ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF A CLEAR-CUT TRACT OFF LIBERTY CHURCH ROAD IN SOUTHERN GREENE COUNTY, GEORGIA

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ABSTRACT

As part of a summer 1991 University of Georgia archaeological field school, a survey was made of a 100 hectare clear cut in southern Greene County, Georgia. This two day project located 33 new archaeological sites, ranging in date from the Early Archaic period through the nineteenth century Historic period. All of these sites are described in this brief report, and several observations on their distributions are presented. Many more similar surveys need to be conducted in the Oconee Valley if settlement patterns by time period are to become clearly understood.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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BACKGROUND

The research question that prompted this project related to the Shoulderbone Mound site (9HK1), a large Mississippian period center located 8.5 kilometers east of the Liberty Church Road clear cut (Williams 1990). Specifically, we wished to learn something of the frequency of homesteads associated with the mound site. Stephen Kowalewski and James Hatch have summarized recent Oconee Valley research regarding "regional settlement patterns of the late Mississippian period...paying special attention to small sites in upland, non-riverine settings" (Kowalewski and Hatch 1991:1). They ask "How were middle-scale groups organized and how did they articulate with mound centers or with regional polities..."(ibid 1991:15). It is with an accumulation of data from surveys such as ours that such questions can begin to be answered.

To accomplish this we decided to survey a clear cut near the Shoulderbone site to determine the dates of past occupation by Indians within the clear cut area, and to correlate these dates with the known occupation dates of Shoulderbone. Located near the eastern boundary of the Oconee Valley, Shoulderbone was occupied beginning around A.D. 1325. Since its eastern valley-edge location implies connections outside the valley, finding homesteads associated with this mound would provide additional information about the extent of the political control of its chiefs and the duration of their chiefdom.

Mark Williams, who directed the summer field school, had several constraints regarding the choice of the clear cut--the burden of finding a recently cleared piece of land with proximity to Shoulderbone; the necessity of access by vehicle; the difficulty of managing a neophyte crew; and the obtaining of permission from the land owner. Unfortunately the ideal clear cut could not be located in the short time available for its selection. The best clear cut available was what became our project area immediately east of Liberty Church Road in southern Greene County, approximately 8.5 kilometers east of Shoulderbone (Figure 1). We noted that the Oconee River was only 6.2 kilometers due west of the clear cut. This proximity raised a legitimate question

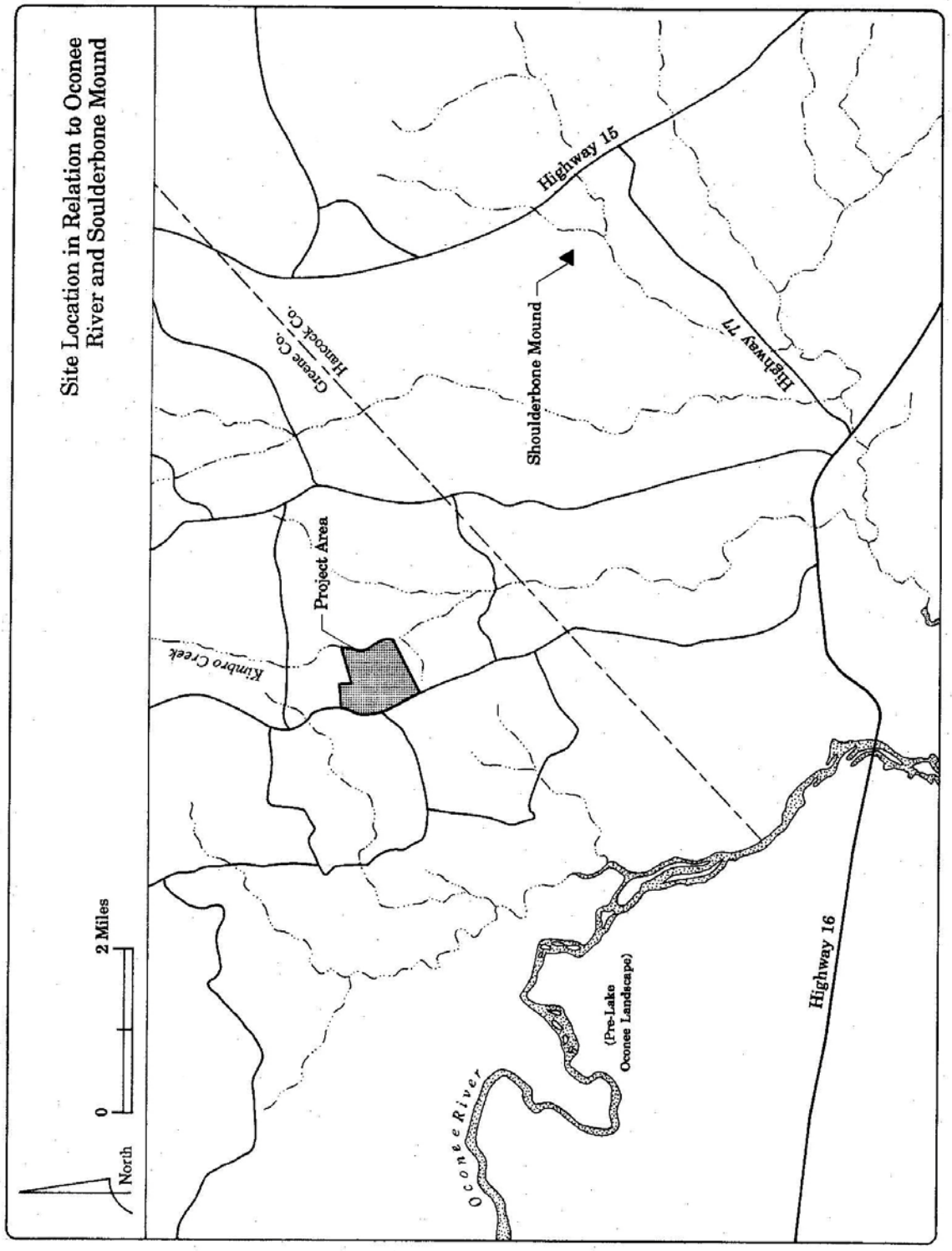
Site Location in Relation to Oconee
River and Soulderbone Mound
North
0
2 Miles
Highway 15
Shoulderbone Mound
Highway 77
Greene Co.
Hancock Co.
Project Area
Kinbro Creek
Oconee River
(Pre-Lake
Oconee Landscape)
Highway 16

Figure 1

about whether this area was associated more with the Shoulderbone Mound or with the Oconee River Mississippian occupations.

The project area covered approximately 100 hectares (247 acres) and consisted of heavily eroded rolling hills with large ridge tops in its southwestern and northwestern portions (Figure 2). These ridge tops were separated by a wet-weather drainage that ran from west to east. There were other smaller ridge tops, deep gullies, flat areas, and large granite boulder outcroppings in the clear cut. Elevations ranged from 152 meters (500 feet) to 177 meters (580 feet) above sea level. Kimbro Creek forms the eastern boundary; other creeks nearby but not contiguous to the tract, are Rocky Creek, slightly north and west; Double Creek just southwest; and Richland Creek, west of the tract. The dominant soil type in Greene County is the Cecil series: "coarse sandy loam...(which) may rest immediately upon the heavy red clay" (Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils 1919:907). This would accurately describe the soil of the project area--a sandy loam with the exception of the many areas where erosion has removed the topsoil and exposed a deep-red clay.

Even though the clear cut was only 11 months old when we examined it, the vegetation there was well developed, however there was good ground visibility in most areas. Some deep gullies and small flood plains had growth that was tall and dense, effectively preventing any surface investigations in those areas, however.

METHODS

This project was a surface survey of the clear-cut area, conducted over a two day period with a 16-person crew. There were three crews of five people each, with Mark Williams working intermittently with individual groups to insure proper integration of the survey patterns. Each group consisted of one experienced surveyor and four students. Workers were collectively instructed to pick up all artifacts, determine and mark the location of sites on the topographical maps, note site size and the percentage of surface visibility, and bag each site's artifacts together. Using an enlarged copy of the appropriate USGS 1:24,000 scale map of the area, the entire crew surveyed designated areas while maintaining approximately 15 meter intervals between members. One person was in charge of guiding the crew accurately along the left boundary of their designated area, and one person marked the location of sites as found on the topographical map. In a field notebook, another member recorded pertinent site and artifact information, assigned field site numbers in sequence, described the artifacts found, and estimated the size of each site. Every isolated artifact, as well as clusters of artifacts, received a separate site number. The concept of occurrences was not used. The entire tract was completed by the three crews in two full days of field work, July 15 and 16, 1991.

The artifacts were transported to the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Georgia for processing, analysis, and final curation. Each bag of artifacts was placed into a screen for washing and drying. After all the artifacts were dry, they were rebagged in their individual site bags. For analysis, the contents of each bag was then spread in a large tray and separated into prehistoric lithic, prehistoric ceramic, and historic artifacts. A standard analysis sheet was then completed for each site. (See artifact inventory for categorizations.) The artifacts

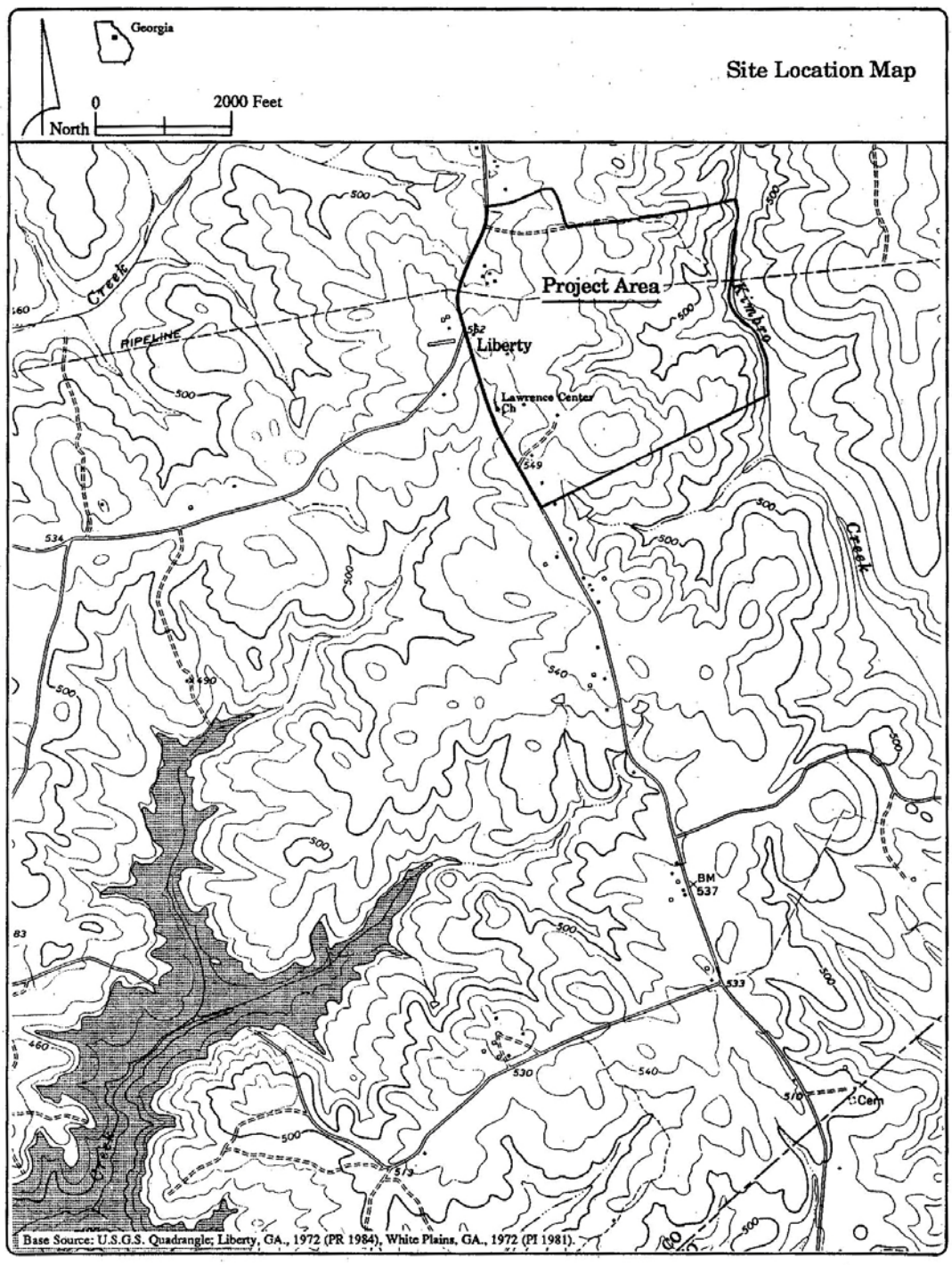
Georgia
Site Location Map
North
0
2000 Feet
Project Area
Liberty
Lawrence Center Ch
PIPELINE
Creek
BM 537
Cem
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 2

were put into separate plastic bags according to category, and finally, all the plastic bags were put back into the original site bag for final storage.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

A total of 33 archaeological sites was located in the Liberty Church Road Project. These are briefly described below and are mapped in Figure 3. As can be seen, most of the sites were quite small, although two were fairly extensive.

9GE1390 - A large hilltop, 177 meters above sea level, in the southwestern portion of the project area was the location of this site. Its length and width both measured 120 meters. Of all the sites discovered, this had the densest concentration of artifacts and was a multi-component site. Nearly three hundred prehistoric pottery sherds were retrieved along with several projectile point/knives and a large number of quartz flakes. These artifacts date from the Late Archaic period, Savannah River phase and from the Iron Horse phase of the Lamar period.

9GE1391 - In the southwestern corner of the project area at 165 meters above sea level, this site was found, being on the roadside and measuring only 5 meters in length and width. An extremely small number of artifacts was found here, but the site is recognized as having multiple components. Both the Early Archaic period and Middle or Late Mississippian period were represented.

9GE1392 - Also located in the southwestern corner of the project area, at 171 meters above sea level, this site was 5 meters in length and width and was on a ridge top. The site had an extremely low density of artifacts, which dated from the Mississippian period.

9GE1393 - Being in the south-central border area of the project tract and on a ridge slope, this site was 165 meters above sea level. One quartz flake comprised this site's artifact inventory; therefore, the site is identified only as an unknown prehistoric.

9GE1394 - This site was on a ridge slope in the northwestern corner of the project area, 171 meters above sea level. It was 176 meters in length and 114 meters in width. A large number of artifacts was found at this site, particularly prehistoric pottery sherds that could be dated to the Dyar or Bell Phase of the Lamar period. There was also a nineteenth century historical component present.

9GE1395 - In the northwestern corner of the project tract, this site was located at 168 meters above sea level on a ridge slope. It measured 5 meters in length and width. This site was comprised only of a low number of ceramics from the nineteenth century.

9GE1396 - Also being in the northwestern corner of the project area and measuring 5 meters in length and width, this site was located on a ridge slope at 166 meters above sea level

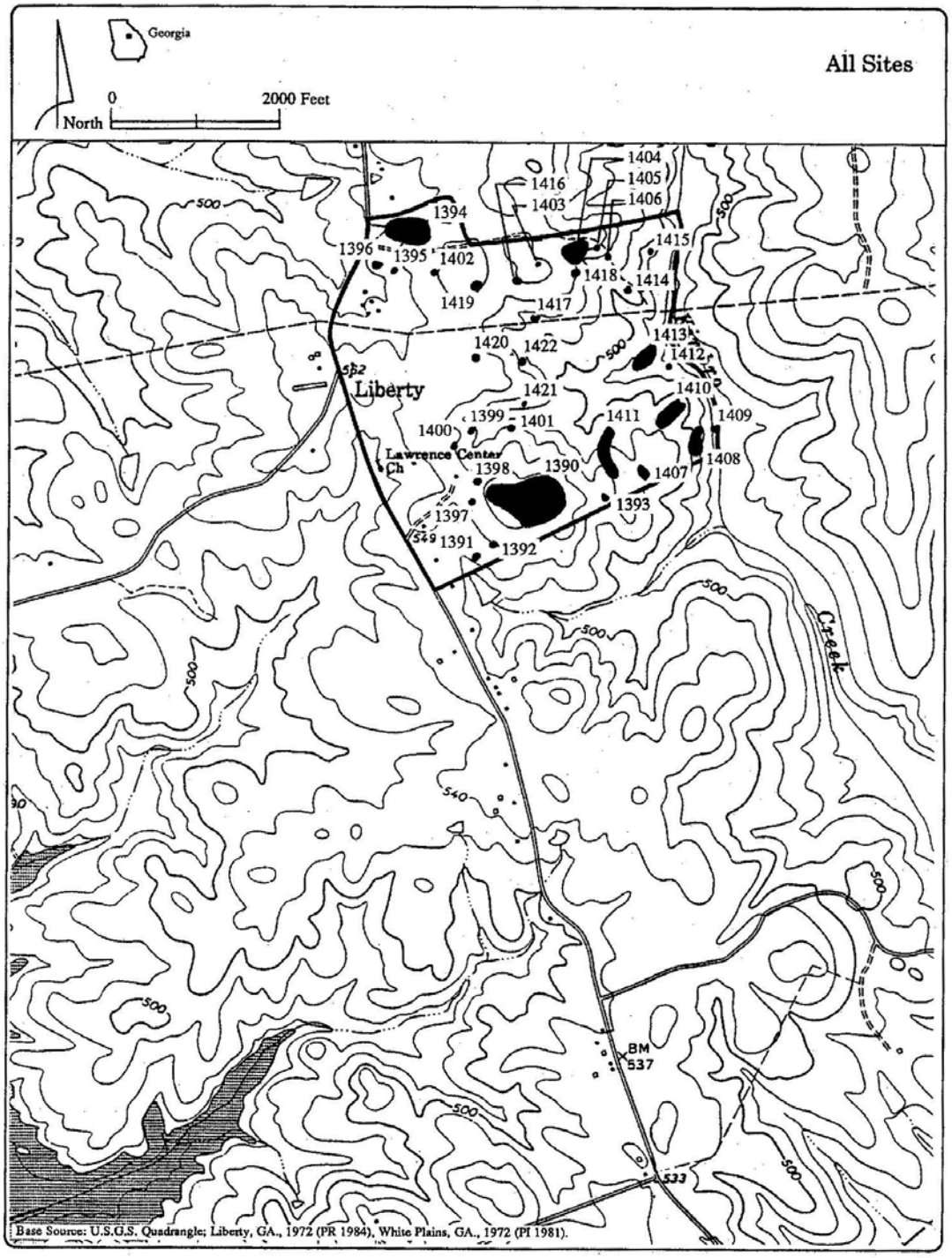
Georgia
All Sites
North
0
2000 Feet
1404
1405
1406
1416
1403
1394
1396
1395
1402
1415
1418
1414
1419
1417
1413
1420
1422
1412
Liberty
1421
1410
1399
1401
1411
1409
1400
Lawrence Center
Ch
1398
1390
1407
1408
1393
1397
1391
1392
Creek
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 3

. Three quartz flakes were the only artifacts here, and it was identified as an "unknown prehistoric" site.

9GE1397 - This is another small, 5 meter length and width site, which was found in the southwestern portion of the project tract at 174 meters above sea level. It was located in a saddle area. Two artifacts made up this site; one was a projectile point/knife that was identified as Late Archaic.

9GE1398 - Also located in the southwestern portion of the project tract, this site in a saddle area was 172 meters above sea level. A date of Late Archaic was given to this site based on its single artifact, a projectile point/knife.

9GE1399 - In the west-central part of the project area, this site was found on a ridge slope at 166 meters above sea level. Being 15 meters in length and width, it was made up of a very small lithic scatter dating from the Middle Archaic period.

9GE1400 - This site was discovered in the west-central part of the project area on a ridge slope at an elevation of 171 meters. It measured 8 meters in length and width. The very low number of artifacts comprising the site date from the Savannah River phase of the Late Archaic period.

9GE1401 - At an elevation of 165 meters above sea level, this site was located on a ridge slope in the west-central part of the project tract, and measured 20 meters in length and width. This small lithic scatter could only be identified as "unknown prehistoric."

9GE1402 - Near a ridge top in the northwestern corner of the project tract, this site was found at 177 meters above sea level, covering an area of 10 meters in length and width. This site dated from the late nineteenth century, as evidenced by a fair-sized scatter of historic ceramics and glass.

9GE1403 - This site was located on a ridge slope in the north-central portion of the project area, near its northern border. Being 177 meters in elevation, it covered an area 30 meters long and 30 meters wide. The large lithic scatter that made up this site dated from the Late Archaic period.

9GE1404 - Also near the northern border of the northeastern section of the project tract was this site, being 172 meters above sea level and covering an area 150 meters long and 130 meters wide on a hillside. Here was a heavy scatter of prehistoric sherds as well as a number of lithic artifacts. This was a multi-component site, with artifacts from the Savannah River phase of the Late Archaic period, and the Dyar or Bell phase of the Lamar period.

9GE1405 - At an elevation of 171 meters, this site was found in the northeastern corner of the project area on a ridge slope. It measured 5 meters in length and width. A very small artifact scatter covered this site; however, both the Archaic and Mississippian periods were represented.

9GE1406 - This site was located on a ridge slope in the northeastern corner of the project area at 165 meters above sea level. The Late Archaic period was represented by the single artifact of this site.

9GE1407 - Located on a ridge top in the southeastern section near the southern border of the project tract, this site was 160 meters above sea level and measured 40 meters long and 10 meters wide. A moderately dense scatter of prehistoric sherds as well as some lithics were found, which date from the Iron Horse Phase of the Lamar period.

9GE1408 - This was a ridge slope site discovered in the southeastern corner of the project area at 158 meters above sea level. It measured 80 meters long and 40 meters wide, having a dense scatter of aboriginal sherds that date from the Dyar phase of the Lamar period.

9GE1409 - In the southeastern corner at the eastern border of the project tract, this site was found on a ridge slope at an elevation of 165 meters. It was 5 meters in length and width, and a very low number of artifacts was recovered. However, two components were identified: a Mississippian period component and an early nineteenth century component.

9GE1410 - Located on a ridge terrace in the southeastern section of the project area, this site was 151 meters above sea level, measuring 150 meters in length and 50 meters in width. There was an unusually heavy scatter of prehistoric sherds present at this site, as well as some lithics. Some artifacts dated from the Late Archaic period, and the rest were from the Iron Horse phase of the Lamar period. Also located in the western part of this site was a rock pile with a few large prehistoric sherds.

9GE1411 - In the central-southern portion of the project tract, this site was found on a hillside at an elevation of 160 meters. Prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifacts were scattered over an area 60 meters long and 15 meters wide. These represented the Late Archaic period and the Iron Horse or early Dyar phase of the Lamar period.

9GE1412 - This is an "unknown prehistoric" site, found on a hillside in the central-southeastern portion of the project area, which had only a small lithic scatter. The site was at 162 meters above sea level and measured 10 meters in length and width.

9GE1413 - This was a central-southeastern hillside site also, being 146 meters above sea level and measuring 80 meters long and 40 meters wide. A dense scatter of prehistoric sherds along with a large number of lithics was found. These indicated occupations during the Late Archaic period as well as the Iron Horse phase of Lamar period.

9GE1414 - In the northeastern section of the project area on a ridge slope, this site was found at an elevation of 155 meters, measuring 5 meters in length and width. A Late Middle Archaic occupation date was assigned to this site, which was a small lithic scatter.

9GE1415 - This was also a small "site" in the northeastern section, located on a ridge slope 151 meters above sea level. The site was comprised simply of one piece of green glass, dating to the nineteenth century.

9GE1416 - This site was discovered near a ridge top at an elevation of 177 meters in the north-central section of the project area. Its size was 5 meters in length and width, and the very small artifact scatter was identified as dating to the Mississippian period.

9GE1417 - At an elevation of 165 meters on a ridge slope in the north-central section, this site consisted of a single projectile point/knife identified as being from the Big Sandy phase of the Early Archaic period.

9GE1418 - This site was found in the northeastern part of the project area on a ridge slope at an elevation of 171 meters. It measured 5 meters in length and width, and had only two artifacts; one from the Archaic period and the other from the Mississippian period.

9GE1419 - In the northwestern section of the project area, this site was found on a knoll top at an elevation of 177 meters. It was 15 meters in length and width, and the artifacts retrieved here dated from the Duvall phase of the Lamar period and the nineteenth century.

9GE1420 - Measuring 10 meters in length and width, this site was located just west of the center of the project area on a terrace, 174 meters above sea level. This was a multi-component site that had a moderately dense artifact scatter. Periods represented were Early Archaic, Lamar, and nineteenth century.

9GE1421 - This ridge slope site covered an area 20 meters long and 10 meters wide. It was located in the center of the project tract at an elevation of 162 meters. The moderately heavy lithic scatter at this site represented an occupation during the Big Sandy phase of the Early Archaic period and the Middle Archaic period.

9GE1422 - Also found in the center of the project tract was this ridge slope site, at 162 meters above sea level. It covered an area 10 meters in length and width; three quartz flakes comprised this "unknown prehistoric" site.

ARTIFACTS

All of the artifacts recovered from the 33 sites are presented in Tables 1-3. Table 1 presents the prehistoric ceramics, Table 2 presents the lithics, and Table 3 presents the historic artifacts.

Indian ceramics were plentiful in the research area, with a total of 1922 sherds found on the surface of all the sites. Of these, 1170 (60.9 percent) were plain, 535 (27.8 percent) were complicated stamped, and 84 (4.4 percent) were incised. Seventeen of the 33 sites contained aboriginal ceramics. This is a fairly high 51.5 percent. Virtually all of these ceramics dated to the Mississippian period. None could be dated to the Woodland period with complete certainty, although two simple stamped sherds may date to the Late Woodland period. The incised sherds and the 126 rim sherds recovered provided the data to assign the various Mississippian period sites to the specific phases as listed in the site description section. Plain sherds and stamped sherds are of much less value in these assignments.

Table 2 shows that 557 lithic items were recovered from the research area. The vast majority of these were waste flakes produced in the manufacture of tools and bifaces. Even excluding shatter, quartz was the most common material used. It accounted for 313 of the 390 flakes recovered (80.3 percent). Coastal Plain flakes from southern Georgia numbered 62 and accounted for 15.9 percent of the flakes. Other materials were quite rare: Metavolcanic flakes numbered 7 (1.8 percent), Local Chert flakes numbered 6 (1.5 percent), and Ridge and Valley flakes from northwestern Georgia numbered 2 (0.5 percent). Projectile points numbered 31 and were used for assigning the Archaic period components to all the appropriate sites. Lithic material was located at 26 of the 33 archaeological sites discovered (78.8 percent).

Table 3 presents the 98 historic items recovered from the research area. The majority of this material consisted of ceramics (71 sherds). Of these ceramics, 51 were earthenware (mostly pearlware) and 20 were stoneware. All of these materials were nineteenth century materials, many from the first half of that century. There were 16 fragments of glass of several different colors. Only eight of the 33 sites (24.2 percent) contained any historic material.

In general, we were quite pleased with the results of our survey. Artifacts were plentiful in the research area, even though the search conditions were not ideal. This area of the Oconee Valley is clearly very rich in archaeological remains and more work should be conducted here.

SITE	Plain	Unid. Comp. Stamped	Rect. Comp. Stamped	Curv. Comp. Stamped	Simple Stamped	Fine Incised	Medium Incised	Bold Incised	Rim Sherds	Pipe Frag.	Handles	Punct/ Incised	TOTALS
9GE1390	279	62	7	0	0	3	6	1	21	0	1	0	380
9GE1391	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1392	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
9GE1393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1394	172	47	2	5	0	6	10	9	14	1	1	0	267
9GE1395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9GE1401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1404	179	26	1	3	0	1	8	3	20	1	0	1	243
9GE1405	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1407	50	11	0	2	0	0	1	2	9	0	0	0	75
9GE1408	26	191	38	0	0	6	4	5	22	0	0	0	292
9GE1409	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1410	253	46	0	0	0	0	8	4	15	0	0	0	326
9GE1411	32	38	5	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	83
9GE1412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1413	106	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	163
9GE1414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1416	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1418	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1419	38	2	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	48
9GE1420	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
9GE1421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1170	471	53	11	2	16	37	31	126	2	2	1	1922

Table 1. Ceramics From Sites in Survey Area

SITE	Local Chert Flake	C. P. Chert Flake	R. / V. Chert Flake	Quartz Flake	Quartz Shatter	Meta-Volcanic Flake	PPK	Biface	Core	Ground Stone	Other Tools	TOTALS
9GE1390	0	2	0	71	7	2	7	3	1	1	0	94
9GE1391	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1393	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1394	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
9GE1395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1396	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9GE1397	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
9GE1398	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1399	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
9GE1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1401	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1403	0	1	0	61	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	79
9GE1404	0	1	0	9	20	0	3	1	4	0	0	38
9GE1405	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9GE1406	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
9GE1407	0	1	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
9GE1408	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1410	0	1	0	13	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
9GE1411	2	1	0	34	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
9GE1412	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	11
9GE1413	2	50	2	41	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	120
9GE1414	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	7	1	0	1	16
9GE1415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1419	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
9GE1420	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
9GE1421	0	1	0	40	14	0	5	0	0	0	0	60
9GE1422	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	8
TOTALS	6	62	2	313	101	7	31	19	12	2	2	557

Table 2. Lithics From Sites in Survey Area

SITE	Plain Pearlware	Decorated Pearlware	Stoneware	Earthenware	Milk Glass	Clear Glass	Green Glass	Brown Glass	Blue Glass	Iron	Other	TOTALS
9GE1390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1391	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1394	4	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9GE1395	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
9GE1396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1402	0	0	1	15	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	23
9GE1403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1407	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1415	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9GE1416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1419	4	0	13	0	1	4	0	2	2	0	0	26
9GE1420	14	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	32
9GE1421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9GE1422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	26	10	20	15	3	8	1	2	2	2	9	98

Table 3. Historic Artifacts from Sites in Survey Area

OBSERVATIONS

The eastern edge of the project area represents the flood plain of the Kimbro Creek, while the western edge represents the upland ridge top between this creek and Richland Creek to the west. In this sense, the research area crosscuts the entire sector from flood plain to ridge top in this area of the Piedmont. In truth, the flood plain of Kimbro Creek is not large, and this dichotomy of topography may not be quite as strong as we might think--at least to the Indians who once lived in the area. With this in mind, however, we have attempted to look at the distribution of the sites in the research area by time in hopes of determining if there are patterns in their distribution viz a viz this upland/flood plain dichotomy. This has been accomplished by the creation of a series of maps of site occupations by time period in Figures 4-16.

Figure 4 is merely the location of sites that we cannot date to any specific period other than prehistoric. As is turns out these are primarily in the area away from Kimbro Creek. The remainder of the figures are arranged in rough chronological order, earliest to most recent, including the historic sites. Figures 5-7 show the Early Archaic sites, both in general form, and by specific phase. These are, of course, identified by projectile points. Almost all of these are away from the creek in upland areas. They also are very small occupations, presumably hunting camps. The Middle Archaic occupation is shown in Figure 8. In this map, a small site is shown relatively close to the creek (9Ge1414), while a very large component is present at a site (9Ge1390) on a ridge top well away from the river. This latter site cannot reasonably be interpreted as simply a small hunting camp.

By the Late Archaic period, as represented on Figures 9 and 10, a slightly different pattern is present. This is most apparent in Figure 9, where most of the sites are located fairly close to the creek on the eastern side of the project area. There are a few small ones in other areas, but there seems to have been a decided preference for occupation near the creek.

Figure 11-15 show the distribution of Mississippian period sites. Figure 11 shows sites that cannot be more closely defined than simply Mississippian. These seem to be located in all sections of the project area. There is only a single Duvall phase Lamar site, located in the northwestern part of the area (Figure 12). The following Iron Horse phase, however, is represented by a number of sites, mostly in the southeastern part of the research area (Figure 13). This period represents the peak in Mississippian occupation in the area, and, incidentally, represents the last major period of occupation at the Shoulderbone site to the east. The Dyar phase is represented by sites in the southeastern and northwestern part of the area (Figure 14). Finally, the Late Dyar/Bell phase of the early historic period is represent by a couple of sites in the extreme northern part of the area. The Mississippian sites are present in both upland areas and areas adjacent to the eastern flood plains. The fact that there does not seem to be a strong preference for the latter was somewhat surprising to us.

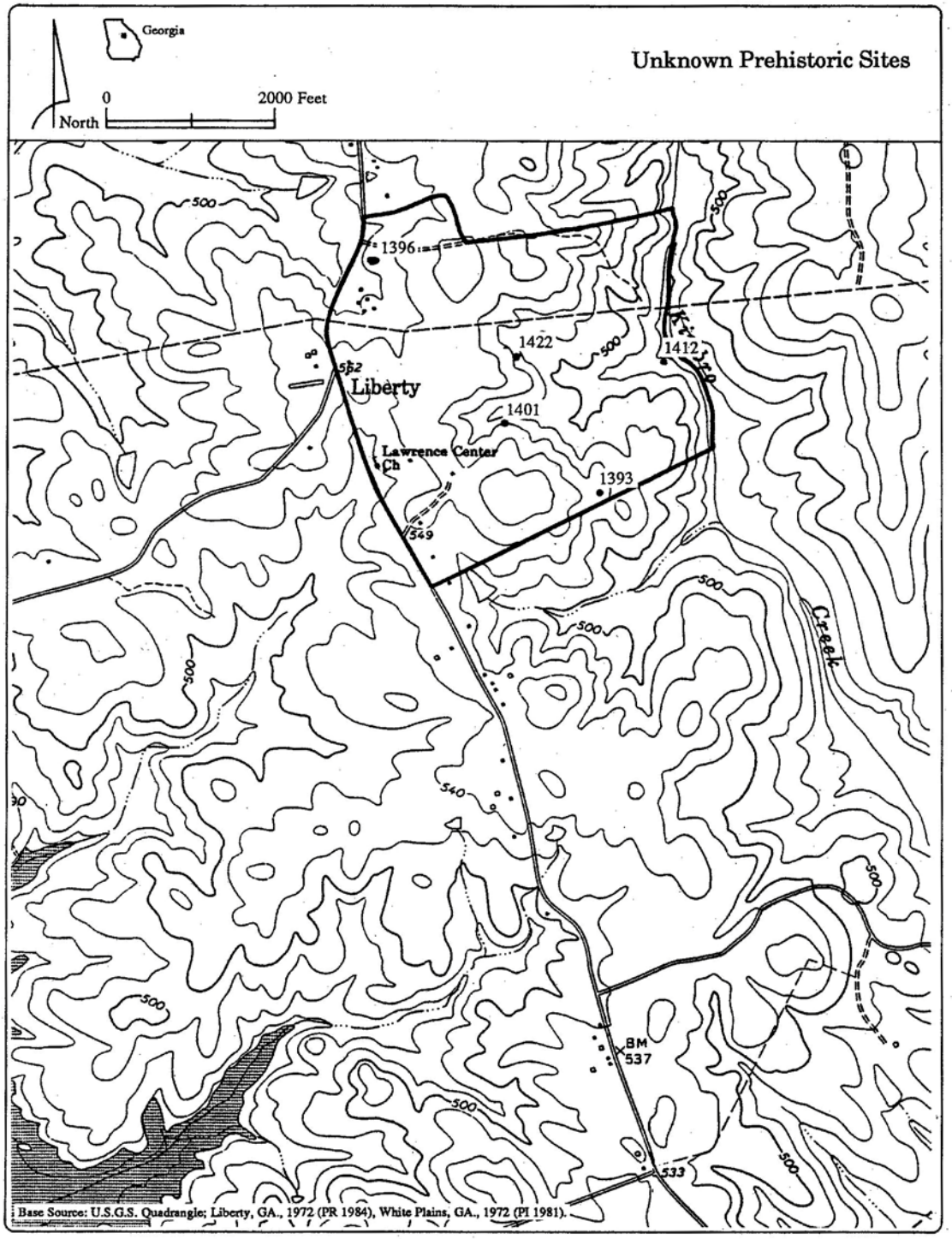
Georgia
Unknown Prehistoric Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1396
1422
1412
Liberty
1401
Lawrence Center
Ch
1393
549
Creek
BM
537
533
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 4

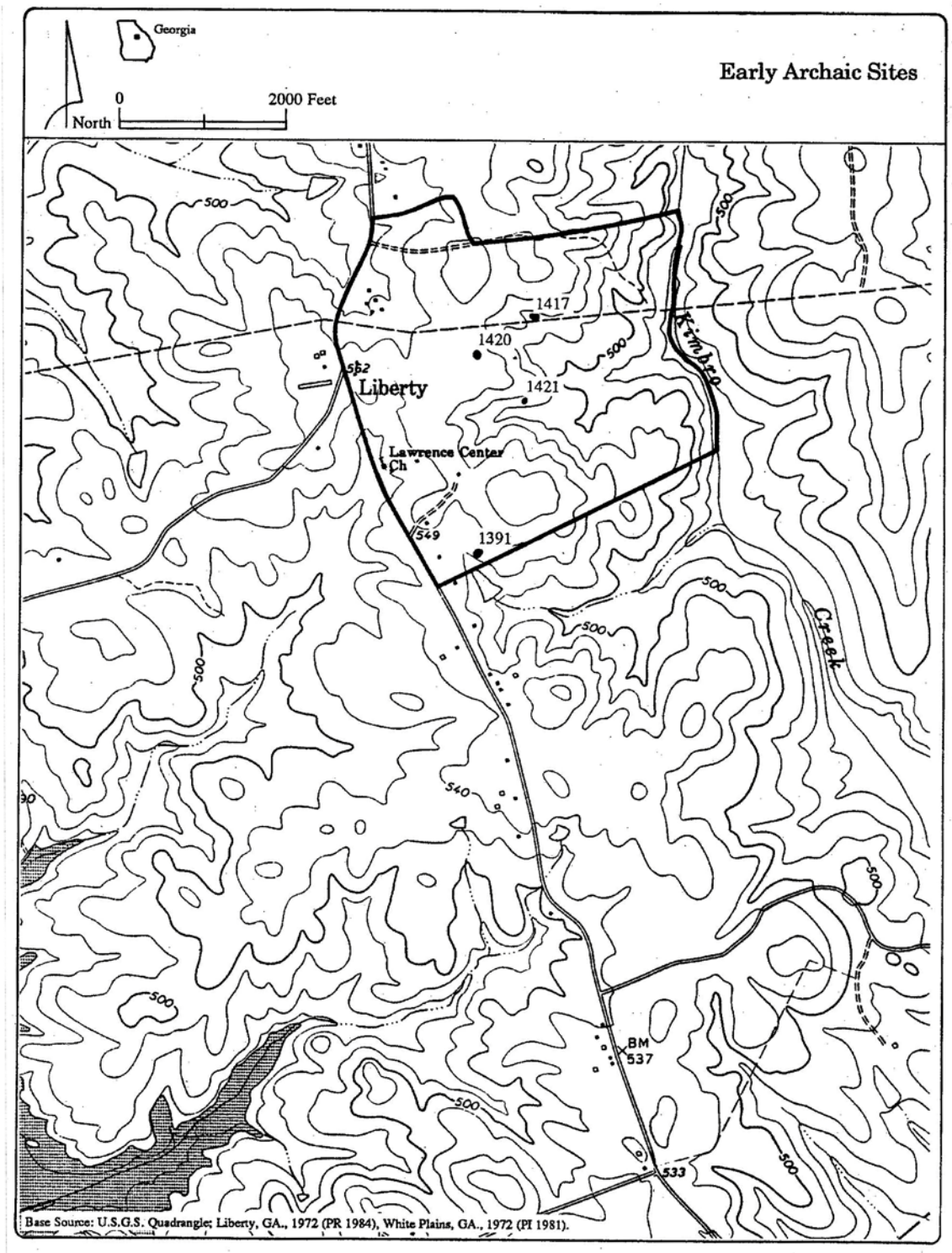
Georgia
Early Archaic Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
500
1417
1420
1421
Liberty
Lawrence Center
Ch
549
1391
Kimbro
Creek
540
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 5

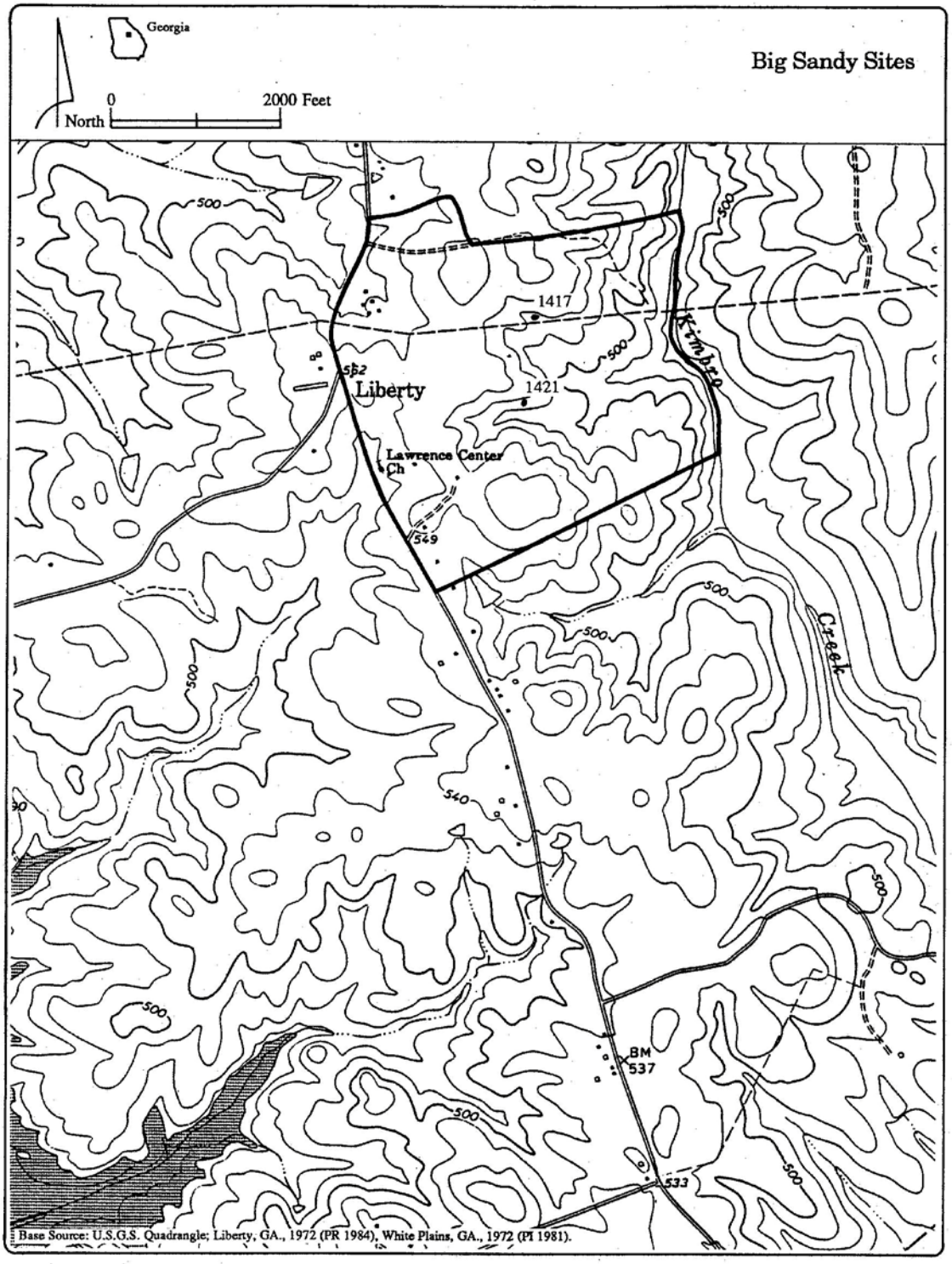
Georgia
Big Sandy Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1417
1421
Liberty
Lawrence Center Ch
Kimbro
Creek
BM 537
533
549
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 6

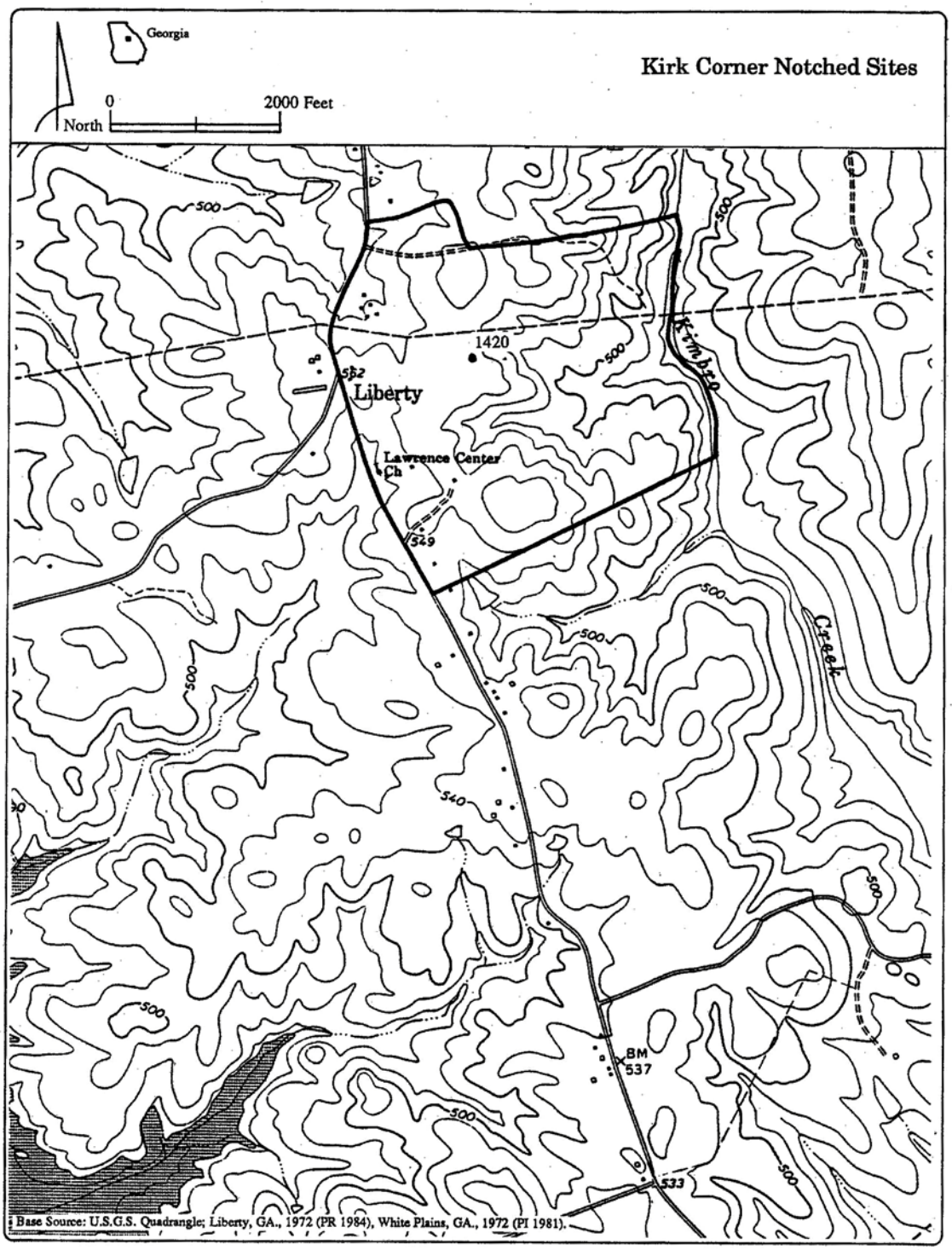
Georgia
Kirk Corner Notched Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
500
1420
582
Liberty
Lawrence Center
Ch
529
Kimbro
Creek
540
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 7

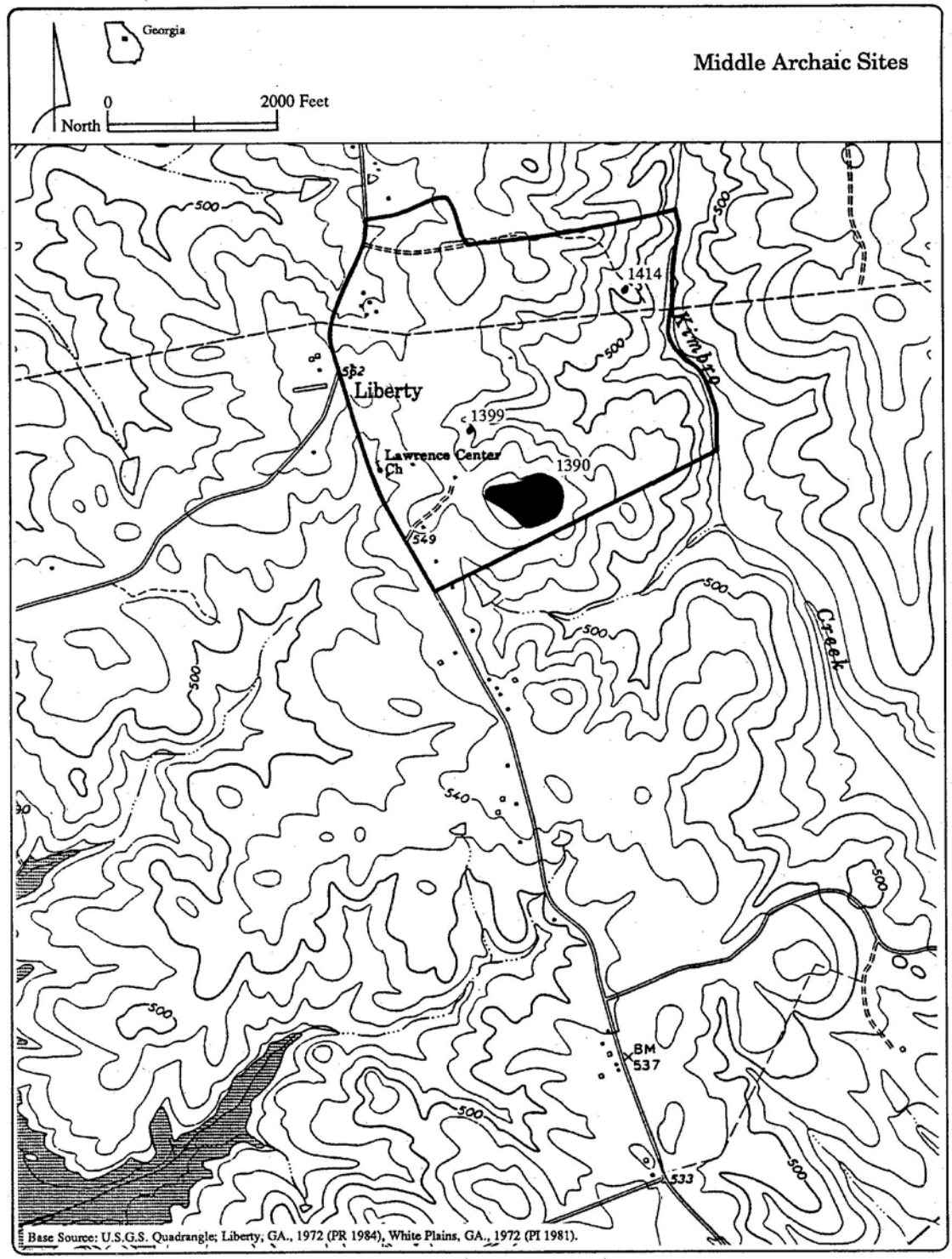
Georgia
Middle Archaic Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
500
1414
Kimbro
582
Liberty
1399
Lawrence Center
Ch
1390
549
Creek
540
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 8

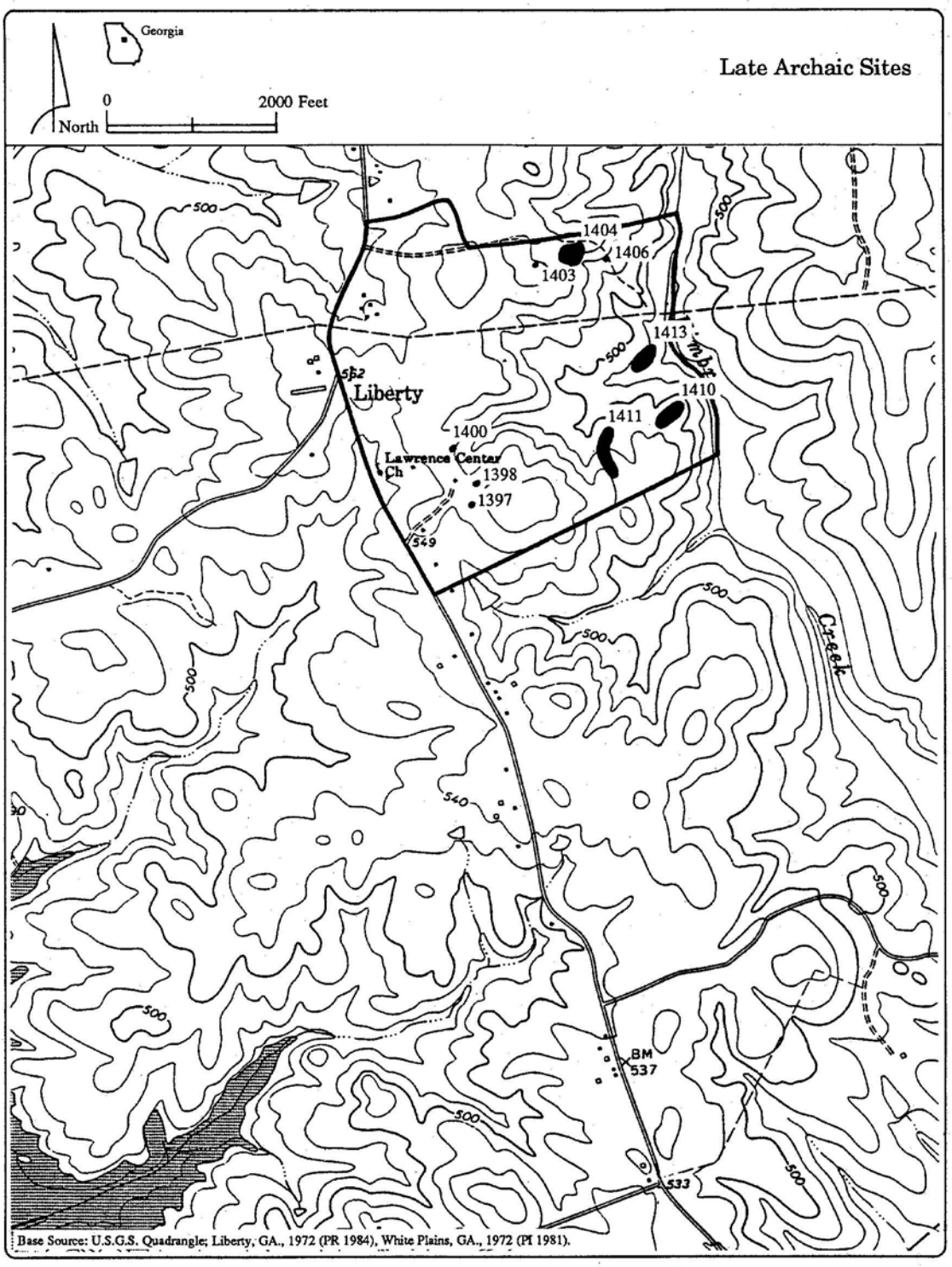
Georgia
Late Archaic Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1404
1406
1403
1413
1410
1411
1400
Liberty
Lawrence Center Ch
1398
1397
549
552
500
540
BM 537
533
Creek
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 9

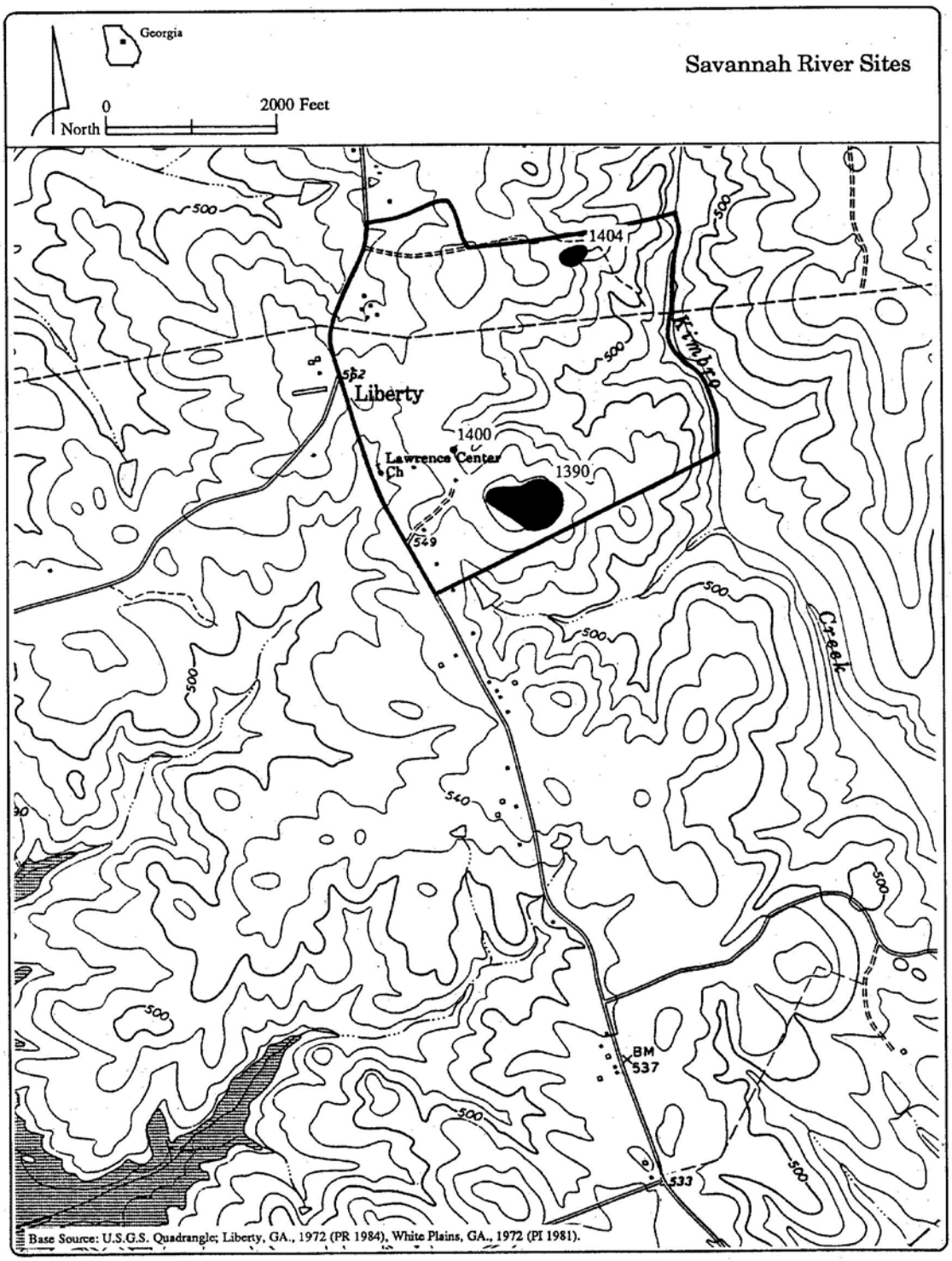
Georgia
Savannah River Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1404
Liberty
1400
Lawrence Center
Ch
1390
549
Kimbro
Creek
BM
537
533
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 10

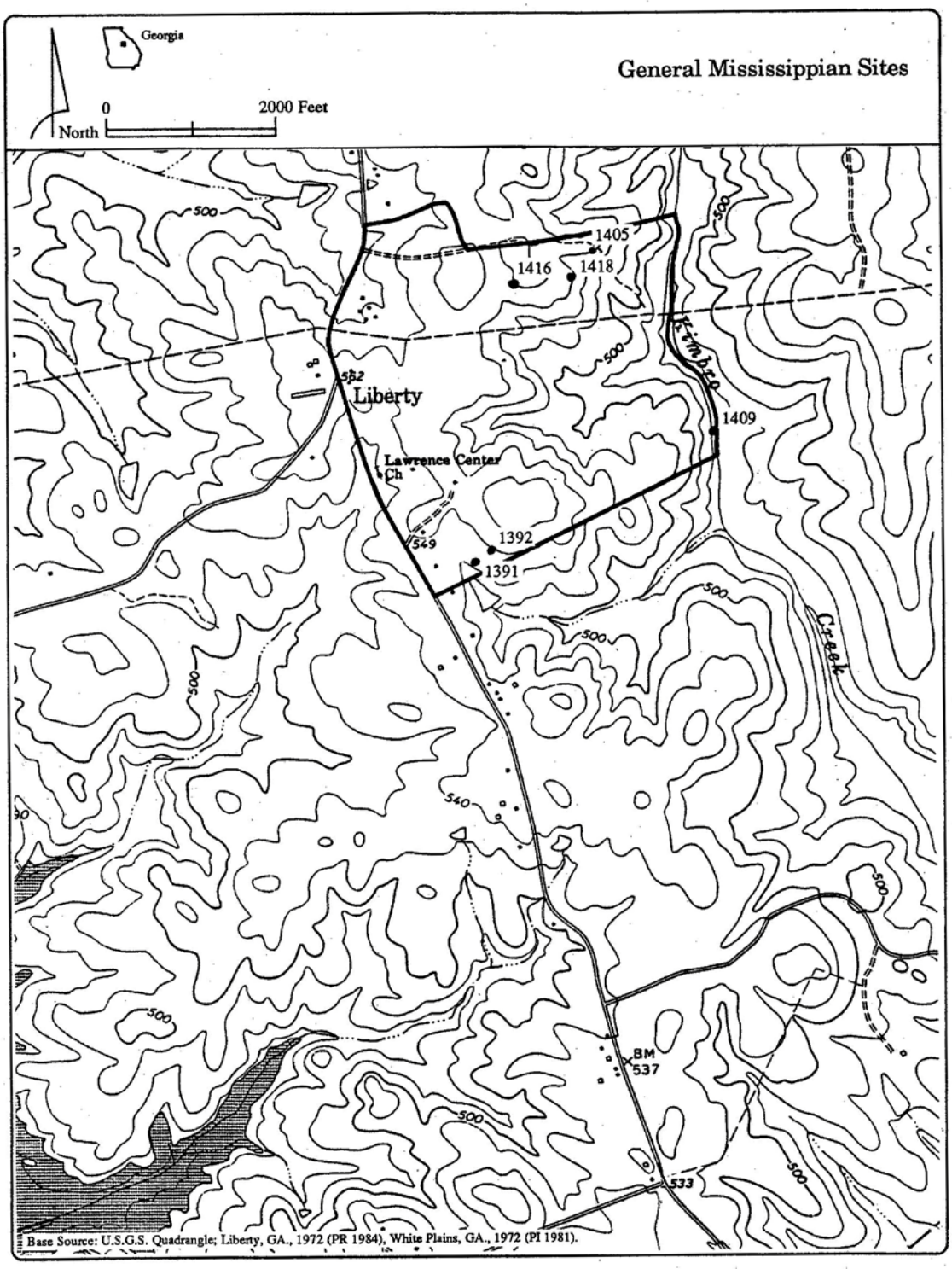
Georgia
General Mississippian Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1405
1416
1418
1409
Liberty
Lawrence Center
Ch
1392
1391
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 11

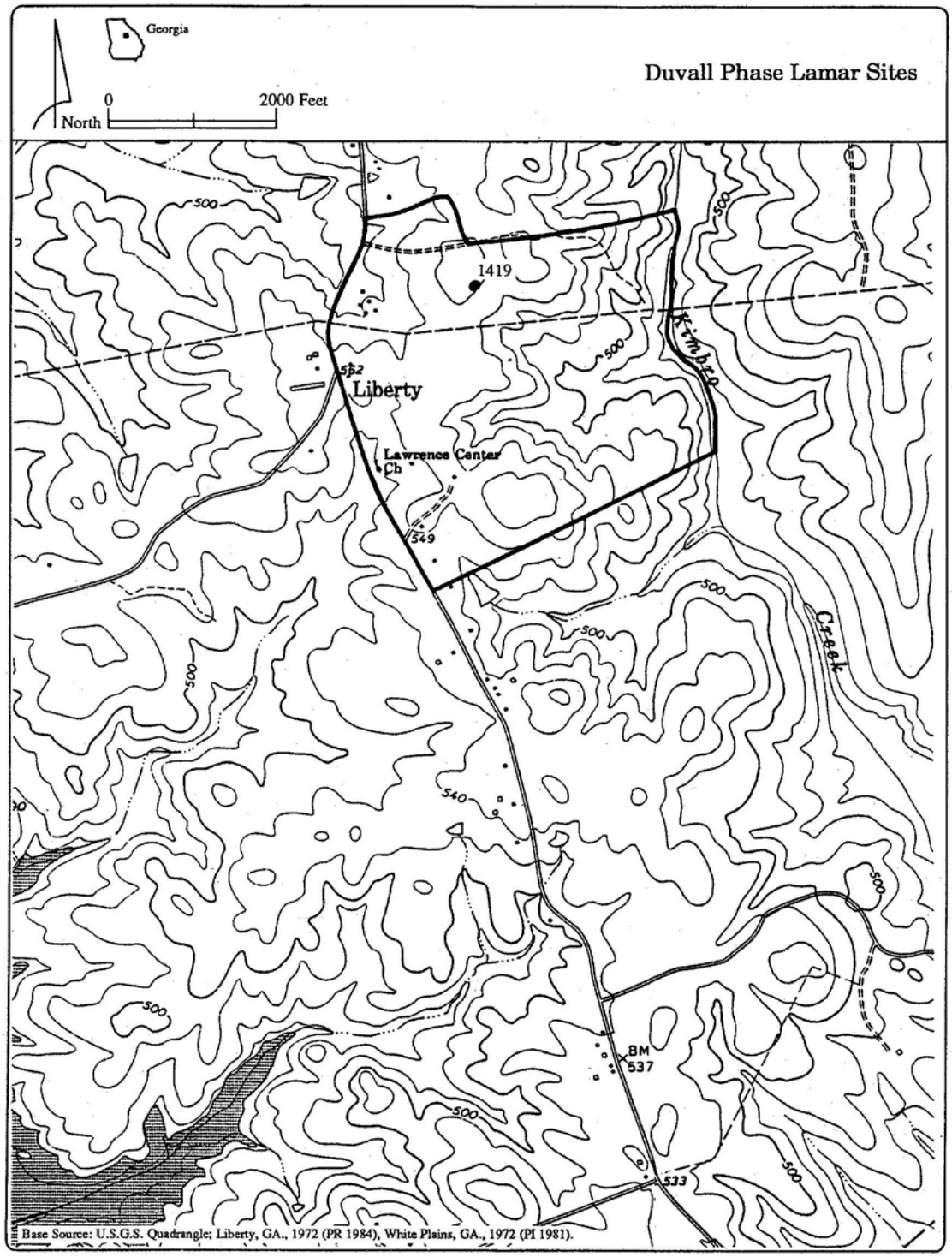
Georgia
Duvall Phase Lamar Sites
North
0
2000 Feet
1419
Liberty
Lawrence Center Ch
549
Kimbro
Creek
BM 537
533
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 12


Georgia
Iron Horse Phase Lamar
North
0
2000 Feet
500
552
Liberty
Lawrence Center
Ch
549
1413
mbr
1410
1411
1407
1390
Creek
540
BM
537
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 13

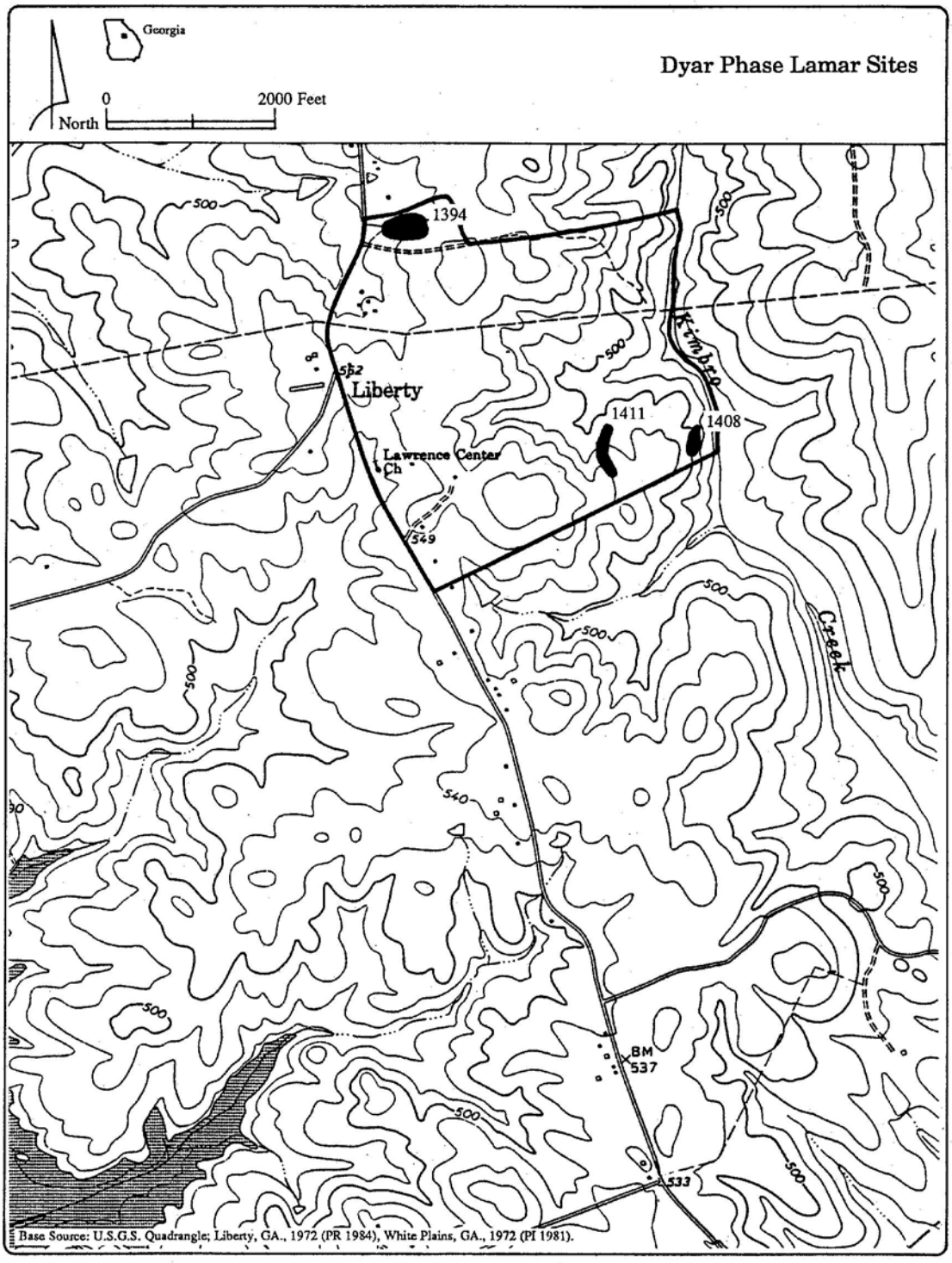
Georgia
Dyar Phase Lamar Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1394
Liberty
1411
1408
Lawrence Center
Ch
549
Kimbro
Creek
BM
537
533
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 14

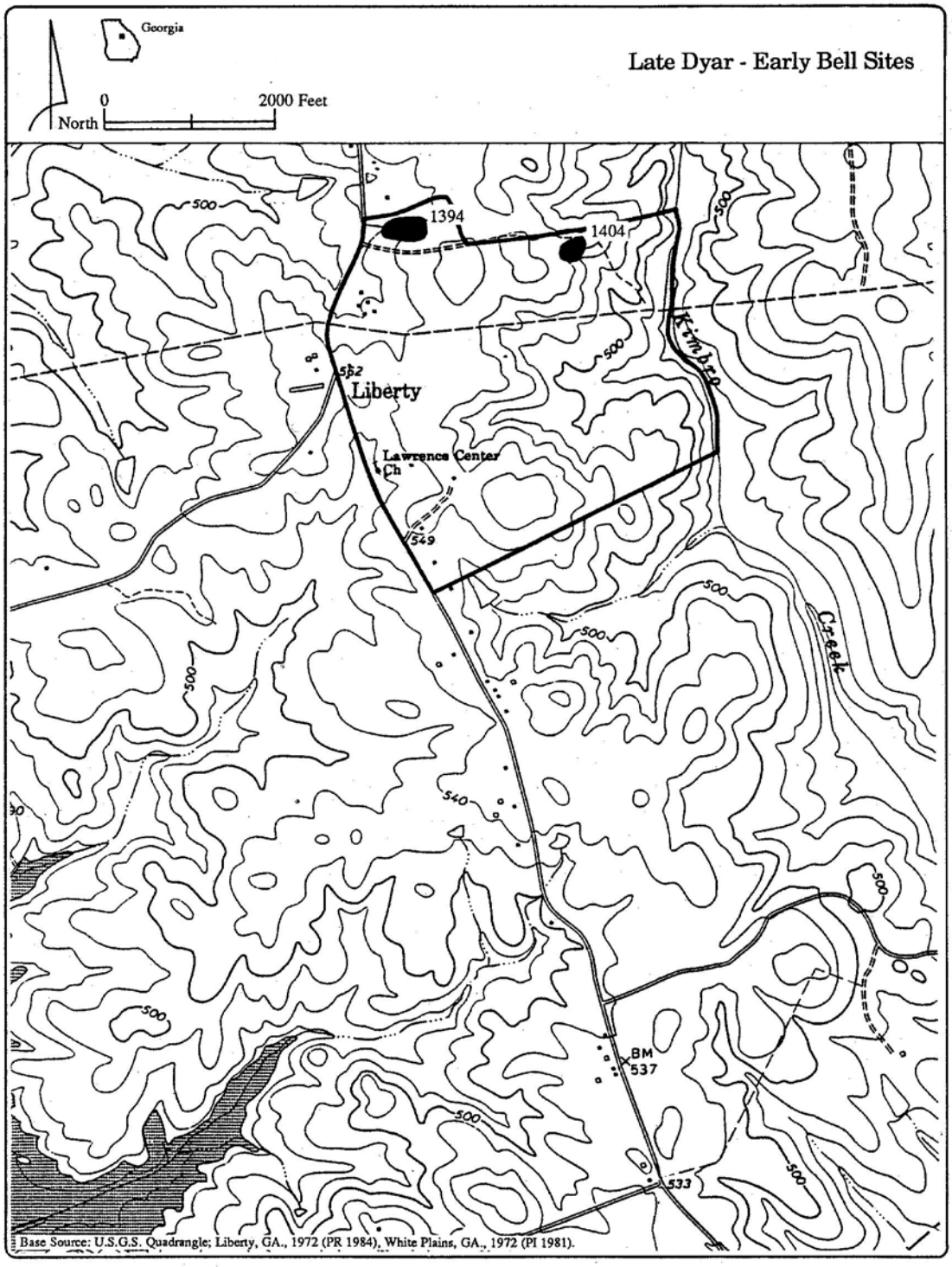
Georgia
Late Dyar - Early Bell Sites
0
2000 Feet
North
1394
1404
Liberty
Lawrence Center Ch
Kimbro
Creek
BM 537
500
540
549
533
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 15

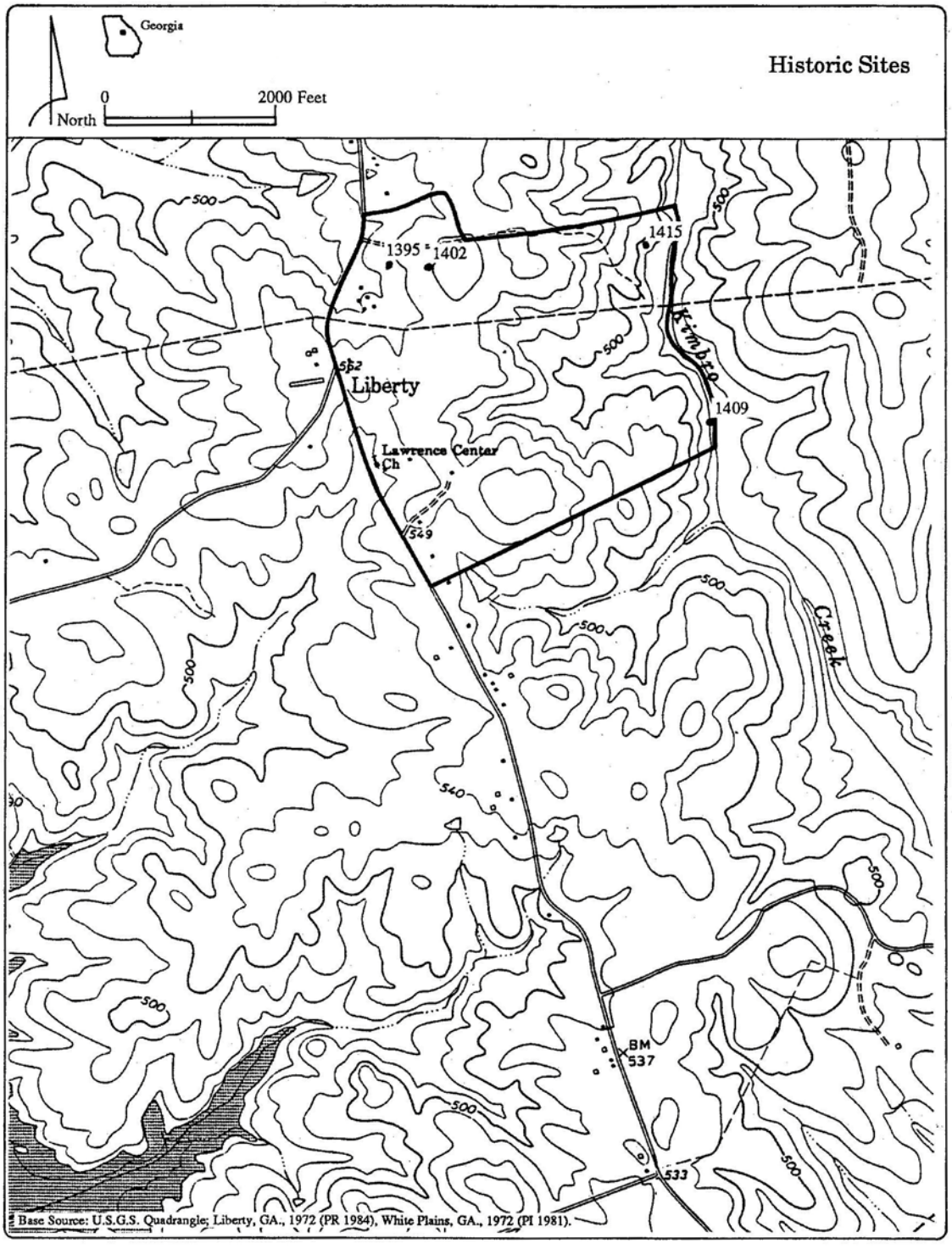
Georgia
Historic Sites
North
0
2000 Feet
1395
1402
1415
1409
562
Liberty
Lawrence Center
Ch
549
Kimbro
Creek
BM
537
533
500
540
Base Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle; Liberty, GA., 1972 (PR 1984), White Plains, GA., 1972 (PI 1981).

Figure 16

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