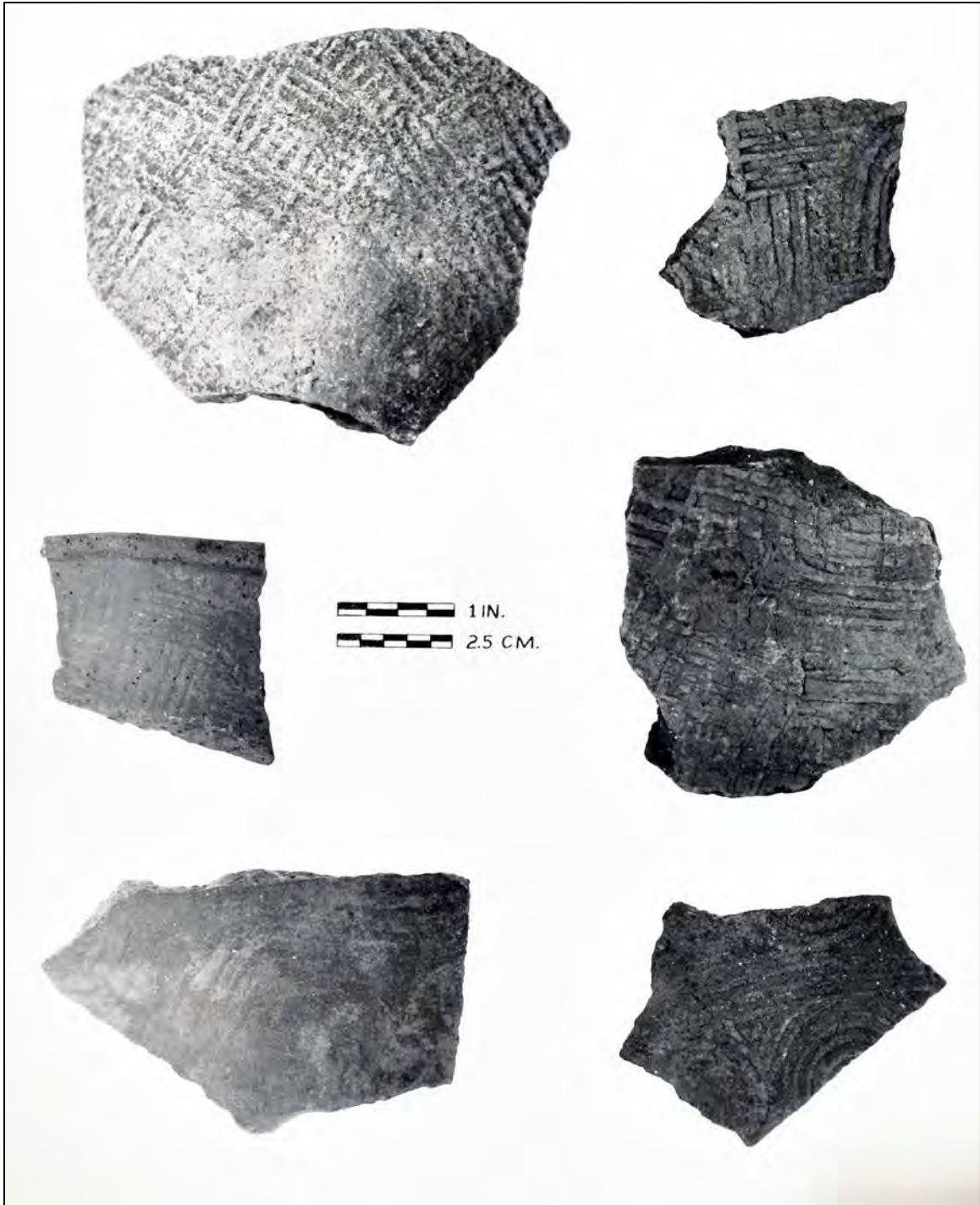


Plate 79. 9CO82, Woodstock Line Stamped and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.



Plate 80. 9CO82, Stone Material, Projectile Points.

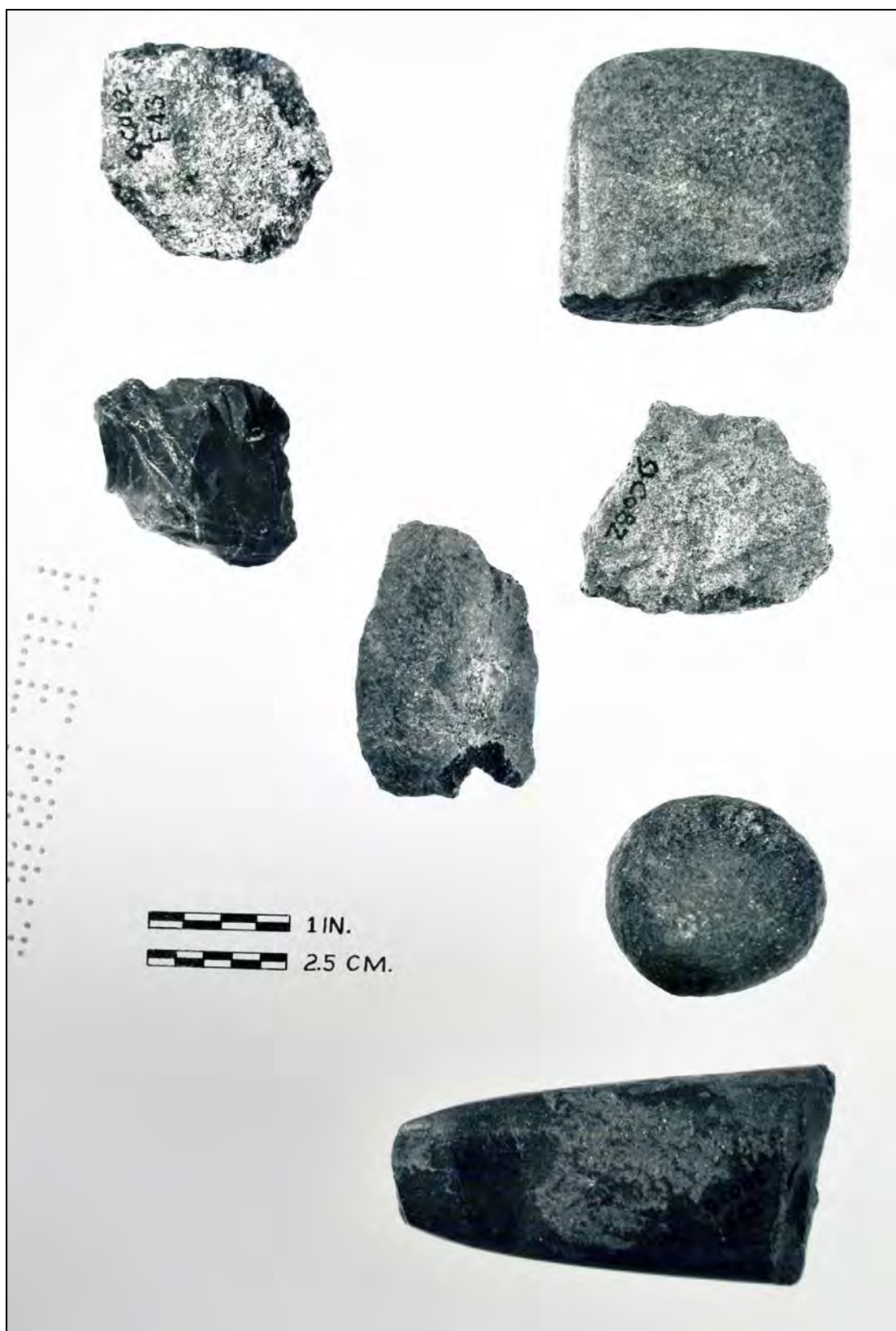


Plate 81. 9CO82, Stone Material, Celts, Discoidals, and Other.

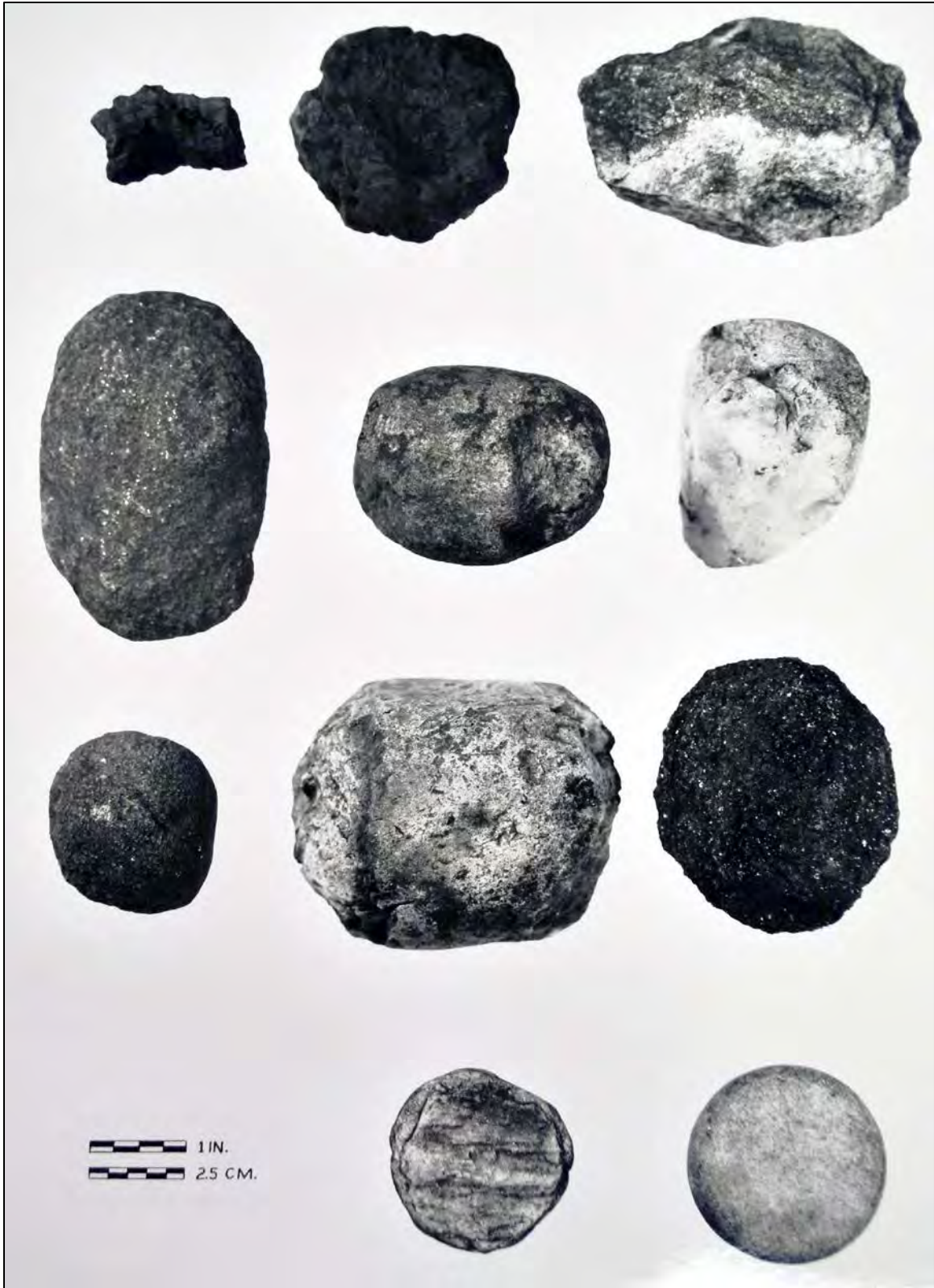


Plate 82. 9CO82, Stone Material, Celts, Discoidals, and Other.



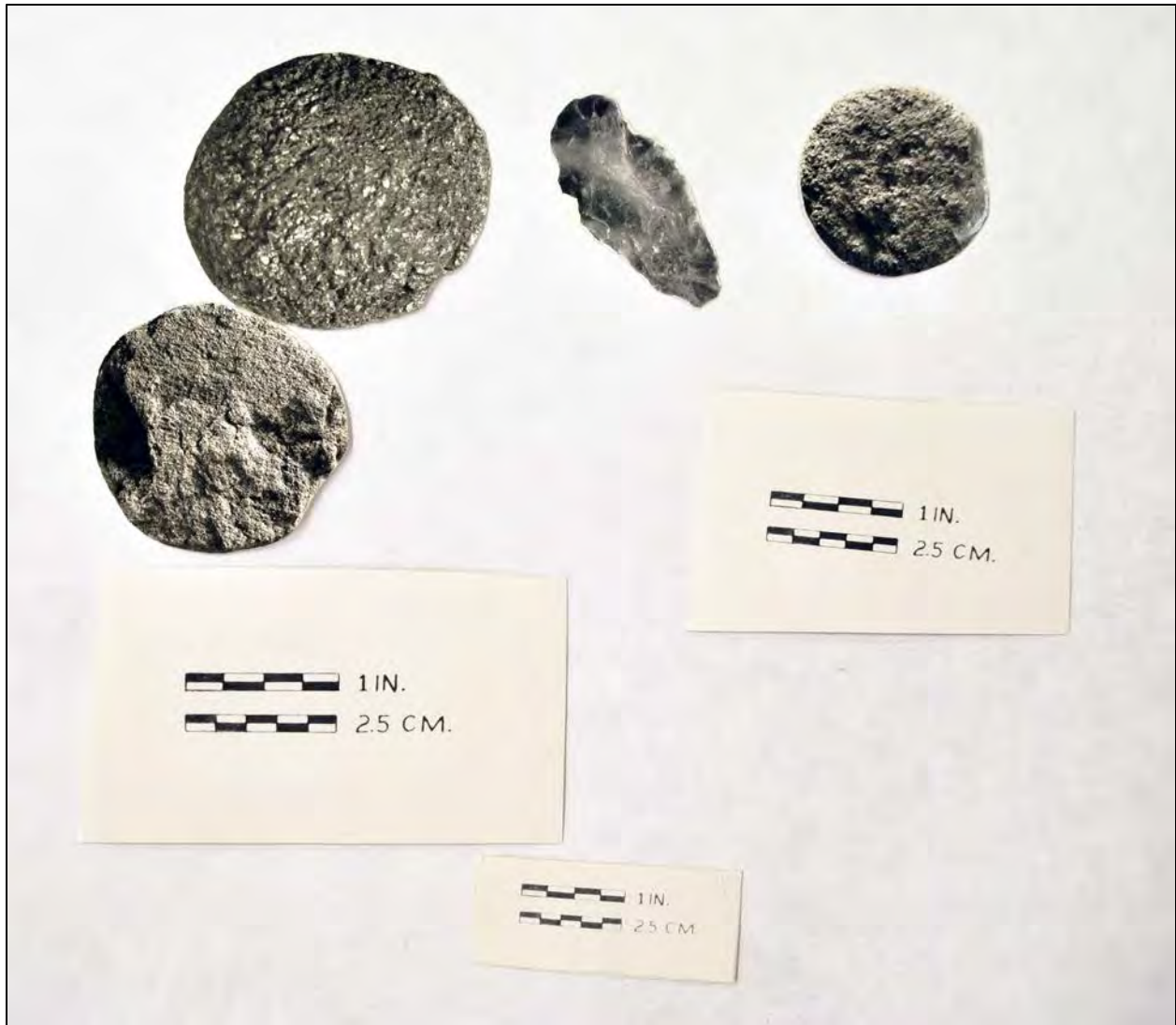


Plate 83. 9CO82, Stone Material, Crude Discoidals and Projectile Point.

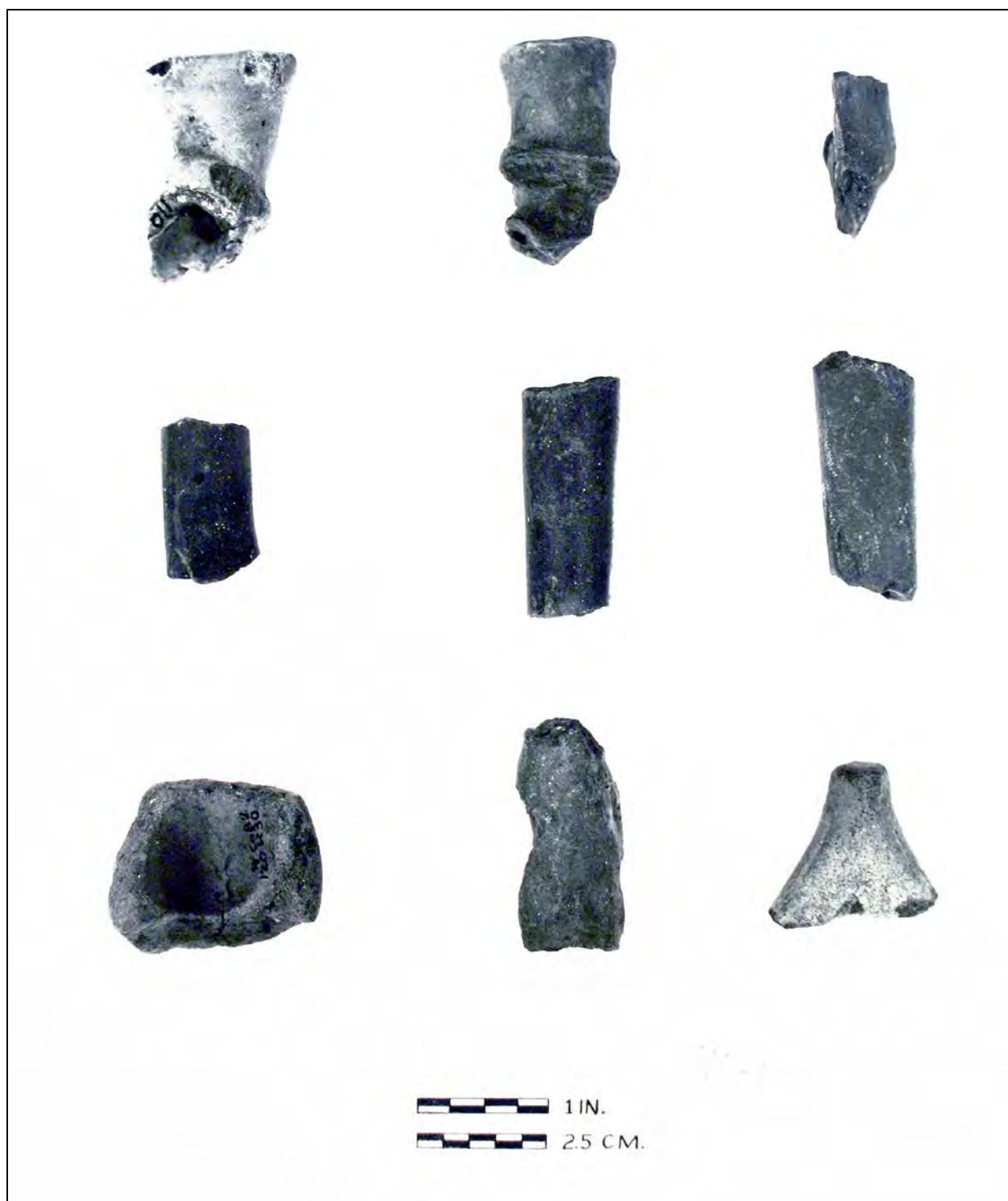


Plate 85. 9CO82, Fragments of Pipes.

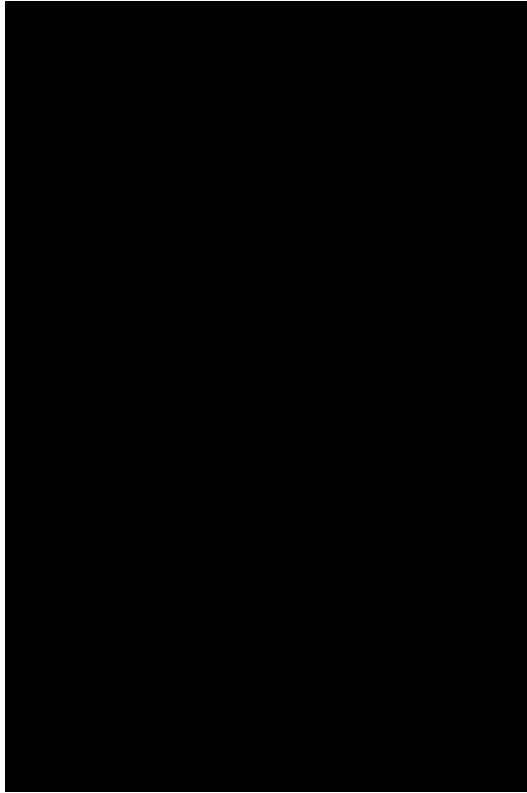


Plate 86. 9CO82, Steatite Ear Spools, Plate 1.

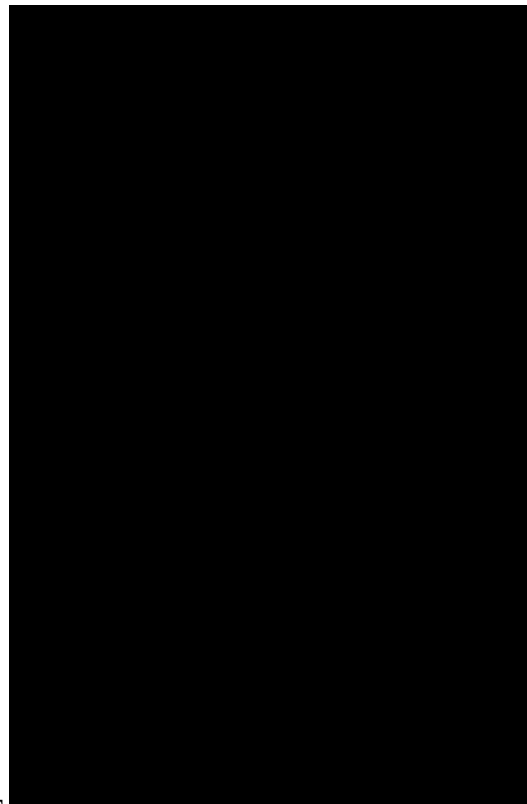


Plate 87. 9CO82, Steatite E

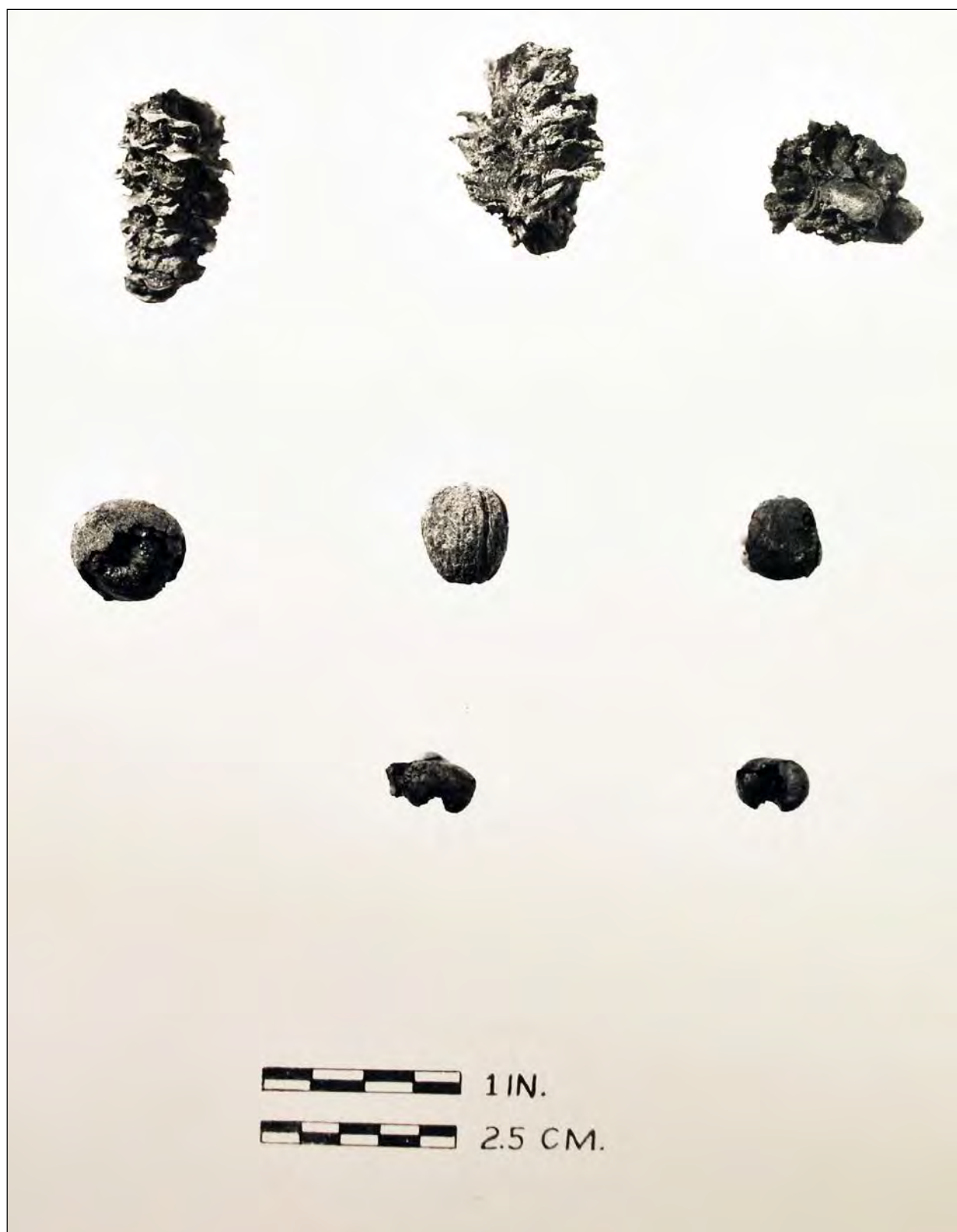
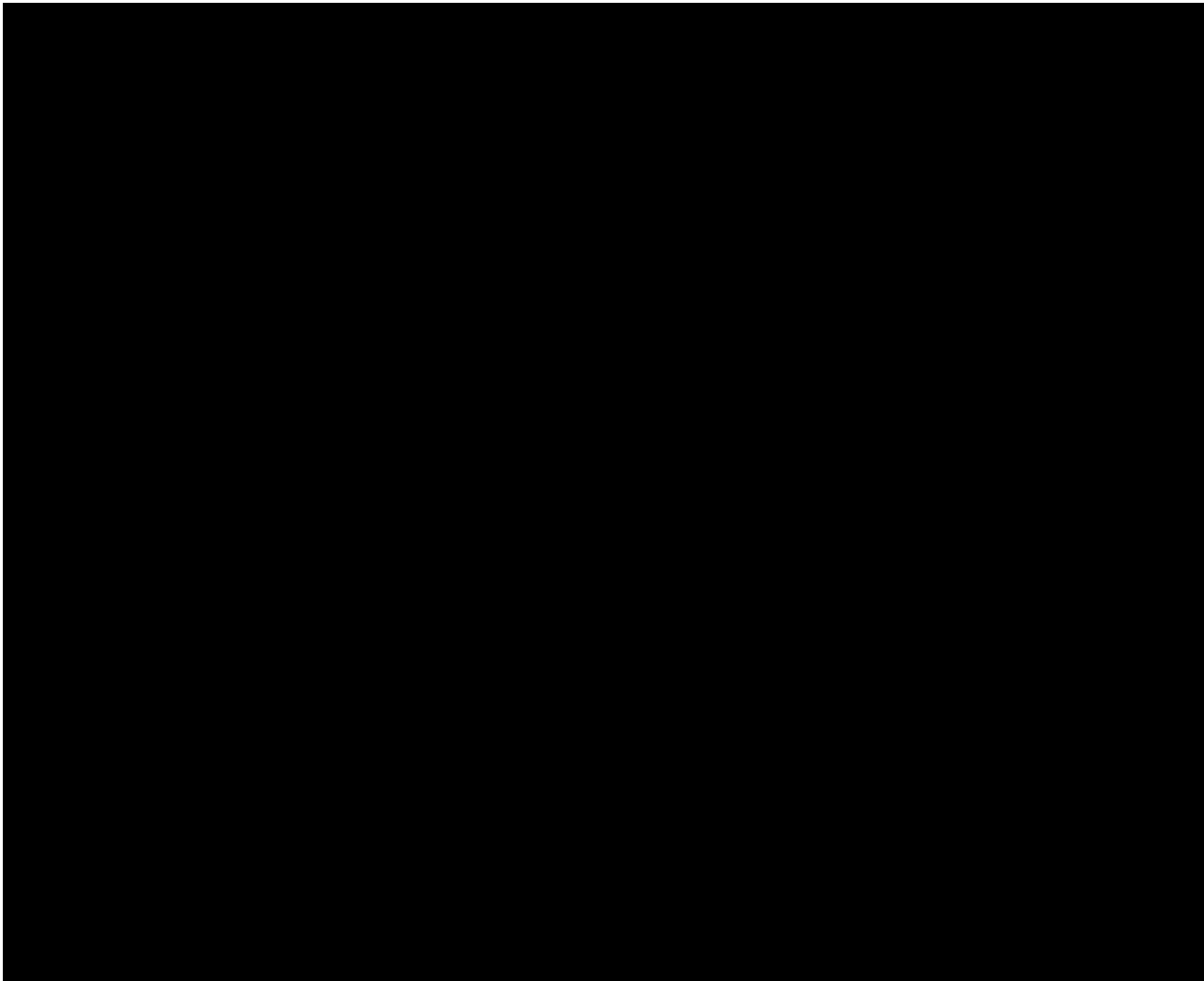


Plate 88. 9CO82, Fragments of charred corn kernels, cobs, and acorns.



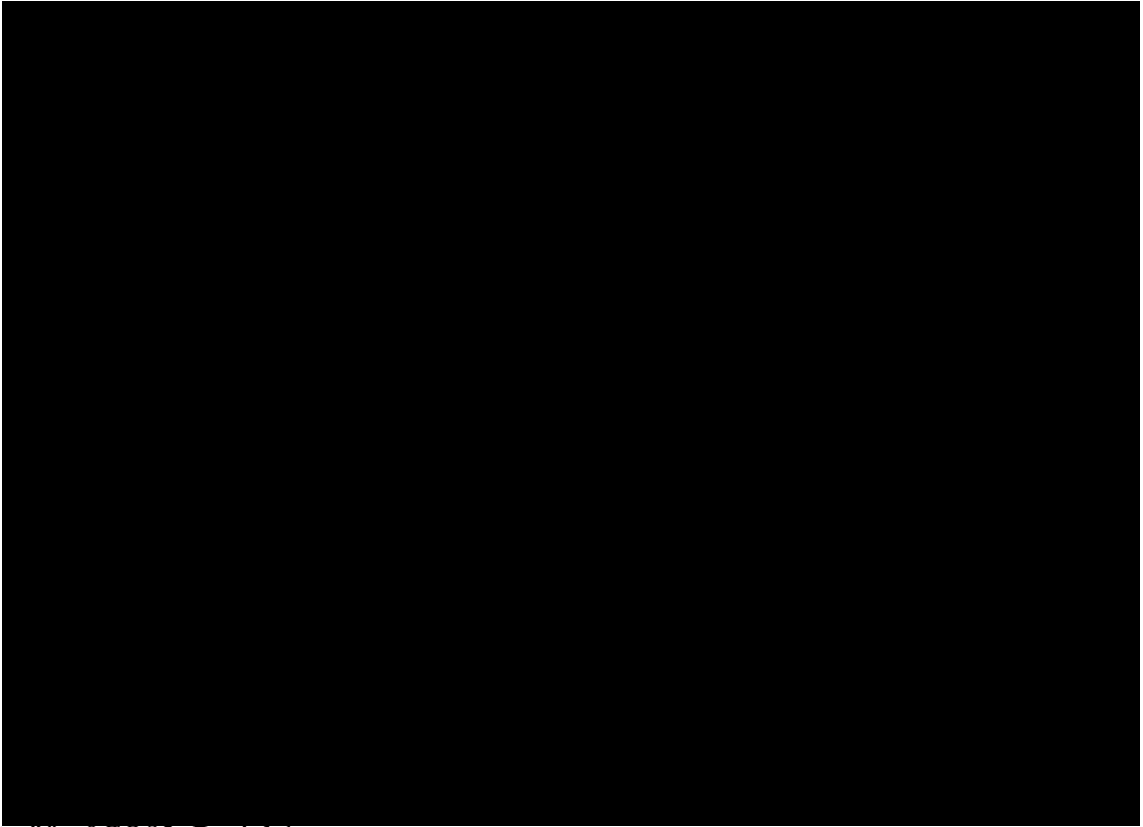
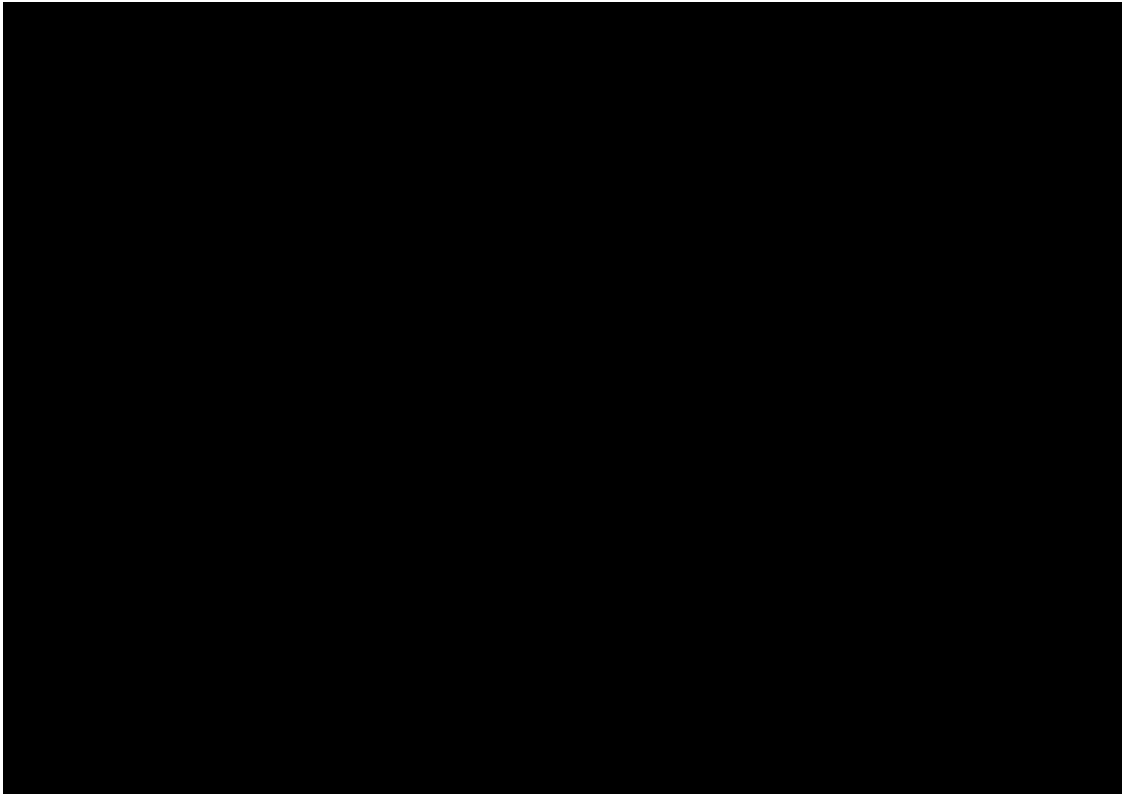


Plate 90. 9CO82, Burial 1.



Plate



Plate 92. 9CO82, Feature 1



Plate 93. 9CO82, Feature 1-3.



Plate 94. 9CO82, Feature 21.



Plate 95. 9CO82, Feature 56.



Plate 96. 9CO82, Feature 57.

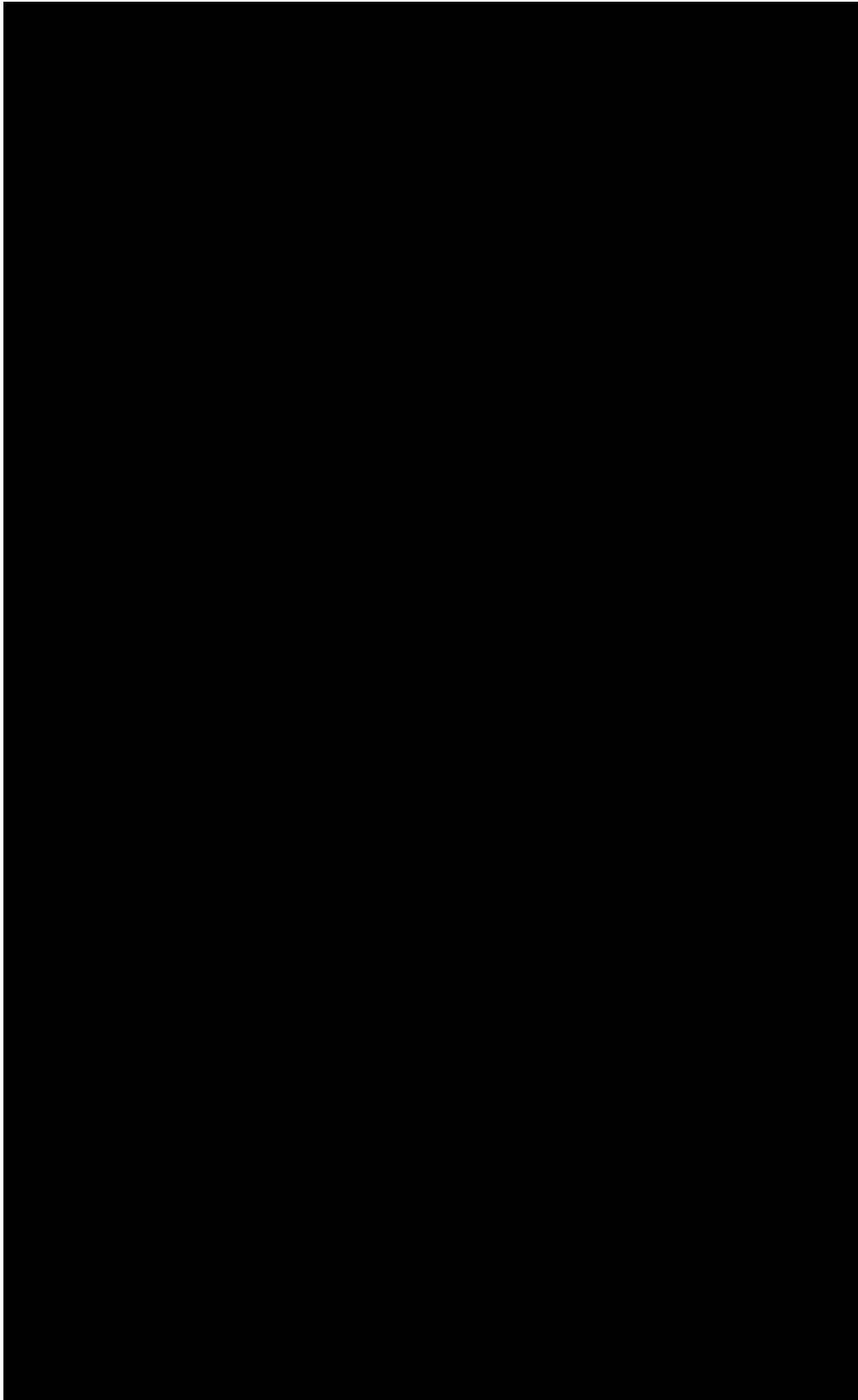


Plate 97. 9CO82, Ceramic Vessel and Moccasin-shaped Vessel.



Plate 98. 9CO82, Ceramic Palm Print.

Tables

Ceramics from the Chambers Site (9CK23)

Table 1. 9CK23, Feature 2

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	4
Deptford Check Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	5

Table 2. 9CK23, Feature 3

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	78
Deptford Check Stamped	85
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6

Table 3. 9CK23, Feature 3, Top of Pit

Archaeological Material	Count
Swift creek Complicated Stamped	3
Etowah Plain	15
Etowah Roughened	9
Lamar Bold Incised	1
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	5

Table 4. 9CK23, Feature 8

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	14
Deptford Plain	14
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Dunlap Fabric Marked	3

Table 5. 9CK23, Feature 9

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	2
Etowah Roughened	12
Savannah Check Stamped	1

Table 6. 9CK23, Feature 12

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	31
Deptford Plain	17
Deptford Simple Stamped	16
Dunlap Fabric Marked	7

Table 7. 9CK23, Feature 14

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Etowah Plain	1
Etowah Roughened	54
Lamar Bold Incised	4
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	1
Unidentifiable	2

Table 8. 9CK23, Feature 15A

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Simple Stamped	21
Dunlap Fabric Marked	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped	3
Lamar Plain	84
Long Branch Fabric Marked	2
Savannah Check Stamped	3
Savannah Complicated Stamped	1
Unidentifiable	6
Weeden Island-Like Incised	13
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	2
Woodstock Incised	1
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	4

Table 9. 9CK23, Feature 16

Archaeological Material	Count
Brushed	2
Deptford Check Stamped	168
Deptford Check Stamped - Row of Punctations	5
Deptford Plain	44
Deptford Simple Stamped	16
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Unidentifiable	7
Woodstock Plain	3

Table 10. 9CK23, Feature 17

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	12
Deptford Simple Stamped	5
Etowah Roughened	1
Heavy Cord Impressed	1
Mulberry Creek Plain	3
Woodstock Check Stamped	3
Woodstock Incised	2
Woodstock Plain	17
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	3

Table 11. 9CK23, Feature 18

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	2
Deptford Plain	28
Deptford Simple Stamped	7
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Etowah Roughened	24
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	8

Table 12. 9CK23, Feature 19

Archaeological Material	Count
Brushed	1
Deptford Check Stamped	6
Deptford Plain	43
Deptford Simple Stamped	11
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Etowah Plain	29
Long Branch Fabric Marked	1
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	4
Woodstock Incised	3
Woodstock Plain	2
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	1

Table 13. 9CK23, Feature 21

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain, Linear Punctate	1
Deptford Check Stamped	9
Deptford Plain	35
Deptford Simple Stamped	9
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2

Table 14. 9CK23, Feature 23

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	36
Deptford Simple	40
Etowah Complicated Stamped	16
Etowah Plain	160
Mulberry Creek Plain	55
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	5
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	2

Table 15. 9CK23, Feature 24

Archaeological Material	Count
Slate Spade	N/A
Deptford Check Stamped	1
Deptford Plain	4
Deptford Simple Stamped	20
Flint Chips	N/A
Slate Fragments	7
Woodstock Plain	14

Table 16. 9CK23, Feature 25

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	10
Deptford Plain	43
Deptford Simple Stamped	33
Slate Tool Fragments	19

Table 17. 9CK23, Feature 28

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	1
Deptford Plain	7
Deptford Simple Stamped	5
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	4
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	12

Table 18. 9CK23, Feature 29

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	8
Deptford Plain	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	2
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Slate Spades Fragments	2

Table 19. 9CK23, Feature 30

Archaeological Material	Count
Crude Flint Scraper	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Deptford Check Stamped	7
Deptford Plain	2
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Micaceous Schist Fragment	1
Quartzite Fragment	1
Slate Fragment	1

Table 20. 9CK23, Feature 31

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Check Stamped	7
Deptford Plain	10
Deptford Punctate on Check Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	8
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Woodstock Plain	1
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	1

Ceramics from the Knox Creek Site (9CK101)

Table 21. 9CK101

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	132
Deptford Check Stamped	281
Deptford Check Stamped - Spindle Whorl	1

Ceramics from the Chambers Site (9CO82)

Table 22. 9CO82, Figure 1

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	9
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1

Table 23. 9CO82 Feature 2

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	5

Table 24. 9CO82, Feature 3

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	126
Mulberry Creek Plain	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	8
Deptford Simple Stamped	4
Woodstock Incised	5
Indeterminate	2
a chert scraper and chert chips	4

Table 25. 9CO82, Feature 4

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	28
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Woodstock Incised	1
Indeterminate	2

Table 26. 9CO82, Feature 5

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	51
Mulberry Creek Plain	2
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Check Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	5
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1
Acworth Plain - discoidal	1
Briquettes	2
Crudely Chipped Chert Point with Stemmed Base	1

Table 27. 9CO82, Figure 5, Associated with post molds

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	28
Mulberry Creek Plain	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Woodstock Incised	1
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Roughened	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2

Table 28. 9CO82, Figure 6

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	55
Etowah Incised	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	11
Deptford Simple Stamped	2
Sand-tempered sherd discoidal	1
Chert scrapers	2
Projectile Points, crude, roughly triangular	2

Table 29. 9CO82, Figure 7

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	12
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Napier-like stamped	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1

Table 30. 9CO82, Figure 8

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Red Filmed	3
Etowah Zonal Punctate	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	16
Etowah Horizontal Incised	2
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Fabric Impressed	2
Steatite Rim Sherd	1

Table 31. 9CO82, Figure 9

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	53
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	1
Napier-like Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	12
Etowah Roughened	5

Table 32. 9CO82, Feature 9, Accompanying post holes

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	6
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	2
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Napier-like Complicated Stamped	2

Table 33. 9CO82, Feature 10

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	125
Mulberry Creek Plain	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	7
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	1
Napier-like Complicated Stamped	1
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	5
Etowah Horizontal Incised	6
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	7
Hiwassee Red on Buff	1
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	10
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - limestone tempered	2
Slate fleshing tools	2
Small fragments of calcined bones	1
Nodule of quartzite fashioned into crude chopper	1

Table 34. 9CO82, Figure 11

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	33
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1
Etowah Plain	14
Etowah Red Filmed	1
Etowah Roughened	1
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	4
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - limestone tempered	1
Briquettes	2

Table 35. 9CO82, Feature 12

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	57
Etowah Zonal Punctate	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped	13
Mulberry Creek Plain	2
Etowah Incised	3
Etowah Roughened	4
Etowah Red Filmed	3
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	1
Savannah Complicated Stamped	2
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	13
Briquettes	1
Slate fragment with rubbed edges	1

Table 36. 9CO82, Feature 14

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	4
Hiwassee Red on Buff	1
Black on Buff - painted	1
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	2

Table 37. 9CO82, Feature 15

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	1
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1

Table 38. 9CO82, Feature 16

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	7
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	3
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - limestone tempered	1

Table 39. 9CO82, Feature 17

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	5
Restorable Woodstock Complicated Stamped bowl	1
Complicated, indeterminate - sand tempered	1
Nodular hammerstone	1

Table 40. 9CO82, Feature 18

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	1
Warrenton Complicated Stamped	7
Fragments of a late Etowah Complicated Stamped bowl	N/A

Table 41. 9CO82, Feature 19

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	3
Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1

Table 42. 9CO82, Feature 20

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	8
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	7
Chert nodule	1
Chips of chert and quartz present	N/A

Table 43. 9CO82, Feature 21

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	15
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Napier Complicated Stamped	3
Plain, white colored sandy paste - trade ware	1

Table 44. 9CO82, Feature 27

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	94
Mulberry Creek Plain	4
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	17
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	2
Woodstock Incised	3
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Gneiss with ochre stains	2

Table 45. 9CO82, Feature 28. "A"-Section

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	7

Table 46. 9CO82, Feature 28. "B" - Section

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	65
Plain, indeterminate, crushed quartz tempered	5
Plain, indeterminate, fine sand tempered	1
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped Etowah Red filmed	4
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Etowah Red Filmed	2
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - sand tempered	3
Complicated Stamped, indeterminate - limestone tempered	4
Copena-like celt fragment	1

Table 47. 9CO82, Feature 29

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	46
Mulberry Creek Plain	1

Table 48. 9CO82, Feature 30

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	10
Mulberry Creek Plain	1
Swift Complicated Stamped	2
Briquette Fragment	1

Table 49. 9CO82, Feature 31

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	13
Animal Bone Fragment	1

Table 50. 9CO82, Feature 32

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	128
Etowah Horizontal Incised	10
Etowah Zonal Punctate	6
Etowah Incised	3
Etowah Red Filmed	1
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Indeterminate	1
Fragment of a plain pottery pipe bowl	1
Vertebra from some small animal	1

Table 51. 9CO82, Feature 33

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	14
Etowah Complicated Stamped	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	1

Table 52. 9CO82, Feature 36

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	5
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6

Table 53. 9CO82, Feature 38

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	10
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Deptford Checked Stamped, tetrapodal support	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1

Table 54. 9CO82, Feature 39

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	30
Simple Stamped - limestone tempered	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Savannah Complicated Stamped	2
Indeterminate	5

Table 55. 9CO82, Feature 40

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	96
Etowah Complicated Stamped	10
Mulberry Creek Plain	12
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	9
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	6
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	2
Warrenton complicated Stamped	6
Indeterminate	24
Fragments of quartz ovate projectile points	N/A

Table 56. 9CO82, Feature 41

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped	123
Etowah Zonal Punctate	7
Etowah Horizontal incised	42
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	38
Deptford Simple Stamped	37
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	11
Deptford Checked Stamped	6
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	3
Indeterminate	165

Table 57. 9CO82, Feature 42

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	52
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1
Deptford Checked Stamped	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	22

Table 58. 9CO82, Feature 43

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	976
Mulberry Creek Plain	155
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	3
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	7
Long Branch Fabric Impressed	7
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	19
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	5
Etowah Plain	110
Etowah Complicated Stamped	65
Napier Complicated Stamped	25
Etowah Horizontal Incised	12
Etowah Zonal Punctate	10
Etowah Roughened	12
Etowah Incised (Etowah Line Impressed)	12
Hiwassee Red on Buff	45
Fragmentary Quartz ovate projectile point	1
Numerous animal Bones	N/A

Table 59. 9CO82, Feature 44

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	21
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Briquette	1
Polished red sherd	1

Table 60. 9CO82, Feature 48

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	27
Etowah Horizontal Incised	4
Etowah Red Filmed	1
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Hiwassee Red on Buff	2

Table 61. 9CO82, Post Mold within Feature 50

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	2

Table 62. 9CO82, Feature 51

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Complicated Stamped, polished black interior, leached limestone tempered, indeterminate	2

Table 63. 9CO82, Feature 52

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped with noded strap handle, limestone tempered	1

Table 64. 9CO82, Feature 55

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	8
Mulberry Creek Plain	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6
Etowah Incised	1

Table 65. 9CO82, Large Post mold in West Wall of Feature 56

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	5
Etowah Complicated Stamped	5

Table 66. 9CO82, Wall Trench of Feature 56

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain with polished black interior - sand tempered	4
Etowah Plain	16
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Quartz and Chert Chips	N/A

Table 67. 9CO82, Floor Area of Feature 57

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	9
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Clay Pipe Fragment	1

Table 68. 9CO82, Wall Trench of Feature 57

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain - Sand Tempered	108
Etowah Plain - Limestone Tempered	4
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	9
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Horizontal Incised	4
Etowah Incised	1
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	6
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6

Table 69. 9CO82, Feature 58

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	10

Table 70. 9CO82, Feature 59

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	28
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Fragments of mica 3/4 inch in diameter	N/A
Animal Bone Fragment	1

Table 71. 9CO82, Feature 60

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	122
Etowah Zonal Punctate	3
Etowah Horizontal Incised	4
Etowah Complicated Stamped	10
Etowah Roughened	7
Etowah Incised	3
Warrenton Complicated Stamped	34
Chipped Stone Graver	1

Table 72. 9CO82, Feature 73

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain - mostly fragments of a miniature vessel	7

Table 73. 9CO82, Feature 82

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	16
Mulberry Creek Plain	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	4
Etowah Incised	1

Table 74. 9CO82, Single Post Mold in Feature 119

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	11
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	2
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Deptford Simple Stamped	1

Table 75. 9CO82, Square 20 E, 40 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	16
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1

Table 76. 9CO82, Square 115 E, 5 - 10 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	23
Etowah Plain, variant - burnished interior	18
Woodstock Plain	8
Etowah Complicated Stamped	162
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	2
Etowah Horizontal Incised	7
Etowah Roughened	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Warrenton Complicated Stamped	63
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Net Impressed - sand tempered	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	20
Deptford Simple Stamped	11
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	8
Acworth Roughened	41
Brushed - shell tempered	1
Indeterminate	40
Briquettes - small twig impressions	N/A
Crude Nodular Hammerstone	1

Table 77. 9CO82, Square 115 E - 35 N - First 6 Inches

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	169
Etowah Complicated Stamped	19
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped	2
Deptford Checked Stamped	2
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	2
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	7
Briquettes	4
Ovate Quartzite Projectile Point	1

Table 78. 9CO82, Square 115 E - 35 N - 2nd 6 Inches

Archaeological Material	Count
Net Impressed - sand tempered	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	40
Deptford Simple Stamped	17
Brushed - shell tempered	1
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	8
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	10
Etowah Complicated Stamped	112
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	11
Savannah complicated Stamped	63
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	19
Napier Complicated Stamped	6
Woodstock Checked Stamped	2
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Horizontal Incised	7
Etowah Plain	40
Etowah Red Filmed	3
Indeterminate	164
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	3

Table 79. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 35 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain	89
Etowah Plain	80
Mulberry Creek Plain	8
Etowah Horizontal Incised	8
Etowah Zonal Punctate	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	2
Deptford Checked Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	31
Briquette	1

Table 80. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 45 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	122
Plain - mica tempered	1
Brushed - sand tempered	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	3
Etowah Zonal Punctate	3
Etowah Horizontal Incised	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Brushed - sand tempered - cream slip	1
Plain - sand tempered - buff slip	3
Plain - leached limestone tempered	1

Table 81. 9CO82, Square 120 E, 55 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	88
Net Impressed - sand tempered	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	5
Etowah Red Filmed	1
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Checked Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Indeterminate	3

Table 82. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 25 - 55 N, Post Molds

Archaeological Material	Count
Deptford Plain	67
Etowah Plain	3
Plain - sand tempered, polished interior and exterior	3
Plain - sand tempered, slipped cream-gray surface	1
Etowah Horizontal Incised	2
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	1
Indeterminate	3

Table 83. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 35 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	123
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	2
Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped	1
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	7
Etowah Complicated Stamped	29
Etowah Horizontal Incised	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Plain - sand tempered, buff slipped	1
Crude, ovate quartzite projectile points	N/A

Table 84. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 35 N Strata cut

Archaeological Material	Count
1st 3 Inches	
Etowah Plain	46
Etowah Roughened	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Etowah Burnished Plain - variant	42
Etowah Red Filmed	3
2nd 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	56
Etowah Horizontal Incised	3
Etowah Roughened	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	8
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Indeterminate	2
3rd 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	69
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Etowah Roughened	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	7
Indeterminate	2
4th 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	15
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Indeterminate	1

Table 85. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 45 N Strata cut

Archaeological Material	Count
1st 3 Inches	
Etowah Plain	106
Etowah Horizontal Incised	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Hiwassee Red on Buff	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	6
Indeterminate	8
2nd 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	78
Etowah Complicated Stamped	5
Etowah Zonal Punctate	4
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	1
Hiwassee Red on Buff	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	7
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Pickwick Complicated Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Impressed	1
4th 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	33
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	1

Table 86. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 55 N Strata cut

Archaeological Material	Count
1st 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	65
Brushed on limestone tempered	1
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Incised	4
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped	7
Plain, shell tempered (very small sherds)	2
Indeterminate	9
Deptford Plain, and tempered discoidal	1
Fine sand tempered pipe fragment	1
Copena-like celt, fragment	1
2nd 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	69
Etowah Complicated Stamped	4
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Incised	4
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	6
3rd 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	91
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	8
Brushed	2
Deptford Simple Stamped	2
Indeterminate	9
4th 3 inches	
Etowah Plain	27
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Indeterminate	2
Pipe stem fragment	1

Table 87. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 65 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	41
Etowah Complicated Stamped	8
Etowah Horizontal Incised	3
Deptford Simple Stamped	22

Table 88. 9CO82, Square 130 E, 75 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	6
Fragment of animal bones	8

Table 89. 9CO82, Square 130 - 140 E, 35 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	150
Etowah Plain - limestone tempered	3
Etowah Zonal Punctate	2
Etowah Horizontal Incised	3
Etowah Incised	5
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	21
Woodstock Checked Stamped	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Indeterminate	14

Table 90. 9CO82, Square 140 E, 45 - 55 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	50
Woodstock Plain	29
Etowah Complicated Stamped	6
Etowah Horizontal Incised	2
Swift Creek Complicated stamped	5
Dunlap Frabric Impressed	4
Deptford Simple Stamped	2

Table 91. 9CO82, Square 140 E, 75 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	33
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	3
Etowah Rectilinear Stamped	2
Savannah Complicated Stamped (Resembles Overhill complicated Stamped)	2
Indeterminate	3
Fragmentary deer bone	1

Table 92. 9CO82, Square 160 E, 65 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	25
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Etowah Roughened	2
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Simple Stamped	1
Indeterminate	6
Charred corn fragments	N/A
Bone Fragments	N/A
Stone ball	1

Table 93. 9CO82, Square 160 E, 85 N

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	32
Etowah Plain - limestone tempered	1
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Roughened	4
Swift Creek complicated Stamped	14
Bone Fragments	N/A

Table 94. 9CO82, Burial 1. grave fill*

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	9
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
* Grave fill did not occupy the main shaft of the grave but occurred in the settling basin immediately above the grave itself	

Table 95. 9CO82, Burial 6, grave fill

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Horizontal Incised	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	9
Etowah Plain	17
Deptford Simple Stamped	3
Chert thumb-nail scraper	N/A
Fragmentary flint projectile point	N/A

Table 96. 9CO82, Midden fill above Burial 6

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	12
Fragmentary animal bones	N/A

Table 97. 9CO82, Burial 7 - upper 6 inches of fill

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	2
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1
Simple Stamped, very faint impressions on a fine sand	1

Table 98. 9CO82, Burial 8, grave fill

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	8
Etowah Zonal Punctate	1

Table 99. 9CO82, Burial 9, grave fill

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped	10
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Roughened	1
Woodstock-like Complicated Stamped on limestone tempered	1

Table 100. 9CO82, Burial 28, grave fill

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped	9
Woodstock Checked Stamped	1
Etowah Incised	1
Etowah Plain	2
Etowah Red Filmed	2
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Indeterminate	2

Table 101. 9CO82, Random Surface Collection

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Plain	1950
Etowah Plain - variant	8
Acworth Plain	1537
Woodstock Plain	30
Mulberry Creek Plain	30
Deptford Plain	3
Etowah Horizontal Incised	46
Etowah Complicated Stamped	78
Etowah Roughened	3
Etowah Zonal Punctate	8
Woodstock Complicated Stamped	11
Deptford Simple Stamped	35
Deptford Checked Stamped	6
Indeterminate	166

