STUDY REPORT:

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE WALLACE DAM HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC PROJECT # 2413), HANCOCK, PUTNAM, GREENE AND MORGAN COUNTIES, GEORGIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During portions of May, June, and July, 2016, TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) conducted a cultural resources study for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of Georgia Power Company's (Georgia Power) Wallace Dam Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2413) (Wallace Dam Project, the Project). The Wallace Dam Project is a pumped storage development consisting of Lake Oconee, Wallace Dam, and a powerhouse. Lake Oconee consists of 19,050 acres on the Oconee River and encompasses portions of Hancock, Putnam, Greene, and Morgan counties, Georgia. The area-of-potential-effects (APE) for archaeological resources includes the area between the low daily Lake Oconee pool elevation of 433.5 feet (ft) plant datum (PD)[1] and the FERC Project boundary. The APE for architectural resources includes the lands within the Project boundary and previously-surveyed resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) located immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. No effects to Historic Properties and other cultural resources are anticipated by the relicensing of Georgia Power's Wallace Dam Hydroelectric Project.

The cultural resources investigations described in this report were completed to assist FERC in meeting their anticipated regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation, as well as 18 CFR § 4.51[4] (Application for License for Major Project-Existing Dam). All work was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Register 44716-42, Sept. 29, 1983); the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists' Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (Georgia CPA, 2001); and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office's Archaeological Assessment Report Guidelines and Components (Georgia SHPO 2004).

This report has documented the results of an archaeological site file and background review, and a review of previously-surveyed architectural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP located within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. This study also presents the findings of the Phase II archaeological testing of three selected sites within the Project boundary, 9GE751, 9GE952, and 9HK23. With respect to the Phase II archaeological investigations, sites 9GE751 and 9HK23 were previously recommended eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the NRHP eligibility status of 9GE952 was unknown. These sites have been subject to archaeological monitoring by Georgia Power since 1990 and are among the seven archaeological resources being monitored under the current license. Sites 9GE952 and 9HK23 were last evaluated in 1996 as part of ongoing assessment and monitoring efforts by Georgia Power (Gardner 1996). The goal of this investigation was to determine the necessity, on an individual basis, for continued monitoring of these three sites.

[1] Plant datum = mean sea level (NAVD88) -0.23 feet (+/- 0.01 feet)

The investigation at 9GE751 revealed multiple prehistoric occupations through the Late Mississippian Lamar period. The shovel testing procedure revealed a single area of high artifact density while Test Unit excavation indicated multiple Lamar phase occupations, although individual cultural components could be spatially separated due to a lack of stratification and the absence of features. It is improbable that this site will yield further information significantly different than that already gathered during the current and previous investigations. Consequently, TRC recommends this site as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The investigation implemented at 9GE952 also encountered evidence of multiple occupations through the Late Mississippian Lamar Period. Previous surveys noted these components; however, they also encountered cultural material associated with the Late Paleo Indian and Late Archaic period occupations. The current investigation at 9GE952 was limited by the current Project boundary, as well as the current water level maintained within the impoundment, so that the site was unable to be fully delineated. Based on previous investigations, the site is known to extend for an additional 20 meters (m) into the Reynold Plantation property. The investigations at 9GE952 were able to recover a moderate but fairly diverse assemblage of Late Mississippian Lamar Phase ceramics. For this reason, we feel the site may yet yield significant information on the nature of upland site use during the Lamar period once the site is able to be fully delineated. Until such time, we recommend that the NRHP-eligibility status of 9GE952 remain unknown.

Site 9HK23 was previously recorded several times as a series of rockpiles suspected to be aboriginal grave markers. No cultural material was encountered during previous investigations; however, the site was recommended eligible for the NRHP pending further investigation. During the current investigation, visual examination, shovel testing, bisection of a selected rockpile, and Test Unit excavation below the surface at its location failed to produce any evidence of cultural material of any kind. Visual examination and shovel testing of the adjacent landform also yielded negative results. Background research also indicates that, if not natural in origin, these rockpiles are no more than the result of common agricultural activities performed to clear arable land of obstacles. It is the opinion of TRC that this site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

As part of the background research, Georgia Power requested that existing documentation for site 9PM990 be evaluated for inclusion on the site monitoring plan under the new license. Site 9PM990 falls within the current Project boundary approximately 0.6 miles south of the dam structure. The site is a component of an educational trail system developed by Georgia Power and the Georgia Department Natural Resources and was initially recorded by West Georgia College in 1993 during an archaeological investigation in the Oconee Wildlife Management Area. Site 9PM990 was later subjected to Phase II site evaluation by Brockington and Associates in 1994. The site consists of a late nineteenth century farmstead associated with two prominent families in Putnam County, the Fielders and the Littles. While the site has sustained extensive impacts from agricultural land use practices, structural features were identified and a degree of contextual integrity appears to have been preserved. Brockington and Associates recommended the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, at the local level of significance (Gardner 1995). Based on the results of the previous investigations, we feel that site 9PM990 warrants monitoring under the new FERC license.

Given the previously listed results concerning sites 9GE751 and 9HK23, it is TRC's opinion that no further monitoring of these site areas is necessary. TRC recommends that these two sites be removed from the archaeological monitoring list maintained by Georgia Power. TRC also recommends that 9GE952 continue to be considered unassessed for eligibility for the NRHP, and remain on the monitoring list. We also recommend that 9GE952 be considered for site stabilization measures given the proximity of the densest portion of the site to the current shoreline. With respect to 9PM990, TRC recommends that the site be added to the list of sites currently being monitored by Georgia Power.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TRC would like to thank Joseph Charles, Georgia Power Hydro License Coordinator, Courtenay O'Mara, Georgia Power Relicensing Compliance Supervisor, and J. Tim Smith and Susan H. Davis of Georgia Power's Oconee/Sinclair Land Management Office, for providing information, assistance, and access during the course of this Project. We would also like to thank Dr. Steve Layman from Geosyntec Consultants for his guidance, support, and editorial review.

The field investigations were conducted from May 25 to July 14, 2016, under the direction of Price Laird, with the assistance from Thomas Garrow. Following the completion of the fieldwork phase, laboratory analysis was completed by Thomas Garrow, Price Laird, and Keith McRae. Background research was conducted by David Price, Alvin Banguilan, Rebecca Spring, and Katie Kosalko. Price Laird served as Principal Investigator for the Project under the overall Project management of Alvin Banguilan.

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I. INTRODUCTION

During portions of May, June, and July, 2016, TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) conducted a Cultural Resources Study for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of Georgia Power Company's (Georgia Power) Wallace Dam Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2413) (Wallace Dam Project, the Project). The Wallace Dam Project is a pumped storage development consisting of Lake Oconee, Wallace Dam, and a powerhouse. Lake Oconee consists of 19,050 acres on the Oconee River and encompasses portions of Hancock, Putnam, Greene, and Morgan counties, Georgia (Figure 1). The goal of the cultural resources study was to evaluate selected archaeological resources within the area-of-potential-effects (APE) for the Project, and to identify previously-surveyed historic architectural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that are located within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. No effects to Historic Properties and other cultural resources are anticipated by the relicensing of Georgia Power's Wallace Dam Hydroelectric Project.

Georgia Power proposed in the FERC-approved Study Plan that the APE for archaeological resources include the area between the low daily Lake Oconee pool elevation of 433.5 feet (ft) plant datum (PD) and the FERC Project boundary (GPC 2015). The FERC Project boundary includes a fee-simple strip of land owned by Georgia Power around the entire shoreline. The shoreline strip is generally 25-ft wide, with the exception of some lands within the Oconee National Forest, and expands to widths of 100 to 200 ft at certain recreation areas. Larger land parcels that define the Project boundary include areas of the Project works, Georgia Power's seven Project recreation facilities, and other areas reserved for recreation. The Project boundary extends downstream of Wallace Dam within Lake Sinclair approximately 1.3 river miles to the Georgia Highway (Hwy) 16 bridge. In addition, the Project boundary extends about 4.0 river miles as thin strips of land along each side of the narrow upper reach of Lake Sinclair. There are approximately 4,442 acres of Project lands between the normal full pool elevation of 435 ft PD and the Project boundary.

The scope of work for the Cultural Resources Study consisted of the following tasks: 1) a background literature and records search on previously reported archaeological sites within the Project APE, 2)identify previously-surveyed architectural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP that are within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary, and 3) site evaluations and assessment of three previously recorded archaeological resources currently monitored by Georgia Power under the existing FERC license (Table 1).

Table 1. Archaeological Sites Monitored by Georgia Power for the Wallace Dam Project.

Site	Description	NRHP Eligibility	Evaluated during Current Investigation?
9GE169	Prehistoric artifact scatter/features	Determined eligible	No
9GE751	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Recommended eligible	Yes
9GE952	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Unknown	Yes
9GE1495	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Recommended eligible	No
9GE1530	Prehistoric artifact scatter/rock shelter	Recommended eligible	No
9HK23	Rock Piles	Recommended eligible	Yes
9PM402	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unknown	No

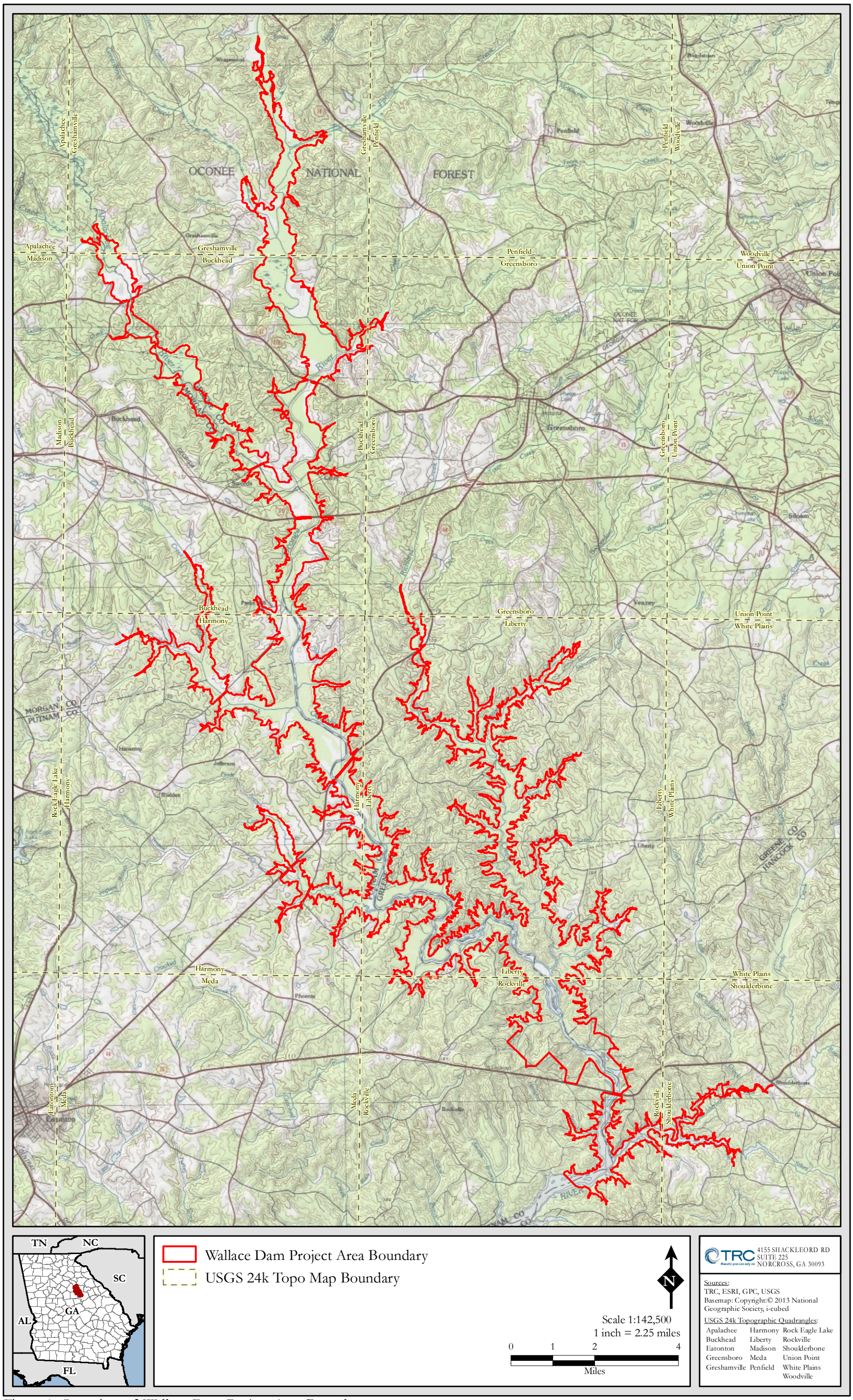

Figure 1. Overview of Wallace Dam Project Area Boundary

Georgia Power initiated a monitoring program in 1990 to annually assess the condition of selected sites within the FERC boundary of the Wallace Dam Project. Following a reexamination of selected sites in 1996, the number of sites requiring continued monitoring was reduced to seven (see Table 1). Sites 9GE751, 9GE952, and 9HK23 were selected for Phase II evaluation during the current investigation to assist in determining their NRHP eligibility and to aid in evaluating the need for continued cultural resources monitoring.

Monitoring will be maintained for the remaining four sites (9GE169, 9GE1495, 9GE1530, 9PM402) due to their NRHP-eligibility certainty. Site 9PM402 is a lithic scatter of indeterminate prehistoric origin. The site is currently submerged beneath the Wallace Dam Reservoir. Sites 9GE169, 9GE1495, and 9GE1530 are Late Mississippian Period sites containing Lamar phase occupations. It should be noted that 9GE169 no longer lies within the Project boundary but is actively being monitored by Georgia Power. The agreement to continue site monitoring was the result of a consultation agreement associated with a land exchange with Reynolds Plantation.

Additionally, Georgia Power specifically requested an analysis of background information on site 9PM990 for consideration for placement on the monitoring list under the new FERC license. Site 9PM990 consists of a late nineteenth century farmstead associated with two prominent families in Putnam County, the Fielders and the Littles.

The cultural resources investigations described in this report were completed to assist FERC in meeting its anticipated regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulation, as well as 18 CFR § 4.51[4] (Application for License for Major Project-Existing Dam). All work was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 Federal Register 44716-42, Sept. 29, 1983); the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists' Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (Georgia CPA, 2001); and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office's Archaeological Assessment Report Guidelines and Components (Georgia SHPO 2004).

This Introduction is followed by six sections: Natural Setting; Culture Context; Methods; Results; Summary and Recommendations; and References Cited. Two appendices are also included at the back of the report as supporting data. These include: Appendix A, Artifact Inventory; and Appendix B, Resume of the Principal Investigator.

II. NATURAL SETTING

PROJECT SETTING

The APE for cultural resources is defined as the area between the low daily Lake Oconee pool elevation of 433.5 feet (ft) PD and the FERC Project boundary (see Figure 1). This study area includes approximately 4,442 acres in Hancock, Putnam, Greene, and Morgan Counties, Georgia. The Project boundary includes a fee-simple strip of land owned by Georgia Power around the entire shoreline. The shoreline strip is generally 25-ft wide, with the exception of some lands within the Oconee National Forest, and expands to widths of 100 to 200 ft across the reservoir from certain recreation areas. The Project boundary is measured as metes and bounds or elevation contour, depending on location around the reservoir. Larger land parcels define the Project boundary in the areas of the Project works, Georgia Power's seven Project recreation facilities, and other areas reserved for recreation. The Project boundary extends downstream of Wallace Dam within Lake Sinclair approximately 1.3 river miles to the Georgia Hwy 16 bridge. The Project boundary also extends about 4.0 river miles as thin strips of land along each side of the narrow upper reach of Lake Sinclair.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project tracts are located within the Washington Slope of the Piedmont Province of Georgia (Hodler and Schretter 1986:17). The Washington Slope is a gently undulating surface with broad, shallow valleys, long, gentle slopes, and broad, rounded stream divides. Relief ranges from 50 to 100 feet, except along the steep-walled valleys of the Ocmulgee River, and elevations typically range from 500 to 700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The Project tracts are dissected by numerous creeks and streams that fall within the Oconee River Basin. The Ocmulgee River eventually joins with the Oconee River to form the Altamaha River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Darien and Brunswick, Georgia.

The main crystalline rocks present in the vicinity of the Project area include biotite gneiss and schist, and granite and granite gneiss (Hodler and Schretter 1986:13). Beds of gneiss often contain veins of quartz or quartzite (Crickmay 1952:8–9), which is abundant in the Project vicinity.

SOILS

The proposed Project area falls across a total of five soil associations, which are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Soil Associations within the Project Area (USDA, NRCS n.d.).

Soil Association	Soil Series Descriptions
Mecklenburg-Iredell-Enon-Davidson (s1628)	*Mecklenburg* - very deep, well drained, slowly

Soil Association	Soil Series Descriptions
	permeable; formed in residuum weathered from intermediate and mafic crystalline rocks of the Piedmont uplands; slopes range from 2 to 25 percent *Iredell* - moderately well drained, very slowly permeable; formed in material weathered from diabase, diorite, gabbro, and other rocks high in ferro-magnesium minerals; found on uplands throughout the Piedmont; slope is dominantly less than 6 percent but ranges up to 15 percent *Enon* - very deep, well drained, slowly permeable; found on ridgetops and side slopes in the Piedmont; formed in residuum weathered from mafic or intermediate igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks such as diorite, gabbro, diabase, or hornblende gneiss or schist; slope ranges from 2 to 45 percent *Davidson* - very deep, well drained, moderately permeable; formed in materials weathered from dark colored rocks high in ferromagnesian minerals; found on gently sloping to moderately steep uplands in the Piedmont; slopes are commonly 2 to 15 percent but range up to 25 percent
Pacolet-Madison-Cecil (s1623)	*Pacolet* - very deep, well drained, moderately permeable; formed in residuum weathered mostly from felsic igneous and metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont uplands; slopes commonly are 15 to 25 percent but range from 2 to 60 percent *Madison* - well drained, moderately permeable; formed in residuum weathered from felsic or intermediate, high-grade metamorphic or igneous rocks high in mica content; very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to saprolite; found on gently sloping to steep uplands in the Piedmont; slopes are mostly between 4 and 15 percent, but range from 2 to 60 percent *Cecil* - very deep, well drained moderately permeable; found on ridges and side slopes of the Piedmont uplands; deep to saprolite and very deep to bedrock; formed in residuum weathered from felsic, igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks of the Piedmont uplands; slopes range from 0 to 25 percent
Pacolet-Madison-Davidson-Cecil (s1624)	*Pacolet* – see above *Madison* – see above *Davidson* – see above *Cecil* – see above
Wilkes-Toccoa-Mecklenburg-Enon-Davidson (s1629)	*Wilkes* - shallow, well drained soils; moderately slow to slow permeability; formed in residuum weathered from intermediate and mafic crystalline rocks on uplands in the Piedmont; slopes range from 4 to 60 percent *Toccoa* - very deep, moderately well drained and well

Soil Association	Soil Series Descriptions
	drained; moderately rapidly permeable; formed in alluvium; found on flood plains; slopes range from 0 to 4 percent *Mecklenburg* - very deep, well drained, slowly permeable; formed in residuum weathered from intermediate and mafic crystalline rocks of the Piedmont uplands; slopes range from 2 to 25 percent *Enon* - very deep, well drained, slowly permeable; found on ridgetops and side slopes in the Piedmont; formed in residuum weathered from mafic or intermediate igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks such as diorite, gabbro, diabase, or hornblende gneiss or schist; slope ranges from 2 to 45 percent *Davidson* – see above

CLIMATE

The climate of the Project area is temperate, with long, hot summers, and short, cool winters. The average summer temperature is 90 degrees F; the average winter temperature is 58 degrees F; and the overall annual average temperature is 75 degrees F. The average annual rainfall is 46.4 inches, with spring being the wettest season (and July as the wettest month of the year) and autumn the driest season (Payne 1976:70–71).

FLORA

As early as the sixteenth century, Europeans and Africans have purposefully and inadvertently altered the native plant communities in northern Georgia as a product of colonization and settlement of the area. During the Holocene, but before the arrival of Europeans, the landscape of the Project area was likely forested with mixed hardwoods and pines in the uplands and species adapted to wetter floodplain contexts along the drainages. It is possible that some areas surrounding prehistoric settlements were cleared during the late prehistoric period and brought under cultivation. Any such cleared tracts around aboriginal villages likely became reforested prior to European settlement. The Project area is characterized by loblolly-shortleaf pine forests and mixed deciduous forests (Hodler and Schretter 1986:52).

FAUNA

Numerous species of migratory and native fauna were available for exploitation by both historic and prehistoric populations. The species include beaver, black bear, bobcat, bobwhite, chipmunk, cottontail rabbit, fox squirrel, gray fox, gray squirrel, groundhog, mallard, mourning dove, muskrat, opossum, raccoon, red fox, red-tailed hawk, swamp

rabbit, teal, turkey vulture, white-tailed deer, wild turkey, wood duck, and various amphibians, birds, fishes, invertebrates, mammals, and reptiles (Hally and Rudolph 1982:8).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

The contemporary climate and vegetation of the Piedmont are products of a long and complex process of natural and human-induced change. The earliest European settlers reported large stands of yellow pine in the oak-hickory forests of this region. Whether these were products of natural forces or the results of aboriginal hunting methods, which used fire to drive and concentrate game, is unknown. In earlier times, streams in the Project area would have contributed to the Precolumbian population's diet by providing a variety of fish, freshwater mollusks, and waterfowl.

Average temperatures in the last full glacial period (ca. 23,000–13,000 B.C.), which presumably predated the arrival of *Homo sapiens sapiens,* were considerably cooler than at present. At that time, the study area was covered by a northern coniferous forest dominated by pines and spruce (Delcourt and Delcourt 1983; Whitehead 1973). In the Late Wisconsin glacial period, when humans apparently first arrived in what is now the State of Georgia, ca. 13,000–8000 B.C., the climate gradually warmed and precipitation increased. These trends occurred in conjunction with northern hardwoods replacing pine and spruce as the dominant overstory species.

This was a dynamic period with regard to faunal communities as well. Many large mammals that inhabited Georgia during this time (mastodon, giant ground sloth, horse, camel, saber-toothed tiger, etc.) became extinct by 8000 B.C., victims of a mass North American extinction that involved 33 genera of large mammals adapted to the cold, dry environmental systems of the Late Pleistocene (Martin 1984:361). The retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which induced a warmer, wetter climate throughout North America, and the arrival of humans heavily reliant on many of these animals for subsistence, are considered major factors in the megafauna's demise (Martin 1984).

The period ca. 8000–3000 B.C. is termed the Altithermal, a period of continued warming but decreased precipitation (Bryson et al. 1970; Watts 1975). The dominant overstory vegetation was oak-hickory forest (Watts 1975; Whitehead 1973). Since ca. 3000 B.C. the climate has cooled slightly and precipitation has possibly increased, leading to the conditions that exist today. The evolution to modern conditions preceding settlement by Euro-Americans involved a decrease in oak-hickory stands and an increase in the number of pines (Wharton 1977).

Faunal resources were much the same as those that exist today, though the numbers of individuals and the geographical distribution of species have been greatly altered. Between ca. 8000 B.C. and A.D. 1540, the animals inhabiting northern Georgia included bear, white-tailed deer, elk, bison, wolf, fox, bobcat, beaver, rabbit, mink, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and a variety of reptiles and amphibians. Migratory waterfowl, turkey, dove, quail, and bald and golden eagles were plentiful. Aquatic resources such as freshwater mussel and a variety of fish were also present (Golley 1962). Many animals, including bison, elk, cougar, and wolf, have been eradicated from the area since the advent of the historical period. Many others, such as bear and beaver, have been greatly reduced in number (Golley 1962).

Vegetation in the Georgia Piedmont has suffered extensive alteration in the past two centuries, complicating any estimation of the relative quantities of original species and their distribution across the landscape. Originally, the land was predominantly forested, consisting of a mix of hardwood trees and pine. Large-scale clearing and cultivation of cotton in the nineteenth century removed large tracts of native forest and caused serious erosion. As a consequence, by the 1930s much of the Piedmont region was abandoned, with the result that up to 70 percent of the area now lies in secondary forest dominated by pine (Wharton 1977:144).

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Archaeologists generally divide the prehistoric era in Georgia into four broad periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian (Table 3). These periods cover the time from the earliest definitive occupation of the region by humans until contact with people from Europe and Africa in the middle of the 16th century (Caldwell 1958; Fairbanks 1954; Hally and Rudolph 1986; Wauchope 1966). While the evidence for human occupation in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic prior to 10,000 B.C. is beginning to be understood in regional context, sites such as Cactus Hill in Virginia (Feathers et al. 2006; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Wagner and McAvoy 2004), Meadowcroft in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978), and the Topper Site in South Carolina (Goodyear 2001, 2002, 2005) while controversial, may have occupations that predate the Paleoindian period.

Table 3. Cultural Chronology for Prehistoric Occupation of North and North-Central Georgia (modified from Elliott et al. 1994).

Period	Phase	Date Range
Mississippian	Lamar	A.D. 1350–1540
	Savannah/Wilbanks	A.D. 1200–1350
	Etowah	A.D. 1000–1200
Late Woodland	Woodstock	A.D. 750–1000
	Late Swift Creek/Napier	A.D. 500–750
Middle Woodland	Early Swift Creek	A.D. 1–500
	Cartersville/Deptford	300 B.C.–A.D. 500
Early Woodland	Dunlap/Cartersville	1000–300 B.C.
Late Archaic[a]	Dickens Complex?	1350–900 B.C.
	Lovers Lane	1850–1350 B.C.
	Mill Branch	2200–1850 B.C.
	Paris Island	2500–2200 B.C.
	Phinizy Swamp Complex?	3500–2500 B.C.
Middle Archaic[a]	MALA↑	4000–2800 B.C.
	Morrow Mountain	6000–4000 B.C.
Early Archaic[a]	Kirk Stemmed↓	6500–6000 B.C.
	Bifurcate↔	7000–6500 B.C.
	Palmer/Kirk↑	7500–7000 B.C.
	Taylor/Bolen/Big Sandy↔	8000–7500 B.C.
Paleoindian	Dalton	8500–8000 B.C.
	Simpson/Suwanee/Quad	9000–8500 B.C.
	Clovis	Unknown–9000 B.C.

[a]The Archaic sequence overlaps considerably. The direction of overlap is represented by the following symbols: ↑ represents overlap into later time periods; ↓ represents overlap into earlier time periods; and ↔ indicates overlap into both earlier and later time periods.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period is usually associated with the earliest securely documented period of human occupation in the New World. Exactly when the first humans arrived is uncertain, although most archaeologists believe it was sometime between 20,000 and 14,000 years ago in the last stages of the Pleistocene glaciation. The earliest securely dated Paleoindian site is in Monte Verde, Chile, where dates as early as ca. 11,800 B.C. have been obtained (Dillehay 1989). The end of the Paleoindian period coincides with the Pleistocene/Holocene transition and in most areas of the Southeast is given an arbitrary terminal date of 8000 B.C.

By 8000 B.C. environmental conditions were approaching those that exist today. North of 33° N,[2] "patchy" enclaves of xeric boreal forest/parkland vegetational communities were gradually replaced by widespread stands of mesic oak-hickory forests. This forest type lasted until large-scale Afro/Euro-American agriculture and construction severely modified the landscape. South of that parallel, the oak-hickory canopy was present much earlier (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985). The Project area lies just north of the postulated vegetational interface (33°40' N) and, given the coarse-grained nature of this reconstruction, it is not possible from the available data to determine whether the oak-hickory regime was present in the area during most or all of the Paleoindian period, or whether there was a change from the boreal forest/parkland regime to oak-hickory then.

The Paleoindian lithic tool kit was based on a highly refined flake and blade technology. Examples of Paleoindian lithic tool types include unspecialized flake tools, formal side and end scrapers, gravers, denticulates, specialized hafted unifacial knives, large bifacial knives, and specialized lanceolate projectile points, which were sometimes "fluted." The best known of these is the Clovis point, the earliest recognized projectile point type in the western hemisphere (dating 9800–9000 B.C.). Clovis variants have been found from Canada to the southern tip of South America.

Formal variation in projectile point morphology began to emerge in regions of the Southeast by about 9000 B.C., probably due to restricted movement and the formation of loosely defined social networks and habitual use areas (Anderson 1995; Anderson et al. 1992). These new forms include the Cumberland, Suwannee, Simpson, Beaver Lake, and Quad types (Anderson et al. 1990; Justice 1987:17–43; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A significant wood, bone, and antler technology was present as well. Organic materials such as these do not preserve in the acidic soils that cover much of the Southeast, and they are very rarely found. However, at sites where they have been preserved, primarily in Florida, it is clear that organic media such as wood, bone, and antler were very important. These materials were manufactured into projectile points, foreshafts, leisters, awls, and needles, to name just a few tool categories (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:Figures 3, 5, and 6).

Original views of the Paleoindian subsistence economy were based on observations from a series of sites in the western United States where Paleoindian artifacts, particularly large, lanceolate, fluted points, were recovered in direct association with the remains of several

[2]As a reference point, Macon, Georgia, is located about 13 km south of 33° N.

species of now extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Initial interpretations of Paleoindian subsistence suggested that these early inhabitants focused primarily on hunting such large mammals as mammoth, mastodon, bison, ground sloth, giant armadillo, tapir, horse, wild pig, and caribou. Resources such as arboreal seed and nut crops as well as small mammals, birds, and fish were, until recently, assumed to have been minor dietary constituents.

Over the past 15 years there has been a reevaluation of Paleoindian subsistence, particularly for eastern North America, based upon data from sites such as the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania. Cushman's (1982:207–220) analysis of the Paleoindian occupation at Meadowcroft Rockshelter suggests that the occupants were geared toward the type of "broad spectrum" resource utilization traditionally associated with the subsequent Archaic period. Her examination of the botanical remains indicates that a variety of leafy plants, seeds, nuts, and berries (Cushman 1982:207–220) were important dietary components.

Because of the striking similarity in Paleoindian technological organization that pervaded most regions of the western hemisphere until ca. 8500 B.C., the large game-oriented subsistence model devised from the western United States evidence was initially assumed to have applied to all Paleoindian economic systems, including those associated with groups in Georgia. However, archaeologists working in Georgia have yet to document a clear association between Paleoindian tools and the remains of displaced and extinct animal species known to have been present in the state as late as 11,000–10,200 B.P.—mastodon, bison, giant ground sloth, and giant armadillo, for example (Holman 1985:569–570).

Broad-based Paleoindian subsistence is also indicated by evidence from Florida. At Little Salt Spring, an important underwater site in Sarasota County, Florida, a variety of smaller mammals, fish, plants, and reptiles (including a now-extinct form of giant land tortoise) have been shown to be constituents of the Paleoindian diet in that region (Clausen et al. 1979).

There is very little evidence for resource exploitation in the littoral by Paleoindian peoples living in the Southeast. This is probably due to site obfuscation and destruction caused by coastal submergence during the Holocene, and not because the resources these ecozones contained were not used (e.g., Dunbar et al. 1988; Dunbar et al. 1991).

In summary, new perspectives on Paleoindian subsistence economy emphasize the usage of a broader spectrum of ecotones and resources and de-emphasize the degree to which Paleoindians relied on large-game hunting for sustenance. In the Eastern Woodlands, the majority of Paleoindian sites consist largely of diffuse lithic scatters at open locations, with more intensive occupations in rockshelter or cave settings. No conclusive evidence for permanent structures or long-term encampments has been located for this time period in the Southeast. The majority of the Paleoindian data recovered in Georgia to date derives from surface scatters of projectile points and a small assortment of chipped stone implements collected from settings in which the depositional integrity has been compromised. However, a limited amount of data has been recovered from intact contexts (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985; Elliott and Doyon 1981; Gresham et al. 1985; Kelly 1938; O'Steen et al. 1983; O'Steen et al. 1986).

Several models of early Paleoindian settlement patterning have been advanced in the past quarter century (see Anderson et al. [1992] for an overview). Some are concerned with Paleoindians in general (Anderson 1990; Kelly and Todd 1988; Martin 1973), and others with regional trends (Anderson 1995; Morse and Morse 1983). Most are mechanistic models that portray specific economic strategies as primary reasons for how Paleoindians settled on and utilized the landscape. Each is slightly different in its focus, with primacy placed on one of three major influences: (1) the need to maintain access to prominent, high-quality raw material sources (e.g., Gardner 1983); (2) a preference for exploiting specific habitual use zones and staging areas (e.g., Anderson 1995); or (3) a nomadic or seminomadic existence dictated to a large degree by the movements and availability of large game (e.g., Kelly and Todd 1988).

An attempt to review and assess each model is impractical in this context; however, there is a general consensus among archaeologists involved in Paleoindian research regarding Paleoindian settlement. Each group probably comprised four or five extended families and counted 25–50 individuals. Marriage was almost certainly exogamous, and residence was likely extralocal. This would have ensured that primary social groups remained small enough to remain economically sustainable, but linked with a larger, interactive social network that provided information, cooperation, and mates of suitable kin distance. Primary social groups very likely met at predetermined locations with other groups at specific times of the year to cooperate in large-scale food acquisition (nut harvesting, fishing, shellfish gathering, etc.) and/or lithic resource extraction, as well as to exchange information, renew or create alliances, fulfill social obligations, find mates, and perform rituals. For most of the year, however, primary groups appear to have dispersed into loosely defined habitual use areas. They probably exploited a wide variety of economic resources, moving often to take advantage of seasonal resources. It is also possible that they periodically established logistical base camps and used them as staging areas for special activity forays.

The end of the Paleoindian period (ca. 8000 B.C.) is associated with the end of the Wisconsin Ice Age and the onslaught of new environmental conditions, which influenced how humans organized their society and coped with the environmental and social pressures that came about during the climatic transition. New settlement and subsistence patterns were established and regional technological innovations were developed. These trends are associated with the subsequent Archaic culture period.

Archaic Period (ca. 8000–1000 B.C.)

The transition from Paleoindian to Archaic is loosely defined, and in the Southeast the chronological interface ranges from ca. 8000 to 6500 B.C. In Georgia, the transition has been arbitrarily designated as 8000 B.C. In addition to rapid changes in environmental conditions that were nearing completion by 8000 B.C. (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985), and the changes in utilitarian technology that were developed to cope with those changes, population demography and diversity in social organization distinguish the Archaic experience. A tripartite scheme, dividing the Archaic period into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods, is traditionally used to demarcate some of the important developments of this time. It should be emphasized, however, that these subdivisions are heuristic devices; changes were more gradual and nonuniform across the Southeast than a discussion with these limitations intimates.

Early Archaic (ca. 8000–6000 B.C.). Tool assemblages associated with the Early Archaic period are similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period, although a variety of ground stone tools first appear at this time. Notched and/or stemmed hafted bifaces replace lanceolate forms by 8000 B.C. in the Southeast. Big Sandy, Palmer-Kirk series, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Stemmed, and several bifurcate styles are the Early Archaic types known in the Project region. Wear patterns suggest that these tools were used for activities such as killing, butchering, and skinning game, as well as woodworking.

The Early Archaic lifeway is represented by social, settlement, and subsistence strategies designed to take advantage of the biotic diversity of the early Holocene environment, and also to cope with movement restrictions placed upon some Early Archaic populations because of increased population. Environmental conditions were approaching those that the first Europeans encountered in the sixteenth century. Hardwood primary forests and extensive palustrine swamps provided large and small game as well as a variety of plants for medicine, subsistence, clothing, and shelter. Rivers were used as travel corridors and provided fresh water, fish, and shellfish. The only areas of low productivity would have been the pine stands that began to emerge in the uplands by about 6000 B.C. (Delcourt and Delcourt 1985).

As population appears to have increased dramatically, the social landscape became more complex. Several models of Early Archaic social organization have been proposed for the region (Anderson et al. 1992:Part II; Anderson and Hanson 1988); again, this is not the proper context to explore and assess the merits of each. In general, it is hypothesized that Early Archaic societies in Georgia and the Carolinas were organized into band-sized communities (population 25–50) whose main territory surrounded a segment of a major river (the Ocmulgee, for example). These bands are postulated to have been organized into larger "macro-bands" that gathered on special occasions for community food harvesting, rituals, and the exchange of mates and information. These activities probably took place at or near the heads of rivers close to the Fall Line, or at the mouth of the rivers on the coast. The similarity in certain tool forms—projectile points, for example—throughout and across drainages and the apparent movement of raw materials over long distances support this argument.

Early Archaic settlement patterns are not well understood, but two types of settlements have been especially noted: small, short-term "camps," and large, densely occupied areas that appear to have been base camps or congregation sites. As before, high-quality cherts were accessible and were the raw material of choice for stone tools. Also, specific point types, such as Palmer-Kirk series and bifurcate styles, were widely distributed across the Southeast and the Eastern Woodlands. This suggests that territories were large and/or that the exchange of information, ideas, and material culture took place frequently and over large distances.

Middle Archaic (ca. 6000–2800 B.C.). As was the case in the final stages of the Early Archaic, climax hardwood forests were established in the lowlands, and upland pine stands became mature and fairly widespread. Diagnostic bifaces dated to this period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and MALA types. Unremarkable quartz ovate hafted bifaces are common as well. Although all of these are known to occur in Georgia, the Morrow

Mountain styles are the most frequently encountered diagnostic hafted bifaces in north and north-central Georgia.

The Middle Archaic period tool kit was, for the most part, expedient and manufactured from locally available raw materials. Quartz, which is ubiquitous in northern Georgia, was the preferred source of lithic raw material in the region during this period. Chert tools or debitage are rarely encountered in Middle Archaic contexts in northern Georgia. Compared to chert, quartz is difficult to work; it yields a dull edge and requires frequent resharpening. Chert was probably not used to any great extent because of limited access to (or knowledge of) source areas.

The earliest components at shell midden sites along the coast and larger inland rivers are Middle Archaic. This suggests an increased reliance on coastal and riverine resources at this time. However, coastal submergence and rising sea level may have inundated earlier sites, obfuscating the importance of littoral and palustrine resources in earlier periods (see above).

Upland Middle Archaic sites have been described as small, randomly distributed occupations exhibiting very little intersite technological variability. As noted above, local raw materials were used almost exclusively, and the vast majority of tools were technologically expedient (Blanton and Sassaman 1989; Sassaman 1993a).

In terms of social organization, small hunting and gathering bands of 25–50 people probably still formed the primary social and economic units. Residences were moved frequently, subsistence was generalized, and social groups were small, mobile, and likely coresidential. Long-term investments and social obligations were probably kept to a minimum, insuring that there were very few restrictions on group movement or fissioning (Sassaman 1993b).

Late Archaic (ca. 2800–1000 B.C.). The hafted biface most commonly associated with the Late Archaic period in Georgia is the Savannah River point. These points are often very large (12+ cm in length is not uncommon), and exhibit a straight stem, straight base, and triangular blade. Other Late Archaic varieties include Appalachian Stemmed, Elora, Kiokee Creek, Ledbetter, Limestone, Otarre, and Paris Island (Bullen and Greene 1970; Cambron and Hulse 1983; Chapman 1981; Coe 1964; Elliott et al. 1994; Harwood 1973; Keel 1976; Sassaman 1985; Whatley 1985). Except for the Ledbetter hafted biface, which appears to have had a specialized function—it exhibits a heavily reworked, asymmetrical blade—these latter type names are more a product of parochial terminology than actual morphological differences; they all are characterized by triangular blades, straight or slightly contracting stems, and straight bases. Large Savannah River bifaces often were manufactured from metavolcanic rock; some assemblages—from the Mill Branch, Toliver, and Chase sites, for example—are dominated by points of this material (Ledbetter 1991, 1994; Stanyard and Stoops 1995). This particular manifestation of Late Archaic technology is chronologically specific (ca. 2200–1600 B.C.) and is currently referred to as the Mill Branch phase (Elliott et al. 1994; Ledbetter 1994; Stanyard and Stoops 1995).

The most intensively occupied Late Archaic site yet discovered in Georgia is on Stallings Island, located in the Savannah River in Columbia County (Bullen and Greene 1970; Claflin 1931; Crusoe and DePratter 1976; Fairbanks 1942; Jones 1873). One type of bone tool found at Stallings Island is the bone "pin." These objects are intricately decorated and highly

prized by artifact collectors. Unfortunately, they were "mined" until recent measures were taken to prevent unauthorized access to the site. The mining has devastated the site; large "potholes" and mining trenches have destroyed much of its integrity. This unfortunate circumstance notwithstanding, a great deal has been learned from professional excavations at Stallings Island. Large quantities of projectile points, drills, grooved axes, perforated soapstone slabs, and other formal lithic, bone, and antler tools have been discovered. Plain and punctated fiber-tempered ceramics, which bear the type name Stallings Island, have also been recovered. The earliest Late Archaic levels at Stallings Island have been dated to between 2700 and 2450 B.C. (Williams 1968). These basal levels lacked ceramics but, among many other tool types, contained "classic" Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). Subsequent excavations elsewhere in the region have shown that these large "classic" Savannah River points are associated with the incipient use of fiber-tempered ceramics (Elliott et al. 1994:370).

Though ceramics have been dated as early as 2500 B.C. in the Southeast (Sassaman 1993a), they do not appear at Stallings Island until about 1730 B.C. Projectile point styles associated with the ceramic levels at Stallings Island are smaller than Savannah River point types and tend to have slightly contracting, rather than straight, stems (Bullen and Greene 1970). Beginning about this time, the use of ceramics intensified in the region. Elliott et al. (1994) refer to this technological expression of the Late Archaic period as the Lovers Lane phase and frames it between approximately 1800 and 1350 B.C.

It is interesting to note that soapstone vessels, a hallmark of the Late Archaic in the interior of Georgia, are almost absent in the archeological record at Stallings Island specifically (n = 1 sherd [Elliott et al. 1994]) and the central Savannah River Valley in general. This is despite the existence of several nearby sources of soapstone that were used to obtain raw material for perforated slabs, gorgets, and bannerstones. Most Late Archaic groups surrounding the central Savannah River Valley, on the other hand, preferred soapstone for bowls and other containers. Steatite bowl fragments are common at Late Archaic sites in these areas, and fiber-tempered ceramics are uncommon (Sassaman 1991, 1993a).

The discrepancy between sites that contain ceramics and those that contain soapstone vessels may not reflect an absence of technological knowledge concerning ceramics, but actions that are politically, economically, and socially motivated instead (Sassaman 1991, 1993a). New radiocarbon data obtained from soot adhering to soapstone sherds found in the region support this contention: no dates precede the known or suspected date for the local adoption of pottery (Ken Sassaman, personal communication 1996).

The Late Archaic period witnessed several significant changes that anticipated the cultural developments of the following Woodland period: the development of ceramic technology; greater involvement in plant husbandry; and changes in settlement patterns. Information gathered from hundreds of Late Archaic period sites in northern and central Georgia present a fairly clear picture of demography and settlement. Seasonal single-household occupations and special activity camps related to those occupations dotted the uplands throughout north-central and northeast Georgia, as well as the western Carolinas, while large and intensively occupied special-purpose aggregation and multiseasonal village sites are associated with the central Savannah River basin.

Late Archaic architecture is not well understood, because only a few examples have been investigated in northern Georgia. Excavations at 9WR4, in Warren County, Georgia, discovered a Late Archaic pithouse measuring approximately 4 × 5 m (Ledbetter 1991:200). It was subrectangular in plan and approximately 35 cm deep (Ledbetter 1991:200). Large corner posts and few wall posts defined the perimeter. A large hearth area was discovered in the eastern portion of the structure. It is interpreted as a hearth and earth oven that may have been partitioned (Ledbetter 1991:201). Three "caches" of debitage surrounded the hearth area. Six structures associated with the Late Archaic occupation of the Lovers Lane site have been documented (Elliott et al. 1994). All were subrectangular or oval in plan; only one structure (Structure 6) was determined to be a pithouse similar to the one at 9WR4. The smallest structure measured 5 × 8 m and the two largest 8 × 8 m. None of the structures contained discernible hearths. Pit features used as storage or discard pits for quartz debitage were found in the vicinity of Structure 4, but the association is suspect (Elliott et al. 1994:335).

In terms of subsistence, a wide variety of large and small mammals, reptiles (including sea turtle), birds, and amphibians have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts. Shellfish were very important to Late Archaic populations that inhabited and/or exploited the coast and major drainage systems, as evidenced by the large shell middens at Stallings Island (Claflin 1931), Bilbo (Williams 1968), St. Simons Island (Holder 1938), and elsewhere. The recovery of bone fishhooks and foreshafts at these and other sites indicate that fishing was also important. It is assumed that a broad spectrum of plant materials was used for sustenance, medicine, fabric, and construction. There is no conclusive evidence for horticulture in Late Archaic societies in the Southeast. It is possible that the growth of certain useful opportunistic plants, such as weeds containing starchy seeds (e.g., *Chenopodium* sp.), and possibly cucurbits (*Cucurbita* sp.), was encouraged by clearing overstory and not disturbing established communities of these plant types.

The end of the Archaic period and beginning of the Woodland era is an arbitrary demarcation created by archaeologists. It is a consensus that recognizes the widespread adoption of an improved ceramic technology by 1000 B.C.

Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 900)

The improvement in ceramic technology that became widely available by 1000 B.C. in the Southeast greatly altered food storage and preparation capabilities, though it did not have an immediate effect on subsistence. Throughout most of the Woodland period, subsistence strategies were a continuation of earlier hunter-fisher-gatherer ways; cultigens did not begin to play an important role until approximately A.D. 900. Another important technological development during the Woodland period is manifested in the projectile point sequence. The introduction of very small triangular projectile points (<1–3 cm in length) around A.D. 600 suggests that bow and arrow technology was adopted in the southeastern United States at about this time.

In Georgia, the nature of Woodland peoples' ideological and nonsubsistence-related economic systems are more accessible to modern researchers than those of earlier peoples because they involved activities, architecture, and artifacts that are more visible in the

archaeological record. For example, large mounds associated with the mortuary, ceremonial, and status-related domestic domains first appear by about A.D. 1. Also, large quantities of magico-religious and prestige goods manufactured from such durable media as stone and unsmelted metal were deposited in and around these mounds beginning approximately at this time. The Woodland period also witnessed intensified participation in long-distance trade and exchange in exotic materials such as copper, mica, obsidian, and marine shell.

Through the Woodland period, ceramics became more refined and regionally distinctive, particularly with respect to temper, paste, and surface decoration. Woodland cultures in the interior of northern Georgia are often discussed and categorized by reference to established ceramic typologies and related developments. Woodland period ceramic types recovered frequently in the area include Dunlap Fabric Impressed Cartersville/Deptford Simple Stamped; Cartersville/Deptford Check Stamped; Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Swift Creek Plain; Napier Complicated Stamped; and Woodstock Plain, Incised, and Complicated Stamped. Diagnostic projectile point styles attributable to Woodland developments north of the Fall Line in Georgia include small-stemmed specimens, large and small triangular types, and miscellaneous notched specimens.

The Woodland period, like the preceding Archaic, is divided into three subperiods—Early, Middle, and Late—based upon major demarcations in general social patterns. As with the Archaic period, it should be emphasized that changes were more gradual and nonuniform across the Southeast than the discussion intimates.

Early Woodland (ca. 1000–300 B.C.). Early Woodland occupations are thought to reflect a more or less unchanged continuation of Late Archaic lifeways, except for the widespread adoption of a much-improved ceramic technology. Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery, which is associated most closely with the Early Woodland, is tempered with sand or crushed quartz, and the vessel exteriors usually are decorated entirely with impressions of fabric or basketry (Caldwell 1957:166). The most common vessel form is a large, conoidal-based jar. Toward the end of the Early Woodland period, another ceramic type, Cartersville/Deptford Check Stamped, was manufactured and used along with the earlier Dunlap Fabric Impressed wares (Caldwell 1957:287). Cartersville/Deptford Check Stamped, as the name implies, is characterized by a checked design stamped on the exterior of the vessels. Vessel types included large jars and, for the first time, smaller bowls. These vessels often had small podal supports on their bases, termed tetrapods. Cartersville/Deptford Simple Stamped ceramics appear at about the same time as check stamping, though in the Early Woodland they were a minority ware. Vessel morphology and technology were identical to those decorated with check stamping.

Soapstone, a popular raw material in the Late Archaic period, was reduced to a very minor constituent of the overall Early Woodland artifact assemblage. It was used to make utilitarian items such as line weights and gorgets, and as a medium for decorative or ritualistic art.

A diagnostic tool that first appeared in the Early Woodland is the triangular hafted biface. This tool form was popular throughout the Southeast until the Contact period. Early Woodland specimens are generally large and sometimes have incurvate bases or small "ears." These latter two types are known as Yadkin and Eared Yadkin, respectively. Although nondescript isosceles triangular hafted bifaces associated with the Early Woodland period

have a variety of parochial names, in this study they have simply been termed Woodland Triangulars.

Early Woodland environments were essentially modern, though twentieth century agriculture and massive development have denuded many soils, encouraged the growth of pine in lieu of hardwoods, and reconfigured the kinds and amounts of wildlife present. Villages with permanent structures have been reported (Bowen 1989; Garrow 1975), mostly in the floodplains of rivers and creeks. Burial mounds, a hallmark of Middle and Late Woodland mortuary practices, appear to be lacking in the Early Woodland. One major subsistence preference in the Early Woodland was for a variety of nut crops, especially acorns. Nut processing and roasting pits are much more common at Early Woodland sites than at any other type of site (Bowen 1989; Wood and Ledbetter 1990).

Numerous Early Woodland sites have been recorded in northern Georgia (Wauchope 1966), with many examples along the Etowah River in the Allatoona Reservoir area (Caldwell 1950). Two of the most recently excavated, analyzed, and reported Early Woodland sites in the region are the Rush site, a large village on the Etowah River (Wood and Ledbetter 1990), and 9FL195, a campsite on the opposite bank of the Etowah just upstream from the Rush site (Stanyard and Baker 1992).

Middle Woodland (ca. 300 B.C.–A.D. 500). Two Middle Woodland cultural traditions are recognized in the Project area, Cartersville/Deptford[3] and Swift Creek. The earliest cultural expression is Cartersville/Deptford, which is identified by ceramic assemblages dominated by plain, simple, and check stamped vessels. The numerous radiocarbon dates obtained from Cartersville/Deptford components have commonly been dated to between ca. 300 B.C. and A.D. 500. They are the most frequently encountered type of Middle Woodland site in the study region. Swift Creek ceramics were first manufactured about A.D. 1 and continued to be made until approximately A.D. 700. Intricate complicated stamped surface designs are the hallmark of Swift Creek pottery. Early Swift Creek wares exhibit notched and scalloped rims and tetrapods. By about A.D. 300 these traits were no longer popular; rims were folded and podal elements were no longer used.

Only four reported sites in the Georgia Piedmont contain positively identified Middle Woodland Swift Creek ceramics: the Cold Springs Mound in Greene County (Elliott 1992; Fish and Jefferies 1983), the Little River Mound complex in Morgan County (Williams and Shapiro 1990a), Miner's Creek in DeKalb County (Chase 1993), and the Chase site (9RO53) in Rockdale County (Stanyard and Stoops 1995). A calibrated intercept radiocarbon date of A.D. 410 was obtained from a Swift Creek pit feature at the Chase site (Stanyard and Stoops 1995), and a conventional date of A.D. 445 ± 55 was obtained on a sample from the Cold Spring Mound above a Swift Creek house floor (Elliott 1992; Fish and Jefferies 1983). A conventional date of A.D. 110 ± 130 from the Little River site has been obtained from Mound B, a probable Swift Creek burial mound (Williams and Shapiro 1990a). Although no

[3]The term Cartersville/Deptford is used because the authors do not recognize a clear distinction between the two wares. They have been traditionally defined, rather loosely, on geographical criteria that designate Cartersville as a north-central and northwestern Georgia manifestation and Deptford a coastal and southern Georgia–northern Florida manifestation.

date has been obtained for the Swift Creek ceramics at Miner's Creek, the notched rims and small tetrapods suggest a Middle Woodland, pre-A.D. 300 affiliation (Sears 1956; Snow 1975).

The relationship between Cartersville/Deptford and Swift Creek ceramics is unclear. Both ceramic types are very widespread, and their geographical and chronological distributions overlap considerably. However, the distinctive differences in surface design preferences, especially in terms of style, meaning, and message content, suggest that they are affiliated with interaction spheres that operated independently within the same temporal-spatial environment.

There is no clear typology for Middle Woodland projectile points in northern Georgia. Large triangular, "waisted" triangular, and stemmed varieties co-occur in Middle Woodland artifact assemblages, and all are found in both Cartersville/Deptford and Swift Creek components. Copena points are the most recognized and discussed type. They are most often associated with Hopewell burials in the Tennessee Valley (Justice 1987:205) and are infrequently found in northern Georgia. Other projectile point types such as Coosa and Bakers Creek are more common in the Project area (Cambron and Hulse 1983).

Data on settlement, architecture, and subsistence in the Middle Woodland period in northern Georgia have been obtained from many Cartersville/Deptford and Swift Creek sites in the region. Unfortunately, a great deal of the information has been underreported or not reported at all. If the information reported from excavations at the Six Flags site (9FU14), located on the Chattahoochee River approximately 15 km west of Atlanta, is reliable,[4] it appears that some Cartersville/Deptford villages were quite large. More than 20 structures thought to be associated with the Cartersville/Deptford component at 9FU14 were discovered in 1969 and 1970 (Anderson 1985:38; Kelly 1973, 1979). Assuming that all, or most, of the architectural remains are contemporaneous, the 9FU14 evidence indicates that people were beginning to congregate along major river systems in larger numbers for a relatively long period of time. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 214 from the site (Kelly 1973:33) suggests that this trend was underway in the Georgia Piedmont by at least the second century A.D.

Further evidence of large-scale, permanent or semipermanent Cartersville/Deptford settlements has recently been obtained from data recovery investigations at the Hickory Log site (9CK9) in Cherokee County, Georgia. Several large Cartersville/Deptford structures and an associated cemetery of the same period, which consisted of 19 graves, have been identified at that site. It is estimated that at least 30 people were interred in the cemetery. Many of the graves contained multiple interments: as many as four individuals were buried in one of them (David Jones, personal communication November 1995).

Middle Woodland structures have been identified at several sites. At the Hickory Log site (9CK9), at least a dozen Cartersville/Deptford structures have been identified to date, and further analysis of posthole distributions is expected to significantly increase that number

[4]Excavations at 9FU14 were conducted under salvage conditions (Kelly 1979:2). The data are underreported (Kelly 1973) and have not undergone critical scrutiny.

(Paul Webb, personal communication May 1996). All of the structures are round and exhibit single-post architecture. No internal features have been found inside these structures, which range in size from approximately 5 to 8 m in diameter. Post patterns suggest that structures were either oval or circular in plan view at 9FU14. Most measured between 3.7 to 6.7 m in diameter, and at least three others were considerably larger. The former are thought to represent domestic structures, and the latter are interpreted as communal and/or ceremonial in nature (Anderson 1985:38). At the Two Run Creek site in Bartow County, Georgia, a 6-m-diameter circular structure of probable Middle Woodland age is reported by Wauchope (1966:223–231). Although he attributes it to the Early Woodland, the relatively large quantities of simple and check-stamped wares, compared to the frequency of fabric-marked sherds, suggest a Middle Woodland attribution (Anderson 1985:36). Two oval structures of Middle Woodland age, which measure approximately 5 × 7 m, are also reported from the Cane Island site on the Oconee River in Putnam County (Wood 1981). They too were originally assigned to the Early Woodland because of an association with fabric-marked sherds, although check-stamped wares were more numerous (Wood 1981). The cultural affiliation of these structures has been reassessed by Wood (Dean Wood, personal communication 1995), based primarily on radiocarbon dates from the site and a reconsideration of the chronological placement of fabric-marked ceramics over the last decade. Radiocarbon dates from two posts—one from each structure—and a pit feature associated with one of the structures returned assays of A.D. 245, A.D. 115, and A.D. 80, respectively (Wood and Bowen 1995), clearly placing both structures in the early to middle portion of the Middle Woodland period. Further, it has recently become apparent that the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland interface is not marked by the disappearance, or even drastic decline, of fabric marked wares—termed "Dunlap Fabric Impressed"—in ceramic assemblages. Rather, check-stamped and simple stamped surface treatments gradually become more popular and eventually replace the fabric-marked design over time, beginning approximately 500 B.C. Therefore, designating a cultural affiliation to undated ceramic assemblages containing fabric-marked, checked, and simple stamped wares now focuses on relative frequencies and not the presence or absence of fabric-marked sherds.

Horticulture is thought to have assumed an increasing role in the Middle Woodland subsistence economy; marsh elder and maygrass cultivation apparently began at this time (Cantley and Joseph 1991). Maize and squash may have been added to the diet of some Middle Woodland peoples as well. Wood (1981) reports the recovery of maize and squash at the above-mentioned Cane Island site, although the association of maize with the Middle Woodland occupation is suspect. Whenever it was first introduced, maize did not assume importance until the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Despite these nascent horticulture practices, subsistence almost certainly still depended largely on broad-spectrum hunting, fishing, and gathering.

Radiocarbon dates from the Mandeville and Tunacunnhee sites indicate that the Hopewell interaction sphere extended into extreme western Georgia between approximately A.D. 200 and A.D. 450 (Jefferies 1973; Kellar et al. 1962; Smith 1979). Hopewell was a pan-Eastern Woodland phenomenon that included trade in such exotic raw materials as marine shells, shark teeth, copper, mica, and galena, as well as artifacts manufactured from these and other materials. Those artifacts probably functioned as prestige items belonging to individuals of status, and include necklaces, earspools, panpipes, platform pipes, prismatic blades, and projectile points. Earthen and stone-mantled mounds incorporating human burials that

contain these prestige goods are common at Hopewell centers. This form of preferential treatment in the mortuary process is a reliable indicator of status (e.g., O'Shea 1984; Peebles 1971; Streuver and Houart 1972), which was probably achieved rather than ascribed in Hopewellian societies (see Buikstra 1972). It does, however, indicate that local leaders were able to manipulate the control of exotic goods to further their own political agendas. This suggests that extraregional trade and social interaction may have been directed by only a few individuals in a specific locality or territory (*sensu* Brown 1971; Peebles 1971), anticipating the more complex political developments that matured in the Late Woodland and culminated in the complex political developments of the Mississippian period.

Only two Hopewell mound centers are known in Georgia: Tunacunnhee in extreme northwestern Georgia and Mandeville in southwestern Georgia along the lower Chattahoochee River. Both sites contain burial mounds and an associated village or habitation area. The habitation areas at both sites contain ceramics that are associated with local Middle Woodland traditions: Cartersville, Connestee, and Candy Creek ceramics were discovered at Tunacunnhee (Jefferies 1976), and Mandeville had both Cartersville/Deptford and Swift Creek wares (Smith 1975). This evidence suggests (1) that the Hopewellian influence did not spread into modern-day Georgia much beyond the extreme western part of the state; and (2), that where it was present, it entered the political and ideological domain as an expression of status within the local community but did not significantly affect local techno-economic traditions in ceramic styles, settlement patterns, and subsistence preferences.

Platform mounds unrelated to Hopewell are also known to have been constructed in northern Georgia in the Middle Woodland. While Hopewell mound centers are usually associated with plain, check stamped, simple stamped, and cordmarked ceramics, the non–Hopewell-related mound centers are associated with Cartersville/Deptford or Swift Creek ceramics. The Leake Mound complex in Bartow County is an example of the former, and the Little River mound complex in Morgan County is an example of the latter.

The Leake Mounds are situated along the Etowah River in Bartow County, Georgia. There is no indication that this mound complex was associated with Hopewell, although dates obtained from the mound indicate it is contemporaneous with Tunacunnhee (Rudolph 1990, cited in Wood and Bowen 1995). Most of the focus on the Leake habitation area has been on the Late Mississippian component, but a date of A.D. 90 ± 48 obtained from a hearth indicates that Middle Woodland people lived near the mounds about the time they were in use (see Wood and Bowen 1995:25). There are not enough data available at this time to determine the extent or nature of that occupation.

The Little River site contained at least three platform mounds, one of which was a Swift Creek burial mound dating to A.D. 110 ± 130 (Williams and Shapiro 1990a). It was associated with a dense occupational midden, some of which may have been used as fill to construct two Lamar period, Dyar phase mounds. The Swift Creek ceramic assemblage from both the mound and habitation area consists primarily of wares exhibiting notched and scalloped rims and tetrapods (Williams and Shapiro 1990a). As mentioned above, vessels with these early Swift Creek traits are known to have been manufactured from ca. A.D. 1 to A.D. 300, verifying the validity of the A.D. 110 ± 130 date.

Little was known about nonmound Middle Woodland burials in the Georgia piedmont until very recently. Although the data analysis is currently in progress, the preliminary evidence indicates that the large Cartersville/Deptford cemetery at the Hickory Log site (9CK9) contained single and multiple interments (David Jones, personal communication November 1995). Burials were both flexed and extended, and both primary and secondary interments appear to have occurred. Some burials contained significant amounts of grave goods; others contained none. Grave goods include cut mica, greenstone gorgets, and stemmed hafted bifaces manufactured from Ridge and Valley chert and quartz. Most of the hafted bifaces were small, but some were quite large and appear to be ceremonial rather than utilitarian. The cut mica and gorgets notwithstanding, there does not appear to be a significant Hopewellian influence on the burial practices at Hickory Log.

Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 500–1000). Many aspects of the Late Woodland period in the Southeast are enigmatic, especially in terms of social organization. Several general themes pertaining to the cultural processes are evident, however.

The decline in importance of the Hopewellian mound centers throughout the Midwest and Southeast and the apparent fragmentation of long-distance, large-scale trade networks into more localized spheres of interaction by A.D. 500 signify the beginning of the Late Woodland period in the Southeast. Recently, Nassaney and Cobb (1991a:1) have described the situation as follows:

> The emerging view of the Late Woodland in the Southeast is that there was considerable variation in social relations, accompanied by similar diversity in ideology, subsistence, technology, and other realms.

They point out that while some regions saw a movement toward localized, autonomous subsistence, other areas participated in regional interaction spheres (Nassaney and Cobb 1991b). These views reflect the changing perception of the Late Woodland period in the archaeological community. It is now thought of as a period of social and economic diversity rather than a period of social "decline."

Late Woodland subsistence practices continued to focus on broad-spectrum hunting, fishing, and gathering. Botanical foodstuffs and a variety of terrestrial, palustrine, riverine, and lacustrine fauna—white-tailed deer, turkey, fish, and shellfish, for example—were important to the subsistence base (e.g., Hally 1970; Hally and Rudolph 1986; Stanyard and Baker 1992). The significance of incipient maize, bean, squash, and starchy-seed plant horticulture varied throughout the Midwest and Southeast, but the technology was probably available to most inhabitants of these regions throughout the Late Woodland period (Chapman and Crites 1987). However, it was not until late in the period (ca. A.D. 700–900) that maize horticulture began to play a significant role in sociopolitical developments in the region (Muller 1983). In northern Georgia, maize does not appear to have been economically important until sometime after A.D. 1000.

Settlement patterns varied among Late Woodland groups according to environmental setting, socioeconomic organization, locational preference, and other factors. Broadly speaking, however, there was a time-transgressive trend from a seasonal settlement pattern focused on exploiting small to medium-sized tributaries and their associated upland

environments, to one of more permanent settlements on the floodplains and bottomlands associated with large rivers and drainages.

Small mound complexes and fortification architecture suggest a relatively intricate political landscape. In north-central Georgia, a Napier mound center was excavated on Annewakee Creek in Douglas County (Dickens 1975). Excavations uncovered a rectangular structure on top of a small, earthen, platform mound. Along with substantial numbers of Napier wares, pottery associated with Florida and Alabama ceramic sequences was found in association with the structure. A ditch, palisade, and several structures associated with Woodstock ceramics were excavated at the Woodstock Fort site, located in northwestern Georgia in Cherokee County (Caldwell 1957). Caldwell (1958) also was able to show a Woodstock association with the wall trench on the summit of the Summerour Mound in north-central Georgia, and a cobble-lined ditch—which may be a fortification—associated with a Woodstock village or hamlet was recently excavated near Rome, Georgia (Stanyard and Baker 1992). From the architectural evidence, it is clear that populations were becoming more centralized and that there was a threat, either real or perceived, of political aggression during the later stages of the Late Woodland period.

Diagnostic lithics of the Late Woodland period are primarily small triangular hafted bifaces often called Hamilton points. These types were manufactured until historic times and are only diagnostic when recovered in context. Ceramics are generally used for identifying Late Woodland components in the region. Late Swift Creek and Napier ceramics have been the traditional markers of the Late Woodland in northwest Georgia (Rudolph 1991). Late Swift Creek ceramics are identified by curvilinear complicated stamping, often in combination with the rectilinear designs associated with Napier and Woodstock ceramics (Rudolph 1991; Snow 1975). Napier surface designs consist of plain, fine-lined rectilinear, and, occasionally, curvilinear complicated stamping.

Mean calibrated dates of A.D. 670 and A.D. 710 have been obtained from Swift Creek features at the Chase site, and a mean calibrated date of A.D. 682 has been obtained from a Swift Creek pit feature at 9NE85, which is just across the Yellow River from the Chase site (Stanyard and Stoops 1995; David Chase, personal communication 1994). Dates of A.D. 610 $\pm$ 60 and A.D. 700 $\pm$ 50 (uncorrected) were obtained for Napier ceramics at Simpson's Field in Anderson County, South Carolina (Wood et al. 1986). Napier and Late Swift Creek wares co-occur at some sites, but Rudolph (1991:Figure 12) has illustrated the tendency for Late Swift Creek and Napier to differ in geographical distribution. These two wares appear to be more or less contemporaneous and possibly represent diverging stylistic preferences.

A growing body of data indicates that Woodstock ceramics are a Late Woodland technological manifestation as well. Surfaces of Woodstock pottery exhibit plain, incised, and bold-lined rectilinear complicated stamping. Radiocarbon assays from the Whitehead Farm 1 site, a Woodstock phase village in Floyd County, Georgia, date Woodstock ceramics to as early as A.D. 772, and possibly earlier (Stanyard and Baker 1992). Researchers originally assigned Woodstock to the Mississippian period based on the association of Woodstock ceramics with fortification architecture at the Woodstock Fort and Summerour Mound sites and the use of maize (Caldwell 1957, 1958). More recent research, however, shows that Woodstock has little in common with Mississippian culture. Despite the fortified villages and

mounds, the economic, political, and demographic systems associated with Woodstock constitute a continuation of earlier themes.

Based on the evidence discussed above, the following ceramic chronology for the Late Woodland in northern Georgia is proposed. Late Swift Creek and Napier appear sometime after A.D. 500 and continue to be manufactured until approximately A.D. 750. Woodstock ceramics appear in ceramic assemblages by this time and last until about A.D. 900–1000.

Mississippian Period (ca. A.D. 1000–1600)

The Mississippian period marks the appearance of chiefdom-level societies in the southeastern United States. The cultural traits characteristic of Mississippian society include (1) earthen platform mounds arranged around central plazas; (2) continued population increase centered in more stable settlements; (3) dependence on cultivated plants such as maize and beans; (4) increased territoriality and warfare; and (5) socially stratified, chiefdom-level sociopolitical units (Chapman 1985:74–89). Three subdivisions, Early, Middle, and Late, are recognized for the Mississippian period in northern Georgia.

Early Mississippian (ca. A.D. 1000–1200). In northern Georgia, the Early Mississippian period is characterized by the advent of sustained maize horticulture, permanent settlement of floodplains along large river drainages, and centralized political control administered by an elite class from large mound centers. In north-central Georgia, archaeologists term this era the Etowah culture, named after the mound complex of the same name near Cartersville, Georgia. At least six phases within Etowah culture (Etowah I–IV, Stillhouse, and Jarrett) have been proposed (e.g., Caldwell 1957; Hally and Rudolph 1986; Sears 1956). They are based primarily on differences in ceramic surface designs that appear to some as chronologically and geographically distinct. There is no consensus on the specifics of these demarcations, but general trends are apparent.

At the beginning of Etowah culture (ca. A.D. 1000–1050), the geographical distribution of early Etowah ceramic assemblages was concentrated around the eastern Etowah and Chattahoochee River drainage systems, which span five counties in north-central Georgia. Through time, the sphere of Etowah influence appears to have shifted eastward, coalescing around the central Etowah and Oostanaula river drainage systems by about A.D. 1150. By ca. A.D. 1200, Etowah culture was concentrated around an approximately 50 km stretch of the Etowah River in Bartow, Cherokee, and Floyd counties. By this time a polity had formed, known in archaeological terms as the Wilbanks phase of the subsequent Savannah culture, and centralized political control over the region was administered from at least four mound sites: Etowah, Two Run Creek, Free Bridge, and Raccoon Creek. Three mounds, one 18 m in height, and a large assortment of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex grave items suggest that, of the four mound sites, Etowah was the dominant political center (Larson 1971; Wauchope 1966; see Hally and Rudolph 1986:58–59).

Early Etowah is represented archaeologically by ceramics exhibiting bold-lined rectilinear surface decorations, the most common of which consists of line block and nested diamonds bisected by two or more horizontal lines. The latter design is known as the "ladder-based diamond" motif. By about A.D. 1100 this design type became less popular, while "barred diamonds" were more popular. Barred-diamond designs are similar to ladder-based motifs

except that the vertical lines blot out the nested diamonds in the area spanned by the vertical lines. The addition of a wide array of surface treatments and an increase in the use of shell as a tempering agent accompany this change in complicated stamped design. New design types include Etowah Red Filmed, Etowah Polished Plain, Etowah Polished Black, and Sixes Plain (Hally and Rudolph 1986:39). The latest portion of Etowah culture is characterized by the addition of Savannah Complicated Stamped designs, such as figure nine, filfot cross, and herringbone, to the ceramic inventory.

Etowah domestic architecture consisted of both wall-trenched, rectilinear structures with a central hearth, and wattle and daub structures with a single post construction and central clay hearths (Hally and Rudolph 1986; Wauchope 1966). Platform mounds began to be constructed at political centers, such as the Etowah mound complex in Cartersville, by at least A.D. 1150. Buildings were constructed on the mound summits and were probably used for ritual purposes as well as residences for the elite.

Middle Mississippian (ca. A.D. 1200–1350). In Georgia, the Middle Mississippian period is called the Savannah culture. During this time, the Project area was probably most heavily influenced by the Wilbanks phase of the Savannah culture, a polity focused around a political center at the Etowah River mound complex (see above).

Excavations at Etowah suggest that Wilbanks phase society was stratified and ruled by an elite class who inherited their social position (Larson 1971). Evidence for this includes buildings atop platform mounds (possibly associated with ritual activities and/or residences for the elite) and the analysis of burials, which indicates differential mortuary treatment. Although many individuals were buried with few or no grave goods, some burials associated with the Wilbanks phase at Etowah contained elaborate grave furniture associated with the "Southern Cult," or Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Items associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex include bilobed arrows, ceremonial chert blades, ground stone axes, batons/maces, embossed copper plates, copper gorgets, large stone statues, and various items of shell (see Galloway 1989). They are interpreted as prestigious ceremonial accouterments owned by members of the elite class and used by them to perform important rituals.

Ceramic surface designs consist of Etowah Complicated Stamped (filfot, barred diamonds, and herringbone), Savannah Complicated Stamped (concentric circle, two-bar circle, and two-bar cross circle), and Savannah Check Stamped. A Savannah Plain ware is also recognized. Shell tempering and handled jars occur in ceramic assemblages from northwest Georgia (e.g., Bell Field Mound in Murray County), but these features are rare elsewhere in the state, including those associated with the Wilbanks phase (Hally and Rudolph 1986:53).

Other than a reliance on intensive maize agriculture, little is known about the Wilbanks phase subsistence economy. However, evidence from the Beaverdam Creek mound site, which is associated with a contemporaneous polity (Beaverdam phase) on the northern Savannah River drainage, indicates that Wilbanks subsistence very likely included hunting and gathering a wide variety of resources. Nuts and maize appear to have been primary sources for plant foods, while deer supplied the majority of the animal protein. Other plants and animals exploited for food probably included small mammals, reptiles, turkey, fish, and

maypops, if the evidence from Beaverdam Creek can be applied to Wilbanks (Rudolph and Hally 1985).

Mound construction peaked during the Wilbanks phase, and earthlodges began to be constructed as well. Earthlodges were probably used for important meetings and rituals. Domestic architecture appears to be similar to that of the preceding Etowah culture.

Late Mississippian (ca. 1350–1540). The Late Mississippian period in the Piedmont Oconee River region is characterized by Lamar culture occupations, named after the Lamar site, near Macon, Georgia (Kelly 1935). Excavated by James A. Ford and, later, A. R. Kelly in 1933 and 1934, the Lamar site investigation was the first modern excavation of a site dating to this time period (see Williams and Shapiro 1990b:11).

Early Lamar ceramic surface designs continued to exhibit complicated stamped decorations like those of the Savannah culture. Rims, however, are thickened and decorated with punctations, pinches, or appliqué. By about A.D. 1450, incising became a popular surface design motif. Incising becomes finer, and the number of lines that constitute the design increases through time. Tempering is also chronologically sensitive in that it becomes coarser through time. Diagnostic features of later Lamar ceramics include bowls with sharply incurving rims (cazuela bowls), cane-punctated rims, and rim effigy adornos.

Lamar culture along the Piedmont Oconee region begins with the Duvall Phase, ca. A.D. 1375 (Smith and Williams 1990:61). Defined at the Dyar site (9GE5), characteristic ceramic attributes from this phase include Morgan Incised (a fine crosshatched incising), and hollow cane punctation on rims, which are narrow (~10 mm) and pinched or folded/appliquéed, and may exhibit effigy adornos (Smith and Williams 1990:61). Stamping occurs less frequently than in previous phases associated with the Savannah culture (Smith and Williams 1990:61).

The Iron Horse Phase, ca. A.D. 1450 (Smith and Williams 1990:61-62) follows the Duvall Phase in the Project area. The Iron Horse Phase was defined following investigations at the Scull Shoals site (9GE4). It is distinguished by an increase in the frequency in stamping, continuation of Morgan Incised, the introduction of Bold Incised motifs, thickening of pinched or folded/appliquéed rims (~14-15 mm), and a significant decrease in the occurrence of hollow cane punctation (Smith and Williams 1990:62). The newly introduced Bold Incised motifs typically consist of two to four lines less than two millimeters in width (Smith and Williams 1990:62).

The Iron Horse Phase is succeeded by the Dyar Phase ca. A.D. 1520 (Smith and Williams 1990:62). The Dyar Phase, defined at the mound site of the same name (9GE5), is notable for increases in the number of lines in Bold Incised motifs, greater width of pinched or folded/appliquéed rims (~17-20 mm), and more common stamping (Smith and Williams 1990:62).

The final Lamar phase along the Oconee River is the Bell Phase, ca. A.D. 1580-1670 (Smith and Williams 1990:62). Defined at the Joe Bell site (9MG28), ceramics from this phase show an almost complete abandonment of stamping, while incised motifs become increasingly fine, with greater numbers of lines (e.g. 30 or more) (Smith and Williams 1990:62-63). Rims

occur that are T-shaped in cross section, and pinched folded/appliqué rims attain their greatest widths (~20 millimeters) (Smith and Williams 1990:63).

Lithics are rare at some late Lamar sites, especially the small occupations in the hinterlands, even though small (Hamilton-like) and large triangular projectile points were being mass-produced at locations such as the King site (Jennifer Freer, personal communication 1993).

Many large villages and small hamlets attributable to Lamar occupations in Georgia have been excavated, and more is known about Lamar culture than any other culture phase or period. Some villages were large; perhaps several hundred people lived at the largest ones. The King site (Hally et al. 1975) in Floyd County and Ruckers Bottom (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985) in Elbert County are two such sites, though neither is associated with a mound. Mounds continued to be built, however, and they were the locations where the administrative activities of the elite were conducted.

Though political control was still centralized, widely scattered hamlets of one to five homesteads each were ubiquitous across the north Georgia landscape. Many of these small hamlets were far from political centers, and it is unclear how much control the ruling class could exercise over everyday activity in the hinterlands. It is possible that some tribute, mostly in the form of food and goods, but perhaps in community or military service as well, was paid to indicate and reinforce allegiance to those in control.

The subsistence economy was heavily focused on maize, bean, and squash horticulture, though wild plants and nuts were consumed as well. The most important animal resource was the white-tailed deer. A wide variety of other animals, including small mammals, turkey, reptiles, fish, and shellfish, were also exploited on a seasonal basis (Rudolph and Hally 1985; Shapiro 1983).

Domestic architecture during Lamar times has been detailed from evidence at several sites. Structures were usually square with slightly depressed floors and wall trench entrances. Walls were constructed from vertically set posts and were covered with clay, thatch, and possibly bark (see Hally and Rudolph 1986:69). They were likely occupied throughout the year, though evidence suggests that some domestic activities were conducted in open-air structures, probably in the summer months (Hally et al. 1975). At the King site, a large Contact period site mentioned earlier, domestic structures were grouped around small open spaces and may represent groupings of small nuclear families (Hally and Rudolph 1986:70; Hally et al. 1975). The existence of central plazas at Lamar sites is well documented at the King (Hally et al. 1975), Dyar (Smith 1981), and Little Egypt (Hally 1980) sites. Ritual activities are assumed to have taken place in these areas, which were surrounded by domestic and public buildings.

Some of the late Mississippian manifestations such as Lamar are known to have continued into the period of European exploration and early colonization. However, Native American societies were rapidly transformed by disease, warfare, and forced population movements as a result of Euro-American contact and settlement.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Initial European Contact

There is no clear separation between the prehistoric and early historic Native American occupations of the interior of Georgia. Some of the late Mississippian manifestations such as Lamar are known to have continued into the period marked by European exploration and early colonization. However, Native American societies were rapidly transformed by the effects of trade, disease, warfare, and forced population movements as a result of Euro-American presence in the southeast, even before actual contact.

The first Europeans to arrive in Georgia were the Spanish, who established missions and forts along the Georgia coast during the second half of the sixteenth century (Spalding 1977a:9–10). Although permanent settlements were confined to coastal areas, the Spanish carried on extensive trade with interior tribes. Several expeditions explored the interior, the most important of which was the De Soto expedition of 1540, which has several postulated routes through the interior of Georgia (Hudson et al. 1984:69–70). Research by Hudson et al. (1984:70) indicates that De Soto and his men likely followed the Ocmulgee River as far north as Macon, Georgia, then passed along the fall line northeast toward the Native American village of Altamaha, south of Milledgeville on the Oconee River. The expedition then crossed the Savannah River into what is now South Carolina. Although direct or prolonged contact with interior tribes was rare during the seventeenth century, disruptions caused by the presence of Europeans on the continent altered the structure of Native American societies across the southeast.

During the seventeenth century, the English began to expand their settlements south from Jamestown, seeking to influence the loyalties of the native populations in the process. By this time, two major Native American groups inhabited interior Georgia, the Cherokee and the Creek. In general, Cherokee groups occupied northern Georgia, and the Creek lived in southern Georgia. The border between Creek and Cherokee was not precisely marked but ran roughly on a line between Athens and Lawrenceville and west through Marietta and across Alabama (Temple 1935:4). The Project area was part of the Creek territory, with the tribe's major population centers located along the Ocmulgee River. During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Georgia was a battleground of competing forces as the British in Carolina, the Spanish in Florida, and even the French, pushing east from the Mississippi Valley, fought for influence among the Creek and Cherokee in Georgia. British traders penetrated Cherokee lands from the Carolinas and Virginia; Spanish incursions against the Creek along the Chattahoochee pushed them eastward, closer to the British influence; and the British exerted steady pressure on the missions of the Georgia coast until the Spanish could no longer maintain their presence there (Spalding 1977a:12–13).

Hoping to establish a barrier colony between the Carolinas and Spanish Florida, the British crown granted a charter to James Oglethorpe in 1732, and in 1733 Oglethorpe launched his Georgia colony at Savannah. The earliest expansion of settlements was north and west along the Savannah River and south along the coast. Following the Revolutionary War, Wilkes County was formed in 1777 on what had been Creek and Cherokee land and in 1784 Washington County was created. This former Creek land was used as rewards to Revolutionary War veterans. Throughout the colonial period, and following the

Revolutionary War, Georgia was steadily expanding its territory through treaties and coercion. With each new addition, however, came demands for more territory and by the end of the eighteenth century most Georgians favored total removal of the Native population from "their" state. Following the establishment of the United States Constitution, Georgians increasingly sought federal aid in expelling native groups. In 1802, in exchange for ceding its western territory to the United States, Georgia received a promise from the U.S. government to speed the removal of the Creek and Cherokee. In 1802 and 1804, the federal government secured from the Creek the much-desired land between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers including parts of Putnam and Baldwin Counties (Spalding 1977b:16–19; Coleman 1977a:92–93, 100–101). Resistance by the Creek, especially among the Upper Creek, or "Red Sticks," increased, and the British exploited their dissatisfaction by encouraging raids against frontier settlements. The Red Sticks were defeated at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama in 1814 by Andrew Jackson and were forced to cede their territory between Georgia and Florida. With increasing pressure from the federal government and through a dubiously obtained treaty, the Creeks turned over their territory east of the Flint River and south of the Chattahoochee River in 1821 (Boney 1977:129). Finally, in 1826, state officials pressured a small group of Creek representatives headed by William McIntosh, a first cousin of then Governor George Troup into ceding their remaining Georgia lands, located between the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers in west-central Georgia. Dissenting Creeks later assassinated McIntosh for his betrayal (Boney 1977:130–131).

Historic Overview of Greene, Hancock, Morgan, and Putnam Counties

Greene County was formed from Washington and Wilkes Counties in 1786 with the county seat in Greensboro, and land from Greene County was used to form Hancock County in 1793. The town of Sparta became the Hancock County seat in 1795 (New Georgia Encyclopedia 2003a). The Georgia Legislature created Baldwin County in 1803, following the 1802 treaty that acquired the west side of the Oconee River for the State of Georgia. The land was surveyed into lots, which were distributed through the first Georgia land lottery to qualified residents of the state. The lottery system was instituted to discourage speculation and encourage expansion and improvements, but contributed no money to state coffers that might have been used for internal improvements and education (Carl Vinson Institute of Government 2004).

Governor John Milledge ordered the state capital to be moved from Savannah to the newly acquired territory in 1804, and plans for a town in Baldwin County, at the head of navigation on the Oconee River were laid out. The new town would be named Milledgeville in honor of the governor (Coleman 1977b:107–108). The presence of the state government and its attendant services, along with the promise of wealth to be made from growing cotton in the surrounding countryside, attracted a large number of settlers to the frontier and it became necessary to further subdivide Baldwin County. In 1807, the counties of Morgan, Putnam, Jones, and Randolph (renamed Jasper in 1812) were created. Eatonton was made Putnam County seat in 1808, while Madison was made the Morgan County seat in 1809 (Figure 2) (New Georgia Encyclopedia 2003b, 2005).

In the first full decade after the opening of the territory, these counties grew rapidly. Greene and Hancock Counties, on the east side of the Oconee River were settled much earlier than Putnam and Morgan Counties. Families from Virginia and the Carolinas used the Great

Wagon Road to move south in search of more, or better, land (Smith 1901:159). Certainly there were incursions into Creek territory but legal occupation did not begin until the nineteenth century. As first laid out, Greene County straddled the Fall Line, with part of the county in the piedmont and part in the upper coastal plain. When formed, Hancock County occupied the coastal plain portion of Greene County and according to one chronicler the "fine gray land which was covered with a growth of small oaks" was "regarded as the least desirable" (Smith 1901:158). This was in contrast to the "rich red land" of what remained Greene County (Smith 1901:158). The cash crop planted in both areas in the eighteenth century was tobacco, which never achieved the dominance that cotton would in the nineteenth century. Tobacco was a regulated commodity, and tobacco inspection stations formed the basis for towns such as Vienna, South Carolina, and Petersburg, Georgia, on the Savannah River above Augusta.

In the first decade of the nineteenth century land that became Putnam and Morgan Counties became available, free to Georgia citizens via a lottery. Farmers in Greene and Hancock Counties had caused erosion, depleted soils, and overall poor agricultural conditions, and the promise of new acreage across the Oconee River was compelling. From 1810 on, Hancock County steadily lost land-owning population, although the number of slaves rose steadily. Greene County did not lose as much land-owning population and it too saw an increase in the slave population and by the outbreak of the Civil War the black population was more than double that of the white population.

Table 4 shows the white and slave populations for each county up to 1860. Free African-Americans were included in the census data but they account for fewer than 100 people in each county in every decade (Walker 1990).

Table 4. Population in the Antebellum Period

	Greene	**Hancock**	**Putnam**	**Morgan**
	White/Slave	**White/Slave**	**White/Slave**	**White/Slave**
1790	4020/1377	NA	NA	NA
1800	7097/3657	9605/4835	NA	NA
1810	6398/5236	6849/6456	6771/3220	5949/2418
1820	6599/6937	5847/6863	8208/7241	7463/6045
1830	5026/7470	4603/7180	5513/7707	5211/6820
1840	4641/7024	3697/5915	3741/6482	3461/5646
1850	4744/8266	4210/7306	3300/7468	3634/7094
1860	4229/8398	3871/8137	2956/7138	2983/7006

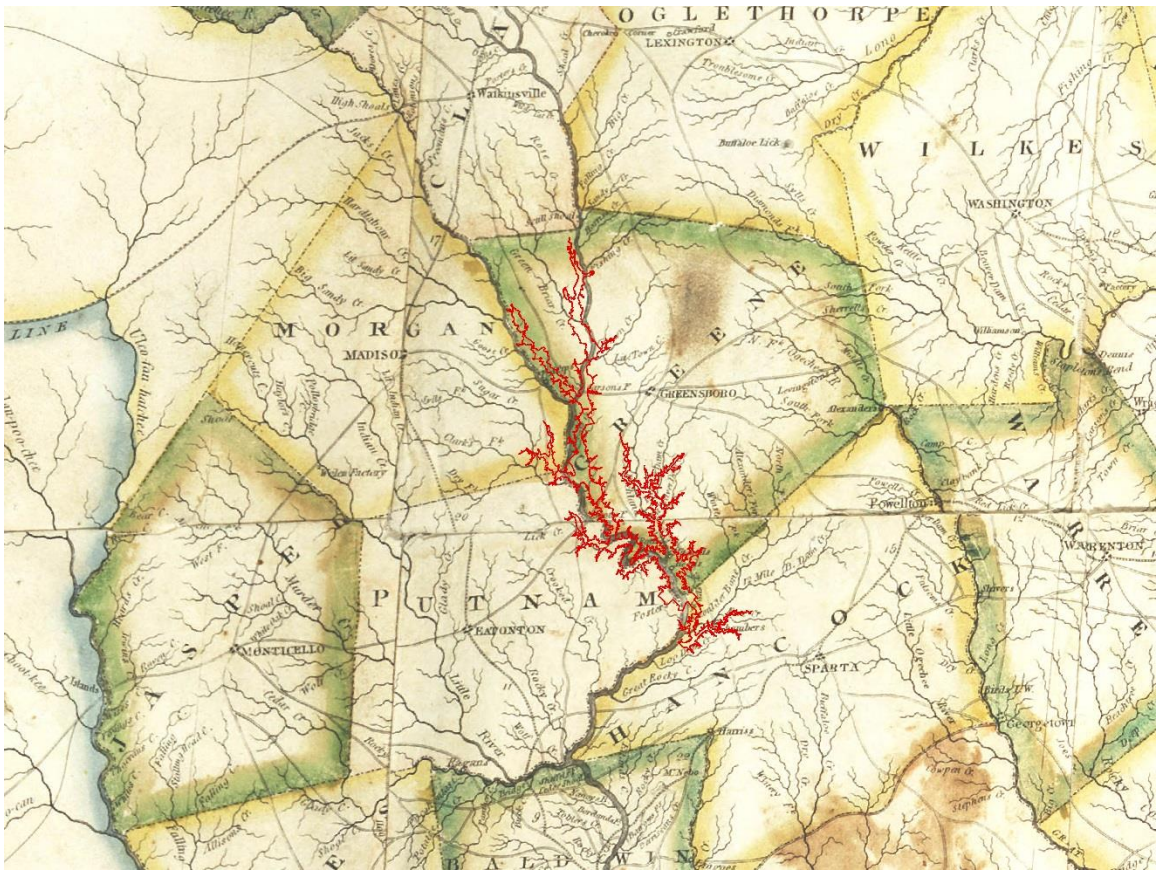

Figure 2. Project area in 1818, showing county seats and, left of blue line, "Lower Creeks" (Sturges 1818).

The rapid growth of Putnam and Morgan Counties did not last. In 1821, the land between the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers was acquired from the Creeks and was distributed to Georgia citizens by lottery. The lure of free or inexpensive lands farther west encouraged many recent settlers in the study counties to pull up stakes and move yet again. The promise of new lands had contributed to careless agricultural practice in the area. Trees were cleared and fields plowed without concern for topsoil erosion, and cotton was planted year after year without the crop rotation necessary to replace soil nutrients. By the late 1840s, the poor soil conditions in the region were drawing comment from even boosters of the state's resources. A farmer from Stanfordville, in Putnam County, wrote that the soils of the region "were perhaps more completely exhausted than any other part of the United States" (Bonner 1964:62). All four counties experienced a steady decline in population after 1820, stabilizing at approximately 10,000 residents in each county by the eve of the Civil War (Bonner 1964:56–60; Walker 1990).

Cotton gins, gristmills, and sawmills were generally scattered through the countryside, at crossroads and convenient waterpower sites. This scattered settlement pattern, along with poor roads, discouraged urban development. Planters generally made only one or two trips a year to towns at the head of river navigation such as Milledgeville and Macon to deliver their crops and purchase supplies that could not be produced on the farm (Manning et al. 1984:51, 54).

The water power provided by the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers did attract efforts at larger scale mills before the Civil War. In 1811 a paper mill was established at Scull Shoals in Greene County, in what is now the Oconee National Forest (Hunt 1972:58). That effort was short-lived but did not dissuade interest in large-scale mill operations, particularly textile mills. The first of these was constructed by William Bird, a native of Pennsylvania, as early as 1795 at the Shoals of the Ogeechee in the southeast corner of the Hancock County. The factory produced wool and cotton yarn and continued to operate after Bird's death under the ownership of the Cheely brothers. Around 1830, William Shivers opened another cotton mill on the Ogeechee River upstream of the Bird mill. The mill came to be known as Rock Factory, and in 1849 it had 600 spindles and employed 40 workers (Shivers 1990:87). Scull Shoals developed a cotton mill industry by 1834, about the same time the Eatonton Factory was in operation on the Little River in Putnam County (Wood 1992:15-16).

In the early 1840s, two railroad lines were established on the periphery of the upper Oconee-Ocmulgee river region. The Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Decatur was completed in 1841, passing through Greene and Morgan counties, and in 1843 the Central of Georgia line reached from Savannah to Macon, passing along the southeastern border of Jones County. In 1851, a spur line was constructed from Gordon to Milledgeville (Bonner 1978:132–133). This spur was extended to Eatonton before the Civil War (Cowles 1983: Plate 143). After the war, a railroad was completed from Milledgeville to the Georgia Railroad at Warrenton, allowing easy access to the cotton markets at Augusta. A map of Georgia made in 1847 (Bonner 1847) shows that besides the county seats, there were only a few other settlements within the counties under study (Figure 3). A number of these settlements were directly associated with mills, including Merrell Factory in Greene County, Clopton's Mill in Putnam County, and unnamed mills in Hancock County.

Despite the erosion and soil exhaustion resulting from the early settlement period, efforts at better husbandry and a general improvement in the agricultural economy in the two decades prior to the Civil War led to productive harvests in Middle Georgia. The counties in the study area produced a little over 8,000 bales each in 1860, well over the state average of about 5,300 bales in both years (DeBow 1990; Kennedy 1990).

Most of the residents lived outside of town and were farmers, laborers, or slaves. Slaves outnumbered whites throughout the region by 1820, and the slave population peaked in 1850, double the number of whites. Large slaveholdings were common in this area, where the cotton economy was strong and slaves were needed to harvest the crop. However, by 1860 the years of poor stewardship were apparent in Greene and Hancock counties, and there was more unimproved than improved farmland. About 60 percent of the farmland was improved in Morgan and Putnam counties (Kennedy 1990). Most farms in Georgia (59.4 percent) were fewer than 100 acres in size. In Putnam County, fewer than 10 percent of the farms were that small. In Greene, Hancock, and Morgan counties more than half of the farms were 500 acres or more. Farms of 500 acres or more were rare in Georgia, representing less than 7 percent of the total (Kennedy 1990).

The prosperity of Middle Georgia's slaveholding farmers and planters would be disrupted by the changes brought by the Civil War and its aftermath. The region did not see any significant fighting until Union General William T. Sherman came through the area on his infamous March to the Sea in November 1864. The right wing of Sherman's two columns passed through Jackson in Butts County and crossed the Ocmulgee River. The line proceeded through Eatonton in Putnam County to Milledgeville and ultimately Savannah, which they reached at Christmas. Although ordered to destroy only property contributing to the war effort and to refrain from looting and pillaging, the troops were generally given free rein. They gathered up whatever food, livestock, fodder, and firewood that they could carry and destroyed the rest-livestock, crops, barns, mills, and many residences (Lenz 1995).

The loss of livestock and slave labor, the destruction of fields, fences, and barns, and the crippling of the small manufacturing sector of the economy by the Union army took a heavy toll on Middle Georgia. Other factors slowed the recovery of the region after the war ended in 1865. Death and dismemberment in the Confederate ranks during the war contributed to a severe lack of manpower on the farms. In addition, most farmers were unable to obtain sufficient credit to make improvements to their neglected farms.

The tenant system emerged as the preferred practice for putting the former slaves to work in the fields, but proved to be draining on the agricultural economy. Many tenants did not have the equipment or the cash necessary to operate their farm, which had to be supplied by the landlord. The landlord controlled the crop and paid the tenant a share of the crop after deducting what was owed for supplies. This sharecropper system often benefited neither party. High interest rates, unstable cotton prices, and usually unfair business practices by landlords kept sharecroppers in perpetual debt, and landlords were repaid with careless management practices and a shifting, unreliable labor force (Orser 1988:54–57; Range 1954:67–70, 83–89). The number of farms increased two-and-a-half times during the 1870s as large plantations were divided into small, tenant-operated units. The percentage of sharecroppers in the study area in 1880 was considerably higher than the state average of 31.4 percent (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1991), due primarily to the high percentage of

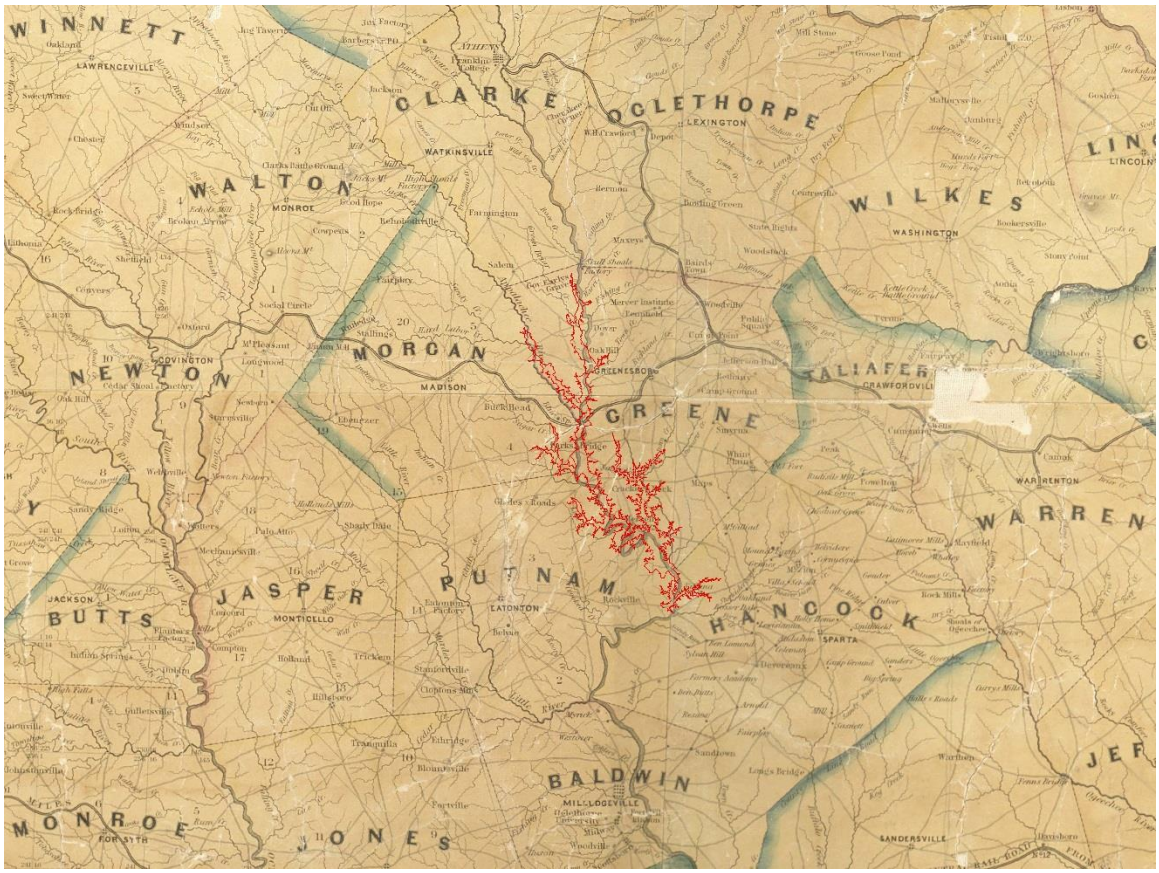

Figure 3. View of the survey area in 1847 from a map of Georgia (Bonner 1847).

African Americans in the population, who were least able to move up the agricultural ladder toward ownership.

Despite the increase in tenancy, the cotton economy was showing signs of recovery by 1880. Although production was still below antebellum levels, it had increased significantly from 1870 and had reached over 80 percent of the amount produced in 1860. In order to get cotton and other products to market more easily, railroad connections were extended into areas that did not yet have them. In 1872, the Macon & Augusta Railroad was completed through Sparta, giving Hancock County access to both of the state's main inland cotton markets. The Georgia Railroad acquired this line in 1880 and operated it as the "Macon Road," creating competition with the Central of Georgia (Georgia's Railroad History and Heritage n.d.). This line, known as the Macon and Northern, later became a part of the Central of Georgia Railroad. The spur line of the Central of Georgia from Milledgeville to Eatonton, constructed before the Civil War, was extended from Eatonton through northern Jasper County to Covington in 1890 (American History and Genealogy Project 2003; Powell 1969).

A number of small towns and whistle stops developed along these railroad lines in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but none of these settlements reached an appreciable size. Some were already in existence prior to the line, but achieved a more permanent status as a result of the line passing through or near the community. These communities existed almost entirely to serve the farmers of the area with the limited amount of services needed to maintain the agricultural regime established after the Civil War. A map of the area in 1898 shows the new railroad lines and the associated communities at the end of the nineteenth century (Figure 4).

The region saw other advances along with improved railroad access. Georgia Power Company constructed a hydroelectric system on the Ocmulgee River in 1911, creating Lake Jackson and eventually providing power to the whole region. About the same time water systems were installed in the main towns of the area, although most rural residents continued to rely on private wells and cisterns (Powell 1969).

Modern conveniences and utilities generally were not found on farms in the study area until the middle of the twentieth century. Tenancy continued to increase and farm size continued to shrink in the region during the first quarter of the twentieth century, with cotton continuing to be the dominant crop. By 1920, over 75 percent of farmers were tenants and average farm size had fallen to 71.4 acres (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1932). High cotton prices in the years before World War I encouraged tenants to continue to plant cotton. In addition, many landlords required their tenants to plant cotton, since it was easily shipped and stored, and the support structure for growing and marketing it were already in place (Range 1954).

Attempts were made in the early twentieth century to decrease cotton dependency in the state by establishing a state department of agriculture to promote diversification and by encouraging scientific farming through local societies, agricultural journals, and universities. Although these efforts perhaps laid the groundwork for diversification and greater self-sufficiency on the farm, it was a combination of factors, including the destruction caused by the boll weevil to the cotton crops of 1919–1923, a worldwide decline in cotton prices

during the 1920s, outmigration of tenant labor as a result of increasing farm mechanization, and finally New Deal agricultural reform in the 1930s, that led to a steady decline in the importance of cotton in the local economy. Many farmers lost their lands through foreclosure, and farms were consolidated under corporate owners that could invest in mechanization. Tenants, many of whom were African-American, were forced to move to the towns to work in the mills or to the North in search of better job opportunities and more equitable treatment under the law (Holmes 1977:263–264; Range 1954:103–135; 169–181).

Many of those in the area who continued farming cotton into the 1930s faced financial ruin as a result of the Depression, collapse of the cotton culture, and the marginal nature of the exhausted soils of the region. This led to a large-scale abandonment of lands in the area during the Depression. The Federal Plantation Piedmont Planned Land Use Program instituted during the late 1930s resulted in the purchase of much of this land by the federal government and the establishment of the Oconee National Forest in Morgan, Putnam, and Greene Counties. The Forest Service generally tore down dwellings and other structures on these lands to discourage squatters and vandals. After any salvageable materials were recovered from the buildings, they were typically burned, and the remains of the chimneys and foundations were bulldozed into piles (Price and Wood 1991:14; Webb 1987:31).

After World War II, peaches, livestock, and timber all became important agricultural products in the area. Many cotton gins were dismantled and very little cotton was grown (Bachtel and Boatright 1993; Webb 1987:30). From 1930 to 1990, the African-American population in the study area remained stable as the area grew, resulting in a steady decline in the percentage of blacks in the total population, from over 60 percent in 1930 to less than 20 percent in 2000 (Bachtel and Boatright 1993; Boatright and Bachtel 2001; U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

The hydroelectric potential of the Oconee River was recognized early in the twentieth century. In the 1920s construction of a dam and power plant began near Milledgeville, but work stopped during the 1930s. Only after World War II did the project recommence and the dam at Furman Shoals created Lake Sinclair in 1953. A second dam was constructed in the 1970s, upstream from the Furman Shoals location. Named Wallace Dam, it created the 19,050-acre Lake Oconee, which reached full pool by the end of the decade. With 374 miles of shoreline the lake supports an array of recreational activities including fishing and boating. Lakeside resorts, such as Reynolds Lake Plantation and Cuscowilla, serve as year-round homes for a growing population. Historic sites such as Scull Shoals in the Oconee National Forest and the National Register of Historic Places listed towns of Greensboro, Madison, Eatonton, and Sparta attract residents and tourists alike.

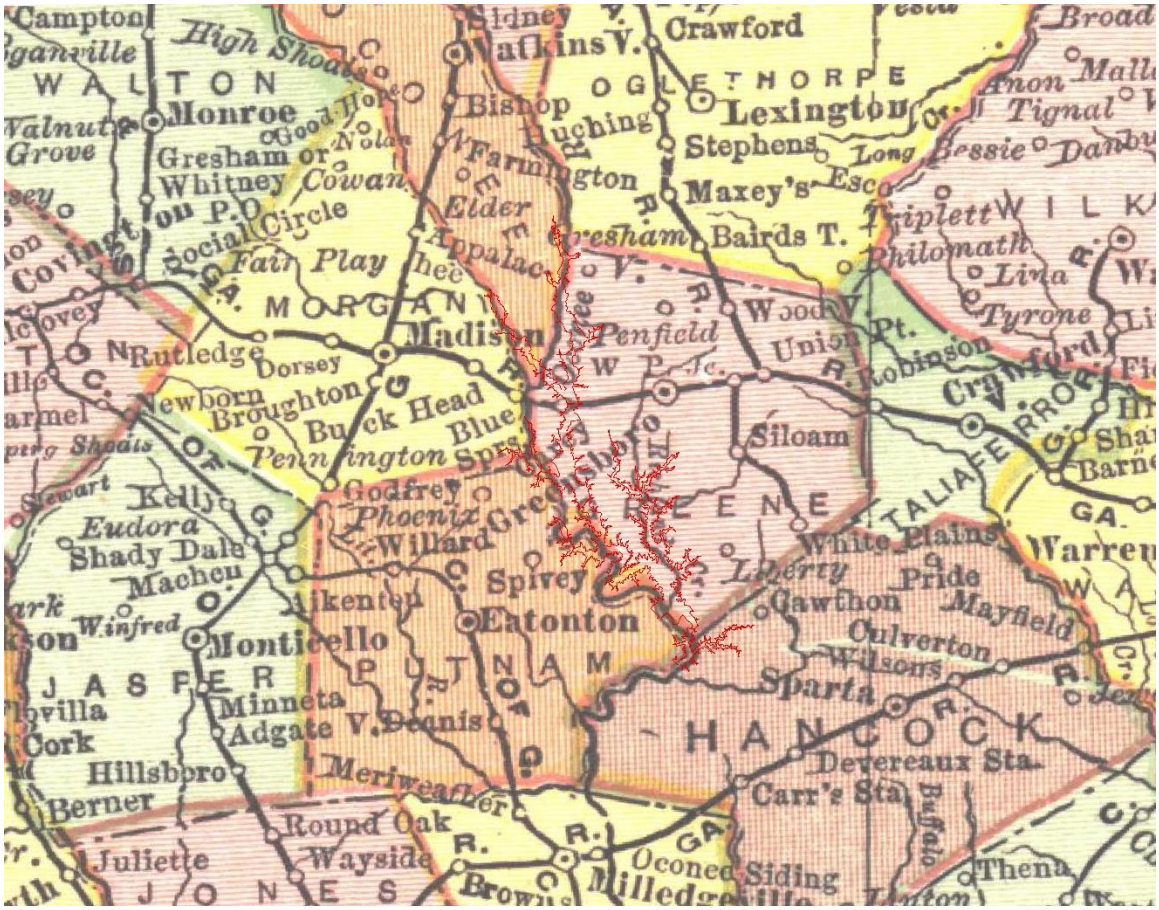

Figure 4. View of the study area in 1898 (Rand McNally & Company 1898).

IV. METHODS

LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, background data on the Project area was obtained through a review of the available environmental, archaeological, and historical literature. This included an examination of the Georgia Archaeological Site File records maintained in Athens and online in the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) database. Existing reports and documents on file at Georgia Power were also reviewed as part of the overall effort to determine the site type, frequency, and location of known archaeological sites within the Project APE that may require continued monitoring by Georgia Power under the new license. In addition, the library maintained by TRC in Atlanta also was used as a source of relevant background information from previous cultural resources surveys performed in the area, as well as historic soil manuals and professional and avocational archaeological reports.

TRC also conducted background research on architectural resources located within or immediately adjacent to the Wallace Dam Project boundary that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This background research began with an online search in GNAHRGIS for previously surveyed architectural resources and NRHP listings. In addition to this desktop research, TRC staff visited the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division (HPD) office and conducted a search through the agency's older survey files that are not represented on GNAHRGIS.

FIELD METHODS

The archaeological fieldwork consisted of Phase II site evaluations at three archaeological resources within the Wallace Dam Project boundary and entailed surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, test unit excavation, and site mapping. Fieldwork began with a systematic inspection of exposed ground surfaces in order to identify structural remains, cultural deposits, and any other cultural features such as artifact scatters or rock features. This was followed by the excavation of 10-meter (m) interval shovel testing within and around previously identified site boundaries; close-interval 5-m shovel tests were excavated where needed to further refine the data shown by the initial testing.

Shovel tests were excavated in order to refine the previously established site boundaries, collect additional data on the distribution and density of artifacts, identify areas of relatively high artifact density, identify site areas associated with particular occupational components, document natural and cultural stratigraphy and features, and provide an initial assessment of the integrity and significance of cultural deposits. In general, shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter, and all shovel tests were excavated at least 20 cm into the B horizon or to a minimum depth of 75 cm below ground surface (cmbs). All excavated soil was screened through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth. Shovel test logs were maintained providing information on the size, depth, soil conditions, and contents of all

tests, and all soil horizons were described using standard U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) terminology (for horizon and texture) and Munsell color terms. Selected shovel test profiles were drawn, and all tests were backfilled.

Based upon the results of the shovel testing, test units were then excavated to investigate artifact concentrations, gather larger artifact samples, and further refine understanding of site integrity and vertical artifact distributions. Those test units measured 1 × 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) and were excavated into sterile subsoil. All units were excavated in 10-cm thick arbitrary levels, except where soil strata changed. All excavated soil was screened through one-quarter-inch or finer hardware cloth for uniform artifact recovery. One-eighth-inch hardware cloth was to be used for screening soil from cultural features, but no such features were identified.

Each excavated level was documented on a Level Form, and the base of each level was cleaned and examined for indications of archaeological features or other disturbance before excavation proceeded. Plan views were to be drawn when warranted, and at least one wall profile of each unit was drawn to scale as well as photographed. All soil horizons and strata were described in standard scientific terms, including USDA terminology for soil horizons and soil texture, and Munsell color terminology. A Unit Summary Form was also completed for each unit excavated, and all units were backfilled upon completion.

Digital color photographs were taken to record significant data and information. All photographs contained a scale, direction indicator (north arrow), and information identifying the site, date, and subject. Photo logs were maintained for all photographs taken.

LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

The artifacts, notes, photographs, maps, and other materials collected in the field were returned to the TRC Atlanta laboratory for processing and analysis. All of the artifacts were cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed. Updated Georgia archaeological site forms were prepared and submitted for each site at which work was conducted.

All of the artifacts collected during the Project were washed in water with toothbrushes and individually labeled. All collected materials were placed in plastic zippered bags, labeled according to provenience, and stored in acid-free boxes before analysis. Analysis of prehistoric lithic materials included the identification of lithic raw material, debitage type, projectile point, or tool type. Analysis of prehistoric ceramic artifacts included identification surface treatment, temper, vessel portion, and type, when possible. Analysis of historic-period artifacts included identification of artifact types (function), styles, and periods of manufacture. After analysis was completed, the artifacts were prepared for curation, and stored temporarily at the TRC Atlanta facility along with field notes, photographs, and other records. These materials and artifacts will be transferred to a permanent, federally approved curatorial facility at the conclusion of this Project.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Sufficient data were compiled to make recommendations regarding eligibility for listing on the NRHP for each archaeological site evaluated during this study. According to 36 CFR 60.4 (eCFRa 2016; NRHP 2002), cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have "integrity," and that meet one or more of the criteria outlined below.

- Criterion A (Event). Association with one or more events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- Criterion B (Person). Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.
- Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D (Information Potential). Properties that yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is most often (but not exclusively) associated with archaeological resources. To be considered eligible under Criterion D, sites must be associated with specific or general patterns in the development of the region. Therefore, sites become significant when they are seen within the larger framework of local or regional development.

"Integrity" is perhaps the paramount qualification of NRHP eligibility, and can be related to any or all of the following (NRHP 2002):

- Location: the place where the historic property (or properties) was/were constructed or where the historic event(s) occurred;
- Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (or properties);
- Setting: the physical environment of the historic property (or properties);
- Materials: the physical elements that were combined to create the property (or properties) during the associated period of significance;
- Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling: the property's (or properties') expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance; and
- Association: the direct link between the important historic event(s) or person(s) and the historic property (or properties).

For the purposes of archaeology, assessment of site integrity depends largely on the level of disturbance exhibited by archaeological deposits. The nature of deposits (intact, partially disturbed, obliterated, etc.) has direct bearing on the potential to view a site within the context of its past, and on the degree to which it can provide data based on the material record (NRHP 2002). In short, the integrity of a site (and thereby it's potential for NRHP eligibility) is directly tied to its capacity to address research questions.

V. RESULTS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The background records and literature search involved a review of existing reports of archaeological and historical studies conducted within the Wallace Dam Project area as well as planning documents related to the reservoir. Background research in the GNAHRGIS database and in the architectural resource site files at the HPD revealed that there are no previously-identified NRHP-listed or eligible properties located within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. With respect to archaeological resources, the discussion below presents a brief overview of prior investigations and a summary of archaeological sites within the Project boundary.

Prior to 1974, only three archaeological surveys had been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the future Wallace Reservoir (Lake Oconee) and the archaeology of the area was "poorly known" (DePratter 1976:10). The majority of the 292 reservoir-area sites known at that time had been identified by avocational archaeologists, thematically or spatially oriented archaeological projects, or anonymous reports, and much of the work at the reservoir was intended to locate only large, easily identifiable, artifact-rich sites (Gresham 1978).

A large-scale survey and associated work conducted in 1974-1975 prior to the construction of the reservoir resulted in the investigation of approximately 74 percent of the land area within the reservoir's Project boundary. In addition, the number of archaeological resources increased from 292 to 4,493, including isolated occurrences and other sites smaller in size than those recorded previously. These resources span all occupation periods from the Paleoindian through the Historic, although the greatest percentage of prehistoric resources date to the Mississippian period (Gresham 1987). It was during this work that Site 9HK23 was initially recorded (DePratter 1976).

Additional large surveys within the Wallace Reservoir took place during from the 1980s through the 2000s, including work by Brockington and Associates (Brockington) (Espenshade and Mitchell 1988) and Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc. (SAS) (Ledbetter et al. 1988; Ledbetter et al. 2003). During Brockington's survey of a 770-acre recreational tract, work was conducted at Site 9GE751 (identified as Field Site Number 54 and initially assigned site number 9GE1520) (Espenshade and Mitchell 1988). Brockington also conducted site verification of 33 recorded sites in 1995 in order to affirm their location and boundaries, as well as to conduct a preliminary assessment of each site's NRHP eligibility; these 33 sites included both 9GE952 and 9HK23 (Gardner 1996).

Many of the sites that have been recorded at the Wallace Reservoir have since been inundated due to construction of the reservoir itself. Based on the locational information provided on the GNAHRGIS database, 336 archaeological sites have been recorded between the low daily elevation of Lake Oconee and the Project boundary. Of these, 104 sites date to unknown temporal periods, which accounts for 30.7% of the total number of sites; those with identified components include Paleoindian (n=5, or 1.5%), Archaic (n=70, or 20.8%), Woodland (n=23, or 6.8%), Mississippian (n=84, or 24.9%), and historic (n=54,

or 16.0%) periods. A total of 42 sites contain both a prehistoric and historic component. The prehistoric site types include artifact or lithic scatters (*n*=209), isolated artifacts (*n*=71), a burial (*n*=1), quarries (*n*=5), and rock shelters (*n*=2). The historic site types include artifact scatters (*n*=34), isolated artifacts (*n*=11), homesteads, houses, or structures (*n*=6), and a cemetery (*n*=1). Of these, two sites have been determined eligible to the NRHP, 12 sites were recommended eligible, while 33 sites were recommended not eligible. The remaining 289 sites are of unknown NRHP eligibility. It should be noted that one eligible site located outside of the Project boundary is currently being monitored by Georgia Power. Another site of unknown eligibility is actively being monitored by Georgia Power but is presently submerged.

A specific request was received from Georgia Power to examine documentation related to site 9PM990 in order to evaluate it for possible addition to the current site monitoring plan under the new FERC license. Site 9PM990, a component of an educational trail system developed by Georgia Power and the Georgia Department Natural Resources, lies approximately 0.6 miles south of Wallace Dam, and falls within the current Project boundary. Initially recorded by West Georgia College in 1993 during an archaeological investigation in the Oconee Wildlife Management Area, 9PM990 was later subjected to Phase II site evaluation by Brockington and Associates in 1994. The results of the Phase II evaluation revealed components of a late nineteenth century farmstead associated with two prominent families in Putnam County, the Fielders and the Littles. Although the site has sustained extensive impacts from agricultural land use practices, the Phase II evaluation identified structural features, and evidence that a degree of contextual integrity has been preserved. Brockington and Associates recommended the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, at the local level of significance (Gardner 1995). Based on the results of the previous investigations, we feel that site 9PM990 warrants monitoring under the new FERC license.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Three previously recorded archaeological sites were subjected to a Phase II evaluation and assessment for continued monitoring. Table 5 provides summary information for these sites prior to the current investigation. Since 1990, these sites have been subject to annual archaeological monitoring by Georgia Power. Testing at the three sites was conducted in order to assist in the development of a Historic Properties Management Plan (HPMP) for the Wallace Dam Project in accordance with the guidelines established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and FERC (GPC 2016).

Table 5. Sites selected for Phase II testing during the current survey.

Site Number	Cultural Affiliation(s)	NRHP Recommendation
9GE751	Late Mississippian (Lamar)	Recommended eligible
9GE952	Late Paleoindian; Late Archaic; Late Mississippian (Lamar)	Unassessed
9HK23	Indeterminate	Recommended eligible

9GE751 Revisit

Condition: Eroded	**Maximum artifact depth**: 30 cm
Site type: Prehistoric artifact scatter	**Prehistoric artifacts**: 308
Site size: 40 x 60 m	**Historic artifacts**: 0
NRHP recommendation: Not eligible	**Total artifacts**: 308

Site 9GE751 was first recorded in 1978 during a preliminary survey conducted by the University of Georgia for Georgia Power's proposed Wallace Dam at Laurens Shoals on the Oconee River. It was originally given a field designation of S868. Located on a knoll above the river, the site was reported to consist of a prehistoric artifact scatter from the Late Mississippian Lamar Phase. Brief mention was made concerning the observation/collection of quartz lithic artifacts and Lamar Phase ceramics. No subsurface investigation was conducted in the area.

Although the site was recorded in 1978, it was not added to the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and assigned an official trinomial number until 1987 (Mary Porter, GASF, personal communication, August 10, 2016). No recommendation with respect to NRHP eligibility is noted on the 1987 site form, and the report for the 1978 investigation is unavailable at this time. Additionally, the site's location was mis-plotted during transfer from a map of the Wallace Reservoir to the GASF topographic quadrangle. Since coordinates for the site were taken from the topographic quadrangle, the location is also, as of the current time, displayed incorrectly in Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) database viewer (Adam Coker, GASF, personal communication, January 21, 2016).

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) revisited the site area in 1988 during a cultural resource inventory and evaluation study. The investigation was conducted on a 770-acre tract of land, designated Tract A-1, for Georgia Power and Reynolds Plantation (Ledbetter 1998). As a consequence of the faulty locational information on file at the GASF, 9GE751 was recorded again as new, and given the trinomial 9GE1520[5]. Brockington described the site as "a dense scatter of Lamar ceramics and lithics," and indicated that although the site was unlikely to contain intact features, it did have the potential to "address areal research questions of settlement strategy, group size, and site permanence" (Espenshade and Mitchell 1988b:Survey Site 54 documentation) (see Elliott 1990). Given this potential, the site was recommended eligible for the NRHP for significance at the local level (Espenshade and Mitchell 1988b:Survey Site 54 documentation).

Site 9GE751 was relocated during the current investigation at the coordinates recorded on the 1988 Georgia Archaeological Site Form. The site is situated on a small knoll on a narrow peninsula protruding into Lake Oconee. Inspection of the USGS Liberty 7.5" quadrangle shows clearly that this location was previously in an upland area, approximately 135 meters

[5] The site numbering error was corrected in 1998, with the trinomial 9GE1520 removed from use for the site (Ledbetter 1998; Adam Coker, GASF, personal communication, January 21, 2016).

from, and 20 meters above, the original course of the river at its nearest point. Vegetation in the site area at the time of the current investigation was comprised of mixed pine and hardwood forest with little to no understory (Figures 5-8). Digital data supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) indicate that the soil type recorded for the area consists of Cecil gravelly sandy loam, six to ten percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeC2) (USDA NCSS 2016).

Shovel Testing

Shovel test sampling at a 10-m interval was undertaken in order to determine the distribution and density of the cultural deposits at 9GE751 (Figure 9). A total of 34 shovel test locations were investigated (see Figure 9). Based on the shovel testing data, the site encompasses an area measuring 40-x-60 m. In general soils within the site were deflated and eroded. A typical soil profile from the site consisted of a 15 cm thick layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, underlain by red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 10).

The shovel testing effort recovered a total of 46 ceramics (Table 6) including body sherds, rim sherds, and a single base. Several exhibited recognizable exterior surface treatments including complicated stamping and incising. The horizontal distribution of total artifacts shows that the area of highest artifact density occurs in the southeast corner of the site, at shovel test location N490 E510, and tapers off to the north and west (Figure 11). No features were encountered during shovel testing and no vertical separation of materials were discernable due to the shallow nature of the cultural deposit.

Figure 5. General view of 9GE751 site area, facing north.

Figure 6. General view of 9GE751 site area, facing east.

Figure 7. General view of 9GE751 site area, facing south.

Figure 8. General view of 9GE751 site area, facing west.

Table 6. Artifacts recovered during shovel testing at 9GE751.

North	East	Stratum	Depth	Description	Decoration	Temper	Count
470	500	I	5-13 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
480	500	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
490	500	I	10-17 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	2
490	510	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped - eroded	med sand	1
490	510	I	0-8 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	indeterminate	med sand	1
490	510	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	med sand	1
490	510	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	none	med sand	3
490	510	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	4
500	490	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none	med sand	2
500	490	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	4
500	500	I	0-13 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	incised	med sand	1
500	500	I	0-13 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	none - eroded	med sand	1
500	500	I	0-13 cmbs	body sherd	none	med sand	1
500	500	I	0-13 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	3
500	510	I	0-16 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	none	med sand	1
500	510	I	0-16 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
500	510	I	0-16 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	fine sand	1
500	520	I	0-20 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped - eroded	med sand	1
500	520	I	0-20 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
510	490	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	2
510	500	I	8-15 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	none - eroded	med sand	1
510	510	I	0-15 cmbs	rim - straight	none - eroded	med sand	1
510	510	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	3
510	520	I	10-25 cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	incised	med sand	3
510	520	I	10-25 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
520	490	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	incised	med sand	1
520	490	I	0-12 cmbs	base	none	med sand	1
520	500	I	5-13 cmbs	rim - straight, pinched	none - eroded	med sand	1
520	510	I	5-10 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	med sand	1
						Total	*46*

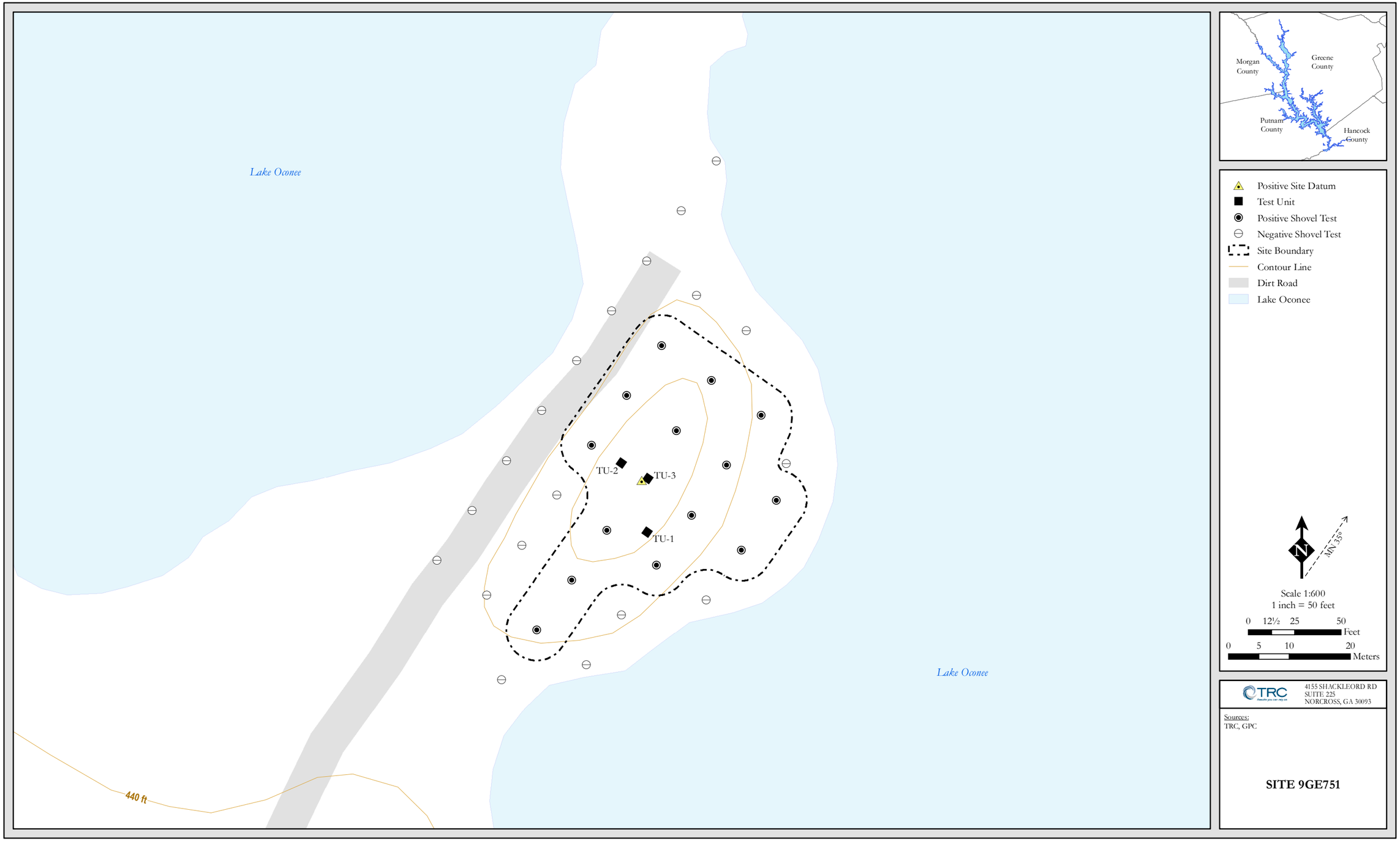

Figure 9. Sketch map of 9GE751.

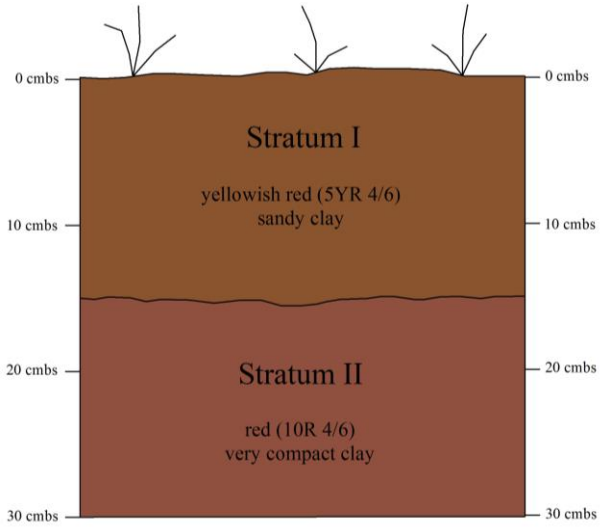

Figure 10. Typical soil profile encountered during shovel testing at 9GE751.

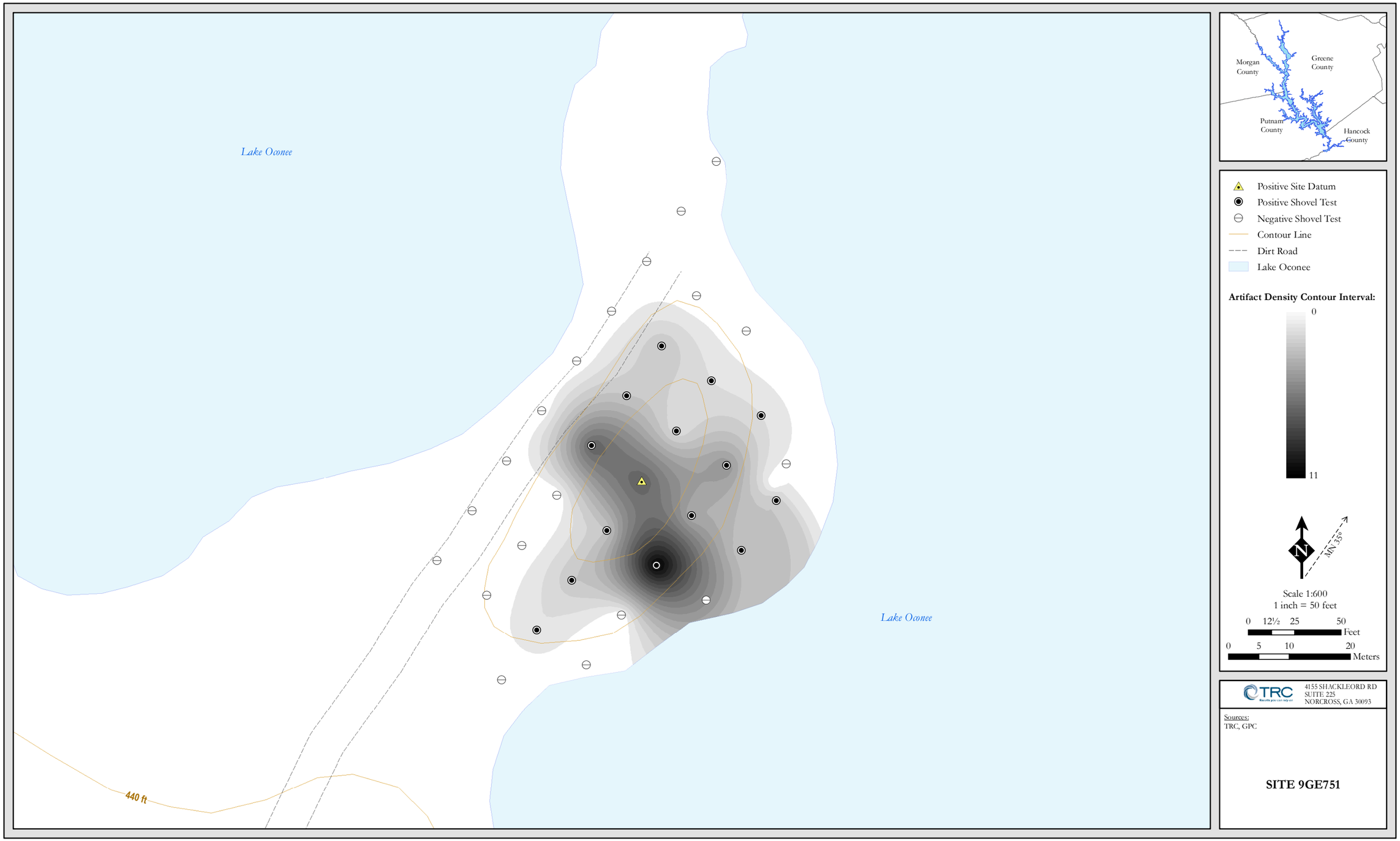

Figure 11. Clustering of cultural material recovered from shovel testing at 9GE751.

Test Unit Excavation

Based on the distribution of artifacts from the shovel testing procedure (see Figure 11), three 1-X-1-m test units were established in locations where the shovel testing indicated moderate to high artifact recovery and/or diversity. All test units were placed generally in the central portion of the site (see Figure 9), and were excavated in 50-X-50 cm quadrants.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 (TU-1) was placed at grid coordinates N493 E505, in an area where the shovel testing indicated the highest artifact density (see Figures 9 and 11). Measuring from a datum set 10 cm above the southwest corner, excavation of the test unit was undertaken in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. Excavation of the test unit revealed two soil strata and was consistent with those encountered during shovel testing. Level 1 was terminated within Stratum I at a depth of 20 cmbd. Although no discernable change in strata was observed within the unit while excavating Level 2, it was readily apparent in the unit profile. The unit was terminated at the bottom of Level 3 within Stratum II, at 40 cmbd. The west profile of TU-1 consisted of a 13-18 cm layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, underlain by a layer of red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 12).

Although no features were encountered during excavation of TU-1, a total of 102 artifacts was recovered, all of which were ceramic (Table 7). Most of the assemblage consisted of sherds that were plain or eroded, or exhibited indeterminate decoration (*n*=80) (see Table 7). A smaller minority exhibited incised (*n*=16), complicated stamped (*n*=5), and punctated (*n*=1) surface treatments. All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, at depths no greater than 20 cmbd (see Table 7).

Table 7. Test Unit 1 Vertical Distribution of Artifacts by Level

Level	1	2	3	
Stratum	I	I/II	II	
Max Depth (cmbd)	20	30	40	
Artifacts				TOTAL
Plain body sherd	13	0	0	13
Eroded body sherd	56	0	0	56
Comp Stamped body sherd	5	0	0	5
Incised body sherd	10	0	0	10
Indet. decorated body sherd	1	0	0	1
Plain straight rim sherd	4	0	0	4
Punctated inverted rim sherd	1	0	0	1
Incised straight rim sherd	6	0	0	6
Eroded straight rim sherd	6	0	0	6
TOTAL	**102**	**0**	**0**	**102**

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 (TU-2), was established to investigate the high concentration of artifacts recovered from STP N500 E500 and STP N500 E490 (see Figures 16 and 18). Measuring from a datum set 10 cm above the southwest corner, excavation of the test unit was undertaken in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. The unit was terminated at 34

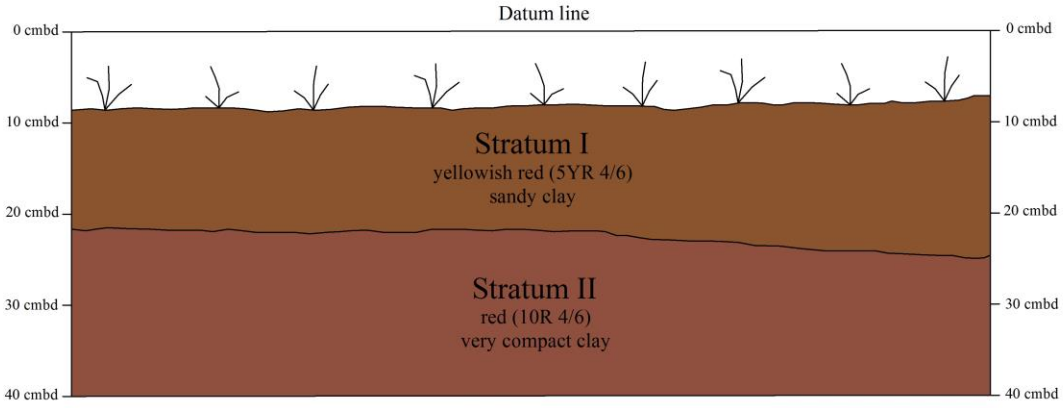

Figure 12. West profile of Test Unit 1 at 9GE751.

cmbd (Level 3, Stratum II).The west profile of the test unit consisted of 11-12 cm layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, over red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 13).

Although no features were encountered during excavation of TU-2, a total of 95 artifacts was recovered, all of which were ceramic (Table 8). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum I including Level 1 and the upper portion of level 2 (see Table 8). Most of the assemblage consisted of sherds that were plain or eroded, or exhibited indeterminate decoration (*n*=84) (see Table 8). Eleven ceramic sherds exhibited either complicated stamped (*n*=10) or incised (*n*=1) exterior surface treatments.

Table 8. Test Unit 2 Vertical Distribution of Artifacts by Level

Level	1	2	
Stratum	I	I/II	
Max Depth (cmbd)	14	24	
Artifacts			**TOTAL**
Plain body sherd	7	1	8
Eroded body sherd	68	5	73
Comp Stamped body sherd	9	0	9
Incised body sherd	0	1	1
Indet decorated body sherd	2	0	2
Comp Stamped straight rim sherd	1	0	1
Eroded straight rim sherd	1	0	1
TOTAL	**88**	**7**	**95**

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 (TU-3) was located at N501 E500 to investigate the high concentration of artifacts recovered during at STP N500 E500 (see Figures 9 and 11). TU-3 was excavated in three 10 cm levels and was terminated in sterile subsoil (Stratum II) at 40 cmbd. The west profile of the test unit, identical in number and composition of soil strata to those encountered within the previous units, was comprised of 12-13 cm layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum I), on top of red (10R 4/6) very compact clay subsoil (Stratum II) (Figure 14).

Artifact recovery from 67 in TU-3 was moderate (*n*=67). The majority of the collection was comprised of ceramic sherds, although two flake fragments, the only lithics recovered from the site, were also recovered (Table 9). Artifact recovery was limited to Stratum I. Most of ceramics from TU- 3 were plain or eroded, or exhibited indeterminate decoration (*n*=53). Twelve sherds exhibited recognizable exterior surface treatments in including incised (*n*=11) and complicated stamped (*n*=1) (see Table 9).

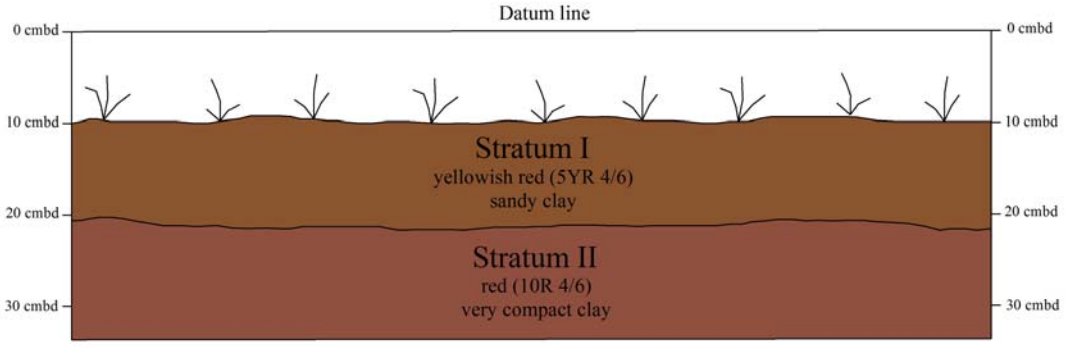

Figure 13. West profile of Test Unit 2 at 9GE751.

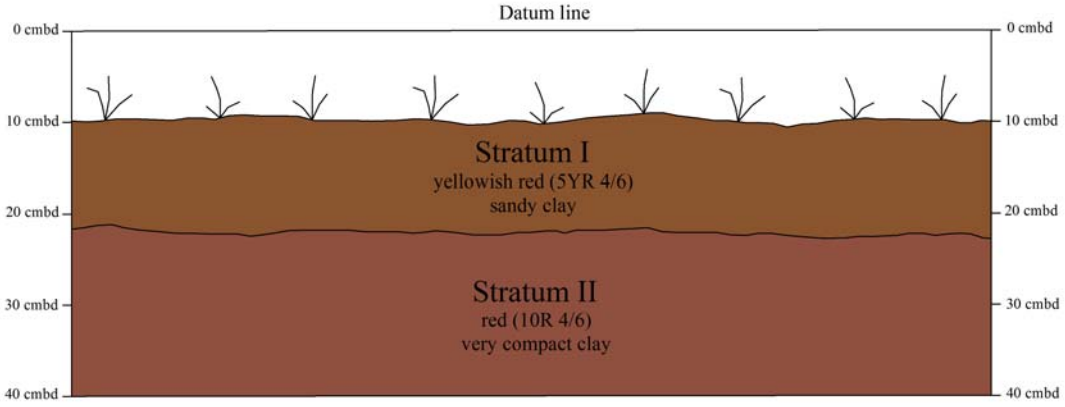

Figure 14. West profile of Test Unit 3 at 9GE751.

Table 9. Test Unit 3 Vertical Distribution of Artifacts by Level

Level	1	2	
Stratum	I	I/II	
Max Depth (cmbd)	20	30	
Artifacts			**TOTAL**
Plain body sherd	0	1	1
Eroded body sherd	41	8	49
Comp Stamped body sherd	0	1	1
Incised body sherd	5	0	5
Indet decorated body sherd	3	0	3
Incised straight rim sherd	2	0	2
Incised inverted rim sherd	1	0	1
Plain flared rim	1	0	1
Eroded straight rim sherd	2	0	2
Flake fragment	2	0	2
TOTAL	57	10	67

Artifact Analysis

A total of 310 prehistoric/protohistoric artifacts were recovered from 9GE751, most of which were ceramics (*n*=308) (Table 10). The two remaining artifact consisted of quartz flake fragments. The ceramic assemblage consisted of 262 body sherds, 35 rim sherds, and one pipe fragment. While the majority of the sherds in the collection were comprised of plain or undecorated specimens, 57 exhibited decorative exterior surface treatments.

Table 10. All artifacts recovered during investigation of 9GE751.

Artifacts	TOTAL
Pipe fragment w/undulating rim	1
Plain base sherd	1
Complicated stamped body sherd	17
Incised body sherd	17
Indeterminate decorated body sherd	7
Plain body sherd	28
Eroded body sherd	203
Complicated stamped straight rounded rim sherd	1
Edge-incised inverted folded (interior/exterior) rim sherd	1
Edge-punctated inverted folded rim sherd	1
Incised straight rim sherd	1
Incised straight flattened rim sherd	11
Indeterminate decorated eroded flattened rim sherd	1
Indeterminate decorated straight flattened rim sherd	1
Plain flared folded pinched rim sherd	1
Plain straight flattened rim sherd	1
Plain straight folded notched rim sherd	1
Plain straight folded pinched rim sherd	2
Eroded straight flattened rim sherd	5
Eroded straight pinched rim sherd	1
Eroded straight rounded rim sherd	6
Flake fragment	2
TOTAL	310

Although there were no stratified deposits found at 9GE751, the artifacts give good indication of occupation across more than one phase of the Lamar Period. Previous work in the region has resulted in a well-established time line, indicating that the Lamar Period can be divided into multiple phases, including, in chronological order, Duvall (ca. A.D. 1375-1450), Iron Horse (ca. A.D. 1450-1520), Dyar (ca. A.D. 1520-1580), and Bell (ca. A.D. 1580-mid 1600s) (Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1992). Stamping, punctating, and, most importantly, incising, are the most relevant ceramic attributes that can be indicative of the Lamar culture. Stamping tends to become more poorly executed and less distinct through time, while incised lines generally become narrower and greater in number (Hally 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1983, 1992). Punctated rims, usually from hollow cane, are present during the early Lamar, but rare afterwards, while rims in general increase in width over time (Hally 1994; Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990). An absence of lithic material is also consistent with manifestations of the Lamar culture (Smith and Williams 1990:61-63).

Complicated Stamped Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from 9GE751 contained 18 complicated stamped sherds (Table 11; Figure 15). Of these, five exhibited curvilinear stamping, while one appeared to represent both curvilinear and rectilinear designs. While specific design motifs attributable to earlier Etowah or Savannah ceramics were not discernable, in general rectilinear designs are more common in Armour and Stillhouse Phase occupations, while curvilinear stamping is more prevalent during the Scull Shoals and later Lamar Phases, where these ceramics are referred to as Lamar Complicated Stamped (Williams and Shapiro 1990, 60-63).

Table 11. Complicated stamped ceramics recovered during investigation of 9GE751.

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Clarity of Decoration	Basic Pattern 1	Basic Pattern 2	Temper	Count
N490 E510	0-8cmbs	body sherd	eroded			Med sand	1
N500 E520	0-20cmbs	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear		med sand	1
TU1	7-20cmbd	body sherd	clear	linear		med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	clear	linear		med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	eroded	possible linear		med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear		med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	faint	linear		med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	body sherd	clear	rectilinear	curvilinear	med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	body sherd	clear	linear		med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded			med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear		med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	body sherd	faint	curvilinear		med sand	1
TU2	10-14cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	faint	linear		med sand	1
TU2	4-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded	linear		med sand	2
TU2	8-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear		med sand	1
TU2	8-14cmbd	body sherd	faint	linear		med sand	1
TU3	20-30cmbd	body sherd	indistinct	linear		med sand	1
						Total	*18*

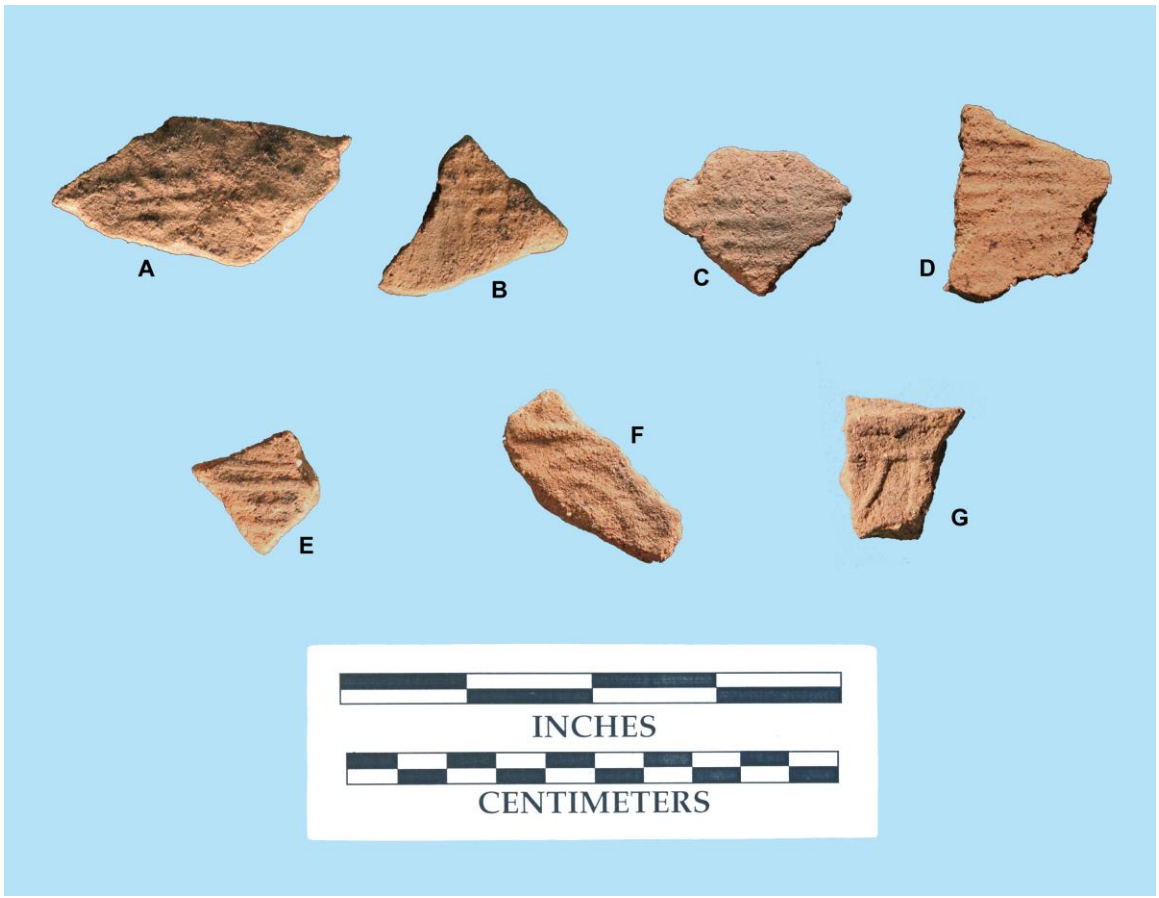

Figure 15. Selected complicated stamped artifacts recovered from 9GE751: *A, C, E, F) body sherds from TU-1, Level 1, southwest quadrant; B) body sherd from TU-2, Level 1, southwest quadrant; D) body sherd from TU-2, Level 1, northeast quadrant; G) body sherd from TU-2, Level 1, northwest quadrant.*

Incised Ceramics

Incised ceramics accounted for just under ten percent of all ceramics recovered from 9GE751 during the current survey, for a total of 30 artifacts (Table 12; Figure 16). Williams (1983, 1992) classifies incised lines into *Lamar Bold Incised* (> 2 mm in width), *medium incised* (1-2 mm in width), and *fine incised* (<1 mm in width. The bulk of the incised ceramics from 9GE751 (*n*=24) fall into the *Lamar Bold Incised* category, the remainder being *medium incised* (see Table 13). Based on the examination of incised line widths from 9GE751, these 30 artifacts can be attributed to Iron Horse through possibly Bell phase occupations (Hally 1994; Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1992). The ceramic type Morgan Incised is a cross-hatched pattern of fine incised lines, and a marker of the earliest Duvall Phase of the Lamar Period. Ceramics of this type are conspicuously absent from the site location.

Table 12. Incised ceramics recovered during investigation of 9GE751.

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Width 1 (mm)	Width 2 (mm)	Width 3 (mm)	Width 4 (mm)	Temper	Count
N500 E500	0-13cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	3.17				Med sand	1
N510 E520	10-25cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	2.45	2.11			Med sand	1
N510 E520	10-25cmbs	rim - straight, flattened	2.76				Med sand	1
N510 E520	10-25cmbs	body sherd	2.94	2.71			Med sand	1
N520 E490	0-12cmbs	body sherd	2.73	2.51	2.51		Med sand	1
TU1	7-20cmbd	body sherd	2.41	2.19			Med sand	1
TU1	7-20cmbd	rim - straight, flattened	2.76	2.45	2.44	2.26	Med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	2.84	2.83			Med sand	1
TU1	9-20cmbd	body sherd	3.1	2.93			Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	2.04				Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.57				Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	3.18	2.95			Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	4.48	4.17	4.02	3.71	Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	1.03	0.99			Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	1.81	0.76			Med sand	2
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	2.72	2.46	1.07		Med sand	2
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	3.14				Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	body sherd	3.57	3.31	2.98		Med sand	1
TU1	20-30cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	3.11	2.42			Med sand	1
TU2	14-24cmbd	body sherd	1.17				Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	body sherd	1.91				Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	body sherd	2.53	1.85			Med sand	2
TU3	10-20cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.94				Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	body sherd	3.8	3.74			Med sand	1

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Width 1 (mm)	Width 2 (mm)	Width 3 (mm)	Width 4 (mm)	Temper	Count
TU3	10-20cmbd	rim - inverted, folded exterior/interior, incised on edge	1.69	1.54			Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	body sherd	3.23				Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	rim - straight, flattened	3.37				Med sand	1
							Total	*30*

Flattened or Folded Rims

Thirty-five rim sherds were identified from the ceramic collection, comprising over 11 percent of the total. These included 19 folded and/or flattened rims, some exhibiting decoration (Table 13; Figure 17). Among the flattened rims were two T-shaped rims decorated on the edge of the rim, one incised, the other punctated (see Figure 17). Flattened rims are characteristic of the Lamar Period, with size increasing through time (Hally 1994), with T-shaped rims specific to the Bell Phase (Smith and Williams 1990). The flattened rims in the assemblage from 9GE751 ranged in average width (to the nearest mm) from 4-11 mm. Additionally, the folded and pinched or notched rim sherds present in the collection are also generally characteristic of the Lamar Period in the region (see Table 13) (Hally 1994; Williams 1983).

Table 13. Flattened and/or folded rim sherds recovered during investigation of 9GE751.

ST/TU	Depth	Description	Defining characteristic	Average width (mm)	Temper	Count
N490 E510	0-8cmbs	incised rim - straight - indeterminate decoration	flattened	4	Med sand	1
N500 E500	0-13cmbs	incised rim - straight	flattened	4	Med sand	1
N500 E500	0-13cmbs	rim - straight - eroded	flattened	4	Med sand	1
N500 E510	0-16cmbs	plain rim - straight	flattened	5	Med sand	1
N510 E500	8-15cmbs	indeterminate rim - eroded	flattened	6	Med sand	1
N510 E510	0-15cmbs	rim - straight - eroded	flattened	4	Med sand	1
N510 E520	10-25cmbs	incised rim - straight	flattened	6	Med sand	1
N510 E520	10-25cmbs	incised rim - straight	flattened	6	Med sand	1
N520 E500	5-13cmbs	rim - straight - eroded	Pinched	4	Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	plain rim - straight	folded and pinched	5	Med sand	1
TU1	13-20cmbd	edge-punctated rim - inverted	folded to interior	10	Med sand	1
TU1	7-20cmbd	plain rim - straight	folded and notched	4	Med sand	1

ST/TU	Depth	Description	Defining characteristic	Average width (mm)	Temper	Count
TU1	7-20cmbd	plain rim - straight	folded and pinched	6	Med sand	1
TU1	7-20cmbd	rim - straight - eroded	flattened	5	Med sand	3
TU3	10-20cmbd	plain rim - flared, folded, pinched	folded and pinched	7	Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	edge-incised rim - inverted, folded exterior/interior	folded to interior and exterior	11	Med sand	1
TU3	10-20cmbd	incised rim - straight	flattened	4	Med sand	1
					Total	*19*

The sole ceramic item not attributed to a vessel consisted of the fragments of a smoking pipe, most of which were able to be cross-mended (Figure 18). The most distinguishing feature of the partial pipe was the undulating rim. Tobacco pipes have been recovered from numerous other Lamar Period sites in the area, including the Dyar site (9GE5) (Smith 1994), the Joe Bell site (9MG28) (Williams 1983), and the Scull Shoals site (9GE4) (Williams 1992).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Investigation at site 9GE751 yielded information largely consistent with the results of previous studies, namely, that the location was occupied during several phases of the Lamar Period, including Iron Horse through Bell phases. Elliott (1990) posits that these types of upland sites were homesteads that were ultimately established due to population pressures in the more fertile floodplain areas of nearby waterways. Examination of the original contours present on the Liberty, GA 1972 (PR 1984) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle shows that the surrounding area, currently inundated by Lake Oconee, once provided many habitable areas immediately above the original course of Richland Creek, a major tributary of the Oconee River.

Phase II site investigations at 9GE751 involved the excavation of 34 STPs and three Test Units. The shovel testing procedure revealed a single area of high artifact density while Test Unit excavation revealed multiple Lamar phase occupations. Although these occupations could not be separated by component, 9GE751 appears to have been continuously occupied for ca. 220 years during the Late Mississippian period. As these landforms are known to have been extensively utilized during the Lamar Phase, it was anticipated that culturally derived features and a more diverse assemblage would be recovered so as to gain a better understanding of the nature of upland Lamar settlement. Given the lack of features and low artifact diversity, we feel that the site's research potential has been exhausted such that any additional work would not yield information significantly different than that already gathered during the current and previous investigations. Consequently, TRC recommends this site as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

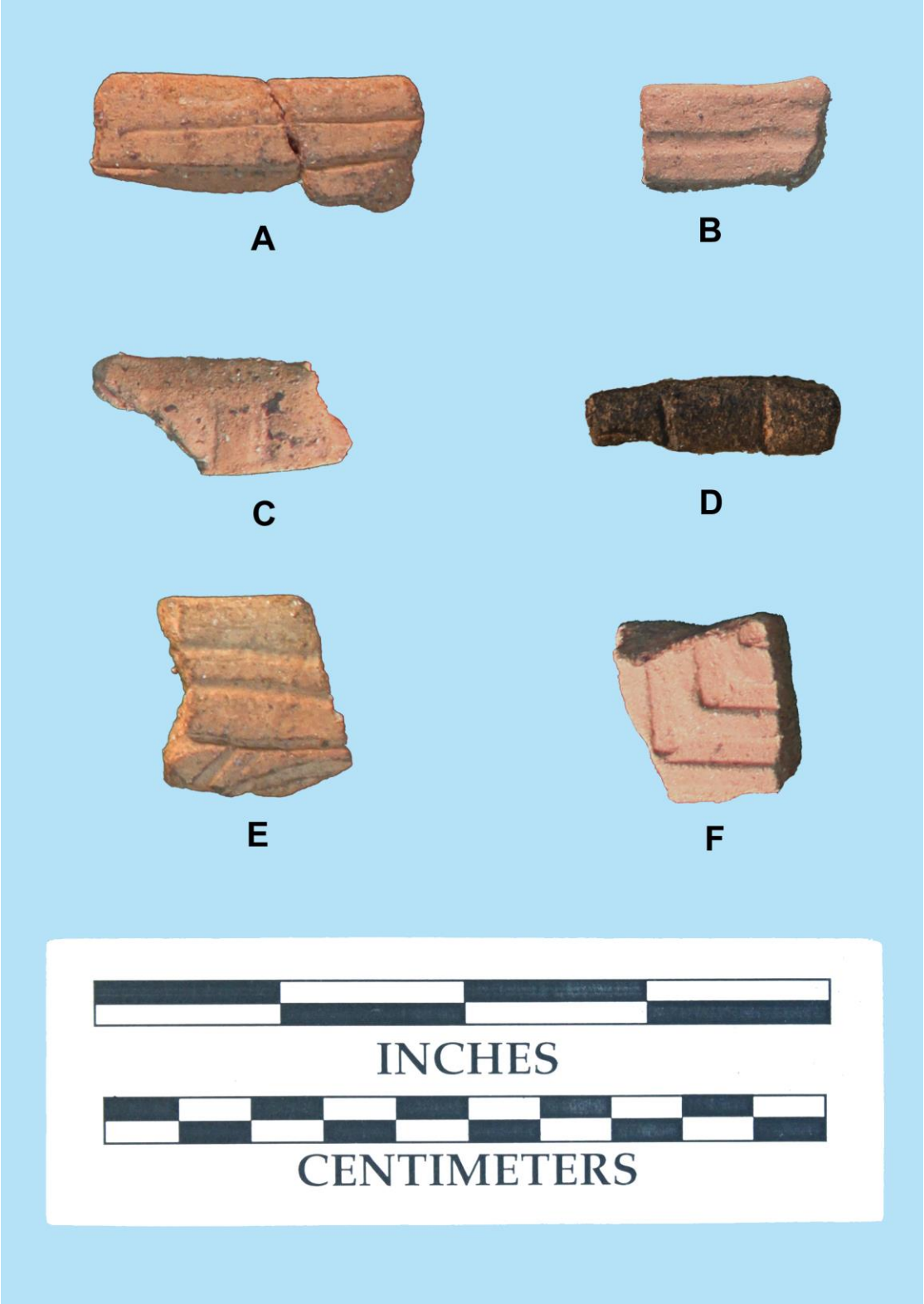

Figure 16. Selected incised artifacts recovered from 9GE751: *A) rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, southeast quadrant; B) straight rim sherd from TU-3, Level 1, northeast quadrant; C) straight rim sherd from shovel test located at N500 E500; D) edge-incised rim sherd fromTU-3, Level 1, southeast quadrant; E) straight rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northwest quadrant; F) body sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northeast quadrant.*

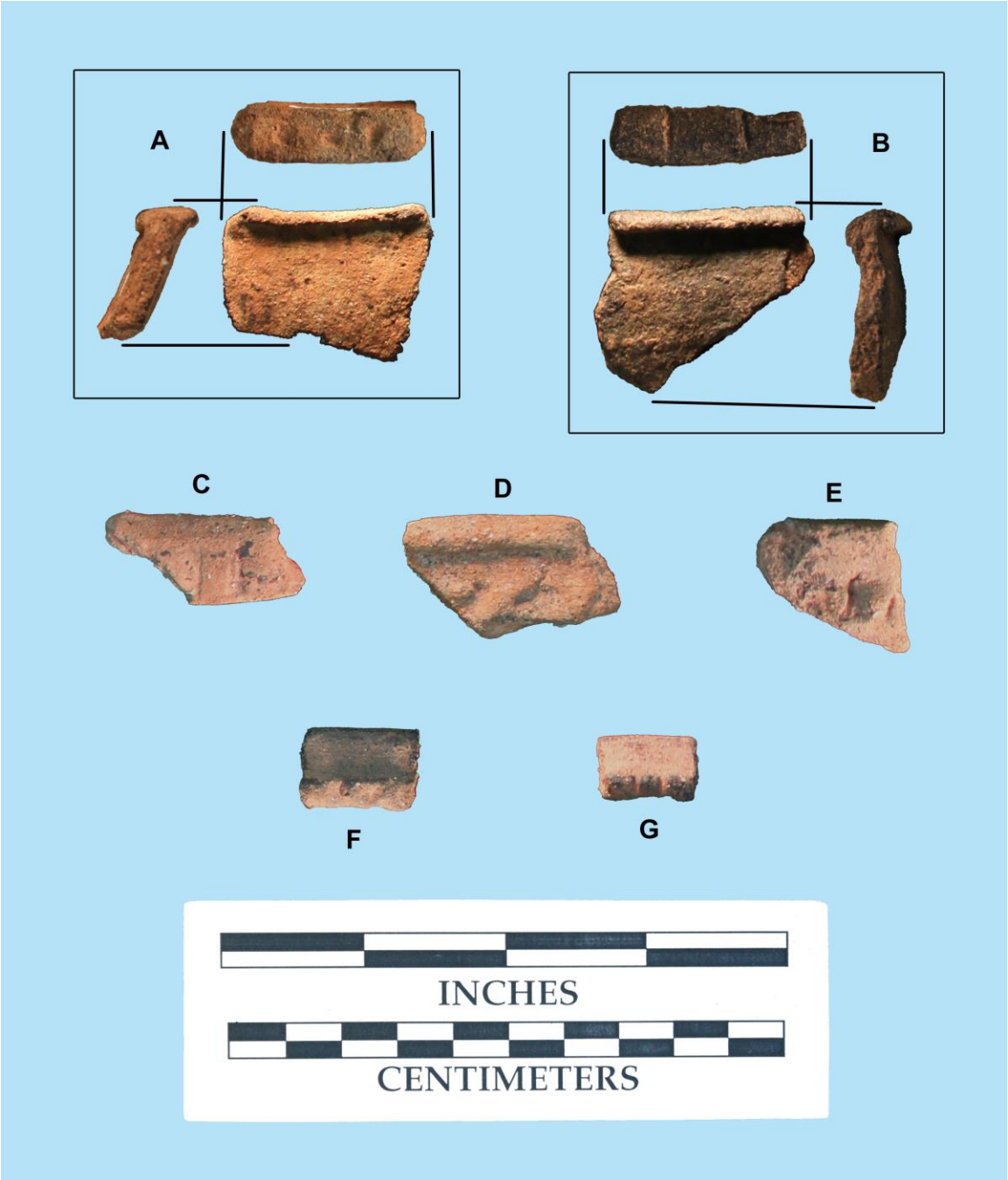

Figure 17. Selected folded and/or flattened rim sherds recovered from 9GE751: *A) edge-punctated, folded, inverted rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northeast quadrant; B) edge-incised, double-folded (to interior and exterior), inverted rim sherd from TU-3, Level 1, southeast quadrant; C) straight rim from shovel test located at N500 E500; D) flared, pinched rim from TU-3, Level 1, southeast quadrant; E) folded, pinched rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northwest quadrant; F) folded, pinched rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northeast quadrant; G) folded, notched rim sherd from TU-1, Level 1, northwest quadrant.*

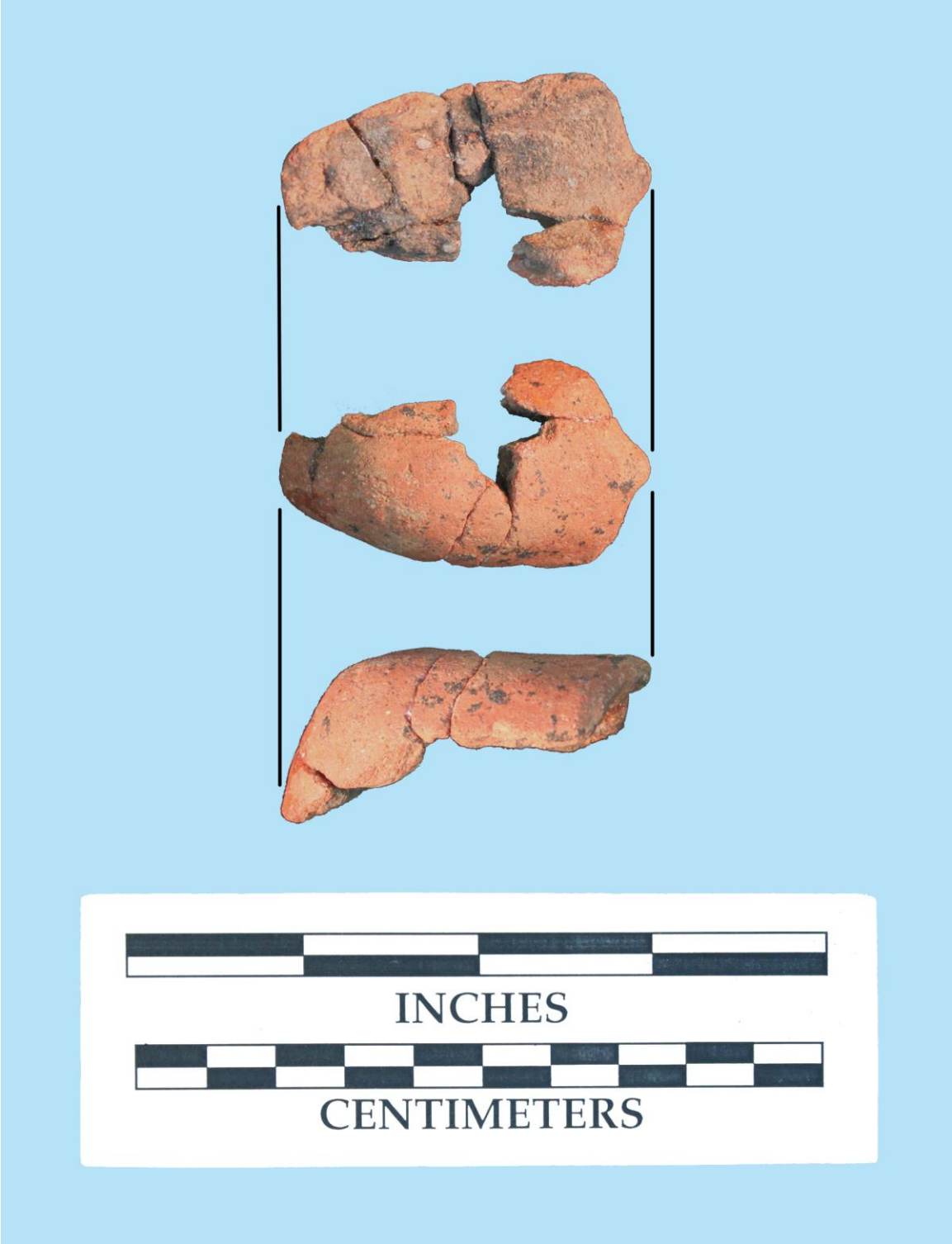

Figure 18. Pipe fragment with undulating rim recovered from 9GE751 within TU-1, Level 1, southeast quadrant.

9GE952 Revisit

Condition: Eroded	**Maximum artifact depth**: 55 cm
Site type: Prehistoric artifact scatter	**Prehistoric artifacts**: 536
Site size: 80 x 50 m	**Historic artifacts**: 0
NRHP recommendation: Unassessed	**Total artifacts**: 536

Site 9GE952 was first recorded in 1978 during a preliminary survey conducted by the University of Georgia for Georgia Power's proposed Wallace Dam at Laurens Shoals on the Oconee River. Located on a ridge toe above the river, it was originally given a field designation of S336. The site was reported to consist of a prehistoric artifact scatter, including lithics from the Late Paleoindian and Late Archaic periods, as well as ceramics from the Late Mississippian Lamar Phase. Although the site was recorded in 1978, it was not added to the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) and assigned an official trinomial number until 1987 (Gardner 1996). No recommendation with respect to NRHP eligibility is noted on the 1987 site form, and the report for the 1978 investigation is unavailable at this time.

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) revisited the site area in 1995 during a survey to verify location, establish boundaries, and provide a preliminary NRHP assessment for 33 previously recorded sites monitored under Georgia Power's Cultural Resource Management Program (Gardner 1996). Brockington conducted limited shovel testing, encountering cultural material both within Georgia Power's property boundary, and on the adjoining tract. Three sherds were retrieved from the water at the southeastern edge of the landform. None of the total of 27 lithic and ceramic artifacts recovered from the site were diagnostic (Gardner 1996). Brockington recommended additional testing to determine NRHP eligibility, and continued monitoring until such time as the additional testing took place.

The next investigation of 9GE952 was carried out by Southeastern Archeological Services (SAS) during the winter of 2001 as part of a survey for a later-abandoned project to expand Reynolds Plantation. SAS recovered two grit-tempered sherds with an indeterminate stamped decoration, two quartz flakes, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. The cultural material came from one positive shovel test on the Reynolds Plantation property, from the surface of the landform on Georgia Power property, and in the water at the edge of the landform. SAS indicated that the NRHP status should remain unassessed at that time.

Site 9GE952 was relocated during the current investigation at the coordinates recorded on the 2002 Georgia Archaeological Site Form. The site is situated on a ridge toe protruding into Lake Oconee. The site is immediately surrounded by the impoundment, which rises to 435 feet PD when at full pool. Inspection of the USGS Liberty 7.5" quadrangle shows clearly that this location was previously in an upland area overlooking the floodplain of Richland Creek. The current dry portion of the landform is approximately 100 meters from, and 15 meters above, the original course of the waterway at its nearest point. Vegetation in the site area at the time of the current investigation was comprised of mixed pine and hardwood forest with little to no understory (Figures 19-22). Digital data supplied by the USDA NCSS indicate that the soil type recorded for the area consists of Cecil gravelly sandy loam, six to ten percent slopes, moderately eroded (CeC2) (USDA NCSS 2016).

Shovel Testing

Shovel test sampling at a 10-m interval was undertaken in order to determine the distribution and density of the cultural deposits at 9GE952 (Figure 23). A total of 57 shovel test locations were investigated (see Figure 23). Shovel testing in the southeast portion of the site area was terminated at the Reynold's Plantation property line which forms the Project boundary. Access to fully delineate the horizontal boundary of the site was unavailable at the time of survey although based on previous investigations, the site is known to extend for approximately 20 m inside the Reynold Plantation property. Based on the current shovel testing data, the site encompasses and area measuring 50-x-80 m. In general soils within the site were deflated and eroded. A typical soil profile from the shovel testing effort consisted of a 15 cm layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, underlain by red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 24).

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered during the initial shovel testing. The artifact collection included 52 ceramic sherds and one chert flake (Table 15). The ceramics consisted of body sherds, rim sherds, and a fragment of a smoking pipe. Several of the ceramics exhibited decoration in the form of check stamping, complicated stamping, or incising. Initial assessment of the horizontal and vertical distribution of artifacts showed that the area of highest artifact density occurs in the western portion of the site. Following this assessment, an additional 21 shovel tests were excavated at a 5-m interval in the western portion of the site (see Figure 23). An additional 81 artifacts were recovered during the supplemental shovel testing, consisting of 79 ceramic sherds, one chert flake, and one quartz flake fragment. Data from the 5-m-interval shovel testing confirmed that the greatest density of cultural material was generally centered on shovel test location N500 E480 (Figure 25). A judgmental shovel test was excavated at N508 E480 in order to determine the northern edge of the deeper deposits found in N500 E480 and to investigate for the presence of features (see Figure 23). No features were encountered during shovel testing and no vertical separation of materials were discernable due to the shallow nature of the cultural deposit.


Figure 19. General view of 9GE952 site area, facing north.


Figure 20. General view of 9GE952 site area, facing east.


Figure 21. General view of 9GE952 site area, facing south.


Figure 22. General view of 9GE952 site area, facing west.

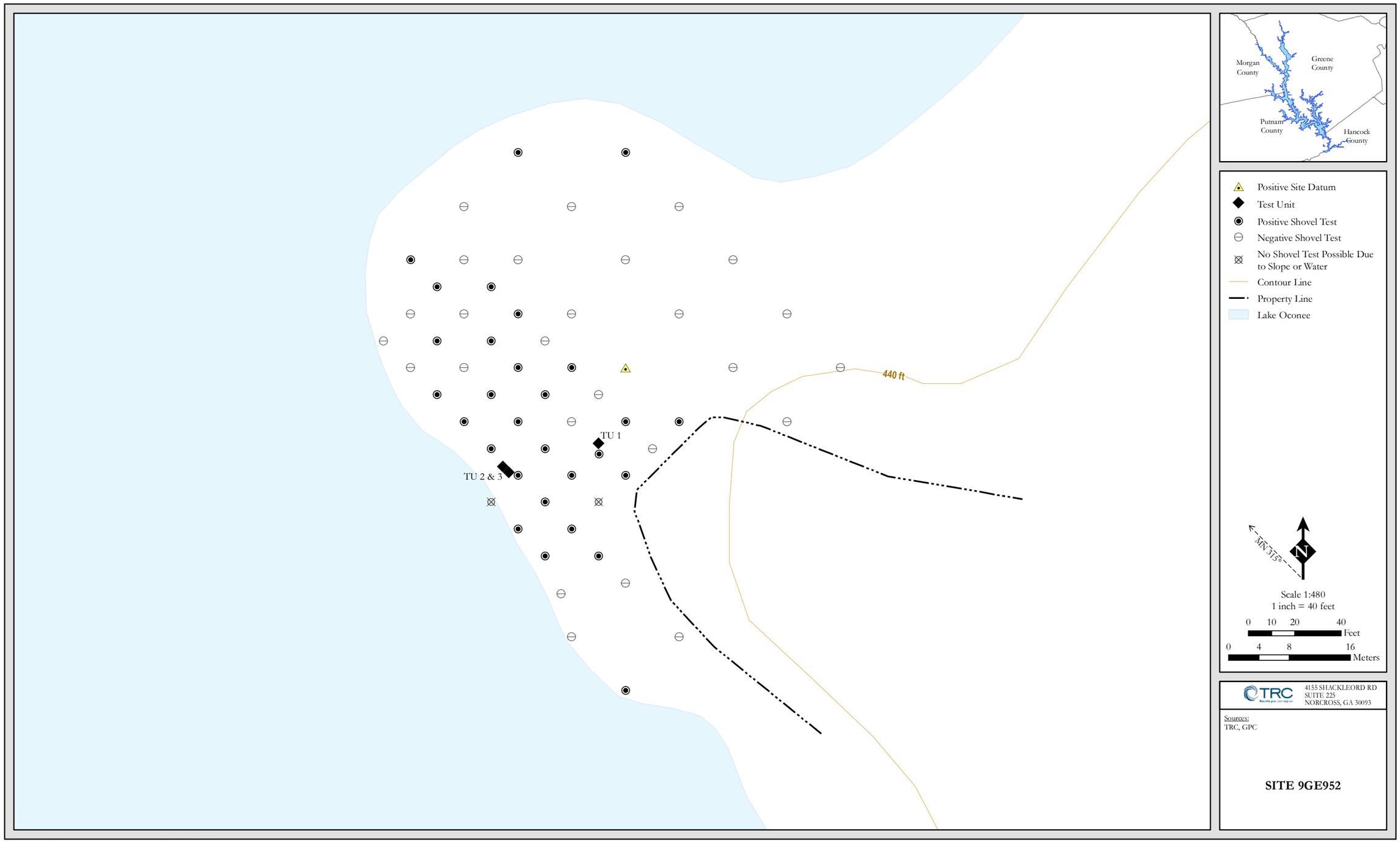

Figure 23. Sketch map of 9GE952.

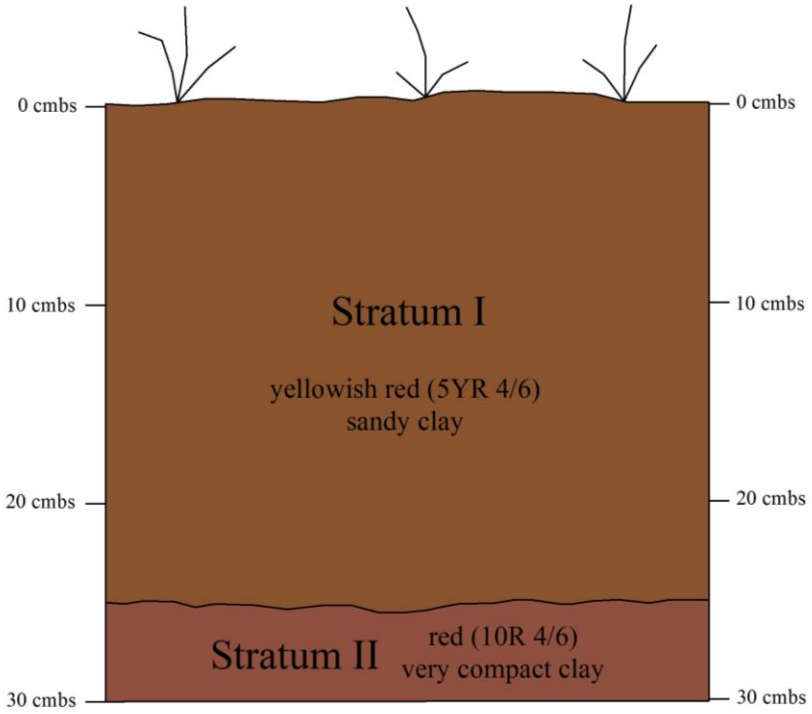

Figure 24. Typical soil profile encountered during shovel testing at 9GE952.

Table 15. Artifacts recovered during shovel testing at 9GE952.

North	East	Stratum	Depth	Description	Decoration	Temper	Count
470	470	I	0-5 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped	Med sand	1
480	480	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
485	480	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
485	480	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
490	475	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	1
490	480	I	10-16 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
490	480	I	8-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	3
490	480	I	8-15 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	Med sand	1
490	480	I	8-15 cmbs	tertiary flake		Coastal plain chert	1
490	490	I	0-18 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	7
490	500	I	0-8 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
495	475	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	1
495	480	I	0-20 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	2
495	485	I	0-20 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
495	485	I	0-20 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	4
495	485	I	0-20 cmbs	rim - flared, folded	none - eroded	Med sand	1
495	490	I	0-10 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	5
495	490	I	0-10 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	Med sand	1
495	490	I	0-10 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	2
495	495	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
495	495	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
500	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped	Med sand	1
500	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	17
500	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
500	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	Med sand	2
500	480	I	0-55 cmbs	rim - flared, pinched (scalloped)	complicated stamped	Med sand	1
500	485	I	25 cmbs	body sherd	check stamped	Med sand	1
500	485	I	25 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	9
500	485	I	25 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
500	485	I	25 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	Med sand	2
500	490	I	0-10 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
500	495	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
500	500	I	0-6 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	1
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped	Med sand	2
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	8
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	sherd - unknown origin	none - eroded	Med sand	1
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	pipe rim fragment - straight, flattened	plain	Med sand	1
505	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	plain	Med sand	1
505	485	I	0-14 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	5
505	485	I	0-14 cmbs	flake fragment		Quartz	1
505	490	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	4

North	East	Stratum	Depth	Description	Decoration	Temper	Count
505	495	I	0-14 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
508	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	complicated stamped	Med sand	1
508	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	5
508	480	I	0-55 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
510	480	I	10-20 cmbs	body sherd	incised	Med sand	1
510	480	I	10-20 cmbs	body sherd	indeterminate	Med sand	1
510	490	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	check stamped	Med sand	1
510	490	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	3
510	510	I	0-16 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	5
515	480	I	0-15 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
515	490	I	0-30 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	2
515	495	I	0-14 cmbs	rim (assumed) - folded, pinched	none - eroded	Med sand	1
520	485	I	0-12 cmbs	thinning flake		Piedmont chert	1
520	495	I	0-15 cmbs	rim - straight, rounded	incised	Med sand	1
520	520	I	0-5 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
525	490	I	0-12 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
530	490	I	0-7 cmbs	body sherd	none - eroded	Med sand	1
530	510	I	0-25 cmbs	rim - straight, rounded	none - eroded	Med sand	1
						Total	*134*

Test Unit Excavation

Based on the distribution of artifacts from the shovel testing procedure (see Figure 25), three 1-X-1-m test units were established in locations where the shovel testing indicated moderate to high artifact recovery and/or diversity. All were placed in the western portion of the site (see Figure 23), and were excavated in 50-X-50 cm quadrants. Test Units 2 and 3 were placed contiguously in an area where artifact recovery was high and relatively deep.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 (TU-1) was placed at grid coordinates N495 E490, to investigate an area where the shovel testing indicated a relatively high artifact density (see Figures 23 and 25). Measuring from a datum set 10 cm above the southwest corner, excavation was undertaken in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. Excavation of the test unit revealed two soil strata and was consistent with those encountered during shovel testing. The unit was terminated at the bottom of Level 3 within Stratum II, at 34 cmbd. The west profile of TU-1 consisted of a 10-12 cm layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, underlain by a layer of red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 26).

Although no features were encountered during excavation of TU-1, a total of 46 ceramic sherds was recovered, along with one quartz flake (Table 16). Most of the assemblage consisted of sherds that were plain or eroded, or exhibited indeterminate decoration (n=31) (see Table 16). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, at depths no greater than 23 cmbd (see Table 16).

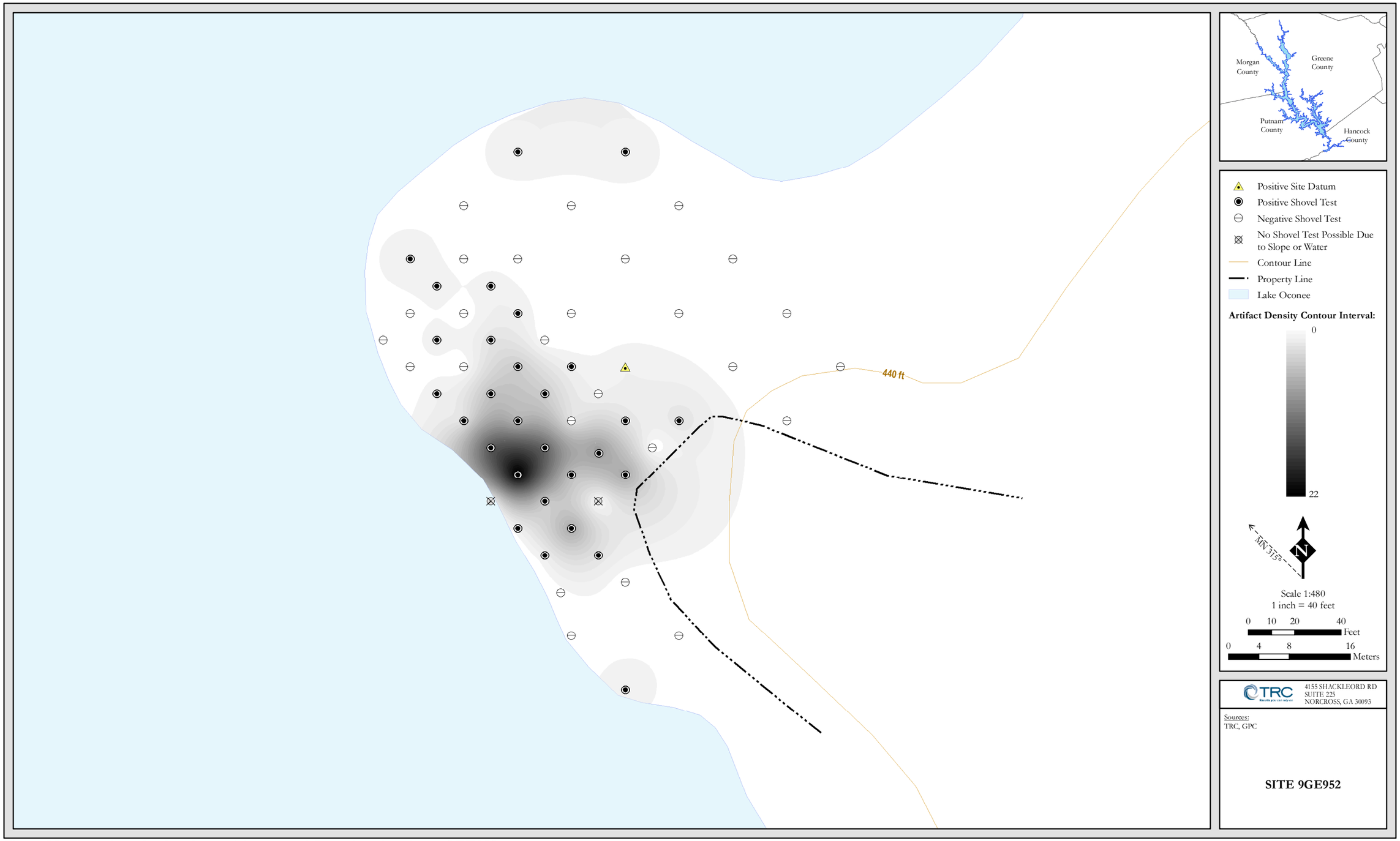

Figure 25. Clustering of cultural material recovered from shovel testing at 9GE952.

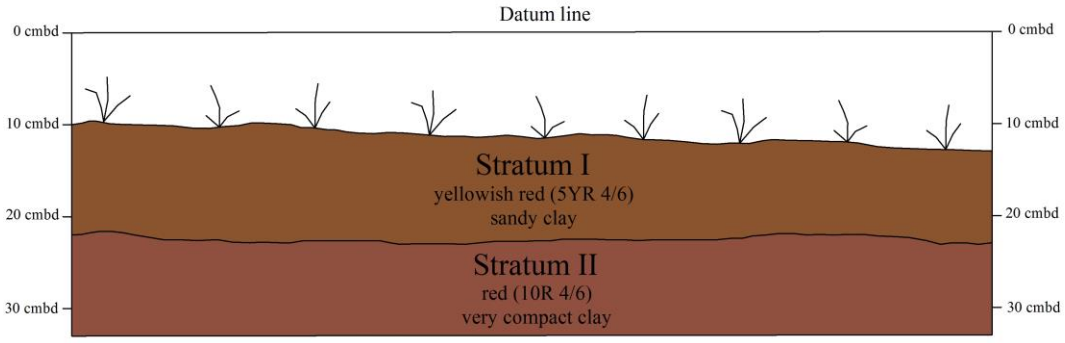

Figure 26. West profile of Test Unit 1 at 9GE952.

Table 16. Test Unit 1 Vertical Distribution of Artifacts by Level

Level	1	2	3	
Stratum	I	I	II	
Max Depth (cmbd)	14	23	33	
Artifacts				**TOTAL**
Plain body sherd	0	4	0	4
Eroded body sherd	12	12	0	24
Comp Stamped body sherd	2	3	0	5
Incised body sherd	0	4	0	4
Indet decorated body sherd	0	1	0	1
Punctated straight rim sherd	0	1	0	1
Incised straight rim sherd	0	2	0	2
Punctated body sherd	1	2	0	3
Eroded straight rim sherd	0	1	0	1
Eroded indet rim sherd	0	1	0	1
Tertiary flake	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	**16**	**31**	**0**	**47**

Test Units 2 and 3

Test Units 2 (TU-2) and 3 (TU-3) were established contiguously to investigate the highest concentration of artifacts, also at the greatest depth, recovered from STP N500 E480 and STP N508 E480 (see Figures 23 and 25). Measuring from a datum set 10 cm above the southwest corner of TU-2, excavation of the combined units was undertaken in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural strata. The units were terminated at 55 cmbd (Level 5, Stratum II). The west profile of the test units consisted of 40-41 cm of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay, over red (10R 4/6) very compact clay (Figure 27).

Although no features were encountered during excavation of TU-2 and TU-3, a total of 355 artifacts was recovered (Table 17). The assemblage was predominantly ceramic, but included 19 flakes and flake fragments (see Table 17). Most of the assemblage consisted of sherds that were plain or eroded, or exhibited indeterminate decoration (*n*=269) The remaining ceramics exhibited complicated stamped (*n*=17), incised (*n*=45), punctated (*n*=2), or incised and punctated (*n*=3) exterior surface treatments (see Table 17). The artifacts were recovered from a maximum depth of 55 cmbd (see Table 17). The vertical distributions of materials shows a clear artifact density peak in Levels 4 and 5. No distinct vertical separation of materials by surface treatment was discernable.

Table 17. Test Units 2 and 3 Vertical Distribution of Artifacts by Level

Level	1	2	3	4	5	
Stratum	I	I	I	I	I	
Max Depth (cmbd)	15	25	35	45	55	
Artifacts						**TOTAL**
Plain body sherd	3	8	12	9	1	33
Eroded body sherd	11	57	75	75	2	220
Comp Stamped body sherd	1	3	3	10	0	17
Incised body sherd	1	2	14	16	2	35
Incised/punctated body sherd	1	0	0	1	0	2
Indet decorated body sherd	3	0	1	0	0	4
Plain straight rim sherd	0	1	0	2	0	3

Level	1	2	3	4	5	
Stratum	I	I	I	I	I	
Max Depth (cmbd)	15	25	35	45	55	
Artifacts						**TOTAL**
Plain flared rim	0	0	0	1	0	1
Punctated straight rim sherd	0	0	0	0	1	1
Incised straight rim sherd	1	2	2	3	0	8
Incised inverted rim sherd	0	0	1	1	0	2
Incised/punctated straight rim	0	0	0	1	0	1
Eroded flared rim	0	0	1	1	0	2
Eroded indet rim	0	1	0	0	0	1
Eroded straight rim sherd	2	0	2	1	0	5
Punctated baked clay object	0	0	0	1	0	1
Flake fragment	1	2	2	1	0	6
Secondary flake	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tertiary flake	2	1	3	1	0	7
Thinning flake	1	3	0	1	0	5
TOTAL	27	80	116	126	6	355

Artifact Analysis

A total of 536 prehistoric/protohistoric artifacts were recovered from 9GE952, most of which were ceramics (*n*=513) (Table 18). The remaining 23 artifacts consisted of quartz and chert flakes and flake fragments. The ceramic assemblage consisted of 477 body sherds, 34 rim sherds, one pipe fragment, and one punctated baked clay object, possibly an adorno. While the majority of the sherds in the collection were comprised of plain or undecorated specimens, 58 exhibited decorative exterior surface treatments.

Table 18. All artifacts recovered during investigation of 9GE952.

Artifacts	**TOTAL**
Check stamped body sherd	2
Complicated stamped body sherd	25
Complicated stamped body sherd - incised interior	1
Complicated stamped body sherd (possible shoulder)	1
Eroded body sherd	338
Eroded sherd - unknown origin	1
Flake fragment	7
Incised and punctated body sherd	2
Incised body sherd	43
Incised body sherd (possible shoulder)	1
Incised body sherd (possible slight pinching)	2
Indeterminate decorated body sherd	12
Pipe rim fragment - straight, flattened - plain	1
Plain body sherd	45
Possible pipe rim fragment - straight, rounded - plain	1
Punctated baked clay object	1
Punctated body sherd	3
Rim - flared - incised interior	1
Rim - flared, folded - eroded	1
Rim - flared, pinched (scalloped) - complicated stamped	1
Rim - flared, rounded - eroded	2
Rim - indeterminate form, rounded - eroded	1
Rim - inverted - incised	1
Rim - inverted, flattened - incised	1

Artifacts	TOTAL
Rim - straight - punctated	1
Rim - straight, flattened - incised	2
Rim - straight, folded, pinched - eroded	1
Rim - straight, folded, pinched - plain	1
Rim - straight, rounded - eroded	6
Rim - straight, rounded - incised	10
Rim - straight, rounded - incised, punctated	1
Rim - straight, rounded - punctated	1
Rim (assumed) - folded - eroded	1
Rim (assumed) - folded, pinched - eroded	1
Rim (assumed) - indeterminate form, folded, pinched - eroded	1
Secondary flake	1
Tertiary flake	9
Thinning flake	6
TOTAL	**536**

Although there were no stratified deposits found at 9GE952, the artifacts give good indication of occupation across more than one phase of the Lamar Period. Previous work in the region has resulted in a well-established time line, indicating that the Lamar Period can be divided into multiple phases, including, in chronological order, Duvall (ca. A.D. 1375-1450), Iron Horse (ca. A.D. 1450-1520), Dyar (ca. A.D. 1520-1580), and Bell (ca. A.D. 1580-mid 1600s) (Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1992). Stamping, punctating, and, most importantly, incising, are the most relevant ceramic attributes that can be indicative of the Lamar culture. Stamping tends to become more poorly executed and less distinct through time, while incised lines generally become narrower and greater in number (Hally 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1983, 1992). Punctated rims, usually from hollow cane, are present during the early Lamar, but rare afterwards, while rims increase in width over time (Hally 1994; Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990). A dearth of lithic material is also consistent with other Lamar sites in the region (Smith and Williams 1990:61-63).

Check Stamped Ceramics

A total of three check stamped sherds are contained in the assemblage from 9GE952 (Figure 28). Of these, one exhibited a linear check stamping pattern. In general, check stamped designs are more common in earlier Stillhouse (Etowah) Phase occupations along the Piedmont Oconee River region (Smith and Williams 1990:60-63) although in other regional chronologies, check stamping occurs in subsequent Middle and Late Mississippian occupations.

Complicated Stamped Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from 9GE952 contained 27 complicated stamped sherds (Table 19; Figure 29). Of these, five exhibited curvilinear stamping, while three were only able to be categorized as rectilinear. While specific design motifs directly attributable to earlier Etowah or Savannah ceramics were not discernable, in general rectilinear designs are more common in Armour and Stillhouse Phase occupations, while curvilinear stamping is more prevalent during the Scull Shoals and later Lamar Phases, where these ceramics are referred to a Lamar Complicated Stamped (Smith and Williams 1990:60-63).

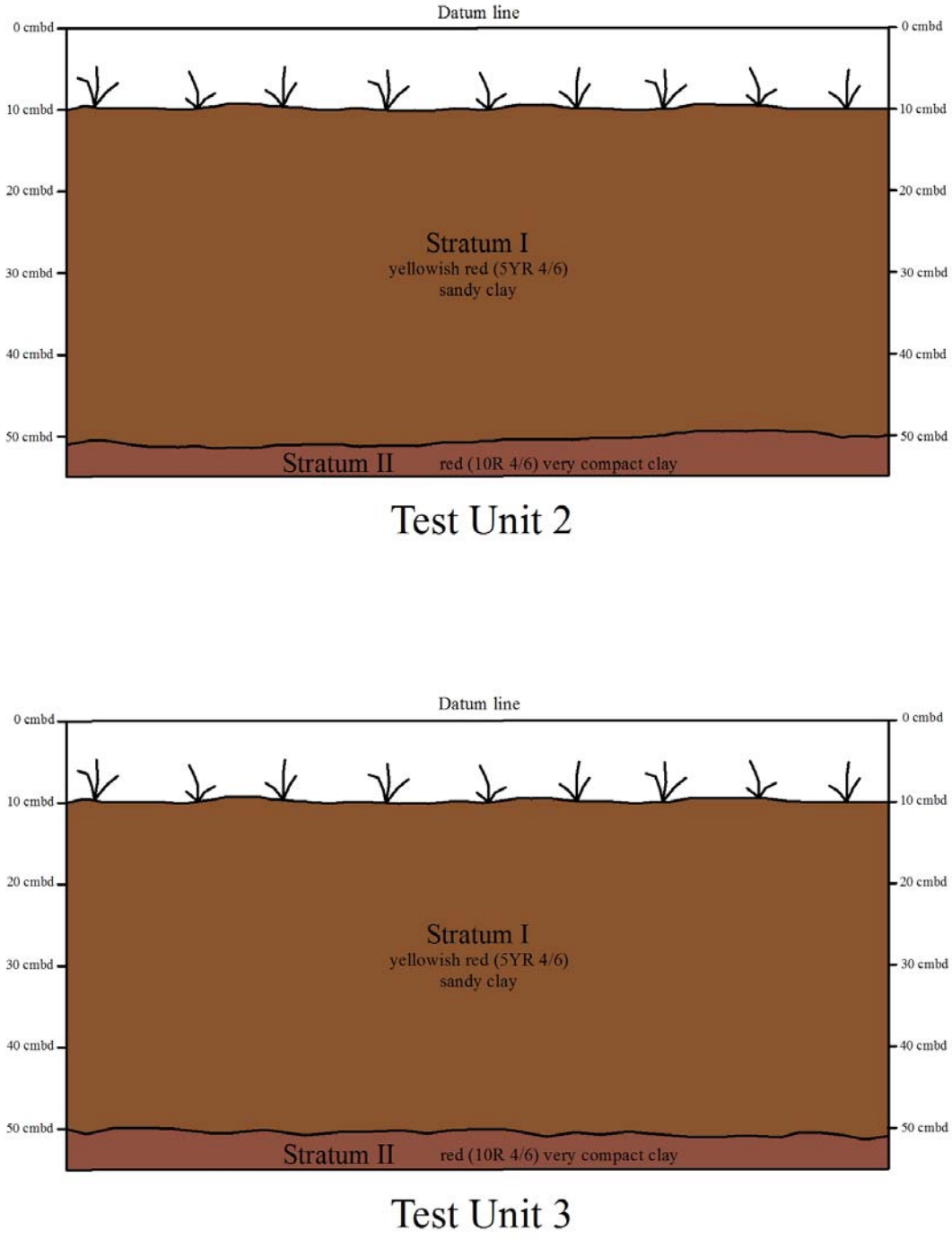

Figure 27. West profiles of Test Units 2 and 3 at 9GE952.

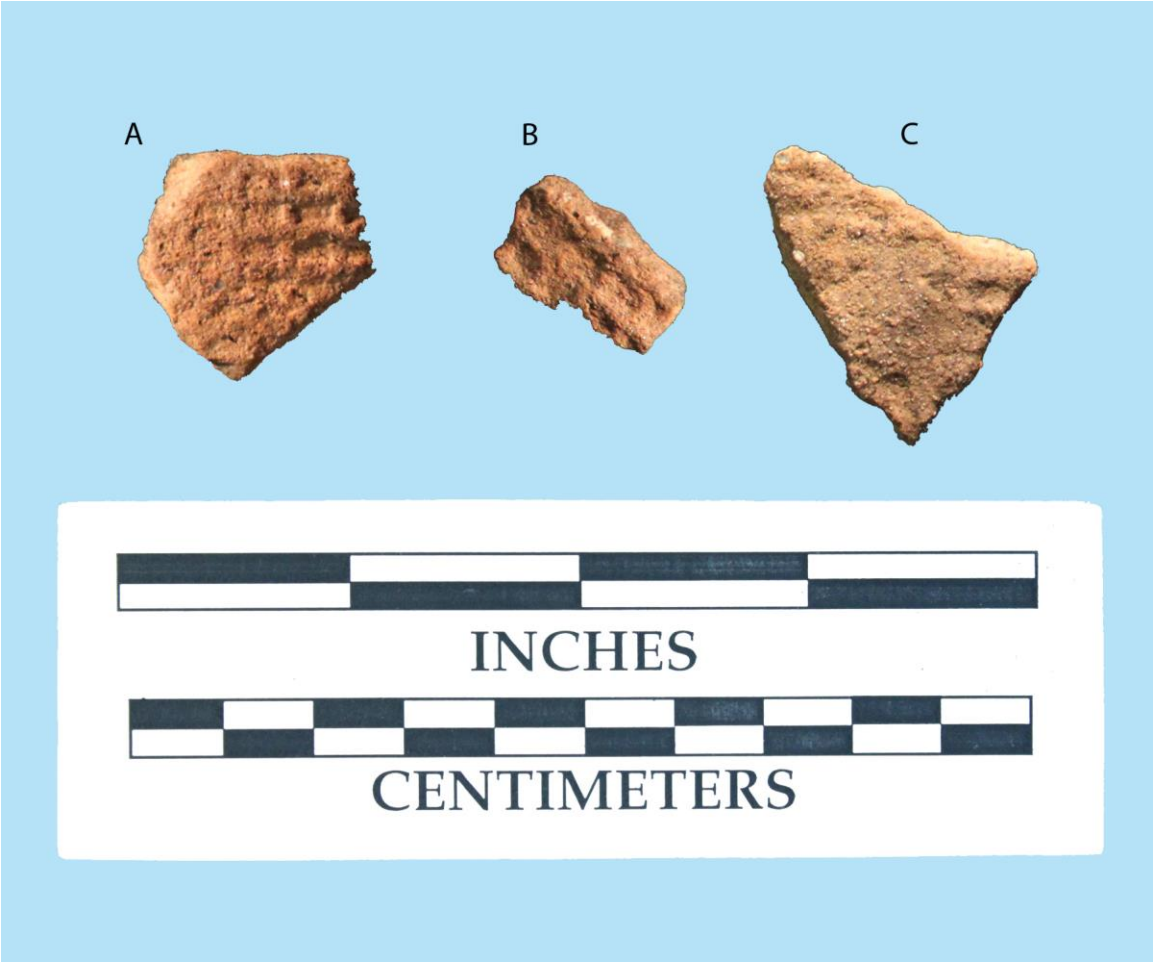

Figure 28. Selected checked stamped ceramic artifacts recovered from 9GE952: *A) body sherd from shovel test located at N500 E485; B) body sherd from shovel test located at N510 E490; C) body sherd from TU-1, Level 2, southeast quadrant*

Table 19. Complicated stamped ceramics recovered during investigation of 9GE952.

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Clarity of Decoration	Base Pattern	Temper	Count
N470 E470	0-5cmbs	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	1
N500 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	faint	curvilinear	Med sand	1
N500 E480	0-55cmbs	rim - flared, folded, pinched (scalloped)	indistinct	indet	Med sand	1
N505 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	indistinct	curvilinear	Med sand	2
N508 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	indistinct	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU1	14-23cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	2
TU1	4-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded	rectilinear	Med sand	1
TU1	8-14cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU2	10-15cmbd	body sherd	faint	rectilinear	Med sand	1
TU2	15-25cmbd	body sherd	eroded	rectilinear	Med sand	1
TU2	24-35cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	1
TU2	25-35cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	1
TU2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	3
TU2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU3	15-25cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	1
TU3	15-25cmbd	body sherd	faint	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	eroded	indet	Med sand	3
TU3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	eroded	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	faint	curvilinear	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	indistinct	curvilinear	Med sand	1
					Total	*27*

Incised Ceramics

Incised ceramics accounted for just under 12 percent of all ceramics recovered from 9GE952 during the current survey, for a total of 62 artifacts (Table 20; Figure 30). Williams (1983, 1992) classifies incised lines into *Lamar Bold Incised* (> 2 mm in width), *medium incised* (1-2 mm in width), and *fine incised* (<1 mm in width). The bulk of the incised ceramics from 9GE952 (*n*=41) fall into the *Lamar Bold Incised* category, the remainder being *medium incised* (see Table 20). Based on the examination of incised line widths from 9GE952, these 62 artifacts can be attributed to occupations during the Iron Horse through possibly Bell phases (Hally 1994; Smith 1994; Smith and Williams 1990; Williams 1992). The ceramic type Morgan Incised, a cross-hatched pattern of fine incised lines, is a marker of the earliest Duvall Phase of the Lamar Period. Ceramics of this type are conspicuously absent from the site location.

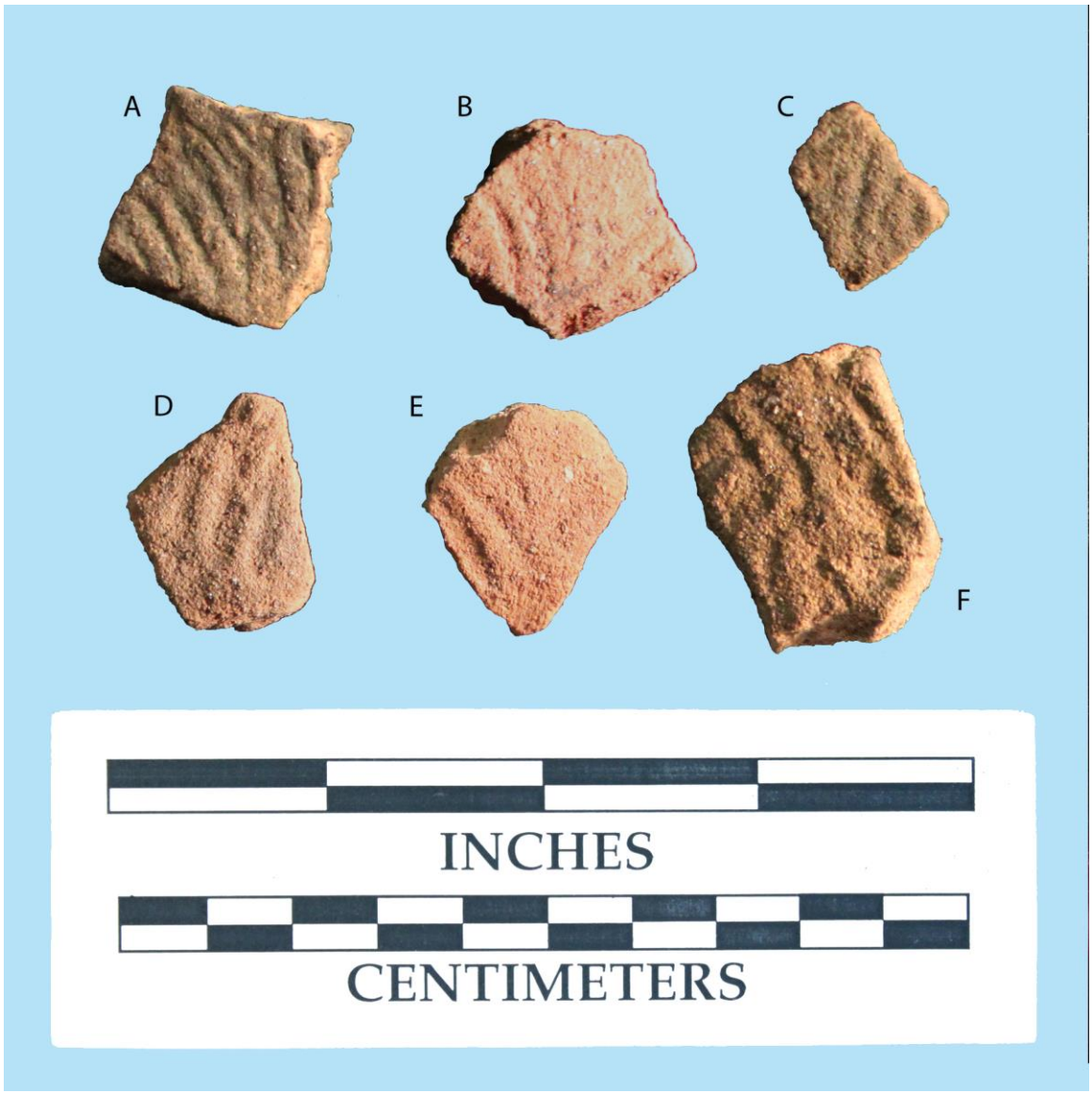

Figure 29. Selected complicated stamped ceramic artifacts recovered from 9GE952: *A) body sherd from shovel test located at N500 E480; B) body sherd from shovel test located at N505 E480; C) body sherd from shovel test located at N508 E480; D) body sherd from TU-1, Level 1, southwest quadrant; E) body sherd from TU-2, Level 4, southeast quadrant; F) body sherd from TU-3, Level 2, southwest quadrant.*

Table 20. Incised ceramics recovered during investigation of 9GE952.

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Width 1 (mm)	Width 2 (mm)	Width 3 (mm)	Width 4 (mm)	Width 5 (mm)	Temper	Count
TU 1	14-23cmbd	body sherd	1.47	1.01	0.77	0.76		Med sand	1
TU 1	14-23cmbd	body sherd	2.00	1.69				Med sand	1
TU 1	14-23cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.10	2.08	1.62			Med sand	1
TU 1	14-23cmbd	body sherd	2.44	1.95	1.94			Med sand	2
TU 1	14-23cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.54	2.38	2.32			Med sand	1
TU 2	10-15cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	1.62	1.54	1.22			Med sand	1
TU 2	15-25cmbd	rim - straight, flattened	2.14	2.06	1.79			Med sand	1
TU 2	15-25cmbd	body sherd	2.83	2.71	1.95	1.67		Med sand	1
TU 2	15-25cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.95	2.38	2.07	1.90		Med sand	1
TU 2	24-35cmbd	rim - inverted, rounded	1.11	1.09	0.88			Med sand	1
TU 2	24-35cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	1.90	1.46				Med sand	1
TU 2	24-35cmbd	body sherd	2.40	2.09	1.98			Med sand	3
TU 2	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.08	2.03	1.79	1.75		Med sand	2
TU 2	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.36	2.16				Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	1.09	1.02				Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	1.68	1.58	1.26			Med sand	2
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	1.78	1.47	1.39			Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.37	1.74				Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.45					Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd - punctated	2.60	2.58				Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.72	1.95				Med sand	1
TU 2	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.79					Med sand	1
TU 2	45-55cmbd	body sherd	2.45	2.19	2.09	1.99		Med sand	1
TU 3	10-15cmbd	body sherd	2.69	2.50	1.60			Med sand	1
TU 3	13-15cmbd	body sherd - punctated	2.35	2.20				Med sand	1
TU 3	15-25cmbd	body sherd	1.59	1.55	1.52	1.36		Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	1.84	1.78				Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	1.87	1.69	1.67	1.62	1.53	Med sand	2
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.05					Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.34	2.05	1.92	1.86	1.69	Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.63	2.36				Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.70					Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	body sherd	2.82	2.75	2.59			Med sand	1
TU 3	25-35cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.82					Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	1.07					Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	rim - punctated, rounded	1.19					Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	1.67					Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	1.69					Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.11	2.09				Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.13	1.56				Med sand	1

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Width 1 (mm)	Width 2 (mm)	Width 3 (mm)	Width 4 (mm)	Width 5 (mm)	Temper	Count
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.38	2.33	2.26	2.13		Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	2.40	2.00				Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	rim - inverted, flattened	2.52	2.39	2.27	2.00	2.00	Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.59	2.08				Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.82	2.66				Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	body sherd	2.86	1.89				Med sand	1
TU 3	35-45cmbd	rim - straight, rounded	3.78	3.37	3.22			Med sand	1
TU3	45-55cmbd	body sherd	1.92	1.48				Med sand	1
N485 E480	0-15cmbs	body sherd	2.59					Med sand	1
N495 E495	0-12cmbs	body sherd	2.85					Med sand	1
N500 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	2.68	2.34	2.24			Med sand	1
N500 E485	025cmbs	body sherd	1.69	1.64				Med sand	1
N505 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	2.85	2.77				Med sand	1
N508 E480	0-55cmbs	body sherd	1.97	1.88				Med sand	1
N510 E480	10-20cmbs	body sherd	2.53					Med sand	1
N520 E495	0-15cmbs	rim - straight, rounded	1.86					Med sand	1
								Total	*62*

Flattened, Folded, or Punctated Rims

Thirty-four rim sherds were identified from the ceramic collection, comprising under seven percent of the total. These included ten folded and/or flattened rims, some exhibiting decoration (Table 21; Figure 31). Flattened rims are characteristic of the Lamar Period, with size increasing through time (Hally 1994). The flattened rims in the assemblage from 9GE952 ranged in average width (to the nearest mm) from 4-20 mm, the greater width being consistent with occupations from the Bell Phase. Additionally, the folded and pinched rim sherds present in the collection are also generally characteristic of the Lamar Period in the region (see Table 21) (Hally 1994; Williams 1983).

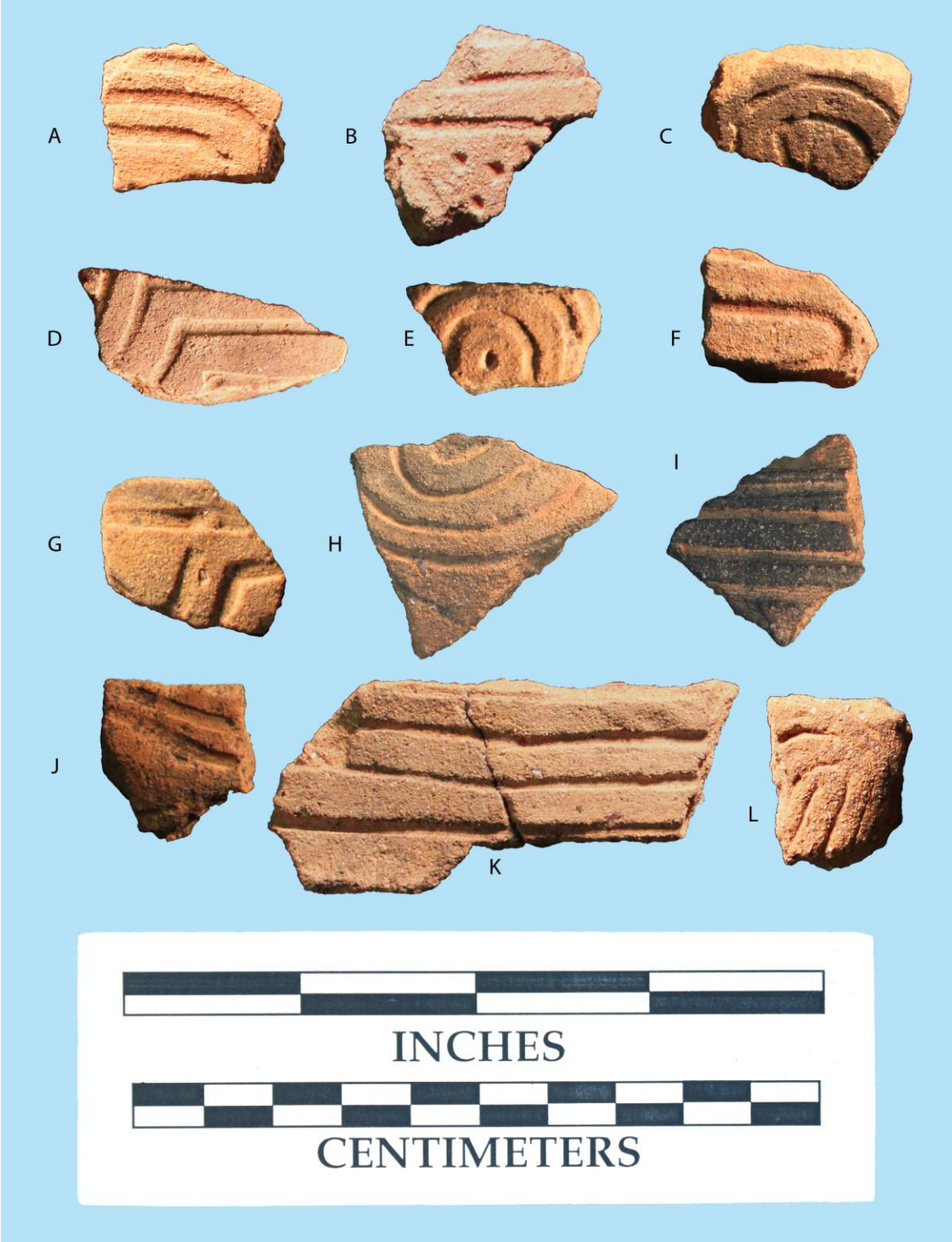

Figure 30. Selected incised ceramic artifacts recovered from 9GE952: *A) body sherd from TU-3, Level 3, southeast quadrant; B) body sherd with punctuation from TU-2, Level 4, northeast quadrant; C) body sherd from TU-3, Level 3, northeast quadrant; D) body sherd from TU-3, Level 4, southeast quadrant; E) body sherd with single punctuation from TU-3, Level 1, northeast quadrant; F) body sherd from TU-1, Level 1, southwest quadrant; G) body sherd from TU-3, Level 4, southeast quadrant; H) body sherd from TU-3, Level 3, northwest quadrant; I) body sherd from TU-2, Level 5, northwest quadrant; J) body sherd from TU-3, Level 1, southwest quadrant; K) body sherd from TU-2, Level 4, northeast quadrant; L) body sherd from TU-1, Level 2, southeast quadrant.*

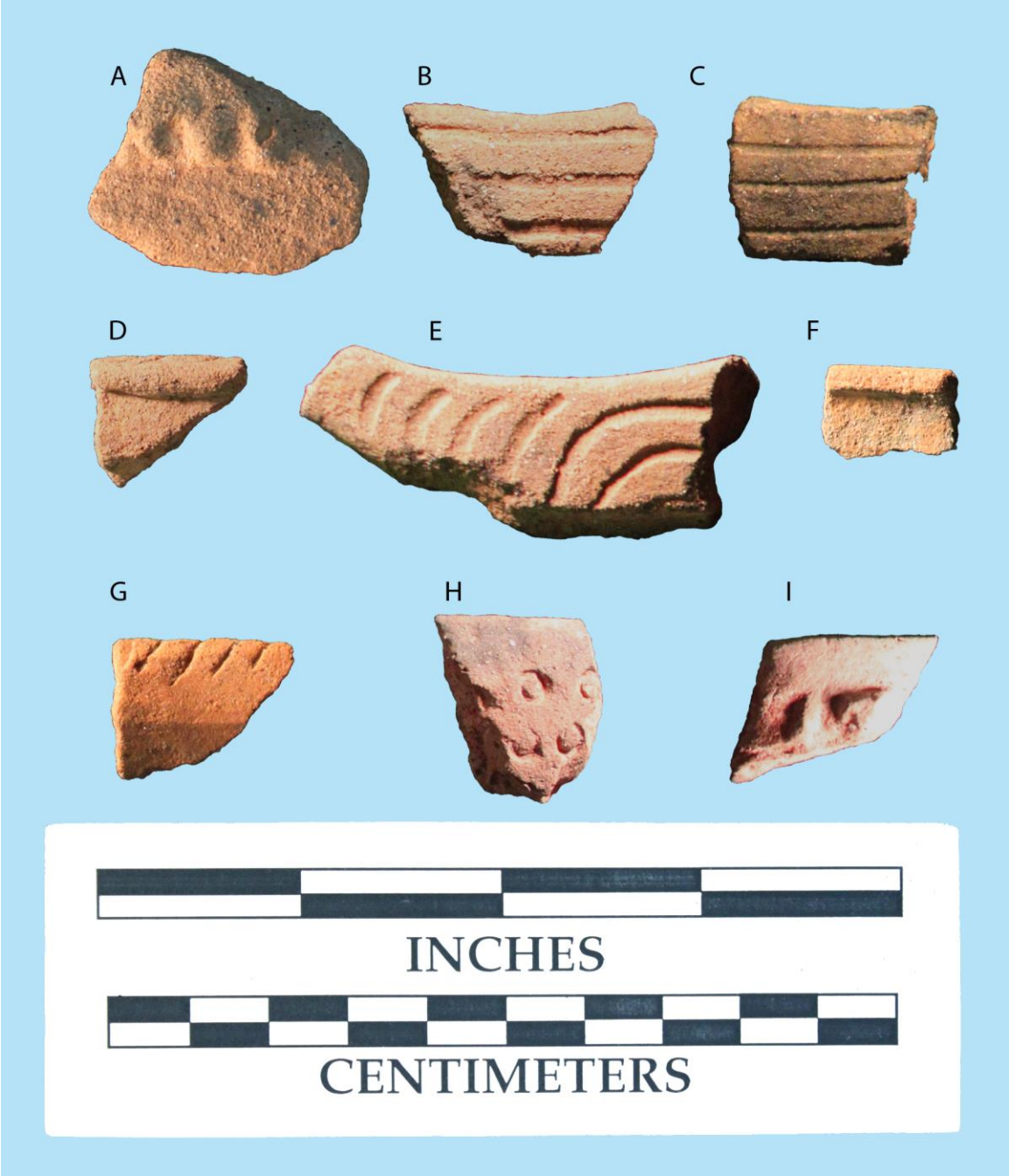

Figure 31. Selected flattened, folded, or punctated rims recovered from 9GE952: *A) folded and pinched rim sherd from TU-1, Level 2, southeast quadrant; B) straight, incised rim sherd from TU-2, Level 2, northeast quadrant; C) incised rim sherd from TU-2, Level 1, southwest quadrant; D) straight, flat rim sherd with incisions on top of rim, from TU-3, Level 4, northeast quadrant; E) incised rim (inverted) sherd from TU-, Level 4, southwest quadrant; F) eroded, straight, rounded rim sherd from TU-2, Level 1, northeast quadrant; G) flared, flat, plain, incised on interior, rim sherd from TU-3, Level 4, northeast quadrant; H) straight, punctated rim sherd from TU-3, Level 4, northeast quadrant; I) plain, straight, folded and pinched rim sherd from TU-3, Level 4, northwest quadrant.*

Table 21. Flattened, folded, or punctated rim sherds recovered during investigation of 9GE952.

STP/TU	Depth	Description	Defining characteristic	Average width (mm)	Temper	Count
TU1	14-23cmbd	Eroded/indeterminate form rim	folded and pinched	NA	Med sand	1
TU1	14-23cmbd	rim - straight - punctated	hollow reed punctation (4-5 mm dia.)	6	Med sand	1
TU2	15-25 cmbd	Incised/straight rim	flattened	5	Med sand	1
TU2	35-45cmbd	Eroded/straight rim	folded and pinched	6	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	Incised/inverted rim	flattened	11-20	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	Plain/flared rim	flattened	4	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	Plain/straight rim	flattened	8	Med sand	1
TU3	35-45cmbd	Plain/straight rim	folded and pinched	5	Med sand	1
N495 E485	0-20cmbs	Eroded/flared rim	folded	6	Med sand	1
N500 E480	0-55cmbs	Complicated stamped/flared rim	folded and pinched (scalloped)	5	Med sand	1
N515 E495	0-14cmbs	Eroded/body	folded and pinched	5	Med sand	1
					Total	*11*

The assemblage also included a single rim exhibiting punctation (see Table 21; Figure 31). The punctations measure from 4-5 mm in diameter, consistent with the Duvall and, minimally, the Iron Horse phases of the Lamar Period (Smith and Williams 1990:61-62).

There were also two unusual ceramic items identified from the collection. These consisted of a stem fragment of a smoking pipe, and a punctated rim sherd that, judging by its configuration, was likely an elaborate rim handle or possibly some type of adorno (Figure 32). The pipe fragment was undecorated, though it did exhibit a change in morphology. Pipes have been recovered from other Lamar Period sites in the area, including the Dyar site (9GE5) (Smith 1994), the Joe Bell site (9MG28) (Williams 1983), and the Scull Shoals site (9GE4) (Williams 1992). The punctated rim sherd came to a thickened point (9 mm vs. 5 mm), with the punctation following the outline of the rim.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Investigation at site 9GE952 yielded information consistent with the presence of multiple Mississippian components including minor Etowah (Stillhouse Phase) and Savannah (Scull Shoals Phase) occupations through various Lamar occupations (Duvall through possibly Bell phases). With respect to the Lamar components, Elliott (1990) posits that these types of upland sites were homesteads that were ultimately established due to population pressures in the more fertile floodplain areas of nearby waterways. Examination of the original contours present on the Liberty, GA 1972 (PR 1984) USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle shows that the surrounding area, currently inundated by Lake Oconee, once provided many habitable areas immediately above the original course of Richland Creek, a major tributary of the Oconee River.

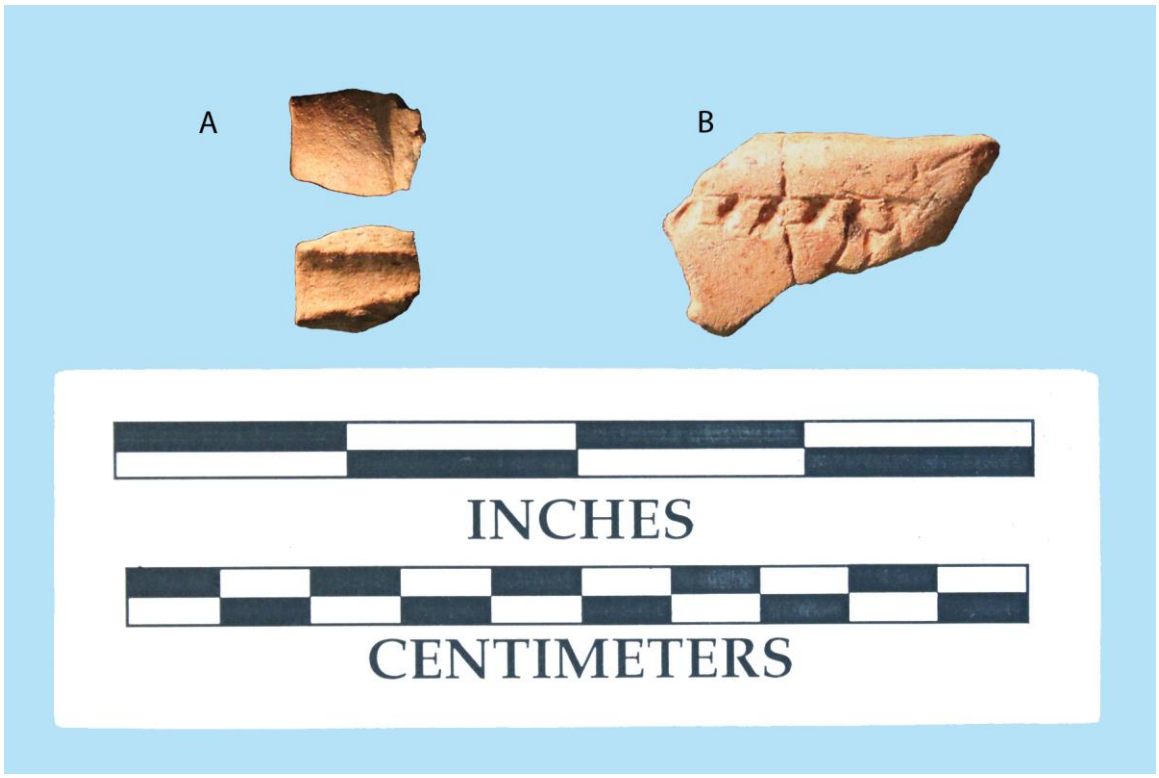

Figure 32. Pipe stem fragment and possible adorno fragment recovered from 9GE952: *A) Plain pipe fragment with flat rim, possibly distal proximal end, from shovel text located at N505 E 480 (top outer, bottom inner); B) punctated possible adorno fragment from TU-3, Level 2, southeast quadrant.*

Phase II site investigations at 9GE952 involved the completion of 59 STPs and the excavation of three Test Units. Although the site likely extends to the southeast, lack of access to the adjoining Reynold's Plantation property prevented the full site delineation. The shovel testing procedure revealed a single area of high artifact density while Test Unit excavation revealed multiple Mississippian occupations. Although these occupations could not be separated by component 9GE952 appears to have been continuously occupied from the Early Mississippian to the Late Mississippian period. Based on what is known from previous investigations at 9GE952, Late Paleoindian, Late Archaic and Late Mississippian sub-period components were identified although only materials associated with the Late Mississippian Lamar Phase occupations were recognized during this investigation (Gardner 1996). In addition to lithics, and ceramics, fire-cracked rock was recovered from the most recent investigations at 9GE952 (SAS 2001). The presence of fire-cracked rock suggests that thermal features such as hearths might be present and intact at the site. While this was not the case during this investigation, occupations situated on upland landforms along the Oconee River are known to have been extensively utilized as habitation sites during the Lamar Phase where features such as hearths and domestic structures would have been in use.

Although the results of the present study did not identify culturally derived features, this study was unable to fully delineate the entire site. The investigations at 9GE952 was able to recover a moderate but fairly diverse assemblage of Late Mississippian Lamar Phase ceramics. For this reason, we feel the site may yet yield significant information on the nature of upland site use during the Lamar period once the site is able to be fully delineated. Until such time, we recommend that the NRHP-eligibility status of 9GE952 remain unassessed. We also suggest that site stabilization measures be considered since artifacts have been noted and recovered from the shoreline during previous investigations. The present investigation did not observe an artifacts along the edges of the landform but shoreline scouring and erosion was clearly evident.

9HK23 Revisit

Condition: Eroded	**Maximum artifact depth**: 0 cm
Site type: Rockpiles	**Prehistoric artifacts**: 0
Site size: 25 x 60 m	**Historic artifacts**: 0
NRHP recommendation: Not eligible	**Total artifacts**: 0

Site 9HK23 was first recorded in 1971 during a preliminary survey conducted by the University of Georgia in advance of Georgia Power Company's (GPC) proposed Wallace Dam at Laurens Shoals on the Oconee River. It was originally given a field designation of 9HN101 (Caldwell 1972: Appendix A). Located on the sideslope of a ridge toe above the river, the site was reported to consist of three rockpiles, or "stone mounds" (Caldwell 1972: Appendix A). No mention was made of subsurface investigation in the area. Although this original survey recovered no cultural material, the site was recommended for further investigation, as it was believed that the location was threatened with imminent inundation by the proposed impoundment (Caldwell 1972:Appendix A; DePratter et al. 1976:430).

The University of Georgia revisited the site area between October, 1974 and July, 1975 during a more comprehensive survey prior to inundation of the 18,000-acre impoundment that was created by the construction of Wallace Dam (DePratter et al. 1976). Field data from

this subsequent survey indicated that three rockpiles were relocated, "...in a roughly linear arrangement along the axis of a granite outcrop which covers an area 50m long and 30m wide." (DePratter et al. 1976:430). It was conjectured that the piles were cultural in nature, with the concession that they could, in fact, be the results of natural forces (DePratter et al. 1976:430). As with the initial, preliminary survey, no subsurface investigation was mentioned, and no cultural material was recovered during this investigation. It was noted that the site area would not be flooded, but destroyed by construction activities (DePratter et al. 1976:430). Consequently, the site was again recommended for further study, specifically, that the site be mapped, the piles dismantled, and subsurface investigation be initiated to search for "traces of aboriginal interments" (DePratter et al. 1976:430).

Brockington and Associates, Inc. (Brockington) revisited site 9HK23 yet again in September, 1995 as part of an ongoing archaeological site monitoring program maintained by GPC (Gardner 1996). During this revisit, the location of the site was verified as corresponding to the location recorded on the archaeological site form submitted in 1976, which is approximately 90 m east-southeast of the recreational facility. It was noted that in addition to the rockpiles, there was "a general scatter of granite apparently originating at the nearby outcrop" (Gardner 1996:19). Excavation of four shovel tests during this visit yielded no cultural material (Gardner1996:19). Brockington recommended continued monitoring of the site, pending additional testing to determine its NRHP eligibility (Gardner 1996:19).

The current study relocated 9HK23 at the location as recorded on the Georgia Archaeological Site Form. Vegetation in the site area is currently comprised of a mix of pines and hardwoods, with negligible surface visibility (Figures 33-36). Digital data supplied by the USDA NCSS indicate that the soil type recorded for the area consists of Pacolet loamy sand, 2 to 6 percent slopes, bouldery (PaB) (USDA NCSS 2016).

Prior to subsurface investigation, a visual examination of the area was implemented, including the vicinity of the recreational facility. During this examination, a total of four rockpiles, encompassed within an area measuring 25-X-60 m, were documented, and were randomly given designations from 1 to 4 (see Figures 33-36; Figure 37). Additionally, a general scattering of various sizes of stones, ranging in size from approximately 20-60 cm and larger, was observed. Two areas of exposed bedrock were observed to the south and east of the rockpiles, measuring 10-X-20 m and 6-X-20 m, respectively (see Figure 37; Figures 38 and 39). The axes of alignment of the rockpiles and the bedrock outcroppings, however, varied by more than 30 degrees (see Figure 44). All relevant features in the area encompassing the rockpiles were mapped and photographed (see Figures 40-46).

Consideration was given to the fact that when initially recorded, 9HK23 was believed to be threatened by proposed construction activities. Although the area encompassing the recreational facility was approximately 90 m away from the 9HK23 site area, a visual inspection was undertaken to determine if the site area might extend that far. During examination of the recreational facility, numerous features were observed. These features included a jumbled pile of rock and earth, likely a push pile from construction. No features other than those associated with the recreational facility were observed during the visual examination.

Figure 33. General view of Rockpile 1, facing northeast.

Figure 34. General view of Rockpile 2, facing south-southwest.


Figure 35. General view of Rockpile 3, facing northeast.


Figure 36. General view of Rockpile 4, facing northwest.

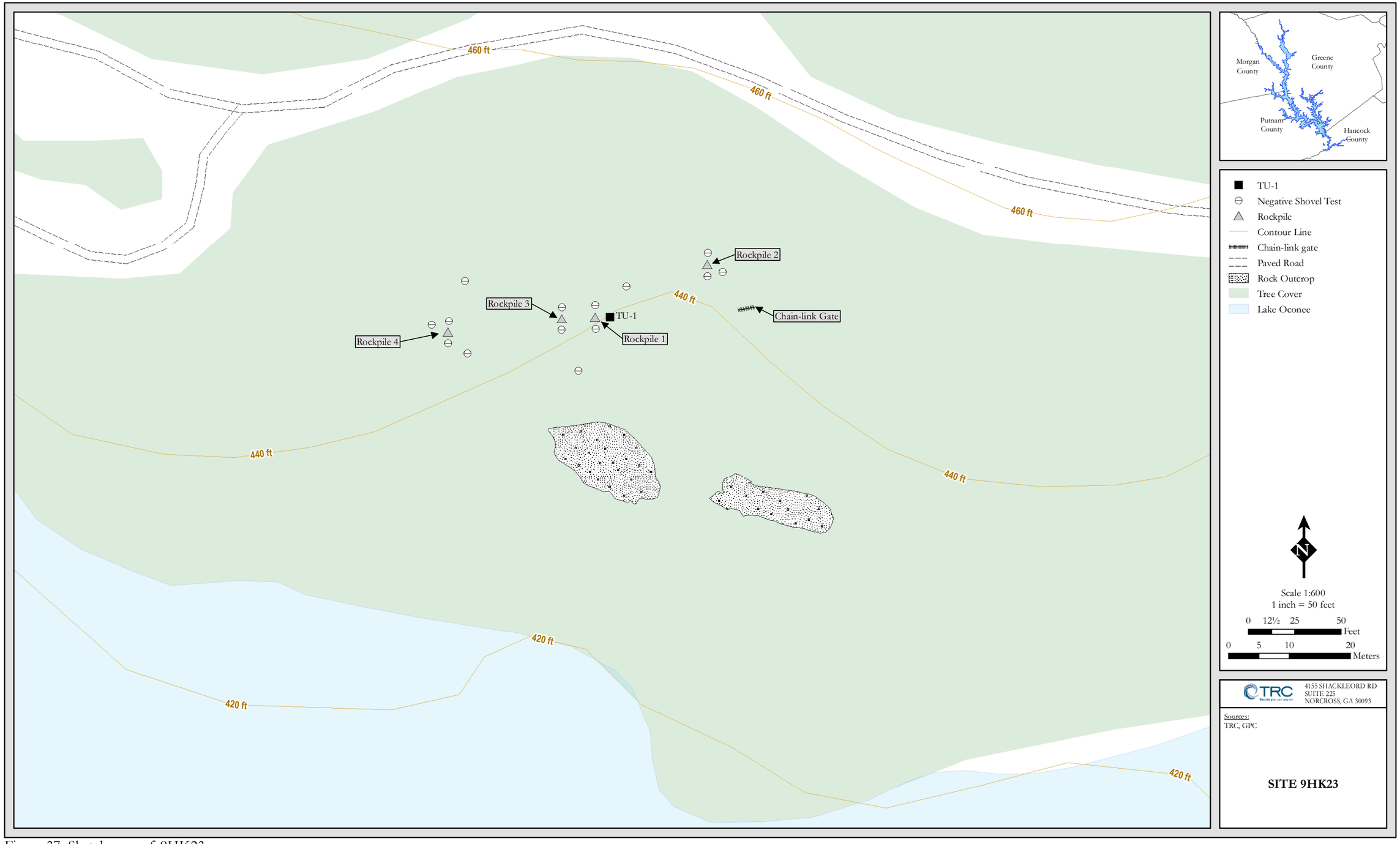

Figure 37. Sketch map of 9HK23.


Figure 38. General view of easternmost outcrop near rockpiles, facing west-northwest.


Figure 39. General view of westernmost outcrop near rockpiles, facing west-northwest.

Shovel Testing

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the rockpiles. These were judgmentally placed in close proximity to the rockpiles following consideration of slope and soil conditions (see Figure 33). None of these locations yielded cultural material. Shovel test results in this area indicated that a typical soil profile at 9HK23 consists of 5 to 10 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy loam above either yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay or bedrock (Figure 40).

Test Unit Excavation

Test Unit 1

In order to more fully investigate the nature of the rockpiles, one was selected for bisection and excavation (see Figure 33). The selection was made based on characteristics, such as the size of individual stones in, and the coherence of, the pile, that might indicate a greater likelihood of human construction. Photographic documentation of the bisection of the rockpile was recorded on digital media prior to excavation of a 1-X-1-m test unit (Figures 41-45). Test Unit 1 (TU-1) was placed predominantly across the area exposed by the bisection, and a datum was established at 10 cm above the northwest corner (Figure 46). Excavation was carried out in arbitrary 10-cm levels. Level 1 was terminated at 20 cmbd within Stratum I, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy loam mixed with bits of decaying bedrock (Figure 47). Level 2 continued through Stratum I until bedrock was encountered, terminating the test unit at depths ranging from 21-28 cmbd (Figure 48). A typical profile for the unit was taken from the west wall, exhibiting 12-13 cm of Stratum I, underlain by bedrock (Figure 49). No cultural material was encountered during the excavation of TU-1.

Discussion

Piled rock features are found in several forms. Some are of prehistoric origin, constructed to cover burials, to mark a notable place or event, or as landmarks. Others were amassed during the historic period, as sources of building material, or while clearing fields for agriculture. Often these were complimentary results. The following categories, which are relevant to the current survey, are some of those proposed by Thomas H. Gresham (1990:4-5):

> 1) Rock Piles. These are the most common rock feature in Georgia and are encountered in most large-scale surveys in the Piedmont. They consist of a rounded or conical pile of fieldstone usually not more than 1 m high and 3 m in diameter. These usually occur in clusters (up to 173) and often are associated with other types of rock features, such as mounds or terraces.
>
> 2) Rock Mounds. These are large piles of rock, usually more than 2 m high and/or more than 5 m in diameter. They usually occur in small numbers, often on ridge tops, and are often associated with other types of rock features, such as rock piles (Jefferies and Fish 1978). They also can occur singly (Wynn 1980:7).

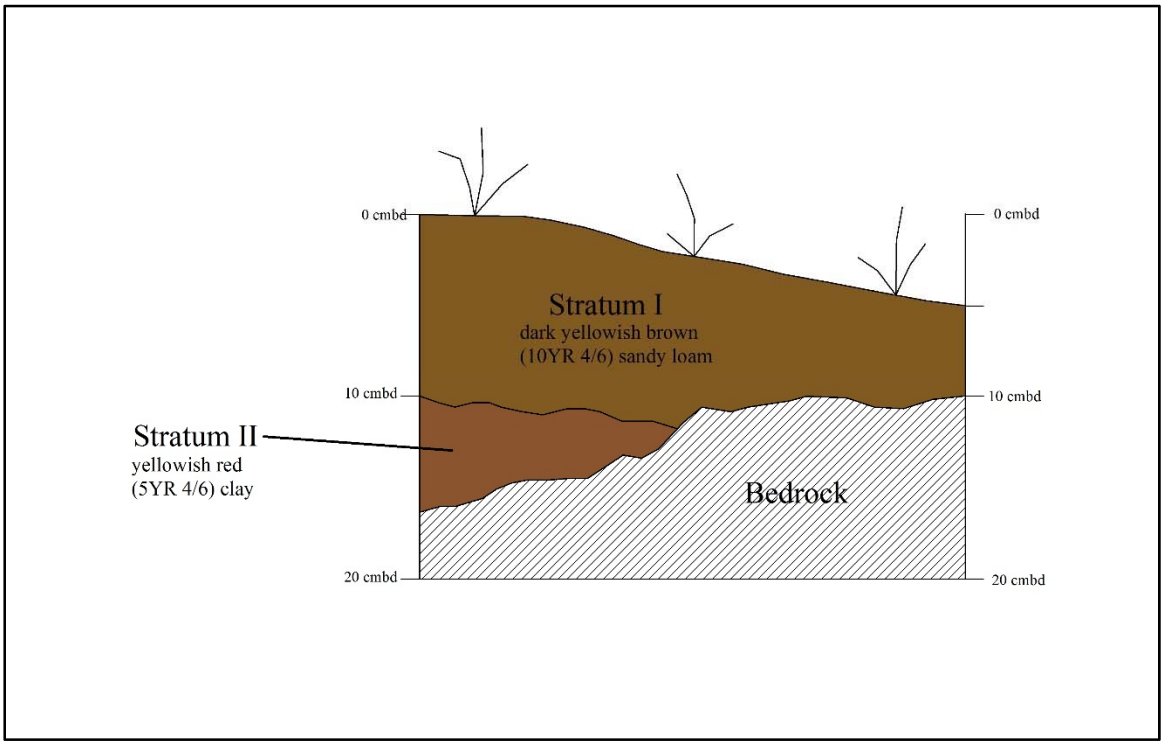

Figure 40. Typical soil profile encountered during shovel testing in proximity to rockpiles at 9HK23.

Figure 41. View of Rockpile 1 prior to bisection, facing west.

Figure 42. View of Rockpile 1 during bisection, first of four, facing west.

Figure 43. View of Rockpile 1 during bisection, second of four, facing west.

Figure 44. View of Rockpile 1 during bisection, third of four, facing west.

Figure 45. View of Rockpile 1 during bisection, fourth of four, facing west.

Figure 46. Layout of Test Unit 1, following bisection of Rockpile 1, facing west.

Figure 47. Test Unit 1 at 9HK23, bottom of Level 1, facing west.

Figure 48. Test Unit 1 at 9HK23, terminated at bedrock, facing west.

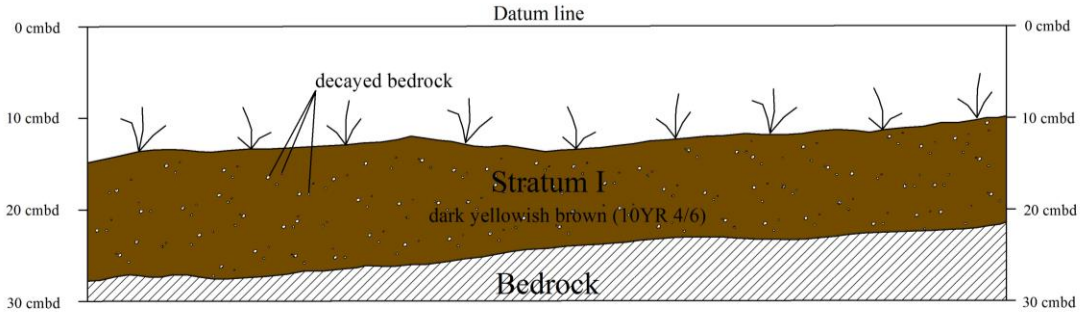

Figure 49. West profile of Test Unit 1 at 9HK23.

> 3) Stacked Piles. These are basically cylindrical stacks of dry-laid field stone that are about the same size as rock piles, although they can be slightly over 1 m high. This type has only recently been described in the literature (Garrow and Chase 1988). They are usually associated with rock piles.
>
> 4) Pitted Rock Piles. These vary in size, examples being comparable to rock piles and mounds. They are characterized by a depressed or pitted center. The pitting sometimes appears to be a result of looting, but in other cases they appear undisturbed. They are rare in the literature, but are familiar to most survey archeologists of Georgia. Wynn and Barrett (1981:10-11) do describe one large (ca. 8 m diameter) pitted pile in Jones County. Although only a small sample are known to the author, it seems that they occur singly more often than do rock piles.

The rockpiles investigated during this survey are neither stacked, nor pitted, nor do they achieve a size commensurate with a rock mound. So, by process of elimination, they are relegated to the first category listed above. They conform to the morphological characteristics of this category, and are found in a cluster, although they are not associated with any other types of rock features.

The origin(s) of these types of rockpiles, in the absence of cultural material, is the subject of some debate (Gresham 1990; Jeffries and Fish 1978:12-13; Oakley and Eutato 1975:262-265). Although somewhat sparse, incomplete, and often-times conflicting, there is evidence for both late-prehistoric/protohistoric and historic provenances for these features that explain their existence as cultural in origin, although lacking associated cultural material (Gresham 1990). In comparison, approximately 7.6 miles to the north, in Greene County, lies the location of site 9GE2084. This site contains both rockpiles and pitted rockpiles, with evidence of prehistoric origin in the form of cultural material and human remains (Ledbetter 2006). The rocks comprising those features were smaller in size, while many of those observed at 9HK23 were large enough so that to move them into place would probably have required a level of effort and an engineering skill set that arguably would have resulted in the recovery of artifacts associated with its construction and/or use (see Figures 33-36).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Site 9HK23 was subjected thorough examination and testing during the current investigation, including visual inspection, shovel testing, excavation of a test unit, and mapping. Upon close examination, some of the rockpiles appeared to be protrusions of the underlying bedrock. Bisection of and excavation beneath a selected rockpile produced no cultural material or features, and bedrock was encountered at an extremely shallow depth. If the rockpiles at 9HK23 are not naturally occurring accumulations of granite, it is conceivable that they are the result of historic activities to clear land and/or amass construction materials. In the absence of archaeological evidence indicating a cultural origin, 9HK23 no longer holds any research potential or potential significance from an NRHP-eligibility standpoint. Accordingly, TRC recommends this site as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report documents the results of a cultural resources study undertaken as part of the FERC relicensing of Georgia Power's Wallace Dam Project (FERC No. 2413). The study involved an archaeological site file and background review, a review of previously-surveyed architectural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP located within or immediately adjacent to the Wallace Dam Project boundary, and Phase II evaluations of three selected archaeological sites within the Project boundary, 9GE751, 9GE952, and 9HK23. While many of the archaeological sites recorded in advance of the construction of Wallace Dam Reservoir have been inundated due to construction of the reservoir itself, a query at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files indicates the presence of 336 recorded archaeological sites within the APE for the Project. Of these, 104 sites date to unknown temporal periods, which accounts for 30.7% of the total number of sites; those with identified components include Paleoindian (*n*=5, or 1.5%), Archaic (*n*=70, or 20.8%), Woodland (23, or 6.8%), Mississippian (*n*=84, or 24.9%), and historic (54, or 16.0%) periods. A total of 42 sites contain both a prehistoric and historic component. The prehistoric site types include artifact or lithic scatters (*n*=209), isolated artifacts (*n*=71), a burial (*n*=1), quarries (*n*=5), and rock shelters (*n*=2). The historic site types include artifact scatters (*n*=34), isolated artifacts (*n*=11), homesteads, houses, or structures (*n*=6), and a cemetery (*n*=1). Of these, two sites have been determined eligible to the NRHP, 12 sites are recommended eligible, while 33 sites were recommended not eligible. The remaining 289 sites are of unknown NRHP eligibility. Additionally, one eligible site located outside of the Project boundary is currently being monitored by Georgia Power. Another site of unknown eligibility is actively being monitored by Georgia Power but is presently submerged.

Background research in GNAHRGIS and in the architectural site files at HPD revealed that there are no previously-surveyed architectural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP located within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. TRC recommends that the proposed undertaking to relicense the Wallace Dam Project will have No Effect to historic architectural resources located within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundary.

As part of the background research, Georgia Power requested that existing documentation for site 9PM990 be evaluated for inclusion on the site monitoring plan under the new license. Site 9PM990 falls within the current Project boundary south of Wallace Dam and is a component of an educational trail system developed by Georgia Power and the Georgia Department Natural Resources. The site was initially recorded by West Georgia College in 1993 during an archaeological investigation in the Oconee Wildlife Management Area. 9PM990 was later subjected to Phase II site evaluation by Brockington and Associates in 1994. The results of the Phase II evaluation indicated a late nineteenth century farmstead associated with two prominent families in Putnam County, the Fielders and the Littles. The site has sustained extensive impacts from agricultural land use practices but structural features were identified and a degree of contextual integrity has been preserved. Brockington and Associates recommended the site eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, at the local level of significance (Gardner 1995). Based on the results of the previous investigations, we feel that site 9PM990 warrants monitoring under the new FERC license.

With respect to the Phase II archaeological investigations, sites 9GE751 and 9HK23 were previously recommended eligible for the NRHP, while the NRHP eligibility of 9GE952 was unknown. Due to the recommendations and information gathered from previous investigations and their proximity to Lake Oconee shoreline, these sites have been subject to archaeological monitoring by Georgia Power since 1990.

The investigation at 9GE751 documented multiple occupations throughout the Late Mississippian Lamar period. The shovel testing procedure revealed a single area of high artifact density while Test Unit excavation in this area revealed multiple Lamar phase occupations although individual cultural components could not be spatially separated due to a lack of stratification and the absence of features. Overall, we feel the research potential at 9GE751 has been exhausted such that any additional work would not yield information significantly different than that already gathered during the current and previous investigations. Accordingly, TRC recommends that this site be considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The investigation at 9GE952 also encountered evidence of multiple occupations through the Late Mississippian Lamar Period. Previous surveys noted these components, however, they also encountered cultural material associated the Late Paleo Indian and Late Archaic period occupations. The current investigation at 9GE952 was limited by the current Project boundary, so that the site was unable to be fully delineated. Based on previous investigations, the site is known to extend for an additional 20 m into the Reynold Plantation property. The investigations at 9GE952 was able to recover a moderate but fairly diverse assemblage of Late Mississippian Lamar Phase ceramics. For this reason, we feel the site may yet yield significant information on the nature of upland site use during the Lamar period once the site is able to be fully delineated. Until such time, we recommend that the NRHP-eligibility status of 9GE952 remain unassessed.

Site 9HK23 was previously recorded several times as a series of rockpiles suspected to be aboriginal grave markers. No cultural was encountered during previous investigations, however, the site was recommended eligible for the NRHP pending further investigation. During the current investigation, visual examination, shovel testing, bisection of a selected rockpile, and Test Unit excavation below the surface at its location failed to produce any evidence of cultural material of any kind. Visual examination and shovel testing of the adjacent landform also yielded negative results. It is the opinion of TRC that this site is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Overall, the goal of monitoring efforts within the Wallace Dam Project area should be to provide the critical information needed for effective resource management planning by tracking ongoing and/or new effects over time, additional delineation of sites as appropriate, and the completion updated site records. Each monitoring visit should include formal recordation of site conditions in the form of photographs, mapping, and written descriptions. Given the results from the current study, TRC recommends that no further monitoring of sites 9GE751 and 9HK23 is necessary. These sites should be removed from the archaeological monitoring list maintained by Georgia Power. Additionally, we recommend that monitoring should continue at 9GE952 until the site is able to be fully evaluated for its ability to meet the criteria for eligibility. We also recommend that 9GE952 be considered for site stabilization measures given the reservoir's proximity of the densest

portion of the site and because artifacts have been noted and recovered from the shoreline during previous investigations. Lastly, based on the results of the previous investigations, TRC recommends that 9PM990 be added to the list of sites that should be monitored by Georgia Power under the new FERC license.

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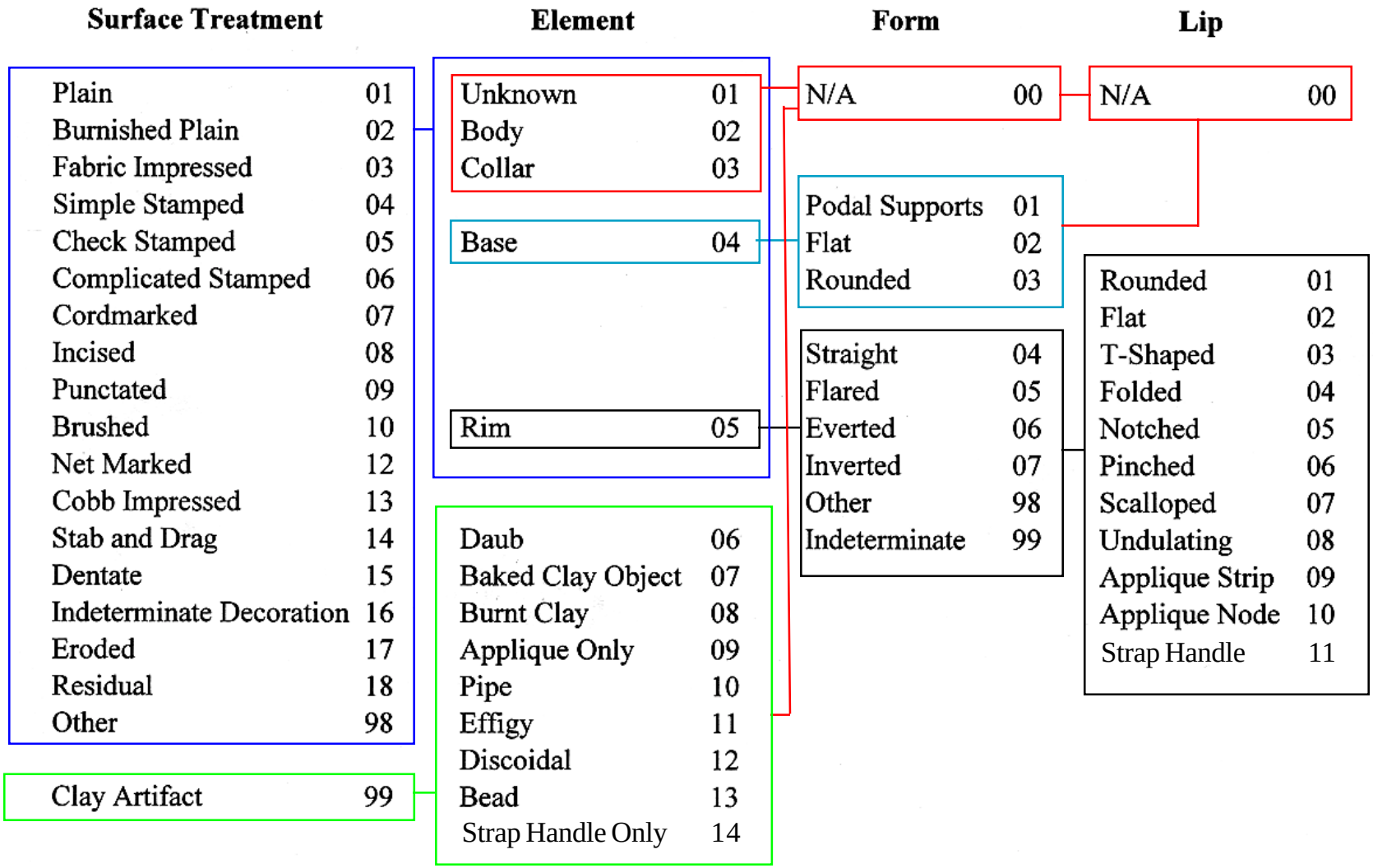
APPENDIX A – ARTIFACT INVENTORY

PREHISTORIC CERAMIC CODE SHEET



REVISED PREHISTORIC LITHIC ARTIFACT CODEBOOK

(April 2004)

* Consult with project archaeologist before using a classification that is followed by an asterisk

Lithics

UNMODIFIED STONE

110102	quartz crystal
110104	mica sheet*
110105	ochre*
110106	other manuport

GROUND STONE

110202	mano*
110203	metate*
110204	celt
110205	grooved axe*
110206	chunkey stone*
110208	atlatl weight*
110209	pestle*
110210	gorget*
110212	perforated ground stone object*
110214	polishing stone*
110215	pipe
110216	blank for ground stone object
110218	celt flake*
110221	bannerstone*
110222	bowl
110223	bowl fragment
110224	bead
110225	perforated slab*
110226	axe/adze*
110298	other
110299	indeterminate ground stone

CORES

110301	unidirectional core
110304	tested core
110307	blade core
110309	bipolar core
110311	multidirectional core
110399	indeterminate core fragment

DEBITAGE

110400	debitage (generic)
110450	flake fragment
110451	primary flake
110452	secondary flake
110453	tertiary flake
110454	thinning flake
110455	blade
110460	shatter
110499	debris

FLAKE TOOLS

110501	unimarginal retouched/utilized flake
110502	bimarginal retouched/utilized flake
110505	unimarginal and bimarginal retouched/utilized flake

UNIFACIAL TOOLS

110601	end scraper
110602	side scraper
110603	side and end scraper
110608	unspecified uniface
110609	hafted scraper
110610	unifacial cobble tool

BIFACIAL TOOLS

110704	hafted biface preform
110706	chipped stone axe*
110710	primary biface
110711	secondary biface
110712	tertiary biface
110714	hafted biface
110715	hafted drill*
110716	drill bit

COBBLE TOOLS

110801	hammerstone
110802	indeterminate battered cobble
110803	abrader*
110807	nutting stone*
110808	anvil stone
110809	indeterminate ground cobble
110810	grinding stone

FIRE CRACKED ROCK

110901	fire cracked rock

BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
1	470	500						I	5-13cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	1.2	
2	480	500						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	4.7	
3	490	510						I	0-8cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	3	31.1	
3	490	510						I	0-8cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	1	6.1	
3	490	510						I	0-8cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	4	6.3	
3	490	510						I	0-8cm		06	05	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	6.8	Very eroded
3	490	510						I	0-8cm		16	05	04	02	Indeterminate decorated/straight rim		Medium sand	1	9.2	Flattened
4	490	500						I	10-17cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	2	5.6	
5	500	520						I	0-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	8.4	Very eroded
5	500	520						I	0-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	6.4	
6	500	510						I	0-16cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	3.1	
6	500	510						I	0-16cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Fine sand	1	2.3	
6	500	510						I	0-16cm		01	05	04	02	Plain/straight rim		Medium sand	1	4.8	Flattened
7	500	500						I	0-13cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	1	1.6	
7	500	500						I	0-13cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	3	8.3	
7	500	500						I	0-13cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	3.3	Flattened
7	500	500						I	0-13cm		17	05	04	02	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	9.8	Flattened
8	500	490						I	0-15cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	2	9.7	
8	500	490						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	4	15.3	
9	510	520						I	10-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	6.7	
9	510	520						I	10-25cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	1.7	Flattened, fresh break
9	510	520						I	10-25cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	1.4	Flattened, fresh break
9	510	520						I	10-25cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	2.4	Flattened, fresh break
10	510	510						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	3	6.1	
10	510	510						I	0-15cm		17	05	04	02	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	0.2	Flattened
11	510	500						I	8-15cm		17	05	99	02	Eroded/indeterminate rim		Medium sand	1	1.8	Flattened
12	510	490						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	2	8.6	
13	520	510						I	5-10cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	1.2	
14	520	500						I	5-13cm		17	05	04	06	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	0.7	Pinched
15	520	490						I	0-12cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	5.4	
15	520	490						I	0-12cm		01	04	03	00	Plain/base		Medium sand	1	21.9	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	4	23.1	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	clear	Medium sand	1	1.4	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	1.5	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	1	1.2	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	14	56.9	
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		01	05	04	04-05	Plain/straight rim		Medium sand	1	2.2	Folded and notched
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		01	05	04	04-06	Plain/straight rim		Medium sand	1	5.5	Folded and pinched
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	6.8	Flattened
16			1	493	505	NW	1	I	7-20cm		17	05	04	02	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	3	8.1	Flattened
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	clear	Medium sand	1	3.7	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	Medium sand	1	6.7	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	18.0	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	7.1	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	9.0	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	1.9	
17			1	493	505	SW	1	I	9-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	11	55.1	
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	4	20.1	
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	6.9	
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	0.8	
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	12	56.3	
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		01	05	04	04-06	Plain/straight rim		Medium sand	1	2.5	Folded and pinched rim
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	2.5	Rounded
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	1.9	Rounded
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		09	05	07	04	Punctated/Inverted rim		Medium sand	1	9.8	Folded to interior, punctates on rim

BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
18			1	493	505	NE	1	I	13-20cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	1.1	Rounded
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	3	20.4	
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	2	4.7	mend of 2
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	1.6	
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	3.2	
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	4.4	
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	18	78.4	
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	2	8.3	Rounded, mends
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	2	9.4	Rounded
19			1	493	505	SE	1	I	13-20cm		01	10	04	08	Plain/straight rim		Medium sand	1	17.6	Pipe fragment, undulating rim, 10 fresh breaks
20			1	493	505	NW	2	I&II	20-30cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	4.2	Rounded
21			1	493	505	SW	2	I&II	20-30cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	2	10.2	
21			1	493	505	SW	2	I&II	20-30cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	1.7	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	4	9.2	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	clear	Medium sand	1	5.1	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	Medium sand	1	1.8	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	clear	Medium sand	1	1.9	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	1	3.7	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	15	46.1	
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		06	05	04	01	Complicated stamped/straight rim	eroded	Medium sand	1	16.7	Rounded
22			2	500	495	NW	1	I	10-14cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	5.7	Rounded
23			2	500	495	SW	1	I	10-14cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	1	1.8	
23			2	500	495	SW	1	I	10-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	Medium sand	1	7.3	
23			2	500	495	SW	1	I	10-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	2.0	
23			2	500	495	SW	1	I	10-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	25	53.2	
24			2	500	495	NE	1	I	8-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	1	4.9	
24			2	500	495	NE	1	I	8-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	Medium sand	1	11.9	
24			2	500	495	NE	1	I	8-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	18	32.1	
25			2	500	495	SE	1	I	4-14cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	2	5.4	
25			2	500	495	SE	1	I	4-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	Medium sand	2	6.9	
25			2	500	495	SE	1	I	4-14cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	1	6.9	
25			2	500	495	SE	1	I	4-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	10	16.9	
26			2	500	495	NW	2	I&II	14-24cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	1.2	
27			2	500	495	SW	2	I&II	14-24cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	1	12.6	
27			2	500	495	SW	2	I&II	14-24cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	2	1.9	
28			2	500	495	NE	2	I&II	14-24cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	2	2.0	
29			2	500	495	SE	2	I&II	14-24cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	1.2	
30			3	501	500	NW	1	I	10-20cm		01	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	12	35.3	
30			3	501	500	NW	1	I	10-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	13.3	
30			3	501	500	NW	1	I	10-20cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	0.5	Rounded
31			3	501	500	SW	1	I	10-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	2	3.9	
31			3	501	500	SW	1	I	10-20cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	2	6.7	
31			3	501	500	SW	1	I	10-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	9	8.6	
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm		08	01	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	2.7	
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm		16	01	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body		Medium sand	1	5.1	
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm		17	01	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	7	17.4	
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	3.1	Rounded
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim		Medium sand	1	5.4	Rounded
32			3	501	500	NE	1	I	10-20cm	110450					Flake fragment		Quartz	1	0.7	
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		Medium sand	1	0.4	
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	13	56.5	
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm		01	05	05	04-06	Plain/flared rim		Medium sand	1	6.7	Folded and pinched

BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm		08	05	07	04	Incised/inverted rim		Medium sand	1	9.3	Folded to interior and exterior, incised on rim
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		Medium sand	1	2.2	Flattened
33			3	501	500	SE	1	I	10-20cm	110450					Flake fragment		Quartz	1	0.6	
34			3	501	500	NW	2	I	20-30cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	indistinct	Medium sand	1	3.8	
34			3	501	500	NW	2	I	20-30cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	2.6	
35			3	501	500	SW	2	I	20-30cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body		Medium sand	1	5.4	
35			3	501	500	SW	2	I	20-30cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	6	16.9	
36			3	501	500	NE	2	I&interface	20-30cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body		Medium sand	1	1.0	

Wallace Dam Hydroelectric Project: 9GE952 Site Artifact Inventory

BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	PATTERN	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
1	470	470						I	0-5cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	1	8.6	Very eroded
2	485	480						I	0-15cm		07	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	2.2	
2	485	480						I	0-15cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	3.7	
3	490	500						I	0-8cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	4.6	
4	490	490						I	0-18cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	7	20.9	
5	490	480						I	8-15cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	5.0	
5	490	480						I	8-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	3	2.9	
6	490	480						I	10-16cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	2.3	
7	490	475						I	0-15cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	1.7	
8	495	495						I	0-12cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.0	
8	495	495						I	0-12cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.8	
9	495	490						I	0-10cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	9.5	
9	495	490						I	0-10cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	1.4	
9	495	490						I	0-10cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	5.6	
10	495	485						I	0-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	4	16.1	
10	495	485						I	0-20cm		17	05	05	04-99	Eroded/flared rim			Medium sand	1	2.8	Folded
11	495	480						I	0-20cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	19.6	
11	495	480						I	0-20cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	3.2	
12	495	475						I	0-12cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	4.4	
13	500	500						I	0-6cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	2.9	
14	500	495						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.0	
15	500	490						I	0-10cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	13.4	
16	500	485						I	025cm		05	02	00	00	Check stamped/body	clear	check	Medium sand	1	4.7	Linear check stamped
16	500	485						I	025cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	0.8	
16	500	485						I	025cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	2	9.8	
16	500	485						I	025cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	9	29.7	
17	500	480						I	0-55cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	6.7	
17	500	480						I	0-55cm		06	05	05	04-06	Complicated stamped/flared rim	indistinct		Medium sand	1	8.2	Folded and pinched, decoration on fold only, scalloped rather than pinched
17	500	480						I	0-55cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.4	
17	500	480						I	0-55cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	2	3.0	
17	500	480						I	0-55cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	17	46.7	
18	505	495						I	0-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	7.5	
19	505	490						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	4	2.2	
20	505	485						I	0-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	15.4	
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	8.0	
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		01	10	04	02	Plain/pipe rim fragment			Fine sand	1	0.8	Straight, flattened
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	indistinct	curvilinear	Medium sand	2	14.2	
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	1.6	
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		17	01	00	00	Eroded/unknown			Medium sand	1	2.2	
21	505	480						I	0-55cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	8	14.5	
22	508	480						I	0-55cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	indistinct	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.2	
22	508	480						I	0-55cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.9	
22	508	480						I	0-55cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	8.1	
23	510	490						I	0-12cm		05	02	00	00	Check stamped/body	faint	check	Medium sand	1	2.1	
23	510	490						I	0-12cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	3	4.5	
24	510	485						I	0-16cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	12.7	
25	510	480						I	10-20cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.1	
25	510	480						I	10-20cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	2.5	

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BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	PATTERN	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
26	515	495						I	0-14cm		17	05	99	04-06	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	8.3	Folded and pinched, rim is absent and assumed
27	515	490						I	0-30cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	3.8	
28	515	480						I	0-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	0.4	
29	520	520						I	0-5cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	1.7	
30	520	495						I	0-15cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.1	Rounded
32	525	490						I	0-12cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.2	
33	480	480						I	0-8cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	6.0	
34	530	510						I	0-25cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	1	0.6	Rounded
35	530	490						I	0-7cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.3	
36			1	495	490	NW	1	I	13-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.9	
37			1	495	490	SW	1	I	10-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	3.2	
38			1	495	490	NE	1	I	8-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	7.5	
38			1	495	490	NE	1	I	8-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	13.3	
39			1	495	490	SE	1	I	4-14cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	linear	Medium sand	1	5.6	
39			1	495	490	SE	1	I	4-14cm		09	02	00	00	Punctated/body		simple round	Medium sand	1	2.4	
39			1	495	490	SE	1	I	4-14cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	16.4	
40			1	495	490	NW	2	I	14-23CM		09	05	04	01	Punctated/straight rim		cane	Medium sand	1	4.2	Rounded, reed punctated, fresh break mends with Bag #41
40			1	495	490	NW	2	I	14-23cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	1.7	
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	4.5	
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	2	9.2	
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	2	7.5	
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	4.5	Rounded
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		09	02	00	00	Punctated/body		cane	Medium sand	2	10.5	3 mended, fresh breaks, all mend with Bag #40
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	14.1	
41			1	495	490	SW	2	I	14-23cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	1	2.3	Rounded
42			1	495	490	NE	2	I	14-23cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.9	
42			1	495	490	NE	2	I	14-23cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		rectilinear	Medium sand	1	4.3	Rounded
42			1	495	490	NE	2	I	14-23cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	14.4	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	10.9	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	check	Medium sand	1	5.9	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	4.9	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	11.8	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	0.9	
43			1	495	490	SE	2	I	14-23cm		17	05	99	04-06	Eroded/indeterminate form rim			Medium sand	1	8.7	Folded and pinched, rim surface absent
44			2	501	479	NW	1	I	10-15cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	5.2	
45			2	501	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	linear	Medium sand	1	8.0	
45			2	501	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	5.2	Rounded
45			2	501	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	6.0	
46			2	501	479	NE	1	I	8-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	2.2	
46			2	501	479	NE	1	I	8-15cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	1	1.8	Rounded
47			2	501	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Fine sand	1	0.1	Possible pipe fragment
47			2	501	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	7.9	
47			2	501	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	8	13.5	
47			2	501	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		17	05	99	01	Eroded/indeterminate rim			Medium sand	1	1.6	Rounded
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	2.4	
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.4	
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		rectilinear	Medium sand	1	9.8	Rounded

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BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	PATTERN	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	10	18.9	
49			2	501	479	NE	2	I	15-25cm		01	05	04	01	Plain/straight rim			Fine sand	1	1.3	Rounded, possible pipe fragment
49			2	501	479	NE	2	I	15-25cm		08	05	04	02	Incised/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	4.5	Flattened
49			2	501	479	NE	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	7	17.0	
50			2	501	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	linear	Medium sand	1	3.5	
50			2	501	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	8	14.9	
51			2	501	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	6.0	
51			2	501	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		01	05	05	01	Eroded/flared rim			Medium sand	1	1.7	Rounded
51			2	501	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	1	2.8	
51			2	501	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	8	19.6	
52			2	501	479	SW	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	5	13.6	
52			2	501	479	SW	3	I	25-35cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	2	2.4	Rounded
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	1	3.5	
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	3	7.1	
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm		08	05	07	01	Incised/inverted rim			Medium sand	1	2.6	Rounded, possible tool marks on interior
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.2	Rounded
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	21	40.5	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	6	34.7	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	1	4.4	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	2.3	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	2	8.5	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	12	38.5	
55			2	501	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	3.7	Rounded
55			2	501	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	9	5.2	
56			2	501	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	7.2	
56			2	501	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	4.1	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	2.4	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	2	8.8	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	2	20.9	Possible slight pinching, mend on old break
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.3	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.5	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	10	28.3	
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		17	05	04	04-06	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	1	8.8	Folded and pinched
57			2	501	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08-09	02	00	00	Incised and punctated/body		parallel incising	Medium sand	1	6.5	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	12.0	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	1	4.1	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	1.1	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	0.9	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	0.5	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	13	28.2	
59			2	501	479	NW	5	I	45-55cm		08	04	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	7.0	
61			3	502	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	1.4	
61			3	502	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	5.0	
61			3	502	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	3	6.1	
61			3	502	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm		17	05	04	01	Eroded/straight rim			Medium sand	1	0.3	Rounded
62			3	502	479	NE	1	I	13-15cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	26.7	
62			3	502	479	NE	1	I	13-15cm		16	02	00	00	Indeterminate decorated/body			Medium sand	2	7.5	
62			3	502	479	NE	1	I	13-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	3	8.0	

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62			3	502	479	NE	1	I	13-15cm		08-09	02	00	00	Incised and punctated/body		curvilinear incising	Medium sand	1	4.2	One punctate in middle of bulls eye pattern
63			3	502	479	SE	1	I	8-15cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	2.0	
63			3	502	479	SE	1	I	8-15cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	7.7	
64			3	502	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	3	32.0	
64			3	502	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	2.7	
64			3	502	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	9	13.2	
65			3	502	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	1	9.2	
65			3	502	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	6	14.5	
66			3	502	479	NE	2	I	15-25cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	7.1	May be a shoulder
66			3	502	479	NE	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	6.9	
67			3	502	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	3.0	
67			3	502	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	7	17.1	
68			3	502	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	8.3	May be a shoulder
68			3	502	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	6	17.1	
69			3	502	479	SW	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	2	3.4	fit together on fresh break
69			3	502	479	SW	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	11	24.4	
70			3	502	479	NE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	12.2	
70			3	502	479	NE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	3.8	
70			3	502	479	NE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	5.1	
70			3	502	479	NE	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	7	20.4	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	4	22.7	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	18.7	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	3.3	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	4.9	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim			Medium sand	1	4.0	Rounded
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	1	2.7	Folded rim, rim surface absent
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	4	13.6	
72			3	502	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		01	05	04	04-06	Plain/straight rim			Fine sand	1	2.6	Folded and pinched
72			3	502	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded		Medium sand	2	11.4	
72			3	502	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	parallel incising	Medium sand	1	4.0	Incised interior
72			3	502	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	13	31.2	
73			3	502	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	2	10.0	
73			3	502	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	faint	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.1	
73			3	502	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.8	
73			3	502	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		08	05	07	02	Incised/inverted rim		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	4.5	Flattened
73			3	502	479	SW	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	12	25.2	
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	3	38.3	
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		01	05	04	02	Plain/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	2.7	Flattened, incised on rim
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		01	05	05	02	Plain/flared rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	2.4	Flattened, incised on interior of rim
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	2.0	
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	0.3	
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		09	05	04	01	Punctated/straight rim		cane	Medium sand	1	4.5	Rounded
74			3	502	479	NE	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	9	35.4	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	9.5	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	indistinct	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	12.0	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		06	02	00	00	Complicated stamped/body	eroded	curvilinear	Medium sand	1	3.5	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	4.3	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	2.9	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body			Medium sand	1	1.6	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	3.4	

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BAG	ST NORTH	ST EAST	TU	TU NORTH	TU EAST	QUAD	LEVEL	STRAT	DEPTH	LITHIC CODE	SURFACE	ELEMENT	FORM	LIP	DESCRIPTION	CLARITY	PATTERN	RAW MATERIAL	COUNT	WGT(g)	COMMENTS
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		curvilinear	Medium sand	1	2.4	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Medium sand	1	4.6	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		rectilinear	Medium sand	1	4.5	Rounded
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08	05	04	01	Incised/straight rim		parallel	Medium sand	1	1.6	Rounded
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		09	07	99	99	Punctated/baked clay object		ratio 1:2 rectangular	Fine sand	1	4.2	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	7	25.6	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		17	05	05	01	Eroded/flared rim			Medium sand	1	4.1	Rounded
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm		08-09	05	04	01	Incised and punctated/straight rim		simple round punctation	Medium sand	1	4.0	Rounded
76			3	502	479	NW	5	I	45-55cm		08	02	00	00	Incised/body		parallel	Fine to medium sand	1	1.3	
77			3	502	479	SW	5	I	45-55cm		01	02	00	00	Plain/body			Medium sand	1	4.2	
77			3	502	479	SW	5	I	45-55cm		17	02	00	00	Eroded/body			Medium sand	2	4.1	
38			1	495	490	NE	1	I	8-14cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Quartz	1	1.2	
45			2	501	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	0.4	
45			2	501	479	SW	1	I	10-15cm	110454					Thinning flake			Quartz	1	0.7	
46			2	501	479	NE	1	I	8-15cm	110450					Flake fragment			Coastal plain chert	1	1.0	
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm	110450					Flake fragment			Quartz	1	0.8	
50			2	501	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm	110454					Thinning flake			Quartz	1	0.6	
48			2	501	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm	110454					Thinning flake			Quartz	1	0.4	
53			2	501	479	NE	3	I	24-35cm	110450					Flake fragment			Coastal plain chert	1	0.2	
51			2	501	479	NW	3	I	25-35cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Quartz	1	0.8	
54			2	501	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	2	3.1	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm	110452					Secondary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	2.5	
55			2	501	479	NW	4	I	35-45cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	0.3	
58			2	501	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm	110454					Thinning flake			Coastal plain chert	1	0.3	
60			3	502	479	NW	1	I	10-15cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	0.5	
67			3	502	479	SE	2	I	15-25cm	110450					Flake fragment			Quartz	1	0.5	
64			3	502	479	NW	2	I	15-25cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	1.8	
65			3	502	479	SW	2	I	15-25cm	110454					Thinning flake			Coastal plain chert	1	1.1	
71			3	502	479	SE	3	I	25-35cm	110450					Flake fragment			Quartz	1	1.7	
75			3	502	479	SE	4	I	35-45cm	110450					Flake fragment			Coastal plain chert	1	2.6	
5	490	480						I	8-15cm	110453					Tertiary flake			Coastal plain chert	1	3.5	
20	505	485						I	0-14cm	110450					Flake fragment			Quartz	1	0.4	
31	520	485						I	0-12cm	110412					Thinning flake			Piedmont chert	1	1.9	Heat altered

APPENDIX B – RESUME OF PRICIPAL INVESTIGATOR

PRICE K. LAIRD, M.A., RPA

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, University of Alabama, 2000
B.S., Environmental Engineering Technology, Murray State University, 1997

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. Price K. Laird, M.A., RPA has program management and technical experience in the following general areas:

- Cultural Resource Management
- CAD/GIS

SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSES

- Registered Professional Archaeologist, 2004
- NPI: Section 106: A Review for Experienced Practitioners, 2011
- NPI: NEPA Compliance and Cultural Resources, 2011
- GDOT: Environmental Procedures Manual: Archaeology, 2012
- GDOT : Introduction to NEPA and Transportation Decision Making, 2012
- GDOT: Plan Development Process – Lite, 2012
- FERC: Environmental Review and Compliance for Natural Gas Facilities, 2014

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Laird has over 16 years of experience and progressive responsibility in cultural resource management consulting and associated CAD/GIS utilization. His qualifications include hands-on planning, field investigation and project management. Mr. Laird currently serves in the capacity of Senior Archaeologist, Principal Investigator, and Project Manager in TRC's Atlanta office. During his nine-year tenure with TRC, he has provided service to public and private-sector clientele including the U.S. Army, U.S. Minerals Management Service, TVA, Nextel, Trunkline Gas Company, Duke Energy, and CenterPoint Energy. In addition, his background includes advanced CAD training as an undergraduate, and 22 years of experience with CAD and GIS software. Prior to holding his current position, Mr. Laird was employed by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., including 20 months at Ft. Stewart, Georgia and four years at Fort Benning, Georgia, culminating his tenure there as Field Director and Principal Investigator for a long-term Cultural Resources Management contract. Mr. Laird's experience includes, in addition to field investigation and general report production for cultural resource surveys, the use of GIS and CAD software to analyze data and produce various types of graphics for archaeological and historic architectural cultural resource projects.

Enbridge Energy Line 78 Project, Livingston, Grundy, Kankakee, Will and Cook Counties, Illinois and Lake County, Indiana (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2013-2015)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director and Principal Investigator for a survey for a petroleum products pipeline spanning 79.4 miles across northeast Illinois and into northwest Indiana. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company Line A Replacement Project, AM-101 to Hope, Arkansas (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2013)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director and Principal Investigator for a survey for a gas transmission pipeline spanning 13 miles in southwestern Arkansas. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Trunkline Lake Charles Liquefaction Project, Louisiana (Field Director: 2013)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director for cultural resource survey for construction of new gas transmission pipeline spanning approximately 18 miles in southwestern Louisiana, as well as 192 acres for construction of new or upgrade of existing ancillary facilities situated in both southwest and northeast Louisiana. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company Line A Replacement Project, Hope to Emmet, Arkansas (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2012)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director and Principal Investigator for cultural resource survey for a gas transmission pipeline spanning approximately 12 miles in southwestern Arkansas. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

MMS Atlantic OCR Inventory – Eastern U.S. (GIS Technician: 2009–2011)
Mr. Laird served as a lead GIS technician in the compilation and digitization of spatial and chronological data relative to submarine archaeological resources within the Exclusive Economic Zone off the Atlantic seaboard. His duties included construction of GIS shapefiles delineating the project area, converting Loran coordinates to Lat/Long format using LoranGPS software, and plotting locations of submarine archaeological resources using GIS software.

Greenwich, Connecticut Architectural and Historic Consulting Service, Connecticut (GIS Technician: 2011)
Mr. Laird served as the lead GIS technician in the compilation and digitization of spatial and chronological data relative to historic architectural properties within the portion of Greenwich, Connecticut known as Old Greenwich, and in the production of the report maps.

Tennessee Valley Authority Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Watts Bar Deconstruction Project, Tennessee (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2011)
Mr. Laird served as Principal Investigator and Field Director for Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 181.5 acres located on TVA's Watts Bar Reservation in Rhea County, Tennessee. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Tennessee Valley Authority Phase II Investigation of 1CT331, Colbert County, Alabama (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2010)
Mr. Laird served as Principal Investigator and Field Director for Phase II testing of 1CT331, a predominantly Late Archaic/Gulf Formational prehistoric archaeological site located on TVA's Muscle Shoals Reservation. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC, Phase III Data Recovery at 1CW323, Alabama (Field Director: 2009)
Mr. Laird co-field directed this Phase III investigation of a multi-component prehistoric site. His duties included direction of the crew on a daily basis, as well as management of data collected in the form of artifacts, photographs, maps, and associated paperwork. Mr. Laird assisted in placement of test units and blocks based on a previous Phase II assessment of the site.

Tennessee Valley Authority Topographic Quadrangle Literature Search, Alabama (GIS Technician: 2009)
Mr. Laird served as the lead GIS technician in the compilation and digitization of spatial and chronological data relative to previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties covering four USGS topographic quadrangles in Cullman, Walker, and Winston Counties, Alabama.

CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company Line L Abandonment Project, Arkansas (Field Director: 2009)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director for cultural resource survey for removal of an existing 18-inch gas transmission pipeline replacement corridor spanning approximately 90.7 miles in central and southern Arkansas. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Occidental Deer Park LPG Terminal Project, Texas (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2008)
Mr. Laird served as Principal Investigator and Field Director for cultural resource survey of an existing pipeline corridor for the proposed addition of a 16-inch liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) transmission pipeline spanning approximately 21.5 miles, as well as an approximate 71-acre tract for construction of an LPG shipping terminal, in southeastern Texas. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company Line E Replacement Project, Arkansas (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2007)
Mr. Laird served as Principal Investigator and Field Director for cultural resource survey of a proposed 12-inch gas transmission pipeline replacement corridor spanning approximately 24.9 miles in southern Arkansas. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Trunkline Gas Company, North Texas Expansion and Henry Hub Lateral, Texas and Louisiana (Field Director: 2006)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director for cultural resource survey of a pair of proposed 36-inch gas transmission pipeline corridors spanning approximately 58.5 miles in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. Mr. Laird's responsibilities included coordinating crew activities, ensuring compliance of TRC personnel with governmental and client-oriented rules and regulations, compiling data collected in the field, and generation of material for inclusion in reports issued to relevant parties.

Fort Benning Military Reservation, Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey-Columbus, GA (Principal Investigator/Field Director: 2002–2006)
Mr. Laird served as Principal Investigator and/or Field Director and author of reports for comprehensive Phase I surveys of 28,000 acres and Phase II surveys of selected sites at Fort Benning, Georgia to facilitate compliance with the NHPA and Executive Order 11593. Duties included archival research of pertinent land records, excavation, artifact analysis, manipulation of GIS data and generation of maps, generation and manipulation of digital images, and report layout.

Fort Stewart Military Reservation, Comprehensive Cultural Resource Survey-Hinesville, GA (Field Director: 2000–2002)
Mr. Laird served as Field Director of cultural resource management study and survey for large-scale project at Fort Stewart, Georgia to facilitate compliance with the NHPA and Executive Order 11593. Duties included archival research of pertinent land records, excavation, artifact analysis, manipulation of GIS data and generation of maps, generation and manipulation of digital images, and report layout.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the ETNG Loudon Expansion Project in Loudon and Monroe Counties, Tennessee*. Submitted to Spectra Energy, Houston, Texas (with Ellen Rankin and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the EGT Oklahoma Expansion Project: Hughes and McClain Counties, Oklahoma*. Submitted to Enable Gas Transmission, LLC, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (with Jeffrey L. Holland).

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Expansion of the Newnan Utilities Mineral Springs Waste Water Treatment Plant in Coweta County, Georgia*. Submitted to Wiedeman and Singleton, Inc., Norcross, Georgia (with Alvin J. Banguilan and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for Louisiana Highway 70 Bypass Alternate Routes 3 and 4, Assumption Parish, Louisiana*. Submitted to Providence Engineering and Environmental Group, LLC, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (with Christie Thiem).

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for Louisiana Highway 70 Bypass, Assumption Parish, Louisiana*. Submitted to Providence Engineering and Environmental Group, LLC, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (with Emily K. Tucker-Laird and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed 6.1-Mile East Social Circle to Stanton Springs Transmission Line Corridor in Newton and Walton Counties, Georgia*. Submitted to Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia (with Emily K. Tucker-Laird and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Enable Gas Transmission, LLC Line A Replacement Project: AM-101 to Hope in Lafayette and Hempstead Counties, Arkansas*. Submitted to Enable Gas Transmission, LLC, Shreveport, Louisiana (with Emily K. Tucker-Laird and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2012 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed ETNG Line 3200-1: Candies Creek HDD Crossing in Bradley County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Spectra Energy Corporation, Houston, Texas.

2012 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed ETNG Wacker Project, Bradley and Maury Counties, Tennessee*. Submitted to Spectra Energy Corporation, Houston, Texas.

2012 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, LLC Line A Replacement Project in Nevada County, Arkansas.* Submitted to CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, Shreveport, Louisiana.

2012 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, LLC Line AM-205 Construction Project in Miller County, Arkansas*. Submitted to CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, Shreveport, Louisiana.

2012 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, LLC Line A Replacement Project: Hope to Emmet in Hempstead and Nevada Counties, Arkansas*. Submitted to CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, Shreveport, Louisiana (with Larissa A. Thomas and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2011 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Kingston Fossil Ash Slide Recovery, Additional Acquired Lands Disposition for 172 Parcels (915 acres), Roane County, Tennessee.* Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Ramona Grunden, Ted Karpynec, Emily Tucker-Laird, Jeffrey Holland, and Larissa Thomas).

2011 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 181.5 Acres for the Watts Bar Deconstruction Project in Rhea County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.

2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, LLC Line S-3-S-1 Construction Project in Nevada County, Arkansas.* Submitted to CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, Shreveport, Louisiana.

2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Texas Eastern Transmission, LP Line 11 Pipeline Replacement Project: Nacogdoches and Shelby Counties, Texas.* Submitted to Texas Eastern Transmission, LP, Houston, Texas.

2011 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Lake Lowndes 161-kV Transmission Line Project in Lowndes County, Mississippi*. Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Ted Karpynec and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2010 *Archaeological Survey of 30.38 Acres for the Proposed Bledsoe County Correctional Complex Aquatic Resources Mitigation Site in Bledsoe County, Tennessee.* Submitted to Quantum Environmental and Engineering Services, LLC, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Larissa A. Thomas and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2010 *Phase II Testing of 1CT331 on the TVA Muscle Shoals Reservation, Colbert County, Alabama.* Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Larissa A. Thomas and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2009 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 8.4 Miles of Proposed Utility Corridor for the Municipalities of Harriman and Kingston In Roane County, Tennessee*. Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee.

2009 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Whitfield County High School in Whitfield County, Georgia*. Submitted to Breedlove Land Planning, Inc., Conyers, Georgia (with Emily Tucker-Laird, Jeffrey Holland, and Ellen Jenkins).

2009 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the ETC Tiger Pipeline Project: Panola County, Texas Segment*. Submitted to ETC Tiger Pipeline, LLC, Houston, Texas.

2008 *Cultural Resource Survey for Proposed Black Warrior Tap Line Project in Monroe County, Mississippi*. Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Ellen Jenkins and Jeffrey Holland).

2008 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Dacula Town Center Project, Dacula, Gwinnett County, Georgia*. Submitted to Connolly Realty Services, Inc., Lawrenceville, Georgia (with Ellen Jenkins, Jeffrey L. Holland, and Emily K. Tucker).

2008 Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations at 22CK608, 22SI607, and 22SM1308 in Clarke, Simpson, and Smith Counties, Mississippi. Submitted to Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC, Houston, Texas.

2008 *Archaeological Shoreline Survey Adjacent to Bear Creek Reservoir in Franklin County, Alabama.* Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Emily Tucker and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2008 *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Midcontinent Express Pipeline Project: Phase II Testing at 16MA325 in Madison Parish, Louisiana*. Submitted to Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC, Houston, Texas (with William Stanyard, Larissa Thomas, Emily Tucker, and Jeffrey Holland).

2007 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the South Carolina Highway 55 (Kings Mountain) Development Tract, Bethany, York County, South Carolina.* Submitted to Palmetto Environmental Consulting, Inc., Cayce, South Carolina.

2007 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Centerpoint Energy Gas Transmission Company Line E Replacement Project in Ouachita and Union Counties, Arkansas.* Submitted to CenterPoint Energy Gas Transmission Company, Shreveport, Louisiana (with Jeffrey L. Holland, and Larissa A. Thomas).

2007 *Cultural Resource Survey of Project Compass Tracts 12 and 14 Totaling 170 Acres for Proposed Industrial Development Along Wheeler Reservoir in Lawrence County, Alabama.* Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee (with Jeffrey Holland, and Emily Tucker).

2007 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Midcontinent Express Pipeline Project: Texas Segment*. Submitted to Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC, Houston, Texas (with William Stanyard, Emily Tucker, and Jeffrey Holland).

2007 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Midcontinent Express Pipeline Project: Louisiana Segment*. Submitted to Midcontinent Express Pipeline, LLC, Houston, Texas (with William Stanyard, Larissa Thomas, Emily Tucker, and Jeffrey Holland).

2007 *Preservation Plan for Linwood Cemetery, Macon, Bibb County,* Georgia. Report Submitted to The Macon Cemetery Preservation Corporation and the City of Macon, Georgia (with Larissa Thomas).

2007 *Cultural Resource Survey of the 105-Acre Fairburn Renaissance Center Retail Development Tract near Fairburn, Fulton County, Georgia*. Report Submitted to Weeks

Group, LLC (with James J. D'Angelo).

2007 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Gregory's Mill Transmission Line, Murray County, Georgia.* Report Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority (senior author with James J. D'Angelo, Price K. Laird, and Jeffrey L. Holland).

2007 *Cultural Resource Investigations for the Southeast Supply Header Project: Phase II Testing of Site 22CB815 in Claiborne County, Mississippi.* Submitted to Southeast Supply Header, LLC, Houston, Texas (with EmilyTucker).

2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Trunkline Gas Company, LLC, Field Zone Expansion Project: Beauregard, Calcasieu and Vermilion Parishes, Louisiana*. Submitted to Trunkline Gas Company, LLC, Houston, Texas (with Larissa Thomas).

2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Trunkline Gas Company, LLC, Field Zone Expansion Project: Jasper, Newton, Liberty, Hardin, and Orange Counties, Texas*. Submitted to Trunkline Gas Company, LLC, Houston, Texas (with William Stanyard).

2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Southeast Supply Header Project: Mobile County, Alabama*. Submitted to Southeast Supply Header, LLC, Houston, Texas (with Larissa Thomas and Jeff Holland).

2006 *Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed 4.2-Mile Freeport-Miller Tap to West Pleasant Hill Project, DeSoto County, Mississippi.* TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. Report submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority (senior author with Ruth Nichols and Larissa Thomas).

2006 *Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Center Point-Moss Lake Transmission Line, Gordon and Whitfield Counties, Georgia.* Report Submitted to Tennessee Valley Authority (with Michael J. Wild).

2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of Approximately 1,831 Acres at the Lakeside at Russell Development Tract Abbeville County, South Carolina.* Report submitted to U.S. Land Investments (with Sarah Kautz).

2006 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 51-Acre Cronic Tract in Braselton, Jackson County, Georgia.* Report submitted to Duke Realty.