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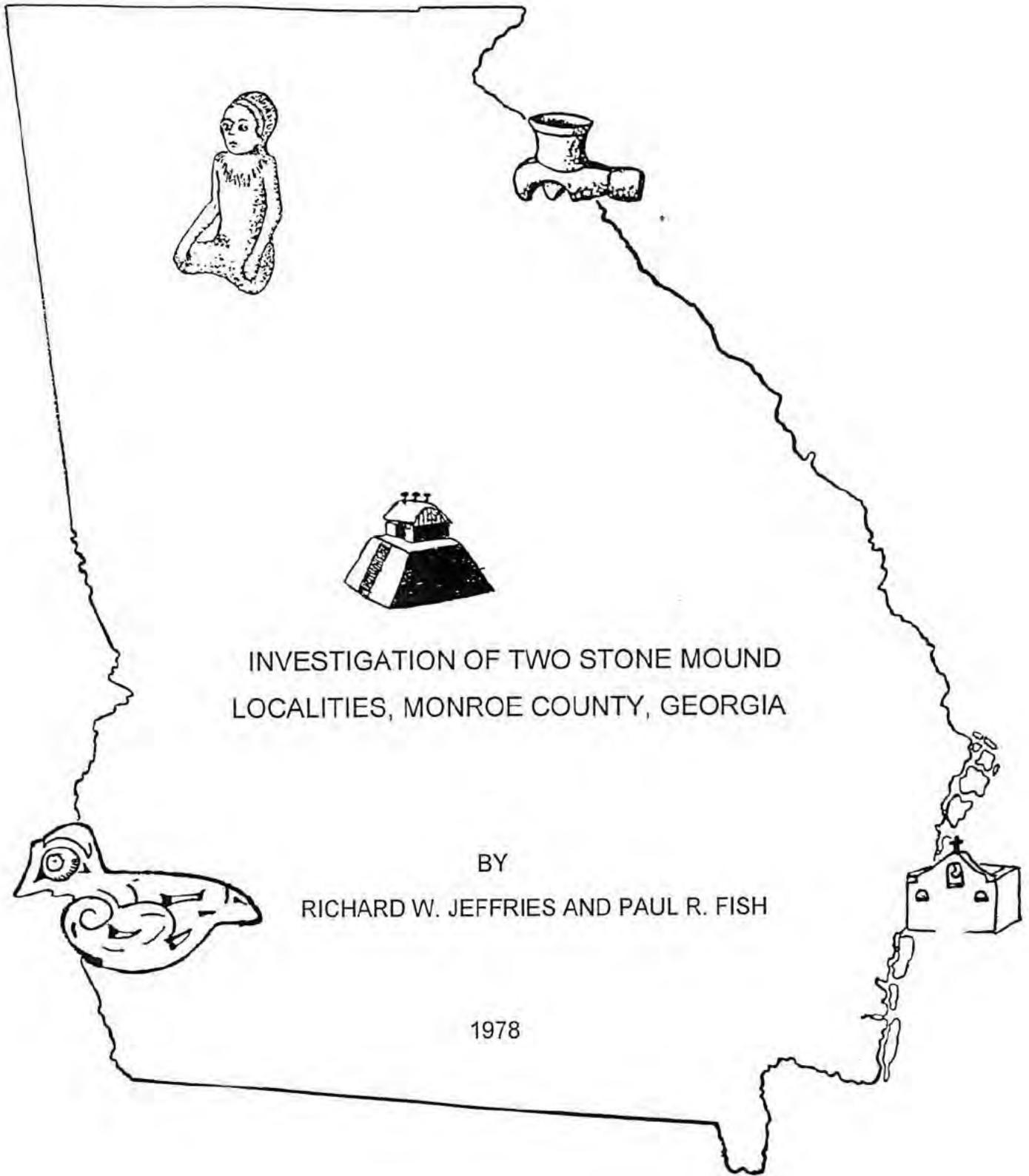
*Laboratory of Archaeology*

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA  
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REPORT NUMBER 17

# **INVESTIGATION OF TWO STONE MOUND LOCALITIES, MONROE COUNTY, GEORGIA**

RICHARD W. JEFFRIES AND PAUL R. FISH

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Department of Anthropology  
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Athens  
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## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of archaeological excavations at two stone mound localities (9Mol52 and 9Mol53) at the Georgia Power Company Robert W. Scherer plant site, Monroe County, Georgia. The stone mound sites were identified during the 1976 survey of the Scherer project area, and test excavations at one of the sites (9Mol53) demonstrated aboriginal construction (Fish, Fish and Jefferies 1978:24-36). The mounds were situated on a high ridge overlooking Berry Creek - an area scheduled for construction of an ash disposal area in early 1977.

The excavations were funded and supported in innumerable other ways by the Georgia Power Company. The field investigations were directed by University of Georgia archaeologist Gregory Paulk, who was assisted by Jeffery Thompson, Miles Sheffer, Charles Siegel and David Hansen. The excavations were conducted between February 5 and April 30, 1977 and required 170 man/days. An additional 110 man/days were needed for laboratory analysis and report preparation. Paul R. Fish and Richard W. Jefferies acted as principal investigators for this project.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Plant Scherer Project area is located several miles west of the Ocmulgee River in Monroe County, Georgia. Monroe County is in the southern portion of the Piedmont physiographic province near its juncture with the Coastal Plain. The topography of the area is generally rolling to hilly and has been shaped by the erosion of an ancient plain. The more hilly relief is from one to three miles west of the Ocmulgee River where the land surface breaks rapidly towards the river bottom and is cut into a series of narrow, steep ridges. Elevation ranges from around 400 to 550 feet above sea level and streams are often entrenched as much as 150 feet below the present surface (Long et al. 1922:5-6)

The two stone mound sites (9Mol52 and 9Mol53) are situated on adjacent hills several miles west of the Ocmulgee River. The sites overlook Berry Creek, a minor tributary of the Ocmulgee (See Figure 1). At each site, large stone mounds are situated on the hill tops while the small ones are scattered over the slopes descending to Berry Creek.

Geological formations near the sites consist of crystalline and semi-crystalline, igneous and metamorphosed igneous rocks. Gneiss, schist, granite and quartz are the most common bedrock materials. The more resistant rocks such as quartz and quartzite commonly occur as outcrops, soil inclusions and gravel in stream channels. Mica and ochre are other potentially important minerals found in the immediate vicinity.

Soils surrounding the two sites are generally classified as residual and the types are quite diversified when compared with the remainder of Monroe County. Good agricultural land composed of various types of sandy clay loam is found in the bottomlands along Berry Creek and on the adjacent hilltops.

Vegetation is presently a mixed soft and hardwood forest. Many of the larger trees have been removed by logging activities in recent years. Local informants report that prior to the recent logging activities, the hills were covered with large trees including varieties of oak, hickory, pine, gum and poplar. The general appearance of the present forest cover suggests that the area has not been under cultivation for many years.

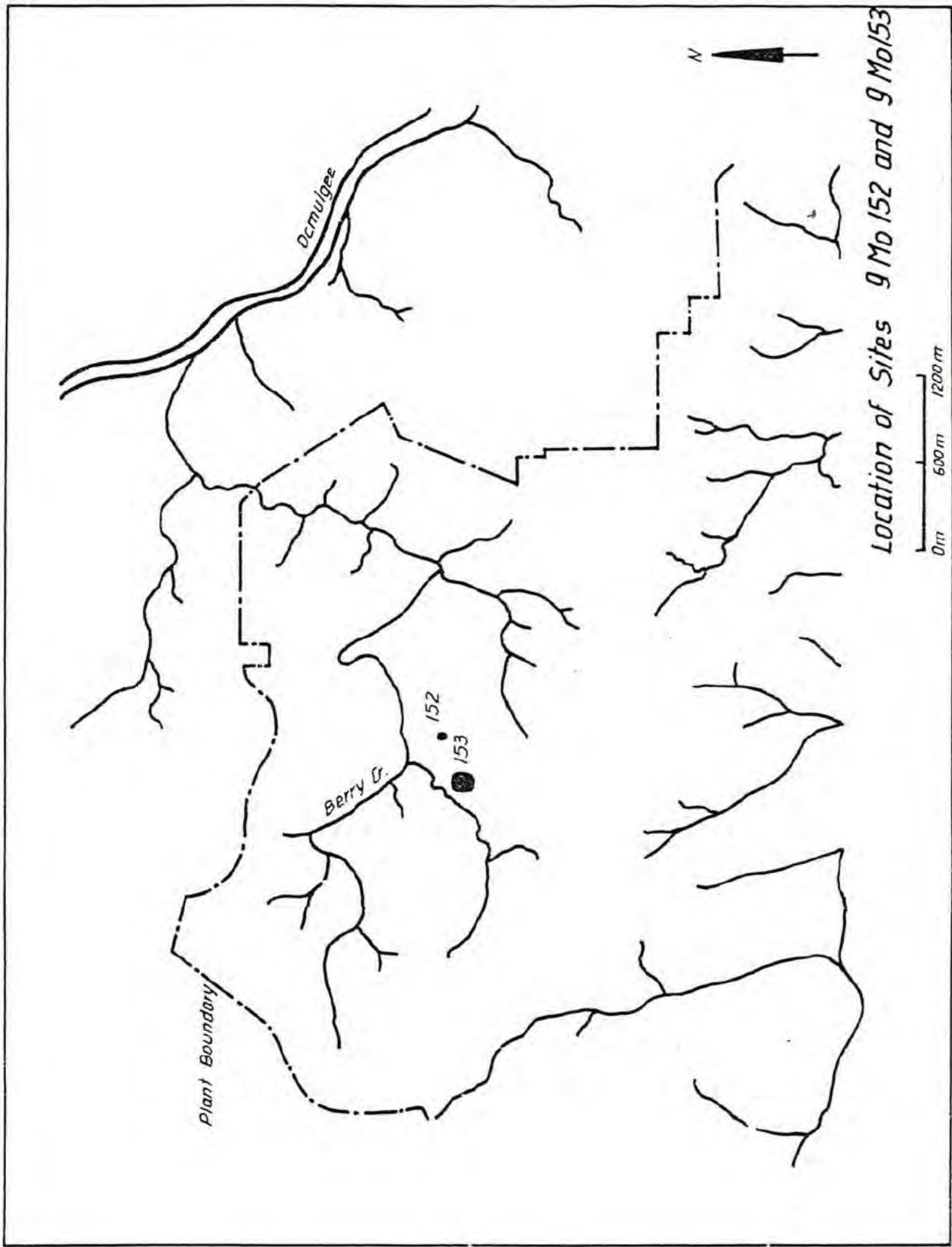


Figure 1. Location of Sites 9Mo152 and 9Mo153 in Plant Scherer Area.

## 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 settlements 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 materials 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 Cherokee, 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)

The previous discussion provides clear evidence for the existence of 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 date to the 1700-1709 period, it is highly unlikely that the phenomena being observed was the result of non-aboriginal 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) that they were burial structures where individuals were buried temporarily until their bones could be gathered; or 3) that they were the permanent burial structures of dead individuals. If some of the stone piles were used as monuments to mark only the location of a death, 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 aboriginal origin of some stone mounds. It is also possible 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 built by a single group of people at a particular point in time, the function of the structures would still require clarification.

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 absence of associated artifacts. Since this is a consistent feature of stone structures, Smith suggests that a conscious effort may have been made to prevent "the intrusion of profane objects of everyday life into these places" (1962:34). The one feature that seems to be common to most stone constructions described by Smith is their 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 are contemporaneous with stone mounds. Based on evidence which will be discussed later in more detail, Smith (1962:35) assigns the mounds and effigies to the Late Archaic - Early Woodland period.

Research in the Southeast and the Midwest has not supported the hypothesis that all stone mounds were built during the same

time period. The presence of stone mounds may not necessarily reflect cultural affiliation or chronological position but simply the availability of stone in a given area. 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 Tunacunnee 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 ear-spools, 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  $\pm$  95 (UGA-ML-8) obtained on organic material from a burial located in a central submound burial pit at the Tunacunnee site supports a hypothesis of interaction among various 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 from one of the stone mounds provided dates of A.D. 280  $\pm$  50 and A.D. 140  $\pm$  90 (Oakley 1976:35-36).

The Shaw Mound, located near Cartersville, Georgia, contained a number of artifacts that closely resemble the Tunacunnee material. Waring (1945) reported that the Shaw Mound was a stone mound 15.2 meters in diameter and 3.1 meters 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 4.9 and 5.5 meters 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 9.1 meters in diameter and 3.1 meters 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. The single artifact having a burial association was a broken steatite monitor pipe located 31 centimeters 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 5.5 meters high and 24.4 meters 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 structure.

The Coker Ford site, located in the Weiss Reservoir in northeast Alabama consisted of two large circular stone covered burial mounds and an associated habitation area. The two mounds consisted structurally of a mound core of earth covered by a layer of humus and rock. One of these mounds measured 10.7 meters in diameter and 1.1 meters in height. Numerous burials were recovered from the two mounds. Ceramic material from the mounds consisted largely of plain and brushed limestone tempered wares such as Mulberry Creek Plain and Flint River Brushed. On the basis of these ceramic associations, these mounds are viewed as having been built during the Middle Woodland Period (De Jarnette et. al. 1973:145).

A stone capped mound 15.2 meters long, 10.7 meters wide and 1.4 meters high was found at the Lanier Cobia site, located some 6 miles east of the Coker Ford site. The predominant ceramic material at the Lanier Cobia site was Long Branch Fabric Marked which is generally assigned to the earlier part of the Woodland Period (De Jarnette et. al. 1973:166).

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 15.2 x 16.8 meters, and was 1.2 meters 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 8.5 x 6.1 meters, and was 91 centimeters 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 from the site included copper earspools, marine shell, a platform pipe, a slate gorget, mica, and "flint knives" (Shetrone 1924:345-47).

Evidence for the continued use of stone mounds into the early historic period has been found in the Southeast. The 18th century town of Keowee was located on the west bank of the Keowee River in present day South Carolina. A large stone mound approximately 9.0 meters in diameter and 1.0 meter high was located on a hill west of the town. The mound was encircled by a number of smaller "rock clusters" that consisted of either flat stones ringed with rocks or small, loosely grouped piles of rocks. In 1957, one of these small mounds located near the large mound was excavated by a group of amateur archaeologists. All of the material removed from the mound was carefully passed through window screen resulting in the recovery of a large number of black and white European "seed beads," a brass belt buckle or strap clasp and a .45 cal. lead musket ball. No bones were observed during the excavation of the mound. The feature from which this material was excavated was approximately 60 centimeters in diameter and, according to M. Williams (Personal Communication, 1977), did not appear to be a burial. Later excavation of the large mound at the site by the Institute of Archaeology, University of South Carolina, disclosed scattered late historic and aboriginal material (Marshal Williams, Personal Communication, 1977).

The data collected at the Keowee site is significant in that it supports accounts of early travelers through the Southeast reporting the construction of small stone mounds by the aboriginal inhabitants. Most archaeological interpretations of stone mounds have concluded that these structures date to the Woodland Period. Data presented here emphasizes that the cultural or temporal affiliation of stone structures cannot be assigned on the basis of their exterior appearance alone.

A second category of stone constructions found in the interior Southeast are small stone mound clusters. These clusters consist

of varying numbers of small piles of stones which are often located on slopes or hilltops. Excavation of a large number of these small mounds throughout piedmont and upland Georgia have resulted in the recovery of very little cultural data.

Sites 152 and 153 at Plant Scherer collectively contain well over 100 of these small mounds and they are present on other sites in the Plant Scherer project area. Several other of these stone mound clusters have been investigated in Georgia and Alabama. A group of over 100 small stone mounds has recently been located in Dade County, Georgia. The mound group is located in the northeast corner of Johnson's Crook, part of Lookout Valley, on the west side of Lookout Mountain. All of the mounds in the group are similar in form and structure, being roughly conical in shape and built entirely of limestone rocks. The mounds range in size from 1.5 to 4.5 meters in diameter and from 60 to 90 centimeters in height. The mound group is subdivided into 5 subgroups reflecting the different spatial positions of the mounds. Cluster I is situated on the floodplain of a small mountain stream; Clusters II - IV are located on the tops and sides of ridges above the stream and Cluster V consists of mounds located on a bluff near the top of Lookout Mountain. A randomly selected sample of mounds from each cluster was chosen for excavation. A wide variety of excavation strategies were utilized. No cultural material was found in or around any of these mounds.

The Johnson's Crook mound group is of particular interest because of its proximity to the Tunacunnhee site and the strategic location of the mound group with respect to transportation and communication lines. The mounds are located adjacent to one of the few access routes through the bluff which extends along the western side of Lookout Mountain. Historical records indicate that this route was the site of one of the first roads built over Lookout Mountain in the 19th century and for many years was the only route over the mountain in that area. Archaeological evidence from prehistoric sites above and below the mound group suggests that this route was quite extensively utilized by prehistoric population.

None of the many hypotheses formulated through the years to help explain the origin of these small stone mounds (e.g. agricultural clearing, road or building construction, tree falls, etc.) seem to be applicable to the Johnson's Crook stone mounds. Unfortunately, no data has been collected to support the alternate hypothesis of aboriginal origin.

A similar situation to that found in Johnson's Crook has been encountered in the Little Bear Creek Reservoir in northwest Alabama (Oakley and Futato 1975). Oakley reports that two different types of stone mound sites were discovered in the reservoir. One category of stone mounds consisted of isolated large limestone mounds located above the floodplain near limestone outcroppings.

Three mounds of this type were found. The second category of mounds is similar to those found at the Plant Scherer and Johnson's Crook sites. Three clusters of stone heaps or mounds were found on the slopes and crests of hills adjacent to the upper portion of the reservoir. One of the clusters containing 9 mounds was investigated, but no diagnostic prehistoric cultural material was recovered. The other two mound groups contained 75 and 20-30 structures respectively.

Several attempts have recently been made to formulate and test hypotheses concerning the origin of clusters of small mounds found in many parts of the interior Southeast. The following hypotheses are commonly utilized to attempt to explain the presence of these stone structures:

1. Stone mounds are the results of land clearing activity in the immediate vicinity of the mounds.
2. Stone mounds are the results of stones being carried and dumped by a wagon or truck from a more distant location.
3. Stone mounds are formed naturally by geological processes.
4. Stone mounds are formed by tree falls uplifting stone in the ground around the tree.
5. Stone mounds represent collections of raw material for construction activities such as building houses, roads, or bridges.

The above hypotheses were formulated by the author in 1974, but a very similar set of hypotheses has been independently derived by Oakley concerning the aforementioned stone mound clusters in the Little Bear Creek Reservoir in Alabama (Oakley and Futato 1975:262-65). Oakley was able to logically reject his hypotheses concerning the historical or natural origin of the Little Bear Creek stone mound clusters. For several reasons, these hypotheses also can be rejected for the stone mound clusters at Site 152 and 153 at Plant Scherer.

1. If the mounds were built as a result of clearing the immediate area of stones to facilitate plowing, the job was very piecemeal because of the large number of stones remaining on the ground surface today.
2. If the mounds were built from rocks hauled from other fields by farmers, it would be expected that the rocks would be placed at the top or bottom of the hills, not spread over the entire hillside.

3. If the mounds were the result of natural geological processes, as believed by some observers, it would be expected that the mounds would occur in other geologically similar areas.
4. If the mounds could be explained by the treefall hypotheses, it would be expected that treefalls would create these structures in other similar environmental situations.
5. If the mounds were the consequence of people collecting construction material for building purposes, it would be expected that the piles of stone would have been removed from the collection areas. With the exception of chimneys and fireplaces, stone was not widely used for construction purposes in the middle Georgia area.

As with the Bear Creek mounds and many other similar sites throughout the Southeast, these hypotheses concerning the natural or historical origin of many clusters of small stone mounds do not seem supported. Unfortunately, little diagnostic cultural material has been found in association with these sites that would clearly indicate a prehistoric origin.

## PROBLEM ORIENTATION AND RESEARCH GOALS

Large numbers of stone mounds and other stone structures found scattered across the peidmont and mountainous sections of the Southeast have been discussed. While determination of the age and cultural affiliation of these stone structures has been a subject of controversy among Southeastern archaeologists for many years, there have been very few well designed research projects to provide substantive information on which to base this speculation and interpretation.

Archaeological survey of the Plant Scherer site area disclosed 22 sites which contained from 1 to 92 stone mounds. Many of the stone mounds in the project area have been severely disturbed by logging, bulldozing or agricultural activity. Relatively few of the larger clusters of mounds remain undisturbed. Nonetheless, the opportunity existed in the Plant Scherer project to collect data that might have bearing on questions developed through previous research.

Previous research concerning mounds has shown that their nature and origin cannot be satisfactorily determined using surface appearance and location as the sole criteria. The excavation of test trenches in the large stone mound at Site 153 in 1974 and 1976 disclosed material which was quite valuable in gaining insight into its age and function.

In anticipation of the possibility for additional field study, the following research design was prepared and submitted to the Georgia Power Company:

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 was recommended that Site 153 be selected as the location of additional research based on the following criteria:
  - a. The site was largely undisturbed, with the exception of previous archaeological research.
  - b. The testing of the large mound had 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 contained a large number of stone mounds (92) from which a random sample could be selected and thoroughly tested.
2. The following recommendations were offered concerning archaeological research at Site 153:

- a. Complete survey of the site and production of a topographic map showing the size and distribution of all mounds at the site.
- b. Complete excavation of the large mound.
- c. Excavation of randomly selected areas immediately adjacent to the large mound to locate subsurface features or artifacts.
- d. Excavation of a randomly selected sample of the smaller mounds surrounding the large mound.
- e. Limited testing of the areas between some of the selected smaller mounds to locate any subsurface features or artifacts.
- f. Collection of soil for phosphate testing from all archaeological test excavations.
- g. Collection of pollen samples from all archaeological test excavations.
- h. Collection, where possible, of organic material from the mounds suitable for use in a radiocarbon determination.

A similar research strategy was followed during excavation of the Site 152 stone mounds.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SITE 152

Site 152 consisted of three large stone mounds and 52 small stone mounds. The large mounds, designated as Mounds A, B and C (Figure 2), were located in a cluster on the crest of a hill on the south side of Berry Creek. The smaller mounds were scattered over the north and east slopes of the hill at a distance of 20 to 140 yards from the large mounds. Site 152 was located approximately 350 yards northeast of the large stone mound at Site 153.

Initial work at the site involved clearing of the surfaces of the large mounds (Figures 3, 4 and 5). Each of the large mounds was surveyed and mapped prior to excavation. The following is a list of measurements from Mounds A, B and C:

Mound	N-S Dimension	E-W Dimension	Height
A	7.2 meters	7.3 meters	60 centimeters
B	9.5 meters	undetermined	75 centimeters
C	8.0 meters	9.5 meters	55 centimeters

All three mounds were quite similar in shape, size and method of construction. The mounds were generally circular, dome-shaped structures built entirely of various sizes of rocks. Very little soil was found among the stones in the mounds. Some soil build-up was noted in the basal area which can be attributed to the deposition of humus material washed downward from the upper portion of the mounds.

Mounds B and C had been previously disturbed by modern activities. Mound B was severely damaged by road grading machinery during the construction of a logging road through the site area. Most of the western half of the mound had been destroyed and much of the remainder of the mound was buried under the debris from the western half. Any features or cultural material in the western half of Mound B would have been severely damaged or destroyed by this activity.

The center of Mound C had been disturbed by the digging of a large pit which extended to the subsoil below the mound. The pit was undoubtedly the result of attempts by pothunters to locate any buried "treasure" in the mounds. Several other large craters scattered around the southern edge of the site provided evidence of additional pothunting activity at the site. Some of these were reported by local residents to be test pits dug by archaeologists who visited the site 10 - 20 years ago, while other pits were probably the consequence of less academically oriented endeavors by local treasure seekers. No reports exist of any material being found in any of the mounds at the site.

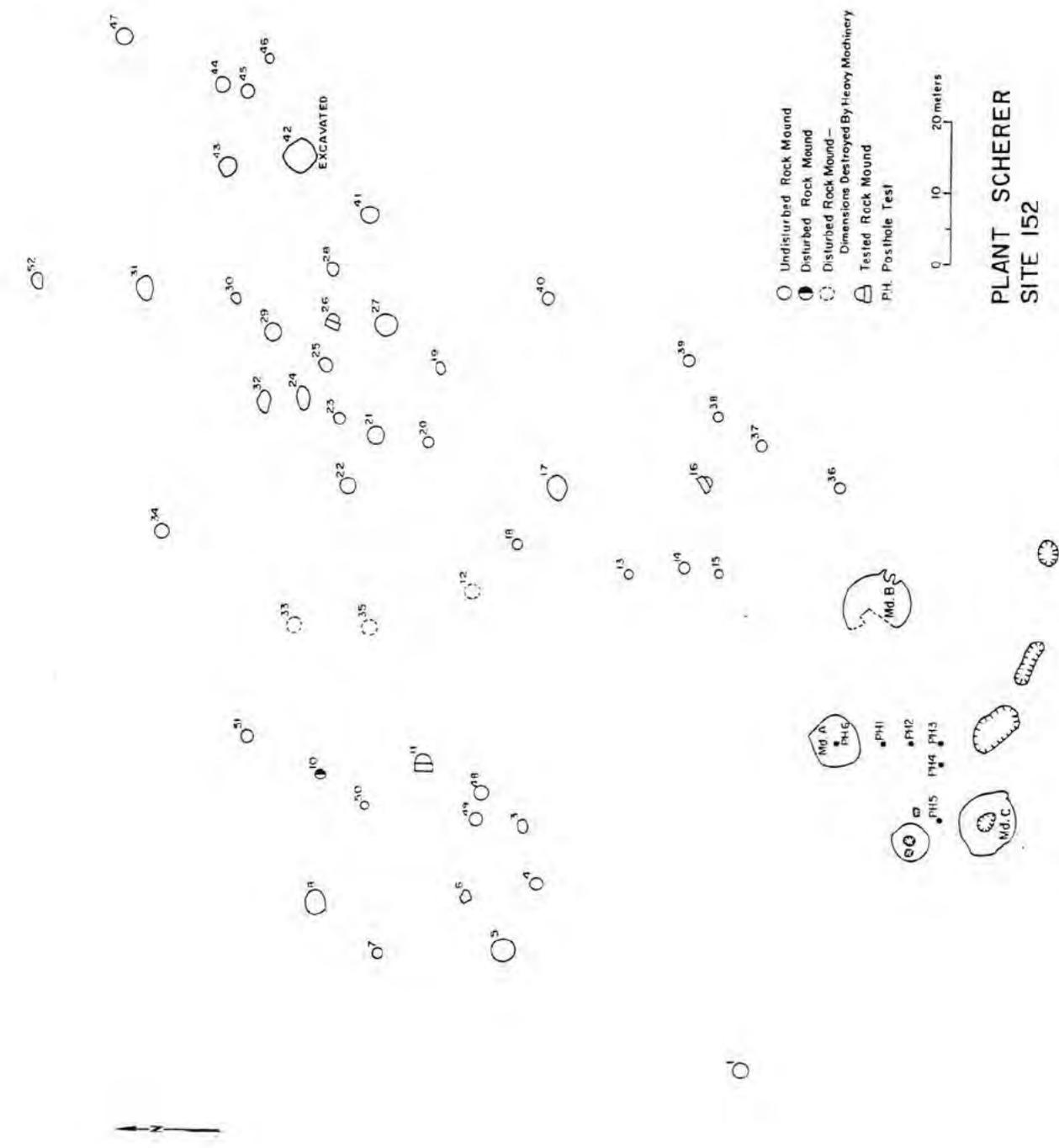


Figure 2. Distribution of Stone Mounds--Site 152.

# PLANT SCHERER-SITE 152 MOUND A, B & C

-  Boulders
-  Man-Made Depressions
-  Depressions-Possible/Rolled Stump
-  Posthole Test

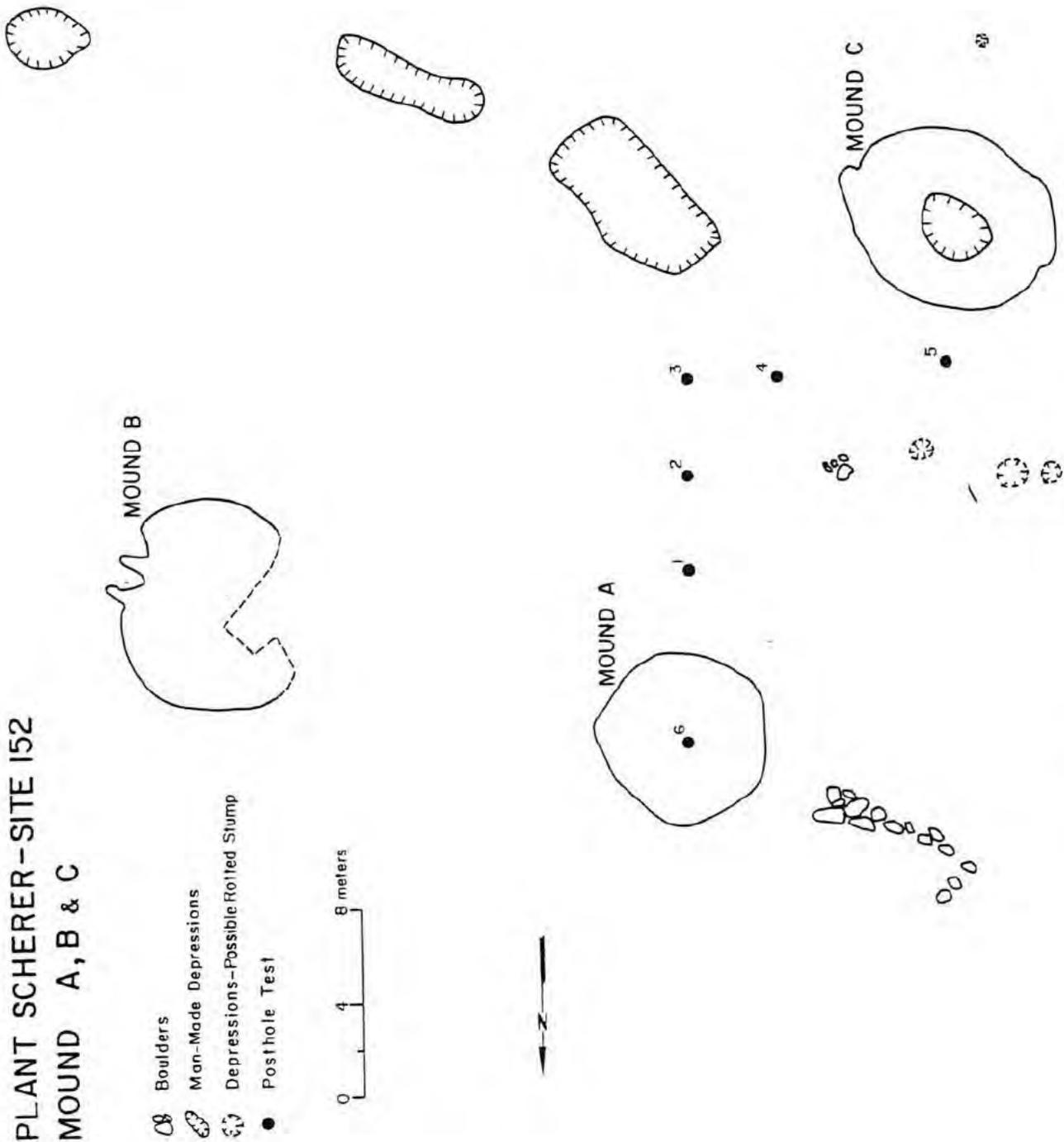
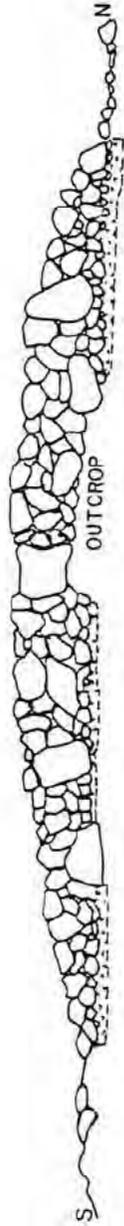
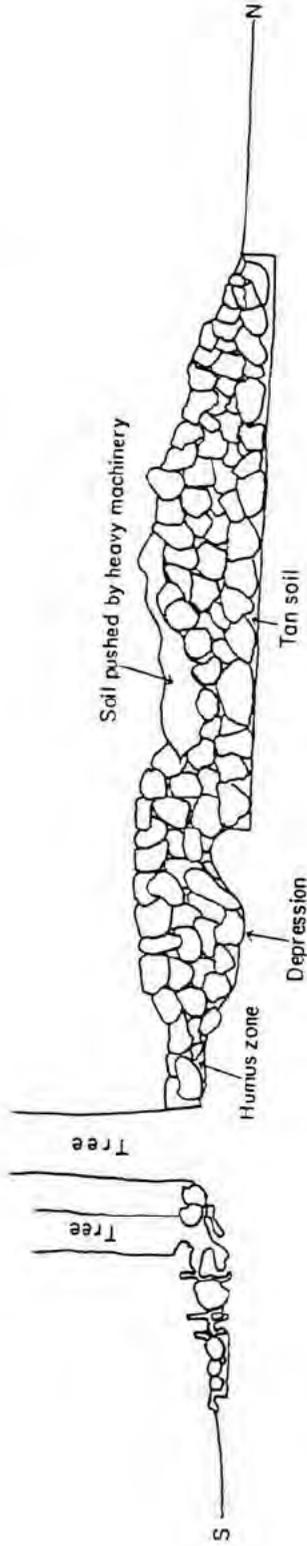
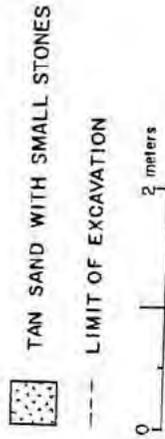


Figure 3. Mound A, B and C--Site 152.



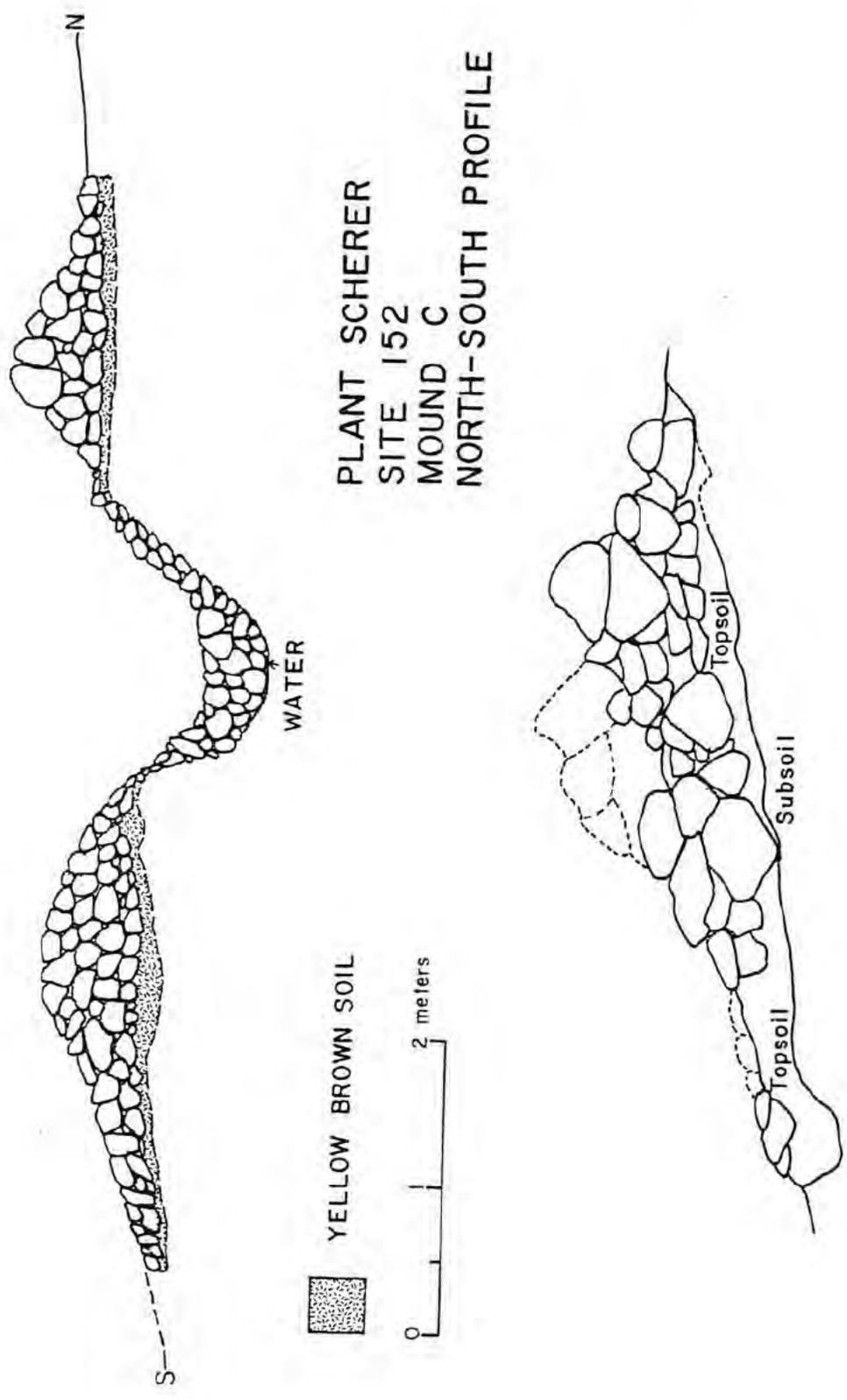
PLANT SCHERER  
SITE 152  
MOUND A  
NORTH-SOUTH PROFILE



PLANT SCHERER  
SITE 152  
MOUND B  
NORTH-SOUTH PROFILE



Figure 4. Cross Section of Mound A and Mound B--Site 152.



PLANT SCHERER  
SITE 152  
SMALL MOUND NO.11

Figure 5. Cross Section of Mound C and Mound 11--Site 152.

Site 152 contained at least 52 smaller stone mounds in addition to the three large stone structures designated as Mounds A, B and C. The smaller stone structures were located to the north and northeast of the large mounds at a distance of 60 to 520 feet and ranged in size from 80 centimeters to 5.0 meters in diameter and from 35 to 100 centimeters in height. Most of the mounds were situated on the hillside between the large mounds and Berry Creek.

Each of the 52 mounds was mapped and plotted on a site map to be used in analyzing locational relationships. All mounds were cleared of brush and other debris to obtain an accurate measurement of their size and shape. The north-south, east-west and height dimensions were recorded for all mounds (Appendix A). In view of the limited time allocated to excavate the small mounds, the decision was made to select a random sample of the structures for testing. The mounds selected for testing were excavated using the following procedures:

- a. A detailed contour map was drawn of the mound.
- b. A center line was extended through the mound along a randomly selected compass bearing to select portion of mound to be excavated.
- c. Half of the mound was excavated and a profile was established along the mound centerline.
- d. The profile of the mound was recorded.
- e. Pollen and soil samples were collected from the mound base.
- f. Test excavations were made in the mound floor and in the area adjacent to the mound to determine the presence of any features or cultural material.

Mounds 11, 16, 26, and 42 were selected for excavation at Site 152. Mound 11 was located approximately 180 feet north and downslope from Mound A (Figure 2). The mound measured 2.3 meters by 2.8 meters and was 90 centimeters high (Figure 5, Plate 1). Excavation of the west half of Mound 11 disclosed that the upper portion of the mound consisted of a layer of large and small stones 25 - 50 centimeters in diameter. Below this layer was a second layer formed by various size stones with humus among the stones. All of the stones and humus were removed from the excavation area to a depth of 20 centimeters where the sterile yellow clay subsoil was encountered. Areas adjacent to Mound 11 were also excavated in order to ascertain the presence of any features or cultural material. No material was recovered from within or around the mound.



PLATE 1. Excavation of Mound 11--Site 152



PLATE 2. Mound 42--Site 152

Mound 16 was located approximately 120 feet northeast of Mound A, near the top of the hill (Figure 2). It measured 2.2 meters by 1.7 meters and was 70 centimeters high (Figure 6). A similar excavation procedure was followed during the excavation of this mound. A southwest-northeast centerline was established through the mound and the northwest half of the mound was selected for testing. Excavation of Mound 16 disclosed a situation similar to that found in Mound 11. The upper portion of the structure consisted of various size stones, while the lower portion of the mound was composed of stone with humus soil between the rocks. Excavation was extended into the yellow clay subsoil; no features or cultural material were encountered.

Mound 26 was situated approximately 300 feet northeast of Mound A (Figure 2). The mound measured 1.6 by 1.9 meters and was 65 centimeters high (Figure 6). The structure of Mound 26 was identical to that of the first two mounds. The western half of the mound was selected for excavation. Features and cultural materials were absent.

Mound 42 was located 360 feet northeast of Mound A (Figure 2). Mound 42 was the largest of the small stone mounds on the slope below Mounds A, B and C at Site 152. The mound measured 5.0 by 4.7 meters and was 80 centimeters high (Plate 2). A 1.0 meter wide test trench was excavated along the southeast side of the northeast-southwest centerline placed through the mound. A number of large boulders in a semicircular pattern were encountered in the central portion of the mound during the excavation of the trench. A second trench was placed through the mound from the northwest, intersecting the first trench at a right angle in the center of the mound. Several additional large stones were found in the second trench; however, they were not arranged in any discernible pattern. Both of the test trenches were excavated to a depth of 20 centimeters into the yellow clay subsoil. No features or cultural materials were recovered during the excavation of this mound.

Mound A was the first large mound to be excavated at Site 152. The mound was located on the northwest side of the hilltop above Berry Creek, 60 feet northwest of Mound B and 75 feet northeast of Mound C (Figure 3). Mound A was approximately 7.2 meters in diameter and 60 centimeters high. A depression 70 centimeters in diameter and 50 centimeters deep was located in the center of the top of the mound indicating pothunting activity.

Prior to the initiation of the excavation of Mound A, the mound and the area immediately adjacent to the mound were cleared of all vegetation, leaves and other debris to clearly establish the limits of the edge of the mound structure. Mound A was surveyed and a contour map of the mound was prepared for use during the excavation phase of the project. The excavation of Mound A

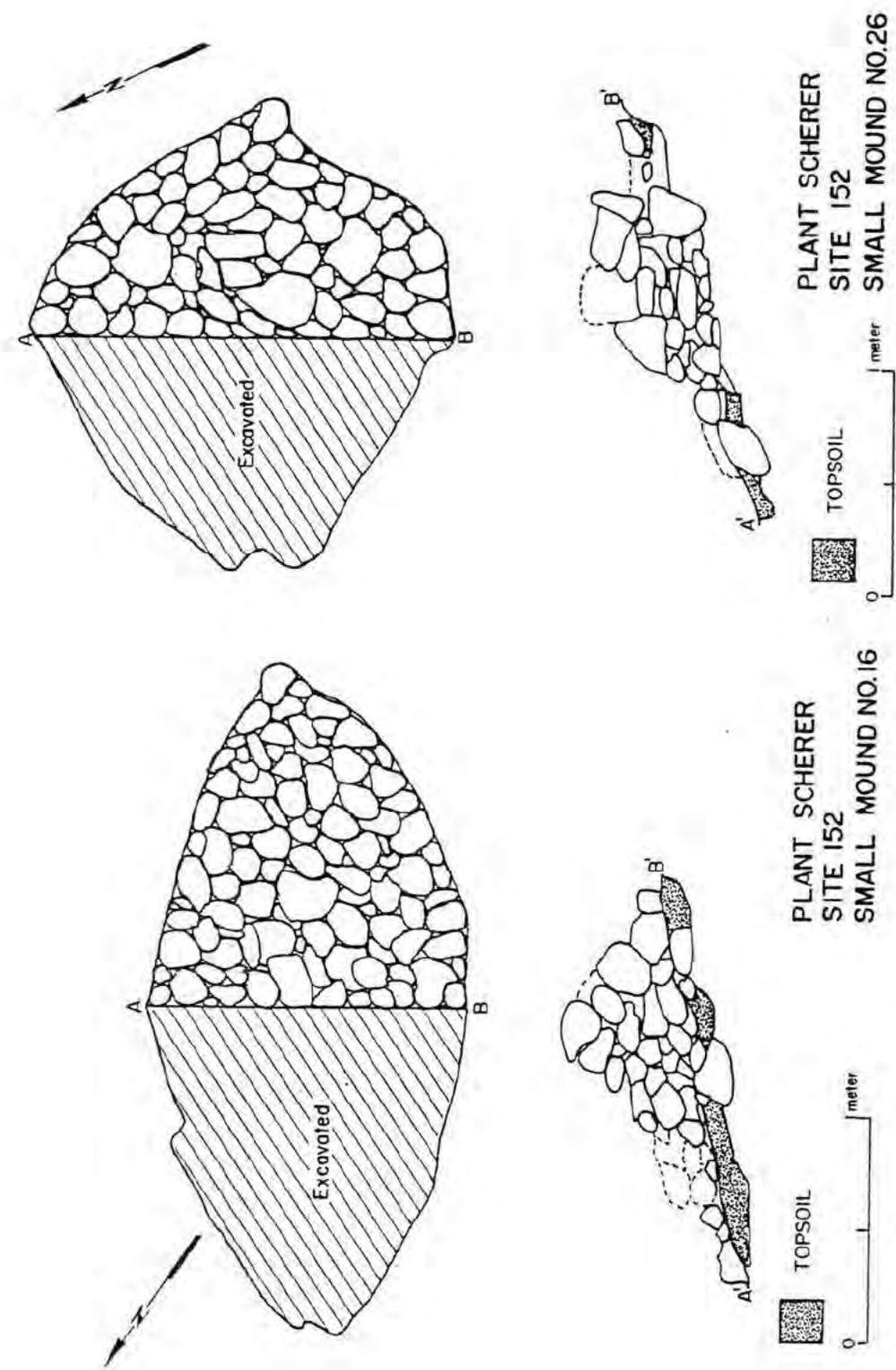


Figure 6. Plan and Cross Section of Mound 16 and 26--Site 152.

was started by placing Trench 1 through the mound (Plate 3). The trench extended from a point north of the northern edge of Mound A, through the central portion of the mound, to a point several yards south of the southern edge. Trench 1 was oriented north-south and was 9.5 meters long and 50 centimeters wide. A profile was established along the western side of Trench 1 to use in recording the internal structural characteristics of the mound (Figure 4). Excavation disclosed that the upper portion of the mound was composed of rocks of varying weight and size (0 - 35 centimeters below surface). The weight of these rocks ranged from a few pounds to well over 100 pounds, with the larger rocks tending to be concentrated in the lower level of the mound. No features or cultural material were encountered during the excavation of the upper part of the mound structure in Trench 1.

The lower portion of Mound A (35 - 60 centimeters below surface) was primarily stone, but a considerable amount of humus was found among the rocks at that level. The rock-humus zone overlay a third layer (greater than 60 centimeters below surface) consisting of rocks and yellow-brown clay soil. Numerous large boulders protruding from below were present in both the rock-humus and yellow-brown soil zones. Excavation of Trench 1 continued until all of the moveable rocks were removed from the mound structure and the pre-mound surface of the mound was exposed.

No artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Trench 1; however, three features (Features 1 - 3) containing fragments of bone were encountered in the humus zone near the base of Mound A (Table 1). Identification of the skeletal material has been restricted by the fragmentary nature of the remains. The identified specimens have been classified as Odocoileus virginianus (deer) and Terrapene carolina (box turtle). The faunal remains in Trench 1 were collected near the center of the mound in the humus-rock layer 35 - 50 centimeters below the surface of Mound A. Many of the bone fragments were found below the rocks, an almost certain indication of intentional placement. Disposition of the skeletal material suggested that the bones were not placed in any structure or container at the time of placement in the mound.

The remaining portion of the eastern half of Mound A was removed using the same techniques utilized in the excavation of Trench 1. No additional material was recovered from this area. A second trench (Trench 2) was placed through the mound in an east-west direction, intersecting the north-south trench at the center of the mound, and revealing a structurally similar situation to that found in the eastern side of Mound A.

The two remaining parts of Mound A to the north and south of Trench 2 were removed disclosing two occurrences of faunal material in the southwestern sector (Features 4 and 7) and one occurrence of bone in the northwest sector (Feature 5) (Table 1).



PLATE 3. Excavation Trench 1--Mound A--Site 152



PLATE 4. Mound B--Site 152

TABLE 1  
 Description of Features from Site 152  
Mound A

Feature Number	Description of Material	Location
1A	Deer--left humerus Deer--upper molar	Trench 1--40cm bs
1B	Unidentified bone	Trench 1--45cm bs
1C	Unidentified bone	Trench 1--38cm bs
1D	Deer--vertebrae Deer--proximal radius	Trench 1--38cm bs
1E	Turtle--plastron	Trench 1--49cm bs
2	Turtle--plastron	Trench 1--26cm bs
3	Deer--right molars Deer--astragalus	Trench 1--40cm bs
4	Deer--mandible, right molar <sub>1</sub> right molar <sub>2</sub>	SW Sector--47cm bs
5	Unidentified--bone	NW Sector--54cm bs
7	Turtle--plastron	SW Sector--45cm bs

All three of these features were found in the humus-rock layer near the mound base.

Upon removal of all of the above ground portion of Mound A, the mound floor was carefully examined for an indication of the presence of submound structures or features. None were observed. A 1.5 by 1.5 meter excavation unit was placed near the center of the base of Mound A and excavated to a depth of 30 centimeters to test further for the presence of submound features. No features or cultural material were encountered.

Mound B was the second mound selected for excavation at Site 152 (Figure 3). The mound was located on the east side of the hilltop above Berry Creek. Mound B was the largest of the three large stone mounds at the site, but was also the most disturbed by recent construction activity. Mound B was estimated to have been originally about 10.0 meters in diameter and 75 centimeters high, but most of the west side of the mound had been removed at the time of construction of a logging road through the site.

Mound B, as with the other two large mounds, was cleared of all vegetation prior to the initiation of excavation in order to define the limits of the mound structure and to facilitate the preparation of a contour map (Plate 4). The external appearance of Mound B closely resembled that of Mound A. Rocks of various sizes were piled directly on the ground surface and little or no soil was present among the rocks in the upper portion of the mound.

Excavation of Mound B was started by the removal of the upper part of the stone mantle on the east side of the mound. Upon removal of all rocks in the eastern half of the mound, two trenches were placed in the mound floor. Trench 1 was started at a point several yards north of the northern edge of Mound B and extended through the center of the mound to a point beyond the southern margin of the stone mantle. Trench 1 was oriented north-south and measured 9.6 meters long and 1.5 meters wide. A second trench, designated Trench 2, originated on the eastern edge of Mound B and perpendicularly intersected Trench 1 at the center. A profile was established along the west side of Trench 1 to be utilized in recording the internal structural characteristics of the mound. Three strata were identified in the profile (Figure 4). The upper portion of the mound consisted of a rock mantle similar to the one described in Mound A. Underlying the mantle was a layer of rock and humus representing the accumulation of organic debris washed down through the outer surface of the mound. A third level consisted of large rocks and yellow-brown soil, and probably represents the intrusion of rocks used in mound construction into the premound ground surface. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated to a depth of several centimeters into the sterile yellow-brown clay subsoil in an

attempt to locate submound features or cultural material. The results of these tests were negative. Several basin shaped depressions were noted during the excavation of Trench 1 and tentatively identified as features, but the absence of any cultural material makes the nature of these depressions unclear. It is quite likely that they represent naturally occurring depressions in the mound floor. Upon completion of the excavation of Trenches 1 and 2 the remaining portion of the stone mantle of Mound B was removed and the mound floor excavated.

No artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Mound B, but as in the excavation of Mound A, numerous bone fragments were scattered over the mound floor below the rock-humus layer. A total of 23 concentrations of bone was found in Mound B. Most of the skeletal material was quite small and fragmented, which greatly inhibited identification. The identifiable pieces consisted of the long bones and vertebrae of deer and plastron of box turtle. No human skeletal material was identified. Table 2 provides a complete listing of feature descriptions from Mound B.

Mound C was located on the southwest side of the hilltop at Site 152 (Figures 3 and 5). The mound was a circular dome shaped structure approximately 8.5 meters in diameter and 55 centimeters in height (Plate 5). The external appearance of the mound was identical to Mounds A and B. Pothunting activity was evident in the center of Mound C in the form of a large hole which extended downward through the rock mantle to the mound floor. Apparently an attempt had been made to continue the excavation into the submound area.

A similar excavation strategy was utilized in the excavation of Mound C as employed at the other mounds. The rock mantle on the eastern half of the mound was removed and a 1.5 meter wide trench designated as Trench 1 was placed along a north-south line through the center of the mound. The humus and rock zone underlying the rock mantle was removed and the mound floor was carefully checked for submound features and cultural material (Plate 6). As with the previous excavations, the only material recovered from the mound floor consisted of numerous occurrences of bone fragments in and below the rock-humus layer.

The excavation of Trench 1 was expanded 3.0 meters east in the southeast part of the mound. Removal of the humus and rock in this area disclosed a dome shaped area of red clay near the center of the mound. Several depressions in the rocks on the floor of the mound were noted. None, however, were found to contain any cultural material and their nature is unknown. Bone was encountered in the area surrounding these "pits," but the only bone recovered from the pit fill was an upper molar of a deer.



PLATE 5. Mound C--Site 152



PLATE 6. Excavation of Mound C--Site 152

TABLE 2  
Description of Features from Site 152

Mound B

Feature Number	Description of Material	Location
1	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
2	Deer--distal humerus	Trench 1
3	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
4	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
5	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
6	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
7	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
8	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
9	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
10	Deer--radius shaft	Trench 1
11	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
12	Deer--long bone fragment	Trench 1
13	Deer--phalanges	Trench 2
14	Deer-vertebrae	Trench 1
15	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
16	Deer-metatarsal	Trench 1
17	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
18	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
19	Unidentified bone	Trench 1
20	Deer--metatarsal	Trench 1
21	Deer-right metatarsal	Trench 1
22	Turtle--plastron	Trench 1
24	Unidentified bone	Trench 1

A total of 7 occurrences of bone was found in Mound C. These features consisted solely of teeth, vertebrae and long bone fragments of deer and pieces of plastron of the box turtle. A list of features and descriptions from Mound C are included in Table 3.

Site 152 is somewhat difficult to evaluate due to the lack of diagnostic cultural material recovered from the mounds. Although a considerable amount of nonhuman skeletal material was recovered, only two species of animals have been identified. The majority of the material has been identified as belonging to Odocoileus virginianus (deer). The remainder that can be identified is that of Terrapene carolina (box turtle). Deer bones found in the three mounds have been grouped into three classes based on the part of the animal represented: a) bones from the extremities, b) vertebra and c) jaws and teeth. Representatives from each of the three classes were found in Mounds A and C, while Mound B lacked any bones from Class C, jaws and teeth. All three of the large mounds contained pieces of turtle plastron.

TABLE 3  
Description of Features from Site 152  
Mound C

Feature Number	Description of Material	Location
1	Deer--vertebrae	Trench 1--95cm bs
2	Deer--astragalus	Trench 1 Ext.--92cm bs
3	Unidentified--long bone fragment	Trench 1 Ext.--77cm bs
5	Deer--vertebrae	Trench 1 Ext.--101cm bs
6	Unidentified bone	Trench 1 Ext.--97cm bs
7	Turtle--plastron	Trench 1 Ext.--83cm bs
10	Deer--upper molar	Trench 1 Ext.--52cm bs

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SITE 153

Site 153 consisted of one large stone mound approximately 15.0 meters in diameter and 2.0 meters high (Plate 7), and at least 91 small stone mounds similar to those at Site 152. The site was situated on a hill above a steep slope which descended to Berry Creek some 200 yards to the north. The large stone mound (Mound 92) was located on the crest of the hill, the location of a large quartz outcrop, while the 91 small mounds were scattered down the slope in a semicircular pattern to the west, south and southeast (Figure 7). The small mounds varied in distance from 25 to 100 yards from Mound 92. Most of the mounds at the site were built using white quartz rocks which are available in the immediate vicinity of Mound 92. Several of the more peripheral mounds contained other types of rock.

The stone mounds at Site 153 have long been of interest to archaeologists throughout the state of Georgia. The mounds were first visited by a team of archaeologists during the 1930's. No excavation was carried out at that time. Little additional information was collected during the next 40 years. Some believed that the stone piles were the result of agricultural land clearing during the 1800's, while others were confident that the structures were built by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Through the years, some of the smaller mounds at the site were disturbed by people looking for various "treasures." Several large holes were "excavated" on top of Mound 92, but there were no reports of any material being found.

In 1974, the site received new attention because of the impending purchase of the land by the Georgia Power Company for the purpose of building the Robert W. Scherer power plant and supporting facilities. Due to the probable destruction of the site during construction of the power plant, additional testing occurred in the winter of 1974. Initial testing of the mounds by University of Georgia archaeologists involved the examination of the profiles and bottoms of existing pothunter pits in the top of Mound 92. The limited testing of the mound disclosed a number of aboriginal artifacts including a fragment of a platform pipe, a well made quartz bifacial tool and a piece of quartz crystal. All of this material was found immediately below the quartz cobble mound cap on the surface of a quartz outcrop (Figures 8 and 9).

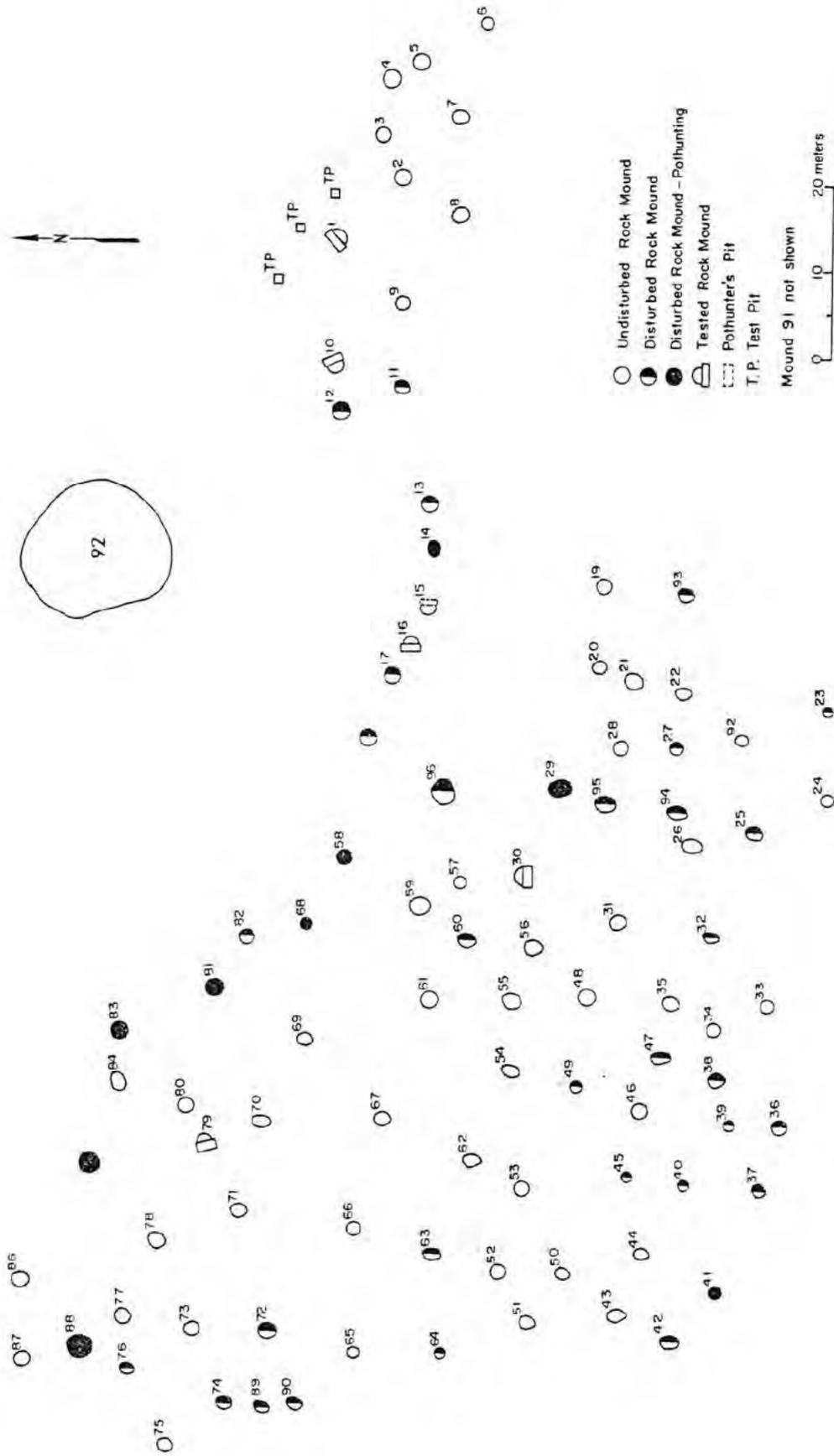
The second phase of testing during 1974 involved the utilization of a backhoe to dig a 2.0 meter wide test trench from the center of the mound to a point several meters beyond its edge (Figure 8). It was hoped that this procedure would reveal features or artifacts in the mound as well as subsurface structures around its periphery. No cultural material was found in the area tested. No additional research was carried out at the site



PLATE 7. Large Stone Mound (Mound 92)--Site 153



PLATE 8. Portion of North-South Profile through Mound 92



PLANT SCHERER  
SITE 153

Figure 7. Distribution of Stone Mounds--Site 153.

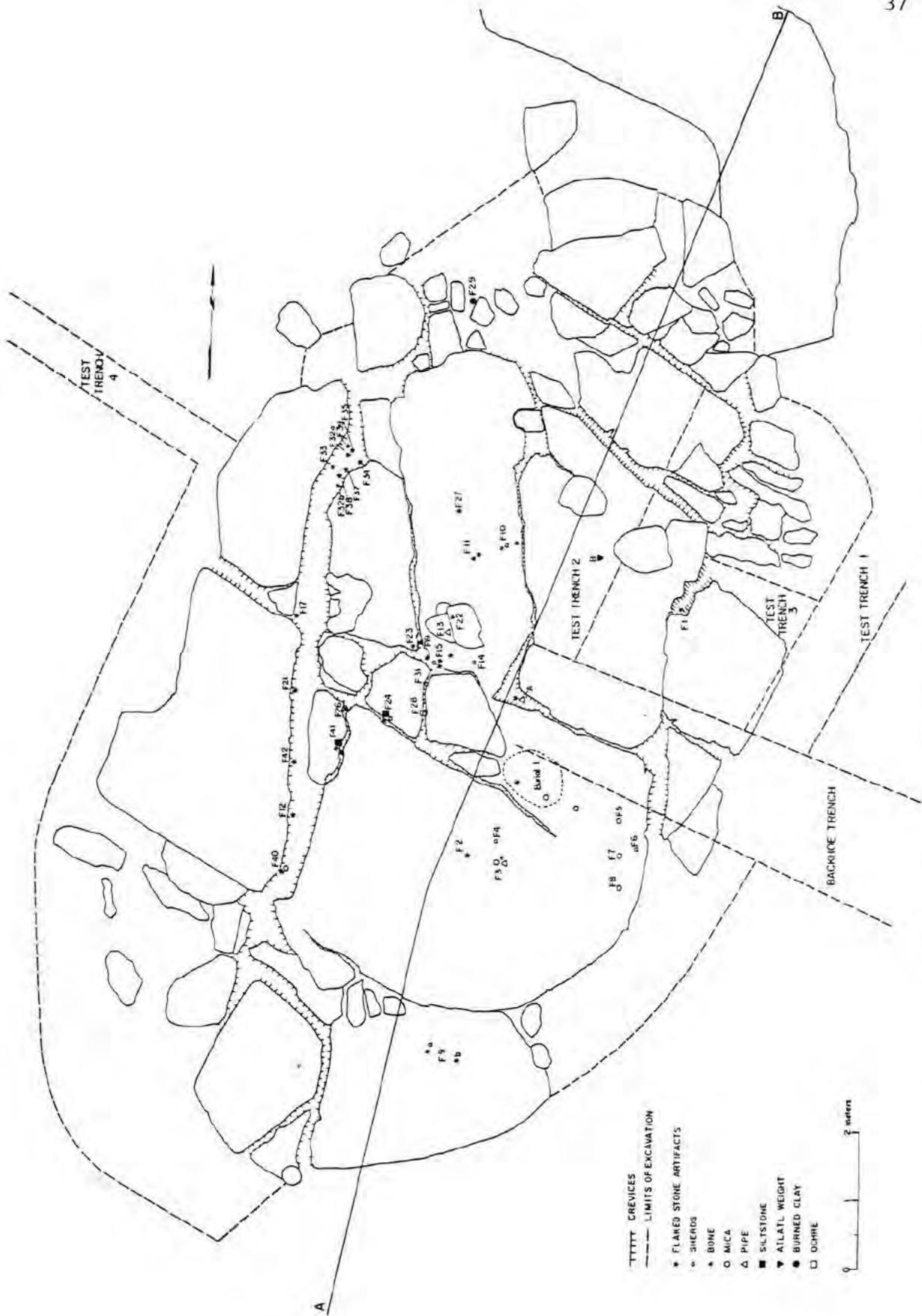


Figure 8. Plan of Excavated Area of Mound 92--Site 153, Profile shown in Figure 9 extends down line connecting points A and B.

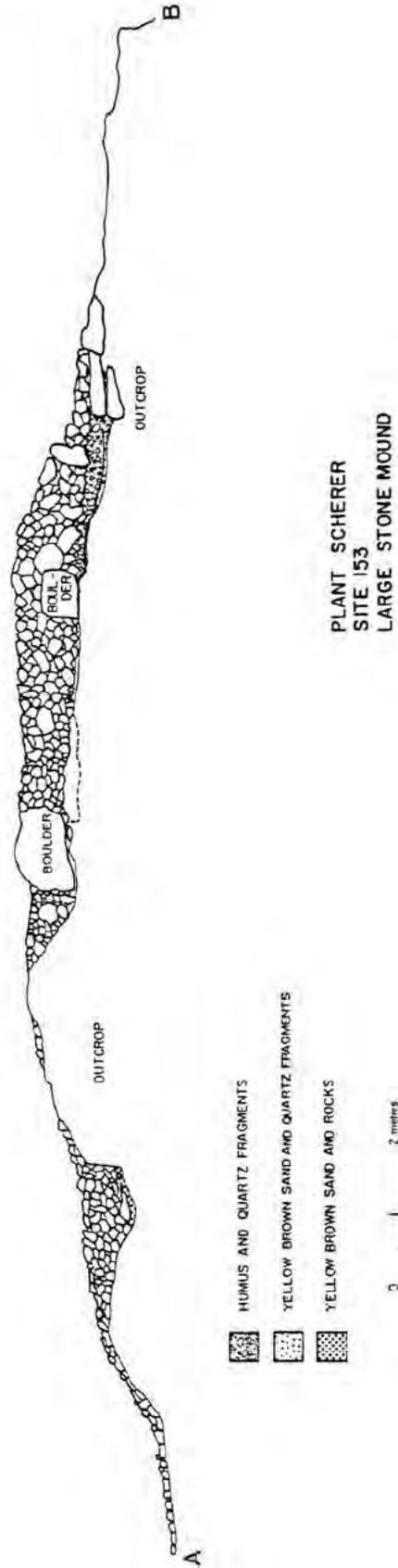


Figure 9. Cross Section of Mound 92--Site 153. See Figure 8 for location of profile.

until the archaeological survey of the Plant Scherer site was initiated by the University of Georgia in 1976 (Fish, Fish and Jefferies 1978).

The 1976 test excavation was initiated on the southeast side of Mound 92 along the edge of the quartz outcrop and at a right angle to the 1974 test trench. The new trench (Test Trench 1) was oriented northeast-southwest and was 1.0 meter wide, 3.3 meters long and 80 centimeters deep (Figure 8). Examination of the 1976 trench 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 apparently was formed as a consequence of weathering and deterioration of the quartz mantle. No artifacts were found in this test excavation.

A second test trench (Test Trench 2) was excavated from the center of the mound to the northeast margin. The trench was 1.0 meter wide, 5.0 meters long and 1.0 meter deep at the center (Figure 8). The trench profile was similar to that found in the first excavation unit. The upper 70 centimeters of the profile consisted of quartz rocks with a matrix of roots and leaf mold. Below this layer 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) found in the lowest layer of quartz fragments and sand, on the surface of the quartz outcrop (Figure 8) (Plate 13).

All of the artifacts recovered from Mound 92 in 1974 and 1976 were found in close proximity to one another and immediately below the one meter thick mound cap. It is important to note that the artifacts are of exotic types that were not matched at any other site located during the survey. These artifacts are generally associated with the Late Archaic or Woodland traditions (ca 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). Such an association corresponds well with the construction dates of most other stone mounds for which dates have been obtained in the East.

A second cluster of small stone mounds resembling those at Site 152 was present at Site 153. At least 91 small mounds were scattered around the southern and western slopes of the hill below Mound 92 (Figure 7). The small mounds ranged in size from 80 centimeters to 2.6 meters in diameter and 16 to 80 centimeters high. They were quite similar to the mounds at Site 152 in both structure, form and distribution. Nine of the small mounds apparently had been disturbed by pothunters as indicated by large pits in the center of the mounds. At least 29 additional mounds had been disturbed by land clearing activities.

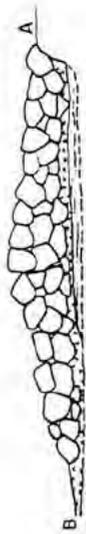
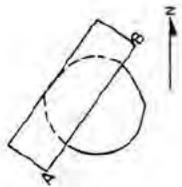
One of the small stone mounds (Mound 30) was excavated in the summer of 1976 during the initial survey of the site. The purpose of the excavation was to examine internal structure and recover chronological and cultural information. No artifacts were recovered from this mound.

All of the small mounds at Site 153 were cleared of debris and mapped prior to testing. A random sample of mounds, including Mounds 1, 10, 16 and 79, was selected for more intensive investigation (Figure 10). Each of these was photographed and contour maps were prepared prior to excavation. A center line was placed through each mound and half of the stone portion of the mound was removed. The profile along the center line was recorded and subsurface tests were made in the area below the stones and in the areas adjacent to the mounds. Neither features nor artifacts were recovered from the small mound excavations. Dimensions of all the small mounds at this site are presented in Appendix B.

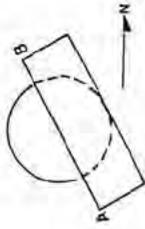
Excavation of Mound 92 was started on the east side of the mound (Test Trench 3) in the area bounded by Test Trench 1 and 2 and the 1974 backhoe trench (Figure 8). Removal of the quartz mantle in this section of the mound revealed the same stratigraphy present in the 1976 trench. Large quartz stones formed a mantle approximately 1.0 meter thick and was separated from the surface of the outcrop by a 2 - 5 centimeter thick layer of humus, sand and quartz fragments (Figure 9). Removal of the second layer exposed the surface of the quartz outcrop. The surface of the outcrop was generally flat; however, deep crevices and depressions were observed in the surface at several locations. The crevices and depressions were filled with humus-sand-quartz material. The quartz mantle was completely removed from the northeast quadrant of the mound and a profile was established along the north-south edge of the excavation. An unidentified bone fragment was recovered from a crevice in the surface of the outcropping near the eastern edge of the mound and designated as Feature 1 (Figure 8).

Excavation of the east side of the mound was continued by the removal of the stone mantle in the southeast quadrant. The mantle varied in thickness and the outcrop protruded through the mantle at several points. The uneven nature of the surface of the outcrop created several basin-like depressions in which thicker deposits of the humus-sand-quartz layer accumulated. Excavation of one of these basins just south of the 1974 backhoe trench revealed a concentration of human bone designated as Burial 1. The skeletal material was poorly preserved and was highly fragmented. Fragments of mica were found in association with the burial and several other artifacts including a ceramic platform pipe (Feature 3), a chert core (Feature 2) and a sand-tempered tetrapod (Feature 4) were recovered from the surface of the outcrop above Burial 1 (Figure 8). Scattered pieces of burned bone and charcoal were also found in the vicinity of Burial 1. Several additional fragments of mica and sand tempered ceramics were collected from the area (Features 5, 6, 7 and 8).

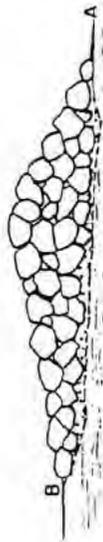
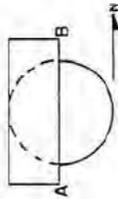
MOUND I



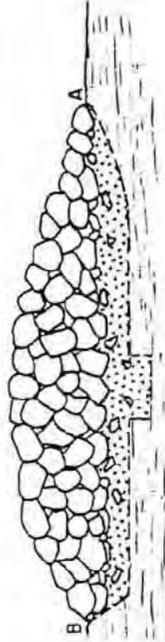
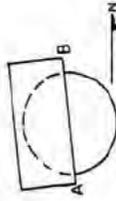
MOUND 10



MOUND 16



MOUND 79



-  HUMUS
-  BROWN SANDY CLAY
-  RED SANDY CLAY

PLANT SCHERER  
SITE 153



Figure 10. Cross Section of Mounds 1, 10, 16 and 79--Site 153.

Excavation of the mound continued to the east of the north-south profile by exposure of the surface of the outcrop and removal of the underlying humus-sand-quartz layer. The stone mantle was found to continue to the south several yards beyond the end of the outcrop. A concentration of unidentified bone was encountered below the mantle on the ground surface at the southern end of the mound (Features 9A and 9B). Excavation of the eastern half of the mound was completed by the removal of the mantle and humus-sand-layer from the north end. Completion of the eastern portion of the mound made it possible to expose and record the complete north-south profile through the central portion of the mound (Figure 9, Plate 8).

Removal of the stone mantle was started in the southwest sector revealing stratigraphy similar to that found in the eastern half of the mound. Large quartz rocks covered the surface to a depth of approximately 50 centimeters. A layer of smaller rocks and humus was encountered below the mantle on the surface of the outcrop. Removal of the mantle disclosed a semicircular pattern of large boulders 50 - 75 centimeters in diameter along the southwestern edge of the mound. This has been interpreted, tentatively, as a possible retaining wall utilized during the construction of the mound.

A number of large crevices and depressions in the outcropping on the west side of the mound were filled with a mixture of humus, sand and quartz chips. Excavation of one of these produced several flaked stone artifacts (Figure 8). Material recovered included fragments of reconstructable bifacially flaked stone tools (Features 32, 34, 38 and 39), as well as unidentified fragments of other chert artifacts (Features 12, 17, 33, 40 and 42). Most of the chert recovered from the surface of the outcrop had been exposed to heat after placement in the mound. This inference is based on evidence of differential burning and fragmentation of chert pieces belonging to common artifacts. Additional confirmation was present in the form of charcoal and burned bone in the immediate vicinity.

The excavation was continued by the removal of the mantle from the central mound area. The surface of the outcropping here was deeply cut by a large number of narrow crevices containing humus and sand. Several additional artifacts were recovered, including fragments of a ground siltstone artifact (Features 24 and 41), a piece of hematite (Feature 28), a simple stamped, sand tempered tetrapodal vessel (Feature 15), a piece of a ceramic pipe stem (Feature 13) as well as complete and fragmentary shipped stone tools (Features 10, 11, 15, 19, 22, 23, 27 and 41). A large quantity of burned bone and charcoal was also found in the humus-sand layer on the surface of the outcropping in the northwest quadrant of the mound (Feature 29).

Several areas outside of the mound were excavated. The area around the southern edge was excavated to the sterile subsoil zone. Also, a 1.0 meter wide trench, Test Trench 4, was extended approximately 4.0 meters from the northwest side of Mound A. No material was recovered from these excavations,

The following observations could be made upon completion of the excavation phase of the project. The mound was built by placing quartz stones on top and around the edges of a large flat topped quartz outcrop. The stratigraphic differentiation noted during the 1974 and 1976 excavations was probably formed by natural weathering and fragmentation of the quartz rocks creating small quartz chips and sand. This material, along with decomposed organic material, filtered through the mantle and was deposited on the outcrop. Cultural material was recovered exclusively from the surface of the outcrop or from crevices and depressions in the surface of the formation. No material was located in the quartz mantle layer of the mound. In addition to the artifacts previously discussed, many fragments of burned bone and charcoal were recovered from the surface of the outcrop. Fragments were too small to permit identification, but they appeared to be from a large mammal, possibly human. Judging from the burned appearance of most of the artifacts and the presence of burned bone and charcoal, the surface of the outcropping appears to have been utilized as a cremation platform. The data suggest that a cremation(s) occurred on the outcrop prior to the placement of the quartz mantle over the surface. The condition of many of the artifacts indicates that they were associated with the individual(s) at the time of cremation.

## ARTIFACTS FROM SITE 153

The distribution of cultural material at the Site 153 mound was confined to the stratigraphic zone between the stone mantle and the surface of the quartz outcrop. No artifacts or features were found in the stone mantle above the surface of the outcrop. Excavation of the several large and many small crevices that cut deeply into the top of the formation revealed artifacts and skeletal fragments which apparently had washed down from the surface of the outcrop during a post-construction period.

Fragments of several artifacts recovered during excavation were found in widely separated parts of the mound. It is likely that they were broken and scattered at the time of the placement of the burials in the mound or during construction of the stone mantle.

Cultural material was concentrated in the central portion of the mound. Three artifact concentrations have been arbitrarily defined for the purpose of analysis. It is not known whether these concentrations had any prehistoric cultural significance. Concentration I was located on the east side of the mound in the vicinity of Burial 1 (Figure 8). Material from this area included a large gray chert core (F-2), mica (F-3, 5, 7 and 8), a platform pipe (F-3) and sherds from a sand-tempered, simple stamped vessel (F-4 and 6). Concentration II contained artifacts dispersed over a large portion of the central mound area. Cultural material from Concentration II included several fragments of a siltstone object (F-24 and 41), a piece of hematite or ochre (F-28), a broken ceramic platform pipe (F-13), a bifacially flaked triangular chert tool (F-22) and sherds belonging to a restorable sand-tempered, simple stamped tetrapodal vessel (F-15). All material, with the exception of the triangular biface (F-22), appeared to have been exposed to intense heat causing deterioration and spalling of the surfaces of the artifacts. The biface was found under a large rock which may have shielded it from the heat of a fire. No identifiable skeletal material was associated with the artifacts from Concentration II; however, the entire area was covered with small fragments of burned bone and charcoal indicating the possibility of a cremation. The condition of many of the artifacts in this area would support such a hypothesis. Additional evidence supporting aboriginal disturbance of cultural material placed on the outcrop's surface is represented by the separate discoveries of two pieces of a ceramic pipe (F-13). The first piece, recovered during the 1974 test excavation, was fitted to a second fragment found 1.5 meters to the west in 1977.

Artifact Concentration III contained at least four bifacially flaked chert tools recovered from a 1.0 meter long section of a crevice on the northwest side of the mound (F-32, 34, 38 and 39).

Three of the tools were large projectile points; the fourth was a drill. All of the chert material from Concentration III was broken and showed evidence of burning. No skeletal material was recovered from this area, but scattered fragments of charcoal and partially burned wood were observed. It is possible that some of the charcoal and wood found in this and other parts of the mound were washed down through the stone mantle by natural weathering processes after mound construction. In view of this possibility, none of the charcoal collected from the mound was submitted for radiometric dating.

### Chipped Stone

Chipped stone material constituted a major portion of the artifacts recovered from Site 153. All of the chipped stone artifacts collected during the 1977 excavation were manufactured from chert. One triangular biface (F-22) was made from a dark gray chert commonly found in north Georgia, while the remaining chert artifacts were burned and ranged in color from gray to white. Two quartz artifacts were found during the 1974 test excavation.

Three projectile points (F-32, 34 and 38) were recovered during the 1977 excavation. All were found in artifact Concentration III and were highly fragmented and burned. Features 32 and 34 are illustrated in Plate 9. A stemmed projectile point base (F-14) and an undiagnostic point tip (F-41) were found in artifact Concentration II.

Three of the reconstructed points generally fall within the range of attribute variability of the Savannah River point type as described by Coe (1964). Metric attributes of these points are as follows:

Point	F-32	F-34	F-38
Maximum width (mm)	66	55	33
Maximum length (mm)	90	68	47
Width at midpoint (mm)	52	48	29
Stem width (mm)	28	27	--
Maximum thickness (mm)	12	13	9
Thickness at midpoint (mm)	10	10	8
Weight (gm)	55.6	36.6	13.8

The Savannah River point is found throughout the eastern United States and dates from the Late Archaic to Early Woodland Periods. According to Coe, this projectile point type has been labeled Kays Stemmed, Appalachian Stemmed and Benton Stemmed in various parts of the eastern United States. Attributes of the Savannah River point type include a large broad triangular blade with excurvate sides, a concave or straight base, a straight rectangular stem and straight shoulders (Coe 1964:44-45). Wauchope

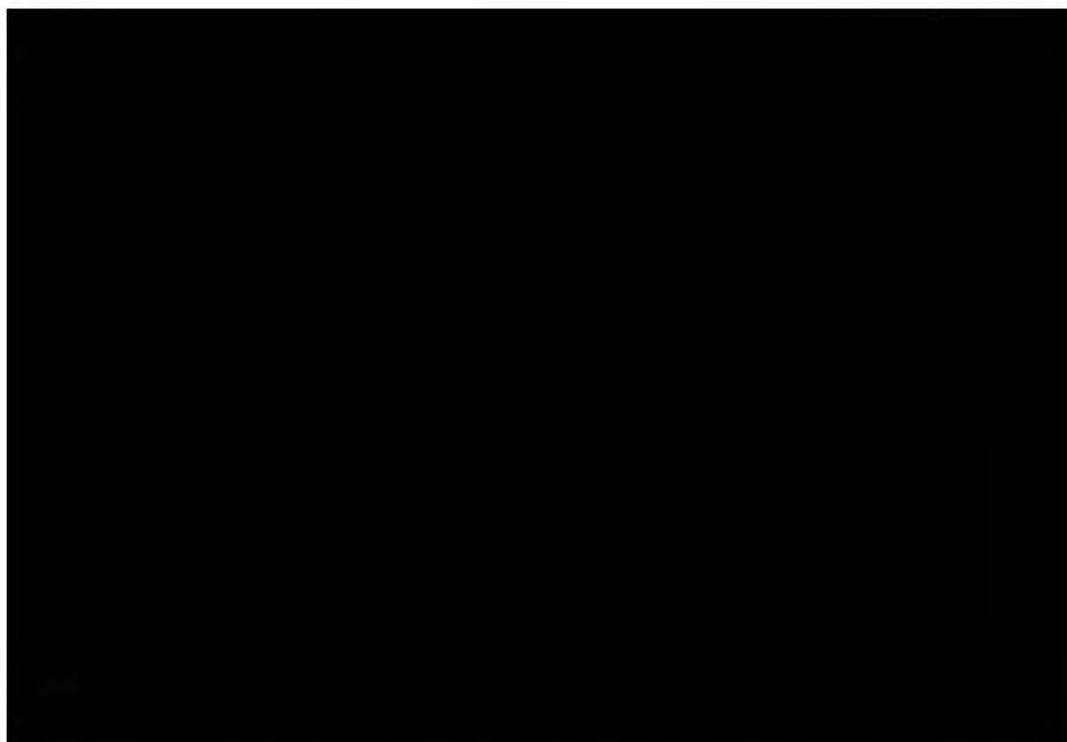


PLATE 9. Flaked Stone Projectile Points and Drill--Mound 92

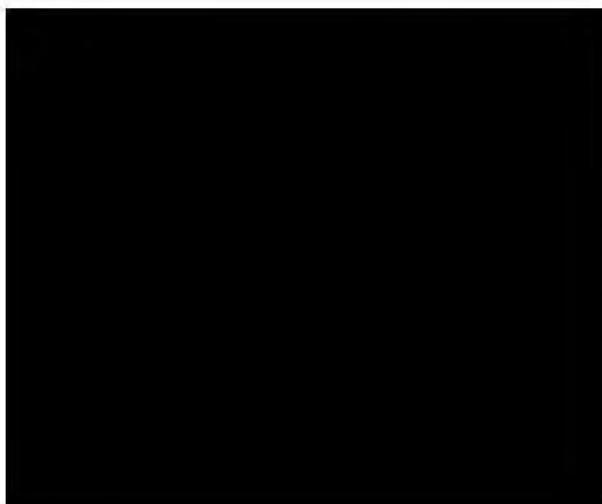


PLATE 10. Chert Core--Feature 2--Mound 92

reported that the Savannah River point is generally associated with the Archaic-Early Woodland Periods in Georgia. During his survey of North Georgia, Savannah River points were found largely at sites having an Early Woodland component (1966:159). Wauchope also states that similar points were found in association with Deptford material in Georgia (1966:161). The projectile point from Feature 32 at Site 153 closely resembles points associated with burials at the Stallings Island site (Clafflin 1931).

Locations and dates of some other similar projectile points include: Northern Alabama, Archaic; the Faulkner Focus (Illinois), Archaic; the Black Sand Focus (Illinois Valley), Early Woodland; and the Trempealeau Focus (Wisconsin), Middle Woodland. Wauchope mentions several sites in Monroe County, Georgia, near Site 153, where Savannah River points have been found (1966:159-161).

Feature 39 (Plate 9) is bifacially flaked "t-shaped" chert drill from artifact Concentration III. Metric attributes are as follows:

Maximum length (mm)	51
Drill bit length (mm)	36
Drill bit diameter (mm)	8
Base width (mm)	25
Weight (gm)	4.7

Wauchope was unable to define any chronological or regional variation among the numerous types of drills which he described in the survey report. Drills sharing similar attributes with Feature 39 include examples from Indian Knoll (Kentucky), Archaic; Western Tennessee, Archaic; the Boone Focus (Missouri), Early Woodland and the Grove Focus (Oklahoma), Archaic (Wauchope 1966:174).

A gray chert core (F-2) (Plate 10) was recovered from artifact Concentration I in the vicinity of Burial 1. Metric attributes of F-2 are as follows:

Maximum length (mm)	105
Maximum width (mm)	62
Maximum thickness (mm)	48
Weight (gm)	264.5

Several large flakes had been removed from one side of the core. Retouch along one edge of the core suggests that it was utilized as a chopper.

A large dark gray chert triangular biface (F-22) was found in artifact Concentration II near the center of the mound. Unlike most of the material from the mound, the biface appears not to have been exposed to heat. Metric attributes of the biface are as follows:

Maximum length (mm)	80
Maximum width (mm)	23
Width at midpoint (mm)	22
Maximum thickness (mm)	9
Thickness at midpoint (mm)	9
Weight (gm)	20.0

The remaining chipped stone material recovered from the mound consisted of artifact fragments, heat spall flakes and unmodified chert fragments.

### Ceramics

Several occurrences of ceramic material were found in the mound. The largest of these, designated as Feature 15, was uncovered near the center of the mound in artifact Concentration II. Sherds from Feature 15 were found to belong to a sand-tempered, simple-stamped or brushed, tetrapodal vessel (Plate 11). The reconstructed vessel was approximately 17 centimeters high, 17 centimeters in diameter at the rim and had a wall thickness of 4 - 6 millimeters. The vessel has a conical shape and is slightly outflared at the rim. The rim appears to be slightly flattened. Based on these attributes, the vessel should be classified as a variant of the Cartersville, Deptford or Mossy Oak types, dating to the Early-Middle Woodland Periods in the Southeast.

An isolated sand-tempered tetrapod was recovered from the surface of the outcrop above Burial 1. Additional fragments of sand-tempered ceramics were found during the excavation of the central area of the mound. None of these sherds appear to belong to the vessel in Feature 15.

Ceramics similar to those at Site 153 have been found in other stone mounds in the Southeast. Two sand-tempered, tetrapodal vessels were found in Mound C at the Tunacunnhee site in northwest Georgia. The Tunacunnhee vessels were found with Hopewellian material and had an associated radiocarbon determination of A.D. 150  $\pm$  95 (Jefferies 1976:31).

A limestone-tempered, incised, tetrapodal vessel was found in the Massey Mound (1Fr250) in the Little Bear Creek Reservoir in northwest Alabama (Oakley and Futato 1975:206). While the vessel is not identical to the one found at Site 153, it was in a stone mound with cremations and burials. Radiocarbon determinations of osteological samples obtained from the Massey Mound indicate an Early Middle Woodland origin (Oakley and Futato 1975:223).

One broken ceramic platform pipe (F-3) and fragments of the stem of a second ceramic pipe (F-13) were recovered. The platform pipe in Feature 3 appeared to have been burned. Approximately two-thirds of the pipe was recovered including most of the platform and part of the bowl (Plate 12). The pipe had a curved platform and a plain cylindrical bowl. No decoration was evident on the platform or bowl. Metric attributes of the pipe are:



PLATE 11. Simple Stamped, Tetrapodal Vessel--Feature 15--Mound 92

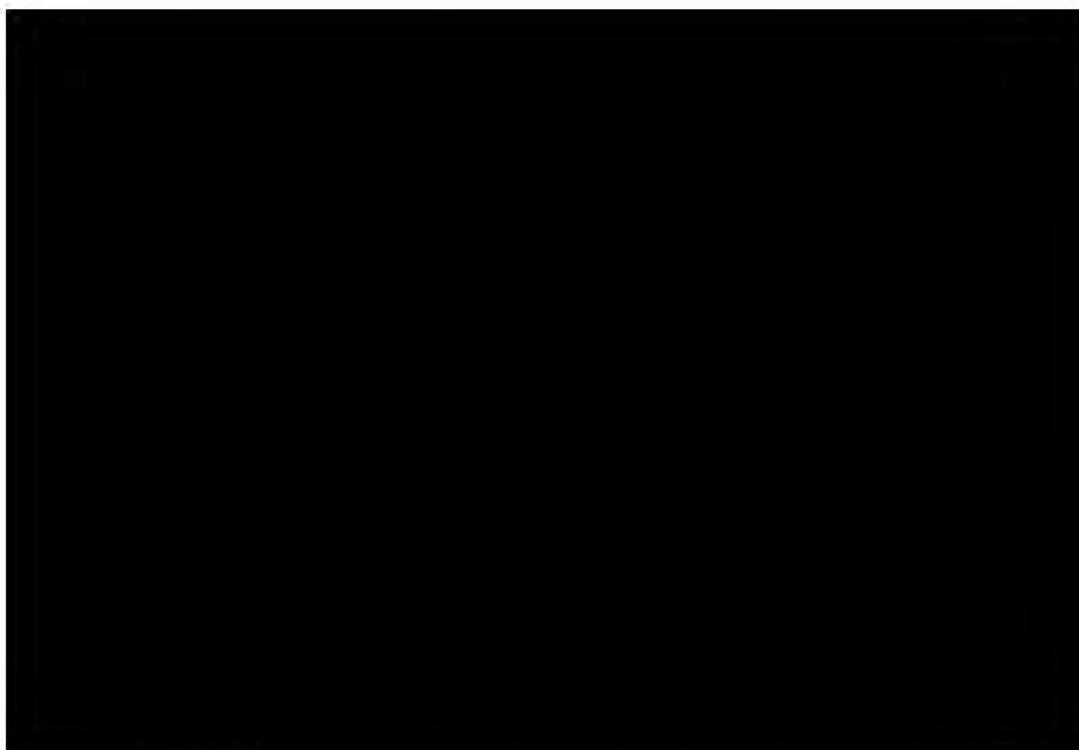


PLATE 12. Ceramic Platform Pipe--Feature 3--Mound 92

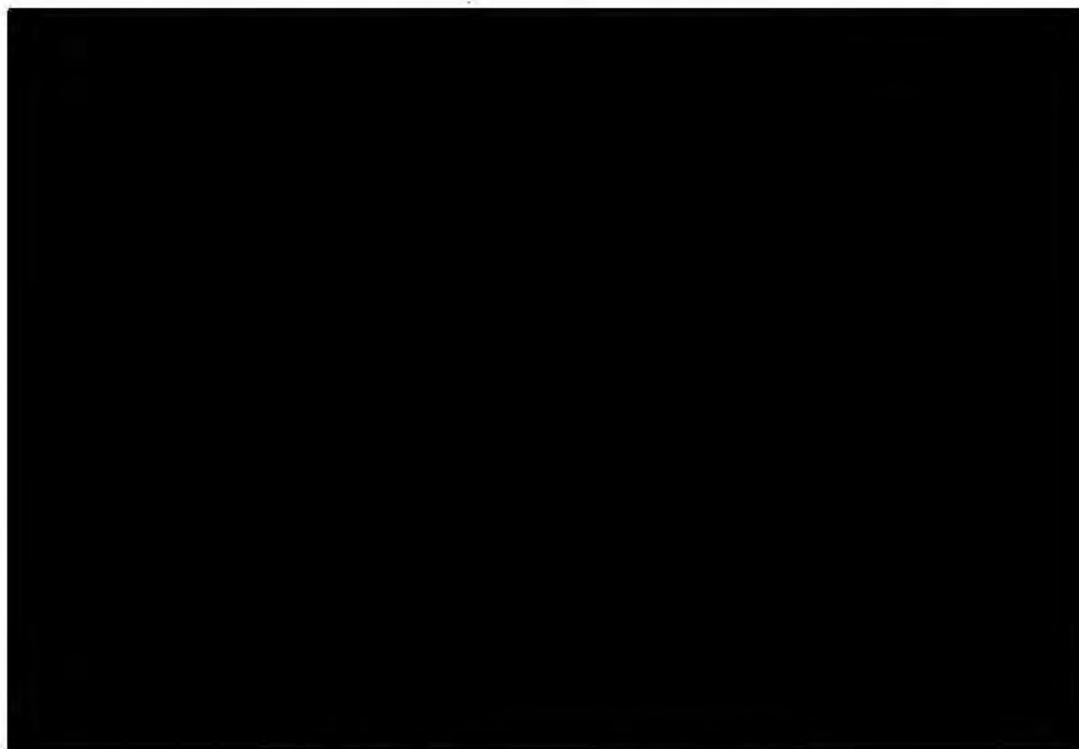


PLATE 13. Bannerstone--Mound 92

Platform length (mm)	70
Platform width (mm)	20
Platform thickness (mm)	9
Bowl height (mm)	17
Bowl diameter (mm)	18
Bowl wall thickness (mm)	4
Diameter of smoke hole (mm)	4

The second pipe is represented by two pieces from one end of the platform. The overall size of the pipe is unknown. Part of the pipe was uncovered during the 1974 excavations, while the second part was found 1.5 meters to the west in 1977. Metric attributes of the pipe fragment are:

Platform thickness (mm)	22
Platform length (mm)	70
Diameter of smoke hole (mm)	4

Platform pipes are usually considered to be a hallmark of Hopewell. They have been found at numerous sites throughout the East and are represented by a wide range of stylistic forms and raw materials. Six platform pipes were found in the stone mounds at the Tunacunhee site in Georgia. One of the small undecorated platform pipes from Mound D at Tunacunhee closely resembles the pipe from Feature 3 (Jefferies 1976:63). Examples resembling the pipe stem from Feature 13 were found in a Woodland cultural context at the Deptford site on the Georgia coast.

An unidentified burned clay object was recovered from the north end of the mound (Feature 29). The object measured 66 millimeters long, 42 millimeters wide and 29 millimeters thick. A 12 millimeters diameter hole which extended 17 millimeters in toward the center was present on one surface. The function of this artifact is unknown.

#### Groundstone

Two occurrences of ground stone artifacts were found during the excavation of Site 153. A metasandstone atlatl weight or bannerstone was found during the excavation of Test Trench 2 in 1976 (Figure 8). The atlatl weights (Plate 13) were apparently placed in the mound in an unfinished state since the central perforation had been drilled only in one end. The bannerstone is approximately 6 millimeters thick at the edge, gradually increasing in thickness to 25 millimeters at the center. Metric attributes are as follows:

Length (mm)	68
Width (mm)	50
Thickness at center (mm)	25
Diameter of hole (mm)	10
Weight (gm)	132.4

Atlatl weights sharing similar attributes have been found in association with material dating from the Mid-Archaic to the Early Woodland periods in the Southeast. Lewis and Lewis report that atlatl weights were present in the Three Mile (3500 - 1200 B.C.) and Big Sandy (1000 - 300 B.C.) components at the Eva site in Tennessee (Lewis and Lewis 1961:66). Atlatl weights have also been found at Lauderdale phase sites in Alabama and Stallings Island phase sites in Georgia which date to the Mid to Late Archaic (Willey 1966:255-57). Atlatl weights were found in a Woodland context at the Camp Creek site in Tennessee (Lewis and Kneberg 1957:27) and at many Adena sites.

The second occurrence of ground stone found at the site included three fragments of red siltstone which were designated as Features 24 and 41. Two of the three fragments had been ground flat on one surface, while one of the fragments showed indications of a cylindrical drilled hole. It is possible that these fragments are part of a siltstone pipe or bannerstone.

#### Mica

The distribution of mica was largely restricted to artifact Concentration I on the east side of the mound in the vicinity of Burial 1. Feature 3 contained the largest single piece of mica weighing 126.6 grams and measuring 94 millimeters long, 90 millimeters wide and 40 millimeters thick. The mica, found in close proximity to the platform pipe in Feature 3, does not appear to have been modified in any way prior to its placement in the mound. One large and many small pieces of mica were scattered around Burial 1. One of these fragments appears to have been cut along one edge.

Mica is usually considered to be a Woodland cultural attribute. Adena mounds in the Midwest contained mica, which often occurs as cutout designs (Webb and Snow 1974:101). Mica is also one of the commonly shared items of the Hopewellian expression, occurring widely throughout the eastern United States. Mica was found in both modified and unmodified forms in the Tunacunnhee stone mounds (Jefferies 1976:26).

#### Hematite

A small nodule of unmodified hematite (ochre) was recovered from Feature 28 at the center of the mound. The hematite object weighed 30.4 grams.

## ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Mound 92 at 9Mo153 can be assigned to the Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). Items such as platform pipes, mica and simple-stamped tetrapodal vessels are commonly found in a Woodland cultural context throughout the eastern United States. Contents of the structure indicate that Mound 92 served as a crematory platform. Although the surface of the outcrop platform may have been used on a number of occasions and the remains transported to another location, cultural materials recovered from Mound 92 seem to attest to a single event.

Burned bone was dispersed over a large portion of the surface of the outcrop. The distribution of artifacts also suggests post-depositional disturbance of material on the surface of the cremation platform. Evidence for this assumption is based on the recovery of scattered fragments of reconstructable artifacts from various locations in the mound. It is likely that these artifacts were shattered by heat from the crematory fire and scattered during the construction of the quartz mantle. Artifacts located in the mound appear to have been associated with that individual identified as Burial 1. Once the cremation had taken place, the entire surface of the outcrop was covered by the mantle of quartz stone and was not further utilized as a mortuary structure. There is no evidence of skeletal or artifactual material being intrusively placed in the mound at a later time.

The nature of the large mounds at 9Mo152 is less clear. There is little to indicate the cultural affiliation or function of these mounds. Negative data suggest that they were not utilized as crematory or burial structures for humans. It is possible that the faunal material recovered from the mounds reflects another aspect of a local Woodland ceremonial system and involves an unspecified relationship with the activities occurring at 9Mo153.

The two sites share similar locations with respect to physiographic setting, both being situated on hilltops above Berry Creek, a tributary to the Ocmulgee River. An examination of the location of other stone mounds at Plant Scherer reveals that they are found in a wide variety of physiographic locations and that there is no apparent patterning in the selection of site location. Other mound groups are located on hilltops, slopes and floodplains at Plant Scherer.

Excavations at 9Mo152 and 9Mo153 have not disclosed any evidence of an associated habitation area. The closest Woodland habitation area is located approximately 400 meters north of the two stone mound sites on the north side of Berry Creek. The majority of Woodland habitation areas at Plant Scherer are concentrated along Berry Creek near 9Mo152 and 9Mo153.

Archaeological sites in the Plant Scherer area have been classified on the basis of their relative artifact diversity. Sites which have

lower levels of artifact diversity were considered to be "special activity sites," while those sites with intermediate levels of artifact diversity were identified as "camps" and sites with the highest levels of artifact diversity termed "base camps." Base camps would be expected to have evidence for the longest term of occupation and/or the largest population of any class of sites in the settlement system (Fish, Fish and Jefferies 1978:45). Seven of the nine Woodland base camps present at Plant Scherer were located on ridges overlooking Berry Creek. This suggests that the Berry Creek area was the location of most of the large, permanent Woodland sites in the research area. The central location of 9Mol52 and 9Mol53 is indicated by the fact that eight of a total 12 Woodland period sites are located within a one mile radius.

The actual construction of the four large mounds at the two sites required considerable effort. Stone used in the construction of the mounds was collected near the sites, however, the weight of many of the rocks required more than one individual to move them. A minimum estimate of the time required for the construction of the large mound at 9Mol53 can be roughly projected from the amount of time needed to dismantle the mound. Removal of the stone mantle from Mound 92 required approximately 85 man/days. Time needed to collect the stones and the greater expenditure of energy to lift the stone onto the mound would greatly add to this estimate. The period of time required for mound construction would depend on the number of individuals involved. The three mounds at 9Mol52 were not completely excavated, but a projection of 70 man/days was made based on the percentage of the mounds which was removed. The central location of 9Mol53 coupled with the time and effort required in construction of the large mound suggest the burial of an individual of social significance to several nearby habitation sites. If this is the case, the labor force needed for construction probably represents an organized effort on the part of these groups.

The excavation of small stone mounds at the two sites did not disclose data useful in suggesting their function or cultural affiliation. It would be expected, however, because of their proximity to the large mounds at their respective sites, that construction of these small mounds dates to the same general time period. While no artifacts have been recovered from the small mounds, the spatial distribution of the mounds offers potentially significant information.

The small mounds at 9Mol53 appear to be distributed in a grid-like pattern over the slope of the hill below Mound 92. One line of the grid was oriented northwest to southeast, roughly parallel to the lines of contour, while a second set of lines was oriented northeast to southwest, perpendicular to the first set (Figure 7). Measurements of the distances between a mound and its nearest neighbors were calculated and used to examine the regularity of spacing among the mounds. The inner-mound distance had a range of 4.0 to 25.0 meters, a mean of 10.1 meters and a standard deviation of 3.9 meters. Eighty-seven percent of the measurements of inter-mound distance fell in the range of 5.0 to 15.0 meters. While the distance between the mounds varied to some extent within the site, the distances between mounds in various subareas of the site were more regular. The regular spacing of the mounds would seem to support

a hypothesis of prior design in their placement.

The size of the small mounds is also rather consistent at 9Mo153. The east-west dimension of each mound was recorded and used to calculate the mean size of the mounds. These mounds ranged in diameter from 0.8 to 2.8 meters, with a mean of 1.6 meters and a standard deviation of 0.3 meter. Eighty-seven percent of the mounds fell into the 1.0 to 2.0 meter category (Table 4).

TABLE 4: SMALL STONE MOUND METRIC DATA

<u>9Mo152</u>		
<u>Mound Diameter</u>	<u>Number of Mounds</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
0.0 - 0.5	0	.00
0.5 - 1.0	0	.00
1.0 - 1.5	9	.18
1.5 - 2.0	16	.33
2.0 - 2.5	10	.20
2.5 - 3.0	6	.12
3.0 - 3.5	4	.08
3.5 - 4.0	3	.06
4.0 - 4.5	0	.00
4.5 - 5.0	0	.00
5.0 - 5.5	1	.02
<hr/> TOTALS	<hr/> 49	<hr/> .99
<u>9Mo153</u>		
<u>Mound Diameter</u>	<u>Number of Mounds</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
0.0 - 0.5	0	.00
0.5 - 1.0	1	.01
1.0 - 1.5	30	.34
1.5 - 2.0	47	.53
2.0 - 2.5	8	.09
2.5 - 3.0	2	.02
<hr/> TOTALS	<hr/> 88	<hr/> .99

The mounds at 9Mol52 were not distributed in any discernible pattern or grid as were the 9Mol53 mounds. The irregular spacing of the mounds is reflected by a great range in distance between mounds (4.0 to 83.0 meters), a mean of 20.7 meters and a standard deviation of 13.7 meters. The mounds are slightly larger than those at 9Mol53 ranging in diameter from 1.0 to 5.0 meters, having a mean diameter of 2.0 meters and a standard deviation of 0.8 meter. Generally, the mounds at 9Mol52 are larger and more randomly spaced than those at 9Mol53.

Stone mounds in the Southeast have been found to contain a wide variety of artifacts. The artifact diversity of the four large stone mounds of the two sites was calculated and compared with other stone mounds in the region in an attempt to identify patterns of similarity or differences among the assemblages. A total of 19 mounds from 9 sites in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee was used in the analysis. Artifacts from these mounds were divided into three classes. Ceremonial artifacts were generally considered to be associated with status differentiation and include copper items, mica, smoking pipes, bear canines, ochre, etc. Utilitarian artifacts were associated with subsistence activities and included such items as ceramic vessels, flakes stone tools, celts, etc. The third category was composed of miscellaneous items such as floral and faunal remains.

The percentage each of the three classes of artifacts contributed to the total assemblages was calculated and plotted on triangular coordinate graph paper to obtain a visual display of the relative relationships of the analysis disclosed that no clear trends of patterns were present. Most of the 19 mounds, based on analysis of reported materials, contained largely ceremonial or utilitarian items. Mound 92 at 9Mol53 fell into this category. Mounds A, B and C at 9Mol52 were anomalous in that they contained only artifacts interpreted as being food remains and were located in an isolated cluster on the graph.

While the two sites have been considered separate entities in this analysis, it is possible that they were not considered such by their prehistoric builders. The proximity of the two sites, especially in the light of their relative position to other Woodland sites at Plant Scherer, suggests that the mounds served an important role in the ceremonial system of the society. The presence of mutually exclusive sets of cultural remains suggests that it is unlikely that the sites served the same function, but the possibility exists that they represent interrelated components of the same subsystem.

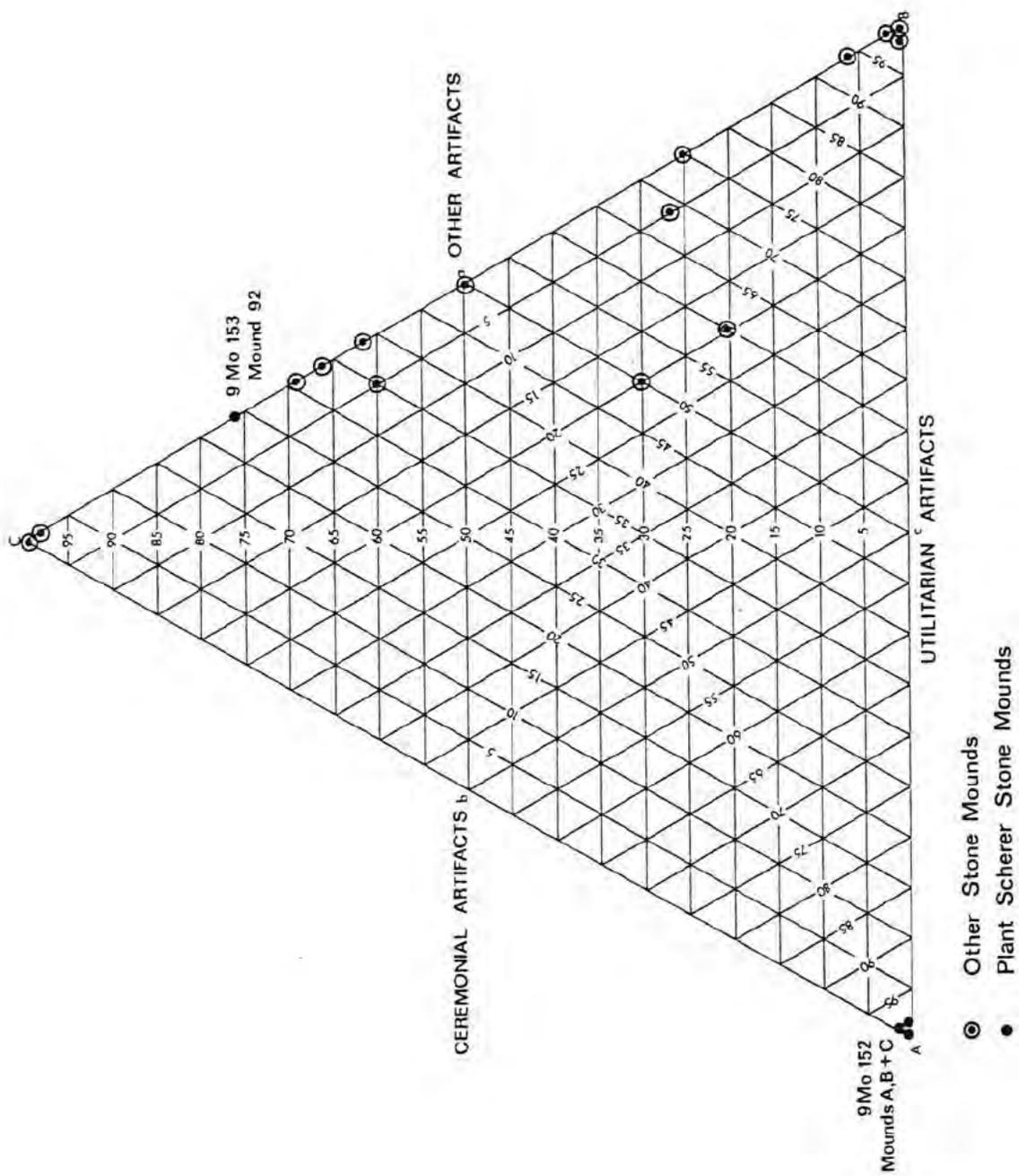


Figure 11. Sources of Artifact Variability of Mounds at 9Mo152 and 9Mo153 Compared to Other Stone Mounds in the Southeast.

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## APPENDIX A

## Dimensions of Small Stone Mounds--Site 152

<u>Mound Number</u>	<u>North-South (Meters)</u>	<u>East-West (Meters)</u>	<u>Elevation (Centimeters)</u>
1	2.0	2.0	50
2	2.8	2.3	80
3	1.2	2.2	35
4	1.8	1.9	55
5	3.2	3.3	100
6	1.4	1.7	55
7	1.3	1.2	45
8	2.7	3.3	80
9	3.3	2.6	70
10	1.4	1.5	70
11	2.3	2.8	90
12	Disturbed		
13	1.2	1.3	55
14	1.5	1.6	40
15	1.0	1.0	35
16	2.2	1.7	70
17	2.5	3.4	100
18	1.6	1.6	70
19	1.1	1.7	50
20	1.5	1.3	70
21	2.6	2.8	90
22	2.1	2.2	95
23	1.4	1.5	75
24	1.7	3.6	70
25	2.2	2.1	75
26	1.6	1.9	65
27	3.4	3.3	100
28	1.3	1.6	35
29	2.4	2.5	75

<u>Mound Number</u>	<u>North-South (Meters)</u>	<u>East-West (Meters)</u>	<u>Elevation (Centimeters)</u>
30	1.1	1.6	70
31	2.1	3.6	100
32	1.6	3.6	70
33	Disturbed		
34	2.0	2.1	80
35	Disturbed		
36	1.5	1.5	40
37	1.8	1.4	60
38	0.8	1.2	35
39	1.6	1.4	65
40	1.8	1.8	90
41	2.1	2.2	50
42	4.7	5.0	80
43	2.4	2.9	100
44	1.8	2.0	70
45	1.7	1.7	40
46	1.2	1.2	55
47	2.0	2.2	100
48	2.3	2.8	90
49	1.8	1.8	70
50	1.2	1.2	70
51	1.6	1.6	70
52	1.4	2.0	60

## APPENDIX B

## Dimensions of Small Stone Mounds--Site 153

<u>Mound Number</u>	<u>North-South (Meters)</u>	<u>East-West (Meters)</u>	<u>Elevation (Centimeters)</u>
1	1.7	2.8	40
2	1.8	2.0	45
3	1.8	1.8	52
4	2.0	2.1	65
5	2.0	2.0	61
6	1.5	1.5	40
7	1.9	1.5	46
8	1.8	1.6	41
9	1.5	1.5	25
10	2.0	2.0	30
11	1.8	1.7	28
12	2.0	1.8	31
13	1.4	1.2	17
14	1.4	1.6	?
15	1.7	1.6	39
16	1.8	1.6	33
17	1.8	1.6	24
18	1.8	2.0	29
19	1.7	1.5	40
20	1.7	1.5	40
21	2.0	1.6	47
22	1.6	1.4	30
23	1.0	1.2	27
24	1.5	1.3	30
25	1.6	1.2	26
26	2.0	1.5	42
27	1.5	1.5	30
28	1.8	1.6	40
29	2.4	1.9	36

<u>Mound Number</u>	<u>North-South (Meters)</u>	<u>East-West (Meters)</u>	<u>Elevation (Centimeters)</u>
30	Excavated (1976)		
31	1.7	1.7	36
32	1.8	1.4	28
33	1.4	1.5	27
34	1.4	1.4	30
35	1.7	1.6	33
36	1.7	1.7	32
37	1.5	1.3	20
38	1.2	1.8	23
39	1.3	1.1	23
40	1.4	1.1	24
41	1.3	1.2	35
42	1.9	1.5	29
43	1.8	1.5	43
44	1.5	1.2	30
45	1.2	1.2	23
46	1.8	1.8	52
47	2.2	1.3	19
48	2.0	1.7	32
49	1.3	1.4	48
50	1.3	1.1	31
51	1.7	1.4	34
52	1.7	1.5	61
53	1.5	1.5	47
54	1.9	1.1	34
55	1.7	1.6	33
56	2.0	1.4	50
57	1.7	1.5	44
58	Disturbed		
59	2.3	1.6	43
60	1.8	1.4	28
61	1.8	1.6	50
62	2.1	1.3	40

<u>Mound Number</u>	<u>North-South (Meters)</u>	<u>East-West (Meters)</u>	<u>Elevation (Centimeters)</u>
63	2.0	1.2	36
64	1.0	1.0	24
65	1.3	1.3	51
66	1.5	1.6	53
67	1.8	1.5	38
68	Disturbed		
69	1.9	1.4	48
70	2.0	1.4	38
71	2.0	1.8	66
72	1.8	1.5	44
73	1.7	1.7	61
74	1.7	1.3	23
75	1.4	1.6	37
76	1.8	1.4	35
77	1.7	1.8	48
78	1.7	1.6	60
79	1.9	1.7	63
80	1.9	1.4	40
81	1.7	2.1	40
82	1.7	1.7	30
83	1.9	1.9	?
84	1.8	2.2	80
85	2.3	2.4	50
86	1.8	1.6	60
87	1.7	1.8	44
88	2.6	2.5	42
89	1.7	0.8	16
90	1.7	1.4	25
91	1.9	1.6	57

