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AN EXAMINATION OF INTERFLUVIAL SETTLEMENT IN THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN PIEDMONT: THE GEORGIA POWER COMPANY PLANT SCHERER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SUZANNE K. FISH, PAUL R. FISH, AND RICHARD W. JEFFERIES
WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY SHARON GOAD, CHARLES SIEGEL,
AND ERNEST SECKINGER

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Athens
1978

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of an archaeological survey of the Robert W. Scherer plant site and water pipeline. The plant site consists of approximately 12,000 acres located slightly over three miles east of Forsyth in Monroe County, Georgia. The water pipeline involves approximately one mile of right-of-way leading from the Ocmulgee River in the west to the plant site (See Figure 1). Areas surveyed in addition to the plant site and pipeline include the access road, the Southern Railroad spur, and transmission line for start-up power right-of-way. Since the latter areas were either under construction or scheduled for construction in the very near future, the purpose of these ancillary investigations was to provide some insight into the character of sites located between the plant site and the Ocmulgee River.

The field investigations were directed by University of Georgia archaeologists Paul R. Fish, Richard W. Jefferies, and Ernest Seckinger. Field assistants were Greg Paulk and Paul Efland. Richard W. Jefferies, in addition, provided direction for investigations at various "stone mound" localities in the plant site area. Approximately 195 man/days were spent in the field survey phases of investigation and an additional 255 man/days were needed for laboratory analysis and final report preparation. The laboratory analysis and report preparation were accomplished by Paul R. Fish, Suzanne K. Fish, Charles Siegel, Ernest Seckinger, Richard Jefferies and Sharon I. Goad. Rick Sellers completed the State Site Survey forms. Suzanne K. Fish undertook a palynological feasibility study on sediments recovered during test excavations. Dr. Paul R. Fish and Dr. David J. Hally, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, acted as Co-Principal Investigators for this project.

The following report is designed to provide planning information to the Georgia Power Company for activities related to the construction of the Robert W. Scherer Project. Producing this information entails the identification of remains which could be affected by the project and an evaluation of their archaeological significance. Significance is a relative assessment which must weigh the kinds of remains present against a background of previous investigation, public interests, and potential contributions to problems which are being studied in Georgia archaeology. The goal of assessing significance is also the nucleus of the goal of this undertaking from the standpoint of the archaeological discipline. This study will provide a background or baseline of data for the lower piedmont area which will aid in the evaluation of archaeological remains by future investigators and facilitate the construction of research designs for further work in the region.

A review of the literature shows that prior to the present undertaking archaeological research has been almost exclusively restricted to the valleys of major rivers in the Georgia piedmont. This research has centered on the excavation of a few large and often well stratified sites located near the fall line. Excavations at Stalling's Island on the Savannah River near Augusta (Clafin 1931), investigations in the Ocmulgee bottoms at Macon (Kelly 1938; Fairbanks 1956; and Ingmanson 1964), and work in the basin of the Clark Hill Reservoir on the Savannah River (Caldwell and Miller 1948) and the Oliver Reservoir on the Chattahoochee River (McMichael and Kellar 1960) are the most prominent projects in the literature. Nearly all these

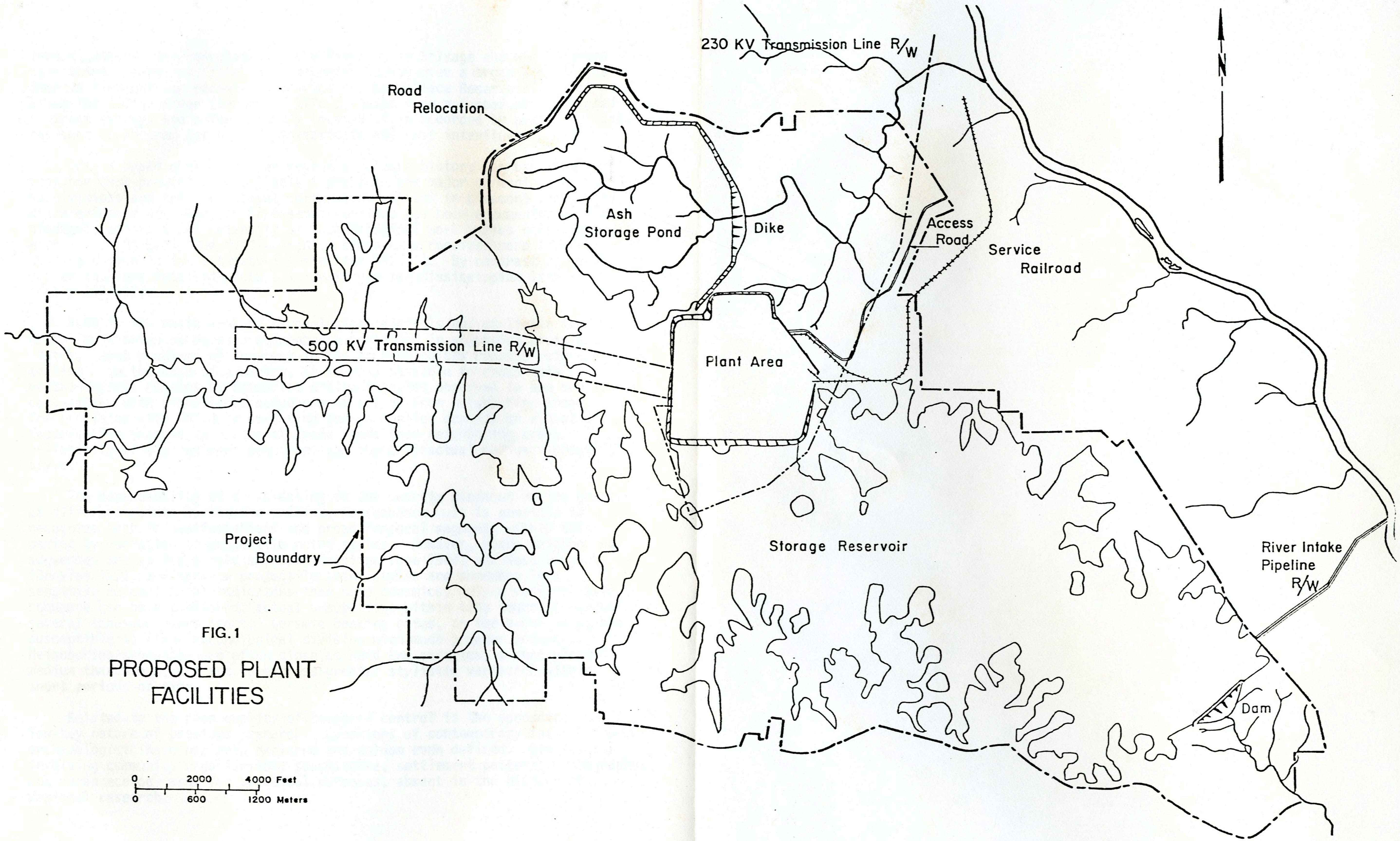

FIG. 1

PROPOSED PLANT FACILITIES

investigations were stimulated by the River Basin Salvage and WPA programs over thirty years ago. The most intensive survey over a broad area in the Georgia piedmont was recently conducted in the Wallace Reservoir locality along the Oconee River (DePratter 1976). Aside from a number of restricted contract surveys and a few randomly located sites recorded by amateurs, there has been no program designed to investigate the vast interfluvial areas.

Only a broad outline of the region's culture history can be pieced together from previous work. Table 1 presents the major chronological subdivisions and their principal cultural correlates in piedmont prehistory. While evidence of all major prehistoric periods has been documented in the piedmont, emphasis and intensity of archaeological work varies considerably with each. No Early and Middle Archaic sites have received more than a passing notice in the literature (DePratter 1975:1). By contrast, a much richer and more detailed picture is available for Mississippian lifeways (Hally 1975:37).

Even in the basic area of chronological controls and stylistic trends, appeal must often be made to sequences established in adjoining areas and states. Most problems of interest to the archaeologists require reference to time. In the case of a survey, it is only possible to cross-date archaeological remains by comparing artifact styles observed in the surface collections with established sequences of styles from neighboring areas. The precision with which cross-dating can be applied depends on a host of factors--for example, presence of trade items from neighboring areas, reliability of the regional sequence, and the artifactual medium expressing style.

The dependability of cross-dating in the Georgia piedmont varies greatly at different points during the prehistoric sequence. It is possible to recognize Archaic manifestations and broad temporal segments within this period by variation in projectile point styles. However, since neighboring sequences are as far afield as North Carolina (Coe 1964) and West Virginia (Broyles 1971) and because projectile point styles are somewhat less sensitive chronological indicators than some ceramics, only a very relative sequence can be established; actual occupations within time segments may be several thousand years apart. Ceramic bearing sites, on the other hand, are susceptible to finer chronological division with much greater accuracy. Neighboring sequences are often close at hand and ceramics, a more plastic medium than stone, are apt to express greater stylistic variation within short periods of time.

Related to the poor quality of temporal control is the sproadic and low-key nature of previous research. Questions of contemporary interest to archaeologists have not been explored and seldom even defined. Studies involving community organization, subsistence, settlement patterns, demography, and human ecology are, for practical purposes, absent in the history of regional research.

TABLE 1. A Capsulized Summary of Piedmont Georgia Culture History

Paleo-Indian	10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.	Hunting of extinct large game	Small seasonally occupied camps
Archaic	8,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.	Diversified food resources based on naturally available plants and animals	Larger seasonally occupied camps
Woodland	1,000 B.C. to A.D. 900	Small-scale agriculture supplementing available wild foods	Small, widely dispersed, permanently inhabited villages
Mississippian	A.D. 900 to A.D. 1820	Intensive Agriculture	Large fortified towns with many forms of public architecture
Historic	A.D. 1820 to Present	Arrival of European agricultural techniques and industrialization	Historically known tribal entities and ultimate removal of aboriginal populations

AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

Literature on the archaeology of historic sites in Georgia's southern piedmont is almost nonexistent. The activities of both natives and newcomers during this period are documented to some extent by available records, and these were consulted to provide a background for the historic remains of the Plant Scherer survey. The following is a brief synopsis of events after the arrival of Europeans.

At first contact with the English colonists of the Carolinas, the occupants of middle Georgia were the Muscogees (Creeks). They claimed the land between the Tombigbee River in Mississippi and the Savannah River, but their towns were primarily in the center of that area. The Muscogees did not always occupy that part of the South; some Siouan tribes apparently lived there before them. Other groups probably preceded the Siouans. The Muscogees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws of the Southeast all shared a common legend of emigration from a trans-Mississippian region (Cotterill 1954:3-16). At any rate, the Muscogees and their allies lived in middle Georgia when DeSoto entered the area. He stopped at some of their villages near present-day Abbeville and Hawkinsville on the lower Ocmulgee River, despoiled them somewhat, and initiated the Muscogee into the ways of the European. The presence of towns further north on the Ocmulgee is uncertain because DeSoto did not travel in that direction along the river (Corkran 1967:41-46).

The Muscogees' first prolonged contact with English traders from Charlestown was at their villages near the falls of the Chattahoochee River in 1685. At that time, they apparently had no towns farther to the east. Deciding that they preferred English trade to the rather forceful efforts of the Spanish missionaries coming up from the Gulf coast, the Muscogees moved their towns to the Ocmulgee River in Georgia. Perhaps the best known settlement there was at Ocmulgee until the Yemassee War (1715-1716), in which, provoked by the rapacity and foul-play of the Carolina traders, they allied themselves with the Yemassee Indians of South Carolina to drive out the Colonists. This attempt failing, the Muscogees in 1716 withdrew back to the Chattahoochee, out of easy range of Carolinian reprisals. They did not, however, give up either their claim or attachment to middle Georgia. Nor did they give up trade with Carolina (Cotterill 1954:16-23).

In 1733, James Oglethorpe of the new Georgia colony came to the Muscogees' town of Coweta on the Chattahoochee to establish trade and the title to a "restricted tract of land" at the mouth of the Savannah River. The Muscogees gladly gave him the land, as it involved no actual loss to them. In exchange for another tract of land near the Savannah, which they did not occupy, they received a better schedule of prices in 1739 (Cotterill 1954:27).

Until the Revolutionary War, the British limited colonial settlement to the Georgia coast and a thin strip of land along the Savannah to Augusta. This limitation of expansions was, in fact, one of the quarrels leading to the War. After the War, whites looked hungrily west, taking land from the Muscogees by treaty and coercion, until white settlement paused at the east bank of the Ocmulgee in 1805 (Treaty of Washington). A trading post (1802) and Fort Hawkins (1806) were established at Ocmulgee Old-fields (Chalker 1970).

At that time, no Muscogee towns existed east of the Chattahoochee: Benjamin Hawkins (1974) lists 37 towns on the Chattahoochee, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Rivers, but none elsewhere.

Pressure mounted on the state and federal governments to remove the Muscogees from additional sections of Georgia, especially after the Creek War (1813-1814). Upland cotton was by then well established in eastern Georgia as the most important cash crop, and the farming practices of the planters constantly demanded fresh, fertile land. In 1821, the Treaty of Indian Springs was signed by the Muscogees, adding the land between the upper Ocmulgee and Flint Rivers to the state. Monroe County was formed in May of that year with its east and west boundaries the Ocmulgee and Flint Rivers; the north boundary ran west from the "seven islands" in the Ocmulgee opposite Monticello; the south border was a line running west from a point opposite Fort Hawkins. In it were enclaves of Muscogee land: 1000 acres at Indian Springs and a tract of land for William McIntosh, the half-breed chief (Chalker 1970). Monroe County was distributed by lottery to veterans and those who paid to enter. Like many early Georgia counties, it quickly broke into smaller, more manageable units. Portions of the county were included in Pike, Bibb and Butts Counties. By 1825, Monroe had almost its present size and shape. Forsyth was incorporated in 1823; since then it has remained the principal town and county seat (Candler and Evans 1972).

The county immediately filled with plantations and small farms devoted to growing cotton. By 1830, the population was about 16,000, of whom more than 7,000 were slaves. The population of the county did not grow thereafter, but the number of slaves increased to 10,000 in 1860. Monroe was a Blackbelt county. Middle-class, small slave owners (1 to 30 slaves) with medium-sized holdings formed the largest group. All farmed cotton by the slash-and-burn, land-extensive, labor-intensive methods already destroying the land in counties to the east (Range 1954:9). George White (1849:428), in Statistics of the State of Georgia, condemned the farming practices in Monroe County:

> Farmers are not sufficiently attentive to ditching and manuring; and unless a change takes place, it may be confidently expected that the same disastrous effects will be produced upon the soil which have been witnessed in many sections of middle Georgia.

Population remained unchanged between 1830 and 1860 probably because cotton farmers were moving to fresher lands to the west (Bonner 1964:61-65).

The chief long-term effects of the Civil War on the lower Georgia piedmont were the loss of the South's market monopoly and the destruction of the slave labor system. The farmers and planters could not operate as profitably without slave labor; meanwhile the blacks themselves remained primarily landless. Efforts to reduce the need for labor found no success because the farmers lacked capital for machines or were too conservative to buy them. Attempts to continue plantation-style production via contract labor largely failed. Tenancy and share-cropping finally resulted. By 1900 60% of the farms in Georgia were run by tenants (Range 1954:77-90).

The result was poorly educated farmers attempting to make maximum profits from land they did not own--to the detriment of its long-term fertility, in which they had little interest. Fields and farms were too small to make use of the agricultural machinery used elsewhere in the country. Cotton prices were high in the late 1860's, encouraging planting. But in the 1880's and 1890's prices dropped to barely profitable levels because of overplanting and competition from more productive western states and foreign countries. Farmers continued to plant cotton because it, unlike most other crops, could be used for cash and credit--something both tenants and landowners constantly required (Range 1954:90-102).

Conditions improved in the early 1900's as cotton prices rose, but in the '20's lower prices and the boll weevil hit at the same time. The percentage of land in crops decreased by 40 to 50% in Monroe County between 1919 and 1929 (Hartman 1971:29). Many black and white tenant farmers left for the cities of the north and elsewhere. Between 1920 and 1930, population in the county dropped from 20,138 to 11,606. Land abandonment and depopulation were not entirely due to the boll weevil--the land was almost worn out. In general, good land continued to be farmed; steep and rough areas were abandoned. Much land no longer used for crops is currently planted in pines.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Topography and Geology

The study area in Monroe County is in the southern part of the Piedmont physiographic region. The Coastal Plain begins within a few miles of the southern border of Monroe County. The topography varies from gently rolling to broken and hilly and is shaped by the erosion of an ancient plain. Elevation ranges from about 400 to slightly over 550 feet above sea level, with stream entrenchment up to 150 feet. Drainage patterns are dendritic. The more hilly relief is found one to three miles west of the Ocmulgee River, where the land breaks rapidly toward the river bottom and is cut into a series of narrow, steep ridges by ephemeral side drainages (Long et al. 1922:5-6). Rum and Berry Creeks are the major tributaries of the Ocmulgee in the plant site.

Geological formations of the Georgia piedmont consist of a complexity of crystalline and semi-crystalline, igneous, and igneous-to-metamorphic rocks. Gneiss and schist are the more common bedrock materials along with some granite and quartz. Quartz and quartzite are resistant to weathering and may be found as outcrops, soil inclusions, and in stream channels. No other material of utility in making chipped stone tools is known to occur in the study area. Some of the local granites may have been used in the manufacture of ground tools. Mica and ochre are other potentially important mineral resources occurring in the area.

Soils

Except for the alluvial soils along drainages, soils in the study area are residual, derived from in-place weathering of the parent formations. An inspection of a soils map of Monroe County (Long et al. 1922) shows an interesting phenomenon: the plant site study area coincides almost exactly with the restricted occurrence of highly diverse soil types. Almost all the rest of Monroe County consists of four soil types. The most widespread type is Cecil sandy clay loam with Cecil clay loam, Cecil sandy loam, and Davidson clay loam also well represented. In the study area, these four are found along with numerous others in the plant site (See Table 2). Cecil sandy clay loam, the predominant type elsewhere in the county, is to be found only in a few locales, principally along Berry Creek. Rich bottomland Congaree soils occur along Rum and Berry Creeks.

Much of the study area consists of Davidson clay and Davidson clay loam. Both are considered good agricultural types, although the clay loam is better. There are also appreciable amounts of Iredell find sandy loams and Mecklenburg sandy loam and stony loam. Wilkes and Mecklenburg soils are of little agricultural value at present, both being rather poorly drained. Iredell fine sandy clay is also not considered to be the very best agricultural soil (Long et al. 1922).

Vegetation

Although much of the Georgia piedmont was originally covered by forests

TABLE 2. Distribution of Soil Types within Study Area.

Type	Percent
Congaree Silty Clay Loam	10.6
Congaree Fine Sandy Loam	0.6
Cecil Sandy Clay Loam	2.6
Cecil Clay Loam	5.6
Cecil Sandy Loam	14.6
Davidson Clay	32.4
Davidson Clay Loam	4.6
Wilkes Sandy Loam	10.0
Mecklenburg Stony Loam	2.2
Mecklenburg Sandy Loam	1.4
Mecklenburg Clay Loam	6.5
Appling Sandy Loam	0.9
Iredell Fine Sandy Loam	7.8

of hardwoods with pine admixture and occasional stands of pine, clearing, succession and commercial planting have resulted in a different floristic perspective. The study area in 1974 included 3,150 acres of hardwoods, 7,900 acres of pine, 650 acres of cut over timber, and 300 acres of farmland (Georgia Power Company 1976:II-B-1). Table 3 gives the major species composition of the three wooded categories. Pine acreage is most common due to intentional planting for commercial harvest and the abundance of pine in successional stages on abandoned fields.

Witness tree records from the earliest survey of the study area in 1821 are of great value in reconstructing the forest types before the period of European agriculture. Table 4 shows the percentages of different tree types for 26 trees recorded on the corners of land lots in the present-day plant site. At the time of the survey, settlement of the county by non-Indians had not influenced the forest composition. There were several possible biases operating in the choice of witness trees (e.g. Plummer 1975:4-5; Nelson 1957: 392), but a comparison of the plant site with nearby areas in terms of species distribution is quite striking.

Table 3 presents the relative amounts of different types in the Plant Scherer witness tree tabulations, as well as frequencies from two portions of neighboring Bibb County. The percentages are generally quite similar, even for types of low occurrence. The agreement between the three series of witness tree records is a good indication that these records are a trustworthy reflection of piedmont forest composition, and are not greatly affected by biases of the respective survey crews.

A correspondence between vegetation and soil types in Georgia has been noticed by a number of authors and has been summarized by T. C. Nelson (1957). He correlates the red soils with hardwood forests and little or no pine. Gray sandy soils are associated with an original cover of mixed pine and hardwoods. Some granitic soils had a predominantly pine cover. In general, pines were more abundant on drier and poorer soils which are considered less productive by historic agriculturalists. Pines as witness trees in the plant site were most frequently recorded in the east central portion and the southern and eastern border areas. There appears to be a correlation between more prominent representation of pine and the presence of gray Mecklenburg and Wilkes soils.

The rich Congaree soils of the bottomlands supported a specialized community of hardwood species. A list made in 1920 (Long et al. 1922) of species found in the few uncut remnants of forest includes gum, tulip poplar, ash, white oak, water oak, chestnut oak, shortleaf pine, hackberry, and sycamore. Most of the bottomland had been cleared, however, at that time, and growth on the land best suited for agriculture is therefore unrecorded. The early traveler William Bartram also mentions extensive cane stands along piedmont watercourses. This cane probably grew on damp but not necessarily swampy ground (Trimble 1969:19-20), which was considered to be extremely valuable for cultivation. Some swamp vegetation may have been present along drainages as well but, as will be argued presently, was probably much less extensive than in historic times.

TABLE 3. Description of Vegetation Types on the Plant Scherer Site (Adapted from Georgia Power Company 1976:II-B-4-5)

1. Hardwoods

Dominant Overstory:

Beech	*Fagus grandifolia*
Water Oak	*Quercus nigra*
Elm	*Ulmus* spp.
River Birch	*Betula nigra*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Sweetgum	*Liquidamber styraciflua*
Sugarberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
Tulip Poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Hickory	*Carya* spp.

Subdominant Overstory and Understory:

Red Maple	*Acer rubrum*
Blue Beech	*Carpinus cardiniana*
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Greenbriar	*Smilax* spp.
Bramble	*Rubus* spp.
Cane	*Arundinaria gigantea*
Alder	*Alnus rugosa*

2. Pine

Dominant Overstory:

Shortleaf Pine	*Pinus echinata*
Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*

Subdominant Overstory and Understory:

Sweetgum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Hardwood seedlings	*Quercus* spp. and *Carya* spp.
Persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*

TABLE 3. (cont.)

3. Cutover Timberlands

Dominant Overstory:

Shortleaf Pine	Pinus echinata
Loblolly Pine	Pinus taeda
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Tulip Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera

Subdominant Overstory and Understory:

Broomsedge	Adropogon spp.
Hardwood seedlings	Quercus spp. and Carya spp.
Pine seedlings	Pinus spp.
Honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica
Bramble	Rubus spp.
Plum	Prunus augustifolia
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana
Sumac	Rhus copallina
Lespedeza	Lespedeza spp.
Goldenrod	Solidago spp.

TABLE 4. A Comparison of the witness tree records for the Plant Scherer area in Monroe County and similar upland Piedmont sections of adjacent Bibb County. Data for Bibb County was obtained from Plummer (1975:10). Monroe County information is from the original 1821 survey plots.

	Plant Scherer Monroe County %	Bibb County 13A %	Bibb County 13B %
Pine	23.8	20.0	27.0
Post Oak	26.1	23.0	23.0
Red Oak	25.5	22.0	18.0
White Oak	7.4	6.5	6.0
Spanish Oak	1.4	2.5	2.1
Black Oak	0.6	0.4	2.1
Hickory	3.2	11.0	7.6
Dogwood	1.7	1.4	2.5
Poplar	1.1	1.7	1.4
Sassafras	0.9	1.2	1.1
Black Gum	0.9	1.2	1.0
Ash	1.7	0.8	0.9
Chestnut	0.9	1.7	0.7
Beech	0.3	0.6	0.5
Wahoo	0.6	0.6	0.4
Sweet Gum	0.9	0.9	0.2
Maple	0.6	0.4	0.3
Ironwood	0.3	0.3	0.2
Persimmon	0.3	0.4	0.1
Elm	0.3	0.1	0.3
Chinkapin	0.6	0.2	0.1
Sumac	0.0	0.1	0.1
Holly	0.0	0.2	0.2
Water Oak	0.0	0.0	0.5
Birch	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.9	2.5	3.5
Number of Trees Counted	336	300	300

The original forest cover of the study area appears to have been an oak-hickory-pine climax, with more hardwoods on the richer red soils and more pine on the sandy gray ones. Pines in the Southeast are not a food resource and pine forests are inhabited by fewer game animals. Both hunting and gathering and agricultural groups might be expected to have used those areas less where pine was most abundant. The association of pine frequencies and soil types suggests that boundaries of greater and lesser pine abundance would have some continuity through time.

Mixed hardwood forests offered a variety of abundant edible resources to the former inhabitants of the Scherer plant site. Oaks were by far the most common trees, and acorns served as food for aboriginal groups as well as attracting seasonal concentrations of game animals such as deer or turkey. Hickory, chestnut, and walnut trees provided quantities of nuts of high food value. Trees with useful fruits such as mulberry and hackberry were more common along drainages. Understory species that are also more frequent in successional stages on formerly cleared land include persimmon and plum. Open or disturbed areas would also support edible plants such as weedy chenopods and amaranths and blackberries. Although there is a periodicity in tree production and species composition of the forest must have varied from place to place with local edaphic conditions, the study area can be characterized as having presented a rich array of wild plant resources.

Animals

The fauna associated with hardwood forests which are assumed to best represent the aboriginal animal life include deer, squirrel, rabbits, raccoons, oppossum, skunks, beaver, turkeys, owls, songbirds, reptiles and amphibians. Golley (1962) lists 46 species of mammals with ranges of distribution including the plant site. Early historic sources (Bartram 1955) mention elk and bison as two additional animals present in the piedmont in aboriginal times. A number of more specialized habitats in or near the present study area would have concomitant specialized fauna. Any stands dominated by pines would have supported a much less diversified set of species.

Land cleared for cultivation or burned off could have been expected to support a distinctive distribution of species native to the area. Some game animals were probably encouraged by the increased ground cover with a removal of the forest canopy. In cut over timberlands and formerly cultivated fields in the plant site today, characteristic fauna include deer, rabbits, small rodents, dove and quail (Georgia Power Company 1976:II-B-5).

The environs of drainages offer a specialized habitat as well as concentrated access to many animals from more distant locales approaching to drink. Beaver, muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, oppossum, turtle, and frog are some of the animals which would be found or increase in frequency near drainages. Swamps and ponds along watercourses provide homes for wildlife such as swamp rabbits and waterfowl and attract important migratory game birds such as ducks and geese. Swampy acreage and other features associated with high water tables are probably much more widespread than formerly in the study area, however, as a result of changes in channel morphology during the modern period of intense erosion.

Piedmont rivers and streams are inhabited by a diversity of aquatic animals which provide food resources. The turbidity of water and filling of channels in the historic period has affected the species of both fish and shellfish present. Shell accumulations attest to the important use of these resources by aboriginal peoples in the piedmont and shoals are the location of the most abundant supplies.

Climate

The climate of Monroe County is characterized by long summers and short winters, with highly variable weather in winter and spring. A plentiful supply of rain (around 50 inches per year) is well distributed throughout the growing season. Weather records from Monticello, Georgia from 1911 to 1970 show two periods of higher rainfall, with a yearly average of 47.95 inches. One increase begins in December and peaks in March. The second period of greater rainfall occurs in the months of July and August (Georgia Power Company 1976:II-23). A weather station operating for 27 years until 1910 in Forsyth, Georgia showed an average of 52.67 inches per year, with similar periodicity (Long et al. 1922:8).

Summers in Monroe County are hot and humid, while winter lows are of short duration. Freezing temperatures occur on slightly less than half the days from December through February. The last freeze in spring at Monticello varied from early February to late April (Georgia Power Company 1976:II-23). At both Monticello and Forsyth, the average data for the last spring freeze was the last week of March, giving a growing season of about 200 days until the beginning of November. The hilly terrain causes marked differences in minimum temperatures within short distances, however. Cool air drains into topographic lows, and early morning temperatures may be several degrees cooler in the valleys than on nearby slopes and hills (Georgia Power Company 1976:II-23). Spring freeze would continue to be a hazard later into the season on bottomlands as a result of this inversion effect.

Agricultural History and Erosion

S. W. Trimble (1969, 1974) has recently assembled an impressive body of data concerning historic changes in piedmont morphology resulting from culturally accelerated erosion. In the wake of widespread clearing of the upland forests and extensive destructive agricultural practices, present conditions present a strong contrast with those of aboriginal times. Trimble cites a number of descriptions by early travelers to show that piedmont streams and rivers at the beginning of European settlement were clear and swift running. Bottomlands, while damp, were seldom swampy and were the most prized of agricultural lands.

Clearing of forests on the piedmont slopes without proper conservation techniques caused rapid erosion. With new land always available, little attempt was made to prevent the loss of topsoil and subsequent gullying. Sediment from the slopes washed down into the drainages, eventually covering the fertile bottomlands with unproductive depths of new soil. Stream channels filled and spread out. Levee banks grew and swamps appeared on valley floors. Within a few years of initial settlement, abandoned, eroding fields were noted, and the process culminated in the final agricultural depletion of the area during the concentrated production of cotton.

The settlement of Monroe County began in 1821, when the land was surveyed and given out in parcels of 202.5 acres. The settlers receiving the land were largely Virginians and Carolinians who had previously held land elsewhere in Georgia (Long et al. 1922:6). They were part of a pattern characterizing the entire Southern piedmont, of forest clearing, plowing, cropping, and removal to new areas, all within a short period of time. In piedmont areas, initial agriculture was more subsistence oriented and concentrated in the rich bottomlands. As more people arrived, the interfluvial areas were also utilized. Even such simple erosion controls as contour plowing were seldom practiced. Cotton as a cash crop gradually grew in importance until at the end of the Civil War, demand was so great that almost no other crops were planted. Local production of grain and meat became insufficient to meet the needs of Monroe County, and cotton continued to be the major product of almost every farm until 1920 (Long et al. 1922:9). After that time, the boll weevil, severe soil damage, and economic factors encouraged a decrease in cotton acreage and eventually an interest in more diversified crops and tree products.

Agricultural Potential

Information on corn yields is available for Monroe County for the period from about 1910 to 1919. A low average of 11.2 bushels per acre is reported from the census in the beginning and ending years of this period (Long et al. 1922:10). These figures are a minimum for modern corn varieties on land generally cultivated by animal drawn plows. According to Long (1922:10), corn at this time was grown on the poorest land of farms, was seldom fertilized, and was cultiviated with less care than the all-important cotton crop. On very good plots with better care, the yield could be as high as 80 bushels per acre.

Corn was planted from the last of March to as late as June 30. It was common practice to plant at different times to insure against a possible summer drought. Even in a period of agricultural concentration on cotton, bottomland was usually planted in corn. Cotton planted there did not produce bolls as well, and bottomlands are also more vulnerable to frosts from the inversion phenomenon. Corn yields were from 20 to 35 bushels per acre on bottomland without the use of fertilizers (Long et al. 1922:34).

Aboriginal crops were undoubtedly the most productive on restricted alluvial bottomlands along watercourses. Planting in these locales had two drawbacks, however: periodic inundation and greater frost hazards. Stream overflow would undoubtedly be a less important drawback in the absence of the disastrous erosional conditions associated with historic agriculture, but as has already been suggested, some erosion in aboriginal times cannot be completely discounted. A very early historic reference to bottomland agriculture in 1806 gave the estimate that one crop in four or five might be lost to flooding (Trimble 1969:20). The frost hazard might also occasionally cause problems. Very early crops planted to take advantage of the rainy period ending in March might be lost more frequently on the bottomlands.

It could be suggested that aboriginal agriculturalists would have profited by a strategy mixing some upland farming with bottomland agriculture. Crops could be planted earlier in the interfluvial areas with less loss to frost, and could provide early harvests to tide over the food supply until later crops were available. In addition, upland crops would act as a hedge against bottomland failures from flooding. Upland plots with somewhat less abundant yields might have been considered worthwhile insurance against such failures, even though they occurred infrequently.

Upland plots would also appear to offer viable alternatives in periods when population density increased demands on restricted bottomland acreage. Such a pattern of agricultural dispersal from initial concentration along watercourses is apparent in the record of European settlement in the piedmont (Trimble 1974:43).

SURVEY AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Field Procedures

At the time of the present survey, the plant site area had suffered from considerable surface disturbance. The entire square mile plant locality had been cleared and scraped to depths varying from a few inches to several feet. Rights-of-way for numerous ancillary facilities including the weather station, retention dams, access roads, and railroad spur were under construction. Approximately 50 percent of the total area now owned by the Georgia Power Company had been clearcut during timber operations by previous landowners. This clearcutting continued throughout the field investigations. Therefore, extensive areas of visible ground surface were available to the survey team and newly cleared areas continued to open during the study.

A posthole testing program conducted in a variety of topographic situations was one of the initial tasks during the first few weeks of survey. Posthole tests were excavated at localities subjectively selected as most likely to contain archaeological remains. As might be expected from recent land-use histories (Trimble 1969; 1974) of the Georgia piedmont, tests in ridge top localities demonstrated that considerable erosion had taken place and little or no topsoil remained. These tests also demonstrated deep alluviation on creek floodplains. Tests along all portions of Rum and Berry Creeks showed that the old or aboriginal ground surface exceeded 1.5 meters in depth. This depth is greater than that of the present water table in most floodplain areas. A total of 34 tests were excavated in ridge top situations and 39 located on floodplains. Only one ridge top test produced artifactual material; none of the floodplain tests encountered archaeological remains.

The research plan developed as the result of this information called for an intensive survey of all areas with visible ground surface in the project area. The unproductiveness of the subsurface tests and the presence of a high percentage of exposed ground surface indicated that the most efficient and productive method of investigation was by means of surface reconnaissance and careful inspection of artifact scatters and surface features. Reconnaissance of selected areas was accomplished by systematic transects with crew members spaced from 10 to 15 meters apart. Figure 2 indicates all areas surveyed in this manner. Approximately 15 percent of the total plant site area was not owned by the Georgia Power Company at the time of the field investigation. At the request of the Georgia Power Company, these localities were excluded from areas eligible for study. Figure 3 indicates areas in private ownership which will be included in future plant development.

When a site was encountered during the survey, a systematic collection of all surface artifacts was made. Estimates of site size, artifact density, relationship to topographic and other environmental features, and preliminary evaluation in terms of potential research were all described as part of the site record. For the purposes of this survey, any occurrence of artifactual material was designated a site.

A second phase of the survey involved subsurface testing of two rock mounds at a site (9Mo153) consisting of approximately 81 small stone mounds

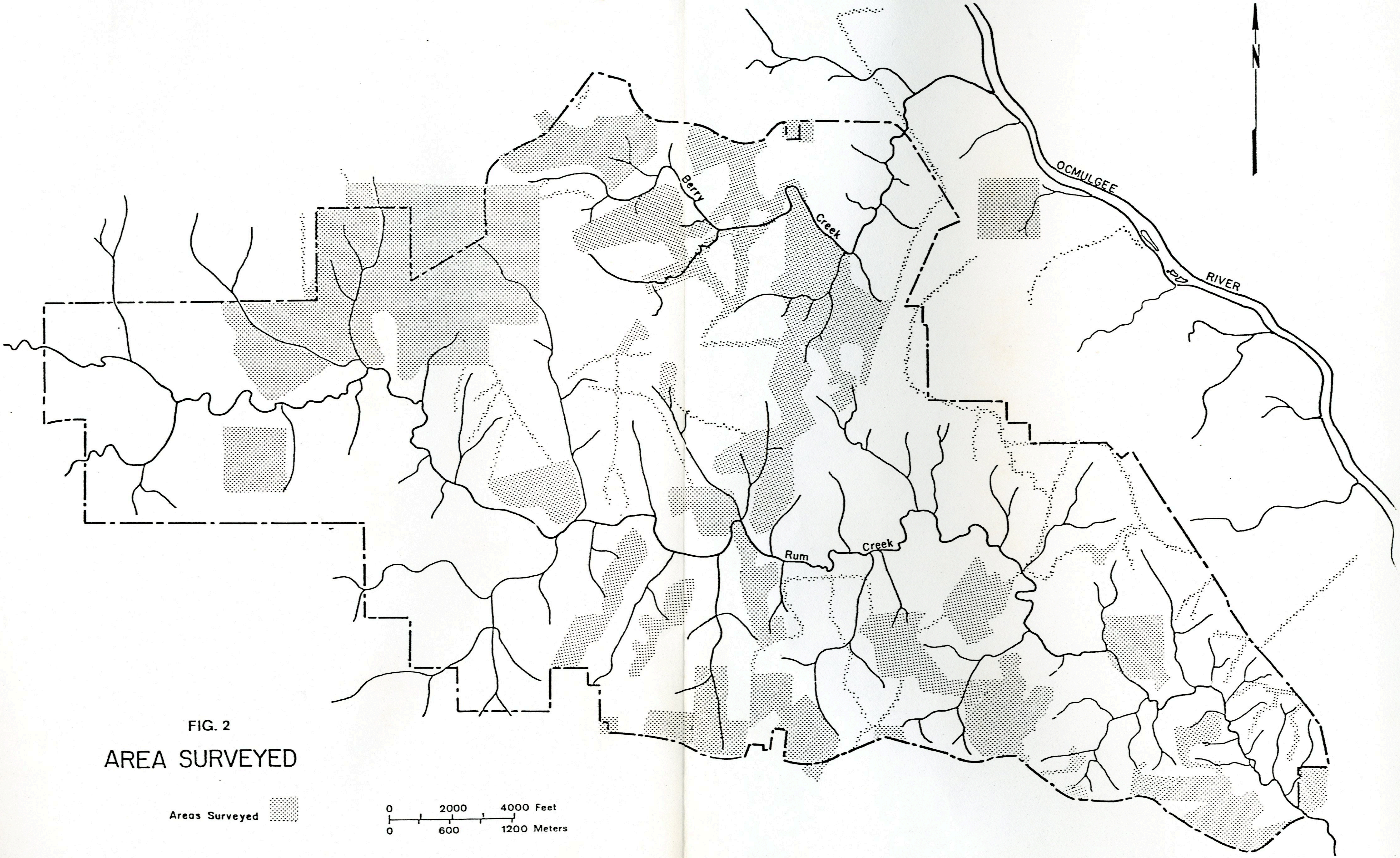

FIG. 2

AREA SURVEYED

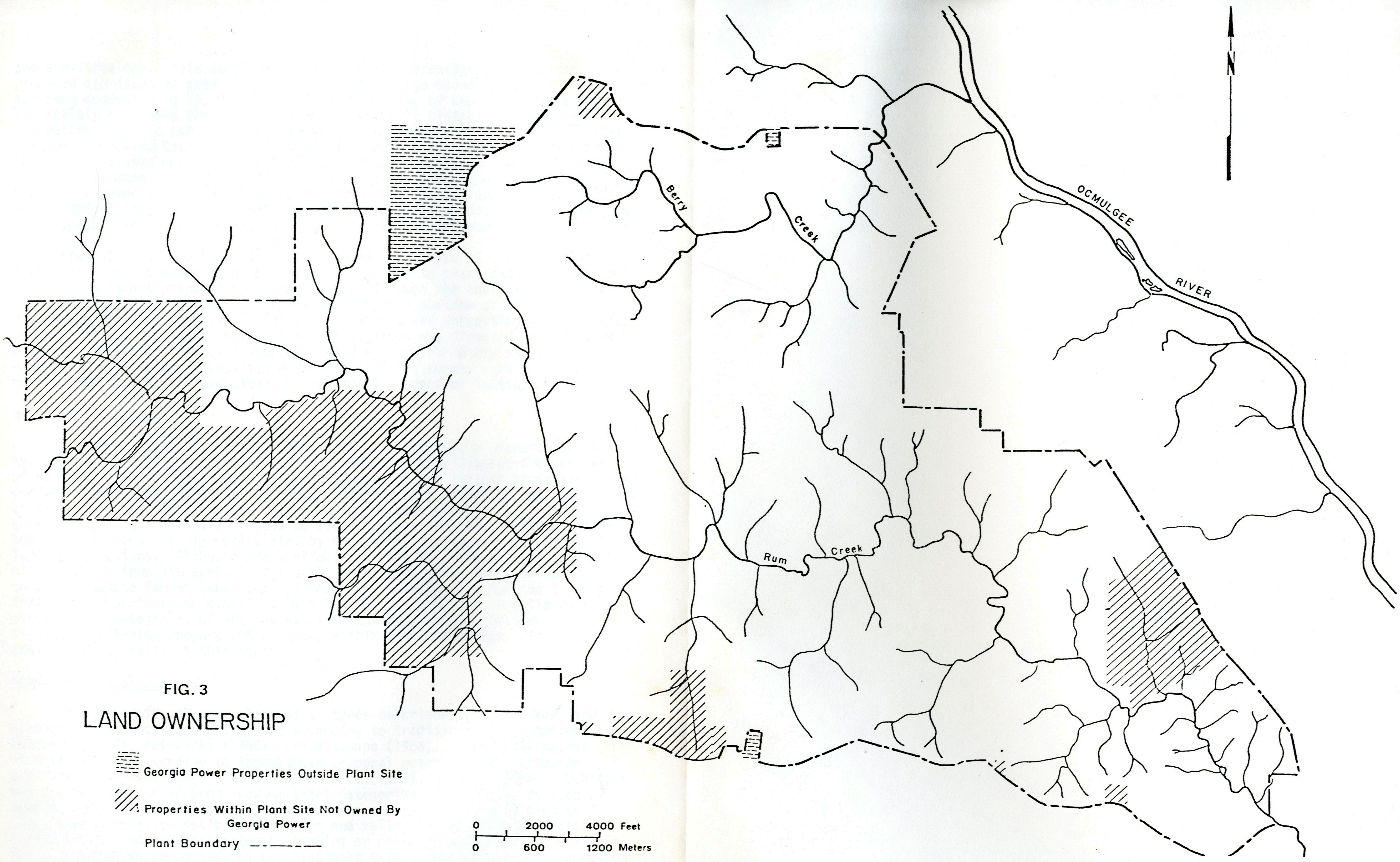

FIG. 3

LAND OWNERSHIP

and one large one. This locality is situated at the eastern edge of the proposed ash disposal area. In the case of the large mound, previous tests had been conducted by Dr. David J. Hally, University of Georgia, and he had tentatively concluded that the mound was of probable historic origin. After inspecting the site and reviewing the situation with Dr. Hally, it was decided that more detailed testing was necessary in order to conclusively demonstrate whether the mounds were the result of some historic activity such as land clearance or were indeed prehistoric. Tests at the large mound consisted of careful removal of the cobble cap in a two meter square and the excavation of the underlying sediment. Tests at one of the small mounds involved exposure of all associated rocks and excavation of one half of the mound.

After completion of the surface reconnaissance phase of investigation, the survey team returned to the laboratory in order to start data analysis and to initiate report preparation. About midway through the analysis period, a third phase of field survey was initiated. While a portion of this field effort was directed towards verifying observations and correcting discrepancies in the record of previous survey, the investigation was directed primarily at answering archaeological questions generated by the laboratory study. For example, several sites identified during the initial survey were revisited and recollected in order to evaluate the representativeness of initial collections.

Recollection Study

An original goal of laboratory analysis was to create a hierarchy of site types by means of a rigorous statistical comparison of differing frequencies of artifact types in total assemblages. Several of the largest sites identified during the early stages of surface reconnaissance were revisited and recollected at the end of the field survey. All sites under consideration were originally collected during conditions of good surface exposure and were revisited after the soil had been freshly manipulated by mechanical equipment used during logging operations. Although every effort was made to systematically collect all artifacts from the surface of a site, this study shows these collections to be inadequate for at least some purposes and specifically for the type of frequency comparisons originally contemplated. In each case, recollection provided new categories of artifactual information, omitted old ones, and displayed differing proportions of types within each assemblage. Table 5 presents the results of this study.

Artifactual Analyses

Historic artifacts were assigned to types described by Hume (1969) and aboriginal ceramics were classified according to traditional types defined by Caldwell (1958), Fairbanks (1952), and Wauchope (1966). Projectile points were classified according to approximate temporal position using criteria provided in Broyles (1971), Cambron and Hulse (1969), and Coe (1964). Debitage was divided into three broad raw material categories: 1) locally available quartz; 2) light colored Coastal Plain cherts and jaspers; and 3) blue to black cherts characteristic of the ridge and valley and mountainous sections to the north. Intentional retouch, pecking or grinding were required criteria for a specimen to be considered for placement into a tool category. A specimen

TABLE 5. A Comparison of Assemblages from First and Second Survey Collections.

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscraper	Sidescraper	Graver	Notch	Serrated Scraper	Biface	Plant	Drill	Projectile Point	Unidentified Tools	Grinding Slab	Anvil	Hammerstone	Handstone	Miscellaneous Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo6 Collection 1	49	79	4	1		1	1	4			7	2							148	.47
Collection 2	54	20			2			7	1	1		1		1					87	.41
9Mo108 Collection 1	14	2					2	2			4	1							25	.29
Collection 2	5	7				2		1			1		1						17	.29
9Mo284 Collection 1	2	32			1			1	1										37	.24
Collection 2	1	5				1					1								8	.18

meeting these criteria was then placed into one of 15 broad descriptive types.

Curation of Records and Artifacts

All artifacts found during the survey were processed and analyzed in the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia. Artifacts were cleaned, entered into the Laboratory's catalogue, and subsequent to analysis, integrated into the Laboratory's site survey collections. Site survey forms were completed and integrated into the State Site Survey files housed at the University of Georgia. All notes, photographs, analysis sheets and other types of records generated by the project have been deposited in the Laboratory of Archaeology's files and are available for study by qualified investigators.

THE STONE MOUNDS: A NEED TO EXPLORE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MYSTERY

Large numbers of stone mounds and other types of stone features are scattered across the piedmont and mountainous sections of the Southeast. While determination of age and cultural affiliation for these features has been a subject of considerable controversy among Southeastern archaeologists for many years, there have been very few well designed investigations providing substantive information on which to base speculation and interpretation. Since many stone mounds occur throughout our study area, this chapter reviews the current state of knowledge regarding this phenomenon and attempts to assess the value of future research on these features.

Historical References to Stone Mounds

A search of the historical and ethnohistorical literature discloses several significant references pertaining to the use of stone heaps, piles or mounds by the Indians of the Southeast. European traders, naturalists, adventurers and soldiers traveled widely throughout the region in advance of permanent settlers and extensive modification of the landscape. Therefore, it seems safe to assume that observations of stone mounds by these early travelers is the consequence of aboriginal activity.

The earliest account of stone mounds in our survey of the literature was that given by John Lawson (1709) in A New Voyage to Carolina. Lawson was a colonial surveyor who spent most of his time in North Carolina, particularly the Blue Ridge Mountain area. In an account of mortuary practices observed among the Indians of North Carolina, Lawson observed the following:

> The bones they carefully preserve in a wooden Box, every Year oiling and cleansing them: By these Means preserve them for many Ages, that you may see an Indian in Possession of the Bones of his Grand-father, or some of his Relations of a larger Antiquity. They have other Sorts of Tombs; as where an Indian is slain, in that very Place they make a Heap of Stones, (or Sticks, where Stones are not to be found;) to this Memorial, every Indian that passes by, adds a Stone, to augment the Heap, in Respect to the Deceas'd Hero (1709:28-29).

A similar explanation for stone piles is found in many other eighteenth and nineteenth century historical material and continues to be the common "folk" explanation for small stone heaps by non-archaeologists. John Brickell (1737) gave a similar account to explain the existence of stone piles in his book The Natural History of North Carolina; however, many historians believe that Brickell obtained most of his information used in the book directly from Lawson's (1709) work.

James Adair arrived in North America from Great Britain around 1735. In 1736, he was a trader among the Cherokees, moving to northern Mississippi to trade with the Chickasaw in 1744. Adair traded among the Indians for approximately 40 years and in 1775, published a detailed account of his observations and experiences in The History of the American Indian. Adair's work is generally considered to be reliable, detailed and accurate.

Concerning the explanation of the origin of the stone mounds, Adair observed the following:

> To perpetuate the memory of any remarkable warrior killed in the woods, I must here observe, that every Indian traveller as he passes that way throws a stone on the place, according as he likes or dislikes the occasion, or manner of the death of the deceased.
>
> In the woods we often see innumerable heaps of small stones in those places, where according to tradition some of their distinguished people were either killed, or buried, till the bones could be gathered: there they add Pelion to Ossa, still increasing each heap, as a lasting monument, and honour to them, and an incentive to great action (1775:193).

In addition to these general statements concerning the origin of stone mounds, Adair also provides the location of one of these groups of mounds:

> Though the Cheerake do not now collect the bones of their dead, yet they continue to raise and multiply heaps of stones, as monuments for their dead; this the English army remembers well, for in the year 1760, having marched about two miles along a wood-land path, beyond a hill where they had seen a couple of these reputed tombs, at the war-woman's creek, they received so sharp a defeat by the Cheerake, that another such must have inevitably ruined the whole army (1775:194).

William Bartram, another early traveler, observed "vast heaps" of stones during his explorations of the Cherokee country. He describes them as being undoubtedly of Indian origin and goes on to state the following concerning the location of the stone heaps:

> At this place was fought a bloody and decisive battle between these Indians and the Carolinians, under the conduct of general Middleton, when a great number of Cherokee warriors were slain, which shook their power, terrified and humbled them insomuch that they deserted most of their settlements in the low countries, and betook themselves to the mountains as less accessible to the regular forces of the white people (1955:283).

It is obvious from the previous discussion that there are numerous references to stone mounds in the interior Southeast prior to extensive modification of the land by European cultural activity. It is possible that some of the accounts were based on previous documentation by earlier explorers. However, since the earliest references located so far date to the 1700-1709 period, it is highly unlikely that the phenomena being observed were the result of other than aboriginal Indian activity. Kellar (1960) provides additional documentation for stone mounds in other parts of the eastern United States.

The most common explanations offered by the early explorers passing through the interior Southeast were 1) that the stone mounds were markers of sites where warriors had been killed; 2) they were temporary burial structures where an individual could be buried until the bones could be gathered; or 3) they were the permanent burial structure of a dead individual. If some of the stone piles were used as monuments to mark the location where a person was killed, it would explain why many stone piles have no evidence of skeletal remains or artifacts. The purpose of presenting the historical documentation is to support the probable aboriginal origin of some stone mounds. It is also probable that other stone mounds are the result of historic activities.

Previous Archaeological Research

One of the most extensive studies of stone structures in the Southeast was conducted by Philip E. Smith (1962). Smith's research was largely restricted to the southern piedmont, but he cited numerous additional stone structures throughout the East. The purpose of his investigation was "to provide some sort of trial survey, mainly descriptive, of certain of these stone constructions" (1962:4). He noted that the stone constructions took several forms including stone walls, stone mounds and stone effigies. These various forms of stone structures are located in the southern Appalachian and Piedmont regions of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and extend northward into some portions of Kentucky and West Virginia (1962:4). Most of Smith's attention is devoted to locating and describing stone walls, enclosures and "forts", with little emphasis placed on the study of stone mounds.

Smith points out that there is very little evidence at present to indicate that the construction of all or most stone structures was contemporary or that the structures represent a single "symbolic concept" maintained over a long period of time and throughout a large geographic area (1962:33). Even if it could be determined that the stone structures were build by a single group of people at a particular point in time, function of the structures would still be lacking.

Smith's major contributions are (a) the collection and synthesis of most of the pertinent data concerning stone structures in the southern piedmont and (b) a statement of what is known or what can be validly assumed about stone structures. One of the major problems in analyzing stone structures has been the failure to find associated artifacts. Smith feels that since this failure has been quite consistent, it might be assumed that a conscious effort had been made to prevent "the intrusion of profane objects of everyday life into these places" (1962:34). The one feature or attribute which seems to be common to most stone constructions described by Smith is location in "high places" or near the crests of hills and mountains.

Little datable material has been recovered which would aid in determining the age of stone enclosures and walls. Smith states that the only evidence concerning the age of these structures is found in stone mounds: However, there is little reason to assume that walls and enclosures covary with stone mounds. Based on evidence which will be discussed in more detail later, Smith

(1962:35) assigns the mounds and effigies to the Late Archaic - Early Woodland period. Research in the Southeast and the Midwest had not supported the hypothesis that all stone mounds were built during the same time period. The presence of stone mounds may reflect the availability of stones more than cultural affiliation or chronological position. In support of this possibility is Lawson's (1709:29) statement that sticks were used as markers in places where stones were not available.

A number of stone mounds similar to those in the Plant Scherer area have been excavated in the eastern United States. The Tunacunnhee site (9Dd25) is located near Lookout Creek in Dade County, Georgia (Jefferies 1976). The mound group covers an area of approximately one acre and contains eight mounds. Four of the mounds were of aboriginal origin, while the remaining four were found to be the results of 20th century land clearing activity. Three of the aboriginal mounds are circular, limestone mantled earth mounds and the fourth is constructed entirely of limestone rocks with a small amount of humus material covering the mound surface. Approximately 30 burials were removed from these four mounds and 13 were associated with burial furniture characteristic of Hopewell styles. Artifacts include copper earspools, copper panpipes, platform pipes, and mica cutouts. Archaeological sites which contain Hopewellian material date roughly between 200 B.C. and A.D. 400. A date of A.D. 150 ± 95 (UGA-ML-8) obtained on organic material from a burial located in a central submound burial pit at the Tunacunnhee site strongly suggests a high level of social interaction among various aboriginal societies throughout the East during the above time frame.

A number of limestone slab mortuary mounds have recently been excavated in the Little Bear Creek watershed in northwest Alabama. Analysis of the mounds and their contents indicate that they share certain attributes with mounds in the Ohio Valley region, possibly indicating that the Alabama stone mounds are components of a widespread mortuary manifestation. Two radiocarbon determinations form one of the stone mounds provided dates of A.D. 280 ± 50 and A.D. 140 ± 90 (Oakley 1976:35-36).

The Shaw Mound, located near Cartersville, Georgia, contained a number of artifacts that closely resemble the Tunacunnhee material. Waring (1945) reported that the Shaw Mound was a stone mound fifty feet in diameter and ten feet high, having a roughly horseshoe shape. The mound was demolished in 1940, but the remains of an extended burial were found lying on the original ground level. A copper breastplate, two large stone celts, and a copper celt were associated with the burial.

William Webb (1938), in his report of the survey of the Norris Basin in Tennessee, mentions several stone mounds. The Stiner Farm Stone Mounds, located on the Powell River, in Union County, Tennessee, are described as consisting of four stone mounds ranging between 16 and 18 feet in diameter and composed of large slabs of limestone piled directly on the clay soil. One of the mounds contained an extended adult burial oriented east-west, and placed on the original ground surface. Three projectile points, a banded slate gorget, a sandstone pipe, two bear mandibles, and a large piece of mica were associated with the burial. No pottery was found in any of the mounds (Webb 1938:159).

The Taylor Farm Mound was located 3.5 miles west of Clinton, Tennessee, adjacent to the Clinch River. Webb described the mound as being "a circular earth mound about 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet high at the center... situated on a bluff overlooking the river." The mound fill was characterized as being clean clay mixed with humus and containing many large stones. Sixteen adult burials were recovered from various levels within the mound, one of which had associated cultural material. The sole artifact having a burial association was a broken steatite monitor pipe located one foot above one of the burials. Webb noted that several of the burials were placed on, or covered with, stone slabs. Ceramic material recovered from the mound consisted of "a few sand tempered stamped sherds and one shell tempered sherd" (Webb 1938: 133-140).

A "spool-shaped copper object" was recovered from a large mound in Williamson County, south of Nashville, Tennessee. Thruston (1890:302) reported that it was found deeply imbedded in a layer of ashes and burned clay, on the original surface of the ground. Faulkner (1968) believes that this mound described by Thruston may have been one of the same mounds reported by Jennings (1946). Jennings reported a mound, located on Reid Hill, as being built on a flat hilltop and measuring 18 feet high and 80 feet in diameter. The mound described by Jennings was built of stone and earth, but was essentially a stone mound (Jennings 1946:126). Unfortunately, Thruston does not describe the Williamson County Mound, so it is difficult to be sure whether these two accounts are referring to the same mound.

Stone mounds have also been reported from the Midwest. Keller (1960:398) stated that the C. L. Lewis Mound, located in Shelby County, Indiana, measured 50 x 50 feet, and was 4 feet high. The mound fill was described as being two-thirds limestone and one-third earth. The Lewis Mound contained Adena artifacts such as C-shaped copper bracelets, copper beads, and expanded center gorgets (Keller 1960:398).

The Wright Mound Group, located in Franklin County, Ohio, was excavated and described by Shetrone (1924). The large mound measured 28 x 20 feet, and was 3 feet high. The mound was surrounded by a square enclosure and was built with limestone slabs and earth. A stone lined pit and burials covered with several layers of stone were found in the mound, and it was reported that the entire mound was covered with a layer of earth. Hopewellian artifacts associated with the mounds included copper earspools, marine shell, a platform pipe, a slate gorget, mica, and "flint knives" (Shetrone 1924:345-349). Mounds known to be of varying periods in the Midwest support the contention that stone mounds cannot be assigned to any one particular chronological or cultural position on the basis of structural material alone.

Stone Mounds in the Plant Scherer Site Area

Archaeological survey of the Plant Scherer site area disclosed 22 sites which contained from 1 to 82 stone mounds (Table 6). These sites have been arbitrarily divided into three groups for discussion purposes: sites having only one mound; those with 3-11; and those having more than 11.

TABLE 6. Summary of Stone Mound Data from Plant Scherer Site Area.

Site #	# Mounds
5	1
25	1
34	1
105*	1
152	10
153	82
166	1
189*	30
200	5
201	4
202	3
215	20
259	11
326	26
327	5
333	X
337	14
339	8
340	5
341	1
342	X
346	4

*Outside plant area.

X=Indeterminant

Six sites in the project area contain a single isolated stone mound. The locations of these isolated mounds appear to vary with respect to physiographic and cultural variables.

Site 5 - the site contains one small stone mound located near the center of the site and measuring approximately 3.0 meters long and 1.0 meter wide. Historic cultural debris was observed on the ground surface surrounding the structure.

Site 25 - the site contains one small stone mound approximately 1.0 meter in diameter. The pile has been slightly disturbed by land clearing for a right of way. A standing barn frame is located about 25 meters south of the mound. Historic ceramic sherds are scattered around the mound.

Site 34 - the site consists of a sparse scatter of quartz and chert flakes along with a few aboriginal sherds. A possible small stone mound 1.5 meters in diameter and 0.3 meter high is situated on the north edge of the site. The mound has been greatly disturbed, apparently by bulldozing. The site is located on a south facing slope and overlooks a dry secondary drainage.

Site 105 - the site contains a small rock pile 2.0 x 1.5 meters situated in a small gully on a south facing slope.

Site 166 - the site consists of a large stone mound located on a slight slope facing the southwest. The mound measures 4.0 meters east-west, 2.5 meters norht-south and 1.25 meters high. The mound has been greatly disturbed by machinery during clear cutting of the area.

Site 333 - the site consists of a large outcrop of granite boulders on a ridge top above Run Creek. There is some indication that the outcrop may have been modified by the addition of more stones in a similar manner as found at the large mound on Site 153.

Site 341 - one stone pile.

The second group of sites to be described and discussed are those sites located in and around the plant area containing small clusters of stone mounds, each cluster containing from 3 to 11 mounds.

Site 152 - the site consists of a cluster of approximately 10 stone mounds on the crest of a hill on the south side of Berry Creek. Four large mounds measure approximately 6.0 meters in diameter and 1.5 meters high. Several of the mounds displayed evidence of having been disturbed at some time by the presence of large circular and rectangular pits in the center. The pits extended from the tops of the mounds, through the mound cores and into the subsoil below to a depth of several meters. Four to five smaller mounds approximately 1.0 meter in diameter were located on the north side of Site 152.

The largest mound at the site, measuring 8.0 meters in diameter and 1.0 meter high, was partially destroyed by bulldozing associated with the construction of a road through the site. A second large concentration of stone mounds northeast of Site 152 has been designated at Site 215. The mounds at Site 215 may be a continuation of the cluster designated Site 152, but for purposes of this report they will be considered separately.

Site 200 - the site covers an area approximately 50.0 meters in diameter situated on a terrace above the floodplain on the north side of Berry Creek. Aboriginal ceramics and lithic material were collected from a cleared area on the south side of the site. Approximately 5 small stone mounds measuring 1.0 in diameter and 0.5 meter high were located in the woods north and east of the cleared area. This part of the site has been terraced in the past for agricultural purposes.

Site 201 - the site contains 3 or 4 small stone mounds on a slightly elevated area above the floodplain on the south side of Berry Creek. These mounds measure approximately 2.0-3.0 meters in diameter and 0.5-1.0 meter high. One of the mounds has a depressed center possibly resulting from pothunting activity.

Site 202 - the site is situated on a low terrace adjacent to an old farm road on the south side of Berry Creek. The site contains 3 small stone mounds measuring approximately 2.0 meters in diameter and 0.5 meter high.

Site 259 - the site consists of 11 small stone mounds measuring approximately 0.5 meters high.

Site 327 - the site contains 5 small stone piles.

Site 339 - the site consists of a cluster of approximately 8 small stone mounds located on the highest point of the ridge. A minimum of four of the eight mounds at the site have been damaged or destroyed by recent land clearing activity.

Site 340 - the site consists of 5 small stone mounds.

Site 342 - the site contains an undetermined number of stone mounds distributed along the ridge top.

Site 346 - the site contains at least 4 large stone mounds, some of which have been greatly disturbed by bulldozing or recent land clearing.

The third group of sites to be discussed are those sites containing large clusters of stone mounds. This group, each of which contains a number of stone mounds ranging from 14 to 81, includes sites 153, 189, 215, 326, and 337.

Site 153 - the site contains 1 large stone mound, which measures approximately 10.0 meters in diameter and 2.0 meters high, and 81 smaller stone mounds located on the slopes surrounding the large mound. The mounds at Site 153 were more thoroughly investigated than those found at the other 21 stone mound sites.

The large stone mound (Plate 1) is situated on the south side of Berry Creek. The mound was constructed by piling quartz cobbles to a depth of 1.0 meter on a preexisting quartz outcrop. Previous testing of this mound in 1974 disclosed aboriginal material on the surface of the outcrop. This material consisted of a platform pipe fragment and a well-made quartz bifacial blade (Plate 2). Testing during the summer of 1976 disclosed additional aboriginal material.

The 1976 test excavation was initiated on the southeast side of the mound, along the edge of the quartz outcrop, at a right-angle to the 1974 trench. The new trench was oriented northeast-southwest and was 1.0 meter wide, 3.3 meters long and 0.8 meter deep. Examination of the 1976 trench wall profile revealed that the upper 50-60 centimeters consisted of quartz cobbles in a matrix of leaf mold. Below this layer was a layer of quartz chips and angular fragments and yellow-brown sand which was apparently formed as a consequence of weathering and deterioration of the quartz mantle. No artifacts were found in this test excavation.

A second test trench was excavated from the center of the mound, near the location where the artifacts were recovered in 1974, to the northeast side of the mound. The trench was 1.0 meter wide, 5.0 meters long and 1.0 meter deep at the center. Examination of the trench profile disclosed a similar situation to that found in the first excavation unit. The upper 70 centimeters of the trench wall profile consisted of quartz rocks with a matrix of roots and leaf mold. Located below this was a 20-30 centimeter thick layer of small quartz rocks, quartz chips and dark humus. A thin layer of angular quartz fragments and brown sand 10 centimeters thick was found to underlie the above two layers. The only artifact recovered from the 1976 test excavation was an atlatl weight (bannerstone) which was found in the lowest layer of quartz fragments and sand, on the surface of the quartz outcrop (Plate 2).

All of the artifacts recovered from this mound were found in close proximity to one another and immediately below the one meter cobble mound cap. It is important to note that the artifacts are of exotic types which cannot be duplicated at any other site located during the survey. These artifacts are generally associated with a Late Archaic or Woodland archaeological context which dates roughly from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500. The dating of these artifacts

Plate 1. View of large stone mound (Mound 92) at Site 153.

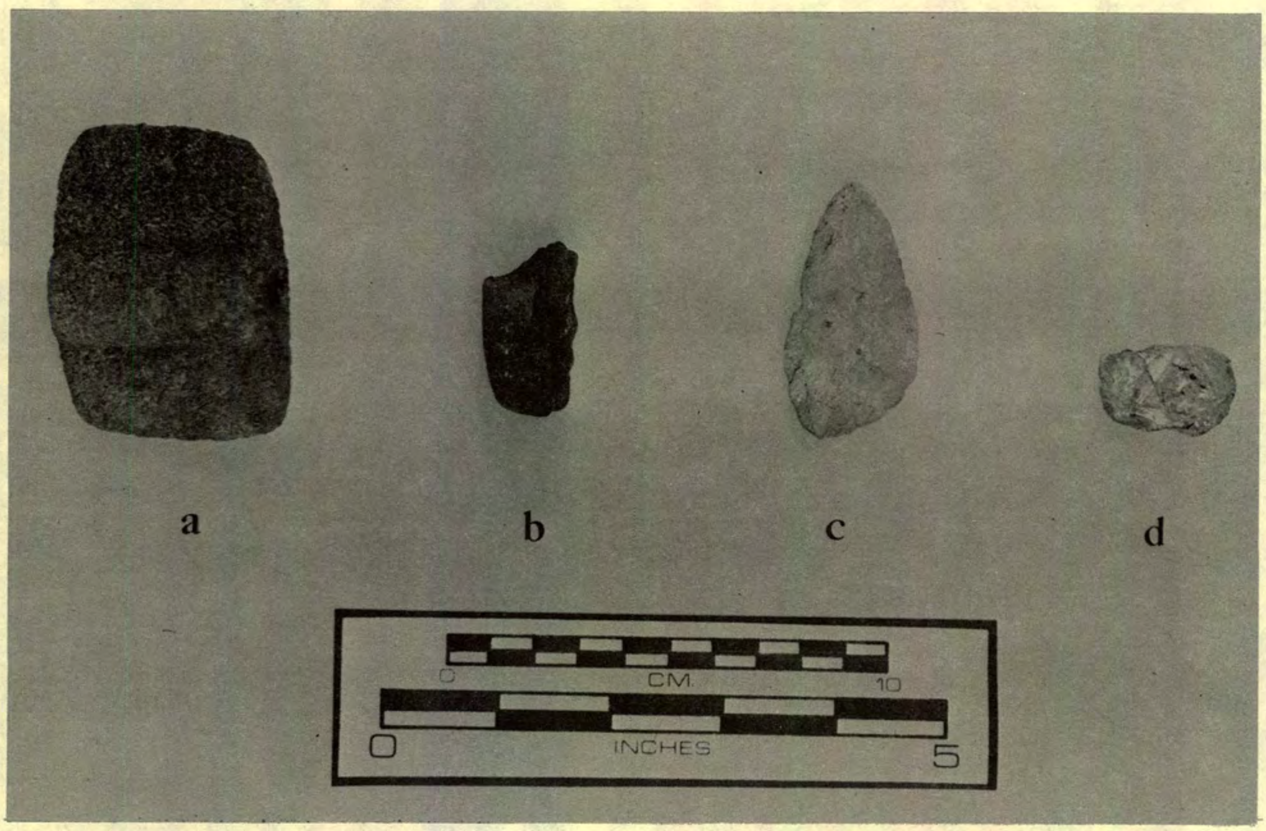

Plate 2. Artifacts recovered during test excavations in the large mound (Mound 92) at Site 153.

fits well with the dates of probable construction of most other stone mounds from which dates have been obtained in the East.

Additional excavation at Site 153 was conducted in one of the smaller stone mounds (number 11) to the north of the large mound. The purpose was to examine the type of construction used in building the mound and to recover information concerning the age or cultural affiliation of the mound. No cultural material was recovered from Mound 11.

Site 189 - the site is located off the Plant Scherer site area north of Georgia Highway 18. The site consists of a large stone mound located on a hilltop and a great number of smaller mounds surrounding it. The large mound is approximately 15.0 meters in diameter and 2.0-3.0 meters high. A series of 7 stone walls, possibly the remains of terracing constructed for agricultural purposes, encircles the large mound on the north and east sides. The walls are about 30.0 centimeters high and 1.0 meter thick at the base. Smaller rock mounds are situated between the terraces on the north slope, we well as on the top and sides of the hill. A stone chimney, foundation footings and tin roofing are located 35.0 meters southeast of the large mound. Site 189 is approximately 100 meters north of a possible stone enclosure.

Site 215 - the site consists of a cluster of at least 20 small stone piles on the slope below Site 152. These piles are approximately 1.0-2.0 meters in diameter and 0.5 meter high.

Site 326 - the site contains at least 26 small stone mounds on the east side of the ridge. These mounds are approximately 2.0 meters in diameter and 0.75-1.0 meter high. Possible agricultural terraces were observed slightly down slope from some of the stone mounds.

Site 337 - the site consists of at least 14 stone mounds measuring approximately 1.0 meter in diameter and 0.3 meter high, located on the east slope of a broad ridge.

Summary

From the previous discussion of the stone mounds located during the survey of the Plant Scherer site area, it is apparent that the size and number of stone mounds in and around the project area vary greatly. The size of the mounds ranges from small (1.0 meter in diameter) to quite large (greater than 15.0 meters in diameter). The number of mounds at any one site varies from isolated individual mounds to clusters containing more than 80 mounds. Many of the stone mound sites have been severely disturbed by land clearing, bulldozing or agricultural activity. Relatively few of the larger clusters of mounds remain undisturbed.

Little can be said concerning the age or cultural affiliation of the mounds. The opportunity to collect data which may be applicable to such questions currently exists in the Plant Scherer site area. To date, only two of the stone mounds have been tested for cultural material, and both of these were located at Site 153. Excavation of test trenches in one of these mounds has disclosed material which is quite valuable in gaining insight into chronological and functional questions. If any further knowledge is to be obtained from these structures, additional archaeological research must be carried out.

There is a possibility that some of the stone mounds located during the survey are of historical origin, particularly those found in proximity to historical structures or on the edges of cleared or formerly cleared fields. It is also very likely that many of the untested mounds are of aboriginal origin. Ethnohistorical and archaeological sources cited earlier clearly document aboriginal construction of large and small stone mounds.

Previous research concerning stone mounds has demonstrated that their nature and origin cannot be satisfactorily determined using surface appearance and location as the sole criteria. For example, the Tunacunnhee site located in Dade County, Georgia, contained eight stone mounds and originally all were thought to be of aboriginal origin. Subsequent excavation disclosed that four of the structures were build around A.D. 150 and had a Woodland cultural affiliation, while the remaining four mounds were the result of 20th century agricultural land clearing activity. The only satisfactory technique of determining the nature of stone mounds is through controlled archaeological excavation.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE SCHERER PLANT SITE

As a result of the Plant Scherer survey, 327 prehistoric and historic sites were added to the Georgia State Archaeological Survey Files. This survey constitutes the most intensive survey and the largest number of sites recorded as yet for any similar portion of piedmont Georgia outside of the major river valleys. As has already been discussed, the 327 sites are concentrated in the less heavily vegetated half of the 12,000 acre study area. Although many other sites undoubtedly exist within the plant boundaries, those encountered in the survey area are considered to be a relatively unbiased representation of past settlement distributions. Detailed descriptions in tabular form are presented for each of the 327 sites in Appendix I. Figure 4 shows the location of all survey sites.

Chronology

Chronological control in survey situations is always less than ideal. Only a few kinds of aritfacts may be consistently used as temporal markers, and in the Piedmont, diagnostic stylistic traits are most often a matter of of geographical interpolation from other regions where stratigraphic studies are available. Projectile points and ceramics are the two artifact categories employed to assign the survey sites to archaeological periods. By necessity, rather broad chronological units are the result (Table 7).

Detectable human use of the study area spans the time from about 8,000 B.C. to the present. No evidence was recovered of the earliest known inhabitants of the Southeast, the Paleo-Indians, as identified by fluted projectile points. Lack of such artifacts is not unexpected, however, in view of the general scarcity of fluted point finds in the Piedmont. The only such artifact from the southern Georgia uplands was found by Kelly (1938) near Macon.

For the purposes of analysis, all Archaic sites have been dealt with as a unit. Even the traditional division of Early, Middle, and Late have not been assigned to particular sites. The most numerous projectile point style in the survey materials is the Morrow Mountain type (Coe 1964) which is usually designated as Middle Archaic. When executed in quartz, as are the Plant Scherer examples, this type is somewhat amorphous and appears to occur along with other point styles from early to late in the Archaic. Projectile points which do fit into temporally diagnostic types during the Archaic are listed, however, in Table 8. Of these types, Middle Archaic points are most abundant. The table also indicates that the study area was used by Archaic peoples throughout the span from 8,000 to 500 B.C. Plates 3 and 4 present further information on projectile points.

The presence of ceramics at a site allows a finer chronological discrimination in many cases. Although Late Archaic point types were encountered, no fiber tempered pottery occurred. An attempt has been made to distinguish Woodland and Mississippian components where possible (see Table 9). A number of sites are known to belong to one or the other period, but yielded no sherds of discernible affiliation. Ceramics recovered during the survey were often eroded so badly that it could not even be determined whether diagnostic

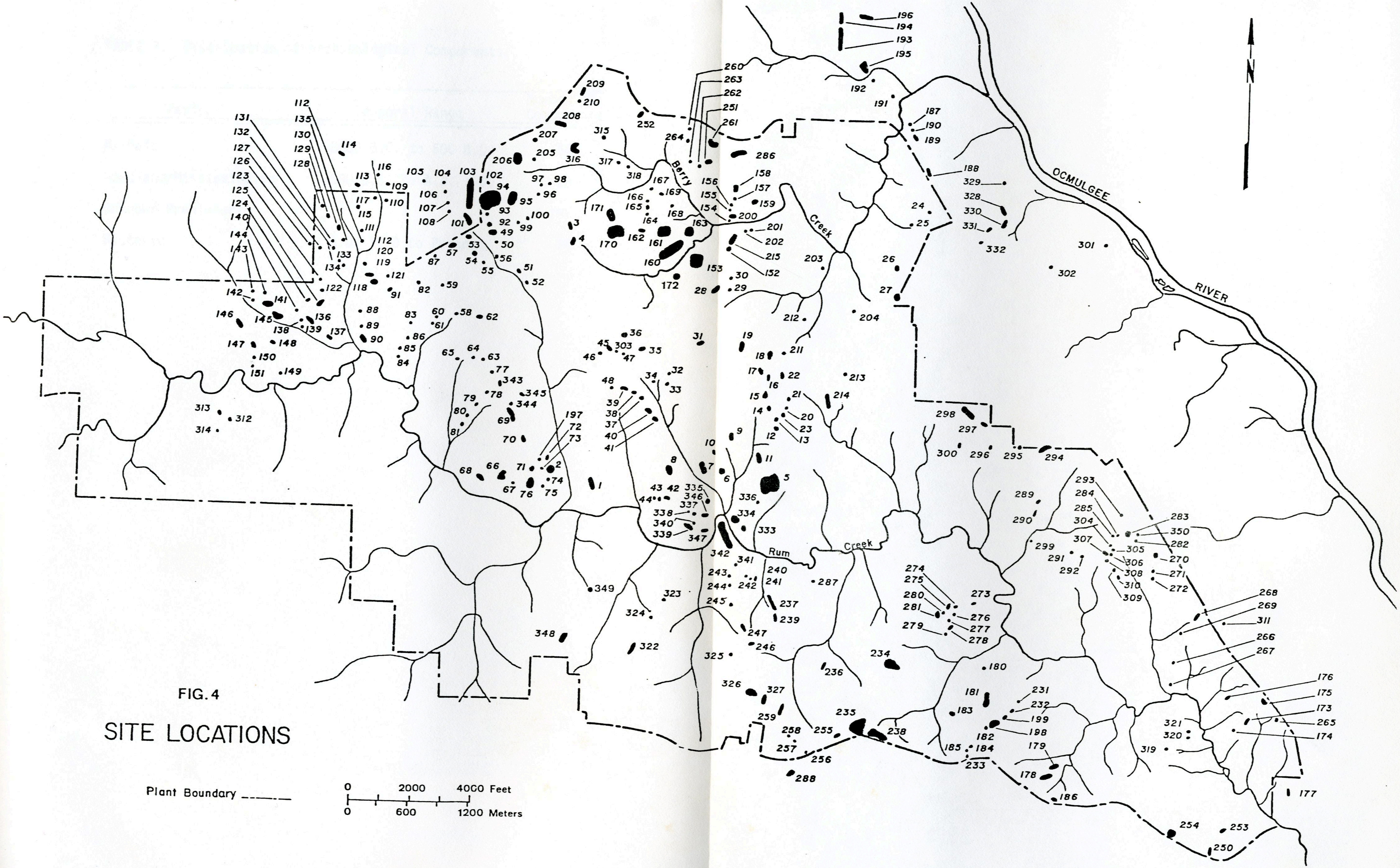

FIG. 4

SITE LOCATIONS

TABLE 7. Distribution of Archaeological Components.

Period	Temporal Range	Number of Components
Archaic	8000 B.C. to 500 B.C.	64
Woodland/Mississippian	500 B.C. to A.D. 1500	68
Unknown Prehistoric	?	167
Historic	A.D. 1820 to Present	74

TABLE 8. Distribution of Projectile Points.

Period	Projectile Point Type	Number of Points
Early Archaic	Dalton	2
Middle Archaic	Kirk	17
	Stanley	42
	Morrow Mountain	6
Late Archaic	Savannah River	11
Woodland/Mississippian	Small Triangular	9

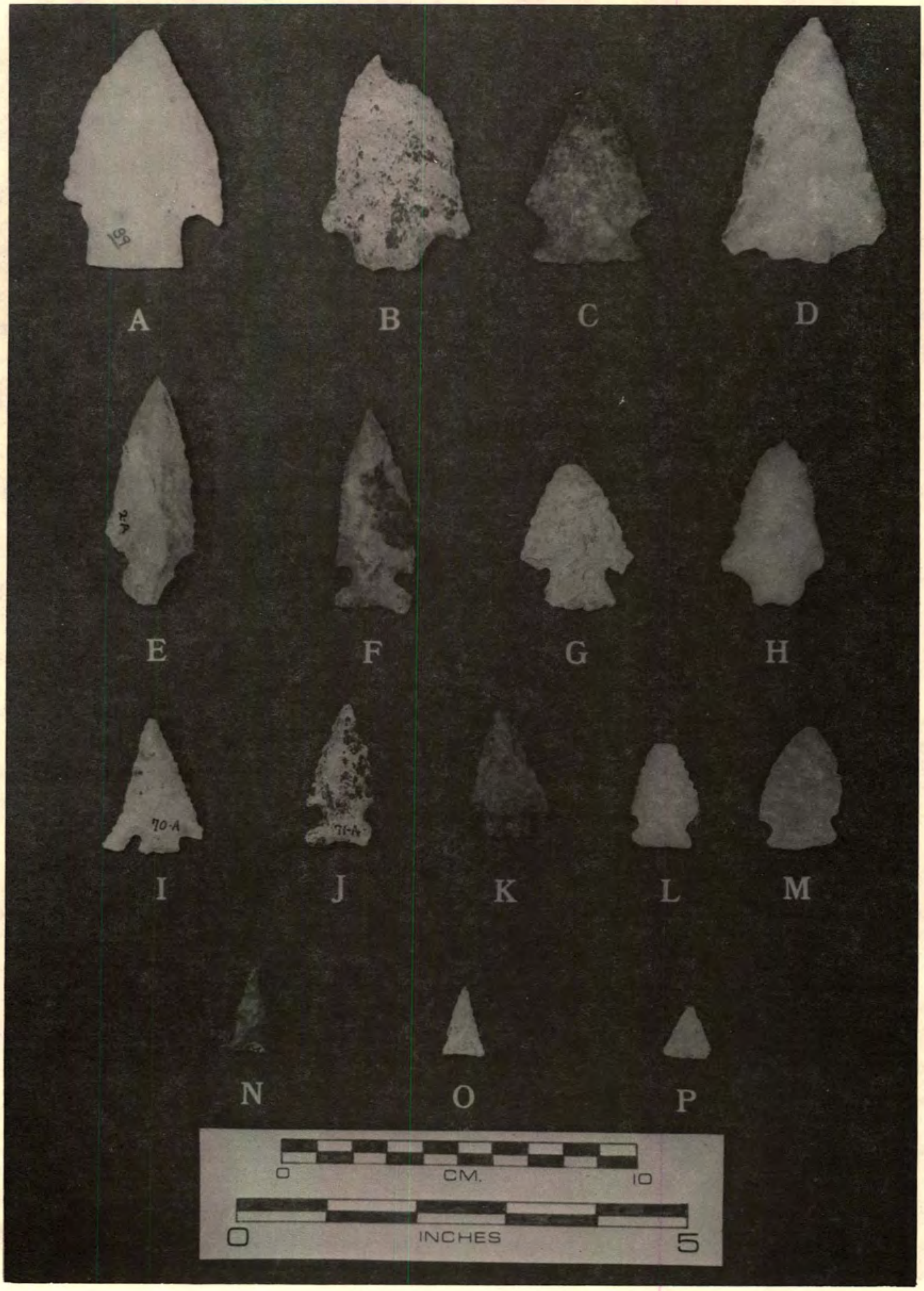

Plate 3. Representative projectile points recovered during survey.

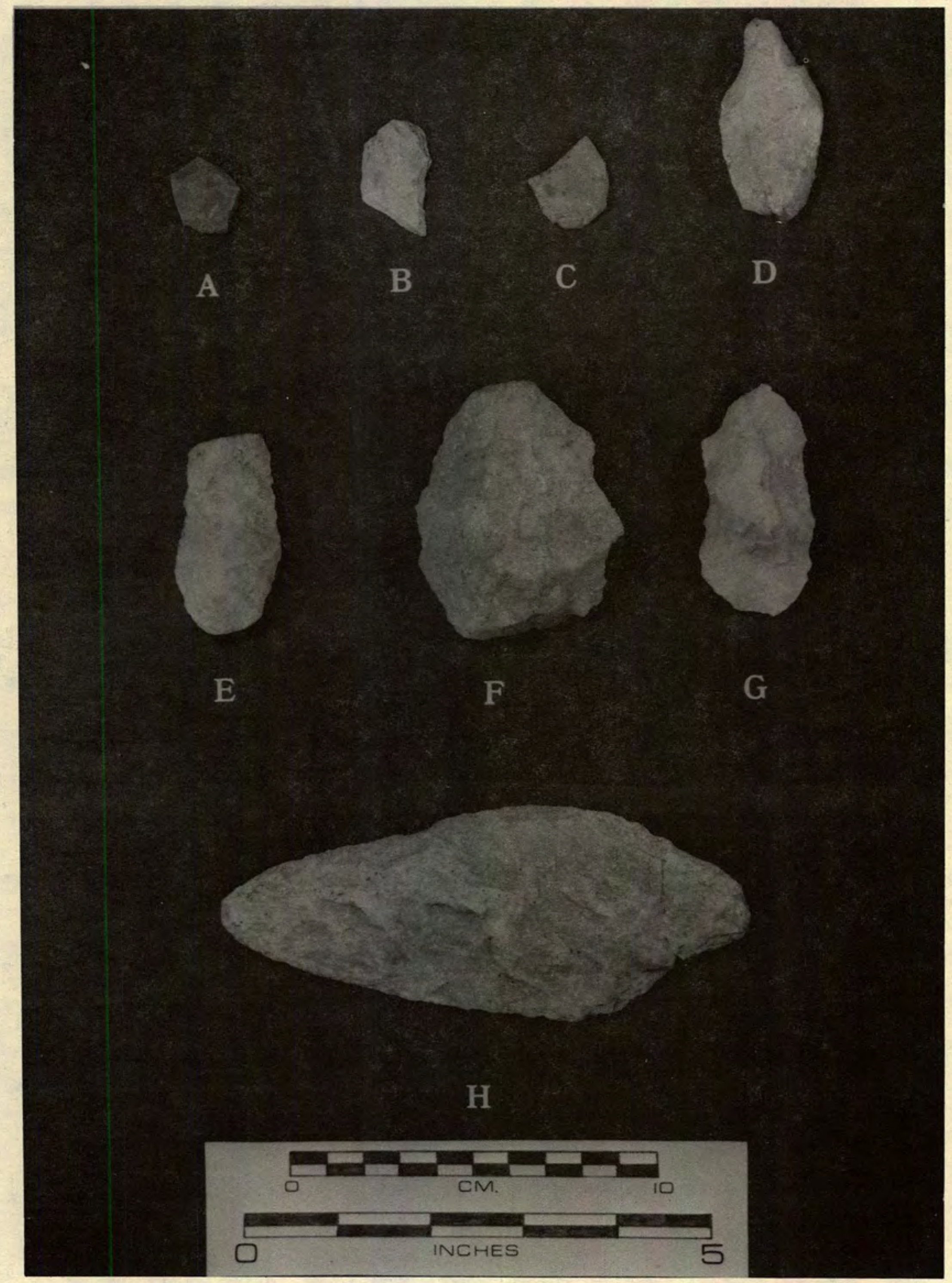

Plate 4. Representative bifaces (E-H) recovered during survey.

TABLE 9. Distribution of Ceramic Components

Period	Ceramic Types	Number of Components
Woodland	Napier, Woodstock, Check-Stamped, Simple Stamped	22[a]
Mississippian	Etowah, Line Block	18
Unknown	Brushed, Grit and Sand Tempered	29[a]

[a]Two sites have both Mississippian and Woodland Components.

plastic decoration had been present. The low frequencies and poor condition of decorated sherds usually prevented assignment to phase divisions within the Woodland and Mississippian categories. Ceramic type descriptions and frequencies for specific sites can be found in Appendices III and IV. For some analytical purposes, Woodland and Mississippian occupations are treated separately and in some cases together.

Over half of the prehistoric sites contained no temporally diagnostic artifacts. These chronologically unknown sites are small and consist only of lithic remains. There is no means of determining whether the frequencies of such sites parallel the frequencies of sites of known affiliation.

Historic sites were divided into three periods: Early 19th Century, Late 19th Century, and 20th Century. No historic Indian sites were located during the survey. The 1821 original survey maps show Indian trails, but no settlements at that time in the land district containing the plant site. Sites of the current century were recorded only when field evaluations could not rule out the possibility of earlier occupation. Appendix V gives frequencies of historic artifacts and temporal affiliation for individual sites.

Definition of Site Type

It became obvious during the course of the survey that there was a good deal of variation in the material recovered at different sites. This variation would have to be organized in some manner for the purpose of interpreting the kinds of sites present. One important variable in a site typology is relative size, but survey conditions in many portions of the study area precluded its systematic recording. Differential vegetation cover and the scattering of artifacts by bulldozers used in clear cutting were among the difficulties encountered in making even rough estimates of site extent.

An original objective of analysis was the establishment of a series of site types by a cluster analysis using frequencies of artifact types as variables. The inappropriateness of this procedure became apparent when several sites were revisited and collected a second time in order to compare the consistency of the two samples (see Table 5). A survey (Fish 1976) undertaken just prior to the present one in Effingham and Screven Counties, Georgia, produced similar divergent re-collections. On examination of recollection studies, it was found that while proportions of artifact types varied widely in differing colelctions from the same site, numbers of types represented in each collection remained relatively constant. Therefore, it was decided that the most reliable index for comparison should be based on the diversity of types present rather than on the differing frequencies of particular artifacts from site to site.

For this purpose, a simple index of diversity was used. This measure of diversity deals with observed artifact categories within the entire assemblage. To calculate the index of diversity for a stie, the number of artifact categories present is divided by the total number of categories used in analysis. The categories used in this study include 17 classes consisting of ceramics, debitage, and 15 varieties of flaked and ground stone tools.

Appendix II presents artifact frequencies and the index of diversity for each prehistoric site identified during survey. In cases where artifacts on a presence and absence basis are widely distributed among categories, the result is a high diversity index and involves an assumption of a wide range of activities. When the bulk of the artifacts occurs in a few categories, the index of diversity is low and the assumption is a restricted number of activities.

Indices of diversity were computed for all prehistoric sites and then graphed according to the number of sites exhibiting a given value in Figures 5 and 6. These classes were defined by inspection using natural breaks in the distribution. Descriptive labels which reflect the relative diversity of artifact categories and also, it is assumed, the relative diversity of activities have been assigned to the three classes of sites. Sites with the lowest index have been called specialized activity sites, those with intermediate values camps (temporary or short term), and those with the highest values base camps.

It is acknowledged that these labels are tentative and that they may be inaccurate in specific applications; it is thought, however, that the labels reflect the general nature of the three site types. At specialized activity sites, containing from one to three categories of artifacts, a single or very few activities were probably accomplished. Most specialized activity sites are assumed to have been extractive. Camp sites have a wider range of artifact types showing somewhat more diversified activities and a potentially longer period of use--perhaps a day or a few days. Base camp assemblages are the most diverse of all, probably representing the remains of the longest term occupations or the largest group sizes to be found in the study area.

The index of diversity is a less reliable indicator of the functional nature of sites in cases of multiple components. The value of the index is calculated from all artifacts present, regardless of the proportion contributed by each component. A high total value for the site may be composed of lower values per component, added together. Similarly, since it is not possible to place most stone artifacts chronologically, the relative size of different components can only be roughly estimated from numbers of stylistically diagnostic specimens. Ceramic period sites have an aspect of diversity not reflected in an index weighted heavily toward diversity in stone tools. The presence of ceramics is given an equal weight with single stone tool types. In this way, the diversity of non-ceramic sites was not masked. On the other hand, the diversity of ceramic expression cannot be evaluated from the index alone. The poor state of ceramic preservation precluded a consistent consideration of shape or decoration, but numbers of sherds will be included in evaluations of ceramic site types.

Historic sites have been divided into the three categories of refuse, home sites, and industrial sites. A home site designation required the presence of structural remains such as foundations, chimneys, or concentrations of brick and building stone. Some refuse sites may be associated with structures which could not be identified. Two industrial sites were defined on the basis of slag heaps.

ALL PREHISTORIC SITES

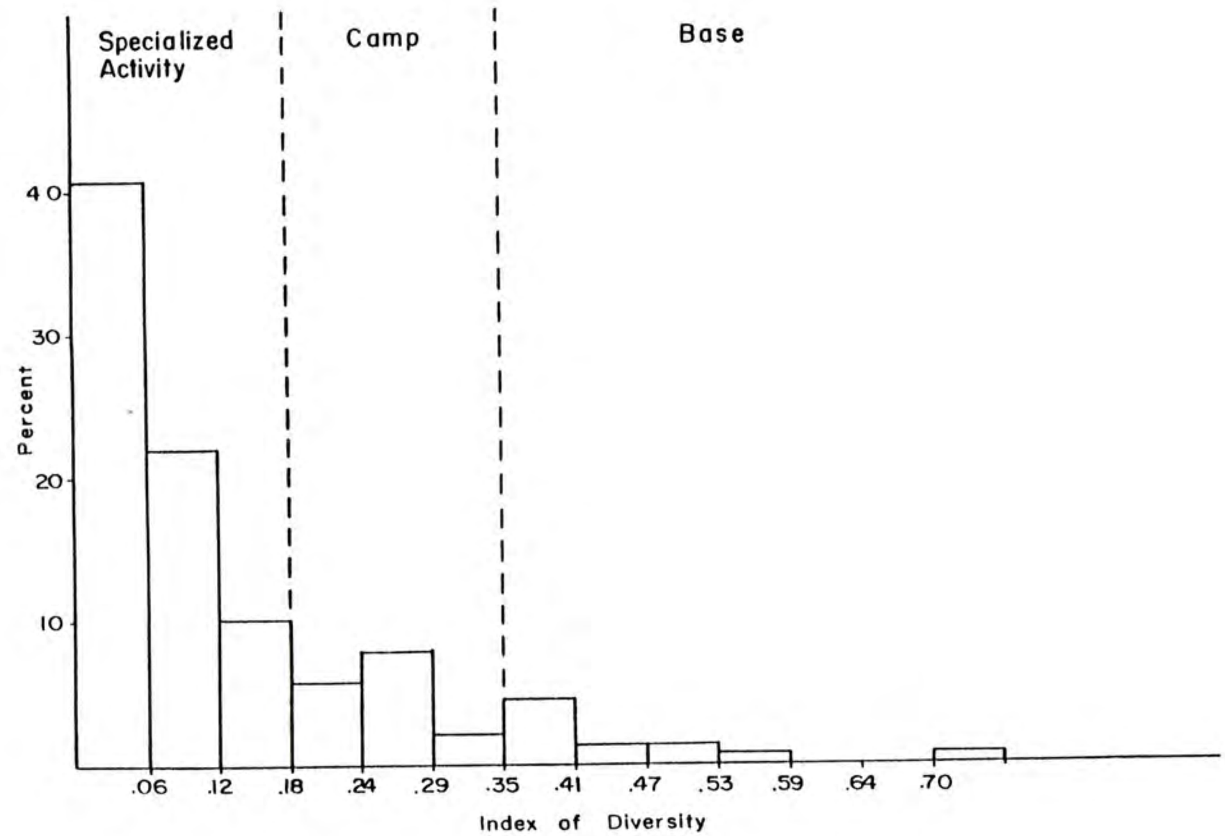

FIGURE 5

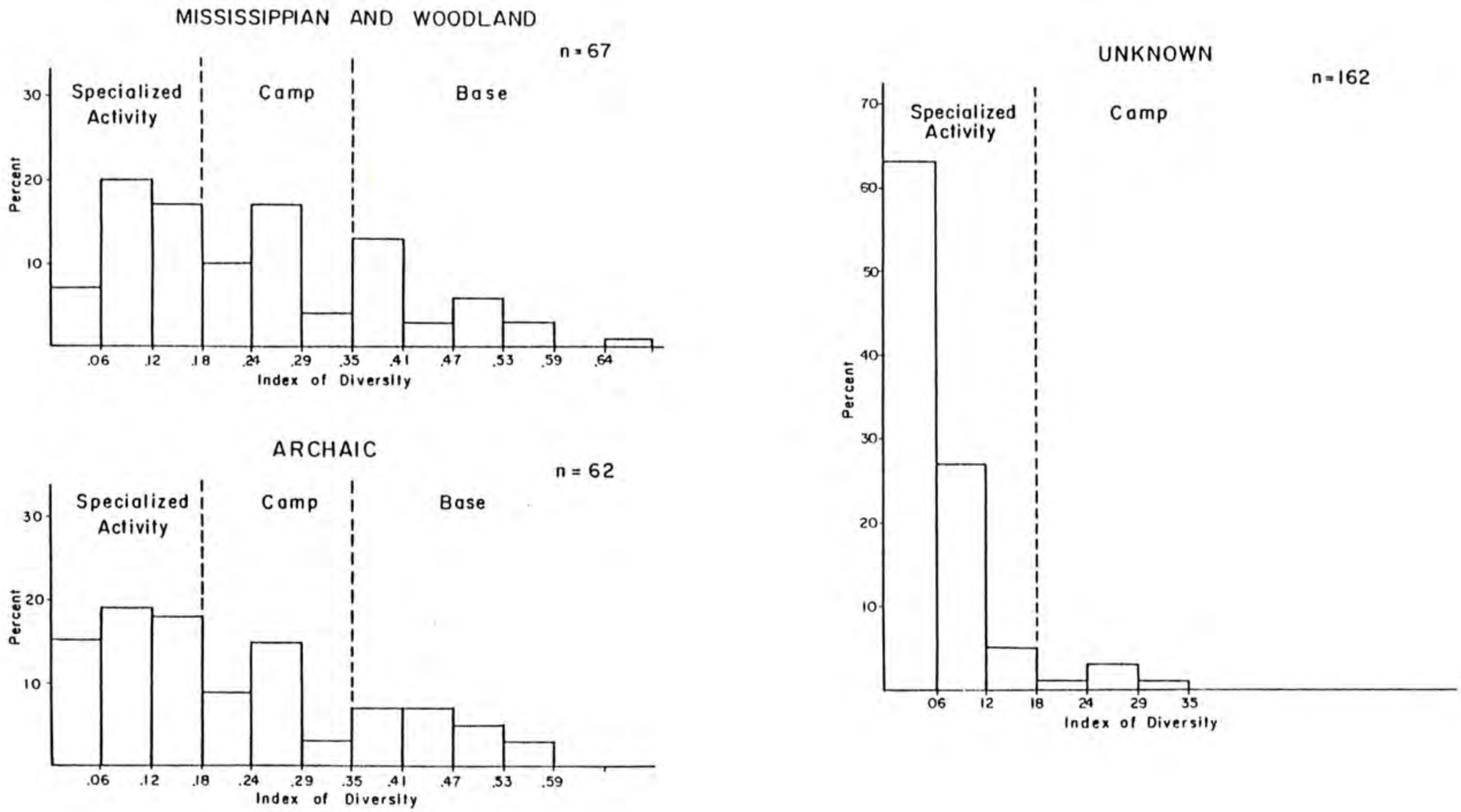
MISSISSIPPIAN AND WOODLAND
n = 67
Specialized Activity
Camp
Base
Percent
30
20
10
.06 .12 .18 .24 .29 .35 .41 .47 .53 .59 .64
Index of Diversity
ARCHAIC
n = 62
Specialized Activity
Camp
Base
Percent
30
20
10
.06 .12 .18 .24 .29 .35 .41 .47 .53 .59
Index of Diversity
UNKNOWN
n = 162
Specialized Activity
Camp
Percent
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
06 12 18 24 29 35
Index of Diversity

FIGURE 6

Prehistoric Occupations

The unit of discussion for the survey results is the component, an occupation at a site during one of the previously designated time periods. Definition of a component is by stylistically distinctive artifacts assignable to the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, etc., and it is generally assumed that the component represents a restricted portion of these broad time segments. In the 327 sites encountered during the survey, 358 components are recorded, with two components at 31 sites. The total of prehistoric components is 299.

Over half of the prehistoric sites (167) contained no diagnostic artifacts. No evidence suggests that these sites should be assigned to one archaeological period more than another. The assumption is therefore made that proportions of undated sites are similar to the distributions of the datable ones. The majority of unknown sites are specialized activity sites (159), with only 5% camps (8), and no base camps. Sites of unknown date occur within the concentrations of datable sites, and scattered through the intervening areas. Dating of unknown sites would hardly change the patterns for base camp and camp sites, but specialized activity sites for each period would undoubtedly appear somewhat more dispersed. In addition, the ratios of site types would be more heavily weighted in favor of the simplest type.

Archaic Settlement. Archaic components occur most frequently near Rum Creek and its tributaries (See Figure 7). Several loose concentrations can be seen in the upper reaches of the creek. Another small cluster is to be found on the upper reaches of Berry Creek. The inhabitants during the Archaic Period appear to have favored locales near confluences, a tendency most consistent in the placement of base camps. Camp and specialized activity sites generally reflect the distribution of base camps. Only these two site types appear in the southeast portion of the study area.

It has been noted previously that the plant site study area coincides with the area of most diverse soil types in Monroe County. Although there are 13 different soil types in the study area, Archaic sites are not evenly distributed over all types. Archaic sites tend to occur on red soils, thought to have supported mixed hardwoods with a low increment of pines. Hunters and gatherers might find abundant plant and animal resources in such situations. Soils of the Wilkes and Mecklenburg series contain fewer sites than would be expected from their proportional coverage in the study area. These soils are gray and associated with a greater abundance of pine both in the literature summarizing Georgia forest types and in the Plant Scherer witness tree records. The largest expanses of Wilkes and Mecklenburg soils are in the southeast portion of the study area. Table 10 presents information pertaining to the distribution of Archaic components by soil type and site type.

An examination of artifact frequencies at Archaic sites reveals assemblages dominated by bifaces and projectile points. Table 11 gives artifact frequencies and ratios for single component Archaic sites. Multiple component sites were not considered because the assemblages could not be divided between components. The emphasis on the two tool types holds for all

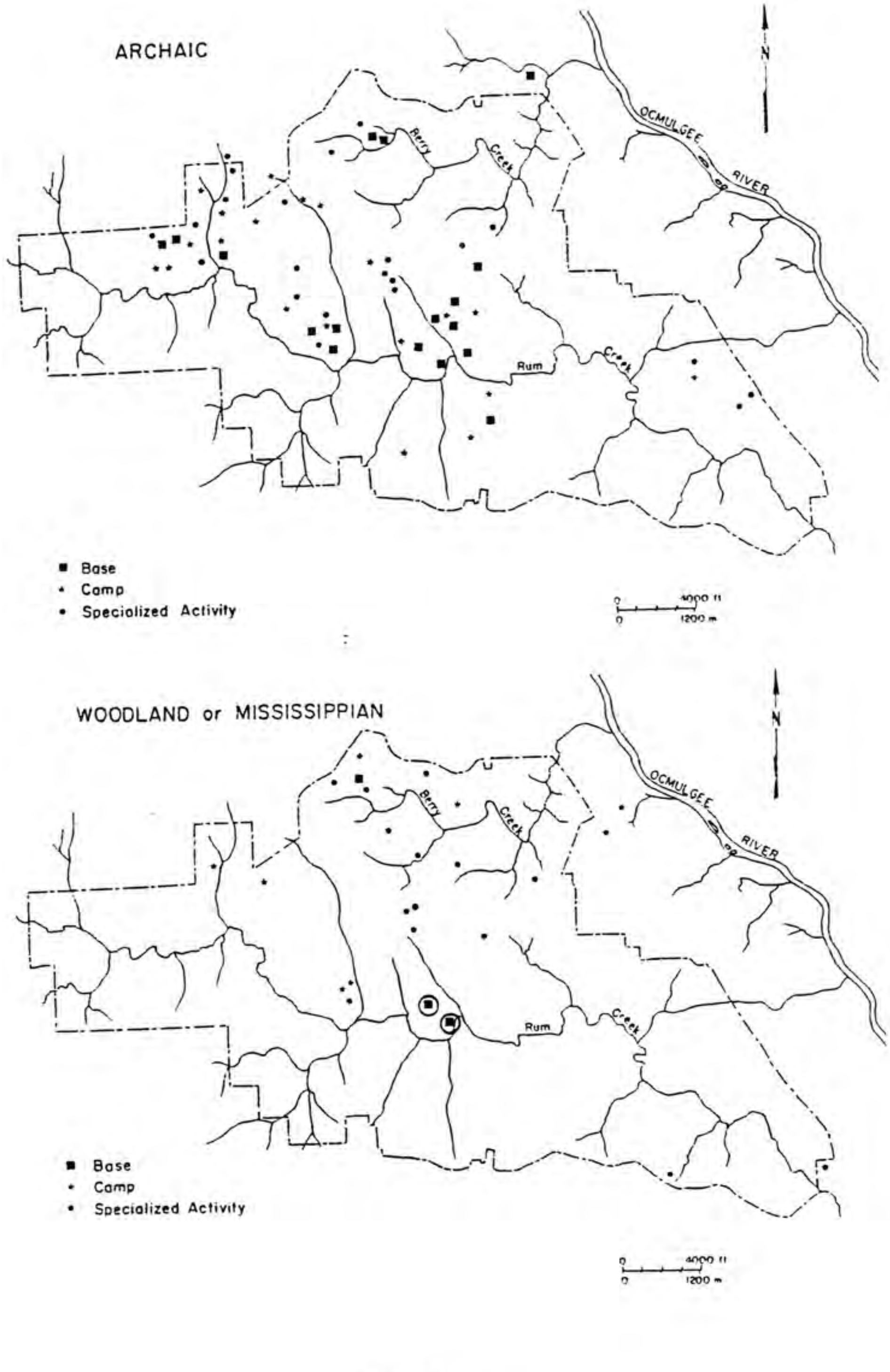
ARCHAIC
N
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
Base
Camp
Specialized Activity
0 4000 ft
0 1200 m
WOODLAND or MISSISSIPPIAN
N
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
Base
Camp
Specialized Activity
0 4000 ft
0 1200 m

FIGURE 7

TABLE 10. Distribution of Archaic Components by Soil Type and Site Type.

	Base		Camp		Specialized Activity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Congaree Silty Clay Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congaree Fine Sandy Loam	3	18	-	-	-	-
Cecil Sandy Clay Loam	2	12	8	40	8	30
Cecil Clay Loam	-	-	-	-	2	7
Cecil Sandy Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davidson Clay	4	24	4	20	-	-
Davidson Clay Loam	6	35	4	20	13	48
Wilkes Sandy Loam	-	-	1	5	1	4
Mecklenburg Stony Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mecklenburg Sandy Loam	1	6	1	5	1	4
Appling Sandy Loam	-	-	1	5	1	4
Iredell Fine Sandy Loam	1	6	1	5	1	4
Total Number of Components	17		20		27	

TABLE 11. Artifact Frequencies and Ratios for Archaic Sites.

Artifact Frequencies

	Base		Camp		Specialized Activity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Endscraper	12	6.8	3	3.4		
Sidescraper	11	6.3	8	9.0	2	4.7
Graver	22	12.5	9	10.0	1	2.3
Notch	12	6.8	2	2.2		
Serrated Scraper	9	5.1	4	4.5		
Biface	44	25.0	25	28.1	8	18.6
Plane	3	1.7	1	1.1		
Projectile Point	34	19.3	27	30.3	31	72.1
Other Flaked Tools	21	11.9	7	7.9	1	2.3
Groundstone	8	4.5	3	3.4		

Artifact Ratios

	Base	Camp	Specialized Activity
Projectile Points All Tools	1/3.3	1/3.1	1/1.4
All Bifaces/All Tools	1/1.4	1/1.7	1/1.1
Scrapers/All Tools	1/5.2	1/5.7	1/21.5
Groundstone/All Tools	1/22	1/28.7	0/43

site types. At specialized activity sites the frequency of projectile points as 72% is a biased proportion. Projectile points are the only temporally diagnostic Archaic artifact. Specialized activity sites contain three or fewer artifact categories, and to be identified as Archaic, one of those had to be projectile points. Any Archaic site without a point was left out of the sample.

In spite of the bias involving projectile points as temporal markers, the large number of points and bifaces are a consistent characteristic of Archaic collections. A camp or base camp would need only one point for an Archaic designation, yet points and bifaces comprise 48% and 46% of the assemblages, respectively. Some of the bifaces may also be projectile points of a more generalized outline. A hunting emphasis seems to be indicated in the extractive activities of Archaic groups. This conclusion is supported by low frequencies of ground stone.

Observations were made of the raw material of all debitage found in the survey. Distinctions were made between widely available quartz, light colored Coastal Plain cherts, and dark blue to black cherts from the Fort Payne formation of north Georgia. Debitage was examined in order to gain information on the location of lithic manufacture and maintenance activities. Table 12 shows the results. Chert is always less frequent than quartz. The ratio of chert to quartz decreases from more complex to simpler sites. Fort Payne chert, with a minimum distance for origin of about 100 miles, comprises 1.1 percent of the chert debitage at base camps and camps, and does not occur at specialized activity sites. Coastal Plain cherts, by far the most abundant, might have been procured as close as 30 miles from the study area.

There are few discernible differences between the assemblages of Archaic sites in the camp and base camp categories. The ratios for points, bifaces, and scrapers to all tools show great similarities. It is hypothesized that generally the same kinds of activities were being carried on at both kinds of sites, with the exception of differences inferred from raw material of debitage. The greater diversity of artifact types used as the criterion for base camps is probably the result of longer occupations or larger group size.

An appropriate interpretation of Archaic sites with high indices of diversity does seem to be as camps of varying size and duration. Confluences of tributaries on the north side of Rum Creek were the focus of these sites throughout the Archaic. Such situations were convenient to drainages of a larger and smaller scale and of any specialized resources of either. Specialized activity sites are also most frequent in three loose clusters north of Rum Creek and in one grouping on Berry Creek. The clusters of Archaic sites are thought to represent recurring occupations at favorable locales.

Repeated use of restricted locales may have been influenced by the advantage of the confluence situation and/or the special abundance of some desired resource over time. To the east, above and below the downstream part of Rum Creek, gray Iredell, Mecklenburg and Wilkes soils are interspersed with small patches of red soils. In this well surveyed area, no Archaic sites were found. The few Archaic sites in the middle area south of Rum Creek are

TABLE 12. Raw Materials in Debitage.

	Chert/Quartz Ratios	Fort Payne Chert (% of all Chert)
Archaic		
Base	1/1.9	1.1
Camp	1/3.1	1.1
Specialized Activity	1/4.8	0
Ceramic		
Base	1/1.5	14.3
Camp	1/0.9	11.6
Specialized Activity	1/3.3	9.7
Unknown		
Camp	1/0.6	3.2
Specialized Activity	1/2.9	2.1

on or near wide expanses of red soils. Farther west on red soils, survey data is lacking. While it is not possible at this time to identify a specific resource associated with the loose groupings of Archaic sites, it seems evident that pine forests on gray soils did not contain resources to attract Archaic peoples.

Ceramic Period Settlement. Sites of Woodland and Mississippian date show a distribution unlike that of the Archaic. Figures 7 and 8 show sites of Woodland, Mississippian, and unknown ceramic affiliations. Sites with the highest index of diversity are concentrated along Berry Creek in the northern half of the study area. Exceptions to this pattern can be seen in five base camps in the three ceramic categories along Rum Creek. Of the five ceramic-bearing base camps not situated on Berry Creek, three are circled, indicating very low sherd recovery. Longer occupations or many individuals should result in relatively greater sherd densities at ceramic sites. Table 13 gives the ceramic counts for all sites yielding more than 20 sherds. Woodland and Mississippian base camps did contain the highest numbers of sherds found in all collections with the exception of the three circled sites. These sites had high indices of diversity, but no more than several sherds.

A check of the records indicated that these sites (9Mo42, 9Mo141, and 9Mo347) also had Archaic components. The high values of the index result from diversity in stone artifacts, and could be related to the Archaic occupations or a combination of preceramic and ceramic components. Another possibility is that these sites were larger and more permanent camps during ceramic periods, but were extractive camps to which fewer vessels were carried. Whether the three circled sites represent a brief ceramic presence at primarily Archaic sites or ceramic base camps of a different nature, they contrast with all other base camps of the period. Considering sites 9Mo42, 9Mo141, and 9Mo347 as a separate case, only two ceramic base camps are to be found south of the Berry Creek drainage system. As with the Archaic occupation, only a few camps and specialized activity sites are found in the southeast portion of the study area.

Comparisons between Woodland and Mississippian site distributions are tentative in view of small sample sizes, but some patterns seem clear. Location of base camps is notably similar for the two periods. The major concentration is along Berry Creek. Two Woodland and one Mississippian base camps are close together on terraces of the Ocmulgee; each period also accounts for an isolated base camp in the vicinity of Rum Creek. Woodland camps and specialized activity sites are more dispersed along both creek systems, while Mississippian ones conform more closely to the distribution of base camps. Taken together, smaller sites of ceramic periods are more numerous in the northern than in the southern half of the study area.

A striking relationship exists between ceramic base camps, Davidson Clay Loam and Cecil Sandy Clay Loam. Along Berry Creek, two tributaries enter from the south. Cecil Sandy Clay Loam is the major soil type found south of Berry Creek between these two tributaries and between the eastern one and the eastern boundary. The drainages form a sharp boundary between areas of Cecil Sandy Clay Loam and Davidson Clay Loam. Davidson Clay Loam is the dominant

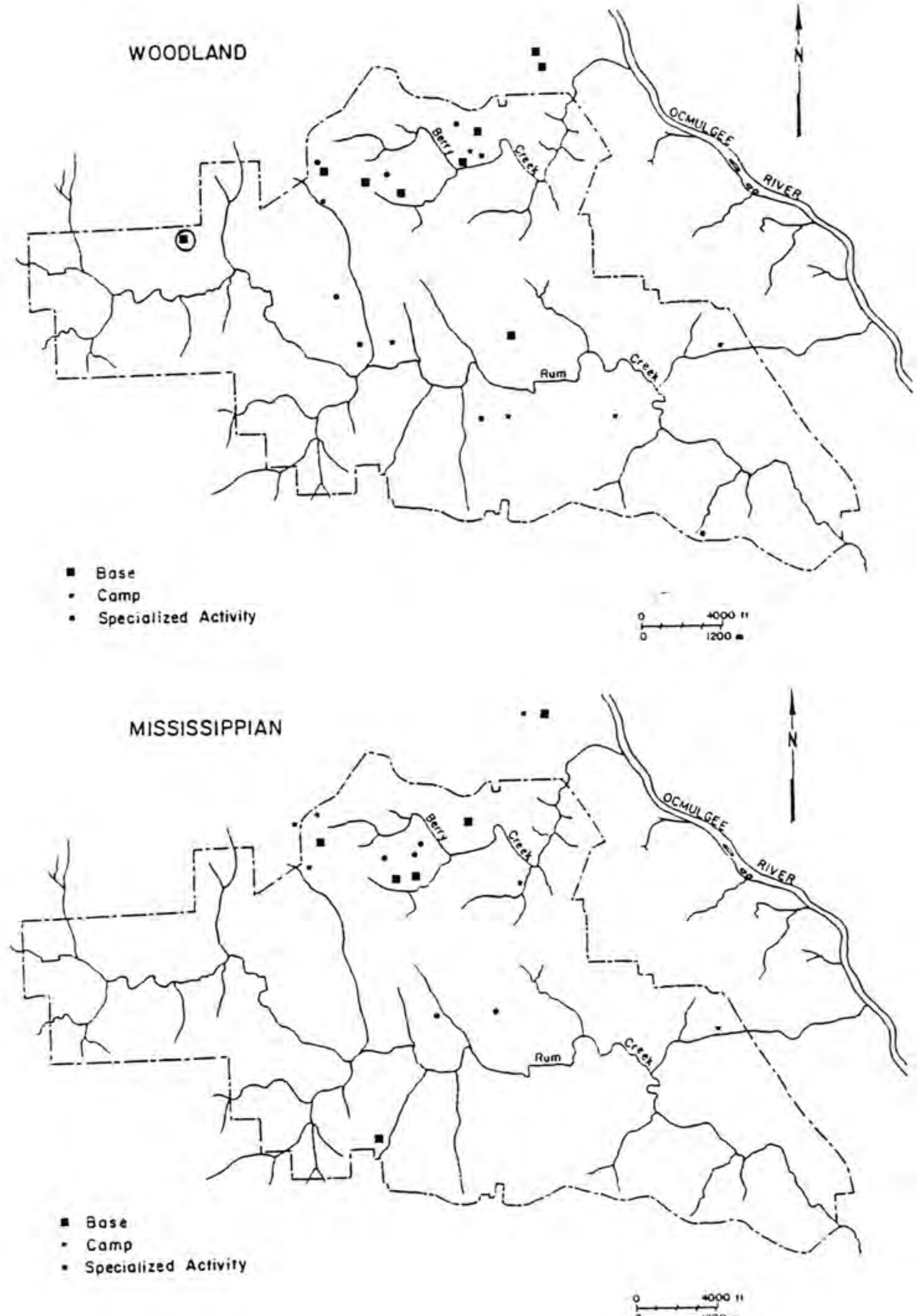
WOODLAND
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
N
Base
Camp
Specialized Activity
0
4000 ft
0
1200 m
MISSISSIPPIAN
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
N
Base
Camp
Specialized Activity
0
4000 ft
0
1200 m

FIGURE 8

TABLE 13. Ceramic Counts for Sites With 20 or More Sherds.

Site Number	Index of Diversity	Number of Sherds	Site Type
3	.41	49	Woodland Base
5	.47	51	Woodland Base
92	.29	29	Mississippian Camp
93	.41	132	Woodland Base
94	.53	305	Woodland Base
103	.29	70	? Camp
157	.29	33	? Camp
158	.24	24	Woodland Camp
161	.41	69	Mississippian Base
163	.12	22	Mississippian Specialized Activity
170	.53	327	Woodland/Mississippian Base
171	.18	62	Mississippian Specialized Activity
193	.41	186	Woodland Base
194	.29	71	Mississippian Camp
195	.76	20	Woodland/Archaic Base
196	.59	47	Mississippian Base
200	.53	151	Woodland Base
206	.29	128	Woodland/Mississippian Camp
208	.41	65	? Base
237	.29	24	Woodland Camp
245	.12	26	Woodland Specialized Activity
286	.41	119	Woodland/Mississippian Base
293	.35	101	Woodland Mississippian Camp
348	.41	228	Mississippian Base

soil type north of the western tributary and north of Berry Creek proper. Ceramic period base camps are located all along the Berry Creek system on its northern side, on Davidson Clay Loam. On the south side of Berry Creek and its western tributary where the soil is Cecil Sandy Clay Loam, no ceramic base camps are to be found. The two isolated ceramic base camps in the southern half of the study area are also situated on Davidson soils. Data pertaining to the distribution of soil and site types during the ceramic period is summarized in Table 14.

Davidson Clay Loam may have been selected for the location of more complex ceramic period sites because of its excellent agricultural properties. Long et al. (1922:22-27) describe it as having high natural productiveness and being the most easily maintained in a productive state of any soil in Monroe County. The southeast portion of the plant site with predominantly gray soils was neglected during ceramic periods as in the Archaic.

Artifacts at ceramic camps and base camps are more evenly distributed among the various tool categories than at Archaic sites. At base camps, the highest frequency for any category is 17.3%. Camp sites have more even representations as well. The Archaic emphasis on hunting related activities is not apparent. Both site types have fewer projectile points and bifaces. Unlike the Archaic period, base camp and camp artifacts do not exhibit similar frequencies. The conclusion for the earlier timespan that the two kinds of sites represent more or less the same kinds of activities does not apply to the Woodland and Mississippian occupations.

Ceramics are a more important element in collections from base camps. The average number of sherds collected from them was 130, and from camps was slightly less than 60. Ratios of tools to sherds at base camps are almost half again larger than at camps. Ground stone is the most common artifact type at base camps, but accounts for only 2.2 percent of items at camps. Scrapers constitute a much smaller proportion of assemblages at base camps (20%) than at camps (37.8%), on the other hand.

Artifact differences at the two site types suggest that occupations at base camps were of a more permanent nature. Some of this stability is inferred from the presence of more ceramic containers. In addition, the concentration of ground stone in base camps with very minor appearance in camps suggests that more processing activities took place at the former. Camps seem to have served a primary extractive function; resources were often carried back to base camps for processing. The greater number of scrapers at camps may have been tools used more frequently in primary extractive tasks.

Specialized activity sites during ceramic times are represented by only a few stone tools. Many ceramic period specialized activity sites consist of a handful of sherds or several sherds and several pieces of debitage. The ratio of all tools to ceramics is skewed by this fact (Table 15). If only sites which have both tools and ceramics are considered, the ratio of tools to ceramics is 1 to 2.2. Projectile points and sidescrapers characterize sites that have tools. As with Archaic sites, the magnitide of emphasis on points may be biased by the need for projectile points or ceramics for

TABLE 14. Distribution of Woodland and Mississippian Components by Soil Type and Site Type.

	Base		Camp		Specialized Activity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Congaree Silty Clay Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congaree Fine Sandy Loam	2	12	1	5	1	3
Cecil Sandy Clay Loam	2	12	4	21	9	28
Cecil Clay Loam	2	12	-	-	-	-
Cecil Sandy Loam	-	-	1	5	-	-
Davidson Clay	2	12	2	11	2	6
Davidson Clay Loam	9	53	8	42	15	47
Wilkes Sandy Loam	-	-	-	-	1	3
Mecklenburg Stony Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mecklenburg Sandy Loam	-	-	2	11	1	3
Appling Sandy Loam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iredell Fine Sandy Loam	-	-	1	5	3	9
Total Number of Components	17		19		32	

TABLE 15. Artifact Frequencies and Ratios for Ceramic Period Sites.

Artifact Frequencies

	Base		Camp		Specialized Activity	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Endscraper	5	4.5	3	6.7	1	11.1
Sidescraper	10	9.1	12	26.7	2	22.2
Graver	14	12.7	2	4.4	-	-
Notch	11	10.0	7	15.6	-	-
Serrated Scraper	7	6.4	2	4.4	-	-
Biface	18	16.4	4	8.9	-	-
Plane	1	0.9	2	4.4	-	-
Projectile Point	12	10.9	6	13.3	5	55.6
Other Flaked Tools	13	11.8	6	13.3	1	2.2
Groundstone	19	17.3	1	2.2	-	-

Artifact Ratios

	Base	Camp	Specialized Activity
Projectile Points/All Tools	1/9.2	1/7.3	1/1.8
All Bifaces/All Tools	1/3.6	1/4.5	1/1.8
Scrapers/All Tools	1/5.0	1/2.6	1/3.0
Groundstone/All Tools	1/6.3	1/45.0	0/9
All Tools/Ceramics	1/15.8	1/11.1	1/25.7*

*If only sites containing tools are considered, the ratio is 1/2.2.

temporal placement. Nevertheless, two kinds of specialized activity sites seem to be indicated--those with points of a probable hunting association and those with a few ceramics and debitage of less certain function.

Chert to quartz debitage ratios at the various ceramic site types are lower than at their Archaic counterparts (Table 9). Not only was chert a more frequently utilized material in general, but also the percentage of the dark Fort Payne chert is higher. These cherts are most abundant at base camps and least abundant at specialized activity sites.

Sites of Unknown Affiliation. Collections from 167 sites contained no artifacts revealing temporal affiliation. Only camps and specialized activity sites presented this problem (see Table 16). It might be expected that the greater number of camp sites of unknown period would belong to the earlier time segments. Ceramics would be expected at most camps during the times when pottery was being produced. Bifaces appear in frequencies similar to those at Archaic camps. Projectile points cannot be compared, of course, since points usually allow a temporal designation. Scraper values are midway between Archaic and ceramic period values for camps, and the ground stone values for all camp sites is similarly low.

Specialized activity sites are more equivocal. Some are undoubtedly Woodland or Mississippian, of such temporary use or expeditionary nature as to preclude the presence of vessels. Stone artifacts encompass more diversity than in either Archaic or ceramic periods. If dating were possible, the ratios of these small, simple sites to base camps would undoubtedly increase for all time segments. The importance of hunting tools in all dated specialized activity sites is probably parallel in unknown sites by the preponderance of bifaces.

A Comparison of Archaic and Ceramic Patterns

The spatial distribution of Archaic sites contrasts with that of the Woodland and Mississippian periods in the Scherer plant site. Ceramic sites are concentrated along the north side of Berry Creek, while the majority of Archaic sites occur to the north along Rum Creek. Most sites of all periods are situated in areas of red soil. A preference is confirmed by the very low densities of sites, only camps or specialized activity sites, which are found in the southeastern portion of the plant site on large tracts of gray soils. The correlation of pine with gray soils has been suggested as a partial explanation for the preference in site location, since predominantly pine forests offer fewer plant and animal resources.

The tendency of base camps of all periods to be located with convenient access to water for domestic purposes is easily understood. In addition, the two creeks and their tributaries would provide aquatic life and some specialized riparian flora and fauna. Rum Creek is the more substantial watercourse. Its floodplain is broader and supports larger stands of riparian plant communities. Although often swampy at the present time, the floodplain of Rum Creek was probably less so in the past. For the most efficient access to widespread forest products and simultaneously to more extensive riparian resources, Rum

TABLE 16. Artifact Frequencies and Ratios for Sites of Unknown Temporal Affiliation.

Artifact Frequencies

	Camp		Specialized Activity	
	#	%	#	%
Endscraper	3	8.8	10	11.4
Sidescraper	6	17.6	5	5.7
Graver	3	8.8	3	3.4
Notch	5	14.7	5	5.7
Serrated Scraper	1	2.9	3	3.4
Biface	9	26.5	42	47.7
Plane	-	-	3	3.4
Projectile Point	-	-	6	6.8
Other Flaked Tools	6	17.6	7	8.0
Groundstone	1	2.9	4	4.5

Artifact Ratios

	Camp	Specialized Activity
Projectile Points/All Tools	0/34	1/5.7
All Bifaces/All Tools	1/3.8	1/1.8
Scrapers/All Tools	1/3.4	1/4.9
Groundstone/All Tools	1/34	1/22

Creek is the optimal location. Archaic peoples appear to have taken advantage of this situation.

In spite of the factors just discussed, Woodland and Mississippian groups favored Berry Creek. Only two base camps, one in each period, were discovered elsewhere. Although the people of ceramic periods were undoubtedly gathering wild resources and hunting as in Archaic times, their choices for more permanent sites may have been influenced by their agricultural pursuits. Ceramic period base camps are strongly related to productive Davidson soils.

Substantial amounts of Davidson soils occur north of the mid-portion of Rum Creek and border on a restricted segment of the creek. No ceramic period base camps are found in these areas, however. More permanent sites may indeed be absent in close proximity to Rum Creek, but another possibility should be considered. Early historic accounts emphasize the preference of Southeastern groups for bottomland fields. Berry Creek has a narrow floodplain; in that part of the study area, the opportunity for bottomland farming may have been rare or absent. Along Rum Creek, permanent sites could have existed on the floodplain itself, next to cultivated acreage. Swamps to be found now along Rum Creek may have been fertile damp expanses of Congaree soils. Recent sedimentation contributing to the formation of swamps has covered the aboriginal land surface and any sites associated with it. An important question about the distribution of ceramic period sites could be investigated by deep, subsurface testing of floodplain situations.

Site types used in this analysis were defined by segments of the distribution of values for the index of diversity. It was felt that greater diversity in tool types reflected greater diversity in activities at a site. Higher activity diversity could result from longer occupations or larger group size. One means of evaluating the appropriateness of the site typology is through an examination of kinds of artifacts at each type.

The raw material of debitage differs between the three site types for all periods as shown in Table 9. Except for a slight reversal between ceramic base camps and camps, there is a decrease in the ratio of chert to quartz from sites with high indices of diversity to sites with lower ones. An observation by Richard Gould (1974) on the use of lithic materials by Australian aborigines gives one possible means of understanding the trend. Gould distinguishes between quarried and non-quarried lithic raw materials, the non-quarried variety coming from sources that are widespread in the environment. Non-quarried materials were obtained and fashioned into tools during the course of extractive and maintenance tasks.

On the other hand, Gould also notes that tools made of non-local or scarce raw material tended to be fashioned at base camps rather than in the field. Debitage of the rarer Fort Payne chert would be most abundant at base camps, then decrease, according to this analogy. Such a trend is apparent in sites of ceramic periods and sites of unknown date. Archaic sites have little Fort Payne chert, but the frequencies are equal at camps and base camps. This similarity fits an interpretation that differences in these two site types in the Archaic is a matter of magnitude and not kind.

Another question concerning the typology involves interpretation of site types through time. As has already been pointed out, artifact frequencies are quite similar for Archaic base camps and camps. Both contain assemblages weighted towards projectile points and bifaces. Base camps and camps appear to encompass two segments of a continuum of Archaic remains created by hunting and other extractive activities. With present information, it is not possible to determine whether the higher indices of diversity at base camps are due to larger groups or longer occupation. Excavation at each site type might allow distinction between the two possibilities. Seasonal interpretations from animal bone and comparisons of distributions of cultural features are among the approaches which might shed light on the issue.

The general concentration of all Archaic site types within limited portions of the plant site has been interpreted as repetitive visits to areas of rewarding resource procurement. The resources in question might be related to the hunting emphasis already inferred from artifacts or might be a combination of hunting opportunities plus gathering potential. Red soils supported mixed hardwood forests with food resources for both men and game animals. Drainages closeby added a further possible dimension to extractive strategies.

Ceramic base camps and camps differ in ways other than magnitude. The density of ceramics and emphasis on groundstone at base camps supports an interpretation of greater permanence for the former. Excavation could further define differences in the two site types. The possibility of substantial structures at base camps is an intriguing one.

If Woodland or Mississippian farmers maintained seasonal or year-round households (base camps) in the study area, there would be an impetus to transport materials to them for processing. Extractive tasks would occur near fields or wild resources (camps and specialized activity sites). Extractive and processing activities could be expected to co-occur equally at both site types as in the Archaic period, if the ceramic presence in the study area were restricted to hunting and gathering.

Historic accounts from a time of rapid change in Indian societies document major villages on river floodplains but give little indication of outlying settlements. The survey results do not contradict such a pattern. Although Wauchope's (1966:440-441) unsystematic survey recorded eight historic aboriginal sites along the Ocmulgee River in Monroe County, no post-contact Indian sites were encountered in the study area. Ethnohistoric analogies which could aid in the interpretation of base camps and camps of the ceramic periods are lacking. Excavation in the Rum Creek floodplain may help clarify the situation.

Historic Occupation

The Plant Scherer survey produced no evidence of Indian occupations in the time after European contact. The earliest settlers in the plant site probably had no direct contact with their predecessors, although the large-scale Indian removals were yet to take place. Surveyors who laid out the original parcels were charged with recording remains of aboriginal activities such as abandoned fields or villages. Within the plant boundaries, two segmentary Indian trails are shown more or less parallel to the creeks. No other notations occur which would indicate Indian use of the area.

The historic ceramics recovered during survey allow assignment of sites to the broad divisions of early and late nineteenth century. Chronological control is not sufficiently fine to identify the earliest sites in the settling of the country after 1821. If these sites followed the typical piedmont pattern reported by Trimble (1974:43), they were situated to take advantage of the rich congaree soils of the bottomlands. Recent massive alluviation may cover such remains. Sites dating to the earlier part of the nineteenth century are widely dispersed over the plant site (Figure 9), and are more numerous than those of the latter part of the century.

Nineteenth century farmers, probably cultivating cotton, appear to have been less restricted in their choice of site locations than Indians of any period. Settlers were not dependent on access to wild resources. Domesticated animals and the plow made it possible for them to deal with a variety of soils. One phenomenon which can be observed on the map of nineteenth century sites may identify a factor which influenced the settlement pattern. Sites tend to occur in patterns which suggest linear alignments. This patterning is more apparent by the latter half of the century. Roads were undoubtedly of some importance in the choice of site location. Cotton farmers needed subsistence supplies and manufactured items as well as access to markets for their crops.

The greatest number of historic sites are in the earliest time period. The sites which did not continue in use fit a pattern of temporary destructive farming, abandonment, and relocation. The high market value of cotton probably induced some farmers to remain on the land until the early twentieth century, when market conditions and land exhaustion sharply decreased the acreage under cultivation in this part of Georgia. Sites of the present century were recorded only when it was thought that an earlier component might be present, so that Figure 10 is not complete. It is telling, however, that only three percent of the land in the plant site was involved in the cultivation of non-forest crops at the beginning of the Scherer project.

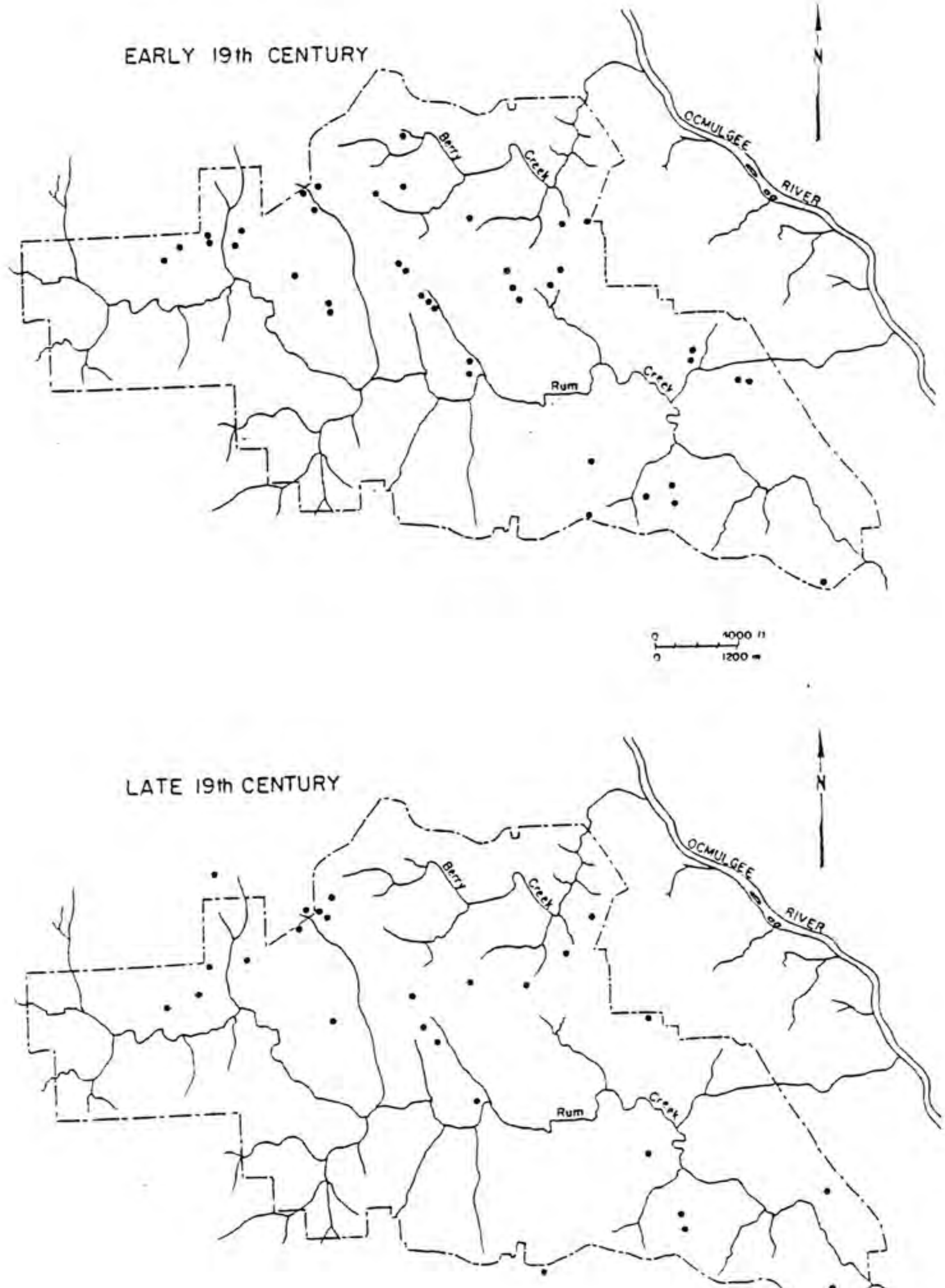
EARLY 19th CENTURY
N
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
LATE 19th CENTURY
N
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek

FIGURE 9

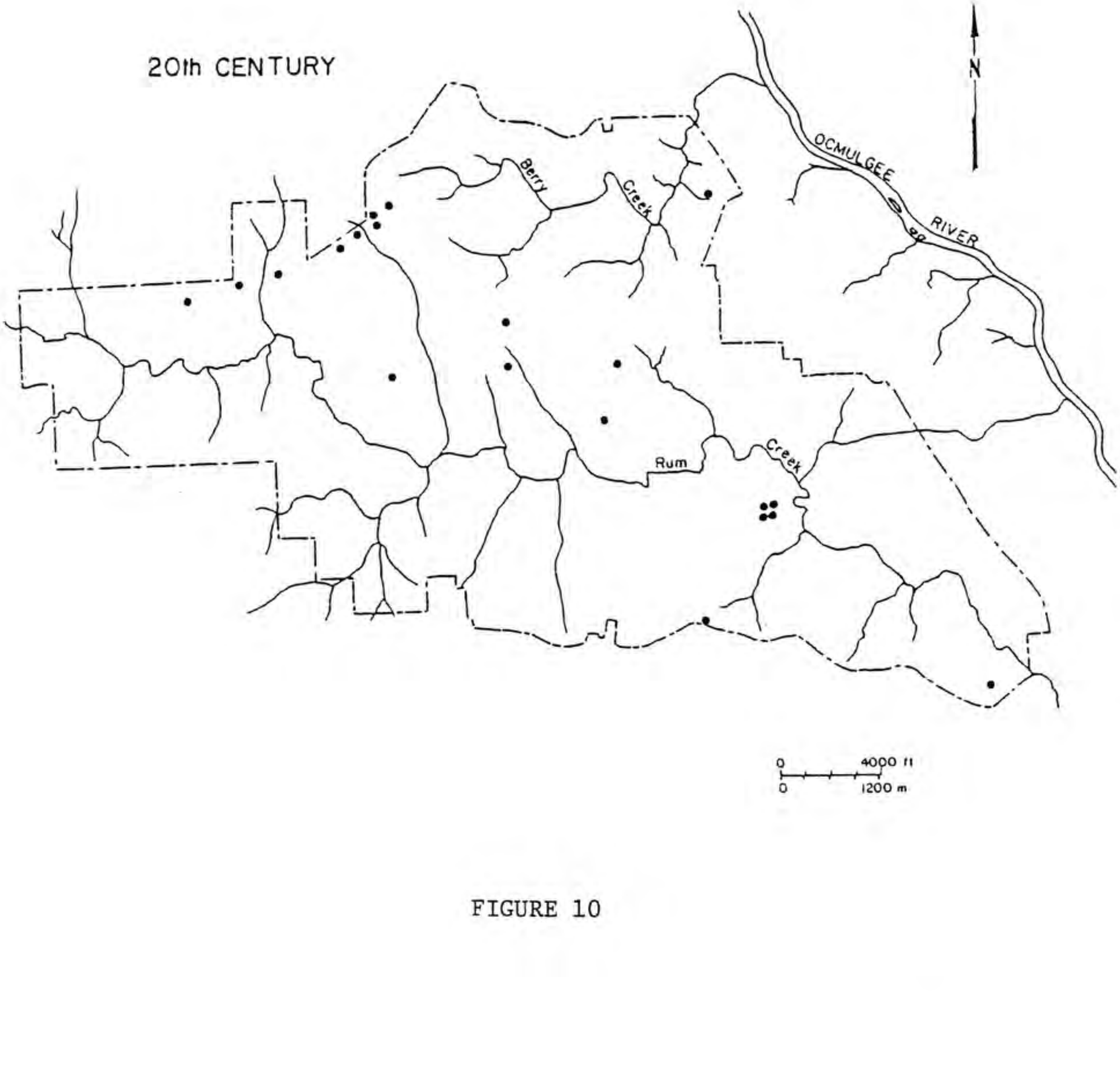
20th CENTURY
N
OCMULGEE
RIVER
Berry
Creek
Rum
Creek
0
4000 ft
0
1200 m

FIGURE 10

RECOMMENDATIONS

Impacts to Archaeological Resources

Damage to archaeological remains within the Scherer project area has already been extensive. Some damage predates the Scherer construction project. Erosion due to agricultural practices of the past 150 years can be described as intense by even southern piedmont standards. Vast tracts have been clear cut within the plant site. This activity has been heightened during land transfer to Georgia Power. Ground disturbance related to plant and ancillary facility construction has been nearly completed. In summary, damage to archaeological remains has been considerable and most project-related impacts have been irreversibly initiated. Flooding and the full effects of erosion are impacts which will increase in intensity.

Significance of Identified Remains and Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

Since widespread ground disturbance activities have already taken place within the project area, identified remains lack sufficient integrity (and some may even be destroyed completely at the present date) to suggest recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places at a level of a district or zone. By virtue of their scientific potential, however, certain of the archaeological sites located during this survey are undoubtedly eligible for placement on the National Register at a local level of significance. Such sites include the stone mound localities, prehistoric base camps and camps, and nineteenth century home sites.

It is not recommended at this time that these sites be recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This decision is based on a number of considerations: 1) It cannot be determined without field inspection which sites have been destroyed or damaged by construction activities and clear cutting--a number that changes almost daily; 2) Project plans are advanced to such a degree that major modifications are not feasible; 3) Identified sites have primarily a scientific value--none appear to have major historical, architectural or social significance; and 4) It is believed that scientific study along the lines developed in the previous section would allow the best utilization of identified remains. The recommended mitigation program for the Robert W. Scherer project involves two courses of action: additional research and preservation of a representative sample of sites within the project area.

Recommended Mitigation Program: Future Research

A plan for future research in the Scherer project area includes the following activities: continued survey, extensive backhoe excavation in the Rum Creek floodplain, excavation at four prehistoric occupation sites, excavation at two early nineteenth century home sites, and excavation at a selected series of stone mound localities has already been accomplished and these studies will be described in a forthcoming report. This work was conducted in cooperation with the Office of the State Archaeologist and was funded by the Georgia Power Company. The research plan for the stone mound investigations is included as Appendix VI of this report.

Continued Survey

Much of the western portion of the plant site and a number of other isolated tracts (see Figure 4) were not subjected to an archaeological survey at the request of the Georgia Power Company. This request was prompted by a desire on the part of Georgia Power to restrict archaeological investigations to Company owned lands for public relations purposes. Most of the property in question has now been purchased by the Georgia Power Company. This survey should be directed towards testing questions outlined in the previous section concerning Archaic and ceramic period settlement. The recommended survey will require two people for approximately three weeks.

Backhoe Excavation in the Rum Creek Floodplain

It is proposed that selected portions of the Rum Creek floodplain be subjected to deep subsurface excavation in order to search for prehistoric occupations. In the previous section, the possibility of ceramic period habitation sites located on the floodplain and exploiting the rich congaree soils for agricultural purposes was discussed. Sites of other periods may also be present beneath the recent alluviation. Extensive test trenching with a backhoe for a period of approximately one week should be sufficient to provide substantive data bearing on this question. A geological consultant should help in understanding the stratigraphic situations exposed in the trenches.

Excavation Program

It is recommended that two sites from each of the Archaic, Ceramic and Historic periods be selected for excavation. In the case of prehistoric period sites, base and camp sites would be selected for study in order to test the validity of the site types as used in the interpretations of the previous section. Of particular interest is information bearing on the relative permanence of occupation at the two types of sites during each of the time periods in question. Since data relating to architectural and other cultural features are necessary to answer the kinds of questions posed in the previous section, broad horizontal exposures should be attempted. An effort should also be made to identify the resource base with which the sites are associated. Ethnohistoric accounts emphasize river floodplain farming in the late Mississippian period; much less is known about even the historic Indian presence in interfluvial areas. Special analyses of subsistence remains should be supported.

Cultural features are a critical source of data in proposed future investigations. Sites should be selected which contain intact features of at least the deeper sorts, such as postmolds, burials, and storage pits. The likelihood for discovering features in this area of heavy erosion is uncertain. Initial efforts with heavy equipment should include scraping a number of sites in order to concentrate on those with demonstrable potential for studying interrelationships between artifacts and features. If no sites of a sufficiently undisturbed nature can be located, the scope of the excavation could be reduced.

Heavy earth moving equipment would also facilitate the removal of overburden and successful exposure of a maximum sample of cultural features. Approximately 120 man/days in the field are suggested for the scale of these undertakings. Special studies related to investigating the relationship of subsistence to settlement patterns will include faunal analysis, analysis of plant macrofossils, and palynology.

Proposed Budget

The following budget includes all anticipated costs of future research connected with the Scherer Plant Site project. It is based on the cost schedule currently in use by the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Georgia.

Principal Investigator (10 days)	$ 750.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	128.00
Field Director (100 days)	4,000.00
Staff Benefits (17%)	680.00
Labor (117 days)	2,808.00
Staff Benefits (9.5%)	267.00
Student Laboratory Technician	1,500.00
Travel	
Per diem	1,500.00
Mechanical Equipment	1,750.00
Special Studies and Consultants	1,000.00
Supplies and Expenses	1,500.00
Indirect Costs (20% of Direct Costs)	3,177.00
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	$19,060.00

Recommended Mitigation Program: Preservation

It is recommended that a plan to preserve a representative sample of sites within the Plant Scherer property be developed. Such a plan must necessarily be developed by the consulting archaeologist together with representatives of the Scherer Project. Sites designated for preservation should include examples of each site type within each of the broadly defined time periods (Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic). The preservation plan should attempt to safeguard selected sites from future damage resulting from erosion, clear cutting, project and public use. As an added measure of protection, selected sites should be recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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APPENDIX I

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo1	1110 000	606 225	2	445	Davidson clay		X						Camp	
9Mo2	1110 300	604 800	4	450	Congaree silty clay loam	X							Base	
9Mo3	1118 125	605 275	2	535	Cecil clay loam		X						Base	
9Mo4	1117 775	605 400	3	530	"				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo5	1110 025	611 500	2	450	Davidson clay loam		X		X		1		Base	Refuse
9Mo6	1110 500	610 275	2	410	Davidson clay	X							Base	
9Mo7	1110 600	609 775	2	410	"	X							Base	
9Mo8	1110 475	608 650	2	455	Davidson clay loam		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo9	1111 700	610 525	2	430	Davidson clay	X							Base	
9Mo10	1111 250	610 000	2	435	"	X							Camp	
9Mo11	1110 975	611 475	2	430	Mecklenburg sandy loam	X		X					Camp	
9Mo12	1111 925	612 050	2	460	Davidson clay					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo13	1112 250	612 050	2	465	Davidson clay					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo14	1112 725	611 700	4	440	"				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo15	1113 050	611 600	4	440	"		X?	X?	X				Spec. Activity	Home Sites
9Mo16	1113 575	611 725	4	445	Davidson clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo17	1113 720	611 425	4	455	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo18	1114 400	611 750	3	490	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo19	1114 650	610 600	3	495	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo20	1112 675	612 325	2	480	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo21	1112 900	612 350	2	490	"		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo22	1113 650	612 100	2	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo23	1112 450	612 250	2	465	"				X					Refuse
9Mo24	1119 225	616 525	1	425	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo25	1118 575	616 175	1	440	Cecil clay loam				X	X	1	X	Spec. Activity	Home Site

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo26	1117 200	615 750	2	445	Cecil sandy loam				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo27	1116 375	615 725	2	450	Iredell fine sandy loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo28	1116 475	609 850	2	490	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo29	1116 425	610 425	3	495	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo30	1116 850	610 475	3	510	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo31	1114 800	609 550	3	520	"		X?	X?	X			X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo32	1113 850	608 475	4	480	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo33	1113 475	608 450	4	465	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo34	1113 525	608 125	4	455	"		X?	X?			1		Spec. Activity	
9Mo35	1114 700	607 300	3	515	"		X?	X?	X			X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo36	1115 000	607 075	3	565	"				X			X[a]		Refuse/ Hunting lodge
9Mo37	1112 600	607 725	4	480	"	X			X			X	Spec. Activity	Home Site

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo38	1112 750	607 325	4	490	Davidson clay loam	X			X				Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo39	1112 975	607 050	4	510	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo40	1112 275	607 975	4	480	"				X			X		Home Site
9Mo41	1112 000	608 125	2	475	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse?
9Mo42	1109 100	609 175	4	410	Davidson clay	X	X?	X?					Base	
9Mo43	1108 950	609 975	4	440	"	X							Camp	
9Mo44	1108 950	609 875	4	420	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo45	1114 450	606 425	3	515	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo46	1114 275	606 150	3	495	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo47	1114 225	606 825	3	500	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo48	1112 975	606 650	4	535	"	X							Camp	
9Mo49	1117 900	602 850	4	515	"		X?	X?	X			X	Spec. Activity	Refuse/ Home Site

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo50	1117 650	602 950	4	530	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo51	1117 025	603 650	4	495	"	X							Camp	
9Mo52	1116 525	603 825	4	465	Cecil clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo53	1117 800	602 025	4	535	Cecil sandy clay loam				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo54	1117 500	602 225	4	530	Davidson clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo55	1117 125	602 450	4	500	Cecil clay loam				X	X			Camp	Refuse
9Mo56	1117 350	603 050	4	505	Davidson clay loam	X	X						Camp	
9Mo57	1117 450	601 425	3	530	Cecil sandy clay loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo58	1115 450	601 700	4	460	Appling sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo59	1116 100	601 125	3	520	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo60	1115 125	601 250	4	505	"	X							Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo61	1114 925	601 125	4	475	Appling sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo62	1115 200	602 425	4	520	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo63	1113 900	602 850	3	510	Iredell fine sandy loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo64	1113 950	602 300	3	470	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo65	1113 825	601 725	3	475	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse?
9Mo66	1110 150	603 150	4	450	Cecil sandy clay loam	X							Base	
9Mo67	1109 800	603 500	4	425	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo68	1110 050	602 500	4	410	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo69	1112 025	603 600	4	485	"				X			X		Home Site
9Mo70	1111 125	603 975	4	465	Davidson clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo71	1110 325	604 275	4	455	"	X	X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo72	1110 700	604 600	4	450	"		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo73	1110 325	604 575	4	450	Davidson clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo74	1110 025	604 825	4	440	Congaree silty clay loam		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo75	1109 825	604 600	4	430	"		X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo76	1109 800	604 225	4	450	Davidson clay loam	X							Base	
9Mo77	1113 425	602 900	3	500	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo78	1112 825	602 650	3	490	"		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo79	1112 500	602 525	3	480	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo80	1112 000	602 175	4	450	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo81	1111 700	602 025	4	440	"	X							Camp	
9Mo82	1116 100	600 300	3	480	"	X	X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo83	1114 800	600 225	4	460	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo84	1113 800	599 875	4	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS WOODLAND	COMPONENTS MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS HISTORIC	COMPONENTS UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE HISTORIC
9Mo85	1114 075	599 950	4	465	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo86	1114 350	600 075	4	470	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo87	1117 150	600 850	3	505	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo88	1115 225	598 625	4	465	"	X			X				Camp	Refuse?
9Mo89	1114 625	598 725	4	455	"	X							Base	
9Mo90	1114 350	598 725	4	445	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo91	1115 950	599 625	4	505	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo92	1118 100	602 650	3	530	Davidson clay loam			X	X				Camp	Refuse
9Mo93	1118 450	602 575	3	545	"		X						Base	
9Mo94	1119 000	602 600	3	565	"			X					Base	
9Mo95	1119 150	603 375	3	540	"				X			X		Home Site
9Mo96	1119 150	604 175	3	540	"		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS WOODLAND	COMPONENTS MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS HISTORIC	COMPONENTS UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE HISTORIC
9Mo97	1119 400	604 175	3	530	Davidson clay loam				X			X		Industrial Site?[a]
9Mo98	1119 450	604 425	3	530	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo99	1118 250	603 575	3	520	"		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo100	1118 400	603 850	3	510	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo101	1118 325	601 950	4	535	"		X?	X?	X			X	Camp	Home Site
9Mo102	1119 500	602 400	3	540	Davidson clay loam			X					Spec. Activity	
9Mo103	1119 150	602 000	4	540	Cecil sandy clay loam		X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo104	1119 450	601 175	4	560	Appling sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo105	1119 425	600 575	4	530	"						1[a]			
9Mo106	1119 100	601 250	4	570	"					X			Spec. Activity	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS WOODLAND	COMPONENTS MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS HISTORIC	COMPONENTS UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE HISTORIC
9Mo107	1118 750	601 325	4	550	Appling sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo108	1118 525	601 425	4	540	"	X							Camp	
9Mo109	1119 325	599 200	4	505	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo110	1118 850	599 175	4	470	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo111	1117 800	598 575	4	485	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo112	1112 450	598 675	4	470	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo113	1119 225	598 225	4	520	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo114	1120 150	597 775	N/A	535	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo115	1118 400	598 400	4	500	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo116	1119 625	598 850	4	485	Davidson clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo117	1118 950	598 900	4	465	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo118	1116 175	599 075	4	485	Cecil clay loam				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo119	1116 400	598 925	4	485	Cecil sandy clay loam	X							Camp	
9Mo120	1116 725	598 725	4	450	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo121	1116 375	598 475	4	500	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo122	1115 850	597 350	4	495	"				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo123	1116 175	597 200	4	495	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo124	1115 575	597 050	4	485	"				X			X		Home Site[a]
9Mo125	1115 500	597 425	4	480	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse[b]
9Mo126	1117 450	596 875	4	490	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo127	1117 075	596 825	4	490	"		X?	X?					Camp	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

[b]Refuse may be related to 9Mo124.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo128	1118 575	597 400	4	505	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo129	1118 175	597 650	4	480	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Camp	
9Mo130	1117 875	597 875	4	505	"	X							Camp	
9Mo131	1117 400	597 750	4	480	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo132	1117 125	597 700	4	460	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo133	1116 800	597 900	4	460	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo134	1116 550	597 975	4	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo135	1117 600	597 950	4	495	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo136	1114 950	597 000	4	450	"	X							Camp	
9Mo137	1114 350	597 475	4	435	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo138	1114 975	596 675	4	450	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo139	1114 750	596 700	4	440	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo140	1115 350	596 525	4	465	"					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo141	1115 325	595 675	4	460	Davidson clay loam	X	X		X				Base	Refuse
9Mo142	1115 450	595 150	4	465	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo143	1115 700	595 250	4	485	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo144	1115 700	595 600	4	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo145	1115 025	595 825	4	450	"	X							Base	
9Mo146	1114 775	594 800	4	495	Cecil sandy clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo147	1114 050	595 325	4	500	"	X			X				Camp	Refuse
9Mo148	1114 200	595 750	4	500	"	X							Camp	
9Mo149	1113 175	596 025	4	465	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo150	1113 775	595 275	4	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo151	1113 500	595 250	4	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo152	1117 725	610 325	3	476	"						10[a]			

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo153	1117 325	609 325	2	505	Cecil sandy clay loam						81[c]			
9Mo154	1118 500	610 325	1	425	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo155	1118 425	610 300	1	440	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo156	1118 950	610 325	1	445	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo157	1119 100	610 425	1	455	"		X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo158	1119 525	610 500	1	470	"		X						Camp	
9Mo159	1119 175	611 050	1	440	"		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo160	1117 600	608 500	2	465	Cecil sandy clay loam		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo161	1118 050	608 300	2	495	"			X					Base	
9Mo162	1118 100	607 500	2	535	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo163	1118 058	609 050	2	460	"			X					Spec. Activity	
9Mo164	1118 575	607 700	2	515	"			X					Spec. Activity	

[c]Test excavations revealed artifacts indicating an Early Woodland cultural affiliation.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo165	1118 775	607 775	2	500	Cecil clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo166	1119 000	607 750	2	505	"					X	1		Spec. Activity	
9Mo167	1119 500	607 925	2	490	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo168	1118 925	608 450	2	480	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo169	1119 325	608 150	2	495	"			X					Spec. Activity	
9Mo170	1117 950	606 725	2	545	"		X	X	X				Base	Refuse
9Mo171	1118 400	606 575	2	545	"		X	X					Spec. Activity	
9Mo172	1117 150	608 750	2	435	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo173	1103 175	627 225	2	455	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo174	1103 000	626 925	2	460	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo175	1103 750	627 875	2	460	"					X			Camp	
9Mo176	1103 900	627 150	2	475	"				X					Refuse
9Mo177	1101 200	628 825	2	410	Cecil sandy clay loam		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo178	1110 975	620 700	2	470	Davidson clay		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo179	1110 500	621 150	2	420	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo180	1104 275	618 675	2	475	Mecklenburg sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo181	1103 500	618 725	2	475	Iredell fine sandy loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo182	deleted													
9Mo183	1103 150	617 775	2	485	Davidson clay loam				X					Refuse
9Mo184	1101 950	618 400	2	480	Iredell fine sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo185	1101 875	618 275	2	480	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo186	1110 275	621 100	2	470	Wilkes sandy loam		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo187	1121 700	616 000	1	395	Mecklenburg stony loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo188	1120 400	616 725	1	451	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo189	1121 400	616 325	1	430	Mecklenburg stony loam					X	30		Spec. Activity	
9Mo190	1121 525	616 125	1	405	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo191	1122 750	615 325	N/A	390	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo192	1123 125	614 725	N/A	400	Congaree silty clay loam	X							Base	
9Mo193	1124 600	613 550	1	425	Davidson clay loam		X						Base	
9Mo194	1125 225	613 550	1	430	"			X					Camp	
9Mo195	1123 500	614 450	1	430	"	X	X						Base	
9Mo196	1125 250	614 525	1	430	"			X					Base	
9Mo197	1110 625	604 450	4	460	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo198	1102 600	619 200	2	475	Cecil clay loam				X					Refuse
9Mo199	1102 825	619 450	2	465	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo200	1118 600	610 425	1	430	Congaree silty clay loam		X				5		Base	

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo201	1118 175	610 925	1	430	Cecil sandy clay loam						4[a]			
9Mo202	1118 150	610 825	1	425	"						3[a]			
9Mo203	1117 350	613 500	1	390	Cecil sandy loam			X					Camp	
9Mo204	1115 700	614 525	2	460	Mecklenburg sandy loam		X?	X?	X				Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo205	deleted													
9Mo206	1120 450	603 450	2	514	Davidson clay loam		X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo207	1120 900	604 025	3	530	"		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo208	1121 325	604 850	3	560	"		X?	X?					Base	
9Mo209	1122 750	605 450	3	520	Mecklenburg sandy loam					X			Camp	
9Mo210	1122 450	605 450	3	515	"		X?	X?					Camp	
9Mo211	1114 500	612 200	2	505	Davidson clay loam				X					Refuse

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS WOODLAND	COMPONENTS MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS HISTORIC	COMPONENTS UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE HISTORIC
9Mo212	1115 550	612 875	2	500	Mecklenburg sandy loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo213	1113 825	614 150	2	475	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo214	1113 100	613 700	2	480	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo215	1117 950	610 500	3	440	Cecil sandy clay loam						20[a]			
9Mo231	1103 400	619 175	2	460	Mecklenburg sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo232	1103 000	619 575	2	470	Cecil clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo233	1101 725	618 300	2	480	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo234	1104 400	615 900	4	480	Mecklenburg stony loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo235	1102 400	614 575	4	515	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo236	1104 500	613 775	4	480	Iredell fine sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo237	1106 350	611 950	4	420	Iredell fine sandy loam		X						Camp	
9Mo238	1102 250	615 200	4	520	Davidson clay loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo239	1105 875	612 150	4	425	Iredell fine sandy loam	X							Base	
9Mo240	1107 050	610 900	4	445	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo241	1107 025	611 325	4	400	"	X							Camp	
9Mo242	1106 975	611 200	4	410	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo243	1107 100	610 625	4	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo244	1106 875	610 600	4	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo245	1106 200	610 650	4	475	"		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo246	1105 225	611 450	4	475	Davidson clay	X							Camp	
9Mo247	1105 675	610 950	4	475	Iredell fine sandy loam					X			Camp	
9Mo250	1098 700	626 275	N/A	430	Cecil sandy clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo251	deleted													
9Mo252	1123 800	607 600	1	510	Davidson clay loam				X			X[a]		Home Site
9Mo253	1099 650	626 700	N/A	410	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo254	deleted													
9Mo255	1102 075	614 150	4	485	"				X			X[a]		Home Site
9Mo256	1101 525	613 250	N/A	530	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo257	1101 975	612 825	N/A	505	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo258	1102 125	612 575	4	485	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo259	1103 075	612 400	4	450	"						11[a]			
9Mo260	1121 450	608 950	3	500	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo261	1120 950	609 825	3	480	"		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo262	1120 175	609 075	3	450	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo263	1120 225	609 075	3	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo264	1121 050	608 900	3	490	Davidson clay loam		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo265	1103 225	628 275	2	450	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo266	1106 250	624 950	2	455	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo267	1106 075	624 875	2	435	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo268	1106 575	625 650	2	445	Cecil sandy clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo269	1106 650	625 200	2	470	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo270	deleted													
9Mo271	1107 650	624 075	2	470	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo272	1107 350	624 100	2	450	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo273	1106 625	618 300	2	435	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo274	1106 300	617 750	3	430	Cecil sandy clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo275	1106 350	617 525	3	435	"		X						Camp	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo276	1106 075	617 625	3	425	Cecil sandy clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo277	1105 950	617 550	2	425	"				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo278	1105 800	617 550	2	425	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo279	1105 600	617 450	2	415	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo280	1107 150	617 400	3	435	Cecil sandy clay loam				X			X		Home Site
9Mo281	1106 075	617 200	3	435	Davidson clay loam				X					Refuse
9Mo282	1108 725	623 650	2	485	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo283	1108 850	623 375	2	490	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo284	1108 725	622 975	2	490	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo285	1108 675	622 500	2	490	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo286	1120 650	610 500	3	490	Davidson clay loam		X	X					Base	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS WOODLAND	COMPONENTS MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS HISTORIC	COMPONENTS UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE HISTORIC
9Mo287	1107 275	613 400	4	410	Congaree silty clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo288	1101 100	612 700	N/A	510	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo289	1109 925	620 400	2	440	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo290	1109 525	620 275	2	430	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo291	1107 725	621 400	2	445	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo292	1108 050	621 850	2	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo293	1109 650	623 175	2	495	Davidson clay loam		X	X					Camp	
9Mo294	1111 500	620 675	2	460	Mecklenburg stony loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo295	1111 525	619 650	2	455	Mecklenburg sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo296	1111 500	618 825	2	430	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo297	1112 150	618 725	2	445	Mecklenburg stony loam					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo298	1112 700	618 000	2	450	Cecil sandy clay loam				X	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo299	1108 600	620 075	2	370	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo300	1111 550	617 775	2	440	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo301	1118 150	622 250	N/A	370	Congaree fine sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo302	1117 525	620 550	N/A	430	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo303	1114 450	606 425	3	515	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo304	1108 350	622 775	2	480	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo305	1108 250	622 850	2	475	"	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo306	1108 175	622 825	2	475	"				X	X			Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo307	1108 150	622 700	2	480	"				X	X			Camp	Refuse
9Mo308	1108 000	622 775	2	475	"					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	WOODLAND	MISSISSIPPI	HISTORIC	UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC
9Mo309	1107 850	622 950	2	470	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo310	1107 725	623 050	2	475	"	X							Camp	
9Mo311	deleted													
9Mo312	1111 750	594 375	5	500	Cecil sandy clay loam			X					Spec. Activity	
9Mo313	1111 800	594 200	5	505	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo314	1111 200	594 150	5	530	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo315	1120 950	606 250	1	500	Cecil clay loam	X							Spec. Activity	
9Mo316	1120 750	605 400	3	515	"		X?	X?					Base	
9Mo317	1120 300	606 700	1	470	Davidson clay loam	X			X			X	Base	Home Site
9Mo318	1120 050	607 050	1	460	"	X							Base	
9Mo319	1102 150	624 900	2	455	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo320	1102 550	625 300	2	425	"					X			Spec. Activity	

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo321	1102 650	625 350	2	420	Wilkes sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo322	1104 600	607 600	4	520	Davidson clay	X							Camp	
9Mo323	1106 275	608 500	2	490	Davidson clay loam		X						Spec. Activity	
9Mo324	1105 750	608 175	4	470	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo325	1104 575	610 875	4	470	Iredell fine sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo326	1103 400	611 400	3	500	Davidson clay						26[a]			
9Mo327	1103 300	611 850	3	470	"						5[a]			
9Mo328	1119 100	618 925	2	410	Davidson clay loam					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo329	1120 050	619 050	1	380	"				X[a]	X		X	Spec. Activity	Home Site
9Mo330	1118 700	618 900	2	405	Iredell fine sandy loam		X?	X?					Spec. Activity	
9Mo331	1118 500	618 550	2	400	"					X			Spec. Activity	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

APPENDIX I

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPIAN	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HOUSE FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo332	1118 050	618 300	2	400	Iredell fine sandy loam		X?	X?			X?		Spec. Activity	
9Mo333	1108 750	611 050	4	390	Davidson clay loam					X			Camp	
9Mo334	1109 100	610 800	4	405	Mecklenburg sandy loam	X							Base	
9Mo335	1109 500	609 750	4	415	Davidson clay loam				X	X			Camp	Refuse
9Mo336	1109 475	611 450	4	430	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo337	1109 200	609 500	4	440	Mecklenburg stony loam						14[a]			
9Mo338	1109 200	609 400	4	445	"					X			Spec. Activity	
9Mo339	1108 800	609 400	4	445	Congaree silty clay loam						8[a]			
9Mo340	1108 950	609 500	4	445	"					X	5[a]		Spec. Activity	
9Mo341	1107 550	610 800	4	415	Iredell fine sandy loam					X			Spec. Activity	

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SITE	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES NORTH	GEORGIA STATE PLANE COORDINATES EAST	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE CLUSTER	ELEVATION	SOIL ASSOCIATION	COMPONENTS: ARCHAIC	COMPONENTS: WOODLAND	COMPONENTS: MISSISSIPPI	COMPONENTS: HISTORIC	COMPONENTS: UNKNOWN PREHISTORIC	SURFACE FEATURES: STONE MOUNDS	SURFACE FEATURES: HISTORIC FOUNDATIONS	SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC	SITE TYPE: HISTORIC
9Mo342	1108 400	610 500	4	405	Congaree silty clay loam						X?[a]			
9Mo343	1113 200	603 250	4	500	Cecil sandy clay loam				X					Refuse
9Mo344	1112 300	603 500	4	485	"		X		X				Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo345	1112 700	603 900	4	505	Davidson clay loam				X					Refuse
9Mo346	1109 150	609 700	4	410	Congaree silty clay loam				X	X	4		Spec. Activity	Refuse
9Mo347	1108 700	609 750	4	380	"	X	X?	X?					Base	
9Mo348	1104 900	605 250	3	510	Davidson clay loam			X	X				Base	Refuse
9Mo349	1106 900	604 250	3	450	Davidson clay				X			X[a]		Home Site
9Mo350	1108 850	623 700	2	475	Davidson clay loam				X			X		Home Site

[a]No artifacts found during survey.

Note: The following site numbers were not used: 216-230, 248, 249.

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo1	0	1						1			1							3	6	.24
9Mo2	49	31	1	2			1	2	1		3		1		1	1			93	.59
9Mo3	2	5		1	1			1				1					1	49	61	.41
9Mo4	2	0						1											3	.12
9Mo5	51	3		1	2	2						1		2			1	51	114	.47
9Mo6	49	81	4	1		1	1	4			7	2							150	.47
9Mo7	16	75		1	1	2	1	3			2	1		1	1				104	.59
9Mo8	2	3																4	9	.12
9Mo9	46	21	1	1	1			2			1	1							74	.41
9Mo10	10	13			1			1			1	1							27	.29
9Mo11	12	5							1	1	3							1	23	.29
9Mo12	3	12				1		1											17	.18
9Mo13	2	2						1				1							6	.18
9Mo14	2	0						2				1							5	.18
9Mo15	2	0									1							1	4	.18
9Mo16	2	0									1								3	.12

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo17	4	4										1							9	.12
9Mo18	4	2						1											7	.12
9Mo19	1	1									1								3	.12
9Mo20	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo21	0	0																3	3	.06
9Mo22	0	2		1															3	.12
9Mo24	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo25	0	0													1				1	.06
9Mo26	3	0																	3	.06
9Mo28	12	0																	12	.06
9Mo29	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo30	1	1																6	8	.12
9Mo32	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo33	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo34	12	2						3										4	21	.18
9Mo35	0	0																1	1	.06

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DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo37	3	3									2	1							9	.18
9Mo38	2	1						1			2								6	.18
9Mo39	0	1									1								2	.12
9Mo41	2	0						1											3	.12
9Mo42	35	39	3		1			3			1	2						2	86	.41
9Mo43	8	7						1			2	1							19	.24
9Mo44	2	9									1								12	.12
9Mo45	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo46	0	0	1																1	.06
9Mo47	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo48	2	0						1			1	1							5	.24
9Mo49	8	1						1										4	14	.18
9Mo50	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo51	1	2		1				1				1					1		7	.29
9Mo52	17	0			1						1								19	.18
9Mo53	0	0						1											1	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo54	2	1	1								2								6	.18
9Mo55	6	66		1		2		1				3							79	.29
9Mo56	30	1	1					2			1	1						1	37	.35
9Mo58	3	1						1											5	.12
9Mo59	2	1																	3	.06
9Mo60	4	1						2											7	.12
9Mo61	2	0						1											3	.12
9Mo62	4	0																	4	.06
9Mo63	8	1		1							1								11	.18
9Mo64	1	1						2											4	.12
9Mo65	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo66	53	41			5		1	6	1		1	2							110	.47
9Mo67	1	1									1								3	.12
9Mo68	3	1																	4	.06
9Mo70	3	1						1			1								6	.18
9Mo71	16	6						1			1							2	26	.24

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DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo72	0	0		1				1										3	5	.18
9Mo73	7	0						1			1								9	.18
9Mo74	4	0																2	6	.12
9Mo75	7	2			1						1							1	12	.24
9Mo76	49	41	1		1			5			2	3							102	.35
9Mo77	4	1	1					1											7	.18
9Mo78	3	0						1										2	6	.18
9Mo79	1	0						1											2	.12
9Mo80	19	0			1														20	.12
9Mo81	23	12			1			2			1	1							40	.29
9Mo82	5	1		1		1					1	1						1	11	.35
9Mo83	1	1																	2	.06
9Mo84	2	1																	3	.06
9Mo85	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo86	1	3																	4	.06
9Mo87	5	0						1			1								7	.18

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DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo88	18	0		2				4	1		2								27	.29
9Mo89	98	39		1	3	1		3			2	3			1				151	.47
9Mo90	8	2						1											11	.12
9Mo91	3	0																	3	.06
9Mo92	5	3		1		1	1											29	40	.29
9Mo93	12	13		1		1	1				2	1						132	163	.41
9Mo94	33	23	2	1	3		1	3			4	2						305	377	.53
9Mo96	1	0										1						10	12	.18
9Mo98	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo99	10	2						1										7	20	.18
9Mo100	2	0											1						3	.12
9Mo101	7	2		1							1							3	14	.24
9Mo102	1	0																1	2	.12
9Mo103	9	0		1		1					2							70	83	.29
9Mo104	3	0																	3	.06
9Mo106	0	0							1										1	.06

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DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo107	0	0				1													1	.06
9Mo108	15	2					2				4	1			1				25	.29
9Mo109	3	0										1							4	.12
9Mo110	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo111	4	2																	6	.06
9Mo112	4	0	1																5	.12
9Mo113	3	0																	3	.06
9Mo114	0	4			1														5	.12
9Mo115	6	1			1														8	.12
9Mo116	1	0									2								3	.12
9Mo117	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo118	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo119	39	0	2		2	1		5			1								50	.35
9Mo120	5	0						1			1								7	.18
9Mo121	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo122	0	2																	2	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo123	0	0						1			1								2	.12
9Mo125	3	0						1											4	.12
9Mo126	7	2						1											10	.12
9Mo127	6	37		1		1												1	46	.24
9Mo128	0	0		1															1	.06
9Mo129	12	21	1					2											36	.24
9Mo130	56	5		1	1			4			3								70	.29
9Mo131	0	4																	4	.06
9Mo132	9	2																	11	.06
9Mo133	1	3																	4	.06
9Mo134	3	0						1											4	.12
9Mo135	10	8	1					1											20	.18
9Mo136	13	14		1							1	1							30	.24
9Mo137	8	15									1								24	.12
9Mo138	1	6																	7	.06
9Mo139	4	0						1											5	.12

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo140	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo141	18	14			2	1		3			4	3						2	47	.41
9Mo142	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo143	0	0									2								2	.06
9Mo144	5	5																	10	.06
9Mo145	59	31	1	3	3	2	1	4			5	3							112	.53
9Mo146	0	0	1	1				2											4	.18
9Mo147	11	9		1	2			2			3								28	.29
9Mo148	21	14			2	1	1				1								40	.29
9Mo149	0	1						1											2	.12
9Mo150	1	1	1																3	.12
9Mo151	4	3																	7	.06
9Mo154	4	1																	5	.06
9Mo155	0	1						1											2	.12
9Mo156	1	0						1											2	.12
9Mo157	5	2		1		2		1										33	44	.29

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo158	7	1		2		1												24	35	.24
9Mo159	9	0																8	17	.12
9Mo160	2	2																10	14	.12
9Mo161	23	18	1	1		1		1			1							69	115	.41
9Mo162	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo163	3	0																22	25	.12
9Mo164	5	0																3	8	.12
9Mo165	1	1																	2	.06
9Mo167	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo168	1	1																	1	.06
9Mo169	0	0																2	2	.06
9Mo170	22	28	1		1	1	1				1			5			1	327	388	.53
9Mo171	6	4			1													62	73	.18
9Mo172	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo173	4	1																	5	.06
9Mo174	1	0																	1	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo175	25	0		1	1				1										28	.24
9Mo177	1	0																2	3	.12
9Mo178	0	4																1	5	.12
9Mo179	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo180	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo184	1	2	1																3	.12
9Mo185	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo186	1	0	1															17	19	.18
9Mo187	3	0				1													4	.12
9Mo188	4	0																	4	.06
9Mo189	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo190	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo191	11	0																	11	.06
9Mo192	99	0	1	1	3	1	1	2			4	3							115	.53
9Mo193	1	2		1		1		1			2				1			186	195	.41
9Mo194	5	1		1							1	2						71	81	.29

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo195	103	80	2	1	3	3	2	13			6	5		1	1		1	20	241	.76
9Mo196	22	11			1	2		3	1			2		1	1	2		47	93	.59
9Mo197	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo199	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo200	9	16	1	1	1	1	1	3				1						151	185	.53
9Mo203	0	2	1			1					1							7	12	.29
9Mo204	0	0									1							1	2	.12
9Mo206	6	5	1					1				1						128	142	.29
9Mo207	0	0									1							1	2	.12
9Mo208	6	3		1	1		1									1	1	65	79	.41
9Mo209	12	0		1		1	1	1				1							17	.35
9Mo210	13	2		1				2				1						1	20	.29
9Mo212	1	1						1			1								4	.18
9Mo213	1	2																	3	.06
9Mo214	1	2																	3	.06
9Mo231	0	1																	1	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo232	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo233	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo235	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo236	3	1																	4	.06
9Mo237	18	2		1		1								1				24	47	.29
9Mo239	11	12	1		2	1		3			3	2		1					36	.47
9Mo240	0	0						1											1	.06
9M0241	2	5						1			1	1				1			11	.29
9Mo242	0	0							1										1	.06
9Mo243	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo244	1	0										1							2	.12
9Mo245	0	2																26	28	.12
9Mo246	4	1		1				1			1								8	.24
9Mo247	9	0		1				1				1							12	.24
9Mo250	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo253	3	0						1											4	.12

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo256	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo257	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo258	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo260	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo261	5	1									1							14	21	.18
9Mo262	0	0												1					1	.06
9Mo263	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo264	0	0																1	1	.06
9Mo265	1	0	1																2	.12
9Mo266	1	0						1											2	.12
9Mo267	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo268	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo269	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo271	0	1						1											2	.12
9Mo272	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo273	2	0																	2	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo274	1	2																	3	.06
9Mo275	3	0	1	1								1						4	10	.29
9Mo276	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo277	2	0	1																3	.12
9Mo278	3	0		1				1											5	.18
9Mo279	3	1												1					5	.12
9Mo282	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo283	1	0						1	1										3	.18
9Mo284	2	34																	36	.06
9Mo285	0	2					1												3	.12
9Mo286	14	17		1			1				2	1	1					119	156	.41
9Mo287	6	0																	6	.06
9Mo288	0	0					1												1	.06
9Mo289	4	0																	4	.06
9Mo290	3	1																	4	.06
9Mo291	0	0													1				1	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo292	0	1	1																2	.12
9Mo293	4	3		1			1				1	1						101	112	.35
9Mo294	2	2																	4	.06
9Mo295	1	1																	2	.06
9Mo296	0	2																	2	.06
9Mo297	0	1						1											2	.12
9Mo298	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo299	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo300	3	0																	3	.06
9Mo301	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo302	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo303	0	0					1												1	.06
9Mo304	2	0																	2	.06
9Mo305	6	0									1								7	.12
9Mo306	0	1																	1	.06
9Mo307	4	12		1				2				1							20	.24

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo308	4	1																	5	.06
9Mo309	0	0									1								1	.06
9Mo310	3	4		1				3			2								13	.24
9Mo312	0	0																2	2	.06
9Mo313	9	1						1											11	.12
9Mo314	0	0		1															1	.06
9Mo315	31	0									1								32	.12
9Mo316	28	7			3	1	1	3				2		1				7	53	.47
9Mo317	95	2			2	2	1	2	1		2								107	.41
9Mo318	62	2		1	1	1	1	1			1								70	.41
9Mo319	8	1		1		1													11	.18
9Mo320	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo321	0	0										1							1	.06
9Mo322	2	0	1	1							2								6	.24
9Mo323	6	0		1														1	8	.18
9Mo324	0	1																	1	.06

APPENDIX II

DESCRIPTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	DEBITAGE Quartz	DEBITAGE Chert	Endscrapers	Sidescrapers	Gravers	Notch	Serrated Scrapers	Bifaces	Planes	Drills	Projectile Points	Unclassified Retouched Tools	Grinding Slabs	Anvils	Hammerstones	Handstones	Misc. Ground Stone	Ceramics	TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTIFACTS	INDEX OF DIVERSITY
9Mo325	4	0						1											5	,12
9Mo328	0	12																	12	,06
9Mo329	0	6																	6	,06
9Mo330	20	63		1							1							7	92	.24
9Mo331	1	2						2											5	.12
9Mo332	2	9																1	12	.12
9Mo333	16	3	2		1	1		1											24	,29
9Mo334	67	30	2		2	1	1	7			1	1	1						113	.53
9Mo335	0	61		1	1	1								1					65	,29
9Mo336	0	0						1											1	.06
9Mo338	4	2						1											7	.12
9Mo340	2	0									1								3	,12
9Mo341	0	1																	1	,06
9Mo344	1	0																1	2	.12
9Mo346	1	0																	1	.06
9Mo347	7	70	1	1				2			4		1			1	1	4	92	.53
9Mo348	8	7		1	1	1		3				2						228	251	,41

APPENDIX III

PREHISTORIC CERAMIC TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

The majority (90%) of the sherds from all sites were similar in paste and temper. The sherds that are tempered with coarse sand and grit are dull red in color. The surface texture is coarse and gritty. Sand tempered sherds are yellow and have a fine sand temper. The surface texture of these sherds is smooth. The types of stamping present include check, simple and complicated stamp. A few incised sherds were also found. The time period represented by the ceramics ranges from Middle Woodland to the Middle Mississippian, A.D. 0-1000.

Check-Stamped

A few check stamped sherds were found during the survey. The check is rectangular and varies in size from 2-3 mm. The sherds are grit tempered and resemble Deptford check-stamped sherds (Wauchope 1966, Fig. 207, i) A.D. 0-A.D. 200.

Simple-Stamped

Simple stamped sherds have decoration consisting of roughly parallel imprints. Simple stamping includes sherds with fine, scratchlike lines 1 mm or less in width, to those with relatively broad (2.5-3.5 mm) lines. All sherds of this type are grit tempered. Rims are incurving and flattened. Stamping occurs to the lip.

Simple-Stamped Overstamped

This type consists of simple stamp parallel line decorations that are generally stamped in a diagonal direction on the pot. The stamp is then reversed and restamped forming a diamond or waffle-like design. Site 286 contained one simple stamped overstamped sherd of open diamond design. The stamp was applied leaving an open diamond design. This sherd resembles later Etowah diamond designs. Rims are excurving with rolled lips, slightly flattened on the top. Stamping continues to the lip. Sherds of this type are grit tempered. Cultural affiliation is probably Middle Woodland.

Cordmarked

Decoration on cordmarked sherds consists of parallel cord designs 1-3 mm in width. One cordmarked sherd (Sh 195) had been overstamped forming a waffle-like stamp. No cultural affiliation has been assigned. Cordmarked sherds were all grit tempered. Rim profiles were straight with rolled lips. Stamping extended to the base of the lip.

Napier

Two grit tempered Napier sherds were found. The design consists of a series of parallel lines surrounded by three curvilinear lines. These sherds have been assigned to the Middle Woodland.

APPENDIX III (cont.)

Woodstock

Woodstock ceramics in the Scherer project area are represented by two designs. The first design is composed of a series of lined blocks. Each unit is approximately 5 mm square, each unit being completely separate from the others. Five or six parallel lines are enclosed in a square block. Four of these block units form the outline of a square with a fifth block filling the center. Orientation of the block varies. The design is similar to that illustrated by Wauchope (1966, Fig. 211) but with thinner, more clearly defined lines. Sherds are grit tempered.

Two sherds of Woodstock incised, resembling Wauchope's Fig. 212 (a-c) were found. These sherds are unburnished, plain with two or three parallel lines roughly impressed in the clay.

Woodstock ceramics have been given an Early Mississippian date (A.D. 800-1000).

Etowah

Etowah sherds represent a series of triangular or diamond shaped designs. One design is a series of nested diamonds, bisected by a straight line (Wauchope, 1966, Fig. 25, k). A second design is composed of three nested chevrons with a circle at the base (Wauchope, 1966, Fig. 25, i). A third design consists of nested chevrons or triangles and may represent incomplete stamps of the chevron and circle motif. Rims of the chevron and circle motif are straight or excurving with flattened lip; stamping extends to the lip base. The rim may also be straight with a rolled lip. Two nested chevron rims had a straight profile and folded lip. Sites with Etowah ceramics have been assigned to the Middle Mississippian time period, A.D. 1000-1200.

Brushed

Several brushed sherds and one plain sherd with a folded brushed rim were found. No cultural affiliation was assigned to these sherds.

Line block

A number of complicated stamp sherds have been assigned to this type. No complete stamp was found. The design could represent either Woodstock or Etowah stamping. These sherds may be assigned to the Mississippian time period in general, but a more specific date cannot be offered.

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

SITE	Plain, Grit Temper	Eroded, Grit Temper	Plain, Sand Temper	Etowah	Woodstock	Line Block Stamp	Cord Marked	Brushed	Simple Stamped	Simple Stamped Overstamped	Check Stamped	Napier	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
9Mo1	1	1								1			Woodland
9Mo3	39	5	3		2								Woodland
9Mo5	36	8	1			1				4		1	Woodland
9Mo7	3	1											?
9Mo8	1	2		1									Mississippian
9Mo11				1									Mississippian
9Mo15	1												?
9Mo21									3				Woodland
9Mo30	6												?
9Mo34	4												?
9Mo35	1												?
9Mo42	2												?
9Mo49	4												?
9Mo56											1		Woodland
9Mo71	2												?
9Mo72	2	1											?
9Mo74	1									1			Woodland

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

SITE	Plain, Grit Temper	Eroded, Grit Temper	Plain, Sand Temper	Etowah	Woodstock	Line Block Stamp	Cord Marked	Brushed	Simple Stamped	Simple Stamped Overstamped	Check Stamped	Napier	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
9Mo75	1												?
9Mo78	1	1											?
9Mo82	1												?
9Mo92	27	1		1									Mississippian
9Mo93	118	9			1		1			3			Woodland
9Mo94	241	38	2	22				2					Mississippian
9Mo96	9	1											?
9Mo99	5	1											?
9Mo101	3												?
9Mo102				1									Mississippian
9Mo103	60	10											?
9Mo127	1												?
9Mo141		1			1								Woodland
9Mo157	33												?
9Mo158	21	2			1								Woodland
9Mo159	6		1		1								Woodland
9Mo160	9	1											?

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

SITE	Plain, Grit Temper	Eroded, Grit Temper	Plain, Sand Temper	Etowah	Woodstock	Line Block Stamp	Cord Marked	Brushed	Simple Stamped	Simple Stamped Overstamped	Check Stamped	Napier	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
9Mo161	58	9		2									Mississippian
9Mo163	16	4		2									Mississippian
9Mo164	2			1									Mississippian
9Mo169			1	1									Mississippian
9Mo170	290	29		3	2			1	2				Mississippian/ Woodland
9Mo171	49	11		1	1								Mississippian/ Woodland
9Mo177	2												?
9Mo178	1												?
9Mo186	6	5	5				1						Woodland
9Mo193	108	49	3				14		1	10	1		Woodland
9Mo194	37	16	5	9			2		2				Mississippian
9Mo195	16	3							1				Woodland
9Mo196	95	67	3			3	1		4				Mississippian
9Mo200	121	11	3		7	2							Woodland
9Mo203	5	1		1									Mississippian
9Mo204	1												?

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

SITE	Plain, Grit Temper	Eroded, Grit Temper	Plain, Sand Temper	Etowah	Woodstock	Line Block Stamp	Cord Marked	Brushed	Simple Stamped	Simple Stamped Overstamped	Check Stamped	Napier	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
9Mo206	102	18	1	1	1	1	2	1					Mississippian/ Woodland
9Mo207		1											?
9Mo208	49	11						2					?
9Mo210		1											?
9Mo237	15	6				2	1						Woodland
9Mo245	18	4			3	1							Woodland
9Mo261	12	1			1								Woodland
9Mo264	1												?
9Mo275	3								1				Woodland
9Mo286	94	8		2	3	6			4	2			Mississippian/ Woodland
9Mo293	86	8	5	1	1								Mississippian/ Woodland
9Mo312				1									Mississippian
9Mo316	7												?
9Mo323							1						Woodland
9Mo330	6		1										?
9Mo332	1												?

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC CERAMICS

SITE	Plain, Grit Temper	Eroded, Grit Temper	Plain, Sand Temper	Etowah	Woodstock	Line Block Stamp	Cord Marked	Brushed	Simple Stamped	Simple Stamped Overstamped	Check Stamped	Napier	COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION
9Mo344							1						Woodland
9Mo347	3		1										?
9Mo348	199	20	7	2									Mississippian

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	Whiteware	Creamware	Pearlware	Spongeware	Annularware	Blue Shell-edged	Green Shell-edged	Transfer Print	Blue Cobalt Slip	Salt Glazed Stoneware	Other Stoneware	Earthenware	Ironstone	Glass	Clay Pipe	Gunflint	Other Historic Artifacts	COMPONENTS
9Mo4	45		3			2				14	6							Early 19th Century
9Mo5	81									7	5		4	16				20th Century
9Mo14	18		1								3			4	2		1	Early 19th Century
9Mo15	3			1						1								Early 19th Century
9Mo17								1										Early 19th Century
9Mo23	14										2						1	20th Century
9Mo25	23										10			3			1	20th Century
9Mo26	15							1			3	1						Late 19th Century
9Mo27	7		2									2		5			1	Early 19th Century
9Mo28	3					1		1			1						2	Early 19th Century
9Mo31	20											7		2				Late 19th Century
9Mo35	3													4			6	20th Century
9Mo37	37	1	1							9	3		1	5	1		2	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries
9Mo38	11								1	5								Late 19th Century
9Mo40	16									2	1			2	1		1	Late 19th Century
9Mo41	16					1		1			3							Early 19th Century

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	Whiteware	Creamware	Pearlware	Spongeware	Annularware	Blue Shell-edged	Green Shell-edged	Transfer Print	Blue Cobalt Slip	Salt Glazed Stoneware	Other Stoneware	Earthenware	Ironstone	Glass	Clay Pipe	Gunflint	Other Historic Artifacts	COMPONENTS
9Mo45	2		1															Early 19th Century
9Mo49	39			1						2	7			8			4	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries
9Mo49-B	31		1								1		1	6	1		7	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries
9Mo53	11							1				1		1				Early 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo55	4		1															Early 19th Century
9Mo57	9									1	1	1		1			1	Late 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo65	20		4			6		1		3	3			1				Early 19th Century
9Mo69	42		1								4			8	1		13	Early 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo88	62		13	1	1	13	7	5		9	2							Early 19th Century
9Mo92	16										7			9			3	Late 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo95	17													5			2	Late 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo101	80		1							3	1	2		34			10	20th Century
9Mo114	6					1			1					2				Early 19th Century
9Mo118	48		1			1		1	1	22	3			29	1		5	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries
9Mo122	50				1						3			16			7	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	Whiteware	Creamware	Pearlware	Spongeware	Annularware	Blue Shell-edged	Green Shell-edged	Transfer Print	Blue Cobalt Slip	Salt Glazed Stoneware	Other Stoneware	Earthenware	Ironstone	Glass	Clay Pipe	Gunflint	Other Historic Artifacts	COMPONENTS
9Mo125	7	1								1				2				Early 19th Century
9Mo138	25													3				Late 19th Century
9Mo141	55		4							1	1			3			3	Early 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo146	35					1	1			1				1			1	Early 19th Century
9Mo147	10									1								Late 19th Century
9Mo170	3					2												Early 19th Century
9Mo176															1			Late 19th Century
9Mo181	37		2			1				4	2			7			1	Early and Late 19th Century
9Mo183	4		3															Early 19th Century
9Mo198	15	6				2	1		2	1							3	Early and Late 19th Century
9Mo204	97	2		5		1				19	7	2	1	43			42	Early and Late 19th Century
9Mo211	34									3	2	1		10			2	Late 19th Century
9Mo213	12		1			1				1				1				Early 19th Century
9Mo214	2					1				3								Early 19th Century
9Mo234	50	4		1	1			3		16	6			18		1	4	Early 19th, Late 19th, and 20th Centuries
9Mo238	7					1		2		5	3			13			4	Early 19th and 20th Centuries

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	Whiteware	Creamware	Pearlware	Spongeware	Annularware	Blue Shell-edged	Green Shell-edged	Transfer Print	Blue Cobalt Slip	Salt Glazed Stoneware	Other Stoneware	Earthenware	Ironstone	Glass	Clay Pipe	Gunflint	Other Historic Artifacts	COMPONENTS
9Mo250	38	1								3				11			3	Early and Late 19th Century
9Mo253	15							1		2	3	1		7			4	Late 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo274	33									4	2		1	10				Late 19th and 20th Centuries
9Mo277	32											1		3				20th Century
9Mo280	4											1					1	20th Century
9Mo281	29													7			1	20th Century
9Mo288	13				1							1		2	1		1	Late 19th Century
9Mo289	38		1	1		1					1							Early 19th Century
9Mo290	3					1		1									1	Early 19th Century
9Mo298	70					2		1			13			16	4		5	Late 19th Century
9Mo303	1					1												Early 19th Century
9Mo306	16		1															Early 19th Century
9Mo307	5		1															Early 19th Century
9Mo317				1						1*								Early 19th Century
9Mo335	5						1											Early 19th Century
9Mo343	9													1				?

*Rhenish Ware

APPENDIX V

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

SITE	Whiteware	Creamware	Pearlware	Spongeware	Annularware	Blue Shell-edged	Green Shell-edged	Transfer Print	Blue Cobalt Slip	Salt Glazed Stoneware	Other Stoneware	Earthenware	Ironstone	Glass	Clay Pipe	Gunflint	Other Historic Artifacts	COMPONENTS
9Mo344	4		1								2							Early 19th Century
9Mo345	13							1		3				3			1	Late 19th Century
9Mo346	10					1		1										Early 19th Century
9Mo348	5									1				1				?
9Mo350	7													4			1	20th Century

APPENDIX VI

RECOMMENDED RESEARCH AT THE PLANT SCHERER STONE MOUND LOCALITIES

The following recommendations for archaeological investigation of the Plant Scherer stone mounds is submitted based on those variables previously discussed:

1. Selection of a cluster of stone mounds in the plant area for additional archaeological research. The selected site should be undisturbed by any modern cultural activity and be located in the project area. It is recommended that Site 153 be selected as the location of additional research based on the following criteria:

   a. The site is undisturbed, with the exception of previous archaeological research.

   b. The testing of the large mound has resulted in the discovery of artifacts which provided information relating to the determination of age and cultural affiliation of the stone structure.

   c. The site contains a large number of stone mounds (82) from which a random sample can be selected and thoroughly tested.

The following recommendations are offered concerning archaeological research at Site 153:

1. Complete survey of the site area and production of a topographic map showing the size and distribution of all mounds at the site.

2. Complete excavation of the large mound.

3. Excavation of randomly selected areas immediately adjacent to the large mound to attempt to locate subsurface features or artifacts.

4. Excavation of a randomly selected 10% sample of the smaller mounds surrounding the large mound.

5. Limited testing of the areas between some of the selected smaller mounds to locate any subsurface features or artifacts.

6. Collection of soil for phosphate testing from all archaeological test excavations.

7. Collection of pollen samples from all archaeological test excavations.

   The palynological feasibility study described in Chapter V has demonstrated excellent pollen preservation in sediments obtained from both the modern surface and archaeological contexts. Information produced from additional study could have important bearings on a variety of problems including the relative contemporaneity of various mounds as well as providing insight into mound function.

APPENDIX VI (cont.)

8. Collection, where possible, of organic material from the mounds suitable for use in a radiocarbon determination.

In addition to the work carried out at Site 153, it would also be worthwhile to do a stratified random sample of all stone mounds in the project area. The basis for stratification of the mounds would be the grid cluster, the sample element being mounds. All stone mounds located in a specific grid cluster would form one strata from which a random sample of mounds would be selected. This procedure would be repeated for the remaining grid clusters resulting in a more representative sample of mounds selected for investigation with respect to physiographic variables associated with the mounds.