

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
at the
PUNK ROCK SHELTER
(9PM211)

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LAMAR Institute Publication 9
LAMAR Institute
1990

ABSTRACT

This is the final report on the excavations at the Punk Rock Shelter, 9PM211, in Putnam County, Georgia. This small site, now located under the waters of Lake Oconee, was excavated by the University of Georgia under the direction of the author in 1978. Large collections of broken pottery vessels dating to the period A.D. 1250-1650 were recovered from the floor of this tiny shelter. No plant or animal remains were found. Almost 200 pounds of red pebbles, colored by direct contact with hot coals, were present. The vessels recovered were analyzed by their vertical and horizontal distributions in the site and in time within the Mississippian period. The possible functions of the shelter are explored and compared against what is known of other Mississippian period cultures of the Oconee Valley area and beyond. It is suggested that the best explanation for the shelter is that of a sweat bath that was used on repeated occasions for almost 400 years. The special nature of this shelter should provide a detailed comparison for other such sites found in the future.

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CHAPTER 1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the final report on excavations at site 9PM211, the Punk Rock Shelter. This small unique site in the valley of the Oconee River was almost completely excavated during the summer of 1978 by a crew from the University of Georgia under the direction of the author. It has been referred to in an article by Gary Shapiro (1984), but events have prevented the formal completion of this report until now--some 12 years after the site was excavated and 10 years after it went under more than 70 feet of water at the bottom of Lake Oconee. The beauty of the river that was certainly apparent to the Indians who lived at this site was shared by the excavators.

As with any report, a number of people other than the author were vital to the finished product. I thank Greg Paulk and Dean Wood who found the site and recognized its importance in the fall of 1974. I thank Chester DePratter for his comments on the site presented in his 1975 report. I wish to thank Paul Fish for giving me the opportunity to excavate the site while he was in charge, with David Hally, of the Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Project. The field crew for the site did a wonderful job. Members of the crew included Carolyn Young Rock, Karen Jo Walker, Holger Weis, and Jimmy Alexander. George Harmon worked with the crew for two days. The late Gary Shapiro was a tremendous help in the project. He aided in the field interpretations and kept our spirits bright. Marshall Woodson Williams also worked with the crew for several days and was a tremendous help.

I thank Dennis Blanton for his initial analysis of the artifacts conducted in the fall of 1978. I wish Jennifer Chester well, although her 1979-1983 attempt at the development of a thesis based upon these excavations was not completed. She did an excellent job of reconstructing many of the vessel fragments from the site. I thank the Tuesday night volunteers of the Northeast Georgia Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology for aid in completing the vessel reconstruction in the fall of 1989. Particularly noted in this regard are Liz Branch, Marsh Cartledge, Delores Kuykendahl, Carol McCanless, John Wood, and Dot Wood.

I thank JoLee Gardner of the Georgia Power Company for making it possible for me to write this report. She has been extremely helpful and supportive from our initial conversations in early 1990. I also wish to thank the Georgia Power Company itself for making the funds available both for the original excavations and for this report.

I thank Julie Barnes Smith for the excellent figures she has produced for the report and Woody Williams for printing the plates. I thank Dan Elliott and Marvin Smith of the LAMAR Institute and David Hally of the University of Georgia for editing the initial drafts of this report. I thank the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology and David Hally for their help in many areas. All of the artifacts from the site are curated at that facility.

This version of the report was lightly edited in January of 2011 by the author.

CHAPTER 2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

Site Description

The Punk Rock Shelter, 9PM211, is located in Putnam County, Georgia (Figure 1). In spite of the fact that the site has been 65 feet under the surface of Lake Oconee for 11 years at the time of this writing, I shall use the present tense to describe the environs of the site before it was flooded. The UTM location of the site is 295430 East and 3696650 North. This places it on the western bank of the Oconee River at the head of Riley Shoals (also known as the Methodist Fishery). The Oconee River drops 9.1 meters (30 feet) over these shoals in 1128 meters (3700 feet) (Hall and Hall 1908:216). The elevation of the site is very close to 116 meters (380 feet) above sea level. The land rises rapidly to 157 meters (515 feet) within 800 meters (.5 mile) of the site toward the southwest.

The rocks at the shoals are part of a large area of high grade porphyritic granite known locally as the Siloam Granite (Tanner 1976). The river is wide and rocky at this point and is fairly easily forded in non-flood stages of the river. Fish and turtles are very abundant at this location (Shapiro 1983). There is little actual "soil" at the site so that farming would have been impossible. The soil immediately away from the shelter to the north is classified as Buncombe Loamy Sand, a soil not often used for farming at the present time (USDA 1976:11) because it does not hold water well. The soil of the small islands in the river at these shoals is classified as Pacolet Sandy Loam, a soil that is not much better for agriculture (ibid:23-24).

The site is not actually a rock shelter of the sort usually so described in the archaeological literature. It consists of a random jumble of very large rounded granite boulders (called *tors* by geologists) that happened to produce a small overhanging recess. The valley of the Oconee River is very narrow at this location and the land rises steeply to the uplands immediately west of the shelter. The floor level of the shelter is only slightly above the non-flood stage of the Oconee River--minimal flooding fills the shelter with water. The distance from the shelter to the nearest channel of the Oconee River is only about 40 meters at the present time. The open side of the shelter faces northwest and thus, the direction of the river's flow. The southeastern, southern and southwestern sides of the shelter are closed by rocks and the hillside. The northeastern side is open to the Oconee River nearby. The Oconee River, of course, is wide and shallow at this point. Its maximum width here is over 200 meters (656 feet).

The shelter is not at all deep--only about 3 meters maximum. Indeed, it provides only bare "shelter" from rain that is coming straight down and none if there is any wind from the north. Further, the number of people who could be protected from a simple windless rain is no more than three or four. On the other hand, it is one of the few such places in the area that could have provided any such natural protection. The central Piedmont igneous and metamorphic rock formations simply do not lend themselves to the creation of rock shelters as normally understood.

Another thing that mitigates against the classification of this site as a traditionally defined rock shelter is a huge rock that blocks most of the area immediately in front of the opening. The

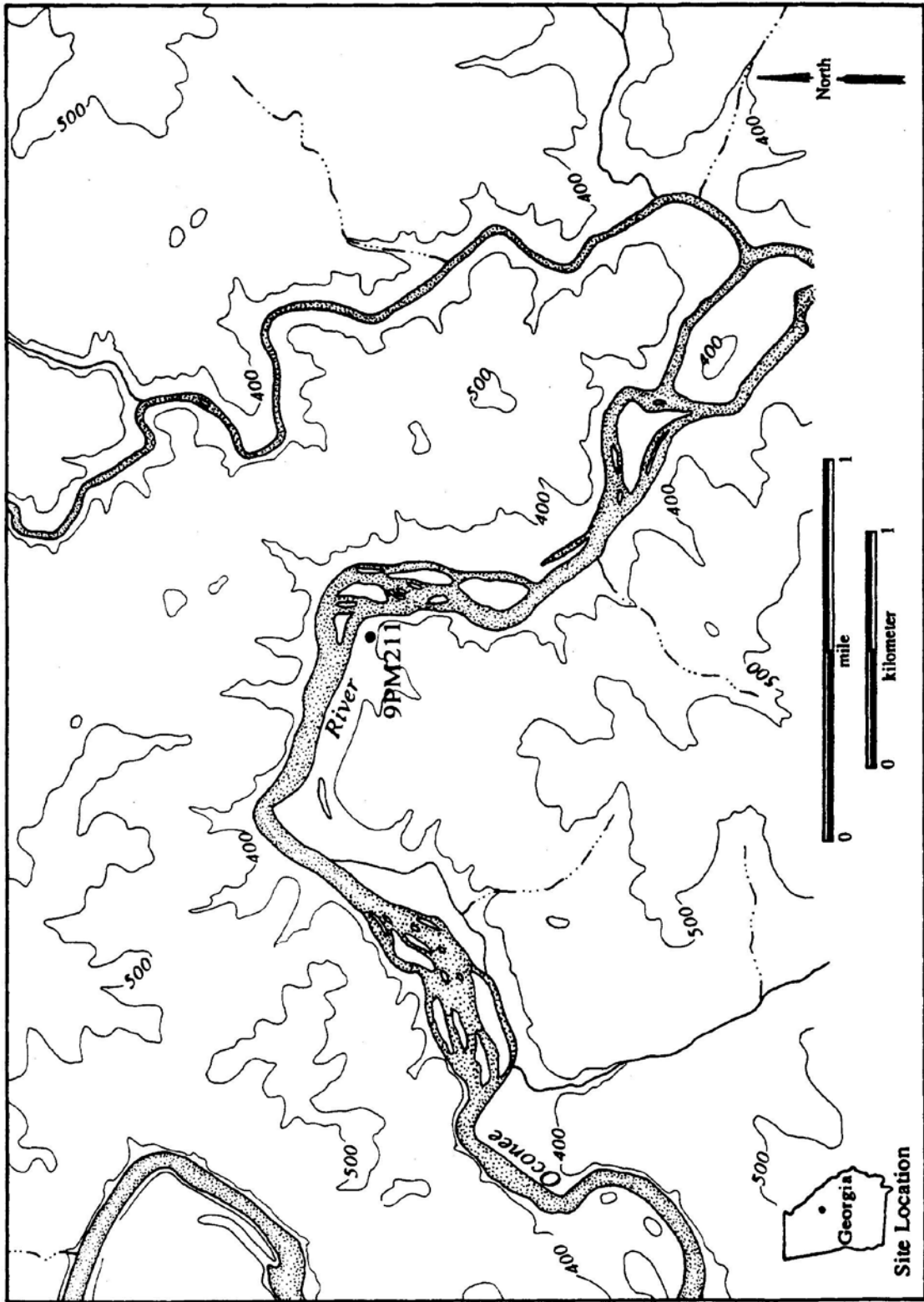


Figure 1. Site Location Map.

actual floor area of the shelter is behind this huge entrance rock. Indeed, the only ways into the shelter were either to jump down from this rock into the floor area or use a narrow opening on the northeastern or river side of the shelter. I suspect that the latter was the usual method of entrance (see Plates 1-3).

It was difficult to get a good feel for what the area in and around the site was like at the time of its use by its Indian inhabitants because the shelter floor and all the surrounding area on the western side of the Oconee River at this point has up to a meter of red-clay silt and mud that is burying all features. This mud was washed in during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries as a result of the poor land management practices associated with cotton farming. If all of the mud outside the shelter (likely as much as 1.5 meters) could have been removed a different picture of its entrance possibilities might have been observable.

Discovery and First Excavations

Site 9PM211 was discovered on November 15, 1974 by Greg Paulk and Dean Wood, while they were conducting part of the Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Survey (DePratter 1975:363-368). Paulk apparently first noticed the location and he and Wood placed a single post-hole test in the largest open part of the mud-filled recess. They were immediately rewarded with a large quantity of large potsherds. On November 18, Chester DePratter and Paulk returned to the site with John Doolin. They began excavating a 1 by 2 meter trench at a northwest-southeast direction between the front rock and the back wall of the shelter. A wooden stake driven into a crevice in the wall was given an arbitrary elevation designation of 100.00 meters. They found a thick layer of red-clay alluvium covering a thin deposit of pottery, ash, and small river pebbles.

On November 20, DePratter and Wood came back to the site and continued the excavation of the midden in the small trench. DePratter noted in his field notes that the larger sherds were in an "area outside [the] drip line to [the] northwest--toward (the) interior of shelter, [the] sherds get smaller." He also noted prophetically that "more rocks in interior areas make excavation extremely difficult (must have made living in shelter tough too, since most appear to be roof fall)."

On November 21 DePratter and Wood returned to the site with Paulk and Doolin. They extended their trench to the north 1 meter, thus producing a trench whose overall size was 1 by 3 meters. On November 22, 1974 the crew returned to the site, drew the eastern profile of the trench, took several photographs, and backfilled their excavation. DePratter's entire report, with drawings is reproduced as Appendix 4.

Final Excavations

When the list of sites to be more thoroughly excavated in the area of the Wallace Reservoir was drawn up in the spring of 1977, 9PM211 was included. This was based upon the richness of its artifact deposit as demonstrated by DePratter, and on the apparently unique nature of the small site. Further, its small size gave hope that it could be completely excavated in a minimal period of time.

This planned final excavation of the site was conducted from June 14 until July 10, 1978, under the direction of the author. The crew for the 17-day excavation included Jimmy Alexander, Carolyn Young (now Carolyn Rock), Karen Walker, Holger Weiss, and, for short periods, Gary

Shapiro, Woody Williams, and George Harmon. The crew worked out of a field camp 200 meters south of the shelter on the western bank of the Oconee River.

First Analysis

The artifacts from the 1978 excavations at the site were taken to the Riverbend Laboratories, part of the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Georgia in Athens, and analyzed according to then-current standards during the fall of 1978 by Dennis Blanton. This analysis consisted primarily of classifying and counting the potsherds from the excavation, but did not involve vessel reconstructions.

Second Analysis

I was completing another excavation report in the following year and David Hally suggested that the rock shelter be written up by Jennifer Chester for her Master's thesis. Chester worked sporadically on the material--primarily reconstructing many of the pottery vessels--through about 1983, at which time she changed careers. She wrote a thesis proposal (which is now in the site notes) in anticipation of her work, which emphasized analysis of the vessels as containers, but she apparently wrote nothing else about this site.

Third Analysis

As part of his dissertation research, the late Gary Shapiro spent the summer of 1982 in Athens examining the pottery vessels from many sites in the Oconee Valley (Shapiro 1983). With the aid of the author, he drew simple profiles of most of the vessels Jennifer Chester had reconstructed, recorded some of their measurements, and used this data as part of his dissertation. He also gave the site its name at that time. I am in possession of Gary's notes for this work and these have been used liberally in this report. His analysis of the vessels from the site will be discussed further in a later chapter.

Fourth Analysis

Following these early projects, nothing more was done with the data from the Punk Rock Shelter until the fall of 1989 when I began an attempt to examine the data with the aid of local volunteer amateur archaeologists in the Athens area. This minimal work included determining what Jennifer Chester had actually done and set the stage for the final report preparation presented here. Additionally, generally futile efforts were made to reconstruct additional vessel fragments from the remaining sherds.

Report Preparation

This report was prepared between May and August of 1990. The work was made possible by JoLee Gardner and the Georgia Power Company as mentioned earlier. I conducted some additional analyses upon the lithics from the site in connection with the preparation of this report.

CHAPTER 3 EXCAVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

Introduction

The structure of the 1978 excavations at the Punk Rock Shelter was directly conditioned by the 1974 excavations at the site. In 1974, a trench composed of three 1 by 1 meter squares was excavated by DePratter. The 1978 excavations simply expanded this grid of 1 meter squares in all directions away from the original squares (see Appendix 4). All of the 1 meter squares excavated in 1978 were excavated as separate units. Grid north was 32 degrees west of magnetic north.

The first work done in the 1978 season was the preparation of a site map for the shelter, including a contour map of the floor of the shelter prior to excavation (Figure 2). This was accomplished by using a plane table placed outside the mouth of the shelter. A total of 49 elevations was made for the contour map of the floor. As can be seen, the shelter was deepest in the southwestern part and rose toward the eastern part (Plate 1). As will be shown later, this is different from when the Indians were using the shelter. The top of the large rock in the opening of the shelter was almost 3 meters (9.8 feet) above the original floor level of the shelter.

The second job was the rediscovery and re-excavation of DePratter's, by then, almost four-year old excavation trench. His trench was located by shovel scraping and was easily re-excavated. The rotted wooden stakes of the earlier excavation were found and the aluminum foil that had been placed in the trench walls permitted easy re-excavation.

Alluvium

Before the remaining squares were excavated, however, most of the recent red-clay alluvium covering the entire floor of the shelter was removed. A 4 single inch diameter auger hole was placed in the eastern end of the shelter (in what was labeled Square 20 after the grid was installed) to determine the depth to the beginning of the midden in that area. The red clay was shoveled into buckets and deposited outside the northwestern side of the shelter in such a manner as to create an earthen dam. It was not screened. This dam was used to prevent rain from possibly flowing into the deepened floor of the shelter during the period of the excavation. This tactic was successful. The red-clay alluvium over the floor varied in thickness from 30 to 110 centimeters. The total volume of clay removed was about 10 cubic meters.

The red clay was of very recent origin for the most part. A tin can and 2 Nehi bottle fragments were found in the center of the shelter under 30 centimeters of red clay. A Pabst Blue Ribbon beer can (pre-pop top era) and a fragment of clear bottle glass were located in the eastern end of the shelter under a full meter of the red-clay alluvium.

The single feature defined at the site (Feature 1) was located in the center of the shelter about half-way down into the recent alluvium. This was an oval-shaped fired area measuring approximately 60 by 100 centimeters. It undoubtedly is of recent origin, presumably late nineteenth or twentieth century. It was perhaps the camp fire of some campers or hunters.

In the process of removing the alluvium, many large and medium sized boulders were revealed. It is interesting, however, that there were very few rock fragments in the removed red clay. This implied that most of the rocks uncovered might have been in place during the original

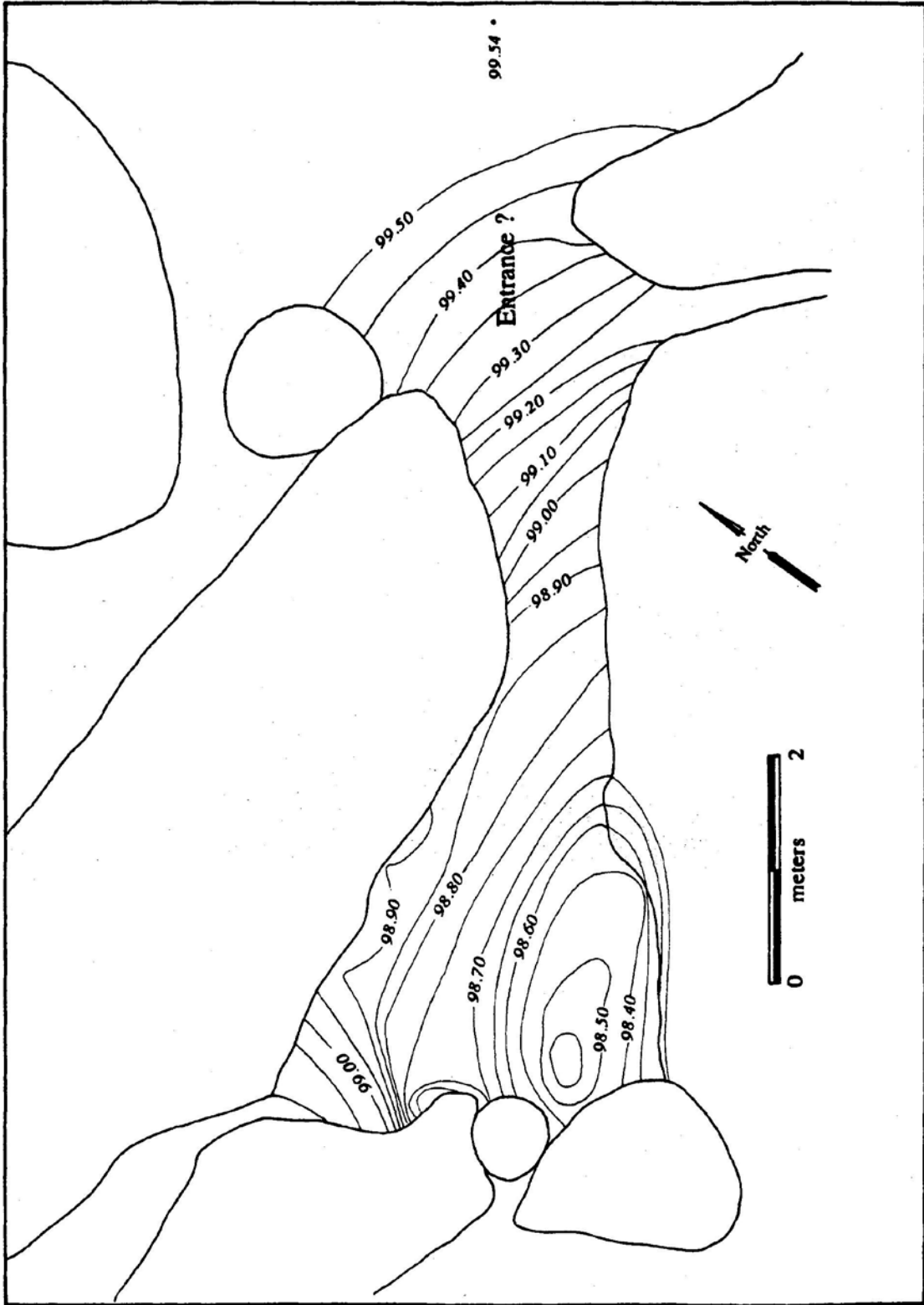


Figure 2. Site Contour Map before Excavation.

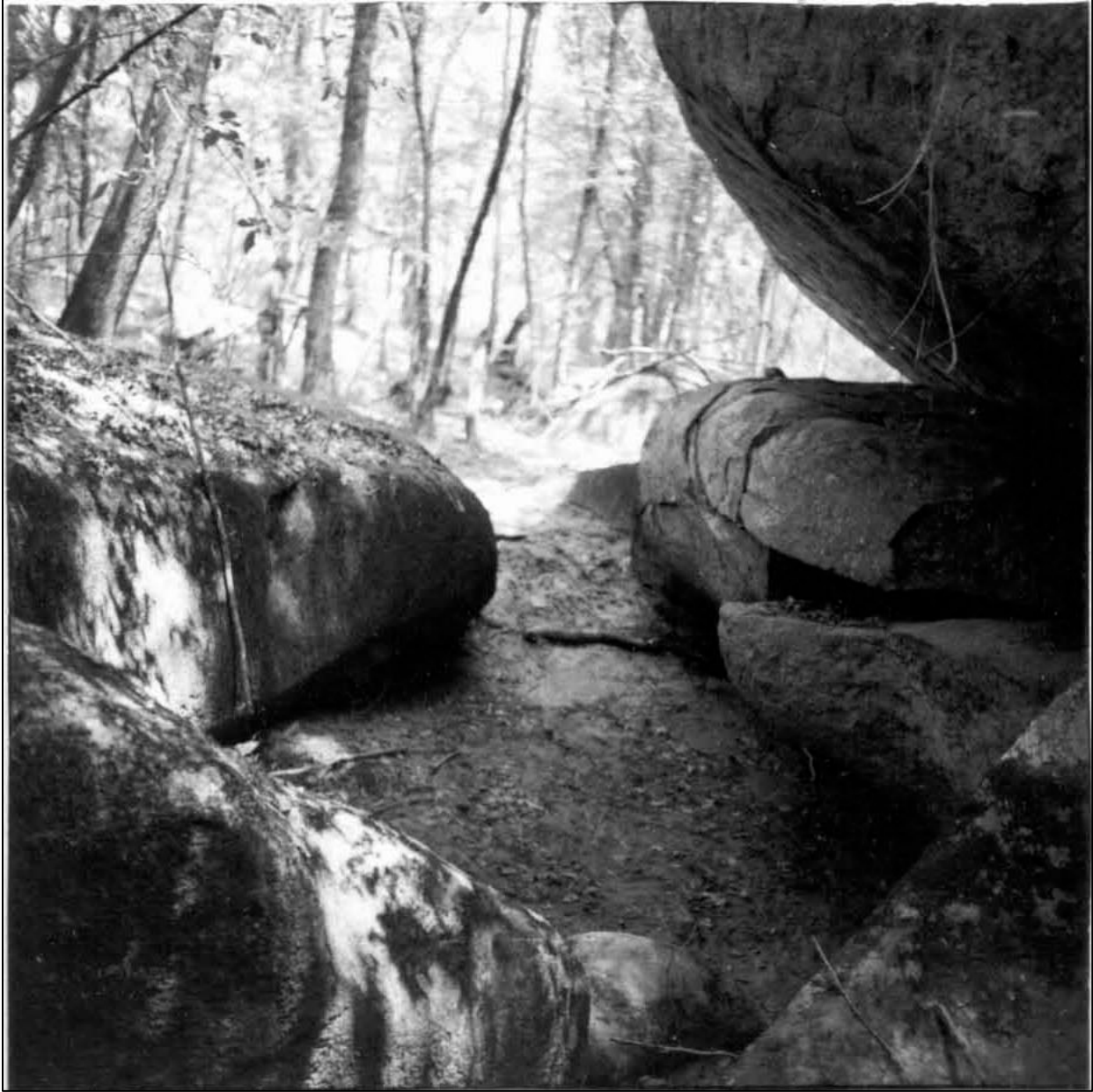


Plate 1. Site before Excavation, Looking Northeast.

use of the shelter. These boulders radically changed the perceived character of the shelter floor and made its use as a traditional living floor doubtful. This will be discussed more later.

There had been a small amount of mixing of the floor midden with the clay alluvium immediately above the midden. Because I did not want to shovel out any artifacts, the lowest 10 to 15 centimeters of red clay was left in place over the floor midden and not shoveled out. Thus, the first level troweled in each square consisted of the final red-clay alluvium and mixed midden surface. This is represented in the floor plans as such.

Site Grid

The grid of 1 meter squares was next installed by placing nails in the shelter floor at the appropriate places (Figure 3). Where rocks made this impossible, spray paint was used to mark the corners of units. Strings were placed around individual squares when they were to be excavated to permit the excavation of straight profiles.

No formal grid north and east designations with reference to an arbitrary zero point were used for the 1 meter squares at the site. The site was so small that a simple numbering scheme for every square was implemented. The original trench of DePratter was divided into three 1 meter units and numbered Square 1, Square 2, and Square 3 from the south to the north respectively. The full squares in the floor away from these three were all numbered next, generally from west to east. Partial squares around the perimeter were then numbered as needed throughout the course of the excavations. Some the higher numbered "squares" were very small. Even within the full 1 meter squares, the presence of large rocks often meant that the actual soil volume was small. A total of 36 squares and fragments of squares was so numbered. Not all of these were excavated below the bottom 10 centimeters of red clay, however. These include Squares 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, and 36.

Excavations

Each square was troweled carefully in nominal 10 centimeter levels. A drawing of the floor of each square was made after each level. None of the soil removed by troweling was dry screened. A large sample of the midden from Squares 7 and 8 was water screened through both 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth and window screen. These samples yielded no artifacts and no floral or faunal material. The midden was thicker in some areas of the shelter, but most areas had midden at least 30 centimeters thick. Thus, four drawings were made for most squares (bottom of red clay, and bottom at 10, 20, and 30 centimeters into the midden). Sherds, charcoal, large and small rocks, and other items were drawn at the bottom of each level (Plate 2).

Although more than one square was being excavated at any one time, the general sequence in which the squares was excavated is presented in Table 1 by date. Note that many were worked upon on more than one occasion as the overall floor of the shelter was deepened. The completed floor plan drawings of the site at the four levels excavated are presented in Figures 4-7. These were not drawn in the field, but were created in the laboratory by combining all the appropriate drawings for the individual squares. The patterns present in these plans will be discussed shortly.

The maximum length of the shelter is about 7.5 meters and the maximum width is 4.5 meters. In a practical sense the shelter is much smaller. The protected area where it is possible to stand upright is only a few square meters.

A series of 16 profiles was made during the excavations of the Punk Rock Shelter (Figures 8-15). These are listed by number and location with reference to the grid squares on each figure. Only two of these show the entire profile up to the original ground surface, including the red-clay alluvium. These are Profile 1, the eastern profile of DePratter's original trench, and Profile 2, the western profile of the same trench (Figure 8). The remaining profiles begin with the bottom 10 to 15 centimeters of the red clay--they were made during the excavation of individual squares after the bulk of the red clay had been removed.

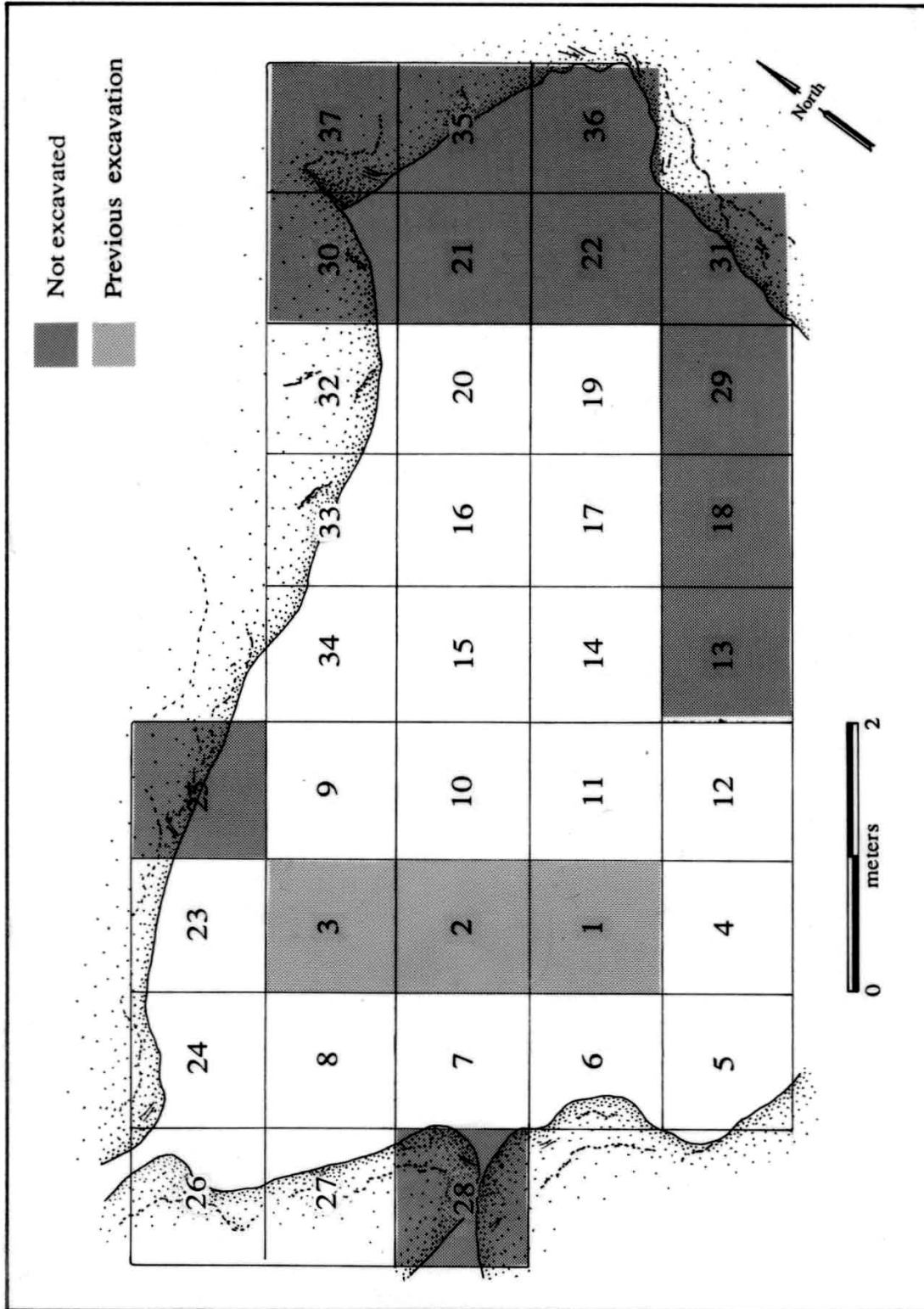


Figure 3. Site Map with Grid Square Numbers.



Plate 2. Site during Excavation, Looking East.

TABLE 1
SEQUENCE OF SQUARE EXCAVATIONS

<u>Square</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Square</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Square</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Square</u>	<u>Date</u>
7	6-22	14	6-27	10*	6-30	19*	7-6
8	6-22	12	6-27	12*	7-4	20*	7-6
7*	6-23	4	6-27	4*	7-4	2*	7-6
8*	6-23	10	6-28	15*	7-5	3*	7-6
6	6-24	17*	6-28	19	7-5	19*	7-7
6*	6-26	12*	6-28	16	7-5	20*	7-7
7*	6-26	4*	6-28	1*	7-5	26*	7-7
8*	6-26	15*	6-28	20	7-5	5	7-10
9	6-26	14*	6-28	27	7-5	33	7-10
11	6-26	10*	6-29	15*	7-6		
15	6-26	4*	6-29	14*	7-6		
6*	6-27	12*	6-29	34	7-6		
11*	6-27	15*	6-29	23	7-6		
15*	6-27	17*	6-29	24	7-6		
17	6-27	14*	6-30	26	7-6		

(* = Renewed Excavation)

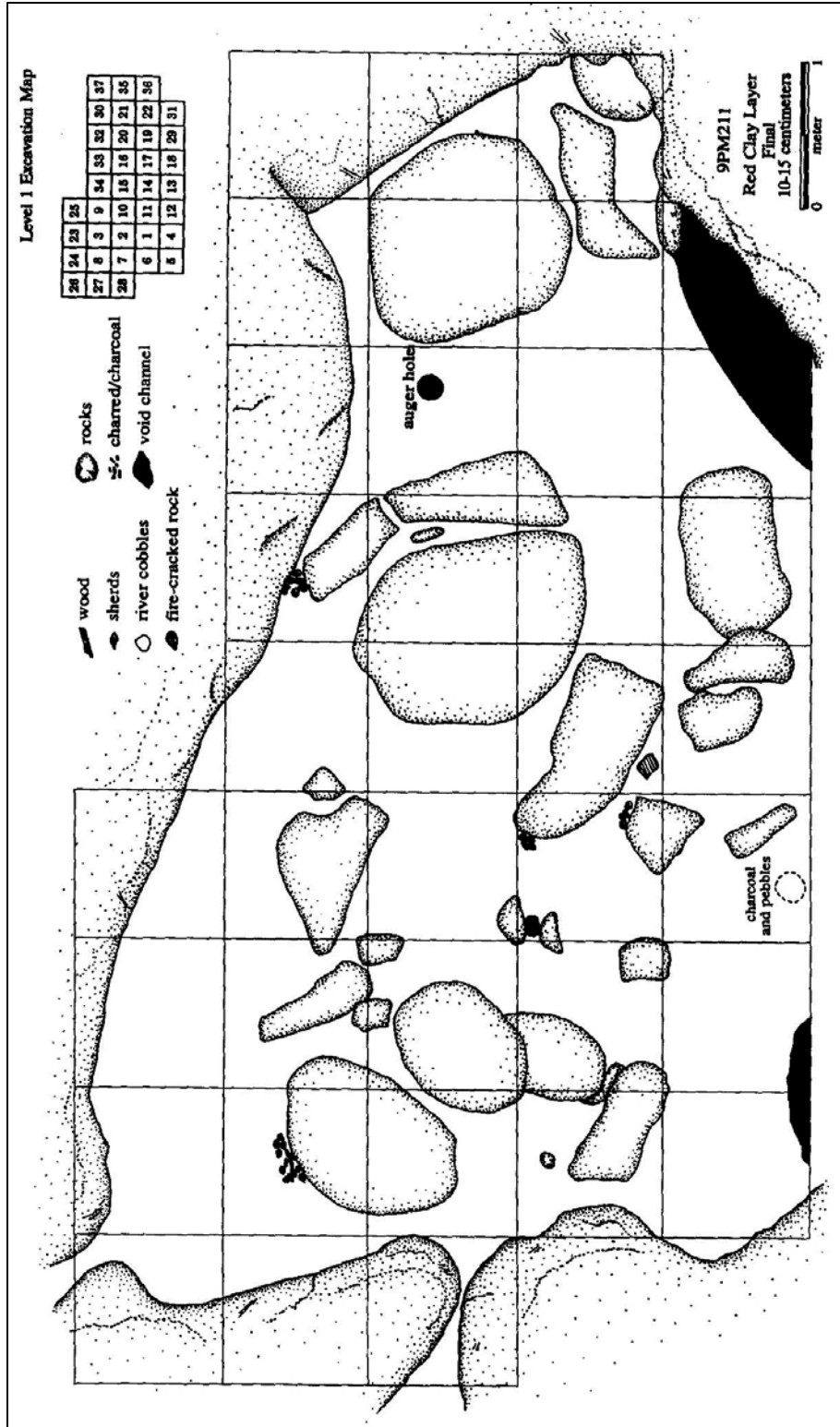


Figure 4. Level 1 Excavation Map.

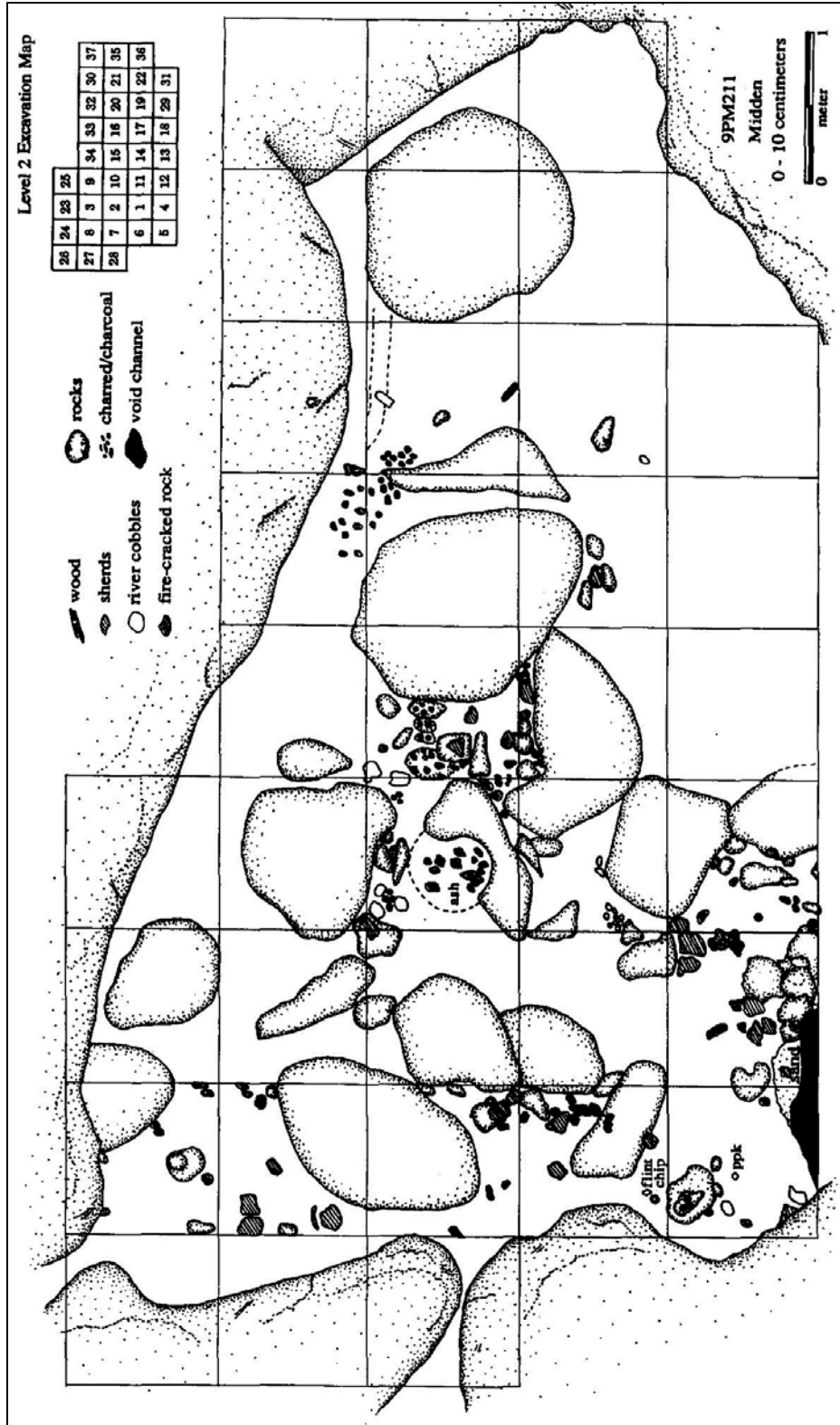


Figure 5. Level 2 Excavation Map.

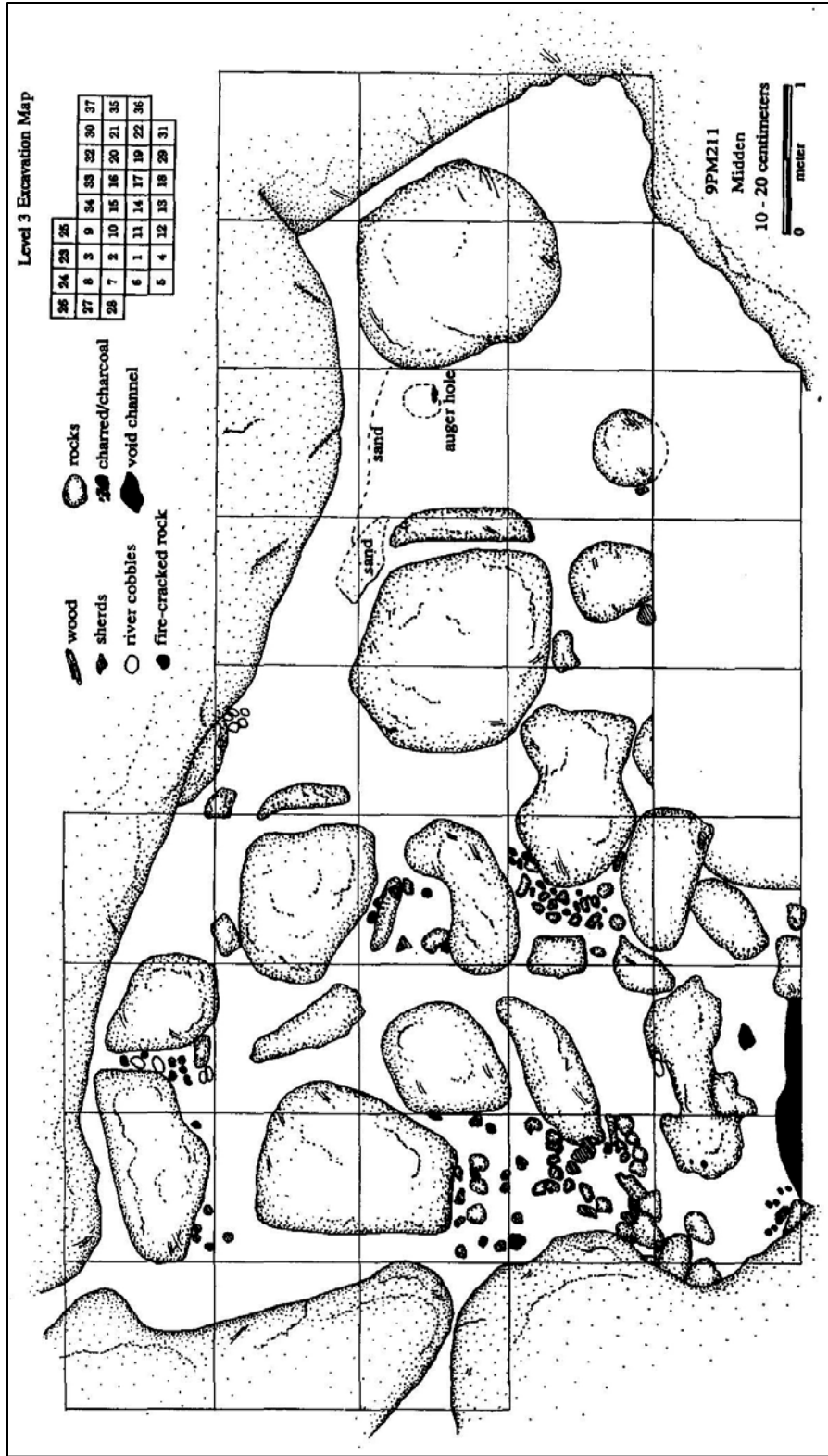


Figure 6. Level 3 Excavation Map.

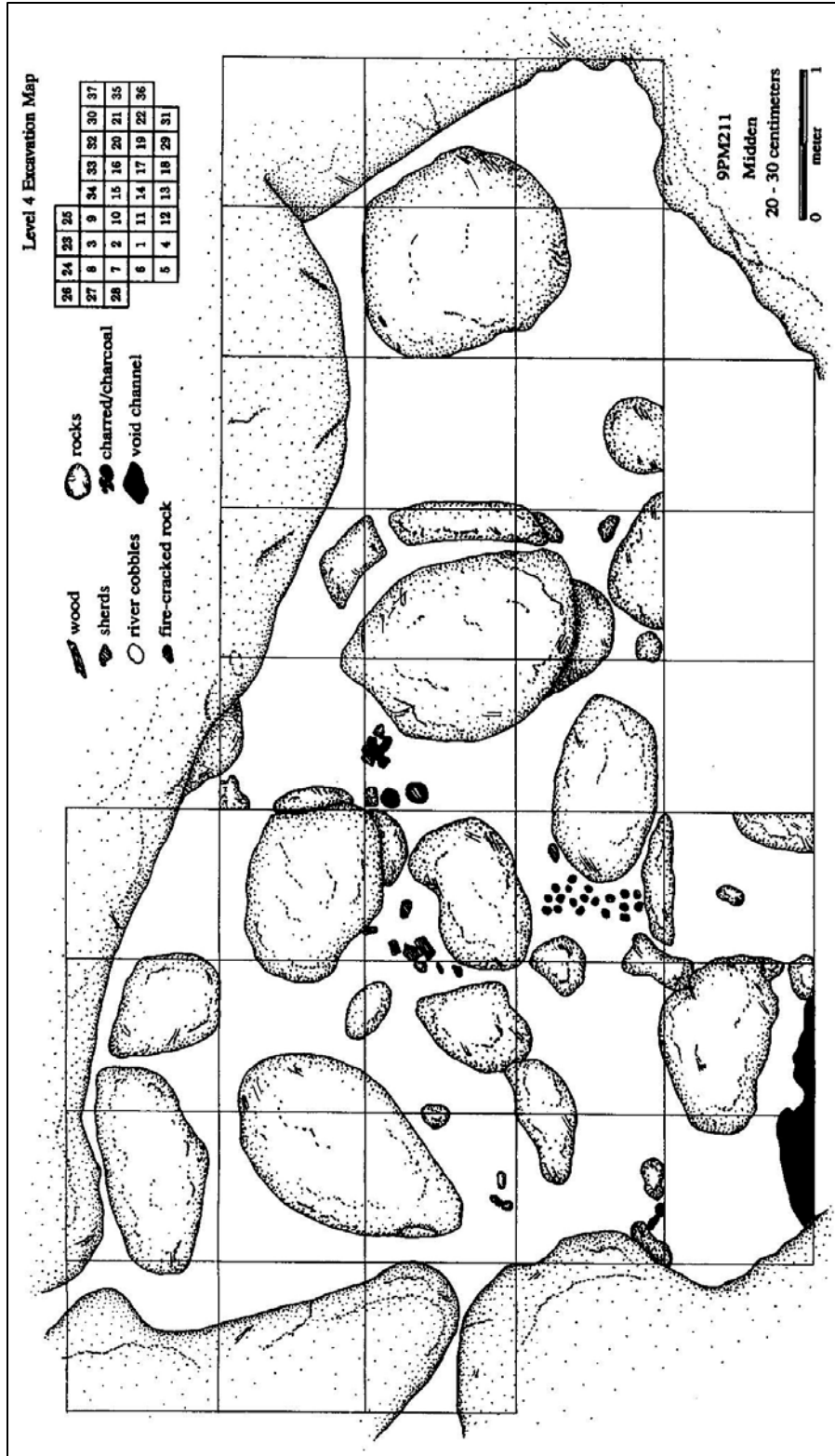


Figure 7. Level 4 Excavation Map.

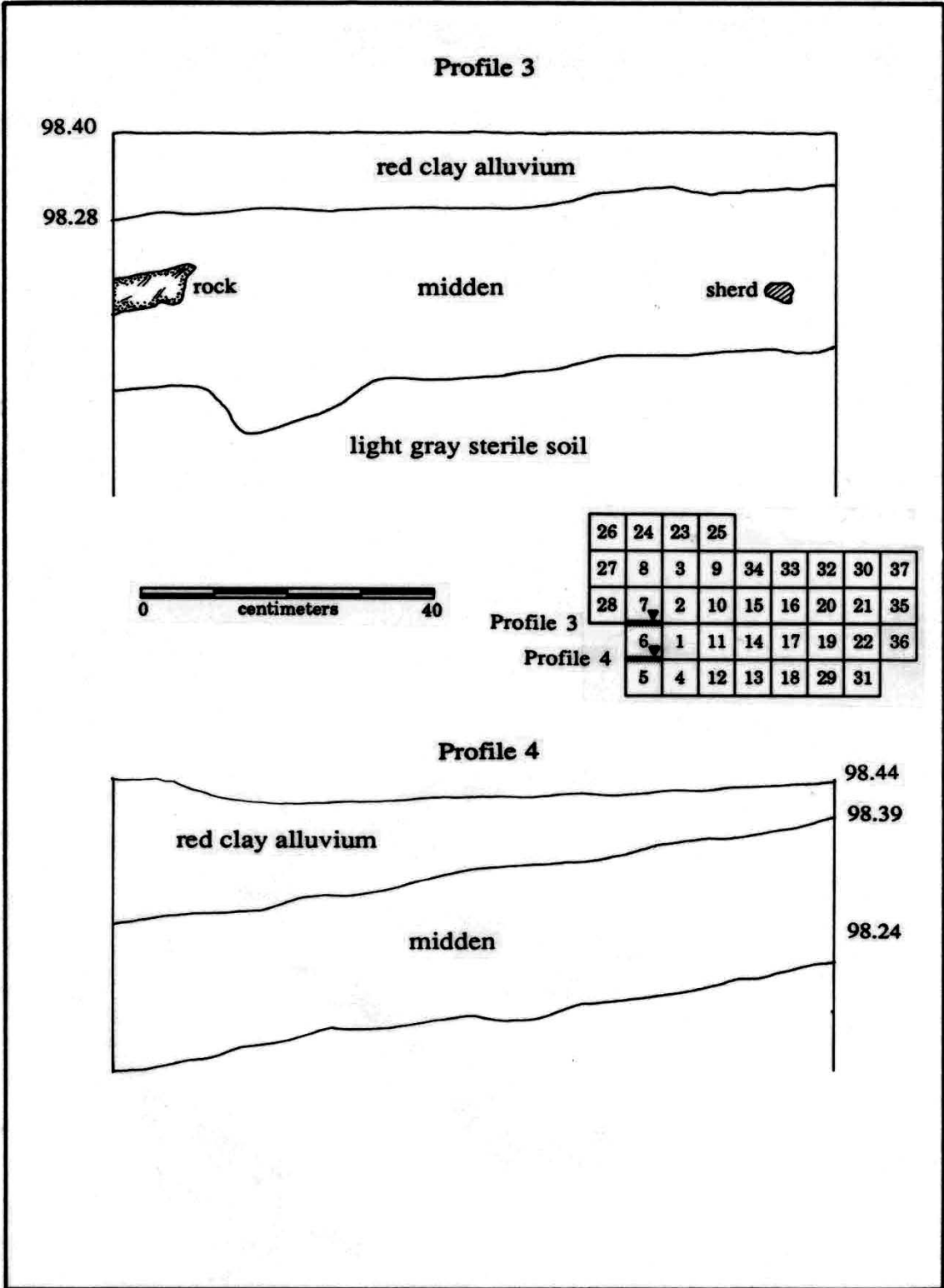


Figure 9. Profiles 3 and 4.

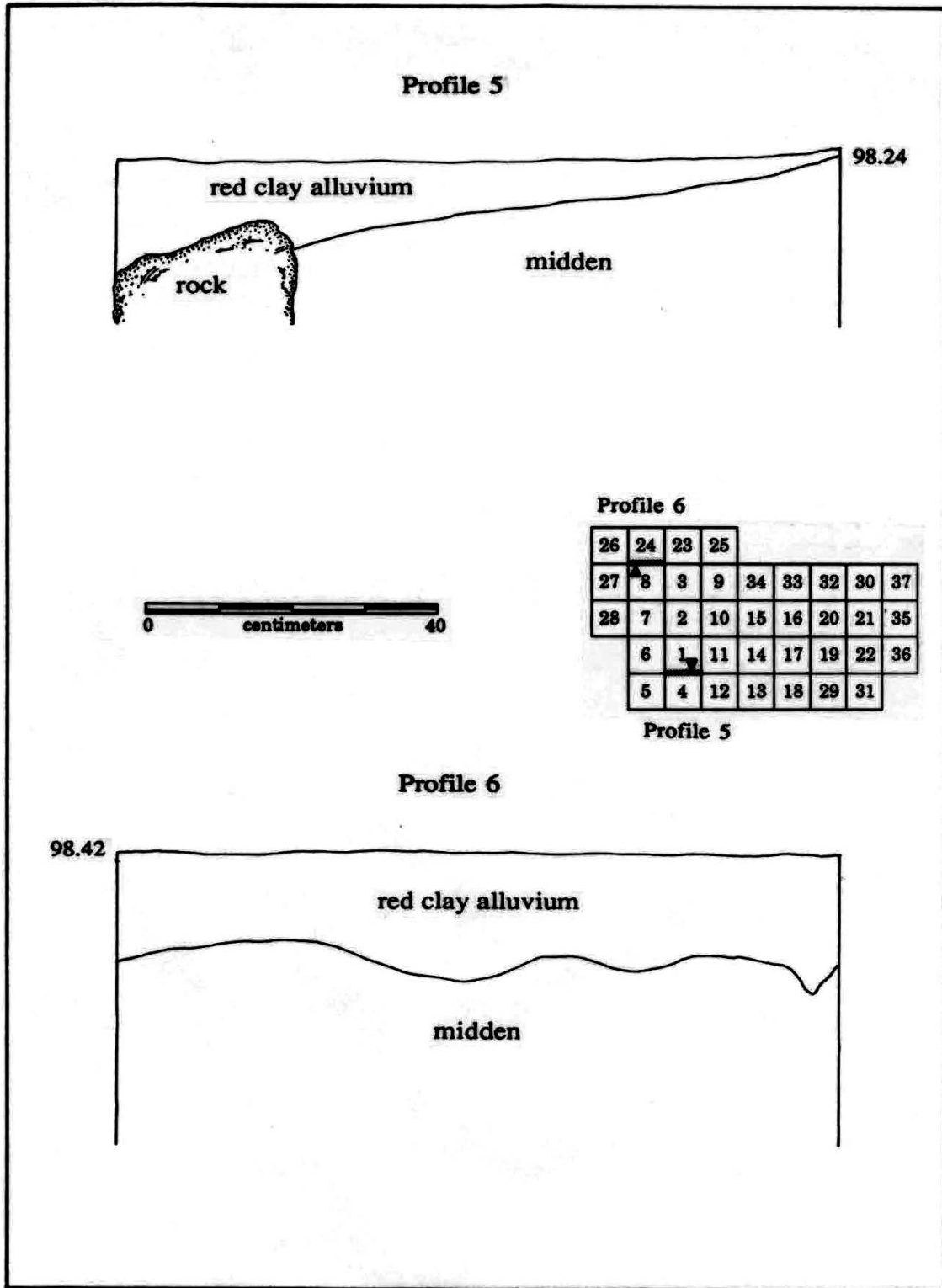


Figure 10. Profiles 5 and 6.

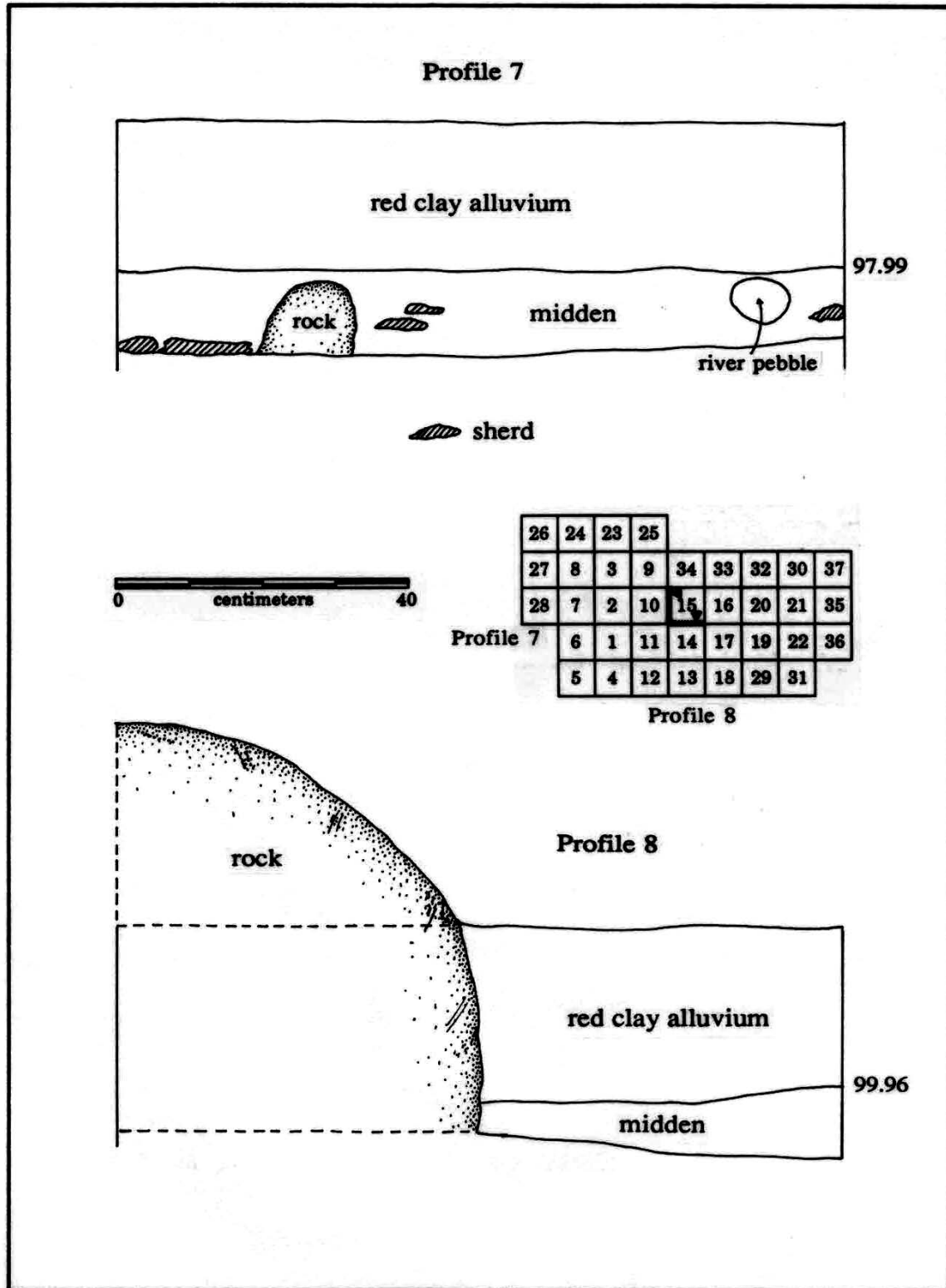


Figure 11. Profiles 7 and 8.

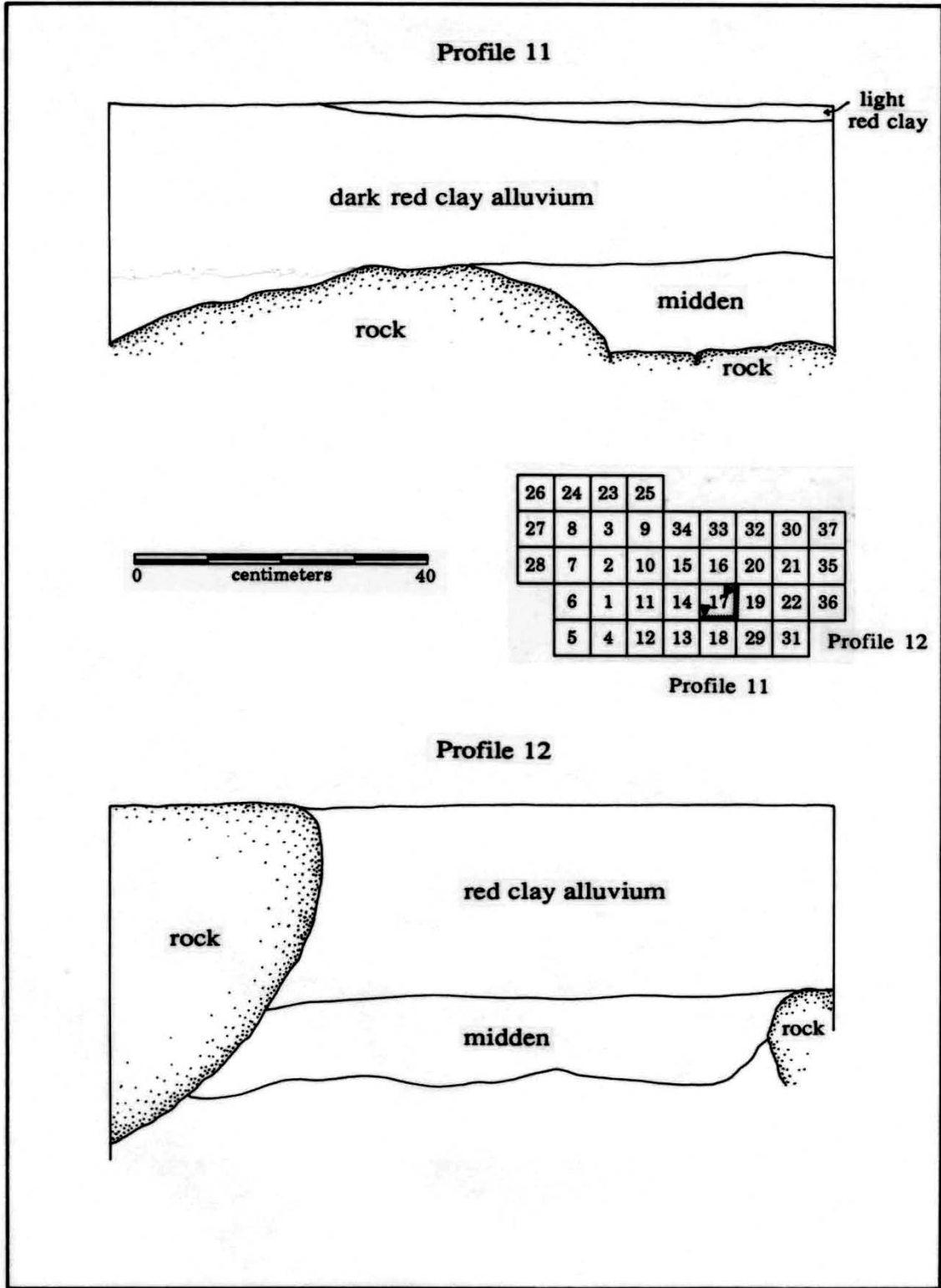


Figure 13. Profiles 11 and 12

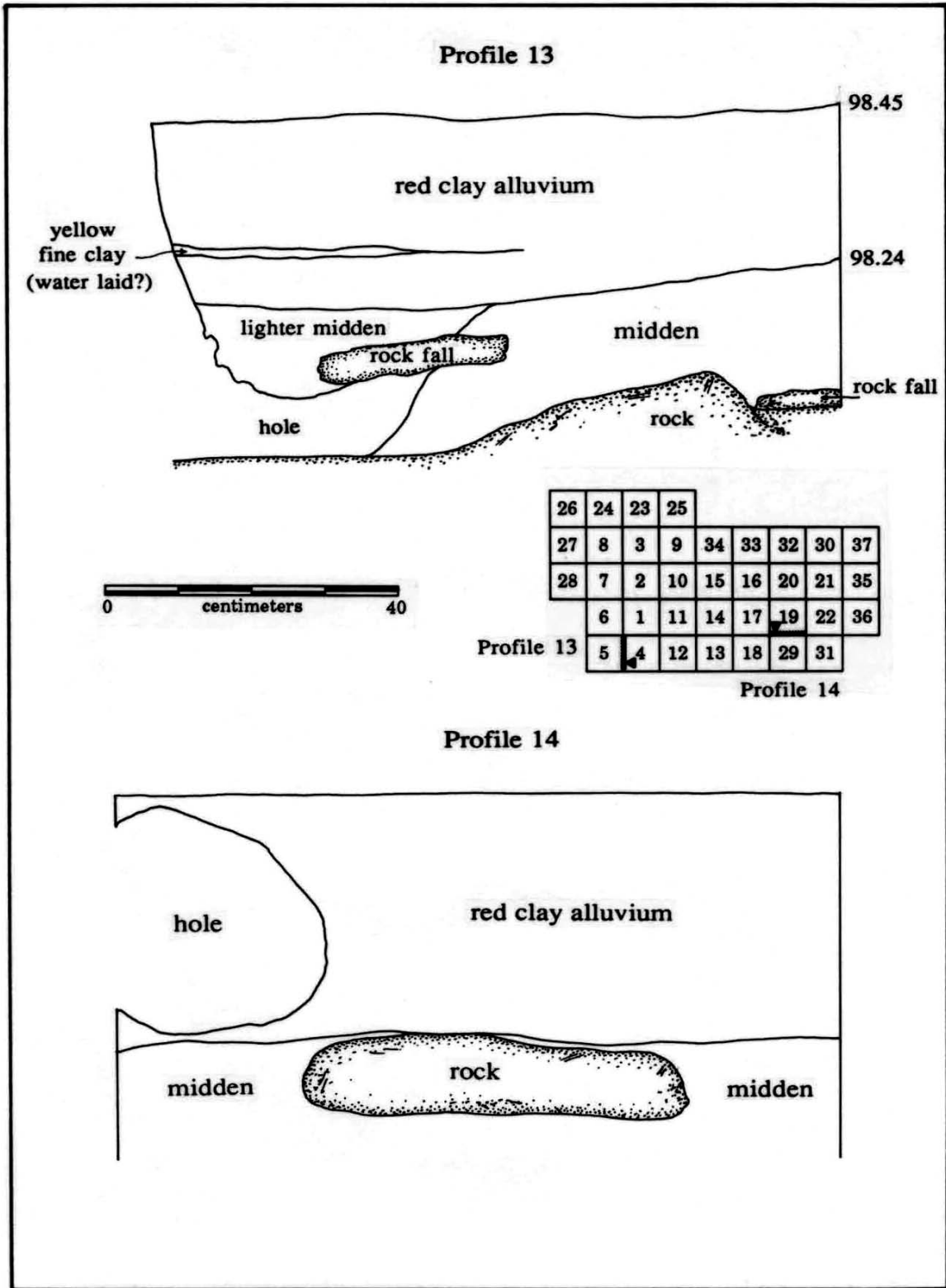


Figure 14. Profiles 13 and 14.

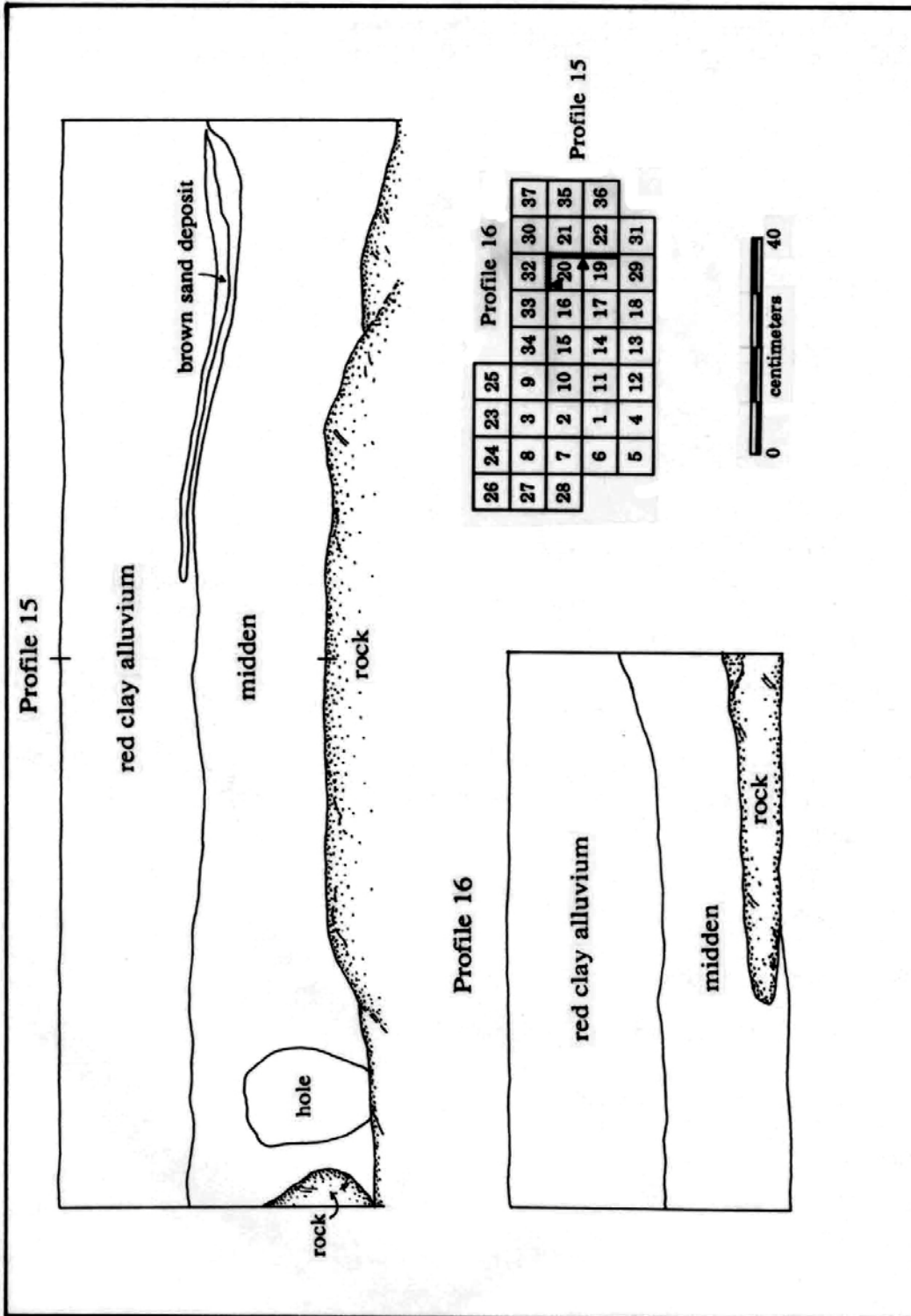


Figure 15. Profiles 15 and 16.

Observations

After all the excavations had been completed, and a series of elevation measurements had been made on the squares, one fact became clear. The original ground surface in the shelter had not been level. Before the excavations were started the eastern end was the higher end, but during the Indian use of the shelter the opposite was true. The western end of the original ground surface was almost 40 centimeters higher than the eastern end. Because the eastern end may have been the entrance to the shelter, one would have walked slightly uphill going into its more open area. The reversal of the levels at the recent time was due to the deposition of the alluvial red clay.

As DePratter indicated, ash and charcoal were present in the deposits of the shelter. These items were not universally present, however. The majority of this material was limited to the western end of the shelter where the floor area was the largest and most open. The charcoal was very fine for the most part, and no burned logs or even twigs were located. The dark color of the midden in that area seems to have come directly from the dispersal of charcoal, rather than from the decay of animal matter. Gray ash was present only on the floor in the western part of the shelter. The only possible indication of a hearth was a burned area in Square 10 that was part on and part off of a large rock in the floor at that point. Away from the area with more charcoal, the midden was a dark brown color.

The rocks that remained in the floor after the excavations were very large and had definitely been in place on the floor when the shelter was in use by the Indians (Plate 3). They made things difficult for us to excavate and they would have made life in the shelter very uncomfortable. In fact, they would probably have made the shelter almost unusable on a daily basis as a "house." There were some sherds found under some smaller rocks, which must have fallen during the period of use of the shelter.

As can be seen from the floor plans, the second and third levels had the greatest number of sherds. The sherds were somewhat clustered, but were present over most of the floor area. The lack of sherds in the plans of Squares 1, 2, and 3 is due to the lack of sherd piece-plotting in DePratter's exploratory trench. This was clearly in or near the center of the densest area of pottery, however. This is likely due to the fact that this is also the area of the floor that has the fewest large rocks--the most useful area of the floor.

One of the most curious aspects of the site is the presence of large quantities of small quartz pebbles. Almost 200 pounds of these were recovered, but the total present was much larger. The pebbles were often directly associated in large numbers with large fragments of pottery vessels, but were present throughout the midden in the shelter. Most of these were red in color. As I have shown in another paper (Williams 1988b), these red pebbles are not naturally that color, but were colored in direct contact with fire or coals. These pebbles are now known to be common artifacts on many Lamar period sites in the Oconee Valley. Their purpose is still uncertain, but may have something to do with hot-rock roasting or indirect heating. Rocks of this size, albeit not red in color, occur by the millions in the shoals area immediately adjacent to the site.

I believe the lack of animal bones at the site seems to reflect an actual lack of use and deposition rather than merely poor preservation as Shapiro has stated (Shapiro 1983:259). A Ph test taken from the soil at the site revealed soil that was only slightly acidic. More importantly, site 9GE175, only 365 meters (1200 feet) away across the river to the southeast, contained numerous bones in a near identical setting. The fine-screen samples from 9PM211 revealed not

even a hint of a tooth or residual burned or calcined bone fragments. The preservation of wood charcoal in the absence of any charred seeds or nut fragments implies that the Indians were not using much, if any, plant food at the site. Further comments on the use and function of the shelter will be added later in this report after the analysis of the artifacts from the site.



Plate 3. Site after Excavation, Looking Northeast.

**CHAPTER 4
ARTIFACT AND CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS**

CERAMIC SHERDS

The vast majority of the artifacts from the Punk Rock Shelter consisted of pottery sherds. Appendix 1 is the artifact catalog for the site, listed by lot number. Appendix 2 has the same information rearranged by excavation square. Both of these catalogs include DePratter's 1974 excavation information for Squares 1-3. His pottery data have not been reanalyzed separately for this report. It was not reanalyzed for two reasons. First, many of the sherds were included into the reconstructed ceramic vessels by Jennifer Chester and would be difficult to count at this point. Second, the site ceramic totals to be given and discussed shortly include pottery mixed from five different Mississippian phases and are therefore of minimal use other than as a simple record. Indeed, the sherd percentages reported here would likely have been changed by only a tiny amount if DePratter's sherds had been included in the analysis.

Table 2 lists all the pottery excavated in the 1978 excavations by all of the 108 excavation lots. This includes some additional sherds found in Squares 1, 2, and 3 that DePratter did not recover. As can be seen, the total number of sherds recovered was 1722. The percentages for each of the pottery types are recorded in Table 3. The combined numbers and percentages for the main categories are listed in Table 4.

**TABLE 3
CERAMICS, PERCENTAGES**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Plain, Grit Tempered	52.96	Medium Incised	2.56
Plain, No Grit	1.92	Fine Incised	1.97
Weathered	7.26	Bold Incised	1.80
Rough Plain	3.48	Brushed	0.41
Curvilinear Comp. Stamped	7.32	Cord Marked	0.23
Rectilinear Comp. Stamped	0.12	All Others	2.44

**TABLE 4
CERAMICS, GROUP PERCENTAGES**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
All Plain	1134	65.85
All Incised	109	6.33
All Complicated Stamped	126	7.32

The data in these tables do not conform to the sherd frequencies of any known single phase in the Oconee Valley. The fine incised pottery must date to the Bell phase, but there is virtually no stamped pottery in that phase. Thus, the collection must be mixed grouping of sherds from more than one phase. The few brushed and cord marked sherds may well date to the Savannah period Scull Shoals phase. It is clear from these data that there are no sherds from periods earlier than the Mississippian. There were four small pipe fragments from the site. These are not currently datable by time period.

Table 5 presents the sherd data by excavation square. Because some of the sherds in the full table are from surface collections, the total number of sherds in Table 5 is slightly smaller than those in Table 2. There were no sherds listed from Squares 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, and 28-31 because these units were not excavated. The total number of sherds by square is presented graphically in Figure 16. This figure shows that the area of the shelter that was the heaviest used was Squares 10, 11, 2, 6, and considering the large number of sherds DePratter recovered, Square 1. This area is the largest contiguous area of the shelter floor that is both relatively free of large rocks in the floor and is under the high top overhang of the rock shelter. The quantity of sherds drops off rapidly outside the shelter overhang. Thus, these data support the hypothesis that the site was used as a "shelter."

CERAMIC VESSEL ANALYSIS

Introduction

As stated before, the majority of the artifact collection consisted of reconstructable ceramic vessels. Seventy-four reconstructed or distinct vessel fragments were assigned numbers. These are assigned number 1 through 75 (the number 12 was accidentally not assigned). In addition to these, a number of other vessels were likely represented in the sherd collection. Many of these, however, were the unmodified rims of plain vessels whose uniqueness, in comparison to the numbered vessels, could not be established with confidence. Because these were undecorated and their rims were unmodified, they also could not be assigned with confidence to any particular phase. On the other hand, many of them were simple open bowls of a style often associated with the Bell phase (Williams 1983). This may help explain the decrease in Bell phase vessels that will be discussed shortly.

The basic data for all 74 numbered vessels is listed by vessel number in Table 6 and illustrated in Figures 17-21, except for Vessels 23, 32, and 38 (which were very small fragments). As can be seen, most of the vessel fragments were too incomplete to estimate their height. The mean diameter for the 70 measurable vessels was 24.8 centimeters (S.D. = 5.9). This figure will be broken down by phase and vessel form shortly.

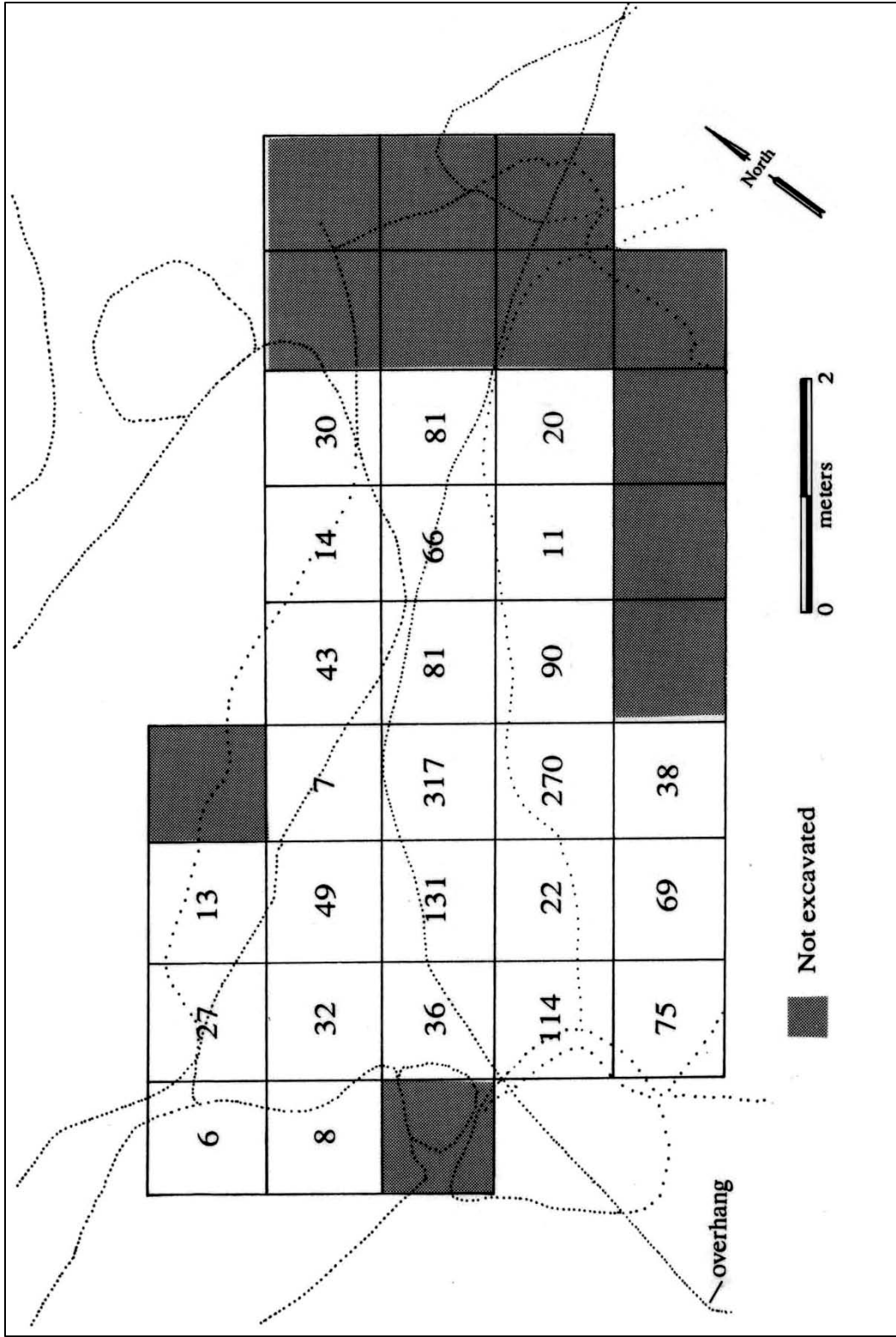


Figure 16. Sherd Distribution Map.

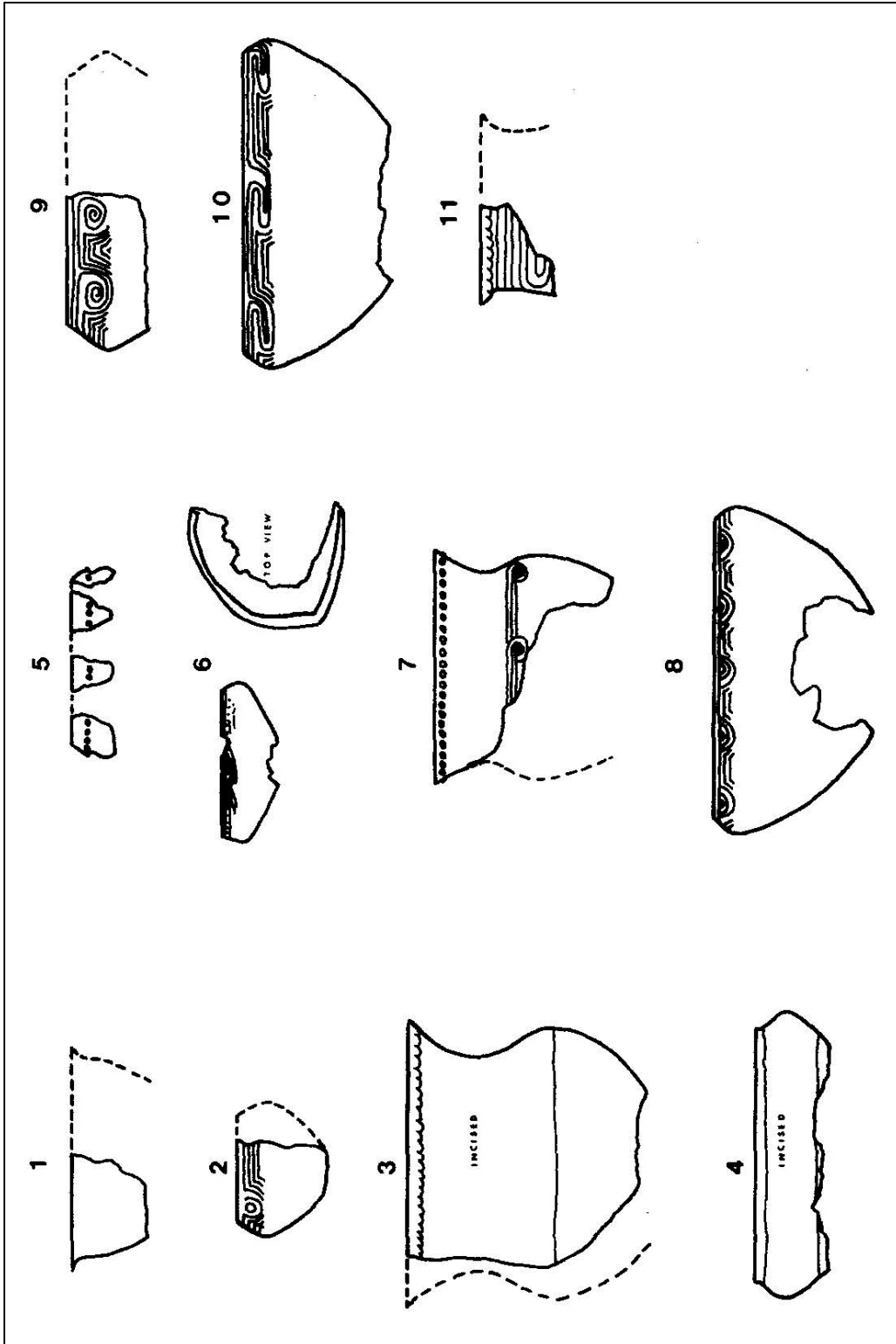


Figure 17. Vessels 1-11.

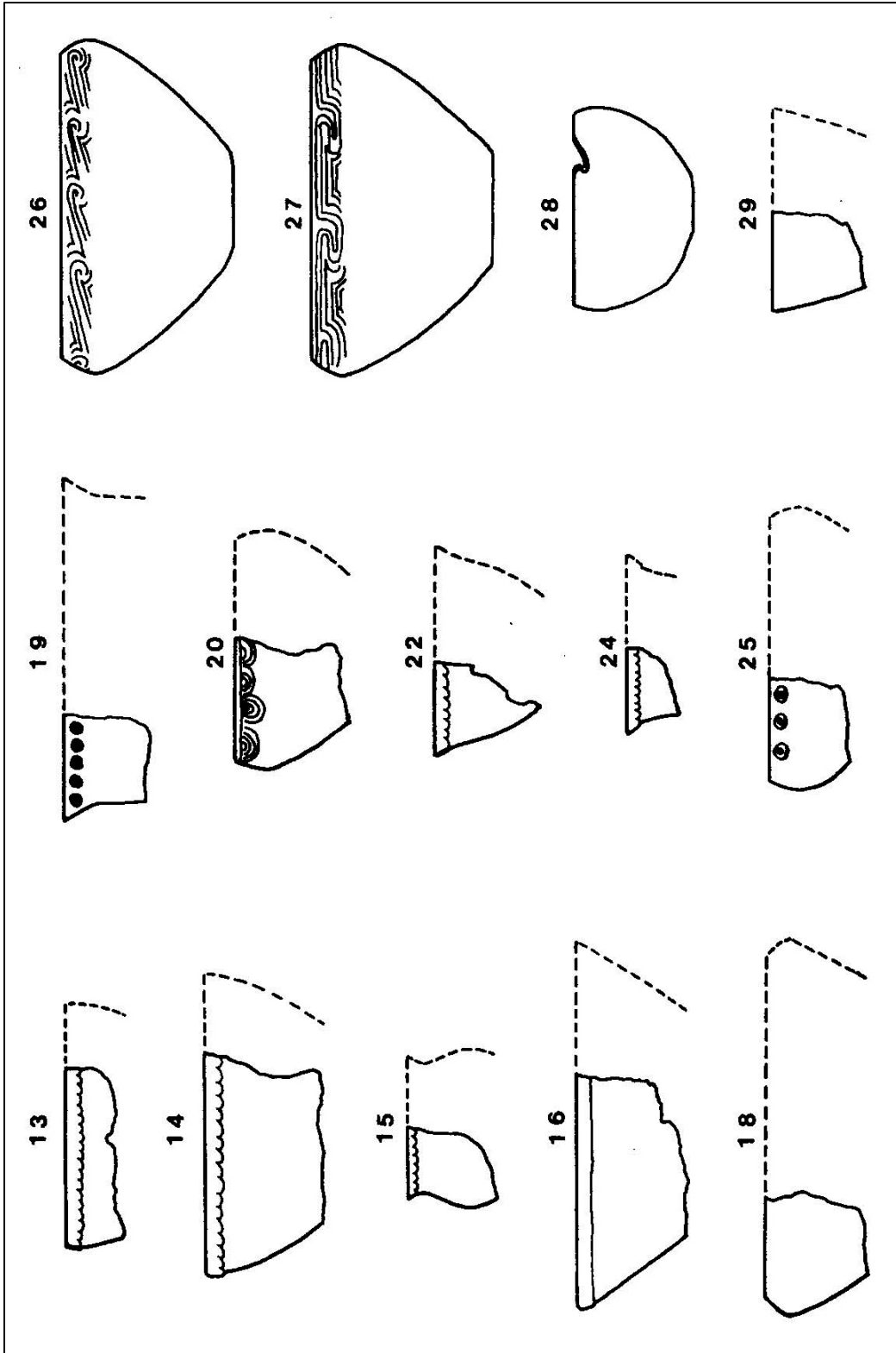


Figure 18. Vessels 13-29.

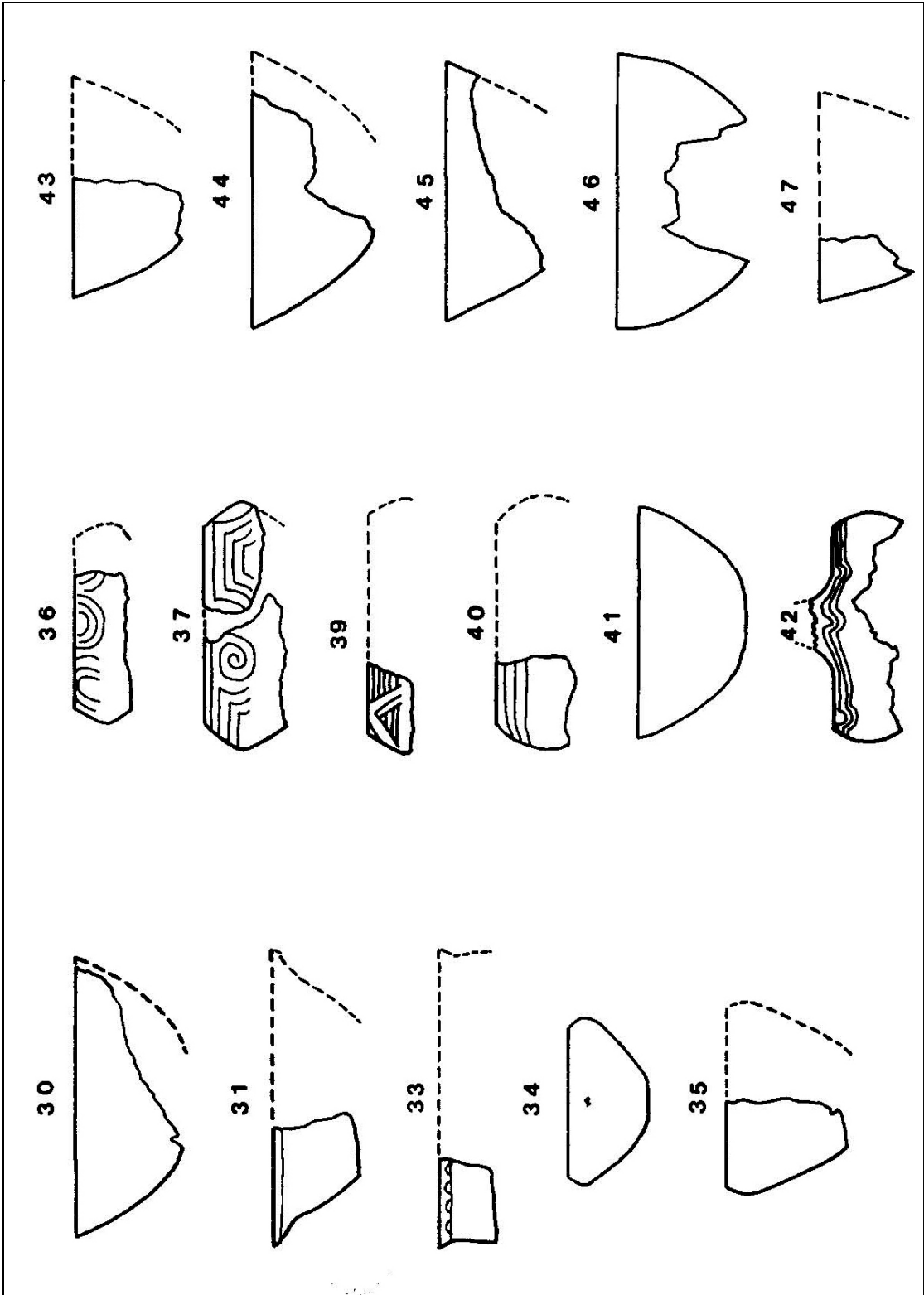


Figure 19. Vessels 30-47.

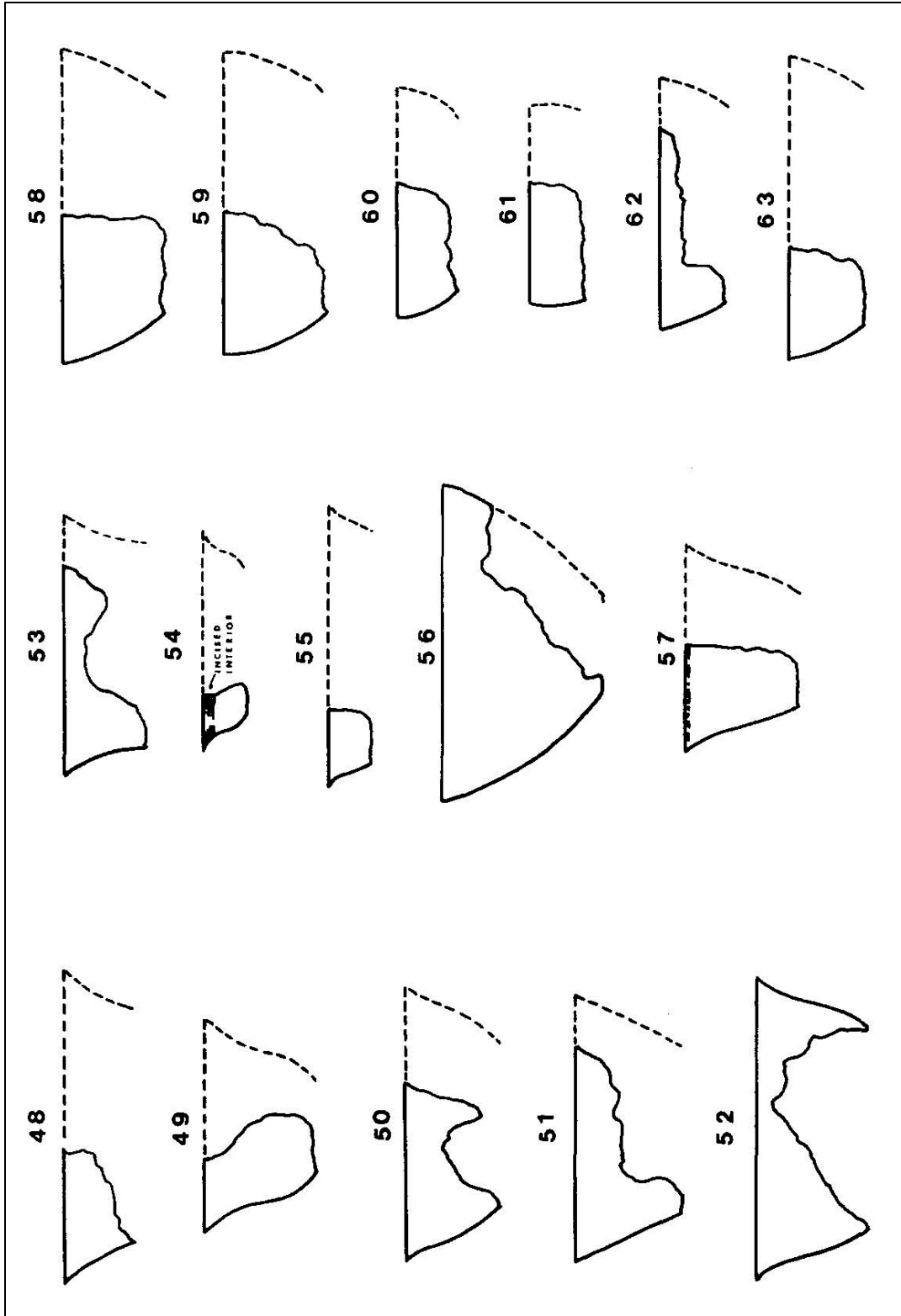


Figure 20. Vessels 48-63.

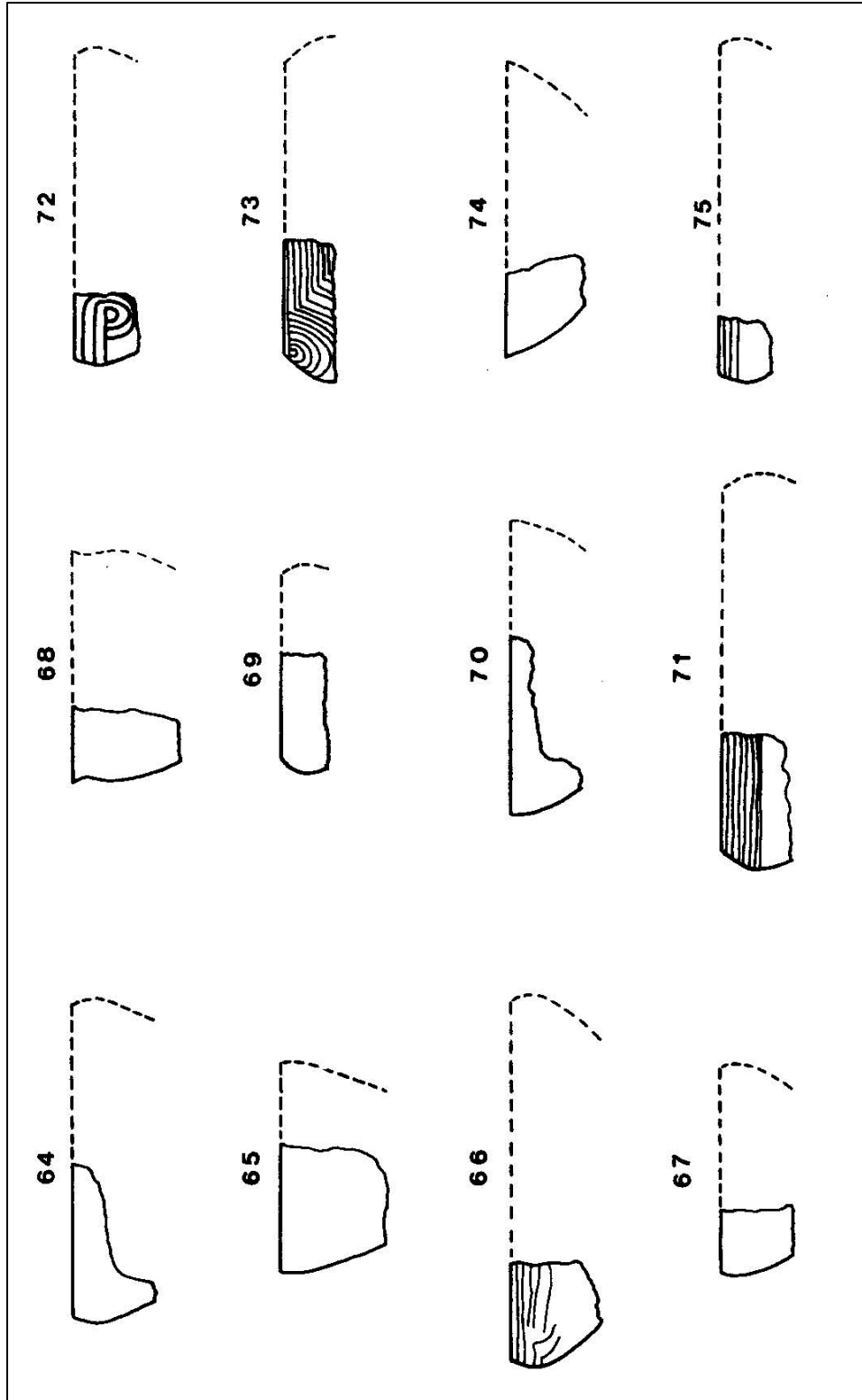


Figure 21. Vessels 64-75.

TABLE 6
CERAMICS, VESSELS BY NUMBER

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>MOUTH DIAMETER</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER INCISED LINES</u>	<u>FOLDED RIM WIDTH</u>	<u>PHASE</u>
1	Jar	20	-	-	-	6
2	Bowl	10	8.6	4	-	3
3	Jar	27	24	11	21	4
4	Bowl	24	-	21	-	5
5	Bowl	15	-	-	-	2
6	Bowl	14	-	5	-	5
7	Jar	22	-	3	-	2
8	Bowl	28	17	3	-	3
9	Bowl	24	-	8	-	4
10	Bowl	28	15	5	-	4
11	Jar	18	-	6	19	4
13	Bowl	24	-	-	15	3
14	Bowl	30	-	-	23	4
15	Jar	15	-	-	11	3
16	Jar	36	-	-	15	2
17	(Body)	-	-	-	-	4
18	Bowl	34	-	-	-	6
19	Jar	34	-	-	-	2
20	Bowl	22	-	5	-	3
21	Jar	23	-	-	-	4
22	Jar	21	-	-	15	3
23	Jar	-	-	-	-	2
24	Jar	18	-	-	15	3
25	Bowl	26	-	-	-	2
26	Bowl	30	-	6	-	4
27	Bowl	29	18	-	7	4
28	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
29	Jar	20	-	-	-	6
30	Bowl	28	-	-	-	6
31	Jar	30	-	-	13	2
32	Jar	-	-	-	-	3
33	Jar	30	-	-	-	2
34	Bowl	15	-	-	-	6
35	Bowl	18	-	-	-	1
36	Bowl	17	-	3	-	3
37	Bowl	20	-	4	-	4
38	(Body)	-	-	-	-	3
39	Bowl	22	-	4	-	4
40	Bowl	20	-	3	-	5
41	Bowl	23	9	-	-	6
42	Bowl	20	-	3	-	3
43	Jar	22	-	-	-	6
44	Jar	28	14	-	-	6
45	Jar	26	-	-	-	1
46	Bowl	28	15	-	-	6

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>MOUTH DIAMETER</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER INCISED LINES</u>	<u>FOLDED RIM WIDTH</u>	<u>PHASE</u>
47	Jar	21	-	-	-	6
48	Jar	31	17	-	-	1
49	Jar	21	-	-	-	6
50	Jar	27	-	-	-	6
51	Jar	26	-	-	-	6
52	Jar	30	18	-	-	6
53	Jar	36	-	-	-	6
54	5	22	-	6	-	6
55	Jar	28	-	-	-	6
56	Bowl	31	-	-	-	6
57	Jar	20	-	-	-	1
58	Bowl	31	-	-	-	6
59	Bowl	30	-	-	-	6
60	Bowl	23	-	-	-	6
61	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
62	Bowl	24	-	-	-	6
63	Bowl	30	-	-	-	1
64	Bowl	30	-	-	-	6
65	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
66	Bowl	34	-	6	-	4
67	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
68	Jar	22	-	-	-	6
69	Bowl	18	-	-	-	6
70	Bowl	28	-	-	-	6
71	Bowl	34	-	7	-	5
72	Bowl	34	-	3	-	3
73	Bowl	27	-	8	-	5
74	Bowl	28	-	-	-	1
75	Bowl	32	-	4	-	3

Diameter and Height in Centimeters; Rim Width in Millimeters

- Phase codes: 1. Scull Shoals
2. Duvall
3. Iron Horse
4. Dyar
5. Bell
6. Unknown

The mean height for the 10 vessels that could be measured is 15.6 centimeters (S.D. = 4.5). It should be noted here that over two dozen flat-bottom sherds were included in the general collection of sherds that could not be assigned to specific pots. Although it is not certain, these probably go with the numbered vessel fragments. Most of the pots were probably originally whole when used by the occupants of the shelter.

The total number of pots with incised decorations was 22. The mean number of lines for these pots was 5.8 (6) (S.D. = 4.0). This number is of little value, however, since the collection represents several phases. Likewise, the mean width of the 10 measurable folded rims (15.4 millimeters, S.D. = 4.7) is useless for the same reason.

In terms of vessel shape, the data have been broken down by Shapiro into a series of 14 classes and sub-classes that grade into one another (Shapiro 1983:187). For my purposes here, however, I have simply divided the data into two forms--jars and bowls. A jar is a vessel that has an excurvate rim and a bowl is one that has either a straight or an incurvate rim. Using these most simple definitions, the Punk Rock Shelter yielded 29 jars (39.2 percent) and 45 bowls (60.8 percent). The mean orifice diameter of the 27 measurable jars in this collection was 25.0 centimeters (S.D. = 5.63). Likewise, the mean mouth diameter for the 44 measurable bowls was 24.7 centimeters (S.D. = 6.0). Figure 22 and 23 show the diameters of these two vessel classes. There is a wide range in the diameters of both and I am reluctant to break the groups down into discrete size categories based on these data. Dave Hally (Personal Communication) has pointed out that Vessels 31 and 54, because they are so shallow, could be called bowls rather than jars. This would further increase the proportion of bowls in the overall collection.

Phase Analysis

The ceramic vessels from the Punk Rock Shelter make the site unique in one important aspect. This is the only known site that has produced a large collection of vessels representing the entire Savannah and Lamar archaeological periods in the Oconee Valley. This in itself is an important observation and requires expanded discussion later in this section. Before that, however, a brief overview of the various phases and ceramic characteristics must be presented. It should be pointed out that this information is more fully documented, particularly in comparison to other regions in the Southeast in Williams and Shapiro (1990).

The Mississippian period in Georgia is divided into three named periods--Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar. All are represented in the Oconee Valley. In that valley, the Etowah period is divided into two phases, the Savannah period is represented by a single phase, and the Lamar period is represented by four phases. The vessels from the Punk Rock Shelter are from the single phase of the Savannah period in the Valley (Scull Shoals phase) and from all four of the Lamar period phases in the valley (Duvall, Iron Horse, Dyar and Bell in sequence). There were no vessel fragments from any of the phases of the earlier Etowah period at the site.

Carbon-14 dates are of little value in separating these various Mississippian phases--the degree of error is usually longer than the phases. Thus the details of the dates for these phases have been primarily pieced together through traditional seriation techniques, mainly at the mound sites in the valley (Smith 1981, Williams 1984, 1988a). The best current estimates for the dates for the relevant phases are listed in Table 7. These are the estimates used for this report.

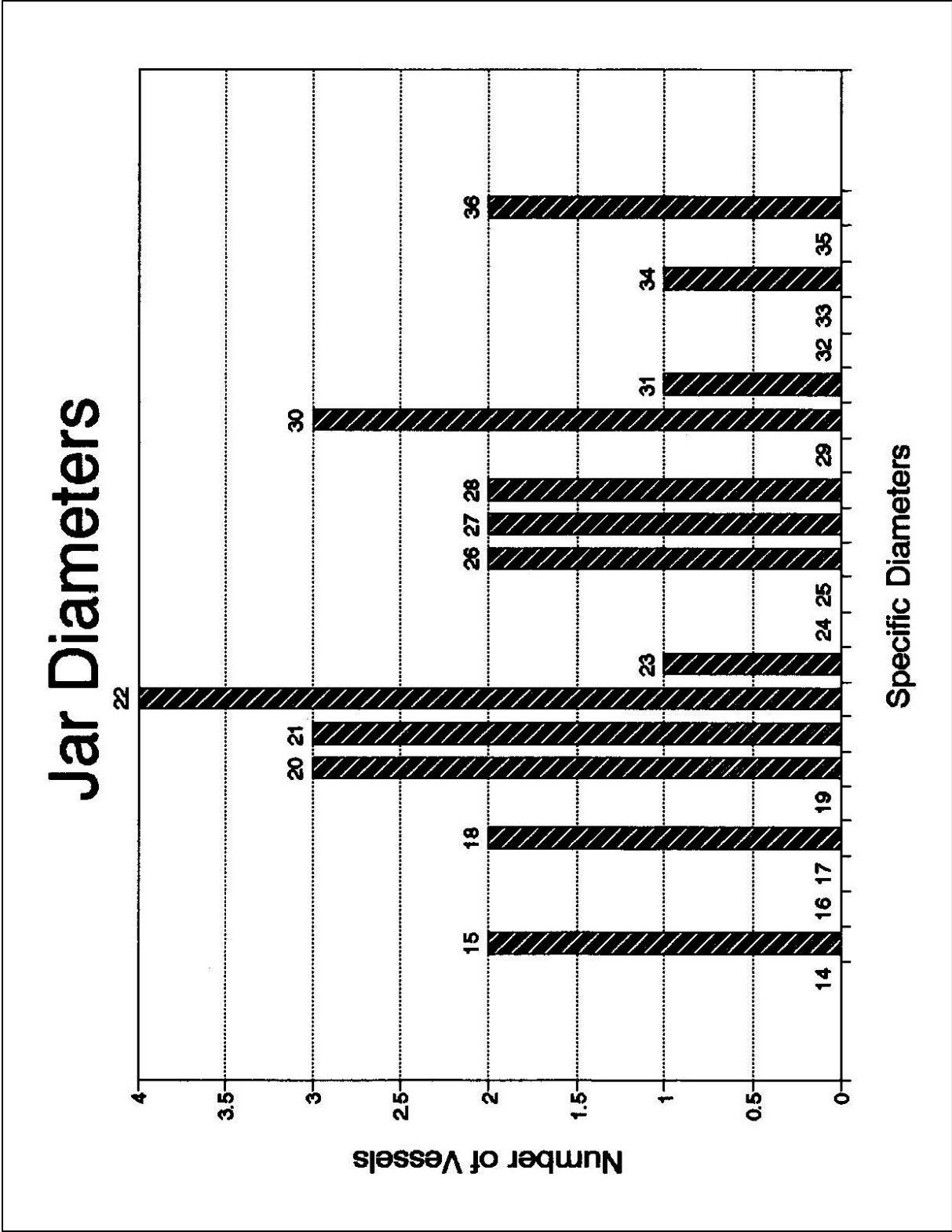


Figure 22. Jar Diameter Histogram.

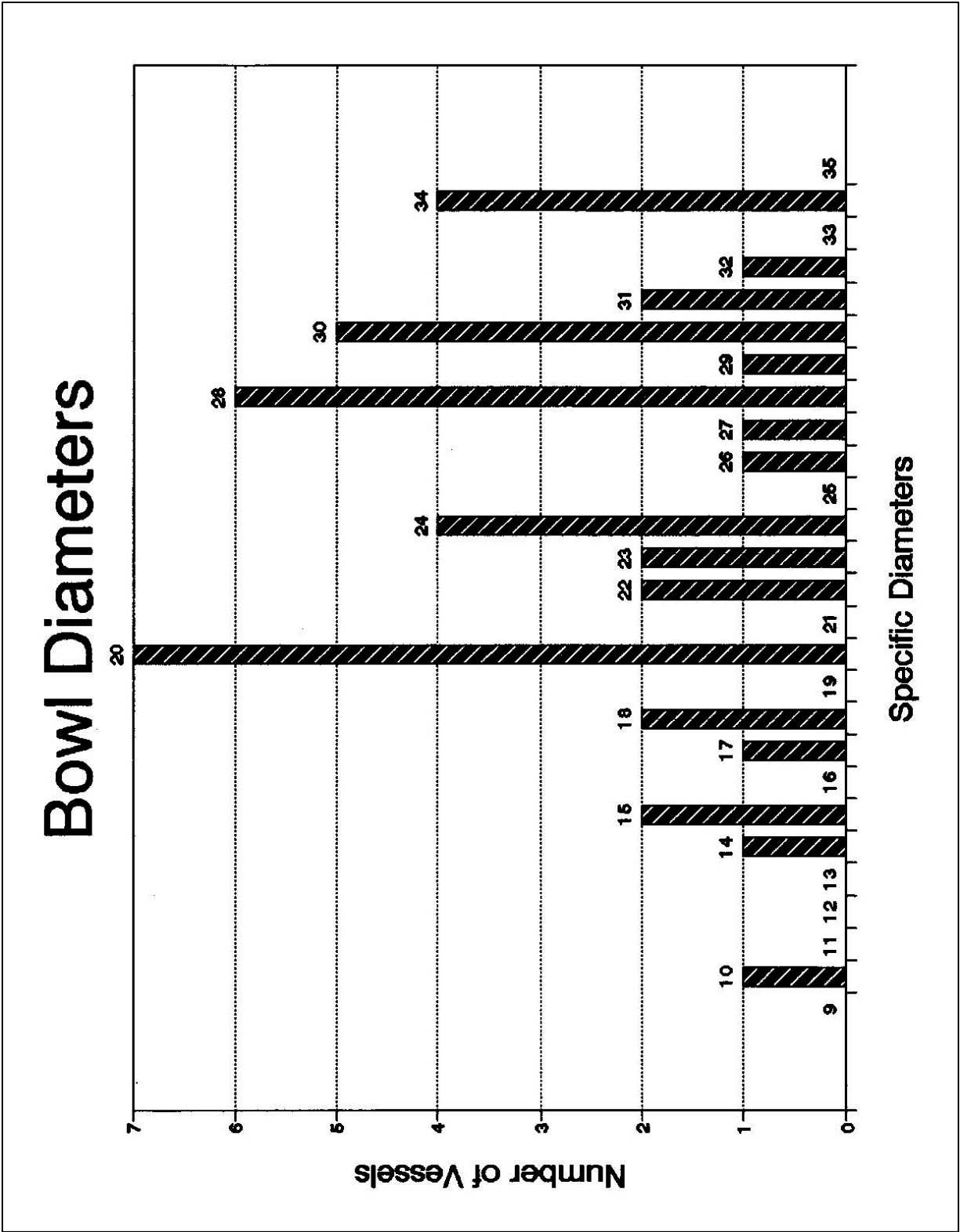


Figure 23. Bowl Diameter Histogram.

**TABLE 7
CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE**

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Scull Shoals phase	A.D. 1250-1375
Duvall phase	A.D. 1375-1450
Iron Horse phase	A.D. 1450-1520
Dyar phase	A.D. 1520-1580
Bell phase	A.D. 1580-1650

The ceramic characteristics used to define these phases are summarized here. The Scull Shoals phase had no incising, complicated stamping, no folded or modified rims on jars, and usually had "rolled" lips. The Duvall phase had narrow folded rims on jars, and possibly some Morgan Incised--a fine line style on the neck region of tall neck jars. The rim folds were usually cane punctated. The Iron Horse phase added bold incising on the upper part of cazuela bowls--always with only 2 or 3 lines in the designs. Also the folded rims were wider and were pinched with the fingers. Morgan Incised was probably still present. The Dyar phase continued to have bold incising on the same area of these bowls, but the designs were made of many lines--typically four or more. The folded pinched rims were again wider. Stamping remained common in the Dyar phase. By the final Bell phase, stamping had all but disappeared. Multiple line fine-line incising was added to the bold incised designs from the Dyar phase. The folded, pinched rims were the widest of any phase. Finally, a new rim style--the "T" rim was added to the inventory.

With these characteristics in mind, I divided the ceramic vessels from the site into phases. I should point out that Shapiro believed that the entire collection dated to the Dyar and Bell phases (Shapiro 1983:112). This is not true and was one of the most important discoveries of the recent analysis. In defense of Shapiro, neither the Scull Shoals nor Iron Horse phases had been defined when he wrote his dissertation and he examined the vessels only briefly in 1982 as a small part of a much larger project. The vessel data from Table 6 have been rearranged and presented by phase in Table 8.

**TABLE 8
CERAMICS, VESSELS BY PHASE**

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>MOUTH DIAMETER</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER INCISED LINES</u>	<u>FOLDED RIM WIDTH</u>	<u>PHASE</u>
35	Bowl	18	-	-	-	1
45	Jar	26	-	-	-	1
48	Jar	31	17	-	-	1
57	Jar	20	-	-	-	1
63	Bowl	30	-	-	-	1
74	Bowl	28	-	-	-	1

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>MOUTH DIAMETER</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER INCISED LINES</u>	<u>FOLDED RIM WIDTH</u>	<u>PHASE</u>
5	Bowl	15	-	-	-	2
7	Jar	22	3	-	-	2
16	Jar	36	-	-	15	2
19	Jar	34	-	-	-	2
23	Jar	-	-	-	-	2
25	Bowl	26	-	-	-	2
31	Jar	30	-	-	13	2
33	Jar	30	-	-	-	2
2	Bowl	10	8.6	4	-	3
8	Bowl	28	17	3	-	3
13	Bowl	24	-	-	15	3
15	Jar	15	-	-	11	3
20	Bowl	22	-	5	-	3
22	Jar	21	-	-	15	3
24	Jar	18	-	-	15	3
32	Jar	-	-	-	-	3
36	Bowl	17	-	3	-	3
38	(Body)	-	-	-	-	3
42	Bowl	20	3	-	-	3
72	Bowl	34	-	3	-	3
75	Bowl	32	-	4	-	3
3	Jar	27	24	11	21	4
9	Bowl	24	-	8	-	4
10	Bowl	28	15	5	-	4
11	Jar	18	-	6	19	4
14	Bowl	30	-	-	23	4
17	(Body)	-	-	-	-	4
21	Jar	23	-	-	-	4
26	Bowl	30	-	6	-	4
27	Bowl	29	18	-	7	4
37	Bowl	20	-	4	-	4
39	Bowl	22	-	4	-	4
66	Bowl	34	-	6	-	4
4	Bowl	24	-	21	-	5
6	Bowl	14	-	5	-	5
40	Bowl	20	-	3	-	5
71	Bowl	34	-	7	-	5
73	Bowl	27	-	8	-	5

<u>VESSEL</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>MOUTH DIAMETER</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>NUMBER INCISED LINES</u>	<u>FOLDED RIM WIDTH</u>	<u>PHASE</u>
1	Jar	20	-	-	-	6
18	Bowl	34	-	-	-	6
28	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
29	Jar	20	-	-	-	6
30	Bowl	28	-	-	-	6
34	Bowl	15	-	-	-	6
41	Bowl	23	9	-	-	6
43	Jar	22	-	-	-	6
44	Jar	28	14	-	-	6
46	Bowl	28	15	-	-	6
47	Jar	21	-	-	-	6
49	Jar	21	-	-	-	6
50	Jar	27	-	-	-	6
51	Jar	26	-	-	-	6
52	Jar	30	18	-	-	6
53	Jar	36	-	-	-	6
54	Jar	22	-	6	-	6
55	Jar	28	-	-	-	6
56	Bowl	31	-	-	-	6
58	Bowl	31	-	-	-	6
59	Bowl	30	-	-	-	6
60	Bowl	23	-	-	-	6
61	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
62	Bowl	24	-	-	-	6
64	Bowl	30	-	-	-	6
65	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
67	Bowl	20	-	-	-	6
68	Jar	22	-	-	-	6
69	Bowl	18	-	-	-	6
70	Bowl	28	-	-	-	6

Diameter and Height in Centimeters; Rim Width in Millimeters

Phase codes:

1. Scull Shoals
2. Duvall
3. Iron Horse
4. Dyar
5. Bell
6. Unknown

The number of vessel fragments for each of the phases is presented in Table 9 on the following page.

TABLE 9
CERAMIC VESSELS, BY PHASE, SUMMARY

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Scull Shoals	6	13.6
Duvall	8	18.2
Iron Horse	13	29.5
Dyar	12	27.3
Bell	5	11.4
TOTAL	44	

The 44 vessels that were identified by phase represent 58.6 percent of the 74 identified vessels from the site. These data are presented in histogram form in Figure 24. As can be seen, the curve approaches a normal one, skewed slightly toward the late end of the sequence. As mentioned earlier, many of the simple open bowls with simple rims in the collection may go with the Bell phase component at the site. If this were the case, the curve would be more of a general increase in the number of vessels through time.

I find it very interesting that all of the phases listed above are present in this tiny site. To my knowledge no other site has produced vessels in this quantity from all these phases. Whatever simple activities involving ceramics the Indians were conducting at this site, they were consistent for almost 400 years.

Variation by Phase

In order to understand the nature of the collection of vessels better and in order to examine the series for changes yet unrecognized, I summarized the data for the vessels by phase. The data for vessel diameters are presented in Table 10. This table includes those vessels for which diameters could be measured.

TABLE 10
CERAMIC VESSELS, DIAMETER BY PHASE AND FORM

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>ALL VESSELS</u>			<u>BOWLS</u>			<u>JARS</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>S.D.</u>
Scull Shoals	6	25.5	5.4	3	25.3	6.4	3	25.7	5.5
Duvall	7	27.6	7.3	2	20.5	7.8	5	30.4	5.4
Iron Horse	11	21.9	7.2	8	23.4	8.0	3	18.0	3.0
Dyar	11	25.9	4.0	8	27.1	4.7	3	22.7	4.5
Bell	5	23.8	7.5	5	23.8	7.5	0	----	---

Ceramic Vessels By Phase

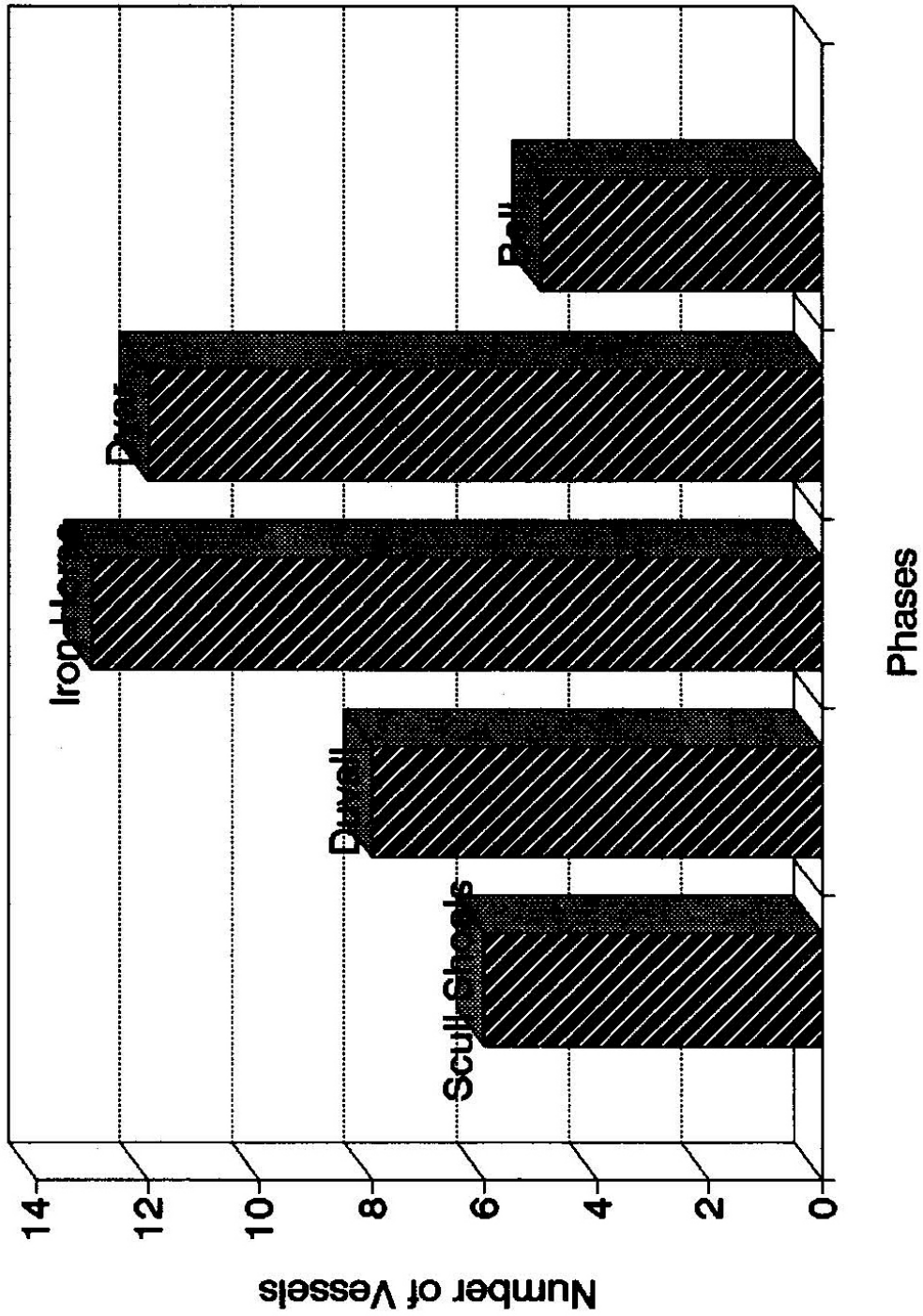


Figure 24. Vessels by Phase Histogram.

The data are very inconsistent by phase. The diameters of bowls decrease, then increase, and then decrease. The jars increase, then decrease, then increase--exactly the opposite of the bowls. The reason why the vessel diameters changed in such a pattern is unclear. By including the vessels for which the diameters cannot be measured, but for which the vessel form is apparent, the data in Table 11 are derived.

TABLE 11
CERAMIC VESSELS, FORM BY PHASE

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>BOWLS</u>		<u>JARS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>PERCENT*</u>
Scull Shoals	6	50.0	3	50.0	6	13.6
Duvall	2	25.0	6	75.0	8	18.2
Iron Horse	9	69.2	4	30.7	13	29.5
Dyar	9	75.0	3	25.0	12	27.3
Bell	5	100.0	0	0.0	5	11.4

* = percent of phase-identifiable vessels

This table shows that, although the numbers are low, there is a difference between the early and late phases of the site as defined by vessel form. In the first two phases jars are as common or more common than bowls. The peak for jars is in the Duvall phase where 75.0 percent of the vessels were jars. After the Duvall phase, the proportion of jars rapidly decreases, eventually to zero. I also am unsure what this pattern means in functional terms.

One other factor to consider is the potential early-late use distinction in the vessels--the data of sooting. Ten of the vessels from the site had soot or black resins deposited on their exterior surfaces. Of these, 9 (90.0 percent) were on bowls. Also, no sooting was recognized on the vessels from the Scull Shoals and Duvall phases--the two phases in which jars were most common. The sooted vessels from the Iron Horse phase were Vessels 8, 20, and 22; those of the Dyar phase include Vessels 11, 26, and 27; and the only sooted Bell phase vessel was Vessel 71. In addition to these, Vessels 18, 28, and 41 were sooted, but their phase was unidentifiable.

Another way of examining the data is through temporal association. Since the total number of vessels ever used at the site can be accurately estimated (about 100), and since the use of the shelter was apparently through five consecutive phases of the Mississippian period whose dates can be estimated with some confidence, it should be possible to determine how many pots were being used during each phase. By adding the phase-unassigned vessel fragments proportionally to those that have been assigned a phase designation, and by increasing all categories slightly to account for vessels represented by the large collection of unassigned sherds, the estimates in Table 12 were made.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED ORIGINAL CERAMIC VESSELS TOTALS, BY PHASE

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>ACTUAL N</u>	<u>ESTIMATED TOTAL N</u>	<u>YEARS PER PHASE</u>	<u>POTS PER YEAR</u>	<u>YEARS PER POT</u>
Scull Shoals	6	15	125	.120	8.3
Duvall	8	19	75	.253	3.9
Iron Horse	13	27	70	.386	2.6
Dyar	12	26	60	.433	2.3
Bell	5	13	70	.186	5.4
TOTAL	44	100	400	.250	4.0

The clear and overriding point of this exercise is that the shelter was not used *continuously*, but *repeatedly*. If it had been continuously used there would have been a great many more pots in the shelter, given knowledge of the normal use-life of pottery vessels (Hally 1983). And its reuse may not even have been on an annual basis. The high years-per-pot estimate for the Scull Shoals phase may be artificially high if the particular Scull Shoals phase occupation at the site began late in the phase as defined. This phase needs to be broken into two phases as soon as the data for such a split become available. The years-per-pot figure for the Bell phase may be artificially high if, as I suspect, many of the unassigned rim sherds belong to vessels of this phase. There is a clear increase in the frequency of reuse of the site (measured in pots-per-year) from the Scull Shoals through the Dyar phases. The cause for this is uncertain, but this trend probably does correlate with the overall increase in population in the valley. On the other hand, the population of the valley was at a peak (albeit more dispersed) during the Bell phase (Kowalewski and Hatch 1988). The low pots-per-year figure for the Bell phase might also be due to the effects of European disruption of native patterns that took place in the mid-to-late sixteenth century.

Stratigraphic Analysis

Given the long Mississippian time span for the occupation (close to 400 years), the relative thinness of the midden (about 30 centimeters), and the apparent intensive use of the shelter, no stratigraphic patterns were expected. On the other hand, the Punk Rock Shelter is one of the few Oconee Valley sites excavated to date that have all the Middle and Late Mississippian phases present. Thus I did undertake a simple stratigraphic analysis of the data on the chance that this one site might show the entire sequence in correct order. Further, it was hoped that this might help provide some insights into the use of the shelter.

In order to conduct this analysis, the reconstructed vessel fragments were used. These had been previously placed into a temporal sequence using the phase characteristics discussed above. The catalog numbers for the sherds included in each reconstructed vessel were recorded after reconstruction and, therefore, the stratigraphic level for each sherd of each vessel was determined. Unfortunately, some catalog numbers did not have their depth into the midden recorded because of original time constraints during the excavation (See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2). I assigned a "1" to sherds that were from the final 15 centimeters of the red clay, a "2" to the 0-10 centimeter depth into the midden, a "3" to the 10-20 centimeter level, a "4" to the

20-30 centimeter level, and a "5" to the 30-40 centimeter level where present. Virtually all assignable sherds were in the 1 to 3 range.

Some vessels had no sherds that could be assigned to a midden depth level. The combined sherds from all the vessels within each phase group that could be assigned are presented in Table 13.

TABLE 13
MEAN STRATIGRAPHIC DEPTH FOR VESSEL SHERDS, BY PHASE

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>MEAN LEVEL</u>	<u>S.D.</u>
Scull Shoals	33	3.12	.86
Duvall	28	3.18	.98
Iron Horse	38	2.82	.83
Dyar	38	2.45	.50
Bell	10	2.40	.70

There are several important observations to be made from these data. First, there appears to be clear evidence for a stratigraphic sequence here. As expected, the mean depth for the Bell phase vessels is the least, followed in turn by Dyar, Iron Horse, and Duvall. The only exception is the Scull Shoals phase which appears to be reversed. An alternate way of viewing this data is that there was no stratigraphic separation between the vessels until after the Duvall phase occupation. I checked carefully to see if a single Duvall or Scull Shoals phase vessel had been misidentified. There certainly is an element of subjectivity in the assignment of these vessel by phase, but I believe that no reassignments are in order.

This interpretation of the data strongly supports the idea that the shelter was used repeatedly over a long period of time, and that the number of vessels used in the shelter at any one time was low. The midden build up that is revealed in this analysis is not made by food remains or just potsherds. It also does not appear to have been the result of flood deposits. There was almost no silt build up in the midden and there were no natural separations within the midden top to bottom. The midden seems to have grown deeper primarily through the continued accumulation of small rocks and pebbles, almost all of which had been fire altered.

The data also support, albeit in a very compacted manner, the ceramic sequence based upon vessel attributes for the Oconee Valley. Even if the site had been adequately analyzed just after its excavation, however, the thinness of the midden, the resulting high probability for mixing, and the minor nature of the vessel changes that we now know took place all would have combined to prevent the Punk Rock Shelter from becoming the type-site for the entire Oconee Valley Mississippian ceramic sequence. It is perhaps best looked at now as a belated single-site confirmation of that sequence.

Distribution Analysis

As just pointed out, locational data for the sherds in the reconstructed vessels were recorded. These data permitted the creation of a series of figures based upon the excavation squares in which the individual sherds in a vessel were found. Some vessels were sufficiently unique to permit identifying certain sherds as part of a given vessel even if they could not be fit onto the reconstruction. Appendix 3 presents the data on the distribution of the sherds from all of the vessels. They are arranged by the five phase designations discussed above, plus the 30 vessels for which no certain phase designation could be made.

The Scull Shoals phase vessels cluster in the main open part of the floor under the overhang with two exceptions, Vessels 48 and 63. Vessel 48 was scattered over the entire eastern and southern parts of the shelter and Vessel 63 is tightly clustered in Square 5 in the extreme southwestern part of the site. The Duvall phase vessels are also predominately in the center of the floor, with minor exceptions. Vessels 23 and 33 were located in the southwestern part of the floor and Vessel 25 was isolated from all the rest in the extreme eastern end of the shelter. Vessels from the Iron Horse phase seem to be more dispersed than the ones from the earlier phases. There are more vessels further to the east in the shelter, but almost none from the southwestern part of the floor. Vessels from the Dyar phase are distributed over the entire floor of the shelter as are those few that were identified as Bell phase vessels.

It is interesting that the vessels from the earlier phases seem just as clustered in their individual distributions as do those of the later phases. Indeed, Vessel 4 of the final Bell phase seems as unclustered in its distribution as any vessel from any phase. This implies that the shelter was not cleaned out during its use over a period of 400 years; and because the buildup of sand and other material in the floor was minimal, the large sherds from earlier periods were undoubtedly seen by those who used the shelter in later phases.

Shapiro noted the special nature of the vessel collection from the Punk Rock Shelter in comparison to larger sites in the Oconee Valley (1983:212-255). He pointed out that the vessels from the site contained relatively few jars and were smaller than those from the Dyar Mound site (9GE5). I have little to add to his observations. It would be clear even without detailed analysis of the vessels that this site is unique. A summary of possible uses for the site is considered in the following chapter.

LITHIC ANALYSIS

Flaked lithic material from the site was sparse. There was a single projectile point found in Square 6 (10-20 centimeter level). It was a quartz point apparently of Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain style. The point was heavily water worn and was either washed into the shelter in some ancient flood or accidentally brought in to the shelter with the pebbles. Two quartz bifaces were found in Square 5. The age of these is unknown, but they are probably older than the pottery at the site. Finally, a single quartz retouch flake was found in Square 11. The only other lithic artifacts recovered were two possible pebble hammer stones. One of these came from Square 5 and the other came from Square 23. These may have been associated with the pottery, but this is not certain.

In spite of the lack of flaked lithic debris, there was a tremendous amount of other lithic material present. This was a massive combination of small to medium sized pebbles and fire cracked quartz rocks. This matrix of stones formed the major part of the midden, with the sherds, charcoal, and ash interspersed between the rocks on the floor of the shelter. The analysis of this stone is important, but was complicated by several factors.

The vast majority of the stone from the individual squares was saved in the excavation process. This stone, weighing a few hundred pounds, was very difficult to analyze because when this analysis was performed in 1978, the goals of such an analysis were unclear. During the field work portion of the project I noticed that a great many of the pebbles included in the midden with the pottery sherds were red in color. A number of archaeologists had noticed these stones before, but no one questioned that they might not have naturally been that color. I collected a quantity of stones of identical shape and size in the shoals nearby and quickly noticed that none of them were red. I thought that the red color might have come from boiling the rocks in pots and therefore saved most of the rocks from the site. In the first analysis phase of 1978, some of the rocks were sorted (and weighed in grams) into a three part division of fire cracked rock, pebbles, and other stone with no categorization as to color. Even this analysis was too time consuming and eventually all of the stone from the remaining lots was simply weighed together and recorded as miscellaneous stone.

I wrote a paper in 1987 about the problem of the red pebbles (Williams 1987). In that I showed how certain quartz pebbles turn from white to red in color and explained that it only happens when the stones are subjected to direct red hot coals. The temperature of boiling water is insufficient to effect the color change. With this in mind I reanalyzed a small sample of the miscellaneous stone from the Punk Rock Shelter for this report. Using samples from Square 10 in the center of the shelter, I was able to sort the miscellaneous stone into five categories. The vast majority of these were small to medium-sized (ca. 1 to 3 centimeter) water worn pebbles. Some larger water-worn cobbles also were present. It was apparent that the pebbles were made from a variety of different stones. There was also a percentage of rough, oxidized, not water-worn granite that clearly had spalled from the roof of the shelter. The estimated percentages by number for these various categories are as listed in Table 14.

TABLE 14
MISCELLANEOUS STONE TYPES

<u>STONE TYPE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Rough Roof Granite	16
Red Quartz Pebbles	30
Mixed Light-Red Pebbles	50
Bright Yellow Pebbles	2
Granite Pebbles	2

Thus 80 percent of the pebbles from the floor were colored red to some extent. The yellow pebbles and the granite pebbles do not change color upon application of direct heat. I sorted and weighed a single sample lot of pebbles from Square 10, excluding larger cobbles. The subjective categories used were slightly different from the previous ones. These data are presented in Table 15.

TABLE 15
PEBBLE TYPES

<u>PEBBLE TYPE</u>	<u>GRAMS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Red	664.2	41.4
Almost Red	410.4	25.6
White to Almost Red	168.8	10.5
Yellow	218.2	13.6
Grey Granite	143.1	8.9
Total	1604.7	

Thus, in this sample, the pebbles that were yellow and granite pebbles were more common, but red pebbles were still the predominant type. The accretion of the shelter floor was primarily due to the buildup of red pebbles. Further, the distribution of the miscellaneous stone on the floor of the shelter parallels that of the distribution of the sherds on the site (Figure 16). Figure 25 shows the distribution of the stone. The total weight of the stone represented on this drawing is 75.1 kilograms (165.2 pounds). Compared with the pottery distribution, the overlap is quite similar. These drawings suggest that the stone and red pebbles were not natural contents of the floor of the shelter, but are "artifacts" brought in, used directly in fires, and in direct connection with the pottery vessels from the site.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

So what were the Indians using the Punk Rock Shelter for? To address this question, my first observations are about what the site does not have. First and foremost, it has no flaked lithic remains. The use of stone tools for cutting, scraping, or piercing was not a part of the activities carried out at the site during its entire history of use. This is very unusual for any site, even though the use of projectile points is known to have been rare during the Lamar period in the Oconee Valley. I cannot imagine a normal habitation site or a hunting camp in Georgia where there was absolutely no use of stone tools.

Secondly, the site lacks any faunal or floral remains other than a small amount of wood charcoal and ash. Although this lack is less certain because of the slight possibility of poor preservation, I do not believe that food preparation was an important part of the activity carried out at the shelter. It may have had no part in the activities there. The fine-screen samples analyzed from the site revealed no fragments of bone--calcined or otherwise. It may be possible for food to have been prepared at the shelter and carried away, but I doubt it. Site 9GE175, occupied at the time just across the river from this site, contained abundant food remains (Shapiro 1981). While plant remains typically are more poorly preserved than animal bones, no charred seeds of any sort were found in the window-screened sample.

The third thing the site lacks is any evidence of structural remains. No post molds were observed in the floor and no fired clay daub was found. This might imply that the use of the site was only for short periods at a time. No charred timbers were present on the floor.

What the site does have is large numbers of pots broken from repeated use over a 400 year period of time, evidence of wood burning, large quantities of small, heat-colored, red pebbles that were likely brought into the floor of the site from the river nearby, and a few tobacco pipe fragments. Because of time limitations during the excavations, nothing is known of the site immediately outside the shelter.

Potential Explanations

In the brief Preliminary Report I wrote on the site in 1978, I gave six possible site uses--hypotheses to be examined--for the site (Williams 1978). In sequence these include: (1) a normal habitation area; (2) a seasonal habitation area; (3) a pottery production area; (4) a spring site; (5) a clay source; and (6) a "ceremonial" area. I wish to examine each of these in more depth here.

(1) Given the small size of the site, I cannot call this a "normal" habitation, meaning a living area for a family on a rather permanent basis. The lack of stone tools and of food remains precludes this possibility. Further, the site is simply too small to have served the function of a house on a regular or permanent basis, and the lack of any structural remains also makes this unlikely. On the other hand, the distribution of the sherds and charcoal under the shelter overhang implies that the activities at the site may have been done in such a way as to avoid direct rainfall.

(2) The "seasonal" hypothesis was developed by comparison with sites such as 9GE175 directly across the Oconee River from the Punk Rock Shelter. 9GE175 was a rich fish, turtle, and mollusc processing camps--a shoals-resource extraction site (Shapiro 1981). These food

resources are the logical economic resource of Georgia Piedmont shoals such as Riley Shoals (Shapiro 1990). Since the Punk Rock Shelter is in an identical setting, but has none of these animal remains, it was not used as an extractive site for such shoals resources. As with the questions of permanent habitation, the lack of stone tools or flake debris argues against the use of the site as a seasonal or temporary living area as traditionally understood.

(3) The hypothesis that the area was a "pottery production area" was derived from the presence of large numbers of pots, some charcoal, and burned areas. This fails on at least two points. First, when this hypothesis was suggested, it was not known that the ceramic collection represented the activity of many hundreds of years. Thus, the number of vessels present per year was very small. The second problem is that there were no fired clay blobs, distorted or deformed vessels, or other evidence of the sort of failures known to be associated with pottery production. Also, the fact that 10 of the vessels has soot on their exteriors implies that the vessels were subjected to some use after the manufacturing stage.

(4) The idea of the site as a spring arose because the back part of the shelter descends deeper into the ground and a few areas of unoxidized blue-grey clay, associated with springs, were present. However, there was no water issuing from the site at all at the time of the 1978 excavations. Further, the presence of charcoal, sooted vessels, and fired red pebbles on the floor of the shelter suggests that the shelter remained relatively dry. Finally, a clear channel of the Oconee River was present only 40 meters away.

(5) The idea of the site used as a clay source was based upon the presence of small amounts of blue-grey clay just described. The clay may have been mined to be used for vessel production outside the shelter at some location. This does not explain the evidence of charcoal and burning in the shelter. Further, the idea that this clay was highly desired for pottery manufacture may well be in error (Chad Braley, Personal Communication). Braley reports that vessels made from this clay are no easier to make or stronger than those made with Oconee Valley clays of many other colors. In any case, the quantity of this clay does not appear to have been great and this explanation seems very weak.

Ceremonial Activity

This brings me, by process of elimination, to the sixth hypothesis I made in the 1978 Preliminary Report--that the site represented a "ceremonial" area. At the time of that writing, I intentionally did not amplify that idea and hedged that the final "most-reasonable approach" to explain the use of the site would be a "multi-use" hypothesis that combined all the above hypotheses. I do not now believe that is the best approach and do believe that the best single explanation for the site falls under the broad category of "ceremonial" activity. Research in the intervening years has helped me come to this conclusion.

The first new evidence is the important refinements in the Mississippian chronology of the Oconee Valley in the years since the site was excavated and the Preliminary Report was written. In 1978, Marvin Smith was still excavating at the Dyar site, and the only clear phase in the valley was the Bell phase, based upon my 1977 excavations at the Joe Bell site (Williams 1983). The details of the earlier phases were not made clear until Smith's report of the excavations at the Dyar site were available in 1981 and my own 1985 excavations at the Scull Shoals site were written in early 1986. It is, in retrospect, fortuitous that the report on the Punk Rock Shelter was delayed until after the details of the valley Mississippian chronology were defined. The pottery collection

from there, once thought to date to a short period of time, actually dates to the entire Savannah and Lamar periods.

The second new source of information comes from the occasional work of Jerald Ledbetter, Chad Braley, and myself on a class of unusual large boulder pile sites found after 1985 in upland sections of the Oconee Valley south of Athens (Braley, Ledbetter, and Williams 1985). The first site that brought this to our attention was the Tye site, along Greenbrier Creek in southeastern Oconee County. This site consisted of a collection of large granite boulders on a hillside, well above and several hundred meters from the relatively small creek. Scattered in between the large rocks in narrow crevices (some less than 10 centimeters wide) were a number of small crushed pottery vessels, tobacco pipes, a shell gorget, and some heavily burned human bones.

Between 1986 and 1987 a number of similar sites were found in the same area of Oconee County and adjacent Greene County (Ledbetter and Wynn 1988). Together these sites defined an entirely new class of archaeological sites that had not been previously recognized in the Oconee Valley. The only logical conclusion that could be reached about these boulder-pile sites was that they represented the locations of some specific ceremonial events. Although the exact nature of the ceremonies have not been yet defined, the following facts are clear. People were being cremated, a great many small pots were being broken, clay pipes were being smoked, and occasional exotic items were being used. As part of, or soon after the ceremony, the evidence of the ceremony were being swept or washed into the crevices between large granite boulders. It appears that the ceremony may have been repeated at these sites on more than one occasion, in some cases separated by many years.

These two new sources of information make it easier to understand and accept the strong possibility that the Punk Rock Shelter was a ceremonial site, even though it probably represents a different ceremony than at the upland boulder-pile sites. The site was used repeatedly over a long period of time. There is evidence that pottery vessels were a critical part of the ceremonial activity. Clay tobacco pipes were being smoked (at least once). There is no evidence of human remains, cremated or otherwise, from the Punk Rock Shelter, however. Further, there were no "exotic" items recovered from the site and the ceramic vessels were not exclusively tiny ones, but included a "normal" range of sizes (Shapiro 1984, Williams 1983).

Possible Ceremonial Explanations

I readily admit that there is usually no way to be certain about things ceremonial derived from archaeological data. However, I will suggest two possibilities by analogy based primarily upon the writings of James Mooney about the beliefs and ceremonies of the Cherokee (Mooney 1982). Although the Indians who lived at the Punk Rock Shelter were not Cherokee (they were probably Hitchiti ancestors) they likely had beliefs about the world that did not broadly differ from the Cherokee.

I see two broad areas of Cherokee beliefs that can be used to suggest possible explanations for the use of the Punk Rock Shelter. Both of these are related to the fact that the shelter is beside the water--Riley Shoals on the Oconee River. First, the Cherokee had many stories about rivers and, in particular, the dangers attendant with them. From a practical point of view, the possibility of death through drowning is always immediately at hand at rivers. This danger is particularly

true when boats attempted to descend shoaly areas along a river. Further, the footing is treacherous on these shoals and a fall could be dangerous for any human.

On the other hand the rivers, especially shoals, were places that teemed with food and drew many larger animals to feed there. Also, Indians would have been no more immune to the spectacular nature of large shoals than any other people. The noise and activity are truly compelling. Both of these reasons drew Indian people to shoals along the Oconee River in large numbers beginning at least by the Early Archaic period (O'Steen 1983).

Thus, Indians were drawn to the rivers and shoals, but had to be careful lest they come to harm. The Cherokee had stories of many kinds of monsters that lived in rivers. These include: a giant leech (Mooney 1982:329-330), a haunted whirlpool (Mooney 1982:347), water cannibals (Mooney 1982:349-350), a dangerous water monster (Mooney 1982:404), an underwater buffalo (Mooney 1982:405), a monster fish (Mooney 1982:405), a traditional water monster (Mooney 1982:405), a monster turtle (Mooney 1982:408), a water bear (Mooney 1982:411), and a large water serpent (Mooney 1982:414). There are others, but the stories of each of these clearly tell of the dangers, real or imagined, attendant with the use of the river. There are a number of explicit mentions of whirlpools or "boiling pots," clear indications of the recognized dangers of shoals. Functionally, these stories probably served to educate each new generation about the unseen dangers of shoals and rivers. Psychologically the stories probably provided explanations for the unexpected deaths of people in these places. Thus, I suggest that one possible ceremonial activity that might have been carried out at the Punk Rock Shelter or sites like it may have been associated with such beliefs. I freely admit that this cannot be tested archaeologically.

Sweat Baths

A second broad area of Cherokee beliefs that can be used to suggest a possible explanation for the use for the shelter comes from Mooney's "Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee." In this long paper Mooney presents basic data about the role of the *sweat bath* in Cherokee society (Mooney 1982:333-334). The basic bath was conducted in a small, usually earth-covered structure.

After divesting himself of his clothing, some large boulders, previously heated in a fire, were placed near him, and over them was poured a decoction of the beaten roots of the wild parsnip. The door was closed so that no air could enter from the outside, and the patient sat in a sweltering steam until he was in a profuse perspiration and nearly choked by the pungent fumes of the decoction (Mooney 1982:333).

Among the Cherokee this was considered a medical cure rather than a religious activity. After the sweat bather reached the peak of his endurance, he would go immediately to a cold stream and plunge into it. Among the Cherokee, this "going to water" was a part of religious experience, apart from the sweat bath itself (Mooney 1982:335). It was "performed on a great variety of occasions, such as at each new moon, before eating the new food at the green corn dance, before and after the ball play, in connection with the prayers for long life, to counteract the effects of bad dreams or evil spells of an enemy, and as a part of the regular treatment of various diseases" (Mooney 1982). The ceremony was usually performed just before daybreak and involved a complete immersion under water for from four to seven times.

There are many other accounts of sweat lodges among the Indians throughout North America. These have been exhaustively documented by Virgil Vogel (1970). He states that the sweat bath ceremony was considered "a panacea for all diseases" (Vogel 1970:243). Captain John Smith wrote in connection with the Indians of Virginia that "Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, swellings, aches, and such like diseases; for cure whereof they build a stove in the form of a dovehouse with mats, so close that a few coales therein covered with a pot, will make the patient sweate extreamely" (Vogel 1970:34). According to Bossu, the Choctaw used "steam cabinets in which are boiled all sorts of medicinal and sweet-smelling herbs. The vapor filled with the essence and salts of these herbs enters the patient's body through his pores and his nose and restores his strength" (Vogel 1970:242).

It is not too farfetched to suggest that the Punk Rock Shelter may have been the locus of sweat bath ceremonies. The shelter would have required only a few skins or a light shed-like roof to be made tight enough to hold sufficient steam for the ritual. The large boulders on the floor would have provided ready-made seats for the people, or could have had fires built around their bases to heat them. Pebbles from the river could have been added directly to a small fire, thus turning them red and perhaps controlling the heat and storing it. The pottery vessels could have been used to hold a liquid concoction to pour over the hot rocks, usually just a handful at a time. Only one vessel would have been necessary for a ceremony and it could have been left at the shelter for reuse until it was accidentally broken and scattered by animals or later users of the bath. After the sweat, the Oconee River was immediately at hand for the Indians to plunge into. Through time, the pebbles brought into the shelter would have built up to a considerable depth.

I have twice experienced a primitive sweat bath / cold water plunge (1981 and 1988) and thus have some limited experience in the logistics of the operation. In my opinion, the archaeological remains at the Punk Rock Shelter match what I would expect of such a facility used repeatedly through time better than any other potential explanation. If I am correct about the use of the site as a sweat lodge, then this probably places the site as a separate and distinct category of "ceremonial" site from the upland boulder-pile sites discussed earlier. The pottery vessels at the Punk Rock Shelter were much larger than those at the boulder-pile sites, and, as already stated, the shelter had no human remains or exotic trade items. Further, it had large numbers of red pebbles, which the boulder pile sites did not. Both site types are very small special-use areas. We should find others in due course. Many small rock shelters should be rethought with the idea of sweat baths in mind, however.

As just stated, the number of vessels needed at any one time for use of the site as a sweat lodge is small--in fact it is one. As Captain John Smith tells us, sometimes the single water-filled vessel may be placed directly onto a small fire. This could account for the few vessels from the Punk Rock Shelter with exterior soot. The small number of vessels needed at any one time is in perfect agreement with the small number of vessels from the site at any one time during the four centuries of its use. The use of the site was apparently repeated often enough that gaps in its use would be short in comparison to the life of a human being. That being the case, the designation of this place as a place for a sweat bath would have easily been passed through the generations by word of mouth. Further, any site so used for three or four centuries would likely gain a measure of sacredness by virtue of tradition. Indeed, tradition tends to breed sacredness. This sacredness, if it ever actually did develop, was brought to a final end when the valley was abandoned by the Indians under European pressure after about 1650. As one of the last humans to

interact with this beautiful place before it "went to water," I share what must have been their sense of loss. I only wish that the Punk Rock Shelter was still there for a final sweat bath experiment.

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**APPENDIX 1
CATALOG BY LOT**

LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
1	6	10-20 cm in Midden	6-27-78	CY
2	17	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	JLA
3	17	10-20 cm in Midden	6-29-78	JLA
4	10	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-29-78	KJW
5	20	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-21-78	HW
6	11	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	HW
7	15	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	KJW
8	-	Dry Channel 40 m East of Site	6-30-78	JMW
9	15	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	KJW
10	12	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	HW
11	7	20-30 cm in Midden	6-28-78	HW
12	17	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	JLA
13	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-29-78	JLA
14	17	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-28-78	JLA
15	1&6	Debris Under Rock	6-30-78	CY
16	9	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	JLA
17	6	20-30 cm in Midden	7-03-78	MWW
18	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	KJW
19	12	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	HW
20	10	0-10 cm in Midden, Sherd Cluster	6-30-78	CY
21	10	0-10 cm in Midden	6-30-78	KJW
22	10	0-10 cm in Midden	6-29-78	KJW
23	17	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	JLA
24	11	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	HW
25	11	In Midden, Debris Under Rock	6-30-78	HW
26	9	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	JLA
27	11	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	HW
28	14	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	JLA
29	6	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-24-78	CY
30	4	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	CY
31	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	KJW, JLA
32	15	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	KJW
33	1	0-20 cm in Midden	6-26-78	CY
34	12	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	HW
35	6	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	CY
36	6	10-20 cm in Midden	6-27-78	CY
37	15	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	KJW
38	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-24-78	CY
39	4	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	CY
40	4	10-20 cm in Midden	6-29-78	CY
41	20	Midden, All	7-05-78	HW
42	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JLA
43	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
44	12	10-20 cm in Midden	7-05-78	HW
45	7	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY

LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
46	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
47	19	Midden, All	7-05-78	HW
48	24	0-10 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
49	1	Clearing 1974 Unit	7-05-78	JMW
50	11	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
51	2	Bottom of 1974 Unit	7-05-78	JLA
52	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
53	11	30-40 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
54	16	Midden	7-06-78	JLA
55	27	0-10 cm in Midden	7-05-78	KJW
56	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
57	26	0-10 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
58	10	10-20 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
59	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
60	10	Gray Ash Sample	6-29-78	JLA
61	10	18-23 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
62	23	Midden, All	7-05-78	KJW
63	26	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	7-06-78	KJW
64	24	10-20 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
65	3	Clearing 1974 Unit	7-06-78	JLA
66	14	10-20 cm in Midden	7-06-78	JMW
67	24	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	7-06-78	KJW
68	34	Cleaning Profile	7-06-78	JLA
69	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-06-78	JMW
70	-	Red Clay, 3.5 feet below top	6-20-78	HW
71	-	Southeast Corner Humus Hole	6-21-78	HW
72	8	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-22-78	MWW
73	7	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	6-22-78	CY
74	1	7 cm Wide, East Wall	6-22-78	HW
75	20	Auger Test, Northeast Corner	6-22-78	KJW
76	8	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	6-22-78	MWW
77	8	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	MWW
78	8	10-20 cm in Midden	6-22-78	MWW
79	-	Clearing Out Red Clay	6-19-78	HW
80	7	Pollen Sample, 0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
81	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
82	1	5 cm Wide, West Wall Remnant	6-22-78	HW
83	8	Pollen Sample, 98.16, NW Corner	6-22-78	MWW
84	7	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
85	14	Red Clay East of Feature 1	6-20-78	HW
86	7	Last 12 cm Red Clay	6-22-78	CY
87	-	Feature 1 Carbon Sample	6-21-78	HW
88	-	Just West of Shelter	6-23-78	KW
89	2	10 cm Wide, East Wall Remnant	6-23-78	KJW
90	23	North End of 1974 Unit	6-20-78	JMW
91	3	10 cm Wide, East Wall Remnant	6-23-78	JLA
92	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-23-78	CY
93	-	Area 2, Holger Site	7-05-78	HW

LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
94	-	Alluvium Soil Samples	7-07-78	KW
95	19&20	Midden, 1/4 inch Water Screened	7-07-78	HW
96	5	Midden, 1/4 inch Water Screened	7-10-78	JMW
97	16	Midden Under Rock	7-10-78	HW
98	32	Midden, All	7-10-78	HW
99	32	Sherd Cluster	7-10-78	HW
100	19&20	Midden, Window Screened	7-07-78	HW
101	5	10-20 cm in Midden	7-10-78	JLA, KJW
102	5	0-10 cm in Midden	7-09-78	JMW
103	-	Shelter Rock Samples	7-07-78	JMW
104	-	Riley Shoals Pebble Samples	7-07-78	JMW
105	11	Midden, 1/4 inch Screened	7-06-78	JMW
106	33	Bottom OF Midden, Sherd Cluster	7-07-78	JLA
107	6	Midden, Window Screened	6-25-78	JMW
108	7&8	Midden, Window Screened	6-25-78	JMW
23151	1	Post Hole Test	11-15-74	CBD
23423	1&2	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	11-18-74	CBD
23424	2	Midden to 98.0	11-18-74	CBD
23425	1	Midden to 98.0	11-18-74	CBD
23426	3	Midden to 98.0	11-21-74	CBD
23427	3	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	11-21-74	CBD
23428	1&2	Soil Sample, Ashy Clay	11-18-74	CBD
23429	1	Charcoal Sample, South End	11-20-74	CBD

**APPENDIX 2
CATALOG BY SQUARE**

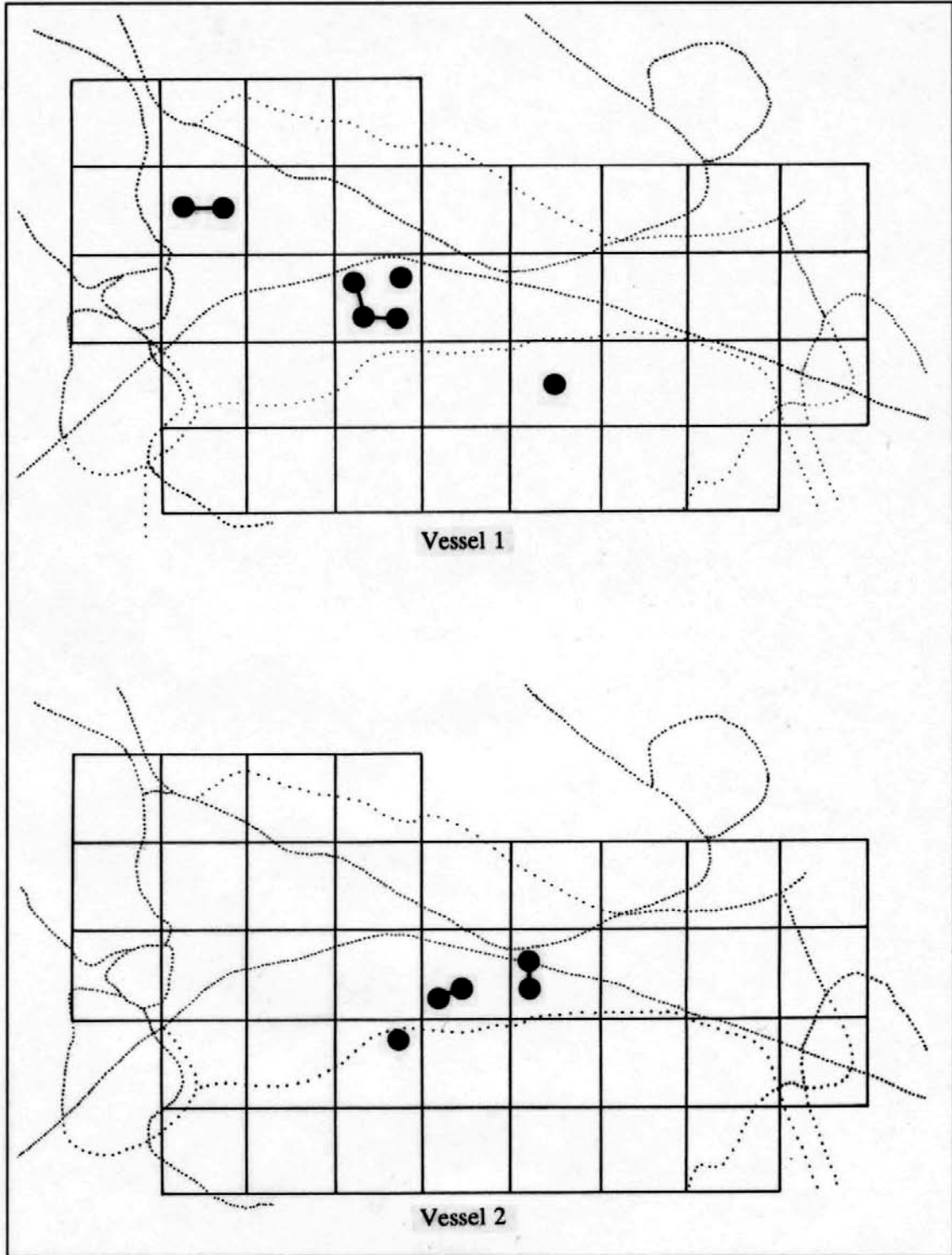
LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
23151	1	Post Hole Test	11-15-74	CBD
23425	1	Midden to 98.0	11-18-74	CBD
23429	1	Charcoal Sample, South End	11-20-74	CBD
74	1	7 cm Wide, East Wall	6-22-78	HW
82	1	5 cm Wide, West Wall Remnant	6-22-78	HW
33	1	0-20 cm in Midden	6-26-78	CY
49	1	Clearing 1974 Unit	7-05-78	JMW
23428	1&2	Soil Sample, Ashy Clay	11-18-74	CBD
23423	1&2	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	11-18-74	CBD
23424	2	Midden to 98.0	11-18-74	CBD
89	2	10 cm Wide, East Wall Remnant	6-23-78	KJW
51	2	Bottom of 1974 Unit	7-05-78	JLA
23427	3	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	11-21-74	CBD
23426	3	Midden to 98.0	11-21-74	CBD
91	3	10 cm Wide, East Wall Remnant	6-23-78	JLA
65	3	Clearing 1974 Unit	7-06-78	JLA
30	4	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	CY
39	4	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	CY
40	4	10-20 cm in Midden	6-29-78	CY
102	5	0-10 cm in Midden	7-09-78	JMW
101	5	10-20 cm in Midden	7-10-78	JLA, KJW
96	5	Midden, 1/4 inch Water Screened	7-10-78	JMW
15	1&6	Debris Under Rock	6-30-78	CY
29	6	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-24-78	CY
35	6	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	CY
1	6	10-20 cm in Midden	6-27-78	CY
36	6	10-20 cm in Midden	6-27-78	CY
17	6	20-30 cm in Midden	7-03-78	MWW
107	6	Midden, Window Screened	6-25-78	JMW
86	7	Last 12 cm Red Clay	6-22-78	CY
73	7	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	6-22-78	CY
80	7	Pollen Sample, 0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
45	7	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
84	7	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY

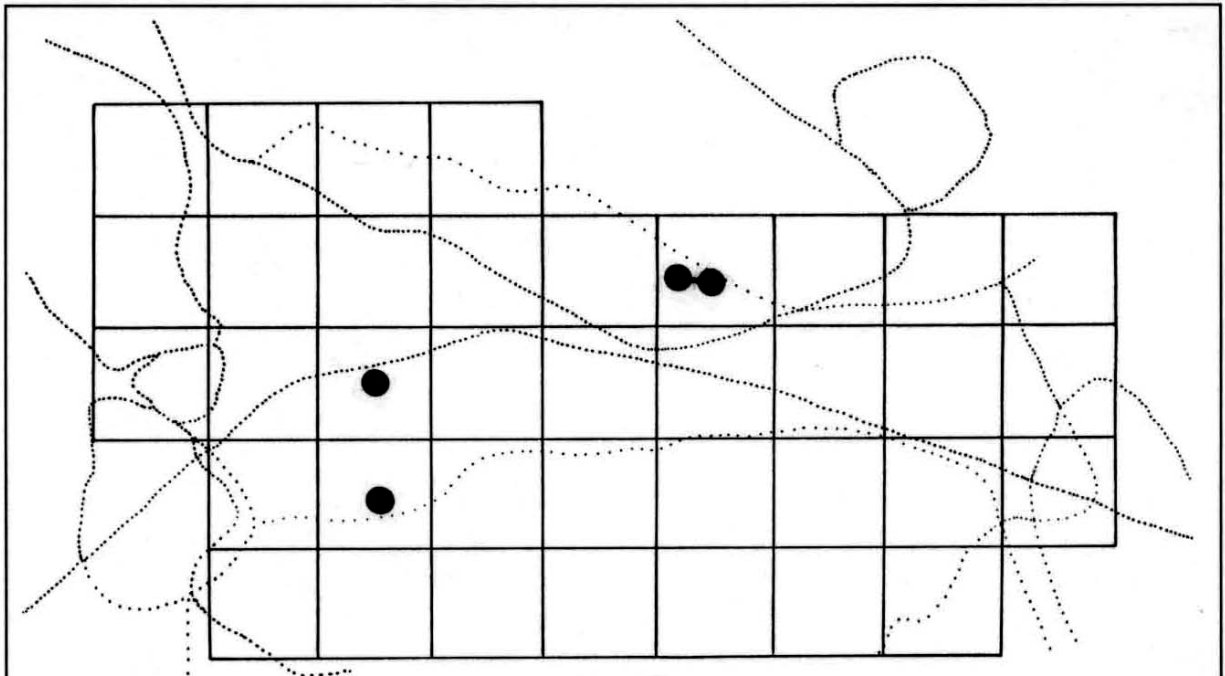
LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
81	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-22-78	CY
92	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-23-78	CY
38	7	10-20 cm in Midden	6-24-78	CY
11	7	20-30 cm in Midden	6-28-78	HW
108	7&8	Midden, Window Screened	6-25-78	JMW
72	8	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-22-78	MWW
76	8	Clay / Midden Contact Zone	6-22-78	MWW
77	8	0-10 cm in Midden	6-22-78	MWW
78	8	10-20 cm in Midden	6-22-78	MWW
83	8	Pollen Sample, 98.16, NW Corner	6-22-78	MWW
26	9	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	JLA
16	9	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	JLA
4	10	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-29-78	KJW
60	10	Gray Ash Sample	6-29-78	JLA
22	10	0-10 cm in Midden	6-29-78	KJW
21	10	0-10 cm in Midden	6-30-78	KJW
20	10	0-10 cm in Midden, Sherd Cluster	6-30-78	CY
58	10	10-20 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
61	10	18-23 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
52	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
43	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
42	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JLA
69	10	20-30 cm in Midden	7-06-78	JMW
6	11	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	HW
27	11	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	HW
24	11	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	HW
25	11	In Midden, Debris Under Rock	6-30-78	HW
50	11	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
53	11	30-40 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
105	11	Midden, 1/4 inch Screened	7-06-78	JMW
10	12	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	HW
34	12	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	HW
44	12	10-20 cm in Midden	7-05-78	HW
19	12	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	HW
85	14	Red Clay East of Feature 1	6-20-78	HW
28	14	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	JLA
31	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	KJW, JLA
18	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	KJW
13	14	0-10 cm in Midden	6-29-78	JLA
66	14	10-20 cm in Midden	7-06-78	JMW

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>SQUARE#</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>RECORDER</u>
7	15	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-26-78	KJW
9	15	0-10 cm in Midden	6-26-78	KJW
37	15	0-10 cm in Midden	6-27-78	KJW
32	15	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	KJW
46	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	JMW
56	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
59	15	20-30 cm in Midden	7-05-78	CY
54	16	Midden	7-06-78	JLA
97	16	Midden Under Rock	7-10-78	HW
12	17	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-27-78	JLA
14	17	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-28-78	JLA
2	17	0-10 cm in Midden	6-28-78	JLA
23	17	10-20 cm in Midden	6-28-78	JLA
3	17	10-20 cm in Midden	6-29-78	JLA
47	19	Midden, All	7-05-78	HW
100	19&20	Midden, Window Screened	7-07-78	HW
95	19&20	Midden, 1/4 inch Water Screened	7-07-78	HW
5	20	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	6-21-78	HW
75	20	Auger Test, Northeast Corner	6-22-78	KJW
41	20	Midden, All	7-05-78	HW
90	23	North End of 1974 Unit	6-20-78	JMW
62	23	Midden, All	7-05-78	KJW
67	24	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	7-06-78	KJW
48	24	0-10 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
64	24	10-20 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
63	26	Last 15 cm of Red Clay	7-06-78	KJW
57	26	0-10 cm in Midden	7-06-78	KJW
55	27	0-10 cm in Midden	7-05-78	KJW
98	32	Midden, All	7-10-78	HW
99	32	Sherd Cluster	7-10-78	HW
106	33	Bottom Of Midden, Sherd Cluster	7-07-78	JLA
68	34	Cleaning Profile	7-06-78	JLA
79	-	Clearing Out Red Clay	6-19-78	HW
70	-	Red Clay, 3.5 feet below top	6-20-78	HW

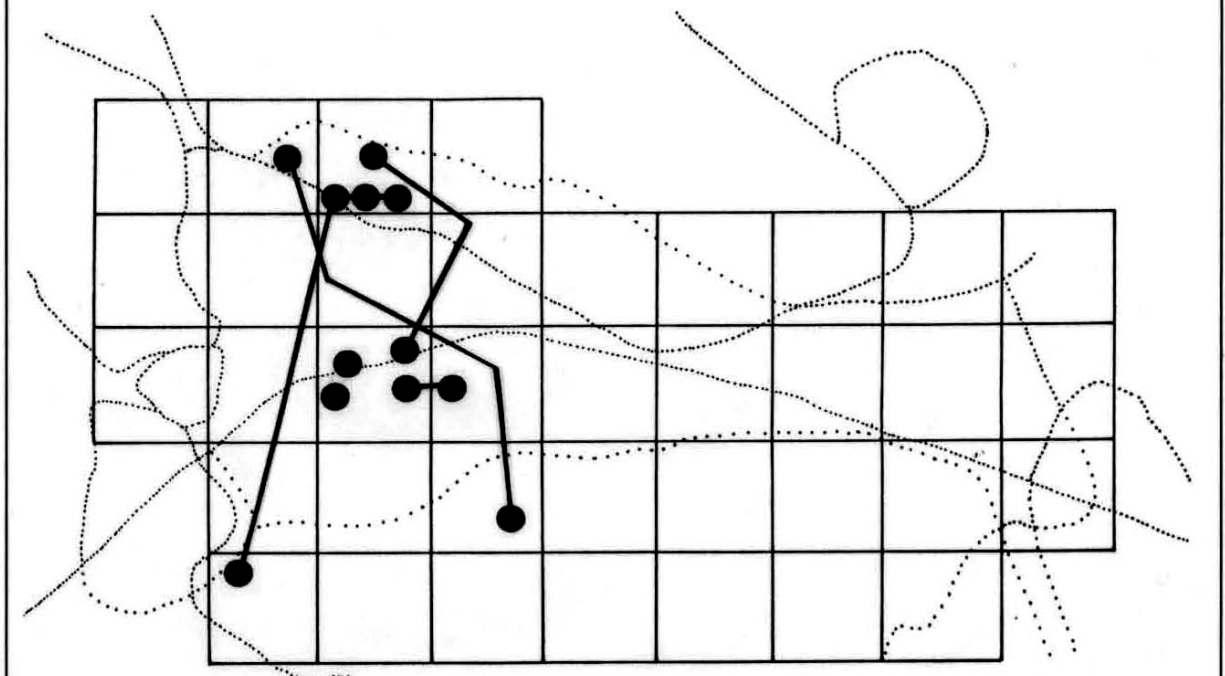
LOT #	SQUARE#	LOCATION	DATE	RECORDER
87	-	Feature 1 Carbon Sample	6-21-78	HW
71	-	Southeast Corner Humus Hole	6-21-78	HW
88	-	Just West of Shelter	6-23-78	KW
8	-	Dry Channel 40 m East of Site	6-30-78	JMW
93	-	Area 2, Holger Site	7-05-78	HW
104	-	Riley Shoals Pebble Samples	7-07-78	JMW
94	-	Alluvium Soil Samples	7-07-78	KW
103	-	Shelter Rock Samples	7-07-78	JMW

**APPENDIX 3
VESSEL SHERD DISTRIBUTION MAPS**

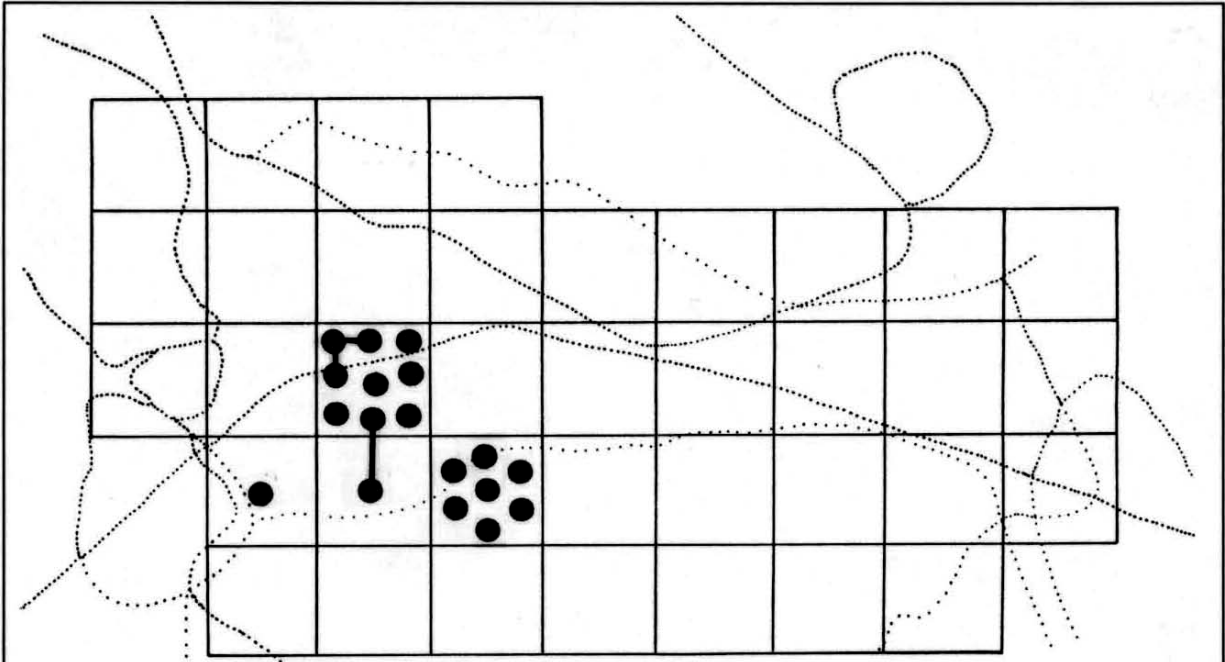




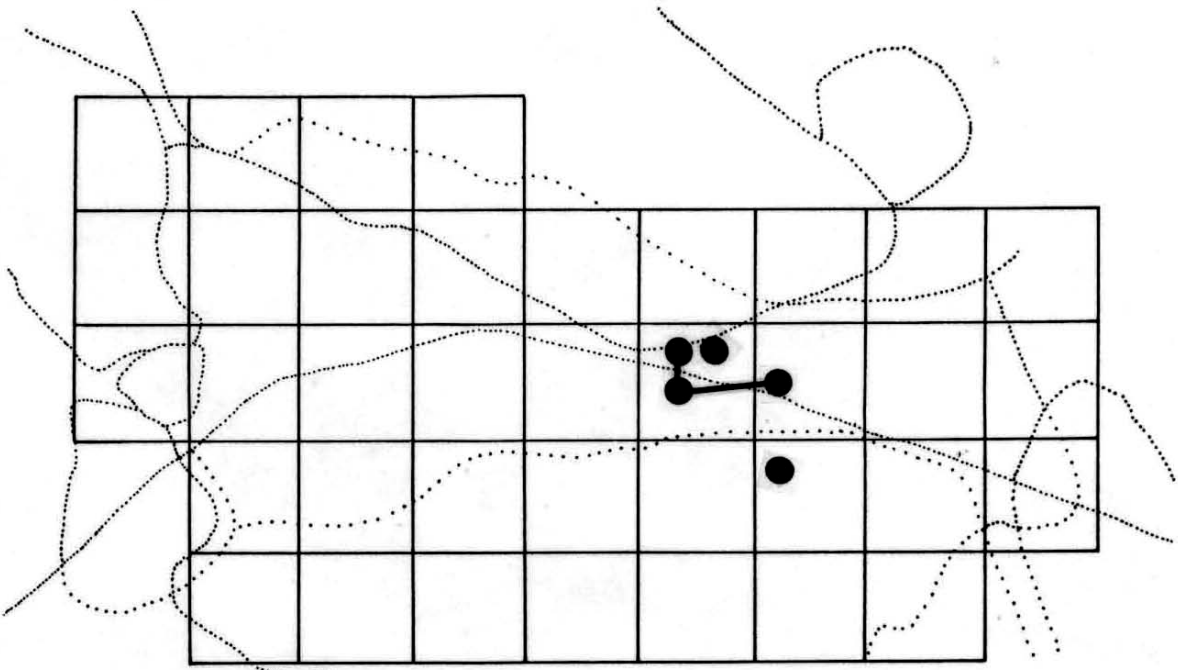
Vessel 3



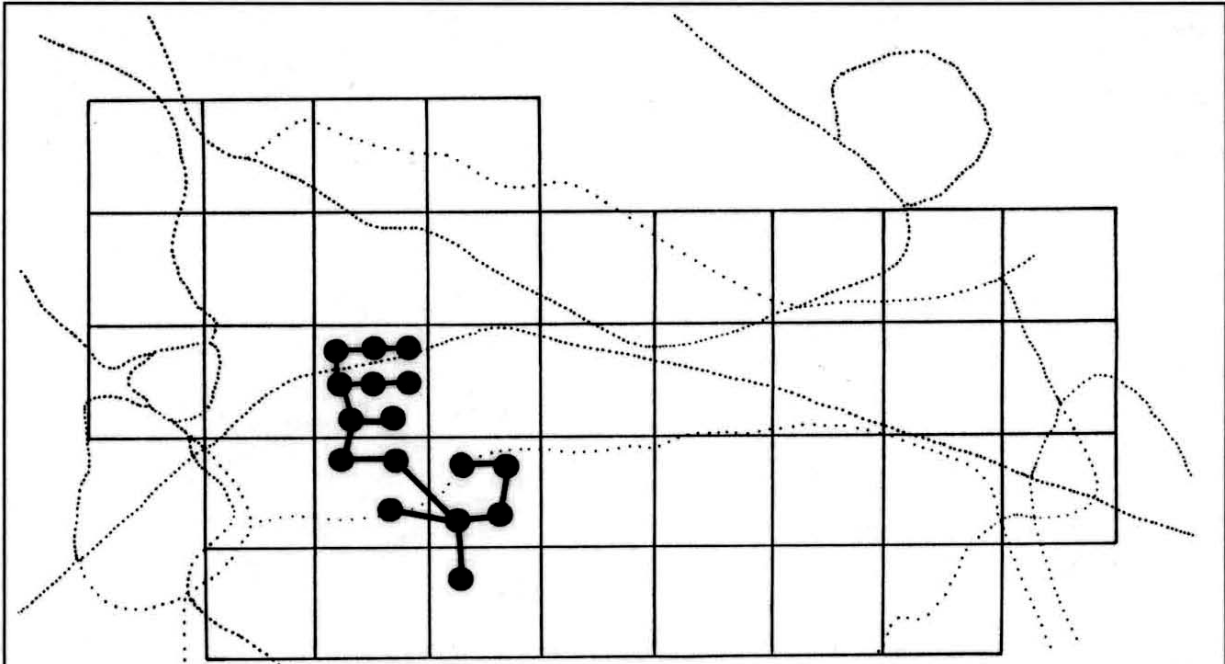
Vessel 4



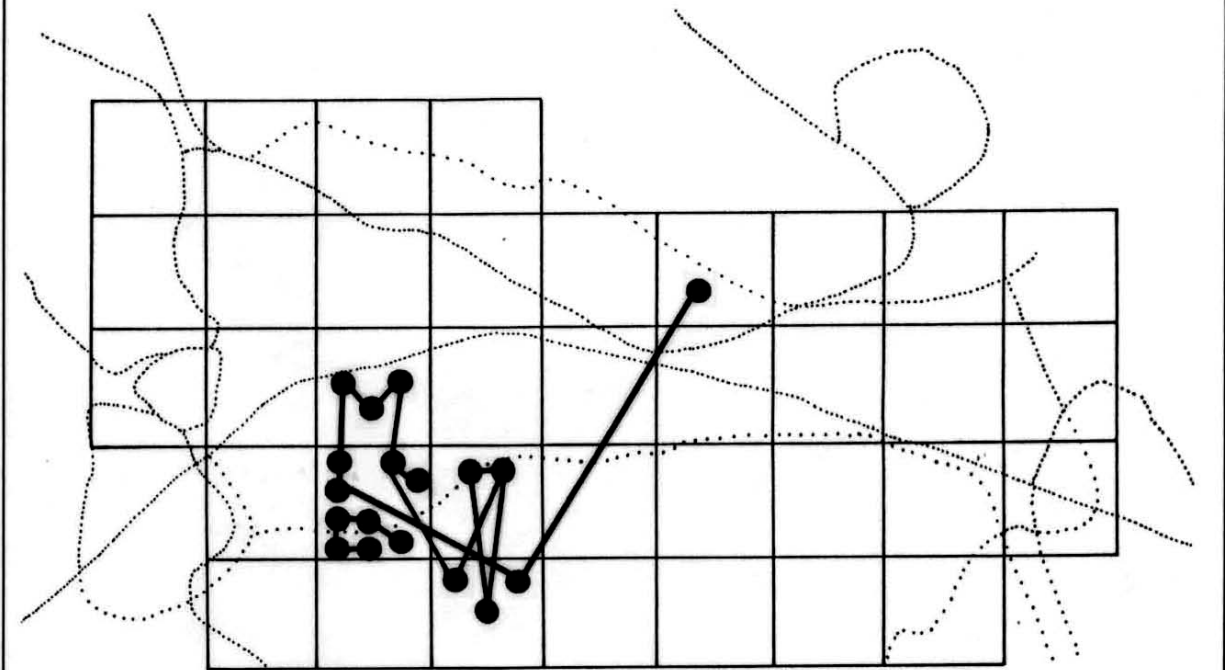
Vessel 5



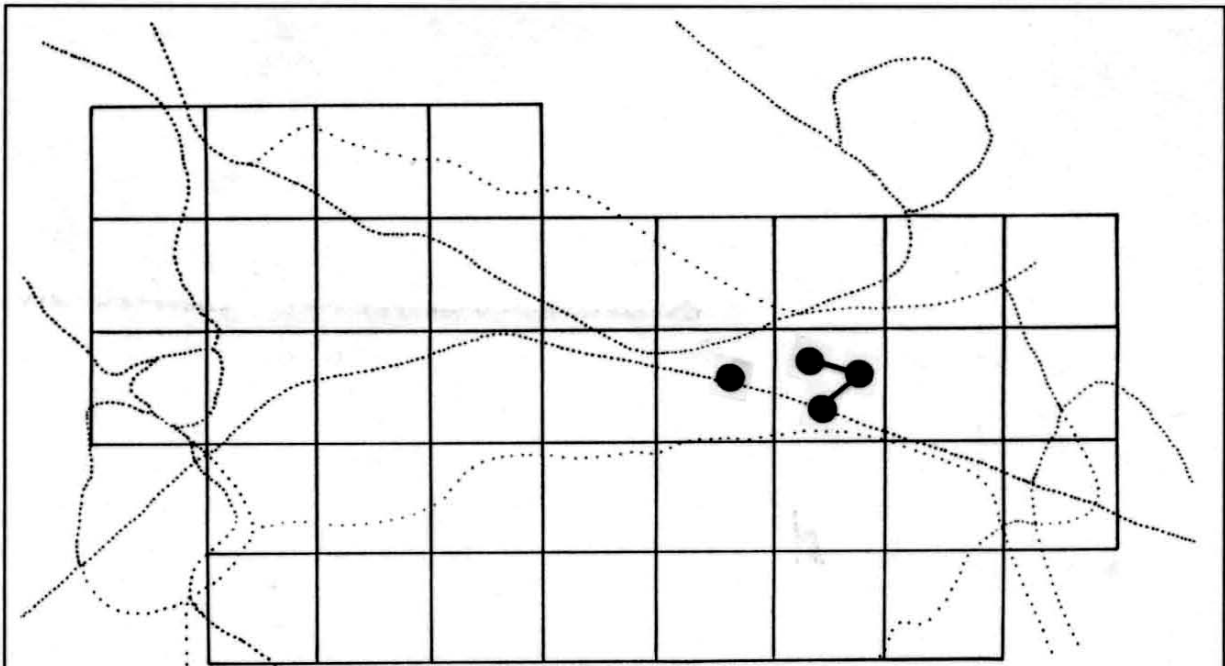
Vessel 6



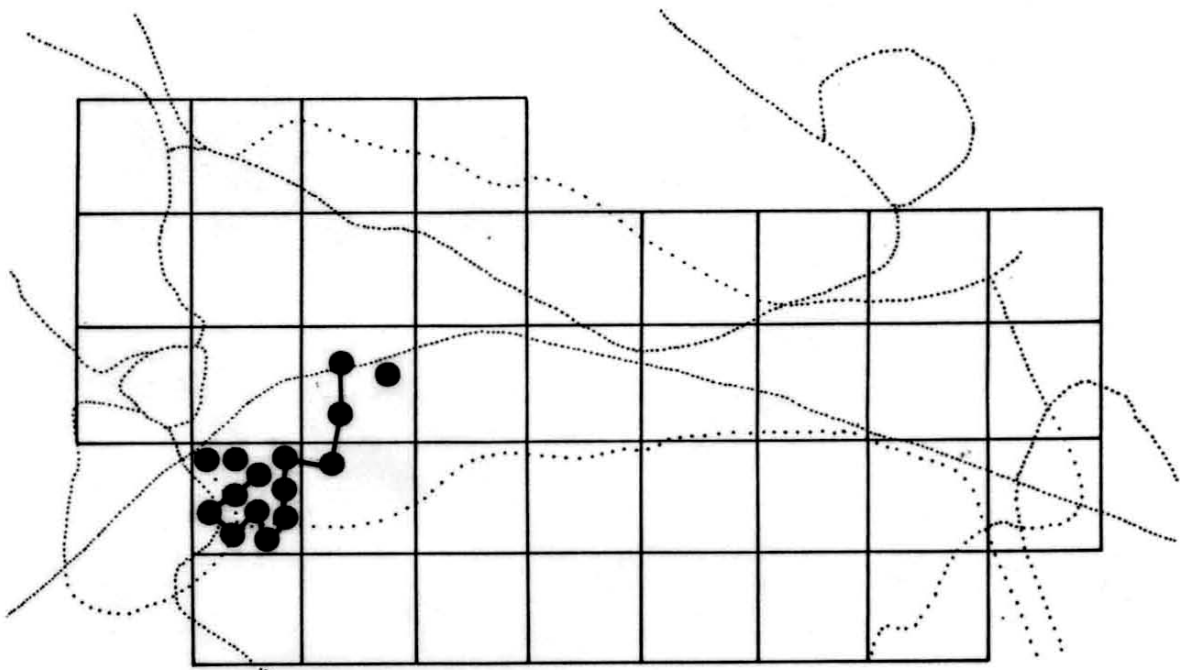
Vessel 7



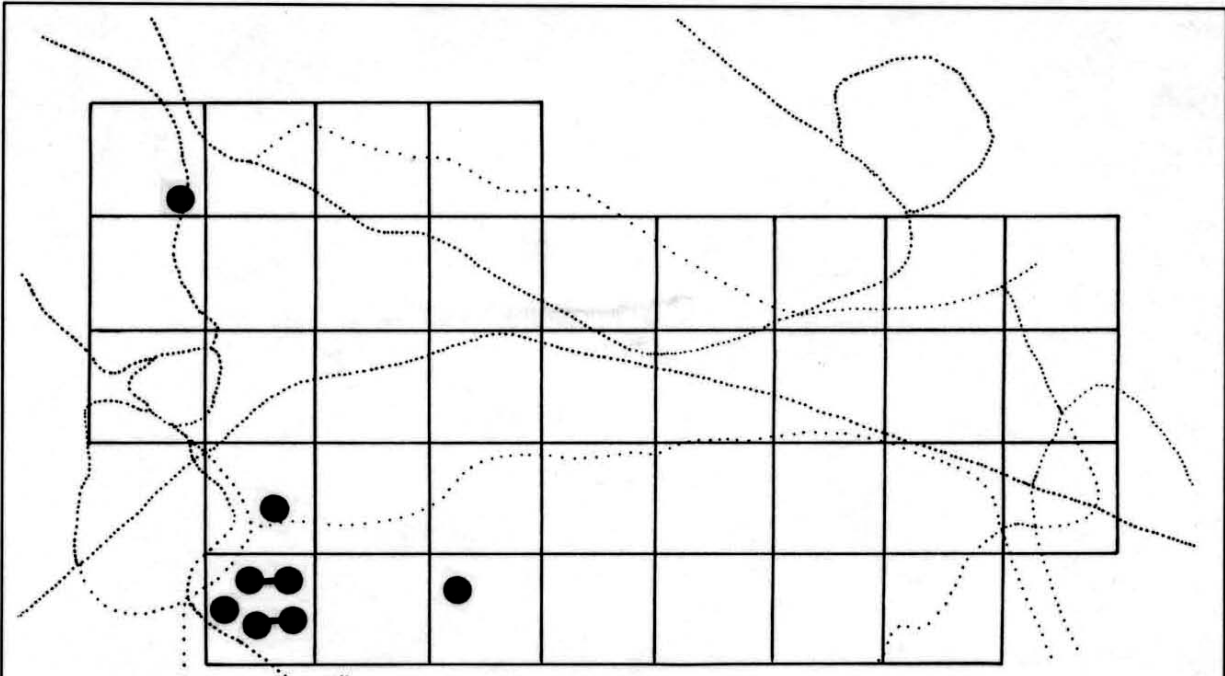
Vessel 8



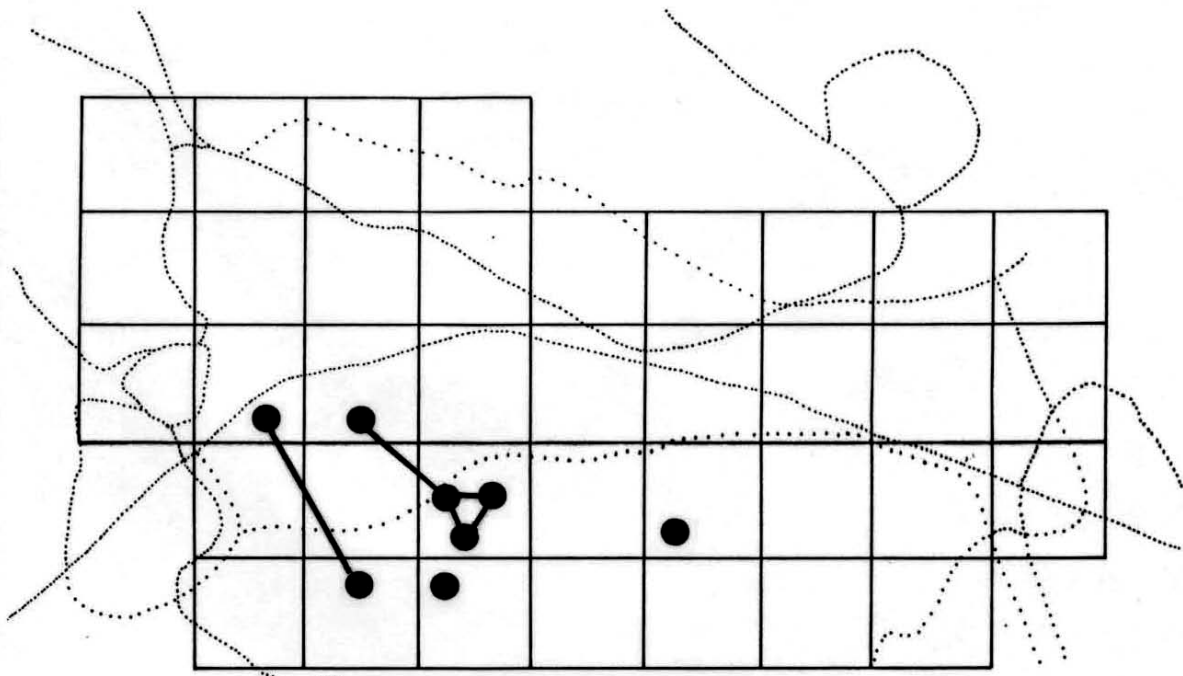
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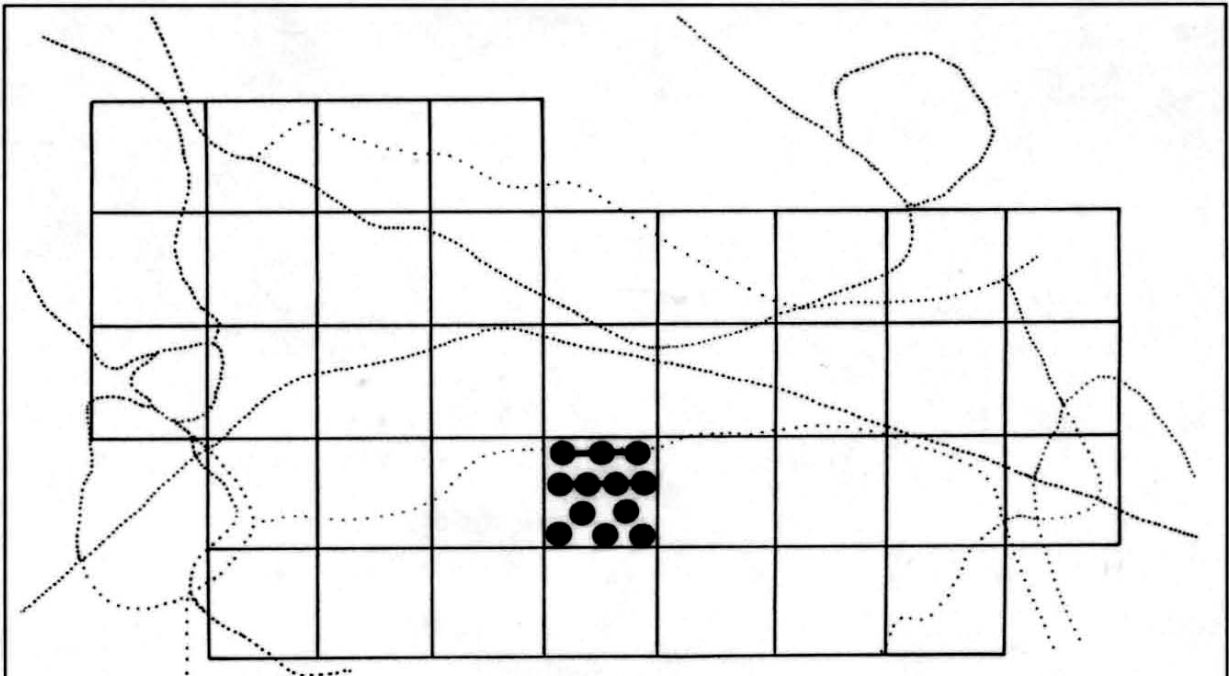
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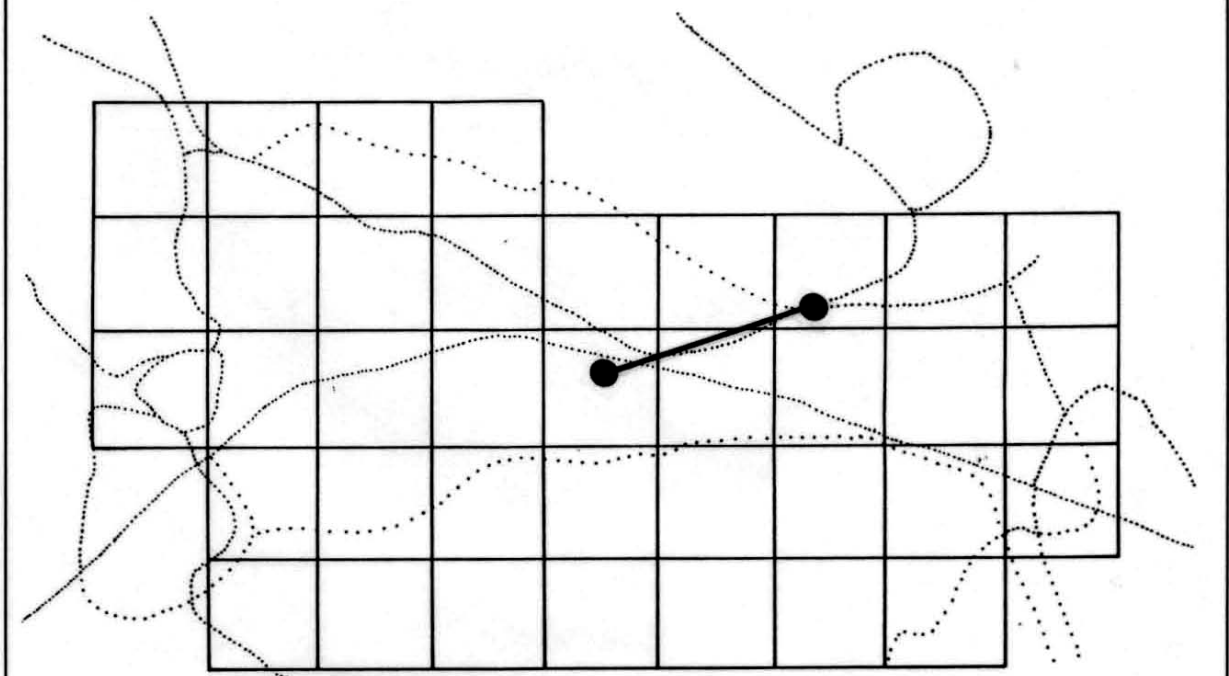
Vessel 11



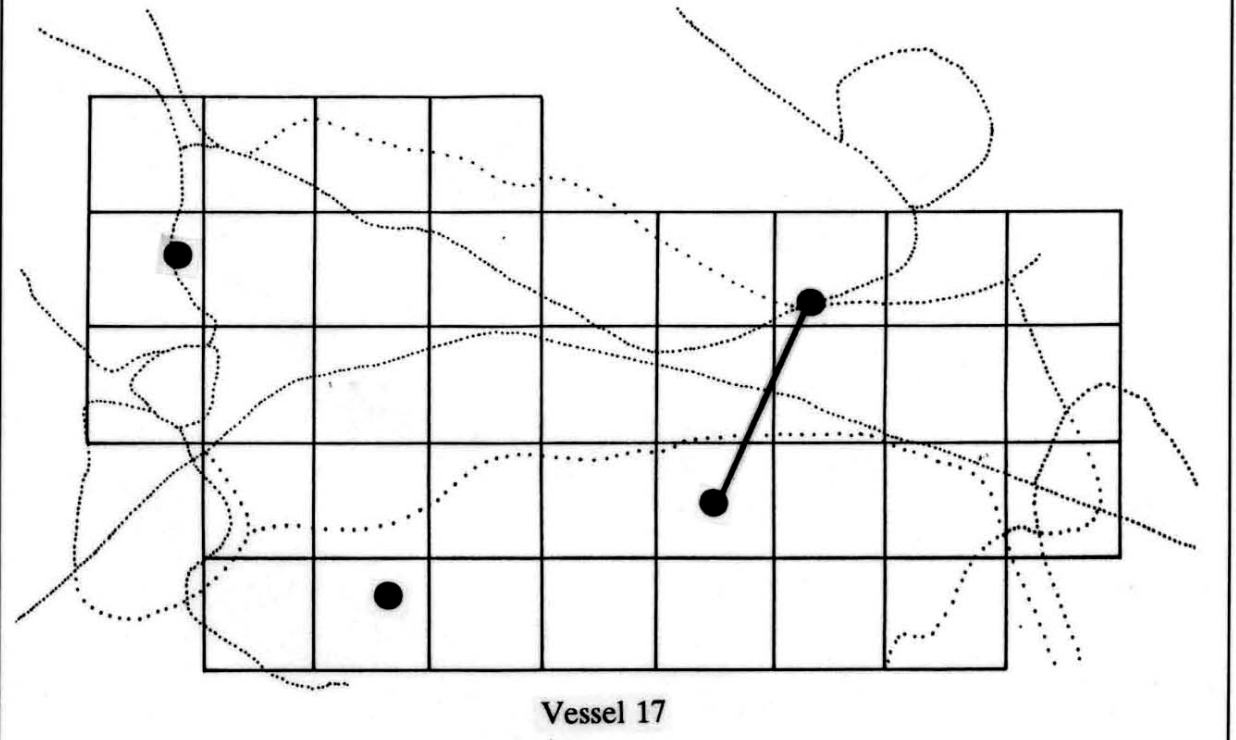
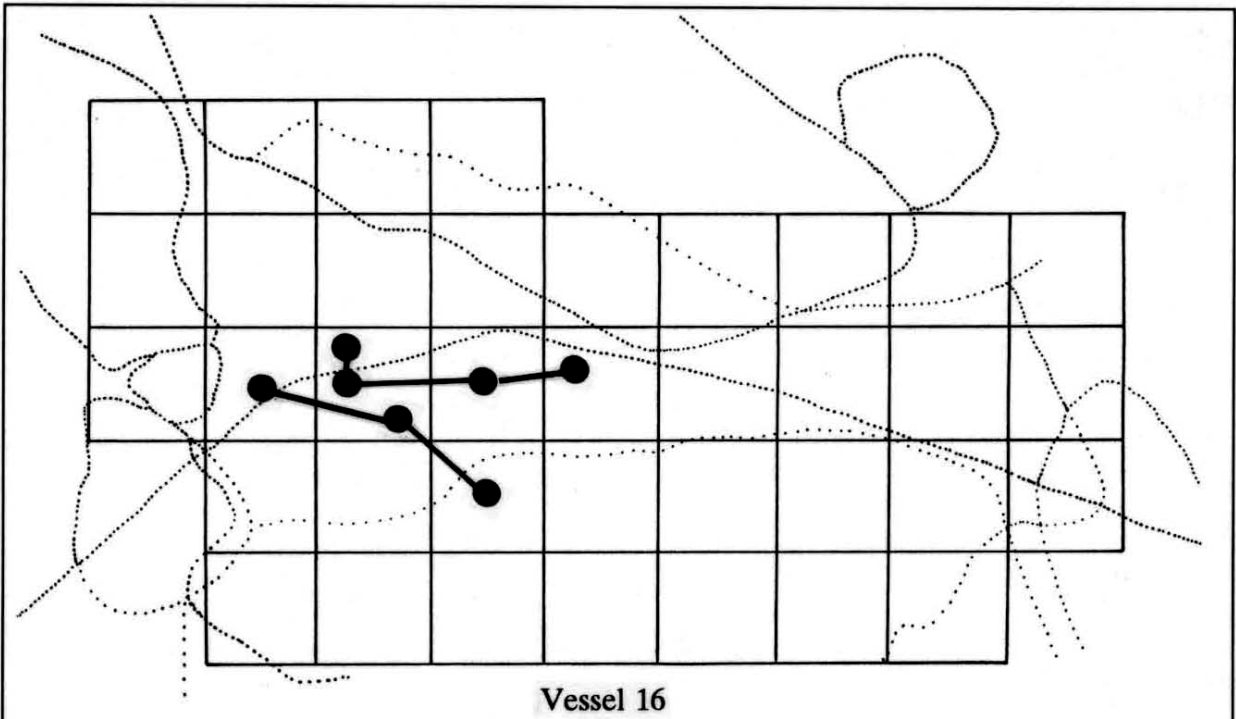
Vessel 13

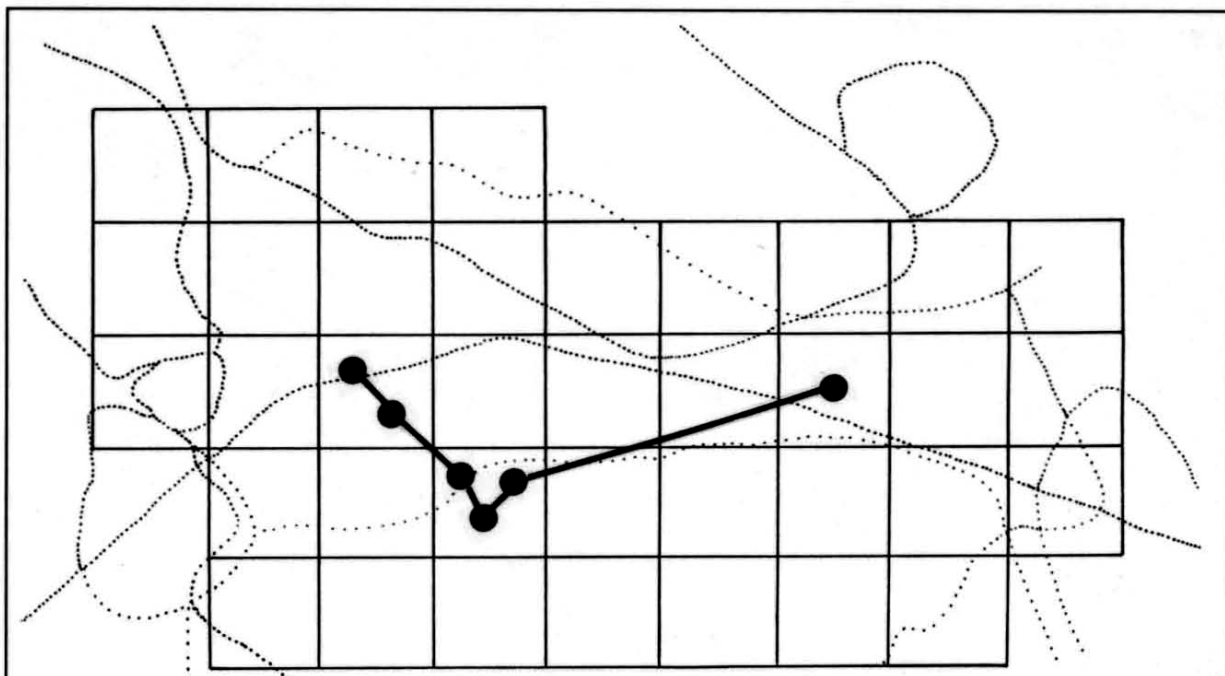


Vessel 14

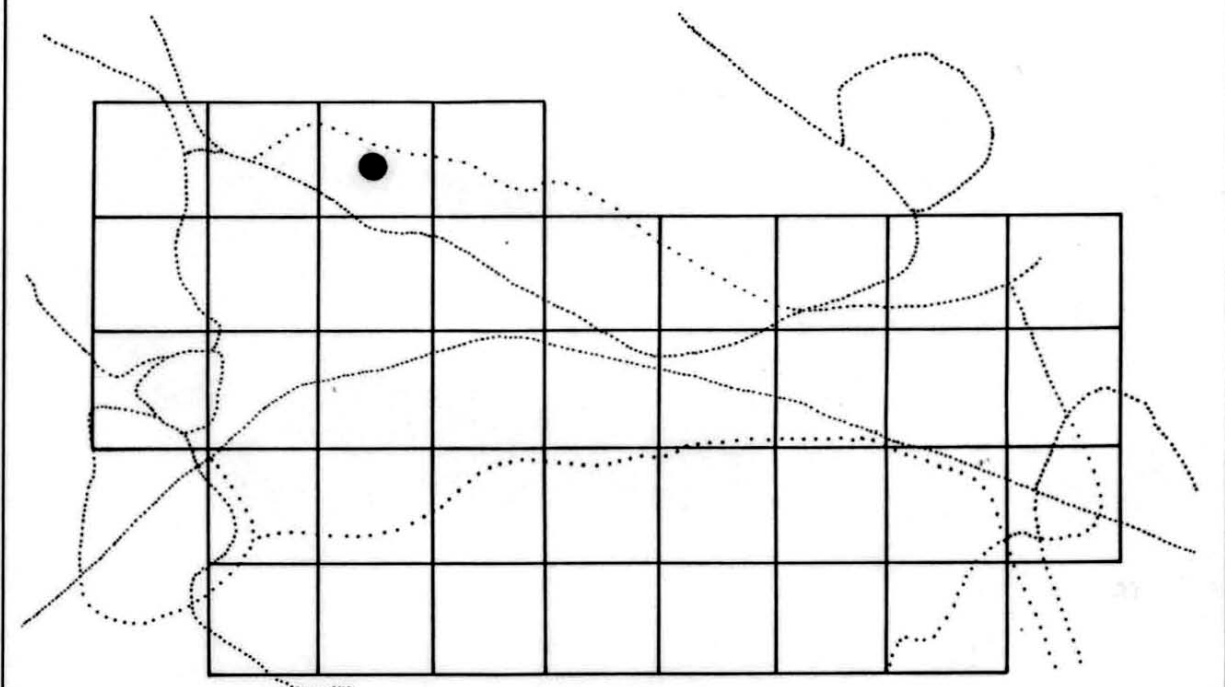


Vessel 15

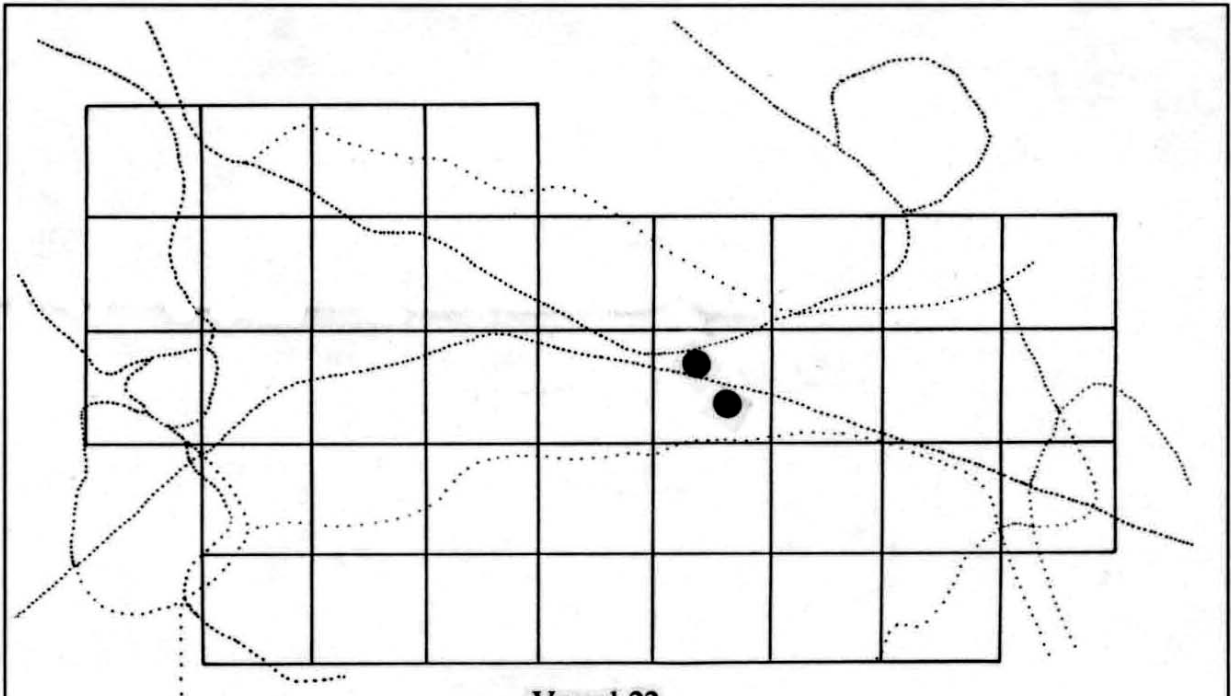




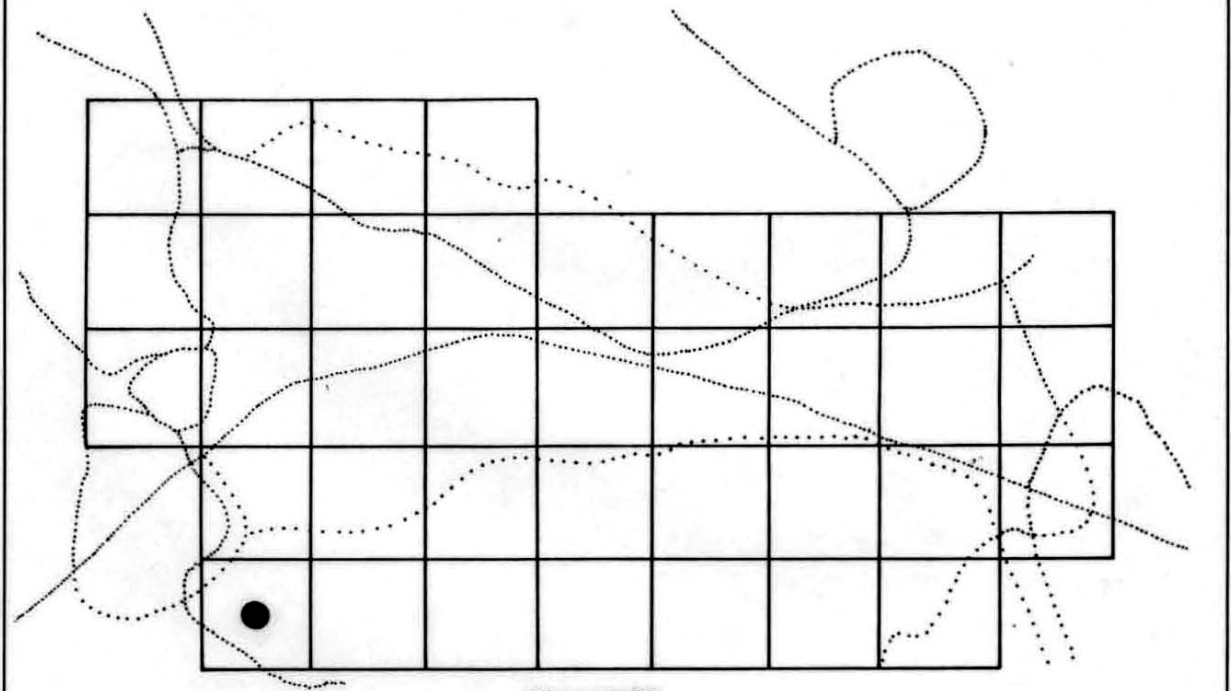
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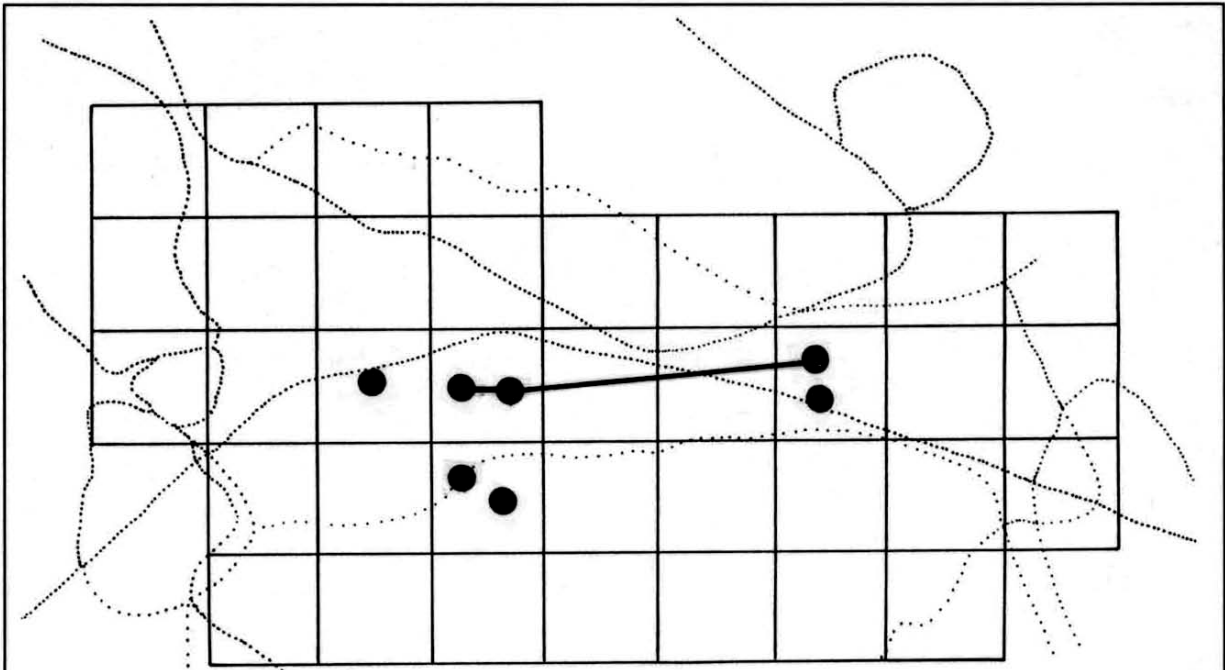
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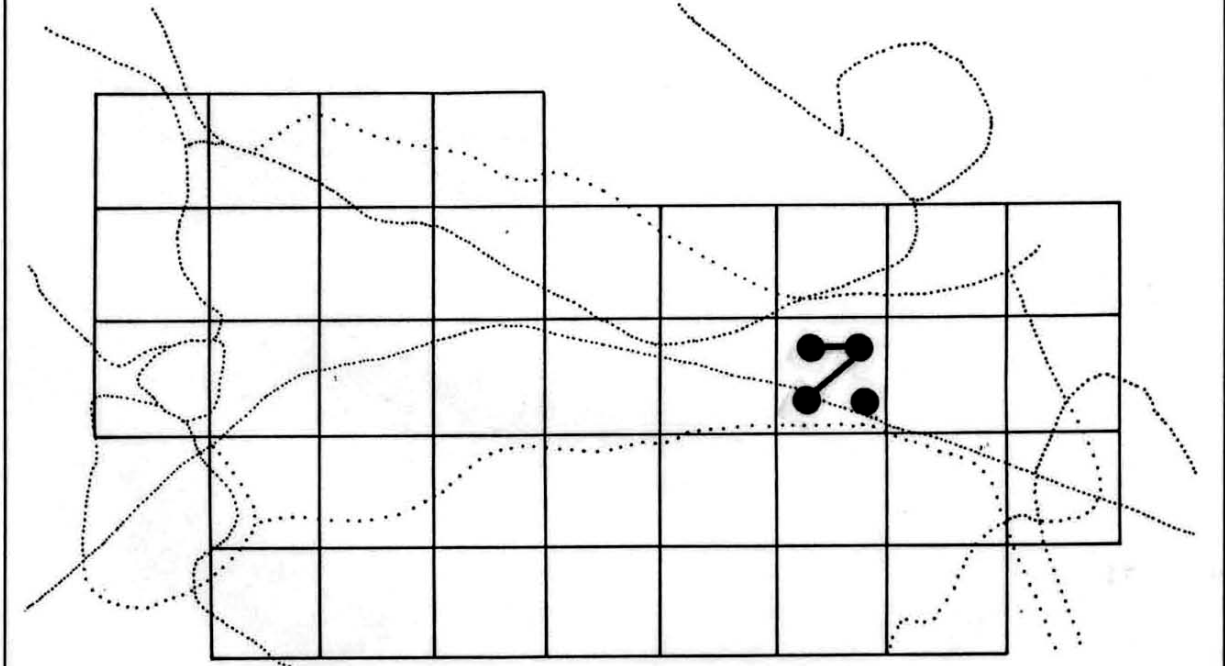
Vessel 22



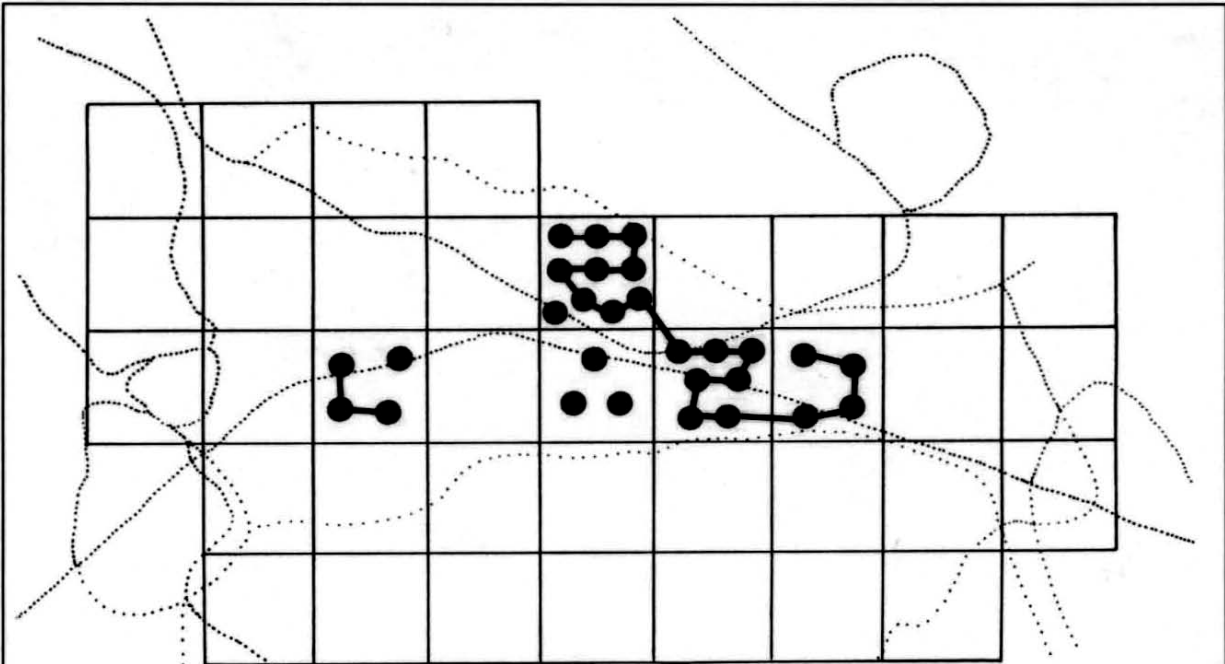
Vessel 23



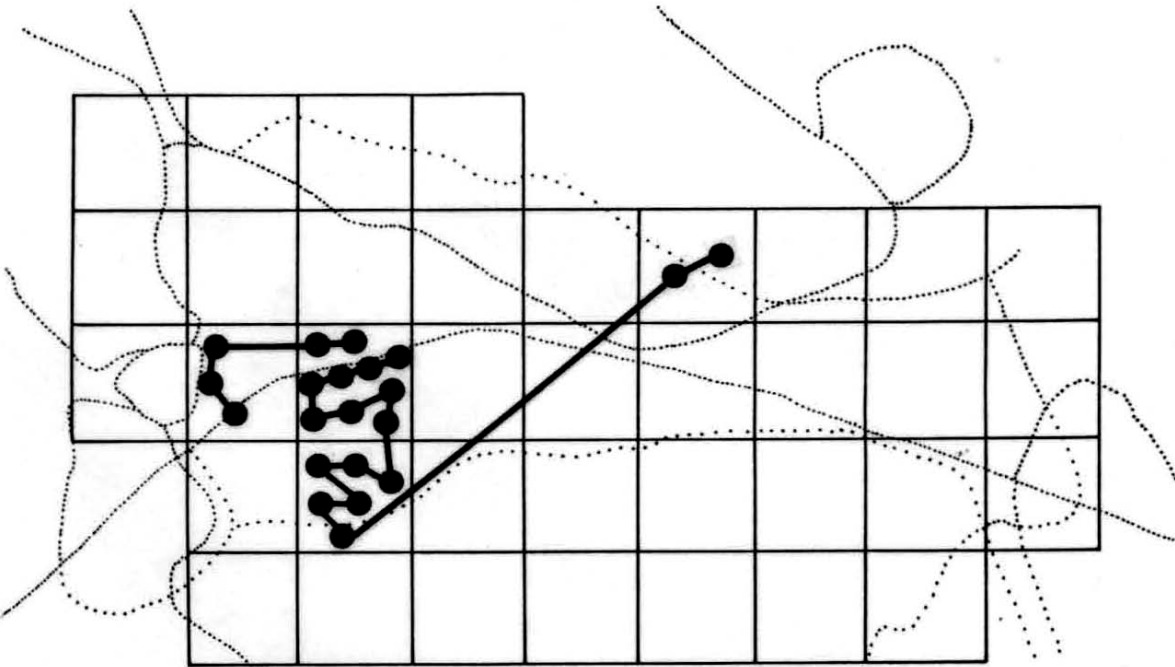
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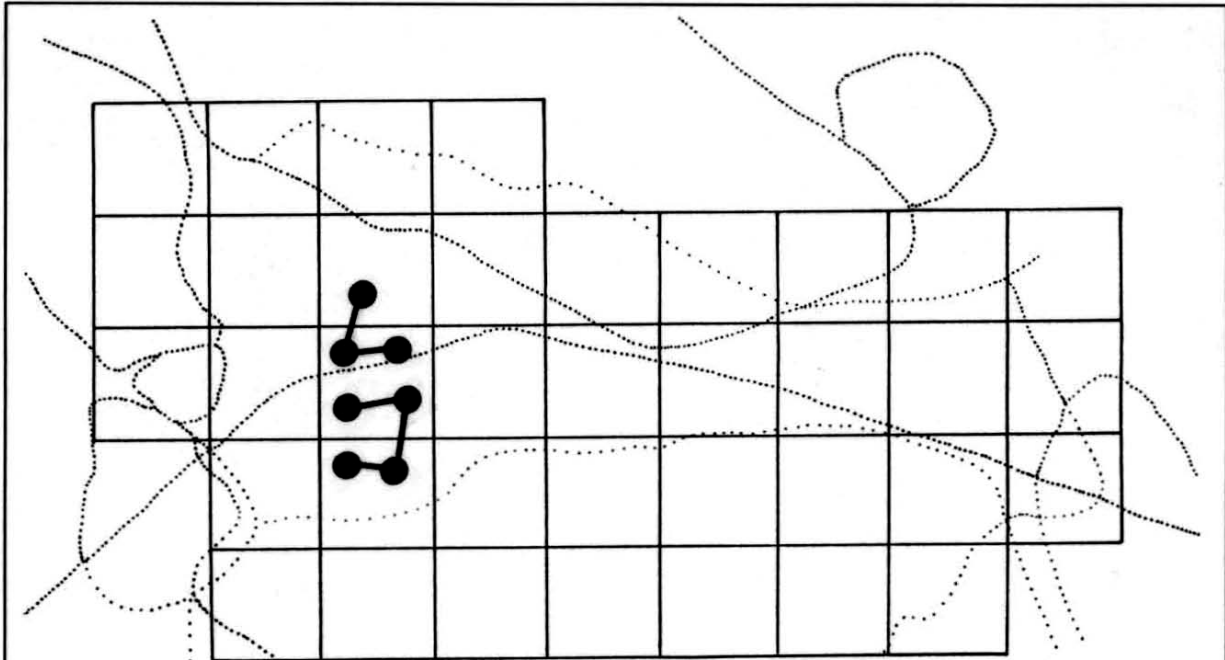
Vessel 25



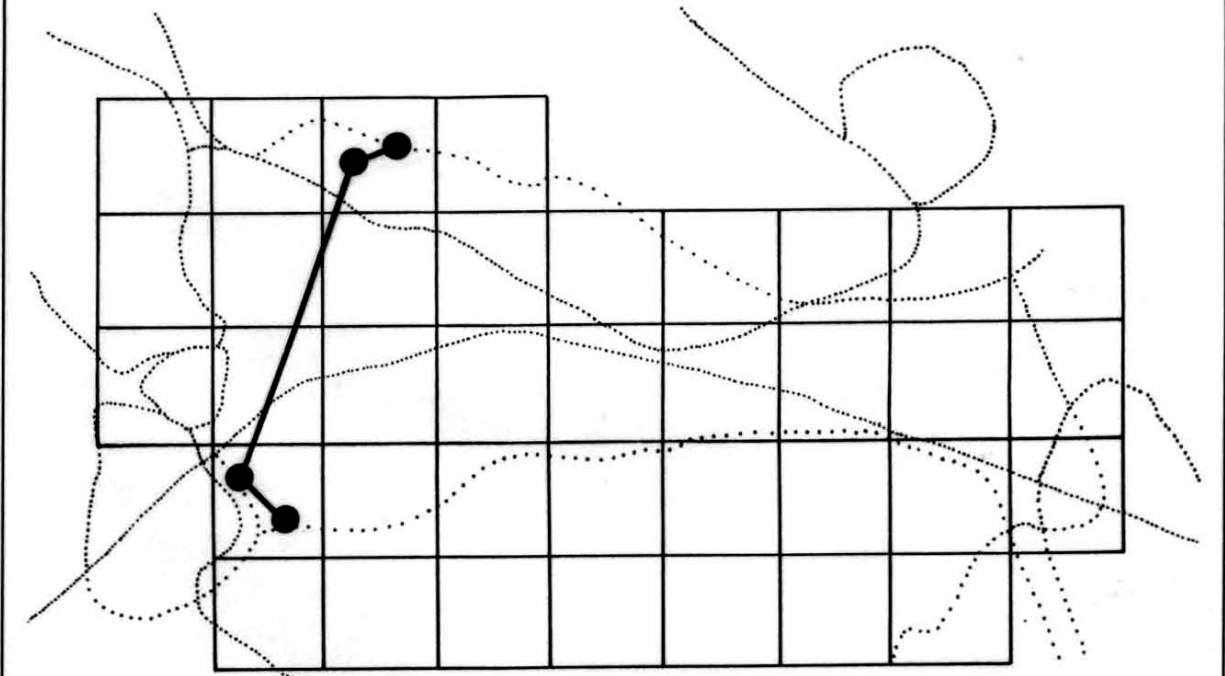
Vessel 26



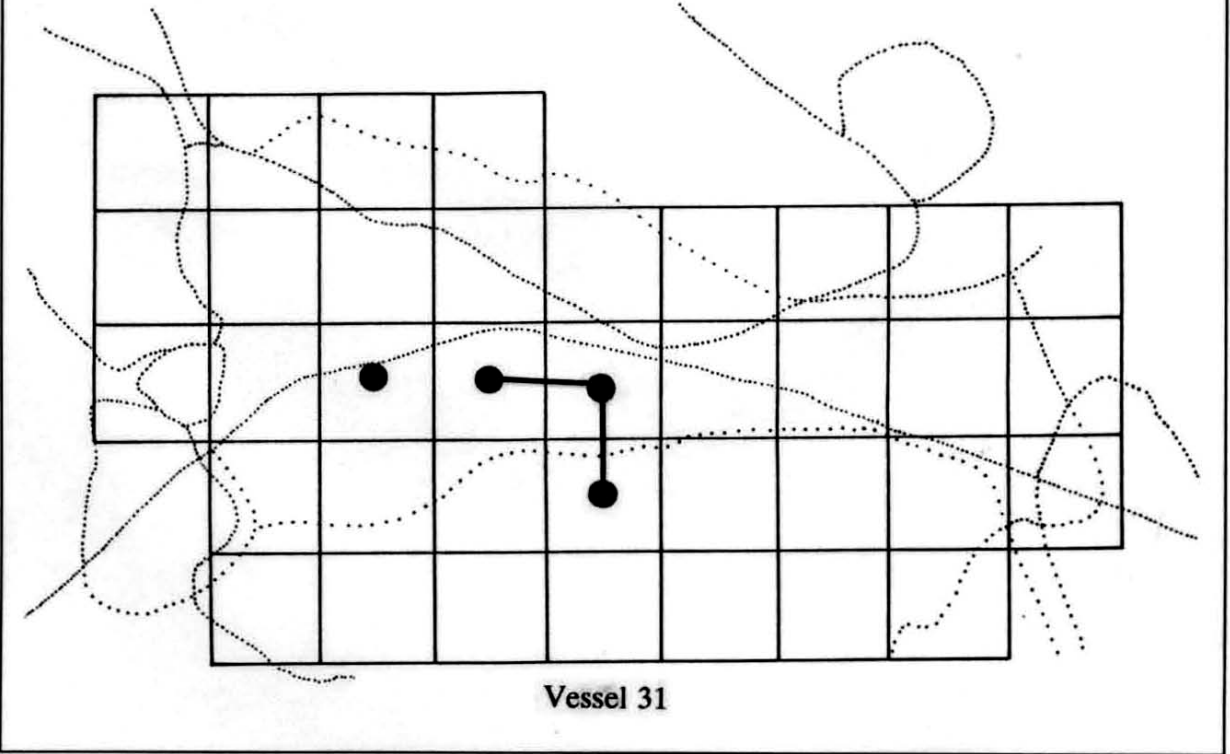
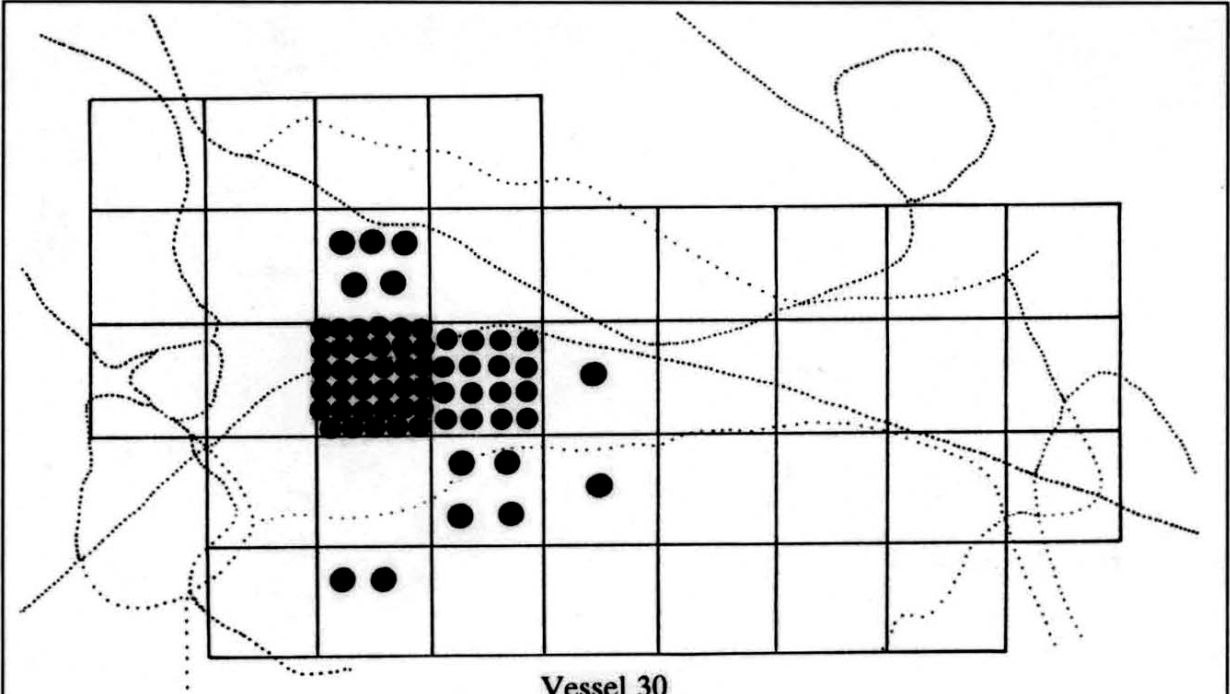
Vessel 27

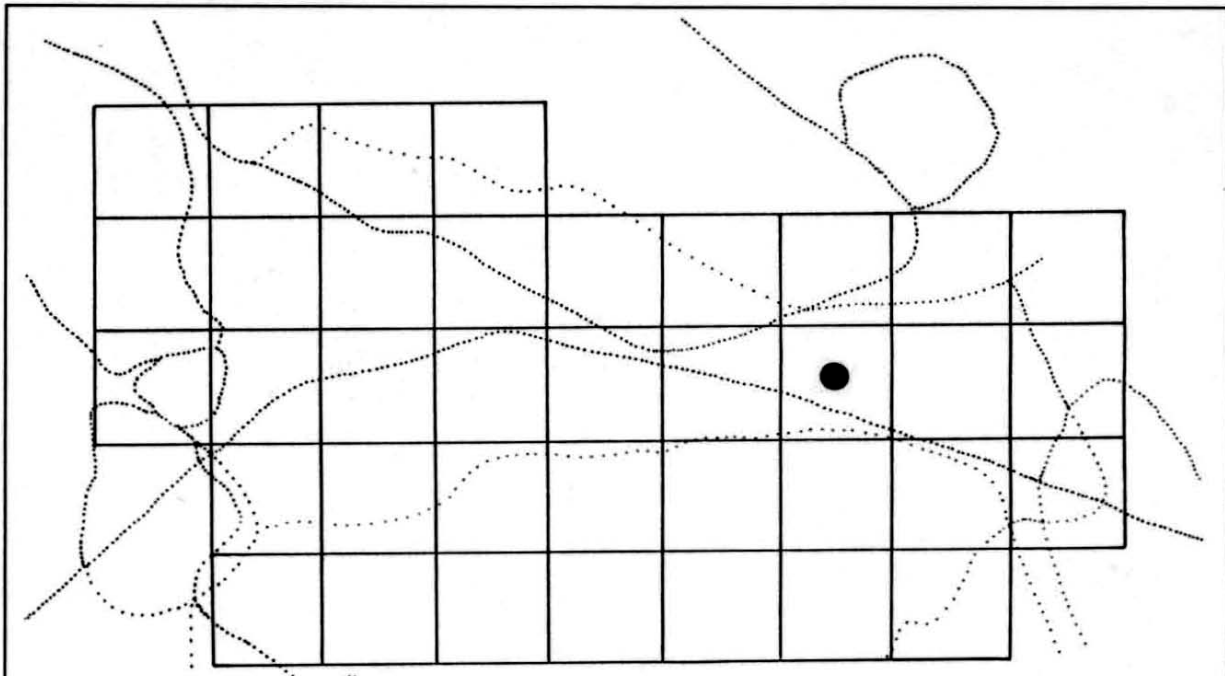


Vessel 28

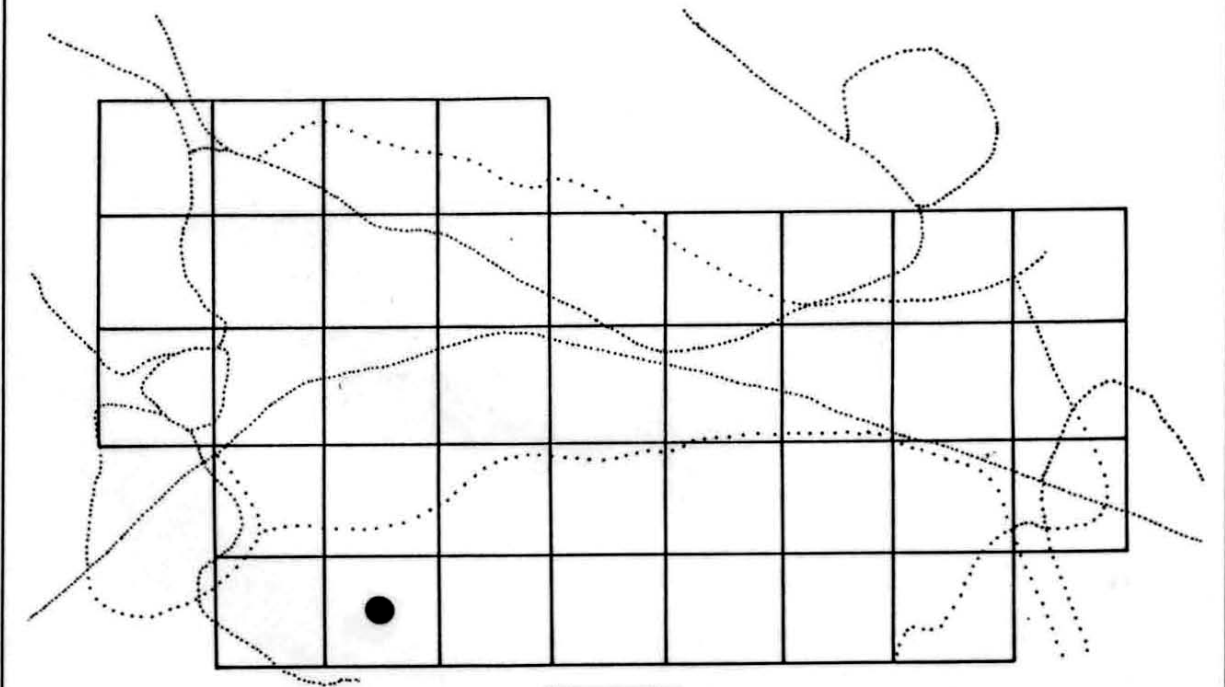


Vessel 29

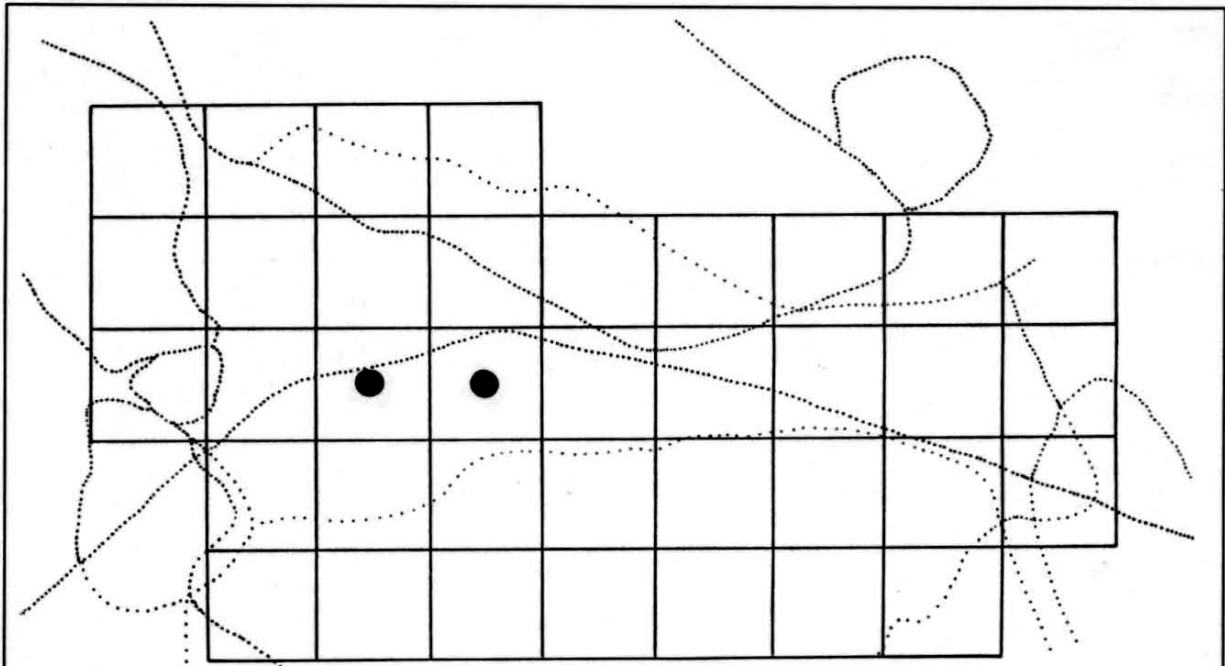




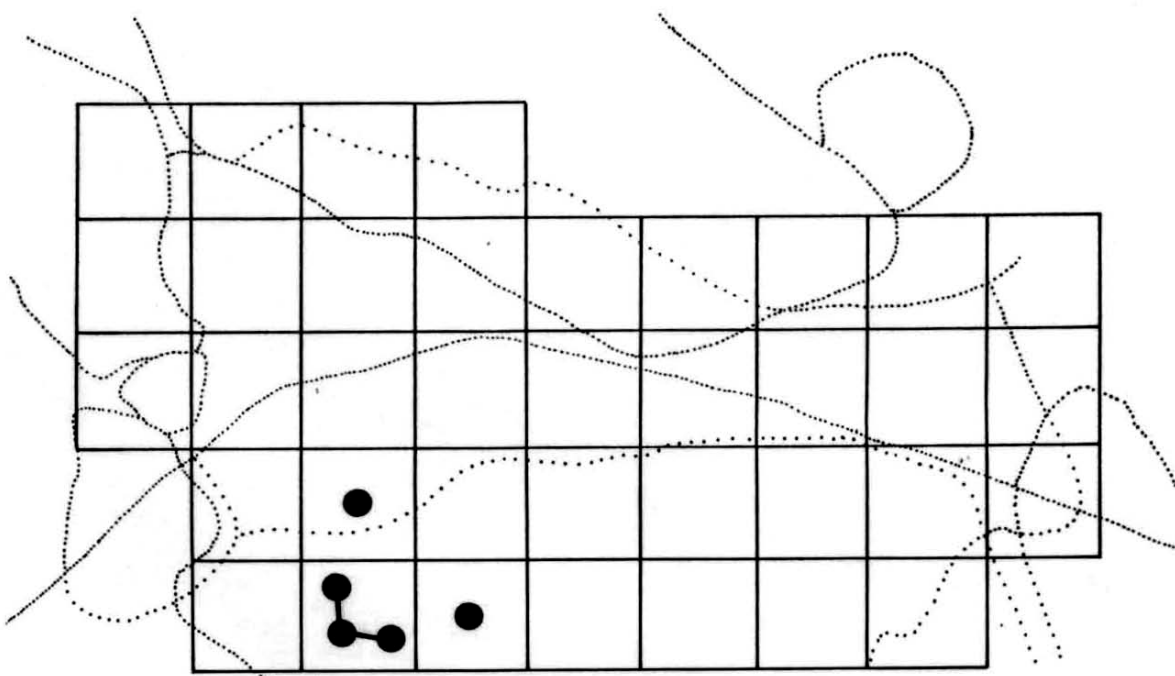
Vessel 32



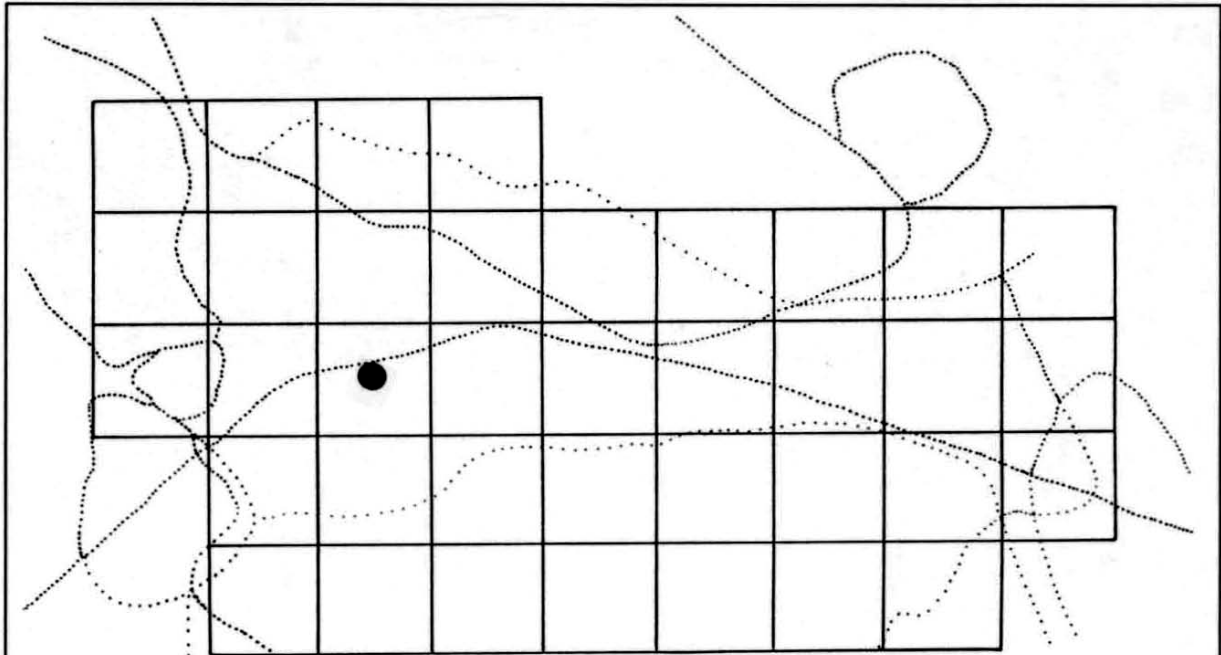
Vessel 33



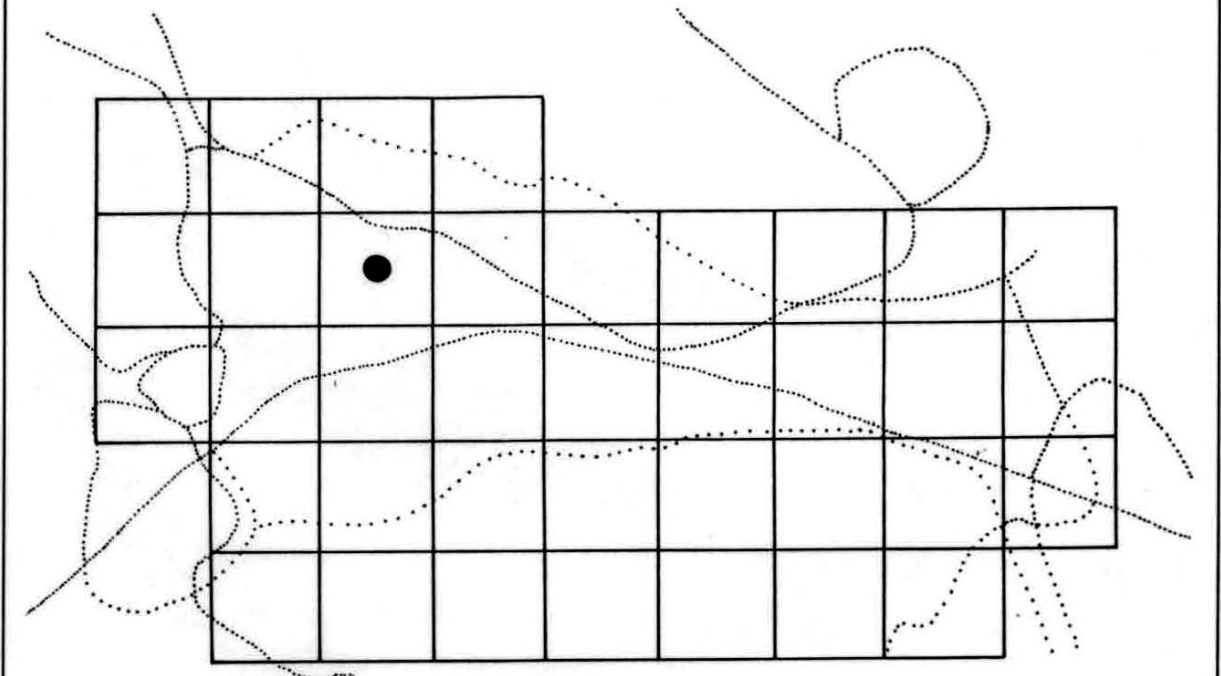
Vessel 36



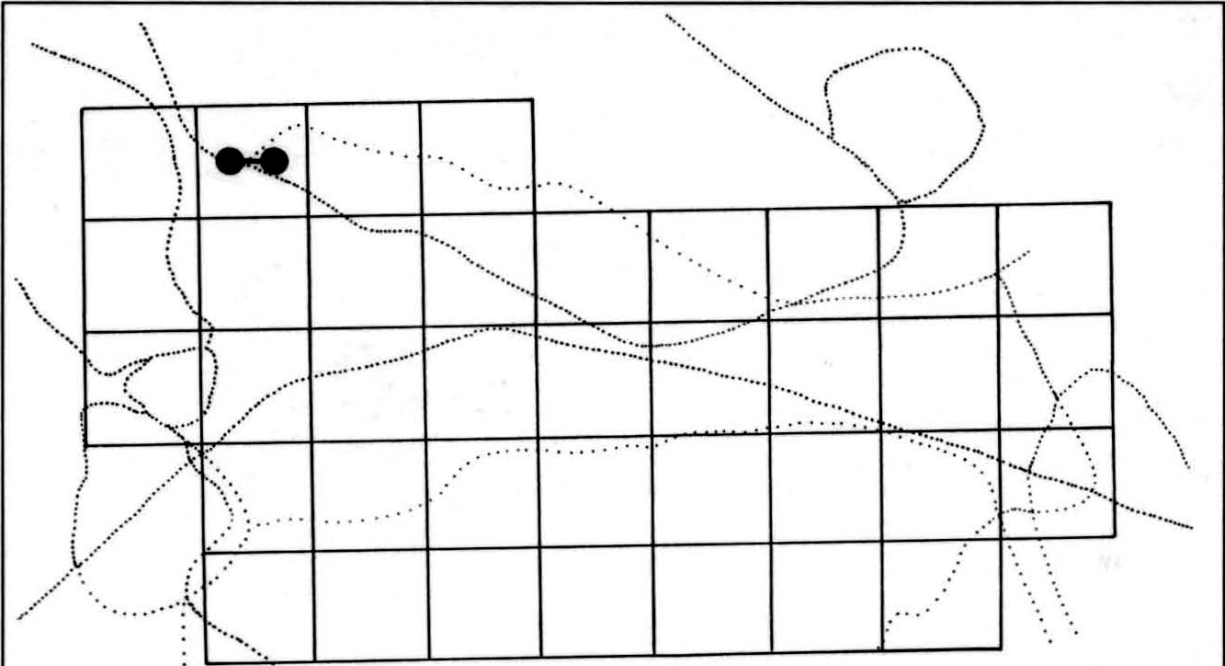
Vessel 37



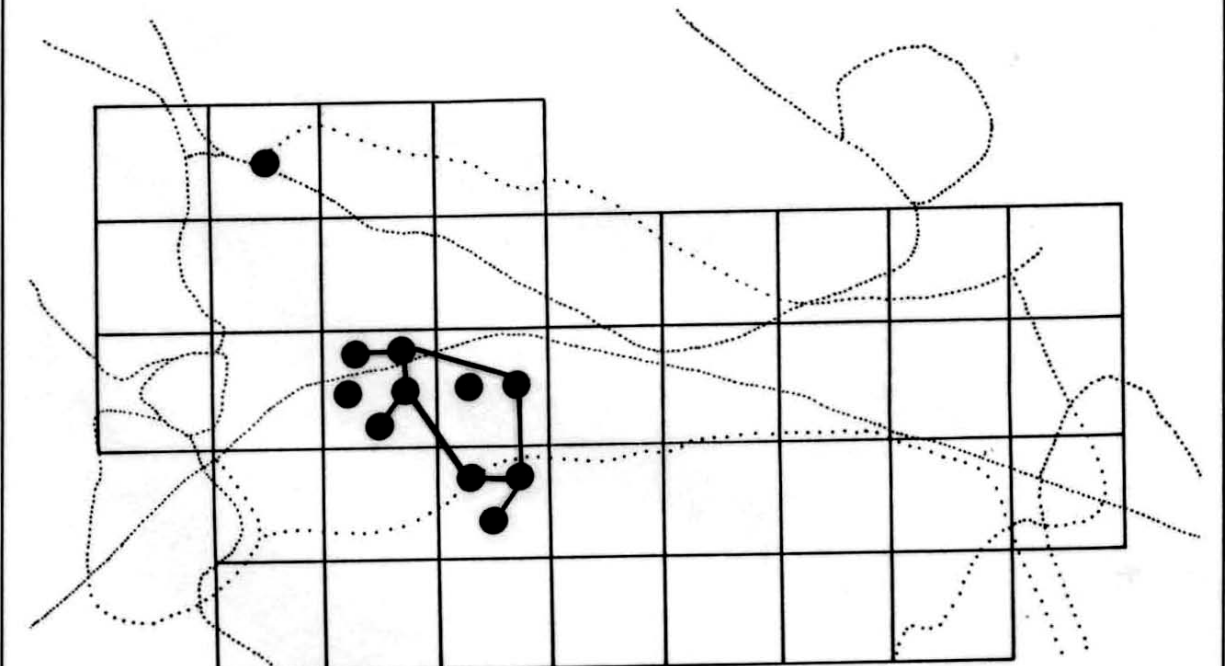
Vessel 38



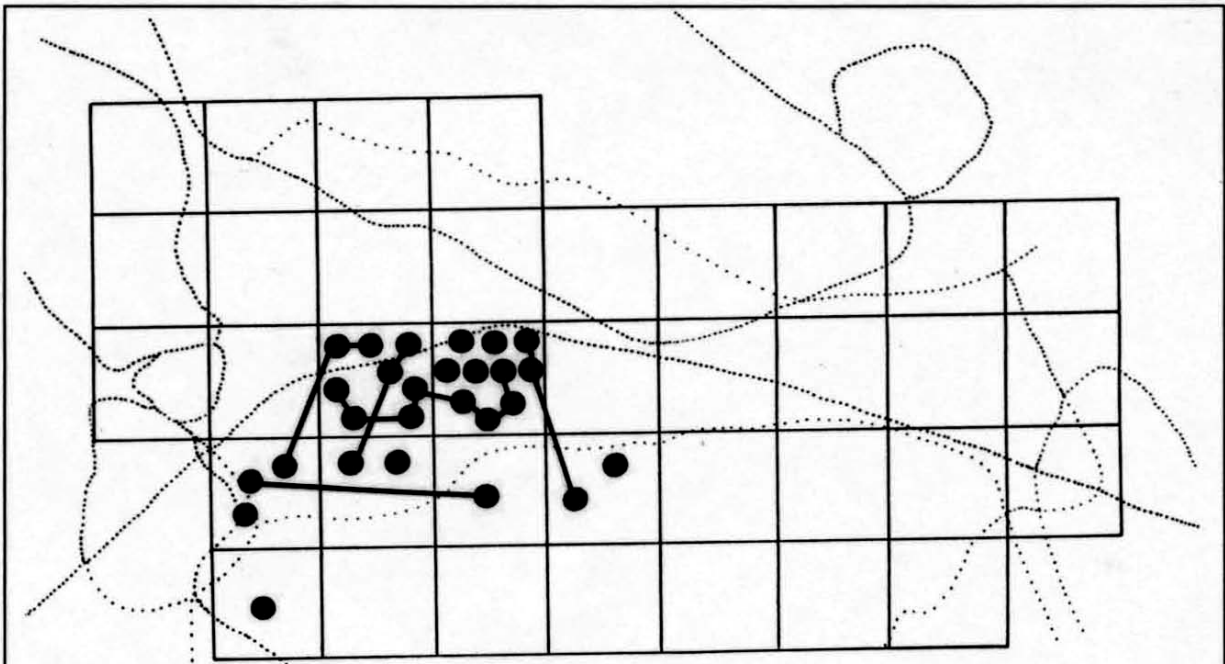
Vessel 39



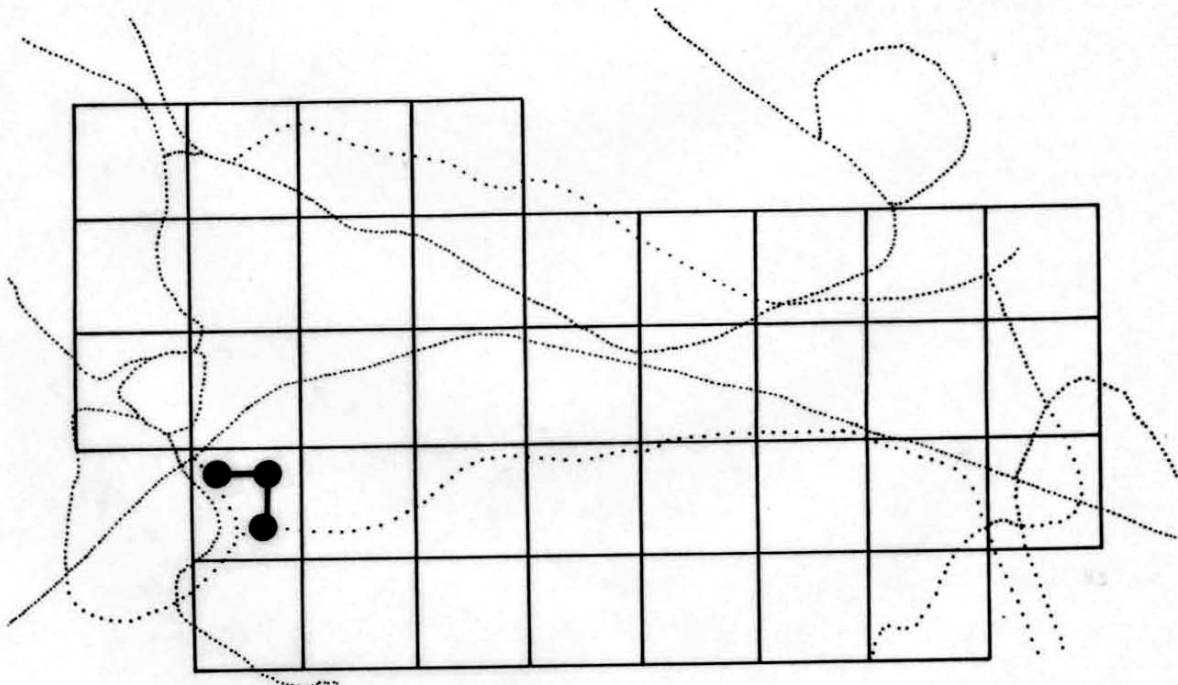
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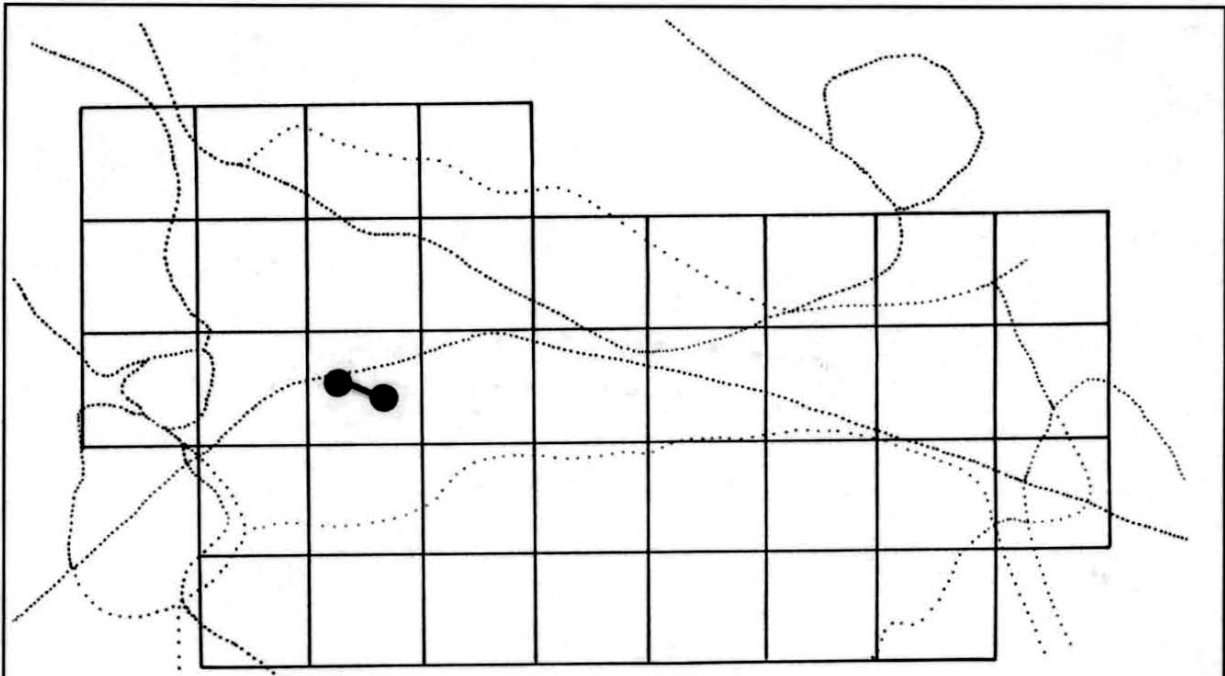
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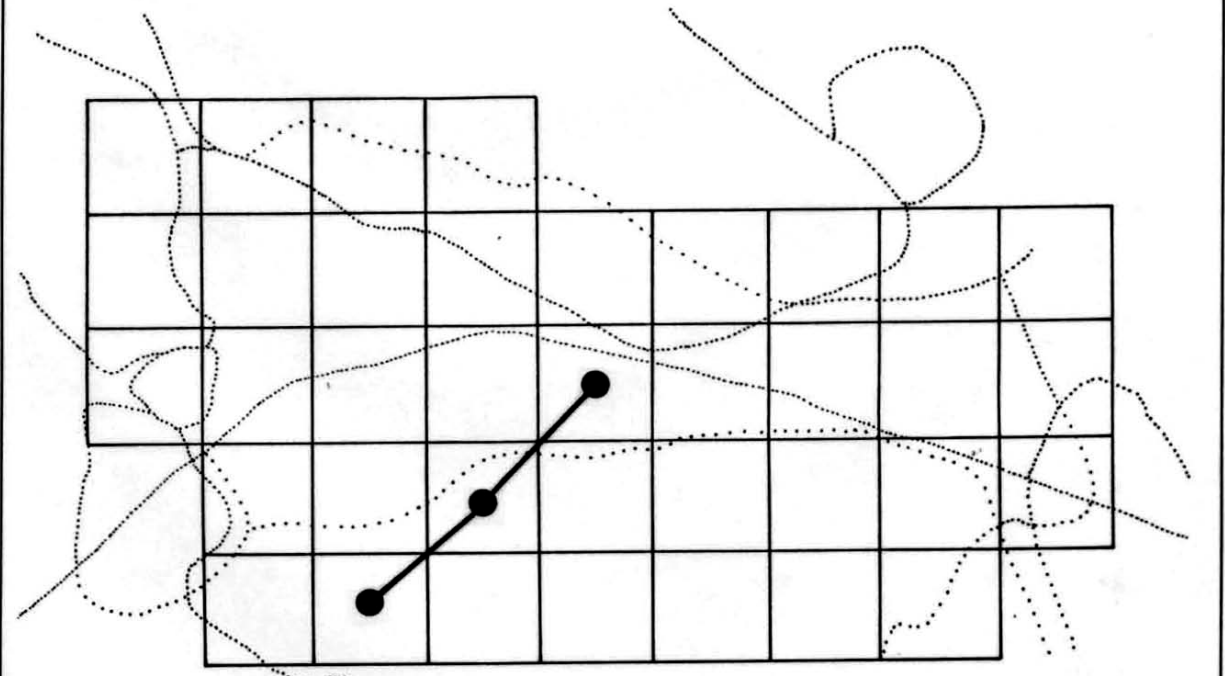
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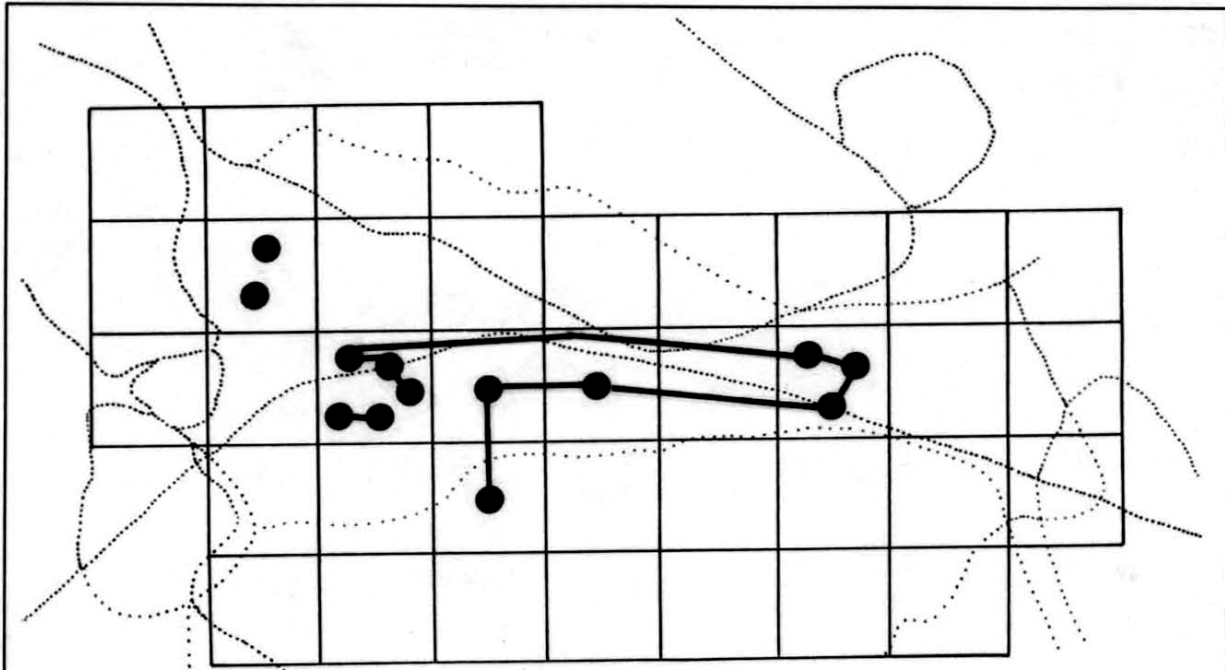
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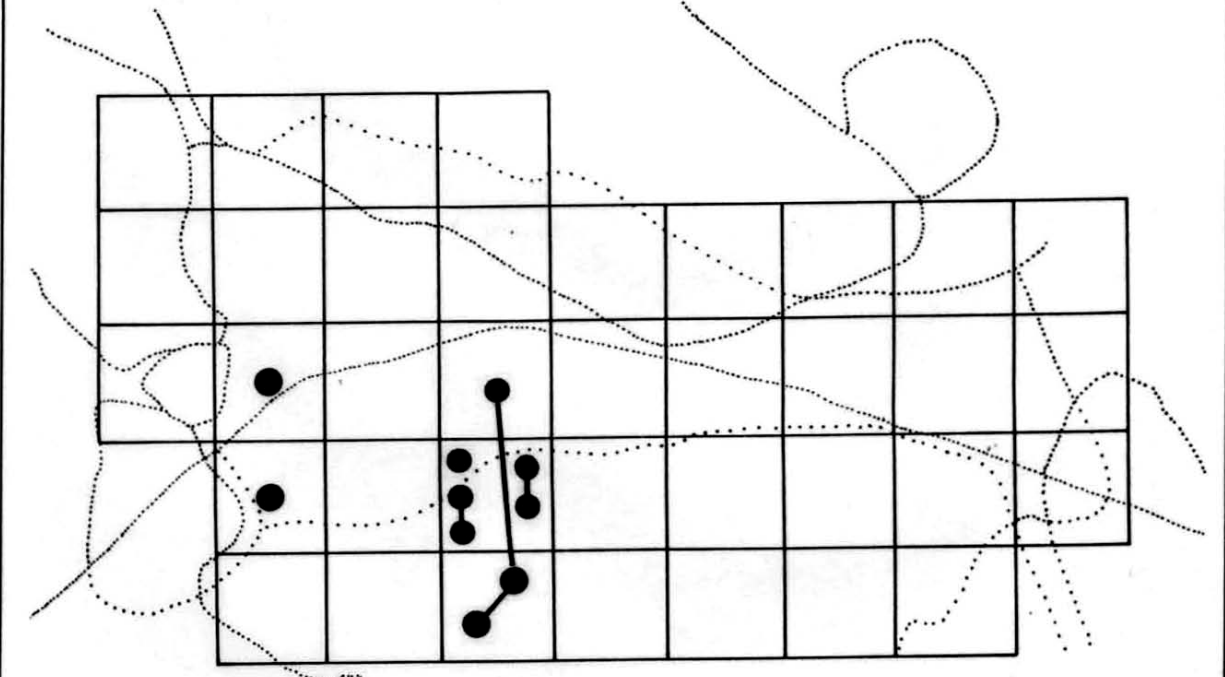
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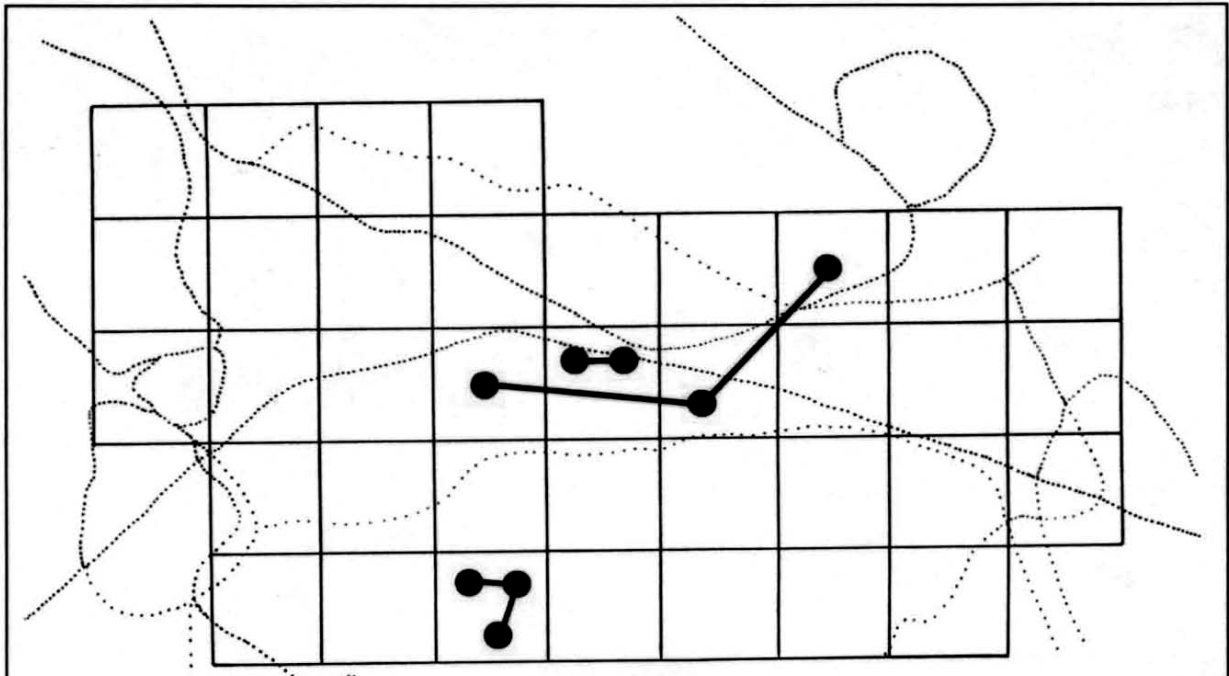
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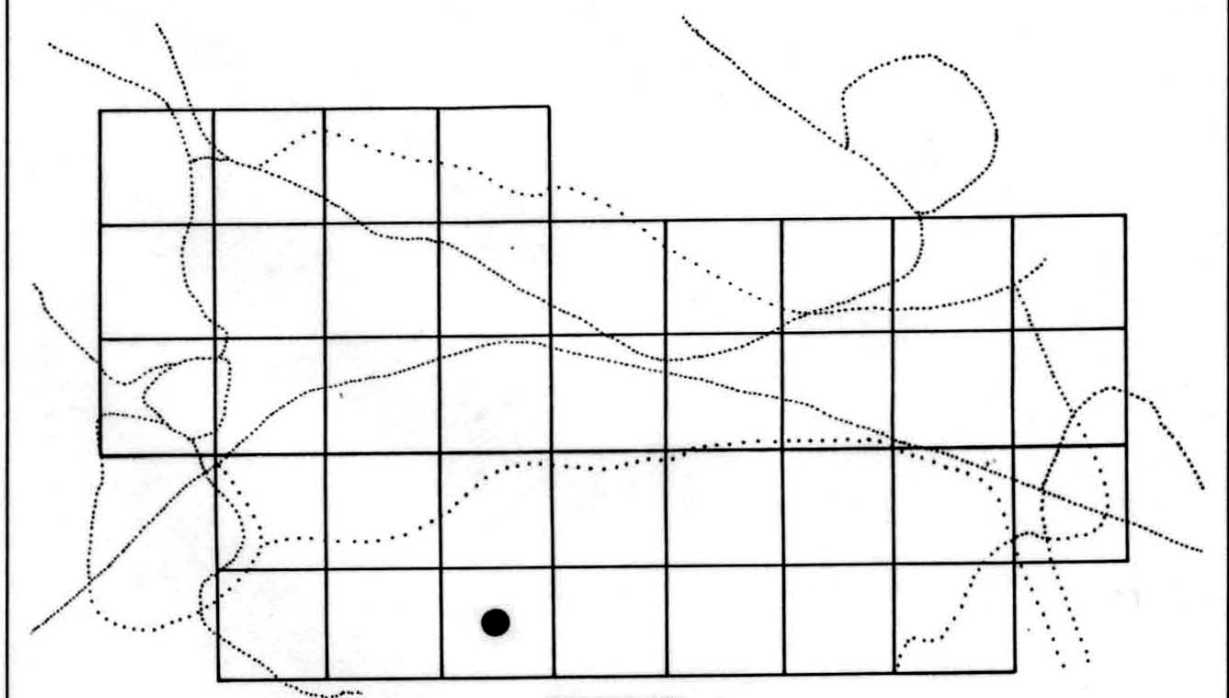
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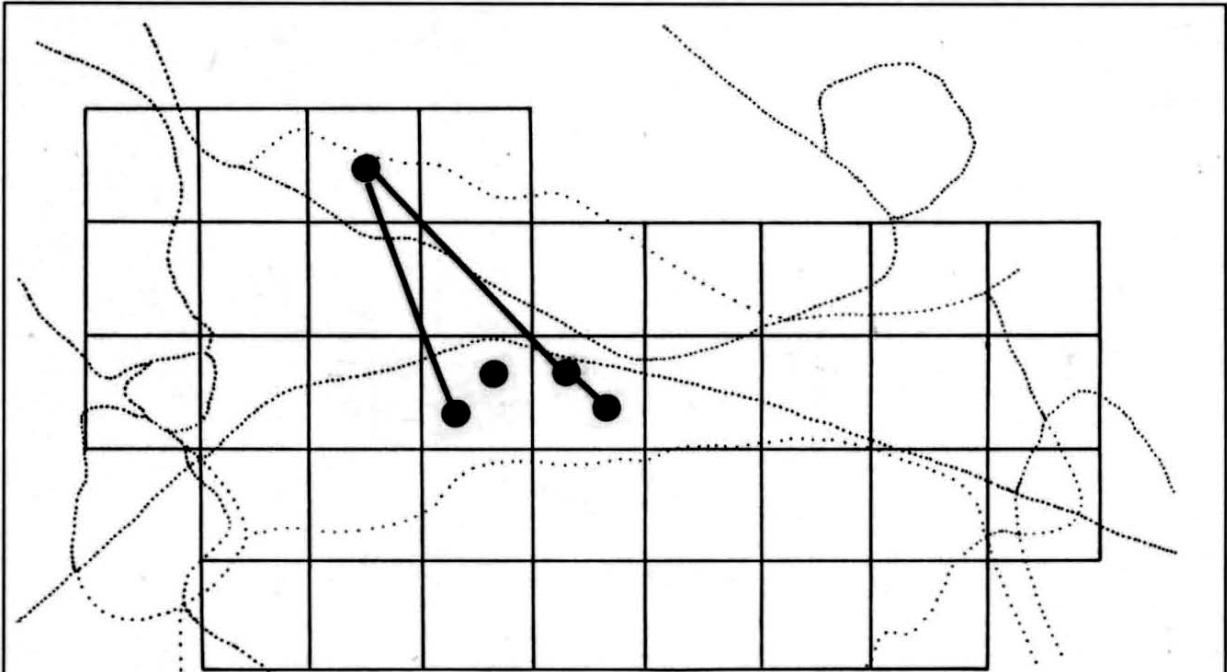
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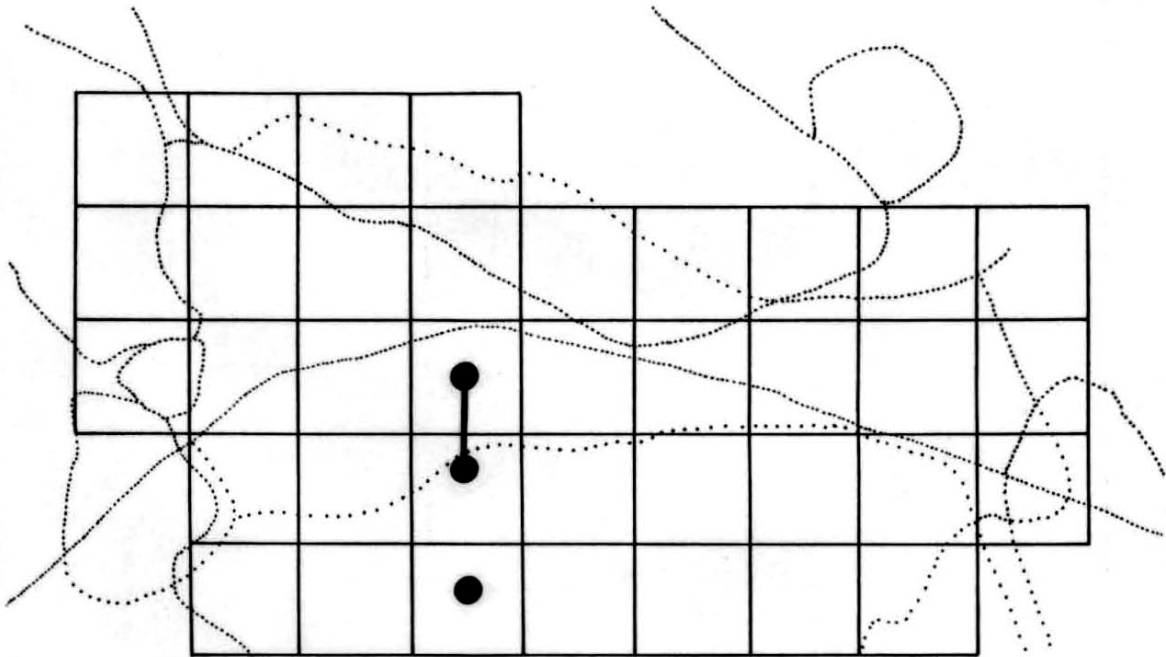
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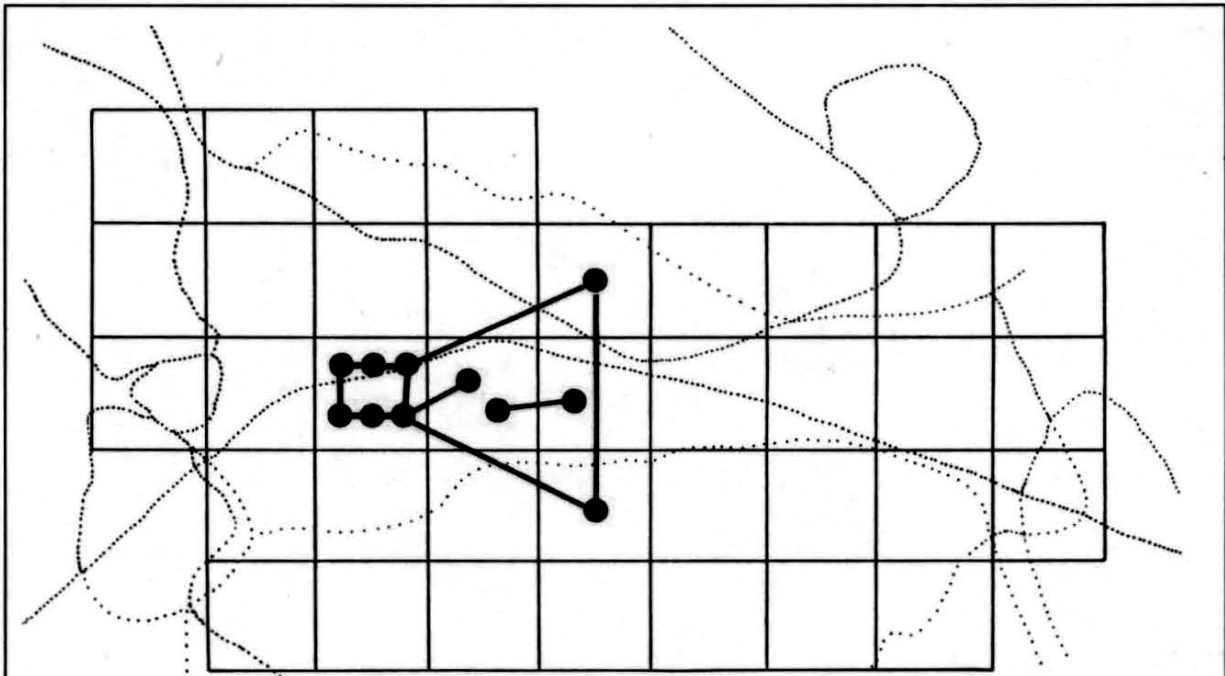
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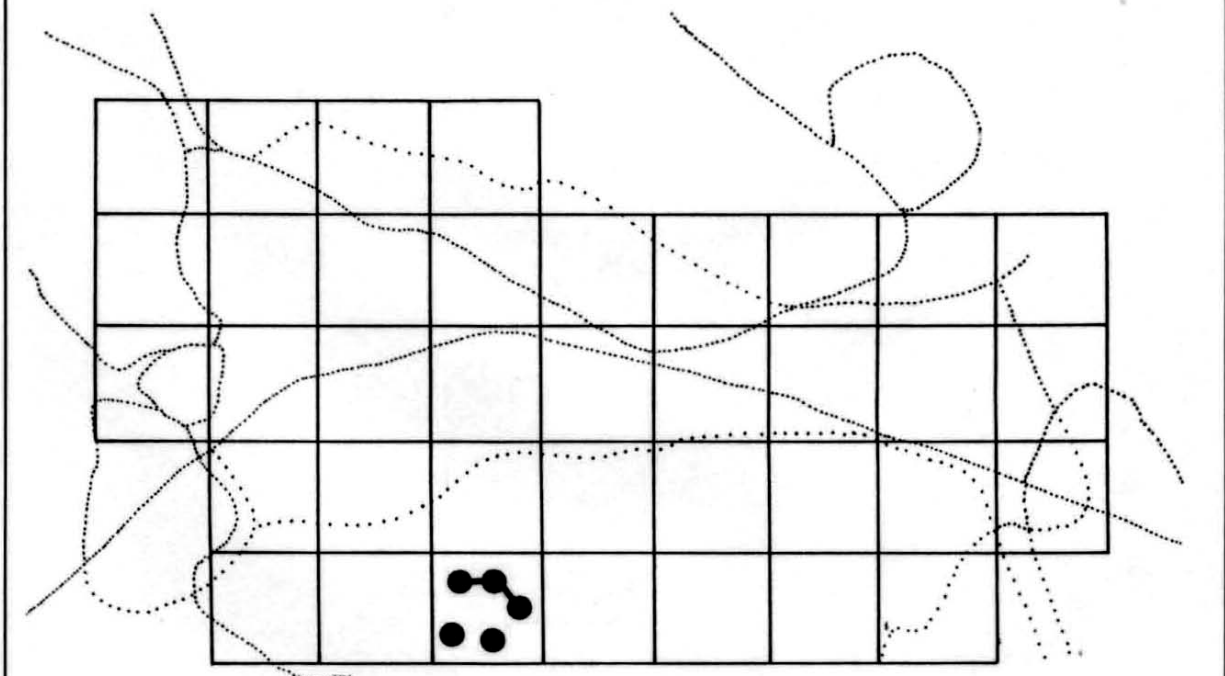
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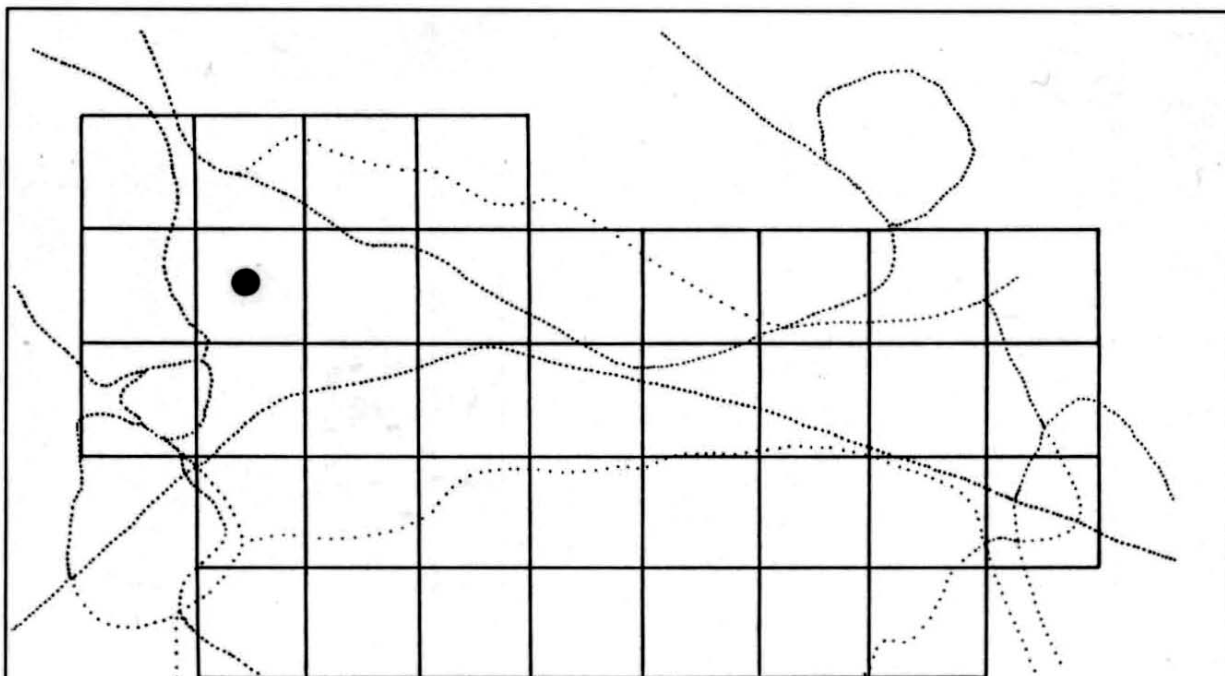
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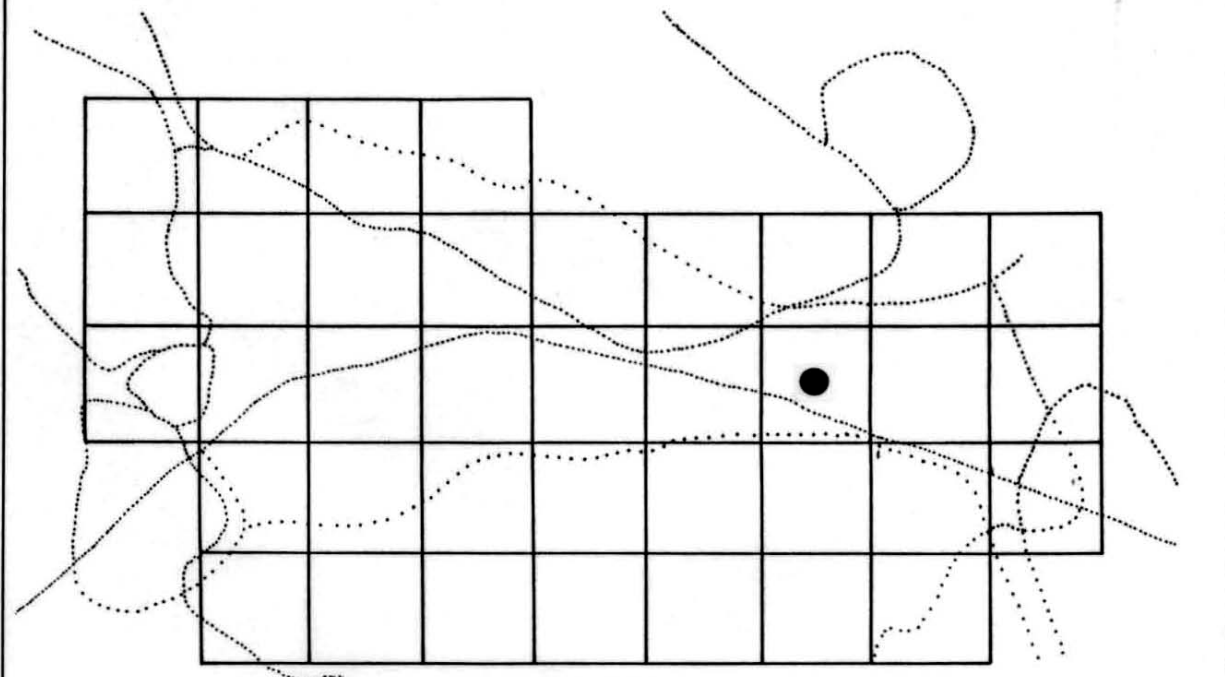
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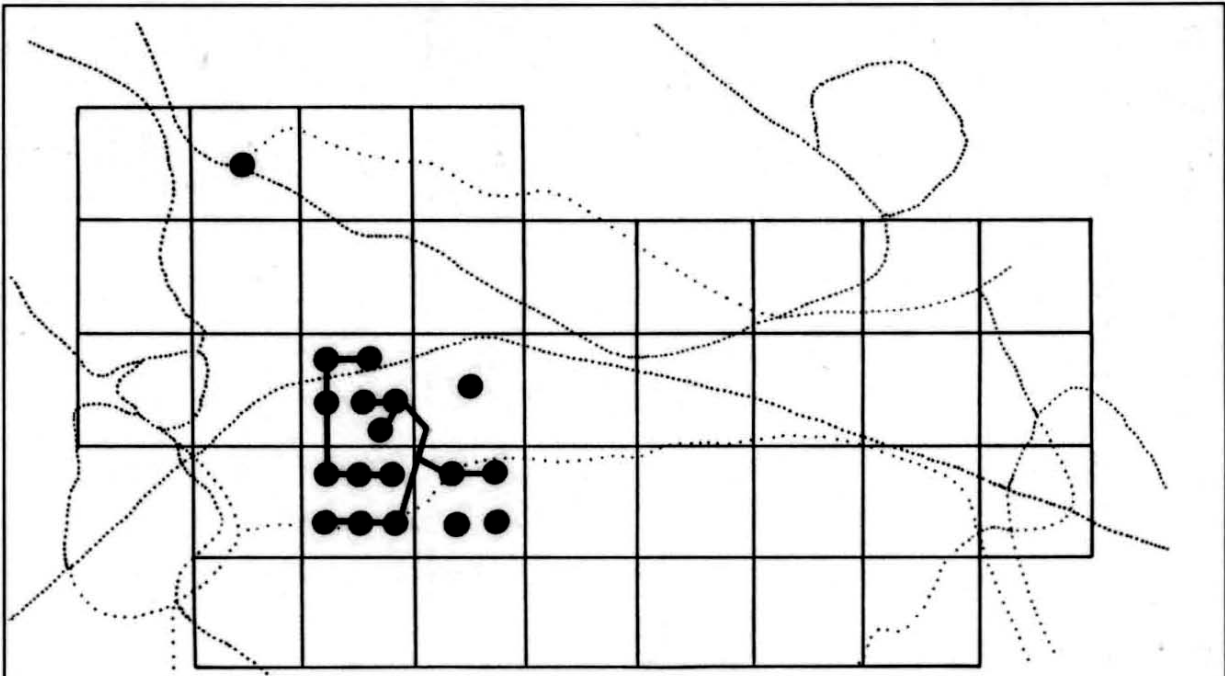
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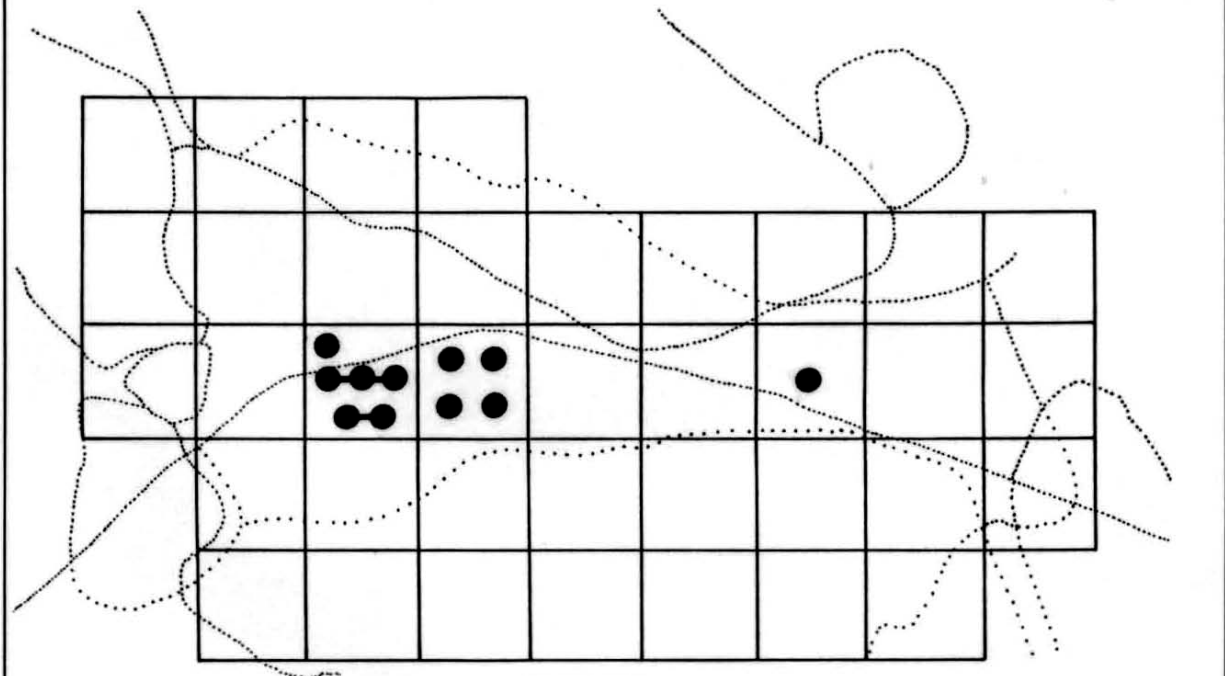
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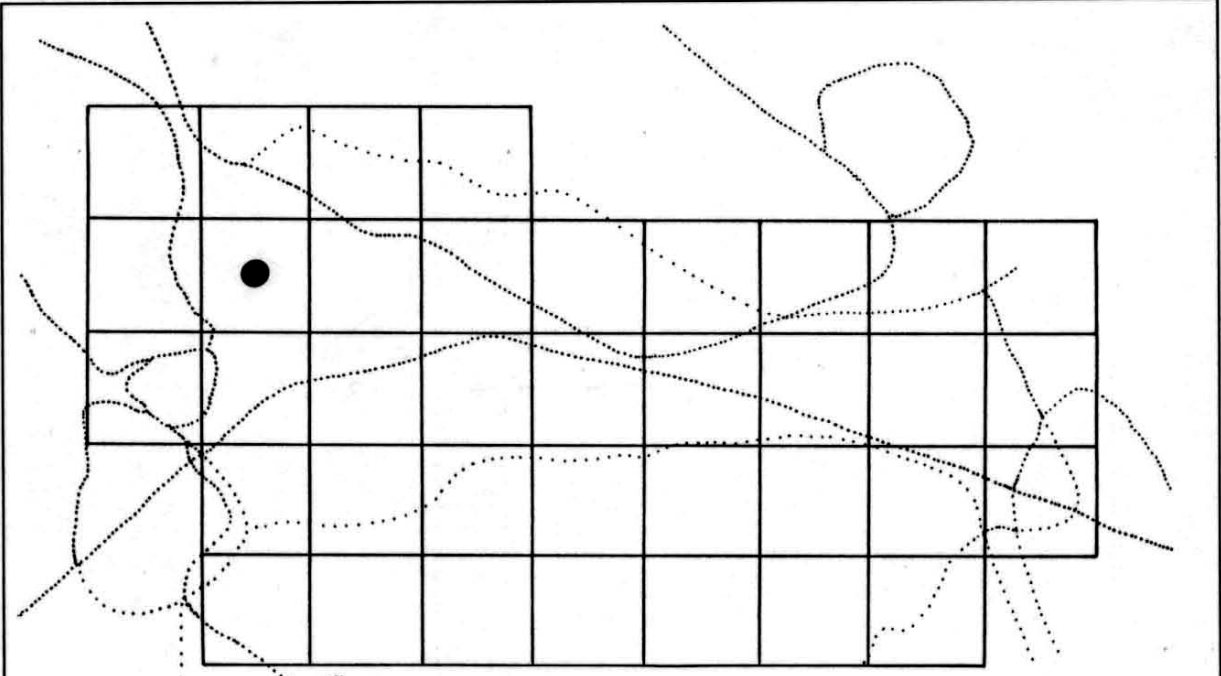
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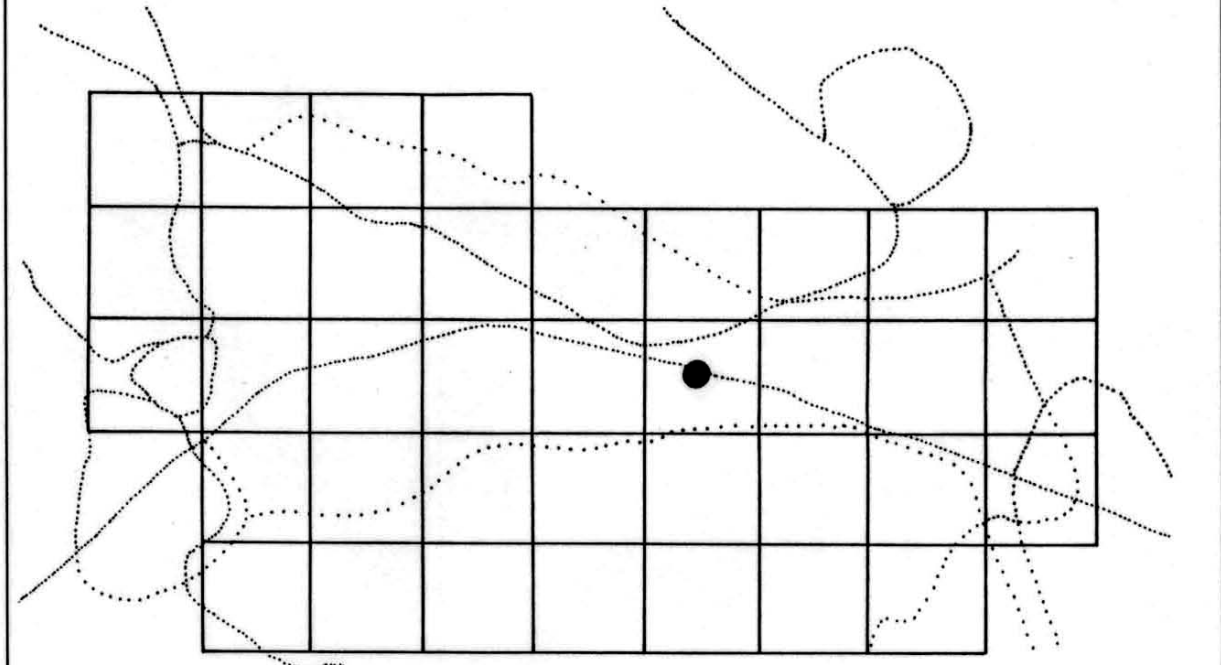
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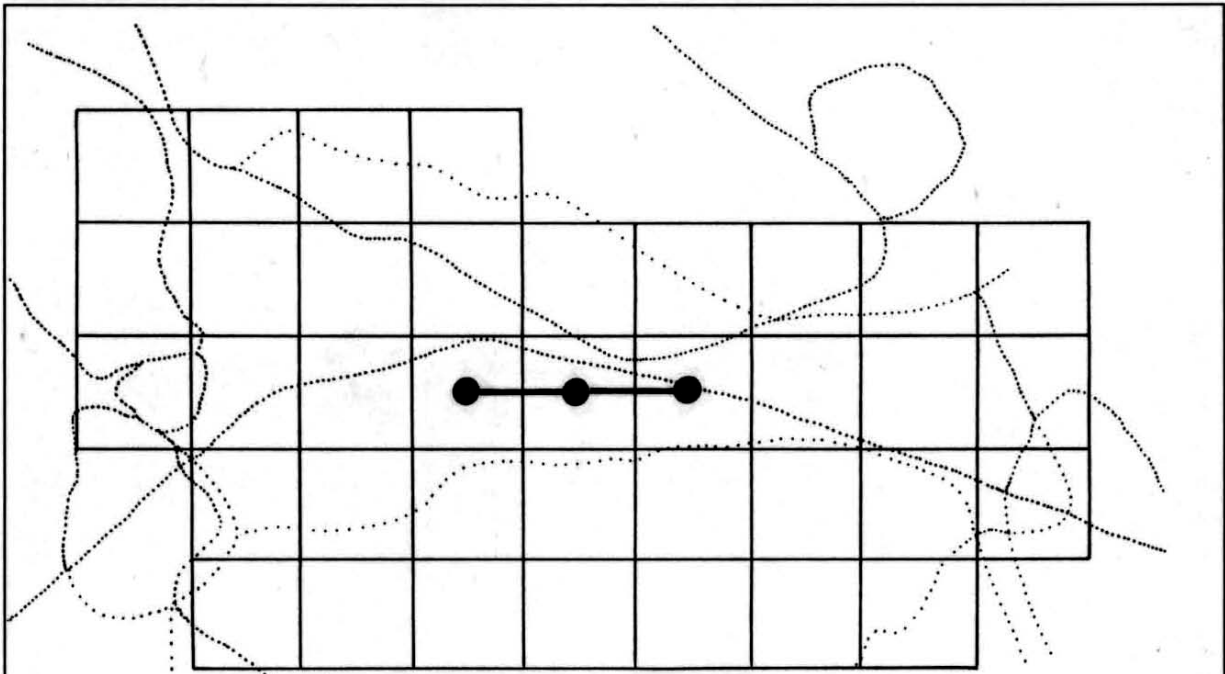
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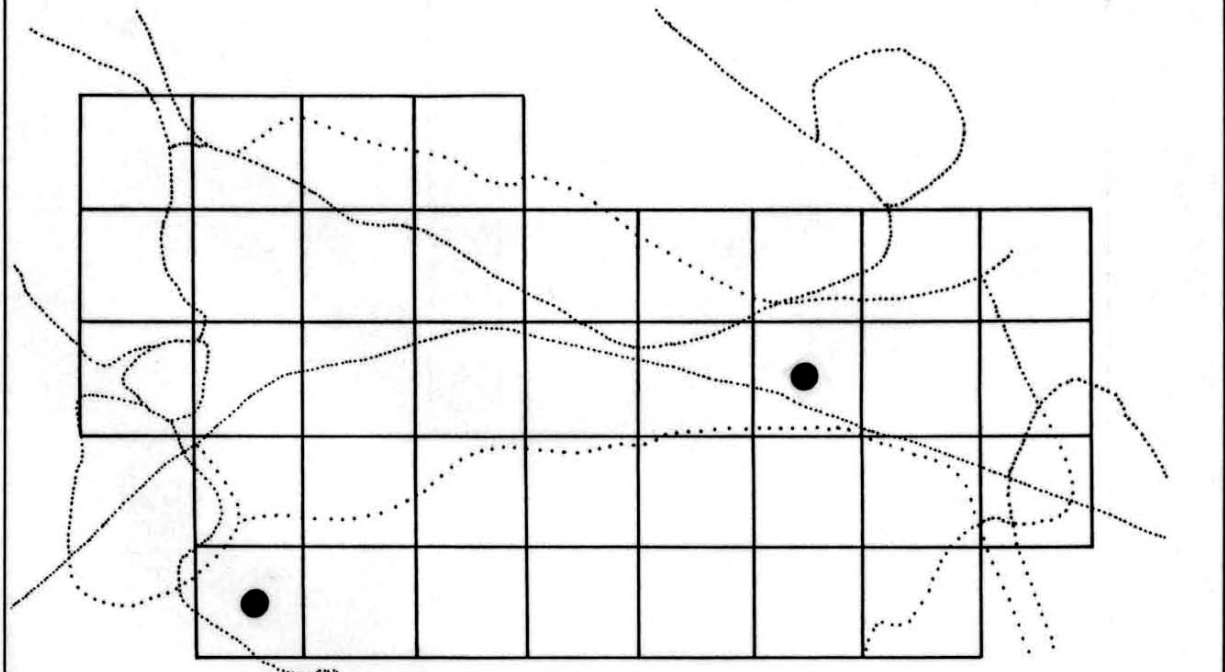
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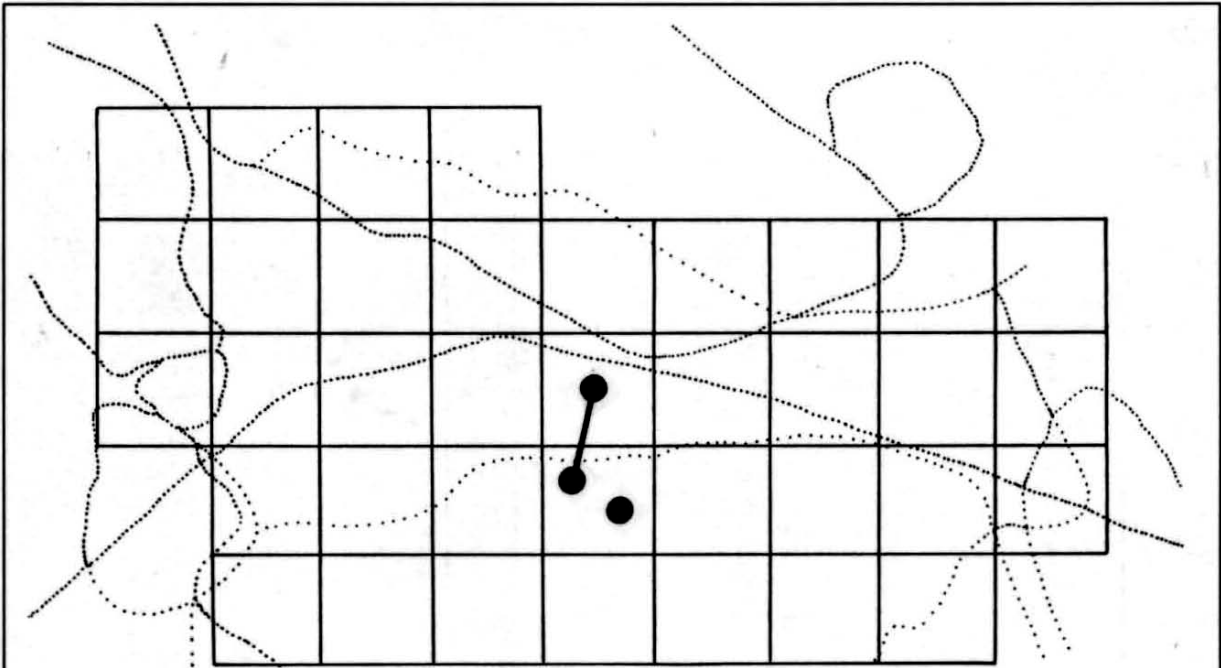
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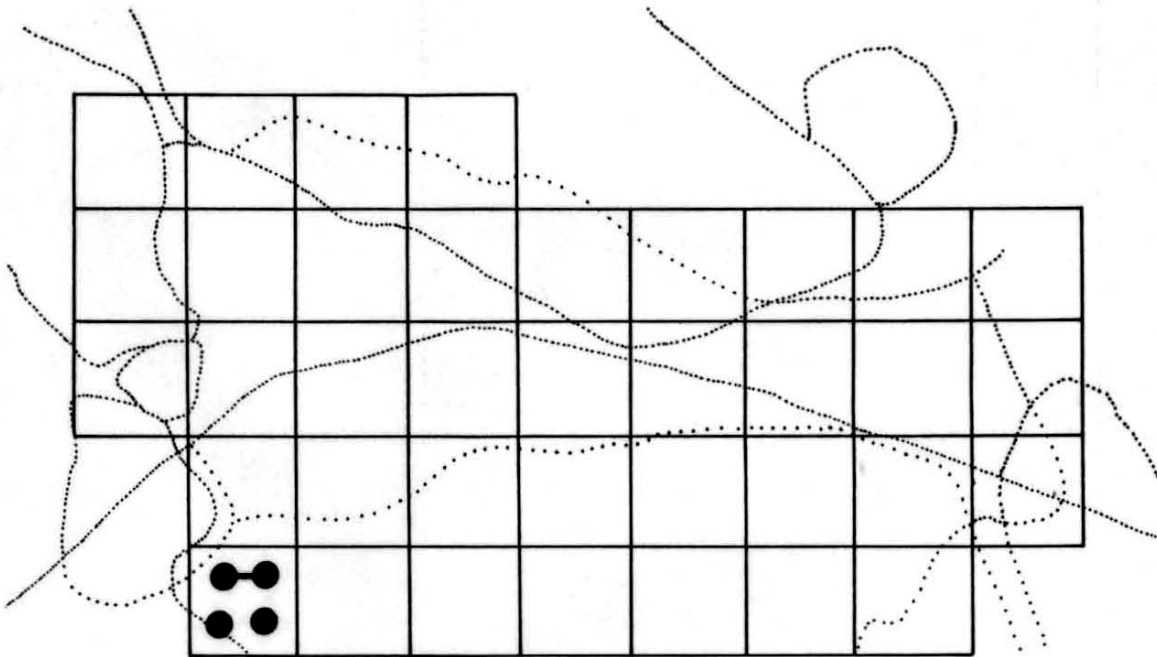
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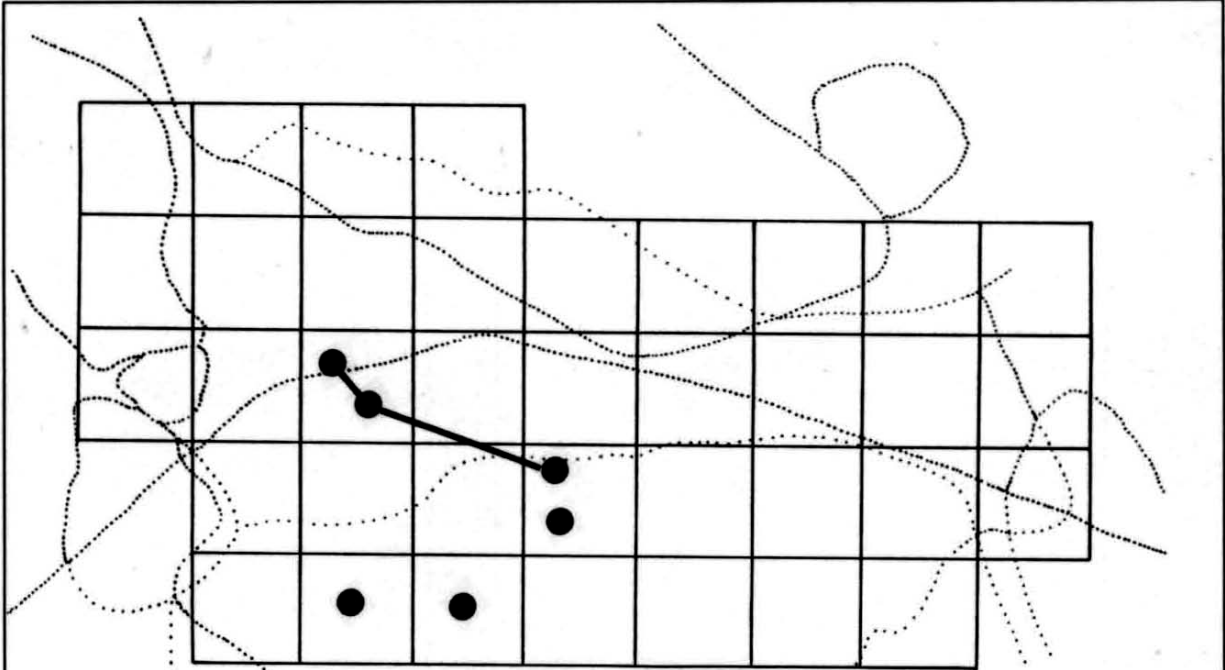
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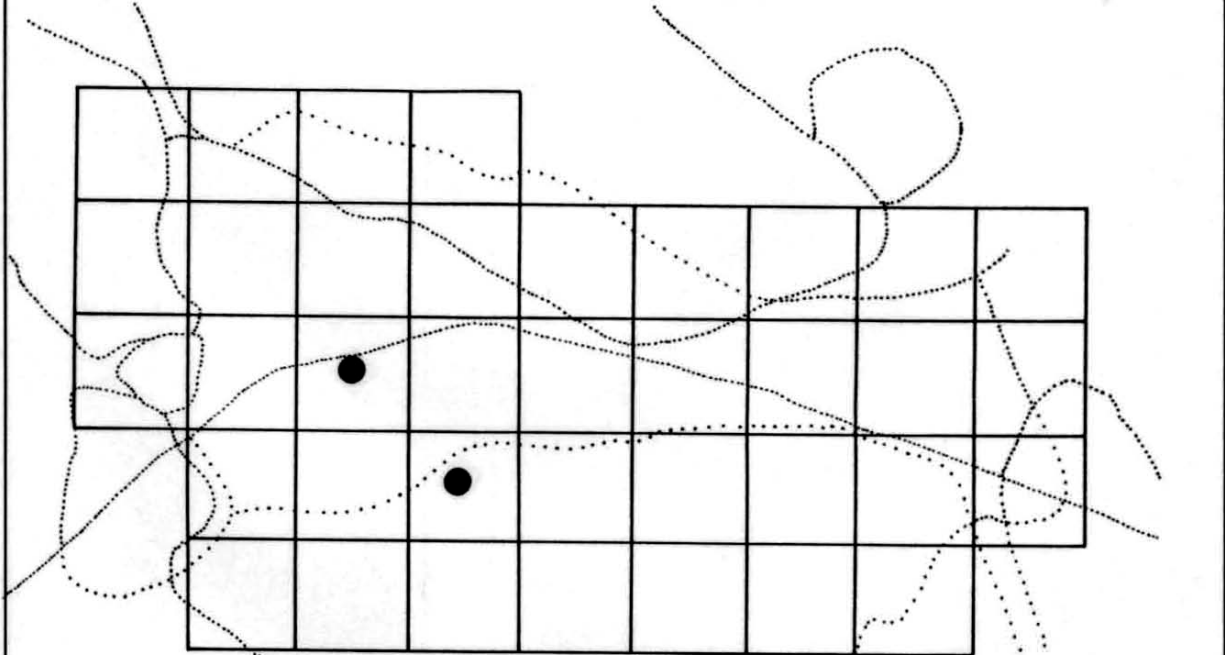
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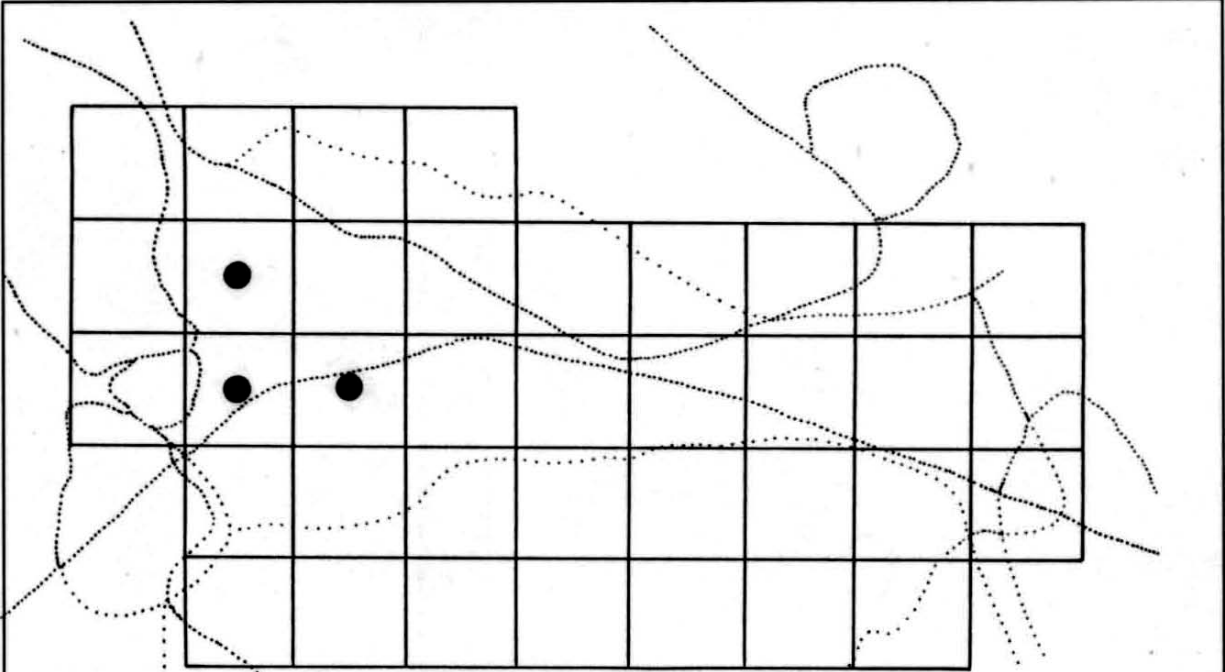
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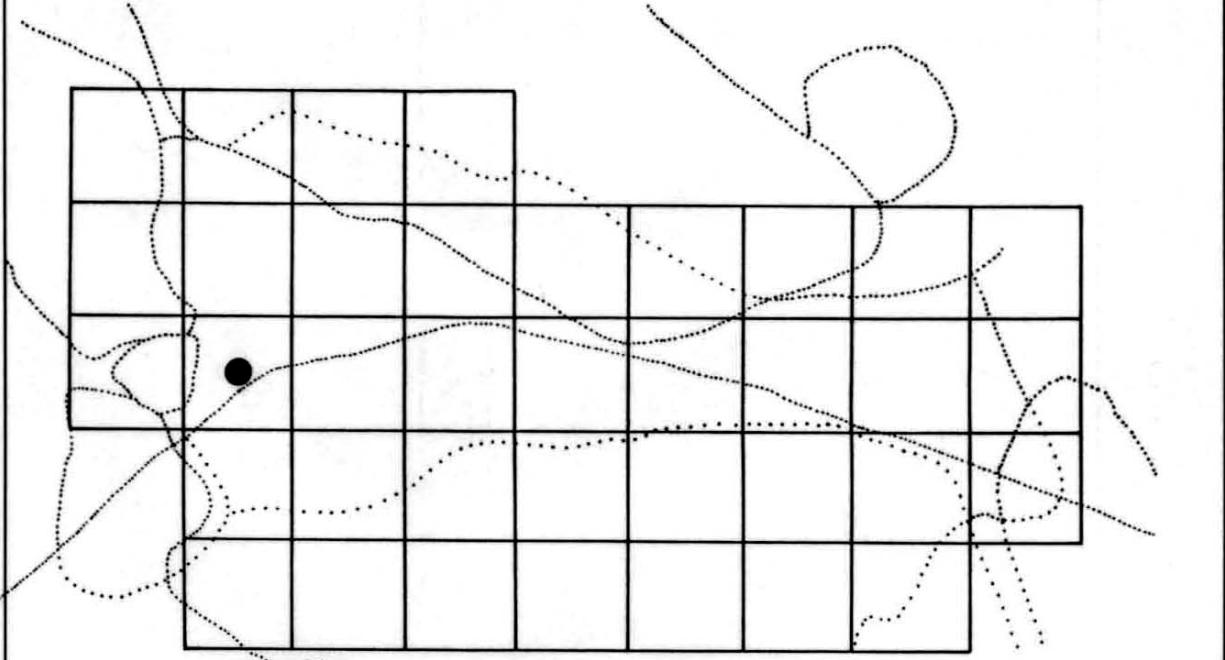
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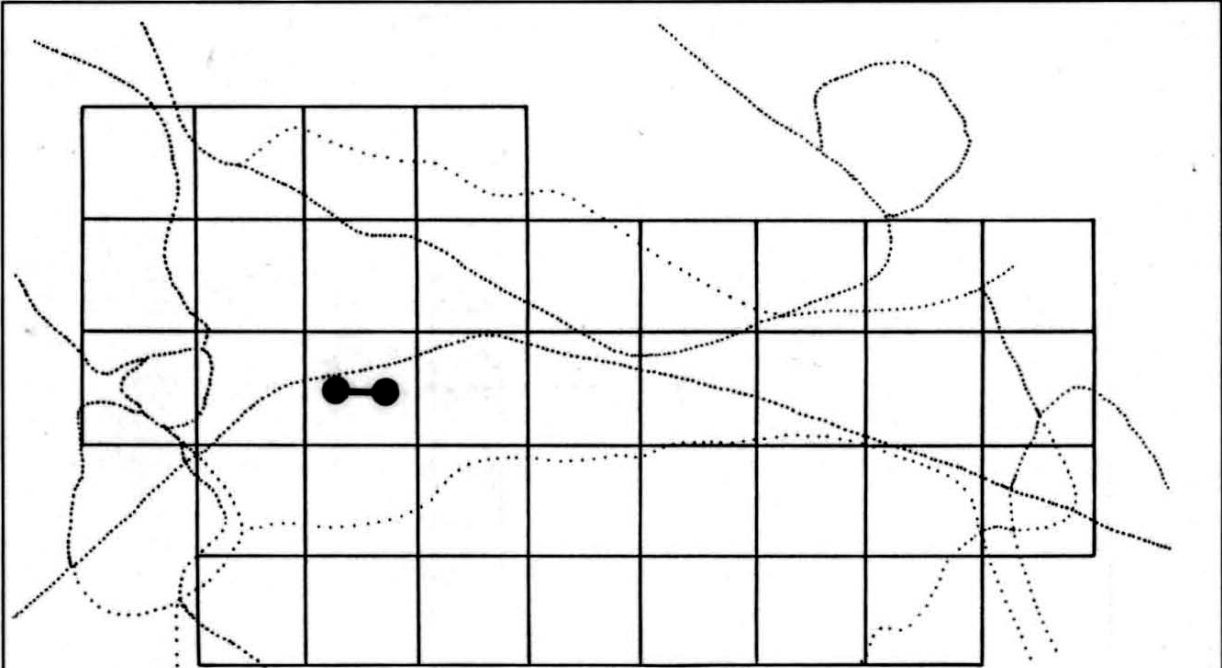
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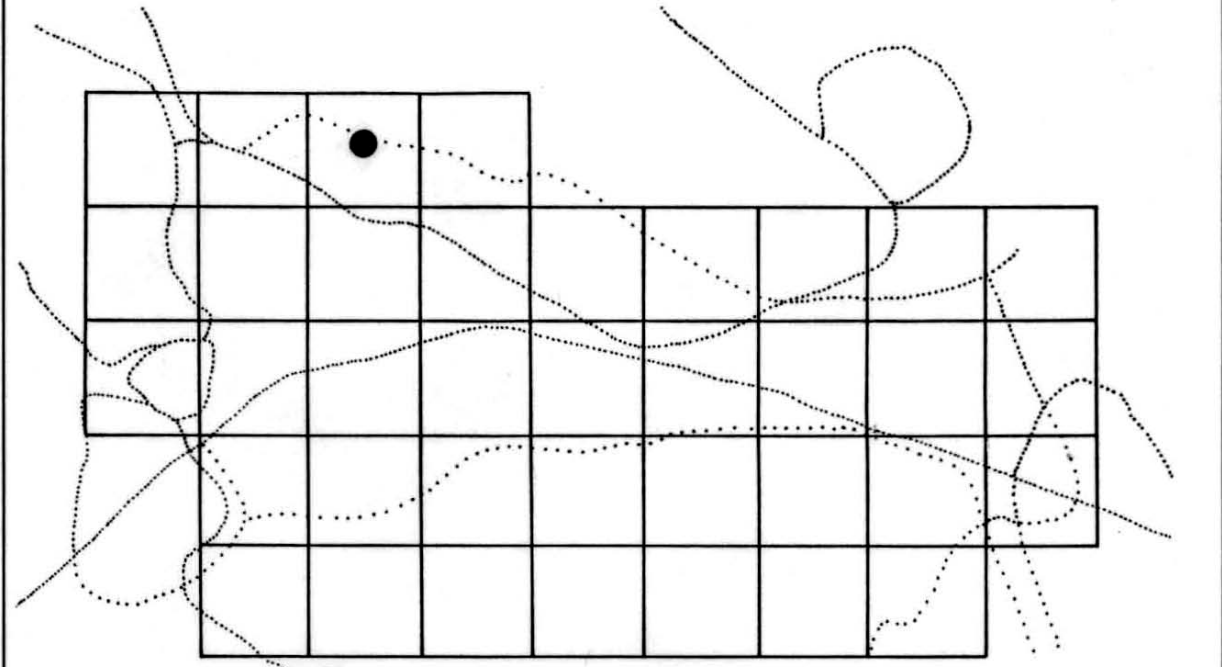
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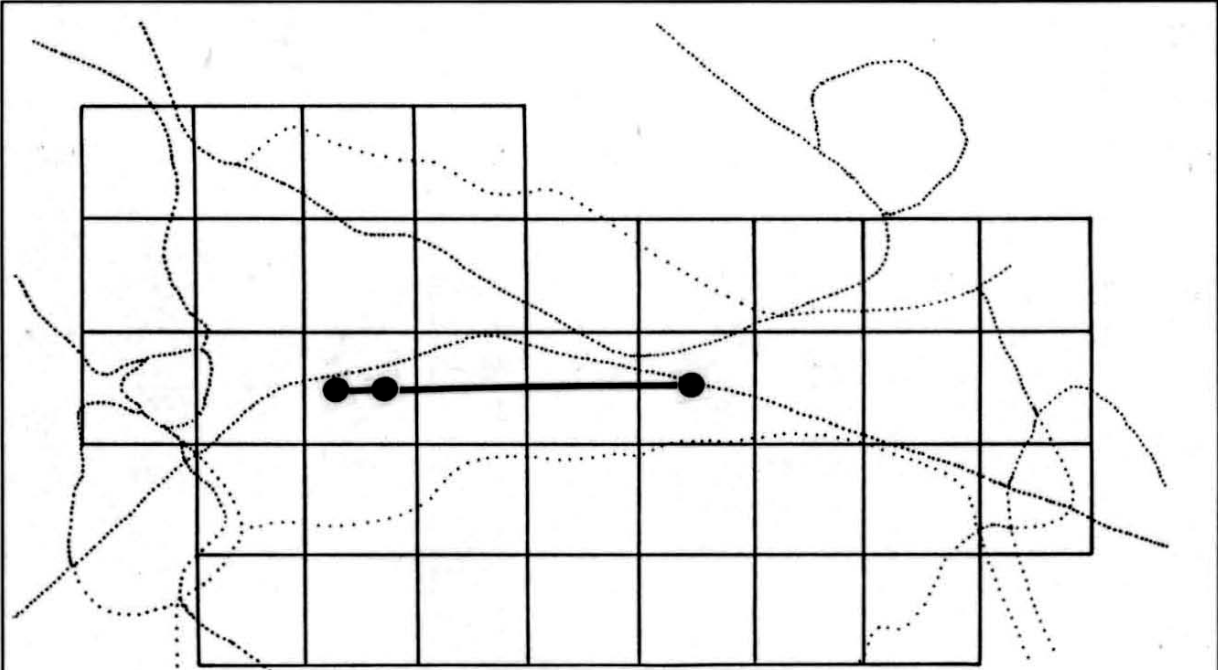
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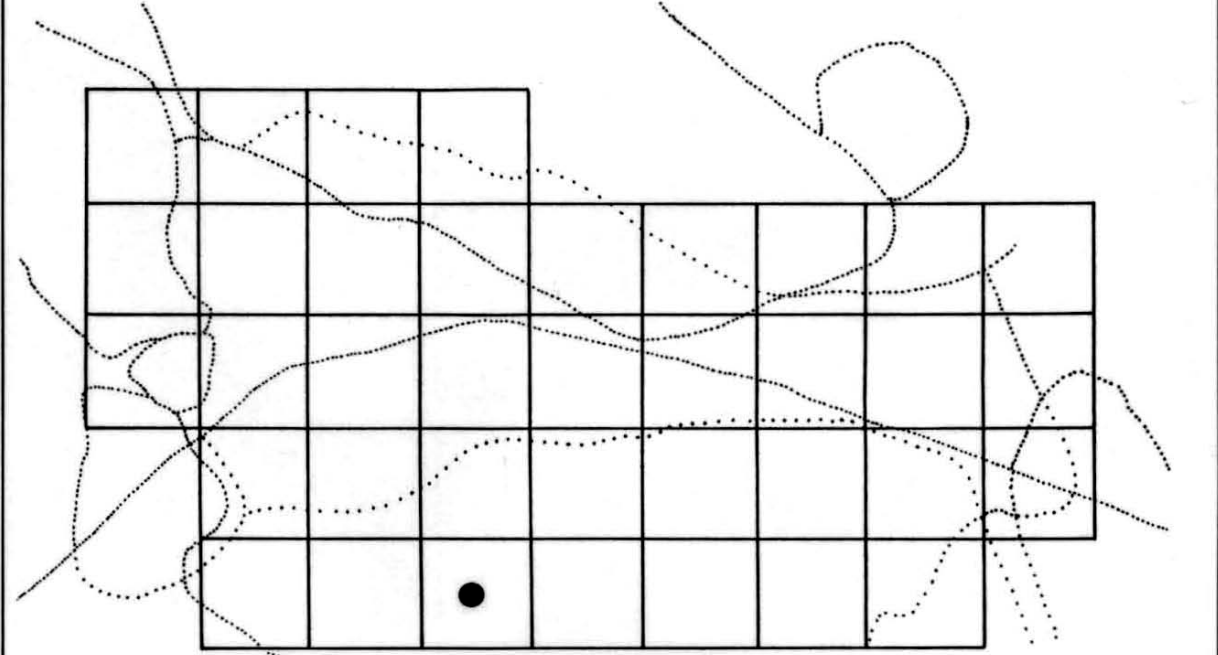
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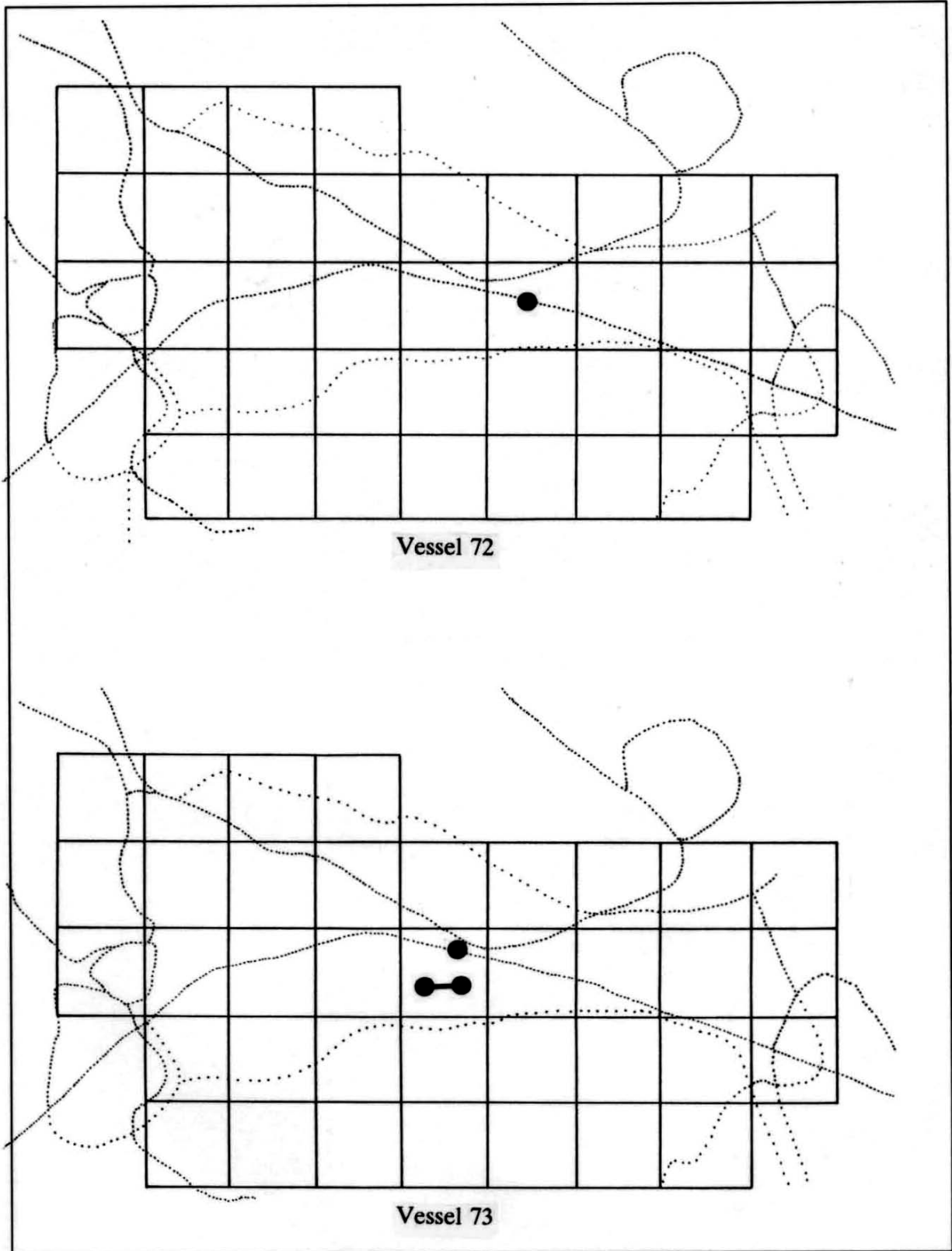
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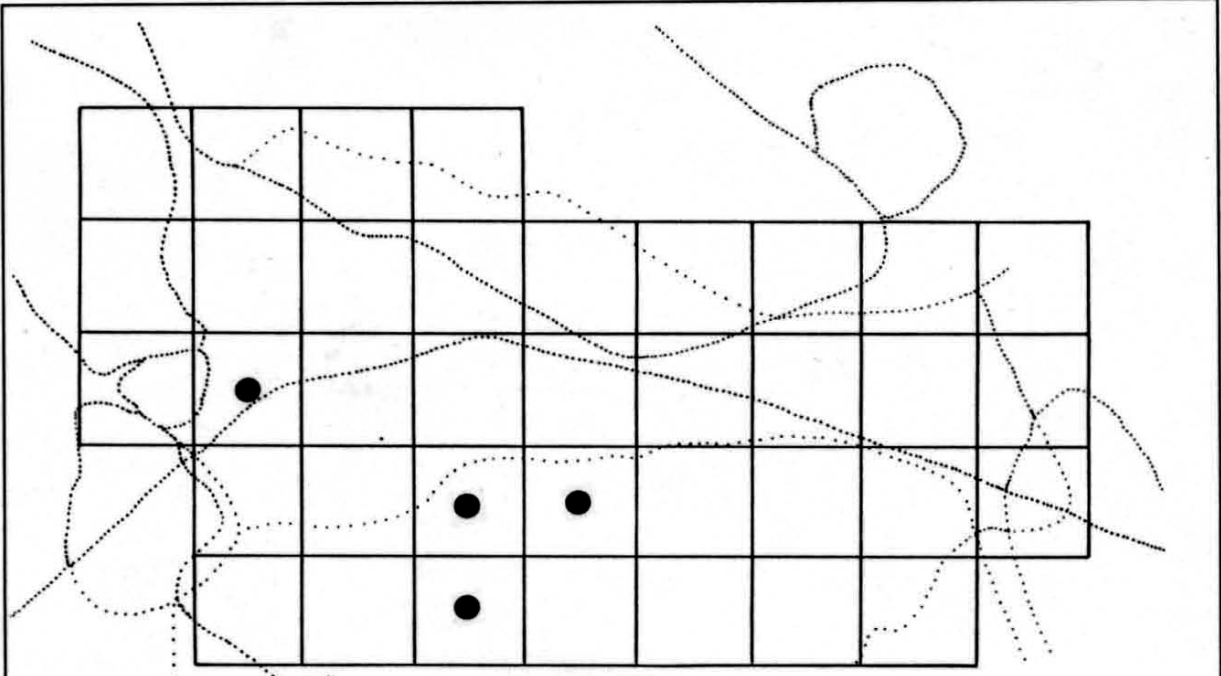


Vessel 70

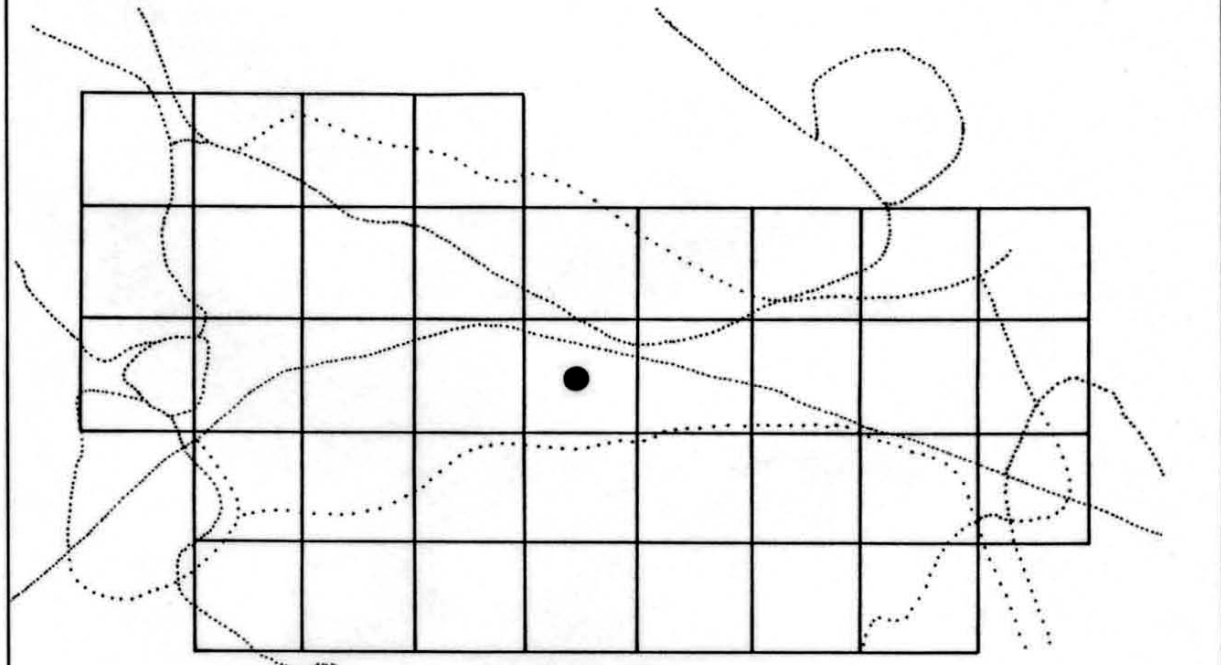


Vessel 71





Vessel 74



Vessel 75

APPENDIX 4 DEPRATTER'S EXCAVATION REPORT

This site is located at the upper end of Riley Shoals on the Oconee River. It is a rock shelter composed of large granite boulders which are part of the same outcrop which creates the shoals. The shelter is located at the base of a high upland ridge on the west side of the river. A narrow, alluviated floodplain extends from the shelter to the nearest present channel of the river, a distance of approximately 40 m. Numerous islands and rock outcrops are present in the river to the north and east, but upriver to the northwest, the river is deep and contains no shoals.

The shelter (Figure 125-127) is composed of several large granite boulders. The largest is a huge slab over 15 m across which creates the protective overhang and forms the shelter. The extent of this overhang is shown in Figure 125 by the dot-dash line. A large part of the sheltered area beneath the overhang is taken up by a large rock (shown in Figure 125 and 126). This rock has a sloping undersurface which at one time allowed a larger floor surface than now exists. The remaining 3 sides of the shelter are blocked by large boulders with the exception of an entrance way to the west. The present floor of the shelter includes an area 6 m long and 1 to 4 m wide. The floor may have been slightly more extensive at the time of its occupation, however, since the original floor is buried beneath 40 to 80 cm of recent clay loam alluvium. Without that alluvium, the sloping back wall would have created a slightly larger living area.

Since the alluvium was present and no artifacts were observed on the surface, a posthole test (74) was excavated in the area of the southeast corner of the test trench shown in Figure 125. That posthole test penetrated the surface. Abundant Lamar ceramics were present in the upper 20 cm of the ash. Solid rock was encountered at 80 cm where the test was terminated.

A test trench was then begun in the same area as the posthole test. The trench was 1 m wide and extended from near the back wall to the large rock in front of the shelter. Total length of the trench was approximately 3 m. Red clay loam alluvium covered the entire modern floor area to a depth of 40 to 80 cm (Figure 126). Below the alluvium, the ashy layer was encountered. It was found to consist of numerous small, indefinite lenses of ash and soil of various colors, each apparently representing a single fire, although no charcoal was present. Mixed in with the ash were numerous sherds, river pebbles, and pieces of granite from the roof. No fire-cracked rocks or flaked lithic debris were present, although 5 quartzite river rocks were found. Approximately 20 cm of the ashy layer was excavated before work was stopped due to the presence of a number of large pieces of granite roof fall (Figure 127). The occupation debris undoubtedly extended deeper than our excavations, since the original posthole test penetrated 40 cm of the ash.

Sherds were abundant in the 20 cm of the ash layer that was excavated. The following sherds were recovered from the test trench and the posthole test:

Aboriginal Artifacts

Ceramic

Lamar Complicated Stamped	10
Lamar Bold Incised	31
Lamar stamped and incised	35
Lamar cross-hatched incised	1

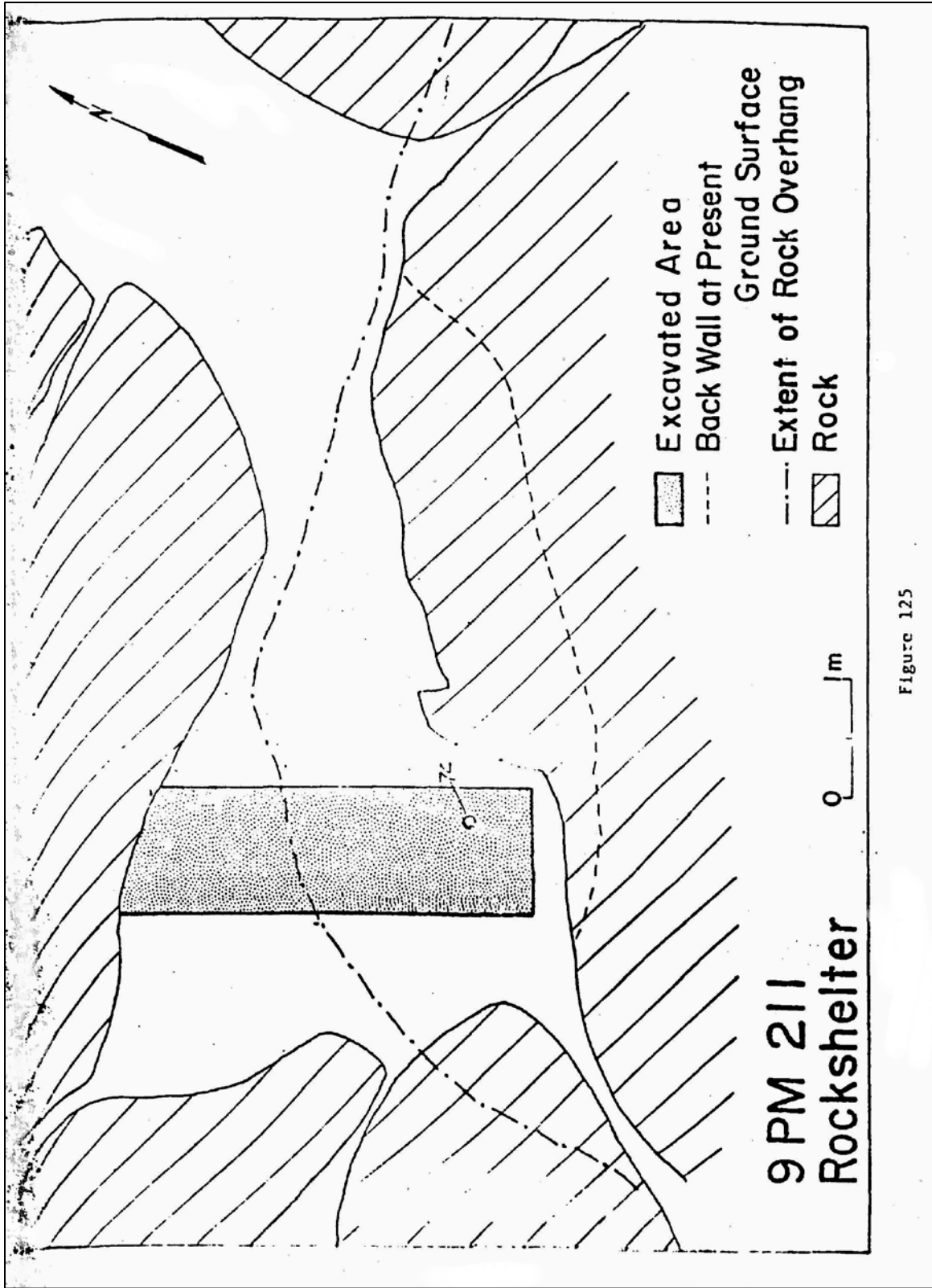
Lamar Plain	415
Lamar folded rims	4
Lamar pinched rims	8
Lamar punctated, scalloped rims	2
Lamar noded	5
Pipe fragment	1

Many of the sherds were large, and a number of reconstructable vessels were found. During excavations, it was noted that larger sherds and vessel sections were most common in the northwest end of the trench, as if they were thrown out of the more protected area of the shelter. A count of minimum number of vessels based on rim and vessel form analyses resulted in the following tabulation:

Incised	10
Complicated Stamped	4
Stamped and Incised	4
Plain	14
Pinched rim	4
Punctated rim	1
Noded	1
Folded rim	1

The total of at least 39 vessels is large when the size and depth of the excavated area is considered. It seems likely that the occupation of the site was intensive, but multiple visits may be represented. The vessels present include a wide range of vessel shapes including jars, bowls, cazuelas, and spouted bowls. Representative rim sherds are illustrated in Plate 18 [omitted here--M.W.].

This site contains evidence of intensive Lamar utilization and may contain earlier occupation zones in its lower levels which are not excavated. The site will be flooded. It is recommended that this site be intensively investigated and that flotation be employed.



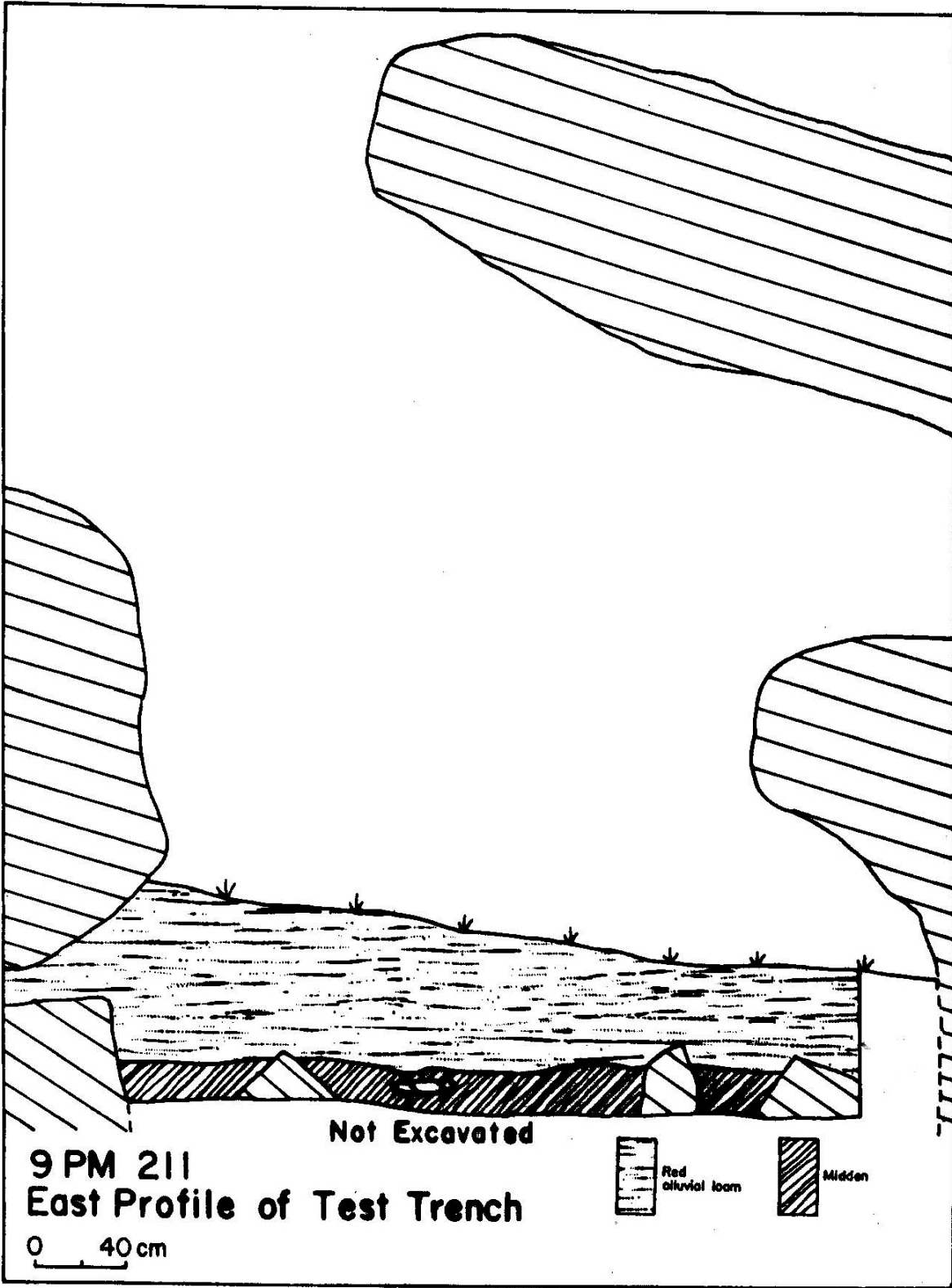


Figure 126

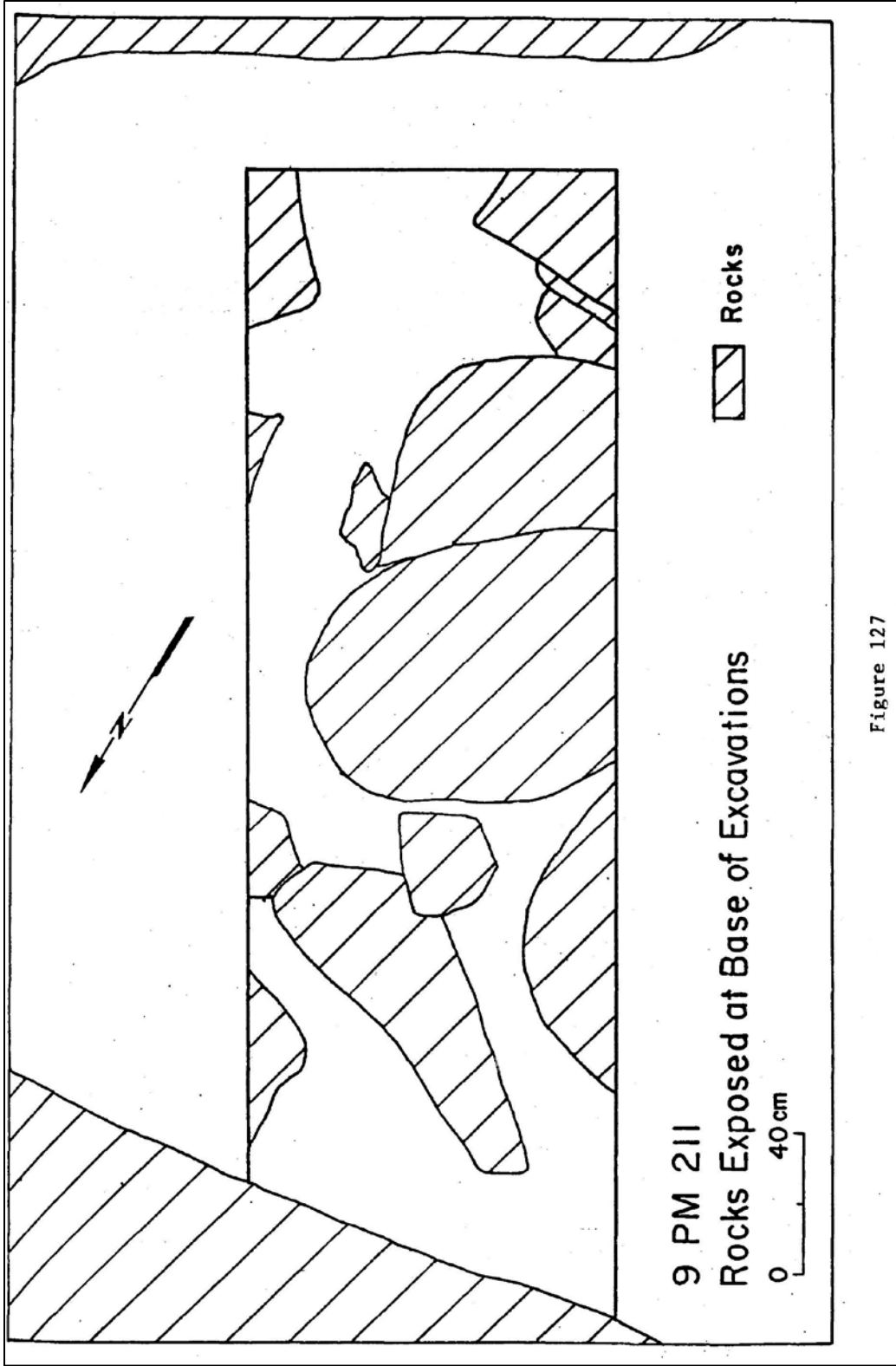


Figure 127