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**SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
OF THE ALLATOONA RESERVOIR**

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Survey and Excavations of the Archaeological Resources of the Allatoona Reservoir

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PREFACE

By Mark Williams

This document has had a long and tortured history. The title page alone tells that story clearly. Joe Caldwell conducted the archaeological survey reported here in 1947 while employed by the Smithsonian Institution. He wrote the report over the next several years and had it generally ready for publication by about 1955. He sent the “completed” manuscript in to the Smithsonian for publication in the River Basin Surveys series, but it was delayed and never published there. It is uncertain why, but it is possible that they considered it not quite ready and in need of revisions. About 1967 Caldwell requested that the Smithsonian return his unpublished manuscript so he could arrange for its publication himself. He had arrived at the University of Georgia as a professor in the Department of Anthropology that same year. His desire was to publish the report in the Department’s *Laboratory of Archaeology Series*, started in the early 1950s by Arthur Kelly, his father-in-law.

Caldwell was then faced with the reality that the document actually did need some additional editing and was, with all the graphics and tables, to be a huge publication—larger by far than any other publication in the University of Georgia *Laboratory of Archaeology Series* up to that point. He began editing the document, along with the help of then archaeology graduate student Margaret Clayton (now Russell). He added a few new references, shuffled sections around, added new sentences, and modified others. By 1971 the two had hit upon the idea of publishing the long document piecemeal in the *Lab Series*, starting with the archaeological data from the Stamp Creek section of the Allatoona Reservoir. This was to have been Number 10 or 11 in the *Series*. Clayton wrote an intended introduction to the 1971 limited version and we have retained it here for historical completeness. Apparently the funds to publish even this limited part of the document were not available in 1971, however, and the project was held up yet again. In December of 1973 Caldwell died, Clayton moved away from archaeology, and a large box filled with hundreds pages of drafts and edits was left to languish in the files of the Laboratory of Archaeology. Over the decades since then many archaeologists have copied large sections of this unpublished, often hand scribbled, Allatoona material, using it as best they could in their own research.

I was aware of most of this story in the fall of 2008 as the new Masters degree program of the UGA Department of Anthropology was beginning. As one of the teachers in the program I decided that it would be a useful exercise for the students to take all the material still available and, if possible, produce a final report that could be published electronically—there still is no money to publish it in the Lab Series! This document is the result of that student effort led by me. The project was also intended to be an exercise in learning something of the fine art of editing for the students. These included Stefan Brannan, Kelli Guest, Nate Mountjoy, and Ben Storey for two semesters and Emily Beahm and Ellie Maclin for a single semester. All of these students collectively performed the huge task of transferring the existing information into a modern editable format, including the text, the images, and the tables. They then went through the entire document, editing it line by line, to make it more readable and consistent in style. Their task was made easier by the fact that Caldwell was an excellent writer, and the student’s editing could best be described as gentle. Much effort went into cleaning and organizing the references also. There are at least 5 draft versions of parts of this report present in the collections at the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. Every one of them had hand corrections placed by Caldwell—and these were placed at many different times from 1955 until the time of his death in

1973. He seemed to have pulled it out and worked frequently on it, almost as a hobby. Actually, this constant effort certainly reflects his strong belief that the data from Allatoona was important and needed to be published. To my knowledge it was one of the two largest data sets (along with Irene) that he compiled in his career. The multiple drafts available also have many editing comments by Margaret Clayton, who was aiding him as discussed above. The task of the 2008-2009 students was a daunting one, but I believe they have created a document that will stand as a fair and true representation of Caldwell's intent.

This almost-completed project was set aside about August of 2009 not quite finished. I thought it would take me only a couple of hours to complete it. I was wrong. I picked it back up in August of 2010 and realized that it still needed another substantial round of processing and editing. I began doing this and finally wrote this preface. I decided to involve the help of the 2010-2011 UGA Anthropology Master's class in its completion. These archaeologists included Kristin Basile, Alice Fazlollah, Carla Hadden, Melissa McKay, Ray Talley, and Gail Tarver.

I helped both groups along the way with many aspects of the project, including the role as final overall editor. Caldwell's survey of the Allatoona Reservoir was conducted over 60 years ago as I write this. It was one of the first modern archaeological surveys in Georgia and many archaeologists recognize that we would all been better off if it could have been published back in the 1950s. Better late than never seems inadequate here, but I am truly happy to have helped finally get this publication out. I knew Joe well as a teacher, mentor, and friend. I am confident this publication will put a smile on his face as his spirit still roams the Georgia Piedmont.

For the current generation of archaeologists parts of his report will be perhaps offputting. He puts much emphasis on the creation of trait-lists as summaries of the archaeological cultures in the Allatoona Reservoir. He also was still committed to the use of the now-quiet McKern culture classification system terminology, specifically using the now-retired concept of the "Focus". One must remember that he wrote this just as Willey and Phillips (1958) were establishing a newer terminology and perspective on archeological space-time units. None of this, however, interferes with the success of the raw data presented here, or with Caldwell's power to recognize artifact change over long periods of time in northern Georgia.

Caldwell created some ambiguity over the years about the spelling of "Kellogg" in earlier drafts of this report and in the culture and pottery styles of the same name. We have standardized the spelling just as the current name of the small creek that runs into Lake Allatoona.

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INTRODUCTION 1971

By Margaret V. Clayton

The following report covers the Stamp Creek group of sites in the Allatoona Reservoir of northwestern Georgia. This will be the first of several closely related reports to be published by the Laboratory of Archaeology. It is our intent to present, a small block of sites at a time, the results of the Allatoona salvage project of over 20 years ago. The completed Allatoona Report was on file with Smithsonian for 10 years awaiting publication by that institution, but for various reasons and priorities there were repeated delays. The manuscript was finally returned at the request of the author who has chosen to proceed with publication at this time through the *Laboratory of Archaeology Series*. The manuscript is large and we cannot afford to publish it all at once. Therefore we are publishing it piecemeal, beginning with the Stamp Creek sites. At least it will be in usable form and available to interested archaeologists. Perhaps at some later date the entire report can be reprinted in a more suitable medium.

We might point out that in 1958 the author published an abridged version of his doctoral dissertation entitled *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States*. *Trend and Tradition* is widely viewed as an important attempt at archaeological summary and synthesis. In that paper, the author states that his major ideas, including the concept of Primary Forest Efficiency, grew out of his archaeological experience in Allatoona Reservoir. This being the case, it is hoped that the publication of the Allatoona report, even in piecemeal fashion, will be welcomed.

INTRODUCTION

By Joseph R. Caldwell

The Etowah River, beginning in northern highland Georgia, flows the greater part of its course through the Georgia piedmont country called by geologists the Gainesville and Atlanta Plateau. Approaching Cartersville the river passes through the last chain of hills into the great Appalachian Valley of northwest Georgia, and shortly thereafter joins the Oostanaula at Rome. The two streams here become the Coosa, flowing southward through the Coastal Plain to join the Alabama, and finally to be discharged into Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

In prehistoric times the Etowah Valley probably was heavily forested. Traversing the Piedmont, the river passed through the Oak-pine region of the eastern continental forest. When it reached the Appalachian valley it is possible that there may have been a slight increase in the stands of pine, to the extent approaching the vegetative cover of the broad Coastal Plain.

That aboriginal men had long found this a hospitable land is now indicated by the visible trace of their occupations found everywhere along the Etowah and its tributary streams. And the forest provided not only the setting but all the means of livelihood, an environment often contested, but also to be exploited. In the end, the forest left its stamp on all the human cultures within it.

PROJECT SUMMARY

In July 1946, the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, began construction of a large power and flood control dam on the Etowah River just above the point where it enters the

Appalachian Valley in northwestern Georgia. This situation, approximately 30 miles above the mouth of the river at Rome, 2,000 feet below the confluence of Allatoona Creek, and 3 miles east of Cartersville, is exactly on the border of two physiographic provinces. In the valley downstream, the Etowah flows through a fertile countryside of low relief; the impoundment area above the river is within the Piedmont plateau and is bordered by eroded clay uplands with occasional masses of crystalline rocks.

The river valley is at its narrowest immediately above the dam site, but broadens upstream, and in favored localities like Proctor's Bend, the areas around Lovengood and Field's bridges, and in the neighborhood of Canton, Georgia, there are broad bottoms suitable to modern agriculture on a fairly respectable scale. Most places also show a certain amount of river terrace development. Generally speaking there will be a narrow flood plain, and then a first terrace. Above this, the red clay hills and level areas are remnants of the Atlanta plateau, the general elevation of which is about 1000 feet above mean sea level. The construction of the dam was to create a flood pool at the 860 contour, encompassing 20,300 acres, with the normal power pool elevation at the 835 contour. The Etowah River was to be inundated from Allatoona Creek in Bartow County for 20 miles eastward to Canton in Cherokee County; Allatoona Creek to be affected for 10 miles southward in Cobb County to a point beyond the town of Acworth; and Stamp Creek in Bartow to be flooded for almost seven miles. Other partly inundated tributaries of the Etowah were McKaskey and Kellogg Creeks, Little River, Jug and Shoal Creeks. The backed up tributaries of the Allatoona were Clark, Tanyard and Proctor Creeks, Mars Hill Branch, and Little Allatoona Creek.

In November 1946, the Smithsonian Institution, cooperating with the National Park Service and Corps of Engineers, detailed this writer to make a six-month archaeological survey of the projected reservoir area, to appraise the archaeological remains, and to see if their flooding would mean a loss of valuable data. Many prehistoric sites were known in the vicinity of Cartersville, and the famous Tumlin or Etowah mounds three miles below the dam site had already seen several archaeological explorations (see Moorehead 1932). Other prehistoric stations had been reported by Thomas (1894:45-46), Moorehead (1932:89), Waring (1945), Fairbanks et al. (1946), and Wauchope (1948). For the most recent summary of Wauchope's results see Wauchope (Wauchope 1950:16-17). Also, a major volume is in preparation. Wauchope kindly placed at our disposal unpublished site information from the reservoir area (Wauchope 1966).

The Survey

Within and near the impoundment area it was possible to locate almost 180 sites in addition to the 26 sites that had already been numbered by Wauchope. Almost every site showed fragments of aboriginal earthenware and chipped stone on the surface. It was found that property owners often were not aware that prehistoric materials occurred on their lands; this necessitated surveying nearly the entire reservoir area. The Corps of Engineers furnished a set of aerial photographs for locating and recording sites. The site locations marked on these sheets are more precise than those shown on the general reservoir map (Figure 1) because of the larger scale, and it was possible to outline site bounds and limits as shown on the specimen (Figure 2). The aerial maps are on deposit with the survey and excavation notes in the files of the River Basin Surveys, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

Both the Creek and Cherokee are known to have been in the region in historic times, but not until the end of the survey did it appear that we should have any relatively certain means of

identifying their habitation areas. What rapidly became clear was that we had to deal with a long series of prehistoric cultures representing thousands of years of prehistory. There were several varieties of sites, those we have referred to as occupation areas being by far the most numerous. The smaller of these could perhaps be regarded as temporary encampments; a few of the largest should certainly be called villages or town sites. In some cases it appeared that a number of contiguous occupation areas comprised a single settlement. There were also a number of stone chipping places or “workshops”, but other varieties of sites were exceedingly rare. Only one earth mound was found, 9CK5, which had been investigated by Wauchope. One cave located not far from the mouth of Little River was briefly examined but showed no material. A stone boulder fish dam was found crossing the river a short distance above Field’s Bridge, and occasionally on bare expanses of rock we came upon cut out basins or “hominy holes”.

Recommendations

It is not an unusual experience for an archaeologist to come into a district where little is known, but in salvage archaeology such a condition greatly complicates the problem of determining which few irreplaceable sites could be investigated with the available time and money. At Allatoona a preliminary study of the surface collections was used to set up a provisional chronological framework. The sites were, so far as possible, fitted into this scheme (Caldwell 1947). Typological similarities among the surface collections were used as a basis for classification and the assumption was made that each distinct group of sites represented an unknown prehistoric culture. The site groupings were assigned a temporal placement based on artifact similarities, principally ceramic, to materials that had already been found in relative stratigraphic succession in other parts of the Southeast. The later excavation program showed a number of ceramic assemblages in stratigraphic order in the ground; though chronological refinements were made, in no case was it necessary to reverse a judgment which had been made by interpolation from other southeastern areas.

Following the preliminary study it was decided that the minimum salvage at Allatoona would require: (1) sampling the sites of each unknown cultural grouping, and (2) excavating the sites which might most likely be expected to show cultural stratigraphy.

Such a minimum program did not necessitate excavations at all sites, many of which were small, representing little more than a handful of sherds or artifacts on an eroded clay field where excavations would have been of no value. For the remainder, it was admittedly quite an assumption to suppose that the sample sites of each group would be fairly representative of the others, but this was about the best that we could do.

It was finally recommended that out of the total of about 200 sites, 10 should be partially excavated and 35 others should be tested with limited excavations being undertaken where necessary.

Excavations

Early 1950 was the date scheduled for the water to begin rising behind the dam. The survey report and appraisal had been submitted to the Congress of the United States. The National Park Service requested funds for excavation, but as the months went by Congress made no move to appropriate the necessary money.

If Congress was momentarily unconcerned about the impending loss of archaeological data at Allatoona, a number of prominent Georgians took a different view. The University of Georgia’s Department of Anthropology under the direction of A. R. Kelly, with money raised by

private subscription, launched excavations at one of the most important sites in the proposed reservoir, 9CK5 on the Etowah River near the settlement of Sixes. The work was conducted by William H. Sears (1950, 1958).

Before the University investigation was completed the news arrived that \$20,000 had been appropriated, largely through the efforts of Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell. As the amount was considerably less than the original request, only a limited salvage program could be undertaken by the Smithsonian. These excavations were carried out by Carl F. Miller (Miller n.d.) and by the writer. Of 10 sites originally scheduled for work, more limited excavations were made at eight. The University of Georgia had dug the mound at 9CK5. Only 9CK103, an occupation area on the Etowah below Canton, was allowed to go under water without any work. The 35 sites that had originally been proposed for additional testing were for the most part abandoned. Thirteen were partly explored, but only two of these yielded outstanding results.

Report

The present report was sent to the Smithsonian Institution in 1955 but printing was not possible until now. I have made a few changes in the paper as it was originally written. Several introductory paragraphs [Ed. These have been reincluded.] and some footnotes have been eliminated.

There are additional conclusions which do not appear in this volume. By 1957 I had two years in which to consider our results at Allatoona in the light of eastern North American prehistory for a doctoral dissertation in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago (Caldwell 1958). In 1962, under the stimulation of a Viking Fund Burg Wartenstein Conference, I wrote a brief article emphasizing some points and attempting to clarify others (Caldwell 1962).

I wish to express my thanks to the many people and organizations whose interest and cooperation made salvage work at Allatoona possible. The Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, the University of Georgia, the National Park Service, and the Smithsonian Institution provided for the investigations in every possible way. My thanks to the Illinois state Museum for help in the final revision of the manuscript. The following individuals were particularly kind and helpful: Mr. Larry Bowles, Mrs. Helen Clark, Mr. Emmett Cook, Mr. J. L. DeJarnette, Mr. M. L. Fleetwood, Mr. Francis F. Guscio, Mr. J. C. Harrington, Mr. Hubert Howell, Mr. Charles E. Jackson, Dr. A. R. Kelly, Mr. Henry Mulkey, Mr. Charles Mayes, Captain Garland Peyton, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Senator Richard B. Russell, Miss Susan C. Smith, Miss Helen Soulis, Mr. C. Malcolm Watkins, and Mr. J. H. (Pat) Wofford.

PROBLEMS AND INTERPRETATION

“In my opinion, nothing can be said concerning the manner in which the concepts are made and connected, and how we are to coordinate them to the experiences. In guiding us in the creation of such an order of sense experiences, success in the result is alone the determining factor.” Albert Einstein, *Out of My Later Years* (1956).

The archaeological universe at Allatoona, a realm of potsherds, stone tools, and dry bones, all representing the effects of former human activity, was approached with the clear

recognition that as time goes on, the limitations of our present interests and conceptual equipment will become more and more apparent. How often, when we read the older technical reports, do we wish that more empirical data had been supplied, that less space had been devoted to problems which no longer interest us, or to problems that never should have arisen at all.

This chapter is an explanation of the methods used in the presentation and interpretation of the Allatoona materials. At the present time, when Americanist archaeology is reexamining its concepts, it is too much to expect that the taxonomy used in this report will for long retain the particular meanings used here. Therefore, some discussion is necessary.

The first problem was to salvage as much archaeological data as possible from the area to be flooded and to make the information available. We shall never know the extent of our losses, but the archaeology of northern Georgia is poorly understood, and additional work might not have yielded diminished returns.

Observation, excavation, and recording are all ruthlessly selective processes. The bulk of this report is descriptive and contains about the same categories of data, or less, than the Americanist record today. In rare instances we tried to transcend present limitations. One extremely useful procedure, which is still by no means in universal use, was the engrossing habit of watching and tentatively classifying potsherds and other artifacts while they were coming out of strata and features. Innumerable instances it was possible to excavate somewhat more intelligently through having this additional information at hand. Another practice to which attention might be called was that during the survey pains were taken to record many sites that by many standards would have been considered unworthy of the name. This is why we have so many sites in Allatoona Reservoir. The size of a former dwelling site is no affidavit of its importance to the solution of archaeological problems, and conversely, even the largest sites may not represent the entire activity of the people who occupied them. Colonial records of several southern states show that in certain seasons the people dispersed in the woods to hunt and gather food. Swanton (1922:57) mentioned this in reference to the account of the Jesuit Rogel at Santa Elena in 1570. In preagricultural times this habit was presumably more frequent, and evidently for some was the chief economic activity. It follows that we cannot afford to overlook the possible significance of even temporary encampments. Most sites located at Allatoona were too small and thin to warrant digging, but the surface collections are tabulated in the hope that future investigators may find them useful. The materials were accessioned in the Division of Archaeology, U.S. National Museum.

A word of explanation is necessary concerning certain designations and descriptive terms. Site references are according to a special system indicating state, county, and site. All Georgia site numbers are prefixed by the number nine, followed by a county abbreviation and number in the order of discovery. A site in Bartow County, Georgia, might be 9BR50, in Cobb County 9CO50, in Cherokee County, 9CK50.

Occupation areas which were contiguous or nearly so were given a single site number, and referred to as areas A, B, C, etc. If Area A of a given site was occupied at one time, and Area B at another time, such a site would be said to have two components. Occupation areas were not regarded as separate components unless some distance removed from any other dwelling area of the same horizon, and could then be presumed to have represented the total occupation at that time in that locality. Where a number of closely grouped occupation areas showed similar pottery and other artifacts, and could therefore be parts of a single, larger settlement, the entire group was regarded as one component.

Certain sites and areas with a preponderance of chipped stone scrap, sometimes with a specific source of stone nearby, were called workshops. Admittedly, the extent to which such sites may also have been dwelling places depended on circumstances we shall never know. In the case of sites occupied during the long span before earthenware appeared in the area, “workshop” was applied only when the amounts of stone scrap were overwhelmingly greater than finished tools. The balance of Prepottery sites were also called occupation areas, believed to represent campsites or dwelling places where a certain amount of stone chipping was done in the normal course of habitation.

In the description of objects and features found in survey and excavations, the attempt is made to employ noncommittal terms unless there was evidence as to use or purpose. For instance, the features called “storage pits” were not so named until many had yielded the remains of stored foods. Once the identification was made, however, we proceeded to call all such features of the same general size, shape, and ceramic period storage pits whether they contained food remains or not. This extrapolation may in some cases have led to error, but seems a reasonable and practical procedure. Other pits, of less definite shape and belonging to a later time, showed no evidence of food storage and were called “midden pits”. This at least describes their contents; even if garbage disposal was not their primary purpose, which it may have been, it certainly became their ultimate use.

There was a group of terms: “net sinker”, “bar gorget”, “chert knife”, etc., which were sometimes used to identify stone objects, though in many instances we are by no means certain that they were so made or used. Different varieties of hafting or wear may correlate with particular usages in a particular horizon, or they may not; this is not known at present. In northern Georgia, the forms of such artifacts are various, and some were undoubtedly arrow points, other spear points, knives, punches, drills, awls, scrapers, chisels, etc. Considering the manifold uses of small sharp instruments and dull blunt ones in our own time, it may be supposed that many prehistoric stone tools served double duty at times. We may not be entirely in the dark as to which stone artifacts were arrowheads and which were javelin tips. This is not a problem to be solved by a rough and ready identification. The stone tip that might represent the first use of the bow and arrow in the region is certainly an important point. Arrowheads, spear points, and knives will not be found in the lists of artifacts presented, but we have included scrapers. Lacking a pointed end, there are many uses they could not have had.

Chipped stone artifact counts are presented descriptively, with a consistent word order and lexicon. These are actually preliminary types for the problem of temporal variation, and all consistent variations we could discover (except weight) are indicated. The system has some flexibility and can be readily revised for different purposes.

Next in importance to description of the recovered material was the problem of establishing time and space determinants. These are the *sine qua non* of contemporary archaeology, and our approach to this problem at Allatoona reflects the important effort of the last three decades to establish a framework of American prehistory constructed out of the results from many areas.

Potsherds are by far the most common artifacts and apparently are the most sensitive in recording temporal, cultural, and spatial distance. The determinants are based on ceramics and the result is formulated as a succession of pottery periods. The method was first to identify pottery types which could vary consistently in time and space then to recognize pottery complexes and finally to define ceramic periods. It is important that these be regarded not as cultural periods, nor are they eras except in the narrow sense of the history of the regional pottery

continuum. The succession of ceramic periods is a device for arranging entire archaeological assemblages in sequence.

In setting up the pottery types we tried to select easily recognizable features (paste, temper, surface finish, decoration, and form) that might have a particular temporal range. Time changes were usually demonstrated by superposition in the ground, but in cases where stratigraphy was lacking, it was sometimes possible to interpolate already recognized types into an already known pottery continuum.

The pottery types are conceived in the same way as those described in the Newsletters of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Haag 1939, 1940), and where possible the same type names have been used. There is an essential difference, however, in that the Conference types seem for the most part to have been constructed from sherd data from a number of sites, and are therefore “ideal” types. The types described in this report are specific types and each is from a particular site and cultural context, generally where the sample was most adequate. Each type is given a full description only once. Its recurrence at other sites was decided by inspection. In the latter process the types have become idealized. Minor differences will appear and become more important as time goes on. We already know that Etowah Complicated Stamped at site 9BR60B is not in every respect similar to Etowah Complicated Stamped at 9CK85 and that the two manifestations occupy slightly different temporal positions. These differences are in frequencies or variations of Etowah Complicated Stamped. By describing specific rather than ideal pottery types we recognize that the ideal will change as knowledge increases. The specific types, not divorced from site contexts, may have a somewhat longer usefulness appropriate to this kind of report. In some cases variations from already established types seemed rather important, yet for one or another reason hesitating to set up an entirely new type, we presented these as variants. Because of the inconvenience of not having a separate section on pottery, all types are listed below.

Pottery Type Names

Dunlap Fabric Marked
Mossy Oak Simple Stamped
Cartersville Check Stamped
Cartersville Simple Stamped
Cartersville Plain
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Early)
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Middle)
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Late)
Woodstock Diamond Stamped
Woodstock Line Block Stamped
Woodstock Check Stamped
Woodstock Incised
Woodstock Plain
Etowah Complicated Stamped (Ladder Base Diamonds)
Etowah Complicated Stamped (Other Motifs)
Etowah Line Block Stamped
Etowah Plain
Etowah Burnished Plain

Etowah Red Filmed
 Hiwassee Island Red on Buff
 Etowah Incised
 Etowah Roughened
 Savannah Complicated Stamped
 Savannah Plain
 Wilbanks Complicated Stamped
 Wilbanks Plain
 Wilbanks Orange Filmed
 Lamar Complicated Stamped (Type A at 9BR60A)
 Lamar Complicated Stamped (Type B at 9BR60A)
 Lamar Complicated Stamped (Late Variety at 9BR60B)
 Lamar Complicated Stamped
 Lamar Plain
 Lamar Bold Incised
 Lamar Roughened
 Galt Check Stamped
 Galt Complicated Stamped
 Galt Roughened
 Chattahoochee Brushed
 Galt Plain

The pottery complex was found to be a useful device for the formulation of time and space determinants. This is defined as the entire assemblage of earthenware containers found together within a specific time range in a specific region of space. In no case do we know the actual area or spatial boundaries, but these are presumed to be definite, and probably can be indicated by detailed survey. Theoretically, the pottery complex has a range in time and space as far as it shows no variation that can be regarded as significant. It was clearly shown at Allatoona that even the most minor consistent differences could be important in a detailed chronology.

At Allatoona, the pottery complex was a more sensitive chronological indicator than the pottery type, and examination of Figure 3 will show that most of the types defined in this area have been found in more than one ceramic complex and period. The complex as conceived here possesses many more variables that can and apparently do change through time. Moreover, it expresses such sensitive factors as the addition and subtraction of pottery types from the complex as well as their varying numerical proportions.

The essential fact about the ceramic periods used in this report is that they mark off a scale of time but do not in themselves constitute a cultural classification. Time is truly of the essence, and in the endeavor to discover ever finer chronological divisions each ceramic period has been defined as narrowly as possible. The more closely we can control the time factor in archaeological sequences, the more precise will be our judgments as to the non-temporal factors involved. Thus, we have not hesitated to establish pottery periods on minor changes whenever they appeared to show temporal variation. In some cases the pottery complexes of two successive periods will apparently differ only in the addition of a single pottery type, or seemingly in the relative frequencies of types.

The period coincides with the time range of a ceramic complex but it also has the same distribution in space. Here is a possible source of confusion. Certain sites in the Buford

Reservoir, less than 50 miles from Allatoona, show ceramic differences which cannot be altogether accounted for on the basis of time changes at Allatoona, and therefore are suspected to be a function of some other factor which is expressed as a spatial difference. There is no reason at present to regard the pottery complexes as any less sensitive to spatial distance than they are to temporal difference. If this approach were to be continued, it would probably result in the construction of innumerable local sequences, each marked by a different set of ceramic periods.

In my opinion, such a situation would offer no difficulties if we remember that the ceramic periods are used for relative dating and not as a cultural classification. As the ceramic complex is locally defined and shows perceptible changes with geographic distance, it must remain a local concept to be of maximum usefulness. There is certainly no objection to correlating a number of local periods into a major horizon.

The concept of horizon styles should certainly be of value for southeastern studies as applied by Kroeber to Peruvian archaeology (1944) and subsequently proposed by Phillips and Willey (1953) for general usage in correlating American archaeological sequences. A similar concept was employed in this report in an attempt to demonstrate approximate contemporaneity among a widespread group of southeastern sites with fabric marked pottery. When these sites were viewed as a group, it was seen that the older sites in the southeastern range of the ware had predominantly fabric marked pottery. Somewhat later sites showed fabric marked with the addition of other decorated types: check stamped, simple stamped, cord marked, and complicated stamped. It was then possible to suggest that two recognizable horizons were represented among the sites with fabric-decorated pottery. The earlier horizon requires for not only recognition of the presence of the fabric decorated "horizon style", but insists upon the absence of other styles. The subsequent horizon is recognized on the association of two or more quite distinct styles of decoration. The suggestion is that a horizon style will be of greatest use in the alignment of local sequences if it is constantly subject to closer definition and considered with reference to its associations.

The final problem at Allatoona was to attempt to discover major relationship patterns that existed among the archaeological materials, particularly among sites and site contexts. The method used at Allatoona is described in the aforementioned *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States* and need not be reprinted here.

SITES ON STAMP CREEK

Stamp Creek, a tributary entering the northern side of the Etowah River 1 mile above Allatoona Dam in Bartow County, was flooded upstream for a distance of 7 miles. A large part of this stretch was rugged and precipitous. Despite this, the original survey located 10 sites of aboriginal occupation and the three largest were excavated: 9BR60, 9BR71, and 9BR73 (Figures 4 and 5). A test was made at 9BR79, which turned out to be a natural elevation instead of a mound. Another investigation had been scheduled at a possible stone mound (9BR74). However, the excavation was never made because of the possibility that this also was a natural structure and funds were limited. The remaining sites on Stamp Creek, small and unpromising, were allowed to go under water without further examination.

9BR60

The best habitational area along the surveyed portion of the stream was 9BR60, near the margin of the reservoir where Boston Creek joined Stamp Creek. The place had been intermittently inhabited during at least ten periods of prehistoric time, and here we made our most extensive excavations.

The site consisted of three parts. 9BR60A was a knoll bordered by alluvial deposits from the two creeks. The surface of this area showed numerous sherds and chipped artifacts exposed by recent cultivation and erosion. 9BR60B was a second habitation area on a low ridge a few hundred feet upstream on Stamp Creek. The ridge was parallel to the stream and behind it was a long depression, low and swampy in prehistoric times, which may have been an ancient channel of the creek. 9BR60C, continuous with 9BR60B, had a high frequency of Archaic chipped stone artifacts indicating that this part of the ridge consisted of an earlier occupation.

9BR60A

The occupied area at the junction of the two creeks covered the summit of the knoll, 250 by 200 feet in extent, and rose about seven feet above the bordering alluvium. Work was begun by digging a shallow trench 10 feet wide through the knoll toward the junction. However, many features were encountered that the excavation was expanded to encompass an irregular area about 140 feet in diameter. We found that nearly all of the occupational deposits on the summit had been eroded away and in most places basic red clay was within 5 inches of the surface of the ground. What remained were postholes, storage pits, and burials dug into the tough red clay subsoil allowing them to escape the ravages of time (Figure 6). Yet, on the southwestern lower slope, a thick culture-bearing deposit was preserved to a maximum depth of 5 feet.

Three stratigraphic cuts were made on the southwestern side of the knoll where the deposits were deepest. Figure 7 shows the vertical distribution of sherd types and chipped stone artifacts in a cut 5 feet square and 5 feet deep. The highest and latest materials in this excavation were those attributed to the Lamar period. Sherds of the Savannah period (Allatoona focus) had a slightly lower distribution, and farther down were a few earthenware fragments of the Woodstock period (Proctor focus). The lowest and earliest pottery was Cartersville Simple Stamped, Cartersville period (focus uncertain). At the base of the stratigraphic cut were chipped stone artifacts of the non-pottery Stamp Creek focus.

The second and third stratigraphic cuts (Figures 8 and 9) made nearby seemed to corroborate the first, although the pottery distributions were not so clear. The essential portion

of the stratigraphy was that the Stamp Creek Prepottery zone was located below the levels containing earthenware.

Thus it appeared that the knoll had been occupied during a succession of prehistoric horizons. The most important habitations had been during Prepottery, Savannah, and Lamar times, but random sherds in addition to the minority representations in the stratigraphic cuts indicated that the place was often visited during other intervals. As excavations progressed it was possible to assign various burials, storage pits, and other archaeological features to one or another of the successive periods. The features are shown on the plan of the area (Figure 10) and are described in the order of the chronological intervals beginning with the earliest.

Prepottery Period: The Stamp Creek Focus

The deepest levels of the stratigraphic soundings showed chipped stone artifacts and a large amount of discarded stone debitage, but no pottery. Among various prehistoric storage pits on the summit of the knoll were some containing similar refuse and artifacts, again without pottery except for occasional sherds supposed to be extraneous.

The artifacts were generally similar to those found at Eastern sites of the Archaic pattern and closely resemble materials from a few other sites at Allatoona. These sites have been included in the Stamp Creek focus of northern Georgia. The assemblages differ in some respects from the related Savannah River and Lauderdale foci of northeastern Georgia and northern Alabama respectively.

Features and Burials

There were 18 pits we judged must have been dug during the Prepottery occupation. Most of these probably had been used for the storage of food, but one contained a little red ochre and some traces of human bone, and it is possible that other pits had been for burials that subsequently disappeared. The pits, most likely to have held interments, contained relatively more pure redeposited clay with fewer broken rocks and other extraneous inclusions. They may have been refilled shortly after they were dug with the same clay which came out of them in the first place.

The pits, rather similar in appearance, were usually more or less circular with straight sides and flat bottoms (Figure 11). Dimensions varied from 2.5 to 5 feet in diameter and from 1.5 to 3 feet deep. A few were oval or oblong, and in two or three instances sides were sloping rather than perpendicular. Apparently, some pits were allowed to stand open long enough to trap a considerable amount of camp refuse and extraneous inclusions. Scattered throughout the fill were fragments of chert, quartzite and quartz as well many broken and water-worn pebbles. Most of the pebbles had been fractured by heat, possibly as a result of "hot rock" cooking practices. However, no rocks were found in any sort of hearth arrangement, and the pits themselves had not been used for cooking. Later cultures in the area used cooking pits. "Fireless cookers" with an upper layer of rocks over a fire had been built in the bottom, but none of these were found in the Stamp Creek Component. A few representative pits are described below.

Feature 1. A circular pit found in the northern part of the excavated area first appeared below 5 inches of topsoil as an area of mottled orange clay. When the pit had been cleaned out it was found to be 4 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep with nearly straight sides and a flat bottom. Like most of the others, it had probably been deeper before the upper portion was removed by erosion.

A large quartzite boulder lay against one side of the pit. Scattered throughout the fill were broken rocks and the artifacts listed in Table 1.

Feature 6. Located in the northern part of the excavated area, this pit was oblong with somewhat sloping sides and a flat bottom. It measured 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 1.5 feet deep. In the fill were many broken quartzite pebbles and a few chipped artifacts.

Feature 32 A, B. Two overlapping pits were found in the central part of the excavated area. Both were approximately the same size and shape, circular with straight sides and flat bottoms, 2.5 feet in diameter and not quite 1 foot deep. There were quartzite fragments in the fill of each pit but no artifacts.

Burial 20. This was the only instance of bone occurring in one of the Stamp Creek Component pits. The burial was probably intrusive and later. It was located in the southeastern part of the excavated area below 4 inches of topsoil, circular with straight sides and a flat bottom, 3 feet 9 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep. The traces of decayed human bone were in a deposit 10 inches across and 10 inches from the bottom. Some red ochre lay immediately above the bones and extended upward to the top of the pit. The objects listed in Table 1 were scattered through the pit fill.

Artifacts

Stone tools and other artifacts found in the pits and in the lower levels of the 5-foot stratigraphic cut are listed in Table 1. The most frequent types are starred to indicate the probability of being characteristic of the Stamp Creek focus and are the least likely to have been accidental inclusions in the pits. Some tools were undoubtedly made of materials other than stone, but none of these were preserved at this site.

Steatite was an important raw material of the Stamp Creek focus. While earthenware was not in use at this time, the remnants of several steatite containers were recovered. Steatite quarries are found in several portions of the Georgia Piedmont and are extensive in the vicinity of Atlanta, about 30 miles south of Stamp Creek. One vessel fragment, with a blackened outer surface, showed that such receptacles must often have been used directly over the fire. All the vessel fragments were from simple hemispherical bowls. Interiors were carefully smoothed, but some exteriors showed the regular channels of the gauge that had been used to shape them. The fragment illustrated in Figure 12 has a notched rim, which is a fairly unusual feature.

The use of steatite vessels, including Webb's Archaic III period of northern Alabama (Webb and DeJarnette 1948) and the Prepottery levels of the Savannah River focus, indicates the chronological position of the Stamp Creek focus. It is at least no earlier than these related cultures.

Steatite was occasionally used for other artifacts, as shown by the cylindrical object in Figure 12. This may be an ornament; at least there are encircling grooves at either end, probably for the attachment of a cord. Interestingly, perforated steatite tablets and fragments, or the so-called net sinkers, found at Stallings Island and other Savannah River focus sites, are practically absent in the Allatoona area.

Varieties of stone employed for chipped artifacts were milky quartz, quartzite, and chert. Quartz was the least used of the three. This was a rather surprising circumstance in view of the abundance of quartz dykes in the clay hills overlooking Stamp Creek and the predominance of

quartz artifacts at 9CK68 and other Stamp Creek focus sites. The quartz specimens listed in Table 1 include three medium to small points with slightly indicated tangs (“slight tang” points), a small tanged scraper, a fragment showing a serrated edge, and part of a large elongated ovate (Figure 12).

Quartzite was usually employed for large simple tang points. The tang or stem is relatively square, usually with a basal notch or concavity. The shoulders are well defined, most often straight but sometimes sloping. This type is similar to the large points of the Savannah River focus, although there the specimens are more frequently of aplite. A comparable chert form occurs in the Lauderdale focus of northern Alabama (Webb and DeJarnette 1942), but is usually narrower than the Georgia specimens. One fragment was found of a large stemless blade of the type illustrated in Figure 13. The quartzite drill shown in Figure 13 is common in the Lauderdale and Savannah River foci.

Chert artifacts typically ranged in color from black through gray, though occasionally to mottled brown or green. None showed decomposition, as is often the case with the marine cherts of the southern coastal plain. Those from Stamp Creek were probably all of local or piedmont origin. The cherts were generally smaller than the quartzite specimens and showed greater formal differences. They were prepared for hafting in a variety of ways: slight tang, simple tang, bifurcated tang, corner notched, side notched and stemless (isosceles), and these differences are the basis for the classification attempted in Figure 12. According to this, most of the Stamp Creek cherts belong to two general categories, the slight tang points and the simple tang points.

In the slight tang group, the hafting area is only slightly indicated by removal of small portions along the sides. The range is from small to large and narrow to broad. One specimen is plano-convex and another is beveled on opposing sides. Thus, it is not at all clear that hafting variations correspond to use differences, though one supposes that in a general way they might. Claflin does not illustrate any slight tang points from Stallings Island (Savannah River focus). If present, they must be less frequent than at Stamp Creek. Webb’s Chert Form 15 appears to be identical with the more common medium to small slight tang point at Stamp Creek. In northern Alabama this occurred at the Lauderdale focus sites Ct^o27 and Lu^o67 (Webb and DeJarnette 1942). Specimens were not numerous and were without exception restricted to the pottery and upper Prepottery zones of the two sites. Therefore, Webb’s data suggest that the slight tang point is relatively late in Archaic times. Its relative frequency at Stamp Creek may represent an areal specialization. A few Allatoona surface collections indicate that the type may have continued after the appearance of pottery in this area.

The other major projectile point chert category at Stamp Creek, the simple tang point, shows less variation. The medium to small examples differ not only in size from the large quartzite simple tang points, but also usually lack the basal notch. The single specimen with exaggerated shoulders is an easily recognized form that has been noted at other Stamp Creek focus sites.

Of the other remaining chert projectile point types found in some Allatoona surface collections, the small point with bifurcated tang may belong to Prepottery and early pottery times. These projectile points are not common at Stallings Island and the occasional specimens in the Lauderdale focus are larger than the Allatoona type. Another form, medium size stemless isosceles or sub-isosceles blades, is present at all three loci. A single specimen of a side notched point with the sides of the blade oppositely beveled is a type not common, if it is found at all, in Savannah or Lauderdale. In Georgia, the major appearance of this type is in the Early Macon

Chert Industry (Kelly 1938) and the Old Quartz Industry (Caldwell n.d.), both of which are considerably earlier than the materials under discussion.

Later Transient Occupations

The people of the Stamp Creek focus eventually abandoned the little knoll at the junction of the two streams. For a long time afterward, the site was only a stopping place for various groups and individuals. Random potsherds in the excavations can be attributed to the Kellogg and subsequent Cartersville periods and both strongly represented at site 9BR73 directly across Stamp Creek. Vessels may have been brought over by the inhabitants of that place who ranged widely through the valley. Other pottery fragments could be recognized as belonging to the Woodstock and Etowah I periods, which were considerably later. Some of these visitors left other evidence of their presence on the site. One storage pit belonging to an unidentified component and two Woodstock period pits are described below. One of the latter (Feature 18) was especially interesting as an example of a roasting pit or fireless cooker containing the earliest specimens of maize and the earliest examples of Mississippian projectile points found at Allatoona.

Feature 23. In the northern part of the excavated area, we came across the bottom of a storage pit. The upper part had disappeared though erosion and cultivation of the knoll. Fragments of two pottery vessels were found in it (Figure 14). The decoration on the pots was new to us, but the forms, tempering, and surface finish suggested that they had been made during one of the earlier ceramic periods. The taller specimen was cylindrical with a slightly inverted rim, dark gray, sand tempered, and carelessly smoothed inside and out. There was a very sloppy incised decoration around the rim. The other vessel was a deep bowl, fired dark gray, sand tempered, also carelessly smoothed, and decorated on the shoulder with vertical incised lines.

Feature 18. This Woodstock period roasting pit was found in the central part of the excavated area below 6 inches of topsoil. It was circular, 2 feet in diameter, and 1.5 feet deep. It appeared as a patch of rich brown earth and broken rocks surrounded by red clay subsoil. The rocks were closely packed in most places. When the pit had been completely cleared, it could be seen that the rocks did not reach the bottom, but rested on a solid 3-inch layer of carbonized vegetal material, chiefly nut hulls. Apparently, the fire had first been allowed to burn very low, and the nuts had been placed on the bottom of the pit and covered with the rocks. Probably they had burned, for they were never taken out.

Within the mass of the burned material we came across two kernels of corn and two fragments of the very small Mississippian type of arrowhead. These were clearly contemporary with the pit. In the upper part of the fill, among the earth and rocks, were fragments of two Woodstock Diamond Stamped pots. The larger pot, globular with a flaring rim, had been tempered with grit and including particles of limestone and larger fragments of quartz. The exterior was fired brown and dark grey, and covered with the usual overall stamped decoration. The interior, fired to about the same colors, was carefully smoothed. The smaller vessel was grit tempered and fired to a uniform orange shade. The interior had been carelessly smoothed and the stamping on the outside was poorly executed. Other inclusions in the pit are listed in Table 2.

Feature 21. This was a circular pit in the central part of the excavated area, but whether a roasting pit, storage pit, or other type could not be determined. It was 3 feet in diameter, 1.5 feet deep, with straight sides and a flat bottom. There were many cracked rocks and objects in the organic stained clay and earth filling of the pit, listed in Table 3.

The Palisade

An outstanding feature of the site was a line of postholes marking a former palisade or fortification (Feature 12). We were unable to determine which period it had been in use. The palisade could have been no later than Savannah times because a Savannah period burial (Number 9) lying directly over the line of posts had not been damaged by them. Of the relatively few sherds found in palisade postholes, two appeared to be Savannah types and the rest were plain.

The fortification had been built of closely driven posts, and the postholes were preserved where they penetrated the basic tough red clay subsoil. On the western side, part of the line appeared immediately below the topsoil. We proceeded to uncover the postholes toward the southeastern corner where the subsoil gradually dipped downward until it was below 3 feet of cultural deposits; at least 1 foot of which belonged to the Lamar period. The surface of the ground in this area had been lower before Savannah times, and it is doubtful if the relatively narrow posts had been set more than 2 feet into the ground. In the deepest portion, the postholes were 3 to 6 inches in diameter and less than 6 inches deep. When we picked them up at higher levels they were about 6 to 7 inches across and averaged perhaps 9 inches deep. Even though most of the eastern side of the palisade was missing, the outline may have been pentagonal. The western side ran straight for 80 feet and joined the northern side, which was somewhat bowed in the middle and was traced for a distance of 100 feet before it disappeared. The southern side joined the western side at an obtuse angle and could be traced for 35 feet. No large entrance opening was found, but near the southwestern corner was a small jog and break in the line of postholes.

Savannah Period: Allatoona Focus

At a later period in the prehistory of the region, the knoll came to be occupied again. This time by a group that stayed longer and left more traces of their presence. This period has been named Savannah to denote ceramic similarities with a period named on the Georgia Coast (Wauchope 1948; Caldwell and McCann 1941). Both intervals occupy similar stratigraphic positions in their respective areas and can be regarded as approximately contemporary. The northern Georgia manifestation, which includes surface collections from several Allatoona sites, is designated the Allatoona focus. Two costal foci have been defined; the earlier foci is called Savannah I, and a later, Savannah II. The Allatoona focus is probably equivalent to the latter.

Features and Burials

The excavations at 9BR60A revealed a large abandoned storage pit containing a quantity of Savannah stamped pottery. Other sherds were scattered throughout the excavations and were found in the upper levels of the stratigraphic surroundings. There were six graves that could be assigned to this period. Several of these contained mortuary vessels that differed in important respects from the usual domestic ware, particularly in the possession of specific Mississippian features. Figure 15 illustrates why we regard the Mississippian and Savannah type mortuary vessels as a valid cultural association. We attribute the graves to the Savannah period, the only

interval at 9BR60A showing direct influence from the north and west. The Georgia Coast at about this time shows strong Mississippian influence in some non-ceramic material elements, but at Stamp Creek in northwestern Georgia the Mississippian impulses are registered mainly as a special mortuary pottery.

Feature 13. This was a circular pit found in the western part of the excavated area. Examination showed that it had originated from a level below one foot of unbroken occupation deposits, including what seemed to be portions of clay floors, all attributable to the Lamar period. The pit measured 3 feet in diameter, 1.5 feet deep, and was filled with rich brown earth, pottery, and other objects listed in Table 4.

Burial 9. A Savannah period grave was found near the traces of the southwestern corner of the palisade described above. A break in the line of postholes indicated a possible entrance at this point. One of the postholes was directly below the distal end of the right femur of the skeleton. Since the burial had not been disturbed, the palisade must have been older, and the timbers must have been gone by the time the interment was made.

The grave was an irregular oval pit about 5 feet long, 3 feet across, and 1 foot deep. Above it was an unbroken layer of 22 inches of dark brown soil containing predominantly Lamar period pottery, and over that was 6 inches of topsoil. The skeleton was adult, in rather poor condition, and the age and sex were not determined. It laid on its right side facing northwest, the right arm across the thorax. The left radius and ulna were missing, possibly as a result of careless excavation. The legs had been loosely flexed. On the floor of the grave near the feet was a small grit tempered bowl with opposing strap handles. The vessel had been well made, burnished inside and out. The firing scars and surface color varied from dark to reddish brown.

Burial 11. This burial was located 4 feet outside of the palisade and parallel to the southwestern line of posts. A foot of dark brown soil overlaid the grave where numerous Lamar period sherds were located. A continuous mass of fallen fired mud plaster from a Lamar period house (Feature 16) was nearby.

The grave pit, 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, contained a poorly preserved adult skeleton lying on its back with the lower limbs partially drawn up to the left side. On the upper part of the rib cage were a few decayed fragments of some artifact made from the outer wall of a marine conch. Near the right shoulder was a small grit tempered burnished plain vessel with a flaring rim and conoidal base. On the right side near the pelvis was a small Savannah Stamped pot, also grit tempered with a flaring rim and conoidal base. Two other vessels lay toward the feet, one a small open bowl with a crude Savannah Stamped decoration on the exterior. The other, incomplete, was a small burnished jet black bowl originally possessing an opposing pair of strap handles alternated with opposing bifurcated lugs.

Burial 13. This was found in the extreme southeastern part of the excavated area while we were attempting to trace the postholes of the palisade. There was no occupation layer remaining at this point as a result of erosion, and the grave appeared below 6 inches of topsoil as an oval area of rich brown earth, showing up against the surrounding red clay. The grave was 4 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot. No bones were present in the grave. Two intact pots were on the floor of the grave. One sherd, burnished plain with a globular body and flaring rim, lay on its side partly resting on

the rim of a small open bowl. The inside of the vessel had been smoothed but the outside was rough and poorly finished.

Burial 14. Beside Burial 13 was an irregular pit 5 feet long, 30 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, overlaid by about 6 inches of topsoil. In it were the poorly preserved skull and long bones of an adolescent. The skull was at one end of the grave and the long bones at the other, suggesting that the burial was flexed and that the intervening bones had completely decayed.

Burial 15. Beside Burial 14 was an oval pit 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, 9 inches deep, and covered by 6 inches of topsoil. In the northern end was a single large sherd of the Savannah Stamped type. From its position we suspect that the sherd had been used as a dish, perhaps for food to accompany the dead. At the southern end of the grave was a small globular vessel with a slightly flaring rim and opposing triangular lugs just below the lip. The throat was burnished, but the body had been stamped with a paddle wrapped with strands of fine cord. The narrowness of the individual cord markings and the criss-cross application is reminiscent of the coastal type Savannah Fine Cord Marked, but the shape of the vessel was different. There were no bones.

Burial 17. This Savannah period grave in the southern part of the excavated area provided a minor mystery. There were points about the burial that made it absolutely unique. There was a double handful of Archaic specimens which should have long antedated the grave and certainly had no business there. Our first reaction was one of consternation. One or two more discoveries of this sort could demolish the few pretensions of archaeology as a science. Eventually a monograph settled the situation to the archaeologist's satisfaction. This occupies the following section of the report.

The Life and Times of Burial 17

“Pipes are occasionally of extraordinary interest, said he. Nothing has more individuality, save perhaps watches and bootlaces... The owner is obviously a muscular man, left handed, with an excellent set of teeth, careless in his habits, and with no need to practice economy.” Arthur Conan Doyle, *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1949).

Burial 17 first appeared as an oblong area of stones and dark earth below 5 inches of topsoil, showing up against the basic red clay into which it had been intruded (Figure 16). The pit was small and removal of the fill revealed the bottom only 18 inches below the surface of the ground. The other dimensions were 4 feet long by 3 feet at the wider end. Masses of whole and broken quartzite pebbles were found at either end of the grave. These lay somewhat above the grave floor and their purpose is conjectural.

There were no bones in the grave, but because it can be assigned to the Savannah period, we are inclined to think that the individual buried here spoke a Muskogean language and probably belonged to one of the groups who were later known as Creeks. The Savannah period is followed by Lamar, which in Georgia is certainly to be ascribed to Muskogean peoples of about the time of the first European contact. As there is no marked cultural discontinuity between the two horizons, the Savannah period may represent the same ethnic and linguistic groups at an earlier time.

The small size of the grave indicated that its inhabitant had been buried in a flexed position with the knees drawn toward the chest. This, incidentally, was the burial position of the only Savannah period skeletons whose bones had been preserved at the site.

A small pottery elbow pipe, on the floor of the grave near the southwestern wall, suggested that the person had been male; probably a mature individual who derived considerable contentment from smoking (Figure 17). The pipe was not a ceremonial object to be brought out on occasions, but the intimate companion of its owner. The charred tobacco cake was still intact and the rim of the bowl, scorched and blackened by repeated use, also showed the effects of careless battering. Like any confirmed smoker, he often emptied the bowl by knocking it against a convenient tree or house post.

In the northeastern corner of the grave were two earthenware vessels which probably contained food and drink to accompany the dead into eternity (Figure 17). The pottery water bottle, originally upright, was found leaning against the wall of the grave. Close by, a small open bowl still held traces of carbonized material. Savannah period mortuary vessels were different from the ordinary domestic ware at this site. They were rather similar to the ordinary pottery of the Mississippian cultures north and west of Georgia, while domestic pottery showed more features indigenous to the Georgia area. The water bottle was particularly interesting. As the only vessel on the site that had actually been tempered with crushed shell, indicating a possible importation from regions to the west.

Lying beside the water bottle were two carefully made stone discs (Figure 17). Too small to have been chunky stones, they may have seen use as counters in some other game. The larger disc, of hornblende granite, had a slanted edge. The smaller one, probably also granite, was slightly biconcave.

Six inches west of the disc was a small flat greenstone celt somewhat battered on the ends and sides. Larger celts were often hafted as hatchets. The battering on the sides of the celt (where the haft would have interfered) cast doubt on this specimen ever having been hafted at all. It may have been a kind of chisel, certainly had seen service as a hammer, and may have been used for other purposes for which it was never intended.

In the southeastern corner of the grave laid seven small isosceles triangular arrowheads, the common Mississippian type. All were oriented in the same direction. These had not been buried as complete arrows for the length of the shafts would have necessitated leaning them against the wall of the grave; the tips would have then been found either pointing downward or greatly disarranged.

The most unusual accompaniment, already mentioned, was the small pile of broken chert nodules and older types of projectile points found by the northern wall (Figure 18). The points were much larger and heavier than the arrowheads of the other group, and would have been quite at home among the chipped stone specimens of the Stamp Creek focus and among other assemblages of comparable age. The collection also included a quartz crystal, a small sandstone tablet carefully ground on the edges, and a small fragment from a greenstone celt, battered to nearly circular form. There were also four pieces from a single fragment of banded green chert. One had been made into a scraper and another into a punch or an awl.

We could regard the unworked chert fragments as probably having come from a quarry, but the heavy points of antique form seemed to have all the earmarks of a surface collection. This puzzled us considerably, as already indicated, but later while examining the small chert arrowheads in the other corner we noticed that one specimen was made of a distinctive grey chert, which in color and texture exactly matched one of the large antique points. Another

arrowhead was of the unusual banded green chert that we had also noted in several pieces in the large collection. The other five small arrowheads were made of black chert similar to most of the broken quarry fragments. Thus it seemed demonstrable that not only had the person buried in the grave made the group of small arrowheads, but also the double handful of cherts and broken artifacts were the materials used. Some of these had probably come from a regular chert quarry, but it was only too evident that he had not been above collecting older artifacts and converting them into the small isosceles triangular points more diagnostic of his time and culture.

The converter used to effect this cultural change was apparently the small nearly circular fragment of a greenstone celt found in the collection. Grasped between the thumb and forefinger, this small implement could have been used to rough out arrow points before they were finished by pressure flaking.

Chert projectile points are often abundant at the older sites in Georgia, but the later inhabitants of the area apparently did not often pick them up to be used again. In former days when the countryside had more of its humic covering, the older artifacts were probably not so easily found as at present. Moreover, the Indians were perfectly aware that chert becomes brittle through exposure and probably regarded relic cherts as less satisfactory than new artifacts.

Now Burial 17 had been engaged before his death in collecting older chert artifacts to be converted into projectile points. As an experienced chert knapper, he certainly knew the inferior quality of the points he manufactured. If the product was intended for his own use he may have felt that the difference in quality did not matter. The indications, unfortunately, are that the projectile points were being made for trade. In our own society it is considered unethical to be detected in the manufacture of substandard articles for profit.

To level such a charge against Burial 17, two facts must be demonstrated. First, that he was a specialist artisan or manufacturer making a surplus of articles beyond his own needs, and second, that it was possible to dispose of the product; in other words that there was a market for it. Such evidence is admittedly circumstantial but unlike the historians, archaeologists are rarely in the position to secure a confession.

It is clear, however, that the gentleman was a specialist. His grave contained enough finished projectile points to satisfy any reasonable need, and in addition we found the manufacturing equipment and raw material for the fabrication of many more.

Was there a market? There was indeed, though probably not at home. Not only were his neighbors readily able to make their own projectile tips but they probably knew exactly what grade of material went into his. In historic times the Creeks along the edge of the Piedmont were in the midst of an extensive trade, acting as middlemen between coastal peoples and others living farther inland. Chipping stone does not occur in the extreme coastal area and there was a brisk traffic in projectile points from the interior (Swanton 1946). A small Mississippian isosceles, characteristic of the latest coastal periods, was a variety developed in the interior regions (Caldwell and McCaan 1941:56). It is also the type that Burial 17 had been making out of the older cherts. We should note that Burial 17 need not have been a Creek to have participated in the chipped stone trade, though he probably was.

This completes the discussion of Burial 17. Though we found no trace of bone we did recover some evidence of his personality. The archaeologist writing this report is willing to speak softly about the manufacture of inferior products, but there is more to be said. That Burial 17 was careless in the way he treated his possessions was of course his own affair and we can hardly object to the way he used his pipe and celt. He could be charged with defacing two

museum specimens now the property of the United States Government. A graver charge might be made concerning his attitude towards antiquities, insouciantly converted into articles for his own use. In some ways, I fear this gentleman failed to measure up to the standards we have set for our prehistoric man.

Domestic Pottery of the Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus

We now turn to a discussion of the domestic pottery of the Savannah period. There were two main types, a complicated stamped variety named Savannah Complicated Stamped and a type we call Savannah Plain (Figure 19). The plain is the much less frequent of the two and we know very little about it. Not included in Savannah Plain are the few shell-tempered sherds found, Feature 13, nor the several plain and burnished mortuary vessels that showed a Mississippi affiliation. For the time being no type names seem necessary for the mortuary pottery. In comparison with Wilbanks focus and still earlier Etowah III materials, Savannah domestic pottery shows a scarcity of decoration types and a relative homogeneity of vessel forms. At present we cannot guess what cultural situation may be reflected by it. On the Georgia Coast, the contemporary Savannah II focus shows four pottery types in a wider variety of forms. Among these, Savannah Fine Cord Marked, with no analogue in northern Georgia, is a direct descendant of an older coastal type. Savannah Check Stamped, which appears on the northern part of the coast after an inexplicable absence in the preceding period, also has no northern Georgia counterpart.

Savannah Complicated Stamped

(Figure 19 and Figure 20)

Construction: Fractures show that the pottery was made by the coil method.

Paste:

Temper: Medium size particles of grit and quartz.

Color: Exterior surfaces range from dark gray through reddish buff. The color often varies over a single sherd.

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: Exterior surfaces bear an overall stamped decoration but one sherd exhibited a stamped decoration on the throat and the shoulder intentionally roughened. About one-third of the sherds showed a rough crackling of the outer surface, particularly in those areas that were not firmly stamped. This probably resulted from the nature of the clay or from some peculiarity in the method of preparation. Interiors were carefully smoothed or burnished.

Decoration:

Technique: Stamped with a carefully carved paddle, probably of wood.

Design: Concentric circles, figure-eight designs, and concentric circles with a cross in the innermost. All designs were curvilinear. From the sample of pottery in the storage pit (Feature 13) the following design frequencies were noted:

Concentric circles or figure-eight designs:	72
Clearly identified figure-eights designs:	8
Concentric circles with cross motif:	2

The appearance of the stamping impressions was remarkably similar to the coastal type Savannah Complicated Stamped. Some were massive, bold, and very clear cut, others fine and delicate. Though the stamping was usually firm, a considerable amount of over-stamping is seen.

Execution: [unspecified]

Form:

Rim: Flaring or slightly flaring, often above a vertical throat. The presence of a distinct vertical throat between the shoulder and rim is a difference between the Allatoona focus material and the coastal specimens. The latter maintain a continuous curve between shoulder and rim.

Lip: Carefully formed, usually rounded.

Body: Sometimes globular with a short throat and high shoulder tapering downward to a nearly conoidal base. There are examples with a relatively long throat and low shoulder, probably with a rounder base. Wall thickness seems to be fairly uniform over any single vessel averaging about 5 millimeters.

Savannah Plain

Construction: [unspecified]

Paste: The sample is small as a result of the difficulty of distinguishing Savannah Plain from Lamar Plain in the site collections. This sketchy description is based on 13 grit tempered plain sherds found in Feature 13. The paste characteristics appear to be similar to Savannah Stamped.

Temper: Grit.

Color: Exterior surfaces range from dark gray through reddish buff.

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: Exteriors and interiors carefully smoothed; some burnished.

Decoration:

Technique: [unspecified]

Design: [unspecified]

Execution: [unspecified]

Form: Two sherds were parts of small bowls with incurving rims. One had been painted black and burnished.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Mortuary Pottery of the Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus

Vessels from the Savannah period graves differed from the Savannah period domestic types in being smaller and in showing more specific Middle Mississippian attributes. These vessels are illustrated in Figure 17 and Figure 19 and described in connection with the respective burials. The high incidence of burnished surfaces, lugs and strap handles, and the vessel shapes themselves are features which would have been quite at home among the later ceramic complexes of the regions north and west of Georgia. The narrow-necked water bottles with Burial 17 were tempered with shell, but the other mortuary pots were grit tempered and thus almost certainly made locally. The shell tempered specimen may have been an imported piece; however, three shell tempered sherds occurred in Feature 13. Two mortuary vessels, which bore

a Savannah Complicated Stamped decoration, were more closely allied to the indigenous ceramic tradition. One of the latter belonged to an interesting group of small open bowls.

We cannot say what the tradition may have been one which required an exotic style of earthenware to be placed in the graves. It is clear, however, that the Allatoona focus existed during a period of strong influences, from fairly late Mississippian cultures centered north and west of Georgia. One supposition based on the evidence from Hollywood and other sites is that there were actual invasions of people carrying Mississippian cultures into Georgia. This does not prove that the Savannah period occupants at Stamp Creek were descendants of such foreigners. If they were, we can imagine them using the styles of local pottery for culinary affairs as well as continuing to make the wares of their homeland for more serious purposes, such as to accompany the dead.

Lamar Period: A and B Components

There was a fairly heavy deposit of Lamar period sherds and other debris along the southwestern edge of the knoll and also represented the topmost layer of the stratigraphic cuts. This deposit sometimes obtained a depth of more than 12 inches but was occasionally less. To the Lamar occupation we ascribe two storage pits filled with refuse, three graves, and the wreckage of a burned wattle and daub house which could not be excavated for lack of time.

The pottery of Lamar times showed strong general similarities with the preceding Savannah earthenware and there were some specific resemblances in vessel forms. Both manifestations are in the same broad cultural stream, and not too far apart in time, but there was no definite evidence of transition or continuous occupation at this site. At the Irene site on the Georgia coast, the Savannah II period occupation gradually changed and took on the ceramic characteristics which we recognize as Lamar (Caldwell and McCann 1941).

The Lamar ceramics at 9BR60A showed some rather unusual features, not noted elsewhere in Georgia (Figure 21). For one thing, Lamar incised pottery was completely absent. A number of the complicated stamped sherds also showed aberrant forms of the old Etowah decoration style, but on vessels having the Lamar manner of incidental rim decoration. The most common drastic vessel form emphasized an abrupt shoulder and somewhat narrower throat, which was sometimes relatively long and straight. Unlike the Lamar jar forms with which we were previously acquainted, this vessel type usually showed a continuous curve from shoulder to rim.

These distinctive features of the pottery at 9BR60A indicated a relatively early phase within the general Lamar period. Other sites in the immediate area show pottery of a much more typical sort. The absence of an incised type from the complex at 9BR60A confirms evidence that Willey found long ago, namely that Lamar Bold Incised was a later addition to the series (Willey 1939:140-147). The persistence of the Etowah decorative style, which returns after a disappearance in the Savannah period, may also be regarded as evidence that Stamp Creek Lamar is earlier than most. The same is true of the straight necked jars which were important in the earlier Etowah III period.

We thought at first that we were dealing with a single Lamar pottery complex at Stamp Creek. The sherd tabulations suggested that there may have been two components, or levels, both early and present. The two Lamar storage pits showed a nearly complete absence of sherds with the aberrant Etowah style decoration that are present in the stratigraphic pits and bear a typical Lamar incidental rim decoration. Thus the aberrant Etowah style may be a floating pottery type made sometime during the Lamar occupation of the site, but probably not

throughout the duration. We shall need more evidence. At present we can only suggest the possibility of two Early Lamar components: Lamar A, when the Etowah style may have been used, probably among the other stamped designs; and Lamar B, when the Etowah style was not used. It is uncertain which may have been earlier.

We do not know whether it is to one or both of these possible components that the Lamar period burials belonged. Though no intact Lamar A vessels (the Etowah style) were found in the graves, the fill of Burial 5 contained some large fragments of this type.

As had been the case in the Savannah period, the mortuary vessels were smaller and showed forms not found among the domestic pottery. However, they lacked specific Mississippian features.

Features and Burials

Feature 16. In the extreme southern part of the excavated area, we came across an extensive mass of fired clay, many small charred wood fragments, and other debris resulting from the burning of a building of wattle and daub. Scattered throughout the debris were many Lamar sherds including some of Type A and the building may have belonged to the Lamar A component. A limited excavation did not readily yield a posthole pattern and, as time was growing short, work was halted.

So far as we could determine, the debris was concentrated in an area about 45 feet long by 20 or 30 feet wide. A short distance west, fired clay fragments, sherds, soil, and charcoal occupied a zone about 1 foot thick, overlaid by 6 inches of topsoil. Below this was an inclusive Savannah period burial (Burial 11). Eastward, the deposit was only 9 inches thick and a distinct separation layer 3 to 5 inches below the topsoil may have been the packed floor of the structure. In and on it were large fragments of a Lamar Complicated Stamped vessel and other Lamar period sherds. Nearby was a circular hearth slightly more than 2 feet across.

Feature 17. Three feet southwest of the hearth mentioned in connection with Feature 16 was a small circular pit about 21 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep. The sides were nearly vertical and the bottom rounded. It contained numerous carbonized kernels, fragments of small ears of maize, and other fragments that appeared to be parts of cornstalks. The top of the pit was on the same level as the burned house nearby and the two features may have been contemporary.

Feature 26. Stripping off the topsoil in the northeastern part of the site disclosed a circular pit 5 feet in diameter that had been dug into the virgin clay. The bottom was uneven, the western half being about 1 foot deep with a step up to the eastern portion which had a depth of only 6 inches. Traces of burned logs were found in the rich brown earth of the pit fill that also contained the sherds, artifacts, and animal bones listed in Table 5.

Feature 35. This was an irregular oval pit near Feature 26 in the northeastern part of the site. It was 5 feet long, 4 feet wide, and over half a foot deep. The pit was filled with rich brown earth containing the sherds and other artifacts listed in Table 6. A large water-worn quartzite boulder more than a foot in diameter laid on the pit floor.

Burial 5. This grave, in the central part of the excavated area, appeared as a rectangular area of disturbed earth below 10 inches of topsoil and organic stained sand. The pit was a perfect rectangle 3 feet long, over 2.5 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Numerous fragments of oxidized

vegetal material, somewhat resembling cane, were found on the western wall of the pit, suggesting that matting may have been placed in the grave.

A few teeth of a child were found in the southeastern corner on the floor of the grave. Beside them were two earthenware vessels, the larger upright and holding the smaller nested within it. The larger was grit tempered, globular with a flattened bottom, well-defined shoulder, and a short vertical throat. The rim was peaked at four points with a small appliqué node just below the lip at each peak. The throat was carelessly smoothed and the body intentionally roughened. The smaller vessel was also grit tempered with a well-defined shoulder, short straight throat, and a narrow band of pinched or pressed nodes around the rim. The throat was more carefully smoothed than the body.

Random sherds in the grave fill comprised a number of undecorated specimens, probably Lamar Plain, and one large sherd from a Type A stamped jar.

Burial 16. In the southeastern portion of the site, just below the topsoil, we came upon a group of burial offerings. Presumably, there had been a grave here and the bones subsequently decayed. There was an upright pottery vessel beside a large sherd carved in an oval outline. Resting upon the sherd was an unworked freshwater mussel shell. Possibly, the sherd was meant to be used as a plate and the shell as a spoon. The pottery vessel itself was grit tempered with four opposing peaks and nodes similar in shape to the vessel with Burial 5. The throat was more carefully smoothed than the body.

Burial 19. In the northwestern part of the excavated area under 6 inches of topsoil was an oval pit 4.5 feet long by 4 feet wide by 3.5 feet deep. The sides, though irregular, were nearly vertical and the bottom flat. It had been refilled with clay only slightly different in appearance from the surrounding subsoil. A few fragments of human bone were in the upper 6 inches of fill, but none on the grave floor. Close to the eastern side was a nest of four carefully polished river pebbles on the floor, doubtless the accompaniment of a burial that eventually disappeared. The sherds listed in Table 7 were found scattered in the fill.

Feature 36. In the central part of the excavated area, we came upon four large postholes arranged in a square about 10 feet on each side. Each post, about 12 inches in diameter, penetrated approximately 16 inches into the subsoil of the site. The postholes contained many fragmented sections of wood, some blackened as if by fire, and a few sherds of Lamar Complicated Stamped, some of which were Type A. In the immediate vicinity were many random postholes, but we were unable to determine if the four major posts had served as the roof supports for a large building or whether they might have had some other purpose.

Decayed fragments of one or two human bones were found immediately adjacent to the northeastern post (Burial 4). In the upper part of the fill of the northwestern post were fragments of adult human bones (Burial 6). As there were other burials in the immediate vicinity, the association of bones with the posts was probably fortuitous.

Possible A and B Components of Lamar Period Domestic Pottery

The Lamar period earthenware at 9BR60A has been briefly discussed in connection with the evidence for two early Lamar components at the site. The domestic pottery is known from a large number of sherds and a restorable vessel that was associated with Feature 16, the burned

wattle and daub house. The Lamar occupation was the heaviest on the site if the abundance of sherds is any indication.

We have included in the Type A complicated stamped variety all the specimens showing the aberrant Etowah style stamped decoration. The Type B group contains all other motifs. The reason for the division is that the sherd samples from two storage pits showed the absence of the Type A motifs as a group and the presence of all the other Lamar stamped motifs as a group. Type A and B motifs were mingled in the upper levels of the stratigraphic pits and in Feature 16. We suppose that there was a time when Types A and B were made together. Whether Type A was ever made without Type B is still uncertain.

Lamar Complicated Stamped – Type B at 9BR60A

(Figure 22 and Figure 23)

Construction: Coiled.

Paste:

Temper: Rather small particles of grit and quartz.

Color: Interior surfaces are usually light to reddish brown, but some are buff and others dark gray. Core colors the same as the surfaces or somewhat lighter.

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: The vessel exteriors show an overall stamped decoration. Interiors may be carefully or carelessly smoothed, or burnished.

Decoration:

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle, whether of wood or pottery is uncertain.

Design: Several design elements are included in this type, but execution of the stamping is so poor that it is difficult to make most of them out. The fillet cross is present as well as a combination of straight lines and concentric circles. One motif employs straight lines alone, and another shows the “line block” that is widely distributed in Georgia.

Most stamped sherds show a band of incidental decoration just below the lip. This is a common diagnostic of Lamar pottery, though with spatial and chronological variations. At 9BR60A the usual type consists of a line of small rudely hemispherical nodes, made by fastening a narrow strip of clay around the rim out of which the nodes were pinched and modeled. In some cases the strip remains with the nodes standing in relief, in others all evidence of the strip is removed. In a few instances the rim of the vessel was turned out and downward.

Execution: [unspecified]

Form: The major vessel forms are indicated in Figures 21, 23, and 24. Most characteristic is a globular vessel with a distinct shoulder, straight throat, and slightly flaring rim. The throat may be long or short. A number of sherds indicate flaring rim with only a slight shoulder. This is more usual at other Lamar sites, especially on the Georgia Coast. Some sherds are from hemispherical bowls, but bowls with incurving rims are not as frequent at this site as elsewhere.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Lamar Complicated Stamped – Type A at 9BR60A

So far as we can determine this type is similar to the last in all respects except decoration. The designs are clearly in the Etowah style as a comparison of Figures 21 through 24 will show.

The paddle impressions, though sloppy, are bolder than in the Type B complicated stamped. It is interesting to note that the Lamar style of incidental rim decoration, occurring on more than half of the Type A specimens, is the incidental decoration of Type B.

Lamar Plain

This type conforms in many respects to the Lamar Complicated Stamped A and B varieties, but vessel exteriors are undecorated, usually carefully smoothed, and occasionally approaching burnished. This group probably contained a higher proportion of hemispherical bowls but jars are by no means infrequent. Incidental rim decoration is usually on jars.

Mortuary Pottery of the Lamar Period

The three vessels found in Lamar period graves have been described with the respective burials. Like the funerary earthenware of the preceding Savannah period, these were smaller than the usual domestic types. Two vessels had rims rising in four opposing peaks with an appliqué node fixed on the outside at each peak. The other, with a typical band of rim decoration, was a miniature specimen of the domestic type Lamar Plain. Only a few sherds from peaked rim vessels occurred in the large sample of domestic earthenware. None of these were stamped. The two peaked rim specimens had a kind of roughened decoration below the shoulder and were smoothed above.

Features and Graves, Cultures Unknown

In the course of operations at 9BR60A, we came across a number of pits, graves, and postholes that had few associated sherds or other artifacts to indicate to which periods they might have belonged. These are briefly described below.

Postholes. A glance at Figure 10 will show the location of a number of postholes, some of which seemed to be parts of structures. None formed a pattern complete enough to identify the type of building represented. The postholes, which appeared in the virgin red clay where the relatively thin topsoil had been stripped off, ranged in depth from 6 to 18 inches with an average diameter of 6 to 7 inches.

Feature 7. A pit found in the northern part of the excavated area was nearly circular, about 5 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. The sides sloped inwards and the bottom was flat. The fill contained many rock fragments. This feature resembled a typical pit of the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus but contained later materials. Artifacts located within the fill: two sherds, one Cartersville Simple Stamped and the other indistinct; a narrow black chert side notched point; a type found at early pottery sites; and 34 chert fragments. In addition there was a large fragment of a fire-blackened steatite bowl with a slightly incurving rim. The sherds, preponderance of chert, absence of quartzite, and projectile point type, all suggest a later dating. The steatite fragment could be found in Prepottery or early pottery cultures of this region.

Feature 22. This was a tiny pit, less than 12 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. It was found containing numerous nut hulls and five undecorated potsherds, probably to be attributed to rodents.

Feature 27. In the northeastern part of the excavated area was a small sub-rectangular pit 3 feet long by 2 feet wide by 1 foot deep. Because of the feature's size and proximity to Lamar period Burial 5, it was probably a grave, though no bones were found.

Feature 29. In the central part of the excavated area was a pit 24 inches in diameter and 10 inches deep with nothing in it.

Feature 33. In the northern part of the excavated area was a circular pit, 3 feet across and almost 1.5 feet deep, with straight sides and a flat bottom. The shape suggested a storage pit of the Stamp Creek focus, but the fill contained no artifacts.

Burial 1. A circular pit, 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, was found in the central part of the excavated area under 9 inches of topsoil. A few fragmentary human bones occurred high in the pit fill, about 3 inches from the top. There were also two sherds of the Etowah I period and three plain.

Burial 2. Southwest of Burial 1 was another circular pit, 4 feet in diameter and 1.5 feet deep. At the bottom were a few milk teeth, decayed human bones, and two plain sherds.

Burial 3. This burial was in the same group as Burial 1 and 2, and a short distance southeast of the latter. It measured 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. A few decayed human bones were found at the bottom of a pit and two plain sherds in the fill.

Burial 7. In the northwestern part of the excavated area, traces of decayed human bone were found in the bottom of a pit measuring 4.5 feet long by 3 feet wide and depth unknown.

Burial 8. In the central part of the excavated area, a circular pit, 3 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep, contained the partially disintegrated bones of a flexed adult skeleton. The skull was to the east, the long bones to the west, and only traces of the thorax and pelvis still remained. This grave was intrusive into Feature 9, a Stamp Creek Prepottery pit.

Burial 12. In the southern part of the excavated area was a mass burial of five individuals that intruded into Feature 16, a Lamar period wattle and daub building.

The grave contained four extended individuals and one extra skull. The skeletons were supine, probably with the arms at the sides and the feet together, although the poor condition of the bones and our own haste in excavation does not permit complete certainty on this point. The bottom of the grave was 1 foot below the surface of the ground, and the bones laid slightly deeper than the debris through which the grave had been cut. The plow had damaged the skulls and none were restorable.

The group belonged to Lamar times or later. A different culture is suggested by the extended position of the skeletons.

9BR60B

It will be recalled that sherds and other surface debris were found on a broad bottomland which began at the edge of 9BR60A and continued up along Stamp Creek. The habitation area was numbered as part of 9BR60A, but excavations showed an occupational sequence involving

cultural groups different from other than those which visited the first area. The natural elevation where the site was situated was composed of sandy orange clay under a silty topsoil of variable thickness, was 400 to 700 feet wide and about 4 to 5 feet above the level of the surrounding land. A long parallel depression behind this elevation suggested a former channel of Stamp Creek.

Only a small portion of 9BR60B was excavated (Figure 25). One exploratory trench was dug along the crest of the ridge, parallel to the creek 300 feet away. Another was dug toward the creek at a right angle to the first, and subsidiary trenches were started at the most promising points. The excavations were shallow and the various features of aboriginal occupation appeared in the virgin sandy clay below the topsoil. There may once have been a considerable occupational deposit here, but plowing and long continued erosion had done their work. All that now remained were pits, postholes, and other features preserved by virtue of having been dug into the subsoil.

Occasional chipped stone artifacts were found which belonged to Prepottery times and were probably connected with the much heavier Stamp Creek focus occupation at 9BR60C immediately upstream. The main habitation at 9BR60B was during the period named Etowah III, a well developed phase of the Etowah sequence, possibly to be ascribed to prehistoric Muskogean people. The excavations disclosed two house patterns and several abandoned midden pits. The area was subsequently deserted, but in early Lamar times, a child had been buried here in a stone grave. Still later, another group of Lamar (Muskogean) people re-occupied the place and left the remains of a burned house.

Etowah III Period

Two house patterns were uncovered in the southern part of the excavated area, corner to corner, as shown on the accompanying plan (Figure 25). The buildings may have been contemporary judging from their orientation. They are described below.

Features

Feature 3. The exploratory trench revealed narrow trenches filled with dark soil and showed small, darker, and softer circular patches. These appeared to be placed where upright poles had rotted or been removed. The entire pattern of the building was exposed (Figure 26) upon widening the excavated area and removing about 6 inches of topsoil and an additional 3 inches of dark brown earth. The first step in construction probably had been to scrape off a level area at the crest of the ridge. Then, a narrow trench 4 to 5 inches wide was dug to form a square 10.5 feet on each side. As we found it, the trench penetrated 6 to 7 inches into the subsoil, but originally was probably deeper. Upright piles had been thrust into the rounded bottom of the wall trench at close intervals to form the uprights of the walls. There were several sections of wall where the traces of poles had disappeared and one of these groups was probably the entrance to the building. In each corner of the structure, the traces of two slightly heavier and more deeply driven posts were probably to help support the roof.

The subsoil within the walls showed many small circular stains, which might have been subsidiary roof supports or for some other purpose, but most stains were probably ordinary root molds. The main roof post was represented by a large hole, 13 inches in diameter and 14 inches deep, in the exact center of the building. This, along with the heavier posts at the corners, suggested that the roof had been a pyramid formed by four main rafters from the center to the corners of the building. These probably carried cross pieces which in turn supported a grass or

possibly bark roofing material. The presence of a large central post did not permit a central smoke hole, and there was no evidence of a hearth.

Nearly all the sherds found in the wall trenches and postholes were typical specimens of Etowah III period pottery, to be described later.

Feature 7. The other Etowah III period house stood 5 feet west of the first house (Feature 3), partly on a large abandoned pit (Feature 6) which was filled with refuse before the house was built (Figure 27). This structure resembled the other except that the corners of the wall pattern were open rather than closed. It was 10 feet long by 9.5 feet wide and the walls again made of poles set in narrow wall trenches. These wall trenches appeared in the sandy clay subsoil 9 inches below the present surface and were 5 to 7 inches wide and 9 inches deep with rounded bottoms. The post impressions in the trenches were 4 to 5 inches wide, usually spaced 3 to 6 inches apart, and often penetrated 2 inches below the bottoms of the trenches. The ends of each wall trench showed slightly heavier offset supplementary posts. In the center of the structure was a large roof support, 10 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. Possible postholes or root molds were placed here and there in the interior. This building most likely had a pyramidal roof, but with open corners that used two rafters to tie the supplementary posts. No entrance was found.

Midden Pits

The location of six pits, all of the Etowah III period, are shown in the accompanying plan (Figure 25). Most of these seemed too shallow and irregular to warrant an identification as storage pits, though they may have been. All were filled with dark brown soil containing quantities of the following camp refuse: ash, bits of charcoal, broken pebbles, many sherds, deer and other bones, and occasional mussel shell fragments. Two of these pits are described below.

Feature 1. A large, nearly circular pit was found in the northwestern part of the excavated area. It was 7 feet in diameter, about 1 foot deep, and filled with rich dark earth and camp refuse. Immediately above and extending some distance beyond the pit was a layer of scorched sand and general midden debris associated with an apparent cleavage zone exhibiting some characteristics of a floor. Two feet to the east were several streaks of dark earth first thought to be impressions of horizontal poles, but were later decided to be plow marks.

Feature 6. In the southern part of the excavated area was a large circular pit 15 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. The sides were sloping and the bottom rounded. The pit was filled with dark and light brown earth containing the usual camp refuse and several thousands sherds. Among these were sufficient fragments to restore an Etowah Roughened vessel (Figure 28) and a Hiwassee Red on Buff vessel (Figure 29). A portion of the pit was dug in levels, although the sherds, all of Etowah III types, showed no change from top to bottom. The wall trench of Feature 7 was partly traced across the top of the pit and indicated refilling some time prior to the construction of the house.

Artifacts and Pottery of the Etowah III Period

Various minor artifacts found in the refuse pits are illustrated in Figure 28. A few specimens were accidental inclusions from earlier (Stamp Creek focus) times, but all pits were

filled during the Etowah III period and contained no later materials. The assemblages in the pits give some idea of the material culture at this time.

The only nearly complete specimens of earthenware pipes were two of the obtuse angle elbow type. There were two ceramic ear spoons fragments, one of the “napkin ring” type and the other a perforated cylinder flaring at either end. There was also a tiny pottery cup.

A few awls and punches were primarily of deer bone, some were antler, and others were made from the leg bones of large birds, probably turkey. One polished long bone splinter was pointed at both ends. Two small cut and perforated sections of bird bone may have been beads.

Objects included part of a polished greenstone celt, a fragment of a shale disc, and a piece of grooved sandstone, evidently a sharpener. There was also a disc shaped mano and a fragment of a rude metate. Small pieces of various minerals including mica, graphite, red ocher, and talc were also noted. Undoubtedly, chert was used for points and other artifacts, but the few specimens in the pits all seemed to be extraneous older types accidentally included in the filling.

Sherds were abundant. All six pits contained similar ceramic assemblages. The same association had been noted at other Etowah III sites. There is no question that the entire mélange comprises the pottery complex of the time.

The Etowah III complex probably represents the period of greatest ceramic diversity in this area. Its history can be traced back though Etowah II and Etowah I times, to the preceding Woodstock period, and an ultimate ancestor, Napier Complicated Stamped. Throughout this long span, an indigenous ceramic continuity was impressively maintained and older characteristics survived into the succeeding intervals with slight changes. Concurrent Mississippian influences, first apparent in the Woodstock period and of varying intensity later, inspired certain ceramic features and probably affected others.

In the Etowah III complex at the Stamp Creek site, the most abundant single type is Etowah Plain, generally consisting of burnished bowls as well as some jars. Etowah Complicated Stamped is most numerous of the decorated types. This type includes the several motifs decorated below and is generally represented on jars with flaring rims, and occasionally with a short vertical throat, a form surviving from Late Woodstock times.

Etowah Complicated Stamped

Construction: Coiled.

Paste:

Temper: Usually rather small particles of grit and quartz, occasionally crushed limestone, and more rarely crushed shell.

Color: Surface exhibits various shades of buff, gray, brown and red. Dark firing scars are rather common.

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: Exteriors bear an overall stamped decoration; interiors are carefully smoothed, occasionally burnished.

Decoration:

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle, uncertain whether of wood or pottery.

Design: Several decoration motifs are included in the type though never more than one is found on any single vessel. Some designs appear later than others and some are lost during the temporal span of the type, from Etowah I through Etowah IV times. The motifs described below are those found on the pottery of 9BR60A, occupied during the Etowah III period.

Execution: The paddles were neatly carved, but application of the paddle to the vessel was careless. Impressions are often faint and over stamping of the designs were usual.

Ladder Base Diamond Motif (Figure 30 and Figure 31): An older design not represented at 9BR60A.

Interrupted Diamond Motif (Figure 30 and Figure 31): Composed of nested diamonds divided by usually two, but sometimes three horizontal lines. The distinction between this and the ladder base diamond motif is that in the latter the diamonds are not broken by the horizontal lines but continue through them. The interrupted diamond motif apparently developed out of the ladder base variety in Etowah II, became dominant in Etowah III, and continued with some variations in Etowah IV. Many sherds show a background of horizontal lines, an embellishment dating back to Woodstock Diamond Stamped, and continued through the ladder base motif of the Etowah I and II periods- Single Line Crossing (Figure 30): A design usually found in Etowah III and IV assemblages. Sometimes a single vertical line is added to the horizontal line crossing the nested diamonds.

Filfoot Motif (Figure 31): A complex filfoot cross, each of the few areas composed of a group of parallel lines that recurve to form terminal elements. This design begins in Etowah III and continues into Etowah IV.

Concentric Polygons (Figure 32): A wavy polygonal central element surrounded by wavy concentric lines.

Other Motifs at 9BR60B (Figure 31 and Figure 32): The Greek Key and Encircled Cross are rare.

Form: Most usual is a jar with a flaring rim, sometimes a short vertical and rather angular throat, and a well-developed shoulder tapering to a rounded bottom. There are some minor variations and a few rare forms (Figure 31).

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Etowah Line Block Stamped (Figure 31)

The sample of this type from 9BR60B is relatively small, but it appears to be identical with Etowah Complicated Stamped in all respects except decoration. The design resembles a checkerboard, each square composed of four or five short parallel lines, perpendicular to the lines of the adjacent squares. This type is apparently developed out of Woodstock Line Block Stamped, is found in Etowah I and II, and seems to be less popular in Etowah III.

Etowah Plain (Figure 33)

The sherds grouped in this type usually resemble Etowah Complicated Stamped except in surface finish. In addition to the common jar form, however, some fragments are from bowls and wide mouth bottles. Exteriors are smoothed. Burnished specimens would be included in the next type.

Etowah Burnished Plain (Figure 34)

Shallow bowls predominate in this type, though jar forms are known. Rims are flowing, vertical or incurving. Color is usually gray or glossy black.

Etowah Red Filmed (Figure 35)

Vessels were unusually small and well made. Bowl fragments are most common, though occasionally parts of small wide mouth bottles are found. The paste is fine, light gray or buff in color. Temper particles, if present, are usually indistinguishable. The red paint, derived from hematite, generally covers both surfaces but sometimes is found on the exterior only. Most vessels were polished after painting.

Rare sherds potentially show black paint or may be the result of careless firing of red vessels.

Hiwassee Red on Buff (Figure 35)

This variety, distinguished by a red design painted on an overall buff slip, is rare at Stamp Creek. It appears identical to the type described from eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946). A bowl found in Feature 6 was completely restored (Figure 36).

Etowah Incised (Figure 37)

This type is limited in this report to certain shallow bowls with a flaring dish-like rim and a band of incised decoration on the rim interior. Specimens are sometimes painted red and occasionally have an Etowah Complicated Stamped Interrupted Diamond decoration on the exterior. Sherds are never abundant, but occur consistently in Etowah III and possibly Etowah IV assemblages. An incised hooded bottle fragment was also present in this assemblage (Figure 38).

Other incised sherds resembling classic Middle Mississippian earthenware are not included in this type.

Etowah Roughened

A number of sherds of the various stamped motifs show a kind of intentional roughening of portions of the exterior surfaces, though how this effect was secured is unknown. Other vessels showed roughening without any other attempt at decoration. Figure 28 depicts a restored vessel from Feature 6, roughened from base to shoulder and smoothed on the throat. So far as we can determine, the type is similar to Etowah Stamped in all respects except decoration.

Early Lamar Period

A few sherds similar to Mississippian pottery in the areas north and west of Georgia are illustrated in Figure 39. These were not tempered with shell, but with a paste and a plastic similar to Etowah Complicated Stamped, and were probably locally made. The inspiration is foreign, however. The bottle fragment (Figure 38) was painted black inside and out.

Early Lamar Burial at 9BR60B

The burial of a child in a stone grave was found immediately east of the first Etowah period house (Feature 3). In the grave were three intact vessels of the mortuary ware associated with the Early Lamar period at 9BR60A. It is to that interval that we ascribe this burial. The grave was roughly oblong, about 4 feet by 2 feet, and slightly more than 1 foot deep. There were stone cover slabs and slabs on the sides as shown in Figure 40. On the floor of the grave toward the northern end were a few human milk teeth. All other remains had disappeared.

The largest vessel (7.5 inches high by 6.5 inches in diameter) stood upright at one side of the southern end of the grave. The two smaller vessels were near the same side about 2 feet

north of the first. The larger of the two had been grit tempered with a sandy paste and the exterior covered with carefully executed comb impressions. The marks of the comb were vertical between the rim and shoulder, but in graceful curls in the body. The interior was smoothed. The shape was a jar with a pronounced shoulder and short flaring rim reminiscent of some of the domestic Lamar pottery at 9BR60A. The base was conoidal, a more unusual feature.

Both of the smaller vessels were grit tempered and the larger of these (6.5 inches high by 4 inches across) had an appliqué strip just below the rim, incised with a series of running V's, an unusual decoration. The smaller, lying on its side against the other, had a globular body with a well-defined shoulder and a flaring rim peaked at four corners. On the exterior at each peak had been a single appliqué node, but two nodes were missing when the vessel was found, suggesting that it had seen some use before placement in the grave.

Late Lamar Period at 9BR60B: The Mayes Component

The Late Lamar period was represented at the site only by the remains of a single burned house that had some pottery and other artifacts lying on the floor. The ceramic complex was basically Lamar, and the presence of an incised type suggests a later date than the manifestation at 9BR60A. The same indication was provided by a peculiarity of incidental rim decoration. The Mayes component rim strips showed notching or pinching at the bottom of the strip instead of nodes in series. Similar rim treatment occurs on historic Creek and Cherokee pottery.

The Mayes component house differed from the house of the Etowah III period. It represents a later type very much like some of the Large Log structures identified by Webb in eastern Tennessee (Figure 41) (Webb 1938:191). The builders first made a shallow excavation 22 feet square, removing the topsoil to establish a level floor in the virgin orange clay below. The maximum depth below the present surface was about 7 inches, but in former times probably had been deeper. Heavy wall timbers seven to 10 inches in diameter were then set in a rectangle, the individual posts driven into the ground about 1 foot apart. Inside the wall was placed a slightly irregular ring of roof supports. Other posts were set to divide the interior into compartments. The roof beams probably slanted from the central ring of supports down to where they were fastened to the outer wall. The center of the roof was left open for a smoke hole and a hearth was in the center of the floor. Judging from the usual methods of house construction in the Southeast, it is likely that lathes were bound to the roof beams and the whole covered by bark or other material. The walls themselves were laced with withes of some sort and hung with mats, but we can say definitely that mud plaster was not used. On the floor were parts of pottery vessels and other artifacts suggesting that the house had been occupied up to the time of burning.

The contents of this Mayes component house are located in Table 8. The pottery count in Table 8 does not include about 60 small indistinct sherds. Some chipped stone specimens are older types which may be accidental inclusions or might have been picked up and reused during the time the house was occupied.

Lamar Complicated Stamped, Mayes Component (Figure 42)

Construction: Coiled.

Paste:

Temper: Large and abundant particles of quartz.

Texture: Coarse.

Color: From brown through reddish brown to light buff. Dark gray firing sears are common. The interiors are about the same at the exteriors, as are the cores, though the latter may be

slightly lighter. Pottery is rather soft, the stamped decoration showing a tendency to come off with scrubbing.

Surface Finish: Overall stamped decoration on the exteriors of vessels. Interiors were carefully smoothed.

Decoration:

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle, whether of wood or pottery uncertain.

Design: The filfot cross with a blob in the terminal elements was recognized, but impressions were too poor to show other designs, if present.

Execution: Stamped impressions are all rather faint, over stamping is the rule. Though Lamar period stamping is often careless, the Mayes component material shows the sloppiest execution the writer has ever seen. All rims have an added strip for incidental decoration. All are more carelessly made than the case of the Lamar material at 9BR60A. Modeled crude nodes formed from the strip are present as at 9BR60A, but other specimens shows a kind of pinching of the lower portion of the rim strip as is usual in historic pottery in this area.

Form: The usual form is a globular vessel with an abrupt shoulder, a nearly vertical throat, and a more or less flaring rim. Bottoms were probably rounded. This form is rather similar to the Early Lamar material from 9BR60A. Two stamped sherds were from bowls with slightly incurving rims.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Lamar Incised, Mayes Component (Figure 42)

In central Georgia the analogous type is Lamar Bold Incised. In the succeeding Ocmulgee Fields Culture of about 1690 to 1715, this pottery type had degenerated to Ocmulgee Fields Incised, distinguished by poorer execution and narrower lines. The Mayes Component material shows both the bold carefully drawn incising and the poorer type. This distinction has chronological value in central Georgia, but the earlier type persists longer in the Allatoona area. Both varieties are included in Lamar Incised at this site.

The decoration comprised a band of incised design just below the rim. No specimens show incidental rim strips, but one sherd from a boat shaped vessel with two opposing peaks has an appliqué node outside the peak. All the sherds of this type are from bowls, some with slightly incurving and some with straight rims.

Lamar Plain, Mayes Component (Figure 42)

In all respects other than decoration, this seems to be similar to Lamar Incised. Exteriors and interiors are carefully smoothed. There were two specimens from small hemispherical bowls with straight rims, one of these was restored.

9BR60C

This is the third area of the Stamp Creek site, where the ridge bordering the creek extended upstream about 800 feet from the end of area 9BR60B. Within this section, which measured about 500 feet wide, it was noticed that chipped stone artifacts were numerous and mostly of types found in the Stamp Creek Prepottery component in area 9BR60A. The major occupation was during Prepottery times, but a few sherds were derived from the settlement of

area 9BR60B adjacent. Test pits dug in this area showed very little below the surface and no real excavation was attempted. Table 9 contains a list of all artifacts found during surface collection.

9BR70

This site was 400 feet from Stamp Creek on a small tributary entering from the southeast about 1000 feet below 9BR71. No excavations were attempted, but during the preliminary survey sherds and chipped stone artifacts had been found in the bottomlands on the lower hill slopes on the southwestern side of the tributary. Three areas were distinguished as Area A (400 feet by 200 feet), Area B (400 feet by 300 feet), and Area C (500 feet by 300 feet).

Pottery, sparsely distributed over all three areas, represented an occupation which cannot yet be identified. The most numerous single type was plain, but a few unidentified complicated stamped sherds may belong to the same complex as the undecorated specimens. Additional work in the area may eventually permit identification of this manifestation. The contents of all three areas are listed in Table 21.

Chipped stone artifacts, occurring in Area B, may be mostly Prepottery types.

9BR71

Limited excavations were carried out at this site in the Stamp Creek bottoms below 9BR74. The results were disappointing. Few features were found; only in one small area did sherds lie somewhat deeper than 12 inches below the surface, and practically all pottery was in small fragments, probably broken by the plow. Investigation showed that there was probably slight habitation of the area during some Prepottery interval, then a heavier occupation during the Cartersville period, and later a few people had lived there during the Woodstock period.

The site could be regarded as consisting of two parts. At the upper end was a rounded erosional remnant of tough red clay approximately 400 feet long, 250 feet wide, and about 15 feet high (9BR71B). The surface collection, listed in Table 15, indicates a light Cartersville period occupation.

The second area, 9BR71A, was immediately downstream. This was a low bottomland ridge of the same width as the first area, but 700 feet long, about 8 feet above the normal level of Stamp Creek, and perhaps 3 or 4 feet above the bottoms. It was composed altogether of sand and was apparently an ancient sand bar trapped below the erosional remnant already described. It formed an ideal habitation area for the earlier dwellers in the valley.

Two test pits showed that cultural materials were mostly restricted to the plow zone, about 6 inches in depth. It was later found that in a few places sherds continued down about a foot deeper. One pit was carried down through the yellow sand which composed the site; this was found to become increasingly gravelly until, when the water table was struck at a depth of 8 feet, larger water-worn pebbles began to make their appearance.

Three long trenches were laid out as shown on the accompanying plan (Figure 43), but only in Trenches 2 and 3 were any features encountered. The excavations were shallow, carried to the virgin sand. Preserved features had been scooped out of the top of the sand or rested directly upon it.

Features

Feature 1. This cooking pit consisted of a shallow basin scooped out of the sand, containing a deposit of fire broken rocks of sizes ranging from 2 to 5 inches (Figure 44B). The pit, 4 feet long, 2.5 feet wide, and 10 inches deep, had been scorched and blackened by fire. There was a

deposit of charcoal and dark earth lying on the bottom below the rocks. Though it is probably to be assigned to the Cartersville period, the only sherd in apparent association was from a plain smoothed bowl, burnished black inside, and probably not a Cartersville type.

Feature 2. This feature consisted of a few scattered rocks, possibly the remains of a hearth or campfire, associated with what was either a post or root hole.

Features 3 and 4. These were later identified as probable root holes. In the fill of Feature 4 was one sherd of Cartersville Check Stamped, one Woodstock Diamond Stamped, three plain sherds, and the larger part of a rectangular slate blade showing some polish at the bit only, possibly an axe or hoe.

Features 5, A and B. These remains were interpreted as a storage pit of the Woodstock period (Feature 5A) cutting through an earlier irregular pit or stump hole (Feature 5B) in juxtaposition with a few scattered rocks, probably the remains of a hearth. No sherds were found among the rocks but some specimens from the respective fills of the pits are listed below. The storage pit Feature 5A (Table 16) certainly belongs to the Woodstock period, represented by the latest material in it. The Cartersville sherds, contained in the feature matrix, were probably included when this pit was filled during the Woodstock period. The pit or stump hole Feature 5B (Table 17) is much more likely to have been filled in during Cartersville times, since it contained only one Woodstock sherd.

Feature 6. Another deposit of fire broken stones was found in a roughly circular basin 3 feet in diameter and 8 inches deep. Below the rocks, the bottom of the basin again showed a deposit of dark soil and charcoal fragments, potentially the remains of a fire. Associated with the feature were Cartersville period sherds as listed in Table 18.

Feature 7. Close by Feature 6 was a perfectly circular pit, 2.5 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, with nearly straight sides tapering somewhat to a flat bottom. The fill was composed of brown sand, a few cracked rocks, some small fragments of charcoal and sherds as listed in Table 19. It apparently belonged to Woodstock times. The Cartersville pottery is considered as inclusive in the soil which filled it.

Feature 8. This was a large somewhat irregular cooking pit found below 8 inches of topsoil and consisted of a layer of fire-broken stones in a shallow pit that had held a fire. The dimensions of the basin were 4.5 feet long by 3 feet across and 6 inches deep. In the bottom was a 2 inch deposit of dark soil and charcoal. Some of the rocks had been carefully arranged along the edges of the pit, as shown in Figure 44A. Artifacts from the basin and among the rocks, listed in Table 20, showed an interesting predominance of Cartersville Check Stamped.

Feature 9. At first thought to be aboriginal, this group of contiguous holes and a burned area were finally identified as a burned out stump.

Feature 10. This was a perfectly circular pit 3 feet in diameter and 9 inches deep, partly lined with small flat rocks, but showing no effects of fire. In the fill were four sherds of Cartersville Check Stamped, Cartersville Simple Stamped, and a few quartz chips.

Pottery and Other Artifacts

No whole or restorable pottery vessels were found and most sherds were broken into unusually small fragments. Though square and level tabulations were made, the shallowness of the cultural zone precluded any ceramic stratigraphy.

Sherds recognizable as belonging to the Woodstock period, which followed Cartersville at Allatoona after a gap of unknown duration, seem to be identical with the type descriptions presented for the Woodstock site, 9CK85. In addition to Woodstock Diamond Stamped, there were a few specimens of Woodstock Line Block Stamped as well as some of the check stamped and plain tabulated as Cartersville types might have been Woodstock Check Stamped and Woodstock Plain, for smaller sherds were difficult to distinguish. Woodstock Complicated Stamped may have been present in small quantities.

The Cartersville types, Cartersville Check Stamped, Cartersville Simple Stamped, and Cartersville Plain, comprised the great majority of all sherds. Cartersville Check Stamped was by far the most numerous. The complex appears to be similar to the material recovered from the upper levels of 9BR73, except that Dunlap Fabric Marked is definitely absent, and is covered in the type descriptions furnished for the Kellogg Creek Site, 9CK62.

Two techniques seem to have been employed in decorating Cartersville Simple Stamped pottery in northern Georgia. One decoration was a series of parallel grooves probably executed with a carved paddle and the other consisted of parallel sharp lines evidently made with the edge of an instrument. At 9BR71 the sharp edge technique seems to be nearly as prevalent as the paddle executed style.

Among artifacts other than pottery, chipped stone was predominant, with small to medium isosceles points most characteristic. Some of the more infrequent chipped stone artifacts may also be attributed to Cartersville times, but might be Prepottery types. A few artifacts of ground stone include two-hole bars of polished slate, celt fragments, and the slate hoe or axe. The latter shows a slight polish or wear at the bit, the remaining parts left unfinished. These artifacts are characteristic of the Cartersville period.

In summary, 9BR71, on an ancient sand bar in the bottoms of Stamp Creek, had its most important occupation during the Cartersville period. Preserved features were few, but included some good examples of cooking pits. These showed the use of a layer of broken rocks placed in the tops of the pits after the fires had been made, probably to hold the heat longer. This method had been used previously in Kellogg times. In one instance, Feature 8, the rocks along the edge of the basin had been carefully placed. In another pit, Feature 10, a few flat rocks had been laid toward one side of the bottom, but there was no evidence that a fire had ever been built. The absence of house patterns is interesting, but these have been found at other Cartersville period sites. Also of interest was the absence of Cartersville period storage pits in contrast to the abundance of such features earlier in Kellogg times. The inference might be drawn that, by Cartersville times at least, nuts and acorns (customarily stored in the ground) had ceased to be a major staple of diet.

The pottery from 9BR71A provided another example of the mixture of check stamped, simple stamped, and plain types which comprised the Cartersville ceramic complex. 9BR71A was a Cartersville site which had not been previously occupied during Kellogg times. The absence of Dunlap Fabric Marked permits one to say that, at this site at least, that ubiquitous type was definitely not a member of the Cartersville complex. Most of the stone artifacts were probably typical of Cartersville times with the small to medium isosceles point well represented.

A few other chipped stone specimens might have been derived from a minor Prepottery occupation.

9BR72

Close to the northeastern side of Stamp Creek about 1000 feet below 9BR73 were three artifacts of block chert: a medium size side notched point, a pointed ovate, and a fragment.

9BR73

In the broad bottomlands of Stamp Creek across from 9BR60A was an extensive habitation site (Figure 45A). The survey had located sherds and chipped stone artifacts along the Creek in an area about 1400 feet long and 400 feet wide. Subsequent excavations demonstrated that the place had been used during the Kellogg, Post-Kellogg, and Cartersville periods. The work confirmed Wauchope's (1948) early ceramic sequence at Two Run (9BR3) near Cartersville and provided a suggestion of cultural continuity from Kellogg through Cartersville times.

Three areas at 9BR73 were chosen for further excavation. Two of the places selected for digging were along the creek bank where sherds could be observed lying at some depth in the ground. A large stratigraphic test was made at one of these points. At the other, called the North Area, we dug a long trench through the deposits. The third excavation was a 5 foot trench dug about 150 feet from the creek bank opposite the stratigraphic pit (Figure 45B).

Quantities of potsherds and numerous chipped stone artifacts were recovered from the excavations. The ceramics will be only briefly characterized, since type descriptions of nearly identical materials will be furnished with the discussion of another early site, Kellogg Creek, 9CK62.

The Stratigraphic Pit

This excavation was made in the creek bank just above the point where Stamp and Boston Creek flowed together. Examination had shown cultural material reaching a depth of 6 feet below the surface of the ground at this location. An area 20 feet long by 15 feet wide was staked and the digging was done in 3 inch levels.

The depositional layers are shown in Figure 46. At the top was recent light brown silt sloping back from a high point near the creek and containing little cultural material of any kind. Below this was a thin zone of darker silt washes containing a few sherds and a large biconcave stone mortar. Underlying the silt washes was the main occupation deposit, a black sandy soil containing many sherds and artifacts. This showed every indication of having built up gradually through long continued occupation. This layer commenced 2 to 2.5 feet below the surface and was 4 feet thick where we excavated. In other parts of the site, the black sandy deposit was not so deep. The thickness here is to be attributed to an old depression which seems to have been filled in during the course of occupation. A thorough examination of the situation was not possible in the time at our disposal but the old depression, almost as deep as the ordinary water level of Stamp Creek, continued down to a stratum of bright blue clay containing many large water worn pebbles. At the bottom of our excavations in the blue clay were a few sherds and some preserved branches and twigs. It is possible that a former tributary or gully entered Stamp Creek at this point.

The vertical distribution of the various pottery types found is shown in Figure 46. In the topmost levels were sherds of Woodstock Diamond Stamped and Swift Creek Complicated

Stamped while the later apparently exhibited a late variety associated with the Woodstock pottery complex. Other sherds were Cartersville Simple Stamped, Cartersville Check Stamped, Dunlap Fabric Marked, and plain. Based on the stratigraphy, the relatively few Woodstock sherds in the upper levels are later than the others. The Dunlap Fabric Marked material may have continued to be made in these levels at the same time as Cartersville Simple Stamped, or may somehow have been brought up from the lower deposits where it was abundant (Figure 47 and Figure 48).

At deeper levels, 18 to 48 inches, we found only the check stamped, fabric marked, and plain types. This is interpreted as a valid association representing the Post-Kellogg period.

At the base of the deposit was the ceramic complex of the Kellogg period. All sherds were either Dunlap Fabric Marked or plain, which we may with some assurance identify as Dunlap Plain.

Figure 46 shows clearly the order in which the various pottery types were adopted in the history of the site. The topmost levels contained all the varieties which occurred at greater depths, but as we proceeded downward fewer and fewer types were found. The picture is one of successive additions of new types to a continuous pottery tradition. A similar continuity is reported by Wauchope from the excavations at Two Run.

The various stone artifacts which accompanied the sherds in the stratigraphic pit showed no such stratigraphic segregation of types. It appears that the stone complex did not change through time as rapidly as the pottery. Essentially the same types of stone artifacts were made throughout the three main intervals. The principal chipped stone projectile type was the small to medium chert isosceles, which may be a true arrow point.

North Area

The second place excavated was also on the edge of Stamp Creek, about 500 feet above the stratigraphic pit. Here an exploratory trench 10 feet wide was dug for slightly more than 100 feet perpendicular to the course of the stream (Figure 49). The strata exposed, as in the other excavation, comprised an upper layer of recent light brown silt, about 1 foot in thickness and an underlying occupation deposit of dark gray sandy silt containing sherds and artifacts. The maximum thickness of this layer here was only slightly more than 2 feet. It became shallower toward the end of the trench away from the creek. Everywhere was underlain by brown sandy clay, sterile except for intrusive pits and other features to be presently described. The pottery from this area showed that the heaviest occupation and nearly all the pits and features were to be attributed to the Kellogg period, corresponding to the lowest layers of the stratigraphic pit. Some Cartersville period pottery and a few Woodstock sherds were found in the main layer, but less abundantly than the Kellogg types.

Features

Feature 1. Seven feet from the bank of the creek was a circular storage pit which appeared 2 feet below the top of the main cultural deposit and extended down into the sterile clay below. It was 46 inches in diameter, 24 inches deep, with straight sides and a flat bottom, and was filled with dark earth (Figure 50B). Intermingled were bits of charred wood and ash, numerous sherds, and some chipped stone artifacts, listed in Table 11.

Feature 2. A few feet southwest of Feature 1 and apparently originating at the same level, was a cooking pit composed of a pile of broken pebbles 5 to 9 inches in diameter nested in a circular basin 2.5 feet across and 9 inches deep, scooped out of the sterile clay. The pebbles had been

fractured by heat and a considerable amount of charred organic material lay among them. The material listed in Table 12 was found among the stones and indicates that the pit was used during the Kellogg period.

Feature 3. About 27 feet southwest of Feature 2 was a possible posthole which appeared as a darker spot in the virgin brown clay 2 feet below the top of the cultural zone. This feature was 6 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep at the level it first appeared.

Feature 4. At the same level as Feature 3 and 2 feet south was a small circular pit, 10.5 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep and contained carbonized nut hulls.

Feature 5. Another cooking pit 11 feet southwest of Feature 4 was at a slightly higher level, 1 foot below the top of the cultural zone. A layer of pebble fragments 3 to 5 inches in diameter lay in a shallow basin 2 feet in diameter. Below the pebbles was a 6 inch deposit of burned wood. Two sherds of the type Dunlap Fabric Marked indicated when the pit had been in use.

Feature 6. At the same level as Feature 5 but 4 feet southwest was a small irregular group of fire cracked stones associated with carbonized material, evidently the remains of another cooking pit. Among the pebbles were six sherds of Dunlap Fabric Marked, two well made concave base quartz points, six chips of quartz and one slate fragment.

Features 7 and 8. Immediately southwest of Feature 6 at the base of the cultural zone were two small pits with identical measurements, 9 inches in diameter and 6 inches deep. Both contained dark earth mixed with carbonized nut hulls. Feature 7 yielded five Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds, one plain sherd, one indistinct sherd, and one slate fragment.

Feature 9. Another circular cooking pit found immediately southwest of Features 7 and 8 consisted of a shallow basin 3 feet in diameter and 7 inches deep (Figure 50A). In it was a deposit of broken pebbles 3 to 7 inches in diameter lying upon a ¼ inch layer of burned wood.

Feature 10. Southwest of Feature 9 and 1 foot below the top of the cultural zone was a circular pit 3 ¼ inches in diameter and 1 foot deep, with straight sides and a flat bottom. It was filled with dark stained sand and contained the refuse listed in Table 13.

Feature 11. Southwest of the Feature 10, but at the same level, was another circular storage pit, 3 feet in diameter, 1.5 inches deep with straight sides and flat bottom. It was filled with dark sandy earth containing the following camp refuse. Six Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds, one medium sized chert isosceles point, and two chert chips.

Feature 12. At the same level southwest of Feature 11 was another circular storage pit 2.5 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep. The sides were straight and the bottom flat. It was filled with dark earth containing 23 Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds and four fragments of gray slate.

Feature 13. Adjacent to Feature 12 was a large circular storage pit which first appeared 6 inches below the top of the cultural zone. It was 6 feet in diameter, 2 feet deep with straight sides and a flat bottom. The fill was dark gray sand containing the refuse listed in Table 14.

9BR74

This site was on the northwestern side of Stamp Creek about 1000 feet below 9BR72. At this location, the narrowing sides of the valley opened out somewhat to form an area, measuring about 1000 feet in diameter, suitable for occupation. Artifacts were relatively few.

Approximately in the center of the area was an eminence composed of stones of various sizes, about 12 feet high and 100 feet in diameter. The base of the elevation appeared to be a natural formation lining up with granite outcrops on either side of the valley, but it was exceedingly regular in formation and many of the rocks and boulders which composed it could have been placed there by hand. Mr. Hubert Howell stated that the earliest settlers in the area considered this to be an Indian mound. Because of the large amount of labor which would have been required to move the stones, we made no investigation. Very little material was found on the surface around this possible mound: a few plain and indistinct sherds, two sherds which might be Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, and two quartzite simple tang points medium large in size which might have belonged to Prepottery times.

9BR78

On the more gradual southeastern slope of a hill on the eastern side of Stamp Creek near an old covered bridge, and about 300 feet southeast of 9BR79, four fragments of chipped stone were found in a small area.

9BR79

Across the creek from 9BR80 on the summit of the hill mentioned in association with 9BR78, was a small elevation that appeared to be an artificial mound. Carl Miller made a test excavation that showed that the eminence was natural.

9BR80

9BR80 (Table 22) occupied a floodplain on the western side of Stamp Creek immediately north of 9BR79. The two sites were divided by a tributary to the Creek draining from the west. During the survey we picked up a few artifacts over an area of about 750 feet by 300 feet. It is not possible to identify the culture or cultures represented by the collection, but as sherds were few and chipped stone artifacts of generally early types were relatively numerous, we are inclined to regard this site as having been most heavily occupied in Prepottery times.

9BR81

There were two grinding basins or mortars at a nearly level rock jutting into Stamp Creek on the northwestern side 500 feet below an old covered bridge. No other material occurred.

9BR85

This site was in the bottomlands on the eastern side of Boston Creek immediately above the junction with Stamp Creek and directly across from 9BR60A. A few sherds and chipped stone artifacts were sparsely distributed over an area roughly 700 feet by 350 feet. No digging was attempted. This site may not have shared the Savannah and Lamar period occupations at 9BR60A nearby, but showed some material representative of the earlier periods. The stone artifacts probably belong to the Stamp Creek Prepottery component. Table 10 contains a list of all artifacts found during surface collection.

SITES ON THE ETOWAH RIVER FROM ALLATOONA DAM TO PROCTOR'S BEND

It was approximately seven miles from the dam to Proctor's Bend. A considerable part of this stretch was occupied by Island Mills Bend where the river made its way around a massive ridge. The sides of the valley were rather steep and level land near the river was generally limited to some narrow first terraces.

At the time of the survey, these terraces, sometimes refer to as bottomlands, had corn and cotton growing on them. Some of the highlands overlooking the valley had been cultivated in fairly recent times, but by 1946 had been allowed to grow up in scrub timber.

Nearly all 13 of the archaeological sites along the seven-mile stretch were located on the cultivated, second terraces. Others might have been found in the uplands if these had not been overgrown and if we had had time to survey above the proposed pool level. However, sites must have been few if the portions of the highlands we saw were representative of the area. A list of sites and their cultural affiliation is contained in Table 23. These sites can be seen in Figure 51.

9BR20

The University of Georgia survey reported a series of stone chipping workshops on the northern side of the Etowah about a quarter mile above Stamp Creek. We were unable to relocate them.

9BR57

This site was on the southern side of the Etowah just below Island Mills Bend and facing the upper end of Webster's Island. Sherds and chipped stone occurred in washouts near the water's edge, though this was again a second terrace site. The limits of occupation were uncertain, but two arbitrary areas were distinguished: Area A, 150 feet by 100 feet, and Area B, upstream, and adjacent, about 100 feet in diameter.

It is probable that Area A was inhabited mainly during the Kellogg period with a slight Cartersville reoccupation. Area B had a limited Kellogg occupation with a heavier utilization in Cartersville times by a group who may have been making some Swift Creek pottery. The artifacts located at 9BR57 are contained in Table 26.

9BR58

Some chipped artifacts and fragments were found on the long slope of the uplands overlooking the eastern side of the Etowah just above Island Mills. The area was partly gullied and eroded. The artifacts were most frequent within a distance of 400 feet by 200 feet. Apparently this was a habitation area or workshop in Prepottery times. The two stemmed scrapers listed in Table 27 are characteristic of the Stamp Creek focus. The remaining artifacts were too few for positive cultural identification.

9BR62

This site was on the southwestern side of the river in the second terrace bottomlands at Webster's Ferry. Surface materials were fairly numerous and showed a distributional difference that permitted the identification of two distinct occupational areas. Area B, 600 feet by 200 feet in extent, showed only potsherds of the Kellogg period. Area A, adjacent and of equal size, had been occupied in Kellogg times and subsequently in the Cartersville and Savannah periods. The

chipped stone artifacts in Area A all seemed to be of types made during Kellogg and Cartersville times. The artifacts located at 9BR62 are contained in Table 24.

9BR63

Another surface collection was obtained from the lower slopes of the eroded highlands overlooking 9BR62. The area of utilization was about 400 feet by 300 feet. Chipped stone artifacts and debitage were relatively more frequent than ceramics. This area should probably be regarded as a stone chipping workshop used during the Kellogg and Cartersville occupations at 9BR62. The artifacts located at 9BR63 are contained in Table 25.

9BR75

Five small unidentifiable sherds and three chert chips were found near the northern bank of the Etowah above Island Mills.

9BR76

This site occupied a slight rise on a second terrace near the northern bank of the river. Though the area was small, 200 feet by 150 feet, it had apparently seen several periods of occupation. Among the specimens listed in Table 28, the large simple tang quartzite point belongs to Prepottery times and the quartz and chert isosceles points are probably associated with the two Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds of the Kellogg period. The Woodstock period is represented by one Woodstock Diamond Stamped sherd. The Lamar period was indicated by one specimen, probably Lamar Bold Incised, and two plain sherds with appliqué notched rim strips. A few of the sherds were from vertical rim vessels, others show flaring rims, and one example seems to be from a wide mouth shallow bowl. The relatively large group of undecorated sherds is interesting and suggests that there was another, as yet unidentified, ceramic complex on the site. This component, consisting of plain burnished pottery, remains an unknown quantity in the Allatoona area. It could not be placed in the area sequence. This might be related to Miller's Acworth Plain type (Miller n.d.).

9BR77

This site on the northern bank of the Etowah occupied an area of 700 feet by 200 feet in extent, parallel to the river. The surface collection (Table 29) is assigned to the Cartersville period, Cartersville focus. One Savannah Stamped sherd belongs to a much later time.

9BR82

This site, reported by Mr. Hubert Howell, who was then living in the Stamp Creek area, could not be located during the survey. Mr. Howell stated that he had found a large stone mound in the narrowest part of the ridge forming Island Mills Bend. It was composed of boulders and had a kind of pathway around the base. The site is beyond the impoundment area and may be looked for again.

9BR83

Mr. J. H. Wofford of Atco, Georgia, reported that pottery had been found at the lower end of Webster's Island when it had been farmed. The island was not visited during the survey.

9BR84

Mr. Wofford also furnished a map showing the location of a knoll, on the southern side of the river near Webster's Island, where sherds had been collected. The site was a short distance inland on a little branch nearly opposite 9BR83. It was not visited during the survey.

9CK44

This site, also in Cherokee County, was on a terrace overlooking the southern side of the Etowah below Proctor's Bend. Surface materials were found in two discontinuous habitation areas: A, 350 feet by 100 feet, and B, 500 feet by 150 feet. The main occupation of Area A was probably during one of the Prepottery intervals, but two small sherds suggested some later habitation. The collection from Area B contained a number of scrappy plain or indistinct sherds. The artifacts located at both areas are contained in Table 31.

9CK47

On the southern side of the Etowah in Cherokee County below Proctor's Bend was a series of discontinuous occupation areas exposed by cultivation and erosion. With the possible exception of Area D, all areas were inhabited during Cartersville times, probably representing the Cartersville focus, though we cannot be sure in each instance. Three areas, A, B, and C, also showed Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds. These may be associated with the Cartersville ceramic complex or may indicate an earlier Kellogg period occupation. The artifacts located at each of these areas are listed in Table 30.

SITES AT PROCTOR'S BEND

The survey showed there were extensive traces of aboriginal occupation on both sides of the Etowah River at the great curve, seven miles above the dam, known as Proctor's Bend (Figure 54). Various settlement and workshop areas were situated here and there, some near the river, others on higher ground further back. Nine additional sites were numbered, their limits established by discontinuities of the surface collections, and some of the larger ones were subdivided into areas for more precise analysis. Later, when the collections were tabulated according to assemblages indicative of particular chronological intervals, it was found that the limits of areas inhabited more than once varied at different periods. There consistently appeared to be temporal differences in the position of habitation areas in relation to the river.

Like so many of the sites at Allatoona, those on the red clay above the bottomlands at Proctor's Bend had suffered greatly from cultivation and erosion. Test excavations in five areas, to see if subterranean features such as pits and postholes might have been preserved, were without result and no cultural materials occurred below the shallow plowed zone. These sites were 9CK45A (Galt period), 9CK46A (Cartersville period), 9CK46B (Galt period), 9CK85A (Savannah period), and 9CK85G (unknown period). At 9CK85G a rock pile was investigated (Figure 52). Investigations at two others, 9CK85F and 9CK62, developed into major excavations that added considerably to our knowledge. 9CK85F had been a fortified village during the Woodstock period, the local equivalent of early Mississippian times. The excavatable part of the fortification showed it had been circular, protected by a shallow ditch, and had two lines of palisades with square and round towers at intervals. There was a later occupation in the Etowah III period and then again in Etowah IV times. Across the river at Kellogg Creek, 9CK62 showed a much earlier succession of cultures. Even though there was a stone chipping workshop in Prepottery times, the ceramic interval named for this site is a later occupation during the pottery-using Kellogg period. The importance of a gathering economy at that time was shown by a large number of underground storage pits containing several species of nuts. There were no indications of cultivated crops, despite an exhaustive examination to determine that point. The Kellogg occupation was followed by a closely related period named Post-Kellogg, and there was a final settlement in the Cartersville horizon. The sites and cultural affiliations are located in Table 32.

River Terraces

In the narrowest portion of the Etowah valley, from the dam almost to Proctor's Bend, only first and second river terraces were generally present (Figure 55). From Proctor's Bend to the termination of the reservoir area at Canton, Georgia, the valley is broader, with formations resembling second terraces. The higher lands overlooking the stream are relatively accessible from the river, and show considerable evidence of aboriginal occupation. The terraces are typical formations of the Etowah Valley, each representing an earlier period when the river stood at a higher base level than today. The first terraces, composed of sand, are usually the narrowest and were still being formed until the building of the dam.

None showed any signs of prehistoric occupation. The first terraces, just above, are the cultivated "bottomlands" of the vicinity. Still very sandy, some of them have a greater infusion of silt. They are relatively narrow, usually broader than the first terraces, much more extensive, and show frequent evidence of occupation. The formations we have identified as third terraces

are wider, higher, usually composed of the red clay of the region, and have very little topsoil still remaining.

At Proctor's Bend the three terraces were well marked. As already indicated, the first two consisted of alluvial deposits. The third terrace appeared to have formed by stream action, but the composition was sometimes sand-silt and sometimes red clay, suggesting a geological complexity which this archaeologist was not able to fathom. Yet from the standpoint of archaeologist and aborigine, the so-called third terraces, invariably above the second, were all equivalent. Rising above the third terrace were the highlands bordering the valley; a broad plateau within the great bend with eroded hills and ridges across the river.

9CK45

This site was comprised of two discontinuous parts: a habitation area and a chipping workshop on the southwestern side of the river below Galt's Ferry. The settlement (9CK45A) was on a bluff, composed of red clay, marking the edge of what we took to be the third terrace at this point 700 feet from the river. Surface materials were found over an area of about 300 feet by 150 feet. The place was under cultivation and badly eroded at the edge of the bluff when the survey was made. A brief test showed that cultivation and erosion had continued too long; basic hard clay lay immediately below the thin plow zone.

The surface collection, listed in Table 33, showed an unmixed pottery complex identified as historic Cherokee, probably after 1755 (Figure 52). This represents the interval called the Galt period, 1755 to 1838, named for old Galt's Ferry a short distance upstream. The several Galt period sites at Proctor's Bend are included in the Galt focus.

The Cherokee removal from the region was in 1838, and the two fragments of modern china and Staffordshire transfer printed ware could have been present just prior to that time. However, ordinarily these artifacts would be expected to belong to a slightly later date (C. Malcolm Watkins, personal communication 1955).

The workshop area, 9CK45B, on the second terrace only 350 feet from the river, was approximately 200 feet in extent. Many fragments of blue-black and gray chert were scattered about. The only recognizable artifacts were a medium sized simple tang point and a beautifully made pointed ovate, both insufficient to show the cultural affiliation. However, it is probably not Cherokee.

9CK46

This site, on the southwestern side of the Etowah at Galt's Ferry, also contained two discontinuous areas occupied at different times. Area A, under cultivation at the time of the survey, had been a Cartersville period habitation on the sandy second terrace and 100 feet from the river. Sometime before our arrival the river had washed out a long gully parallel to the stream, thereby scattering sherds and other materials in and about the washout over an area of 500 feet by 200 feet. A small test excavation suggested that cultural materials had been restricted mainly to the plow zone.

The surface sherds were all of the Cartersville period with a more than usual occurrence of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. This difference may eventually be shown to have cultural or chronological significance, and the site is assigned to a group showing a "Cartersville-Swift Creek" pottery complex. The artifacts associated with 9CK46A are listed in Table 34.

Area B occupied an area of about 350 by 200 feet and 200 feet back from Area A, on the edge of the bluff marking the third terrace. This was another small Galt period site, Galt focus, ascribed to the historic Cherokee, and the situation was in every respect identical with 9CK45A just described. Two test excavations yielded little pottery and again the basic hard red clay lay immediately below the plow zone. The surface collection made during the survey is listed in Table 35. In the later surface collection, and in the test pits, the various pottery types occurred in about the same proportions; also including a fragment of historic chinaware, another of crockery, two mussel fragments, and a small side notched beveled chert point.

9CK61

On the hillside overlooking 9CK62 were small quartz dykes exposed by erosion, and it is probable that some of the quartz used at the latter site was obtained here. Artifacts located at 9CK61 are listed in Table 60.

9CK62, The Kellogg Site

The other prehistoric habitation area excavated at Proctor's Bend was 9CK62, on the eastern side of the river at its junction with Kellogg Creek. A field party worked here for six weeks. It appears that part of the site was first utilized as a stone chipping workshop by a group or groups who left artifacts like those assigned to the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus. After a hiatus of unknown duration, there was an occupation by peoples of the early pottery using Kellogg period (Kellogg focus), first named and defined as a result of the work at this site. Habitation was more or less continuous from Kellogg times into a subsequent interval tentatively named Post-Kellogg. A final settlement during the Cartersville period may have been preceded by an interval when the place was deserted.

Although 9CK62 did not show any great thickness of deposits, features of prehistoric occupation were relatively numerous in the areas investigated. It was possible to reach some conclusions concerning the general type of economy of Kellogg and Post-Kellogg times. Other evidence possibly indicated that the bow and arrow may have already replaced the atlatl and dart by the beginning of the Kellogg period. Finally, there was an indirect suggestion that agriculture may have been introduced to this part of the southeastern United States during or just prior to the Cartersville period.

The site was at the end of the valley on a natural hummock parallel to the river, occupying the entire elevation, measuring roughly 600 feet long and 200 feet wide. This hummock reached about 15 feet above the normal level of the Etowah River and perhaps 6 or 7 feet higher than the surrounding marshy ground. Our trenches through this area showed that the hummock had been slightly lower and considerably narrower in prehistoric times. Sometime after the site was abandoned a flood had covered it all with a load of silt. The highest part of the knoll was under approximately 6 inches of river silt and the present river bank, entirely of the same material, was 30 feet beyond its prehistoric position. A rather narrow first terrace had formed outside the new river bank.

As a medium size hummock at the junction of two streams, the Kellogg site was admirably suited to earlier peoples who seem to have been not, or at least not primarily, agricultural. The adjacent terrain, though partly drained in recent times, was still low and swampy. In prehistoric times there was probably not enough high land for a habitation area and fields. This may have been why later agricultural peoples never settled here.

Kellogg Creek was very small, measuring only about 20 feet in the widest part. It ran through a broad flat valley and developed a pronounced meander pattern as it approached the Etowah River. The valley floor was a tangled forest of water oaks and willows interspersed with canebrakes and patches of marsh grass, perhaps looking very much as it did when occupied. A partial cover of red oaks and hickory lay on the bordering uplands, composed for the most part of red clay here and there buttressed by crystalline rocks. Close by the occupation area was an eroded clay spur (9CK61) with exposed quartz dykes. A few chips and broken artifacts on the hillside indicated that the inhabitants of Kellogg had occasionally walked here to secure this hard material.

There was some indication that in remote times the Etowah River, or a portion of it, had flowed on the landward side of the knoll, according to Charles Lane (Department of Geology, University of Georgia). Apparently the elevation had begun as an erosional remnant of tough red clay which subsequently became covered by a deposit of sand, particularly in the northern and central portions and on the side closest to the river. Later, during the human habitation of the site, some slight aggradation may have occurred because occasional hearths and cooking places which appeared to have been built on a contemporary surface were still a few inches below the top of the occupation zone. There is an interesting suggestion of an interval of erosion during the occupation of the site, possibly just before the final Cartersville period (Features 12 and 13; also shown in Figure 56).

While the greater portion of the site could not be excavated, the plan (Figure 56) shows that the work was probably sufficient for an adequate sampling. The excavated areas, designated Trenches 1-7, were subdivided into 5-, 10-, and 20-foot sections. Artifacts were bagged according to trench, section, stratum, and 6-inch level. Storage pits and other features were numbered and the materials bagged separately.

Stratigraphy

Some potsherds, other artifacts, and fragmented rocks occurred in the upper deposit of recent silt and on the present surface, probably brought up by modern cultivation. This level also yielded one or two Wilbanks period sherds left by some passing group of later Indians. Below the silt, the prehistoric occupation zone proper, representing the materials from Prepottery through Cartersville times, appeared as a dark brown sandy stratum marked by numerous flecks of charcoal, frequent broken rocks, potsherds, and chert fragments. On the river side, the crest of this layer indicated the edge of the old river bank. Under the bank where village refuse and scuffed sand would have had a tendency to accumulate, a deposit of organically stained sand, with occasional sherds, was more than 5 feet thick. We were prevented from going deeper by the danger of the soft sand slumping, which occurred shortly after this trench was abandoned.

On the highest part of the knoll, in Trench 4 and 5, the occupation zone had a thickness of only 1 foot, diminishing toward the margin of the site. This stratum was the point of origin for all the features and storage pits. There were no apparent lines of demarcation within the dark layer, though features were often at different levels and sometimes superimposed.

A fair idea of the relationships and sequence of the various pottery types noticed at 9CK62 had already been obtained through Wauchope's work at Two Run (9BR3) and our own excavation at Stamp Creek (9BR73) (Figure 3). The situation at Kellogg confirmed the earlier sequence. The first occupation was Prepottery, and the earliest and stratigraphically deepest pottery was Dunlap Fabric Marked, practically the only type made during the Kellogg period, as we have defined it. Cartersville Check Stamped appeared at a later date, marking the beginning

of Post-Kellogg times, and for a while the check stamped and fabric marked types were made simultaneously. The beginning of the Cartersville period is indicated by the addition of Cartersville Simple Stamped. Cartersville Check Stamped continued and the two types are similar in all respects except decoration. Dunlap Fabric Marked may have persisted as part of the ceramic complex at some sites in the area, though at others it was certainly absent. At 9CK62, fabric marked sherds occurred abundantly throughout the occupation zone and were found in the central fire pit of a Cartersville period house. Nevertheless, since they were so numerous and the occupation layer was usually shallow, these sherds might be expected in the Cartersville period debris, whether fabric marked pottery was made at that time or not. This issue has not been settled.

Table 44 is a stratigraphic analysis of sherds from Trench 3, Section 2, on the edge of the prehistoric river bank. Unfortunately, the man working in this section reached a depth of 24 inches in the midden zone before it was noticed that he was digging horizontal levels instead of keeping to the natural slope. The tabulation in the column "dug according to slope" shows most clearly that Dunlap Fabric Marked had a deeper distribution than Cartersville Check Stamped. Cartersville Simple Stamped was less frequent here than at some other parts of the site.

Table 45 is a tabulation of sherds in Trench 4, Section 8, immediately north of a Cartersville period house (Feature 36; Figure 57), which may account for the frequency of simple stamped sherds in the immediate vicinity.

The tables show Dunlap Fabric Marked decreasing from bottom to top, Cartersville Check Stamped fairly constant, and a considerable increase of Cartersville Simple Stamped in the upper levels.

These sherd counts do not tell the whole story of the pottery sequence at 9CK62, but illustrate the tendency of certain types to be earlier or later. The rest of the evidence, involving the segregation of particular types in contemporary storage pits, will be discussed presently.

Prepottery Workshop (Feature 20)

Occasional specimens of chipped quartz and chert artifacts, similar to material from the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus, were found throughout the excavations, but usually at no definite level. On the landward slope of the site, Trench 1 cut through a stone chipping workshop where Prepottery types of chipped artifacts were more frequent (Figure 58). The workshop area appeared as a 4-6 inch layer of quartz chips and broken fragments, 12 feet across, resting on undisturbed clay and covered above with a shallow deposit of darkened sand and normal midden debris. Though we did no additional excavation here, the workshop deposit showed up again in a test pit 120 feet distant from its first occurrence. As quartz chips and fragments were relatively numerous on the surface over the back slope, it was surmised that the workshop area had been a long ribbon of stone debris on the landward side of the site, more or less parallel with the river.

Table 46 is a stratigraphic tabulation of pottery and stone artifacts from the workshop area in Trench 1 compared to the stone assemblages in Kellogg period storage pits at 9CK62 and to the Prepottery chipped stone artifacts at Stamp Creek (9BR61A). The shallowness of the deposits resulted in considerable mixing of the Prepottery and later materials, but permits the following observations. Level 0-6, above the workshop, contained a considerable amount of Cartersville period pottery with the type Cartersville Check Stamped relatively frequent, with few chipped stone artifacts. Level 6-12, the workshop stratum proper, showed fewer sherds and many more chipped stone artifacts. The sherds in the workshop deposit are all later, but it is noteworthy that Cartersville Check Stamped is practically absent while Dunlap Fabric Marked is

proportionately more frequent. A comparison of the chipped stone artifacts with the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus and Kellogg pit assemblages shows that that workshop sample is unlike the Kellogg period chipped stone, but relatively similar to the artifacts from Stamp Creek.

It is supposed that some time must have elapsed between the Prepottery and the later Kellogg occupation. Though Dunlap Fabric Marked is the first central northern Georgia ceramic to occur in any abundance, it may not be the earliest. It should be noted, however, that the introduction of earthenware was evidently later in central northern Georgia than on the shell mounds of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, and fiber tempered pottery has no real occurrence here.

Cooking Places and Rock Lined Pits (Figure 59)

In various parts of the excavations we came across small, roughly circular areas of fragmented quartzite pebbles, often darkened by fire and with bits of calcined bone and small fragments of charcoal. Though the underlying sand seldom showed scorching, these rock concentrations were regarded as cooking places. The size range was from 1.5 to 3 feet across, with a thickness of 1 to 4 inches. The pebble fragments themselves, angular and 1 to 3 inches thick, were usually closely packed. These concentrations evidently represent a method of "hot rock" cooking (Figure 60). It was believed that the pebbles had been broken by heat. We found several cases where previously broken pebbles and numerous quartz chips had been deliberately scooped out of the workshop area and placed in such deposits, where they were associated with charcoal fragments. In these cases the small rocks were put in after the fire was built. Whatever the exact procedure, the rocks held the heat longer and may have provided a cooking platform. These rock concentrations were often at different levels in the occupation zone. We were unable to find evidence of such concentrations having been in pits, though many of them might have been. Our general impression of these features, derived mainly from the absence of scorched earth and the lack of heavy ash concentrations, is that none had been used more than a few times and that none were permanent constructions.

Examination of the sherds and artifacts found among the rocks was the only means of tentatively establishing when they might have been in use. Many chipped fragments probably came with handfuls of stones from the Prepottery workshop, but the sherds suggest that this type of cooking place belonged mainly to Kellogg and Post-Kellogg times.

There were two examples of a slightly different type of stone construction (Features 76 and 77). In these, quartzite pebbles had been carefully arranged to form a small level area probably at contemporary ground surface (Figure 61). While they may have been hearths, there was no evidence of fire or ash and the period is not known.

There were also two examples of rock lined fire pits, one in the center of the Cartersville period house (Feature 36) and the other in Trench 1 (Feature 12). The lining pebbles of the latter could be traced to the top of the occupation zone. The evidence is slight, but does suggest that rock lined pits may have been generally later than the other cooking places, and characteristic of the Cartersville occupation.

Altogether there were ten hearths and cooking places investigated on the site. A few are described in detailed below.

Feature 2 (Kellogg Period). This was a rock concentration at the base of the dark brown occupation layer. It was composed of broken quartzite pebbles, 3 to 5 inches thick, closely packed in an area measuring 3 feet by 1.5 feet. Four small fragments of Dunlap Fabric Marked

pottery, a few bits of calcined bone, and two small unfinished “boatstones” lay among the rocks. This was first regarded as an ordinary cooking place and the calcined bone fragments were discarded after a cursory examination. Later consideration suggested that the presence of the boatstones may have indicated a cremated human burial. In view of the presence of the rocks, the possibility of cremation seems unlikely, unless it was thought desirable that the individual be cooked slowly. A cremated burial elsewhere on the site (Feature 89-A) showed no rocks in association with the bones.

Feature 11 (Post-Kellogg Period). This concentration of fragmented quartzite pebbles contained many quartz and flint chips suggesting that the stones and included chips were secured from the Prepottery workshop 30 feet away. The deposit covered an area about 3 feet across and the stones were closely packed to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Some had fallen into an adjacent pit (Feature 14), which must have been open at the time, and the two features were therefore contemporary.

The artifacts contained in Feature 11 are listed in Table 47.

Feature 15 (Period Unknown). This consisted of two separate layers of fire cracked quartzite pebbles separated by 2 inches. They lay above and immediately west of a large Kellogg period pit (Feature 17) which by then must have already been closed. Each layer was about 3.5 feet long by 2 feet wide with the stone closely packed. There were a few stone artifacts and a considerable number of chips among the pebbles suggesting that the material, including some of the artifacts, had been gathered from the Prepottery workshop about 18 feet away.

The artifacts contained in Feature 15 are listed in Table 48.

Features 76 and 77 (Period Unknown). Feature 76 was a small, perfectly square area of matched and fitted quartzite pebbles averaging 4 inches in diameter, and the surface of the construction was very level. It measured 18 inches on each side and rested on the clay subsoil at the margin of a Kellogg period pit (Feature 67).

Two feet northward was a second area, Feature 77, of similarly laid quartzite pebbles also on the subsoil line, 1 foot below the top of the occupation zone. It was roughly circular and 18 inches across. There were no artifacts or debris deposits with either construction.

Subterranean Storage Pits (Figure 59)

An outstanding feature of the site was the large number of underground storage pits, many containing carbonized nut fragments. These fragments were identified by James W. Hardin of the Department of Botany at the University of Georgia. About three score of these were located. Though certainly originating in the dark brown occupation zone, they did not usually appear until the subsoil was reached. So numerous were the pits, that in some places several intruded into one another at random. The evidence, summarized below, is that most storage pits had been dug, used, and refilled during the Kellogg period. However, a few others in Post-Kellogg times appeared after the pottery type Cartersville Check Stamped. A few simple stamped sherds occurred as random inclusions in pits. Even though there was a heavy later Cartersville settlement, we were unable to identify a single storage pit as definitively belonging to the Cartersville horizon.

A few pits without pottery sherds may derive from the Prepottery occupation, for evidence from other sites indicates that storage pits were in use at this time. However, none of those at 9CK62 showed any number of Prepottery artifact types.

The judgment that the pits were used for underground storage is based on the occurrence of many carbonized nut fragments and whole shells, sometimes as random inclusions in the soils with which the pits came to be filled, but often in masses at the bottoms and near the lower walls. In one instance (Feature 29), a deposit of acorns occurred in the intact base of a vessel upright on the floor of a pit, but in most cases the nuts seem to have been put directly into the ground. Two pits showed some sort of carbonized vegetal material that seemingly lined the bottoms and lower sides, and many pits may originally have had a vegetal line which left no trace. There was no indication of clay ever having been used for this purpose even in the areas where the subsoil was sand.

Apparently, the storage pits were used primarily for keeping various nuts, acorns, hickories, and walnuts, gathered in the autumn, which furnished at least partial subsistence for a considerable part of the winter. Animal bones were not preserved at this site except in the relatively rare instances when they happened to have been thoroughly calcined in a cooking fire. Their absence in the storage pits does not preclude the possibility of meat having been cached in this manner as in the cache pits of the western plains. Wedel (1936:52-53) mentions the cache pits of the Pawnee as a trait with parallels in the East. The usual Pawnee bell shape is less frequent at Kellogg than at other eastern sites, such as Baumer (Cole et al. 1951). The layer of wood ash above Pawnee pits, interpreted as a protection against rain, has not, to my knowledge, been found. Kellogg did not show any pits which had been places of concealment for household goods. One essential difference between the eastern and western pits seems to be that the western variety were for storing meat, in a dry climate, and the eastern variety were for storing nuts, in a humid climate. Judging from what we know of meat keeping practices in the historic Southeast, it seems unlikely that pits were used for this purpose (Swanton 1946:374-6).

The fact that all nut fragments found in the excavations were carbonized reflects that otherwise they would not have been preserved. It is possible that roasting prior to storage would have better insured their preservation in the ground, but there seems to be no recent ethnological data bearing on this point. Only one storage pit (Feature 61-A) showed nuts burned in the pit.

Most of the storage pits were circular and 2 to 5 feet in diameter at the opening. Few pits exceeded 3 feet in depth, but all must have been deeper and some considerably deeper than as we found them. They were indistinguishable until excavation had reached the clean subsoil of the site. The upper sections of the pits, originating in the dark occupation zone, had already been cut away. In the few instances where we found the top of a pit, it was about as deep as it was wide. The sides were usually vertical, but two pits were bell-shaped, others had somewhat barrel-shaped sides, and there were instances where the top of the pit was considerably wider than the bottom. Bottoms were usually flat but occasionally somewhat rounded.

Table 49 is a list of trait occurrences in storage pits containing Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds, which were the majority of pits found. In the first column are tabulations for 48 pits with no Cartersville Check Stamped sherds. In the second column are tabulations for 12 pits which contained Dunlap Fabric Marked and Cartersville Check Stamped together. In most cases the quantity of check stamped was not great, running somewhat under a tenth of the number of fabric marked. Some of these check stamped sherds may be intrusive, but one pit (Feature 43) yielded a completely restorable check stamped vessel (Figure 62). The presumption is that most of the pits containing check stamped pottery were not filled until a somewhat later date when this

type, which marks the beginning of Post-Kellogg times, appeared. The relative stratigraphic positions of these pottery types have been demonstrated and the evidence demonstrates that there was a time in northern Georgia and northern Alabama when the types were made simultaneously. The pits with check stamped pottery should, by and large, be later than the pits lacking this type, though we do not ignore the possibility of intrusion in any particular instance.

In the two columns the most frequently occurring traits are starred. Certain features of storage pit construction were more usual than others. In the case of pit contents, by regarding only the more frequent traits as characteristic, we may have eliminated most random artifacts of earlier (Prepottery) times accidentally included in the earth with which the pits were filled. The tabulation only shows the number of times a given artifact occurred in pits, not the number of artifacts found in any particular pit. Thus one pit with only fabric marked pottery (Feature 17) had 22 quartz isosceles points, which were counted as only one occurrence.

The two columns representing storage pits of the Kellogg period, compared to pits which did contain small amounts of check stamped sherds, show a general agreement in size, shape, and artifact content. This is slight evidence, but we are justified in regarding the starred traits as constituting partial trait lists for these sequent intervals. We may tentatively conclude that besides the addition of Cartersville Check Stamped to the pottery complex, there was little cultural change.

Examination of the two columns also illustrates the point made earlier, that there were no storage pits which could be ascribed to Cartersville times. The Cartersville period is marked by the addition of Cartersville Simple Stamped to the continuing ceramic complex. Altogether there were 21 simple stamped sherds found in 10 of 48 pits which contained Kellogg Fabric Marked pottery, about half of the simple stamped seemed to be of an unnamed variety with a crude indeterminate decoration, potentially a Kellogg contemporary. The remaining sherds of Cartersville Simple Stamped are regarded as intrusive. This type did not occur in any of the pits with check stamped pottery, and in the others it was sparse.

Feature 6 (Kellogg Period). This was a circular pit which appeared in Trench 1 at the bottom of the dark brown occupation layer when the clean underlying sand was reached. The fill, in nearly all cases, was similar in color and texture to the layer above and it was impossible to determine the precise point from which the pit had originated. When completely cleared out, it proved to be bell-shaped, the opening was somewhat narrower than the maximum breadth, and the bottom was rounded. The artifacts found in Feature 6 are listed in Table 50.

Feature 7 (Kellogg Period). At the base of the dark brown layer in Trench 1 appeared a circular pit 4 feet in diameter and penetrating about 6 inches into the light tan sandy subsoil. The bottom was flat, rounding up to the sides. Doubtless, it had once been much deeper. The artifacts found in Feature 7 are listed in Table 51.

Feature 8 (Post-Kellogg Period). This was another circular pit, bell-shaped, with a flat bottom and the sides converging to a narrower opening. It penetrated 1.5 feet into the subsoil, but probably had originated higher, in the dark brown occupation zone. The diameter at the top was about 3 feet 2 inches and at the bottom, 4 feet. A coating of some carbonized material covered the entire bottom and lower sides of the pit. On the southwestern margin was a remnant of an older pit which had been cut through. The artifacts found in Feature 8 are listed in Table 52.

Feature 27 (Kellogg Period). This was a circular pit extending into the wall of the excavation. It was 3 feet in diameter with the walls nearly vertical and the bottom flat. In the dark brown fill were some fragments of fired clay, three Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds, two broken rocks, and many quartz chips.

Feature 29 (Kellogg and Post-Kellogg Periods). This was the designation given to two circular pits connected at the top by a shallow depression. Both pits had vertical sides and flat bottoms. The pit nearest the river was 16 inches deep, and the other, 22 inches. Both were originally deeper. At the bottom of the second pit away from the river was the conoidal base of a Dunlap Fabric Marked vessel filled with carbonized acorns.

In this same pit were several additional artifacts listed in Table 53.

In the pit closer to the river were several additional artifacts listed in Table 54.

Features 42 and 43 (Kellogg and Post-Kellogg Periods). These two circular pits were in Trench 4, Section 3. Feature 42, belonging to the Kellogg period, was 5 feet in diameter and 8 inches deep at the level it was first distinguished, though doubtless it was actually deeper. The bottom was flat and preserved portions of the sides nearly vertical. In the fill were 14 Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds and one quartz chip.

Feature 43, belonging to the Post-Kellogg period, was intrusive into the side of Feature 42. It was 2 feet in diameter and 1.25 feet deep. The sides slanted inward to a rounded bottom. Most of a large Cartersville Check Stamped vessel lay broken in the bottom of the pit, and was later completely restored (Figure 62).

Feature 61 (Kellogg Period). This was the designation given to three pits in Trench 6. Feature 61A was oblong 3.5 feet in diameter, 5 feet long and about 2 feet deep. The bottom was flat and the sides nearly vertical, sloping slightly outward. At one end of the pit on the floor was a considerable deposit of burned hickory nuts. Where the nuts touched the wall of the pit, it was fired a bright red.

Feature 61B was a circular pit about 1 foot distant from the last, measuring 4 feet in diameter and not quite 2 feet deep. The bottom was flat and the sides nearly vertical.

Feature 61C we judged to have been another pit intrusive into the other two. This was 2.5 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep with a flat bottom and nearly straight sides. At the bottom was a biconcave stone mortar.

The fill of 61A contained artifacts listed in Table 55.

The fill of 61B contained artifacts listed in Table 56.

Cremated Burial – Feature 89A

Feature 89 in Trench 7 was a circular storage pit 5 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, with nearly straight sides and a flat bottom (Figure 59). A few inclusive sherds indicated that it had been refilled during the Kellogg period.

Intrusive into the northern margin of this feature was another circular pit, Feature 89A, 3 feet across and 1 foot deep. In the bottom was a mass of cremated human bones occupying an area about 2 by 1.5 feet across, probably the remains of a single individual. Associated with the calcined bone fragments were quite a number of seeds of the wild grape (*Vitis*) and in the fill covering the bones were two small fragments of Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery. The two sherds are insufficient for a certain dating, but suggest that the burial probably belonged to Kellogg

times. Because the grape seeds were not calcined, the cremation did not take place *in situ*. It is more than likely that a bunch of grapes was placed here with the dead. Grape seeds did not occur in any of the storage pits.

Cartersville Period House

The pattern of a small house discovered in Trench 4 is shown in Figure 57. It had been constructed of small posts, 5 inches in diameter, and set singly about 1 foot deep in the ground. The overall diameter was about 11 feet. Since the structure had not been burned, the posts remained only as molds of darker earth in the light tan sand. Also, as nothing was preserved of the walls or roof, the building details remain conjectural. A small rock lined fire-pit occupied the center and in it were a few sherds of the Cartersville period. The entrance was indicated by a gap in the circle of posts. Immediately outside was a raised area of disturbed tan and brown sand which may have had some functional connection with the building. Scattered through it were many Cartersville period sherds. It is evident (Figure 63) that the top of the fire basin must have been near the floor level, and two depressions shown, filled with darker soil, may have been floor remnants. Additional pottery was found in what appeared as a thin occupation area immediately southwest of the structure at the level of the tops of the postholes.

The rock lined fire-pit contained artifacts listed in Table 57. The fill of the raised area contained artifacts listed in Table 58. The possible occupation zone southwest of the structure contained artifacts listed in Table 59.

Pottery and Other Artifacts

Prepottery Period

Most of the chipped stone artifacts from the Prepottery workshop (Feature 20) were similar to materials in the Stamp Creek focus at site 9BR61A but dissimilar from the inclusive artifacts in the Kellogg and Post-Kellogg period storage pits at 9CK62. A selection of the prepottery specimens is illustrated in Figure 64.

It is noteworthy that the artifacts at this site were most frequently of quartz while at Stamp Creek the same forms were often made in flint and less frequently in quartzite. The quartz tools listed as “picks” (Figure 64) did not occur at Stamp Creek or in the later pits at 9CK62. Perhaps these are specialized tools, used in the working of stone.

Kellogg Period Pottery

It appears from the stratigraphic data at several northern Georgia sites and from the pit segregations at Kellogg itself that Dunlap Fabric Marked was the main if not the only pottery used in the interval we define as the Kellogg period. The type was first named and described in central Georgia where it may be associated with other types. Haag (1940) provides the type description for Dunlap Fabric Marked. The northern Georgia material agrees with the original type description in most respects, but tetrapodal supports were completely lacking here. There were additional features which were probably a result of geographical and/or temporal differences, though some may merely reflect our larger sample. The Kellogg site showed a wider variety of vessel forms and many sherds were from vessels with an undecorated band extending from rim to shoulder.

There may not have been an associated plain type, for most undecorated specimens from 9CK62 seem to have been rim and upper shoulder fragments from Dunlap vessels. At 9BR73 plain sherds were relatively few in the early levels.

A few cord marked sherds and rare specimens of an unnamed simple stamped type, occasionally occurring in Kellogg period storage pits, may or may not be contemporary at this site. The cord marked material was grit or sand tempered and approximately resembles the Dunlap type, other than decoration, in paste and surface finish. There were slight variations in the appearance of the cord impressions, but most of them run parallel instead of crisscrossed as in later Georgia types such as Savannah Fine Cord Marked (Caldwell and McCann 1941:43-44). These few specimens may be related to a cord marked variety found in the Watts Bar and Candy Creek foci of eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946: Plate 45). Among the sherds, the best and largest specimen (from Feature 61A) was thick in cross section and heavily quartz tempered.

The following description of Dunlap Fabric Marked differs from the central Georgia variety in the details noted earlier, and varies from Long Branch Fabric Marked of northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee in being sand and grit instead of limestone tempered. Haag (1939) provides us with the description of Long Branch Fabric Marked.

Dunlap Fabric Marked (Figures 65 through 68)

Construction: Coil fractures present.

Paste:

Temper: Medium-sized particles of grit and sand. Crushed limestone temper is rare.

Color: Surface colors are generally shades of brown ranging from a light buff or reddish to a very dark gray. Paste color is dark gray. Some dark gray firing scars are present. The thickness of the vessel walls varies from about 3 to 8 millimeters over the sample but is fairly uniform for any particular vessel. Vessel bases are often not notably thicker than the walls.

Texture: Many sherds have a sandy feel.

Surface Finish: Vessels with distinct shoulders were either smoothed between the shoulder and the lip or impressed fabric decoration covered the entire exterior. Interiors were smoothed carelessly in some cases and carefully in others. Scraping striations were generally visible on the interiors of sherds. Parts of two different vessels at Kellogg showed a bright red water-soluble “fugitive” slip on the interior.

Technique: [unspecified]

Design: Decoration was applied by an impression of a simple fabric with a relatively heavy warp and a much finer pliable weft. Just how this was accomplished is uncertain. Some sherds show a clear stamping impression of a section of fabric more than 10 centimeters across; probably the stamping sections were at least this large or larger. Such a fabric was probably not sufficiently pliable to wrap well around a paddle and Sears suggested that a section of the material, possibly rolled up, would have been an adequate instrument. Figure 67 shows impressions of fabric where part of the weft became disengaged, leaving the impressions of bare warp rods on the clay. Some warps were double. Considerable care was exercised so that the impressions would line up without any noticeable line of separation. Occasionally, the impressions were varied deliberately for decorative effect. Some vessels with shoulders show impressions running in a different direction above the shoulder and a restored vessel shows an abrupt change between the sides and the bottom.

There was considerable variation in the size of the weave, ranging from examples where the distance from warp to warp is 3 millimeters to others as large as 1 centimeter between the crests. Figure 68 shows a unique sherd which seems to bear the impression of a completely different type of fabric which might be cloth.

Execution: [unspecified]

Form:

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

The considerable variation in vessel size at Kellogg is noteworthy. All were fairly common except the specimen with handles. Only two handles were found at Kellogg and none at any of the other sites in the reservoir. Tetrapodal supports, reported with the type Dunlap Fabric Marked in central Georgia, have not occurred in northern Georgia to the best of my knowledge. Griffin (1946:51), discussing central Alabama sites, mentions solid mammiform feet on fabric impressed sherds from the Fish Pond site and Mitylone Swamp. It is rather remarkable that tetrapodal supports have not been noted on Dunlap Fabric Marked in northern Georgia, particularly as it continued to be made as part of a ceramic complex in which feet were attached to other types.

Post-Kellogg Period Pottery

A number of storage pits showed Dunlap Fabric Marked and Cartersville Check Stamped sherds included in the fill. The mutual occurrence of these types in stratigraphic sequences at 9BR3 and 9BR73 is the basis for setting up the Post-Kellogg ceramic complex and period. We define this interval as beginning with the introduction of Cartersville Check Stamped while the fabric marked type continued to be made. Dunlap Fabric Marked may indeed have persisted as late as Cartersville times. It is to be found at some, though by no means all, northern Georgia sites of that period.

Cartersville Check Stamped (Figure 69)

Construction: Coiled.

Paste:

Temper: Sand and grit.

Color: Buff through reddish to brown. The color of the core is usually darker than the surfaces. Firing scars are common.

Texture: Sandy, probably somewhat more so than Dunlap Fabric Marked.

Surface Finish: Vessel exteriors have an overall stamped decoration but vessels with slight shoulders often have a plain area between the shoulder and the rim. Usually vessel interiors are smoothed carefully though they always retain a sandy feel.

Decoration:

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle, probably of wood, sometimes carefully applied, sometimes over stamped.

Design: A grid of raised lines forming a series of squares, sometimes rectangles. In relatively few instances one set of lines will be conspicuously wider than the transverse lines resulting in a "linear check stamping." This variation was so frequent in the contemporary Deptford period earthenware of the Georgia Coast that it was given a separate type name, Deptford Linear Check Stamped. The linear variety is much less frequent in the Cartersville Complex and so far it does not seem to have any chronological significance. It may later be named as a separate type. The size of the individual squares or rectangles is somewhat

variable, ranging from 2-7 millimeters, with an average of 4 millimeters, uniform over the vessel. Check size range is relatively limited in Cartersville Check Stamped when contrasted to the Deptford variety. Deptford Bold Check Stamped usually has much larger squares than Cartersville Check Stamped.

Execution: [unspecified]

Form: Jar forms predominate, though bowls and even shallow bowls occur occasionally. Rims may be straight or flaring, usually the latter. Vessels with slight shoulders are frequent, and often show a plain area between shoulder and rim. Bottoms are round and subconoidal. Tetrapodal supports are numerous in northern Georgia collections and usually rather large (average 35 mm).

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Cartersville Period Pottery

The Cartersville period in northern Georgia is marked by the addition of Cartersville Simple Stamped to earlier ceramic complexes which may have varied in different places and among different groups. At the Kellogg site, Cartersville Check Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped were made together at this time and Dunlap Fabric Marked may or may not have continued. Some cord marked sherds may belong to this period. However, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, found as a minority in some Cartersville period sites, was completely absent.

Pottery identical to these Cartersville types has been given the name “Deptford” in other site reports. This writer prefers to hold the Deptford appellation to Georgia and Florida coastal types which show a strong stylistic integrity as opposed to the northern Georgia pottery (Wauchope 1948). Although the Cartersville varieties are generally sand tempered, they have a greater resemblance to analogous types of the limestone tempered series of northern Alabama.

Cartersville Simple Stamped (Figure 70)

The type appears similar to Cartersville Check Stamped in all respects except decoration.

Decoration:

Technique: A majority of the sherds show regularly spaced lands and grooves of about equal width and uniformly parallel; probably these were stamped with a carved paddle (the Deptford technique). Fine parallel striations within the grooves themselves are probably wood grain impressions suggesting that the paddle was wooden. Fewer sherds show shared narrow grooves; and Figure 70 illustrates a tetrapodal support showing both variations offering the possibility that somehow the two effects were obtained with the same instrument. The narrow grooves are also parallel like the broader grooved variety. Figure 70 shows a sherd with a series of pairs of rather narrow grooves.

Design: Overall decoration of long parallel grooves usually running in one direction. A number of sherds show criss-crossed grooves and rare specimens have the lines arranged in a herringbone pattern.

Execution: [unspecified]

The Cartersville type most closely resembles Deptford Simple Stamped of the Georgia and Florida coasts, and is rather like Bluff Creek Simple Stamped of northern Alabama. The

later variety, in addition to being limestone tempered, often shows an added rim strip. Tetrapodal supports are not mentioned in the original type description.

Chronological Range of Artifacts other than Pottery

There is some information on the chronology of the frequent minor artifacts and their period occurrences, where known, are given in the discussion below. Many artifacts may have a longer chronological range than we are yet willing to say. In regard to the less frequent varieties, all we know is that most of them were probably used sometime from the Kellogg through Cartersville periods, excepting those which have occurred in Prepottery deposits here and elsewhere.

A number of soapstone vessel fragments appeared in the excavations. These fragments appeared in the fill of several Kellogg period storage pits as well as a fragment in the Prepottery workshop. Vessels of this material are widely reported from eastern Prepottery sites and occur locally in the Stamp Creek focus. Steatite sherds are also found at Kellogg and Cartersville period sites, but rarely later. The probability is that steatite vessels continued to be used for some time after the introduction of earthenware.

The steatite sherds are fairly thick with smooth interiors. The exteriors still show deep marks of the gouge, possibly left for their decorative effect. The only vessel form was a simple hemispherical bowl often with two opposing heavy lugs below the rim. If the practice of making steatite pots lasted in this area as long as has been suggested, then despite numerous changes in the form and decoration of earthenware during that span, the steatite ware shows little variation.

A single steatite tubular pipe fragment was found in the excavations. Judging from the complete absence of other pipe types at the site, this may have been the only sort used from Kellogg through Cartersville times. Feature 61B, a Kellogg period storage pit, contained a small steatite pendant, apparently a miniature or replica of a steatite pipe. The artifact disappeared before it reached the laboratory and the illustration (Figure 71) is drawn from memory.

Several small objects, in archaeological parlance called "boatstones," are illustrated in Figure 71. Most specimens were steatite but one example was tentatively identified as granite, and a prehistoric attempt to drill the two perforations characteristic of these artifacts had been unsuccessful. One of the fragments (Figure 71) was provided with a projecting slot through which a cord was passed from one hole to the other. Some specimens show definite evidence of cord wearing between the holes. While the purpose of these artifacts is unknown, there is a tendency to regard variant forms in northern Alabama and the lower Mississippi Valley as atlatl weights (Webb and DeJarnette 1942:315; Ford 1951:121). The lower valley specimens are either unperforated or have a single hole.

The use of Kellogg period boatstones as atlatl weights seems unlikely. Four specimens and fragments were inclusive in Kellogg period storage pits at the site; two unfinished examples were found together in a Kellogg period fire deposit of broken stones (Feature 2). As already indicated, the latter find might have been a human cremation, but more likely was an ordinary cooking place. These occurrences at 9CK62, together with the observation that boatstones do not occur at Prepottery or Cartersville period sites in the area, give a definite suggestion that boatstones were most characteristic of the Kellogg period.

Several specimens of the small stone bars sometimes called gorgets (Figure 71) occurred in the general digging and two examples were from Kellogg period storage pits. Another, of the expanded center type, was found in Feature 14 with a cache of three stone celts (Figure 73). The specimens were made from several varieties of stone including steatite, an unidentified variety

which takes a high polish, and a probable diorite. Most examples were relatively thin and flat but one of those illustrated (Figure 71) had one rounded side. The forms included expanded center, narrowed center, and boat shaped. Similar artifacts have been noted at Cartersville period sites. Most of these at 9CK62 belonged to that interval. Whether they may also have been used in the Kellogg period is uncertain.

The three stone celts found in Feature 24, associated with one of the two hole bars mentioned above, were the only specimens. The largest was 16 centimeters long and the smallest 13 centimeters. They were somewhat flattened in cross section and tapered at the pole, with the bits ground to a fairly sharp edge. The largest was probably of porphyritic syenite and the others probably felsite.

Several flattened rectangular tools of a light green-gray slate or shale-like rock showed a cutting edge at one end with the rest of the surface unmodified. Similar specimens found elsewhere have been suggested to be spades or hoes. Two of the examples from Kellogg did show a kind of burnishing of the blade which could be interpreted as earth polish. However they may have been used, the flimsy stone would probably have shattered if chopping wood. None of these were found in the Kellogg period storage pits and those from the general digging were from the upper part of the occupation zone. It is possible that these should be assigned to the Cartersville period occupation.

One specimen, like the others in size, shape and material had a notch on either side. A cutting edge at each end suggests that it may have been hafted transversely.

Two small stone hemispheres from the excavations were respectively of quartzite and limestone and their purpose is unknown. Similar artifacts are reported with Adena materials to the northwest.

Two shallow biconcave stone mortars occurred; the larger, of quartzite, was in a dug out space or pit (C) between two Kellogg period storage pits (Feature 61, A, B). The other, of some igneous rock, lay not far distant on the top of the subsoil below 5 inches of the occupation zone, which was rather shallow in this part of the site. Such mortars occur in the Prepottery Savannah River focus and were probably used in the preparation of natural plant foods. It is of interest that true pestles, found in the areas north of Georgia, are infrequent in this state. Disc-like and hemispherical handstones, or manos, occur instead. A few of the latter were found at Kellogg.

Chipped stone artifacts were relatively numerous in the general digging, and particularly frequent as accidental inclusions in the storage pits. The great majority were projectile points, though some flake scrapers and other tools occurred. Quartz and flint were utilized in all the periods of occupation at the site, the latter usually the gray and dark blue or black varieties occurring in the Piedmont, and marine flints from the coastal plain were seldom if ever employed. There seems to have been a general tendency toward a greater use of quartz in the Stamp Creek Prepottery focus than in Kellogg or Cartersville times, but at this site where a good quartz supply was so obviously close at hand, there is a slightly higher proportion of quartz even in the later periods.

These storage pit flints are accidental inclusions, but the frequency of particular types in the pits, in contrast to the workshop assemblage for instance, suggests that these were in general use (and lay among the camp debris) at the time the pits were open.

It will be seen in Figure 64 that projectile points were by far the most numerous chipped artifacts in the storage pits, and of these the overwhelming majority were the small to medium stemless "isosceles" type in quartz or flint. One Kellogg period pit contained 21 specimens of

this type in quartz and 14 specimens in flint, and it was not uncommon for other pits to have three or four together.

Small to medium flint, simple tang points and quartz ovates of about the same size each had four occurrences in pits and are tentatively regarded as belonging to the Kellogg and Post-Kellogg trait list. Small nondescript flake scrapers with secondary chipping on one or more sides appeared in eight Kellogg pits and probably belong to that interval.

Other excavated sites and the survey collections indicate that the small to medium stemless isosceles point was the projectile tip par excellence of Kellogg, Forsyth and Cartersville times. Some of the flint specimens show distinct "ears" at the base, which is often slightly concave. Quartz specimens tend to be a little larger than those of flint and to have a greater basal concavity. The points are fairly well made with the quartz specimens are generally thicker, and often slightly cruder. The average length of the isosceles points, about 4 centimeters, is approximately intermediate between the much later small "Mississippian" point of the Southeast (2 centimeters) and the larger stemmed points of the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus (ranging from about 5-11 centimeters). Like the Mississippian points the Kellogg-Cartersville type is stemless, contrasting in this respect with the predominately stemmed points of Archaic times.

There seems to be general agreement that the heavy stemmed points of eastern pre-ceramic horizons were dart or javelin heads, often, though not invariably, too heavy for arrow shafts. It has been suggested that the additional weight might have a definite advantage in holding a dart steady in its course through the air. Much more important is the fact that Webb has adequately demonstrated the importance of the spear thrower during those times (1946).

The Kellogg-Cartersville points, on the other hand, do not appear to have been too heavy for arrow tips and their shape is similar to the small Mississippian points, which certainly were arrowheads. If it should finally turn out that boatstones and two-hole bars are not atlatl weights the possibility will emerge that the bow and arrow existed in eastern North America as early as Kellogg times.

9CK63

Across the river from 9CK62, scattered surface materials were found along the edge of an alluvial platform, which we thought to be the second terrace, for a distance of about 2000 feet. This was divided into two contiguous areas for analysis, Area A downstream and Area D upstream where the river had washed out a quantity of pottery. We made no tests, but the site may have been silted over and it is possible that materials were most abundant below the surface of the ground. Artifacts located at 9CK63 are listed in Table 61.

It appears that Area A was occupied mainly during one of the Etowah periods. Area D gives evidence of long continued occupation representing the pre-pottery, Kellogg-Cartersville association, the Woodstock, and one or more of the Etowah periods.

9CK65

On the other side of the river and immediately upstream from 9CK63, surface materials were found on a low ridge of the first terrace bottomlands. This appears to have been a small chipping station, probably during early pottery times, though the period is uncertain. The chipped stone artifacts, seemingly associated with the pottery, are interesting in showing a distinctive complex. The absence of the small to medium isosceles point carries the faint suggestion that the site may antedate the Kellogg period. Artifacts located at 9CK65 are listed in Table 62.

9CK70

About 3000 feet upstream and on the opposite (eastern) side of the river from 9CK63 was another first terrace occupation in an area of about 600 by 150 feet. The culture is unknown. Two sherds were of an unidentified complicated stamped, two were plain, and the decoration of six others indistinct.

9CK85

This was an extensive series of habitation areas on the northern side of the river within the southwestern portion of Proctor's Bend. During the survey, the surface collections were kept according to arbitrary divisions and designated occupation areas, A, B, C, etc. This method did have a useful result, for when pottery types from the various areas were analyzed, they showed how the limits of settlement had varied at different times.

9CK85 probably should have been called two sites, though the separation was not really apparent until after analysis of the materials. The part of the site on the upland plateau: Areas A, B, C, and H, had been inhabited mainly during Savannah times, and then later in the Galt period. The other portion (Areas D, E, F, and G) was lower, on the third terrace platform, and was settled during the Woodstock and Etowah periods. The second terrace was well developed here and showed no surface material. All these areas were under cultivation at the time of the survey. The upland surface had more of the topsoil remaining, and tests discovered basic red clay immediately under the plow zone. However, there was still fairly good topsoil on the third terrace and the remnant of an occupation deposit was later discovered at Area F, the Woodstock Fort.

The surface collection from Area A indicated that it had been occupied only during the Savannah period, and it is assigned to the Allatoona focus. Two test pits immediately revealed clay with no features of prehistoric occupation. Surface materials included 25 sherds of Savannah Complicated Stamped, 26 probably Savannah Plain, 23 with indistinct decoration, and nine fragments of chert and quartz.

Area B was also tested, again, with no result. The surface collection, listed in Table 36, shows occupation during the Galt period, Galt focus, and earlier during Savannah times.

Area C had been inhabited during the Galt and Savannah periods and some sherds represented the Cartersville horizon, focus unknown. Aside from the fact that the only surface treatment of the pottery was simple stamped and plain, the sherds had the characteristic thinness and general appearance of Cartersville period types. However, the apparent absence of Savannah Plain in the surface collection suggests that perhaps some of the sherds identified as Cartersville Plain may actually be the former. The artifacts located at 9CK85C are listed in Table 37.

Area H, found later while excavations were being conducted at the Woodstock Fort, yielded a few Galt type sherds and fragments of china and crockery.

Area D was a small eroded place on the third terrace. Fourteen sherds were found having the thinness and paste characteristics of Cartersville times. Five were complicated stamped, three plain, and the decoration of the remainder was indistinct.

Area E should be included with the Woodstock occupation at Area F.

Area F when later tested revealed the Woodstock period fortified village. The surface collection represented the last (Etowah IV period) occupation and gave little hint that a heavier Woodstock period deposit lay below. The surface collection at 9CK85F is listed in Table 38.

Area G, immediately upstream from F, showed only plain and indistinct sherds. In the northern portion of this area were several small symmetrical rock piles, 1 – 4 feet high and 4 – 10 feet across. Such features are relatively common in the fields and woods of northern Georgia, and some may be aboriginal, though others may have been thrown up as fields were cleared of rocks.

Excavations at 9CK85F

Long after the survey and toward the close of the Allatoona work, three weeks before the reservoir was to be flooded, the writer, together with Arthur R. Kelly and members of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Georgia, decided to spend a Sunday afternoon examining the group of rock piles in Area G. A little digging convinced us that nothing was to be found under the rocks, so we turned our attention to a nearby level field on the third terrace overlooking the river where prehistoric pottery had been noticed on the surface, but which like so many other sites at Allatoona, had not seemed worth investigating in the limited time at our disposal.

By accident one of the first test pits in the field cut into an old fortification ditch filled with brown stained earth containing numerous Woodstock period sherds. Three days later, we were able to return to the site with an excavation crew, and during the fortnight following it became apparent that we had discovered a full-scale fortified village belonging to a little known period of southeastern prehistory. The sad fact was that we had found one of the most important archaeological sites in the reservoir just before it was to be covered over forever. By working at some speed it was possible to expose a portion of the fortification and to do a very limited and unsatisfactory amount of work in the enclosed village area. It seemed to be a time for desperate measures. The Army Engineers graciously loaned a large mechanized scraper of the type known as a “road patrol” and with this an attempt was made to scrape the topsoil off the village area. By this time, unfortunately, a few gentle rains had turned the area into a kind of quagmire, and the scraper was useless.

The areas excavated are shown on the accompanying ground plan (Figure 72). The full extent of the fortification had been a circle about 300 feet in diameter. Surrounded by a shallow ditch were two lines of palisades with towers set at intervals, and in one place was a kind of bastion which may have served as the entrance. There were no signs of a general destruction. There was some evidence that the fortification had rotted away peacefully, and that the site continued to be occupied by the descendants of those who built the fort.

The situation on the southernmost point of the third terrace overlooking the river was probably satisfactory from an aboriginal military point of view, because though the fort lay below the upland plateau, the distance from the latter was probably too great to give much advantage to attackers armed only with bows and arrows.

The Ditch

A glance at the plan suggests that the ditch had been dug after the palisades were in position, for there is a break and offset opposite the bastion or entranceway. The ditch was traced for about 180 feet and a considerable length cleaned out to be photographed (Figure 73). We suppose that the entire fortification was enclosed, although the part examined was only about a third of the presumed circumference. The ditch was remarkably consistent, about 5 feet across, 2.5 – 3 to three feet deep and uniformly 5 feet distant from the outer curtain. The excavation

never held water, but it may have increased the effective height of the palisade and furnished clay to plaster it.

Apparently the ditch was filled before the end of the Woodstock period with a rich brown soil containing an abundance of Woodstock pottery, but no later types. Included were occasional mussel shells, charcoal, nut fragments, and animal bones, principally deer. Large rocks were found in the bottom at various places and in one instance several rocks lay where a fire had been built.

The Palisades

The palisades behind the ditch appeared only as two lines of postholes. Each hole contained soil, slightly darker and softer than the surrounding reddish clay, derived from the decay of the wood (Figure 73). The two lines were traced together for a distance, but because time was short we followed only the outer line into the northern part of the fortification. The two palisades were uniformly 5 feet apart except on the southwestern side where they spread to form part of a bastion or entranceway. Because of their regular placement in relation to each other and to the towers, both palisades were probably used at the same time. Moreover, there are several examples of the use of double and even triple palisades in historic times (Swanton 1946:433-9).

The posts of both lines were fairly uniform, 6 to 9 inches in diameter and 5 to 9 inches apart. The molds suggested each post had been tapered or sharpened to facilitate placement. Considering the evidence of sheet erosion, the prehistoric surface level must have been higher and at the original level the posts would have appeared larger and closer together. The tops may have been sharpened as in some historic fortifications. We must rely on observations of early travelers in the southeastern United States to guess the height of the palisades, reported to range between 8 and 16.5 feet, usually about 10 to 12 feet.

Most of the early historic towns encountered in Alabama by De Soto's army had beams and cross-pieces fixed to the palisades, which were also covered with mud, and with places being left for loopholes. The best description is by Garcilaso of Mabila (Near present Mobile, Alabama) in 1540. The town:

...had an enclosure three estados high which was made of logs as thick as oxen. They were driven into the ground so close together that they touched one another. Other beams, longer and not so thick, were placed crosswise on the outside and inside and attached with split canes and strong cords. On top they were daubed with a great deal of mud packed down with long straw, which mixture filled all the cracks and openings between the logs and their fastenings in such a manner that it really looked like a wall finished with a mason's trowel. At intervals of fifty paces around this enclosure were towers capable of holding seven or eight men, who could fight in them. The lower part of the enclosure, to the height of an estado, was full of loopholes for shooting arrows at those on the outside. The pueblo had only two gates, one of the east and the other on the west. In the middle of the pueblo was a spacious plaza around which were the largest and most important houses. (Swanton 1946:434)

It is possible that the two lines of palisades may have supported a platform upon which the inhabitants of the village stood to fight, but we found no historic examples of precisely that sort of construction. A Yuchi fort on the headwaters of the Tennessee River described by English traders in 1674 had on three sides "...trees of two foot over, pitched on end, twelve foot high, and on ye topps scaffolds placed with parrapits to defend the walls and offend their enemies which men stand on to fight" (Swanton 1946:437).

DuPratz wrote that a fort on the Lower Mississippi River, belonging to the Natchez or a related people, had a banquette behind the palisade. It measured 3 feet high by 3 feet broad and was made of earth held against the wall by stakes intertwined with green branches. The limited excavations do not permit any certainty as to the means of entry. The suggested bastion on the southwestern side, nearest the river and opposite the interruption in the encircling ditch, may have contained an entrance. Some support for this suggestion is found in DuPratz's statement, concerning Lower Mississippi forts that "The gate of such a fort is always on the side toward the water" (Swanton 1946:437). The most common entry to southeastern fortifications was a narrow passage formed by a wall overlap. The entrances to southeastern forts were not large, quite reasonably to make ingress difficult for a rush of enemies. According to LeMoyne, a Timucua fort had "... a narrow entrance admitting not more than two persons abreast" (Swanton 1946:436).

The Towers

The remains of two square towers and one round tower were found in the line of fortification. The square towers were about 100 feet apart with the round tower about 50 feet beyond the most easterly. The square towers were about 8 feet on each side, and the round tower about 9 feet in diameter. Iberville described a Biloxi fort in 1700 with three square towers, 10 feet on each face. Towers of this size would probably be suitable for seven or eight men as were those Garcilaso describes for Mabila. Each of the Woodstock towers projected slightly beyond the outer and inner walls but not far enough for effective enfilade. Since both lines of palisade posts could be traced through the areas enclosed by the towers, the latter must have been built over the palisades, either in the same or a later building period. If the palisade posts had been removed to build the towers and the holes filled back with darker surface earth, they would have appeared little different than if the wood had rotted in place.

The eastern square tower took its main support from four corner posts, 9 inches in diameter and penetrating the subsoil to a depth of 2.5 feet. The surface of the ground had probably been at least 12 inches higher in prehistoric times and the posts correspondingly deeper. The sides of the tower were constructed by the "wall trench" method with the corner posts joined by narrow trenches, a line of saplings set in each, and the trenches filled with earth. The trench, about 7 inches wide and 6 inches deep, doubtlessly had been greater at one point in time. The saplings, 5 to 6 inches in diameter, penetrated 3 inches below the bottoms of the trenches. The trench fill was almost black, full of fragments of charred wood, and many carbonized acorns. We thought at first that the tower had been burned, but there was no evidence other than the charcoal in the wall trench, no burned logs, fired sand or masses of clay plaster. However, the charred acorns indicated that the earth packed in the wall trenches around the saplings was full of the usual debris of an Indian village and the charcoal was inclusive from the same source as the nuts.

The other square tower, near the bastion or entrance, did not have especially deep posts at the corners. There must have been more erosion here because only the bottoms of the trenches were found and the saplings forming the walls were represented by slight indentations.

The round tower had been built of saplings set in a circular wall trench 9 feet in diameter with an average width of 7 inches. Again, the trench contained dark earth with numerous inclusions of charred wood, and as in the case of the square tower, had not been burned. A thorough examination of the pattern of the round tower was halted by a sudden rising of the river after the gates of the dam were closed.

There are no definite historic references to round towers in the southland. The lower Mississippi fort described by DuPratz had semicircular "half towers," about 40 paces apart around the walls, which we should probably call bastions. Two of these were placed to guard the overlapping entrance passage.

Two round buildings guarded the entrance to the Timucua fort illustrated by LeMoyne (Swanton 1946: Plate 57). These were not raised above the palisade, but looked like sentry boxes rather than towers.

We have only one, rather ambiguous, historic reference to the height of the towers above the palisade walls. Iberville says that the Biloxi fort (1700)

...was surrounded with palings 8 feet in height, of about 18 inches in diameter. There remain three square watch towers (guerites) measuring ten feet on each face; they are raised to a height of eight feet on posts; the sides are made of mud mixed with grass, of a thickness of eight inches, well covered. There are many loopholes through which to shoot their arrows. It appeared to me that there had been a watchtower at each angle, and one midway of the curtains; it was sufficiently strong to defend them against enemies that have only arrows. (Swanton 1946:437)

We cannot be certain the statement "raised to the height of eight feet on posts" describes the total height of the tower, which would then be no higher than the palisades, or whether the platform of the tower was 8 feet high and the sides built upward from that.

The Biloxi towers were plastered with mud and we can assume that the Woodstock towers were as well. Daub is frequently associated with wall trench construction in the southeastern United States.

Domestic Structures

Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to excavate the area enclosed by the Woodstock fortification, where we might have obtained the plan of a complete village of that period. During the palisade excavations, an attempt was made to scrape the area with a heavy road patrol, but rains coming at that time softened the ground and rendered the machine useless. The only structure discovered inside the palisades was a small building (Feature 1) which may not have been a proper house and which could not with certainty be ascribed to the Woodstock period. Excavations for the palisade uncovered parts of two other buildings, Features 5 and 6, both overlapping the fortification and apparently belonging to the later Etowah III occupation of the site.

Feature 1. This was a small rectangular structure represented by a wall pattern of singly set posts and potentially a projecting entrance passage (Figure 74). It was found in the western part of the encircled area where erosion had reduced the cultural deposit and topsoil layer to a thickness of only 6 inches. The postholes appeared as brown spots in the underlying red clay, 6 to 9 inches in diameter and 6 to 12 inches deep. They were 12 inches apart, on the average, but the spacing was rather uneven. This, in addition to the fact that the structure was not perfectly rectangular, suggested it had been rather carelessly built. Inasmuch as the maximum length of the building was only 7 feet and the width 6 feet, the inclination is to regard it as some sort of subsidiary structure or outbuilding rather than a house.

Few sherds occurred in the postholes. All were Woodstock period types, but these were abundant everywhere and might be found even if the structure was built in later times.

Feature 5. No postholes were found in this construction, regarded as probably a semi-subterranean dwelling. A considerable floor deposit held numerous Etowah III period sherds. Two sides of the structure were uncovered in the palisade excavations, but time did not permit further work. The feature consisted of a rectangular depression scooped out of the clay subsoil to a depth of 9 inches, though originally it may have been deeper. A painstaking attempt to find postholes was without avail. Just inside along one wall was a single line of rocks, a small group of rocks lay in the northwestern corner, and a greater concentration was in an irregular depression toward the presumed center of the structure. The somewhat uneven floor was marked by a deposit of gray sand, flecks of charcoal, a few carbonized acorns, and many sherds, including an Etowah Incised vessel which has been restored. Immediately north of the depression containing the rocks was a roughly circular area of heavily baked clay, evidently a hearth, somewhat greater than 3 feet across.

The sherds found in the floor deposit are listed in Table 39. A few others from the fill above the floor are not listed.

Feature 6. A somewhat different type of structure was revealed by a pattern of a house built of poles or saplings set in wall trenches (Figure 75). One corner, overlapping the inner line of the palisade, indicated that the building had not been contemporary with the fortification. There was no floor deposit of sherds to help date the construction. The random pottery from the wall trench was nearly all of Woodstock period types, but two small specimens, Etowah Burnished Plain and Hiwassee Red on Buff, indicated that the structure may have belonged to Etowah times. Both varieties were present in the Etowah III complexes at 9CK5 (Sears 1958) and Stamp Creek 9BR60B and have not yet appeared in the limited Etowah IV sample. Since the evidence is slender, the house will not be included in the trait lists.

Only two sides of the building were exposed. The remainder was under the spoil heap and time ran out before excavations were completed. The building had apparently been about 14 feet square, well made, with straight sides. Double wall trenches were used in the construction, each containing a row of saplings. Only the points of the poles were detected where they penetrated the bottom of the trenches, but the average diameter was estimated at about 5 inches. Three inner postholes found parallel to the southern wall were probably part of a system of inner roof supports. The entrance to the building was presumably under the dirt heap. A fired area located toward the center may have been a hearth. In it were a number of passion flower fruit seeds.

The material from the wall trenches is listed in Table 40.

Burials and Midden Pits

Clearing down to the subsoil in various areas revealed occasional oval and circular patches of dark midden-stained sand, evidence of where the former inhabitants had made their own excavations. Three pits proved to contain burials. Number 1 probably from Etowah times, Number 3 probably from the Woodstock period, and Number 2 evidently much earlier, though undated.

In the other pits, there were only sherds, rocks, small charcoal fragments, sometimes scraps of deer and other bones, and an occasional mussel shell. To these the term "midden pits" was applied, as their use or various uses is unknown. It is likely that occasional pits were dug for the underground storage of certain types of food as at the much earlier Kellogg site (9CK62) across the river. The best candidates for storage pits were Features 2 and 12 which had relatively even bottoms and sides. There is some justification for hesitating to identify the other pits for storage since there is no evidence of an important underground storage complex at this site. The pits were few and seemingly shallow, no longer containing any masses of nuts or other foods. Any small excavation made in aboriginal times stands an excellent chance of being identified as a storage pit these days, but there were probably many and diverse reasons why holes might have been dug, such as securing clay for pottery or wall plaster or for some other purpose. These would be expected to eventually become filled with sand and refuse from above, but what seems more likely is that they were probably filled on purpose to keep somebody from breaking a leg. The least that can be said is that if a small hole happens to be around, and if we have something to dispose of, we will probably cast it in the hole. With a good deal of material at hand, we will try to fill the hole up. At any rate, this may be the explanation for the contents of Feature 13, which was completely filled with large fragments of pottery vessels, several of which it was possible to restore.

Burial 1 was within the western part of the fort enclosure immediately east of Feature 1. The skeleton, in poor condition, laid 4 feet deep in a sub-rectangular pit. The pit was 4 feet long by 2.5 feet wide. On each of the long sides was a row of flat limestone slabs, originally set on edge, but subsequently fallen across the bones. The body had been placed on its back and the knees drawn up tightly. The left arm, somewhat bent, was not articulated with the shoulder and the right arm appeared to be missing. Whether as a result of accident, decay or our own haste in excavation is uncertain. Above the bones and fallen slabs the grave was filled with loose earth and clay. In the fill, there were a number of Woodstock period sherds. One specimen appeared to be a variety of Etowah Complicated Stamped and, as the most recent, indicated the period to which the grave should be assigned. However, this burial was not included in the trait lists.

Burial 2, located in the western area just inside the palisade, was in a flat-bottomed bell-shaped pit. The grave fill contained no pottery, but the almost complete disappearance of the bones, as well as the shape of the pit itself, suggested that this grave was much older than the others. The pit was 4 feet deep, 2 by 3 feet across at the top and 3.5 feet in diameter at the bottom. Above the burial the grave had been packed with rocks, mainly water-worn pebbles, 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Only two long bones were discernable at the bottom, but the small size of the pit indicated that the individual had been very closely flexed.

Burial 3, in the northern area just outside the line of palisades, probably belonged to the Woodstock occupation. The skeleton was fairly well-preserved and we were able to save the skull and long bones. The grave, 3.5 feet deep, penetrated one end of a large Woodstock period pit filled with midden-stained sand, sherds, and refuse, but the outline of the grave pit itself was not determined and the pit (Feature 15) was not excavated. The skeleton was on its back with the knees drawn up closely and the upper part of the trunk twisted to the left. The skull was also turned left, facing south. The arms were closely flexed around the skull, the right arm partly disarticulated.

Feature 2. This was an oblong pit about 5 feet long, 3.5 feet wide, penetrating 12 inches into the subsoil. The sides could not be traced into the 9 inch zone of dark midden sand and topsoil above. It was probably deeper originally. The bottom and sides were well-formed and slightly rounded, suggesting a storage or cache pit. It was filled with dark brown sandy soil indistinguishable from the occupation zone above. However, it contained many more broken pebbles, sherds, fragments of charcoal, and included some scraps of deer bone. The sherds in the fill suggest the Woodstock period. The contents of Feature 2 are listed in Table 41.

Feature 8. Apparently all that was preserved here was the bottom of a pit or excavation, appearing in the subsoil as 3 feet across and 8 inches deep. The feature lay within the walls of one of the later domestic structures (Feature 6) but probably was not related or contemporary to the building. The fill of dark stained sand, like the occupation and topsoil stratum above, contained a few sherds of the Woodstock period. The contents of Feature 8 are listed in Table 42.

Feature 12. This was an oval pit or excavation 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 1 foot deep with slightly rounded sides and bottom. The dark fill held many fragments of deer bone and the sherds listed below. It evidently belonged to the Woodstock period. The contents of Feature 12 are listed in Table 43.

Feature 13. An oval pit or excavation of the Etowah IV period was located 2 feet beyond the eastern end of the southern ditch of the fort. It was not contemporary with the ditch, which had been filled up during Woodstock times. The pit was 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, and reached a depth of 1 foot into the subsoil at the deepest part of the rounding bottom. It had been completely filled with large fragments of a number of pottery vessels, some of which have been restored. Several related pottery types were represented. This mélange was the first hint of the pottery complex of the Etowah IV period. The initial reasoning was that not only were the vessels associated in the pit, but that the fragments were so large that they must have been nearly contemporary. If some were earlier than the others, it was argued then, they should have already been broken into much smaller fragments like the rest of the pottery on the site. The evidence seemed to be that the several types had been made here within a limited range of time, presumably by a single people. Subsequently a similar pottery complex was identified in several pits at 9CO82 (Miller n.d.). The sherds and vessels are described in the next section.

Pottery

Of several thousand sherds found in the excavations, the largest number came from the fill of the encircling ditch. Others were in the humus and occupation zone, in wall trenches,

postholes, midden pits, and in a floor deposit. Classification on the basis of surface finish and decoration, and the segregation of certain types in Woodstock and Etowah occupation features, permitted identification of five major types of the Woodstock period, six Etowah III types, and an additional major type (making a total of seven) of the Etowah IV period.

Vertical stratigraphy was lacking in the deposits. The combined plow and midden zone was nowhere thicker than 12 inches above the clay subsoil and usually was considerably less. A few Etowah period sherds did come from the plow zone overlying the fortification ditch in which only Woodstock period types were present. Several midden pits yielded only Woodstock pottery, but Feature 13 contained a confused mass of broken Etowah IV vessels, and a semi-subterranean structure, Feature 5, had a floor deposit of only Etowah III period types. The evidence that Etowah times follow Woodstock and the reasoning which puts Etowah IV later than Etowah III have already been given.

Woodstock Period Pottery

In an attempt to obtain some sequence within the Woodstock period, several parts of the encircling ditch were excavated in 3-inch levels. The sherd population showed no consistent changes from top to bottom, but the absence of Etowah types showed that the entire ditch had been refilled before the end of the Woodstock occupation.

The Woodstock ceramic complex at 9CK85F included Woodstock Diamond Stamped (Figure 57) as the most abundant single type; Woodstock Plain; Woodstock Line Block Stamped (also called Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped by Wauchope 1948); Woodstock Check Stamped; and a type identified as a late variant of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Figure 58). Two minor, possibly earlier, varieties had simple stamped and brushed decorations. Two lines of evidence distinguish the two sites as probably representing separate foci, though extensive trait evaluations cannot yet be made: (1) the presence of Woodstock Check Stamped, apparently not found at the original Woodstock type site (9CK2) on Little River reported by Wauchope (1948:204, Plate XVIII, A), and (2) the absence of Woodstock Incised, which did occur at Wauchope's site. Thus, we classify Wauchope's original site 9CK2 as belonging to the Woodstock focus, Woodstock period, and the occupation at 9CK85F as the Proctor focus, Woodstock period. Various sites along the Etowah can be assigned to one or the other group according to the presence of either Woodstock Check Stamped or of Woodstock Incised. All Woodstock sites may be approximately contemporary, but it seems likely that we shall eventually see some time perspective within the period.

Woodstock Diamond Stamped (Figure 76)

Construction: Coiled.

Paste:

Temper: Small to medium particles of grit or quartz are present in most sherds but not abundantly.

Color: The usual exterior colors are shades of ruddy brown, ranging to nearly red or, on the other hand, to dark gray. Colors often vary on the surface of a single sherd.

Texture: Many sherds are sandy, with mica particles frequent.

Surface Finish: Vessel exteriors were decorated from top to bottom, interiors carefully smoothed but rarely burnished.

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle. Frequent wood impressions indicate paddles were often of that material.

Design: Repeated motif of elliptical or sub-diamond shaped areas outlined by two narrow lands, sometimes by three lands, occasionally by only one. The area within the outline is filled by close, parallel, horizontal lines. There is usually a background filling of other horizontal lines between the motifs. A few sherds show the background lines passing through the outlines of the diamonds to fill inside the motifs. On some paddles at least two diamond areas were arranged one above the other, connected by a narrow neck.

Execution: The carving of the paddles was well-done as a rule, but stamping is not precise and considerable over stamping occurs.

Form: No complete vessels were found, but many large sherds indicate the usual shape to be a globular jar or pot with short throat, flaring rim, and rounded bottom. Calculated rim diameters range from 15 centimeters to 40 centimeters. Vessel walls average 5 millimeters.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Woodstock Check Stamped (Figure 77)

Construction: [unspecified]

Paste: Apparently identical with Woodstock Diamond Stamped.

Temper: [unspecified]

Color: [unspecified]

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: Apparently identical with Woodstock Diamond Stamped.

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle. Frequent wood impressions indicate paddles were often of that material.

Design: Overall Check Stamped decoration. The size of the individual squares can vary over a single vessel; the paddles were carelessly carved. Check size averages around 3 to 4 millimeters. All checks square or rectangular, the diamond shape has not been noted.

Execution: [unspecified]

Form: No entire vessels known, but large sherds suggest form similar to Woodstock Diamond Stamped. One sherd, however, was from a bowl with a vertical rim.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Woodstock Plain (Figure 77)

Construction: [unspecified]

Paste: Apparently identical with Woodstock Diamond Stamped.

Temper: [unspecified]

Color: [unspecified]

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: The exterior and interior surfaces were smoothed with some care, only rarely burnished.

Technique: [unspecified]

Design: [unspecified]

Execution: [unspecified]

Form: The usual form seems to have been similar to Woodstock Diamond Stamped. Bowls, if they occur, are infrequent.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Woodstock Line Block Stamped (Figure 77)

This sample was not large and may include some fragments of Woodstock Diamond Stamped. Other sherds definitely show an overall stamped decoration of alternate areas of parallel lines. Paste, temper, surface finish, and form resemble the diamond stamped type. One sherd is from a bowl with an incurving rim.

Variant of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped

Though a minority type, the indications are that this was not a trade ware, but was made at the site as an integral part of Woodstock ceramics. Paste, surface finish, and form are apparently similar to Woodstock Diamond Stamped. Decoration is an overall stamping of concentric circles, often with a dash in the innermost. A few specimens show a background of horizontal lines outside the circles, a characteristic shared with Woodstock Diamond Stamped.

The decoration differs from classic early Swift Creek in monotony and simplicity of the design element as well as poorer execution. These are features which tend to appear toward the end of the Swift Creek duration in Georgia. Rowena and Arthur Kelly object to the Swift Creek appellation (personal communication 1955). William H. Sears suggested it and continues to maintain his position (personal communication 1955). Interestingly, this variant is stylistically intermediate between some classic Swift Creek sherds and later Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds with the concentric circle motif.

Infrequent Sherds

Two examples of the Florida type Mound Field Net Marked were found; the larger was in the bottom of the encircling ditch. Willey (1949) assigns this variety to the Weeden Island I and II periods of the northwestern Florida Coast and Sears finds it associated with his Weeden Island (I) component at Kolomoki in southwestern Georgia. The large sherd from 9CK85F was probably from a vessel in use during the Woodstock occupation, within the ascribed temporal range of Mound Field Net Marked in Florida.

Other sherds found with Woodstock types were simple stamped and brushed varieties. They showed no other features which would set them aside from the normal run of Woodstock pottery, but all were small and possibly were already on the site before the Woodstock occupation began. The simple stamped specimens (Figure 77) are not decorated in the more usual Deptford style (grooved paddle) but suggest that a sharp stick had been used to make the impressions. One specimen is from a vessel with an abruptly flaring rim, a generally late feature in this area.

Etowah III Period Pottery

The pottery assemblage from the floor of the subterranean structure Feature 5 resembled the Etowah III (Phase B) types at 9CK5 (Sears 1958) and contemporary material from Stamp

Creek (9BR60B). The only specimen of particular interest was a shallow Etowah Incised bowl with a running design on the inside of the rim. The outside wall bore Etowah Complicated Stamped nested triangles, and the base showed a net impression. Also in the deposit was the greater part of a small gourd-shaped bowl of the type Etowah Red Filmed.

Etowah IV Period Pottery

The ceramic material from Feature 13 has many similarities with Etowah III pottery, but Etowah IV is distinguished by the addition of Savannah Complicated Stamped. This seems to be the first appearance of the type which later becomes the only decorated style of the Savannah period. Some of the Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds and a few of the Etowah Plain are limestone tempered. The associated Etowah types continue to be grit or sand tempered.

Several midden pits found by Miller at 9CO82, also assigned to the Etowah IV period, showed the association of Etowah types with Savannah Complicated Stamped. At that site some of the Etowah types are limestone tempered. Several midden pits found by Miller (Miller n.d.) at 9CO82, also assigned to the Etowah IV period, showed the association of Etowah types with Savannah Complicated Stamped. At that site some of the Etowah types are limestone tempered as well. The associated Etowah types continue to be grit or sand tempered.

Etowah Complicated Stamped (Etowah IV)

Paste, decoration and form resemble the analogous type of the Etowah III period, but there seems to be less burnishing of the interior, and stamping is fainter and even more carelessly applied. Several sherds from one vessel show a crackled surface which may or may not be accidental, but resemble the Stamp Creek type Etowah Roughened. The fillet and nested triangle motifs occur at this site in 46 and 23 sherds respectively. Among the latter, specimens showing one, two, and three horizontal lines dividing the triangles were noted, with the two-line variety most numerous. Some of the nested triangles are slightly rounded.

Etowah Plain (Etowah IV) (Figure 33)

Paste appears similar to the analogous Etowah III type and a few specimens are tempered with limestone. Exterior and interior surfaces are carefully smoothed, but less so than on the Etowah III type. Etowah Burnished Plain does not occur. Most rim sherds show considerable flare and are apparently from jars rather than bowls. One bottom was quite flat.

Etowah Line Block Stamped (Etowah IV)

About 20 sherds were tentatively identified as this type but some may be parts of other stamps. The greater portion of a vessel with this type of decoration, although the stamping was too faint for certainty, was a globular pot with a short flaring rim, which is a rather common Etowah shape.

Etowah Red Filmed (Etowah IV)

This group was represented by the greater part of a small gourd-shaped bowl and three small sherds.

Black Filmed (Unnamed, Etowah IV)

Four sherds from small vessels had been painted black on the interior only; another was black inside and out.

Red on Buff (Unnamed, Etowah IV)

Represented by a restored wide-mouth bowl (Figure 36) with incurving rim. The sides contracted to a small slightly annular base. A deep groove encircled the lip. Faint traces on red paint indicated a decoration of spaced columns of chevrons down the sides.

Complicated Stamped (Unnamed, probably Etowah IV)

Two sherds showed parts of a design composed of a filfot cross and check stamp.

Savannah Complicated Stamped (Etowah IV) (Figures 78 and 79)

Construction: [unspecified]

Paste: The paste of some sherds is similar to Etowah Complicated Stamped, others are more heavily tempered with particles of quartz, and a number showed leached limestone tempering. Surface and core colors also resemble Etowah Complicated Stamped and are not noticeably different from Savannah Complicated Stamped of the later Savannah period.

Temper: [unspecified]

Color: [unspecified]

Texture: [unspecified]

Surface Finish: Vessel exteriors were decorated from top to bottom. Interiors smoothed, but not as carefully as in the later variety. Two sherds show what appears to be a gray interior slip.

Technique: Stamped with a carved paddle.

Design: The sample is relatively small but the most common element might be called concentric nine designs, a group of parallel lines curving back on themselves. Sometimes the inner line ends in a circle and the others curve around that, sometimes a circle is placed within the circle of the inner line. Others have a small bull's eye central element, sometimes on a stem. Two sherds show parallel lines forming a figure-eight design. No positive examples of concentric circles or the cross-in-circles were seen. Those sherds carried an overall decoration of nested diamonds with bold, deep execution, a motif which has not been noticed at Savannah period sites in the reservoir.

Execution: The paddles were well carved on the whole, but stamping execution was variable. Most sherds show considerable over-stamping, but fragments of a large vessel bore concentric nines all facing one direction and carefully arranged to cover the entire surface without overlapping.

Form: Most sherds from globular vessels with flaring rims. Bottoms are rounded. One sherd was from a hemispherical bowl with a vertical rim. Wall thickness is about 5 millimeters.

Rim: [unspecified]

Lip: [unspecified]

Body: [unspecified]

Wilbanks Complicated Stamped (Etowah IV)

One large sherd bore the typical decoration of this type (Figure 78).

Other Artifacts

Minor artifacts other than sherds were relatively few. The majority are probably to be assigned to the Woodstock occupation. Representative specimens are shown in Figure 79.

The two pottery fragments from the encircling ditch are respectively part of the bowl of an elbow pipe and a portion of the platform of a monitor pipe. Another elbow fragment was found, also with a thickened collar. There was a larger platform fragment, painted red and burnished and with a neat row of punctates along each side. Both of these distinct pipe varieties probably belong to the Woodstock period. While we cannot be positive, the Monitor type at this site does not appear to be the earlier “Hopewellian” variety with bowl equidistant from the ends, but is apparently a style with the bowl situated at one end. A similar pipe has been found in a Wilmington period burial mound on the Georgia Coast (9CH18, Caldwell n.d.).

A few small fragments of miniature pottery vessels or cups were found here and there in the excavations (not illustrated). Rim diameters may not have been greater than 10 centimeters. A fragment of ochrous mica schist was ground to a bar form (not illustrated). It is not perforated and may be unfinished. Figure 79 shows a rather shapeless fragment of chipped chert. Surprisingly, no complete projectile points were found at this site, greatly contrasting in this respect with earlier sites in the reservoir. However, the evidence from a cooking pit at 9BR60A is that the small isosceles Mississippian type of chert point was used during the Woodstock period. Figure 20 has part of a doughnut-shaped stone, use unknown, made of either hornblende granite or granite gneiss. There is a small piece of a flat grinding slab from the general excavations. Among Woodstock period sherds from the earth surrounding Burial 3 was a small mano of quartzite, the sides ground nearly flat and the edges pecked to circular shape. In the same deposit was a fragment of a rather flat rectangular greenstone celt. Another greenstone celt fragment, with a rather conoidal pole was found in Feature 13 (Etowah IV period).

Subsistence Remains

While there was no direct evidence of the use of maize at 9BR60A, two kernels in the cooking pit indicate that this plant was cultivated in Woodstock times.

Several of the palisade postholes and the wall trenches of one of the towers (Feature 7) contained acorn fragments (*Quercus*) belonging to the black oak group, as identified by James W. Hardin, Department of Botany University of Georgia (See Appendix I). Others of the same kind were found in the floor deposit of the Etowah III subterranean structure (Feature 5). In the fired area that may be the hearth of Feature 6, the double walled structure possibly belonging to an Etowah III occupation, were a number of seeds of *Passiflora incarnata* L., from the fruit of the passion flower (*Maypop*).

In the encircling ditch and in midden pits of the Woodstock period were a number of bone fragments of Virginia deer, a few bird bones, pieces of terrapin carapace, some freshwater mussel shells and two or three varieties of land snails. Shellfish were rather infrequent at Etowah Valley sites. The specimens from this relatively late occupation of 9CK85F were very chalky and well in process of decay.

Trait Lists, Site 9CK85F

Woodstock period Fortified Village Proctor Focus

Semi-sedentary
Agricultural economy (maize)
Hunting-gathering techniques persist without much underground storage of food:
Acorns (<i>Quercus</i>)
Virginia deer

Birds
Terrapin
Freshwater mussel
Land snails
Site on broad terrace some distance from stream enclosed by circular fortification.
Two lines of palisades of single drive posts near one another, possibly plastered with clay.
There were towers at intervals of wall trench construction, square and circular in plan.
A kind of a bastion or entrance the whole surrounded by a shallow ditch interrupted at intervals.
No certain domestic dwellings were excavated.
An earth burial probably of this period (Burial 3) was supine with arms and legs flexed.
Midden pits were infrequent. (Numbers 2 and 12) somewhat oblong, with sides slightly curved and bottoms slightly rounded.
Pottery complex:
Woodstock Diamond Stamped
Woodstock Check Stamped
Woodstock Line Block Stamped
Woodstock Plain
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (late variant)
Mound Field Net Marked (Weeden Island type-rare)
Other artifacts of pottery:
Miniature vessels
Elbow pipes with thickened collar
Monitor pipes
Bowl toward one end
One specimen red-painted with row of punctations on each side
Steatite is rarely, if ever, used.
Other varieties of stone for:
Small bars or tablets
Doughnut-shaped objects
Mano
Grinding platform
Greenstone celt
Chipped stone is relatively infrequent.
Mississippian small chert isosceles (probably)

Etowah III Period Habitation Area Unnamed Focus

Semi-sedentary
Agricultural economy

Hunting-gathering techniques persist:
Acorns (<i>Quercus</i>)
Site on broad terrace some distance from stream.
Semi-subterranean house (Feature 5):
Rectangular
Postholes apparently lacking
Line of rocks along wall
Pile of rocks on floor
Central hearth
Pottery complex:
Etowah Complicated Stamped
Nested diamond motif
Filfot motif
Etowah Line Block Stamped
Etowah Incised
Etowah Red Filmed
Etowah Plain
All pottery sand tempered
Jars predominate
Bowls more frequent than in earlier periods
Jar rims strongly flaring
Bottom usually rounded

Etowah IV Period Unnamed Focus (General traits similar to Etowah III, above)

Midden pit (Feature 13):
Containing mass of broken pottery and other refuse including:
Deer bones
Terrapin carapace fragments
Fresh-water mussel shells
A fragment of greenstone celt with tapered poll
Pottery complex:
Etowah Complicated Stamped
Nested diamond motif
Filfot motif
Combination of filfot and check motif
Etowah Line Block Stamped
Savannah Complicated Stamped
Some are limestone tempered
Concentric circle motif
Concentric nine motif
Nested diamond motif

Etowah Plain
Some are limestone tempered
Etowah Red Filmed
Black filmed (unnamed)
Red on Buff (not Hiwassee variant)

9CK86

A small site located about 1,000 feet upstream of 9CK85 was on the second terrace. On the surface were four sherds with an indistinct complicated stamping, probably a relatively late type, and one undecorated sherd.

9CK87

About 1,400 feet upstream from 9CK61, on the other side of the Etowah, was an occupation area of about 350 by 100 feet on a small ridge in the first terrace bottomlands. The cultural affiliation is unknown. Two sherds bore an indistinct complicated stamped decoration and seven were plain. There was also a small side-notched black flint point, a broken specimen which might have been part of an end scraper, six black flint fragments, and six of quartz.

Discussion

At Proctor's Bend there was an interesting correlation between the chronology of the archaeological sites and their position in regard to the river. Omitting the flood plain closest to the stream and still being formed up to the time of the recent inundation, the oldest sites were on the younger, lower terraces, and the more recent sites were on the higher, older terraces, while the most recent of all, the historic sites of the Galt period were on the higher terraces and on the still more ancient uplands rimming the valley. As the terraces long antedated all the archaeological sites, there is no question of the availability of the terraces for human habitation. This situation, the reverse of the usual sort of archaeological-terrace correlation, is found in other parts of the Etowah valley. Something more than chance is involved, suggesting that what we are dealing with is chronological change in the selection of dwelling situations and settlements. The hypothesis offered to account for the "reverse" terrace correlation indicated is based upon the evidence that the earlier peoples were semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers, while the later population, certainly more sedentary, was hunter-gatherer-agriculturalists. The requirements of planting are presumed to have created the need for a different settlement pattern thus the earlier peoples could live anywhere they chose but, for obvious reasons, preferred to settle as near the river as possible. The later agriculturalists were under more constraint. They too preferred to live by the river, but they also needed to select their habitation areas with an eye to the amount of space available, and probably because of the depredations of small animals and birds in the fields, needed enough room to keep their settlement and fields together. Such space requirements are fulfilled by the progressively broader, but geologically older, terraces.

It is not meant to imply that the later aboriginal agriculturalists eschewed the river bottoms (the first terraces at Proctor) which after all, are usually the most fertile of lands and greatly preferred by farmers today. In other portions of the Etowah valley, the lands around Steel's Bridge, for instance, and especially on the tributaries of the River, there are first terraces which do show heavy occupations of late times, but such bottoms are far broader than at Proctor's Bend, and so again it appears that space was a deciding factor. Naturally, there were many other circumstances which must have been considered in selecting a site for habitation: difficulties in

clearing the land, the possibility of surprise by a marauding war party, the availability of various natural resources, and certainly not least, a hunting range well away from other human competitors. Yet when all is said and done, the factor of space requirement must be held as a consideration of first rank if we are to account for the correlation between the later sites and the older broader terraces.

The earlier settlement situation was well illustrated in the excavations at the Kellogg site (9CK62). This place, often visited if not actually settled in Prepottery times, was later occupied in the Kellogg and Post-Kellogg intervals. Finally, there was a heavy settlement in the Cartersville period. Kellogg was a relatively small erosional remnant with a situation comparable to the first terraces, although its formation had been relatively complex. There was room enough here for a settlement, which was all the earlier peoples seem to have needed, but there was hardly space for extensive fields close by, and in fact the site was never really occupied after Cartersville times.

The large number of underground storage pits, attributed to the Kellogg and Post-Kellogg periods, testifies to the degree of dependence on forest products and the importance of the techniques used to store them. Among the numerous plant foods preserved at the site, acorns, hickories, walnuts and others, none gave the slightest indication of the presence of agriculture. Hunters and gatherers they were, but the storage practices, the abundance of pottery, including large vessels, and the evidence of long continued occupation, all point to a fairly settled type of life.

The most interesting fact about the latest Cartersville period settlement was the complete absence of any method of subterranean storage, a circumstance which was also noted at 9BR71, another excavated site of this horizon. The suggestion offered is that for some reason food was being stored above ground, and the temptation is to see this reflecting the introduction of a new type of food, maize, which probably could not have been kept so well in earth pits in this climate (Swanton 1946:372-81). The suggested cross-dating of Cartersville to Copena and thence to northern and western Hopewellian does no violence to a supposition of the appearance of corn at this time. There are a number of historic references to the storage of maize in cribs and houses. None mention storage underground although Webb found two small pits at Jonathan Creek which did contain corncobs which had "passed into charcoal" (1952:62). He suggests that these were storage bins for corn.

However this may be, the later sites at Proctor's Bend were undoubtedly the settlements of agricultural peoples, and all which post-date the Cartersville period are on the higher, broader, terraces. The most extensive single period habitation areas belong to Woodstock and Savannah times (9CK85E, F and 9CK85A, B, C, respectively). These settlements are large enough to be distinguished as proper villages, and the Woodstock village maintained a strong fortification. In later times 9CK85F was inhabited by peoples of the Etowah III and IV periods, though probably not intensively.

The Savannah period habitation at Proctor was on the upper plateau within the bend (9CK85A, B, C). Unfortunately there was nothing left below ground. All that can be said is that the occupation was extensive, and the surface sherds, Savannah Complicated Stamped and Savannah Plain resemble the ceramics of the other Savannah sites in the reservoir. This was a ceramically homogeneous group, classified as the Allatoona focus.

The five small sites attributed to the historic Cherokee of after 1755 were on the upper (second) terrace or on the upland plateau within the bend. All show a remarkable similarity in size, situation, in their respective pottery assemblages, and in possession of late varieties of

chinaware. They are assigned to the Galt period, and to the Galt focus, distinguished from the Lovengood focus by the occurrence of check stamped pottery (Galt Check Stamped) and absence or infrequency of a brushed or roughened type (Galt Roughened).

The suggestion which seems best to account for the uniformly small size and situation of the Galt period sites is that each should be regarded as a detached farmstead, such as are described in the historic accounts of the Cherokee occupation. The settlement pattern seems not to differ greatly from the succeeding white occupation of the recent past.

SITES ON THE ETOWAH RIVER FROM LOVENGOOD BRIDGE TO FIELD'S BRIDGE

The archaeological sites on the Etowah River from Lovengood Bridge to Field's Bridge, as well as their cultural affiliation, are listed in Table 63. The map of these sites can be seen in Figure 80.

9CK5

See Sears 1958; Caldwell 1960.

9CK22

This site, recorded during the University of Georgia survey in 1939, began about 100 feet upstream from the northern extension of the 9CK5 habitation area. Wauchope described it as extending for about three-fourths of a mile along the river and bounded by two small branches. The Smithsonian survey visited only the part just north of the southern branch and delimited an occupation area measuring about 400 by 200 feet. The artifacts located at 9CK22 are listed in Table 87.

9CK23

See Miller (n.d.)

9CK24

See Miller (n.d.)

9CK26

On the upland platform in this area was a fairly extensive site also located by the University of Georgia-9CK26. The Smithsonian survey was routed by an angry bull before a satisfactory surface collection could be obtained. The site was approximately parallel to the river, some distance from the water's edge. It was separated by ravines into three parts, A, B, and C. Areas A and B yielded little identifiable material but Area C could be assigned to the Galt period on the basis of a few sherds, listed in Table 84.

9CK27

This site, also located by the University of Georgia, was situated on the southeastern side of the Etowah just above the mouth of Little River. The Smithsonian survey did not locate enough material for cultural identification. Artifacts located at 9CK27 are listed in Table 83.

9CK28

This was another University of Georgia site situated on the first terrace under 9CK26. Surface material was segregated by three areas for analysis. Area A was occupied by the Cartersville focus, and later in Lamar times; Area B in the Woodstock period. The artifacts located at 9CK28 are listed in Table 85.

9CK40

This occupation area, a short distance upstream from 9CK69 and also on the first terrace on the eastern side of the river, yielded pottery fragments in eroded areas along the edge of the

terrace for a distance of about 200 feet. The site is assigned to the Cartersville-Dunlap association though some of the unidentified sherds probably belong to a later occupation. Artifacts located at 9CK40 are listed in Table 65.

9CK41

This occupation area was on the first terrace on the southeastern side of the Etowah about 400 feet above Lovengood Bridge. The earlier surface material is assigned to the possible Cartersville Plain association, and a few other sherds showed that the site had also been a stopping place in Lamar times. The area, perhaps 500 by 400 feet, had seen considerable erosion. Artifacts located at 9CK41 are listed in Table 67.

9CK42

Directly across the river from 9CK40 and extending for about 1,300 feet to Lovengood Bridge was a site marked by scattered surface materials, mainly on the first terrace. It was arbitrarily divided into four areas for analysis. The sherds, small and infrequent, suggested that it had been occupied during the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum. Two other areas, A and F, with little material, are omitted from the tabulations. Artifacts located at 9CK42 are listed in Table 66.

9CK43

On the opposite side of the Etowah from 9CK41 and about 700 feet northeast of Lovengood Bridge was a small occupation area on broad, gently sloping lands overlooking the first terrace. The main habitation had been during the Galt period, Lovengood focus, a manifestation distinguished from the Galt focus by the presence of the pottery type Galt Roughened, and the absence of Galt Check Stamped (Figure 81). Artifacts located at 9CK43 are listed in Table 68.

It is probable that a large surface collection might have shown Galt Complicated Stamped. Also, the chinaware and glass was tentatively identified by C. Malcolm Watkins, U.S. National Museum (personal communication 1955), as two Staffordshire green-edged sherds, five Staffordshire blue-edged sherds, two possibly hand-decorated Staffordshire ca. 1810–1815, and two fragments of glass blown in mold.

The part of this site designated Area B was a low spur about 200 feet southeast of A. Nine small indistinct sherds found there probably belong to the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum. Area C, a short distance northeast, yielded one well-made, medium sized quartz ovate, which may have been derived from the old quartz industry.

9CK48

Directly across the river from 9CK89 on level highlands overlooking the first terrace was a site consisting of two discontinuous parts. Area A, 300 feet in diameter, occupied during the Galt period, Lovengood focus, and Area B, certainly older but yielding only a collection of unidentifiable small sherds. Artifacts located at 9CK48 are listed in Table 70.

9CK49

On the opposite side of the river about 1,200 feet upstream from 9CK51, on level high ground overlooking the first terrace, was a site about 250 feet long by 100 feet wide. The

decoration of most surface sherds was indistinct, but three specimens resembled Savannah Complicated Stamped. Artifacts located at 9CK49 are listed in Table 73.

9CK50

A few sherds and fragments of chipped stone occurred on the eroded edge of a field situated on the eastern side of the Etowah River about 550 feet above 9CK53. Artifacts located at 9CK50 are listed in Table 71.

9CK51

Immediately above 9CK5 was a small unnamed branch flowing into the Etowah, and beyond this was a level area 400 by 300 feet, slightly above the first terrace at this point. The site was cultivated at the time of the survey, and surface material was fairly abundant. Most sherds were undecorated and the culture has not yet been identified. Artifacts located at 9CK51 are listed in Table 72.

9CK52

One hundred feet upstream from 9CK123, a continuation of the same bottomland ridge showed scattered materials over an area of perhaps 300 by 150 feet. Some of the sherds might have been Cartersville Plain. Artifacts located at 9CK52 are listed in Table 75.

9CK68

This large site was on a broad second terrace ridge on the western side of the Etowah River just below Field's Bridge. It was occupied mainly during the Woodstock period Proctor focus, but one section, Area A, should be tentatively included in the Dunlap-Cartersville association. The artifacts located at 9CK68 are listed in Table 89.

9CK69

On the eastern side of the river, a short distance below Lovengood Bridge, was a small first terrace occupation site which had suffered considerably from sheet erosion. Some eroded sherds and chipped stone fragments were picked up in an area of about 400 by 300 feet. The culture is not identified. Artifacts located at 9CK69 are listed in Table 64.

9CK74

Surface materials were collected from three localities, A, B, and C on the first terrace on the eastern side of the Etowah directly across from 9CK68. This site probably had been occupied in early pottery times. Artifacts located at 9CK74 are listed in Table 90.

Area A consisted of a series of sheet eroded places extending 900 feet along a low ridge. Area B was a southward continuation of the same site, and here surface materials were picked up over a distance of about 800 feet. Area C was an eroded knoll south of B and about 200 feet from the river.

9CK75

This occupation area was on the eastern side of the Etowah about 3,000 feet due south of Field's Bridge. Surface material, listed in Table 88, was collected on a low knoll 200 feet in diameter and about 100 feet from the river.

9CK89

On the southern side of the river, 1,800 feet above 9CK41, sparse materials occurred on the first terrace 200 feet from the water's edge. The occupied area was about 500 by 200 feet. Artifacts located at 9CK89 are listed in Table 69.

9CK90

This site was on the northern side of the river across from 9CK28 and due south of Hunnicut Cemetery. Surface materials occurred in a sheet eroded area, measuring 300 by 200 feet, situated 300 feet from the water's edge. The sherd collection contained historic types showing an occupation of the Galt period, Galt focus. Most of the chipped stone artifacts probably belong to early pottery times. A few specimens may be Prepottery. The artifacts located at 9CK90 are listed in Table 86.

9CK91

This site comprised several contiguous occupation areas on the northwestern side of the river opposite 9CK107.

Area A, 600 feet long by 100 feet wide, was on a narrow ridge between the river and the edge of the valley. The assemblage represents the Simple Stamped Swift Creek association, listed in Table 81.

Area B was a continuation of the same ridge about 300 feet downstream from A. In an area about 400 feet long we picked up four small unidentified sherds, one medium size isosceles of quartz, and a large shallow stone mortar.

Area C, 400 feet downstream, was a continuation of the same ridge. Five small unidentified sherds were found.

Area D occupied a similar situation 600 feet downstream, and yielded four small sherds.

Area E was on the summit of a spur overlooking Area D. The area of occupation was about 400 by 200 feet. It had been inhabited during the Galt period, Galt focus. The artifacts located at 9CK91E are listed in Table 82.

9CK92

Upstream from the 9CK110 the river made a double bend and then continued in the same direction as before. Seven indistinct sherds were found on the northeastern side of the second bend, near the water's edge, in an area estimated at about 300 by 100 feet. One specimen showed a Lamar type notched rim band.

9CK93

There was an occupation area on a fairly level spur overlooking 9CK92, yielding materials from an area of about 500 feet in extent. Habitation had been during the Galt period, Galt focus. Artifacts located at 9CK93 are listed in Table 79.

9CK107

Surface materials were found in several sheet eroded areas just below the junction of the Etowah with Little River. Some specimens may have belonged to Prepottery times, but others were probably utilized during one or more of the early pottery periods. Artifacts located at 9CK107 are listed in Table 80.

9CK110

This site, probably also of the Kellogg period, occupied a similar situation 1,300 feet above 9CK111. Artifacts located at 9CK110 are listed in Table 78.

9CK111

A few sherds were found on another first terrace ridge near the river bank about 1,000 feet above 9CK124. This is probably a Kellogg period station. Artifacts located at 9CK111 are listed in Table 77.

9CK123

Directly across the river from 9CK49 surface materials were found on a low ridge in the first terrace bottomlands, but near the water's edge. The site was about 600 by 150 feet in extent. The culture has not been identified. Artifacts located at 9CK123 are listed in Table 74.

9CK124

A short distance upstream from 9CK52 was another bottomland ridge of the first terrace about 150 feet from the river. It had suffered considerable sheet erosion, and surface materials were found in an area 400 feet long by about 100 feet wide. Specimens were mostly of chipped stone. Two large simple tang quartz points may have belonged to Prepottery times, but the balance of the materials, particularly the isosceles points, date from one of the early pottery horizons. This site may have been primarily a workshop. Artifacts located at 9CK124 are listed in Table 76.

Discussion

A considerable number of sites along this portion of the Etowah could not be assigned to the chronological groupings. Sherd collections were often small and pottery surfaces so eroded that whatever stamped designs they may have carried were gone. In some cases eroded sherds could be identified as belonging somewhere in early pottery times (Dunlap-Cartersville ceramic continuum) on the basis of their cross sections general appearance of paste and temper, and the occasional presence of tetrapod supports. A number of these doubtful sites had a high incidence of sherds which may have been undecorated. One site, 9CK51, had none of the early pottery determinants, contained a very high proportion of true plain pottery and represents an as of yet undefined complex. The Old Quartz Industry may be represented at 9CK43 A and C, but material was insufficient for certainty. 9CK124, an early pottery workshop, showed two large simple tang quartz points suggesting limited use of the area in Prepottery times, but here again the data are insufficient. Kellogg period materials were found at two small sites, 9CK110 and 111. Within the Cartersville period, the earlier habitation of 9CK28A lacks Dunlap Fabric Marked; 9CK91A belongs to the Cartersville-Swift Creek association; and 9CK40 and 9CK68A to the Cartersville-Dunlap association.

Woodstock period sherds were found at 9CK5, 9CK26C (earlier habitation), 9CK28B, and 9CK68 A, B, C. The three areas of 9CK68 site were actually a continuous settlement. There was sufficient material to assign it to the Proctor focus, distinguished by Woodstock Check Stamped; by a late variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; and by the absence of Woodstock Incised. Materials of the Etowah and Wilbanks periods were found only at 9CK5 and 9CK23 examined by Sears (1958) and Miller (n.d.). A Lamar period occupation is described

by Sears at 9CK5, and occasional Lamar period sherds occurred at 9CK28A, 9CK41, 9CK89, and 9CK92. Miller has dealt with a Brewster period settlement at 9CK23 (Chambers focus), but no other sites of that horizon were encountered along this part of the river.

Both foci of the Galt period were represented; two Lovengood focus sites near Lovengood Bridge, 9CK43A and 9CK48A. Three Galt focus sites along the portion of the river near the present settlements of Sixes, 9CK90, 9CK93, and probably 9CK26C, are most likely individual farmsteads of the former Cherokee settlement of that name.

SITES ON THE ETOWAH RIVER FROM FIELD'S BRIDGE TO CANTON

The sites, as well as cultural affiliations, on the Etowah River from Field's Bridge to Canton are listed in Table 91. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 82.

9CK21

The University of Georgia located an occupation area on the eastern side of the Etowah, one quarter mile above Field's Bridge. It was not visited by the Smithsonian Survey.

9CK29

Some chipped stone projectile points and a few small sherds were found by the University of Georgia at Canton on the southeastern side of Town Creek.

9CK71

This site was on the western side of the Etowah 500 feet above Field's Bridge and situated on a low ridge on the upper end of broad first terrace bottomlands. Two adjacent areas were arbitrarily distinguished for analysis; A, 200 feet in diameter, and B, 400 feet in diameter. Area A had seen a minor occupation in Woodstock times which might have been a continuation of either 9CK68 downstream or 9CK12 upstream. During an earlier period both Areas A and B of 9CK11 seem to have been inhabited by a group whose distinctive ceramic complex comprised Cartersville Simple Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, and possibly a plain type. We regard this ceramic association as culturally significant for it is found again at 9CK91A downstream. The artifacts located at 9CK71 are listed in Table 92.

9CK72

About 500 feet above 9CK71 was a small, rather rich site which was excavated by Miller. The major habitation had been during Prepottery times. Several later pits belonged to the Cartersville period, and among their contents were sherds of Cartersville Plain, the existence of which we had not previously been able to demonstrate. Another pit belonged to the Woodstock period, and the presence of Woodstock Incised along with the usual Woodstock Diamond Stamped sherds showed it to have been of the Woodstock focus of that period. A few sherds from the excavations were derived from one of the four recognized Etowah periods, but which one was uncertain.

9CK78

A small site covering an area of about 500 by 150 feet was found on the northern bank of the Etowah just west of the concrete bridge for the Georgia highway. The materials, listed in Table 105, were found on the inland side of the first terrace ridge which was probably of alluvial origin.

9CK79

Three sherds with indistinct decoration, including one with an appliqué notched rim strip, were found in a small area on the eastern bank of the Etowah on a first terrace ridge near the water's edge.

9CK80

This site was on a rather high first terrace bottomland ridge on the southern bank of the Etowah across from 9CK78. The area of occupation was about 400 by 100 feet. It was inhabited during the Early Pottery continuum, possibly in the Cartersville period. The artifacts located at 9CK80 are listed in Table 106.

9CK81

On the other side of a small branch above 9CK82 was a small knoll which apparently had been visited during Woodstock times. Artifacts located at 9CK81 are listed in Table 104.

9CK82

A badly washed and gullied area was noticed about 500 feet above 9CK83 at the end of a first terrace bottomland ridge close and parallel to the river. Sherds were found in the washouts and apparently the site had been silted over, though no occupation layer could be found. The great frequency of Cartersville Simple Stamped and Cartersville Plain sherds is the basis for distinguishing this assemblage as the Canton focus in the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic Early Pottery continuum. Artifacts located at 9CK82 are listed in Table 103.

Among the sherds listed in Table 103 only 2 of the simple stamped specimens were rims, yet 15 plain rims were found, suggesting that many of the plain sherds were from the undecorated area above the shoulders of simple stamped vessels.

9CK83

On the western side of the river about 400 feet above 9CK125 a few artifacts were found on two knoll-like projections of the hillsides into the bottoms. These rises, each about 200 feet in diameter, were designated A and B. Artifacts located at 9CK83 are listed in Table 102.

The two stone artifacts from Area B are typical specimens of the Old Quartz Industry, a manifestation not well represented in the Cartersville area.

9CK84

This site was situated on the western side of the Etowah in the bend below Canton. At this point the uplands lay fairly near the river and an occupation area was partly on the narrow second terrace bottoms and partly on the lower slopes of the adjoining hills. Two arbitrary areas were distinguished: A, 500 by 200 feet, and B, 300 by 175 feet. The surface collection, listed in Table 100, suggested that Area A had been briefly visited during the Woodstock period but was mainly occupied during the Cartersville period. Area B may have shared in the Area A habitation, but there was a greater proportion of Cartersville Simple Stamped and an unidentified complicated stamped. Some of the simple stamped and complicated stamped sherds were limestone tempered.

9CK96

This site was in first terrace bottomlands on the eastern side of the Etowah in the last bend below Canton. Surface materials occurred in washouts near the water's edge; the main occupation area had apparently been silted over. The collection included three unidentified complicated stamped sherds, one quartz pointed ovate, and two fragments of chipped stone.

9CK97

About 1200 feet above 9CK96 on the same side of the river was a broad first terrace bottomland ridge overlooking and parallel to the stream. Surface materials, listed in Table 98, were found in an area of about 1,000 by 400 feet. The site had apparently seen a minor occupation in Woodstock times, and previously had been inhabited during the early pottery continuum. There was a high proportion of plain pottery.

9CK98

This small site was about 500 feet upstream from 9CK97, on another ridge somewhat more distant from the river. Sparse surface materials in an area of about 300 by 150 feet consisted of some small plain sherds, others with the decoration indistinct, and a few pieces of chipped stone, none of which could be given a cultural assignment.

9CK99

Immediately north of 9CK98 was a ravine and upstream were two nearly contiguous rises in the bottoms, each yielding a little surface material, listed in Table 99, over an area 150 feet in diameter. Area A, downstream showed an assemblage comprising unidentified complicated stamped and plain pottery types; Area B yielded little which could be identified.

9CK100

About 400 feet above 9CK99 was a small site situated on a gentle lower slope of a hill overlooking the river. Three sherds with an indistinct stamped decoration and a fragment of quartz were found.

9CK101

An extensive habitation site was located on the eastern side of the Etowah in first terrace bottoms just above Knox Creek. Surface materials listed in Table 93, mainly from washouts and an area of sheet erosion, were kept according to the arbitrary areas: A, 500 by 200 feet, B, 600 by 200 feet, C, 500 by 200 feet. Subsequent analysis showed that the entire site had been occupied by people of the Cartersville focus, Cartersville period. One sherd of Stallings Incised and Punctated, from Area B is older, and a type rarely found at Allatoona. See also Miller (n.d.).

9CK102

This site was in the broad first terrace bottomlands in a bend of the Etowah just east of the Georgia Highway 5 Bridge. Materials were found in three distinct areas: A and B at opposite ends of a long washout across the neck of the bend, and C, a slightly eroded area a short distance to the Southeast. The habitation areas may once have been extensive but were silted over. Area A showed sherds from the Kellogg, Swift Creek, and Woodstock periods, while B had at least an occupation in Woodstock times. The material from Area C was not identifiable. The artifacts located at 9CK102 are listed in Table 107.

9CK103

This large habitation site was in the first terrace bottomlands on the southern side of the Etowah above Jug Creek. Surface materials occurred on an alluvial ridge or bar paralleling the stream, on the lower ground behind, and on the lower slopes of the adjacent hills. The site was traversed by a small branch which cut through the bottomland ridge on its way to the river and

separated two occupation areas: A, roughly triangular about 600 feet on each side, and B, 1,400 by 250 feet.

The surface collection, listed in Table 97, showed that the main occupation of this site was during the Woodstock period, Proctor focus. There had been an earlier habitation in early pottery times represented by a few sherds of indistinct decoration in Area A, one a tetrapodal support. As chipped stone is relatively infrequent at pure Woodstock sites, most of the stone artifacts will probably be assigned to the earlier horizon.

9CK104

A few chipped stone artifacts and fragments were found on the lower slope of the high ground overlooking the southern bank of the Etowah a short distance above 9CK103. This was probably a small chipping station used some time during the Kellogg-Cartersville pottery continuum. The materials comprised three medium size quartz isosceles points, five fragments of quartz, two of black chert, and a piece of worked bluish steatite.

9CK105

Sparse materials, listed in Table 96, occurred in the first terrace bottomlands on the southern side of the Etowah River just above Jug Creek. Two arbitrary areas were distinguished, A, 400 by 200 feet and B, 700 by 200 feet. The specimens from both areas belonged to the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum, though precise identification was not possible.

9CK106

On the southeastern side of the Etowah, in a bend below Jug Creek, was an extensive site. Area B occupied an area of about 700 by 200 feet in narrow first terrace bottomlands. Areas A and C, respectively 750 by 300 and 1,300 by 700 feet, were on broad spurs of the adjacent uplands. Areas A and B were occupied during the Kellogg-Cartersville pottery continuum, but C was inhabited during the Savannah period. Artifacts located at 9CK106 are listed in Table 94.

9CK119

A few scattered sherds were found on the eastern side of Jug Creek near its junction with the Etowah. At least some of the specimens belonged to early pottery times.

9CK120

On the northern side of the Etowah, at its junction with Jug Creek, surface materials were collected on a low ridge in the broad first terrace bottomlands, over an area at least 1,100 by 400 feet in extent. The ridge was cut by the creek, showing a profile indicating that it was alluvial in formation and rested upon an old humus zone about one foot in thickness. No cultural materials were noticed in the old humus, however. The site must be ascribed to the Cartersville-Dunlap association. Artifacts located at 9CK120 are listed in Table 95.

9CK121

Two unidentified sherds and eight chipped stone fragments were found in an area about 100 feet in diameter at a point where the bottomlands joined the hills overlooking the confluence of Jug Creek and the Etowah River.

9CK122

A few unidentified sherds and chipped stone fragments were found in an area of about 300 by 200 feet higher on the hill above 9CK121.

9CK125

A surface collection, listed in Table 101, was obtained from a low bottomland ridge about 200 feet above 9CK84, close and parallel to the river. The pottery differed from that at the latter site, including some sherds of the Galt period, and others belonging to a separate occupation which was not identified.

SITES ON LITTLE RIVER, BLANKETS CREEK, AND NOONDAY CREEK

Little River, joining the Etowah midway between Lovengood and Steel's bridges, was flooded southeastward beyond the little town of Woodstock, all together a distance of 7 miles. Tributaries affected were Rose Creek, Blankets Creek, and Noonday Creek. Surface collections from the sites were small and the sherds usually eroded. The sites and cultural affiliation are listed in Table 108. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 83.

9CK2

This was the Woodstock period type site, excavated by the University of Georgia in 1948 and which will be reported by Wauchope. It could not be located during the survey, but appears to be outside the reservoir pool.

9CK6

This site, located by the University of Georgia, was across the creek from 9CK94, and 500 feet from the water's edge. Sparse materials, listed in Table 117, occurred over an area of about 350 by 200 feet. Included was an unidentified steatite artifact, a flat slab 10 centimeters across, 3 centimeters thick, and notched on two sides.

9CK7

The previous University of Georgia survey had located this site, said to be situated on a dogleg shaped ridge overlooking the southwestern bank of Blankets Creek, 1 mile due west of Woodstock. It was not found.

9CK54

Materials, listed in Table 111, were collected on the surface of two small eroded knolls 400 feet apart on the western side of Little River below Cherokee Mills. Each rise was about 200 feet in diameter. The knoll downstream was called Area A, upstream, Area B.

9CK59

On the southwestern side of Little River, surface materials, listed in Table 112, occurred on a low ridge, in an area 500 by 200 feet parallel to the river and 150 feet from the water's edge. The pottery from this site will probably be assigned to the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum. The relatively high proportion of chipped stone ovates may indicate the much earlier Old Quartz Industry.

About 500 feet north of 9CK54 were two small caves on either side of a small tributary of Little River. Mr. George Jordan, living in the vicinity, said that the larger cave was known as an "Indian tunnel." Its appearance was that of a fairly recent shaft, especially indicated by talus below the mouth. There was no cultural material.

9CK60

Sherds, listed in Table 110, occurred in a restricted area on the edge of a low bluff on the southern side of Little River below Cherokee Mills. A number of sherds from a single check stamped vessel were counted as one.

9CK66

In bottomlands on the northeastern side of Little River, 500 feet from its junction with the Etowah, an occupation area parallel to the stream about 200 feet from the water's edge. Surface materials, listed in Table 109, were sparse but extended over an area of at least 500 by 1,500 feet. The site had seen some occupation during the Galt period and in earlier times as well.

9CK76

A few scattered specimens were found on rising ground 400 feet northern of Little River immediately southeast of Georgia Highway 5. The materials included two small unidentified sherds and three chipped stone fragments.

9CK77

Four hundred feet upstream from 9CK76, near the junction of Little River and Mill Creek, was an occupation area measuring 900 by 500 feet. The pottery showed some characteristics of the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum, but comprising only plain and complicated stamped types, represents an unidentified manifestation which may be somewhat later. Artifacts located at 9CK77 are listed in Table 114.

9CK94

A few surface specimens, listed in Table 116, were found on the western side of Noonday Creek immediately northwest of the bridge between O'Neil and Georgia Highway 5. The site area was 300 by 100 feet.

9CK113

On the northern bank of Little River at Putnam Ford just below the mouth of Blankets Creek, a collection, listed in Table 113, was obtained from an area of about 150 feet in diameter.

9CK114

Eight hundred feet above 9CK113 on the same side of the Creek a few artifacts occurred in an area of 400 by 200 feet. These artifacts are listed in Table 115.

9CK115

This site was on gently sloping ground 200 feet from the northern side of Blankets Creek. In an area about 500 by 200 feet were 25 eroded sherds possibly belonging to the Kellogg-Cartersville ceramic continuum and 14 chipped stone fragments.

9CK116

This site was on higher ground 400 feet northeast of 9CK114, about 500 feet from Blankets Creek. Search over an area of 400 by 200 feet yielded only two small indistinct sherds and three chipped stone fragments.

SITES ON ALLATOONA CREEK

Allatoona Creek, which entered the southern side of the Etowah immediately above the dam in Bartow County, was flooded 10 miles south to a point beyond Acworth in Cobb County. For a distance of 2 miles above the junction with the Etowah, the creek flowed through fairly rugged country in a narrow valley. Only one archaeological site, 9BR59, was located in this stretch.

Farther upstream toward the little settlement of Allatoona about 3 and 1/2 miles from the mouth, the valley widened. Below the settlement were five small sites: 9BR15, 9BR50, 9BR51, 9BR64 and 9BR65. Near the Allatoona-Acworth bridge were three sites: 9BR52, 9BR54, and 9BR55. From here to the Cobb County line, a distance of almost a mile, there were no sites except 9BR29, reported by the University of Georgia, which could not be relocated. From the Cobb County line to the end of the flooded area, a 5 miles distance, sites were numerous on both sides of the creek and its tributaries, Proctor Creek, Mars Hill Branch, and Little Allatoona Creek. The sites on the Allatoona were. 9CO3, 9CO4, 9CO5, 9CO52, 9CO53, 9CO54, 9CO55, 9CO56, 9CO57, 9CO59, 9CO60, 9CO61, 9CO62, 9CO63, 9CO69, 9CO70, 9CO83, 9CO84, 9CO85, 9CO86, 9CO87, 9CO88, 9CO89, and 9CO90. 9CO70 is a short distance beyond flood limits. These sites and their cultural affiliation are listed in Table 118. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 84.

9BR15

This site was located by the University of Georgia on the eastern bank of Allatoona Creek a short distance north of the road from the settlement of Allatoona to Payne. It was revisited by the Smithsonian Survey and additional surface material, listed in Table 122, was obtained. For the present the collection should be assigned to the Dunlap-Cartersville association.

9BR29

This site had been located by the University of Georgia on the western bank of Allatoona Creek just north of the Cobb County line. All we could find was one sherd with an indistinct decoration.

9BR50

A surface collection, listed in Table 121, was made in an area about 200 feet across in a cultivated lower hill slope on the northeastern bank of Allatoona Creek just below the bridge between the settlement of Allatoona and Iron Hill Church.

9BR51

A few chipped stone fragments were found on the southwestern side of Allatoona Creek just above the bridge by site 9BR50.

9BR52

A shallow but extensive site was located on the northwestern side of Allatoona Creek by the crossing of the Allatoona-Acworth Road. See Miller's excavations (Miller n.d.).

Artifacts located at 9BR52 are listed in Table 123. Pottery and chipped stone were most frequent on two low knolls (Area A), on a third knoll to the northeast (Area B), and in a level

area at the extreme northeastern end of the site. Areas A and B seem to have been first occupied by people of the Canton focus of the Early Pottery Continuum, subsequently by the Lovengood focus of the Galt period. The historic china and earthenware from Area A was examined by C. Malcolm Watkins, Division of Ethnology, U.S. National Museum (personal communication 1955). The specimens included a fragment of glazed stoneware; a fragment of Mocha Staffordshire ware, probably early 19th century; and a fragment of transfer printed blue Staffordshire ca. 1840 to 1850 and later. The early 19th century Mocha fragment might have been contemporary with the Galt period ceramics at this site.

9BR54

A considerable surface collection, listed in Table 124, was obtained directly across the creek from 9BR52, but test pits showed little material below the ground. Two arbitrary areas were distinguished. A, a low ridge 500 by 150 feet parallel to the stream, and B, 300 feet in diameter extending away from the stream on fairly low ground. The sherds listed below show this site to have been occupied several times.

9BR55

This site was about 800 feet above 9BR54, opposite the end of 9BR52. Small indeterminate potsherds and chipped stone fragments were found in an area about 250 feet in diameter.

9BR59

This site was on a hillside on the eastern bank of Allatoona Creek about 4,000 feet from the mouth. A few potsherds and chert chips, listed in Table 119, were found on the lower slope in an area 300 by 200 feet, about 100 feet from the water's edge. Higher on the hillside were a score or more small rock piles which might have been graves, though none tested in this part of Georgia have ever yielded any skeletons.

9BR64

A small workshop was located on a spur within a sharp bend of Allatoona Creek, just opposite of Signal Mountain. Material, listed in Table 120, occurred over an area of 1,000 by 150 feet.

9BR65

On a hill overlooking 9BR64 were seven additional fragments of chipped quartz.

9CO3

The Smithsonian survey was also unable to locate this site, reported by the University of Georgia to be on the eastern side of Allatoona Creek just south of the Cobb County line.

9CO4

Due south of 9CO3 and about 100 yards east of the creek was another University of Georgia site revisited by the Smithsonian survey. Artifacts located at 9CO4 are listed in Table 125.

9CO5

This site had been located by Mr. Julian Thomas and the University of Georgia on the western side of Allatoona Creek just below the first bridge north of the confluence with Proctor Creek. It could not be found, presumably because it had been largely covered by flood sand.

9CO52

On the western side of Allatoona Creek, directly across from 9CO53, was a symmetrical hill at first thought to be a mound but which turned out to be an erosional remnant. Area A, an occupational area, was found on the summit of a spur leading from this hill to the higher ground overlooking the creek. Sherds and chipped stone, picked up over an area of 300 by 150 feet, belonged to the Savannah period, Allatoona focus, and to the Prepottery Stamp Creek focus. On the high ground above the spur was Area C, 100 feet in diameter, which yielded only Prepottery materials. Artifacts located at 9CO52 are listed in Table 135.

9CO53

This habitation area on the eastern side of Allatoona, just below its junction with Little Allatoona, occupied about 900 by 600 feet of the summit and sides of a hill completely surrounded by bottomlands. There were a number of large rocks on the northeastern side of the hill near the creek and in one of these was a "hominy hole." Most of the sherds from this site were plain or eroded, and a few were limestone tempered. A few sherds and some of the chipped stone artifacts belonged to the early pottery continuum while others may be derived from preceramic times. The artifacts located at 9CO53 are listed in Table 134.

9CO54

On the eastern side of Allatoona Creek immediately south of the bridge was another habitation area with potsherds and chipped stone found in an area of 600 feet by 250 feet. The pottery is assigned to the Dunlap-Cartersville association, but some of the chipped stone is probably Prepottery in origin. Artifacts located at 9CO54 are listed in Table 126.

9CO55

This site on the eastern bank of Allatoona Creek began about 1,500 feet above the bridge and extended almost 2,000 feet farther upstream. Occupational areas were situated on six low knolls at intervals along the bank. These were designated as: Area A, 200 feet in diameter, Area B, 400 feet in diameter, Area C, 300 feet by 200 feet, Area D, 200 feet in diameter, Area E, 400 by 300 feet, and Area F, 200 feet in diameter. All areas but Area F showed chipped stone artifacts which are ascribed to Prepottery times as well as pottery and other artifacts of the Early Pottery Continuum, apparently the Dunlap-Cartersville association. Artifacts located at 9CO55 are listed in Table 141 and 142. On the higher ground behind Area B were one large simple tang quartz projectile point and one medium simple tang chert projectile point.

9CO56

This site on the western side of Allatoona Creek, just above the bridge between Acworth and Little Allatoona Creek, occupied the slope of a rather steep hill overlooking the creek. The

area of occupation was poorly indicated and some material may have washed down from a higher part of the hill. Artifacts located at 9CO56 are listed in Table 140.

9CO57

North of the bridge between the town of Acworth and Little Allatoona Creek was a high spur running along the eastern bank. Sherds and chipped stone materials, listed in Table 139, were found in an area 300 feet in diameter at the northern end of the spur, designated as Area A. Area B, about 600 feet by 400 feet, occupied the summit of the spur. On the eastern end of the ridge there was a large boulder containing a mortar, or "hominy hole."

9CO59

This site was on the eastern side of Allatoona Creek facing a small tributary directly above the Morris Cemetery bridge. Area A, 400 by 200 feet, was partially in the bottomlands of the tributary and Allatoona Creek and partially on a low ridge extending from Morris Cemetery to the Creek. Area B was higher on the ridge and about 200 feet in diameter. Both portions of the site should probably be assigned to the Dunlap-Cartersville association. Artifacts located at 9CO59 are listed in Table 132.

9CO60

This site was located on the first high ground in the confluence of Allatoona and Proctor Creeks. Area A, on the gentle eastern slope of the ridge between the creeks, was a cleared field 500 by 200 feet in extent. Area B was about 200 by 100 feet on the steeper western slope of the ridge. Bottomlands adjacent to Allatoona Creek showed no material.

The site had been occupied at various times, possibly beginning with the Old Quartz Industry. There had been a Cartersville period habitation, and later traces of the Etowah, Savannah, and Galt periods. There were a large number of small plain and eroded sherds, some of which may have been Acworth Plain (Miller n.d.), but this was impossible to decide. Artifacts located at 9CO60 are listed in Table 128.

9CO61

Scattered materials, listed in Table 129, were found about 300 feet upstream from 9BR60 on two low knolls, each about 250 by 125 feet in extent, and about 100 feet apart. The northern knoll was designated Area A, and the southern, Area B.

9CO62

Four small indistinct decorated sherds and one fragment of chipped quartz were found on three low knolls 200 feet upstream from 9CO61 on the same ridge.

9CO63

This site was higher on the same ridge, about 250 feet south of 9CO62. Materials were found in an area 350 by 200 feet. The majority of sherds were a coarse grit tempered plain reminiscent of Lamar Plain but other plain sherds were limestone tempered. The complicated stamped and check stamped sherds were also tempered with limestone. The latter were weathered and the decoration could not clearly be seen. The chipped stone artifacts are probably earlier than the pottery. Artifacts located at 9CO63 are listed in Table 130.

9CO69

About 400 feet upstream and in the bottomlands on the eastern side of the creek was an occupation area measuring 500 by 100 feet in extent. Most of the surface material can be assigned to Prepottery times (Figure 85). Two test pits dug in this area showed very few artifacts below ground. Artifacts located at 9CO69 are listed in Table 143.

9CO70

On the same side of the creek, approximately 1,000 feet upstream from 9CO69, was a site well out of the flood limits. Potsherds and chipped stone, listed in Table 144, were picked up over a considerable area. Some of the chipped stone belongs to the early pottery continuum and some to Prepottery times.

9CO83

This site faced Allatoona Creek on the edge of the ridge between its junction with the Little Allatoona. The area of occupation measured about 450 by 250 feet and is about 900 feet from the water's edge. It had been used during the Galt period, Lovingood focus. Artifacts located at 9CO83 are listed in Table 137.

9CO84

Five fragments of chipped stone were found about 200 feet above 9CO83 on a small projection of the same ridge toward the Creek.

9CO85

Three hundred feet above 9CO84 and near the creek, which made a southward bend at this point, was another site measuring about 500 by 200 feet. This was on the same ridge as sites 9CO83 and 9CO84. It had been occupied during the Galt and Savannah periods, during the early pottery continuum, and in Prepottery times. Artifacts located at 9CO85 are listed in Table 138.

9CO86

This site was on the western side of Allatoona Creek across from 9CO54 and immediately southwest of the bridge. A few potsherds and fragments of chipped stone were found in an area approximately 150 feet by 75 feet. Cartersville Check Stamped was the only identifiable pottery type. Artifacts located at 9CO86 are listed in Table 127.

9CO87

On the western side of Allatoona Creek, at the end of a ridge just below the bridge from Morris Cemetery, a few indistinct decorated potsherds and some chipped stone materials were found in an area of about 300 by 200 feet. Artifacts located at 9CO87 are listed in Table 131.

9CO88

A few sherds and fragments of chipped stone, listed in Table 136, were found in an area of about 200 feet in diameter on the lower slope of a hill on the northeastern side of Allatoona Creek at its junction with the Little Allatoona.

9CO89

This site was on the eastern side of Allatoona Creek, about 100 feet upstream from 9BR59 at the junction of the creek with a small tributary. Two areas were distinguished for analysis: Area A, about 400 by 150 feet in the bottomlands of the creek, and Area B, 350 feet in diameter at the end of the ridge on the northern side of the tributary. The collection from Area A was lost, and the materials from Area B were comprised of only unidentifiable sherds, plain sherds, and a few fragments of chipped stone.

9CO90

A few potsherds and chipped stone artifacts, listed in Table 133, were found on the eastern side of Allatoona Creek about 2,000 feet above 9CO89. The occupied area measured 550 feet by 250 feet in the middle of a ridge running down to the creek. The site had been occupied during the Galt period and earlier during an interval marked by the predominance of plain pottery, some of which is limestone tempered.

Discussion

Among the Prepottery sites on Allatoona Creek, 9CO52 could be assigned to the Stamp Creek focus. The others, 9CO53, 9CO54, 9CO55, 9CO69, 9CO70, 9CO85, and 9CO90, showed Stamp Creek focus artifacts associated with a high proportion of ovates and pointed ovates of quartz. It is difficult to believe that this association, occurring at so many sites, can be altogether a matter of chance. For this reason, such sites are set aside as the Cobb County association, which may one day attain the status of a focus.

It is also of interest to note that most Allatoona Creek sites with any considerable representation of early pottery were of the Dunlap-Cartersville association, i.e. sites 9BR15, 9BR54, 9CO54, 9CO55 and 9CO59. This again seems unlikely to be a result of chance and strengthens the evidence from other parts of the reservoir that the Dunlap-Cartersville association represents the pottery complex of a particular people at a particular time.

Several sites with a high frequency of undecorated earthenware probably represent a culturally significant variation. These include 9CO53, 9CO60, 9CO63, and 9CO90. The position of this group in the history of the reservoir area is uncertain. These sites are fairly near 9CO82, where Miller discovered a manifestation distinguished by a majority of plain pottery, Acworth Plain (Miller n.d.). There may well be a connection between Miller's site and these others, but the distinguishing features of Acworth Plain are so few that we cannot yet identify it in the small sherds from the surface collections.

SITES ON CLARK CREEK AND TANYARD CREEK

These two streams entered the eastern side of Allatoona Creek in Bartow County, 2,000 feet below a bridge between Acworth and the settlement of Allatoona. Tanyard Creek was flooded in a southeasterly direction for nearly 2 miles but we were able to locate one small habitation area, 9BR53. Clark Creek, extending more toward the east, was flooded for 3 miles, mostly within the limits of Bartow County, but continuing partly into Cherokee County. On Clark Creek, the following archaeological sites were located: 9BR56, 9BR61, 9BR68, 9BR69, 9CK56, 9CK57, and 9CK58. The sites found can be seen in Figure 86.

All sites were small and badly eroded. Surface materials were more numerous at sites near the creek than at others in the bordering hills. The latter were small chipping stations showing quartz and sometimes chert chips and occasional artifacts. Some of the hill sites may be fairly old, but the surface collections were hardly sufficient for cultural assignment. Of the valley sites, where sherds permitted an estimate of relative age, none appeared to be later than Cartersville times.

9BR53

This was the only site found on Tanyard Creek. A few artifacts and sherds came from a lower hill slope on the western side, 500 feet south of the bridge crossing to Clark Creek. The surface collection was comprised of three plain pottery sherds, one sherd with indistinct decoration, medium size quartz pointed ovate, a small chert flat polygonal scraper, and three chipped stone fragments. The pottery is relatively early, though not precisely identified.

9BR56

9BR56 was on the northern side of Clark Creek at a confluence with a small unnamed tributary. A knoll, 300 feet in diameter by 10 feet high, lay within the angle formed by the streams. Sherds and chipped stone artifacts were fairly numerous on the surface of this area, deeply plowed at the time of the survey.

A minor excavation was carried out at this site and the materials found are tabulated with the surface collection in Table 146. The pottery complex indicates this was a Cartersville period habitation area, with a complete absence of Dunlap Fabric Marked. The few features found show their nearest similarities to 9BR71, another excavated Cartersville period site.

While there is a possibility that some of the chipped stone artifacts may belong to a yet undefined Prepottery manifestation in the valley, nearly all of them can be duplicated in the surface collections and excavations at other Cartersville period sites. Certainly the bulk of them were made at the same time as the pottery.

Two test pits were excavated, one on the summit of the knoll and the other on the lower slope near marshy land bordering the creek. Both showed that cultural materials were found only in a thin, 4-8 inch plow zone resting directly on sterile red clay. Any past deposit might have been destroyed by plowing and erosion. There was a possibility that subsurface details might be found intrusive into the sterile clay. To account for this, two straight trenches were laid out on the summit of the knoll, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, joined to form an "L" shape (Figure 87). A few features of the Cartersville period occupation were found.

Features

Feature 1. This was a large irregular fire basin or hearth, 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, filled with brown earth and a few broken rocks. The sides, marked by fired clay and small charcoal fragments, sloped gently inward to a depth of about 8 inches into the clay. Practically covering one end of the feature were many sherds of a large Cartersville Check Stamped vessel (Vessel 1), and at the other end was a large biconcave stone mortar. Apparently this was a place where food preparation and other domestic activities were carried on. Close by was a vertical hole nearly 12 inches in diameter and 18 inches deep which may once have held an upright post.

Feature 2. About 14 feet north of Feature 1 was the bottom of a circular fire basin that fired a brick red. The present diameter was about 3 feet. The bottom and gently sloping sides of this feature penetrated 4 inches into the basic clay. The basin was filled with brown soil but contained no sherds or other artifacts.

Feature 3. This was an irregular hole nearly 5 feet across and in some places more than 18 inches deep in the clay. Though the dark brown earth fill contained some sherds, charcoal, and pebbles, this feature is best accounted for by supposing that a large tree was once here. Artifacts located are listed in Table 147.

Feature 4. This was a hot rock cooking pit consisting of a deposit of fire cracked stones in a shallow circular pit, 18 inches in diameter and extending 5 inches into the basic clay. About 1 foot beyond the top of the clay showed traces of fire, suggesting with the broken rocks, that this feature had been preserved practically intact. The pebble fragments, mainly quartzite and 2-4 inches in size, were packed above a 1-inch thick deposit of charcoal in the bottom of the pit. Among the pebble fragments were three quartz chips, a miniature pottery cup fragment, one plain sherd, and four sherds too small and eroded to be identified.

Vessel 2. This was the designation given to a small deposit of sherds at the base of the plow zone about 33 feet north of Feature 2. The fragments, insufficient for restoration, evidently belonged to a small Cartersville Simple Stamped pot with tetrapod supports and a slightly flaring rim. The paste was sandy, containing numerous quartz particles and some crushed limestone.

Vessel 3. Another group of sherds was at the base of the plow zone, 30 feet west of Feature 1. These represented a small Cartersville Check Stamped vessel with tetrapod supports but the rim and shoulder were missing (Figure 88). The paste again was sandy, tempered with quartz and some crushed limestone.

Cartersville Period Pottery

The sherds from this site conform to the type descriptions, but it is noteworthy that a few specimens were limestone tempered like contemporary ceramics from northern Alabama. One problem of the Cartersville complex concerns the existence of a separate plain type. The bulk of the plain sherds were in the surface collection, occurring much less frequently in the excavations. Many of the former have probably lost their decoration through erosion of the surfaces, and many of the latter are rim fragments, apparently from vessels which were stamped below the shoulder.

9BR61

This was a small occupation area, 200 by 100 feet in extent, in the bottoms on the northern side of lower Clark Creek. The surface collection, listed in Table 145, was small but predominance of Cartersville Check Stamped suggests the possibility of habitation after Post-Kellogg times.

9BR68

Quartz fragments were found scattered in a chipping area, 200 by 100 feet, on a hilltop on the northern side of Clark Creek. The collection was comprised of eight pieces of quartz and one crude truncated ovate, lenticular in cross section.

9BR69

On the southern side of the creek, west of the road between Payne and Acworth, the hills showed occasional specimens of chipped chert and quartz, but only a brief examination was made. The surface collection consisted of two black chert pieces, one banded gray chert piece, two quartz fragments, and one elongated quartz ovate, more or less plano-convex in cross section and with a slightly indicated tang.

9CK55

A few artifacts were found scattered on the southern side of Clark Creek near the last bridge in the reservoir area. A collection from a place 200 feet southwest of the bridge was comprised of two unidentified plain sherds, a disc-shaped hammerstone, and two chipped stone fragments. Another collection from a low knoll, 400 feet south of the bridge, overlooking a small tributary consisted of three sherds with indistinct decoration, two medium size simple tang quartz points, and 13 chipped stone fragments.

9CK56

Immediately upstream, just beyond the small tributary mentioned in connection with 9BR56, was a small chipping workshop area about 300 by 200 feet in extent. As at 9BR56, test pits showed that cultural materials were restricted to a 6 inch plow zone upon basic red clay.

The few sherds which did occur were relatively early types but none were Cartersville Check Stamped, a rather surprising circumstance since that was the majority type at 9BR56 only a few score feet away. Probably the sherds are indicative of a limited habitation in early times, but at some interval other than when 9BR56 was occupied. The chipped stone assemblage was more numerous than the pottery and contained a great many quartz chips. Some of the artifact types are duplicated at 9BR56, but this does not tell us whether they were made at the same time as the associated sherds, whether this was a workshop area in connection with 9BR56, or whether some artifacts may not belong to earlier, Prepottery times. Artifacts located at 9CK56 are listed in Table 148.

9CK57

This site was on the summit of a high spur between the forks of Clark Creek and the tributary mentioned in connection with 9CK55. Surface material, listed in Table 149, occurred sparingly over an area of perhaps 400 by 150 feet, but any depositional layer had been plowed or eroded away. With the exception of one small thick undecorated sherd, the surface collection was entirely chipped stone or steatite. Small to medium quartz isosceles specimens suggest that

there may have been a workshop here in early pottery times, but other types (starred in Table 149) not duplicated or rare at the Cartersville period habitation area 9BR56 might belong to a Prepottery occupation. The occurrence of several steatite sherds supports this view. If the site did have a Prepottery occupation, however, the absence of large simple tang points indicates some grouping other than the Stamp Creek focus, and the assemblage is not classified at present. Test pits were excavated on the summit of the spur and in the low ground at the fork of the two streams, but with no result.

9CK58

About 300 feet due east of 9CK57, higher on the spur, a small surface collection was picked up in an area about 200 feet in diameter. Two small thick plain sherds resembled the specimen from 9CK57 and the chipped stone collection may also be comparable to the assemblage at 9CK57. Artifacts located at 9CK58 are listed in Table 150.

Discussion

The survey of Clark Creek showed five valley sites and four sites in the bordering hills. All those in the valley yielded some pottery, permitting them to be classified as habitation areas. One site, 9CK56, where quartz chips and stone artifacts outnumber the sherds, may have been a workshop area as well.

Among the valley sites, 9BR56 can be placed in the Cartersville period and Cartersville focus, providing a partial trait list for that grouping.

The pottery at the other sites also belongs to relatively early times, representing assemblages related, though not identical, with Cartersville. This is not surprising for there was hardly room in the valley for more than one human group at any particular interval.

Sherds were scarce or absent at the hill sites, which were probably workshops. The chipped stone artifacts, however, were usually too few for a cultural assignment. 9CK57, with the largest chipped stone assemblage, included a relatively high number of steatite vessel fragments. Several artifact types not found at 9BR56 may belong to a yet undefined Prepottery period.

SITES ON PROCTOR CREEK

Proctor Creek, a tributary of the Allatoona in Cobb County, was flooded 3 miles in a southeastern direction. With only one exception, the archaeological sites were on the southwestern side of the creek or on the western side of one of its branching streams. Sites and cultural affiliations are listed in Table 151. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 89.

9CO6

This site, located by the University of Georgia on the northern side of a western Proctor Creek tributary near U.S. Highway 41, could not be found by the Smithsonian survey.

9CO64

A small site, about 300 feet in diameter, lay on the southern side of Proctor Creek on the lower slope of the high ground overlooking the tributary mentioned above. The surface collection, listed in Table 156, showed chipped stone of Prepottery times, some Cartersville Check Stamped sherds, and a large group of small sherds with eroded, or indistinct, decoration.

Two shallow trenches were dug, and a considerable amount of material came from the plow zone. Virgin red clay appeared at a depth of about 6 inches and showed little aside from occasional stump and root holes.

In Trench 1, section 1A, a few fire cracked rocks were associated with an amorphous burned area at a depth of 8 inches. Among the stones, though not necessarily associated, were the materials listed in Table 157.

In section 2 of Trench 1 a number of Cartersville Check Stamped sherds were found in what may have been a man-made pit, 2 feet in diameter and intrusive 1 foot into the virgin clay. A few cracked rocks were close by in the plow zone.

A considerable number of sherds and other artifacts were obtained in the excavations. With two possible exceptions, all the earthenware is Cartersville Check Stamped or the decoration is indistinct. These are in approximately the same proportions as in the collection from the surface.

9CO65

The hill overlooking 9CO66 showed a bare eroded clay surface littered with quartz, chipped stone artifacts, flakes, and spalls, mostly of the same material. This was apparently a true workshop site, frequently visited to obtain materials for stone tools, many of which were made on the spot. A large surface collection, listed in Table 154, was secured and judging from the artifact types, belonged mostly to Prepottery and early pottery times. It is to Prepottery times that we assign the occasional simple tang large quartz points and medium size tanged scrapers, while the early pottery belonged to the comparatively infrequent small to medium isosceles points. The balance of the collection comprises forms frequently found in both horizons, but there were none which could be identified as late in the prehistoric sequence of the area. To facilitate analysis, the surface of the hill was arbitrarily divided into four areas. Area A, the northern portion, measured roughly 1,000 by 700 feet; Area B, a small projection to the southwest was about 200 feet in diameter; Area C bordered A and B; and Area D, the crown of the hill, measured about 600 by 400 feet.

9CO66

Sherds and chipped stone, listed in Table 153, were found on the lower slope of a hill overlooking Proctor Creek 2,000 feet west of the first bridge. Just above the site, a small unnamed tributary entered the creek from the south. The area of occupation was estimated at about 300 by 100 feet. A few artifacts probably represent a Prepottery occupation, but there was a later habitation distinguished by unidentified plain pottery. This may be Acworth Plain (Miller n.d.), but the sherds were too small for certain identification.

9CO67

This site was about midway between the first Proctor Creek Bridge and the junction with Allatoona Creek. The surface collection, listed in Table 152, was from an area of about 125 feet in diameter on the lower slope of a hill overlooking the creek.

9CO68

This site was on the crown of a hill across the southern tributary that runs by 9CO65. Some potsherds and chipped stone specimens, listed in Table 155, were found in an area about 450 by 100 feet.

9CO71

This site was on the southern side of Proctor Creek at its junction with a small tributary, about 1,500 feet southeast of the first bridge. The occupied area, about 450 feet in diameter, was on a lower slope of the range of hills overlooking the creek. Artifacts located at 9CO71 are listed in Table 158.

9CO72

This site was on the southern side of Proctor Creek, about 1,800 feet east of 9CO71. The occupation area, on a spur of the hills overlooking the creek, measured about 400 by 300 feet, approximately 300 feet from the water's edge. Potsherds and chipped stone materials were numerous.

The surface collection indicated that the area had been inhabited by historic Cherokee of the Galt period, Lovengood focus. A much earlier occupation, represented by sherds of the Dunlap-Cartersville association, and the various chipped stone artifacts probably belonged to this earlier manifestation.

9CO73 and 9CO74

These sites were about 1,000 feet above 9CO72. Area A of 9CO73 was on the slope of the high ground overlooking the creek. Area B was on the lower ground, immediately upstream. 9CO74 was a very short distance upstream from Area B of 9CO73. Both sites were occupied by an unidentified group making plain pottery. Artifacts located at 9CO73 are listed in Table 159.

The artifacts located at 9CO74 are listed in Table 160.

9CO75

This rather extensive site overlooked the creek, and begins about 2,650 feet southeast of 9CO72 and continues about 1,000 feet upstream. It occupies the summit of a fairly level hill, an area 1,000 by 900 feet. Area B, about 250 feet by 150 feet was immediately upstream across a small tributary on lower ground near the creek. About 500 feet farther, near the last bridge, was

a pine covered knoll, Area C, 300 feet in diameter. Area D was the summit of a hill, about 700 by 500 feet, overlooking Area C. Artifacts located at 9CO75 are listed in Table 161.

The principal occupation of Area A and Area C was represented by plain pottery, in this instance enough to suggest that the type was actually Acworth Plain. In addition, there were sherds of Savannah Complicated Stamped and Incised, both of which were present at the 9CO82 site excavated by Miller (n.d.). There was also a brief early pottery occupation at Area C. The stone assemblage in Area B, Area C, and Area D probably belong to the Prepottery Cobb association.

SITES ON MARS HILL BRANCH

This small stream entered the eastern side of Allatoona Creek above its confluence with Proctor Creek and was flooded for 1.5 miles. In this distance, only partly surveyed, were seven small sites: 9CO58, 9CO76, 9CO77, 9CO78, 9CO79, 9CO80, and 9CO81. None of these yielded more than a few sherds and chipped stone artifacts, but it seemed advisable to report them. Increased knowledge of culturally diagnostic artifacts may someday permit determination of the site affiliations. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 90.

9CO58

This site, at the upper end of the branch near the road from Mars Hill Church, was comprised of two small rises near the water's edge. Artifacts at 9CO58 are listed in Table 166.

9CO76

About 500 feet above 9CO81, on the opposite side of the stream, was a narrow ridge showing traces of occupation in an area 400 by 100 feet in extent. The surface collection, listed in Table 165, was insufficient to permit a cultural assignment.

9CO77

A few fragments of quartz were found 400 feet above 9CO78 on elevated ground 200 feet from the water's edge. This site was evidently a small chipping station.

9CO78

Three hundred feet above 9CO79 and in bottomlands on the same side of the stream was another small site that, judging from the variety of materials, had apparently been occupied during more than one period. Artifacts located at 9CO78 are listed in Table 163.

9CO79

About 3,500 feet from the mouth of the branch, a few sherds and chipped stone fragments, listed in Table 162, were found on a hill slope overlooking the northeastern side, 200 feet from the water's edge.

9CO80

Some chipped stone materials occurred in eroded portions of a rather steep hill slope about 600 feet above 9CO77 and on the opposite side of the branch about 500 feet from the water's edge. Artifacts located at 9CO80 are listed in Table 164.

9CO81

A short distance above 9CO80, but only 100 feet from the branch, were two medium plano-convex quartz pointed ovates. There were also two quartz chips and one black chert chip.

SITES ON LITTLE ALLATOONA CREEK

Little Allatoona Creek flows into the southwestern side of Allatoona near the limits of the reservoir and was hardly affected by the building of the dam. Miller excavated a large site, 9CO82, at the fork of the creeks. Additionally, another site, 9CO50, was tested with little result. Sites and their cultural affiliation are listed in Table 167. A map of these sites can be seen in Figure 91.

9CO50

Immediately south of the first bridge crossing Little Allatoona Creek was an erosional remnant of sandy clay that had been a camping place in Prepottery and early pottery times. This elevation, completely surrounded by bottomlands, measured 200 by 150 feet and at the time of the survey had a partial cover of grass and small pines. In a few places there was thin topsoil, but sheet erosion had been considerable.

As there was a considerable amount of surface material, a limited excavation was made to see if any occupational features might be found intrusive into the clay subsoil. The results were disappointing, though some additional sherds and other artifacts were recovered.

Two trenches, each 10 feet wide and respectively 50 and 40 feet long, were dug in the form of a "T" to a depth of 1 foot. As the topsoil was only 5 to 6 inches thick, this was well into the basic undisturbed clay. Pottery and artifacts were all in the topsoil zone. The underlying clay showed occasional darker root molds and two aboriginal pits, probably for storage, which had been dug into the hard material.

Pit 1 was circular, 2.5 feet in diameter, and extended only 9 inches below the present topsoil. It was filled with brown soil with some specks of charcoal, the lower part of a Dunlap Fabric Marked vessel, two steatite rim sherds (each from a different vessel), and the other specimens as listed in Table 168.

Pit 2 was circular, 2.5 feet in diameter and 2.5 feet deep, with the sides slightly expanding upward. It contained very black earth with some charcoal specks and two small worked chert fragments.

The artifact assemblage from this site, listed in Table 169, is interesting because nearly all of the types are varieties which we regard as having been made both in Prepottery and early pottery times, while there are very few specimens which we can yet regard as truly diagnostic of either. Thus, the small to medium isosceles point, which is nearly the majority type at most early pottery sites, is represented here by only one example. Conversely, one of the principal Prepottery artifacts at other sites is the large stemmed point, but here it is also represented by only one specimen. Certainly the site was occupied in Early Pottery times and probably there was some occupation in the Prepottery period, but we are not able to account for the infrequency of the usually diagnostic artifacts.

9CO51

This site was 600 feet west of 9CO50, about 500 feet above the Little Allatoona Creek bridge crossing. Sherds and chipped stone specimens, listed in Table 170, were found in an area 150 by 100 feet, not far from the water's edge. Occupation was apparently during the Savannah period, though there may have been some habitation in early pottery times.

SUMMARY, CHRONOLOGY, AND CULTURAL DEFINITIONS

As stated in the beginning, the approach to the Allatoona materials was to define the prehistoric cultural groupings in this portion of the Etowah Valley and to find out their chronological sequencing and other relationships. In attempting to pull the Allatoona material together, and to ascertain various relationships, the data are presented as a chronological narrative. If nothing else, this will delineate the limitations of present knowledge. Temporal placements were based on material culture evidence, especially on ceramic style durations, without recourse to any means of absolute dating. This has permitted the use of such terms as "earlier," "later," or "approximately contemporary." It was also indicated that the implications of varying degrees of material culture similarity could be read vertically or horizontally. Our limited conceptual armory suggested that vertical connections could be regarded as historical continuums, including the concept of "tradition." Conversely, lack of close connections between temporally adjacent archaeological cultures could mean that there were sites and periods yet to be found. The assumption here is that, barring some historical accident, material culture remains will show a gradual change in form through time. On the contrary, a lack of close connections between cultures believed to be close in time requires an explanation on some other basis, which might include the replacement of one group of people by another. As for horizontal relations with cultural groups in other parts of Georgia and the southeastern United States, a connection of simple contemporaneity is about all that can be stated at present. However, it does appear that an outside cultural tradition was modifying over a long period of time, the later Etowah Valley cultures, and that the penetration here was of a different order than in certain other parts of the Southeast. As we worked with the materials and the data from the sites where they were derived, it seemed possible to see certain kinds of geographical and historical patterning. Thus whole sets of ceramic periods showed a gradual pottery development, maintained specific varieties of non-ceramic artifacts and cultural traits, and also exhibited a particular kind of adaptation to the land and its resources. Then, inexplicably, each set of periods came to an end and a new series started almost afresh. Though sharing many characteristics of the regional cultures, they had discarded specific forms of minor artifacts, chose their sites with other views in mind, and to a considerable extent exploited other natural resources.

The first part of this section is devoted to chronology and culture definition. In attempting to pull this material together, and to ascertain various relationships, these data are presented as a continuous historical narrative that will delineate the limitations of present knowledge. In Part II it is proposed to discuss the larger patterning of the Etowah Valley cultures and attempt to appraise its historical significance.

To begin, few Paleo-Indian points have ever been found in this part of Georgia, and none to my knowledge have ever come from the counties adjacent to the Allatoona Reservoir. We can probably decide already that not many Paleo-Indian sites will occur in this immediate region, which in fact appears to have been quite unsuitable for open country hunting methods. Continuous occupation by man did not begin here until somewhat later.

Preceramic Sites

Excavations at 9BR60A on upper Stamp Creek showed Prepottery levels at the base of a thick occupation deposit. The upper zone included several early pottery types, including Dunlap Fabric Marked, which seems to be the first earthenware to appear in strength in the area. Artifacts from the lower zone were nearly all chipped stone and comprised rather distinctive

varieties; most of which were infrequent in the upper pottery bearing levels. In the practically bare clay knoll rising behind the stratified deposits were a number of pits, probably dug for the storage of food. These showed random inclusions of the same chipped stone varieties coming from the lower depositional layers. However, sherds were extremely rare and those found were judged to have been extraneous.

Comparable chipped stone artifacts occurred in many other sites and surface collections in the reservoir, and often the surface collections were mixed with later materials and pottery. However, at several sites the older specimens occurred as relatively "pure" assemblages, and in other cases it was possible to identify and segregate the later artifacts with some certainty. The sites on this basis could be regarded as related to the lower level at 9BR60A and are included in the Stamp Creek focus. These are: the earlier occupation at 9BR85 on the opposite side of Boston Creek; 9BR60C, another occupation area about a quarter of a mile upstream on Stamp Creek; a buried stone chipping workshop at the Kellogg Site (9CK62) on the Etowah River; some pits at another Etowah River site (9CK72) excavated by Miller; and 9CO52, Area B and Area C, on Allatoona Creek.

The artifact assemblages from site to site were not identical in every aspect. The Kellogg site has some specialized stone working tools. While most of the chipped stone from the Stamp Creek sites were quartzite or chert, the stone from the workshop at Kellogg was milky quartz.

A glance at the tabulations of Stamp Creek focus trait inventories shows that the most common artifact forms are: "slight tang" points, medium to small; simple tang points, medium to large; occasional isosceles points or blades, large or small; tanged scrapers, medium to small; and less frequently pointed ovates, medium to small. Other shapes, sizes, and varieties of artifacts are found as occasional occurrences, especially at larger sites, which generally show more variation than the smaller sites. Of all these, the medium to large simple tang points, probably javelin tips, are the most characteristic and also show the closest resemblance to materials from other southeastern Prepottery foci. Such points are usually relatively large and heavy, square stemmed, and the shoulders are broad and well defined.

Other traits include fragments from hemispherical steatite bowls. These were invariably smoothed on the inside, but the outside was often left showing the marks of the gouge, perhaps for their decorative effect. No axes or atlatl weights have been found, and perforated steatite tablets, the so-called net sinkers common at Stallings Island, are rare. No bone or shell artifacts were preserved at any of the Stamp Creek focus sites investigated.

There was evidence of "hot rock" cooking at 9BR60A but no indication of hearths or fire places. Most of the numerous pits at that site, and perhaps at 9CK72, are regarded as having been for food storage like the pits of the succeeding Kellogg period.

Examination of the Stamp Creek focus trait list shows some specific similarities with the Savannah River focus (Fairbanks 1942:228-9; Caldwell 1952:313-4) of eastern Georgia, the Lauderdale focus of northern Alabama (Webb and DeJarnette 1942:316), and the Indian Knoll focus of Kentucky (Webb 1946:317). However, there are also considerable differences held individually with each of these manifestations. The extent to which these are a result of chronological or geographical distance awaits further information.

There is some slight evidence that Stamp Creek focus may equate temporally with the latter part of the Lauderdale focus, and certainly the use of steatite vessels can tie across no earlier than Webb and DeJarnette's Archaic 3 (Webb and DeJarnette 1948:19-20). Moreover, the absence of pottery in Stamp Creek is not a guarantee that fiber tempered pottery may not have already been in use elsewhere. This variety of earthenware is rare in the Etowah Valley and the

adjoining region. However, we are probably on safe ground if we regard Stamp Creek focus as a relatively late Prepottery culture in its area.

Though Stamp Creek focus can be regarded as approximately contemporary to some of the shell midden occupations in other parts of the Southeast, it was not a shell midden culture. No shell middens are found at any known site. Shell middens are rare or absent throughout most of northern Georgia, and at Allatoona and in other recently surveyed reservoir sites with a late preceramic cultural inventory are found infrequently. If shell midden economy was at least partly a seasonal affair, some non-midden sites in the hinterlands could have been winter stations. However, Stamp Creek is a long way from the nearest preceramic shell midden and is probably only one of many late preceramic non-shell midden groups soon to be discovered and defined outside of the relatively limited areas where the shell middens occur. Morrison (1942:380) suggests that the Pickwick shell mounds were intermittently inhabited. The extent to which the shell middens may have been used seasonally has not been worked out, though taken as a problem it should yield some sort of result. The common mussel shells of the fresh water shell middens may have been much easier to secure in summer when the rivers were low and the sand banks the mussels inhabit exposed. Whether the eating qualities varied seasonally, or whether the aborigines cared, I do not know. They always taste terrible. It is indeed possible that the specialized shell midden economy has been overemphasized in the literature, and that the greater number of contemporary cultures were busily scouring the forest in search of other varieties of food.

A number of surface collections, especially in the Cobb County portions of the reservoir area, showed large stemmed points, usually quartz, and other artifacts which have been indicative of the Stamp Creek focus. However, mixed with the collections were other varieties of stonework specimens both definitely earlier. Of particular interest were small quartz ovates occurring at some of these sites. Since these stations do not fit too well into the Stamp Creek focus as presently defined, we have set them aside until more data is available. These include the following sites: 9CK59, 9CO53, 9CO54, 9CO55, 9CO64, 9CO65, 9CO69, 9CO70, 9CO75, and 9CO85. Some of these were perhaps chipping stations located near proven veins of quartz, and which might have been visited time and again. Two sites, 9CO69 and 9CO75, were tested but showed no cultural material below the surface.

Small quartz ovates and points similar to those occurring in the early preceramic Old Quartz Industry of eastern Georgia and western South Carolina (Caldwell 1954) did appear sporadically in the surface collections, and were especially numerous at the Cobb County sites as indicated above. That there were hardly any "pure" Old Quartz sites, suggests that this part of the Etowah Valley is outside the range of the Old Quartz Industry as it is presently defined. Some of the Cobb County sites might stand in some sort of relationship to it.

Early Pottery Manifestations

Early fiber tempered earthenware, which makes its appearance in various parts of the Southeast, is represented in Georgia by the types called Stallings Incised and Punctated and Stallings Plain (Griffin 1943). Such pottery was practically absent in Allatoona; the few examples are shown in Figure 92. Indeed this type has a limited distribution in Georgia. Few sites of any size having been found outside of the areas where the shell middens occur. Numerous marine shell middens are found on the Atlantic Coast. Freshwater shell middens occur on the Savannah River in the vicinity of Augusta. There are a few shell middens on the

lower Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, though none of the latter has shown much fiber tempered pottery.

This observation might in fact hold for the entire southeastern area, that no consequential site with fiber tempered pottery has been found at any distance from a shell midden. Probably it is no accident that this earliest earthenware is most abundant in the upper levels of the shell middens, the very sites that offered the greatest opportunity for a settled existence. Years ago there was thought to be some intimate connection between pottery and agriculture in America. Now it seems that pottery came first in eastern North America, but not in the southeastern U.S. until a semi-sedentary life was possible.

With fiber tempered pottery practically absent in interior northern Georgia, the earliest ware appearing in quantity at Allatoona was Dunlap Fabric Marked. This sand or grit tempered type, decorated by impressions of a plain plaited fabric, was found to be associated with trait assemblages classifiable as Early Woodland and apparently culturally discontinuous with the preceding non-ceramic sites of the Stamp Creek focus. Possibly the Etowah Valley had been deserted while fiber tempered pottery was in vogue on the shell middens, but having noted the apparent connection between the fiber tempered pottery and the shell middens, it is equally possible that the Etowah Valley was inhabited and that the people simply failed to adopt earthenware at that time.

In central Georgia, the earliest major pottery may well turn out to be Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, also sand tempered, but decorated by impressions of a grooved paddle and possibly a sharp edged or thong wrapped stick (Fairbanks 1952:286). Although there is not much information concerning the Mossy Oak material culture inventory, the pottery tradition may go back to the fiber tempered ware of the shell middens. The sharp edge stick variation of simple stamping may be quite old. Fairbanks (1952:286) has called attention to a rather similar decoration style on fiber tempered sherds from Stallings Island, which is found abundantly in the fiber tempered Wheeler series of northern Alabama (DeJarnette 1952:275). Indeed, fiber tempered sherds themselves are reported from central Georgia sites which yield Mossy Oak and other early pottery types (Fairbanks 1952:286). While this does not necessarily mean that fiber tempered and Mossy Oak potteries were being made at the same time or by the same people, the fact that they occur on the same sites could be indicative of some sort of connection.

In South Carolina such types as Thom's Creek Punctated (Griffin 1945a:467) and Horse Island Punctated (Caldwell 1952:315) are typologically intermediate between the fiber tempered and later southeastern potteries; in northeastern Florida an incised chalky ware marks the transition (Griffin, John 1952:324); in northwestern Alabama the Alexander Series shows connections with Wheeler (Griffin 1946:47), and in Louisiana even Tchefuncte maintains a few decorative motifs of earlier times (Ford and Quimby 1945:90-92; Griffin 1946:48).

In contrast, the Etowah Valley and portions of the northern Georgia Piedmont that the writer has surveyed show little evidence of the earlier fiber tempered ceramics. This is precisely the area dominated by Dunlap Fabric Marked. It has little stylistic connection with the earlier fiber tempered pottery and not much similarity with any of its presumed descendants. Fabric decorated pottery, which is found over a wide middle eastern ceramic area, can probably be regarded as a northern intrusion into Georgia, as we shall attempt to show. If so, Georgia, north of present Augusta, Macon, and Columbus (the Fall Line), was at one time part of a wider eastern ceramic area that had no immediate ceramic continuity with more extremely situated southeastern groups.

The Kellogg-Cartersville Pottery Continuum (Figure 3)

Contrasting to the apparent discontinuity between the late preceramic sites and the sites with fabric marked pottery, as time went on there arose a remarkable ceramic tradition in northern Georgia, maintained from Early Woodland to Middle Woodland times.

At 9BR73 on Stamp Creek, the lowest levels of a large stratigraphic section showed only Dunlap Fabric Marked and some plain sherds. In succeeding levels these were intermingled with a new type, Cartersville Check Stamped. Still higher, the fabric marked, plain, and check stamped sherds were found with Cartersville Simple Stamped, Woodstock Diamond Stamped, and small amounts of an unidentified complicated stamped. Wauchope's (1948:202-3) work at Two Run Creek (9BR3) near Cartersville showed the same sequence except that Mossy Oak Simple Stamped was present in small amounts and Cartersville Simple Stamped did not appear. At Kellogg Creek (9CK62), sherd counts tabulated by level indicated a similar situation. Fabric marked pottery had the deepest range, Cartersville Check Stamped appeared next and remained fairly constant and upper levels showed the addition of Cartersville Simple Stamped. This segregation is also reflected in sherd samples found in storage pits at Kellogg. The largest group of pits contained only Dunlap Fabric Marked, but a significant number showed fabric marked and a very few check stamped sherds together in the fill.

With these data it was possible to conclude that Dunlap Fabric Marked, Cartersville Check Stamped, and Cartersville Simple Stamped had appeared successively in the Etowah Valley, and in that order. A further conclusion was that as each new type was introduced the older types continued to be used. Not only were the types intermingled as they came out of the ground, but out of several scores of Allatoona surface collections these potteries rarely occurred alone and were almost always accompanied by one or both of the others.

The data pertaining to stratigraphic sequence, mentioned above, permitted the establishment of three local ceramic periods, regarded as extending from Early through Middle Woodland times (Griffin 1952:356-361). These are, beginning with the earliest: the Kellogg period, defined as starting with the appearance of Dunlap Fabric Marked and ending with the appearance of Cartersville Check Stamped; the Post-Kellogg period, beginning with the addition of Cartersville Check Stamped to a ceramic complex which was still primarily decorated with fabric impressions; and the Cartersville period which saw the addition of Cartersville Simple Stamped pottery to the continuing complex.

It should be emphasized that these are local periods established as a matter of convenience. Though they may correlate with local periods and particular foci elsewhere, there is no necessity to give them a wide southeastern application.

Within the limited geographical area of the Allatoona Reservoir and the middle Etowah River it appears that certain periods will be equivalent to the time ranges of particular foci. In other cases several foci may fall within particular periods as they have been defined. Yet we have so far found no reason to deny that all the Allatoona sites of the Kellogg period can be included in the Kellogg focus. The relatively few sites of the Post-Kellogg period are assigned to a focus of that name, but with the Cartersville period we run into a difficulty. With the Cartersville period defined as the time when Dunlap Fabric Marked, Cartersville Check Stamped, and Cartersville Simple Stamped were being made together, we find that a considerable number of sites in the Allatoona area and in other parts of Georgia show only Cartersville Check Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped. Presumably something happened to Dunlap Fabric Marked. Are such sites later and has the fabric marked type simply been

dropped from the complex? This seems likely, but it is well to withhold judgment until the situation is clarified by additional stratigraphic excavation.

Other sites placed in the Cartersville period show the addition of an early variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. This ceramic did not appear in the stratigraphic excavations and is relatively rare in the Middle Etowah Valley, yet it may be an excellent chronological marker. In northern Alabama it seems to appear later than a simple stamped type (Bluff Creek Simple Stamped), which is analogous to Cartersville Simple Stamped. Possibly, the Cartersville period settlements showing some Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds are later than the others.

A few sites show a predominance of Cartersville Simple Stamped sherds. Fewer sites in the Etowah Valley have Cartersville Check Stamped as the major type though such sites are found in other areas (see Caldwell et al. 1952). Others have simple stamped or complicated stamped sherds with few if any of the check stamped.

Briefly, what we have in the Etowah Valley first seems to be cultural discontinuities between late preceramic and Early Woodland sites. The early pottery tradition then develops a strong continuity during what may be called Early to Middle Woodland times. This has been divided into three periods: (1) Kellogg period, (2) Post-Kellogg period, and (3) Cartersville period. However, numerous surface collections from the Etowah Valley and reservoirs in other parts of the Piedmont show that the sites included in our definition of the Cartersville period vary widely in the proportions of their respective pottery types. The general picture at this "time" is one of numerous permutations within a single pottery continuum. The writer was tempted to crystallize some of these variations into additional periods and foci, for certainly they are to be regarded as culturally or chronologically significant. However, it seems best to await additional stratigraphic information.

Kellogg Ceramic Period

We have defined the Kellogg period as marked by the nearly exclusive use of sand tempered Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, the relative position of which was established by Wauchope's work at Two Run (9BR3) and excavations at Stamp Creek (9BR73) and Kellogg Creek (9CK62). At these three sites the lowest levels contained fabric marked pottery and some plain sherds. At Two Run there was a small increment of Mossy Oak Simple Stamped (Wauchope 1948:202).

The Kellogg period sites excavated at Allatoona are regarded as belonging to the Kellogg focus. These include 9BR3, 9BR73, and 9CK62. Other sites identified by surface collections are 9BR62A and 9BR62B, possibly 9BR57A, 9CK110, and 9CK111. Kellogg period sites have been located on the upper Chattahoochee near Gainesville, Georgia (Caldwell 1953a), on the upper Oconee near Athens (Arthur Kelly personal communication 1955), and on the upper Savannah drainage in northwestern South Carolina (Caldwell 1953b). None of these has been excavated, however, and some of them may potentially be assigned to separate foci. In Georgia and South Carolina, Kellogg period sites seem to be restricted to the Piedmont country above the Fall Line, a distributional peculiarity to which we shall later return.

At the type site, 9CK62 at Proctor's Bend on the Etowah River, the Smithsonian excavations disclosed three score subterranean storage pits, mostly belonging to Kellogg times, containing carbonized nut fragments, sherds, and other refuse. It was concluded that the pits had been used primarily for keeping acorns, hickory nuts, walnuts, and perhaps other forest foods. No trace of any cultivated plant was found and it was possible to say definitely that these people were not agriculturalists. Usually the pits were 2 to 5 feet in diameter with vertical sides and flat

bottoms. Rarely were they bell-shaped and occasionally other forms occurred. Few pits were deeper than 3 feet from the level at which they were first noticed, but had been somewhat deeper originally.

Scattered among the pits, sometimes in great profusion, were various concentrations of broken pebbles indicative of hot rock cooking practices. There was little evidence of cooking pits at that site, but in two instances pebbles had been carefully laid to form small rectangular level areas. Here and there in the excavated areas postholes were found, but none formed any recognizable pattern.

On the assumption that the storage pits with Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery but without Cartersville Check Stamped had probably been refilled before the termination of the Kellogg period, these were made the basis of the Kellogg period trait list. Minor artifacts that occurred more than once in the pits were regarded as probably having been in use at that time.

At 9BR73 on upper Stamp Creek, Smithsonian excavations in the northern area of the site showed both storage and cooking pits. The former were like those at Kellogg Creek, and contained similar assemblages of carbonized nut fragments, pottery, and minor stone artifacts. The cooking pits, generally about 2 feet in diameter and less than 1 foot deep, had not been found at the Kellogg site. These were circular basins containing in some instances a layer of charcoal below a nest of broken pebbles. A few presumed postholes were also found at this site, but formed no pattern.

Both 9CK2 and 9BR73 showed the continuing use of steatite for vessels. Apparently steatite continued to be used widely in the East for some time after the advent of true earthenware (Fowler 1947:161-162). Other artifacts not found in the preceding Stamp Creek preceramic period included a tubular pipe, solid and hollow boat stones with two perforations, and two-hole rectangular bars, the so called bar-gorgetts. Shallow biconcave grinding slabs or mortars and biscuit shaped manos of granite or quartzite were similar to some specimens in the earlier Savannah River focus of the shell heaps. Both chert and quartz were used in nearly equal amounts for chipped artifacts. Small to medium-sized stemmed points were overwhelmingly predominant, and have occurred consistently at Kellogg period sites in various parts of northern Georgia and western South Carolina. The evidence, such as it is, that these may be true arrow points, even though they are in an early Woodland context, has been given earlier. It was also noted that none of the specific varieties of atlatl weights which Webb has identified from the Kentucky shell heaps (Webb 1939: Figure 22 A, B, C) have been found at any Kellogg period sites. However, two-hole bars and two-hole boatstones are fairly common at Kellogg period sites. Webb has no direct evidence bearing on these types, but cites Guernsey and Kidder (1921). Guernsey (1931) and Patterson (1937) to suggest that imperforate bars and perforated boatstones are also atlatl weights (see also Webb and DeJarnette 1942:270-286). Other chipped stone artifacts comprised small to medium size simple tang points, small flake side scrapers, and occasional quartz pointed ovates. Drill forms seem to be missing.

In summary, the Kellogg focus of the Kellogg period in the Etowah Valley may be viewed as representing the settlements of a pre-agricultural, hunting-gathering people who placed great reliance on nuts gathered in the autumn and stored in subterranean pits. The Kellogg site in particular was riddled with storage pits, which were often dug into one another. There is some slight evidence that these people were in possession of the bow and arrow. Most of their minor artifacts differed from those used in the preceding Stamp Creek focus, and a few similarities with earlier periods. The occasional manufacture of steatite vessels and the

continuing use of shallow biconcave grinding slabs and biscuit-shaped hand stones are widespread and can hardly imply any direct connection.

Outside of Piedmont Georgia the ceramic relationships of the Kellogg period are to a wide area north and northwest where there are sites with fabric decorated pottery of varying degrees of similarity. Although Dunlap Fabric Marked was originally described from central Georgia (Haag 1940(2):7), no pure sites have been reported from below the Fall Line. Bennett (1941:15) suggested the presence of a widespread fabric impressed pottery horizon extending from the Atlantic to the Dakotas, and Maxwell (1952:180) affirmed that a fabric impressed pottery is one of the early types of the lower Ohio Valley and throughout the southeastern United States.

Examination of the literature shows that at some of these widespread eastern sites, the fabric marked type predominates. Occupation at certain sites of the Eva focus in western Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1947; Kneberg 1952:192), Watts Bar focus of eastern Tennessee (Kneberg 1952:192), the earliest level of the Bynum site, northeastern Mississippi (Cotter and Corbett 1951:30-31), and presumably the occupations represented by limestone tempered sherds at such northwestern Alabama sites as Ct°27, Lu°25 and Hn°1 (Haag 1942: Table 1). It should be noted that each of the Alabama sites showed small amounts of check stamped and may have been slightly later than the other manifestations under discussion. At some but not all Eva focus sites, the pottery found is almost altogether fabric impressed. The interpretation here is that it may represent a distinct occupation, somewhat later than and not part of the Archaic horizon of western Tennessee. This is at variance with the view of the investigators, who suggest that the Archaic culture was continuing and that pottery was traded to it.

At other eastern site groupings the fabric impressed pottery is accompanied by considerable amounts of other types of decorated sherds. These include the Baumer and Crab Orchard foci of southern Illinois (Cole 1951:193; Maxwell 1952:182), Candy Creek focus in eastern Tennessee (Kneberg 1952:193), many sites in northern Alabama, which Griffin tentatively called the Colbert focus (1946:52), the Tchula period of northeastern Mississippi (Phillips et al. 1951:431-436) and the Post-Kellogg period of northern Georgia.

In the southern part of the area of fabric impressed pottery, it may be suggested that sites with predominantly fabric decorated ware are earlier than sites where the fabric marked is associated with significant amounts of other decorated types. The Kellogg period of Georgia precedes levels showing the introduction of the check stamp (Post-Kellogg period); the predominantly fabric marked Watts Bar focus pottery is earlier than Candy Creek focus; and in northern Alabama the fabric marked type is regarded as having its greatest vogue early in the limestone tempered series, with other decoration types coming in at successively later times (Griffin 1945b:233).

If we have not so far mentioned cord marking, it is because of our more immediate concern with the more southern manifestations of the fabric decorated style. In the North, cord marking is apparently predominant in the earliest ceramic levels (Griffin 1952:356). A great many of the fabric marked pottery sites also show this variety, and it may be useful to suggest that it is associated with the fabric marked types in very much the same way as the early carved paddle stamped sherds. In eastern Tennessee we find cord marking a minority decoration in the Watts Bar focus, but it later becomes much more important in Candy Creek focus. In northeastern Mississippi the earliest levels of Bynum showed no cord marking with the dominant Saltillo Fabric Impressed. In the succeeding Horizon Furrs Cord Marked was also sand tempered and replaced all previous decorative types (Cotter and Corbett 1951:30-1). The

suggestion is that during the interval when fabric decorated pottery was being made over a wide area of the middle-eastern part of the U.S., ceramic influences were coming from both north and south. From the South came the carved paddle stamped styles of decoration and from the North came cord marking. We may add, parenthetically, that eventually cord marking came to dominate large parts of the Southeast, but it has never been found there in very early levels. For some reason this decoration style never gained a foothold in the northern Georgia Piedmont and it is rare in the Etowah Valley.

It is surprising, then, that among the more southeastern sites with fabric decorated pottery we now have a kind of time perspective which reaches from a horizon when the fabric marked was the only decoration type into succeeding periods when it continued to be made and other means of decoration were introduced. In eastern Tennessee this shift is accompanied by a change in pottery temper, from sand or quartzite, to limestone. In northeastern Alabama it is possible that the sand tempered Benson Fabric Marked will be found to have an earlier distribution than the limestone tempered Long Branch Fabric Marked. In both northern Georgia and northeastern Mississippi sand tempered fabric marked pottery is succeeded by other sand tempered types and limestone has a sporadic appearance. The Kellogg period in Georgia is defined as beginning with fabric decorated pottery and ending when the first of these innovations was made, i.e. the introduction of check stamping.

On this basis, the sites and foci most readily comparable to the Kellogg period and presumably the most nearly coeval with it would be: certain phases of the Eva focus of western Tennessee; the Watts Bar focus in eastern Tennessee; probably the lower levels of the Bynum site in northeastern Mississippi; and perhaps a few sites in northern Alabama. Sites with an overwhelming predominance of fabric marked pottery are surprisingly few in the area examined by Webb and his associates. Most of them were occupied when the check stamp had made their appearance. Trait lists for sites in other areas that should be chronologically nearly equivalent to the Kellogg period are for the most part incomplete or unavailable. For the Watt's Bar focus of eastern Tennessee we have Kneberg's summary (1952:192) which included kettle shaped storage and cooking pits, few animal bones, no shell, no evidence of corn, mostly poorly celts made with only the bit ground while the rest was left roughly pecked, flat stone gorgets, a few steatite boat stones, and tubular pipes. Some medium sized stemmed and stemless points, with incurved sides, are present. This assemblage is rather like that of Kellogg period. Flat shale implements with ground bits were found at the Kellogg site, but may have belonged to the Cartersville period. It would be unwise to attempt a trait comparison with Eva focus at the present time, and it would also be difficult to extract the non-ceramic traits from the published data pertaining to this presumed horizon in northern Alabama. At Bynum in northeastern Mississippi, there were some traits which could be assigned to the first occupation, distinguished by the occurrence of Saltillo Fabric Marked. Among these were five circular posthole patterns ranging from 35 to 65 feet in diameter, made of singly set posts (Cotter and Corbett 1951:33).

We do not include the central Georgia Mossy Oak sites in the Kellogg period, but it is altogether likely that some of them may be coeval. Fairbanks (1952:286) has presented some traits: rather heavy and shapeless projectile points of white quartz, oval two-hole flat gorgets, boatstones, and short tubular steatite pipes. This short list agrees with Kellogg except that the stemless Kellogg point is apparently lacking.

Another grouping that may turn out later to be comparable is Miller I in northeastern Mississippi (Jennings 1941). The absence of fiber tempered pottery from the lower levels of

Bynum is a further indication that fabric marked and fiber tempered are not contemporary in Miller I, and that horizon may be roughly coeval with Kellogg.

It would be unwise to assert any close relationship between Kellogg and the southern sites to such northern foci as Baumer, Crab Orchard, and Eva. The Baumer flat bottom jar is distinctive and has not appeared very far south. Moreover, it is doubtful if Baumer and Crab Orchard III are especially early in the fabric marked pottery range. Cole (1951:227) regards the central Illinois Black Sand focus as earlier than Baumer, and points out that there is a sharp break between Faulkner Prepottery and the Baumer and Crab Orchard foci. Maxwell accounts for this cultural discontinuity by regarding Baumer as descended from a more southern Archaic (Maxwell 1952:180). Maxwell concludes that Baumer is early, but based his argument partly on an anonymous trait comparison between Baumer and Candy Creek, which showed an 80 percent similarity between the two foci. These seem incredible, unless the traits selected for comparison were quite generalized. Candy Creek is itself later than Watt's Bar or Kellogg.

At present we simply do not have the data from other eastern cultural groups that might be regarded as approximately contemporary. Falling back on ceramics it can at least be said that Kellogg is the Piedmont Georgia equivalent of what appears to be a widespread continuous group of early eastern sites which have predominantly fabric marked pottery. Kellogg is the most southeastern situated province, and present evidence suggests that it is culturally discontinuous with the earlier preceramic occupation of the northern Georgia area. Kellogg settlements may represent an intrusion into Georgia from Tennessee or Kentucky. To demonstrate this point we should have to show that the Kellogg trait list is derived out of a more northern preceramic horizon, and at least it does not seem to have come out of Georgia. The southern boundary of Kellogg occupation may well have been the Fall Line. Sites appear just above it in the upper Savannah Valley in the Clark Hill Reservoir (Caldwell 1953b), and no sites dominated by fabric marked pottery have ever been found on the Coastal Plain. The few possible Kellogg contemporaries in northern Alabama are also situated in the Piedmont of that state, and this seems to be true of Mississippi. In this connection we can recall Philips, Ford, and Griffin's (1951:75) statement that in the lower Mississippi Valley "Withers Fabric Impressed ... ends rather abruptly about the latitude of the mouth of the Arkansas River... It is in these same areas that the closely related type Twin Lakes Fabric Impressed is concentrate... not far from the Pickwick and Wheeler basins of the Tennessee River..."

In attempting to account for the apparent correlation between the early southern fabric marked pottery manifestations with the Piedmont uplands, and with a presumed border along the Fall Line from South Carolina to Mississippi, we should note that this is also the southern boundary of the Oak-Pine Forest Region. To the South are the southern pines or Southeastern Evergreen Forest. Hardin suggests (see appendix) that although the deciduous forest communities, oak, hickory, and walnut, etc., continue southward in occasional stands, the greatest abundance of nut bearing trees which could be utilized for food would be located north of the Fall Line in the more typical areas of the deciduous forest. The Kellogg site showed a number of pits dug for the storage of nuts, suggesting indeed that this was the staple food of these people and that their economy was largely dependent upon it. If this conclusion is correct, it has a corollary, that in Kellogg times the margins of the southeastern forest regions were pretty much where they are today and that the climate was not greatly different.

Post-Kellogg Ceramic Period

The evidence for the existence of the next ceramic period, Post-Kellogg, has already been given. It was defined as beginning with the introduction of Cartersville Check Stamped and continuing until the appearance of Cartersville Simple Stamped. During that interval, the main type continued to be Dunlap Fabric Marked. Whether there was a separate plain type is uncertain. The shoulder areas of the other types were often left undecorated. The sites and levels presently assigned to the Post-Kellogg period and focus are levels at Two Run (9BR3), levels and certain storage pits at the Kellogg site (9BR62), and levels at the Stamp Creek site (9BR73).

At Kellogg and Stamp Creek there was little cultural change other than the addition of Cartersville Check Stamped to the pottery complex. Pits for the storage of nuts continued as a dominant feature of the Kellogg site. The trait list below reflects our judgment that the economy continued unchanged.

Post Kellogg Trait List, Post Kellogg Focus, Site 9CK62

Site near stream
Semi-sedentary
Non-agricultural
Hunting-gathering economy
Strong reliance on acorns, hickories and walnuts
Such foods stored until used
In subterranean pits (relatively numerous)
Pit shapes were:
Circular
Vertical sides
Curved sides (occasional)
Flat bottom
Rounded bottom
Pottery complex
Dunlap Fabric Marked (predominant)
Cartersville Check Stamped (minority)
Sand tempered
Emphasis on jars
Bowls infrequent
Rim straight or slightly flaring
Bottom rounded, or
Occasionally sub-conoidal
Frequently with tetrapodal supports
Sometimes plain in area below the rim
Plain sherds occur
Cord marked sherds rare

Fired clay fragments
Chipped stone complex.
Chert, simple tang, medium to small
Chert, isosceles, medium to small
Quartz isosceles, medium to small
Quartz isosceles, large
Chert fragments
Quartz fragments

At the Two Run site, the central Georgia type, Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, increased at the time Cartersville Check Stamped appeared (Wauchope 1948:201). While such evidence should be treated with caution, the suggestion is that Mossy Oak sites continued to be occupied in central Georgia at this time. The recently defined Forsyth period, distinguished by a pottery complex almost purely check stamped but without any fabric marked pottery, may have been in existence east of Cartersville. This statement is based on the apparent stratigraphic position of Forsyth as earlier than Cartersville, which would make it approximately contemporary with Post-Kellogg (Caldwell et al. 1952:326). Earlier we mentioned the apparent equivalence of the early sand tempered potteries of northern Georgia with limestone tempered series of northern Alabama. In the latter state, there seemed to be few sites or levels with only fabric marked pottery (Long Branch Fabric Marked) which could be equated on that basis with the Kellogg period in Georgia. The Alabama limestone tempered series apparently begins with a large number of sites that have a predominance of fabric marked pottery, but check stamped sherds are already present. It continues through the appearance of Bluff Creek Simple Stamped and Pickwick Complicated Stamped, apparently with the old Long Branch Fabric Marked contributing in diminished proportions. As in Georgia, there are other sites with a strong preponderance of Wright Check Stamped.

In the north-central portion of Alabama, six sites in the Wheeler Basin analyzed by Griffin (1939:157) all showed a certain amount of limestone tempered pottery, but at only four sites such sherds were present in any quantity. Lu⁸⁶ and Ct^{V17} showed very small amounts of Wright Check Stamped along with the dominant Long Branch Fabric Marked, but at La¹³ the check stamped and plain types were the dominant part of the assemblage. Haig's ceramic analysis of the Pickwick Basin material (1944: Figure 1) showed Wright Check Stamped at nearly every site with fabric marked sherds. Simple stamped and complicated stamped sherds occurred at several sites, but not as universally as the check stamped. Griffin (1945:233) states "These are also indications the Wright Check Stamp appeared in the area of northwestern Alabama before Pickwick Complicated Stamped and that its percentage increased as that of the fabric impressed type decreased." On the basis of the Georgia evidence as well as Griffin's statement concerning the position of Wright Check Stamped in the limestone tempered series, the northern Alabama sites with only fabric marked and check stamped sherds have a ceramic assemblage equivalent to and coeval with the Post-Kellogg period. Sites including Bluff Creek Simple Stamped and Pickwick Complicated Stamped, according to this reasoning, would have been occupied at a slightly later time, more or less equivalent to the Cartersville period.

In northern Alabama sites with fabric marked and check stamped pottery have been included in "an as yet unnamed complex" which Griffin (1946:51-2 Footnote 66) tentatively

identified as the Colbert focus. It is said to include stone reel shaped gorgets; plano-convex expanded center bar gorgets; biplane expanded center gorgets; rectangular two hole gorgets; cigar shaped bar weights; vessels of steatite and sandstone; tubular pipes, less specialized than either the Adena or Tchefuncte styles; terrapin rectangular plaques; leaf shaped blades; and stemmed points. In northwestern Alabama, the Alexander series and perhaps the early limestone tempered wares are presumably associated with these traits. To the east, early limestone tempered sherds with plain, fabric impressed, or check stamped designs, and also sand tempered sherds that are fabric impressed and check stamped may be associated. In this connection, it is recalled that Haig's analysis showed check stamped sherds at the northwestern Alabama sites as well.

Northern Alabama sites where Wright Check Stamped is the only decorated limestone tempered type included Lu⁰63 in the Pickwick Basin, where the limestone tempered pottery in the old village below a Copena mound was exclusively Wright Check Stamped and Mulberry Creek Plain (Griffin 1945:230). If Copena pottery is indeed represented by the mélange of northern Alabama types, which we have regarded as analogous to the Cartersville ceramic complex, then the appearance of a pure check stamped pottery horizon below a Copena mound agrees with the position of Forsyth period Check Stamped in Georgia prior to Cartersville time. Griffin (1945:232) suggests that the limestone tempered types Mulberry Creek Plain, Wright Check Stamped, including a small proportion of Long Branch Fabric Marked, Bluff Creek Simple Stamped, and Pickwick Complicated Stamped, belong to the Copena culture group and time period. The similarity among this assemblage and the Cartersville and Candy Creek pottery complexes is apparent. With the exception of the fabric marking, it is also analogous to the Coastal Deptford Complex. However, Webb and Wilder (1951:276-7) suggest that there is no evidence that the Copena people used pottery, although leached limestone tempered sherds in Copena mound fill indicated that these sites extended well into pottery making times. Rowe (1952:205) suggests that Copena is contemporary with the Hamilton focus of eastern Tennessee. Also, a number of pure check stamped sites discovered by Lewis Larson on Talladega Creek in northeastern Alabama may also be contemporary.

Thus we see that in northern Alabama and Georgia, prior to the Cartersville period and prior to the building of at least some Copena Mounds, there are sites which show only fabric marked and check stamped pottery, and other sites with only check stamped or check stamped and plain pottery. Sherds are tempered with limestone in northern Alabama while in Georgia they are usually tempered with sand or grit. Whether these site groupings are contemporary is at present uncertain, but they cannot be far removed in time. Perhaps the check stamped associated with the fabric marked pottery was derived from one or more of the manifestations where it is the only decorated type.

Cartersville Ceramic Period

In the upper levels of 9CK62 (Kellogg site) and in the stratigraphic pit at 9BR73, the appearance of Cartersville Simple Stamped completes the series of pottery types that define the Cartersville period. Cartersville Check Stamped continued to be made, probably with a plain variety, and Dunlap Fabric Marked is present at some sites. Even if excavation data were lacking, the large number of Allatoona surface collections showing all these types together would have indicated this mélange of styles to be a culturally determined complex. On the Georgia and northwestern Florida coasts a similar series represents the Deptford period, but lacks the fabric impressed ware. We regard this series as approximately contemporary to Cartersville

times. Numerous similarities between Cartersville Simple Stamped and Deptford Simple Stamped and among Cartersville Check Stamped, Deptford Bold Check Stamped and Deptford Linear Check Stamped led Wauchope and others to use the Deptford terminology for the northern Georgia types. However, the coastal and northern Georgia variations are readily sortable. It seems to me preferable to retain the term "Deptford" to refer to the stylistic integrity of the pottery types extending from the Georgia and South Carolina coasts over to northwestern Florida and southern Alabama, which apparently sharing characteristics with McLeod Deptford of southwestern Alabama (DeJarnette 1952:276). The analogous types in the northern Georgia Piedmont have their own similarities and relatively more in common with the limestone tempered series of northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee. Moreover, limestone tempering seems to occur sporadically at the northern Georgia sites.

It was stated earlier that Cartersville period sites vary widely in the proportionate representation of their pottery types, apparently indicative of numerous permutations within a pottery continuum. Presumably these differences are culturally or chronologically significant and a number of sub-periods and/or foci will be recognized. The constantly recurring types, Cartersville Check Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped, show at least that all Cartersville period sites are later than Post-Kellogg times but they may themselves have endured for a substantial interval. Because much of the Cartersville period material is in the form of small surface collections and since we are not sure that the ceramic variation among the sites will in all cases turn out to be significant, we have distinguished some of the recurrent ceramic assemblages by the non-committal term "associations".

Sites at Allatoona which showed Dunlap Fabric Marked associated with simple stamped and check stamped sherds are regarded as forming the Cartersville-Dunlap association. These include 9BR15, 9BR54, 9BR62A, 9BR73, 9CK40, 9CK47, 9CK62 (Kellogg), 9CK63D, 9CK68A, 9CK120, 9CO54, 9CO55, 9CO59, and 9CO72.

Sites without Dunlap Fabric Marked were 9BR56, 9BR71, 9BR77, 9CK28A, 9CK72, 9CK101, 9CO60 and possibly the lower occupation of the Leake Mound near Cartersville (Fairbanks et al. 1946:126-127).

Sites where Cartersville Simple Stamped was predominant include 9BR52A and B, 9CK82, and three additional sites in the area that Wauchope (1950:17) noted as having 49.8 to 63.7 percent simple stamped. The Shaw Mound, 2 miles east of Cartersville, should probably be included on the basis that the only pottery reported is simple stamped and is regarded as similar to ceramics from other sites which show plain rim areas and tetrapod supports; in other words, Cartersville Simple Stamped (Waring 1945:119-120). Swift Creek Complicated Stamped appeared as a minority ware at Wauchope's sites and at two others, 9CK71A and 9CK71B, and 9CK91A, where simple stamped and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped comprised the majority of sherds. There seems to be a definite correlation between the occurrence of an early variant of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Cartersville period sites; specifically, those sites exhibiting considerable representation of Cartersville Simple Stamped. Apparently, early Swift Creek pottery is most strongly represented in northwestern Georgia during the Cartersville period, perhaps toward the end of Cartersville times, if sites having a majority of simple stamped pottery can be shown to be among the later ones. In this connection, we note that an early Swift Creek ware appears on the Georgia and northwestern Florida coasts at the close of the Deptford period, equated with Cartersville. In northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, Swift Creek sherds appear in the same general horizon in the upper part of the limestone tempered series and in the Candy Creek focus.

A number of sites along the Etowah River showed a high proportion of small thin sherds, apparently plain, associated with Cartersville period types. Many of the supposedly plain sherds were eroded and may have lost their decoration, but it is possible that such sites represent still another Cartersville period variant.

The amount of digging in Cartersville period sites was relatively limited. The Kellogg site (9CK62) had apparently seen a heavy Cartersville occupation, but the only feature that could be assigned definitely to that interval was a small circular posthole pattern with a centrally located rock lined fire pit. Although there had been many storage pits used at the site in Kellogg and Post-Kellogg times, there were none belonging to the Cartersville occupation.

Trait List, Cartersville Period, Cartersville Dunlap Association, Site 9CK62

Sites near stream
Semi-sedentary
Hunting gathering economy, but no reliance on the underground storage of food
Domestic dwelling
Circular
Small (11 feet diameter)
Single driven posts
Central fire pit
Lined with rocks
Pottery complex
Cartersville Check Stamped
Cartersville Simple Stamped.
Dunlap Fabric Marked
Stone complex uncertain at this site

At 9BR73 on Stamp Creek, Cartersville levels were disclosed in the large stratigraphic pit, but no features were found. Chipped stone artifacts accompanying the pottery seemed to be identical with the earlier Kellogg and Post-Kellogg period varieties.

9BR71, another settlement on Stamp Creek, belonged to the sub-grouping of Cartersville sites where the type Dunlap Fabric Marked was rare or absent. Smithsonian excavations showed that preserved features were few but included some good examples of cooking pits, showing the use of a layer of broken rocks placed in the pits after the fires had been made. The total absence of house patterns was interesting, though occasional postholes occurred. As at 9CK62, storage pits were also missing. Minor artifacts included small isosceles points and a fragment of a slate two hole bar gorget.

Trait List, Cartersville Period, without Dunlap Fabric Marked, Site 9BR71

Sites near stream
Semi-sedentary
Hunting-gathering economy, but no reliance on underground storage of food
Cooking pits
Circular (usually)

Average 3 feet diameter
6-9 inches deep
Fire built on bottom of pit
Covered with broken rocks
Pottery Complex
Cartersville Check Stamped
Cartersville Simple Stamped
Stone Complex
Chert small to medium isosceles
Slate 2 hole bar gorget fragment

A site on Clark Creek investigated by the Smithsonian was also without Dunlap Fabric Marked. Again, cooking pits and occasional postholes were found, but there was no sign of house patterns or storage pits.

Trait List, Cartersville Period, Without Dunlap Fabric Marked, Site 9BR56

Sites near stream	
Semi-sedentary	
Hunting gathering economy, but	
No reliance of underground storage of food	
Cooking pits	
Circular (two examples)	
Diameter 1 1/2 -3 feet	
Depth 4 -5 inches	
Fire built on bottom of pit	
Covered with broken rocks	
Large irregular fire basin or hearth	
Length 6 feet	
Width 4 feet	
Depth 8 inches	
Sides sloped gently	
At one end was a large biconcave grinding stone	
At other end a broken Cartersville Check Stamped vessel	
Close by was a posthole	
Pottery Complex	
Cartersville Check Stamped	117 & 2 vessels
Cartersville Simple Stamped	13 & 1 vessel
Some plain sherds	81
Stone Complex	
Biconcave stone mortar or grinding slab	1

Chert isosceles, medium to small	12
Quartz isosceles, medium to small	4
Quartz, simple tang, medium	3
Quartz, pointed ovate	4
Quartz, elongated ovate	3
Quartz, elongated ovate, slight tang	5

To summarize the limited information concerning the Cartersville Ceramic period, sites are numerous though usually rather small and there was probably a considerable population. Hunting and gathering were important occupations. One of the most notable features of Cartersville sites is the absence of storage pits. There was less reliance on nuts than before, or perhaps other means had been devised to store them. In connection with the Kellogg site, it was suggested that limited agriculture might have appeared in Cartersville times, but this question may be settled by additional excavation. Charred corn is found in the succeeding Woodstock period, though there may have been a hiatus after Cartersville. It appears that Cartersville seems to bring to a close the strong continuity of pottery and minor stone artifacts, a tradition that had existed in the area since the beginning of Kellogg times. It may be that during this interval the economic pattern was changing to one based partly on agriculture.

No burials were found at any of the Cartersville period sites examined by the Smithsonian. The Corra Harris Cave burials near Pine Log, Georgia, offer a hint concerning interment practices at about this time. Artifacts from the cave included a small plain tetrapod vessel, a few check stamped sherds, a copper reel, copper beads, and other objects (Arthur Kelly, personal communication 1955).

The Shaw Stone Mound, reported by Waring (1945:119-120) may belong to that group of Cartersville period sites that are dominated by simple stamped pottery. If so, we are presented with a Hopewell-like burial complex and a trait list that includes mica covered extended burials at the base of a stone mound, a perforated copper breast plate, tapered greenstone celts, fragments of design cut sheet copper, and a copper celt. Waring connects this site with simple stamped sites on hilltops north of Atlanta which appear from his description to show Cartersville Simple Stamped. He notes that projectile points frequently have a concave fishtail base, that there are also boatstones, Adena type bar gorgets, plummets, rock crystals, and baked figurines. Such assemblages suggest that these sites are related to the Cartersville period.

The Cartersville ceramic complex, which had been a gradual growth from Kellogg times, apparently developed numerous variations and permutations so that different groups of sites emphasize particular types of the total pottery tradition. Some of these differences may later be shown to have chronological or geographical significance and it is probable that a number of sub-periods and foci will be delimited.

We have noted that a variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped is found at some Cartersville period sites, particularly where Cartersville Simple Stamped is well represented. In central Georgia, there is a sequence of Swift Creek pottery motifs and execution that extends over a considerable time span (Kelly 1938:27-28). The Swift Creek sherds in Cartersville may be stated subjectively to belong to the early range of the Swift Creek seriation.

Ceramic complexes, analogous to Cartersville, are said to be associated with the Candy Creek focus and with Copena mounds in northern Alabama and in eastern Tennessee, and may be regarded as approximately contemporary. The Candy Creek focus differs to the extent that it

is characterized by a predominance of cord marked pottery, a decorative style that never made any real impression in the old North Georgia stamping ground of the Piedmont. Though cord marked pottery is found during certain intervals in the areas north, east, and west of the Georgia Piedmont, it seems never to have made any penetration of that area. The complicated stamped sherds at Candy Creek components also suggest the early range of the central Georgia series (Lewis and Kneberg 1946: Plate 46). Although Rowe (1952:200) has stated that sherds of the Georgia Napier type have also been found at Candy Creek sites, the only Napier Complicated Stamped sherds illustrated by Lewis and Kneberg are all from Hamilton components. This is of some interest, for the position of Napier in Georgia is not known precisely.

There are a number of similarities between Candy Creek and Cartersville, though the importance of cord marking in the northern manifestation may indicate that connections were no longer as close as in Kellogg times. In Tennessee, thick conical celts and bar gorgets are present. Small stemless points are infrequent (Rowe 1952:201) but a large stemless variety is common. Candy Creek houses were circular, though apparently larger than the single Cartersville example (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:4). The habitation areas in Tennessee suggest that houses or shelters were fairly close and storage pits are frequent on Candy Creek sites (Rowe 1952:200). Burials continue to have been made in round graves, apparently erstwhile storage pits.

We cannot make any comparisons with Copena at the present time. No Copena earth mounds have ever been reported in Georgia. However, there are two large steatite zoomorphic pipes in the University of Georgia collection.

Check stamped and simple stamped sherds indicate distant connections to Adena sites in the Ohio Valley, with tetrapods at the Wright Morgan Stone Mounds and C&O sites. Griffin (1945:244) assigns these to a relatively late position in the span of Adena Culture.

A constellation of pottery types similar or analogous to the Cartersville complex may exist in central Georgia. Fairbanks (1952:288) indicates that Swift Creek Pottery is usually associated with minority wares of fabric impressed, fiber tempered Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, and Napier Complicated Stamped. According to Arthur Kelly (personal communication 1955) there is also a check stamped type. The central Georgia material is not sufficiently reported to permit comparison at the present time.

Woodstock Ceramic Period

At the close of the Cartersville period the strong ceramic continuity at Allatoona, which began back in Kellogg times, seems to have come to an end. Complicated stamped sherds, regarded as early in the Swift Creek development, appeared as a minority at a few Cartersville period sites presumably among the later, but did not immediately herald a fuller expression of the Swift Creek style as in central and southwestern Georgia and in Florida. Early and Middle Swift Creek influences in northwestern Georgia were abortive as Wauchope (1950:20) pointed out and this area is outside the main Swift Creek development just as were eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama and the Georgia Coast. In the next period recognized at Allatoona, the major pottery type is Woodstock Diamond Stamped, a Napier or Swift Creek derivative. In size and simplicity of the unit design, in carelessness of execution, and in the flaring rim round bottom jar on which it occurs, this pottery type would have to be assigned to the latter part of the complicated stamped tradition. It seems to appear at Allatoona full-blown and already slightly degenerate. No ceramic in the area has come forward to admit paternity, but we have a likely suspect in Napier Complicated Stamped, found at Middle Swift Creek sites in the Buford Reservoir 40 miles to the east.

Presumably, what we have at Allatoona is a chronological break between the Cartersville period and the succeeding Woodstock period. Complete desertion of the area is a distinct possibility. The entire middle range of the Swift Creek chronology is absent and at present we cannot point to another ceramic manifestation which we can definitely say was at Allatoona at that time. However, there are some possibilities that certain sites of the Woodstock period, which we distinguish as the Proctor focus, have associated in the pottery complex a simple stamped type and a check stamped type. The fact that these two are analogous, though not identical with Cartersville Check Stamped and Cartersville Simple Stamped, might suggest the Cartersville ceramic complex to have lasted somewhat longer in this area. Another possibility is that Miller's Acworth manifestation, distinguished by Acworth Plain, might fit in here. There is no evidence for it beyond that the material culture has a vaguely Hopewellian flavor and the suggestion is put forward simply because there are only a limited number of typological holes in the Allatoona sequence. It would be preferable for Miller's culture to accept one of the vacant chairs rather than to thrust its way into one already occupied. It is of considerable interest to note that in this portion of northern Georgia there is no trace of the important Hamilton focus or Middle Valley Aspect, which is widespread in eastern Tennessee (Kneberg 1952:193). Since Hamilton follows Candy Creek, which we regard as approximately equivalent to Cartersville, Hamilton cultural influences would be expected in northern Georgia after the end of Cartersville times, or somewhat later during the Woodstock period.

Woodstock Diamond Stamped, the marker type for the Woodstock period in northern Georgia, is a grit tempered or, rarely, limestone tempered jar form decorated by repeated line filled diamonds or ovals, often on a background of horizontal lines. Woodstock period sites, restricted to the Piedmont, are distributed from northwestern Georgia to the Buford and Athens areas, and a few sites have been located in the Hartwell Reservoir in western South Carolina (Caldwell 1953b). We can distinguish two foci in the Allatoona area, the Woodstock focus and the Proctor focus. Additional foci will certainly appear when excavations have been made in other parts of the State.

The Woodstock focus in the Allatoona area includes the original Woodstock site (9CK2) on Little River described by Wauchope (1948:204), and a minor reoccupation at 9CK72, excavated by Miller below Fields Bridge on the Etowah River. Pottery types at these sites include Woodstock Diamond Stamped, Woodstock Line Block Stamped, and Woodstock Incised.

Sites of the Proctor focus are 9CK85F, a fortified village at Proctor's Bend on the Etowah River; 9CK68, above Field's Bridge; and 9CK103, Areas A and B. The pottery types associated at these sites include Woodstock Diamond Stamped, Woodstock Line Block Stamped, Woodstock Plain, possibly some simple stamped, and a relatively late variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, though the minority types were not invariably present.

In addition, there were a number of other Woodstock period sites at Allatoona, some of them minor occupations at older or later habitation areas, which did not show sufficient material to assign them to one or the other focus: 9CK5, 9CK28B, 9CK60A, 9CK71A, 9CK81, 9CK84A, 9CK97, 9CK102A, 9CK102B, and 9BR71

Wauchope (1948:201-204) first recognized the Woodstock pottery types. His type names, Woodstock Diamond Stamped and Woodstock Incised, have been retained. However, for Woodstock Rectilinear Stamped we prefer Woodstock Line Block Stamped and have added a few other types to the ceramic inventory of the period. Woodstock Check Stamped, Woodstock Plain, and what seems to be a late variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

Stratigraphic investigations at three sites have shown the approximate chronological position of the Woodstock period but there is a need for a more precise temporal allocation. Moreover, recognition of two separate foci within the limited area of the Allatoona Reservoir may indicate a time change within the period.

At Two Run Creek (9BR3), Wauchope (1948:202) found that Woodstock sherds were restricted to the plow zone. Earlier potteries such as Dunlap Fabric Marked, Mossy Oak Simple Stamped, and Cartersville Check Stamped are all deeper in the stratified deposit, though they continued to the surface as well. In the mound, Woodstock Diamond Stamped comprised 3.2 percent of the lowest level sherds but increased upward to 13.6 percent. Wauchope's interpretation of the situation was that Woodstock pottery had appeared in small amounts at a relatively early date (Burial Mound I) even prior to sherds identified as early Swift Creek. However, later (Burial Mound II) Woodstock pottery became the mode in northwestern Georgia ceramics. Napier Complicated Stamped, which was a minority in several surface collections, was regarded as a probable Woodstock contemporary.

In the Allatoona Reservoir, the stratigraphic excavations at 9BR73, to which we have repeatedly referred, showed Woodstock pottery appearing in the topmost levels above the series of early pottery types which culminated in the Cartersville complex. The Cartersville period sherds again continued into the uppermost levels. Our interpretation differs from Wauchope's in that we regard the mingling of Cartersville and Woodstock types as a chance association. It seems likely that Woodstock Diamond Stamped could have been associated with the Cartersville period types. At Allatoona it differs considerably in paste and form, and has never shown tetrapodal supports. Also, there is the argument that Woodstock is a relatively late derivative of the complicated stamped tradition in Georgia.

Smithsonian excavations at the Woodstock Fortified Village at Proctor's Bend (9CK85F) showed a complete Woodstock pottery assemblage sealed away in a ditch encircling the palisade. The ditch had apparently been filled up with refuse during the Woodstock occupation. The site had subsequently been occupied during the Etowah III and IV periods; pottery dating from those intervals never came from the ditch but did appear in the topsoil over it. In view of the evidence of ceramic continuity through the Etowah I, II, III, and IV periods, it appears that Woodstock should be placed after Cartersville and before Etowah I.

Among the hundreds of sherds found in the ditch it was possible to identify additional Woodstock pottery types: Woodstock Check Stamped, Woodstock Plain, possibly simple stamped, and a variety of Late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Woodstock Incised did not occur. Its absence, with the presence of the other new varieties that Wauchope had not found at the original Woodstock site, suggested that the Proctor focus be distinguished from Wauchope's site, designated as the type-site of the Woodstock focus.

The ditch at the fortified village had an enclosed double circular palisade. Only a section was excavated, but it was probably about 300 feet in diameter and had round and square towers at intervals. The palisades had been constructed of single posts set close, and may have been daubed with clay. The wall trench method was used in the construction of the towers. Lack of time prevented extensive work within the village area, which certainly would have yielded house patterns. A few oblong or oval midden pits and one flexed burial of the Woodstock interval were found. A few minor artifacts are listed in the Etowah I Burford Reservoir trait list. It is of some interest that no projectile points were found, although it is known from another site (9BR60A) that the small Mississippian type was in use. Parts of both platform and elbow pipes occurred in the excavations, suggesting that both varieties were known.

The Stamp Creek site 9BR60A had seen a brief visitation during Woodstock times and a single cooking pit was found, 2 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Charcoal in the bottom was found in association with about half a bushel of charred acorns and other nuts. The upper portion of the pit had been filled with rock fragments. Among the rocks and burned debris were parts of two Woodstock Diamond Stamped vessels and two kernels of corn, the earliest specimens from this area. Also included were the fragments of two small Mississippian points, mentioned above.

Some time after the Allatoona excavations, additional data on the Woodstock period was obtained in a survey of the Buford Reservoir, on the upper Chattahoochee about 40 miles east of Cartersville. While the information is based entirely on surface collections, it does offer a suggestion of where the ancestor of the Woodstock ceramic style may be found.

At Buford, Woodstock sherds occurred at a proportionately greater number of sites than at Allatoona. Associated with Woodstock in the surface collections at some sites were other stamped sherds in the early Etowah style. At other sites Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Napier Complicated Stamped sherds were associated. These collections showed a surprising distribution. All sites where the Napier and Swift Creek styles occurred also had Woodstock sherds. No site that had both Woodstock and Etowah sherds had any Swift Creek or Napier sherds. There were some sites with only Etowah sherds, but there were no sites with only Woodstock sherds.

It did not appear that all these associations could be fortuitous, and it is suggested that the Buford collections represent at least two, and possibly three, distinct ceramic periods. Since it appears that Woodstock is prior to Etowah at Allatoona, Buford sites showing Etowah style sherds only, have been the latest and has been assigned to a period called Etowah I. Sites with both Woodstock and Etowah style sherds may turn out to be Woodstock period locations that were reoccupied in Etowah I times. If the two styles continue to be found together, this combination could be regarded as a district, presumably a transitional pottery complex. The remaining sites, those with a combination of Woodstock, Napier, and Swift Creek (Middle variety) sherds certainly had the earliest initial occupation, but the problem is to decide whether they carry a single pottery complex or if they were occupied more than once. Since there were no pure Napier sites found in the area, one suspects that the Napier and Swift Creek styles were made together. The possibility that the Woodstock sherds represent an early variety receives some confirmation from the fact that they show greater variability than at Allatoona. The execution of the stamped decoration is, in some cases, as excellent as on the associated Swift Creek sherds. Paste, temper, and surface finish all seem to be alike. Moreover, as already indicated, all sites at Buford with Swift Creek sherds have shown others in the Woodstock style. On the other hand, the Swift Creek sherds do indeed have a tendency towards finer and much more elaborate designs, and the small folded rim that they often carry has not yet appeared on sherds with the Woodstock Diamond motif.

We may conclude from the foregoing that at Buford the Woodstock pottery style was made before the Etowah I period, though some sites which show both varieties might represent a transitional period. There is probably an early variety of the Woodstock style at Buford that is stylistically and chronologically closer to Middle Swift Creek than its cousin at Allatoona, but we cannot yet demonstrate that it was an integral part of the local Middle Swift Creek pottery complex. However, Napier Complicated Stamped does seem to belong.

Sears regards the Woodstock Diamond motif as having been derived from one of the Napier motifs, which consists of line filled diamonds demarcated as sets of parallel lines (1952:107). Wauchope (1950:21) has also called attention to the similarity to the early Swift

Creek "snowshoe" motifs. The relative chronological position of the Woodstock and Napier styles at Buford indicates that such a relationship is entirely possible. Wauchope discussed the same connection in an earlier paper, but he regards the Woodstock form as ancestral to the Napier. He bases this conclusion on his interpretation of the stratigraphic situation at Two Run Creek, where it seemed that Woodstock Diamond Stamped had made a very early appearance as a minority ware even before what he called Early Swift Creek. I do not think that this position can be maintained, and while we do lack a clear stratigraphic situation showing the relative positions of Napier and Woodstock, the indirect evidence cited in the foregoing pages suggests that Napier is the earlier of the two pottery styles.

The Etowah Pottery Continuum

The series of related pottery types which distinguish the ceramic periods called Etowah I, II, III, and IV first received general notice as a result of work at the great Tumlin mound site on the Etowah River below Cartersville (Wauchope 1950:20-21). Some of this pottery was described by Ashley (1932:107-132) together with sherds belonging to the subsequent Wilbanks and heavy Lamar occupations at the Etowah site, but at that time it was not known that these were chronologically separate pottery complexes. However, by segregating sherds according to whether or not they bore incidental rim decoration, she succeeded for the most part in separating the Etowah from the Lamar stamped wares. There is no indication that she considered this difference to be significant. Ashley's Figures 83; 84; 85-a, b, c; 87-a, b, c; and 89 depict Etowah Complex sherds. Figures 86-a, c, d, e, are Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds which were probably made during the Etowah IV period. Figures 77, 78, 79, 80, and 81 are all Lamar Bold Incised and Ocmulgee Fields Incised. Figures 82 and 88 are stamped and plain sherds of the Lamar and possibly a later period.

The present chronology of Etowah I, II, III, and IV was not determined at the Etowah site but was established on the basis of a number of smaller sites in the Cartersville area excavated by Wauchope, Sears, and Caldwell. The distinctive pottery type which continues through the entire sequence and emphasizes the essential ceramic continuity is Etowah Complicated Stamped, sometimes called Etowah Stamped. This variety of surface finish generally occurs on grit tempered, round bottom, flaring rim jars. The stamped design motifs include, in various instances, ladder base diamonds, interrupted diamonds, and the filfot cross. These are repeated in an overall decoration on the vessel exterior, but only one motif is expressed on any single vessel. Other pottery types which are found in one or another of the Etowah periods are: Etowah Line Block Stamped, Etowah Roughened, Etowah Incised, Etowah Plain, Etowah Polished Plain, Etowah Red Filmed, Hiwassee Red Filmed, Hiwassee Red on Buff, Hiwassee Complicated Stamped, and finally, at the end, Savannah Complicated Stamped. There is a strong tendency for particular surface finishes to be associated with particular vessel forms. Thus, stamped decoration is usually found on jars whereas the plain, polished, incised, and painted surfaces are associated with bowls. The only major exception is Etowah Incised, which is often on a wide mouth bowl with a stamped exterior. Though the tempering in general use was medium size grit and occasionally limestone, the Hiwassee types are tempered with crushed shell and appear at a very restricted interval. Some painted specimens show little or no tempering, which appears to be a characteristic of finer wares at Mississippian sites in other parts of the southeastern United States.

There was a succession of changes during the Etowah pottery tradition, and it is on the basis of these that the four chronological divisions were based. Early Mississippian influences,

which seem to have begun in Woodstock times, were only slightly stronger during the Etowah I period. This appears to represent a Piedmont culture restricted to 5 or 6 counties in northern central Georgia. We have little to go on at present, but the ceramic complex is evidently derived from Woodstock, and is basically in the southeastern stamped succession.

Etowah I Period

The Etowah I period is defined by two pottery types: Etowah Line Block Stamped and Etowah Complicated Stamped, the latter occurring as a peculiar variant in which the only stamped motif is the ladder base diamond. Etowah Line Block Stamped, as it occurs in the Etowah I period, is generally thinner in cross section than in its occurrence in the later Etowah periods. This is also true of Etowah Complicated Stamped. No pure sites were found at Allatoona, but have been noted from surface collections in the Piedmont area east of Canton, Georgia, where they are probably oriented to the upper Chattahoochee drainage.

The chronological position of the Etowah I is based upon two things: the stratigraphic position of the ladder base variant of Etowah Complicated Stamped in the lower levels of sites excavated by Wauchope and Sears, and upon the assumption that sites where it occurs as the only decorated type are earlier than those sites associated with the interrupted diamond of later and longer range.

Wauchope's (1950:18) study of Etowah Complicated Stamped suggested that the earliest variation of the diamonds (he refers to the motif as superimposed triangles) are steeper and tend to arch, with the apex forming a 40 degree angle. These comprised over half the specimens from the earliest stratum of the Long Swamp Mound (9CK1). According to Wauchope, the prototype of the steep variant is found at the Conn Creek site (9CK16) where features of color, thickness, and surface texture have more in common with the earlier northern Georgia potteries than with these specifics in the later variations of Etowah Complicated Stamped. At 9CK5 in the Allatoona Reservoir, Sears (1950:139) found that the earliest midden deposit in the mound (Phase A) contained two variations of Etowah Complicated Stamped, the ladder base diamond motif and the interrupted diamond motif. In his second midden phase (B) the former had disappeared; and the interrupted diamonds themselves had lost their sharp angles, sometimes becoming circles, and the internal bars sometimes ran both ways, forming a cross.

In the survey of the Buford Reservoir 40 miles east of Allatoona (Caldwell 1953a), a number of sites were located where the ladder base motif was the only variety of Etowah Complicated Stamped. Site 9HL61, on the Chattahoochee River above Gainesville, was wholly of the Etowah I period. However, seven other sites showed mixed collections of Woodstock period types along with the ladder base variant of Etowah. Bearing in mind the possibility that some of these might represent a transitional Woodstock-Etowah pottery complex, we are inclined to regard them as Woodstock period stations subsequently occupied in Etowah I times. Whichever interpretation is correct, a close relationship between Woodstock and Etowah I seem to be inevitable. If these are reoccupied Woodstock period sites, the fact that nearly all Etowah I sites are of this sort suggests that something more than chance is involved. In any event the ladder base diamond, as the only variation of Etowah Complicated Stamped, is the logical origin of the trend noted by Sears and Wauchope.

The Etowah I pottery complex is remarkably simple when contrasted to the *mélange* of pottery types found in the later Etowah periods. In temper, texture, surface finish, and thinness it bears a resemblance to the earlier northern Georgia ceramics, as Wauchope pointed out. Etowah Complicated Stamped and Etowah Line Block Stamped are the only major types. Wauchope

(1950:20) indicates that the Woodstock line blocks are usually larger, more elongated, may be framed, and their execution is sharper. If plain sherds do occur they are certainly rare. In this respect Etowah I differs from Woodstock, which has some plain sherds, and Etowah II, which has a great many. Correspondences with the preceding Woodstock period included the line block decoration motif, comparative rarity of bowls, and a common jar form comprising a short throat with a flaring or overhanging rim and a round bottom. Both periods have the small Mississippian triangular point. It is possible that the Etowah ladder base and interrupted diamond motifs developed out of the Woodstock Diamond (See Sears' discussion 1952:107).

We may regard the flaring rim Etowah I jar as of ultimate Middle Mississippian derivation, but if so, it was inherited through Woodstock. It could hardly be derived from the flared rim jars or pots of the early Mississippian Macon Plateau focus of central Georgia. The Macon Plateau vessels emphasize the shoulder, usually with a short fairly straight throat, but the jar flares from the throat (see Fairbanks 1952: Figures 158, w, z). In the early Etowah jar, the flare is one graceful curve from the body with no shoulder or throat interruption and the diameter of the rim is at least sometimes greater than the diameter of the body. This form is characteristic of the later periods of the Georgia Coast, from Savannah II times, and may be altogether indigenous. Recognizable Mississippian features are rare, but include a noded loop handle at 9FO48A, a small cazuela fragment with overhanging lip, and an animal effigy on a lug tail, both from 9HI41. This lug tail bears a resemblance to the lug tails illustrated in Philips, Ford, and Griffin (1951 Figure 101, q), but the Buford specimen has the animal lying on its side. These occur mostly on the Mississippi Valley type Neeley's Ferry Plain, a shell tempered pottery. The authors regard this style as inadequately defined, but in its earliest appearance does not have the elaborate effigies (see pp. 105-110). I am indebted to Charles H. Fairbanks for recognizing this artifact. Though these might have come from the Woodstock occupations at both sites, this is regarded as unlikely.

Thus Mississippian features of the Etowah I period ceramics are few and sporadic. Aside from the loop handle and cazuela fragment, there are practically no similarities to the Macon Plateau and Hiwassee Island foci that are presently regarded as the earliest Mississippian manifestations in the general region. Wauchope's (1950:18-19) designation of the sherds from the Conn Creek Site as Late Middle Woodland points out an essential difference between Etowah I and the later periods that show increasing Mississippian influence. A basis for a degree of comparative dating is provided by Lewis and Kneberg (1946:92-93). They found sand tempered Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds in the original humus at the base of Unit 37 at Hiwassee Island, the mound where they found a long stratigraphic sequence developed through several phases of the Hiwassee Island and Dallas foci.

They regard the Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds at the bottom of the site as actual Georgia imports. The Hiwassee Island report does not indicate whether the sherds illustrated are all from the original humus level (Lewis and Kneberg 1946: Plate 51, lower row), but they show both the ladder base and interrupted diamond motifs. If only the ladder base variation was found in the original humus, we can say that it was no earlier than Etowah I in Georgia. If both types occurred it could have been no earlier than Etowah II. Etowah I may be contemporary with the earliest Hiwassee Island focus level and certainly predates the bulk of the development.

The limited Etowah I trait list is made up from the Buford Reservoir sites.

Trait List, Etowah I Buford Reservoir

Small habitation area	10 sites
Close to river or stream	10 sites
Site previously occupied in Woodstock period	8 sites
Etowah Complicated Stamped	
Fine grit and/or sand tempered	
Some Limestone tempering	
Sherds thin in cross section (average 4 mm)	
Surface brown, reddish brown or red	
Core dark gray	
Carefully smoothed on interior	
Ladder base diamond motif only	
Often with background filling of horizontal lines	
Stamping execution only fair; over stamping	
Small cazuela	
Overhanging rim	
Etowah Line Block Stamped	
Characteristics, except motif, appear to be same as above	
Animal effigy tail lug	
Small Mississippi isosceles triangular point	
Large flat disc (conch columella) beads	
Noded loop handle	

Etowah II Period

The subsequent Etowah II period, known from Sears work (1950:139-140) in the first Etowah occupation at 9CK5 (Phase A), has a greater variety of sherd types. These include two design motifs of Etowah Complicated Stamped: the interrupted diamond that first appears at this time, and the ladder base diamond that continued to be used infrequently. Etowah Line Block Stamped continues and we find such new types as Etowah Plain, Etowah Red Filmed, Etowah Polished Plain, Hiwassee Red Filmed, and Hiwassee Complicated Stamped. The major types were tempered with sand but the Hiwassee types were shell tempered.

It might be suspected that a considerable amount of time elapsed between Etowah I, as defined, and Etowah II. To account for such a variety of new potteries, a probable intervening period will be proposed. Perhaps it is here in this gap that Wauchope's Conn Creek site belongs. Although the surface collection was small, the ladder base and interrupted diamond motifs are about equally represented in Etowah Complicated Stamped. Wauchope's early levels of the Long Swamp Mound may also fit somewhere about here in the continuum, but there is a discrepancy. Wauchope stated that the filfot cross motif comprised 17.8 percent of the stamped designs, whereas Sears did not find the filfot cross until the upper levels of 9CK5, or Etowah III times.

For a description of the cultural inventory in Etowah II the reader should refer to Sears' report (1958). A far greater number of Mississippian characteristics are present in this horizon than heretofore, and as Sears earlier pointed out (1950:141), the shell tempered types indicate

that this phase was fully contemporaneous with some portion of fully developed Middle Mississippian culture rather than its early phases. Etowah II cannot be any earlier than Phase F of Unit 37 at Hiwassee when Hiwassee Complicated Stamped appears, but might be contemporary with the Hiwassee Island focus. Sears, in his preliminary paper (1950), did not present any evidence for his belief that it is contemporary with the Dallas focus of eastern Tennessee.

In comparing the successive periods of the Etowah development to the Hiwassee Island-Dallas sequence in eastern Tennessee, with a view to cross dating, we should recognize that the former was more isolated from the major centers of Mississippian influence. Another essential difference between the two manifestations is that the Hiwassee Island development probably begins with an intrusive early Mississippian culture. This culture begins to pick up southeastern characteristics like cord marking. Whereas the Etowah Series starts with an indigenous northern Georgia culture which soon begins to receive Mississippian influences, like shell tempering. As time went on, both developments continued to adopt new Mississippian traits, e.g. incising on jars, strap handles, etc. Other traits in both areas were fused-southeastern Mississippian, e.g. shell tempered Hiwassee Complicated Stamped. Each region developed specialties of its own and Hiwassee Red on Buff may be a regional specialization of this sort.

Etowah III Ceramic Period

The stratigraphic position of the Etowah III period is based on Sears' second midden phase (B) at 9CK5 (Sears 1950:139), which is equated with an earth lodge-like structure below the mound. As earlier indicated, in this horizon the ladder base motif of Etowah Complicated Stamped has virtually disappeared; the interrupted diamond continues as the major decoration motif, though these have lost some of the sharpness of their angles or even become circles, and the internal bars frequently run both ways to form a cross. The filfot cross appears as another motif of Etowah Complicated Stamped. The shell tempered Hiwassee Complicated Stamped and Hiwassee Red Filmed types no longer appear. Hiwassee Red on Buff, a rare type, is present for the first time, as are Etowah incised jars which are frequently associated with noded strap handles. Etowah II types continuing to be made are Etowah Line Block Stamped, Etowah Plain, Etowah Polished Plain, and Etowah Red Filmed. Again, we refer the reader to Sears' report for the trait inventory of this period at 9CK5.

At 9BR60B, on upper Stamp Creek, the Smithsonian excavated two house patterns and 6 midden pits. All of these, judging from the associated sherds, are to be ascribed to Etowah III times. Sherds were abundant as indicated on the Etowah III period trait list. Etowah Plain, generally in bowl forms and usually burnished, was the most numerous single type. In our sherd counts from this site we did not distinguish a polished plain from the ordinary plain type as did Sears, but we should have. Both of Sears' varieties are present in quantity. Etowah Complicated Stamped was next with the interrupted diamond motif in the majority, but the filfot was well represented.

Another motif, so far known only at this site, is the one we have called concentric polygons. Additionally, there were a few rare motifs such as the Greek key and cross-in-circle. Other pottery types are Etowah Line Block Stamped, Etowah Red Filmed, and Hiwassee Red on Buff. The presence of the red on buff type confirms Sears' evidence that this type is present in his Phase B (Etowah III) horizon. Etowah Incised is present and included not only the pot shapes with knobbed strap handles indicated by Sears, but also a shallow bowl with flaring rim which bears a band of incising on the inner surface below the lip. Wauchope (1948: Plate XIX,

B) also illustrated some sherds of this type that were from bowls with incurving rims. A new type found at Stamp Creek is Etowah Roughened, not enumerated in the sherd counts because a similar surface finish appeared in varying degrees on stamped sherds. Most sherds were sand and/or grit tempered. Leached limestone temper appeared sparingly but was particularly frequent in sherds bearing the concentric polygon motif which we have classified as Etowah Complicated Stamped. It may be advisable to set these up as a separate type some day. The design is at least as reminiscent of Savannah Complicated Stamped as it is of any of the other Etowah motifs. A relatively small number of the plain sherds were shell tempered.

The two house patterns belonging to the Etowah III period occupation at Stamp Creek were of particular interest. They exhibited a wall trench construction with small posts set close, and the weight well supported by somewhat larger posts set in the corners. These structures each had a pyramidal roof without a smoke hole. There were no signs of fire places and cooking was conducted outside.

The purpose of the six midden pits from which came the vast bulk of the sherds is conjectural. These showed no particular shape and were relatively shallow in relation to their diameters. A considerable number of small artifacts found in the pits are listed in the trait list below. A few of these, including fragments of steatite and some medium to large stemmed projectile points, are regarded as probably belonging to an earlier Prepottery occupation. The small isosceles Mississippian point did not appear at all, though it was certainly in use in the area as early as Woodstock times. However, it is quite possible that some of the larger stemmed points from the pits may have been used, if they were not made, during the Etowah III occupation.

Trait List, Etowah III period, Site 9BR60B

	F1	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9
Domestic houses were		x				x		
Rectangular		x				x		
About 10 feet square		x				x		
With walls of upright small posts		x				x		
Set in wall trenches		x				x		
Corners closed		x						
And open						x		
Supported by heavier posts		x				x		
Heavy central roof support		x				x		
Pyramidal roof		x				x		
No central hearth or smoke hole		x				x		
Refuse pits (purpose unknown) were	x		x	x	x		x	x
Oval or irregular	x		x	x	x		x	x
Of large diameter	7'		13'	8'	15'		5'	7'
But relatively shallow	1'		1'	1'	2'		10"	1'
Containing dark earth, camp refuse	x		x	x	x		x	x
And many broken quartzite pebbles	x		x	x	x		x	x

	F1	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9
Etowah Complicated Stamped								
Interrupted Diamond motif	43	4	48	49	x		31	21
Ladder base motif								
Filfot motif	28	8	50	16	x		3	7
Concentric polygon	9		6		x			13
Other: Greek key, cross-in-circle					x			
Etowah Line Block Stamped	9	1	7	20	x		2	3
Etowah Roughened	x		x	x	x			x
Etowah Plain (Includes burnished)	120	18	86	33	x		52	53
Etowah Incised	1	1			x		2	1
Etowah Red Filmed	5	2	4	9	x			28
Hiwassee Red on Buff					bowl			1
Shell tempered plain	5		13	3	x		1	3
Miniature vessel (plain)			1					
Decoration indistinct	200	63	200	86	x		88	50
Other artifacts included:								
Sherd disc		1	1					
Obtuse angle elbow pipe					2			
Elbow pipe fragment			1				1	
Pottery ear spool (napkin ring)			1					
Pottery ear spool (perforated cylinder)					1			
Bone and antler beads (?)			1		1			
Deer ulna awl			1		1			
Deer long bone splinter awl					1			
Deer long bone splinter, double pointed					1			
Deer antler punch or awl					1			
Large bird-bone awl					1			
Fragment shale disc	1							
Fragment Work-schist							1	
Fragment Thin grinding stone					2			
Disc shaped hone					1			
Fragment mica			1					
Fragment graphite	2							
Fragment red ochre	1				1			
Fragment talc							1	
Fragment chert	16		4		7		4	
Fragment quartz and quartzite	4		1		1			

	F1	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9
Fragment Steatite (Prepottery inclusion?)			1		1			
Medium to large, stemmed projectile points	1	2	4	1	3		2	1

At Proctor's Bend on the Etowah River, the Smithsonian excavations disclosed another Etowah III period house (Feature 5) built on the site of the old Woodstock fortified village. Unlike the houses at Stamp Creek, this was a semi-subterranean structure. Moreover, no postholes were found and the precise nature of the construction is not known. However, the floor was well defined and yielded a considerable deposit of sherds.

Trait List, Etowah III Period House at 9CK85F, Focus unnamed

Site on broad terrace overlooking stream	
Small habitation area in Etowah III times	
Semi-sedentary and certainly agricultural economy	
With hunting-gathering techniques persisting	
House	
Semi-subterranean (9" deep into clay subsoil)	
Rectangular	
Acorn hulls on house floor	
Postholes not found	
Line of rocks along wall (along edge of depression)	
Pile of rocks on floor	
Central baked clay hearth consisting of a roughly circular platform	
Pottery on floor consisted of	
Etowah Complicated Stamped	
Interrupted diamond motif	13
Filfot motif	1
Etowah Line Block Stamped	4
Etowah Plain	20
Etowah Incised vessel	
Shallow bowl	
Flaring rim	
Incised band on inside of rim	
Exterior decorated Etowah Complicated Stamped	
Bottom showed net impressions	
Etowah Red Filmed	
All pottery sand tempered	
Jars predominate in stamped ware	
Jar rims strongly flaring	
Bottoms rounded	

Another house of double wall trench construction may have been on the site during Etowah III times, but the evidence is rather slender. In contrast to the number of earlier period sites in the Allatoona Reservoir, Etowah III occupation areas are not numerous. In addition to the three sites (9CK5, 9CK85F, and 9BR60B) discussed above, surface sherds of probable Etowah III derivation occurred at other sites.

We have not given a focus name to the manifestation. Though the three main sites agree in their temporal determinants, with additional work the respective pottery complexes are not identical in every respect. It may become necessary to divide this period into more than one horizon. Some of the sherds illustrated in Ashley's (1932) report on the pottery from the Tumlin Mounds above Cartersville suggest an Etowah III occupation. It may well be that Etowah III sites will be more numerous in the good farming country of the Appalachian Valley immediately west of Allatoona than they are in the comparatively rugged Allatoona Reservoir.

The material culture of the time can be regarded as mixed Mississippian-indigenous Southeastern. The Southeastern tradition, apparent in Etowah I and II, continues strongly into Etowah III and is particularly noticeable in the complicated stamped jars which closely resemble the older vessel shape. Mississippian influences derived from Etowah II and other regions are strong and the pottery complex shows a ceramic diversity bordering on outright eclecticism. Plain and burnished pottery vessels, generally in bowl forms, are abundant. Small red filmed bowls, cups, and wide mouth bottles are a consistent minority in the assemblages. Blank face effigy water bottles are present, though infrequent. A significant number of flaring rim pots, sometimes lobed with incising on the shoulder and associated with noded loop and relatively narrow strap handles, are also of completely Mississippian inspiration. Hiwassee Red on Buff bowls, perhaps derived from Tennessee, are apparently present for the first time. While we have only a limited trait list of cultural elements other than pottery, the small post wall trench houses at Stamp Creek suggest that Mississippian inspiration pervaded much more of Etowah III culture than just the pottery.

Although incising on jars does not appear at Hiwassee Island until Phase D, the earliest Dallas level (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:95), the Etowah III pottery shares most Mississippian elements with the Hiwassee Island focus. Such Dallas Phase D traits as lugs, broad strap handles, notched rim fillets, and zoomorphic heads on bowls, do not appear in the Etowah Valley until later. The small log wall trench houses at Stamp Creek also suggest an earlier rather than a later Mississippian affiliation. Nevertheless, we should be prepared to accept a certain degree of cultural lag in the peculiar Mississippian features of the Etowah development. It will be recalled that Hiwassee Island Complicated Stamped at 9CK5 indicated that Etowah II could have been no later than the upper levels of the Hiwassee Island focus. Therefore, Etowah III may equate with early Dallas, or better yet with some undefined interval between the Hiwassee Island and Dallas foci.

Etowah IV Ceramic Period

The Etowah IV horizon is not well known at present. Its temporal allocation is based on the fact that since a variety of Savannah Complicated Stamped is an integral part of the pottery complex, Etowah IV should lie between Etowah III and the full Savannah period in northern Georgia.

During the Smithsonian excavations at the Woodstock Fortified village (9CK85F) at Proctor's Bend, a later pit was discovered which had been completely filled with large fragments

from a number of pottery vessels. The major Etowah types were present including the filfot and interrupted diamond motifs of Etowah Complicated Stamped. For the first time, the filfot outnumbers the interrupted diamond motif. Of considerable interest is the fact that some of the Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds and some of the Etowah Plain were limestone tempered. The Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds resembled those from later Savannah sites, but were not identical in decoration. Additionally, one large Wilbanks Complicated Stamped sherd was present. The pottery assemblage at 9CK85F is listed in Table 171.

In the course of the Smithsonian excavations at 9CO82 on upper Allatoona Creek, Miller found a number of pits later than the main occupation, and containing pottery reminiscent of the Etowah IV complex. Both Savannah Complicated Stamped and Etowah Complicated Stamped were present and in some cases the respective motifs were combined in a single design. Some of this pottery was limestone tempered. For a fuller description of the assemblage the reader is referred to Miller's report (Miller n.d.).

Etowah IV sites were rather infrequent in the reservoir. No focus name has been given for the potteries from 9CK85F and 9CO82, and they are by no means identical even though both sites show the appearance of Savannah Complicated Stamped and both sites have sherds tempered with limestone. Sears reports that his excavations at the Tumlin Mounds showed an Etowah IV level (Sears, personal communication 1955). The chronology of this period may be considerably refined once all the data are collected.

Savannah Ceramic Period

Two of the ceramic periods defined on the Georgia Coast some years ago were called Savannah I and Savannah II. During Savannah I, the pottery complex was comprised of two types, Savannah Fine Cord Marked and Savannah Plain (Caldwell 1952). These pottery types, with some modifications in form, were carried up into the Savannah II period. Two additional pottery types were added to the Savannah II period complex, Savannah Check Stamped and Savannah Complicated Stamped. Thus, the coastal Savannah II period complex included all four pottery types. At the Irene site on the Savannah River, these pottery complexes underlay the local variety of Lamar ceramics, locally named the Irene pottery complex. The two manifestations are separated by a period of transition (Caldwell and McCann 1941:42-46).

Wauchope, working in the Allatoona area in 1948, gave the name Savannah Stamped to a pottery type which seemed to correspond in precise decoration details to the coastal variety (Wauchope 1948:208). The subsequent Smithsonian Survey located nine sites that showed this Savannah Stamped as the only decorated type of the complex and were accompanied by some plain sherds. Savannah Stamped, herein referred to as Savannah Complicated Stamped, and the plain sherds, Savannah Plain, are the marker types for what we are calling the Allatoona focus of the Savannah period in this area.

It should be emphasized that we cannot yet demonstrate a close cultural connection between the Savannah periods on the Georgia Coast and the Savannah period in the Allatoona area of the Piedmont. What is implied is the kind of contemporaneity indicated by common possession of a single pottery type in these two areas, Savannah Complicated Stamped. For this reason, Fairbanks' "Savannah Complex", described in a recent article, would remain largely imaginary even if it had not already been discovered that the materials he used from Allatoona did not belong to the Savannah period at all.

Sears (1950:137-141) reported the discovery of a refuse layer containing Savannah Complicated Stamped between Etowah III and Lamar horizons at 9CK5. Some plain and orange

filmed pottery types were associated with this refuse layer, but none of the other types which had been defined in the original pottery complex on the Georgia Coast. I convinced Sears that his pottery from 9CK5 was not Savannah Complicated Stamped at all and he subsequently used the same material to set up the Wilbanks period. Sears' originally published conclusions concerning cross dating between this site and the Georgia Coast are necessarily invalidated (See Fairbanks 1950:142-151). Fairbanks followed Sears in ascribing one of the occupations at 9CK5 to the Savannah period and used this as the northern Georgia variant of his Savannah Complex. However, 9CK5 does not have a Savannah period occupation and the pottery in question is now included in the Wilbanks period. Furthermore, most of what Sears had to say concerning Savannah Complicated Stamped on the Coast and his comments concerning Savannah Check Stamped elsewhere are probably incorrect.

According to Sears (1950:141), "It now seems probable that the Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds at the Irene site were not of local manufacture, since they are in the minority at that site, were mixed with Etowah sherds, and do not fit too well typologically with the remainder of the complex." Appendix II of the Irene Report (Caldwell and McCann 1941) shows that 1,464 Savannah Complicated Stamped sherds were found in the large mound and in certain levels of the burial mound the number was proportionately higher. If any pots were imported to the site, it was the few that bore Etowah and not Savannah designs. It is a mystery to me why Sears thinks Savannah Complicated Stamped does not fit typologically in the remainder of the complex. It is identical with the other types in paste, temper, surface finish, and form.

Concerning the Savannah Check Stamped, which occurs in several varieties in the Southeast, Sears says:

"I had thought originally that, through this tie up with the Irene site and the consequent linkage with the Savannah Check Stamp, we might be able to make more far reaching comparisons. However it is not clear that the development of the check stamp from Louisiana to Georgia was continuous from Deptford to the Lamar periods. Probably this development was concentrated somewhere near the center of the area. In any case, it is difficult if not impossible to tell just what stage of this development is being dealt with without a large series of rim sherds" (Sears 1950:141).

On the contrary, nothing is clearer than that the development of check stamping was discontinuous in the vast area mentioned by Sears. During all times, some manifestation here or there was using check stamping, but, with the probable exception of parts of Florida, no single southeastern region has yet shown an uninterrupted use of this decoration style. The check stamp is found most frequently in Florida, southern Alabama, southwestern Georgia, and the Georgia Coast. None of these regions are near the center of the southeastern area where Sears supposes that the development of the check stamping must have occurred.

The style of Savannah Complicated Stamped is a variant of the late Swift Creek Tradition and is characterized by relatively simple repeated designs: figure-eight designs, concentric circles, scrolls or figure-nine designs, and the cross in the center of concentric circles. The Allatoona focus sites do not seem to have any rectilinear design elements, but it will be recalled that in its earliest appearance in the basin during the Etowah IV occupation at 9CK85F, there was one concentric diamonds motif without a cross bar. Miller (Miller n.d.) illustrates sherds

which show combinations of curvilinear Savannah and rectilinear Etowah motifs. Also, Savannah Complicated Stamped as originally defined on the Georgia Coast included a very small number of Etowah rectilinear designs and nested diamonds without cross bars (Caldwell and McCann 1941: Figure 18).

The sites of the Allatoona focus include: 9BR60A, 9BR62A, 9CK52B, 9CK78, 9CK85A, 9CK85B, 9CK85C, 9CK106C, 9CO51, 9CO57A, and 9CO65. All sites on the Etowah River and some of those on Allatoona Creek were situated well above the water, on high ground overlooking the stream, a contrast with many of the earlier dwelling situations. These people were practicing intensive agriculture, and while most Savannah period sites were not large, the occupation at 9CK85F covered several acres and evidently represented a sizable village.

During the Smithsonian excavations at 9BR60A on upper Stamp Creek, a number of Savannah period burials were found. Common grave offerings were small pottery vessels very much like those found at Hobbs Island (Ma^o1) in northern Alabama and at Jonathan Creek in Kentucky (Ml. 4). Webb (1952:136) notes that small pots as mortuary offerings were a common trait at Jonathan Creek and Chickasaw Old Fields on Hobbs Island and remarks that such pots are in many cases of identical design. From an examination of Webb's 1939 illustrations of open bowls (Plate 87), two right hand vessels (Plate 89-b), and a narrow necked water bottle (Plate 92-b), we can say that at Stamp Creek the mortuary vessels which showed Mississippian derivation could all be duplicated at Hobbs Island. However, the Allatoona handles are relatively broader and flatter and do not show the angularity or the nodes of the Hobbs Island specimens. These pottery vessels formed a striking contrast to the ordinary domestic ware that showed no recognizable Mississippian features at all. One suggestion to account for this interesting situation is that the Savannah period occupation at this site may have been by a group of thoroughly acculturated descendents of actual Mississippian intruders whose mortuary complex retained its older features. It seems equally possible that the practice of burying the dead with small mortuary vessels may have reached this part of Georgia as an actual trait complex.

The accompanying trait list shows that the Allatoona focus at Stamp Creek is another mixed Mississippian-indigenous-Southeastern manifestation. The Mississippian elements of the mortuary complex as well as broad strap handles, opposing solid or bifurcated lugs, small open bowls, and the narrow necked water bottle, can be regarded as relatively late as opposed to the predominately early Mississippian flavor of the preceding Etowah periods.

Trait List, Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus, Site 9BR60A

Site in the fork of two creeks	
Semi-sedentary agriculturalists	
But persistence of hunting-gathering attested by a walnut hull	
Bones of Virginia deer	
Pit containing refuse (diameter 36" depth 18")	
Pottery complex (from Feature 13) shows	
Savannah Complicated Stamped	
Grit tempered	
Jar form usual	
Figure-eight motif	8
Figure-eight motifs or concentric circles	72

Concentric circles with cross in center	2
Savannah Plain	
Includes a few shell tempered sherds	
Sherd disc	1
Burials were	
In shallow irregular or oval graves	
One grave with squared corners	
And masses of broken pebbles at either end	
Bodies loosely flexed	
Accompaniments relatively numerous, including	
Small mortuary vessels of late Mississippi forms	
Generally grit tempered	
But one specimen (water bottle) shell tempered	
Generally plain or burnished jars with slightly flaring rims	
Small pot or olla form with opposing strap handles and two pairs opposing lugs	
Which were solid and bifurcated	
Narrow necked water bottle	
Small open bowls	
Mortuary vessels occasionally with Savannah Complicated Stamped decoration	
One specimen was cord marked	
Other traits from burials included	
Large sherd possibly used as dish	
Fragment of marine conch	
Pottery equal arm elbow pipe	
Small greenstone discs	
Small flat celt	
Small isosceles (chert) arrow points	
Fragment of celt battered at both ends (hammer)	
Small sandstone tablet, rectangular	
Quartz crystal	
Chert side scraper	
Chert punch or awl	

In attempting to cross-date the northern Georgia Allatoona focus with the Georgia coast, it may be noted that there is some synchronism between Etowah IV and Savannah II based on the common occurrence of Savannah Complicated Stamped, including a rare motif of nested diamonds without cross-bars and the occurrence of Etowah Complicated Stamped which shows late decoration motifs in both areas. The Coastal Savannah II complex continued until the local transition to Lamar ceramics, but there are indications that Savannah Complicated Stamped may have dropped out before that time. Savannah Complicated Stamped was not present among the sherds of the transitional period (See Caldwell and McCann 1941: Figure 16). Waring (personal

communication 1955) has suggested that the stratigraphy of the Irene Burial Mound showed Savannah Complicated Stamped disappearing while the other types continued to be made. In any event, some variation of the Savannah II complex must have been present on the coast when northern Georgia Savannah complex was in existence. Coastal Savannah may have lost complicated stamping, but northern Georgia certainly continued to use it and maintained it much longer. As we shall see later, the style was carried over into northern and central Georgia Lamar decoration motifs while the coast and the eastern Lamar area of North and South Carolina fixed their attention on the filfot cross, a more remote Etowah III period derivation, and proceeded to make it their principal stamped design.

Correlation between northern Georgia and eastern Tennessee Savannah complex suggests that it may be coeval with the earlier part of Dallas, as expressed in the Hiwassee Island site sequence (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:94-102). Broad strap handles are found in Phase D, although the zoomorphic head on a bowl and notched rim fillets do not appear in northwestern Georgia until Lamar times. The long-neck water bottle first comes in Phase C Dallas, but here again, we also find Lamar Complicated Stamped.

In northern Alabama site Ja^v27 in the Guntersville Basin (Webb and Wilder 1951:176-179, Plate 47D) showed a small burial vessel, called Kirby Complicated Stamped, which duplicated the small Savannah Complicated Stamped vessel found with Burial 11 at 9BR60A. The form and decoration of these pots is distinctive enough to suggest that they are practically contemporary. The burials at the Guntersville site were also like those at Stamp Creek, loosely flexed and accompanied by small late varieties of Mississippian mortuary vessels. These burials were intrusive into an older site and are assigned to the Gunterlands IV occupation. In the Pickwick Basin, small mortuary vessels from the last occupation at Lu^o21 show a number of similarities to the Guntersville and Stamp Creek assemblages (Webb and DeJarnette 1942:56-57, Plates 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, and 68) and, as the authors point out, also to Moundville. Moreover, a considerable number of Southern Cult objects occurred at this site.

Before closing the Savannah period discussion, a word may be said about various Mississippian influences which seem to have been frisking about the Georgia hinterlands at this time. Mississippian traits were manifest in the mortuary pottery on Upper Stamp Creek. However, the Savannah II period ceramics show nothing that is specifically Mississippian on the Georgia coast, but this area does have a Mississippian-influenced series of superimposed platform mounds, temple architecture, and domestic architecture. The Southern Cult is first represented on the coast by three small fragments of repoussé copper plates, too small to indicate the design (Caldwell and McCann 1941:16). The base of the Hollywood Burial Mound on the middle Savannah River (Caldwell 1952:319) shows a completely Mississippian burial rite with a full display of pottery and cult objects. In the next stage of the mound the same striking burial custom is exhibited, but the associated mortuary pottery belongs to the transitional Savannah-Lamar period and is in the indigenous tradition.

Wilbanks Period

The Wilbanks period, of which only two sites are known, has ceramic resemblances with the Savannah and later Etowah period sites. Sears first defined Wilbanks at 9CK5, which was first identified as Savannah. He subsequently found a Wilbanks level in the plaza between the Etowah Mounds. The main pottery type, Wilbanks Complicated Stamped, (not Savannah Complicated Stamped as given in Sears 1950:140), shows a few Savannah-like concentric circles and figure-eight motifs, but with heavy central elements (bull's eyes) that have not appeared in

Savannah. Other sherds with more complex designs of curved and straight lines have no Savannah counterparts. Accompanying the stamped type is a plain variety of jars and bowl with a curiously smoothed sandy surface. Apparently this can be distinguished from Etowah Plain (Sears, personal communication 1955), but whether from Savannah Plain we must wait until that type is better known. Also present are orange-filmed bowls.

Wilbanks period sherds were found above the Etowah III deposits at 9CK5 and above Etowah IV at the Etowah Mounds. At both sites they underlie Lamar. This stratigraphic position, above Etowah IV and below Lamar, is also assigned to the Savannah period. We still do not know the relationship between Savannah and Wilbanks, but Sears feels that the Wilbanks stamped variety developed from Savannah (Sears 1952:106).

The Lamar Pottery Continuum

Three pottery types are found throughout a wide southeastern area comprising most of Georgia and parts of South Carolina, North Carolina, and eastern Tennessee. The types are Lamar Complicated Stamped, Lamar Bold Incised, and Lamar Plain, named for a site excavated near Macon, Georgia (Kelly 1938:46-51; Jennings and Fairbanks 1939). These pottery types are usually, though not invariably, found together, and occupy a temporal range from late prehistoric to historic times. For data pertaining to stratigraphic sequence at Lamar sites see Kelly (1938:46-51); Caldwell and McCann (1941:2-3); Willey (1939); Fairbanks (1950:149); Sears (1950:137, 141); and Caldwell (1952:319-320). Some of the associated features of Lamar pottery have a wider distribution than the characteristic paddle stamping, as Fairbanks (1952:294) has pointed out. Also, some forms of incidental rim decoration are analogous to varieties of rim treatment found on protohistoric and historic potteries throughout the eastern United States.

Sites in the southeastern area where Lamar Complicated Stamped, Lamar Bold Incised, or their variants are found have been called Lamar sites, and are often assigned to a Lamar period. Though certain major and minor traits have been noted again and again at Lamar sites, pottery remains the index by which they have been identified and is the basis upon which their present relationships are indicated. While it cannot be doubted that nearly all Lamar sites must have participated in a bewildering series of cultural relationships, relatively few sites have been excavated, and the manifestation as a whole has been most inadequately treated in the literature. Probably the most fruitful approach to the Lamar group of sites as a whole is to regard them as sharing a common pottery continuum and to work out specific varieties of cultural relationships as additional ceramic and non-ceramic materials become available.

If we attempt to characterize Lamar pottery over the whole region, it is only with the understanding that it varies considerably with time and place. Lamar Complicated Stamped is usually a flaring rim, round bottom jar with a sloppy overall stamping of various complicated paddle designs. Lamar Bold Incised is usually a hemispherical bowl, more often having an incurving rim, with a border of incised decoration in the shoulder area. Lamar Plain is usually of the same form as the incised type, but jars are frequent in some manifestations. Incidental rim decoration, appliqué, punctate, or some means of filleting, is characteristic of the stamped and plain types, but is somewhat less frequent on incised sherds.

As a result of recent surveys and excavations, particularly in Georgia, a number of vertically and horizontally delimited pottery complexes are beginning to be discerned within the broader Lamar Ceramic Continuum. A "pottery complex" means all the pottery used by a given people at a particular time and place, and has the practical value to the archaeologist of being

adequate for cross-dating. These temporally and spatially defined complexes, one being the pottery in the upper levels of the original Lamar site and the other pottery of the Irene complex at the mouth of the Savannah River, can now be seen to fall into a number of areal divisions within the broad range of Lamar ceramics. Within the area several local sequences are being found which suggest: (1) that certain features of ceramic change reverberated throughout the entire Lamar area and beyond; (2) that other features developed along different lines in different places. An example of change that prevailed over most of the area, reflecting the integrity of the Lamar tradition as a whole, is the decline in the execution of the stamping and the relatively late appearance of Lamar Bold Incised. Other features which developed differently in different places include: peculiar changes in rim decoration which took place at Lamar sites in the Savannah River-central South Carolina area (Caldwell n.d.), which received partial expression in the North Carolina piedmont; local ceramic changes on the Georgia Coast which led Larson (personal communication 1955) to suggest three local periods of Lamar development; or the sequence in central Georgia itself which finally terminated at Ocmulgee Fields.

At Allatoona, as in the other areas mentioned above, Lamar pottery appeared in several variant complexes, each regarded as the earthenware of a separate focus. There were no stratigraphic sequences involving more than one Lamar manifestation, but the Allatoona components showed a segregation of ceramic features regarded as chronologically significant in central Georgia. The earliest phase of Lamar ceramic development in central Georgia is at the lower level of the Lamar type site near Macon. A fairly good execution of the decoration is found, without the usual accompanying type Lamar Bold Incised (Kelly 1938:48-49). The incised type then appears strongly in the upper levels, with a marked increase in plain sherds, and vessels showing both stamping and incising features which were separate before. The end of the Lamar sequence is at the Ocmulgee Trading Post (Kelly 1938:56; Fairbanks 1952:298-299). By that time, Lamar Complicated Stamped had completely disappeared, Lamar Bold Incised developed into Ocmulgee Fields Incised, and additional pottery types, Walnut Roughened and Kasita Red Filmed, appeared. Moreover, in this small area pottery differences are reasonably expected to be a function of time. This is the basis upon which the Lamar complexes at Allatoona have been arranged in a relative chronological order.

Early Lamar Period

This was represented at 9BR60A and by a single burial at 9BR60B. The reasons for regarding the Lamar pottery at the Stamp Creek component as relatively early within the Lamar tradition include the absence of Lamar Bold Incised, the presence of aberrant Etowah style stamps on sherds with incidental rim decoration, and a peculiar form of common domestic jar that emphasizes an abrupt shoulder and narrower straight throat. The last jar was a usual shape in the preceding Savannah period pottery at this site (Figure 20).

Two Lamar midden pits with inclusive pottery did not show any of the unusual Etowah style sherds. The latter were fairly frequent in the occupation deposit, and their place in a Lamar horizon is apparently clinched by the presence of incidental rim decoration identical with the variety on Lamar Complicated Stamped. The question was raised whether there may not have been two early Lamar components at 9BR60A, one component with, and the other without, the Etowah style sherds. Unfortunately this cannot be answered without additional data. These Etowah style sherds are provisionally designated Lamar Complicated Stamped Type A, and the others are Lamar Complicated Stamped Type B. Three burials were found; to which of the possible Lamar components they belonged was not determined. Mortuary pots, as in the

preceding Savannah period, comprise small vessels differing in some respects from the domestic ware. Of three vessels found, two had pointed rims with appliqué nodes, a rather infrequent feature in the common pottery.

Early Lamar Trait List, Site 9BR60A

Site close to stream				
Semi-sedentary				
Hunting-gathering				
Agriculturalists				
Wattle and daub structure (pattern not obtained)				
Circular hearth (2 feet diameter)				
4 large postholes				
<u>Pits</u>	<u>Feature 17</u>	<u>Feature 26</u>	<u>Feature 35</u>	
Circular	Dia. 21"	60"		
Oval			60" x 48"	
Depths	12"		7"	
Bottom at 2 levels		6" and 12"		
Contained charred corncobs	X			
Contained burned logs		X		
Contained quartzite boulder			X	
Sherds and artifacts inclusive in fill				
Lamar Complicated Stamped		12	29	
Lamar Plain		33	39	
Sherd disc		1	3	
Fragment plain bowl with modeled deer's head		1		
Plain shell tempered sherds			6	
Strap handles			2	
Plain, untempered sherds			2	
Small circular quartz hammer		1		
Fragment slate axe (?), spade (?)		1		
Lump unfired yellow clay			1	
Flint fragments		7	4	
Quartz or quartzite fragments		7	1	
Animal bones, mostly deer		13		
				9BR60B
<u>Burials</u>	<u>Burial 5</u>	<u>Burial 16</u>	<u>Burial 19</u>	<u>Burial 1</u>
Pit rectangular	Length 36"		Length 54"	Length 48"
	Width 31"		Width 48"	Width 24"

	Depth 36"		Depth 42"	Depth 12"
Pit oval			X	
Bottom flat	X			X
Stone side slabs and cover slabs				X
Matting may have lined grave	X			
Child's teeth in grave	X			X
Mortuary vessels	2	1		3
4 peaks	2	1		1
Plain exterior	1	1		2
Roughened exterior	1			
Combed exterior				1
Sherd carved in oval outline		1		
Freshwater mussel shell on sherd		1		
Nest of 4 polished river pebbles			1	

Not much can be said concerning the relationships of this horizon. It should correlate approximately with early Lamar sites lacking Lamar Bold Incised in the southeastern area. These sites include: the lower levels at the original Lamar site (Kelly 1938:48-49); the pre-mound level at Mulberry Plantation, central South Carolina (Caldwell n.d.); and probably the Pee Dee focus of Piedmont North Carolina. The latter correlates with early Lamar in central South Carolina, but apparently has no analogue to Lamar Bold Incised, in contrast to the later Hillsboro focus, which does have a rather similar incised type (see Coe 1952:308-311).

There was no evidence of direct transition at Stamp Creek between the Savannah and Early Lamar occupations. They may not be far removed in time and share their entire main utilitarian vessel form, as well as the custom of placing small mortuary pots with the dead. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Rudder site, (Ja^o180 A) within the Gunter'sville Basin in northeastern Alabama (Webb and Wilder 1951:255-266), showed small mortuary vessels with pointed rims similar to those of Early Lamar at Stamp Creek. Also present were small Mississippian pots resembling the accompaniments with the preceding Savannah burials at Stamp Creek. Burial 47 at Rudder not only had a pointed rim jar (called Rudder Brushed) but another small pot closely resembling Savannah Complicated Stamped (called Hardin Complicated Stamped). Southern Cult objects also occurred. The pointed rim jar is characteristic of the Dallas focus in eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:99-100). It did not appear until the highest level (Phase A) of the Unit 37 succession, at the same time as pottery analogous to Lamar Bold Incised. Since Lamar Complicated Stamped appeared in Dallas Phase C, and the pointed rim vessel seems to have been a rare variation at Hiwassee Island, then Early Lamar at Stamp Creek should probably cross-date with the hiatus between Phases D and C.

Classic Lamar

The designation Classic Lamar is not satisfactory, and refers to Lamar pottery in the area which is neither exceptionally early nor late, and probably comparable to the material from the upper levels of the original Lamar site near Macon, Georgia. No such sites at Allatoona were excavated by the Smithsonian, but sherds of Lamar Bold Incised illustrated by Ashley (1932:

Figures 76, 79, 80, and 81), together with statements by Wauchope (1948:206) and Sears (1950:141), indicate that such a manifestation does occur in the Etowah Valley, and the reader is referred to Sears' report on 9CK5 (1958). The type Lamar Bold Incised should be the marker for this horizon. It did not appear in Early Lamar at Stamp Creek and is already degenerate in the later Brewster period. The decoration of Lamar Complicated Stamped in the "Classic" period is also evidently better than the variety made in Brewster times.

Wauchope (1948:206) stated that Lamar Bold Incised and Lamar Complicated Stamped predominated in the Temple Mound II stage of northwestern Georgia, that there were many pure Lamar sites in the Etowah drainage, and that the pottery was often characterized by a whitish blue surface color. We have noticed this peculiar coloring on many Brewster and Galt (Cherokee) period sherds; it is possible that some of Wauchope's Lamar sites may fall into the Brewster (Late Lamar) period as defined in this report.

Brewster Ceramic Period

A group of Lamar sites at Allatoona, which seem to be temporally late based on the ceramics but have not yet yielded any historic material, includes the late Lamar occupation at 9BR60B and the Chambers site (9CK23) excavated by Miller (Miller n.d.). The Chambers site and 9BR60B both have about the same proportion of incised to stamped sherds, about one-to-five. Sherds are heavily quartz tempered, stamping is mainly on jars as usual at Lamar sites, and these are with flaring rims and presumably round bottoms. Stamping execution is about as poor as it can be and still be recognizable as such. Incidental rim decoration comprising a band of pinched or modeled nodes on a rim strip and plain rim strips with notching at the bottom is characteristic of the jars. The incised type, confined to bowl shapes, carries a horizontal band of decoration below the rim. In some examples the incising is of narrow lines, in others it is broader, but it is never as fine as in Ocmulgee Fields Incised and seldom as bold or as carefully made as in Lamar Bold Incised. Punctations do not seem to occur in conjunction with the incising as they do both at Lamar and at Ocmulgee. The lower sides of the incised bowls apparently were not stamped, a characteristic shared with Ocmulgee.

If we attempt to arrive at a relative date for the Chambers and 9BR60B sites, by comparing them with the demonstrable ceramic trend in central Georgia from Lamar to Ocmulgee Fields times, we do get a result. Typologically the sherds are almost exactly intermediate between Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields. On this basis they would be called not so early as central Georgia Lamar and not so late as Ocmulgee Fields. To what extent such comparisons may be affected by a geographical factor is unknown. Recently a site has been discovered near Milledgeville being typologically intermediate between the Lamar and Ocmulgee Fields ceramics in approximately the same way as the sites discussed above. Since the Milledgeville site is so near Macon, it does strengthen the assumption that the geographical factor is negligible in this particular case, and a date of prior to 1690 is tentatively advanced for these Allatoona sites. The name Brewster period is suggested for the chronological interval that they apparently represent.

There are, however, some minor differences among the collections from the Chambers and 9BR60C sites. The leader among these differences is a tendency for the former to show a bluish-white cast in the surface color. Miller (personal communication 1955) feels that Chambers probably belongs to a separate focus from 9BR60B. At present we have two foci in the Brewster period: the Chambers focus which included 9CK23, and the Mayes focus in which we put 9BR60B.

Brewster Period Trait List, Mayes Focus, Site 9BR60B

Sites near stream	
Semi-sedentary	
Hunting-gathering	
Agriculturalists	
Rectangular structure	
Semi-subterranean	
Of singly set posts	
Inner ring of roof supports	
Other posts dividing building into compartments	
Probably pyramidal roof	
With central smoke hole	
Central hearth, circular	
Pottery and artifacts on floor:	
Lamar Complicated Stamped (variant)	39
Lamar Incised (variant)	8
Lamar Plain	9
Sherd disc, well-made	1
Greenstone disc fragment, small, well made	1
A few chert and quartz specimens which may be older	

It is altogether probable that the Brewster period represents protohistoric Muskogee in the Etowah Valley. However, no evidence of an Ocmulgee Fields horizon either in the Etowah Valley or in northern Georgia is at large. If Old Ocmulgee Fields ceramics obtained their distinctive characteristics in the central portion of the state, then there is a missing period in the Etowah Valley, and the Galt period (Cherokee) materials appear to be too late to occupy this gap.

In the northeastern part of Georgia, in the upper Oconee drainage near Athens, a cultural grouping more nearly coeval with Ocmulgee Fields has been identified by Arthur Kelly (personal communication 1955). This is the Booth's Bottom focus, and a half dozen sites reconnoitered by the University of Georgia show a ceramic series of plain or burnished ware with bowl or cazuela shaped vessels with parallel line incised decoration below the rim. Complicated stamping is almost completely absent from the assemblages. Thus far, no historic materials have been noted.

Historic Cherokee: Galt Ceramic Period

There is evidence that the Cherokee were latecomers into the greater part of eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, displacing Muskogee or Creek from both areas. The Tennessee data presented by Lewis and Kneberg (1946:11-12) suggest the first penetration of the upper Hiwassee to have been before 1540 and that the terminal date for the Creeks in that region was 1700 to 1715. In western South Carolina and northeastern Georgia, the Lower Cherokee towns

visited by Chicken in 1715 to 1716 (Charleston Yearbook 1894:313-354) had apparently been in the area in 1684 (Mooney 1900:31). Also a recent Tugalo River Survey has shown both historic and prehistoric phases of Cherokee occupation (Caldwell 1953:5-6). The time of the first Cherokee settlements in the central and northwestern portions of the Georgia Piedmont is uncertain. Mooney presented a historical tradition obtained from James Wofford concerning the battle of Taliwa, supposed to have been fought about 1755, near the present town of Ball Ground, Cherokee County, Georgia. Relatively large parties of Cherokees and Creeks were engaged, the Creeks were finally overcome, and:

“...the defeated tribe immediately afterward abandoned the whole upper portion of Georgia and the adjacent part of Alabama to the conquerors. Before this battle the Creeks had been accustomed to shift about a good deal from place to place, but thereafter they confined themselves more closely to fixed home locations. It was in consequence of this defeat that they abandoned their town on Nottely River, below Coosa Creek near the present Blairsville, Georgia, their old fields being at once occupied by Cherokee who moved down from their settlements on the head of Savannah River (Mooney 1900:385).”

If we accept the tradition of Taliwa as essentially correct, 1755 may be the date when northern Georgia was finally secured for the Cherokee, but it would be surprising if there had been no prior settlements. The boundary line, established at a much later date through federal and state efforts, extended from the junction of the Savannah and the Broad Rivers westward across Georgia to a point about 10 miles north of Atlanta. Then towards the Coosa in Alabama and northwest to intersect the western boundary of the state of Alabama at a point 20 miles south of the Tennessee River (Mooney 1900:382-3). This did not agree with the large claims of either nation but seemed to fairly represent the respective territories held by each. The northern Alabama portion had been settled by expatriates from the lower settlements around Tugalo and Keowee (Mooney 1900:54-55). Sears' recent work at the Tumlin Mounds has located a Cherokee occupation which may somewhat predate Taliwa (Sears, personal communication 1955).

There are a very large number of documented Cherokee towns in northern Georgia, but relatively few have been located. In the middle Etowah Valley area were the settlements of Two Runs, Sixes, Pine Log, Hickory Log, and Long Swamp. Long Swamp may be the site of the battle of Taliwa. Both Long Swamp and Two Run have large prehistoric sites, but Cherokee materials have not been reported. Sixes Town was probably in the Allatoona Reservoir near the mouth of Little River. There is a modern crossroads settlement nearby which is called Sixes, and across the Etowah was formerly another recent crossroads settlement called Sutali, a Cherokee word meaning “six” (Joseph Mahan, personal communication 1955). Sixes Town was sought during the Allatoona Survey—unsuccessfully, we thought—until a later analysis of the surface collections showing a concentration of small Cherokee sites at the mouth of Little River, suggesting that we had found it after all.

During the Allatoona survey a number of small sites were located which showed historic chinaware and a distinctive group of pottery types that have been named Galt Check Stamped, Galt Complicated Stamped, Galt Roughened, and Galt Plain. These four types define the Galt

period in the Etowah Valley and are equated with the Cherokee occupation in historic times. Galt period sites, though extremely small, almost invariably showed a few fragments of china, crockery, or glass. From these assemblages C. Malcolm Watkins, Division of Ethnology, United States National Museum (personal communication 1955), has identified Staffordshire transfer printed ware, green and blue edge Staffordshire, and a fragment of possibly hand decorated Staffordshire. His opinion was that such a group of wares could hardly be earlier than the beginning of the 19th century. The suggestion is that these are 19th century Cherokee sites, which terminated at the Removal in 1838 and 1839.

The associated aboriginal pottery types all shared a similar paste and grit temper, and often showed the bluish-white surface that we noted to be a characteristic of some of the preceding Brewster period ceramics. Incidental rim decoration was commonly a broad appliqué rim strip or folded rim, notched along the bottom, and rather similar to the rim treatment at 18th century Muskogean sites in Georgia. As nearly all the sherds have been small, little can be said about the vessel forms. The decoration of Galt Check Stamped and Galt Complicated Stamped closely resembles historic Cherokee ceramics in eastern Tennessee represented by Overhill Check Stamped and Overhill Complicated Stamped (Lewis and Kneberg 1946:105-106, Plates 55B, 55A, 56A) except that Galt Complicated Stamped has a few distinctive motifs. The Tennessee material is predominantly shell tempered, while the Galt types are all tempered with grit. Galt Roughened, on the other hand, finds its closest relative in Walnut Roughened, an 18th century Creek type, and at some sites the surface finish is even closer to the Lower Creek Chattahoochee Brushed (Bullen 1950:120, Figure 10, e).

Galt period sites have a very definite pattern of distribution in the reservoir area, and moreover, they appear in small groups or clusters. There were three small sites near one another at Proctor's Bend on the Etowah River, two sites upstream at Lovengood Bridge, four sites near one another at the mouth of Little River, and a lone site about one mile below Canton. On Allatoona Creek there was one site near the mouth of Clark Creek and four sites fairly near one another in the upper tributaries of Little Allatoona and Proctor Creeks.

Examination of the surface collections showed that sites with a heavy proportion of Galt Check Stamped usually had very little Galt Roughened. Sites with any amount of Galt Roughened had little if any Galt Check Stamped, but both groups shared Galt Complicated Stamped. This distinction was born out in the site distributions. All the Proctor's Bend sites show check stamping and little roughening as do all the sites at the mouth of Little River. Both sites at Lovengood Bridge show the roughening without the check stamping, and so do the sites on Allatoona Creek and its tributaries. On the basis of these differences we have distinguished two Galt period foci. The sites of the Galt focus proper are those distinguished by check stamping and complicated stamping; the Lovengood focus by roughening and complicated stamping.

Galt Focus

Sites at Proctor's Bend: 9CK45, 9CK46, 9CK85 Areas B, C, H
At the mouth of Little River 9CK28C, 9CK90, 9CK91E, 9CK93
(All part of Sixes Town)

Lovengood Focus

Sites at Lovengood Bridge: 9CK43, 9CK48A
Middle Allatoona Creek: 9BR52A

Upper tributaries of Allatoona Creek: 9CO72, 9CO82, 9CO83, 9CO90

There were four other sites with a very limited occupation during the Galt period, and sherds were too few to permit assignment to one or the other focus. Inasmuch as Galt Roughened is analogous to the historic Creek potteries Walnut Roughened and Chattahoochee Brushed, the question is raised whether Lovengood focus sites may not be Creek rather than Cherokee. Roughened pottery has not yet appeared at other known Cherokee sites, and Lovengood focus sites are actually nearer to the later Creek territory than any archaeologically known Cherokee manifestations. Actually, the question is unanswerable at the present time. The Lovengood chinaware suggests the same early 19th century date as the china from the Galt period sites, and the fact that settlements of the two foci are mutually exclusive is another argument for their contemporaneity. We have no historic evidence of Creek habitation of this area at such a date, and except for the actual decoration technique, all of the Galt period pottery is similar enough to be closely related.

Aside from ceramics there is little artifact material from any of these sites. The stations along the Etowah River were invariably situated in the higher terraces and uplands, places particularly subject to the depredations of modern agriculture and sheet erosion. Two Galt focus sites tested at Proctor's Bend (9CK45 and 9CK46) showed pottery confined to a thin plow zone directly on basic red clay. A Lovengood focus site on Allatoona Creek (9BR52), tested by Miller, showed a midden pit containing some animal bones and a few glass fragments.

The uniformly small size of Galt period sites, their curious distribution in clusters, and in the case of the Etowah Valley sites, their situation high above the river was unlike any prehistoric pattern in the reservoir. For a while this was puzzling, and then suddenly it dawned upon us that this was exactly the situation of the white homesteads in this part of Georgia in the period after 1836, and is a pattern that has only recently passed out of existence.

The Cherokees, before their removal, were rapidly adopting the culture and economic pattern of their white neighbors. Roads already connected many of the settlements and there is plenty of evidence that European type agriculture was rapidly supplanting the aboriginal pattern (Mooney 1900:82-3). From this point of view it is readily possible to explain the peculiarities of the Galt period sites. None of the Galt period sites were large enough to be a village, but each was just about the right size for a house and a yard. It can also be suggested that each cluster of sites, sharing as they do the same pottery types, and each belonging entirely to one or the other of the two foci, represented a group of farmsteads that were occupied at the same time. Thus, each cluster of sites can be regarded as a single settlement and this suggests that the Cherokee "towns" along the Etowah River may have been rural communities such as Payne, Victoria, and Sixes crossroads settlements of today. They were closer to the river then, probably because they had always settled along the streams, but possibly also because in the 18th and 19th centuries the Georgia watercourses were major arteries of commerce and communication. Yet roads, which are still in use, come near some of the Galt period settlements and many a northern Georgia road was first used by a Cherokee. It was on this basis also that we have tentatively identified the four small sites at the mouth of Little River as part of Sixes Town.

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APPENDIX
A Report on the Nuts and Seeds Identified from Archaeological Excavations of the Kellogg Site

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(**Caldwell Note:** Except where otherwise noted, this report is based on the materials from the Kellogg site, principally Kellogg and Post-Kellogg periods. Mr. Hardin examined the plant specimens from some later sites but found no differences from the earlier materials.)

In conjunction with research on the interpretation of archaeological findings, the author was asked to identify the nuts and seeds recovered from excavations made in the Allatoona Reservoir area of northwestern Georgia. The nomenclature used here follows that of Fernald 1950.

The excavations at certain sites, notably Kellogg (9CK62), revealed numerous pits in the subsurface clay. These pits, filled with organically stained sands, included not only broken pottery and other miscellaneous artifacts, but also numerous broken shells of nuts and several whole seeds. The pits were probably used by the natives for storage of these forest fruit, which subsequently became filled with debris of various sorts.

Botanically, these specimens were identified as two species of walnut (*Juglans*), three or possibly four species of hickory nut (*Carya*), acorns (*Quercus*), the wild plum (*Prunus*), wild grape (*Vitis*), maypop (*Passiflora*), and honey locust (*Gleditsia*). All of these plants are native to the southeastern United States.

The broken nutshells and whole seeds were lightly charred to severely burned in most cases. The whole seeds were matched with recently collected material in the Herbarium of the University of Georgia. The nutshell fragments, on the other hand, presented a different problem for they gave little or no indication as to the size and shape, and it was impossible to reconstruct complete fruit from the fragments available.

For the most part, species of oak and hickory are difficult to determine without knowledge of the bark, fruit, and especially the leaf. In this case, only the nutshells were available and the criteria used for their identification are given here.

No particular species of oak (*Quercus*) was identified from the acorn fragments. The overlap in size and shape for acorns of many species is so great that no definite specific name could be associated with the specimens at hand. The general shape and size, however, indicated several species within the subgenus *Erythrobalanus*, or Red and Black Oaks. The acorns, even when represented only by fragments, were easily distinguished from other genera by their very thin shells (less than 0.5 millimeters) and smooth curved surface on both sides. In many cases, a more definite identification was based upon the fragments showing the characteristic basal scar or the apical protruding tip. One entire acorn was found among the fragments.

The species of hickory were distinguished by characteristics of the nutshell. The greatest abundance of nut fragments found in the pits was of the Mockernut (*Carya tomentosa* Nutt.) following the botanical nomenclature of Fernald (1950). Some very large pieces afforded the certain identification of this species on the basis of its thick shell (2-6 millimeters), usually angled outside, and with many and deep corrugations inside. The kernel of the Mockernut is very sweet and much used for food today.

The fruit of the Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch) is very similar in many respects to the Mockernut. Determination of this second species was based upon the few shallow and smooth corrugations inside the nut and the shell not exceeding 2 millimeters thick. The kernel of this species is also very sweet and highly prized for food today. The Southern Shagbark (*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis* (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn.) is very similar to *Carya ovata*, and impossible to distinguish from the latter on the basis of shell fragments alone. It should be understood that all or part of the specimens that were labeled as *Carya ovata* might well be *Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*. Today, the Southern Shagbark is the more abundant of the two in this region of northwestern Georgia.

The Red Hickory or Sweet Pignut, (*Carya ovalis* (Wang.) Sarg.) and the Pignut (*Carya glabra* (Mill.) Sweet) are hardly distinguishable on the basis of nutshells alone. The shell of the former is usually thinner (less than 0.5 millimeters). With this slight distinction, a few fragments were recognized as *Carya ovalis*. Comparatively few of these were found, which is a probable indication that the natives did not use this species extensively.

Fragments of walnut shell were readily identified by the prominent corrugations on the outer surface. The Butternut, or White Walnut (*Juglans cinerea* L.) found in only one pit, was distinguished by the sharp and deep corrugations. The more abundant Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra* L.) has rather shallow and rounded corrugations on the outer surface.

The pit of the wild plum (*Prunus americana* Marsh.) and seeds of wild grape (*Vitis* sp.), Maypop or Passion Flower (*Passiflora incarnata* L.) from 9CK85 Feature 6 and Honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.), were matched with herbarium specimens. Each of the above has characteristic shapes or markings on the seed coat facilitating their identification. Although no definite identification as to the species of *Vitis* can be made from the seeds alone, those of the Pigeon grape (*Vitis cinerea* Englm.) most nearly fit the size and shape of those excavated. Pigeon grape is not one of the most abundant of the grapes in the southeast.

Inasmuch as the natives seemingly depended greatly upon the forest for their food, it is interesting to speculate upon the character of this woodland in which they lived. At the present time, the general area from which these nuts and seeds came is within the Shortleaf-Loblolly-Hardwoods Forest Region as interpreted by the Forest Service, U.S.D.A. in the Forest Survey Map of Forest Regions, Georgia; SE Forest Experiment Station 1934. According to Braun (1950), this area lies within the Gulf Slope Section of the Oak-Pine Forest Region. The present-day distribution records for those species identified indicate that each may be found in this general area of the Allatoona Reservoir, with the exception of the Butternut. This species is found rarely on the Piedmont. However, scattered trees were probably available to the natives in the Allatoona area.

The origin of the vegetation constituting this Oak-Pine Forest Region is related to the Harrisburg penplain, of late Tertiary times, and there is thought to have been no more recent major forest migration affecting the piedmont flora. It is of no surprise, therefore, that these species which are known to be present in this general region today were found in this area at the time of their use by the natives roughly 3000 to 4000 years ago.

This Oak-Pine Forest Region, or Eastern Oak-Hickory Forest as it may be called, lies north of the Southeastern Evergreen Forest and occupies most of the Piedmont Province. It is characterized by the general dominance of oak, hickory, and pine species. Southeastward from the Mixed Mesophytic Forest of the Appalachian Plateaus, the more or less gradual increase in pine is apparent. Although the deciduous forest communities composed of oak, hickory, and walnut among others, extend in isolated stands to the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts and well

into the peninsula of Florida, they are limited to the better soil sites. The greatest abundance of the nut-bearing trees utilized by the natives for food would in general be located north of the Fall Line in the more typical areas of the Deciduous Forest.

On the basis of recent forest distribution records for the species present in the Oak-Pine Region, there are many edible forest fruit that are native and should have been associated with those identified, but were not found in the excavated pits. Such a list for the forest nuts only would include the Shellbark Hickory (*Carya laciniosa* (Michx.) Loud.), American Hazelnut (*Corylus americana* Walt.), Beaked Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* Marsh.), Beechnut (*Fagus grandifolia* var. *caroliniana* (Loud.) Fern & Rehd.), American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.), Buckeyes (*Aesculus* spp.) and the Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila* (L.) Mill.). The natives of many regions have long utilized these species for food. It is interesting to note their rather conspicuous absence from these storage pits.

It is impossible from this survey to present an analysis of the complete floristic composition of the forest in this region at the time in history when these nuts and seeds were used. The highly selected sampling, which would indeed be expected when only edible species were of concern, and the conspicuous absence of many edible forest species does not permit such an analysis.

Many fields of science overlap adjacent fields, contributing to and deriving from them. The discipline of interpretive plant geography exemplifies this point in that many of its principles are derived from the findings of other more limited sciences. Archaeology is not commonly thought of as being a contributor to the field of plant geography. However, archaeological excavations should be more often recognized as an adequate source of macrofossils such as those identified from the Allatoona area. This archaeological site may contribute very little with only the identification of a few species, but from many sites may come fragments of information that when brought together should aid to reconstruct, in our own minds, the pattern of the original forests in North America.

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1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America*. The Blakison Company, Philadelphia.

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1950 *Gray's Manual of Botany*. 8th Edition. American Book Company, New York.

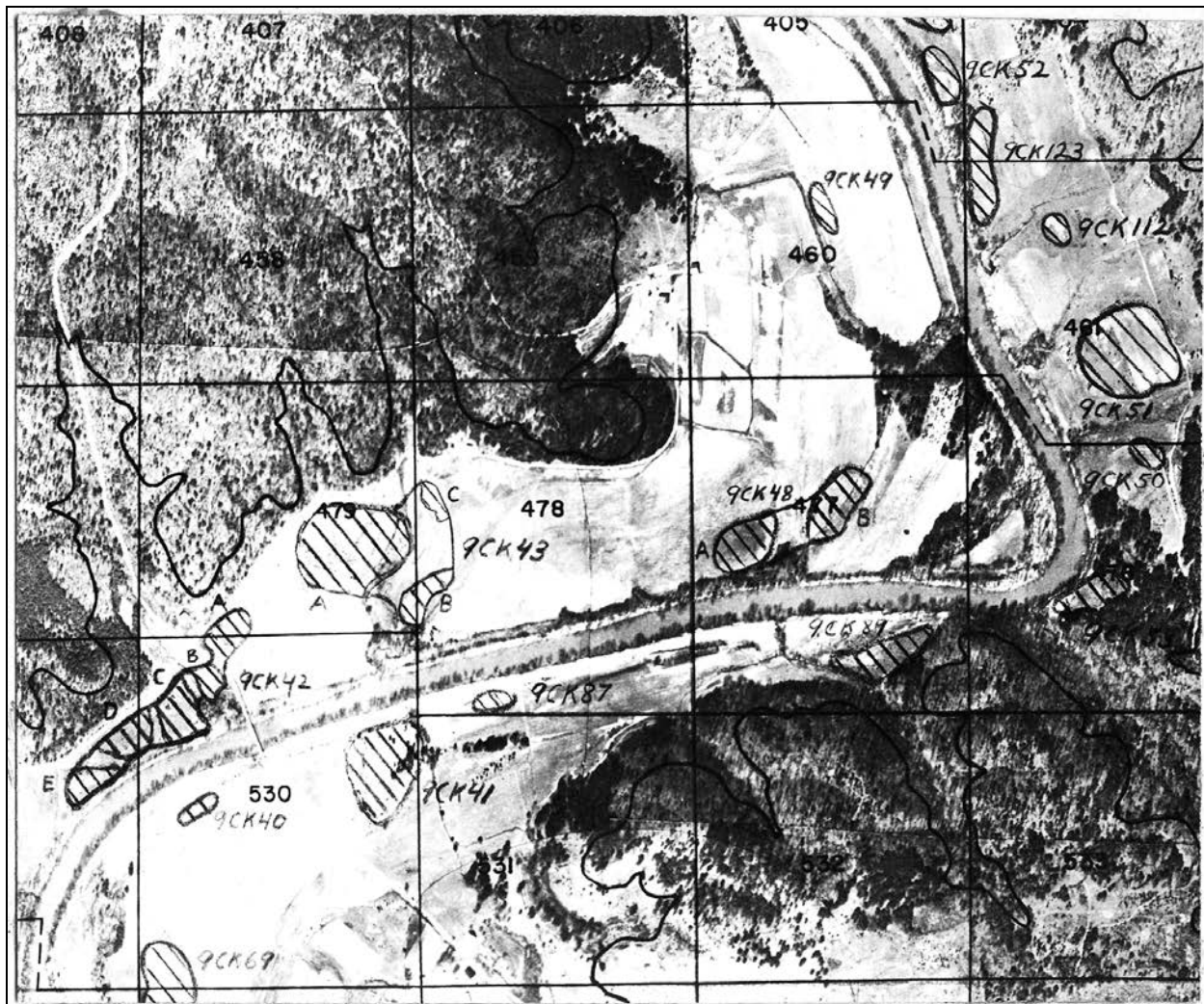


Figure 2. Aerial view of part of Etowah River near Lovengood Bridge, Cherokee County, Georgia.

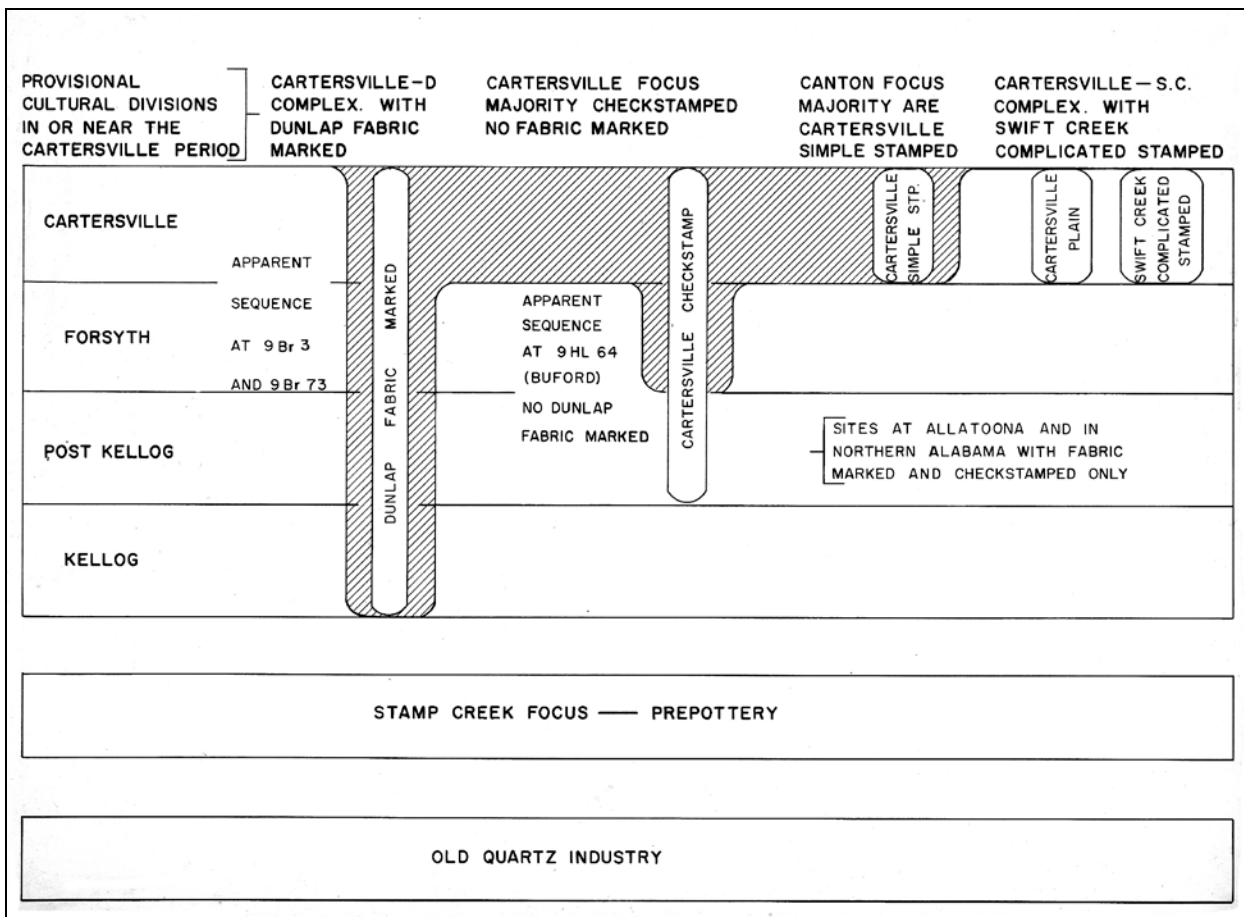


Figure 3. Ceramic periods represented at Allatoona Reservoir.

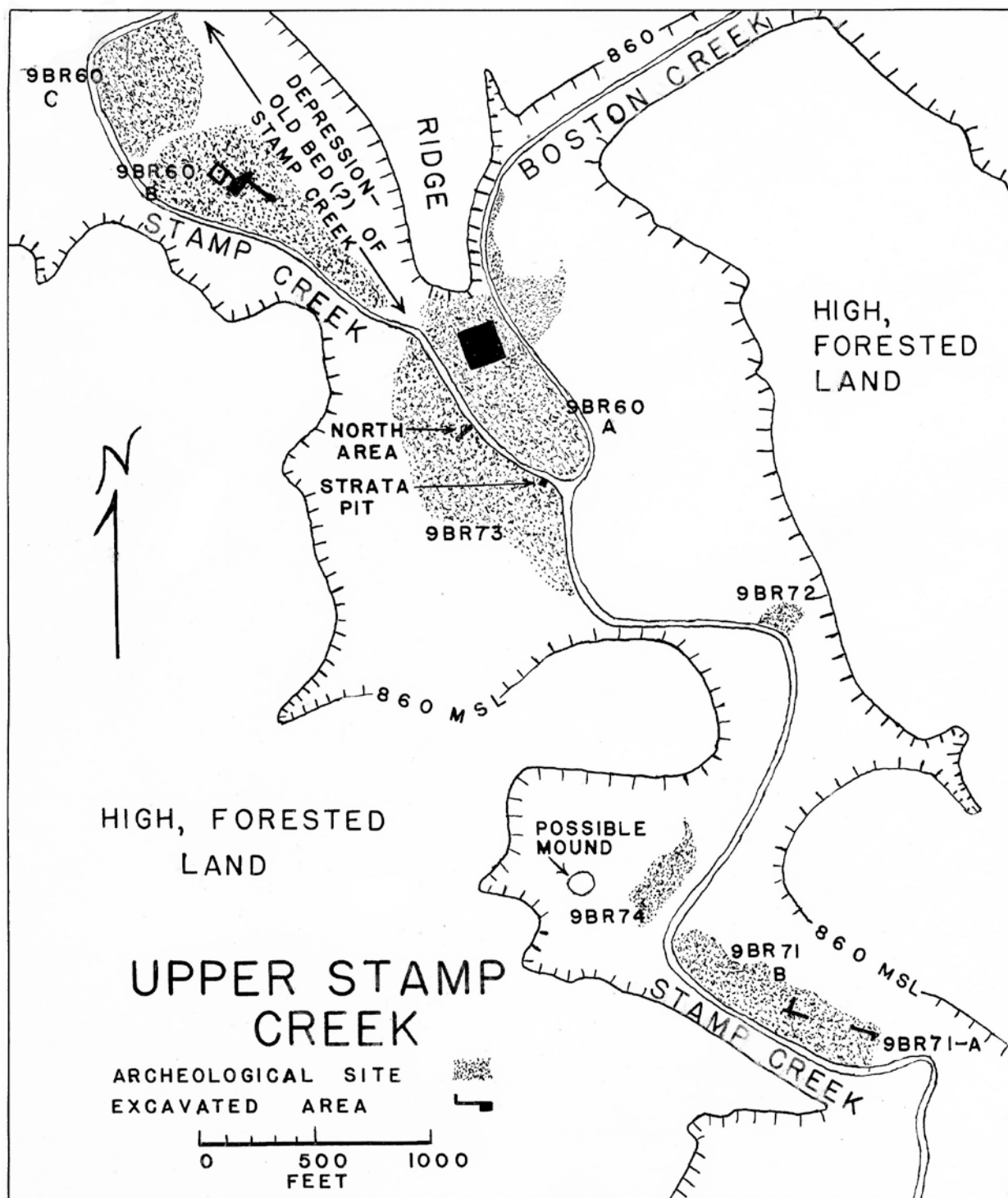


Figure 4. Map of Archaeological Sites on Upper Stamp Creek

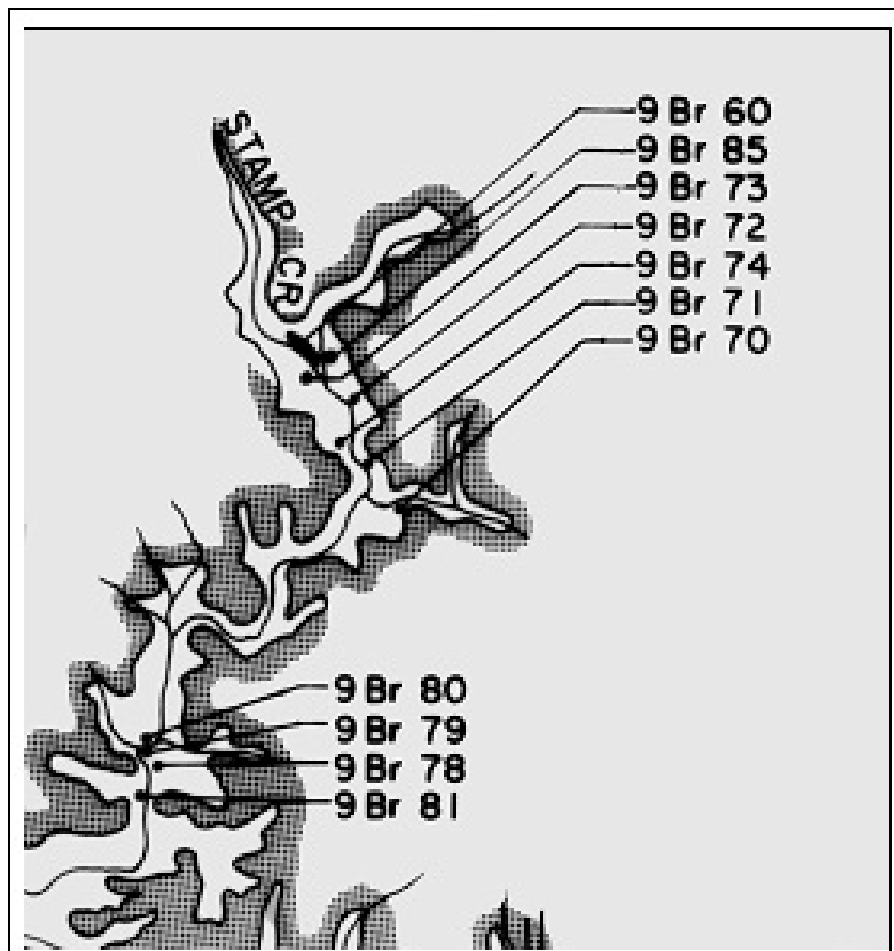


Figure 5. Map of sites on Stamp Creek.

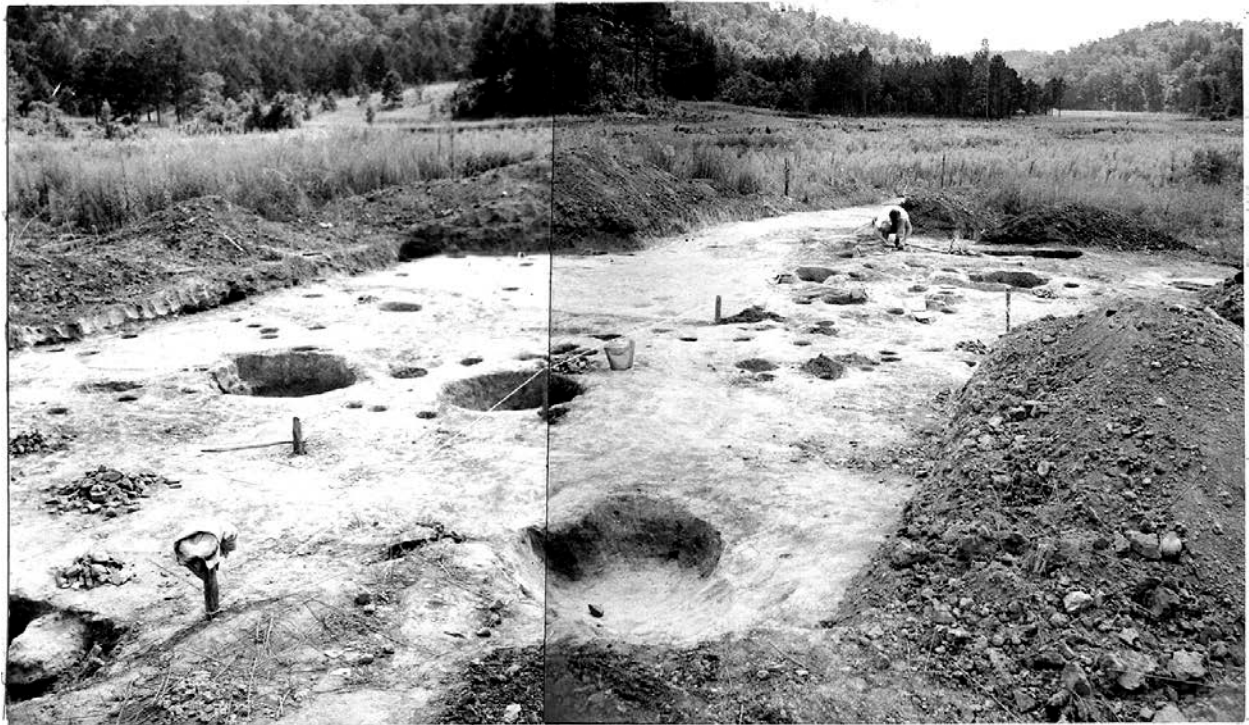


Figure 6. 9BR60A. Excavations showing random postholes and some Stamp Creek Prepottery pits.

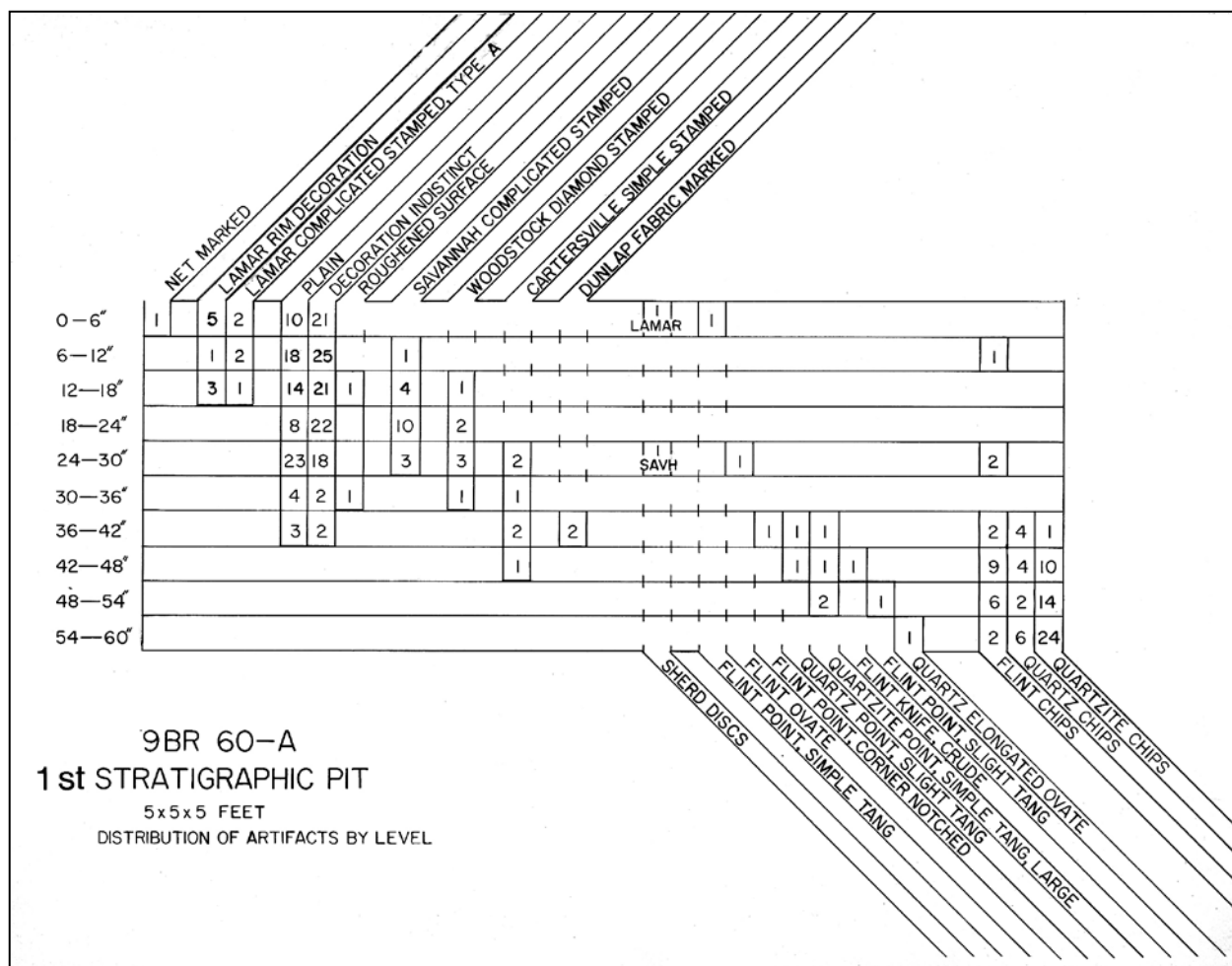
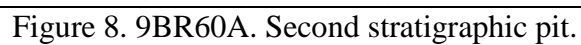


Figure 7. 9BR60A. First stratigraphic pit.



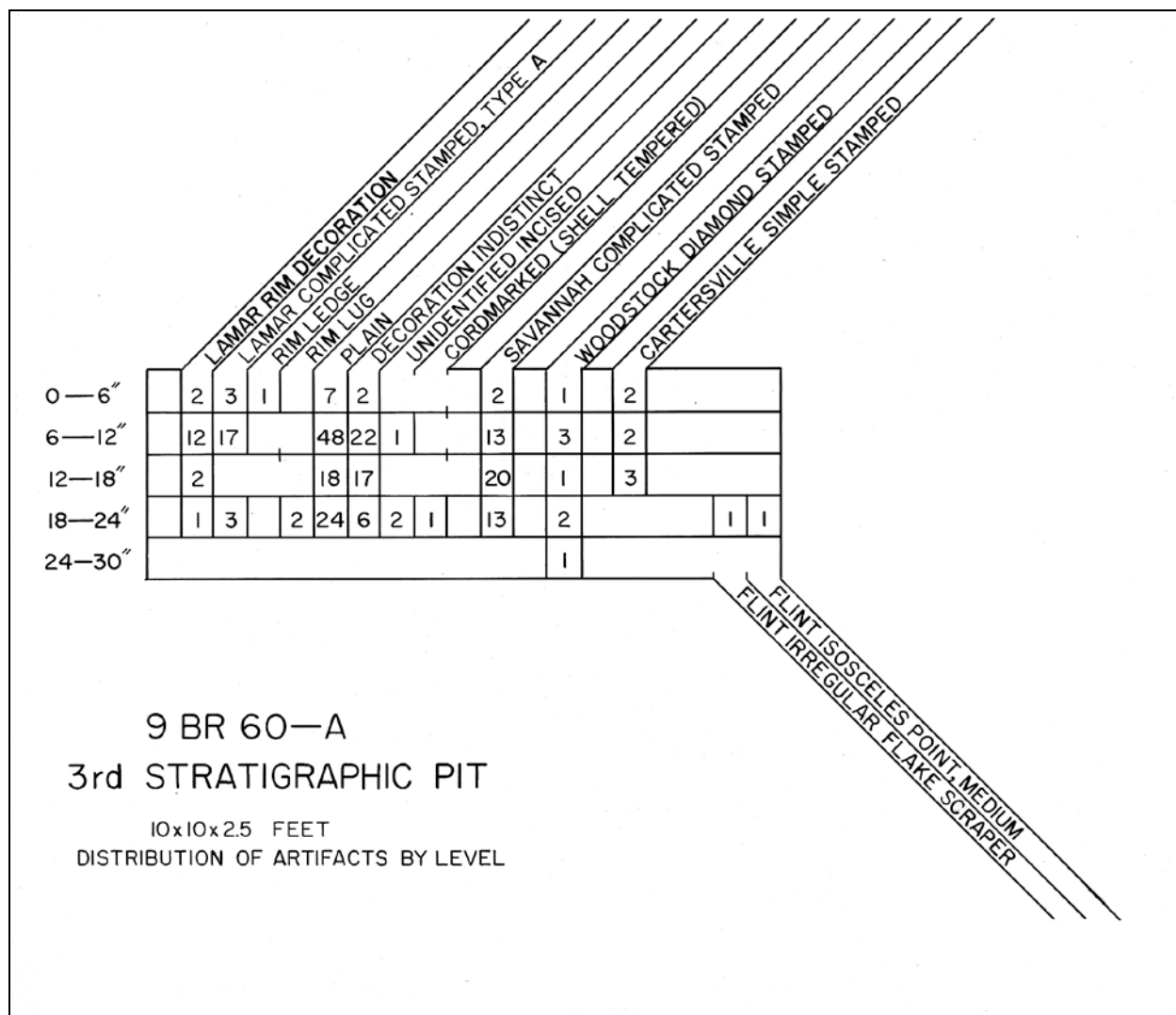
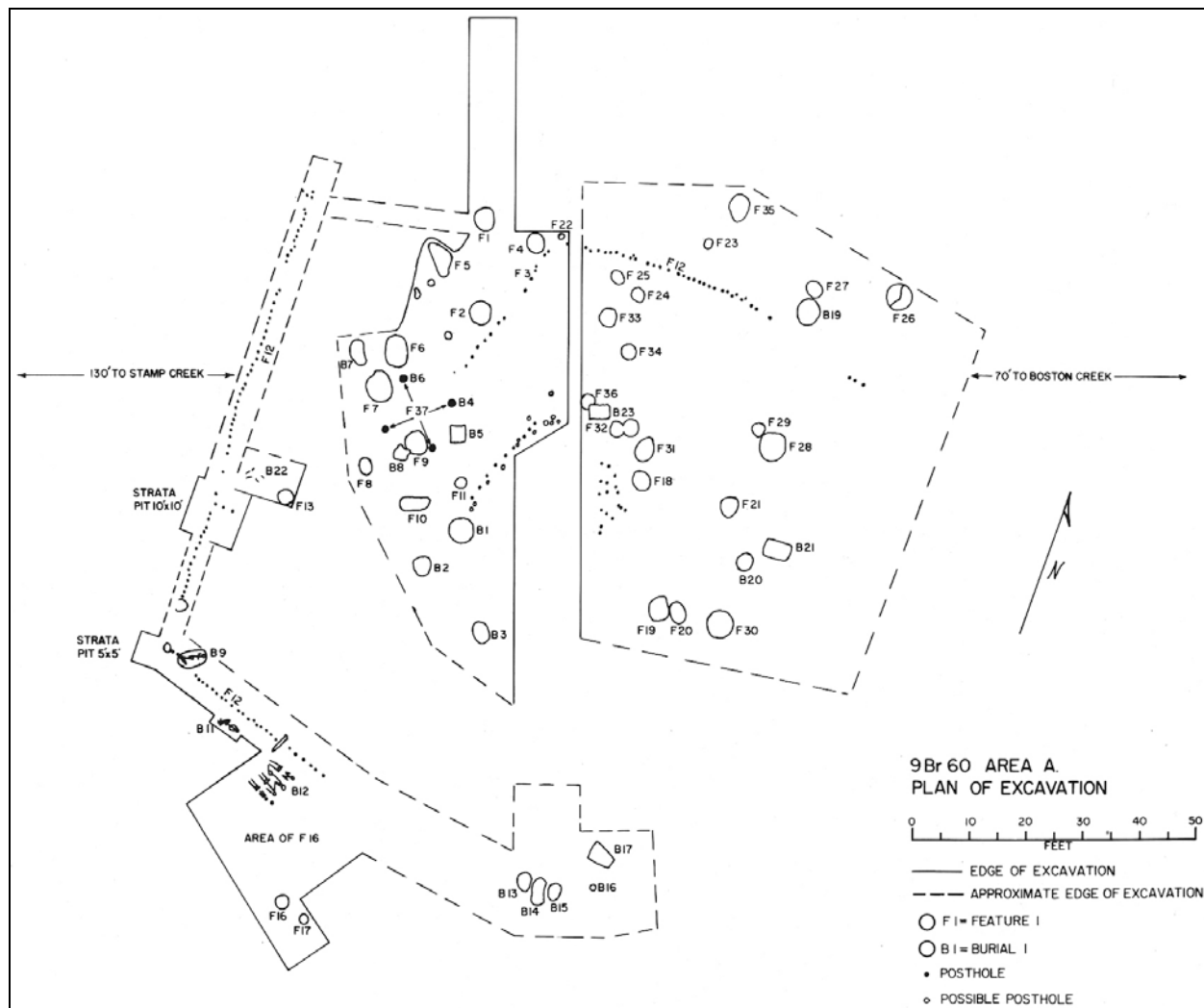


Figure 9. 9BR60A. Third stratigraphic pit.



10. 9BR60A. Plan of excavation.



Figure 11. 9BR60A. Feature 2, a Stamp Creek Prepottery pit.

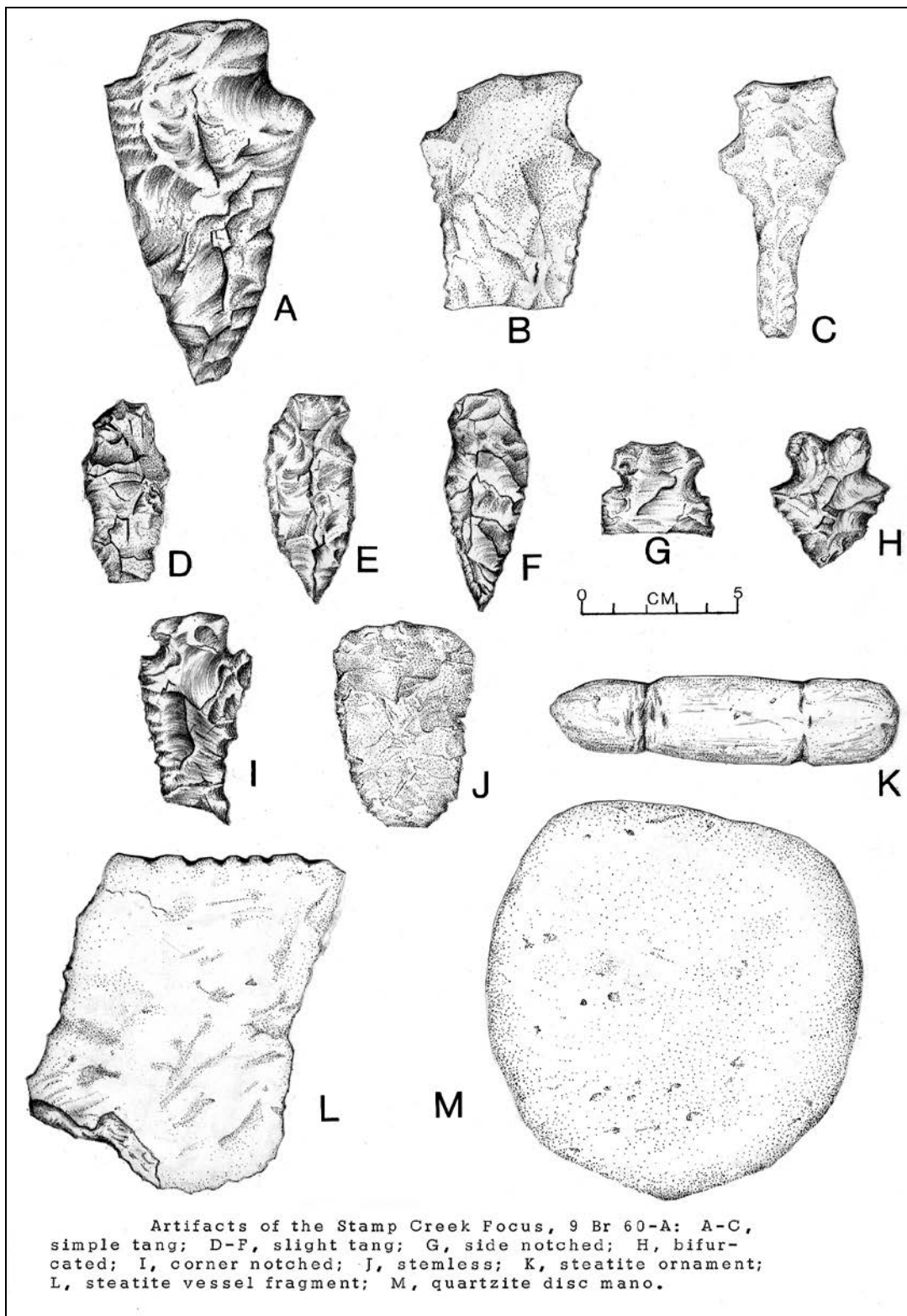


Figure 12. 9BR60A. Artifacts of the Stamp Creek focus.

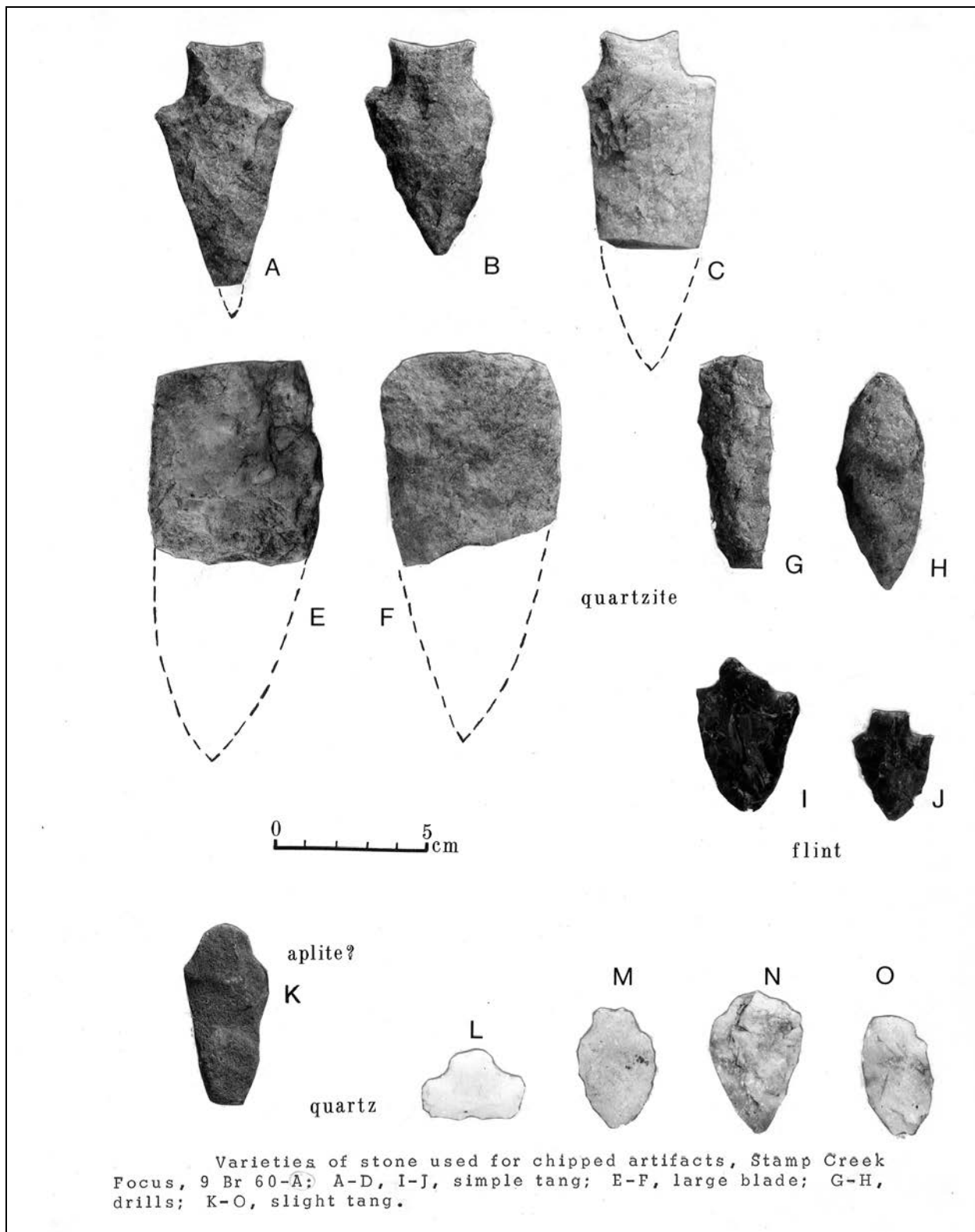
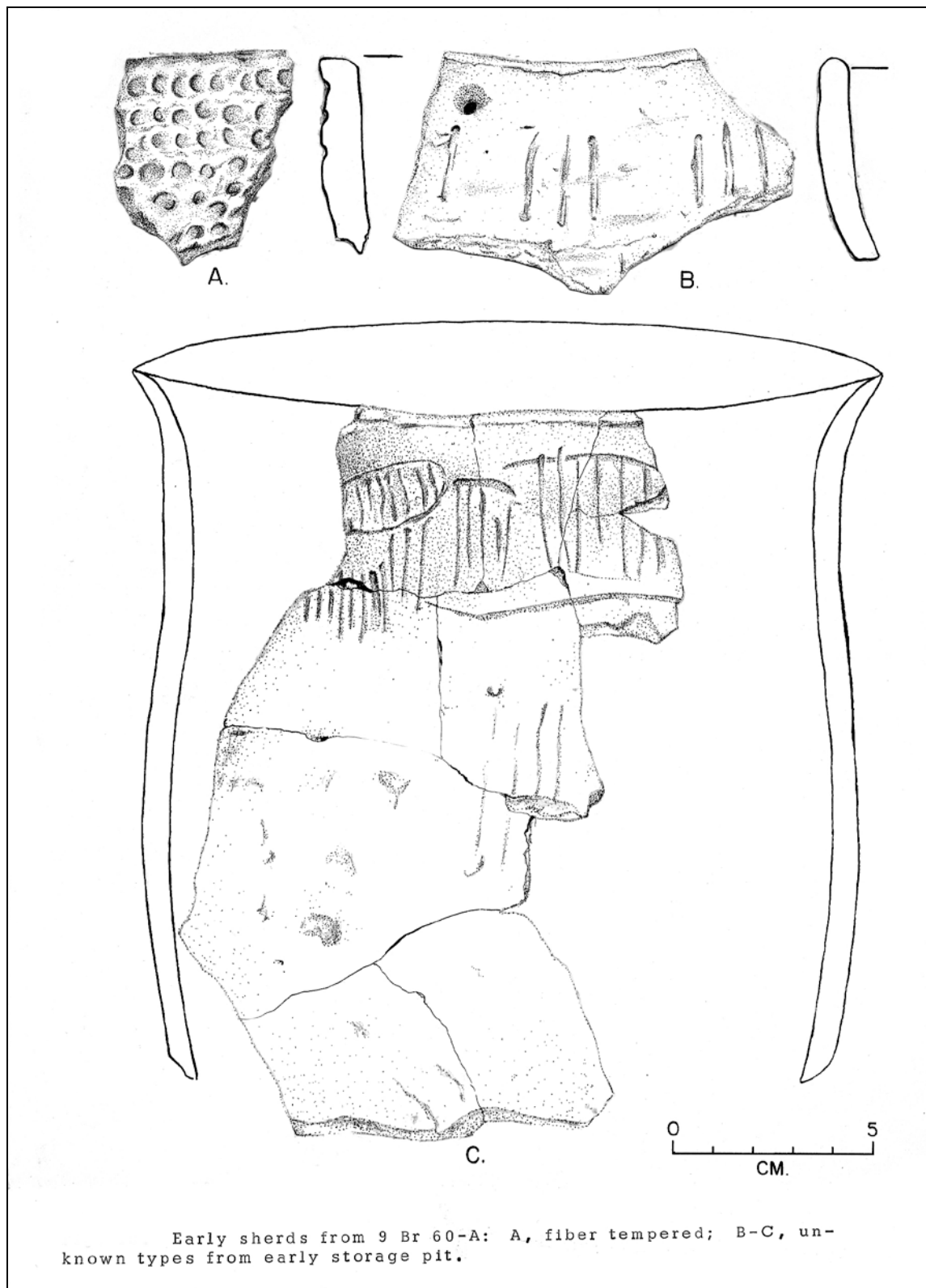


Figure 13. 9BR60A. Varieties of stone used for chipped artifacts, Stamp Creek focus.



14. 9BR60A. Early sherds.

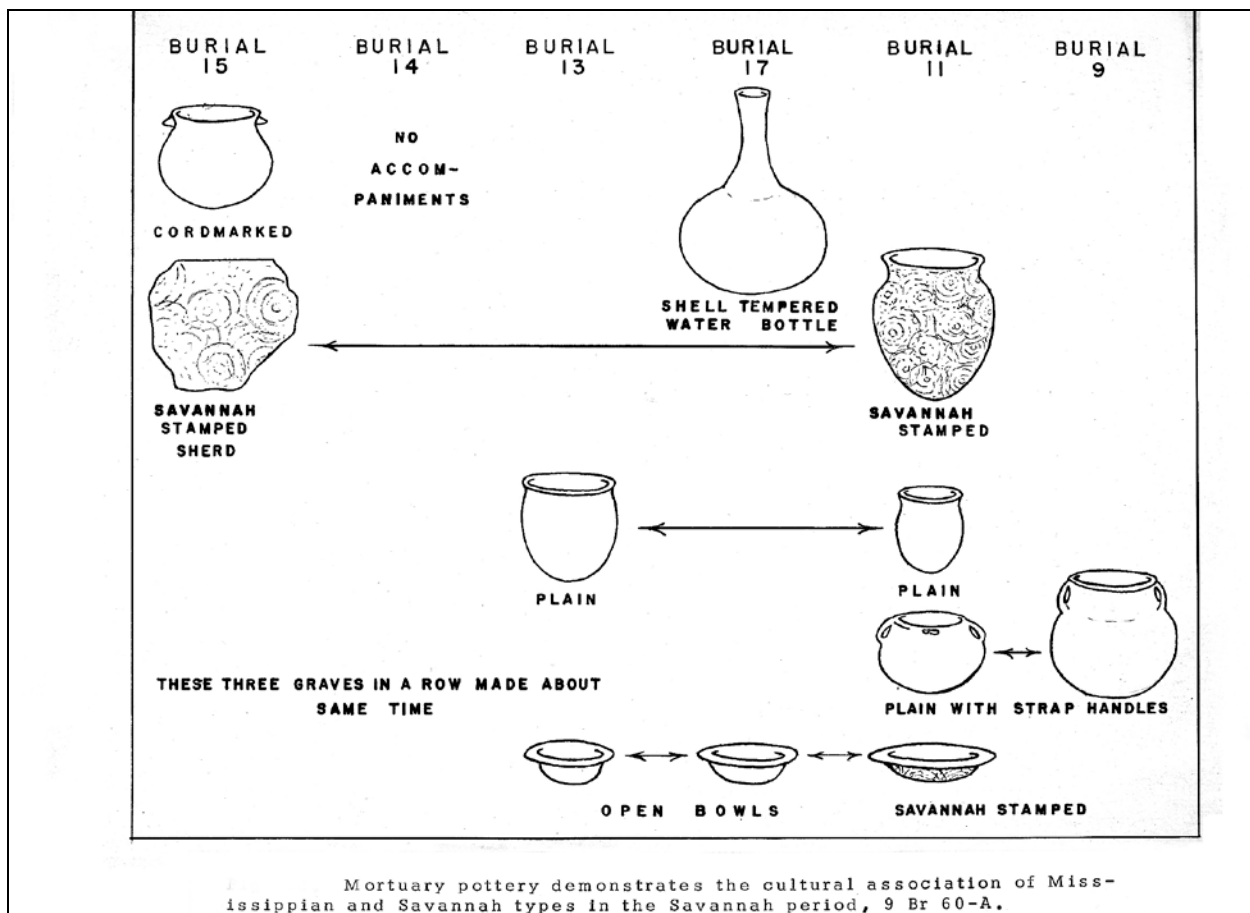


Figure 15. 9BR60A. Mortuary pottery, Mississippian and Savannah types in the Savannah period.

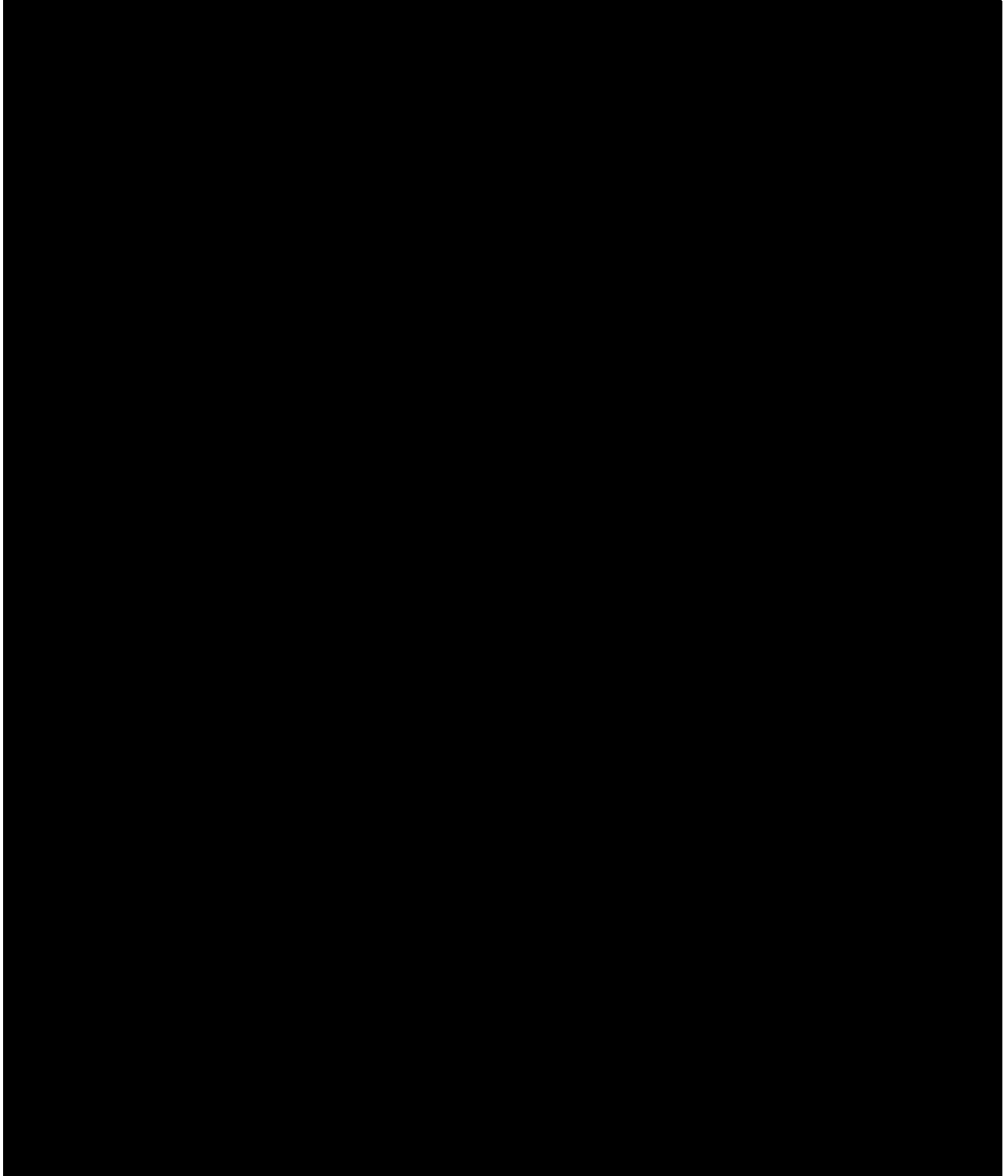


Figure 16. 9BR60A. Progressive stages in uncovering Burial 17, Savannah period.

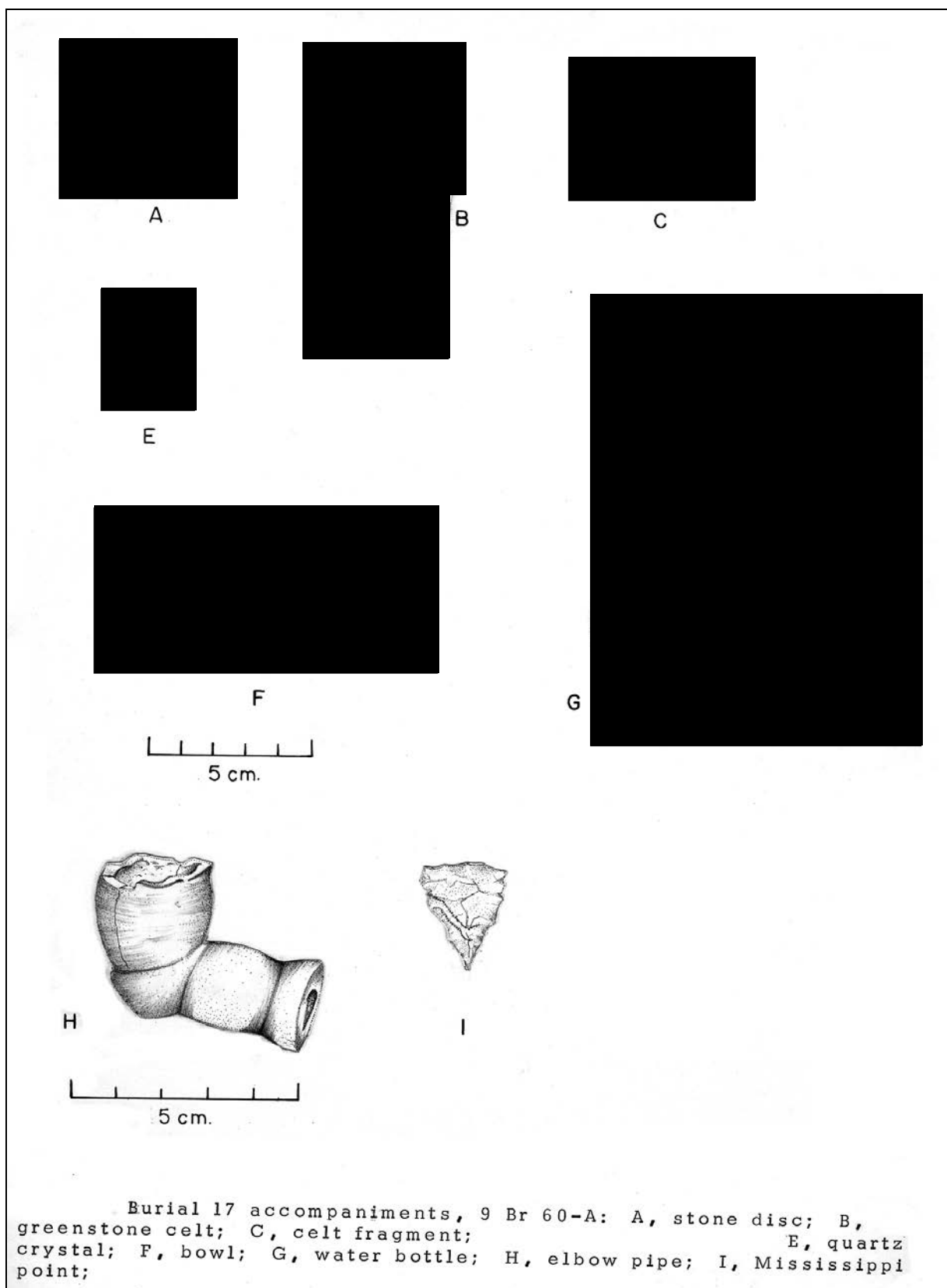


Figure 17. 9BR60A. Burial 17 accompaniments.



Figure 18. 9BR60A. Flint forms from Burial 17.

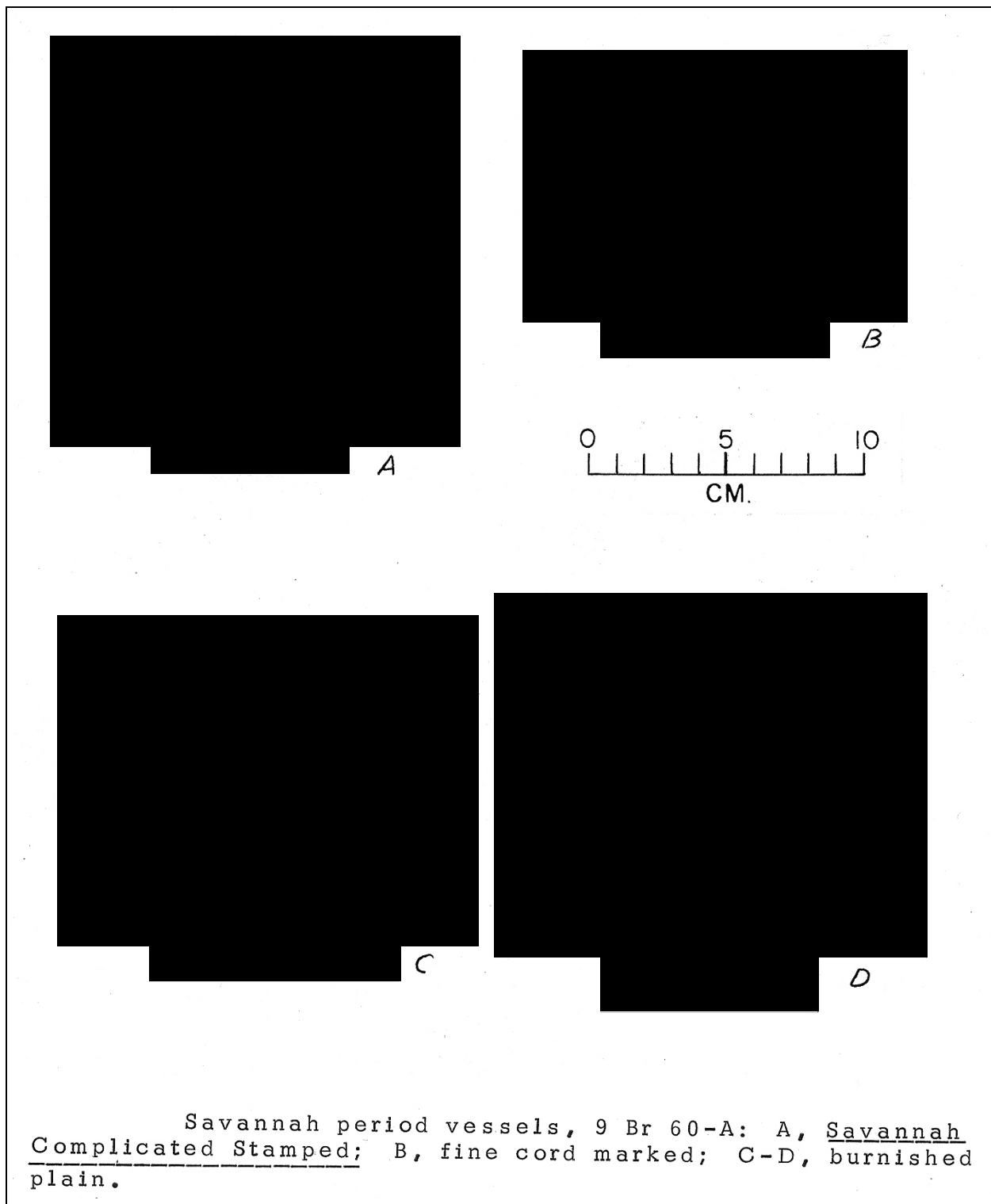


Figure 19. 9BR60A. Savannah period vessels.

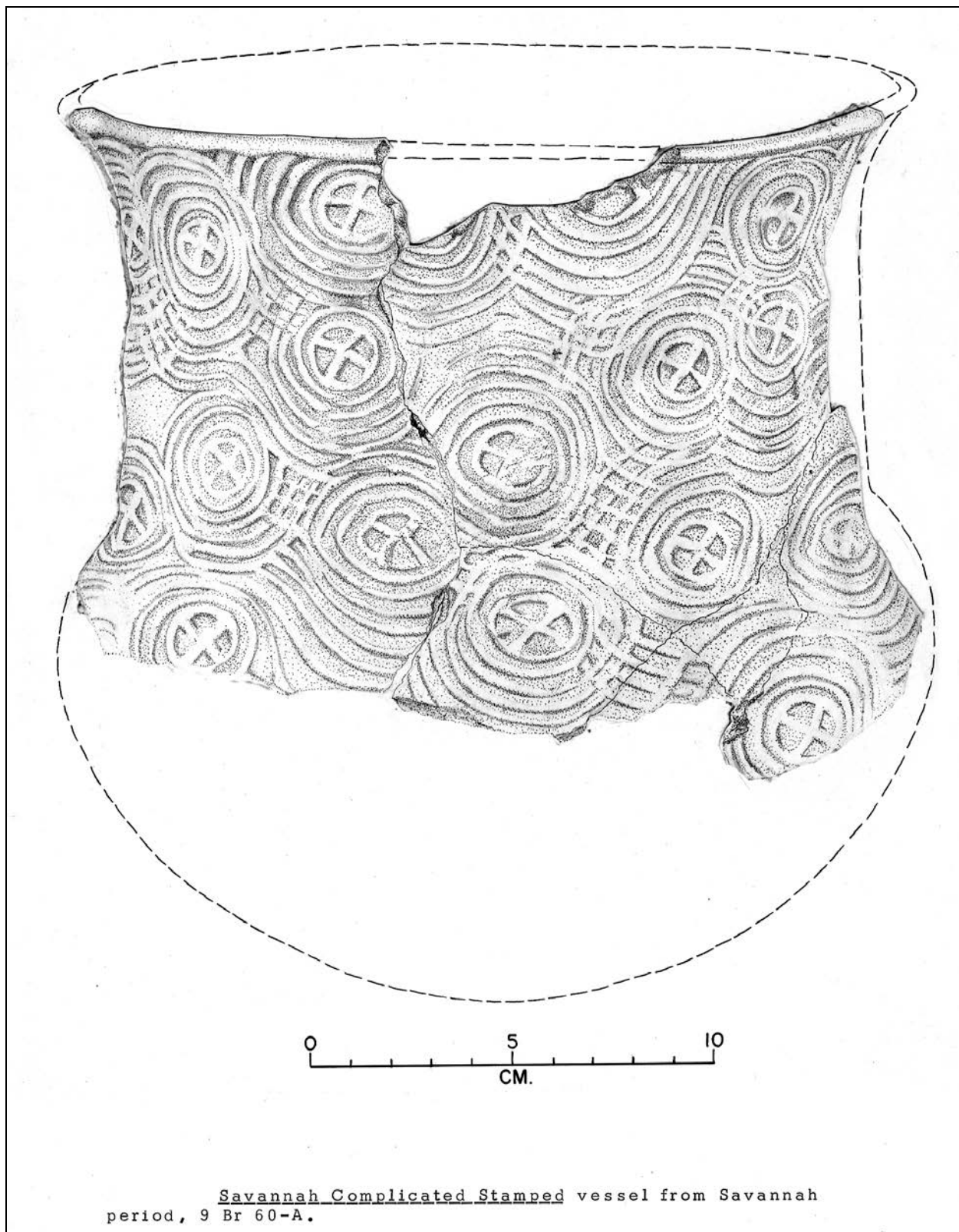
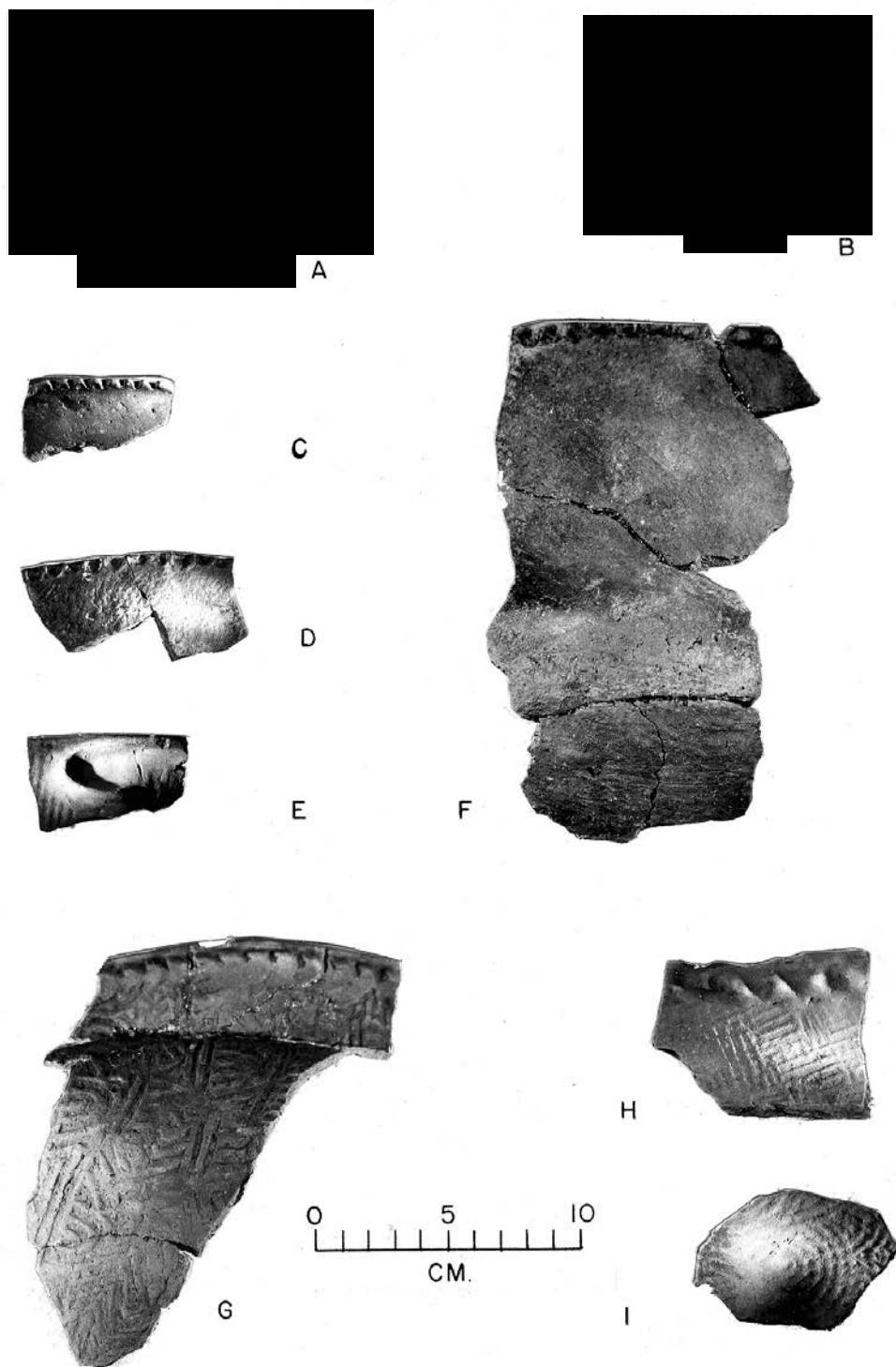


Figure 20. 9BR60A. Savannah Complicated Stamped vessel.



Early Lamar period pottery, 9 Br 60-A; A-B, mortuary pottery vessels; C-F, H-I, Lamar domestic pottery (Type B); G, Lamar rim with aberrant Etowah stamp (Type A).

Figure 21. 9BR60A. Early Lamar period pottery, Types A and B.

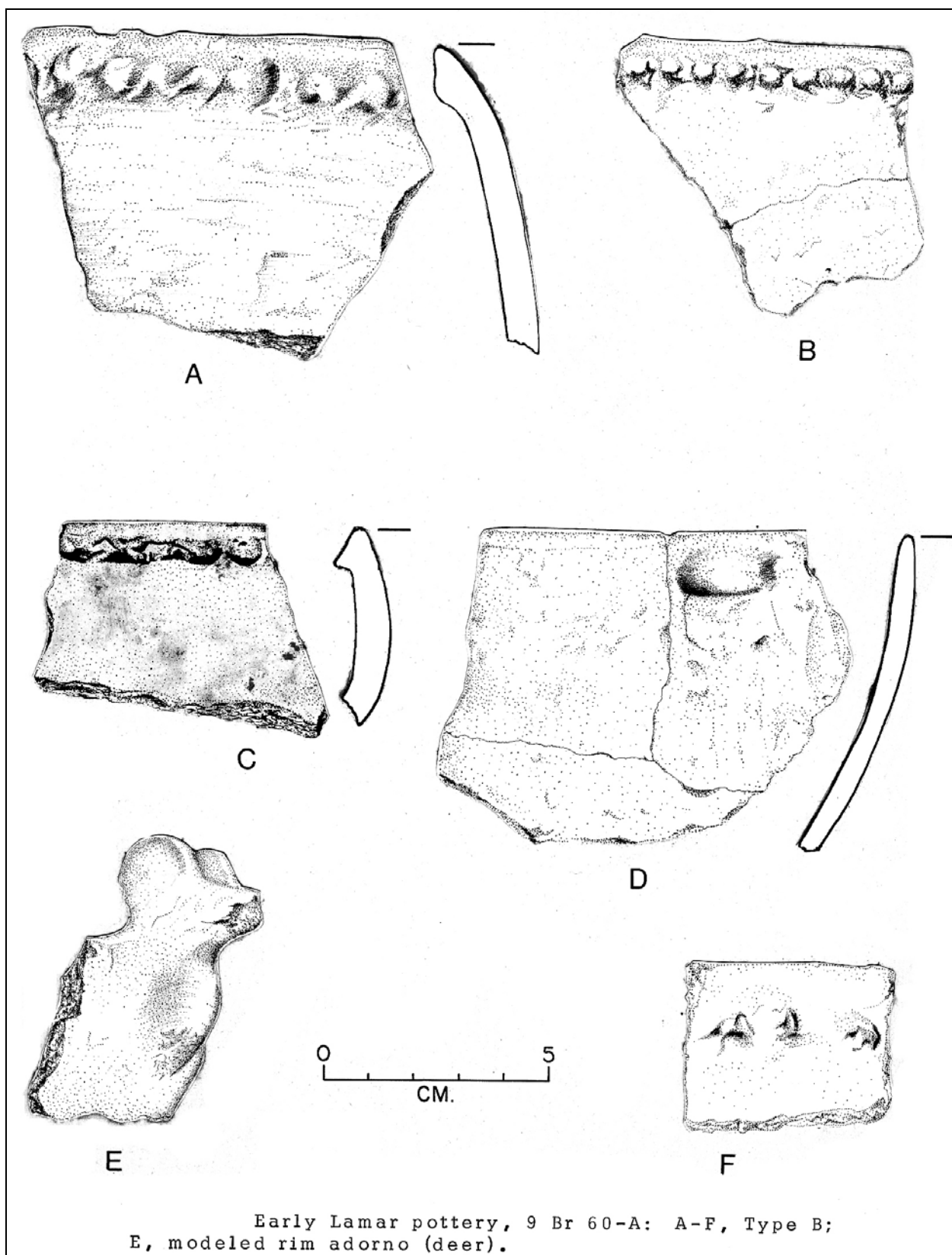


Figure 22. 9BR60A. Early Lamar period pottery, Type B.

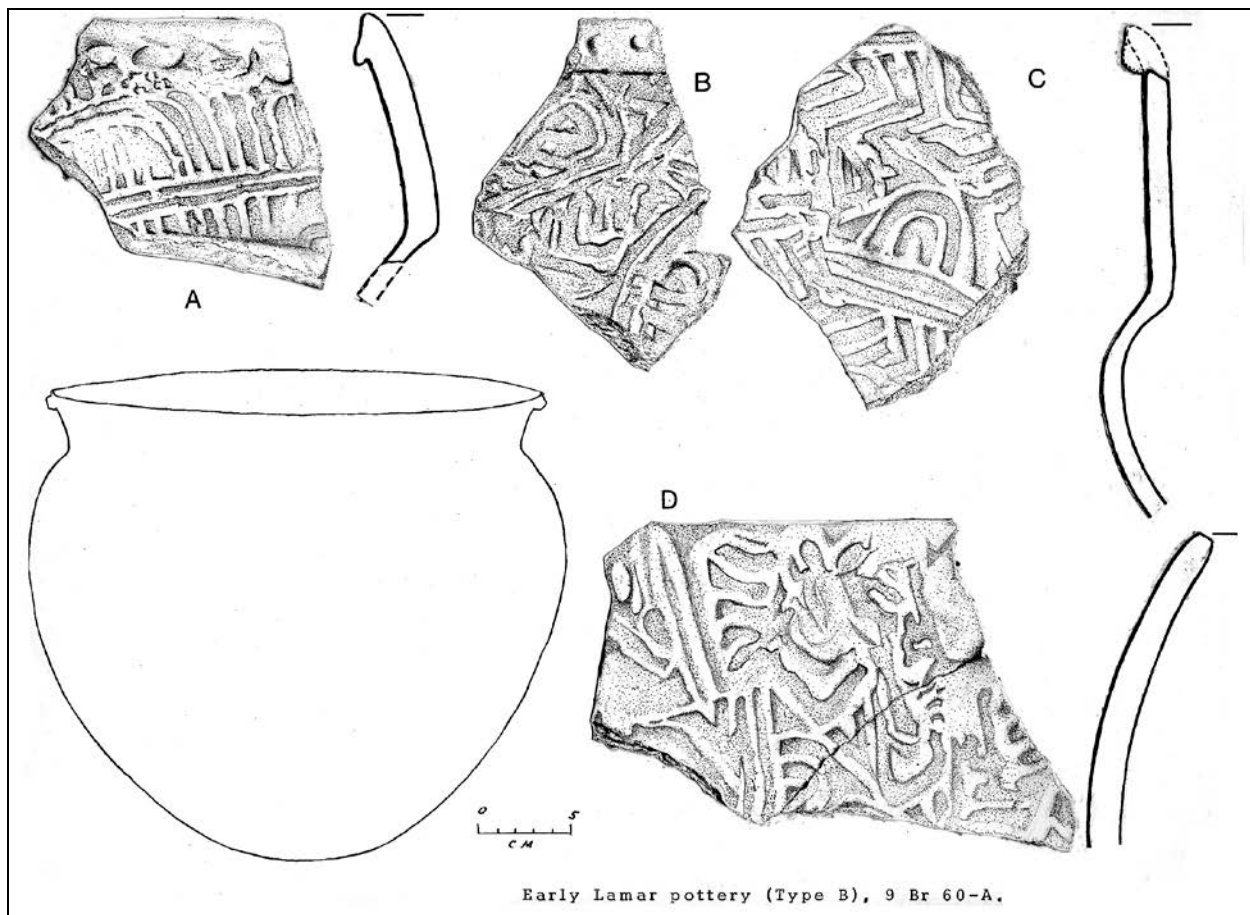


Figure 23. 9BR60A. Early Lamar period pottery, Type B.

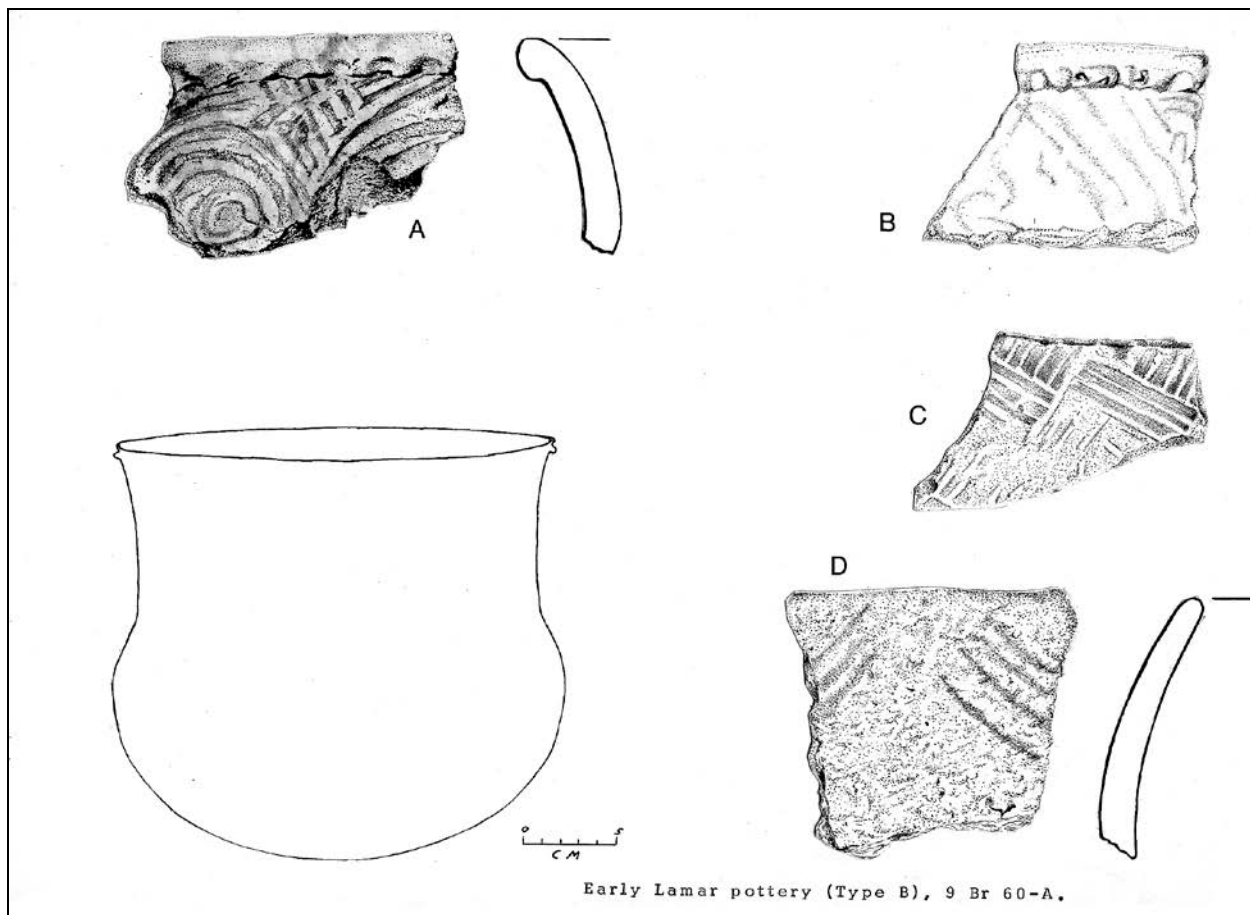


Figure 24. 9BR60A. Early Lamar period pottery, Type B.

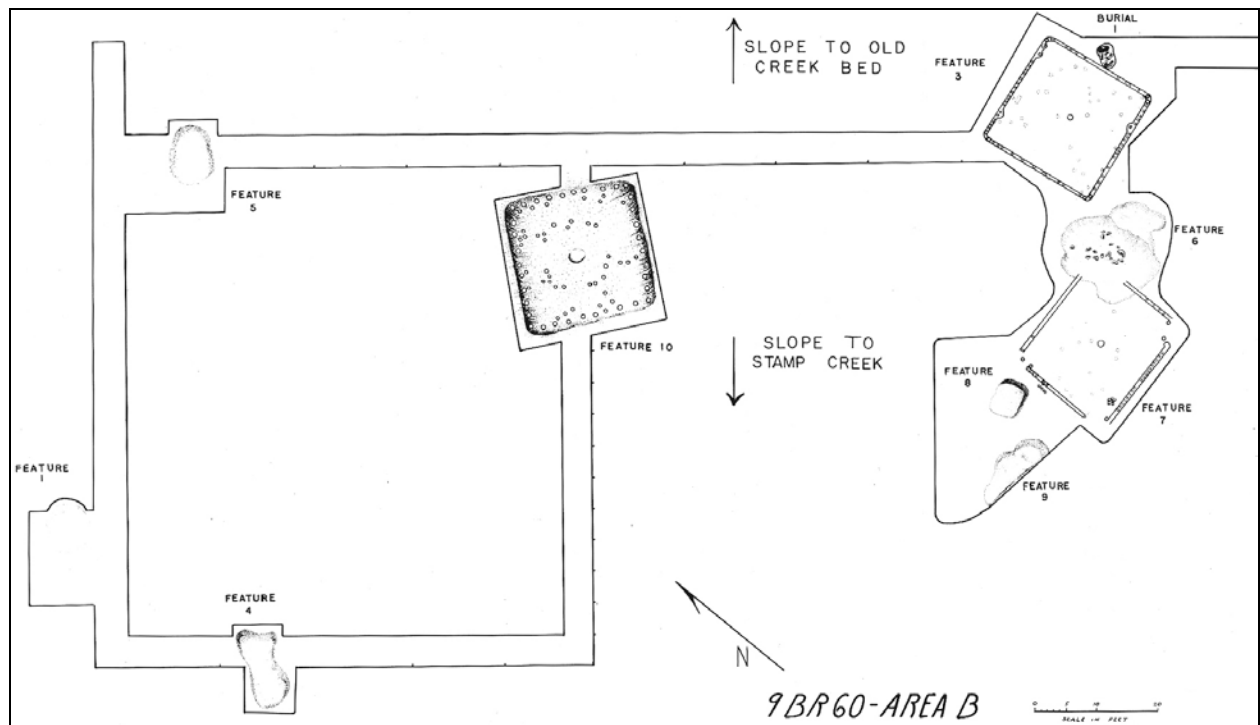


Figure 25. 9BR60B. Plan of excavation.



Figure 26. 9BR60B. Feature 3, an Etowah period house pattern.

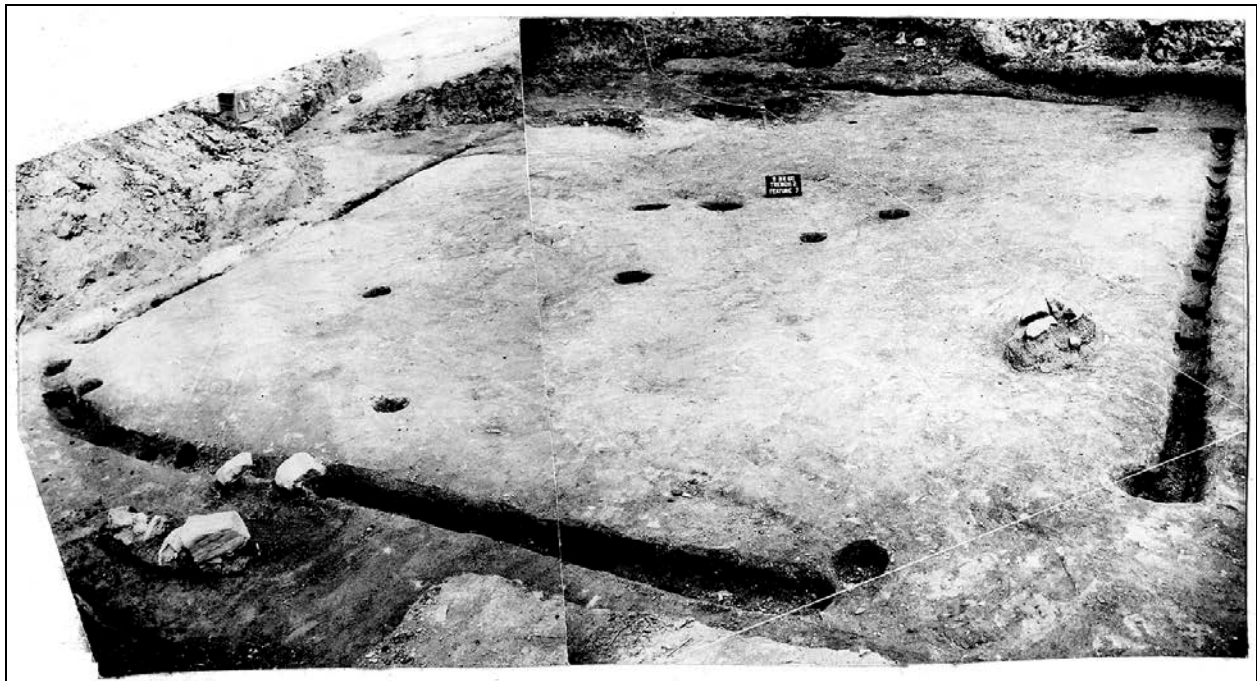


Figure 27. 9BR60B. Feature 7, an Etowah III period house pattern.

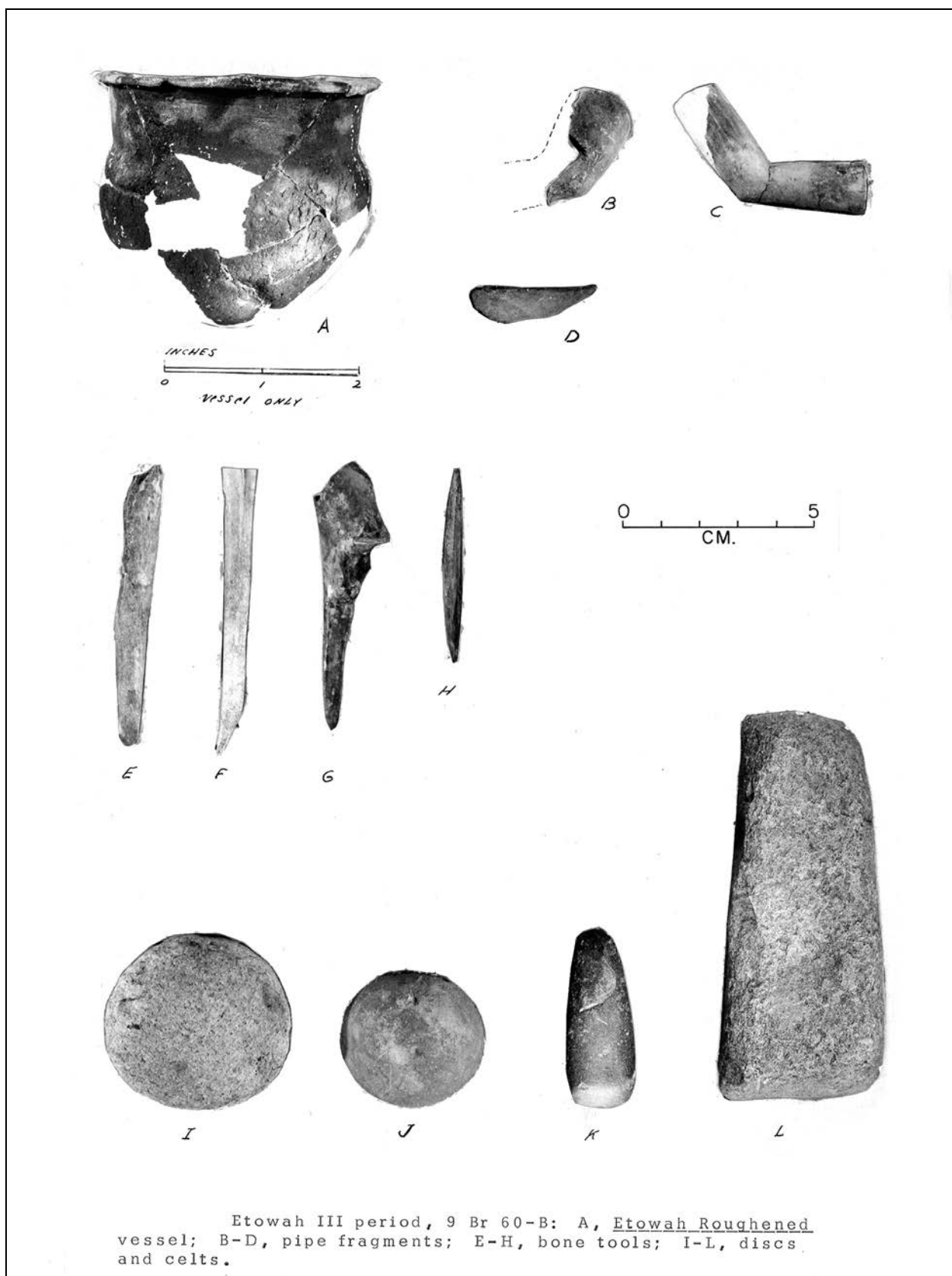


Figure 28. 9BR60B. Etowah III period artifacts.

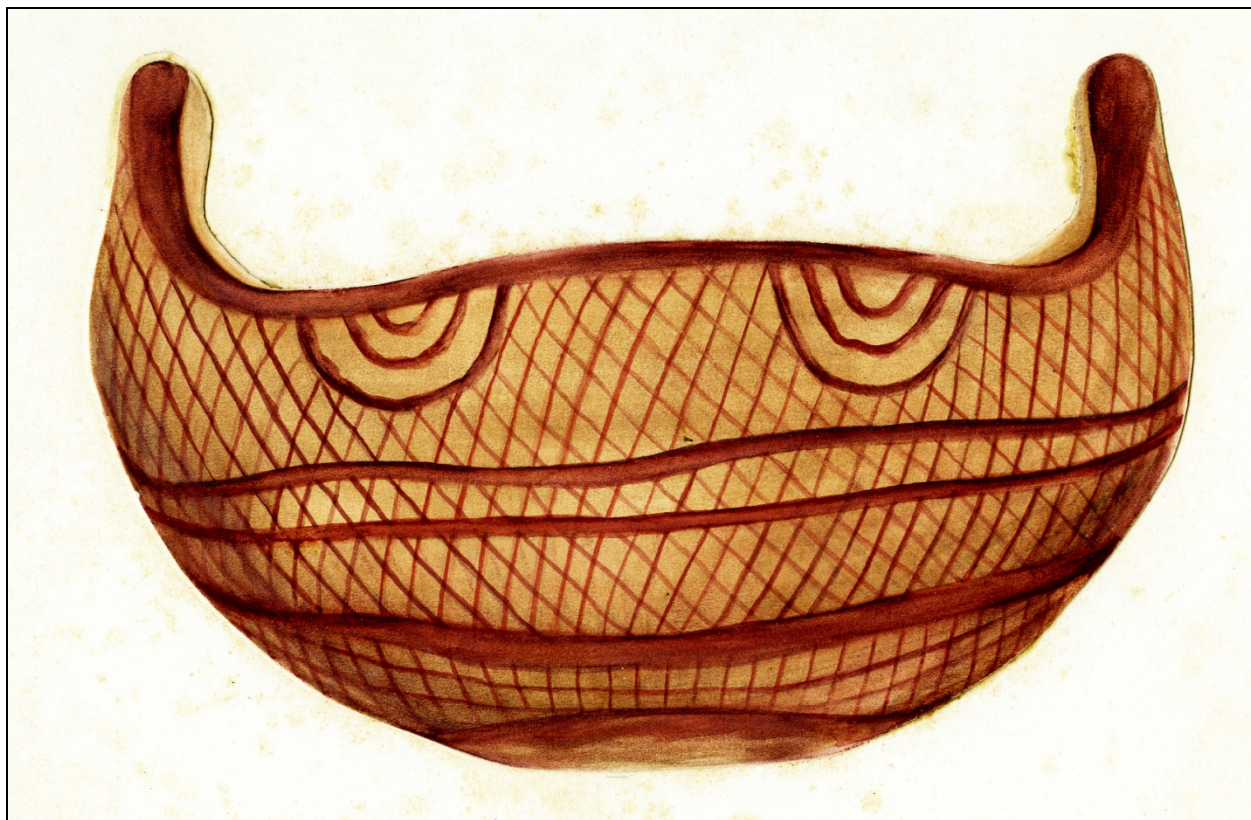


Figure 29. 9BR60B. Hiwassee Red on Buff vessel.

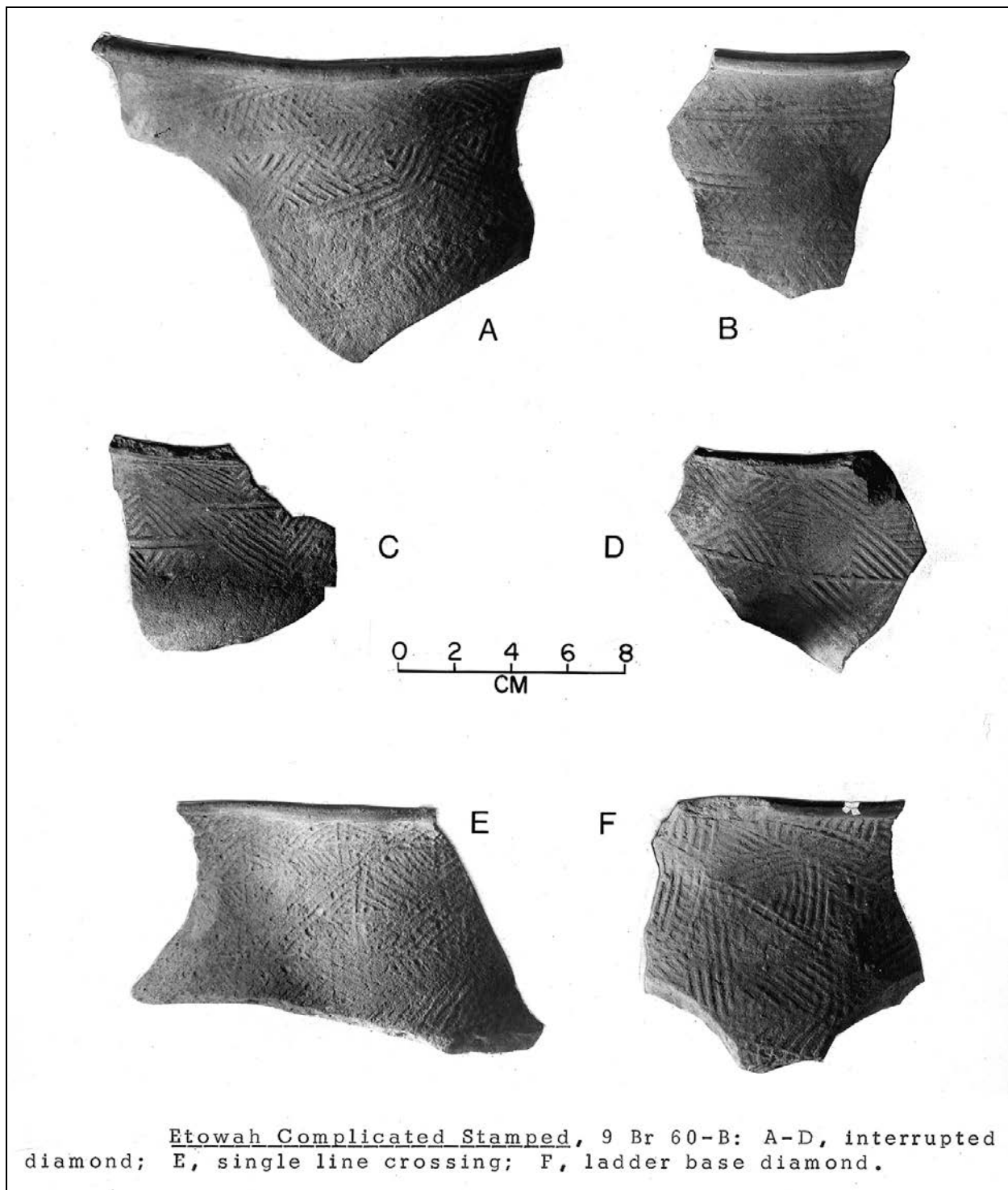


Figure 30. 9BR60B. Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds from Feature 6.

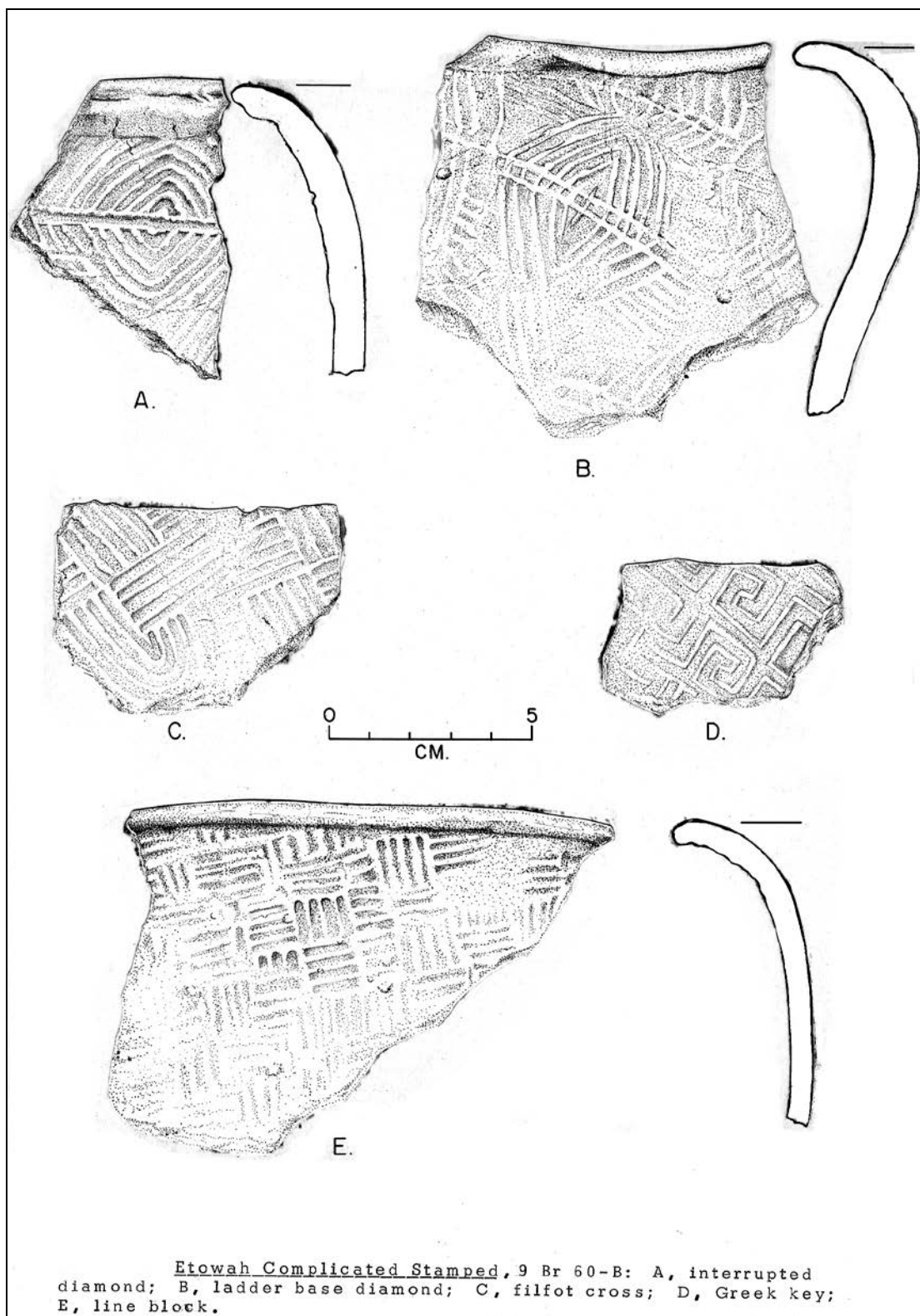


Figure 31. 9BR60B. Etowah Complicated Stamped sherds.

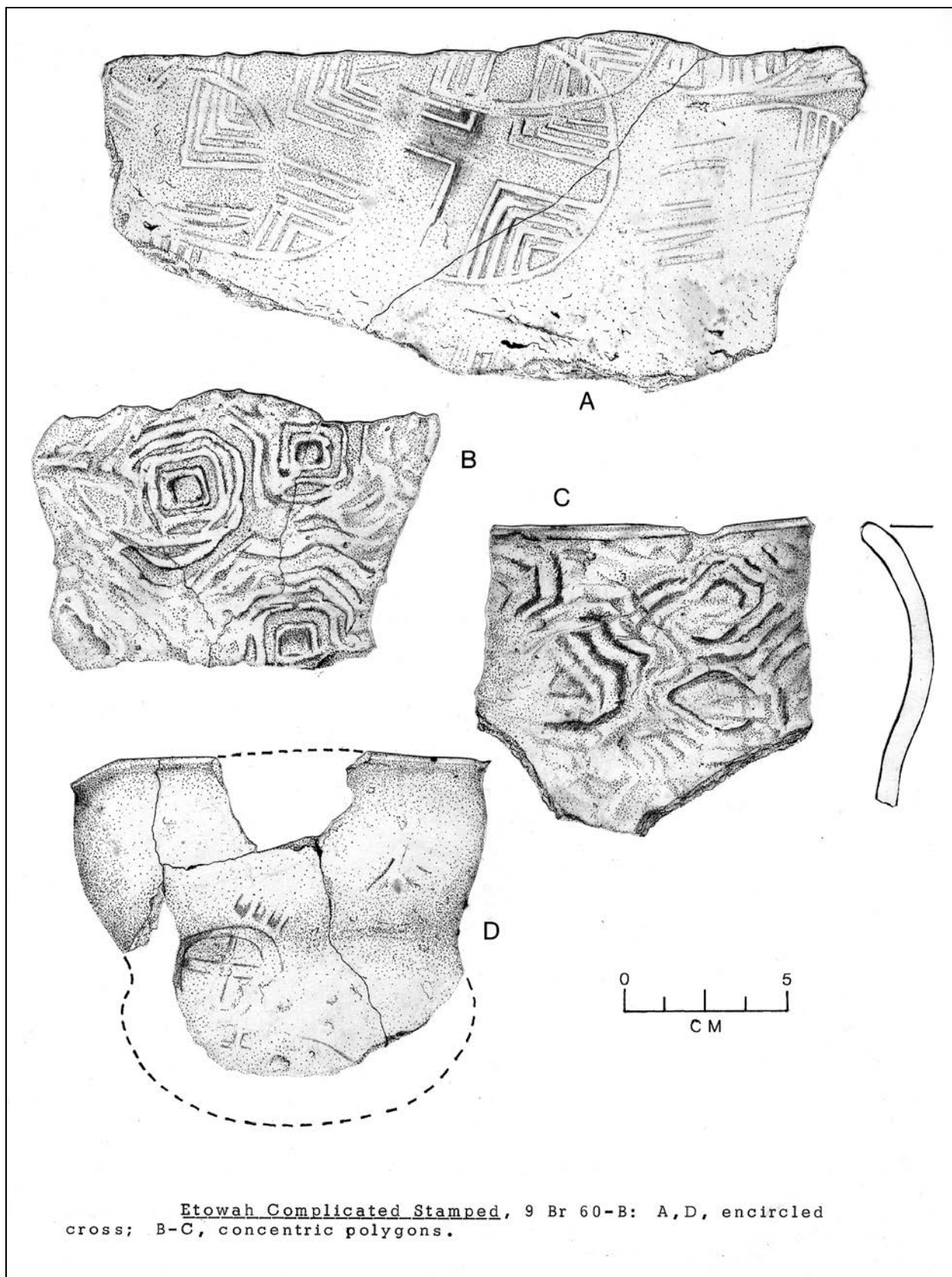


Figure 32. 9BR60B. Etowah Complicated Stamped.

sherds.

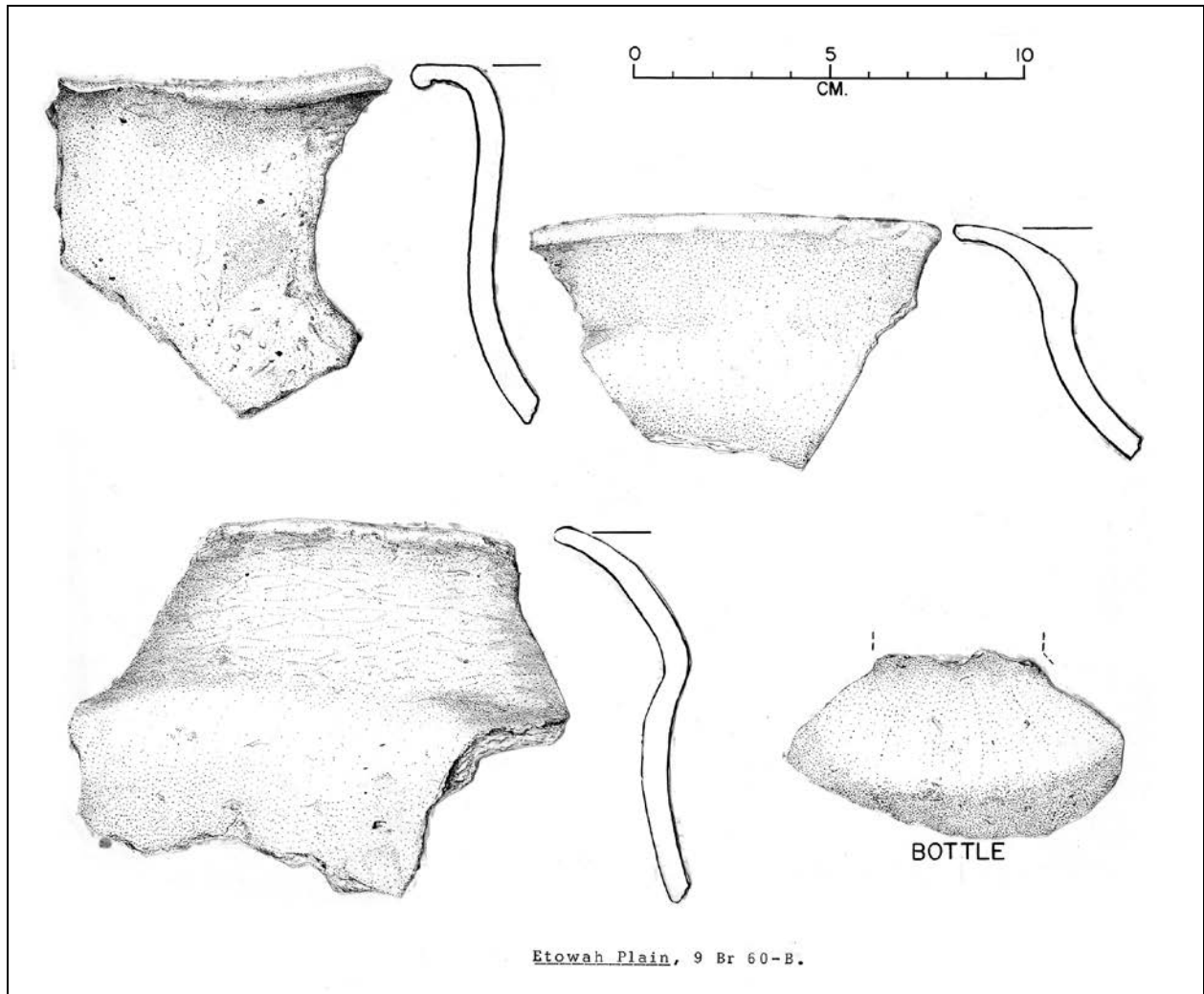


Figure 33. 9BR60B. Etowah Plain sherds.

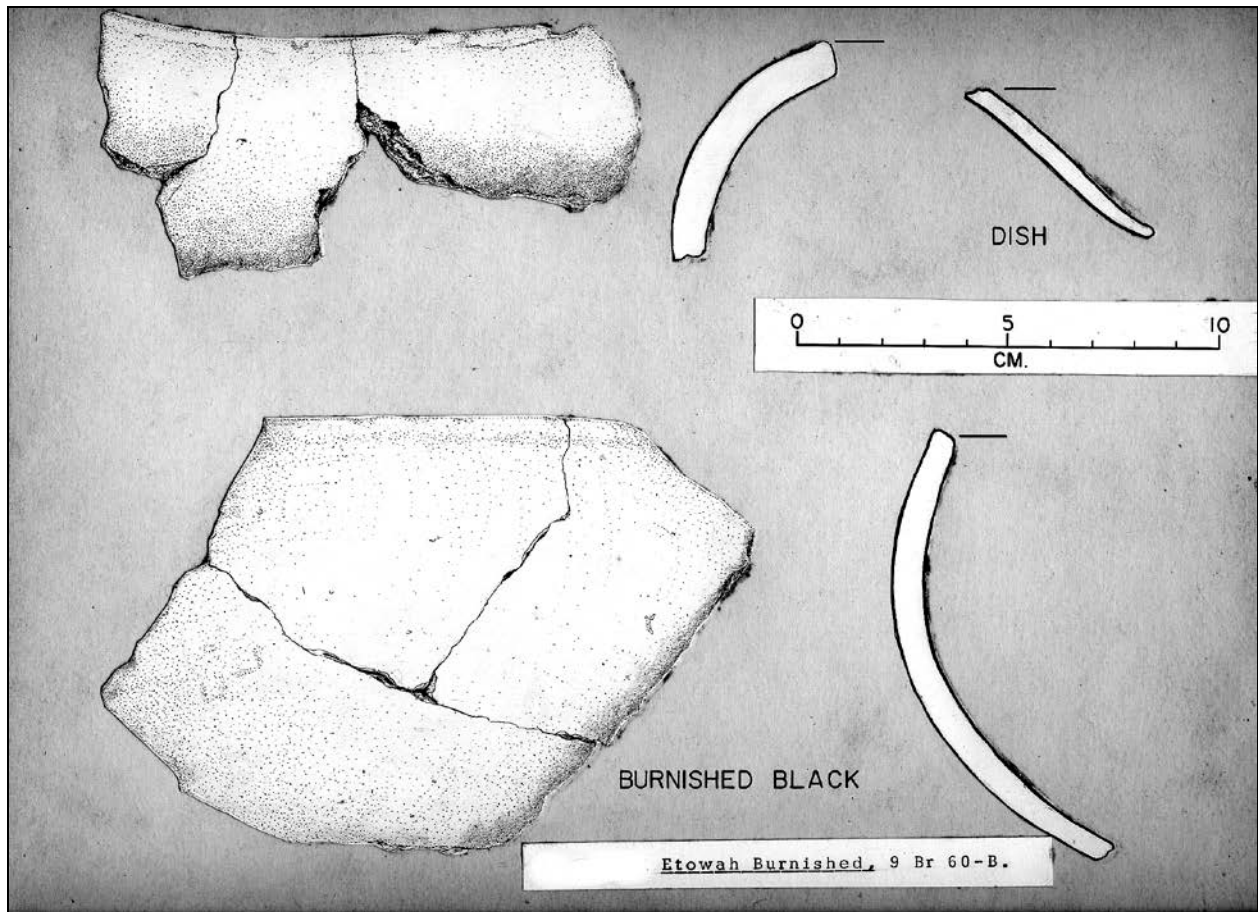


Figure 34. 9BR60B. Etowah Burnished sherds.

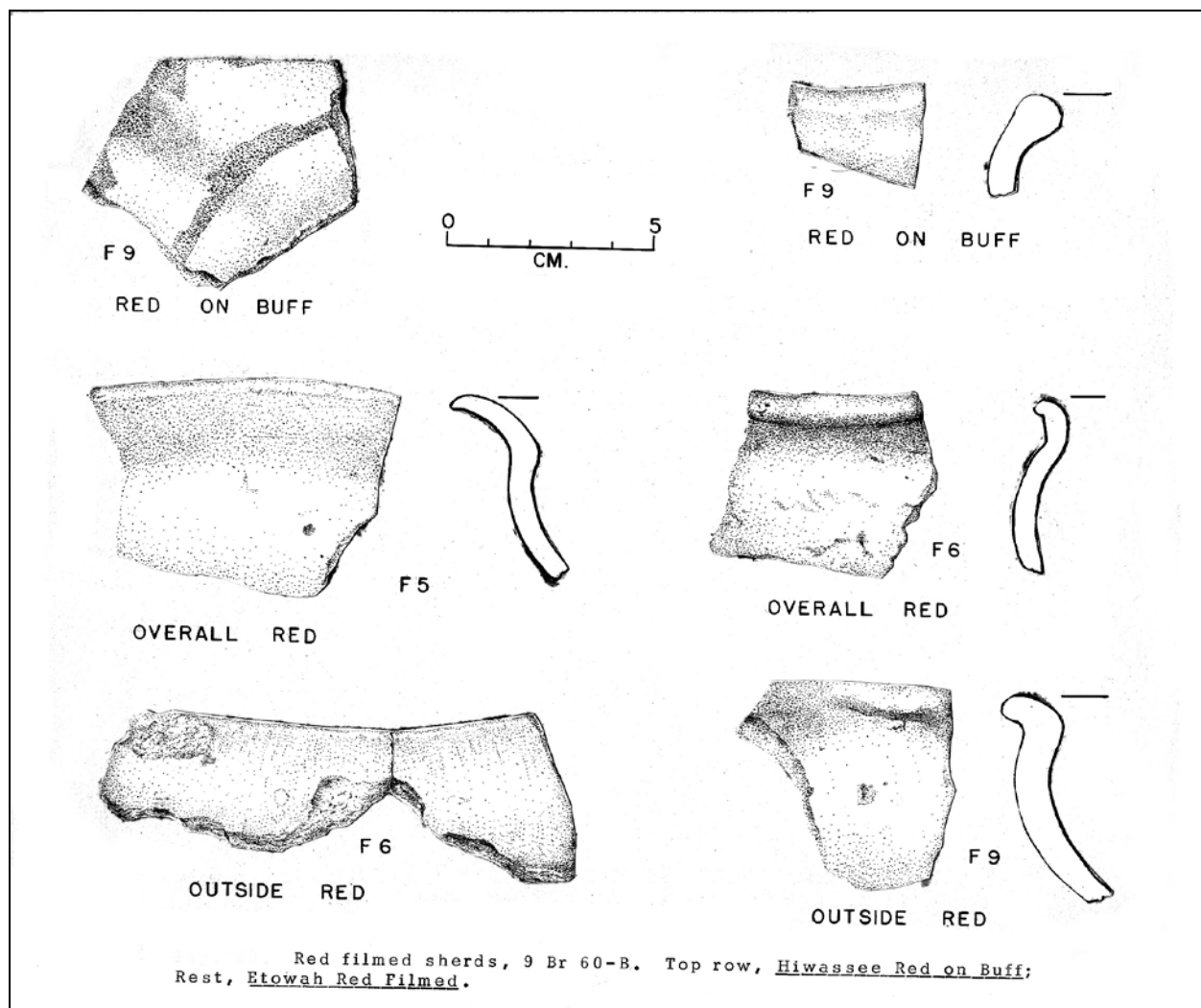


Figure 35. 9BR60B. Red filmed sherds.

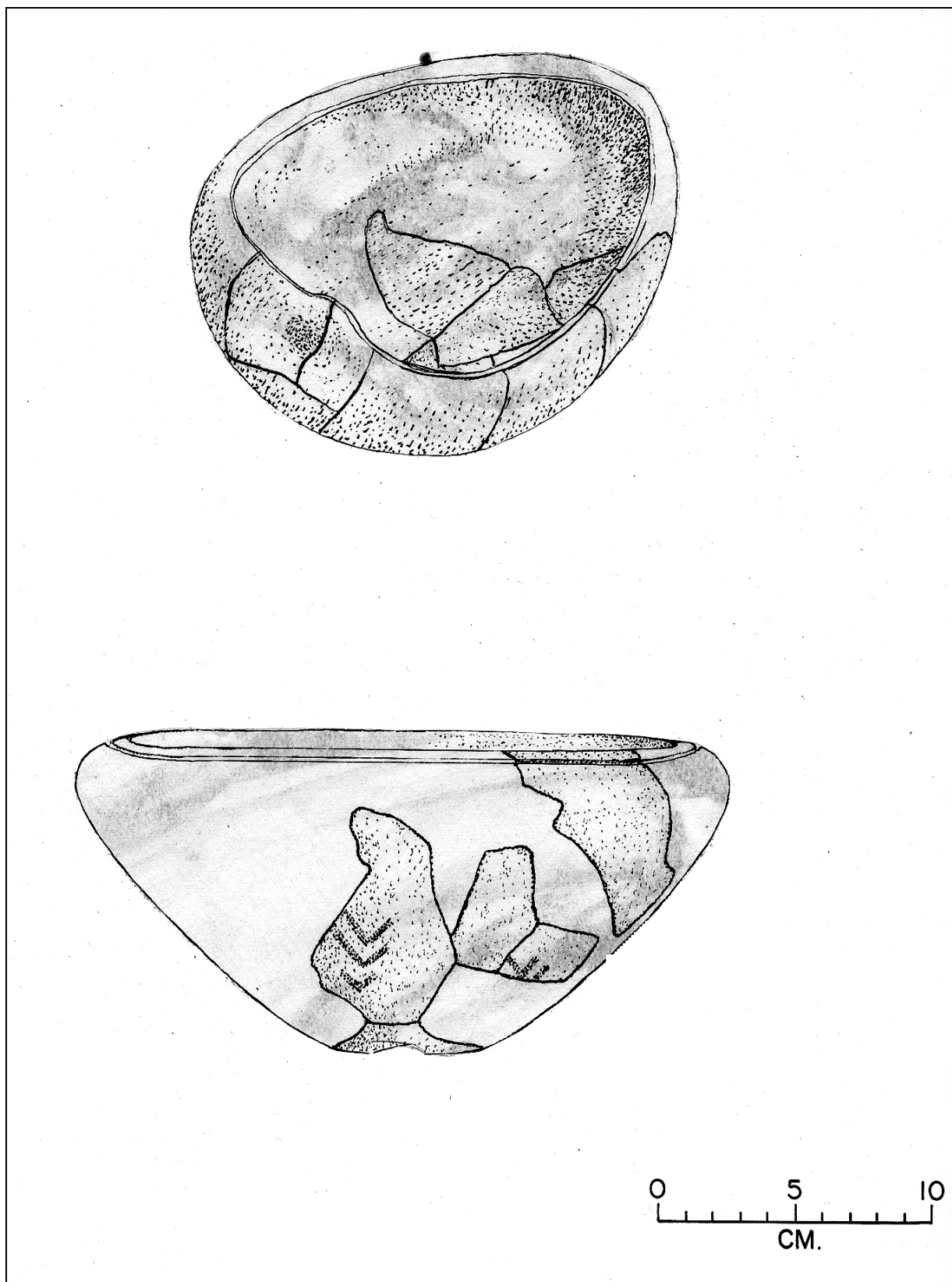


Figure 36. 9BR60B. Hiwassee Red on Buff, restored bowl from Feature 6.

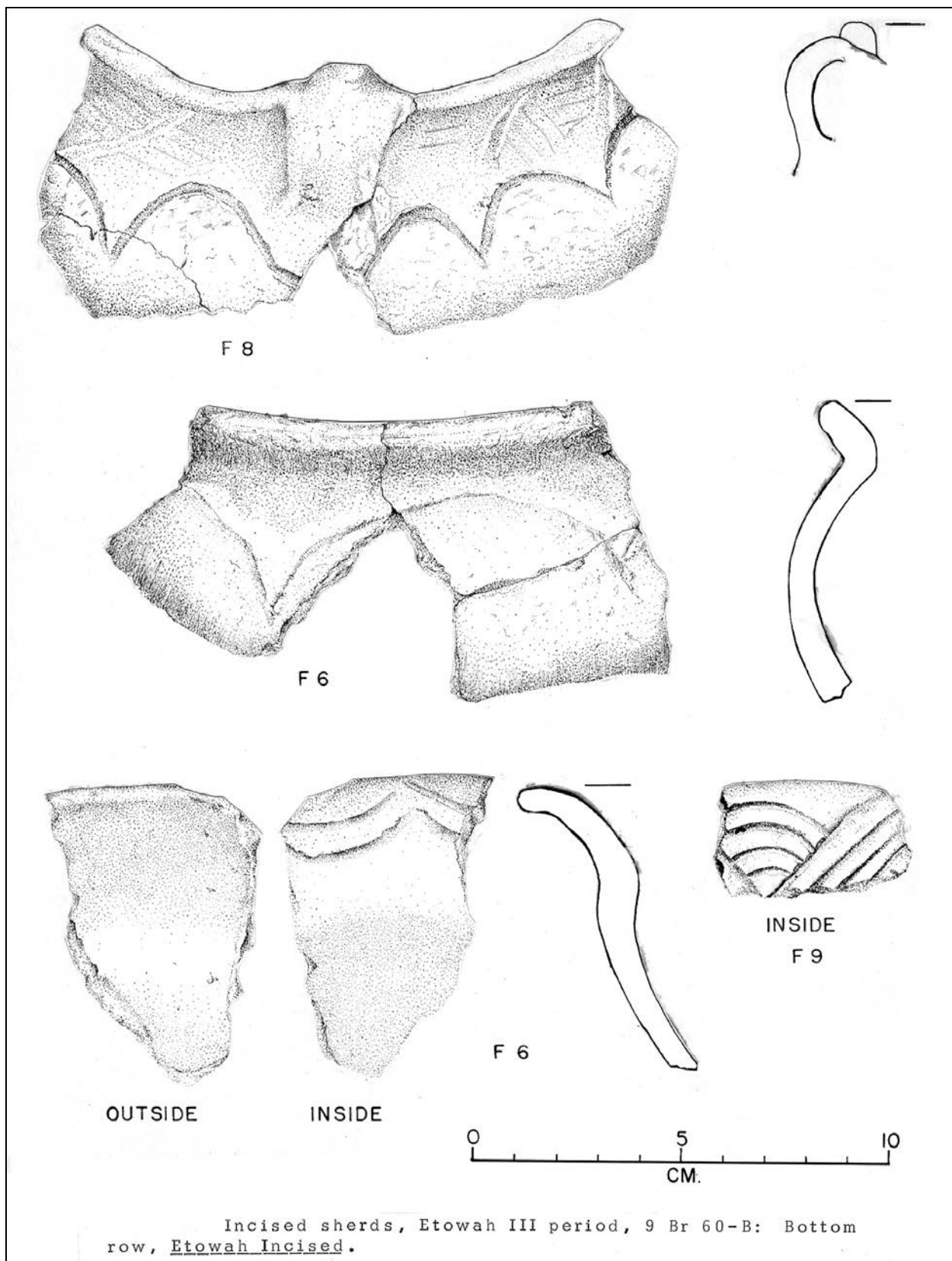
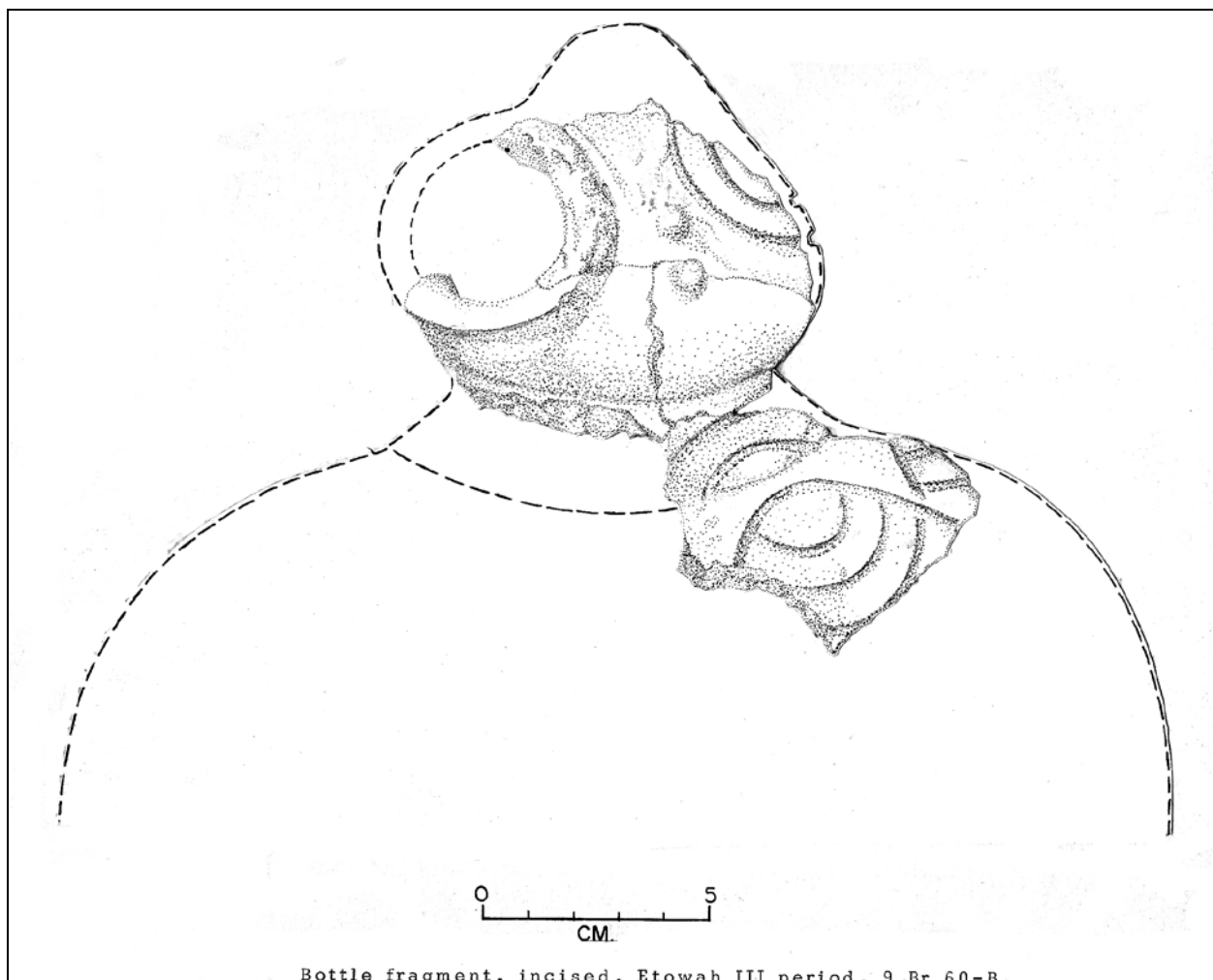


Figure 37. 9BR60B. Incised sherds, Etowah III period.



Bottle fragment, incised, Etowah III period, 9 Br 60-B.

Figure 38. 9BR60B. Bottle fragment, incised, Etowah III period.

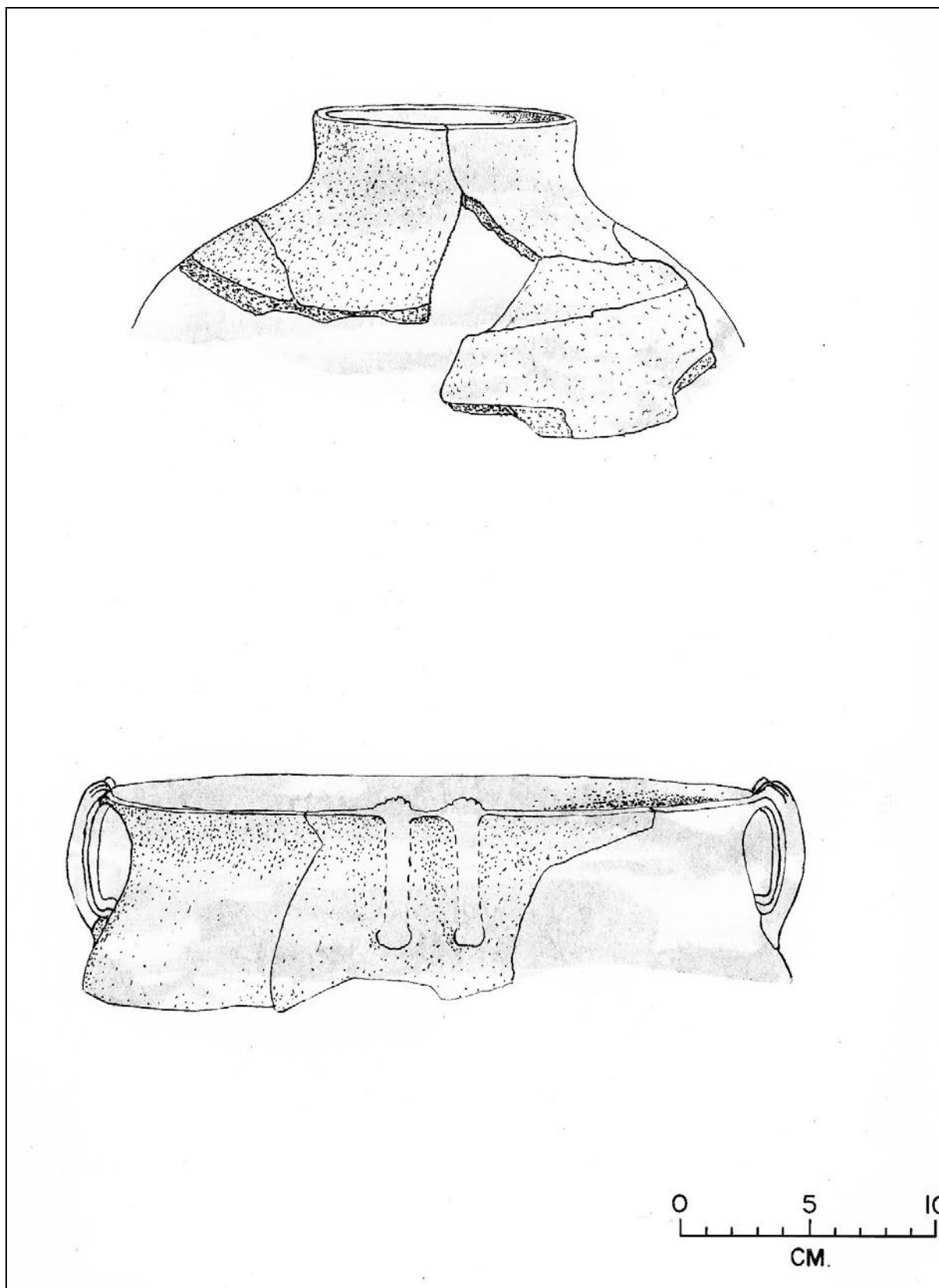


Figure 39. 9BR60B. Mississippian jar and Mississippian container with handles.



Early Lamar period burial, 9 Br 60-B.

Figure 40. 9BR60B. Early Lamar period burial.



Figure 41. 9BR60B. House pattern of the Brewster period, Mayes focus.

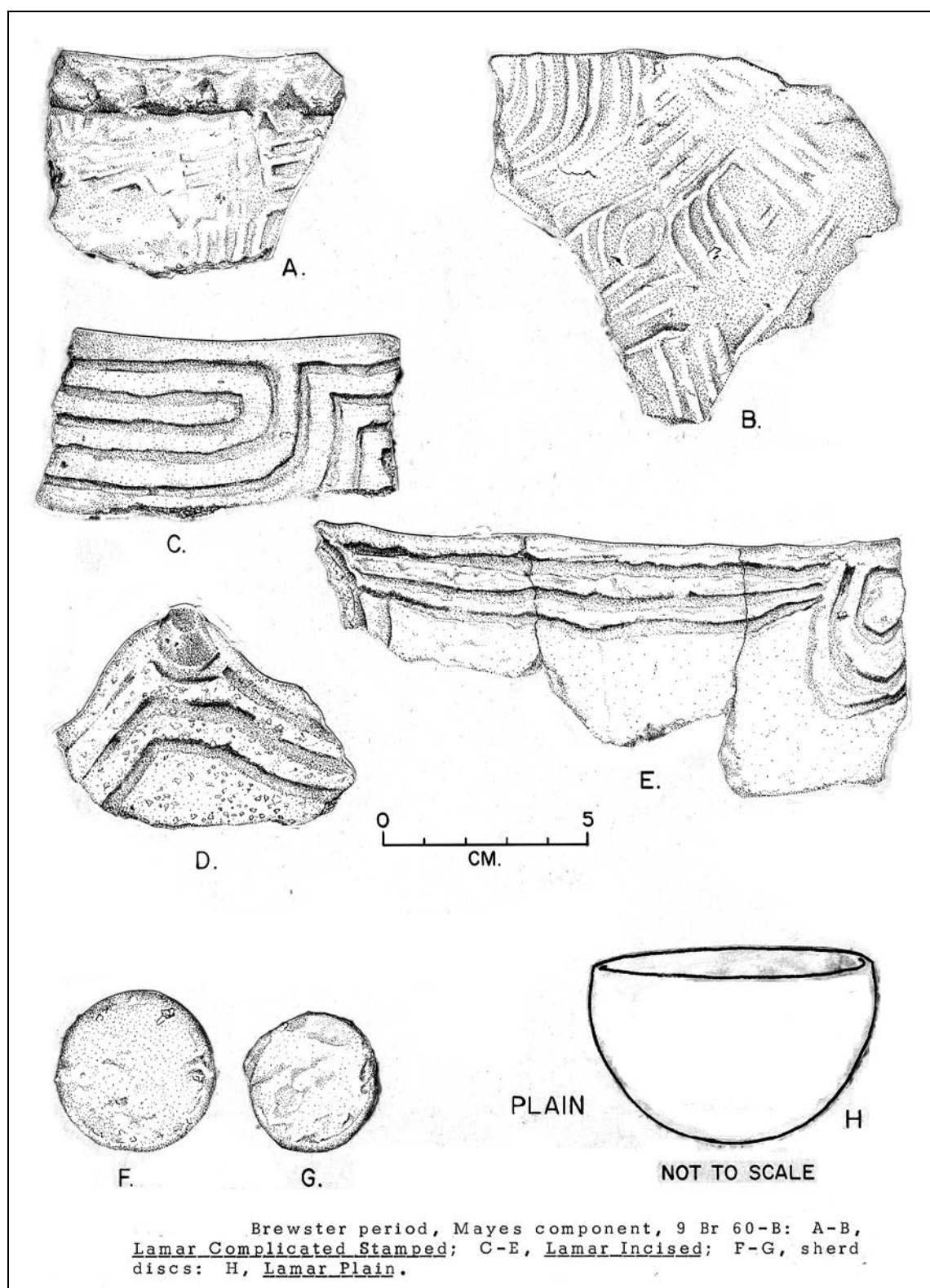
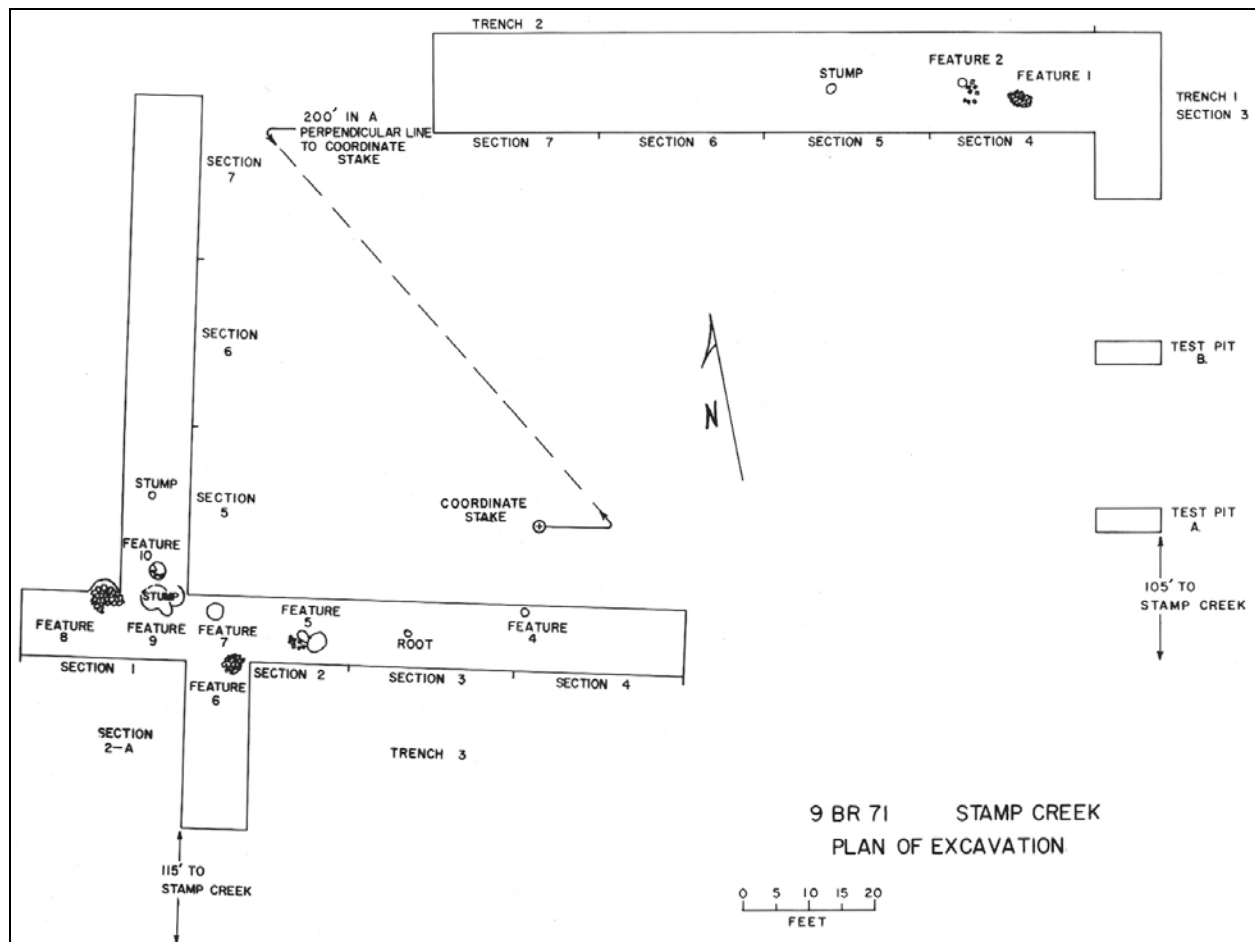


Figure 42. 9BR60B. Brewster period, Mayes component.





A.



B.

Figure 44. 9BR71. A - Feature 8, B - Feature 1.

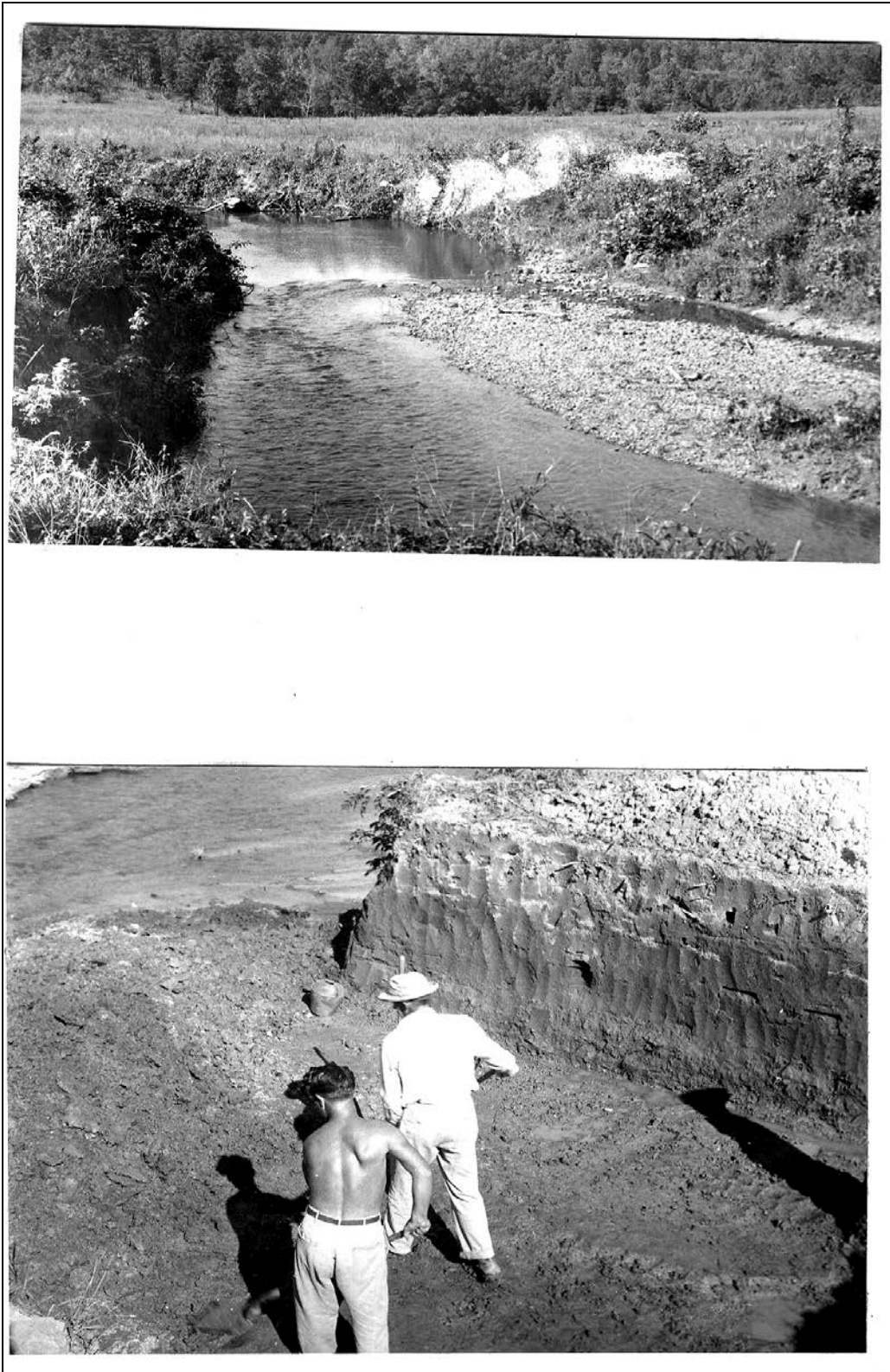
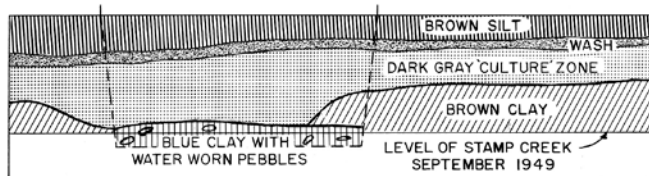


Figure 45. 9BR73. A - Stamp Creek facing south with the site in the foreground. B – Excavation of the stratigraphic pit.

9 BR 73
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET



LEVEL	WOODSTOCK DIAMOND STAMPED		COMPLICATED STAMPED		CARTERSVILLE SIMPLE STAMPED		CARTERSVILLE CHECK STAMPED		PLAIN		DUNLAP FABRIC MARKED		NUMBER OF SHERDS
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
SILT LAYER	24				7	24	24						42
0—3"	2	6			14	22	38						50
3—6"	3			10	24	10	42						62
6—9"		1			17	5	58						82
9—12"				4	15	10	50						184
12—15"				2	20	8	61						149
15—18"			1		13		67						24
18—21"					28	13	53						123
21—24"					22	11	53						73
24—27"					22	8	62						37
27—30"					22	9	60						97
30—33"					23	12	58						97
33—36"					31	10	46						89
36—39"					33	9	50						82
39—42"					30	6	60						118
42—45"					24	4	66						90
45—48"					18	10	62						60
48—51"							4	86					50
51—54"							7	88					44
54—57"							4	92					24
57—60"								100					5
60—63"													
63—69"							5	91					22

Figure 46. 9BR73. Stratigraphic section.

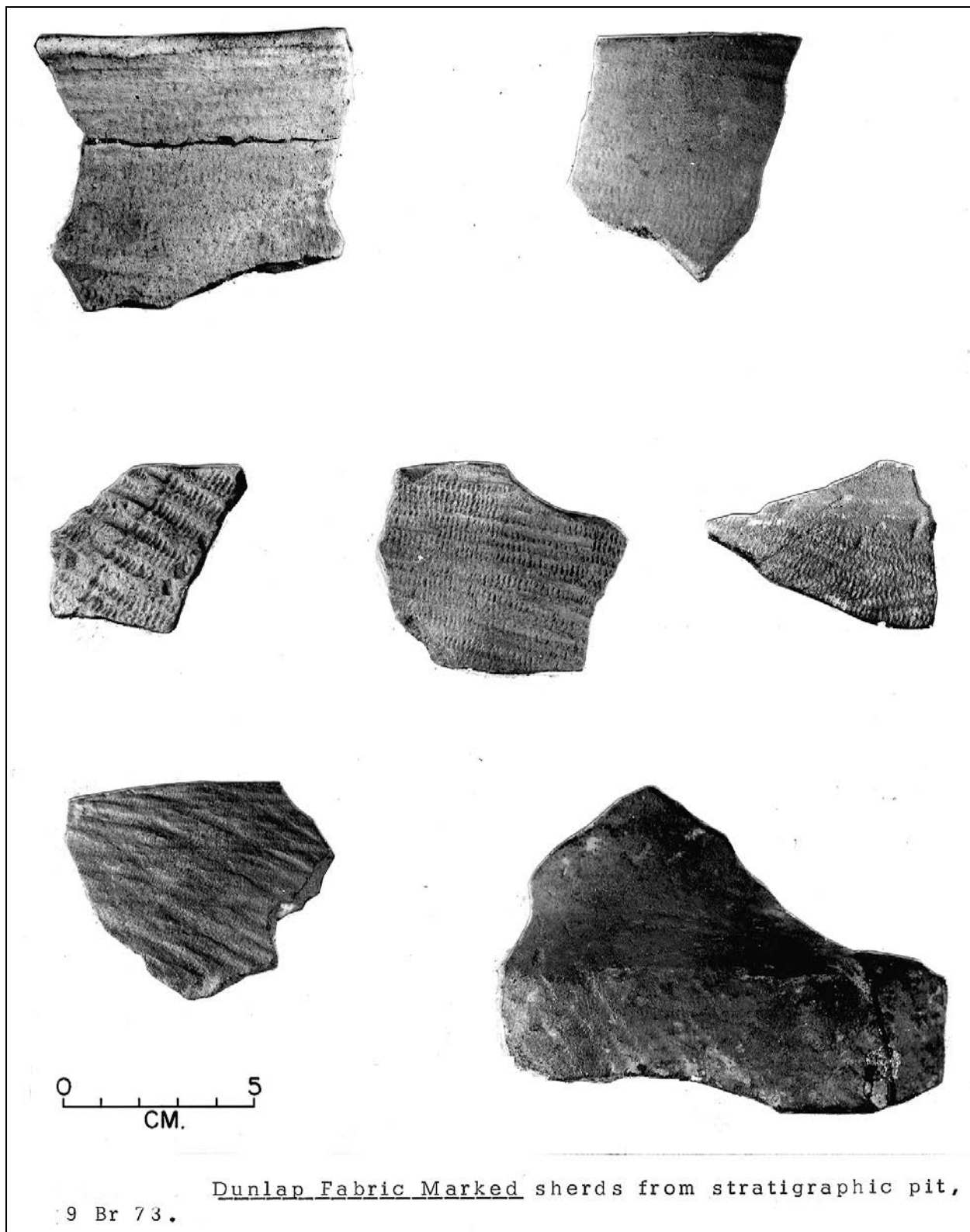


Figure 47. 9BR73. Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds from the stratigraphic pit.

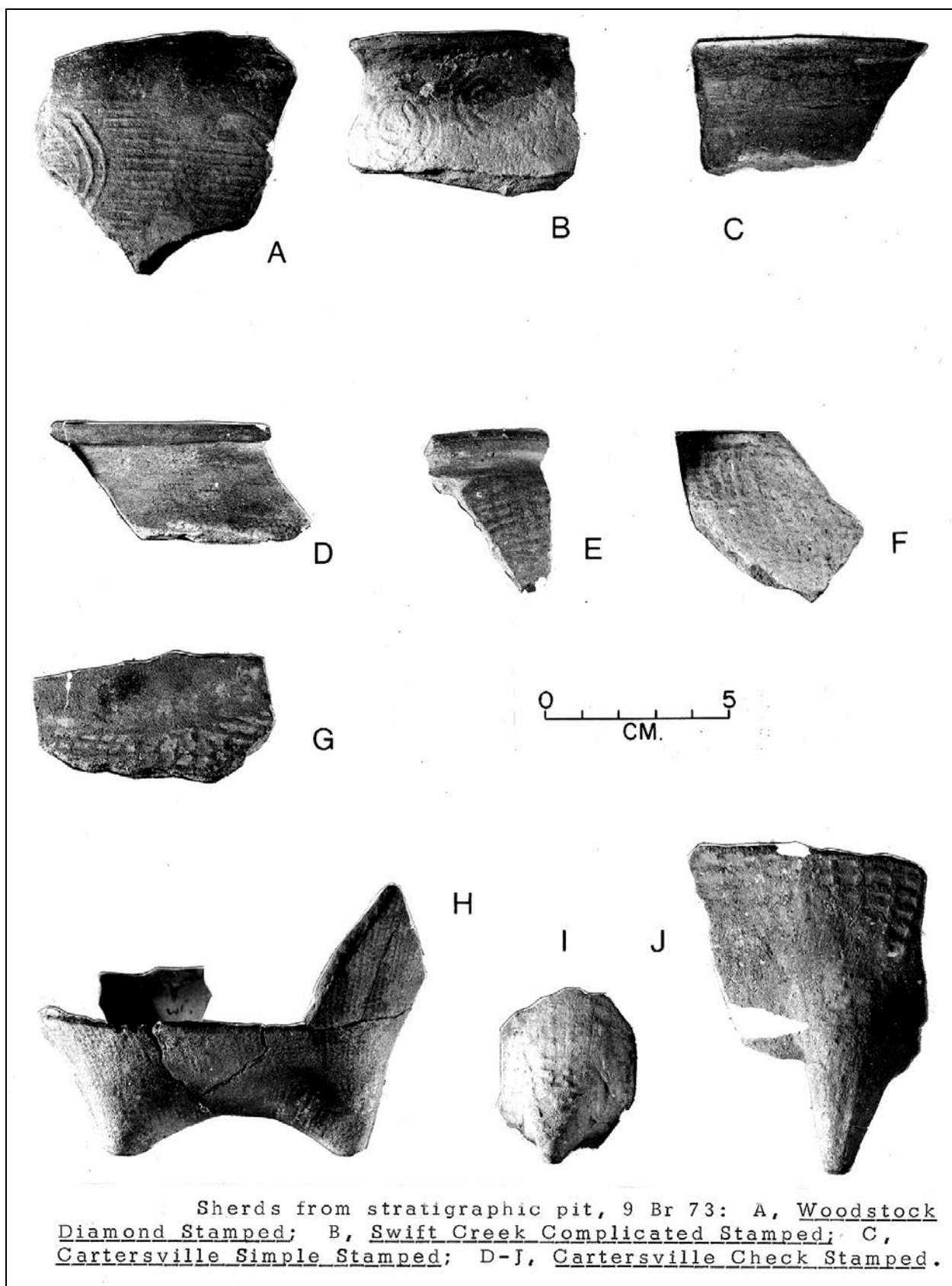


Figure 48. 9BR73. Sherds from the stratigraphic pit.

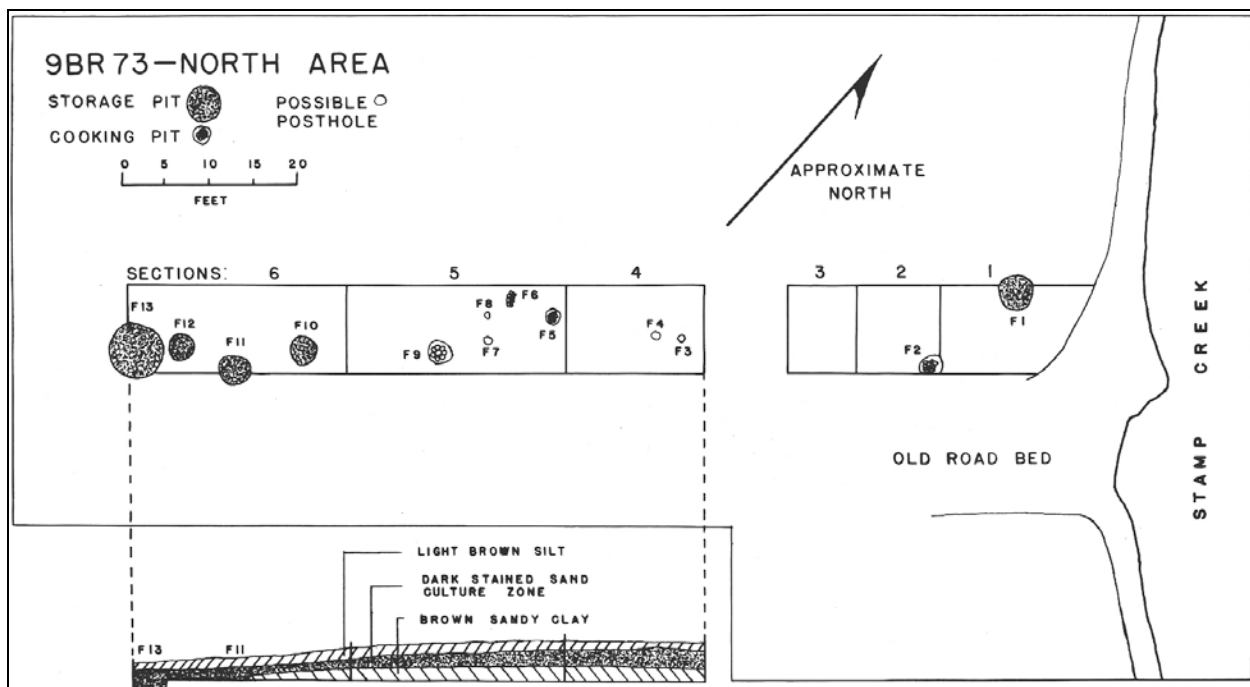


Figure 49. 9BR73. North Area.



A.



B.

Figure 50. 9BR73. NorthArea. A – Feature 9, a circular cooking pit, probably of the Kellogg period. B. – Feature 1, a circular storage pit of the Kellogg period.

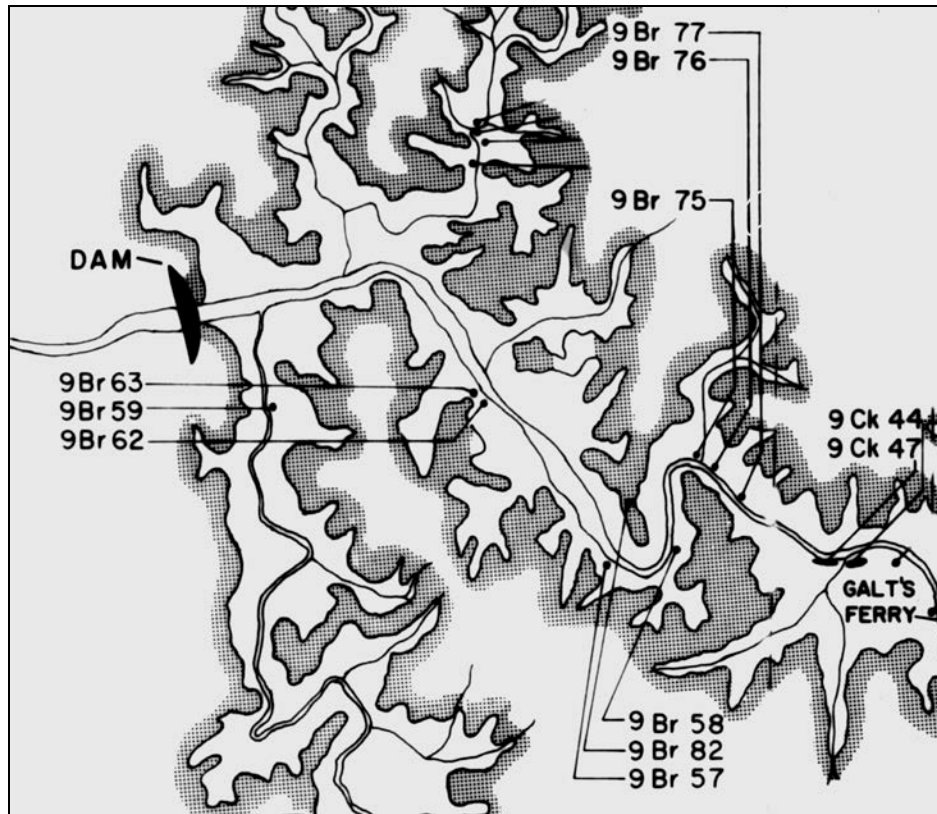


Figure 51. Map of sites on the Etowah River from Allatoona Dam to Proctor Bend.



Figure 52. 9CK85G. Investigating a rock pile.



Figure 53. First terrace on the Etowah River near 9CK46. Floodplain to left.

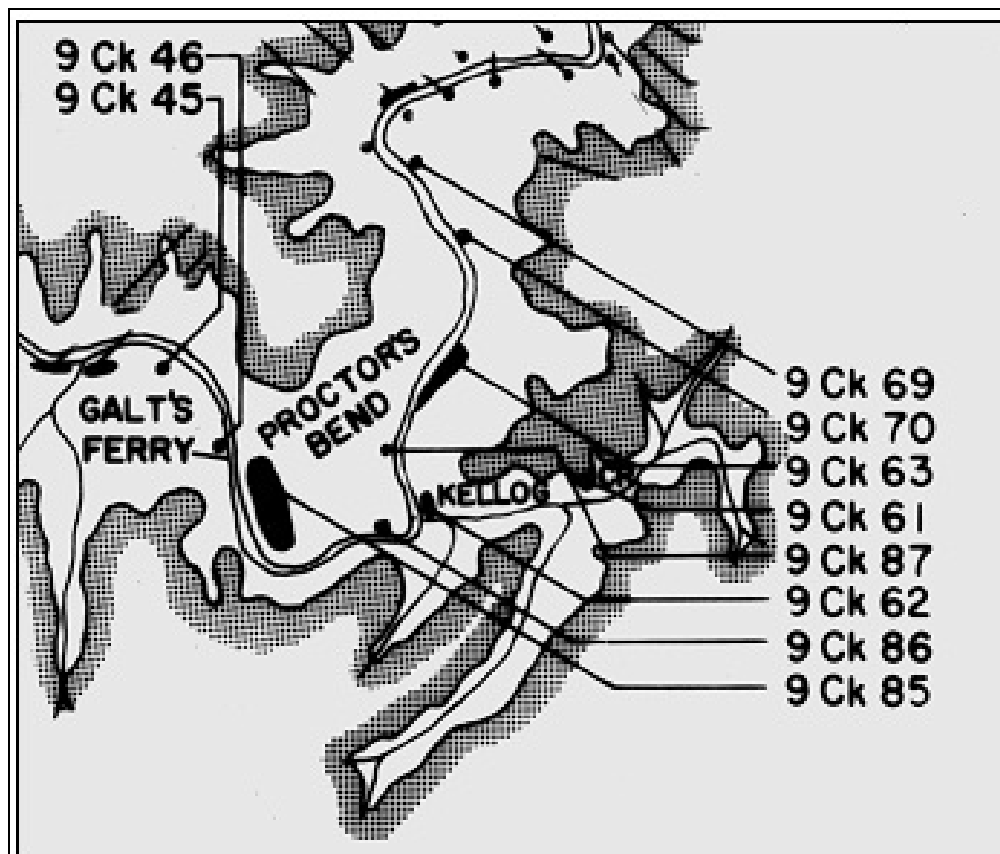


Figure 54. Map of sites on Proctor Bend.

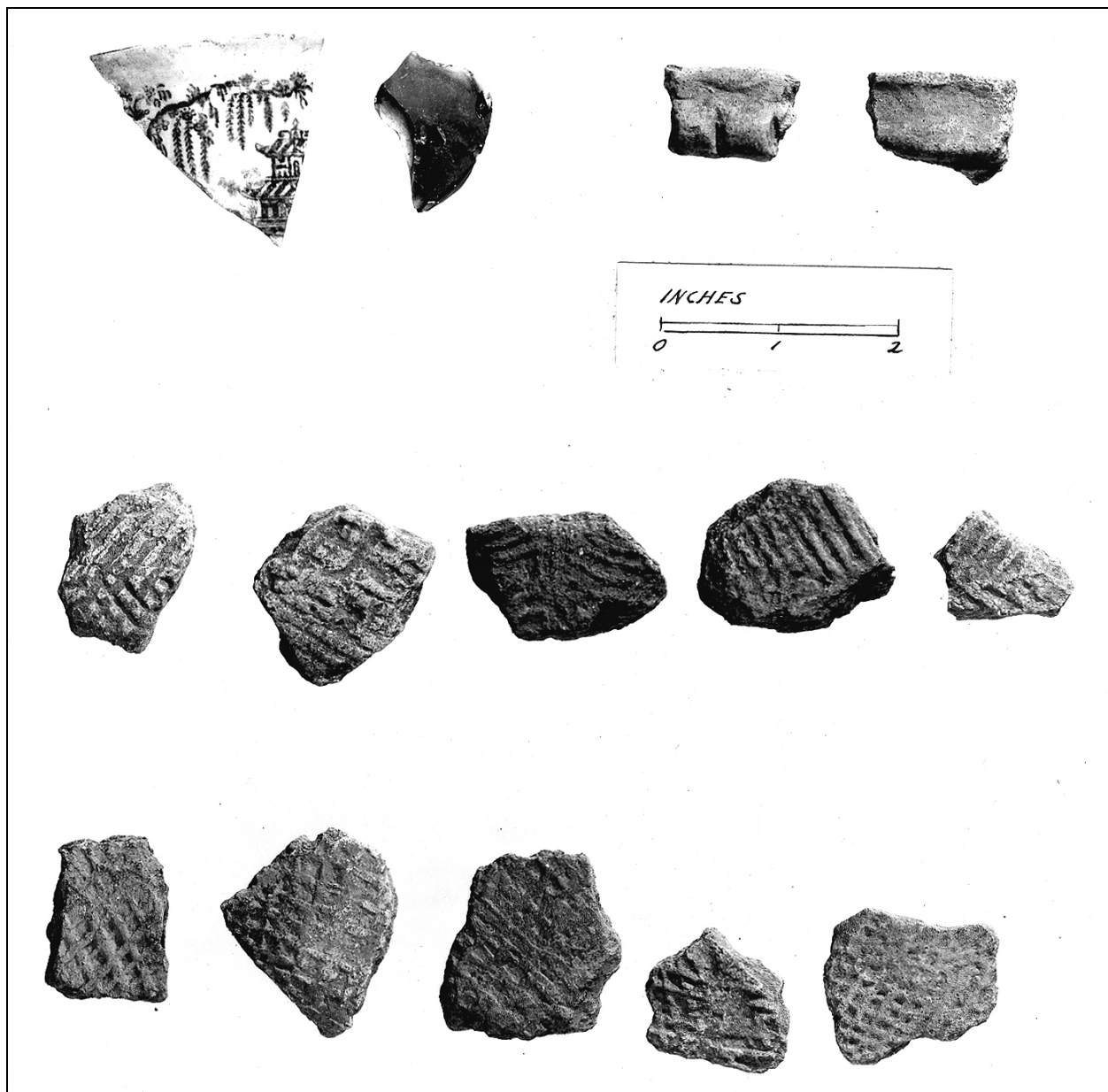


Figure 55. 9CK45A. Surface collection.

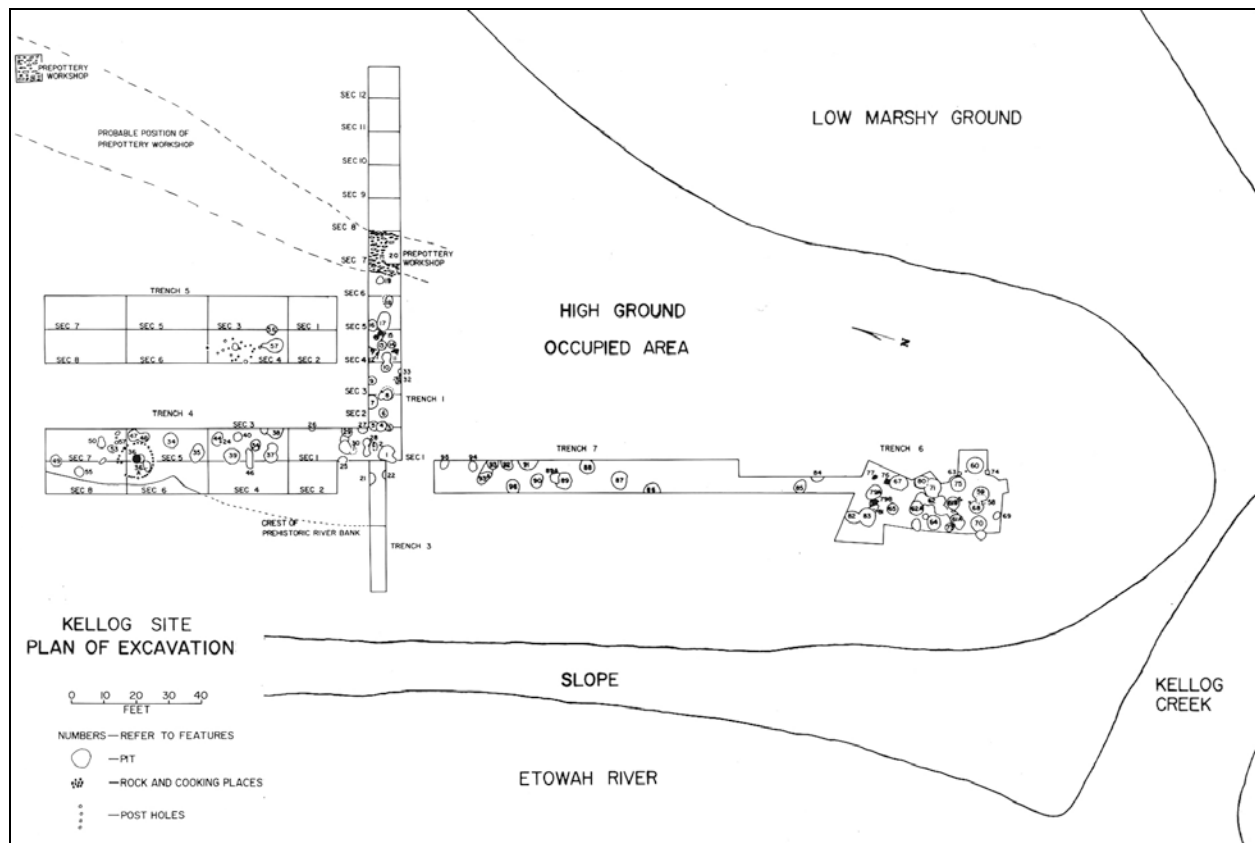


Figure 56. 9CK62. The Kellogg Site, plan of excavation.

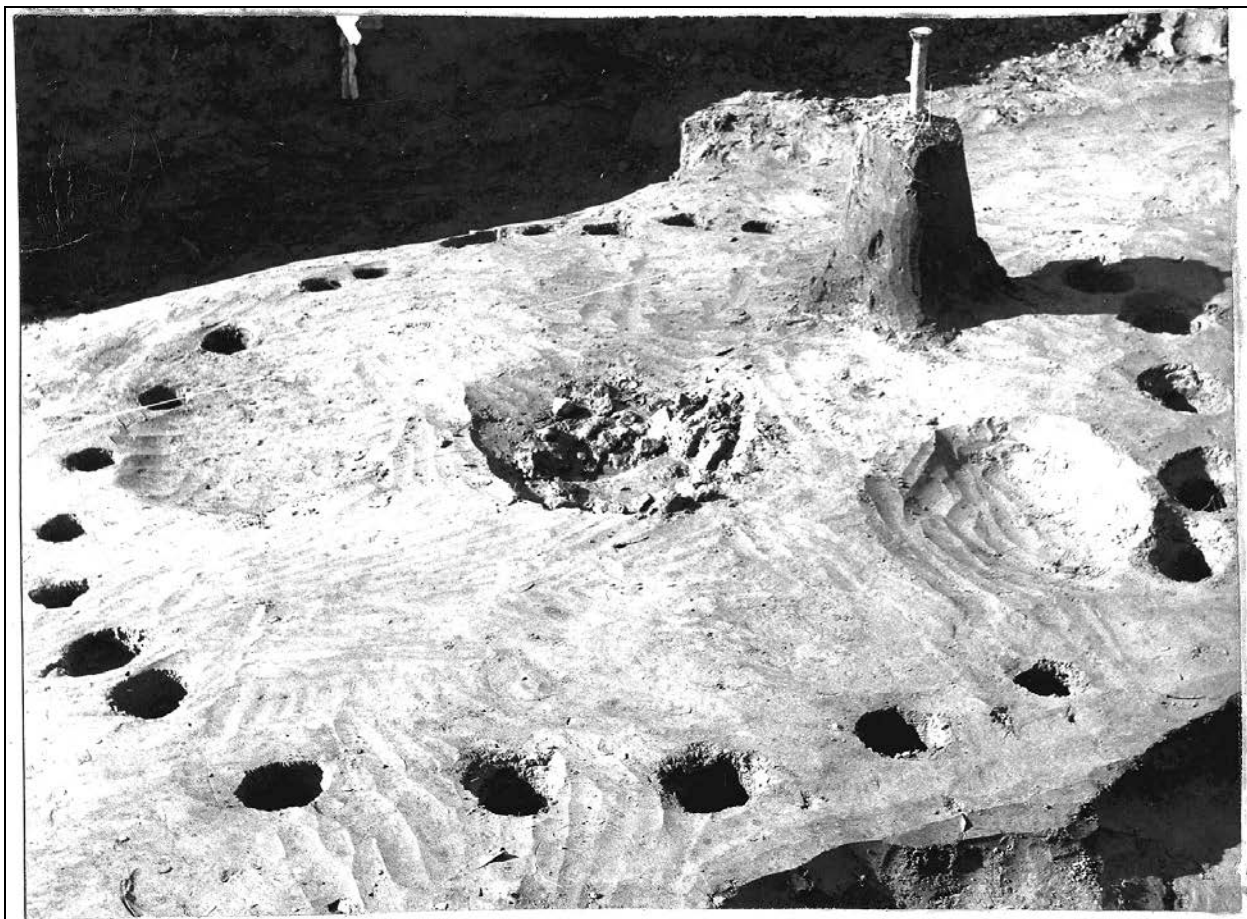


Figure 57. 9CK62. Cartersville period house pattern.



Figure 58. 9CK62. Feature 20, a section of the buried Prepottery stone chipping workshop.

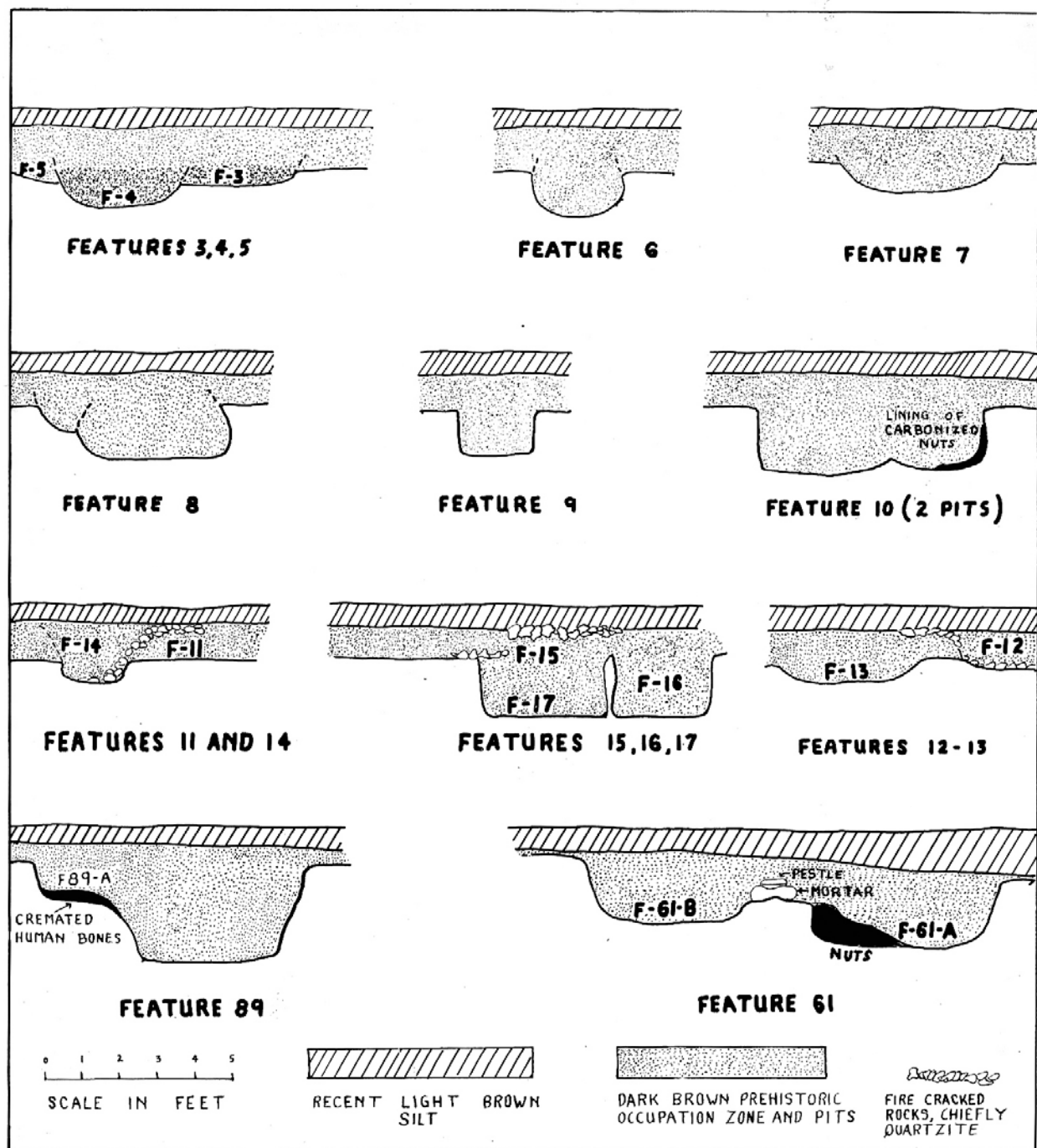


Figure 59. 9CK62. The Kellogg Site, pit feature profiles.



Figure 60. 9CK62. Evidence of "hot rock" cooking, probably Kellogg period. Feature 12, foreground. Storage pit, Feature 13, upper left.



Figure 61. 9CK62. Small, carefully laid rock platform Feature 76, Kellogg or Cartersville period



62.

Figure 62. 9CK62. Cartersville Check Stamped vessel from Feature 43, from the Post Kellogg period.

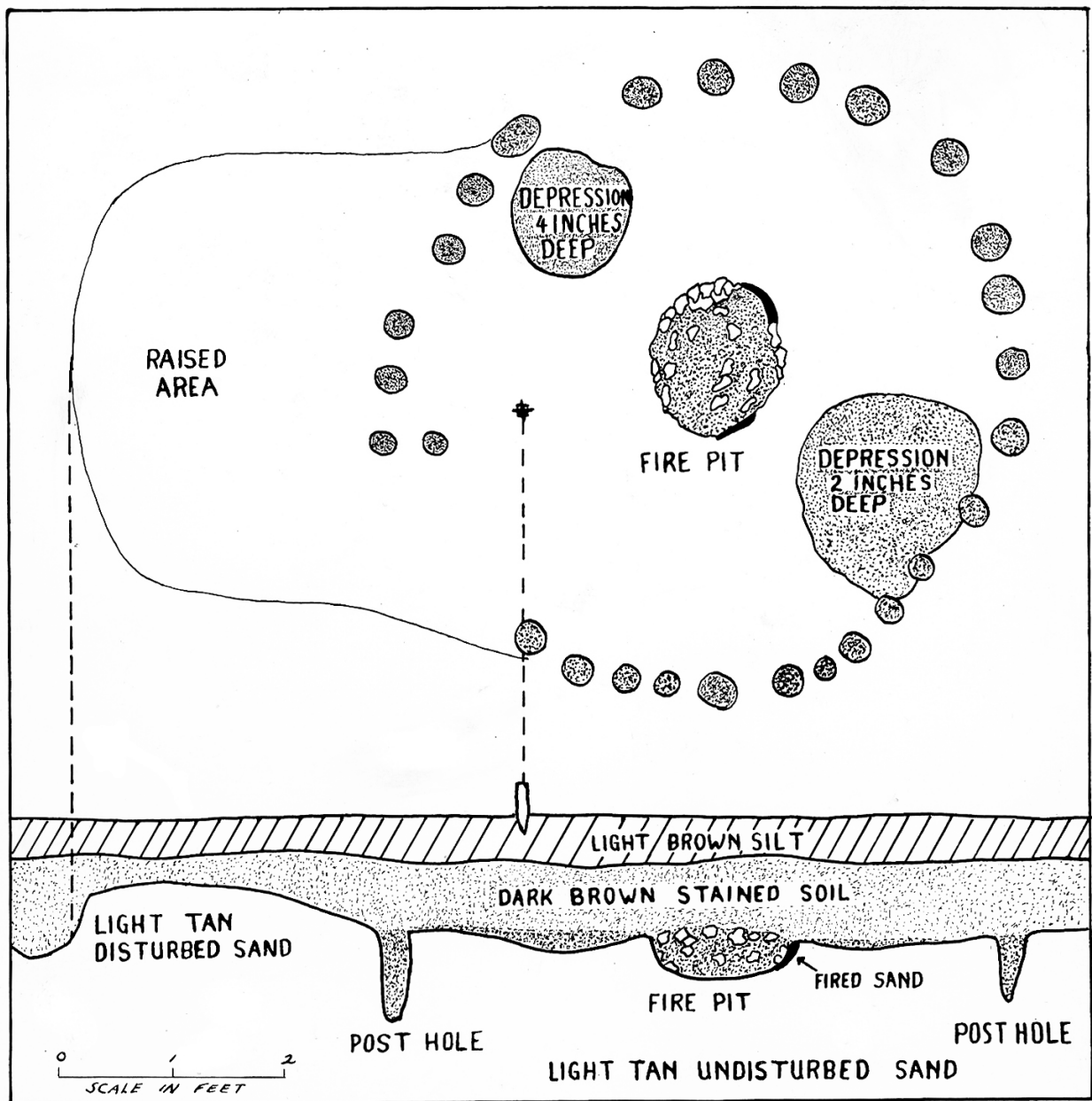


Figure 63. 9CK62. Cartersville period house, plan and profile.

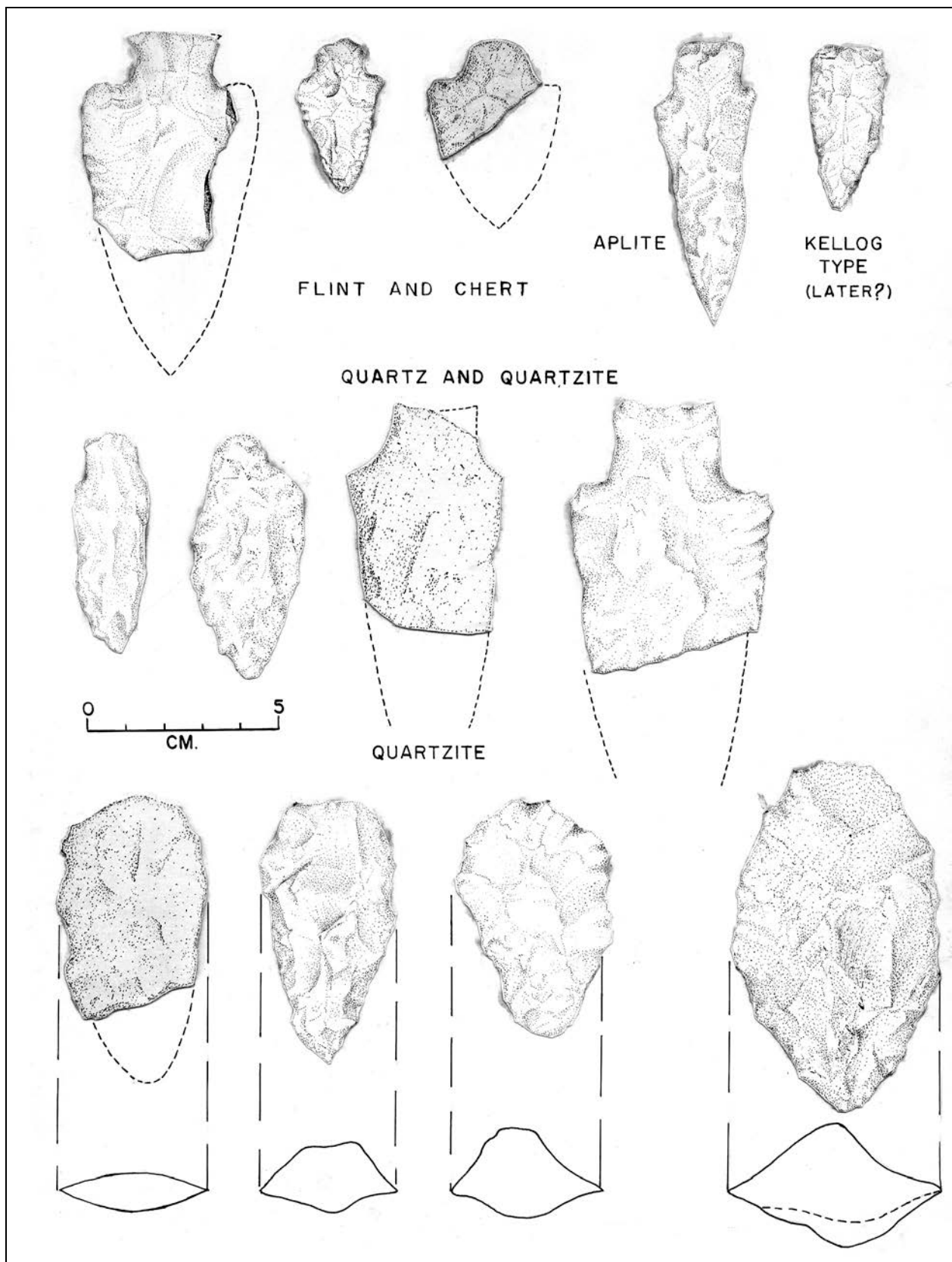


Figure 64. 9CK62. Projectile points.

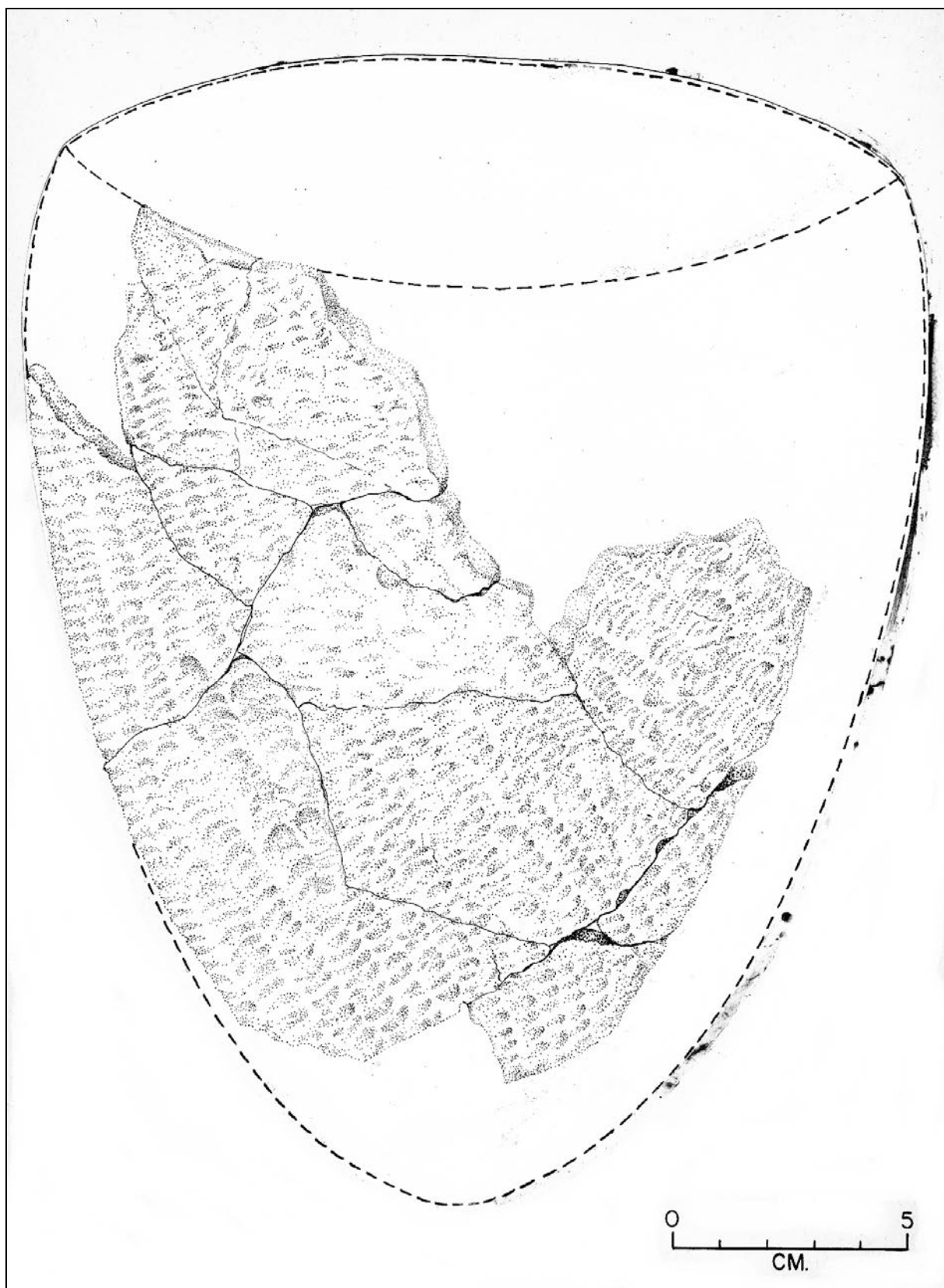


Figure 65. 9CK62. Dunlap Fabric Marked vessel.

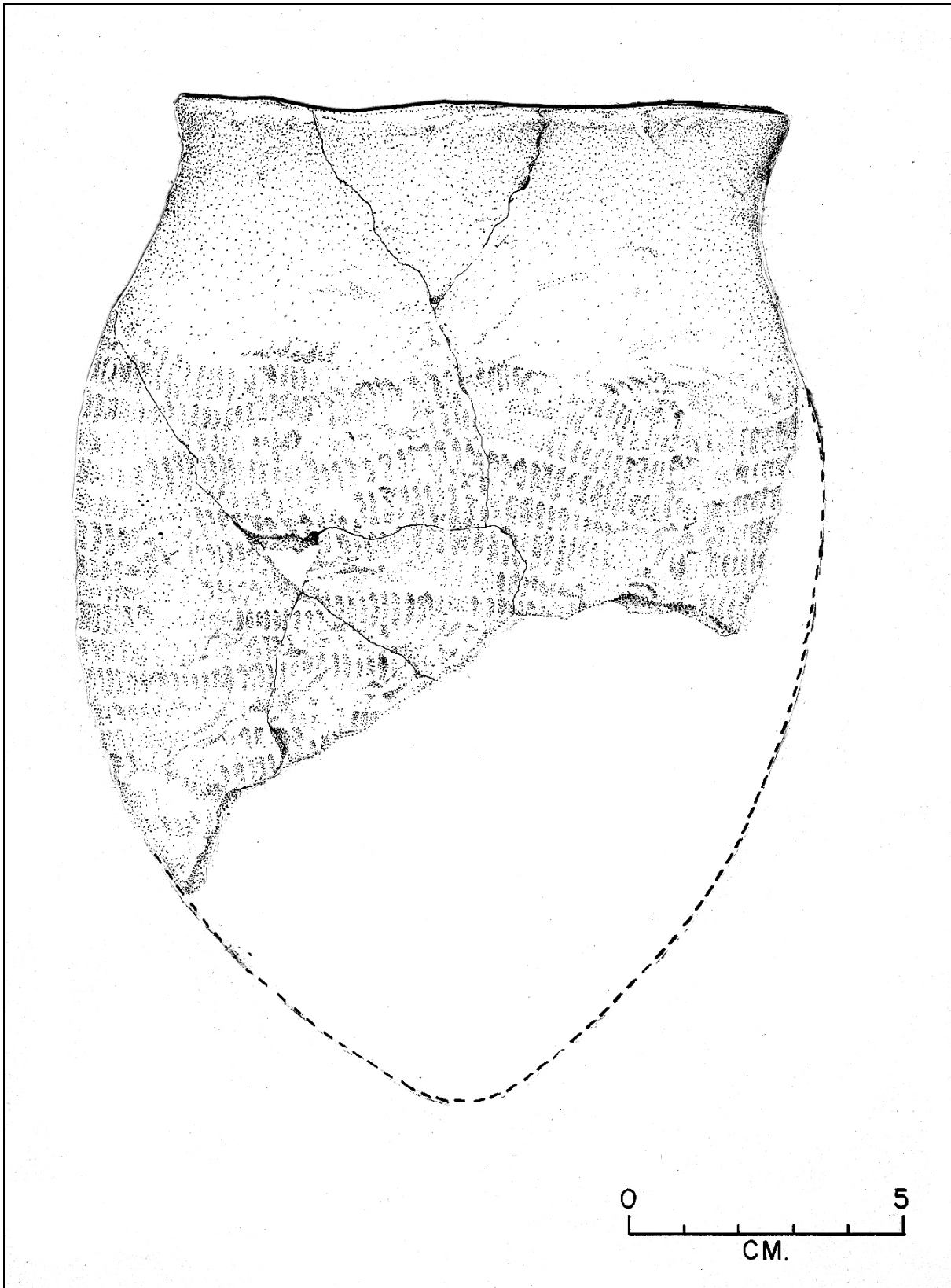


Figure 66. 9CK62. Dunlap Fabric Marked vessel.

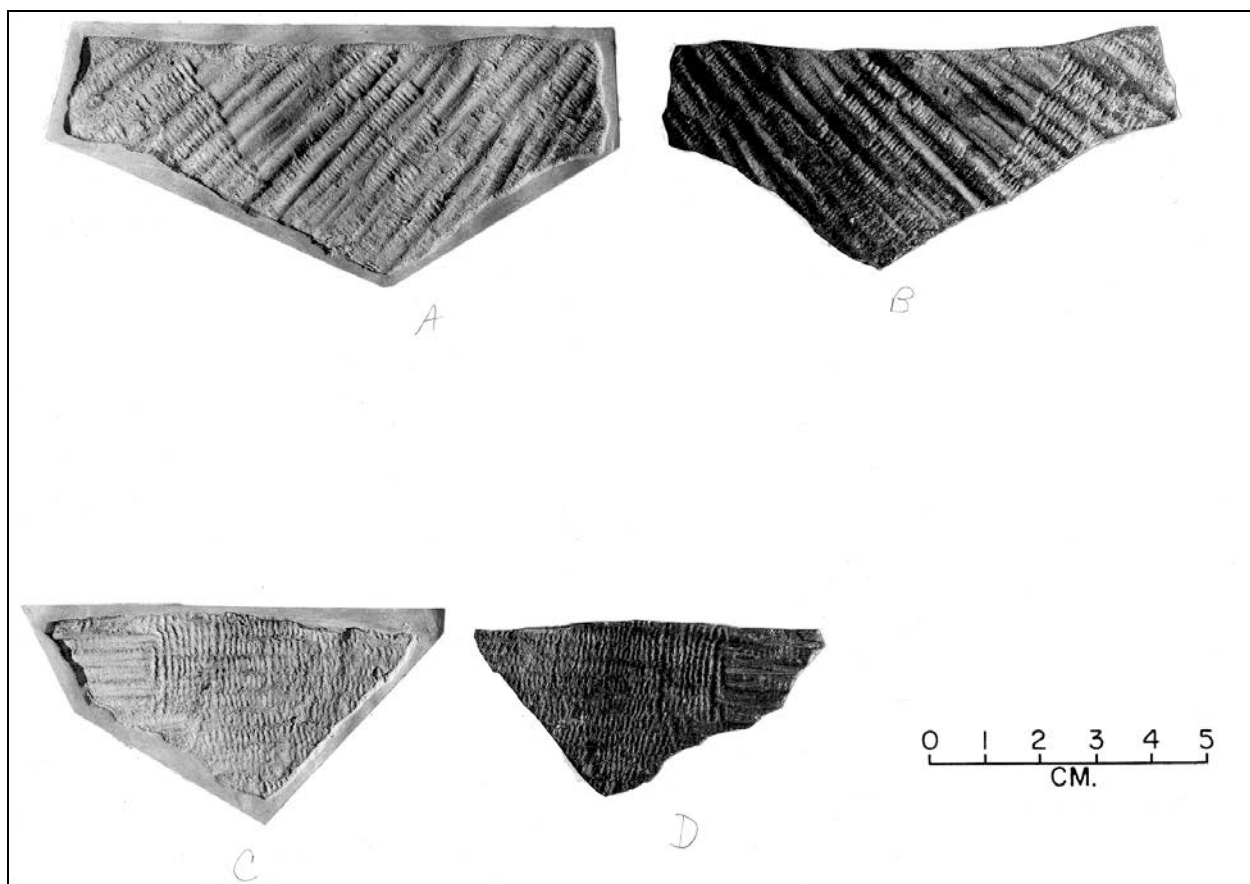


Figure 67. 9CK62. Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds.

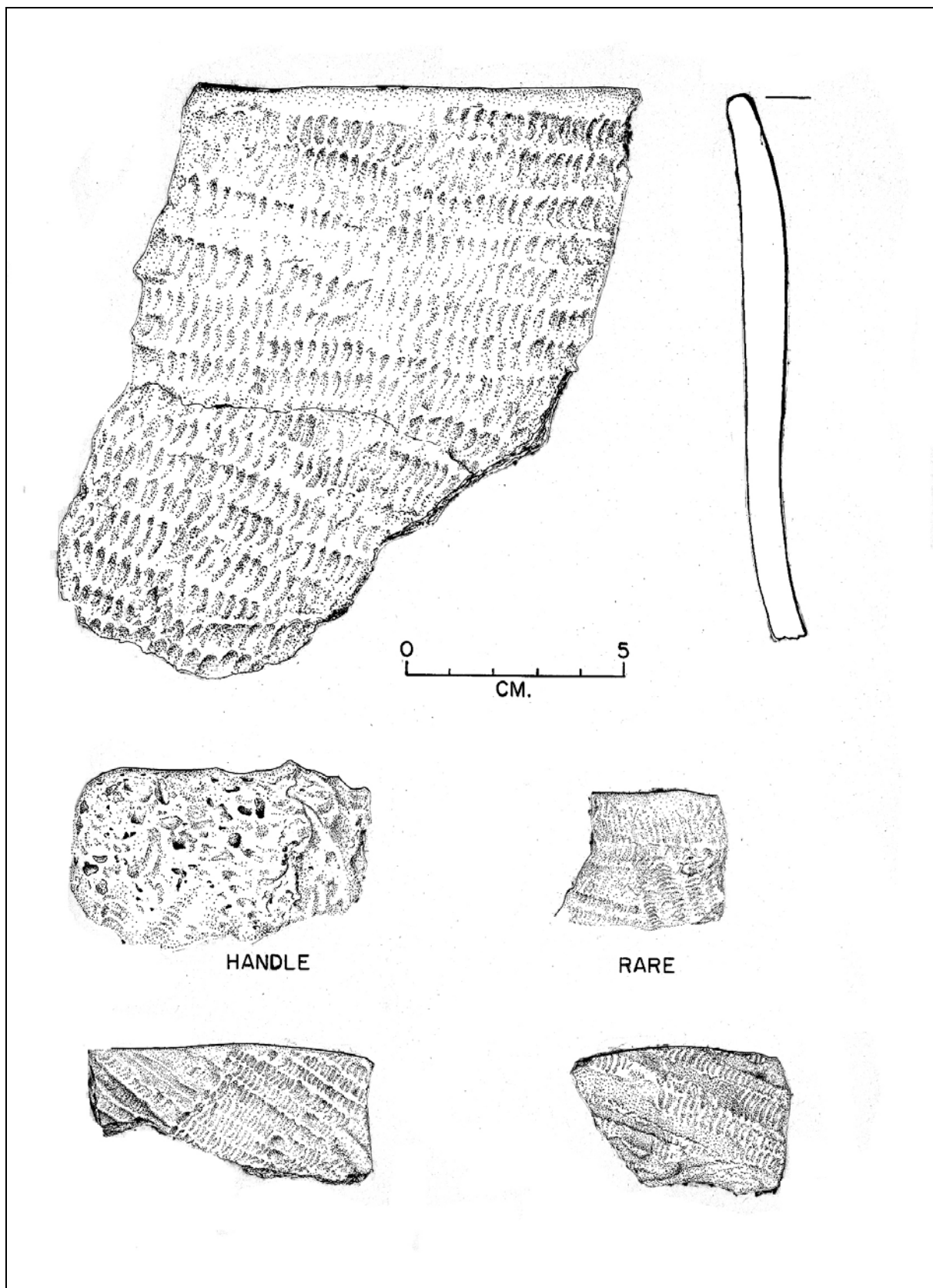


Figure 68. 9CK62. Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds.

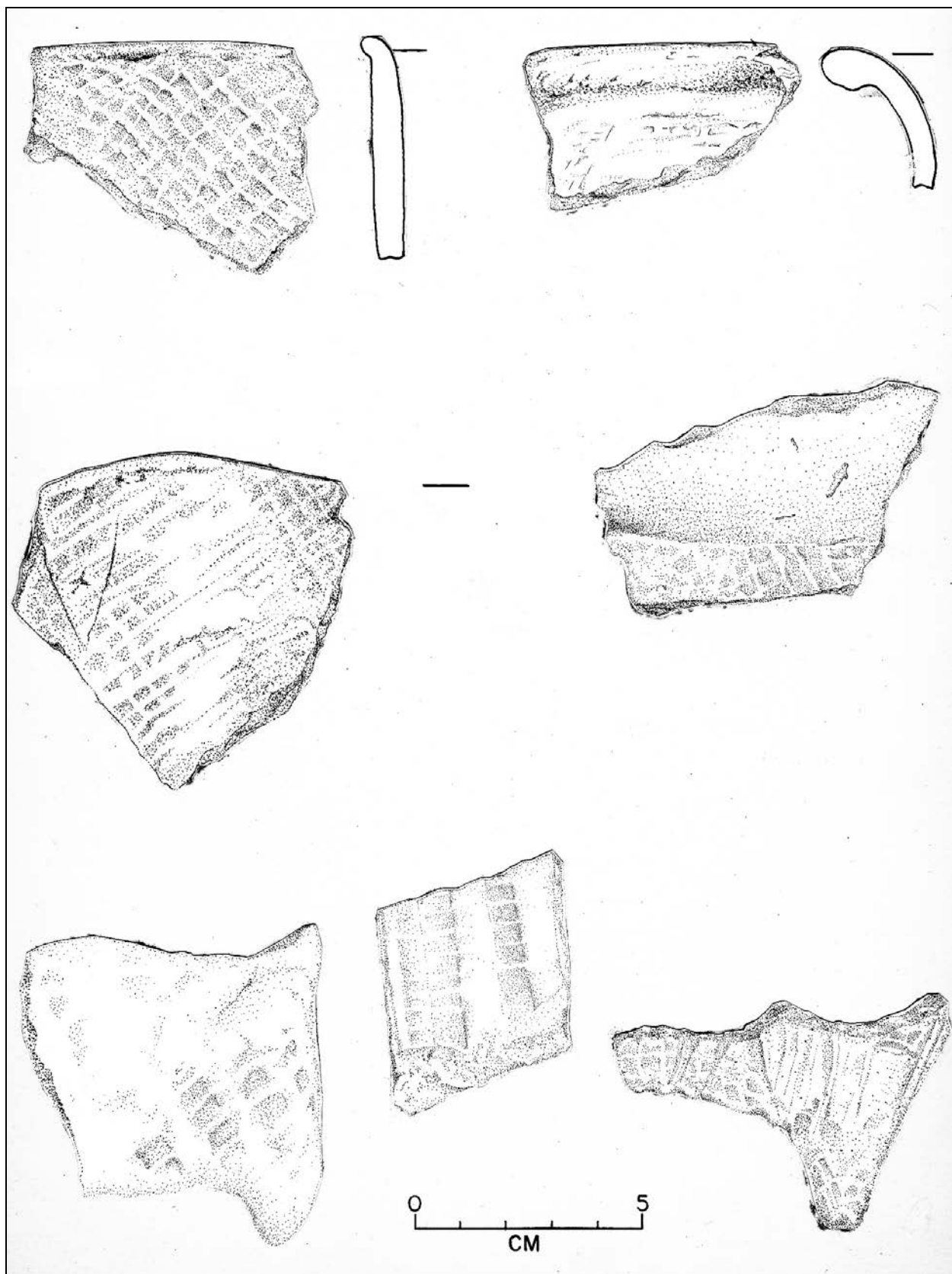


Figure 69. 9CK62. Cartersville Check Stamped sherds.

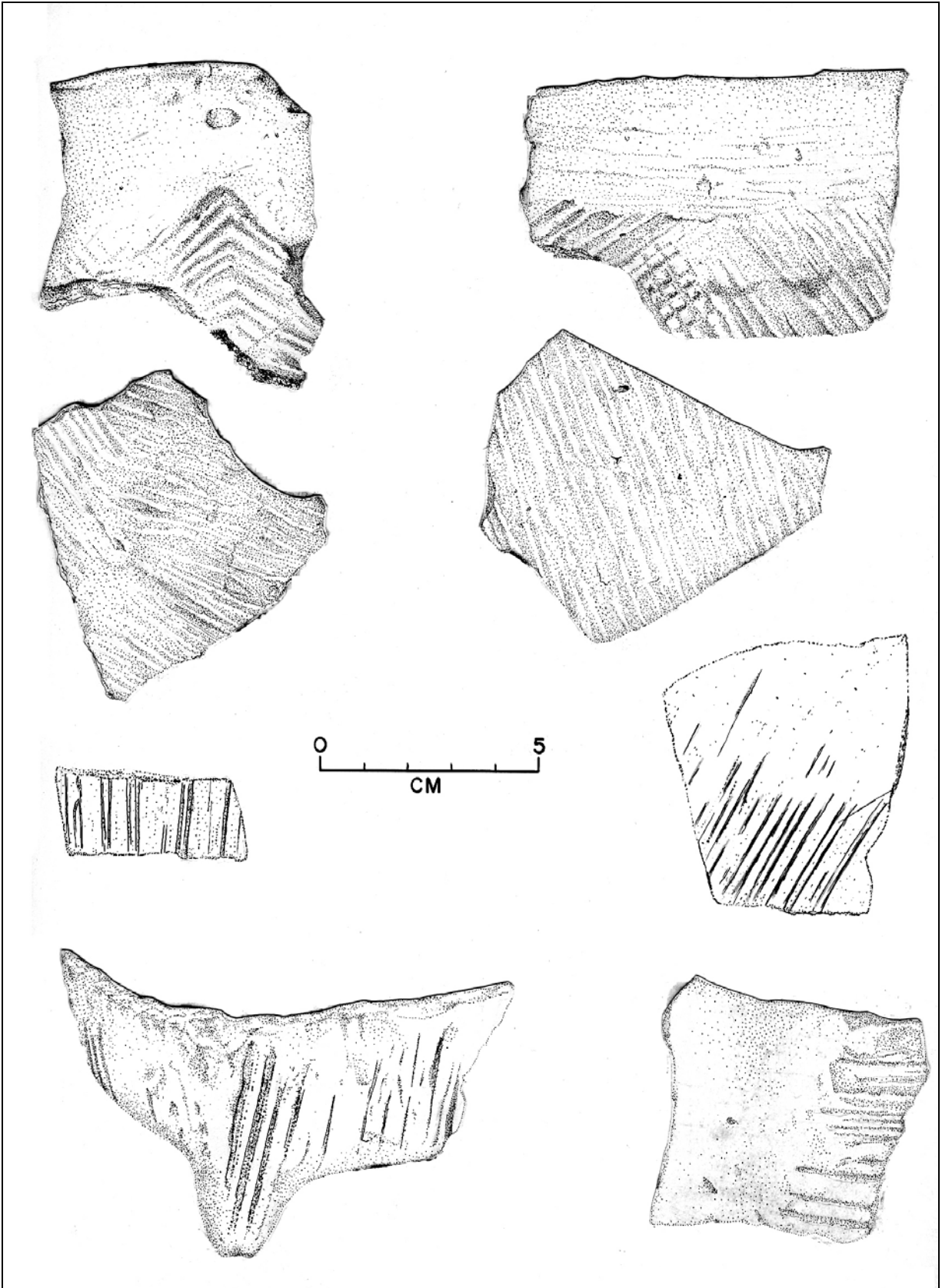


Figure 70. 9CK62. Cartersville Simple Stamped sherds.

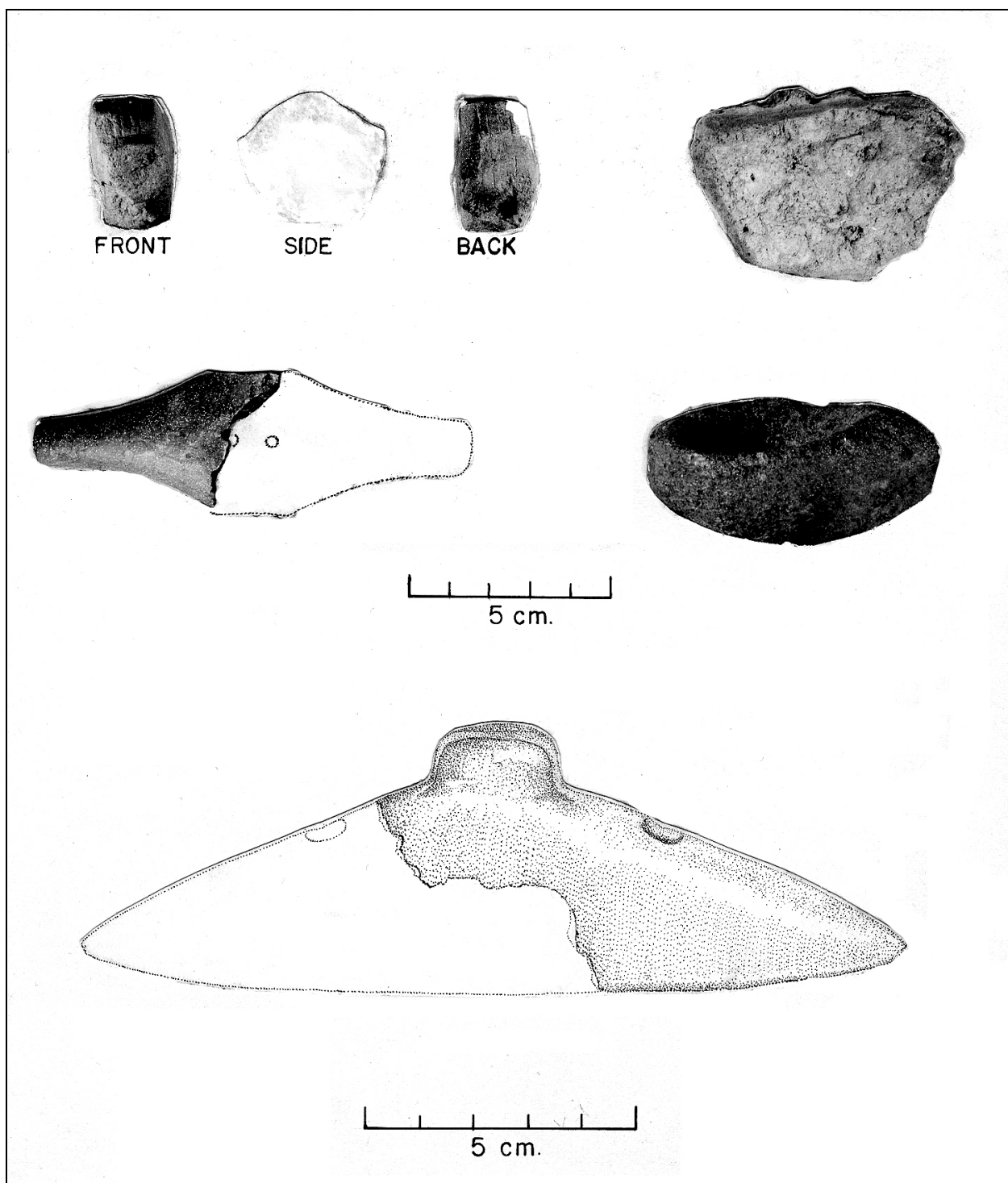


Figure 71. 9CK62. Feature 61B, lithic artifacts.

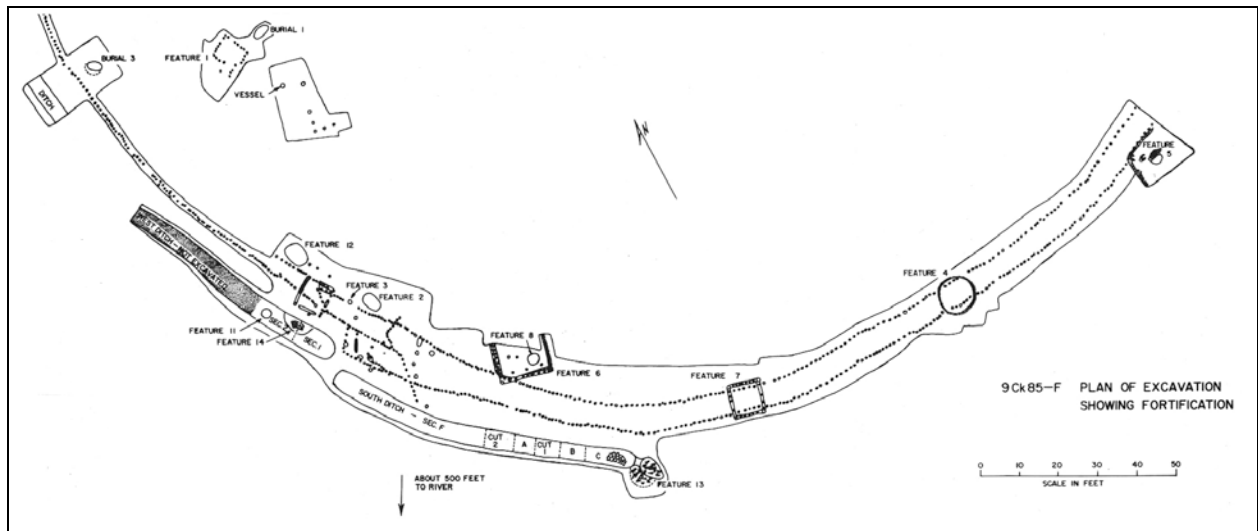


Figure 72. 9CK85F. The Woodstock Fort, plan of excavation.

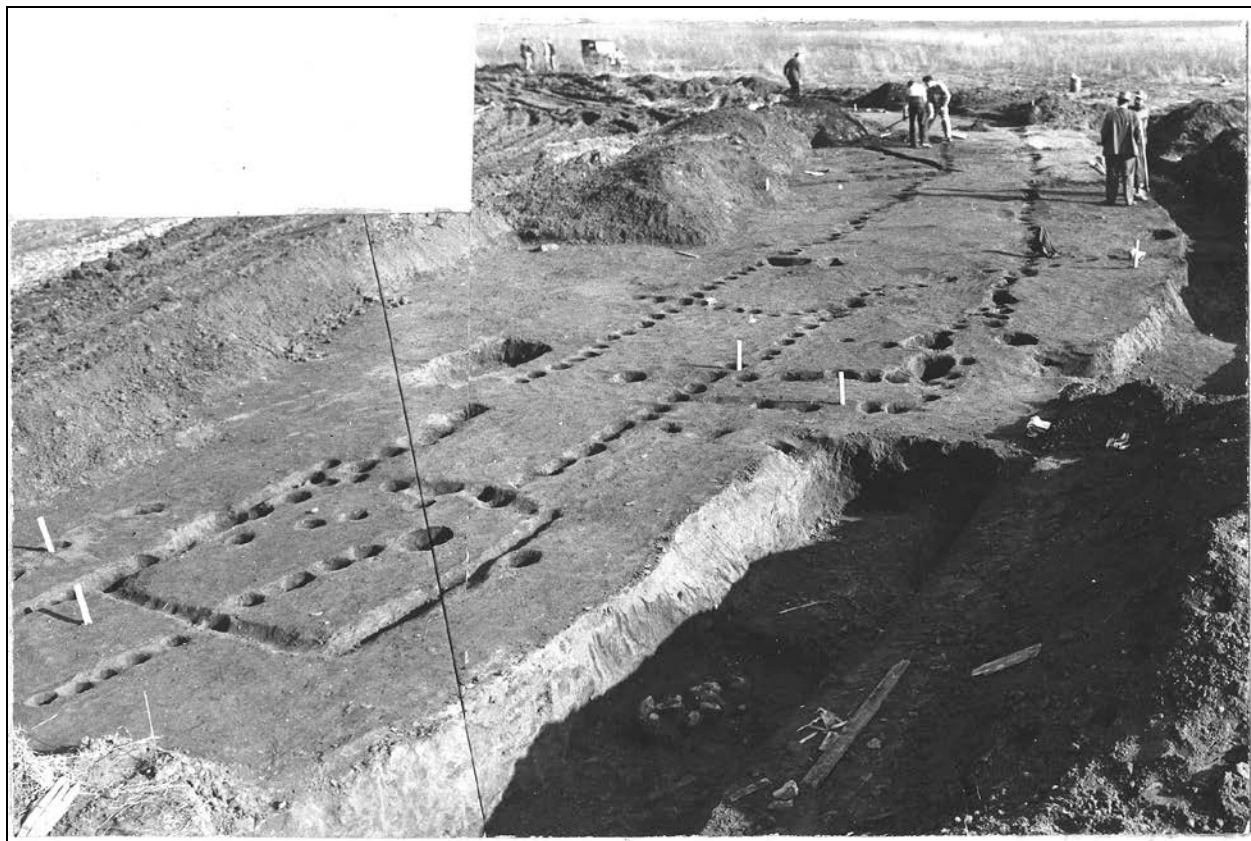


Figure 73. 9CK85F. View of excavations at the Woodstock period Fort.



Figure 74. 9CK85F. Posthole pattern of Feature 1, either Woodstock or Etowah III or IV.



A.



B.

Figure 75. 9CK85F. A - Corner of Feature 6. B - Feature 6, double wall trench.

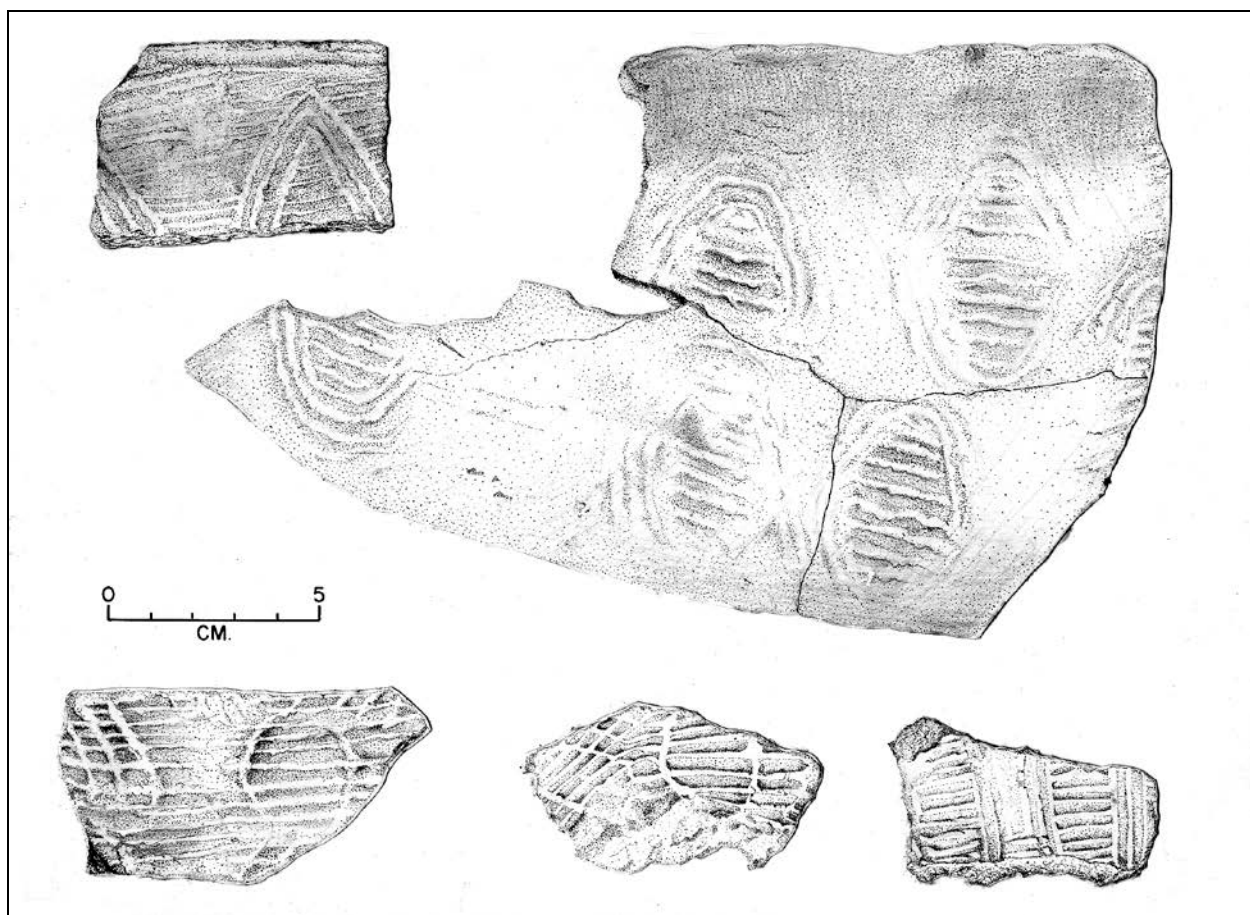


Figure 76. 9CK85F. Woodstock Diamond Stamped sherds.

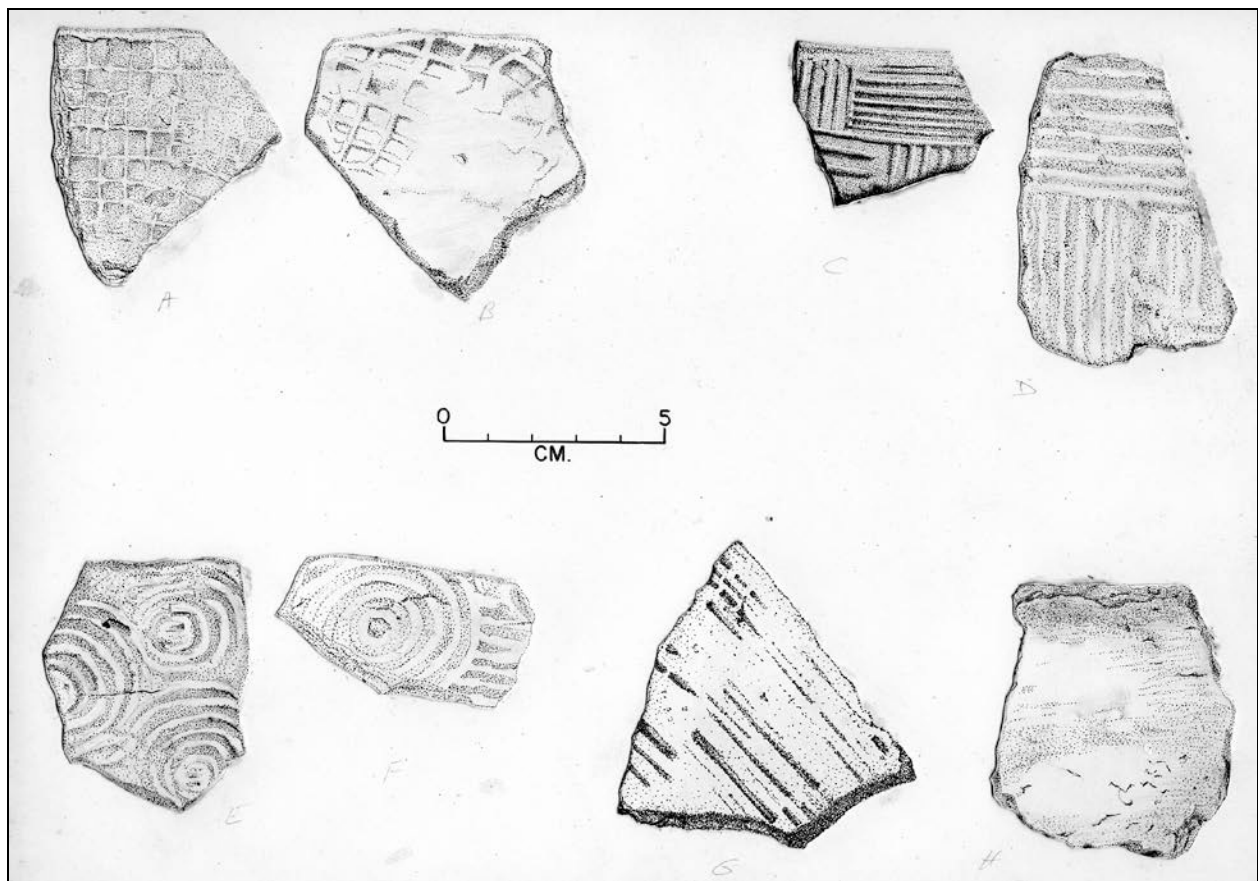


Figure 77. 9CK85F. More sherds.



Figure 78. 9CK85F. Etowah IV, Savannah, and Wilbanks sherds.

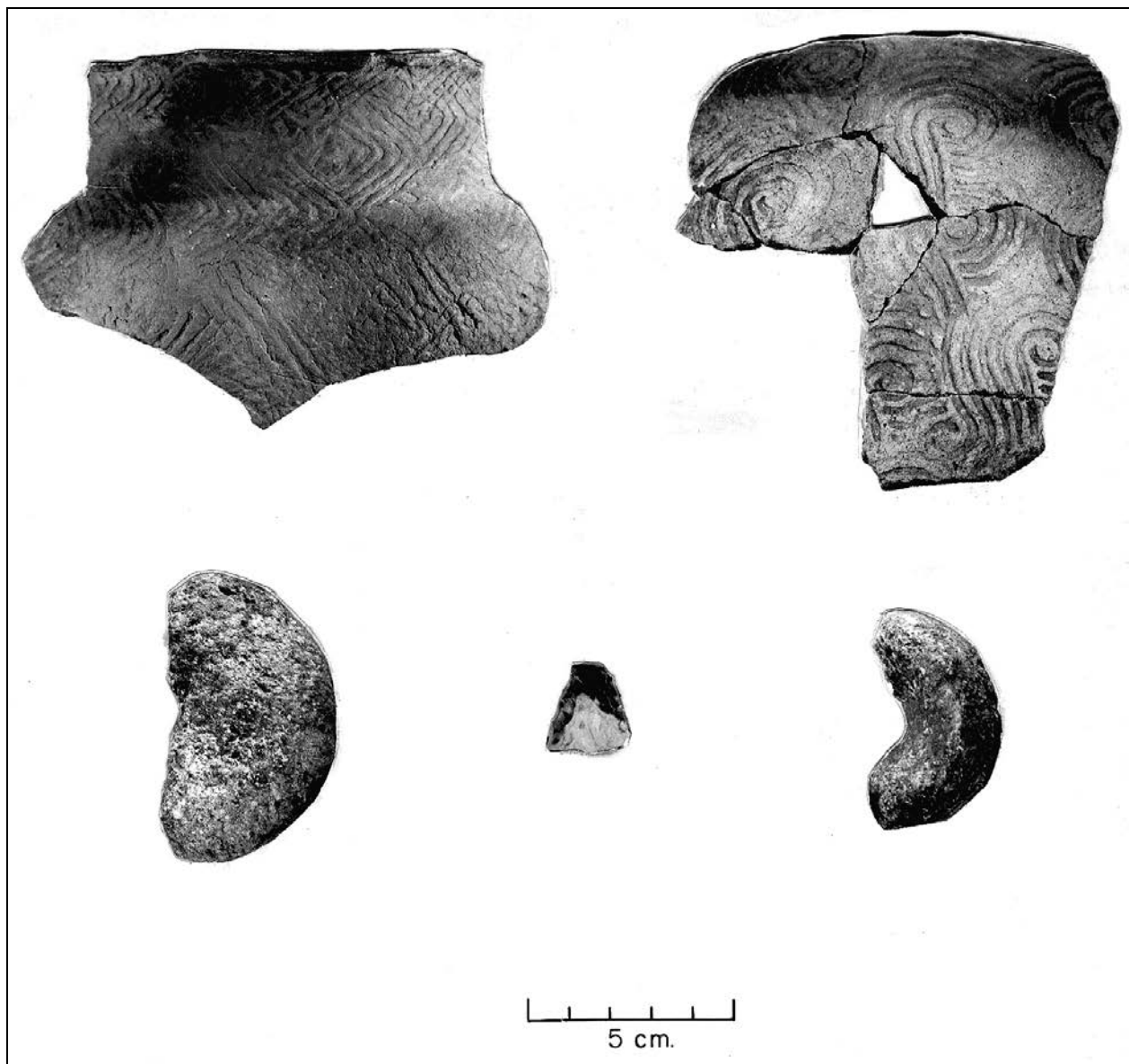


Figure 79. 9CK85F. Etowah IV and Savannah sherds, other artifacts.

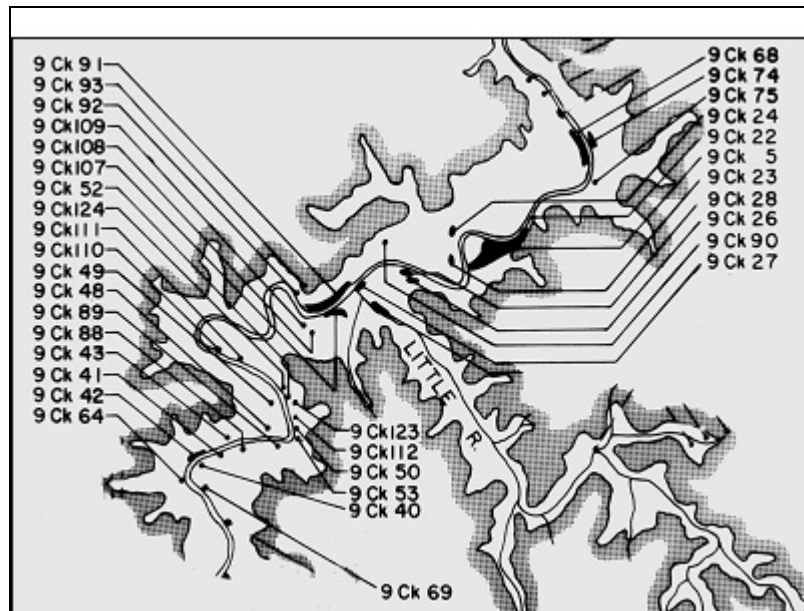


Figure 80. Map of sites on the Etowah River from Lovengood Bridge to Field's Bridge.

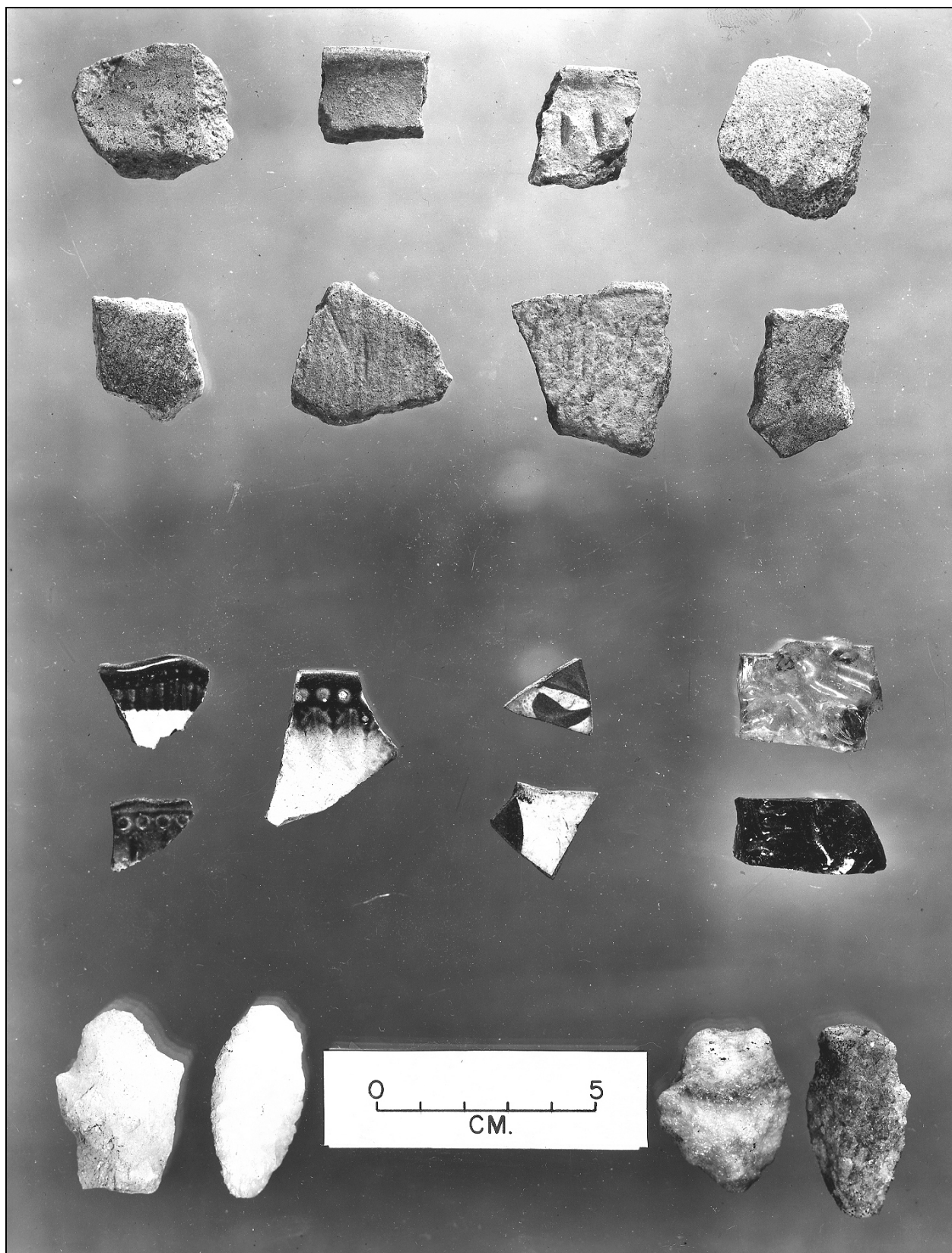


Figure 81. 9CK43. Areas A and C, surface collections.

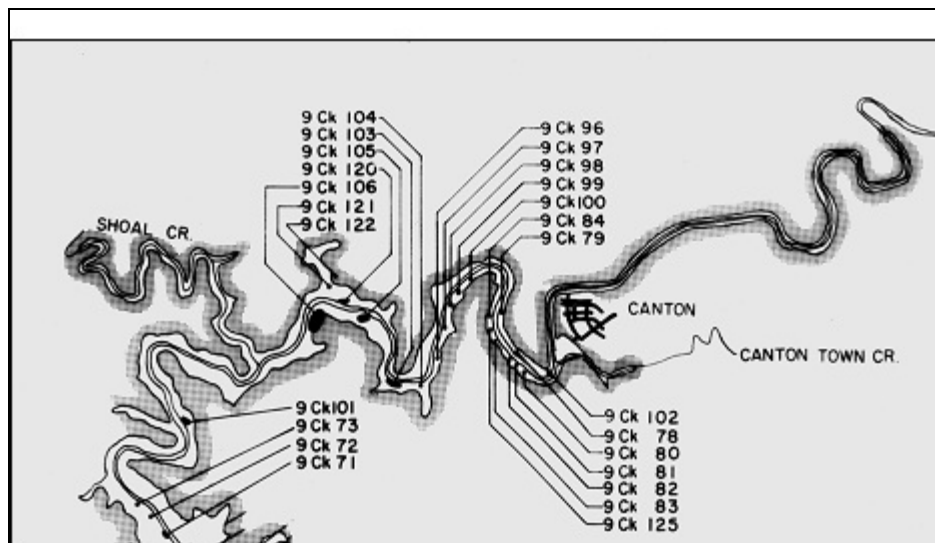


Figure 82. Map of sites on the Etowah River from Field's Bridge to Canton.

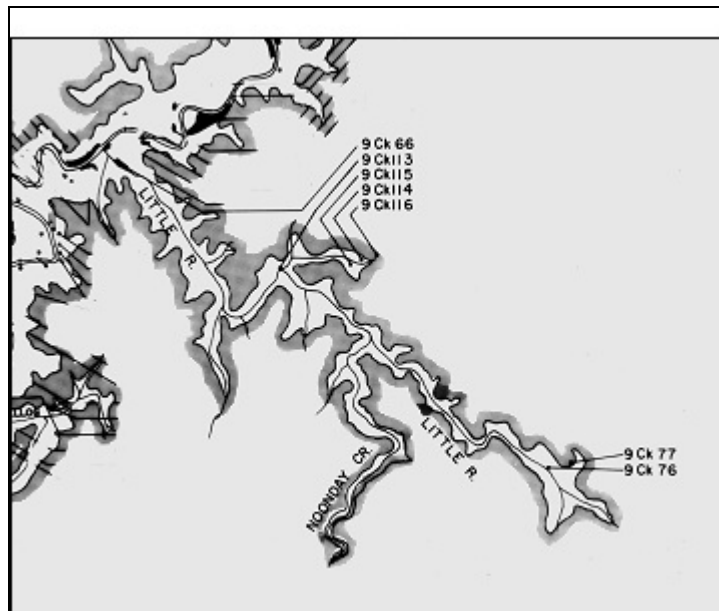


Figure 83. Map of sites on Little River, Blankets Creek, and Noonday Creek.

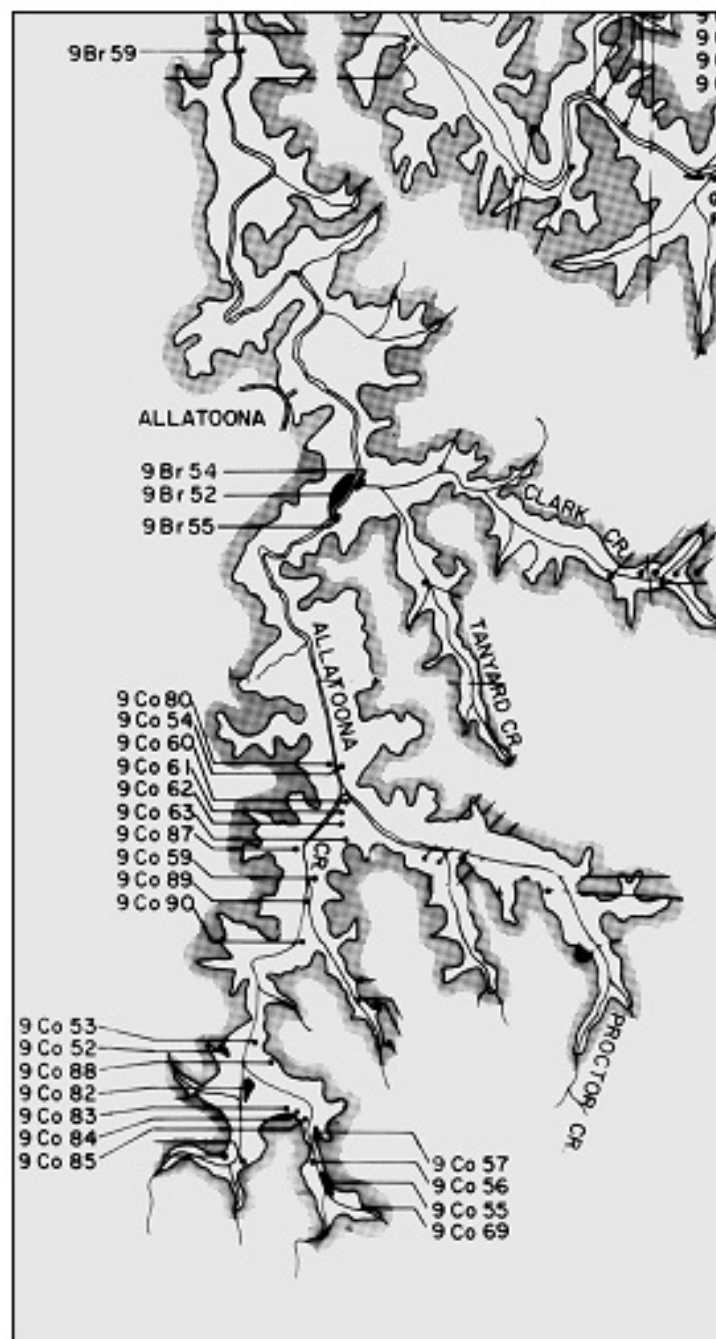


Figure 84. Map of sites on Allatoona Creek.

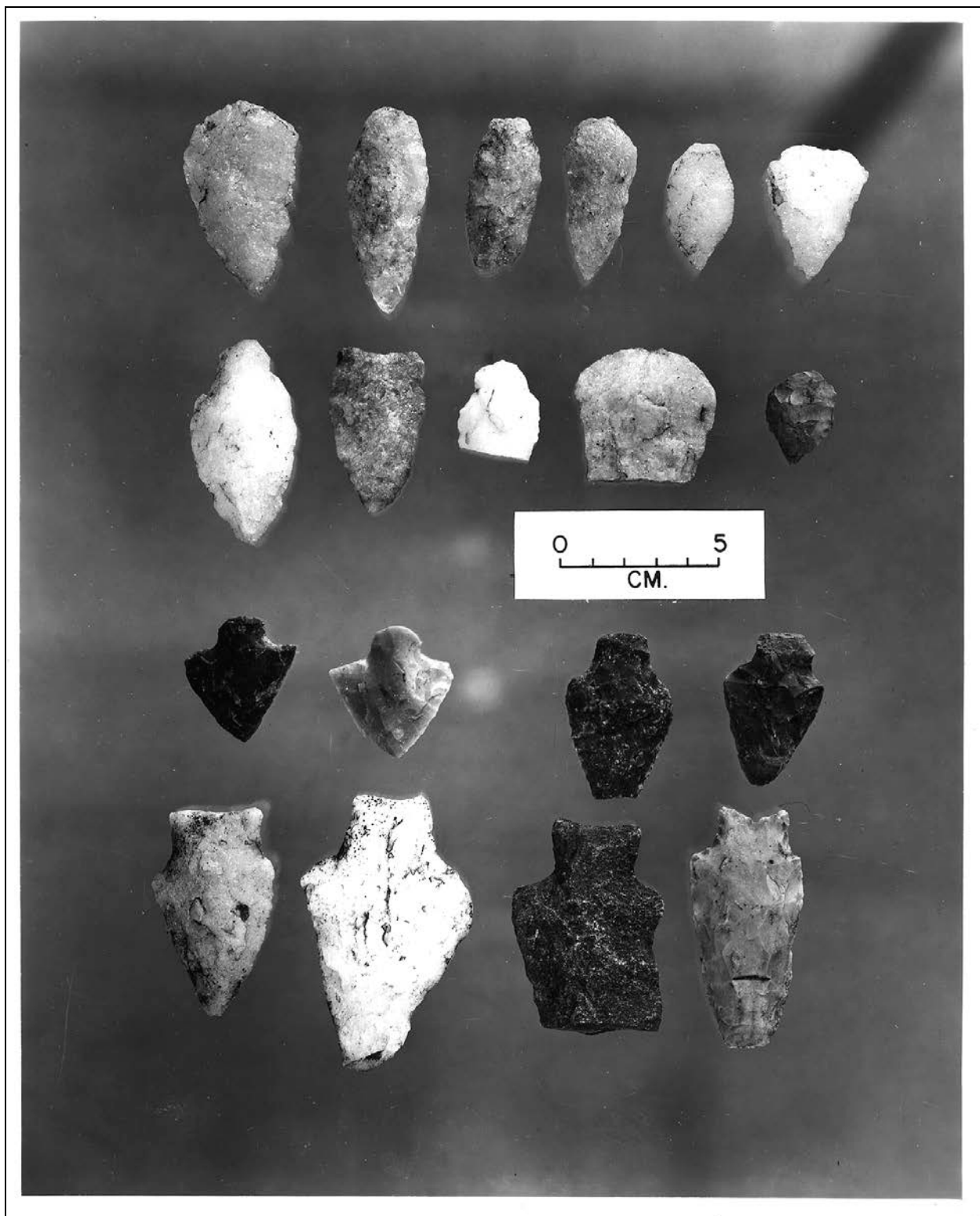


Figure 85. 9CO69. Surface collection, Prepottery, focus unknown.

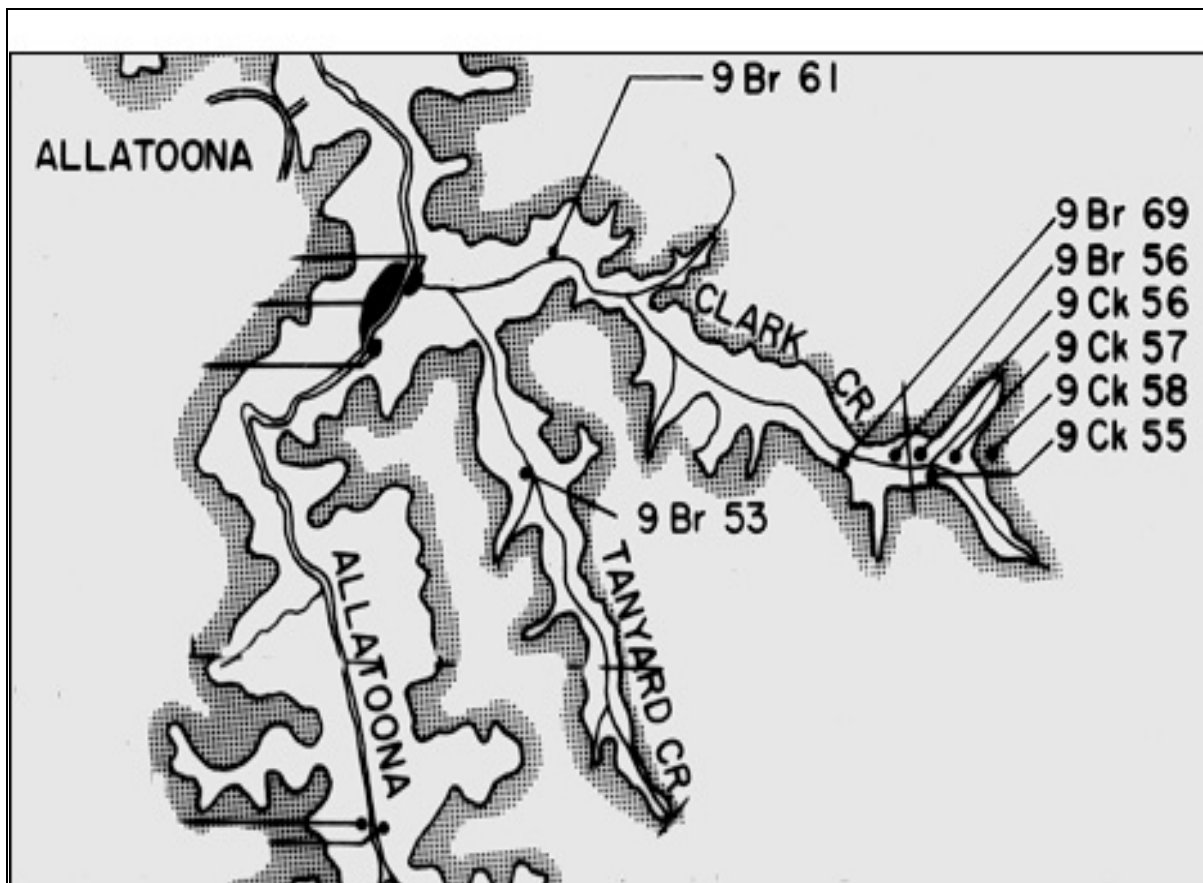


Figure 86. Map of sites on Clark Creek and Tanyard Creek.

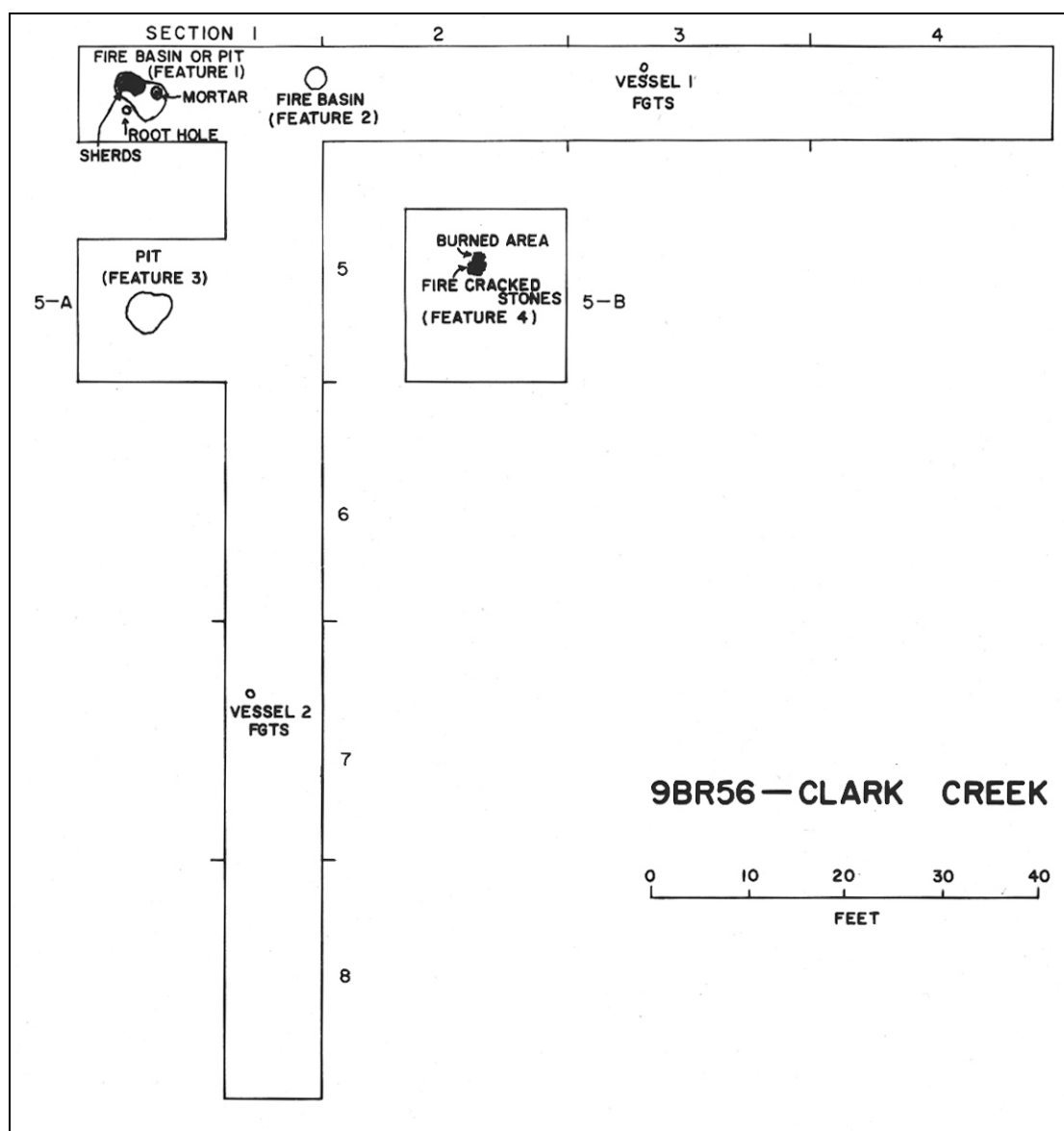


Figure 87. 9BR56. Clark Creek.

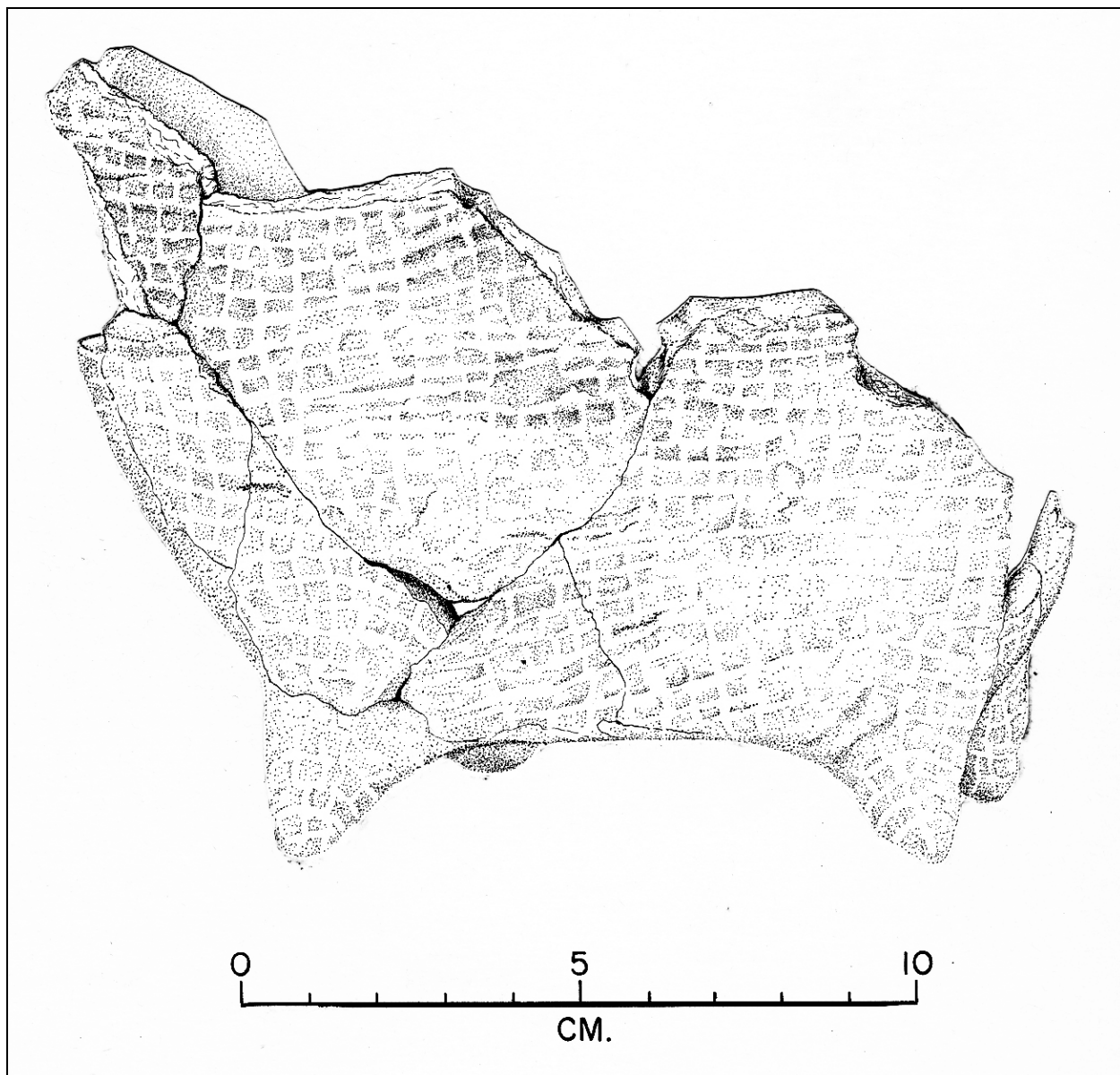
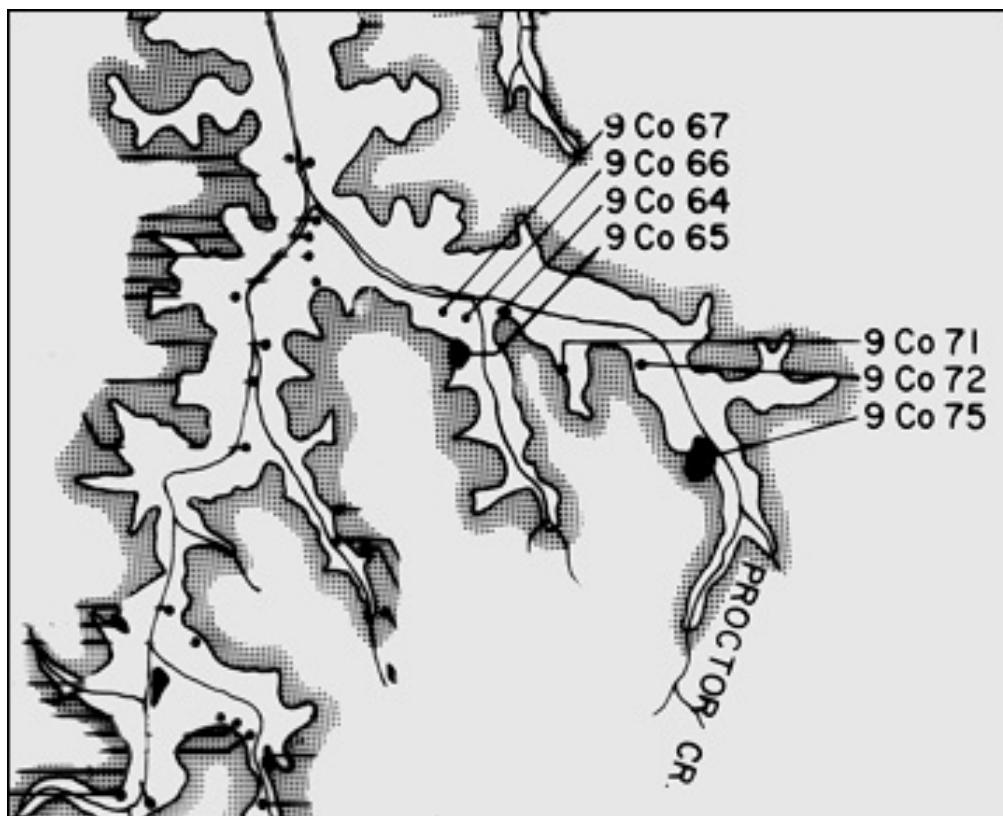


Figure 88. 9BR56. Small Cartersville Check Stamped vessel with tetrapod supports.



89. Map of sites on Proctor Creek

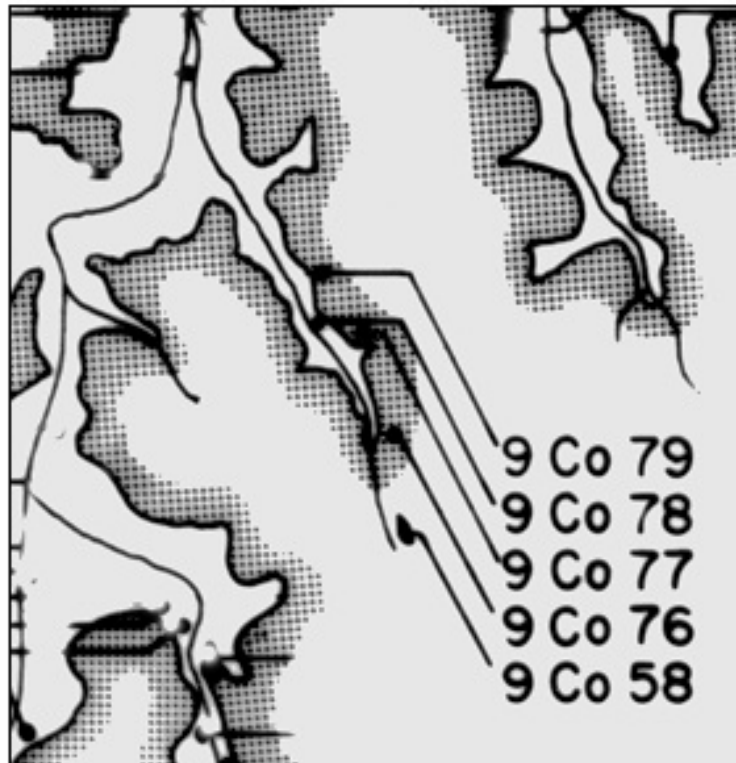


Figure 90. Map of sites on Mars Hill Branch.

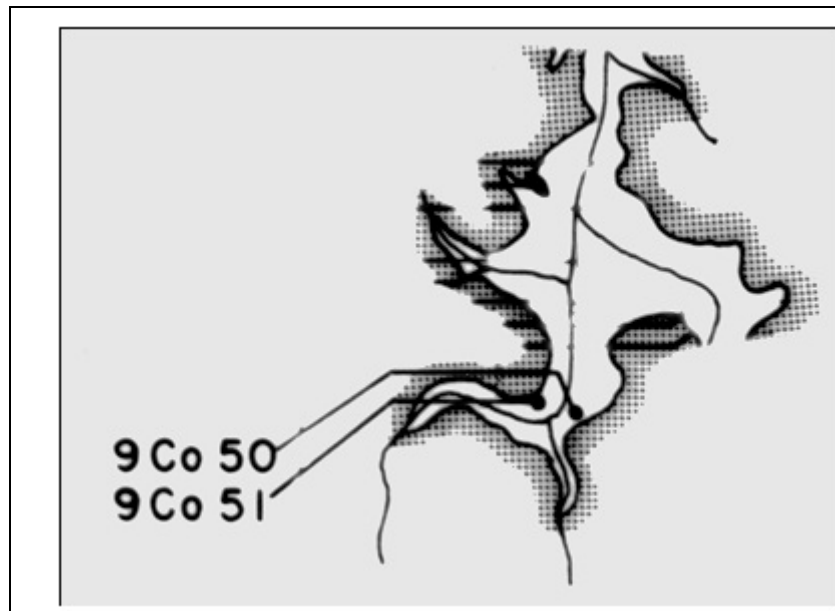


Figure 91. Map of sites on Little Allatoona Creek.

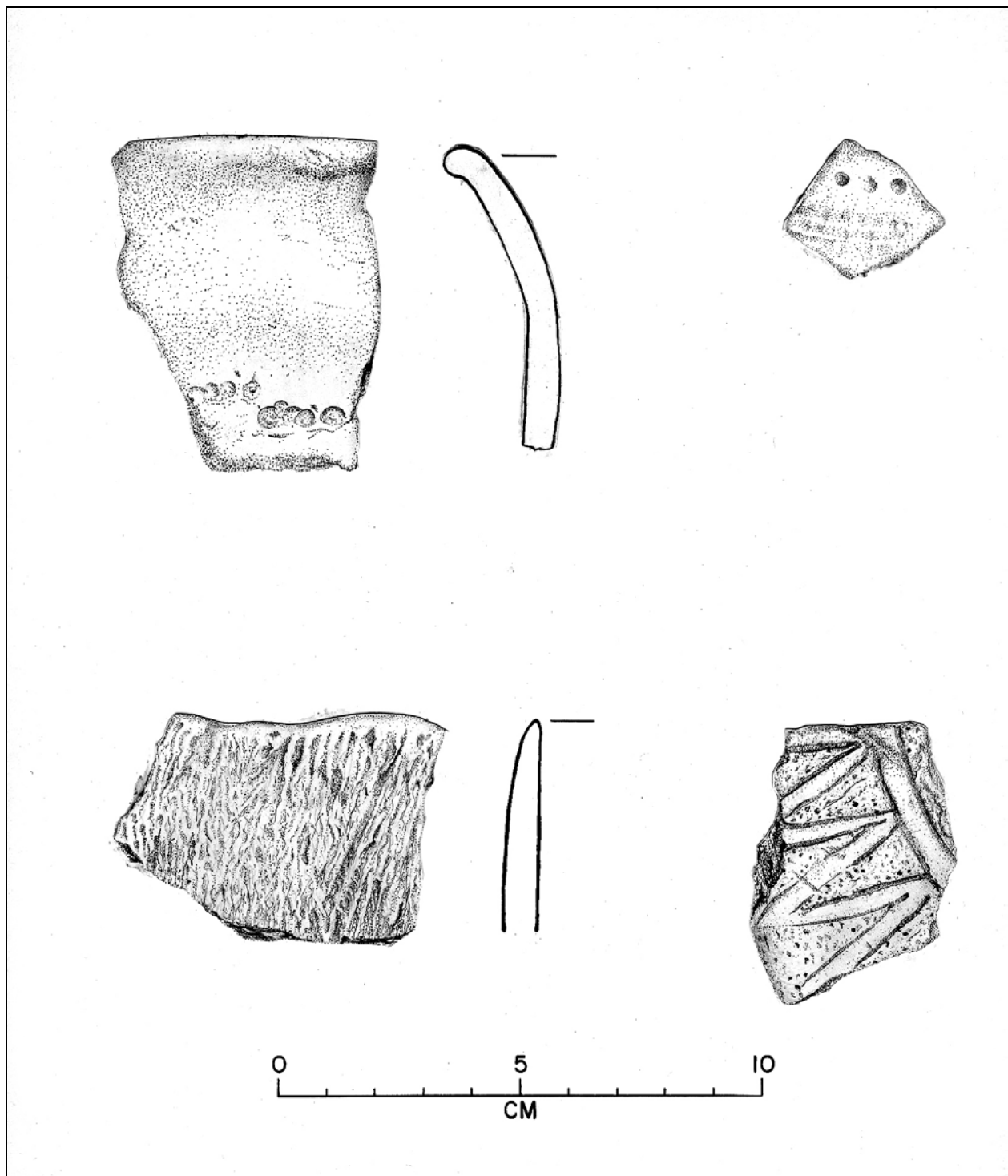


Figure 92. Stallings Island Incised, Punctated, and Plain sherds.

Table 1. 9BR60A. Summary of artifacts recovered.

	Pit															Burial	Lower levels of 5 foot south		
	1	2	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	19	20	24	25	28	36				
Archaeological Material	1															20	42-48"	48-54"	54-60"
Sherds (fortuitous)	1		4				1	2						5			1		
Chert																			
slight tang, medium-small	1														2				
slight tang, large											1					1		1	
slight tang, narrow											1								
slight tang, broad											1								
slight tang, beveled																			
simple tang, medium-small						1				2	1			1					
simple tang, large																1			
simple tang, exaggerated shoulder											1								
bifurcated tang, small																			
corner notched, medium	1							1											
side notched, medium	1															1			
side notched, beveled, medium																			
isosceles, thick, small	1																		
isosceles blade, medium								1	1								1		
isosceles blade, narrow																			
Quartzite																			
simple tang, large																			
blade fragment, large			1			1									1	1		1	2

	Pit													Burial	Lower levels of 5 foot south			
	1	2	3	4	6	8	9	10	11	19	20	24	25		28	36	42-48"	48-54"
Archaeological Material	1	2										1				20		
simple tang drill																		
disc mano	1																	
Quartz																		
slight tang, medium-small																		
tanged scraper, small		2														1		
fragment, serrated edge										1								
fragment, elongated ovate large											1							1
Steatite																		
vessel fragments																		
cylindrical ornament				1	2			1							1			
Sandstone																		
metate fragment									1									

Table 2. 9BR60A, Feature 18.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain sherds tempered with crushed limestone	2
Plain sherds tempered with grit	2
Sherd with scratched or roughened decoration, limestone temper	1
Sherd, possibly cord marked	1
Sherds, decoration indistinct	5
Fragment of black chert	1
Fragments of quartzite	2

Table 3. 9BR60A, Feature 21.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped (many sherds from one vessel)	19
Woodstock Line Block Stamped (some from one vessel)	7
Indistinct sherds	5
Black chert point, slight tang, crude	1
Black chert fragments	3
Gray chert fragments	1
Quartz fragments	5
Quartzite fragment	1

Table 4. 9BR60A, Feature 13.

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Stamped	82
Savannah Plain	13
Plain (shell tempered)	3
Lamar type decorated rim (extraneous)	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped sherd (extraneous)	1
Small sherd disc, decoration indistinct	1
Black chert fragments	6
Quartzite fragment	1
Fragment of a walnut	1
Small fragment of wood	1
Animal bones, nearly all deer	many

Table 5. 9BR60A, Feature 26.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped	12
Lamar Plain	33
Fragment of plain bowl with modeled deer's head	1
Indistinct	17
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	2
Fragment of sherd disc, complicated stamped	1
Small circular quartz pebble used as hammer	1
Fragment of slate axe or spade	1
Fragment of small chert side notched beveled point (probably prepottery)	1
Black chert fragments	6
Brown chert fragments	1
Quartz and quartzite fragments	7
Bones, mostly deer	13

Table 6. 9BR60A, Feature 35.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped	29
Lamar Plain	39
Sherds with roughened and cracked surfaces, probably Lamar period	4
Savannah Complicated Stamped	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	3
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain, shell tempered, 2 strap handles	6
Plain, pink, untempered	2
Sherd discs, small carefully made, 2 plain, and 1 complicated stamped	3
Lump of unfired yellow clay, traces of vegetal matter	1
Fragments of black and gray chert	4
Fragments of quartz, included tip of point	1

Table 7. 9BR60A, Burial 19.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped (Type A)	1
Lamar Complicated Stamped (Type B)	4
Lamar plain with rim lug	1
Unidentified plain and poorly smoothed	7
Possibly incised	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	2
Plain, shell tempered	1
Sherd disc, poorly smoothed	1

Table 8. 9BR60B, burned house floor.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped	39
Lamar Incised	8
Lamar Plain	9
Shard disc, well made	1
Greenstone disc fragment, well made	1
Black chert isosceles knife, thick	1
Black chert side notched point, small	1
Quartzite simple tang point, medium	1
Chert fragment	1
Quartzite fragment	1

Table 9. 9BR60C, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped (Mayes Component); one with filfot motif	2
Lamar sherds with incidental rim decoration, stamping indistinct	5
Mississippian incised sherd with handle, probably Etowah III period	1
Unidentified plain	13
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Indistinct stamped sherds	38
Sherd disc	1
Stone disc, medium size	1
Greenstone celt fragment	1
Stone metate fragment	1
Steatite vessel fragments	4
Quartzite (hoes?) large	2
Quartzite simple tang points, large to medium	20
Quartzite flat based isosceles blade, large	2
Quartzite isosceles points, medium	2
Quartzite elongated ovate, large	1
Quartzite rectangular scraper, large	1
Quartzite slight tang point, small to medium	2
Quartz stemmed scraper, small	1
Quartz simple tang point, small	1
Simple tang point, medium (material)	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Chert isosceles, small, thin	2
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, beveled scraper	1
Chert, quartz and quartzite, shop waste	30

Table 10. 9BR85, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Unidentified stamped	3
Unidentified plain	1
Fragment of steatite vessel	1
Chert pointed ovate, large	1
Chert stemmed scraper, small	1
Chert, simple off center tang, crude	1
Chert, slight tang, small	1
Chert fragments and shop waste	2

Table 11. 9BR73, Feature 1.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	173
Dunlap Plain	18
Cartersville Simple Stamped (fortuitous)	1
Dark gray chert points, isosceles, straight to slightly concave bases	4
Same, quartz	1
Same, quartzite	1
Chert, slight tang	1
Chert chips and shop waste	21
Quartz chips and shop waste	36
Quartzite chip	1
Slate fragments	18

Table 12. 9BR73, Feature 2.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6
Dunlap Plain	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Quartz fragments	2
Quartzite fragment	1
Slate fragments	2
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6
Dunlap Plain	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Quartz fragments	2
Quartzite fragment	1

Table 13. 9BR73, Feature 9.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	30
Elongated stone tool	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz chips	3
Slate chips	2

Table 14. 9BR73, Feature 13.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	98
Indistinct	2
Fragment of a two hole bar	1
Fragment of chert point	1
Fragments of quartz	3
Fragments of quartzite	2
Fragments of slate	19

Table 15. 9BR71, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	3
Cartersville Plain	7
Green slate, celt fragment	1
Chert side notched medium	1
Chert, corner notched, medium	1
Chert, small polygonal scraper	1
Chert and quartz fragments	7

Table 16. 9BR71, Feature 5A, Woodstock period.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	4
Woodstock Line Block Stamped	1
Cartersville Checks Stamped	10
Cartersville Simple Stamped	9
Cartersville Plain	8
Shell tempered plain	1
Small and indistinct sherds	many
Quartz fragments	2
Slate fragments and bits of rock	many

Table 17. 9BR71, Feature 5B, probably Cartersville period.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	10
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2
Cartersville Plain	1
Indistinct	1
Fragment of slate 2 hole bar	1
Fragment of black chert isosceles, small	1
Chert fragment	1
Quartz fragments	8

Table 18. 9BR71, Feature 6.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	4
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2
Cartersville Plain	2
Indistinct	2

Table 19. 9BR71, Feature 7.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	4
Cartersville Check Stamped	12
Cartersville Simple Stamped	6
Cartersville Plain	6
Chert isosceles, medium	1
Chert chips	3
Quartz chips	5

Table 20. 9BR71, Feature 8.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	26
Cartersville Simple Stamped	4
Cartersville Plain	7
Indistinct	1
Quartz chips	2

Table 21. 9BR70, surface collection.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain pottery	4
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	28
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Indistinct	4
Quartzite, simple tang, large to medium	2
Quartzite, simple tang, small	1
Quartzite, isosceles slightly concave base, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Chert, wide tang, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Fragments and shop waste	10

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	8
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified check stamped	1
Indistinct	3
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Fragments and shop waste	6

Table 22. 9BR80.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified small sherds	4
Fragments of steatite vessels	2
Pebble used as rubbing stone or pestle	1
Quartzite elongated ovate, medium to small	6
Quartzite polygonal scraper, small	1
Black chert point, simple tang, medium	1
Black chert point, corner notched	1
Gray chert drill (?) fragment	1
Shop waste, quartz	3
Shop waste, gray chert	2
Shop waste, black and buff chert	2
Shop waste, brown chert	1

Table 23. Sites on the Etowah River from Allatoona Dam to Proctor Bend.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9Br20	Stone chipping workshops	Unknown
9Br57-A	Occupation area	Cartersville period (?)
	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
9BR57-B	Occupation area	Cartersville-Swift Creek association (?)
	Occupation area	Light Kellogg period occupation
9Br58	Occupation area and stone chipping workshop	Prepottery, unidentified
9Br62-A	Occupation area	Savannah period (?)
	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Cartersville focus
	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
9Br62-B	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
9Br63	Stone chipping workshop	Early pottery, unidentified
9Br75	Occupation area	Unknown
9Br76	Occupation area	Unidentified
	Occupation area	Woodstock period
	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
	Workshop and occupation area	Prepottery
9Br77	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Cartersville focus
9Br82	Stone mound (?)	Unknown
9Br83	Occupation area	Unknown
9Br84	Occupation area	Unknown
9Ck44-A	Occupation area	Early pottery, unidentified
	Workshop and occupation area	Prepottery
9Ck44-B	Occupation area	Early pottery, unidentified
9Ck47-A,B	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Cartersville focus
	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
9Ck47-C	Occupation area	Cartersville-Swift Creek association (?)
	Occupation area	Kellogg period
9Ck47-D	Occupation area	Unknown
9Ck47-E,F	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Cartersville focus

Table 24. 9BR62.*Area A*

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	7
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain	1
Savannah Complicated Stamped	7
Savannah (?) Plain	7
Decoration indistinct	3
Stone celt, ground at bit, small	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, nubbin-like tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Fragments and shop waste	9
China fragment, recent	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	32
Plain	2
Ground stone, 2-hole bar, fragment	1
Fragments and shop waste	22

Table 25. 9BR63.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Tiny sherds many of which appear to be plain, though this may be due to erosion of the surfaces	28
Ground stone 2-hole bar, fragment	1
Black chert, single tang, medium	1
Black chert, isosceles, medium to small	2
Gray chert, side notched, small	1
Black chert, pointed ovate, small	1
Fragments and shop waste	28

Table 26. 9BR57.*Area A*

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	11
Plain	10
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Decoration indistinct	3
Crystal quartz, rough isosceles, small	1
Gray chert, side notched, small	1
Black chert, side notched, bifurcated tang, small	1
Fragments and shop waste	5

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	11
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2
Plain	3
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Ground flat rectangular artifact of shale, fragment	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium, well made	1

Table 27. 9BR58.

Archaeological Material	Count
Ground stone, fragment	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Quartz, elongated ovate, medium	1
Quartz, stemmed scraper, small	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Table 28. 9BR76.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Lamar Bold Incised (?)	1
Unidentified plain	43
Decoration indistinct	3
Ground stone artifact, fragment	1
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium to small	1
Chert, isosceles, small, thick	1
Chert, pointed ovate, small	1
Fragments and shop waste	5

Table 29. 9BR77.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	13
Cartersville Simple Stamped	3
Plain	16
Savannah Complicated Stamped	1
Decoration indistinct	2
Ground stone artifact, fragment	1
Black chert, simple tang, medium	1
Fragments and shop waste	4

Table 30. 9CK47.*Area A*

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Plain	1
Decoration indistinct	13
Ground stone artifact, fragment	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	15
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville Simple Stamped	8
Plain	41
Decoration indistinct	24
Chert isosceles, small	1

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Plain	10
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Decoration indistinct	10
Chert, pick-like artifact	1

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration indistinct	4

Area E

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Plain	19
Decoration indistinct	7
Projectile point tip	1

Area F

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Cartersville Simple Stamped	4
Plain	30
Chert, side notched, medium	1
Chert, projectile point tip	1

Table 31. 9CK44.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration indistinct	2
Chert, simple tang, large	1
Weathered aplite, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	3

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain	10
Decoration indistinct	11
Quartz, pointed ovate	1
Fragments and shop waste	2
Modern crockery	1

Table 32. Sites at Proctor's Bend.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CK45A	Occupation area	Galt period, Galt focus
9CK45B	Stone chipping workshop	Affiliation unknown
9CK46A	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Cartersville-Swift Creek ceramic complex
9CK46B	Occupation area	Galt period, Galt focus
9CK61	Quartz dykes and chips	Used during occupations at 9CK62
9CK62	Occupation area	Cartersville period, Uncertain focus
	Occupation area	Post-Kellogg period, Unnamed focus
	Occupation area	Kellogg period, Kellogg focus
	Stone chipping workshop	Prepottery, Stamp Creek focus (?)
9CK63A	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK63B	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK63C	Occupation area	Various periods: Possibly Kellogg, Cartersville, Woodstock, Etowah, and Wilbanks
9CK65	Stone chipping workshop (?)	Unidentified early pottery period
9CK70	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK85A	Occupation area	Savannah period, Allatoona focus
9CK85B	Occupation area	Galt period, Galt focus; Continuation, Area A Savannah period
9CK85C	Occupation area	Continuation, Area B Galt period; Continuation, Area B Savannah period
9CK85D	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK85E	Occupation area	Continuation, Area F Woodstock period
9CK85F	Occupation area	Etowah IV period, Unnamed focus
	Occupation area	Etowah III period, Unnamed focus
	Fortified village	Woodstock period, Proctor focus
9CK85G	Rock piles	Unknown, possibly recent
9CK85H	Occupation area	Galt period, Galt focus
9CK87	Occupation area	Unknown

Table 33. 9CK45.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	45
Galt Check Stamped	14
Galt Plain	5
Galt type rims (appliqué rim strip notched on lower edge, other decoration of these specimens indistinct)	3
Folded rim	1
Sherds, decoration if any indistinct	10
Modern chinaware	2
Modern glassware	1
Mussel shell fragment	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	2

Table 34. 9CK46, Area A.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	38
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	7
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2
Cartersville Plain	28
Decoration, if any, indistinct	19
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Table 35. 9CK46, Area B.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	40
Galt Check Stamped	8
Galt Plain	20
Galt type rims	4
Unidentified incised	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Grooved pebble	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 36: 9CK85, Area B surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	13
Galt Check Stamped	2
Galt Plain	13
Galt type rims	3
Savannah Complicated Stamped	21
Savannah Plain	30
Decoration, if any, indistinct	31
Fired wall daub	1
Fragment of mussel shell	1
Fragment of polished 2-hole bar	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	10

Table 37: 9CK85, Area C.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	2
Galt Check Stamped	1
Galt Plain	3
Savannah Complicated Stamped	20
Cartersville Simple Stamped	5
Cartersville Plain	32
Sherds, decoration, if any, indistinct	15
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	21

Table 38: 9CK85, Area F, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped	12
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Unidentified plain (some probably Etowah Plain)	44
Decoration, if any, indistinct	40
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 39: 9CK85, Feature 5, floor deposit.

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped, Interrupted diamond motif	13
Etowah Complicated Stamped, Filfot motif	1
Etowah Line Block Stamped	4
Etowah Plain	20
Etowah Incised	bowl (restored)
Decoration indistinct	34

Table 40: 9CK85, Feature 6, wall trenches.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	9
Woodstock Line Block Stamped	2
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (variant)	1
Woodstock Plain	14
Hiwassee Red on Buff	1
Etowah Burnished Plain	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	16
Chert fragments	3
Quartz fragments	1

Table 41: 9CK85, Feature 2.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	26
Woodstock Plain	24
Woodstock Simple Stamped	2
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (late variant), mainly from one vessel	10
Decoration, if any, indistinct	11
Deer bones	some
Fired clay (not daub) fragments	some
Chert fragments	4
Quartz fragments	2

Table 42: 9CK85, Feature 8.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	5
Woodstock Plain	3
Woodstock Line Block Stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1

Table 43: 9CK85, Feature 12.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	115
Woodstock Plain	81
Woodstock Check Stamped	15
Decoration, if any, indistinct	27

Table 44: 9CK62, Stratigraphic analysis of sherds, Trench 3, Section 2.

Not excavated according to slope:

Level	Dunlap Fabric Marked		Cordmarked		Plain		Cartersville Check Stamped		Cartersville Simple Stamped		Complicated Stamped	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Last river deposit	9	45			4	20	5	25	1	5	1	5
0-6"	20	35			13	23	22	39	1	1	1	1
6-12"	20	53			2	5	14	35				
12-18"	7	41	2	12	3	18	5	29				
18-24"	24	62			6	15	8	21				

Excavated according to slope:

Level	Dunlap Fabric Marked		Cordmarked		Plain		Cartersville Check Stamped		Cartersville Simple Stamped		Complicated Stamped	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
6-12"	1	10			2	20	7	70				
12-18"												
18-24"	6	46			2	15	5	38				
24-30"	21	95					1	5				
30-36"	32	94			2	6						
36-42"	68	100										

Table 45. 9CK62, Stratigraphic analysis of sherds, Trench 4, Section 8.

Level	Dunlap Fabric Marked		Cordmarked		Plain		Cartersville Check Stamped		Cartersville Simple Stamped		Complicated Stamped	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Last river deposit							3	43	4	57		
0-6"	56	16			65	19	160	46	64	19		
6-12"	30	17	1	1	26	15	100	57	17	9		
12-18"	38	34	1	1	17	15	53	47	3	3		

Table 46: 9CK62, Feature 20, Trench 1.

Archaeological Material	Level			Prepottery at Stamp Creek (9Br60-A)	Kellogg Period Pits
	0-6"	(Workshop) 6-12"	12-18"		
Sherds					
Dunlap Fabric Marked	28	30			
Plain	10	5			
Cartersville Check Stamped	22	1			
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2				
Indistinct	6	1			
Chert					
drill	1			quartzite	1
isosceles, small to medium		1			40
*slight tang, small to medium		1		5	1
simple tang, large		1		1	

Archaeological Material	Level				Prepottery at Stamp Creek (9Br60-A)	Kellogg Period Pits
	0-6"	(Workshop) 6-12"	12-18"			
*simple tang, small to medium		3			1	
simple tang, barbed		2				
pointed ovate			1			1
Quartzite (not used)						
Quartz						
isosceles, small	1	1				47
*slight tang, medium		4			5 in chert	2
slight tang, large		1			1 in chert	
*simple tang, medium		1	1		5 in chert	5
*simple tang, medium, exaggerated shoulders	2				1 in chert	
elongated ovate or blade, large		1				1
elongated plano-convex tools		2				2
*cutters, choppers, or picks	1	6				
Aplite						
simple tang, narrow		1			not used	
Steatite						
*vessel fragment		1			6	7

Table 47: 9CK62, Feature 11.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	12
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Quartz isosceles, concave base	1
Quartz plano-convex scraper	1
Quartz elongated ovate	1

Table 48: 9CK62, Feature 15.*Upper Layer*

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz point, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz chips	many
Blue chert point, simple tang, medium	1
Black chert chip	1

Lower Layer

Archaeological Material	Count
Small indistinct sherd	1
Quartz point fragment, large	1
Quartz chips	12

Table 49: List of trait occurrences of storage pits containing Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds. Pits without Cartersville Check Stamped compared to pits with Cartersville Check Stamped. Note that totals do not include multiple occurrences in a single pit but only the number of pits in which the trait was found.

	Cartersville Check Stamped:	
	Absent (n=48)	Present (n=12)
Pit Shape		
Circular	40	12
Oblong	4	
Bell shaped	1	1
Vertical sides	23	8
Curved sides	6	2
Flat bottom	24	7
Rounded bottom	4	5
Average diameter		
Other Ceramics		
Dunlap Fabric Marked	48	12
Plain	16	9
Cartersville Check Stamped		12
Simple stamped	10	
Cordmarked	3	2
Fired clay fragments	6	2
Red ochre fragment	1	
Steatite vessel fragments	5	1
Boatstone or fragment	4	
Two-hole bar	2	
Shallow, biconcave mortar	1	
Chert		
slight tang, medium	1	
simple tang, medium-small	4	2
broad tang, small	1	
contracting base, small	1	1
isosceles, medium-small	15	5
isosceles, crude, large	1	

	Cartersville Check Stamped:	
	Absent (n=48)	Present (n=12)
corner notched, medium	2	
pointed ovate, small		1
flake side scraper	8	
drill fragment	1	
fragments	27	10
Quartz		
simple tang, medium-large	3	1
slight tang, medium	2	
isosceles, medium-small	15	6
isosceles, large	4	2
pointed ovate, medium-small	4	1
elongated ovate, medium		1
elongated tool, large		1
plano-convex tool, medium	1	
fragments	29	11
Quartzite		
hammerstone	2	
mano		1

Table 50: 9CK62, Feature 6.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain	1
Black chert, simple tang, asymmetrical medium	1
Brown chert, isosceles, small	1
Black chert chips	2
Quartz, isosceles, slightly concave base	1
Quartz chips	3

Table 51: 9CK62, Feature 7.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	81
Plain	11
Black chert isosceles, medium	1
Light blue chert isosceles, medium	1
Black chert, contracting base, medium	1
Black chert drill fragment	1
Black chert chips	3
Light blue chert chips	4
Quartz point fragment, crude	1
Quartz chip	1

Table 52: 9CK 62, Feature 8.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	84
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Plain	6
Fragment of steatite vessel	1
Chert fragments	5
Quartzite, isosceles, slightly concave base, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, slightly concave base, medium	1
Quartz elongated tool, large	1
Quartz fragments	18
Shale fragments	3

Table 53: 9CK62, Feature 29, away from the river.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	37
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Plain	4
Chert isosceles, small	2
Chert fragments	3
Quartz isosceles, small	1
Quartz fragments	6

Table 54: 9CK62, Feature 29, closer to the river.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	47
Chert isosceles, large, crude	1
Chert chips and fragments	2
Quartz isosceles, large	1
Quartz chips and fragments	11

Table 55: 9CK62, Feature 61A.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	25
Unnamed simple stamped	5
Cord Marked	2
Plain	1
Steatite vessel fragment	1
Steatite 2-hole bar fragment	1
Black chert point, corner notched, medium	1
Black chert fragments	2
Quartz fragments	4
Slate fragments	4

Table 56: 9CK62, Feature 61B.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	18
Black chert ovate, small	1
Black chert isosceles, small	1
Black chert fragment	1
Quartz fragments	3

Table 57: 9CK62, Cartersville period house, rock lined fire pit.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	14
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain	7
Quartz fragments	10
Black chert fragment	1
Buff chert fragment	1

Table 58: 9CK62, Cartersville period house, fill of the raised area.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	14
Cartersville Check Stamped	22
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain	5
Black chert isosceles, small	1
Black chert fragments	4
Quartz fragments	4

Table 59: 9CK62, Cartersville period house, possible occupation zone southwest of the structure.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain	2
Buff chert fragment	1
Fragment of quartz point	1

Table 60: 9CK61

Archaeological Material	Count
Small indistinct sherds	3
Quartz pointed ovate, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, black chert	4
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, gray chert	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, white quartz	11

Table 61: 9CK63.*Area A*

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped (interrupted diamond motif)	1
Unidentified plain	2
Rim of plain boat shaped vessel	1
Cartersville Check Stamped (tetrapod)	1
Sherds, decoration if any, indistinct	8

Areas B and C (combined)

Archaeological Material	Count
Indistinct sherds	5
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	15
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	3
Etowah Complicated Stamped (interrupted diamond motif)	29
Unidentified plain	36
Decoration, if any, indistinct	46
Fragments of fired daub	2
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartz isosceles, beveled, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	2

Table 62: 9CK65.

Archaeological Material	Count
Small indistinct sherds	7
Quartz pointed ovates, large to small	5
Quartz point, simple tang, medium	1
Black chert points, slight tang, medium	7
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, quartz	5
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, black chert	10
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste, gray chert	1

Table 63: Sites on the Etowah River from Lovengood Bridge to Field's Bridge.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CK69	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK40	Occupation area	Later materials
	Occupation area	Cartersville-Dunlap Association
9CK42B	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK42C	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK42D	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK41	Occupation area	Lamar Period
	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK43A	Occupation area	Galt Period, Lovengood Focus
	Occupation area	Old Quartz Industry (?)
9CK43B	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK43C	Random find	Old Quartz Industry (?)
9CK89	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK48A	Occupation area	Galt Period, Lovengood Focus
9CK48B	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK50	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK51	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK49	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK123	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK52	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK124	Stone chipping workshop	Early Pottery
		Prepottery (?)
9CK111	Occupation area	Kellogg Period
9CK110	Occupation area	Kellogg Period
9CK92	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK93	Occupation area	Galt Period, Galt Focus
9CK107B	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK107C	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK107D	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK107E	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK91A	Occupation area	Simple Stamped-Swift Creek Association

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CK91B	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK91C	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK91D	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK27	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK26C	Occupation area	Galt Period
		Woodstock Period
9CK28A	Occupation area	Lamar Period
	Occupation area	Cartersville Period
9CK28B	Occupation area	Woodstock Period
9CK28C	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK90	Occupation area	Galt Period, Galt Focus
	Stone chipping workshop	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK23	Occupation area	
9CK24	Occupation area	
9CK5	Occupation area	Lamar Period
	Occupation area	Wilbanks Component
	Mound and occupation area	Etowah III Period
	Occupation area	Etowah II Period
	Occupation area	Woodstock Period
	Occupation area	Early Pottery
9CK22	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK75	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK68A	Occupation area	Woodstock Period, Proctor Focus
	Occupation area	Cartersville-Dunlap Association
9CK68B	Occupation area	Woodstock Period, Proctor Focus
9CK68C	Occupation area	Woodstock Period, Proctor Focus
9CK68D	Occupation area	Unidentified
9CK74A	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK74B	Stone chipping workshop	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK74C	Occupation area	Unidentified

Table 64: 9CK69.

Archaeological Material	Count
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Unidentified complicated stamped	6
Unidentified plain	10
Unidentified check stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Modern crockery	1
Chipped stone fragments	4

Table 65: 9CK40.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	12
Cartersville Simple Stamped	5
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Unidentified complicated stamped	5
Unidentified check stamped	1
Unidentified plain, some of which may be Cartersville Period	25
Decoration, if any, indistinct	14

Table 66: 9CK42.

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Small eroded sherds	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium, crude	1
Black chert, subrectangular scraper	1
Fragments and shop waste	9

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Small eroded sherds	12
Complicated stamped, some resembles Swift Creek variety	6
Decoration indistinct	1
Quartz pointed ovate, medium to large	4
Quartz pointed ovate, small	2
Quartz, slight tang, small	1
Fragments and shop waste, black chert	1
Fragments and shop waste, quartz	12

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain sherd	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1

Table 67: 9CK41.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	4
Unidentified (Cartersville?) plain	16
Decoration, if any, indistinct	12
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 68: 9CK43.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Roughened	8
Galt Plain	15
Galt type notched rim	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	6
Chinaware and glass	24
Quartz, simple tang medium	1
Quartz, scalloped base, medium	1

Table 69: 9CK89.

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped (?)	2
Unidentified check stamped	1
Unidentified plain	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1
Modern crockery	1
Fragment of a quartz point	1
Fragment of worked shale	1

Table 70: 9CK48.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Plain	11
Galt Complicated Stamped	9
Galt Roughened	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Modern crockery	2
Unidentifiable ground stone fragment	1

Table 71: 9CK50.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	3
Small indistinct sherds	13
Fragments of black chert	6

Table 72: 9CK51.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	59
Unidentified check stamped	4
Unidentified incised	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	6
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, elongated ovate	2
Quartzite, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	2

Table 73: 9CK49.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped (Savannah?)	3
Unidentified plain	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	20
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium-large	1

Table 74: 9CK123.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified check stamped	2
Unidentified plain	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	16
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3

Table 75: 9CK52.

Archaeological Material	Count
Small eroded or plain sherds	17
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	19
Black chert fragments	2

Table 76: 9CK124.

Archaeological Material	Count
Small sherds, decoration indistinct	2
Quartz, simple tang, large	2
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, large-small	5
Quartz ovates, medium	6
Black chert, disc-like and polygonal scrapers, small	2
Fragments and shop waste	12

Table 77: 9CK111.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Plain	3

Decoration, if any, indistinct	4
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Table 78: 9CK110.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Plain	1
Fragment of black chert	1

Table 79: 9CK93.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Check Stamped	12
Galt Complicated Stamped	10
Galt Plain	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Galt type rims	4
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	4

Table 80: 9CK107.

Area A

(Collection lost)

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Weathered indistinct sherds	39
Quartz isosceles, medium-small	2
Quartz pointed ovates, medium-small	2
Quartz, side notched, beveled point ("spinner") small	1
Chert, side notched beveled point ("spinner") small	1
Chert, isosceles, medium-small	5
Fragments and shop waste	16

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Indistinct sherds, probably early pottery: one specimen is a tetrapod	4
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Brown chert isosceles, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Indistinct sherds including one tetrapod	2
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate	4
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Area E

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, small	1
Black chert, side notched spinner, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	10

Table 81: 9CK91, Area A.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	3
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (?)	8
Eroded or plain sherds	7
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3

Table 82: 9CK91, Area E.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	5
Galt Check Stamped	2
Galt Plain	3
Galt type rims	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1

Table 83: 9CK27.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified plain	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1
Chipped stone fragments	2

Table 84: 9CK26.

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	5
Galt type rim	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	12
Unidentified plain	9

Table 85: 9CK28.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Lamar Complicated Stamped	2
Lamar Bold Incised	1
Lamar (?) type rim	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville Simple Stamped	10
Unidentified Plain and (probably) Lamar Plain	17
Decoration, if any, indistinct	11
Quartz, isosceles, small	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified plain	3
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
The sherds too small and indistinct to identify, some are probably early pottery,	12

Table 86: 9CK90.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	7
Galt Check Stamped	21
Unidentified plain	31
Galt type, folded notched rims	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	20
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartzite, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, long, narrow	1
Chert, simple tang, small	2
Chert, isosceles, small	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	29
Fragments of ground stone	2
Fragment of axe or celt	1
Modern china	1

Table 87: 9CK22.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified check stamped	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified plain	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Modern chinaware	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 88: 9CK75, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped (small indistinct sherds)	10
Unidentified plain	6
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Fragment of ground stone	1
Quartz pointed ovate, medium-small	2
Black chert pointed ovate, small	1
Fragment of green steatite	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6

Table 89: 9CK68.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	13
Woodstock (?) Check Stamped	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Woodstock Plain (?)	14
Kellogg Fabric Marked	2
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	9
Modern china	1
Chipped stone fragments	8

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	9
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Woodstock Plain	10
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1
Chipped stone fragments	3

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	18
Woodstock Check Stamped	1

Woodstock Plain	13
Decoration, if any, indistinct	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	3

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	4
Decoration, if any, indistinct	4
Chipped stone fragments	2
Modern crockery	1

Areas E, F, G

These showed only a few unidentified sherds and chipped stone fragments.

Table 90: 9CK74.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	17
Decoration, if any, indistinct	3
Fragment of stone axe or celt	1
Quartz isosceles, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	7

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	16
Decoration, if any, indistinct	10
Quartz, simple tang, medium-small	3
Quartz isosceles, slight side notches, medium-small	3
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	2
Gray and black chert, isosceles, slight side notches, medium-small	10
Black chert scraper	1
Fragment of stone axe or celt	1

Steatite fragment	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	45

Area C

The surface collection comprised only 4 small indistinct sherds and 4 chipped

Table 91: Sites on the Etowah River from Field's Bridge to Canton.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CK21	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK71A	Occupation area	Woodstock Period
	Occupation area	Simple Stamp-Swift Creek association
9CK71B	Continuation of Area A	Simple Stamp-Swift Creek association
9CK72	Occupation area	Etowah Period
	Occupation area	Woodstock Period, Woodstock Focus
	Occupation area	Cartersville Period
	Occupation area	Prepottery
9CK101A,B,C	Occupation area	Cartersville Period
9CK106A,B	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK106C	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus
9CK119	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK120	Occupation area	Cartersville-Dunlap association
9CK121	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK122	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK105A,B	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK103A,B	Occupation area	Woodstock Period, Proctor Focus
	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK104	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK96	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK97	Occupation area	Woodstock Period
	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK98	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK99	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK100	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK84A	Scattered finds	Woodstock Period

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK84B	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK125	Occupation area	Galt Period
	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK79	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK83A	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK83B	Scattered finds	Unknown
	Scattered finds	Old Quartz Industry (?)
9CK82	Occupation area	Cartersville Period
9CK81	Scattered finds	Woodstock Period
9CK78	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus
	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK80	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK102A,B	Occupation area	Woodstock Period
	Occupation area	Early Pottery, unidentified
9CK102C	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK29	Occupation area	Unknown

Table 92: 9CK71.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	11
Plain	15
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	6
Cartersville (Linear) Check Stamped	2
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	4
Fragment of 2-hole bar	1
Steatite sherd	1
Black chert drill fragment	1
Fragments and shop waste	5
Modern metal fragments	2
Modern crockery	1
Slag	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Plain	10
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	11
Decoration, if any, indistinct	5
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Fragments and shop waste	4
Modern crockery	1

Table 93: 9CK101, surface collection.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	23
Cartersville Simple Stamped	6
Cartersville Plain (?)	13
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, corner notched, "spinner", large	1
Chert, isosceles, medium-small	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9
Worked green steatite	1
Modern chinaware and crockery	2

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Stallings Punctated	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	79
Cartersville Simple Stamped	9
Cartersville Plain	27
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1

Complicated stamped	3
Indistinct	19
Perforated sherd	1
Fragment of 2-hole bar	1
Chert, isosceles, straight to slightly concave base	6
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	15

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	27
Cartersville Simple Stamped	8
Cartersville Plain (?)	18
Complicated stamped	5
Indistinct	6
Fragment of chipped stone	1

Table 94: 9CK106.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Indistinct sherds (some early pottery)	17
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Plain (?)	8
Indistinct	1
Mottled black chert, simple tang, exaggerated shoulder, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	2
Modern chinaware	1

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	16
Savannah Plain	19
Indistinct	4
Shoulder lug	1

Sherd disc	1
Chipped stone fragment	1

Table 95: 9CK120.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	11
Cartersville Simple Stamped	6
Cartersville Check Stamped	4
Cartersville Plain (?)	13
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	2
Quartz, slight tang	1
Fragments and shop waste	5

Table 96: 9CK103.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Steatite sherd	1
Quartz isosceles, medium	2
Quartz, slight tang, medium	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	4

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration, if any, indistinct	2

Table 97: 9CK105.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	31
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	2
Woodstock Check Stamped	3
Woodstock Plain	27
Decoration, if any, indistinct	19
Quartz, simple tang, medium	6
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	2

Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Chert, bifurcated tang, small	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	18

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	22
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Woodstock Plain	10
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, bifurcated tang	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Chert, leaf-shaped, medium	1

Table 98: 9CK97.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	9
Unidentified complicated stamped	10
Cartersville Simple Stamped	4
Cartersville Plain (?)	74
Unidentified incised	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Black chert, isosceles, small	3
Mottled gray chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	13

Table 99: 9CK99.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	25
Unidentified plain	
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	11
Modern china	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	1
Black chert pointed ovate, small	1
Chert, concave base, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	7

Table 100: 9CK84.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	4
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	5
Unidentified plain	16
Decoration, if any, indistinct	20
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz, ovate medium	1
Chert, isosceles, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	several
Shell fragment	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	6
Unidentified complicated stamped	9
Unidentified plain	4

Unidentified check stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	5

Table 101: 9CK125.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	12
Unidentified plain	10
Unidentified incised	1
Unidentified red painted	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	9
Black chert isosceles, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 102: 9CK83.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	9
Unidentified plain	8
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Chert, isosceles, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	several

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified sherd	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	1
Gray chert, side notched beveled point, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	2

Table 103: 9CK82.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	117
Rims	2
Tetrapod supports	5
Perforated sherd	1
Undecorated area below rim	5
Cartersville Plain	50
Rims	15
Perforated sherd	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	10
Tetrapod support	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	17
Quartz elongated ovate, slight tang	1
Quartz, pick-like object	1
Chert, bifurcated tang, medium	1
Fragment of a two-hole bar	1
Chipped stone fragments	4

Table 104: 9CK81.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Woodstock Plain (?)	4
Chipped stone fragments	2

Table 105: 9CK78.

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped (?)	7
Savannah Plain (?)	10
Fine, Napier-like complicated stamp	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	7
Chert, bifurcated tang, serrated edges, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	4

Table 106: 9CK80.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	some
Cartersville Plain	some
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (?)	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1
Black chert, isosceles, slight side notches, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	4

Table 107: 9CK102.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	3
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (?)	4
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	12
Unidentified plain	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	9
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, concave base, medium	2
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Black chert, isosceles, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	8
Mussel shell fragment	1
Steatite sherd	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	5
Unidentified simple stamped	2
Unidentified plain	7
Decoration, if any, indistinct	12
Chert, leaf shaped, concave base, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	7

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Chipped stone fragments	2

Table 108: Sites on Little River, Blankets Creek, and Noonday Creek.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CK66A	Random find	Unknown
9CK66B	Occupation area	Galt Period
	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK60	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK54A,B	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK59	Occupation area	Early Pottery
	Occupation area	Old Quartz
9CK113	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK76	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK77	Occupation area	Early Pottery
9CK115	Occupation area	Early Pottery
9CK114	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK116	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CK7	Not found	Unknown
9CK94	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK6	Occupation area	Unknown
9CK2	Occupation area	Woodstock Period-Woodstock Focus

Table 109: 9CK66.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	3
Unidentified complicated stamped	8
Unidentified plain	12
Decoration indistinct	10
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, pointed ovate, medium	1
Quartzite, isosceles, small, crude	1
Chert and quartz fragments	some

Table 110: 9CK60.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified check stamped	2
Unidentified incised	1
Unidentified plain	6

Table 111: 9CK54.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified check stamped	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Unidentified plain	5
Galt Period type notched rim	1
Decoration indistinct	4
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1
Quartz isosceles, small, well made	1
Black chert fragments	7
Gray chert fragment	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration indistinct	7
Modern crockery	3
Black chert fragments	3

Table 112: 9CK59.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Unidentified complicated (probably Swift Creek) stamped	2
Unidentified plain	11
Decoration indistinct	1
Quartz elongated ovate, medium	2
Quartz pointed ovates, large-small	5
Quartz ovate, medium	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2

Quartz slight tang, small	4
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz and chert fragments	18
Modern china	1

Table 113: 9CK113.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain sherds	3
Black chert, simple tang, medium, crude	1
Quartz fragments	5
Black chert fragments	15

Table 114: 9CK77.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain (resembles Cartersville Plain	25
Tetrapod support	1
Unidentified complicated (probably Swift Creek) stamped	6
Decoration indistinct	5
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	21

Table 115: 9CK114.

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherd, decoration indistinct	1
Quartz, simple tang, large	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	3

Table 116: 9CK94.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified sherds	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	2
Mottled pint chert, slight tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	12

Table 117: 9CK6.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Unidentified Complicated Stamped	6
Sherd with notched rim band	1
Unidentified plain	6
Decoration indistinct	5
Unidentified steatite artifact	1
Steatite sherd	
Quartz, side notched, oppositely beveled "spinner", small	1
Quartz, slight tang, small	1
Black chert fragments	15
Brown chert fragments	2
Quartz fragments	14

Table 118: Sites on Allatoona Creek.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9BR59	Scattered finds and rock piles	Unknown
9BR64	Workshop	Unknown
9BR65	Workshop	Unknown
9BR50	Occupation area	Unknown
9BR51	Scattered finds	Unknown
9BR15	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
9BR52A,B	Occupation area	Galt Period, Lovengood Focus
9BR52C	Occupation area	Galt Period, Canton Focus
	Occupation or workshop area	Unknown
9BR54	Occupation area	Brief later visits

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9BR55	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
	Occupation area	Unknown
9BR29	Not found	Unknown
9CO3	Not found	Unknown
9CO4	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO5	Not found	Unknown
9CO54	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
9CO86	Occupation area	Prepottery
	Occupation area	Early pottery continuum
9CO60	Occupation area	Brief later visits and unidentified plain pottery
9CO61	Occupation area	Cartersville Period
	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO62	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CO63	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO87	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO59	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
9CO89	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO90	Occupation area	Galt Period
9CO53	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
	Occupation area	Prepottery
	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO52B	Occupation area	Prepottery
	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus
9CO52B,C	Occupation area	Prepottery, Stamp Creek Focus
9CO88	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO83	Occupation area	Galt Period, Lovengood Focus
9CO84	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CO85	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CO57	Occupation area	Early pottery continuum
	Occupation area	Prepottery
	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus
9CO56	Occupation area	Unknown
	Scattered finds	Unknown
9CO55	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
9CO69	Occupation area	Prepottery
	Occupation area	Prepottery
9CO70	Occupation area	Brief later visits
	Occupation area	Prepottery

Table 119: 9BR59.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain sherd	1
Quartz, simple tang point, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, side notched, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6

Table 120: 9BR64.

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz, lateral tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12

Table 121: 9BR50.

Archaeological Material	Count
Small eroded or plain sherds	23
Savannah Complicated Stamped	1
Decoration indistinct	7
Quartz, elongated ovate, medium	2
Chert pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, side notched, medium	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	1

Table 122: 9BR15.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	13
Cartersville Plain (?)	10
Dunlap Fabric Marked	5
Indistinct	5
Black chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3

Table 123: 9BR52.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	23
Tetrapod	1
Unidentified (Cartersville?) plain	27
Galt Plain	2
Galt Complicated Stamped	2
Chattahoochee (?) Brushed	1
Decoration indistinct	3
Quartz, isosceles, small	3
Quartz, tapered base, medium	1
Chert ovate scraper	1
Chipped stone fragments	15
Recent china and crockery	4

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	2
Cartersville Check Stamped	2
Plain	6
Decoration indistinct	6
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, slight, side notches, small	1
Chipped stone fragments	9

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah (?) Complicated Stamped	2
Plain (Savannah-like)	2
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Plain (unidentified)	3
Decoration indistinct	4
Quartz, elongated ovate, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, large	1
Chert, wide tang, medium	1
Chert, flake side scraper	1
Chert, corner notched, small	1
Pebble, ground edges	1
Chipped stone fragments	8

Table 124: 9BR54.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	8
Cartersville Simple Stamped	9
Small plain or eroded sherds	43
Dunlap Fabric Marked	3
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped (ladder based diamond motif)	2
Lamar Incised	1

Unidentified complicated stamped	9
Decoration indistinct	25
Clay elbow pipe fragment	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Quartz pointed ovate	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium-small	1
Chert, isosceles, medium-small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	11

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Unidentified complicated stamped	3
Unidentified plain	40
Decoration, if any, indistinct	21
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 125: 9CO4.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	5
Small eroded or plain sherds	26
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Decoration indistinct	9
Quartzite, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz pointed ovate	1
Blue chert pointed ovate	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Table 126: 9CO54.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Small plain sherds	10
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	6
Quartz, slight tang, medium	3
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium-small	3
Quartz, side notched, "spinner", small	1
Black chert, simple tang, medium	1
Black chert ovate, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12
Fragment of fired wall plaster	1
Quartz, isosceles, small, thick	1

Table 127: 9CO86.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	9
Unidentified plain	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	12
Black chert, side notched projectile point, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Table 128: 9CO60.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	19
Cartersville Simple Stamped	8
Galt Complicated Stamped	1
Savannah Complicated Stamped	4
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Unidentified incised	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	52
Unidentified plain	89
Fragment of steatite two hole bar	1

Axe or celt fragment (ground only at bit)	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, ovate, medium	2
Quartz, side notched, "spinner", small	1
Chert, isosceles, small-medium	5
Chert, concave base, medium	1
Chert pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, "eared", medium	1
Chert, side and basal notched, small	1
Chert, drill fragment	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	54

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	2
Etowah Complicated Stamped (single line crossing)	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Unidentified plain	13
Decoration, if any, indistinct	16
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	9

Table 129: 9CO61.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, side notched, "spinner", small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	5

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Small indistinct sherds	11
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	2

Table 130: 9CO63.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	21
Unidentified plain	54
Unidentified check stamped	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	24
Sherd, discs	2
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	15

Table 131: 9CO87.

Archaeological Material	Count
Indistinct	12
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1
Black chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	15

Table 132: 9CO59.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	19
Cartersville Simple Stamped	3
Cartersville Plain (?)	29
Dunlap Fabric Marked	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	53
Celt or axe fragment	1
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Black chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	30

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration indistinct	6
Worked magnetite fragment	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	2
Quartz ovate, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments	2

Table 133: 9CO90.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Complicated Stamped	14
Galt Plain	8
Unidentified plain	43
Unidentified incised	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, contracting base, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12

Table 134: 9CO53.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	29
Savannah Complicated Stamped	2
Cartersville Check Stamped	2
Sherds, decoration indistinct	32
Quartz, slight tang, medium	5
Quartz, isosceles, small-medium	2
Quartz, ovates and pointed ovates	11
Chert, tang, medium	1
Chert, shallow side notches, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	20
Celt fragment	1
Steatite sherd	1
Fragment of animal bone	1

Table 135: 9CO52.

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	54
Savannah Plain	76
Unidentified check stamped	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	55
Elbow pipe fragment	1
Possible sherd disc	1
Celt fragments	2
Steatite fragments, sherds	7
Worked hematite (?) fragment	1
Quartz, simple tang, large-medium	4
Quartz, slight tang, small	2
Quartz point, slight tang, large	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	5
Chert, simple tang, barbed	2
Chert pointed ovate, medium	1
Chert tanged scraper, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	11

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Gray chert, simple tang asymmetrical, small	1
Black chert drill fragment	1
Steatite sherds	3
Fragments of black chert	1

Table 136: 9CO88.

Archaeological Material	Count
Woodstock Diamond Stamped	1
Swift Creek (?) Complicated Stamped	1
Unidentified plain	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Quartz, isosceles, small-medium	5

Quartz, isosceles, "spinner", small	1
Quartz pointed ovates, medium	2
Pink chert, slight tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	8

Table 137: 9CO83.

Archaeological Material	Count
Galt Roughened	25
Galt Complicated Stamped	18
Galt Plain	26
Galt type notched rims	4
Decoration, if any, indistinct	6
Modern chinaware (unidentifiable)	2
Fragment of fired wall plaster	1
Fragment of glass bead	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6

Table 138: 9CO85.

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped (?)	8
Galt Complicated Stamped	1
Cartersville Check Stamped	5
Small plain sherds	22
Decoration if any, indistinct	9
Quartz, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, simple tang, small	3
Quartz pointed ovates, small	2
Quartz, tanged scraper, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	26

Table 139: 9CO57.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	9
Unidentified check stamped	6
Unidentified plain	27
Unidentified incised	1
Unidentified zoned punctate	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	45
Celt fragments	5
Hammerstone (?)	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Quartz pointed ovates, medium	2
Black chert, isosceles, medium	2
Black chert, drill, medium	4
Chipped stone fragments	4

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	3
Unidentified plain	12
Decoration, if any, indistinct	11
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium	2
Chert, isosceles, medium-small	3
Chert, drill fragment (?)	1

Table 140: 9CO56.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	8
Unidentified plain	3
Quartz, slight tang, large	1
Projectile point fragment	1

Table 141: 9CO55.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Cartersville Simple Stamped	1
Small plain sherds	14
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (limestone tempered)	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	3
Quartz and quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, slight tang, small-large	6
Quartz, pointed and elongated ovates, small-medium	5
Quartz, isosceles, small-medium	3
Quartz, polygonal scraper, medium	1
Quartz, side scraper, large	1
Chert, broad simple tang, medium	1
Chert, side notched, "spinner", medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12
Fragment of disc-like hammerstone	1
Fragment of worked steatite	1
Crude, side notched, artifact, possibly a hoe	1

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	18
Cartersville Check Stamped	44
Small plain sherds, some limestone tempered	61
Dunlap Fabric Marked	10

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	1
Decoration if any, indistinct	101
Tetrapod supports, decoration, if any, uncertain	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	9
Quartz, slight tang, small to medium	2
Quartz, ovates and pointed ovates	8
Quartz isosceles, small	2
Quartz, side notched, "spinner", small	1
Schist, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, slight tang, medium	2
Chert, isosceles, small-medium	5
Chert, side notched, small	1
Chert, ovate and pointed ovate	2
Chert, drill fragments	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	14
Polished celt fragment	1
Small steatite hemisphere (polished)	1
Small disc-like hammerstone	1

Table 142: 9CO55.

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Simple Stamped	7
Cartersville Check Stamped	27
Small plain sherds	19
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (limestone tempered)	1
Tetrapod supports, decoration, if any, uncertain	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	61
Unidentified incised	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	2
Quartz, tanged scraper, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, small, thick	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	3
Stone artifact, pitted on both sides	1

Fragment of axe or celt	1
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Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	6
Small plain sherds	7
Decoration, if any, indistinct	17
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, barbed, medium	1

Area E

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, decoration indistinct	7
Quartz, simple tang, medium	2
Quartz, slight tang, medium	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Quartz, ovates and pointed ovates	6
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	30

Table 143: 9CO69.

Archaeological Material	Count
Small sherds, decoration indistinct	2
Quartz and quartzite, simple tang, large	11
Quartz, simple tang, medium	6
Quartz, slight tang, medium	4
Quartz, isosceles, large	2
Quartz, pointed ovates, large-small	10
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Chert, exaggerated shoulder, medium	2
Chert, pointed ovate, small	1
Chert, tanged scraper, medium	2
Chipped stone fragments	22

Table 144: 9CO70.

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	1
Small plain sherds	4
Decoration, if any, indistinct	9
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, slight tang, long-medium	1
Quartz, barbed, "spinner"	1
Quartz, pointed ovates	5
Gray chert, short, broad, simple tang	1
Gray chert, isosceles, "eared", small	1
Black chert, shallow side notches, medium	1
Black chert, drill fragment	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	11

Table 145: 9BR61.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	8
Cartersville Plain (?)	1
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Stone axe or spade, broad, flat, ground only at bit	1

Table 146: Pottery and artifacts from the surface and excavations at 9BR56, Cartersville Period. *Italicized traits are regarded as most likely to have been characteristic of the culture.*

	Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 5	Section 5A	Section 5B	Section 8	Surface	Total
<i>Large irregular fire pit</i>	1														1
<i>Circular fire pit</i>		1		1											2
<i>Cracked rocks in fire pit</i>	1			1											2
<i>Plain sherds</i>			5	1			1	8	9	3	2	3		49	81
<i>Cartersville Check Stamped</i>	V		18			V	6	16	4	17	21	25		10	117
<i>Cartersville Simple Stamped</i>					V		1	1	3			4		4	13
Unidentified complicated stamped														3	3
Decoration indistinct			19	4				13	17	11	45	30	8	26	161
Miniature vessel fragment				1											1
<i>Biconcave stone mortar</i>	1														1

	Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 5	Section 5A	Section 5B	Section 8	Surface	Total
Fragment ground stone artifact			1											2	3
Chert, knife (?), small, thick														1	1
Chert, circular (disc) scraper, small						1									1
Chert, simple tang, medium														1	1
<i>Chert, isosceles, medium-small</i>						1					3	1	1	6	12
Chert, barbed														1	1
Chert, corner notched														1	1
Quartz, side scraper														4	4
<i>Quartz, isosceles, medium-small</i>			1							1				2	4
Quartz, slight tang												1			1
<i>Quartz, simple tang, medium</i>								1				1		1	3
Quartz, pointed ovate, oppositely											1				1

	Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 5	Section 5A	Section 5B	Section 8	Surface	Total
beveled							1				1			1	4
<i>Quartz, pointed ovate</i>			1												
<i>Quartz, elongated ovate</i>								1				1		1	3
<i>Quartz, elongated ovate, slight tang</i>												1		4	5
<i>Quartz, truncated ovate</i>														1	1

Table 147: Feature 3.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	18
Plain	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	19
Fragment of ground stone artifact	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, crude	2
Quartz crystal, isosceles, small	1
Black chert fragment	1
Quartz fragments	6

Table 148: 9CK56.

Archaeological Material	Count
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Plain (scrappy and eroded)	8
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	4
Fragment of steatite vessel	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	2
Quartz, ovate, medium	1
Quartz, side scraper, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, side notched, small	1
Chert polygonal scraper, small	1
Chert and quartz fragments	50

Table 149: 9CK57.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain, thick sherd	1
*Fragment of grinding slab	1
*Steatite sherds	7
Quartz isosceles, small-medium	3
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
*Quartz polygonal scraper	2
Quartz ovate, medium, crude	2
Quartz pointed ovate, small-medium, well made	4
*Gray chert, snub-nosed scraper	1
*Light blue chert, slight tang, small	1
*Black and tan chert point fragment, serrated	1
*Black chert, plano-convex knife (?), crude stem	1
*Black chert, drill	1
Chipped stone fragments, chert and quartz	55

Table 150: 9CK58.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain, thick sherds	2
Steatite sherd	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, slight tang	1
Quartz, elongated ovate, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, end scraper (?)	1
Black chert, chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6
Gray chert, chipped stone fragments and shop waste	1
Quartz, chipped stone fragments and shop waste	8

Table 151: Sites on Proctor Creek.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CO67	Occupation area	Early pottery
9CO66	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
	Occupation area	Prepottery
9CO65	Workshop	Early pottery
	Workshop	Prepottery, Cobb association
9CO68	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO64	Occupation area	Early pottery
	Occupation area	Prepottery, Cobb association
9CO71	Occupation area	Unknown
9CO72	Occupation area	Galt Period, Lovengood Focus
	Occupation area	Dunlap-Cartersville association
9CO73	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO74	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO75A,C	Occupation area	Unidentified plain pottery
9CO75C	Occupation area	Early pottery
9CO75B,C,D	Occupation area	Prepottery, Cobb association
9CO6	Not found	Unknown

Table 152: 9CO67.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Plain	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	1
Chipped stone fragments	2

Table 153: 9CO66.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified (Acworth?) plain, small sherds, gritty	35
Unidentified complicated stamped	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	15
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Steatite, sherd	1
Large pebble, notched on two sides	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	13

Table 154: 9CO65.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Greenstone axe or celt fragment	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Quartz, ovate, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	8

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Bannerstone fragment (?)	1
Drill fragment	1
Quartz and quartzite, simple tang, medium	4
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, medium-large	2
Quartz, pointed ovates, medium	4
Black chert, simple tang, medium	1
Red and white chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	16

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Drill fragment	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1

Quartz, pointed ovate, medium	2
Black chert, side notched, small	1
Quartz fragments and shop waste	6

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz, simple tang, medium-small	10
Quartz, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, slight tang	11
Quartz, pointed ovate	10
Quartz, tanged scrapers	2
Quartz, isosceles, small	2
Quartz, bifurcated tang, small	1
Black chert, simple tang, medium	3
Black chert, slight tang, small	1
Black chert, concave base, medium	1
Black chert, bifurcated base, small	1
Black chert, drill fragment	1
Quartzite, ovate, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	80
Unworked hematite lump	1
Hammerstone	1

Table 155: 9CO68.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	25
Decoration, if any, indistinct	14
Black chert, ovate, small	1
Black chert, isosceles, small	1
Fragments of fired wall plaster (?)	3
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12

Table 156: 9CO64, surface collection.

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	12
Plain	2
Decoration, if any, indistinct	45
Quartz, simple tang, large-medium	6
Quartz, concave base, medium	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	5
Quartz, narrow ovate, small	1
Flint, simple tang, medium	4
Chert, simple broad tang, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, medium	3
Chert, ovate, medium	1
Schist, simple tang, large-medium	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	39

Table 157: 9CO64, Trench 1, Section 1A.

Archaeological Material	Count
Plain	2
Quartz, pointed ovate, long	1
Chert fragments	3
Quartz fragments	13
Fragments of blue sandstone (?)	2

Table 158: 9CO71.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	5
Decoration, if any, indistinct	9
Quartz, slight tang, medium	3
Black chert, side notched, small	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	12

Table 159: 9CO73.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain (limestone tempered)	22
Savannah Complicated Stamped	3
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	14

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain (limestone tempered)	59
Savannah Complicated Stamped (?)	1
Fragment of ground stone	1
Quartz, ovate, small	1
Chert, isosceles, small	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	6

Table 160: 9CO74.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	9
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Quartz, ovate or polygonal scraper, and pointed ovates	3
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	16

Table 161: 9CO75.

Area A

Archaeological Material	Count
Acworth Plain (?)	159
Unidentified incised	7
Etowah Red Filmed (?)	1
Etowah Complicated Stamped	1
Savannah Complicated Stamped	30
Decoration, if any, indistinct	16
Fragment of pottery handle	1

Quartz, slight tang, medium	3
Quartz, pointed ovates, medium	3
Chert, shallow side notched, small	2
Chert, isosceles, small	2
Fragment of celt used as hammerstone	1
Fragment of ground stone	2
Minerals	2
Fired wall plaster fragments	8
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	37

Area B

Archaeological Material	Count
Sherds, two plain, one indistinct	
Quartzite and quartz, simple tang, medium-large	10
Quartz, ovates and pointed ovates	3
Chert, simple tang, medium	1
Chert, isosceles, small	1
Chert, drill fragment (?)	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	29

Area C

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	9
Cartersville Simple Stamped	6
Acworth Plain (?)	44
Unidentified complicated stamped	3
Decoration, if any, indistinct	12
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	1
Quartz, ovates and pointed ovates	7
Quartzite, simple tang, large	1
Chert, side notched, small-medium	4
Chert, pointed ovates, medium	4
Worked fragment of graphite	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	13

Area D

Archaeological Material	Count
Three small plain sherds	
Quartz, simple tang, medium	4
Quartz, slight tang, medium-small	10
Quartz, tanged scraper	1
Chert, simple tang, medium	3
Chert, tanged scraper, medium	1
Chert, drill fragment (?)	1
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	20
Steatite sherd	1

Table 162: 9CO79.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	4
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Black chert fragments	2

Table 163: 9CO78.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Unidentified plain	9
Unidentified incised and punctated	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	2
Steatite sherds	2
Kite shaped oppositely beveled blade, large	1
Chipped stone fragments	4

Table 164: 9CO80.

Archaeological Material	Count
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, plano-convex, small	1
Black chert chip	1
Marine chert fragment, decomposed	1

Table 165: 9CO76.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified plain	3
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Quartz, pointed ovate, small	2
Quartz, isosceles, medium	1
Black and gray chert, slight tang, small	1
Black chert, isosceles, large	1
Gray chert, drill, slight tang, small	1
Quartz fragments	1
Black chert fragments	3

Table 166: 9CO58.

Archaeological Material	Count
Unidentified small sherds	6
Quartz, simple tang, small	1
Quartz, ovate, large, crude	1
Black chert, simple tang, small	1
Black chert, isosceles, narrow	1
Chert fragments	3

Table 167: Sites on Little Allatoona Creek.

Site	Type of Site	Affiliation
9CO82A	Occupation area	Galt Period
	Occupation area	Prepottery, Cobb association
9CO82B	Occupation area	Acworth
9CO82C	Occupation area	Galt Period
	Occupation area	Etowah IV
	Occupation area	Acworth
9CO82D	Occupation area	Early pottery
9CO50	Occupation area	Cartersville-Dunlap association
	Occupation area	Prepottery
9CO51	Occupation area	Savannah Period, Allatoona Focus

Table 168: 9CO50, Pit 1.

Archaeological Material	Count
Vessel fragments, Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Another sherd, Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Rim sherds, steatite	2
Black chert, plano-convex tool	1
Quartz tip	1
Black chert chip	1
Quartz chip	1
Fragment of fired clay (not clay plaster	1

Table 169: 9CO50.

Materials found on the surface

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	18
Plain	23
Cartersville Simple Stamped (?)	1
Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (?)	2
Dunlap Fabric Marked	12
Unidentified complicated stamped	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	48
Quartz, simple tang, medium	3
Quartz, simple tang, large	1
Quartz, slight tang, medium	4
Quartz, pointed ovate	3
Chert, simple tang, medium	2
Chipped stone fragments and shop waste	17
Steatite sherds	4

Materials from the excavations

Trench 1, topsoil

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	1
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1
Black chert, pointed ovate, medium	1
Black chert chips	2

Trench 1, old stump hole

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	3
Dunlap Fabric Marked	1

Trench 2, topsoil

Archaeological Material	Count
Cartersville Check Stamped	7
Cartersville Plain	9
Dunlap Fabric Marked	9
Quartz, pointed ovate	2
Black chert, simple tang, asymmetrical	1
Pink chert, isosceles, small	1
Quartzite, tips of large points	4
Quartz chips	12
Black chert chips	4
Fragments of fired clay	1

Table 170: 9CO51.

Archaeological Material	Count
Savannah Complicated Stamped	31
Savannah Plain	9
Unidentified incised	1
Decoration, if any, indistinct	30
Greenstone celt	1
Quartz, simple tang, medium	1
Quartz, isosceles, small	1
Chert, concave base, small	1
Chert, drill fragment	1

Table 171: Pottery assemblage at 9CK85F.

Archaeological Material	Count
Etowah Complicated Stamped, interrupted diamond motif	23
Etowah Complicated Stamped, filfot motif	46
Etowah Line Block Stamped	20
Etowah Plain	
Black Filmed (unnamed)	4
Hiwassee Red on Buff	vessel
Unnamed complicated stamped (design combined filfot and check stamped)	
Savannah Complicated Stamped	numerous

