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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DYAR SITE, 9GE5

MARVIN T. SMITH

University of Georgia
Laboratory of Archaeology Series
Report No. 32

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DYAR SITE, 9 GE 5

By

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May, 1994

PREFACE

This report represents a revised version of the final report for archaeological work for site 9Ge5, the Dyar mound and village. The excavation was funded by the Georgia Power Company as a part of the archaeological salvage of the Wallace Reservoir (now Lake Oconee). Excavation of the Dyar site was provided for in Appendices 4 and 11 of the Archaeological Salvage Agreement between the University of Georgia and the Georgia Power Company.

The Dyar site was originally tested by Chester B. DePratter during his 1974-1975 survey of the Wallace Reservoir area. At this time, DePratter extensively posthole tested the village area, excavated one test unit, and produced a topographic map of the mound. This early work provided much information key to planning the final project.

Final salvage excavations at the Dyar site were directed by the author, with David J. Hally and Paul R. Fish serving as co-principal investigators. Excavations took place in 1977 and 1978. Laboratory analysis and report preparation continued until 1981, at which time the original report was completed. The report was updated for publication in the 1990s. The entire report was written by Marvin T. Smith, except for Chapter IX authored by the late Gary Shapiro. David Hally and Stephen Kowalewski provided editorial assistance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Excavation of the Dyar site was supported by the Georgia Power Company as a part of the Wallace Reservoir project. David Hally and Paul Fish served as principal investigators for the project, and their input was immeasurable.

Access to the Dyar site was provided by the Duvall family. Without their cooperation, the work would not have been possible. More than once, the Duvalls pulled our stuck vans out of the Oconee River bottoms. In appreciation, we have named one of the major occupations at the site after their family.

Fieldwork was conducted under the direction of the author. Paul Webb, Tom Mayes, and Gary Funkhouser served as crewchiefs. The crew consisted of University of Georgia field school students. Meg Harrel volunteered weeks of service. Jerald Ledbetter provided key heavy equipment work.

In the laboratory, Chung Ho Lee supervised early processing of the materials. The author and Robin Joyner analyzed the artifacts, while Pam Smith and Mark Williams examined the human skeletal remains. Suzanne Fish analyzed pollen samples from the site, while Gary Shapiro conducted faunal analysis and Elizabeth Sheldon provided floral expertise.

Many colleagues deserve mention. Mark Williams, James Rudolph, Chester DePratter, Gary Shapiro, Dean Wood, and Gary Barber each had their input on my thinking. Stephen Kowalewski helped me to examine the political relationship of the Dyar site, and later work with Charles Hudson and Chester DePratter unravelled the De Soto connection.

The figures were drafted by Gisela Weis-Gresham. David Hally and Stephen Kowalewski offered much editorial assistance. Julie Smith prepared the final tables and mounted the plates. The author wishes to gratefully acknowledge the contributions of these people.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Site Location and Setting

Prior to its inundation by Lake Oconee, the Dyar site was located on the right bank of the Oconee River 4.8 km above its confluence with the Apalachee River (Figure 1). Universal Transverse Mercator grid coordinates for the site are N 3720024 E 288888.

Lake Oconee lies within the Piedmont physiographic province of north central Georgia. The Piedmont is a strongly dissected highland area which gently slopes toward the Coastal Plain. Lithologically, the Piedmont is made up of metamorphic rocks which are frequently crystalline and quite resistant. It is this resistant nature of the rocks that controls the drainage of the Piedmont, and produces a topography that is generally hilly with steep slopes and narrow valleys. Soils are rich in mineral nutrients, although nitrogen and phosphorous levels are low. The narrow valleys and steep gradient of the stream beds generally restrict the development of alluvial floodplains throughout most of the province (Larson 1971a:23).

The Piedmont province has been divided into several districts by Clark and Zisa (1976). The Washington Slope District, which includes Lake Oconee, is characterized as follows:

The Washington Slope District is characterized by a gently undulating surface which descends gradually from about the 700 foot elevation at its northern margin to about the 500 foot level at its southern edge. Streams occupy broad, shallow valleys with long, gentle side slopes separated by broad, rounded divides. Relief throughout this district is 50-100 feet (Clark and Zisa 1976).

Present forest cover of the Piedmont consists largely of hickory, shortleaf and loblolly pine, and white and post oak species. This area can be viewed as a transition zone between the Oak-Chestnut dominated Blue Ridge province and the longleaf pine forests of the Coastal Plain province (Larson 1971a:23-24). Pollen recovered from the upper levels of the Dyar Mound indicate a prehistoric floral community consisting of pine, oak, hickory, black gum, sweet gum, birch, hophornbeam or ironwood (palynologically indistinguishable), willow, alder, ash, elm, basswood, chestnut, persimmon, redbud, and hackberry (Suzanne K. Fish, personal communication).

The climate of the area "is characterized by warm to hot summers and by moderately cold, but highly variable winter weather. The precipitation pattern shows a maximum early in spring, a minimum in early fall, and fairly even distribution for the rest of the year: (U.S.D.A. 1965: 2). Rainfall averages about 47.5 inches per year, and the frostfree growing season averages 255 days from late March to early November.

The Dyar site is located near the southern end of the largest floodplain in the Lake Oconee area (Figure 2). This floodplain is over 7 km long and up to 1.5 km wide. It is covered with a blanket of recently deposited, red clayey alluvium which excavations show ranges up to two meters in thickness. This alluviation appears to be part of a larger Piedmont phenomenon that Trimble (1969) believes is the result of poor cotton agricultural practices during the nineteenth century. In the vicinity of the Dyar site, this alluvium has masked features of the aboriginal

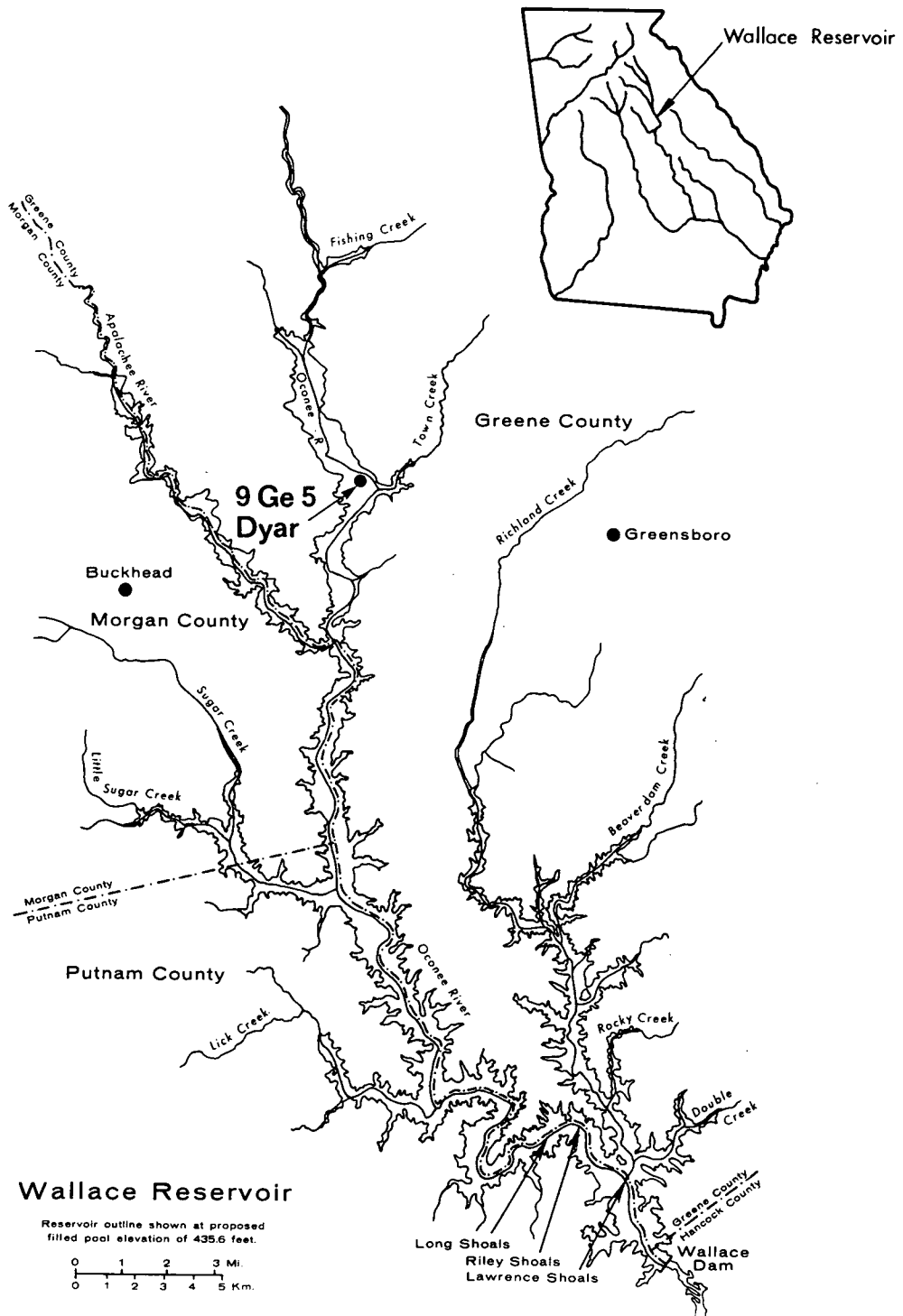


Figure 1. Location of the Dyar site within Lake Oconee

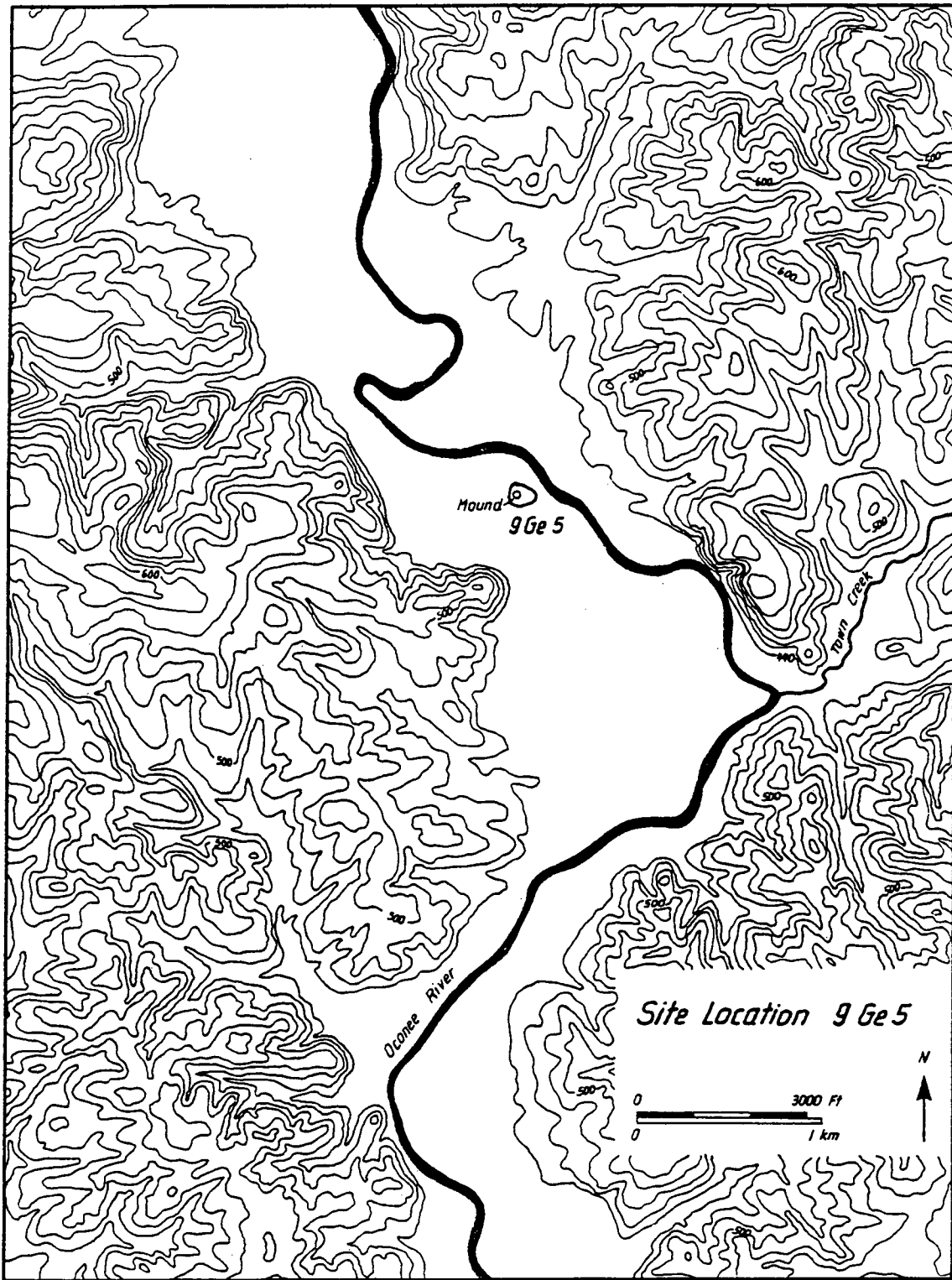


Figure 2. Location of the Dyar site in the floodplain of the Oconee River

floodplain, raised the water table, and caused frequent overbank flooding in the bottoms during the wetter months. Both the high water table and flooding caused many problems for the field crew during excavation of the Dyar site.

The setting of the Dyar site provided many benefits to its occupants. The alluvial soils offered an abundance of prime farmland easily tilled by aboriginal farming techniques. Wild plant and animal resources would have also been plentiful in the floodplain environment, and aquatic resources would have been plentiful in the river. It is likely that the Dyar site was located on a cut off lake which would have been extremely rich in resources, such as fish, turtle, and aquatic birds. Mississippian sites in the lower Mississippi valley were often established on oxbow lakes (Hally 1972: 571-577; B. Smith 1978) to take advantage of this favored environment. The relation of the Dyar site to cut off river channels was investigated by the project's geomorphologist, Dr. George Brook, who concluded that there were several abandoned channels west of the site (Brook 1981:14). Brook did not determine if these abandoned channels were lakes, or were dry at the time of the site's occupation. Using faunal remains, Shapiro was also unable to positively determine if the abandoned channel had been a lake during the occupation of the Dyar site. He did note, however, that the presence of a sluggish water fish, the bowfin, suggests the possibility that a lake was present. Shapiro (1983:138) concludes, "Nonetheless, the representation of the bowfin is very low and should not be taken as proof of the existence of an oxbow or backwater slough."

Site Description

At the time that excavation took place, in 1975 and 1977-1978, the only visible feature at the Dyar site was a single large mound (Plate 1). This mound is a large platform in the shape of a truncated cone, 10.3 m in height and approximately 52 m in diameter at the base.

Since recent alluvium blanketed the site, there were no surface artifacts or cultural features to indicate the configuration or location of the village area. In fact, prior to testing by DePratter in 1975 (DePratter 1976, 1983), it was not even known if a village area existed. Testing and excavation to be described below eventually revealed a village area of 2.13 ha, primarily to the east of the mound and a plaza area immediately adjacent to the mound on the east side.

Historic References and Previous Archaeological Work

The impressive Dyar mound had piqued archaeological interest since the nineteenth century. C. C. Jones, in his Aboriginal Structures in Georgia (1878) describes the Dyar mound as follows:

On the right bank of the Oconee River, about a mile and a half above its confluence with the Apalachee River, situated in the low grounds of the plantation of Mr. Thomas P. Saffold, is a circular earth mound some 20 feet high, covering about the eighth of an acre. The sides are sloping, as is the case of other conical mounds along this line of this river, but the peculiarity which distinguishes it from its companions is that around the apex stout earth walls were raised to the height of several feet, thus causing a depressed or guarded top. (Jones 1878: 288-289).

Although the Dyar site is located approximately three miles above the Oconee-Apalachee confluence, and it is 33.8 feet (10.3 m) high, not 20 as reported, Jones is probably describing

the Dyar mound and his early account is important. Apparently no ramp was visible in the 1870's, and the shape was then conical, not pyramidal. Apparently the Dyar mound has always been a truncated cone, since it was never cultivated. The significance of the earthen "walls" will be discussed below.

Sometime during the 1930s or 1940s, Thaddeus Rice visited the site and left the following description:

This mound is some three hundred feet in circumference, at the base, and some fifty feet or more in height. At the top, it is some twenty-five feet or more in diameter and somewhat concaved. It is covered with trees on both sides and top. It is situated in a vast swamp several hundred yards from the river. Years ago, there was a large pond between the mound and the river, and was known as "Mound Pond." This pond was supposed to have been formed by the removal of the dirt to build the mound, and contained many fish, although it was subject to overflow from the river. However, this pond has been filled with silt from the river, and aside from a slight depression, it looks like the rest of the swamp.

Some years ago, some one made an excavation near the center of the top of the mound, but the fact that it was abandoned after reaching a depth of a few feet indicates that nothing was found. Within the past year, Mr. Byar's (sic) sons have made a considerable hole in the side of the mound about half way between the base and the top.

Rice further mentions the finding of broken pottery, shells, bones, a bone needle, upright charred posts, and layers of earth 18 inches thick separated by a "charred streak" (Rice 1961: 26-27).

At the time of investigation by the University of Georgia, the central depression mentioned by Rice and Jones was still visible, although the excavation mentioned by Rice had severely altered the top of the mound. This damage is recorded in the topographic map of the mound made during the University of Georgia investigations in 1975 (Figure 3). There was some evidence in 1975 of a previous excavation on the northeastern side of the mound that may have been the one excavated by Dyar's sons. The presence of charred posts and burned layers in the mound was later confirmed. No evidence of a borrow pit is presently visible, probably because of continued alluviation of the site.

Few other records of work at the Dyar site have been preserved. It is known that other amateur investigations took place. Gordon Midgette, formerly a graduate student at the University of Georgia, is said to have visited the site and conducted some excavations, but no records of this research are known.

The first systematic research at the Dyar site was conducted by Chester DePratter in 1975 as part of the University of Georgia's survey of Lake Oconee (known then as the Wallace Reservoir) and was funded by the Georgia Power Company (DePratter 1976, 1983). At this time, permission to test the mound was denied by the land owner, but a detailed topographic map of the mound was constructed. Eight lines of posthole tests were excavated out from the mound at 45 degree intervals and a 1 by 3 m test was excavated in the south village area (Figure 4). This test located the remains of a structure, and provided a large ceramic sample.

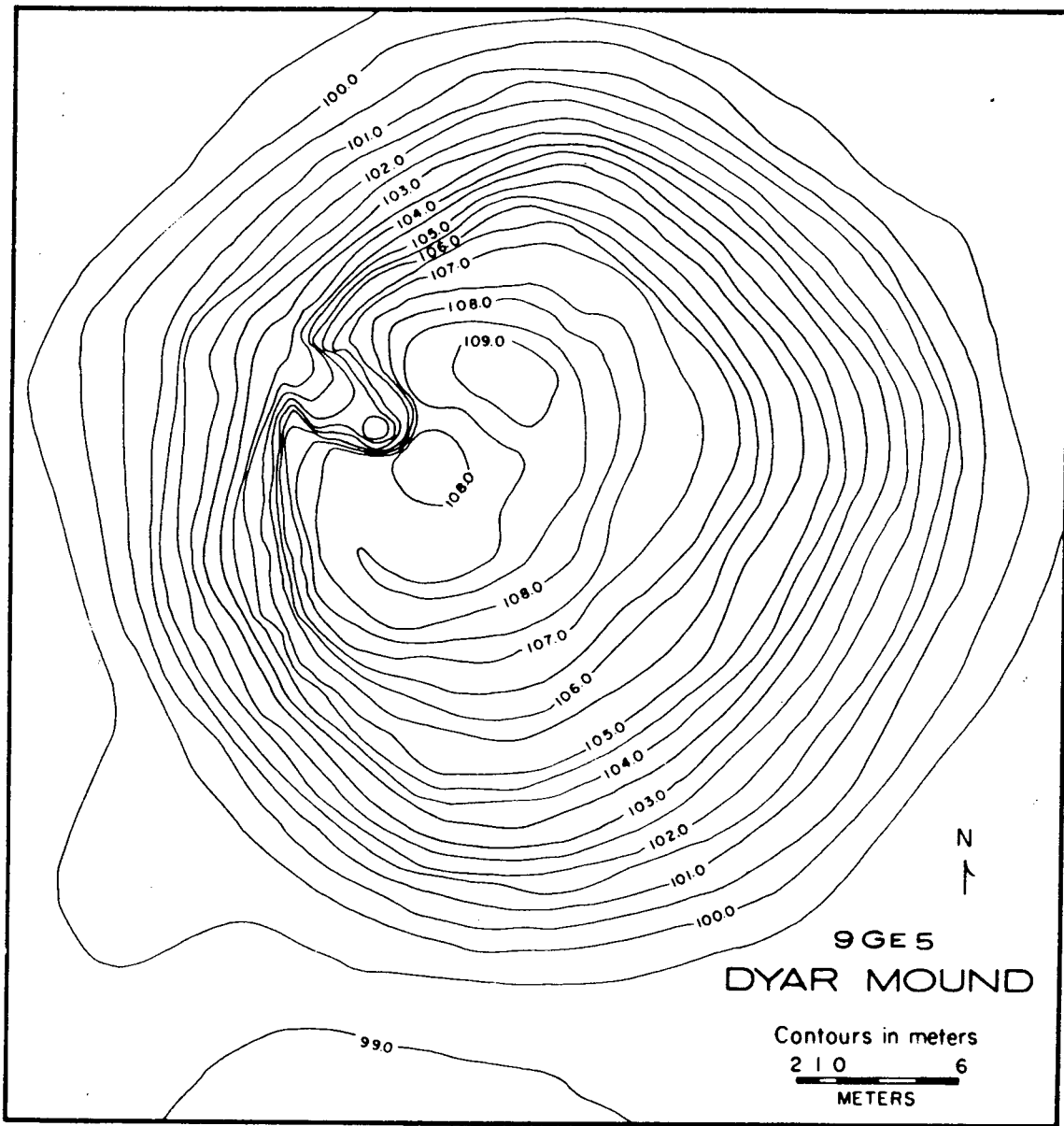
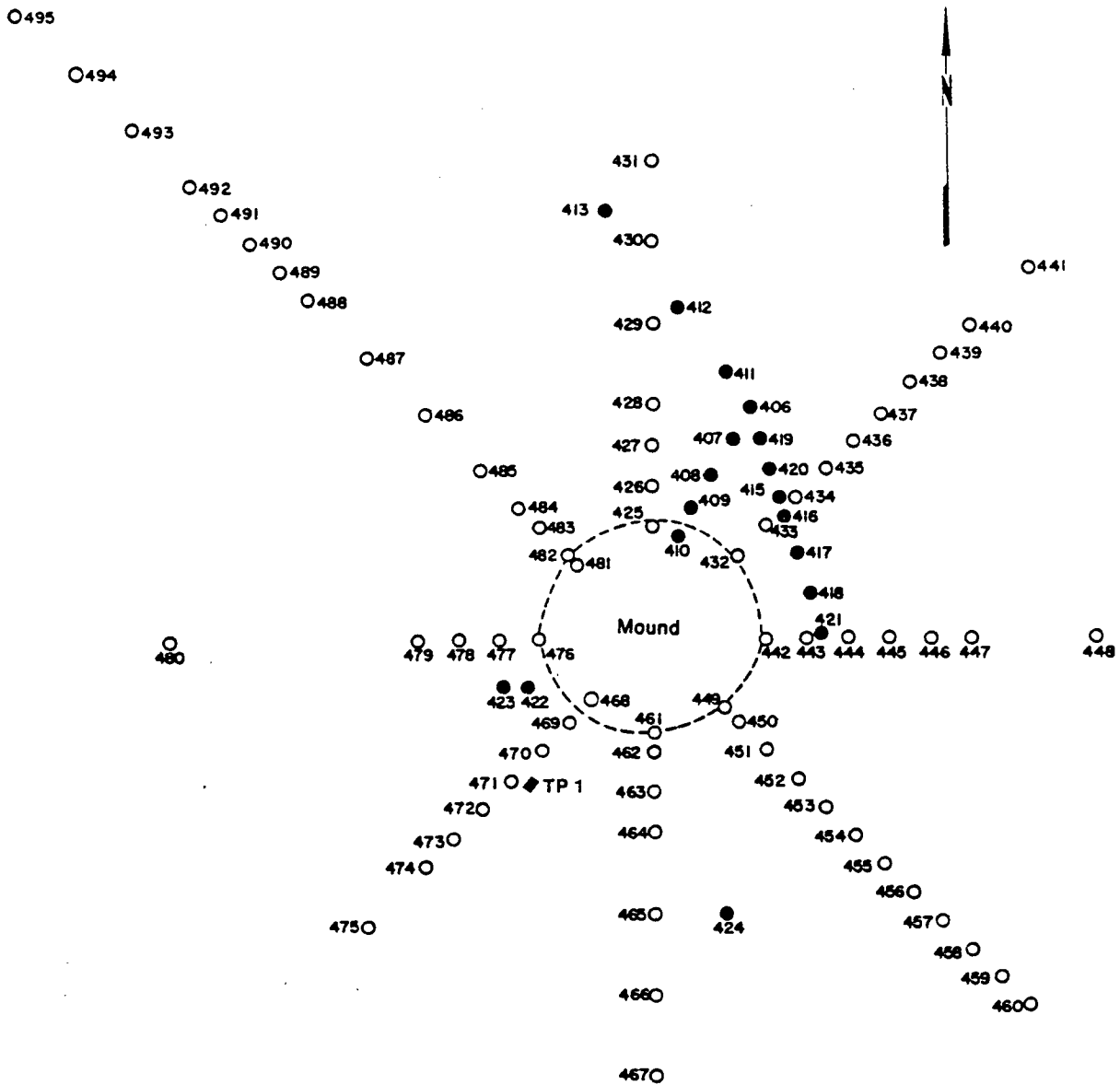
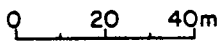


Figure 3. Topographic map of mound



9GE 5
Posthole Tests Excavated



● Preliminary
○ Systematic

Figure 4. 1975 testpit and posthole tests in village area

DePratter's work was important for several reasons. His posthole tests demonstrated that there was a village present and indicated where occupation was most intense. The extent of recent alluviation over portions of the site was clearly demonstrated. Some of his tests revealed concentrations of fired clay daub, indicating the presence of burned structures. His posthole testing program also produced a topographic map of the aboriginal ground surface for a portion of the site, showing a possible ridge and swale topography. DePratter believed that the majority of the site's occupation was restricted to high ground areas. Finally his village test pit recovered enough ceramics to indicate the period of occupation of the site. DePratter concluded that "the main occupation of the site, and probably also the construction of the mound, occurred during the Lamar Phase" (1976: 104), although he also reported small amounts of earlier Etowah Complicated Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped sherds.

By the time the site had been acquired by the Georgia Power Company, more destruction had been inflicted on the summit of the mound. The previous large excavation shown on DePratter's topographic map had been substantially enlarged with power equipment. This excavation severely damaged the upper 2.5 m of the mound.

Research Goals

DePratter's work indicated that the Dyar site was a large Lamar mound and village site--the only example of this type of site in the reservoir. The site was chosen for excavation in order to investigate its role in the Lamar settlement system. The 1977-78 excavations reported in this volume were part of a larger reservoir mitigation project funded by the Georgia Power Company.

Several specific research goals were defined. These included: (1) determination of site size and configuration, (2) delineation of public and habitation areas, (3) estimation of the number of domestic structures, (4) investigation of household activities and subsistence through the excavation of structures using small excavation units and flotation techniques, (5) determination of mound configuration and construction history, and (6) development of a ceramic chronology for the Lamar period in the Wallace Reservoir.

Research Strategy

The original budget for the Dyar site was relatively small (\$26,000) and this fact was reflected in the initial research strategy. Four large backhoe trenches were to be excavated to define the limits of the site. These trenches would extend out from the mound toward the grid cardinal directions (see discussion of grid alignment below) until the edge of the site could be defined. It was anticipated that an encircling palisade or ditch could be detected. These trenches were to be excavated completely through the midden into subsoil, so that complete profiles could be recorded and samples of artifacts collected. This somewhat destructive technique was necessitated by time and budget constraints. After the four original trenches hopefully located the village limits, additional backhoe trenches were to be excavated in order to investigate other aspects of site configuration and to locate village structures for excavation. These houses would be carefully excavated using flotation techniques for maximum data recovery.

Mound excavations were to concentrate on clearing and investigating the last intact mound stage. Due to the severe disturbance of the mound summit, this would necessitate the removal of some two and a half meters of the upper portion of the mound. Structures encountered on

the exposed summit were to be carefully excavated in order to yield subsistence and activity area data. Finally, the mound would be trenched using power equipment to determine the mound stratigraphy and chronology.

Excavation

Since the original budget for the Dyar site was relatively low, a number of short cuts were planned to achieve as many excavation goals as possible. The major effort was made to align the site excavation grid so that four trenches radiating out from the mound would yield the maximum amount of data. Since DePratter's posthole tests indicated that the heaviest concentrations of midden were to the Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest of the mound, the four trenches were aligned to pass through these areas. Therefore, for ease in recording these trenches, the site grid was aligned 45 degrees off the cardinal directions. In the discussion to follow, all directions are expressed in relation to this grid north, not magnetic north.

The vertical datum point originally established for the site during DePratter's survey was utilized during the excavations. This datum consisted of a metal pipe driven into the ground in the northwestern quadrant of the site. This datum was arbitrarily designated as 100 m in elevation. Its actual elevation above sea level is not known, however, according to the U.S.G.S. topographic map (Buckhead quadrangle), it is approximately 425 feet above sea level.

The site grid was established from an iron pin placed by DePratter approximately 40 m northeast of the mound. This point was designated N 0, W 40 and the grid was constructed from this point. Thus point N 0, E 0 is near the center of the mound. The usual procedure of placing the entire site in one quadrant of a grid system was not followed in this instance, since we did not know the limits of the site, or its orientation.

Many problems attended the excavation of the Dyar site, including money shortage, heavy rainfall and flooding, disturbances by pothunters, and the high water table. These problems led to several changes in excavation strategy as discussed below. The detailed discussion of individual excavation units will appear in later chapters.

Excavations at the Dyar site began in the Fall of 1977 with the excavation of the four main village backhoe trenches located along the zero grid lines (Figure 5). These trenches revealed that village deposits were located primarily north and south of the mound. The area to the west did not contain cultural material, instead the recent clayey alluvium was found to extend to a depth of at least 12 feet. DePratter found this same situation with his posthole tests and interpreted it as an old river channel. The modern ground surface east of the mound is quite low. Groundwater immediately filled the trench placed here, and as a result, the profile could not be recorded. Some artifacts were noted in this area, and the soils contrasted with those in the area west of the mound.

The four trenches defined the occupation area of the site in gross terms, and demonstrated that the water table would pose problems for excavation in the eastern area of the site. No palisade or ditch was found, but site limits could be defined by the distribution of visible midden. The trenches also located several structures. One of these structures, Structure 1, was subsequently excavated in 50 cm square units and all floor deposits were waterscreened. Ultimately more trenches were excavated during the 1977 season (Figure 5) to locate additional structures and further define the village area. These latter trenches were in relatively dry areas of the site.

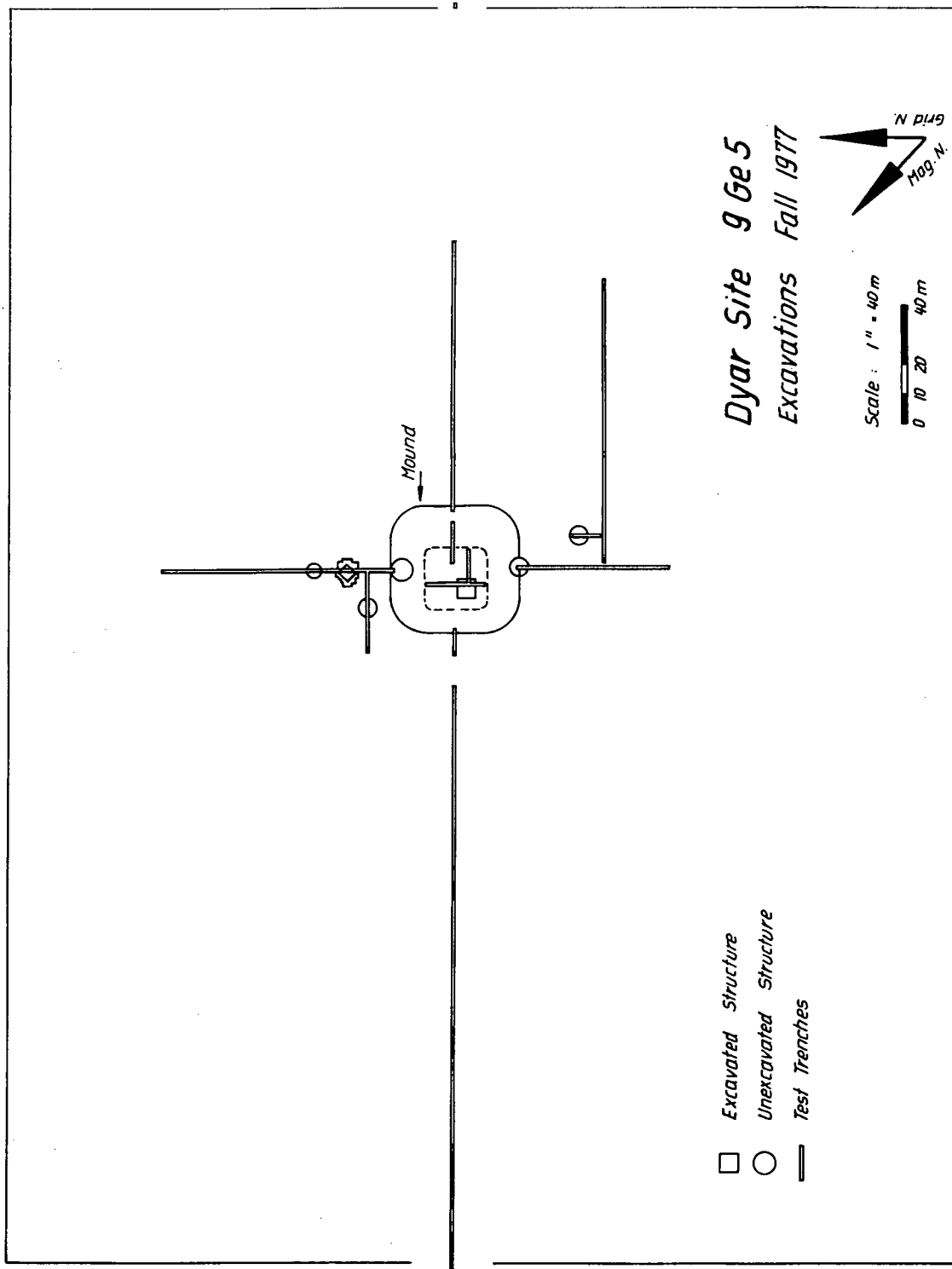


Figure 5. 1977 backhoe trenches in village area and mound

Work on the mound consisted of squaring up the large summit disturbance, and recording its profiles. Two trenches were then excavated across the summit to provide complete profiles of the upper portion of the mound slated for removal. The portion of the terminal mound structure lying beyond the large disturbance was excavated, yielding primarily architectural data and radiocarbon samples. Severe rains and flooding halted excavations for the year in December, and plans were made to complete excavations in the spring of 1978.

During the winter, it was realized that funds were running short and that much more work needed to be undertaken in order to reach our excavation goals. For this reason, excavation techniques were modified. The excavation of structures would be conducted in one meter square units thus speeding up the excavation process. It was recognized that additional village trenching was necessary to better define the site limits and to locate more structures in the hope of obtaining a community plan.

Later in the winter, a visit to the site was made by the survey crew and the author, and we discovered that vandalism had taken place. Steps were taken to reduce the weekend destruction, but considerable damage had been inflicted. This necessitated another change in excavation plans, since one well preserved structure scheduled for excavation had been almost completely destroyed. One positive change occurred over the winter; additional funds were allocated to the project thus permitting more trenching and excavations in the village.

During the spring and summer 1978 field season, numerous additional trenches were excavated to locate the site limits and structures (Figure 6). These trenches verified that much of the Dyar village was below the present water table. Excavation of Provenience 11 at the northern edge of the mound, provided a huge stratified ceramic collection early in the season, thus the goal of obtaining a sample for the determination of the ceramic sequence was quickly achieved.

Initial excavations in Structure 2 was by 1 m square. This proved too time consuming and was abandoned in favor of 2 m units. The last structure to be excavated, Structure 4, was excavated in 2 m units near the end of the season. Due to time pressure, the floor deposits were not waterscreened, but flotation samples were saved. Although numerous structures were located by trenching, only a few were tested, and these tests were restricted to 2 m units excavated during the final weeks of the field season.

Mound work in 1978 concentrated on the excavation of the summit of an intact construction stage. This took far more time than originally anticipated, but yielded excellent data on mound related activities. Plans to waterscreen all floor deposits had to be abandoned for the simple reason that there was no expedient way to pump water to the top of the mound, and the steep mound slopes precluded the removal of soil down to the usual waterscreening area.

The trenching program designed to reveal the construction history of the mound had to be compressed into two weeks, one of which was devoted to the use of power equipment. While only limited time could be spent on the profiles, excellent data on mound architecture was obtained. Unfortunately ceramic samples were sparse.

Eventually 968 person days were expended on the site. Two building stages of the mound were recorded and a partial profile of all mound construction stages was obtained. Work in the village located 18 structures, of which two were completely excavated, two-thirds of a third structure was excavated, and eight others were tested with small units to determine their period

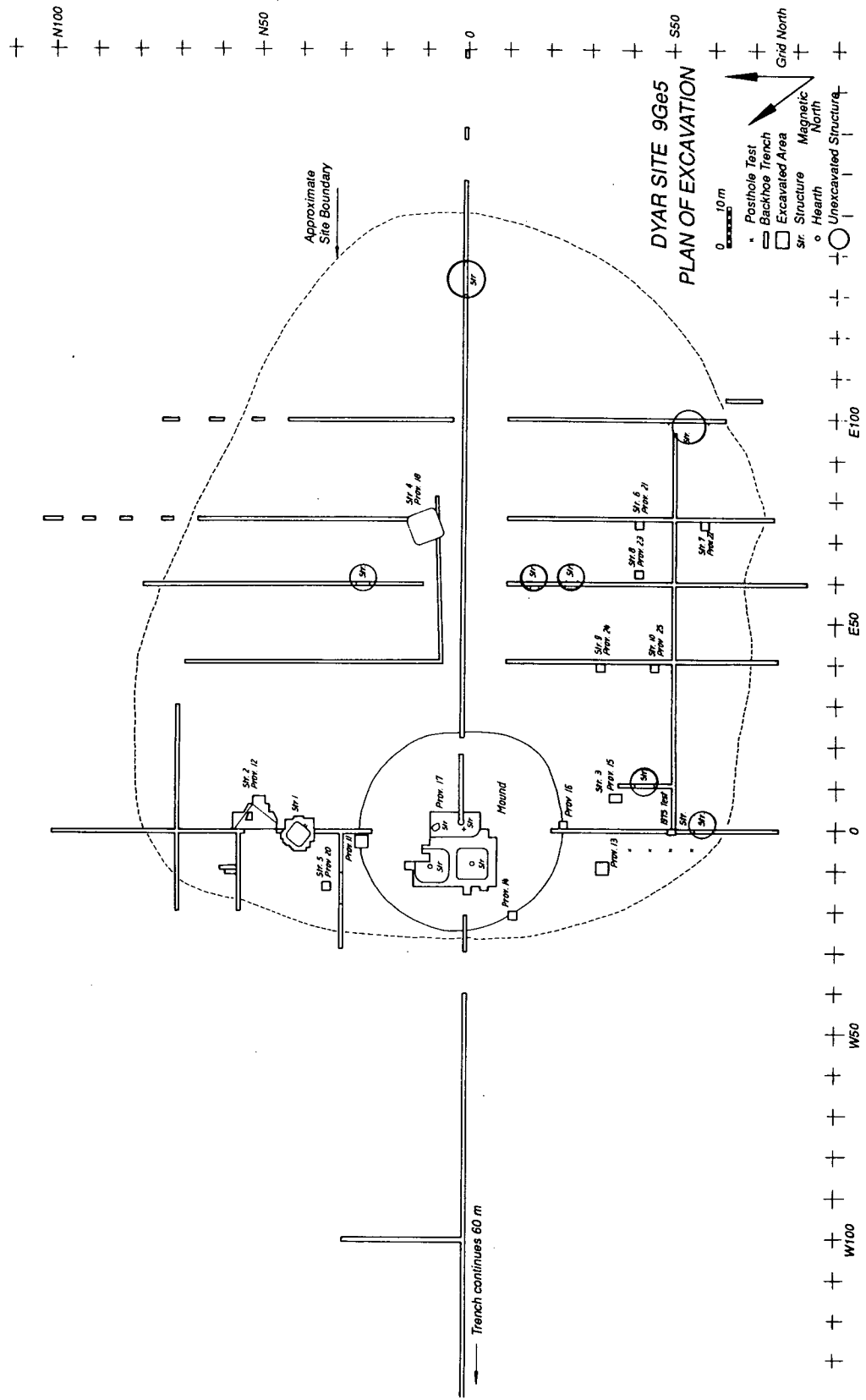


Figure 6. Plan of Dyar site excavations

of construction. The site boundary was established by the mechanical excavation of six east-west trenches and seven north-south trenches. Three major periods of occupation were defined: The Stillhouse Phase, a late Etowah component; the Duvall Phase, an early Lamar component; and the Dyar Phase, a late Lamar component. Subsequent to the work at Dyar, the Dyar Phase was divided into an Iron Horse Phase and a Dyar Phase (Williams 1988). Whenever possible, I have updated the phase identification of structures and features at the Dyar site to correspond with these latest phase definitions. Definitions of these phases will be given in the various artifact sections that follow the discussion of the excavations.

CHAPTER II

DYAR VILLAGE TRENCHES

Due to the thick blanket of recent alluvium that covered the Dyar site, extensive backhoe trenches were excavated to determine site limits and to locate structures for excavation (Figure 5, 6). These trenches were excavated using a tractor mounted backhoe with a bucket one yard wide. A local operator, unskilled in archaeological work, was employed for most of the trenching, although a few trenches were excavated by Jerald Ledbetter of the University of Georgia archaeological staff.

Grid lines were staked at 10 m intervals using a transit. The backhoe operator then excavated the test trench approximately 1 m to the side of the stakes so that they would remain in place as reference points. Trenches were excavated into sterile subsoil so that a complete profile could be obtained. A few areas that were extremely wet were left somewhat shallower. In many areas of the site, the water table was above the aboriginal ground surface (see below), and the trench was excavated primarily to "dredge up" midden soil and artifacts to be used in determining site size.

Artifacts were collected from the backdirt of all trenches in 10 m intervals. North-south trenches located east of the mound were collected in a more systematic fashion than were other trenches dug earlier in the fieldwork period. In the former case, all collecting was performed on the same day after a rainstorm, and collecting crews were instructed to pick up all visible artifacts. No attempt was made to collect all artifacts from the other trenches, since it was initially intended to use profile data rather than artifact distributions to determine site boundaries.

Additional information collected from the trenches included the presence of structures, features, and postholes, elevation of the aboriginal ground surface (taken at 10 m intervals when possible), presence and thickness of midden, and thickness of alluvium. Originally profiles of each trench were to be recorded, however, due to the limited time and the frequent presence of high ground water, only a few profiles were drawn.

The stratigraphy of the Dyar village consisted of four strata. The upper stratum was composed of a fine clay alluvium, which ranged in thickness from 45 cm just south of the mound to over 1.6 m in the extreme northeastern portion of the site. This alluvium is apparently the result of culturally accelerated sedimentation caused by poor farming practices during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Trimble 1969). It was this layer that necessitated the excavation of the series of trenches to determine site size and configuration.

The second stratum was a nineteenth century plowzone. This stratum is securely dated by the presence of a nineteenth century button located in Provenience 12 (see below). Artifacts, primarily sherds, were frequently found in the plowzone. The soil of the plowzone appears to be a mixture of the red, clayey alluvium above and the sandy loam below. It is clear that this

plowzone destroyed a portion of the Dyar village, but it is unclear how much represents post-aboriginal alluvium that was plowed. The plowzone averaged 15 cm in thickness. The plowzone could not be detected in the extremely wet and low northeastern portions of the village, but was very clear in other areas of the site. It is possible that this low area was considered too swampy to be farmed during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The next stratum consisted of the aboriginal midden. This soil was a fine sandy loam, stained to a very dark color with organic material. It ranged in thickness between 25 and 60 cm and was distributed across the entire site except for two areas. There was no midden in the central portion of the site where a plaza is believed to be located. The northeastern area of the site, which lies below the water table, had a different kind of midden soil. Midden soils here were clayey, but contained artifacts and flecks of charcoal. Unfortunately, the rapid filling of trenches by ground water in this area prevented any but the most hurried inspection of profiles.

Finally, the subsoil underlying the site was a tan sandy loam. Features were easily detected in this stratum on portions of the site where it was above the water table. It was not, however, encountered in all areas of the site. Throughout most of the trench west of the mound, clayey soils were found from the surface to depths of at least twelve feet. This is the area DePratter (1976) identified as a possible river channel. Aerial photographs do not show evidence of an abandoned channel in this area. It is DePratter's opinion that a river channel existed in this area prior to site occupation, and that the site was erected on its bank. This interpretation, however, is not favored by the present author.

The area in the extreme northeastern portion of the site, described above as having a clayey midden, also had a clayey subsoil. This area is considerably lower in elevation than other portions of the site, and is believed to have been a backswamp accompanying the abandoned levee that underlies the southern portion of the site.

All village trenches are shown in Figure 6. Village trenching began in the northern portion of the village with the north-south trench at E-WO. This trench was excavated from N22 to N100, with a gap at N47-N50 for vehicular travel. The eastern profile of this trench is illustrated in Figure 7. This trench located two burned structures, Structures 1 and 2, and four burials. Burials 1 and 2 were disturbed by the backhoe, and the major portion of a large vessel, similar to burial urns later excavated in this area was found. Although no evidence of a palisade or ditch was located, artifact yield and visible midden in the profile thinned out and disappeared at approximately N 77. The midden in this area of the site was black and extremely rich in artifacts and ranged in thickness from 10-52 cm. Some of the thickest midden was located near the northern extremity of the site (Figure 7).

The south village trench was excavated at E-WO from S 21 to S 76 (Figure 6). This trench continued from the edge of the mound south into the present swamp, believed to be an abandoned river channel. The midden tapered off at what appears to be an old levee of the abandoned river channel located at S 63. Excavation continued downhill into the present swamp,

and although a few artifacts were dredged up from the swamp area, it is suggested that the levee or old terrace escarpment acted as the natural southern boundary of the site. Plate 2, furnished courtesy of Dr. Kent Schneider of the U.S. Forest Service, shows the relationship between the site and the abandoned river channel. Note the flooded area (presumed old river channel) paralleling the site on the right of the photograph. The eastern profile of the south village trench is illustrated in Figure 7. The midden stratum in this trench ranged from 20-55 cm in thickness, and was rich in cultural material.

In the area immediately south of the mound, S 22-30, Burials 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were disturbed, and numerous house floors were recorded. It is likely that the burials had been interred beneath the house floors. At S 49-51, the trench intercepted DePratter's 1975 test pit, and at S 47, a hearth was located, although no visible floor stratum could be identified in the west midden. Another stratum of probable house floor debris was noted at S 55-57.5.

The main East Village trench was excavated at N-S 0 from E 22 to E 158 with short segments being placed at E 170 and E 190. The present ground surface is quite low in this area, and the aboriginal surface is below the water table. During excavation, no distinct black midden was noted in the trench. Artifact density (artifacts recovered from spoil dirt) was much lighter than in the North or South trench, but artifacts were located out to E 150. A Stillhouse Phase feature, possibly a semi-subterranean structure, was found at E 130-138. Groundwater, however, prevented its investigation. The profile of the trench could not be recorded.

The main West Village trench (Figure 6) was excavated at N-S 0 from W 21 to W 200. Sterile alluvial soil, possibly representing fill of DePratter's channel scar described above, began immediately west of the edge of the mound. With the exception of a very few sherds from the W 120-250 section, the trench was completely devoid of cultural debris. The few sherds located were small and weathered although at least one was identifiable as Etowah or Napier Complicated Stamped. Much later during the project, an additional trench was excavated in the area west of the mound, from W 100, N 0-29 (Figure 6). This trench was completely sterile. It is clear that no village deposits occur west of the mound.

Two additional trenches were excavated in the south village area at this time to locate more structures and better define the site limits. One was an East-West trench located at S 50, E 0-98. This trench followed a high ground area interpreted as an old river levee; midden was exposed throughout its entire length. No structures were located in the carefully trowelled profile. Postholes were detected, and the midden was quite distinct, but the profile was not recorded.

A short north-south trench at E 10 was excavated from S 50 to S 37, in order to investigate another high ground area of the site. It revealed a well preserved burned structure. Since floral and faunal preservation was excellent in this area, plans were made to excavate the structure. Unfortunately the delay caused by Fall and Winter flooding postponed the excavation, and the structure was severely vandalized before work could resume at the site. In the 1978

field season, only a 3 by 2 m unit could be excavated in an undisturbed area (See Provenience 15 below). Although this unit did reveal structural remains with excellent associated floral and faunal material, it is not clear whether the structure is the one originally located in the trench. Apparently two structures are involved.

Near the end of the Fall, 1977 season, a short trench was excavated at N 30 from W 0 to W 29 (Figure 5, 6) to determine if additional structures were located near Structure 1. This trench located a burned structure, later tested as Provenience 20. It also helped define the edge of the site, as the western end of the trench was largely devoid of cultural debris and visible midden tapered down and disappeared. The profile of part of this trench was recorded to show the burned structure (Figure 7). Midden in this area was 20 cm thick in the eastern end and tapered down to nothing in the western end. No surface collection was obtained from the trenchspoil.

Early in the 1978 field season, a long trench was excavated parallel to the main East village trench between E 81 to E 40 (Figure 6). This trench was excavated in order to accommodate water screening operations since the original trench had filled with silt. Since the area was believed to be sterile, the trench was not established exactly along the grid. Immediately after the trench was begun, a burned structure (Structure 4) was encountered. Recognizing the burned daub covering the structure, our backhoe operator was able to avoid damaging the floor. The trench was then continued toward the west revealing no further features. No surface collection was made from this trench.

Near the end of the final field season, additional trenches were excavated north and east of the mound in order to more accurately determine site limits and to locate structures in an attempt to define the community plan. Major north-south trenches were excavated north of the mound at N 55 and N 70 (Figure 6). In general, time and the water table did not permit the profiles of these trenches to be recorded. An observer, however, did follow the backhoe and take notes on visible features and structures. Artifacts were collected on the same day after a heavy rain, and all visible artifacts were collected.

The north-south trenches to the northeast of the mound were particularly hard to observe, because of the high water table and low surface elevations in this area. The trench excavated from N 5 to N 70 at E 40 (Figure 6) revealed no structures, but corn cob filled pits were noted at N 27, 30.5, and 42. Possible burials were detected at N 53 and N 55, but they could not be investigated due to the high ground water. This trench never reached the edge of the site, as midden was located all the way to the end.

The trench excavated from N 10 to N 78 at E 60 (Figure 6), although rapidly filled with water, revealed much midden debris in its backdirt. Some postholes were detected as the trench was excavated, but could not be further investigated. The edge of the site was apparently reached in this trench, since sherd counts dropped significantly near its northern end. Later after a hard rain, a concentration of burned daub was found in the backdirt, apparently representing

the remains of a structure. The observer who followed the trench excavation did not see structural debris in situ, but apparently a structure had been intersected by the trench at approximately N 25. A cob filled feature was recorded at N 37.

The trench excavated at E 75 from N 15 to N 65 and intermittently thereafter out to N 100 (Figure 6) was specifically placed to determine if other houses could be located aligned with Structure 4. No additional structures were detected. Again this trench rapidly filled with water. Evidence of midden ended at approximately N 65. A feature was noted at N 22, but it could not be investigated.

The trench excavated at E 100 from N 5 to N 45 and intermittently thereafter to N 73 (Figure 6) was in the lowest area of the site. This trench filled with groundwater almost to the present ground surface. The edge of the site in this area was primarily defined by the absence of sherds in the spoil dirt north of N 52.

North-south trenches placed south of the main East Village trench produced much better data. Generally the northern ends of these trenches were low enough to intercept the water table, making characterization of midden or lack of it difficult in these areas. The middle portions of these trenches cut through an apparent river levee deposit, and these segments showed the presence of rich midden, postholes, features, and several structures.

The trench excavated from S 10 to S 76 at E 40 yielded much data. The northern end appeared culturally sterile and helped to define the plaza. At S 34, a possible structure was noted in the profile as a thin black stratum, 1 cm thick, extending over a distance of two meters. This structure was later investigated as Provenience 24. Another possible structure, defined by the presence of shell, a soil change, and numerous postholes was detected at S 46, and later investigated as Provenience 25. The extreme southern end of the trench showed no evidence of midden stain in the profile, and no sherds were detected in the backdirt. The southern edge of the site corresponds with a present escarpment, believed to be an abandoned river channel.

The trench excavated from S 10 to S 83 at E 60 (Figure 6) was again rather sterile at its extreme northern end, although at S 16-18, a possible structure was defined by the presence of burned wood and cane. Another suspected structure was detected between S 24.6 and 27.2. These two possible structures were not investigated due to lack of time. At S 41, another possible structure, defined by the presence of a burned area and a large rock, was detected. This area was later tested as Provenience 23. Numerous postholes, cob filled pits, and acorn filled pits were scattered in the trench, but visible midden again tapered off and ended near the escarpment to the south. This trench was carried downslope toward the swamp. The last 20 meters showed no evidence of occupation.

The trench excavated from S 10 to S 75 at E 75 produced a Stillhouse Phase pit (Feature 32), postholes; a possible structure defined by the presence of a stratum believed to represent a house floor and a concentration of features and postholes; and a possible structure defined by

the presence of a sandy stratum at S 56-59. The two possible structures were later investigated by 2 by 2 m units, Provenience 21 and Provenience 22.

Another trench was excavated from S 10 to S 72 at E 100. This trench was offset at the end to avoid a large tree (Figure 6). Evidence of occupation in this trench included Feature 33, a small Iron Horse phase pit; Feature 34, a Duvall Phase pit; and numerous postholes throughout its length. A possible structure was defined at S 50-59 by daub in the profile and numerous postholes and features within the trench.

A short east-west trench was excavated at N 55 from W 0 to 20. This trench revealed Feature 22, a small pit. While much of the trench revealed rich midden, the trench showed no evidence of midden in the western end and thus helped define the western site limits.

Finally an East-West trench was excavated at N 70 from E 30 to W 20 (Figure 6). Again the extreme western portion of this trench produced no visible midden, and artifacts were scarce in the backdirt. The majority of the trench yielded artifacts, and several postholes were seen near the center of the trench indicating that village deposits were present.

Figure 8 illustrates the surface elevation of the aboriginal midden as it was recorded at various points along the trenches. This figure yields much important information about the site. It is clear, for example, that the mound was constructed on the highest part of the site at an elevation of approximately 99.20 m. Midden thickness does not appear to be greater here than in other areas of the site, therefore midden accumulation does not account for the high elevations. The area southeast of the mound, interpreted in the field as the levee of an old river channel, clearly shows as high ground. Elevation points taken at 10 m intervals along the north-south trenches at East 40, 60, 75, and 100, all show a ridge paralleling what is presumed to be the old channel (Plate 2). A clear escarpment can be seen today, roughly corresponding to the southern site boundary shown in Figure 8. Finally the northeastern portion of the site is clearly the lowest area, with elevations approaching 97 m, almost two meters lower than the highest portion of the site. All areas below approximately the 98 m level were under ground water, even during the driest portions of the field seasons. For this reason, little information was recorded for the northeastern portion of the village. No houses were detected in these trenches, but midden stains were seen, and artifacts were located in the spoil dirt.

Figure 9 illustrates the number of sherds recovered from trench backdirt at ten meter intervals. As noted above, the early trenches were not carefully collected and the counts from these trenches (the main north, south, and east trenches radiating out from the mound, and the east-west trench at S 50) are not comparable to those from the other trenches. If anything, these counts are under-represented, particularly those from the north trench. With these limitations in mind, the distribution of sherds can be used to aid in the reconstruction of the site configuration and boundaries. Sherd frequency clearly drops off near the ends of the trenches. This sherd distribution, combined with notes on the distribution of visible midden stains in the

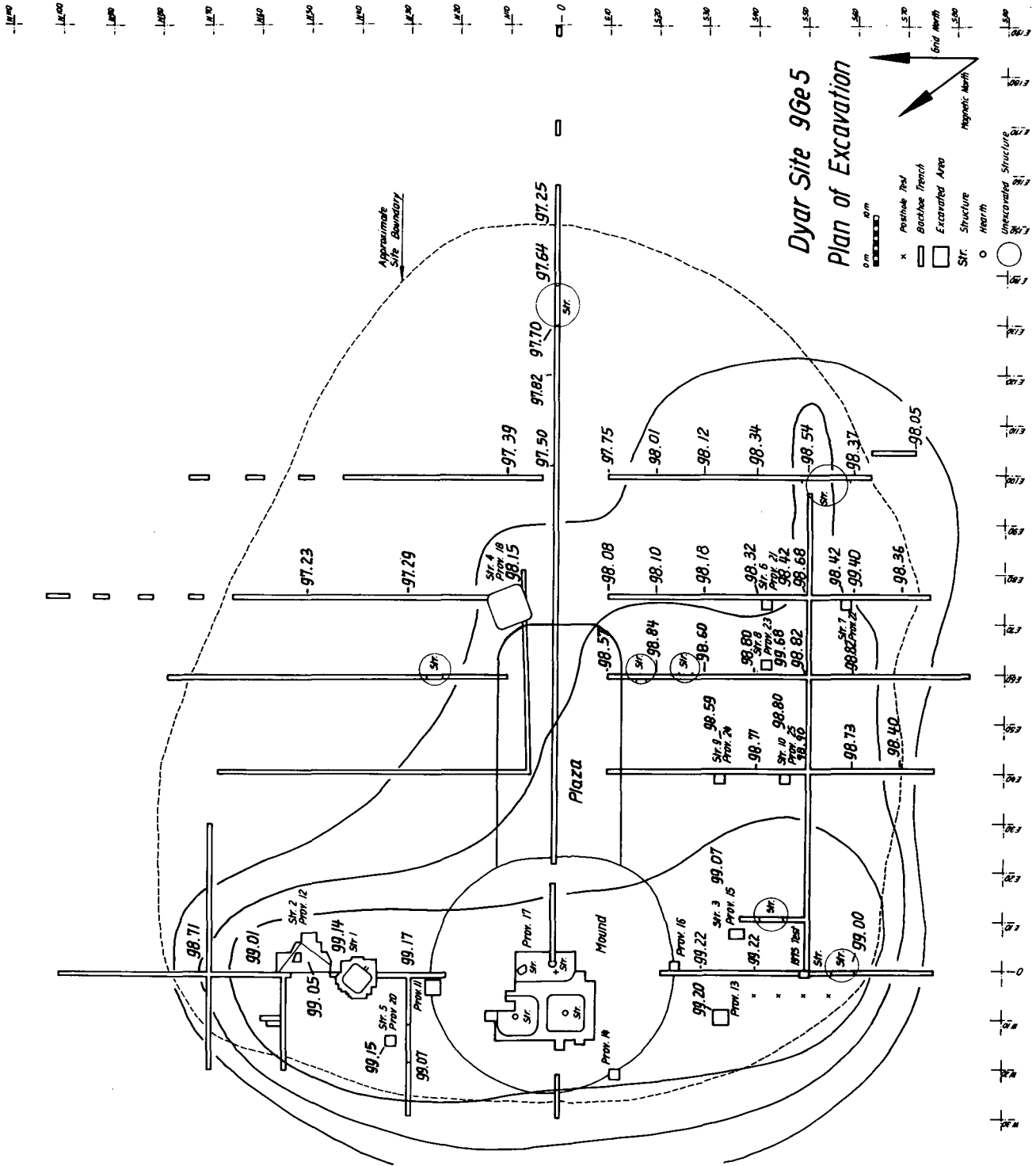


Figure 8. Surface elevation of aboriginal midden

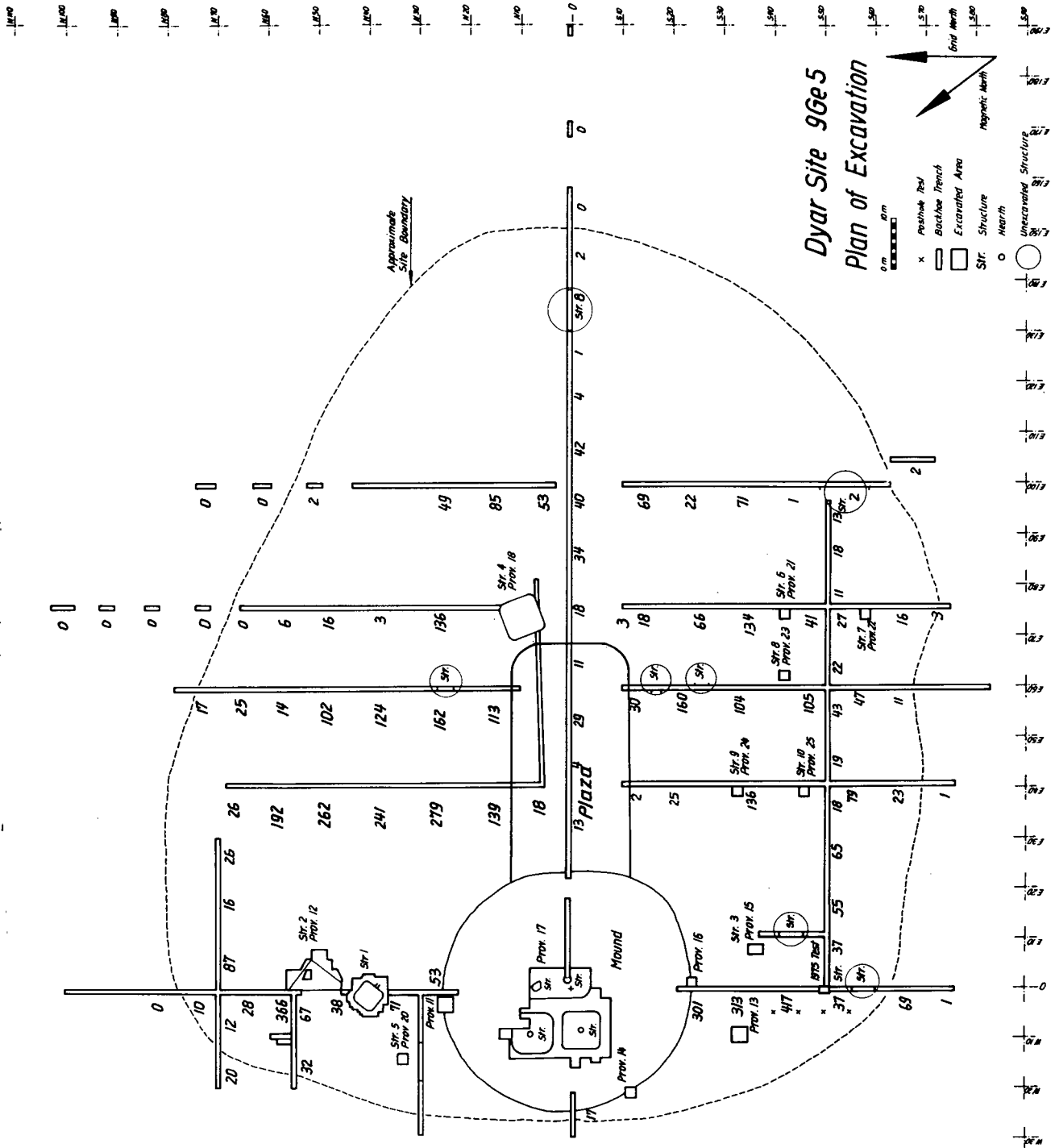


Figure 9. Sherd frequency in village trenches

trench profiles and the presence of postholes and features in the trenches yielded the approximate site boundary seen in Figure 9.

An extremely low density of sherds is seen directly east of the mound, adjacent to the ramp. The main east trench was virtually sterile and the carefully collected north-south trenches at E 40, 60, and 75 clearly show low frequencies of sherds, particularly evident in the trench sections South 10-20. This low sherd density area is interpreted as a plaza, the limits of which are shown in Figure 9. Structure Four probably represents a structure at the edge of the plaza. A possible structure located in the trench at E 60, S 18 was never confirmed by excavation. The plaza probably measured 40 meters north-south by 65 meters east-west.

Data from the features and surface collections were analyzed and assigned to the three major periods of occupation: early (Stillhouse phase), middle (Duvall phase, and late (combined Iron Horse and Dyar phases). The presence of ceramic types felt to be diagnostic of each period was recorded and a distribution map constructed to illustrate the distribution of activities during each period (Figure 10). Although there are problems with this approach--i.e. diagnostic ceramic types are most common in the Stillhouse Phase than in the Duvall or Iron Horse/Dyar Phases--the results indicate that in general, site size remained constant throughout all periods of occupation. If anything, the Stillhouse Phase occupation extends further to the east than the later components.

In conclusion, the Dyar village seems to be roughly oval in form, and extends east from the mound. A large plaza area was detected immediately east of the mound. Domestic structures apparently encircled the plaza, although structural evidence was limited in the northeastern quarter of the village, principally because of high ground water. The village appears to have remained roughly constant in size throughout its occupation. No evidence for a palisade wall or ditch was detected.

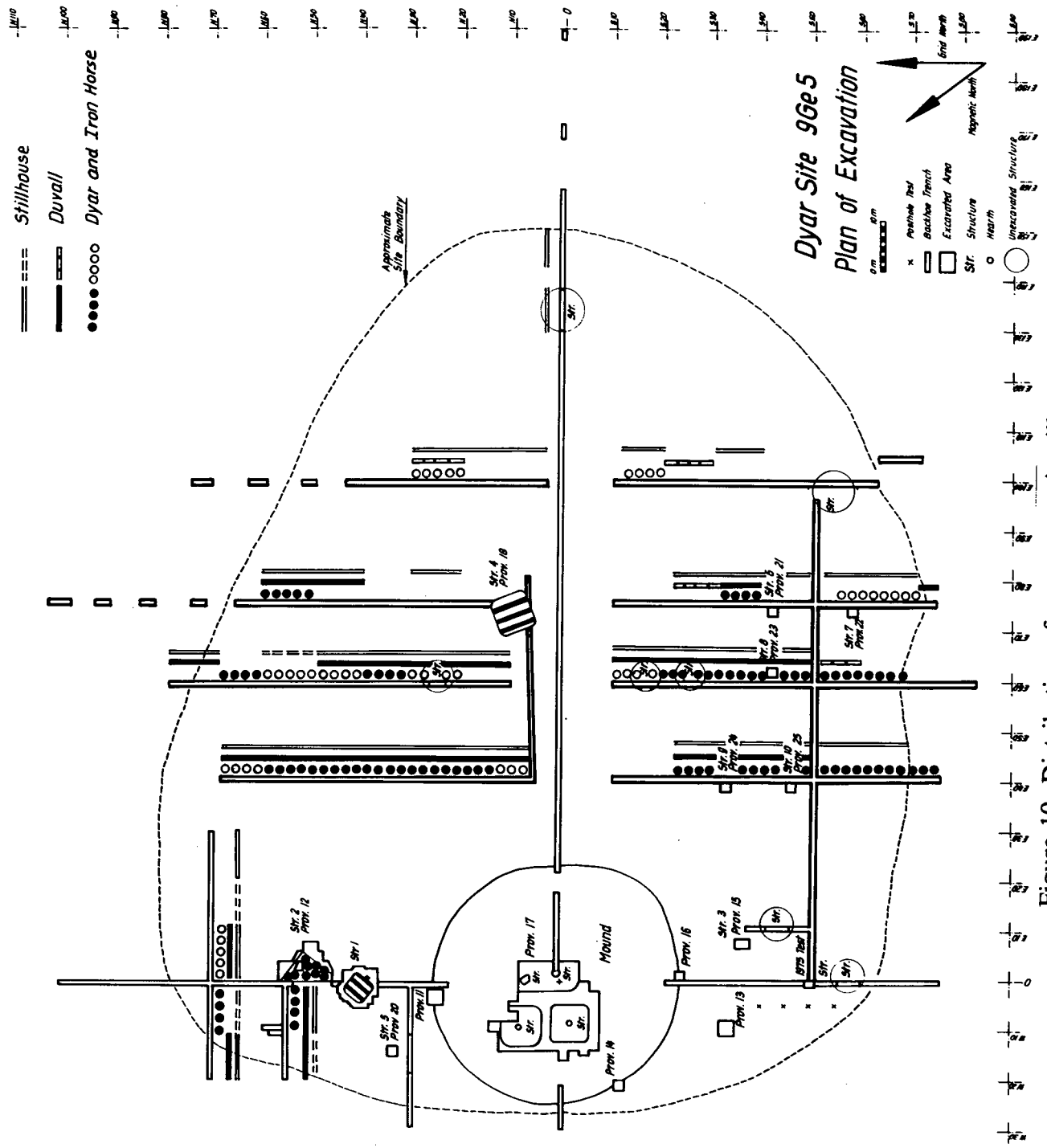


Figure 10. Distribution of components in village area

CHAPTER III

MOUND EXCAVATIONS

Mound Architecture and Construction Stages

Excavations at the Dyar Mound began by clearing the southern profile of the large machine-excavated pothole on the mound summit. This profile was cut back to the South 5 grid line for ease in recording. The profile, cut to elevation 106.75, revealed seventeen superimposed house floors (Plate 3). Most of the structures had burned. During excavation, a number of artifacts were saved by cultural level (house floor), but the sample size was exceedingly small. It is, however, clear that these superimposed buildings were constructed during the Dyar Phase (Table 1). Pollen samples were taken from three of these upper floors as a feasibility study. All samples yielded pollen, which is discussed below.

The eastern profile of the pothole was also cleared and recorded at the West 6 grid line. This profile revealed the same building levels, but also showed additional potholes near the center of the mound.

Since it would be necessary to remove the upper, disturbed portions of the mound (2.5 m) in order to excavate an intact mound stage, plans were made to extend the two profiles originally drawn across the top of the mound thus recording complete north-south and east-west profiles through the top of the mound before its removal. These profiles are located on Figure 11 and are reproduced as Figure 12. These trenches were quickly hand excavated with little consideration given to artifact recovery. It should be noted that most soil removed consisted of sterile mound fill. Some areas in the northern trench had stratified deposits of slope wash or other debris, and these were excavated with care, although recovery was by trowelling only. All artifacts from non-fill contexts in the upper portions of the mound are included in Table 1.

One large semisubterranean structure was readily apparent in the southwestern quarter of the mound. Seventeen floors could be detected in the field. They were closely "pancaked" near the center of the structure but were separated by distinct fill layers near their margins (Figure 12). The marginal areas are marked by distinct embankments, which served to buttress the structure walls. Adequate ceramic samples could not be obtained for the individual floors due to the removal of a large portion of these floors by the pothunting activity. All construction stages, however, appear to be the remains of Dyar Phase buildings (see Table 1: Mound stages between 106.3 and 107.6).

A second structure appeared in the northwestern area of the mound at a much greater depth than the highest floor level of the southwestern structure (Figure 12). Although tree disturbance makes it impossible to associate this northwestern structure with a particular southwestern structure, it is clear that it is associated with a lower floor than the latest southwestern structure. It is thus apparent that in its final stage, the Dyar mound had one large structure on its southwestern corner, and at a slightly earlier time, it had a minimum of two large paired buildings.

The remains of the final structure (Floor elevation 107.6) in the southwestern corner of the mound were excavated. Only the periphery of three sides of the structure remained after the destructive pothole. Nevertheless, we were able to record a square building pattern 9 meters on a side (Figure 13). Only a few very small sherds were recovered from the floor. It is not

TABLE 1

Mound Ceramics

Mound Construction Stage	Bold Incised		Medium Incised		Fine Incised		Morgan Incised		Etowah Complicated		Rectilinear Complicated		Curvilinear Complicated		Fiftoot Complicated		Corn Cob Marked		Miscellaneous Decorated		Plain		Burnished Plain		Rough Plain		Red Filmed		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Terminal Stage at 107.6	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	8	7.5	4	3.8	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	1	0.9	70	66.0	16	15.1	4	3.8	106	99.8		
Mound Stages between 106.3 and 107.6	6	1.4	31	7.4	11	2.6			21	5.0	6	1.4	1	0.2	1	0.2					282	67.3	44	10.5	17	4.1	419	99.9		
Mound Stage at 106.3	53	12.5	3	0.7	1	0.2	2	0.5	57	13.4	41	9.7	7	1.7	2	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.4	135	31.8	55	13.0	68	16.0	424	99.9		
Stage XII-105.56																					1								1	
Stage XI-104.22 (Feature 38)	1		1				2		1		3		18								9		10						45	
Stage IX-103.9																					15								15	
Stage VIII-103.25																					7								7	
Stage VII-102.9																					2								2	
Stage V-101.7																					1								1	
Stage IV-101.2																					1								1	
Stage II-100.45									1														2						3	
Stage I-99.8																							1						1	
Stage I-99.74										1																			1	
Stage I-99.70								2			2										3		3		3				13	
Stage I-99.68																									1				1	
Pre-mound levels exclusive of Feature 50									104												117		39		69		2		332	
									31.3												35.2		11.7		20.8		0.6		99.6	

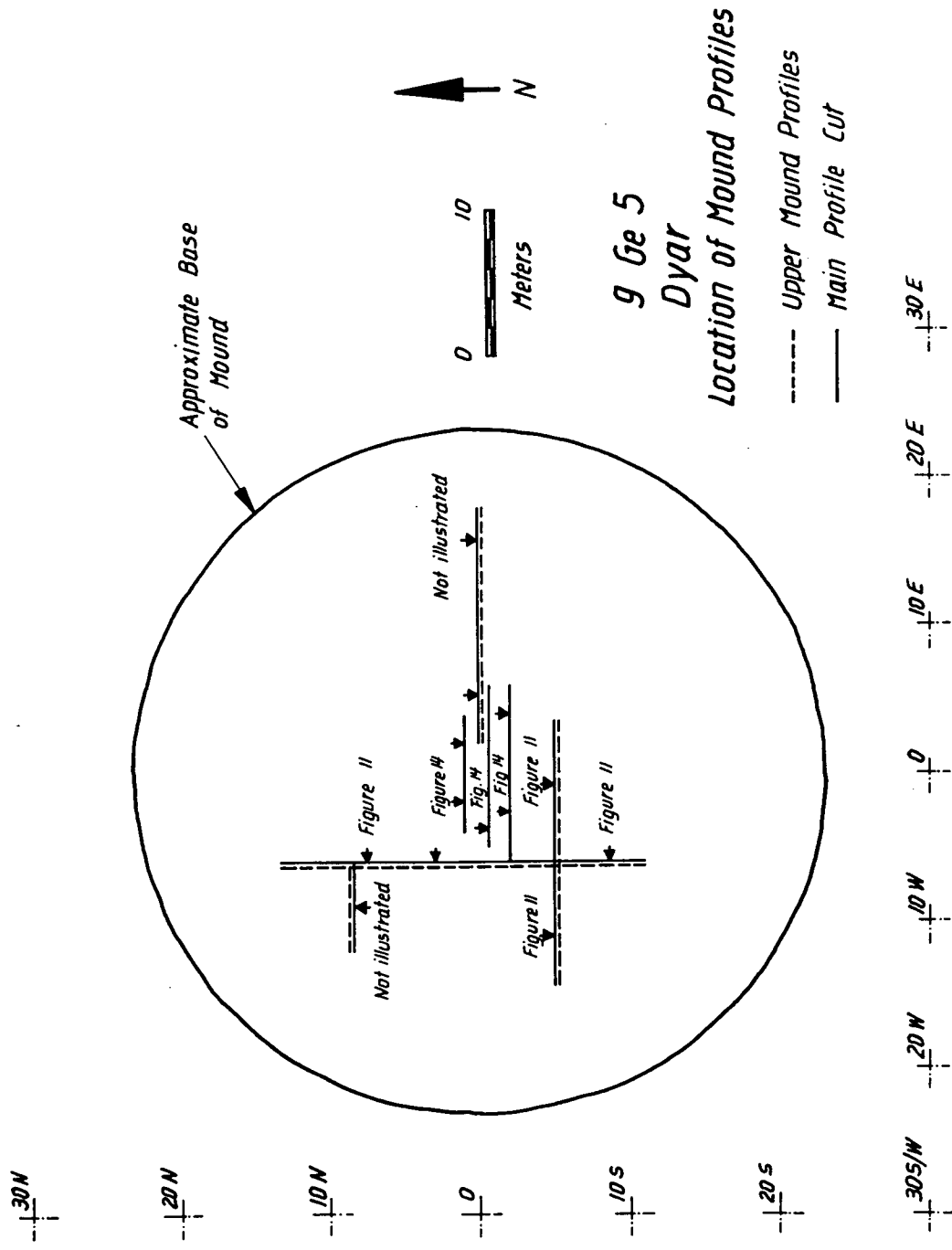


Figure 11. Location of mound profiles

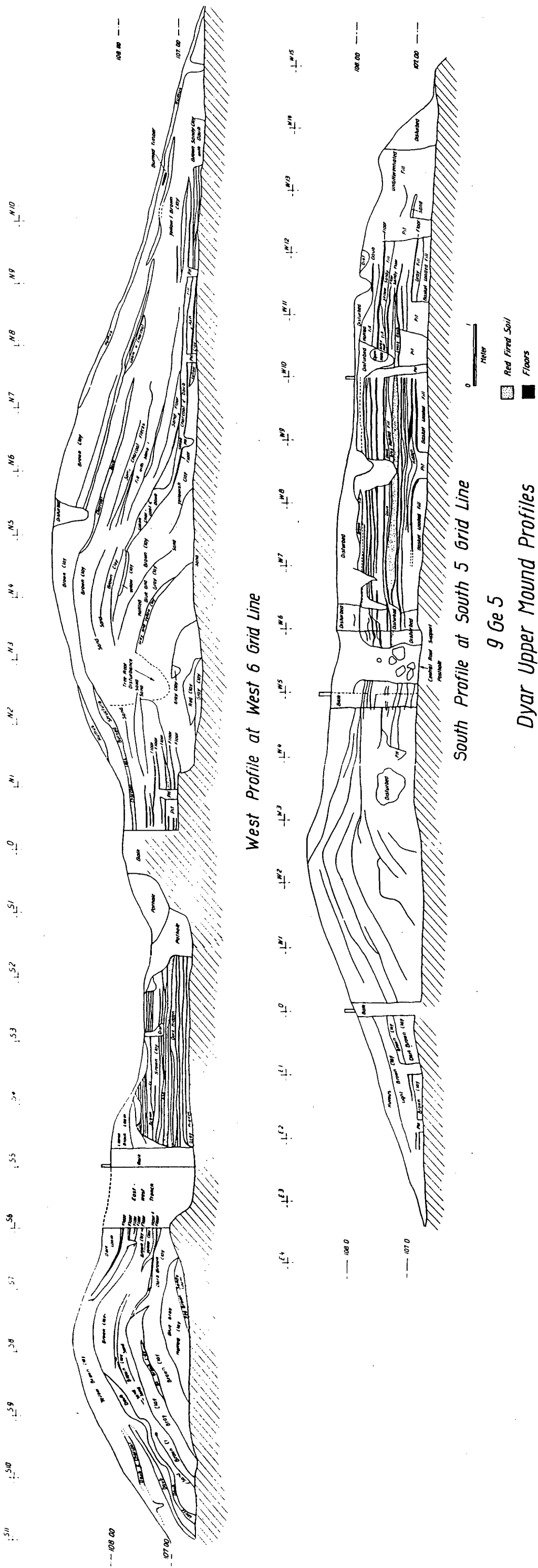


Figure 12. Profiles of upper mound stages

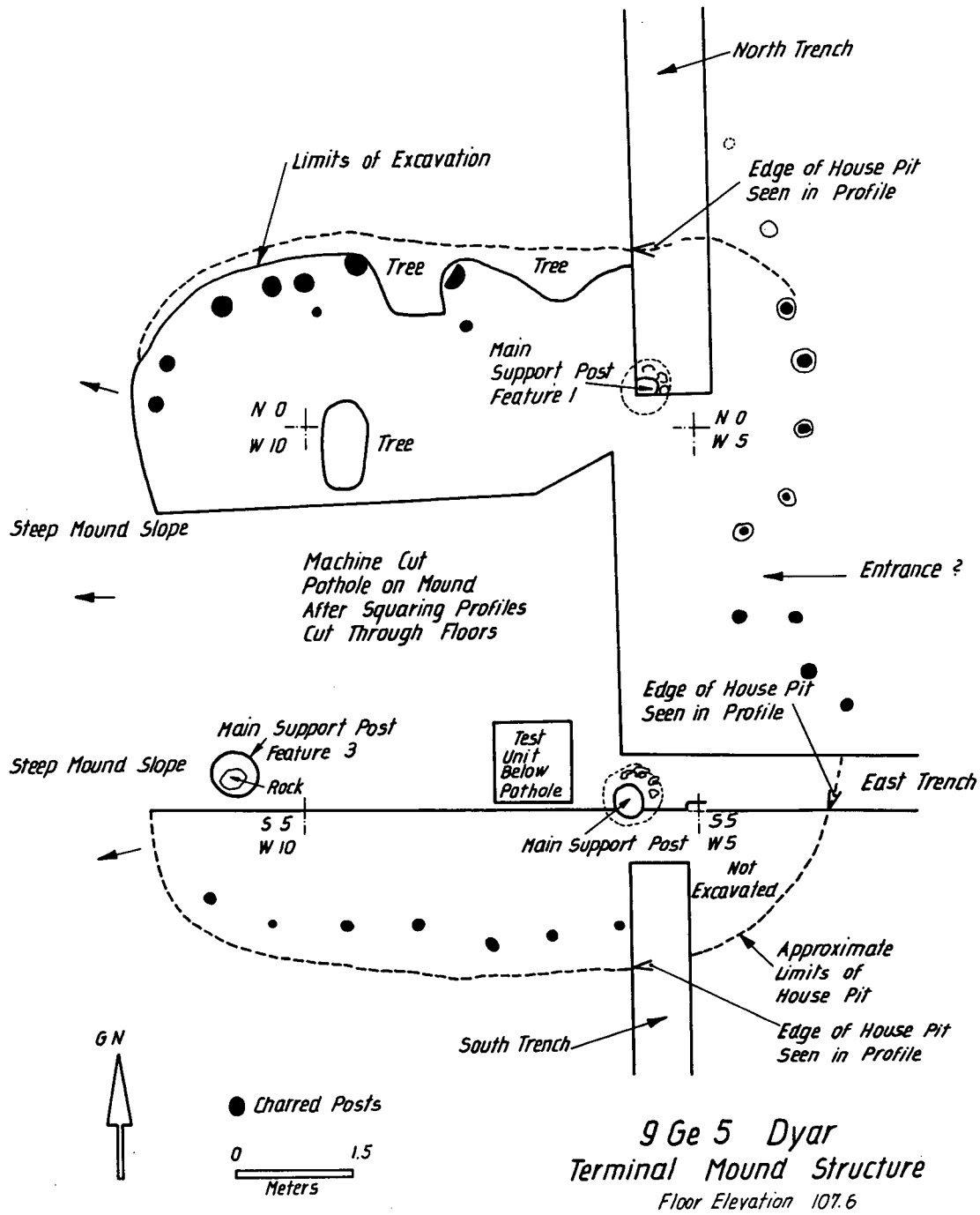


Figure 13. Southwestern mound structure, final stage

clear if they were *in situ* remains on the floor, or if they were small sherds incorporated in the fill. The types present, especially Morgan Incised and Corncob Marked, suggest the latter possibility (Table 1: 107.6 floor) since they are early types. The roof was supported by four, large central support posts chocked in the large postholes with cobbles. Three of these large postholes were excavated (Figure 13), while the fourth in the northwest was hidden by a large tree. It was later recorded when the mound was taken down with power equipment. these four large roof support posts were apparently reused for the 17 closely "pancaked" structure floors. One wall post of the structure was cross-sectioned and found to slope slightly inward; however, a conical roof was not indicated by this slope of 22 degrees. A possible entranceway to the structure faces east. This location coincides with the side of the mound having the most gentle slope, which is apparently the ramp.

To investigate the possibility of a ramp down the eastern side of the mound, a relatively shallow trench (not over one meter) was excavated down the face of the mound from N 0, E 2 to N 0, E 14. The western (upper) end of this trench intersected structure floors and hearths. The west profile was recorded for the length of the trench, but has not been reproduced. While there was some indication of "steps" in the profile, they were not at all obvious. The lower portion of the mound had a stratum of cobbles just beneath the surface. Although the stones did not form a continuous layer, they were relatively numerous. This narrow trench is the only exposure of this stone layer in the mound, so its extent and function are unknown.

Returning to the top of the mound, a small 1 x 1 m test unit was excavated in the pothole area of the southwestern mound structure to detect an undisturbed floor suitable for total excavation (Figure 13). During the excavation of the unit, several small features were recorded (Features 9, 10, 11, below) which turned out to be simple post holes. Several intact floors were located, and one at elevation 106.20 appeared particularly suitable for further investigation.

A large track mounted backhoe was used to remove the upper portion of the mound. We attempted to take the mound down to approximately elevation 106.50 using the base of the trenches, the machine pothole, and a transit and rod as guides. This would enable us to carefully hand excavate down to the floor level. Unfortunately the large machine was not that easy to control. In some instances the machine left a large amount of dirt to be removed by hand, and in other instances it excavated deeper than was desired.

Excavation of the selected mound stage began by relocating the small 1 x 1 m test in the southwestern quadrant of the mound. The top of the mound was staked and excavation in 2 x 2 m units began adjacent to the 1 x 1 m test where a floor was visible. This hard, prepared clay floor could easily be followed. Artifacts were recovered by dry screening and soil samples were taken for flotation. The floor proved to be quite clean. Artifacts from the floor are listed in Table 1, and floral remains from the floor are listed in Table 2. The excavation started near the center of the structure and proceeded outward. A fired clay hearth with a circular puddled clay rim was located near S 2, W 8 in the center of the structure. This hearth, designated Feature 24 overlay another hearth, Feature 26. Feature 26 (Plate 4) was the central hearth for the structure floor excavated. All features are discussed further in Chapter X. The floor of the structure was deeply dished, and the edges of the floor had been truncated by the machine excavation. Eventually the postmold pattern of a square structure some eight meters on a side was recorded, showing much rebuilding (Figure 14). As noted above, the actual floor edge had been backhoed away, so individual postholes could not be associated with any one building level of the mound. It is, however, clear from the profiles that some seventeen buildings were raised

TABLE 2

Floral Remains From Mound Contexts

Southwest Mound	No Samples	Cobs	Maize							Wood
			Cupules	Kernels	Hickory	Acorn	Seeds			
Str. at 106.3	7	--	3 fragments	2 + 5 fragments	5 fragments	--	2 passiflora 1 hackberry	6.1 g		
Northeast Mound	2	--	1 + 3 fragments	1 + 2 fragments	2 fragments	--	2 passiflora	89.6g		
(Pre-mound Midden, Stillhouse Phase)	4	--	10 fragments	0.2g + 4 fragments	2.45g	0.2	2 passiflora 7 phytolacca	25.4g		

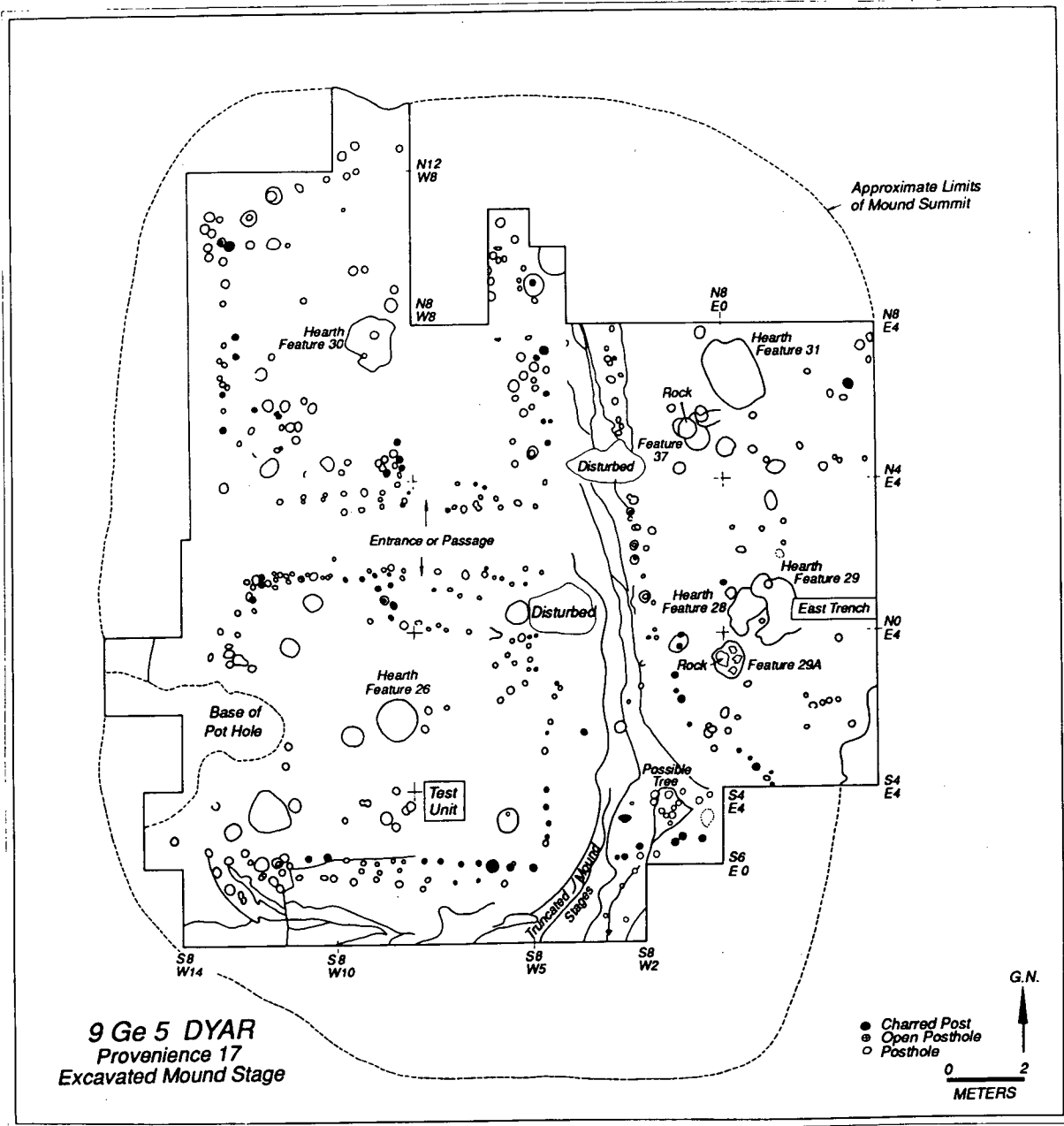


Figure 14. Northwestern mound structure at elevation 106.30

on the same site. This building lies directly under the terminal mound structure described above and at least sixteen other floors occur between the two structures excavated.

Four interior support posts are shown in Figure 14. These large support posts are known to have originated with the terminal mound structure. It is possible that they were reused for all seventeen buildings, but this cannot be shown with the available data. A large posthole near the central hearth may have functioned as a roof support for the earlier building(s).

Excavation continued across the top of the mound, at an arbitrary elevation of 106.30. Another prepared clay floor was carefully followed in the northwestern corner of the mound (Figure 14). This structure was virtually identical to that found in the southwestern quadrant of the mound, except that the central hearth, Feature 30, located at elevation 106.37, did not have a modelled rim; it was merely an area of burned clay. Evidence from an east-west profile recorded at N 8.5, indicates that a minimum of six structures had been built over this northwestern structure at a later date. Definite hearths were recorded at elevations 106.78 and 106.58. This compares favorably with the 17 structures located in the southwestern corner of the mound, since the original north-south profile trench (Figure 12) indicated that during the latest mound stages, buildings were only located in the southwestern area while earlier stages had paired buildings. Eventually this profile was removed and the remainder of the northwestern structure floor was excavated in 2 m by 2 m units. Again this prepared clay floor was very clean.

Excavation continued across the mound in 2 m by 2 m squares, excavated to structure floors when seen, or to an arbitrary level of 106.30. East of the two structures excavated in the western half of the mound, several bands of different fill layers were recognized as excavation continued to the east. These horizontal bands apparently represent truncated mound stages, indicating that the two western buildings were placed upon a higher level of a multi level platform mound. This interpretation was later confirmed by trenching. Thus the eastern half of the mound summit was on a lower level than the western half.

The eastern half of the mound thus excavated would then date to a later period than the western half, although both were within the Dyar Phase. In the eastern half of the mound, two sets of rebuilt, rimless hearths of puddled clay were excavated (Features 28 and 29 in the SE, and Feature 31 in the NE; Figure 14). Large central support postholes (Feature 29a) choked with rock slabs were located near these hearths. These posts appeared to date somewhat later than the hearths since their bottoms were quite shallow (20 cm). Numerous postholes were found, and a reasonable wall line could be found to the west, running north-south. Unfortunately, the excavation could not be followed far enough to the north or south to locate possible walls in these areas, as large piles of backdirt prevented further work in these areas. No recognizable wall was located between the hearths, and no posts were recorded along the eastern margin of this area, although excavation continued to the mound edge. The interpretation advanced is that a long rectangular shed-like structure with two hearths stood on the lower mound level. Artifacts, including pottery sherds and shell beads, were abundant on these floors, especially along the eastern margin. Food remains were also abundant, in contrast to the situation in the large rectangular structures to the west. Artifacts from the eastern area are listed in Table 1, and floral remains recovered near Feature 31 are listed in Table 2.

Finally with only two weeks remaining in the project, we decided to make a major excavation to the mound base using power equipment since we had been told that the mound was to be levelled as a navigation hazard in the reservoir. A tractor mounted backhoe was used to

excavate a large unit in the eastern half of the mound. This unit was taken to the mound base with a three stepped excavation (Plate 5). Artifacts were saved from each step as the power equipment removed the soil. In some cases, burned structures detected during backhoeing yielded reasonable samples of artifacts from good contexts, but generally only architectural construction data were obtained.

During the backhoeing, several hearths were recorded. Some were accurately measured *in situ*, and a few were only located approximately as they were backhoed away. These hearths seemed to correspond with hearths excavated above them. Thus a hearth, roughly below Features 28 and 29, was recorded at elevation 104.30. Similarly, hearths below Feature 31, the northeastern hearth, were recorded at elevations 105.83, 105.74, 105.66, and 104.22.

The composite profile of the mound (Figure 15) was assembled from these three large cuts, and the original upper mound profiles. Time allowed only the southern profile of the unit to be recorded. Numerous structure floors were recorded in profile, and artifact and pollen samples were taken from most floors. Numerous radiocarbon samples were also taken. While architectural data (structure floors, hearths, postholes, mound stages) were excellent, artifact yield was very low. Mound floors were kept quite clean, and the small area of profile exposed could not be expected to yield large quantities of artifacts. Artifacts recovered from the structures are listed in Table 1.

The first mound stage was excavated by hand down to subsoil in a unit measuring 3 m by 90 cm (the width of the backhoe cut). The pre-mound level contained a pure Stillhouse Phase midden, numerous postholes, and one large midden filled pit. Artifacts from these areas are listed in Table 1, and floral remains are listed in Table 2. Below the first mound stage, in the Stillhouse midden, there was a layer of intact wooden planks resting on a prepared white sand floor. These building materials, plus the abundance of postholes, suggest that the mound had been constructed over a Stillhouse Phase structure, and it is tempting to suggest that this was a public building of some sort. This is, of course, largely speculation since an area less than 1 by 3 m can tell little about the function of a building.

Reconstructed Mound Sequence

This section will offer a reconstruction of the Dyar Mound construction stages. The profiles (Figures 12 and 15) should be consulted to follow the discussion.

Construction activity at the Dyar Mound locale began with the building of a Stillhouse Phase structure of indeterminate size. This structure had a clean floor of intentionally deposited sand at elevation 98.80. Evidence of this structure was only available in an area 3 by 1 m in extent, but the numerous postholes, sand floor, and collapsed preserved wooden superstructure makes its identification certain. This was probably a public building. Note the construction technique seems to have been single post, not wall trench, and the building was not burned.

The first mound building activity consisted of a stage composed of homogenous, blue-black clay approximately 70 cm thick. No evidence of a structure was found in the limited exposure of this stage. Additions of gray clay and gray clay loam raised the mound an additional 40 cm. At this point, the first structural evidence was obtained. Sherds of the type Etowah Complicated Stamped were found on the slope of this stage, indicating a Stillhouse Phase affiliation. A radiocarbon determination of A.D. 1015 was obtained for this stage, but this date seems too early (See further discussion in Chapter XII).



Figure 15. Composite mound profile

Above this stage, a gray clay loam mound stage (II), 30 cm thick, was constructed and a structure was erected on its summit. Only a few weathered sherds (Table 1) were found on this stage, but some appear to have been Etowah Complicated Stamped. All early mound stage structures appear to have been erected on the surface of their respective mound summits; they were not semisubterranean. This stage raised the mound to elevation 100.45.

The next mound stage (III) consisted of a stratum of dark basket loaded clay capped by a stratum of light basket loaded clay totalling 35 cm. A definite hearth and floor were detected on this stage, but no artifacts were recovered. The location of the hearth is two meters nearer the center of the mound than hearths on the upper stages (Features 28 and 29). Either this reflects a hearth analogous to Feature 28 and 29 moved to the west because of the small summit area of this stage, or perhaps it indicates that only one structure was present on this stage.

The next stage (IV) consisted of a dark gray and reddish tan basket loaded clay stratum 37 cm thick raising the mound to elevation 101.20. A stratum of sand 5-7 cm thick and a posthole indicate structural remains on this stage. Only one plain grit tempered sherd was recovered from this stage (Table 1).

Next, Stage V was constructed of 45 cm of red and gray basket loaded clay. This stage again had a structure and a hearth whose location was similar to that of the hearth on Stage III. Only one burnished plain sherd was recovered at elevation 101.70.

From this point, the actual stages become confused as the profile steps back 1.5 m. apparently Stage VI, as reconstructed here, consists of gray and tan basket loaded clay and gray clay. This stage is approximately 70 cm thick. Evidence of a structure, in the form of a thin dark debris stratum, surmounts this stage at elevation 102.29. No artifacts were recovered.

Stage VII consisted of gray and orange basket loaded clay 30 cm thick overlain by a 25 cm thick layer of yellow clay (VIIA) with no visible basket loading. A burned floor was recorded in the eastern portion of this stage (elevation 102.8), while to the west, a definite step up occurs and a slope continues up as far as the profile was recorded. This is the first definite evidence of multiple mound levels on the same stage. No sherds were recovered from this stage. The pattern of two large, western buildings and an eastern shed probably begins on this stage.

Stage VIII consisted of a thin (14-20 cm) layer of basket loaded brown clay. Again, structural remains, in the form of burned floor, daub, and postholes, were found in the eastern portion of the stage at elevation 102.89, while to the west, the stage rises to another structure whose floor is 40 cm higher than the eastern structure. The eastern area is overlain by sand, charcoal, daub, and charcoal lenses believed to be structural debris thrown down when a structure on the western terrace was razed. Sherds in this fill included 7 plain grit body sherds (elevation 103.25) while 2 plain body sherds were recovered from the eastern structure (elevation 102.89).

Stage IX consisted of 80 cm of basket loaded brown and gray clay. Again, a structure was detected in the eastern portion of the profile, while the western portion slopes upward presumably to a higher level. Only 15 plain body sherds were recovered from this stage at elevation 103.90. The presence of only plain sherds in these stages may indicate construction during the Duvall Phase, however, sample sizes are too small to be definite.

Stage X consisted of a thin (10 cm) gray clay layer raising the eastern side of the mound to elevation 104.00 m. Again the western edge of the recorded profile slopes upward suggesting multiple levels for this stage. The eastern structure above the thin 10 cm gray clay was rebuilt without any mound fill in between rebuildings.

The pattern of mound stage construction seems to have changed several times. The first six mound stages were of relatively regular thickness, but stages VII and VIII, and stages IX and X showed alternating thick and thin stages. The significance of the Stage VII, a bright yellow clay cap is not known, but it corresponds with the first definite appearance of multiple levels on each stage. Apparently this alternating thick and thin construction is not repeated above Stage X. It is tempting to suggest that Stage VII is related to site abandonment during the Savannah Period, but it seems too late in the mound sequence and leaves little time for Duvall Phase mound construction known from slope deposits (See Provenience 11).

Again Stage XI interpretation is confused by the step back in the recorded profiles. In the profile recorded at S 2, there is no longer evidence for eastern mound structures (although they are known to be present from the horizontal exposure work), but the multiple levels for each stage are clearly shown. Stage XI consists of basket loaded gray and tan clay and probably the dark gray clay in the S 2 profile. As reconstructed here, this stage is 57 cm thick. Since elsewhere in the lower eastern level of the mound (see Feature 38, Chapter X), sherds diagnostic of the Iron Horse Phase were found at an elevation corresponding with Stage XI, it is believed that this stage and all above it date to the Iron Horse and Dyar Phases (see Feature 38, Table 1). It is tempting to suggest that the Iron Horse and Dyar Phase occupations are responsible for all multiple level mound stages (Level VII upward), but this cannot be shown by ceramic data. At elevations which would place them within Stage XI, hearths were found in the northeastern and southeastern areas of the mound. This is evidence of the four hearth patterns being present at least as early as this stage.

Stage XII consists of 60 cm of yellow and gray basket loaded clay. Evidence for an eastern structure on the lower level of Stage XII consists of burned bark and at least one posthole which originates at this level (elevation 105.06). To the west at the higher level, evidence of a burned structure can be seen above several unusual strata of sandy washes and basket loaded clays in the S 2 profile. Although it was not clear in the field if this structure was on the top of Stage XI or XII (the profile was particularly hard to interpret), the preferred interpretation places it on Stage XII. This floor is semisubterranean or dished in cross-section, the first definite occurrence of this structure type on the mound. One burnished plain sherd was recovered from the structure (elevation 105.56). Assuming that this structure does belong to Stage XII, the difference in elevation between the eastern and western structure floors is 40-50 cm.

Stage XIII consisted of yellow (or orange) and gray basket loaded clay, 62 cm thick (elevation in eastern portion, 105.75). To the east a yellow clay cap (XIIIA), 10-18 cm thick overlies the stage. There is no evidence of any structure associated with this stage.

Stage XIV is the last stage that can be identified with any degree of certainty from the S 2 profile. It consists of light gray sandy clay whose thickness could not be determined.

From this point upward, the mound is known from the original N-S and E-W trenches, the horizontal stripping operation, and a segment of E-W profile recorded at N 8.8. The horizontal exposure of the mound summit excavated at elevation 106.30 (Figure 14) is probably

characteristic of most stages above Stage VII (with the exception of a few of the final stages, see below). These stages are characterized by multiple levels, containing two large rectangular structures on the upper, western half of the mound, and two hearths, apparently enclosed by an open shed, facing east, on the lower, eastern half of the mound. The two large western structures have carefully prepared clay floors which were kept meticulously clean, while the eastern "shed" contains much midden refuse consisting of sherds, animal bones, shell beads, etc. suggesting domestic activities or feasting. Two superimposed central hearths that were recorded for the southwestern structure were elaborate basins with modelled clay rims. Palynological analysis of soil samples from three of these southwestern structures reveals the presence of *Ilex* pollen (S. K. Fish, personal communication), suggesting the use or preparation of the Black Drink in this structure, and the elaborate hearth suggests the sacred fire, mentioned in Southeastern ethnohistoric accounts. The function of the northwestern structure cannot be suggested from the archaeological data. A possible passageway was noted between the two large western structures (Figure 14).

The northwest structure was rebuilt at least six times above elevation 106.30, while the southwestern structure was rebuilt some eighteen times (seventeen rebuildings in the pothole profile and at least one in the 1 m test) above this elevation. The upper northwestern structure floor was located at elevation 106.95, while the highest southwestern structure floor was located at elevation 107.63. Unfortunately a tree disturbance in the trench profile (Figure 12) makes it difficult to associate the highest northwestern structure with a southwestern structure. However it is clear that the highest northwestern structure was not paired with the highest southwestern structure. If it is assumed that the two floors were at the same elevation, and the connecting passageway is evidence in favor of this interpretation, then approximately the twelve highest structures in the southwest had no corresponding northwestern structure. Additional evidence of this interpretation consists of slope washes of debris stratigraphically overlying the northwestern structures. These slope washes apparently consist of debris thrown out of the southwestern structures (Figure 12). These last dozen southwestern structures may have been the sole construction upon the mound at this time, but their relation to possible eastern lower terrace structures cannot be determined with the available data.

The final southwestern structure, designated the Terminal Mound Structure, burned. Charred posts were located and mapped in situ. Although most of the floor area of this structure was destroyed by vandalism, a partial square post pattern, nine meters on a side, was recorded (Figure 13). A radiocarbon determination of A.D. 1555 was obtained from charred wood from this structure. This and other, less acceptable radiocarbon determinations are discussed in Chapter XII.

Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Comparisons

In this section, comparisons will be largely restricted to sites in Georgia and the surrounding states. Occasionally ethnohistoric data from further afield may be employed.

Several mounds in the immediate area (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia) are known to have had multiple structures on their summits, and some of these mounds also have multiple terraces. In Georgia, the Little Egypt Mound A (Hally 1980a) and the Bell Field Mound (Kelly 1972) are known to have multiple structures and have multiple terraces. The Little Egypt Mound A, a Barnett Phase Lamar mound contemporaneous with the Dyar mound, had one large, rectangular building on its summit, but also had other structures located on lower, terrace-like extensions of the mound. At least one of the lower level structures had

a complete array of domestic debris in place on the floor. The Bell Field mound, a Late Savannah period mound (Hally and Langford 1987), was somewhat different. On its summit, in its later stages, Kelly found four square structures, connected by passageways. These structures had exceptionally clean floors, indicating a non-secular use. Kelly believes that these structures were intentionally burned periodically, when additions were made to the mound. In these features, the Bell Field mound closely parallels the Dyar mound. The Bell Field mound differs from the Dyar mound in having burials.

Other Georgia mounds which compare favorably with Dyar and which were no doubt at least partly contemporaneous with it, include the Irene Mound (Caldwell et al. 1941) and the Roods mound (Caldwell 1955) which had multiple structures on their summits, and Etowah Mound A and Shoulderbone Mound C, which, although unexcavated, have multiple summit levels (Jones 1973).

The Skull Shoals Mound A (Wauchope 1966: 378) located only a few miles upstream from the Dyar site, has been tested (Williams 1984). This mound is known to be contemporaneous with Dyar, and a concave summit reported in the nineteenth century indicates the presence of a deeply semisubterranean structure on its summit similar to that on the latest stage at Dyar. Its size and conical shape are virtually identical to that of Dyar mound also. The Skull Shoals site differs from the Dyar site in that it has at least one and perhaps two additional mounds.

The Beaverdam Creek Mound, located in the Richard Russell Reservoir on the Savannah River to the east also contains some similarities. Although the Beaverdam Creek Mound was occupied during a period not represented at the Dyar Site, both mounds do have earthen embanked structures (Rudolph and Hally 1985).

Mounds in North and South Carolina with multiple levels or multiple structures have not been reported, but such mounds are common in eastern Tennessee. The two best examples include Hiwassee Island Unit 37 (Lewis and Kneberg 1946) and Toqua Mound A (Schroedl and Polhemus 1977; Polhemus 1987), both at least partially contemporaneous with the Dyar Mound. The mound at Hiwassee Island contains both multiple terraces and multiple structures. Two large, paired buildings, often with porches, dominate the summits of most mound stages.

The Toqua mound (Polhemus 1987) bears such a striking resemblance to the Dyar mound as to require extended comment. The major portion of the Toqua mound-- a northern lobe-like extension with a structure is not dealt with in the preliminary report by Schroedl and Polhemus (1977)--contains a two level arrangement similar to that noted at Dyar. As at Dyar, the western terrace of the mound is the highest, and it supports two, large square structures which on some stages are connected by a passageway. Earthen embankments around the walls are mentioned. The eastern, or lower terrace contains a long shed-like building that is open toward the east; however, unlike its Dyar counterpart, the Toqua example served a mortuary function. The ramp of the Toqua mound also faces southeast. Architecturally the Toqua mound appears to be a duplicate of the Dyar mound. Only when building functions are considered can the two mounds be shown to differ. Specifically the eastern structures apparently differed in function. The Dyar structure had a food preparation area, while the Toqua structure contained numerous burials.

The orientation of the ramp toward the southeast or east appears to be a frequent characteristic of southeastern platform mounds, although many exceptions are known. In addition to Toqua, Mounds A and C at Etowah (Wauchope 1966: Figure 168), Little Egypt

Mound A (Hally 1980a), Irene (Caldwell et al. 1941), Hiwassee Island Unit 37, and possibly Estatoe (Kelly and DeBaillou 1960) all face east or southeast. Du Pratz mentions that the Natchez temple faced the rising sun, and this orientation toward the rising sun probably explains the orientation of the above mounds. The sun was the principal deity of most Southeastern tribes (Hudson 1976).

Early ethnographic sources in the Southeast mention multiple structures on mounds. Perhaps the best example is the description of Florida (Southeastern U.S.) mounds given by Garcilaso. Although Garcilaso's description is based on the observations of others, and although he is prone to exaggerations, his description is nonetheless useful:

"...the Indians of Florida always try to dwell on high places, and at least the houses of the lords and Caciques are so situated even if the whole village cannot be. But since the land is very flat, and elevated sites which have the various other useful conveniences for settlements are seldom found, they build such sites with the strength of their arms, piling up very large quantities of earth and stamping on it with great force until they have formed a mound from twenty-eight to forty-two feet in height. Then on top of these places they construct flat surfaces which are capable of holding the ten, twelve, fifteen, or twenty dwellings of the lord and his family and the people of his service, who vary according to the power and grandeur of his state." (Varner and Varner 1951:170-171).

The Dyar mound contained no burials in the areas excavated. Although many southeastern platform mounds served a mortuary function, a few appeared to be solely substructure mounds. Examples include the Irene mound (Caldwell et al. 1941), Estatoe (Kelly and DeBaillou 1960), and Tugalo (Williams, personal communication).

Several functions for mound structures are also known from historic accounts. Temples containing the sacred fire, mortuary temples (these two functions were often combined), and chief's residences are all mentioned. At the Dyar site, the mound did not have a mortuary function. The elaborate prepared clay hearth in the southwestern mound structure (unknown from other mound or village structures at Dyar, although common in village situations in northwestern Georgia and Tennessee), the large size of the structure, its extremely clean floor, and the presence of *Ilex* pollen, suggests that this structure was a temple or townhouse. No function for its companion northwestern structure could be determined, for its floor was also extremely clean. This practice of clean floors seems to be typical of southeastern mound structures, and, for example, has been noted at the Bell Field Mound (Kelly 1972:7) and the Little Egypt Mound A (Hally, personal communication). Early historic accounts could suggest that the northwestern structure functioned as the chief's residence, although apparently no domestic activities took place within the structure, or at least the structure was kept ritually clean (compared to village domestic structures). Domestic activity involving food preparation apparently took place on the mound in the eastern "shed". Here, domestic refuse was found in at least two stages of the mound that were investigated. Food remains from these areas have not been analyzed at this time, but consist of mammal, fish, and floral remains. If the chief's food was brought in to him, this could explain the clean floor of the northwestern structure. It is also possible that feast preparation is reflected by this eastern area midden.

Another minor architectural comparison to be made concerns the reuse of large central support posts for several structure rebuildings as seen in the southwestern structures in the upper

portions of the Dyar mound. This construction technique has been reported only from the Estatoe mound in northeastern Georgia (Kelly and DeBaillou 1960:9) and seems to have been an unusual architectural practice.

Finally the close rebuildings of structures with little or no mound fill between rebuildings, as seen in the upper stages of the Dyar mound, has been reported from the Estatoe mound (Kelly and DeBaillou 1960) and from mounds in North Carolina (Dickens 1976:15; personal communication). The North Carolina example, however, is an eighteenth century mound.

One other aspect of the mound, a trash dump located off the magnetic northeastern side, will be considered in detail below under Provenience 11. It should be noted, however, that evidence of this garbage dumping activity can be seen in the upper mound profile (Figure 12) as sloping lenses of debris apparently originating with the latest rebuilding of the southwestern mound structure.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the mound is its persistence through time. Although any given mound stage required relatively little labor for construction, the mound was constructed over a period of perhaps five and one half centuries, although no mound or site use has been documented for the Savannah Period. Although the structure patterns on the early mound stages are far from clear, it is entirely possible that a three building pattern persisted throughout the history of the mound, with the exception of the final rebuildings of the southwestern building. This possible persistence of the multiple structure pattern, as well as the simple fact that the mound was regularly rebuilt for over five centuries (although abandoned for a period probably during the fourteenth century), suggests relative social and political stability in this area of the Oconee valley for centuries. At least the Dyar loci appears to have had some political importance over time. It is clear that the Dyar mound is not the result of monumental architecture constructed for one "big man" or chief, but it represents reuse by one or more ruling elites over hundreds of years. Further discussion of the Dyar Mound will be incorporated in the final chapter which will attempt to view the Dyar site in relation to other sites in the Eastern United States.

CHAPTER IV

VILLAGE STRUCTURES

Structure 1

Excavation

Structure 1 was originally located in the North backhoe trench at E 0 where it was observed as a bright red daub stratum between N 37 and N 42 (Figure 7). The trench destroyed a portion of the structure and also disturbed Burial 1 at N 42 and Burial 2 at N 42, W 1. Nevertheless, expecting excellent preservation due to its destruction by fire, we decided to investigate Structure 1.

Using a backhoe, we removed 42 cm of recent red clay overburden. A buried plowzone was then removed using shovels and trowels. Artifacts from this overburden were saved when seen, but the dirt was not screened.

The site grid was then extended over the house unit, and the floor was removed in 50 cm square units. Intrusive features were recorded in the notes when seen, but no detailed map was made of them. Daub was discarded, and the floor deposits were waterscreened through one-quarter inch mesh. Vertical control was not maintained; the floor deposit being excavated as a natural level. A one pound "coffee can" soil sample was waterscreened through "window screen" for the first thirty units excavated, providing a sample of small materials. This technique was then changed to yield larger samples and to speed up recovery. In later units, all soil was water sorted through superimposed quarter inch and window screen mesh. Radiocarbon and pollen samples were also obtained.

Structural Remains

Structure 1 (Figure 16) was found to be a roughly square, semisubterranean house with walls 5.5 m long. The corners were roughly oriented to grid cardinal directions. The walls were of single post construction. A wall trench entranceway was located near the corner of the southeastern wall facing toward the center of the site. These entranceway trenches were about 1.25 m long.

The structure was erected in a shallow basin, most of which had been eradicated by plowing, but was reconstructed from profile sketches made at varying intervals as rows of 50 cm units were removed. There was no evidence of a central hearth, except for a slightly burned area which was truncated by the backhoe trench. This trench cut through the center of the structure and no doubt destroyed the central hearth.

Within the structure and in the area surrounding it, intrusive postholes and pits were extremely dense. This is to be expected in an area so near the mound, but it made the interpretation of activities within the house difficult and obscured architectural details of the structure. Later analysis revealed that Structure 1 was constructed early in the occupation of the site, helping to explain the numerous later intrusions.

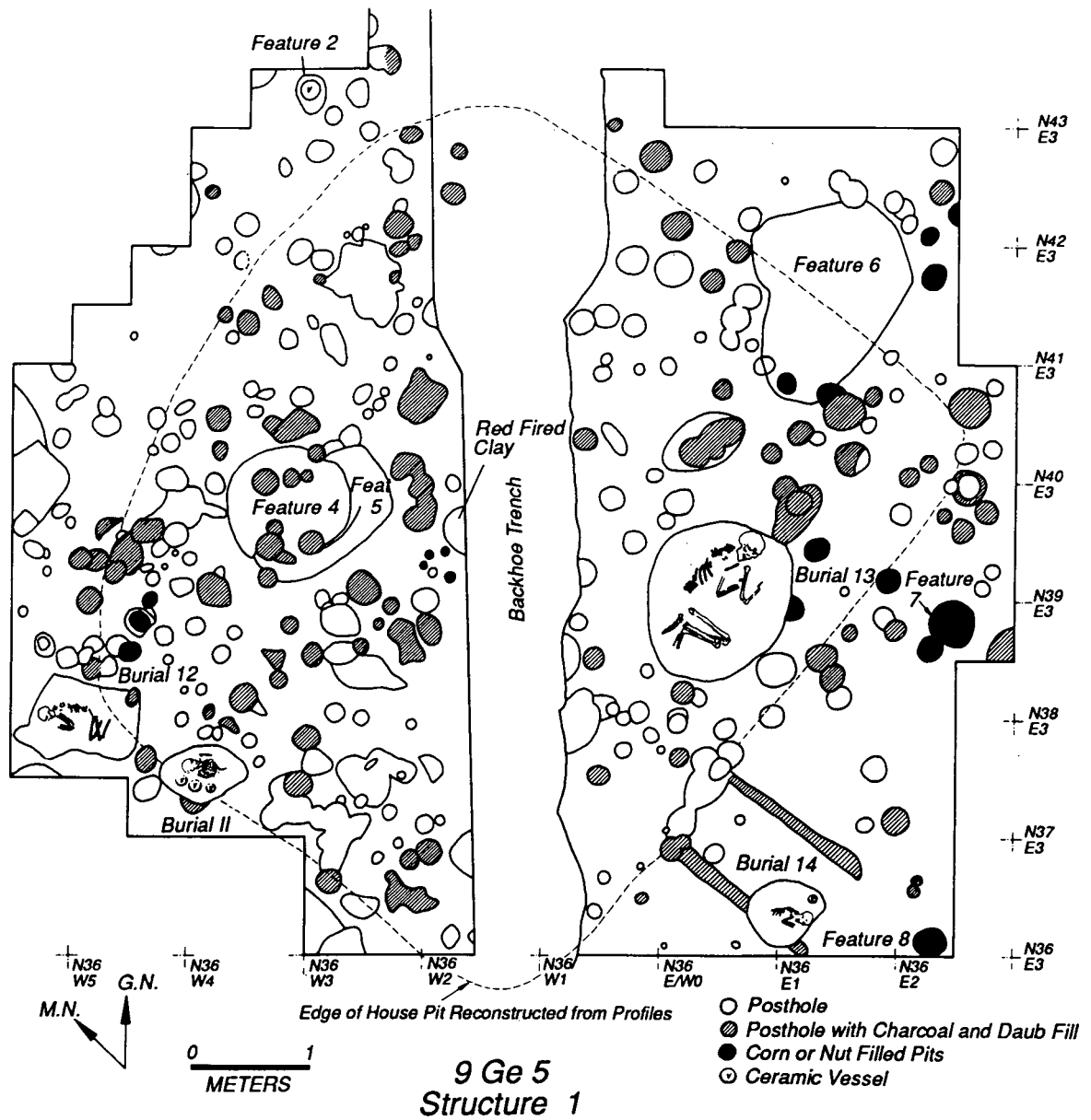


Figure 16. Structure 1, postholes and features

Analysis of Structure 1

The analysis of activities that took place within Structure 1 was a primary goal of the excavation. It was for this reason that the structure was excavated in the small, 50 cm units. Unfortunately, several events in the history of the structure make such interpretations difficult.

First several intrusive pits, postholes, and burials destroyed portions of the floor. Units with such contamination were omitted from the analysis of floor activities. Second, the backhoe trench which located the structure destroyed a portion of the floor. Third, the outline of the house pit could only be delineated as excavation proceeded. The house was oriented approximately 45 degrees off the site grid with the result that many excavation units along the wall line were partially outside of the structure. To avoid contamination of the floor material from earlier midden located outside the house pit, these excavation units were not analyzed. Finally, upon analysis, five units showed contamination from later periods and were rejected from further analysis. This contamination was probably in the form of fill from intrusions not detected during excavation. The area analyzed as floor is shown in Figure 17. Even with these limitations, many meaningful interpretations about activities in Structure 1 can be made. With few exceptions noted below, only material processed through quarter inch screen was analyzed due to lack of analysis time and funds.

Ceramics

Ceramics analyzed from Structure 1 (1064 sherds; Table 3) clearly show that the structure was occupied during the Duvall Phase. Although the house had been burned, no vessels or vessel fragments were found on the floor. The distribution of sherds, by number of sherds per unit, is shown in Figure 18. Two concentrations are immediately apparent. One is in the east central portion of the structure surrounding an unanalyzed area (Intrusive Burial 13). The other area is in the central portion of the southwestern wall. Actually, all around the margins of the two western walls there is a relatively high density of sherds, perhaps indicating sweeping of debris away from the central area. The concentration in the eastern portion of the structure probably represents an activity area of some type. Presumably more pottery was used and broken in this area.

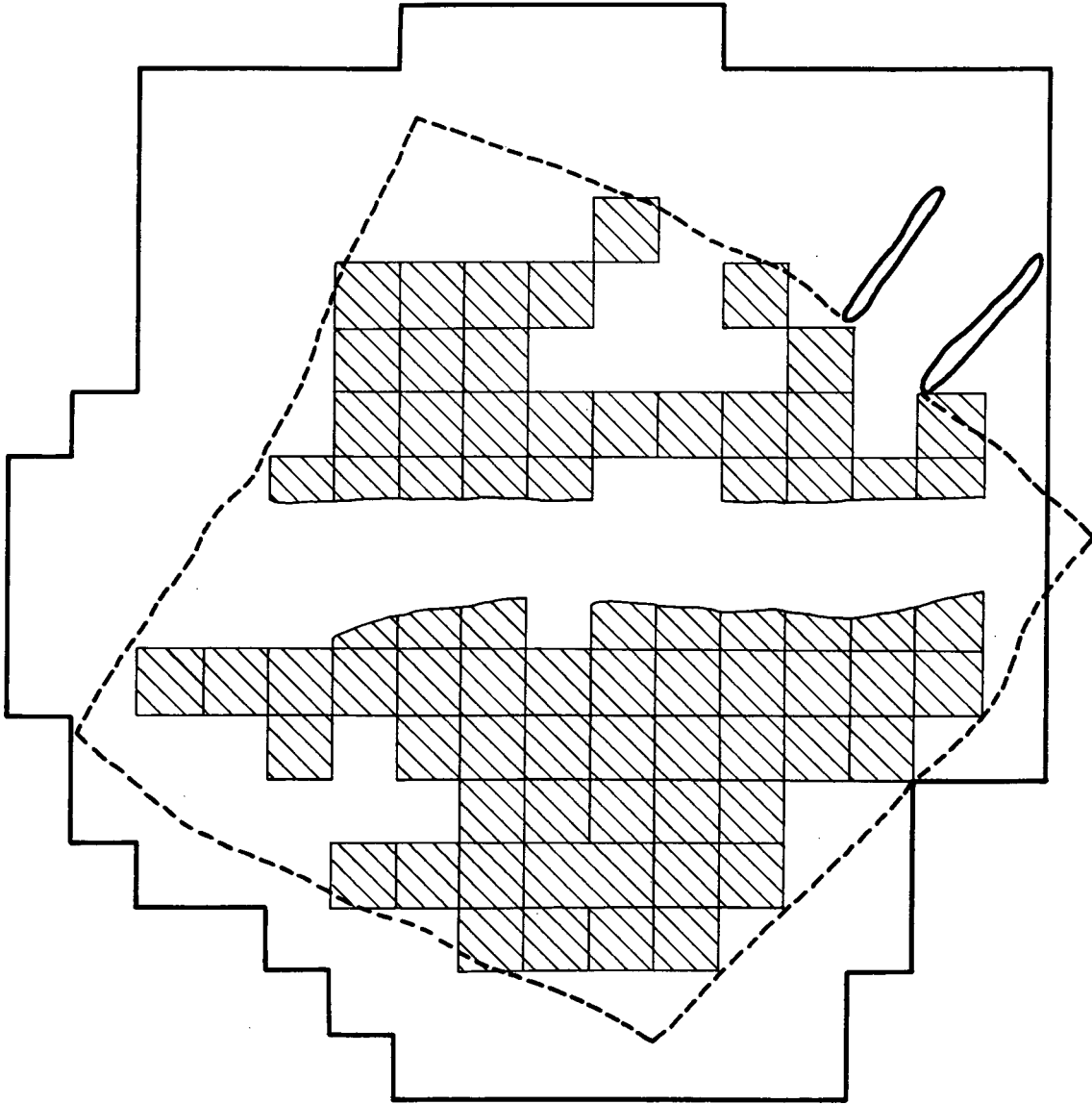
Other ceramic artifacts include one pottery disc and one pipe fragment. A ceramic bead was recovered from a unit with a noted disturbance, so its provenience is uncertain. This low frequency of ceramic artifacts seems unusual, since discs and pipe fragments are usually more numerous in structures.

Attempts were made to look at the distribution of sherd types on the floor. Morgan Incised was analyzed in this manner since it is easily recognizable, and since its small jar vessel shape could aid in functional interpretations. Unfortunately only 8 sherds were located, although five were in the southern corner of the structure.

Lithics

Lithic debris was very infrequently found in Structure 1. One small triangular quartz projectile point was found in the northern corner, and only 65 pieces of debitage were found in the quarter inch screened material. Debitage can be broken down by material as follows: 52 quartz, 11 chert, and 2 rhyolite. This shows a definite preference for the local quartz over the imported chert. Most chert in Structure 1 was coastal plains chert obtained from the south. The

9 Ge 5
Structure 1



0 1
Meters



Figure 17. Structure 1, floor area analyzed

TABLE 3
Structure 1 Ceramics

	Number	Percentage
Bold Incised	1	0.1
Fine Incised	1	0.1
Total Lamar Incised	2	0.2
Morgan Incised	8	0.8
Cirvilinear Complicated Stamped	25	2.3
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	70	6.6
Swwift Creek Complicated Stamped	2	0.2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	15	1.4
Check Stamped	1	0.1
Unidentified Decorated	3	0.3
Plain	667	62.7
Burnished Plain	119	11.2
Rough Plain	152	14.3
Shell Tempered Plain	1	0.1
Total Plain	939	88.3
Total	1065	

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

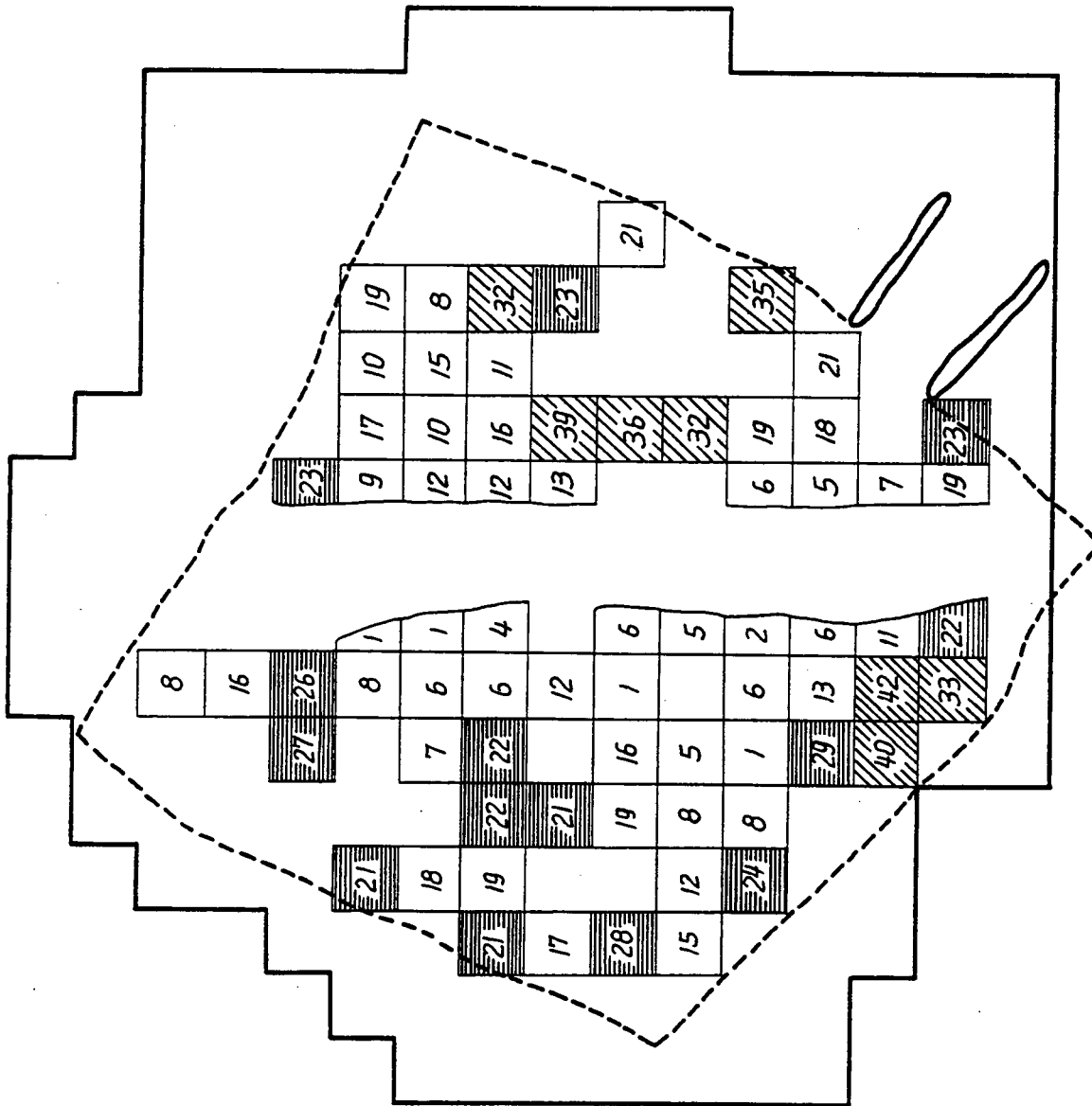


Figure 18. Structure 1, distribution of sherds

distribution of debitage is shown in Figure 19. The numbers are so small that it is hard to define a concentration, but one unit in the west central area did produce five flakes.

Fine screened as well as 1/4 inch screened material was analyzed in a sample of sixteen units of the floor. In these sixteen units, eight flakes were found in the quarter inch screened material, while fifteen flakes were found in the window screened material. This suggests two interpretations: 1) perhaps two-thirds of the debitage has been ignored by not analyzing all fine screened material; and 2) debitage in Structure 1 is nonetheless not common and most flakes are quite small, perhaps indicating that only use or resharpening flakes were produced within the structure. This absence of debitage from tool manufacture contrasts with the abundance of debitage found in Barnett Phase structures in northwestern Georgia (Hally 1970; 1980a; Conner 1985) where tools were clearly being manufactured within the houses. Conner (1985:56) notes that the Barnett Phase structures from the Little Egypt site contained evidence that tool manufacturing did take place, different stages of manufacture were represented, this activity took place in specialized areas of the structures, and all households were equally involved in stone tool manufacture. It should be pointed out that the Barnett Phase postdates the Duvall Phase, therefore perhaps comparisons are not appropriate.

Ground stone tools were also rare in Structure 1. Only two grinding stones were noted, both occurring on the western side of the structure (Figure 19). Again the scarcity of ground stone tools contrasts with the northwestern Georgia Barnett Phase abundance (Pennington 1977). For example, twenty-seven non-flaked stone tools were found on the floor of Structure 2 at the Little Egypt site (Hally 1980a:239).

Units were also analyzed for pebbles, fire cracked rock, and "other stone." Material in all of these categories were weighed and their distributions plotted (Figure 20). Only one unit produced (1 oz) fire cracked rock, so its distribution yields no useful data. Pebbles only varied from one to three ounces, and most units contained pebbles showing no apparent concentrations. The category "other stone" contains all miscellaneous lithic material not assigned to the other categories discussed above. Most units contained some "other stone", but quantities only ranged from one to three ounces. Two possible concentrations occurred (Figure 20): in the central area of the southwestern wall and in the north central portion of the eastern half of the structure. This distribution closely parallels that of sherds. Pebbles and "other stones" may simply occur naturally in the soil.

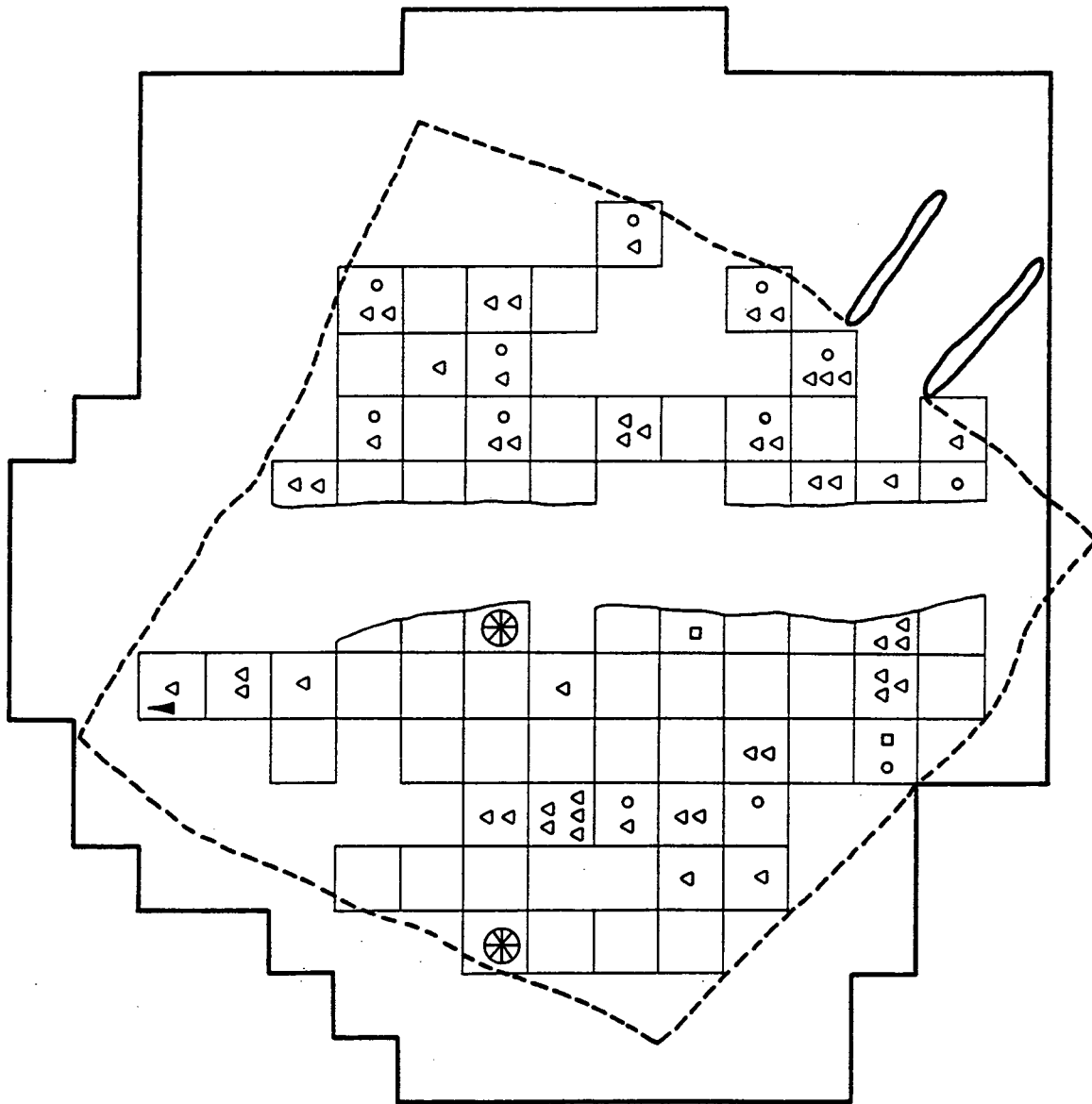
Faunal Remains

Faunal remains were poorly preserved in Structure 1. Only deer, turtle shell, rabbit (1), and nonpoisonous snake (1) remains were identified. Bone from the quarter inch screened material was weighed, with the resulting weights shown in Figure 21. The highest concentration of bone by weight occurs in the western portion of the structure. Another relatively high concentration occurs in the east central area of the structure, just north of a sherd concentration.

The distribution of identified deer and turtle remains is shown in Figure 22. Their distributions are almost complementary, with turtle largely restricted to the northern half of the unit, while deer is limited to the southern half. Two concentrations of turtle shell are noted in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the structure. Turtle shell is difficult to interpret, as it could be food refuse, remains of containers, or even remains of rattles. Its complementary distribution with deer may suggest that it was not food refuse.

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

- Rhyolite
- Chert Flakes
- ⊗ Ground Stone
- △ Quartz
- ▲ Triangular



0 1
Meters



Figure 19. Structure 1, distribution of 1/4 inch screened lithic material

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

- △ Pebbles
- Other Stone
- Fireracked Rock



0 ——— 1
Meters

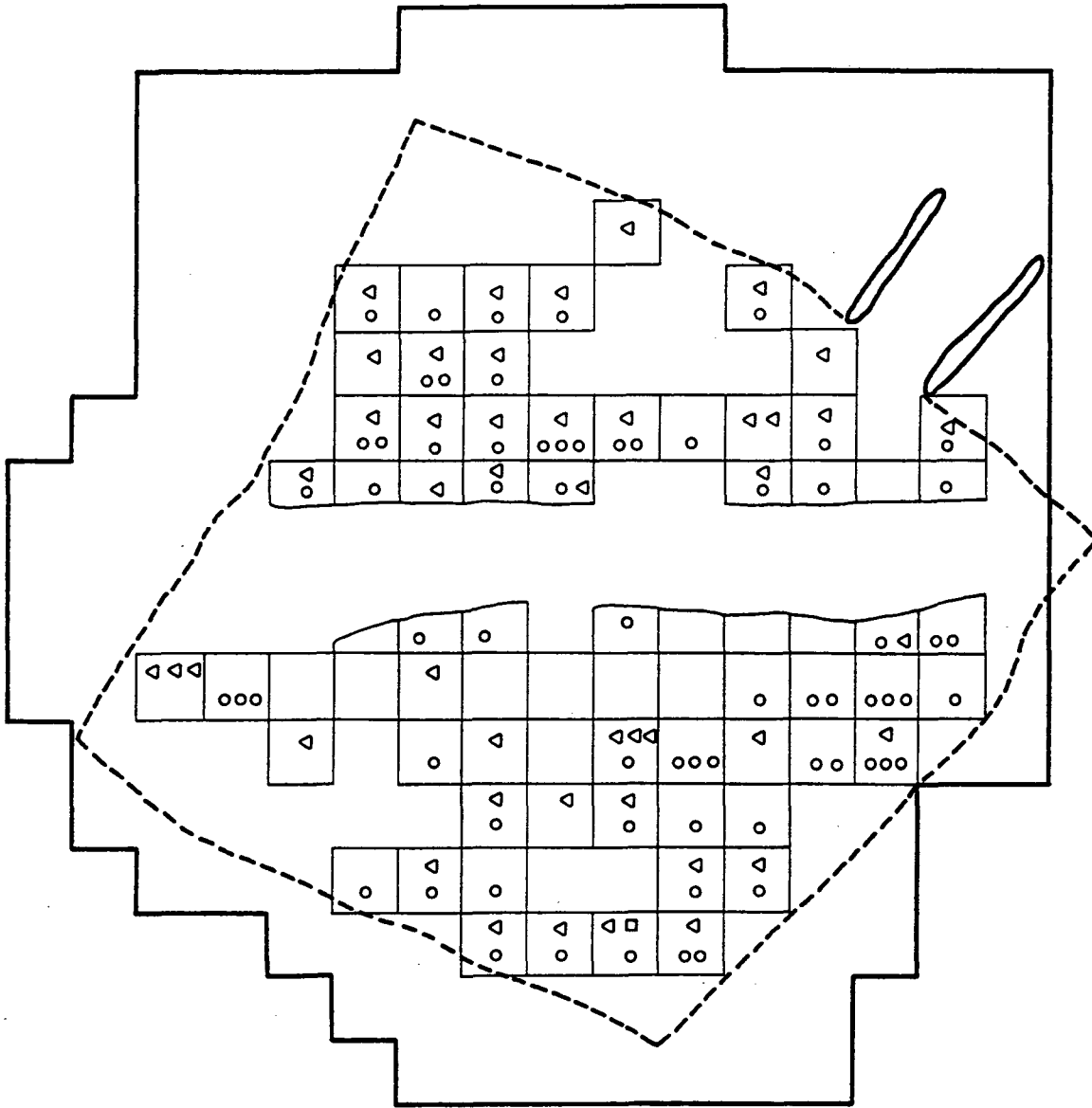


Figure 20. Structure 1, distribution of pebbles and fire cracked rock in ounces

9 Ge 5 Structure 1

¼" Screen only

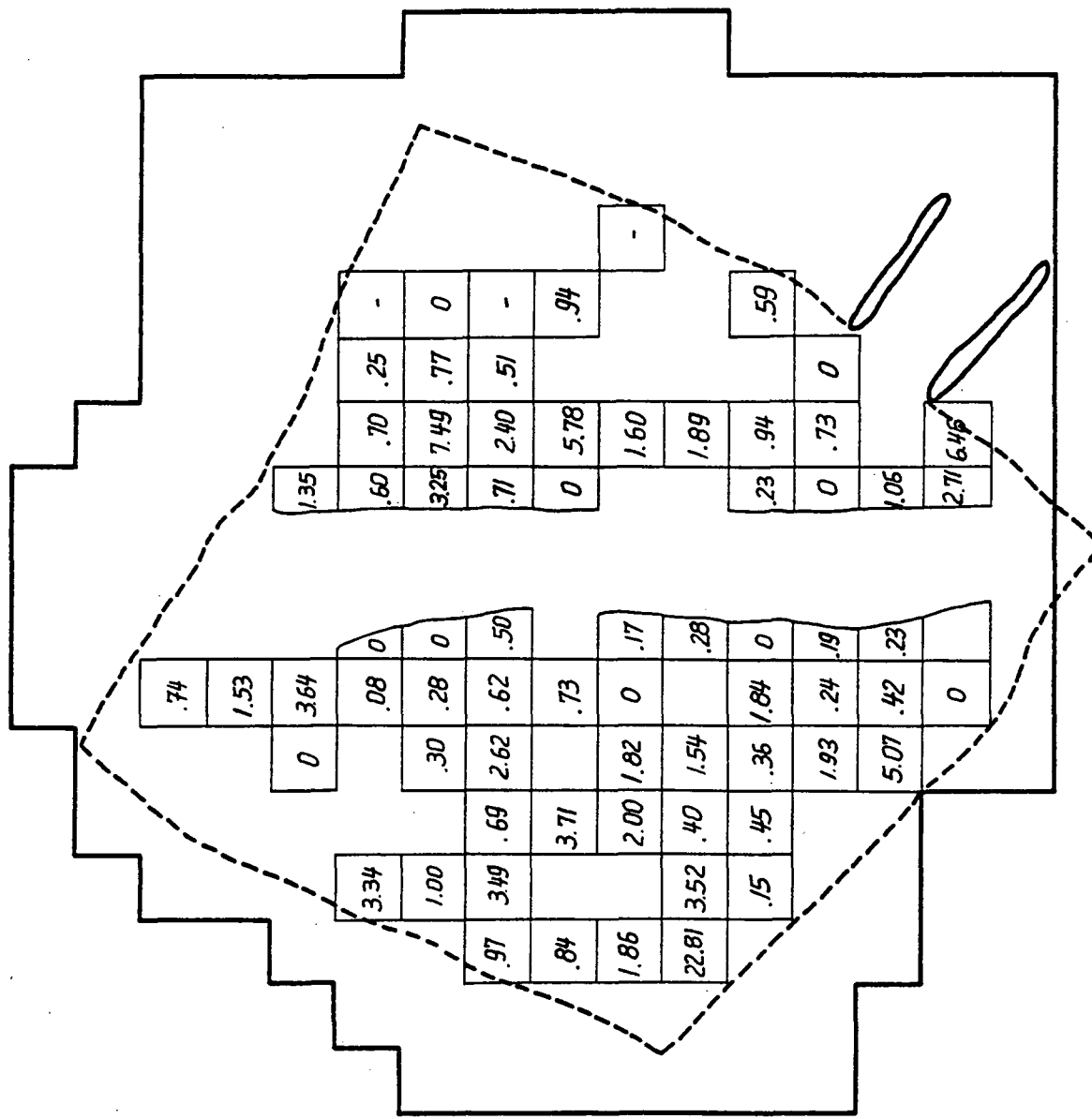


Figure 21. Structure 1, distribution of bone in grams

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

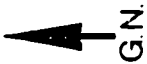
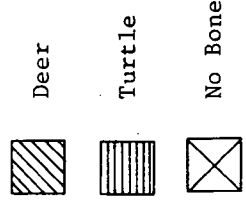
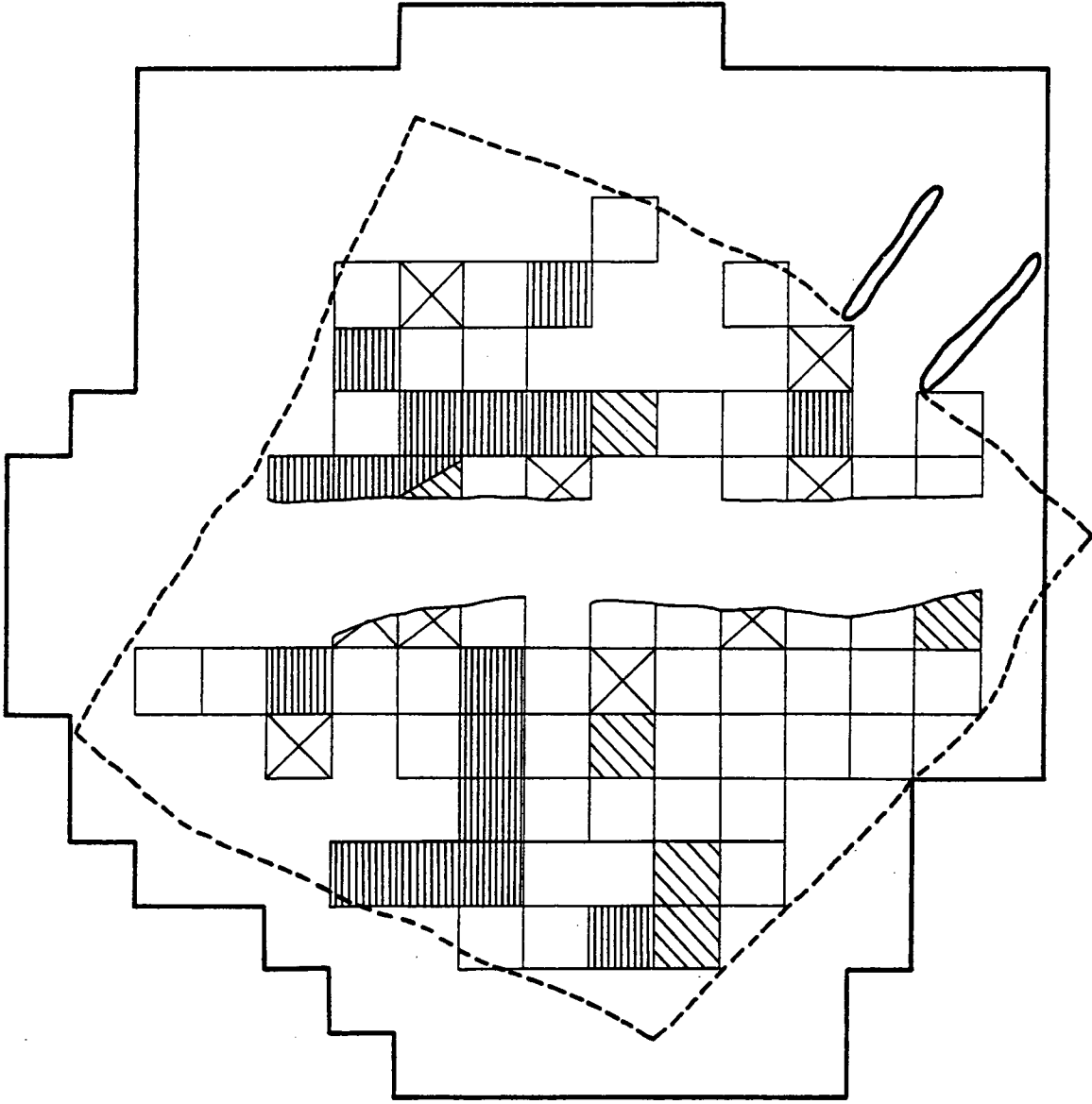


Figure 22. Structure 1, distribution of 1/4 inch screened deer and turtle bone

Floral Remains

Floral remains from Structure 1 were recovered by waterscreening the floor deposits through both quarter inch and window screen size mesh. All quarter inch material from the undisturbed floor lots was analyzed, but only a sample of the fine screened materials was analyzed. For this reason, only the quarter inch recovered items will be plotted for distribution purposes; the fine screened material provides a few additional items, including small seeds, which give additional dietary and seasonal information, but do not yield reliable distributional data. All floral remains were identified by Elizabeth Sheldon.

Most floral remains in Structure 1 were represented by Zea maize (corn); Carya sp. (Hickory); Quercus sp. (Oak acorns); and Phaseolus vulgaris (bean). Additional species recovered in small amounts include Juglans sp. (Walnut); Passiflora incarnata (Maypop); Vitis (grape); Diospyros (persimmon); Polygonum (Smartweed, etc.); Euphorbia (a weed which grows in cleared areas); Fabaceae?, Prunus, and unidentified fruit parts.

Using these remains as seasonal indicators, Table 4 was constructed showing the periods of availability of the species. This table reflects only the time that these species would be available in nature, and does not reflect their storage capabilities. If the assumption is made that the fruits were not stored for long periods of time, then it can be stated that Structure 1 burned sometime between August and October. Certainly such fruits as grapes and persimmons could be dried and stored, but apparently maypop could not. Unless its seeds were preserved by accident, it would seem to be a good seasonal indicator for the structure. Maypops were probably eaten raw, therefore unless seeds were spit into the fire and later removed and scattered on the floor, they would not be found in the structure unless the actual destruction of the structure preserved them. Thus the structure probably burned in September or October when most of the species would be available.

Figure 23 illustrates the distribution of corn kernels and Figure 24 illustrates the distribution of corn cobs and cupules (cob fragments). It is readily apparent that few fragments of corn cobs were preserved in the quarter inch screen, and a check of a few of the fine screen samples shows that even less was recovered from the fine screen. The largest concentration of kernels was found just inside the door, where two units produced 1.2 g of kernels. The unit directly north of these units contained 3.30 g of kernels in the fine screen, the largest quantity seen. The area north of this concentration also contained a relatively high concentration of cob fragments in this area, the highest cob concentration lies in the western corner of the structure.

Figure 25 illustrates the distribution of beans in Structure 1 by presence and absence only. No large quantities of beans were located at any point in the structure, however, two adjacent units in the east central portion of the structure produced beans. These units also produced high amounts of corn kernels suggesting food preparation or consumption.

Figure 26 illustrates the distribution of hickory shell and meat fragments. All hickory shell fragments were quite small, suggesting crushing activities associated with the preparation of hickory oil (Hally 1981; Sheldon, personal communication). Large quantities of hickory shell were located in both the east central portion of the structure and western portion of the structure. All recovered hickory meat came from the western half of the structure, and most was clustered in the west central area.

TABLE 4

Structure 1, Availability of Plant Species

	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
<u>Maize</u>			X				X	X	X			
<u>Hickory</u>										X		
<u>Oak</u>									X	X	X	
<u>Walnut</u>										X		
<u>Bean</u>					X		X	X				
<u>Vitis</u>								X	X	X		
<u>Passiflora</u>					X		X	X	X	X		
<u>Diospyros</u>									X	X		
<u>Polygonum</u>								X	X			
<u>Euphorbia</u>					X		X	X	X	X		
<u>Fabaceae</u>							X	X	X	X	X	
<u>Prunus</u>						X	X	X				

9 Ge 5 Structure 1

Exclude "A" Lots

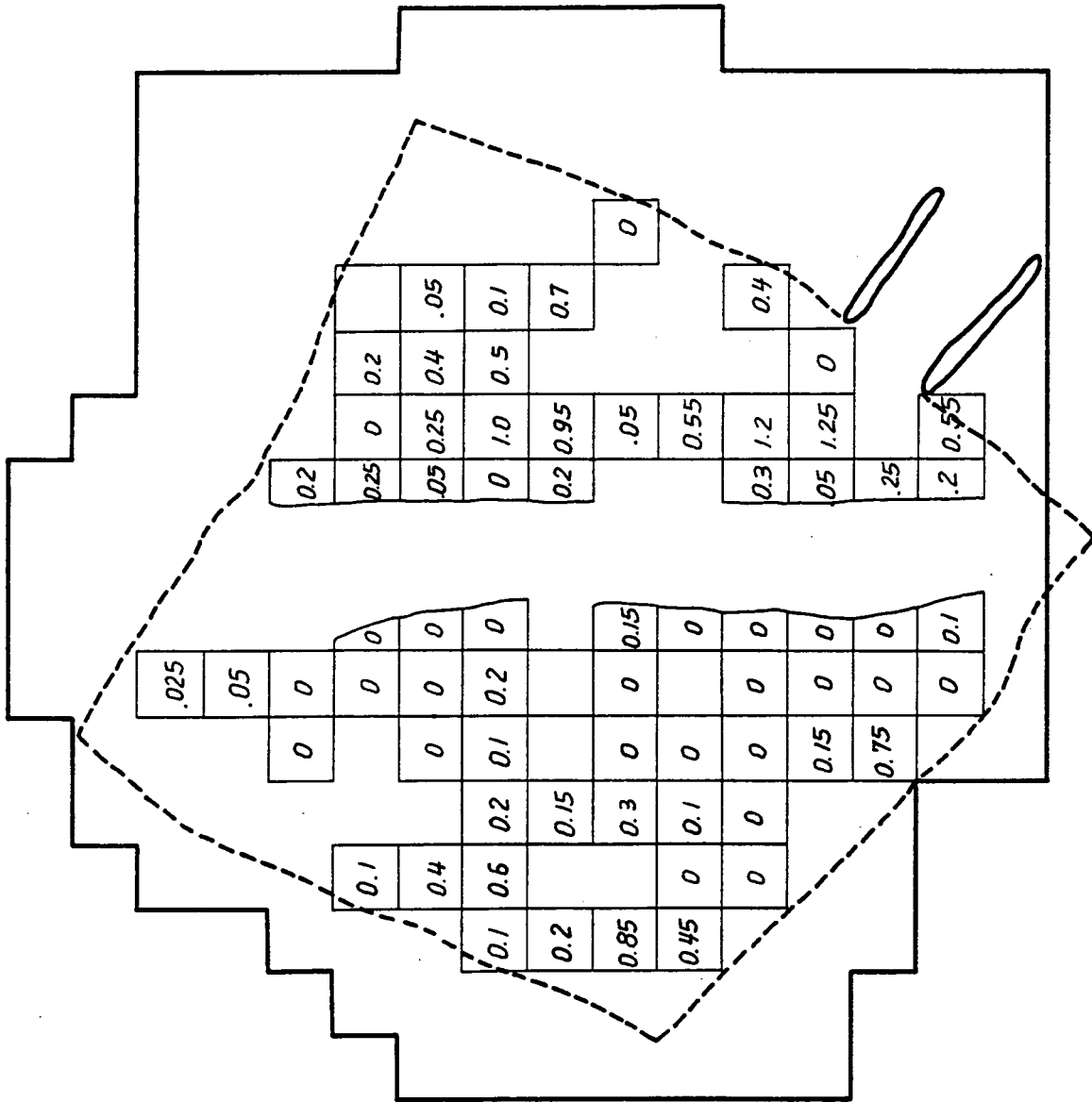
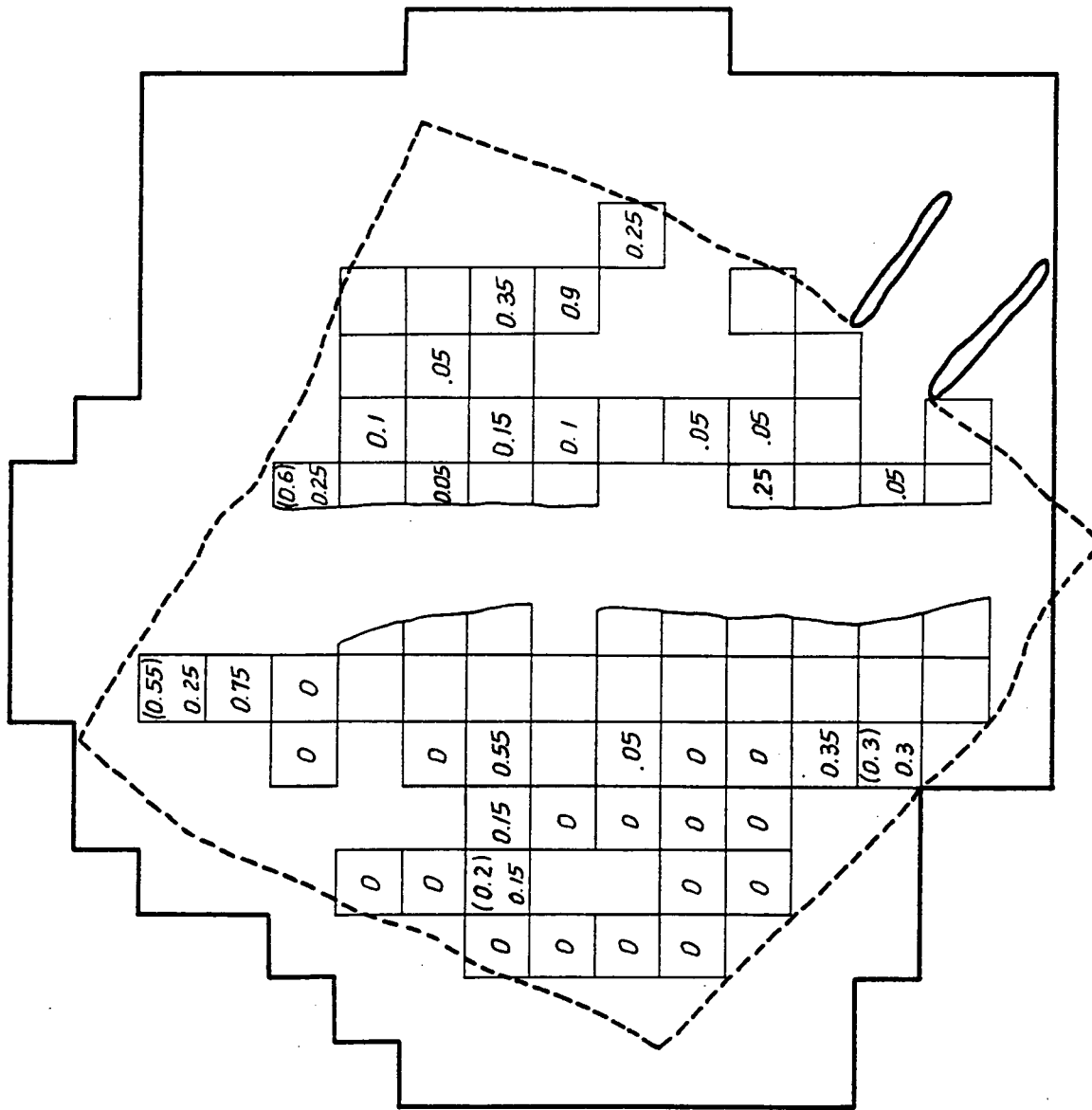


Figure 23. Structure 1, distribution of corn kernels in grams

9 Ge 5
Structure 1



9 Ge 5
Structure 1

All Screen Sizes
Present

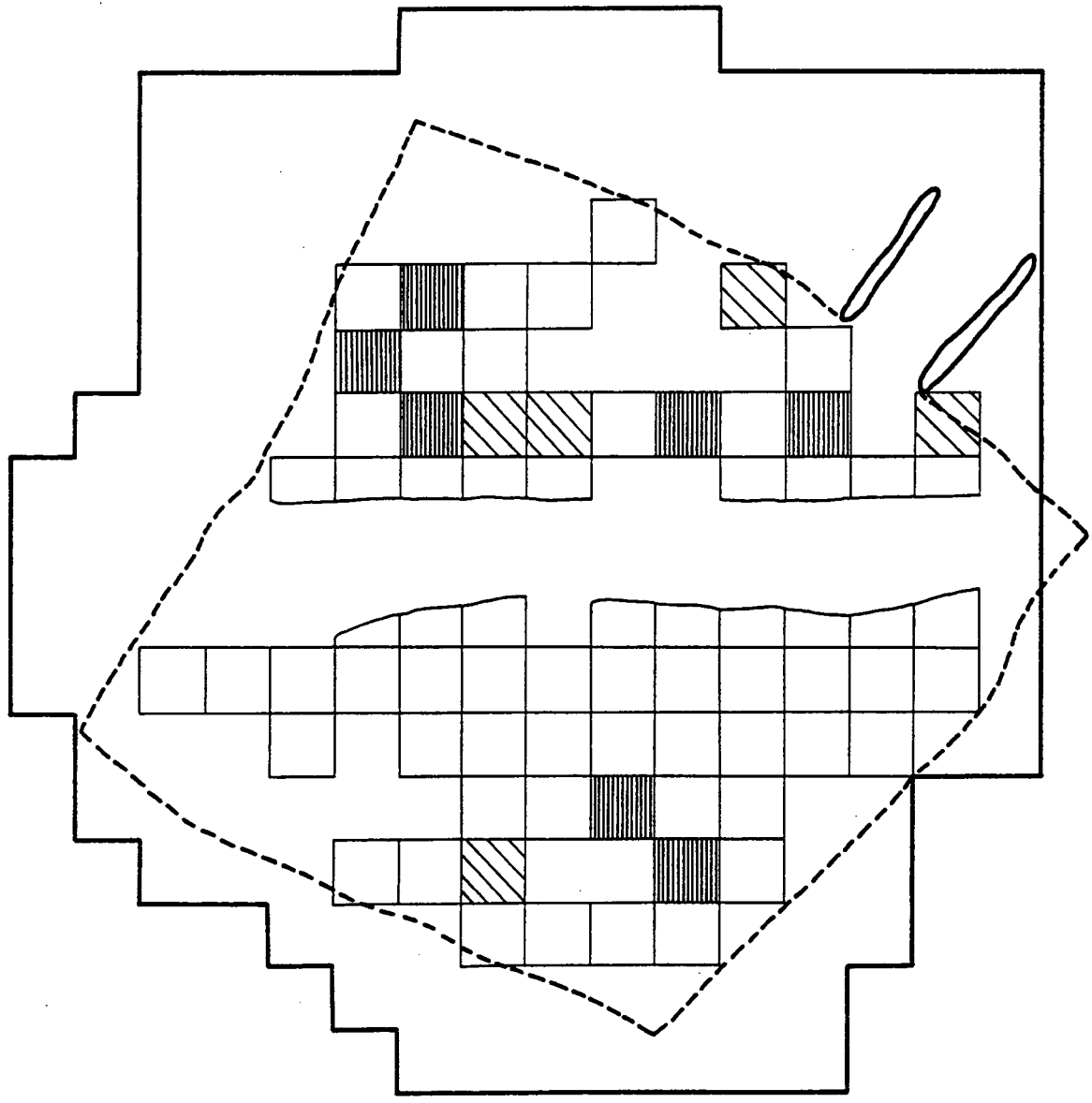
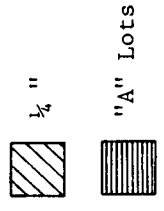


Figure 25. Structure 1, distribution of beans

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

Exclude "A" Lots

(.55) Meat
0.2 Shell

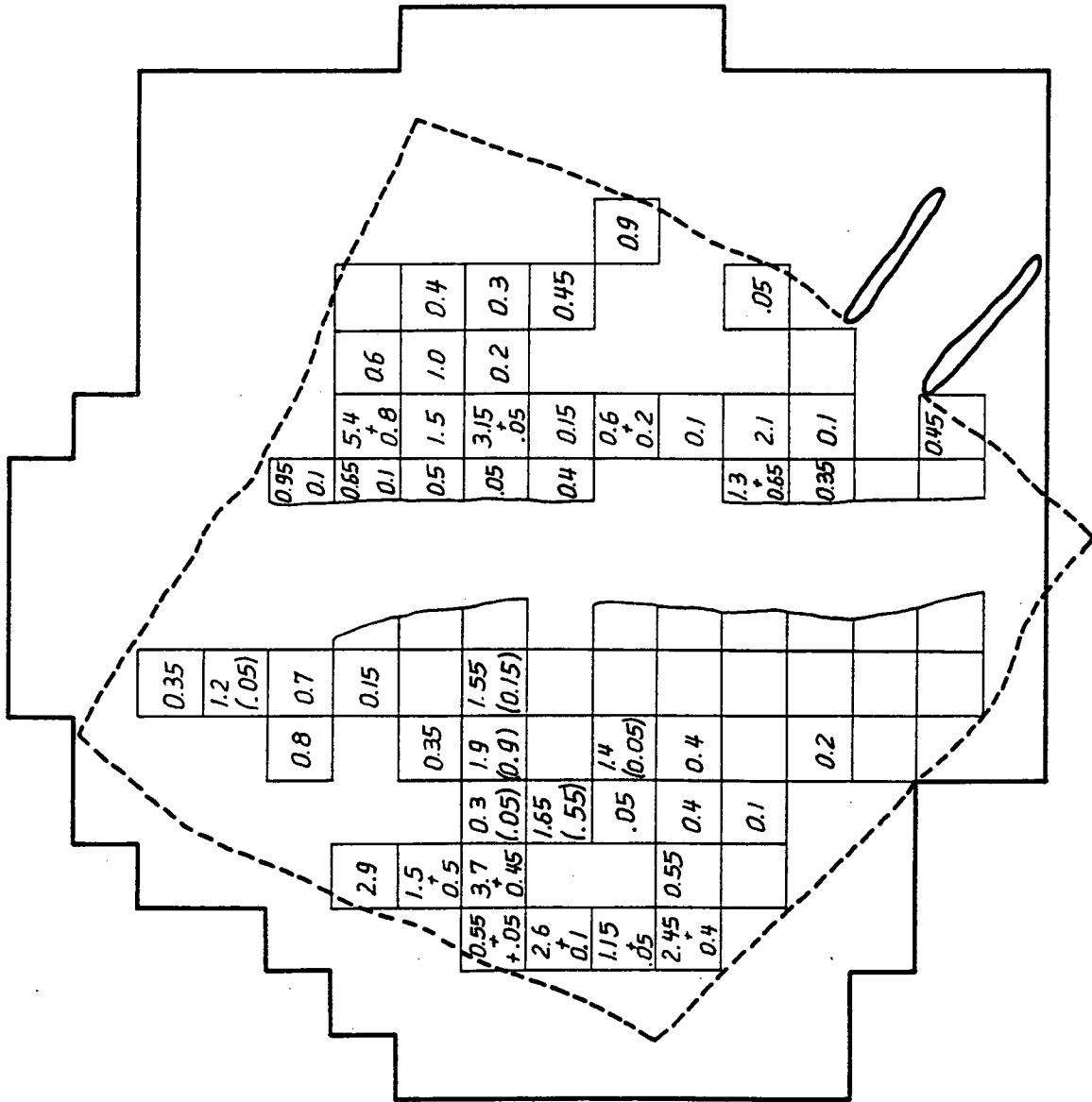


Figure 26. Structure 1, distribution of hickory shell and meat in grams

The distribution of acorn meat is shown in Figure 27. Acorn shell has been omitted since only one unit contained shell. Although quantities are small, most acorn meat was found in the east central area with another concentration occurring along the western wall.

Walnut shell was only recorded in three units, therefore its distribution is not illustrated. All walnut shell was recovered in the western portion of the structure in units that had rather large amounts of hickory shell.

Finally, the distribution of miscellaneous herbaceous seeds and fruit parts is shown in Figure 28. Again, there is a definite concentration of seeds in the east central portion of the structure.

To conclude, there appears to be a major concentration of plant foods in the east central portion of the structure. This concentration includes virtually all species identified in the structure, and it corresponds with a high concentration of ceramics. This area could be interpreted as an eating area. At the periphery of this area are found such items as corn cobs and cob fragments, and the highest concentration of hickory shell. This might indicate discard from eating. Conversely, this area could be interpreted as a food preparation area.

A second concentration occurs in the western portion of the structure. This area includes high frequencies of hickory shell, acorn meat, corn cobs, corn kernels, and all the identified walnut shell. The relatively high weights of hickory and walnut shell and corn cobs may indicate food preparation in this area. Of the identified fruits and seeds, only persimmon (one unit) was identified in this area.

Burials

Six burials were located during the excavation of the Structure 1 area. All burials are described in more detail in Chapter XI. Of the six burials, only Burial 1 and Burial 2 may have been associated with Structure 1, and these burials were disturbed by the backhoe and were never completely excavated due to high water table problems. The other burials (11, 12, 13, and 14) were either outside the structure or were clearly intrusive through it. Several of these burials contained Duvall Phase pottery vessels, and although the exact amount of time elapsing between the burning of Structure 1 and their interment cannot be estimated, their presence might be interpreted to indicate that Structure 1 was constructed early in the Duvall Phase.

Features

Six features were also investigated during the excavation of Structure 1. These features are treated in depth in Chapter X. Briefly the features include a possible urn burial (Feature 2), three large refuse filled pits (Features 4, 5, and 6), a small circular pit filled with charred acorns (Feature 7) and a small pit filled with charred corn cobs (Feature 8). Four of the features (2, 6, 7, and 8) were clearly outside of the structure.

Interpretation of Activity Areas

Identifiable activities which took place in Structure 1 appear to be quite limited. Clearly lithic tool production does not seem to have occurred, and there is no direct evidence for the manufacture of ceramics (such as unfired vessels or stored pottery clay). Most identifiable activities are in the realm of food preparation, consumption, and storage.

9 Ge 5
Structure 1

Exclude "A" Lots

0.5 Meat
(0.5) Shell

0 1
Meters

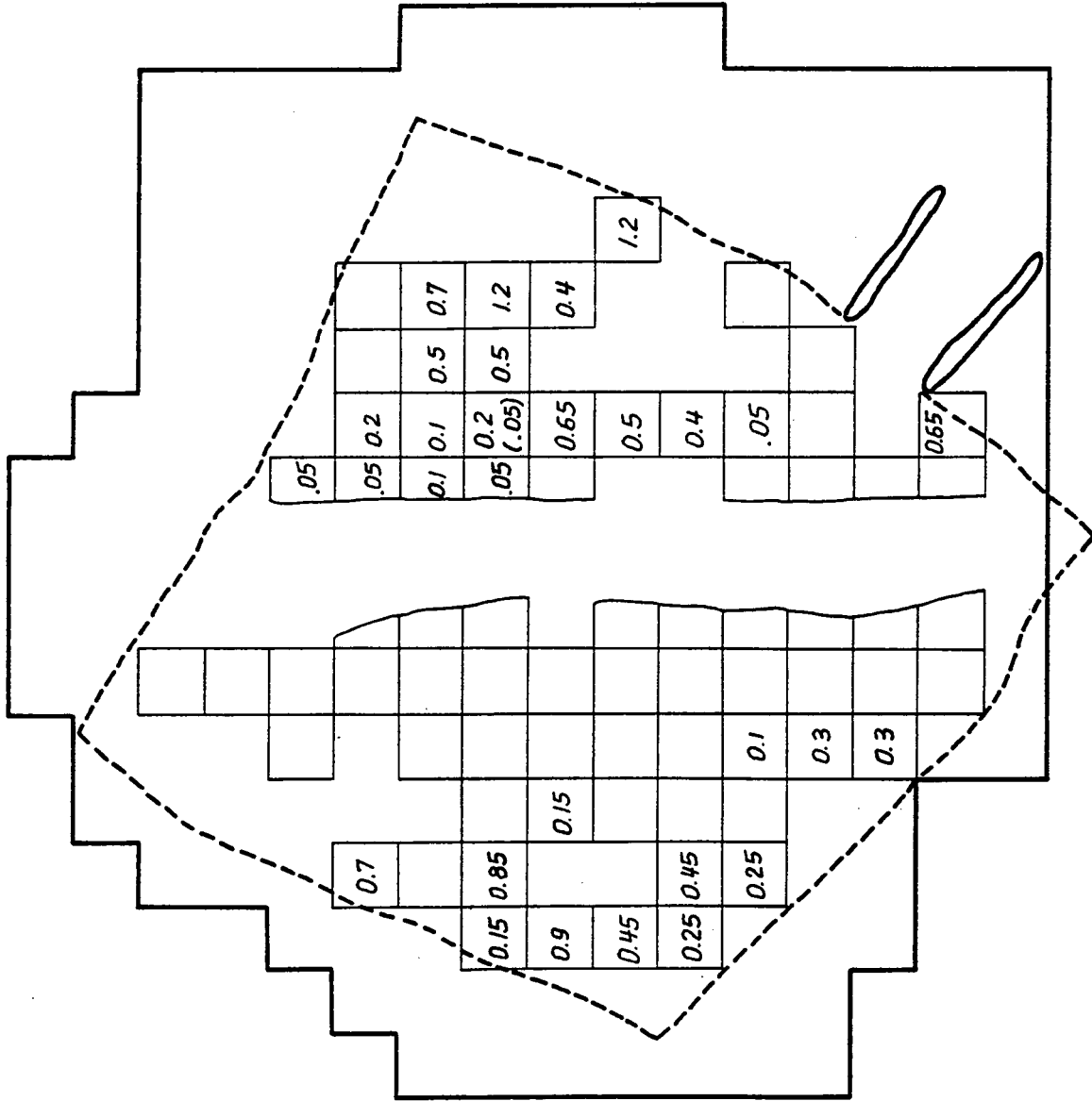
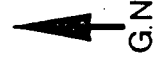
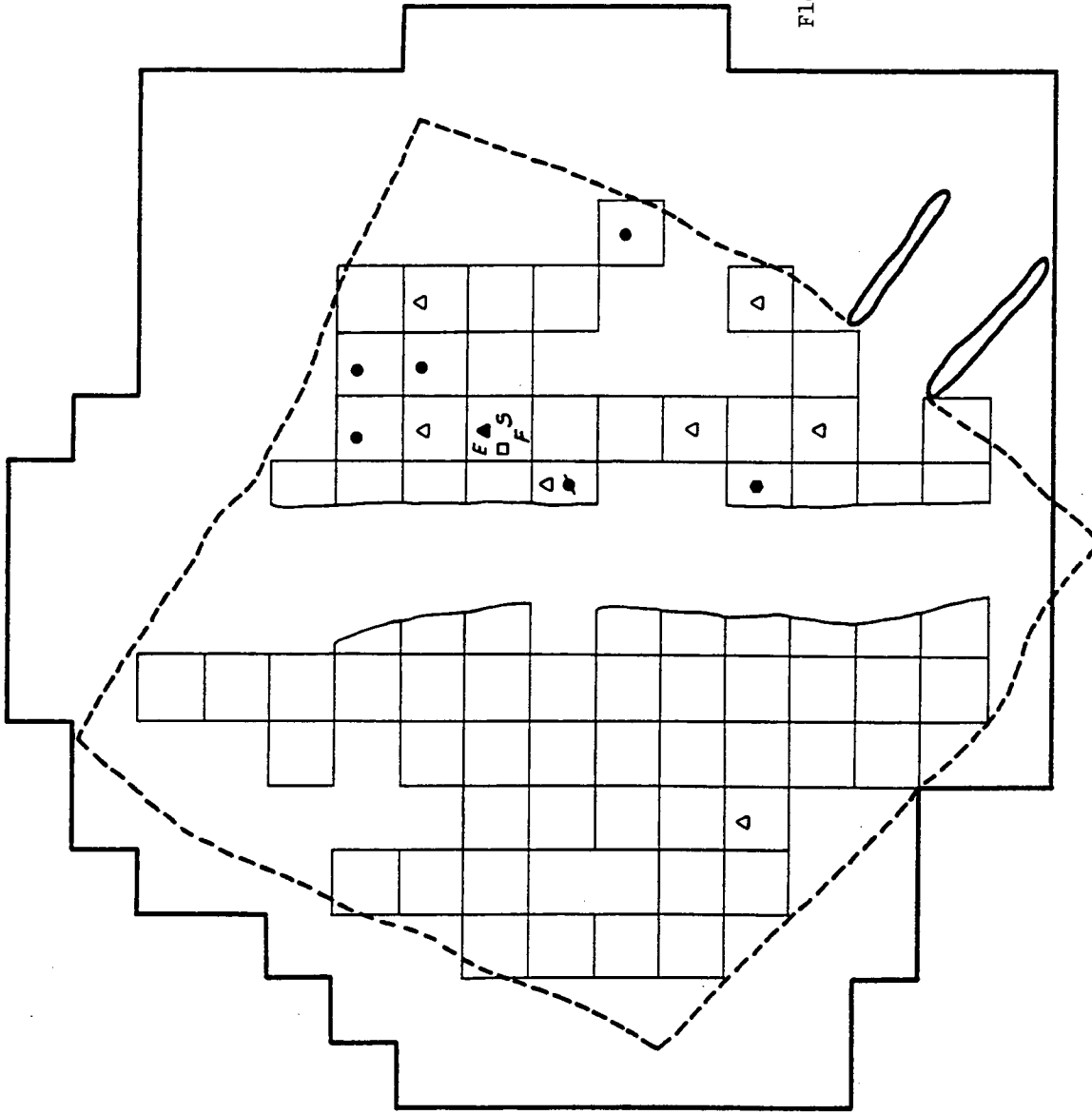


Figure 27. Structure 1, distribution of acorn shell in grams

9 Ge 5
Structure 1



- Grape
 - Fruit
 - ☉ Fruit Part
 - △ Maypop $\frac{1}{4}$ "
- Floatation {
- ▲ Maypop
 - E Euphorbia
 - S Smartweed $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 - F Fabaceae $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 - Prunes $\frac{1}{4}$ "



Figure 28. Structure 1, distribution of miscellaneous seeds

The west central area of the structure appears to have served as a food preparation area. In this area, all walnut shell, quantities of hickory shell, hickory meat, the highest concentration of corn cobs, and a secondary concentration of corn kernels are associated with the only two grinding stones located in the structure. There is also a moderate number of sherds in this area.

The east central portion of the structure contains the majority of plant foods that appear to be in a prepared state. Corn kernels are more abundant, and the units containing the largest quantities of acorns also occur in this area. Virtually all fruit and seed remains were found in this area. Furthermore, relatively high quantities of bone were found in this area, and it is the only area in which deer and turtle remains were found together. Ceramic remains also reached high frequencies in this area. Taken together, it is suggested that the east central area represented a food consumption area.

The area along the southwestern wall probably served as a food storage area. Sherd number and bone weight reached their maximum concentrations in this area, and one unit in the sherd concentration contained a rather high count of corn kernels. Bone weight in one of these units was nearly three times higher than in the next highest weight unit.

Turtle shell was concentrated in the northern half of the structure, and overlaps with the food preparation and food consumption areas described above. This may indicate that turtle shell was utilized as containers.

Finally, the only two burials that may be contemporary with the structure, Burials 1 and 2 were located in the northern corner of the structure. This may indicate that this area served as a sleeping area since ethnographic sources (Adair 1930) indicate that burials were made beneath the bed of the deceased. Burials at the King site seemed to follow this pattern (Hally 1988: 13).

In conclusion, Structure 1 was a square, semisubterranean domestic structure constructed of individually set posts and having a wall trench entranceway facing the plaza. Disturbed areas, including aboriginally disturbed areas and a large central portion of the structure disturbed by a test trench make analysis of the structure difficult. Nevertheless, several inferences about household activities and subsistence have been made from remains recovered from the floor.

Provenience 12, Structure 2

Excavation

Provenience 12, a large unit, was excavated to test a rebuilt, burned structure (designated Structure 2) located in the original North backhoe trench. The trench profile revealed two heavily burned structural strata with heavy concentrations of daub (Figure 7). Human skeletal remains (Burials 3 and 4) were located in the trench profile and backdirt respectively. The major portion of a Lamar Complicated Stamped jar was also located in the trench backdirt.

Testing Structure 2 began with a 3 by 2 m unit located at N 54, E 0 adjacent to the North backhoe trench. Fifty-eight cm of recent alluvium were removed, exposing a buried plowzone. This plowzone was removed, and artifacts were recovered by trowelling. The base of the plowzone was reached at elevation 99.10. A gold plated button of an early nineteenth-century type was found in this plowzone. In order to carefully control the excavation of the 3 by 2 m unit in natural levels, the backhoe trench profile, which had slumped over the winter, was recut.

In this process, an urn burial, Burial 15 - Feature 12, was located at N 51.25, W 0.40. This burial intruded through the burned debris of the lower structure, but had not disturbed the upper structure. It therefore was clearly interred during the occupation of the final structure.

Burned structural debris was located immediately below the plowzone in the test unit at elevation 99.12. The upper floor material below the daub, was removed in a series of six 1 by 1 m squares. The floor material was dry screened through one quarter inch hardware cloth, and both radiocarbon and flotation samples were taken. All intrusive features were pedestalled for later excavation. A floor plan map of the unit with the upper floor deposits removed was recorded.

Excavation of a second stratum believed to be fill between the two burned floors was accomplished excavating the entire 3 by 2 m unit as one unit. Excavation of this level was terminated when a sandy stratum representing a third (middle) floor was encountered. This intermediate floor was not detected in the trench profile. No charcoal or daub was located on it, but the presence of horizontal sherds on this surface confirms its identification as a floor. Due to aboriginal disturbances (Burial 17), this floor could not be located in the two southern 1 by 1 m units. This sandy floor was resting directly on fired daub and gray clay which was probably unfired daub. These latter strata represent wall debris of the lower structure originally detected in the trench profile.

Problems with the water table caused several delays in work on the unit, but eventually the daub and gray clay were removed along with approximately 2 cm of presumed floor deposits (elevation 98.92-98.88). This material was waterscreened through half inch mesh. Again this material was only excavated from the four northern 1 by 1 m squares.

Postholes that had intruded through the upper structure were excavated in order to obtain fill artifacts from a post-structure provenience. Four postholes were excavated in this manner. Artifacts from these postholes are listed in Table 5. Midden below the lowest structure was excavated to subsoil and processed through half inch mesh. Features in the subsoil were mapped at an elevation of 98.58 (Figure 29), and the west and south profiles were recorded.

While clearing the west profile for recording, another urn burial, Burial 16, was recovered in the balk between the test unit and the backhoe trench. This burial was adjacent to Burial 15. The burial pit originated under the unburned or middle floor, and was intrusive through the lower floor. Since this middle floor was not detected when Burial 15 was excavated, the exact relationship between Burials 15 and 16 is unknown, although it is suggested that they are roughly contemporary. The burial was removed by excavating the balk down until a pit outline could be recorded. The pit was circular and just large enough to accommodate the urn.

Excavation of a large feature located in the southern half of the unit revealed Burial 17, an adult accompanied by two Lamar Bold Incised vessels. This burial also apparently originated in the upper or middle floor of the rebuilt structure.

The decision was made to excavate a larger area of the final, burned structure in order to further define the component responsible for the urn burials and to obtain additional primary house floor refuse. The alluvial overburden was removed from a large area to the north, east, and south of the original test by the use of power equipment. The plowzone was removed using shovels and trowels, saving all artifacts encountered. Excavation continued in 2 by 2 m and 1

TABLE 5

Ceramics from 3m by 2m Test, Structure 2

	plowzone	upper floor	fill	middle floor	lower floor	pre-structure midden
Bold Incised	2	1				1
Medium Incised	5	4	2			2
Fine Incised						4
Total Lamar Incised	7	5	2			7
Morgan Incised		2				1
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped		18	4	3	3	7
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped		12	4		5	11
Filfot Stamped		5				
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped		35	8	3	8	18
Napier Complicated Stamped						1
Woodstock Complicated Stamped						1
Etowah Complicated Stamped		6		1	2	4
Line Block Complicated Stamped			1			
Check Stamped						1
Simple Stamped						1
Corncob Marked		1				2
Fabric Marked						1
Unidentified Decorated	7					39
Plain	56	87	20	9	33	558
Burnished Plain		30	22	16	12	16
Rough Plain		9	7	1	6	4
Total Plain	56	126	49	26	51	578
Total	70	175	60	30	61	640

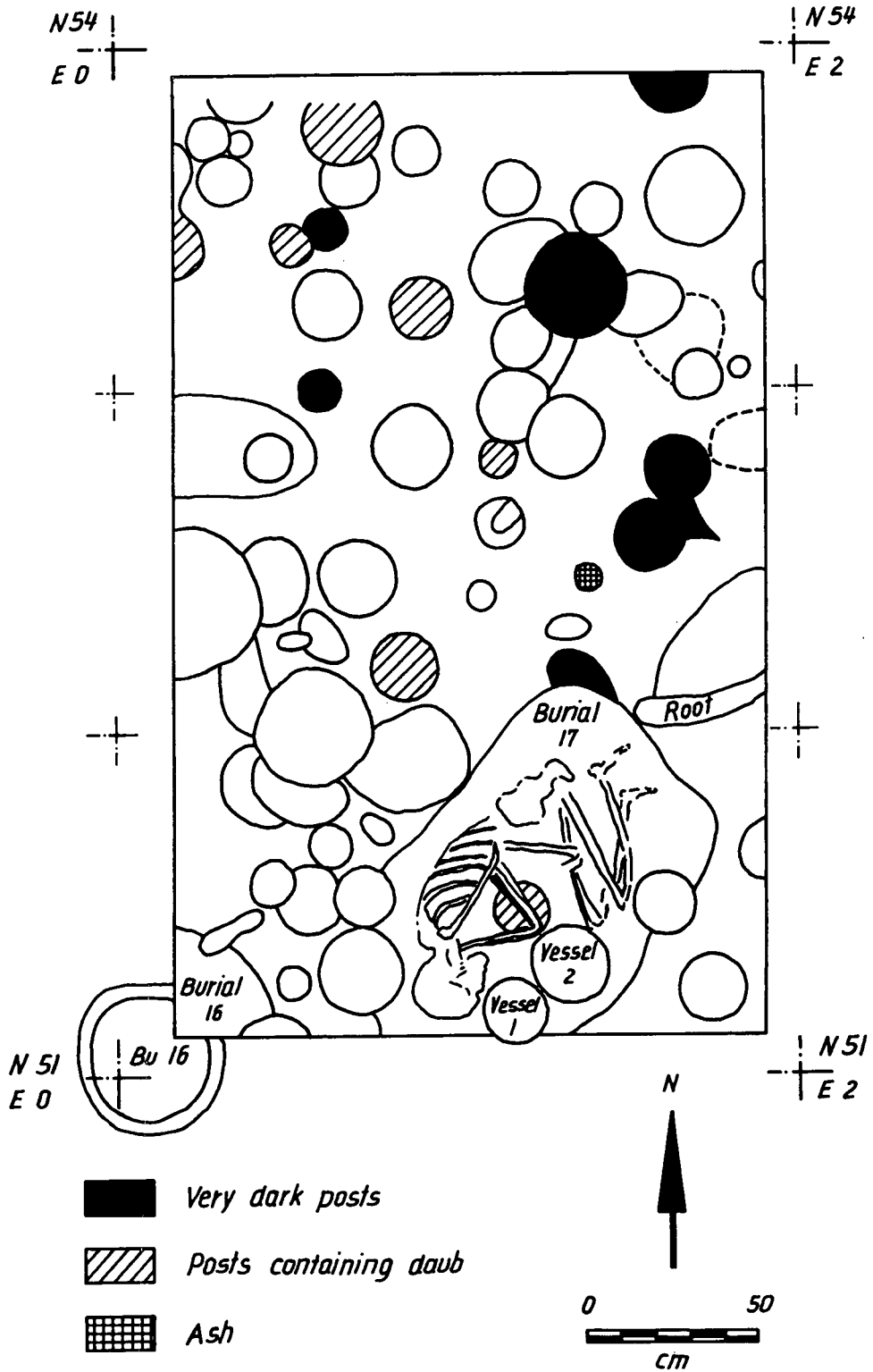


Figure 29. Provenience 12, subsoil features in 3X2 m unit

by 2 m units. The plowzone was removed down to the daub, a map of features located at this level was constructed, the upper floor was removed and screened through one-half or one-quarter (see below) inch mesh, and the unit was again mapped at approximately elevation 98.95. Soil samples from each unit were also saved for future flotation. Numerous radiocarbon and pollen samples were also recovered. Roughly two-thirds of Structure 2 was excavated in this manner (Figure 30). An irregular balk was left around a tree, and the northwestern wall area was never excavated. The original plan was to test the structure, but in the end, the majority of the floor area was investigated.

Architectural Remains

Excavation of the Structure 2 unit revealed a rectangular, semisubterranean structure with walls roughly oriented to the magnetic cardinal directions (Figure 30). The northeastern wall (again using site grid designations) was 7.2 m long while the southeastern wall was 6.6 m. The floor area was relatively well defined by the presence of burned daub which had collapsed into the house pit, by the actual structure pit which was visible in some areas, and by the numerous postholes along the rebuilt wall lines (Figure 30). The southeastern wall was carefully excavated since the entrance was expected to face the plaza. No entranceway was detected on the southeastern wall, or on any other, although the small section of southwestern wall investigated had far fewer postholes than the northeastern or northwestern wall, perhaps indicating an entrance. While the house was clearly semisubterranean, no estimate of the depth of the house pit was possible, because the pit was truncated by the nineteenth century plowzone. A red clay hearth (Feature 25) was located near the center of the structure. This hearth was merely an irregular area of burned clay, lacking a defined rim. Like Structure 1, but unlike structures in northwestern Georgia (Hally 1970; 1979; 1988; Smith and Garrow 1973), Structure 2 lacked four large interior roof support posts around the hearth.

The final rebuilding of Structure 2 contained some obvious tools and refuse lying on the floor, but generally it was not as productive as Structure 4 (below). Since the original goal was merely to test the structure to obtain a large ceramic sample from a burned structure, and to better define the context of the urn burials, relatively little care was taken to carefully recover floor debris for precise analysis of activity areas. Floor deposits were usually processed through quarter inch hardware cloth, but two large units were screened through half inch mesh. Flotation samples were taken from each unit, but budget constraints on laboratory processing has made it necessary to discuss the structure only in terms of the large items recovered. Finally the edge of the structure pit was not consistently recognized in the field; thus several large 2 by 2 m units were excavated which were half in and half outside of the structure. Rather than contaminate the floor deposits with material from outside the structure, these units will not be analyzed except for some individual artifacts which were mapped in situ. This greatly reduces the amount of floor along the southwestern and southeastern walls (Figure 31). Despite these analysis problems, some statements about activities within Structure 2 can be made.

Ceramics

Sherds from the floor of Structure 2 are listed in Table 6. Based on burial vessels and field impressions, Structure 2 was expected to belong to the early portion of the Dyar Phase, and subsequent analysis has confirmed that interpretation. In early discussions of the site (Smith 1981, 1983) the period of occupation of this structure was termed the Early Dyar subphase. Subsequent work by Williams (1988) has renamed this period the Iron Horse Phase. Bold and Medium incised sherds are present, along with an expected low frequency of Fine Incised

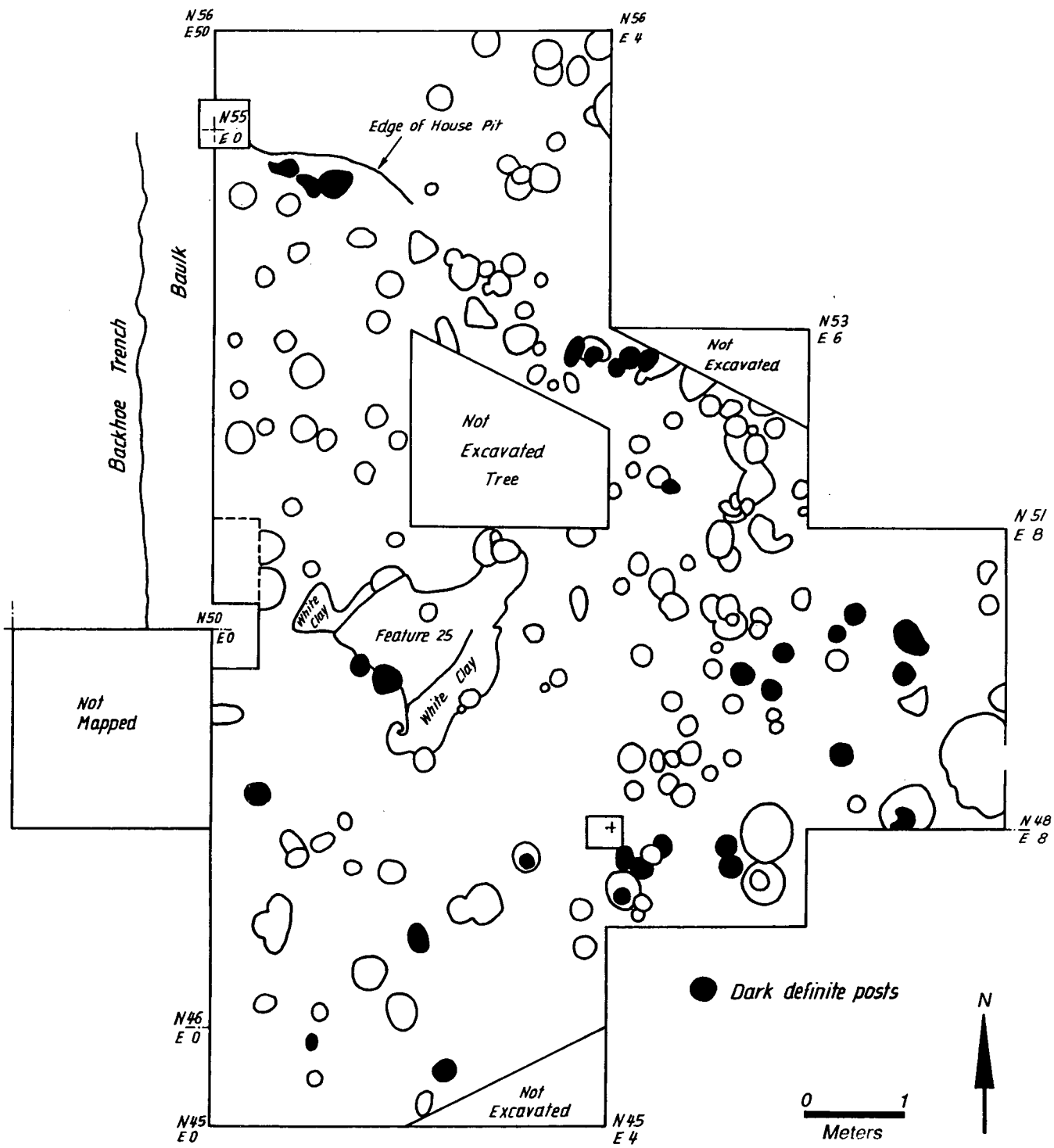
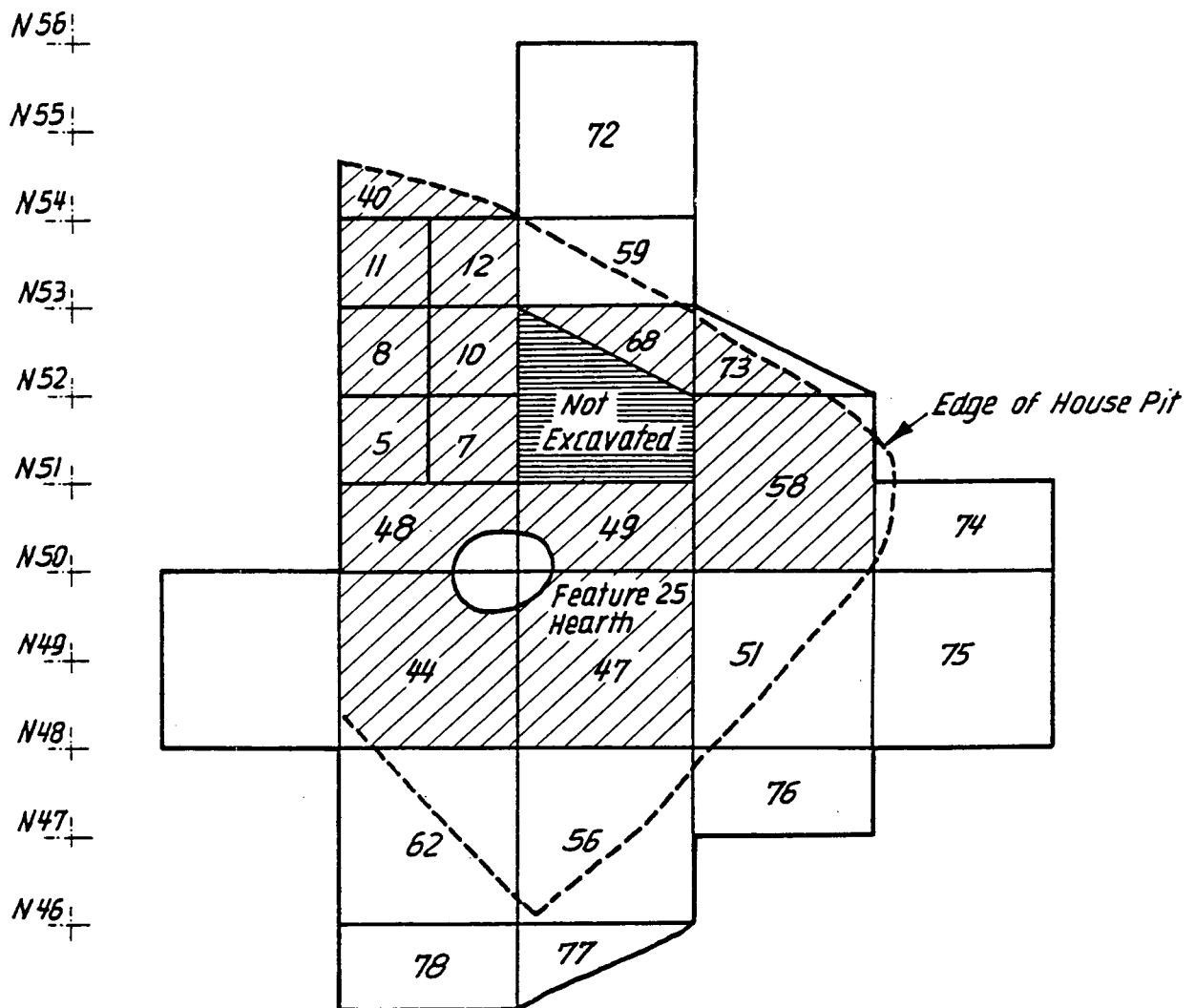


Figure 30. Provenience 12, Structure 2, postholes and features



9 Ge 5 Dyar
 Prov. 12 Str. 2

Figure 31. Provenience 12, Structure 2, floor area analyzed

TABLE 6
Structure 2 Ceramics, Selected Lots

	Number	Percentage
Bold Incised	11	1.0
Medium Incised	19	1.7
Fine Incised	2	0.2
Total Lamar Incised	32	2.9
Morgan Incised	11	1.0
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	60	5.4
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	91	8.2
Filfot Stamped	6	0.5
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	157	14.1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1	0.1
Napier Complicated Stamped	1	0.1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	12	1.1
Unidentified Decorated	3	0.2
Plain	717	64.5
Burnished Plain	110	9.9
Rough Plain	67	6.0
Total Plain	894	80.4
Total	1111	

sherds. It was hoped that sherds on the floor of Structure 2 could demonstrate whether or not Morgan Incised was directly associated with Lamar Incised. To determine if these two types overlap in temporal distribution has important implications for the analysis of surface collections from the region. Unfortunately, the evidence on this point from Structure 2 is ambiguous. Eleven Morgan Incised sherds were recovered compared to 32 Lamar Incised sherds (bold, medium, and fine incised). While this might show contemporaneity of these types, the presence of twelve definitely earlier Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds casts doubt on any interpretation. Clearly some earlier sherds are mixed in the floor debris.

The distribution of sherds is shown in Figures 32 and 33. Figure 32 shows the distribution of sherds as recovered from the various units. Figure 33 divides the 2 by 2 m units into 1 by 1 m units for ease of comparison of the numbers of sherds, placing one quarter of the sherds from each 2 by 2 into a 1 by 1. The area just southeast of the hearth plainly has a concentration of sherds, especially considering that this unit was processed through the larger half inch screen. The adjacent unit to the east also has a rather high frequency of sherds, and the number of sherds in this unit is likewise under-represented since recovery was again through the larger half inch mesh.

During excavation, only two vessel fragments were noted on the floor. One is lot number (Ln) 26, four sherds of a Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl with plain bottom recovered from the balk at N 51.5, E 0 (Figure 32). The other is Ln 57, a fragment representing approximately 15% of a Lamar Bold Incised cazuela bowl with a curvilinear complicated stamped bottom located near the southern corner of the structure (Figure 32). A pottery concentration was also mapped just southeast of the hearth (Figure 32). Although the sherds were included with other sherds from a 2 by 2 m unit, this unit does contain several large sherds which may represent a third vessel fragment.

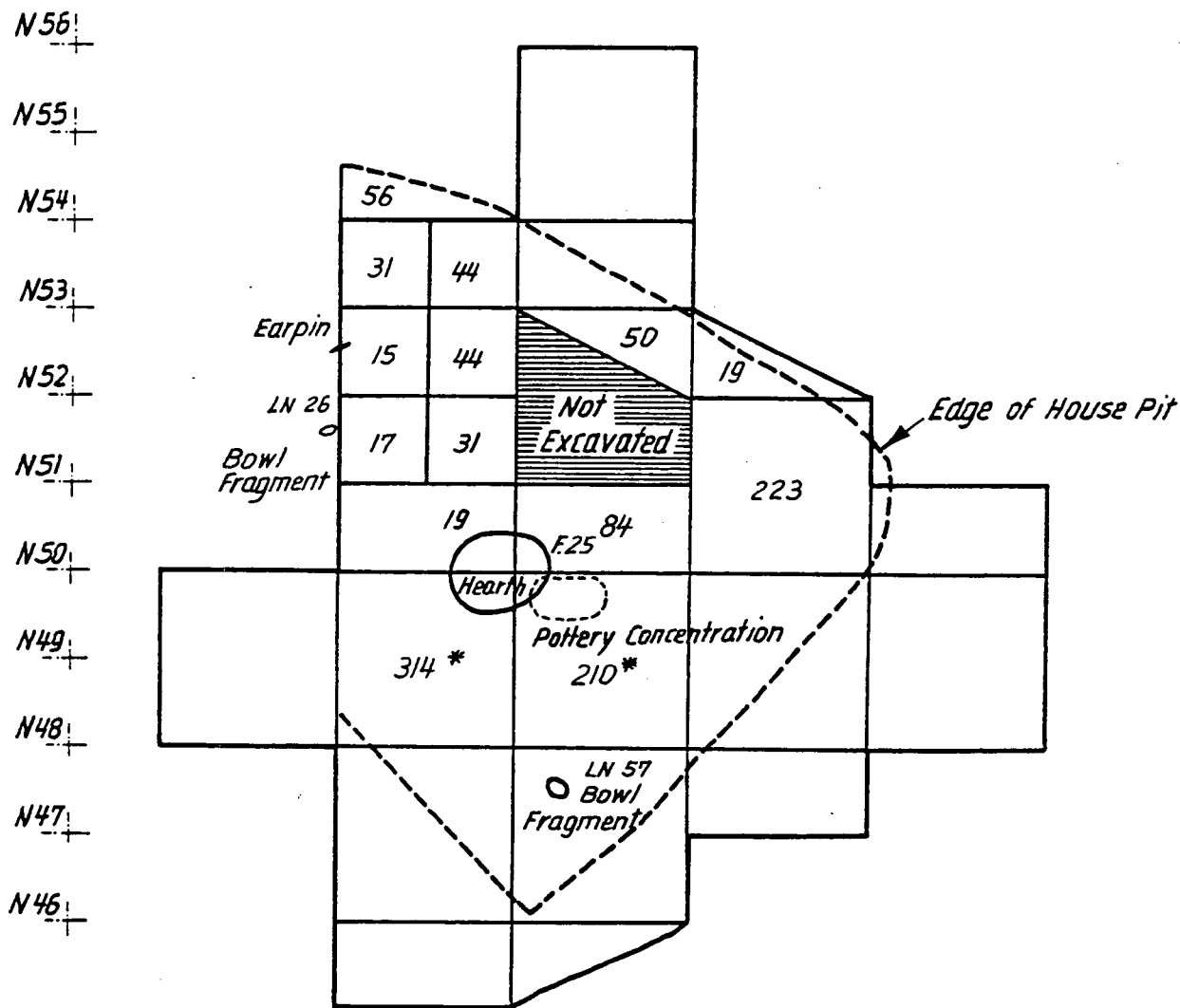
Other ceramic artifacts recovered include pipe fragments, pottery discs, and one ceramic ear pin. Their distributions are shown in Figure 34.

In the portion of the structure excavated, most activity involving the use and subsequent breakage of ceramics apparently took place south of the hearth.

Lithics

No chipped stone tools were recovered from the selected floor units of Structure 2. One early Archaic Big Sandy type projectile point, exhibiting a steeply bevelled blade and a ground base, was recovered from the midden below the structure (Plate 14) or on the lowest structure floor. It is probable that this projectile point was brought into the site by the Lamar occupants.

Debitage, including flakes and unidentified debris, was rare in Structure 2 as in other structures excavated at the Dyar Site. The floor lots selected for analysis produced only forty flakes (32 quartz, 7 chert, and 1 rhyolite). The distribution of flakes is shown in Figure 35. Again the unit southwest of the hearth produced the most flakes, even though its soil was processed through the larger screen. A second possible area of concentration is east of the hearth in the eastern corner of the structure. Generally, as discussed above under Structure 1, the absence of flakes is more remarkable than their distribution. It is apparent that little chipped stone tool preparation took place in Structure 2.



W2 + 0 + E2 + E4 + E6 + E8 +

9 Ge 5 Dyar
 Prov. 12 Str. 2



* 1/2" Screened

Figure 32. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of sherds

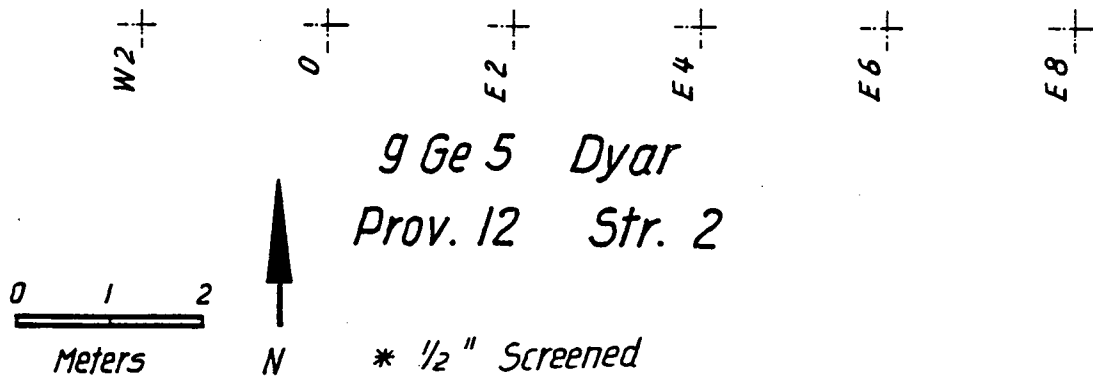
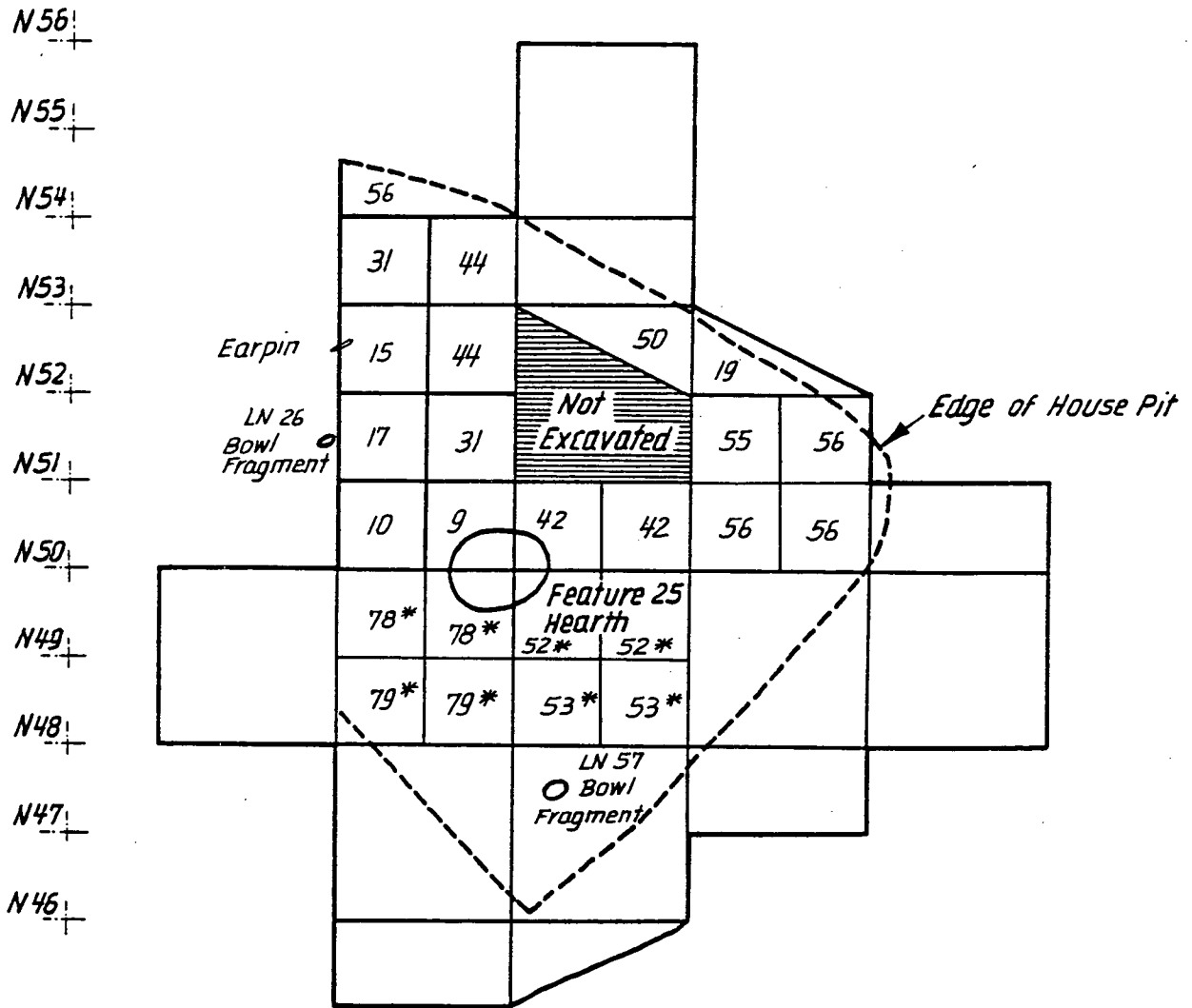
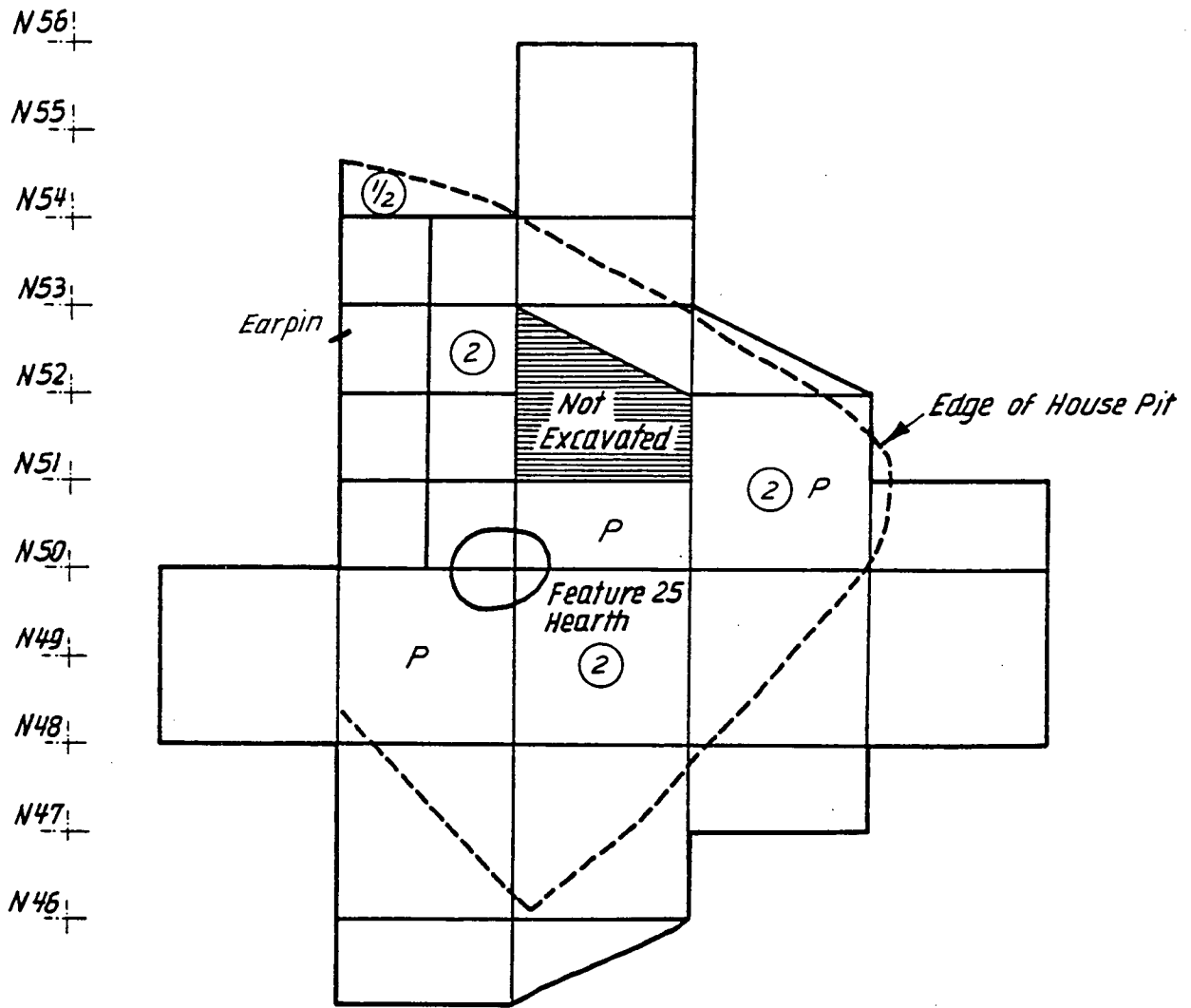
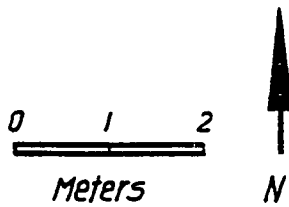


Figure 33. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of sherds by one meter unit



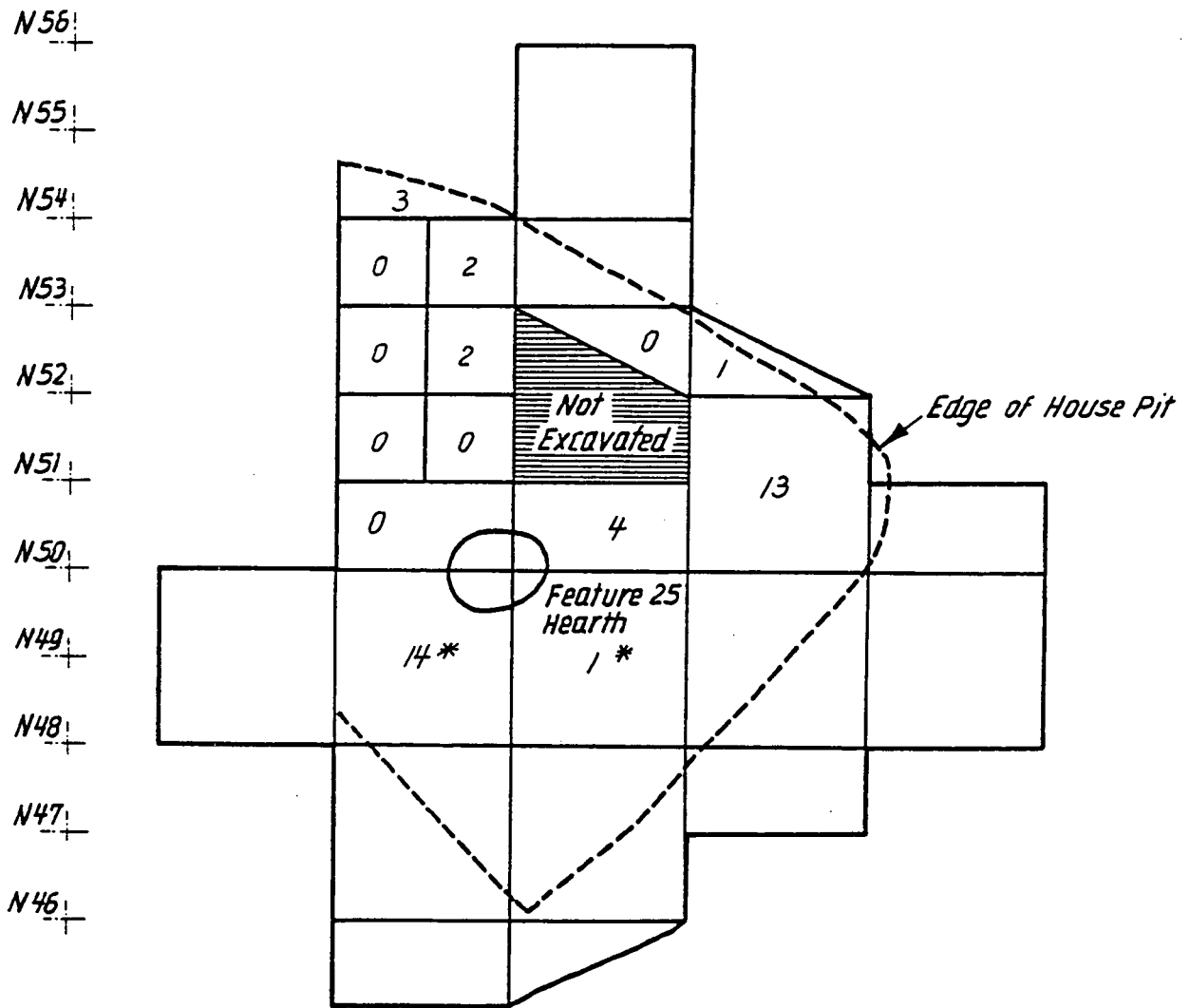
W2 † 0 † E2 † E4 † E6 † E8 †

g Ge 5 Dyar
Prov. 12 Str. 2



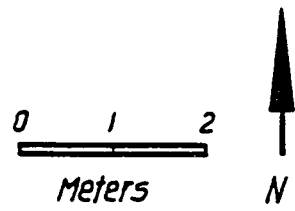
P - Pipe Fragment
 ○ - Pottery Disc

Figure 34. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of pipe fragments and pottery discs



W2 + 0 + E2 + E4 + E6 + E8 +

g Ge 5 Dyar
Prov. 12 Str. 2



* 1/2" Screened

Figure 35. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of flakes

Ground stone tools were not numerous in Structure 2, but were more common than in the Duvall Phase Structures 1 and 4. Ground stone tools included two celts, a hammerstone, and anvil stone, and one miscellaneous ground stone fragment (Figure 36).

One celt was located at N 53.6, W 0.15 in the balk between the original 3 by 2 m test and the backhoe trench. This celt had been broken and reused as a hammerstone. The bit end was completely blunt, and showed much battering. The battering continued up the poll (Plate 15). Another hammerstone was found about one meter to the east. These hammerstones were apparently not utilized in stone tool manufacture, since they were not associated with flakes.

An anvil stone was located in the southern corner of the structure. This stone was roughly rectangular in outline and showed evidence of edge grinding. One face showed battering in the center, prompting the "anvil" interpretation. The edge grinding probably indicates that this was a multi-purpose tool. Near this tool in the extreme southern corner of the structure, another stone, broken, but still showing evidence of grinding, was located. This tool may have functioned as an abrader.

Finally, a second celt fragment was recovered from the backdirt of a 2 by 2 m unit rapidly shovel shined near the completion of the Provenience 12 excavation. This celt was probably resting on the floor of Structure 2, and its approximate location is shown in Figure 36. This fragment represents approximately one half of a celt; the bit end (Plate 15).

The distribution of pebbles is shown in Figure 37. Pebble distribution closely parallels that of ceramics; the heaviest concentration occurs southwest of the hearth. There is a second small concentration (66.6 g) in the northern portion of the structure in the unit which produced the hammerstone. No pebbles were recovered from the 1 by 2 m unit directly west of the hearth.

The distribution of miscellaneous stone is shown in Figure 38. The greatest concentration appears to be along the northeastern wall and southwest of the hearth.

Features

Other than burials and the central hearth (Figure 25), few features were excavated within Structure 2. Feature 18 and Feature 27, originally believed to be small pits, were excavated and found to be postholes.

Faunal Remains

Faunal remains were poorly preserved in Structure 2, and have not been analyzed at this time. It is not expected that usable data will be generated by their analysis.

Floral Remains

Floral remains from Structure 2 were quite scarce due perhaps to the recovery technique utilized. Instead of waterscreening the floor area, only small soil samples were saved for laboratory flotation. The quantities of floral remains recovered preclude a meaningful distribution study. For this reason, floral remains have been combined for all floor lots in the structure. The total plant remains from eleven soil samples include less than .05 g of corn cypules, 1.5 g corn kernels, 3.25 g hickory shell, 2.05 g acorn, 1 passiflora (maypop) seed, one

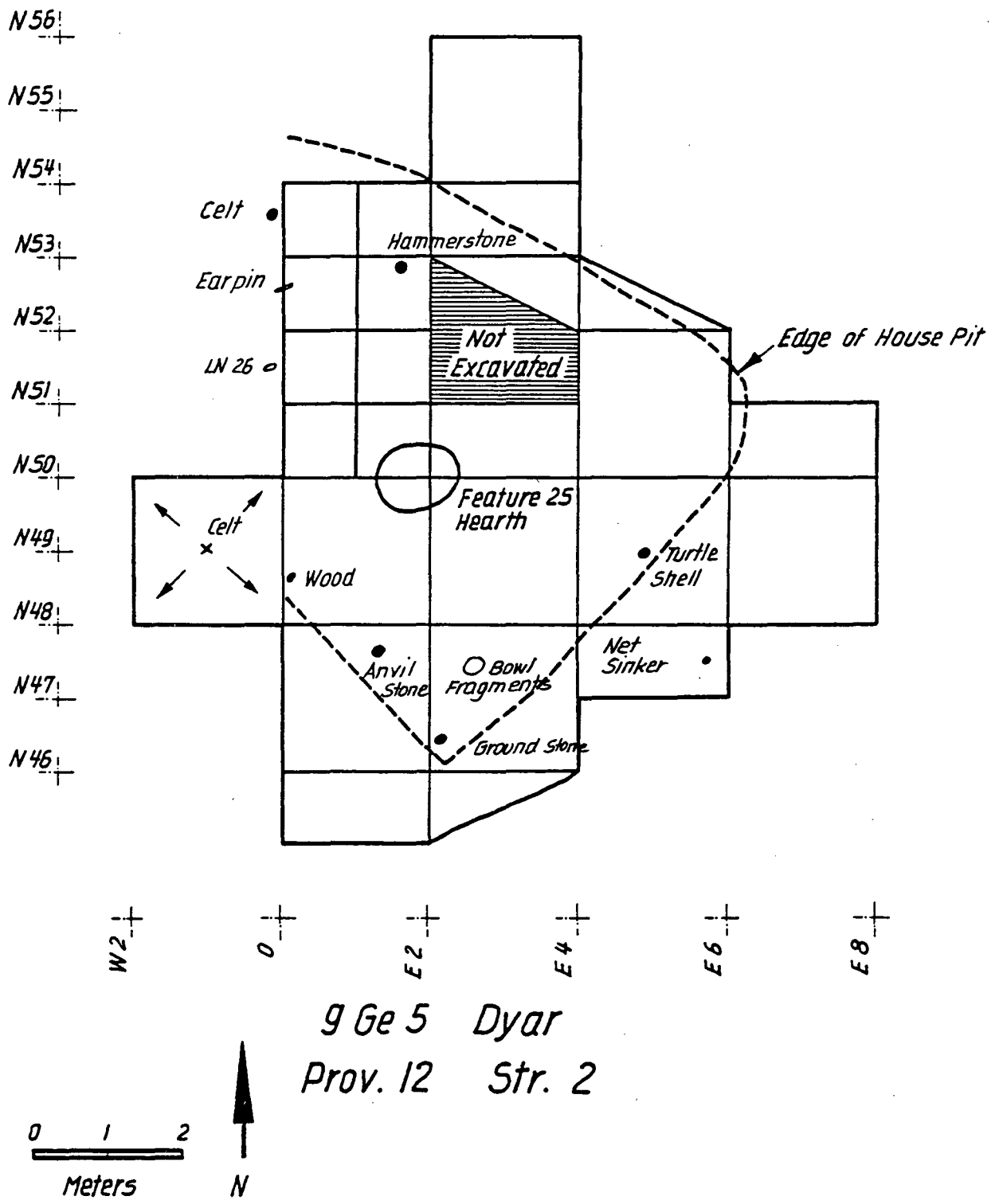
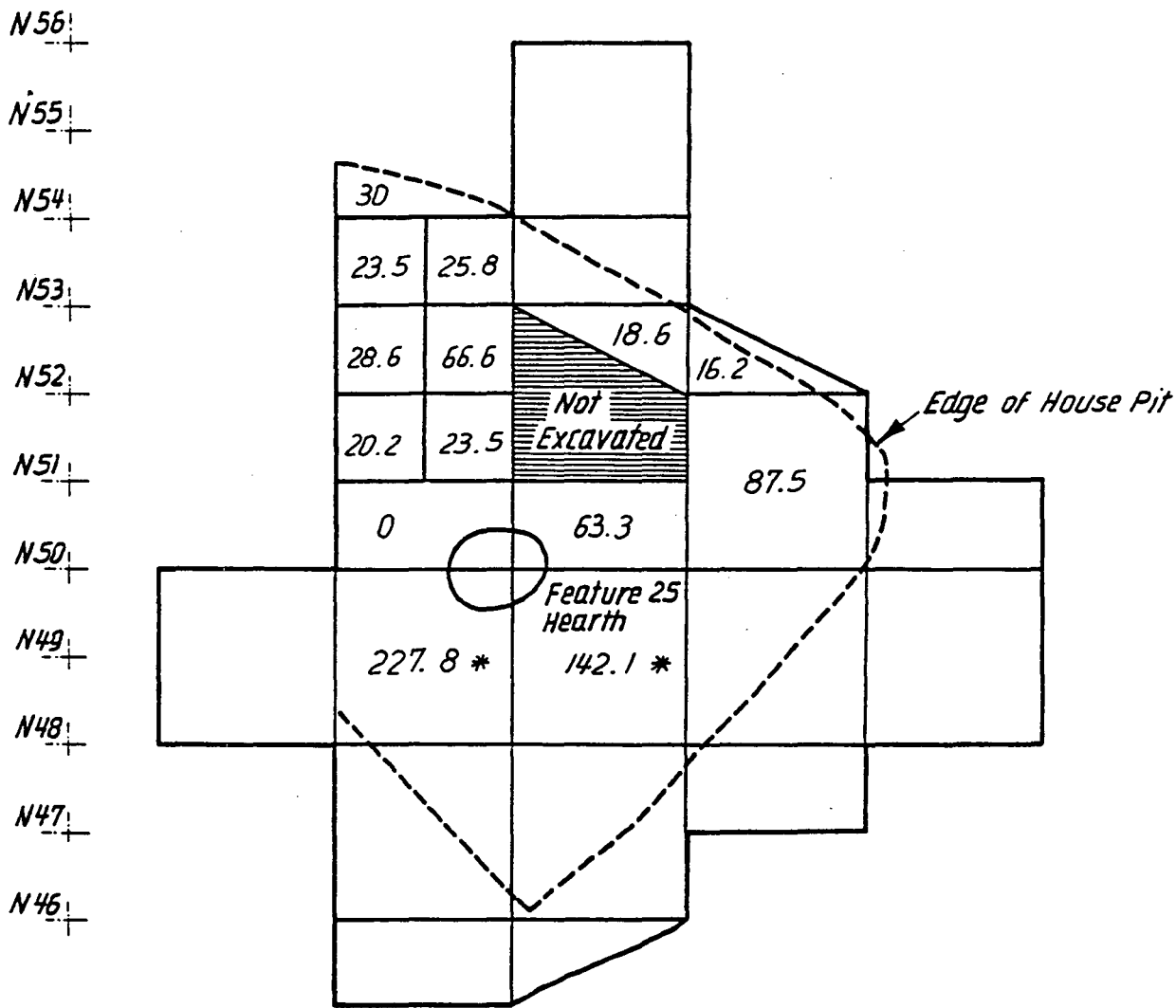


Figure 36. Provenience 12, Structure 2, mapped artifacts



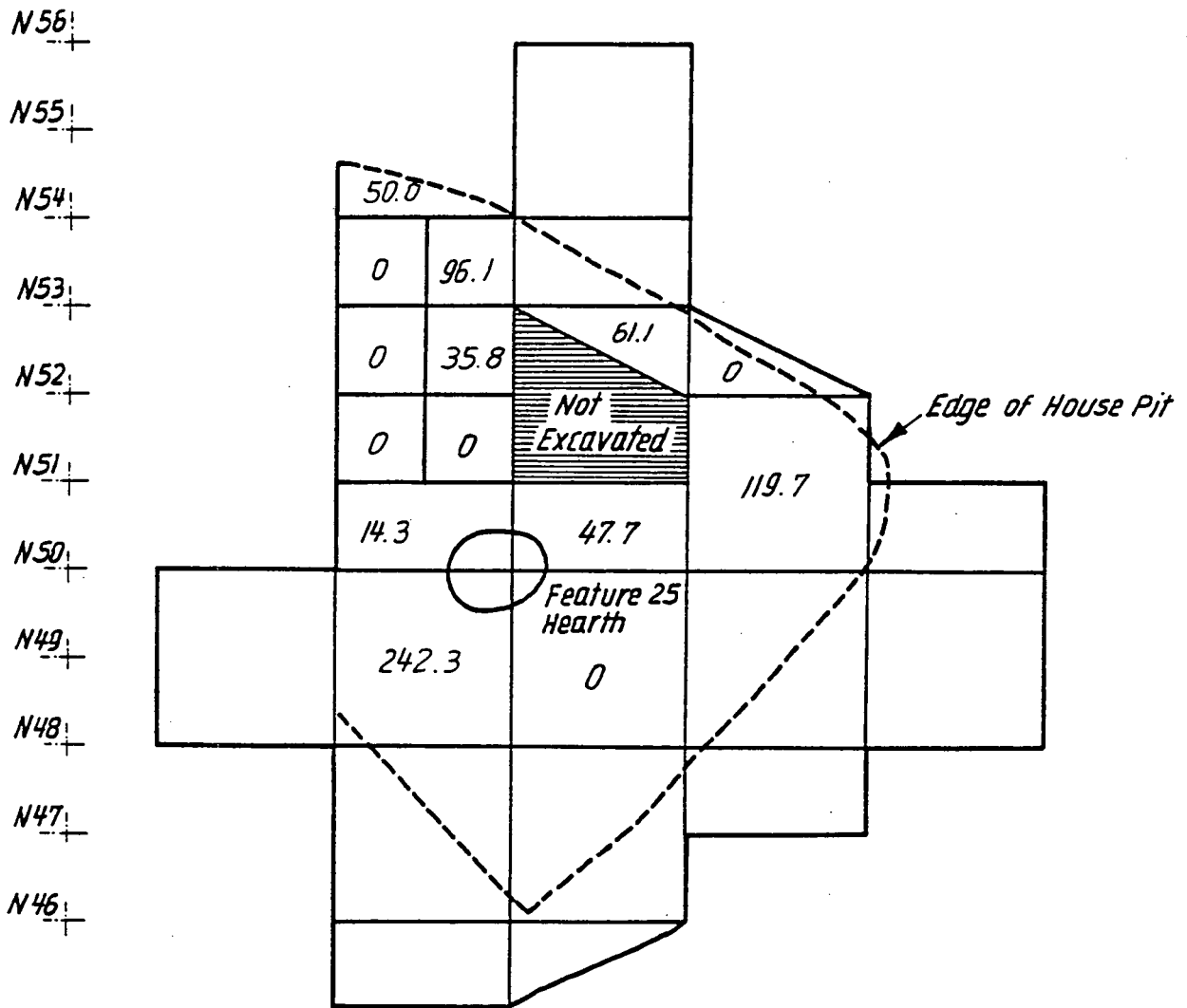
W2 0 E2 E4 E6 E8

g Ge 5 Dyar
 Prov. 12 Str. 2



* 1/2" Screen

Figure 37. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of pebbles in grams



W2 0 E2 E4 E6 E8

9 Ge 5 Dyar
 Prov. 12 Str. 2

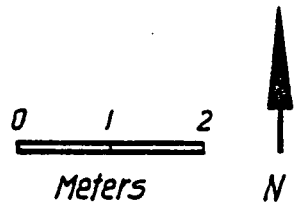


Figure 38. Provenience 12, Structure 2, distribution of miscellaneous stone

locust seed, and 1161.2 g of wood including pine, oak, elm, hickory, cane, chestnut, and sweetgum.

It is clear that few economic plant remains were recovered from Structure 2. The large quantity of wood recovered reflects the presence of burned structural timbers resting on the floor. Given the small quantities of edible plants recovered, no interpretation is advanced.

Provenience 18, Structure 4

Provenience 18 was excavated to investigate a burned building, designated Structure 4, located some 70 meters east of the mound (Figure 6). This structure was located while trenching through what was believed to be a sterile plaza area to provide a water source for water screening. Our project backhoe operator, Mr. Jerald Ledbetter, immediately recognized the burned daub cover of the structure before any major damage was done. He then cleared an area large enough to test the structure. Small trowel tests indicated that a structure was present, but that the floor was below the water table.

Later in the field season, after a prolonged drought, we returned to test the structure. The area originally uncovered was shovel scraped, revealing the edge of a house pit filled with bright red daub. An area approximately 1 by 5 m was excavated as a unit (Figure 39) since at the time, it appeared unlikely that we would be able to return to the structure. At this time, a large crushed storage jar and a small grinding stone were found on the floor. The wall of the structure was easily defined by the presence of upright charred posts, just inside the house pit, four of which were removed for radiocarbon samples. A generalized profile consists of about 80 cm of sterile alluvium over 12 cm of daub over the structure floor at elevation 98.02. Note that this floor was approximately 1 m lower than the elevation of the floor of Structure 2. Soil and pollen samples were also recovered.

Later in the summer, dry conditions continued and it was possible to remove the sterile overburden from the entire structure area with a backhoe. After the overburden was removed down to the daub by shovel shaving, the outline of the house pit was visible. This outline was mapped and excavation of the floor in 2 by 2 m units commenced (Figure 39; Plate 6). Numerous whole and fragmentary pottery vessels and chipped and ground stone tools were recovered, and mapped in situ. All small objects were collected by 2 m unit, and eventually nineteen units, including several partial units were excavated. Due to lack of time, recovery was by trowelling, but numerous soil samples were saved to process for the recovery of small artifacts. Pollen and radiocarbon samples were also taken.

The water table was a constant problem. Frequently when large artifacts were removed from the floor, the slight depression left would fill with ground-water. For this reason, careful trowelling beneath the floor to define postholes or pits was not possible; with few exceptions, only charred posts which were still standing in situ were recorded (Figure 39). Thus architectural details are incomplete. An attempt was made to investigate the area immediately adjacent to the house pit to search for entrance trenches. No entrance trenches were located, but considering the soil conditions, they may have been missed.

Structural Remains

Initial clearing of the overburden revealed a square, semisubterranean house pit 7.5 m on a side (Figure 39). Subsequent excavation revealed charred wall posts spaced at 50 cm

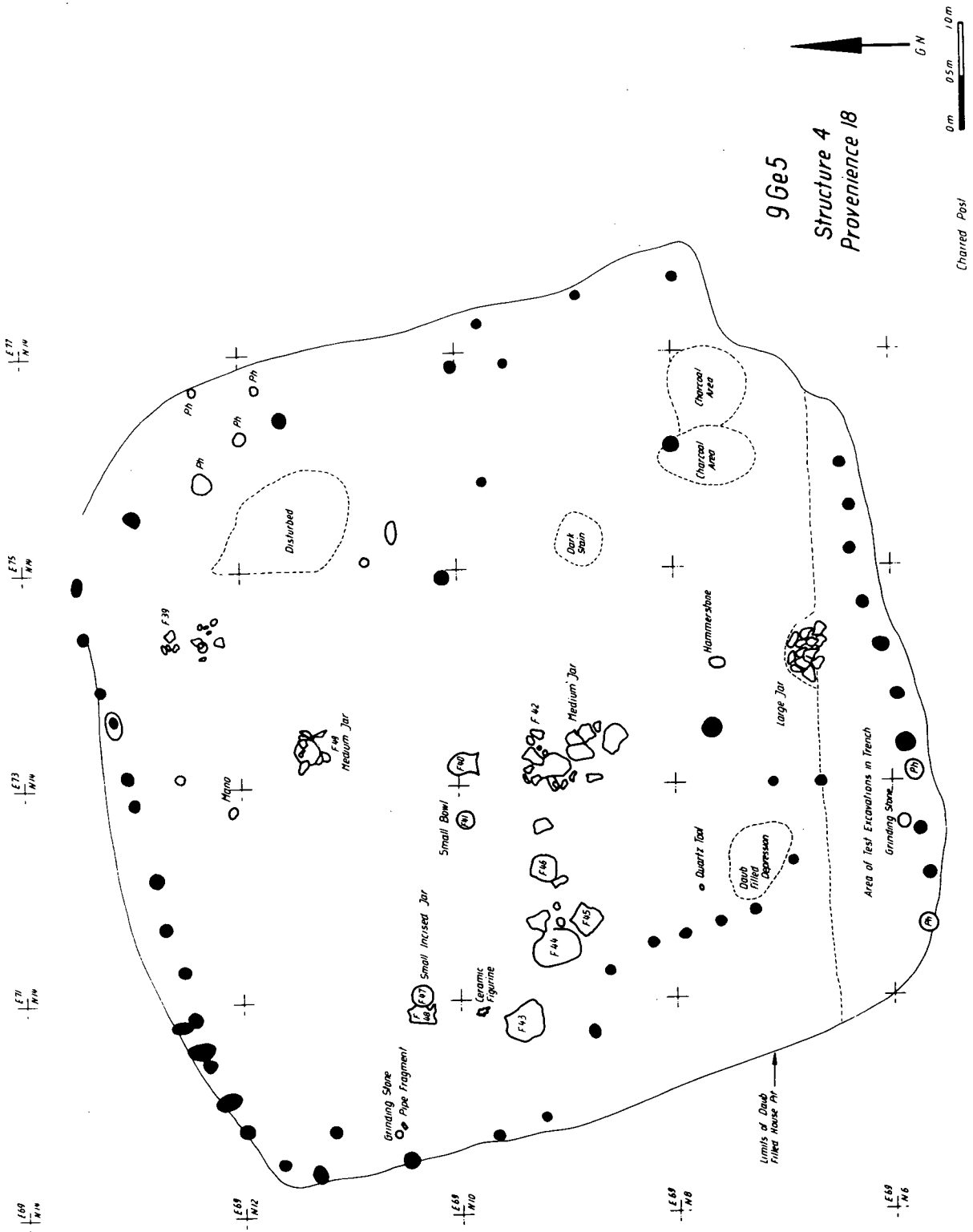


Figure 39. Provenience 18, Structure 4, postholes and features

intervals, as well as some interior posts still standing in situ. The center of the floor was fired to a hard surface, making its detection easy, even under the wet conditions. No prepared clay hearth was located in the center of the structure, and no definite entranceway was located. An interior wall on the western side of the structure may have served as an entranceway screen.

Structure 4 is important for several reasons: 1) There was no contamination of the floor artifactual assemblage by later intrusions; 2) the structure was rapidly abandoned due to fire, leaving household artifacts in situ; and 3) these artifacts represent a large, short term deposit providing a relatively complete household inventory. The artifacts recovered from the structure have helped us to define the Duvall Phase.

Ceramics

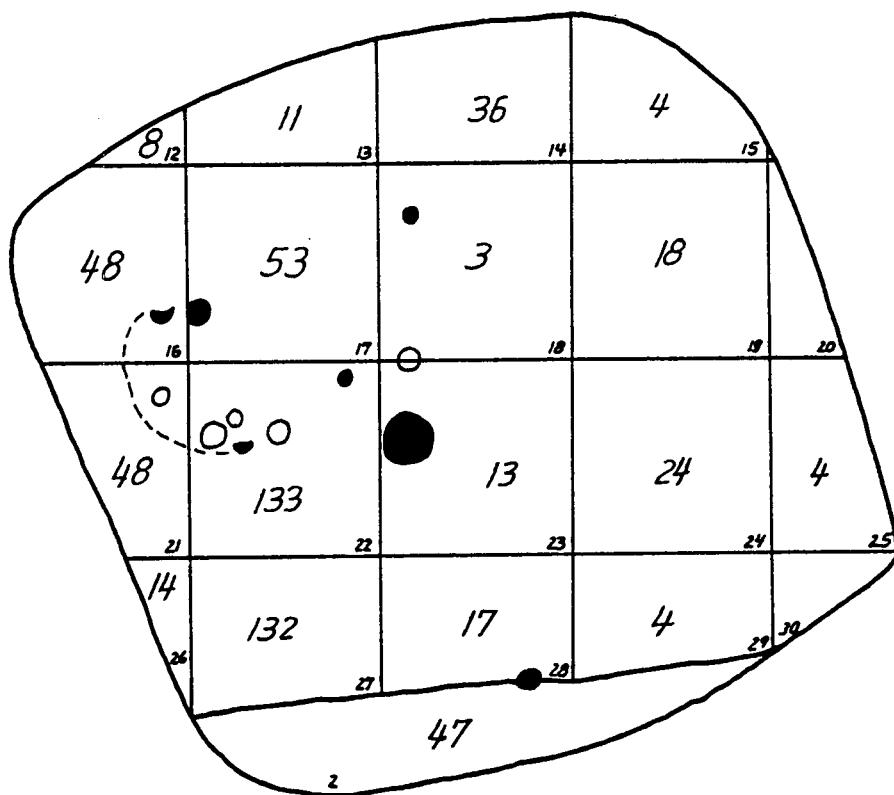
Ceramics from Structure 4 consist of six complete vessels, five large vessel fragments, and over six hundred sherds (Table 7). Vessels and large vessel fragments were given feature numbers. The six complete vessels (Figure 39) include Feature 41, a small Lamar Plain bowl; Feature 42, a Lamar Plain medium sized jar; Features 45 and 48, two halves of a small Morgan Incised jar that were separated by a distance of 1.8 m on the floor; Feature 47, a small Morgan Incised jar; Feature 49, a medium Lamar Plain jar; and finally Ln 2, a large Lamar Plain storage jar excavated in the original test. Significantly, three of the vessels, Features 41, 47, and 49 were found upside down on the house floor, indicating that they had been empty at the time of the fire.

In addition to the complete vessels, several large fragments of vessels were also present on the floor. Features 40, 43, and 44 consisted of large, relatively flat sections of large jars. These fragments could have functioned as plates or scoops as has been suggested for similar items recovered from Barnett Phase structures at the Little Egypt site (Hally 1980a:134). Another vessel fragment, Feature 46, was the basal portion of a large vessel. Like the others, it was apparently in use at the time that the house was destroyed. Finally, several sherds of another vessel, designated Feature 39, were found on the northern edge of the structure. While several sherds do mend, this fragment appears to have little practical use, due to its small size.

The distribution of sherds on the structure floor closely parallels that of vessels and vessel fragments, the majority being concentrated in the western, particularly the southwestern portion of the structure (Figure 40). Diagnostic sherds, including rim sherds, incised sherds, and Etowah Complicated stamped sherds, were carefully inspected in order to estimate the minimum number of vessels represented by the refuse on the floor at the time the house was abandoned. Width of incising, stamped motifs, rim modes, and paste were the variables inspected. The results were as follows: Morgan Incised - ten vessels; Plain rims - forty-two vessels; Etowah C.S. body and rim sherds - nineteen vessels. Thus at least seventy-one vessels had been utilized on the floor of the structure. This number is probably underestimated, since some minority ceramic types were not analyzed. Since we know that six complete vessels, and large fragments of five other vessels were in use on the floor at the time the house burned, we can estimate that eleven different vessels or fragments would be in use at any one time. We can use ethnographic data to make a gross estimate of the length of time that the structure was occupied. Foster (1960:607) has reported that in Tzintzuntzan, Mexico, the life expectancy of a cooking vessel in daily use is approximately one year. Other vessel types have different life expectancies (not reported, but apparently longer). We cannot know if the Structure 4 vessels were utilized daily, or how many were actually cooking vessels, but we can use this vessel life expectancy of one year to calculate an approximate period of occupancy. If eleven vessels (including utilized

TABLE 7
Structure 4, Ceramics from Floor

	Number	Percentage
Morgan Incised	12	2.0
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	19	3.2
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	23	3.8
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	42	7.0
Etowah Complicated Stamped	14	2.3
Brushed	1	0.2
Punctated	2	0.3
Plain	418	60.2
Burnished Plain	42	7.0
Rough Plain	73	12.1
Total Plain	533	88.3
Total	604	



133 Sherds, excludes sherds in features

● Intact whole vessels

○ Vessel Fragments

22 Lot Numbers

9 Ge 5 Structure 4

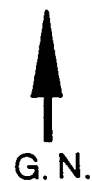


Figure 40. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of sherds

fragments) were in use at one time, and each one had a life expectancy of one year, then approximately eleven vessels would be broken each year. Thus if seventy-one vessels are represented by sherds, excluding the vessels in use when the house burned, the house was occupied approximately six and a half years. This figure should be taken as a very rough approximation, but it seems plausible since there was no evidence that the structure was rebuilt, and six and a half years is well within the estimated time a wattle and daub structure could stand without serious rebuilding. Wauchope (1938:116), discussing Maya wattle and daub houses, and quoting a sixteenth century account of an official of Santa Tabasco, states, "... a house of these (woods), being well constructed of seasoned materials, lasts twelve and fourteen years, at the end of which it happens that only the roof or some post and pole is changed, if by chance there is any need of this, and in this condition it lasts twenty years." Using only the six complete vessels as a basis for span of occupancy, the figure would rise to approximately twelve years, also within the wattle and daub structure lifespan.

Among the Shipibo-Conibo of eastern Peru (DeBoer and Lathrap 1979:128), coiled vessel types that are frequently utilized have a life span as low as .24 years for beer mugs and .31 years for food bowls. Even large vessels that are infrequently used have a life expectancy of 1.38 years or less. Using the figure of .31 years for the food bowls as a minimum lifespan for coiled aboriginal ceramics that are utilized frequently, occupation spans of only two years (11 vessels) or 3.7 years (6 vessels) are estimated for Structure 4.

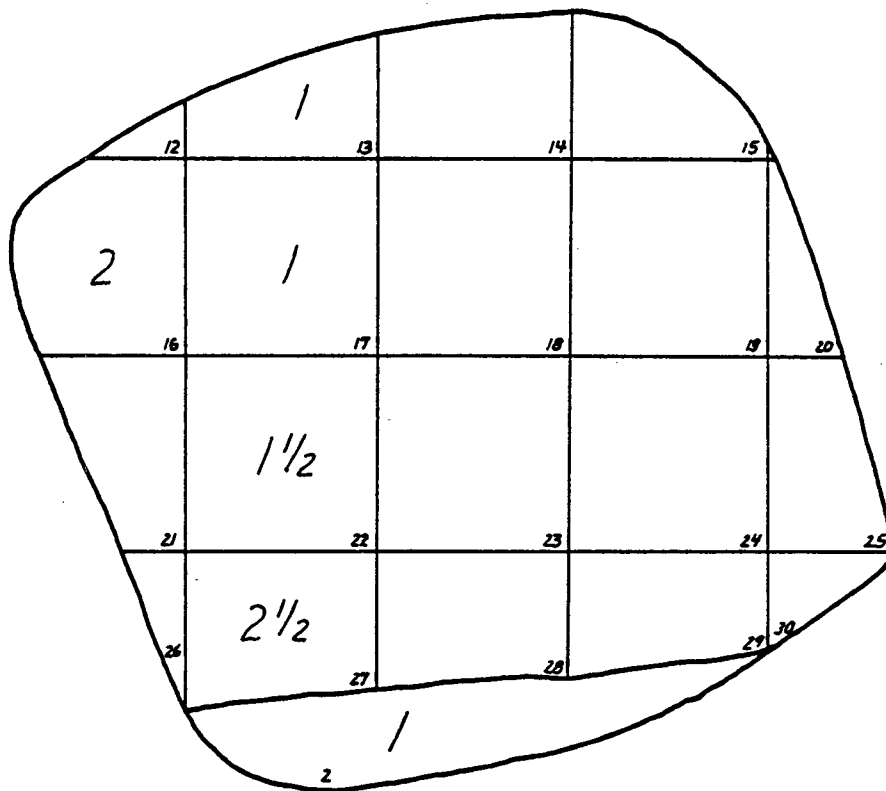
All sherds from the floor were also inspected to discover crossmends, in the hope that sweeping patterns or other activities could be inferred. Only one crossmend was located, however, so little interpretation can be made. This would seem to indicate that the cleaning of broken vessels was thorough.

Other ceramic remains include a small animal figurine located in the western portion of the structure, and nine whole or fragmentary pottery discs, all located in the western portion of the structure (Figure 41). The use of pottery discs has long been debated and is still an unsettled issue. Suggestions range from utilitarian uses, such as pottery polishers, to recreational uses, such as game counters or small chunky stones. Whatever their function, they are totally absent from the eastern portion of the structure.

Lithic Remains

Lithic remains from Structure 4 were quite sparse, consisting of six ground stone tools, forty-three flakes, nine flake tools, and one biface. No projectile points were recovered. Flake recovery was hampered by the trowel recovery technique; however, it is evident that little flaking was taking place in the structure (Figure 42). Since no excavation unit contained more than eight flakes, it is hard to speak of concentrations, but the four north central units yielded no flakes, while two southwestern units yielded seven and eight flakes. Flake tools are likewise scattered (Figure 43), although one unit in the southwestern portion of the house yielded two flake tools, the one biface, and eight flakes. The one biface was a thick tool, possibly a scraper or a core.

Ground stone tools, identified by Marilyn Pennington, consisted of a carefully prepared mano (Plate 16), a quartzite cobble abrader, and two grooved abraders located in the northwest corner of the structure, and a large quartzite cobble hammerstone and a flat grinding stone apparently used in the preparation of red pigment located in the southern end of the structure (Figure 39). The general overview of the ground stone assemblage, compared with the ground

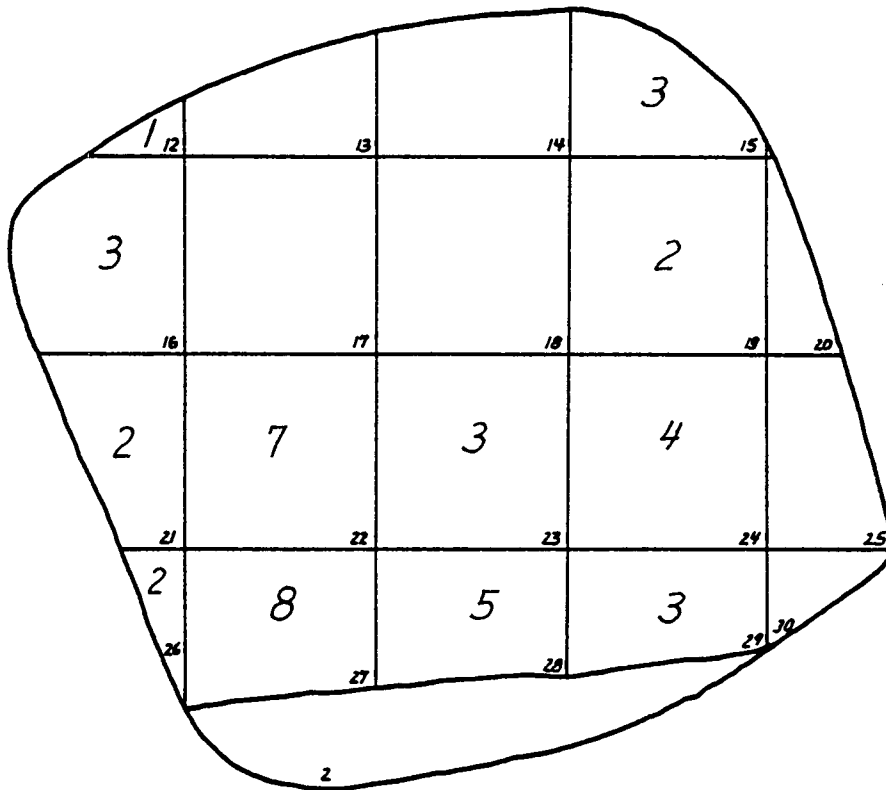


9 Ge 5
Structure 4

0 ——— 2
Meters

↑
G.N.

Figure 41. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of pottery discs

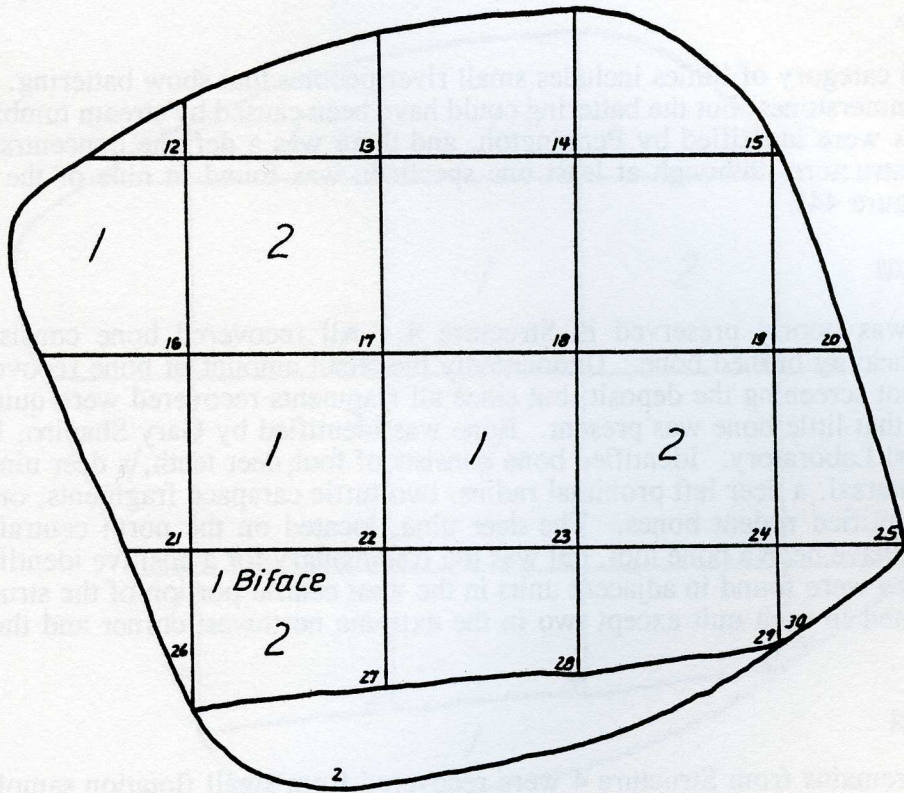


9 Ge 5
Structure 4

0 ——— 2
Meters

↑
G. N.

Figure 42. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of flakes



9 Ge 5
Structure 4

0 2
Meters

↑
G. N.

Figure 43. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of flaked stone tools

stone from structures at the King site and Little Egypt site, is that there is a real sparsity of tools in Structure 4.

A final category of lithics includes small river pebbles that show battering. These could be utilized hammerstones, but the battering could have been caused by stream tumbling. Sixteen of these stones were identified by Pennington, and there was a definite concentration near the center of the structure, although at least one specimen was found in nine of the twenty units excavated (Figure 44).

Faunal Remains

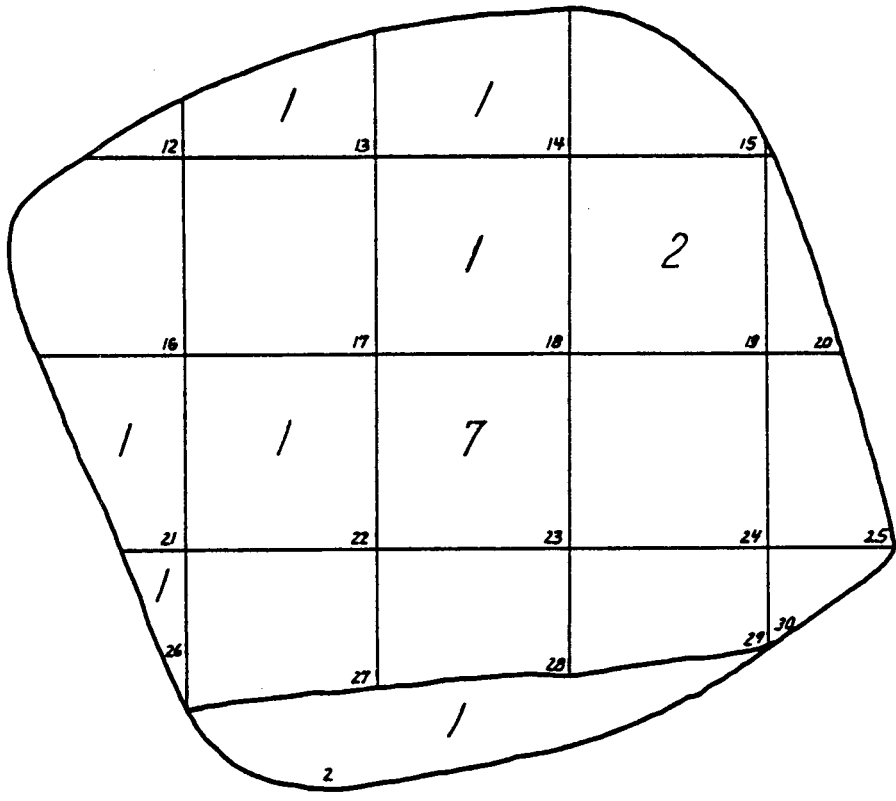
Bone was poorly preserved in Structure 4. All recovered bone consisted of small fragments of heavily burned bone. Undoubtedly the small amount of bone recovered is partly the result of not screening the deposit, but since all fragments recovered were quite small, it is also apparent that little bone was present. Bone was identified by Gary Shapiro, University of Georgia Faunal Laboratory. Identified bone consists of four deer teeth, a deer ulna, a deer left proximal metatarsal, a deer left proximal radius, two turtle carapace fragments, one frog bone, and two unidentified rodent bones. The deer ulna, located on the north central edge of the structure, may have been a bone tool, but was too fragmentary for a positive identification. The two turtle bones were found in adjacent units in the west central portion of the structure. Other bone was located in each unit except two in the extreme northwest corner and three along the eastern wall.

Floral Remains

Floral remains from Structure 4 were recovered from small flotation samples processed in the laboratory. Sample size was small; consequently the quantity of recovered floral remains was limited. Two soil samples were taken from most units, but not all samples yielded floral remains. Floral remains were identified by Elizabeth Sheldon. Figures 45-47 graphically display all floral remains recovered from Structure 4. These remains include corn kernels and cupules, hickory shell, one acorn cap, and four passiflora (maypop) seeds.

The distribution of floral remains is interesting. All food remains were found in the western area of the structure. This corresponds with the distribution of ceramic vessels, vessel fragments, sherds, and chipped and ground stone tools. The western side of the structure would face the mound, and an interior wall believed to screen the entranceway was located on this side. The eastern half of the structure was virtually devoid of all artifact classes. This pattern of relatively highly utilized areas near the door and clean areas away from the door also characterized structures at the King Site (Smith and Garrow 1973; Hally 1988).

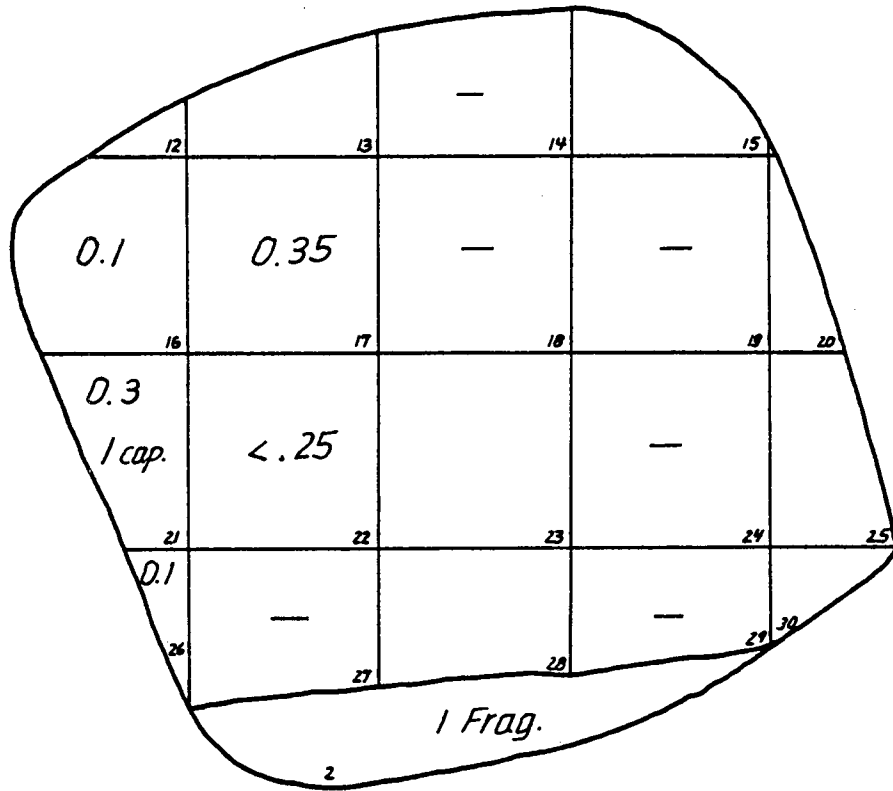
The small quantity of floral remains recovered limits the potential for interpretation. Corn, hickory, and acorn are found in virtually all structural contexts at the Dyar site. The passiflora seeds are also common in many Dyar site contexts, and these seeds may indicate a July-October destruction of Structure 4, since the fruit is normally eaten fresh (Elizabeth Sheldon, personal communication). Samples taken from under or around crushed vessels failed to yield significant quantities of floral remains. Clearly no crushed vessel contained food at the time the structure was destroyed by fire.



9 Ge 5
Structure 4



Figure 44. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of pebble hammerstones



Hickory Shell (g)

— Indicates none present in sample

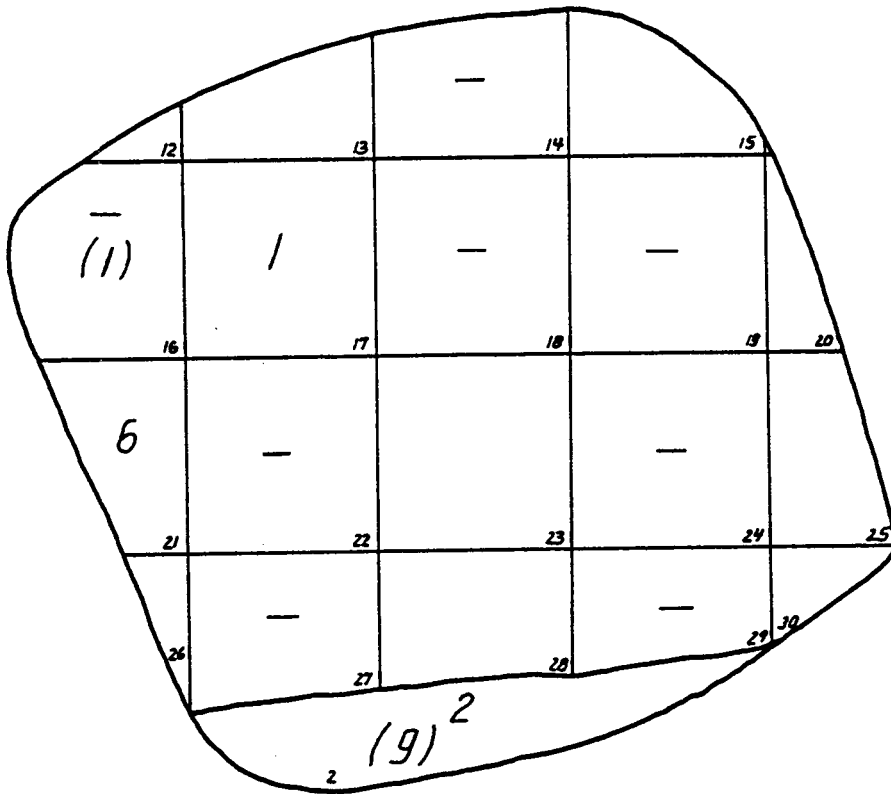
1 cap. = Acorn

Blank units contained no floral remains for identification.

9 Ge 5
Structure 4



Figure 45. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of floral remains in grams



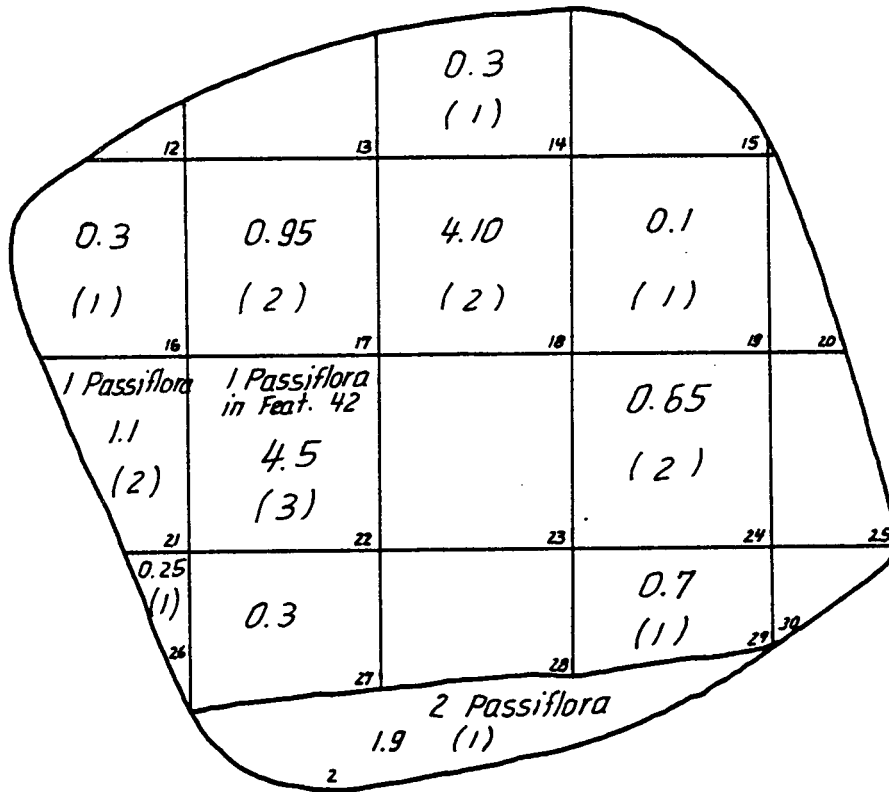
Corn Kernels (Number of fragments)

() Corn Cupules (Number of fragments)

9 Ge 5
Structure 4



Figure 46. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of corn kernels and cupules



Seeds

Charred Wood (g)

() Number of samples per unit

9 Ge 5
Structure 4



Figure 47. Provenience 18, Structure 4, distribution of seeds and charred wood

Interpretation of Activity Areas

Much of the material in Structure 4 can be interpreted as de facto refuse, that is material which reached archaeological context without being intentionally discarded (Schiffer 1972). Ceramic vessels and stone tools recovered from Structure 4 were probably found only because they had been trapped in the burning structure, not because they had been intentionally discarded. Such refuse is excellent for interpreting activity areas. Other artifacts, such as floral remains, faunal remains, and lithic debitage, could be primary refuse, that is material discarded at its area of use. They could also be secondary refuse, or material discarded away from its area of use, if floor sweeping moved material around on the floor (Schiffer 1972). De facto and primary refuse are obviously the most useful classes of refuse for interpreting activity areas.

It is clear that de facto refuse is concentrated in the western half of the house. The two grinding stones in the extreme northwest corner of the structure may reflect food preparation, while the two grooved abraders may have been used to sharpen bone tools. Small pottery vessels and flat vessel fragments located in the western and central areas of the structure would also reflect food preparation and consumption, while the large vessel in the south central area of the structure could indicate a food storage area.

No particular concentration of lithic debitage could be detected. This is in striking contrast to houses excavated in northwestern Georgia at the King site (Hally 1988), the Little Egypt site (Hally 1979; 1980a) and the Potts Tract site (Hally 1970).

Faunal and floral remains provide only limited data. The scarcity of floral remains in a burned structure is unusual, since structure burning may result in the preservation of considerable quantity and variety of plant material. Their relative absence therefore may reflect the season during which the structure burned. Plant foods would be abundant during the late spring, summer, and especially during the fall. Thus there is weak evidence that the structure was burned during the winter or early spring.

The eastern side of the structure contained very little refuse of any category. Such relatively clean areas have frequently been interpreted as sleeping areas (Price 1969, Smith 1975; Hally 1988). The pattern of a relatively clean area and an area of dense debris appears to be common on all late prehistoric structures excavated by the University of Georgia.

Architecturally, the single-post, semi-subterranean construction of Structure 4 parallels construction techniques from known archaeological structures from the Dallas and Mouse Creek cultures of eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946; Polhemus 1987), the Barnett Phase in Northwest Georgia (Hally 1970, 1979, 1980a; 1988; Smith and Garrow 1973), and the Pisgah culture in western North Carolina (Dickens 1976). It is also directly comparable to other structures excavated at the Dyar site.

In conclusion, Structure 4 seems to be quite comparable to other Lamar structures excavated in northern Georgia. The major contribution of Structure 4 is its tightly dated assemblage of early Lamar ceramics. The artifact assemblage of Structure 4 has been instrumental in the definition of the Duvall Phase.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS VILLAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Provenience 11

Provenience 11, a 3 by 3 m unit at N 26, W 4.5, was excavated at the northern base of the mound in order to investigate several burned debris strata noted in the north backhoe trench (Figure 6). The unit was placed immediately west of the backhoe trench, so that the trench profile could be used as a guide for excavating the unit in natural levels. A thin balk was maintained for control. The eastern profile is illustrated in Figure 48. Unless noted, artifact recovery was by 1/2 inch mesh screen.

Although the unit was placed on the mound slope, recent red alluvium overlay the unit. This level (Stratum I) was not screened, but a few sherds were recovered. Below this level, an old plowzone (Stratum II) was removed by trowelling. Artifact recovery was by trowelling only in this level.

Directly below the plowzone was a very black midden (Stratum III). This stratum was 18 cm thick in the south (high) side of the unit and disappeared on the downslope side. This stratum contained over two thousand sherds, including several restorable vessel fragments. This stratum apparently represents midden thrown off of the top of the mound. Pipe fragments were also numerous.

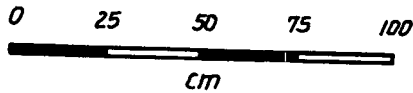
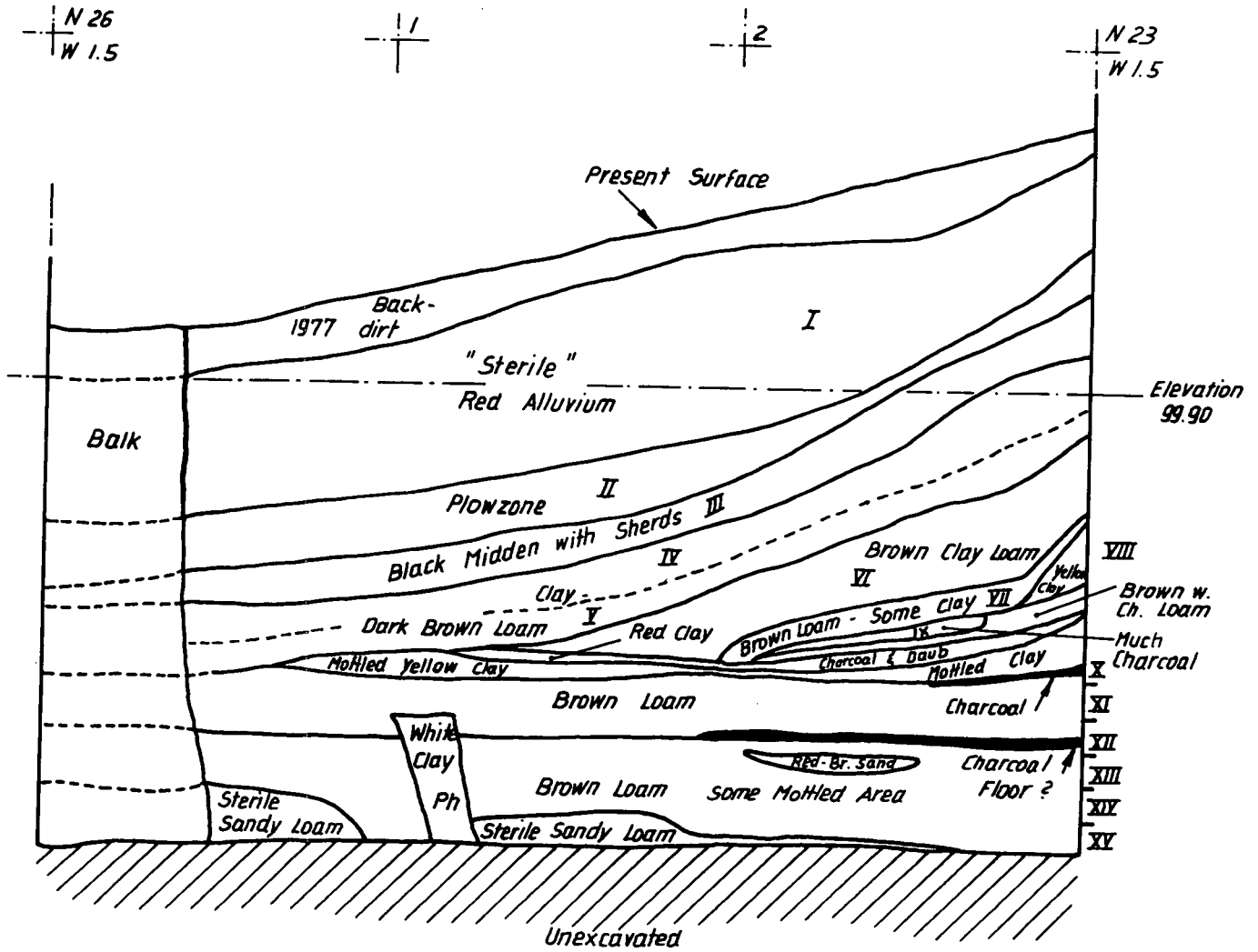
Below this stratum was another natural level made up of dark brown clay-loam (Stratum IV). It was not clear if this stratum represented a mound stage or another debris wash, but the ceramic count dropped to 229.

Stratum V may be an arbitrary subdivision of Stratum IV. It was separated since small daub fragments seemed to be more prevalent. This stratum was excavated down to a burned layer that apparently represents structural debris thrown down from the top of the mound, not a burned structure in situ as originally interpreted from the trench profile.

Stratum VI began with the burned surface noted above and continued down to the next burned surface, or debris layer. Stratum VII consisted of all material in the second burned stratum. Very little was recovered in this thin stratum of debris from the mound summit. Stratum VIII was a basket loaded yellow clay mound stage that was devoid of cultural material.

Below Stratum VIII, we found a layer of burned debris (charcoal and daub), which again appears to be structural debris thrown down from the top of the mound. This layer, designated Stratum IX, did not extend through the entire unit, but was confined to the southern one-fifth of the unit. Only a few artifacts were recovered. The removal of Stratum IX completed mound excavations, the remainder of cultural strata in the unit appear to be sub-mound midden, although they are no doubt contemporary with smaller, earlier mound stages within the mound further to the south.

Stratum X was an effort to level the unit to an elevation of 99.07. This step required no removal from the southeastern corner, but the northern side of the unit required two centimeters



9 Ge 5 Prov. 11
 East Profile

Figure 48. Provenience 11, east profile

to be removed, and the western side required eleven centimeters. After this levelling, excavation proceeded in arbitrary ten centimeter levels to subsoil.

Stratum XI, an arbitrary 10 cm level from 99.07-98.97, was processed through 1/2 inch mesh hardware cloth. Bone preservation was poor, but a large quantity of mica was recovered. The soil was becoming quite wet, making soil changes or features hard, if not impossible, to distinguish.

Stratum XII, 98.97-98.87, was excavated, and recovery was by waterscreening through 1/2 inch mesh. At the base of this stratum, three features and six postholes were mapped (Figure 49). They were pedestalled and excavation continued down in Stratum XIII, 98.87-98.77. In this stratum, at 98.83, a ceramic elbow pipe was found in the midden. Etowah complicated stamped sherds began to appear in this level in some numbers.

Stratum XIV, 98.77-98.67, was also waterscreened through 1/2 inch mesh. The soil began to appear lighter in color indicating that sterile subsoil was being reached. Etowah ceramics predominate. Features originally mapped at the base of Stratum XII were excavated. Feature 13 was a pit containing charcoal and nut fragments. Artifacts from Feature 13 are listed in Table 25 (Chapter X). Apparently Feature 13 was constructed during the Duvall Phase. All features are further discussed in Chapter X below.

Feature 14 was a small corn cob filled "smudge pit". The contents were removed for later flotation.

Feature 15 was a large posthole that still contained traces of rotted wood. A few artifacts were recovered from the fill (Table 25, Chapter X). The posthole was originally recorded as being 55 cm in diameter, but it quickly narrowed to 24 cm. The exact depth could not be determined due to ground water, but it extended to at least 98.28; thus the minimum depth was 59 cm.

Stratum XV was excavated from 98.67 to 98.57. Patches of sterile subsoil could be seen, and it is probable that artifacts in Stratum XV are simply intrusive artifacts in features and postholes. The high water table made the soil too damp for accurate determination of features. After this level was removed, the unit was allowed to dry over a weekend, before a floor plan map was constructed. This plan showed that Feature 13 continued even deeper, and thus some fill of Feature 13 may have been included in Stratum XV. Numerous postholes were mapped in the subsoil (Figure 50), strengthening the possibility that Stratum 15 is in reality intrusive material rather than a midden zone.

Finally the eastern, southern, and western profiles of the unit were photographed and drawn. These profiles indicate that the northern half of the unit was definitely in sterile subsoil for much of Stratum XV.

The large ceramic sample from Provenience 11 (Table 8) was excellent for viewing the change in ceramics through time at the Dyar site. Indeed, much of the ceramic chronology at the Dyar site is based on this unit (M. Smith 1978, 1983, Chapter VI below). Provenience 11 is considered particularly appropriate for this purpose for several reasons. The upper nine levels excavated were natural levels. These nine levels were particularly useful in viewing ceramic change during the Dyar and Iron Horse phases. The lower six levels were arbitrary levels. While there was some contamination by intrusive postholes and features, such mixture was

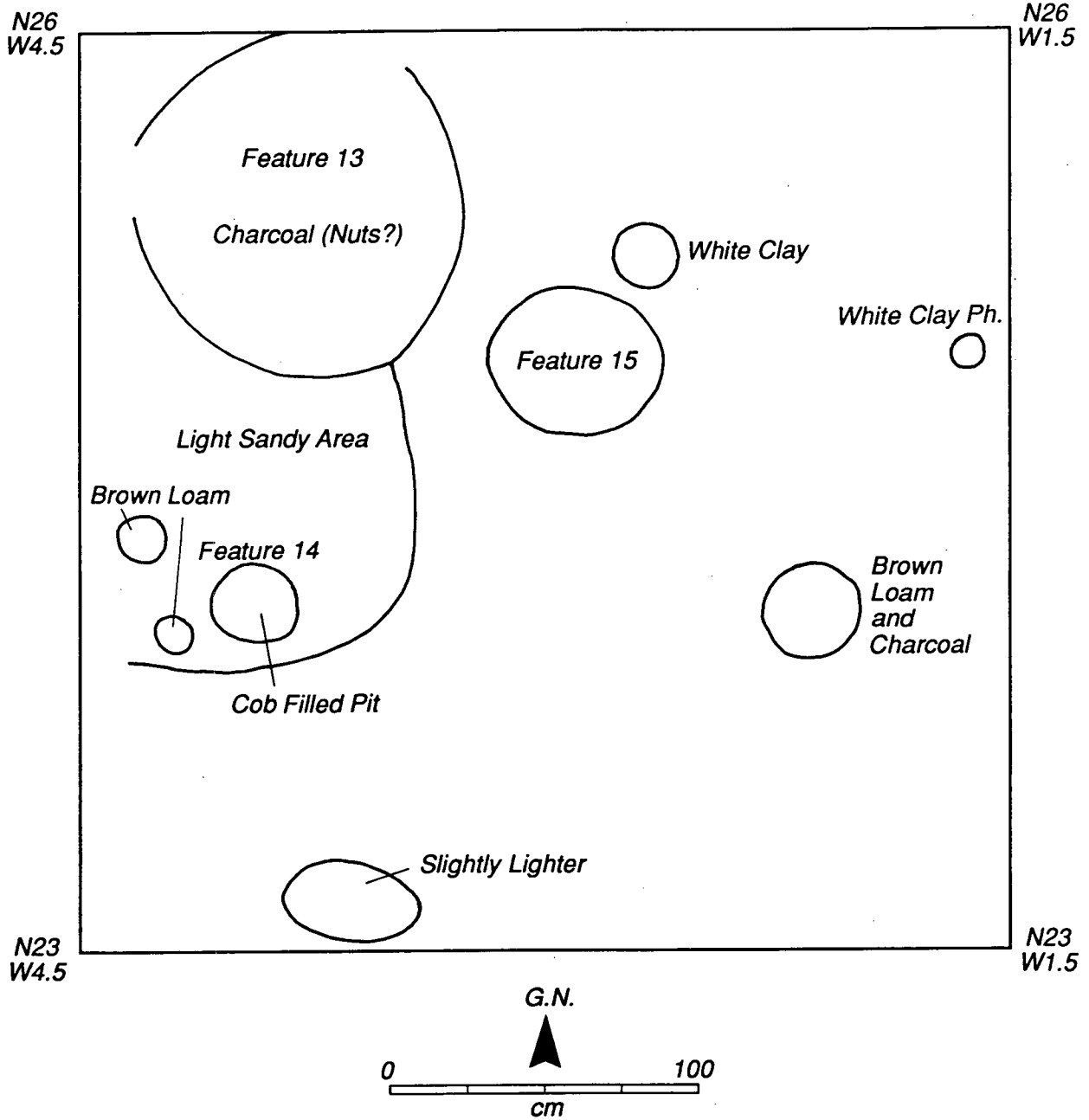
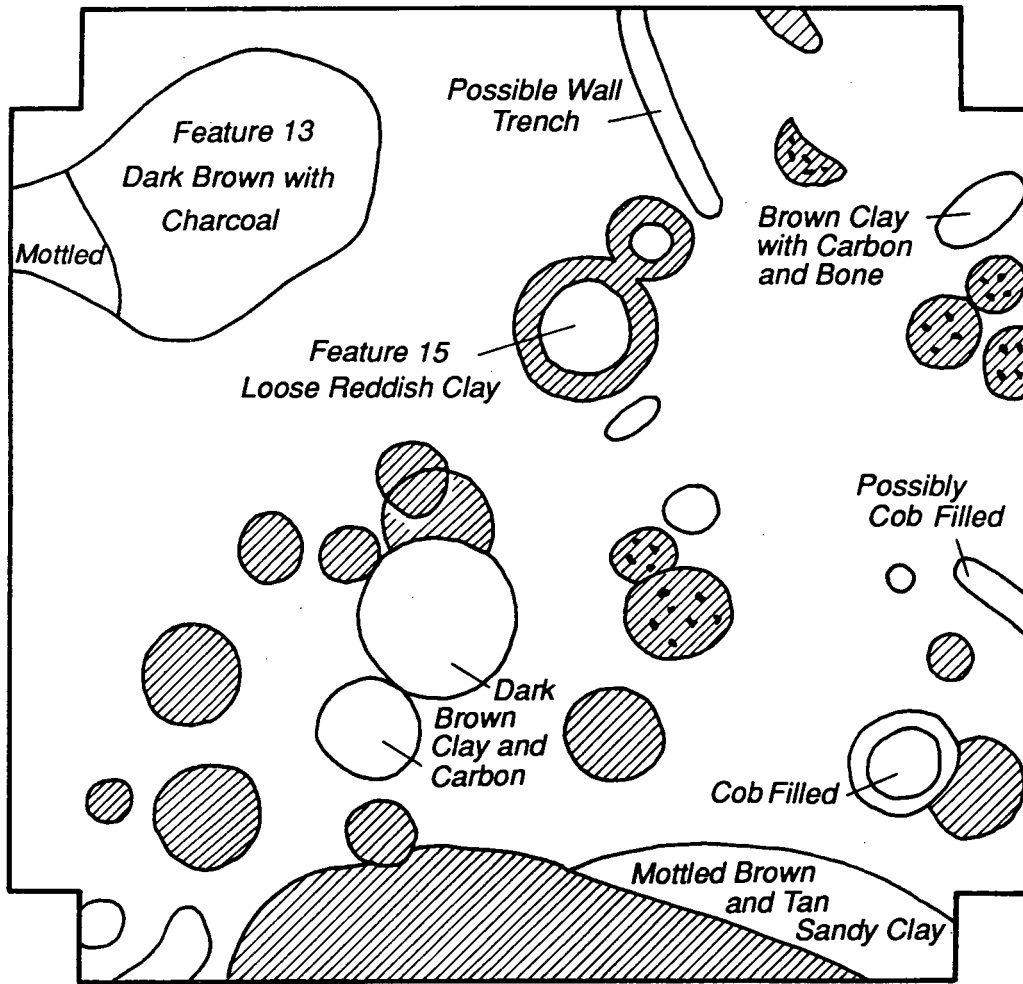


Figure 49. Provenience 11, location of features at base of Stratum XII

N26
W4.5 +

N26
W1.5 +



N23 +
W4.5 +

N23
W1.5 +

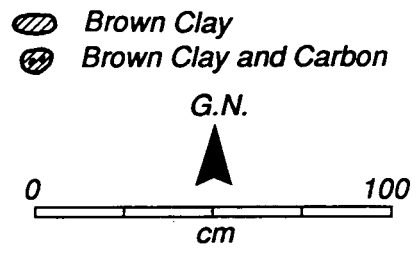


Figure 50. Provenience 11, location of features in subsoil

TABLE 8
Provenience 11 Ceramics

Plowzone	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6	Level 7	Level 9	Level 10	Level 11	Level 12	Level 13	Level 14	Level 15	
No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	
Bold Incised	3 1.0	31 1.6	7 3.1	11 2.8					1 0.1				
Medium Incised	36 11.5	284 14.6	23 1.0	27 6.8	7 5.8	1 3.8	1 0.8	6 0.7				1 0.3	
Fine Incised	11 3.5	76 3.9	1 0.4	7 1.8	5 22.7		5 0.6		1 0.1	2 0.3			
Total Lamar Incised	50 16.0	391 20.1	31 13.6	45 11.4	7 5.8	5 22.7	1 3.8	11 1.3	2 0.2	2 0.3		1 0.3	
Morgan Incised			1 0.4	5 1.3	2 1.7		5 3.9	22 2.7	8 0.5	1 0.1			
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	9 2.9	36 1.9	19 8.4	18 4.5	10 8.3	3 13.6	6 4.7	35 4.2	38 2.6	33 4.4	36 9.1	13 4.2	
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	9 2.9	53 2.7	25 11.0	48 12.1	7 5.8	5 19.2	6 4.7	57 6.9	58 3.9	47 6.2	65 5.0	36 11.7	
Filfor Stamped		2 0.1	2 0.9	1 0.3	2 1.7				1 0.1				
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	18 5.8	91 4.7	46 20.3	67 16.9	19 15.8	3 13.6	5 19.2	12 9.4	92 11.1	97 6.6	80 10.6	101 14.1	
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped										1 0.1	1 0.1		
Napier Complicated Stamped												2 0.7	
Etowah Complicated Stamped		2 0.1	1 0.4				2 1.6	6 0.7	9 0.6	18 2.4	37 5.2	19 6.2	
Check Stamped									2 0.1		5 0.7	3 1.0	
Simple Stamped				1 0.3									
Brushed		1 0.1	1 0.4						2 0.1		4 0.6		
Corncob Marked									1 0.1				
Fabric Marked		1 0.1									3 0.4		
Punctated		1 0.1	1 0.4					1 0.1	1 0.1				
Red Filmed										1 0.1	3 0.4		
Plain	166 53.2	993 51.0	68 30.0	185 46.6	67 55.8	5 22.7	12 46.2	81 63.3	501 60.5	946 63.7	459 60.6	360 50.5	123 40.1
Burnished Plain	21 6.7	190 9.8	27 11.9	33 8.3	8 6.7	1 4.6	6 23.1	10 7.8	65 7.9	100 6.7	48 6.3	52 7.3	28 9.1
Rough Plain	57 18.3	278 14.3	51 22.5	61 15.4	17 14.2	8 36.4	2 7.7	17 13.3	128 15.5	316 21.3	147 19.4	147 20.6	82 26.7
Fiber Tempered Plain											1 0.1		
Total Plain	244 78.2	1461 75.1	146 64.4	279 70.3	92 76.7	14 63.7	20 76.0	108 84.4	696 84.1	1362 91.7	655 86.4	562 78.8	233 75.9
Total	312	1948	227	397	120	22	26	128	828	1484	757	713	307

minimal in this area. The overlying mound construction protected these earlier village midden deposits from contaminating activities during the Dyar and Iron Horse phases; therefore, contamination probably really only affects the earliest Stillhouse Phase level to any degree. It should be noted that data from Provenience 11 were not stressed in defining the Stillhouse Phase, since better samples were available elsewhere.

Floral, faunal, and lithic remains from Provenience 11 have not been analyzed. It was felt that such analysis would be unproductive, due to the use of the large, half-inch mesh hardware cloth for screening and due to the fact that bone preservation was poor.

The activities represented in Provenience 11 deserve additional comment. Early in the occupation history of the Dyar site, the Provenience 11 area was a village area adjacent to the mound. During this time, some 40+ cm of midden accumulated in the area. A possible structure floor was recorded in the eastern profile in Stratum XII (Figure 48), and numerous postholes were mapped in the subsoil. Unfortunately, this possible structure was not detected during excavation. If this stratum did represent a structure, the structure would date to the Duvall Phase.

Later as the mound grew larger, the Provenience 11 area was partially covered with mound fill and lenses of debris dumped down from the mound summit. This dumping behavior seems to be intentional in this specific area. Neither the East, South, or West trench into the mound, nor Provenience 16 or Provenience 14 (Figure 6) intersected any quantities of debris. Work on top of the mound also showed that debris was being dumped from the last rebuildings of the southwestern mound structure toward the north. We also know that many of the rebuildings, if not all, of the southwestern mound summit structure were destroyed by fire, and the dumped debris in Provenience 11 included charcoal and daub. Pipes were abundant in the debris on the mound summit, and were also abundant in the upper, dump strata of Provenience 11. It is thus likely that several of the upper strata of Provenience 11 consist of debris thrown down from the mound summit.

Provenience 11 lies on the magnetic northeastern side of the mound. Large northeastern debris dumps are known from other Lamar mounds in Georgia, specifically the Tugalo mound (Williams and Branch 1978) and the Estatoe mound (Kelly and DeBaillou 1960:17). Both of these sites are in extreme northeastern Georgia. Clearly this pattern of debris disposal had some meaning to the people who practiced it. Charles Hudson (personal communication) has pointed out that the dump area at the Dyar mound is the furthest away from the presumed temple structure (the southwestern mound structure). Thus he believes that the dumping is an attempt to dispose of polluting influences away from the temple. Whatever the reason, this pattern of refuse disposal should be investigated at other sites. Subsequent to the work at Dyar, Mark Williams has tested other Oconee Valley mounds and has confirmed this pattern of dumping debris off the northeast side. Both the Scull Shoals mound (Williams 1984) and the Shoulderbone and Shinholser Mounds (Williams 1990a; 1990b) have produced this pattern of refuse disposal.

Provenience 13

Provenience 13 was a 3 by 3 m unit excavated in the south village area at S 32, W 8. This location was chosen as one of the few available areas south of the mound that had not been severely vandalized. It was hoped that a structure could be located for excavation. The recent alluvium and plowzone were removed as one unit. Artifacts from the plowzone were recovered

when seen in shovelling. When the plowzone was removed, a disturbance, probably a pothole, was detected. Numerous recent probe holes, reflecting the activity of vandals, were also noted. Material from these disturbances was not saved.

The base of the plowzone was reached at elevation 99.20. From this elevation, excavation continued in four, arbitrary levels, each ten centimeters thick. Soil was processed by waterscreening through 1/4 inch mesh. Soil samples of uniform volume were saved from each level for fine flotation.

Two possible features, Feature 16 and 17, were excavated at the base of Level Four. These features were probably just low spots in the midden, rather than actual aboriginal pits. Finally, the western profile of the unit was recorded (Figure 51).

Floral, faunal, and lithic remains from Provenience 13 have not been analyzed. Ceramic remains from Provenience 13 are presented in Table 9. It is clear that the vast majority of the midden deposit represents activity during the Dyar and Iron Horse phases, judging by the high frequencies of Lamar Incised types (Bold, Medium, and Fine Incised) in all levels. The frequencies of complicated stamped ceramics, especially curvilinear complicated stamped sherds, was much higher than in any other unit on the site, ranging from 32.4% in the plowzone to 53.4% in Level 2. These frequencies seem extreme since Dyar and Iron Horse phase deposits elsewhere had less than 20.5% stamped pottery. Subsequent rechecking by the author indicated that the staff analyst misidentified stamped sherds; the actual frequency is probably less than half that reported. Lack of time prevented re-analysis, but the frequencies of the incised types clearly indicate that most midden in this area accumulated during the Dyar and/or Iron Horse phase.

The Duvall and Stillhouse Phases were poorly represented in the collections from Provenience 13. As would be expected, the frequency of Morgan Incised increased in the lower levels of the excavation. Apparently little activity took place in this area during the Stillhouse Phase.

Provenience 14

While clearing the mound of trees and debris, a possible platformlike extension was noted near the base on the southwestern side. Since we had planned to deposit spoil dirt from the top of the mound in this area, we wanted to quickly investigate this area to determine if a structure had been present. Thus Provenience 14, a 2 by 2 m unit, was excavated at S 11, W 22.

Excavation began in recent red clay alluvium, which was underlain by mound fill. A few artifacts were recovered by trowelling and shovelling in this fill. A burned layer was encountered and artifacts were recovered by screening. This layer represented sloping material thrown down the sides of the mound, and was not the remains of a structure. Various colors of mound fill were encountered below the burned stratum, but no artifact bearing slope washes were encountered as in Provenience 11 on the north side of the mound. Some artifacts were recovered by trowelling, but the mound fill was not screened. A sandy loam premound soil was reached at elevation 99.13. A 10 cm level (Ln 4) was excavated, but was largely unproductive. Finally the north and east profiles of the unit were recorded (Figure 52). Artifacts recovered from Provenience 14 have not been analyzed.

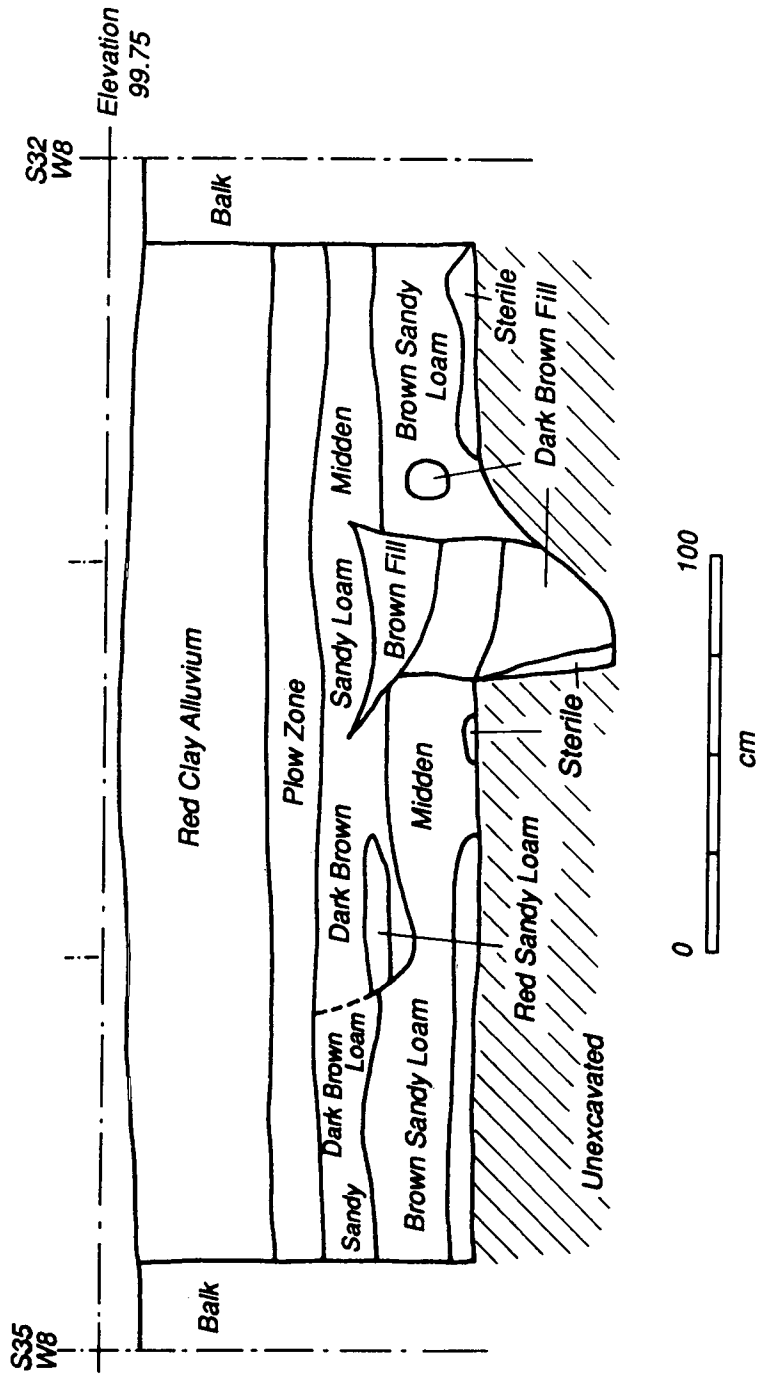


Figure 51. Provenience 13, west profile

TABLE 9
Provenience 13 Ceramics

	Plowzone		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	47	7.6	137	4.6	77	4.4	35	2.9	6	1.4
Medium Incised	48	7.7	159	5.4	96	5.5	27	2.2	12	2.8
Fine Incised	37	5.9	68	2.3	19	1.1	6	0.4	2	0.5
Total Lamar Incised	132	21.2	364	12.3	192	11.0	68	5.5	20	4.7
Morgan Incised	5	0.5	20	0.7	9	0.5	26	2.1	5	1.2
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	202	32.5	1295	43.9	932	53.4	590	48.0	216	50.9
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	19	3.1	87	2.9	40	2.3	9	0.7	4	0.9
Filfot Stamped			1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2		
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	221	35.6	1383	47.1	973	56.2	602	48.9	220	5.18
Napier Complicated Stamped			1	0.1	1	0.1				
Etowah Complicated Stamped	5	0.5	8	0.3			9	0.7	7	1.7
Line Block Complicated Stamped					6	0.3				
Check Stamped	5	0.5	17	0.6	7	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.5
Simple Stamped			6	0.2	10	0.6	4	0.3		
Brushed	1	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.2
Punctated	1	0.2	2	0.6	5	0.3	2	0.2		
Red Filmed	2	0.3					1	0.1	4	0.9
Plain	219	35.2	829	28.1	398	22.3	342	27.8	111	26.2
Burnished Plain	14	2.3	191	6.5	124	7.1	163	13.3	54	12.7
Rough Plain	17	2.7	130	4.4	28	1.6	6	0.4		
Total Plain	252	40.5	1050	39.0	541	31.0	511	41.6	169	39.8
Total	622		2952		1745		1229		424	

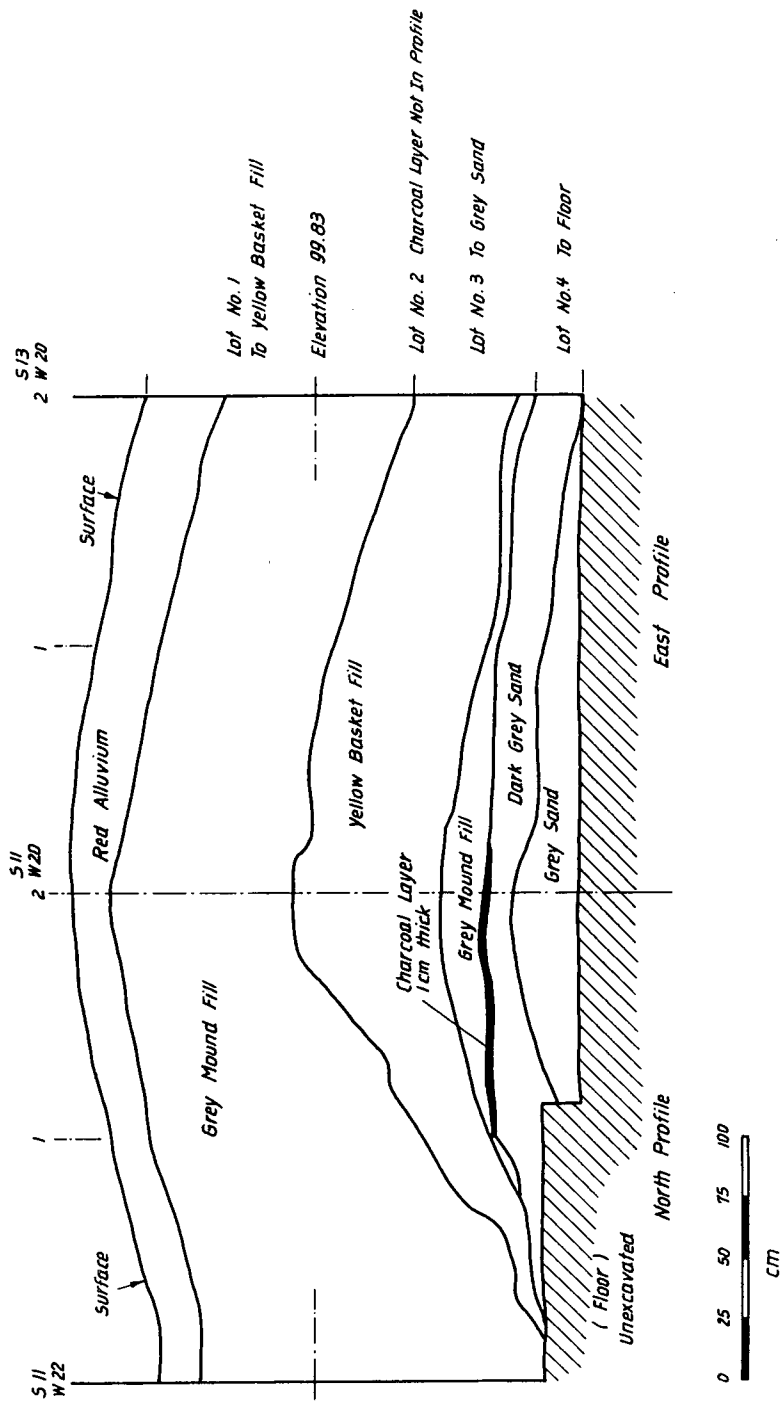


Figure 52. Provenience 14, north and east profiles

It was apparent upon excavation, that the possible platform-like extension to the mound was an erosional feature, not an actual building platform. No evidence of a structure was recovered, and only one debris layer of material dumped from the summit of the mound was recorded. This lack of dumping activity contrasts with the situation recorded in Provenience 11 on the northern slope of the mound.

Provenience 15

Provenience 15 was excavated in an area disturbed by severe pothunting. A shell stratum visible in one of the potholes suggested the presence of a structure, and a nearby backhoe trench had indicated a house floor in the area. Because of excellent preservation of faunal remains, this structure, designated Structure 3, had been scheduled for total excavation, but severe vandalism over the winter made it unfit for excavation. Nevertheless, the structure was investigated with a 2 by 2 m unit, later expanded to a 2 by 3 m unit. The unit was located at S 35, E 6.5 (Figure 6).

Excavation began as a 2 by 2 m unit. The plowzone was removed, but was not screened. Just below the plowzone, an ashy floor level was detected. This corresponded in elevation to the shell stratum in the nearby pothole. The base of the plowzone just above this floor was saved and one-quarter inch water screened as a separate level. Next, the floor was removed (elevation 99.08-99.02) and quarter inch waterscreened. Additional flotation samples were taken for later fine processing.

After the floor was removed, several areas of ashy, floor like material still remained. These were excavated as possible pits, but proved to be irregular low areas in the floor. After the possible pits were removed, excavation continued in 10 cm levels, waterscreening the soil through quarter inch mesh. There was some evidence of a burned floor in the first 10 cm level, as well as traces of daub. At the completion of this level (99.02-98.92), another floor plan map was drawn. Eventually eight levels were excavated, all but the first three being 10 cm arbitrary levels.

A concentration of hackberries, designated Feature 19, was located around the balk of stake S 37, E 8.5 at elevation 98.60. Flotation samples were saved.

When the excavation reached the base of Level 8, at elevation 98.52, the soil was too wet for adequate trowelling and mapping. It was decided to expand the unit one meter to the south. The southern profile of the original unit was recorded, then excavation began on a 1 by 2 m unit extension to the south. The profile indicated two house floors, the upper defined by a shell lens, and the lower floor by a dark, burned stratum (Figure 53). All soil excavated in the 1 by 2 m extension was processed by waterscreening through both quarter inch and "window screen" mesh.

The plowzone was removed (elevation 99.22-99.09). At this point, a large feature intruded through the house floor, but is believed to originate with the structure. This feature, designated Feature 20, was left pedestalled while the floor was removed.

The two floors were removed as units (upper floor 99.09-99.07; lower floor 99.07-98.94) and a pollen sample and radiocarbon sample were saved from the lower floor. Next, four arbitrary 10 cm levels were excavated to subsoil (98.54). Feature 20 was then removed, and the fill processed through quarter inch mesh by waterscreening. Upon excavation, Feature 20

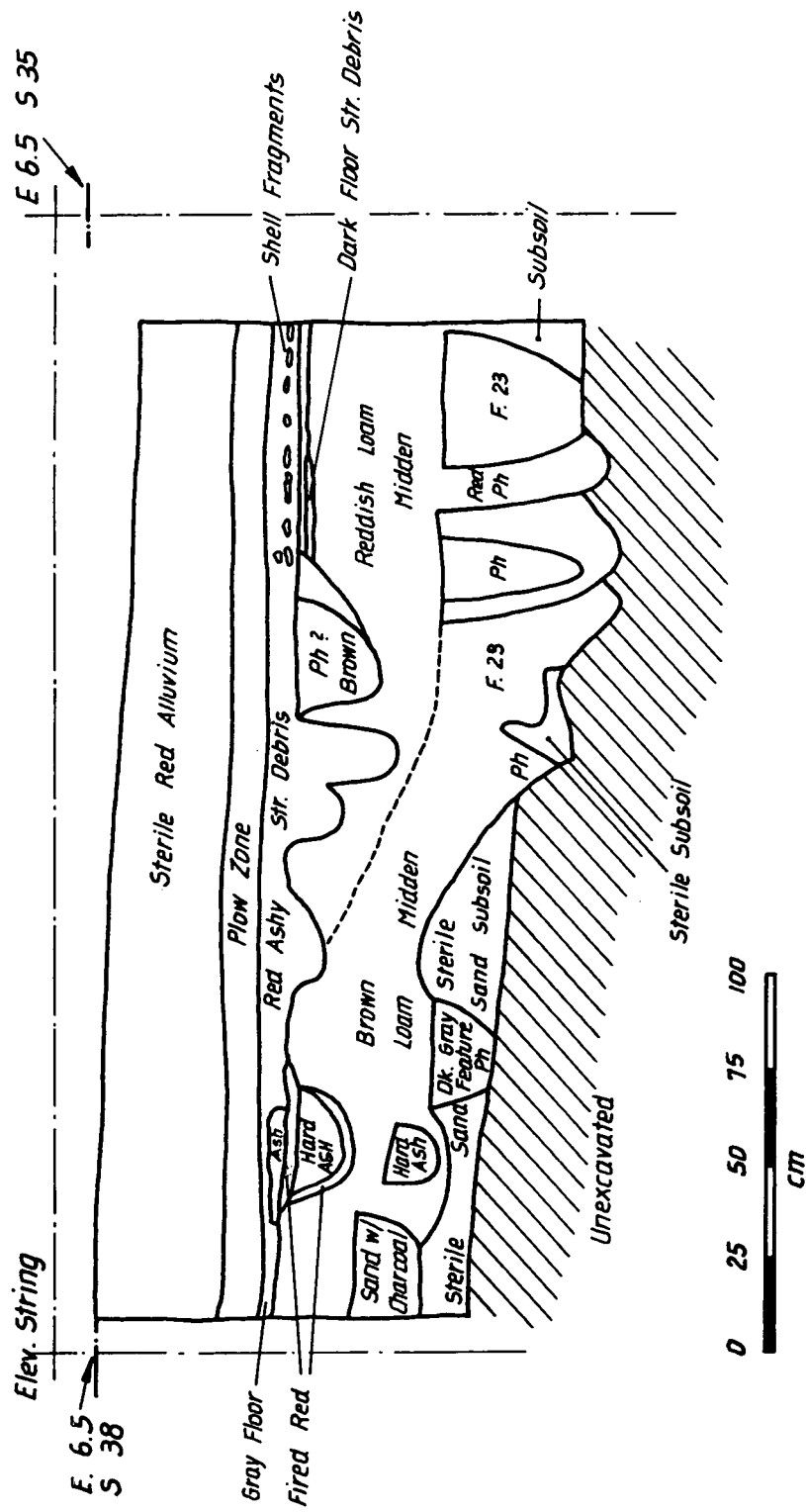


Figure 53. Provenience 15, west profile

was found to be a group of three or more postholes. The fill was full of faunal remains, and should be a good collection of material originating from the house.

Feature 21, a corn cob filled pit which originated in Level 7, was excavated. All fill was saved for flotation. Finally the original 2 by 2 m unit was shovel shaved and mapped. A large pit in the western portion of the unit, designated Feature 23, was removed. This pit had been intruded by numerous postholes and was greatly disturbed. The fill was processed through quarter inch mesh by waterscreening. After screening the fill, a number of bones of a human infant, Burial 18, were discovered. Thus no information about burial position was obtained. Burial 18 apparently took place during the Stillhouse Phase. Table 25 (Chapter X) lists artifacts from Feature 23, and the Feature is further described in Chapter X. A small extension was excavated to the west to finish Feature 23 and to look for in situ remains of Burial 18. No other human remains were encountered. Thus Provenience 15 was completed, when the western profile of the unit (Figure 53) and the plan view (Figure 54) were recorded.

Ceramics

Selected ceramic remains from Provenience 15 are listed in Table 10. The original 2 by 2 m unit provides stratigraphic data, while the two carefully excavated house floors in the 2 by 1 m extension offer a good sample from a Iron Horse Phase house floor.

Provenience 15 contains a complete stratigraphic sequence of ceramics at the Dyar site, and the nearly four thousand sherds provide an adequate sample for analysis. The floors at the upper levels of the unit clearly belong to the Iron Horse Phase, based on the high frequency of Bold and Medium Incised compared to the virtual absence of Fine Incised, and based on the high frequency of Lamar Complicated Stamped. Assuming that the floor units are relatively undisturbed, the ceramic sample indicates the Morgan Incised is definitely contemporary with Lamar Incised during the Iron Horse Phase.

The first arbitrary 10 cm level shows a mixture of Iron Horse and Duvall Phase ceramics, while Levels 2 and 3 appear to contain a predominance of Duvall Phase materials. These latter levels contain 81.1 and 85% plain pottery, while Morgan Incised appears in relatively high frequency in Level 2. Complicated stamped ceramics range from 12% in Level 2 to 11.4% in Level 3. Level 4 shows an increasing amount of Stillhouse Phase ceramics and incised types virtually disappear. Level 5 contains a high proportion of Stillhouse Phase ceramics, indicated by the 12.7% pottery identified as Etowah Complicated stamped (distinct motifs) and the 31.4% total for all stamped pottery. Feature 23 was definitely a Stillhouse Phase pit.

Floral Remains

Excellent preservation of floral remains characterized Provenience 15. In the original 2 by 2 m unit, soil was processed by waterscreening through quarter inch hardware cloth, and additional uniform volume soil samples were collected for laboratory processing. Soil in the 1 by 2 m extension was processed by waterscreening through both quarter inch and window screen mesh. Floral remains collected from selected levels of Provenience 15 and identified by Elizabeth Sheldon are listed in Table 11. These lots represent the same levels chosen for intensive faunal analysis (Chapter IX).

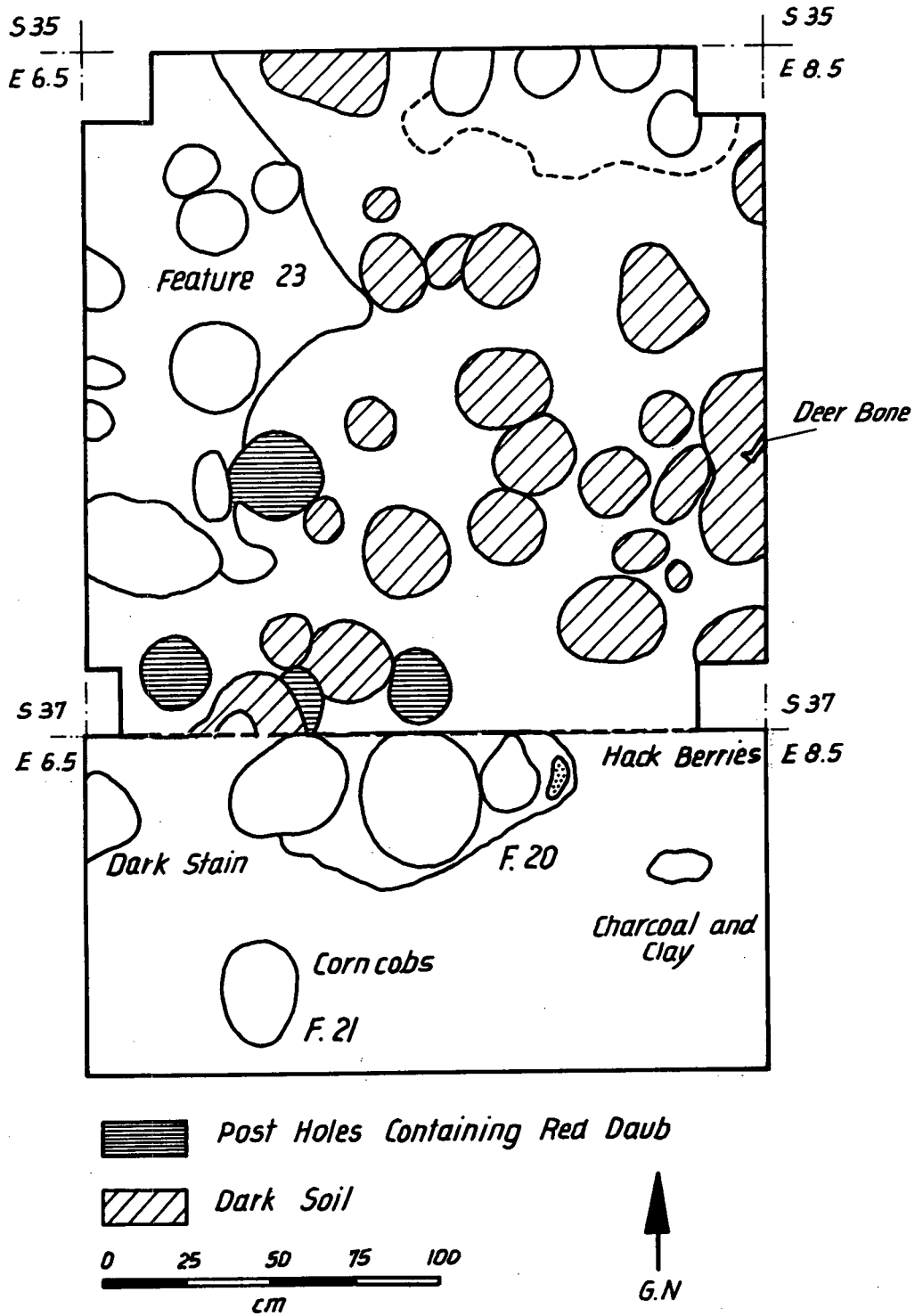


Figure 54. Provenience 15, features in plan view

TABLE 10

Provenience 15, Structure 3 Test Ceramics

	Plowzone		Floors		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Upper Floor		Lower Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	9	3.9	26	4.0	29	3.0	10	1.2	8	1.3	2	0.4	1	0.5	16	11.9	10	3.2
Medium Incised	8	3.5	30	4.6	18	1.9	9	1.1	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.5	9	6.7	19	6.1
Fine Incised	5	2.2	2	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2					1	0.7		
Total Lamar Incised	22	9.6	58	8.9	49	5.1	20	2.4	10	1.7	3	0.6	2	1.0	26	19.3	29	9.3
Morgan Incised			5	0.8	13	1.4	15	1.8	6	0.9	1	0.2	2	0.9	4	3.0	7	2.2
Curvilinear Compl. Stamped	10	4.4	41	6.3	42	4.4	26	3.1	13	2.1	8	1.7	5	2.3	6	4.5	12	3.9
Rectilinear Compl. Stamped	36	15.7	132	20.3	98	10.3	60	7.2	49	7.7	37	8.0	36	16.4	30	22.4	44	14.1
Filfot Stamped			1	0.2														
Total Lamar Compl. Stamped	46	20.1	174	26.8	140	14.7	86	10.3	62	9.8	45	9.7	41	18.7	36	26.9	56	18.0
Erowah Compl. Stamped			1	0.2	11	1.2	8	1.0	10	1.6	12	2.6	28	12.7			1	0.3
Check Stamped											1	0.2						
Simple Stamped	9	3.9	4	0.6			6	0.7							1	0.7		
Corncob Marked					1	0.1	1	0.1							1	0.7		
Punctated											2	0.4					2	0.6
Red Filmed			1	0.2	1	0.1					1	0.2	1	0.5				
Plain	109	47.6	260	40.0	439	46.0	516	62.1	372	58.8	258	55.8	87	39.5	54	40.3	146	47.3
Burnished Plain	27	11.8	72	11.1	195	20.4	110	13.3	106	16.6	78	16.8	32	14.5			47	15.1
Rough Plain	16	7.0	74	11.4	106	11.1	68	8.2	70	10.9	62	13.4	27	12.3	12	9.0	22	7.1
Total Plain	152	66.4	406	62.7	740	77.6	694	83.6	548	86.3	399	86.2	147	66.8	66	49.3	215	69.5
Total	229		649		955		830		640		463		220		134		312	

TABLE 11

Floral Remains, Provenience 15

Unit	Level	Recovery Technique	Maize Cob	Maize Cupules	Maize Kernels	Hickory Shell	Walnut Shell	Acorn	Seeds	Wood	Phase
2x2m	3	1/4 inch water screen	0.9	0.75		4.65		24.95		30.25	Iron Horse
2x2m	3	flotation		1 fragment		0.1		0.2		9.5	
2x2m	5	1/4 inch water screen	1.0	3.3	.95	3.4	0.15	2.05		59.2	Duvall
2x2m	5	flotation		0.6	0.05	0.2		0.2	1 vitis 2 passiflora fragments	10.05	
2x2m	7	1/4 inch water screen	1.6	3.95	2.25	2.95	0.3	1.55 (includes husk)		58.2	Duvall/ Stillhouse
2x2m	7	flotation		0.10		<.05		<.05		13.25	
1x2m		upper floor 1/4 inch water screen		0.05	0.2					5.7	Iron Horse
1x2m		upper floor window screen		1.05		0.25				3.65	
1x2m		lower floor 1/4 inch water screen		0.65	0.3	1.30		0.1	Vitis: 8 fragments Passiflora: 1 Fabaceae: 7	27.0	Iron Horse
1x2m		lower floor window screen		.70		0.6	0.1	0.2	Vitis: 9 fragments Passiflora: 10	51.45	

Material from Iron Horse Phase contexts comes from a rebuilt structure floor excavated in Level 3 in the 2 by 2 m unit and separated into two levels in the 1 by 2 m extension. Corn is present in all lots, but never in any quantity. Hickory and especially acorn make up the major percentage of food remains in level 3 of the 2 by 2 m unit, but are surprisingly rare in the 1 by 2 m extension. Apparently the original unit encountered a concentration of nuts on the house floor. Conversely, while seeds were not present in this unit, they were relatively abundant in the lower house floor of the 1 by 2 m extension. Grape, maypop, and seeds of the family Fabaceae were recovered.

The Duvall Phase arbitrary 10 cm midden Level 5 was similar to the Iron Horse Phase levels, but larger quantities of corn were found while hickory shell decreased. The larger quantity of soil processed probably accounts for the larger quantity of corn, but the decrease in hickory and acorn emphasizes the concentration in Level 3 above. Walnut shell appears in small quantities for the first time. Grape and maypop were again present.

The lowest level analyzed (Level 7) contained ceramics of both the Duvall and Stillhouse Phases, and probably should be considered transitional in time. Floral remains were quite similar to those recovered in Level 5, although corn cob, cupules, and kernels reached their highest frequency.

Charred wood, including pine, oak or hickory, and unidentified "ring-porous" hardwood was recovered from all levels. Elm wood was found only in Level 5 (Duvall Phase). Cane was present in Level 7.

Provenience 16

Provenience unit 16, a 2 by 2 m square at S 23, E 0, was excavated at the southern base of the mound adjacent to the original south backhoe trench (Figure 6). This unit was chosen because the backhoe had revealed a series of rebuilt structures in the area, and because the backhoe excavations had disturbed several human burials of apparent high social rank. Since none of these burials had been hand excavated, it was not clear if they were simple subfloor internments in the floors seen in the profile, or if they had been buried along the edge of the mound as at Etowah Mound C (Larson 1971b). During the winter of 1977-78, much pothunting activity had occurred in this general area, making large scale excavations impossible. Thus it was decided to test the area with a small unit.

Excavation began by removing backdirt from the backhoe trench, in order to use the profile (Figure 7) as a guide to excavation. The original backhoe trench backdirt and dirt from potholes were removed from the area to be excavated. Next the recent, red alluvium was removed. The actual midden was to be removed in natural levels, if possible. The plowzone was removed and was not screened. The next level consisted of a sloping level of mound wash and fill. This level (Stratum II) was waterscreened through quarter inch mesh. A small charcoal flecked area in the northwestern corner of the unit that may have represented structural remains was processed separately as Stratum III. When the dark midden was removed, a large posthole was seen and excavated. Then a gray sandy clay moundfill stage was removed (Stratum IV). Below this gray clay, we removed a thin yellow clay stratum, believed to be unburned wall daub. This clay overlay a presumed floor defined by flat lying sherds. the "floor" was not a visible distinction, so an arbitrary 4 cm layer (Stratum VI) was excavated and water processed through quarter inch and window screen mesh. This excavation was completed at elevation 98.75.

Stratum VII consisted of a brown midden taken down to another yellow daub layer. This midden was quarter inch waterscreened. A partial vessel was recovered at S 23.19, E 1.66 at elevation 98.90. Although there was some daub-like clay higher, there was no evidence that the vessel fragment was resting upon a floor. Neither was there evidence that the fragment was in a pit.

After completion of Stratum VII, excavation of Provenience 16 was delayed by numerous rainouts. Eventually work on the mound precluded returning to complete the unit, since the heavy equipment pushed earth from the mound summit into the unit. Artifacts recovered from this partially excavated unit have not been analyzed. This unit can be contrasted with Provenience 11. Provenience 11 contained tremendous quantities of occupation refuse, thrown down from the Mound summit, while Provenience 16 was relatively clean. Stratum VI apparently represents floor debris from a Dyar or Iron Horse Phase structure.

Provenience 20

Provenience 20 was a 2 by 2 m unit excavated to test a burned structure originally located in a backhoe trench in the north village area (N 34, W 15) (Figure 6). This structure was well defined in the East-West backhoe trench at N 30 as a burned layer of daub from W 11 to W 18 (Figure 7). The test pit was intended to recover floor materials to date the structure, and pollen and flotation samples to provide subsistence data. Due to lack of time, artifact recovery was by trowelling only.

Stratigraphy was as follows: overburden and plowzone 98.80-99.15; daub layer and house floor 99.15-99.03; and an arbitrary 10 cm midden level to elevation 98.95 (figure 55). Pollen and flotation samples were collected from the floor area as well as the midden level below. Ceramic counts for the unit are given in Table 12.

Three postholes and two pits were found and mapped after the floor had been cleaned. The postholes were carefully cored in an attempt to increase the collection of material from the structure. Posthole 3 (Feature 52) was found to be a small pit filled with corn kernels. Posthole 2 contained charred material and several sherds were recovered (Table 12). Posthole 1 did not contain charred fill. The pits were excavated and found to contain only burned daub and charcoal. An additional posthole was located in the southwestern corner of the unit under the feature.

After the removal of the arbitrary 10 cm midden level, an additional feature was mapped. This feature appeared to be a corn cob filled "smudge pit", but was not excavated.

Finally, the western profile of the square was recorded (Figure 55). This profile revealed daub over burned or light sand. The sand was probably an intentionally prepared house floor.

Floral (except Feature 52), faunal, and lithic remains from Provenience 20 have not been analyzed. Ceramics from Provenience 20 (Table 12) were relatively sparse. Sherds from the overburden clearly date to the Iron Horse Phase, since both bold and medium incised sherds are included and over 10% of the sherds are stamped. While ceramics from the actual floor level below the daub were rare, they date the structure to the Duvall Phase since a characteristic thickened rim with hollow cane punctations was present. This rim was not the flat, punctated hole which may appear in the Iron Horse Phase, but a rounded, thickened rim which is believed to be earlier. One interesting brushed (?) sherd with a flared rim which thickens and forms a

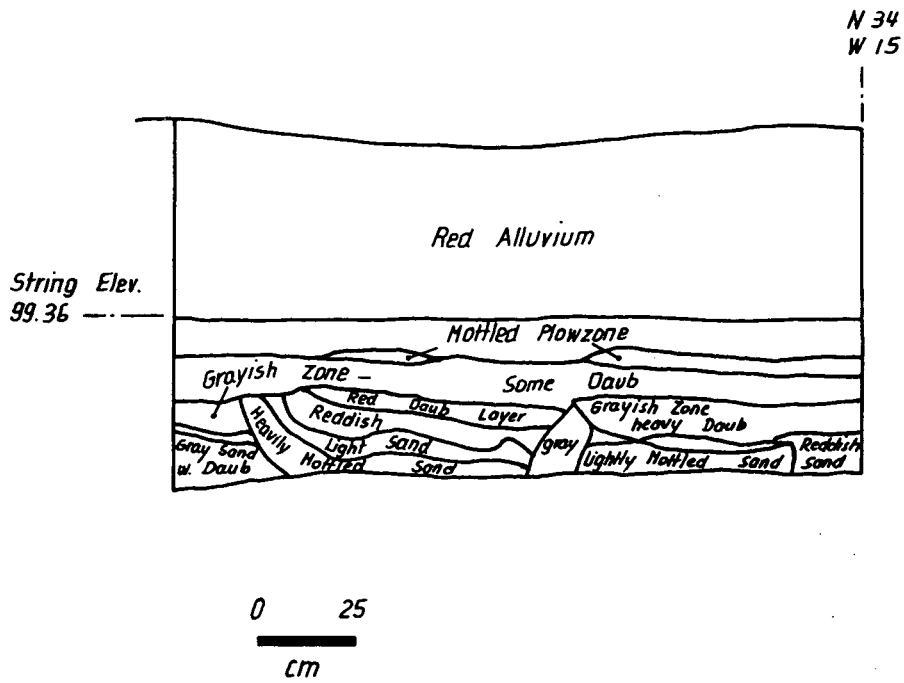


Figure 55. Provenience 20, west profile

TABLE 12
Provenience 20 Ceramics

	Over- burden	Daub	Floor Str. 5	10cm Level	Post- hole	Post- hole
Bold Incised	1					
Medium Incised	2	1				
Total Lamar Incised	3	1				
Morgan Incised		1				
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	2	5	2	2	3	
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	1	2		6		
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	3	7	2	8	3	
Etowah Complicated Stamped				2		
Brushed			1			
Plain	13	7	3	2		1
Burnished Plain	3	14		1		
Rough Plain	4		1			
Total Plain	20	21	4	3		1
Total	26	30	7	13	3	1

loop handle was also recovered. Handles of any kind were extremely rare at the Dyar site; in other areas of Georgia loop handles appear to predate strap handles. Midden beneath the structure produced only thirteen sherds; ten were stamped, including two Etowah Complicated Stamped, which suggests a Stillhouse Phase midden accumulation beneath the structure.

Provenience 21

Provenience 21, a 2 by 2 m unit at S 41, E 73 (Figure 6), was excavated to investigate an area of the East 75 backhoe trench which had revealed numerous postholes, smudge pits, and other features. No visible floor stratum was detected in the trench profile, but the extremely wet soil conditions could have accounted for this. Indeed, Provenience 21 was the topographically lowest unit excavated in the southern village area, a fact which caused numerous excavation problems.

Excavation began by removing the alluvium and plowzone. Undisturbed midden was reached at an elevation of 98.42. From this elevation, an arbitrary 10 cm level was excavated. Artifact recovery was by trowelling, and flotation samples were taken.

The second 10 cm level was started, but an area of orange-yellow sandy clay was detected near the center of the unit at elevation 98.25. This area was interpreted as possible poorly fired wall daub, and was left in situ. Excavation of the remainder of the unit continued in search of more "daub" to elevation 98.22. None was located.

Level three, 98.22-98.12, was then excavated looking for more daub or floor-like deposits, still leaving the burned area in the center of the square unexcavated. At approximately 98.18-98.15, a somewhat sandier midden level was detected. This stratum was somewhat yellower in color. This yellow, sandy area was removed as a unit. This stratum appeared to be similar to the "daub" in texture, but was not fired. It probably represented a house floor. The plan view of the unit was mapped at elevation 98.12, revealing four postholes and the limits of the "daub" area.

Finally the daub area in the center of the unit was excavated and found to definitely contain chunks of hard fired daub. A hard, burned level, which was probably a house floor, was encountered at elevation 98.18. Several postholes were noted to intrude through this "floor". Excavation continued below this floor to elevation 98.12 as a separate excavation level.

Apparently the hard fired floor level detected beneath the daub corresponds to the yellow, sandy stratum detected in the rest of the unit at 98.18-98.15. Flat lying sherds were noted on the hard fired portion supporting the floor interpretation. The hard fired area might represent a hearth, but this interpretation was not advanced in the field by the unit supervisor. The extremely wet nature of the area made interpretation of soil textures and colors difficult.

Floral, faunal, and lithic remains from Provenience 21 have not been analyzed, but ceramic remains are listed in Table 13. Level 1 contains primarily Duvall Phase ceramics with only a few Dyar or Iron Horse Phase sherds being present. This interpretation is based on the low frequency of Lamar Incised types and the higher frequency of Morgan Incised. The second level appears to date to the Duvall Phase.

Level Three, the yellow sand, daub, and the "floor" contain primarily Stillhouse Phase ceramics. Aside from the lack of incised types and the high frequencies of stamping, only one

TABLE 13

Provenience 21 Ceramics

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Yellow Sand		Daub		Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	6	1.0										
Medium Incised	2	0.3										
Fine Incised	1	0.2	1	0.7								
Total Lamar Incised	9	1.5	1	0.7								
Morgan Incised	12	2.1	1	0.7								
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	59	9.8	22	16.2	17	16.0	17	17.5	16	25.4	6	16.2
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	48	8.3	8	5.9	13	12.3	10	10.3	35	7.9	5	13.5
Filifot Stamped	2	0.3										
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	109	18.4	30	22.1	30	28.3	27	27.8	21	33.3	11	29.7
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2	0.3										
Etowah Complicated Stamped	2	0.3	3	2.2	5	4.7	13	13.4	7	11.1	5	13.5
Check Stamped			1	0.7	3	2.8	1	1.0				
Brushed	1	0.2										
Corncob Marked	1	0.2										
Red Filmed	1	0.2									2	5.4
Plain	330	57.0	69	50.7	48	45.3	38	39.2	24	38.1	8	21.6
Burnished Plain	78	13.5	24	17.6	9	8.5	9	9.3	6	9.5	7	18.9
Rough Plain	36	6.2	7	5.1	11	10.4	9	9.3	5	7.9	4	10.8
Total Plain	445	66.9	100	73.4	68	64.2	56	57.8	35	20.5	21	56.7
Total	579		136		106		97		63		37	

non-Etowah rim type was found (Level 3), and it was a small sherd that could have been easily mixed from above.

Apparently Provenience 21 tested a Stillhouse Phase structure. Both the small area opened and the damp soil conditions make further interpretation difficult. Evidence of an actual structure included both fired and unfired daub, postholes, and a hard, burned area interpreted as floor.

Provenience 22

Provenience 22, a 2 by 2 m unit at S 57, E 73, was excavated to test a possible structure identified by a sandy stratum seen in the east profile of the East 75 backhoe trench (Figure 6). Several small features or postholes were also detected in this area of the backhoe trench.

After the alluvium and plowzone were removed to elevation 98.42, midden was excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Artifact recovery was by trowelling, and flotation samples were taken. In the second 10 cm level, at an elevation of 98.24, a yellowish, sandy stratum was noted. Several posts were mapped at the base of this level (98.22). These posts were left pedestalled. The third 10 cm level was excavated to 98.12. This level was mottled sand and midden. The base of the level, except for postholes, was sterile.

The supervisor in charge of this unit believed that no structure was encountered. However, six postholes and one corn cob filled "smudge pit" were mapped. This density of postholes and the appearance of a very dark midden just above the subsoil, possibly the fill of a house pit, suggest the presence of a structure. Unfortunately, no definite floor was detected, and excavated as a natural level, thus artifacts recovered can only be treated in three arbitrary 10 cm levels.

Faunal, floral, and lithic remains from Provenience 22 have not been analyzed. Ceramic remains are listed in Table 14. It is clear that little activity took place in this area during the Dyar and Duvall Phase, based on the almost total absence of incised sherds. Only three rim sherds from the first 10 cm midden level were folded types, and these were small rims broken away from the body of the vessel. By means of comparison, eighteen other rims from this level were plain of rolled rims--types common in the Stillhouse Phase, although occurring in all phases.

The second 10 cm midden level, which contained the yellowish sandy stratum and several postholes--probably the remains of a structure--contained only one incised sherd, but 50.2% stamped sherds, including sixteen with definite Etowah motifs. If the yellowish sandy stratum is interpreted as unfired daub or prepared floor, then the structure represented would appear to have been utilized during the Stillhouse Phase. The midden in the third 10 cm level is clearly Stillhouse Phase in origin.

Provenience 23

Provenience 23, a 2 by 2 m unit at S 41, E 59, was excavated to investigate an apparent structure detected in the E 60 backhoe trench (Figure 6). The trench profile revealed a black midden and a brown sandy soil overlying a light sandy soil. Apparently the sandy soil represented poorly fired daub and/or prepared house floor.

TABLE 14

Provenience 22 Ceramics

	Plowzone		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised			1	0.3				
Medium Incised	1	1.5	2	0.6	1	0.5		
Total Lamar Incised	1	1.5	3	0.9	1	0.5		
Morgan Incised			3	0.9				
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped	10	14.9	70	20.7	42	20.5	7	18.4
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped	3	4.5	32	9.5	38	18.5	5	13.2
Total Lamar Complicated Stamped	13	19.4	102	30.2	80	39.0	12	31.6
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1	1.5	8	2.4	16	7.8	8	21.1
Line Block Complicated Stamped			1	0.3				
Check Stamped			4	1.2	6	2.9		
Punctated			2	0.6				
Red Filmed			1	0.3	3	1.5		
Plain	36	53.7	160	47.3	65	31.7	11	28.9
Burnished Plain	5	7.5	26	7.7	20	9.8	1	2.6
Rough Plain	11	16.4	28	8.3	13	6.3	6	15.8
Total Plain	52	77.6	215	63.6	101	49.3	18	47.3
Total	67		338		204		38	

After the sterile alluvium and plowzone were removed with power equipment, excavation of the midden began at elevation 98.68. Artifact recovery was by trowelling, and flotation samples were taken. Level 1 consisted of all midden above the orange-yellow sand "daub" stratum. This stratum was reached at elevation 98.60, and was noted as a very distinct soil change. The stratum was seen to slope downward toward the west.

The yellow sand was next removed to a level of 98.54 m, where reddish sand/poorly fired daub was encountered. At this level, four possible postholes were recorded and left in place. The reddish sand was removed as a separate level to 99.54. Several relatively large sherds were located immediately below, but most were not oriented parallel to the suspected floor. Seven additional intrusive postholes were mapped in the underlying black midden. Finally an arbitrary 10 cm level of this midden was excavated to elevation 99.35. No additional postholes or features were detected. This unit never reached sterile subsoil; excavation being halted due to lack of time. The suspected house feature was, however, excavated and bracketed with midden samples.

Table 15 lists the ceramics recovered from Provenience 23. The midden above the structure is definitely attributable to the Iron Horse Phase, based on the presence of Bold Incised and absence of Fine Incised sherds, the high frequency of complicated stamped sherds, and the presence of both folded and pinched and folded and punctated rims. Level 2 apparently represents a few Iron Horse Phase artifacts mixed in with the "melted daub" stratum. Level three, consisting of a reddish sand with sherds, may represent a prepared house floor. This level appears to date from the Stillhouse Phase. Although one apparently intrusive Lamar Incised sherd was found, 11 Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds, a high frequency (45.2%) of stamping, and the absence of folded rims clearly indicates Stillhouse Phase debris. The underlying midden stratum likewise appears to be Stillhouse Phase for the same reasons. This interpretation is strengthened by the presence of Savannah Check Stamped sherds and one red filmed sherd. Only Etowah rim types are present. The two incised sherds could be Etowah Incised, or they could be intrusive via an undetected posthole.

Faunal and palynological remains have not been examined at this time, but two floral samples were identified by Elizabeth Sheldon. The first sample was taken from the Iron Horse Phase midden above the structure. Corn cupules (0.26 g), corn kernels (0.25 g), hickory shell (0.2 g), one acorn, two *Phaseolus* cotyledons and 3.3 g of pine wood were recovered. The second sample was taken from the Stillhouse Phase midden under the structure. This sample yielded corn cupules (0.2 g), corn kernels (0.1 g), hickory shell (0.2 g), and pine wood (3.85 g).

In conclusion, Provenience 23 apparently tested a Stillhouse Phase structure with overlying Iron Horse Phase midden.

Provenience 24

Provenience 24, a 2 by 2 m unit, was excavated at S 32, E 8 to test a possible structure noted in the eastern profile of the north-south backhoe trench at E 40 (Figure 6). The suspected structure was identified by a dark charred stratum of roof or floor debris in the trench profile at elevation 98.14.

Approximately 80 cm of alluvial overburden was removed by power equipment, to the top of the midden at elevation 98.59. The unit was then trowelled down in 10 cm levels.

TABLE 15

Provenience 23 Ceramics

	Midden Above Structure		Daub Layer		Floor		Midden	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	4	2.9	1	1.7			1	0.5
Medium Incised	5	3.7	2	3.4	1	1.1	1	0.5
Total Lamar Incised	9	6.6	3	5.1	1	1.1	2	1.0
Curvilinear Compl. Stamped	22	16.2	4	6.9	17	18.3	79	23.6
Rectilinear Compl. Stamped	14	10.3	7	12.1	14	15.1	40	11.9
Total Lamar Compl. Stamped	36	26.5	11	20.0	31	33.4	119	35.5
Woodstock Compl. Stamped					3	1.0		
Etowah Compl. Stamped	2	1.5	1	1.7	11	11.8	43	12.8
Check Stamped					2	2.2	3	1.0
Corncob Marked			1	1.7				
Fabric Marked							1	0.3
Punctated							1	0.3
Unidentified Decorated	2	1.5					12	3.6
Red Filmed	1	0.7					1	0.3
Plain	84	61.8	42	72.4	19	20.4	110	32.8
Burnished Plain	1	0.7			11	11.8	21	6.3
Rough Plain	1	0.7			18	19.4	19	5.7
Total Plain	87	63.9	42	72.4	48	51.6	151	45.1
Total	136		58		93		335	

Artifact recovery was by trowelling only, due to lack of time. Soil samples for flotation and pollen samples were collected from each level.

A soil change was first noted in level 4 (98.29-98.19). Bits of charcoal appeared in this level, and two postholes were noted in the southwestern portion of the unit. Sherd density, however, decreased in this level.

In Level 5 reddish, sandy subsoil appeared at an elevation of 98.13 in the southeastern corner of the square. Since no indication of the black charred structural remains noted in the backhoe trench was located, the unit was taken down to elevation 98.09, the full 10 cm arbitrary level.

Level 6 was excavated into sterile subsoil which varied in elevation, but nowhere was lower than 98.05. Only two postholes were evident in this stratum. A profile of the northern side of the unit was recorded showing dark midden overlying very dark midden which in turn overlay sterile subsoil. Either the test unit missed the structure (the interpretation of the excavator), or the very dark midden represents midden accumulated in a house pit. The charred material found in the fourth level could represent structural debris, but no sharply defined stratum of charred material, like that in the nearby trench, could be located.

Ceramic artifacts recovered from Provenience 24 are listed in Table 16. These artifacts represent an almost pure late occupation of the area. The high frequency of stamped ceramics and the presence of folded and punctated rims indicate occupation in the Iron Horse phase.

Faunal and palynological remains have not been processed, but two floral samples have been identified by Elizabeth Sheldon. The first of these was a sample from the first 10 cm midden level. This sample yielded corn cupules (0.15 g), corn kernels (0.15 g), hickory shell (0.15 g), four Passiflora seed fragments, one Phytolacca seed, one vitis seed, and 3.05 g of pine wood. The second sample was taken from Level 5. This sample yielded one corn cupule, corn kernels (0.1 g), hickory shell (0.17 g), two Passiflora seed fragments, and 5.5 g of ring-porous hardwood.

Provenience 25

Provenience 25 was a 2 by 2 m unit at S 45, E 38. This unit was excavated to investigate a shell stratum at elevation 98.59 originally seen in a backhoe trench and believed to represent debris on a house floor.

Approximately 65 cm of recent alluvium was removed to the top of the midden at elevation 98.80. Excavation began in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Artifact recovery was by trowelling due to lack of time, but pollen and flotation samples were saved for fine processing. In the first level, shell was recovered at elevation 98.71. Shell was also detected in the backhoe trench at 98.70. A bone tool was also excavated in the unit at elevation 98.73. While it is possible that the bone tool and shell were resting upon a house floor, no soil change was noted and no direct evidence of a floor was recorded.

The second level was begun at 98.70. A large disturbance, believed to have been a tree because of radiating root traces, was treated as a feature and artifacts from it were collected separately. At elevation 98.64, a soil change was noted in the southwestern corner of the unit. The soil was a lighter color and contained more sand. Charcoal flecks were scattered

TABLE 16
Provenience 24 Ceramics

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Level 5		Level 6	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	3	2.2	3	4.0	3	3.8	3	7.7	4	4.6		
Medium Incised	11	8.2	2	2.7	1	1.3						
Fine Incised	5	3.7	2	2.7					1	1.1		
Total Lamar Incised	19	14.1	7	9.4	4	5.1	3	7.7	5	5.7		
Morgan Incised	1	0.7										
Curvilinear Compl. Stamped	23	17.2	2	2.7	10	12.7	9	23.1	5	5.7		
Rectilinear Compl. Stamped	26	19.4	21	28.0	17	21.5	4	10.3	8	9.2	2	10.5
Filfot Stamped	1	0.7	2	2.7	1	1.3						
Total Lamar Compl. Stamped	50	37.3	25	33.4	28	35.5	13	33.4	13	14.9	2	10.5
Simple Stamped			3	4.0								
Cordmarked									1	1.1		
Punctated	2	1.5					1	2.6				
Unidentified Decorated			2	2.7	1	1.3						
Plain	53	39.6	13	17.3	42	53.2	21	53.8	62	71.3	12	63.2
Burnished Plain			10	13.3					5	5.7	2	10.5
Rough Plain	8	6.0	15	20.0	4	5.1	1	2.6	1	1.1	3	15.8
Total Plain	61	45.6	38	50.6	46	58.3	22	56.4	68	78.1	17	89.5
Total	133		75		79		39		87		19	

throughout, and flat lying bones, sherds, and shell were noted. This apparent floor was then excavated as a unit and soil and pollen samples were saved. This floor deposit rested on sterile subsoil.

A large posthole was noted originating at least as high as elevation 98.63. This posthole (Feature 51) had large sherds of the type Morgan Incised packed around the perimeter. The base of this feature was at elevation 97.89.

Six other postholes filled with brown clay were also mapped in the unit. There is no doubt that Provenience 25 tested a structure.

Ceramics recovered from Provenience 25 are listed in Table 17. This unit has an abnormally high concentration of decorated sherds. The large number of Lamar Bold, Medium and Fine Incised sherds indicates that the major component in this area dates to the Dyar and Iron Horse phases. The large quantity of complicated stamped sherds, as well as the occurrence of Morgan Incised, indicates Iron Horse phase occupation. Floral, faunal, and palynological remains have not been analyzed at this time.

TABLE 17
Provenience 25 Ceramics

	Level 1		Level 2		Tree Disturbance		Floor		Feature 51	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bold Incised	28	4.6	6	1.9	3	2.3				
Medium Incised	39	6.4	8	2.5	12	9.2	6	2.6	1	4.0
Fine Incised	34	5.6	32	10.1	11	8.5	9	3.8		
Total Lamar Incised	101	16.6	46	14.5	26	20.0	15	6.4	1	4.0
Morgan Incised	9	1.2	4	1.3			6	2.6	2	1.0
Curvilinear Compl. Stamped	184	30.1	95	29.9	24	18.5	73	31.1	2	8.0
Rectilinear Compl. Stamped	7	1.1	5	1.6	7	5.4	6	2.6	3	12.0
Total Lamar Compl. Stamped	191	31.2	100	31.5	31	23.9	79	33.7	5	20.0
Etowah Compl. Stamped			1	0.3	1	0.8	8	3.4		
Line Block Compl. Stamped			1	0.3						
Check Stamped			1	0.3						
Corncob marked			1	0.3					1	4.0
Punctated	2	0.3								
Plain	244	39.9	98	30.8	43	33.1	85	36.2	11	44.0
Burnished Plain	40	6.5	33	10.4	13	10.0	20	8.5	1	4.0
Rough Plain	24	3.9	33	10.4	16	12.3	22	9.4	4	16.0
Total Plain	308	50.3	164	51.6	72	55.4	127	54.1	16	64.0
Total	611		318		130		235		25	

CHAPTER VI

CERAMICS

Ceramic Analysis

In this chapter, ceramic remains from the Dyar site will be discussed. The first section describes the laboratory procedures used in the analysis. This is followed by a description of the ceramic assemblages from each phase. Finally, ceramic artifacts from the site will be discussed.

Figure 56 reproduces the Wallace Reservoir ceramic analysis sheet. The laboratory analysis sorted sherds into descriptive categories, while the final interpretive analysis, by the author, discriminated the ceramics by established types. For example, check stamped sherds could fall into several established types covering a broad range of time periods (e.g. Cartersville Check Stamp - Woodland period; Etowah Check Stamp or Savannah Check Stamp - early Mississippian; Lamar Check Stamp - protohistoric, or Galt Check Stamp - Historic).

The majority of the laboratory ceramic analysis was conducted by two people, the author and Ms. Robin Joyner, the latter having been carefully trained by the author. This insures comparability between analysis units, and certainly minimizes the possibility for error. Nevertheless some analysis problems occurred (see Provenience 13).

In order to expedite the ceramic analysis, certain priorities had to be set. For example, incising was always considered more important than stamping. Thus Lamar Incised sherds with complicated stamped bodies were always classified as incised, and not as stamped sherds. Since the two modes of decoration rarely occurred on the same sherd at the Dyar site (a point to be discussed below), this made little difference in the type frequencies.

With the exception of the type Morgan Incised (see below) and one or two unique sherds, all incised pottery from the Dyar site fit the type description for Lamar Incised. Instead of identifying sherds as Lamar Incised, however, all incised pottery from the site was subdivided into Bold Incised (widths greater than 2 mm), Medium Incised (1-2 mm), and Fine Incised (widths less than 1 mm) to see if the width of incised lines changed over time.

Another convention concerned the classification of complicated stamped sherds. Only sherds with recognizable design motifs were classified into established types. Other sherds were classified as either Rectilinear Stamped or Curvilinear Stamped. Unless definite curvilinear lines could be detected, all stamped sherds without known motifs were classified as Rectilinear Stamped. This category is therefore probably inflated compared to the Curvilinear Stamped category. Perhaps a more reliable figure would be the total number or percentage of stamped sherds. This figure is often used in the discussions below.

Plain sherds were divided into Plain, Burnished Plain, and Rough Plain. Burnished sherds were detected by their ability to reflect light. Coarse Plain sherds have a rough texture apparently intentionally applied. Any evidence of stamped lines placed a sherd into a stamped category, and much effort was expended in identifying weakly stamped sherds.

Only the exterior surface of a sherd was classified in a plain category, thus burnished interiors, which were frequent in all phases, were ignored.

The category "crosshatched incised" on the analysis sheet was used for the one new pottery type defined at the Dyar site--Morgan Incised. This type is fully described and discussed below.

Phase Descriptions

The establishment of archaeological phases at the Dyar site has been discussed in detail elsewhere (M. Smith 1983). Three phases were isolated from Provenience 11, a stratified dump area near the mound, and from samples of ceramics in sealed contexts such as burned structures, features, and the pre-mound occupation.

At the time that the Dyar site was excavated and the original report prepared in 1981, it was believed that the culture sequence represented at the site was continuous. The apparent absence of Savannah culture ceramics was discussed, and it was concluded that the absence of these types was a regional anomaly. Later excavations by Mark Williams at the Scull Shoals site located a few miles north of Dyar (Williams 1984, 1988) proved that there was a Savannah Period occupation in the Oconee Valley. It was now clear that there was an occupational hiatus at the Dyar site (Williams and Shapiro 1987). The Mississippian culture history of the Oconee Valley can now be divided into seven phases. The best guess dating of these phases was arrived at by the author and Mark Williams during a May, 1988 brainstorming session. This chronology is presented here (See also Williams and Shapiro 1990:60-63):

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Armour	Early Etowah	950-1100	Smith, et al. 1981
Stillhouse	Late Etowah	1100-1250	This volume
Scull Shoals	Savannah	1250-1375	Williams, 1984, 1988
Duvall	Early Lamar	1375-1450	This volume
Iron Horse	Middle Lamar	1450-1520	This volume; Williams 1988
Dyar	Late Lamar	1520-1580	This volume
Bell	Historic	1580-[1640?]	Williams 1981

Not all of these phases are represented at the Dyar site. The following discussion includes the relevant phases from the Dyar site.

Stillhouse Phase

The Stillhouse Phase is perhaps the least known phase represented at the Dyar site. This phase seems to be a regional manifestation of the Late Etowah period. At Dyar it is represented by pre-mound occupation, the first mound stages, and by the lowest levels of the village area excavations.

The ceramic assemblage of the Stillhouse Phase consists of the following types: Etowah Complicated Stamped, Etowah Red Filmed, Savannah Check Stamped, Plain, Burnished Plain, and Coarse Plain. The paste for these types is usually grit tempered, and the plain types cannot be distinguished from their later counterparts by visual inspection. In the units with the least chance of disturbance (Feature 23, Feature 50, and the pre-mound midden), complicated stamped

pottery frequencies were 59.7%, 60.9%, and 31.4% respectively. In arbitrary 10 cm midden levels believed to contain predominately Stillhouse Phase ceramics, the frequency of stamped sherds ranged from 23.5% in Provenience 11 to 50.3% in Provenience 23. Etowah Red Filmed is always rare; seldom does it exceed 1% in any unit. Similarly, Savannah Check Stamped never exceeds 3.8% (Feature 50), but commonly occurs in small quantities. The check stamped pottery has been classified as Savannah Check Stamped because of its remarkable likeness to examples of that type illustrated from the Beaverdam Creek Mound (Lee 1976). Wauchope (1966:66) reports small quantities of the check stamped motif appearing in his type Etowah Stamped.

The design motifs for the Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds from the Dyar site are concentric (or nested) diamonds and rarely, concentric, quartered circles (Plate 7). Most are interrupted by a two line bisector. Ladder based diamonds are absent from the Dyar site, but are present at the nearby Cold Springs site (Armour Phase). The absence of this motif, plus the presence of Savannah Check Stamped and Etowah Red Filmed indicates that the Stillhouse Phase occupation at the Dyar site is later than the Cold Springs occupation, and generally late in the Etowah Period. Following a scheme devised by Caldwell (n.d.) and discussed in part by Sears (1958), the Stillhouse phase ceramics appear to date to the Etowah III period as defined for northwest Georgia. There are, however, differences between the Stillhouse phase and Etowah periods defined elsewhere. Etowah III in northwest Georgia contains large amounts of filfot cross stamp, and retains some line block stamp from Etowah II; both motifs are absent from the Stillhouse phase assemblage at the Dyar site.

The Etowah design elements vary from fine lines to large, coarse lines and execution varies from clear to almost imperceptible (Plate 6). Plain, Coarse Plain, and Burnished Plain pottery types, with the exception of rim sherds, are virtually indistinguishable from their later counterparts during the Duvall and Dyar Phase. Instead of the fine sand temper common in northwest Georgia (Wauchope 1966), Stillhouse phase ceramics are tempered with grit. A small percentage of Stillhouse sherds contained large quantities of reddish mica and were quite distinctive.

Both duck and owl effigy rim adornos appear to have been present in the Stillhouse Phase. Such artifacts were recovered from Feature 5 and the lowest midden level of Provenience 15 (Plate 14).

Little is known of Stillhouse vessel shapes or sizes. No restorable vessels were recovered. Rim shapes suggest bowls and constricted neck jars with outflaring rims. One vessel fragment of Savannah Check Stamped was recovered (Plate 7, Row 3d). It was apparently a conoidal bodied jar with constricted neck and outflaring rim. This is probably the common vessel form for the Etowah Stamped vessels. Rim Forms include plain, rolled, and rarely, noded forms (Table 18).

Following the Stillhouse Phase, the Dyar site was abandoned. There is no evidence of the subsequent Scull Shoals Phase (Savannah Period), however, the site was reoccupied early in the Lamar Period during the Duvall Phase.

TABLE 18

Frequency of Rim Types from Selected Excavation Units

Excavation Units	Plain No. %	Rolled No. %	Noded No. %	Folded & Punctated No. %	Folded & Pinched No. %	Effigy No. %	Total No. %	Phase
II	15 48.4				16 51.6		31 100	Dyar
III	107 61.1			2 1.1	66 37.7		175 99.9	Dyar
IV	11 50			3 13.6	8 36.4		22 100	Iron Horse
V	17 54.8	1 3.2		4 12.9	9 29		31 99.9	Iron Horse
VI	3 37.5			3 37.5	2 25		8 100	Iron Horse
Str. 4	23 56.1	6 14.6	2 4.9	5 12.2	4 9.8	1 2.4	41 100	Duvall
X	4 28.6	2 14.3		4 28.6	4 28.6		14 100.1	Duvall
XI	30 41.7	7 9.7		24 33.3	11 15.3		72 100	Duvall
XII	64 52	13 10.6	3 2.4	19 15.4	24 19.5		123 99.9	Duvall
XIII	34 61.8	5 9.1	5 9.1	2 3.6	9 16.4		55 100	Mixed
XIV	43 91.5	3 6.4			1 2.1		47 100	Stillhouse
XV	21 87.5	2 8.3	1 4.2				24 100	Stillhouse
Pre Mound	14 56	10 40	1 4				25 100	Stillhouse

Duvall Phase

The Duvall Phase is a regional manifestation of the early Lamar period. It is best known from a burned domestic structure which produced several reconstructible vessels (Structure 4). Duvall Phase ceramics were recovered from several mound stages as well as from most village units. Duvall Phase sites occur throughout the Wallace Reservoir (now Lake Oconee).

The ceramic assemblage of the Duvall Phase consists of the following types: Lamar Plain, Lamar Burnished Plain, Lamar Coarse Plain, Morgan Incised, and small quantities of Etowah Complicated Stamped and a stamped type which may be Savannah, Wilbanks, or Lamar Complicated Stamped. The type Lamar Incised is absent.

The three plain types Lamar Plain, Lamar Coarse Plain, and Burnished Plain, make up the majority of the sherds present in Duvall phase contexts. These types accounted for 88.2% of the sherds in Structure 1, 86.3% of the sherds in Structure 4, and 80.6-90.6% of the sherds in arbitrary 10 cm midden levels X-XII in Provenience 11.

Conversely, stamped pottery is quite rare in the Duvall phase, averaging about 10%. The most common motif recognized is the Etowah nested diamonds; however, it is not clear if the few Etowah sherds found in Duvall phase contexts represent mixing, or if they are really part of the same assemblage. Small quantities of curvilinear stamped and rectilinear stamped sherds also occur in Duvall phase contexts. These sherds could not be classified and may be Lamar Complicated Stamped, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped, or Savannah Complicated Stamped.

The real marker of the Duvall phase is the type Morgan Incised (Plate 8), a globular bodied, straight necked jar with incised parallel lines alternating with cross hatching on the neck. A complete description of Morgan Incised is appended to this chapter. Although the only common decorated type consistently found in the Duvall phase, Morgan Incised never exceeds 4% of the sherds. Indeed, in the domestic Structures 1 and 4, it represented 0.8 and 1.9% of the sherds respectively (Tables 3 and 7). It was most common in arbitrary Level X of Provenience 11 (Table 10), where it reached 3.7% of the sherds (however, note the small sample of only 134 sherds).

Rim forms are quite variable during the Duvall phase (Plate 9). The most common rim form is the plain rim, followed in order of decreasing frequency by Folded and Punctated rims, Folded and Pinched rims, Rolled rims, noded rims, and rims with effigy rim adornos (Table 18).

Evidence from Provenience 11 suggests that folded and pinched rims appear slightly earlier than the folded and punctated form. Folded and pinched rims made up only 6.1% of the rim sample from Structure 1, while the type accounted for 9.8% of the rims from Structure 4. These early, narrow folded rims are characteristic of the Little Egypt phase in northwest Georgia (Hally 1979) and the Stubbs phase in central Georgia (Williams 1975). One distinctive Duvall phase rim with large, vertical pinches has also been reported from the Rembert mounds to the East (Caldwell 1953; Plate 56). Another rim form has two rows of distinctive, long conical nodes placed at 60 degree angles to the body and to each other (Plate 9e).

The most frequent decorated rim type is the folded and punctated rim. This type has a true rim fold, or occasionally an added strip (perhaps earlier), which has been decorated with hollow reed punctates. These punctates may occur in one row, two rows, or as random punctates, and there is no apparent chronological significance to this variability. The use of punctates along the rim area seems to be a stylistic treatment common to sites located east of the Dyar site. Examples include Mulberry Mound (Ferguson 1974), Irene (Caldwell et al. 1941), Hollywood (Reid 1965), and Town Creek (Reid 1967). At these sites, punctations are usually directly applied to the vessel exterior, although at Town Creek (Reid 1967; 25, Plate XIII), reed punctations also occur on a separate fillet strip located near the rim.

Folded rims characterize early Lamar sites to the west such as Little Egypt (Hally 1979) and Stubbs (Williams 1975). It therefore appears that the Duvall phase folded and punctated rim can be understood as an overlap of the early folded rim style to the west, with the punctated rim style to the east.

Both Duck and owl effigy rim adorns have been found in Duvall phase contexts (Feature 15 and Structure 4) (Plate 14). Since both types have also been found in Stillhouse phase contexts, it is not certain if these artifacts represent mixed contexts, or if this style of rim decoration persisted. Handles of all types are virtually absent from the Dyar site during all phases.

Vessel shapes (Plate 10) found in the Duvall phase include small open bowls, globular bodied jars with vertical necks, and large, conoidal jars with restricted, outflaring necks. Jar forms usually have folded rims, while bowls never do. Cazuela bowls are absent.

The paste and temper of Duvall phase vessels is virtually indistinguishable from that of the Stillhouse or Dyar phases. The temper is consistently grit. This paste contrasts with that of the early Lamar Little Egypt phase in northwest Georgia. Little Egypt phase paste is consistently tempered with finer grit or sand and is distinguishable from the later Lamar Barnett phase paste in the area (Hally 1979).

Dyar Phase

Originally, the Dyar phase was defined as representing the local variant of "classic" Lamar as defined for the type site near Macon (Kelly 1938). It is similar to the Barnett phase in northwest Georgia (Hally 1979) except for the absence of Dallas related types. Ceramics of the Dyar phase consist of the following types: Lamar Plain, Lamar Incised, Lamar Complicated Stamped, Coarse Plain, and Burnished Plain. The marker of the Dyar phase is Lamar Incised. There is some indication that the width of the incised line decreases over time (M. Smith 1978, 1983) during the Dyar phase, and the succeeding Bell phase is marked by an abundance of fine incised pottery (Williams 1977, 1981). Early on, it was recognized that there was a significant difference between the early and later portions of the Dyar phase (as originally defined). In the original 1981 draft of this volume, the present author suggested dividing the Dyar Phase into Early and Late Dyar subphases. It was felt that the Dyar Phase was a good unit, especially for use with small, eroded surface collections. Williams (1988) has since proposed that the Early Dyar subphase be renamed the Iron Horse Phase, and the Late Dyar subphase be simply called the Dyar Phase. This revised terminology will be used in the following discussion.

Ceramics typical of the Iron Horse Phase are best known from Structure 2 and Levels IV, V, and VI of Provenience 11. The ceramics from these units are related to those found in the

previous Duvall phase. Rim forms particularly are similar, with a few new additions. The major change is the introduction of Lamar Incised and the higher frequency of complicated stamped pottery, ranging from 14.1% in Structure 2 (Table 5) to 20.5% in Level IV of Provenience 11 (Table 7). new motifs are present, including the filfot cross and the "figure 9" motifs.

Two instances of urn burial and a flexed inhumation accompanied by two crude Lamar Incised bowls were located beneath the floor of Structure 2 (Plate 11). One of the burial urns has a narrow folded and pinched rim, and is stamped with a figure "9" motif. The other urn is a plain vessel with a noded rim and a tall neck similar to Duvall phase jars. both cover vessels are complicated stamped bowls, showing slightly carinated shoulders. The complicated stamped urn in particular is reminiscent of burial urns from Town Creek (Reid 1967), Hollywood (Reid 1965), Mulberry (Ferguson 1974), and Irene (Caldwell et al. 1941). The shape of the cover vessels is nearly identical to that of a vessel from the Irene-site (Caldwell et al. 1941: Plate XVII), and the two Lamar Incised bowls (Plate 11) accompanying the flexed burial are also duplicated at Irene and could perhaps be properly classified as Irene Incised.

During the Iron Horse Phase, it is clear that the type Morgan Incised was contemporaneous with Lamar Incised. This is not surprising since Morgan Incised vessels are always small jars, while Lamar Incised vessels are usually bowls. This overlap in incised types was clearly demonstrated on the floor of Structure 2, on the burned floors in Provenience 15, and in Levels V and VI of Provenience 11. In the Dyar Phase (previously Late Dyar subphase), Morgan Incised was no longer manufactured. For example, it is absent from level III of Provenience 11, the upper mound debris dump. The co-occurrence of Morgan Incised and Lamar Incised was also seen at the Ogeltree site 9Ge153, excavated by Dean Wood (Smith et al. 1981).

Some vessel forms change from the earliest Duvall phase. Although one Iron Horse Phase burial urn is a typical Duvall phase jar shape with a straight neck (Plate 11), most Iron Horse phase jars have outflaring rims and short necks. The cazuela bowl form is introduced during the Iron Horse phase as a large plain bowl with small nodes placed around the shoulder (Plate 11). The typical Lamar incised cazuela bowl with inverted rim also appears at this time. Incising also occurs on jars (Plate 17). Incised cazuela bowls with complicated stamped bodies are rare at the Dyar site, in contrast to sites to the north and south.

Williams (1988) introduced the term Iron Horse Phase based on discussions of ceramics from the Scull Shoals site, located just upstream from the Dyar site. It appears that Williams' collection from Scull Shoals is slightly later in time than the collection used in the original definition of the Early Dyar subphase, but still bearing enough resemblance to be easily incorporated. Williams' collections totally lack the type Morgan Incised (Williams 1988:119), and cane punctated rims are very rare. Williams also believes that earlier "diamond style stamped motifs," usually associated with Etowah or Savannah cultures, persisted into the Iron Horse Phase (1988:120). I consider this unlikely; however, in Williams' defense, Etowah-like sherds were found in Structure 2 at the Dyar Site, in an otherwise Iron Horse context. These Etowah sherds are considered to be mixed from the Stillhouse Phase component in this investigator's opinion.

The Dyar Phase (previously Late Dyar subphase) closely resembles the Bell phase. The best study collection of Dyar Phase ceramics was obtained in Level III of Provenience 11. This natural level consists of midden thrown down from the top of the mound. Incised pottery makes up 19.3% of the collection of 2024 sherds (Table 7); 14% is medium incised. Complicated

stamping falls from the previous stratum's 20.5% to only 4.6% with a corresponding increase in plain ware. Folded and pinched rims are common in this stratum, and they are typically wide folds with scalloped bottoms (Plate 10). The earlier folded and punctated rim style is no longer manufactured in the Dyar phase (Table 18). Handles and effigy rim adornos are not present.

This latest occupation at the Dyar site differs from the early historic Bell phase in several respects. Incised ceramics of the Bell phase typically contain many more line elements than the Dyar phase incised ceramics; Bell phase ceramics show a greater variety of rim treatments including "T" rims, and the phase has less than 1% stamped pottery (Mark Williams, personal communication). It is clear that the Bell phase develops directly out of the Dyar phase, since the trend in increasing frequency of plain ware, decrease in stamped ware, increasing amounts of fine incised, as well as certain rim forms are seen in the Dyar phase.

Similarities in the ceramics of the Dyar phase have been noted with those at the Lamar site, the Barnett phase in northwest Georgia, Town Creek, Hollywood, Mulberry, and Irene (M. Smith 1978, 1983). While similar incising and rim treatments can be found in northeastern Georgia at Chauga (Kelly and Neitzel 1961) and Tugalo (Williams and Branch 1978), the Dyar phase ceramic assemblage differs in its low frequency of stamped ware.

As previously stated, complicated stamping ranges from a high of 20.5% in the Iron Horse phase ceramic assemblage down to only 4.6% in the Dyar phase. These numbers are both low when compared to frequencies of stamped ceramics from other sites in Georgia. Table 19 compares the frequency from roughly contemporaneous sites in Georgia. It can be seen that with the exception of the unusual Roods Landing site, which is probably earlier than the Dyar phase, and the heavily Dallas influenced Little Egypt site, the Dyar stamped frequencies are much lower than those from other sites. The Lamar type site, located only approximately 60 miles to the Southwest, has a much higher frequency of stamping (56.65%). The same is true of the Tugalo, Estatoe, and Chauga sites to the north. The low frequency of complicated stamped ware during the Iron Horse and Dyar phases at the Dyar site can perhaps best be explained as a continuation of the tradition of predominately plain ware in the preceding Duvall phase.

Morgan Incised Type Description

Background. The ceramic type Morgan Incised was first recognized from excavations at an outlying segment of the Joe Bell site, 9Mg28, by Mark Williams. Subsequently this type was frequently found in survey collections in the Wallace Reservoir. Excavations at the Dyar site finally defined its stratigraphic position as an Early Lamar (Duvall phase) ceramic type.

Sorting Criteria. Morgan Incised vessels are grit tempered, globular bodied jars with straight, vertical necks (Plate 7). Rim decoration usually consists of a folded and hollow cane punctated rim strip, although a form with four castellations has also been observed. Small, circular, raised nodes are frequently placed around the shoulder of the vessel.

The incised decoration consists of zones of crosshatched lines alternating with zones of parallel, vertical lines on the neck. Design elements are incised into the vessel while the clay is still plastic, forming rough edges on the incisions. Thus even small sherds can usually be easily distinguished from Lamar Bold Incised. Lines are usually fine in width, but deep and bold in execution.

TABLE 19
Complicated Stamped Ceramic Frequency

Site	Reference	Percentage of Complicated Stamping	Comments
Estatooe	Kelly & DeBaillou 1960:22	42.2% 60.1%	Level 4A Mound Dump (all periods)
Cowart's Landing	Hamilton, Lauro, Swindell 1975: Table 1	34.4%	Includes all stamped, also earlier ware.
Lamar	Smith, ed. 1973: Table 4	56.65%	All village, excluding early Lamar. Complicated stamped only.
(Barnett Phase) Little Egypt	Hally 1979a: 206	8%	Barnett Phase only.
Chauga	Kelly & Neitzel 1961: Plate 11	approx. 36%	Upper mound only, all stamped
Roods	Caldwell 1955:36	16.9%	Mound A, Structure 1, Compl. Stamped only.
Park Mound (9Tp41)	Hally and Oertel 1977: Table 1	27%	All Complicated Stamped
Tugalo	Williams and Branch 1978	up to 90%	
Dyar		20.5%	Iron Horse Phase
Dyar		4.6%	Dyar Phase

Distribution. Morgan Incised is common only from the Oconee River Drainage north of the Fall Line. One sherd has been noted in collections from the Beaverdam Creek Mound, Elbert County, Georgia, on the Savannah River drainage.

Chronological Position. Morgan Incised is most popular during the early Lamar Duvall phase, with an estimated date range of A.D. 1375-1450. The type virtually disappears with the advent of the type Lamar Incised, but some temporal overlap clearly occurs during the Iron Horse phase (1450-1520).

Comparable Types. No comparable types are known, although the vessel shape is identical to those of early Lamar vessels from site 9Br60 in the Allatoona Reservoir (Caldwell, n.d.) and the execution of the incising is reminiscent of that of Dallas Incised (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). Williams (1975: Plate 12) illustrates sherds from the Stubbs Mound near Macon which appear to have similarly executed incising from the same time level, but the Stubbs Mound sherds do not appear to have the same motifs. The decoration does not seem to have any parallels elsewhere on the same time level.

Ceramic Artifacts

This section will include discussions of pipes, pottery discs, a ceramic ear pin, and other miscellaneous ceramic objects. The emphasis will be on description and assignment to archaeological phase.

Pipes

Ceramic pipes, and pipe fragments were common artifacts at the Dyar site, while stone pipes were not found. Several distinct pipe types are described below, and several pipes are illustrate in Plate 12.

Type 1. Monolithic axe effigy pipes (Plate 12a). The form of this pipe suggested the form of a monolithic axe to Lewis and Kneberg (1946:121). This pipe form was very common during the Dyar phase. Identical pipes are common in the Southeast, occurring at Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1946), the Little Egypt site (Hally, personal communication), the Irene site (Caldwell et al. 1941), Estatoe (Kelly and De Baillou 1960), and Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918).

Type 2. The type 2 pipe (Plate 12b) has been referred to as a bird's head by Marsha Chance (Smith, ed. 1973). This form also suggests a snake eating a large egg or other object (the bowl), or perhaps a war club. Again this was a relatively common pipe form during the Dyar phase, and it is also known from Lamar (Smith 1973), Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918), and Peachtree (Setzler and Jennings 1941).

Type 3. Elbow pipe with exaggerated "trumpet" bowl with "saddle" rim (Plate 12c). This is another Dyar phase pipe, the illustrated specimen was found in the upper layer of the northern mound dump (Provenience 11). Similar pipes are reported from Cowart's Landing (Hamilton, Lauro, and Swindell 1975) and Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918).

Type 4. Elbow pipe with conical bowl with straight rim (Plate 12d). This is another pipe from the upper levels of the northern mound dump area (Dyar phase). This pipe is also reported from Cowarts' Landing (Hamilton, Lauro, and Swindell 1975), Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918), and Little Egypt (Hally, personal communication).

Type 5. Elbow pipe with conical bowl decorated with nodes (Plate 12e). This type again appears to derive from the Dyar phase, although the nearly intact example illustrated was found on the surface after trenching with power equipment. This pipe type is reported from Nacoochee, Lamar, Hiwasee Island, and Little Egypt.

Type 6. Elbow pipe with exaggerated rings on bowl projections (Plate 12f). The rings are often found with the nodes as in Type 5. Similar pipes are known from Nacoochee, Lamar, and Little Egypt.

Type 7. Bird effigy pipe bowl fragments with weeping eye (Plate 12g). Found in a Dyar phase mound stage, this pipe is very similar to one from the Lamar site (Smith 1973 Plate 11i).

Type 8. Bird effigy bowl adorno (Plate 12h). The illustrated example came from the surface of the mound during excavation, and probably should be assigned to the Dyar phase. Similar pipe fragments are illustrated from Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918).

Type 9. Short, almost equal arm elbow pipe (Plate 12i). This pipe suggests a right angle plumbing fixture. This is an earlier pipe from the top of Level XIII of Provenience 11. Its stratigraphic position suggests a Duvall phase chronological placement. Similar pipes are illustrated from Hollywood mound (Reid 1965) and Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918).

Type 10. Pipe bowl with small, projecting spur on front of bowl (Plate 12j). The illustrated specimen is from the upper levels of Provenience 21, and can be assigned to the Duvall or perhaps Iron Horse phase. This pipe is similar to a stone pipe illustrated by Setzler and Jennings (1941) from the Peachtree Mound, and a ceramic pipe from Nacoochee (Heye et al. 1918).

Table 20 shows the distribution of pipes over time from selected provenience units. The stratigraphy in Provenience 11 is particularly good for illustrating the distribution of pipes through time. Level III, a late Dyar phase midden wash from the mound, contained twenty-one pipe fragments, three times as many as any other stratum. From this point, pipes decline in popularity, but are known from definite Duvall phase (Structures 1 and 4) and Stillhouse phase contexts (Pre-mound midden). The earlier pipes, usually small, unclassified fragments, appear to be modelled from a paste similar to the ceramics, while the late Dyar phase pipes are made from a fine, temperless paste. It is clear that there was a proliferation of pipe smoking during the Dyar phase. While most of the pipes illustrated were excavated on the mound or from the mound dump (Provenience 11), it should not be inferred that pipe smoking was necessarily a mound oriented activity. Pipe fragments were common in all late ceramic collections from the village area.

Pottery Discs

Pottery discs were also common artifacts at the Dyar site. Table 20 lists the distribution of pottery discs from the same units used to show the temporal distribution of pipes. Discs are definitely associated with Iron Horse (Structure 2) and Duvall (Structures 1 and 4) phase structures and midden levels. Although the sample of artifacts from unmixed Stillhouse phase contexts is smaller than that of the other phases, it is possible that pottery discs were not present at the early time levels at the Dyar site. One disc was, however, found in the predominately Stillhouse phase arbitrary 10cm midden Level XIV of Provenience 11.

TABLE 20
Pipes, Pottery Discs, Effigy Rims

Provenience 11	No. Pipe Fragments	Discs	Effigy Rims	Phase
Level I				
II	6			Dyar
III	21			Dyar
IV	7			Iron Horse
V	5	1		Iron Horse
VI		2		Iron Horse
VII				
VIII				
IX				
X		2		Duvall
XI	7	3		Duvall
XII		4	Owl in F.15	Duvall
XIII		2		Mixed
XIV	1	1		Stillhouse
XV				Stillhouse
Structure I	1	1		Duvall
Structure II	3	7		Iron Horse
Structure IV	1	9	Duck	Duvall
Pre Mound	1			
Prov. 15, Level 17			Duck	Stillhouse (poss. Duvall)
Feature 5			Duck	Stillhouse
Surface			Duck	
Surface			Owl	
Provenience 15			Owl	Duvall

Ceramic Ear Pin

One ceramic ear pin was found on the floor of Structure 2, an Iron Horse phase domestic structure (Plate 13). This artifact is similar to shell ear pins found in Dallas sites in Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946), and a similar ceramic ear pin was found at the Bell Field Mound (Kelly 1972). The pin is 55 mm long.

Miscellaneous Items

One small animal effigy (Quadruped) was recovered from the floor of Structure 4 (Duvall phase) (Plate 13) and one small human effigy was recovered from Provenience 11 in a Duvall phase context (Plate 13). This artifact is intact and is not broken from a vessel rim. Finally one spherical ceramic bead (Plate 13) was recovered from Structure 1.

CHAPTER VII

LITHIC REMAINS

This chapter will discuss lithic tools utilized by the inhabitants of the Dyar site. Lithic remains will be discussed in three main categories: chipped stone and debitage; formal ground stone, which includes items shaped all over; informal ground stone, which includes basically natural stones used in hammering, battering, or grinding.

Chipped Stone

Chipped stone tools were surprisingly infrequent at the Dyar site, a characteristic which appears to be true of all late period sites in the Lake Oconee area. The low frequency of chipped stone tools is readily apparent when contrasted with the frequency of chipped stone tools at the Little Egypt site in north western Georgia. For example, the three intensively investigated domestic structures at the Dyar site yielded a total of one projectile point from a floor context, compared to a range of 15-37 whole or fragmentary projectile points found in each of three houses at the Little Egypt site (Hally 1980a). Other chipped stone tool categories and debitage were equally rare at the Dyar site, while they were relatively abundant at Little Egypt (Hally 1979; 1980a). The lack of stone tools, especially projectile points, at the Dyar site is probably best explained by the use of sharpened cane. Sharpened cane arrows are mentioned for the Southeast by the Gentleman of Elvas during the De Soto expedition of 1540 (B. Smith 1968:27), and Swanton (1946:244-245) notes the use of cane as knives, drills, spears, and arrows in the Southeast in general.

The small triangular projectile point was the most common projectile point type at the Dyar site. Although most recovered small triangular points came from the surface collections of the backhoe trenches, examples were found in good context from Iron Horse, Duvall, and Stillhouse phase components at the Dyar site (Table 21). In the sample of 28 examples, the length range was 15 to 25 mm, while the basal width range was 11 to 18.5 mm. Sides were usually straight (Plate 15), although a few of the points exhibited concave bases. Many of the points were almost equilateral triangles; long triangular points characteristic of northwest Georgia (Hally 1979; 1980a) were not found at the Dyar site. Although the sample size is small, the data suggest that Stillhouse phase points tend to be longer than examples from subsequent phases.

Additional projectile point forms were found at the Dyar site. Most of these appear to be Archaic types, but a few were recovered in contexts suggesting that they were utilized by the Mississippian occupants of the site. Again, several projectile points came from the surface of backhoe trench spoil dirt, and thus have no vertical provenience. Selected examples are described below.

TABLE 21
9Ge5 Projectile Points

Provenience	Ln	Description	Material	Length x Width in mm	Location	Phase	Plate 15
0	2	Stemmed Base	Quartz	42 x 25	Midden		Row 4B
0	97	Small Triangular	Quartz	21 x 15	Structure 1	Duwall	Row 1F
0	318	Small Triangular	Quartz	15 x 13	Surface		Row 3A
0	320	Small Triangular	Quartz	18.5 x 14	Surface		
0	329	Pentagonal	Quartz	31 x 18	Surface	Archaic	Row 5B
0	333	Medium Stemmed	C.P. Chert	36 x 22	Surface	Woodland	Row 3F
0	333	Small Triangular	Quartz	19 x 12	Surface		Row 3B
0	333	Small Triangular	Quartz	19 x 14	Surface		
0	335	Yadkin - Large Triangular	Quartz	42 x 31	Surface		Row 3E
0	338	Small Serrated Triangular	NW Ga. Chert	24 x 12	Surface		Row 3D
0	341	Small Triangular Indented Base	Quartz	23 x 18	Surface		Row 3C
11	10	Medium Stemmed	Rhyolite	46 x 30.5	Stratum V	Iron Horse	Row 4A
12	20	Small Triangular	Quartz	15.5 x 11	Structure 2	Iron Horse	Row 1D
12	25	Big Sandy	NW Ga. Chert	41 x 23.5	Structure 2	Archaic in Dyar Context	Row 5D
13	1	Drill Base	Quartz	39.5 x 26	Midden	Dyars/Iron Horse	Row 5E
13	2	Drill	C.P. Chert	34+ x 9	Midden	Dyars/Iron Horse	Row 5F

TABLE 21 (continued)

Provenience	Ln	Description	Material	Length x Width in mm	Location	Phase	Plate 15
13	4	Corner Notched	C.P. Chert	49+ x 12	Midden	Dyar/Iron Horse	Row 5C
13	6	Small Triangular	Quartz	20+ x 16.5	Midden	Iron Horse	
15	30	Small Triangular	Quartz	19.5+ x 15	Feature 23	Stillhouse	Row 2A
15	30	Small Triangular	C.P. Chert	25 x 18.5	Feature 23	Stillhouse	Row 2B
17	7	Morrow Mountain	Quartz	46+ x 34	Mound Str. Floor	Dyar	Row 4C
17	12	Complete Biface	Rhyolite		Mound		Row 4D
17	13	Broken Biface	Quartz		Mound Floor	Dyar	
17	25		Quartz		Mound		
17	28	Broken Biface	Chert		Mound		
17	41	Savannah River	Rhyolite		Mound Backdirt		Row 4E
17	47	Small Triangular Base	Chert				
17	88	Small Triangular	Quartz		Pre Mound	Stillhouse	
17	103	Small Triangular	Quartz	23 x 13	Feature 50	Stillhouse	Row 2D
17	106	Broken Biface	Quartz		Pre Mound Midden	Stillhouse	
15	2	Large Triangular	Quartz	31+ x 24	Plowzone Base	Dyar/Iron Horse	
15	7	Small Triangular	Quartz	16+ x 15	Midden	Iron Horse	

TABLE 21 (continued)

Provenience	Ln	Description	Material	Length x Width in mm	Location	Phase	Plate 15
15	7	Small Triangular	Quartz	16+ x 14	Midden	Iron Horse	
15	9	Large Crude Triangular Biface	Quartz	30+ x 30	Midden	Duvall	
15	11	Small Triangular	Quartz	17+ x 16	Midden	Duvall	
15	13	Medium Triangular	Quartzite (Daltonite)	33 x 21+	Midden	Duvall	
15	27	Small Triangular	Quartz	19 x 13	Feature 20	Dyar/Iron Horse	Row 2C
15	30	Small Triangular	Quartz	22+ x 16	Feature 23	Stillhouse	
17	103	Small Triangular	Quartz	23 x 13	Feature 50	Stillhouse	
21	1	Small Triangular	Quartzite (Daltonite)	16+ x 15	Midden	Duvall	
21	1	Morrow Mountain	Quartz	38+ x 30	Midden	Duvall	Row 5A
21	7	Small Triangular	Lt. Chert	24+ x 16	Structure	Stillhouse	
21	9	Small Triangular	Chert	21 x 15+	House Floor	Stillhouse	
13	6	Small Triangular	Quartz	16+ x 15	Midden	Iron Horse	
13	6	Small Triangular	Quartz	22 x 12	Midden	Iron Horse	
13	6	Small Triangular	Quartz	22 x 12	Midden	Iron Horse	
13	6	Small Triangular	Quartz	20 x 18	Midden	Iron Horse	
13	8	Small Triangular	Chert	17+ x 16	Midden	Iron Horse	

The earliest projectile point type recovered at the Dyar site was a Big Sandy Side Notched projectile point, 41 mm long, and made of dark, northwest Georgia chert (Plate 15, 5d). This projectile point has a steeply bevelled blade, and a ground base. It was found in the Structure 2 excavations at elevation 98.83. It was not clear if the point was resting on one of the earlier house floors of the rebuilt Iron Horse phase structure, or if it was from the pre-structure midden. It certainly appeared to be in a Lamar context. Either the point was found by a later inhabitant of the Dyar site, or it was perhaps moved from an undocumented, buried Archaic horizon by a later aboriginal disturbance.

A stemmed quartz biface base (Plate 15, 4b) was found in situ while trowelling the north backhoe trench at N 35.48, E 0 at elevation 99.08. This tool was in the Lamar midden and may represent a "knife" or other tool type associates with the late component. It could also be a reused Archaic tool.

Several bifaces were located in the upper levels of the mound while excavating down to structure floors. In most cases, it was not clear if these tools were on the floor of mound structures or if they had been included in the mound fill. If these tools are contemporaneous with the mound strata, they probably date to the Dyar phase. Other tools appear to have more definite contexts in mound structures. These include specimens illustrated in Plate 15, 4c-d, all of which date to the Dyar phase and come from the southwestern mound building. One of these points resembles the type Morrow Mountain Rounded Stemmed (Plate 15, 4c), while the rhyolite ovate specimen (Plate 15, 4d) resembles common Late Archaic forms. It is not known if these tools were picked up by Dyar phase people and brought into the structure, or if they were manufactured by the Dyar phase occupants. The form of the two points, and the use of rhyolite suggest that these tools were early forms picked up by the much later occupants of the site, and for some reason transported into the presumed "temple" structure.

A Savannah River stemmed point (Plate 15, 4e) was recovered from spoil dirt after the removal of the disturbed, upper portion of the mound. It is suggested that this point, and a fragment of a steatite bowl similarly found, were Late Archaic period artifacts probably accidentally included in mound fill.

A medium stemmed rhyolite point (Plate 15, 4a) was recovered from Stratum V of Provenience 11, indicating a Iron Horse phase chronological placement. Again, this seems to be a reused Archaic point form, but may have been manufactured during the Iron Horse phase.

Chipped stone drills were rarely found at the Dyar site, however, two fragmentary examples were excavated in Provenience 13 Dyar phase levels (Plate 15, 5e-f). One fragment consists of the basal portion of a drill while the other fragment consists of the distal end of a second drill. The concentration of drills in Provenience 13 may indicate the presence of a special craft activity.

A small quantity of flake tools was recovered during excavations at the Dyar site. These have not been analyzed at this time.

Materials utilized for flaked stone tools includes quartz; northwest Georgia chert (primarily Fort Payne), usually dark in color; southern Georgia Coastal Plain chert, usually light in color, and rhyolite. Although most debitage has not been analyzed, Table 22 lists frequencies of debitage by material from selected units. It is clear that the local quartz and quartzite were the predominant resource during all occupation phases of the Dyar site. Both Coastal Plains area chert and northwest Georgia chert were utilized in small quantities during all phases of the occupation of the Dyar site.

Formal Ground Stone

The category "Formal Ground Stone" includes all ground stone tools and objects that have been modified on all surfaces to produce the final object. This category includes celts, one discoidal stone, three small stone discs, one mano, a steatite "netsinker", and a ground mica disc.

Celts and celt fragments were rare at the Dyar site. Two celts (including fragments) were recovered from Structure 2, the Iron Horse phase dwelling (Plate 16). Other fragments, usually flakes with ground surfaces, assumed to be from broken celts, were occasionally found in surface collections made along the backhoe trenches. One of the broken celts from Structure 2 (Plate 16), appears to have been utilized as a hammerstone after the bit was broken.

One large discoidal stone (Plate 16) was found while backhoeing the mound. although its exact location could not be determined, it appears to have been associated with a northeastern mound structure constructed during the Iron Horse or Dyar phase. The discoidal is 95 mm in diameter and 45 mm thick, and is made of a highly polished green stone.

Three polished stone discs were located in two units and on the surface. Two are illustrated in Plate 16. One was recovered from Stratum XIV of Provenience 11, a Stillhouse or early Duvall context, while the second illustrated example was recovered from Feature 51, an Iron Horse phase context. While these artifacts have traditionally been considered "gaming stones", Hally has recently (1979:248) suggested that they may have functioned as pottery polishing stones. Their distribution at the Dyar site does not offer any clues about their function, but it is suggested that they are too carefully made to have served as "mere" pottery polishers, and it seems more likely that the small stone discs represent a more refined version of the more common pottery discs.

A grinding stone, or probable mano, located in Structure 4, also fits the definition of Formal Ground Stone (Plate 16). This artifact was carefully shaped by pecking and grinding over all its surface. The presumed grinding surface is slightly convex. No formal manos of this

TABLE 22

9Ge5 Debitage - Lithic Raw Material

Provenience	Phase	No. Quartz	No. North Georgia Chert	No. Coastal Plains Chert	No. Diabase
Pre Mound and Feature 50	Stillhouse	13			
Feature 23	Stillhouse	129	2	5	
Provenience 23, Midden Level	Stillhouse	11			
Structure 1	Duvall	52	(11-source not identified)		2
Structure 4	Duvall	37	1	4	1
Structure 2	Iron Horse	32		7	1
Southwest Mound Structure	Dyar	6		4	
Provenience 13, Level 1	Dyar/Iron Horse	29	5	4	

type have been reported from northwest Georgia (M. Pennington, personal communication). This tool is presumed to have functioned in the preparation of vegetal foods.

A small steatite object, located in the midden outside of Structure 2, is interpreted as a possible net-sinker. It is a small oval stone, 77 mm long, grooved around the center for suspension (Plate 16). The majority of sherds recovered from this unit were Iron Horse phase, suggesting that the net-sinker was contemporary with the house, Structure 2.

Finally, a small disc of mica, 27 mm in diameter, was recovered while backhoeing the Dyar phase stages of the mound. The disc is not perforated and it may represent an unfinished ornament. This disc, and a teardrop shaped piece of worked mica from the surface are illustrated in Plate 16.

Informal Ground Stone

Informal Ground Stone includes all non-flaked stone tools not shaped all over by pecking and grinding. Such items as natural cobble hammerstones, stones used for abrading and grinding, and rock slab mortars are included in this category.

Hammerstones, that is stones exhibiting battered areas on their surfaces, were located in the domestic structures, in test pits, and along the backhoe trenches. Hammerstones are usually considered knapping instruments, but the small quantities of debitage on the Dyar site suggest that their major function was related to another activity. They were probably utilized in the preparation of nuts or other vegetal foods.

Abrading and grinding stones were also found in domestic structures. These tools are usually flat stones showing evidence of grinding on one or more surfaces. Abrading stones are defined as those with a coarse texture while grinding stones have a much finer texture. Some of the larger stones may have functioned in the preparation of foods, but most of the smaller stones, especially those exhibiting worn grooves, probably served as sharpening stones for stone and bone tools, and perhaps for platform preparation for chipped stone tools.

Rock slab mortars were also found on the Dyar site, but none were excavated in good context. These tools were large stone slabs modified either intentionally or through use, by grinding out a large depression near the center. Such tools were found in treasure seekers spoil dirt in the south village area, and while backhoeing the mound. None were found in the three domestic structures that were excavated.

Much work remains to be done in the study of the lithic remains from the Dyar site. Wear pattern studies may reveal much about the activities that took place at the Dyar site. The most striking point about Dyar lithic remains, both chipped and ground, is their relative absence when compared with the abundant quantity of stone tools from Barnett Phase sites in northwestern Georgia (Hally 1980a; Pennington 1977).

CHAPTER VIII

SHELL AND BONE ARTIFACTS

Artifacts of shell were not a particularly diverse category at the Dyar site. Only shell beads fall into this category; however, four distinct types of shell beads are recognized. The perforation in each bead type was effected by a biconical drilling technique.

Type 1 consists of large beads cut from conch or whelk columella, 25.5 mm long and 21 mm in diameter. These beads were recovered with the Duvall phase Burial 11 only, where they were strung as a necklace.

Type 2 consists of small, disc shaped beads, 1.5-3.5 mm long and 2.5-5 mm in diameter. These beads were probably cut from the wall of a conch or whelk shell. They were frequently found with Burials 5-10 just south of the mound, and were occasionally found in midden deposits and surface indications of vandalized burials. They are believed to date to the Iron Horse or Dyar phase.

Type 3 consists of small barrel shaped beads, 5.5-9 mm long and 4.5-5.5 mm in diameter, probably cut from the wall of a conch or whelk. These beads were found in the same contexts as Type 2, indeed, the two types were usually found in mixed groups.

Type 4 consists of large, disc shaped beads, 3 mm long and 18 mm in diameter, frequently found in mound contexts. At first appearance, these beads seemed to be crude bead blanks that had not been ground into final shape; however, upon closer examination, they appear to be finished beads made from river mussel shells. They were found in the upper, Dyar phase, mound stages, and were particularly numerous in the northeastern mound building around the hearth, Feature 31. Other examples were found in village contexts.

Marine shell was one of the few exotic items found at the Dyar site. Since shell gorgets are known from the area (Dean Wood, personal communication). It is assumed that an increased sample of human burials from the Dyar site would have produced an example. With the exception of Type 4, the shell bead types are common in sites in the Southeast.

Bone Tools

No definite bone tools were recovered from three domestic structures excavated at the Dyar site, or from burials. The lack of bone tools in the structures can probably be attributed to poor preservation conditions since other areas of the site produced a number of bone tools. In Provenience 15, where bone preservation was excellent, as many as five bone tools per 10

cm level of a 2 by 2 m unit were recovered. Since much of the faunal remains from the Dyar site have not been processed, this report of bone tools must be considered very preliminary.

Table 23 lists bone tools located during analysis of the faunal remains at the Dyar site and those recognized during excavation. Most tools appear to be utilitarian awls; no decorative bone hair pins or other ornaments have been identified. Selected bone tools are illustrated in Plate 17.

Most awls are made from the Turkey tarsometatarsus, but various deer bones were utilized for bone tools also. Antler tip fragments were also noted in the collections. The blunt ends of these antlers may have been utilized as flaking tools.

TABLE 23

Bone Tools

Provenience	Lot No.	Description	Raw Material	Phase Affiliation
15	28	Bone Awl	Turkey Tarsometatarsus	Disturbed context
19	17	Bone Awl	Turkey Tarsometatarsus	Surface 20-30, EO
25	5	Utilized Bone Fragments	Deer Longbone Fragment	Iron Horse?
15	19	Possibly Worked	Deer Scapula Fragment	Iron Horse
15	9	Awl Tip	Unknown	Iron Horse or Duvall
15	9	Awl	Possible Dog Metapodial	Iron Horse or Duvall
15	20	Cylinder with rounded ends	Unknown	Dyar
15	9	Worked Proximal end fragment	Deer Ulna	Iron Horse or Duvall
15	9	Antler tip	Deer antler tip	Iron Horse or Duvall
15	9	Small, flat, worked fragment	Deer	
15	9	Split metatarsal	Deer	
15	9	Split metatarsal	Deer	
15	7	Antler tip with cut marks	Deer	Iron Horse
15	3	Awl		Iron Horse

CHAPTER IX

FAUNAL REMAINS FROM PROVENIENCE 15

by

Gary Shapiro

Due to its unusually good bone preservation and methods of recovery, the 2 by 3 m unit, Provenience 15 yielded the most complete sample of faunal remains from the Lamar village. It is unfortunate that of the portions of the village observed during excavation, only this restricted area southeast of the mound displayed such excellent preservation. Bone preservation in other areas of the village midden may be characterized as poor to nonexistent. Although the sample from Provenience 15 is adequate in terms of numbers of identified bone, it is less than adequate in terms of area of village midden represented. It should be noted that patterns of archaeological deposition in Provenience 15 do not differ significantly from the situation found in other portions of the village area. That is, like other areas of village midden, Provenience 15 shows midden accumulation over a long period of occupation, with numerous pits, postholes, and superimposed portions of house floors. This similarity in depositional characteristics tends to support the supposition that faunal remains from Provenience 15 are representative of the remainder of the village midden for which bone preservation was poor. While for analytical purposes we might suppose that Provenience 15 fauna is representative of the village area as a whole, it should be remembered that this may not be the case. Because the majority of faunal remains from Provenience 15 were recovered by quarter inch screening, it is necessary to examine some of the limitations introduced by the use of this recovery method.

Materials from a 1 by 2 m portion of Provenience 15 were waterscreened sequentially through quarter inch and window-screen mesh. By comparing the faunal sample recovered from the quarter inch screen with combined data from both quarter inch and window-screening of the same matrix, we are able to observe the differences in faunal data produced by these two recovery methods. Faunal remains identified from the quarter inch sample and the window-screened sample are summarized in Table 24. Examination of Table 24 shows that the number of identified bones and MNI (minimum number of individuals) for the fine-screened sample is nearly double that for the quarter inch-screened sample. Six categories of animals which are not represented in the quarter inch sample appear in the fine-screened sample. Five of these are represented by one identified fragment each and probably were unimportant as subsistence resources if, indeed, they were food items at all. These are the toad (Bufo sp.), fence lizard (Sceleporus sp.), poisonous snake (Crotalidae), pine mouse (Pitymys pinetorium), and the field mouse (Peromyscus so.). With the exception of the fence lizard all of the above are known to inhabit burrows, and may be intrusive into the archaeological deposits. The chain

TABLE 24

Provenience 15 Faunal Remains - Fine Screened and One-Quarter Inch Screened

	Fine Screened			One-Quarter Inch Screened				
	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI
<u>Amia calva</u> (bowfin)	8	1.8	1	2.2	3	1.2	1	3.7
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (garfish)	7	1.6	1	2.2	1	.4	1	3.7
<u>Esox niger</u> (chair pickerel)	4	.9	1	2.2				
<u>Ictalurus</u> (catfish)	72	16.1	12	26.7	15	6.2	3	11.1
<u>Catostomidae</u> (suckers)	22	4.9	3	6.6	5	2.0	2	7.4
<u>Centrarchidae</u> (sunfishes and basses)	9	2.0	2	4.4				
<u>Lepomis</u> (sunfish, bluegill)	15	3.4			3	1.2	2	7.4
<u>Micropterus salmoides</u> (largemouth bass)	11	2.5	2	4.4	6	2.5	2	7.4
<u>Pomoxis</u> cf. <u>nigromaculatus</u> (crappie)	5	1.1	2	4.4				
TOTAL IDENTIFIED FISH	153	34.2	24	53.3	33	13.6	11	40.7
<u>Bufo</u> sp. (frog)	1	.2	1	2.2				
<u>Rana</u> sp. (toad)	5	1.1	1	2.2	2	.8	1	3.7
TOTAL IDENTIFIED AMPHIBIAN	6	1.3	2	4.4	2	.8	1	3.7

TABLE 24 (continued)

	Number of Elements	Fine Screened		Percentage of MNI	Number of Elements	One-Quarter Inch Screened		Percentage of MNI
		Percentage of Elements	MNI			Percentage of Elements	MNI	
<u>Chelydra serpentina</u> (snapping turtle)	1	.2	1	2.2	1	.4	1	3.7
Kinosternidae (mud and mask turtles)	1	.2	1	2.2				
<u>Kinostemon</u> (mud turtle)	8	1.8	1	2.2	8	3.3	1	3.7
<u>Sternothererus</u> (musk turtle)	23	5.1	2	4.4	23	9.5	2	7.4
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (box turtle)	12	2.7	1	2.2	11	4.5	1	3.7
TOTAL IDENTIFIED TURTLE	45	10.1	5	6.7	43	17.7	5	18.5
Iguanidae (lizards)	6	1.3	1	2.2				
<u>Sceleporus</u> sp. (fence lizard)	1	.2	1	2.2				
TOTAL IDENTIFIED LIZARD	7	1.5	2	4.4				
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (wild turkey)	14	3.1	1	2.2	14	5.8	1	3.7
<u>Zenaidura macroura</u> (mourning dove)	1	.2	1	2.2	1	.4	1	3.7
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BIRD	15	3.4	2	4.4	15	6.2	2	7.4
Colubridae (non-poisonous snakes)	16	3.6	1	2.2	1	.4	1	3.7
Crotalidae (poisonous snakes)	1	.2	1	2.2				
TOTAL IDENTIFIED SNAKE	17	3.8	2	4.4	1	.4	1	3.7

TABLE 24 (continued)

	Fine Screened			One-Quarter Inch Screened				
	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI
<u>Sylvilagus</u> sp. (rabbit)					24	9.9	2	7.4
<u>Sylvigus floridana</u> (cottontail rabbit)	48	10.7	3	6.7				
Rodentia	1	.2						
<u>Tamias striatus</u> (eastern chipmunk)	8	1.8	1	2.2	3	1.2	1	3.7
<u>Sciurus carolinensis</u> (gray squirrel)	17	3.8	1	2.2	3	1.2	1	3.7
<u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (mouse)	1	.2	1	2.2				
<u>Pitymys pinetorium</u> (pine mouse)	1	.2	1	2.2				
<u>Procyon lotor</u> (raccoon)	5	1.1	1	2.2	3	1.2	1	3.7
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-tailed deer)	133	27.5	2	4.4	116	47.7	2	7.4
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MAMMAL	204	45.6	10	22.2	147	61.3	7	25.9
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BONE	447		45		243		27	
unidentified snake	27							

pickerel (*Esox niger*) is identified only from the fine-screen sample (four fragments) and thus is the only species added to the list of subsistence resources by fine-screening.

The most dramatic difference between the two samples is the increased number of fish bones identified from the fine-screened sample (approximately five-fold) and the increased MNI for fish (more than two-fold). On the other hand, the occurrence of turtle and bird bone is hardly affected by the difference in screen size. This is also true of deer bone. Although the occurrence of bone from small mammals increases dramatically, the MNI for small mammals is not altered greatly.

It appears then, that the major information gained by fine screening is the increased representation of fish in the vertebrate fauna. While this comes as no surprise, it is important to recognize the importance of aquatic resources in the subsistence strategy of Late Mississippian peoples. Bruce Smith (1978) suggests that due to their seasonal importance the availability of aquatic resources was an important factor affecting the location of Mississippian settlements. There is some evidence suggesting that this generalization may be applicable to Lamar settlement in the Piedmont as well, and to the Dyar site in particular.

Midden deposits from the remainder of Provenience 15 were water-screened through quarter inch mesh. Faunal data from all quarter inch screened portions of Provenience 15 are presented in Table 25, which includes the quarter inch screen sample from Table 24. It is readily apparent that the sample is predominated by white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), which accounts for 60.4% of the total identified bone and 11.9% of the MNI. Deer is also the largest animal represented in the species list, and contributed more meat per individual than any other species identified.

Snakes are represented in the sample by vertebrate only and probably did not contribute significantly to the aboriginal diet.

Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is represented by forty-five bone fragments and an MNI of 2, while the mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) is represented by only one identified bone. Turtles contribute 17.2% of the identified bone (160 fragments) and 21.4% of the MNI (nine individuals).

The Dyar site is located adjacent to an abandoned channel scar of the Oconee River. It was hoped that the faunal analysis might provide some indication as to whether or not this feature might have been an oxbow lake available for exploitation by the Lamar inhabitants of the Dyar site. One line of evidence sought was the identification of fish species known to be associated with slow-water, low oxygen environments. While a number of fish species can survive under such conditions, most occur in the river channel as well. One species, however, the bowfin or mudfish (*Amia calva*) prefers sluggish water conditions. Of the nineteen archaeological sites from the Wallace Reservoir for which faunal remains were examined (most of which did not yield sample sizes sufficient for interpretation) bowfin was only identified from

TABLE 25
Provenience 15 Faunal Remains - One-Quarter Inch Screened Only

	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI
<u>Amia calva</u> (bowfin)	7	.7	1	2.4
<u>Lepisosteus</u> sp. (garfish)	2	.2	1	2.4
<u>Ictalurus</u> (catfish)	40	4.3	6	14.3
<u>Catostomidae</u> (suckers)	23	2.5	3	7.1
<u>Lepomis</u> sp. (sunfish, bluegill)	7	.7	3	7.1
<u>Micropterus salmoides</u> (largemouth bass)	9	1.0	3	7.1
TOTAL IDENTIFIED FISH	88	9.5	17	40.5
<u>Rana</u> sp. (frog)	3	.3	1	2.4
TOTAL IDENTIFIED AMPHIBIAN	3	.3	1	2.4
<u>Chelydra serpentina</u> (snapping turtle)	1	.1	1	2.4
Kinosternidae (mud and mask turtles)	17	1.8		
<u>Kinosternon</u> cf. <u>subrubrum</u>	35	3.8	1	2.4
<u>Sternotherus</u> cf. <u>odoratus</u> (mask turtle)	24	2.6	2	4.8
Emydidae (aquatic turtles)	15	1.6	1	2.4
<u>Chrysemys</u> sp. (pond and river cooter)	7	.7	1	2.4
<u>Terrapene carolina</u> (box turtle)	56	6.0	2	4.8
<u>Trionyx</u> sp. (soft-shelled turtle)	5	.5	1	2.4
TOTAL IDENTIFIED TURTLE	160	17.2	9	21.4

TABLE 25 (continued)

	Number of Elements	Percentage of Elements	MNI	Percentage of MNI
<u>Meleagris gallopavo</u> (wild turkey)	45	4.8	2	4.8
<u>Zenaidura macroura</u> (mourning dove)	1	.1	1	2.4
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BIRD	46	4.9	3	7.1
Colubridae (non-poisonous snakes)	15	1.6	1	2.4
Crotalidae (poisonous snakes)	1	.1	1	2.4
TOTAL IDENTIFIED SNAKES	16	1.7	2	4.8
<u>Sylvilagus floridana</u> (cottontail rabbit)	27	2.9	2	4.8
<u>Tamias striatus</u> (eastern chipmunk)	3	.3	1	2.4
<u>Sciurus</u> (squirrel)	17	1.8	1	2.4
<u>Procyon lotor</u> (raccoon)	7	.7	1	2.4
<u>Odocoileus virginianus</u> (white-taileddeer)	561	60.4	5	11.5
TOTAL IDENTIFIED MAMMAL	615	66.3	10	23.8
TOTAL IDENTIFIED BONE	928		42	
unidentified fish	245			
unidentified turtle	348			
unidentified snake	5			
unidentified bird	115			
unidentified mammal	1087			
unidentified small mammal	32			
unidentified large mammal	156			
total unidentified mammal	1275			
unidentified bone fragments	4255			

the Dyar site. Nonetheless, the representation of bowfin is very low (twelve fragments identified) and should not be taken as proof of the existence of an oxbow or backwater slough.

Another line of evidence may be present in the size distribution of fish recovered. Fish became trapped in backwater sloughs when floodwaters recede, and it is at this time that the Indians fished the shrinking ponds. Since flooding in the Southeast coincides with the spawning season of many fishes, we might expect that by the summer months, when the sloughs begin to dry up, the population of fishes in these habitats would consist of a few stranded adults and many newly hatched fry. Visual observation of the fish bones identified from Provenience 15 shows that several individuals of catfish and sucker are very small (less than 10 cm in length). Representative elements from these are currently being measured and will be compared with the size distribution of individual fish from other contemporaneous sites in the Wallace Reservoir such as 9Ge175 and 9Ge153.

In spite of the bias against representation of fish (due to screening through quarter inch mesh) fish bone contributes 9.5% of the total identified bone (eighty-eight fragments) and 40.5% of the MNI (seventeen individuals). The comparison above, of quarter inch screened and window-screened faunal samples, has shown that the former method greatly underestimates the number of identifiable fish bones and the MNI of fish. It is noteworthy then, that such a substantial number of individual fish is represented in the fauna from Provenience 15. Although it should be remembered that a single deer contributes the dietary equivalent of many fishes, the number of individuals of fish represented in the sample demonstrates that fishing was, at the least, a common activity.

Given the numerous ethnographic indications that fishing was an important warm season activity for Southeastern Indians of the historic period (Hudson 1976; B. Smith 1978), we may hypothesize that the representation of numerous fish individuals in the sample reflects the seasonal importance of fish to Lamar peoples at the Dyar site. The primary importance of deer as a source of animal protein throughout most of the year may account for the predominance of deer bone in the sample. If fish is the primary source of animal protein only seasonally, it will appear to be of only secondary importance in a midden which is deposited throughout the year. The fauna identified from Provenience 15, then, appears to approximate very closely the pattern that ethnographic studies would predict for a settlement occupied on a year-round basis.

CHAPTER X

FEATURES

In this chapter, features from the 1977-78 field seasons will be described in varying detail depending on their apparent significance.

Feature 1. Feature 1 was a large, central roof support posthole located in the northeastern corner of the terminal mound structure at N 0, W 6 (Figure 13). The post had been chocked in position with large rocks. The posthole was 70 cm in diameter. Due to the lack of other large support posts on the mound summit, it is possible that this support post, and its three other counterparts, had been re-used for the series of 17 closely compacted structure floors evident in the top of the mound from elevation 106.30 to the top (southwest Mound Structure).

Feature 2. Feature 2 was a small pit, 35 by 28 cm, located just outside of Structure 1 at N 43.3, W 3. The pit was first seen at elevation 98.86, when the rim of a vessel was exposed. The pit had been excavated to contain the small pottery vessel, an Iron Horse phase jar with bold incising around the shoulder (Plate 17), and the pit was only slightly larger than the vessel. The vessel was found to contain the fragments of a large sherd, which probably served as a cover, but later broke due to soil pressure from above. The soil from the vessel was waterscreened and found to contain small unidentified bone fragments. Pollen samples were also taken, but have not been processed. Later work at the site revealed the presence of urn burials, and it is possible that Feature 2 was such an internment, although its small size would indicate a fetus burial.

Feature 3. Feature 3 was the remains of the Dyar phase terminal mound structure's southwestern main roof support posthole, again chocked with rocks (Figure 13). The feature was first noted at the base of the large disturbed area on the mound summit (elevation 106.5 m) where it was 65 cm in diameter.

Features 4 and 5. Features 4 and 5 were large pits located in the western half of Structure 1 (Figure 16). During excavation, it was not clear if the pits were excavated through the floor of the structure or if they predated it. The artifacts suggest that Feature 5 probably dates to the Stillhouse phase, while Feature 4 intruded through Structure 1 and Feature 5 since it contained burned daub. Ceramics from these features are listed in Table 26. Feature 5 was a shallow pit 1 m wide. It was intruded by several postholes. The function of these pits is unknown. Floral remains from Features 4 and 5 are listed in Table 27.

Feature 6. Feature 6 was a large pit, or series of pits overlapping the northwestern wall of Structure 1 (Figure 16). The pit appeared to postdate the structure. The depth of the feature was never determined, since it was below the water table. Due to mixing with adjacent posthole fill during excavation, the ceramic contents (Table 26) may not be a reliable

TABLE 26

Ceramics from Features

	F4	F5	F6	F13	F15	F16	F17	F18	F22	F23	F24	F27	F38	F50
Bold Incised													1	
Medium Incised			1			1						1		1
Fine Incised			2			3								
Total Lamar Incised			3			4	1					1		2
Morgan Incised			1				2	1						
Curvilinear Compl. Stamped	3	2	15	4	1		3	3		2			3	
Rectilinear Compl. Stamped	7	9	28	11		3	1	2	4	37		5	1	2
Filfot Stamped														18
Total Lamar Compl. Stamped	10	11	43	15	1	3	4	5	4	39		5	22	2
Swift Creek Compl. Stamped			4											
Etowah Compl. Stamped		2	18	4	1				1	71			2	103
Check Stamped			1	1						1				7
Simple Stamped			1											
Unidentified Decorated			4											
Red Filmed														1
Plain	22	14	197	87	8	4	12	10	13	33		8	9	31
Burnished Plain	7	5	50	19	7	7	1	5	16	20	1	4	10	26
Rough Plain	6	9	72	44	4	5	2	7	12	21		1		14
Shell Tempered Plain														
Fiber Tempered Plain														
Total Plain	35	28	319	150	19	16	15	22	41	74	1	13	19	72
Total	46	41	394	171	21	34	23	28	46	186	1	22	45	184

TABLE 27
Floral Remains from Features In Grams

Feature No.	Maize Cob	Maize Cupules	Maize Kernels	Hickory Shell	Walnut Shell	Acorn	Seeds	Wood	Indeterminant
1									
2									
3									
4	4.55		9.0	6.9		8.2	1 Phaseolus	0.5	2 seeds
5			0.3	3.0		2.3	1 Phaseolus		2 seeds
6	0.55	1.9	1.25	18.85		5.95	2Phaseolus 1 Diospyros	2.15	
7		1.45	5.93	1.16	0.3	581.7		80.8	
8		59.8		0.15				1.5	
14	193.65	20.85	46.38	1.55		0.55		41.65	
19			0.1+	1 fragment			Hackberry "Modern"	0.6	
21	2.75	54.05		0.25		0.15		6.5 wood 0.05 cane	
22			43.2	6.15	1.3	3.05	4 Vitis; 5 Phyto- lacca; 31 Poaceae; 2 Fabaceae; 2 Passiflora; 4 Phas- eolus		
26		1 fragment						Hardwood and cane	
33								0.6g resin & ash	
38		3 fragments		0.4		1 fragment	3 Passiflora fragments	31.1	
50		0.2 + 7 fragments	0.35 + 7 fragments	30.7g + fragments	0.1 + 1 fragment	0.55 + 1 fragment	2 Passiflora & 11 modern seeds	37.3g	2 fruit seeds
51		1 fragment	0.1	0.45		0.8	6 Passiflora fragments	8.9	
52		0.50	81.75	0.30			5 Passiflora, 3 Phaseolus		
53	63.5	6.7	0.15	1 fragment				15.25	
Burial No.									
11		0.05	0.4	0.05		0.5			0.3g nut fragments
13		0.1	0.3	0.75		0.9		0.3	

indicator of the period of filling of the pit. Indeed, ceramics from all periods of occupation of the Dyar site are represented. Floral remains from Feature 6 are listed in Table 27.

Feature 7. Feature 7 was a small circular pit filled with charred acorns located just outside of Structure 1 at N 38.75, E 2.5 (figure 16). It was originally mapped at elevation 98.84 and the bottom was reached at elevation 98.55 m. The pit was 38 cm E-W by 41 cm N-S. A few sherds included in the pit fill indicate a possible Iron Horse phase affiliation. Floral remains from Feature 7 are listed in Table 27.

Feature 8. Feature 8 was a small circular pit, 30 cm in diameter, filled with corn cobs and located outside of Structure 1 at N 36.25, E 2.25 (Figure 16). Floral remains from Feature 8 are listed in Table 27. This feature cannot be assigned to any specific phase.

Feature 9. Feature 9 was a small pit or posthole located in the mound at W 7, S 4. The pit was detected at elevation 106.12, and was 21 cm deep, 20 cm E-W, and 23 cm N-S. A number of deer bones were found in the top of the pit. Except for the concentration of bone, the feature appeared to be an ordinary posthole. It was constructed during the Dyar phase.

Features 10 and 11. Features 10 and 11 were large postholes located near Feature 9. Feature 11 actually intrudes Feature 9. These postholes were excavated during the Dyar phase, and are structural remains of the Southwest Mound Structure.

Feature 12. Feature 12 was the pit for Burial 15, an urn burial.

Feature 13. Feature 13 was a large post located in the 3 m by 3 m unit, Provenience 11. this feature was originally detected at the base of Level XII (98.87 m). The bottom of the feature was located at elevation 98.6. Ceramics from the features are listed in Table 26.

Feature 14. Feature 14 was a charred corncob filled pit located in Provenience 11 at N24.15, W 3.95 at elevation 98.96-98.48. This feature apparently originated slightly higher within the 10 cm level XIV. Floral remains recovered by flotation are listed in Table 27. It probably dates to the Stillhouse phase.

Feature 15. Feature 15, originally thought to be a small pit, was found to be a large posthole with some rotted wood still in situ. This feature was located in Provenience 11 at N 25, W 3, elevation 98.87-98.28. Ceramics recovered are listed in Table 26.

Feature 16. Feature 16, located in the subsoil in Provenience 13 at S 33, W 7 from 98.8 to 98.69 was believed to be a shallow pit intruded by two postholes. The feature was 50 cm N-S and 65 cm E-W. Upon excavation, the "pit" was interpreted as soil stain surrounding the postholes. Ceramics recovered are listed in Table 26. The abundance of Lamar Incised sherds of fine width indicates a Dyar phase affiliation.

Feature 17. Feature 17 was also located in Provenience 13 at S 33, W 8, elevation 98.8 to 98.44. It was virtually identical to Feature 16, consisting of an apparent small pit with intrusive postholes. Again, upon excavation, the pit was found to be a slight soil stain, but excavation continued to the base of the posthole. Ceramics recovered (Table 26) indicated that the posthole was excavated during the Iron Horse or Dyar phase.

Feature 18. Feature 18 was originally believed to be a small pit, but upon excavation, it was determined to be a large posthole. This feature was located in Provenience 12 at N 53, E 0, elevation 99.0 to 98.17. Ceramics in the fill indicate that the posthole was excavated during the Duvall or Iron Horse phase (Table 26).

Feature 19. Feature 19 was a concentration of hackberries at S 37, E 8.5, elevation 98.60 in Provenience 15. The seeds appeared to be in a small pit, however, they were under a stake balk and the configuration of the pit could not be determined. A sample of the fill was saved for flotation. Floral remains from this probable Stillhouse phase feature are listed in Table 27. Elizabeth Sheldon (personal communication) believes that the Hackberries were of modern origin. It is possible that Feature 19 was an animal burrow.

Feature 20. Feature 20 was a large, oval shaped pit located in Provenience 15 at S 37.5, E 7.5 at elevation 99.09. Upon excavation, the feature was found to be three tangent postholes. Feature 20 intrudes through a Iron Horse phase structure in Provenience 15, and is therefore Iron Horse or Dyar phase in origin.

Feature 21. Feature 21 was a small pit filled with charred corn cobs located in Provenience 15 at S 37.75, E 7, elevation 98.55-98.51. The pit was oval in plan, 30 by 22 cm. Although not recorded until elevation 98.55, the pit apparently originated at the bottom of Level 7. Floral remains recovered from this feature are listed in Table 27.

Feature 22. Feature 22 was a pit located in the E-W backhoe trench at N 55. The location of the feature was N 54.4, W 9. The pit contained much charred cane, corn, a bone tool, a fragment of a burnished plain vessel, and other sherds (Tables 26 and 27).

Feature 23. Feature 23 was a large pit located in Provenience 15 at S 36, E 6.5, elevation 98.45-98.27 (Figures 51 and 52). The pit had been intruded by 10 postholes causing much disturbance. The feature, with intrusive postholes, was excavated as one unit due to lack of time. After the fill had been waterscreened, the remains of an infant, Burial 18, were found. Since the burial had been badly disturbed by the intrusive postholes, it was not detected in situ, thus no data on its orientation were recorded. The artifacts from the fill of the feature (Table 26) clearly indicate that the burial dates to the Stillhouse phase. Feature 23 represents one of the few pure Stillhouse phase proveniences excavated in the Dyar village.

Feature 24. Feature 24 was an oval shaped, ash filled, modelled clay hearth located on the mound at S 2, W 8 elevation 106.50. The hearth measured 110 cm by 92 cm and was 35

cm deep from the top of the rim to the bottom of the depression. This was the central hearth of a large, square Dyar phase public building on the southwestern corner of the mound. Half of the fill was processed by flotation and the other half by dry screening through one quarter inch mesh. Artifacts recovered are listed in Table 26.

Feature 25. Feature 25 was an area of baked red clay located in Provenience 12 at N 49.9, E 1.55 (Figure 30), elevation 98.96-98.85. This feature apparently represents the central hearth of Structure 2.

Feature 26. Feature 26 is another circular modelled clay hearth, located directly under Feature 24 on the mound at S 2, W 8. The top of the rim is at elevation 106.25, while the bottom of the depression is at 105.98. This is the central hearth of the southwestern mound structure that was excavated (Plate 3). The diameter of the hearth was 50 cm. Two bags of ashy soil were saved for flotation. Floral remains recovered from this sample are listed in Table 27.

Feature 27. Feature 27 appeared to be a large posthole located at N 48.7, E 6 at elevation 98.90. This feature measured 82 by 92 cm and was oval in plan view. This feature was not completely excavated, but the limited testing revealed Dyar or Iron Horse phase ceramics in the fill (Table 26).

Feature 28. Feature 28 was the remnant of a Dyar phase modelled clay hearth located on the mound. It had been disturbed by the heavy equipment used to clear a mound stage for excavation. The hearth was located at N 0.5, E 0.5 at elevation 106.65 to 106.56. The hearth remnant measured 130 by 84 cm.

Feature 29. Feature 29 is also a Dyar phase hearth on the mound at N 0.5, E 1.5, elevation 106.30 (Figure 14). This hearth had been disturbed by the east mound trench, but what remained indicated minimum dimensions of 1.86 by 1.13 m. Unlike Features 24 and 26, this hearth was convex in cross-section and lacked a basin of any type.

Feature 29a. Due to a field error, the feature number 29 was assigned to two different features. Thus one feature has been designated Feature 29a. Feature 29a is the basal remnant of a large Dyar phase roof support posthole for a structure on the southeastern quarter of the mound. The feature was located at S 1, E 0 (Figure 14). Such supports are usually located near the center of a structure. The point of origin of the post had been removed by heavy equipment, but the feature was first mapped at elevation 106.70. The bottom contained large stone slabs and was located at elevation 106.10. The pit was slightly oval in shape, and measured 91 by 81 cm. Only a few sherds were located in the fill.

Feature 30. Feature 30 is the central hearth of the Dyar phase northwestern mound structure. It was located at n 5.50, W 11.80, elevation 106.37 (top of rim) (Figure 14).

The hearth measured 1.48 by 1.36 m with a central depression 0.19 m deep. No specimens were collected from this feature.

Feature 31. Feature 31 was a large, circular red fired clay hearth located in the northeastern portion of the cleared mound summit at N 6.5, E 1, elevation 106.31 (Figure 14). Like Feature 29, this feature lacked a central basin. It measured 1.75 by 1.55 m.

Feature 32. Feature 32 was a pit remnant located in the floor of a N-S backhoe trench at S 26, E 74. The salvaged sample of fill (This feature was largely under the water table) included 3 Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds, 1 rectilinear stamped sherd, and 10 plain, grit tempered body sherds indicating a Stillhouse phase affiliation. A quantity of faunal remains were also collected by trowelling, but have not been analyzed.

Feature 33. Feature 33 was a small, oval pit, 60 by 50 cm, located in the N-S backhoe trench at S 56.3, E 98.5. The pit was 50 cm deep, and contained plain, burnished plain, rough plain, and filfot cross stamped sherds indicating an Iron Horse phase affiliation. Some stone and faunal remains (not analyzed) were also recovered. A flotation sample yielded only resin and ash (Table 27).

Feature 34. Feature 34 was also another small pit located in the bottom of a backhoe trench at S 50.3, E 98. The few sherds recovered indicate a Duvall phase affiliation. No dimensions were recorded for this feature.

Feature 35. Feature 35 was a Dyar phase pit or posthole located on the mound at N 8.73, W 6.03, elevation 106.29-106.11. The feature was filled with "charred woody material" and a few pieces of bone.

Feature 36. Feature 36 was a small pit located on the mound near Feature 31, a hearth. The pit was located at N 5.70, W 0.50, elevation 106.23-105.97. It measured 49 cm by 36 cm and contained bone, pottery, shell, and mica. The feature was constructed during the Dyar phase.

Feature 37. Feature 37 was another large mound structure roof support post containing a large rock slab in the bottom. The feature was located at N 5.25, W 0.85. Again the origin of this feature has not been determined; but it was mapped below the area cleared by heavy equipment at elevation 106.23, and the bottom was reached at 106.05. The pit measured 50 by 48 cm and dates to the Dyar phase.

Feature 38. Feature 38 was an area of ashy soil located on the mound near a hearth. The area was disturbed by the backhoe, but a sample of artifacts and a soil sample for flotation were taken. The "Feature" may simply represent floor debris from a burned structure. The material was collected near N 7, E 2 at elevation 104.22. Evidently there was a northeastern mound structure at this mound stage that corresponded with that found at elevation 106.30.

This stage appears to be Iron Horse phase in time period, since Lamar Incised and filfot stamped pottery is present (Table 26). Floral remains recovered from flotation are listed in Table 27.

Feature 39. Feature 39 was a cluster of sherds on the floor of Structure 4 at N 12.5, E 74.4, elevation 98.04. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 40. Feature 40 was approximately one third of a crushed jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 9.9, E 73.20, elevation 98.10. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 41. Feature 41 was a small hemispherical bowl on the floor of Structure 4 at N 9.9, E 72.65, elevation 98.13. The vessel was upside down on the floor. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 42. Feature 42 was a small jar crushed on the floor of Structure 4 at N 9, E 71.25, elevation 98.08. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 43. Feature 43 was a fragment of a large jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 9.40, E 70.8, elevation 98.11. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 44. Feature 44 was a fragment of a large jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 10.1, E 71.5, elevation 98.10. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 45. Feature 45 was half of a Morgan Incised jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 8.8, E 71.75. The other half is Feature 48. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 46. Feature 46 was the basal fragment of a large jar located on the floor of Structure 4 at N 9.25, E 71.25. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 47. Feature 47 was an intact Morgan Incised jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 10.36, E 71.05, at elevation 98.01. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 48. Feature 48 was half of a Morgan Incised jar on the floor of Structure 4 at N 10.4, E. 70.86, elevation 98.04. This is the other half of the vessel labelled Feature 45. See discussion in Provenience 18.

Feature 49. Feature 49 was a Lamar Plain jar crushed on the floor of Structure 4 at N 11.38, E 73.33, elevation 98.02. The vessel had been upside down prior to being crushed. See Provenience 18.

Feature 50. Feature 50 was a large pit located beneath the pre-mound structure at N 1, E 0. The pit contained an abundance of Stillhouse phase ceramics (Table 26), faunal remains, hickory nuts, and acorns. The pit had been filled with alternating bands of grey and

red-brown sand, indicating relatively slow filling. Time did not permit the careful excavation of the pit, therefore contents were removed in one unit. The half of the pit excavated was 135 cm wide by 73 cm deep (Figure 15). Floral remains recovered from flotation samples are listed in Table 27.

Feature 51. Feature 51 was a posthole located at E 37.16, S 44.88. The feature was originally believed to have been a larger feature, but upon excavation, it was found to be a posthole or small pit. It could be detected in the profile of Provenience 25 at elevation 97.89. The fill included two large fragments of a Morgan Incised vessel, other sherds (Table 17), bone, shell, charcoal, nuts, and a stone discoidal. The two large sherds were placed on opposite sides of the feature, perhaps to chock a post in place. Floral remains recovered from a flotation sample are listed in Table 27.

Feature 52. Feature 52 was a small posthole size pit, 30 cm in diameter by 20 cm deep, located in Provenience 20 at N 34.45, W 14.75. The feature was filled with shelled corn kernels (81.75 g) (see Table 27). No corn cobs and only 0.50 g of cupules were present. Minimum amounts of hickory shell, bean, and maypop were also present.

Feature 53. Feature 53 was a small corn cob filled pit located on the cleared mound stage (Dyar phase) at S 2.5, W 2.60 (elevation 106.44-106.33). The pit was 30 cm in diameter and 11 cm deep. Floral remains recovered by flotation are listed in Table 27.

In conclusion, most features were either large postholes, hearths, or crushed vessels. Storage or refuse pits were quite rare on the site, indeed, such features are rarely found at Lamar sites in Georgia. The small pits full of corn cobs, interpreted as smudge pits by Binford (1967), are found in the site. These pits were so common that most were not excavated. Small "posthole" size pits were also used to store nuts and shelled corn kernels. Several hearths of the Dyar phase were excavated on the mound. These varied from convex, rimless forms to more elaborate modelled rim hearths with deep central depressions.

CHAPTER XI

BURIALS

"Burials" recovered from the Dyar site include flexed inhumations, urn burials, backhoe disturbed burials of unknown form, and collections of human bone removed from areas disturbed by relic collectors. Of the 20 burials numbered from the site, only seven were carefully excavated. Thus in reality, very little is known about burial practices at the Dyar site. Burials are presented below in order of their excavation. All age and sex data were compiled by Mark Williams and Pam Smith. Pathologies were not uniformly noted, but a few are mentioned. This reporting should be considered preliminary.

Burial 1. Burial 1 consisted of a skull fragment remaining in the eastern profile of the North backhoe trench at E 0, N 42. The skull was located on elevation 98.09. The burial apparently represents an adult.

Burial 2. Burial 2 consisted of foot bones remaining in the western profile of the North backhoe trench at W 1, N 42 at elevation 98.10. Originally we believed that this was the foot of Burial 1, the majority of the remains being removed by the backhoe; however, upon closer inspection, we found that this was another burial that continued to the west. Later in the fall we had completed the excavation of the Structure 1 area above the burial, but the high water table made excavation of Burial 2 impossible. Burial 2 also represents the remains of an adult individual.

Burial 3. Burial 3 consisted of disturbed, fragmentary remains of human bone located in the backdirt of the North backhoe trench at N 54, E 0. One permanent molar tooth cap was recovered. This burial was probably associated with Structure 2.

Burial 4. Burial 4 consisted of several foot bones located in the east profile of the North backhoe trench at N 54.70, E0, elevation 98.32. This may be an *in situ* portion of Burial 3. The burial was located just north of Structure 2, although it could be related to the structure. The bones appear to be from an adolescent or adult individual.

Burial 5. Burial 5 was located in the backdirt of the South backhoe trench in the area S 22-30, E 0. Only a child's mandible was recovered. This mandible could not be located for laboratory analysis.

Burials 6 and 7. Burials 6 and 7 were also located in the backdirt of the South backhoe trench in the area S 22-30, E 0. Laboratory analysis of the mixed collection of human remains indicated that Burial 6 was an adult male, age ca. 25, while Burial 7 was an adult female, age ca. 45. Burial 6 had lost both second lower molars, and exhibits periodontal disease and a minimum of five dental caries. Burial 7 has lost all lower molars and also has a minimum of two caries. The teeth are badly worn. A Lamar Incised pottery vessel and

numerous shell beads probably accompanied one or both of the burials. An additional adult femur fragment and several deciduous teeth were also recovered, probably portions of Burials 5, 8 or 9.

Burial 8. Burial 8 was an infant burial, age ca. 1 year, located in the backdirt of the South backhoe trench at S 22-30, E 0. This burial was accompanied by hundreds of disc and barrel shaped shell beads. Burial 8 was located south of Burials 6 and 7.

Burial 9. Burial 9 consisted of pelvic, leg, and foot bones of an adult female, located in the backdirt of the south backhoe trench just north of Burials 6 and 7. An additional adolescent pubis and a possible adult male (?) femur were also located in this area.

Burial 10. While clearing the profile of the south village backhoe trench in the area S 22-30, E 0 to determine if any in situ remains of Burials 5-9 could be located, human bones were discovered in the western portion at E 0, S 27.8. These remains were believed to be a portion of Burial 6, 7, or 9. Laboratory analysis of the remains indicate an individual over 18 years of age.

Burial 11. Burial 11 was excavated at N 37.5, W 4. The burial was found near the southwestern wall of Structure 1 (Figure 16) and it was intrusive through the structure. The dimensions of the burial pit were 75 cm E-W by 60 cm N-S. The burial was that of a child, age 5-7, with head to the Northwest. Bones from the pelvis down are missing or not preserved. The burial was accompanied by three ceramic vessels of the Duvall phase, located along the right side of the body, and a string of large conch columella beads located around the neck. The burial rested on elevation 98.62.

Burial 12. Burial 12 was located just west of Structure 1 at N 38, W 5 at elevation 98.81 (Figure 16). The burial was that of an 11 year old, resting semiflexed on the right side, head to the northwest. The burial pit measured 1 m E-W and 65 cm N-S. preservation was poor. No grave goods accompanied the burial, but artifacts in the fill of the burial pit suggest that the burial was interred during the Duvall phase.

Burial 13. Burial 13 was located in the eastern half of Structure 1 (Figure 16) at N 39.5, E 0.5, elevation 98.28. The burial was semiflexed on the left side with head to the northeast. The remains were that of an adult, in a poor state of preservation. An untimely fall flood precluded removal of the remains. The burial pit measured 1.24 m SW-NE and 1.06 m SE-NW. No grave goods accompanied the burial. Large amounts of charcoal and daub in the pit fill clearly indicated that the burial was intrusive through Structure 1. Ceramics from the fill suggest that the burial was interred during the Duvall phase.

Burial 14. Burial 14 was located in the Structure 1 area at N 36.5, E 1 at elevation 98.72 (Figure 16). The burial was that of a child, age 7-8, in a poor state of preservation. The pit was intrusive through the wall trench entranceway to Structure 1 and was 66 cm E-W by 55

cm N-S. A Lamar Plain jar with paired nodes, probably dating to the Iron Horse or Duvall phase, was placed beside the head. The burial was flexed on its right side, head to the east, face up.

Burial 15. Burial 15 was an urn burial located beneath the floor of Structure 2 at N 51.25, W 0.4. The burial was that of a child, age 18 months. The burial vessels (Plate 11) were a Lamar Complicated Stamped jar and a Lamar Complicated Stamped bowl with nodes, indicating an Iron Horse phase interment. The pit for the burial was 45 cm in diameter.

Burial 16. Burial 16 was another infant urn burial located adjacent to Burial 15 in Structure 2 at N 51, E 0. The burial rested on elevation 98.23, while the top of the cover vessel was at elevation 98.86. Skeletal preservation was poor, but the infant appears to have been less than 1 year old at death. The burial appeared to originate from the middle rebuilding stage of Structure 2, and therefore dates to the Iron Horse phase. The burial urn was a Lamar Burnished Plain jar, while the cover vessel was a Lamar Complicated Stamped bowl (Plate 11). The pit was 42 cm E-W by 45 cm N-S.

Burial 17. Burial 17 was an adult flexed inhumation located beneath the floor of Structure 2 at N 51.5, E 1. The burial rested upon elevation 98.22 and was accompanied by two crude Lamar Incised bowls (Plate 11) placed in front of the face. The body was lying on its right side, head to the South. The burial pit was 106 cm by 76 cm and was 78 cm deep. Laboratory analysis indicates that the individual was a 21 year old female. The skull showed cradle board deformation and a minimum of six dental caries was noted. Fill from the vessels was floated with poor results. Combined plant remains from the two vessels includes 0.1 g hickory shell, 0.1 g acorn, 1.15 g wood.

Burial 18. Burial 18 was an infant, probably less than a year old, located in Feature 23, a Stillhouse phase pit in Provenience 15 at S 36, E 6.5, elevation 98.27. Since the burial had been disturbed by intrusive postholes and was only located in the screened fill of the feature, no information on the position of the body was recorded.

Burial 19. Burial 19 consists of human remains located in an area disturbed by relic hunters at S 24, W 2. The burial was that of an adolescent, probably female, age 12-13. Numerous shell beads and an antler projectile point were found in the spoil dirt. This is the general area that produced burials 5-10.

Burial 20. Burial 20 consists of human remains located in an area disturbed by relic hunters at S 26, W 2. The legs and pelvis were still in situ indicating that the burial was that of a flexed adult male. No artifacts remained in the disturbed area.

It is unfortunate that so many burials were disturbed without proper excavation. Most burials were interred in or around structures, including the large number of disturbed burials

located just south of the mound. While flexed burial is the common treatment at late prehistoric sites throughout Georgia, the urn burials were unexpected.

Urn burial has been noted along the Georgia Coastal Islands (Jones 1873; Moore 1904), at the Irene site near Savannah (Caldwell et al. 1941), South Carolina (Ferguson, ed 1974), and at the Town Creek mound in North Carolina (Reid 1967). Urn burials have been found more or less continuously down the Oconee River to the coast. Downstream from the Dyar site, urn burials have been found "near Sparta, in Hancock County" (Jones 1873:456) probably at the Shoulderbone Mounds; around Milledgeville, at the Shingholser Mound group (A.R. Kelly, personal communication; Yarrow 1881; Holmes 1903); and further south on the Altamaha River at a mound near Lake Bluff (Moore 1898:177-178). Most of these sites are located either near the fall line, or on the coastal plain or islands. The Dyar site is the furthest inland occurrence of the urn burial practice known in Georgia.

Further to the West, urn burials are common near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers and further downstream on the Alabama River (Cottier 1970) in Alabama. These Alabama burials appear to be slightly later in time than the Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina examples, perhaps by 100 years, since occasional European artifacts are found in the Alabama urn burials.

To date, no urn burials are known from the intervening drainages such as the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Ocmulgee. This suggests that the earlier practice to the East, estimated to occur during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries during the Iron Horse phase, may not be historically connected to the practice further west. However, the presently known distribution may be due to sampling error, especially in regards to the Flint River drainage.

CHAPTER XII

DATING THE DYAR SITE

Twenty radiocarbon determinations were obtained on 17 Dyar site samples submitted. The results were disappointing, as only two of these dates seem reasonable. All dates are listed in Table 28. Corrected dates are those reported by Hally and Rudolph (1986:Table 1). Generally, multiple dates from the same context were quite variable, and the sequence of dates obtained from the mound did not reflect expected dates, or even the stratigraphic order. Most samples submitted were wood charcoal, usually from burned wall posts found *in situ* or collapsed roof or wall timbers from burned structures sealed under daub. All sample sizes were considered adequate, indeed several samples provided enough material for multiple determinations.

Dates from the terminal mound structure, except for UGA 1907, were consistently in the eighteenth century. These dates are clearly too late given the lack of European artifacts and the earlier position of the Dyar phase in relation to the well dated seventeenth-century Bell phase. UGA 2375 was rerun as UGA 2375A, and was treated for humic acid contamination. a date of A.D. 1555 ± 60 was obtained, which agrees well with the expected date. One date, UGA 2374, from the first mound stage may be acceptable. This sample was also treated for humic acid contamination and rerun as 2374A, yielding a determination of 1015 ± 60 . This date, although earlier than expected, may be reasonable. (See discussion below.) All other dates are far from the expected dates, usually by hundreds of years.

Given the excellent provenience and large size of the samples, why are the dates from the Dyar site so irregular? We can only speculate at this point. Dates from the pre-mound level and from the village areas were subject to water-borne contamination, since the samples were frequently below the water table. The actual characteristics of such contamination are not known, but their effects can plainly be seen in Table 28.

It is harder to explain the discrepancy in the mound dates. Most of the mound fill was a sterile clay, effectively sealing the samples from contamination. Indeed, several of the mound samples were not charred, but they were preserved "like new" in an airfree environment. A few of the posts run as samples were nearing decomposition, and some had rootlets growing around them. These rootlets were noted and removed during processing by the Geochronology staff. Sample 2370 consisted of burned bark, apparently roof material from a burned structure. Bark is not a good medium for radiocarbon determinations (Betty Brandau, personal communication). Whatever the cause, radiocarbon dates from the Dyar site do not seem accurate. Bristlecone pine corrections (Ralph et al. 1973) do not make the dates any more reasonable. It is evident that the three archaeological phases represented at the Dyar site must be dated by comparison with other dated sites. Such comparisons are presented, by phase, below.

TABLE 28

9Ge5 Radiocarbon Dates

Location	Sample No.	Date	Sample No.	Date	Corrected Date	Expected Date	Material Dated
Terminal Mound Structure	UGA 1907	A.D. 1105+145			1180	A.D. 1550-1650	
Terminal Mound Structure	UGA 2368	A.D. 1765+145			1650	A.D. 1550-1650	Vertical Post
Terminal Mound Structure	UGA 2368a	A.D. 1725+65			1645	A.D. 1550-1650	Vertical Post
Terminal Mound Structure	UGA 2375	A.D. 1765+55	UGA 2375A	A.D. 1555+60	1450	A.D. 1550-1650	Horizontal Timber
Mound Structure Elevation, 104.93	UGA 2370	Modern				A.D. 1450	Bark
Mound Structure Elevation, 102.8	UGA2372	A.D. 1650+80			1520-1610	A.D. 1350	Vertical Post
First Mound Stage Structure	UGA2374	A.D. 1480+60	UGA 2374A	A.D. 1015+60	1055	A.D. 1100-1275	Horizontal Log
Pre Mound Structure	UGA2366	A.D. 1615+60			1475-1525	A.D. 1100-1250	Horizontal Timber
			UGA 2842	A.D. 1685+85	1535-1615		Horizontal Timber
Structure 1	UGA2376	A.D. 1075+65			1100-1130	A.D. 1300-1400	Horizontal Timber
	UGA1906	A.D. 1690+90			1530-1630	A.D. 1300-1400	
			UGA 2843	A.D. 1825+50	1680-1800	A.D. 1300-1400	Horizontal Timber
Structure 2	UGA 2373	Modern				A.D. 1450-1500	Horizontal Timber
Structure 4	UGA2367	A.D. 1570+60			1460-1500	A.D. 1300-1400	Charred Wall Post
	UGA2371	Modern	UGA 2371A	A.D. 1505+75		A.D. 1300-1400	Charred Wall Post
			UGA 2844	A.D. 1765+50		A.D. 1300-1400	Charred Wall Post
			UGA 2844A	A.D. 1730+65		A.D. 1300-1400	Charred Wall Post

Stillhouse Phase

As discussed in Chapter VI, the Stillhouse phase represents a late Etowah occupation, perhaps being comparable to Etowah III in northwest Georgia. Assuming that the development of Etowah ceramics in the Wallace Reservoir was similar to that in northwest Georgia, the Stillhouse phase occupation at the Dyar site should postdate the Etowah occupation at the nearby Cold Springs site. This is confirmed by the radiocarbon dates. The Cold Springs Etowah component has been dated A.D. 905±95 (UGA 1978; S. Fish, personal communication), while a date of A.D. 1015±60 was obtained for the first mound stage at the Dyar site. The Cold Springs date can be corrected using the MASCA correction factors (Ralph et al. 1973) to A.D. 965, while the Dyar date becomes A.D. 1055 (Hally and Rudolph 1986:Table 1). Other comparable radiocarbon determinations are shown in Table 29. Corrected dates, when given, are derived from Hally and Rudolph (1986:Table 1). Corrected dates on generalized Etowah components range from A.D. 890 to 1350, a range that most archaeologists would find unacceptable. Smith and Williams (In Williams and Shapiro 1990:60) have proposed an estimated duration of A.D. 1100-1250 for the Stillhouse Phase. For now, it is clear that radiocarbon determinations are not adequate to determine the period or duration of the Stillhouse phase, and the estimate of 1100-1250 will remain until sufficient evidence demonstrates that a change is necessary.

At the time of the excavation and analysis of the Dyar site, it was believed that the site had evidence of continuous occupation throughout the Mississippi Period. The absence of ceramics which compared with those of Savannah or Wilbanks cultures elsewhere in Georgia was noted, but no materials of these types were known from the Lake Oconee area. Further work by Mark Williams at the Scull Shoals site to the north (Williams 1988) demonstrated that there was a Savannah-like occupation in the Oconee Drainage. Williams called this the Scull Shoals phase, and suggested a date range of A.D. 1250-1375 (in Williams and Shapiro 1990:60). As part of his research, Williams restudied the Dyar collections and concluded that there was no evidence of occupation of the Dyar site during this period. It thus became clear that the Dyar site did not exhibit a continuous occupation, but was abandoned for approximately a century (see also Williams and Shapiro 1987).

Duvall Phase

The Dyar site was reoccupied during early Lamar times in what has been termed the Duvall Phase. Duvall is considered an early Lamar phase primarily because of the presence of specialized rim treatments (See chapter VI). No acceptable radiocarbon dates from the Duvall phase have been obtained although relevant samples were processed for Structures 1 and 4; therefore, it is necessary to estimate the duration of the Duvall phase by crossdating. Ceramic similarities between the Little Egypt phase of the Little Egypt site and the Town Creek site have been discussed (Chapter VI; M. Smith 1983). The one available Little Egypt phase date is 1415±80, while the Town Creek dates range from 1205 to 1355 (Table 29). It should be mentioned that Etowah Complicated Stamped ceramics are known from the Town

TABLE 29
Comparative Radiocarbon Dates

9ge5 Phase	Site/Phase	Lab No.	Uncorrected Date	Corrected Date	Reference
Dyar	Little Egypt/Barnett	UGA 204	1900±75		Hally 1980
Dyar	Little Egypt/Barnett	UGA 205	1450±70	1410	Hally 1980
Dyar	Little Egypt/Barnett	UGA 208	1525±55	1435	Hally 1980
Dyar	Little Egypt/Barnett	UGA 248	"Modern"		Hally 1980
Dyar	Potts Tract/Barnett	UGA 56	1664±45	1520-1610	Hally 1970
Dyar	Tugalo	UGA 545	1480±65	1420	Williams and Branch 1978
Dyar	9Pm222	UGA	1485±60		Barber (N.D.)
Duvall	Little Egypt/ Little Egypt	UGA 403	1415±65	1395	Hally and Rudolph 1986
Duvall	Garden Creek Lake Pisgah	GXO 595	1435±70	1405	Dickens 1976
Duvall	Town Creek	FSU 174	1205±140	1235	Dickens 1976
Duvall	Town Creek	FSU 176	1280±140	1300	Dickens 1976
Duvall	Town Creek	FSU 145	1350±140	1350	Dickens 1976
Duvall	Town Creek	FSU 175	1355±50	1355	Dickens 1976
Duvall	9Co1/"Early Lamar"	UGA-ML-7	1400±85		Seckinger 1979
Duvall	9Fu13/"Early Lamar"	UGA-ML-2	1410±110		Seckinger 1979
Stillhouse	Cold Springs/Armour	UGA 1878	905±95	965	Hally and Rudolph 1986
Stillhouse	38Oc47/Etowah III	M 933	830±150	890-910	Hally and Rudolph 1986
Stillhouse	9Mu100/Etowah III	UGA 70	1045±50	1085	Seckinger 1979
Stillhouse	9Co151/Etowah IV	UGA-ML-3	1265±145		Seckinger 1979
Stillhouse	Chauga	M 934	880±150	940	Kelly and Neitzel 1961
Stillhouse	Tugalo/"Late Etowah"	UGA 1348	1355±60	1350	Williams and Branch 1978

Creek site, so the two thirteenth century radiocarbon determinations listed in Table 29 may actually date a component equivalent to the Stillhouse or Scull Shoals phase. Elsewhere (M. Smith 1983) the presence of a late Pisgah phase vessel in association with Duvall phase vessels at the nearby site 9Ge948 has been discussed. Thus the date of 1435 ± 70 from the Garden Creek Mound in North Carolina (Dickens 1976) appears relevant. Other "early Lamar" dates include a determination of A.D. 1400 ± 85 from site 9Co1 and 1410 ± 110 from site 9Fu13. Smith and Williams estimate a date range of 1375 -1450 for the Duvall phase (in Williams and Shapiro 1990:61).

Dyar Phase

During the original analysis of the Dyar site, all occupations which had the ceramic type Lamar Incised were included in a Dyar Phase. Care was made to distinguish an early Dyar Subphase and a late Dyar Subphase, primarily based on the frequency of complicated stamped ceramics and on the width of incised lines (see Chapter VI). Work by Mark Williams at the Scull Shoals site subsequently defined an Iron Horse Phase -- the equivalent of the previously identified early Dyar subphase. Williams suggested that the term Dyar phase be restricted to the late portion of the original Dyar phase construct. It is clear that both the Iron Horse and Dyar phase as currently used are present at the Dyar Site.

Only one radiocarbon determination from the Dyar phase contexts at the Dyar site seems to be appropriate. This is the date 1555 ± 65 obtained from the terminal mound structure. Other Wallace Reservoir dates are applicable to the dating of the Iron Horse or Dyar phase. A date of 1485 ± 60 was obtained from site 9Pm222 (Gary Barber, personal communication). This date was from a context with Lamar Incised pottery. Corrected radiocarbon determinations from the later Bell phase fall in the early seventeenth century, fixing the end of the Dyar phase (Mark Williams, personal communication). The Structure 2 sample UGA 2373 should date the Iron Horse phase, but unfortunately, the sample yielded a "modern" determination. It is therefore necessary to estimate dates for the Iron Horse and Dyar phases by ordering and cross-dating from contexts outside of the Lake Oconee area.

Ceramic similarities with the Barnett phase of northwest Georgia have been discussed in Chapter VI. Barnett phase dates from the Little Egypt and Potts Tract sites are listed in Table 29. These dates range from 1450 to 1664.

Finally a date from the Tugalo site, 9St1, in northeastern Georgia, associated with one of the first excavation units to contain the ceramic type Lamar Incised, was 1480 ± 65 (Williams and Branch 1978). This date should reflect the Iron Horse phase.

A recent estimate of the duration of the Iron Horse phase by Smith and Williams is A.D. 1450-1520 (in Williams and Shapiro 1990: 61). They date the subsequent Dyar phase to the period A.D. 1520-1580 (in Williams and Shapiro 1990:62). There is little ceramic evidence of occupation of the Dyar site during the subsequent Bell Phase (1580-1670?), although a

glass trade bead of a type introduced after ca. 1580 was found on the eroded surface of the site after reservoir construction (Smith 1992:68-69).

Paleomagnetic samples were also collected from the hearth in the mound and in the village. Again, the results were disappointing. No usable dates resulted from this effort (George Brook, 1981).

In conclusion, the occupations at the Dyar site are poorly dated by chronometric techniques. Radiocarbon dates appear to be particularly inaccurate, and paleomagnetic samples did not result in useful dates. Approximate dates of the identified phases have been provided by stratigraphically ordered estimates aided by crossdates from other sites. These dates are expected to be revised by further research at other sites.

CHAPTER XIII

CONCLUSIONS

Culture History Summary

The Dyar site was occupied intermittently from approximately A.D. 1100-1600. During this period, gradual changes in ceramics and other artifacts took place, and these have been arbitrarily divided into four phases, one of which is not represented at Dyar.

The earliest or Stillhouse phase is poorly known. Ceramics resemble Etowah III pottery of northwestern Georgia. The recovered lithic assemblage consists primarily of small triangular projectile points. It seems clear that the mound area contained a ground level structure, probably a public building, which was subsequently covered by a low substructure platform mound. There is very little evidence of village architecture, but a large semisubterranean feature located in a backhoe trench at N 0, E 135 may represent a domestic structure. Refuse pits (Feature 50, 23, and 32) were in use during the Stillhouse phase, and one contained an infant burial. During this phase, the site reached its maximum areal extent.

At the end of the Stillhouse phase, the Dyar Site was abandoned. Elsewhere on the Oconee River, this period is characterized by the Scull Shoals phase, ca. A.D. 1250-1375) (Williams 1988; Williams and Shapiro 1987).

During the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, the Dyar site was reoccupied. More data have been collected for this Duvall phase. During this period, experiments in ceramic vessel rim modifications began leading eventually to elaborate folded and pinched and folded and punctated forms. Complicated stamped surface decoration virtually disappeared but a new incised type, Morgan Incised, appeared. The predominance of plain surface treatment, rattle and solid effigy rim adorns, and the introduction of incising may be related to more Mississippian influenced ceramics to the west. These "influences" must have been indirect, stimulus diffusion, since only one sherd of shell tempered ware has been found at the Dyar site.

Duvall domestic structures were constructed of individually set wall posts covered with wattle and daub and set in shallow, square house pits. A long wall trench entranceway is known from Structure 1. This house type is quite similar to contemporary Pisgah structures in North Carolina (Dickens 1976), and to later houses known from much of the Southeast. The use of refuse pits seems to have declined.

Lithic remains from the Duvall phase are scarce. Small triangular projectile points were made. Local quartz was the most common raw material for chipped stone tools, but both northwestern Georgia and Coastal Plains cherts were also utilized. Ground stone was rare, but abraders, manos, and grinding stones are known to have been in use.

Duvall phase burials were flexed in simple oval pits, usually within or near domestic structures. Ceramic vessels and conch columella beads were the only grave goods noted.

Little is known of the Duvall phase additions to the mound, but they apparently took place as Duvall phase ceramics were common in Provenience 11 adjacent to the mound. All additions assumed to be from the Duvall phase had relatively clean floors, so that ceramic

dating was not possible. The presumed Duvall phase mound stages appear to have been regular in thickness. The three structure, multi-terrace mound summit pattern may have developed by the end of the Duvall phase.

Occupation during the subsequent Iron Horse phase was extensive at the site. Mound construction apparently continued, and at least one domestic structure (Structure 2) was investigated in a large block excavation. Iron Horse phase domestic structures were quite similar to the previous Duvall phase types. Structures were of semisubterranean, single post, wattle and daub construction with central hearths. No entranceway was noted in the partially excavated example. Both urn burial and flexed inhumation was practiced during the Iron Horse phase. Ceramic vessels were definite grave goods, and shell beads may have been used. Some cradle board cranial deformation was practiced during the phase.

During the Iron Horse phase, complicated stamped pottery enjoys a revival. The type Lamar Incised becomes increasingly popular, eventually replacing Morgan Incised completely. Iron Horse Lamar Incised vessels exhibit wider incising and fewer line elements than ceramics of the subsequent Dyar phase. Rim treatment elaboration continues; especially noticeable is the increasing width of rim folds (Rudolph 1983) from the Iron Horse to the Dyar Phase. The folded and punctated rim form disappears by the Dyar phase.

Lithic remains in the Iron Horse phase include the chipped stone assemblage of the Duvall phase with a few additions. Generally lithic remains are rare at the Dyar site, probably indicating the use of sharpened cane arrows and knives. An early Archaic projectile point was found in the Structure 2 excavations in a context that suggested its use by Iron Horse phase peoples. The ground stone assemblage from the Iron Horse phase includes celts, discoidal stones, hammerstones, abraders, and grinding stones.

During the Dyar phase, the mound continued to expand. The pattern of two large square structures on a higher, western terrace of the mound and a long shed on the lower, eastern terrace of the mound is maintained. Near the end of the occupation at the Dyar site, the northwestern mound structure was eliminated, leaving only the large, southwestern mound structure on the highest levels of the mound. During this latest occupation, the northeastern side of the mound around the base was utilized as a dumping area. Most Dyar phase mound structures were burned down, probably intentionally as a part of ritual renewal ceremonies. Several heavy stemmed bifaces, some of definite Archaic age, have been found in Dyar phase contexts on the mound.

No Dyar phase domestic structures were excavated at the Dyar site, and definite Dyar phase burials were not identified among the few carefully excavated remains.

Dyar phase ceramics showed many changes from those of the Iron Horse phase. Complicated stamping all but disappears. Rim folds increased in width (Rudolph 1983) and there was a trend toward more line elements in incised designs. The width of incised lines decreased through time. Ceramic pipes, made from a distinctive fine paste, become popular during the Dyar phase.

Table 30 represents a summary of identified plant and animal species utilized by the inhabitants of the Dyar site. Hickory nuts and corn represent most of the floral remains, while deer was the most important faunal resource. Aquatic resources were heavily utilized, although river mussels were rarely found on the site, in obvious contrast to the many Lamar

TABLE 30
Animals and Plants Utilized
by Dyar Site Inhabitants

Mammals

White-tailed Deer
Squirrel
Rabbit
Raccoon
Chipmunk
Turkey
Dove

Fish

Catfish
Bowfin
Suckers
Gar
Largemouth Bass
Bluegill Sunfish
Chain Pickerel
Crappie

Reptiles

Snapping Turtle
Mud Turtle
Box Turtle
River Cooter
Musk Turtle
River Mussel
Frog
Lizard

Plants

Maize
Bean
Hickory Nut
Walnut
Acorn
Plum
Grape
Persimmon
Maypop
Smartweed

shell middens located further south in the shoals area of the reservoir. Avian remains appear to be infrequent, although turkey and dove have been identified. Snakes, frogs, toads, and lizards are consistently found.

What happened to the Dyar site? Why did it cease to function as an important center? The acceptance of the radiocarbon date of A.D. 1555 for the final mound structure allows some interesting speculation. It is suggested that population decline and/or movements brought about by European contact (direct contact with the De Soto expedition or indirect) and the introduction of European diseases in the early to mid-sixteenth century probably account for the decline and abandonment of the Dyar site. European contact, either direct or indirect, appears to have caused drastic changes in the political organization of most southeastern groups (Fish and Fish 1979; Smith 1987). It appears quite possible that the Dyar site was visited by the expedition of Hernando de Soto in 1540, perhaps being the town of Cofaqui (Smith 1987; Hudson 1990:84). The decline of the Dyar site seems to have come gradually. Mound stages changed from thick mantles of earth to simple rebuildings of the summit structures, and the number of mound structures declined near the end of the occupation.

Sites in the Wallace Reservoir known for the subsequent Bell phase, several of which have produced Spanish trade goods from the last quarter of the sixteenth century and from the early seventeenth century, are usually small farmsteads, hamlets, or shell middens. The largest known site, Joe Bell (9Mg28) excavated by Mark Williams, was only .46 ha in extent (Williams 1977). An early analysis of a sample of Bell phase sites suggested that population was diminished at this time (Smith 1987). However, a recent review of Bell phase settlement based on a much larger sample of sites by Kowalewski and Hatch (1991) suggests just the opposite -- that population may in fact have increased in the Oconee valley during the sixteenth century. While the number of people in the valley continues to be debated, there is little doubt that the once complex chiefdom political organization described in the De Soto narratives rapidly gave way to a more egalitarian organization by the beginning of the seventeenth century. Gone are massive public works and the hierarchy of mound, non mound, hamlet, farmstead and extractive sites that characterized the Dyar phase. In its place remain only small villages (perhaps), hamlets, and farmsteads (with the latter being most common).

Position of the Dyar Site in the Local Settlement System

As stated in the introduction to this report, the Dyar site represents the largest Lamar mound site in the Lake Oconee (Wallace Reservoir) area. In this section the relationship of the Dyar site to other sites in the area will be discussed; the end result being the identification of a probable province (in the De Soto narrative sense) or chiefdom.

Previously Chung Ho Lee addressed the problem of Mississippian period (Lamar) settlement in the Lake Oconee (Wallace Reservoir) area (Lee 1977; 1978). Using data from earlier surveys of the reservoir, as well as an additional survey of surrounding areas outside the reservoir proper (Wood and Lee 1973), Lee described the settlement pattern of 149 Lamar sites. He concluded that the Dyar site was one of nine Class I sites (the largest size category), and one of three mound sites in his analysis area. Using a nearest neighbor statistic and cluster analysis techniques, Lee was able to determine four site clusters for his study area. He felt that two of his clusters were incomplete, but that the other two clusters of sites "based on the analysis may be considered as complete, discrete settlement units" (Lee

1977:157). He later reiterates, "Settlement units near the margins of the study area may be truncated by the arbitrarily defined boundaries, while settlement units nearer the center of the study area have a higher probability of representing intact cultural and natural units" (Lee 1977:157). The Dyar site is the major center for one of these latter clusters.

Later work by Smith and Kowalewski (1980) considered a much larger area for analysis, focusing largely on mound centers. These authors suggested that the Dyar site was part of a large political unit, or province, located along the Oconee River drainage system (Figure 57). A large portion of this section is taken directly from that research.

Archaeological explorations have been conducted in the Oconee drainage since the nineteenth century. Many of the large mounds were noted by C. C. Jones, who provided plans and measurements of some of the sites (1873; 1878). During the 1920s, Margaret Ashley (1927) excavated a small mound at the Shinholser group, finding burials accompanied by a relatively rich array of mortuary items. Additional work was carried out in the area during the 1930s, some of which is reported by Robert Wauchope (1966). Recent explorations in the Oconee Valley have been concentrated within the Wallace reservoir area (DePratter 1976; Lee 1977; Fish, Paulk, and Ledbetter 1979; Smith n.d.; Ledbetter 1979; Rudolph 1979; Shapiro 1979; Fish and Gresham 1990), although additional survey in the adjacent uplands has been carried out (Wood and Lee 1973; Elliott 1981; unpublished work by Fish, Jefferies, Blanton, Ledbetter, Williams, Smith, Hatch, and others). This data base has allowed a much better understanding of the Oconee area.

Smith and Kowalewski (1980) were able to demonstrate that a distinct cluster of sites was located along the upper reaches of the Oconee from just below the fall line to a point approximately 20 miles above the Dyar site. Using ceramic modes, mound architectural features, and the practice of urn burial, several mound centers on the Oconee can be shown to be contemporary during the Iron Horse and/or Dyar phase, and can be shown to be closely interrelated. Furthermore, this cluster of sites can be demonstrated not to be related to sites on the nearby Ocmulgee drainage or on the lower reaches of the Oconee. No mound centers are known from the upper Oconee above the study area. Sites on the upper Chattahoochee and upper Savannah, such as Nacoochee and Tugalo, can also be shown to be appreciably different, particularly in terms of ceramic styles and town organization (the northern sites never have more than one mound per site).

This apparent cluster of mound sites along the middle Oconee (Figure 57) consists of four rather evenly spaced multiple mound sites surrounding two single mound sites. Literally hundreds of Lamar villages, hamlets, farmsteads, and special purpose sites are located in this area (Rudolph and Blanton 1980) (at least 824 Lamar sites are known for the Wallace Reservoir area alone). The straight line distances between the multiple mound centers are 41, 45, 46, and 47 km (Figure 56) (Smith and Kowalewski 1980). More recent calculations by Williams and Shapiro (1987) suggest that these distances are virtually identical: 47 km plus or minus less than 300 meters. These straight line distances are believed to be more meaningful than river distances, considering the systems of trails mentioned in the De Soto narratives. Smith and Kowalewski also note that these distances between centers would preclude regular, commonplace daily interaction.

Smith and Kowalewski also noted that the locations of the mound centers are also interesting. While most Lamar sites are located on wide expanses of floodplain, the Little River site is on a bluff overlooking a rather small stream, while the Shoulderbone group is

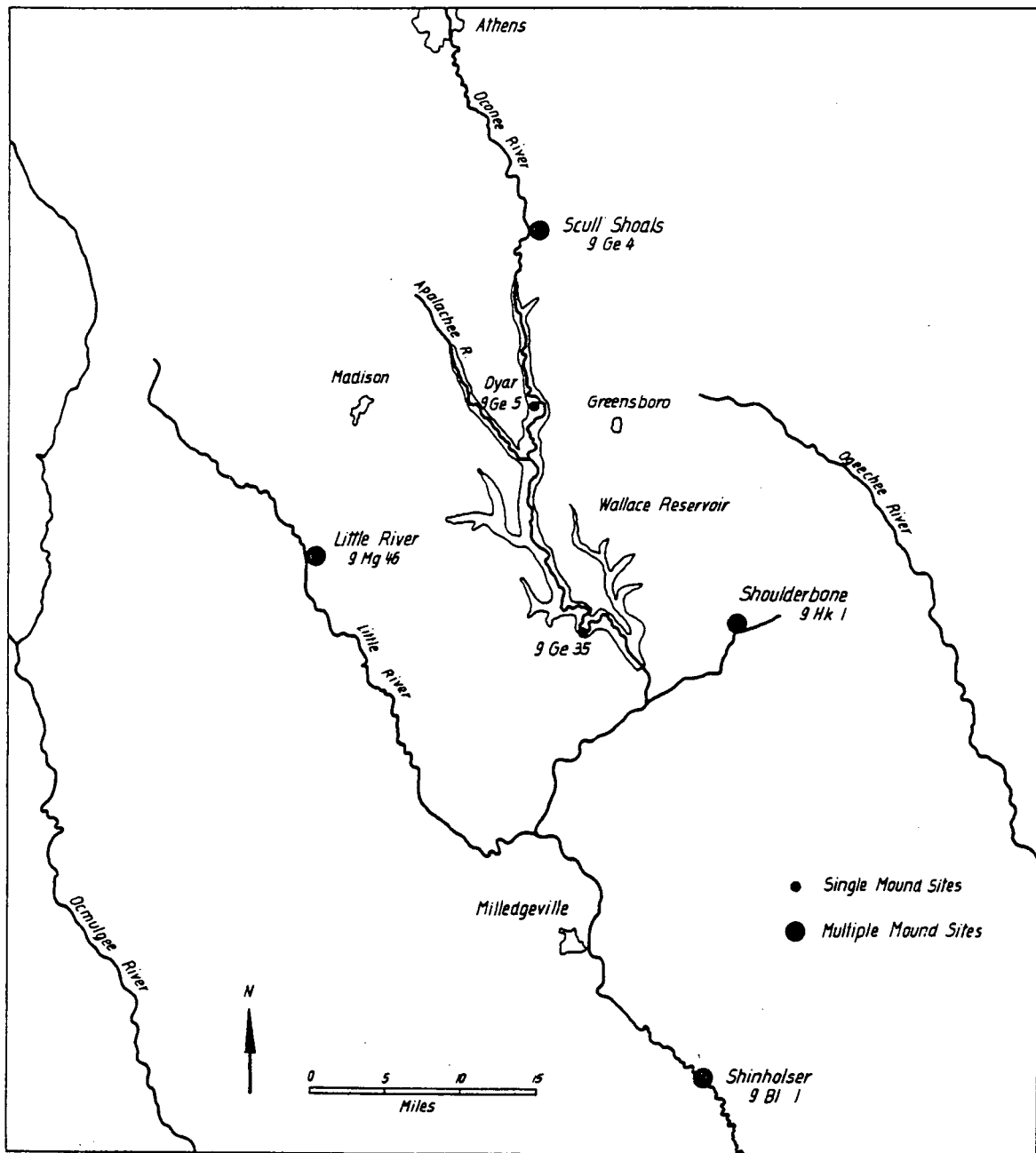


Figure 57. Map of Oconee River mound sites

located well up a small stream away from the river. These unusual locations imply that factors other than access to river bottom land determined mound center location.

Smith and Kowalewski suggest a hierarchical arrangement of settlement. The Shoulderbone site, with five mounds, probably represents the political center, while Skull Shoals and Little River with three mounds, and Shinholser with at least two mounds, probably represent the secondary centers. The Dyar site and site 9Ge35 only had one mound each, and thus appear to be third level sites. Villages, hamlets, farmsteads, and special purpose sites make up the remainder of the settlement system.

The number of mounds is believed to reflect the number of different kinds of activities carried out at a site. A more important center should have been the scene of more kinds of mound-related activities. One example of such a mound related activity for which there is some archaeological evidence is elite mortuary behavior. The multiple mound sites Scull Shoals, Shoulderbone, and Shinholser are known to have had at least one mound that provided a mortuary function. On the other hand, the mound excavated at the Dyar site clearly did not have a mortuary function. Perhaps the people of high social rank from the Dyar site were interred in a mortuary temple upon a mound at the Scull Shoals site, the nearest multi-mound site.

Further research by Charles Hudson, Marvin Smith, and Chester DePratter (1984) indicates that many of the mound centers along the Oconee can be identified with towns visited by Hernando De Soto in 1540. Thus Shoulderbone would be the town of Ocute, a powerful political center with many allied towns. The Shinholser mound group can also be identified as the Altamaca of the De Soto accounts, a town subject to Ocute. It is even possible that the Scull Shoals site is the Patofa of the De Soto chronicles, although this interpretation is less secure than the others. If the identification of Shoulderbone as Ocute is correct, then the Dyar site was probably a town of the Province of Ocute, perhaps the town of Cofaqui. The terminal mound date of A.D. 1555 then takes on new meaning. It is likely that the Dyar site was abandoned shortly after the De Soto expedition of 1540, perhaps because of European epidemic disease. Sites of the subsequent Bell phase are quite small, suggesting a significantly different political organization probably brought about by the disruption of European contact (Smith 1987).

Further research by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro in the Piedmont Oconee drainage have modified the findings of Smith and Kowalewski in some important respects. Work by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro (Williams 1988, 1990a, 1990b; Williams and Shapiro 1987, 1990a, 1990b) has provided new information on the Oconee mound centers. One of the single mound centers, 9Ge35, was tested and found to date to the Woodland period (Williams and Shapiro 1986).

Work at Shoulderbone (Williams 1990a) demonstrated that the site consisted of only three mounds; not the five believed to be present when Smith and Kowalewski conducted their synthesis of settlement. Williams believes that the Shoulderbone site was virtually abandoned by the Dyar Phase, although his testing did reveal definite use of the large mound at that time. Based on his work, he suggests that the site was not the location of Ocute, although he offers no clear cut alternative location for that center. Hudson (1990:83) has maintained his belief that Shoulderbone is still the most likely location for Ocute; a position supported by this author.

Test excavations at the Little River site (Williams and Shapiro 1990b) have demonstrated that it is not a multi-mound center during Mississippian times as previously believed. Several of the mounds were Woodland period constructions, although one platform mound was constructed by Dyar phase peoples.

Research at the Shinholser site near Milledgeville (Williams 1990b) confirms that the site has two mounds and was occupied during the Dyar phase; indeed the site occupied some 40 acres during the De Soto dateline. Both Hudson, Smith and DePratter (1984) and Williams (1990b) believe that the Shinholser site was the town of Altamaha visited by the De Soto expedition.

At this time, we have good evidence to suggest that the Oconee valley during the sixteenth century was the home of a dense aboriginal population. There were three multi-mound centers (Shinholser, Shoulderbone, and Scull Shoals) and two single mound centers (Dyar and Little River), as well as many other smaller sites. The multi-mound centers were equally spaced, while the Little River site also fits the spacing model first advanced by Smith and Kowalewski (1980). Only the Dyar mound, the subject of this report, does not fit the equidistant spacing model. The reason for this inconsistency is not clear, but probably is a product of the overall history of political center evolution in the valley (Williams and Shapiro 1987); that is, for much of their early history, Dyar and Scull Shoals were not occupied at the same time. Only during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, as regional population grew, were both Scull Shoals and Dyar occupied simultaneously.

In a recent discussion of the size of Mississippian chiefdoms, Hally (1993b:164) argues that "contemporaneous mound centers separated by more than 32 km represent the administrative centers for independent chiefdoms." From this reasoning, the mound centers of the Oconee River valley controlled separate chiefdoms, with the exception of the nearby Scull Shoals and Dyar sites. Presumably, Scull Shoals, with its multiple mounds, was the primary center for a polity which included the nearby single mound Dyar site. Hally argues that the Little River site, located only 28.8 km from Dyar, is nonetheless a separate polity, since the significant distance should be measured from polity center to polity center. In this case, the significant distance is the 40.1 km from Little River to Scull Shoals, not the distance to the Dyar site (Hally 1993b:161). Spanish documents demonstrate that from time to time, one chiefdom gained control over another, resulting in what has been termed a Paramount Chiefdom (Hudson et al. 1985; Hally 1993b). From the De Soto chronicles, it is clear that in the mid-sixteenth century, the entire piedmont Oconee valley was under the control of Ocuté. Formerly independent chiefdoms were temporarily united in an alliance (see Hally 1993b:163).

The Dyar site was an important site in the developing political complexity of the Oconee Valley region. As the first Mississippian Period mound site, it has importance in regional developments during the prehistoric period. The first of the large mound sites to be investigated by modern archaeologists, it was important in beginning to understand cultural change in the region and in the development of many research hypotheses that have guided work in the past decade. Thus its importance continues to the present day. While the Dyar site is for all practical purposes destroyed beneath the waters of Lake Oconee, its story continues to unfold through the research of many archaeologists. Unanalyzed data from Dyar will continue to be a source of information about the region's prehistoric occupants for years to come.

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Plate 1. Dyar mound during clearing. View to grid south.



Plate 2. Aerial view of Dyar site. Note abandoned river channel in background.
Photo courtesy Dr. Kent Schneider.

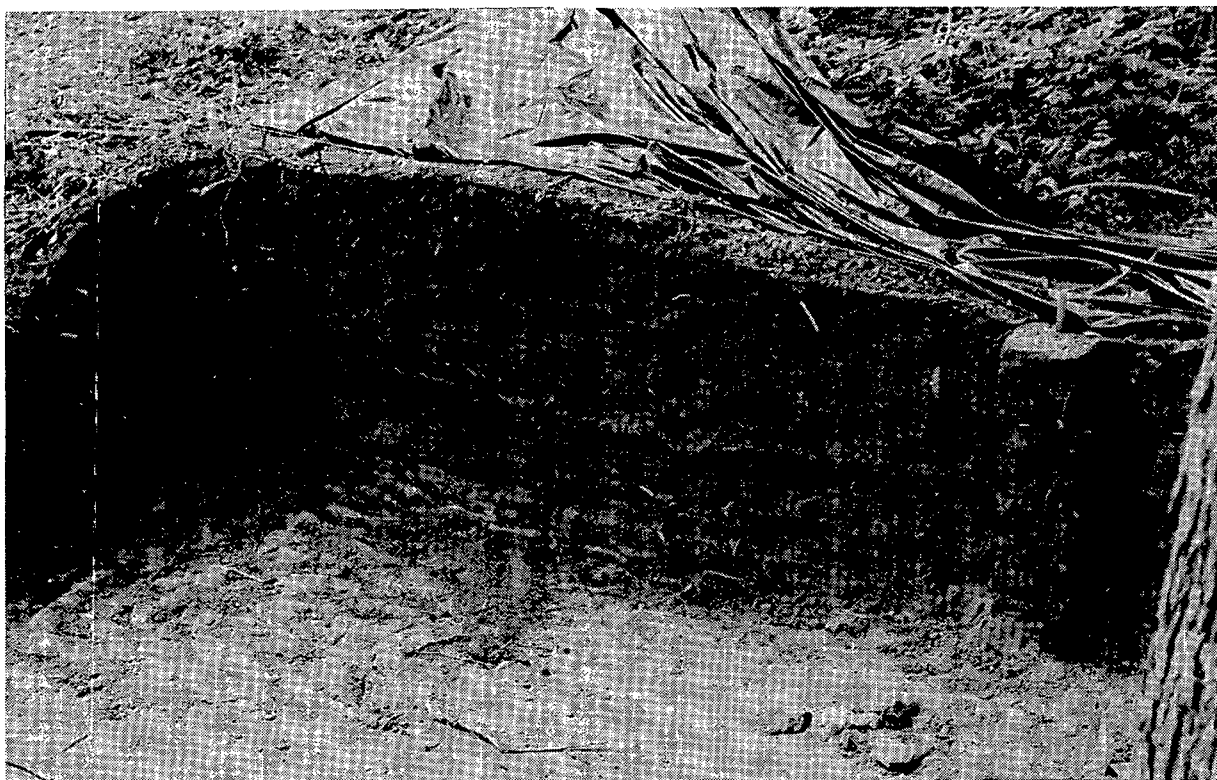


Plate 3. Profile of mound pothole showing structure rebuildings. Area between stakes is four meters. Rocks in lower right are in Feature 3.

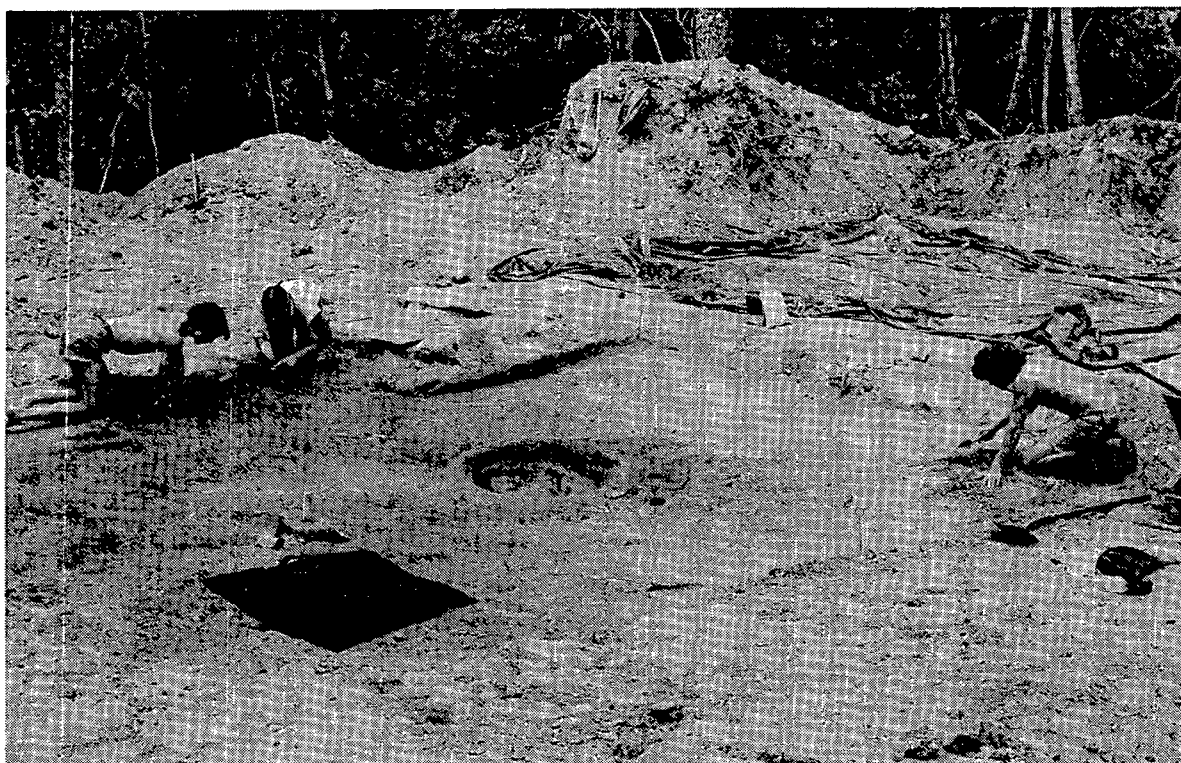


Plate 4. Southwest mound summit structure at elevation 106.30 during excavation. Hearth, Feature 26, in center.

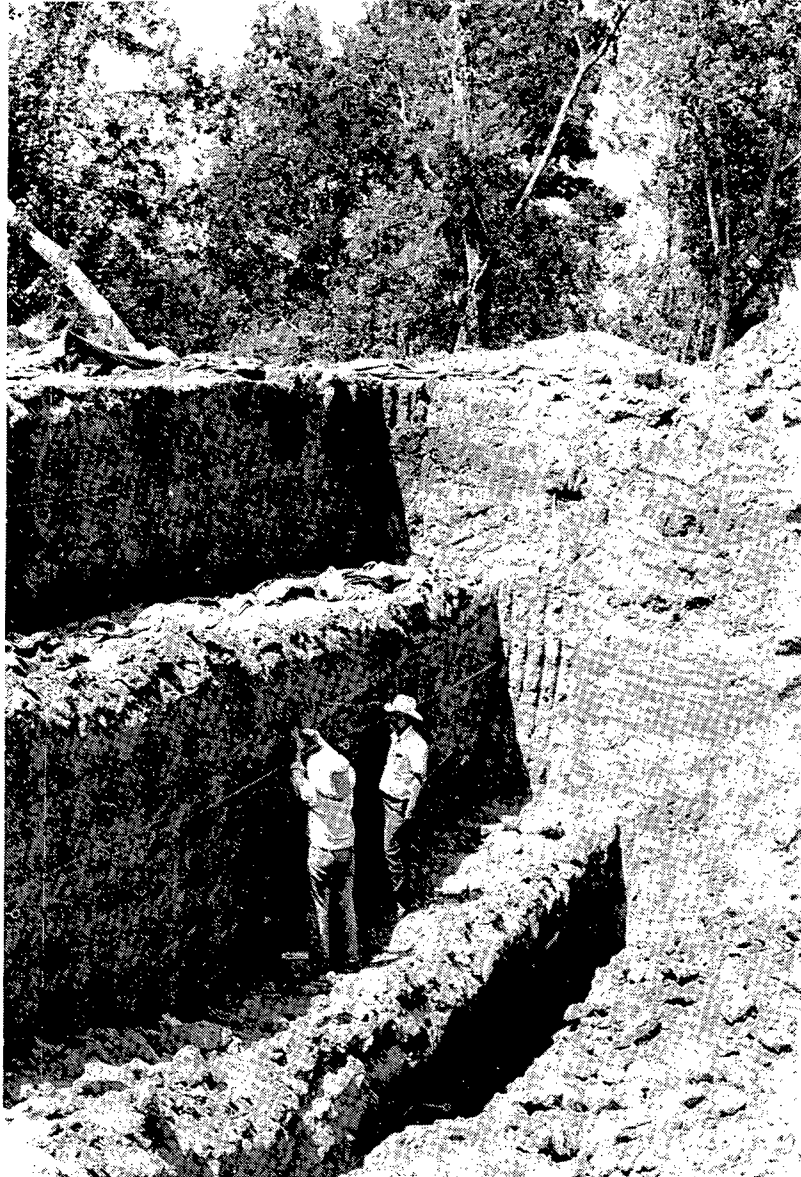


Plate 5. Backhoe cut in mound. Suzanne Fish and Marshall Williams removing pollen samples.

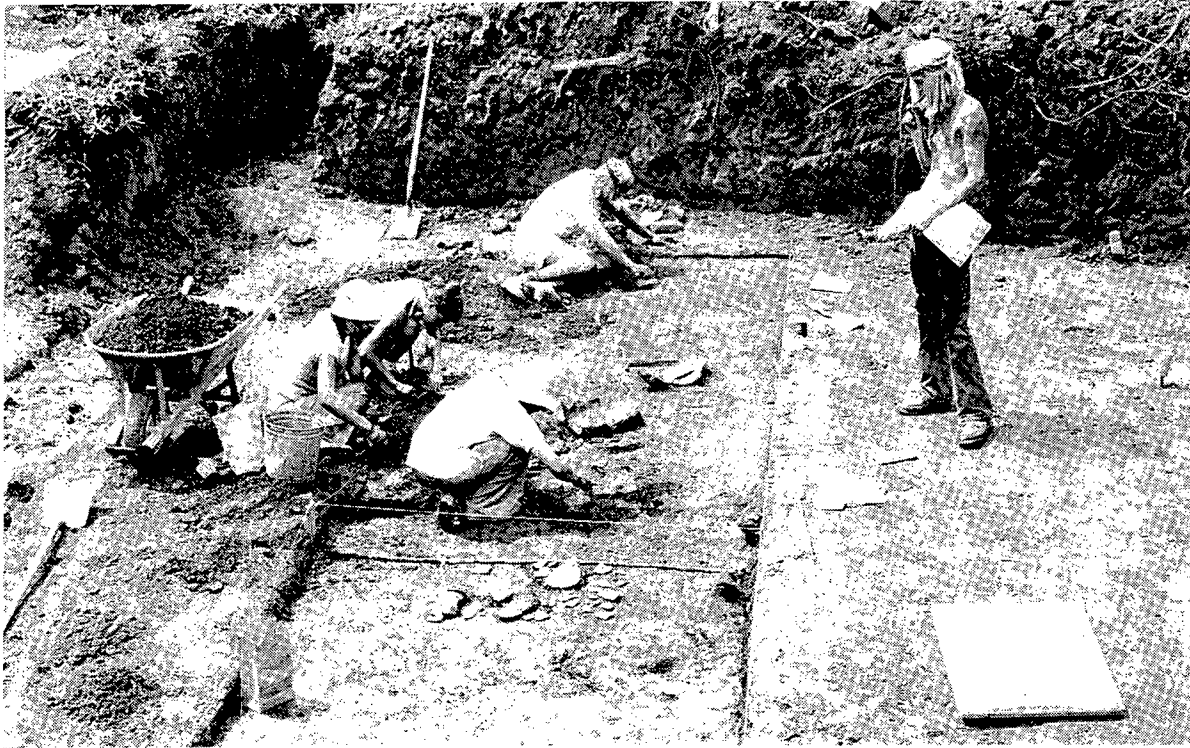


Plate 6. Structure 4 during excavation. Note vessel fragments on floor.

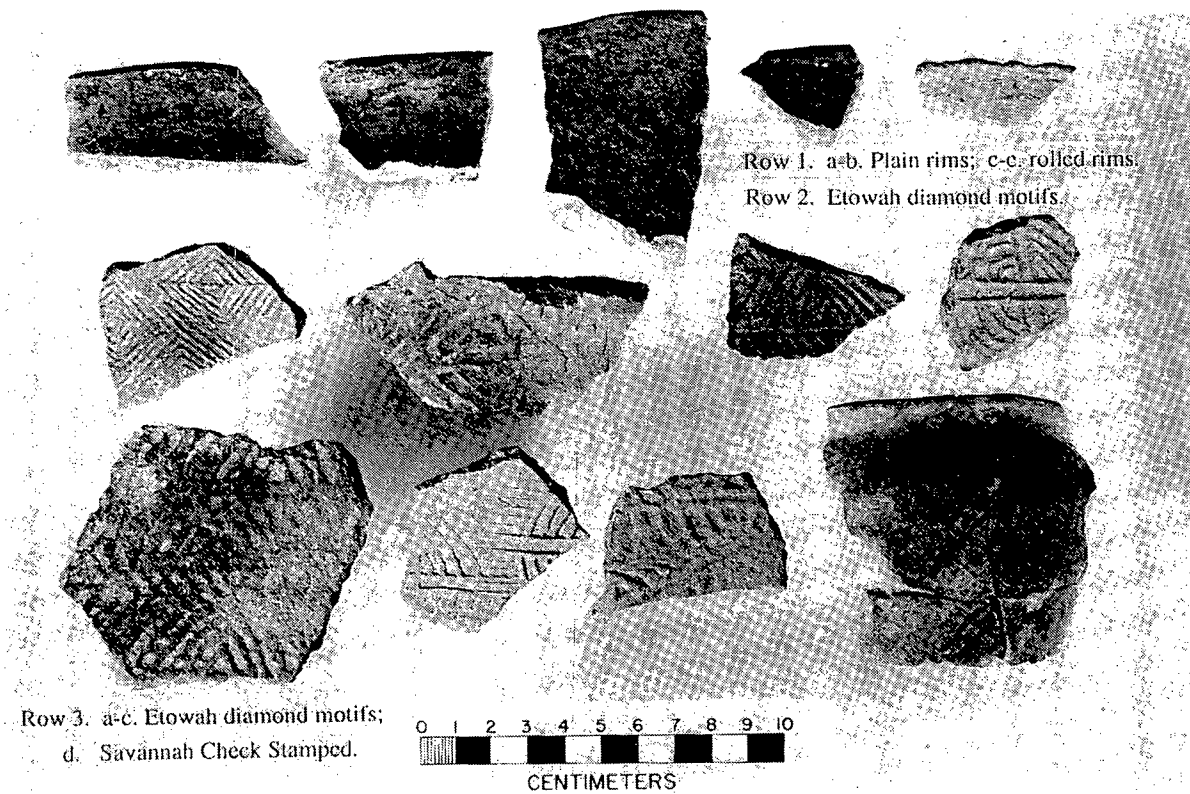


Plate 7. Stillhouse phase sherds.

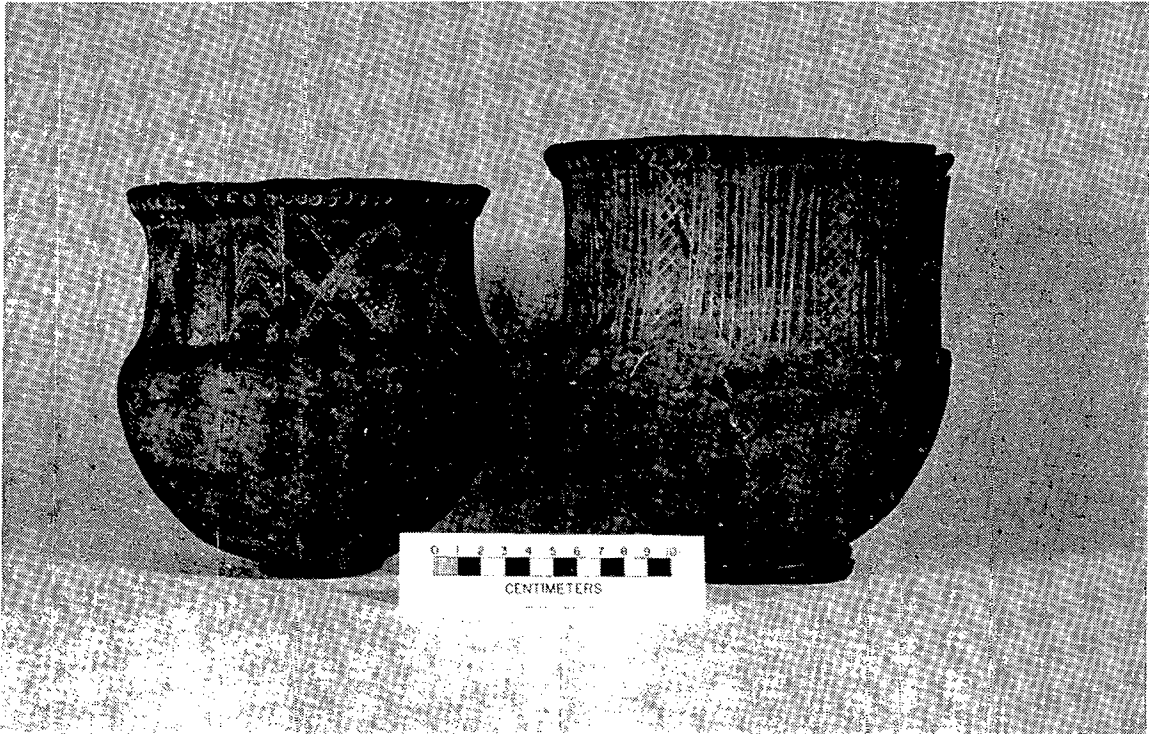


Plate 8. Morgan Incised vessels from Structure 4.

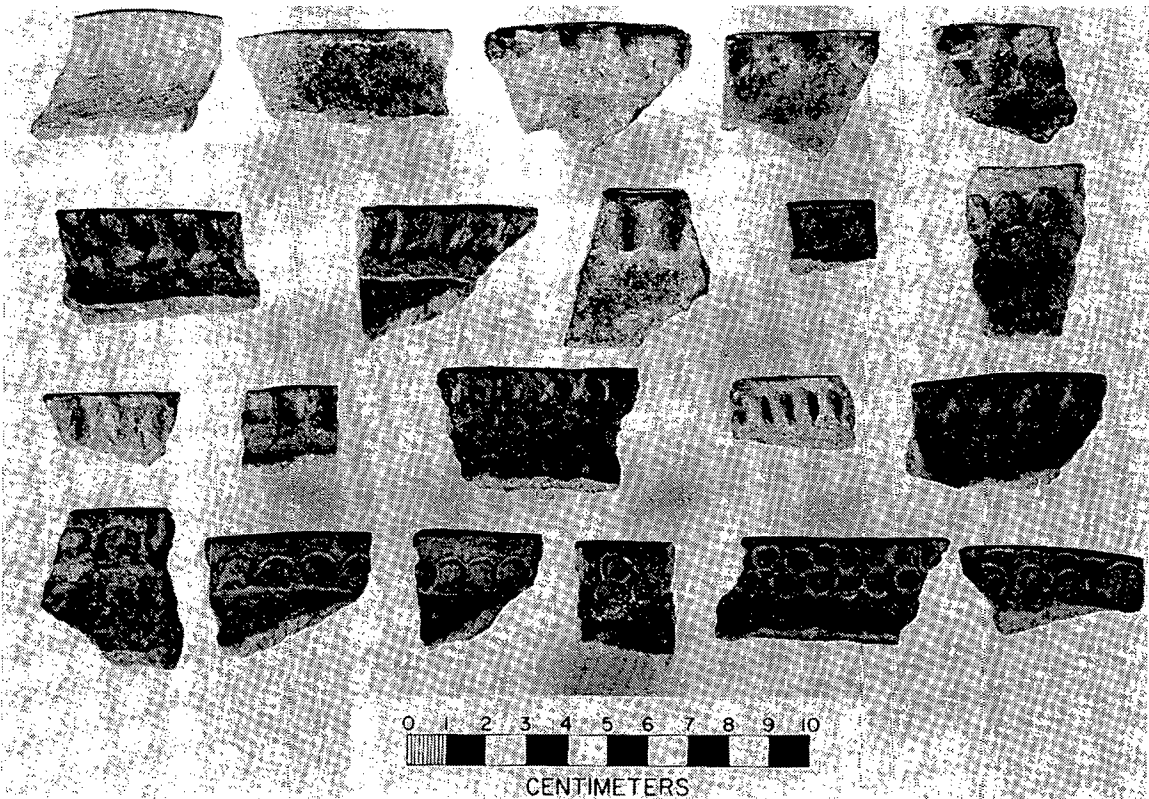


Plate 9. Duvall phase rims.

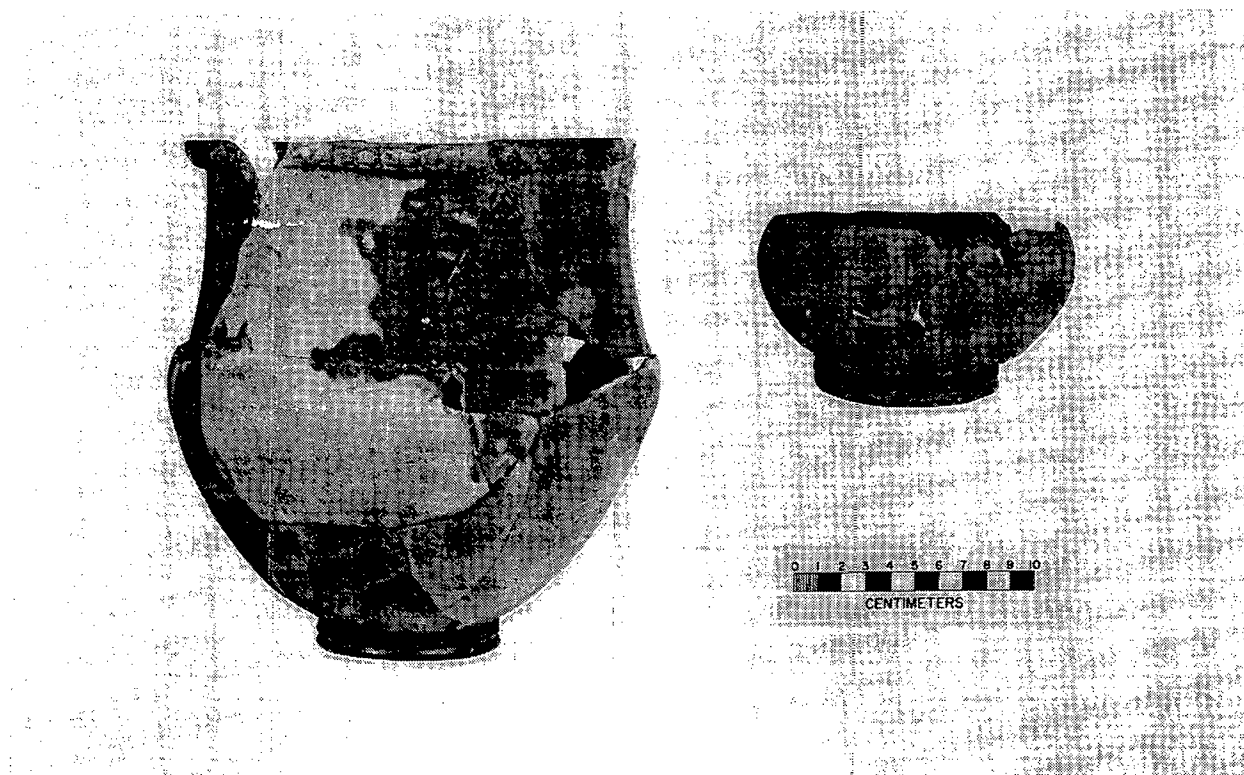
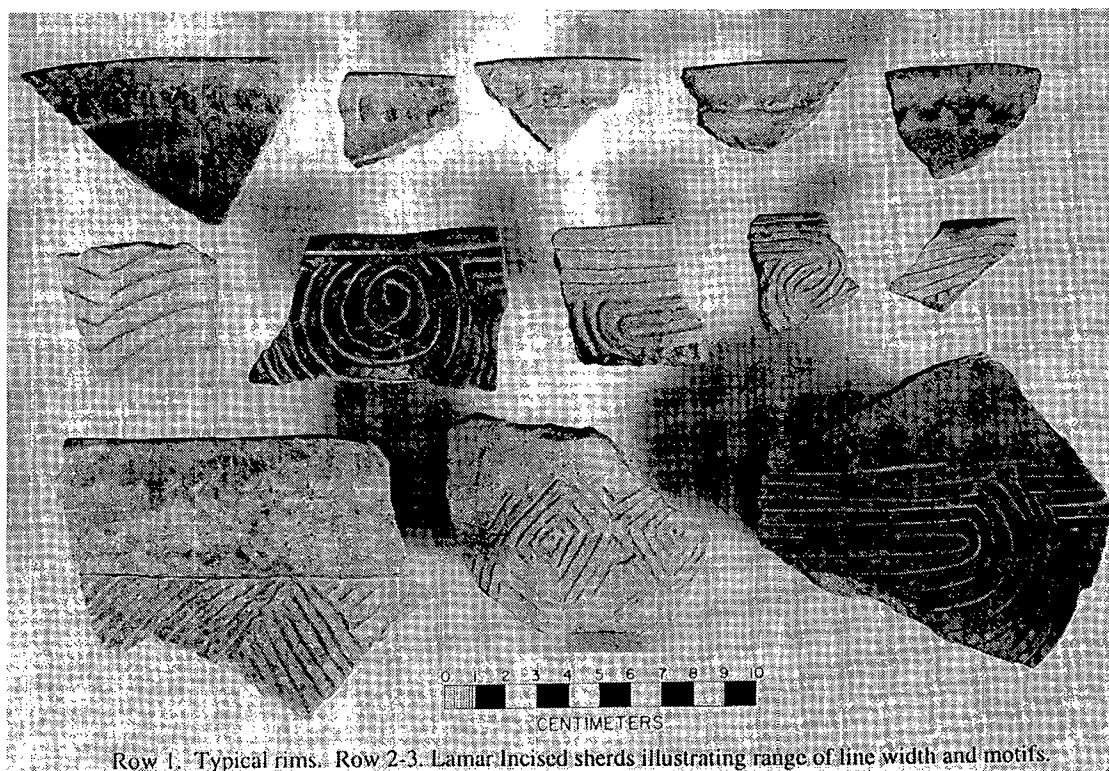


Plate 10. Duvall phase vessels from Structure 4.



Row 1. Typical rims. Row 2-3. Lamar Incised sherds illustrating range of line width and motifs.

Plate 11. Dyar phase sherds.



Plate 12. Iron Horse burial vessels from Structure 2.

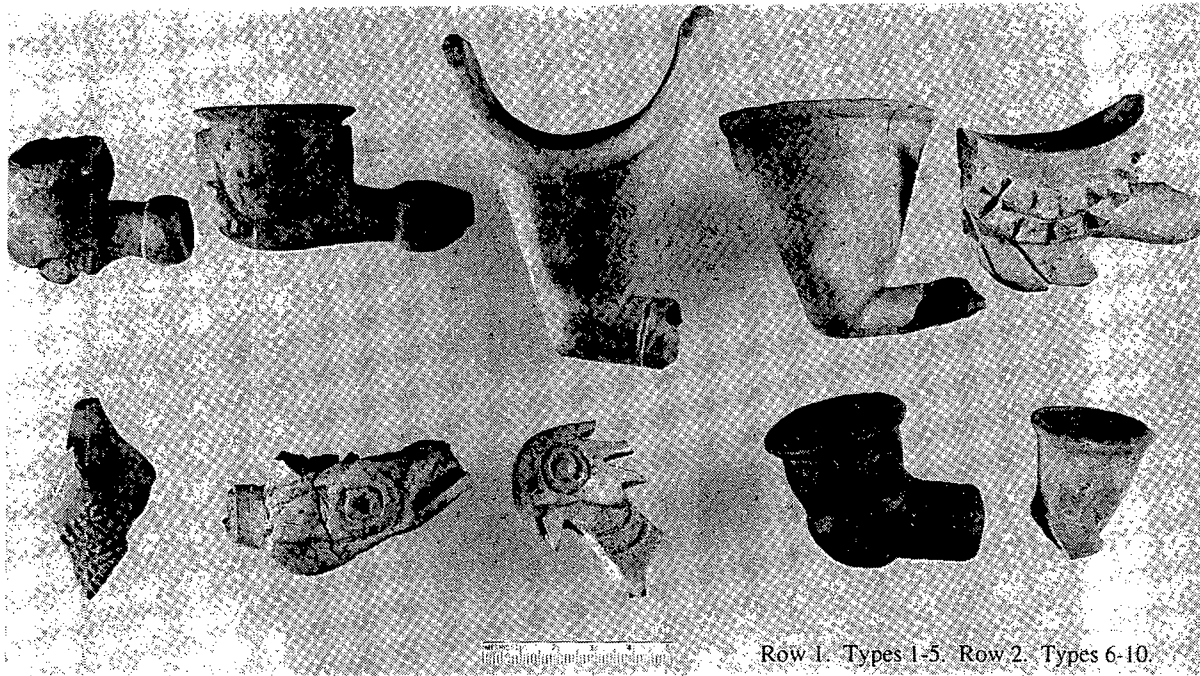
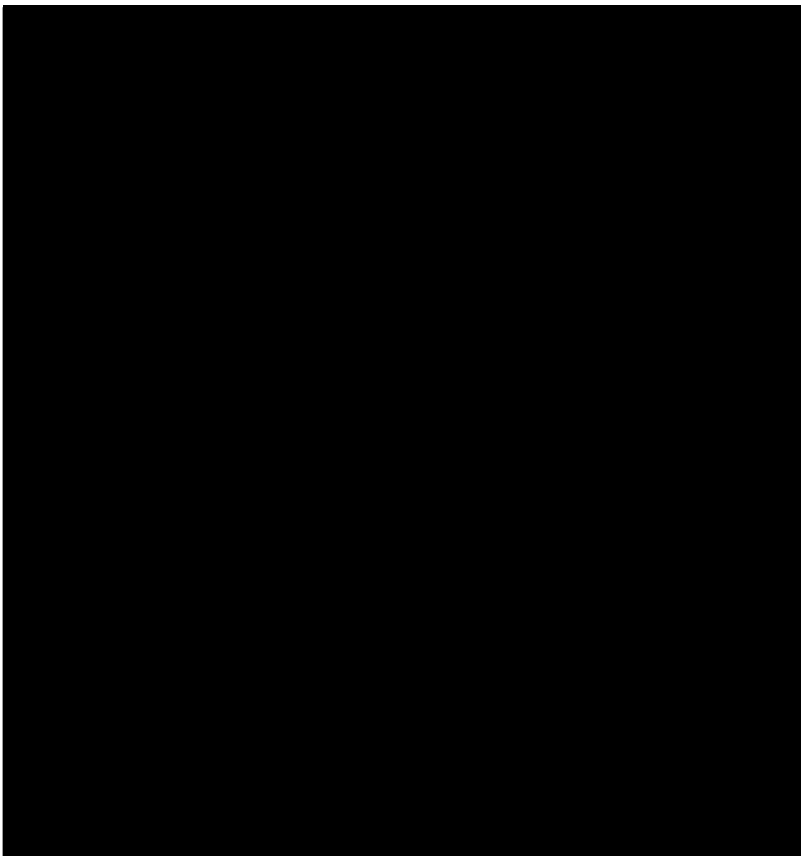


Plate 13. Pipes.

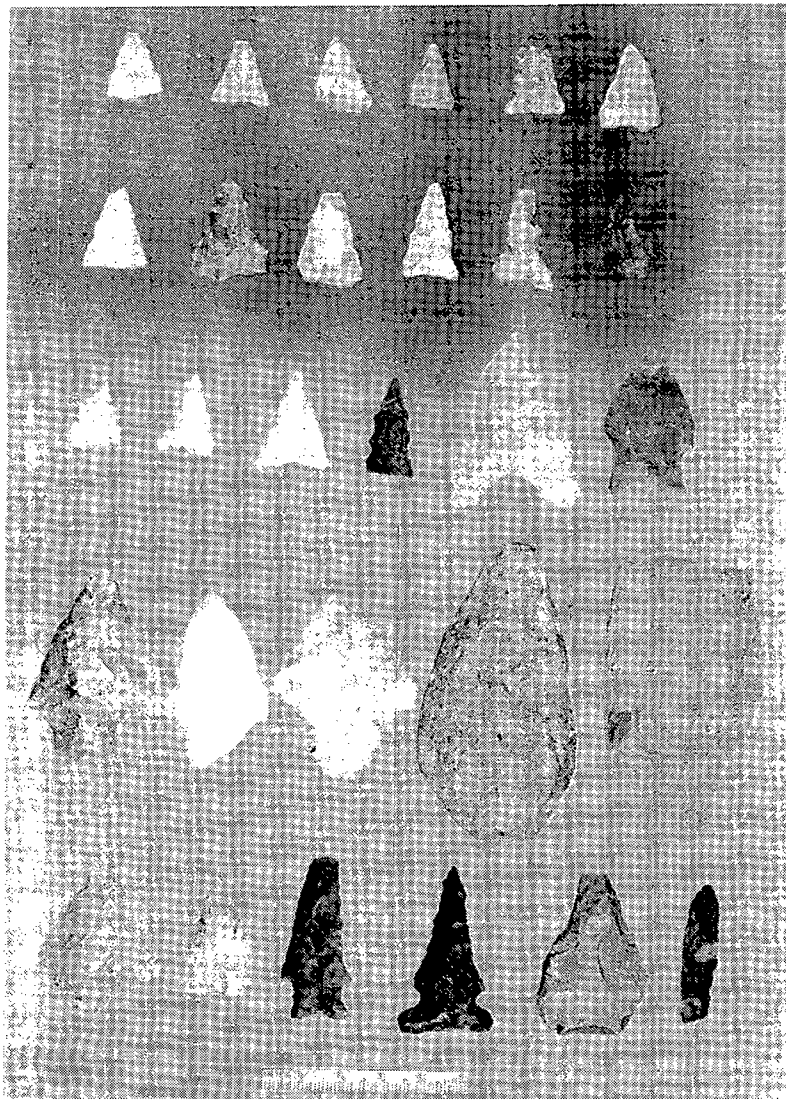


Row 1. Owl rim adornos.
(a-b. Duvall, c. surface).

Row 2. Duck rim adornos
(a-b. Stillhouse, c. surface).

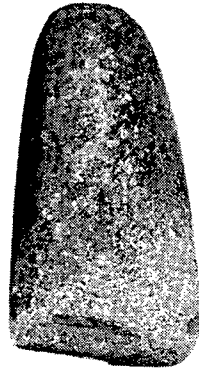
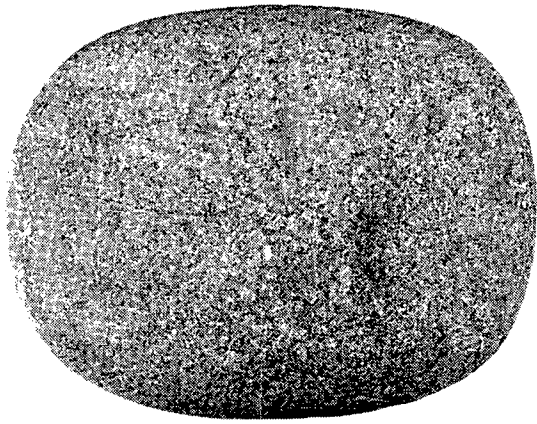
Row 3. a. Human figurine (Duvall);
b. Dog (?) figurine (Duvall);
c. Bead (Duvall);
d. ear pin (Iron Horse).

Plate 14. Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts.

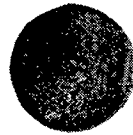
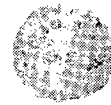
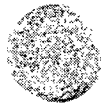
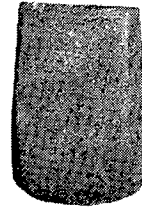


Row 1. a-d. Dyar and Iron Horse phases; e-f. Duvall phase.
 Row 2. Stillhouse phase. Row 3. Surface.
 Row 4. a. Rhyolite stemmed (Dyar); b. Quartz stemmed (unknown);
 c. Morrow Mountain (Dyar phase mound);
 d. Rhyolite ovate (Dyar phase mound);
 e. Rhyolite stemmed (disturbed surface of mound).
 Row 5. a. Morrow Mountain; b. Quartz pentagonal;
 c. corner notched; d. Big Sandy; e. drill; f. drill.

Plate 15. Projectile Points.



Row 1. a. Mano (structure 4);
b. celt used as hammerstone.
c. celt (structure 2).



Row 2. a. discoidal stone (mound spoil dirt-probably Dyar phase);
b. small discs: c. grooved steatite "netsinker"; d. mica ornaments.

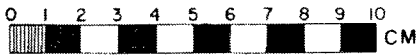


Plate 16. Ground Stone artifacts.

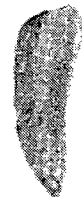
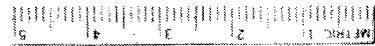
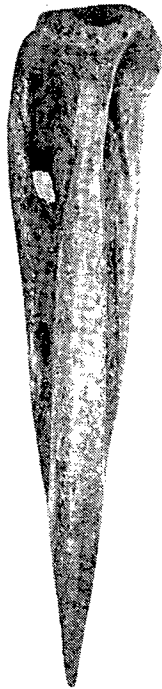


Plate 17. Bone tools.

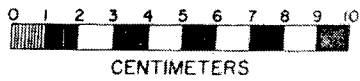
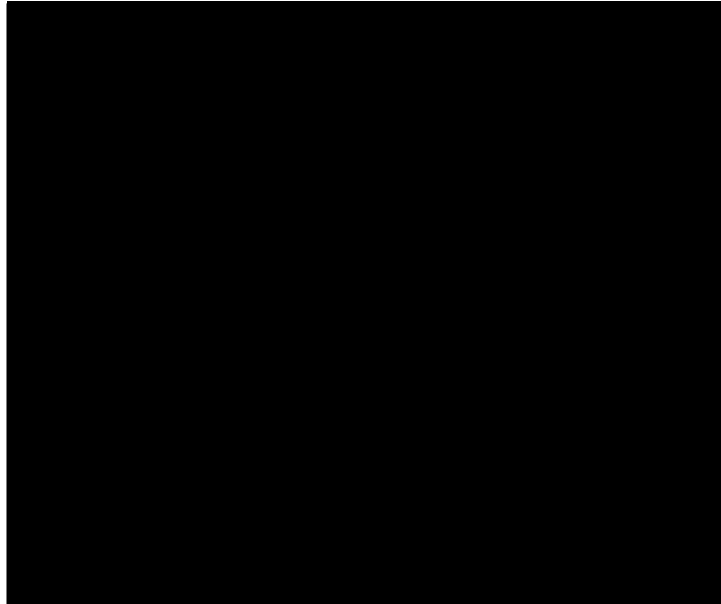


Plate 18. Iron Horse phase vessel from Feature 2.

