

# CLARK HILL RIVER BASIN SURVEY

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## ABSTRACT

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Clark Hill Reservoir, a man-made lake located in the lower piedmont region on the Savannah River on the border of Georgia and South Carolina, submerged approximately 78,000 acres beneath its waters. Archaeological fieldwork conducted during the late 1940s and early 1950s under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Survey identified more than 200 sites. Data on these sites, which span the Paleoindian to the Historic period, were gathered by the LAMAR Institute from the Smithsonian Institution and other institutions. Basic site information is presented on these sites, including their location, dimensions, extent of research investigations, and the types of diagnostic materials recovered from each site. Limited excavation was conducted on 18 of the sites by former Smithsonian Institution and University of Georgia personnel (Carl Miller and Joseph Caldwell) and data from their excavations are synthesized. Although a few of these sites are known to present-day archaeologists, such as Fort Charlotte, Lake Springs, and Rembert Mounds, most of the data presented herein have never been published. After a nearly 50 year hiatus, the Clark Hill data are now in print.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The efforts of the professional archaeologists, Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Joseph Caldwell, and Arthur Kelly, and field assistants, Gordon Dent, Willie Louis Harris, Ernest W. Morris, Robert Moye, Robert Pollard, Robert P. Shepard, and Charlie Williams, and doubtless others, who conducted the original field work from 1948 to 1951 are appreciated.

All of the above mentioned individuals, companies, and institutions were vital in the success of the project.

Lastly, this project is dedicated to the memory of Carl F. Miller who died while this manuscript was being produced. Miller was the primary operative in the original Clark Hill River Basin Survey, and without his careful notes and records, a reconstruction of the survey would have been fruitless.



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## I. INTRODUCTION

This report examines archaeological materials from the National Park Service's (NPS) River Basin Survey (RBS) that were collected from Clark Hill Reservoir in the central Savannah River region of the Georgia and South Carolina piedmont (Figure 1). Fieldwork for the Clark Hill RBS project was conducted from 1948 to 1951 by Carl F. Miller, Joseph R. Caldwell, Arthur R. Kelly, and others. Miller, who completed numerous RBS projects during his career, accomplished most of the survey effort. Although a few articles were published by Miller and Caldwell, most of their work went unreported. The Clark Hill RBS artifact collection and other records are permanently curated in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. The present analysis of the Clark Hill RBS data identifies, describes, and reconstructs site locations, temporal components, artifact types, and provenience data for the artifact collections, and organizes this information into a usable format. This volume describes 203 archaeological sites. Most are known only from surface collections, but excavations were conducted at approximately 20 sites. A site summary is presented in Table 1.

The Clark Hill RBS collection is an extremely important resource because it represents the only record of human settlement within a 78,000 acre area that is now inundated. The Smithsonian Institution's collections from this section of the river basin constitute a "missing link." between intensively studied areas to the north, south, and east. Knowledge of the archaeological resources of this region is essential for understanding anthropological questions such as settlement dynamics, politics, and paleo-economics in the river valley. Most of this information is presented for the first time, after a hiatus of 45 years. Congress changed the name of Lake Clark Hill to J. Strom Thurmond Lake during the 1970s, but the name Clark Hill is used throughout the report to maintain historical accuracy of the original RBS.

### PROJECT SETTING

Lake Clark Hill is on the middle part of the Savannah River basin in the lower piedmont section, where it forms the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. It includes portions of eastern Georgia in Columbia, Elbert, Lincoln, McDuffie, and Wilkes Counties, and in western South Carolina in Abbeville and McCormick Counties. The dam is 385.4 km (239.5 mi) above the river mouth and approximately 35 km (22 mi) above Augusta, Georgia. It is the southernmost of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control and hydroelectric facilities on the Savannah River. The Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized construction of Clark Hill Reservoir, construction began in 1946, the lake began filling in 1951, and the project completed in 1954. The dam impounds the Savannah River for a distance of 63.4 km (39.4 miles); Little River, in Georgia, for 46.7 km (29 miles); the Little River, in South Carolina, for 27.4 km (17 miles); and the Broad River, in Georgia for 10.5 km (6.5 miles). Smaller tributaries that feed into the lake include:

#### Georgia

Big (Madison), Cherokee, Chigoe, Cliatt, Coody, Dry Fork, Fishing, Germany, Grays, Hart, Keg, Kemp, Lake Springs, Lloyd, Mims, Morris, Mosleys, Murry, Newford, Pistol, Rousseau, Shriver, Soap, Upton, and Wells creeks.

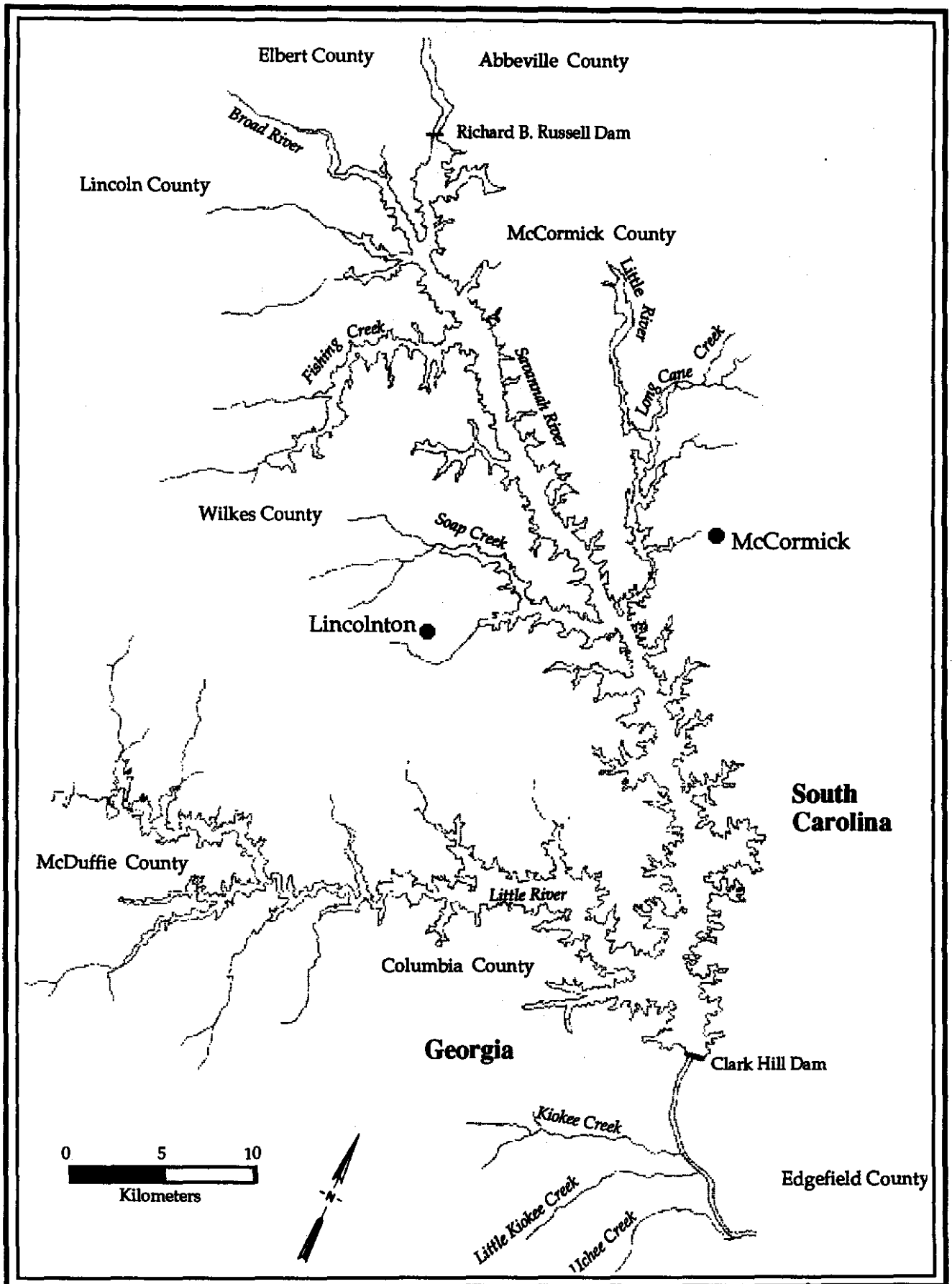


Figure 1. Project Location Map, Clark Hill RBS.



Table 1. (Continued)

Site No.	State No.	Maximum Dimension (m)	Test Units	Time Period											Historic								
				Paleoindian			Archaic			Woodland			Mississippian			18th c.	19th c.						
				Paleo	Trans	P/E.A.	Early	Mid	Trans	Late	Term	Unk	Early	Mid	Late	Unk	Early	Mid	Late	Unk			
44	9MF193	23														1							
45	9CB144	76									1												
46	9CB145	61							1														
47	38MC940	427					1	1		1													
48	38MC941	U/A						1															
49	38MC942	23					1	1		1													
50	9WS61	30											1			1						1	
51, 53	9LC10	183								1						1				1	1		
52	9LC62	15																					
54	None	61																					
55	None	46	Yes					1															
56	9LC66	76						1															
57	9LC67	76						1															
58	38MC943	91					1																
59	38MC944	15																				1	
60	38MC945	61						1		1													
61	38MC946	107						1	1	1													
62	38MC947	122					1	1															
63	38MC948	61					1			1												1	1
64	38MC949	30								1													1
65	38MC950	183																					
66	None	122						1		1													
67	9WS63	91			1			1					1										
68	None	30											1										
69	9WS65	46				1		1		1						1					1		
70	9LC68	46																					
71	9WS72	762	Yes																				
72	38MC951	91														1							1
73	9MF190	46																					
74	9MF191	122					1	1		1													
75	None	U/A																					
75a	38MC952	457								1						1						1	
76	9MF192	152																					
77	38MC219	396											1									1	
78	38MC953	46																					
79	38MC954	46								1													
80	38MC955	61						1															
81	38MC956	76						1		1													
82	38MC957	46						1					1										
83	9CB148	U/A										1											
84	9CB161	244								1													
85	9CB152	152					1	1	1	1			1			1					1		







Table 1. (Continued)

Site No.	State No.	Maximum Dimension (m)	Test Units	Time Period											Historic								
				Paleoindian			Archaic				Woodland				Mississippian				18th c.	19th c.			
				Paleo	Trans	P/E.A.	Early	Mid	Trans	Late	Term	Unk	Early	Mid	Late	Unk	Early	Mid	Late	Unk			
168	38MC980	152	Yes			1	1	1		1						1					1		
169	38MC981	122					1	1		1													
170a, 170b	38MC982	107						1		1						1						1	
171	9LC103	107								1						1						1	
172	None	23																					
176	9LC108	91																					
178	9EB527	137						1		1													1
179	9EB528	76						1		1					1			1	1	1			
180, 199	9EB529	>61												1					1				
181	38MC983	U/A																					
182	38MC984	U/A																					
183	38MC985	U/A																					
184	38MC986	U/A					1	1		1		1			1				1	1			
185	38MC987	U/A																					
186	38MC988	152																					
187	9EB523	91																					
188	None	U/A																					
189	None	U/A																					
190	None	U/A																					
193	38AB630	400					1	1		1	1				1					1			
194	38AB631	350						1		1			1		1								
195	38AB632	410								1			1		1							1	
196, 197	38AB633	210					1	1		1			1							1			
198	38AB634	140						1					1						1				
200	None	U/A					1	1							1						1		1
201	None	U/A							1	1					1						1		
202	None	U/A		1		1	1								1						1		
203	None	U/A													1								
204	None	U/A					1	1														1	
205	None	U/A													1							1	
206	None	U/A													1								
207	9CB15	U/A	Yes					1		1	1											1	1
208	None	U/A						1															1
209	38AK1	U/A								1			1	1		1						1	1
210	None	U/A						1		1													
211	9CB2; 9CB25	U/A	Yes			1						1											
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	

Abbreviations: Paleo, Paleoindian; P/E.A., Paleoindian or Early Archaic; Term, Terminal; Trans, Transitional; Unk, Unknown; 18th c., Eighteenth Century; 19th c., Nineteenth Century.

### **South Carolina**

Baker, Benningsfield, Buffalo, Catfish, Dordon, Hawe, Long Cane, Mills, and Russell creeks.

These watercourses combine to create a reservoir that impounds more than 31,565 ha (78,500 acres). The USCOE maintains a full-pool elevation of 102 m (335 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). The lake has approximately 1,931 km (1,200 miles) of shoreline. Secondary impact created by the reservoir include numerous state parks, marinas, roads, and private developments. Several small towns surround the project area including Lincolnton and Washington, Georgia and Calhoun Falls and McCormick, South Carolina.

The reservoir is entirely within the piedmont physiographic province and is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks. Important lithic resources that were available in this area include gneiss, granite, jasper, mica, quartz, soapstone, and various metamorphic rocks, particularly argillite, dacite, diabase, and schist (Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) 1976; Hodler and Schretter 1986:13; Overstreet and Bell 1965). Elbert, Wilkes, and Columbia Counties contain recorded aboriginal soapstone quarries, and other quarries are likely to occur in all other counties in the project area (Tuomey 1845; Sloan 1908; McLemore 1965; Wood et al. 1986; Wauchope 1966; Elliott and Doyon 1981).

The project area is within the Oak-Pine Forest vegetation community (Hodler and Schretter 1986:52). The natural vegetation in the region was severely affected by decades of agricultural and managed forest land use. The natural forest cover was removed from the reservoir basin before and during the filling of the lake. The biota of the project area was not studied prior to reservoir construction, but it was probably similar to surrounding areas of the piedmont. Prior to the creation of dams on the Savannah River, anadromous fishes spawned in the area. Other animals that once frequented the project area, but are absent today, include bison, elk, and passenger pigeon (Taylor and Smith 1978:28).

### **PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

For more than 12,000 years, humans have used the central Savannah River region. Sites from the earliest period of occupation, the Paleoindian period, are documented near the project area (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliott and Doyon 1981; Sassaman et al. 1990; Elliott 1986; Elliott et al. 1993, 1994). Readers should consult these sources for a more detailed summary of the cultural history of the Savannah River region.

Charles C. Jones, Jr.'s excavations in the central Savannah River area were among the earliest archaeological studies in North America (Jones 1861, 1873, 1878). Since that time, more than a hundred archaeologists have scoured the Savannah River valley for clues to North America's past. Over this period considerable advances have been made in the science of archaeology and the discipline has accumulated a growing body of data from the region. Older museum-curated collections, while they lacked today's rigorous standards, promise to provide information that is essential to an understanding of the social, economic, and geographic parameters of aboriginal settlement within the central Savannah region.

Cultural manifestations and settlement patterns of the central Savannah River region are not well understood, even though the area has been extensively studied. Lack of data creates a major obstacle in studying the prehistoric period on a drainage-wide basis.

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Preliminary review of the Smithsonian's holdings by the author suggests that a large volume of information on the central Savannah River exists in the federal collections. Extracting this data will require thorough and systematic study.

Many archaeological studies have been conducted in the Lake Clark Hill region since the lake was constructed in the early 1950s. These include surveys and small and large scale excavations. Most were archaeological studies of land scheduled for alteration, sponsored by federal, state, and municipal agencies and inventories for federal land leases or land exchanges. A fairly complete listing of CRM reports from the Clark Hill region (as of 1993) is found at the end of this report (cf., Anuskiewicz 1982, 1983, 1984; Anuskiewicz and Cobb 1978; Anuskiewicz and Cridlebaugh 1985; Anuskiewicz and Belin 1982; Bates 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989a, 1989b; Bolen 1990; Brock 1981; Brock and Wood 1980; Cridlebaugh 1983, 1985a, 1985b; Drucker 1983; Drucker and Anthony 1984; Elliott 1983, 1984a; Espenshade 1988; Fish 1978, 1979; Garrow 1980, 1981; Gresham 1985, 1986; Gresham and Wood 1991; Holschlag and Rodeffer 1976; Jameson 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988; Judge 1988; Ledbetter 1985; Ledbetter et al. 1985; McCullough 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989b; Rogers 1992; Rubenstein 1981; Smith 1974; and Wood 1980a, 1980b). Studies in the area also include a monograph on site vandalism of federally owned lands (Wood and Smith 1988; Jameson 1990); and academic studies not mandated by CRM legislation (Elliott 1988; Steen 1993).

Two major studies were in progress at the time this report was being prepared. Both involved large acreage surveys of USCOE lands (Southerlin et al. 1993; Jack Bergstresser, personal communication, April, 1994). Results of these surveys were not finalized at the time this manuscript was prepared.

While these recent studies represent a significant body of data, most were conducted without benefit of the survey data gathered by Carl Miller and Joseph Caldwell. In at least one instance, areas containing sites recorded during the RBS were missed during subsequent surveys (Holschlag and Rodeffer 1976). RBS Sites 11, 13, 14, and 15 were within the USCOE's Little River development project area, but were not relocated, and the report authors were apparently unaware of the existence of these sites since none of them were recorded in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site files.

The Savannah River region has received a great deal of attention from archaeologists in recent years. The NPS conducted an enormous research effort for the Richard B. Russell Reservoir on the upper Savannah River during the 1960s through the 1980s (Anderson and Joseph 1988). The South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology has an ongoing archaeological program, initiated in 1973, at the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) Savannah River Site in the upper Coastal Plain (Sassaman et al. 1990). A wide variety of other cultural resource management (CRM) projects have been conducted in the Savannah River drainage system over the past three decades (cf., Elliott 1986; Sassaman 1991; Anderson 1990). The primary sponsors of the CRM work include the Georgia Department of Transportation, NPS, South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, U.S. Army, USDA Forest Service, and the USDOE. These studies have produced many volumes of archaeological information including survey, testing and extensive data recovery. The intermediate section of the valley (the lower Piedmont and Fall Line) is all but unknown. The potential for future field research in this unknown section is greatly diminished by hydroelectric reservoir construction, modern development, and by rampant site vandalism.

## II. PROJECT METHODS

The Clark Hill RBS research was conducted primarily by RBS archaeologists Carl F. Miller and Joseph R. Caldwell from 1948 to 1951 under the supervision of Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Miller and Caldwell received minor assistance from Arthur R. Kelly, Mr. Darling, and Kelly Mims, who was the Clark Hill Project Surveyor. Miller had primary responsibility for the work, and he prepared nearly all of the field notes, site forms, and other records (Miller 1948). Miller also prepared a brief preliminary report on the survey, but no comprehensive report was produced (Miller 1974). A few short research articles about sites in the reservoir are in print, but the lion's share of the work went unreported (Miller 1950; Caldwell n.d., 1953, 1954, 1974).

Miller and Caldwell's survey methods were not made explicit, but they probably consisted of visits to sites based on local collector's information, previously documented sites, as well as visits to likely village sites as determined by their previous field experience and formal training. Some sites were located during the course of reservoir construction. Although subsurface test excavations were part of their sampling strategy, it does not appear that any sites were initially located by subsurface testing. Figure 2 shows the areas of the lake examined by the survey, as reconstructed based on an unlabeled map of the reservoir in Carl Miller's papers (Miller 1948). Except for a brief foray to Price's Island and Rembert Mounds by Robert Wauchope during the Works Progress Administration (WPA) era, the project area was largely unknown to modern researchers prior to Miller and Caldwell's survey (Wauchope 1966).

During a 1991 visit to the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. the author and Rita Folse Elliott examined Carl Miller's field notebooks, archaeological site forms, field catalogue sheets, and other pertinent site data, such as site descriptions, site lists, field artifact analysis notes, and component summary sheets (Miller 1948). Review of the field site forms and catalog sheets demonstrated that there were many important surface collections represented. Diagnostic artifacts were common, but full identification required a reexamination of the collections. Analysis of the artifact collections was conducted in 1993 and 1994 by the author.

Although most of the collections were made from the surface, at least twenty sites were test excavated. Only four of these, Rembert Mounds, Fort Charlotte, Lake Springs Shell Heap, and 38MC6, were reported in published form (Caldwell n.d., 1953, 1954, 1974; Miller 1949, 1950).

A major stumbling block was encountered in reconstructing the Clark Hill RBS when it was learned that the maps and aerial photographs showing site locations were lost. The author was able to reconstruct most site locations from written site descriptions and other map clues. Field notes, correspondence, maps, and other records proved to be most useful in reconstructing the provenience of the collections. Sites were found in a variety of topographic settings throughout the region. Most of the archaeological sites were keyed by Carl Miller to a series of 52 topographic maps detailing the reservoir prior to impoundment (USCOE 1973). Field site forms for many sites contained references to aerial photograph numbers, but the author was unable to locate the aerial photograph series. Carl Miller's notes provided both map and photograph references in some instances. The field notebooks also contained several sketch maps that showed the actual locations, or relative positions of sites.

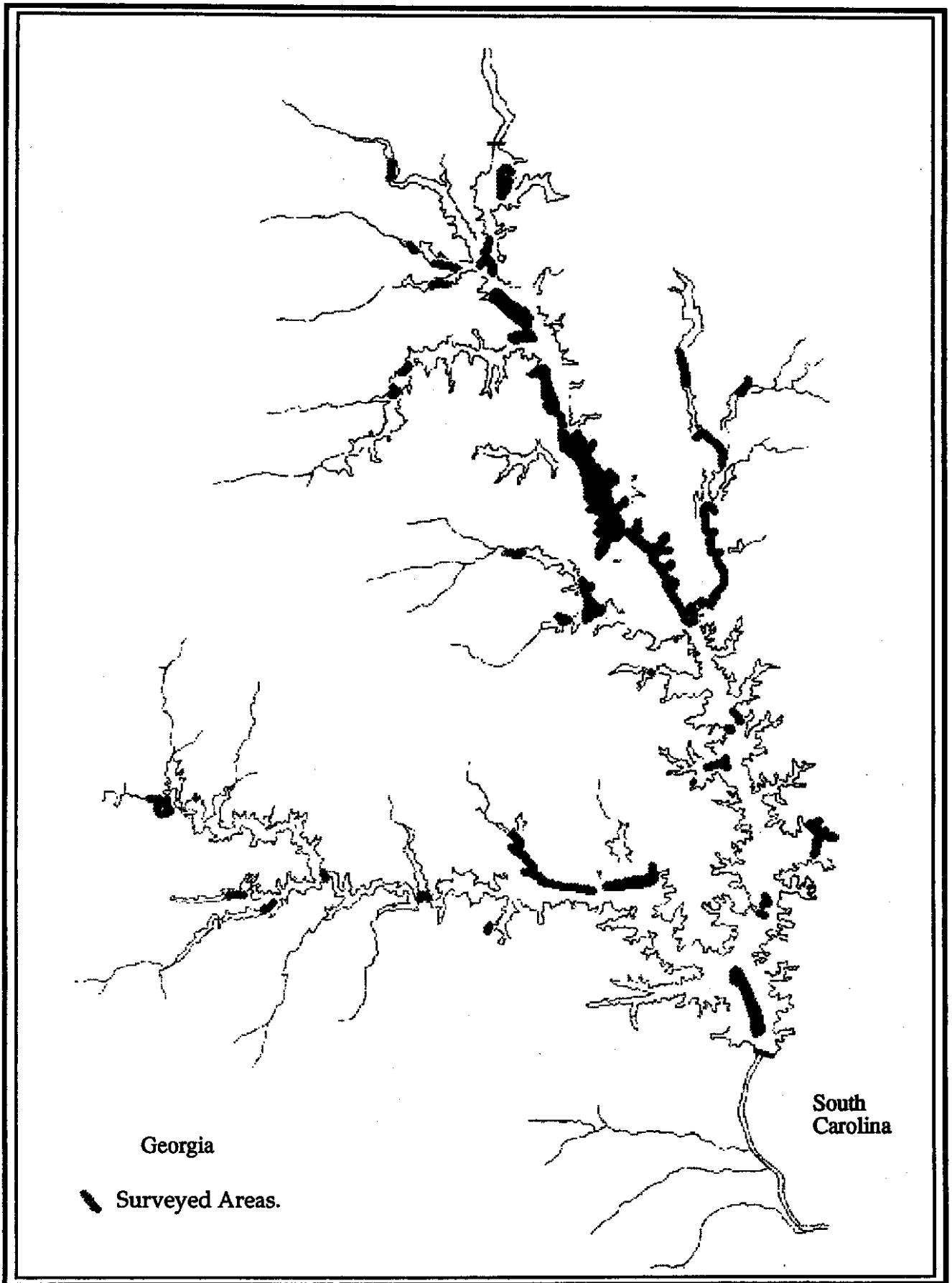


Figure 2. Areas Surveyed by Miller and Caldwell, Clark Hill RBS.

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Several of the sites recorded by the survey were completely out of the reservoir area, and in fact, many kilometers away. For most of these it was possible to relocate them using other topographic map references and the verbal location description. Miller noted for most of the sites if they were within the reservoir or not. This proved to be an important clue in relocating sites.

Once the sites were plotted onto the USCOE preimpoundment maps they were transferred onto USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle maps (USCOE 1973). Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were calculated for the center point of each site using the USGS maps. For most sites the UTM coordinates are rough estimates and should be considered approximate locations that require ground truthing. For a few sites the location was narrowed down to a general area, while for others the site location was altogether unknown.

One of the most confusing lines of evidence in this study was the site number. Carl Miller and Joseph Caldwell issued a total of 187 temporary field site numbers. Other archaeological sites were mentioned in passing, however, that never received a number. Several numbers in the sequence were not issued by Miller or Caldwell. Other problems in the numbering of sites became apparent after studying the data. In the case of Site 141, there were two sites in two different states with the same number. In the case of Site 131, six distinct aboriginal surface scatters were considered one site, even though they contained different, discrete components. This confusion is alleviated in this report by use of only two numbers, an official state site designation and a field designation, which was assigned by the author. Most of the original temporary site numbers assigned by Miller and Caldwell were used to identify each site, but this list was augmented by the inclusion of additional sites. For the sake of clarity, intermediate trinomial site numbers that were assigned by Miller will not be discussed in this report since they were the source of much confusion. The field notes and site lists indicate a distinction made by Miller between sites and traces. Many of what Carl Miller called "traces" were found, upon examination of the collections, to contain important diagnostic artifact information and so they were treated as sites in the present study. Traces do not appear to correlate with the modern use of isolated find or artifact occurrence in use by CRM archaeologists. Several traces contained multiple diagnostic artifacts (cf., Field Site 119), and it was not clear what criteria Miller applied for defining a find as a site or a trace. Apparently, the criteria that archaeologists use for defining something as a site have changed significantly over the past four decades.

Official state site designations were obtained for the Clark Hill sites from University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology (UGA) and SCIAA. Georgia sites include those in Columbia, Elbert, Lincoln, McDuffie, and Wilkes Counties, while South Carolina sites include those in Abbeville and McCormick Counties. Several sites were already recorded in the state site files in both states. Sites were collected in Aiken and Edgefield Counties, South Carolina, well outside the reservoir, but these sites could not be relocated.

Site size was not always provided by Miller or Caldwell, but in cases where site size was given, their size estimates are cited. In a few cases, however, their verbal description of the site size does not entirely match the map information. For other sites, where site size was not specified, the relative site size can be inferred from such descriptors as village, camp, and to a lesser extent, trace and workshop. Some traces, however, may have been larger sites that were only partially exposed. Where specific size information was not available, any relevant descriptors were noted. Length measurements, throughout the report, are referenced in miles, feet, and inches, except in a few cases where metric equivalents are provided within parentheses.



The level of research undertaken by the RBS varied from site to site. Most sites were examined by surface collection only, fewer sites were test excavated, and fewer still received extensive excavation. Sites were almost exclusively confined to plowed fields, fallow fields, or pastures. On many sites the collections were restricted to eroded areas in otherwise vegetated terrain. Several rock cairn clusters, probably in woods, were recorded. Other sites included as part of the survey findings, were known only from hearsay provided by local collectors and citizens. In a few instances, Miller, and/or Caldwell ventured far afield from the Clark Hill project area to collect sites in Abbeville, Edgefield, and Aiken Counties, South Carolina, and in Columbia, Lincoln and Wilkes Counties, Georgia. These artifacts are curated with the RBS collection, however, and are included in this analysis.

The artifact collections from Clark Hill are permanently curated at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History in Suitland, Maryland. The collection is stored under Accession 359769, Catalog Numbers 475849 through 476780. An automated search of the computerized records for Accession 359769 was conducted prior to the artifact analysis. According to Jim Krakker, this accession contains approximately 7,200 artifacts, although a precise tabulation of the artifacts was not conducted during the present study. These collections are provenienced by site, and by surface and test unit contexts.

Artifacts from several excavated sites in the reservoir were not located. These include most of the artifacts excavated by Joseph Caldwell at Lake Springs and all of the artifacts from Fort Charlotte. A few of Caldwell's artifacts from the Lake Springs site that were used in his article on the Old Quartz Culture were located at the UGA, Laboratory of Archaeology, along with field records and photographs from Lake Spring and Fort Charlotte (Caldwell 1951). A small collection of quartz lithics (representative of the Old Quartz Culture), shell beads, carnivore canines, and a large section of a reconstructed Stallings Island Plain vessel were found at the Smithsonian Institution, MSC during a 1994 visit. The Lake Springs notes at UGA contained artifact tabulations that, in the absence of the actual collections, serve as the only artifactual data. A search for Caldwell's collections at the Smithsonian Institution, Illinois State Museum, University of South Carolina, and the UGA proved fruitless. A portion of the collection from Rembert Mound (9EB1) has been transferred to UGA in Athens, while the remainder is at the Smithsonian. The UGA collection from Rembert was not examined during this study, since it had been recently examined by Rudolph and Hally during their study of Mississippian ceramics on the upper Savannah River (Rudolph and Hally 1985).

The time periods represented at each site were identified during the analysis phase. Although some component information was found in the Carl Miller's notes, much of this data was outdated. For example, some projectile points were described as simple tanged points, or spinners, and of little use in determining the precise age of the artifacts. Furthermore, many analytical categories, in use today, were not in use at the time the artifacts were first analyzed. Caldwell's concept of the "Old Quartz" culture was based on his excavations at Lake Springs. Although the ceramic typology of the region was mostly worked out at the time, new types introduced by Miller, such as *Clark Hill Complicated Stamped* and *Clark Hill Corncob Marked*, never saw wide use in the archaeological community.

The present analysis was a preliminary survey of the materials, due to the fact that funds for analysis were limited. The intensity of analysis was similar to that employed in standard archaeological field surveys, and included: grouping the artifacts into morphologically similar categories (pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, faunal remains, etc.); identification and brief descriptions of temporally diagnostic artifacts (classification of hafted bifaces, pottery types); and general description of raw materials. Outline tracings were

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made of diagnostic projectile points and profile drawings were made of selected rim sherds. The primary projectile point categories included: Paleoindian lanceolates (fluted and unfluted), Dalton, Taylor side notched, Kirk corner notched, untyped bifurcate base, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, MALA stemmed or corner notched, Late Archaic stemmed, untyped stemmed (small and medium), Yadkin, Hamilton, Madison, and untyped small triangular. Heavily patinated hafted end scrapers were classified as Paleoindian or Early Archaic age.

Raw material type was noted for projectile points and five major categories were recorded: quartz, quartzite, metavolcanics, light-colored chert (probably includes coastal plain chert and some local piedmont chert), and dark-colored chert (primarily from the ridge and valley province). Temporally diagnostic ground stone items included atlatl weights, grooved axes, perforated soapstone cooking slabs, and soapstone vessel fragments.

Identified pottery types included Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Punctate, Dunlap Fabric Impressed, Cartersville Check Stamped, Cartersville Simple Stamped, Deptford (or Weeden Island) Incised, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, Napier Complicated Stamped, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Complicated Stamped, Lamar Plain, Lamar Complicated Stamped, and Lamar Bold Incised. Specialized rim treatments were described. Some of the pottery assemblages could not be attributed to specific phases and some could only be described as Woodland or Mississippian. Most of the plain sand tempered sherds are probably Woodland and the plain grit tempered sherds may date from the Late Woodland through Protohistoric periods. All weathered fiber tempered pottery sherds were assumed to be Stallings Island series.

The primary components of each site were identified based on the quantity of diagnostic artifacts represented in the collection. For nonceramic sites a primary component was defined by the presence of three or more artifacts from a particular time period. For ceramic sites a primary component was defined by the presence of three or more diagnostic pottery vessels, three or more diagnostic stone tools, or a combination of the two. Other site parameters (such as site size, stratigraphy, topographic setting, and geographical location) were recorded whenever the information was available.

The preliminary analysis was augmented by a video inventory of the collections that will enable other researchers to make their own judgments concerning the collection. Artifacts were filmed on VHS-C format using a camcorder on an adjustable tripod. The collections from each catalogue provenience were first examined for diagnostic artifacts. Most of these were then arranged on a cardboard surface accompanied by a metric scale. Artifacts were displayed by Smithsonian catalogue number, in increasing order, along with a small piece of paper containing the catalogue number. The visual record for each provenience was accompanied by oral commentary by the author. Some of the artifacts were held nearer to the camera lens to allow a closer view of more interesting artifacts, or to highlight subtle characteristics about the artifact. Copies of the videotape footage will be placed on file at UGA and SCIAA for future reference. The tape produced by this method will be a lasting research tool for archaeologists interested in the collections, particularly those who cannot afford to visit the Smithsonian in person. With a computer link, using available video software packages, the video data gathered by this method can be uploaded into computer memory and still-images of specific artifacts produced. Several of the artifact illustrations in this report were produced by this method.

A review of available documentation at the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) Resource Manager's office, Clark Hill, South Carolina and the Savannah District

Office, Savannah was conducted by the author in early 1993. This search yielded information on many obscure CRM survey projects, cemetery relocation records, and other important geographical and historical clues about the history of archaeological research in the region. Although it was hoped that Carl Miller's original survey maps and the original aerial photograph series would be found at the USCOE office, they were not located.

Confirmation of the status of each site described in this report will require on the ground examination. However, from examining the maps one can tell if the site is flooded by the lake, outside the lake, or partially flooded. Since many of these sites may be significant resources that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, it would behoove land managers to have an archaeologist conduct an on-site inspection of potential sites on their property. Several important sites could not be relocated because of lack of geographical information.

### III. RESULTS

The Clark Hill RBS gathered data on 203 sites in the region. The sites in Georgia include 61 in Lincoln County, 30 in Columbia County, 10 in Wilkes County, nine in Elbert County, and six in McDuffie County. The South Carolina sites include 66 in McCormick County, 12 in Abbeville County, three in Edgefield County, and two in Aiken County. Four sites were totally unprovenienced. This chapter contains the following summary information for each site.

*Site number*—temporary designation and official state site designation

*Site location*—indexed to USCOE (1973) preimpoundment map sheet, or USGS quadrangle.

*Location of curated artifact collections*—United States National Museum (USNM) Catalog numbers or other known collections

*Summary of diagnostic artifacts present*—Key diagnostics observed in the collections

*Site dimensions*—site length, width, or diameter, recorded in feet.

*Level of research conducted*—including heresay evidence, survey, test excavation, or extensively excavated

*Status of the site*—whether the site is above or below the 330 foot full pool level of the lake, and if it was destroyed by lake construction.

A brief description of each site is provided, which includes a description of the setting, contents, and research conducted. The sites are presented in numerical order according to the numbers assigned by the author.

#### SITES 1 THROUGH 4

##### Site 1

Official State Site Designation: 9LC41

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 19

U.S.N.M. Catalog Numbers: 476148-476151

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain Late Archaic stemmed; Stallings Island Plain and Stallings Island Punctate (linear punctate); Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped; possible cordmarked; Woodland or Mississippian rectilinear complicated stamped

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 200 feet diameter

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located in a cotton field on the north side of Soap Creek and southeast of Ga. Highway 70. The site contained pottery and quartz, chert, and metavolcanic lithics. Five quartz Morrow Mountain points, two chert Late Archaic stemmed points, and one chert Late Archaic stemmed point were collected.

##### Site 2

Official State Site Designation: 9LC42

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 19

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476152

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland Yadkin triangular point

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 47 x 23 feet

Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: The site was located on the south side of Soap Creek approximately 3,500 feet southeast of the highway bridge in an area covered by broom straw. Artifacts observed included a quartz Yadkin point and numerous pieces of quartz debitage.

### Site 3

Official State Site Designation: 9LC43  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 19  
 U.S.N.M. Catalog Numbers: 476153-476161  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic soapstone perforated slab; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl; Protohistoric Lamar Rectilinear and Curvilinear Complicated Stamped, Lamar Medium Incised, and Lamar cane punctate; Late Woodland or Mississippian Madison triangular point  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Late Mississippian (Lamar)  
 Site Size: 500 x 450 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: The site was located on the southwest side of Soap Creek approximately 800 feet south of Site 2 in a badly eroded fallow field. Lithics were found over the entire site, but pottery was confined to a five feet radius on the northeastern edge of the site. Raw materials on the site include quartz and chert. One quartz Kirk, more than a dozen Morrow Mountain points, four quartz Late Archaic stemmed, one metavolcanic Late Archaic, and one quartz Madison triangular point were recovered.

### Site 4

Official State Site Designation: 9LC44  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 32  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476162-476167  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Protohistoric Lamar folded cane punctate rim on stamped vessel, Lamar folded notched rims, and Lamar Rectilinear and Curvilinear Complicated Stamped pottery  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
 Site Size: 700 x 250 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: The site was located in a fallow field on the north side of Murry Creek on a slight knoll about 600 feet from the edge of the Savannah River. Raw materials include chert, quartz, and banded slate. One quartz Kirk, one quartz Morrow Mountain, four quartz Late Archaic stemmed, and four metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed points were recovered.

## PETERSBURG LOCALITY

Several historic towns were located at the confluence of the Broad and Savannah Rivers during the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth centuries. Most notable among them was Petersburg, Georgia. Petersburg, established in 1786 within the fork of the Broad and Savannah rivers, was the third largest town in Georgia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The town served as a tobacco inspection station and transshipment

point, but the advent of the railroad and reliable overland transportation rendered the town site obsolete. By the 1830s most of the town had been abandoned. Despite the historical significance of the town, the archaeology that was conducted in this area is abysmal. Nevertheless, a few sites were recorded in the vicinity by the RBS team.

### Site 5

Official State Site Designation: 9EB174

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476063-476067

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Transitional Paleoindian Dalton point; Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped; Mississippian or Protohistoric pottery: cane punctate, noded; human effigy; corncob impressed; unidentified complicated stamped (called Lamaroid by Miller); Late Woodland or Mississippian small triangular point, untyped

Primary Component(s): Late Mississippian; Historic

Site Size: 900 x 200 feet, or 800 x 300 feet

Level of Research: Survey by Miller; Subsequent underwater survey by Rita Folse Elliott (1988); Documentation of cemetery remains by McCullough (1989a); subsequent remote sensing by USCOE archaeologist Judy Wood (personal communication, 1993).

Status: Partially submerged

Description: This was part of Petersburg town, but the present Smithsonian collection includes only aboriginal artifacts. Miller's analysis sheets included items that "pertain to the Petersburg period", including:

- 1 Yellow stoneware with white stripes,
- 8 Glazed bisque
- 2 Willow-ware, blue
- 1 Green on white
- 1 Green and pink stripe mottled
- 3 Glass

Miller's collection was from the north end of town in a cottonfield. Raw materials reported by Miller include quartz and slate. One chert Dalton and one quartz small triangular point were recovered. The aboriginal pottery was described by Miller as "a Lamaroid variant". Miller's notes also mention that "A test pit will be dug there shortly", but there is no later evidence that this was done (Miller 1948).

Artifacts reported by Elliott (1988) include: ceramics (hand painted pearlware, hand painted whiteware, creamware, stoneware, transfer printed ware, cc ware, and edged ware), bottle glass, brick, and metal. No artifacts were collected during Elliott's survey. Other artifacts photographed were by Danny Burt, Bobby Brown State Park Ranger (Patereau 1988) (Figures 3 and 4). Burt frequented the Petersburg town site many times and had excellent opportunities to collect the site during period of low water.

### Sites 142 and 142A

Official State Site Designation: 9EB174

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476115-476124

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Late Woodland Hamilton triangular point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery; Kaolin pipe stems (eighteenth or early nineteenth century)

Primary Component(s): Historic

point, the station of the railroad and reliable overhead transportation facilities were  
 operated. By the 1830s most of the town had been abandoned. The site is situated  
 southwest of the town, the archeology that was conducted in this area is abundant.  
 Description: The site was excavated in 1973 and 1974. The site is situated  
 southwest of the town, the archeology that was conducted in this area is abundant.  
 The site was excavated in 1973 and 1974. The site is situated southwest of the town,  
 the archeology that was conducted in this area is abundant.

Official State Site Designation: 98B17A  
 USCOE (1973) Fieldwork Report: 34 p. 3115  
 USNM Catalog Number: 476063-476067  
 Official State Site Designation: 98C43  
 USCOE (1973) Fieldwork Report: 34 p. 3115  
 USNM Catalog Number: 476063-476067



Figure 3. Selected Artifacts from the Burt Collection, Petersburg.

One of the artifacts is a small, dark, rounded object, possibly a bead or a small stone.  
 Another artifact is a larger, dark, somewhat rectangular object, possibly a piece of pottery or a tool.  
 There are also several dark, curved objects, possibly arrowheads or spearheads, some with distinct stems.  
 The artifacts are arranged in a loose, scattered pattern across the surface.

PETERSBURG LOCALITY

Petersburg, Georgia, was the first largest town in Georgia during the  
 late 18th century. The town served as a major transportation  
 point for the Savannah River. The town was founded in 1733 and  
 was the first largest town in Georgia during the late 18th century.  
 The town served as a major transportation point for the Savannah River.



Figure 4. Artifacts Eroding on Shoreline, Petersburg.



Site Size: 800 x 200 feet (estimated); Site 142 measured 400 x 200 feet; Site 142A measured 400 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Partially submerged; See previous discussion of Site 5.

Description: Surface artifacts were collected from cultivated fields at the site of Old Petersburg at the junction of the Savannah and Broad rivers. The site was 1,800 feet from the point of confluence; 700 feet from the Broad River; and 1,000 feet from the Savannah River. Aboriginal and recent historic artifacts were collected from Site 142 while historic only was collected at 142A. Projectile points found at the site include one light-colored chert Kirk and one quartz Hamilton point. The only historic artifacts that have survived in the collection, however, were kaolin pipe stems. The other historic material collected by Miller has not been relocated.

## SITES 6 THROUGH 20

### Site 6

Official State Site Designation: 9LC45

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33

USNM Catalog Numbers: apparently collected, but collection is not in the Smithsonian

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic rock cairns; Miller wrote: "A few chipped artifacts were picked up north of the mound area", but his analysis includes: three plain sherds and two slight tang quartz.

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 200 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Unknown

Description: The site was located in pine woods on a high knoll adjacent to the Savannah River. Twelve rock cairns ranging in size from 5 x 6 x 1 feet, 2 inches to 12 x 10 x 1 feet, 6 inches. The lost collection possibly included pottery sherds and quartz artifacts.

### Site 7

Official State Site Designation: 9CB139

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 5

USNM Catalog Numbers: 475849-475852

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic Stallings Island Punctate; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Protohistoric Lamar folded pinched rim

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic; Early Woodland; Late Mississippian

Site Size: 200 x 100 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located near a minor tributary of Keg Creek southwest of Ga. Highway 104. Thirty pottery sherds, mostly Lamar, were collected from the surface. Stone artifacts collected from the site include quartz and flint. Three quartz Yadkins and one chert Late Archaic stemmed point were recovered.

### Site 8

Official State Site Designation: 9WS62

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 41

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476168-476174

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Mississippian or Protohistoric pottery: Savannah or Lamar Curvilinear and Rectilinear Complicated Stamped; Lamar medium incised; pottery disc. Miller's analysis includes steatite fragments and an isosceles triangular point, but these were not found in the present collection.

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Savannah or Lamar

Site Size: 400 x 300 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located in a fallow field on top of a low knoll north of Fishing Creek. The collection includes pottery, chert, quartz, and soapstone artifacts. Eleven quartz Morrow Mountain, one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, and one small stemmed chert point were collected from the site.

### Site 9

Official State Site Designation: 9WS64

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 41

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476175-476177

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic full grooved ax; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Woodland Napier or late Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Mississippian pottery: noded, unidentified complicated stamped

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: 150 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located in a fallow field on Fishing Creek 1,200 feet northwest of Site 8. Miller identifies two sherds as Woodstock Complicated Stamped, but this assignment was challenged by the author. The collection includes pottery, diabase, and quartz artifacts. The Late Archaic stemmed point was made of quartz and the ax was made from diabase.

### Site 10

Official State Site Designation: 38MC930

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476368-476379; Historic artifacts not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian (unfluted lanceolate and leaf shaped point); Early Archaic Taylor side notched; Kirk corner notched; Stanly stemmed; Morrow Mountain; Guilford; MALA; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Mississippian Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped; other Mississippian pottery: rectilinear and curvilinear complicated stamped, check stamped; dark green bottle glass; alkaline stoneware; and brown salt glazed stoneware (ginger beer or ink bottle)

Primary Component(s): Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 350 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey; recommended for testing, but no indication that this was done

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an old pasture on a low ridge on the west side of the Little River, 10,000 feet above its junction with the Savannah River. The site was described as on a "low ridge running parallel to the river and 200 feet from the banks". Artifacts collected from the surface include historic pottery, aboriginal pottery, chipped stone (quartz, flint, banded slate, and chert), and soapstone. The unfluted lanceolate Paleoindian point was

made from metavolcanic stone and another leaf shaped point (resembling the Paleoindian point in workmanship) also was made from metavolcanic stone. The Early Archaic points (Taylor and Kirk) include one dark-colored chert, three light-colored chert, and 12 quartz. The Middle Archaic points include one quartz Stanly, 11 quartz Morrow Mountain, one metavolcanic Morrow Mountain and one quartz Guilford point. Three metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, one quartz medium sized stemmed or corner notched, one quartz medium sized stemmed, and two chert medium sized stemmed points were also found. Historic pottery and glass indicate a possible nineteenth century domestic site.

### Site 11

Official State Site Designation: 38MC931

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476380-476391

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Plain folded rim (sand tempered Woodland); Mississippian Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped; other Woodland or Mississippian rectilinear complicated stamped

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Early Woodland

Site Size: 450 x 350 feet

Level of Research: Survey; recommended to be tested, but no record was found of this being done

Status: Partially submerged

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on top of a small knoll at the end of a long ridge on the west side of Little River, north of a small unnamed creek. The site was approximately 2,400 feet below Site 10. Chipped stone (quartz, chert, slate, schistose shale), ground stone, and pottery were collected from the surface. The projectile points include six quartz Morrow Mountain, two metavolcanic Morrow Mountain, eight quartz Late Archaic stemmed, seven metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, three chert Late Archaic stemmed, one medium sized chert stemmed, and one quartz Yadkin point.

### Site 12

Official State Site Designation: 38MC932

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476392-476395

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Taylor side notched point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified stamped pottery (Miller identifies it as Savannah Complicated Stamped)

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 250 feet diameter

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a lower ridgetop west of the Little River. The site was about 400 feet above Site 10 and 400 feet from the water's edge. Chipped stone (quartz and chert) and pottery were collected from the surface. The Taylor point was made of quartz.

### Sites 13, 14, and 15

Official State Site Designation: 38MC933

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10

USNM Catalog Numbers, Site 13-476396-476401; Site 14-476402-476409; Site 15-476410-476413

Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 13: Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed point

Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 14: Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Guilford; stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland unidentified complicated stamped pottery

Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 15: Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: Total for all three sites combined 900 x 400 feet (Site 13—600 x 400 feet; Site 14—300 x 200 feet; Site 15—400 x 200 feet)

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Sites 13, 14, and 15, originally defined as distinct sites, were combined into one site by Miller, although he kept the collections from each area separate. Site 13 was in a fallow field on a ridge west of the Little River. Site 13 was immediately north of Site 14. Chipped stone (quartz, chert, chalcedony, and flint) artifacts were collected from the surface. Site 14 was in a cultivated field on a ridge west of the Little River and immediately west of Site 15. Chipped stone (quartz, flint, and chert), soapstone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface. Site 15 was in a cultivated field on a ridge west of the Little River. Site 15 was 300 feet from Site 11 and 400 feet from the river. Site 14 and 15 were separated by a dirt road. Chipped stone (quartz and chert) and soapstone was collected from the surface. The projectile points from 38MC933 include nine quartz Morrow Mountain, one metavolcanic Morrow Mountain, one quartz Guilford, one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed, one dark-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed, three quartz medium stemmed (probably Late Archaic), and one quartz stemmed and corner notched point.

#### Site 16

Official State Site Designation: 9CB140

USGS (1971c): Evans Quadrangle

USNM Catalog Numbers: 475853-475862

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Transitional Middle to Late Archaic MALA stemmed or corner notched point; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: 500 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on the northeast side of a hilltop between Big Kiokee and Little Kiokee Creeks. It was one-fourth mile south of Kiokee Creek and about one-half mile east of Ga. Highway 104. One pot sherd was recovered from the site. Stone artifacts collected from the surface include quartz, chert, flint, quartzite, sandstone, soapstone, and manganese nodules. One metavolcanic Stanly, two chert MALA, and one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point were collected.

#### Site 17

Official State Site Designation: 9CB141

USGS (1971c): Evans Quadrangle

USNM Catalog Numbers: 475863-475868

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped pottery

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 500 x 500 feet

Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 17 was located by Joseph Caldwell in a cultivated field at the end of a long sloping ridge between Big Kiokee and Little Kiokee Creeks, which is some distance south of the Clark Hill reservoir area. It was three-fourths mile downstream from Site 16 and about one-fourth mile from the creek. The site produced one sherd that Miller identified as Lamar complicated stamped, but the author identified it as Cartersville Check Stamped. Chipped stone raw materials included quartz and chalcedony, while the groundstone included quartzite, sandstone, and soapstone according to Miller.

#### Site 18

Official State Site Designation: 9CB142  
 USGS (1971c): Evans Quadrangle  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 475869-475875  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
 Site Size: 100 x 60 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on the east side of the Savannah River opposite Germain, or Walton, Island and immediately west of the P. R. and W. C. Railroad track. The site is south of the Clark Hill reservoir area. It was located on a low cultivated ridge close to and parallel to the river. Chipped stone raw materials included quartz, chert, quartzite, flint, and slate, while the ground stone included soapstone and granite, according to Miller. The Late Archaic stemmed projectile points include one light-colored chert and one metavolcanic examples.

#### Site 19

Official State Site Designation: 38MC934  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476414-476425  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 19: Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford stemmed; Middle to Late Archaic transition MALA stemmed or corner notched point; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Late Archaic full grooved ax; Late Archaic atlatl weight; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl; Woodland cord marked sand tempered (Miller lists simple stamped in his analysis)  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic  
 Site Size: 600 x 300 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey; test pit excavation conducted  
 Status: Flooded; apparently destroyed during dam construction

Description: Site 19 and 20, originally defined as distinct sites, later were combined into one site by Miller, but the collections from each area were kept separate. For the present study the two sites were recorded as separate state sites. Site 19 was located in an old open pasture on a low knoll 200 feet east of the Savannah River. Prior to construction activities, however, the site was 400 feet from the river. Stone artifacts were reported in a cultural zone (18 inches thick) below 1 feet of loam and river deposit. This deposit was exposed by road construction. One of Miller's photographs shows a small test pit excavated on the site, but no other information was found concerning this excavation. Miller notes "Over the entire ridge numerous artifacts were picked up and an abundance of stone chips and broken stones

were noted". The site was probably near a soapstone outcrop given the presence of numerous raw pieces of soapstone in the collection. Chipped stone (quartz, chert, chalcedony, flint, banded slate, and quartzite), ground stone, and pottery were collected from both sites. The projectile points from the site include 12 quartz Morrow Mountain, one metavolcanic Morrow Mountain, one Guilford made from a greenish colored chert, one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, three medium quartz stemmed, one light-colored chert stemmed, and one quartz stemmed or corner notched point. One soapstone perforated slab, decorated by multiple fine incised lines, also was found.

#### Site 20

Official State Site Designation: 38MC935

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476426-476438

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified complicated stamped sand tempered; other grit tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 400 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded; apparently destroyed during dam construction

Description: Site 20 was located in a disturbed area on a slight rise east of the Savannah River and immediately east of Site 19. Surface artifacts were more sparse on Site 20 than on Site 19, but the other conditions were the same. The projectile points from Site 20 include eight quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point, and one quartz Late Archaic stemmed point.

#### CARL MILLER'S SITE 38MC6

Carl Miller's site 38MC6, since recorded in the SCIAA files as 38MC936, produced some of the most intriguing pottery collections of the RBS, unfortunately, however, most of the site was destroyed before Miller was able to examine the site. Miller published a brief description of the site and its contents (Miller 1950).

#### Site 21

Official State Site Designation: 38MC936

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476439-476469

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic winged atlatl weight; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl; Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped; Cartersville or Deptford Linear Check Stamped; Middle Woodland small stemmed points; Late Woodland Hamilton triangular point; Mississippian Etowah Complicated Stamped (bisected nested diamonds and concentric circles); Etowah Red Filmed; Savannah Check Stamped; Savannah or Protohistoric Lamar Figure 8 and Concentric Circle Stamped; Protohistoric Lamar Rectilinear and Curvilinear Complicated Stamped (includes filfot cross motif) and Lamar Line Block; unidentified cordmarked; burnished plain; possible brushed; [Miller also identifies one sherd as Woodstock Complicated Stamped, but the author disagrees and classified it as unidentified rectilinear complicated stamped]; Clark Hill Complicated Stamped (Miller 1950); Clark Hill corn cob impressed (Miller 1950); small triangular point, untyped; Lamar Fine Incised clay tobacco pipe

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Mississippian; Late Mississippian

**Site Size:** Listed as 1,000 x 600 feet in Miller's field notes, although Miller states in his article the extent of deposit to be about 450 feet.

**Level of Research:** Survey; Salvage excavation by one 6 x 6 foot square

**Status:** Flooded; destroyed by construction activities

**Description:** This site was located on a low area on the east bank of the Savannah River along the main axis of Clark Hill Dam. This was the same as Smithsonian Institution Site Number 38MC6 reported by Miller (1950). Miller was informed of the site by a heavy equipment operator involved in constructing the dam. By the time Miller arrived, most of the site had been destroyed by construction. Miller described it as "a deeply buried site" on the "immediate banks of the Savannah River" buried by 3.5 feet of "clean, sterile river-deposited sand and silt." Pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, and bone were collected from the surface and from several pit features. Miller noted that a "when the site was gone over with a scraper a number of darkened circles appeared containing ash, unburned bones, potsherds, stone chips, and broken stones." Miller, however, did not see these features firsthand, but was informed of them by Malcolm Bascom, operator of the heavy machinery. One 6 x 6 foot test square was later placed in an undisturbed area in what Miller described as "an old slough" (Miller 1950:350-351).

Miller presents a list of the 1,107 pottery sherds and other artifacts recovered from the site by type in his article (Miller 1950:351). The collection was quickly examined for component information only for this study. The collection contains many large sherds and is worthy of additional study. Miller concluded that the site fell, "within the last two of Georgia's aboriginal cultural periods, namely the Savannah II and Irene or Etowah, with the greatest stress on the last. In other words, this site is late prehistoric and early historic in time, and can be dated ca. 1540" (Miller 1950:352). On the basis of Miller's analysis and the author's brief examination, Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar are the primary components represented. Specialized rim treatments, common to the Lamar period, are absent from the collection and this was puzzling. It may indicate collector bias or selective removal of these sherds from the collection, since the collection was apparently not made by Miller. The projectile points include one light-colored chert Kirk, five quartz Morrow Mountain, one medium sized quartz stemmed point, two quartz Hamilton triangular point, and one quartz medium sized triangular point preform.

## SITES 22 THROUGH 34

### Site 22

**Official State Site Designation:** 38MC937

**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 1

**USNM Catalog Numbers:** 476470-476472

**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point

**Primary Component(s):** None

**Site Size:** 300 x 100 feet

**Level of Research:** Survey

**Status:** Flooded

**Description:** This site was located in a small cultivated field east of the Savannah River north of Site 20. Chipped stone artifacts, reportedly sparse, were collected from the surface. Two quartz Morrow Mountain points were recovered.

### Site 23

**Official State Site Designation:** 38MC938

**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 1

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USNM Catalog Numbers: 476473-476478; Historic artifacts not catalogued  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified pottery; pearlware; ironstone; porcelain  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 400 x 200 feet, possibly as large as 800 x 500 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated corn field and fallow field on the east bank of the Savannah River. The site was approximately 700 feet from the water's edge. Chipped stone and pottery were collected from the surface. One quartz Morrow Mountain point was found. Historic ceramics include polychrome hand painted porcelain, undecorated ironstone, and undecorated pearlware and suggest that an early to mid nineteenth-century domestic site was present.

#### Site 24

Official State Site Designation: 9CB165  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 5  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475876-475879  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Informant information, not actually examined  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on an upland ridge between Dickey Branch and Keg Creek. Miller learned of the site from Kelly Mims. It contained chipped stone chert, slate, quartz, and flint and ground soapstone items. One quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point and one light-colored chert medium sized stemmed or notched point was recovered.

#### Site 25

Official State Site Designation: 9CB164  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475880-475883  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Celt fragment, non diagnostic  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown, Camp  
Level of Research: Informant information, not actually examined  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on the south side of Keg Creek northeast of Gallilee Church. Miller learned of the site from Kelly Mims who collected the artifacts from the site.

#### Site 26

Official State Site Designation: 9LC69  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476178-476181  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown



**Level of Research:** Informant information, not actually examined  
**Status:** Partially submerged

**Description:** The site was reported by an informant to be on the west side of the Savannah River, but it was not relocated by Miller. Miller's informant, Kelly Mirns, surveyor in the Clark Hill Real Estate Office, Lincolnton, showed Miller artifacts collected from the area by N. C. Wilkes, Jr. from an area beside Lyons Branch. The artifacts included a flint knife, grooved ax, and an unfinished atlatl weight. Miller suspected these artifacts came from his Site 28.

#### Site 27

**Official State Site Designation:** 9LC48  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 20  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** Unknown  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Nondiagnostic lithics  
**Primary Component(s):** None  
**Site Size:** 500 feet x 300 feet  
**Level of Research:** Looted feature found  
**Status:** Flooded

**Description:** The site was located on the southwest side of the Savannah River in a fallow field. The site was on rising ground approximately 500 feet from the river and on the northwest side of a small tributary in a fallow field surrounded by pines. A fragment of a human long bone was found in backdirt from a looted burial pit in the northeastern end of the site. Chipped quartz and quartzite were also reported. The reported human long bone was not observed in the RBS collection.

#### Site 28

**Official State Site Designation:** 9LC49  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 20  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** 476182-476183  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Small to medium stemmed point, untyped (See discussion of Site 26)  
**Site Size:** 400 feet x 300 feet  
**Level of Research:** Survey  
**Status:** Outside pool

**Description:** The site was located on a rounded knoll in a cultivated field on the Savannah River approximately 2,500 feet above Site 27. The collection included quartz and chert artifacts. The stemmed point was made from quartz.

#### Site 29

**Official State Site Designation:** 9LC50  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 20  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** Artifacts not located  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Miller's analysis lists a simple tang point  
**Primary Component(s):** None  
**Site Size:** 350 feet x 300 feet  
**Level of Research:** Survey  
**Status:** Outside flood pool

**Description:** The site was located in a fallow field on a rounded knoll overlooking the Savannah River approximately 1,300 feet above Site 28. The collection included quartz, banded slate, and chert artifacts.

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### Site 30

Official State Site Designation: 9LC51

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476184-476191

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Woodland Cartersville or Deptford linear check stamped; Middle or Late Woodland Swift Creek curvilinear complicated stamped; Woodland unidentified simple stamped or cord marked sand tempered pottery; Late Woodland Hamilton small triangular point

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Original dimensions of site were 1,000 x 300 feet, later subdivided

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a rounded knoll and hill slope above the Savannah River about 300 feet southwest of Site 31. This area originally consisted of four parts, designated A through D. Site 30 was in Area A, and Sites 31, 32, and 33 correspond to Areas C, B, and D. Area A consisted of two elongated knolls that extended to within 100 feet of the river; Area B was contiguous and higher on the ridge; Areas C and D were higher up on the ridge, each separated by a distance of about 500 feet. Four test pits were excavated on Area A. Test Pit 1, measuring 5 x 5 feet x 4 feet 2 inches, showed that the ridge nearest the river was composed of river deposited sand; a few sherds were found on the surface but none in the excavation. The pit was discontinued. No details are provided about Test Pits 2, 3 and 4. The spatial relationship among the four test pits is unknown as no site plan was found. The projectile points from the surface of 9LC51 include one quartz Morrow Mountain, one medium sized quartz stemmed, and one quartz Hamilton small triangular point.

### Site 31

Official State Site Designation: 9LC52

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20

USNM Catalog Numbers: Not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic; Middle or Late Woodland Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery listed by Miller in his field notebook.

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 150 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey and Two test pits (size not given, but possibly 5 x 5 feet)

Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located on a flattened ridge in a cultivated field on the Savannah River. This was originally Area C of Site 30. Two test pits were placed in this area, location unknown, but these tests contained no material. Test Pit 1 was dug to 1 foot and Test Pit 2 was dug to 2 feet. Sherds were the only artifacts reported, probably found on the surface.

### Site 32

Official State Site Designation: 9LC53

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476192-476196

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; probable Swift Creek Curvilinear Complicated Stamped (Middle or Late Woodland); and simple stamped and cord marked sand tempered pottery (probably Woodland)

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 350 x 400 feet

Level of Research: Survey and Two test pits excavated, and one contained artifacts; no other information located

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on the Savannah River and was composed of cultivated and wooded areas. The site was located 250 feet southwest of Site 33 on a slight rise. This was originally Area B of Site 30. Two test pits were reportedly dug, but their locations within the site are unknown. Test Pit 1 contained no artifacts. Test Pit 2 contained artifacts in the upper six inch zone. Dunlap Fabric Impressed, simple stamped, cord marked, and probable Swift Creek Curvilinear Complicated Stamped pottery sherds were found in this test. All of the wares were sand tempered. Three quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed, one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, and a perforated soapstone slab fragment also were recovered from this test pit.

### Site 33

Official State Site Designation: 9LC54

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476197-47205

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic winged atlatl weight; Stallings Island pottery (surface obliterated); Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Middle Woodland small stemmed points; Woodland unidentified simple stamped or cord marked sand tempered; Mississippian Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped; Protohistoric Lamar folded pinched rim; Late Woodland or Mississippian small triangular points, untyped

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 800 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey; Four test pits were excavated. The pits measured 5 feet x 5 feet Pit 1 extended 4 feet 2 in deep. Pit 2 was dug to 1 feet Pit 3 was dug to 1 feet Pit 4 was dug to 3 feet

Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located in a fallow field on the southwest side of the Savannah River. This was originally Area D of Site 30. Four test pits were excavated on the site and their locations are shown on Miller's sketch map in Figure 5. Pit 1 was composed of river deposited sand above sandy orange clay. Pit 2 contained 5 in of sandy topsoil above reddish clay. Artifacts in Level 1 (0-6 in) included a chert Late Archaic stemmed point, 3 quartz debitage, and 1 chert debitage. Level 2 (6-12 in) contained 1 fragment of unworked quartz and a sherd, apparently discarded. Pit 3 contained five inches of sandy topsoil above reddish clay. Test Pit 3 also contained artifacts in the upper six inch zone. Stallings Island pottery (one residual, eroded sherd), Dunlap Fabric Impressed, Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped, Lamar folded pinched rim, and cord marked and simple stamped pottery (probably Woodland) was found in the test. Most of the pottery was sand tempered, although some grit tempered ware also was present. Projectile points found in Test Pit 3 include three quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, nine quartz Late Archaic stemmed, one light-colored chert small stemmed (probably Woodland), and two metavolcanic small stemmed (probably Woodland), and two quartz small triangular points were recovered from the unit. A soapstone bowl rim sherd with a lug handle, two soapstone bowl body sherds, and a hornblende gneiss atlatl weight preform (Late Archaic winged style) also were found in this test unit. Pit 4,

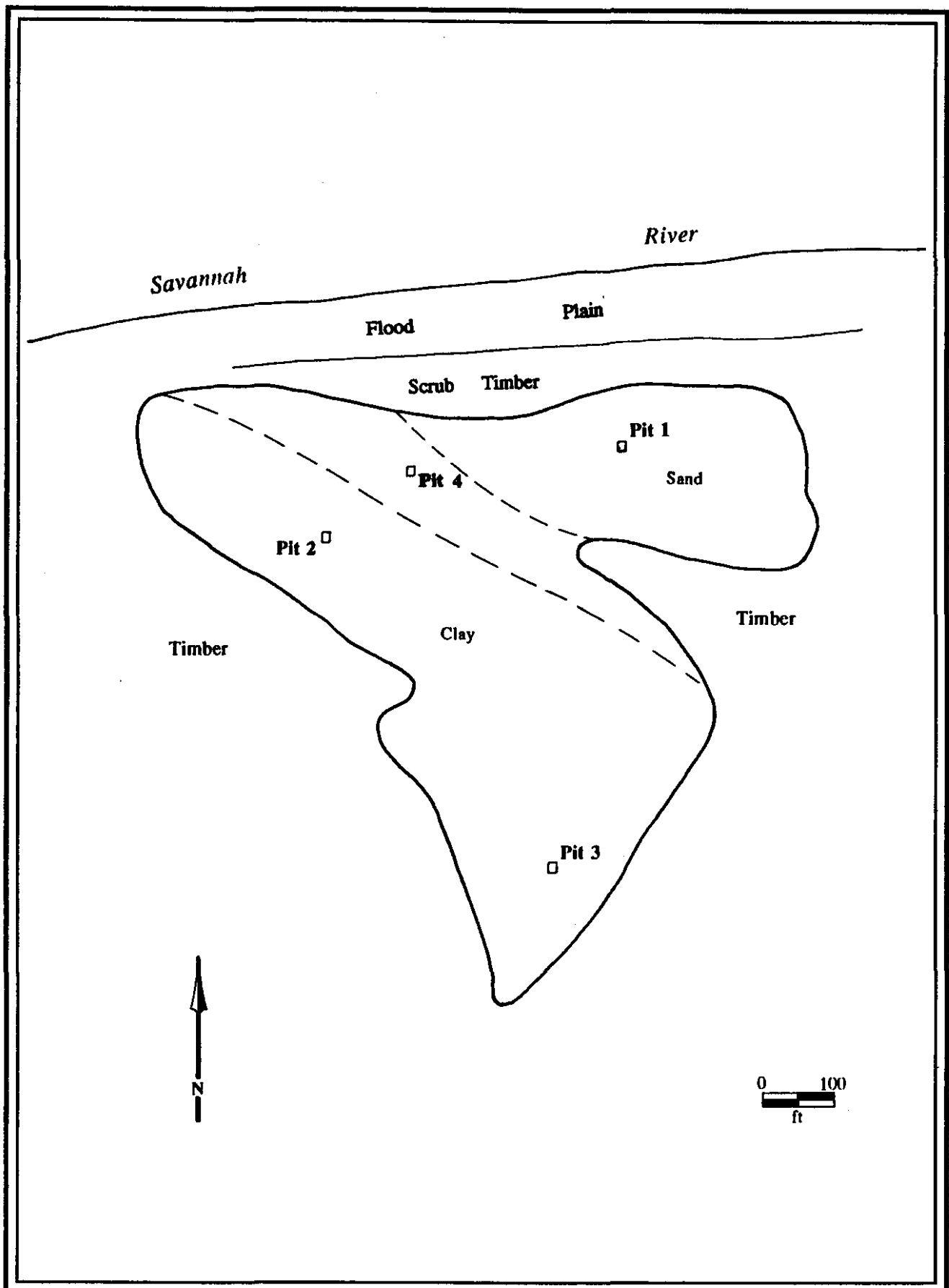


Figure 5. Plan of Field Site 33 (9LC54).

apparently excavated in an alluvial swale, was composed of 21 in of a greasy dark brown clay, resembling swamp deposit, over yellow clay.

#### Site 34 (New Bordeaux)

Official State Site Designation: 38MC939

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476479-476487; Historic artifacts not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic winged atlatl weight; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Woodland unidentified simple stamped sand tempered pottery; Refined white salt glazed stoneware; Rhenish stoneware; British brown stoneware

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Eighteenth century-historic

Site Size: 500 x 400 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded; site was located within the original limits of the eighteenth century town of New Bordeaux.

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a ridge west of the Little River, about 2,500 feet north of the former C & W. C. Railroad. The site was 200 feet from the Little River at its closest point and 400 feet away at its furthest point. The site was 400 feet east of the New Bordeaux historical marker (a granite cross) erected by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. Half of a stone atlatl weight, old bricks and chinaware (remnants of New Bordeaux) were reported in a cotton field by Miller 900 feet southwest of this site, but were not treated as a site. Chipped stone, ground stone, and pottery were collected from the surface. The projectile points found at the site include three quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, four metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, three quartz Late Archaic stemmed, and one light-colored chert cruciform drill (probably Late Archaic). The atlatl weight fragment is made of soapstone and is of the winged variety associated with the Late Archaic period. Another possible atlatl weight preform, made from an unidentified igneous stone, also was found on the site. A small collection of historic artifacts from the site was located at the Smithsonian Institution's MSC, and included:

- 4 Refined white salt glazed stoneware body sherds
- 4 Molded refined white salt glazed stoneware plate rims (2 varieties)
- 1 Molded refined white salt glazed stoneware body sherd
- 1 Blue and gray Rhenish stoneware body sherd
- 3 British brown salt glazed stoneware body sherds (3 varieties)

#### REMBERT MOUNDS AND VILLAGE

##### Site 35

Official State Site Designation: 9EB1 and 9EB513

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476068-476114; A portion of the artifacts from this site, primarily ceramic artifacts, was transferred to UGA, Athens.

Diagnostic Artifact(s): The Smithsonian collection includes Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Woodland (check stamped, simple stamped, and net marked on predominately sand tempered paste) and Mississippian ceramics (Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar phases) described by Rudolph and Hally (1985:453-459); Anderson et al. (1993) record Late Archaic small Savannah River stemmed; Woodland Swannanoa Stemmed; Late Archaic soapstone perforated slabs; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl sherd; Stallings Island Punctate; Stallings Island incised; Stallings Island Plain; Stallings Island Simple Stamped; Early Woodland

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Dunlap Fabric Impressed pottery; Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped; Cartersville Simple Stamped; Cartersville Plain; Middle or Late Woodland Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Mississippian Etowah Complicated Stamped and Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic; Early Woodland; Middle Woodland; Late Woodland; Mississippian; Late Mississippian

Site Size: Mounds and Village (see Van Doren 1928; Jones 1873, 1878; Thomas 1894; Wauchope 1966; Caldwell 1953; Rudolph and Hally 1985; Anderson et al. 1993)

Level of Research: Survey, and excavation by the Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) (Thomas 1894), Wauchope (1966), Miller (1949), and Caldwell (1953); underwater survey by Anderson et al. 1993; Reanalysis of collections by Rudolph and Hally (1985) and Anderson (1990)

Status: Flooded (see discussion of 9EB513 in Anderson et al 1993)

Description: This was the Rembert mounds and village site located in the Savannah River bottoms a short distance above the Broad River confluence. It yielded chipped stone, pottery, ground stone, and bone artifacts. Early antiquarian interest in the Rembert Mound site is documented by William Bartram, George White, and Charles C. Jones, Jr. (Van Doren 1928; White 1849:229-230; Jones 1873, 1878). Jones prepared a map of the site showing one large mound with a ramp on its southern side on the northern side surrounded by four smaller mounds (Jones 1978:284-285).

BAE mound explorations at Rembert made by John P. Rogan in 1886 are described in Thomas (1894:315-317). Only two mounds were visible at that time. Rogan excavated one shaft in the large mound to a depth of 27 feet below surface, exposing six strata. The artifacts found by Rogan were not described in any detail, but included pottery, mica, and animal bones. The mound was apparently badly damaged by the freshet of 1908 and portions were redeposited. Rogan also placed excavations in the second mound on its eastern and western sides and reported finding a single adult skeleton, fragments of pottery, and a small clay pipe. The second mound was reportedly 40 feet west of the large mound.

Brief Works Progress Administration (WPA) investigations were conducted at the site in 1939 and are described by Wauchope (1966:371-374). Wauchope identified Deptford Simple stamped, Deptford Check stamped, Early Swift Creek Stamped, Woodstock stamped, Etowah stamped, Etowah Smooth, Etowah Cord Marked, Lamar Stamped, Lamar Incised, and Lamar Late Plain pottery on the site. Wauchope also identified triangular and stemmed projectile points, clay discs, clay pipe fragments, freshwater mussel shells, and animal bones on the site.

The RBS excavations and findings from Rembert are described by Caldwell (1953). Only one mound was evident at the time of their survey. Miller and Caldwell excavated 12 test units on the site— six in the vicinity of the large mound (1 through 6) and six in the adjacent village area (7 through 12). Only two of the test units, 2 and 6, were excavated on the mound proper. Caldwell provides descriptions of the excavations in the mound area, but far less information about the village excavations. Pottery was recovered from nine of these units. Two of the village excavation units were void of cultural material. The locations of the village excavations, each measuring 2 x 2 feet, are shown as black dots on an aerial photograph in Caldwell's report, but the dots are not identified by number. Miller's field notes included soil profiles of Test Units 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, which are reproduced in Figure 6.

The site was completely flooded by the lake. Most of the diagnostic artifacts from Miller and Caldwell's work at the site have been transferred to UGA. The only diagnostic

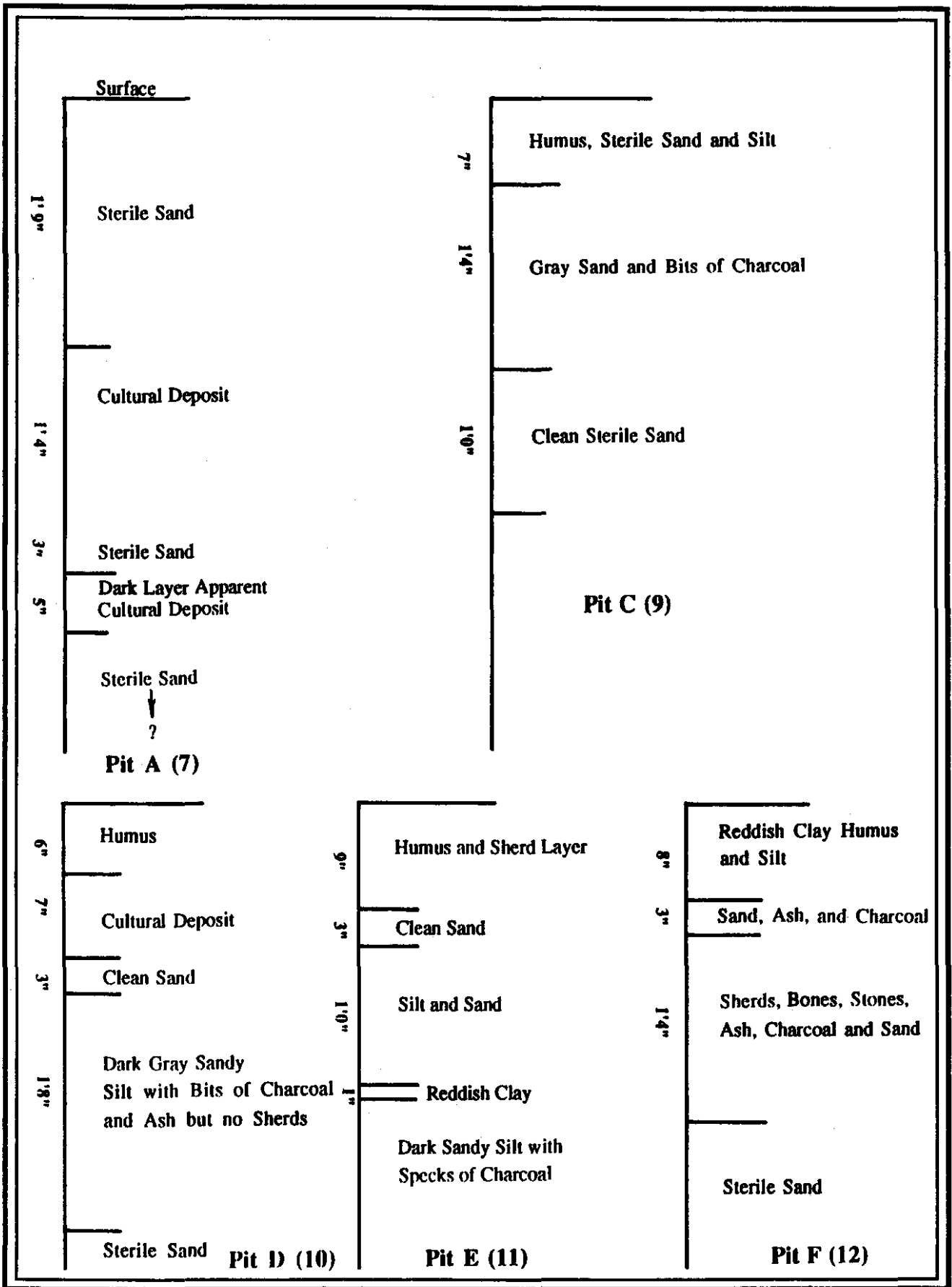


Figure 6. Profile of Test Pits 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Site 9EB1.

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item remaining in the Smithsonian's RBS collection from Rembert is a quartz Yadkin point. A reanalysis of the pottery (n=628 sherds) from Rembert was used to construct by Rudolph and Hally to construct a ceramic sequence for the region (Rudolph and Hally 1985). The UGA collection was not examined for this study, although selected Lamar pottery rim profile drawings were found in Carl Miller's notes. Anderson also used these data to discuss cycles in Mississippian settlement in the region (1990). Recent underwater survey has pinpointed the site and it appears to retain research potential despite being inundated (Anderson et al. 1993). An underwater surface collection was conducted and is detailed in that report. The underwater survey collection expanded the site to include Late Archaic and Woodland components. None of the mounds at Rembert, however, were relocated during the underwater study.

## SITES 36 THROUGH 51

### Site 36

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 3  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476621-476622  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Trace  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field west of Parksville, South Carolina and east of a small wood frame house. Chipped quartz artifacts and one schist possible artifact were collected from the surface. The site was reportedly on the T.C.P. Co. Tract. An examination of USCOE real estate maps narrowed the search to a large tract of land in McCormick County. Cross-reference to a USDA 1938 aerial photograph, however, showed the entire area to be wooded. While it is possible that the land was cleared for cultivation sometime between 1938 and 1948, the exact location of this site remains a mystery. No permanent site number was assigned. One quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point was found at the site.

### Site 37

Official State Site Designation: 9LC55  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476206  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 feet x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on a small knoll covered with pines and broomstraw north of Little River. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the site.

### Site 38

Official State Site Designation: 9LC56  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476207-476210



Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 200 feet x 100 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a lightly wooded area with artifacts visible on eroded areas in the vicinity of Gray's Creek opposite Site 37. Chips and discards were reported on the surface. Raw materials include flint, quartz, and banded slate. The projectile points include one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed, and one quartz Yadkin triangular point.

#### Site 39

Official State Site Designation: 9LC57  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476223-476226  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): medium sized stemmed point, untyped  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 1000 x 500 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on a large knoll sparsely wooded and mostly in a fallow field covered with broom straw about 200 feet from the confluence of Gray's Creek and the Little River. Flints and two concave stones were reported on the surface. One quartz stemmed projectile point was recovered.

#### Site 40

Official State Site Designation: 9LC58  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476211-476216  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 200 feet x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Partially submerged

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Little River approximately 200 feet south of State Road 202. A few stone artifacts were reported from the surface. The single projectile point found was made from quartz.

#### Site 41

Official State Site Designation: 9LC59  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: Unknown  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 200 x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

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Description: This site was located in a fallow field and cultivated field south of Little Creek. The site extends on both sides of a road that formerly led to Leathersville, Georgia. Stone artifacts were reported on the surface, but the collection was not located.

#### Site 42

Official State Site Designation: 9LC60  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476215  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 feet x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a small fallow field on the crest of a small knoll near Little Creek about 350 feet east of Site 41. Quartz and chert artifacts were reported on the surface.

#### Site 43

Official State Site Designation: 9MF37  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 27  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475884-475887  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 500 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Periodically flooded, the site has been exposed several times since 1980 and is being subjected to unauthorized digging and surface collecting (witnessed by the author as recently as September 23, 1993). Also being degraded by water erosion from water level fluctuations. Site contains midden.

Description: This site was located west of Big Creek and northeast of U.S. Highway 78. Artifacts reportedly were "well scattered throughout the plowzone", but the site was not recommended for further work. Chipped stone and soapstone were collected from the surface. Two Morrow Mountain stemmed points, two Late Archaic stemmed points, and one preform, all made from quartz, were found at the site.

The site was recorded in the Georgia Archaeological Site Files during the 1970s by George Lewis. The author visited the site in 1980 when the knoll was exposed by low water, and the author observed Stallings Island pottery (Stallings Island Plain and Stallings Island Punctate), perforated soapstone slabs, stemmed projectile points (made from quartz, metavolcanics, and light-colored chert), an abundant deposit of metavolcanic, quartz, and chert debris, and midden soil. Despite the destruction to the site, it appears to contain important cultural deposits that are worthy of additional study.

#### Site 44

Official State Site Designation: 9MF193  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 27  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475972-73  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland unidentified sand tempered plain  
Primary Component(s): None

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Site Size: 75 x 15 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded, or partially submerged

Description: This site was located on the north bank of Harts Creek and immediately west of U.S. Highway 78. Pottery (n=4) and quartz fragments were collected from the surface of the site. The site was reportedly shallow and confined to the upper 6 inches of soil.

#### Site 45

Official State Site Designation: 9CB144  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 6  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475974-475977  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 250 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an old cotton field on a narrow ridge in the forks of Chigoe Branch and 1,200 feet north of Keg Creek. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface of the site. One metavolcanic and one quartz Late Archaic stemmed point were found.

#### Site 46

Official State Site Designation: 9CB145  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 6  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475978-475981  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle to Late Archaic transition MALA stemmed or corner notched point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a narrow ridge in the forks of Chigoe Branch and Keg Creek and 400 feet southwest of Site 45. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface of the site. These included one light-colored chert MALA point and one quartz possible MALA point. Miller noted that the "site is small and apparently all cultural indications brought to the surface through plowing and weathering action."

#### Site 47

Official State Site Designation: 38MC940  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476488-476492  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic LeCroy bifurcate point; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford stemmed points; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 1400 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

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**Description:** This site was located on the crest of a hill overlooking Long Cane Creek approximately 2,500 feet southwest of the former location of S.C. Highway 28. The northeastern portion was an eroded fallow field while the southeastern portion was partly wooded and considerably eroded. Chert, quartz, banded slate, and soapstone artifacts were collected from the surface. The projectile points from 38MC940 include one metavolcanic Lecroy bifurcate, one quartz and one metavolcanic Morrow Mountain stemmed, and four metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed points.

#### Site 48

**Official State Site Designation:** 38MC941  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 11  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** 476493-476495  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
**Primary Component(s):** None  
**Site Size:** Workshop  
**Level of Research:** Survey  
**Status:** Outside flood pool

**Description:** This site was located in a fallow field on a lower ridge slope east of Long Cane Creek about 2,500 feet southwest of S.C. Highway 28. Chipped stone was collected from the surface of the site. The projectile points include one metavolcanic and one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point.

#### Site 49

**Official State Site Designation:** 38MC942  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** 21  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** 476623-476625  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
**Primary Component(s):** Middle Archaic  
**Site Size:** 75 x 50 feet  
**Level of Research:** Survey  
**Status:** Flooded

**Description:** This site was located in an eroded pasture on a hill slope west of the Little River and north of S.C. Highway 82. Quartz and chert chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface of the site. The projectile points include one Kirk, four Morrow Mountain stemmed, and one Late Archaic stemmed point, all made from quartz.

#### Site 50

**Official State Site Designation:** 9WS61  
**USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:** Outside reservoir area  
**USNM Catalog Numbers:** 476012-476014  
**Diagnostic Artifact(s):** Woodland eared Yadkin triangular point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified stamped pottery; other grit tempered pottery  
**Primary Component(s):** None  
**Site Size:** 100 x 75 feet  
**Level of Research:** Survey  
**Status:** Outside flood pool

**Description:** This site was located in a small cultivated field 4 miles north of Washington on the second creek on Ga. Highway 17 heading towards Tignall, Georgia. Pottery and stone

artifacts were collected from the surface. The single Yadkin point found at the site was made from light-colored chert.

### Site 51

Official State Site Designation: 9LC10

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 42

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476218-476222

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Medium stemmed, untyped; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered and grit tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: 250 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on the north bank of Pistol Creek where it was crossed by the road from Beulah Baptist Church towards Cades Chapel. Artifacts were found in a fallow field and orchard. The artifacts collected from the surface include chipped stone, ground stone and pottery. The single stemmed point found at the site was made from quartz.

### MILLER'S MOUND

#### Site 52

Official State Site Designation: 9LC62

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 43

USNM Catalog Numbers: No collection

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Mound, no artifacts recovered

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 30-50 feet in diameter, 4-5 feet high

Level of Research: Informant information and survey

Status: Outside flood pool; L-shaped looter trench (5 feet wide) in mound reported by Miller

Description: Miller learned of this site from Mr. Charles Walker who then lived near Beulah Baptist Church. The site was reported on top of a steep bluff on the southeast side of the Broad River at Anthony Shoals. The mound was covered in bushes at the time of Miller's visit and the surrounding field was in high grass. No material was collected. The mound was described as circular with a rounded top. Apparently Mr. C. E. Thompson, Washington, Georgia, dug an "L" shaped trench approximately 5 feet wide in the mound extending about 4 feet deep. Mr. Thompson told Miller that he reached subsoil and found only a stone slab. Miller's field notebook includes a crude sketch of the mound showing the trench.

Three attempts were made by the author and others to relocate this site during 1992 and 1993. The first was a reconnaissance examination that revealed portions of a nearby state park and an unsuccessful attempt to approach a likely landform from the mainland. This park was examined for cultural resources by UGA with negative results (Fish 1978). The second visit was by a team of eight in two rubber rafts and the aforementioned landform was examined without finding any trace of a mound. The third visit was a walkover of a second likely landform downstream from the state park. None of these investigations involved any excavation. All met with negative results in relocated the mound. The most likely area for this mound location, the third area visited, had been extensively land altered by timbering operations since Miller's visit. Miller's informant, Mr. Charles B. Walker, died in 1988, according to his epitaph in the nearby Beulah Baptist Church cemetery.

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**SITES 53 THROUGH 89****Site 53**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC10  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 42  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476227-476231  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Protohistoric Lamar bold incised, Lamar folded pinched rims, Lamar folded cane punctate rims, and Lamar Rectilinear and Curvilinear Complicated Stamped; Other Mississippian pottery (possibly Lamar), noded sherds  
Primary Component(s): Late Mississippian  
Site Size: Village (Area A) 300 x 600 feet; and camp or workshop (Area B), 200 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a hill south of Pistol Creek about 200 feet east of the road from Beulah Baptist Church to Cades Chapel. Miller's notes state that Lamar type appliqué pottery heads were in possession of Mr. C. B. Walker, who had a farm in the vicinity. These effigy heads were not in the Smithsonian's collection. No map was found to differentiate Areas A and B.

**Site 54**

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 42  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476232-476233  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This site was located in a plowed field on a knoll east of Beulah Baptist Church. Amethyst crystals were reported on the east side of the knoll. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Quartz chips were reportedly quite numerous.

**Site 55**

Official State Site Designation: None  
USGS Map: Metasville, Georgia 1954  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476234  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 x 75 feet  
Level of Research: Survey; some limited excavation  
Status: Outside flood pool, unknown

Description: This site was in a barnyard in the Graves Mountain vicinity near a small branch. Artifacts (chips) were found on the surface and to a depth of 9 inches below surface. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Quartz artifacts, including one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point, were collected from the site. The location and extent of excavations conducted on the site were not specified.

**Site 56**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC66  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 30  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476235-476236  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 250 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located at the Blackburn Cemetery and its immediate vicinity of fallow fields at the base of Graves Mountain. Numerous quartz chips, and some flint artifacts, were reported. One large quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point was found.

**Site 57**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC67  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 30  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476237-476238; Historic artifacts not catalogued  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point; Historic nineteenth-century tobacco pipe.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 250 x 75 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a knoll in the town of Lincolnton about 500 feet from the Washington Highway. The site location is approximate. Chipped stone artifacts, including two quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed points, were collected. One elbow tobacco pipe, an effigy pipe of molded unglazed gray stoneware also was recovered.

**Site 58**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC943  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476496-476497  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field in open rolling country gently sloping to the Little River southeast of Bordeaux, South Carolina. The site was located at a fork in the road south of a railroad track. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Kirk point, were collected from the surface.

**Site 59**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC944  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476498-476499  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Woodland or Mississippian Madison triangular point  
Primary Component(s): None

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Site Size: 50 x 30 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a low cultivated area near the Little River and immediately north of the railroad tracks. Quartz tools, including one Madison point, were collected from the surface and numerous quartz chips were observed.

#### Site 60

Official State Site Designation: 38MC945  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476500-476503  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cultivated cotton field on a high knoll south of the Little River, next to the former Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad (C. and W. C.) tracks. Chipped stone, reportedly sparse, was collected from the surface. One quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point was found.

#### Site 61

Official State Site Designation: 38MC946  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476504-476507  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Guilford stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 350 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on the middle terrace of the hills running parallel to the southwest side of Little River and north of the former C. and W. C. Railroad. The site lies below Site 60 and above Site 62 and was separated from both sites by a short distance. Chipped stone artifacts, including one metavolcanic Guilford and one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 62

Official State Site Designation: 38MC947  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476508-476509  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford stemmed points  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 400 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool



Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on the lower terrace of the hills running parallel to the southwest side of the Little River, north of the former C. and W. C. Railroad tracks. Chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Kirk, one light-colored chert Guilford, and one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed point, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 63

Official State Site Designation: 38MC948  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476626-476629; Historic ceramics not catalogued  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 200 x 100 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cotton field on the southwest side of the Little River, about 600 feet east of where the former road to New Bordeaux crossed the C. and W. C. Railroad. The site was approximately 2,500 feet from the water's edge. Chipped stone and soapstone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Kirk point, were collected from the surface. Historic ceramics recovered include green edge, brown transfer printed, and undecorated pearlware.

#### Site 64

Official State Site Designation: 38MC949  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476630-476631; Historic artifacts not catalogued  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; undecorated ironstone and clear glass  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 100 feet in diameter  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on an upland ridge north of Bordeaux, South Carolina and southwest of the Little River. The site was in a fallow and eroded field on a small knoll about 2,100 feet from the water's edge. Chipped stone artifacts, including one medium sized quartz Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface. A small collection of undecorated ironstone ceramics and melted clear glass suggest a possible nineteenth or twentieth century historic domestic site was present.

#### Site 65

Official State Site Designation: 38MC950  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 600 x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on two low knolls west of the Little River, about 1,500 feet above the former C. and W. C. Railroad bridge. Chipped stone

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artifacts were found resting upon the eroded surface of clay subsoil. If a collection was made, it was not found.

#### Site 66

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 30  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476015-476018  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 400 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a barnyard and orchard on the east side of Upton Creek. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Chipped stone artifacts, including four quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and two quartz Late Archaic stemmed points, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 67

Official State Site Designation: 9WS63  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476019-476023  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; a medial fragment of a Paleoindian fluted point made from chalcedony was illustrated in Miller's notebook, but was not among the artifact collections that were examined. The point was found on the surface.  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 300 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on the summit of a knoll west of Upton Creek and 1,200 feet above its junction with Little River. This site was surveyed by A. R. Kelly and Mr. Darling. Chipped stone artifacts, including four quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one quartz Yadkin triangular point, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 68

Official State Site Designation: None  
Map Reference: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476024  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 100 x 85 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool, unknown

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a high knoll south of Upton Creek. This site was surveyed by A. R. Kelly and Mr. Darling. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Yadkin triangular point, were collected from the surface.

**Site 69**

Official State Site Designation: 9WS65

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476025-476030

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Transitional Paleoindian Dalton point; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 150 feet diameter

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on the road leading to Horseshoe Bend on the north side of the Little River. This site was surveyed by A. R. Kelly and Mr. Darling. Chipped stone pieces and pottery sherds, including one light-colored chert Dalton, seven quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, two medium sized quartz stemmed, and one small quartz stemmed and corner notched point, were collected from the surface.

**Site 70**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC68

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 19

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476239-476240

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Rock mounds; medium stemmed point, untyped

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 150 x 100 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a pasture on a high knoll south of Soap Creek and east of Ga. Highway 220. Artifacts, including one quartz medium sized stemmed point, were collected from eroded areas. This site was surveyed by A. R. Kelly and Mr. Darling. Quartz and chert artifacts were collected from surface of the site. Rock mounds were reported, but they were not described.

**Site 71**

Official State Site Designation: 9WS72

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476055-476056

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Rock mounds; nondiagnostic lithics

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 2,500 feet across

Level of Research: Survey; Tested one stone mound, but no aboriginal artifacts were found.

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on a ridge north of a narrow bend in the Little River. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface. Rock mounds (or cairns) were reported, but were not described. One of the mounds was tested, but no description of the excavation was found. A sketch map of the site depicts seven features, probably rock piles or rock mounds. The sketch map is reproduced in Figure 7. Mound 7 was shown as more than twice the size of the six other features. The field notebook also mentioned a rock wall on the site, but it was not indicated on the sketch map.

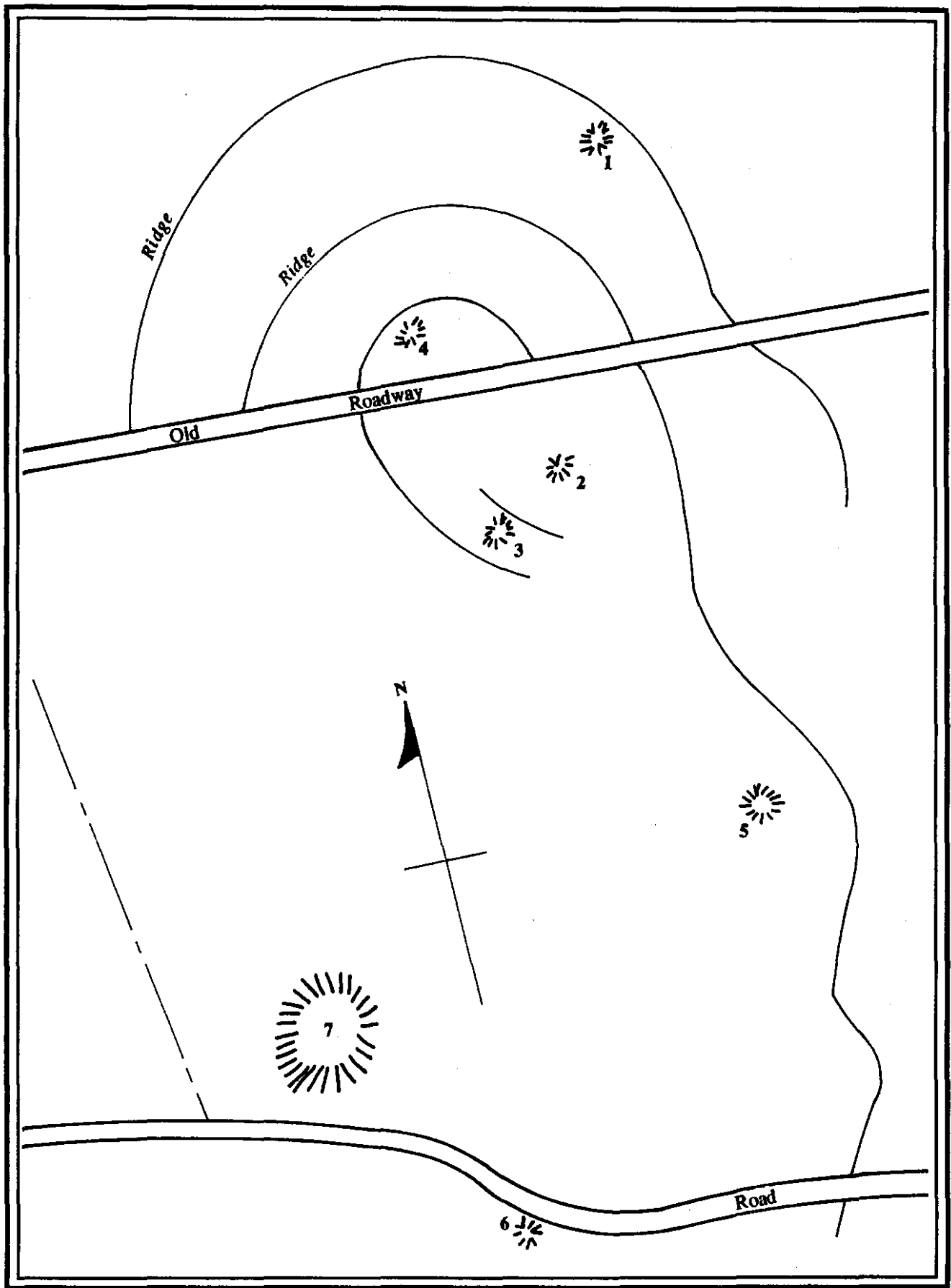


Figure 7. Plan of Field Site 71 (9WS72).

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### Site 72

Official State Site Designation: 38MC951

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476632-476637; Historic artifacts not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Rock cairns; Woodland cord marked grit and gravel tempered; pearlware, yellowware, ironstone, and alkaline stoneware

Primary Component(s): Unknown prehistoric, Nineteenth century historic

Site Size: 300 feet diameter

Level of Research: Survey; recommended mapping of cairns (possibly graves), but no indication that this was done

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site consists of about 10 cairns, each 4-6 feet in diameter and 1-2 feet high, was located in a fallow field on a slope northeast of Little River on a small tributary above Baker Creek. This site was surveyed by A. R. Kelly and Mr. Darling, and possibly Joseph Caldwell. Apparently pottery was collected from the surface of the site, but no other information was available concerning the provenience of these sherds. The sherds exhibit gravel tempering, which was not observed elsewhere in the Clark Hill collection, and the provenience of these sherds is suspect. The historic sherds collected from the site include dipped polychrome and undecorated pearlware, dipped yellowware, undecorated ironstone, and alkaline green stoneware. They suggest a domestic nineteenth century site was present on the site.

### Site 73

Official State Site Designation: 9MF190

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476140-476142

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 150 feet diameter

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge saddle. The landform is on the south side of the Little River at the neck of a bend, east of U.S. Highway 78. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface by Caldwell.

### Site 74

Official State Site Designation: 9MF191

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476143-476147

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Taylor side notched and Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic Site Size: 400 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a cleared area on the saddle of a ridge. The landform is on the south side of Little River at the neck of a bend, east of U.S. Highway 78. Chipped quartz and other quartz artifacts, including one Taylor, one Kirk, four Morrow Mountain stemmed, and four stemmed points were collected from the surface by Caldwell.

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### Site 75

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM. Catalog Numbers: None  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): None, stone cairns  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: The location of this site is unknown, but possibly it was in the vicinity of Sites 73, 74 and 76 in the Little River area of McDuffie County, Georgia. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information provided by Caldwell.

### Site 75A

Official State Site Designation: 38MC952  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476638-476644  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Rock cairns; Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 1,500 x 500 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool, but within area set aside for a park

Description: This site, consisting of a dozen stone cairns, one large enough to be called a mound and portions of two or three rock walls, was located on wooded portions of the summits and slopes of two hills immediately northwest of a small tributary of the Savannah and northeast of the Savannah River about 500 feet west of S.C. Highway 43 and 1,100 feet from the water's edge. One metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed and two medium sized quartz stemmed (also likely Late Archaic) were collected from the site. Pottery also was collected from the surface.

### Site 76

Official State Site Designation: 9MF192  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 37  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No collection  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Stone cairns  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 500 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site, consisting of about a dozen stone cairns, was located in a wooded area on the summit and slope of a hill south of the Little River, immediately west of U.S. Highway 78. Apparently no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site by Caldwell.

### Site 77

Official State Site Designation: 38MC219  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 12  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No collection

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Diagnostic Artifact(s): nondiagnostic lithics reported by Caldwell; Elliott (1983) reported Cartersville Check Stamped pottery and a Mississippian triangular point preform, untyped  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 1,300 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey; partially resurveyed by Elliott (1983)  
Status: Partially submerged, badly eroded

Description: This site was located on an eroded fallow field and cultivated field on the summit and eastern side of a long ridge north of Long Cane Creek. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the site by Caldwell. Elliott (1983) reported that the site contained a moderately dense scatter of ceramics and lithics including a Cartersville Check Stamped sherd, other unidentifiable sherds, and a quartz Mississippian triangular point preform. The site was approximately 30 m in diameter at the time of Elliott's visit.

#### Site 78

Official State Site Designation: 38MC953  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 12  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476645  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 feet in diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded fallow field on a rounded knoll north of Long Cane Creek about 1,500 feet from the water's edge and 1,200 feet east of S.C. Highway 28. Chipped stone artifacts (quartz, chert, and chalcedony) were collected from the surface of the site by Caldwell.

#### Site 79

Official State Site Designation: 38MC954  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 12  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476646-476647  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 feet in diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in eroded pine woods on a ridge north of Long Cane Creek about 600 feet southwest of Site 73 and along the road that leads from it towards the river. Chipped stone artifacts, including one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface of the site by Caldwell.

#### Site 80

Official State Site Designation: 38MC955  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476648-476650  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Guilford stemmed point; narrow blade, medium stemmed point, untyped (may be related to Guilford)  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 200 feet in diameter

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Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, cultivated field on a rounded knoll 3,000 feet northeast of the Little River, South Carolina, 1,500 feet northwest of S.C. Highway 43, and 300 feet from a small tributary. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface by Caldwell. Five diagnostic quartz tools were found, including two Guilford and three medium sized stemmed points.

#### Site 81

Official State Site Designation: 38MC956  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476651-476652  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 250 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, cultivated field on a low broad ridge 2,300 feet northeast of the Little River, South Carolina about 700 feet south of Site 80. Chipped stone artifacts, including four quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface by Caldwell. Caldwell noted on the site form: "As in the case of 80 & 82 rock shingle is abundant on the sides and on portions of the ridge, but not in the occupied area."

#### Site 82

Official State Site Designation: 38MC957  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476653  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 feet in diameter  
Level of Research: Survey by Caldwell  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, cultivated field on a ridge 2,400 feet northeast of Little River, 800 feet west of a small tributary, and 300 feet west southwest of Site 80. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one quartz Yadkin triangular point, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 83

Official State Site Designation: 9CB148  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 6  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located, possibly no collection made  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic Stallings Island (according to Miller's notes)  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Village



Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: The site was located in a pasture in the Little River bottoms northwest of Ga. Highway 47 and Site 84. It was approximately 30 feet from the Little River. This site was listed as a Stallings Island site, but the collections could not be located. According to one of Miller's informants, Mr. H. H. Freeman, Lincolnton, Georgia, the site reportedly contained stone chips, an occasional projectile point and a few sherds.

#### Site 84

Official State Site Designation: 9CB161  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 6  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476241-476245  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 800 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an overgrown field on a knoll approximately 2,100 feet west of the Little River and immediately northwest of Ga. Highway 47. Chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert and three metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed points and one light-colored chert drill, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 85

Official State Site Designation: 9CB152  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475982-475989  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial endscraper; Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Woodland Cartersville Check Stamped; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified rectilinear and curvilinear complicated stamped, sand tempered and grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic  
Site Size: 500 x 400 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on a lower ridge slope 300 feet above the Savannah River, about 1,000 feet south of Lake Springs Creek, and immediately north of Clark Hill Dam. Occupational debris was concentrated on a knoll overlooking the river, but the summit also was used as a dump related to the dam construction. Chipped stone, ground stone, and pottery were collected from sheet eroded areas on the surface. The projectile points include one Kirk, three Morrow Mountain stemmed, and one medium sized stemmed point, all made from quartz. The hafted endscraper was made from light-colored chert.

#### Site 86

Official State Site Designation: 9CB153  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475990-475992

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Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Woodland Hamilton triangular point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a ridge slope above Lake Springs Creek and 1,500 feet upstream from Site 85. Chipped stone (quartz and chert) was collected from the surface. One quartz Hamilton point and one medium to small quartz stemmed point were found.

#### Site 87

Official State Site Designation: 9CB147  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475888-475890  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; medium stemmed, untyped (Middle or Late Archaic); Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 500 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool, but reportedly destroyed by dam borrowing

Description: This site was located on a ridge crest west of the Savannah River and south of Lake Springs Creek. Occupational debris was found on a high knoll in the vicinity of Sites 85 and 86. Chipped stone, including four quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, one light-colored chert Yadkin triangular, and one narrow, medium sized light-colored chert stemmed point (possibly Middle to Late Archaic transitional period), was collected from the eroded surface.

#### Site 88

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown, possibly Sheet 1 based on number sequence  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located; probably none collected  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown; no scale provided in sketch map  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This site contained 15 rock cairns dispersed across the crest of a knoll south of a branch. Miller's field notebook contained a sketch map showing the relative position of the rock cairns (Figure 8). A road bisected the site running east-west. The location of this site, however, could not be determined.

#### Site 89

Official State Site Designation: 9CB154  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475993-475994  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point

Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 600 x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an overgrown area on a lower ridge slope and terrace. The landform is south of Lake Springs Creek and 600 feet west of the Savannah River. Chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface, but the distribution of artifacts was reportedly very sparse.

## LAKE SPRINGS SITES

### Site 90

Official State Site Designation: 9CB162  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 475926-475933  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Linear Punctate, and Stallings Island Incised; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Late Archaic three-quarters grooved ax  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
 Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey; Miller tested with one 5 x 5 feet pit  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was part of the Lake Springs area described by Miller (1949). Site 90 was located 200 feet south of a drainage ditch from Site 91 on the north side of Lake Springs Creek 1,000 feet above its junction with the Savannah River (Figure 9). The site was in pasture and artifacts were present on the surface. The surface collection included pottery, quartz, and chert artifacts.

A single 5 x 5 foot test pit, identified by Miller as Pit B, was excavated on the north-central part of Site 90. The site form indicates that a three-quarters grooved ax was found six inches under the surface at the base of the plow zone. The profile of Miller's test unit revealed the following soils:

- 0-5 inches, Plow zone
- 5 inches-2 feet, 11 inches, Dark black soil mixed with broken and cracked stones as well as quartz chips
- 2 feet, 11 inches to 4 feet, Sterile, silty sandy clay, alluvial in nature

Artifacts recovered from Pit B include Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Punctate (linear punctate and incised), projectile points (one metavolcanic and two quartz stemmed Late Archaic points), and two soapstone slabs.

### Site 91

Official State Site Designation: 9CB22  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 475891-475925; 475934-475948; Also the skeletal material is curated under Accession 179773, Catalog 222,362, 380375, and 381,227- 381,287; Other uncatalogued material was located at MSC

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Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain points; Late Archaic Stallings Island plain, incised, and linear punctate; Late Archaic stemmed points; Late Archaic winged atlatl weight; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland Cartersville Simple Stamped; Cartersville Check Stamped; Savannah Complicated Stamped; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified rectilinear complicated stamped sand and grit tempered pottery; unidentified incised pottery; small corner notched point, untyped (possibly Jacks Reef)

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 600 x 150 feet; the shell midden measured 130 x 90 feet and 3.5 feet thick

Level of Research: Survey; Miller tested the site with one 10 x 10 foot pit and one 5 x 5 foot pit as reported in Miller (1949); Caldwell dug a large excavation that was never reported in full (Caldwell 1954, n.d.). Caldwell's 1951 excavations are partially reconstructed in the following description.

Status: Flooded

Description: This was the famous Lake Springs shell midden located near the confluence of Lake Springs Creek and the Savannah River. This site was one of a small group of Late Archaic freshwater mussel shell middens in the central Savannah River region. When it first appeared in print, this site was designated Smithsonian Institution Site Number 9Cu61, but it is recorded in the official Georgia site files as 9CB22.

The site was in open pasture when first visited by Miller in May, 1948. The site was described as on a knoll on the south bank of the Savannah River west of Lake Springs Creek. Miller made a surface collection and excavated two test units on the site. These data were used to compile his *American Antiquity* article on the site (Miller 1949). He provided no plan map to show the relationship between his two test units, but he notes that the 10 x 10 foot square (Test A) was placed near the southern edge of the site, while Pit B (5 x 5 foot) was placed 70 feet north of Pit A (Miller 1949:39). Artifacts collected from the surface by Miller include Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Punctate (linear punctated and incised), and grit or sand tempered ware, stemmed Late Archaic projectile points (five quartz, two light-colored chert and 12 metavolcanic), a three-quarter grooved ax, and perforated soapstone slabs.

Miller's Test Pit A Description. Test Pit A measured 10 x 10 feet and was excavated to a depth of 4 feet 11 inches. Its contents are listed in Table 27 of Miller's article (1949:40), but additional information about the unit was contained in the field notes and is described. The east profile of his 10 x 10 foot test pit is shown in Figure 10. Artifacts found in the upper six inches include three metavolcanic stemmed Late Archaic points. Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Punctate, and Cartersville Simple Stamped pottery were found in the 0 to 1 foot, 5 inch zone. Beneath that, continuing to 1 foot 11 inches below surface, was found Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Punctate (punctate and incised), check stamped, rectilinear complicated stamped, and unidentified incised (sand or grit tempered) ware. The next zone (1 foot, 11 inches to 2 feet, 5 inches) contained Stallings Island Plain and Stallings Island Punctate (punctated and incised) pottery, 12 stemmed Late Archaic projectile points (11 metavolcanic and one quartz), one light-colored chert drill, and one metavolcanic small corner notched point. The next zone (2 feet, 5 inches to 2 feet, 11 inches) contained Stallings Island Plain and plain sand tempered (Woodland) pottery. The final zone (2 feet, 11 inches to 4 feet, 11 inches) contained two metavolcanic stemmed Late Archaic points.

Miller's Test Pit B Description. Test Pit B measured 5 x 5 feet and was excavated to a depth of 2 feet 11 inches. Artifact totals from this unit are provided in Table 27 of Miller's article, but other details were found in his field notes (1949:40). The first zone extended from 0 to 1 foot, 5 inches. The second zone (1 foot, 5 inches to 1 foot, 11 inches) contained Stallings Island Plain and Stallings Island Punctate (linear punctated and incised) pottery and one

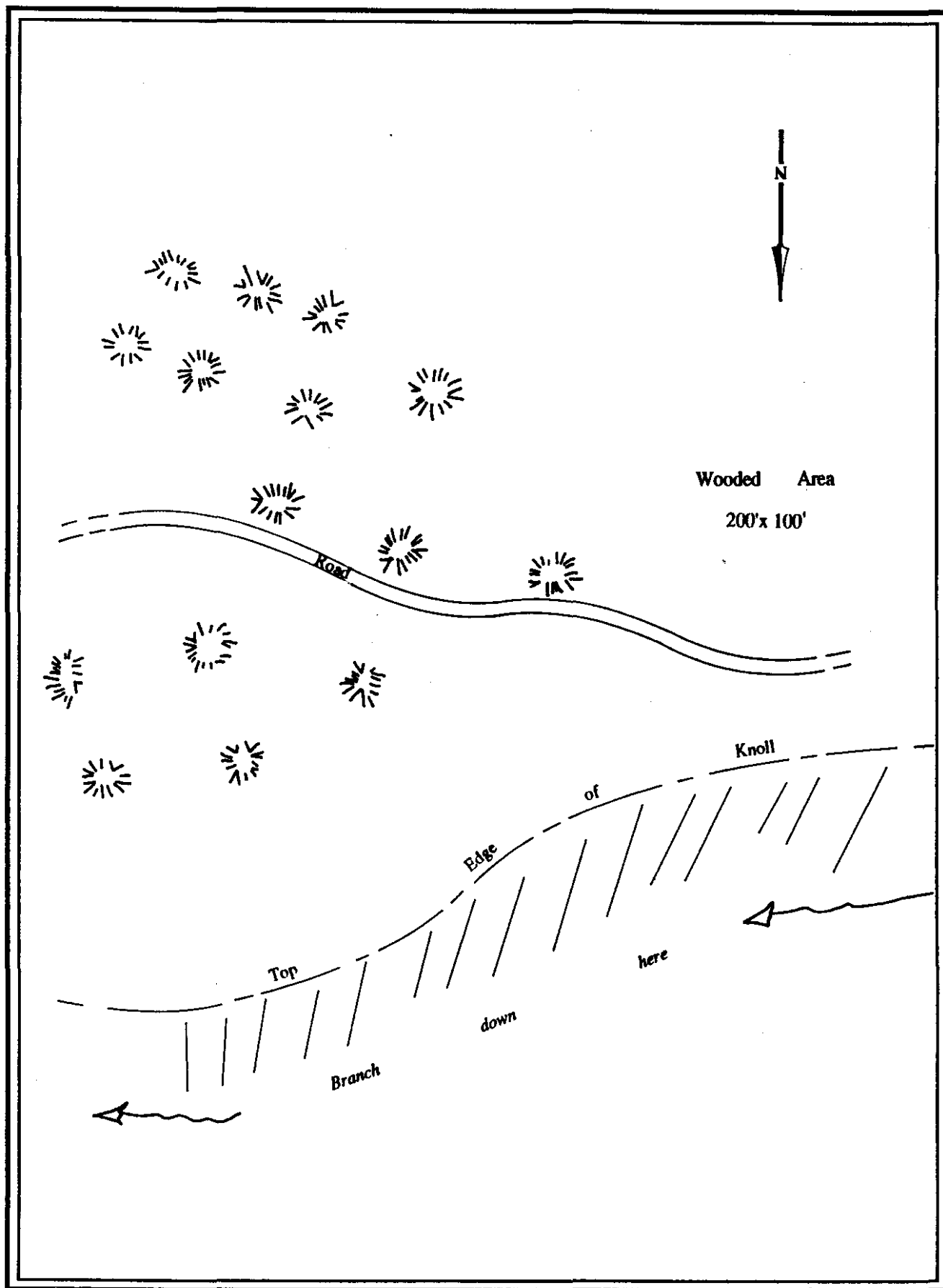


Figure 8. Plan of Field Site 88 (Exact Location Unknown).

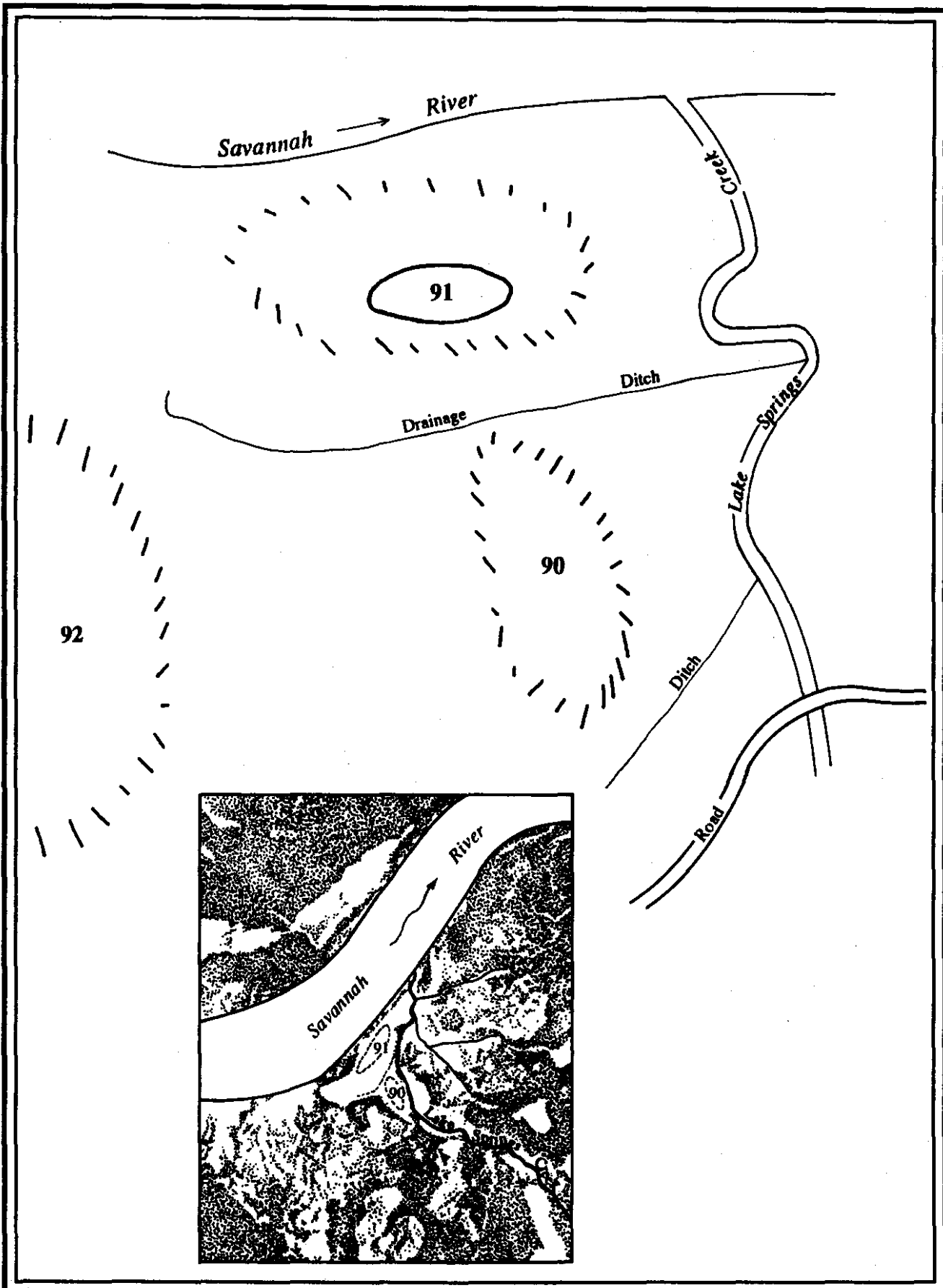


Figure 9. Locations of Field Sites 90, 91, and 92 at the Mouth of Lake Springs Creek.

metavolcanic stemmed Late Archaic point. The third zone (1 foot, 11 inches to 2 feet, 5 inches) contained two stemmed Late Archaic points (one metavolcanic and one quartz) and two metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed drills. The fourth zone (2 feet, 5 inches to 2 feet, 11 inches) contained two large metavolcanic stemmed points, a winged soapstone bannerstone fragment, and a complete perforated soapstone slab.

Miller recommended the site for excavation, but it was not until August, 1951 that additional work, led by Caldwell, began at the site. During the late winter and spring of 1951 the site was submerged by rising lake waters. Groundwater and rising lake levels proved to be a problem for Caldwell during his excavation project. The 1951 excavation crew included Gordon Dent, Willie Louis Harris, Ernest W. Morris, Robert Moye, Robert Pollard, Robert P. Shepard, and Charlie Williams.

No site plan of Caldwell's excavations survives, but the excavation plan was reconstructed by Elliott from individual test unit plan maps and profile drawings (Figure 11). The relationship of Caldwell's excavation blocks to Miller's earlier excavations was not determined. Caldwell's excavations, totaling 243.6 m<sup>2</sup>, were laid out in four distinct blocks to sample an area approximately 125 x 80 feet. For the present study, these blocks were assigned letter designations A through D. Block A was an irregular shaped excavation totalling 182 m<sup>2</sup>. Most of the features and burials were contained within this block. Figure 12 shows the Block A excavations in progress with a view of the Clark Hill Dam in the distance. Block B, totalling 27.9 m<sup>2</sup>, was a linear trench widened at one end. No features were recorded in this block. Block C, totalling 22.1 m<sup>2</sup>, was a rectangular block. One burial was recorded in this block. Block D was a rectangular trench totalling 11.6 m<sup>2</sup>. One feature was recorded in this block.

**Artifacts.** Field records, including letters, notes, field maps, and photographs, from Caldwell's Lake Springs excavations were located at UGA. Most of the artifacts, however, were not located. Artifacts collected by Miller during the initial test excavation are curated at the Smithsonian and all the diagnostic artifacts in Miller's collection were examined.

Caldwell's large collection of artifacts were not tracked down. As one might expect, this put a damper on reconstructing his findings. The artifacts gathered by Caldwell should amount to more than 20 times that collected by Miller.

A total of 26 artifacts from Caldwell's excavation was found at UGA. These were in a small box that was hand labeled "original old quartz levels at Lake Springs Site Caldwell", and they probably represent a small type collection of Old Quartz Culture artifacts. The box included three Morrow Mountain projectile points (one metavolcanic—maximum length, 80 mm maximum width 47 mm, haft length 21 mm; one light-colored chert— proximal end broken, maximum width, 38 mm, haft length 14 mm; and one quartz— maximum length, 42 mm, maximum width, 41 mm, haft length, 14 mm). Twenty-three other nondiagnostic quartz bifaces also were included in the box. These tools relate to the 40 artifacts reportedly recovered from the Old Quartz zone at Lake Springs by Caldwell (1954:37-38, n.d.:5).

Miscellaneous artifact collections at the Smithsonian Institution from Columbia County, separate from the rest of the RBS accession, include three small lots and three uncatalogued lots from Caldwell's excavations. Apparently some of these artifacts were found by the physical anthropologist at the Smithsonian as the burials excavated by Caldwell were being studied. The catalogued materials include a soapstone atlatl weight fragment from Burial 2, a vial with several dozen small shell beads from Burial 10, and a large Late Archaic contracting stemmed quartz projectile point from Burial 14. The uncatalogued materials

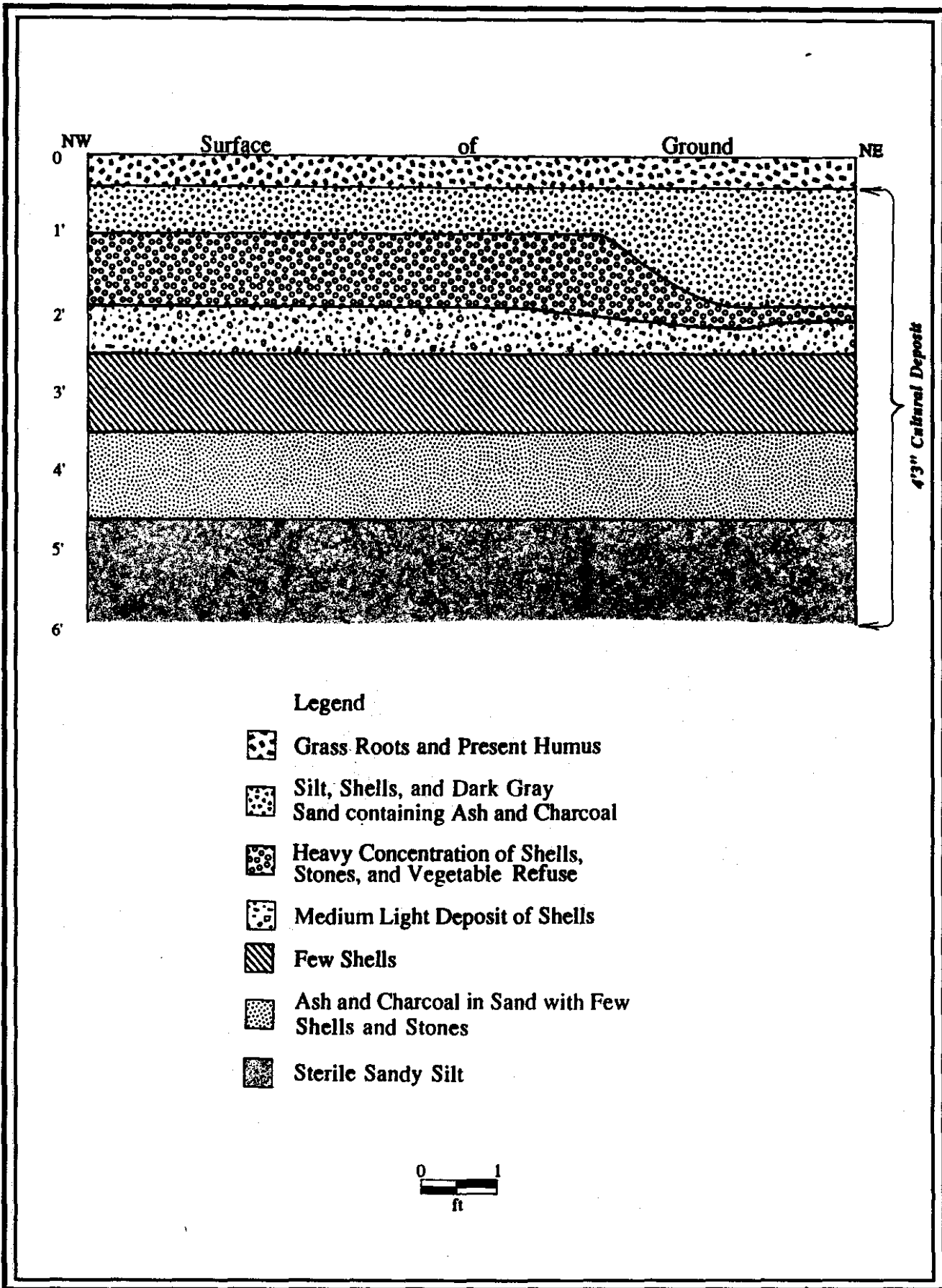


Figure 10. East Profile of Miller's Test Pit A, Site 9CB22.



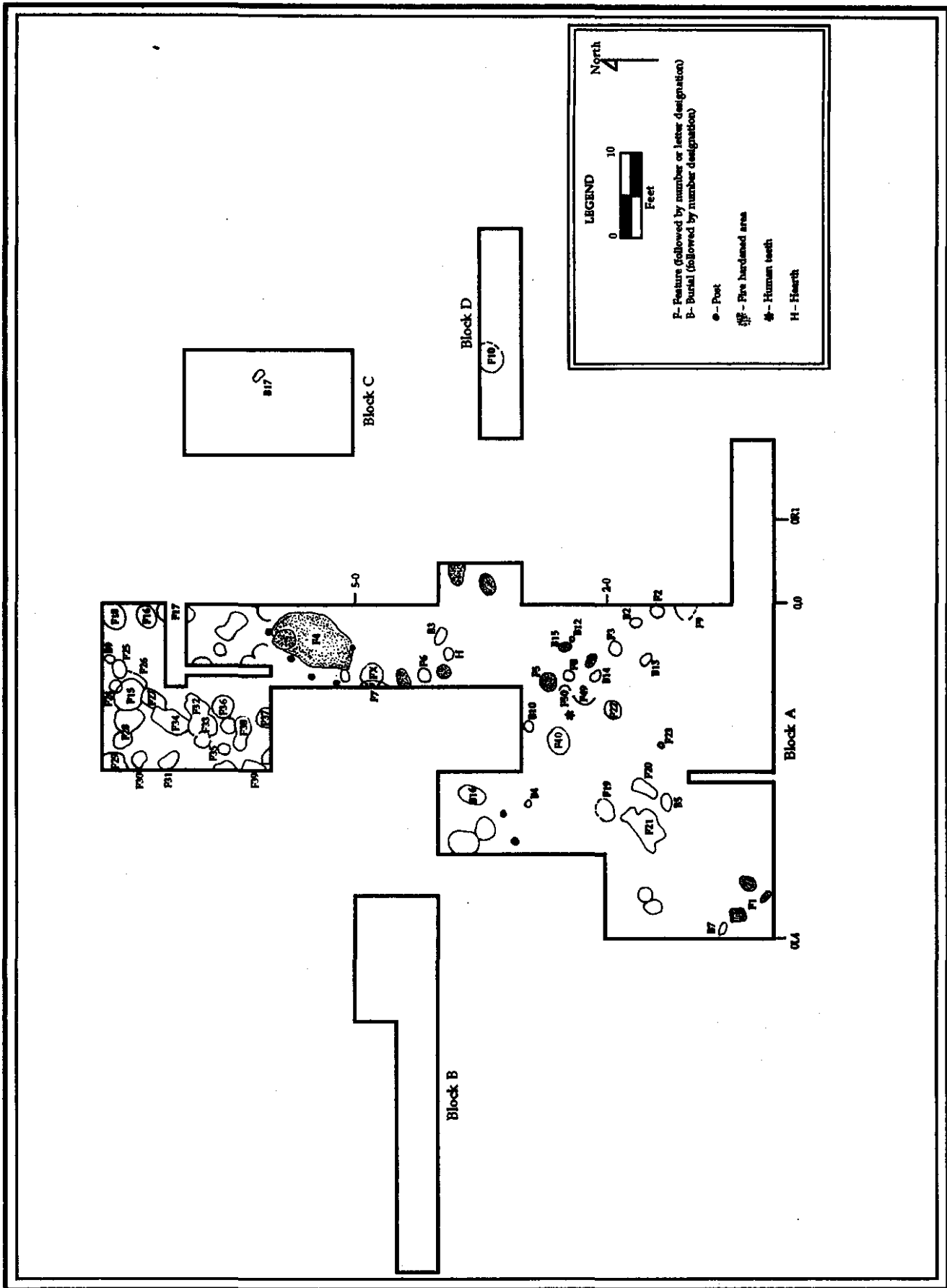


Figure 11. Plan of Caldwell's Excavations at Site 9CB22.



Figure 12. Excavation of Block A in Progress, Site 9CB22.

Figure 14. Bone Tools Found in Excavation at Site 9CB22.

include more than 100 small shell beads and four carnivore canine teeth from Burial 4, six white quartz Morrow Mountain points from the "sub site" Old quartz stratum, and several large sections of a partially reconstructed Stallings Island Plain vessel, labeled "9Cu61, Pot 1". The partially reconstructed vessel was a large hemispherical bowl with a flattened lip with an estimated rim diameter of 34 cm.

The photographs from Caldwell's Lake Springs excavation, housed at UGA, include several artifact shots including: a reconstructed atlatl weight; a large stemmed Late Archaic projectile point; and engraved bone tools. The field photographs include a pile of stone, bone, and ceramic artifacts placed on a sheet of canvas (Figure 13). The bone tools are shown in Figure 14.

Other artifact information was gleaned from the field notes and excavation maps. A cache of six soapstone perforated slabs was found in one pit. Other artifacts include: shell beads (at least two varieties—small discs and a larger undescribed type), bear canine pendant, atlatl weights, simple stamped pottery, cord marked pottery. A field tally of rocks and debitage from some proveniences, apparently subsequently discarded, was found among the field notes.

The pottery assemblage from Caldwell's excavation, unfortunately, was entirely undescribed. His field notes list simple stamped and cord marked pottery and Stallings Island ware. The field photographs show a variety of sherds, but are not adequate for ceramic identification. The only pottery found from Caldwell's excavation was a large Stallings Island Plain partially reconstructed vessel identified as "9Cu61, Pot 1", but otherwise unprovenienced (Figure 15). Miller identified a small amount of Lamar and Deptford (Cartersville) Simple Stamped pottery and other plain sand tempered ware, in addition to the Stallings Island pottery assemblage that he described (Miller 1949).

**Features.** Miller located one fire basin feature in his 10 x 10 foot test square, but he provided no description of its contents. He also reported several small fired areas in his test pits, but these were not assigned feature status. Fifty-one features and several postmolds were recorded in Caldwell's excavation block. The location of each feature is shown in plan on Figure 11. Some of these features were labeled by letter, and it was unclear how these features relate to the numbered features. Two views of feature excavation in progress are shown in Figures 16 and 17.

Feature 1 was a fired area located at the base of the shell heap and the top of the sand layer. No other information was found concerning this feature.

Feature 2 was an intrusive flat-bottomed pit that originated in the top of the shell zone. It was described as a refuse or storage pit that later filled with humus and then a fire was built in the depression giving its stratified appearance.

Feature 3 was a fire pit containing cracked rocks and charcoal. No other information was found concerning this feature. Feature 4 was a fired area with post holes associated with it. Feature 5 was a large fired area. Features 6, 7, and 9 were pits. Feature 8 was a circular pit containing a cache of six complete soapstone perforated cooking slabs. It also contained bone and nut fragments. The pit was 8 inches deep.

Feature 10 was a circular pit that contained shell in the center and fired areas of clay and sand on each side. This feature was full of argillite workshop materials including 250 pieces of argillite debitage and seven pieces of quartz. It also yielded one-third bucket of other rocks (bucket size not specified).



Figure 13. Artifacts from Caldwell's Excavations, Site 9CB22.



Figure 14. Bone Tools Found in Caldwell's Excavations, Site 9CB22.

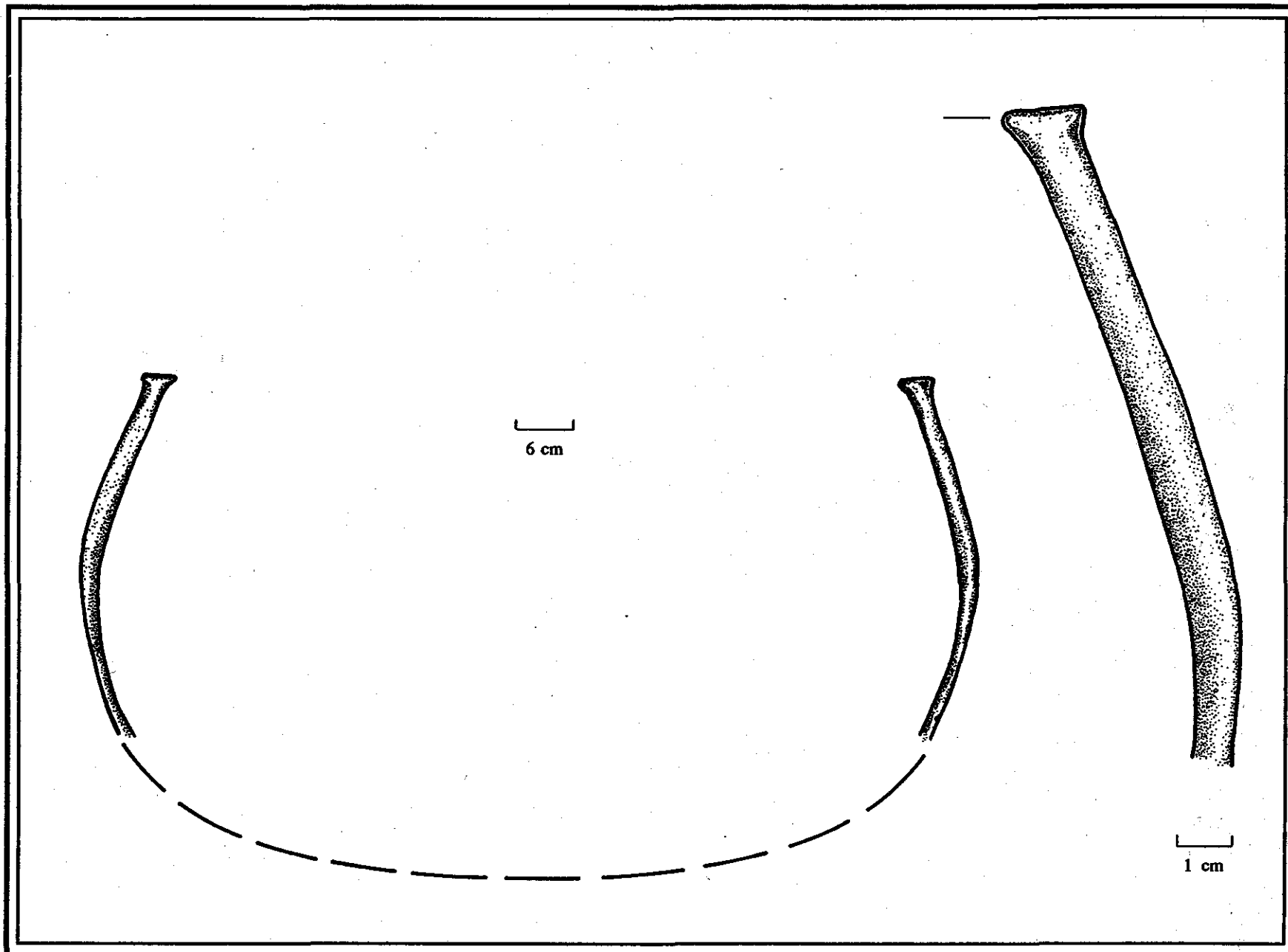


Figure 15. Stallings Island Plain Vessel Profile, Site 9CB22.



Figure 16. Feature Excavation, Site 9CB22.



Figure 17. Feature Excavation, Rock Filled Pit, Site 9CB22.



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Features 11 through 14 are unidentified. No other information was found concerning these features. Feature 15 was a concentration of stones, a probable hearth, with simple stamped pottery and cord marked pottery and traces of charred wood within it. This feature was within 1 inch of the top of the black layer and was overlain by 15 to 18 inches of light brown silt.

Feature 16 was a circular pit with a cluster of tumbled rocks along one edge and fired red sand on the opposite side. The pit was 7 inches deep and had a flat bottom. Features 16, 17, and 18 appeared as dark brown spots in underlying light tan sand 3 inches below the bottom of black layer. On the unit walls, however, it appeared that these pits originated 3 feet higher. Feature 17 was a circular to oval pit. No other information was found concerning this feature. Feature 18 was a circular basin-shaped pit 8 inches deep. A large stone mortar illustrated in the field notes was contained in the feature fill. Feature 19 was a circular or oval large pit that appeared in the light brown sand 3 to 8 inches below the bottom of the shell midden. Feature 20 was a subrectangular pit that appeared in the light brown sand 3 to 8 inches below the bottom of the shell midden.

Feature 21 was an irregular shaped area of distinct brown soil, possibly a stump. It was 1 foot 8 inches deep at its deepest point. The feature appeared in the light brown sand 3 to 8 inches below the bottom of the shell midden. Feature 22 was a circular pit containing some shells but little other material. This feature originated in the brown sand zone below the shell midden.

Feature 23 was a circular pit, 4 inches deep, containing a deposit of hackberries. It was located at the base of the brown sand zone below the shell midden. Several large rocks, including a mortar fragment, were excavated from near Feature 23, but were not saved.

Feature 24 consisted of rocks and a fired area. Features 25 and 27 were pits. Feature 26 consisted of bone points in a cluster of rocks. No other information was found concerning these four features.

Feature 28 consisted of two overlapping pits 3 feet below the top of the tan sand layer. Feature 29 was an irregular shaped pit located 2 feet, 5 inches below the top of the tan sand. Both features had vertical sides and flat bottoms.

Feature 30 was an oval pit 2 feet below the top of the tan sand. It had vertical sides and a flat bottom. An upright flat stone was located in a higher area between Feature 30 and 31 that seemed to be enclosed in a shallower pit. Feature 31 was a subrectangular pit 2 feet below the top of the tan sand. It had vertical sides and a flat bottom. Feature 32 was a subrectangular pit 2 feet, 6 inches below the top of the tan sand. It had vertical sides and a rounded bottom. This feature overlapped with Feature 33 and 34. Feature 33 was two overlapping oval pits 2 feet below the top of the tan sand. It had vertical sides and a flat bottom. Feature 34 was an irregular shaped pit 6 inches below the top of the tan sand. It had sloping sides and a flat bottom. Feature 35 was a circular pit 3 inches below the top of the tan sand. It had sloping sides and a flat bottom. Feature 36 was a circular pit 2 feet 6 inches below the top of the tan sand. It had sloping sides and a rounded bottom. Feature 37 was an oval pit that began 4 inches above the sand went 3 inches below the sand. It had burned areas on the sides and flattened bottom. It contained rocks. Feature 38 was an irregular shaped pit (probably two or more overlapping pits) that originated 2 feet 6 inches below the top of the tan sand. It had vertical sides and a flat bottom. Feature 39 was an irregular shaped pit. No other information was found concerning this feature. Feature 40 was a circular pit 2.2 feet in diameter, 0.75 feet deep, with a flat bottom. The pit starts 2 feet 10



inches below the top of the shell layer. The feature appeared in the sand layer at the base of the shell.

Features 41 through 48 are unidentified. No other information was found concerning these features. Several pit features were given letter designations and these may be those. Feature 49 was a large circular or oval pit. The pit continued into the excavation wall and a portion of it was unexcavated. Feature 50 was a prepottery pit containing much charcoal and bones. The pit originated in the shell midden and extended 20 inches below the bottom of the shell.

A feature labeled "F-X" appeared in light sand below the shell. It consisted of fired red clay and black ash inside. No other information was found concerning this feature.

Human Burials. Eighteen human burials (representing 19 total individuals) were excavated at the Lake Springs site including 18 excavated by Caldwell and one recovered by Miller. Correspondence between Caldwell and Frank Roberts at the Smithsonian Institution indicate that 17 burials from the site were shipped to Washington for analysis by Marshall T. Newman (Roberts 1951). The skeletal material from the Lake Springs was not examined during the present study, but copies of the skeletal catalogue sheets were found at the SCIAA, site files in Columbia, South Carolina. The sample includes five males, one possible male, three females, and four children.

The horizontal location of Caldwell's 17 burials is shown in plan in Figure 11. Sketches of individual burials are included in Caldwell's field notes. Photographs were taken of several burials and are on file at UGA, but the burials are not identified by number in these photos. At least one of the burials post dates the Stallings Island occupation, as evidenced by Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery types in the fill. Some of the burials probably pre-date the shell midden based on the absence of shell in the fill. The burial goods present include several Late Archaic diagnostic traits including atlatl weights, large stemmed points, red ochre, and decorated bone tools.

The first burial excavated on the site by Miller was a flexed individual in a round pit. There were no associated grave goods, and the burial was considered to pre-date the overlying shell midden. It was briefly described in Miller (1949). The burial contained one individual identified as an old male, 50 to 60 years of age, with pronounced arthritis.

Burial 1, actually the second burial found at the site and excavated by Caldwell, was a scatter of disturbed bones in the top 6 inch layer that included an atlatl weight fragment. This burial probable dates to the latest period of Late Archaic occupation at Lake Springs. No skeletal analysis was conducted on this individual.

Burial 2 contained a large portion of a soapstone atlatl weight suggesting a Late Archaic age. This burial was in the top of the shell layer and appeared to have been broken up by trampling. The individual was identified as a female more than 25 years of age.

Burial 3 contained a disturbed human burial (flexed) found in the 12 to 18 inch level. No grave goods were reported. The individual was identified as an infant less than 1.5 years of age.

Burial 4 was a bundle burial. Field records note that it contained beads (disc shaped and larger types) and a bear canine pendant. A small box of uncatalogued grave goods from this burial was located at the Smithsonian Institution's MSC and included more than 100 small cylindrical and spherical marine shell beads and four carnivore canine teeth. The box

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was labeled "Lake Springs Burial 4 Necklace Sq3R3 18-24"". This suggests that the burial was found in the 18 to 24 inch level. The individual was identified as an infant less than 1.5 years of age.

Burial 5 was a semi-flexed interment located immediately below the top of the shell midden. Two bone awls and a broken inverted Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery vessel were recovered from near the skull region. The type of pottery vessel, however, was not recorded. Traces of a shallow pit, 6 to 8 inches deep, were observed. The individual was identified as an old adult female.

Burial 7 was located in the top of the shell layer. It was partially cut away by the excavators and included a skull and long bone. No grave goods were reported. No skeletal analysis was conducted on this individual.

Burial 8 was a tightly flexed burial in an oval pit. It contained many shell beads on and under the lower trunk especially in the pelvis area. The main shell body was only 6 inches thick above this burial. Between the shell body and the top of skull was a layer of dark brown stained soil 6 inches thick. The top of the skull was 3 feet 2 inches below ground surface. The individual was identified as an old adult male.

Burial 9, a small semi-flexed interment, appears to have been laid in the side of an earlier pit after it was partly filled. The skeleton rested on a slight ledge approximately halfway down in the pit. No grave goods were reported. The individual was identified as a newborn infant.

Burial 10, a tightly flexed or bundle double burial in a subcircular pit, contained several dozen small shell beads. One individual was identified as a female more than 25 years of age, while the other was a male less than 25 years of age.

Burial 12 was a bundle burial (child) located 5 inches above the sub site layer suggesting a Late Archaic age. No grave goods were reported. This individual was identified as a child between 4 and 5 years of age.

Burial 13, consisting of long bones and a skull, had traces of red ochre above the skull at two locations. This burial was located on the "sub site layer." The red ochre was traceable 6 inches above the sub site layer. A Late Archaic age was inferred. No skeletal analysis was conducted on this individual.

Burial 14 was a semi-flexed interment that contained a large contracting stemmed quartz Late Archaic projectile point near the body. This burial was intrusive into the sub site layer. This individual was identified as a young adult male greater than 25 years of age.

Burial 15 contained an atlatl weight and human bone fragments 6 inches below the base of Burial 12 on the sub site layer. It was intrusive from above. A Late Archaic age was inferred. No skeletal analysis was conducted on this individual.

Burial 16 was a semi-flexed individual in an oval pit. It was described as "Late" owing to the presence of "some later pottery." The top of the burial was about 2 inches below the top of the shell heap. This burial probably dates to the Woodland or Mississippian period. This individual was identified as a possible male of young adult age.

Burial 17 was a tightly flexed individual buried in a semi-seated position. No grave goods were reported. This individual was identified as an old adult male with numerous pathologies.

Settlement Plan. Miller conducted two small excavations on the site. Test Pit A, a 10 x 10 foot unit, was placed near the southern edge of the site. Test Pit B, a 5 x 5 foot unit, was placed 70 feet north of Pit A. The layout of Caldwell's excavation was pieced together by the author from the field sketch maps of individual excavation units (see Figure 11). The location of Carl Miller's excavation unit, however, could not be matched up with Caldwell's excavations.

Caldwell reported small hearths and fired areas and two loci containing, "clear evidence of post holes indicating that some type of semi-permanent shelters had been used" (Caldwell n.d.:2). He provided no plan map of the suggested shelters, but he probably refers to Block A. A series of post holes forming an L-shape and surrounding a fired area was located in Level B (6 to 12 inches).

The feature distribution in Block A shows a pattern that has been observed on other Late Archaic excavations in the area. That pattern includes clusters of large pits surrounding one or more structures with a reduced amount of domestic refuse within the structure when compared to the periphery (cf., Ledbetter 1992; Elliott et al. 1993, 1994). The best evidence for a house in Caldwell's Block A was Feature 4, which was a large area of fired clay surrounded by two lines of post holes. For whatever reason, Caldwell did not expand the excavation block to completely excavate the ruins of this building, so we cannot understand it entirely. It was rectangular to subrectangular and at least 10 feet in diameter. Daub was probably used in its construction. Five post holes were associated with the building.

Site Stratigraphy. Stratigraphy at Lake Springs reported by Miller (1949) in his *American Antiquity* article was as follows:

0-1 feet (to 1 foot, 5 inches), humus and alluvial material  
 1 feet-(not provided), shell deposits, somewhat mixed by deep plowing  
 Cultural material found to a maximum depth of 5 feet below  
 surface, but soils below the shell midden were not described

Miller's Test Pit A shows seven stratigraphic zones, although most are not described (see Figure 10). The zones include:

0-6 inches, undescribed, presumably plow zone  
 6-1 foot, undescribed  
 1-2 feet, deposit of shell  
 2 feet to 2 feet, 5 inches, undescribed  
 2 feet, 5 inches to 3 feet, 5 inches, undescribed  
 3 feet, 5 inches to 4 feet, 7 inches, undescribed  
 4 feet, 7 inches to 4 feet, 10 inches, undescribed

Caldwell described the main shell body at Lake Springs as, "shells interspersed with dark brown soil. Other organic, and occupational debris occurs chiefly in this layer" (Caldwell 1954). In many places the shells are tightly packed as evidenced in several profile photographs (Figure 18). An area measuring 5 x 5 feet supplied most of the artifacts from the deeply buried Old Quartz zone. A separate profile was used to illustrate the Old Quartz



Figure 18. View of Soil Profile, Caldwell's Block A, Site 9CB22.

stratigraphy in Caldwell's article (1954:38), and is reproduced in Figure 19. This profile shows six stratigraphic zones, including:

- 0-1 foot, recent brown silt
- 1 foot to 1 foot, 10 inches (or 2 feet in some areas), shell
- 1 foot. 10 inches to 2 feet, 4 inches, dark brown sand with some shell leaching downward to the next zone
- 2 feet. 4 inches to 5 feet, 4 inches, pure river sand
- 5 feet. 4 inches to 5 feet, 8 inches, dark brown sand, charcoal flecks, and many broken pebbles
- 5 feet. 8 inches to 7 feet, 2 inches, pure river sand

The second and third soil zone were associated with the Savannah River Focus. Fiber tempered pottery was found in the upper 5 inches of the shell midden zone, while the lower part was aceramic. The deeply buried dark brown sand was associated with the Old Quartz Industry. Rising groundwater kept Caldwell from examining deeper strata, despite his attempts to deal with the situation (Figure 20).

Subsistence Data. Caldwell reported "chiefly deer, but including many smaller mammals, terrapins, turtles, and several varieties of birds and fish" in addition to freshwater shellfish in the Lake Springs shell midden (n.d. :2). Miller's collection from the site contained a few animal bones, but these were not analyzed.

## SITES 92 THROUGH 129

### Site 92

Official State Site Designation: 9CB155  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 475995-475996  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 1,500 x 300 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This non diagnostic site was located on the west side of the Savannah River above Lake Springs Creek. A sparse deposit of chipped stone artifacts was observed in eroded areas of pasture over the southeast side of a ridge leading down to the Savannah River and Sites 90 and 91. Quartz and flint artifacts were collected from the surface.

### Site 93

Official State Site Designation: 9CB149  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 475949-475951  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 200 feet diameter  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

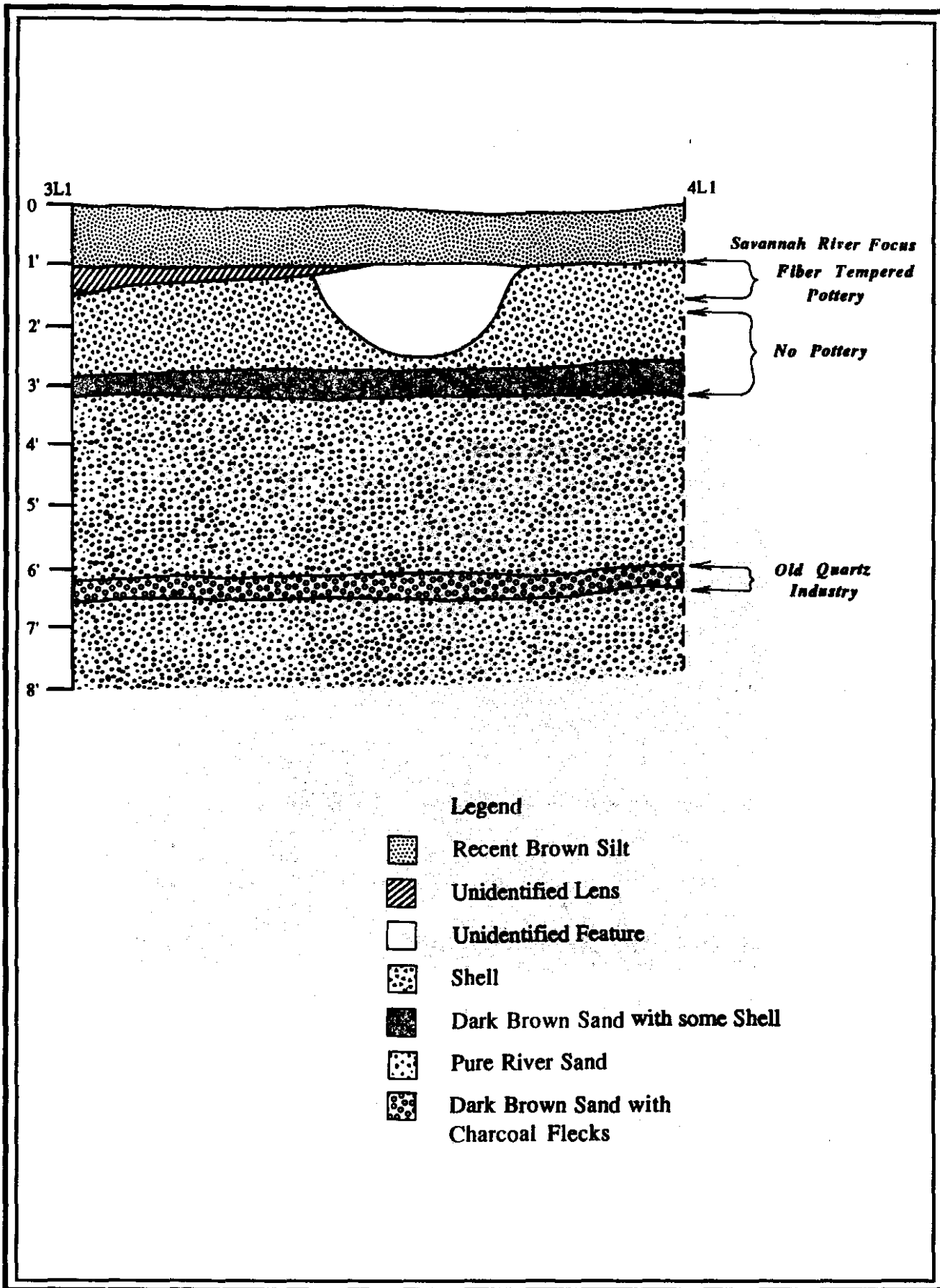


Figure 19. Representative Soil Profile, Site 9CB22.



Figure 20. View of Caldwell's Attempts to Excavate Deeper Strata, Site 9CB22.

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Description: This site was located on a terrace immediately west of the Savannah River north of Lake Springs Creek. The site was at the northeast end of the ridge leading down to the Savannah River and approximately 100 feet from the water's edge. Artifacts were found in eroded areas of a knoll about 10 feet high in a fallow field. Pottery, quartz, flint, and chert artifacts were collected from the surface.

#### Site 94

Official State Site Designation: 9CB150  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475952-475958  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed points; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 600 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a wooded area west of the Savannah River and north of Lake Springs Creek. Artifacts were found in eroded areas on the east side of a ridge approximately 300 feet from the water's edge. The site was in pines and badly eroded. Pottery and stone artifacts, including four quartz stemmed points and worked soapstone, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 95

Official State Site Designation: 9CB169  
USGS (1971a): Appling Quadrangle  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476731-476736  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Guilford (narrow blade, medium stemmed point also maybe associated with Guilford); Late Archaic stemmed; Terminal Archaic incised soapstone bowl; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: Reportedly a small site, otherwise unknown  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located North of Big Kiokee Creek and across a small creek and East of Ga. Highway 47. Pottery, soapstone, and chipped stone were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one quartz Kirk, one light-colored chert Guilford stemmed, three quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, and two narrow quartz stemmed (possibly related to Guilford). One incised soapstone vessel rim also was found.

#### Site 96

Official State Site Designation: 9CB170  
USGS (1971a): Appling Quadrangle  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476737-476742  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic soapstone perforated slab; Savannah or Lamar curvilinear and rectilinear complicated stamped; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified simple stamped or cord marked grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic



Site Size: Unknown  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was described as about 500 feet from Site 95 over the hill and downstream along the north bank of Big Kiokee Creek. Pottery, soapstone, and chipped stone were collected from the surface. Soapstone perforated slabs, an undrilled slab preform, and raw chunks of soapstone were recovered. The presence of soapstone manufacturing debris suggests a nearby soapstone outcrop and aboriginal quarry. One metavolcanic stemmed Late Archaic point was found. Miller reported that naturally occurring steatite [soapstone] nodules were found on the site. In his study of the geology of the Pollards Corner area, McLemore (1965) identifies a large soapstone body a short distance north of the site. The site is interpreted as a Late Archaic soapstone workshop.

### Site 97

Official State Site Designation: 38MC189  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476519-476527  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
 Site Size: 600 x 300 feet; Elliott (1983) listed the site dimensions as 100 x 60 m  
 Level of Research: Survey; recommended for testing, but no record of this being done; site was partially resurveyed by Elliott (1983) during a shoreline survey  
 Status: Flooded, but it extends upslope outside the flood pool and may have intact deposits

Description: This site was located in an eroded pasture on a low flattened end of a ridge south of Long Cane Creek. Pottery and chipped stone were collected from the surface. The projectile points include three Morrow Mountain stemmed (two quartz and one metavolcanic) and one light-colored chert stemmed Late Archaic point. The hafted end scraper was made from metavolcanic stone. Elliott (1983) reported a moderate scatter of chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Morrow Mountain, one quartz stemmed, one quartz Mississippian triangular point, and one pottery sherd (eroded grit tempered).

### Site 98

Official State Site Designation: 38MC958  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476528-476532  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; small stemmed, untyped (possibly related to Morrow Mountain); Miller's notes and artifact analysis indicate that the site also contained pottery sherds and steatite [soapstone] fragments, but these were not in the Smithsonian collection.  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
 Site Size: 300 x 175 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a fallow field south of Long Cane Creek. Pottery, soapstone and chipped stone were collected from the surface. Artifacts were reportedly more

numerous at the south end of the site. Five quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one small quartz stemmed point (possibly related to Morrow Mountain) were found.

#### Site 99

Official State Site Designation: 38MC959  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476654-476656  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 600 x 250 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a ridge south of Long Cane Creek. Chipped stone artifacts, including two quartz Morrow Mountain points, were collected from the surface. In addition to artifacts, many fragments of a daub-like rock reportedly occurred on the site.

#### Site 100

Official State Site Designation: 9CB156  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 16  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475997-475998  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on a rocky ridge above Cliatt Creek. Chipped stone artifacts (quartz and flint) were collected from the surface. One quartz stemmed point and one quartz ovate preform were found.

#### Site 101

Official State Site Designation: 9CB157  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 16  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475999-476000  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 1500 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on a wooded ridge southwest of the Cliatt Creek and Little River, Georgia confluence. Numerous quartz chips and an occasional quartz artifact were reported on the surface. The surface collection included a dozen quartz and chert artifacts. One quartz Morrow Mountain point was found.

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### Site 102

Official State Site Designation: 38MC960  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476533-476535  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl sherd; Mississippian, Savannah Concentric Circle Stamped, cane punctate node, and medium incised (one line, small fragment) pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic; Mississippian  
Site Size: 600 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a low bottom land ridge east of the Savannah River below the mouth of Ben Harris Spring Creek. Pottery, soapstone, and chipped stone were collected from the surface.

### Site 103

Official State Site Designation: 38MC961  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476536-476540  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Uncertain, 200 feet long  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an eroded fallow field on the east side of the Savannah River below the mouth of Ben Harris Spring Creek and 700 to 1,000 feet north of Site 102. Pottery was collected from the surface and the artifact density was described as sparse.

### Site 104

Official State Site Designation: 38MC962  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476541-476542; Unable to locate collection; a small collection of historic ceramics was found, labeled 38MC23  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics and ceramics (from Miller's analysis); porcelain, pearlware, and nineteenth-century whiteware ceramics  
Primary Component(s): Nineteenth century historic  
Site Size: 250 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of Ben Harris Spring Branch on the east bank of the Savannah River and 700 feet northwest of Site 103. The site was about 400 feet from the Savannah River on a slight knoll. A few sherds and chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface. The small ceramic collection of blue transfer printed pearlware, dipped polychrome whiteware, undecorated whiteware and porcelain suggests that a early to mid nineteenth century domestic site was present.

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**Site 105**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC963

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 21

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476543-476544

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point; Miller's site form says Lamar sherds, but these were not in the Smithsonian collection.

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 400 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in brush, grass and pines on an old levee parallel to, and east of, the Savannah River. Pottery and quartz artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface and large numbers of stone chips were observed in the area. One quartz Morrow Mountain point was collected. A note on the field analysis sheet suggests that the bag containing the pottery was lost shortly after the survey.

**Site 106**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC70

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 19

USNM Catalog Numbers: Apparently collected, but no record of artifacts

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 300 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a knoll south of Soap Creek on the State Road. Numerous stone chips were reported on the site's surface.

**Sites 107 and 139A**

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9 or unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476678-476689

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Stone cairns; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Unknown rock cairns

Site Size: 1,000 x 800 feet

Level of Research: Survey; Two test pits were excavated, but no plan map showing their locations was found.

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Sites 107 and 139A were recorded by Carl Miller as separate field sites, but the notes describing the two sites were insufficient for distinguishing between the two on the modern landscape, so they are discussed as one site. This site, containing 15 to 20 stone cairns, was described on the analysis sheet as north of Crane Creek on the highway to Winnsboro in McCormick County, South Carolina. A search of current USGS maps (7.5 minute series as well as 1:250,000 scale) failed to locate Crane Creek, and no creeks bearing this name were found on the USCOE preimpoundment maps. The referenced "highway to Winnsboro" was presumably U.S. Highway 221, although Winnsboro is some distance

from the Clark Hill region. Miller's field notebook lists the site as being on Map Sheet 9 in a fallow cultivated field above the 338 feet contour (USCOE 1973).

The two test pits were apparently excavated in an occupation area designated Site 139A. Test Pit 1 contained quartz tools, 16 Morrow Mountain and three Late Archaic stemmed points, and debris and chert debris. Test Pit 2 contained five nondiagnostic quartz and chert artifacts. If excavations were conducted on the rock cairns, this was not documented and, therefore, the artifacts that were found on Site 107 are presumed to be surface finds. Miller's notes reveal, however, that the rock cairns that were observed on Site 107 contained nondiagnostic quartz tools and debitage and a slate metate, hinting that some type of excavation may have transpired on one or more rockpiles. The spatial relationship between Site 107 and Site 139A could not be determined from the available records. The exact location of these two field sites is unknown, but they may be near Site 108, which is located on Map Sheet 9. Since the site could not be accurately located, no state site designation was assigned to it.

Test Pit 1 on Site 139A yielded the highest frequency of Morrow Mountain points recorded by the survey, and it is unfortunate that the location of these sites could not be relocated. This test unit likely encountered either a projectile point cache or an intensive Middle Archaic habitation area. The chronological relationship between the stone cairns and the Archaic lithic components was not determined, owing to the poor state of the field records. If Miller's field notes are correct, then the site may be intact above the present lake shoreline.

#### Site 108

Official State Site Designation: 38MC964

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476545-476549

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Guilford; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Woodland Yadkin triangular; Late Woodland Hamilton triangular; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified curvilinear complicated stamped pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: 500 x 200 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a badly eroded knoll northwest of Benningsford Creek area. Pottery, soapstone, and chipped stone (quartz, chert, and flint) were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one quartz Guilford stemmed, one quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, one light-colored chert Yadkin triangular, one quartz Hamilton triangular, one light-colored chert corner notched or stemmed, and one medium sized quartz stemmed point.

#### Site 109

Official State Site Designation: 9LC72

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476246

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Medium stemmed, untyped (similar to Guilford); Woodland Yadkin triangular point

Primary Component(s): None

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Site Size: 350 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a large freshly cultivated field where a power line crossed the road north of the Little River, Georgia. Quartz projectile points, including one Yadkin triangular, one large narrow stemmed, and one triangular (possible preform), were surface collected from the northwest corner of a large open field.

#### Site 110

Official State Site Designation: 9LC73  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476247-476248  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Woodland or Mississippian small triangular, untyped  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 250 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a hill near a power line north of Little River, Georgia. Quartz artifacts, including two Morrow Mountain, and one small triangular point, were collected from the surface of the hill summit and slope.

#### Site 111

Official State Site Designation: 9LC74  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476249-476251  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics, although Miller lists a snub nosed scraper that may be either Paleoindian or Early Archaic. The scraper was not observed in the collection.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 400 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a lower ridge slope west of Cherokee Creek. The site was located 150 feet from a road and 200 feet from the creek. Quartz and chert artifacts were collected from the surface.

#### Site 112

Official State Site Designation: 9LC75  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476252-476255  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed; Miller notes the site contained a "snub-nosed scraper" that may indicate a Paleoindian or Early Archaic component.  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 300 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a stoney, cultivated field on a ridge summit southwest of Cherokee Creek. The site extended to within 200 feet of the creek. The field was reportedly full of quartz pebbles and fragments. Quartz, flint, and chalcedony artifacts were collected from the surface. The projectile points include four quartz Morrow Mountain, one medium sized quartz stemmed, and one large light-colored chert stemmed point.

#### Site 113

Official State Site Designation: 9LC76  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
USNM Catalog Numbers: None  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Stone cairns; nondiagnostic stone  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site contains a group of stone cairns in shape of horseshoe and was located on a knoll between Cherokee Creek and Little River, Georgia. No other site information was available.

#### Site 114

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476256  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field, considerably eroded, north of the Little River and above its junction with Cherokee Creek and approximately 1,600 feet south of Site 112. The site was on high ground 1,800 feet northwest of the river. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Quartz artifacts were collected from the site.

#### Site 115

Official State Site Designation: 9CB151  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 2  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 475959-475965  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Taylor side notched; Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Guilford; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 1,500 x 400 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

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Description: This site was located on a narrow ridge between Little River, Georgia and Keg Creek at their confluences with the Savannah River. Chipped stone and soapstone artifacts were collected from eroded areas. The projectile points include one Taylor, one Kirk, one Guilford, two Morrow Mountain, and two medium sized stemmed points. All of the projectile points were made from quartz.

#### Site 116

Official State Site Designation: 9CB158  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 2  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476001-476003  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Guilford stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 250 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on a small knoll on a ridge between Little River, Georgia and Keg Creek and 500 feet west of Site 115 on a road and in an area formerly occupied by a sawmill. The site was in scrub woods on the south side of the Little River 2,500 feet above its junction with the Savannah. Chipped stone artifacts (quartz, flint, and chert) were collected from eroded areas and the artifact density was described as sparse. The projectile points include one light-colored chert Guilford and one quartz Yadkin triangular point fragment.

#### Site 117

Official State Site Designation: 9LC78  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 8  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Miller notes a collection of pre-pottery lithic artifacts including "simple-tang points" that may be Middle or Late Archaic age.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a badly eroded fallow field in the Double Branches community. Quartz, chert, and flint artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface, but the collection was not located.

#### Site 118

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476257-476261  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics, although Miller lists a large "iso-triangular" projectile point; Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper found 2,000 feet west of site.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 900 x 250 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded



Description: This site was located in an overgrown eroded area at the bottom of a ridge near the river bank. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. Quartz, chert, and flint artifacts were collected from the surface.

#### Site 119

Official State Site Designation: 9CB24

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476004-476011

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: Unknown, listed as Trace

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on a lower ridge slope and on the west bank of the Savannah River below the Clark Hill Dam. The site was covered with dump material from the construction of the dam and this affected site definition. Part of the site was gouged out previously by a temporary roadway. The site was listed as destroyed in April, 1948. Chipped stone, soapstone, and one sherd were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one Kirk and nine Late Archaic stemmed points. All were made from quartz. Numerous soapstone perforated slabs were recovered, more than any other site in the reservoir, including one with two perforations, 22 with one perforation, and one notched example.

#### Site 120

Official State Site Designation: 9CB160

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 1

USNM Catalog Numbers: 475966-475971

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Possible Late Paleoindian unfluted lanceolate point; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Woodland small stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: 600 x 150 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located on the west side of the Savannah River immediately north of Clark Hill Dam and about 1,400 feet below the mouth of Lake Springs Creek. Artifacts were found from about 150 feet east of Site 85 and continued to within 300 feet from the river. The site was in a fallow field that was used as a dump. Artifacts were collected from eroded areas. Miller's field analysis sheet contains the comment: "evidently a stratified site like," but he considered the site "not worth digging". Pottery, soapstone, and chipped stone (quartz, chert, chalcedony, and flint) were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one unfluted lanceolate (possible Late Paleoindian), three Late Archaic stemmed (two metavolcanic and one light-colored chert), one quartz contracting stemmed (Morrow Mountain like), and one small quartz stemmed point (probably Woodland age).

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**Site 121**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC80  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 7  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476262-476263  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on top of a ridge 700 feet east of Cherokee Creek. The knoll slopes towards the creek on Ga. Highway 220 on the road to Bussey. Eroded areas of the field contained quartz and flint artifacts, including one quartz Kirk point.

**Site 122**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC81  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476264-476267  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery; Late Woodland or Mississippian small triangular point, untyped; small stemmed point, untyped  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow, eroded, field on a knoll on the west side of Parker Creek immediately south of the road from Lincolnton. Lithics and pottery were collected from the surface by Caldwell. The triangular points were made from quartz and the small stemmed point was made from light-colored chert.

**Site 123**

Official State Site Designation: 9WS66  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 41  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476268-476269  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 900 x 400 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge 500 feet west of Fishing Creek and south of the crossing below Morris Creek. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Kirk, two quartz Morrow Mountain, and two medium sized stemmed points (one light-colored chert and one quartz), were collected from the surface by Caldwell.

**Site 124**

Official State Site Designation: 9WS67  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 41  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476270-476274  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Transitional Paleoindian Dalton point; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 1,100 x 400 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge 2,000 feet west of Fishing Creek and 500 feet west of Site 123. Chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Dalton, five Morrow Mountain (four quartz and one metavolcanic), one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, and one quartz medium sized narrow stemmed point, were collected from the surface by Caldwell.

**Site 125**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC84  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476275  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified rectilinear complicated stamped sand and grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge 300 feet south of Pistol Creek and 400 feet west of where it was crossed by the road from Lisbon. Pottery was collected from the surface by Caldwell.

**Site 126**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC85  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476276-476279  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Mississippian Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a part cultivated field and part fallow field on a ridge about 1,000 feet south of Pistol Creek 1,500 feet southwest of the intersection of a Georgia Power Company transmission line route and a county road. Pottery and chipped stone, including three quartz Late Archaic stemmed points, were collected from the surface by Caldwell.

**Site 127**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC965  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 10  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476550-476553  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Middle to Late Archaic transition  
MALA stemmed or notched point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge east of Little River. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Morrow Mountain and one quartz MALA point, were collected from the surface.

**Site 128**

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Possibly 11 or 21, Site form says Sheet 11  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476554-476555  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed;  
Miller's site form lists a "possible snubnose scraper" possibly indicating a Paleoindian or  
Early Archaic component. The scraper was not observed in the collection.  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic  
Site Size: 500 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded pasture on top of a knoll east of Little River, parallel to the confluence with Long Cane Creek. Chipped stone artifacts, including three Morrow Mountain (one light-colored chert and two quartz), and one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point, were collected from the surface. The site was in McCormick County, South Carolina, but it could not be accurately relocated from the available information.

**Site 129**

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Possibly 11 or 21  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476556-476558  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded, wooded and grassy hillside east of Long Cane Creek above its confluence with the Little River. Soapstone, quartz, and chert artifacts were collected from the surface. One metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed point was found. The site was in McCormick County, South Carolina, but it could not be accurately relocated from the available information.

## FORT CHARLOTTE AND VICINITY

### Site 131

Official State Site Designation: 38MC11

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33

USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): (Based on Caldwell's 1974 article) Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic Stallings Island punctate; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Mississippian Savannah Complicated Stamped; Late eighteenth-century artifacts.

Primary Component(s): Historic

Site Size: Site 131 was originally listed by Miller as 1,500 x 300 feet, but a later map of the area by Caldwell shows seven distinct parts of the site and each of these was recorded as a separate site; Site 131 (Fort Charlotte proper) measured 170 x 170 feet

Level of Research: First surveyed by Miller. Test excavated by Mr. and Mrs. James C. Hemphill. A report on the excavations by Caldwell was published by the SCIAA (Caldwell 1974).

Status: Flooded

Description: Site 131, as defined by Miller and Caldwell, originally consisted of the remains of Fort Charlotte, a revolutionary war garrison, and six nearby prehistoric sites. The six prehistoric sites were designated A through F on an aerial photograph. The area was located in areas of cultivated fields and woods on a low broad ridge on the east side of the Savannah River. A map showing the location of each area identified component information for several of these areas (Caldwell 1951). For this reason, each was recorded as a separate site.

Excavations at Fort Charlotte were directed by Joseph Caldwell who reported on his work in a short report (Caldwell 1974). Fort Charlotte was a square masonry structure, 170 feet on each side, with corner bastions. The fort environment was wooded at the time of Caldwell's excavation. The remnant architecture was exposed by means of a narrow trench that followed the walls. An exploratory trench was placed in the interior of the fort and two trenches were dug immediately outside the fort. The foundation of the fort was composed of granite and schist. Although Caldwell mentions finding "various nails, bits of glass, china, and animal bones," and he illustrates ceramics, iron nails, an iron spike, iron strap, lead scrap, clay tobacco pipe, and dark green bottle glass, there was no quantification of the artifacts in his report, and no artifact collections from the site could be found at either the Smithsonian, University of Georgia, or University of South Carolina. Late variety Savannah complicated stamped pottery, Dunlap Fabric Impressed, and Stallings Island Punctate (linear punctate) pottery sherds also were mentioned by Caldwell, but no details were provided concerning the context of the aboriginal finds. A site plan of Caldwell's excavations was located at UGA (Caldwell 1951, 1974:50).

### Site 131A

Official State Site Designation: 38MC966

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33

USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 2,132 x 574 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

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Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. No additional information was available for this presumed aboriginal site.

#### Site 131B

Official State Site Designation: 38MC967  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 1312 x 656 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. No additional information was available for this presumed aboriginal site.

#### Site 131C

Official State Site Designation: 38MC968  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain known only from a photograph.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 984 x 656 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. Chipped stone artifacts apparently were collected from the site.

#### Site 131D

Official State Site Designation: 38MC969  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Taylor side notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Indeterminate aboriginal pottery; artifacts known only from a photograph.  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 902 x 656 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. Pottery and chipped stone artifacts apparently were collected from the site.

#### Site 131E

Official State Site Designation: 38MC970  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None

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Site Size: 2,296 x 574 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. No additional information was available for this presumed aboriginal site.

#### Site 131F

Official State Site Designation: 38MC971  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Collection not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 738 x 574 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field north of the Savannah River. No additional information was available for this presumed aboriginal site.

### SITES 132 THROUGH 134

#### Site 132

Official State Site Designation: 38MC972  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476559-476563  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 2,000 x 500 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a low, broad ridge east of the Savannah River downstream from Fort Charlotte. Artifacts collected from the surface were reportedly not abundant, but included chipped stone and pottery. Two Morrow Mountain stemmed points, two stemmed Late Archaic points, and one medium sized stemmed point were found. All of the points were made from quartz.

#### Site 133

Official State Site Designation: 38MC973  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476565-476568  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper; expanding stemmed point, untyped; Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland unidentified cord marked sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

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Description: This site was located in a cultivated field at the end of a ridge east of the Savannah River and opposite Rembert Mounds. Chipped stone and pottery artifacts, including one light-colored chert small, expanded stemmed point, one light-colored chert stemmed point fragment, and a light-colored chert hafted scraper, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 134

Official State Site Designation: 38MC974

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476569-476577

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed and Guilford stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 500 x 300 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow, eroded field on the summit of a ridge east of the Savannah River and opposite Rembert Mounds. Chipped quartz, chert, and flint and ground soapstone artifacts were collected from the surface of eroded areas. The projectile points include 11 quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one quartz Guilford stemmed point, and one metavolcanic stemmed point preform.

#### PRICE'S ISLAND

Prices Island was the largest of the islands flooded by the construction of Clark Hill Dam. Early investigations were conducted on the island by C. C. Jones, Jr., Roland Steiner, and Robert Wauchope, but their investigations lack geographical detail (Jones 1873; Wauchope 1966). These early visits to the Island did indicate that a substantial Late Archaic site was present. Three field sites were identified on Prices Island by Carl Miller, but the Georgia Site Files record the entire island as one site, 9LC1. Rising floodwaters caused by the filling of the lake thwarted attempts by Joseph Caldwell to conduct excavations on the island, and this was most unfortunate. From the tidbits of information, clearly very important archaeological deposits were present on the island, so it is most unfortunate that so little work was done there by the RBS. Prices Island contained the northernmost of the Stalling Island culture freshwater shellfish middens.

#### Site 135

Official State Site Designation: 9LC1 See also Sites 136 & 137

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 3

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476280-476282

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland triangular points (medium sized, narrow width); Woodland unidentified sand tempered pottery (Miller identified one sherd as simple stamped)

Primary Component(s): None identified by the RBS

Site Size: 300 x 100 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded; Although initially Miller recommended no additional work on the three sites that he found on Price's Island, Caldwell planned to return to the island to conduct excavations. Before he could return, however, the rising floodwaters from Clark Hill Dam



rendered excavation impossible, and the island was abandoned by the archaeologist. Given the potential for archaeological research referenced by earlier visits by archaeologists to the island (cf., Jones 1873; Wauchope 1966), the site may yet retain deeply buried archaeological deposits. These comments pertain to Site 135, 136, and 137.

Description: The archaeology of Price's Island was first mentioned by C. C. Jones, Jr. who collected a few artifacts from the site during the nineteenth century. A small collection of these relics was observed at the Smithsonian in 1993 by the author. Robert Wauchope was taken to the site by a local collector, Mr. Clement E. Sutton during the 1930s. His observations are described in his 1966 monograph, and a small type collection from the site is curated at Tulane University (Wauchope 1966:431-432). Wauchope made a small stratigraphic cut on the east bank of the island and found six [5 described] strata. These strata, from top to bottom, yielded the following:

Stratum 5	0-11 inches, one indeterminate stamped sherd, not fiber tempered
Stratum 4	No depth given, 10 fiber tempered potsherds, incised and punctate-incised
Stratum 3	No depth given, Lamar pottery (plain and stamped)
Stratum 2	No depth given, White sand, 2 perforated netsinkers and 1 Stallings Island sherd
Stratum 1	No depth given, Barren

Wauchope also collected artifacts from the surface. His collection included Stallings Island Plain, Stallings Island Cord Marked, Stallings Island Punctate Incised, Stallings Island Incised or Net Marked, Napier Stamped, Woodstock Stamped, Lamar specialized rim, Lamar Bold Incised, stemmed, ovate, and triangular projectile points, drills, soapstone perforated slabs, a side-notched hoe, and a bone fish lure or pendant (Wauchope 1966:431-432).

C. C. Jones, Jr. (1873) mentioned a shell midden on the site, but the shell midden was not examined by Miller or Caldwell during the RBS. It is clear from the surviving documentation that Caldwell intended to conduct excavation on the island, but events beyond his control prevented this from happening. Miller recorded three sites, 135, 136, and 137, which are considered to be part of 9LC1. Each field site, however, is described separately. A plat map of the island, made at the time of USCOE acquisition, is shown in Figure 21.

Site 135 was located in an old corn field on a slight ridge on the northern end of Price's Island. Pottery, quartz, chalcedony, and flint artifacts, including two quartz medium sized Woodland triangular points, were collected from the surface. It was not recommended for more work by Miller, although Miller noted on the site form: "During clearing process the island should be kept under observation as scrapers will be used in this process."

### Site 136

Official State Site Designation: 9LC1 See also Sites 135 & 137

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 3

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476283-476290

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Woodland unidentified sand tempered pottery; Late Woodland or Mississippian small triangular point, untyped

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 1,300 x 200 feet

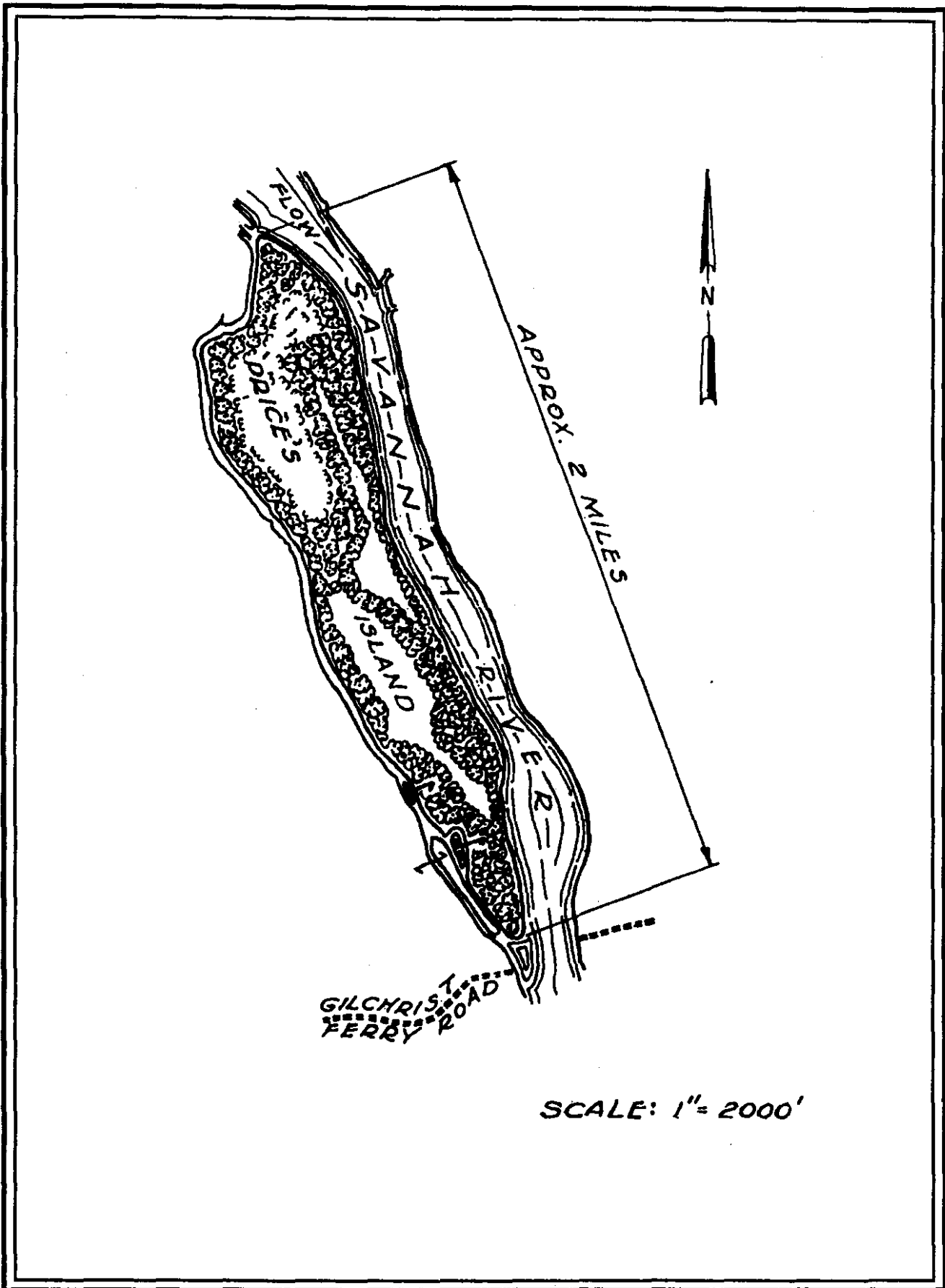


Figure 21. USCOE Real Estate Map of Price's Island.

Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded; See comments for Site 135

Description: This site was located in an old cornfield in the central part of Price's Island. Flints and pottery, including one quartz Kirk, five Morrow Mountain stemmed (one metavolcanic and four quartz), one quartz Yadkin triangular, and one quartz small triangular point, were collected from the surface. Numerous stone chips and few artifacts were noted. Miller recommended no further work.

#### Site 137

Official State Site Designation: 9LC1 See also Sites 135 & 136

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 3

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476291-476294

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics; Kaolin pipe stem (eighteenth or early nineteenth century); Miller's notes also list chinaware on this site, but none was found in the collection.

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 500 x 100 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded, See comments for Site 135.

Description: This site was located in a wooded area containing slightly cleared and eroded areas on top of a ridge on the south end of Price's Island. Historic artifacts and chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface. Miller recommended no further work.

### SITES 138 THROUGH 187

#### Site 138

Official State Site Designation: 9LC46

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476031-476036

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial endscraper (from Miller's notes); Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic

Site Size: 700 x 500 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a newly cultivated field on a high knoll 1,800 feet west of Fishing Creek and southwest of Ga. Highway 79. Chipped stone artifacts and pottery sherds, including three quartz Morrow Mountain points, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 139

Official State Site Designation: 9LC47

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476037-476039

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Guilford stemmed point

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 300 x 200 feet

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Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an eroded, fallow field on a ridge west of Fishing Creek, southwest of Ga. Highway 79, and down slope from Site 138. Chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Guilford point fragment, were collected from the surface.

#### Sites 140 and 141A

Official State Site Designation: 9LC89  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476040-476044  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Small stemmed point, untyped; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 400 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located on a lower ridge slope or terrace northwest of Fishing Creek downhill from Site 139 and west of Ga. Highway 79. Pottery and chipped stone artifacts, including one small quartz stemmed point, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 141B

Official State Site Designation: 38MC975  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No collection was located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Aboriginal pottery, unknown type  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 500 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a cultivated field on a sand bank about 100 feet from the east bank of the Savannah River south of McIntosh Creek. A few sherds were reportedly collected from the western margin of a field, but their present whereabouts is unknown.

#### Site 143

Official State Site Designation: 9EB524  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476125-476136  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Woodland unidentified plain folded rim sand tempered, possibly red filmed (Swift Creek or Weeden Island-like); Late Woodland Swift Creek Curvilinear Complicated Stamped with folded rim; Mississippian, Savannah Curvilinear and Rectilinear Complicated Stamped, Savannah Concentric Circle Stamped pottery  
Primary Component(s): Early Woodland; Mississippian (Savannah phase)  
Site Size: Camp  
Level of Research: Survey; Tested by four test pits—A through D (totaling 9.29 m<sup>2</sup>)  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in the confluence of Coody Creek and the Broad River, Georgia. Although originally broken into three areas, Areas A, B, and C were later combined by the original surveyors to create a single site. Areas A and B were listed as contiguous with each located 500 feet from the water's edge, while Area C was described as 150 feet from the water's edge and 1,700 feet upstream. Chipped stone artifacts (including a crude medium sized quartz stemmed point) and pottery sherds (Savannah complicated stamped and other plain ware, probably Woodland and Mississippian) were collected from the surface of the site. No details of the test excavations, other than a sketch map of their relative locations, were found (Figure 22). Pit A contained Dunlap Fabric Impressed and other plain Woodland pottery and one quartz contracting stemmed point preform in the 0 to 6 inch zone. Pit B contained Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery and one quartzite Yadkin point in the upper 6 inch zone. Pits C and D apparently contained no subsurface artifacts.

#### Site 144

Official State Site Designation: 9EB522  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476137-476139  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: Workshop  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Partially submerged

Description: This site was located in a partially cultivated field downstream from Coody Creek north of the Broad River, approximately 600 feet from the water's edge and 3,000 feet below Site 143B. Chipped stone artifacts, reportedly sparse, were collected from the surface on the side of a very stony hill side. Three quartz Morrow Mountain points were found.

#### Site 145

Official State Site Designation: 9LC90  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476295-476299 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 300 x 200 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in an eroded pasture on a low knoll south of Soap Creek about 1,000 feet southeast of the former crossing of Ga. Highway 79. Pottery was collected from the surface.

#### Site 146

Official State Site Designation: 9LC91  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476300-476312  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Taylor side notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Guilford stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point;

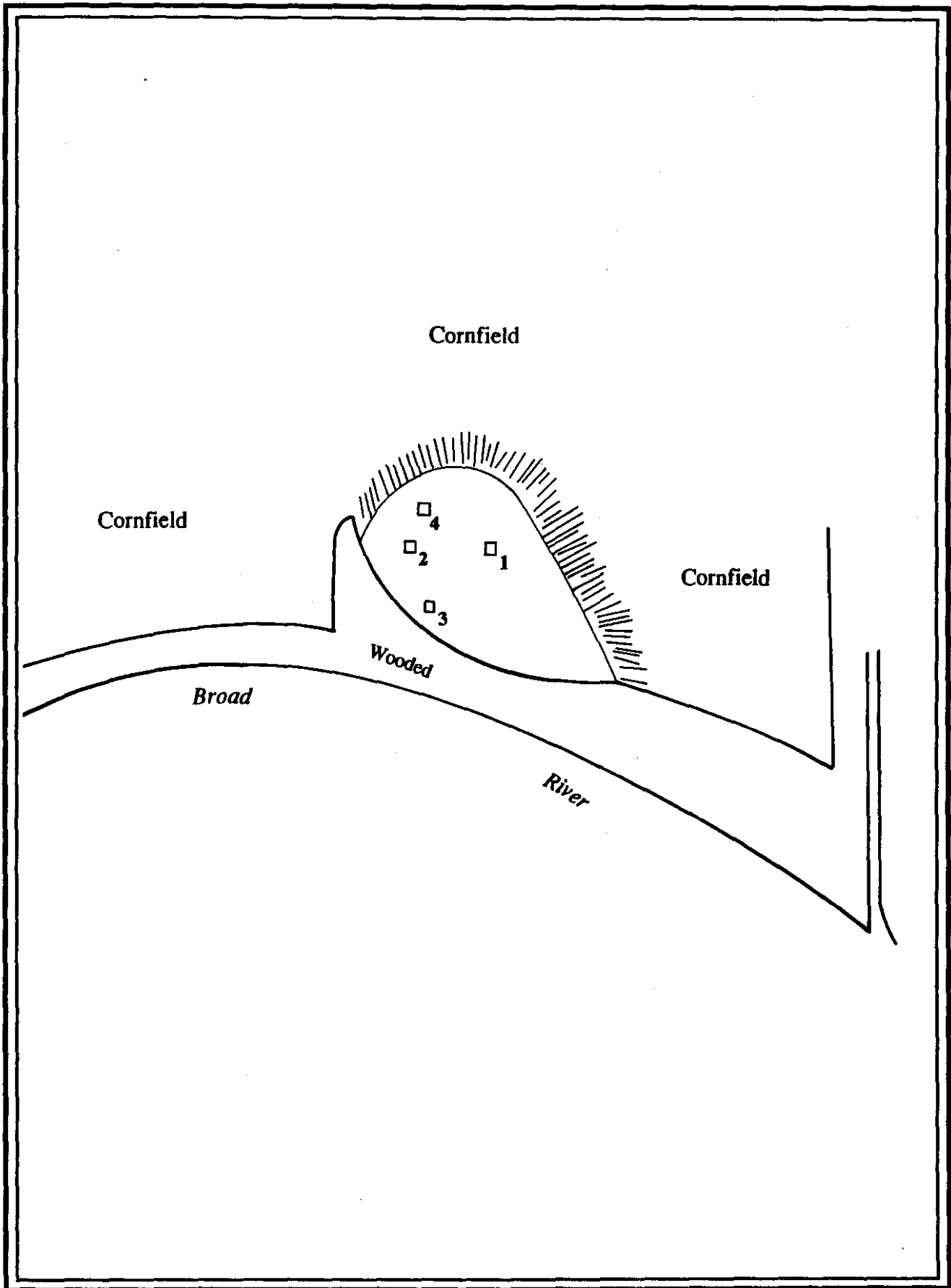


Figure 22. Plan of Field Site 143B (9EB524).

Deptford or Weeden Island incised (zoned incised and punctated, similar to material from G.S. Lewis site, Aiken County, SC); Woodland unidentified sand tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic  
 Site Size: Area A, 200 x 100 feet; Area B, 300 x 200 feet; Area C, 500 x 200 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located southeast of Soap Creek about 1,000 feet west of Site 145. Site 146 was divided into three subareas, although artifacts from Areas A, B, and C were later combined into one provenience. Areas A and B were located near the creek. Area C was located on lower ground north of A and B separated from them by a dry branch. A mound was described in the vicinity of Area C, but it was not considered by Miller to be aboriginal. No artifacts were found in the vicinity of this mound, which measured 100 feet in diameter and 4-5 feet high. The site contained pottery and chipped stone artifacts, including one light-colored chert Taylor (Area B), three quartz Morrow Mountain (Areas A and C), one light-colored chert Guilford (Area B), two quartz and one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed (Areas A and C), one quartz Yadkin (Area A), and one small quartz stemmed point (Area A). Pottery was found in Areas A and C.

#### Site 147

Official State Site Designation: 9LC92  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476313-476315  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed; Woodland Yadkin triangular point  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
 Site Size: 150 feet diameter  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a partially cultivated, eroded field on a slope 1,000 feet southeast of Soap Creek. It lies immediately west of Ga. Highway 79 about 3,000 feet above Site 146. Chipped stone artifacts, including three Late Archaic stemmed and one Yadkin point, all made from quartz, were collected from the surface.

#### Site 148

Official State Site Designation: 9LC93  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476316  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a newly cultivated field northwest of Soap Creek about 1,000 feet below Site 145. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz stemmed point, were collected from the surface.

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**Site 149**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC94USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476317-476318  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 200 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on the summit of a hill 700 feet northwest of Soap Creek and 300 feet above Site 148. Chipped stone artifacts, including two quartz Morrow Mountain points, were collected from the surface.

**Site 150**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC95  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 31  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476319  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 100 feet diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on the summit of a hill 900 feet northwest of Soap Creek and 200 feet west of Site 149. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface.

**Site 151**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC96  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476320-476326  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 350 x 75 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a fallow field on a ridge north of Rock Creek on the road to Smith Chapel. Miller lists this as a pre-pottery site with projectile points and steatite [soapstone] that resemble material from Kiokee Creek. Neither projectile points nor steatite from this site were observed in the Smithsonian's collection. Miller's site form describes materials collected as: "Stone artifacts and few plain sherds." This discrepancy was not resolved.

**Site 152**

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 20  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476327-476332



Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; medium stemmed point, untyped  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 300 x 100 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded fallow field on a ridge 500 feet north of Rock Creek and 500 feet south of Site 151 south of the road to Smith's Chapel. Chipped stone artifacts, including one quartz Kirk and two medium sized quartz stemmed points, were collected from the surface. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information.

### Site 153

Official State Site Designation: 9LC98  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 32  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476333-476335  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 1,000 x 300 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Partially submerged, mostly outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in a pasture on a high knoll west of Murry Creek and southwest of the Savannah River. Chipped stone artifacts, including two quartz Morrow Mountain points, were collected from the surface.

### Sites 154 and 155

Official State Site Designation: 9LC99  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: Site 154- 476336-476342; Site 155- 476343-476347  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s) Site 154: Morrow Mountain; Savannah rectilinear complicated stamped; pottery disc  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s) Site 155: Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; small stemmed, untyped; concentric circle stamped pottery, possibly Savannah (from Miller's notes)  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Mississippian  
 Site Size: 600 x 300 feet for Sites 154 and 155 combined  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 154 and 155 were located on an upland ridge 2,000 feet north of Fishing Creek and one-half mile south of a bend in the Savannah River. Site 154 was originally designated Area A of a site that was later broken into two sites. Site 155 was originally Area B. The geographical relationship between Areas A and B, however, is unknown. Therefore, the two sites were lumped together as one state site. Sherds, chipped stone, and soapstone artifacts were collected from the surface of the gently sloping hill. Projectile points from Site 154 include 12 Morrow Mountain (10 quartz and two metavolcanic), quartz medium sized stemmed point, and a light-colored chert large ovate cache biface preform. Projectile points from Site 155 include eight quartz Morrow Mountain, one metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed, and one small quartz stemmed point.

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**Site 156**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC100  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 500 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This site was located in an eroded fallow field on top of a hill north of Fishing Creek and east of Ga. Highway 79 about one-half mile west of Site 155. Chipped stone artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface.

**Site 157**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC101  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476348-476354  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 100 x 50 feet  
Level of Research: Survey; tested in two places, apparently sterile  
Status: Flooded

Description: This site was located in a broomstraw field on the south bank of Fishing Creek and west of Ga. Highway 79. Chipped and ground stone artifacts, including two quartz Kirk, one quartz Morrow Mountain, four metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed points, were collected from the surface. The site was reportedly tested in two places revealing no buried artifacts. No details of these test pits were found.

**Site 158**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC102  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476355-476362  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Middle to Late Archaic transition MALA stemmed or notched; Late Archaic stemmed point; Miller's notes say site has steatite [soapstone] netsinker, but none were observed in collection.  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic  
Site Size: 350 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 158 was located in a cultivated field on the crest of a knoll on the south bank of Fishing Creek. It was west of Ga. Highway 79 and 500 feet from Site 157. Stone artifacts, found only on the surface, covered only the uppermost portion of the knoll. The projectile points include six Morrow Mountain (five metavolcanic and one quartz), one light-colored chert MALA, and medium to small stemmed points (seven quartz and two metavolcanic) that may be either Middle or Late Archaic in age. A small worked soapstone fragment, possibly part of an atlatl weight or gorget, was found on the site and may be the soapstone referenced by Miller.

### Site 159

Official State Site Designation: 38MC976

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476578-476580

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Guilford; Middle to Late Archaic transition MALA stemmed or notched; Protohistoric Lamar folded pinched rim; Mississippian unidentified complicated stamped

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Overall Site encompassed an area 984 x 476 feet; Area A was 300 x 250 feet; Area B was 200 x 200 feet; Area C was 200 x 200 feet; Area D was 200 x 25 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: Site 159 was located in a pasture 300 feet east of the Savannah River at its junction with the Broad River. This site was initially defined as four areas, but, later, artifacts from areas A, B, C, and D were combined into one provenience. Area A was a level terrace-like field; B was on a knoll; C was on sloping ground; and D was at the edge of a field 300 feet southeast of Area A. Chipped stone and pottery, including one quartz Morrow Mountain, one quartz Guilford, and one quartz MALA point, were collected from the surface.

### Site 160

Official State Site Designation: 9LC105

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Aboriginal pottery and lithics (Miller's notes), age unknown

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 700 x 250 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool, but "will be affected by reservoir action"

Description: Site 160 was located in a pasture on a small, gentle knoll on the south bank of the Broad River. A few weathered pottery sherds and lithic artifacts were collected from the surface.

### Site 161

Official State Site Designation: 9LC106

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34

USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics; Miller site form states the site had a "comparatively large number of mano-like stones; some show use as hammerstones."

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 1050 x 450 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 161 was located in fallow cotton fields on a series of gentle knolls on the south bank of the Broad River. It was north of a county road and one mile west of Site 160. Stone artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface.

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**Site 162**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC107  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial endscraper (from Miller's notes)  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 150 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 162 was located in an eroded fallow field on the north side of a high knoll south of the Broad River; north of a county road; and 500 feet north northwest of Site 161. Chipped stone artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface.

**Site 163**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC977  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476581-476585  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic  
Site Size: Overall site encompassed an area 1,476 x 820 feet; Area A was 250 x 200 feet; Area B was 500 x 300 feet; C was 150 feet in diameter  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 163 was located on the east side of the Savannah River approximately 10,000 feet above Fishing Creek. This was originally defined as three areas, but later Areas A, B, and C were combined into one provenience. Area A was in pasture, while B and C were cultivated land. Chipped stone artifacts, reportedly sparse, were collected from the three areas of the site. The projectile points included four quartz Morrow Mountain and three Late Archaic stemmed points (two quartz and one metavolcanic).

**Site 164**

Official State Site Designation: 9LC109  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map:  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 150 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 164 was located in a fallow field on a bare knoll south of the Broad River, Georgia about one-fourth mile from Site 176. Quartz and flint artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface and the area was described as "well sprinkled with quartz chips and broken particles."

**Site 165**

Official State Site Designation: None  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: Unknown, listed as a village on one list  
 Level of Research: Unknown  
 Status: Unknown

Description: Site 165 was classified as a village on one of Carl Miller's lists, but on another list it was not issued as a site number. The discrepancy was not resolved.

**Site 166**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC978  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 33  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476657-476658  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: Uncertain, at least 250 x 25 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Flooded

Description: Site 166 was located in a cultivated field on a terrace on the east side of the Savannah River, approximately 9,000 feet above the mouth of Fishing Creek. Pottery sherds, reportedly sparse, were collected from the surface.

**Site 167**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC979  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476659-476661  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland (unidentified) simple stamped or dowel impressed, sand tempered pottery (Thoms Creek or Refuge)  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: 600 x 300 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey; Tested by three test pits  
 Status: Flooded

Description: Site 167 was located in a pasture on an old sand bar on the west side of Little River, South Carolina. It is located 1,500 feet above the junction with the Savannah River. Three test pits were excavated on the site; these reportedly were plotted on an aerial photograph, but the photograph was not located. Test Pit 1, measuring 3 x 4 feet, penetrated 76 inches of sterile alluvial sand, when the excavation was terminated because of groundwater. Test Pit 2, measuring 3 x 4 feet, encountered solid reddish brown clay, pebbles and rock and was terminated at 18 inches. Test Pit 3, size not given, cut through river deposited sand for 4.5 feet before encountering clay with manganese specks. Apparently, all artifacts were confined to the surface. This suggests that the site was either severely deflated or redeposited from upstream. The density of pottery sherds on the site was reportedly sparse.

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**Site 168**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC980

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476586-476601

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper; Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; medium stemmed, untyped (narrow blade); Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Early Archaic; Late Archaic

Site Size: 500 x 300 feet

Level of Research: Survey; Tested by one test pit

Status: Flooded

Description: Site 168 was located in an eroded, fallow field on the lower portion of a ridge on the west side of Little River, South Carolina. It is located 2,000 feet above the junction with the Savannah River. A single test pit was excavated in three levels. Level 1 contained a Morrow Mountain quartz point, a hammerstone, crude scraper, and quartz debitage. Level 2 contained: a Kirk corner notched quartz point; a Kirk corner notched chert point; a Morrow Mountain metavolcanic point; five Late Archaic quartz stemmed points; one Late Archaic stemmed metavolcanic point; and an unidentified grit tempered sherd. Two of the Late Archaic points were expanded stem varieties, and one of these had been bifacially reworked into a scraper. Another Late Archaic stemmed point was similarly reworked. Level 3 contained a Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper. Despite the partially stratified nature of these deposits, it was deemed "not worth digging" by Miller. The size and location of the test pit may have been plotted on an aerial photograph, but it was not located.

**Site 169**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC981

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476602-476605

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed point

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 400 x 300 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Flooded

Description: Site 169 was located in an eroded wooded area on a knoll on the west side of the Little River, South Carolina and north of the Savannah River. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface of the knoll. The projectile points include one Kirk, one Morrow Mountain stemmed, and one Late Archaic stemmed point. All of the points were made from quartz.

**Site 170, Areas A and B**

Official State Site Designation: 38MC982

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9

USNM Catalog Numbers: Site 170A-476606-476610; Site 170B-476611-476617

Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 170A: Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point

Diagnostic Artifact(s), Site 170B: Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit and sand tempered pottery

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

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Site Size: Site 170A--350 x 200 feet; Site 170B--250 x 250 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Sites 170A and 170B were combined to form one state site since the locations could not be distinguished from the available information. The collections, however, were kept separate indicating different components on the two areas. Site 170A was located in an eroded, fallow field overlooking the junction of the Little River, South Carolina and the Savannah River. Chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 170A, mostly from the northeast area. Two quartz Morrow Mountain points were found on Site 170A. Site 170B was located in an eroded, fallow field overlooking the junction of the Little River, South Carolina and the Savannah River. Chipped stone and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 170B, mostly from the southwest side. Three quartz Late Archaic stemmed points were found on Site 170B.

### Site 171

Official State Site Designation: 9LC103  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 9  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476363-476367  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit and sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 350 x 250 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 171 was located on a wooded, burned knoll reportedly 400 feet east [actually west] of the Savannah River about 6,000 feet below Benningfield Creek. Pottery and chipped stone artifacts were collected from the surface. Four Late Archaic stemmed points, three metavolcanic and one quartz, were found.

### Site 172

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 17  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 75 x 50 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 172 was located in a partially cleared area overgrown with small shrubs, grass and broomstraw north of Little River and west of Grays Creek. A few quartz artifacts reportedly were collected from the road. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information.

### Site 176

Official State Site Designation: 9LC108  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 43  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located

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Diagnostic Artifact(s): Nondiagnostic lithics including "one large long crude mano"  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 100 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded, or partially submerged

Description: Site 176 was located in a fallow cotton field, worked over by hogs, about 500 feet from a "negro cabin", on the side of a very small knoll approximately one-fourth mile south of the Broad River. The site was about a mile upstream from Site 162. Quartz artifacts were reportedly collected from the surface.

#### Site 178

Official State Site Designation: 9EB527  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 43  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476045-476051  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; small stemmed point, untyped (possibly related to Morrow Mountain); Mississippian pottery: Lamar noded sherds  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Late Mississippian (Lamar phase)  
Site Size: 450 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 178 was located immediately west and south of Coody Creek. Chipped stone, soapstone, and pottery sherds were collected from the surface. The projectile points include six quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed and one small quartz stemmed point possibly related to the Morrow Mountain component.

#### Site 179

Official State Site Designation: 9EB528  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 43  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476057-476062  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Guilford stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Late Woodland Napier rectilinear complicated stamped; Mississippian pottery, noded rims, check stamped (possibly Savannah)  
Primary Component(s): Late Archaic  
Site Size: 250 x 200 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 179 was located west of Coody Creek in the flood plain. Chipped stone, soapstone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one quartz Guilford, and seven Late Archaic stemmed (5 quartz and 2 metavolcanic).

#### Site 180

Official State Site Designation: 9EB529  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 43  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476052-476054



Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Woodland possible Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Protohistoric Lamar Rectilinear Complicated Stamped; Mississippian pottery: cane punctate rim, noded sherd

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: 200 x 100 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 180 was located west of Coody Creek on a lower ridge slope and terrace. Pottery was collected from the surface.

#### Site 181

Official State Site Designation: 38MC983

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 22

USNM Catalog Numbers: Possibly no collection made, No record of artifacts

Diagnostic Artifact(s): None collected

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey; Testing recommended by Miller, but no evidence found to indicate this was done

Status: Partially submerged, usually above the flood pool; located on USDA, Sumter National Forest.

Description: This unconfirmed site was located in a fallow field in the bottom lands on the west side of the Little River. An unnamed informant reported three or four small earth mounds were formerly at this location and at least one skeleton plowed up. The mounds disappeared in flood of 1909 [probably 1908]. A photograph of the locality, taken by Miller in 1948, shows no indication of a mound. Miller suspected that the site was silted over.

#### Site 182

Official State Site Designation: 38MC984

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 22

USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Village

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 182 was located in an eroded, cultivated field west of the Little River about 400 feet west of Site 181. The artifacts from the site were not located, and no other information was available about this presumed site.

#### Site 183

Official State Site Designation: 38MC985

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 22

USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Unknown

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Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 183 was located in a pasture on the east side of the Little River, about 1,000 feet northwest of the former bridge crossing on the Willington Road. The site was located on a strip of higher ground overlooking broad bottom lands of the river. The site extended to within 400 feet of the river. The collections were not located, and no other information was available about the site.

#### Site Number: 184

Official State Site Designation: 38MC986  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 22  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476662-476675  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed (or possibly net impressed); Cartersville Check Stamped; Protohistoric Lamar medium incised; Savannah or Lamar Curvilinear and Rectilinear Complicated Stamped; Woodland unidentified cord marked sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Early or Middle Woodland  
Site Size: Unknown, listed as Traces  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Partially submerged

Description: Site 184 was located in an eroded, fallow field west of the Little River, about 300 feet northwest of Site 183. The site was located on high ground overlooking the river. Chipped stone and pottery were collected from the surface. The projectile points include one quartz Kirk, seven Morrow Mountain (5 quartz and 2 metavolcanic), and five Late Archaic stemmed points (2 metavolcanic and 3 quartz).

#### Site 185

Official State Site Designation: 38MC987  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 22  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown, listed as Workshop  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 185 was located in a cultivated field west of the Little River about 1,200 feet south of Site 181. The site was on high ground overlooking the river. The artifact collections were not located, and no other information was available concerning this site.

#### Site 186

Official State Site Designation: 38MC988  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 2  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 500 x 200 feet

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Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 186 was located in a cultivated field on the left side of S.C. Highway 28, approximately 1.5 miles from a Clark Hill Dam access road. The site was on high ground overlooking the river and a highway road cut. The artifacts were not located and no other site information was available.

#### Site 187

Official State Site Designation: 9EB523  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: 34  
USNM Catalog Numbers: Artifacts not located  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown lithics  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: 300 x 300 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Flooded

Description: Site 187 was located in the confluence of Coody Creek and the Broad River, Georgia and about 500 feet north of Site 143B. It was reportedly 200 feet west of Coody Creek and 700 feet from the Broad River. Artifacts were reported scattered on the eroded clay hill slope and hill summit. The collections were not found, and no other information was available about this site.

### EDGEFIELD COUNTY SITES

#### Site 188

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Unknown  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 188 was located in Edgefield County, South Carolina. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. The collections were not located.

#### Site 189

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Unknown  
Status: Outside flood pool

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Description: Site 189 was located in Edgefield County, South Carolina. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. The collections were not located.

#### Site 190

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: No record of artifacts  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Unknown  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Unknown  
Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 190 was located in Edgefield County, South Carolina. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. The collections were not located.

### ABBEVILLE COUNTY SITES

#### Site 193

Official State Site Designation: 38AB630  
USGS (1964a): Calhoun Falls Quadrangle  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476690-476699  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; Terminal Archaic soapstone bowl; Late Woodland or Mississippian Hamilton triangular point; small triangular point, untyped; Protohistoric Lamar folded pinched rims; Lamar cane punctate rims; Woodland unidentified sand tempered plain pottery  
Primary Component(s): Early Archaic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Late Mississippian (Lamar)  
Site Size: 1,312 x 722 feet  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Outside flood pool; Sites 193 through 198 are located well outside the Lake Clark Hill area.

Description: Site 193 was located on the west side of the Little River flood plain north of the S.C. Highway 72 crossing. It was situated south of Site 194. Chipped stone, soapstone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 193. The projectile points include three Kirk corner notched (one metavolcanic and two quartz), 12 quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, 11 Late Archaic stemmed (9 quartz, one metavolcanic, and one light-colored chert), one quartz Hamilton triangular, one quartz Madison triangular, and one light-colored chert small triangular point (indented base with excurvate blade).

#### Site 194

Official State Site Designation: 38AB631  
USGS (1964a): Calhoun Falls Quadrangle  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476700-476711  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Late Archaic full-grooved ax; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Woodland unidentified simple stamped and cord marked sand tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Early Woodland  
Site Size: 1,148 x 590 feet

Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 194 was located on the west side of the Little River flood plain north of the S.C. Highway 72 crossing. It was situated north of Site 193. Chipped stone, ground stone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 194. The projectile points include four quartz Morrow Mountain stemmed, seven Late Archaic stemmed (5 quartz and 2 metavolcanic), and three quartz Yadkin triangular points. One metavolcanic drill midsection, probably Late Archaic, also was found.

#### Site 195

Official State Site Designation: 38AB632  
 USGS (1964a): Calhoun Falls Quadrangle  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476712-476717  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Woodland Yadkin triangular points; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified sand and grit tempered pottery  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic; Early Woodland  
 Site Size: 1,345 x 820 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 195 was located on the west side of the Little River flood plain north of the S.C. Highway 72 crossing. It was situated north of Site 194. Chipped stone, soapstone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 195. The projectile points include six Late Archaic stemmed (4 quartz and 2 metavolcanic) and six Yadkin triangular points. Two metavolcanic Late Archaic stemmed drills also were found.

#### Sites 196 and 197

Official State Site Designation: 38AB633  
 USGS (1964a): Calhoun Falls Quadrangle  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: Site 197 collection is from 476718-476723; Artifacts from Site 196 were not located, but possibly the two collections were combined  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s) Site 196: Lamar (from Miller's notes)  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s) Site 197: Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slabs; medium stemmed, untyped; Woodland Yadkin triangular point; Mississippian Savannah or Lamar curvilinear and rectilinear complicated stamped; cane punctate rim on complicated stamped, noded rim  
 Primary Component(s): Late Archaic; Late Mississippian (Savannah or Lamar)  
 Site Size: 689 x 459 feet  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 196 was located on a ridge on the east side of McKenley Creek immediately north of the S.C. Highway 72 crossing. This field site measured 140 x 130 m. Site 197 was located on a ridge east of McKenley Creek and immediately south of Highway 72. Miller notes that Site 198 was a continuation of Site 196, so the two sites were issued a single state site number. Field Site 197 measured 80 x 110 m. Chipped stone, soapstone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of this site. The projectile points include one Kirk, two Morrow Mountain, one Late Archaic stemmed, one Yadkin, and one medium sized stemmed point. All of the projectile points were made from quartz.

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### Site 198

Official State Site Designation: 38AB634

USGS (1964a): Calhoun Falls Quadrangle

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476724-476730

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; medium stemmed, untyped; atlatl fragment (Middle Archaic style); Early Woodland Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Mississippian Savannah Curvilinear Complicated Stamped

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic; Mississippian (Savannah)

Site Size: 459 x 394 feet

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Outside flood pool

Description: Site 198 was located on the east side of McKenley Creek on the next ridge south of the S.C. Highway 72 crossing. It was separated from Site 197 by a dry drainage. Chipped stone, ground stone, and pottery artifacts were collected from the surface of Site 198. The projectile points include seven Morrow Mountain, one stemmed or corner notched, and one small to medium sized stemmed point. All of the projectile points were made from quartz.

### Site 200

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476743-476747; Historic artifacts not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified curvilinear complicated stamped grit tempered pottery; small triangular point, untyped; dark green bottle glass; pearlware; yellowware

Primary Component(s): Nineteenth-century historic

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Chipped stone and pottery were collected. The projectile points include one Kirk, two Morrow Mountain, and one small triangular point (indented base and straight blade), all made from quartz. Historic artifacts gathered from the site include dark green bottle glass, blue transfer printed and undecorated pearlware; and dipped yellowware ceramics, which indicate an early nineteenth century domestic site was likely present.

### Site 201

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476748-476753; Historic artifact not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain; Late Archaic stemmed; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery; Historic glass, possible tubular drawn bead

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic

Site Size: Unknown

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Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Chipped stone and pottery sherds were collected. The projectile points include 17 Morrow Mountain (18 quartz and one metavolcanic) and two Late Archaic stemmed points (one metavolcanic and one quartz). One blue-white glass fragment was collected from the site. It may be a trade bead fragment later used as a tool, but it could not be positively identified.

#### Site 202

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476754-476758  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Paleoindian fluted lanceolate point (heavily resharpened Clovis type); Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial end scraper; Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Woodland or Mississippian unidentified grit tempered pottery  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Chipped stone and pottery artifacts were collected. The projectile points include one dark-colored chert Paleoindian fluted lanceolate and one dark-colored chert Kirk. The hafted endscraper also was made from dark-colored chert.

#### Site 203

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476759-476762  
Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland unidentified notched rim; worked soapstone fragments  
Primary Component(s): None  
Site Size: Unknown  
Level of Research: Survey  
Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Pottery and stone artifacts were collected from the site.

#### Site 204

Official State Site Designation: None  
USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
USNM Catalog Numbers: 476763-476766

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Diagnostic Artifact(s): Early Archaic Kirk corner notched; Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point

Primary Component(s): Middle Archaic

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Quartz chipped stone artifacts were collected. The projectile points include one Kirk, three Morrow Mountain, and two trianguloid, lanceolate bifaces.

#### Site 205

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476767-476768

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland or Mississippian unidentified cord marked and curvilinear complicated stamped grit tempered

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Abbeville County, South Carolina, probably at the extreme northern end of Lake Clark Hill. This site could not be accurately located based on the available information. Pottery sherds were collected from the site.

#### Site 206

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476769

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Woodland unidentified cord marked, grog tempered plain; grog tempered check stamped

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey

Status: Unknown

Description: This was a miscellaneous collection listed as being from Abbeville County, South Carolina. The presence of grog tempered ware, completely alien to the rest of the RBS collection, coupled with the fact that this bag's provenience is suspect, indicate that the collection should be disregarded in the analysis.

#### UCHEE CREEK SITE

Uchee Creek is located below Clark Hill Dam in Columbia County, Georgia and was not flooded by the lake. Carl Miller visited the confluence of Uchee Creek and the Savannah River, attracted to the area by the association of this area with the Yuchi tribe.



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**Site 207**

Official State Site Designation: 9CB15

USGS (1971c): Evans Quadrangle

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476770-476773; Historic artifacts not catalogued

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed point; Kaolin pipe stems (eighteenth or early nineteenth century); Pearlware; whiteware; Rhenish stoneware; Dark green bottle glass; Machine cut nails; Coarse earthenware; Other historic artifacts

Primary Component(s): Eighteenth and nineteenth-century historic identified by the RBS, but Middle Archaic and Late Archaic component defined by Smith (1974); Historic Yuchi

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey and Testing by Miller; Later Tested by Smith (1974:105-114)

Status: Outside flood pool, but may be affected by power generation from Clark Hill Dam.

Description: Site 207 was located at the confluence of Uchee Creek and the Savannah River in Columbia County, Georgia. On March 1, 1948, Carl Miller made a brief visit to the site where he excavated a test unit, but was unimpressed with the content of the site. Miller described his visit in his fieldbook: "Went down to the mouth of Uchee Creek and put in a test pit on the most likely spot. Struck compact red clay nine inches under the top soil. No evidence of the old Uchi town of Hogologee was to be seen." Miller apparently made a surface collection, which included one quartz Late Archaic stemmed point and historic artifacts. The uncatalogued historic artifact collection found at the Smithsonian Institution's MSC, labeled as "North of House Uchee Creek", included a wide variety of artifacts from the eighteenth and nineteenth century. These include:

- 2 Copper or brass sheet fragments
- 2 Machine cut square nails
- 1 Possible abrador stone
- 1 Blue white glass fragment
- 9 Dark green bottle glass (some heavily patinated)
- 4 Amber bottle glass
- 1 Amethyst (sun colored manganese) panel bottle glass
- 1 Large faceted black glass button (nineteenth century)
- 3 Undecorated pearlware body sherds
- 3 Green edged pearlware rim sherds
- 4 Blue edged pearlware rim sherds
- 1 Blue edged whiteware rim sherd
- 1 Undecorated yellowware rim sherd
- 1 Undecorated yellowware body sherd
- 2 Blue decorated porcelain body sherds
- 1 Black annular pearlware rim sherd
- 1 Blue hand painted pearlware body sherd
- 1 Blue hand painted pearlware rim sherd
- 3 Blue transfer printed pearlware body sherds
- 1 Blue sponged whiteware body sherd
- 2 Flow blue whiteware body sherds
- 1 Green transfer printed pearlware rim sherd
- 1 Flow black whiteware body sherd
- 1 Brown glazed coarse earthenware body sherd
- 1 Blue and gray Rhenish stoneware body sherd

The site was later revisited by Richard Smith while conducting his dissertation research (Smith 1974:105-114), and four adjacent 10 x 10 feet test squares were excavated to a depth of 5.5 feet below surface. Smith identified two cultural strata: a Late Archaic

Savannah River "focus" component, and a Morrow Mountain component. The stratigraphy observed by Smith was quite different from that observed by Miller, and included intact freshwater mussel shell features. Important radiocarbon dates for the Late Archaic period were obtained from Smith's excavations.

## SITES 208 THROUGH 210

### Site 208

Official State Site Designation: None  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476774; Historic artifact not catalogued  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed point; One nineteenth century shell button  
 Primary Component(s): None  
 Site Size: Unknown  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in Aiken County, South Carolina. Two quartz Morrow Mountain points and one shell button were collected from the site. The site could not be accurately relocated based on the available information. This site is labeled "Little Salandia Creek" with no other information. There is no creek in, or near, the project area with this name. Possibly Miller meant to write Saluda Creek, but the provenience for this site was lost. It was listed as being in Aiken County, South Carolina far from the Saluda River drainage.

### Site 209 (Silver Bluff)

Official State Site Designation: None, possibly from Silver Bluff, 38AK1  
 USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Several miles outside project area; Exact provenience of this location on the Silver Bluff locality is unknown  
 USNM Catalog Numbers: 476775-476780; Historic artifacts not catalogued  
 Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic stemmed; Late Archaic perforated soapstone slab; Woodland eared Yadkin triangular; Deptford check stamped; Woodland unidentified cordmarked, sand tempered; small triangular point, untyped; glazed redware (eighteenth century); English spall-type gunflint (eighteenth century); Kaolin pipe fragments (eighteenth or early nineteenth century)  
 Primary Component(s): Middle Woodland; Eighteenth and nineteenth -century historic  
 Site Size: Unknown  
 Level of Research: Survey  
 Status: Outside flood pool

Description: The details concerning this artifact collection are not documented. The Silver Bluff site covers a broad expanse and portions of the bluff have been surveyed (cf., Neill 1968; Scurry et al. 1980). The site is well outside of the Clark Hill vicinity. This particular collection has little research value considering its lack of provenience. It includes a wide variety of early historic artifacts, one Late Archaic stemmed point, one eared Yadkin, and one small triangular point. All of the points were made from light-colored chert. The historic artifacts include bottle glass, window glass, goblet glass, lead and iron pieces, and a variety of eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics such as delftware, combed yellow slipware, British brown, Rhenish, scratch blue, and refined white salt glazed stoneware, coarse earthenware, creamware, pearlware, and whiteware.

### Site 210

Official State Site Designation: None

USCOE (1973) Preimpoundment Map: Unknown

USNM Catalog Numbers: 476618-476620

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain stemmed; Late Archaic stemmed point

Primary Component(s): None

Site Size: Workshop

Level of Research: Unknown

Status: Unknown

Description: This collection was from an unknown site location in McCormick County, South Carolina. The site could not be accurately located from the available information. Chipped stone was collected from the surface.

### KIOKEE CREEK SITE

Kiokee Creek is located below Clark Hill Dam and was not flooded by the lake. Carl Miller visited the confluence of Kiokee Creek and the Savannah River, drawn to the site by earlier descriptions by C. C. Jones and possibly others (Jones 1873, 1878; Steiner 1899). The Smithsonian Institution holdings included a massive collection from this vicinity, the Roland Steiner collection. Carl Miller was probably familiar with the Steiner collection.

### Site 211

Official State Site Designation (s): 9CB2 and 9CB25

USGS (1971c): Evans Quadrangle

USNM Catalog Numbers: Not located

Diagnostic Artifact(s): Late Archaic Stallings Island pottery; Paleoindian or Early Archaic hafted unifacial scraper

Primary Component(s): Late Archaic

Site Size: Unknown

Level of Research: Survey, According to his notes, Miller collected artifacts from backdirt of an old excavation, but his collection was not located

Status: Outside flood pool, but may be affected by power generation from Clark Hill Dam.

Description: Site 211 was located on the Savannah River between Big Kiokee and Little Kiokee Creeks in Columbia County, Georgia. This site was first described by Jones (1878), and later by Steiner (1899). Miller made a brief visit to this site as he describes on March 1, 1948: "Next went to the mouth of Big Kiokee Creek on the down stream side and found the remains of possibly Antonio J. Waring, Jr.'s test pits and a number of Stallings Island sherds. Uphill from the Stallings Island site north of some barns a snub-nosed scraper and some other scrapers similar to some found at Tahoma, [a site south of Augusta near the Savannah River] Georgia were recovered from the pasture west of the barn."

What Miller identified as possibly Waring's test pits, were more likely those excavated by Roland Steiner at the turn of the century. Steiner's collection from the site, stored at the Smithsonian Institution is extensive, but it has not been analyzed. An examination of the artifacts that Steiner collected from this site is scheduled for late 1994 by the author.

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The site was again visited in November, 1957 by Joffre Coe, Stanley South, and others. Two portions of the site were recorded as Gg v 5 and Gg v 6 in the North Carolina Site Files in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On the basis of this information the two sites were later recorded in the SCIAA site files as 9Cu5 and 9Cu6. This site was finally recorded as 9CB25 in the Georgia site files by George Lewis based on a surface collection made by Virgil Gray during in 1978. Gray noted that the site was being eroded and looted and his collection included Stallings Island pottery (plain and linear punctate), Thoms Creek (plain, individual punctate, and linear punctate), perforated soapstone slabs, a Savannah River point, other lithics, animal bone, and freshwater shellfish.

C. C. Jones, Jr. reported large quantities of soapstone perforated slabs washed out of the shell midden during a major freshet and he considered the site destroyed (Jones 1873). Steiner's excavations proved otherwise by demonstrating an intact deeply buried cultural stratigraphy. Steiner also provides sketch maps of the area that show a shell enclosure in the vicinity of 9CB25.

The author made a brief visit to the site with the landowner, Robert Pollard, Jr., during the spring of 1984. Extensive evidence of looting was observed on the lower end of the site, where mussel shell was most evident. A complete perforated slab, samples of Stallings Island plain and linear punctate pottery, animal bone, and quartz lithics were collected from deep within the pothole wall. Three post hole digger tests were excavated upstream from the looted area along the levee between Big Kiokee and Little Kiokee Creeks. Deeply buried cultural material was found to be continuous between the two creeks. Freshwater mussel shell, however, was only identified on the northern end of the site in a 40 m diameter area.

Robert Pollard, Jr. had conducted uncontrolled excavations on the northwestern part of the site in years past and he had a large collection of artifacts. This collection was briefly examined by Elliott in 1992. Pollard's collection includes engraved bone pins, an engraved tooth, soapstone perforated slabs, stemmed projectile points, pottery, animal bone (mostly deer and turkey), and other items (Figure 23).

Site 9CB25 contains deeply buried cultural material, including a buried shell stratum of unknown extent. Although vandalism is an ongoing problem, the site is by no means destroyed. It harbors enormous research potential for Late Archaic research.



Figure 23. Robert Pollard, Jr. Collection from the Kiokee Creek Vicinity.

## IV. DISCUSSION

### PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT

Paleoindian sites were rare in the project area, as is the case throughout northern Georgia and South Carolina (Anderson et al. 1990; O'Steen et al. 1983; Anderson and Joseph 1988). No major Paleoindian sites were identified by the RBS. Four sites, two in Georgia and two in South Carolina, contained isolated Paleoindian projectile points. These include: 9CB160, a site on the Savannah River below Lake Springs Creek; 9WS63, a site on Upton Creek above its junction with the Little River; 38MC930, a site on the Little River in McCormick County, South Carolina; and Field Site 202, an unprovenienced site in Abbeville County, South Carolina. Three sites with Transitional Paleoindian Dalton points were located in Georgia by the survey. These include: 9EB174, a site at the confluence of the Broad and Savannah Rivers; 9WS65, a site on the Little River; and 9WS67, a site on Fishing Creek. No sites from the Paleoindian period were excavated in the reservoir, and all of the artifacts were collected from the surface. A distribution map of Paleoindian sites is shown in Figure 24. Sites containing hafted unifacial end scrapers, which may date to either the Paleoindian or Early Archaic period. A distribution map of unifacial scraper sites is shown in Figure 25. Examples of Paleoindian points from the study are shown in Figures 26 and 27, and examples of later Transitional Paleoindian and Early Archaic points are shown in Figure 28 and 29.

### EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT

A total of 32 Early Archaic components was identified within the project area. Twenty-two Early Archaic sites were plotted in the project area. These were identified by Taylor (Bolen) side notched, Kirk and Palmer corner notched, Kirk stemmed, and LeCroy bifurcate projectile point types. The distribution of Early Archaic sites is shown in Figure 30. These sites were widely distributed and show use of small tributaries and upland ridge environments. Three major Early Archaic sites, 38MC930, 38MC80, and 38AB630, were identified by the survey. No detailed excavations were conducted on any Early Archaic sites in the study area, although isolated Early Archaic tools were encountered in several test excavations.

### MIDDLE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT

The Middle Archaic period witnessed a significant increase in archaeological sites over the Early Archaic within the project area. A total of 89 Middle Archaic components was identified within the project area. Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford projectile points mark this time period in the Savannah River valley, with Morrow Mountain dominant (Coe 1964). Sixty-five Middle Archaic sites were plotted in the project area (Figure 31). Forty-three sites contained significant amounts of Middle Archaic artifacts. These sites probably represent more than simple hunt camps. With one exception (38MC955), which contained several Guilford points, Morrow Mountain points were the primary diagnostic tool on these sites. The increased use of smaller tributaries and upland ridges, witnessed during the Early Archaic, continued, and a peak in interriverine settlement occurred. Three site clusters were observed: one near Clark Hill Dam; one near the confluence of Little River and the Savannah River in South Carolina; and a more diffuse grouping near the confluence of Fishing Creek and the Savannah River.

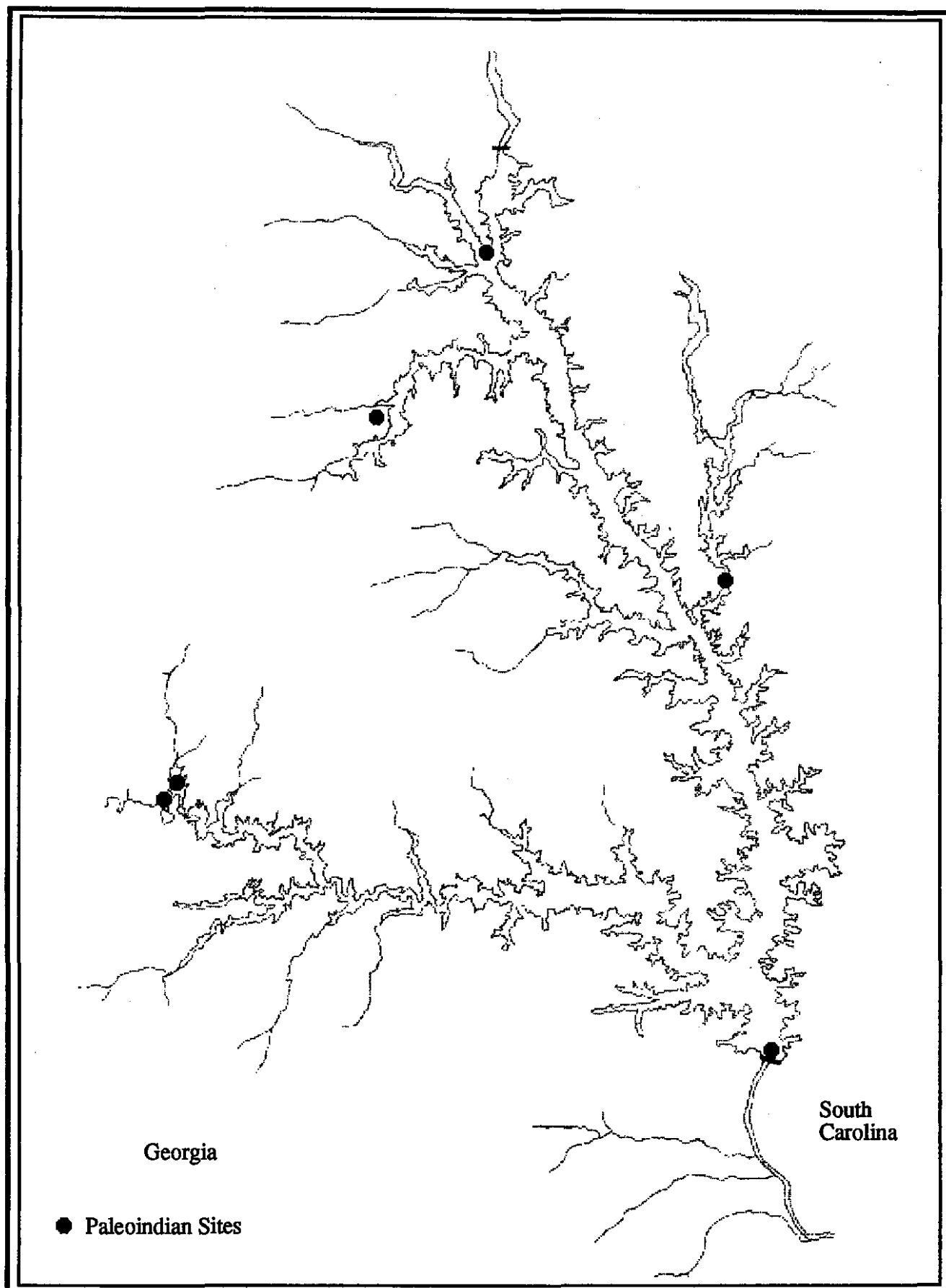


Figure 24. Distribution of Paleoindian Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

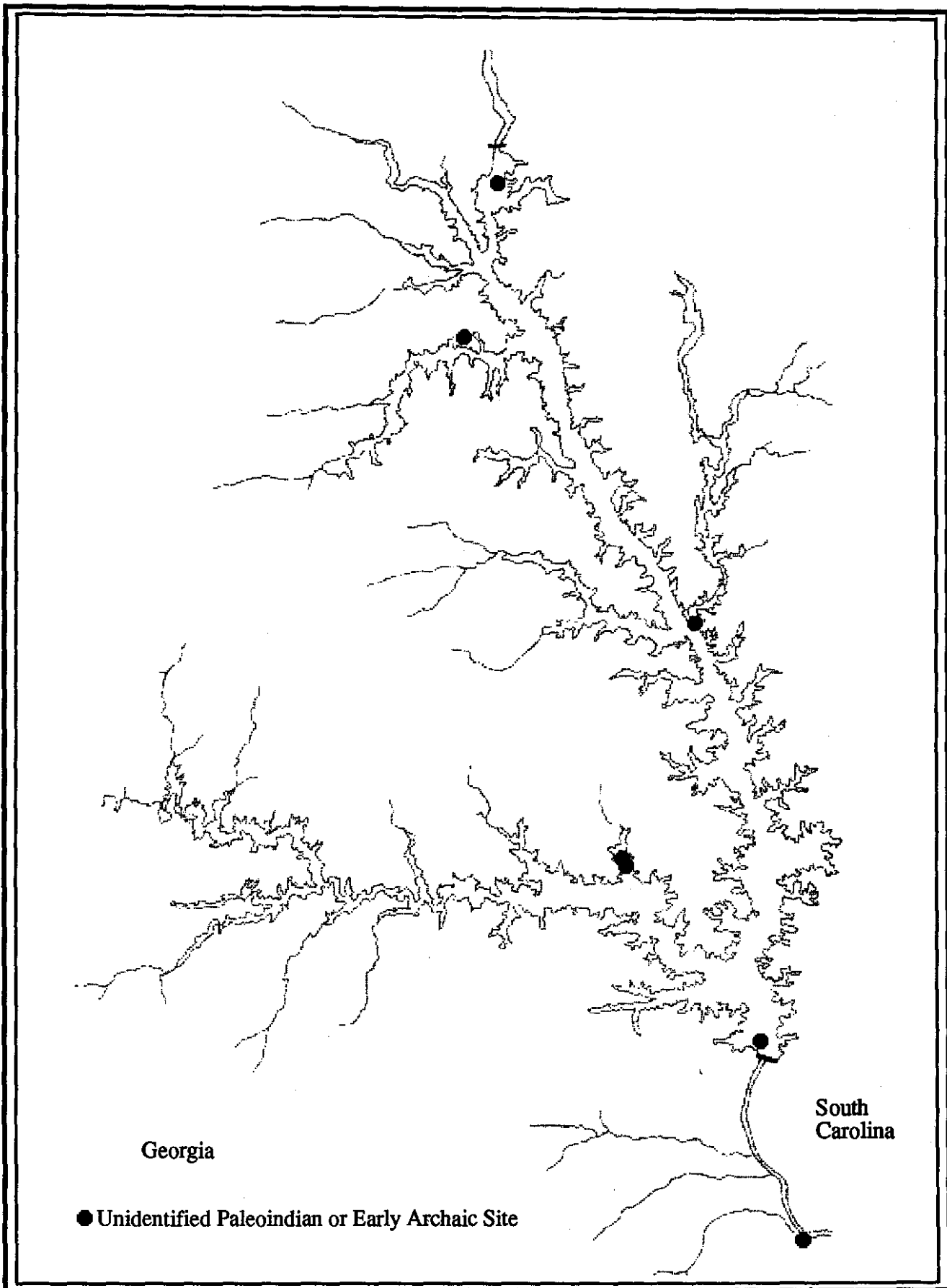


Figure 25. Distribution of Paleoindian or Early Archaic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.



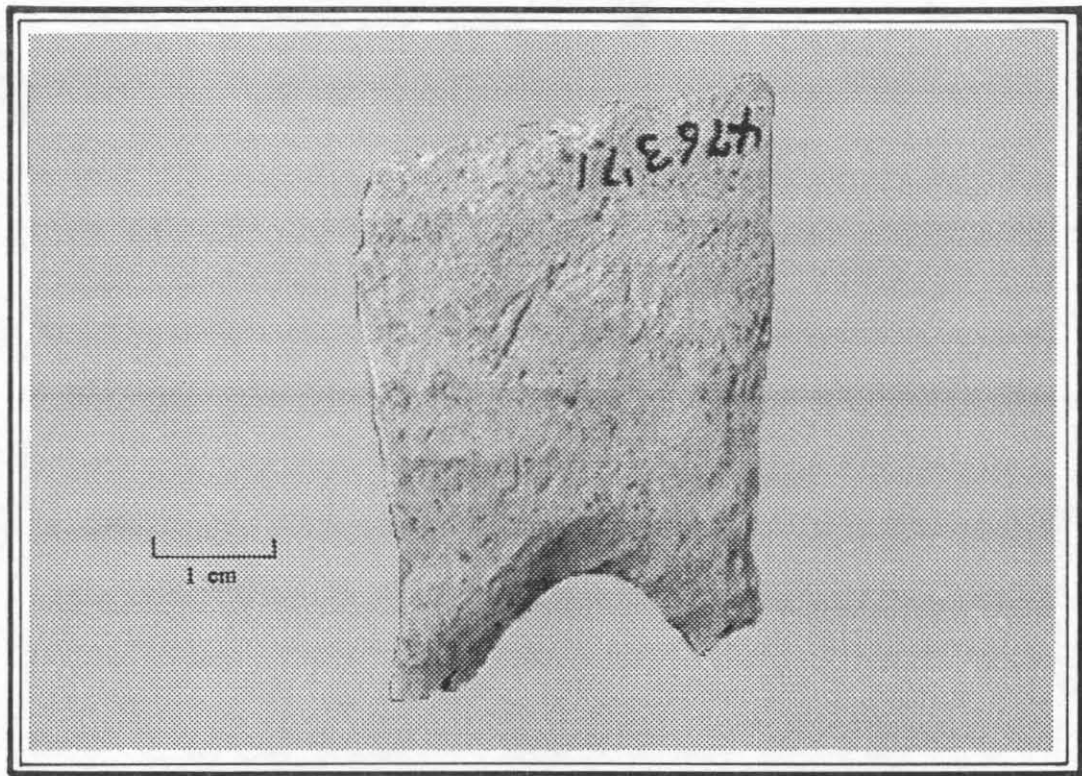


Figure 26. Paleoindian Projectile Point, 38MC930

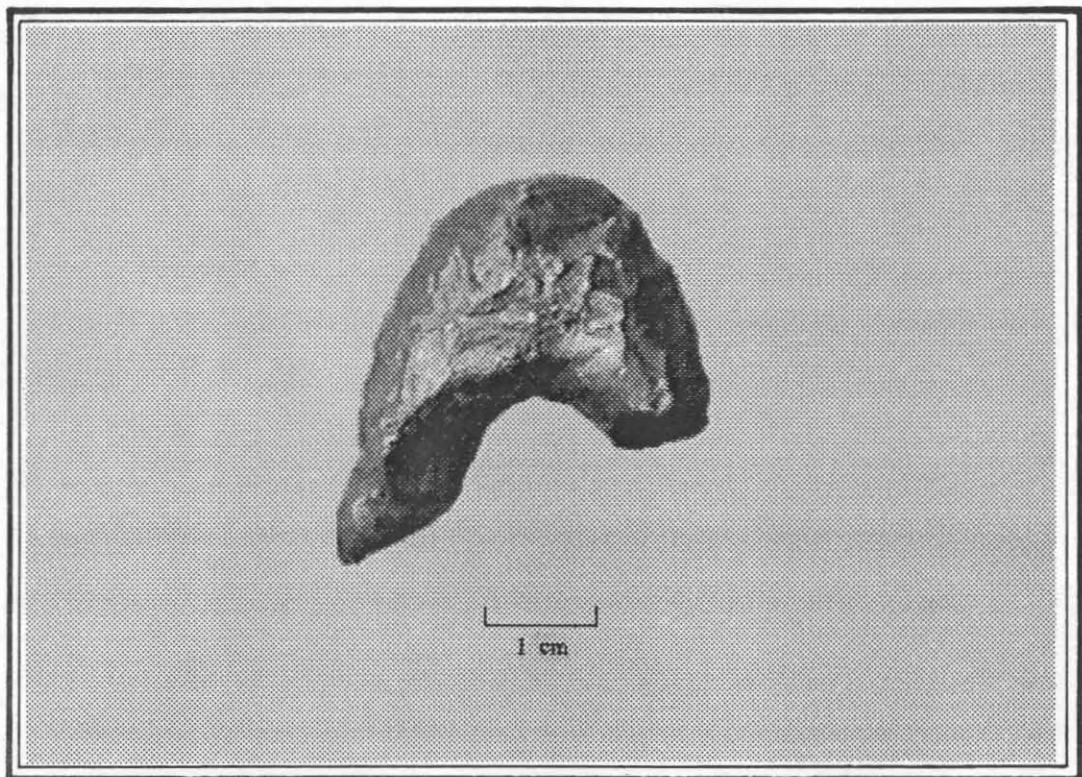


Figure 27. Paleoindian Projectile Point, Field Site 202, Abbeville County.

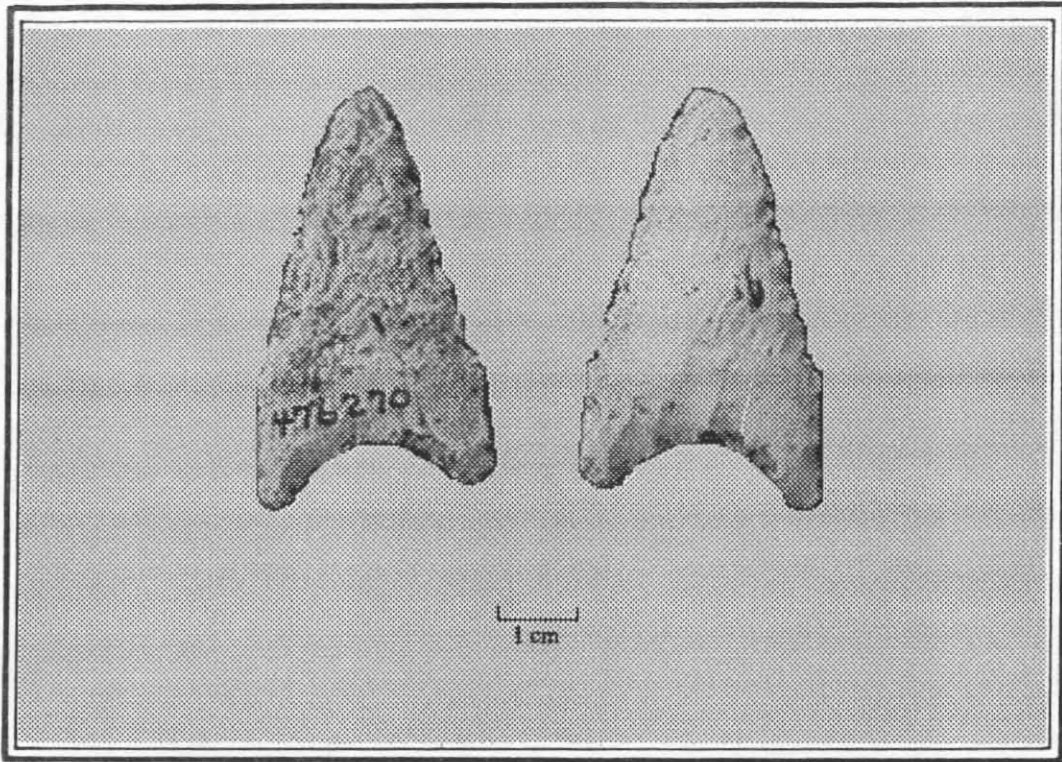


Figure 28. Transitional Paleoindian Dalton Point (obverse and reverse),9WS67.

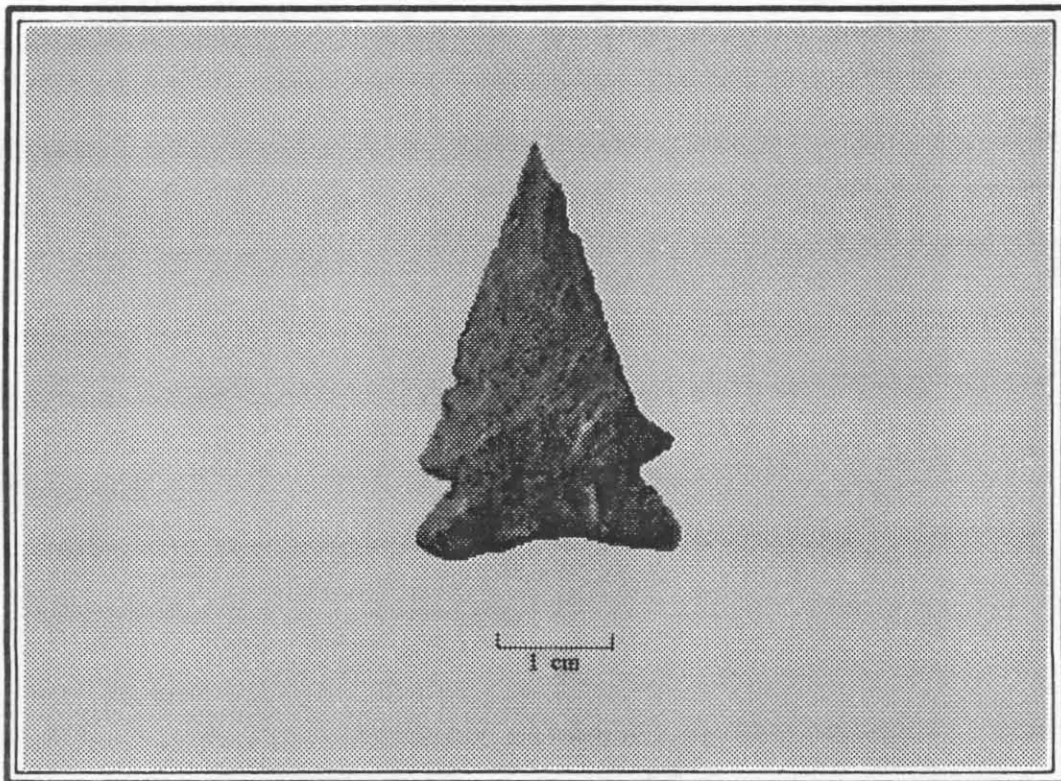


Figure 29. Early Archaic Projectile Point, 38MC930.

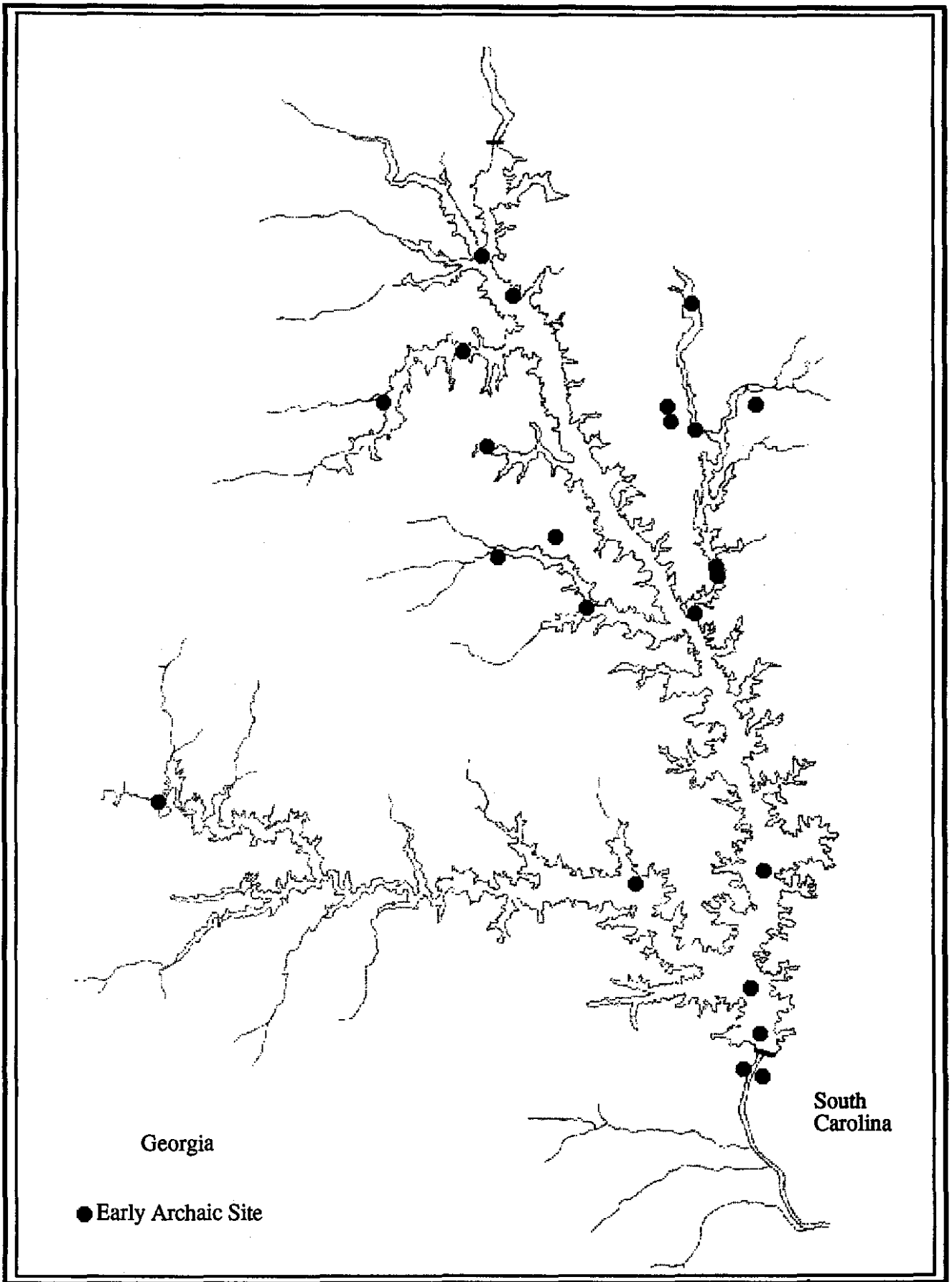


Figure 30. Distribution of Early Archaic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

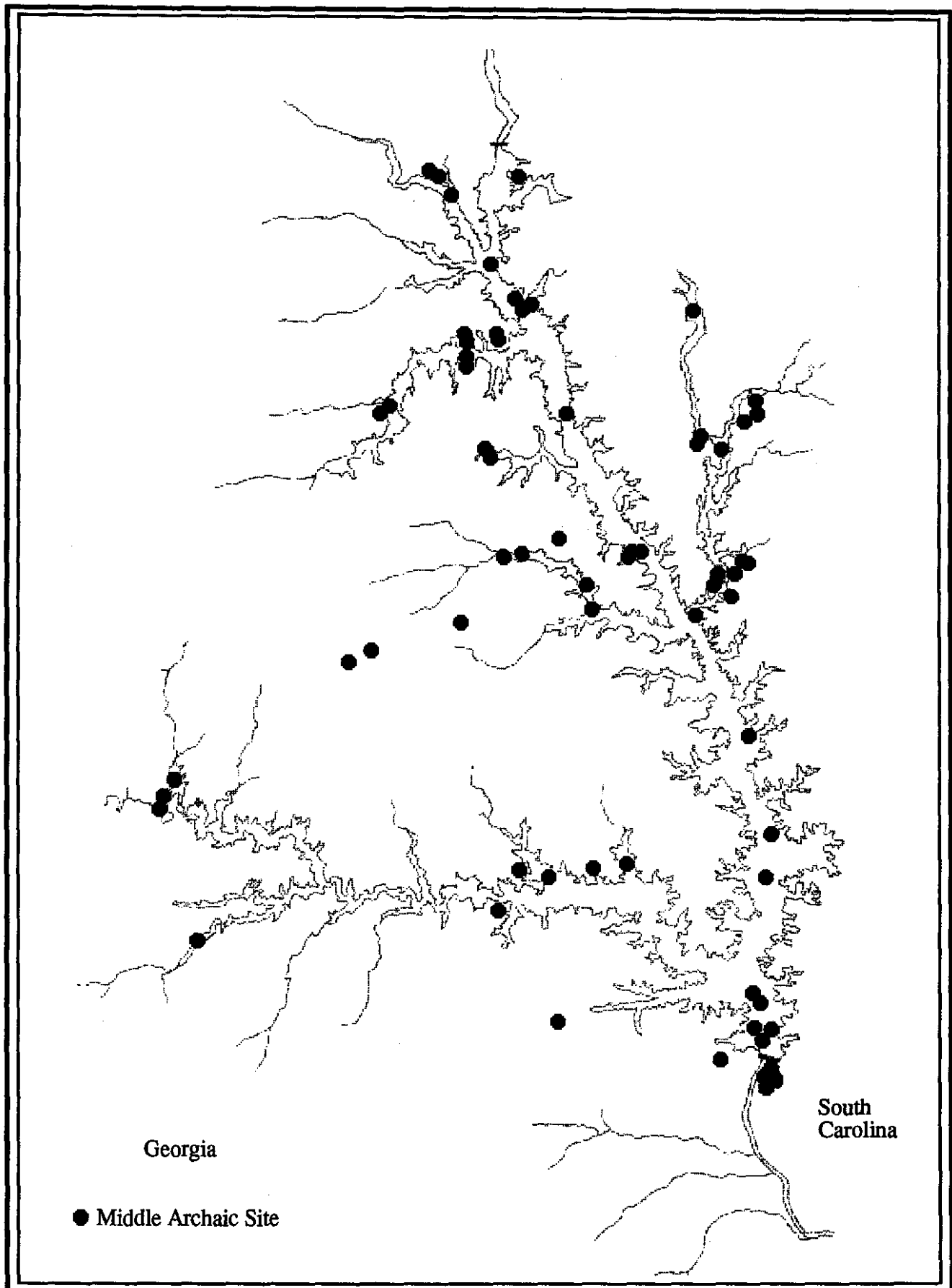


Figure 31. Distribution of Middle Archaic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

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Caldwell identified a preceramic Archaic horizon in his excavations at Lake Springs Creek, which he termed, the "Old Quartz" culture. His assemblage from Lake Springs includes Morrow Mountain projectile points. Unfortunately, Caldwell was unable to sample a large area of the pre-Late Archaic horizons at Lake Springs Creek. If he had, quite possibly, he would have found a deeply stratified Archaic deposit such as that found by Crook further downstream at the mouth of Rae's Creek (Crook 1990).

### MIDDLE TO LATE ARCHAIC TRANSITION SETTLEMENT

The transition from the Middle to Late Archaic period in the south Atlantic slope is poorly understood. Eight sites in the project area contained sites from this period. Very few sites from this period (circa 3,500 to 2,500 B.C.) have been excavated, and there are very few radiocarbon dates for this interim. Even the basics, such as diagnostic projectile points, are not securely established. Sassaman (1985) recognized one Middle to Late Archaic (MALA) projectile point type, a slender slightly corner notched point, as transitional between the Middle and Late Archaic in the upper coastal plain of South Carolina. Sassaman noted shared similarities between the MALA point type and the White Springs, Sykes, and Benton types in the Tennessee valley. Since Sassaman's initial presentation of the MALA point type, they have been excavated from a number of transitional Middle to Late Archaic sites in the region. This validity of this association has since been confirmed in the Augusta area in excavations at the Phinizy Swamp site. The Brier Creek lanceolate point also dates to the Middle to Late Archaic transition in the central Savannah River region (Elliott et al. 1993, 1994).

The MALA points in the RBS collection were characterized by narrow, thick thermally altered chert blades bearing heavy evidence of use and breakage. Six sites with MALA points were plotted in the study area that probably date to the Middle to Late Archaic transition period. None of the MALA sites were excavated. The sites occurred in a variety of environments and were widely distributed in the project area (Figure 32). No major sites from this period were recognized.

### LATE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT

During the Late Archaic period, the central Savannah River section was home to a cultural expression that has been interpreted by some as a political center, possibly the core of an incipient chiefdom (Sassaman 1993). The most spectacular sites associated with this culture, such as Stallings Island, have been excavated or destroyed by modern development and looting. The Clark Hill survey collection contains several dozen Late Archaic sites that will be useful for modeling Late Archaic settlement away from the presumed cultural center. Important excavations were conducted by Miller and Caldwell at the confluence of Lake Springs Creek and the Savannah River.

Late Archaic sites in the central Savannah River region are identified by the presence of large and medium sized stemmed projectile points, soapstone perforated slabs, Stallings Island series pottery, and soapstone bowls (cf., Anderson and Joseph 1988; Bullen and Greene 1970; Claflin 1931; Coe 1964; Crook 1990; Crusoe and DePratter 1976; Elliott 1981, 1984b; Elliott and Doyon 1981; Elliott et al. 1993; Fairbanks 1942; Jones 1873; Ledbetter 1988, 1991; Miller 1949; Sassaman 1991, 1993a, 1993b; Smith 1974; Wood et al. 1985). Most Late Archaic sites were identified by the presence of stemmed projectile points and soapstone artifacts.

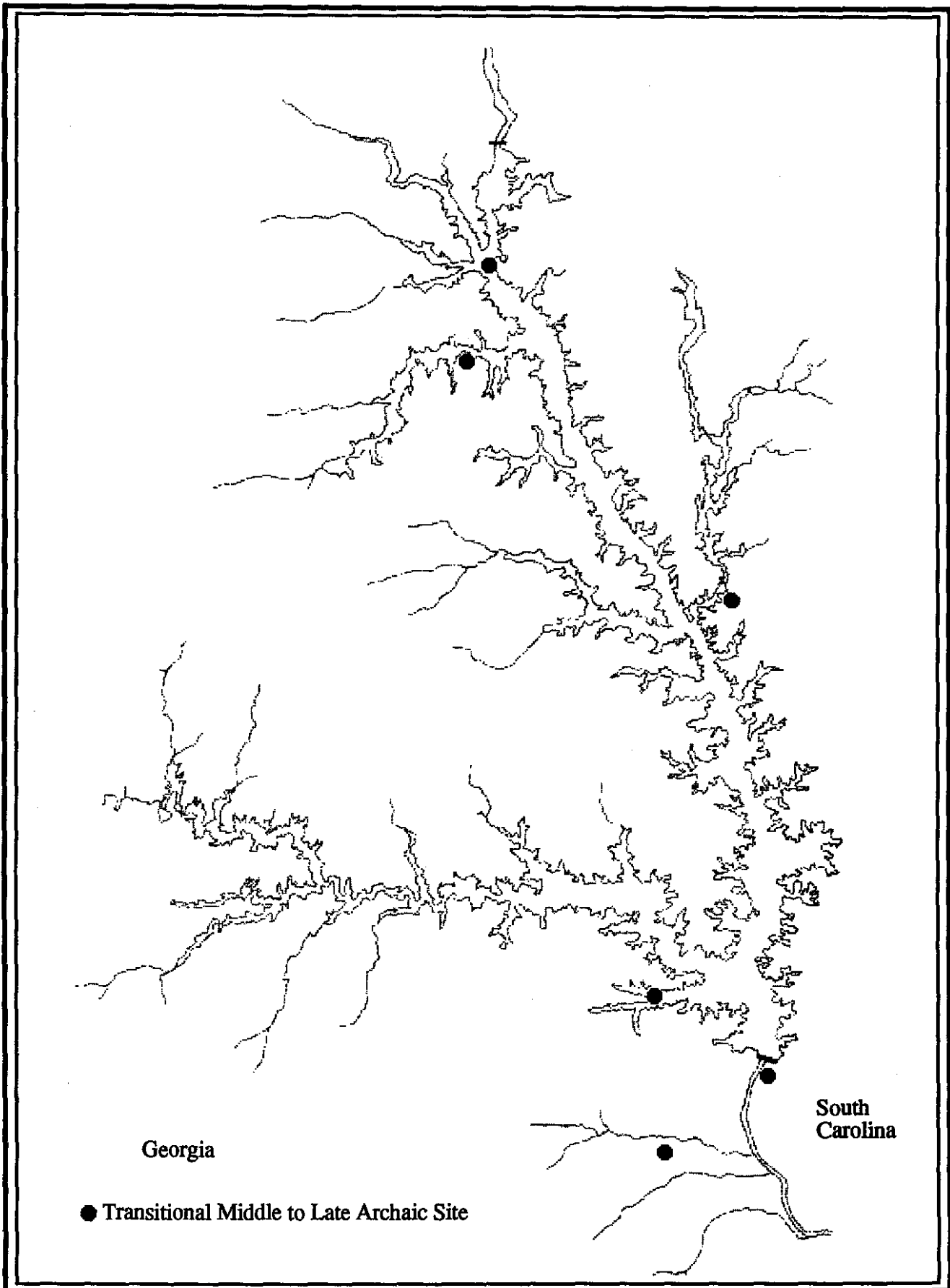


Figure 32. Distribution of Middle to Late Archaic Transition Sites, Clark Hill RBS.



A total of 83 sites within the project area contained Late Archaic components, while Terminal Archaic components were identified on 19 sites (Figures 33 and 34). In all, 64 sites were plotted in the Clark Hill region that date to the Late Archaic period, nearly equal to that observed for the Middle Archaic period. Fifty-five sites contained significant amounts of Late Archaic diagnostic artifacts. Late Archaic sites are found in a variety of environments including uplands, tributaries and the Savannah River valley. Two site clusters were observed: one near the dam and one near the confluence of Little River and the Savannah River in South Carolina, where site clusters also were observed for the Middle Archaic. Freshwater shellfish middens are known only for the Late Archaic period in the Clark Hill region, with notable middens identified at Stallings Island (9CB1), Price's Island (9LC1), Lake Springs (9CB22), Kiokee Creek (9CB25), Uchee Creek (9CB15), and Mims Point (Jones 1873; Steiner 1899; Claflin 1931; Wauchope 1966; Miller 1949; Smith 1974; Elliott 1984; Sassaman 1993).

Stallings Island pottery was found on eleven of Miller's sites, or 17 percent of the identified Late Archaic sites. These include: 9CB15 at the mouth of Uchee Creek; 9CB25 at the mouth of Kiokee Creek; 9CB22 and 9CB162 at the mouth of Lake Springs; 9EB1 (9EB513) on the Savannah River; 9LC1 on Price's Island; 9LC41 on Soap Creek; 9CB139 on Keg Creek; 9LC54 on the Savannah River; 9MF37 on Big Creek; and 38MC11 on the Savannah River (Smith 1974; Anderson et al. 1994; Wauchope 1966). Selected Stallings Island pottery rim profiles are illustrated in Figures 35 through 37. One dowel impressed, or broad line simple stamped, thick sand tempered sherd was collected from 38MC979 on the Little River, South Carolina. This sherd was identified as either Thoms Creek or Refuge. No other Thoms Creek or Refuge sherds were identified in the survey collection.

Soapstone perforated slabs were found on 38 sites in the survey, or more than 59 percent of the identified Late Archaic sites. The most recovered from any one site ( $n=22$ ), other than the Lake Springs site, were found at 9CB24. One example from 38MC934 was decorated, but all others were plain. Soapstone perforated slabs were most common during the early and middle part of the Late Archaic in the Savannah River valley, occurring in both preceramic and ceramic contexts.

Soapstone vessel sherds were found on 12 sites in the survey, or 18 percent of the identified Late Archaic sites. Soapstone sherds were present at 9CB142, 9CB151, 9CB169, 9LC10, 9LC43, 9LC51, 9LC54, 38MC934, 38MC936, 38MC948, 38MC960, and 38AB630. Only one specimen was decorated (multiple incised lines) and one rim sherd had evidence of a lug handle. The soapstone vessel rim profiles are illustrated in Figure 38. Soapstone vessels are seen as a late addition to the material culture of the Savannah River valley and were probably not common until after 3,400 B.P. (1,450 B.C.).

While no soapstone quarries were identified by the original survey, soapstone outcrops were suspected near 38MC934, based on the presence of large unmodified soapstone blocks on the site. Research in the upper Oconee River area demonstrated that large unmodified blocks were never more than a few hundred meters from a soapstone outcrop or quarry (Elliott 1981). Numerous soapstone outcrops are documented in the region in Elbert, Columbia, Wilkes, and Lincoln counties, Georgia, and Abbeville, Edgefield and McCormick counties, South Carolina. Aboriginal quarries are recorded in Elbert, Wilkes, and Columbia counties, Georgia (Wauchope 1966; Wood et al. 1986). Several quarries have been identified near the Clark Hill region, and, undoubtedly, some were flooded by the lake. These quarries were most intensively used during the Late Archaic period, although they also were used during the Mississippian period for soapstone pipe manufacture (Rudolph and Hally 1985).

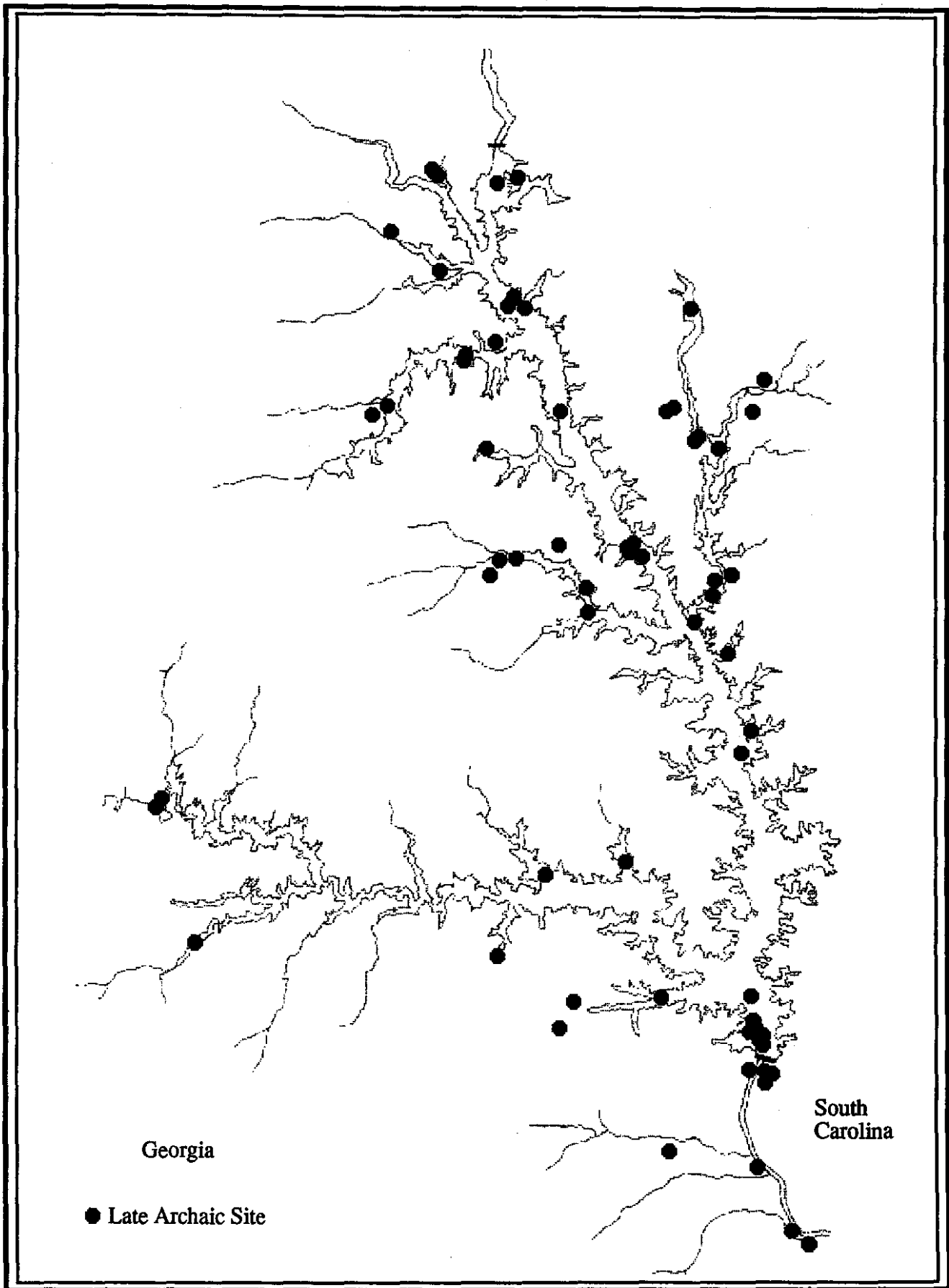


Figure 33. Distribution of Late Archaic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.



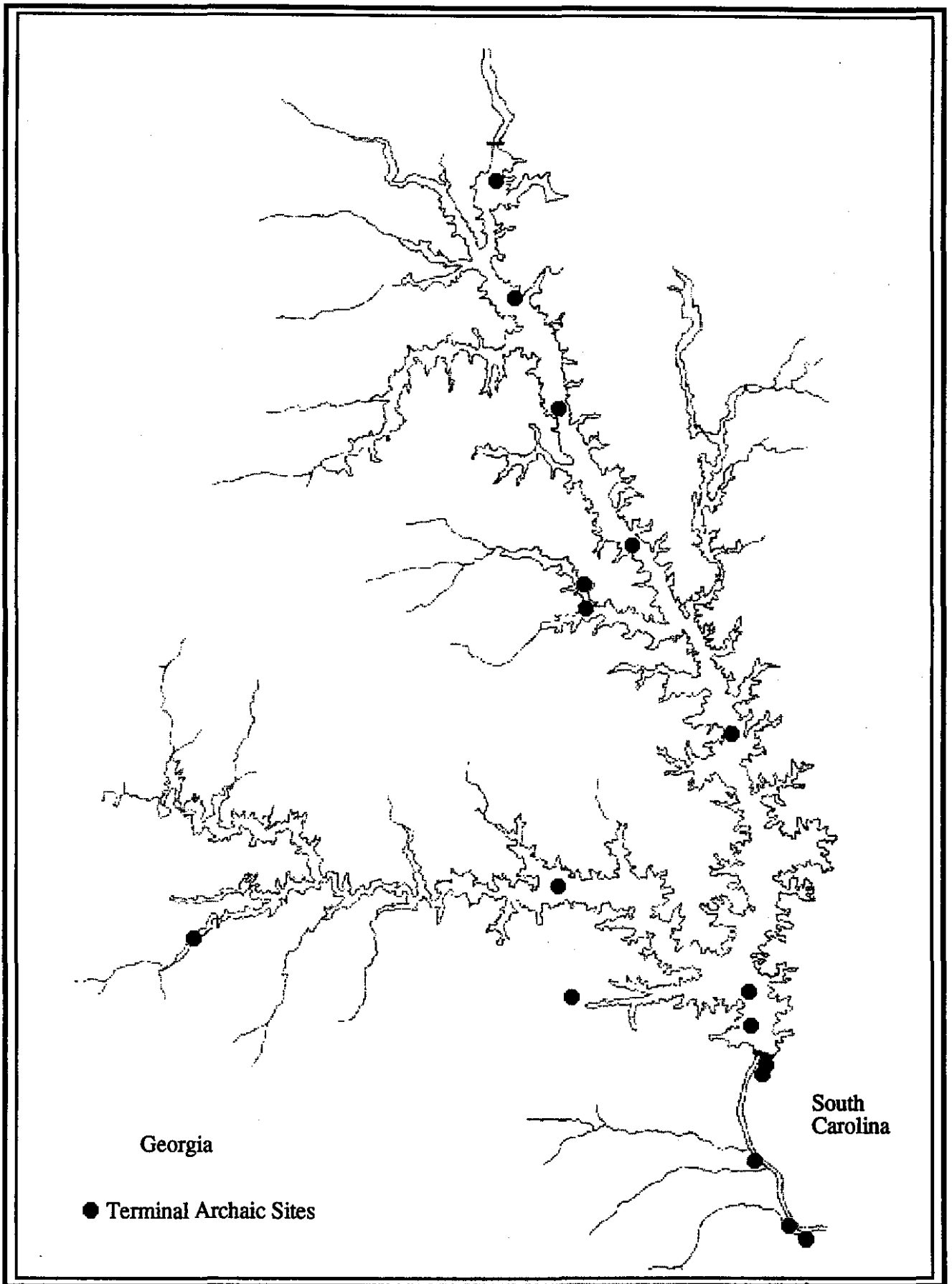


Figure 34. Distribution of Terminal Archaic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

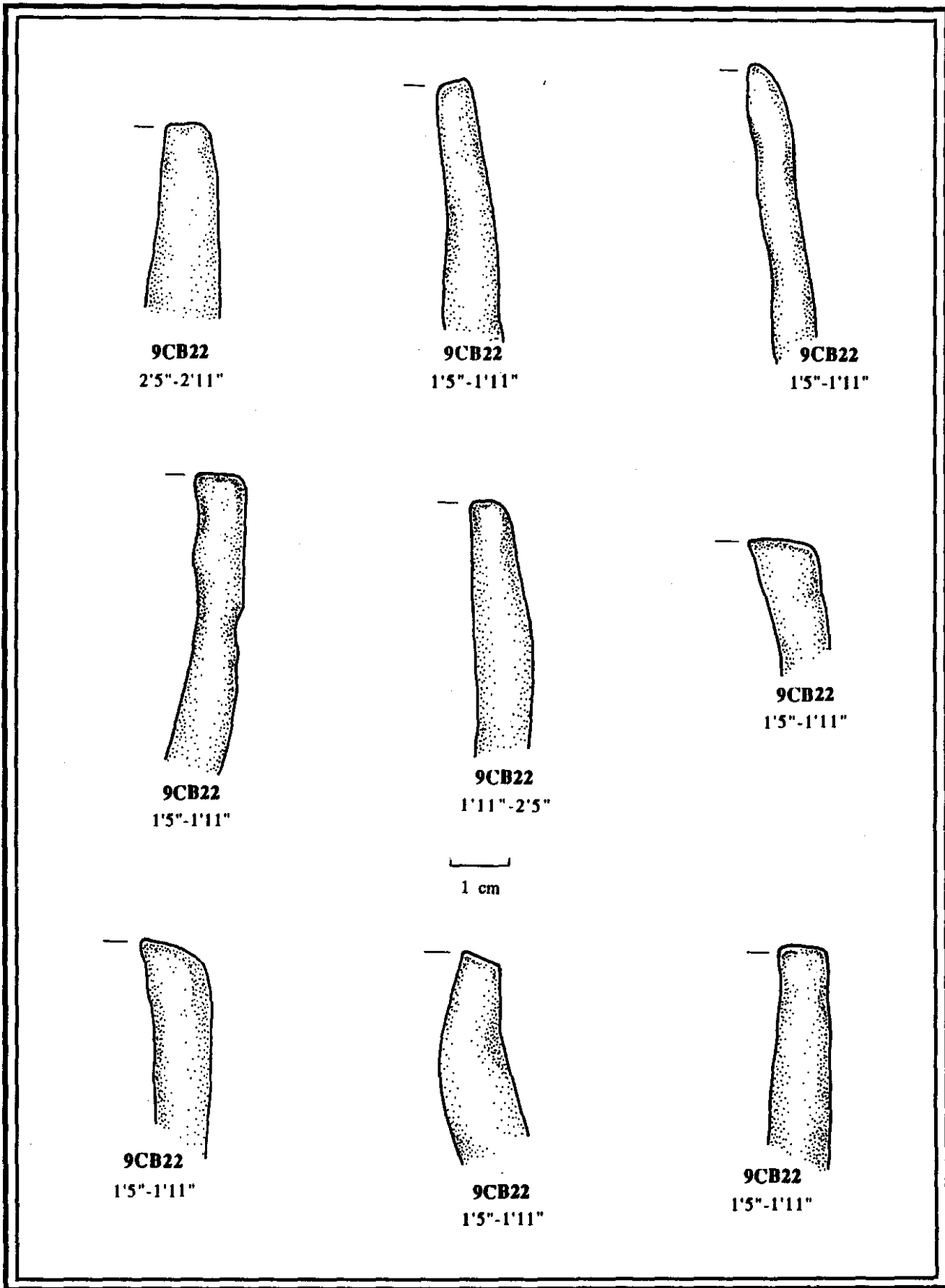


Figure 35. Selected Vessel Rim Profiles, Stallings Island Plain, 9CB 22.

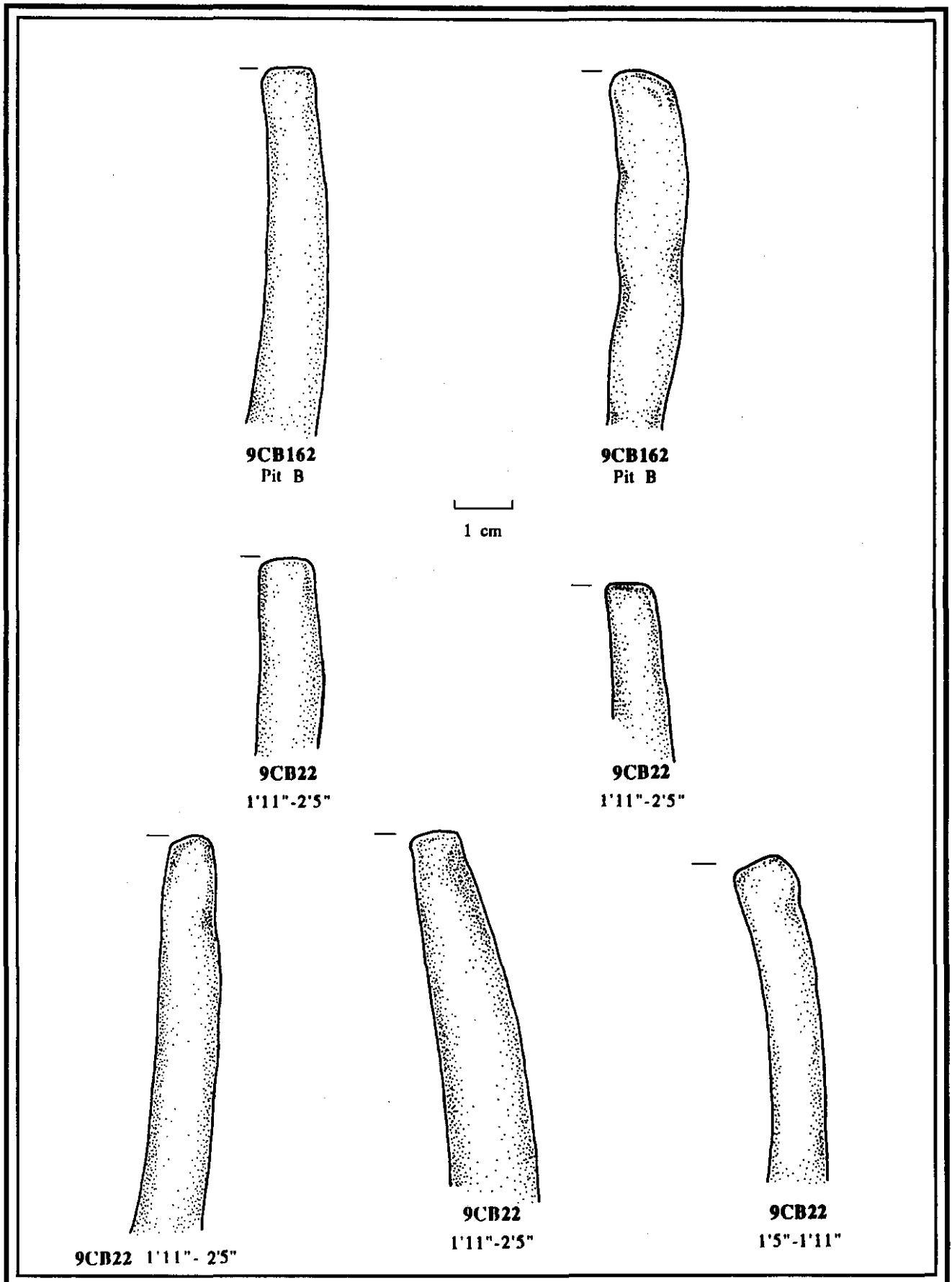


Figure 36. Selected Vessel Rim Profiles, Stallings Island Plain, 9CB22 and 9CB162.

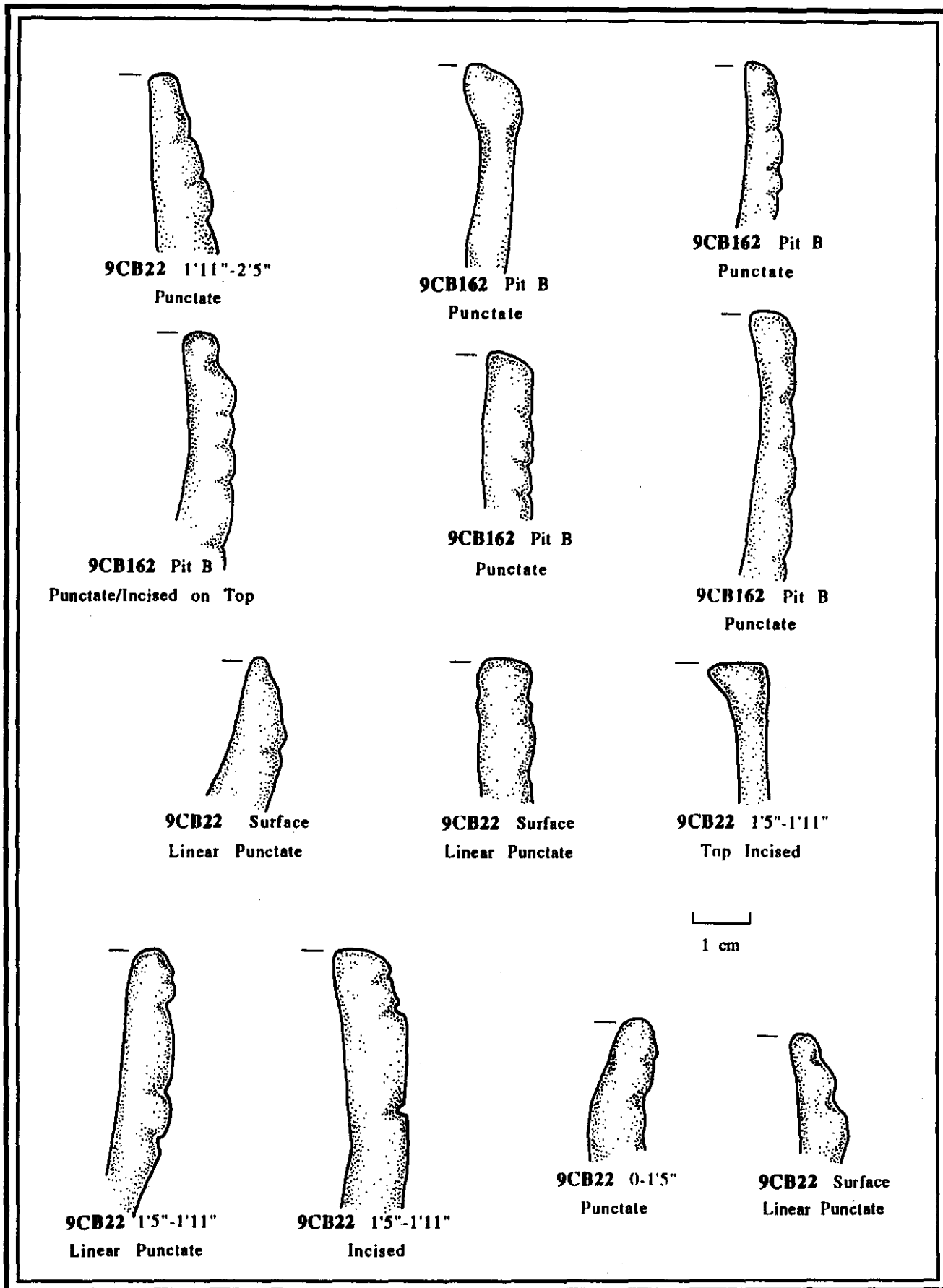


Figure 37. Selected Vessel Rim Profiles, Stallings Island Punctate, 9CB22 and 9CB162.

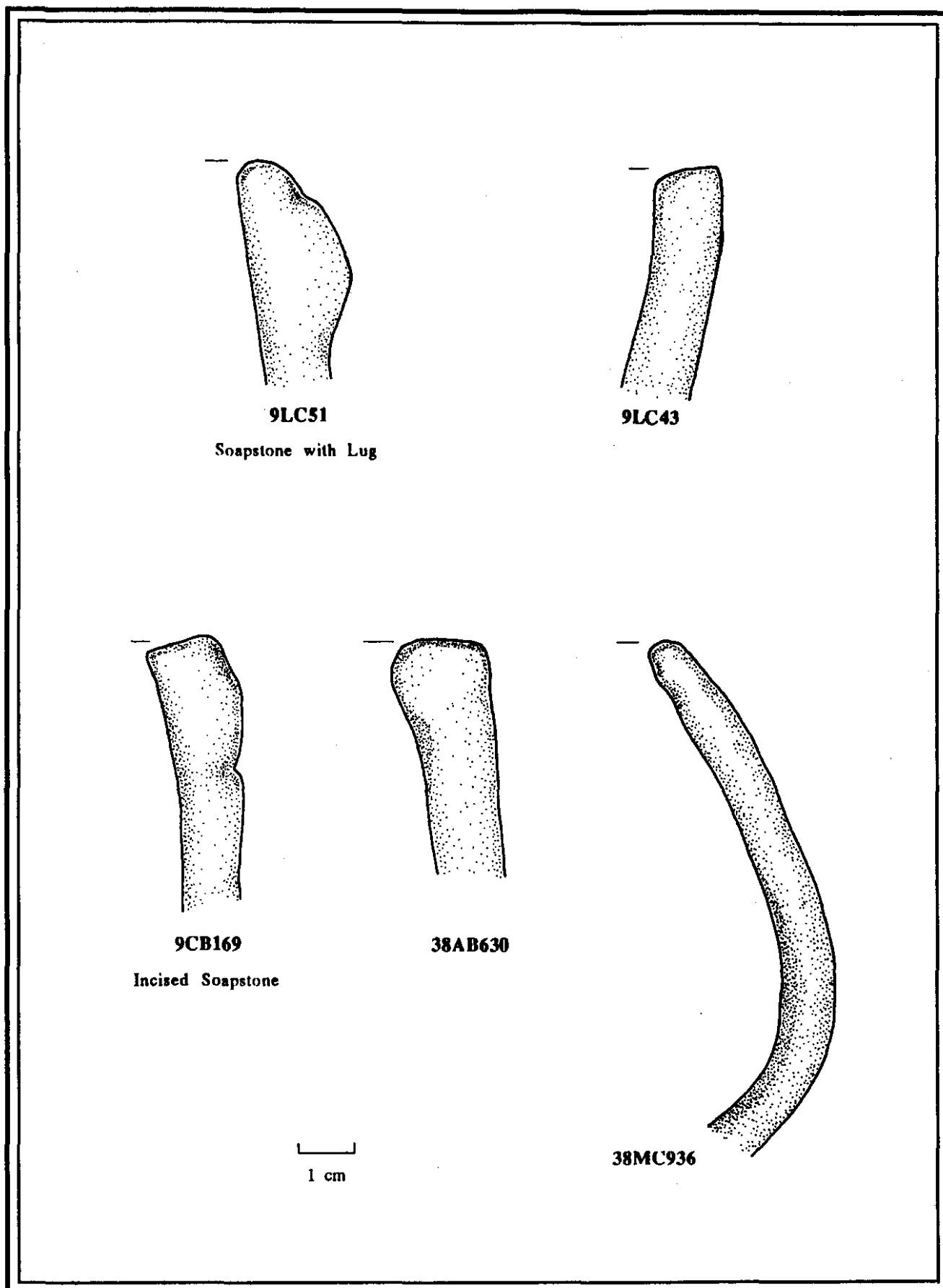


Figure 38. Selected Soapstone Vessel Rim Profiles, Various Sites.

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Subsequent surveys in the project area have identified many additional Late Archaic sites. Diagnostic artifacts reported include Stallings Island pottery, perforated slabs, soapstone bowl sherds, and stemmed projectile points (cf., Elliott 1983; Anderson et al. 1994). Elliott observed a trend for sites with perforated soapstone slabs to be less riverine oriented than sites with soapstone bowls, and perforated slabs were more concentrated in the Stallings Island vicinity (Elliott 1986). Excavations conducted in the Russell Reservoir, Wallace Reservoir, and on the Sumter National Forest have extended the known range of Stallings Island pottery well to the north, west, and east of Lake Clark Hill (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Elliott 1981, 1984d).

## WOODLAND SETTLEMENT

Woodland occupation in the project area is marked by sand tempered pottery, large triangular (Yadkin), small Hamilton projectile points, and small stemmed projectile points. Woodland pottery includes Dunlap Fabric Impressed; Cartersville Simple-, Check-, and Linear Check Stamped; Deptford Incised (possibly Weeden Island Incised); Swift Creek Complicated Stamped; Napier Complicated Stamped; and plain sand tempered wares.

Early Woodland period settlement in the Savannah River valley declined in frequency compared with the Late Archaic period with only 35 components identified and 33 sites plotted. The frequency of sites is even lower during the Middle Woodland (11 components) and Late Woodland (11 components). A variety of environments were used as shown in the distribution map of Woodland period sites (Figure 39). One cluster of Woodland sites was observed near the Clark Hill Dam. Early Woodland sites are the most strongly represented in the project area, as shown in Figure 40. Lesser amounts of Middle Woodland sites were plotted, and only one Late Woodland site as shown in Figures 41 and 42. Eight major Early Woodland sites and five major Middle or Late Woodland sites were found. Dunlap Fabric Impressed ware was the most common diagnostic of the Early Woodland period. Cartersville Check Stamped also dates to the Early Woodland period. The dating of simple stamped and cord marked wares is more problematic, since these decorative traditions spanned most of the Woodland period, and continued into the Mississippian period. Swift Creek pottery was found on four sites in the survey: 9LC51, 9LC52, 9EB524, and 9EB529, and date to the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Swift Creek pottery also was reported from Rembert Mound (9EB1) and the Anthony Shoals site (9WS51), but none was found during the RBS (Wauchope 1966; Wood and Smith 1988). Napier pottery from the Late Woodland period was identified on 9EB528.

Most Woodland sites, however, could not be assigned to an Early, Middle, or Late Woodland sub-periods because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts. The distribution of Woodland or Mississippian sites of unspecified subperiod is shown in Figure 43.

## MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT

Mississippian sites in the RBS were identified by grit tempered pottery of the Etowah, Savannah, and Lamar series and Madison small triangular projectile points. Two examples of Mississippian period pottery sherds from the study area are shown in Figure 44. One is a human effigy head vessel rim adorno found at Petersburg, while the other is a complicated stamped (*Clark Hill Complicated Stamped*) design sherd from a large vessel, possibly a stylized representation of a winged figure, which was found near the Clark Hill dam.

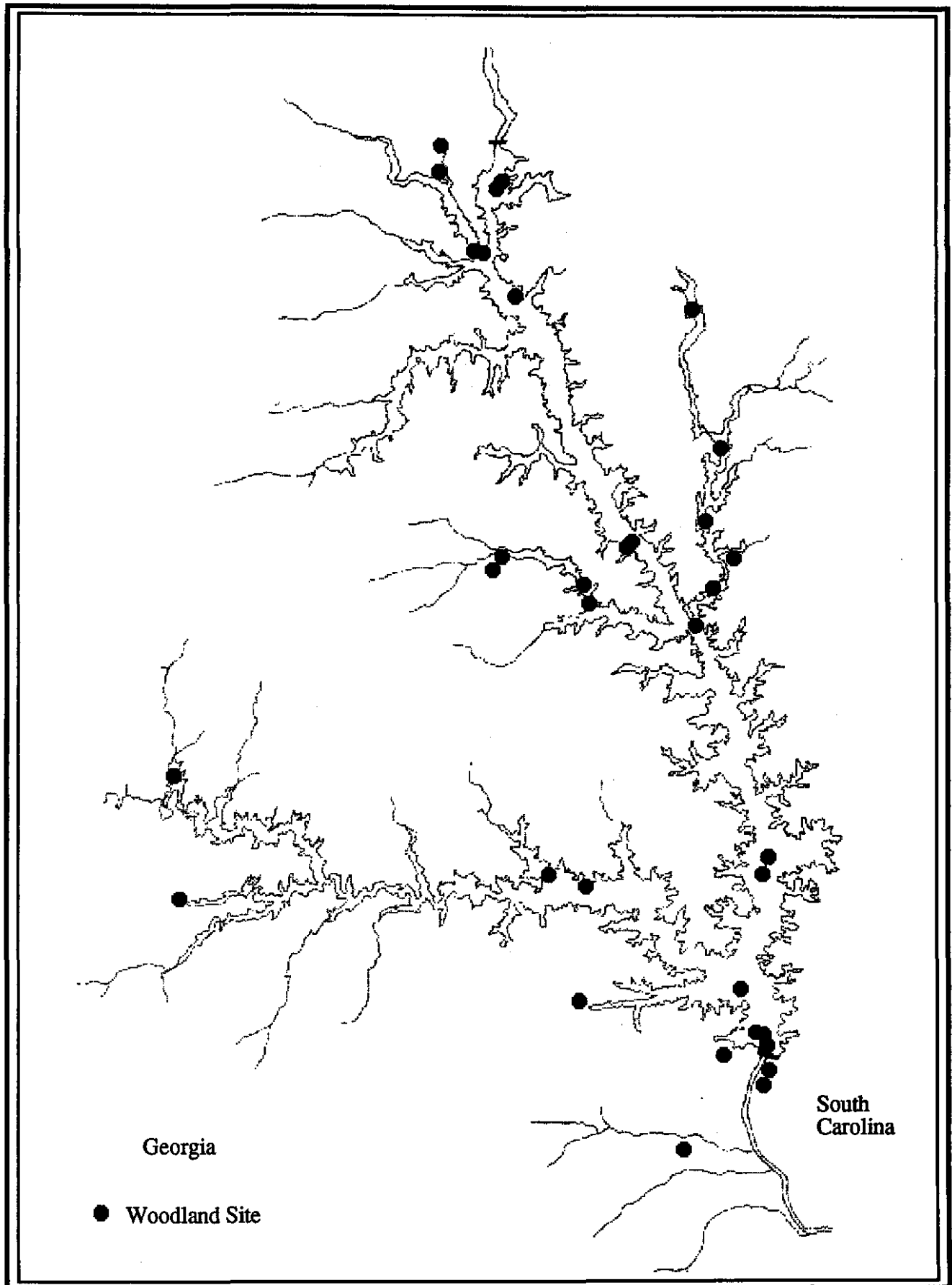


Figure 39. Distribution of Woodland Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

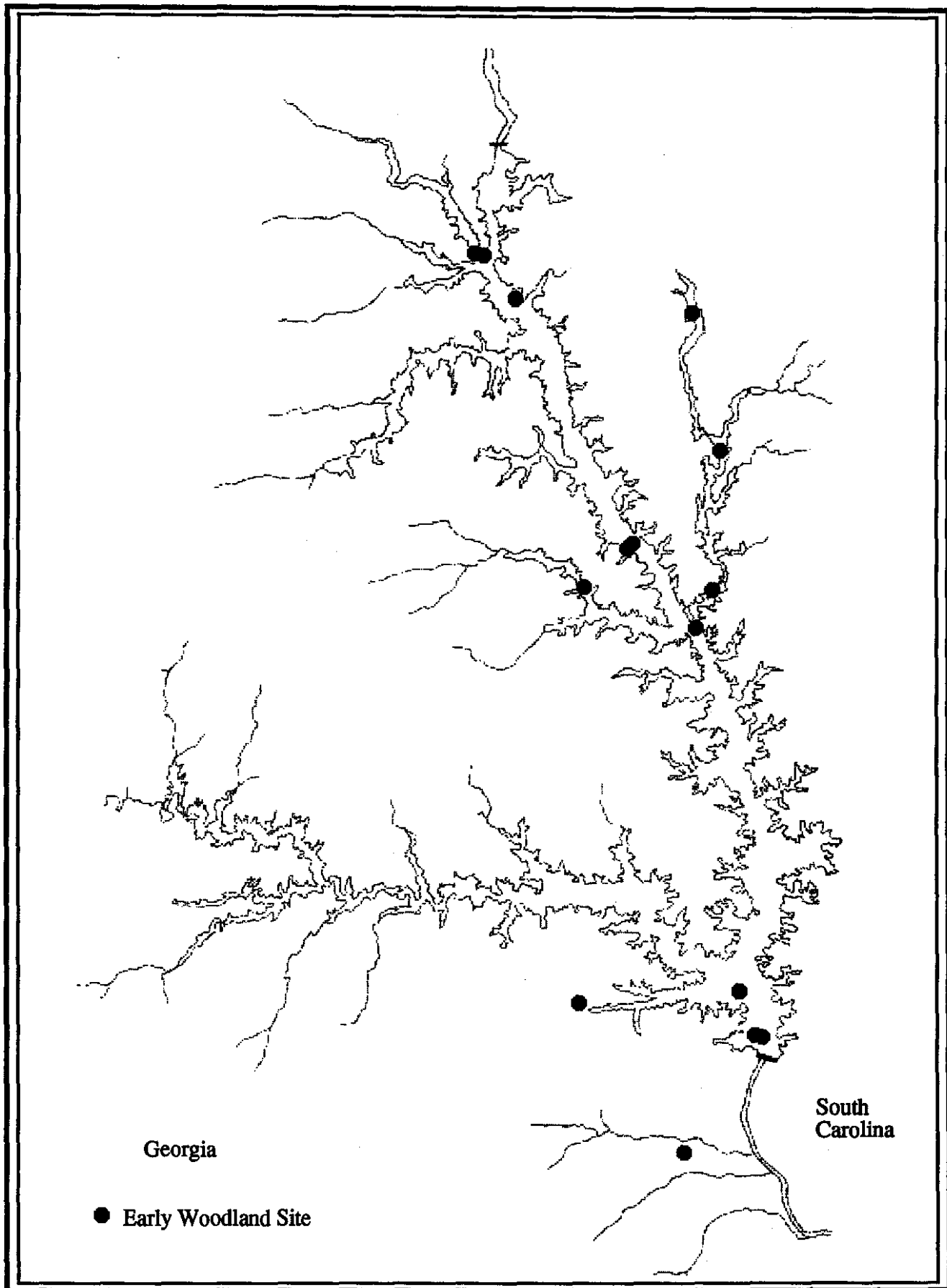


Figure 40. Distribution of Early Woodland Sites, Clark Hill RBS.



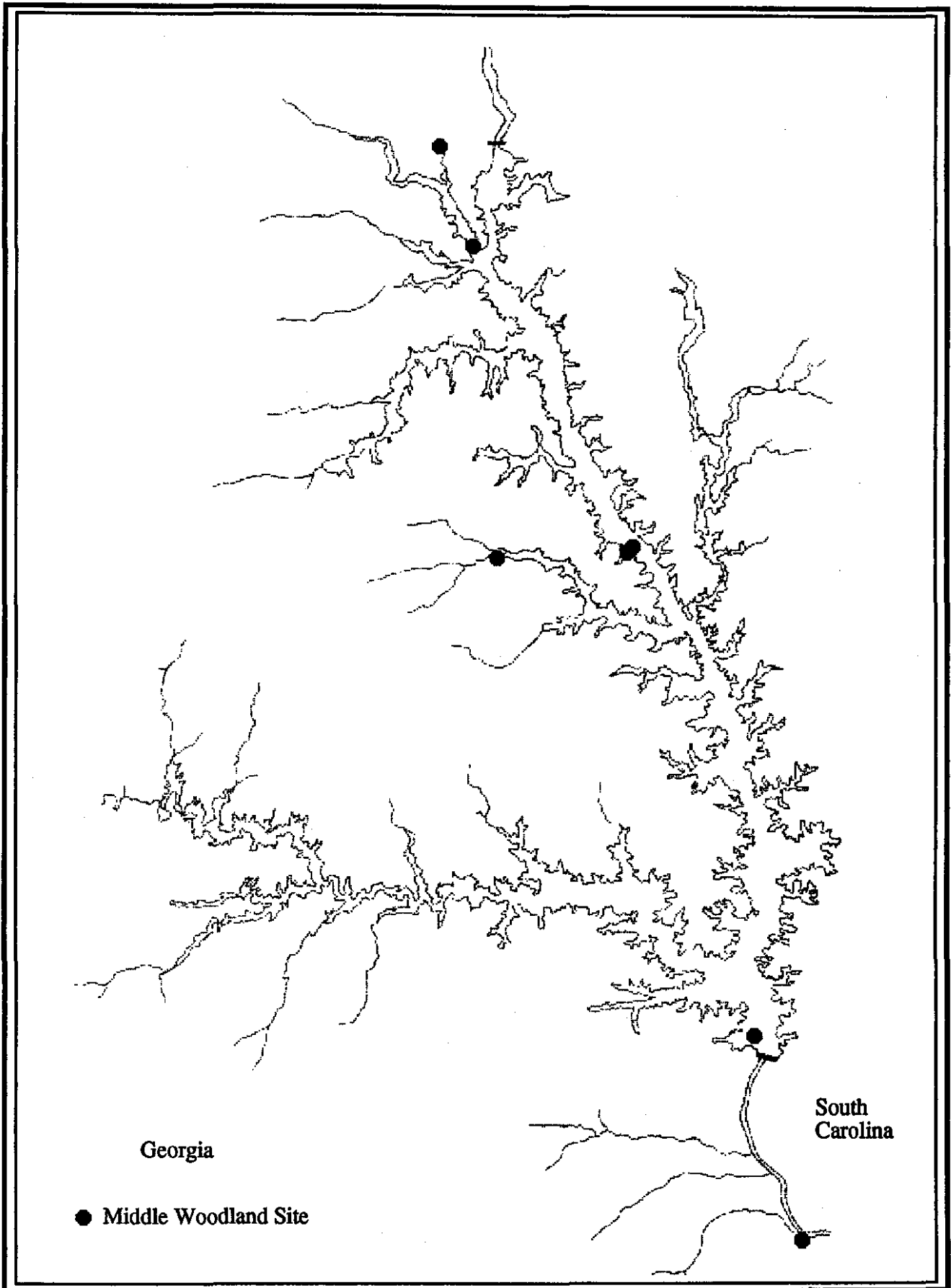


Figure 41. Distribution of Middle Woodland Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

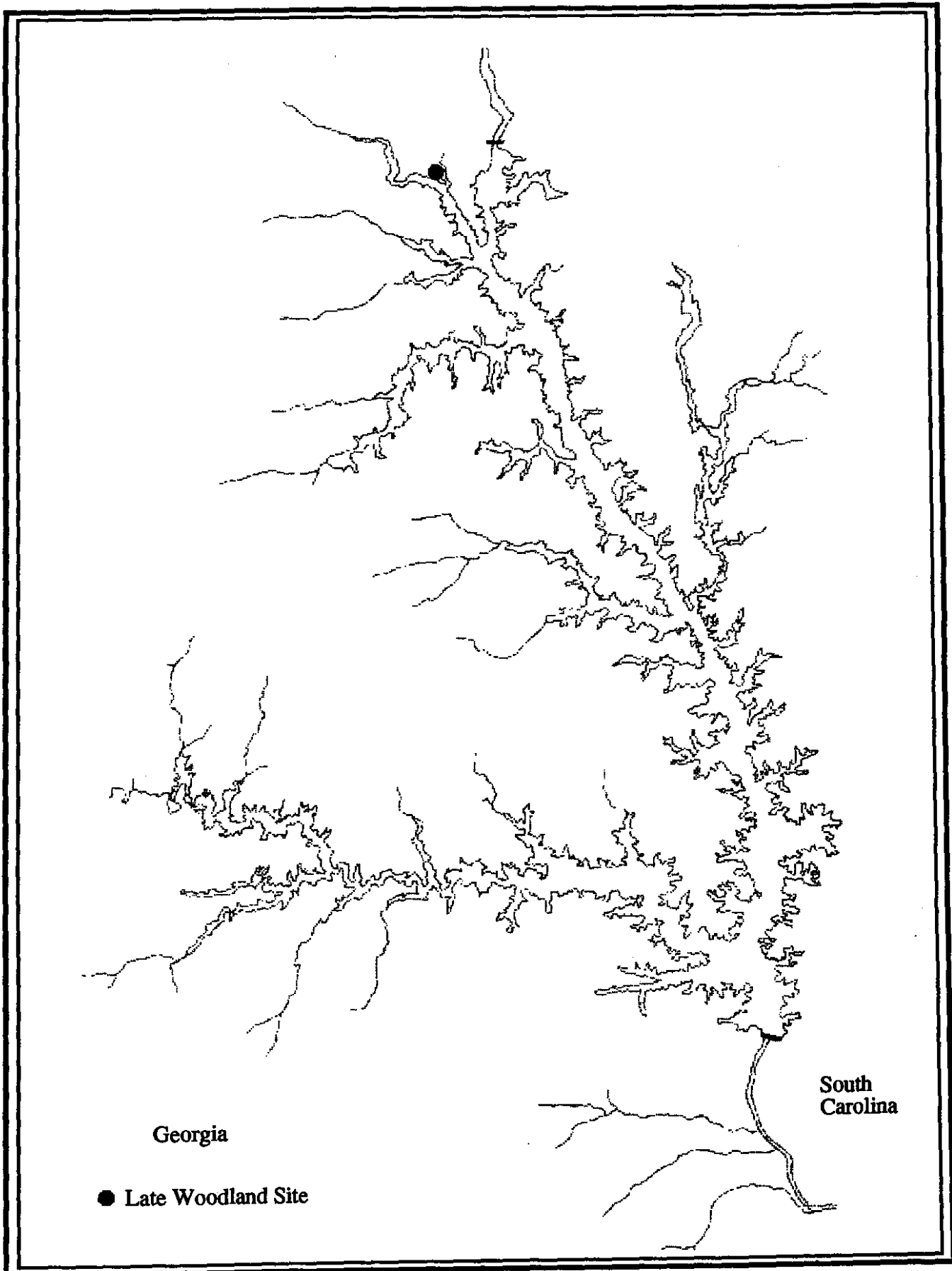


Figure 42. Distribution of Late Woodland Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

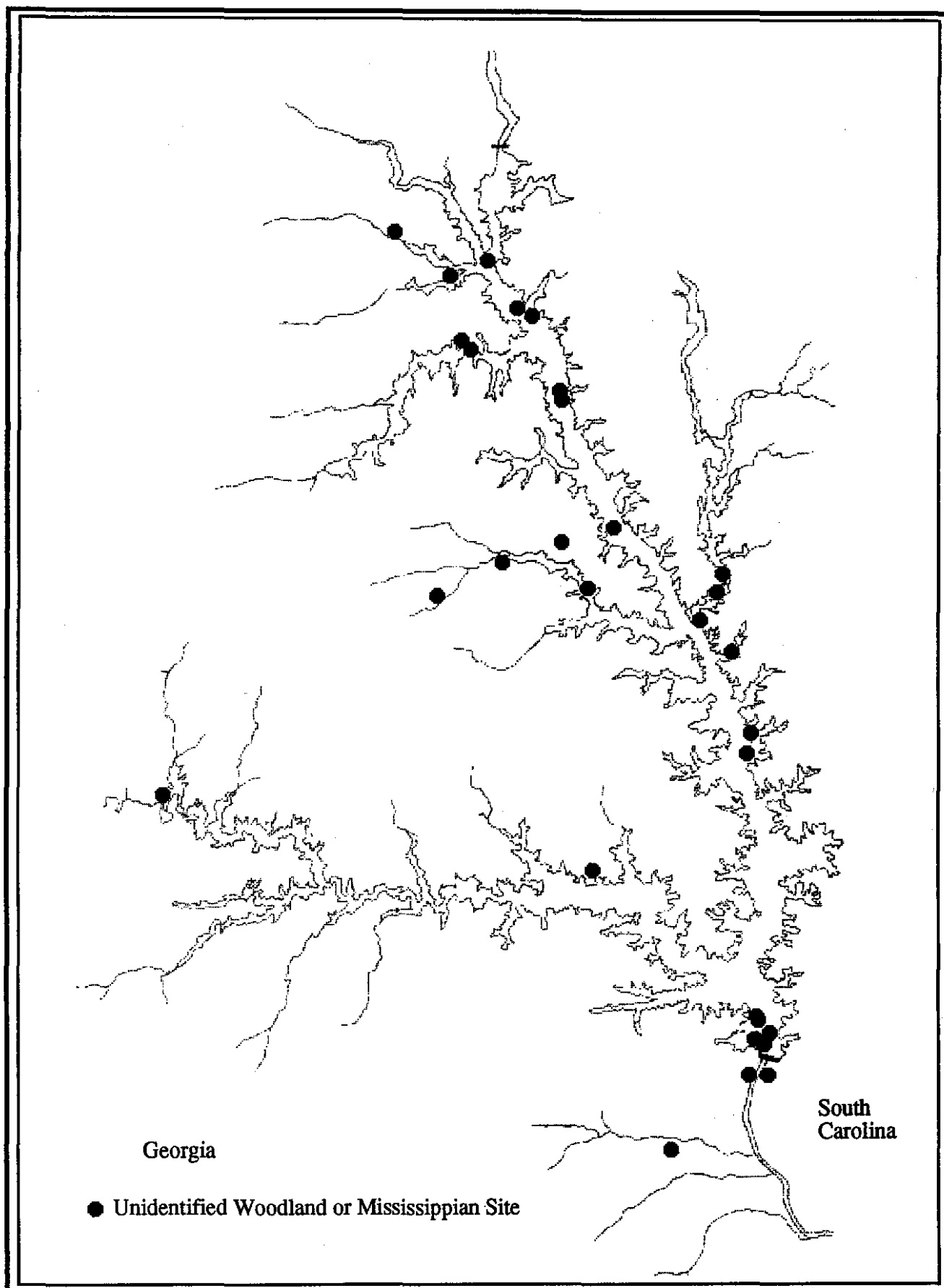


Figure 43. Distribution of Woodland or Mississippian Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

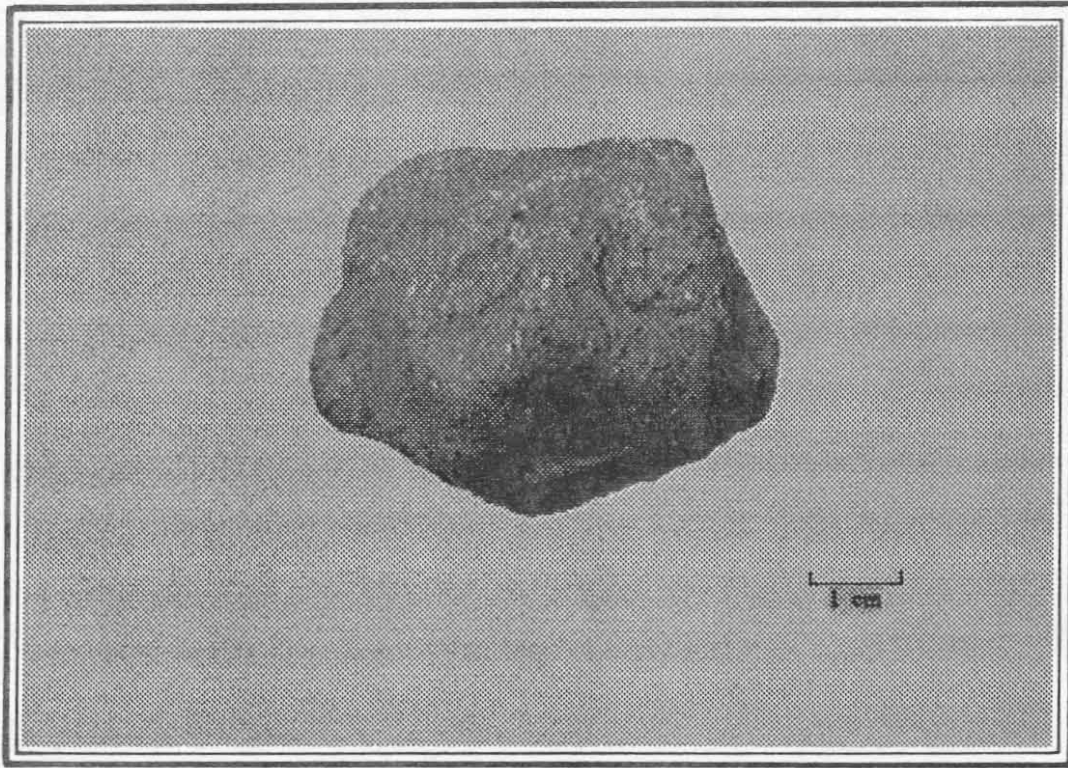


Figure 44. Mississippian Effigy Adorno, 9EB174.

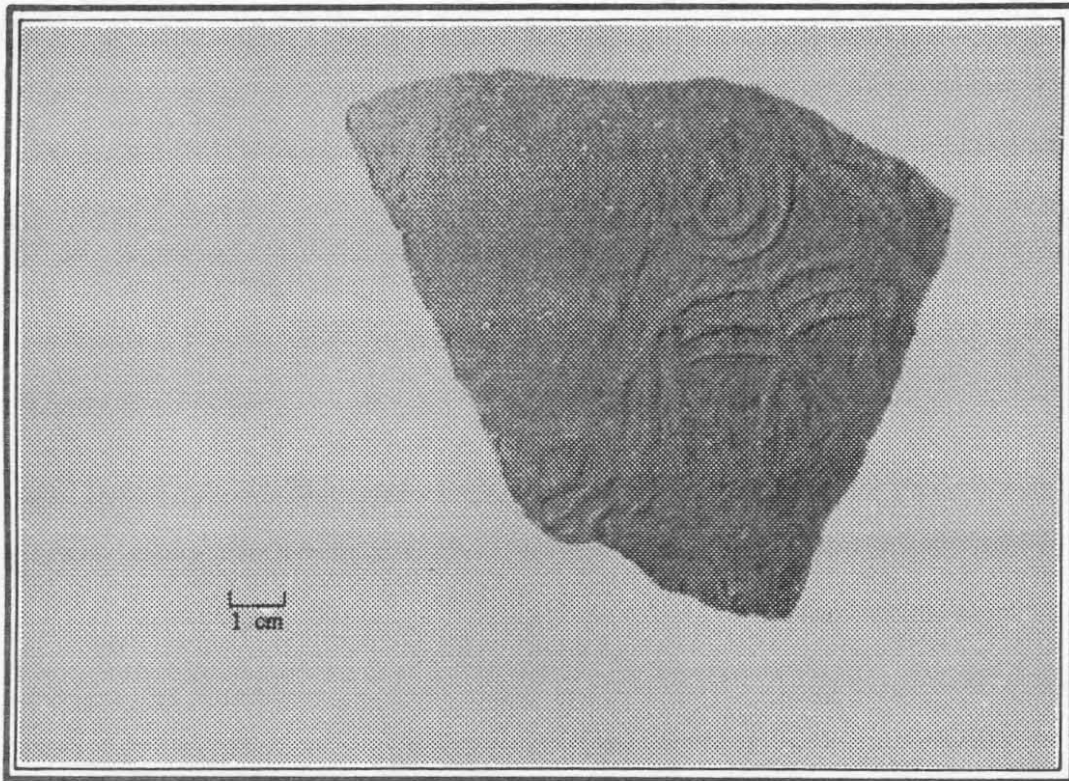


Figure 45. Complicated Stamped Sherd, 38MC936.

The Clark Hill region contains a suspected political center, centered around Rembert Mound, during the Early and Middle Mississippian periods. Most archaeologists believe that, by the Late Mississippian period, this region was nearly abandoned. Anderson (1990) reviews the changes that occurred in the Savannah River valley during the Mississippian period, but his conclusions concerning the central Savannah River region remain speculative. Anderson provides political and environmental explanations for the settlement pattern that has been observed elsewhere in the valley. The survey data indicate that the region was not entirely abandoned during Late Lamar times.

Rudolph and Hally reviewed the extant data on Mississippian settlement for the middle Savannah River region (Rudolph and Hally 1985; Hally and Rudolph 1986). They assigned the phase designations Rembert and Hollywood for the Early Mississippian period, and Rembert for Middle Mississippian period. Their data from the Lake Clark Hill region, however, was based solely on their reanalysis of pottery from the Rembert Mounds and review of published data on the Hollywood Mounds excavations. No consideration was given to the other Mississippian sites in the intervening region.

Specialized rim treatments have been shown to be sensitive time indicators in the Lake Oconee region and a similar relationship has been described for the Savannah River (Rudolph and Hally 1985). Selected Woodland and Mississippian rim profiles from the study area are illustrated in Figures 46 through 49. The most common rim treatment in the Mississippian pottery assemblage in the study area was simple, or unmodified. Isolated smoothed nodes below the rim, unfolded cane punctated, and cane punctate rosette appliqués were next most common. Folded pinched, folded notched, and folded cane punctate rims were the least common and were only found on six sites. Site 9LC44 yielded three folded notched rims and one folded cane punctate example. Site 9LC10 had two folded pinched rims and one folded cane punctate example. Site 38MC976, 38AB630, 9LC51, and 9CB139 each had one folded pinched rim. Rembert Mound (9EB1) had eight folded pinched sherds. Other sites on the lake shoreline and surrounding areas, such as 38MC180, 38MC200, and 38MC428, have yielded folded pinched rims that were not identified during the original survey (Elliott 1983, 1986).

Research in other areas of Georgia has shown that Lamar rim folds tend to get wider through time. The width of the folded pinched rims were measured (n=13) yielding a reservoir mean of 15.9 mm. Folded pinched rims are present during the Rembert Phase (A.D. 1350 to 1450), but are more common during the Tugaloo Phase (A.D. 1450 to 1600) (Anderson 1990:457).

Lamar Incised sherds, more prevalent in Late Lamar times, were rare in the study area. Only three Lamar Bold Incised sherds were reported from Rembert Mounds (9EB1) by Caldwell (1953). Five other sites in the reservoir contained Lamar incised sherds: 38MC936, 38MC986, 9LC10, 9LC43, and 9WS62. With the exception of one fine incised tobacco pipe found at 38MC936, all of the incised sherds were either bold or medium incised. These data support the view that Late Lamar settlement in the region (i.e., Tugaloo Phase) was present in the study area, but minor. Recent excavations at the Anthony Shoals site (9WS51), however, yielded significant numbers of Lamar incised sherds (n=50), or 9.9 percent of the Lamar pottery assemblage (Wood and Smith 1988). The Anthony Shoals site was likely a major aboriginal settlement on the Broad River, but it was not identified by the Clark Hill RBS. Lamar incised sherds also have been reported from sites along the shoreline such as 38MC181 and 38MC200, indicating that the Lamar presence is even more substantial than that revealed by the RBS data (Elliott 1983). No European trade material was identified

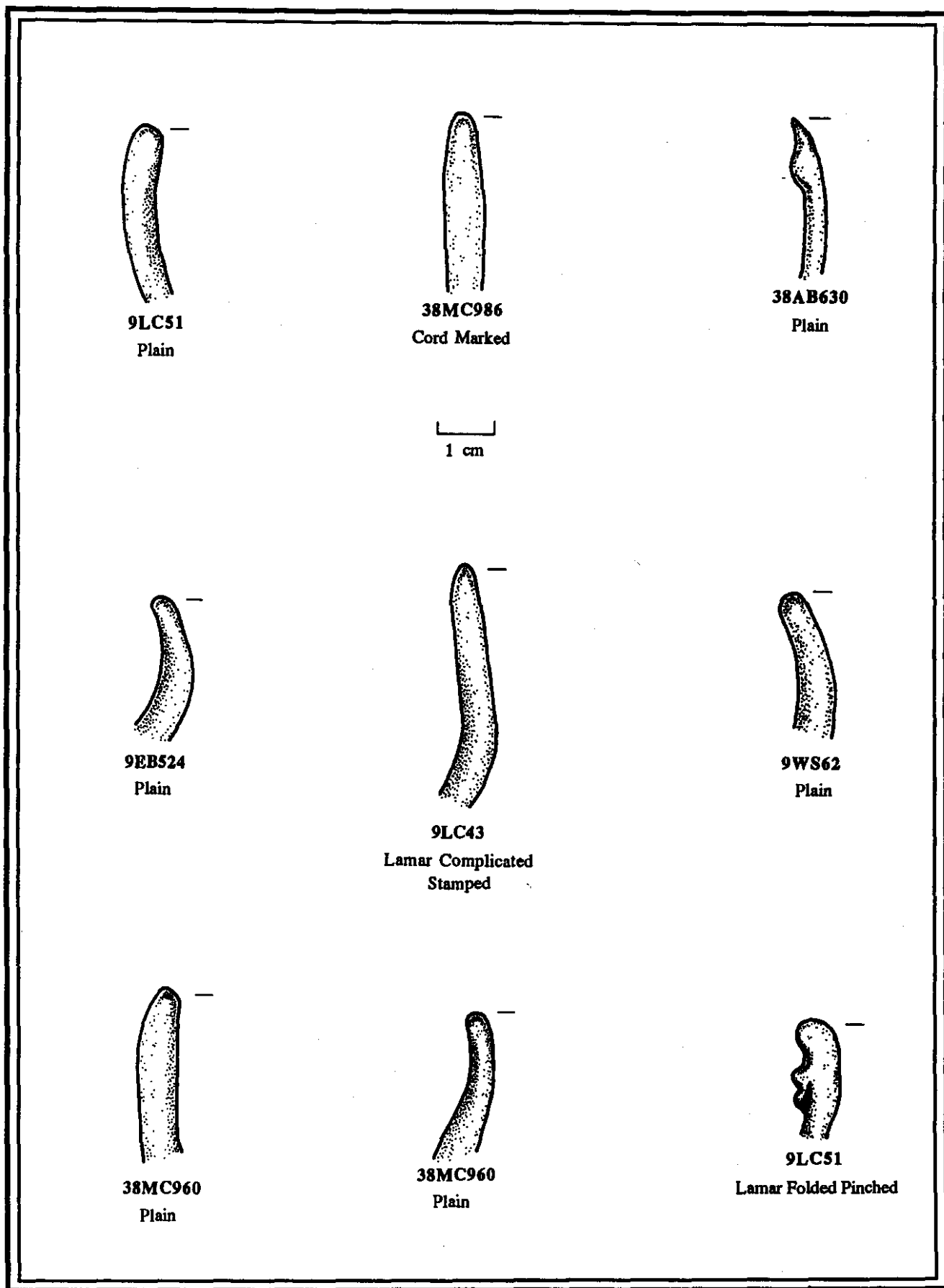


Figure 46. Selected Woodland and Mississippian Vessel Rim Profiles, Various Sites.

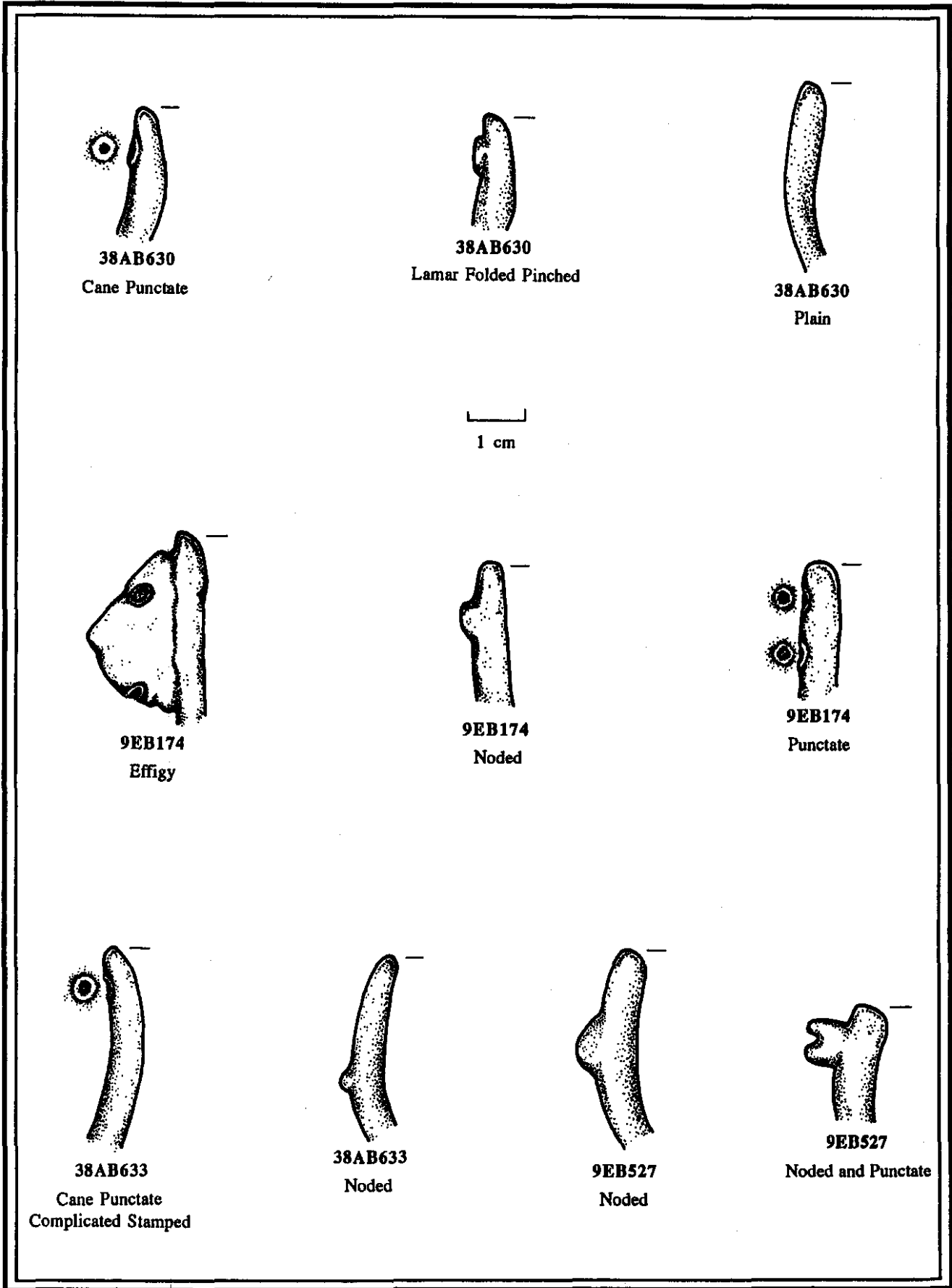


Figure 47. Selected Mississippian Vessel Rim Profiles, Various Sites.

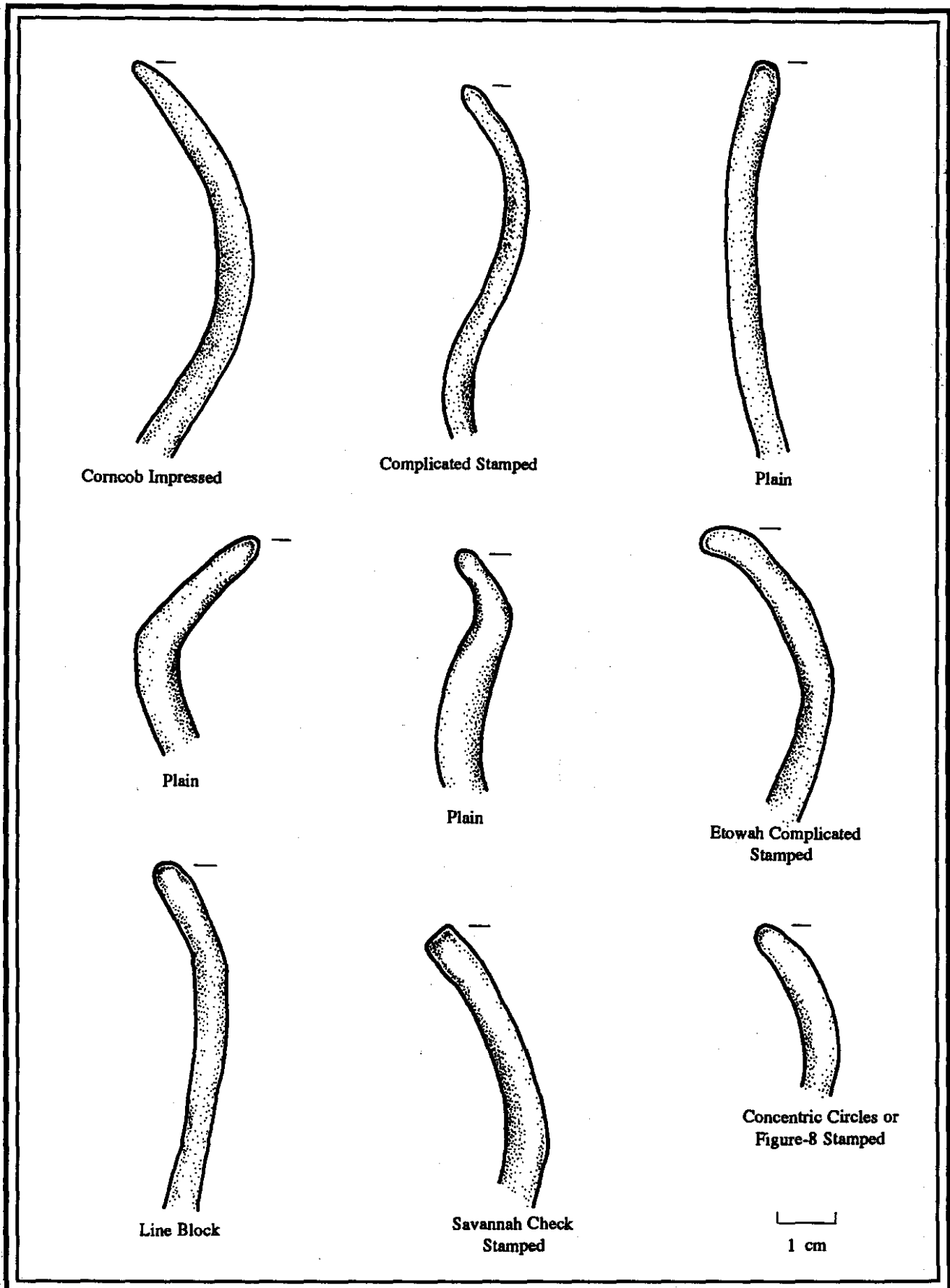


Figure 48. Selected Vessel Rim Profiles, 38MC936.



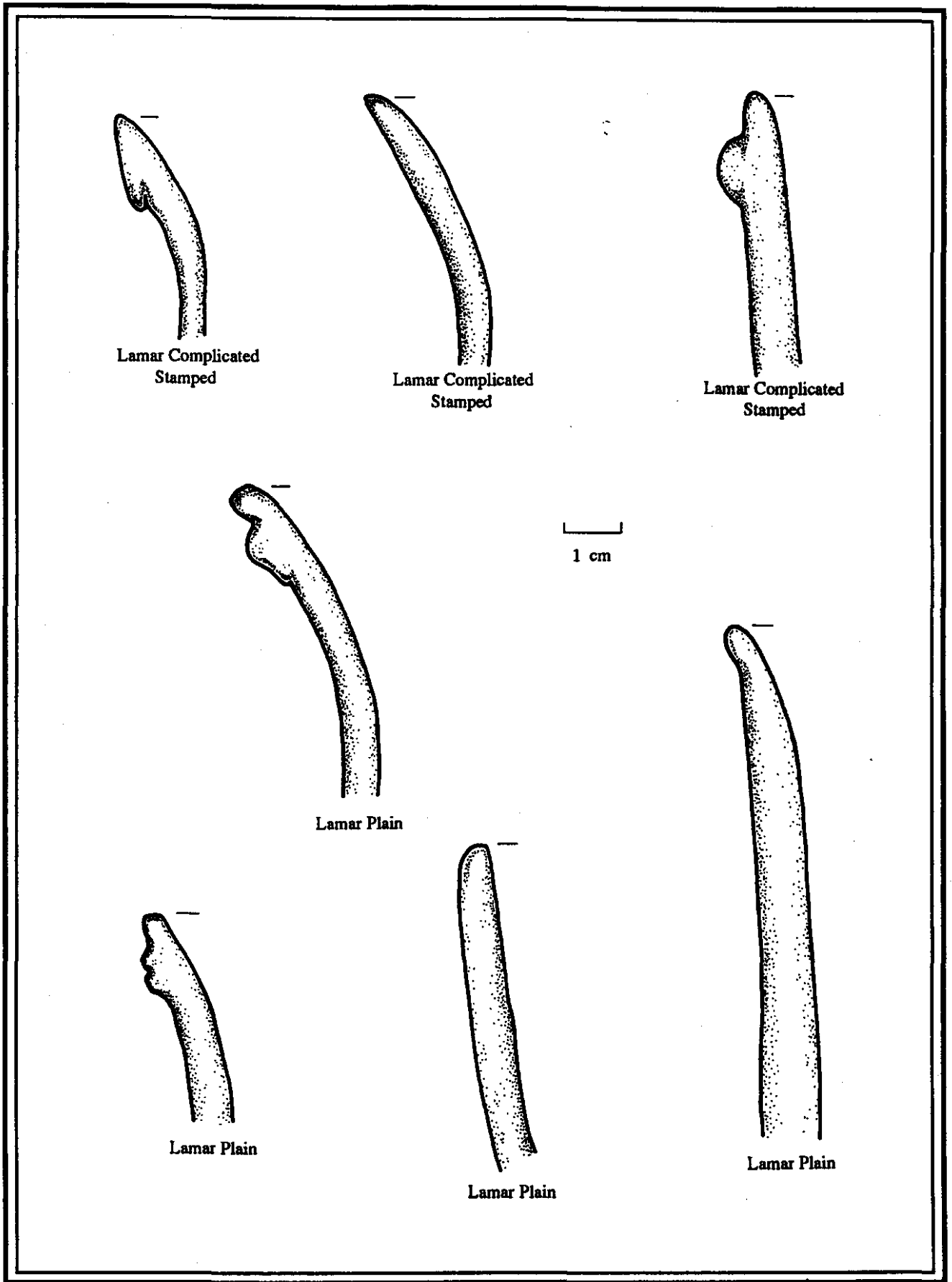


Figure 49. Selected Vessel Rim Profiles, 9EB1.

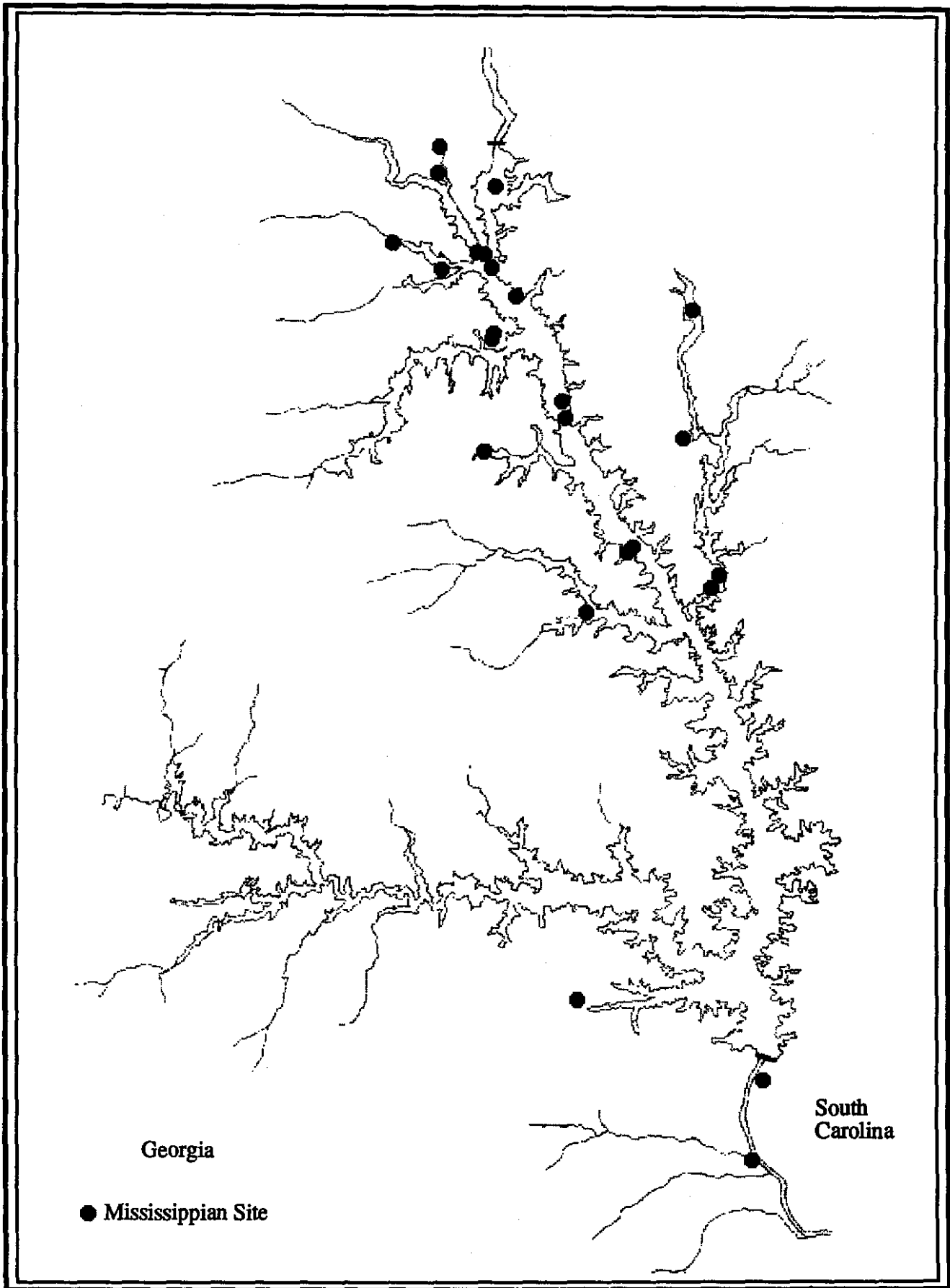


Figure 50. Distribution of Mississippian Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

in the Clark Hill RBS collection, with the exception of a possible glass trade bead fragment found at 38AB161.

Researchers have suggested there was a significant difference in Late Mississippian settlement in the Savannah River system compared with the Oconee River. Upland Lamar sites increase in frequency through time in the Oconee area, but a pattern not observed in the Savannah River valley (cf., Elliott 1981). Although upland Lamar sites are documented near the study area, they are certainly not ubiquitous as in the Oconee valley (cf., Gresham and Wood 1986).

The RBS collection contained three sites with Early Mississippian, 13 sites with Middle Mississippian, and 19 sites with Late Mississippian/Protohistoric components. Twenty-four Mississippian or Late Mississippian/Protohistoric sites were plotted in the study area, as shown in Figure 50. Seven sites contained major Early or Middle Mississippian components. Ten sites contained major Late Mississippian or Protohistoric components. Although this represents a numerical decrease from the observed Woodland settlement pattern, given the short time span allotted for Mississippian settlement (approximately 640 years), there actually was an increase in the number of settlements per year following the Woodland period. When compared with earlier periods, however, there appears to be a shift in settlement towards the northern half of the lake, with few sites on the southern half. This settlement shift holds true for the Savannah (Beaverdam and/or Hollywood phases) and Lamar (Rembert phase and undefined Late Mississippian) cultures as shown in Figures 51 and 52. Twelve sites were assigned to the Hollywood phase of the Savannah period, while the number increases slightly during Lamar times to 14 sites. Although some Etowah and Woodstock was identified in the collections, they were found in insufficient quantities to define any phases for the region. As Rudolph and Hally note, Etowah motifs are found in Beaverdam phase assemblages (1985:432). Rudolph and Hally note no significant changes in the Mississippian period settlement for the Russell Reservoir area following the advent of the Lamar occupation, although they point to the need for more detailed survey in the region (1985:439).

By comparison, 66 Mississippian sites were recorded in the Richard B. Russell area immediately upstream from Lake Clark Hill (Rudolph and Hally 1985:428). On the Sumter National Forest, including portions of the Long Cane Creek and Little River (South Carolina) shoreline, Savannah Complicated Stamped was identified as the dominant Mississippian pottery type, present on 21 of 31 Mississippian sites, and Lamar pottery was extremely rare (Elliott 1986).

## HISTORIC PERIOD SETTLEMENT

The historic period is the least well recorded timespan in the Clark Hill RBS. Sites from this period were ignored during the field survey, and what few sites were recorded were only casually described. Only 14 historic sites were recorded by the survey, including one situated far outside the survey area. Seven sites contained eighteenth century components, while 11 contained nineteenth century components. Collections from these sites were very small, and some have been discarded or misplaced since the survey was conducted. Historian Edward Riley conducted a "survey" of the historic sites in the lake, but his work was limited in scope and falls far short of today's standards for historic site survey. Historic cemeteries were recorded within the RBS and although this work was not conducted by archaeologists, the available USCOE Real Estate records pertaining to the cemeteries are an

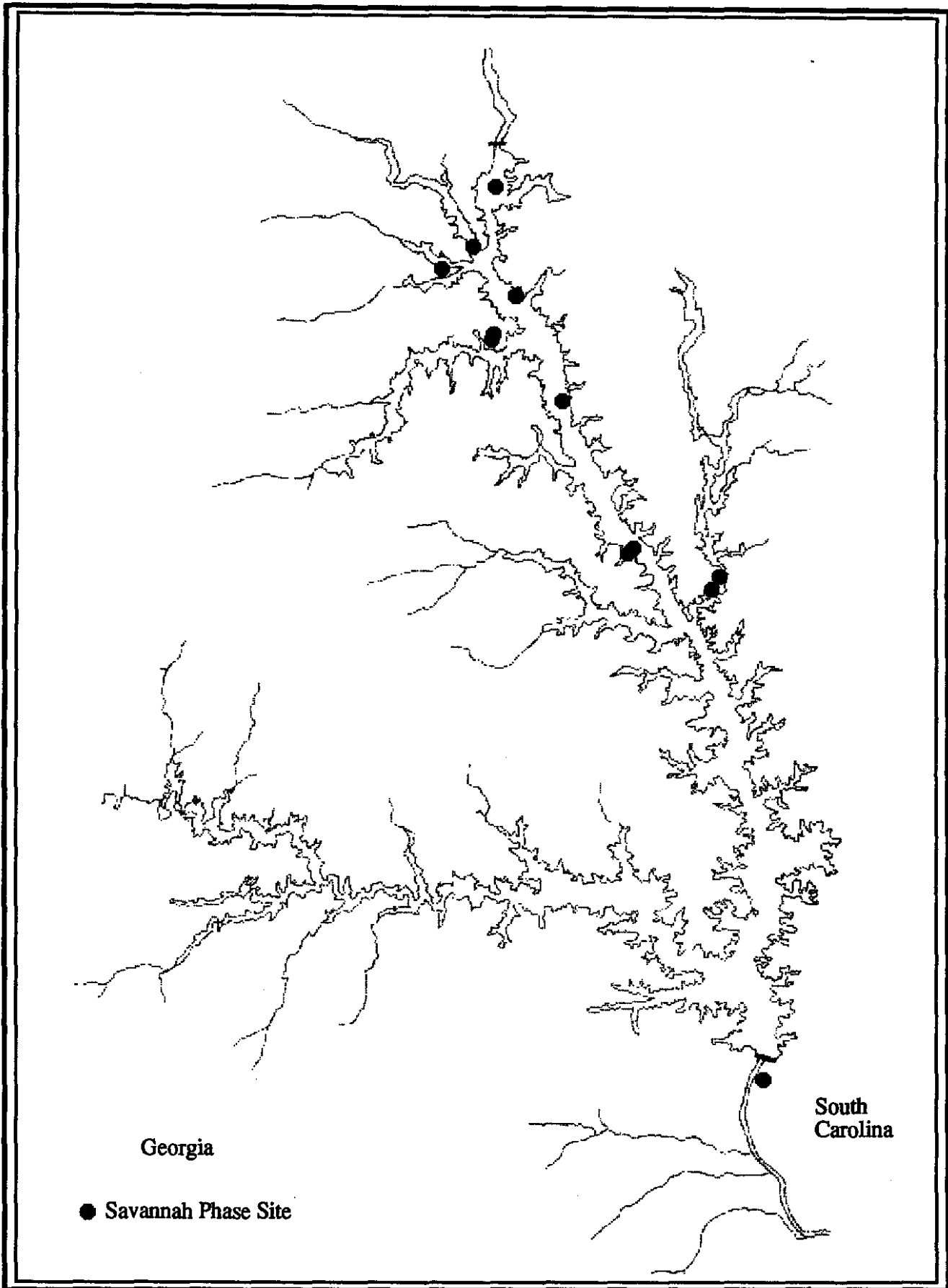


Figure 51. Distribution of Savannah Phase Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

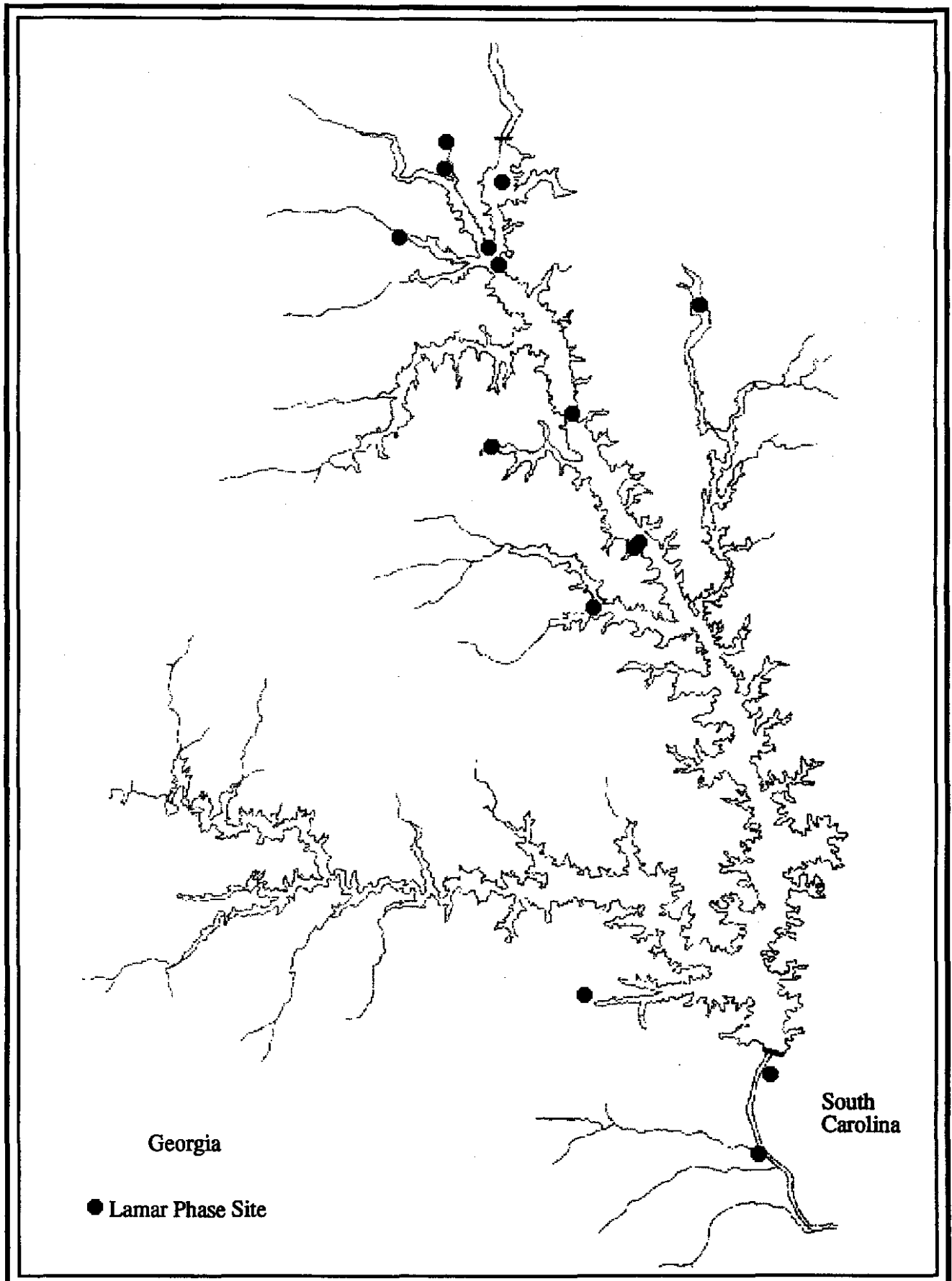


Figure 52. Distribution of Lamar Phase Sites, Clark Hill RBS.

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important source of historic site information. Overall, however, the historic site data from the Clark Hill RBS is abysmal and offers little potential for research, as is.

### **Towns, Forts, and Domestic Settlements**

The historic period was the least well represented in the survey, largely because historic sites were not systematically recorded as archaeological sites. Euro-American settlement of the region began during the early 1760s. Several settlements were supported by the British government. The earliest of these was the Calhoun settlement on the Little River, settled by Scotch and Irish colonists under the leadership of Patrick Calhoun. The focal points of the Calhoun settlement, Boones Fort and Hopewell Presbyterian Church, are located outside the study area, although domestic sites associated with the Calhoun settlement are likely within the study area. The French Huguenot town of New Bordeaux and its outlying farmsteads in the Hillsborough Township, located at the junction of Little River and Long Cane Creek in South Carolina, were settled after 1764, and many sites from this settlement are located within the study area. These include domestic sites, mill sites, and a major portion of the New Bordeaux town site. New Bordeaux, contains important archaeological deposits above the shoreline of Lake Clark Hill, and likely harbours significant remains beneath the waterline (Calhoun 1765; Elliott 1984a; Steen 1993). Fort Charlotte, now entirely submerged, was a military post established during the American Revolution, and although its role was primarily military, it also served as a haven for refugees during the war. Post-war settlements in South Carolina include Vienna and Southhampton, both located opposite the Broad and Savannah River confluence. Vienna is partially submerged by the lake, while Southhampton lies some distance upslope from the lake. Vienna has received only minor archaeological study, and the archaeological remains of Southhampton have not been documented (Elliott 1988).

The Georgia side of the lake opened for Euro-American settlement following treaties in 1763 and 1773 with the Creek and Cherokee Indians at Augusta (Yonge 1773). Lands south of the Little River had been ceded to the British under a 1763, but most of the study area is covered by the 1773 treaty. The British-sponsored settlement plan for populating the region was preempted, however, by the onset of the American Revolution. A group of Quakers settled their town of Wrightsborough, a short distance southwest of the study area, and some outlying farmsteads from this community may lie within the study area. Primarily loyalists, however, many of the Quaker sites were abandoned following the American Revolution. Archaeological research at Wrightsborough has been conducted by Sue Moore and students of Georgia Southern University, Statesboro. The military post of Fort James and the town site of Dartmouth were established in the forks of the Broad and Savannah Rivers, but the American Revolution stifled the formation of the town. Although William Bartram provides a brief description of the Fort James post, it is unlikely that the town of Dartmouth ever materialized. The same location, however, later became the American town of Petersburg.

Petersburg was, by far, the most heavily settled early historic site in the Clark Hill RBS. Established in 1786 as a tobacco inspection station, Petersburg rapidly grew to be the largest town in the Georgia backcountry and the third largest town in the state. The historical significance of Petersburg and its outlying plantations was established by Coulter, and Rita Elliott's (1988) multi-disciplinary study of Petersburg clearly demonstrates the need for additional research on this partially submerged town site. The associated settlement of Lisbon, opposite the Broad River from Petersburg, also was an important nineteenth and early twentieth century town, but it has received very little archaeological study (Elliott 1988).

Historic artifacts were collected from Fort Charlotte (38MC11), New Bordeaux (38MC939), Petersburg (9EB174), Price's Island (9LC1), Silver Bluff (38AK1), Uchee Creek (9CB15), 38Mc930, 38Mc938, 38MC948, 387MC949, 38MC951, 38MC962, Field Site 200, and Field Site 208. The distribution of historic sites investigated by the survey is shown in Figure 53. Two of the sites could not be located from the available data. Excavation on historic sites was even more limited within the survey area. Only Fort Charlotte received any significant amount of excavation, as reported by Caldwell (1974). Edward Riley's survey of historic resources within the lake was primarily documentary and did not have any archaeological component (Riley 1949). A copy of Riley's report, on file at the USCOE office in Savannah, contains several photographs of historic sites in the Clark Hill region. Overall, information about the historic period is sorely lacking from the Clark Hill region. To aggravate the problem, it appears that most of the historic period artifacts that were collected by the RBS were not permanently curated.

Numerous historical house sites have been identified in the region since the original Clark Hill RBS, and limited excavations have been conducted at some of these sites (cf., Gresham 1985; Steen 1993).

### Historic Cemeteries

Although most domestic sites within the lake were not recorded by the NPS's RBS researchers, fifty-one historic cemeteries were identified by the USCOE agents prior to inundation. Records pertaining to the cemetery relocation were found in the Real Estate Division of the USCOE, Savannah District (USCOE 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953a, 1953b). Approximately 1,725 graves from 50 of these were relocated to other burial sites under government contract. Most of the 51 graveyards were located in Georgia (n=41), while 10 were in South Carolina. The greatest concentration of cemeteries was located along the Little River drainage in Georgia. The cemeteries are summarized in Table 2 and are keyed to the location map shown in Figure 54. Information provided on this table includes the USCOE real estate tract number, cemetery name, date range (earliest and latest tombstone date), median date, and ethnic affiliation as recorded in the grave removal documents. The locations provided in the USCOE real estate maps were not precise enough to permit an accurate calculation of UTM coordinates. Therefore, state site forms were not completed for these sites.

The cemeteries were not considered archaeological sites at the time of reservoir construction, but legal records were maintained that contain useful anthropological information about these sites. The cemetery records include a map showing the approximate location of the cemetery; a detailed plan map showing the relative locations of identified graves within the cemetery both before and after relocation; burial date; identification of the graves as recorded on the headstones and footstones (not complete epitaphs, however); tombstone weight and type of stone; and in some cases racial and cultural affiliation (Euro-American or Afro-American). Photographs of selected graves also were taken prior to exhumation.

The grave removal contract specified that the "body or last remains, casket, coffin or other container is to be removed from the grave, placed in the rough box, sealed with cover and identification plate attached," and "all monuments, headstones, gravestones and markers, together with all ornaments of value" were to be removed, transferred, and re-erected with the new interment (USCOE 1953a:7). The contract also required that the entire removal process for each grave be accomplished within the same day.

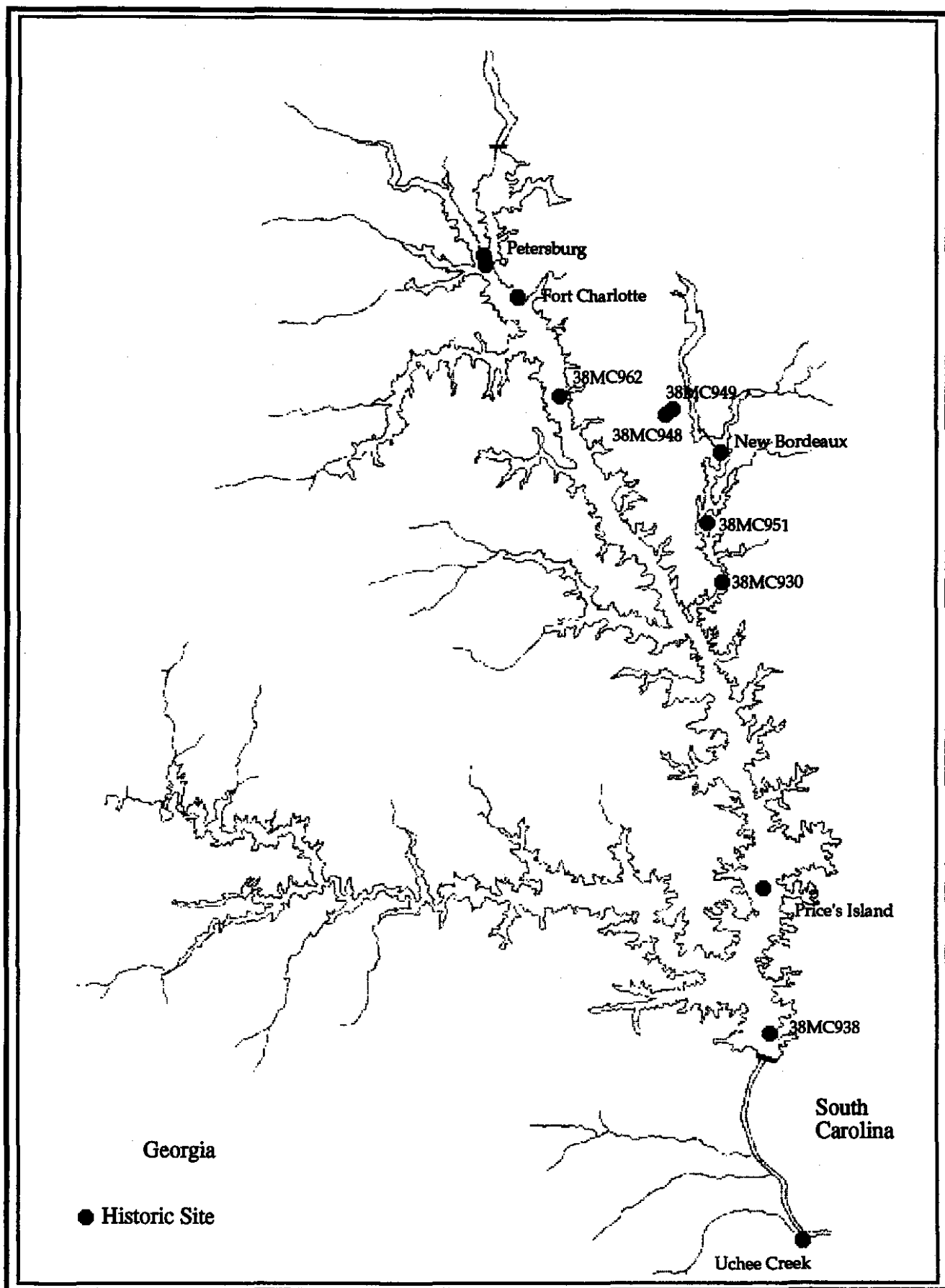


Figure 53. Distribution of Historic Sites, Clark Hill RBS.



Only two cemeteries, Old Petersburg and Elijah Clarke, contained marked eighteenth-century graves, in addition to nineteenth-century graves. The Elijah Clarke cemetery and related home site was discussed in Gresham and Wood (1991). Fourteen graveyards date exclusively to the nineteenth century, and include: Old Price; Bussey; Elam (Euro-American section); Wright; Clary; Unknown (Tract F522); Bennett; Davie; McGlamery; Chamblin; Wallace; Dill No. 2; Unknown (Tract E431); and Lockhart (Tract E469). Five graveyards, Arimathea, Dunn-Lane, Boyd, Lockhart (Tract E468), Ramsey, and Dill No. 1, contain a mixture of mid to late nineteenth- and early twentieth century tombstones. The location of cemeteries in the study area that contain nineteenth-century markers is shown in Figure 55. Seven graveyards, Newberry, Unknown (Tract D355), Lamkin, Marshall, Raysville Colored, Smith, and Salem, date exclusively to the twentieth century. Twenty-two cemeteries contained only unmarked gravestones and were not dated. Most of these were classified as Afro-American at the time of their relocation, but they may also include Euro-American graves.

The Old Petersburg cemetery contained the oldest marked grave (1798), while the Arimathea cemetery contained the most recent (1943). The median dates for the Clark Hill cemeteries ranged from 1812.5 to 1941. Twenty-five cemeteries contained Afro-American graves, 19 contained Euro-Americans, and the ethnic composition of 10 cemeteries was not specified. At least three of those with unspecified ethnic composition, Old Petersburg, Elijah Clarke, and Old Price, likely contained Euro-American and Afro-American graves.

In at least one instance, not all graves were removed at the time of lake construction in 1951 and 1952. Since the graves were not excavated by professional archaeologists, it is likely that many of the less obvious interments were missed. The Old Petersburg cemetery, located near the Broad River in Elbert County, Georgia, was one example where not all of the graves were relocated. According to USCOE real estate records for the Old Petersburg Cemetery, the graveyard was roughly square, 160 x 150 feet and contained 52 graves that were relocated. Thirteen of these graves were identified, while 39 were not. Three to four additional graves were reported exposed at the Old Petersburg Cemetery in February, 1989 when the lake level dropped (Meier 1989; Coleman 1989). A later attempt to examine the exposed burial site in March, 1989 by USCOE archaeologist David McCullough was thwarted by rising lake waters. McCullough, based on his conversations with witnesses to the exposed cemetery, concurred with the opinions of Coleman and Meier that one or more graves had not been removed from the Old Petersburg Cemetery (McCullough 1989). USCOE real estate agent Gary Coleman provides a description of the site.

I then made a meticulous visual inspection of the entire area which yielded a portion of bone, several hand-cut nails, metal strapping, a pickax head, vault tops, brick foundations, and a headstone. The headstone bore the following inscription: In Memory of Robert Davies Roundtree who departed this life 18th July 1802 Aged 16 Months 15 Days. Sleep on dear babe and take thy rest. T'is God who called thee, He thought best (Coleman 1989:1).

Historical research has shown that Petersburg had a large population, the third largest town in Georgia during its hey-day. Population estimates range from 150 to 2,000 with an estimated average population of 700-800 persons (Coulter 1965:73; Elliott 1988:39). While many of its more prominent residents were buried on family cemetery plots on their plantations, it is likely that many more than 56 individuals died and were buried in the town over the course of its existence. Roundtree was not among the list of relocated graves on the cemetery relocation document, but the surname Roundtree was associated with historic Petersburg (Coulter 1966).

Table 2. Relocated Cemeteries in Lake Clark Hill.

Cem. No.	USCOE Tract	No. of Graves	Cemetery Name	Oldest	Most Recent	Median Date	Ethnic Group
1	Q1605	52	Old Petersburg	1798	1827	1812.5	Unk.
2	M1210	17	Elijah Clarke	1799	1881	1840	Unk.
3	F572	94	Old Price	1824	1888	1856	Unk.
4	C233	34	Bussey	1842	1842	1842	Unk.
5	G620	8	Elam, Euro-Am. section	1844	1897	1870.5	Euro.
6	T1935	1	Wright	1845	1845	1845	Euro.
7	E468	10	Lockhart	1845	1909	1877	Afro.
8	I805	38	Clary	1850	1850	1850	Euro.
9	F522	74	Unknown	1854	1867	1860.5	Afro. and Euro.
10	T1920	99	Arimathea	1863	1943	1903	Euro.
11	T1980	18	Bennett	1863	1881	1872	Euro.
12	E466	11	Dunn-Lane	1866	1936	1901	Unk.
13	E421	13	Davie	1870	1882	1876	Unk.
14	S1850	12	McGlamery	1871	1887	1879	Euro.
15	F598	23	Chamblin	1873	1873	1873	Unk.
16	E495	19	Wallace	1878	1879	1878.5	Unk.
17	T1960	4	Dill No. 2	1879	1894	1886.5	Euro.
18	E431	51	Unknown	1888	1888	1888	Afro.
19	D390	61	Boyd, Lockhart, Ramsey	1888	1936	1912	Afro.
20	Y2430	7	Dill No. 1	1896	1910	1903	Euro.
21	E469	152	Lockhart	1897	1897	1897	Afro.
22	E437	204	Newberry	1904	1939	1921.5	Afro.
23	D355	41	Unknown	1905	1905	1905	Afro. and Euro.
24	D358	72	Lamkin	1905	1925	1915	Afro.
25	E403	2	Marshall	1915	1915	1915	Euro.
26	Y2435	56	Raysville Colored	1919	1932	1925.5	Afro.
27	V2105	1	Smith	1941	1941	1941	Euro.
28	G620	13	Elam, Afro-Am. section	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
29	E435	55	Julian Hawes	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
30	G605	15	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
31	H760	8	Newby, Searles	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
32	J925	13	Peak	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
33	J930	11	Martin	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
34	K1005	20	Allston	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro. and Euro.
35	Q1610	4	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
36	T1905	27	Landers	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
37	T1910	30	McCord, Salem	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
38	E428	4	Reid	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.
39	E402	65	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
40	E413	5	Haynes	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
41	I830	13	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
42	I815	27	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
43	G650	50	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
44	E450	1	Lace Thomas	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
45	P1515	10	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
46	D399	59	Old Crump	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
47	D360	31	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
48	T1915	37	Salem	1915	1915	1915	Afro.
49	Y2405	30	Unknown	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Afro.
50	N1305	2	Robertson	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Euro.
51	N1325	21	Noble	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.	Unk.
51	Total	1725	N/A	1798	1943	1884.3	25 Afro. 19 Euro. 10 Unk.

Abbreviations: Afro., African-American; Euro., Euro-American; Unk., Unknown.

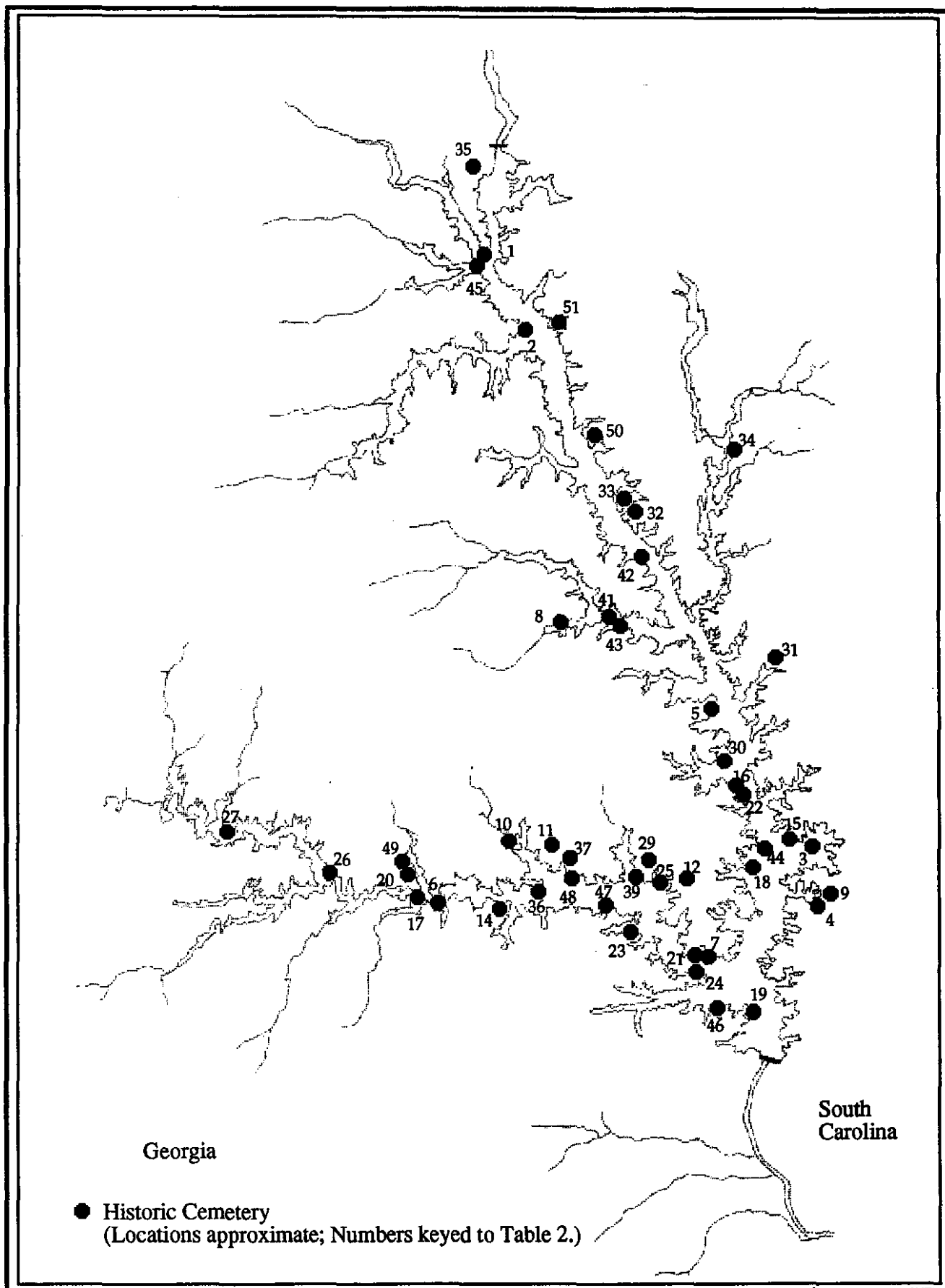


Figure 54. Distribution of Historic Cemeteries, Clark Hill RBS.

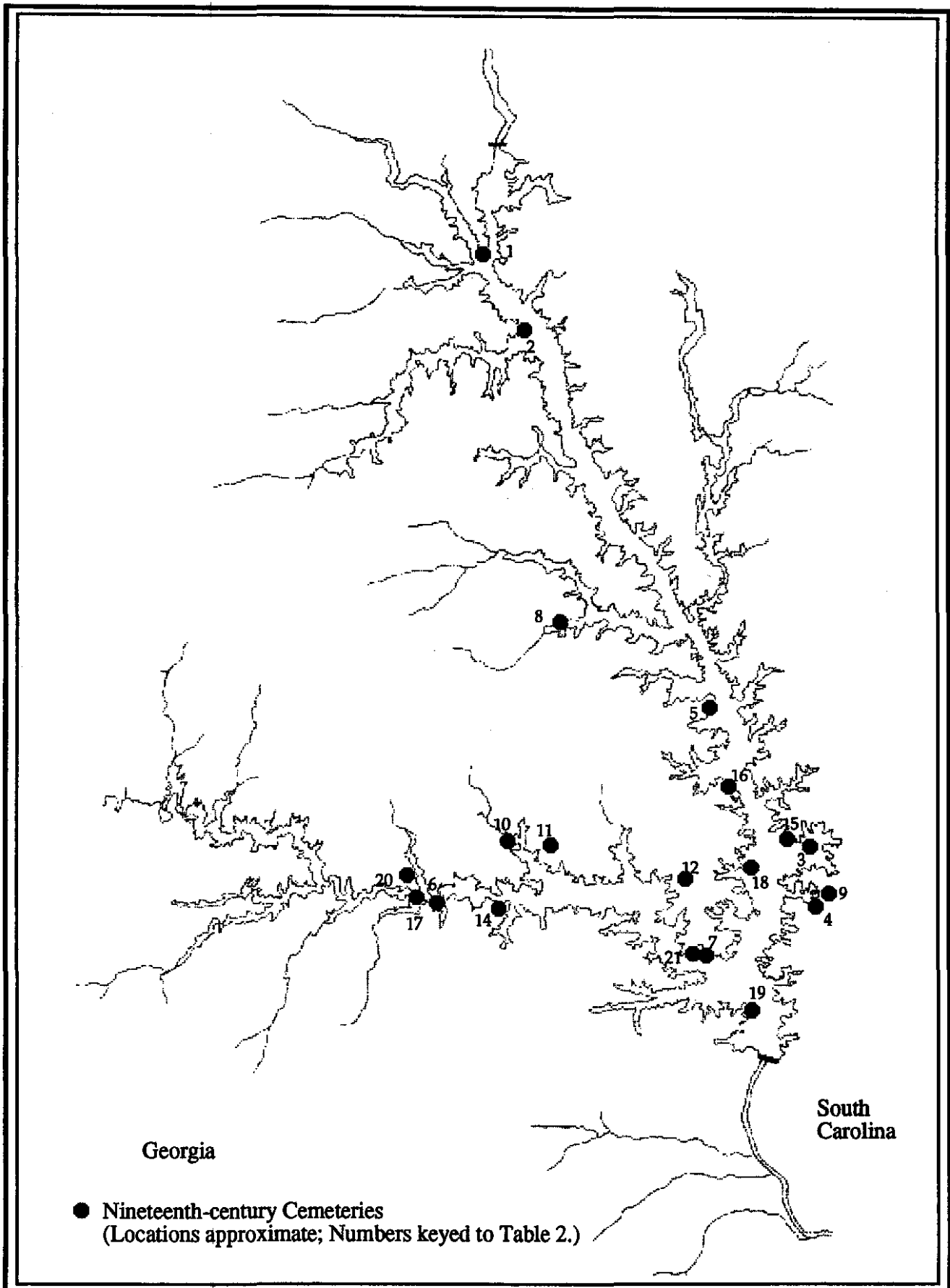


Figure 55. Distribution of Nineteenth-century Cemeteries, Clark Hill RBS.

The Noble family cemetery in McCormick County, South Carolina was known from historical documents, but could not be relocated in the field. The cemetery is known to contain approximately 21 graves, but the present status of this cemetery is unknown. Possibly other unmarked cemeteries within the reservoir were not located at the time the cemeteries were relocated. Several other cemeteries have been recorded by CRM surveys since the initial cemetery relocation project.

#### **Potential Historic Sites Identified from Archival Evidence**

Historical maps for the study area were reviewed for any information on historical sites. Most of the eighteenth century maps produced in Georgia show few details, for example see Yonge's map of the Georgia land cession (Yonge 1773). The mapping of South Carolina was slightly more advanced during the same period (cf., Mouzon 1775; Calhoun 1765).

Nineteenth century maps contain more details such as the maps of the Abbeville and Edgefield Districts in Mills Atlas (1825), Stoeber's map of Abbeville County, and Daniel Sturgess's, also known as Early's, Map of Georgia (1818) (Mills 1980; Stoeber 1873; Sturgess 1918). The map of Edgefield and Abbeville Districts shows several features on the Savannah River, proceeding upstream, which include: Scotts Ferry, below Scotts Creek; Paces Ferry, above Paces Island; a mill on the west side of the river and Adam's Mill on the opposite side between Middle Creek and Benningsfield Creek; McCoy's Ferry, above Doley Island and Benningfields Creek and below Westcotes Creek; Barksdale's Ferry; F. [Fort] Charlotte; and Vienna, Lisbon, and Petersburg, at the Broad and Savannah River junction (Mills 1980).

Features on the Little River (South Carolina) on these maps, proceeding upstream from the mouth, include: Moragne's Mill; Mathewson's Ferry; Old French Town; Martin's Mill; Gibert's Bridge and Mill; and Rocky Ford. Other features include Duval's Mill on Long Cane Creek and a mill on Mill Creek, southeast of Willington, South Carolina (Mills 1980).

Sturgess's map of Georgia shows these features on the Savannah River, proceeding upstream: Scott's Ferry; Paces Ferry; Jennings's Ferry; Barksdale Ferry; Shonnon's Ferry; and Lisbon, Petersburg, Vienna, and Oliver's Ferry, at the Broad River mouth. Other features include a mill on the north side of Keg Creek; a "Grinage" on the lower end of Little River (Georgia); and Mackle's Ferry, on the Broad River above Chickasaw Creek (Sturgess 1818).

The entire study area was mapped between 1890 and 1906 by the U.S. Geological Survey, and these maps provide additional details about historic resources in the region (USGS 1906, 1913, 1914, 1918). On the Savannah River, proceeding upstream from the dam, these include: Scott Ferry, above Lake Spring Creek; Kilkrase Ferry, at the lower end of Prices Island; Prices Ferry, at the upper end of Price's Island; Wallace Landing, upstream from Dordon Creek in South Carolina; Ferguson Ferry, upstream from Ferguson Island and Benningsfield Creek; Willow Landing, upstream from Soap Creek in Georgia; Barksdale Ferry, upstream from McIntosh Creek; Rimson Ferry, upstream from Murry Island and Murry Creek; Hesters Ferry, upstream from Pattersons Creek; Petersburg and Lisbon, at the mouth of Broad River; and Clark Ferry, upstream from the Broad River.

Features on the Little River (Georgia), proceeding upstream from the mouth, include: Lockhart Ferry, below Cherokee Creek; Price Ferry, below Grays Creek; McCord Ferry,

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above Grays Creek; and Fishdam Ford above Upton Creek. Searle Mill is shown on the Little River (South Carolina) south of Baker's Creek.

Granade's map of Wilkes County shows several features in the study area including: a mill on the Washington-Augusta Road downstream from Fishdam Ford; Anderson's Mill on Fishing Creek about 2.5 miles from the Lincoln County line; and a ferry above Anthony Shoals on the Broad River (Granade 1901). It also shows the approximate location of the Columbia Gold Mine and other mines south of the Little River.

Soils were mapped by the federal government in Abbeville, Columbia, Elbert, McDuffie, and Wilkes during the early twentieth century, and these soil maps show many cultural features on the landscape including roads, houses, churches, and mines (Mooney and Taylor 1914; Fuller and Hendrickson 1928; Fuller and Hasty 1937; Lesh et al. 1937). The USDA did not produce any early soil maps for McCormick or Lincoln counties. Other information can be found on early aerial photographs of the region produced by the USDA, but these were not reviewed for this study. Additional aerial photographs, made for the USCOE prior to reservoir construction, may exist, but were not located during this study.

## EXCAVATED SITES

Excavations were conducted on at least twenty archaeological sites in the Clark Hill RBS. The best known excavations are Fort Charlotte (38MC11), Lake Springs (9CB22), Rembert Mound (9EB1), and 38MC936, for which some published records are available (Caldwell n.d., 1953, 1954, 1974; Miller 1949, 1950). The lesser known excavations include those in Columbia County (9CB15 and 9CB162), Elbert County (9EB524), Lincoln County (9LC51, 9LC52, 9LC53, 9LC54, 9LC101), and Wilkes County, Georgia (9WS72), and McCormick County, South Carolina (38MC934, 38MC979, and 38MC980). Test excavations also were conducted on Field Sites 107/139A and 55. Most of the excavations were small test units (5 x 5 foot, or 10 x 10 foot squares). The most extensive excavations in the reservoir basin were directed by Joseph Caldwell at the Lake Springs Site, but these excavations are virtually unreported and nearly all of the collections are apparently lost. This report attempted to piece together what little information was available concerning Caldwell's dig.

## RECENT SHORELINE SURVEYS

### Related Shoreline Surveys

During the early and mid twentieth century the North American continent experienced a series of hydroelectric reservoir projects on a scale unparalleled in human history. Major sections of river floodplain, particularly in the southeastern United States, were captured and submerged by massive dams. One consequence of these major construction projects was the drowning of the archaeological record. Through the years it became increasingly evident that site information was being lost along the shoreline of these lakes through erosion and collector activity. Several studies have been conducted in the southeastern U. S. along the shoreline of lakes in an attempt to inventory the archaeological resource base so that the remaining resources can be properly managed. All of these related studies point to the fact that site density along man-made lakeshores is high, and many significant sites exist on these lakes, despite years of fluctuating water levels, soil erosion, and looting.

A sample survey conducted in 1982 within Lake Richard B. Russell, a few miles north of Lake Clark Hill, yielded 15 sites in a three-fourths mile<sup>2</sup> area. None of these sites had been located by prior surveys despite extensive coverage of the area (Anderson and Joseph 1988). These sites were located only because of the ground surface was completely exposed by heavy machinery (Elliott and Blanton 1985:Appendix 1). These data provide an indication of the high site density that is expected in the Clark Hill region.

Survey of USCOE lands on Lake Allatoona, which included a complete shoreline on survey, examined approximately 30,000 acres resulting in the location of 1,063 sites (Ledbetter et al. 1987). The site data gathered by Ledbetter and his colleagues dwarfs that collected by the Lake Allatoona RBS, which also was conducted by Carl Miller and Joseph Caldwell. Ledbetter relocated a number of the RBS sites, and many of these were considered significant cultural resources, despite the ravages of time and erosion.

Survey was conducted on the western shore of Lake Greenwood on the Saluda River as part of a larger study of Greenwood County by Rodeffer and his colleagues (Rodeffer et al. 1979:59). Two percent (4,707 acres) of the county was systematically examined resulting in the location of 358 sites. Approximately 460 acres was surveyed along a 46.5 mile section of shoreline on Lake Greenwood resulting in the location of 90 sites.

Shoreline survey of Lake Chickamauga, a 35,400 acre lake on the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers in western Tennessee, identified 368 sites, including 73 that were previously recorded (Elliott 1993). The original WPA survey recorded 245 sites. Many of these sites retain their stratigraphy and integrity despite the passage of time. Many sites were deeply submerged beneath the lake and could not be revisited by terrestrial survey.

Shoreline survey on the Little Bear Creek Reservoir in northwestern Alabama located 237 sites within a study area that totaled 4.4 miles<sup>2</sup> (McNutt and Weaver 1985:7). This reservoir, completed in 1961, was also surveyed for archaeological sites prior to filling. These are but a few examples of the potential for shoreline studies. Similar findings may be expected for Lake Clark Hill.

#### **Lake Clark Hill Shoreline**

Recent studies of sites on the Clark Hill shoreline demonstrate the abundance of surface sites in the study area. These data point to the importance of reduced ground visibility in locating sites in the region, as well as the need for follow-up surveys of denuded areas to serve as a check of the effectiveness of CRM survey techniques.

During 1983 and 1984 USDA Forest Service surveys identified 54 sites in the Long Cane Creek and Little River (South Carolina) area including 38 previously unrecorded sites on the shore line (Elliott 1983, 1984a, 1984b, 1986, 1987). Survey of the upper section of shoreline along Long Cane Creek yielded 30 archaeological sites. Survey of a 1,079 acre area at the Little River and Long Cane Creek confluence identified 18 archaeological sites—10 of which were found along the exposed lake shore. No Paleoindian sites were located in the area examined, but six Early Archaic sites, nine Middle Archaic sites, 22 Late Archaic sites, 15 Woodland sites, and 12 Mississippian sites were recorded. Diagnostic projectile points included Kirk/Palmer corner notched (4 sites), Morrow Mountain (9 sites), Guilford (2 sites), Late Archaic stemmed (15 sites), small stemmed (Late Archaic or Woodland) (4 sites), Yadkin (7 sites), and small triangular (5 sites). Pottery included Dunlap Fabric Impressed (6 sites), Woodland check stamped (5 sites), Woodland simple stamped (3 sites), Late Woodland or Mississippian rectilinear complicated stamped (3 sites), Savannah Curvilinear

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Complicated Stamped (7 sites), Lamar Incised (2 sites), and unidentified ceramics (Woodland or Mississippian) (19 sites). Soapstone vessel fragments were found on nine sites, while perforated slabs were found on only four sites. Five eighteenth century-, five nineteenth century-, and four early twentieth century-sites also were recorded in this area (Elliott 1983; 1984a; 1987).

Terrestrial and underwater survey of a two mile section of lake shore and a 440 acre upland tract along the main channel of the Savannah River by Anderson and others yielded a similar high site density with 47 sites located, 14 in the upland tract, 32 along the shoreline, and one underwater site (Anderson et al. 1994). Only the underwater site (9EB1 or 9EB513) had been identified during the original RBS. Components located by this survey included six Morrow Mountain, two Guilford, three Late Archaic stemmed, five Late Archaic or Early Woodland stemmed, and five Yadkin. Possible Mississippian pottery was found on one site, in addition to that found in the Rembert vicinity.

Only two of the 95 sites found by Elliott's or Anderson et al.'s studies (4.2%) were identified by the Clark Hill RBS. The preliminary data from the Lake Clark Hill shoreline surveys show that site density is greater than that observed during the Clark Hill RBS. The lake likely harbors thousands of unrecorded sites. A shoreline survey would undoubtedly alter many of the settlement distributions observed by this study. This information would be of enormous benefit to archaeologists in the region. There is an urgent need for a complete shoreline inventory of cultural resources on the Lake Clark Hill shoreline similar to the cited studies conducted on other large man-made lakes. This is not adequately addressed in the most recent shoreline management plan for the lake (USCOE 1993).

Upland areas next to the lake, such as timber clearcuts or large cultivated fields, also need to be sampled for data on interriverine settlement. The USCOE recently initiated an inventory of their lands surrounding Clark Hill Lake. Survey of 22,003 acres distributed in nine tracts in Georgia and South Carolina resulted in the location of 351 sites and 139 isolated finds, or approximately one site or isolated find per 45 acres (Southerlin et al. 1993). Other massive surveys of USCOE-owned lands in the study area are currently in progress by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Jennifer Grover personal communication, October, 1995).

## SUMMARY

The long delayed survey report for the USCOE's Clark Hill (Strom Thurmond) Reservoir RBS has been presented in this volume, 45 years overdue. Sadly, Clark Hill Reservoir is but one of a series of reservoirs in Georgia and South Carolina that were studied by salvage archaeologists, but were not well reported. Lakes Allatoona, Hartwell, Keowee, Lanier, Sinclair, Walter F. George (Eufaula), and West Point, are in a similar predicament. Others, such as Lakes Chatuga, Greenwood, Marion, Moultrie, Big Stevens, and Yonah, were constructed without any archaeological salvage work. Archaeologists have an obligation to document their work, and on the Clark Hill project, two archaeologists fell short of their obligations. If there is a moral to this story, it is finish what you start. No one particularly enjoys cleaning up other people's mess, for it is hard enough to keep up with one's own obligations.

Miller and Caldwell and the Smithsonian's River Basin Survey were victims of a system that was almost completely dependent on funding from the U.S. Congress. Too little money was budgeted for fieldwork, let alone, report preparation, and the Clark Hill debacle is but one example of the consequences. Nevertheless, many volumes of RBS reports were



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produced, under the leadership of Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.. Somehow Georgia and South Carolina wound up on the short end of the stick.

The primary task of the present study was to pull the treasure from the trash, and it is our hope that we were at least partially successful. While the survey sampling strategy, excavation techniques, and terminology used during the original survey are outdated, the value of the data is eternal. Information has been presented on more than 200 sites, most of which contain temporally diagnostic artifacts. The collections from these sites will continue to provide useful information for years to come. Many of the survey sites were destroyed by lake construction or lie deeply submerged beneath the lake. For them the collection at the Smithsonian Institution may be the only record of their existence. Others, located on the fluctuating shoreline zone and in upland areas adjacent to the lake have an unknown fate. Only a very few of them have been revisited. With the conclusion of the Lake Clark Hill RBS report, one can see that the archaeology of the region has only begun. Hopefully the data contained in this Clark Hill RBS report will enable archaeologists to build their future research on a firmer foundation.

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