

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT 9CK(DOT)7

CHEROKEE COUNTY, GEORGIA

William R. Bowen

Staff Archaeologist

Georgia Department of Transportation

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Office of Environmental Analysis

Atlanta, Georgia

Occasional Papers in

Cultural Resource Management #1

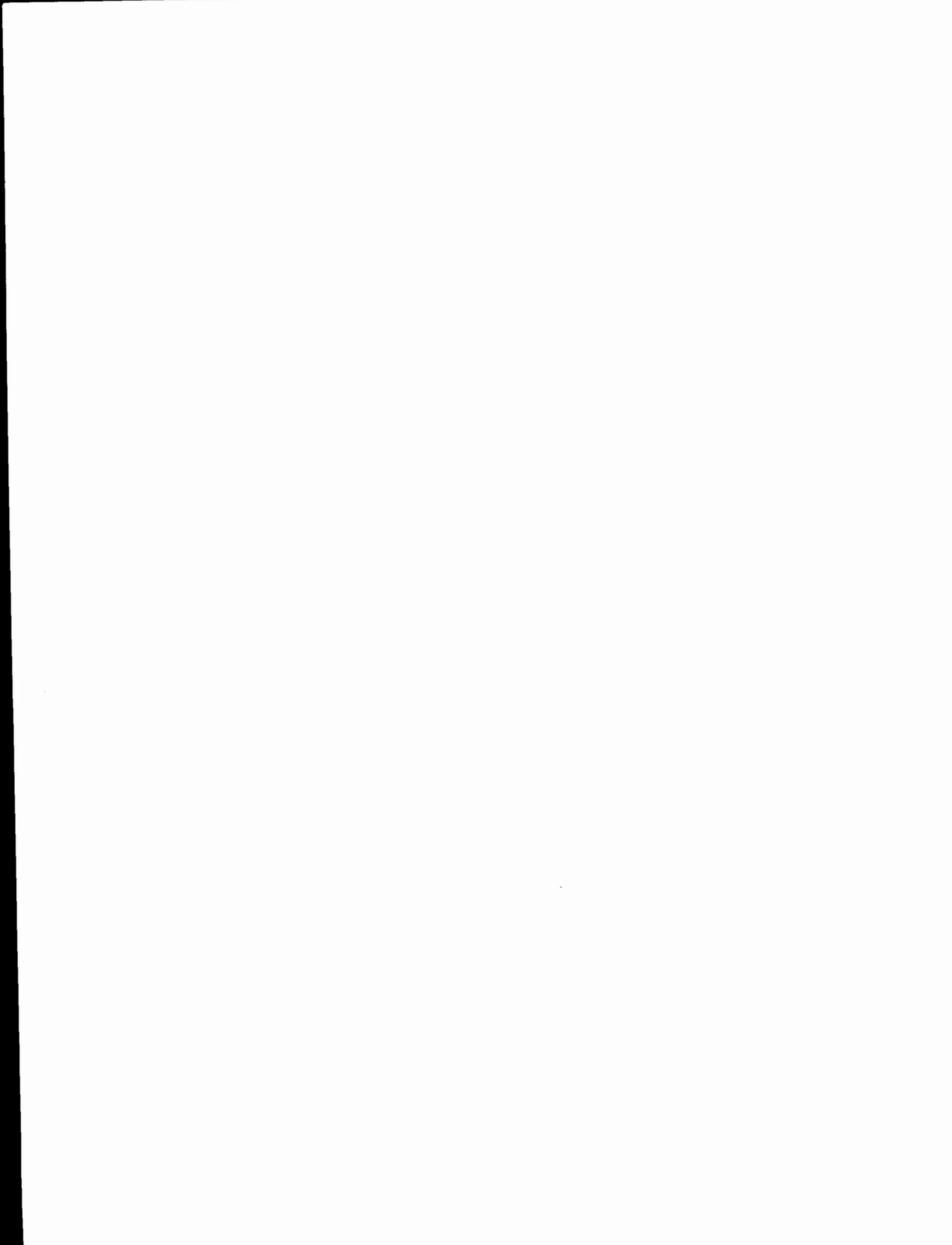
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PREFACE

As a result of federal legislation providing for the protection, preservation, and regulation of cultural resources, numerous archaeological surveys of both large and small scope have been and are being conducted on a continuing basis. These surveys are producing a voluminous archaeological data base and the same legislation which requires the resource evaluations also requires the results be reported. Due to the repetitive mundane character, inconsequentiality, and monetary restrictions (often self-imposed so that a "low bid" may be achieved) of a large percentage of these surveys, the results often wind up as standardized reports residing on the bookshelves and in the files of the sponsoring and overseeing state and federal agencies. Therefore, these results are not widely circulated and are not readily available to the general public or even the professional community.

In an attempt to rectify -- at least to some extent -- this deficiency, the Cultural Resources Section of the Georgia Department of Transportation, with this report, is initiating an occasional papers series in cultural resource management. This series will contain articles and full length reports of significant historical and archaeological surveys and mitigation conducted by the Departmental staff and consultants. These reports will be distributed to various libraries, agencies, institutions and individuals throughout the state and a limited number of copies will be printed for dispersion to other concerned people on request. Such dissemination will hopefully make this data readily available to all interested persons.

The present report is a result of salvage efforts conducted totally within the Department's Office of Environmental Analysis. It should be stated that the objective here is primarily descriptive with an effort to make some interpretive statements and outline areas for future study. Individuals from the office head to trainees pulled themselves away from their usual tasks and devoted weekends and holidays as well as the normal work week to accomplish the project in a timely and efficient manner. The author would like to thank the following individuals for volunteering their services on a job which required plenty of manual labor during some very hot and dry climate conditions: Raymond Blue, Ron Brown, Hal Cole, Melvin Collins, Randy Cowart, Mike Ellzey, Toni Gardner, Few Gunn, Floyd Hardy, John Hendon, Bill Larson, Pete Malphurs, Jayne Maxwell, Al North, Bill Phillips, Martha Robinson, John Shaw, Paul Stiemke, and Marion Rustin. Bob Basford, a local amateur, and Scott Bracewell, a GDOT trainee, also participated.

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ABSTRACT

Archaeological salvage investigations at 9CK(DOT)7 led to the excavation and recovery of numerous features and artifacts representing principally the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase in north Georgia prehistory. Features included large pits for storing and processing vegetable foods and postholes representing the remains of windbreaks, drying racks, and other structures. Artifacts are composed mainly of fabric marked Dunlap pottery and lithic tools. Also, a large amount of vegetable remains including hickory nuts and acorns were recovered from the storage facilities.

An analysis of these features, artifacts, and plant remains indicate that 9CK(DOT)7 served as a small seasonal campsite for Kellogg peoples during the fall and winter months. Vegetable foods gathered and stored during the fall were utilized during the bleak winter and early spring. These investigations further demonstrate the early placement of Kellogg among Southeastern Woodland Cultural groups and provide data for evaluating relationships with these groups.

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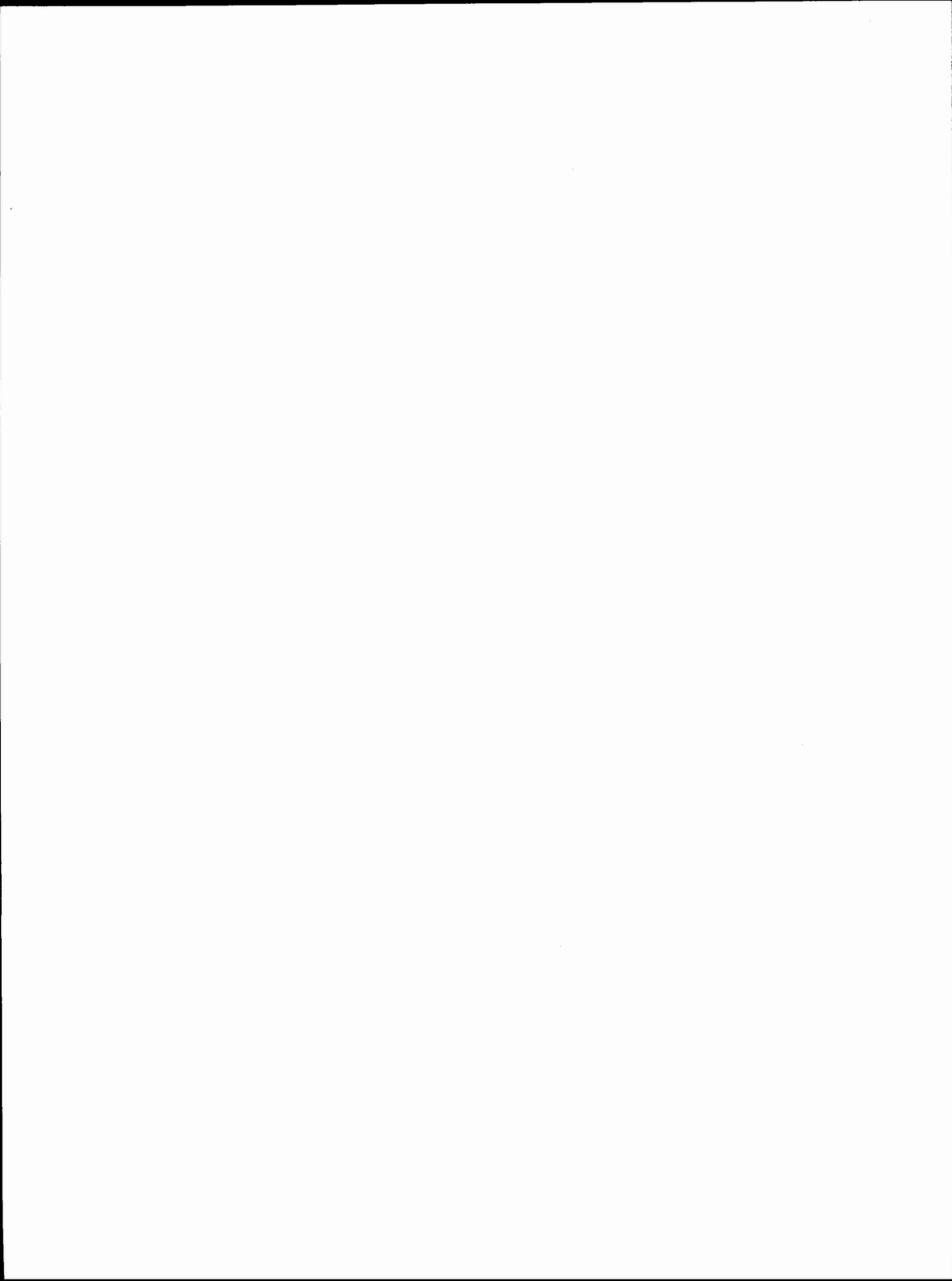
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In addition to those people previously mentioned in the Preface, special thanks are extended to Peter Malphurs (Head, Office of Environmental Analysis) for his encouragement and patience in seeing this report to completion. His understanding of the need to publish these results and tolerance of a tangentially oriented and plodding archaeologist made the final results possible. Also to be thanked are Peggy Crawford and Lewis Larson for their critical and unbiased reading of an earlier and the final draft. Their comments, suggestions, and editorializations have made this a much more readable and accurate account. However, the author should be held solely responsible for any grievances held by the archaeological community as a result of this report.

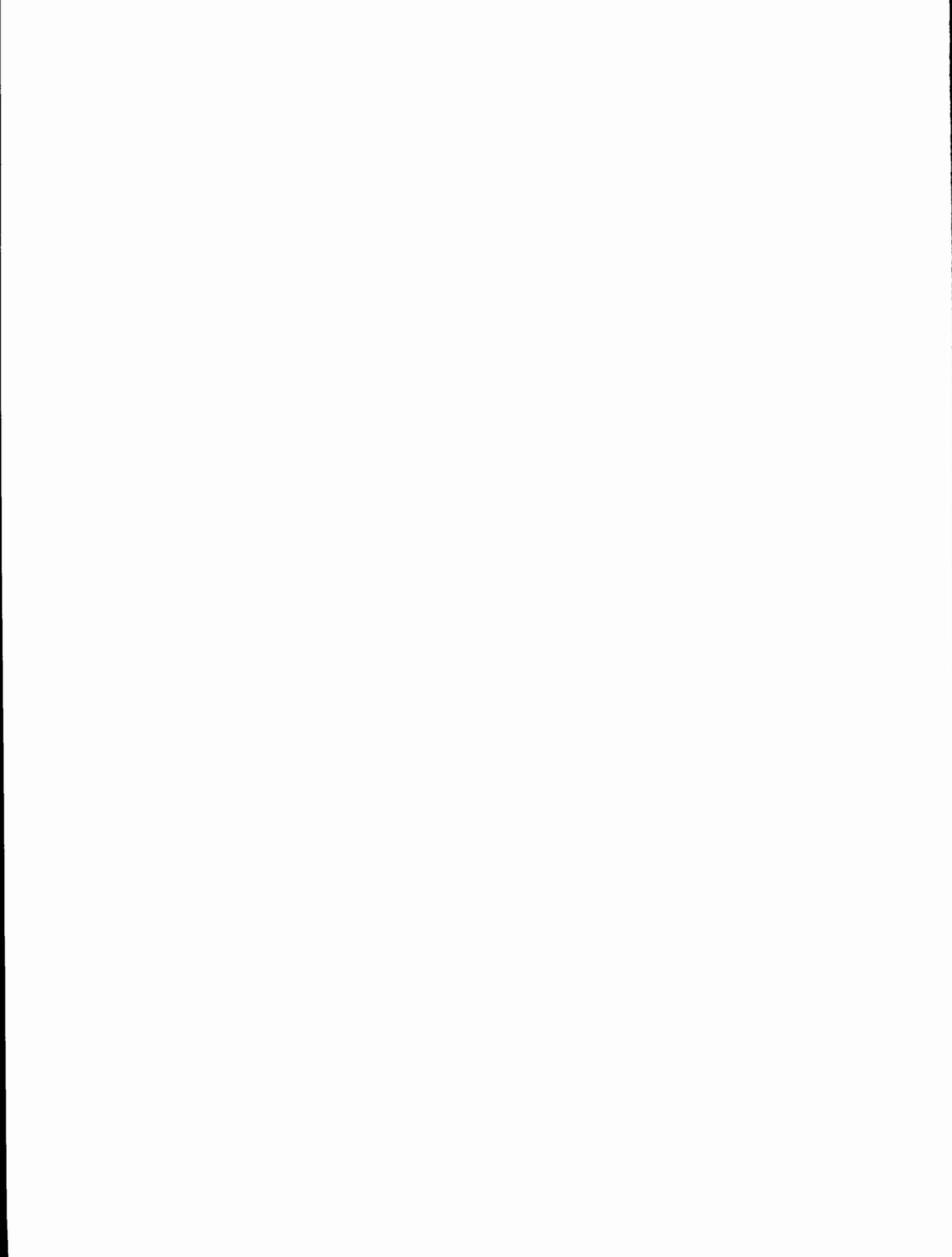
I would also like to thank the Georgia Department of Transportation for financing the Carbon 14 assays, ethnobotanical analyses, and the use of mechanized equipment. The GDOT Office of Location assisted in the drafting and photographic reproduction of all figures. A final "thanks Babe" goes to Diane Melton for laboriously deciphering my "chicken scratch" and typing and correcting all drafts, including the final. To all you folks, I'm much obliged.



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INTRODUCTION

Salvage excavations at archaeological site 9CK(DOT)7 were a result of the awareness and conscientious efforts of a single individual and the responsibility and dedication of a state agency. In the early 1960's the Georgia Department of Transportation proposed the construction of Interstate Highway 575, which would originate just south of the I-75/Roberts Road interchange in Cobb County just north of Atlanta and roughly parallel State Route 5 for approximately 30 miles before terminating at the proposed Appalachian Development Highway (APD-056) in Pickens County. This facility would require a right-of-way of about 300 to 400 feet. Interchanges, which would require additional rights-of-way, would be constructed at several major arteries, communities, and towns along the route.

The initial section of I-575 to be considered for construction was that from the project origin at I-75 to S.R. 92 west of Woodstock, Georgia, in Cherokee County. At the time this project was introduced federal cultural resource legislation was still in it's infancy and the Department had not as yet employed a staff archaeologist. Therefore, the project was environmentally "surveyed" in the accepted manner of the day; that being the notification of proper state officials and documentary and file searches with occasional field inspection of potentially significant areas. No intensive archaeological field survey was conducted.

In the latter part of 1977 construction on this initial section was begun and in the Spring of 1978 the Office of Environmental Analysis of the Georgia Department of Transportation was notified by Mr. Bill Ganzer,

a member of a land survey crew, of a potential archaeological site within the proposed rights-of-way of Interstate 575 just south of its intersection with State Route 92 and approximately one mile west of Woodstock. Upon receiving this information the area was visited by the author and Mr. Peter Malphurs, then assistant bureau chief of the Environmental Analysis Bureau. This visit confirmed the presence of prehistoric materials within the proposed interchange right-of-way on an elevated area overlooking Noonday Creek. The materials included a small number of residual pottery fragments and lithic debris. Initial surface collecting and the excavation of several shovel tests and two five-foot test units on and at offsets of the proposed project centerline indicated the potential for undisturbed buried cultural remains dating to the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase and the need for more definitive investigations. The site was given the agency designation 9CK(DOT)7.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

Any study which attempts to elucidate past human lifeways and cultural systems and/or subsystems must also consider the environment in which the cultural group lived and participated. This is necessary since, in cultural ecological terms, a culture can only be understood when it is viewed in the total spectrum of the environment of which it is an integral part. However, such considerations are often, due to necessity, at best, superficial and marginal to the study. This situation is a result of one or more of the following problems: 1) the environment of the present is usually at least somewhat different from the environment of the past (this is especially true for plant and animal populations which can be drastically affected and altered by minor climatological and geophysical changes); 2) the knowledge of the present environment is erroneous or inadequate due to lack of research or outdated data; and 3) the knowledge of the past environment is sketchy due to a lack of paleobotanical, zooarchaeological, and palynological studies for the specific study area. Other problems stem from the misapplication and overextension of available environmental data. These problems have been given treatment in a recent article by King and Graham (1981: 128-142). With these points in mind the following environmental data is given.

Physiography, Geology, and Soils

According to Fenneman (1938: 121 and 131) the area under study falls within the Piedmont Upland, a province of the Appalachian Highland

which is one of eight major physiographic divisions of the United States. The Piedmont Province runs from the Fall Line, which separates it from the Coastal Plain, to the south to the mountainous Blue Ridge Province to the north. In Georgia this is an area 100-120 miles wide (north/south) by 160-170 miles long (east/west). This province is generally characterized as a peneplain in various stages of development and destruction with a typical landscape having a rolling surface of gentle slopes. The relief is moderate -- generally 50, or so, feet -- except where streams and other drainages bisect the terrain, forming steep, narrow valleys. However, near the stream head these valleys widen and are shallow with a gentle gradient. Rejuvenated streams produce the deeper valleys (Fenneman 1938: 131).

In subdividing Piedmont Georgia, LaForge (1925) identified two major plateaus: the Dahlonega Plateau, which is the highest and occupies the northeastern portion of the province; and the Atlanta Plateau, which is of concern here. This plateau, which is roughly fifty miles north/south by over 100 miles east/west, occupies the central part of the Piedmont Province in Georgia and is basically a broadly rolling upland averaging 1000 to 1100 feet AMSL (LaForge 1925: 69). LaForge divides the Atlanta Plateau into two platforms which differ in elevation by approximately 250 feet. The higher Gainesville platform occupies the northern and northeastern parts of the Atlanta Plateau, while the lower Fairburn Platform includes most areas to the south and east. The area of interest here lies within the Fairburn Platform and specifically in the 10 to 25-mile wide division between the Etowah and Chattahoochee Rivers. The most striking features here are the northeast-southwest oriented

mountains, but the surface is fairly smooth on the whole. One interesting note concerning the drainage of the area is that while both rivers flow southwestward along the general geologic structure, the Chattahoochee turns southward across the Coastal Plain and flows directly to the Gulf of Mexico while the Etowah turns westward bisecting the western hills of the Plateau and flows across the Valley Province where it joins the Oostanaula River at Rome to form the Coosa River. The Coosa River joins the Tallapoosa near Montgomery, Alabama to form the Alabama River, which flows into Mobile Bay on the northern Gulf Coast.

In an early classification of Piedmont soils Walfanger (1930: 24-25) designated typical soils as Rederths of the Pedalfaric Groups and states that these are more thoroughly leached and the minerals are more completely decomposed. A more recent, but also as nearly general classification of soils (USDA 1975) classifies the soils in the area of concern as the Udults of the Ultisols. The Ultisols are described as occurring on gentle slopes in regions where rainfall is high relative to evaporation and where there is usually excess water for leaching. These soils are characterized by a mesic, isothermic or warmer soil temperature regime and a soil moisture regime which ranges from wet to dry (USDA 1975: 427).

The more specific Udults are described as freely drained Ultisols of humid regions with a short or no marked dry season. In the United States the Udults are most extensive on moderate to gentle slopes of the Piedmont, Upper Coastal Plain, the dissected plateaus of shale, limestone, or sandstone, and the valleys with limestone or shale floors. In the Piedmont section the Udults developed primarily in residuum weathered from

granite, gneiss, schist and related igneous and metamorphic rocks. The Uplands of the dissected plateaus of shale, limestone, or sandstone are located chiefly on the level to rolling ridgetops, foot slopes, and benches (USDA 1975: 427-28).

Specifically, the soil of the site location is Hiwassee loam (2 to 6 percent slopes) of the Hiwassee Series (Jordan, et.al., 1973: 19). Jordan, et.al. (1973: 19) describe this soil: "The Hiwassee Series consists of well-drained soils that formed in old alluvium, commonly residuum from quartz and mica-gneiss. The soils are on broad ridgetops of old stream terraces, chiefly near the major streams and rivers.... Typically, the surface layer is very dusky red in the uppermost six inches. The subsoil of dusky red clay to clay loam extends to a depth of six feet or more."

These soils are moderate to low in organic-matter content and natural fertility and are strongly acid. The available water capacity is medium, and permeability is moderate. The root zone is deep, and tilth is good in most areas.

Soil erosion is a widespread and serious problem on the Piedmont as a result of the rolling surface, clay soils, and denudation from timbering and agriculture. As a result, soil fertility is generally poor and areas that are level enough to favor agriculture are much more extensive on the uplands than in valley bottoms.

Flora

Braun (1967) places the study area within the Gulf Slope Section of the Oak-Pine Forest Region which is roughly equivalent to the Oak-Hickory Forest and post oak-turkey-hickory faciation of Shelford (1963: 57).

Generally the Oak-Pine Forest Region extends from southern New Jersey southward to Georgia and westward to the Mississippi basin and beyond. In Georgia this forest is more or less co-extensive with the Piedmont but does extend northward into the Great Valley of northwest Georgia. The region is seen as transitional between the central deciduous forest and the evergreen forests. The most common and widespread trees of the region are oaks (white, black, post, red and southern red) and hickories (white and pignut) which lead to the area being occasionally referred to as the Eastern Oak-Hickory Forest. Sourwood and sweet gum occur with the dominant oaks and hickories, and pines, which were prominent in the original forest cover, persist in areas less suitable to the deciduous species. Here is found an abundance of loblolly pine and an infrequency and localization of long leaf (Braun 1967: 259-260).

The Gulf Slope Section of this region is a transition zone, as previously noted, where the ranges of trees of the central hardwood forest and the evergreen forest of the southeast overlap. Vegetationally, the section has very indistinct boundaries. In Georgia, however, the inner boundary along the foot of the Blue Ridge province is fairly well defined and the outer boundary follows approximately the Fall Line. In Georgia the greater part of the Oak-Pine Region is on the Piedmont. Species listed for this general region include chestnut oak, chestnut, pines (*taeda*, *palustris*, and *echinata*), oaks (*falcata*, *stellata*, *velutina*, and *marilandica*), and hickories (*tomertosa* and *glabra*). Dogwood is an abundant understory and beech, tuliptree, white ash, maple, white oak, holly, redbud, bigleaf magnolia, and Carolina silverbell -- representing a more mesophytic forest -- occur on ravine slopes. Lowland forests

include mixed hardwood communities made up of lower slope mesophytes and trees of alluvial bottoms with pines. These are oaks (white, cow, post chestnut, black, spanish red, water willow), three or four species of hickory, beech, ash, tuliptree, sour gum, sweet gum, two or three species of magnolia (virginiana, macrophylla, tripetula), dogwood, sourwood, red and sugar maple, blue beech, elm (*Ulmus alata*), basswood, holly, hornbean, and river birch. These trees greatly predominate over the pines.

At the time of discovery the site was in what Wharton (1978: 158) categorizes as a successional forest and had been such for twenty to thirty years. Wharton (1978: 158) states that "these environments are fascinating in that each successional stage offers different niches which are occupied by assemblages of plants and animals that are adapted to that particular stage, eventually culminating in the so-called climax forest, which in the drier uplands on deep weathered soils would be the submesic broadleaf deciduous forest." Citing Odum (1971), Wharton "details old field succession, from fields with crabgrass, horseweed, and aster - through a grass-shrub stage beginning with broom sedge about the third year and through pine forest (25-100 years) to an oak-hickory climax (150 years plus)." Shelford (1963: 62) in discussing succession in abandoned fields in Georgia and North Carolina, noted that after six years such areas show a scattering of pine seedlings and when the pines attain heights of two to ten feet beard grass becomes scattered, producing a situation similar to a forest edge. When these pines are 20 to 25 years old, they are invaded by broad-leaved species and when 30 to 40 years old, climax oaks and hickories appear.

Since the site area was most likely cleared for habitational purposes in prehistoric times, it is very possible that a successional forest stage was also operating at that time. Wharton (1978: 158) suggests that such environments were known to the Indians and that they were exploited whenever possible. Based on adjacent relatively undisturbed forest growth, Tate (Personal Communication) feels that prior to clearing, the area likely supported a mixed hardwood forest with oak-hickory and miscellaneous lowland hardwoods (e.g., Tulip Poplar and Sourwood).

Fauna

In a survey of mammalian remains identified in the field or in collections throughout the state, Golley (1962) lists the following species as occurring in either Cherokee or the surrounding counties (Cobb, Pickens, Bartow, Dawson, Fulton, Gordon): Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), Cottontail Rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), Swamp or Cane Cutter Rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), Old Field Mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus*), Wood Mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), Cotton Rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), Muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), Wharf Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), House Mouse (*Mus musculus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes fulva*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Mink (*Mustela vison*), Short-tailed Shrew (*Blarina brevicauda* Say), Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), Southern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*), Beaver (*Castor canadensis*), Golden Mouse (*Peromyscus nuttalli*), and Pine Mouse (*Pityomys pinetorum*).

For the Piedmont Plateau Province of the South Appalachian Region Martof (1956) lists some 49 species of reptiles and amphibians. A few of the more common species are given in the list below:

Common Name	Genus/Species
Marbled Salamander	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>
North Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus fuscus</i>
Red-backed Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus cinereus</i>
Carolina Purple Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus danielsi dunni</i>
Southern Two-line Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata cirrigera</i>
Southern Long-tailed Salamander	<i>Eurycea longicauda guttolineata</i>
American Toad	<i>Bufo terrestris americanus</i>
Fowler's Toad	<i>Bufo woodhousei fowleri</i>
Common Cricket Frog	<i>Acris gryllus crepitans</i>
Spring Peeper	<i>Hyla crucifer crucifer</i>
Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla versicolor versicolor</i>
Eastern Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris nigrita feriarum</i>
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	<i>Microhyla carolinensis carolinensis</i>
Bull Frog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Northern Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>
Southern Leopard Frog	<i>Rana pipiens sphenoccephala</i>
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>
Common Musk Turtle	<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>
Common Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>
Yellow-bellied Turtle	<i>Pseudemys scripta scripta</i>
Northern Fence Lizzard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus</i>
Six-lined Racerunner	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>
Grand Skink	<i>Lygosoma laterale</i>
Common Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Broad-headed Skink	<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>
Southeastern Five-lined Skink	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>
Northern Ring-necked Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus edwardsi</i>
Eastern Worm Snake	<i>Carphophis amoenus amoenus</i>
Black Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor constrictor</i>
Eastern Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>
Keeled Green Snake	<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>
Black Rat Snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta</i>
Mole Snake	<i>Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata</i>
Eastern King Snake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus getulus</i>
Northern Copperhead	<i>Ancistrodon contortrix mokeson</i>
Carolina Pigmy Rattlesnake	<i>Sistrurus miliarius miliarius</i>

In tabulating the freshwater fishes of Georgia, Dahlberg and Scott (1971) list some 90 species as native to the Alabama Drainage (including the Coosa, Oostanaula, and Etowah) of which Noonday Creek is a part. Some of the more important species and their location(s) are the Sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)/Coosa and Oostanaula, Long-nose Gar (*Lepisosteus osseus*)/river, Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) river and creek, Threadfin shad (*Dorosoma petenense*)/river, Redfin or grass pickerel (*Esox americanus*)/Etowah, Chain pickerel (*Esox niger*)/river, 7 varieties of suckers/creek and river, 8 varieties of Catfish, 9 Bream, Red-eye Bass, Spotted Bass, and Largemouth Bass (*Micropterus coosae*, *M. punctulatus*, and *M. salmoides*), White and Black Crappie (*Pomoxis annularis* and *P. nigromaculatus*), and the Fresh Water Drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*).

In successional forest stages Wharton (1978: 158) states that "the fauna appears in successional stages, from the insects through the mammals. If the ground stays bare long enough, the beach mouse may take up residence, or in the weed stage the seed-eating harvest mouse may predominate. In the grass stage the cotton rat moves in, but disappears in the shrub stage as grass cover thins out. If the grass stage is prolonged by pasturage, the cool, moist microenvironment may prove acceptable for meadow mice.... As the hardwood understory builds with storable food, such as acorns or nuts, and as leaf litter forms, pine voles and deer mice become dominant small mammals." Wharton (1978: 158) notes that some birds (e.g., the Blue Grosbeak) are limited to secondary successional areas and animals such as quail, doves, rabbits and foxes are very common in these areas. The dominant bird species by stage as noted by Wharton (1978: 158) are: Forb-grass stage -- Grasshopper Sparrow and Meadow Lark; Grass-shrub

stage -- Field Sparrow, Yellow-throat, and Meadow Lark; Young Pine Forest (25-60 years) -- Pine Warbler, Towhee, and Summer Tanager; Old Pine Forest (with well developed desiduous understory) -- Pine Warbler, Carolina Wren, Hooded Warbler, and Cardinal; and Oak-hickory climax -- Red-eyed Vireo, Wood Thrush, and Cardinal.

In his characterization of abandoned fields in Georgia and North Carolina Shelford (1963: 62) states that insects of cultivated fields occur in great numbers during the first year along with the Least Shrew, Old Field Mouse, and Harvest Mouse. These attain their maximum population during the second year and also during this time the Bobwhite and Eastern Meadow Lark appear. During the third year Cottontail Rabbits and Cotton Rats appear. Shelford (1963: 62) goes on to say that when the succession becomes "forest edge" in similarity the Cotton Rat disappears, the Cottontail Rabbit population declines, and different bird groups appear. Also, during this time forest species appear.

Climate

Horace S. Carter states that "due to its latitude and proximity to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, most of Georgia has warm, humid summers and short, mild winters. However, in the northern part of the state, altitude becomes the more predominant influence with resulting cool summers and colder, but not severe, winters" (Carter 1974: 73, emphasis added). The average annual rainfall in Georgia ranges from 75 inches in the northeast to 40 inches in the east-central section of the state. The yearly average on the lower east coast is 53 inches and the southwestern part of the state averages 54 inches. Rainfall tends to

be twice as heavy in wet months (winter and early spring) as in dry months (autumn), but basically, the rainfall distribution, areally speaking, can be very erratic. The largest number and most severe floods occur during the winter and early spring and snowfall is usually light and of no significance (Carter 1974: 72-73).

For the specific study area measurements taken in Canton, Georgia, some ten miles to the north of the site, over the 30 year period 1931-1960 revealed the highest mean rainfall occurring in March (5.99 inches) and again in July (5.18 inches), with the lowest mean rainfall taking place in October (2.78 inches) and September/November (3.28 inches). The mean yearly average in this area for this time span is 51.96 inches (Carter 1974: 78).

For the state the average summer temperatures range from 75°F in the north to 82°F in the south. Average "freeze" days range from 110 in the north to 10 in the southern portion of the state with an approximate four month difference in the frost-free growing season from north (170 days) to south (300 days) (Carter 1974: 73). Temperatures recorded for north central Georgia over the period 1936-1965 reveal an average of 77.9°F in July (hottest month) and an average of 43.9°F in December/January (coolest months) (Carter 1974: 78). The July temperatures range from a minimum average of 66-68°F to a maximum average of 88-90°F and the January temperatures range from a minimum average of 32-34°F to a maximum average of 52-54°F (Carter 1974: 84-87). Anyone living in this area of the state would testify that temperatures do get much hotter (100°F plus) and colder (below zero) than these averages. The mean date of the first freeze in autumn (recorded in the project vicinity at Cartersville) is

November 2 and that of the last freeze April 5, for a total of 211 frost free days (Carter 1974: 75). Carter (1974: 72) states that "the mild, sunny weather of autumn is usually ideal for harvesting...."

Although these "laundry lists" may seem boring and superfluous to some, if we can suggest a similar environmental setting for the time period the site was aboriginally occupied (and there are no environmental data available which say we cannot: cf. Watts 1975 and 1980), this data becomes an important element in considering what time(s) of year the site may best have been occupied for exploitation of the various resource(s). In essence, the evaluation of the organic and inorganic environment, when viewed from a particular cultural perspective (that of the aborigine), led to human decisions concerning the uses of such resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Site

9CK(DOT)7 was situated on what topographically appeared to be a toe slope and overlooked the northwest floodplain of Noonday Creek (Figures 1 and 2). Noonday Creek is a northward flowing stream which empties into Little River some four miles north of the site and in turn flows into the Etowah River four miles northwest of its confluence with Noonday Creek. Noonday Creek is moderate in size (ca. 25 foot channel width) with an intermittently rocky bed (quartz cobbles) and is fed by numerous surface and subsurface runoff drainages which originate in the ridge dividing the Etowah and Chattahoochee watersheds (Al Tate, Personal Communication).

Soil types and location indicate that this toe slope may have actually been an ancient alluvial deposit covered by a veneer of colluvial wash from the surrounding hills. The slope was essentially a gradual break between the floodplain to the south and the sharply rising uplands to the north. In the areas immediately surrounding 9CK(DOT)7, this break was much more severe, serving to restrict occupation on the toe slope to the specific site location.

At the time of visitation, the site and surrounding areas were being grubbed and cleared of all vegetation and ground cover, but examination of past aerial photography and conversations with local residents revealed that the site was cultivated up until the last 20 or 30 years and since was allowed to overgrow, producing the old field situation described earlier (Figures 3 and 4). The surrounding

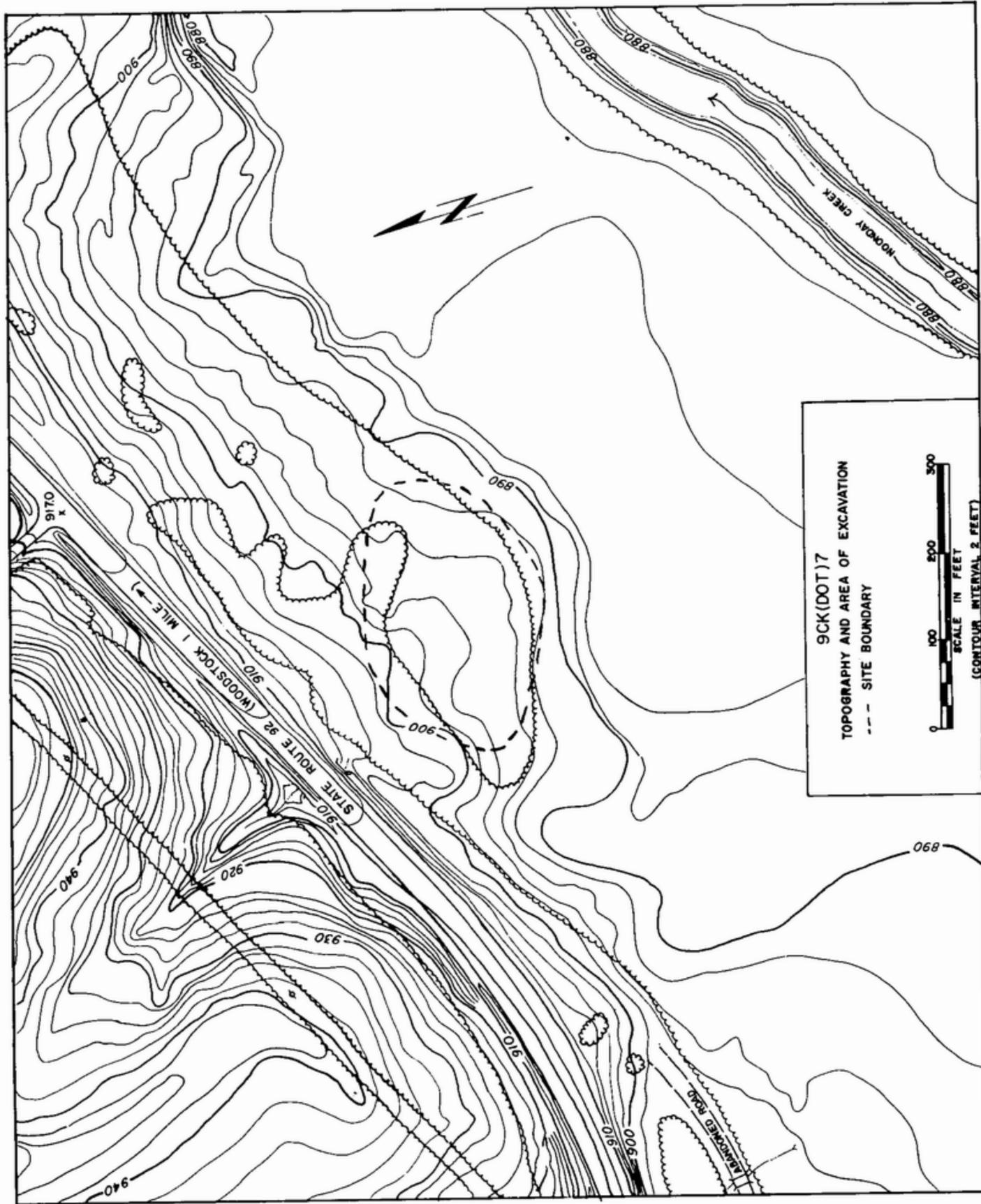


Figure 1. 9ck(DOT)7 and surrounding topography.



Figure 2. View of 9Ck (DOT) 7 (graded area) from the upland (looking south).

uncultivated areas (i.e., the upland slopes and low, wet floodplain) are vegetated in a mixture of hardwood and pine.

The area of the toe slope upon which the site was situated was approximately 350 feet broad and ran from the edge of the floodplain at centerline Station 511+50 to the slope leading up to the upland around Station 513+50. This area ranged in elevation from 892 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the slope edge to 900 feet AMSL at the back of the slope. The elevation of the floodplain at the base of the slope was 886 feet AMSL (Figure 5).

Initial Investigation

The initial visits to the site were to determine site boundaries and the need for any additional work. Because of time constraints and the condition of the area no controlled surface collection was possible. Recent grubbing and clearing in the area plus the lack of any rain had left the surface very irregular and cluttered with vegetational debris. It was later learned that the site also had been recently visited by artifact collectors. A surface reconnaissance of the slope indicated that the main concentration of cultural material was restricted to an area 150 feet square running up the slope from near the edge of the floodplain and roughly centered on the proposed project centerline (Figure 6).

In order to determine the presence or potential for sub-surface cultural remains, a series of one-foot shovel tests were excavated at intervals along the centerline at Stations 511+40, 511+75, 512+25, 512+75, 513+75, and 514+00 and labeled Tests 1 through 6 respectively (Figure 7). These units revealed a 0.5 foot thick plow zone underlain



Figure 3. Aerial view of 9 Ck(DOT)7 prior to clearing and grubbing.

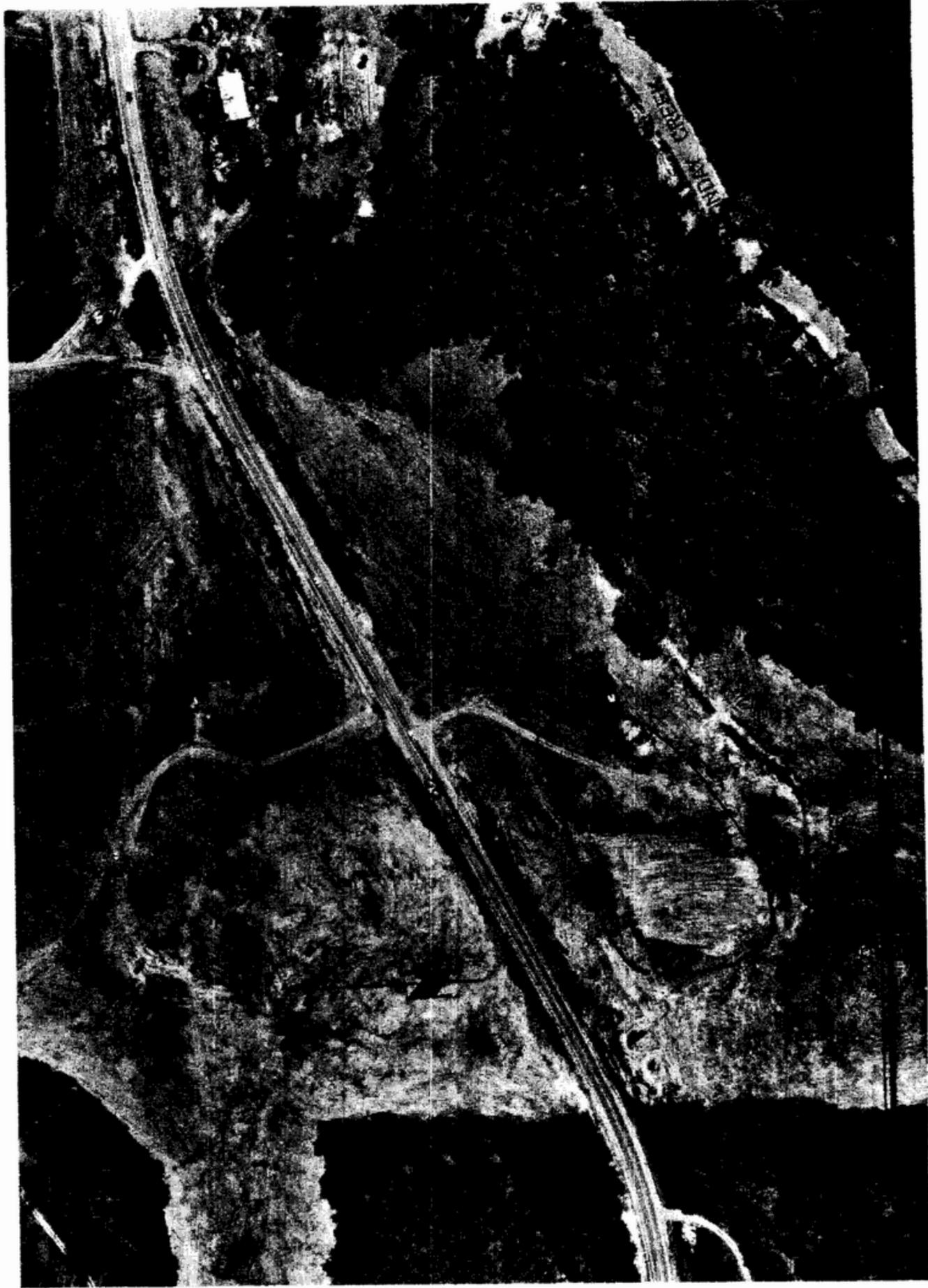


Figure 4. Aerial view of 9Ck (DOT) 7 after clearing and grubbing for highway construction.

by red clay and Tests 1, 3, and 4 contained prehistoric cultural materials from the plow zone (Tables 3 and 4).

These shovel tests revealed no evidence of an intact midden. The presence of pottery, however, within the plow zone, in addition to several other characteristics expressed at the site (e.g., topographic locale, geographic setting, environmental features, etc.), indicated that the site may have been utilized as a permanent/semi-permanent habitation area. Given the potential for undisturbed subsurface features, (e.g., pits and postholes) two one and one-half meter square units were excavated; one 20 to 25 feet south of CL Station 512+00 and west of the centerline and the second 30 to 35 feet north of Station 512+00 and 25 to 30 feet west of the centerline (Figure 8).

The first unit revealed a sandy reddish-brown topsoil/plow zone approximately 0.3 to 0.5 foot thick underlain by a red/yellow sandy clay. The topsoil of this unit contained pottery (including fabric marked and check stamped), lithics (e.g., a quartzite Savannah River Point, a quartz medium-triangular point, and various chert and quartz debitage), and numerous miscellaneous items including quartz, slate, and hornblende. Excavation of the second unit revealed a stratigraphy similar to that of the first and the topsoil contained an abundance of aboriginal pottery including fabric marked, check stamped, and complicated stamped. In addition to various chert and quartz debitage, lithics included a medium-small quartz triangular point, a quartz biface, chert scraper, and quartzite hammerstone (Tables 3 and 4).

At the base of the plow zone/topsoil and intruded into the red/yellow clay subsoil in the northeast corner of the second unit, was a

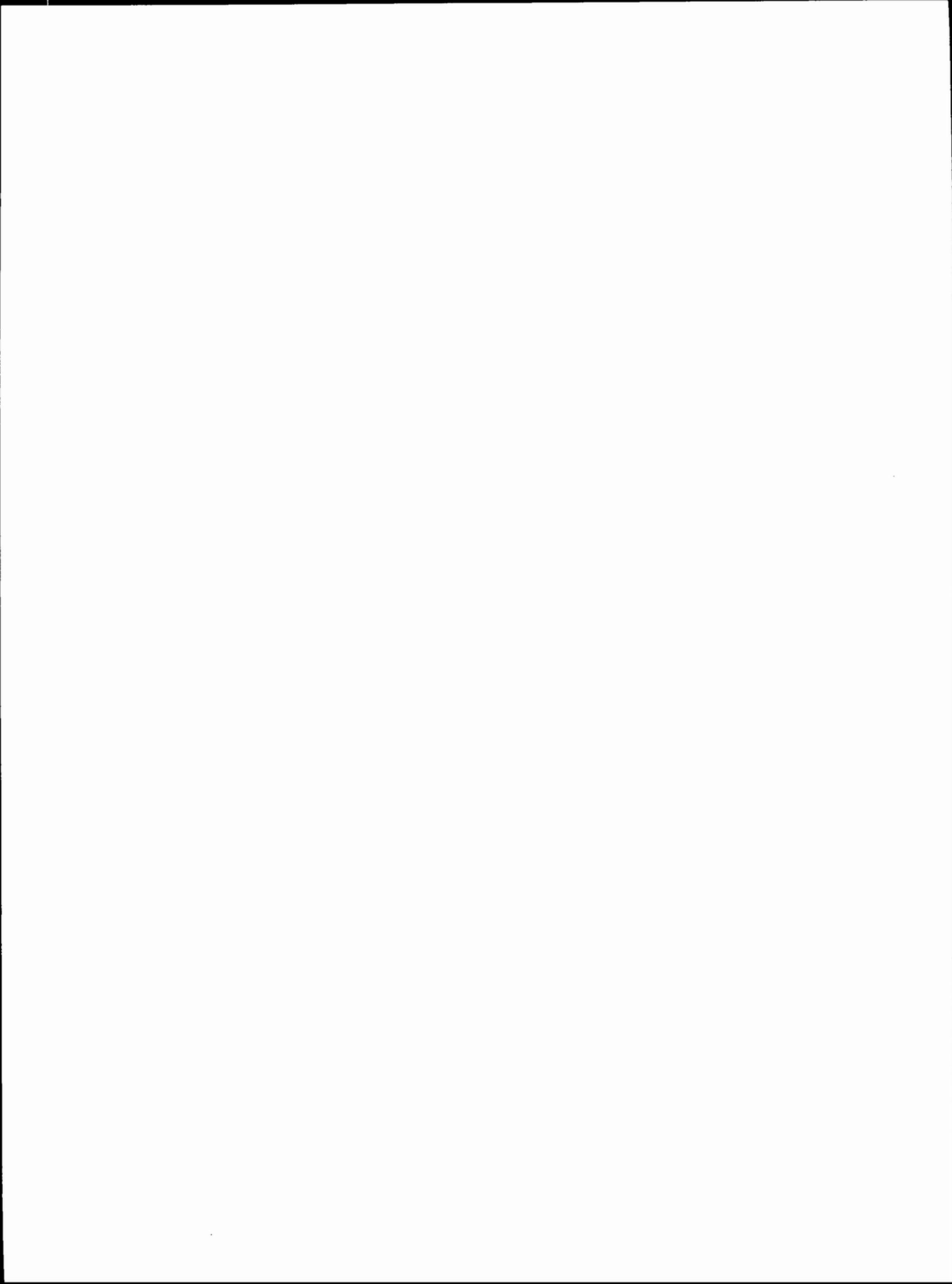
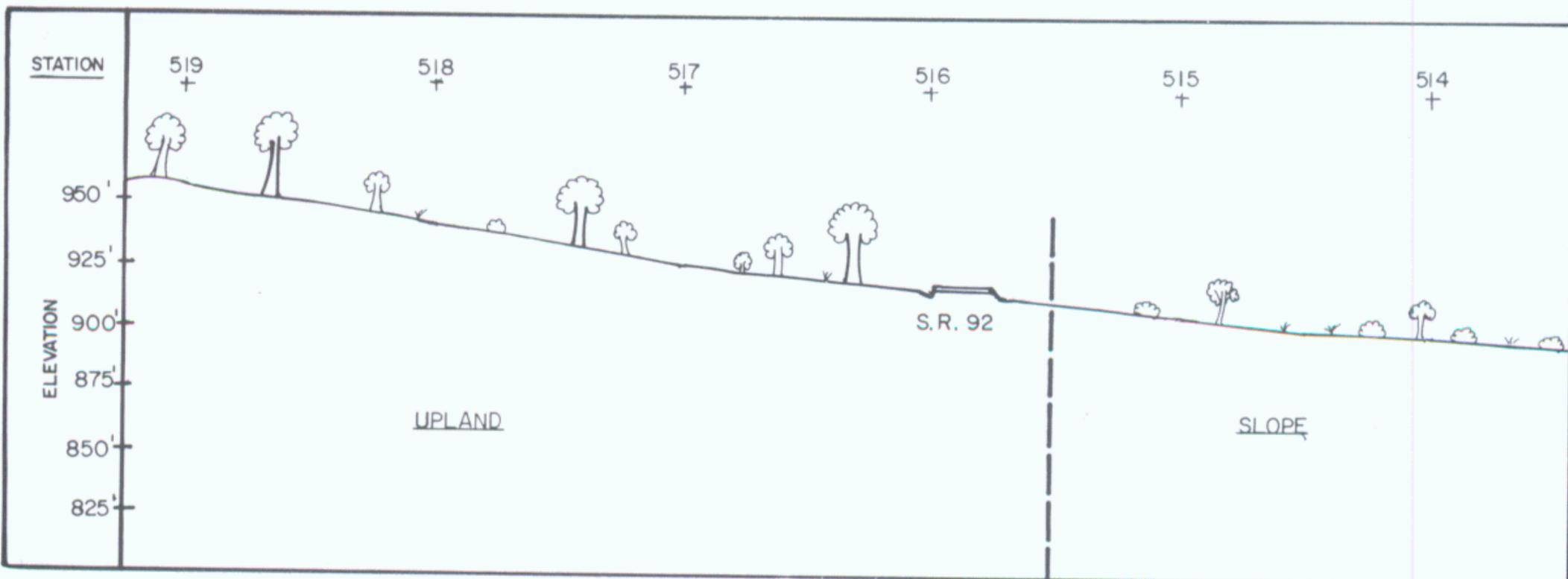
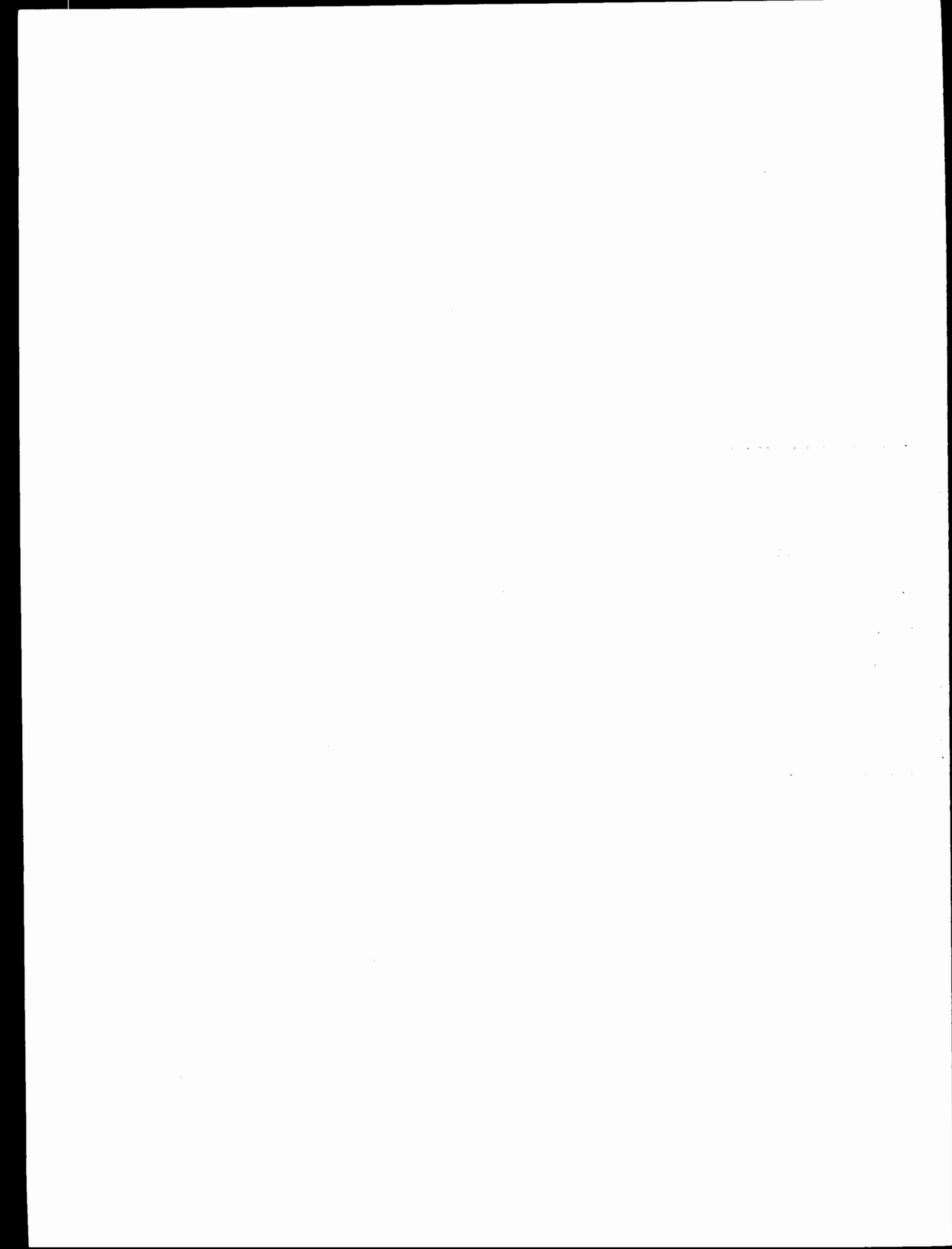


FIGURE 5



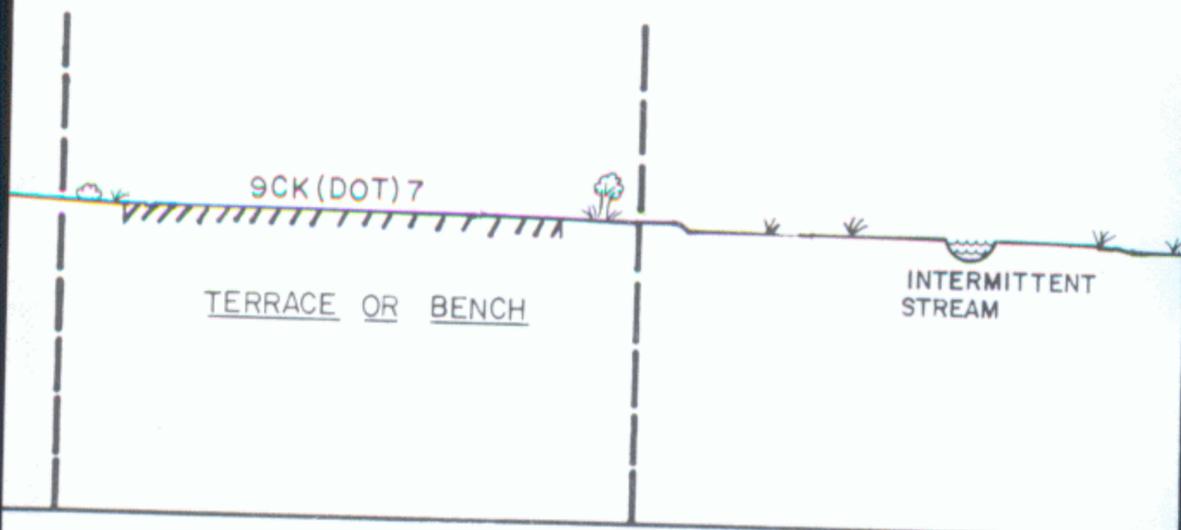


513
+

512
+

511
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510
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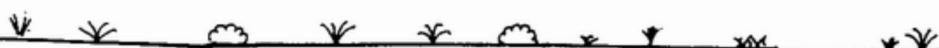
TERRACE OR BENCH

INTERMITTENT
STREAM

509
+

508
+

507
+



FLOOD PLAIN

NOONDAY
CREEK





Figure 6. Topographic map of 9Ck(DOT)7 and surrounding area showing area of excavation.

large circular pit. Only that portion of the feature within the test unit was excavated at this time (Figure 9). This section, which accounted for roughly one-half of the feature, was two and one-half by one and one-half feet and approximately 2.5 to 3.0 feet deep. Contained within the fill of this feature was exclusively fabric marked pottery, 3 chert and 1 quartz medium-triangular projectile points, 1 stemmed point, a quartzite hammerstone, a slate hoe, and various chert and quartz debitage. Soil samples were taken for flotation.

Intensive Excavations

Materials recovered during these initial investigations, plus the inspection of a relic collectors private collection, indicated that the site was occupied from Early Archaic through Mississippian times, but most intensively during the Early and Middle Woodland -- Kellogg, Cartersville, and Swift Creek Phases. A substantial Kellogg occupation was inferred based on the relatively large number of Dunlap Fabric Marked ceramics on the surface and in the plow zone and the presence of a Kellogg Phase pit. A review of the literature and particularly Caldwell's (n.d.) work in the Allatoona Reservoir, suggested the potential for a rather intensive occupation with a large number of subsurface features. This information, along with the previously noted time considerations, and the author's own research preferences (i.e., subsistence and settlement patterns), led to the formation of a data recovery plan.

Because of the vast disturbances to the surface, the lack of any buried culture-bearing strata as revealed in the tests, the collecting by relic hunters, and the lack of rain (in fact, no rain was recorded during our two weeks of work), little additional information was thought to be

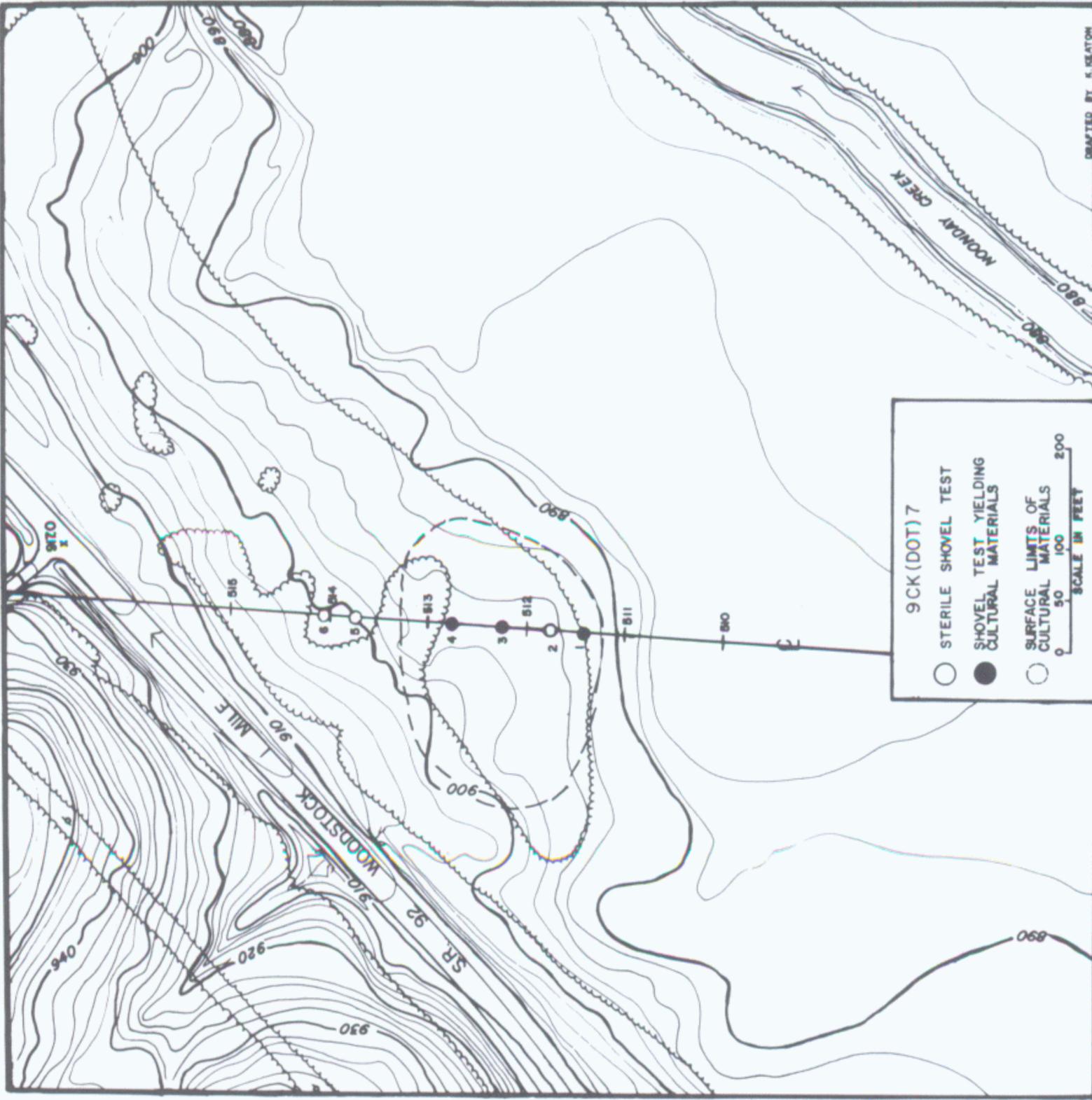


Figure 7. Topographic map of 9CK(DOT)7 and surrounding area showing shovel test locations (compare to Figure 5).

retrievable from the surface and plow zone. Therefore, the decision was made to strip away the topsoil in the 150 foot square area which had yielded surface materials, thus exposing the top of the red/yellow sandy clay subsoil and any intruding features. This stripping was accomplished with a D-16 motor grader and all exposed features and midden areas, which were initially visible, were tagged with flagging tape. (This tagging proved unwise as the basal portion of a Dunlap conoidal jar protruding from a feature was removed one evening by collectors. This was particularly unfortunate since it was the only vessel base found which was definitely attributable to a Dunlap vessel). For purposes of horizontal and vertical control a datum was established at centerline station 513+00 and designated 0L0 (zero-left-zero). The elevation of this datum was 900.5 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). From this point a grid system of thirty-four 20-foot square units was staked out to the west (left) and south at an azimuth of 100 degrees west of north. This azimuth was designated the zero line (0L___). Based on observations made during stripping and as the excavations progressed, ten of these units were selected for shovel skimming and troweling (Figure 8).

Due to the extremely dry conditions of the soil and the high density of rootage which penetrated the subsoil almost universally over the site, feature identification was, at times, very difficult. In most instances, the hard sun-baked clay subsoil had to be moistened the evening before for the next mornings work. This was accomplished by filling two fifty-five gallon barrels with creek water using a two-inch pump and then transporting the barrels to the desired square. After the unit was thoroughly drenched, it was covered with plastic and allowed to

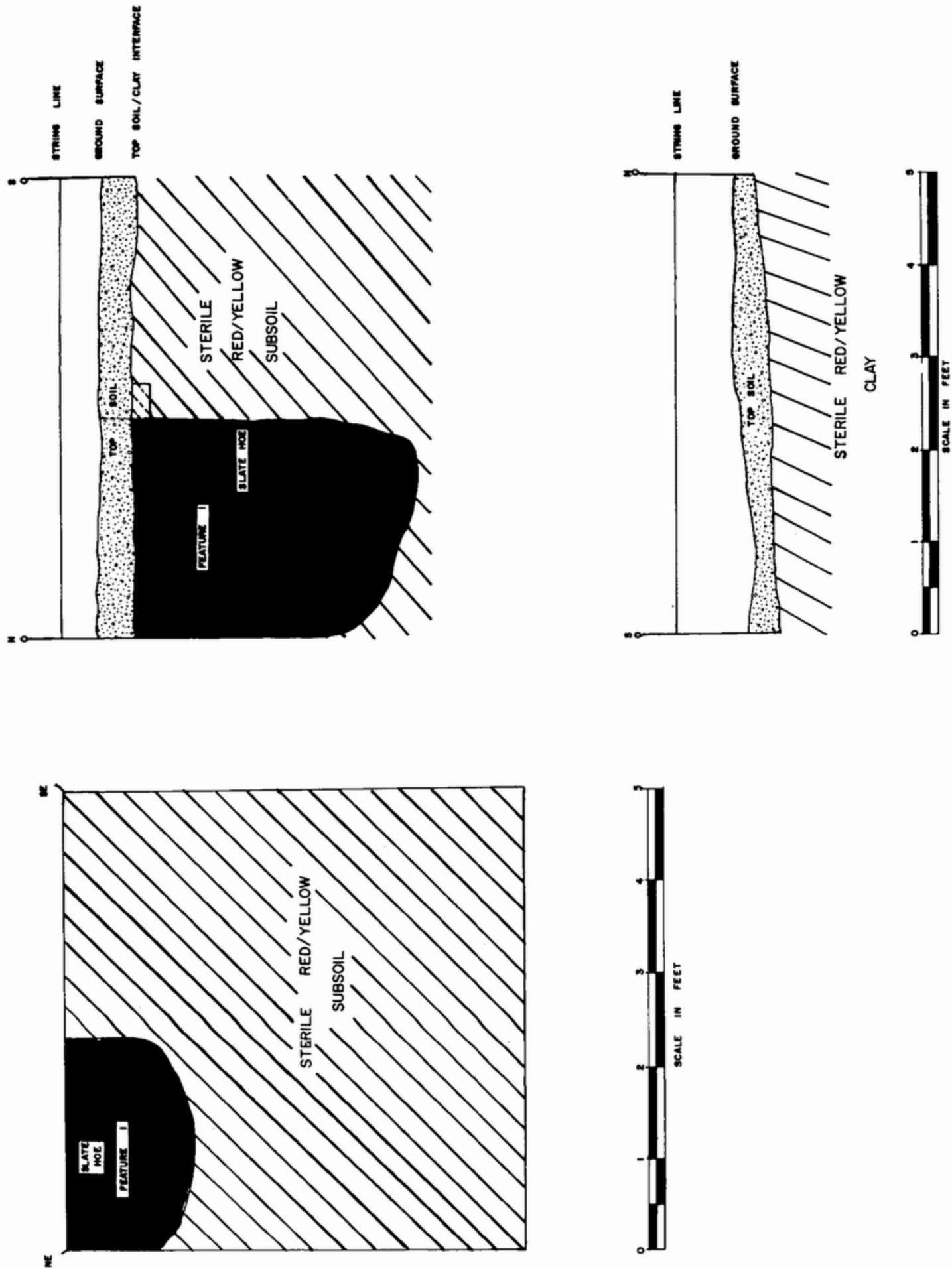


Figure 9. Overview and profiles--Test Square #2 at top and Test Square #1 below.

soak overnight. At best this allowed the removal of an additional one-to-two tenths of a foot of soil and the creation of a somewhat smoother and cleaner surface. In this manner, a total of 63 features (14 pits, 21 postholes, 5 shallow stains and 23 root disturbances) were identified and explored (Figure 10).

All features were hand excavated and initially were excavated in cross section in order to observe any internal stratigraphy. However, cross sectioning, which consumed much time, was soon abandoned because no strata were observed in the first several features excavated. Fill from all pits was sifted through one-quarter inch hardware cloth with the exception of several pits whose fill had a high clay content. Fill from these pits, the post holes, and root holes was carefully hand sorted. A ten percent flotation sample was saved from each cultural feature and charcoal samples for radiocarbon analysis were taken where possible.

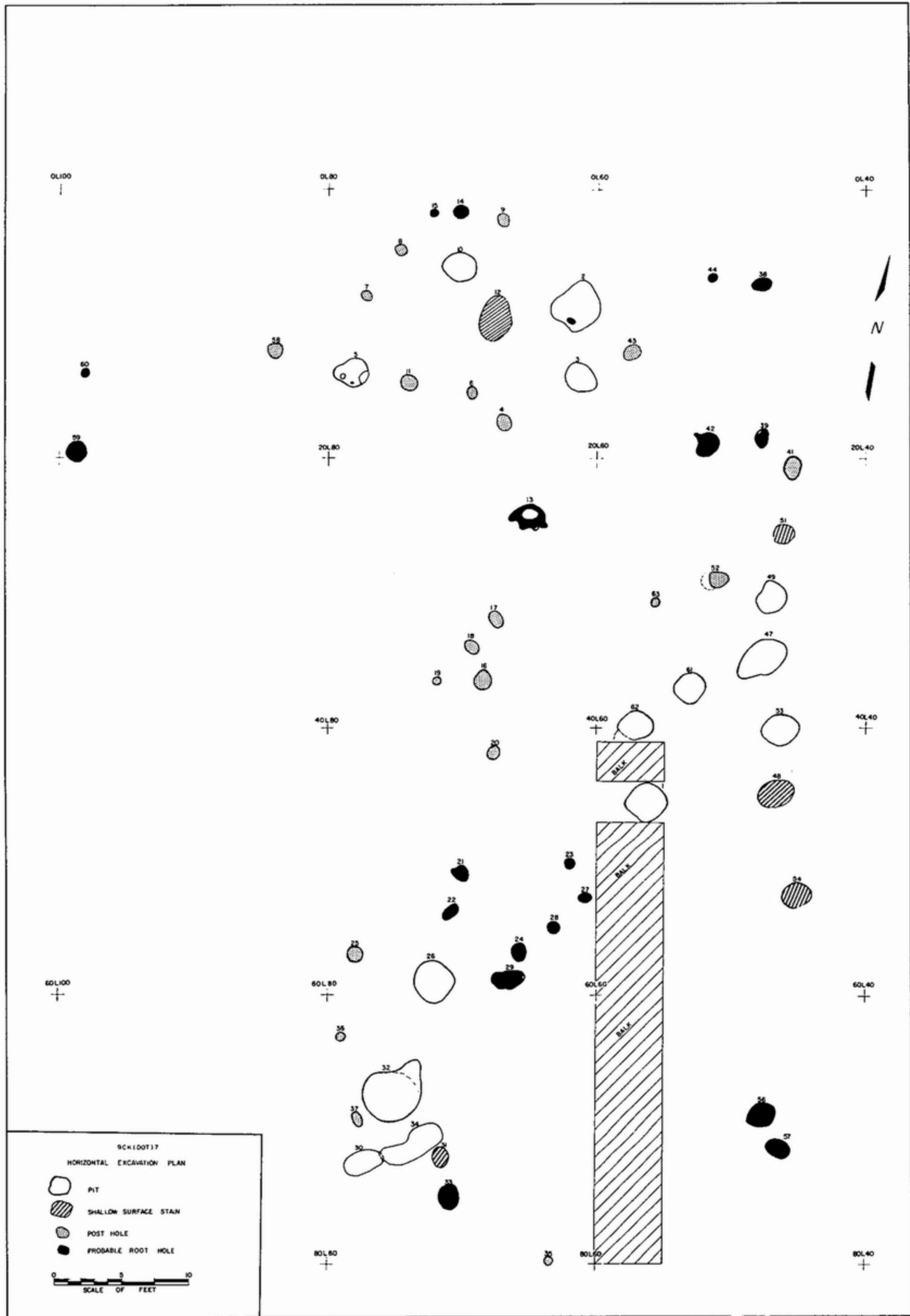


Figure 10. Area of excavation showing all exposed features.

FEATURES

A total of 40 cultural features were identified during the investigations at 9CK(DOT)7. For purposes of this study a cultural feature is defined as any intentional or consequential intrusion into the subsoil resulting from prehistoric cultural activity. These features ranged from extremely shallow surface stains only a few tenths of a foot deep, to post holes, to large, deeply excavated pits over two and one-half feet in depth and three feet in diameter. Some of these pits, based on formal analysis, were divisible into various types. Another type of feature (albeit a natural one) found at 9CK(DOT)7, which should be discussed here because of its commonness and possible importance to site interpretation, is the root disturbance. If these are included in the feature count, a total of 63 cultural and natural features were explored.

Pits

A total of 14 features designated as pits were excavated during the archaeological investigations and were divisible, on a formal basis, into three distinct types: 1) bell-shaped; 2) silo; and 3) basin-shaped (Figures 11, 12, and 13). Specifically, pits are defined as any substantial cultural intrusion whose apparent function concerns technologically oriented activities rather than structural relations (Table 1).

Feature #1

This is a large bell-shaped facility (Figure 14) situated in a pit cluster in the east-central area of the site in Unit 40L40 (northeast corner). The pit is roughly circular in shape with dimensions 3.05 feet

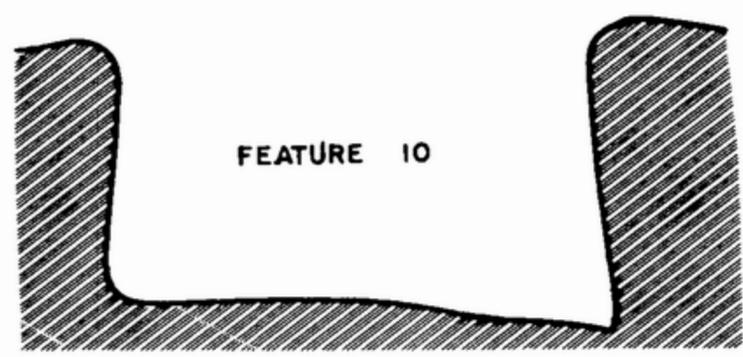
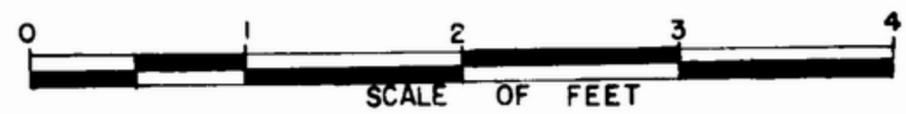
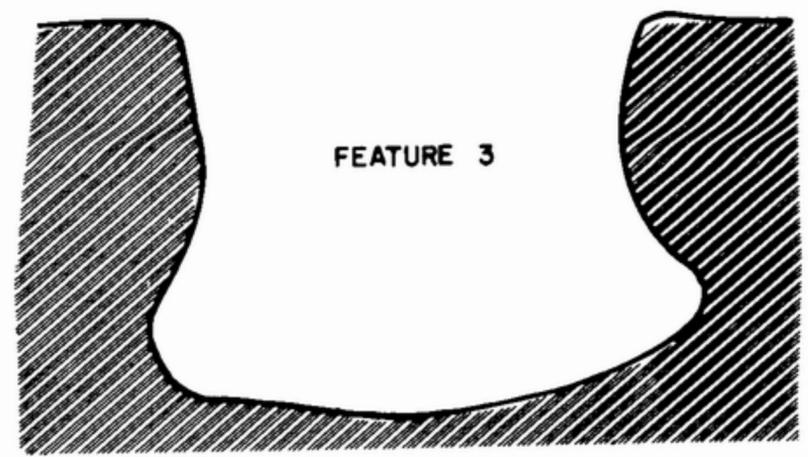
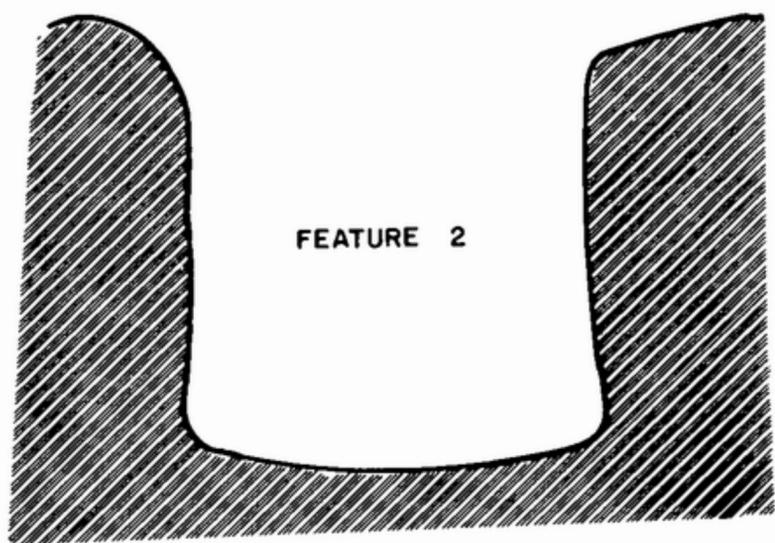
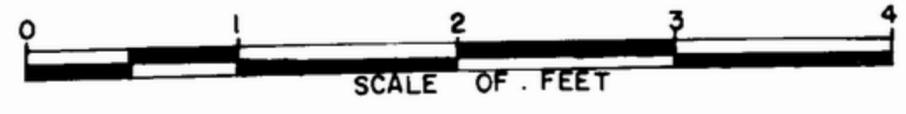
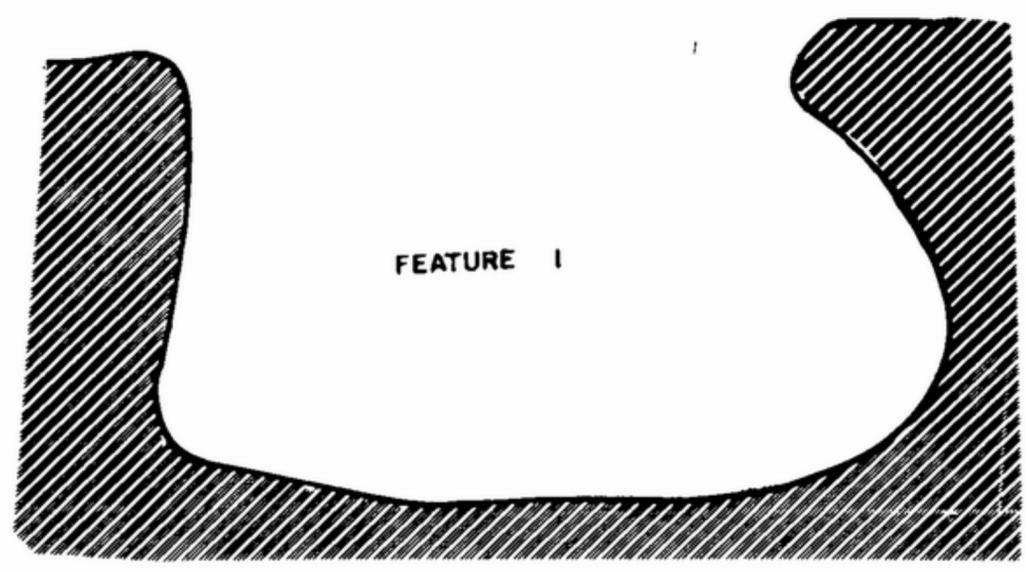


Figure 11. Profiles of bell and silo-shaped storage pits.

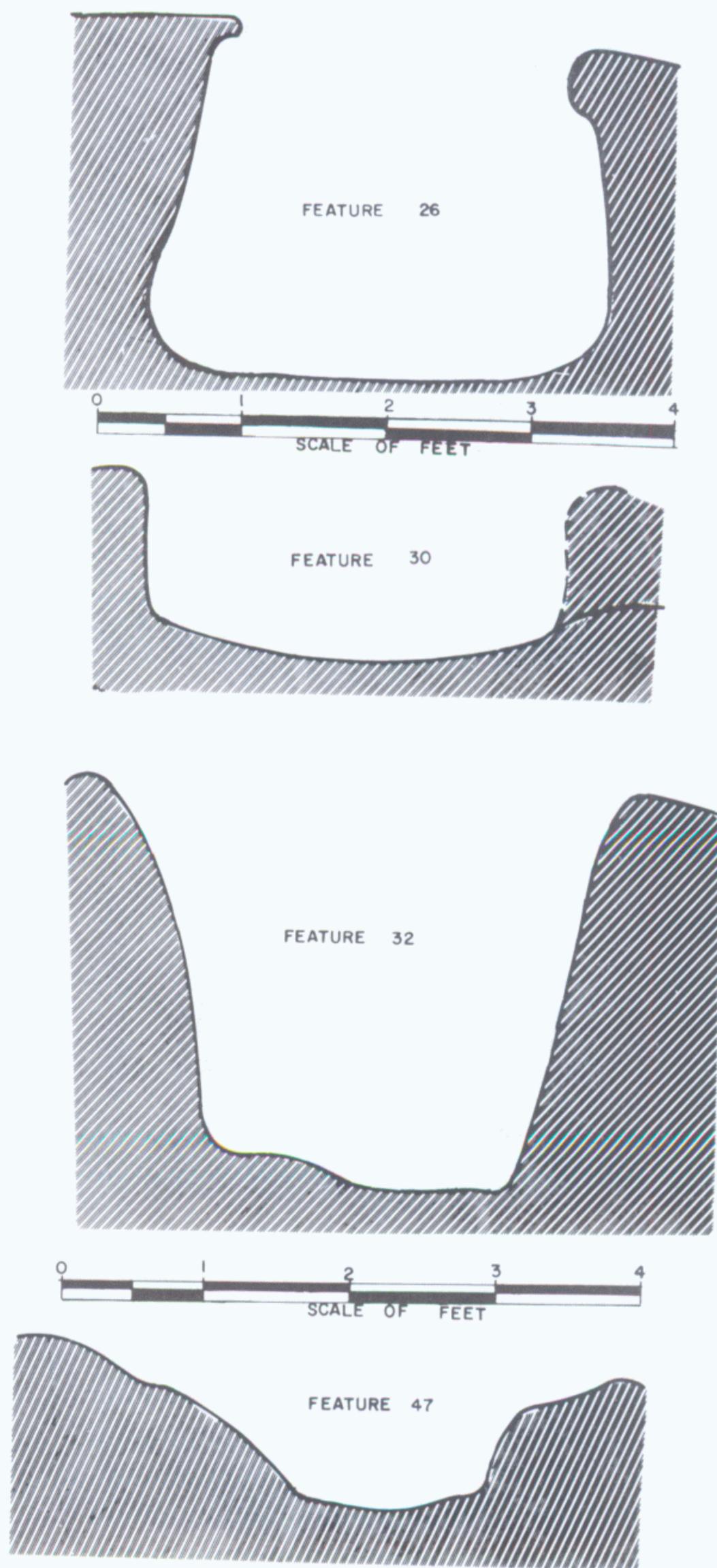


Figure 12. Profiles of bell and silo-shaped storage pits.

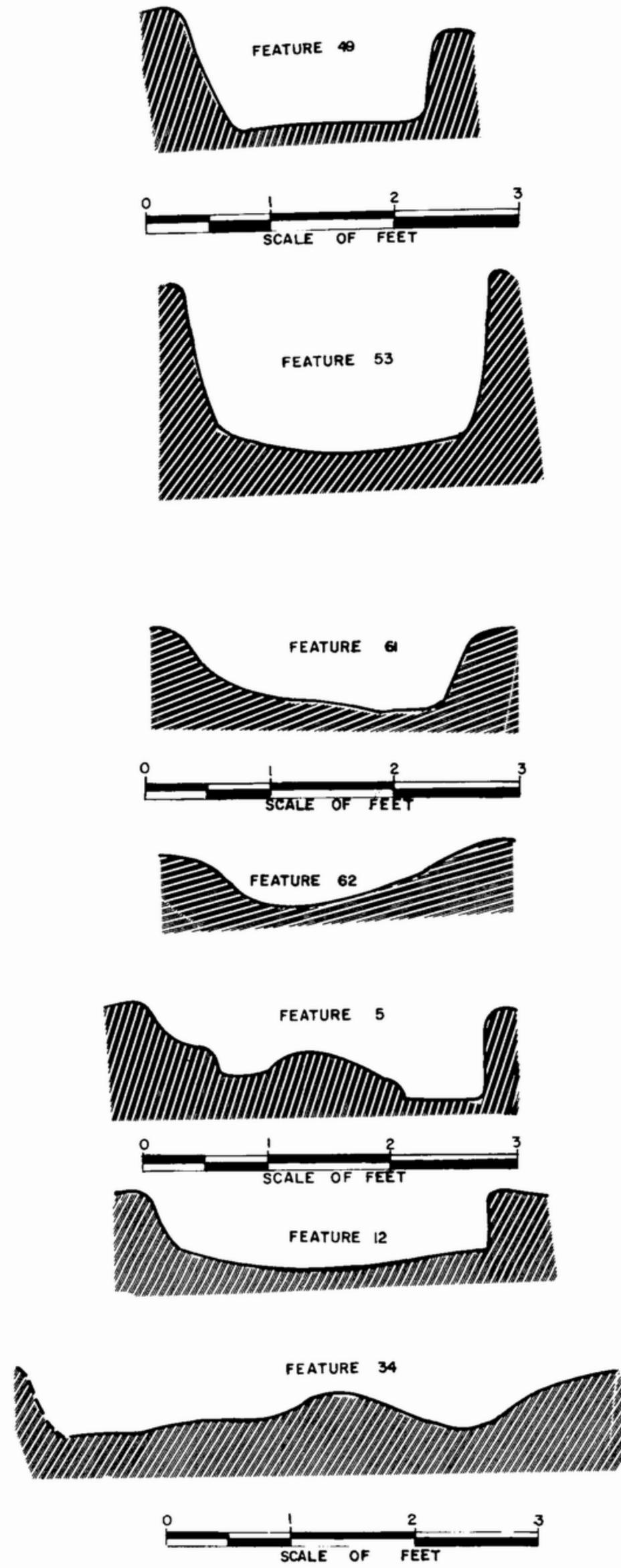


Figure 13. Profiles of silo and basin-shaped pits. (Note: Feature 12 is classified as a shallow surface stain.)

TABLE 1
FEATURE/PIT SUMMARY

Feature Number	Dimensions	Type/Function	Cultural Affiliation	Contents	Pit Cluster	C-14 Date
1	Width: 3.05 x 3.00 Feet Depth: 2.35 Feet	Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked and Plain Sand-Tempered Pottery, Med-Triangular Pts., Bifaces, Hammerstone, Hoe, Debitage.	East-Central	2515+ 75 B.P. or 565 B.C.
2	Width: 3.90 x 2.75 Feet Depth: 2.20 Feet	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked, Simple Stamped, and Cord Marked Pottery, Steatite, Debitage.	North-Central	2420+ 150 B.P. or 470 B.C.
3	Width: 2.42 x 2.10 Feet Depth: 1.86 Feet	Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery and Debitage.	North-Central	--
5	Width: 2.60 x 2.10 Feet Depth: 0.80 Foot	Shallow Basin-Shaped Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery and Debitage.	North-Central	--
10	Width: 2.50 x 2.10 Feet Depth: 1.38 Feet	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery.	North-Central	--
26	Width: 3.45 x 3.15 Feet Depth: 2.50 Feet	Slightly Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked and Simple Stamped Sand-Tempered Pottery, Lithics and Debitage.	South-Central	--
30	Width: 2.90 x 1.85 Feet Depth: 1.50 Feet	Basin/Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery, Med-Triangular and Wide-Stemmed/Stubby Blade Pts., Biconcave Mortar, Debitage.	South-Central	2195+ 120 B.P. or 245 B.C.

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

FEATURE/PIT SUMMARY

Feature Number	Dimensions	Type/Function	Cultural Affiliation	Contents	Pit Cluster	C-14 Date
32	Width: 4.25 x 3.75 Feet Depth: 3.20 Feet	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery, Bifacial Fragment, and Debitage.	South-Central	--
34	Width: 4.40 x 2.35 Feet Depth: 1.00 Foot	Elongated Basin-Shaped (Function?)	Undetermined Archaic	Quartz Biface Fragments, Pottery, Bifacial Fragment, and Debitage.	South-Central	--
47	Width: 4.00 x 2.50 Feet Depth: 1.45 Feet	Basin-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked (?), Swift Creek, and Plain Sand-Tempered Pottery, Lithics (Including Various Bifaces), and Debitage.	East-Central	--
49	Width: 2.45 x 2.20 Feet Depth: 0.85 Foot	Shallow Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery, Project Point Fragment, and Debitage.	East-Central	--
53	Width: 2.75 x 2.75 Feet Depth: 1.55 Feet	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Swift Creek	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Plain and a Single Dunlap Sherd, Steatite Vessel Sherd, Quartz Biface, and Debitage.	East-Central	1250+ 75 B.P. or A.D. 700
61	Width: 2.35 x 2.25 Feet Depth: 0.90 Foot	Shallow-Silo Type Storage Pit	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Pottery, Med-Triangular and Savannah River Pts., and Debitage.	East-Central	--
62	Width: 2.70 x 2.30 Feet Depth: 0.72 Foot	Basin-Shaped Storage Pit/Lithic Workshop	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked and Sand-Tempered Plain Pottery, Abundance of Quartz Debitage, Quartz Biface Fragments, and Debitage.	East-Central	--

long 3.00 feet wide and an interior depth of 2.35 feet. Contents of the pit fill included Dunlap Fabric Marked and plain sand-tempered pottery, medium triangular projectile points (3 of black chert and 3 quartz), a stemmed black chert point, quartz bifacies, a quartzite hammerstone, a slate hoe, a slate tool fragment, quartz flakes, chert debitage (black and pink--heat treated?), and miscellaneous quartz, quartzite, and slate rocks. Flotation and carbon 14 samples were taken from the fill and processed. These analyses revealed the presence of hickory shell and acorn and a radiocarbon determination of 2515 ± 75 B.P. or 565 B.C. (UGa-2392).

Taking into account feature type, ethnobotanical remains, fill content, and comparable data from a nearby site (cf. Caldwell n.d.), the feature appears to have served initially as a storage facility for vegetable materials (e.g., hickory nuts and acorns) and later as a receptacle for refuse. The presence of Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, medium triangular projectile points, and the C-14 date of 565 B.C. would suggest that the feature was utilized during the Early Woodland Period by people representing the Kellogg Culture.

Feature #2

This feature is of the silo type pit variety and was situated in the north-central section of the site in a pit cluster and within the posthole pattern of a possible structure (see page 55). The pit, located in unit 0L60, is oblong in shape being 3.90 feet long by 2.75 feet wide and 2.20 feet deep. Fill contents include predominantly Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, a single simple stamped and a single cord marked sherd, a piece of steatite, a single black chert flake, several quartz flakes, and



Figure 14. Feature #1: a Kellogg Phase bell-shaped storage pit.



Figure 15. Feature #3: a Kellogg phase bell-shaped storage pit.

numerous miscellaneous rocks (i.e., hornblende, quartz, quartzite, conglomerate, and hematite). Ethnobotanical analysis of a fill sample revealed hickory shell, a persimmon seed, and a poke seed and a radiocarbon assay from the feature yielded a date of 2420 \pm 150 B.P. or 470 B.C. (UGa-2391). A primary function of vegetable storage and secondary function of refuse receptacle is suggested for this Early Woodland Kellogg pit.

Feature #3

This feature is a bell-shaped pit and is located just south of Feature #2 in unit OL60 within the same pit cluster as Feature #2 (Figure 15). It is also within the possible structure. This pit is roughly circular in shape being 2.42 feet in length, 2.10 feet in width and 1.86 feet deep. Fill contents include Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, quartz flakes, a single grey chert flake, and several miscellaneous rocks. An ethnobotanical analysis of a ten percent flotation sample yielded hickory shell and two seeds, the species of which was undeterminable. A Carbon-14 sample taken from the feature was not processed. The overall analysis of the feature and its contents suggest its use as a storage pit/refuse receptacle of the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase.

Feature #5

This is a shallow basin-shaped pit located within unit OL60 and is part of the same feature cluster as Features #2 and #3. This pit, which is found in conjunction with the posthole pattern of the possible structure, referred to above, is 2.60 feet long, 2.10 feet wide, and 0.80 foot deep. Materials recovered within the fill of the pit were Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery and two grey chert flakes. Charcoal was also noted in the

fill and although C-14 and flotation samples were taken, neither was analyzed. This pit is of the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase, but a definite function is undiscernible. The shallowness of the pit would seem to argue against a vegetable storage function, and the sparsity of cultural items in the fill give very little indication of the purpose the pit served. However, a storage function should not be altogether discarded and the fill contents were not unlike those of other storage pits.

Feature #10

Feature #10 is the last of the north-central cluster pits and is within the possible structure and unit 0L60. This feature is of the silo type and is roughly circular. The dimensions are 2.50 feet long by 2.10 feet wide with a depth of 1.38 feet and the fill contains Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery. Ethnobotanical analysis of a sample of the fill identified hickory shell, fruit pulp and an unidentified spherical seed. No Carbon-14 assay was run for this feature. Based on fill contents and pit morphology, this feature is suggested to be of the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase and to have a primary function as storage pit and a secondary, perhaps coincidental, function as refuse receptacle.

Feature #26

This feature is slightly bell-shaped and located within the south-central pit cluster in units 40L60 and 60L60. Dimensions for this rather large circular facility are 3.45 feet long by 3.15 feet wide and 2.50 feet deep and contents include Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, a single sand-tempered simple stamped sherd, a grey chert biface, quartz debitage, chert debitage (grey and red), and miscellaneous rocks. This feature contained

much charcoal and had a high clay content. Based on pit contents and morphology, this feature is suggested to be an Early Woodland Kellogg Phase storage pit.

Feature #30

This feature is a cross between the basin-shaped and silo type pits (Figure 16). Oblong in shape, the feature is 2.90 feet long, 1.85 feet wide, and 1.50 feet deep and the long axis is oriented southwest/northeast. The feature, which intrudes the southwest end of Feature #34, is part of the south-central cluster and located in unit 60L60. From a materialistic standpoint, this feature was perhaps the most gratifying of the project. Fill contents include exclusively Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, one medium triangular quartz projectile point, one wide-stemmed/stubby blade chert point, a quartz biface, a biconcave mortar made from hornblende, quartz debitage, a quartzite flake, chert debitage (black, cream, and blue/grey), a piece of magnetite, and miscellaneous items such as baked clay, slate, quartz, quartzite, and hornblende. A number of large pottery sherds (many from the same vessel), were stacked horizontally one upon the other and were overlying the mortar. It should also be noted that it was from this feature that the basal section of a fabric marked vessel was removed by an amateur collector.

Ethnobotanical and Carbon-14 samples were obtained from this feature and analyzed. The flotation sample contained charred wood, hickory shell, and unidentifiable fruit pulp. The radiocarbon sample yielded a date of 2195 ± 120 B.P. or 245 B.C. (UGa-2389). Again, fill contents, morphology, and C-14 analysis suggest that this pit was initially utilized in a vegetable processing and storage capacity and

later as a receptacle for refuse. An Early Woodland Kellogg Phase association is suggested.

Feature #32

This is a very large, roughly circular pit, 4.25 feet long by 3.75 feet wide and 3.20 feet deep. The feature is located in unit 60L60 in the south-central pit cluster and just north of Features #30 and #34. Contained within the feature fill was Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, quartz bifacial fragments, slate fragments, quartz debitage, chert debitage (red, cream, black), and miscellaneous rocks (quartz, hornblende, mica, and quartzite). Other pottery from the feature appears to be decorated, but is highly eroded. Ethnobotanical analysis of the flotation sample from this pit identified hickory nut shell and undetermined fruit pulp. The feature appears to have served as a storage pit during the Kellogg Phase.

Feature #34

This feature is a shallow, elongated basin-shaped pit within unit 60L60 and the south-central pit cluster. The maximum length of this feature is 4.40 feet while the width is 2.35 feet and the depth one foot. Cultural materials contained in the fill include quartz biface fragments and quartz and chert (black and light grey banded) debitage. This feature is intruded by Feature #30 to the southwest. The artifactual remains, plus the fill character (lighter and more leached and compact than that of the other features) indicate an earlier date (Archaic) for this pit. No definite activity is indicated by the artifactual inclusions.

Feature #47

Feature #47 is a basin-shaped pit located in unit 20L40 and is part of the east-central pit cluster. The pit is oblong in shape and is 4.00 feet long, 2.50 feet wide, and 1.45 feet deep. Pit contents include plain sand-tempered pottery, one possible Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd, and several possible Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds. Weathering made positive identification difficult. Other materials include chert biface fragments (grey and black), a pink and black chert tool, a stemmed narrow blade projectile point, a small oval projectile point, and one chert (black) and one quartz flake. Ethnobotanical analysis of the ten percent flotation sample from the pit revealed hickory shell, a poke seed, a passion fruit seed, an indeterminable fruit half, a possible chenopodium seed, and modern blackberry and polygonum seeds.

The somewhat mixed contents of this pit both artifactually and vegetationally attest to aboriginal and modern disturbances. Due to pit morphology and ethnobotanical findings, a storage function is attributed to this pit. However, because of the presence of both Early and Middle Woodland materials no specific cultural affiliation is suggested. The presence of Dunlap pottery and the location of the pit near a relatively pure Swift Creek feature (Feature #53 located three to four feet south of Feature #47) may indicate that Feature #47 was a Kellogg Phase Storage Pit which was disturbed by a later Swift Creek occupation.

Feature #49

This feature is a shallow silo-shaped pit situated just north of Feature #47 in the east-central pit cluster and located in unit 20L40 (Figure 17). Its dimensions are 2.45 feet long, 2.20 feet wide and 0.85



Figure 16. Feature #30: a basin/silo-shaped storage pit of the Kellogg Phase.

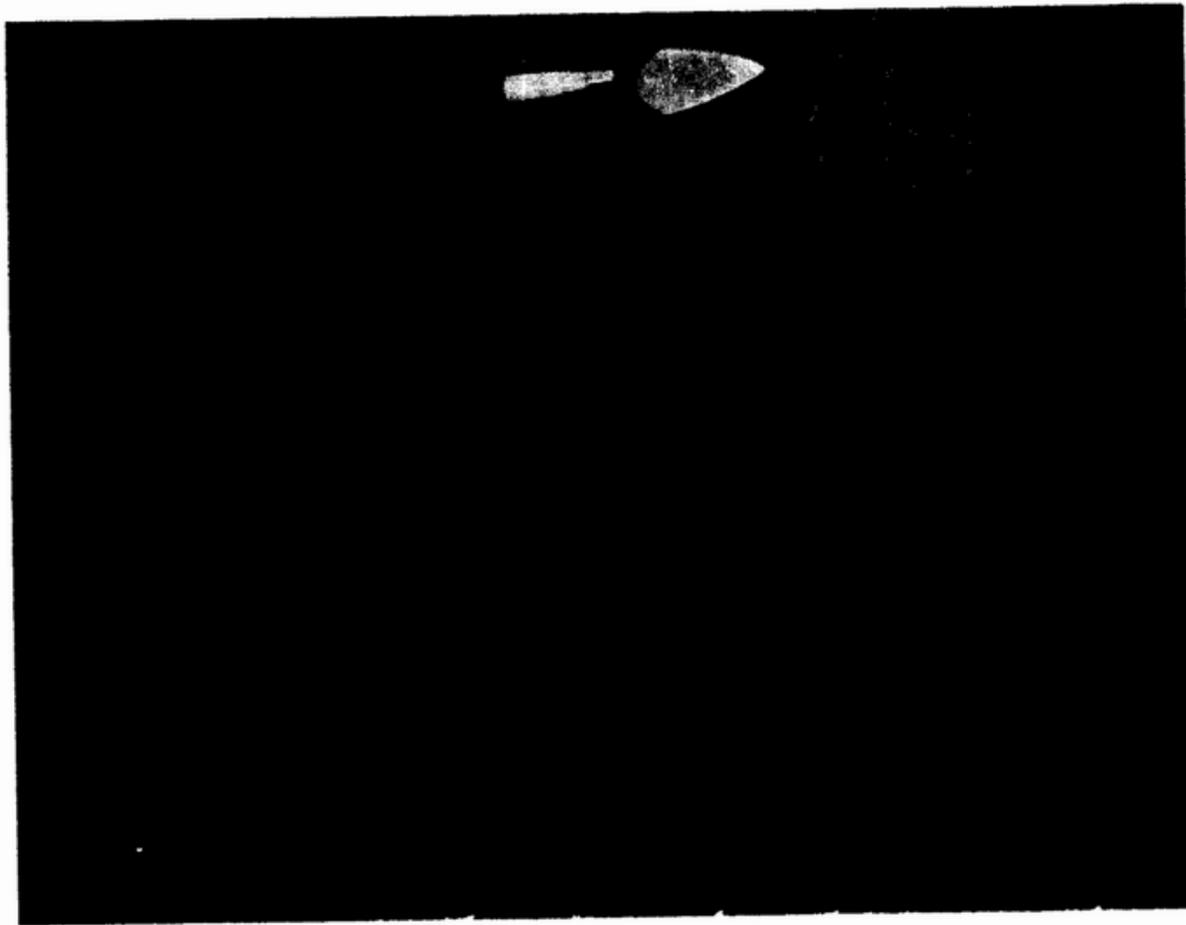


Figure 17. Feature #49: a silo-shaped storage pit belonging to the Kellogg Phase.

foot deep. The fill of this pit contained Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, the distal end of a quartz projectile point, and quartz debitage. Ethnobotanical remains identified from the charcoal-rich fill are hickory shell and acorn fragments. Based on ethnobotanical evidence, pit morphology, and artifactual remains, it seems reasonable to attribute this feature, which functioned initially as a storage facility for vegetable remains, to the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase.

Feature #53

Feature #53 is located south of Feature #47 within units 20L40 and 40L40 and is part of the east-central pit cluster. The pit is roughly circular and measures 2.75 feet long, 2.75 feet wide, and 1.55 feet deep. Materials recovered from the fill include a large quantity of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and plain sherds (many of these were in a cluster and belong to a single vessel), a single Dunlap Fabric Marked sherd, one steatite vessel sherd, one quartz biface, and quartz and chert (black, white, blue-grey and red/black) debitage. Ethnobotanical and carbon-14 analyses revealed the presence of hickory shell and acorn in the pit fill and a date of 1250 ± 75 B.P. or A.D. 700 (UGa-2393). Together, these data suggest a vegetable storage facility utilized during the Late Middle Woodland Swift Creek Phase. Presence of Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery can be attributed to backfilling of the pit after its primary function had been fulfilled.

Feature #61

This feature is a relatively shallow silo type facility located in unit 20L40 and within the east-central pit cluster. The pit is situated

between Features #47 and #62 and is 2.35 feet long, 2.25 feet wide, and 0.90 foot deep. Fill contents include Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery, a medium triangular black chert point, a stemmed quartz Savannah River-like projectile point, and quartz and chert (black) debitage. Ethnobotanical analysis of a flotation sample taken from the pit fill revealed the presence of hickory shell and Amelanchier fruit. No Carbon-14 assay was conducted. Formal, artifactual, and ethnobotanical data indicate a primary storage function for this pit which is attributable to the Early Woodland Kellogg Phase.

Feature #62

Feature #62 is of the basin-shaped variety and located in units 20L40 and 40L40. Feature #61 is located just to the northeast and Feature #1 is to the south. This pit is slightly oval in shape and is 2.70 feet long, 2.30 feet wide, and 0.72 foot deep. Contents of the apparently disturbed top of the feature include Dunlap Fabric Marked and sand-tempered plain pottery, and from the feature proper one possible Dunlap Fabric Marked sherd, over 500 pieces of quartz debitage, three quartz biface fragments, and a single grey chert flake. Ethnobotanical remains from the fill include hickory shell and polygonum seeds. Based on the presence of Dunlap pottery, quartz biface fragments and the large amount of quartz debitage, this pit seems to have served (possibly as its final function) in some type of lithic workshop capacity during Kellogg times. However, comparative pit morphology and the ethnobotanical analysis results indicate that at one time during the Kellogg occupation the pit may well have served as a vegetable storage facility.

Shallow Surface Stains

Five features classified as shallow surface stains were excavated during the intensive investigations. These stains were characterized by their basin or saucer-shape and their shallowness (ranging from 0.36 to 0.80 foot in depth and averaging 0.54 foot). Other unifying characteristics of these features are the sparsity of artifactual inclusions, the presence of charcoal, and the compactness of the fill.

Feature #12

This feature is located in unit 0L60 within the north-central pit cluster and near the center of the posthole pattern representing the possible structure. The stain is 3.40 feet long, 2.74 feet wide, and 0.65 foot deep and contained no artifactual material. Because all surrounding features are Kellogg, it would be tempting to attribute this feature to the Kellogg occupation also. However, the pit morphology and contents give no indication as to use or cultural association.

Feature #31

This feature is located adjacent to the south side of Feature #34 within unit 60L60 in the south-central pit cluster. The stain is 1.57 feet long, 1.16 feet wide, and only 0.36 foot deep and contained only a few quartz flakes and charcoal. The fill was extremely compact and darkly stained indicating an association with some type of burning activity. Lack of firing of the feature walls and bottom, however, preclude the use of fire within the pit itself. No cultural association is attributable on the basis of artifactual inclusions.

Feature #48

This surface stain is located in unit 40L40 and situated just south of Feature #53 in the east-central pit cluster (Figure 18). The feature is 2.70 feet long by 2.05 feet wide with a depth of 0.40 foot. This stain contained, in addition to unworked quartz and charcoal flecks, a quartz projectile point distal end, a quartz flake, and a single black/tan chert flake. As with the other stain features, fill contents give no indication of function or cultural affiliation.

Feature # 51

Feature #51 is located in unit 20L40 just north of Feature #49 in the east-central pit cluster. This stain is circular being 1.55 feet in diameter and 0.50 foot deep. No artifactual materials were noted and no function or cultural affiliation is suggested.

Feature #54

This feature is the deepest of the stains being 0.80 foot in depth with a diameter of 1.90 feet. This depth may be attributable to root disturbances intruding into the stain. The feature is located in unit 40L40 at the southern extremity of the east-central pit cluster. Contents of the feature included Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery and a possible Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherd in addition to quartz debitage. Due to the disturbance by rootage no cultural affiliation can be suggested other than Early Woodland Kellogg or Middle Woodland Swift Creek and no function can be inferred either.

Postholes

Postholes were the most common cultural feature at 9CK(DOT)7 and

second only to root holes in total features. Twenty-one features were classified as postholes, primarily on the basis of their relatively uniform and small diameter compared to depth. These features (see Table 2) were divisible into three groups based on feature diameter and are designated small, medium, and large. The criterion for classification was feature diameter.

In cases where both minimum and maximum diameters were less than one foot, the posthole was classified small. Where one diameter was less than one foot and the other greater than one foot the posthole was classified medium. Large postholes had both diameters greater than one foot. Small postholes (Features 4, 6, 7, 8, 19, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 63) had a diameter range of 0.53 to 0.90 foot, and a range average of 0.72 (minimum) foot to 0.79 (maximum) foot. The depth range of the small group was 0.62 foot to 2.60 feet with an average of 1.23 feet.

Medium postholes (Features 9, 17, 18, and 58) had a diameter range of 0.83 foot to 1.25 feet, and a range average of 0.89 (minimum) foot to 1.13 (maximum) feet. The depth range for this group was 0.63 foot to 2.30 feet with an average of 1.33 feet. Large postholes (Features 11, 16, 25, 41, 43, 50, and 52) ranged from 1.05 feet to 1.97 feet in diameter with an average range of 1.18 (minimum) feet to 1.43 (maximum) feet. Large postholes had a depth range of from 1.22 feet to 3.25 feet with an average depth of 1.93 feet. Whether these three "types" also have functional differences is unclear at this time. However, where clusters or alignments of postholes occur two or all three types are usually represented.

Of the 21 postholes excavated, thirteen contained cultural

TABLE 2

FEATURE/POSTHOLE SUMMARY

Feature Number	Classification	Dimensions	Cultural Affiliation	Contents	Pit Cluster
4	S*	Width: 0.90 x 0.85 Ft. Depth: 0.80 Ft.	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked	North-Central
6	S	Width: 0.85 x 0.70 Ft. Depth: 0.70 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	North-Central
7	S	Width: 0.88 x 0.83 Ft. Depth: 2.60 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	North-Central
8	S	Width: 0.80 x 0.72 Ft. Depth: 1.56 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	North-Central
9	M**	Width: 1.05 x 0.90 Ft. Depth: 1.43 Ft.	Kellogg/Cartersville (?)	Cartersville Check Stamped (?)	North-Central
11	L***	Width: 1.30 x 1.09 Ft. Depth: 1.71 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	Burned Clay	North-Central
16	L	Width: 1.62 x 1.43 Ft. Depth: 1.22 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	--	East-Central (?)
17	M	Width: 1.25 x 0.83 Ft. Depth: 0.63 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	Complicated Stamped (?) & Chert Flake	East-Central (?)
18	M	Width: 1.12 x 0.88 Ft. Depth: 0.97 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	Plain Sand-Tempered	East-Central (?)
19	S	Width: 0.75 x 0.75 Ft. Depth: 0.95 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	Residual	East-Central (?)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FEATURE/POSTHOLE SUMMARY

Feature Number	Classification	Dimensions	Cultural Affiliation	Contents	Pit Cluster
20	S	Width: 0.90 x 0.85 Ft. Depth: 1.03 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	Grey Chert Flake	East-Central (?)
25	L	Width: 1.08 x 1.10 Ft. Depth: 1.64 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	Quartz Flake	South-Central
35	S	Width: 0.53 x 0.55 Ft. Depth: 0.65 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	Quartz Flake and a Black Chert Flake	South-Central
36	S	Width: 0.68 x 0.67 Ft. Depth: 1.80 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	South-Central
37	S	Width: 0.65 x 0.90 Ft. Depth: 1.55 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	Eroded Decorated and Sand-Tempered Plain	South-Central
41	L	Width: 1.60 x 1.20 Ft. Depth: 3.25 Ft.	Kellogg	Dunlap Fabric Marked Decorated Eroded and a Quartz Flake	East-Central
43	L	Width: 1.25 x 1.20 Ft. Depth: 2.12 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	North-Central
50	L	Width: 1.15 x 1.05 Ft. Depth: 2.10 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	--	W. of North-Central
52	L	Width: 1.97 x 1.20 Ft. Depth: 1.45 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	Swift Creek (?) and Plain Sand-Tempered	East-Central

TABLE 2 (Continued)

FEATURE/POSTHOLE SUMMARY

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Pit Cluster</u>
58	M	Width: 0.95 x 1.10 Ft. Depth: 2.30 Ft.	Kellogg (?)	Eroded Decorated	North-Central
63	S	Width: 0.70 x 0.67 Ft. Depth: 0.62 Ft.	Swift Creek (?)	--	East-Central

* Small
 ** Medium
 *** Large

materials including pottery and lithics. Pottery was recovered from Feature #4 (Dunlap Fabric Marked), Feature #9 (Cartersville Check Stamped?), Feature #17 (Complicated Stamped?), Feature #18 (Plain Sand-Tempered), Feature #19 (Residual), Feature #37 (Eroded Decorated and Plain Sand-Tempered), Feature #41 (Dunlap Fabric Marked and Decorated Eroded), Feature #52 (Eroded Stamped [Swift Creek?] and Plain Sand-Tempered), and Feature #58 (Eroded Decorated). Lithics were recovered from Feature #17 (black chert flake), Feature #20 (Grey Chert Flake), Feature #25 (Quartz Flake), Feature #35 (Quartz Flakes and Black Chert Flake), and Feature #41 (Quartz Flake). Feature #11 contained a number of pieces of burned clay.

Root Intrusions.

Because of their possible significance in the interpretation of 9CK(DOT)7, root intrusions will be discussed as a separate feature category. These features are important for two main reasons: 1) the disturbance they have caused to other features, and 2) their possible relationship to posthole patterns. By disturbing other features these intrusions have served to obscure original dimensions and to mix and intrude cultural materials from the plow zone and other non-feature deposits. In several instances root holes occur in posthole alignments and in other cases form curious patterns of their own (see Figure 10). Because subsurface intrusions, in most cases, are less compact than the surrounding subsoil into which they are intruded and since root systems usually follow areas of least resistance, it is not unusual to find that roots penetrate subsurface features. In some cases, especially with small features such as postholes, this intrusive action is complete,

totally destroying the feature. Therefore, in viewing root intrusions one must always be aware of possible cultural implications.

Conclusions

Because of the lack of any buried cultural strata and the high degree of surface disturbance, subsurface intrusions and their contents form the most important archaeological remains at 9CK(DOT)7. When viewed holistically these features suggest several interpretations for intra-site community patterning and activities. Basically, these features form a wide arc eighty feet north/south by forty feet east/west. This arc can be divided into three distinct areas centered around the three pit clusters mentioned above and separated in each instance by several root intrusions. A series of five postholes located just west of the east-central cluster could be considered as a separate area or included in the east-central cluster.

The north-central area is composed of four pits, one surface stain, eight postholes and two root intrusions. The postholes were aligned in an oval pattern roughly 17 feet long by 12 feet wide and contained all four pits and the surface stain (Figures 10 and 19). These postholes were widely, but deliberately, spaced and averaged more than one foot in diameter and 1.5 feet in depth. All three categories of postholes were represented. In addition two root intrusions were aligned with this pattern. Four of these postholes contained artifactual material including fabric marked and possibly check stamped pottery and baked clay. All four pits were attributable to the Kellogg Phase and all but one had a definite vegetable storage function. The fourth might well

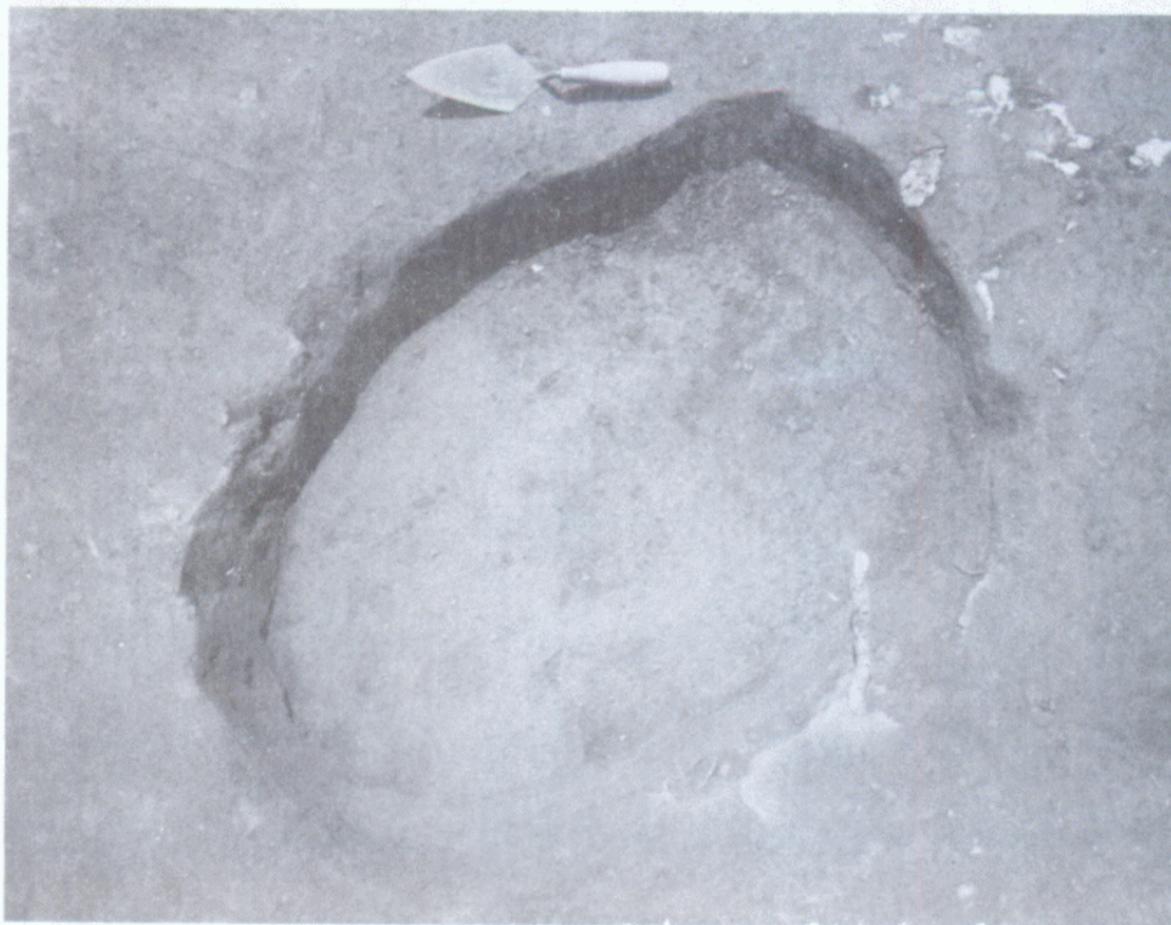


Figure 18. Feature #48: a surface stain in the east-central pit cluster.



Figure 19. North-central pit cluster with posthole pattern delineating possible structure. Workers are in east-central cluster and south-central cluster is in the background (Looking south).

have also. The surface stain gave no indication of function or cultural affiliation, nor was there anything which might represent a hearth or roasting pit. This arrangement of features is suggestive of a substantial habitational structure with interior activity areas. There are gaps in this alignment, however, and it is possible that it is nothing more than a pit cluster with interspersed postholes. In this respect it is very similar to the other pit clusters.

The east-central pit cluster is composed of six pits, three surface stains, and eight postholes (including the five postholes located west of this cluster). The pits, which include one bell-shaped, three silo and two basin-shaped, are centrally located in the cluster with the postholes (excluding those to the west) and surface stains occurring on the northern and southern peripheries of the cluster. Five of the features, including the bell-shaped, two basins, and two silos, were Kellogg Phase and the other Swift Creek. Two of the postholes in the northern area of the cluster contain artifactual materials; one a Dunlap Fabric Marked sherd and a possible Swift Creek sherd, and a quartz flake and the other a possible Swift Creek sherd and two sand-tempered plain sherds. Only one of the surface stains, Feature #54, contained diagnostic materials. These included both Dunlap Fabric Marked and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics in addition to quartz debitage, all in a very disturbed state. This cluster appears to have been a center of activity during both the Kellogg Phase and later Swift Creek Phase and functioned primarily in vegetable food processing and storage.

The alignment of postholes west of and possibly a part of this cluster were composed of two small, two medium, and one large facility.

Artifactual materials were contained in four of these features, while the fifth contained a large amount of charred pine wood. Materials include a complicated stamped sherd, a plain sand-tempered sherd, a residual sherd and a grey and a black chert flake. These five postholes either belong to the east-central pit cluster or form an activity area of their own.

The south-central pit cluster includes four pits, one surface stain, four postholes and a root intrusion. A large cluster of aligned root intrusions divided this cluster from the east-central one. The pits are bell-shaped, silo, basin-shaped and a pit which was intermediate between basin-shaped and silo. Three pits were representative of the Kellogg Phase while the basin-shaped pit was indeterminate Archaic.

The four postholes form a widely spaced arc through the pit cluster and three of these contain cultural materials including quartz and chert flakes, one eroded decorated sherd and one plain sand-tempered sherd. This cluster appears to represent, primarily, a center of vegetable food processing and storage activity during the Kellogg Phase with some initial activities taking place during the Archaic Period.

From the feature data it appears that 9CK(DOT)7 was occupied with some degree of sedentariness during the Archaic and Early and Late Middle Woodland time periods. The Kellogg occupation was by far the most intensive at the site, with three distinct activity areas having been identified. Each cluster of features contained at least one of each of the three pit types, postholes, and a minimum of one surface stain. This indicates that the same or similar activities were taking place in each area with the additional possibility that a living structure was part of the north-central cluster.

It has been suggested elsewhere (Bowen 1981) that the different pit types may have been a result of time separation, but in light of the distributional data presented above a functional difference should not be overlooked. Although it has been indicated that storage was the apparent function of each type (and this is supported by the ethnobotanical data), minor functional differences in storage may be represented. If time is not a factor (and the uniformity of each cluster would tend to eliminate cultural differences), then function seems to be the only logical factor for there being different pit types. Whatever these differences were is not as yet apparent, but they could well deal with length of preservation, types of materials stored or simply different methods of storage.

The shallow surface stains give no indication of function and only speculations can be made concerning their use. In all probability they were used in a processing or preparation stage for vegetable materials either prior to or after storage. Although charred vegetable matter was a major constituent of these features, no apparent burning took place in them. Despite this, a "roasting" pit function as defined by Caldwell (n.d.: 291) at Stamp Creek should not be totally rejected.

Except for the possible structure in the north-central cluster, the postholes were more or less randomly scattered within each of the three pit clusters (with the possible exception of the five postholes lying west of the east-central cluster). Several possible alignments of two or three postholes were noted in conjunction with a feature or several features, and perhaps denote racks, windbreaks, or some other structure directly related to vegetable storage and processing.

ARTIFACTS

Artifactual materials were recovered from every phase of investigation including surface collecting, shovel tests, test squares, and subsurface features and included pottery, chipped stone tools, and other stone tools. These materials are discussed in detail in this order below.

Pottery

A total of 689 potsherds were recovered from the investigations at 9CK(DOT)7 (see Table 3). Of this total 372 (54%) were recovered from features, 203 (30%) were recovered from test squares, 2 (-%) were recovered from shovel tests, and 112 (16%) were collected from the surface. All identifiable wares were sand/grit-tempered and belonged to the Woodland cultural tradition. Identified types include Dunlap Fabric Marked, Swift Creek (Complicated Stamped and Plain), and Cartersville Check Stamped. Wares unidentified to type are cord marked, simple stamped, eroded decorated, and a catch-all category of plain/residual plain/eroded. Each type is discussed below, but because all identified types have been described and discussed indepth in previous studies, only a general description and particularities of the type as demonstrated at 9CK(DOT)7 will be given.

Cartersville Check Stamped

(Caldwell n.d.: 168-169; Wauchope 1966: 48-52)

This type (Figure 20) is represented by eight sherds, comprising only 1% of the total pottery from the site. Three of these are either residual or eroded to a point where identification is tenuous. Three sherds came from features (#9, #13, and #47), three from test squares, and

TABLE 3
POTTERY TYPE FREQUENCIES
BY COLLECTION UNIT

Feature Number	Cartersville Check Stamped	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Plain	Plain Residual Eroded	Eroded Decorated	Cord Marked	Simple Stamped	Total By Unit
Feature # 1	-	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	19
Feature # 2	-	12	-	-	13	-	1	1	27
Feature # 3	-	13	-	-	5	-	-	-	18
Feature # 4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Feature # 5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Feature # 9	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1
Feature #10	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	10
Feature #13	1	2	6	-	-	3	-	-	17
Feature #16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature #17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature #18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Feature #19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Feature #22	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Feature #24	-	15	-	-	6	-	1	-	22
Feature #26	-	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	20
Feature #28	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Feature #29	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Feature #30	-	24	-	-	4	-	-	-	28
Feature #32	-	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	15
Feature #37	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Feature #40	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Feature #41	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feature #42	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Feature #47	1	4	1	-	12	-	-	-	18
Feature #49	-	8	-	-	17	1	-	-	26

Continued

TABLE 3 (Continued)

POTTERY TYPE FREQUENCIES
BY COLLECTION UNIT

Feature Number	Cartersville Check Stamped	Dunlap Fabric Marked	Swift Creek Complicated Stamped	Swift Creek Plain	Plain Residual Eroded	Eroded Decorated	Cord Marked	Simple Stamped	Total By Unit
Feature #52	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature #53	-	1	34	42	-	-	-	-	77
Feature #54	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	5
Feature #57	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Feature #58	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #61	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Feature #62	-	11	-	-	8	-	-	-	19
Feature #64	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Surface	2	16	12	-	75	7	-	-	112
S.T. # 1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
S.T. # 2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
T.S. # 1	1	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	32
T.S. # 2	2	9	25	-	121	14	-	-	171
Total By Type	8	171	83	42	343	36	2	4	689

*S.T. = Shovel Test

**T.S. = Test Square

two from the surface. Feature #9 is a posthole in the alignment of the possible living structure, Feature #13 is a root intrusion, and Feature #47 is a basin-shaped pit attributable to the Kellogg Phase, but showing disturbances by later Swift Creek occupation. At 9CK(DOT)7, this type averaged 6.6mm in thickness (based only on 3 sherds), has a medium to course grain sand temper, and is dark brown. Checks are small for the most part being about 2mm square, but one specimen was designed with checks 6.5mm by 7.8mm in size.

Dunlap Fabric Marked

(Sears and Griffin 1950; Wauchope 1966: 46 and 1948: 201-209; Wimberly 1960: 80-82; Jennings and Fairbanks, 1940: 7; Caldwell n.d.: 166-167)

Dunlap Fabric Marked (Figure 21) is by far the most abundant of the identifiable type wares at 9CK(DOT)7. Of the 171 sherds, representing 25% of the total sherd collection, 145 were found in features, 16 on the surface, and 10 in test squares. Of the 20 features yielding fabric marked pottery thirteen were pits (three bell, six silo, three basin, and one basin/silo), three were postholes (including one within the living structure pattern of the north-central pit cluster), one was a surface stain, and three were root intrusions.

This type is black to light brown in surface color with very little reddish brown. Rims are rounded and in some cases slightly tapered. The tempering is medium to course grain quartz and mica with small amounts of other materials. Some quartz fragments are as large as the sherd is thick. Thickness was measured on 126 sherds with an average of 6.29mm and a range of 4.5 to 7.9mm. Sixty-seven percent of the sherds

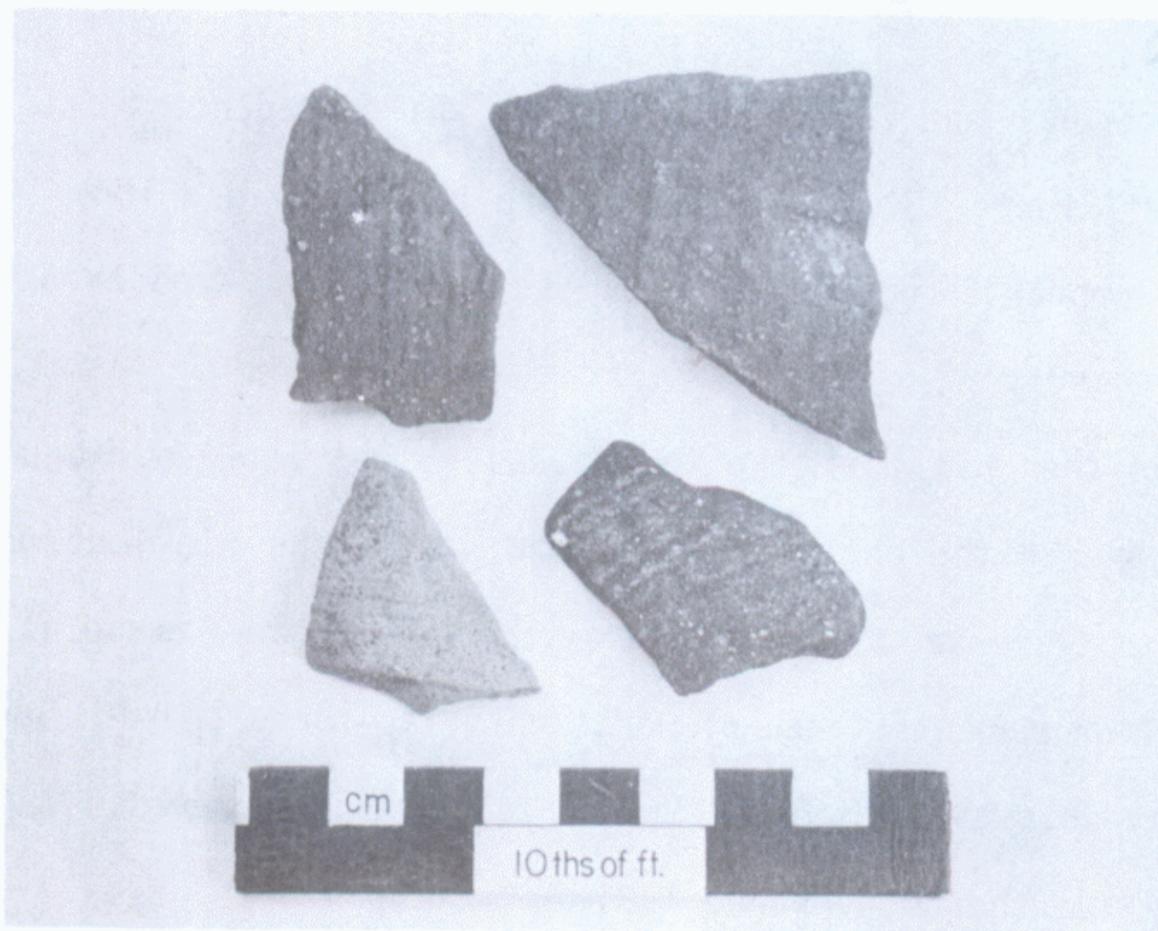


Figure 20. Pottery from 9Ck(DOT)7. Top row: Check stamped. Bottom row: Left--Simple stamped; Right--Cord marked.



Figure 21. Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery.

fall between 5.6 and 7.0mm in thickness, while 80 percent fall between 5.6 and 7.5mm (Figure 22). Two sherds are between 9 and 10mm in thickness, but these appear to be curved basal sections. Many coil breaks were noted on these sherds.

For the most part the fabric design was applied diagonally to the rim and covered the entire vessel right up to the rim, but not including it. Wefts were mostly parallel with only a few examples meeting at angles. Measurements taken of warps on fifty-three sherds averaged 4.73mm for individual warps (3.7mm-7.5mm range), and measurements taken of wefts on thirty-two sherds averaged 1.81mm for individual wefts (1.07mm-2.84mm range).

Hal Cole (Personal Communication) has written the following concerning the fabric design on the Dunlap pottery at 9CK(DOT)7:

" The pattern on the pottery shard is the result of pressing fabric on the wet clay. Plain weave fabric is characterized by an equal number of warps (horizontal) and weft (vertical) yarns. If they are different colors, the over-and-under pattern produces a checkerboard effect. When the fibers of the warp and the weft are of two different sizes, the result is a fabric whose imprint is found on the pottery fragment. In this case, it appears that the warp was the small fibers which appear as small indentations in the grooves. The grooves themselves were the weft, which consisted of a different, thicker fiber or group of fibers. The result is a ribbed pattern such as the pattern seen on the pottery. The size of the warp and weft fibers really makes no difference in regard to which consisted of large fibers and which were small. They could easily be interchanged and still produce the same type of pattern.

" The other alternate is that a coiling technique was used. In this case a core or thick bundle of fibers is whipped into a basket-shape with a small, pliable fiber. The small fiber winds (or coils)

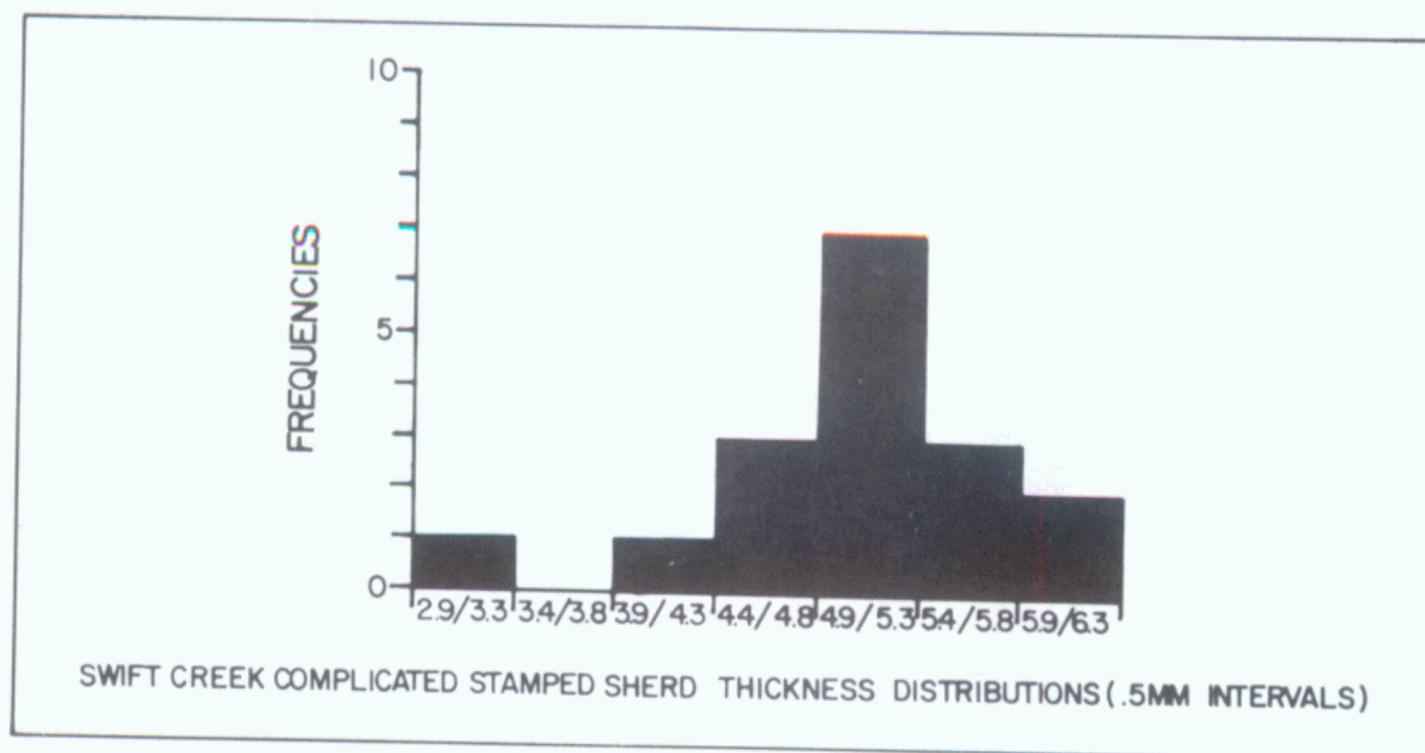
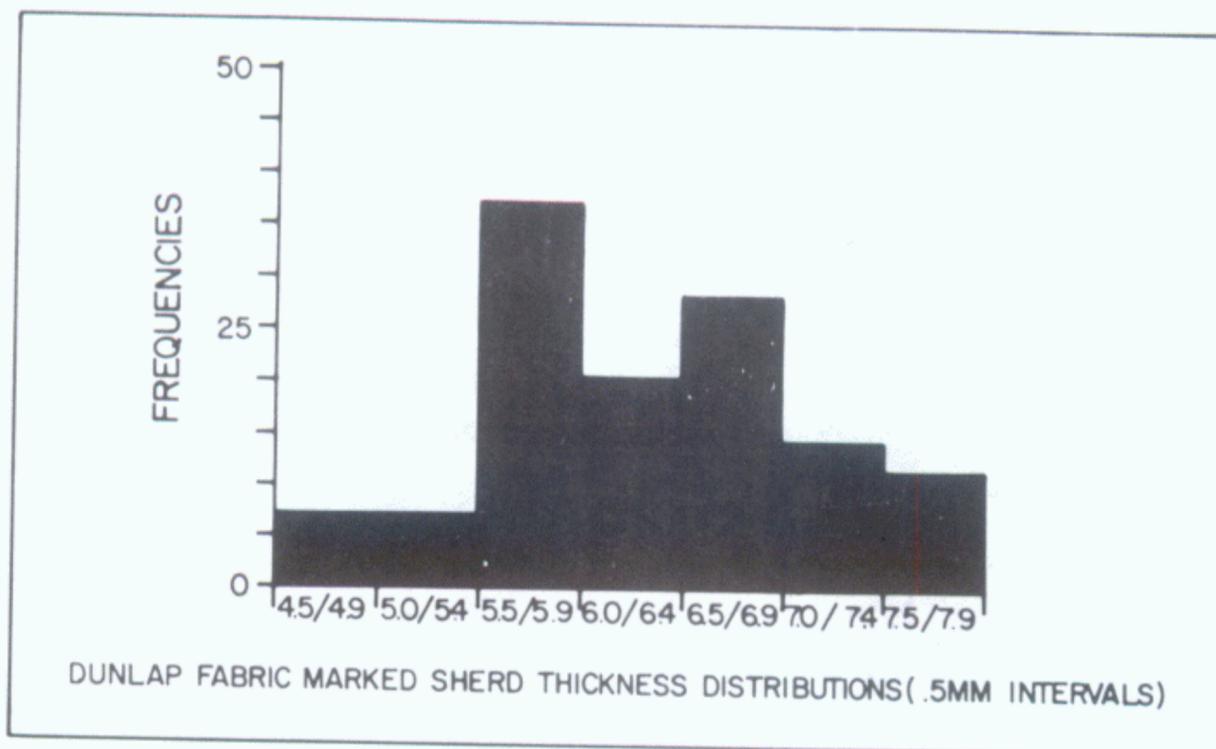


Figure 22. Histograms illustrating frequencies of sherds thicknesses for 126 Dunlap Fabric Impressed and 17 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds from 9Ck(DOT)7.

continuously around the core, interlacing occasionally with the previously coiled core which builds up into the basket-shape. Once the basket was completed, it would be lined with clay. The basket-pot would then be fired, leaving only the clay liner which would carry the imprint of the combustible basket.

" To determine which of the two methods was used, it is necessary to see either the majority of a pot or rather large pieces. In cases where the continuity of the pattern is broken, as it would be where folds of fabric overlapped on the pot, woven cloth was most likely impressed onto the basket. If the pattern is smooth and continuous with no disjointed pattern, it would be likely that the coiled basket method had been used. The pottery shards are not large enough in this case to come to a definite conclusion which method could have been used to give the pot its pattern. "

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped

(Kelly 1938: 25-44; Jennings and Fairbanks 1939: 1; Goggin 1952: 106; Wauchope 1966: 54-57)

This type (Figure 23) is represented by 83 sherds recovered from the surface, a test square, and features, and comprises 12% of the total pottery recovered at 9CK(DOT)7. Test square number two yielded 25 Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds (30% of this type recovered from the site) and 12 sherds (15%) were recovered from the surface. The remaining 46 Swift Creek sherds came from eight features--two root intrusions, three postholes, a surface stain, and two pits (one basin-shaped and one silo). Except for one of the postholes (Feature #52) and the silo storage pit (Feature #53) all other Swift Creek sherds (11) coming from features were residual and or eroded and their classification is tenuous. Feature #53 contained 41% of the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery recovered from 9CK(DOT)7 and many of these sherds are the remains of one or two vessels.

The Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery was divided into four groups for analysis: 1) general; 2) bowl; 3) larger vessel; and 4) other. The general sample was comprised of mostly curvilinear complicated stamped weathered sherds coming mainly from Feature #53. These twenty-one sherds averaged 4.7mm in thickness. Six sherds were noted to belong to a single bowl with a curvilinear complicated stamped design. Sherds ranged in thickness from 4.6mm at the rim to 3.7mm on the body and averaged 4.1mm and were dark brown in color. The larger vessel was composed of sixteen curvilinear complicated stamped sherds displaying sloppy application and overstamping which, in some cases, resulted in the almost total obliteration of the design.

The color of these sherds is a reddish tan with an average thickness of 4.98mm and a range of 4.5mm to 5.6mm. The other category was comprised largely of surface materials in a variety of colors from reddish brown to tan to dark brown and had a thickness range of 4.6mm to 6.0mm with an average thickness of 4.3mm. Most of these sherds displayed a curvilinear design, but at least one sherd had a very well applied rectilinear pattern. The average thickness of all Swift Creek sherds combined was 4.58mm, which is the exact same thickness recorded by Crawford (1977) for Swift Creek ceramics from the Miners' Creek site in DeKalb County (Figure 22). The temper is primarily a medium sand with mica and some coarse inclusions.

Swift Creek Plain

(Kelly 1938: 29)

This type is most probably assignable to the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped category since many of the sherds belong to a vessel which

was stamped along the shoulder and rim, but plain below this point. Forty-two sherds comprise this type and make up 6% of the total sherd inventory from the site. All forty-two sherds, including seven applied rim band fragments, came from Feature #53, a silo type vegetable storage facility. A separate type was assigned these sherds in the hope that separate analysis of them would lead to the identification of regularities (e.g., sherd width) which may help to identify other plain sherds from the site. This type is represented by several sherds representing a single vessel and a few scattered sherds. The temper is a medium sand. Measurement of five applied band fragments yielded an average thickness of 3.5mm (Range: 3.0mm to 3.9mm) and the vessel rim and body to which they attached (represented by five sherds) averaged 4.2mm in thickness (Range: 3.7mm to 4.5mm). The other five plain sherds measured averaged 5.56mm in thickness and ranged from 5mm to 6mm. The combined average thickness of these sherds, exclusive of the band fragments is 4.88mm.

Plain, Residual Plain, and Eroded

By far the most abundant type of sherd recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 was plain, residual plain, and/or eroded. No type designation was given these sherds although it is entirely possible that some belong to types already discussed (e.g., Swift Creek Plain). This category is comprised of 343 sherds or 50% of the total number of sherds recovered at the site and came from all shovel tests and test squares, the surface, and 25 features. These features include five postholes, one surface stain, eight root intrusions, and eleven pits. Three of these pits are bell, four silo, three basin, and one basin/silo. Of the 343 sherds, 75 (22%) were collected from the surface, 151 (44%) were recovered from the two test

squares, 2 (-%) were gathered from the shovel tests, and 115 (33%) came from features.

Eroded Decorated

Thirty-six sherds (5% of the total sherd population) were designated as eroded decorated. These were sherds which displayed some form of decoration, but were eroded beyond type recognition. Most of these sherds probably belong to one of the decorated types already mentioned (e.g., Dunlap, Swift Creek, Cartersville, etc.). These sherds were distributed as follows: 7 (19%) from the surface; 14 (39%) from Test Square #2; and 15 (42%) from features. The features include three root intrusions, two postholes, and two silo type storage pits. This category has a medium to coarse sand temper and color ranges from dark to medium brown to tan.

Cord Marked

This category is represented by two sherds (Figure 20), one coming from Feature #2, a silo-type storage pit, and one coming from Feature #24, a root intrusion. This mode of decoration has been found in association with Dunlap ceramics in Georgia and Watts Bar Fabric Marked in eastern Tennessee. The most closely associated ceramic types that these sherds may represent are Wilmington Cord Marked (Caldwell and Waring 1939: 6) and Mossy Oak Cord Marked (Wauchope 1966: 52). Only one of the two sherds was measurable and is 6.2mm thick and temper is a medium sand.

Simple Stamped

Sherds designated as simple stamped (Figure 20) were recovered from Features #2, #26, and #57 and represent only 1% (4) of the total sherd

population. Features #2 and #26 are silo and bell-shaped pits respectively and #57 is a root intrusion. These sherds are possibly assignable to the type Cartersville Simple Stamped (Caldwell n.d.: 170; Wauchope 1966: 47) or Mossy Oak Simple Stamped (Kelly 1938: 45; Jennings and Fairbanks 1939: 3; Griffin and Sears 1950; Wauchope 1966: 47-48). The type at 9CK(DOT)7 is generally dark to medium brown with an average thickness for the four sherds of 5.3mm and a range of 4.7mm to 6.0mm. The temper is medium to coarse grain.

Tetrapods

Two tetrapodal support fragments (Figure 24) were recovered from the 9CK(DOT)7 excavations. Neither the one from Shovel Test #2 or the surface collections are decorated and both are dark brown. Temper is a medium sand. Tetrapods are common on Mossy Oak and Cartersville Simple Stamped vessels as well as Cartersville Check Stamped. However, these tetrapods usually display the surface design. Wauchope (1966: 52) identifies Deptford (Cartersville) and other "early plain" wares that do have tetrapodal supports. Caldwell (n.d.: 166-167) notes the lack of tetrapodal supports on Dunlap vessels in northern Georgia.

Bases

Two bases to conoidal vessels were identified at 9CK(DOT)7. One base, medium sand tempered plain (Figure 24), is reddish-tan in color and came from the surface collections, while the other is fabric marked, dark brown in color and was noted protruding from Feature #30 immediately after stripping. Unfortunately, the base was removed by relic collectors one evening before it could be excavated. The plain base showed evidence of coiling.



Figure 23. Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Right is a portion of a small globular vessel).



Figure 24. Pottery sherds from 9Ck(DOT)7. Left: Tetrapodal support. Right: Coiled basal fragment.

Lithic Artifacts

One thousand-four hundred-one lithic artifacts were recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 and placed in eleven categories (see Table 4). These categories include debitage (chert and quartz), projectile points (chert and quartz), bifacies (chert and quartz), scrapers, perforators, hammerstones, hoes, mortars, celts, and steatite (sherds and other worked pieces). The eleventh category is termed miscellaneous and includes apparently unaltered, or naturally altered, lithic materials found in association with other artifacts and features.

Projectile Points

A total of 40 projectile points and projectile point fragments were recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 and comprise only 3% of the total lithic artifact assemblage from the site. Thirteen of these were of chert (1%) and 27 (2%) of quartz. Four previously identified types were recognized among these. Descriptive type names as assigned by Wauchop (1966) will be used to characterize these types.

Indented Base Triangular (Figure 25)

Eight points of this type were identified from the 9CK(DOT)7 collections and were recovered from features, a test square, and the surface. Three of these points were recovered from Feature #1 (Bell-shaped storage pit), one from Feature #30 (Basin/silo storage pit), two from the surface, and one from Test Square #1. Measurements on the three chert points average 37.76mm long, 18.5mm wide just above the base, and 5.96mm thick at the thickest point (one-third the length from the base). The

TABLE 4

LITHIC TYPE FREQUENCIES
BY COLLECTION UNIT

Feature Number	#PP/Ks (Chert)	#PP/Ks (Quartz)	Bifacies (Chert)	Bifacies (Quartz)	Scrapers	Perforators	Hammerstone	Hoes	Mortar	Celt	Worked Steatite	Chert Debitage	Quartz Debitage	Misc.	Total By Feature
Feature # 1	4	3	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	29	7	58
Feature # 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	14
Feature # 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	13
Feature # 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Feature # 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Feature #10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Feature #11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Feature #13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	11
Feature #16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #24	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	4
Feature #25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	50
Feature #26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2
Feature #27	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	20
Feature #28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Feature #29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	1	9
Feature #30	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	13	8	25
Feature #31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	53
Feature #32	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	32	35
Feature #33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	19	83
Feature #34	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4	4	8
Feature #35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	4	38
Feature #36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5
Feature #37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
												1	-	1	1

Continued

TABLE 4 (Continued)

LITHIC TYPE FREQUENCIES
BY COLLECTION UNIT

Feature Number	#PP/Ks (Chert)	#PP/Ks (Quartz)	Bifacies (Chert)	Bifacies (Quartz)	Scrapers	Perforators	Hammer-stone	Hoes	Mortar	Celt	Worked Steatite	Chert Debitage	Quartz Debitage	Misc.	Total By Feature
Feature #40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Feature #41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Feature #42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11
Feature #45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Feature #47	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	13
Feature #48	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	8
Feature #49	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	8	20
Feature #53	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Feature #54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Feature #55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Feature #57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	7	22
Feature #61	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	515	11	530
Feature #62	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feature #65	2	10	4	12	5	1	1	1	-	1	47	51	-	10	145
Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
*S.T. #3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	64
**T.S. #1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	30	29	99
**T.S. #2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-

Total By Type	13	27	7	26	6	1	3	2	1	1	3	180	860	271	1401
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#PP/K = Projectile Point/Knife
*S.T. = Shovel Test
**T.S. = Test Square

ranges on these measurements are 39mm-35.9mm for the length, 21.4mm-16.3mm for the width, and 5.5mm-6.7mm for thickness. Measurements for four quartz points average 24.8mm wide (28mm-22.1mm range) and 8.22mm thick (8.9mm-6.4mm range). No length was calculated on the quartz specimens since all points were fragmentary. These points were found in an Early Woodland context by Wauchope (1966: 105-107) and the same is true at 9CK(DOT)7.

Medium Triangular (Figure 25)

The two medium triangular projectile points recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 came from Feature #1 and Test Square #2. Both of these points were of quartz and averaged 28.85mm in length, 16.4mm in width (taken from the middle), and 6.45mm in thickness (taken just above the base). The ranges are 31mm-26.7mm for length, 17.8mm-15mm for width, and 7.6mm-5.3mm for thickness. Wauchope (1966: 109-111) found this point type in a Late Archaic/Early Woodland context and the same appears true at 9CK(DOT)7.

Large Stem, Stubby Blade (Figure 25)

Two chert points recovered from Feature #30 (Kellogg storage pit) and Feature #45 (root intrusion) were assignable to this type. Measurements on the Feature #45 specimen are 32mm long, 19mm wide, and a blade thickness of 6.6mm. Wauchope (1966: 144-146) suggests an Archaic and Early Woodland association for this type and the 9CK(DOT)7 materials appear to coincide with this.

Stemmed Large Blade (Figure 26)

Three quartz points were placed in this category which should be

analogous to the Savannah River type. Several other quartz and chert point fragments probably also belong in the category. All three quartz points are missing the distal end and measure an average of 36.9mm wide (46.1mm-31.8mm range) and 11.33mm thick (13.7mm-8.8mm range). These points came from Feature #61 (silo storage pit), Test Square #1, and the surface. A Late Archaic context is suggested.

Projectile Point Fragments and Other Unidentifiable Specimens

Twenty-five specimens were not identified due to their fragmentary condition or exhibit characteristics different from previously identified point types. These include lozenge, ovate and broad stemmed shaped points as well as several specimens which, if more complete, would probably be identified in the stemmed large blade, indented base triangular, or a similar category. Several specimens are large and stemmed and probably fall within a Late Archaic time range, while one point resembles a "village" Copena point like those from northern Alabama and middle Tennessee. This point dates to Middle Woodland times.

Bifacies

Included in the biface category are typically any bifacially worked lithics which could not be placed in a specific tool category (i.e., knife, projectile point, etc.). For purposes of this study the biface category will be used synonymously with blank or preform. Thirty-three such items are designated bifaces and in most cases these specimens are too fragmentary for tool category identification. Of the 33 bifacies recovered seven are of chert and twenty-six of quartz, but only five (all quartz) are of sufficient completeness to allow measurement (Figure 26).

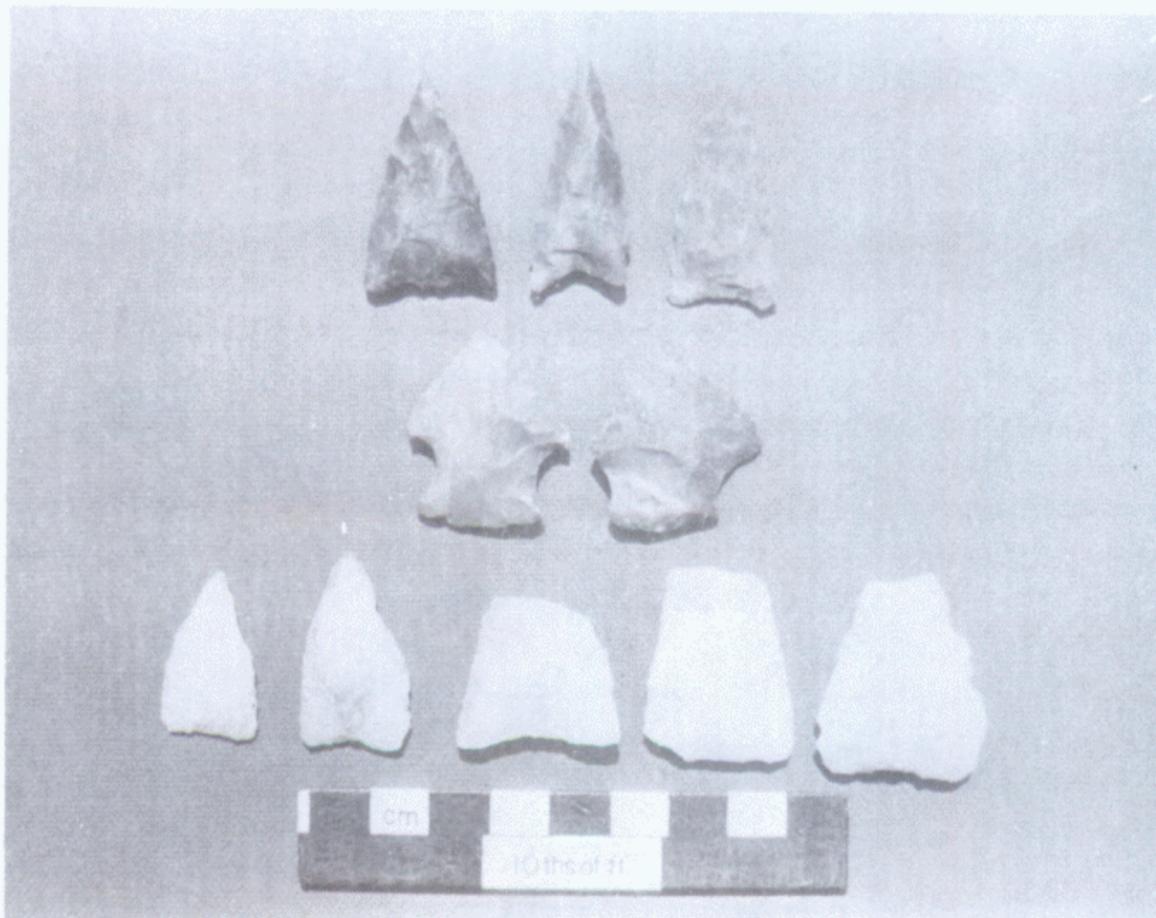


Figure 25. Projectile points recovered from 9Ck(DOT)7. Top: Indented base triangular (chert); Middle: Large stem, stubby blade (chert); Bottom: Two on left are medium triangular and three on right are Indented base triangular (Quartz).

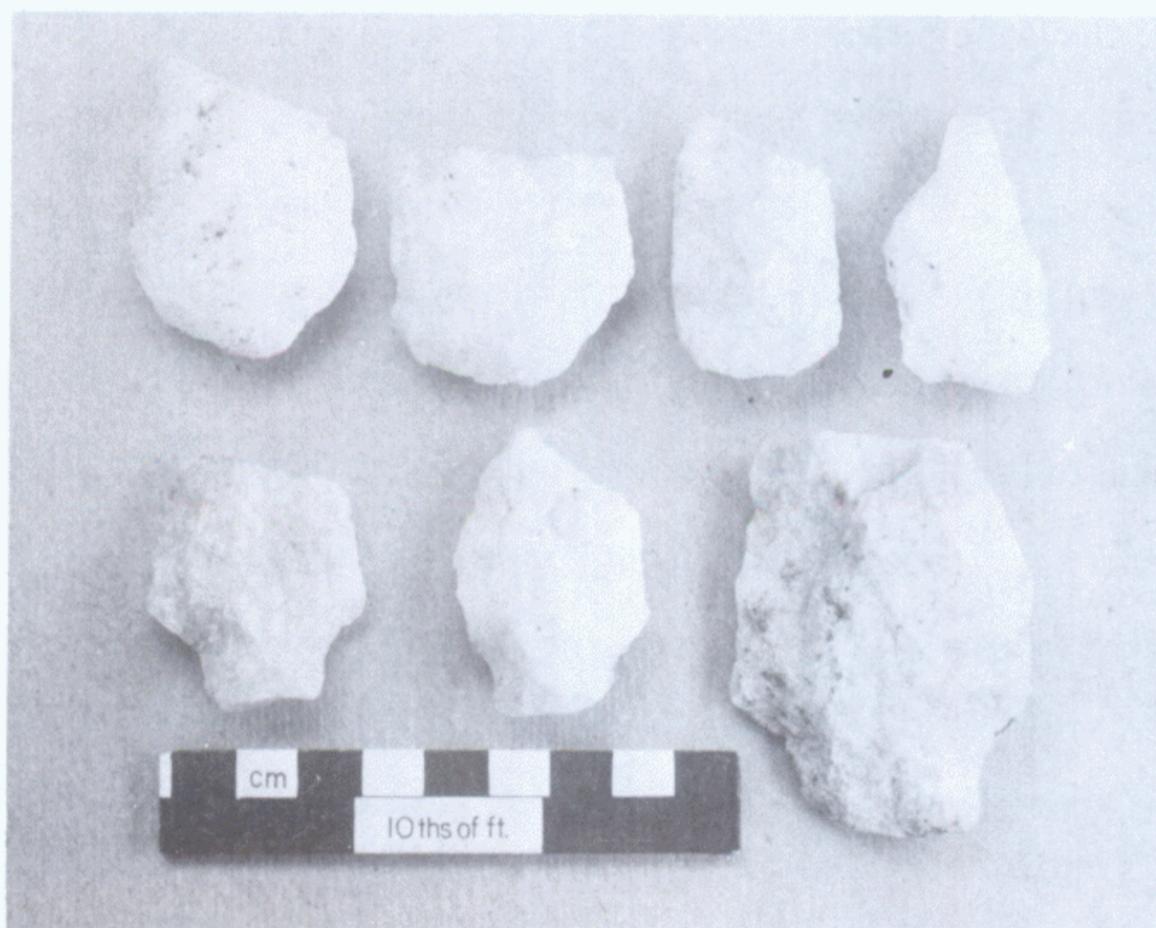


Figure 26. Lithics from 9Ck(DOT)7. Top: Biface fragments (Quartz); Bottom: Stemmed large blade (Quartz).

These five appear to be divisible into a medium and large group. All are slightly ovate with convex or straight bases and slightly convex sides. The medium variety averages 25.23mm in width (26.8mm-23.7mm range), and 12.26mm in thickness (13.4mm-11.4mm range). The large variety averages 37.05mm in width (38.6mm-35.5mm range) and 11.5mm in thickness (11.7mm-11.3mm range). The shape and sizes of these bifacies would appear to make them reducible to the indented base triangular and stemmed large blade points which occur relatively frequently at the site and it is suggested here that they are preforms for these or similar type points.

Scrapers

Two implements recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 were classified as scrapers (Figure 27). Both were of chert and one was recovered from Test Square #2, while the other came from the surface. One scraper was formed from a spent core and displays a steep angled edge (ca. 90 degrees) with heavy use wear along one side and the end. The other scraper was formed on a large irregularly shaped flake with the scraping edge developed along the long side of the flake and having an angle of approximately 45 degrees. At one end of this flake is a built-up point which probably served as a graver, and the concave side opposite the scraper edge displays use wear, indicating its use also in a scraping capacity, perhaps a spokeshave.

Perforator

A single chert specimen was classified as a perforator and was recovered from the surface (Figure 27). This implement was apparently worked onto the end of an ovate biface which is now broken in two. The slenderness of this projection indicates a piercing rather than a scraping

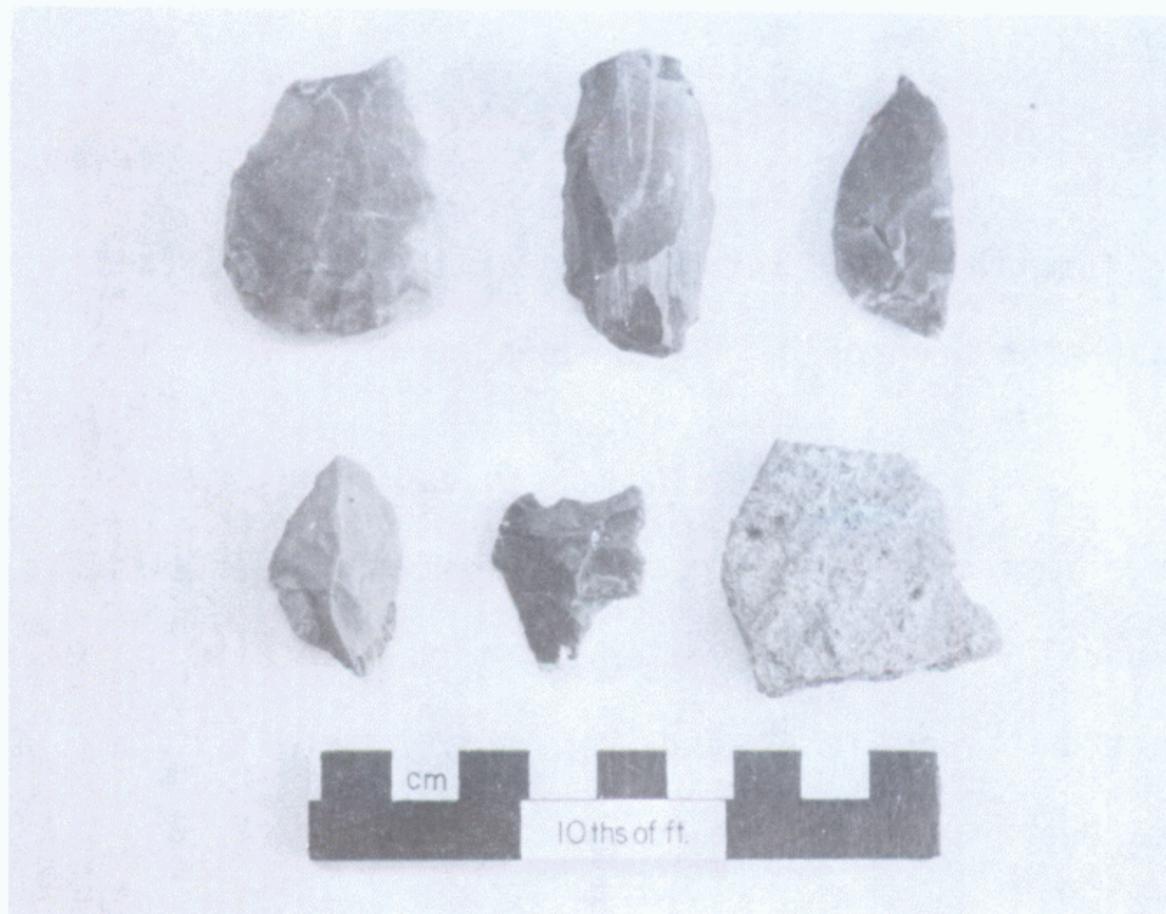


Figure 27. Lithics from 9Ck(DOT)7. Top row: Left--Side scraper/graver, Middle--Core scraper, Right--Perforator; Bottom row: Left--Chert cutting tool, Middle--Notched biface of chert, Right--Steatite sherd (note working marks and notched rim at top).



Figure 28. Quartzite hammerstones.

or cutting function. The intact edge of the ovate biface shows use wear and may have also been used in a scraping function.

Hammerstones

Three implements were recovered which were classified as hammerstones (Figure 28). All were water smoothed quartzite stream cobbles with one or more battered faces and fit nicely into the palm of the hand. These were recovered from Feature #1, Test Square #2, and the surface.

Hoes

Two slate hoes (Figure 29) were identified from the 9CK(DOT)7 excavations and numerous other piece of slate, which may have been hoe fragments, were also recovered. One specimen, recovered from Feature #1, shows one smooth tapered side edge, while the two end edges and the opposite side edge are blocked off. Use wear striations run perpendicular to the tapered edge. This specimen is 80.1mm wide, 96.3mm long, and 20mm thick. The second hoe, recovered from the motor grader cut, tapers to smooth battered edges on three sides and the fourth side is blocked off. A great deal of step fracture use wear is evident on this specimen which is 87.7mm wide, 121.9mm long, and 17.4mm thick. It is assumed from size, shape, and use wear that these items were used in a digging function.

Mortar

A single biconcave hornblende mortar (Figure 30) was recovered from Feature #30 beneath several Dunlap Fabric Marked sherds. The mortar depressions are wide and shallow measuring 100mm wide by 135mm long by 17mm deep and 73mm wide by 128.7mm long by 10.5mm deep and in this respect



Figure 29. Slate hoes.



Figure 30. Biconcave mortar.

perhaps more closely resemble metates. This implement would have been used in grinding up vegetable materials such as grain, seed, and the meat of nuts.

Celt

During the motor grading phase of the excavations a tapered pole celt of a fine grained hornblende-gneiss was recovered from the topsoil (Figure 31). This implement is nearly symmetrical, shows very little use wear (the pole is somewhat battered, but the blade is barely marked), and has a grainy rather than polished texture indicating that it was used very little and not reworked prior to being lost or discarded. This tool is 182.9mm long, by 59.3mm wide, and 38.3mm thick.

Worked Steatite

Any steatite, or soapstone, located at 9CK(DOT)7 would have to be culturally derived since this material does not occur geologically within the immediate vicinity of the site. Three pieces of steatite were recovered; in Feature #2, Feature #53, and on the surface. The Feature #2 steatite is a small battered fragment which may be classified as debitage and the piece from the surface is a fist-sized lump which appears to have been pecked into an oval shape. This lump may be a blank from which a tool or ornament could have been produced. The steatite from Feature #53, a silo storage pit of the Swift Creek Culture, is a soapstone vessel sherd (Figure 27). This rim sherd has a smooth interior surface and an exterior surface having a wide groove pattern running diagonally from the rim. These may be tooling marks. The lip of the rim has been decorated with incised lines running diagonally across the

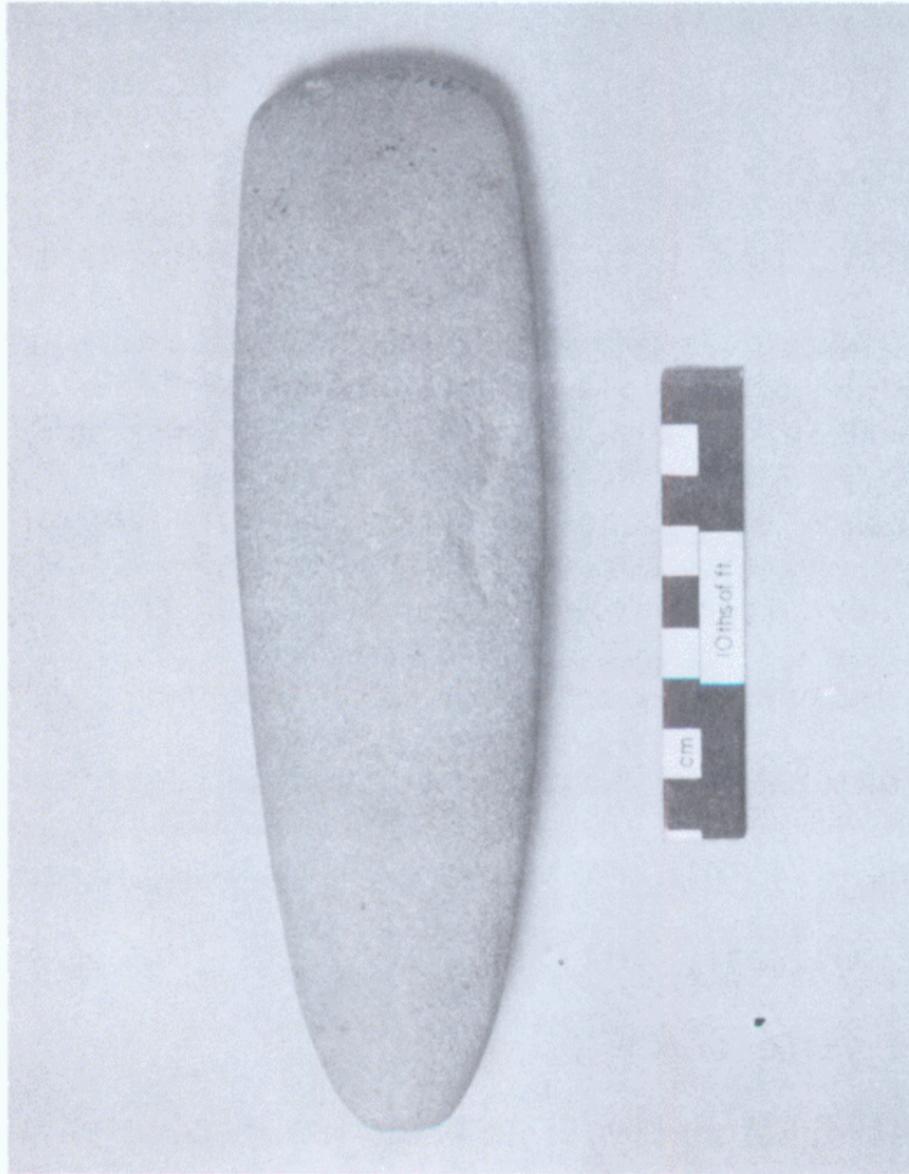


Figure 31. Celt.

rounded lip. The sherd is thin, being 8.8mm thick, and this along with the inward curvature of the rim indicate that this may represent a small bowl. Steatite vessels appear to be a part of the total Swift Creek artifact assemblage in this area of the State.

Debitage

Some 1040 pieces of chert and quartz debitage, or 74% of the entire lithic collection, were recovered during the investigations at 9CK(DOT)7. Yellow, pink, and milk quartz flakes represented 860 specimens, while numerous chert variations comprised the other 180 flakes. These variations include pink, black, grey, blue, cream, tan, red and combinations of these in bands or patches and some of this color variation is no doubt a result of heat treating as evidenced by pockmarking on several specimens. The large number of quartz flakes as opposed to those of chert is due in part to Feature #62, which contained 515 quartz specimens and obviously represented a lithic workshop. While some of the flakes show use wear and were obviously utilized as tools themselves, most appear to be unutilized waste flakes.

Distributionally, debitage was recovered from all contexts -- features, surface, test squares and shovel tests -- with the surface and test squares contributing a large percentage of both chert and quartz (Table 4). Of pits containing debitage, eleven contained both quartz and one only chert. For postholes, two contained both, two only quartz and three only chert. Two surface stains contained only quartz flakes while one contained both quartz and chert. In practically every case, quartz flakes outnumbered those of chert, usually by a ratio of two or three to one.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous category is represented by lithics which are apparently unaltered culturally and includes quartz, slate, quartzite, hornblende, hematite, magnetite, conglomerate, feldspar, gneiss, mica, biotite, pegmatite, and schist. Although apparently unaltered, these specimens are considered artifacts because of their disposition in a cultural context, i.e., pit, posthole, etc. Indeed, some specimens do not occur naturally in the site vicinity and were, therefore, brought in. Also, some, such as quartz crystals and hematite, may have had a function in decoration or ceremonialism.

Conclusions

The artifactual inventory at 9CK(DOT)7, although contained almost completely in secondary and even tertiary contexts (i.e., surface, plow zone, and refuse fill), lends itself for some interpretive comments, especially when viewed with the feature data. The presence of pottery indicates the obvious activities of cooking, storage, gathering, and food preparation/processing in addition to the mundane activities which accompany everyday life (e.g., resource preparation, eating, drinking, and pottery making). Of course, the pottery making need not have occurred at the site.

Many years ago Linton (1944) proposed the theory that the conoidal based jars of the Woodland Period in the southeastern United States were ideally suited for the slow boiling of meats procured by these "predominantly hunting" peoples. Although attractive, this theory does not fit today's evidence, especially relating to the Early Woodland Period of north central Georgia. The large number of sherds of this period

(specifically Kellogg Phase) have been found in contexts indicating their use in the storing, processing, and perhaps even cooking of vegetable resources. Evidence uncovered by Caldwell (n.d.: 153 and 159) lends support to this interpretation.

The large number of lithic specimens recovered at 9CK(DOT)7 would perhaps be more meaningful if those finds occurring outside of a cultural context, i.e., those located on the surface, test squares, shovel tests, and rootholes, were eliminated from the present discussion. Although such finds can indicate cultural associations and some functional activities occurring at the site, their associational and more detailed functional aspects have been lost. The following discussion includes only those lithic items recovered from cultural features (e.g., postholes, pits, etc.), and therefore permits us to discuss primarily the Kellogg Phase as represented at the site. The types of implements recovered and the uses which have been attributed to each (based on a long history of archaeological guesswork, ethnographic analogy and some concrete field observations) indicate several activities occurring at 9CK(DOT)7 and in various degrees of intensity (cf. Faulkner and McCollough 1973).

The piercing and cutting functions of projectile points indicate hunting and cutting, scrapers indicate hide working and wood working, and perforators suggest hide working. Hoes imply digging and therefore pit excavation and gardening, hammerstones suggest pounding (vegetable or lithic matter), and mortars indicate vegetable processing. Lithic debitage and preforms indicate stone working and miscellaneous items such as quartz crystals and hematite may indicate ceremonial activities and ornamentation. With this interpretation as our basis, we may assume that

these people were hunting animals and processing them, making their weapons at the site, and doing some vegetable food gathering and processing.

Two things should be noted in mentally weighing this data. First, almost no animal bone was found at the site (only a couple of residual calcined pieces), but this may be due to the high acid content of the soil. Second, the frequencies of these items are very low. A predominantly hunting group would appear to leave behind more than a handful of points, while a vegetable gathering and processing group would seem to leave behind more than a single grinding stone (depending on the type of vegetable matter being gathered and processed). It is suggested from this that whatever interpretations of site use are ventured, all the site data should be viewed holistically along with comparative data from other sites and areas. The discussion which follows is an attempt to do such a comparative synthesis.

CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Early Woodland Tradition in North Central Georgia

The earliest identified pottery-bearing cultural manifestation post-dating the Archaic Period in north central Georgia is the Kellogg Phase. Caldwell (n.d.: 149) noted that while Late Archaic/Early Woodland fiber tempered sherds are found in this area their small and scattered numbers indicate no real cultural occupation. Cord marked and simple stamped sherds presumably belonging to the Early Woodland (e.g. Mossy Oak Cord Marked and Mossy Oak Simple Stamped) also occur in this area in abbreviated numbers, but no well defined or dated cultural manifestation has been attributed these wares. While a Mossy Oak Phase is generally recognized in north central Georgia, its distribution, cultural relations, and chronological placement are as yet unclear (cf. Caldwell n.d.: 296 and Garrow 1975: 17-26).

Most of what is known of the Kellogg Phase comes from the survey work and excavations of Robert Wauchope and Joseph R. Caldwell. Caldwell's work was conducted from 1946 until 1950 as part of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys (Caldwell n.d. and 1950: 4-21). A total of 206 sites were identified in the Allatoona Reservoir as a result of this work, including the Kellogg site (9CK62), the type site for the Kellogg Phase. Excavations at this site and others in the Reservoir area provided a basic trait list for this cultural manifestation as well as insights into Kellogg life ways, culture history, and chronological placement.

The Kellogg site (Figure 32), now inundated by Allatoona Lake, was situated on a knoll at the confluence of Kellogg Creek and the Etowah River. Caldwell's (n.d.: 290 and 1950: 17-18) excavations disclosed over sixty subterranean pits averaging about three feet in diameter and two feet in depth and containing carbonized acorn, hickory nut, and walnut fragments. Acorns were by far the most common. The most typical shape exhibited by these pits was silo with the bell-shaped pit being rare. Caldwell suggested a storage function for these features. Postholes were also found at Kellogg, but were scattered and formed no patterns.

On upper Stamp Creek in Bartow County (Figure 32), Caldwell (n.d.: 291) excavated another site and found features which he termed "cooking pits". These circular basins averaged about two feet in diameter and less than one foot in depth and contained, in some instances, a layer of broken pebbles underlain by a zone of charcoal. Artifacts identified as typical of the Kellogg Phase include biconcave mortars, manos, solid and hollow boatstones, tubular pipes, two-hole rectangular bar gorgets, and chert and quartz small-to-medium stemless points. (See page 98 below for Caldwell's postulation that these points mark the emergence of the bow and arrow into north Georgia prehistory.)

Caldwell (1958:23) included the Kellogg Phase in his Middle Eastern Tradition of the eastern United States. The spatial limits of this tradition, which was recognized by the predominance of fabric impressed pottery, are generally coextensive with the eastern deciduous forest and include the Colbert Focus of northern Alabama, the Badin Phase of North Carolina, the Miller I and Early Bynum Foci of northern Mississippi and the Baumer and Crab Orchard Foci of Illinois. Caldwell

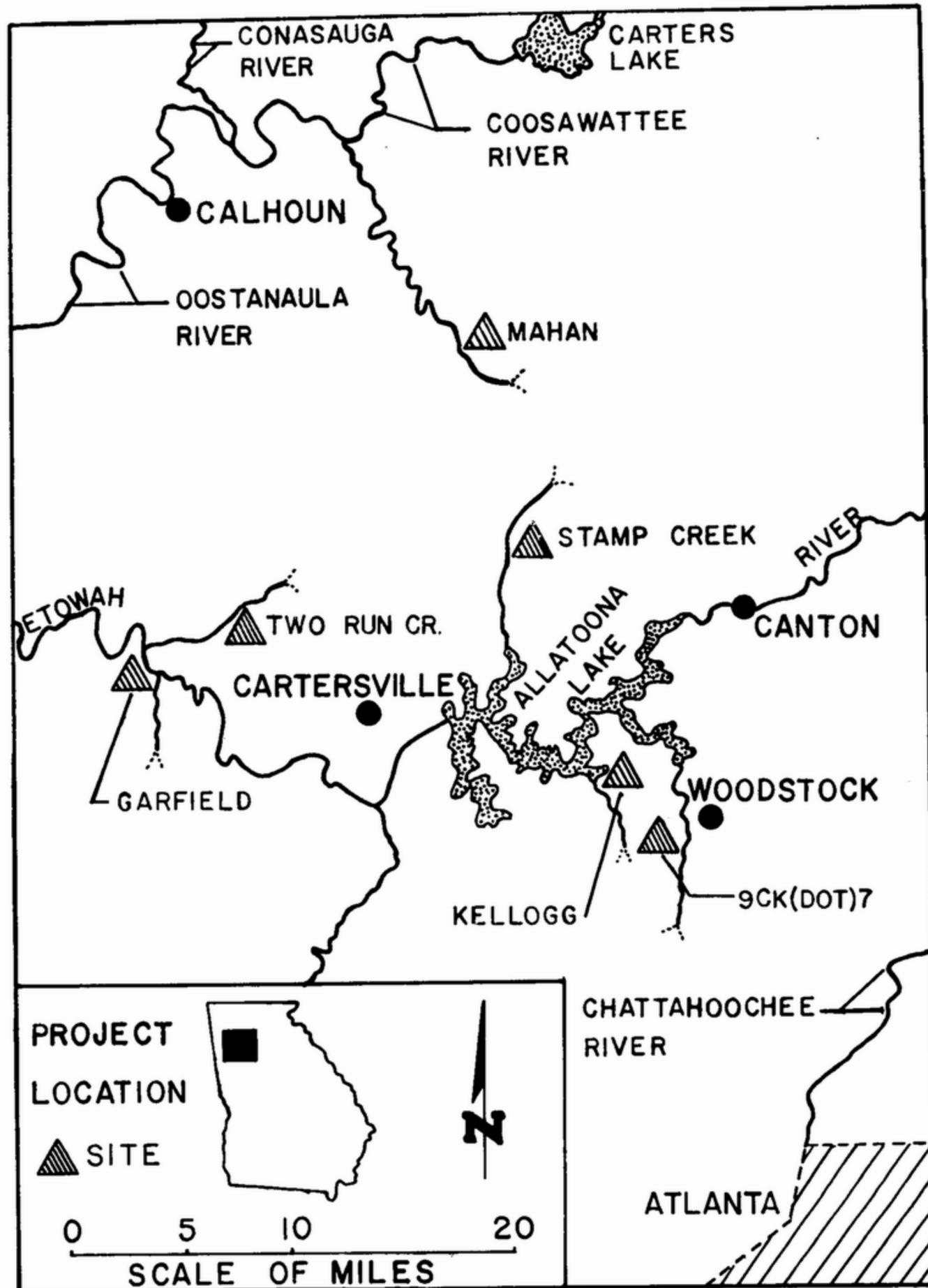


Figure 32. Selected Kellogg Phase sites in north central Georgia.

(1958: 23-27 and n.d.: 298) has suggested that the Kellogg Phase of north central Georgia and western South Carolina represents a movement of people from eastern Tennessee, who because of their dietary preference for acorns, were restricted to the deciduous forests of the Piedmont. Caldwell supports his emigration theory by pointing to a temporal and cultural hiatus between Kellogg and the preceding Archaic peoples and several trait similarities between Kellogg and the Watt's Bar Phase of eastern Tennessee. (For a discussion of these points, see page 99 below). In summarizing the Kellogg Period in the Middle Etowah Valley, Caldwell (n.d.: 292) describes the Kellogg settlements as being representative of a pre-agricultural, hunting-gathering people who focused their economy on fall nut gathering.

Wauchope (1940, 1948, and 1966) conducted his survey of northern Georgia as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. During the time period 1938 to 1940 he identified some 57 Kellogg Phase components including the Two Run Creek site in Bartow County (Figure 32). Here, Wauchope (1966: 224) carried out excavations which revealed a Kellogg Period village with "refuse pits," flexed burials in apsidal graves, and a circular house pattern with a diameter of 26 feet. Associated artifacts included fabric impressed pottery and stemmed concave base projectile points. In a passing comment on distribution, Wauchope (1966: 11) states that these Early Woodland sites are generally located next to the narrow bottoms of streams.

More recent research oriented toward our understanding of Kellogg has been conducted on the Garfield site by Jerald T. Milanich (1973: 504 and n.d.) and at the Mahan site (Baker 1970: 116). The Garfield site is

located in Bartow County at the confluence of Macedonia Slough and the Etowah River (Figure 32). Here, Milanich excavated portions of a single component Kellogg Phase midden which was one to two and one-half feet in thickness and contained floral and faunal remains indicating a spring to late summer/early fall occupation (Milanich n.d.). Maize was among the floral remains recovered and Milanich (n.d.) suggests that this represents horticultural activities taking place toward the end of the Kellogg Phase. He estimates a date of ca. A.D. 1 for terminal Kellogg.

Radiocarbon dates of A.D. 95₊₇₀ and 400 B.C. ₊₆₀ were also obtained at the Garfield site. The former date and the Kellogg provenience for the maize should be viewed with caution since the C-14 determination far postdates other radiocarbon essays for Kellogg and nowhere else have domesticated plant remains been found in a pure Kellogg context (c.f. Caldwell n.d.: 290 and 1950: 17). During recent excavations at Lake Oconee in central Georgia, Wood (1979) has reported cultigens (i.e., squash and corn) from an Early/Middle Woodland Long Shoals Phase context, but this appears to be post-Kellogg, exhibiting both Kellogg and Cartersville ceramic types and dating to ca. A.D. 1.

In regards to dating, Baker (1970: 116) has reported Carbon-14 determinations of 540 B.C. and 636 B.C. in association with Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery at the Mahan site in Gordon County near Fairmount, Georgia, on Salacoa Creek (Figure 32). In appraising the Woodland Period of Georgia north of the Fall Line, Garrow (1975: 20) has suggested a time range of 1000 B.C. to 300 B.C. for the Kellogg Phase. This would push Kellogg back chronologically to Terminal Archaic times, but there is no evidence to suggest that a date prior to 700 B.C. should be proposed as a starting point for Kellogg (Figure 33).

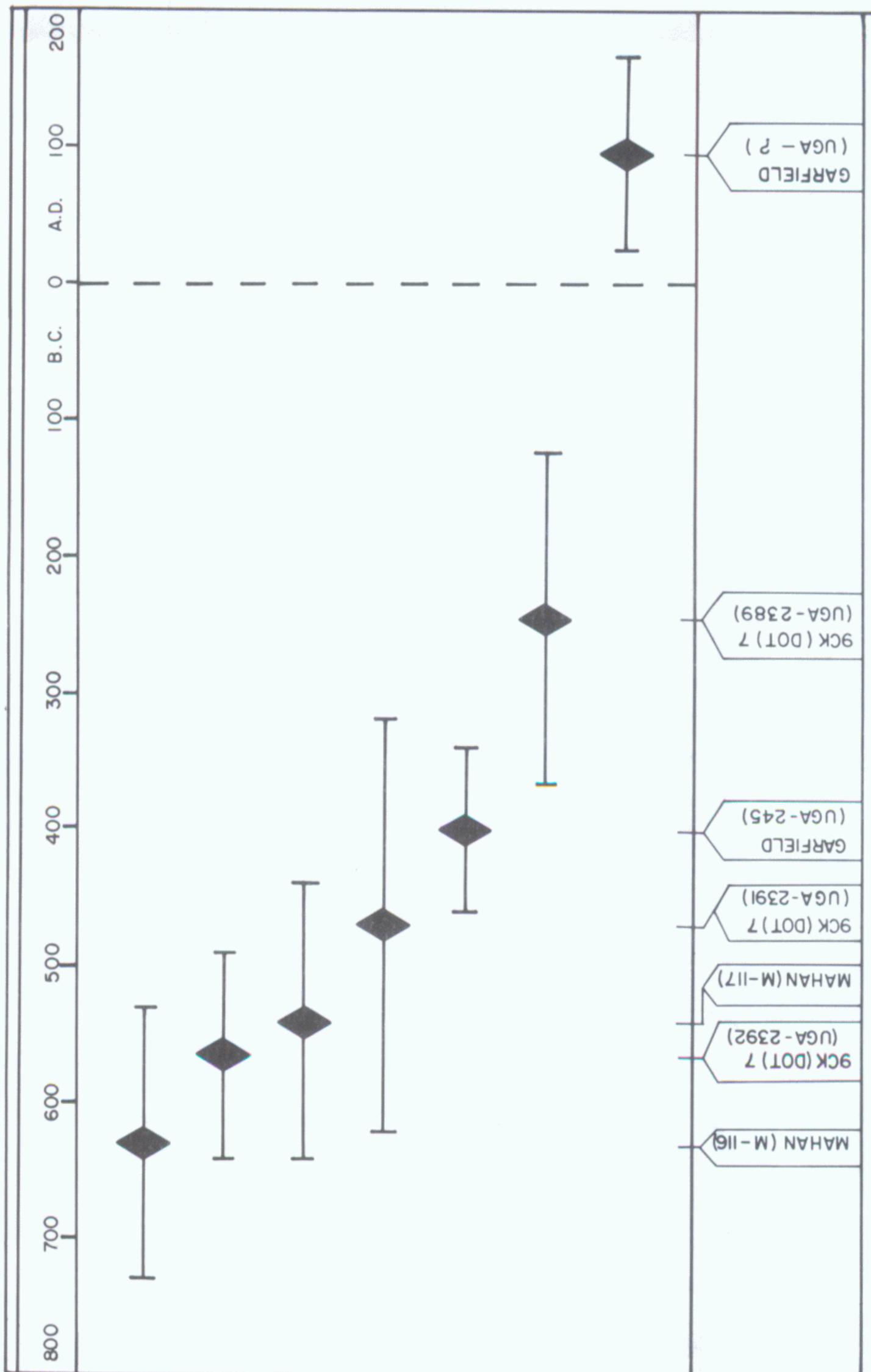


Figure 33. Graph illustrating time distribution of existing radiocarbon dates for the Kellogg Phase.

The Kellogg Phase at 9CK(DOT)7

Because the Kellogg Phase is by far the best represented cultural manifestation at 9CK(DOT)7 it will be singled out for separate analysis from this point forward. Other phases represented at 9CK(DOT)7 are so minor in occurrence that only descriptive comments can be offered and this has already been done. However, the Kellogg Phase data lends itself to some interpretive comments.

In evaluating the Kellogg data from 9CK(DOT)7 several major points should be restated:

- 1) the site was situated on a toe slope/alluvial bench between the floodplain of a major tributary and the upland;
- 2) a semi-circular intra-site settlement pattern has been demonstrated composed of a possible house structure, other posthole alignments, distinct feature clusters, and three types of storage pits;
- 3) diagnostic Kellogg Phase materials including medium triangular and stemmed, stubby bladed projectile points, fabric impressed pottery, biconcave mortars, and slate hoes are represented in the artifact assemblage;
- 4) a large quantity of stored vegetable remains predominated by hickory nut shell fragments were recovered; and
- 5) Carbon-14 assays range roughly from 600 B.C. to 200 B.C. (see Appendix "A").

In viewing this data holistically, 9CK(DOT)7 appears to represent a seasonal plant food gathering, processing, and storage station for

Kellogg Phase groups over roughly 400 years. The site was probably occupied at a time when those plant foods focused upon were available for gathering and storing and again when they were eaten. Analysis of these remains (Sheldon 1978: Personal Communication) suggests the site was occupied during the late summer and early fall -- September and October (See Appendix "B"). The time for consumption of these resources would probably have been during the winter and possibly early spring when vegetable resources would have been hardest to find. The remains of a possible structure and windbreaks and racks suggest an ample shelter for the relatively mild winters of north central Georgia (see page 13). However, the lack of features which can be positively identified as "roasting" pits and hearths inject a degree of skepticism into this hypothesis. Recently, using an ethnographic model proposed by Binford (1980), the present author (Bowen 1981) has offered an explanation for the apparent absence of such features (also see pages 57 and 59, this report).

Lithic production may have been a minor activity at the site, which, overall, appears to have been technically oriented and as such was most likely occupied for only short periods of time each year. The lack of burials and sociofacts and ideofacts (as were recovered at Two Run Creek) supply negative evidence in support of this hypothesis. Surely hunting took place here, but it was apparently a minor activity or at least one which left little for the archaeological record.

Recently, and as mentioned above, an attempt has been made to apply an ethnographic logistical model proposed by Binford (1980) to the present data (Bowen 1981). Basically, the results of this application were that

the residents of 9CK(DOT)7, based on their cultural remains and environmental setting, followed a "collectors" strategy of "bringing in" the natural resources (i.e., vegetable foods, etc.) and that 9CK(DOT)7 was representative of a multiple unit type site, exhibiting both residential base and field camp characteristics and possibly even caches (Bowen 1981: 55). The reader is referred to this article for a full discussion of this application.

Future Research and Closing Comments

The above synopsis of the Kellogg Phase in northern Georgia and the data obtained from 9CK(DOT)7, suggests several questions for future research and perhaps methods by which these questions might be explored. These questions range from broad, sweeping statements concerning the prehistory of the entire Southeast during this particular time frame to specific inferences concerning the function of a single artifact type. However, all such questions are potentially important to a more rigorous definition and understanding of the Kellogg Phase and its dynamic relationship, both synchronically and diachronically, to other southeastern culture groups and the environment. Some of these questions will perhaps be answerable from existing data, while others will require additional fieldwork and the recovery of as yet non-existent data before meaningful attempts can be made to form even hypothetical solutions.

Caldwell (n.d. and 1958) is perhaps most responsible for jogging the mind of the researcher in this particular aspect of southeastern prehistory. His suggestions, or rather hypotheses, concerning a Late Archaic/Early Woodland hiatus, the Early Woodland development of the bow

and arrow, and cultural geographical migrations or intrusions should all lend themselves to testing (at least to some extent) by use of available data. It has been suggested elsewhere (Bowen 1981) that the above mentioned hiatus may reflect a lack of data or a lack of use of existing data rather than a true cultural phenomenon. If genetic connections do exist between the Late Archaic Savannah River Culture and the Kellogg Culture of northern Georgia and if the Early Woodland is merely "Archaic with the addition of pottery" (cf. Jennings 1952: 259), or as Caldwell (1958: 15) has put it, "a simple addition to a continuing complex", then one would expect for there to be a gradual transition from one time period to the next or an overlap between the two cultural groups. The evidence thus far gathered indicates that while there may be some trait sharing or overlap (e.g. stone pipes, mortars, gorgets, etc.) there are also many distinct, non-shared traits.

Also, there is the matter of dating. If Early Woodland intruded or grew out of Late Archaic, then a more or less regular progression of dates with some overlap would be expected. Based on the evidence which is available, the cut-off date for the Late Archaic in north Georgia is generally given as 1000 B.C. and the earliest dates for Kellogg go back no further than 700 B.C. Whether this 300 year time gap is actually a hiatus or merely the illusion created by a deficient data base can only be resolved by additional work and the scrutiny of similar cultural manifestations in areas peripheral to that under study (i.e., the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Phases of east Tennessee, Alabama, and the western Carolinas).

Concerning the use of the bow and arrow during the Kellogg Phase,

Caldwell (1958: 26-27) cites the shift from the large, stemmed Archaic points to the smaller, triangular points, the disappearance of "atlatl" weights, and the appearance of wrist guards in the form of "boatstones" and "bar gorgets". Whether this hypothesis endures will depend on micro-wear analyses and a closer examination of context. The employment of these methods should disclose if these small-to-medium indented base triangular implements could have served as projectile points for arrows, as knives, as a combination of these or in some other function.

Perhaps the most controversial suggestion made by Caldwell (n.d.: 298 and 1958: 23-27) is that the Kellogg Phase was the result of the southward movement of people from east Tennessee, a suggestion which goes hand in hand with his hiatus hypothesis. The overall contention was based on the above mentioned time gap between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods of north central Georgia and several trait similarities existing between the Early Woodland Watts Bar Phase of eastern Tennessee and the Kellogg Phase. To prove this point or test this hypothesis several things must be demonstrated: 1) the temporal precedence of Watts Bar over Kellogg; 2) analytically sound cross cultural trait similarities; and 3) evidence for movement between the two areas, such as mixed or overlapping sites and particularistic traits.

Concerning the first point, radiocarbon dates reported for Early Woodland sites in eastern Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1957: 48, Faulkner and Graham 1965: 84 and 1966: 113-114, McCollough and Faulkner 1973: 78, Salo 1969: 179, and Schrodel 1978) and northeast Alabama (Griffin 1974: 101) indicate, to the contrary, that Kellogg preceded and coexisted with Watts Bar. It should be noted that "Watts Bar Phase", as used here,

has come to represent, in recent years (cf. McCollough and Faulkner 1973: 93), a ceramic complex characterized exclusively by quartz or sand-tempered fabric or cord marked pottery (e.g., Watts Bar Fabric Marked and Watts Bar Cord Marked) which predates Long Branch Fabric Marked.

Long Branch Fabric Marked, on the other hand, has been identified with a Late Watts Bar "Greenville Complex" (Kneberg 1961: 6) and more recently has been given an entirely new phase designation, Long Branch (McCollough and Faulkner 1973: 93-94). It should be noted that no dates have been recorded for Watts Bar that precede the earliest Kellogg dates. This presents a situation where a late Early Woodland limestone-tempered fabric marked pottery complex (Long Branch) is geographically intermediate between two early Early Woodland ceramic complexes; the Watts Bar Phase, represented by quartz/sand-tempered Watts Bar Cord and Fabric Marked pottery to the north, and the Kellogg Phase, represented by sand-tempered Dunlap Fabric Marked pottery to the south. It should be noted here that the Swannonoa Series of western North Carolina and northeastern Tennessee apparently predates all of these types (Lafferty 1978).

The second and third points have yet to be thoroughly examined, but Wauchope (1966), in his north Georgia survey, did note some mixtures of Long Branch Fabric Marked and Dunlap (4 sites with 21 sherds). It would be interesting to see if an examination of existing collections would reveal other Long Branch or Watts Bar materials in a Kellogg context or vice versa (cf. Kneberg 1961: 9, Lafferty n.d., and Smith 1981: 5). Perhaps a more rigorous method of determining possible cultural contact or diffusion between these and other areas (e.g., eastern Alabama and the western Carolinas) would be an indepth comparative analysis of specific

traits such as pottery and certain diagnostic lithics. If certain culturally discrete attributes could be isolated for these artifacts, a statistical comparative analysis may offer inferences as to whether certain types (e.g., Watts Bar Fabric Marked and Kellogg Fabric Marked) are genetically related or culturally closer to one type than another.

One final point should be brought up concerning Caldwell's (1958: 25-26) assertion of a "new acorn economy" and associated "greater residential stability" for the Kellogg peoples. Clearly, when Caldwell was forming this hypothesis he was basing his contentions on the results of one or two major site excavations (i.e., the Kellogg site and Stamp Creek site). It is suggested here that Kellogg subsistence, like that of other prehistoric cultural groups, depended on several factors including abundance, scheduling, and availability of resources. The available data on Kellogg clearly demonstrates these factors as one site shows a high percentage of acorn and another hickory, but certainly Kellogg people did not subsist on nuts alone. At the Kellogg type site and at Noonday Creek preservation may have played a role in the observed lack of faunal remains, but Milanich's (n.d.) work at the Garfield site demonstrates the importance of animal resources in the Kellogg diet. Rather than a focus upon certain food resources, the Kellogg subsistence appears to represent a varied exploitation.

In conjunction with this subsistence data should be considered the distribution of Kellogg Phase sites. Both Wauchope (1966: 11) and Caldwell (1958: 26) observed that Kellogg sites tend to be situated along narrow bottomlands near rivers and smaller streams. Caldwell (1958: 24-25 and n.d.: 292 and 298) more generally suggests the restriction of

Kellogg occupation to the area north of the Fall Line. Since these statements were made and surveys conducted, little additional data has been gathered concerning Kellogg settlement and no comprehensive effort has been made to define a Kellogg settlement system.

Recent investigations (e.g., Bowen 1978, 1980, and 1981; Wood 1979; and Milanich n.d.) have further demonstrated the existence of Kellogg sites in the deciduous forests of the Piedmont and Appalachian physiographic provinces, and although Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery has been recovered south of the Piedmont (cf. DeJarnette 1975, Snow 1977, and Bullen 1958) no Kellogg occupations have been identified. Whether this is an accurate reflection of Kellogg site distribution or a result of sampling/survey error or bias can only be speculated at this time. However, a detailed analysis of site distributions may provide a model from which inferences can be made concerning settlement patterns and types, especially when compared with similar data of presumably related cultures (e.g., Watts Bar and Long Branch). It should be noted that many of the occurrences of Dunlap south of the Fall Line have been on or near the tributaries flowing from the Gulf Slope section of the Piedmont into the Gulf of Mexico (e.g., Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers).

It may be appropriate now to offer a generalized subsistence/settlement framework that may or may not be contrary to Caldwell's previously noted "new acorn economy" and "greater residential stability". From data gathered thus far the Kellogg Phase appears to represent a cultural group efficient in the exploitation of the total environment from their base camps and seasonal hunting and gathering stations and equipped with the knowledge and technology to obtain certain plant and

animal resources when and where they would be available. Base camps (e.g., Stamp Creek and Kellogg site?) would have witnessed various ideological and sociological exercises as well as technological ones, while the hunting and gathering sites, such as 9CK(DOT)7, would have been preoccupied with specific technically oriented activities.

These ideas for future research should not be considered as exhaustive of all avenues for further study of the Kellogg Phase of north central Georgia. Rather, there are numerous specific topics on which to depart, such as functional differences in pits brought up in the discussion of features. One way to explore this possibility would be to compare Dunlap sherd thicknesses between each cluster. This would follow the assumption that significant differences in sherd thickness either indicate time differences (thinner sherds are more recent) or vessel type differences (e.g., bowls versus jars, etc.). Differences in sherd thickness are apparent among the pit clusters, but the significance of these differences is not yet known (Figure 34). It is hoped that most of these questions will be researched in the near future.

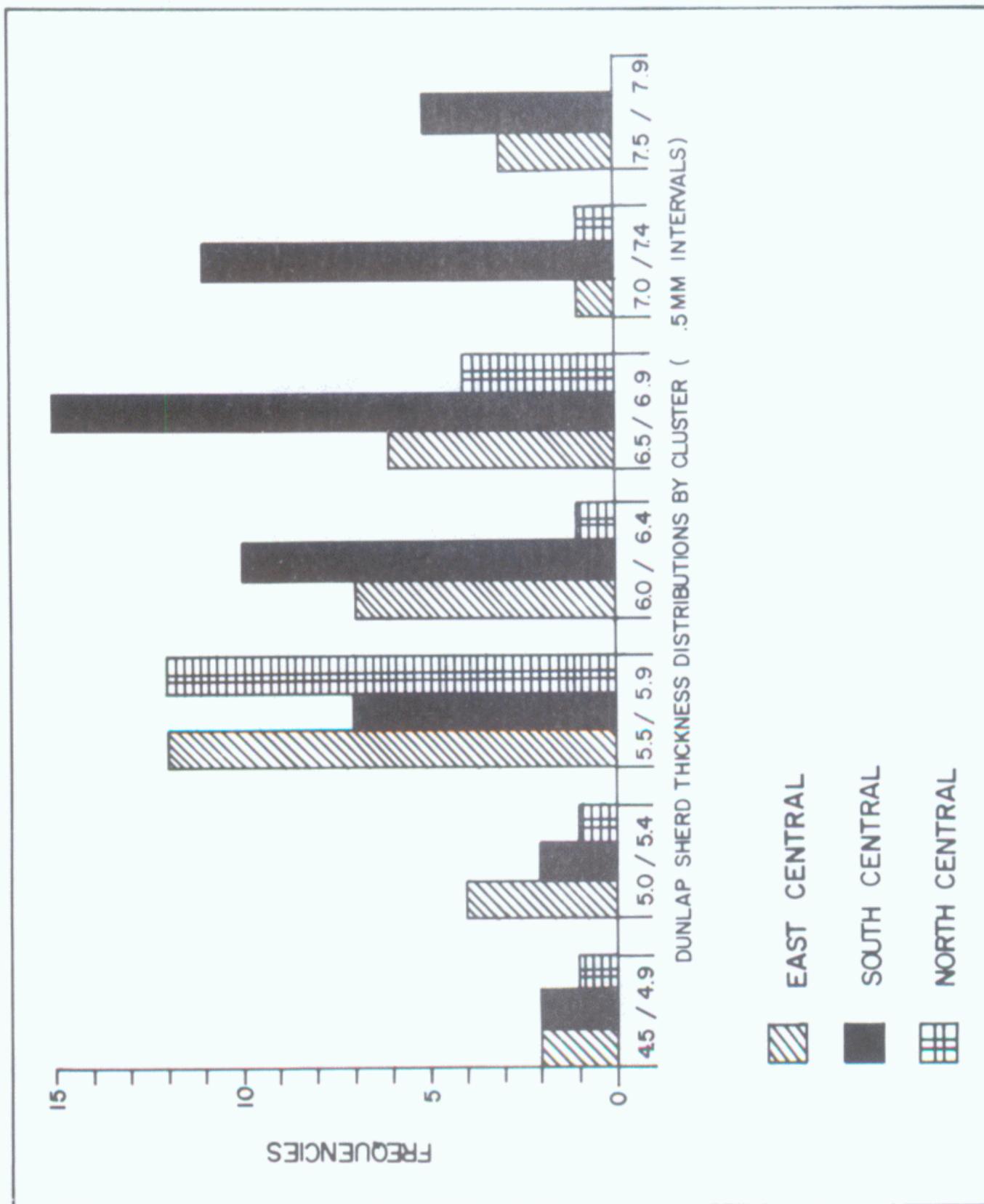


Figure 34. Histogram illustrating the sherd thicknesses of Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery by pit cluster.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

Radiocarbon Analyses

APPENDIX "A"
Radiocarbon Analyses

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Feature Type</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Material Analyzed</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood and Nut Fragments	2515+ 75 B.P. or 565 B.C. (UGa-2392)
2	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood and Nut Fragments	2420+ 150 B.P. or 470 B.C. (UGa-2391)
30	Basin/Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood and Nut Fragments	2195+ 120 B.P. or 245 B.C. (UGa-2389)
53	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Swift Creek	Charred Wood and Nut Fragments	1250+ 75 B.P. or 700 A.D. (UGa-2393)

The three assays dating to the Kellogg Phase have an upper time range of 640 B.C. to 490 B.C. and a lower time range between 365 B.C. and 125 B.C. These dates appear to correspond well with other dates from Kellogg Period sites although the lower time range is getting into more of a post-Kellogg (Cartersville/Kellogg) time frame. The date for the Swift Creek pit appears to be reasonable for the Late Swift Creek Period (Betty A. Smith, Personal Communication). All samples were processed at the University of Georgia Center for Applied Isotope Studies and are presented here uncorrected.

APPENDIX "B"

Ethnobotanical Analyses

APPENDIX "B"
Ethnobotanical Analyses

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Feature Type</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Floral Materials (Number or Grams)</u>
1	Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood Fragments (15), Hickory Shell (<u>Carya</u> -3), Acorn Fragment (<u>Quercus</u> -1)
2	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood Fragments (16-0.4g.), Hickory Shell (19-0.75g.), Persimmon Seed (<u>Diospyros</u> -1), Poke Seed (<u>Phytolacca</u> -1)
3	Bell-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Hickory Shell (55-1.3g.) Indeterminant Seeds (2)
10	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Hickory Shell (35-1.3g.), Fruit Pulp (11), Indeterminant Spherical Seed (1)
30	Basin/Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Hickory Shell (4.3g.), Hickory Shell (50-3.45g.), Indeterminant Fruit Pulp (10)
32	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Hickory Shell (2-0.1g.), Indeterminant Fruit Pulp
47	Basin-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg (?)	Hickory Shell (3-1.1g.), Poke Seed (1), Passion Fruit Seed (<u>Passiflora</u> -1), Indeterminant Fruit Half, <u>Chenopodium</u> Seeds (?-8), Indeterminant Seeds (2), Modern Seeds (Blackberry-33 and <u>Polygonum</u> -6)
49	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood (0.95g.), Hickory Shell (31-31.6g.), Acorn Fragments (1-15g.)
53	Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Swift Creek	Charred Wood (1.8g.), Hickory Shell (0.75g.), Acorn (2-.05g.)
61	Shallow Silo-Shaped Storage Pit	Kellogg	Charred Wood (0.2g.), Hickory Shell (31-2.35g.), <u>Amelanchier</u> Fruit (1), Indeterminant Spherical Seeds (2)
62	Basin-Shaped Storage Pit/ Lithic Workshop	Kellogg	Charred Wood (0.1g.), Hickory Shell (4-0.25g.), <u>Polygonum</u> Seeds (10), Indeterminant Spherical Seeds (5)

(Continued)

APPENDIX "B" (Continued)
Ethnobotanical Analyses

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Feature Type</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>Floral Materials (Number or Grams)</u>
4	Post Hole	Kellogg	Hickory Shell (54-1.45g.), Fruit Pulp (1), Indeterminant Spherical Seeds (6), <u>Polygonum</u> Seeds (1)
16	Post Hole	Swift Creek (?)	Charred Pine (<u>Pinus</u> - 17.45 g.)

