

---

**This document has been checked for information on Native American burials. No images considered to be culturally insensitive, including images and drawings of burials, Ancestors, funerary objects, and other NAGPRA material were found.**

---



**UNIVERSITY OF  
GEORGIA**

**Franklin College of  
Arts and Sciences**

*Department of Anthropology*

*Laboratory of Archaeology*

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES  
REPORT NUMBER 80

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS  
AT THE ANNEWAKEE CREEK SITE,  
9DO2**

MARK WILLIAMS

**Archaeological Excavations  
at the Annewakee Creek Site, 9DO2  
Roy Dickens' 1972 Archaeology Field School**

By  
**Mark Williams**  
University of Georgia

With Contributions By  
**Gracie Riehm**  
University of Georgia

University of Georgia  
Laboratory of Archaeology Series Number 80  
Athens, Georgia  
2014

## **Abstract**

This report is an accounting of the 1972 archaeological excavations at the Annewakee Creek site (9DO2) in Douglas County, Georgia. At that time Roy S. Dickens, Jr., then of Georgia State University, led an archaeology field school to the site. The students under his direction conducted an excavation of the bulldozed remnant of a Late Woodland mound located at the site. Dickens only briefly and partially reported these excavations in 1975. It is hoped that this report will contribute more to the study of this important prehistoric period in Georgia when societies began converting from domesticated native eastern seed crops to maize as a key crop.

## Table of Contents

Abstract .....	ii
List of Figures .....	iv
Background .....	1
Location .....	2
Grid, Topography, and Initial Excavations.....	4
Excavation Results.....	10
Sherd Distributions Maps .....	11
Feature Descriptions .....	22
Summary .....	36
References.....	37
Appendix 1: Annewakee Creek by Roy Dickens .....	38
Appendix 2: 9DO2 Ceramics by Michael McKinney.....	42
Appendix 3: 9DO2 Lithics by Barbara Sayer .....	56

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Roy Dickens, Jr. ....	1
Figure 2. Site Location Map .....	3
Figure 3. Annewakee Creek Crew .....	4
Figure 4. Location of Elevation Points .....	6
Figure 5. Contour Map of Site .....	7
Figure 6. Contour Map with Excavation Unit Superimposed.....	8
Figure 7. Aerial View of Excavation Near Completion, Looking North.....	9
Figure 8. Aerial View of Excavation Looking West .....	10
Figure 9. Level 1 Excavation Map.....	13
Figure 10. Location of Structures A and B .....	14
Figure 11. Level 1 Features .....	15
Figure 12. Level 2 Excavation Map.....	16
Figure 13. Premound Humus Excavation Map.....	17
Figure 14. Subsoil Excavation Map.....	18
Figure 15. Total Sherds per Square.....	19
Figure 16. Lamar Sherds per Square.....	20
Figure 17. Napier / Weeden Island Sherds per Square .....	21
Figure 18. Feature 1 Drawing .....	22
Figure 19. Feature 2 Drawing .....	23
Figure 20. Feature 3 Drawing .....	23
Figure 21. Features 1-3 Before Excavation Photograph.....	24
Figure 22. Features 1-3 After Excavation Photograph .....	24
Figure 23. Feature 4 Drawing .....	25
Figure 24. Feature 4 Photograph Looking South.....	25
Figure 25. Feature 5/18 Drawing.....	26
Figure 26. Feature 5/18 Photograph Looking South.....	26
Figure 27. Feature 6 Drawing .....	27
Figure 28. Feature 7 Photograph.....	28
Figure 29. Feature 8 Drawing .....	28
Figure 30. Feature 8 Photograph Looking North.....	29
Figure 31. Feature 9 Drawing .....	29
Figure 32. Feature 9 Photograph Looking North.....	30
Figure 33. Feature 11 Drawing .....	31
Figure 34. Feature 11 Photograph Looking Southeast.....	31
Figure 35. Feature 14 Drawing .....	32
Figure 36. Feature 14 Photograph Looking Southeast.....	32
Figure 37. Feature 15 Drawing .....	33
Figure 38. Feature 16 Drawing .....	34
Figure 39. Feature 16 Photograph.....	34
Figure 40. Feature 17 Drawing .....	35
Figure 41. Final Destruction of Annewakee Creek Mound.....	36

## Background

I probably first heard of the Annewakee Creek site (9DO2) in the fall of 1974 at the Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, held in Atlanta, Georgia. I was a graduate student at Florida State University studying archaeology in their Department of Anthropology and had begun my 1975 Master's thesis work on the Stubbs Mound in the Ocmulgee Valley south of Macon (Williams 1992). I certainly saw Roy Dickens' slide presentation on his excavations at Annewakee Creek in 1974. I even remember talking to him about what an interesting site it appeared to be since it, like Stubbs Mound, was a small Georgia temple mound. His paper from the conference was subsequently published in 1975 (Dickens 1975). Although it was not nearly a full site report, it did record his basic thoughts on the site and its contributions to Georgia archaeology. It was a simple summary of his work. I have included the relevant section of his paper here as Appendix 1. I was fortunate that his original black and white prints included in that paper were in the notes used to create this paper and have been scanned and included fresh here. These are much better than the originals published in 1975

Roy Dickens, Jr. (Figure 1) was born March 16, 1938 and raised near Atlanta. He attended Georgia State University where he graduated in 1963 (Keel 1986). He then received his Master's degree from the University of Alabama in 1966 and his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970 (Keel 1986). By 1971 he was teaching anthropology and archaeology back at his Alma Mater, Georgia State University. I believe the Annewakee Creek site was the first field school excavation he directed.

Dickens left Georgia State University in 1982 and moved to the University of North Carolina as an anthropology professor (Keel 1986). He had not completed a site report of Annewakee Creek by the time he moved to Chapel Hill. Roy Dickens died in 1986 in North Carolina at the age of 48. Sadly, he never got around to writing that needed site report. It is not at all clear that he even started such a report. Until now, all southeastern researchers could and have referred to about Annewakee Creek was his limited but useful 1975 summary paper on the site. The exact location of the site was even uncertain until recently.



Figure 1. Roy Dickens, Jr.

In 1999 I was in contact with Steve Davis of the Laboratories of Archaeology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill about the large archaeological collections that Dickens had taken with him from Georgia State to North Carolina in 1982. All of these collections were returned to the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology in late 1999. Included in these were the bulk of the field notes for the Annewakee Creek excavation. The artifacts, however, were not in that massive collection (most of it was from Dickens' Atlanta Marta excavations from the late 1970s). I have since discovered that the collection is curated at the Waring Laboratory of Archaeology at West Georgia University and has been recently restudied by Jim Knight and Julie Markin (Knight and Markin 2014).

In 2012 I began occasional work with a UGA undergraduate archaeology student, Gracie Riehm, on the notes from the Annewakee Creek excavation. Gracie helped organize the notes and created initial drawings and descriptions of the features. In 2013 I learned from my colleague Ben Steere at the University of West Georgia, Department of Anthropology, that the artifact collections from Annewakee Creek had been transferred from Georgia State University to the University of West Georgia at some time in the 1980s. He also sent me draft copies of class papers curated there by 1973 Dickens' students Michael McKinney and Barbara Sayer. These papers were referred to by Dickens in his 1975 paper—see Appendix 1. They were unpublished class papers on the ceramics and lithics respectively from the Annewakee Creek excavations. The papers received were almost unreadable 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> generation copies, and Gracie and I struggled to read and create modern word processing documents from them. They are recreated here as Appendices 2 and 3.

I worked occasionally on the Annewakee Creek project until the spring and early summer of 2014 when I finally found time to complete this little report. Using Google Earth maps and a set of old aerial photos of the dig, I was able to determine the exact location of the mound and the site. I also found a few of the original student excavators of the site through Google and Facebook. Specifically, Michael Bower, the project photographer, was very helpful with his memories of the dig. Another very important step forward was the delivery to me in the fall of 2013 of all the excavation negatives and photographs made by Bower from Steve Davis at the Laboratories of Archaeology at Chapel Hill. Davis had located these important lost materials in a recent house-clearing of their laboratory. All of the field notes and photographs are now curated at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology.

I am delighted to be able to present this little report. I am sure Roy would be happy that it has finally seen the light of day after 42 years!

## **Location**

The Annewakee Creek site, 9DO2 is located in the extreme eastern edge of Douglas County, Georgia, in the Georgia Piedmont. It is on the northwestern side of the Chattahoochee River (Figure 2). The mound was almost exactly 400 meters north of the river, and some 900 meters northwest of the junction of the sites namesake, Annewakee Creek, with the Chattahoochee River. This location is 22 kilometers (13.6 miles) directly west of the Atlanta International Airport.



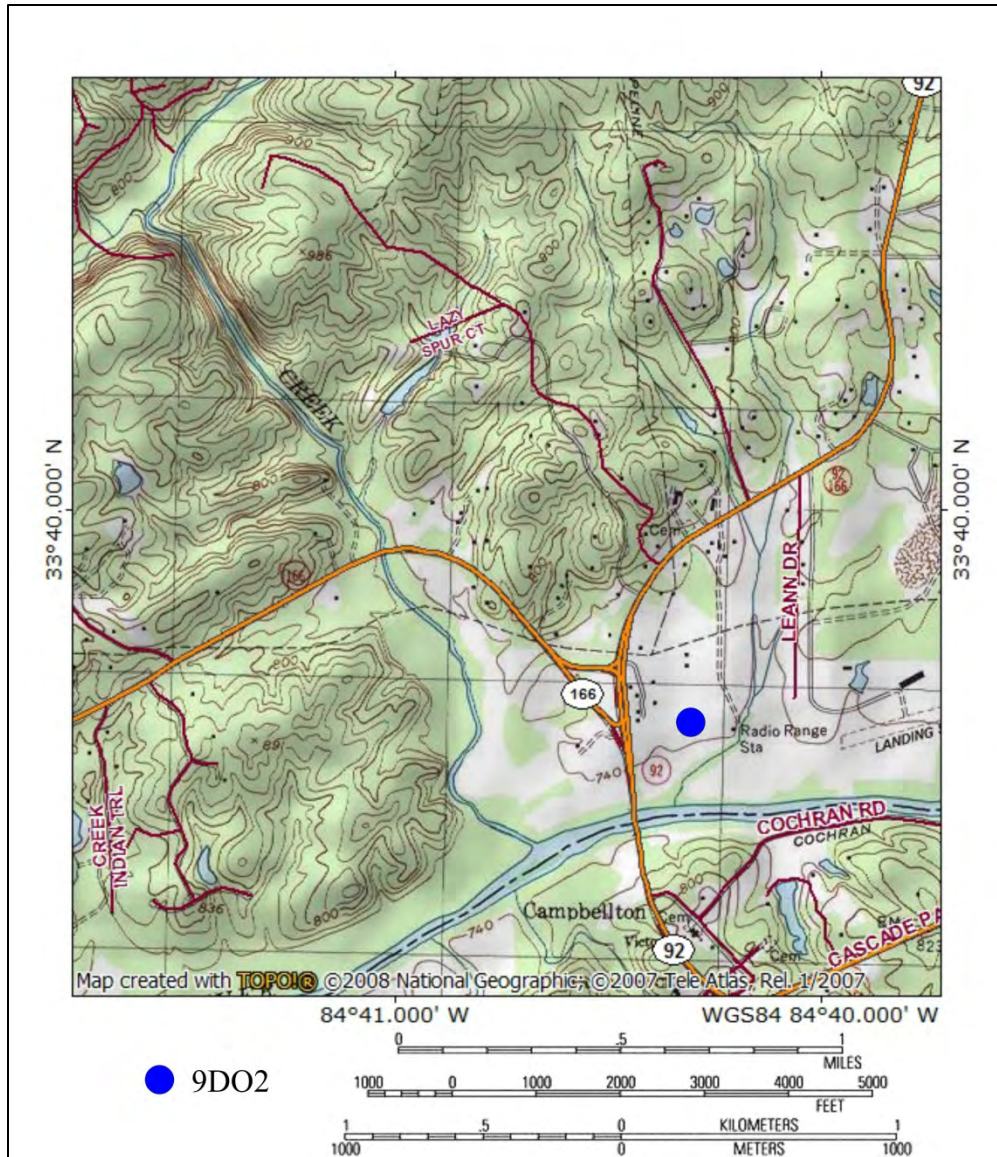


Figure 2. Site Location Map.

There is a small unnamed stream that flows north to south about 150 meters east of the mound. It curves to the west directly south of the site and enters the Chattahoochee about 460 meters south, southwest of the mound area. The site itself is on a low ridge or terrace within the floodplain of the Chattahoochee Valley. The valley of the Chattahoochee is relatively wide for about a 10 kilometer stretch above the site. That is, the site is located near the southern end of a long stretch of wide floodplain soil in the Piedmont Chattahoochee. The elevation of the mound site is about 752 feet above sea level. The local topography rises over 300 feet to broad hills only 1.75 miles to the north of the mound.

At the time of the excavation the area immediately around the mound was owned by Harold F. Yarbrough (1920-2008). He had not owned the land for many years prior to the excavation. As Dickens says (Dickens 1975), Yarbrough had plowed down most of the mound in the early spring of 1972, precipitating the archaeological project. It was reported to have been

5-6 feet higher before its destruction. Yarbrough had also buried some dead chickens in a pit he dug on the northeastern edge of the mound, one relocated by the excavation crew.

### **Grid, Topography, and Initial Excavations**

The excavation grid implemented for the site was in the English system using feet and inches, as was the norm in Georgia in 1972. It was set up on June 17, 1972 by Dickens and his field assistant Dawn Reynolds. The grid was a simple polar one with the zero reference point placed well to the southwest of the excavated mound area. All grid points were therefore to the north and east of this reference point. The grid coordinates were labeled as 100R90 for example. This meant 100 feet to the north and 90 feet to the east (Right) of the zero reference point. It is unstated if an actual stake or metal pin was placed at the zero reference point, but I doubt it. The contour mapping and mound staking was referenced to grid point 100R100, and the surface elevation of the ground at that point was an assumed 100.00 feet for mapping purposes.

The crew members were: Michael Bower, Jim Bradley, Phil Condrey, Toni Dunagan, David Hamilton, Susan Jenks, Rhonda Johnson, Cathy Lee, Bill Seitz, Carol Veal, and Jack Wilson. The crew, along with Reynolds and Yarbrough are shown in Figure 3. The crew was frequently assisted by Bob Blakely, who eventually became a professor of anthropology at Georgia State University. Incidentally, after meeting that summer, Mike Bower and Carol Veal married and have now been together for 42 years!



Figure 3. Annewakee Creek Crew. Front Row (L-R) Jack Wilson, David Hamilton, Phil Condrey, Bill Seitz, Susan Jenks, Carol Veal, Jim Bradley, and Harold Yarbrough. Back Row (L-R) Rhonda Johnson, Cathy Lee, Toni Dunagan, Dawn Reynolds, and Mike Bower.

All excavation units were 10 by 10 feet in size. Each of these units was named by the grid coordinate on the square's southeastern corner. The total number of excavated squares was 34, yielding a total excavated area of 3400 square feet (316 square meters), a reasonably large area. The maximum number of levels excavated in any square was four. The thickness of most levels was 6 inches. Dry screening for recovery of artifacts was employed using a mesh size of ½ inch, the common size in Georgia in 1972. Jim Knight (Personal Communication) has recently suggested to me that the grid style and excavation strategy used by Dickens likely reflected what he learned from David DeJarnette during his graduate work at the University of Alabama.

Dickens decided to gather data to make a contour map of the site before excavations commenced. A traditional optical transit was used, along with an elevation rod. The transit was placed at location 100R100, and elevations were made on 20 distinct angles (typically 20 degrees) at 10 foot intervals out to a distance of 400 feet in many cases. The data for the map were gathered beginning on June 22, 1972, and continued through June 29. Most of the elevation data were gathered by Reynolds with help from Mike Bower, Jack Wilson, and Bob Blakely. The gathering of the topographic data overlapped with the beginning of the excavation of the first squares. The June topographic elevation project resulted in the gathering of 523 elevation points surrounding the site. A few additional topographic elevations (40) were made to the northeast on August 9 and 10 at the end of the project. I was not able to match these August ones with the June ones, however, and they were not used in the contour map that I have generated.

A hand drawn contour map was made in the 1970s from the data and was included in the notes for the site, but I elected to redo the contour map using modern computer software (*Surfer 12* from Golden Software). In order to use the *Surfer* program, however, I needed to convert all the elevation locations defined by angle and distance from 100R100 into North and East coordinates within the grid system used for the site excavation. I accomplished this using trigonometric algorithms originally developed by the Southeast Archeological Center of the U.S. National Park Service. Figure 4 shows the locations of all the 523 points and the grid zero point. Figure 5 shows the generated *Surfer* contour map (0.2 foot contours) of all the elevation data. Figure 6 show the same contour map with the added excavations unit and the grid zero point noted.

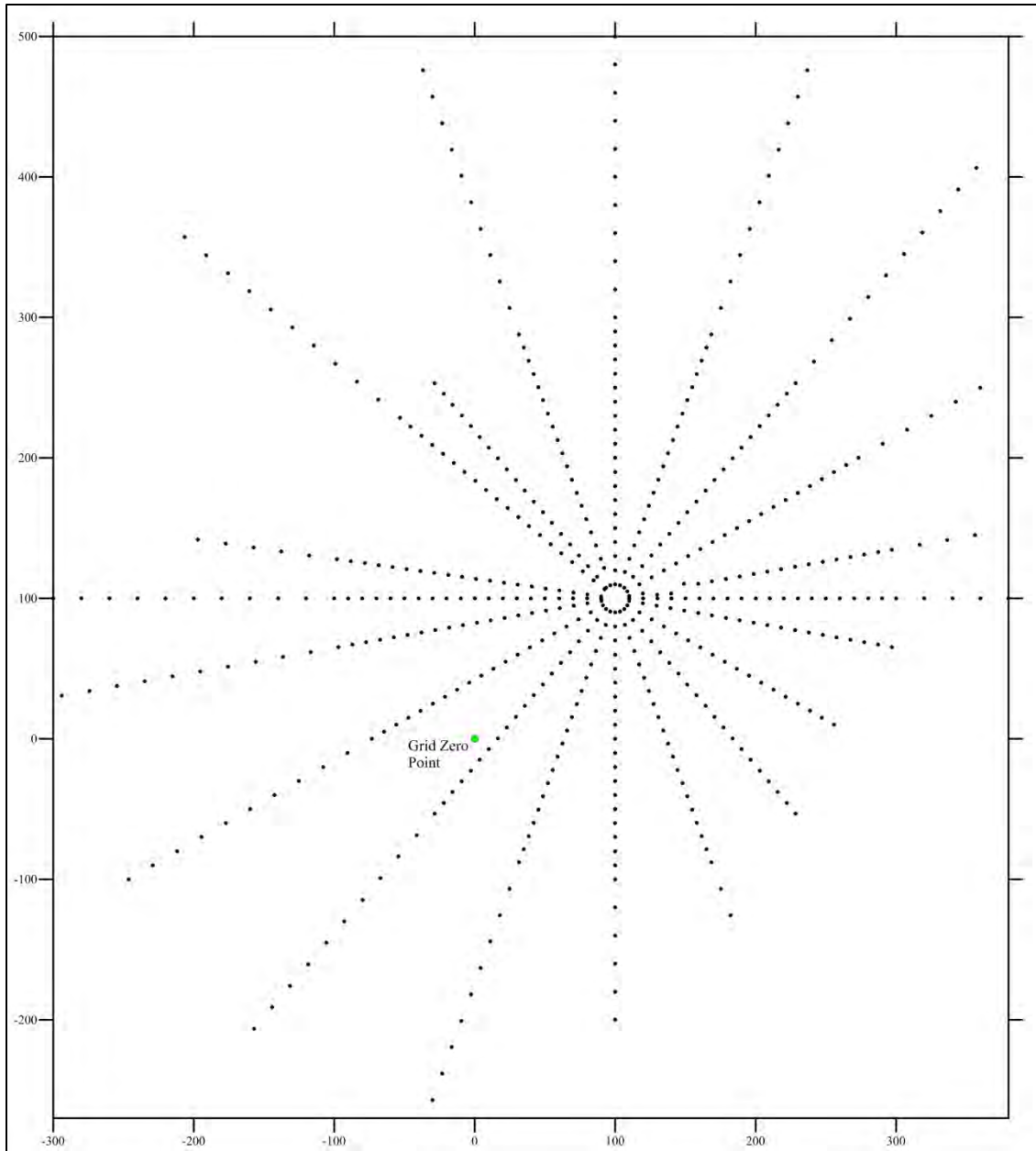


Figure 4. Location of Elevation Points.

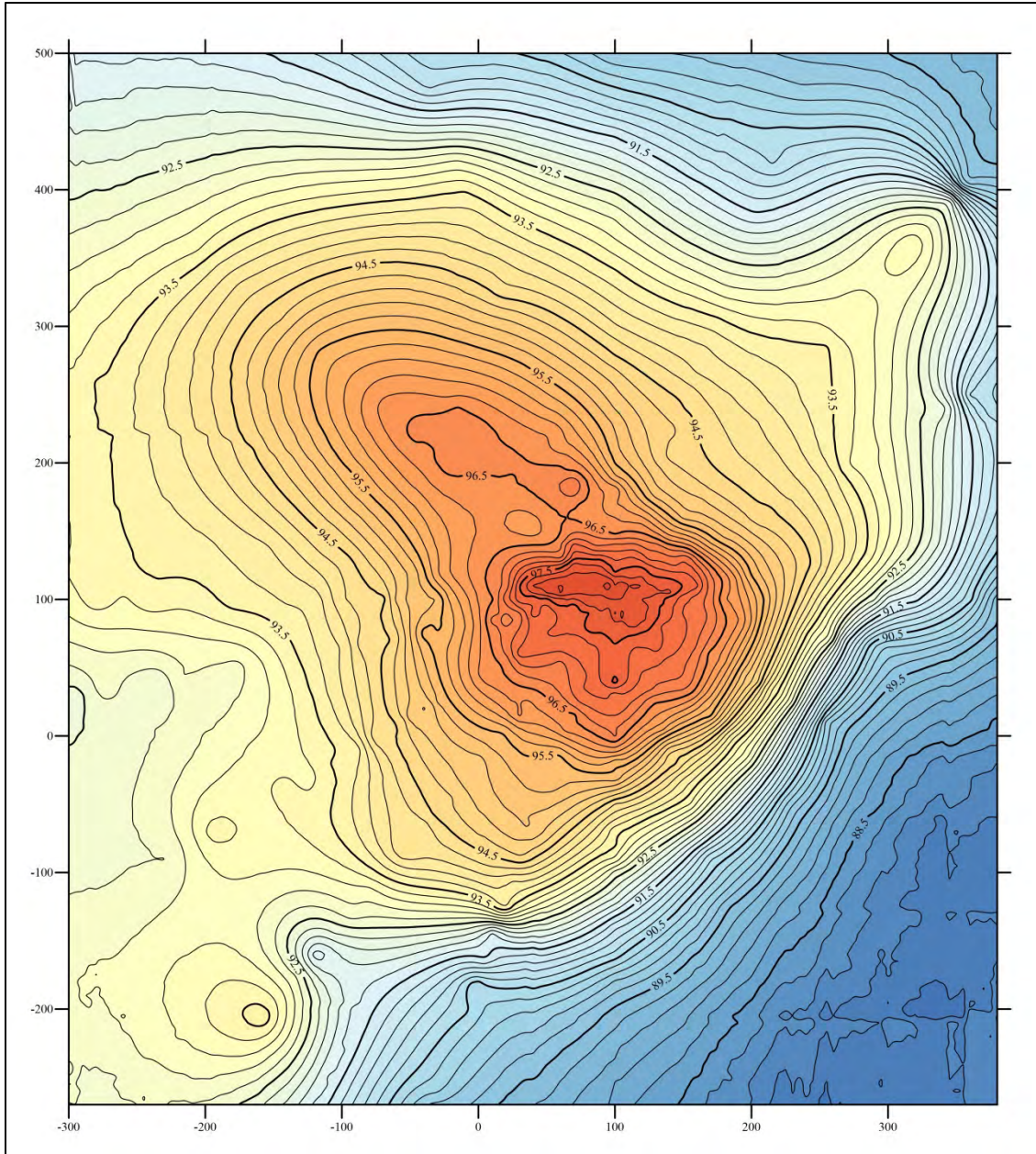


Figure 5. Contour Map of Site.

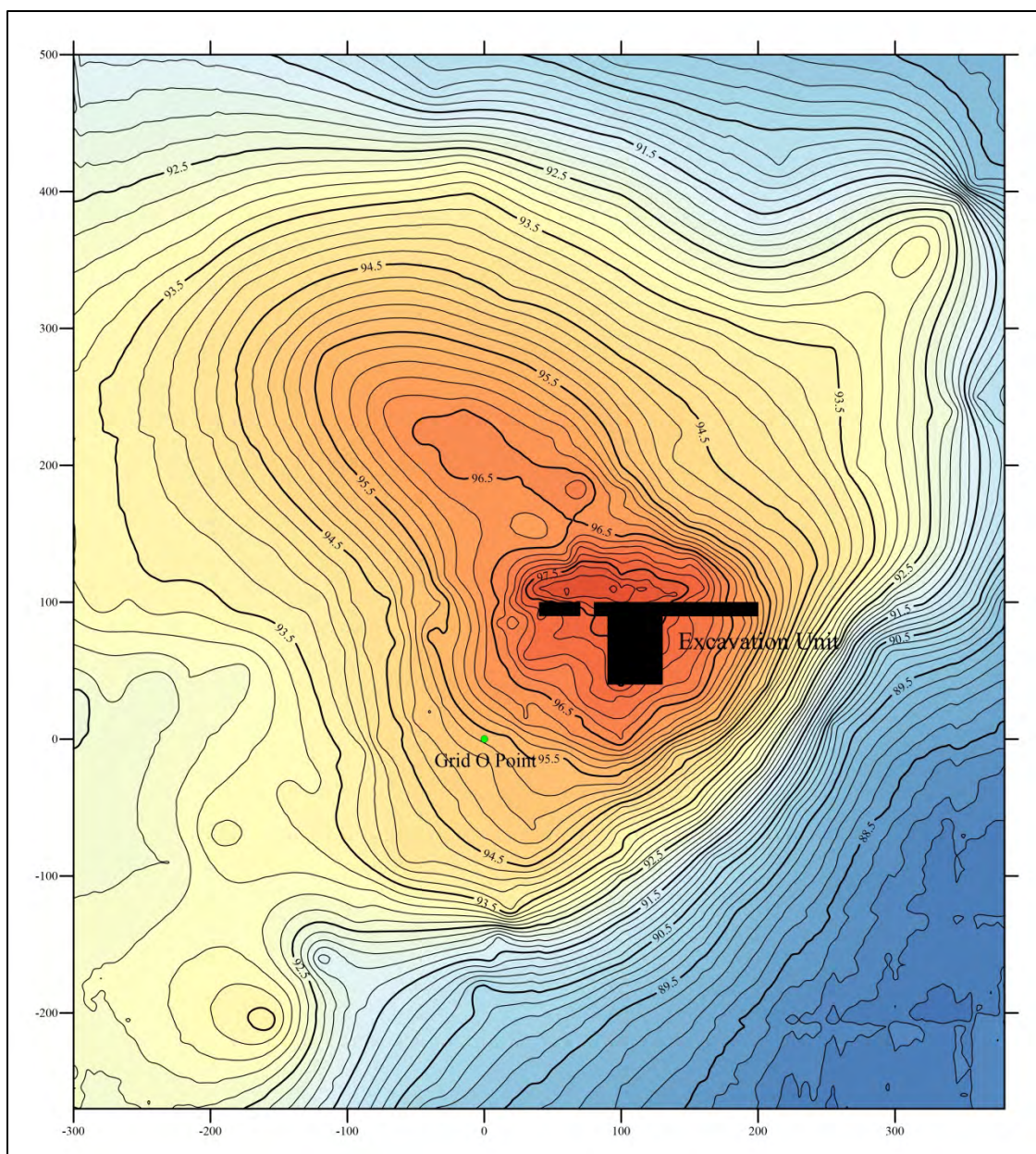


Figure 6. Contour Map with Excavation Unit Superimposed.

Actual excavations began on June 22 with three 10 foot squares, Squares 90R140, 90R170, and 90R200. Since this was essentially a new crew, Dickens apparently started the trench he envisioned running east-west on the northern edge of the mound base on the trench's eastern end, away from the center of the plowed down mound. The first level in these pits was .5 feet deep. The second level located sterile subsoil at between .6 and 1.0 feet deep, revealing a few features. According to Dickens notes, the soil was difficult to screen, even through his ½ inch mesh screen. One of the “features” located was the pit recently excavated by Yarbrough to bury dead chickens.

Dickens' reticence to start excavating in the mound proper was over by the next day when he began a unit in the heart of the plowed down mound at Square 40R110. In this unit he

located at a depth of only 0.4 feet, the first portion of the bright yellow clay layer that eventually became a focus of the mound excavations.

Excavation by 10 foot squares continued for the rest of the summer. As stated earlier, 34 squares were eventually excavated. A set of aerial photographs were made of the site in early August. I present two of them here. The first (Figure 7) is a color photograph similar to the one presented by Dickens in his 1975 paper (See Appendix 1). It is generally facing north. The second photograph (Figure 8) shows the entire excavation from the eastern side, looking almost directly west. The area has not changed much in the past 42 years.



Figure 7. Aerial View of Excavation Near Completion, Looking North.

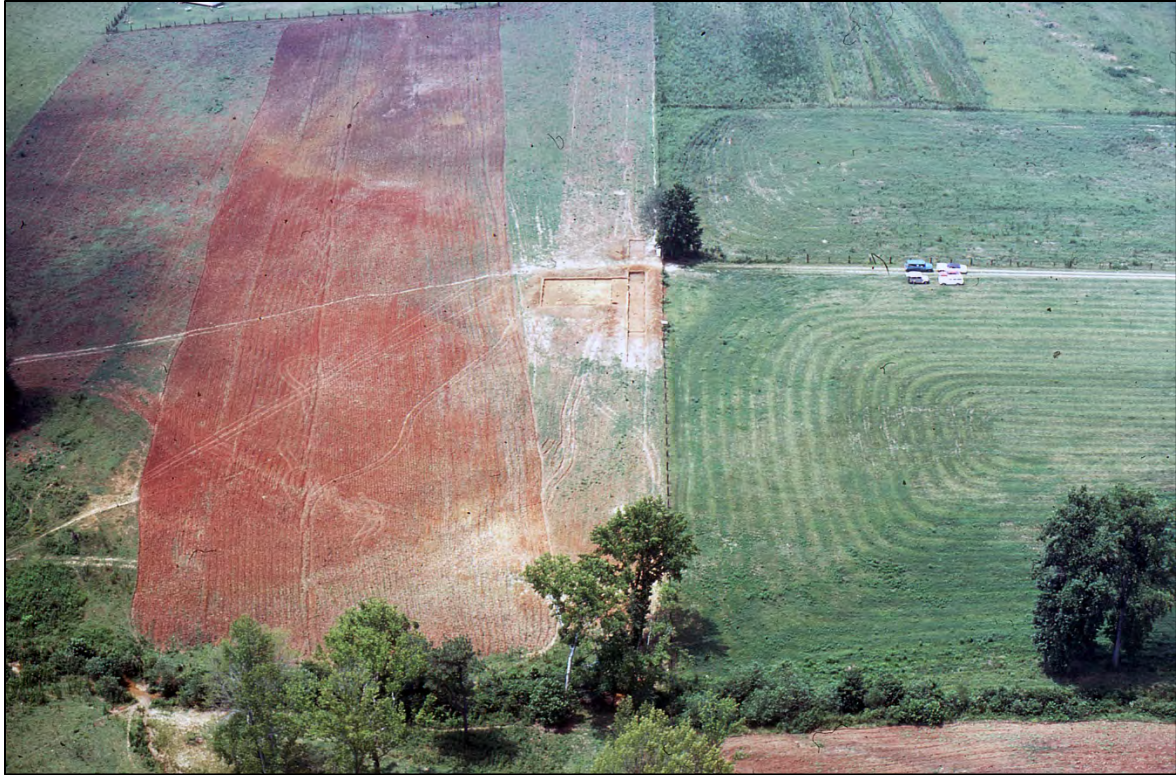


Figure 8. Aerial View of Excavation Looking West.

## Excavation Results

The first level was completed to the extent of the entire 34 square excavation size by early in July. The gap in the block on the west was to permit vehicle access to and from a fence gate just north of the gap. Dickens then decided to excavate selected areas within the block to greater depths. As completed, there were four defined levels. These were Level 1, Level 2, Pre-Mound Midden, and Subsoil. In truth, these four levels are a simplification of a much more complicated excavation sequence. The level assignments were also complicated by the presence of the features as they were located and numbers assigned.

The Level 1 map is far and away the most interesting from Annewakee Creek (Figure 9). I use this as a base map for several other maps following it. The Level 1 map shows the six color / strata areas defined by Dickens for the excavations. As can be seen, the yellow clay core is immediately apparent, and surrounded on its southern side by three successive brownish mound layers. It is unclear if the red area to the north was part of the same mound stage, or an upper one bulldozed away. The spread the Tan Clay Mound Fill to the northeast is clearly a result of the bulldozing of the upper layers of the mound. It is not clear from the stump of the mound what the exact original shape of the mound was.

Figure 9 shows clearly the post molds located at the Level 1 depth of the mound (this is presumably 6 inches). Dickens states in his 1975 paper that "One group of post molds, some of which contained burned sand, suggested a rectangular house pattern." Figure 9 shows, to my eye, at least two rectangular structures, both showing in or through the yellow mound core. I have defined these as Structures A and B on Figure 10. Both are quite apparent, and I see no other full pattern, although a few possible short straight lines might be present. Jim Knight



(Personal Communication) has recently located a note from Dickens sent to Knight in the early 1980s on which Dickens recognized the same two structures. Structure A is an almost square structure centered on the Yellow Clay area, and measures 18.4 feet (5.6 meters) north-south by 17.4 feet (5.3 meters) east-west. There is no apparent hearth or internal walls.

Structure B is a rectangular structure, with its long axis oriented north-south. The building overlaps the southwestern part of Structure A. The post molds in Structure B appear to be larger than those in Structure A. The measurements for this structure are 18.5 feet (5.7 meters) north-south, and 11.2 feet (3.4 meters) east-west. It may be that Structure B originated in an upper level, since it does not match the Yellow Clay core, but this is uncertain. There is no apparent hearth or internal walls in this structure either. It does appear to have had more possible maintenance or rebuilding than does Structure A.

Figure 11 shows the features visible in Level 1. Discussion of these is presented later in this report. The orange recent disturbances represent looters pits and also indicates one area at the eastern end of the trench where diseased chickens had been buried by the site owner. Notes about the large purple feature in the north-center part of the excavation (Feature 7) are confusing, but this area yielded the majority of the Late Woodland sherds.

Figure 12 shows the limits and results of the excavation defined by Dickens as Level 2. Some of the post molds shown in the center of the Yellow Clay area may be associated with Structure A from above, but this is uncertain. Other than a few random straight line sections, I see no structures worth naming. Figure 13 shows the results of the Premound Midden, again as defined by Dickens. A rock hearth (Feature 15) was present under the Yellow Clay layer. Dickens suggested that this may date to the Archaic period, but there is no certainty in this assignment.

Finally, Figure 14 shows the patterns revealed in the Subsoil layer, which was exposed only in the northwestern part of the excavation. There are post molds in the north-center section that may be part of a small structure, but this is uncertain. It is difficult to know how any of this relates to the mound itself with such limited areas of exposure.

## **Sherd Distribution Maps**

I have not conducted a reanalysis of the sherds from the Annewakee Creek site, but present limited information on their distribution. The data I have is derived directly from McKinney's analysis presented in Appendix 2. It would certainly be desirable to have a completely new analysis of the data performed by someone in the future.

Figure 15 shows the distribution of all sherds recovered by 10 foot square. I have used the Level 1 map as a base for this map, and simply placed the number of sherds per square on the map rather than making an actual contour map of sherd density. The total numbers are so small that I felt using the actual counts was more instructive.

Rather than attempt to interpret that map, however, I immediately split the data into the Late Mississippian Lamar component and the Late Woodland Napier / Weeden Island component. Figure 16 shows the Lamar component sherd distribution. As can be seen, there were no Lamar sherds in the mound proper, and the vast majority were found in the extreme northeastern part of the excavation. It seems likely to me that the very top of the original mound had a Lamar period layer added to the Woodland core mound, but this is not provable. One common pattern for Lamar period temple mounds is for garbage and ceramics used on the summit of the mound to be tossed down the northeastern side of the mound (Smith and Williams 1994). Perhaps the limited Lamar period data from Annewakee Creek support this pattern.

Figure 17 shows the distribution of the Napier and Weeden Island Late Woodland ceramics from the site. As can be seen, there are a few sherds associated with the edges of the Yellow Clay area, but the majority are from the north central part where Feature 7 was located. It is possible that these sherds represent garbage thrown from the summit of the Late Woodland mound stage.

The account of the ceramics by Michael McKinney included here as Appendix 2 also discusses and presents data on 79 early 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts, all found in the extreme northeastern part of the excavation. I have not created a map showing the distribution of this material. This material may date to a period before this area was part of the state of Georgia. Does it represent the location of a small farm house placed upon the now destroyed summit of the mound? This question is currently unanswerable.

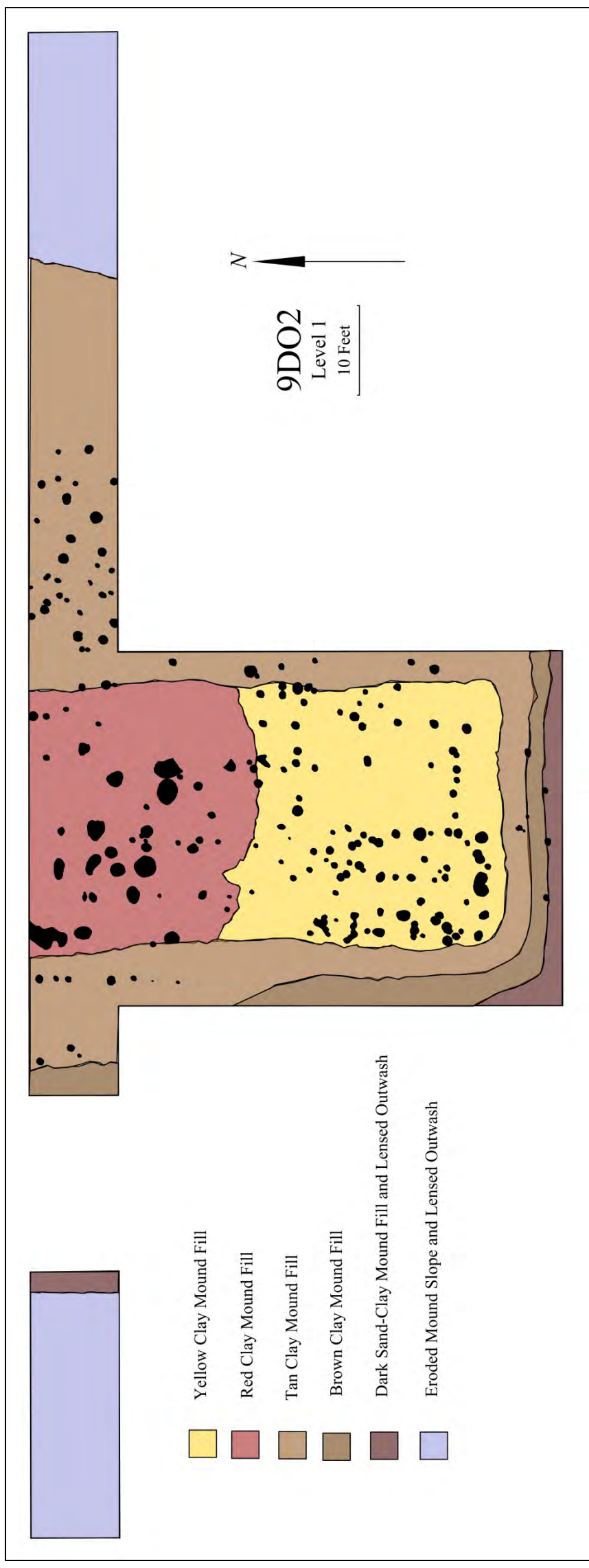


Figure 9. Level 1 Excavation Map.

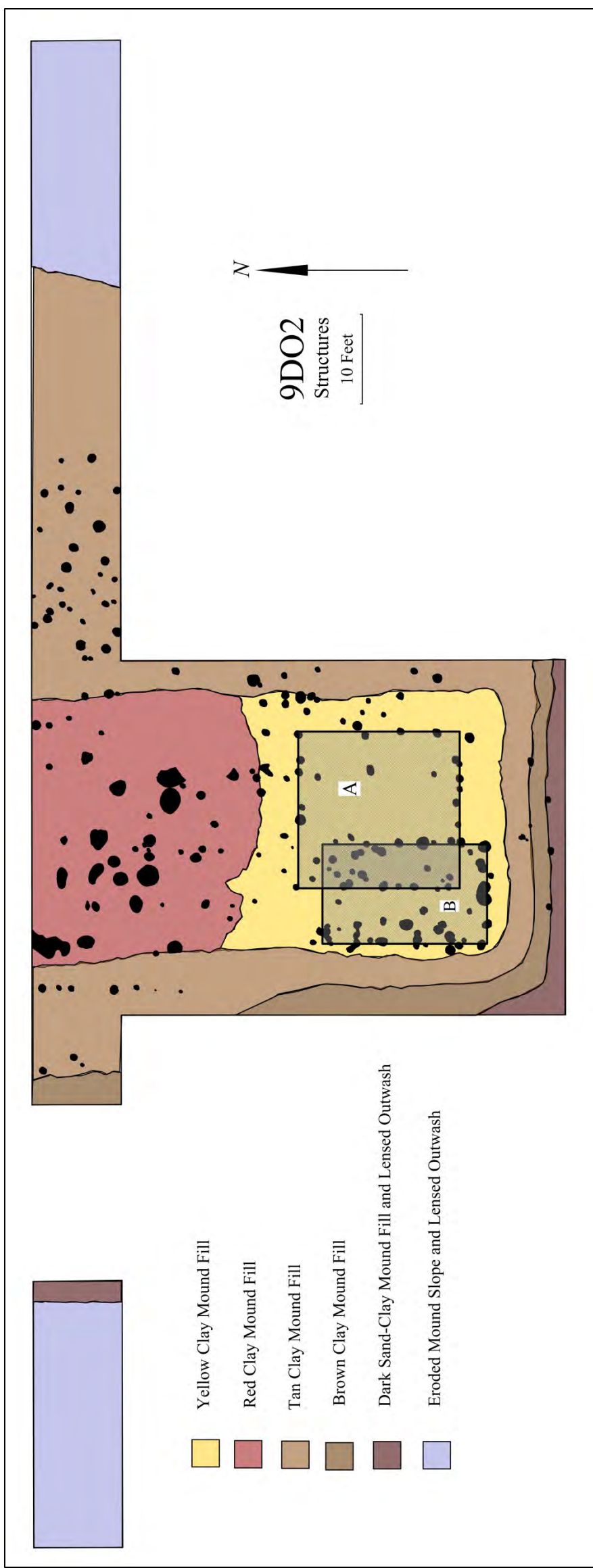


Figure 10. Locations of Structures A and B.

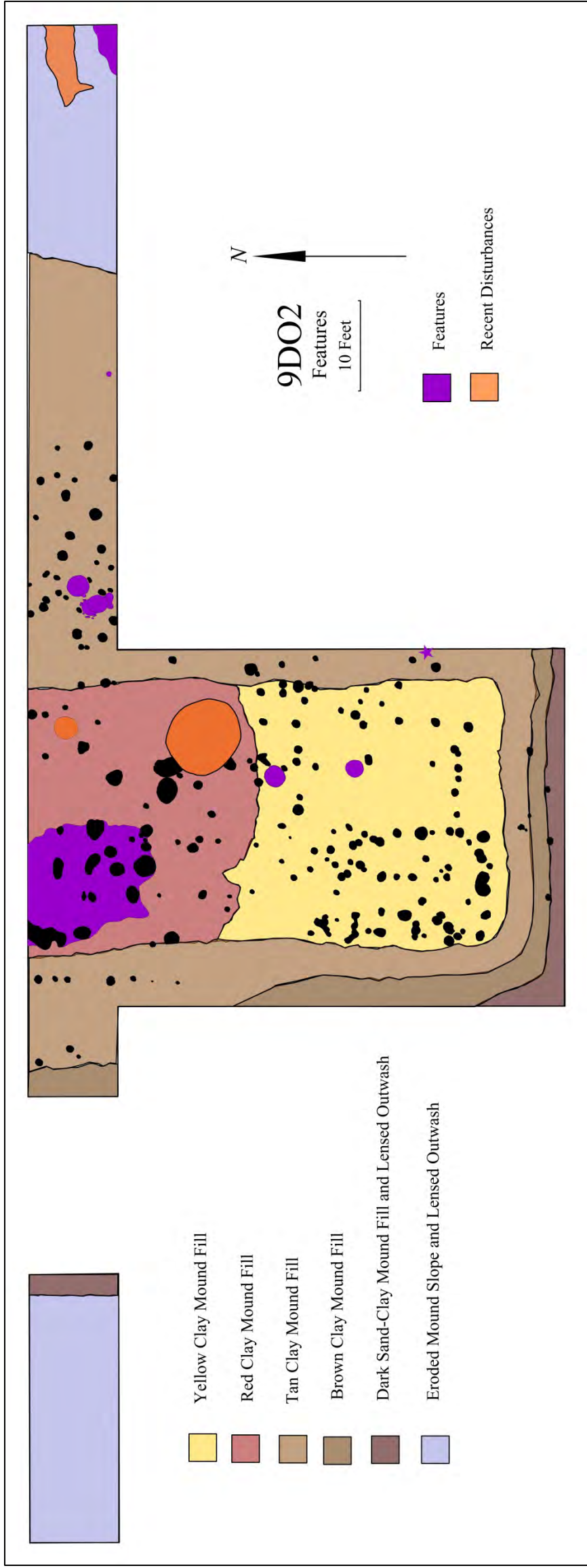


Figure 11. Level I Features.

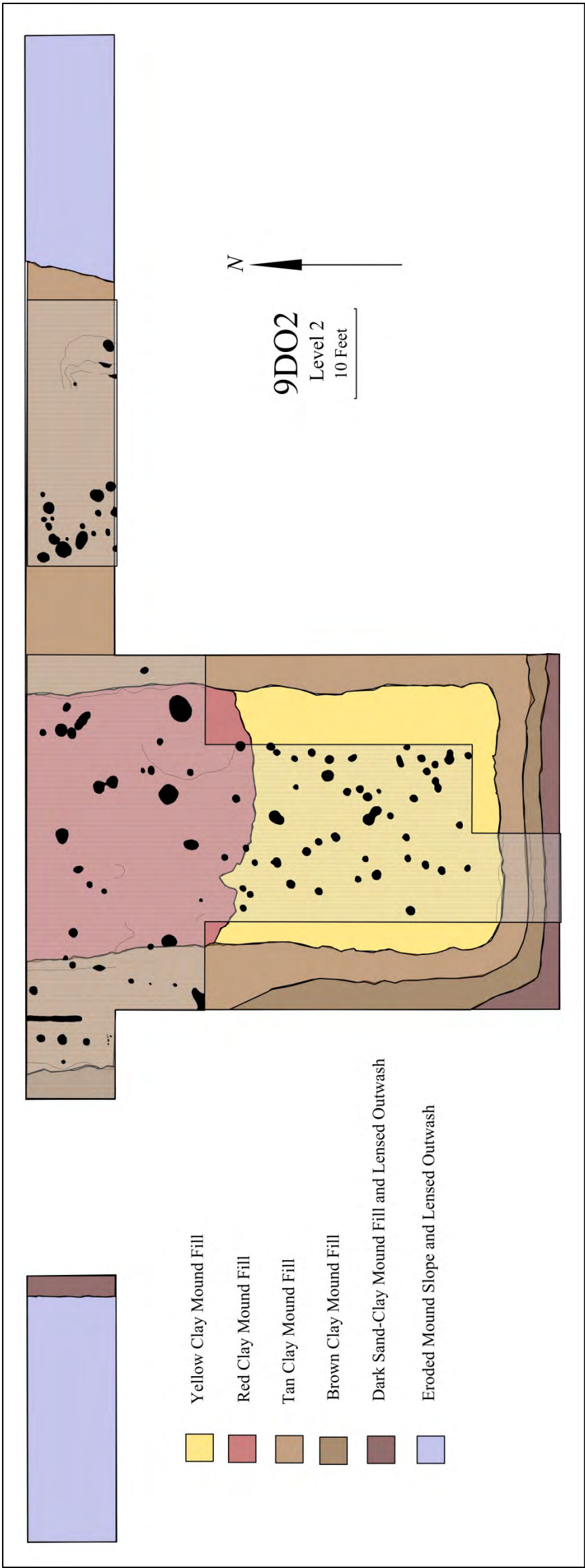


Figure 12. Level 2 Excavation Map.

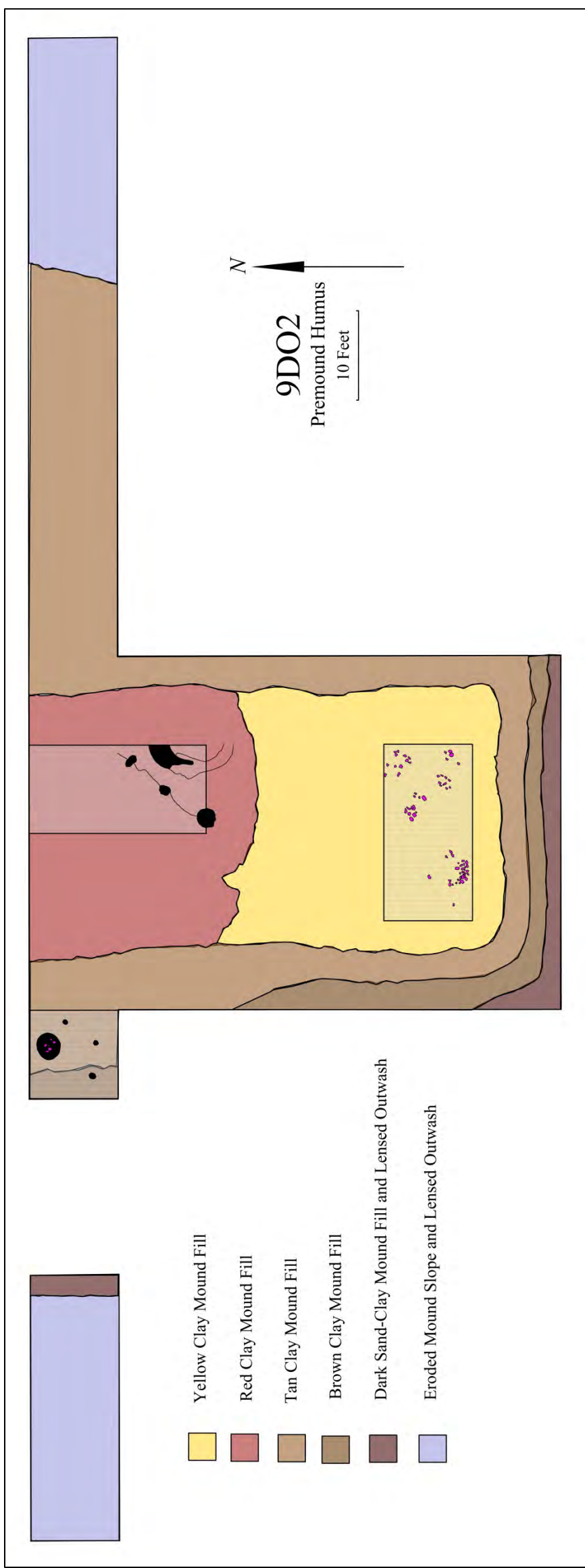


Figure 13. Premound Humus Excavation Map.

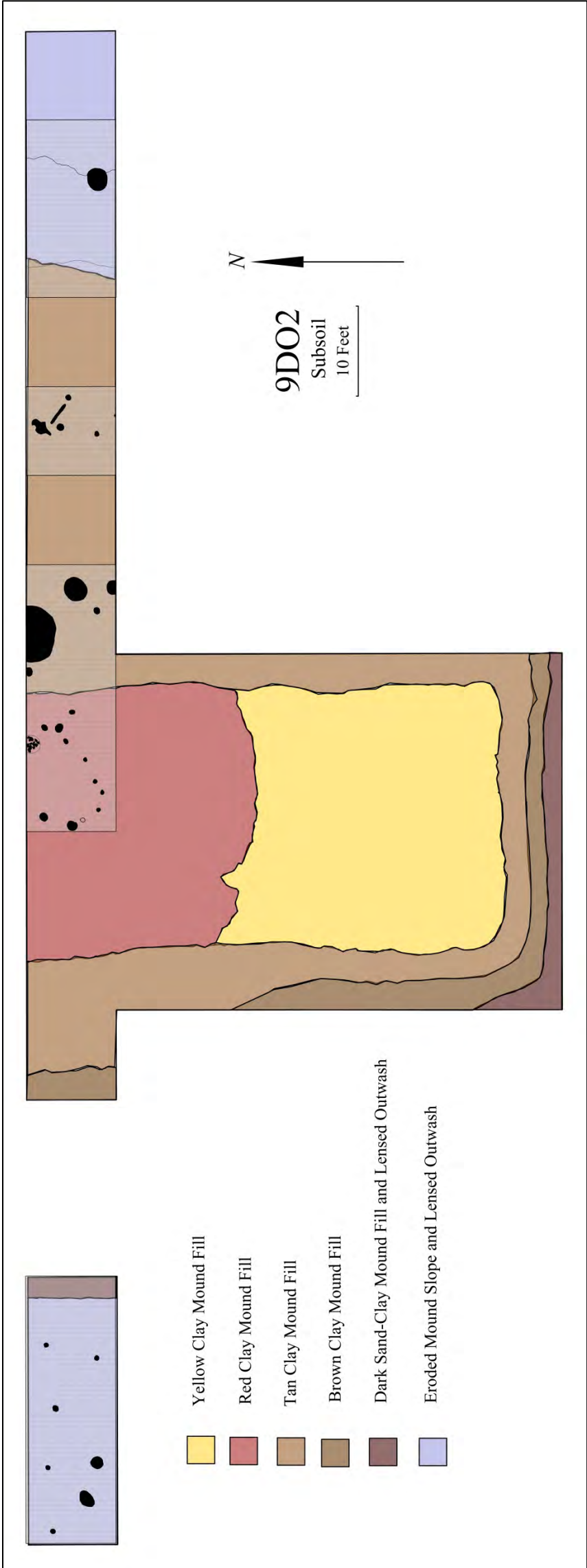


Figure 14. Subsoil Excavation Map.



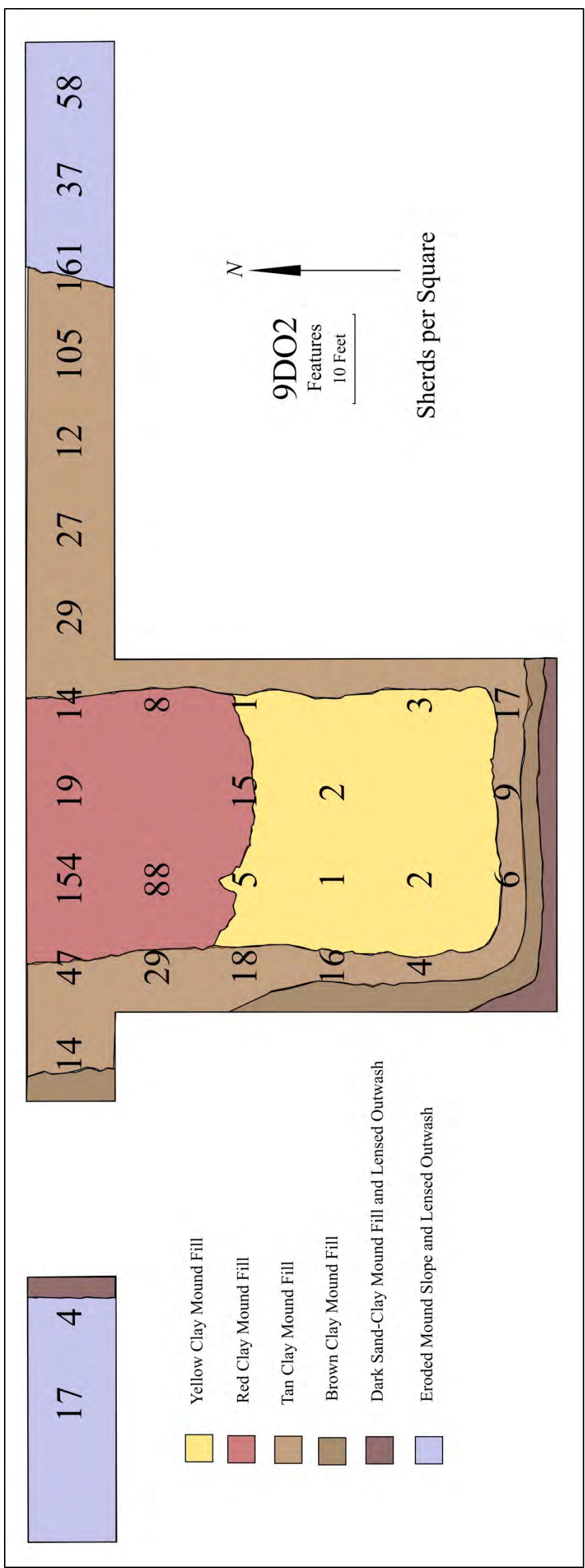


Figure 15. Total Sherds per Square.

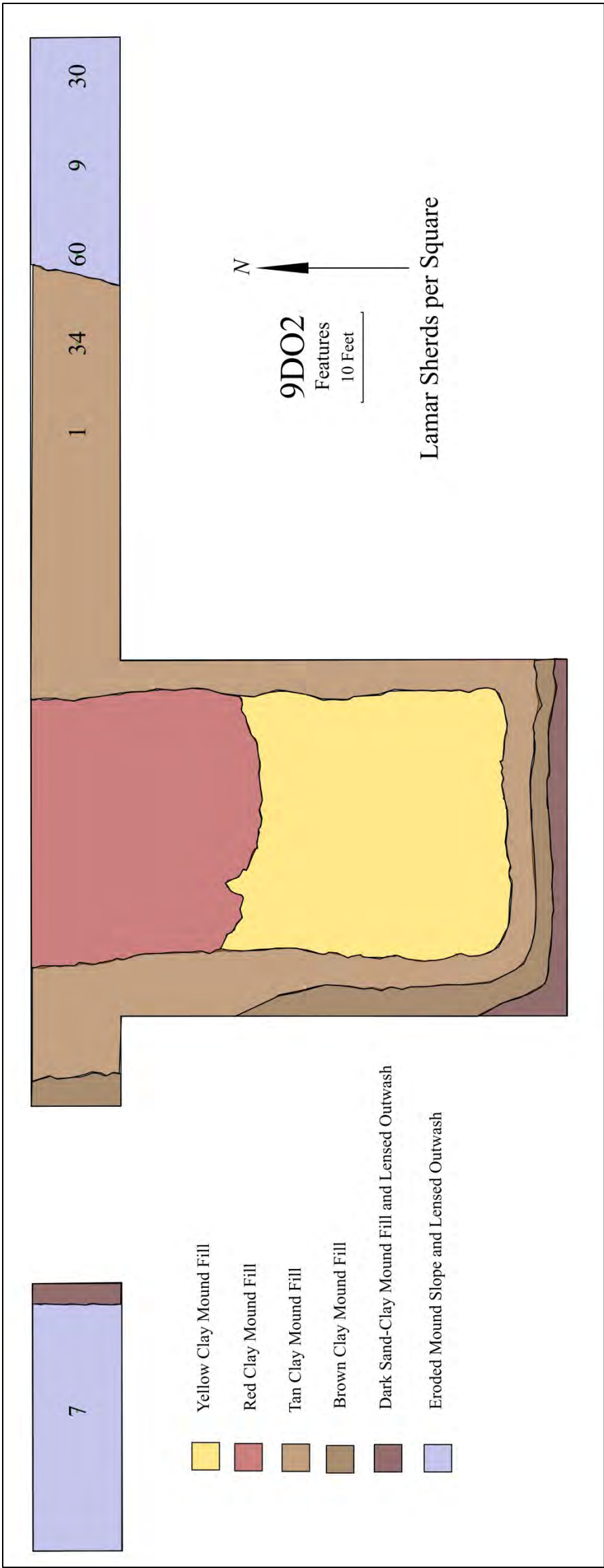


Figure 16. Lamar Sherds per Square.

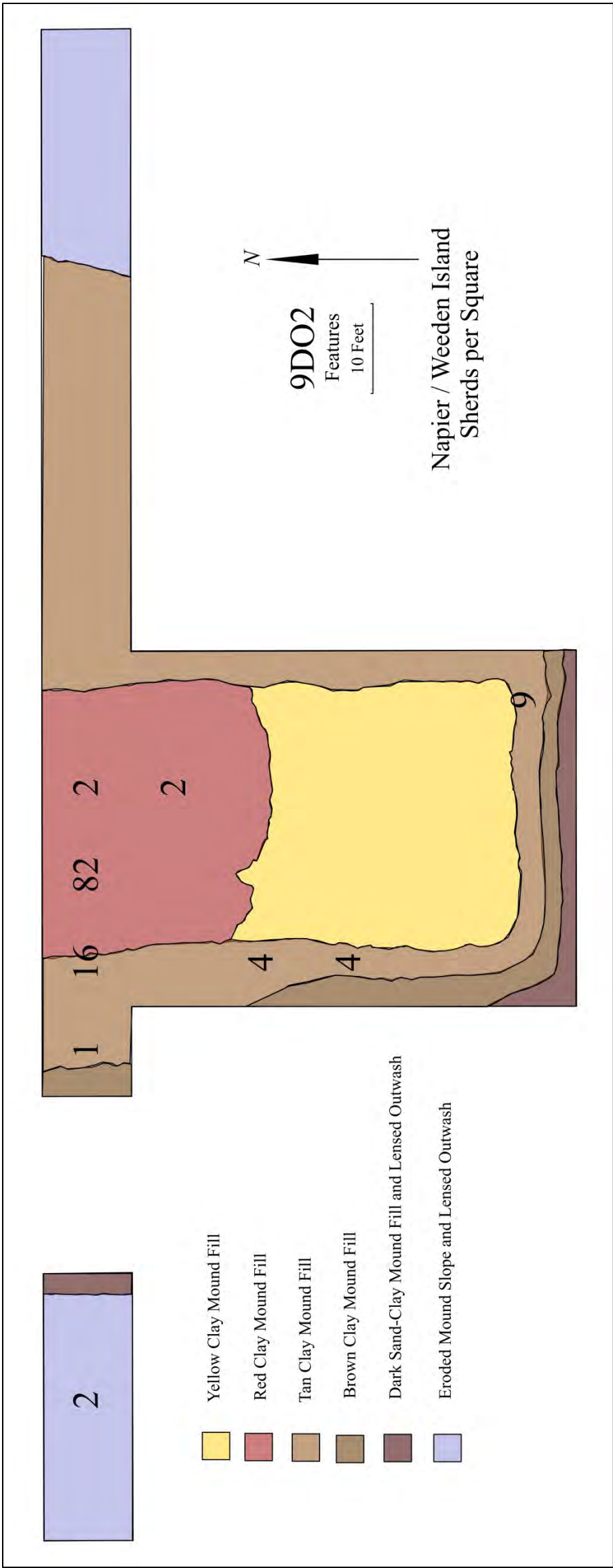


Figure 17. Napier / Weeden Island Sherds per Square.

## Feature Descriptions

### Introduction

There were 18 feature forms included in the notes for Annewakee Creek. While some of these forms were properly filled out, many of them were virtually blank. What information that could be gathered comes from the plan maps available and from student field notes. I have also determined that Features 5 and 18 appear to be referring to the same feature.

### Feature 1

Jack Wilson and Cathy Lee excavated Feature 1, indicated as a pit / post mold feature on the feature form. It was centered at 92.2R135.2 in square 90R140. The excavated feature has a maximum length of 2.2 feet and a maximum width of 2.0 feet and was generally round. It contained a mottled brown / red fill. The feature form presents a profile sketch of the approximate shape. The plan shows a post in the center of the feature (Figure 18). The pre-excavation and post-excavation photographs are presented as Figures 21 and 22.

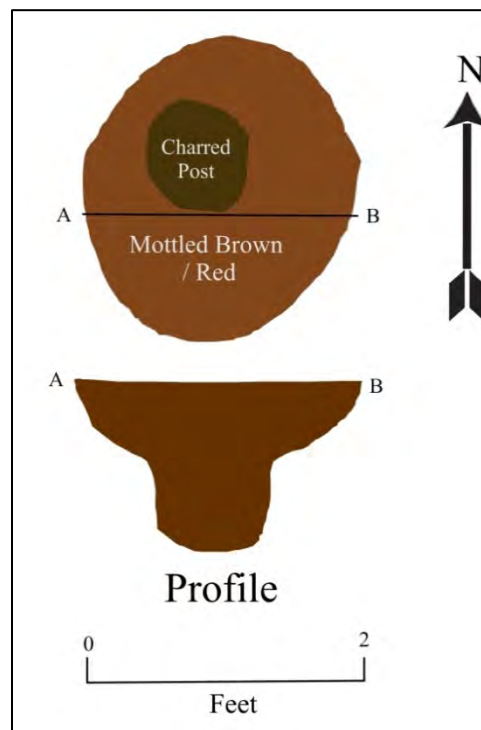


Figure 18. Feature 1 Drawing.

### Feature 2

Jack Wilson and Roy Dickens excavated Feature 2. It was centered at approximately 93.3R134.8 adjacent to Feature 1 in Square 90R140. It contained a bright red burnt clay fill (Figure 19). Around its perimeter were small burned clay chunks. It was not very deep judging from the post-excavation photo (Figure 19). The pre-excavation and post-excavation photographs are presented as Figures 21 and 22.

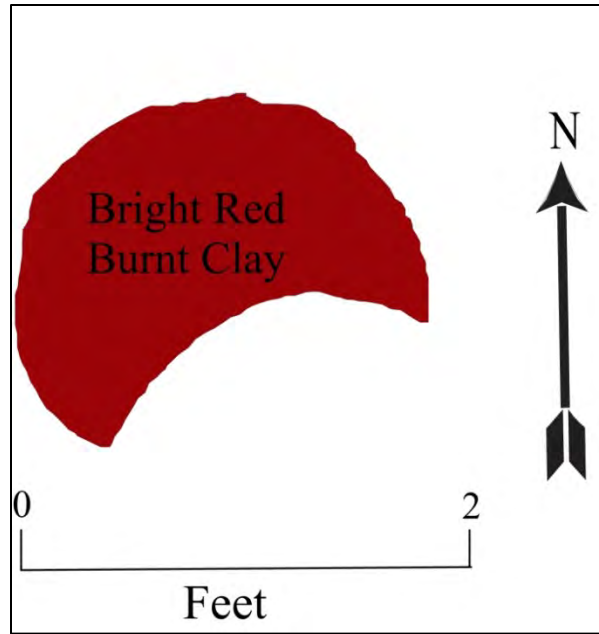


Figure 19. Figure 2 Drawing.

### Feature 3

Carol Veal and Roy Dickens excavated Feature 3. It was centered at approximately 94.5R137.3 in Square 90R140. It was round, just under 2 feet in diameter and contained a tan mottled fill with charcoal-flecked tan clay. The drawing of the feature is in Figure 20. The round center area was likely that of an intrusive post mold. The pre-excavation and post-excavation photographs are presented as Figures 21 and 22.

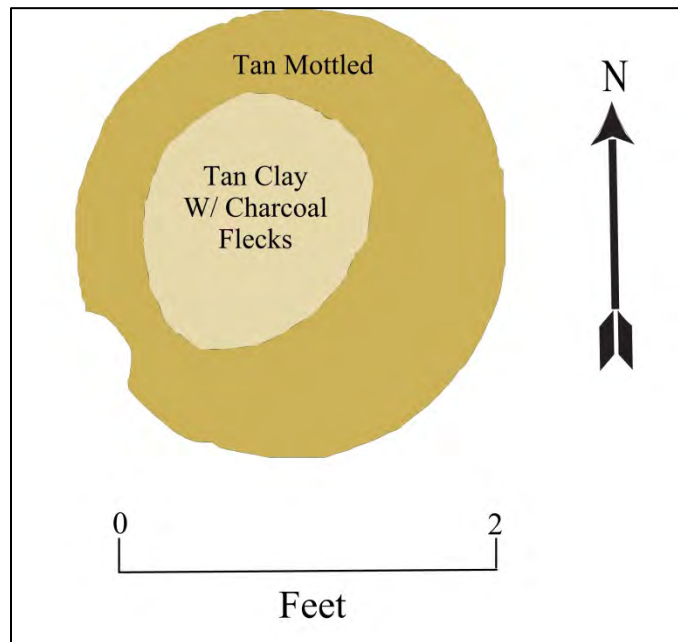


Figure 20. Feature 3 Drawing.



Figure 21. Features 1, 2, and 3 Before Excavation Looking North.



Figure 22. Features 1, 2, and 3 after Excavation Looking North.

#### **Feature 4**

Rhonda Johnson, Phil Condrey, and Susan Jenks excavated Feature 4 on July 6 and 7, 1972. It was indicated as a potsherd group from a check stamped vessel. In situ, a rim line from the vessel was apparent. The feature also contains a few rocks, one pumpkin seed, some small pieces of chert, and charcoal. It was centered at approximately 91.3R161.5 in Square 90R170.

The surrounding fill consists of mostly yellow clay. It is shown here as a drawing in Figure 23 and a photograph in Figure 24.

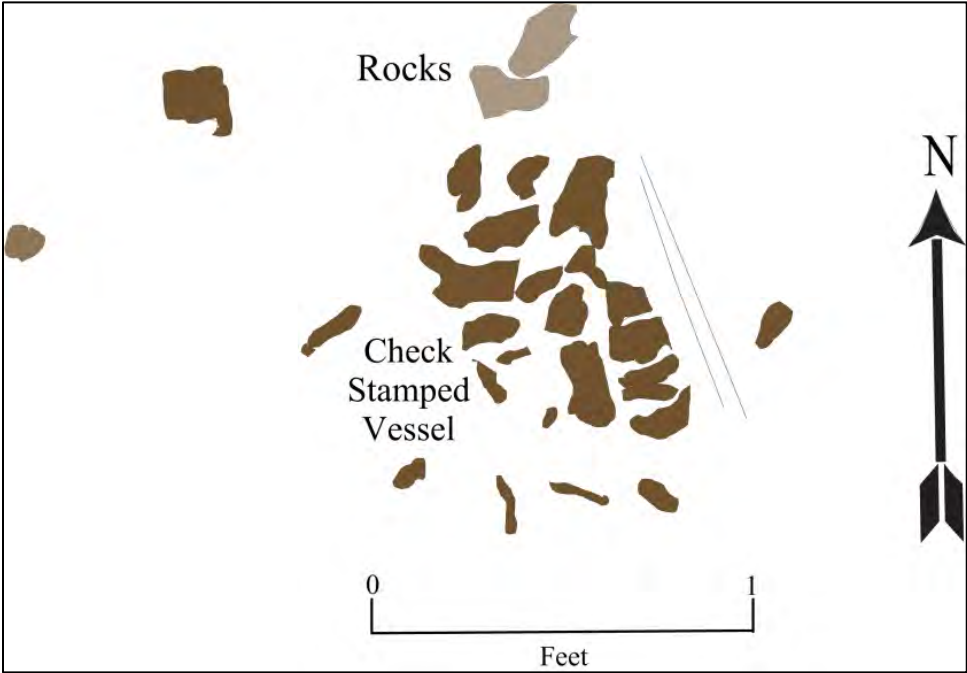


Figure 23. Feature 4 Drawing.



Figure 24. Feature 4 Photograph Looking South.

**Feature 5**

Cathy Lee and Mike Bower excavated Feature 5 on Friday June 23, 1972. It was a burned (charcoal filled) area that extended from Square 90R200 to 80R200, just south of a recent (unnumbered) disturbance containing buried diseased chickens. The feature was marked as “burnt lens” on the sketch map of the plow zone layer. This was apparently relabeled as Feature 18 much later for reasons unknown. It is shown here in Figures 25 and 26.

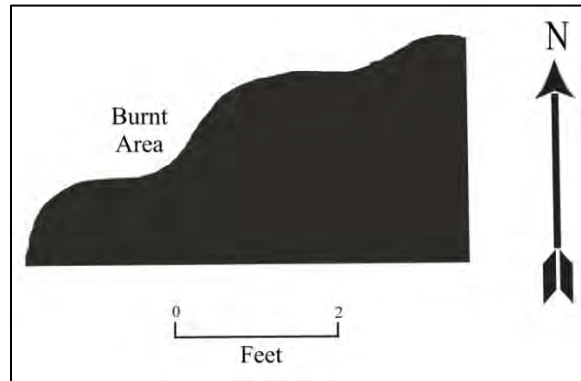


Figure 25. Feature 5 / 18 Drawing.



Figure 26. Feature 5 / 18 Photograph Looking East.



## Feature 6

Carol Veal and Roy Dickens excavated Feature 6, which was indicated as a modern disturbance pot hole, on July 7, 1972. Artifacts from the feature included coke bottles, a cigarette package, and a plastic bag. Notes from Dickens and Veal suggest that it was a pothunter's trash pit from ca. 1957-1958. It was centered at approximately 96R121.3 in Square 90R130. The excavated feature had a maximum length of 2.80 feet (northwest-southeast) and a maximum width of 2.30 feet (southwest-northeast). The feature had maximum depth of 1.50 feet below the bottom of the plow zone. The feature form contained a rough profile and plan view sketch of the approximate shape. These are presented here in Figure 27.

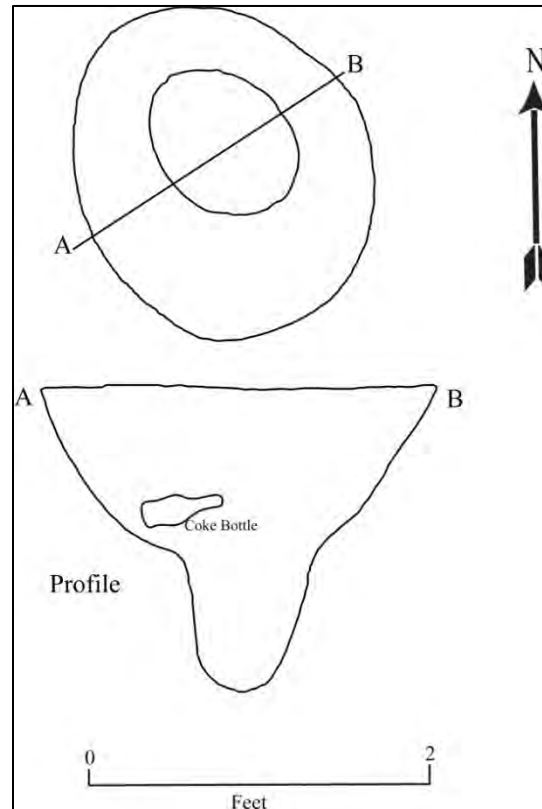


Figure 27. Feature 6 Drawing.

## Feature 7

The feature form for this feature was completely blank. It is discussed a bit in the student field notes, however. The feature was discovered on July 7 by Reynolds, Seitz, Hamilton, and Blakeley. It was drawn on Dickens map as a large area of dark soil with sherds, charcoal, and mica. The drawn area was ca. 10 feet east-west and 14 feet north-south. After they took this deeper, the area seemed to turn into simply a large number of discrete post molds. The Level 1 Map (Figure 11) shows the large area and the possible post molds included. The photo below shows one small part of the "feature" with some sherds showing. The notes of Reynolds imply that these sherds were located by Wilson in the southwestern part of Square 90R110 on July 10 (Figure 28). The issue is further confused when Reynolds states on June 13 that a charcoal pit was located between Squares 80R110 and 90R110 that was called Feature 7. This is in the same

general area of the large stain just discussed. For a feature that produced the largest amount of Late Woodland ceramics, it is very unfortunate that the notes for it are so limited.

Incidentally, this feature is the one described by Dickens (1975) as follows: “On the northern edge of the core mound, in fill that formed an extension and possible capping of the yellow clay, there was a large concentration of basket-loaded clay and midden.” He states that a carbon sample taken from this feature area was the second Annewakee Creek carbon date (A.D. 605 +/- 85—Geochron Labs GX2825). The identity of this feature as the location of the date was recently confirmed by notes from Dickens in the possession of Jim Knight (Personal Communication).



Figure 28. Feature 7 Photograph.

### **Feature 8**

Feature 8 was a charcoal feature centered at approximately 98R155 in square 90R160 in the Subsoil Layer. It was probably defined on July 13, but the notes are very vague on this. Reynolds mentions taking charcoal samples from this area on that date. Veal, Jenks, and Dunagan all mention charcoal found here on that date. It was an irregularly shaped charcoal stain about 2 feet in size. It is shown in Figures 29 and 30 below.

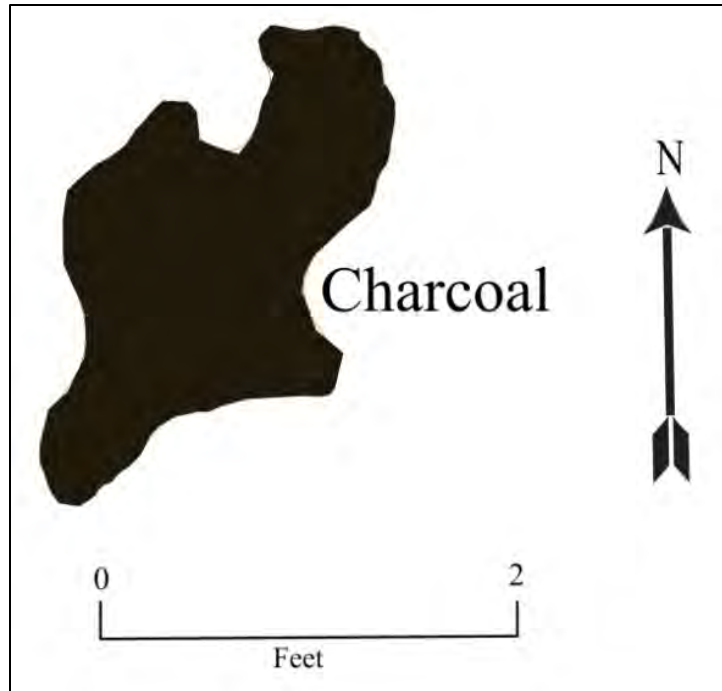


Figure 29. Feature 8 Drawing.



Figure 30. Feature 8 Photograph Looking North.

### **Feature 9**

Feature 9 was a stone cluster inside a large oval, dark soil area. It was excavated by Johnson and Reynolds on July 17 and 18 and was centered at approximately 98.25R133.5 in Square 90R140. A slight dark stain of the bottom of Feature 9 was plotted in the Sub Soil map. Reynolds speculated that this might be a charred log. She further speculated that this entire area might be a log tomb. The feature seems not to have been excavated below the level where it was defined. It is shown below in Figures 31 and 32.

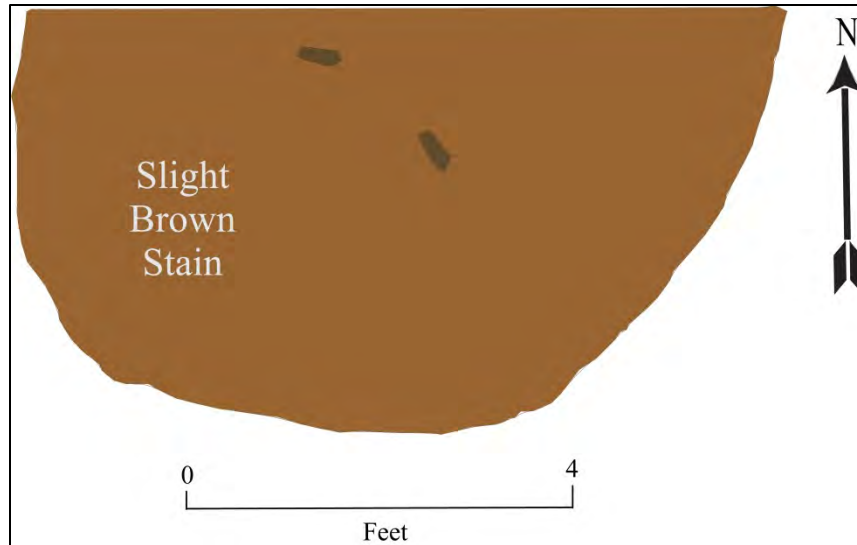


Figure 31. Feature 9 Drawing.



Figure 32. Feature 9 Photograph Looking North.

### Feature 10

The feature form for Feature 10 was completely blank and no further references to this feature number have been found. There is a pit feature mentioned on July 19 by Hamilton and Bradley in Square 80R120. This would be the correct chronological time period for Feature 10 to have been assigned. They excavated a pit on that date and located a check-stamped rim sherd. On examining the map for this square, there are actually three apparent features in this square that are not listed in the any of the other feature forms. One is an unnumbered large circular “disturbance” that was almost 8 feet in diameter, and apparently of recent origin. To the northwest of this large disturbance were two small pit-shaped features, each about 2 feet in size, and both rather oval in shape. It is quite possible that one or both of these were intended to be

Feature 10, but, again, this is uncertain. There were no separate drawings of photographs of this feature.

### Feature 11

Bill Seitz and Jack Wilson excavated Feature 11 on July 26 and 27, 1972. It was described as a large pit at the bottom of Square 90R90, presumably in the Sub Soil. The fill consisted of loose fill with burnt clay and smaller area of bright red clay. It is shown in Figures 33 and 34.

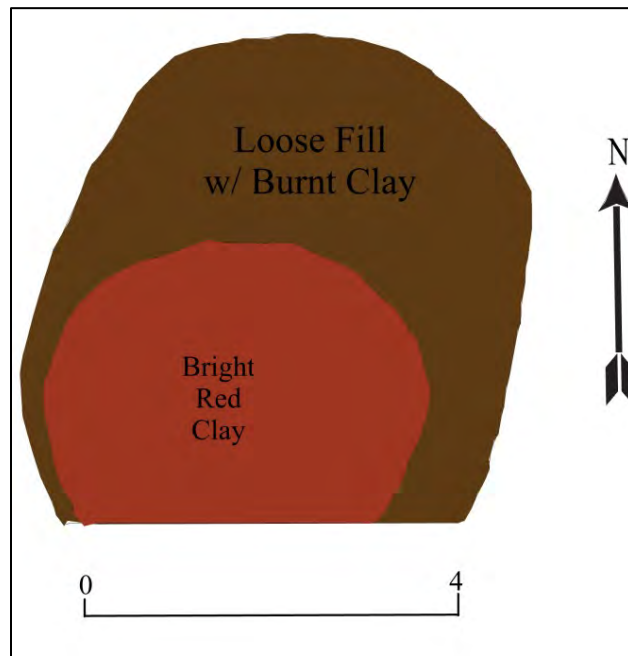


Figure 33. Feature 11 Drawing.



Figure 34. Feature 11 Photograph Looking Southeast.

### Feature 12

Feature 12 was a “shallow concentration” centered at approximately 55R130 according to very limited information on the feature form. There were no photos or drawings of it. The location specified was near the eastern edge of the core mound, and the “feature” may have just been a small basket load. No more information is available about this feature. Its presumed location is marked on the Layer 1 Map with a small purple star.

### Feature 13

Toni Dunagan and Susan Jenks excavated Feature 13 on July 28, 1972. It was described as a pit feature located in Square 80R130. Artifacts from the feature included a few sherds, a single piece of mica, and some flakes. It was described as a possible burial pit. The feature was not labeled on the plan view drawing of the bottom of Level 2 of 80R130, but there is an oval area in the center of that square that may be this feature. There is no information that he was able to prove (or disprove) the idea that it was a burial pit. It apparently was not excavated.

### Feature 14

Roy Dickens excavated Feature 14 on August 4, 1972. It was described as a large depression that occupied approximately half of Square 90R180 and half of Square 90R190. The feature consisted of dark fill. Clearly this large feature ran outside the entire trenched area. It is not at all clear what this was, but, given its size, it may have been a mound fill layer rather than a feature. It is drawn and photographed in Figures 35 and 36.

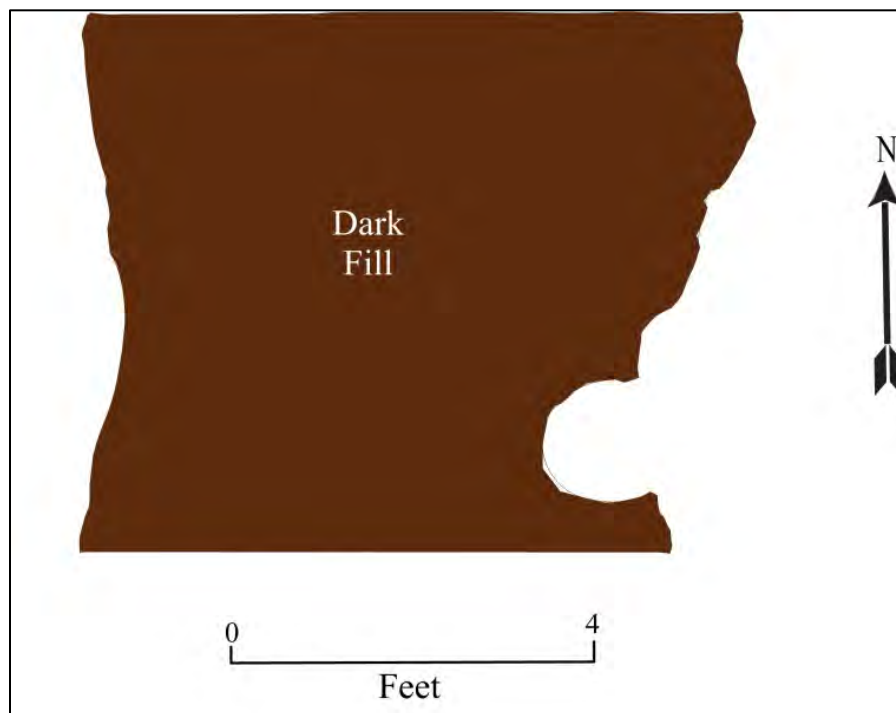


Figure 35. Feature 14 drawing.



Figure 36. Feature 14 Photograph Looking South.

### Feature 15

Mike Bower, Toni Dunagan, Susan Jenks, and Carol Veal excavated Feature 15 on August 8, 1972. The feature was described as a rock concentration. It was centered at 51R105.5 in Square 50R110 in the Pre-Mound Midden layer under the yellow Clay core mound. A charcoal sample (Sample 13) was collected from the feature. One soapstone fragment was found to the west of the rock concentration. Students suggested that the feature may have been an Archaic period hearth or structural foundation. The presence of soapstone might imply a Late Archaic occupation. But there is too little information to be certain. Figure 37 shows the feature drawing.

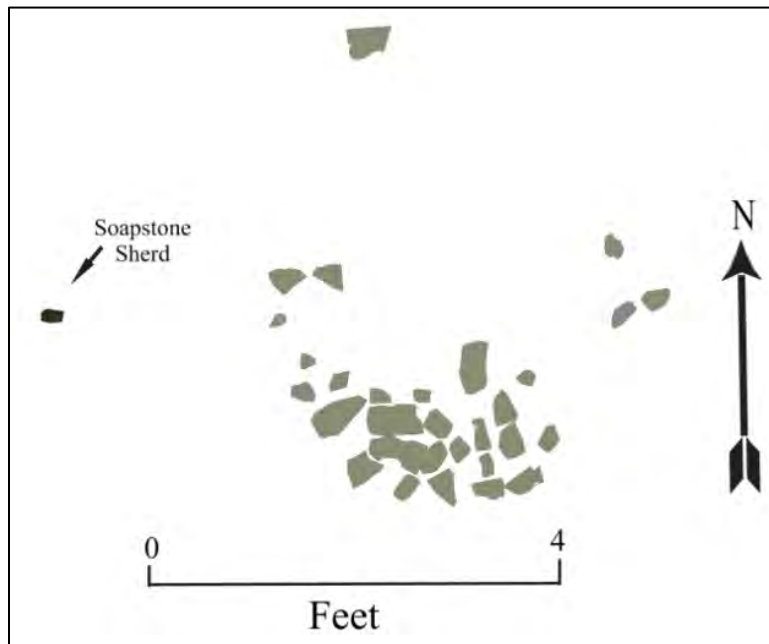


Figure 37. Feature 15 Drawing.

## Feature 16

Roy Dickens, Jim Bradley, and Mike Bower excavated Feature 16, which was indicated as a possible hearth feature, on August 8, 1972. Artifacts from the feature include a single Napier Complicated Stamped sherd. It consisted of an area of charred material surrounded by mottled yellow clay. It was centered at approximately 63.5R116.4 in Square 60R120 about 6 inches above sterile subsoil. This is in the general area of Structure A, and might be associated with it, but this is uncertain. Mike Bower suggested that this could mean the presence of an Archaic period living area prior to the construction of the mound. The plan and profile of the features are shown in Figure 38. It is photographed in Figure 39. This is the feature referred to by Dickens (1975) as the feature with a single large Napier sherd and carbon date of A.D. 755 +/- 100 (GX2826 from Geochron Labs). The identity of this feature as the location of the date was recently confirmed by notes from Dickens in the possession of Jim Knight (Personal Communication).

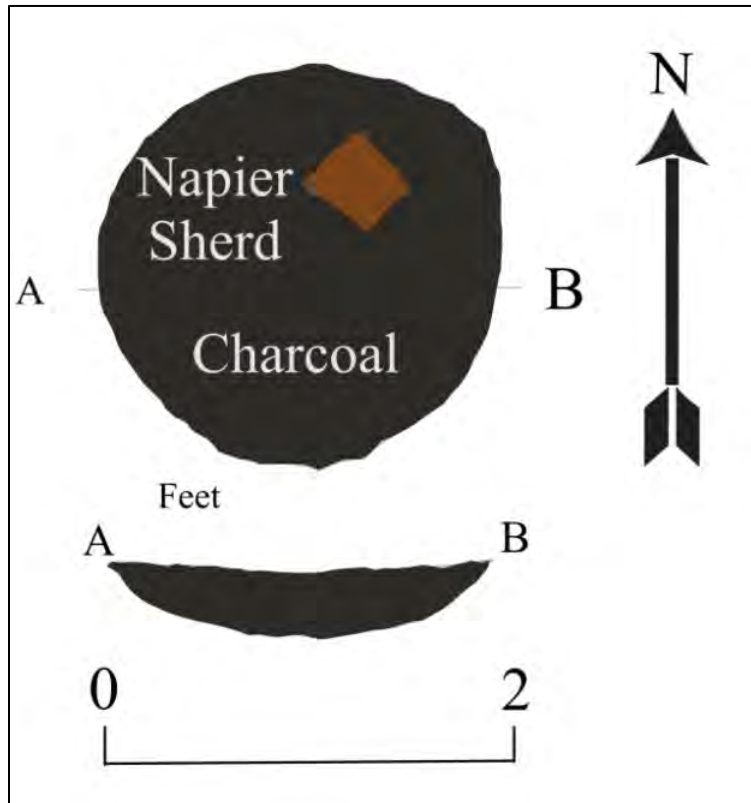


Figure 38. Feature 16 Drawing.





Figure 39. Feature 16 Photograph.

### Feature 17

Feature 17 was excavated on July 19, 1972. It was approximately .95 feet deep with a feature fill consisting of three parts. The bottom was a layer of red clay with brown / yellow clay above that and to the east. The upper western portion of the feature fill was charcoal and yellow clay. A charcoal sample was taken from this. It was located in Square 70R120, again in the area of Structure A. Figure 40 shows a drawing of the feature.

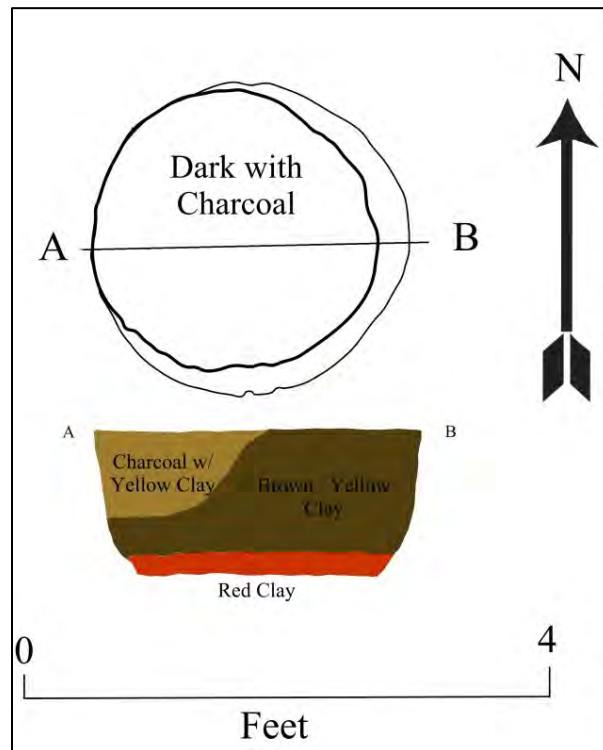


Figure 40. Feature 17 Drawing.

## Feature 18

Mike Bower reported Feature 18 on May 29, 1973. The date on the form is odd and curious since this date was 10 months after the excavations were completed. It was described on the form as a burned area in Level I of Square 90R200 in eroded mound outwash. This is exactly the same area as Feature 5 and I conclude that these are one and the same feature. Perhaps they remembered the feature, thought they had not recorded it, and belatedly assigned it the final number.

## Summary

I will not make any particular comments on the significance of the Annewakee Creek excavations of Roy Dickens. This site remains one of the few tested Late Woodland mound sites in northern Georgia, and is important, if for no other reason, than this alone. It is now clear that there were two small rectangular structures revealed at the site. The distribution of the very limited sherd collection from the site has also now been addressed, even if only in cursory fashion. It is clear that the entire village area around the site disparately need to be studied. A systematic shovel testing of the area needs to be performed. What is the distribution of the Lamar period material? What is the distribution of the Late Woodland material? How widely distributed is the limited Early Woodland Cartersville material at the site? I have not addressed the distribution of the lithic collection from the site since it potentially could be associated with any or all of the mixed components at the site. Likewise, I have not addressed in detail the distribution of the minor early 19<sup>th</sup> century component at the site.

It is unfortunate that the Annewakee Creek mound is gone. Immediately after Dickens' project, the owner bulldozed the entire area flat in August of 1972 (Figure 41). Perhaps there are still deep features present. I am delighted to be able to present here what I consider an initial rereporting of the 1975 excavation at Annewakee Creek.



Figure 41. Final Destruction of Annewakee Creek Mound.

## References Cited

Dickens, Roy, Jr.

1975 A Processual Approach to Mississippian Origins on the Georgia Piedmont. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 18:31-42.

Keel, Bennie

1986 In Memoriam: Roy S. Dickens, Jr. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter* 28(2):24.

Knight, Vernon J., Jr.

2014 Personal Communication.

Knight, Vernon J., Jr. and Julie G. Markin

2014 Reanalysis of Pottery from the Annewakee Creek Mound, Georgia. Paper presented at the 71<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville.

Smith, Marvin T., and Mark Williams

1994 Mississippian Mound Refuse Disposal Patterns and Implications for Archaeological Research. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13(1):27-35.

Williams, Mark

1992 Stubbs Mound in Central Georgia Prehistory. *Lamar Institute Publication* 20. Lamar Institute. Savannah, Georgia.

## Appendix 1

The following is an extended extract from a longer paper by Roy Dickens (1975:35-38). It is the only published account of his excavations and is still a valuable reference for the project. We present it here as a useful and invaluable companion to the present report by its excavator. Incidentally, the two figures included here are newly scanned images from the original 8 by 10 inch prints found in the notes for the site now curated in Athens.

### 1972 Excavations at the Annewakee Creek Mound

By Roy Dickens, Jr.

In terms of our discussions here, perhaps the most intriguing of the mounds tested by Wauchope was at the Annewakee Creek site on the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta. Sequential platform stages were apparent to Wauchope in his test trench, but the presence in the central mound of charred wood and numerous Woodland sherds led him to speculate that the mound had been raised over either an "earth lodge" or a "log tomb" (Wauchope 1966: 404-406).

The Annewakee Creek site again came to the attention of archaeology in the winter of 1972 when it was learned that the mound had been almost totally destroyed by the owner who had leveled it for fill dirt. A visit to the site in the spring, followed by an aerial reconnaissance, suggested that basal portions of the mound might still be intact and that excavations would be in order.

Investigations by Georgia State University in the summer of 1972 were limited to the southern two thirds of the mound and involved the excavation of ten-foot-wide trenches from the east, west, and south toward the presumed center. These trenches exposed, in plan, the mound margins and at least three major construction stages. Vertically, only a foot to 18 inches of any of the mound remained. Along the mound periphery there were tapering lenses, deposits from several periods of surface erosion and outwash, the latest of which contained Middle Woodland sherds along with a few Lamar sherds and some sherds of early nineteenth century European ceramics. The earlier outwash layers contained predominately Middle Woodland sherds. Internal construction consisted of steep sided masses of basket-loaded clay with occasional intrusive pits and postmolds. These latter features, along with the mound fill itself, yielded only a small collection of artifacts, but the predominant pottery type was Napier Complicated Stamped.

As our trenches approached the approximate center of the mound, a 10 by 10 foot platform of bright yellow clay was encountered. This "core mound" feature, as with the rest of the mound, had been truncated by the recent grading, but a guess would place its original height at about two feet. This feature had no marginal outwash and thus no indications of long-term use. It was, nevertheless, riddled with intrusive pits and postmolds, these probably having originated from an overlying early mound surface. The yellow clay was completely exposed, and all intrusive features were recorded (Figure 1). One group of postmolds, some of which contained burned sand, suggested a rectangular house pattern. A small pit, in which there was a single large Napier Stamped sherd, was radiocarbon dated at A.D. 755 ± 100 (GX2826).

On the northern edge of the core mound, in fill that formed an extension and possible capping of the yellow clay, there was a large concentration of basket-loaded clay and midden. The midden contained sherds, chipped stone, and a large amount of charred wood and charred food remains. This material gave all appearances of having been "fresh" garbage that was incorporated into mound construction. Sherds from this midden-fill in their order of frequency

were plain, Napier Complicated Stamped, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped, red filmed, and check stamped (McKinney n.d.) (Figure 2), Most of these were sand tempered, but a strong minority had limestone temper. Red filmed and limestone tempered sherds are not usually found in this part of the Chattahoochee Basin. In addition to the sherds, there were several small blades and numerous flakes removed in core preparation. The former were not fine prismatic blades of the Hopewellian variety, but they were definitely struck from prepared cores. Most of the flakes and blades were of cherts obtained from Paleozoic formations in northwestern Georgia or from Cenozoic formations in south Georgia. However, some of these were of materials having no known source areas in Georgia, and a few were definitely foreign to the state (Sayer n.d.), and the total collection exhibited considerable variation in color and composition. Charcoal associated with the above described pottery and stone debitage was radiocarbon dated at A.D.  $605 \pm 85$  (GX2825).

Since the yellow clay fill seemed to represent the initial and central mound construction, the final week of the season was spent in excavating a twenty-foot-wide trench through its center to the level of subsoil. The only cultural features encountered on this surface were the scattered remains of two small Late Archaic period hearths. These can be considered to date to around 2000 B.C. and to have no relationship to the mound. No burials were found in the 1972 excavations although the owner had recovered two partial skeletons in his initial grading operations.

Some perceived patterns in the data presented thus far are that South Appalachian rectilinear complicated stamping occurs first in the diversified ceramic assemblages normally referred to as Middle Woodland, that on some sites these same ceramic assemblages are associated with early platform mounds or at least with mounds whose morphology suggests usages not specifically or exclusively as burial coverings, and that some of these same sites have definite Hopewellian relationships in early mound or pre-mound contexts. Finally, these mounds and ceramics can be dated to the early-to-middle centuries of the first millennium A.D.

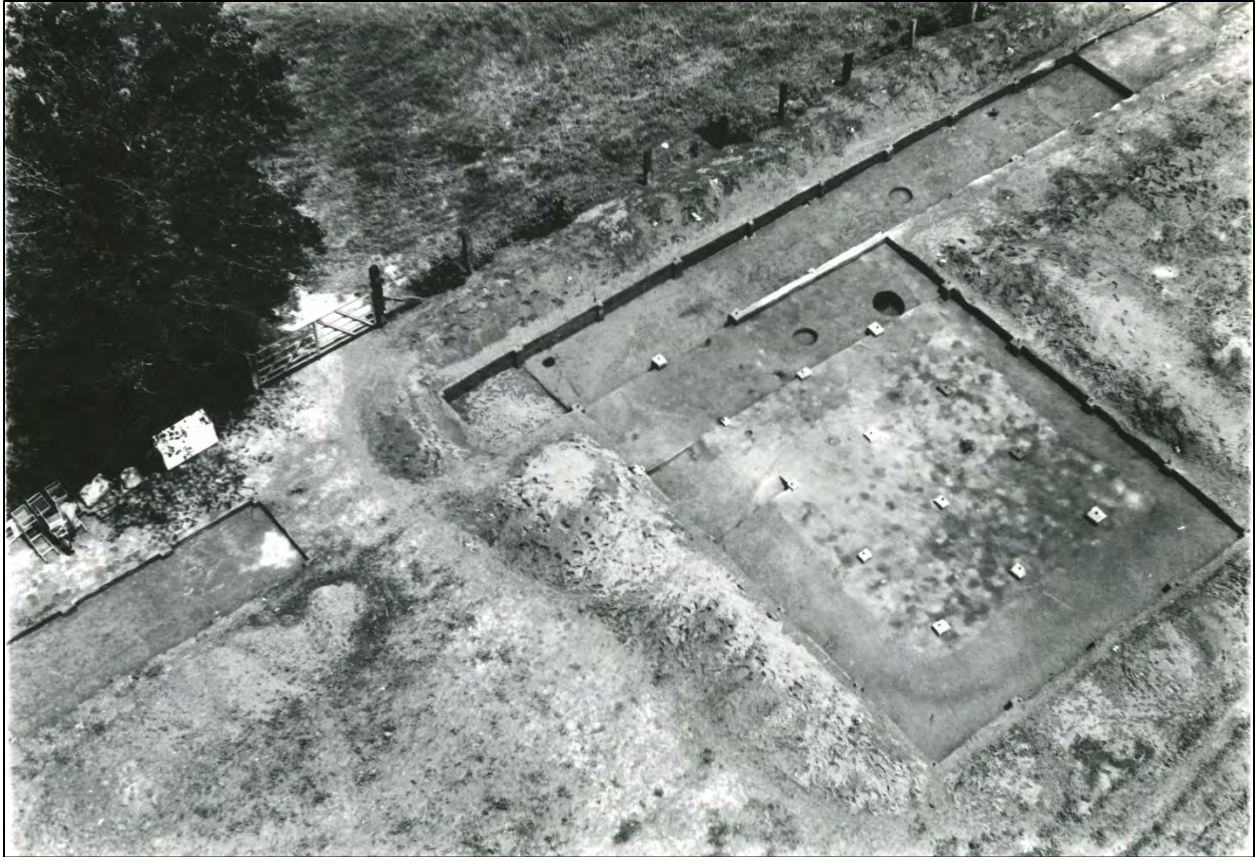


Figure 1. Aerial view of the Annewakee Creek Mound excavations with the yellow clay platform (core mound) exposed.

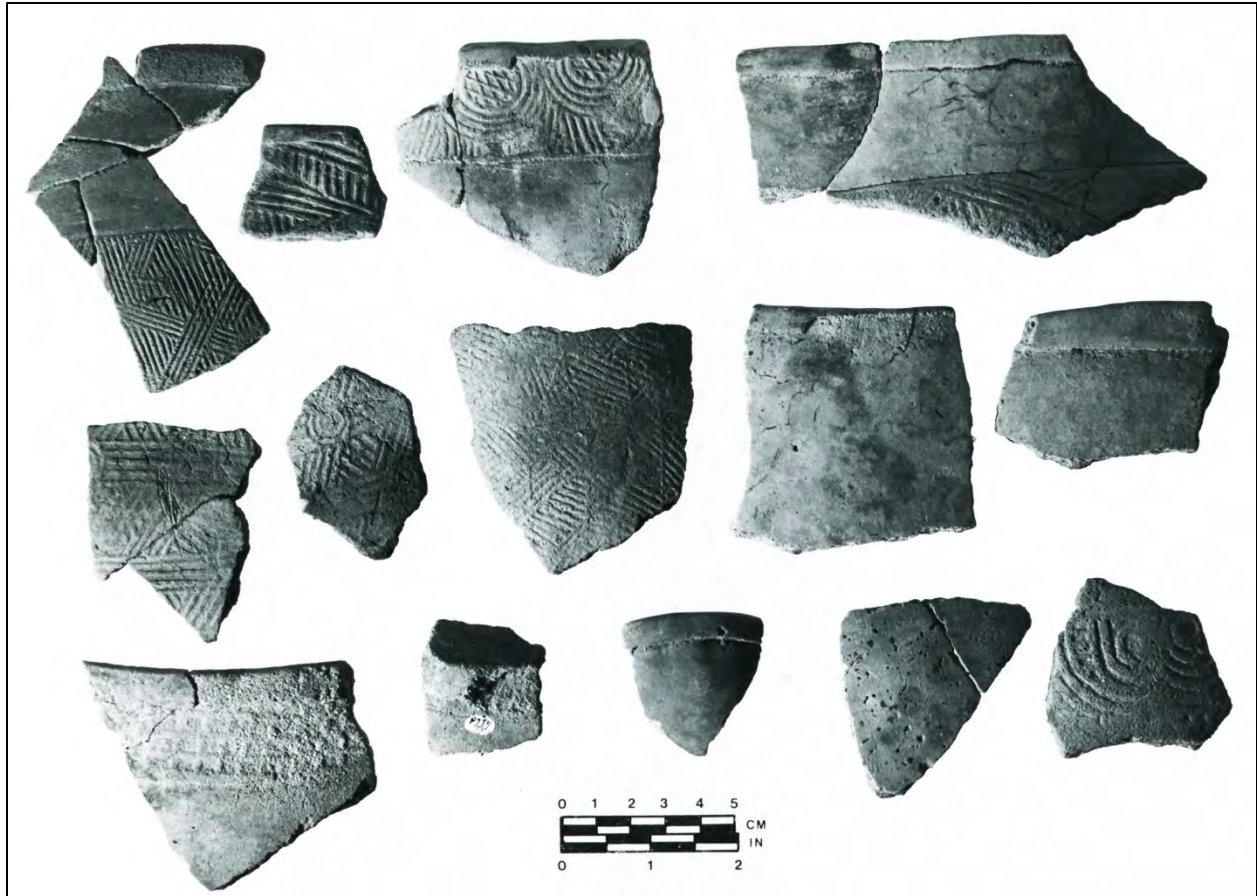


Figure 2. Pottery from the Annewakee Creek Mound. A-G, Napier Complicated Stamped; H-I, plain (sand tempered); J, check stamped; K-L, red filmed; M, plain (limestone tempered); N, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped.

## Appendix 2

The following paper was written by Michael McKinney as a class paper for Roy Dickens' 1973 Anthropology 454 class (Archaeology Method and Theory) at Georgia State University in Atlanta. The previously unpublished paper describes the Indian ceramics from the Annewakee Creek site, as well as the historic artifacts from there. Presumably the artifacts were in Dickens' archaeology lab at the time and he facilitated the student analysis. While the paper is a bit dated, it does present the basic information on the ceramics from the site and is a useful data set until such time as the entire dataset curated at West Georgia University might be reanalyzed. Indeed, I have just learned that Knight and Markin (2014) have just reanalyzed these artifacts this past summer! I have made only minor editing changes in McKinney's paper, and changed the table structure slightly.

### **A Ceramic Analysis of 9DO2, Annewakee Creek Mound**

By Michael McKinney

#### **GENERAL CONTENTS**

A total of 922 aboriginal sherds, historic sherds, and glass fragments were utilized in the ceramic analysis of the Annewakee Mound (9DO2). The majority of the material was plain ware. Of the sherds exhibiting stamping of any kind, the vast majority were Napier Complicated Stamped. A fairly large representation of red-filmed sherds were found at the site, followed in popularity by a number of minority types including check stamped sherds of the Woodland period, simple stamped, incised, and lined block types.

Charts are included which purportedly show the range of types and their frequencies stratigraphically within the mound. However, these charts are only tentative. Features encountered during the excavation are not included in this portion of the analysis, so that a true representation of the stratigraphy may not be given. For the preparation of this report, time was not available to correlate all units of excavation as to their exact stratigraphy position. The result of this is the possibility of unnecessary mixing the loss of discrete separation of materials. The author also has the feeling that what may be labeled as Level 2 in one excavation square may not correspond with the same level in another square.

The suggestion is also made that the units from 90R200 to 90R150 be reevaluated in the thought of ascertaining the number of Woodland sherds as opposed to later material, since differences not initially apparent to the author were clearer after examining all the material from the site.



<b>Level I</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Plain	340	0.76
Woodland	304	0.686
Lamar	35	0.079
Woodstock	1	0.002
Complicated Stamped	35	0.079
Swift Creek	2	0.004
Napier	28	0.071
Unidentifiable	5	0.011
Incised	8	0.018
Woodland	3	0.008
Lamar	5	0.011
Punctate	1	0.002
Lamar (Rim)	1	0.002
Brushed	5	0.011
Lamar	5	0.011
Simple Stamped	3	0.006
Cartersville	3	0.006
Check Stamped	5	0.011
Cartersville	5	0.011
Red Filmed	42	0.094
Weeden Island	42	0.094
Unidentified	7	0.015
Total	439	

<b>.4'-.8'</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Plain	42	0.7
Woodland	42	0.7
Complicated Stamped	13	0.216
Napier	12	0.099
Swift Creek	1	0.016
Lined Block	1	0.016
Napier	1	0.016
Check Stamped	2	0.033
Cartersville	2	0.033
Red Filmed	2	0.033
Weeden Island	1	0.016
Hiwassee Island	1	0.016
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	

<b>Level II</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Plain	107	0.764	
Woodland	101	0.721	2 limestone tempered
Lamar	6	0.042	
Complicated Stamped	16	0.114	
Napier	14	0.01	
Swift Creek	1	0.007	
Unidentifiable	1	0.007	
Incised	6	0.042	
Deptford	4	0.027	
Lamar	2	0.014	
Brushed	2	0.014	
Lamar	2	0.014	
Simple Stamped	3	0.021	
Cartersville	3	0.021	
Red Filmed	5	0.034	
Weeden Island	4	0.027	
Napier Stamped	1	0.007	(?)
Cord-Marked	1	0.007	
Unknown Type	1	0.007	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>		

<b>Level III</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Plain	87	0.837	5 limestone tempered
Woodland	87	0.837	
Brushed	1	0.009	
Lamar	1	0.009	
Check Stamped	2	0.019	
Cartersville	2	0.019	
Red Filmed	4	0.037	
Weeden Island	1	0.009	
Napier Stamped?	3	0.028	(?)
Line Block	2	0.019	
Napier	2	0.019	
Stamped Indeterminate	4	0.04	
Unidentified	3	0.028	
Lamar Complicated Stamped	1	0.009	From Periphery
Total	104		

<b>Level IV</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Plain	36	0.900	10 limestone tempered
Woodland	36	0.900	
Red Filmed	4	0.100	
Weeden Island	3	0.075	
Incised	1	0.025	Weeden Island or Yokena
Total	40		

## FEATURES

**Feature A**, 90R150, Level 2 – One plain Woodland sherd, fine grit or sand temper.

**Feature 1**, 90R140– One plain Woodland sherd, fine temper, smooth interior, coarse exterior, orange-tan surfaces.

Post molds and pits – one Woodland plain sherd, coarse surfaces, fine temper, tan and gray exterior, pinkish interior.

Post mold 95R132 – One plain Woodland sherd, smooth surfaces, dark exterior, tan interior.

**Feature 13**, 90R130 –four sherds contain small amounts of mica. The rest are plain, probably Woodland, and have a dark interior, exterior light gray to tan, rough surfaces.

**Feature 18**, 90R120 -- One Napier stamped sherd, possibly rectilinear, from a large straight-walled vessel. Stamping is well executed, and composed of groups of 5 or more parallel lines intersecting to form diamonds. Parallel lines act as a fill element and are at an angle of ca. 45° to the diamond-forming lines. The sherd is typically Napier in all respects except for the color, red or rust-colored Napier sherds being atypical of this site.

**Feature 4**, 90R170 – 17 sherds from a vessel. Coarse surfaces and buff? surfaces characterize this group of plain sherds which are late Deptford or Napier period sherds. Also from this feature came approximately one-half of a limestone-tempered vessel which exhibits diagonal check stamping from the lip to the base of the neck, below which there is an incised line which trims?? the stamping. The top? is plain, and the rim is folded over the stamping. This vessel is about 6 inches in height, has a slightly flattened base on an otherwise rounded body, and a collared neck which is 1½ to 2 inches in height. This is undoubtedly a vessel from the Alabama or eastern Tennessee region, but there appear to be few examples of vessels from that area with the shape and decorative characteristics of this jar.

**Feature 14**, 90R190, 90 R180, Level 4 – One fine tempered plain Woodland sherd which has been fired completely to a red-orange color. Surfaces are rough.

**Feature 7**, 90R110, 90R100, 80R110 – one probably Weeden Island Red Filmed sherd, 34 plain Woodland sherds. Plain sherds from the most part have a dark paste, and surface colors are orange-tan, buff, and light gray. Two additional plain sherds resemble a small number of similar sherds from the excavations. These usually are extremely thin, one-half to one-third the thickness of average Napier sherds, are buff, tan, or slightly pink in surface and paste color, are uniformly fired to considerable hardness, and are very smooth. These may either be from miniature vessels or some ceremonial form such as a bottle, but all sherds recovered were too small to make a determination. Ten sherds were classified as Napier Complicated Stamped. One rim sherd has a folded rim, plain constricted neck, and an incised line at the base of the neck below which was stamping. Another rim has the same features but the stamping is only found on the neck. This sherd has a design which appears to be concentric circles with a central fill of checks. Bundles of Napier parallel lines radiate from this central motif. Stamping is somewhat better than average. Both rim sherds are smoothed, tan in color, and uniformly fired. Still another rim sherd, this one

straight with a folded rim, has lozenge-shaped chevrons with a central fill element of parallel lines perpendicular to the chevrons. There are four chevrons with more perpendicular lines bordering them on the outside. This may be similar to some of the Napier diamonds listed by Wauchope (1966:58, Figure 15, i-k). Two plain, Napier period straight rims with folded and tapered rim treatment were also present in this feature.

## **POTTERY TYPES**

### **WEEDEN ISLAND RED FILMED (Sears 1951a)**

Paste: Temper – Sand, occasionally a few grit particles

Texture – uniform, often chalky, sometimes lumpy.

Color – Buff, tan, light gray

Surface Finish: Exterior generally is fairly smooth and plain. Interior has a red film or wash applied which often extends over onto the rim

Decoration: as above

Form: rim – Nearly straight or slightly incurving

Lip – Tapered, rolled, or somewhat wedge-shaped in cross-section.

Body – probably small bowls and related shapes.

Base – probably semi-conoidal and rounded types

### **NAPIER COMPLICATED STAMPED**

Paste: Temper – sand or very fine grit

Texture – Grainy, uniform, hard

Color – Buff to black, depending on firing, seldom brown or red

Surface Finish: Smooth by local standards on interior, but seldom exceptionally well done.

Exterior usually not well smoothed as interior. Sometimes exterior slightly smoothed after stamping.

Decoration: Rectilinear designs predominate, but some curvilinear designs present as in concentric circles, bulls eyes. Lined block rare. Most common motif is bundles of 5 parallel lines forming diamonds with simple parallel line fill elements, often in conjunction with bulls eyes at intersections or diamonds. Stamping on neck of vessel only, plain neck less common.

Form: Rim – Folded rims common, tapered rims more infrequent. Most common profiles are vertical or constricted collar types.

Body – conical, globular shapes predominate

Base – probably semi-conoidal or rounded

### **SWIFT CREEK COMPLICATED STAMPED**

Paste: Same as Napier

Surface Finish: Same as Napier

Decoration: Curvilinear motifs, more sharply executed than Napier as a rule, with stamp having larger details.

Form: Rim – Generally vertical.

Lip – Folded, tapered, sometimes horizontal.

Body – cannot make determination with the few sherds at this site.

Base – cannot make determination

### **CARTERSVILLE CHECK STAMPED**

Paste: Same as for plain sherds

Surface Finish: same as for plain sherds

Decoration: Carved paddle with parallel lines applied to exterior of vessel often diagonally. Too few sherds to determine distribution of stamping on vessels

Form: Rim – appear to be more vertical tapered sherds, no collard necks stamping

Body – too few sherds to make a determination

### **CARTERSVILLE SIMPLE STAMPED**

Paste: same as for plain sherds

Surface Finish: same as for plain sherds

Decoration: Carved paddle with parallel lines applied to exterior of vessel, often diagonally. Too few sherds to determine distribution of stamping on vessels

Form: Rim – appear to be more vertical tapered sherds, no collared necks found.

Body – Too few sherds to make a determination

### **INDETERMINATE PLAIN WOODLAND**

Paste: Temper – Sand, some grit or quartz occasionally

Texture – Uniform, gritty

Color – Dark tones predominate except when vessel fired completely through.

Surface Finish: Usually rough or poorly smoothed, often has a sandy feel. Smoothing marks often evident on interior or exterior.

Form: Rim – mostly vertical profiles, some collard ...

Lip – Tapered and folded predominate in that order

Body – Mostly cylindrical and semi-conoidal.

Base – probably somewhat rounded, only one fragment of a flat base was found on the site.

### **HISTORIC ARTIFACTS**

TYPE	NUMBER
Shell Edge	9
Blue Transfer Ware	10
Red Transfer Ware (?)	1
Green Shell Edge	1
Cream and Brown Transfer Ware	2
Banded Ware	3
Hand Painted	2
Plain Walls	42
Blue Glass	3
Green Glass	5
Clear Glass	1
Total	79

The Historic period material at 9DO2 was mostly located in squares 90R200 to ca. 90R150. The feather edge or shell edge ware is similar to that reported from Darien Bluff, Georgia (Watkins 1970:9) and dates prior to about 1830. The green glass fragments, several of which have been worked into tools, probably belong to an English wine bottle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, pre-1830 period (McClurken 1972:37, Figure 2). Therefore, it seems that there was an occupation of the edge of the mound area at a time perhaps just before removal of the Indians from the site by the Europeans or just after that period.

## CONCLUSIONS

It would appear from all indications that at the primary period of occupation of the site that the inhabitants had their most significant contacts with people to the south. The Napier Lined Block found here has similarities with the Pickwick Complicated Stamped material from Alabama, and the St. Andrews Complicated Stamped Pottery of an earlier period (Willey 1949: 385-6). Sears mentions a sherd of the Napier Lined Block (1953:Plate XXXV, 83) and attributes it to the Kolomoki period, as a predecessor of Woodstock Lined Block. Willey (1949: Plate 34C) illustrates Late Swift Creek sherds with folded rims and stamping restricted to the neck. Sears speaks of Mound City Complicated Stamped material (1953a) as having stamping confined to the rim of small jars with constricted necks (Sears 1956). Napier-type stamping is itself a product of the southern part of the state. The Weeden Island Red Filmed material is consistent with that of southern Georgia, even to the rim form (Wauchope 1966:65, Figure 22m). The rim and lip treatment on many of the sherds is also diagnostic of the Late Swift Creek, Pre-Woodstock period. A limestone-tempered Napier stamped vessel from Russell Cave, Alabama (Miller 1962:17) shows stamping and form almost identical to some of the pottery from 9DO2. The influence for much of the ceramic development therefore seems to be obvious.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

McClurken, Burney

1972 Fort Desha: The Location of Arkansas Post, ca. 1735-1750. In *The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers* 1971. Volume 6, Part 1.

Miller, Carl F.

1962 Napier-Like Vessel from Russell Cave, Alabama. *Southern Indian Studies* Volume XIV:13-18. Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Chapel Hill.

Sears, William H.

1953 Excavations at Kolomoki, Season III and IV. *University of Georgia Series in Anthropology*, Number 4.

1956 Excavations at Kolomoki, Final Report. *University of Georgia Series in Anthropology*, Number 5.

Watkins, C. Malcolm

1970 Artifacts from the Sites of Three Nineteenth Century Houses and Ditches at Darien Bluff, Georgia. *University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report* Number 9.

Wauchope, Robert

1966 Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia. *Society of American Archeology Memoir* 21.



Willey, Gordon R.

1949 Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Publication* 113.  
Washington.

Class	Number	% of Square
	<b><u>90R200</u></b>	
Historic	11	18.9
Plain	46	79.3
Lamar	30	51.7
Woodland	16	27.6
Unidentified	1	1.8
TOTAL	58	
	<b><u>90R190</u></b>	
Historic	15	40.5
Plain	17	45.9
Lamar	8	21.6
Woodland	9	24.3
Swift Creek	1	2.7
Stamped Indeterminate	1	2.7
Simple Stamped	2	5.4
Lamar Incised	1	2.7
TOTAL	37	
	<b><u>90R180</u></b>	
Historic	49	30.4
Plain	101	62.7
Lamar	56	34.8
Woodland	45	27.8
Stamped Indeterminate	3	1.8
Lamar Punctated Rim	1	0.0
Deptford Incised	2	1.2
Brushed		
Lamar	2	1.2
Woodland	2	1.2
Lamar Bold Incised	1	0.5
TOTAL	161	
	<b><u>90R170</u></b>	
Historic	3	2.8
Plain		

<b>Class</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Square</b>
Lamar	30	28.5
Woodland	62	59.0
Lamar Incised	1	0.9
Deptford Incised	4	3.8
Unknown Woodland Incised	1	0.9
Lamar Brushed	3	2.8
Stamped Indeterminate	1	0.9
TOTAL	105	
	<b><u>90R160</u></b>	
Historic	1	8.3
Plain		
Lamar	1	8.3
Woodland	7	58.3
Simple Stamped	2	16.6
Swift Creek	1	8.3
TOTAL	12	
	<b><u>90R150</u></b>	
Woodland Plain	25	92.5
Check Stamped	1	3.7
Cord Marked	1	3.7
TOTAL	27	
	<b><u>90R140</u></b>	
Plain	26	89.6
Brushed	1	3.4
Incised	1	3.4
Obliterated Cartersville Stamped	1	3.4
TOTAL	29	
	<b><u>90R130</u></b>	
Plain	13	92.8
Simple Stamped	1	7.1
TOTAL	14	
	<b><u>90R120</u></b>	
Plain	17	89.4
Napier Lined Block	2	10.5
TOTAL	19	
	<b><u>90R110</u></b>	
Plain	95	61.0
Weeden Island Red-Filmed	29	18.8

Class	Number	% of Square
Check Stamped	1	0.9
Napier	26	16.7
Napier Lined Block	1	0.9
Swift Creek	1	0.9
Stamped Indeterminate	1	0.9
TOTAL	154	
	<b><u>90R100</u></b>	
Plain	33	70.2
Weeden Island Red-Filmed	7	14.9
Napier	7	14.9
TOTAL	47	
	<b><u>90R90</u></b>	
Plain	12	85.7
Napier Lined Block	1	7.1
Stamped Indeterminate	1	7.1
TOTAL	14	
	<b><u>90R60</u></b>	
Historic	1	25.0
Plain	3	75.0
TOTAL	4	
	<b><u>90R50</u></b>	
Historic	3	17.6
Plain		
Lamar	7	41.1
Woodland	2	11.7
Napier	2	11.7
Stamped Indeterminate	3	17.6
TOTAL	17	
	<b><u>80R130</u></b>	
Plain	8	100.0
TOTAL	8	
	<b><u>80R120</u></b>	
Plain	17	81.0
Napier	2	9.5
Check Stamped	2	9.5
	21	
	<b><u>80R110</u></b>	
Plain	59	67.0

<b>Class</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Square</b>
Weeden Island Red-Filmed	11	12.5
Napier	15	17.0
Check Stamped	3	3.5
TOTAL	88	
	<b><u>80R100</u></b>	
Plain	25	86.2
Napier	1	3.4
Stamped Indeterminate	3	10.3
TOTAL	29	
	<b><u>70R130</u></b>	
Plain	1	100.0
TOTAL	1	
	<b><u>70R120</u></b>	
Plain	15	100.0
TOTAL	15	
	<b><u>70R110</u></b>	
Historic	1	20.0
Plain	4	80.0
TOTAL	5	
	<b><u>70R100</u></b>	
Plain	6	33.3
Plain Limestone-Tempered	6	33.3
Red-Filmed	4	22.2
Red-Filmed Incised (Weeden Island?)	1	5.5
Swift Creek	1	5.5
TOTAL	18	
	<b><u>60R120</u></b>	
Plain	1	50.0
Napier (Red-Filmed?)	1	50.0
TOTAL	2	
	<b><u>60R110</u></b>	
Plain	1	100.0
TOTAL	1	
	<b><u>60R100</u></b>	
Plain	6	37.5
Plain Limestone-Tempered	6	37.5
Red-Filmed	4	25.0
TOTAL	16	

<b>Class</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of Square</b>
	<b><u>50R130</u></b>	
Plain	3	100.0
TOTAL	3	
	<b><u>50R110</u></b>	
Plain	1	50.0
Simple Stamped	1	50.0
TOTAL	2	
	<b><u>50R100</u></b>	
Plain	3	75.0
Napier	1	25.0
TOTAL	4	
	<b><u>40R130</u></b>	
Plain	8	47.1
Napier	9	52.9
TOTAL	17	
	<b><u>40R120</u></b>	
Plain	7	77.8
Check Stamped	2	22.2
TOTAL	9	
	<b><u>40R110</u></b>	
Plain	6	100.0
TOTAL	6	
	<b><u>40, 50, 60R110</u></b>	
Plain	3	
TOTAL	3	
	<b><u>40/90R130</u></b>	
Plain	2	
Plain Limestone-Tempered	5	
Napier	1	
Red-Filmed	1	
TOTAL	9	

## Appendix 3

The following paper by Barbara Sayer was also a class paper written for Roy Dickens, presumably for the same class and at the same time as the previous paper. The paper presents an analysis of the lithic materials recovered from the Annewakee Creek site in 1972, and is also previously unpublished. The chert she describes from northwestern Georgia is currently described as Ridge and Valley chert, and is generally grey to black in color. The material she describes as southern Georgia chert, is now commonly called Coastal Plain chert. She was not apparently aware that heat treatment of Coastal Plain chert was a very common practice prehistorically, and most of what she defines as Unknown that has reddish tones is likely heat treated Coastal Plain chert. The materials described as Foreign to Georgia are certainly suspect at the present time, given the additional wealth of lithic information we have gained in the last 42 years about variation in lithic resources in Georgia. Clearly a new lithic analysis is in order. A practical problem for this collection, however, is that it will be very difficult to associate the lithic collection with the proper components at the site. I have made only minor edits to her paper and the tables.

### **Preliminary Chert Analysis, 9DO2**

By Barbara Sayer

Chert is rock made almost entirely of micro- and crypto-crystalline quartz. Its division into varieties is based on the impurities found within it. The more common of those divisions include flint (colored dark or black by organic matter) and jasper (colored red by hematite dyeing). In this report only the term chert is used as an accepted term for all varieties of micro- and cryptocrystalline quartz rocks. Terms such as flint and jasper are no more efficient in terms of description and understanding than the name chert.

This analysis began with the counting and description of all chert samples, excluding surface collections, excavated at 9DO2. The chert was described in terms of its color and texture. Those samples that expressed like color and texture were thus considered to be like types and were categorized as such. The samples were then classified as to their probable origin. This was done through the assistance of Dr. W. H. Grant, geologist at Emory University.

9DO2 is located within the Piedmont, a geologic province containing igneous and metamorphic rocks and extending from Georgia to New York. Chert is only formed in association with sedimentary rocks and not found in natural association with igneous and metamorphic rocks; thus the samples from 9DO2 originated from outside the Piedmont province.

The two other provinces within Georgia are the Valley and Ridge (Paleozoic rocks) and in the northwestern portion of the state and the Coastal Plain (Cenozoic rocks) in the south and southeastern portion of the state. The border between the Valley and Ridge and the Piedmont is the Cartersville Fault. The border between the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont is the Fall Line, which extends along a line between the cities of Columbus, Macon, and Augusta. Dr. Grant classified much of the chert with 80-90 percent accuracy as to its probable Northwest, South, or foreign origin. Those samples that were labeled "Doubtful Northwest" and "South" are reliable

to only 40 percent accuracy. The remainder of the sample is classified as “Unknown” with reference to origin.

The total number of samples and the percentages that each of the categories (Northwest, South, Doubtful Northwest, Doubtful South, Unknown, and Foreign to the State) represented were then tallied. The percentage tally of each excavation square concerning the six categories was then calculated. From this a graph was drawn representing stratigraphic trends within the excavated area (not within each square) of the chert which had been classified as Northwest and South.

The tallies revealed a predominance of chert classified to be northwestern origin throughout the excavated area. It comprised 91 percent of all samples tallied and the largest percentage in each of the squares. Chert classified as Northwest and described as dark grey-black comprised 79 percent of all samples. Chert classified as South comprised 6 percent of the total sample number. The remaining percentage is divided between the four other categories.

The graph illustrates stratigraphic trends of northwestern and southern chert. The four other categories were not included because their small percentage and their nature deemed their trends unidentifiable. The graph was drawn by calculating percentage averages of the squares excavated at the same level. The graph reveals an increase in the percentage of northwestern chert from the bottom of the excavated area (40R Level) to its top (90R Level). This trend is accompanied by a general decrease in southern chert from the bottom of the excavated area to its top.

The tallies in the graph support a conclusion that chert from the Northwest was always in greater abundance at the site than chert from any other area. There is also evidence for an increase in the use of northwestern chert from the time represented by the lowest levels of the excavated area to the time represented by the lowest levels of the excavated area to the time represented by the top level. The distortion from the truncation of the mound and the accompanying top and side washout, however, must be considered when investigating and calculating stratigraphic trends at this site. No horizontal trends are as yet discernible. However a more detailed study of the site and more complete sample analysis may reveal further vertical and horizontal trends.

Total number of Chert Pieces: 1,366

Total number of Northwestern Chert Pieces: 1,243, 91%

Total number of Chert Pieces designated as Doubtful Northwest: 5, 0.3 %

Total number of Southern Chert Pieces: 83, 6 %

Total number of Chert Pieces designated as Doubtful South: 1, 0.07 %

Total number of Chert Pieces designated as Unknown: 31, 2 %

Total number of Chert Pieces designated as Foreign to State: 3, 0.2 %

Total number of grey-black pieces: 1084, 79 %

Table 1. Percentage Tally.

Square	Northwest	South	Doubtful Northwest	Doubtful South	Unknown	Foreign
90R200	89	7			2	1
90R190	93	6				
90R180	87	12				
90R170	90	6			2	
90R160	91	5			2	
90R150	95	4				
90R140	85	10			3	
90R130	95	4				
90R120	88	5			5	
90R110	94	5				
90R100	88	6	4			
90R90	97	0.8		0.2	0.8	
90R60	100					
90R50	80		6		6	
90R40	100					
80R130	89				10	
80R120	86	5	2		5	
80R110	82	11			2	4
80R100	83	12			4	
70R130	100					
70R120	75	25				



Square	Northwest	South	Doubtful Northwest	Doubtful South	Unknown	Foreign
70R110	100					
70R100	83	16				
60R120	66	33				
60R110	100					
60R100	100					
50R120	80	10			10	
50R110	83	8			8	
50R100	66	33				
40R130	66				33	
40R120	84	9			6	
40R110	84	15				
40R100	56	17			16	

### Reference Data on Samples

#### 90R200

Total: 96 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 75 pieces, 78%  
 Light grey: 2 pieces, 2%  
 Grey & pink mottled, agate: 7 pieces, 7%  
 Black with white banding: 2 pieces, 2%

South: Oyster White: 2 pieces, 2%  
 Peach, granular: 2 pieces, 2%  
 White, multitextured: 1 pieces, 2%  
 Tan: 2 pieces, 2%

Foreign-to-state: Grey-blue, granular: 1 piece, 1%

Unknown: Pole red, dull: 2 pieces, 2%

#### 90R190

Total: 59 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 50 pieces, 84%  
 Grey, with crystalline streaking (Armuchee): 1 piece, 1%

Grey & pink mottled, agate: 2 pieces, 3%  
Light grey: 2 pieces, 3%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 1%  
White, multitextured: 2 pieces, 3%  
Brown: 1 piece, 1%

**90R180**

Total: 33 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 22 pieces, 66%  
Light grey: 7 pieces, 21%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 3%  
Burgundy, brownish: 1 piece, 3%  
Tan: 2 pieces, 6%

**90R170**

Total: 75 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 51 pieces, 68%  
Light grey: 11 pieces, 14%  
Grey with crystalline streaking (Armuchee): 4 pieces, 5%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 2 pieces, 2%  
South: Peach, granular (w/ cortex): 1 piece, 1%  
Dull umber: 2 pieces, 2%  
Burgundy, brownish: 1 piece, 1%  
White with grey spots: 1, 1%  
Unknown: Grey & brown, very weathered: 1 piece, 1%  
Fine, grey & green, granular: 1 piece, 1%

**90R160**

Total: 37 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 27 pieces, 72%  
Light grey: 6 pieces, 16%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 2%  
South: White with grey spots: 1 piece, 2%  
Blue & white mottled: 1 piece, 2%  
Unknown: Shiny pink: 1 piece, 2%

**90R150**

Total: 131 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 114 pieces, 87%  
Light grey: 1 piece, .7%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 8 pieces, 6%  
Grey with crystalline streaking (Armuchee): 2 pieces, 1%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, .7%  
Amber: 2 pieces, 1%  
White with grey spot: 1 piece, .7%  
White, multitextured: 2 pieces, 1%

**90R140**

Total: 57 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 38 pieces, 86%  
Light grey: 7 pieces, 12%  
Grey & pink mottled: 3 pieces, 5%  
Red & white mottled: 1 piece, 1%

South: Oyster white: 1 piece, 1%  
Peach, granular: 1 piece, 1%  
White with grey spots: 1 piece, 1%  
Dull umber: 1 piece, 1%  
White, multitextured: 1 pieces, 3%

Unknown: Grey-white, linear markings: 1 piece, 1%  
Dull, brownish grey, very dense: 1 piece, 1%

**90R130**

Total: 47 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 43 pieces, 91%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 2 pieces, 4%

South: Peach, granular (w/ cortex): 1 piece, 2%  
Tan & red mottled: 1 piece, 2%

**90R120**

Total: 18 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 8 pieces, 44%  
Light grey: 5 pieces, 27%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 3 pieces, 16%

South: Tan: 1 piece, 5%

Unknown: Dull, brownish red: 1 piece, 5%

**90R110**

Total: 70 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 8 pieces, 44%  
Light grey: 3 pieces, 4%  
Grey and pink mottled, agate: 16 pieces, 22%

South: Brown: 1 piece, 1%  
Tan: 2 pieces, 4%  
White & light brown mottled: 1 piece, 1%

**90R100**

Total: 44 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 27 pieces, 61%  
Light grey: 10 pieces, 22%  
Grey with crystalline streaking (Armuchee): 1 piece, 2%

Doubtful Northwest: Brown & grey agate: 1 piece, 2%  
Orange & grey mottled; very granular: 2 pieces, 4%

South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 2%  
White, multitextured: 1 piece, 2%  
White with grey spots: 1 piece, 2%

### **90R90**

Total: 334 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 326 pieces, 97%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, .2%  
South: White with grey spots: 2 pieces, .5%  
Peach, granular: 1 piece, .2%  
Doubtful South: Pink, green & red mottled: 1 piece, .2%  
Unknown: Pink & red mottled: 1 piece, .2%  
Light & dark grey mottled: 1 piece, .2%  
Very weathered chert, stained with hematite: 1 piece, .2%

### **90R60**

Total: 9 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 7 pieces, 77%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 11%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 11%

### **90R50**

Total: 15 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 10 pieces, 66%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 6%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 6%  
Doubtful Northwest: Pale blue, flecked with burgundy: 1 piece, 6%  
South: Brown, 1 piece, 6%  
Foreign to state: grey-blue granular: 1 piece, 6%

### **90R40**

Total: 1 piece

Northwest: Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 100%

### **80R130**

Total: 28 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 21 pieces, 75%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 3%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 3 piece, 10%  
Unknown: Grey-white, linear markings: 1 piece, 3%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 3%  
Grey & pink mottling, agate: 3 pieces, 10%  
Unknown: Grey-White, linear markings: 1 piece, 3%  
Tawny, well bedded: 1 piece, 3%  
Rose: 1 piece, 3%

**80R120**

Total: 36 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 21 pieces, 58%  
Light grey: 8 pieces, 22%  
Grey & pink mottling, agate: 2 pieces, 5%  
Doubtful Northwest: brown & gold mottling, black lines: 1 piece, 2%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 2%  
White with grey spots: 1 piece, 2%  
Unknown: Pale red, dull: 1 piece, 2%  
Dull, brownish red: 1 piece, 2%

**80R110**

Total: 45 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey-black: 30 pieces, 66%  
Light grey: 6 pieces, 13%  
Grey with crystalline streaking: 1 piece, 2%  
South: Brown: 4 pieces, 8%  
White, multitextured: 1 piece, 2%  
Foreign to state: Grey blue granular: 1 piece, 2%  
Pale brown with light blue spots: 1 piece, 2%  
Unknown: Tan & brown mottled, heavily weathered: 1 piece, 2%

**80R100**

Total: 24 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 14 pieces, 58%  
Light grey: 5 pieces, 20%  
Grey & pink mottled (agate): 1 piece, 4%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 4%  
White, multitextured: 1 piece, 4%  
Burgundy, brownish: 1 piece, 4%  
Unknown: Mottled blood red, pink & white: 1 piece, 4%

**70R130**

Total: 7 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 7 pieces, 100%

**70R120**

Total: 4 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 2 pieces, 50%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 25%  
South: White, multitextured: 1 piece, 25%

**70R110**

Total: 4 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 3 pieces, 75%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 25%

**70R100**

Total: 12 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 9 pieces, 76%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 1 piece, 8%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 8%  
White & light brown mottled: 1 piece, 8%

**60R130**

No Chert Found

**60R120**

Total: 3 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 2 pieces, 66%  
South: White, multitextured: 1 piece, 33%

**60R110**

Total: 7 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 4 pieces, 57%  
Light grey: 1 piece, 14%  
Grey & pink mottled, agate: 2 pieces, 28%

**60R100**

Total: 10 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 10 pieces, 100%

**50R130**

Total: No Chert Found

**50R120**

Total: 10 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 8 pieces, 80%  
South: Peach, granular: 1 piece, 10%  
Unknown: Pale red, dull: 1 piece, 10%

**50R110**

Total: 12 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 10 pieces, 83%  
South: White, multitextured: 1 piece, 8%  
Unknown: Grey, granular: 1 piece, 8%

**50R100**

Total: 3 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 2 pieces, 66%  
South: White, multitextured: 1 piece, 33%

**40R130**

Total: 6 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 4 pieces, 66%

Unknown: Lavender grey: 1 piece, 16%

Dull, greyish white: 1 piece, 16%

**40R120**

Total: 33 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 25 pieces, 75%

Light grey: 3 pieces, 9%

South: Brown: 1 piece, 3%

White, multitextured: 1 piece, 3%

White w/grey spots: 1 piece, 3%

Unknown: Red &amp; Black banded: 1 piece, 3%

Very weathered greyish white: 1 piece, 3%

**40R110**

Total: 73 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 54 pieces, 73%

Light grey: 4 pieces, 5%

Grey &amp; pink mottled, agate: 4 pieces, 5%

South: Dull umber: 1 piece, 1%

Burgundy, brownish: 1 piece, 1%

White, multitextured: 3 pieces, 4%

Peach, granular: 1 piece, 1%

White w/grey spots: 3 pieces, 4%

Brown: 2 pieces, 2%

**40R100**

Total: 23 pieces

Northwest: Dark grey – black: 13 pieces, 56%

South: White, multitextured: 4 pieces, 17%

Unknown: Red &amp; black, banded: 1 piece, 4%

Purple, red &amp; green mottled: 2 pieces, 8%

Grey, dense: 2 pieces, 8%

Very weathered greyish white: 1 piece, 4%

