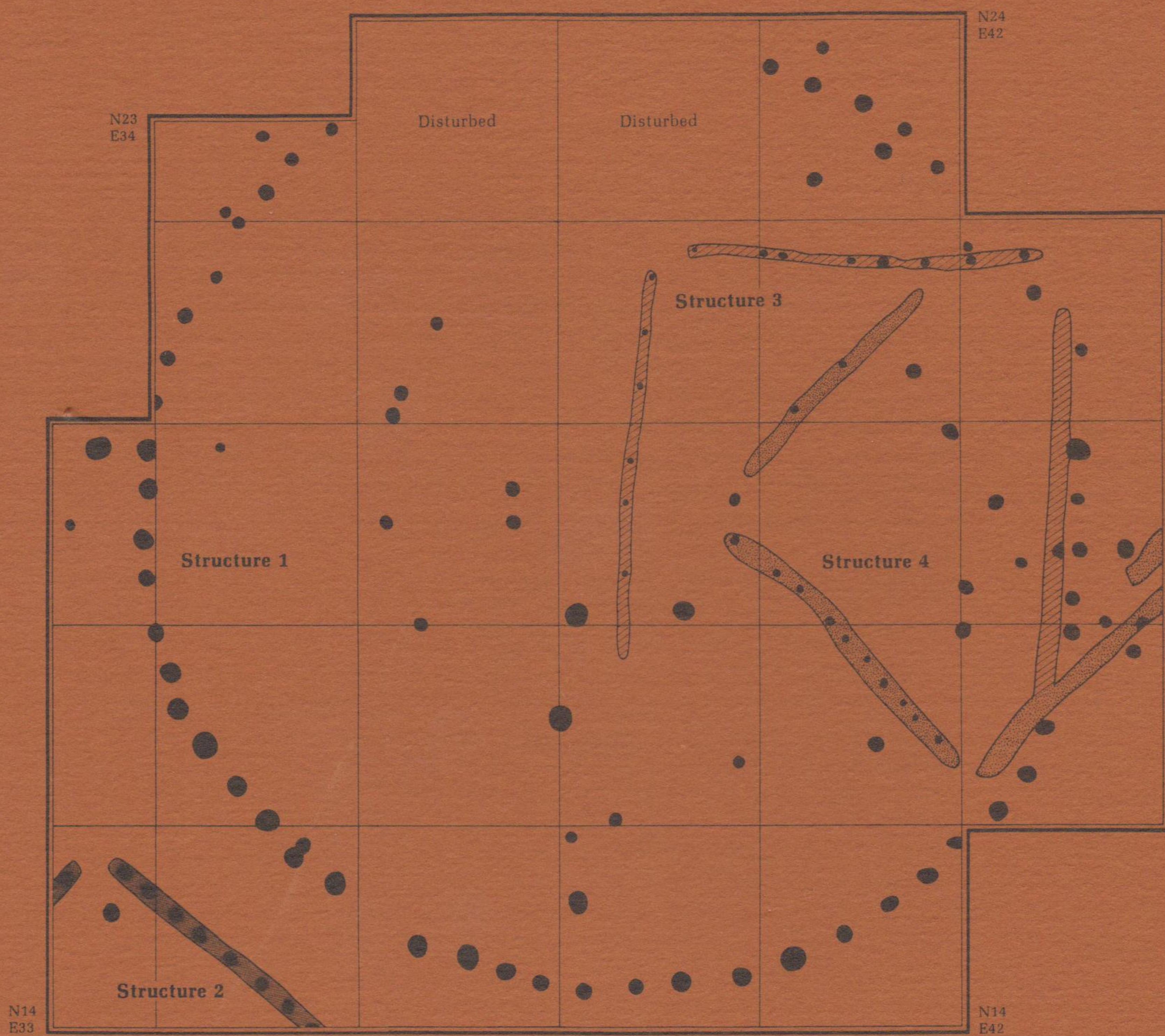


# NATCHEZ INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

## Culture Change and Stability in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Ian W. Brown



### LOCALE IV

- Postholes
- ▭ Wall trenches

Mississippi Department of Archives and History  
Jackson  
1985

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CULTURE CHANGE AND STABILITY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

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MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

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Figure 1. 1982 LMS Field Crew. Left to Right: Diane Silvia Fuller, Richard S. Fuller, David Stern, Robert Wilson, Timothy Williams, John Schaffer, Alexandra Morss, Elizabeth Reid, Thomas O. Maher, and Ian W. Brown.

## ABSTRACT

In 1981 and 1982 the Natchez Bluffs region was the scene of a historic archaeological project conducted by the Lower Mississippi Survey of Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Ten sites were studied. The project was designed to investigate relations between the Natchez Indians and the various European nations (France and England) which were competing for this area in the early eighteenth century. Sociocultural change, as reflected in material remains, has been a primary concern of the research. In addition to the detection of material acculturation of the indigenous Natchez peoples of Plaquemine stock, evidence has come to light for the adoption of remnant Indian groups of the Mississippian cultural tradition.



## PREFACE

Natchez Indian Archaeology has been a labor of love; not only of a subject, but of a place and of a people. My first major archaeological fieldwork occurred in Natchez exactly one decade prior to the current project, and although many things had changed in the area over the years, the people were still the same. It is the warmth of Natchez that keeps me coming back.

This research was funded by grants from the National Geographic Society (Nos. 2300-81 and 2487-82) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (No. RO-20184-82). The Natchez Project has been under the overall supervision of Stephen Williams, and I would like to thank him for his encouragement, advice, and aid as this book was being written. Jeff Brain and Vin Steponaitis, long-time partners in Natchez archaeology, read various parts of this work over the last few years, and I am indebted to them for their comments.

There are many other individuals who have been involved in the Natchez Project to some extent, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank them. First of all, there is the crew: Rick and Diane Fuller, Tom Maher, Elizabeth Reid, Dave Stern, Ali Morss, John Shaffer, Bob Wilson, Tim Williams, Kathleen McGehee, Charlie Loyd, and Clark Burkett. Of the above, two people deserve a special thanks. As site foreman, Rick Fuller not only served as my right hand, but as my good friend. Burning the midnight candle was a lot easier when I knew that he was sighing too. Liz Reid worked with me during the very important and often frustrating analysis stage of the project. Her work on the O'Quinn pot photographs and the Locale V excavations at Trinity saved me many hours of anguish, and served to slow down the balding process.

In the final stages of the writing, when things should have looked brighter, two stacks labeled "figures to be drawn" and "tables to be typed" were a constant reminder that the end was not near. However, it was closer than I thought. Through the efforts of Nancy Lambert-Brown and Lisa Anderson, the formidable pile of section drawings and site maps was soon reduced to nothing. At the same time, Wendy Lurie whittled away at the tables and produced an amazing array of error-free charts. I visit her weekly in her padded cell. With all seriousness, I owe a lot to these three individuals, and I do thank them.

And now, back to Natchez. One person who deserves a special thanks for his unflagging interest in the archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs regions is Joseph V. Frank III, or, rather, "Smoky Joe." It is no exaggeration to say that without his enthusiasm and constant urging the Natchez Project would not have gotten off the ground. He, Robert Prospere, and John Frank not only loaned their collections for study, but took me to many sites which would still remain unrecorded were it not for their concern. Other local people who shared their time and comforts with us include Kathy and Robert Prospere, Ron and Mimi Miller, Jim and Fan Barnett, Grace MacNeil, Beth Boggess, Mayor

Tony Byrne, Tommy DeLaughter, Bert and Kathy Matheny, Charles and Alice Feltus, Logan and Rinza Sewell, Laura Bowers, and Buck Ratliff.

Two sets of Natchez folk deserve special mention: the Jones and the McGehees. Lee and Sherry Jones generously loaned a house to our crew for the two field seasons and treated us royally during what seemed a very short stay. Leicester and Betty McGehee, through no fault (or perhaps wish) of their own, have become my Southern foster parents. Whenever troubles came (and even in this idyllic setting they did come periodically), to the McGehees we would run; and always they would have the solution. This book is a small token of my appreciation for all they have done for me and my crews over the years.

Finally, I would like to thank the land owners who graciously permitted our excavations. To state the obvious, without them this research would have amounted to naught: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lehman, Ann Baroni, Reverend Rice, Ernest Parker, Rosalie Clary, and John Bartlett. Jack Walker and Bennie Keel arranged for our excavations at the Greenfield site (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]).\*

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\*Site numbers will be given in this standard format throughout: (LMS site number [state site number]).

TO NANCY

FOR YOUR HELP, PATIENCE, AND LOVE





NATCHEZ INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
CULTURE CHANGE AND STABILITY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY



## INTRODUCTION

The Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has been involved in historical archaeology in the Mississippi Valley for some time (Brain 1979, 1983; Brain *et al.* n.d.; Brown 1979; Phillips *et al.* 1951:347-421; Williams 1962, 1966), and the Natchez Bluffs is a region which has become a magnet for us. As new questions arise concerning culture contact and sociocultural change, our attention has shifted back and forth between the Tunica and the Natchez Indians. The Tunica adapted to changing conditions by making numerous settlement shifts and taking on new entrepreneurial roles, so we can examine their acculturation processes by following their movements from site to site (Brain 1979:280-282; 1981:70; 1983:67-69). The Natchez, however, stayed in one place: the area around the present city of Natchez, Mississippi (Figure 2). They did indeed react to pressures from outsiders, but they had a long tradition of coping with a specific environment. Through the materials on their sites it is possible to see culture stability as well as change; and that is what this book is about.

In 1981-82 the LMS conducted excavations and collection studies at ten protohistoric/historic sites in the Natchez Bluffs region. This research, under the overall direction of Stephen Williams, has had as a principal objective the study of the changing material culture of the Natchez Indians as they came under the influence of French and English contact in the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries. As will be seen, evidence for acculturation has indeed been observed in the archaeological record and we have also been able to detect the presence of adopted native groups among the Natchez.

Following this brief introduction on the history of the Natchez Indians and the archaeology conducted in their region, the bulk of the book is devoted to the sites. Excavations of varying kinds (shovel tests, test pits, block excavations) were conducted at nine of the ten sites, but a large part of the study has focused on surface collections and on private collections secured from burials. Our own excavations have, in most cases, provided the contextual information which is lacking for many of the private collections. Although it is realized that artifacts are just one part of the total picture and that all aspects of a peoples' lifeways can be (and should be) examined, artifacts do provide a good starting point. They occur in bulk and can be dated, thus providing statistically significant samples and permitting us to arrange the components through time. Settlement, subsistence, and mortuary data are equally important attributes of life, but until the materials are controlled, it is difficult to arrange the components to determine the direction of change. Although this work concentrates on material change and stability, it should be considered the first step. Hopefully, it will establish a foundation for attacking the total picture of a social system in flux.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Natchez Indians were once a very powerful group in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The French and English found them to be the most prominent tribe in the area in historic times, and archaeology has revealed that their influence extended far back into prehistory (Albrecht 1946; Brain *et al.*, n.d.; Brown 1982; Howell 1973; Stern 1977; Swanton 1911:45-257; Woods 1978). These Indians lived along a thin stretch of bluffs in southwestern Mississippi. The Mississippi River formed their western boundary, and was important to the Natchez not only as a source of food, but also as an avenue of communication with groups to the north and south.

The Natchez, like so many Southeastern Indian groups, relied heavily on agriculture, and the long stretch of loess bluffs which lines the river was aboriginally extremely fertile. In prehistoric times the territory of the Natchez extended from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi to the Homochitto River, but the first French travelers in the region found the majority of the Natchez Indians living in and around the present city of Natchez. The reasons for the contraction are not clear, but it is probable that population decline was the main cause. In most areas of North America European diseases (from which the Indians were not immune) preceded the Europeans themselves. The native lifeways recorded by the first explorers were often considerably different from those which had existed a few years earlier (Cook 1955, 1973; Joralemon 1982; Ray 1976; Ubelaker 1976), and the peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley must have shared similar experiences with regard to epidemics (Phillips *et al.* 1951:419-421).

Major demographic changes had been occurring in the Lower Mississippi Valley prior to the appearance of La Salle in 1682, during a time that is referred to archaeologically as the protohistoric period (Brain 1971b; Brown and Brain 1984). In terms of material culture, protohistoric complexes are not that different from prehistoric complexes. Usually protohistoric sites just have a few additional items of European manufacture. Despite these small changes in material culture, we now know from studies conducted in other areas (e.g., Ray 1978a, 1978b) that much of the disturbance in native lifeways occurred during protohistoric times.

The Natchez observed by La Salle in 1682 were different from their ancestors of the preceding century, for they had been deeply affected by a diminishing population prior to the arrival of the French. The Natchez circumvented this problem to some extent by adopting remnant groups from the north, two such groups being the Tioux and Grigra, groups of the Tunican linguistic stock which had their roots in the Yazoo Delta north of Vicksburg (Le Page du Pratz 1774:222, 298-299; Swanton 1911:46-48, 334-336). In the process of adopting these groups, the Natchez had to modify considerably their sociopolitical organization (Brain 1971b; Quimby 1946). The Natchez, therefore, revealed some resilience in their reaction to changing conditions. By 1729, however, the rapidly growing French population impinged on the land of these Indians to such a degree that the Natchez were unable to cope with the intruders. Their response was

the massacre of the local French population and their subsequent abandonment of the Natchez Bluffs region (Brown 1982:178-181; Swanton 1911:217-234).

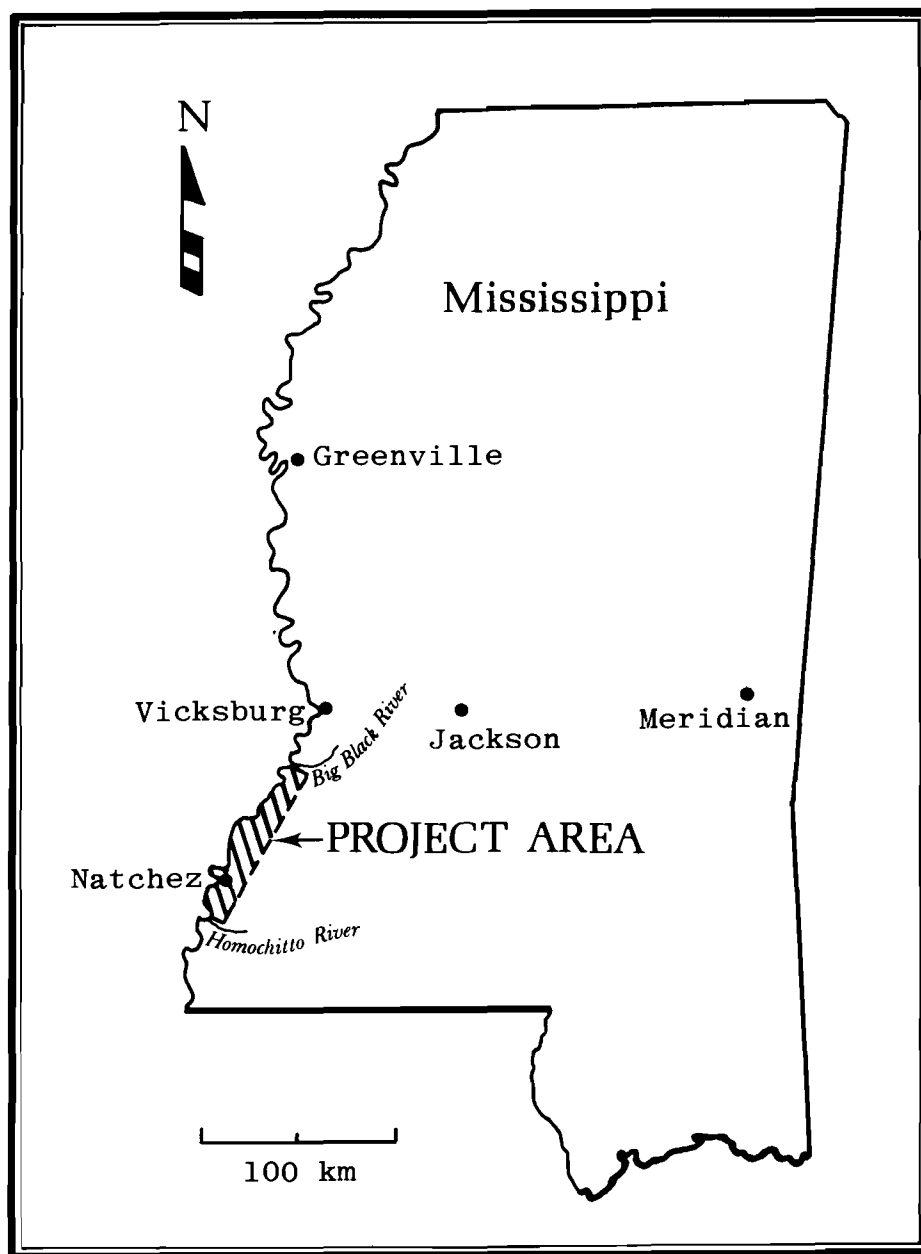


Figure 2. Location of the Natchez Project Area.

## NATCHEZ BLUFFS ARCHAEOLOGY

Throughout the nineteenth century the city of Natchez, a major cotton port and cultural center of the south, was a haven for traveling scholars, and few of these itinerant academicians failed to comment upon the numerous Indian mound sites which peppered the region (Brackenridge 1814:278-281; Ellicott 1803:134; Hall 1801:51-52; Ingraham 1835:222-226; Squier and Davis 1848:117-118). The historic archaeological importance of the Natchez Bluffs has been apparent to Southeastern archaeologists for quite some time. James A. Ford and Moreau B. Chambers were the first individuals to prove that the location of the Grand Village of the Natchez was the Fatherland site (26-K-2 [22-Ad-501]; Figure 3). The excavations at this site in 1930 laid the foundations for historical archaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Ford 1936:59-64; Williams 1962, 1966). A number of articles by George I. Quimby (1942, 1953) resulted from his reanalysis of the Fatherland excavations, and this site continued to loom in importance in the 1960s and 1970s with the work of Robert S. Neitzel (1964, 1965, 1983). However, a single site certainly was not adequate to address questions of culture contact among the Natchez Indians.

In order to investigate the effects of European influence on the various sociocultural institutions of the Natchez, to determine the nature of the changing demographic situation between late prehistoric and historic times, and to investigate the question of the practice of adopting peoples of diverse cultural groups, additional historic Indian sites relating to specific known Natchez villages had to be found and excavated. Such a task was undertaken by the Lower Mississippi Survey in 1971 and 1972 (Brain 1978; Brain *et al.* n.d.; Brown 1973; Brown and Brain 1984; Steponaitis 1974, 1981; Williams and Brain 1979). In the years prior to and after 1971-72 the LMS conducted investigations in regions to the west (Tensas Basin) and north (Yazoo Basin) (Brain 1983; Brown 1979; Hally 1972; Phillips 1970; Williams and Brain 1983; Williams *et al.* 1966), thus providing context for the Natchez work (Tables 1-2).\*

As a result of the Natchez work in the early 1970s, seven definite historic sites were added to the list which originally contained just Fatherland. In the last decade, because of urban expansion, many additional sites have come to light in the area, and we now have a total of 31 protohistoric/historic components on record, situated in seven different village areas.

Historical documents have revealed the existence of at least nine Natchez villages in the early eighteenth century, but we have adequate information on only seven of them (McWilliams 1981:72-73; Swanton 1911:45-48). Although the French employed the term "village," its application to the historic Natchez settlement pattern is confusing. The Natchez did not live in nucleated villages. The Grand Village, home of the Great Sun, served as the sociopolitical nucleus for the Natchez as a whole, but it was largely a vacant ceremonial center

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\*See Appendix III for ceramic types/varieties descriptions.

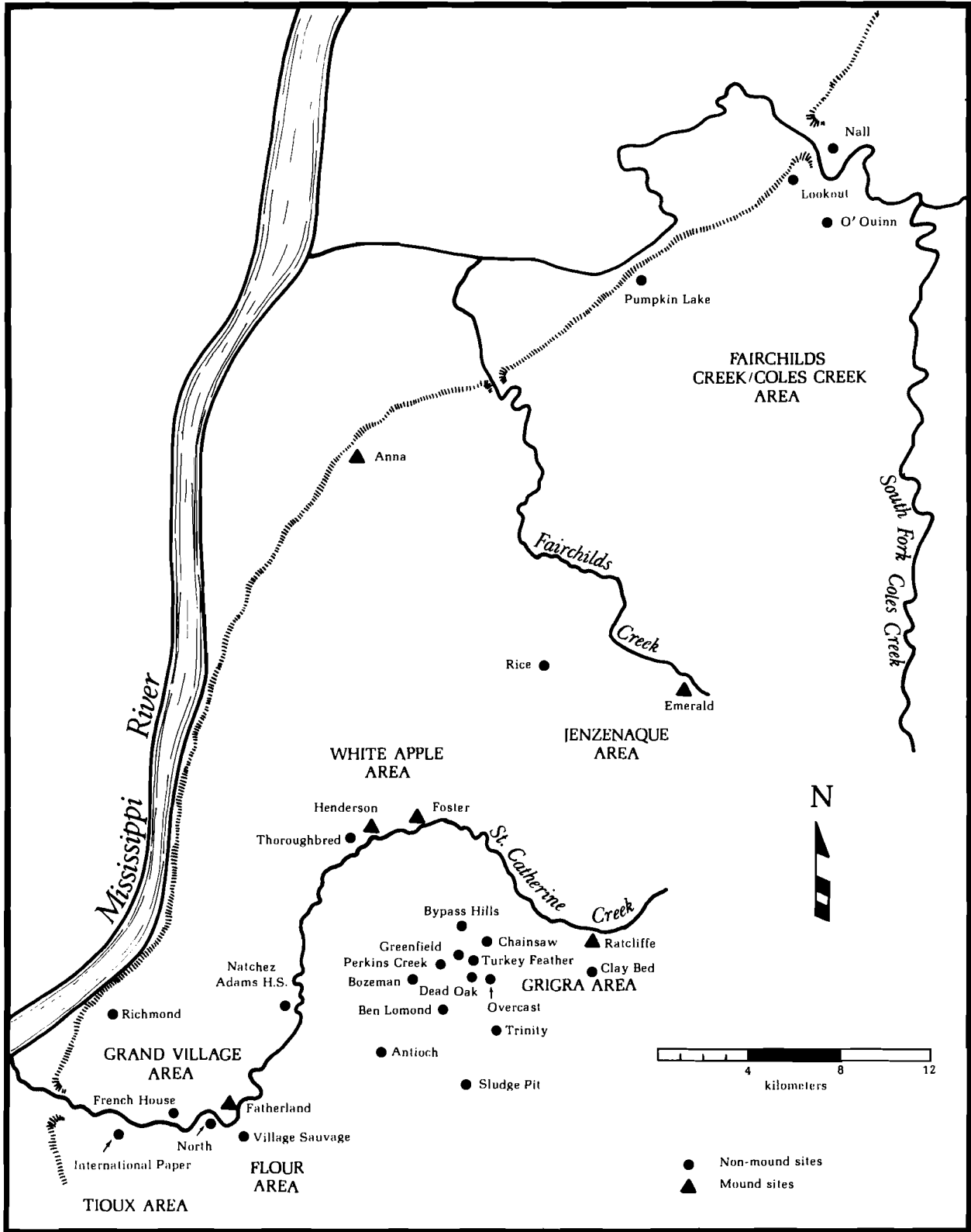


Figure 3. Protohistoric/Historic Sites in the Project Area.



(Neitzel 1983:129-134). The rest of the society was scattered across the landscape in districts which came under the jurisdiction of secondary members of the Sun class. Each district was characterized by a minor ceremonial center and a number of hamlets, each of which consisted of several houses. A Natchez "village," therefore, often covered quite a large territory and should be referred to as a "village area." The application of specific names to the village areas on Figure 3 is based upon our reading of the historical documents, primarily upon the routes taken by various French parties in their "wars" with the Natchez (Brain *et al.*, n.d.; Brown 1978; Swanton 1911:211-216). During the historic period the peoples of these village areas were divided into political factions. Generally friendly with the French were the Grand Village, Tioux, and Flour village populations, while the White Apple, Jenzenaque, and Grigra villages were, seemingly, always aligned with the English (Brown 1982:184-185).

In designing the research for the current Natchez project, it was assumed that the above settlement model was valid for the entire historic period; that the people who lived within the confines of the White Apple or Jenzenaque areas in Figure 3 belonged to these villages for approximately a half century (A.D. 1680-1730). The nature of archaeological data, however, has prevented the establishment of a one to one correlation between the location of a site and its village affiliation. I believe the village areas are correct in a general sense, but problems arise when specific sites are considered. The Grigra area provides a good example of the problem. As mentioned earlier, the Grigra were a group adopted by the Natchez sometime in the seventeenth century. As they came out of the Mississippian cultural tradition to the north, it was reasonable to expect that the material culture of these peoples would be significantly different from that of the indigenous Natchez inhabitants (Brown 1982:188). Although I still believe this is true, and that it is possible to demonstrate adoption through material culture, I was in error in my assumption that the sites in the circumscribed Grigra village area would all show higher percentages of shell-tempered pottery over the local grog-tempered ware. As will be seen, although many sites were investigated in the Grigra village area, few produced the expected shell-tempered pottery. The absence does not mean we are dealing with a fully assimilated people, nor does it mean that the settlement model is wrong. It probably means that we just have not yet found the Grigra site(s) in that area. If this is true, then it becomes necessary to explain Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]), Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]), Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]), and the other sites in the Grigra area. If they are not Grigra, then what are they?

One thing I did not take into consideration when designing the current Natchez research is the question of time. An underlying

CHRONOLOGY			CULTURE	
Era	Period	Time	Phase	Tradition
Neo-Indian	VI	1600	Natchez	Plaquemine
	V		Emerald	
		Foster		
		Anna		
	IV	1200	Gordon	Coles Creek
			Balmoral	
			Ballina	
			Sundown	
III	600	Hamilton Ridge	Deasonville	
II	400	Issaquena	Marksville	
		Grand Gulf		
		Panther Lake	Tchefuncte	
I	1000	Frasier	Poverty Point	
Meso-Indian	III	2000	Barksdale	Eastern Archaic
	II	3000	Bryandale	
		4000		
I	5000	Brown's Folly		
Paleo-Indian	IV	6000	Mammoth Bayou	Plano
	?	7000	?	

Table 1. Phase Chart of the Natchez Bluffs Region (after Brain et al., n. d.).

PERIOD	PHASE	
II	Panther Lake	Alexander Incised, <u>var. Green Point</u> Lake Borgne Incised, <u>var. Lake Borgne</u> Tammany Punctated, <u>var. Tammany</u> Tchefuncte Incised, <u>var. Tchefuncte</u> Tchefuncte Plain Tchefuncte Stamped, <u>var. Tchefuncte</u>
	Grand Gulf	Baytown Plain Churupa Punctated, <u>var. Churupa</u> Marksville Crosshatched Rim
	Issaquena	Alligator Incised, <u>var. Alligator</u> Baytown Plain Churupa Punctated, <u>var. Churupa</u> Churupa Punctated, <u>var. Thornton</u> Marksville Incised, <u>var. Spanish Fort</u> Marksville Incised, <u>var. Yokena</u> Marksville Stamped, <u>var. Manny</u> Marksville Stamped, <u>var. Newsome</u> Marksville Stamped, <u>var. Troyville</u>
III	Hamilton Ridge	Alligator Incised, <u>var. Alligator</u> Baytown Plain, <u>var. Reed</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Cornelia</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Phillips (?)</u> Larto Red, <u>var. Larto</u> Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <u>var. Centers Creek</u> Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <u>var. Porter Bayou</u> Woodville Zoned Red, <u>var. Woodville</u>
IV	Sundown	Baytown Plain, <u>var. Valley Park</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Cornelia</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Chase</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Hunt</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Phillips</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Stoner</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Wade</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. French Fork</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. Laborde</u> Larto Red, <u>var. Larto</u> Larto Red, <u>var. Silver Creek</u> Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, <u>var. Smith Creek</u> Shellwood Cord Impressed, <u>var. Shellwood</u>
	Ballina	Avoyelles Punctated, <u>var. Avoyelles</u> Baytown Plain, <u>var. Valley Park</u> Classic Rim Mode Beldeau Incised, <u>var. Beldeau (?)</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Chevalier</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Coles Creek</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Campbellsville</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. French Fork</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. Laborde</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. Larkin</u> Mazique Incised, <u>var. Mazique</u> Pontchartrain Check Stamped, <u>var. Pontchartrain (?)</u>
	Balmoral	Avoyelles Punctated, <u>var. Kearny</u> Baytown Plain, <u>var. Valley Park</u> Baytown Plain, <u>var. Vicksburg</u> Beldeau Incised, <u>var. Beldeau</u> Carter Engraved, <u>var. Shell Bluff</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Cassell</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Blakely</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Greenhouse</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Mott</u> Evansville Punctated, <u>var. Rhinehart</u> French Fork Incised, <u>var. McNutt</u> Mazique Incised, <u>var. Kings Point</u> Pontchartrain Check Stamped, <u>var. Pontchartrain</u>
	Gordon	Addis Plain, <u>var. Addis</u> Addis Plain, <u>var. Greenville</u> Avoyelles Punctated, <u>var. Dupree</u> Avoyelles Punctated, <u>var. Tatum</u> Beldeau Incised, <u>var. Bell Bayou</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Lulu</u> Chevalier Stamped, <u>var. Perry</u> Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Hardy</u> Evansville Punctated, <u>var. Sharkey</u> Harrison Bayou Incised, <u>var. Harrison Bayou</u> Mazique Incised, <u>var. Manchac</u>

Table 2. Ceramic Diagnostics of Phases in the Natchez Bluffs Region (Brain et al., n. d.).

V	Anna	<p>Addis Plain, <u>var. Addis</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Greenville</u>  Anna Incised, <u>var. Anna</u>  Anna Incised, <u>var. Australia</u>  Carter Engraved, <u>var. Carter</u>  Chicot Red, <u>var. Fairchild</u>  Coleman Incised, <u>var. Coleman</u>  Grace Brushed, <u>var. Grace (?)</u>  Hollyknowe Pinched, <u>var. Patmos</u>  L'Eau Noire Incised, <u>var. L'Eau Noire</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Bethlehem</u>  Mississippi Plain  Old Town Red, <u>var. Red Rock</u>  Plaquemine Brushed, <u>var. Plaquemine</u>  Proto Tunica Rim Mode  Proto Haynes Bluff Rim Mode</p>	
	Foster	<p>Addis Plain, <u>var. Addis</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Greenville</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. St. Catherine</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Arcola</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Estill</u>  Chicot Red, <u>var. Fairchild</u>  Coleman Incised, <u>var. Bass</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Pine Ridge</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Stanton</u>  Grace Brushed, <u>var. Grace</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Leland</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Ferris</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Foster</u>  Maddox Engraved, <u>var. Silver City</u>  Mazique Incised, <u>var. Manchac</u>  Mississippi Plain  Parkin Punctated, <u>var. Hollandale</u>  Parkin Punctated, <u>var. Transylvania</u>  Plaquemine Brushed, <u>var. Plaquemine</u>  Winterville Incised, <u>var. Winterville</u>  Winterville Incised, <u>var. Belzoni</u>  Tunica Rim Mode  Haynes Bluff Rim Mode  Delta City Vessel Mode</p>	
	Emerald	<p>Addis Plain, <u>var. Addis</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Greenville</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Junkin</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Ratcliffe</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. St. Catherine</u>  Avenue Polychrome, <u>var. Avenue</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Arcola</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Estill</u>  Chicot Red, <u>var. Fairchild</u>  Chicot Red, <u>var. Grand Village</u>  Coleman Incised, <u>var. Bass (?)</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Fatherland</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Bayou Goula</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Pine Ridge</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Stanton</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Blanchard</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Deep Bayou</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Foster</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Russell</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Williams</u>  Maddox Engraved, <u>var. Emerald</u>  Maddox Engraved, <u>var. Silver City</u>  Mazique Incised, <u>var. Manchac</u>  Mississippi Plain  Nodena Red and White, <u>var. Nodena</u>  Owens Punctated, <u>var. Menard</u>  Owens Punctated, <u>var. Poor Joe</u>  Parkin Punctated, <u>var. Hollandale (?)</u>  Parkin Punctated, <u>var. Transylvania (?)</u>  Winterville Incised, <u>var. Winterville</u>  Winterville Incised, <u>var. Belzoni</u>  Delta City Vessel Mode (?)</p>	
Table 2 (cont.). Ceramic Diagnostics of Phases in the Natchez Bluffs Region (Brain et al., n. d.)	VI	Natchez	<p>Addis Plain, <u>var. Addis</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Greenville</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. Ratcliffe</u>  Addis Plain, <u>var. St. Catherine</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Arcola</u>  Barton Incised, <u>var. Estill</u>  Chickachae Combed  Chicot Red, <u>var. Fairchild</u>  Chicot Red, <u>var. Grand Village</u>  Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Rice</u>  Cracker Road Incised, <u>var. Cracker Road</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Fatherland</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Bayou Goula</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Nancy</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Snyders Bluff</u>  Fatherland Incised, <u>var. Stanton</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Russell</u>  Leland Incised, <u>var. Williams (?)</u>  Maddox Engraved, <u>var. Emerald</u>  Mazique Incised, <u>var. Manchac</u>  Mazique Incised, <u>var. North</u>  Mississippi Plain  Mississippi Plain, <u>var. Montfort</u>  Winterville Incised, <u>var. Tunica</u></p>

assumption of the various hypotheses\* presented in Brown 1982 was that the majority of the sites were occupied for the entire duration of the contact period and that the boundaries of the village areas remained the same through time. Unwittingly, I assumed a static situation as far as time was concerned, despite the fact that I was well aware of the very dynamic changes which were occurring in the Natchez social system (*ibid.*:178). As will be seen, most of the sites investigated in the Grigra area date to very early historic times, probably predating the appearance of the Grigra. They are historic and they are in the Grigra area, but they were abandoned before the Grigra moved into the area. Even after the Grigra settled there (at sites unknown), there is no reason to suspect that other village groups (perhaps not even recorded by the French) did not also reside in the area. The Trinity site (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]), for example, is clearly an early eighteenth century component, but there is no material evidence to suggest it is Grigra.

The hypotheses set forth at the beginning of the research (Brown 1982:186-188) are no longer viable, at least not in terms of the present archaeological situation, but that does not mean that the objectives are no longer desirable or that the archaeology has failed to yield productive results. As will be seen, sites like Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) and O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) provide strong evidence for adoption's having occurred among the Natchez, and the temporal transition from Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) and Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -661]) to Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) offers clear evidence for acculturation as culture contact increased. This information has come out of an analysis of the materials from the sites, an inductive strategy, but had I not approached the various sites with certain expectations (a deductive approach), I might well never have seen that there were discrepancies which required explaining.

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\*The hypotheses are summarized as follows: 1) significant variations were expected in European material culture between groups of villages belonging to the two political factions; 2) Historic materials of aboriginal origin were expected to be more similar between villages of opposing factions, because of more intensive sociocultural interaction; and 3) Variations in aboriginal material culture were expected between the indigenous Natchez villages and the recently adopted Mississippian group (Grigra and Tioux) from the north.

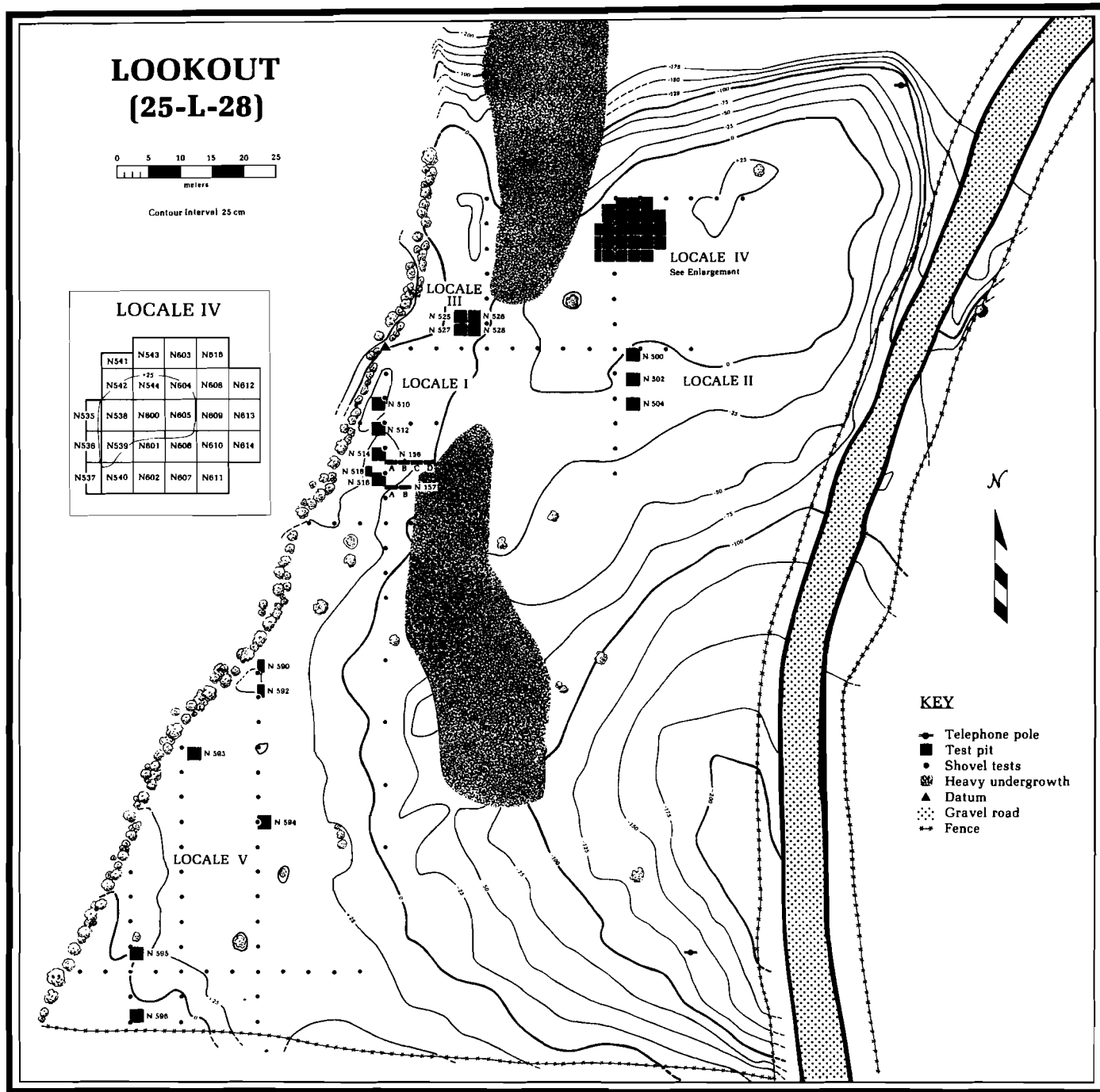


Figure 4. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Excavations, 1981/82.

## FAIRCHILDS CREEK/COLES CREEK AREA

### LOOKOUT (25-L-28 [22-Je-544])

The Lookout site is located around 27 km northeast of the city of Natchez on the edge of a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi alluvial floodplain. Coles Creek emerges from the hills about 1 km north of the site. Early historic writers often alluded to a Natchez village situated upriver from the major settlements (Swanton 1911:194), and Coles Creek was certainly an attractive environment for settlement. The Natchez village located in this area was unnamed. Prior to the discovery of Lookout, the only archaeological suggestion of its existence was a historic Indian grave at the Nall site (25-L-3 [22-Je-542]) (Brain *et al.* n.d.). Although we knew that the people who lived at the mouth of Coles Creek were aligned with English interests (Brown and Williams 1980a, 1980b), we had no knowledge of their historic roots. We suspected that they, like the White Apple, Jenzenaque, and Flour Villages, descended from local late prehistoric Plaquemine culture peoples (Brown 1982: Figure 3). Being on the northern fringe of Natchez territory, however, it was also possible that they were an unrecorded adopted group much like the Grigra and Tioux. We just did not know. One of our hopes in excavating the Lookout site was that the recovered materials would reveal the culture history of the occupants.

The Lookout site was discovered by Robert Prospere, a local amateur, in the spring of 1980. The area to the west of the large heavy undergrowth patches illustrated in Figure 4 was covered by forest prior to 1980. In the process of clearing this area by bulldozing, the owner uncovered a number of burials. Fragments of seven or eight pots were found in the area marked Locale III (see page 000). As bone preservation was poor, it was not clear how many burials had been disturbed. A very crude sandstone effigy pipe, bearing a serpentine design, was found by Prospere in the same area associated with one of the above burials (Figures 5, 11b). This object was particularly exciting as it represented a devolution of the elaborate Emerald site pipes (Brown 1926: Figures 218-226; Phillips and Brown 1978:204-205). The possibility of uncovering a historic Natchez Indian village and cemetery site at Lookout seemed reasonably good.

### Survey and Preliminary Test Excavations

For the purposes of our research objectives, we were interested primarily in the protohistoric/historic component at Lookout. In our first visit to the site in the late spring of 1980 (Figure 6), a considerable amount of lithic debitage was collected in the northwestern and central portions of the site, areas that also yielded Natchezan pottery. This late occupation was apparently quite extensive, as Joe Frank, another local amateur, had also found early eighteenth-century European ceramics (lead-glazed earthenware) along the southern periphery of the site.



Figure 5. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Sandstone Effigy Pipe (from Prospere Collection, PM cat. no. 980-14-10/58238).



Figure 6. First LMS Visit to the Lookout Site in the Spring of 1980. Left to Right: Robert S. Neitzel, Ian W. Brown, and John Frank.



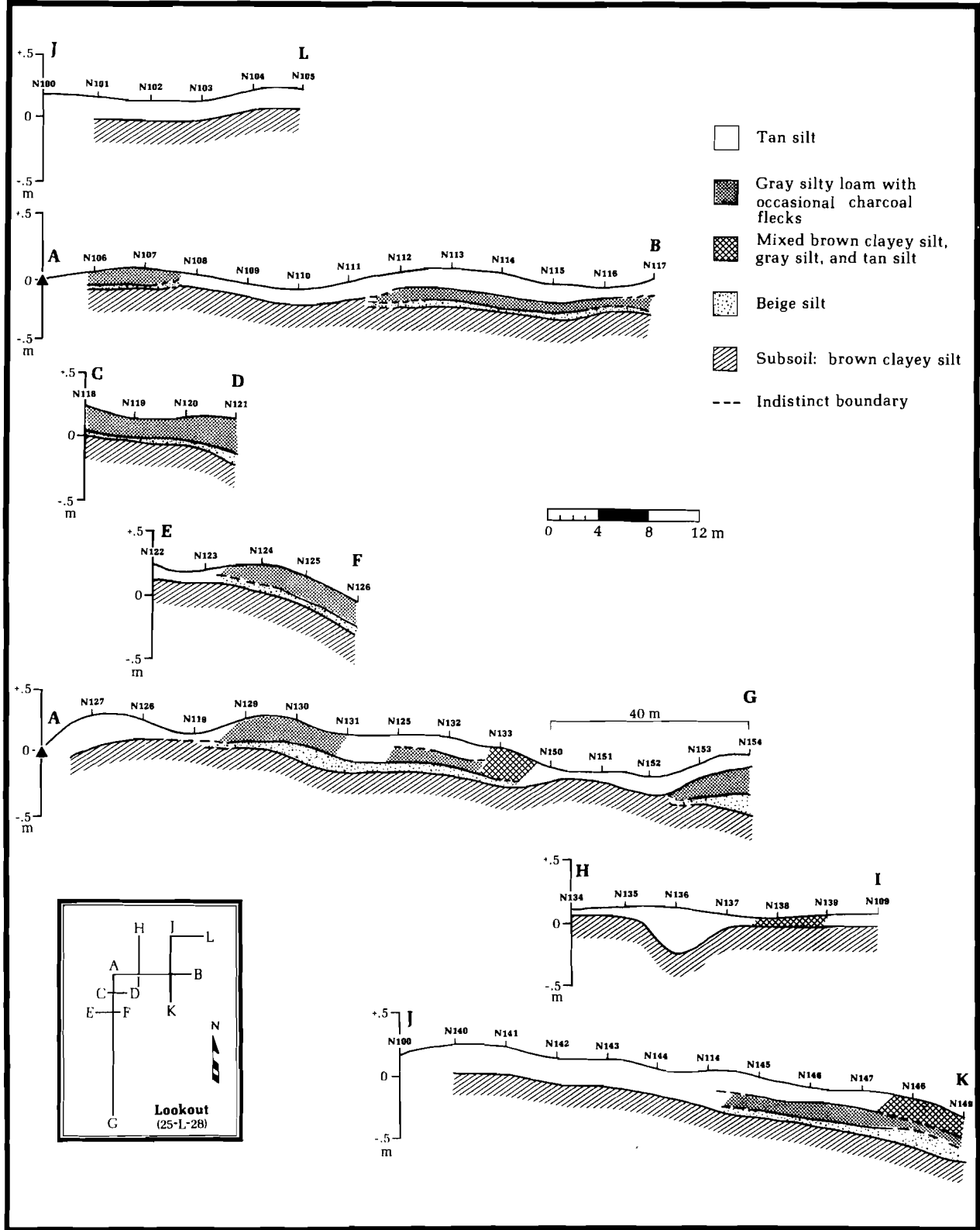


Figure 7. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Shovel Test Sections, 1981.

All surface collections recovered by LMS personnel are listed in Table 3.\* Much of the culture history of Lookout is reflected in that which was lying on the surface of the ground. Lookout attracted considerable settlement over the centuries, largely because of its location at the interface of two ecological zones. Late Paleo-Indian (Period IV, Mammoth Bayou phase) use of the site is revealed by a Dalton, var. San Patrice point in the Prospere Collection, an artifact which was deposited approximately 10,000 years ago (Goodyear 1982). It was found along with a number of Meso-Indian projectile points (also in the Prospere Collection) on the heavily eroded northern slope of the site. A jasper bead, dating to either Meso-Indian III or Poverty Point times (3000-500 B.C.), was also found by Prospere on the eastern periphery of the site adjacent to the gravel road. Only one stone bead exists in the LMS Collection (Figure 32f). It is made of chert and was never completed. The only other diagnostic lithic objects recovered in our surface collections are a Gary Stemmed, var. unspecified point (Figure 30c) and an Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower point (Figure 30d), both of which date to the Neo-Indian era.

The ceramics recovered on the surface of the Lookout site reveal a strong Tchula phase component, a Balmoral phase occupation, a Gordon phase occupation, and considerable usage in the Anna phase. As noted above, and as reflected in the surface collections, a late Mississippi period use of the site also occurred.

In order to investigate how much of the protohistoric/historic component at Lookout was still intact, I returned to the site with a crew of three in the fall of 1981. Four days were spent digging 56 shovel tests and two test trenches. Primary emphasis was on the northern portion of the site (Figures 4, 7). As shown in the shovel test sections, the midden was disturbed by the bulldozer in much of the area north of the east-west baseline. Buried midden still survives in most areas south of this line, including the extreme southern portion of the site in the vicinity of shovel tests N153 and N154. The thickest midden deposits were observed between 14 and 18 m south of the datum, so we expanded excavations in that area. The shovel tests in this part of the site also produced the largest quantity of lithic remains, as well as some diagnostic protohistoric/historic aboriginal pottery (Table 4). Overall, however, pottery was most common in shovel tests along the northern and eastern portions of the site.

The two test trenches were placed in the thick midden area south of the datum (Locale I). Hoping to pick up features, we decided to use thin (0.5 m) but long trenches. The 12 m of trench were divided into six 2 m units. Stratification was quite simple. A thick (25 cm) gray silty loam zone rested on top of a thin (5 cm) beige silt layer over much of the excavations. Beneath the latter layer was a compact, sterile, orange-brown loess subsoil. With the exception of N156D, all units were sifted as a single level. At the base of the gray soil in

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\*See Appendix I for a complete listing of provenience information.

N156D, a mixed deposit of gray silty loam, beige silt, and brown clay was encountered. This deposit was excavated separately as N156E1. Very few artifacts were found in it (Table 5), and we have no idea how this early disturbance occurred. Although the beige silt and gray silty loam were not kept separate in sifting, the excavator noted that the gray layer yielded a mixture of pottery and lithics, whereas the beige silt only contained lithics.

Although the test trenches only produced a small quantity of artifacts, the finds were important (Figure 26). Markers that fit in nicely with the protohistoric/historic occupation of Lookout were Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; Leland Incised, var. Russell; and Addis Plain, vars. Ratcliffe and St. Catherine. The presence of Rice, a very late variant of Coles Creek Incised which occurs on Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe ware, confirmed that occupation at the Lookout site existed as late as the eighteenth century.

Most interesting was the appearance of typical Natchez Indian pottery (see Neitzel 1965) on shell-tempered ware, rather than on the usual grog-tempered vessels. Lookout marks the southern limit of Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road, the shell-tempered equivalent of Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (Figure 26d). Cracker Road, so common in the Yazoo Bluffs region to the north (Brown 1979:647-651; 1984) and on historic sites in the Tensas Basin (Williams 1967:9), had not been recognized in the Natchez Bluffs prior to our work at Lookout. This was exactly what we were looking for as regards the adoption of Indian groups by the Natchez: a northern pottery ware combined with a southern (Natchezan) type of decoration. On the basis of such small excavations, we could not determine whether the northerly relations were due to trade or site-unit intrusions. To help resolve this problem, Lookout was slated for additional excavation in the summer of 1982.

#### Further Tests and Block Excavations - 1982 Season

I returned to the site in June with a crew of nine students and a month of excavation time. A new series of shovel tests was laid out in the southwestern portion of the site (43 in all) and 13 test pits were placed in three locales (Figure 4). Block excavations were conducted in two additional locales to follow up on leads concerning burials. Locale III, the area where the effigy pipe was discovered (Figures 5, 11b), failed to produce additional graves, but the discovery of several pieces of French faience, which had apparently been associated with the disturbed burials, supports our belief that the pipe is a product of historic Indians.

Locale IV turned out to be one of the most exciting aspects of our investigations. The remains of four aboriginal structures were found in this area. Portions of at least four other structures appeared in the Locale V test pits. Except for a recent nineteenth-century grave in Units N516/N518, and several aboriginal post features, the Locale I and II test excavations added only to the artifactual inventory of the Lookout site.

## Locale I

The purpose in renewing excavations in Locale I was to determine whether or not any structural remains of the protohistoric/historic component existed. The two test trenches excavated in 1981 produced artifactual remains of this late occupation, but no evidence for settlement data. In 1982 we set up a 2 x 14 m trench and excavated every other 2 m square unit. Our intention was to expand excavations in the locale if the discoveries seemed to warrant the attention. With analysis now completed, Locale I has turned out to be more interesting than was thought while still in the field. There is no question that the structural remains found in this area relate to the protohistoric/historic occupation of the site.

Altogether, 18 sq m of area were opened up in the 1982 Locale I investigations. Starting from the north and working south, Test Unit N510 was most productive in terms of structural information. This square was excavated using two 10 cm arbitrary levels (see Appendix I for provenience information). The soil in the A level was a dark gray silty midden deposit. It graded into a loose grayish-brown silt which became harder and tanner toward the subsoil (removed as B1 in Figure 8a). As with all the test units in Locale I, the orange gray subsoil occurred between 15 and 20 cm below the present ground surface. At a depth of +20 cm, 6 cm below the ground surface, a feature appeared in the southeast corner of N510. Only about one-third to one-half of this small shallow pit penetrated N510. It was probably about 1 m in diameter at its top and 23 cm deep. We excavated it in two stages (B2/C5). The fill of this feature was hard packed, highly mottled, and contained orange, gray, and brown silt. Flecks of charcoal also occurred throughout the fill. Artifacts included a moderate quantity of shell-tempered pottery, including seven Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherds and a sherd of Grace Brushed, var. unspecified (Table 6).

At the base of the B level in N510, standing out against the subsoil, were five post features (Figure 8b).<sup>\*</sup> The presence of considerable charcoal in C2, C4, and C6 suggests that they were postmolds. The function of the other two features is questionable. C1, C2, and C6 were approximately 15 cm in diameter, while C3 was 12 cm in diameter and C4 was 23 cm. C1 and C3 extended only 3 and 2 cm, respectively, below the base of the B level, while C2 was relatively deep, at 13 cm. The presence of a Barton Incised, var. unspecified sherd in C2 and a Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherd in C6 indicate that the structure supported by the posts in N510 was of protohistoric/historic vintage.

Compared to test units to the south in Locale I, N510 was not very productive in terms of artifacts. However, several interesting

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<sup>\*</sup>There are two parts to a post feature: the posthole and the postmold. In some cases we were able to see the impression of the post (either left in place or pulled out), but usually it was impossible to distinguish the postmold from the posthole. The term post feature is a more objective designation.

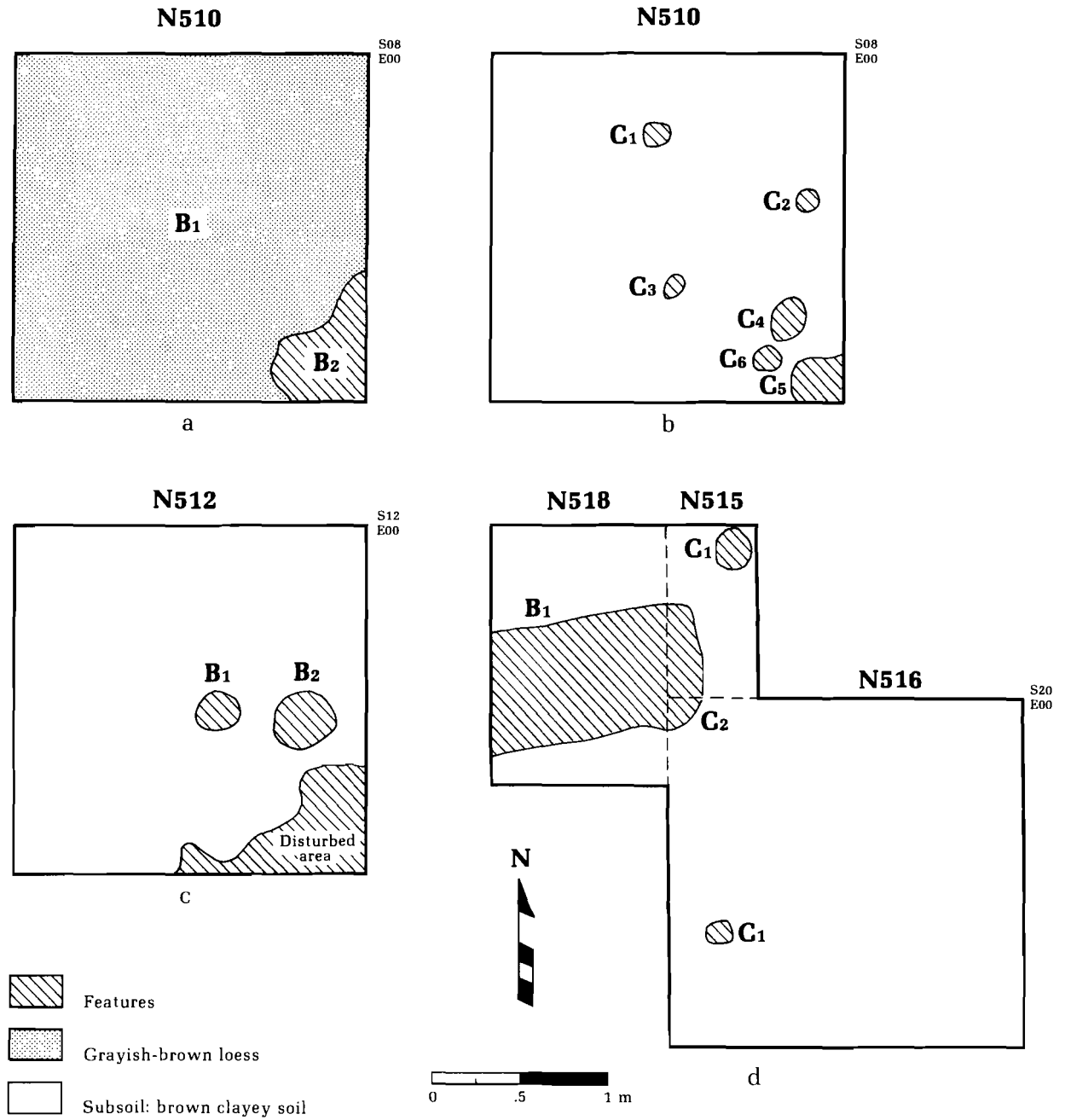


Figure 8. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale I. Plan Views. a, c, Base of A Levels; b, d, Base of B Levels.

objects were recovered. A considerable quantity of Baytown Plain, var. unspecified sherds were found in the A level, but most of the diagnostic material dates to Foster phase times or later. Shell-tempered pottery has a healthy representation (eight sherds) in the A level. Other artifacts include a biconically-drilled fired clay discoidal (Figure 29j), parts of which were recovered from Level B1, and a number of lithic implements. Of the two bifaces listed, one is either a projectile point or a drill, while the other is a knife or celt (Figure 31a). The latter tool is serrated and heat-treated. A brass tack was also found in the A level. Adhering to it are textile fragments and wood. The B level was relatively sterile of cultural debris, but it did produce a considerable amount of lithic debitage.

In test unit N512 the subsoil appeared at the base of the A level, a 10 cm arbitrary unit. Two post features showed up against the subsoil, marked by black greasy stains. A disturbed area (due to bulldozing?) also appeared in the southeast corner of the square (Figure 8c). B1, probably a postmold, was 18 cm in diameter. It contained no materials and extended 7 cm below the base of the A level. Post feature B2 was 25 cm in diameter and extended 11 cm below the A level base. The only diagnostics contained in it were one sherd of Mazique Incised, var. Manchac and one unclassified sherd of Addis Plain, var. unspecified. On the basis of the Manchac sherd, this feature can date no earlier than the Gordon phase. Other diagnostic artifacts recovered from the A level are one Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland sherd, one Cracker Road Incised, var. unspecified sherd and a Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell point, all supporting a protohistoric/historic date for the associated features. Lithic tools include two bifaces (Figure 31b).

Test unit N514 was removed in two arbitrary levels. Beneath the humus in the A level were many thin bands of watersorted soil. There were considerable signs of bulldozer scars, so it is probable that the A level was disturbed. No clearly defined cultural stains occurred against the subsoil at the base of B, although root stains were evident. Despite the disturbance, there was strong indication of stratification in this square. The A level produced a mix of diagnostics, including two Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified sherds, two Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine sherds, two Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherds, and one Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road sherd (Tchula, Anna, and Natchez phases). However, the B level was comprised primarily of Tchula phase diagnostics (11 Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified sherds). The only late diagnostics were two sherds of Plaquemine Brushed, var. unspecified (one of which could even be Salomon Brushed) and two sherds of Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine. It is clear that the Tchula phase people were responsible for the extremely high concentration of lithic debitage in the B level. However, the appearance of a fragment of wire in the B level is also indicative of some disturbance. Overall, there were much larger quantities of ceramics and lithics in this square and in test unit N516 than in any of the other excavation units in Locale I.

Test unit N516 was also excavated in two arbitrary levels (A and B1), the soil having been found similar to that encountered in N514.

Almost all of the artifacts were recovered from the A level in N516, with diagnostics from the Tchula phase having a strong representation (one Tammany Punctated, var. unspecified sherd and 17 Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified sherds). The Anna and Natchez phases are also well represented. Of some interest is the inclusion of a fragment of glass in the fabric of an Addis Plain, var. unspecified sherd. Lithic implements include two bifaces, one biface retouch flake and one uniface retouch flake, the last two objects indicative of tool sharpening. A post feature, probably a postmold, appeared at the base of the B1 level (Figure 8d). This feature (C1) was 7 cm in diameter and extended about 10 cm below the base of the B1 level. In the northwest corner of the N516 test unit another feature appeared immediately beneath the humus. It was excavated in two stages in N516 (B2/C2) and was deemed important enough to expand excavations.

To uncover what later turned out to be a nineteenth-century grave pit, the west half of the southwestern portion of test unit N515 was excavated and a 1 x 1.5 m test unit was opened to the northwest (N518). As with the N514 excavations, evidence for heavy machinery scars and waterlaid silts occurred immediately beneath the humus in N515 (Level A1) and N518 (Level A). In addition to Tchula, Anna, and Natchez phase diagnostics, the excavation of these two test units also produced materials of the Marksville period (Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified) and the Hamilton Ridge phase (Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Centers Creek). In removing the soil from the base of the humus to the top of the subsoil (N515B2/N518B2), the nineteenth-century burial pit and a post feature were uncovered. The latter, probably of aboriginal construction, was 7 cm in diameter and extended 10 cm below the top of the subsoil. The burial pit was rectangular and aligned east-west. Its fill was a hard orange-brown clayey silt. It was increasingly mottled with midden soil and charcoal toward its western end. At a depth of between 0.8 and 0.9 m below the top of the subsoil a black silty soil layer was observed, as well as a human femur. Some cut nails were seen at the eastern end of the pit, undoubtedly part of the coffin. One of the nails was removed as evidence for the recent nature of the burial. It was also noted that some rubber or plastic coated copper wire was found in the fill, but for some reason this object did not make it into our collections. Local lore has it that a Black cemetery was situated in this area, and it was clear that we had stumbled on to one of the graves. Its investigation was far removed from our research objectives, so the pit was filled in as soon as the cut nails were observed.

The Locale I excavations did not match the expectations we had of them. We hoped for some thick midden bearing considerable settlement data. Instead, we uncovered an extremely thin hard midden with relatively little structural information. With the hindsight following analysis, it is now clear that most of the aboriginal post features were protohistoric/historic and that expansion would probably have been profitable, especially in the N510 area, but in the field the discoveries in Locale IV captured our immediate attention. Locale I did manage to flesh out the cultural inventory for the site, however. In addition to the strong Late Mississippi period

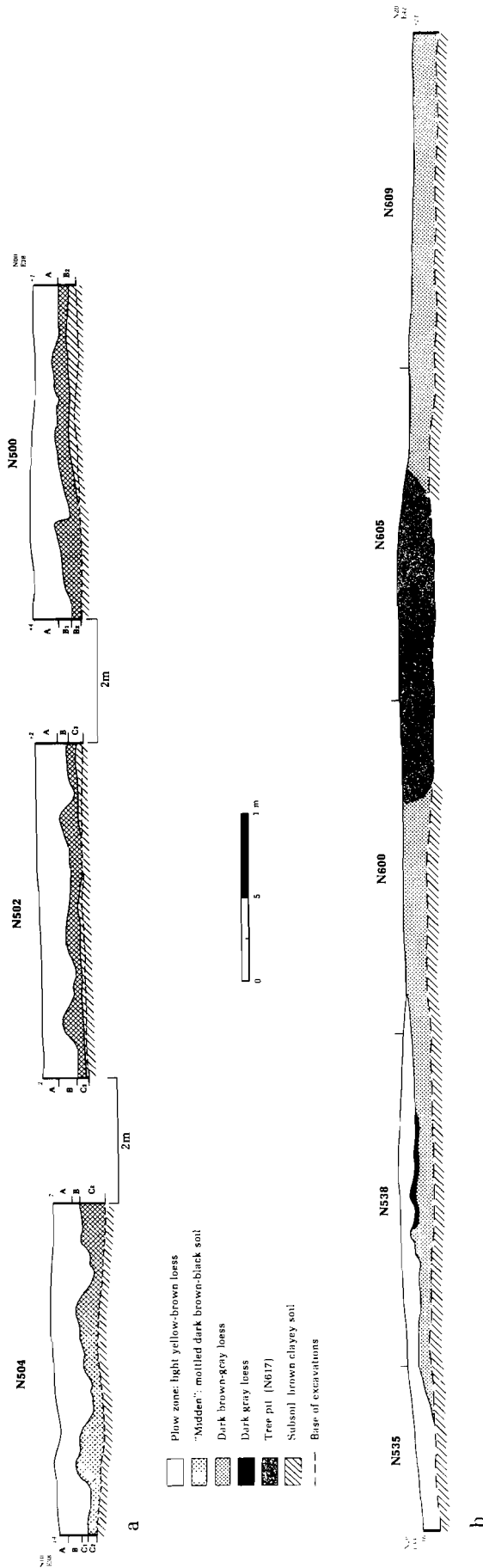


Figure 9. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) a, Locale II West Wall Sections; b, Locale IV North Wall Sections on N20 Line.



diagnostics, a very strong Tchula phase component was uncovered. New phases/periods previously unrecorded at Lookout were the Marksville period and the Hamilton Ridge phase.

#### Locale II

The shovel test survey conducted in 1981 revealed that the area south of the east-west baseline on the eastern portion of the site still retained some intact midden (Figures 4 and 7j-k). Hoping to uncover some undisturbed protohistoric/historic features, a 2 x 10 m test trench was staked out in this area. Every other 2 m square test unit was opened up, our intention being to expand the excavations if the situation warranted it.

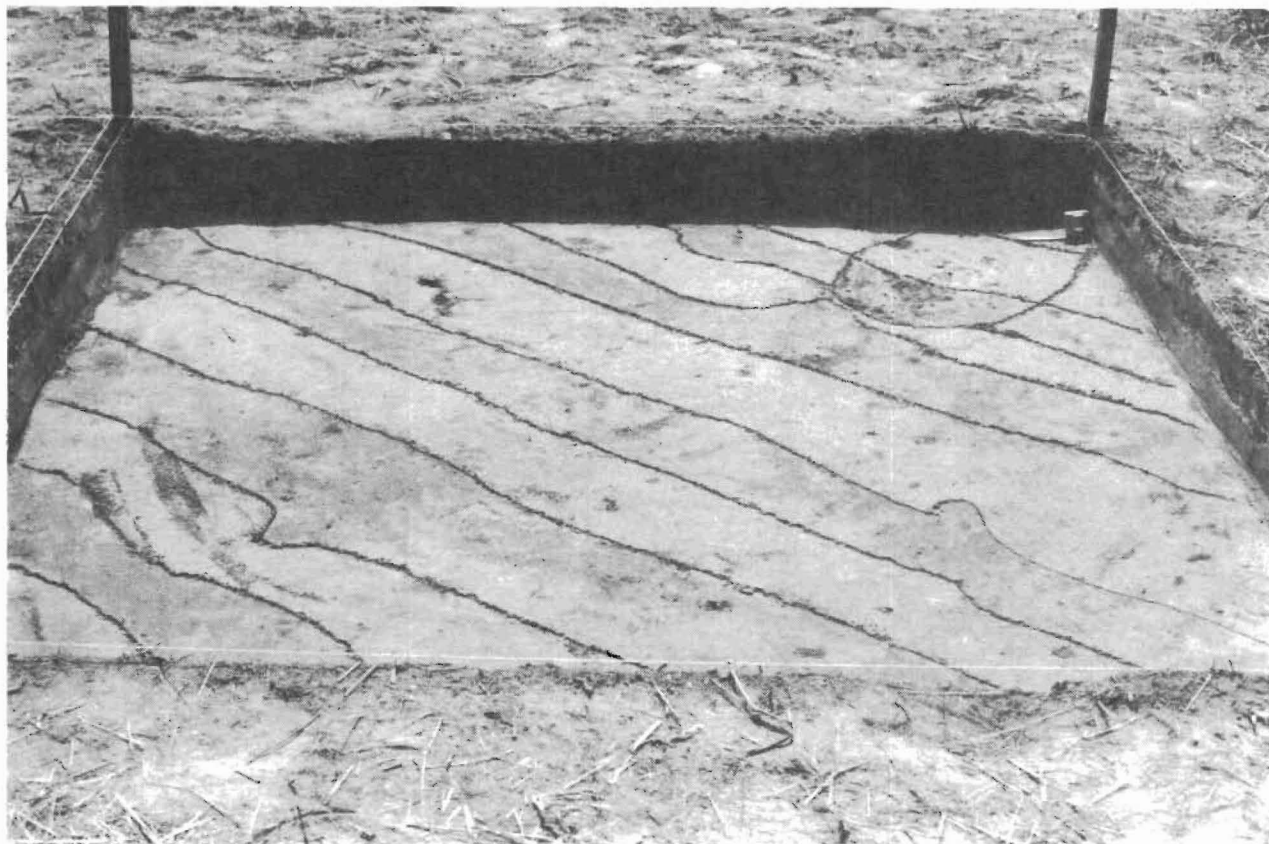


Figure 10. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale II. Base of N504B, from West.

Three test units were excavated. The stratigraphy was relatively constant and simple throughout these excavations (Figure 9a). A loose, light, yellow-brown to gray silty soil comprised the plow zone. It ranged between 15 and 25 cm thick. At its base was a 10 to 15 cm thick layer of mottled dark brown silty soil, which had been recorded earlier as the "midden." The top of this layer of soil exhibited an

undulating pattern of ridges and troughs, the result of plowing in a direction which ran northeast-southwest (Figure 10). A combination of arbitrary and natural levels was used in excavating these two layers (Appendix I). Arbitrary levels were dug until the dark soil was reached, and then the light stained soil in the troughs was troweled out. Pure midden levels included N500B2, N502C2, and N504C2/D1. All the other levels related to the plow zone. Although we were able to keep these two layers separate, we did not profit too much from the exercise. No diagnostic material appeared in the midden (Table 7). In fact, the only ceramic sherds recovered in this layer were one Baytown Plain, var. unspecified, three unclassified incised on Baytown Plain, var. unspecified, one unclassified decorated on Baytown Plain, var. unspecified, two Addis Plain, var. Addis, and one Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Lithic implements included one blade core, one flake core, and one miscellaneous core; all of chert.

We must assume that the materials retrieved from the plow zone were originally from the now rather sterile midden layer. The only phase having a strong representation in Locale II is Anna. Other components represented are Tchula, Issaquena, Hamilton Ridge, Ballina, Balmoral, Gordon (note the presence of the rare Beldeau Incised, var. Bell Bayou), and Natchez. The Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road sherd and the Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified specimen date to this last phase. The Fatherland sherd has at least four parallel lines and could be var. Nancy. As no features or rich midden deposits were observed in Locale II, the excavations were closed up and we moved our investigations elsewhere.

### Locale III

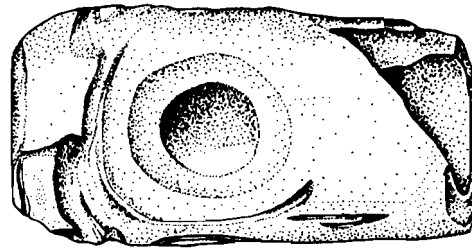
Locale III is the area where the pipe illustrated in Figures 5 and 11b was found. Several poorly preserved burials were disturbed by bulldozing in 1980, and associated with the scattered bones were several protohistoric/historic pots and a pebble celt (Figure 32a). Two pots in the collection of the landowners are of the type Coleman Incised, var. unspecified. One is a fairly large beaker (not illustrated), while the other is a small "toy" jar (Figure 11a). Var. Coleman itself dates to the Anna phase (AD 1200-1350) (Table 2), but these two vessels probably date later.

Joseph V. Frank III loaned us his artifacts from this locale for more detailed study. The nearly complete vessels include one Leland Incised, var. Russell effigy bowl, a Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice effigy bowl (Figure 29i), and two Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine pots, a bottle and a bowl (Figures 12-13). The St. Catherine bowl has an unusual thick tiered rim, bearing side notches alternating with top notches (see Appendix II).

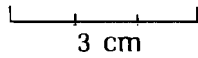
A surface collection made by us in the Locale III area prior to the 1981 excavations at the site produced a part of a human cranium: the left supraorbital region of an adult (included in Table 3). We conducted block excavations in Locale III in the summer of 1982, our hope being to establish some context for the burial furniture which had already been removed from the graves. Four 2 m square excavation units were opened up. The A levels in each of the units extended from



a



b



b'

Figure 11. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III. Artifacts. a, Coleman Incised, var. unspecified "Toy" Jar; b, Sandstone Effigy Pipe. Provenience: a, Matheny Collection; b, Prospere Collection (PM cat. no. 980-14-10/58238).



Figure 12. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III. Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine Bottle. Provenience: N6 (Joseph V. Frank III Collection).



Figure 13. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III. Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine Bowl. Provenience: N6/N528A (Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

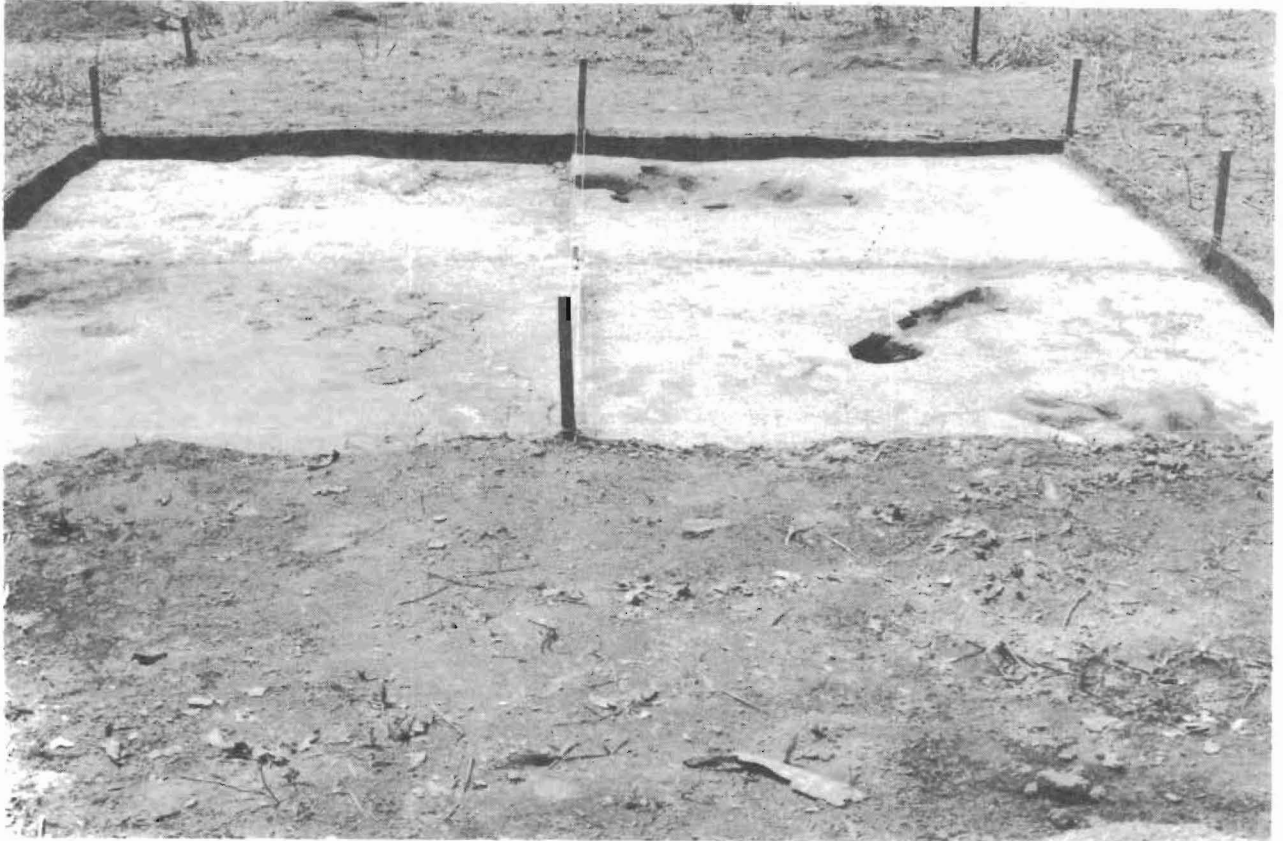
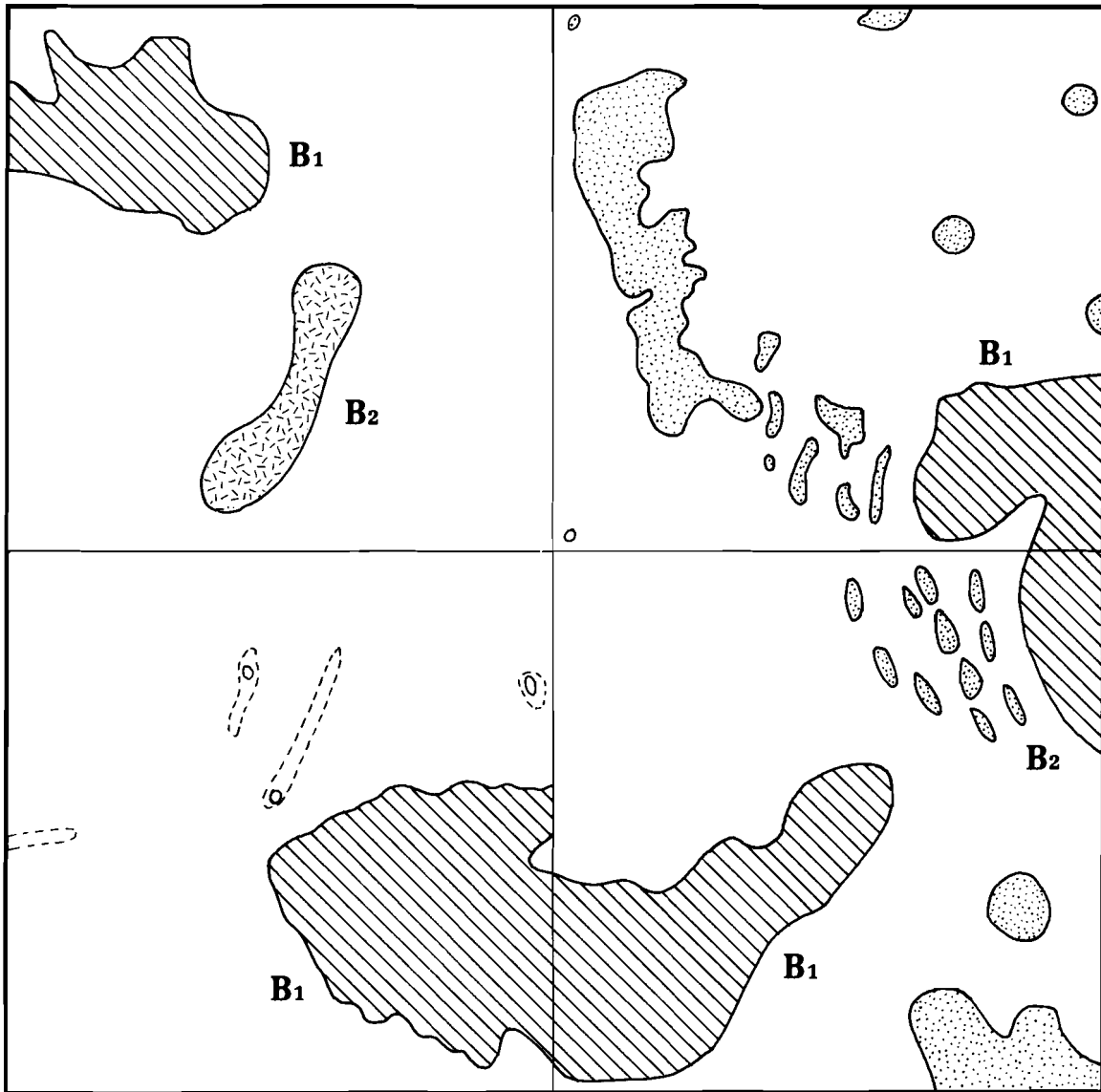


Figure 14. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III. Base of A Levels Showing Previously Excavated Pits, from North.

N06  
E11

N525






N526



N02  
E15

N527

N528

-  Features: pothunters's pits
-  Shallow gouged out areas
-  Rodent burrow
-  Subsoil: brown clayey soil
-  Root stains

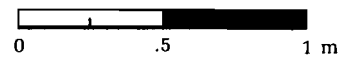


Figure 15. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III. Plan Views. Base of A Levels.

the present surface to the undisturbed subsoil. As already indicated, this area had been heavily disturbed in the past and so the A levels were comprised of highly mottled dark gray, brown, and orange soils. At the base of this deposit, standing out against the subsoil, were three large previously investigated pits, numerous scars of gouged-out earth, root stains, and a rodent burrow (Figures 14-15). The bottom of the pits exhibited sharp shovel scars. Waterlaid silts located just above the bases revealed that the pits had remained open to the elements for awhile after they were dug. The fill of each pit was generally mottled midden soil. In some of the pits a fair amount of slightly decomposed wood was found, testifying to the recent nature of the excavations.

From the amount of recent digging in the area, it was clear that at least some of the burials uncovered by the bulldozing rested within the borders of our test units. Unfortunately, we failed to find human bones, either in the A levels or in the features (Tables 8-9). Most of the remains were undiagnostic, but materials were recovered which were deposited by Panther Lake, Gordon, and Anna phase peoples. The most interesting discoveries occurred in N528. The fill from one of the previously-investigated pits in this test unit (B1) was not sifted separate from the A level soil, but the excavator fortunately did note that there were quite a few large potsherds within the fill. One sherd was reported to be an Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine rim fragment which exhibited an unusual form of notching. This sherd was later found to fit onto the St. Catherine bowl in the Frank Collection (Figure 13, see Appendix II), suggesting that the pot was originally in the southernmost pit in Locale III. Also recovered from this pit was a body sherd of tin-glazed earthenware (probably faience) and three fragments of the glaze. These artifacts indicate that the burial was historic and support the suspected late date of the artifacts in the Frank Collection. I also believe that the effigy pipe, removed originally from one of these pits, dates to early historic times (the late seventeenth century).

#### Locale IV

A 1 x 6 m trench was laid out in Locale IV over an area where a possible burial was partially exposed in our 1980 survey. The burial never did come to light, but in expanding our excavations we found something of equal if not greater interest: the remains of four complete or near-complete structures (Figures 16-17). It should be noted that following the 1981 excavations, the area designated Locale IV had been written off as totally disturbed (Brown and Williams 1982: Figure 4). Although it is true that plow zone continues from the present surface to the subsoil, to turn our backs on the area would have been a mistake. Intact cultural features can still be picked up against the subsoil once the overlying deposits are removed. The plow zone was not merely stripped off and discarded, as patterns reflective of cultural activities can often be detected in plow zone deposits (Brown 1978b; O'Brien and Lewarch 1981; Roper 1976). We sifted the soil in Locale IV by 2 m square units.

As stated above, four structures were observed in the Locale IV excavations. One large circular structure (1) was almost totally

excavated, and three wall trench buildings (2-4) were partially uncovered. A vertical section of the excavations is depicted in Figure 9b. Plan views of the structures are exhibited in Figures 18 and 19, the former plotting all stains that stood out against the orange-brown subsoil, and the latter showing features which were seen after excavation as actually having cultural relevance. A lot of the stains turned out to be root molds, tree pits, or ambiguous depressions not recognizable as cultural features. Consequently, they have been removed from the final plan view (Figure 19).\* Artifacts contained within these natural deposits are included in Tables 10 and 11, along with the artifacts from the various A levels of the Locale IV test units.

The artifacts contained in the plow zone and other disturbed areas provide a reasonable picture of the type and degree of prehistoric occupation which occurred in Locale IV. The earliest artifact recovered, found in N602A, is an unclassified square-stemmed Meso-Indian II dart point (Figure 30a; see Brain 1971a: Figure 6g-i for similar examples). Many of the lithic artifacts may relate to Archaic occupations, but, as it is difficult to pin down the date of most stone tools, we cannot be sure. A large number of bifaces was found in Locale IV (30), as well as biface retouch flakes (15), indicating that the reworking of tools had occurred in this area. Also common were unifacially chipped flakes (32), probably used in some sort of scraping activities. Chipped chert tools are numerous in our collection, as are ground sandstone objects. One of the latter artifacts, recovered in N601A, had been formed into a spheroid shape. Cores were also common finds. Flake cores (21) are most abundant in our assemblage, but blade cores, bipolar blade cores, and microblade cores are also represented, as are core rejuvenation flakes. One of the microblade cores (from N600A) is fire-cracked.

The ceramics recovered in the disturbed contexts from Locale IV reveal intensive occupation in the Neo-Indian era (Table 10). A relatively strong Panther Lake phase component is represented by Lake Borgne Incised, var. Lake Borgne (Figure 27a) and Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified. The relatively large amount of Baytown Plain, var. unspecified indicates a strong post-Tchula/pre-Coles Creek use of the locale, but diagnostics of this interval of time are rare. A single sherd of Marksville Incised, var. Yokena and one sherd of Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Centers Creek reveal Issaquena and Hamilton Ridge phase occupation, but not very dramatically. Some occupation did occur during the Balmoral phase of the Coles Creek period, as revealed by the Baytown Plain, vars. Valley Park and Vicksburg,

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\* Stains eliminated from the plan view in Figure 19 are: N536B1, N538B2, N539C2, N539C8, N540B1, N540B2, N542B6, N542B7, N542B8, N544B1, N544B3, N544B6, N544B7, N600B2, N600B4, N600B6, N600B7, N601B1, N601B3, N602B5, N604B3, N605B3, N606B5, N607B3, N607B5, N607B8, N607B10, N610B1, N611B5, N612B6, N613B1, N616B6, N616B10, N617.





Figure 16. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, from Southwest.

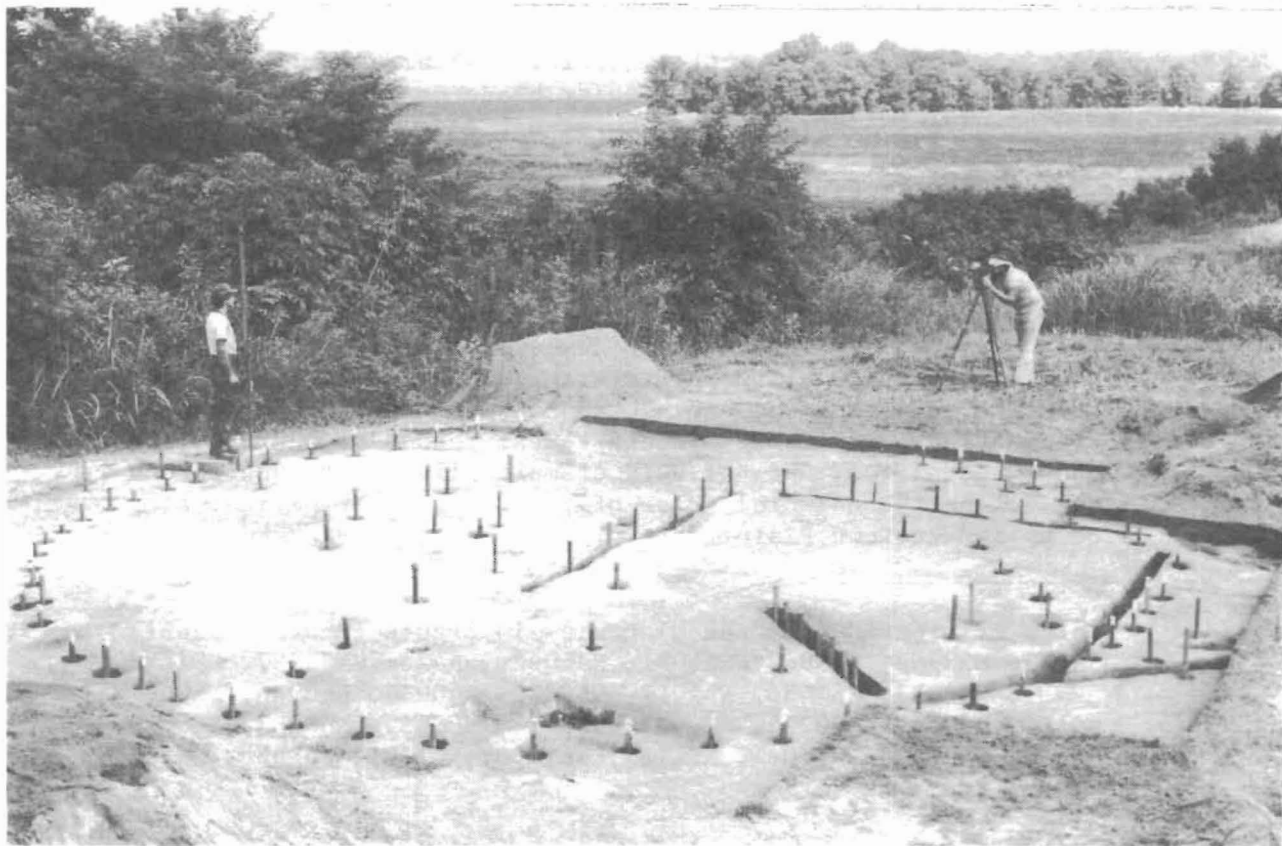


Figure 17. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV. Structures 1, 3, and 4, from Southeast.

Evansville Punctated, var. Rhinehart, and Mazique Incised, var. Kings Point diagnostics, but the highest proportion of material dates to the Gordon and Anna phases. Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy, Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey, and Mazique Incised, var. Manchac are fairly well represented markers of the Gordon phase. The Hardy sherd found in N543A exhibits the "classic mode" (Figure 27e).

The Anna phase has the strongest representation in Locale IV, revealed especially by the markers Anna Incised, var. Anna (54) and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (95). Four of the Plaquemine sherds from N600A fit together and one of the sherds of this variety from the same excavation unit exhibits the "classic mode" also. One of the Plaquemine sherds found in N607A has a single incised line cutting across a brushed zone (Figure 28g). Relatively strong use of the locale also occurred in the late Mississippi period. The presence of Fatherland Incised, vars. Stanton and Fatherland, Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, Chicot Red, var. Grand Village, and Mazique Incised, var. North suggests that the principal late prehistoric component represented is the Emerald phase.

The objects from the disturbed contexts in Locale IV have provided a good view of the use of this portion of the Lookout site, suggesting heaviest occupation during the Gordon, Anna, and Emerald phases, but to determine the date of the structures we must look a bit more closely at the feature excavations. A number of features depicted in Figure 19 could not be assigned to the various structures. The artifacts from these miscellaneous features are compiled in Table 12.

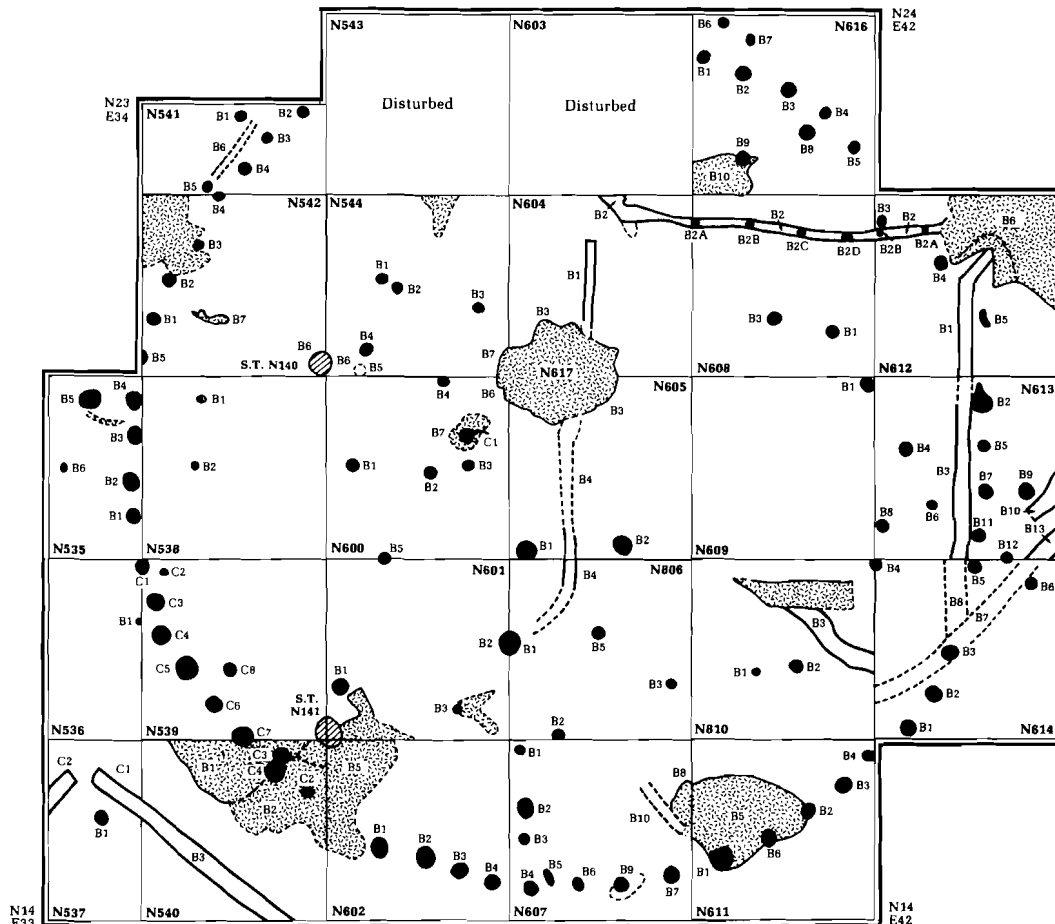
#### Structure 1

This large circular building had a diameter of 9.5 m. It was formed of single set posts, spaced between 40 cm and 51 cm apart, with an average spacing of approximately 45 cm. Although the structure was not completely uncovered, because of bulldozed disturbance along the northern front, its walls were originally made up of about 60 posts. Minimal repair work occurred, suggesting the period of use of the building was short: by historical standards about 20 years (Swanton 1911:60).

Metrical data on the post features is presented in Table 13. When first isolated, the post features ranged in diameter from 10 cm to 25.5 cm, with an average of 15.9 cm. After excavation the range decreased somewhat (10.5-24 cm), but the 15.9 cm average diameter remained the same. Five of the post features had the outline of the posts within the postholes, implying that a portion of the structure rotted in place. However, charcoal was observed in 12 of the post features, suggesting that the greater portion of the building was destroyed by fire. One C14 sample (N82-1 from posthole N613B11) was secured.\* The posts themselves ranged in diameter between 8.5 and 9 cm. All of the wall posts were oriented vertically.

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\*None of the C14 samples have, as yet, been processed.



**LOCALE IV**

- Postholes
- ▭ Wall trenches
- ⊗ Shovel tests (S.T.)
- ⊙ Unidentified stains

Figure 18. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV. Plan Views. Base of A Levels.

There were no large support posts in the interior of the structure, but there was a circular arrangement of wide-spaced posts which may have provided support for the roof (see Figure 19). This interior ring of posts was off-centered. Trash pits and hearths were lacking, having been destroyed, no doubt, by plowing. The entryway was probably situated along the southwest periphery of the building between N540 and N602. The double post configuration and the hardpacked soil in this area are suggestive of considerable foot use.

Very few artifacts were recovered in the post features (Table 14), but, as the latest pottery is Addis Plain, var. Addis, it is clear that Structure 1 was built no earlier than the Gordon phase of the Coles Creek period.\*\* The specific function of the building is unknown. Its position on a non-mound site does not argue for a high status edifice, but if it was a domicile, it certainly could have sheltered a large family.

### Structure 2

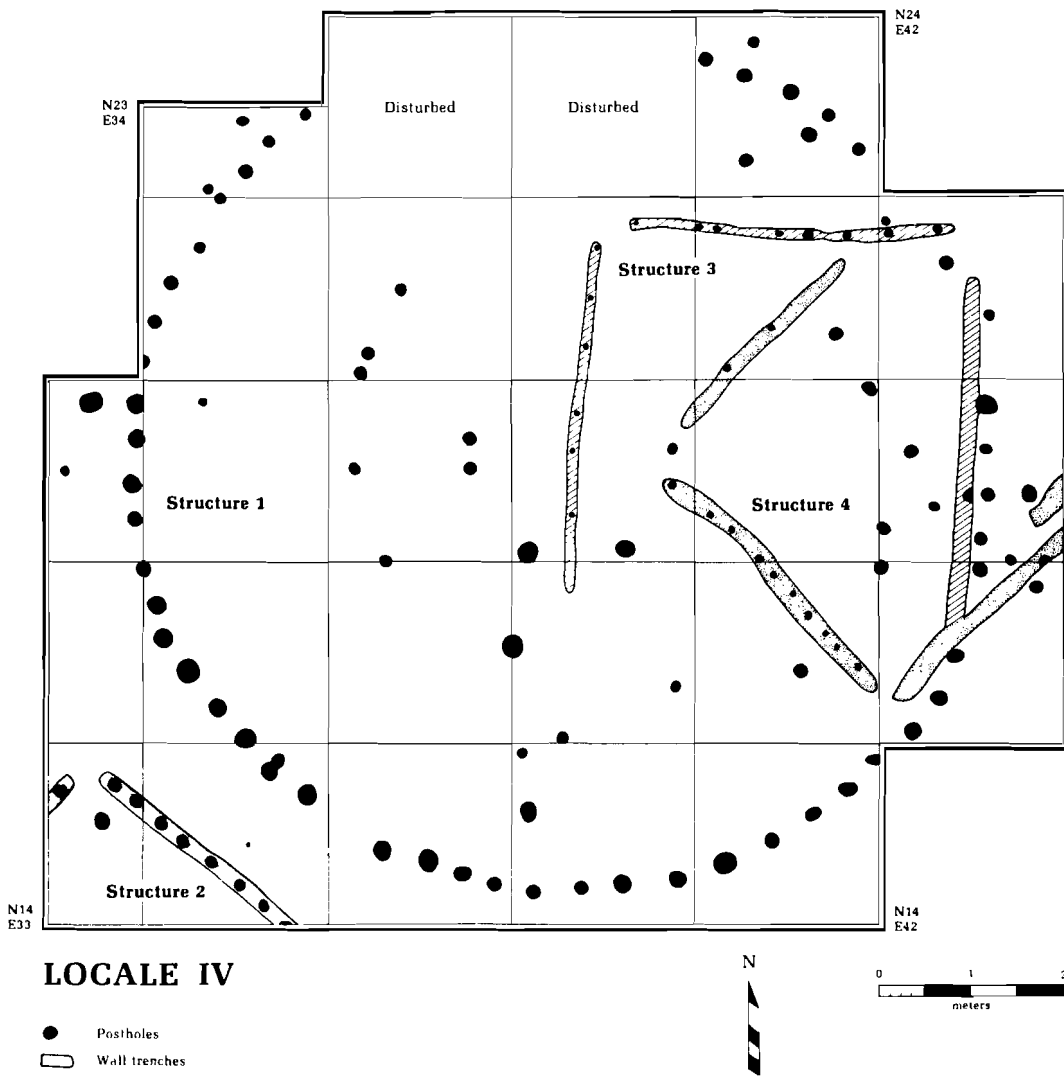
We only isolated the northwest corner of this rectangular wall trench structure, a building which had been oriented along a northeast-southwest axis. A small post feature in the interior corner reveals the technique of house construction. The posts were arranged vertically in the trenches and served as a frame for the wattle and daub walls. Roof support, however, came from the corner posts. From historical sources (Swanton 1911:59-60) we know that the four corner posts were bent toward the interior and then joined at the top. This technique of construction resulted in rectangular houses with rounded corners.

The wall trenches of Structure 2 ranged between 13 and 17 cm wide and reached a depth of 12 to 16 cm below the top of the subsoil (Table 15). Eight postmolds were observed in the northeastern wall and one was seen in the northwestern wall trench. Postmold diameters ranged between 9 and 11 cm, consistent with those preserved in several of the postholes of Structure 1. The distance between the postmolds ranged between 32 and 39 cm. The post feature (no postmold visible) observed in the corner of Structure 2 was 11 cm in diameter and contained a few flecks of charcoal.

The only datable object recovered in the Structure 2 features was a rim from an Addis Plain, var. unspecified vessel (Table 16). Although the vessel shape indicated by this sherd (an open bowl with a thickened rim, a round lip, and an interior projection) is characteristic of the Emerald and Natchez phases, the paste of the sherd is not "good" Addis Plain, so it could date earlier.

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\*\*One piece of brick came out of posthole N611B6, but, as this posthole was in direct association with the tree root pit represented by N611B5, the discovery of such a late object in an early aboriginal building is not too disconcerting.



**LOCALE IV**

Figure 19. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV. Excavated Features, Including Structures 1-4.

### Structure 3

Three walls of this structure were isolated. It was rectangular and oriented north-south. The construction technique of this building was identical to that employed by the builders of Structures 2 and 4. The east and west walls of Structure 3 were 4.25 m apart. The southern wall was not isolated, but if the pattern of wall trenches ending in corners is used as a guide, the southern wall would have been situated approximately 4 to 4.5 m south of the northern wall. If this is true, the building was basically square and small, with an area of about 18 square m.

Six postmolds were observed in the western wall trench, eight in the northern, and only one in the eastern. There undoubtedly were once more in the latter, but they could not be detected by the excavators. The wall trenches varied between 8 and 22 cm wide (Table 17) and averaged about 14 cm. They reached a depth of between 7 and 20 cm below the top of the subsoil. Postmolds contained within the wall trenches ranged between 6.5 and 10 cm in diameter, with an average of 8.3 cm.

In the west wall trench distances between posts ranged from 44 to 72 cm, with an average distance of 59 cm. In the north wall trench distances between posts ranged from 40 to 70 cm, with an average distance of 48.2 cm, somewhat more tightly packed than along the west wall. Charcoal was particularly abundant in the eastern wall trench, as were flecks of daub, suggesting that the structure burned down. Two unprocessed C14 samples were taken, one from the northern wall trench (N82-4 from N608B2) and one from the postmold in the eastern wall trench (N82-7 from N613C1).

The latest artifacts from Structure 3 features are Anna Incised, var. Anna and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (Table 18), indicating that the structure was built no earlier than the Anna phase.

### Structure 4

This, too, was a rectangular wall trench structure of the same form of construction as Structures 2 and 3. Only the southwestern end of this building was found, the structure itself having been oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. The distance between the northwestern wall and the southeastern wall was 3.8 m, slightly narrower than Structure 3. Unfortunately, the position of the northeastern wall could not be determined from the data on hand.

A total of 13 postmolds was observed in the wall trenches, the most complete reconstruction occurring in the southwestern trench. The width of the trenches ranged between 15 and 20 cm, and extended between 13.5 and 25 cm beneath the top of the subsoil (Table 19). Postmold diameters ranged between 6 and 16.5 cm, with an average diameter of 9.0 cm. It had been noted in the field that distances between the postmolds in the southwest wall trench ranged between 20 and 45 cm.

The post feature (possibly postmold) situated in the northwest corner of the structure was 11 cm in diameter, the same as that

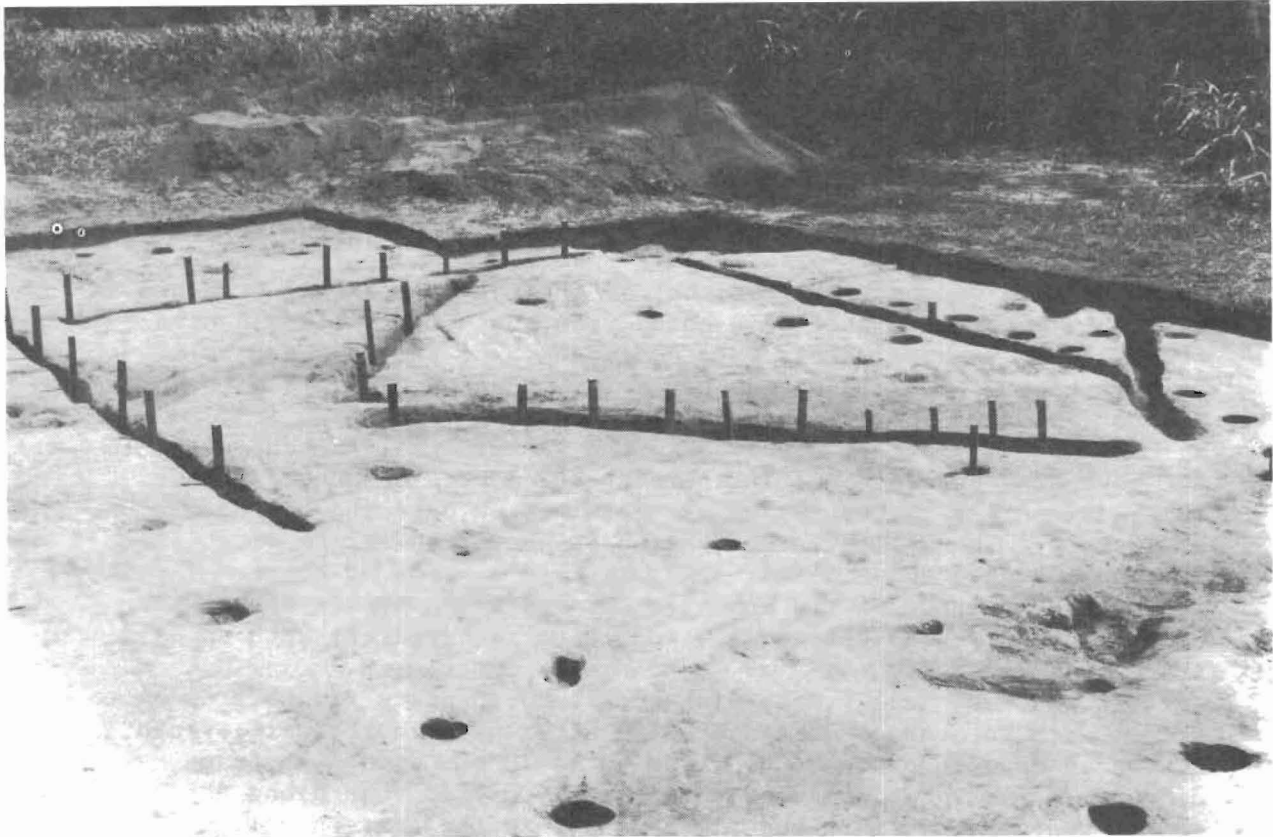


Figure 20. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV. Structures 3 and 4, from Southwest.

observed in Structure 2. There was a concentration of charcoal in the northwest end of the southeast wall trench, and some charcoal was also recovered from the southwest wall trench, implying that the structure burned down. An unprocessed C14 sample was secured (N82-8 from N610B3).

The latest artifact recovered from the features associated with Structure 4 is an Anna Incised, var. Anna sherd (Table 20). Some Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherds were also observed in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. fraction. The structure, therefore, was built no earlier than the Anna phase.

#### Sequence of Construction

Excavation data have revealed the order of building construction in Locale IV. We lack the complete pattern for Structure 1 because of the disturbed deposits in N543 and N603, but a gap which may have been the door was observed along the south-southwestern periphery of the building between N540 and N602. The proximity of Structure 2 to the

entryway in Structure 1 is a good indication that the two buildings were not contemporary.

Structures 2 and 4 had similar floor plans and were aligned along a northeast-southwest axis. For both structures a posthole filled the gap between adjacent perpendicular wall trenches. It is believed, therefore, that these two structures were used at the same time. As will be discussed shortly, two of the partially excavated wall trench structures in Locale V shared the same northeast-southwest orientation, and they, too, may date to the same occupation as Structures 2 and 4. If so, Lookout may once have supported a fairly large Indian population.

Structure 3 shared the same pattern as Structures 2 and 4, but could not be the same age. Determining the stratigraphic order of Structures 3 and 4 was a bit difficult, as the points of overlapping were rather blurred. Wall trenches of the two buildings came together only in N614. The excavators noted that the eastern wall trench of Structure 3 was deeper than that of Structure 4, but they could not decide which one of the two cut through the other. The key to the order of superposition seems to lie along the northwest wall of Structure 4. This wall trench was rather short, ending abruptly in unit N608. The northern wall of Structure 3 in this same square was, however, quite distinct. It probably cut through and obscured the northwestern wall of Structure 4. Further support for the younger dating of Structure 3 comes from the order of excavation. We found the northwestern and southwestern walls of Structure 4 only as we were preparing to leave the site. Thanks to abundant rain and energetic scraping, these wall trenches finally appeared (compare Figures 17 and 20). The indistinct stains of Structure 4 probably resulted from the soil's having been packed down by later occupants of the site. These were the only walls of Structure 4 that were included totally within the interior of Structure 3.

All evidence seems to point to a later date for Structure 3 than for Structures 2 and 4. As noted above, Structures 1 and 2 could not have been contemporary, but I have not yet demonstrated the temporal position of the circular structure with respect to the wall trench buildings. The key to their relative age occurs in N612, where the northern wall of Structure 3 obliterated several postholes in Structure 1. Structure 3, therefore, had to have been built after Structure 1 was already destroyed. There must have been a considerable time lapse between the two structures, since a tree pit, marked by N617, postdates Structure 1 but has the western wall trench of Structure 3 running through its middle.

It is clear from the way in which the structures were superimposed that the circular structure (1) was erected first, followed by the contemporary rectangular wall trench structures 2 and 4. Finally, Structure 4 was superceded by another rectangular wall trench building, Structure 3. From the analysis of the artifacts contained within the post feature fill, it has already been seen that Structure 1 could date no earlier than the Gordon phase (A.D. 1000-1200) of the Late Coles Creek period. On the basis of the very similar building found at the nearby Gordon site (26-L-2 [22-Je-501])



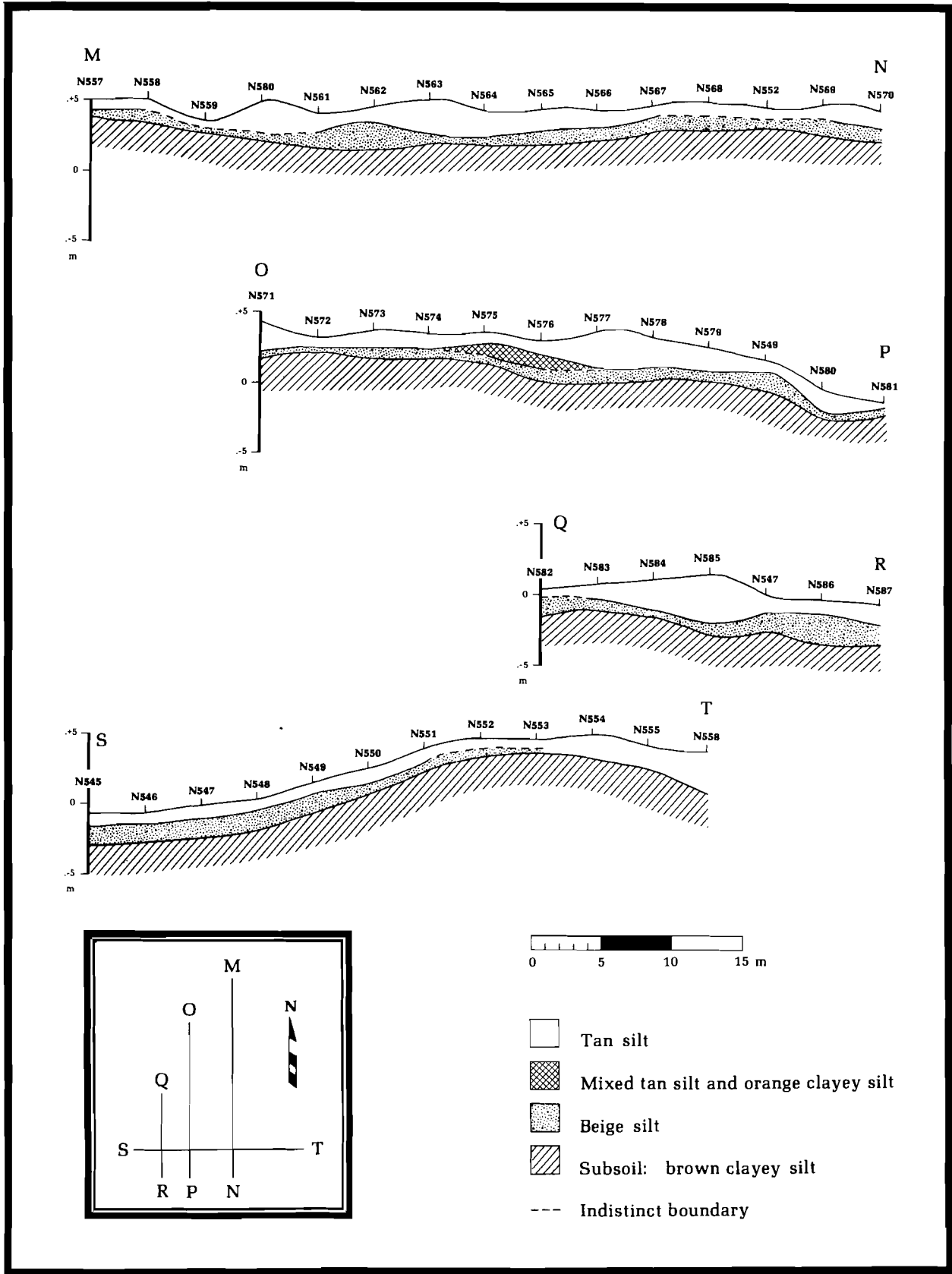


Figure 21. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V. Shovel Test Sections, 1982.

(Cotter 1952: Figure 53), which dates to the Gordon phase, or possibly the Anna phase (A.D. 1200-1350), I feel that Structure 1 at Lookout is probably of Gordon phase date. The date for Structure 2 is based on an unusual Addis Plain, var. unspecified rim sherd which I originally interpreted as being of post-Foster phase origin. The artifacts contained within the contemporary Structure 4 do not resolve the issue. All we know is that Structure 4 had to postdate the Gordon phase. Elsewhere (Brown 1983) I have argued that Structures 2 and 4 were of protohistoric or historic date. Upon further analysis, however, it is only possible to say that they are of Plaquemine construction dating to Anna phase times or later. The people who deposited the large quantity of Anna phase diagnostics in Locale IV had to have been living in something, and it is reasonable to conclude that they were responsible for Structures 2 and 4.

From the artifact analysis, Structure 3 was built no earlier than the Anna phase, and yet we know that it was built on top of Structure 4. On the basis of the relatively high number of Emerald phase markers in the plow zone, I believe that Structure 3 dates to protohistoric times. The only suggestion of a historic component in Locale IV is a single piece of lead-glazed earthenware from N608A, a test unit which contained Structure 3. However, as this artifact was found within the plow zone, it is rather flimsy proof for the structure's having been historic. An Emerald phase construction is more defensible.

#### Locale V

The southern part of the site had not been adequately examined in the 1981 season, so we extended our shovel test survey into that area in 1982 (Figure 21, Table 21). The occasional discovery of pottery on the surface, as well as the reported findings of lead-glazed earthenware in this area, suggested that further investigation was warranted. We did not observe midden deposits in our shovel test sections, but the tests did reveal a significant amount of cultural debris in the area. Subsoil was encountered in some tests only 10 cm below the surface, but in a few places it was covered by half a meter of accumulated deposits.

In studying the section drawings and the preliminary artifact tallies while in the field, we chose a number of "hot spots" which required further examination. Two meter square excavation units were opened up in four locations, the fifth being investigated using a 1 x 6 m trench. This trench (N590 - N592) was placed in the area of shovel test N557. We were interested in this location because of the high concentration of lithics and because, being close to the woods, it was hoped that its deposits would be undisturbed. The area around shovel test N563 was of interest because of the appearance of Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road, while the N571 area was chosen because of the unusual quantity of lithic debitage and daub. In terms of weight, there was a high frequency of pottery between the N571 and N572 tests. It was also noted that the  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. fraction of N571 contained Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, a protohistoric/historic diagnostic. The area along the southern half of the Q-R line was of

interest because of the amount of lithics and ceramics in N585 (including diagnostics of the Panther Lake and Anna phases), as well as the presence of shell-tempered pottery in N587. The latter shovel test also produced a heat-treated chert drill (Figure 31g).

Had we had the benefit of detailed artifact analysis in designing our field strategy (i.e., the final construction of Table 21), we certainly would have given considerable attention to the western end of the S-T line between shovel tests N546 and N549. Shell-tempered ceramics and Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe sherds turned out to be particularly common in this area. Fortunately, two of the 2 m square excavation units in Locale V were placed in the general vicinity of the above shovel tests.

#### Test Units N590 and N592

The two ends of this 1 x 6 m trench were opened up first, our intention being to excavate the intermediate 1 x 2 m unit if the results were exciting; they were not. N590 was excavated in one level, while two levels were removed in N592. In N590 the subsoil occurred very close to the present ground surface: only 6 cm down in the north end of the unit and 10 cm down in the south. Resting between the subsoil and the humus layer was a very thin band of beige mottled soil, the artifact-bearing layer. Flecks of charcoal were visible throughout the deposits and a concentration of rust (probably recent iron) was observed along the southeast wall of the unit. Only 21 classifiable sherds were recovered, the only diagnostic being a Chicot Red, var. Fairchild sherd of post-Anna phase times (Table 22). Lithic debitage was much more common, but the only interesting stone artifact was a flake core (Table 23).

Features were lacking in both N590 and N592. The cultural deposits were a bit thicker in N592, so we were able to excavate by natural levels. The A level, between 5 and 12 cm thick, consisted of a light gray topsoil layer. Beneath it and resting upon the subsoil was a beige soil of equivalent thickness. Considerable root disturbance occurred in this test unit, and although the deposits were thicker than in N590, there were far fewer ceramic and lithic artifacts. There was no pottery in Level B and only a few stone flakes. A sherd of Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (Anna-Foster phases) and an unclassified incised on Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherd are the only diagnostic artifacts recovered from N592.

#### Test Unit N593

This 2 m square test unit was a bit more interesting than the above trench because of the appearance of architectural features. Three wall trenches of two different structures were encountered. As with N592, two natural levels were removed in the excavation of N593. The A level consisted of the brown topsoil layer and the B level was the mottled beige loess layer (Figure 22a). Both layers had a maximum thickness of about 10 cm. Stains were not observed at the base of the

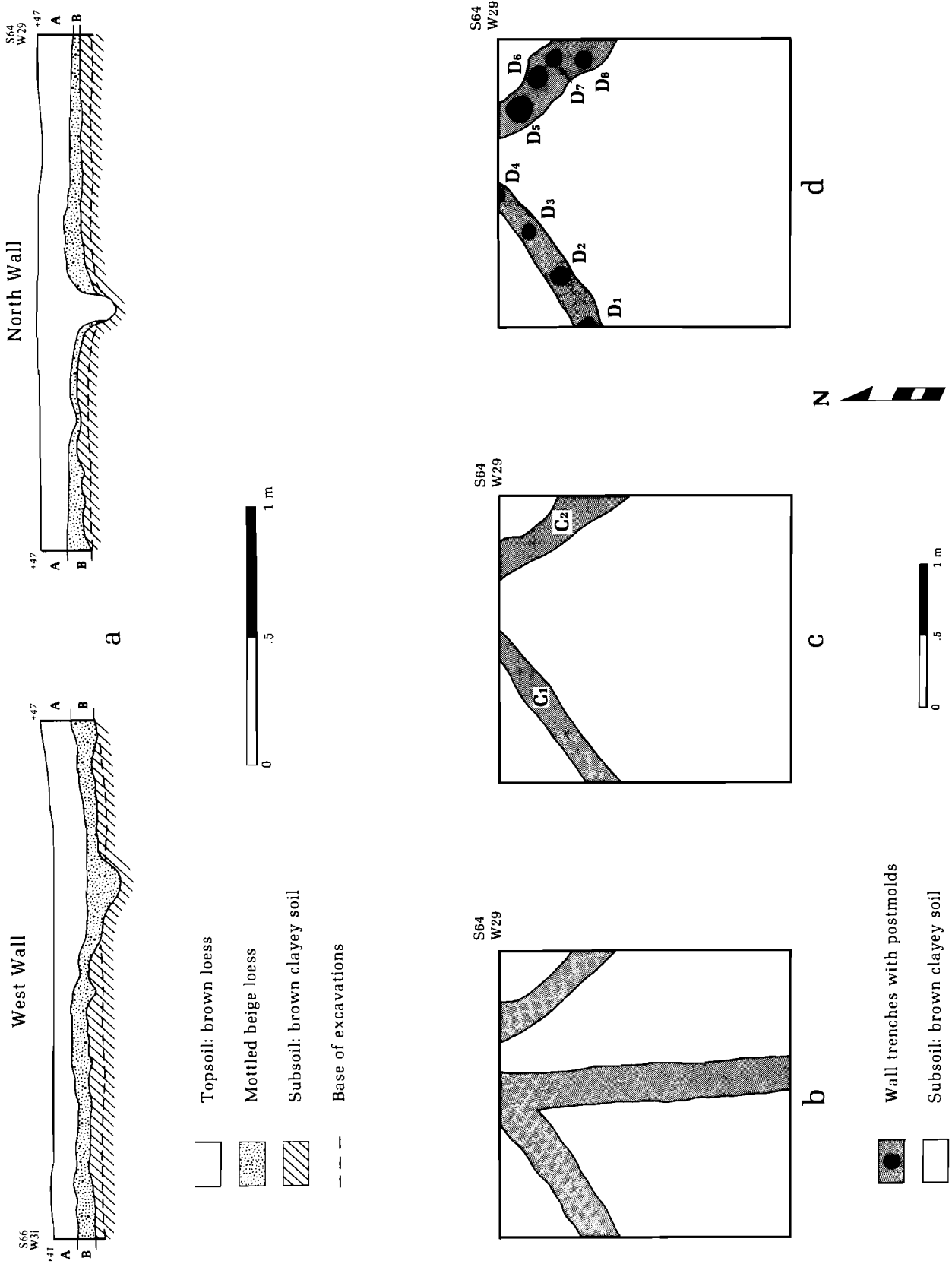
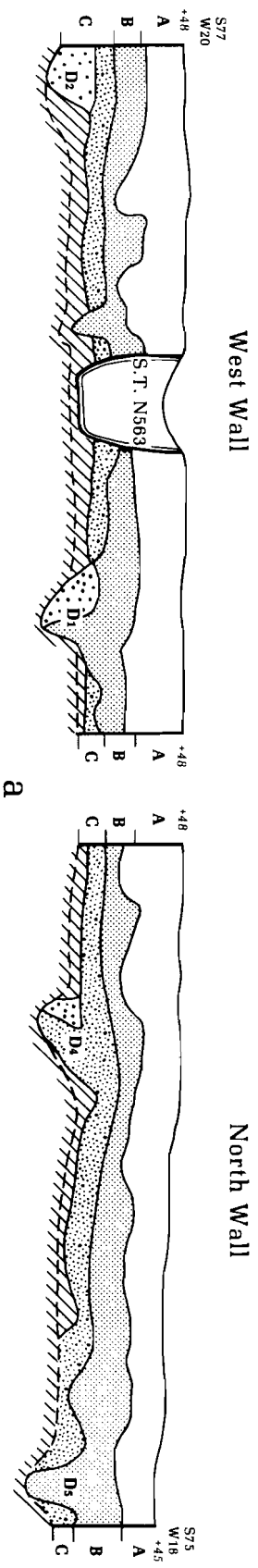
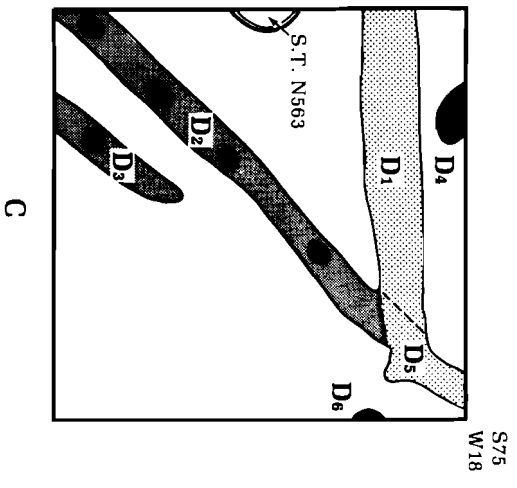
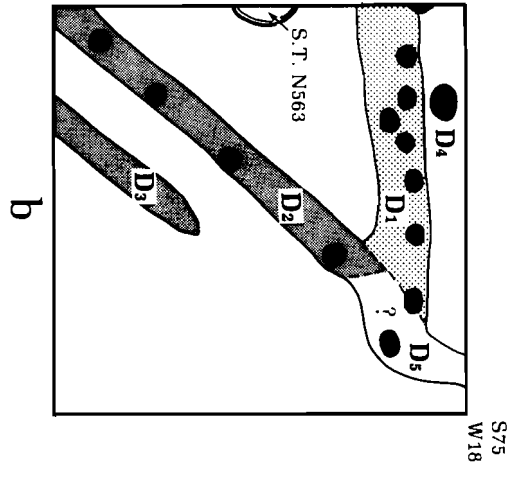


Figure 22. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V. N593 Test Unit. a, Sections; b-d, Plan Views; b, Intermediate B Level; c, Base of B Level; d, Base of C Level.



- Topsoil: brown loess
- Topsoil: dark gray-brown silty loess
- Mottled beige loess
- Mixed orange, brown, gray loess
- Subsoil: brown clayey soil



- Isolated post features
- Wall trenches of youngest building with postmolds
- Wall trenches of oldest building (s) with postmolds
- Subsoil: brown clayey soil



Figure 23. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V. N594 Test Unit. a, Sections. b-c; Plan Views. b, Intermediate C Level. c, Base of C Level.

A level, but about midway through the B level at a depth of between 15 and 20 cm below the surface, the wall trenches started to appear (Figure 22b). One linear stain ran in a north-south direction, while the other two ran perpendicular to each other and, presumably, met in a corner just outside of and north of this test unit. The structure marked by the north-south wall trench seems to have been the more recent of the two buildings, as this trench disappeared with a bit more scraping. The two perpendicular wall trenches stood out clearly against the underlying subsoil at the base of the B level (Figure 22c).

Wall trench C1 ranged between 13 and 20 cm wide and extended beneath the top of the subsoil an additional 5 cm. Although C2 was somewhat shallower (2 cm deep), its width was more variable. It was as much as 30 cm wide. Once the C1 and C2 wall trenches were excavated, the impressions of eight postmolds appeared (Figure 22d). The four postmolds in C1 averaged 9.3 cm in diameter. Although the four in C2 appear larger in the plan view, excavation revealed them to have had an average diameter of only 7.6 cm.

Only one small pebble was recovered in the postmold excavations (from D8), and only a flake and a chipped pebble were removed from the trenches (from C1), so there is not much artifactual evidence for dating these two structures (Table 23). The ceramics recovered in the A and B levels are not much help either (Table 22). Although only 84 classifiable sherds were recovered, they relate to the Panther Lake phase, the Balmoral phase, the Gordon phase, the Anna phase, and either the Foster, Emerald or Natchez phases. A drilled hematite atlatl weight from the B level, which had been ground and polished, suggests a Meso-Indian occupation also (Figure 32e). A large concentration of worked lithic tools was found in the A level (Figure 32b), but these, too, contribute little information to the dating of the structures.

The orientation of the two buildings is similar to the rectangular wall trench structures in Locale IV (Figure 19, Structures 2-4). The superimposition of the two structures is identical to that seen in Locale IV also, with the north-south aligned building dating later than the one oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. As noted earlier, Structures 2 and 4 in Locale IV are thought to have been of Anna phase date, whereas the north-south aligned Structure 3 is likely to have been used in the Emerald phase. If we assume that there was a large village at Lookout during these two phases, and if we assume further that all of the houses were oriented the same way, then we may have determined the dates for the two wall trench structures in N593. Anna and Emerald phase diagnostics have been found in this test unit, so there is some support for the dating, but, as there are a lot of "ifs" listed above, the interpretations must be considered hypothetical.

#### Test Unit N594

Structural features also turned up in test unit N594. As N594 was somewhat deeper than the other Locale V units discussed thus far,



Figure 24. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V. N594 Test Unit, West Wall Section.

it was excavated using three levels (Figure 23a). An arbitrary 10 cm level (A) was removed first. This level and a portion of the following B level comprised the brown topsoil layer. A small post feature may have existed in the northwest portion of the square, but it had disappeared by the time the base of the A level was reached. It must have been of recent origin, because midway through the B level plow scars appeared. It is clear that cultivation had occurred in this portion of the site sometime in the last century.

The mottled beige loess layer was removed as the C level. Halfway through this level wall trenches became visible, as well as the impressions of posts which once existed within them (Figure 23b). At least three sections of trenches occurred, two aligned northeast-

southwest (D2 and D3) and one aligned east-west (D1). D1 and D2 intersected in the northeast quarter of the square. When first observed, it was not clear to which building trench section D5 belonged. The average diameter of the seven postmolds in D1 was 8.3 cm. Those observed in D2, spaced approximately 50 cm apart, also had an average diameter of 8.3 cm, while the two in D5 averaged 9.8 cm in diameter. A circular stain (D4), thought to have been a post feature, occurred between D1 and the northern wall of the test unit.

When the C level was completed and the subsoil was reached, the postmolds in D1 and D5 had disappeared (Figure 23c). The four postmolds in D2, however, remained quite distinct, and an additional one appeared in the short D3 wall trench section. The suggestion is that D1 and D5 marked the corner of a rectangular wall trench structure which postdated the building(s) marked by D2 and D3. This interpretation is also supported by the stratigraphic sections (Figure 23a). It is clear from the west wall section (Figure 24) that D2 was stratigraphically lower than D1, the former being sealed by the mottled beige loess layer. From the north wall section, it is clear that D5 was situated on the same level as D1, and it most likely joined D1 as a corner of the same structure. As with test unit N593 and the Locale IV findings, once again a rectangular wall trench building, oriented along the cardinal directions, occurred above a building positioned along a 45° axis.

Only one Baytown Plain, var. unspecified sherd and two fragments of daub came from the wall trench excavations (D1), so they add little information as regards dating. However, we know from the material collected in levels A and B that occupations in the Panther Lake, Grand Gulf, Gordon, Anna, and Emerald phases occurred in the area marked by this test unit (Tables 22-23). The presence of a Grand Gulf component is particularly interesting, as it reflects a typical pattern for these peoples in settling on high bluffs immediately adjacent to the Alluvial Valley of the Mississippi (Brain et al. n.d.; Brookes 1976; Ford 1963). The Mabin Stamped, var. unspecified sherd could either be Mabin or Point Lake; not enough of it exists to be certain.

Other artifacts which bear mentioning are two utilized chert flakes from the B level which exhibit a silica polish and are of the same color as Mill Creek hoes; and a Mazique Incised, var. unspecified sherd which has a finer decoration than Kings Point but which occurs on a later ware (Addis Plain, var. Addis).

The most common ceramic diagnostics in the A and B levels relate to the Anna phase. Especially noticeable is the incidence of the Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine variety. At least eight of the Plaquemine sherds belong to the same vessel; a beaker which exhibits the "classic mode" at the bottom of the brushed zone (Figure 28a). Of particular interest to us in dating the wall trench structures is the occurrence of the base of this same Plaquemine vessel in the C level, the mottled beige loess layer. It was actually mapped and measured within this level, so there can be no question as to its provenience. The mottled beige loess layer, therefore, must date to Anna phase times or later. On the basis of the Locale IV excavations, I suspect



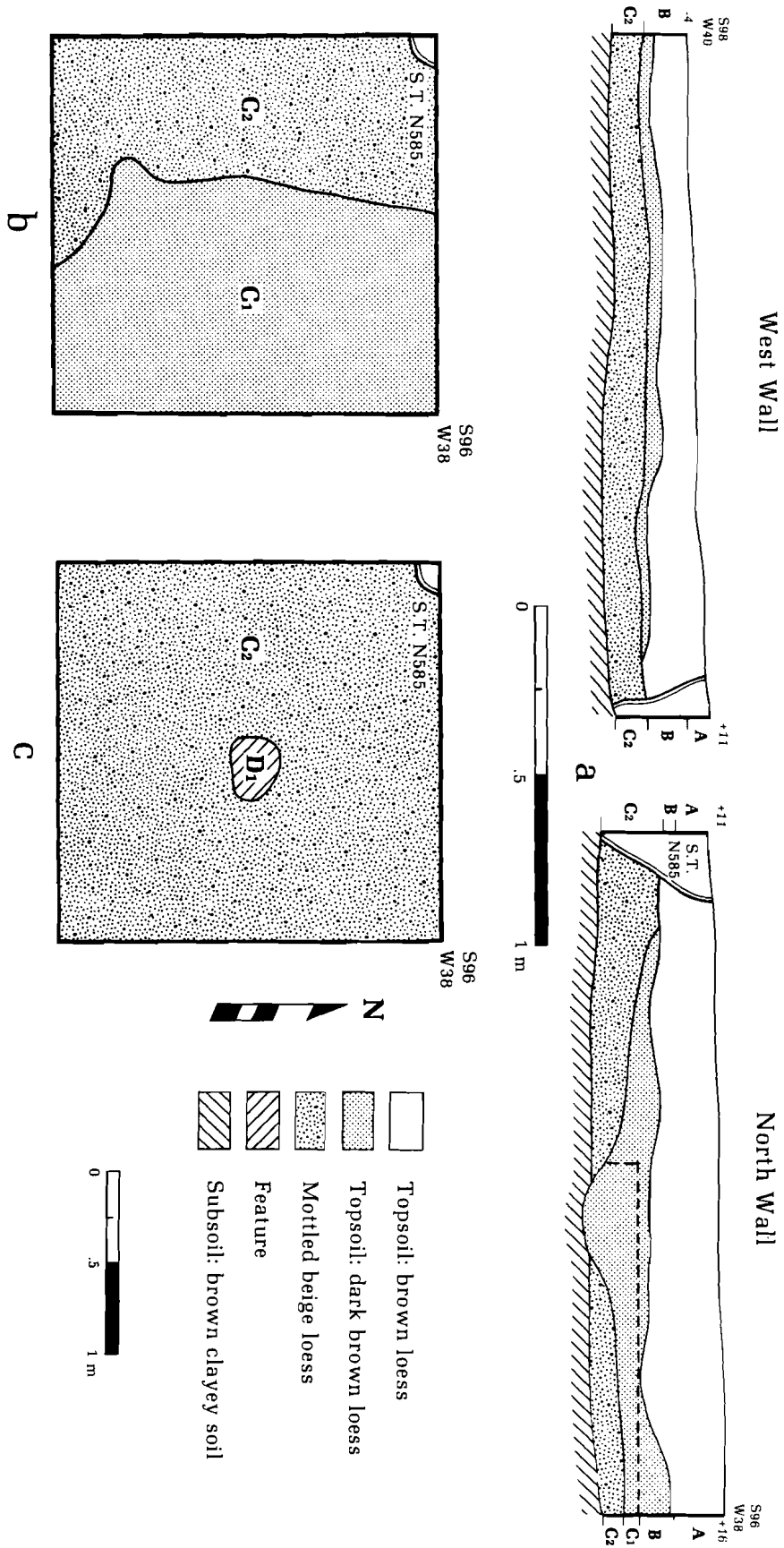


Figure 25. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V. N595 Test Unit. a, Sections; b-c, Plan Views; b, Base of B Level; c, Base of B/C<sub>1</sub> Levels.

that the peoples who built the structure marked by wall trenches D2 and D3 were of the Anna phase. The partial Plaquemine vessel deposited in the mottled beige loess was probably used by them. The later rectangular wall trench structure, marked by the D1 and D5 wall trench sections, was probably constructed by Emerald phase peoples, a component which has a moderate representation in the A and B levels of the N594 test unit.

#### Test Unit N595

Test unit N595 was excavated using a combination of arbitrary and natural levels. The topsoil, which ranged between 10 and 20 cm in depth, was removed as levels A and B (Figure 25a). Charcoal flecks occurred throughout the A level, but no features were noted. We originally intended to end the B level at either the top of the mottled beige loess layer or at -14 cm, whichever came first. As the eastern half of the pit was being taken down, however, it was clear that a different soil zone had been penetrated. A dark brown midden soil appeared at about the -12 cm level in this portion of the test unit, so the excavators refrained from digging deeper until they could learn what was going on. The base of the B level is depicted in Figure 25b, with the dark brown midden soil designated C1 and the mottled beige loess C2. As shown in the wall sections, a portion of the dark brown soil zone had already been removed as Level B. This zone was represented best along the northern and eastern portions of the square, where it reached a maximum of 25 cm thick. Along the western wall it was no more than 5 cm thick.

Beneath the dark brown soil zone was the usual mottled beige loess layer. It varied between 5 and 20 cm thick, being thickest along the western wall of the square. Only one feature (D1) occurred in this test unit, and it appeared only after C1 (the dark brown midden soil) was removed (Figure 25c). It was an oval pit, approximately 30 cm long and 20 cm wide. The soil within it was dark brown, so it stood out against the surrounding beige loess. It continued to a depth of 20 cm below the top of the beige loess layer. Although it was noted that small lithic flakes occurred at the top of this feature (unfortunately included with the C1 artifacts), there was nothing but a scattering of charcoal in the rest of the pit.

Pottery was more common in this square than in any of the other Locale V test units (Table 22). Diagnostics of the Marksville period, Gordon phase, Anna phase, and Foster/Emerald phases occurred in the A level. Baytown Plain was much more common in the B level, and Tchefoncte Plain was found in this level also, suggestive of stratified deposits. However, Addis Plain was also more common in the B level than in A,\* and late diagnostics like Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine, Coleman Incised, var. Bass, and Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe were also removed from B. It is clear that the upper 20 cm of soil in this area (levels A and B) had been churned up. C1, the dark midden soil, had not been disturbed. Although it was a poor

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\*One of the Addis Plain, unspecified sherds is a handle from an effigy vessel.

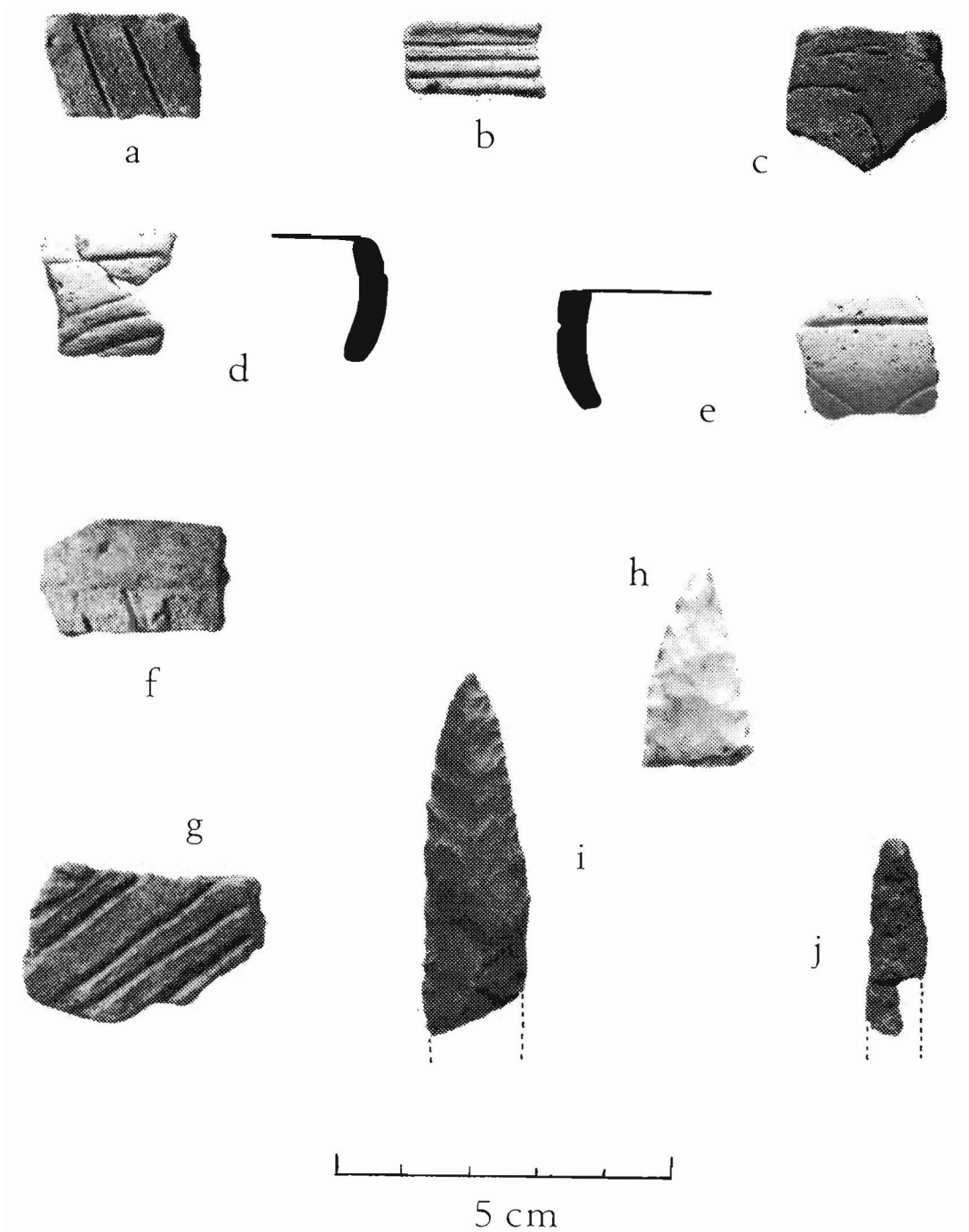


Figure 26. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) 1981 Season Artifacts. a, Barton Incised, var. unspecified; b, Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice; c, Cracker Road Incised, var. unspecified; d, Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road; e, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; f-g, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; h, Mississippi Triangular, var. Madison; i-j, Drills. Provenience: d-e, N156A; i-j, N156C; c, g-h, N157A; a-b, f, N157B.

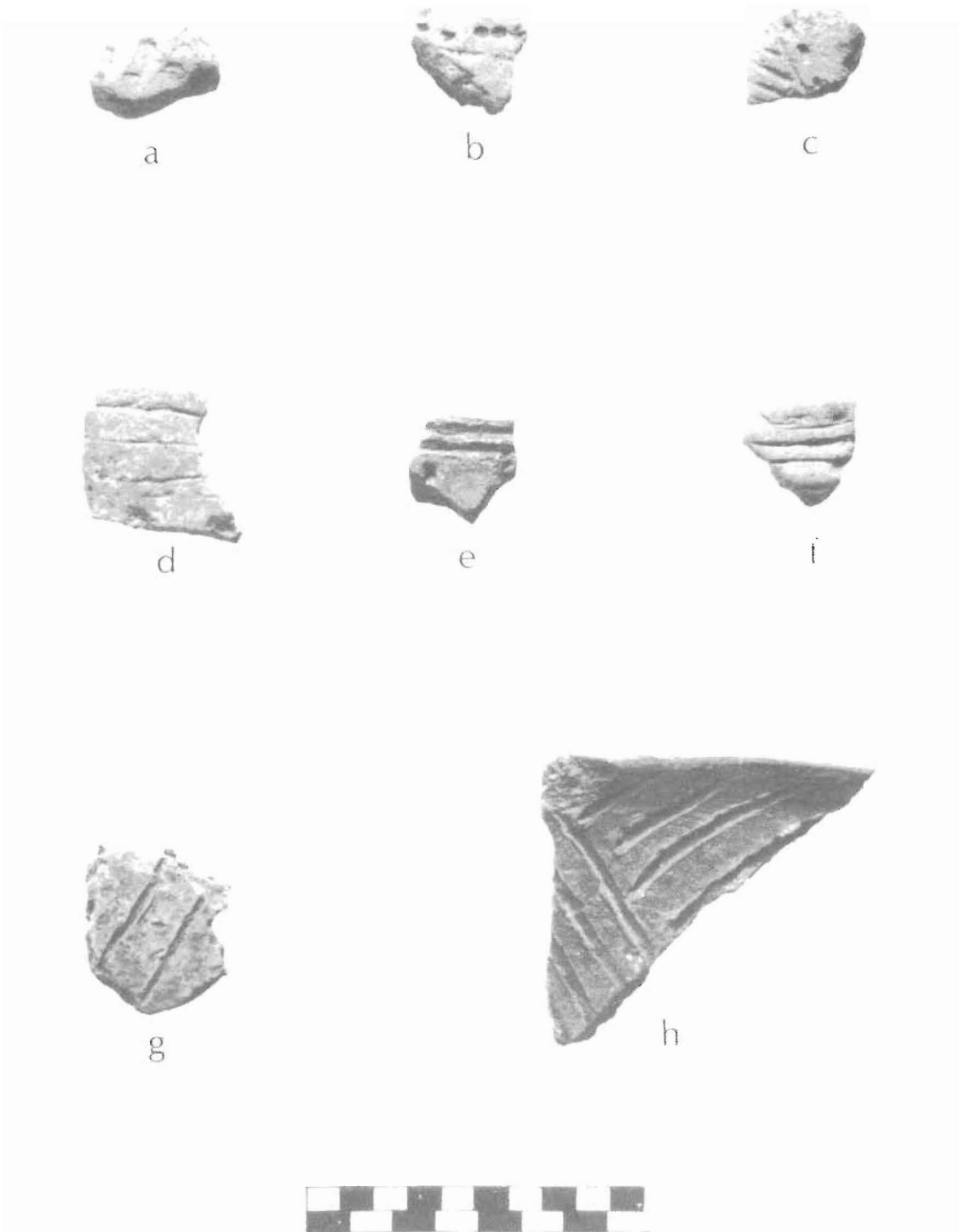


Figure 27. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Pottery. a, Lake Borgne Incised, var. Lake Borgne; b, Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton; c, Avoyelles Punctated, var. unspecified; d-f, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy; g-h, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. Provenience: a, N601A; b, N504B; c, N593A; d, N614A; e, N543A; f, N526A; g, N516A; h, N595B.

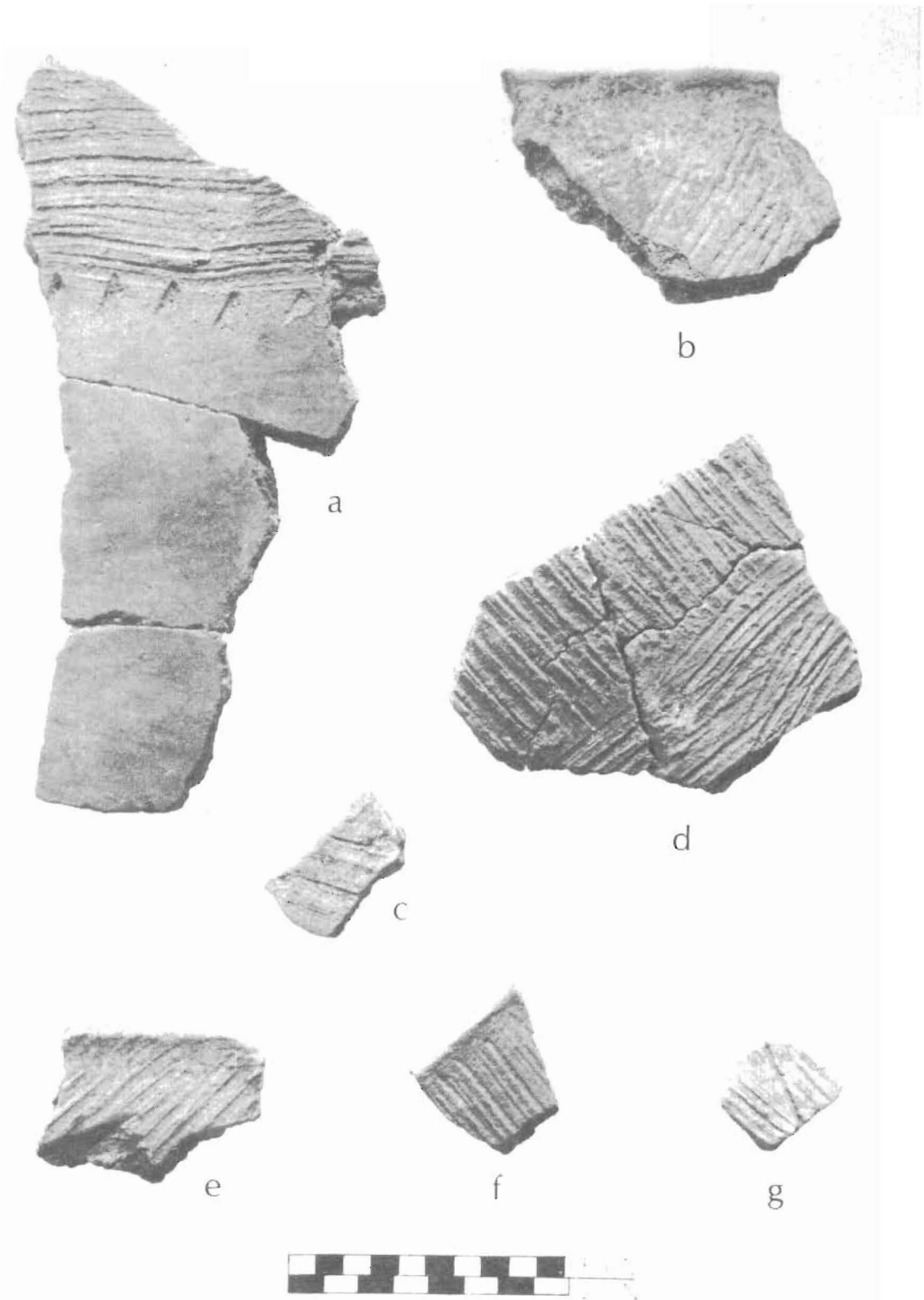


Figure 28. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Pottery. a-g, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine. Provenience: a, d, N594B; b, N595C1; c, N601A; e, N516A; f, N595A; g, N607A.

midden as regards artifacts, it should be noted that Anna phase materials were the only diagnostic ceramics in it. There were no diagnostic artifacts in the mottled beige loess (C2), but the occurrence of Addis Plain, var. Addis sherds indicates a deposition no earlier than the Gordon phase.

Lithic artifacts are relatively rare in our collection from the N595 test unit (Table 23). Most of the tools came from the B level, including two bifaces, a sandstone pestle fragment (Figure 32h), and six unifacially chipped flakes. As with the ceramics, lithic debitage was much more typical of the B level than the A level. A scattering of utilized and unutilized flakes occurred in C1 and C2.

#### Test Unit N596

This test unit failed to produce features, and the stratigraphic sections repeated what was found elsewhere in Locale V. Beneath the brown topsoil layer, which ranged between 10 and 15 cm thick, was the slightly thicker mottled beige loess layer (10-20 cm). The deposits were removed in a combination of four arbitrary/natural levels (Appendix I). Levels A through B2 comprised the topsoil, while B3 was the mottled beige loess layer.

As revealed in Table 22, the topsoil was rather devoid of ceramics in this area. Most of the sherds were recovered from the mottled beige loess layer (B3). Diagnostics relate to the Anna and Emerald phases primarily. The Mazique Incised, var. Manchac specimen may be of either Gordon or Emerald phase date. Although shell-tempered ceramics are not abundant in our assemblage from Level B3, they do occur in the form of one Barton Incised, var. unspecified sherd and five Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified sherds. Lithic artifacts have a much better representation than ceramics in this test unit (Table 23). In the topsoil we recovered a bifacially chipped pebble, a spokeshave, and a hammerstone from Level A, and a projectile point and a flake core from Level B2. The point (Figure 30b) is a basal notched dart point of the Middle Archaic period (Meso-Indian II: 8,000-6,000 BP), similar to one illustrated by Brookes (1981: Figure 6E). The mottled beige loess layer yielded two biface retouch flakes and two combination bifacially chipped pebbles/hammerstones, in addition to abundant lithic debitage.

#### Summary

A total area of 167.5 sq m was opened up at the Lookout site in five different locales (Table 24). Although artifact quantities were rather small for such a large area of excavation, they did reveal much about site use through the centuries. The earliest occupation detected occurred in the Mammoth Bayou phase of Paleo-Indian IV. Evidence of this use appeared only through the analysis of private collections. Not until the Bryandale phase of Meso-Indian II times did evidence appear in our own excavations in the form of two Middle Archaic points: one in Locale IV and one in Locale V. A stone bead in the Robert Prospere Collection is our only evidence for a late Meso-Indian or early Neo-Indian occupation at the site.

The first heavy occupation at Lookout occurred during Tchefuncte times in the Panther Lake phase. This component not only appeared

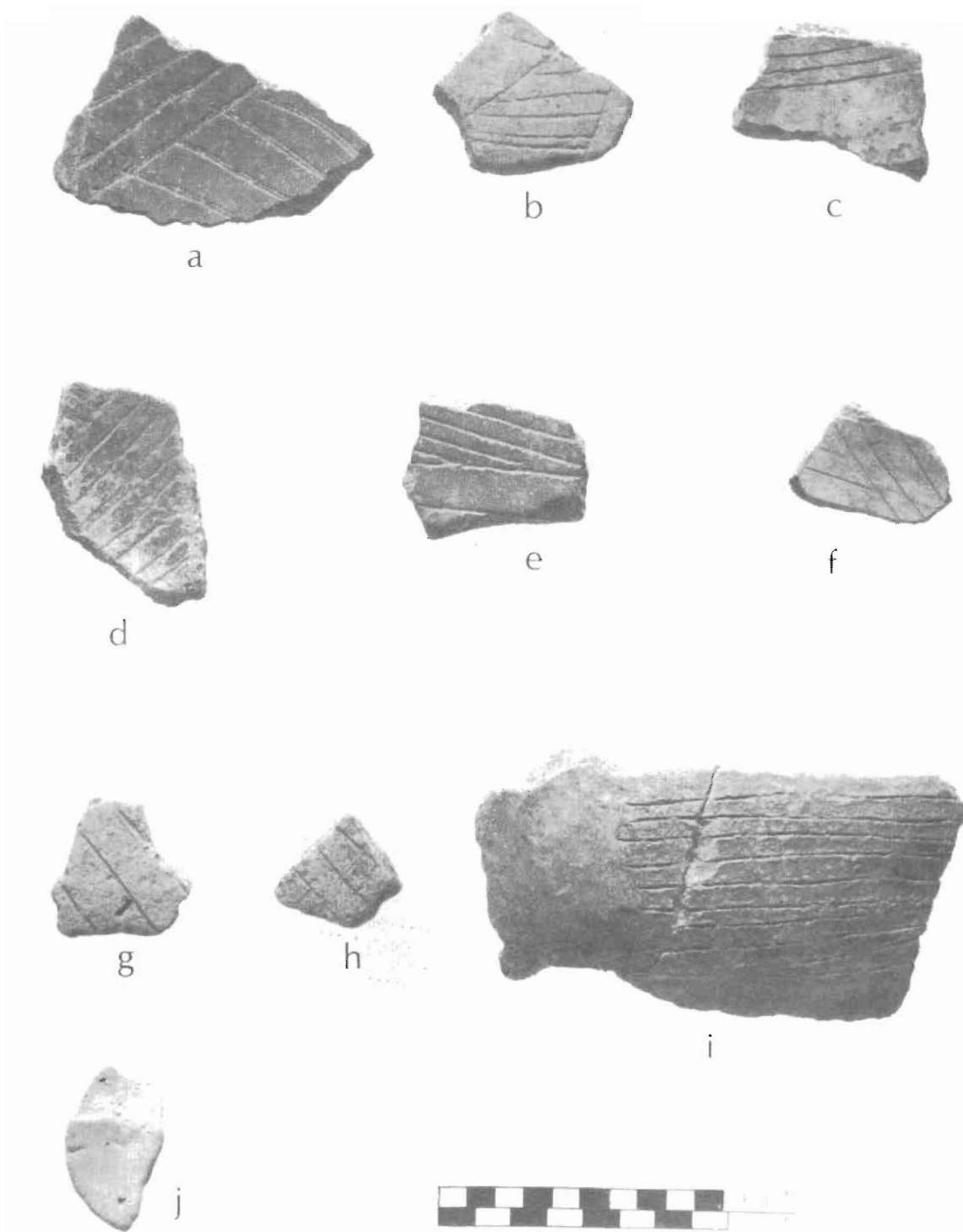


Figure 29. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Pottery and Discoidal. a-f, Anna Incised, var. Anna; g-h, Barton Incised, var. unspecified; i, Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice; j, Discoidal Fragment. Provenience: a, V1042; b, N613A; c, N595B; d, N593A; e, N614A; f, N502B; g, N596B3; h, N516A; i, N6; j, N510B1.

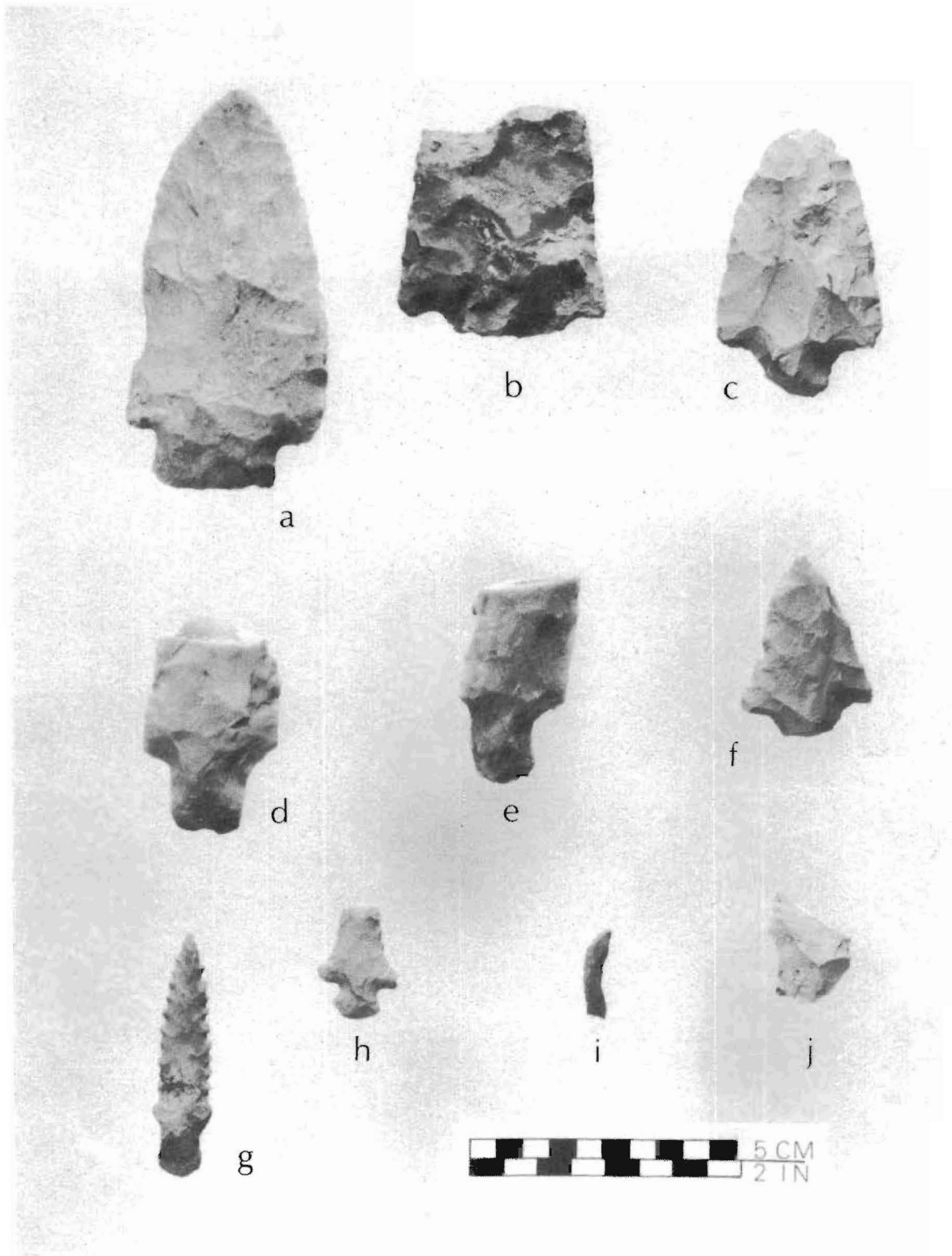


Figure 30. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Projectile Points and Perforators. a, Unclassified Square-stemmed Meso II Dart Point; b, Unclassified Meso II Basal-notched Dart Point; c, Gary Stemmed, var. unclassified Dart Point; d, Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower Dart Point; e-f, Unclassified Stemmed Dart Points; g, Unclassified Arrow Point; h, Alba Stemmed, var. unclassified Arrow Point; i-j, Perforators. Provenience: a, N602A; b, N596B2; c, N450; d, N401; e, N500B1; f, N609A; g, i, N528A; h, N604A; j, N526A.



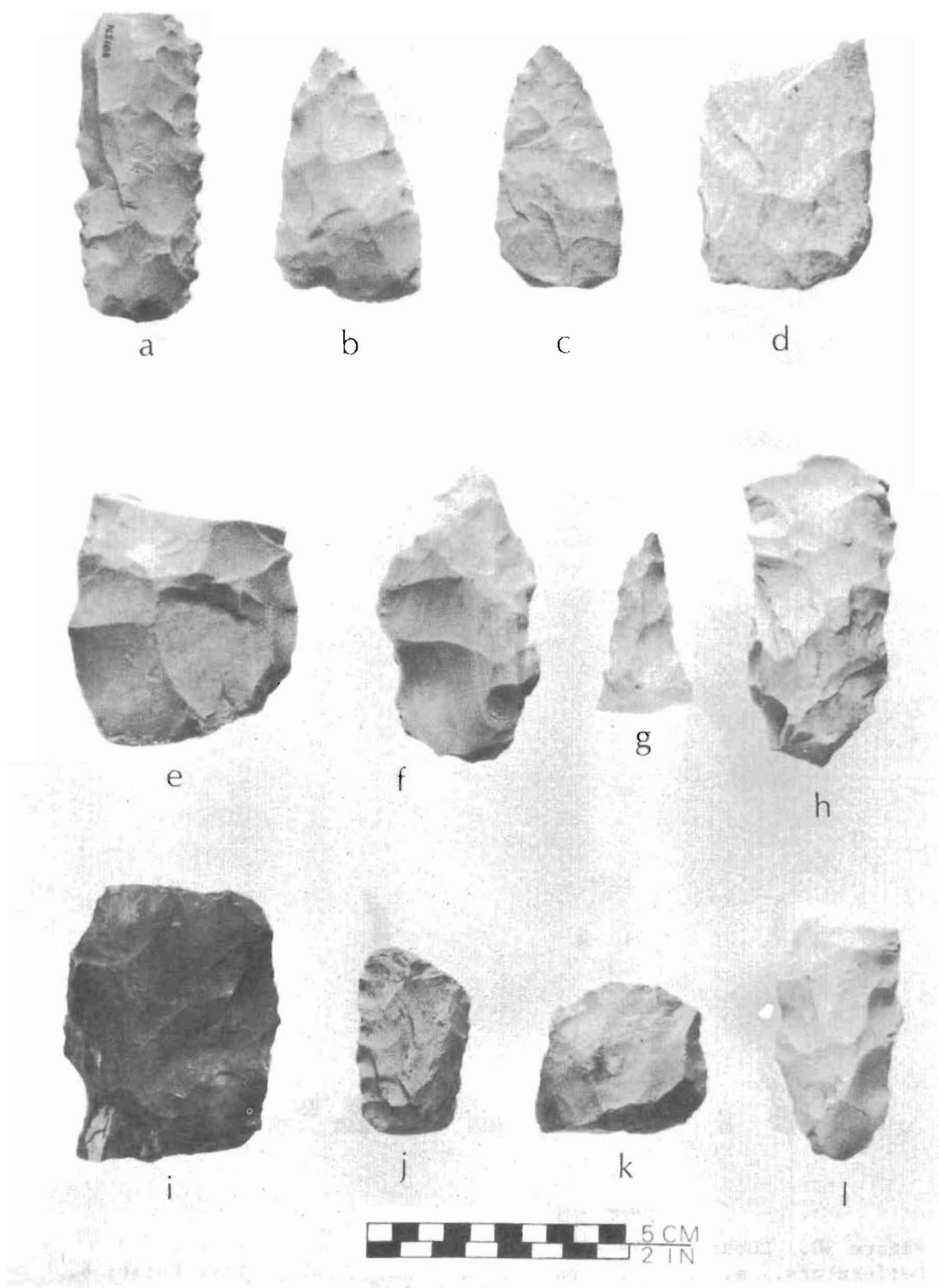


Figure 31. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Bifaces. Provenience: a, N510A; b, N512A; c, N500A; d, N540A; e-f, N543A; g, N587; h, N593A; i-j, N5; k-l, N401.

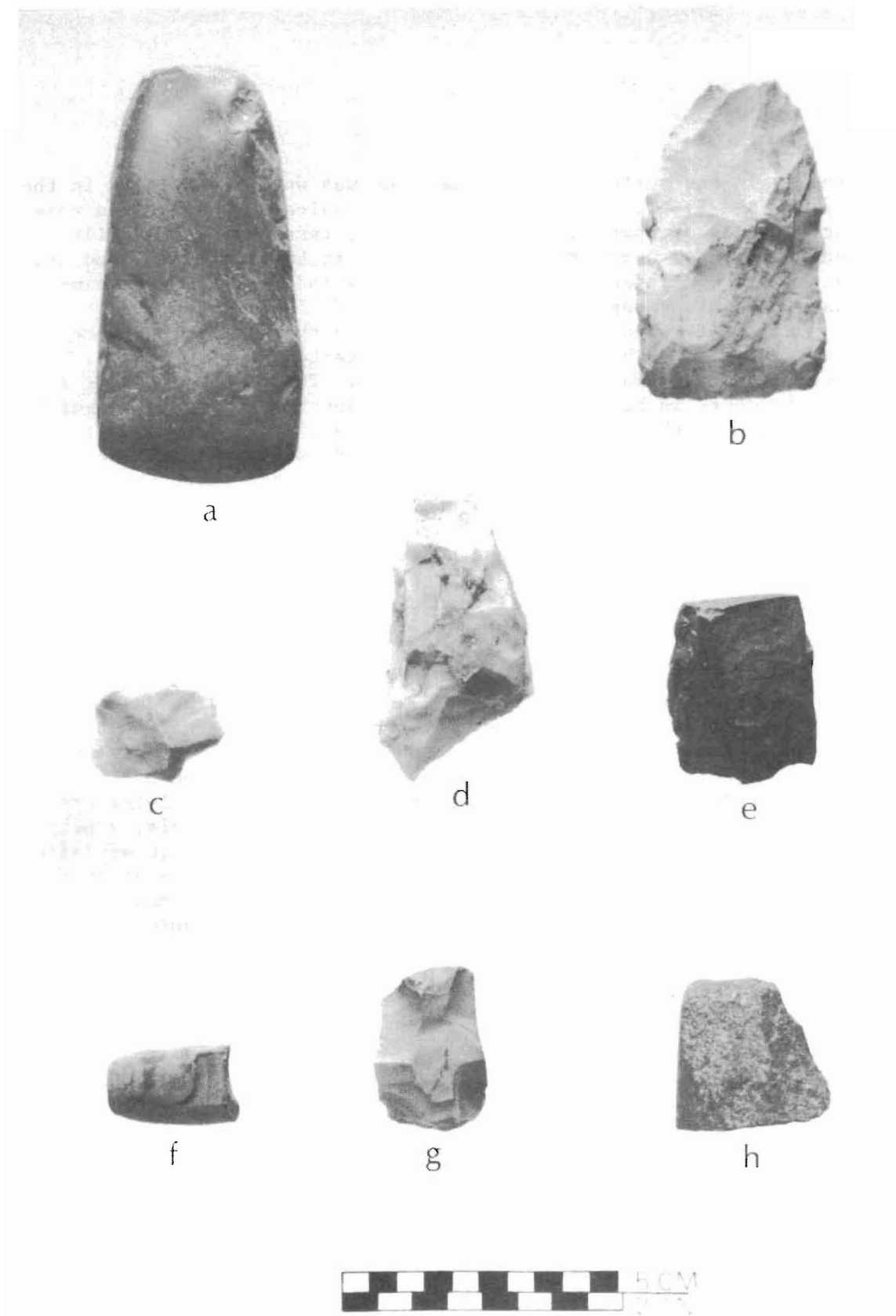


Figure 32. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a, Polished Pebble Celt; b, Chipped Celt; c-d, Unifaces; e, Atlatl Weight; f, Unfinished Stone Bead; g, Bipolar Core; h, Pestle (?) Fragment. Provenience: a, N6; b, e, N593A; c, N605A; d, N601A; e, N593B; f, N400; g, N543A; h, N595B (a from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

strongly in the surface collections, but was well represented in the Locale I and IV excavations. All other locales also exhibited some trace of this occupation. The Grand Gulf, Issaquena, and Hamilton Ridge phases had a minimal representation in Locales I, II, and IV, whereas the Middle and Late Coles Creek period (Ballina and Balmoral phases) had minor representations in Locales II, IV, and V.

Only in terminal Coles Creek times did the site start to receive heavy use again. The Gordon phase was detected in all locales, but only in Locale IV was it well represented. The circular single set post structure is believed to date to Gordon times. The succeeding Anna phase has the strongest representation on the site, and it is believed that most of the site was utilized as a small village at this time (A.D. 200-1350). Two rectangular wall trench structures in Locale IV and two of this same shape in Locale V are believed to date to the Anna phase. All four of these structures were oriented on a northeast-southwest axis. These houses were superceded by rectangular wall trench buildings (at least three detected, one in Locale IV and two in Locale V) which were aligned along cardinal directions. The latter are believed to have been constructed by Emerald phase peoples (A.D. 1500-1680).

The historic Natchez phase has a relatively strong representation at the site (especially in Locales I and III), and it is this component with which we are most concerned. A single set post structure of indeterminate form was built by historic Indians in the Locale I area, and they buried their dead in the portion of the site marked Locale III. It is probable that most of the shell-tempered pottery deposited at Lookout was a product of these people, a people whom we now are convinced were an adopted group. Although we failed to find structural data associated with the historic occupation in the southern portion of the site, the relatively high incidence of shell-tempered pottery in Locale V suggests that continued investigations in that area may be profitable.

O'QUINN (25-L-29 [22-Je-543])

The O'Quinn site is located 1.7 km southeast of the Lookout site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. It, too, is situated in the Fairchilds Creek/Coles Creek locale (Figure 2). O'Quinn is neither plotted nor discussed in the article outlining our research design for the Natchez Project (Brown 1982: Figure 2), because we had no idea it had a strong protohistoric/historic component until the end of the 1982 field season. Consequently, no excavations were undertaken at this site.

O'Quinn first came to our attention in the mid-1970s when Joseph V. Frank III heard rumors of a site in the region which was in the process of being destroyed by relic collectors. Not until 1979 did the actual location of the site come to light. I surveyed O'Quinn with Frank and several other amateurs in March of 1981. We were unable to find the actual area in which the digging had occurred, but we did determine that the site could only have been a burial ground. The cultivated fields, in prime condition for survey, revealed no evidence of habitation debris. Like the historic Rice (see page 81) and Ring (Ford 1936:69) sites, O'Quinn seems to have been an isolated cemetery which at one time served a nearby protohistoric/historic village.

As stated above, it was not until we actually got to see some of the materials excavated by the relic collectors that it became apparent that O'Quinn was indeed used in protohistoric/historic times. In the summer of 1982 Robert N. Prospere made arrangements for the Lower Mississippi Survey crew to spend an afternoon photographing and analyzing the Buck Ratliff collection from the O'Quinn site. Ratliff owns at least half of the excavated vessels, as well as a considerable number of the lithic artifacts and historic European items which were dug up. Although his materials are only half the total excavated collection, it is believed that the sample is an adequate reflection of the overall collection. In other words, there is no indication that one collector got all the best artifacts from the site.

One of the objectives of the Natchez Project research was to study private and public collections from protohistoric/historic sites in the region. New excavations in the region were needed to answer some of our questions, but it would have been foolish to ignore materials acquired in the past, even though many of the efforts were of an unprofessional nature, as in the case of O'Quinn.

#### The Ratliff Collection

Ceramic, lithic, and historic artifacts constitute the Ratliff Collection, the most impressive category being the 54 complete or near-complete aboriginal pots. With this find, O'Quinn now represents the largest sample of protohistoric/historic vessels from a single site in the Natchez Bluffs region; greater even than that excavated by Moreau B. Chambers at the Fatherland site in 1930 (Neitzel 1965: Figures 19-21). Much of our attention on that single afternoon of analysis was devoted to the pottery, as it was realized that O'Quinn would offer good comparisons with the materials found at the Rice and

Fatherland sites (see page 190). The following discussion is a detailed description of the materials in the Ratliff Collection.

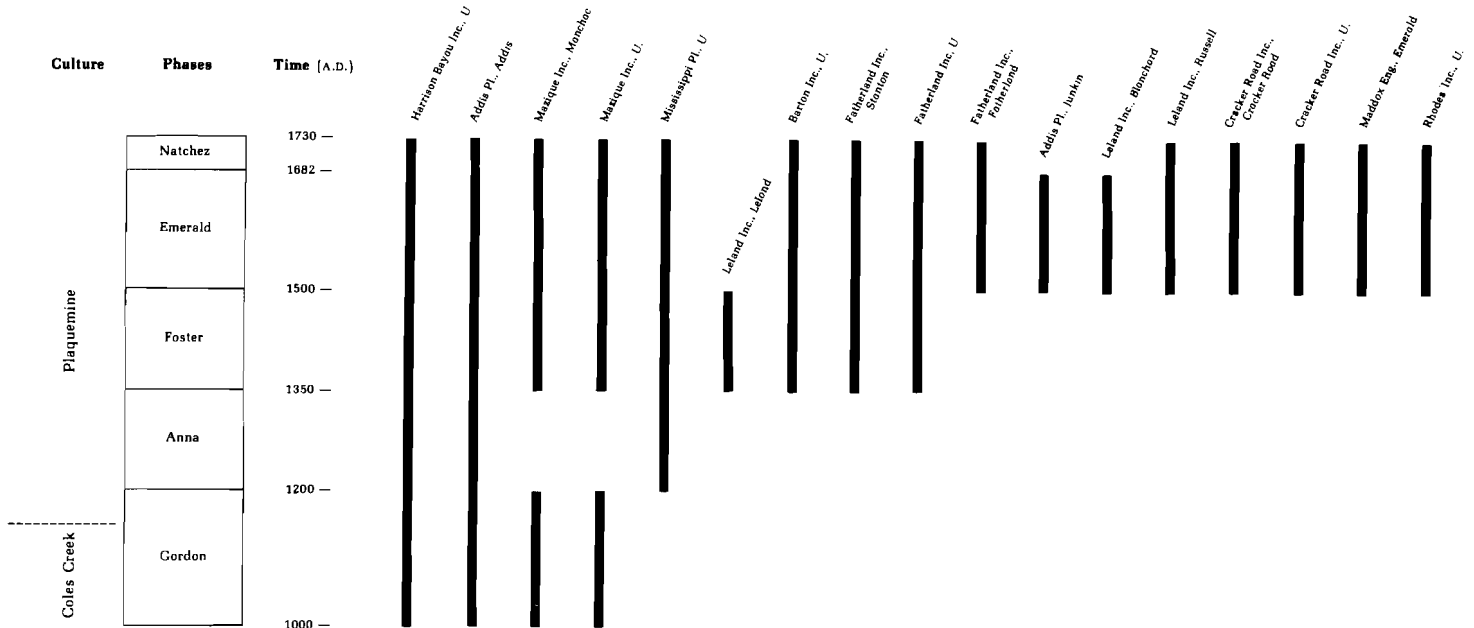


Figure 33. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Temporal Span of Ceramic Types and Varieties in the Ratliff Collection (after Brain et al., n.d.).

The vessels in the Ratliff Collection have been classified into ten types. Six vessels could not be classified. The various types and varieties are depicted in chronological order in Figure 33, the temporal spans for all of the vessels falling somewhere between A.D. 1000 and 1730. Moreover, most of the overlap occurs during the Emerald and Natchez phases (A.D. 1500-1730), indicating that the bulk of the collection is protohistoric/historic. The fact that European trade items are also included in Ratliff's collection lends further support to the overall late date of the burial ground.

Metrical data on the various O'Quinn pots are presented in Table 25, again arranged chronologically. The Harrison Bayou Incised, var. unspecified vessel (Figure 34a), a small jar, has a bulbous body and a rounded base. The short rim is flared and tapered and its lip is round. The orifice diameter originally was over 10.5 cm. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The crosshatched incised decoration occurs only on the shoulder and neck of the vessel, while black soot, indicative of use over fire, is visible on the lower portion of the body. The Harrison Bayou type is usually identified with the Gordon phase, but the form of this particular vessel postdates the Coles Creek period (possibly Emerald or even Natchez phase). It is probable that the person who made this vessel was experimenting with the

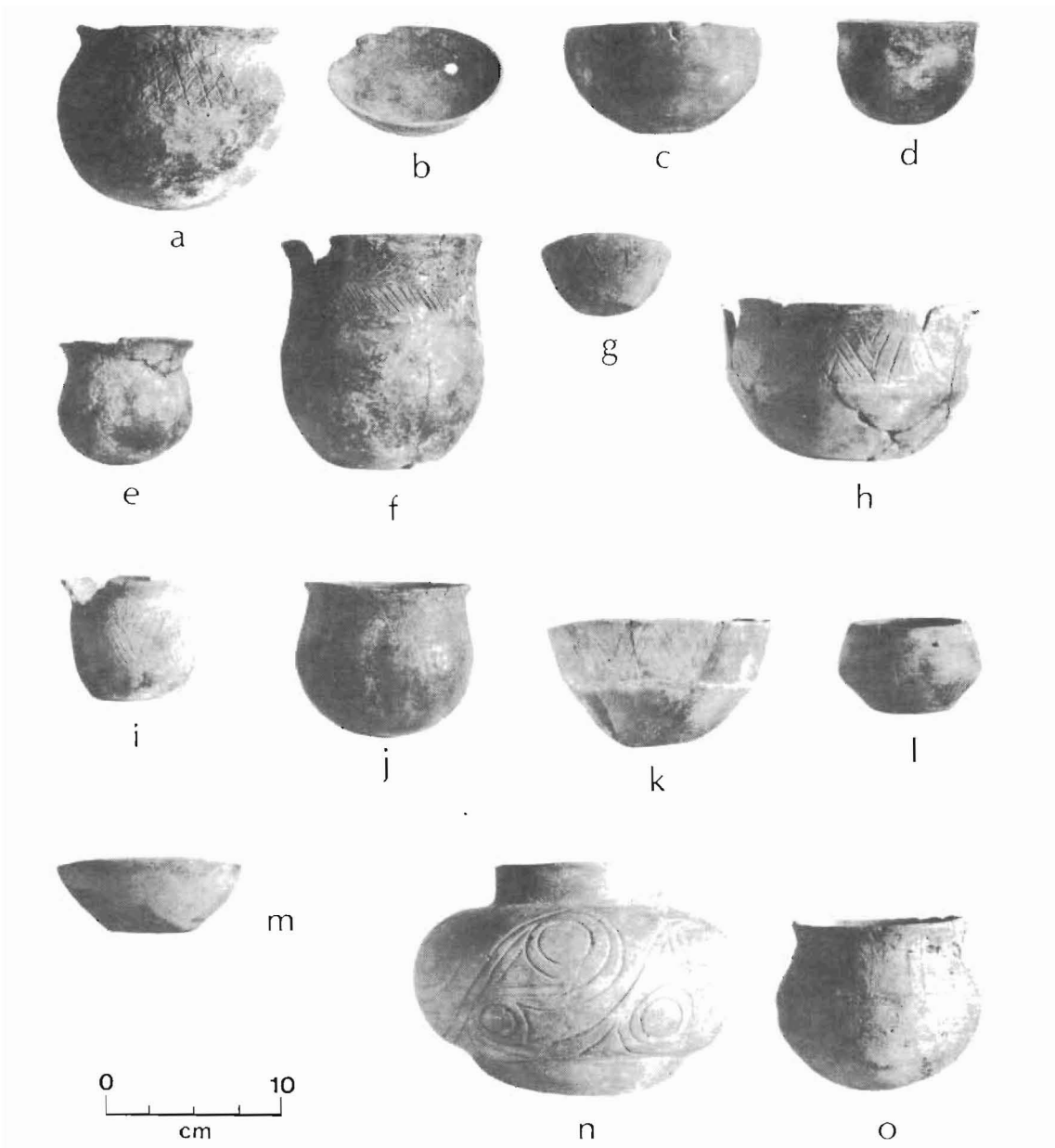


Figure 34. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Ratliff Collection Pottery. a, Harrison Bayou Incised, var. unspecified; b-e, Addis Plain, var. Addis; f-j, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; k-l, Mazique Incised, var. unspecified; m, Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified; n, Leland Incised, var. Leland; o, Barton Incised, var. unspecified.

Mazique Incised, var. Manchac idea and ended up with an earlier form of decoration.

Four Addis Plain, var. Addis vessels were analyzed: two bowls, a cup, and a jar. All of the vessels are quite small, a general characteristic of the O'Quinn pots. One bowl (Figure 34b) has flared walls, a tapered rim, a flat lip, and a circular flat base. Fire clouding occurs on the interior surface. The vessel is very crude. A probe hole in its body reflects the manner of its discovery. The other Addis bowl (Figure 34c) has a constricted opening. Its rim is tapered and its lip flat. The base is circular and flat. The Addis cup (Figure 34d) has straight to slightly convex walls, a flared direct rim, and a round lip. Its base is flattened. Soot occurs all over the lower portion of the vessel, as well as on part of the rim. The final Addis vessel, also very crudely made, is a small "toy" jar (Figure 34e). It has a bulbous bag-shaped body and a rounded base. Its rim is flared and its lip round.

Mazique Incised, var. Manchac vessels are well represented in the Ratliff Collection. Four different vessel shapes occur. The one beaker is small to medium in size (Figure 34f). It has a slightly bulbous body, a flared tapered rim with a narrow rim strap (1.0 cm long), a pointed lip, and a circular concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. The design is the herringbone pattern, most typical of the Foster and Emerald phases (Brain et al. n.d.). It occurs immediately below the rim strap and is confined to the rim. Soot is present over most of the exterior vessel surface.

One Manchac bowl is of miniature size (Figure 34g). It is an open bowl with flared walls, a tapered rim and a round lip. Its base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. The vessel is of poor quality and the design itself is rather crude, consisting of nested triangles descending from the lip. The other Manchac bowl is only partially intact (Figure 34h). It is a deep bowl, having carinated sides and a slightly flared tapered rim. Its round lip has an exterior projection, the result of smoothing, and its base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design of nested triangles is confined to a panel on the rim.

The Manchac cup is small and barrel-shaped (Figure 34i). It has slightly convex walls, a short flared rim with a flat exteriorly beveled lip, and a wide circular concave base. The design, which consists of line-filled triangles, occurs on the shoulder and most of the body of the vessel. Similar decorations have been observed on Manchac vessels at the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 21c) and Ring site (Brain et al. n.d.), but the forms are different. Whereas the O'Quinn specimen is a cup, the Ring and Fatherland vessels are globular jars. The O'Quinn example is also better made. Soot occurs on various parts of the vessel.

Two Manchac jars occur in the Ratliff Collection, only one of which is illustrated (Figure 34j). This small bag-shaped jar has a recurved slightly flared rim which is everted at the lip. The lip itself is rounded. As the base is round also, the vessel cannot stand by itself. This standard Mississippian jar form is characteristic of protohistoric/historic times. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The

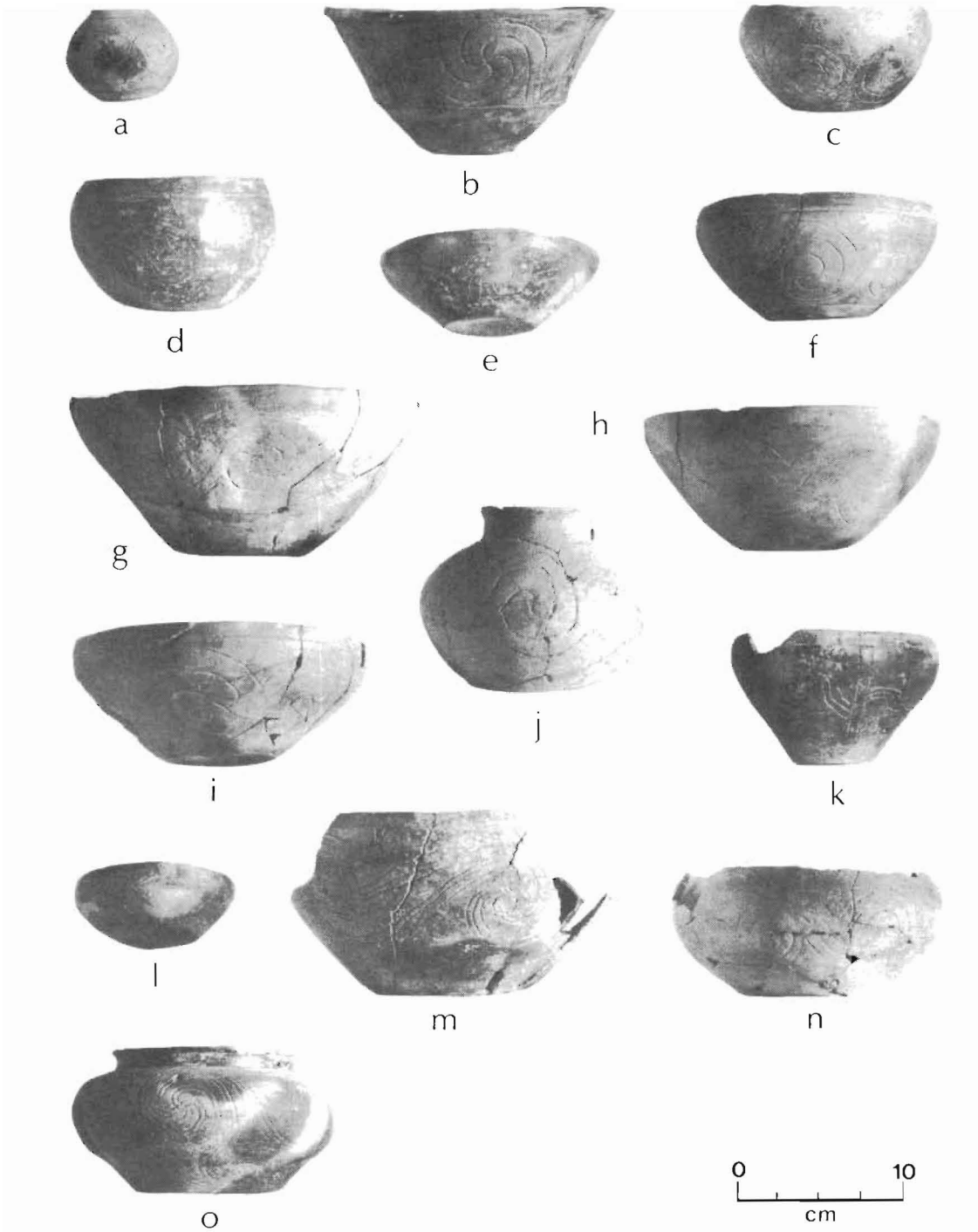


Figure 35. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Ratliff Collection Pottery. a-j, Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton; k-o, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland.



Manchac design on this vessel is crude and rather elementary. A single zigzag line forms a series of triangles around the lip. There are no lines within the triangles. Soot occurs along the lower portion of the vessel and a probe hole now adorns its surface. The upper portion of the last Manchac jar is missing, but it was probably flared. The jar itself is small and the walls of its body are convex. The base is circular and flat. Soot covers the entire body. The design consists of line-filled triangles on the upper portion of the exterior vessel surface.

Two Mazique Incised vessels could not be assigned variety status. One small carinated bowl has a slightly flared rim (Figure 34k). Its lip is finely tapered and round. The base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. Fire clouding occurs on various parts of the upper surface of the vessel and over the entire lower body. Decoration consists of a finely executed pattern of nested triangles, typical of Mazique Incised, var. Kings Point. However, the vessel shape and design mode are wrong for Kings Point, while the execution of the pattern is wrong for Manchac. Var. unspecified is the best alternative.

The other Mazique Incised, var. unspecified vessel is a very small carinated cup (Figure 34l). The opening of the vessel is constricted. It has a round lip and a circular concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Two small holes, which obviously supported a handle of some sort, occur on opposite sides of the vessel just beneath the lip. Soot is present on various parts of the upper and lower exterior body surface. The unusual design consists of five sets of five vertical parallel lines descending from a single line which runs parallel to the lip.

Only one Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified vessel occurs in the collection (Figure 34m). It is a small open bowl with gently convex walls. Its rim is tapered and its lip round. Its base is circular and slightly concave.

The single Leland Incised, var. Leland vessel in the Ratliff Collection is a squat pedestaled jar (Figure 34n). It has a bulbous body and a wide mouth. Its rim is short and straight and its lip round. The pedestaled base is circular and concave. It is 13.3 cm in diameter at the top of the pedestal. The design, which consists of interlocking tear-shaped elements, occurs solely on the body of the vessel. There are six motifs on the top and six on the bottom. The Leland variety itself dates to the Foster phase, but most Leland vessels exhibit better-executed decorations (Brain, personal communication 1982). Similar vessels, in terms of shape and design, have been observed at the Anna site (Cotter 1951: Figure 20, 2) and in Mound C at the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 20b). It is possible that the Leland vessel from O'Quinn may date as late as the Natchez phase (Steponaitis, personal communication 1983).

One Barton Incised, var. unspecified jar occurs in the Ratliff Collection (Figure 34o). It is a small vessel of standard Mississippian jar shape, with a short flared rim, a round lip with an exterior projection, and a rounded base. Soot is present on the lower body of the vessel. The design, which is confined to the shoulder and

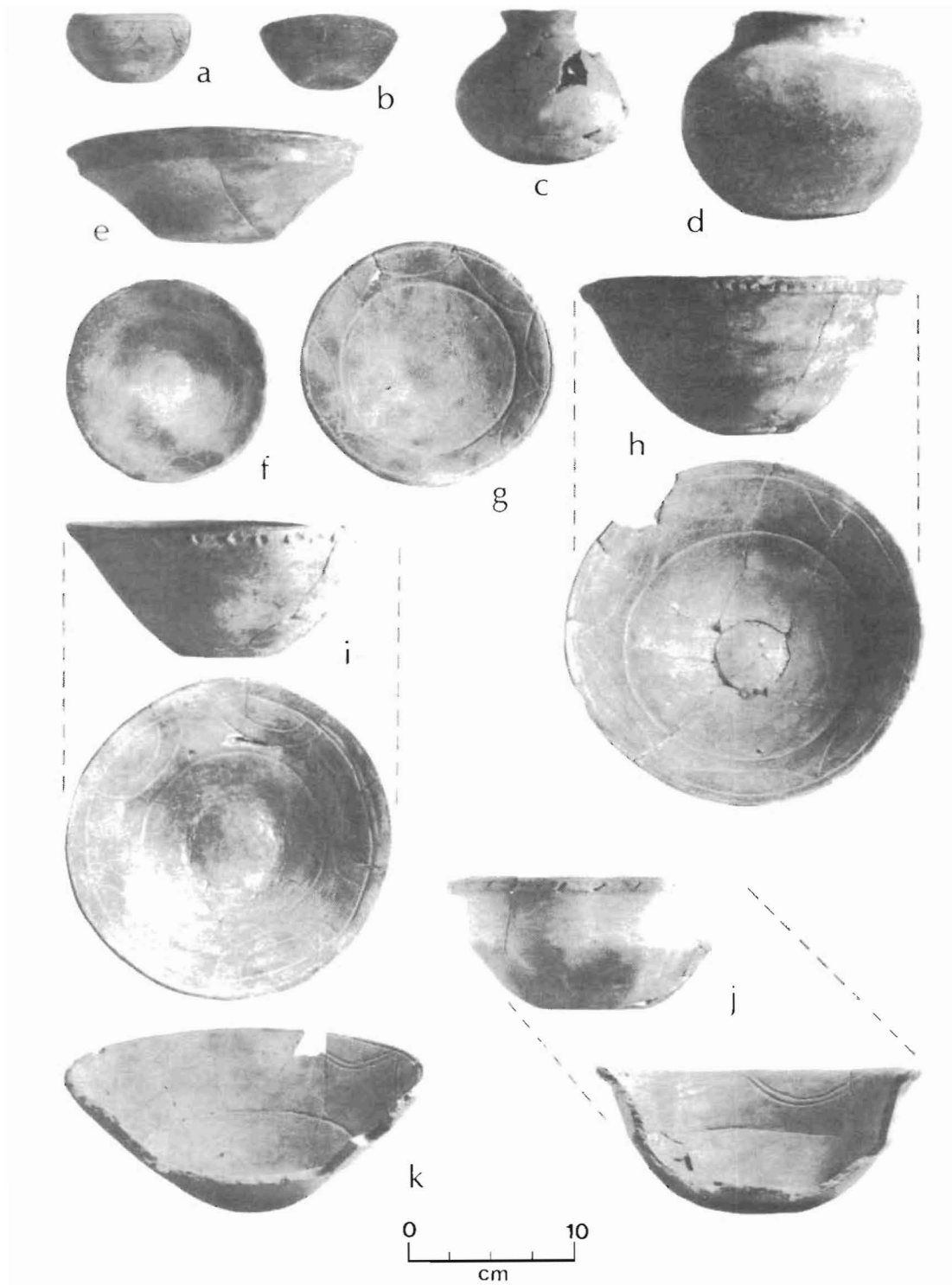


Figure 36. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Ratliff Collection Pottery. a-d, Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified; e, Addis Plain, var. Junkin; f-k, Leland Incised, var. Blanchard.

the rim, consists of a band of vertical lines in sets of two. This pattern is reminiscent of the Mazique Incised, var. unspecified vessel discussed above (Figure 341).

Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton comprises an unusually high percentage of the total sample. Eight bowls, one bottle, and one jar were observed. The bottle, which is missing its neck, is of very small size (Figure 35a). It has a flattened globular body and a circular flat base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the base and on the middle of the body. Decoration covers the entire exterior surface, the principal design being the interlocking scroll. There are seven repeating motifs.

The Stanton bowls range between 4.8 and 10.3 cm in height, with an average height of 7.7 cm. Maximum vessel diameter ranges between 12.3 and 23.1 cm, with an average diameter of 16.8 cm. As with the rest of the Ratliff Collection, these vessels are rather small. One Stanton bowl is quite deep, having a slight carination low on its body (Figure 35b). The rim of this vessel is flared and its lip round. The base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. The crudely executed design, which consists of four repeating swastika motifs, occurs on the upper portion of the body.

A second Stanton bowl has a constricted orifice (Figure 35c). It has a straight rim, a flat interiorly beveled lip with an interior projection, and a circular slightly concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the exterior surface of the vessel. The design, quite crudely executed, is the interlocking scroll pattern. The lines are somewhat closer than is usual for the variety, but the pattern is definitely Stanton. Altogether, there are seven repeating motifs.

The Stanton bowl depicted in Figure 35d also has a constricted orifice. Its walls are convex and its base concave. The rim is straight and it has a flat interiorly beveled lip. The exterior surface of the vessel was polished after the design had been applied. The design itself is crude and just barely visible. It is a scratchy interlocking scroll pattern with seven repeating motifs.

Another constricted Stanton bowl has a tapered rim, a round lip, and a circular concave base (Figure 35e). Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs over the entire exterior vessel surface, as well as on portions of the interior. The design, of moderate execution, is the interlocking scroll. There are seven repeating motifs.

The small to medium-sized bowl illustrated in Figure 35f also has a constricted opening. It has a tapered rim, a round lip, and a circular concave base. Fire clouding occurs on its base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design, again of moderate execution, consists of the interlocking scroll. It, too, has seven repeating motifs. In form and decoration this vessel is quite similar to a vessel from the Emerald site (Cotter 1951: Figure 18, 1), but it exhibits finer workmanship than the Emerald specimen.

The Stanton vessel in Figure 35g is a medium-sized open bowl. It has a tapered rim, a round lip with an interior projection, and a circular flat base. Fire clouding occurs on the exterior body surface

and on the base. The design is, once again, the interlocking scroll. There are eleven repeating motifs.

The medium-sized open bowl in Figure 35h has flared walls, a tapered rim, and a round lip with an interior projection. Its base is circular and concave. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the upper and lower portions of the exterior surface as well as on the interior of the vessel. Soot occurs on the lower portion of the exterior surface. The design consists of the interlocking scroll pattern, seven repeating motifs apparently being the norm for this design. The overall execution of the design is crude and very scratchy.

The last Stanton bowl in the collection has a slightly constricted orifice (Figure 35i). It has a direct rim, a round lip, and a circular slightly concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the lower exterior body surface. Once again, the design is the interlocking scroll motif, but in this case the motif repeats only six times.

Information was not recorded on the vessel depicted in Figure 35j, but, from the photograph, it clearly is a Stanton jar which bears the interlocking scroll pattern.

Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland vessels are not as common as Stanton at O'Quinn, but they are well represented. Four bowls and one jar occur in Ratliff's collection. The bowls have an average height of 7.7 cm and an average diameter of 15.3 cm; again, rather small pots. The bowl depicted in Figure 35k has convex walls, a tapered rim, a round lip, and a pedestaled, circular, concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on all the exterior surfaces, except for the base. Decoration consists of the interlocking scroll pattern arranged in five panels. There are three parallel lines per motif. The sunburst motif is absent. The panels are formed by repeating sets of two parallel vertical incised lines.

There is one very small open bowl in the Fatherland sample (Figure 35l). Its rim is slightly tapered and its lip is round. The base is wide, circular, and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The exterior surface of the vessel has been smoothed, but not polished. Decoration consists of a series of nine sets of nested arcs below a single line which runs parallel to the lip. The overall execution of the design is poor.

The partial Fatherland vessel illustrated in Figure 35m is slightly constricted. It has a direct rim and a flat interiorly beveled lip with an interior projection. Its base is circular and concave. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. Fire clouding occurs on the lower portion of the body. This pot is unique in that it is the only one of the Fatherland Incised vessels to exhibit the sunburst motif. Radiating out of each sun circle are two sets of three parallel lines. The overall design is crude. The form, decorative pattern and quality of the execution are similar to a vessel found at the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 19j), except that the Fatherland site specimen has only two parallel lines.

The last Fatherland bowl has a constricted opening (Figure 35n). It has a tapered rim with a round interiorly beveled lip and a large,

circular, slightly concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. Its design consists of three parallel lines in an interrupted rendition of the interlocking scroll. The motif repeats eight times. A similar interrupted scroll pattern has been observed on a vessel from the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 19b), but the Fatherland specimen exhibits fine execution and has a lower zoning line and triangular fillers.

The remaining Fatherland vessel in the Ratliff Collection is a jar (Figure 35o). It has a flattened bulbous body, a short direct rim with an everted pointed lip, and a pedestaled circular flat base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The vessel is quite well made. All surfaces have been nicely smoothed. The design is well-executed also. It is a complex interlocking swastika pattern made up of two parallel lines. Six swastikas occur on the body and six on the pedestal, with triangular fillers separating the motifs. Fire clouding occurs in patches on various parts of the vessel's surface. The form of this vessel is duplicated at the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 20a), but the decorations are very different.

Four Fatherland Incised vessels (two bowls and two jars) could not be sorted as to variety. The bowls are very small. One has a slightly constricted opening (Figure 36a). The rim itself is direct and the lip is round and interiorly beveled. The base of the vessel is circular and flat. The exterior surface is well-smoothed and exhibits patches of fire clouding. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Decoration consists of nested festoons below a line which runs parallel to the lip. The simple festoon pattern appears to be a protohistoric design made in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Brain, personal communication 1982).

The other Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified bowl has flaring side (Figure 36b). Its rim is tapered and its lip round. Its base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs over the entire surface of the vessel. As with the above vessel, the nested festoon pattern comprises the decoration. There are two festoons per motif, the design repeating itself four times.

One Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified jar has a flattened globular body, a short flared tapered rim with a pointed lip, and a round base (Figure 36c). Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. Fire clouding occurs on the base and on some portions of the lower body of the vessel. The decoration, barely visible, consists of two parallel lines forming what is probably an interlocking scroll pattern.

The last Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified vessel is a medium-sized jar (Figure 36d). It has a bulbous body, a tapered flared rim with an exterior projection, and a circular concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, the only appearance of this protohistoric/historic marker in the collection. The body of the vessel has been smoothed and fire clouding occurs on its lower portion. From a frustrated classifier's perspective, the potter responsible for the design was "confused." The scratchings are just barely visible when the pot is at hand, and cannot be seen at all in the photograph, but two patterns exist. A typical Fatherland

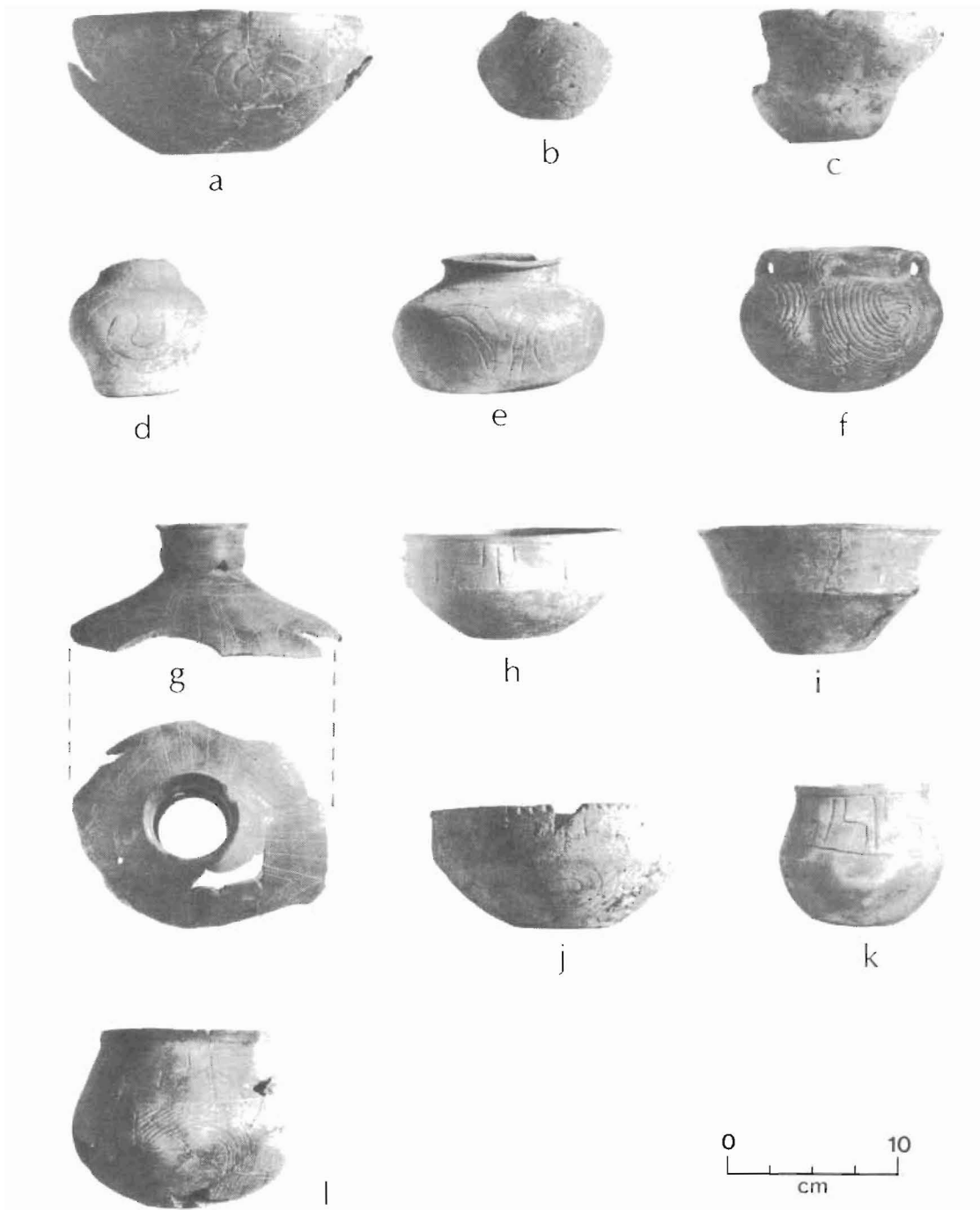


Figure 37. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Ratliff Collection Pottery. a, Leland Incised, var. Russel; b-c, Cracker Road Incised, var. unspecified; d-e, Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald; f, Rhodes Incised, var. unspecified; g, Unclassified Incised and Punctated Vessel; h-l, Unclassified Incised Vessels.

close-spaced scroll pattern was attempted on the shoulder of the vessel, while a wide-spaced Stanton design was applied to the lower portion of the body. Neither pattern was completed over the entire vessel surface.

Only one Addis Plain, var. Junkin vessel occurs in the Ratliff Collection (Figure 36e). Junkin ware represents some of the finest pottery created in the Natchez Bluffs region (Brain et al. n.d.). The pot from O'Quinn has a "Yazoo" bowl vessel mode (Phillips 1970: Figure 101) and a circular flat base. A single incised line occurs on the interior of the vessel, just beneath the lip. Fire clouding occurs on the base and on the lower portion of the vessel. The vessel shape is typical of the Anna and Foster phases (Brain, personal communication 1982). Similar forms have been seen on Addis Plain, vars. Addis and Greenville wares at the prehistoric Glass site (Brain et al. n.d.; Ford 1936:69-71; Moore 1911:381-388). The Yazoo bowl vessel mode does last until protohistoric/historic times, as revealed by a vessel found at the Ring site (Brain et al. n.d.).

A curious discovery was the frequency of Leland Incised, var. Blanchard vessels in the Ratliff Collection. This variety is typical of late prehistoric/protohistoric sites in the Yazoo Basin to the north (Williams and Brain 1983), but is rare in the Natchez Bluffs region (Brain et al. n.d.). Six Blanchard bowls were observed, averaging 7.2 cm in height and 18.1 cm in maximum diameter. The first bowl, possibly a toy, has widely flaring walls, a narrow punctated rim strap, and a round lip (Figure 36f). Its circular slightly convex base has a very small diameter. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. The design is crudely executed. The incisions on the interior of the vessel are very scratchy; more like Fatherland Incised than Leland Incised. However, the decorative idea is certainly Blanchard. There are two incised lines which run parallel to the lip on the interior rim. Between the two lines is a festoon of ten arcs. The overall pattern may be a "sun." The same pattern has been detected on a vessel from the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 21b), as well as on two other pots from O'Quinn. The one depicted in Figure 36g has a slight carination and straight flaring walls. The lip is round and rolled to the exterior. The base is small, circular and flat. Ware is Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified. Eight arcs constitute the sun pattern.

The Blanchard bowl depicted in Figure 36h is also slightly carinated. It is a medium-sized vessel with a tapered rim, a round lip and a narrow punctated rim strap. Its base is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. In this case, seven arcs form the sun pattern. Clearly, the size of the vessel did not necessarily affect how many arcs could be squeezed into the pattern.

The medium-sized Blanchard bowl in Figure 36i has a direct rim, a flat exteriorly beveled lip, and a circular concave base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the exterior and interior surfaces, including the base. A single row of fingernail punctations occurs on the exterior below the lip and a festoon of nested arcs adorns the interior of the vessel.

The deep carinated Blanchard bowl illustrated in Figure 36j has a slightly flared rim and a narrow rim strap. Its lip is round and it has a circular slightly concave base. Fire clouding occurs on the lower portion of the vessel and on a few parts of the upper portion. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Decoration consists of diagonal punctations on the lip, with a series of nested arcs on the interior rim. There are two incised lines per arc. A horizontal incised line occurs on the interior carination.

The last Blanchard bowl in the Ratliff Collection is only partially complete (figure 36k). It has flared walls, a tapered rim and a flat exteriorly beveled lip. Its base is circular and flat. Fire clouding occurs over the exterior surface, including the base. Ware is Addis Plain, unspecified. There are no punctations on the exterior lip. The interior decoration consists of festoons of nested arcs, two arcs per motif. Altogether there were originally eight repeating motifs. An interior incision occurs at the midpoint of the body, but there is no carination.

Only one Leland Incised, var. Russell vessel occurs in the Ratliff Collection (Figure 37a). It is a medium-sized open bowl. Its walls turn slightly inward at the lip. The rim is direct and the lip flat. The base of the vessel is circular and slightly concave. The design adorning the entire exterior surface is the sunburst pattern. It occurs between two lines that run parallel to the lip.

Finding Cracker Road Incised vessels in the Ratliff Collection was at first surprising. However, if the O'Quinn cemetery is indeed associated with the late component at the Lookout site, it would have been disconcerting not to find some. Cracker Road constitutes a minor, but significant, part of the Natchez phase component at the Lookout site. In the Yazoo Bluffs region, where the type was first defined (Brown 1979:645-651), bowls are the only recognizable vessel form and the sunburst pattern is the primary design. The O'Quinn vessels are considerably different. The one depicted in Figure 37b is either a jar or a bottle. Its rim is missing. It has a flattened globular body and a circular flat base. Decoration consists of an interlocking scroll pattern comprised of three or four parallel lines. There are probably five repeating motifs. The overall decorative treatment is crude.

The other Cracker Road Incised, var. unspecified bowl is of complex form (Figure 37c). It, too, is a partial vessel. Its upper walls are convex and its base is pedestaled. Its rim is incurved and tapered, and its lip is interiorly beveled. The base of the vessel is circular and slightly concave. Fire clouding occurs on the exterior surface, including the base. Decoration, which consists of the typical Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton design of interlocking scrolls, is confined to the upper surface of the vessel.

There are two Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald vessels in the Ratliff Collection. One is a small bottle (Figure 37d). It originally had a wide mouth (its rim is broken), a bulbous body, and a long pedestaled base. The vessel was originally over 8.7 cm tall. The base of the vessel is wide, circular, and slightly concave. The pedestal is 2.3 cm tall and the diameter at its top is 6.8 cm. Ware



is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design is crudely executed. It consists of an interlocking scroll pattern with five repeating elements. Bands of crosshatched lines alternate with plain bands.

The other Emerald vessel is either a wide-mouthed bottle or a small-mouthed jar, depending upon the perspective of the classifier (Figure 37e). It has a squat body and a small pedestaled base. The base is circular and flat. The top of the pedestal is 11.0 cm in diameter. The rim of the vessel is flared and tapered. Its lip is round, exteriorly beveled and has an exterior projection. The widest part of the vessel occurs at its shoulder. The exterior surface has been polished. The design varies little from that seen on the Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton vessels in the collection. The potter was not too neat, having made little attempt to fill in all alternate bands. The fillers are primarily parallel lines running perpendicular to the borders. There are occasional crosshatched elements, but sometimes the bands are empty. In terms of quality of decorative execution, this is a typical historic Natchez pot.

One Rhodes Incised, var. unspecified vessel was observed (Figure 37f). It has a standard Mississippian jar form, consisting of a flattened bulbous body and a convex base. Four strap handles occur on its slightly flared rim. The handles are 2.0 cm long and range between 1.3 and 2.1 cm wide. The ware is Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified. The flat lip of the vessel has a single incised line in it. Four tightly compact whorls constitute the design. They are separated from each other by deep grooves, which are positioned directly below the handles. The latter bear three to four incised lines, a feature which is also typical of the Rhodes Incised pots from the Jack Leflore site (18-P-3 [22-Gr-539]) in Grenada County, Mississippi (Brown 1978a: vessels 67-69). The similarities are so marked that I believe the O'Quinn specimen is a trade vessel from the north.

Six vessels could not be typed. One is an exquisitely made incised and punctated bottle (Figure 37g). All that remains of this pot is its upper portion. It has a small "spool" neck, identical to Ouachita Caddoan forms, such as those at the Glendora (22-H-3 [16-Ou-18]) and Keno (22-H-5 [16-Mo-31]) sites (Moore 1909: Figures 9-11, 14-16, 18, 20-26, 129-131). The rim is flared and everted, and the lip pointed. The finely executed decoration consists of rectilinear bands bearing fine stippling alternating with plain bands. A scratchy attempt at Maddox Engraved occurs on a very small portion of the exterior surface, an obvious post-fired overlay. This pot is also believed to have been a trade vessel, but from regions to the west rather than to the north.

The remaining five unclassified incised vessels share parallels with protohistoric/historic Ouachita Caddoan pots. They all have some rendition of the stepped motif, often called the cloud symbol. This motif is quite common at the Keno and Glendora sites, where it occurs almost exclusively on Mississippi Plain ware (Moore 1909: Figures 57, 76; Peabody Museum catalog numbers 10/74722, 10/74726, 10/74771, 10/74782, 10/74786). Maddox Engraved pots bearing the stepped motif

have also been observed at the Rice site (Figure 48h; Frank 1980b:35, Figure 3D).\*

The vessel illustrated in Figure 37h is a small carinated bowl. It has a straight rim, a round lip, and a circular flat base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Soot occurs all along the lower portion of the vessel. The nicely executed step design is confined to the rim. The motif of opposing steps repeats four times. The designer obviously ran out of space, as one motif is smaller than the rest.

Another unclassified incised bowl with a simpler version of the stepped motif is depicted in Figure 37i. It is a small but deep carinated bowl. It has a recurved rim, a flat exteriorly beveled lip, and a circular concave base. The design is confined to a band around the rim of the vessel.

The unclassified incised vessel in Figure 37j combines the stepped motif on the rim with a Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton interlocking scroll design on the body. This vessel, a carinated bowl, has ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified. The rim is straight and has a short punctated exterior rim strap. The lip is flat and the base is circular and flat.

The small jar depicted in Figure 37k has a bulbous body, a slightly flared tapered rim with a round lip, and a circular flat base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified (probably with some shell mixed in). The design is the simple unopposed stepped motif. It is confined to a band around the rim of the vessel. Technique of execution is crude.

The last unclassified incised vessel in the Ratliff Collection not only bears the stepped motif, but has a complex interweaving incised design on its body (Figure 37l). Such designs are also quite typical on vessels from the Ouachita Valley (Moore 1919: Figures 9-11, 14-15, 18-19, 22-26). This jar has a bulbous body, an incurved rim, a short rim strap, a round lip, and a rounded base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. Fire clouding occurs on the lower portion of the body and on parts of the rim. The body design, consisting of the guilloche motif with incised line fillers, repeats six times in blocked-off panels.

In addition to ceramics, a number of lithic implements exist in the Ratliff Collection. Unfortunately, we did not have the time to obtain adequate descriptive or metrical data on the lithic artifacts,

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\*Hally (1972:377-382) referred to vessels in the Upper Tensas Basin which bear the stepped motif as L'Eau Noire Incised, var. Paine, but noted that a historical association with the L'Eau Noire type might be invalid. Because of this uncertainty, for present purposes I have chosen merely to call the O'Quinn specimens "unclassified." Much of Hally's criteria for defining Paine was drawn from a collection of 35 pots excavated by amateurs in 1932 from the Burthe site (24-M-6 [22-Wr-506]) (Ford 1936:71; Williams 1979:21). Burthe is located on the bluffs above the Glass site (24-M-2 [22-Wr-502]). I have not yet seen this collection.

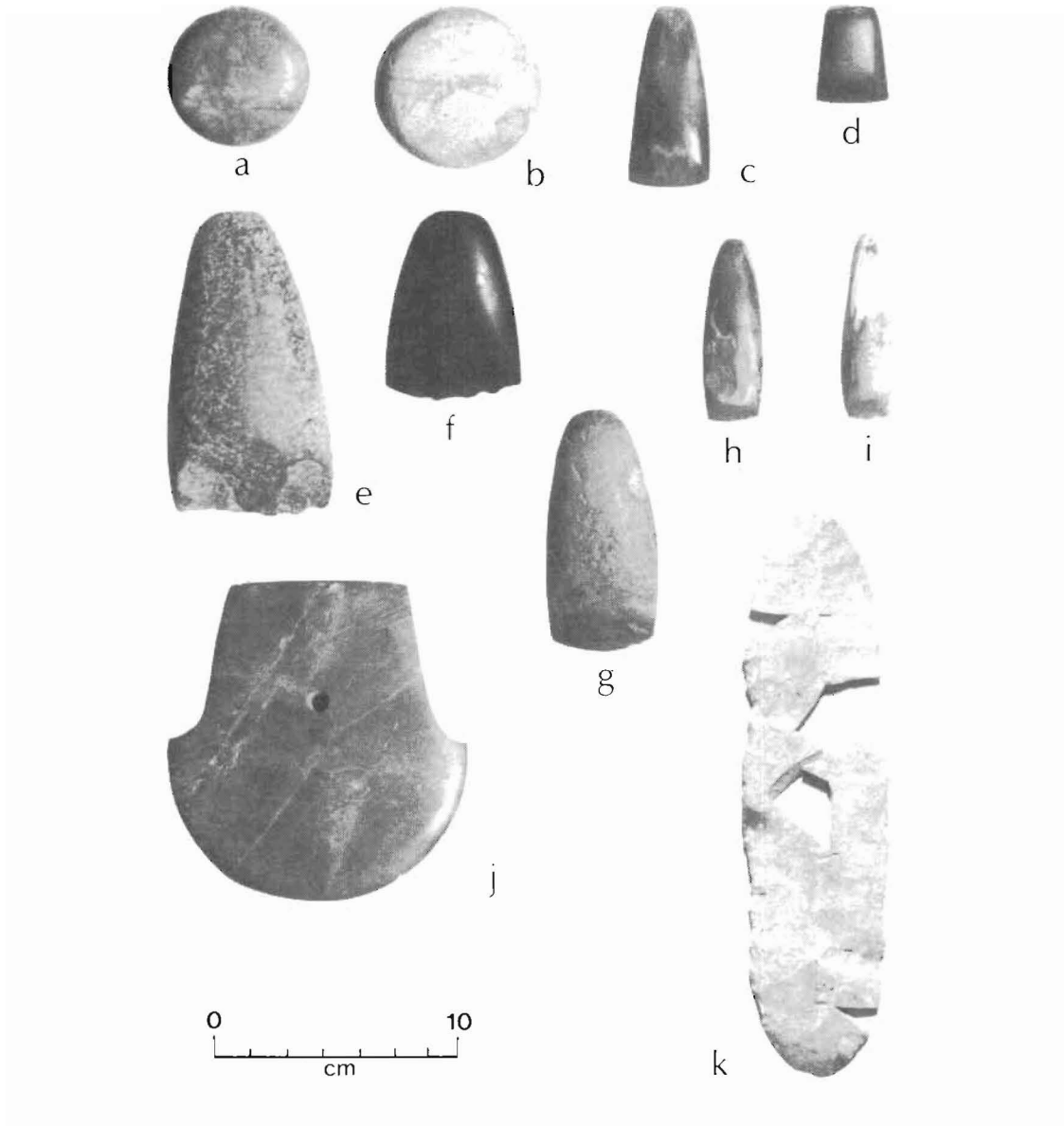


Figure 38. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Ratliff Collection Lithic Artifacts. a-b, Discoidals; c-i, Celts; j, Pierced Spatulate Celt; k, Chipped Blade.

but we were able to photograph them (Figure 38). Included in the collection are two discoidals, seven celts (some of which exhibit heavy use), one long chipped-chert blade, and one pierced spatulate celt, a definite protohistoric marker (Moore 1900: Figure 47; Stowe 1982:88; Williams 1980:108). The latter two objects were found with the same burial, according to Buck Ratliff. Also in his collection, but not illustrated, are numerous historic European artifacts. We recorded six brass/copper tinklers, a brass finger ring, four sheet brass/copper fragments and 19 glass beads. The latter include one translucent blue medium-sized bead and 18 opaque turquoise beads (one large, four medium-sized, and 13 seed). A brass/copper bell was originally part of the Ratliff Collection, but it had been sold.

The Ratliff Collection of artifacts from the O'Quinn site is rather unusual in that it reflects strong interaction with areas outside the Natchez Bluffs region. Just how unusual the materials actually are can only be seen when the assemblage is compared with other protohistoric/historic burial collections from the region. This task will be taken up later (see page 190), but for now it should be stated that the strong northern contacts, as revealed by the high frequency of Leland Incised, var. Blanchard and other shell-tempered types/varieties, suggests that the people who occupied O'Quinn, like those who inhabited the Lookout site in historic times, were an adopted population.

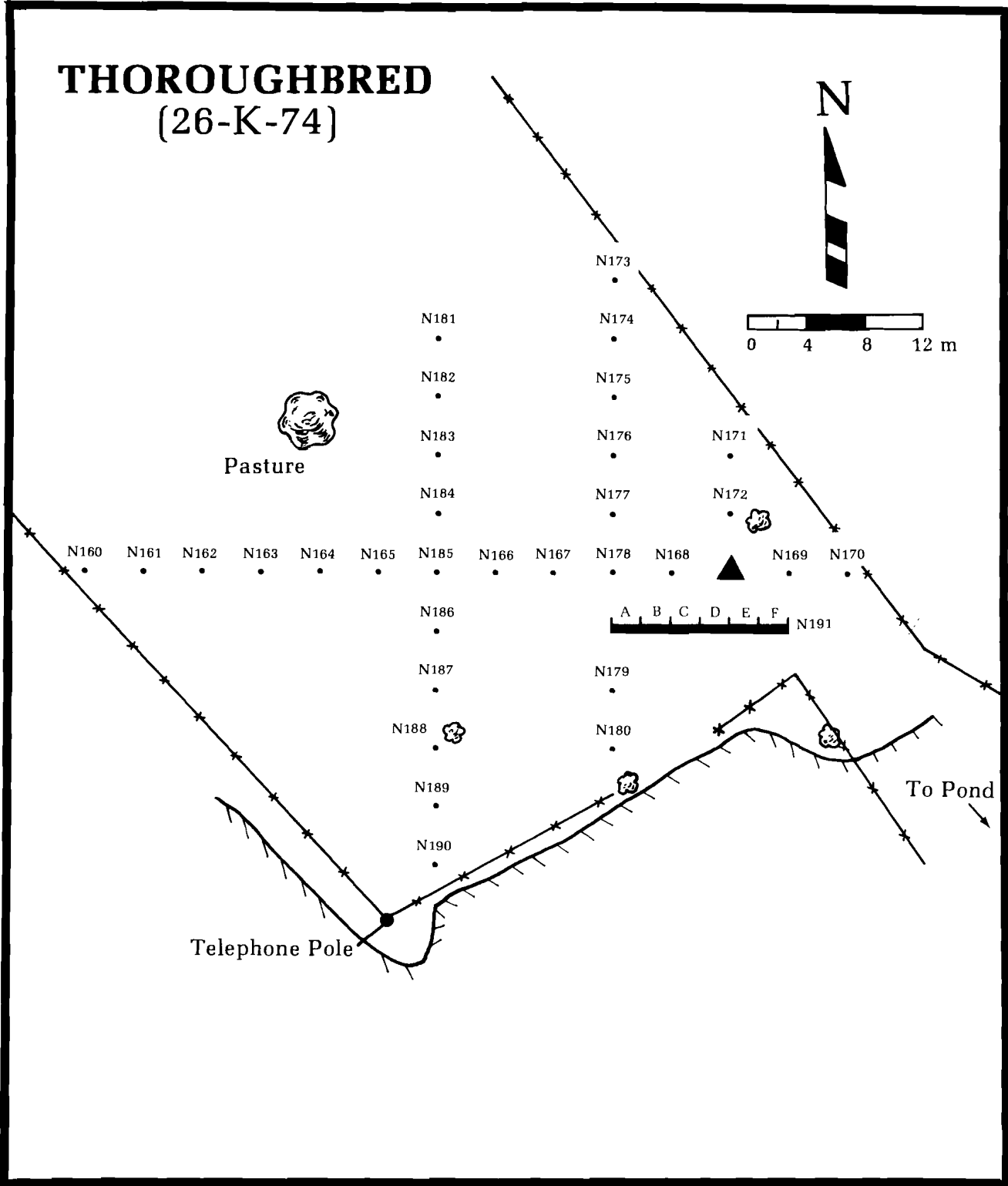


Figure 39. Thoroughbred (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609]) Excavations, 1981.

## WHITE APPLE AREA

THOROUGHBRED (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609])

The Thoroughbred site is situated on the north shore of St. Catherine Creek, 1.8 km west of the Foster site (26-K-3 [22-Ad-503]). This whole area is quite flat and is presently either in pasture or employed as pecan orchards. Thoroughbred serves as both. The site was first surveyed by the LMS in the summer of 1972 (Figure 39). At that time Joseph V. Frank III led us to a location that had produced a lot of historic European materials in the past. As we sorted through the collections, it came as some surprise to learn that a few early eighteenth-century tin-glazed earthenware sherds and historic Indian pottery were included among the hundreds of pieces of creamware, pearlware, and other late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century ceramics (Brain *et al.* n.d.). Over the years we returned numerous times to Thoroughbred to supplement our collections and to record any changes in the site's landscape. We often discussed the possibility of doing some excavation at this site, and in the fall of 1981 we finally had our chance.

Thoroughbred is a complex site, in that quite a bit of occupation occurred on it in early and late historic times. The early eighteenth-century component may relate to the White Apple village or to a French trader's house. As we could not tell on the basis of materials alone, it was necessary to find some features associated with this component. Unfortunately, at least as concerns our interest in European-Indian contact, the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century component referred to above tends to overshadow almost all other traces of site usage.

In the past most materials had been found along the southeastern portion of the site. In this area a path (now covered with gravel) leads down to a low terrace which had, at one time, overlooked St. Catherine Creek. As we had only three days to investigate the site, it was imperative that the area adjacent to the path be excavated. After laying out a 0.5 x 12 m trench (N191) in this area, we staked out 31 shovel tests to determine how far the site extends from the present edge of the plateau. It came as some surprise to discover that the site is actually quite extensive (Figure 40). Early historic European objects were found as far west as shovel test N164 and as far north as N181 (Table 26). Moreover, there was less mixture with late historic materials as we moved from the southern slope of the site. The test trench did produce quite a bit of early historic materials (including tin-glazed earthenware, lead-glazed earthenware, and a trade bead), but late historic objects (including brick, which has not been tabulated) clearly dominate our collections.

Each 2 m section of the trench was excavated as one natural level (Figure 41). The soil, a very fine brown loess with a high organic content, ranged between 20 and 30 cm thick. Stratification was not observed. Late historic materials were found throughout the deposit, even lying against the subsoil (Table 27). The mixture resulted from

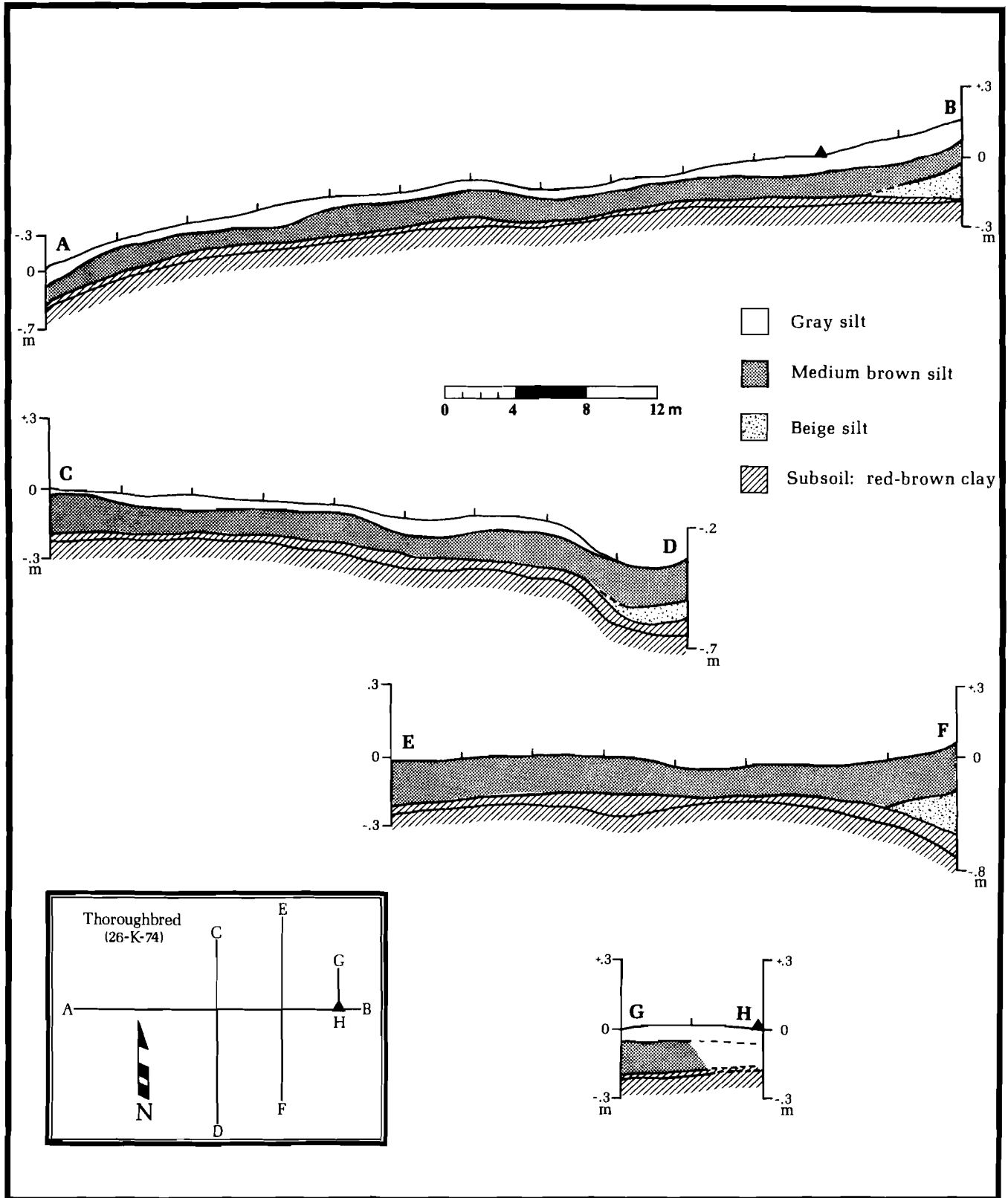


Figure 40. Thoroughbred (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609]) Shovel Test Sections, 1981.



A



B

Figure 41. Thoroughbred (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609]) Test Trench N191. a, from North-Northwest; b, from East-Southeast.



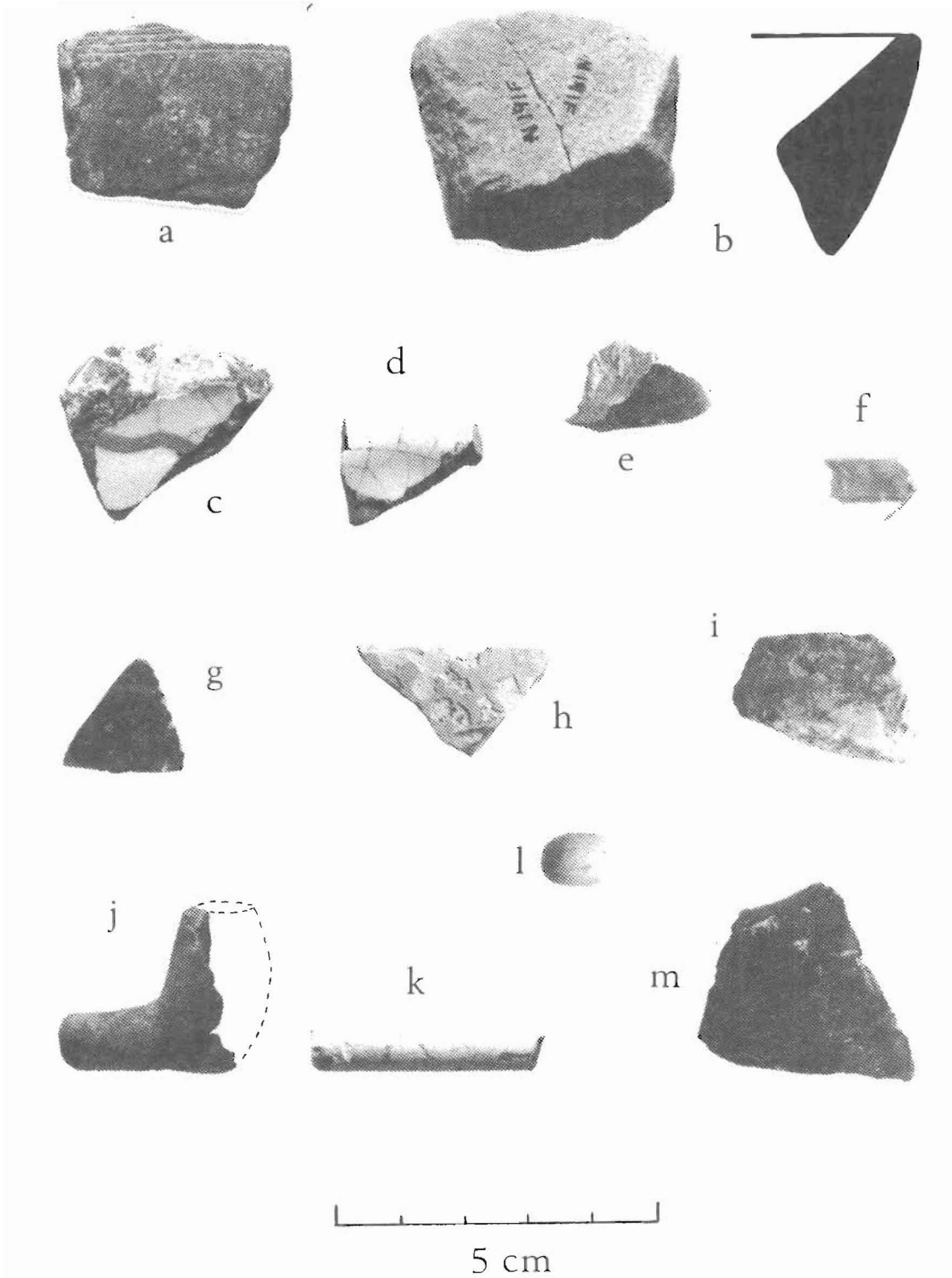


Figure 42. Thoroughbred (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a, Chickachae Combed, var. unspecified; b, Sandstone Mortar; c-f, Tin-glazed Earthenware, c, Polychrome, d-e, Rouen, f, Blue on White; g-i, Lead-glazed Earthenware; j-k, White Clay Tobacco Pipes; l, Glass Bead DIIA1; m, Olive Green Bottle Glass. Provenience: a-b, i, j, l, N191F; c, N191D; d, f, N164; e, N191E; g, N180; h, N181; k, N173; m, N191C.

plowing in the late nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. It is probable that in situ cultural remains no longer exist at the site.

The question as to whether or not the early historic component at Thoroughbred is French has still not been answered. If it is, we probably should have encountered more hand wrought nails, as is typical of French sites in the Yazoo Bluffs region to the north (Brown 1979:282-284). The occurrence of a glass bead (Figure 421) does not necessarily indicate an Indian occupation, as the site could have been a trader's house. The scarcity of aboriginal pottery supports a French assignment for the site, but it is of some importance that all but one of the Indian ceramics were in use during the early eighteenth century. Two Chickachae Combed sherds (Figure 42a), the first representations of this historic type in the Natchez Bluffs region, are evidence for contacts with Indian groups to the east. Chickachae Combed is associated with Choctaw Indian settlements (Collins 1927; Penman 1978:134).

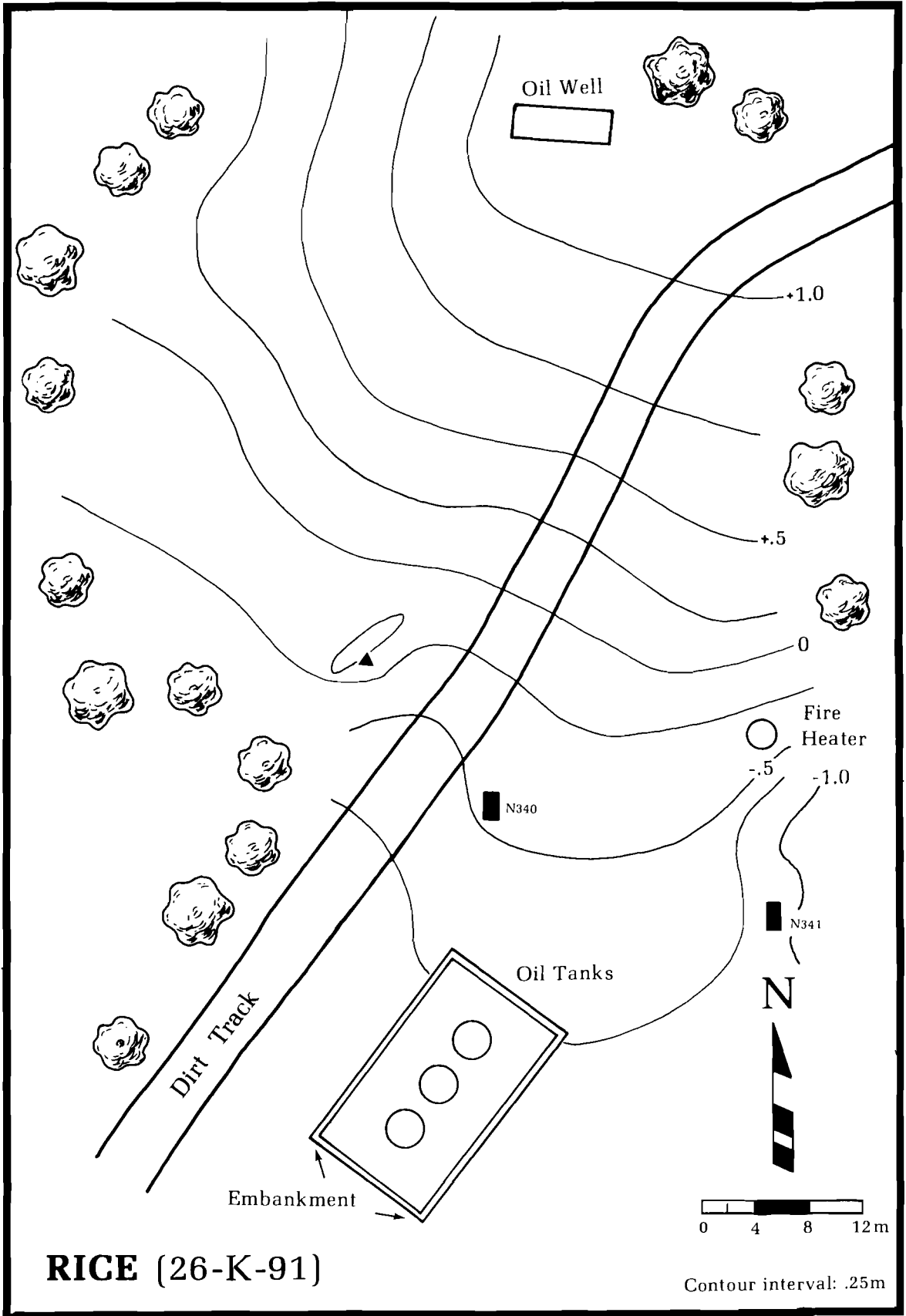


Figure 43. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Excavations, 1981.

## JENZENAQUE AREA

RICE (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547])

The Rice site is located 5.0 km west of Emerald (26-L-1 [22-Ad-504]) in a moderately rough area topographically. There are many small hills in this lightly populated area and the Rice site itself sits atop one of them, overlooking a tributary of Dunbar Bayou. The site was discovered by Calvin Weeks and Robert Prospere in 1977. Eroding out of an earthen embankment surrounding some oil tanks were a number of small blue seed beads (Figure 43). Prospere dug up a portion of this embankment and discovered the source for these beads: historic Indian burials. When these findings were reported to the LMS, some of our personnel visited the site in the spring of 1977. As it seemed clear that the bulldozers used in setting up the oil well apparatus had destroyed the site, it was presumed there was nothing worth salvaging.

### Previous Investigations

Despite our verdict of the Rice site's destruction, in subsequent years Prospere, Joe Frank, and others proved us wrong. They succeeded in recovering and piecing back together the remains of at least 38 ceramic vessels from Rice. Numerous other objects were also recovered from this historic Natchez cemetery (Figures 44-46). Frank described his investigations in a report submitted to Mississippi Archaeology (1980b). We have reanalyzed his material in this study and combined this information with that obtained from Prospere and Weeks. Unfortunately, we were not able to examine a number of vessels from the site which belong to a fourth collector, Malcolm Abbott. As a result of the diligent efforts of Frank and Prospere, Rice represents the most complete burial assemblage known for the Natchez Bluffs region.

Unlike Fatherland (26-K-2 [22-Ad-501]) and O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]), there is good provenience data for the Rice collection. At least 11 burials were made at Rice, but this figure should be considered a minimum number of individuals as bone preservation (hence skeletal identification) was very poor. Several burials are undoubtedly still intact beneath the oil tanks. Burials I-V, reported in Frank 1980b, are illustrated as solid line rectangles in Figure 47. The circular dashed lines are burials which have been excavated by other local collectors since 1977. Presented below and in Table 28 are our analyses of the materials associated with these burials.

### Burial I

There was little left of the skeletal material of this burial, but it was reported to have been an extended individual (Frank 1980b:34). All that remained were several teeth. Part of this burial was found in the levee surrounding the oil tanks, but most of the cultural items were found on the outside of the levee. A total of seven vessels accompanied the interment. Also found with Burial I, according to Frank, were 1,092 blue seed beads, 75 white seed beads,

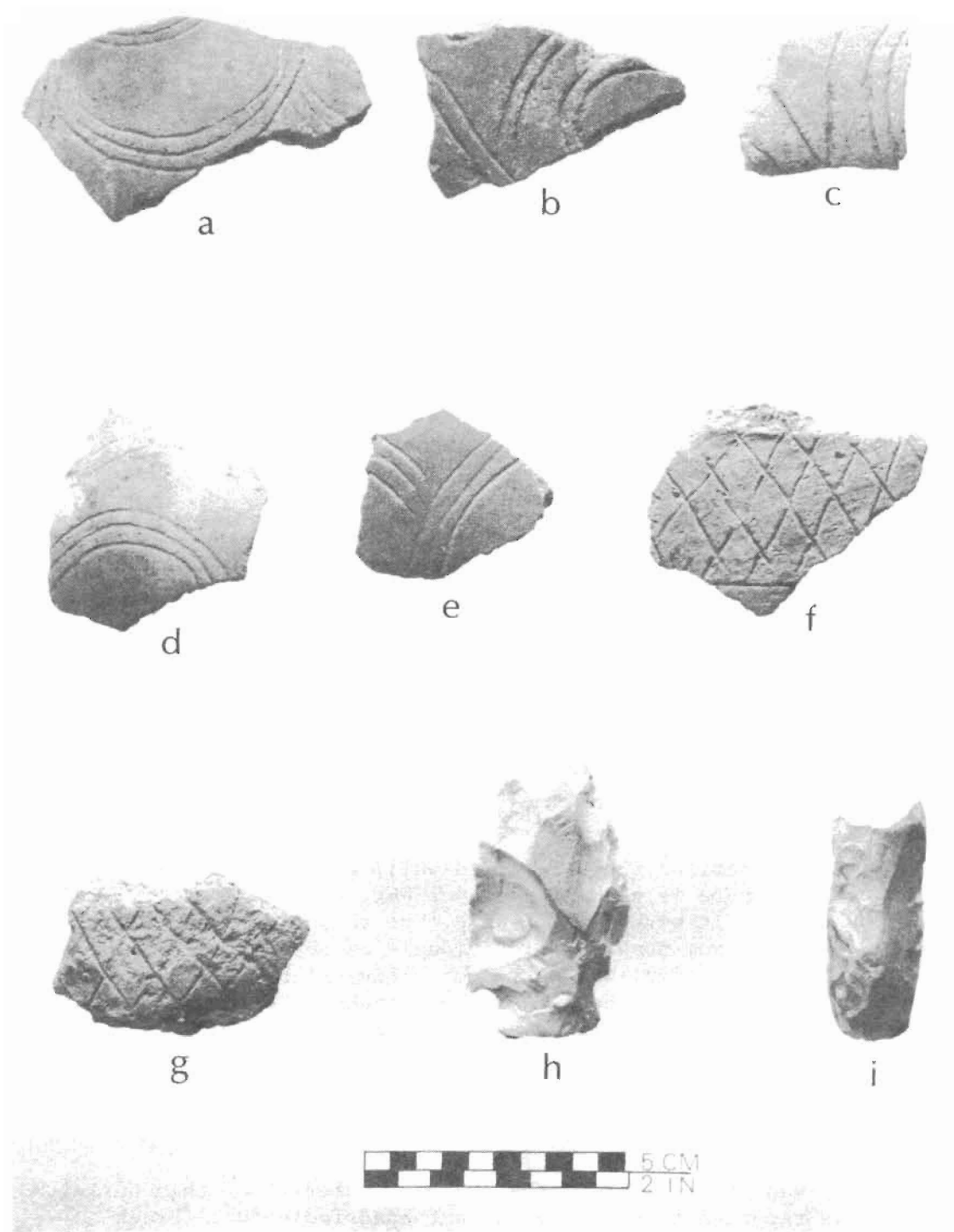


Figure 44. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a-e, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; f-g, Harrison Bayou Incised, var. Harrison Bayou; h, Edwards Stemmed, var. unspecified; i, Biface. Provenience: N786 (all from Calvin Weeks Collection).

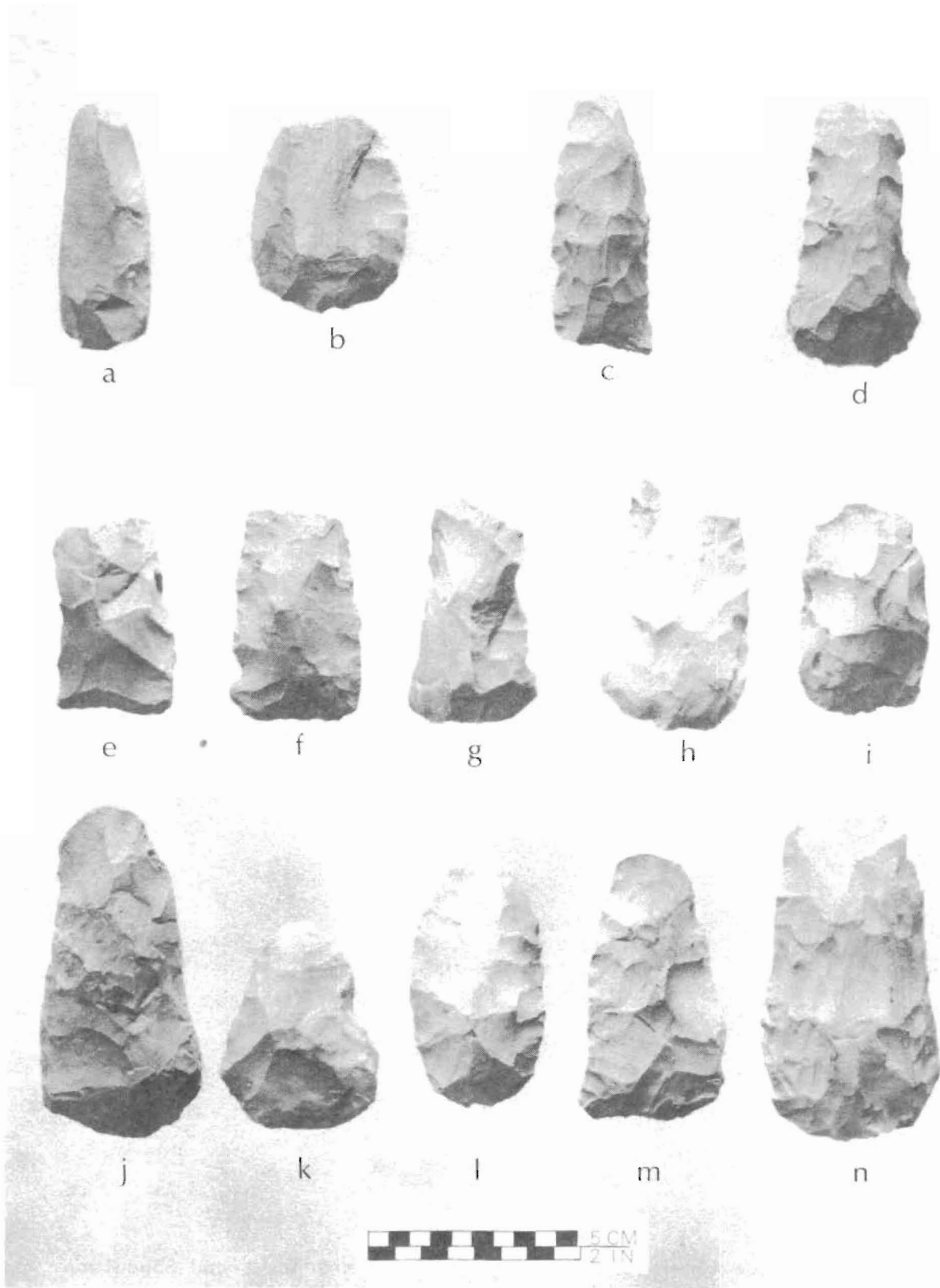


Figure 45. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a, Polished Pebble Celt; b-n, Chipped Celts. Provenience: a-n, N786 (all from Calvin Weeks Collection).

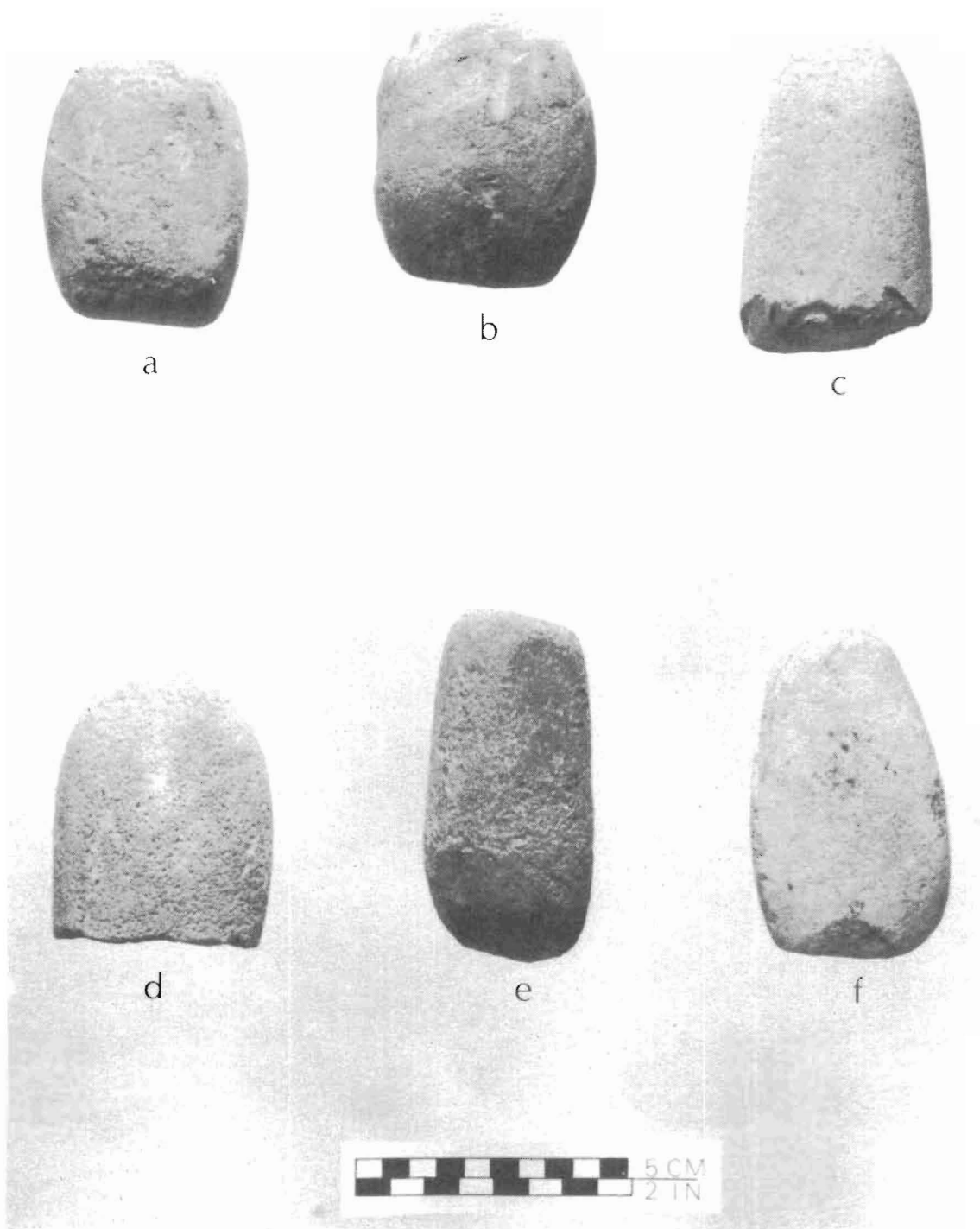


Figure 46. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Miscellaneous Ground Sandstone Artifacts. a-b, Pillow-shaped Objects; c-e, Cylindrical or Cone-shaped Objects; f, Celt-shaped Object. Provenience: a-f, N786 (all from Calvin Weeks Collection).

and an iron ring. According to Robert Prospere, a cluster of seed beads (almost 5,000), several tinklers, and a number of small bells (possibly of the Flushloop variety; see Brain 1979:201) were recovered along the east-southeastern edge of Burial I. The seed beads in Prospere's collection from this burial consist of 15 opaque white (DIIA1), 30 light powder blue (DIIA8) and 4,555 turquoise blue (DIIA7); all bead types/varieties in Brain 1979:96-133).

The Addis Plain, var. Addis bowl from this burial (Figure 48a) is primarily a reconstruction. It is a small bowl with a tapered rim and a round lip. Its base is missing.

The Coleman Incised, var. unspecified vessel is a medium-sized simple bowl (Figure 48b). It was originally classified as Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (Frank 1980b: Figure 3G). It has straight walls, a gently tapered rim, a round lip, and a rounded base. Two

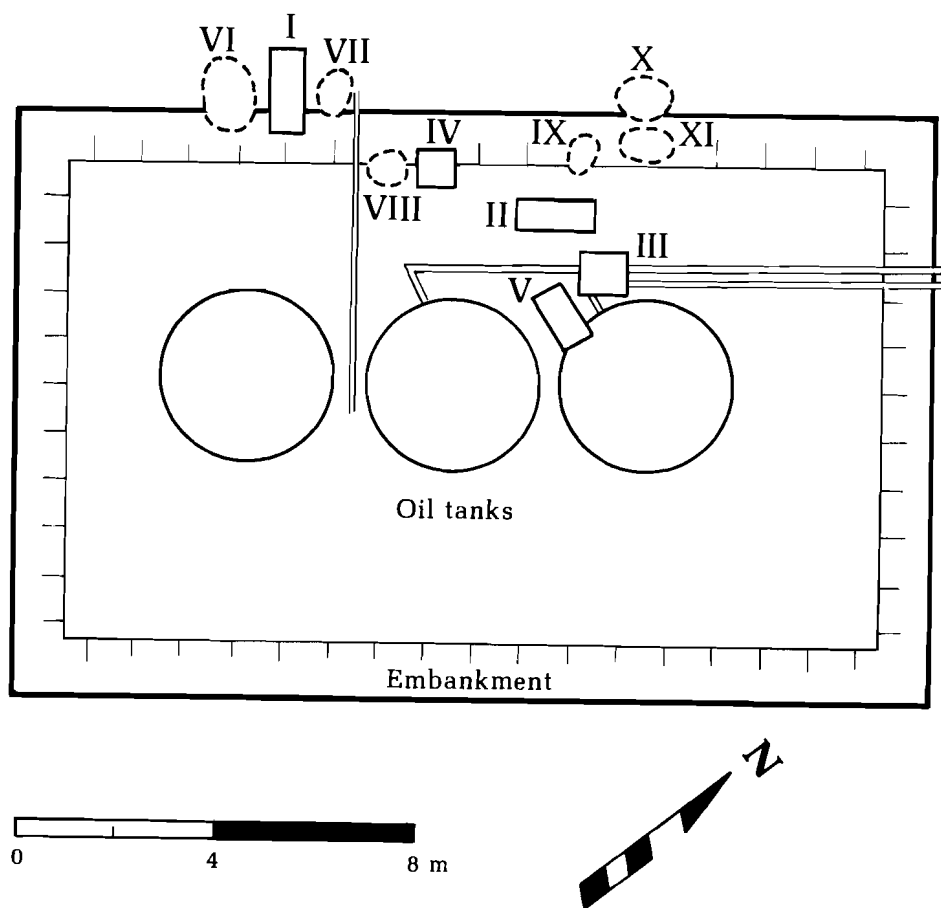


Figure 47. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Location of Excavated Burials.



close-spaced incisions occur below the rim, followed by 11 sets of nested arcs arranged in a festoon around the rim. Each set of five arcs is widely-spaced from the next set. Between the lip and the first horizontal line the exterior surface of the vessel bears a red paint, a pigment which also covers the lip. The body of the vessel is not decorated.

Four Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland vessels accompanied Burial I, three of which (all bottles) were examined by us. Although the upper portion of the vessel depicted in Figure 48c is missing, it is clear it was once a small bottle. It has a bulbous body and a circular flat base. Charcoal staining occurs around the sides of the vessel, but not on its base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. It is difficult to reconstruct the total design, but it seems to be a typical sunburst pattern with two and three line combinations. A zoning line occurs below the neck, with another encircling the base. The Fatherland bottle illustrated in Figure 48d (also see Frank 1980b: Figure 3D) is of medium size and has a short neck and a bulbous body. Only a small portion of the neck and rim remain. The rim is straight and has an exteriorly rolled lip. The base of the vessel is circular and flat. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design consists of a typical sunburst pattern with four circles and a two and three line combination. The original vessel looked better than its reconstruction. The last Fatherland vessel examined by us consists of the lower portion of a medium-sized bottle (not illustrated). It has a circular flat base and black burned areas occur on the exterior body. Ware is equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis. Not enough of the design of this vessel remains to permit adequate description.

The final vessel in this burial is a Mazique Incised, var. Manchac jar (Figure 48e; see also Frank 1980b: Figure 3F). It is a small flared jar with a bulbous bag-shaped body and a rounded base. Its rim is tapered and its lip round. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design consists of line-filled triangles starting from the lip and continuing well down onto the shoulder of the vessel.

## Burial II

According to Frank (1980b:34), this burial was extended. As with Burial I, teeth were the only organic materials recovered. Burial II may actually have been two interments, as some of the items were almost a meter apart. Nine vessels were recovered from this burial, five of which were available for study. Those not examined include two Addis Plain, var. Addis bowls, an Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine bowl (*ibid.*: Figure 3I), and a Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald bowl. Also accompanying the interment were one pink quartz discoidal stone, between seven and twelve copper beads, five or six blue necklace beads, between two and six white seed beads, and 41 blue seed beads. As the collectors had different accounts, it is difficult to reconstruct the actual number of historic European artifacts in the grave. However, we did have the opportunity to examine some of these artifacts in the private collections. There are four copper beads in Robert Prospere's collection from this burial. The only intact one is

0.5 cm in diameter and 0.4 cm long. The largest one is broken, but it had been at least 1.3 cm long. It appears to have had a piece of fabric wrapped around it, as mineral salts have preserved such an impression. Also in Prospere's collection from this burial are six opaque white seed beads (DIIA1), 41 turquoise blue seed beads (DIIA7), six large beads of the latter type, and one opaque blue bead with white stripes (DIIu). In John Frank's collection, there are four large turquoise blue beads (DIIA7) from Burial II. Not directly associated with this burial, but found on the surface in the embankment area by Prospere were six opaque dark burgundy seed beads (DIIA5). All of these bead types/varieties fit nicely in an early eighteenth century context.

The Addis Plain, var. unspecified bowl which accompanied Burial II is of medium size. Frank (1980b: Figure 3E) originally classified the vessel as var. Addis, but it may actually be var. Ratcliffe. As there are no fresh breaks, it is difficult to be certain. The walls of the vessel are gently recurved and the rim is slightly tapered. Its lip is round and its base is a circular flat slab.

Two Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland vessels were examined by us. The first one is a small simple bowl with incurved walls, a tapered rim, a round to pointed lip, and a circular concave base (Figure 48f). It has a highly oxidized exterior and a reduced interior, with fire clouding occurring in patches on both the interior and exterior surfaces. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design consists of seven sunbursts with the three line mode. One zoning line occurs on the top of the decorated zone and one on the bottom. An identical vessel was found at the O'Quinn site (Figure 35m). The second Fatherland pot is a small shallow bowl (not illustrated). Its walls flare out from the base, becoming convex as they approach the lip. The rim is tapered and cambered and possesses a round lip. The base of the vessel is circular and slightly concave. Overall, the execution of the pot is quite good, the surface of the vessel having been burnished. A single incision occurs 0.8 cm below and parallel to the lip on the exterior surface of the pot. There is also a zoning line located just above the base. The design, barely visible at present, is a typical sunburst pattern, composed of the two line mode.

The last Fatherland Incised vessel is of an unspecified variety (Figure 48g). It is a simple bowl of medium size, with incurved walls, a direct rim, a flat lip, and a large circular concave base. Its ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design is midway between vars. Fatherland and Stanton and, had the incisions been a little bit wider, the vessel would have been classified as Leland Incised, var. Russell. In fact, Frank (1980b:35-36) originally classified it as such. The design is an interlocking two line scroll, with no circles. Zoning lines occur above and below the design. Fire clouding occurs on the lower portion of the exterior surface and on the base.

A Maddox Engraved, var. unspecified vessel from Burial II was examined by us (Figure 48h; see also Frank 1980b: Figure 3D). It is a small but deep carinated bowl. The lip of its flared rim has been entirely destroyed, while the base of the vessel is circular and slightly concave. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. Unlike most Maddox Engraved vessels, the zoning lines are engraved like the

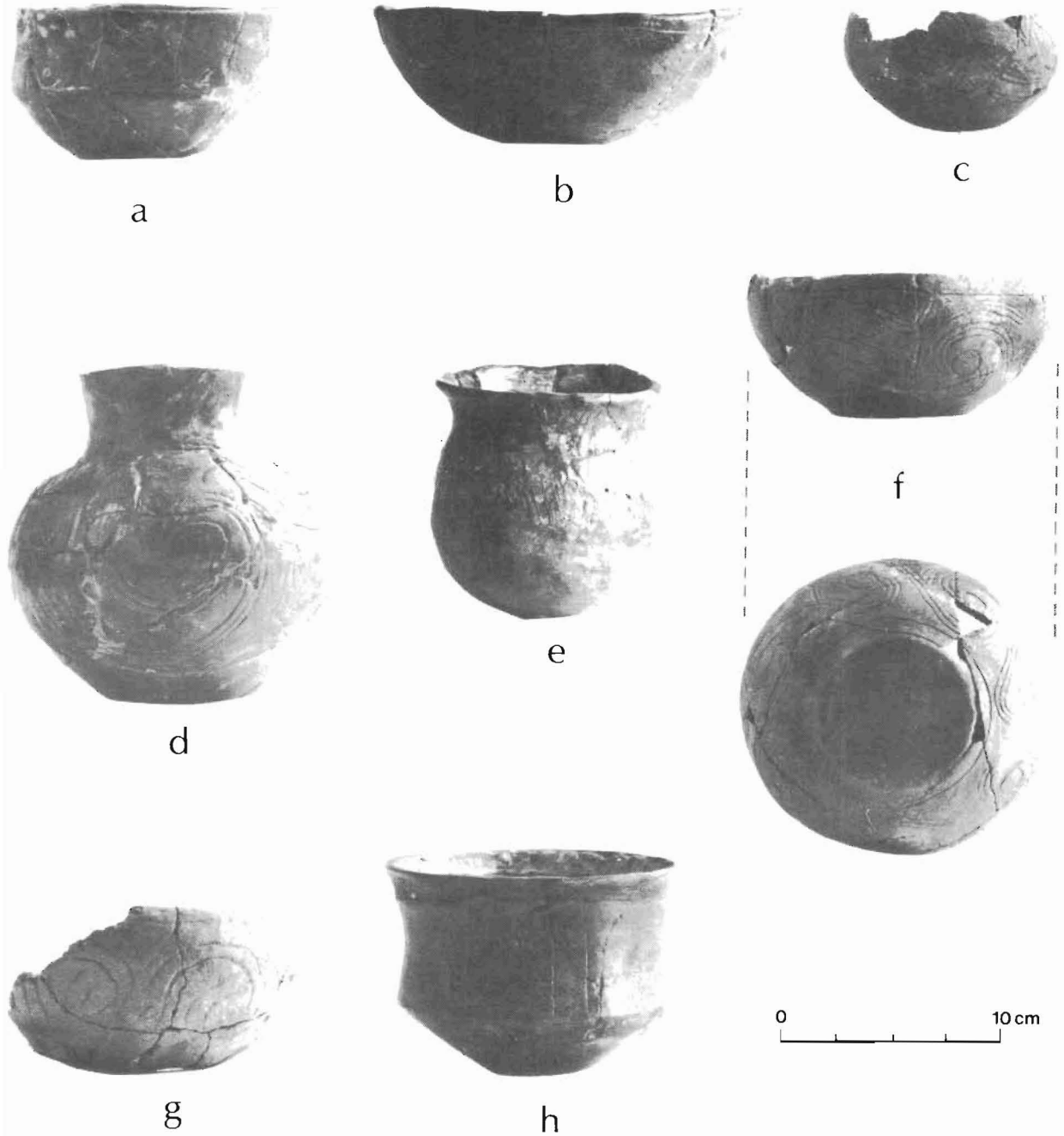


Figure 48. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Artifacts from Grave Lots. a, Addis Plain, var. Addis; b, Coleman Incised, var. unspecified; c-d, f, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; e, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; g, Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified; h, Maddox Engraved, var. unspecified. Provenience: a-e, Burial I; f-h, Burial II (a-e, g-h from Joseph V. Frank III Collection; f from Robert Prospere Collection).

cross-hatched filler elements. The design itself consists of two sets of opposing step motifs, separated by vertical rectangular panels, a design mode typically seen at O'Quinn (Figure 37h-1). Decoration occurs only above the carination, with the exception of one zoning line located just below the carination and one line encircling the base. Another zoning line occurs above the design. According to Frank (personal communication 1981), the other Maddox Engraved bowl from this grave lot actually is the Emerald variety. It is of the same shape as the above vessel, but it has vertical panels of crosshatching and the border lines are incised (rather than engraved), as is usual of the type.

#### Burial III

All that remained of this burial was some tooth enamel. Three vessels accompanied the interment, with all but the Addis Plain, var. Addis bowl being available for study (Frank 1980b:34). Also found with the burial were 383 turquoise blue seed beads (DIIA7) which are in Robert Prospere's collection.

The Fatherland Incised vessels consist of a bowl or bottle of the Fatherland variety (Figure 49a) and a bottle of an unspecified variety (Figure 49b). The former pot is lacking its upper portion, so definite shape determination is impossible. Its base is circular and flat and its ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design is a typical sunburst pattern with four circles and the two parallel line meander. Each set of two lines is separated considerably from adjacent sets. The overall design is nicely executed.

The small bottle depicted in Figure 49b was originally classified as Fatherland by Frank (1980b: Figure 3C), but an unspecified designation seems more appropriate. It has a slightly flattened bulbous body and a circular slightly concave base. Its rim is totally reconstructed. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis, but the surface color is grayer (from reduced firing) than is typical of most Addis vessels. Fire clouding occurs over most of the body. The decoration, clearly done by an apprentice to the art (perhaps a child), is a rough approximation of the sunburst pattern. A combination of two and three parallel lines occurs. The incisions are actually scratches, executed in a very rough uneven pattern. A zoning line, again a scratch, encircles the base.

#### Burial IV

This burial, recognized as such because of the presence of pots and a pit feature, was accompanied by one small Addis Plain, var. Addis vessel and a tan discoidal stone (Frank 1980b:34). The Addis pot, a small simple bowl, has slightly convex walls and a rounded base (*ibid.*: Figure 3K). Its rim is tapered and its lip round. The overall construction of the vessel is rather crude.

#### Burial V

This burial was in somewhat better shape than the other interments at Rice, clearly having been in an extended position. Four pots and one European axe were found along the chest and abdominal regions of the body (Frank 1980b:34-35).

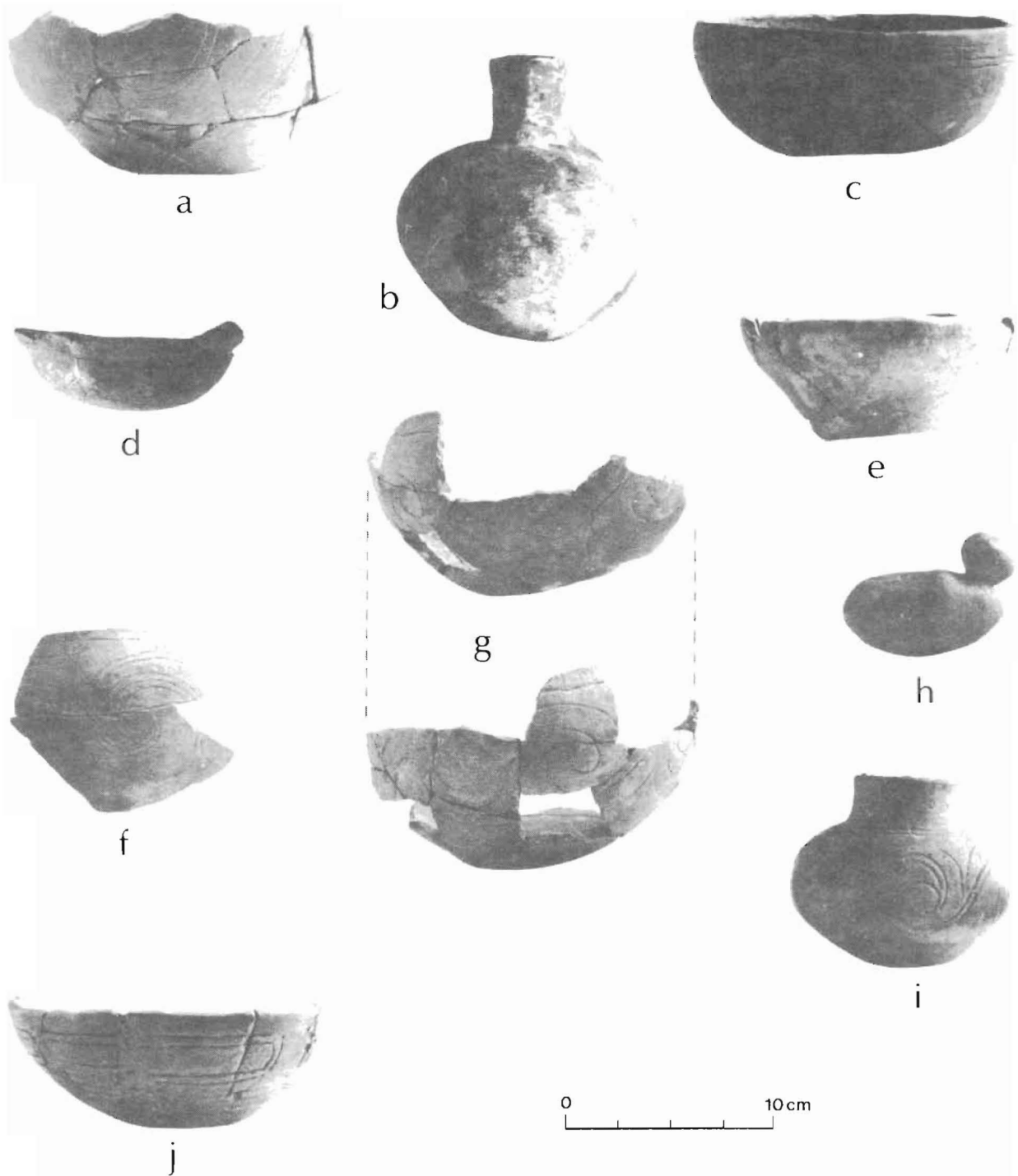


Figure 49. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Artifacts from Grave Lots. a, f, i, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; b, j, Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified; c, Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified; d, Natchitoches Engraved, var. unspecified; e, Addis Plain, var. Addis; g, Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton; h, Geode Bird Effigy. Provenience: a-b, Burial III; c, Burial V; d, Burial VI; e-h, Burial VII; i, Burial VIII; j, Burial X (a-d from Joseph V. Frank III Collection; e-j from Robert Prospero Collection).

We were not able to examine the Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe pot from this grave, but the Addis Plain, var. unspecified vessel which accompanied Burial V may actually be var. Ratcliffe. As there are no fresh breaks, it is difficult to be certain. This vessel is a small simple bowl with straight walls and a rounded base. Its rim is slightly tapered and its lip generally round. Parts of the latter have been flattened, however. Overall, the vessel is rather poorly made.

Although classified as Coles Creek Incised, the vessel depicted in Figure 49c is clearly of Natchez phase manufacture (in the tradition of var. Rice). Frank (1980b: Figure 3J) had originally classified the vessel as Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. It is a small simple bowl bearing slightly incurved walls, a direct rim, and a flat lip with an interior projection. Its base is circular and somewhat concave. Fire clouding occurs on the exterior base and on the lower portion of the body. Ware is Addis Plain, var. unspecified. A red slip covers all of the interior and exterior of the vessel. The design consists of four horizontal close-spaced lines encircling the lip.

The last vessel which accompanied Burial V is a small Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland bottle which lacks a neck (Frank 1980b: Figure 3B). Its body, which has a height of 9.5 cm, is flattened. There is a rather sharp angle at the shoulder of the vessel. The base is small, circular, and flat, and the ware of the vessel is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design is the typical sunburst pattern, made up of a combination of two and three line modes. Zoning lines occur at the base of the neck and just above the bottom of the vessel.

#### Burial VI

Although bone was not observed, material remains indicate a burial existed southwest of Burial I. Grave furnishings included two pots, one large brass bell, and 12 large blue turquoise beads (DIIA7). The Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff vessel was not available for study.

The vessel depicted in Figure 49d is a very small flared Natchitoches Engraved, var. unspecified bowl. The rim is sharply flared, but its lip has not survived. The base of this vessel is rounded. Although the ware is Addis Plain, var. Greenville, the vessel is clearly of the historic period. The design consists of fine engraved panels on the exterior flared rim, but the overall pattern is not clear. Unfortunately, we did not obtain metrical data on this vessel.

#### Burial VII

This burial, located immediately to the northeast of Burial I, was an infant grave. Several baby teeth were recovered, along with three vessels, a geode bird effigy, and a small flat piece of copper. According to Prospero, there was a mass of artifacts all along the levee in this area, suggesting the existence of a number of closely compacted burials.

The Addis Plain, var. Addis vessel from this grave is a small heavy bowl (Figure 49e). It has recurved walls, a tapered rim, and a

round lip. Its base is circular, flat, and relatively large in comparison to the height of the vessel.

The partial Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland vessel depicted in Figure 49f was originally a small bowl. It has recurved walls, a tapered rim, and a round interiorly beveled lip. The base no longer exists. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design is the sunburst pattern, but without circles. There is an interlocking scroll pattern of two and three parallel lines.

The last vessel associated with Burial VII is a medium-sized bottle of the type Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton (Figure 49g). The upper portion of this pot is broken, so its actual form is not certain. The base of the vessel is circular and slightly concave, and fire clouding occurs on the lower portion of the vessel and on the interior base. The design consists of a simple interlocking scroll pattern on the body of the vessel. A single parallel line forms the upper border.

As noted above, a geode bird effigy was also found in this grave (Figure 49h). This natural object, a concretion, is in the shape of a duck. Part of the geode has broken loose on the inside, forming a rattle which apparently aroused the curiosity of an Indian. The back of the head bears a cleft. The head measures 2.5 cm in length and width, while the overall dimensions of the object are 7.3 x 4.5 cm.

#### Burial VIII

This burial was accompanied by two pots, only one of which was examined by us. The other vessel was reported by Prospere to be either a Mazique Incised, var. Manchac (probably) or Harrison Bayou Incised, var. unspecified jar.

The vessel depicted in Figure 49i is a small short-necked Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland bottle. It has a flattened bulbous body, a slightly flared and tapered rim, and a round lip. The base of the pot is circular and slightly concave, and fire clouding occurs all along the body of the vessel. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design, a typical sunburst pattern of six circles with two parallel meandering lines, is bordered by a single incision above and a single incision below. Two parallel lines encircle the base of the neck.

#### Burial IX

This burial was accompanied by a Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland bowl, with a guilloche motif similar to that observed at the Fatherland site (26-K-2 [22-Ad-501]) (Neitzel 1965: Figure 19n), and two Addis Plain, var. unspecified bottles. These vessels were not available for study.

#### Burial X

Two vessels, a Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified bowl and an Addis Plain, var. unspecified bottle (?) accompanied this burial. We were only able to examine the former vessel. Numerous seed beads were also found with the burial. John Frank owns 16 specimens of the white opaque type (DIIA1) and 348 that are turquoise blue (DIIA7). Robert

Prospere has about 300 of the latter type and one that is translucent and dark green (DIIA15).

The Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified vessel is a small simple bowl (Figure 49j). It has straight walls and a direct rim with a flat lip and an interior projection. Its circular concave base has fire clouding on both the exterior and interior surfaces. Ware is equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design on this bowl is quite similar to Leland Incised, var. Leflore (Brown 1978a: Appendix, vessels 16-24), except that the lines are approximately 1 mm wide, like Fatherland Incised. Instead of punctations separating the long loops, as is characteristic of Leflore, reversed "S"s occur.

#### Burial XI

Found with this burial were two Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified vessels: a large bowl and a bottle. Over 1,000 seed beads were also recovered. The vessels were not examined, but the beads, which are part of the Prospere Collection, include 900 turquoise blue specimens (DIIA7) and 120 light powder blue specimens (DIIA8).

To summarize, at least 38 vessels were recovered from 11 grave lots at the Rice site (Table 29). Burials I and II had the highest number of pots at seven and nine respectively. All of the other burials had between one and four pots with them. Most of the vessels at the site are either Addis Plain or Fatherland Incised, and of the latter, Fatherland is, by far, the most common variety. Unusual vessels are the Coleman Incised, the Coles Creek Incised, and the Mississippi Plain specimens. The Natchitoches Engraved vessel is, clearly, an import. One interesting phenomenon is the relatively small size of the pots, a topic which will be addressed elsewhere (see page 193). The scarcity of cooking jars should also be noted (Table 30). Most of the vessels are serving containers: bowls or bottles. Lithics are rare at the Rice site,\* but the presence of unusual stone objects like discoidals and a geode bird effigy should be emphasized. Glass beads are particularly abundant in the burials, especially seed beads. All of the beads are standard early eighteenth century types.

#### LMS Excavations

We spent two and one half days at the Rice site in the fall of 1981, our principal objectives being to map the site (Figure 43) and determine whether or not any midden deposits still existed. We also made a couple of surface collections at the site in the 1982 field season. Although surface artifactual finds are rather skimpy, we did make some interesting discoveries (Table 31). The recovery of three opaque light blue beads (DIIA4; one small and two seed beads) on the embankment was consistent with the knowledge of burials' having been unearthed in that area. Of greater interest was the finding of a

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\*The provenience of the lithic artifacts in the Weeks Collection is not known (Figures 44-46).





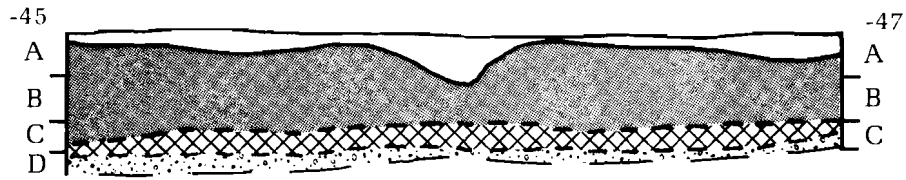
Figure 50. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) N340 Test Unit, from West-Northwest.

partial Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified vessel (in eight fragments). This vessel, a slightly constricted bowl, is only one of two shell-tempered pots found at the Rice site, the other one being associated with Burial I. The bowl found on the surface has a direct rim, a flat interiorly beveled lip with an incised line in it, an interior projection, and a single exterior incised line below the lip.

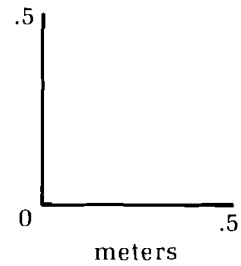
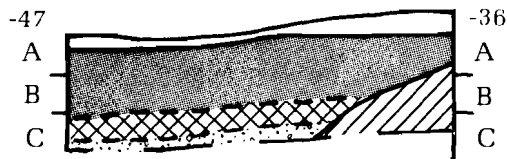
Frank and Prospere informed us of a midden situated just to the north of the oil tanks, so we staked out a 1 x 2 m test trench in that area (N340). As beads were reported to have been eroding out of a dark gray clayey silt along the eastern edge of the site, we also decided to open up an additional test unit (N341) to salvage what appeared to be a burial.

The midden in the N340 area ranged between 10 and 30 cm thick (Figures 50-51). A dark gray silty loam rested above a 10 cm thick layer of the same soil that had a high charcoal content. The pit was excavated using four 10 cm arbitrary levels. With the exception of two Mazique Incised, var. Manchac sherds from the A level, the entire assemblage recovered from the midden pertains to the Anna phase (Table 32). Some fairly large Addis Plain, var. Addis sherds were recovered in the C level, along with a sizeable sample of Anna Incised, var. Anna and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine specimens (Figure 52a-b). One of the Addis sherds may be part of a pipe. Although of interest to students of Plaquemine culture, this midden has no relevance to our current project.

West Wall



North Wall










-  Loose beige silt
-  Dark gray silt
-  Gray silt with charcoal
-  Mottled beige, light gray, clayey silt and yellow-orange silty clay
-  Subsoil: yellow-orange silty clay
-  Indistinct boundary
-  Unexcavated

Figure 51. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) N340 Test Unit Sections.

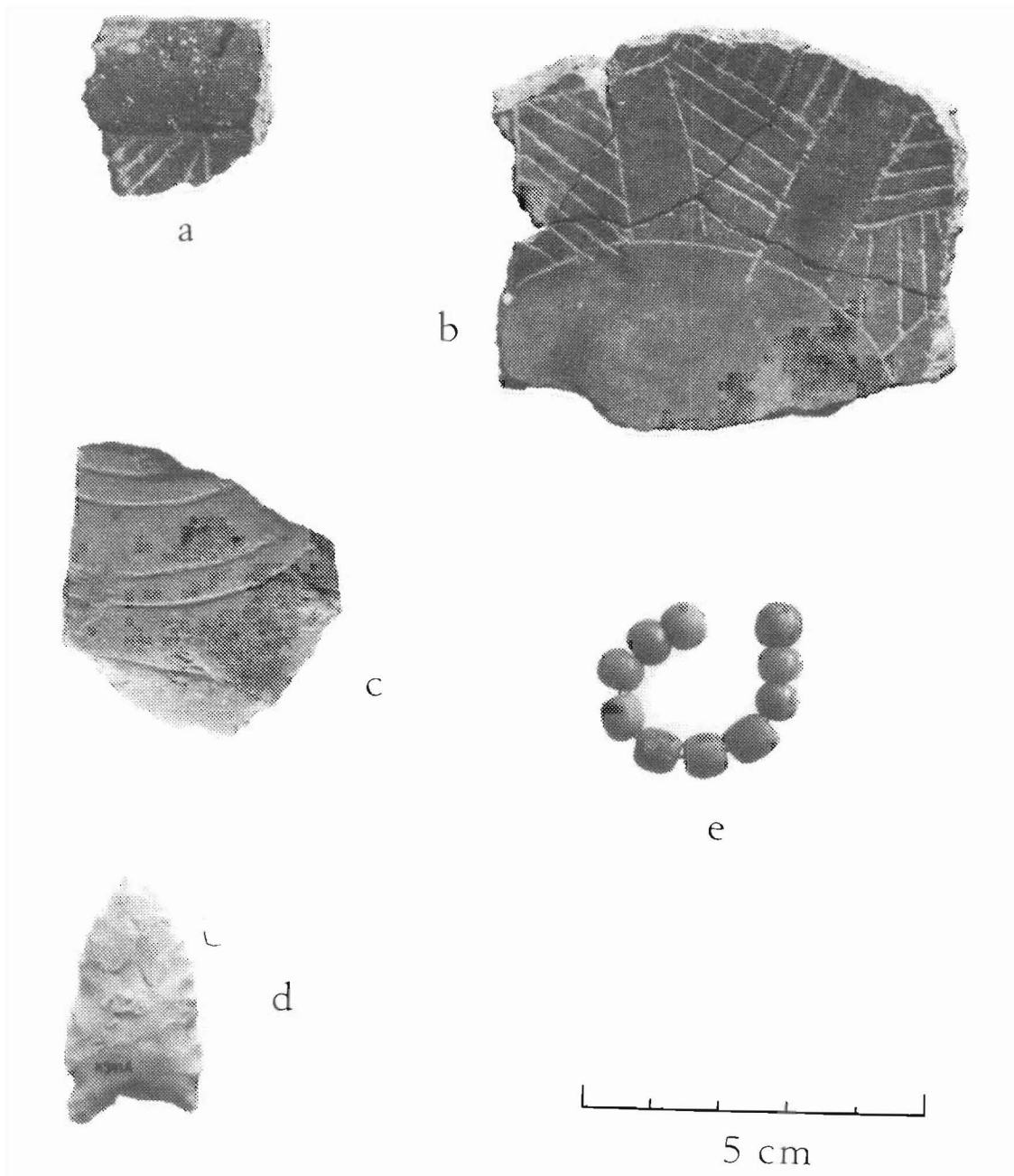


Figure 52. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a-b, Anna Incised, var. Anna; c, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; d, Dalton, var. Carl Point; e, Glass Beads, DIIA7. Provenience: a-b, N340C; c-e, N341A.

The test pit along the western edge of the site failed to produce a burial. The gray soil (A and B levels) had been pushed in from elsewhere to serve as fill for an old erosion ditch along the slope edge. Small blue beads were quite common in the fill (Figure 52e), suggesting that the soil had once been associated with a burial. Lithic debitage was also abundant, but most of it probably is crushed pieces of local road gravel. The discovery of a late Paleo-Indian Dalton, var. Carl point (Figure 52d) is exciting, as Paleo-Indian components are extremely rare in the Natchez Bluffs region.

Although earlier components exist at the site, and at least one suggests that habitation occurred on this small knoll (during the Anna phase), it is reasonably clear that the historic Natchez Indians used the site primarily (if not solely) as a cemetery. The O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) and Ring (24-M-5 [22-Wr-505]) (Ford 1936:69) sites are other examples of isolated protohistoric/historic cemeteries in the Natchez Bluffs region. Additional burials probably still exist around and under the oil tanks at the Rice site, but it is extremely doubtful that historic midden survives there.

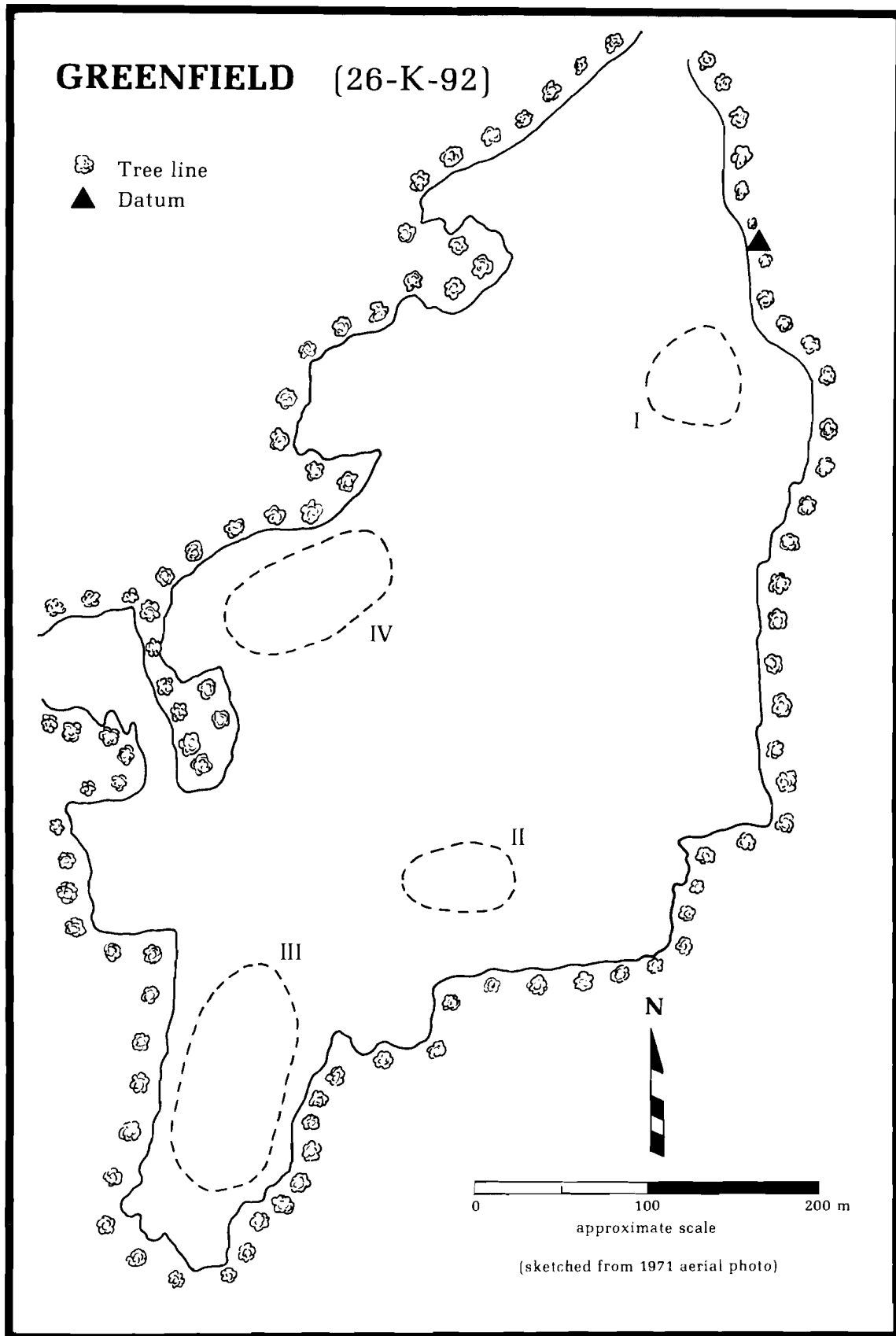


Figure 53. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Site Map.

## GRIGRA AREA

### GREENFIELD (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520])

The Greenfield site covers a rather extensive plot of flat land on the north bank of Perkins Creek, approximately 2 km southwest of Washington (Figure 2). The property is currently owned by the National Park Service and is leased by Ernest Parker of Natchez. Presently the fields are under soybean cultivation. We first learned of the site in the spring of 1977, from a survey conducted by Joseph V. Frank III and Robert C. Wilson. In a series of letters written to the LMS by Frank in 1977 and 1978 we were informed that the site had a strong early eighteenth-century component. In addition to typical Natchezan pottery and an abundance of lithics at Greenfield, there was a relatively high frequency of European ceramics and white clay tobacco pipes on the surface, suggestive of a French house site. Approximately half a century ago an aboriginal cemetery dating to historic times was excavated by collectors in the general vicinity of Greenfield (Frank, personal communication 1978), so the site clearly required further investigation in the current project.

I visited the site for the first time in December 1978, with Joe Frank and Robert Prospere as my guides. Collecting conditions were excellent and materials were gathered in four different locales (Figure 53; Appendix 1). Locale I is the area where Frank had collected French and Anglo-American artifacts in the past, and we, too, found a number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century objects in the 1978 survey. We have made several additional surface collections in this area since 1978, and all the samples are combined in Table 33. Although some aboriginal occupation occurred in Locale I, as indicated by the presence of numerous lithic artifacts like the Alba Stemmed, var. unspecified arrow point and the "nut" stone (Figure 57h-i), there was no evidence in our surface collections for historic Indian use of this part of the site. In fact, the total absence of Indian pottery on the surface suggested that this particular high point in the field served mainly as a short term resource collecting location (a hunting camp, or the like). Post-aboriginal use of this portion of the Greenfield site was particularly evident in the surface collections, for both Early Historic times (early eighteenth century) and the Late Historic period (late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries). Definite early eighteenth-century diagnostics are three tin-glazed ceramic sherds (Figure 59a-b). The lead-glazed ceramics, white clay tobacco pipe stems, olive green glass, etc., listed under Early/Late Historic in Table 33, could date to anywhere in the eighteenth century. The case bottle base depicted in Figure 59k, of general eighteenth-century vintage, has a pontil mark on its base. On the basis of the surface collections, it seemed that Locale I supported French and, later, Anglo-American occupations.

Locale II, also marked by a rise in the field, was an ideal location for settlement at any time. Some evidence for Gordon and Anna phase occupations exists, but the heaviest aboriginal use of this area clearly occurred in protohistoric (possibly historic) times, as

revealed by the relative abundance of Fatherland Incised, vars. Fatherland and Stanton. The presence of early historic lead-glazed earthenware (Figure 59e) could indicate historic Natchez Indian occupation or could merely represent an overflow from the interpreted French habitation on Locale I. There was no way to be certain without excavation. Also in Locale II was a large quantity of lithics, especially bifaces (Figure 58b, d-e). The presence of biface retouch flakes suggests that the reworking of tools occurred in this area. One Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower point (Figure 57c), dating to the late Neo-Indian era (Williams and Brain 1983), is the only diagnostic point found in the area. There is very little evidence for Anglo-American occupation in Locale II.

The Gordon and Anna phases are also represented in the surface collections from Locale III, as is a protohistoric component. The latter occupation is not as well-represented as in Locale II, however. Projectile points have a higher frequency in Locale III, especially of the Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower variety (Figure 57a-b, d), but other lithic tools and debitage are rare. There is no evidence in our surface collections for either historic Indian or European/Anglo-American occupation in Locale III.

The area marked Locale IV is really just a diffuse scattering of pottery and lithics, unlike the rather tight clusters of the first three locales. An Anna phase occupation is indicated by a Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine sherd, and a few late historic artifacts suggest an Anglo-American use of this part of the site.

The "General" surface collection column in Table 33 is devoted to a collection loaned to the LMS by Joe Frank. Although no provenience data accompanied the materials, most were gathered in the Locales I-III areas. The materials add no new temporal information to that which we already possess. Items of interest in this particular collection are a celt (Figure 57j) and an unclassified stemmed dart point with an expanded base and a heat-treated tip (Figure 57g).

#### LMS Excavations

We had planned to do some preliminary test excavations at Greenfield in the fall of 1981 but, because of extenuating circumstances, we had to wait until the 1982 season. Bennie C. Keel of the National Park Service gave us permission to perform excavations at the site,\* but we did not have the same kind of cooperation from the man who leased the property. As stated earlier, at the time of our investigations the site was in cultivation, and the lessor was reluctant to permit digging of any sort. We did manage to convince him of the historical importance of the site and that, combined with an outrageous economic transaction, allowed us to set up limited excavations in two locales. With a crew of four students, we spent eleven days investigating the site. We decided to test Locale I to determine whether or not a French component actually existed in this area, and Locale II was selected with the hopes of uncovering a

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\*National Park Service Permit #81-MS-325.

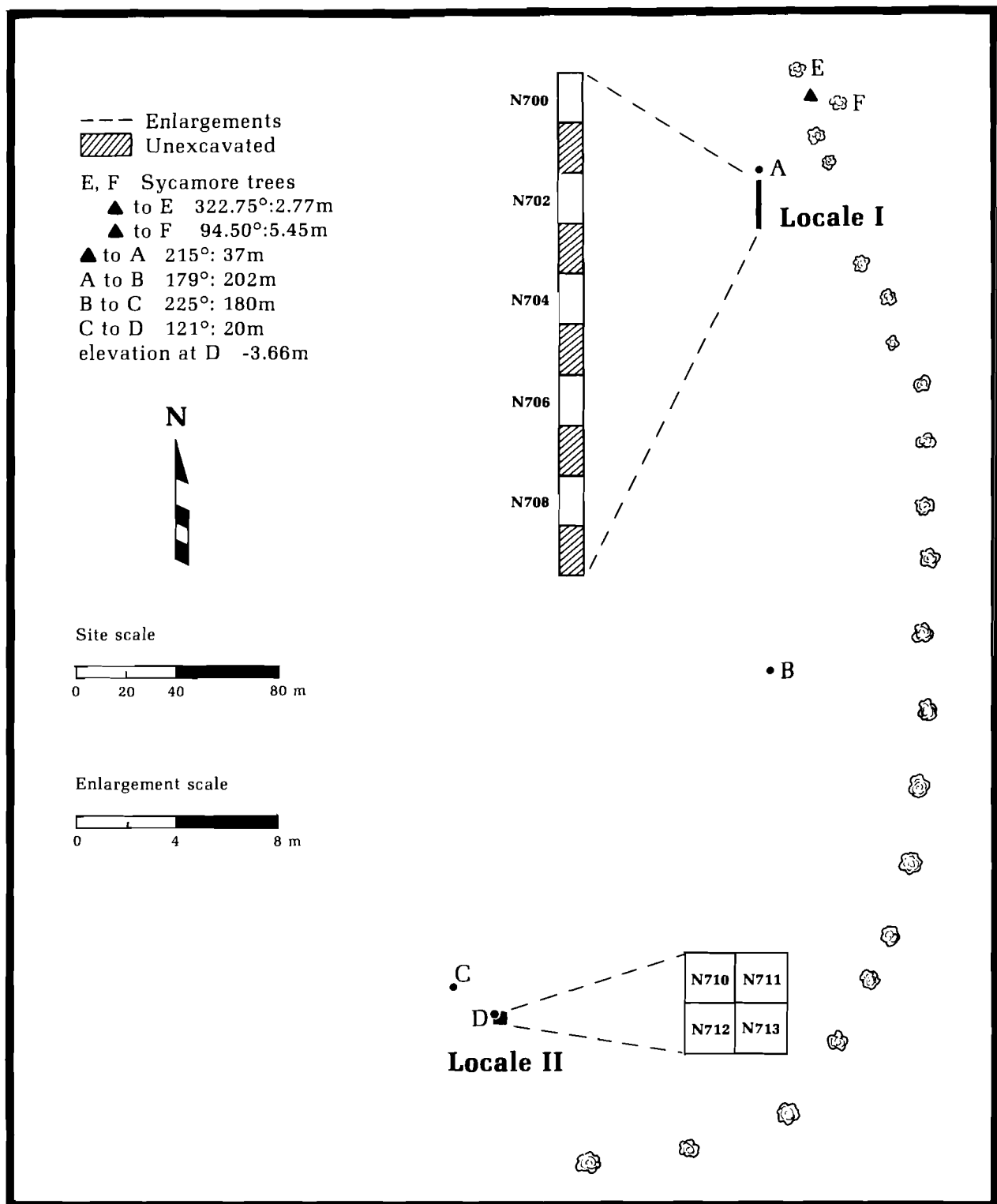


Figure 54. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Location of Excavation Units in Locales I and II.



Natchezan component. Making a contour map of the site was out of the question, but we did establish a datum in the woods northeast of Locale I, and the excavations were plotted as recorded in Figure 54. If for some reason our datum is ever removed, nails were driven into two nearby sycamore trees and distances and angles were calculated.

#### Locale I

A 1 x 20 m trench was excavated in this portion of the site, our intention being to cover as extensive a distance as possible with the hope of picking up some architectural details. Every other 1 x 2 m trench section was excavated, but without success. It was clear that plowing had penetrated right into the subsoil, leaving no intact cultural deposits. Only one level (A) was removed for each trench section (Appendix I), and the depth of each of these levels varied from 10 to 20 cm. The soil in all of the sections was extremely dry and compact. Contained within each level were thick streaks of loose orange brown subsoil (cut through by the disc plow), alternating with a whitish tan hard-packed soil. Flecks of brick (or possibly daub) were scattered throughout.

The complete disturbance of the area was indicated by the discovery of a large piece of late historic/recent iron at the base of N702A (Table 34). As already suggested by the surface collections made in Locale I (Table 33), and as further supported by our excavations, evidence for aboriginal use of this part of the Greenfield site is minor. Indian ceramics, especially, are rare, comprising only 10 sherds. Diagnostics are absent, but there had to have been an Indian residence on Locale I at some time during the Mississippi period. Lithic artifacts are equally rare. Most of the remains are debitage, the only true worked tool being an unclassified stemmed dart point from N704A.

As regards the Early Historic period occupation, there are only six artifacts which definitely date to the early eighteenth century: five sherds of tin-glazed earthenware and one sherd of gray salt-glazed stoneware (Westerwald). However, there are many artifacts which were used during the eighteenth century, but which cannot be dated more precisely. For instance, there is a large amount of brown lead-glazed earthenware, olive green glass, and hand wrought nails, some of which surely relate to the early eighteenth-century component at Greenfield. Also of interest are the white clay tobacco pipe fragments (Figure 59f), an artifact type which is rarely found on historic aboriginal sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but is common on French sites (Brown 1979a:315-316); a cufflink (Figure 59i); musket balls and lead sprues (Figure 59l-o). The sprues indicate the actual manufacture of musket balls in molds in the Locale I area. An unusual cast brass button from N702A (Figure 59j) has a concave-convex cross-section with a drilled cast shank, a form typical on early eighteenth-century French sites (Brown 1979a:298-299). A circle of "v"s occurs in the interior and a raised basket-weave pattern characterizes the exterior. The basket-weave impression is a common eighteenth-century button decoration (Stone 1974: Figures 26c-d, 291-n, 301-n).

On the basis of the high incidence of historic European items and the absence of historic aboriginal artifacts, it is reasonable to conclude that a French house or comparable structure once existed in Locale I. As indicated by the large quantity of creamware and pearlware, a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century occupation also occurred in this same locale.

#### Locale II

Locale II was tested using a 4 x 4 m block excavation divided into 2 m square units. The archaeological situation was far more complex in this area than in Locale I, as vertical stratification was observed. In excavating Locale II, the crew was instructed first to remove about 10 cm of soil (A level) to see if any stains appeared (Appendix I). We did expect to see plow scars, but the presence of intact midden was a bit of a surprise (Figure 55a). Streaks of black midden mottled with brown loess (B1) occurred over much of N710, in the northwest half of N711, in the northern half of N712, and in the northwestern extremity of N713. What was left of the midden existed mostly in N710 and in uninvestigated locations to the north and west of this square. Between these streaks of mottled black midden were large patches of brown loess showing light midden soil staining (B2). Striations of yellowish-orange loess (B3) occurred most heavily in N711 and N713.

The B1/B2/B3 units were excavated until either the intact black midden (C1) was reached or until we hit subsoil. The midden occurred over much of N710, the northwestern quarter of N711, and in the extreme northern portion of N712 (Figure 55c). There was only a trace of this layer in N713. The top of the midden was observed in N710 at a depth ranging from -12 cm in the northern half of the square to -17 cm in the southern half.\* A post feature (C3) penetrated the midden in the northeast corner of N710, where it was first detected at -14 cm. It was 12.5 cm in diameter and extended into the midden only 3 cm. Another post feature, 13 cm in diameter, penetrated the midden in the northwest corner of N711. It was located 50 cm east of the post feature in N710, and it, too, was first seen at a depth of -14 cm and continued into the midden to the same depth as N710C3. The two post features presumably relate to the same structure which postdated the midden.

An unusual orange and black mottled stain in the southwest corner of N710 was recorded as C2. Upon excavation it turned out to be the edge of the midden which graded into the subsoil. When the black midden itself was removed, the only interesting discoveries were several post features in N712 (Figure 55b) and a charcoal concentration in the southeast corner of N710. The latter occurred at a depth of -20 cm. Three radiocarbon samples were secured (N82-13/14/15), but they have not as yet been processed. Other unprocessed radiocarbon samples from Locale II include one from the B1 level of N710 (N82-9), one from the A level of N711 (N82-10), and one

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\*all measurements with respect to local datum D (-3.66 m).

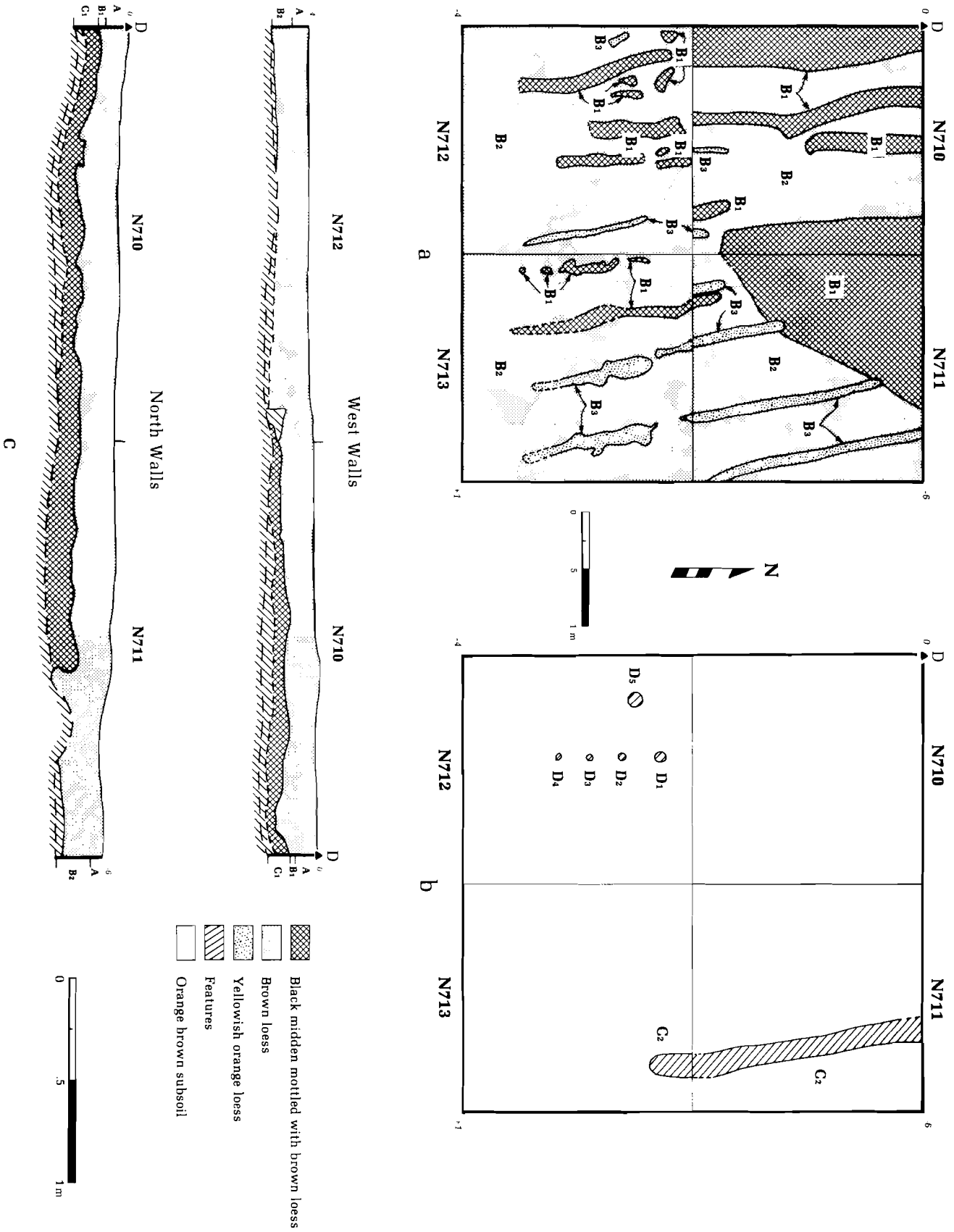


Figure 55. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Locale II, a-b, Plan Views. a, at approximately -12 cm; b, at approximately -17 cm; c, Sections.

from the midden (C1) in N711 (N82-14). Many large potsherds, small lumps of daub, and flecks of charcoal appeared throughout the midden in N710, but the only features which can be assigned a definite pre-midden date occurred in N712. Four of the post features in this unit (D1-D4) were actual postmolds. They were aligned north-south and, at one time, had probably been situated within a wall trench. The trench itself had disappeared, probably through the agency of the plow. These four features were first seen at a depth ranging between -18 cm and -20 cm. They had an average diameter of 8 cm and extended no more than 5 cm below the top of the subsoil. The last post feature in N712 (D5) was located immediately west of the postmold alignment. It was detected at -16 cm and it, too, extended 5 cm below the top of the subsoil, but it had a much larger diameter at 15 cm. The feature depicted in N711 (C2) and N713 (C2) (Figure 55b) may have been a wall trench, or it could have been a deep wide plow scar, such as those that penetrated entirely through the midden in N710 (D1-D3). The lack of postmolds suggests that it was a plow scar, but we are still not absolutely sure.

The artifacts tell us little about the various post features and possible wall trench, because of the lack of diagnostics found in them (Table 35). However, it is possible to say something about the time at which the black midden layer was deposited. As revealed in Table 36, in which the aboriginal ceramics are grouped by stratigraphic zones,\* it is clear that the bulk of the pottery was recovered from the plow zone. If we look at the latest objects in the midden, it is apparent that the layer could have been laid down no earlier than the Emerald phase. The relatively large amount of Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe (20 sherds), as well as the presence of Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (Figure 56k-1) and Mazique Incised, var. North, are evidence for a fairly late component. The complete absence of historic European materials suggests a mid-seventeenth-century date for the occupation.

Protohistoric ceramics are also quite abundant in the plow zone (Table 36), but it is clear, too, that earlier occupation had occurred in this portion of the Greenfield site. The abundance of Baytown Plain pottery is suggestive of a pre-Coles Creek period use of Locale II, and the presence of a Marksville Incised, var. unspecified sherd is further evidence for this early date. Although the Mazique Incised, var. Manchac sherds could relate to the protohistoric component in Locale II, a Gordon phase occupation is indeed indicated by the Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey specimen. The rather high occurrence of Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine pottery in both the midden (Figure 56e-h) and the plow zone is suggestive of an Anna phase component, but the almost complete absence of Anna Incised is rather puzzling. Also puzzling is the appearance of two Plaquemine sherds on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe: one from the midden (N711C1) and one from the plow zone (N711A). It was thought that the

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\*Plow zone: N710A/B1-B3/D1-D3, N711A/B1-B3, N712A/B1-B3, N713A/B1-B3.  
Midden: N710C1/C2, N711C1, N712C1, N713C1.

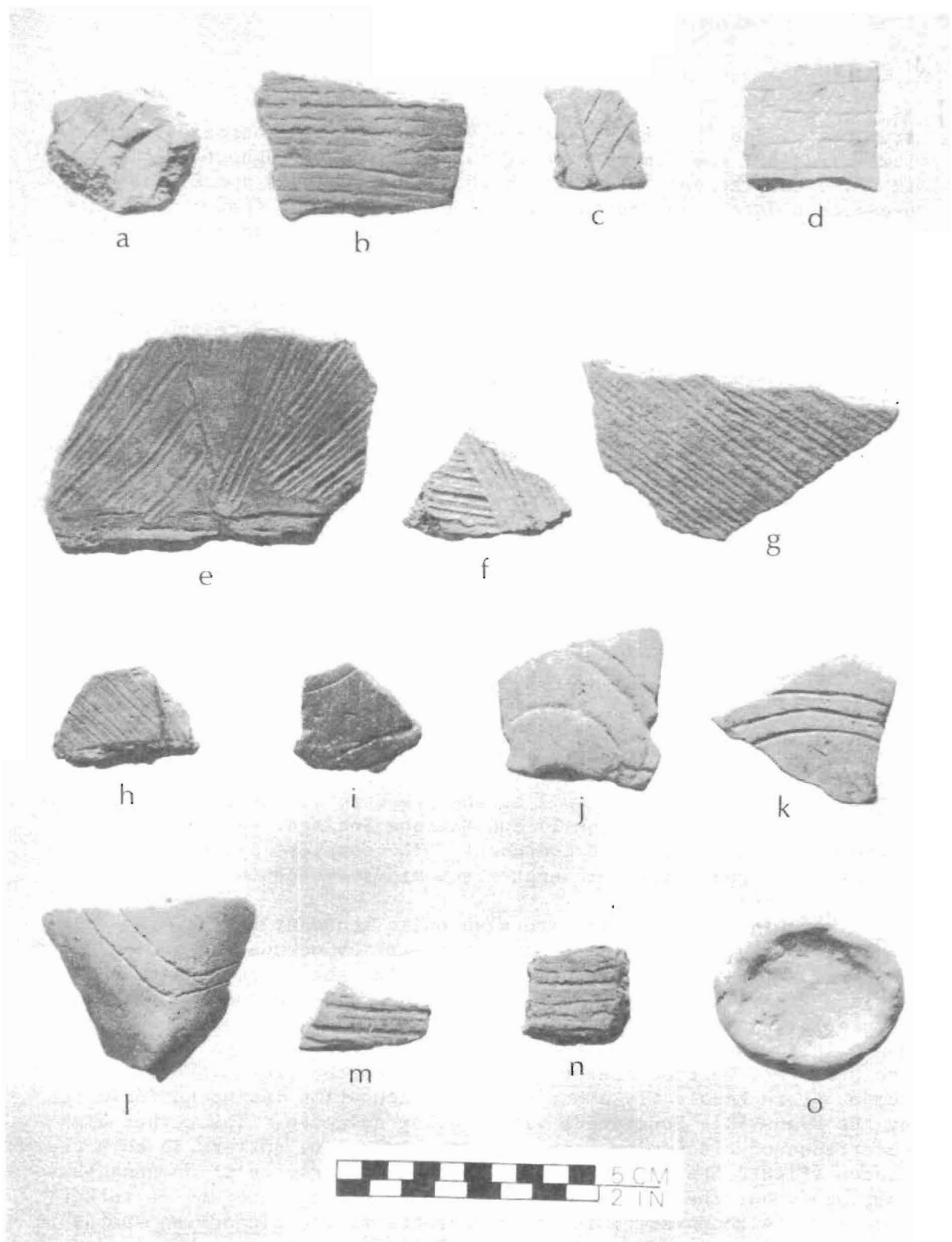


Figure 56. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Pottery. a, Unclassified Incised on Addis Plain, var. unspecified; b, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy; c, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; d, L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire; e-h, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine; i, Maddox Engraved, var. unspecified; j-l, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; m-n, Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice; o, Discoidal. Provenience: a, d, N713A; b, f-h, N710C1; c, N712A; e, k-l, N711C1; i, N713B1; j, N710A; m, N711B1; n, N711A; o, N712C1.

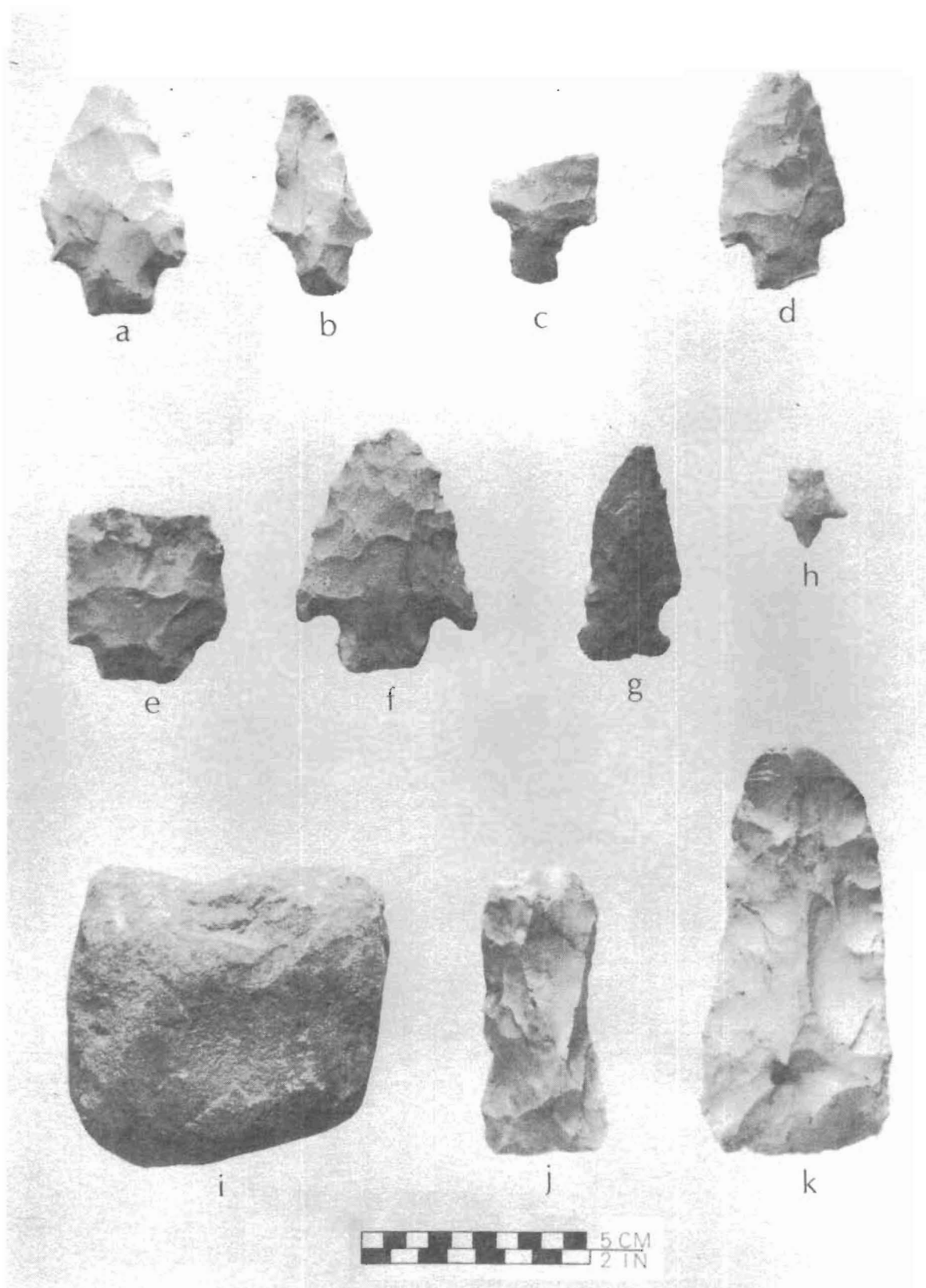


Figure 57. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-d, Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower Dart Points; e-f, Unclassified Square-stemmed Dart Points; g, Unclassified Stemmed Dart Point; h, Alba Stemmed, var. unspecified Arrow Point; i, "Nut" Stone; j-k, Chipped Celts. Provenience: a-b, d, f, V1040; c, V1008; e, N713A; g, j, N482; h, N413; i, V1007; k, N414 (a-b, d, f from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

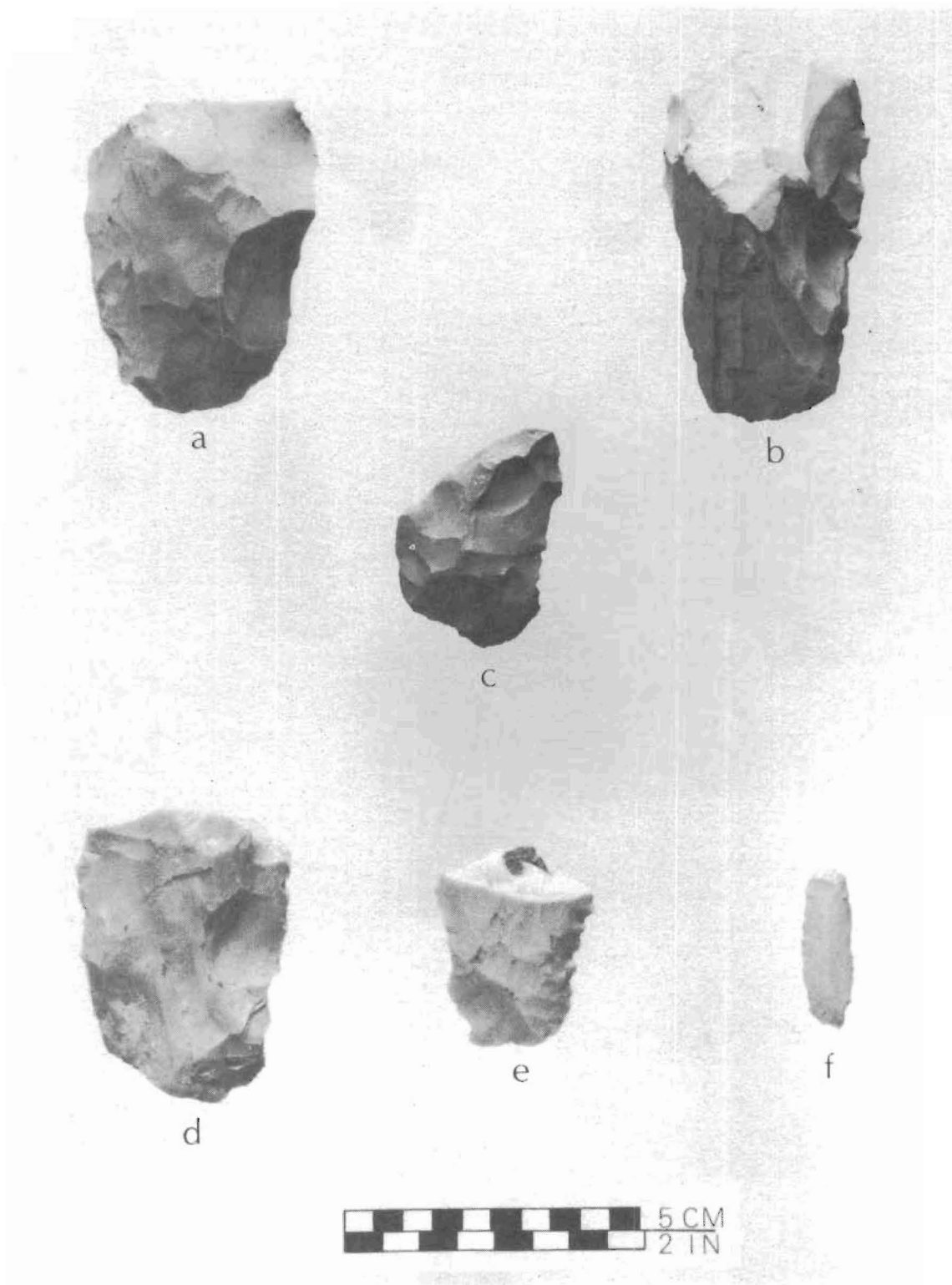


Figure 58. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-e, Bifaces; f, Uniface. Provenience: a, N711B2; b, e, V1008; c, N710A; d, N414; f, N712A.

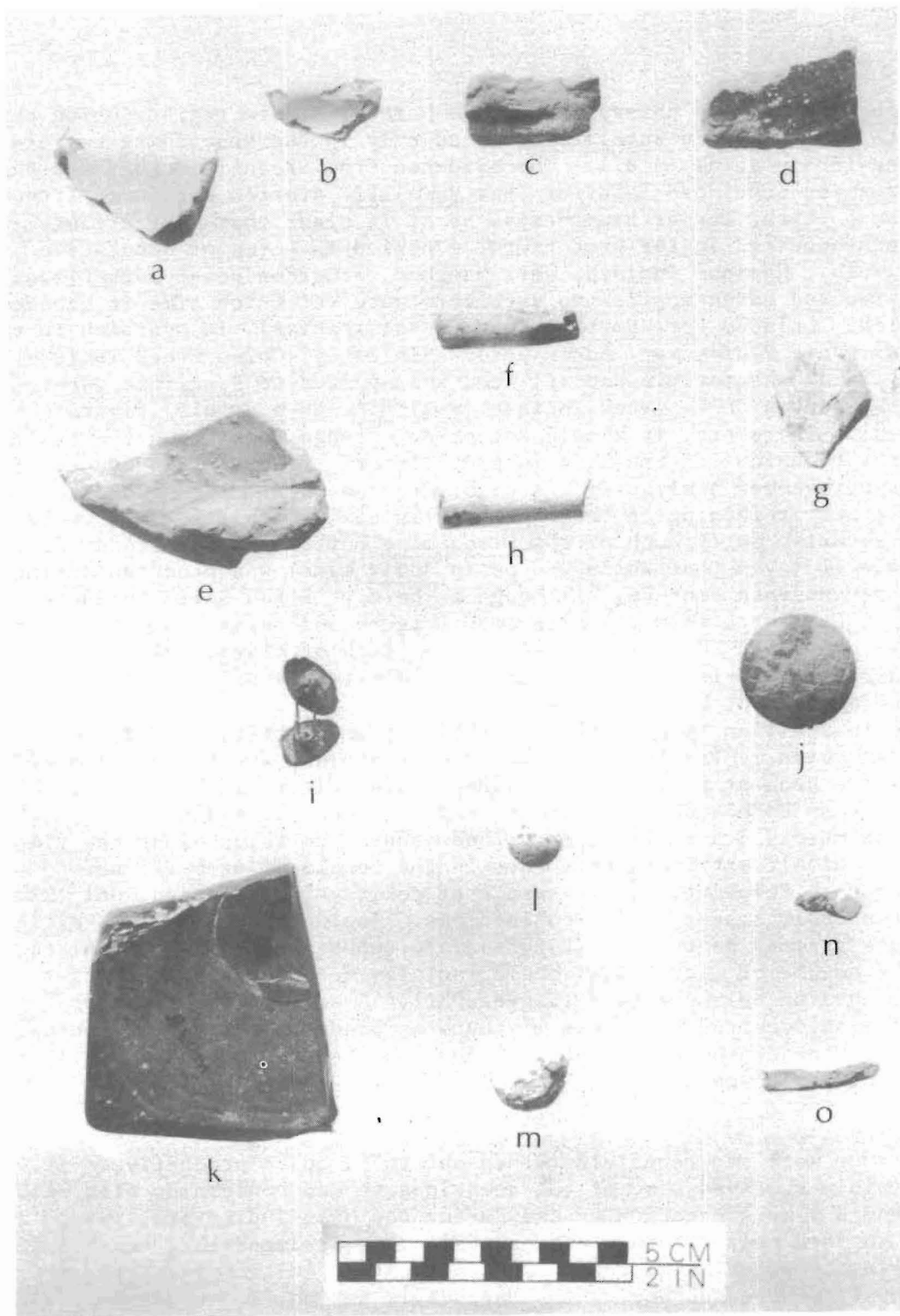


Figure 59. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Miscellaneous Historic Artifacts. a-b, Tin-glazed Earthenware, Plain; c-e, Lead-glazed Earthenware; f-h, White Clay Tobacco Pipes; i, Cufflinks; j, Button; k, Bottle Base; l-m, Musket Balls; n-o, Lead Sprues. Provenience: a, g-h, N413; b, k, V1038; c-e, V1039; f, i, N706A; j, l-m, N702A; n, N708A; o, N704A.



Plaquemine variety phased out in the Natchez Bluffs region during the Foster phase, while Ratcliffe started only in the succeeding Emerald phase (Brain et al. n.d.). The evidence from Greenfield suggests that Plaquemine continued later or that Ratcliffe started earlier. I tend to support the former hypothesis, as it is clear that very strange things occurred in the protohistoric period in terms of decorative revivals. Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, a Gordon phase marker, was revived and often applied to Ratcliffe ware (at which time it becomes Mazique Incised, var. North in our classification), in addition to the usual Addis Plain, var. Addis ware. Similarly, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy was revived and it, too, was applied to Ratcliffe ware, having become Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice as a result (Figure 56m-n). Therefore, it should not be so strange to witness the revival of the technique of brushing in protohistoric times. This event, of course, becomes a classifier's nightmare, as we are accustomed to varieties' remaining in their temporally assigned places. It would not surprise me if much of the Plaquemine pottery in the midden in Locale II (even that which was on an Addis ware) was produced during the seventeenth century. Although a sherd of L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire from the plow zone (Figure 56d) does support an Anna phase component in Locale II, the total lack of Plaquemine's companion, Anna Incised, var. Anna, is a very significant absence which should not be dismissed.

In addition to potsherds, another ceramic artifact from the midden bears mentioning. A small clay discoidal was found which also may have been of protohistoric manufacture (Figure 56o). It is concave on both sides and rather roughly made. It measures approximately 3.5 cm in diameter and about 1 cm thick along the rim edge. Lithic artifacts were rare in the Locale II excavations. Although a relatively large sample of debitage was secured, only 22 worked tools appear in our collections. Included are an unclassified square stemmed dart point (Figure 57e), two bifaces (Figure 58a, c), and a couple of microtools: one bifacially retouched and the other retouched on only one face (Figure 58f). A scattering of recent artifacts occurred at Locale II, but, as predicted, the eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century objects that were so common in Locale I were missing in Locale II.

### Summary

Our work at Greenfield turned out to be quite productive. It certainly resolved some of the questions we had concerning site use. Although some suggestion of use during the Meso-Indian era appears in the surface collections and excavations, it is impossible at this time to pin the actual time down. The earliest definite Neo-Indian occupation occurred during the Marksville period, as revealed by one Marksville Incised, var. unspecified sherd recovered in the Locale II investigations. Gordon and Anna phase use of the site appear in Locales II and III, and an Anna component also is evident in Locale IV. Although aboriginal use of some sort occurred during the Mississippi period in Locale I, the heaviest employment of this area occurred during the early eighteenth century (at which time it

probably supported a French house) and the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries. An intact midden dating to the Emerald phase was discovered in Locale II, and it is now clear that the lead-glazed ceramics found in that area in the surface collections resulted from a later overflow from Locale I. A curious phenomenon in Locale II is the high incidence of Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, often associated with decorative treatments (like brushing) which are believed to date considerably earlier than this very late ware. The Greenfield finds contribute additional data to the notion that a considerable amount of decorative revival was occurring in the Natchez Bluffs region during protohistoric times.

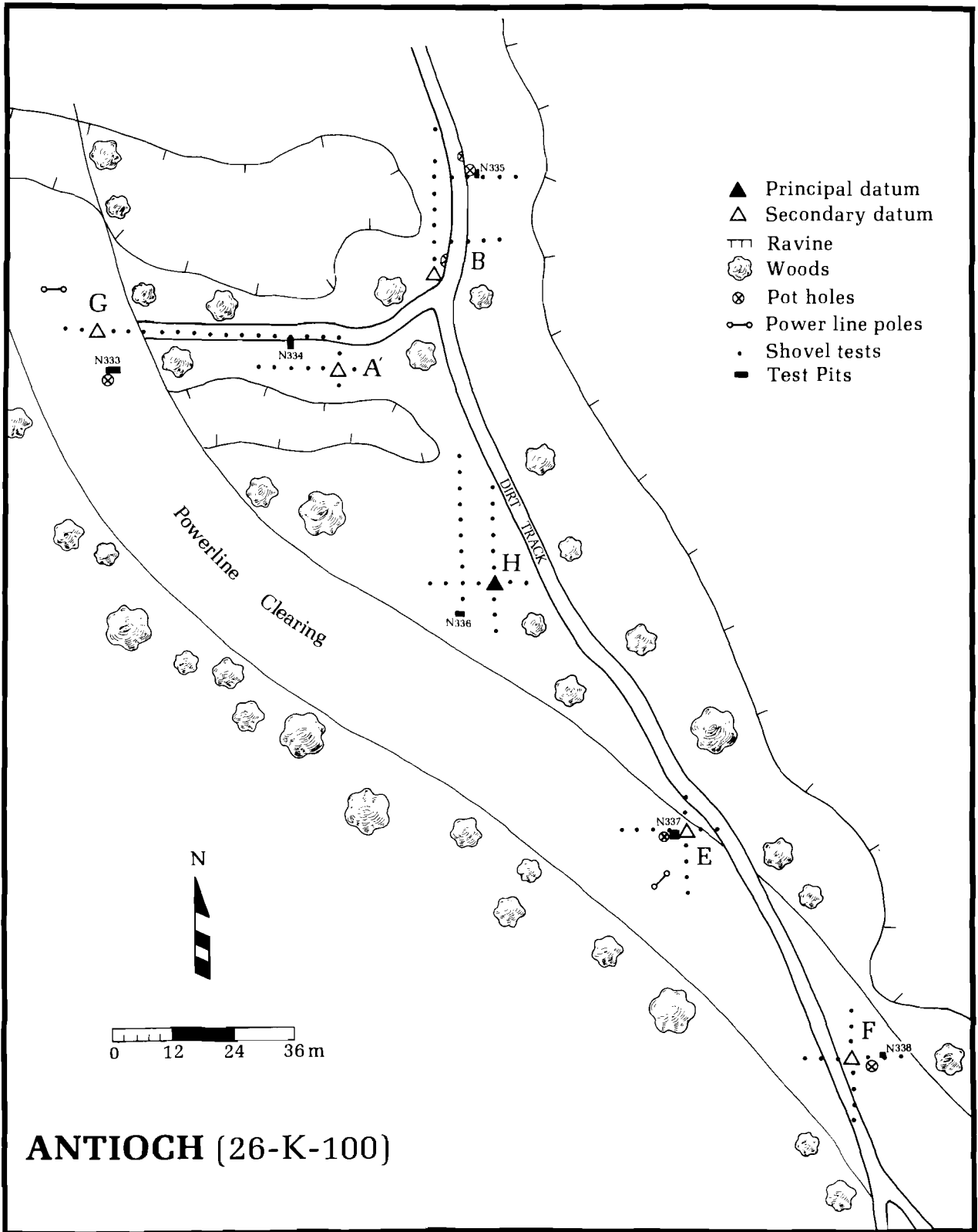


Figure 60. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Excavations, 1981.

## ANTIOCH (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631])

Whereas the Greenfield site (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) is situated on an alluvial flood plain of a secondary stream, the Antioch site is located in a broad heavily dissected area far from flowing water. The rugged hills run in a general southwest-northeast direction, with Antioch located along an old trail system that runs through the heart of Grigra territory. Nineteenth-century roads connect Antioch with Greenfield, Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-654, -649, -661, -662]), Bozeman (26-K-48 [22-Ad-507]), and numerous other protohistoric/historic sites and, when the vegetation is down, it is still possible to follow the old trails. The Antioch site is situated on the old Windy Hill Plantation, currently the property of Rosalie Clary of Chicago. It is now contained within the land holdings of a hunting club, so it is reasonably safe from destruction. However, a significant portion of the site has already been destroyed.

Antioch was discovered by John Frank in the fall of 1978. While walking along a powerline clearing that runs through the center of the site, he observed numerous pockets of fired clay and protohistoric artifacts in the area marked Locale E in Figure 60. He discovered other signs of aboriginal activity in Locales B, F, and G. Joseph V. Frank III later reported the rich collection of protohistoric/historic materials found at this site (Frank 1981).

### Survey and Shovel Tests

I first visited the Antioch site in the company of the Frank brothers and Robert Prospere in the winter of 1978. Over the years the above amateurs made several additional trips to this very productive site and dozens of artifacts were collected from the various locales (Table 37). As the artifacts accumulated, it became increasingly apparent that work was needed at the site. In the fall of 1981 a total of eight days was devoted to examining Antioch. Ninety shovel tests were excavated at 4 m intervals along various north-south/east-west transects (Figure 60). The section drawings for the shovel tests, presented in Figures 61-64, are distorted because of vertical exaggeration (1:12). Unlike the other sites dealt with thus far, there are marked topographical changes at Antioch, the Indian houses having been scattered far and wide over the various ridgetops.

John Frank excavated two areas in Locale B and recovered a considerable amount of Natchezan pottery (Table 37). When we examined the area a dense concentration of fired clay could still be seen along the road wash. In Frank's collection and in our own surface finds most of the material dates to the Emerald phase, but there are also some traces of earlier occupation in Locale B. A Ballina phase component is indicated by a single Evansville Punctated, var. Rhinehart sherd. The Mazique Incised, var. Manchac pottery first appeared in the Gordon phase, but, as there are no other diagnostic markers for this phase, it is probable that most of the Manchac sherds date to protohistoric/historic times (Figure 77a, e-f). The Anna phase is represented by a scattering of Anna Incised, var. Anna and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine pottery. In addition to Manchac,

14 Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland sherds add further support for a strong Natchezan occupation in Locale B (Figure 78g, i, 1). A single sherd of Chickachae Combed, var. unspecified, a very rare type in the Natchez Bluffs region,\* is surely a historic marker. The Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell point was also used in protohistoric/historic times. A large quantity of bifaces (one of which was hafted) was found in this area, and lithic debitage was, similarly, quite abundant. Eighteenth-century European artifacts, which could date as early as the first part of the eighteenth century, include a single white clay tobacco pipe stem, a hand wrought nail, and a musket ball (Figure 81h). Evidence also exists for a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century occupation in Locale B in the form of creamware and pearlware ceramics.

Our shovel test excavations in Locale B were quite productive. Midden was detected all along the M-N line, as well as in scattered spots along the O-P line (Figure 61). Cultural materials were most abundant in the M-N tests (Table 38), with fired clay and charcoal highly concentrated in shovel tests N291, N292, N293, N300, and N301. As will be discussed shortly, we decided to expand excavations on the O-P line between N300 and N301 to determine the nature of this heavily burned area.

A similar situation was observed in Locales A' and G (Figures 60 and 62). Midden occurred all along the trail for a distance of 28 m west of I. There was a gap in the deposits for about 18 m, followed by a small pocket of midden for the next 8 m. Extremely heavy concentrations of fired clay and charcoal were recorded in shovel tests N286 and N287, with lighter yields in N285 and N276. As with Locale B, however, artifacts were rare within these burned patches (Table 39). As the possibility was strong that these burned areas represented the remains of destroyed Indian houses, we decided to examine more closely the area around N287 (to be discussed below).

Although we did little shovel testing in Locale G, it was not for lack of interest. As revealed in Table 37, Locale G has been one of the best collecting areas on the site. Because John Frank had already done some digging in this area, we were reasonably confident as to where intact cultural deposits would be found. Surface collections had revealed an Anna phase component in Locale G (Figure 76c), but the dominant occupation clearly occurred in protohistoric/historic times. In addition to the standard Emerald phase markers like Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, Chicot Red, vars. Fairchild and Grand Village, and Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland, historic aboriginal pottery exists in the form of one Fatherland Incised, var. Nancy sherd and seven specimens of Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff. One of the Addis Plain, var. Addis sherds is possibly the "tail" to an effigy vessel (Figure 81a). Lithic artifacts, especially bifaces (Figure 83f), are also quite common in our collections from Locale B. One of the bifaces may possibly have been a drill.

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\*Three sherds from Thoroughbred (26-K-74) and one additional specimen from Antioch in the general surface collections complete our Chickachae Combed sample for the entire region.

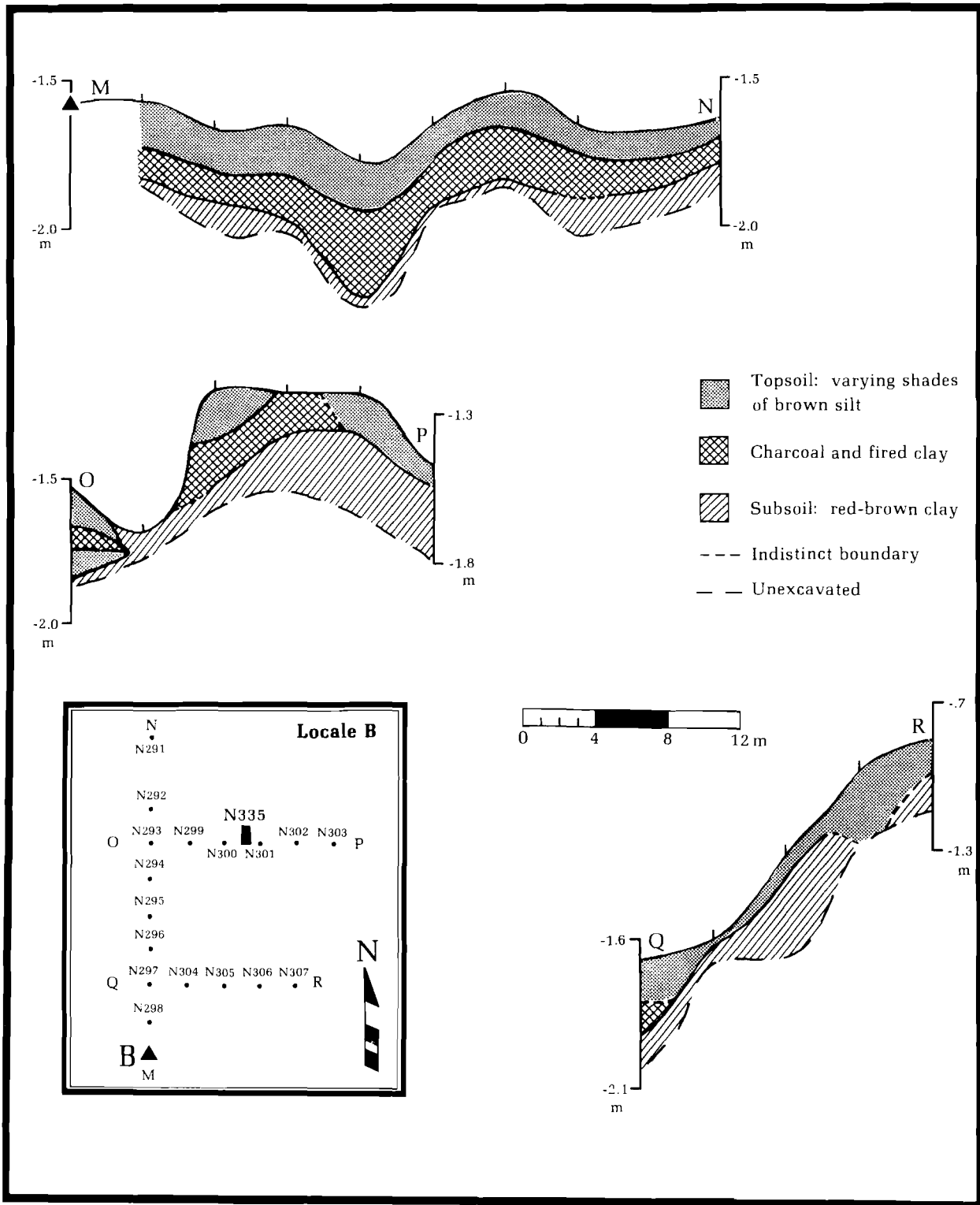


Figure 61. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale B. Shovel Test Sections, 1981.

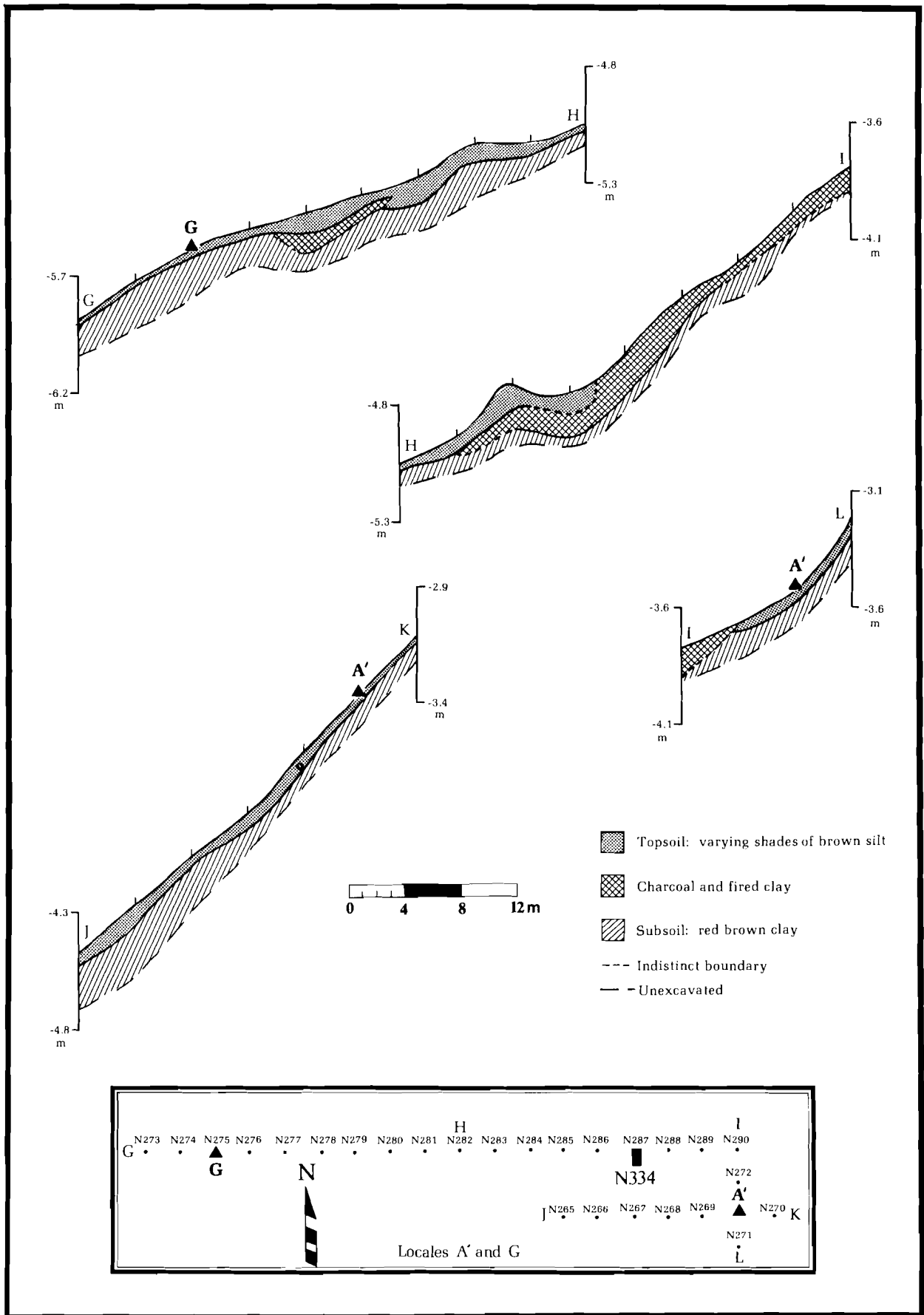


Figure 62. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locales A' and G. Shovel Test Sections, 1981.

Located off the map on the next hill to the north of Locale G, the Frank brothers found another concentration of protohistoric/historic artifacts (Table 37). Represented are three Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe sherds, 24 Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland sherds, one Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald sherd, a Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice sherd and a Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff sherd. The last two varieties are historic. Also recovered were potsherds dating to the Gordon phase (one of the Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy sherds exhibits the devolved "classic mode") and a good representation of lithic tools, including bifaces (Figure 83h), biface retouch flakes, and a sandstone saw.

The shovel tests in Locale H, around our principal datum, were disappointing at first, because cultural deposits turned out to be so thin (Figure 63). Upon analysis, however, it was discovered that this locale produced a moderately rich amount of diagnostic protohistoric/historic Natchezan pottery (Table 40), including Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff. The large collection of material retrieved from shovel test N255 encouraged us to expand excavations in that area, as discussed below.

Locale E was the area where artifacts were first discovered at Antioch (Figure 65b). John Frank found a concentration of daub and large potsherds along the northeastern edge of the powerline clearing, indicative of an aboriginal structure. The extremely strong frequency of Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland in Frank's collection (Table 37; Figures 78a-b, f; 79a-c; 80a-b) reveals that the occupation occurred in protohistoric/historic times. It was possible to join many of these sherds together. There are parts to a maximum of 11 simple Fatherland bowls in Frank's collection from this area, as well as fragments of a maximum of four Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified simple bowls, and three flared jars of Mazique Incised, var. Manchac (Figure 77b-d). As there are no other Gordon phase markers in our collection from Locale E, the Manchac sherds probably relate to the Emerald phase component. Addis Plain, var. Addis is also frequent in this area, the specimens in Frank's collection including one flared jar, two simple bowls, and two shallow bowls or platters (one large and one small). Lithic tools are not as frequent as in Locale B, but included are one biface, a bifacially chipped pebble, a couple of unifacially chipped pebbles, a couple of unifacially chipped flakes, and a uniface thumbnail scraper (Figure 84f). A flake core was also found in this area, as well as a great deal of sandstone which is rich in limonite and hematite.

In the area marked Locale F John Frank excavated a large sample of pottery and lithic artifacts, particularly of the Anna phase and of the Emerald/Natchez phases. Especially interesting was his discovery of a blue wire wound bead in this area, as well as parts of a partially restorable Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland simple bowl. This vessel (not illustrated) has a direct rim and a round lip, and is adorned by a typical sunburst pattern employing the three line mode.



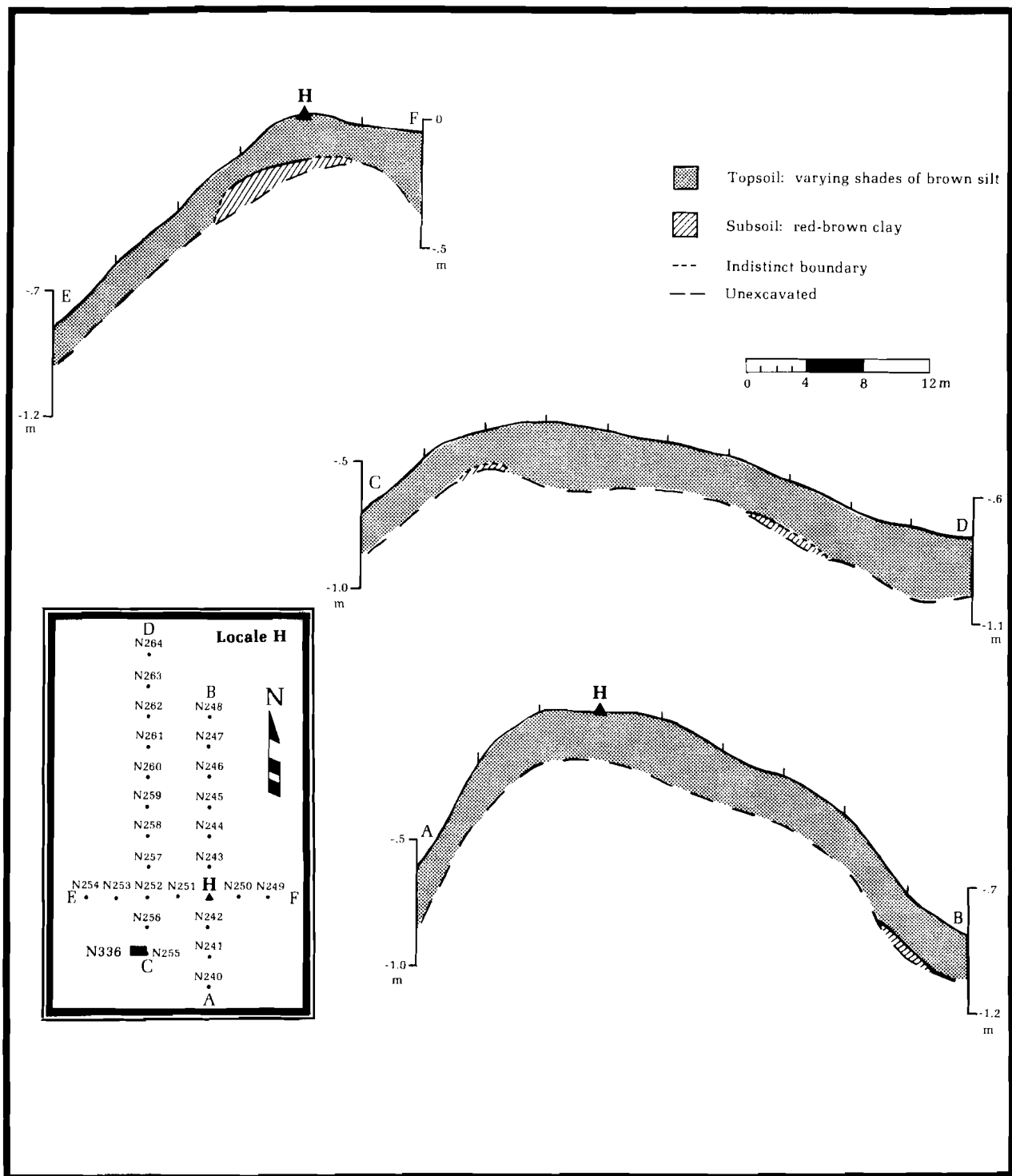


Figure 63. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale H. Shovel Test Sections, 1981.

Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. We were not able to see the bead,\* but a large sample of the excavated material was given to us by John Frank for analysis. His material and our own collections from Locale F (Table 37) reveal a solid Gordon phase component (in addition to Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, there are Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey and Harrison Bayou Incised, var. Harrison Bayou sherds), a well-represented Anna phase component (19 Anna Incised, var. Anna sherds and 14 Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine specimens), and a moderate protohistoric/historic occupation. The late occupation is poorly represented in our tabulations, because we did not see John Frank's entire collection from Locale F. Lithic artifacts, especially bifaces, are quite common in the studied sample from this area.

The two southerly locales are grouped together in Figure 64 and Table 41, as the number of shovel tests excavated in these areas was small. Midden deposits were detected in Locale E, between tests N316 and the local datum, and all along line Y-Z in Locale F. Material remains were particularly common in the eastern half of this line, as it was in this area that John Frank had found most of the materials described above. Therefore, we decided to expand investigations in the vicinity of test N324 in Locale F. In Locale E we intended to examine more closely the area around test N317, because, as mentioned earlier, it was in this area that Frank first came upon the site. Recent bulldozing in the expansion of the powerline clearing had brought to light a large quantity of daub and historic Natchezan pottery in a moderately large circular pattern. Obviously, the bulldozer had ripped into the remains of an Indian house.

#### Test Pits and Block Excavations - 1981/82 Seasons

In addition to the shovel test survey, we excavated six test pits at Antioch in the 1981 field season. The 1 x 2 m test pit in locale B (N335) was positioned to reveal the nature of the heavily burned area (Figures 60 and 61), and that it did, but the results were disappointing. The pit was excavated using two natural levels (Appendix I). Level A included everything between the present ground surface and the burned layer. The latter layer (Level B) was a mixed zone of buff and tan silt loam, brown silt, orange-brown silty clay, and thousands of pieces of fired clay and charcoal. The upper layer ranged between 10 and 15 cm thick, whereas the burned layer was about 10 cm thick. Indian artifacts were quite rare in this test unit, confined primarily to Level A (Table 42). The burned layer yielded a hand wrought nail (Figure 73e) but also pieces of clear glass. The deposits are the product of a fire that occurred some time in this century. Confusion as to its date occurred because the clay in the soil was baked, making it look like daub. Considering the widespread occurrence of protohistoric/historic remains on the site, it is little wonder that some aboriginal artifacts got churned up in the burned deposits.

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\*An opaque light blue seed bead (Figure 81i) was found by Joe Frank along the dirt track between Locales E and F, confirming the historic occupation of the site.

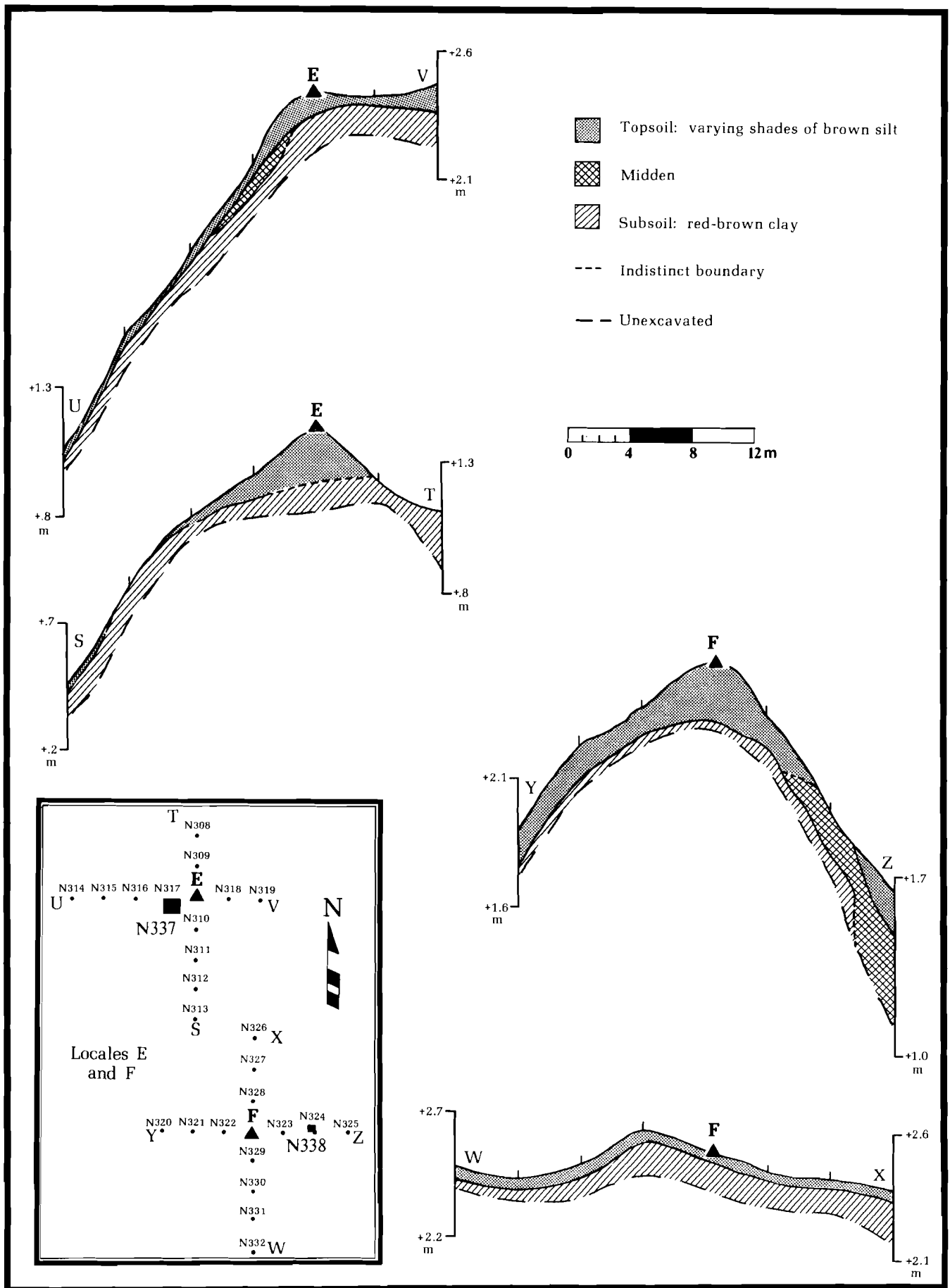


Figure 64. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locales E and F. Shovel Test Sections, 1981.

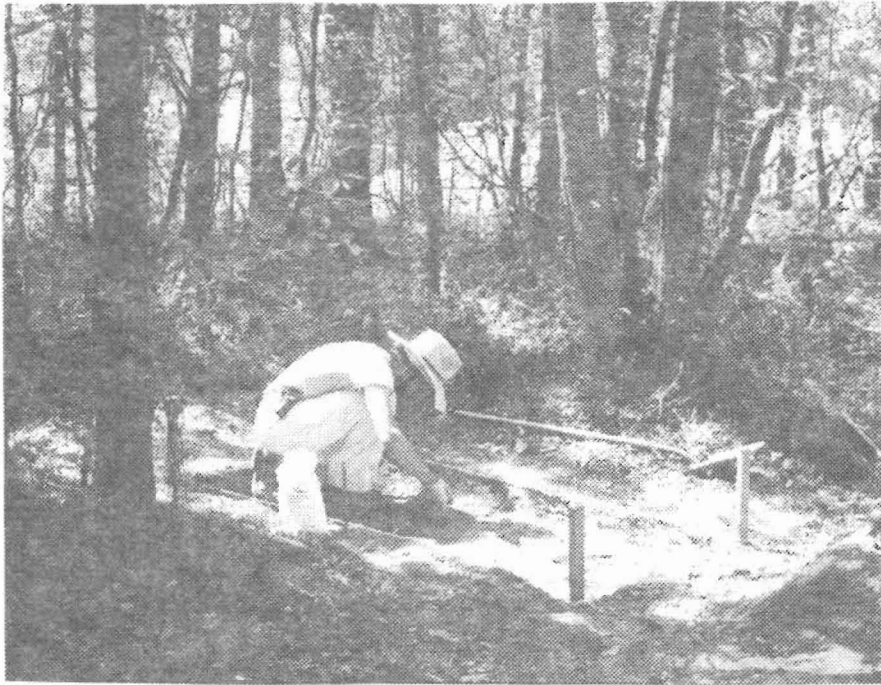
The same explanation undoubtedly accounts for the burned area in Locale A'. A 1 x 2 m test pit (N334) opened up in this area (Figures 60 and 62) revealed a thin deposit of charcoal and fired clay that ranged in depth between 5 and 10 cm (Figure 65a). Although recent artifacts were not recovered in this deposit (Table 42), it was noticed that a number of pieces of wood were not thoroughly carbonized. In this environment, it is doubtful that such objects would have lasted as long as three centuries. Joe Frank (personal communication 1981) suggested that the patches of burning on the site may represent modern charcoal production areas, and I am inclined to believe him.

The 1 x 2 m test unit excavated in Locale H (N336) produced a fairly large quantity of artifacts, considering that the subsoil was situated no more than 10 cm below the present ground surface (Figures 60 and 63). Almost all the remains date to protohistoric/historic times, although some of the ceramics could have been used as early as the Anna phase (Table 42). One of the bifaces may actually be the base to a Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell point.

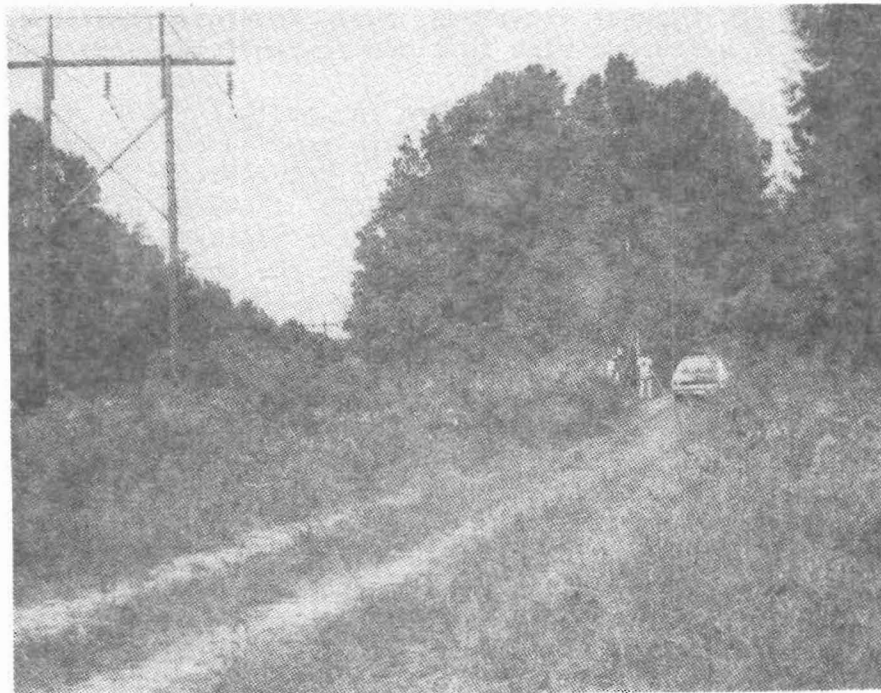
The 2 m square opened up in Locale E (N337) turned out to be a salvage operation (Figures 60 and 64). We had hoped to detect some of the structural remains of a house in this test unit, but upon excavation, it became apparent that almost all of the earth had been disturbed by previous digging. One consolation is that our labor did produce a sizeable quantity of essentially protohistoric/historic artifacts (Table 42; Figures 72c-f and 73b). Numerous ironstone fragments, most of which are rich in limonite/hematite, were found in this test unit.

We also excavated a 1 m test square in Locale F (N338) (Figures 60 and 64). The deposits in this area were removed as one natural level. The midden, which ranged from 15 cm thick along the west wall to 40 cm thick along the east wall, consisted of a gray silty soil loaded with lithics and protohistoric/historic aboriginal pottery. A number of depressions occurred at the base of the unit. It was noted that lithics seemed to be more frequent at the bottom of these depressions. A Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland sherd was found resting against the subsoil, so the entire deposit must date to the protohistoric/historic period (Table 42; Figures 72a, h and 73d).

Our final test pit, which turned out to be the most instructive, was placed in the powerline clearing at Locale G (Figure 60). As stated earlier, in this area John Frank had found a rich midden containing Natchezan pottery stratified above Anna phase diagnostics. We opened up a 1 x 2 test unit (N333), and, as predicted by Frank, stratified deposits were observed (Figure 66a-b). After digging a posthole test (A) in the northwest corner of the pit in order to plan excavation strategy, we removed the soil in two natural levels. The upper layer (B) consisted of a grayish-tan silty loam that contained charcoal and abundant ceramics and lithics (Table 42). Protohistoric/historic diagnostics were common (Figures 72g and 73c), as were Anna phase materials. The latter were most commonly found at the base of the layer, the layer itself varying between 10 and 15 cm thick.

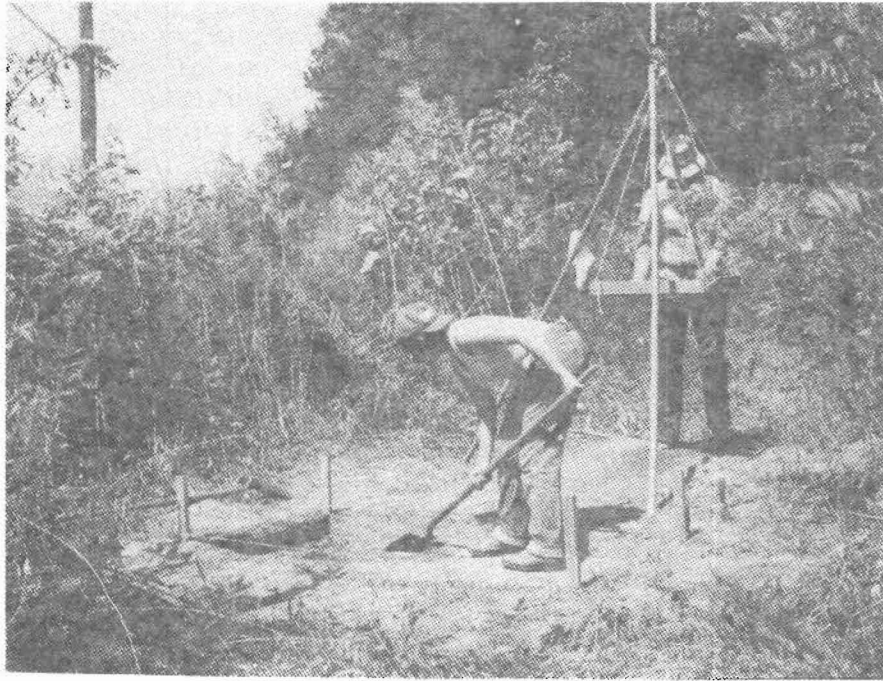


A

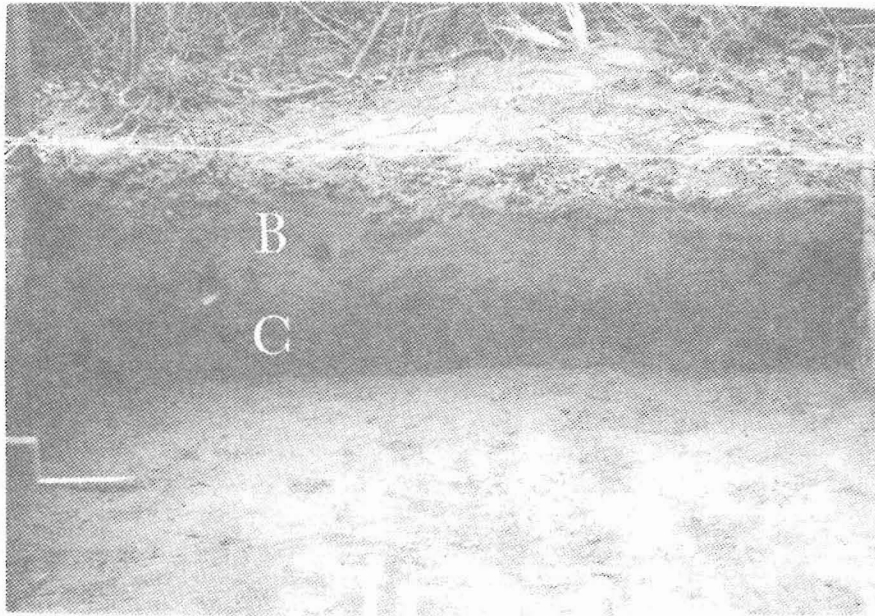


B

Figure 65. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) a, Locale A', Test Unit N334, from Northeast; b, Locale E, from Southeast.



A



B

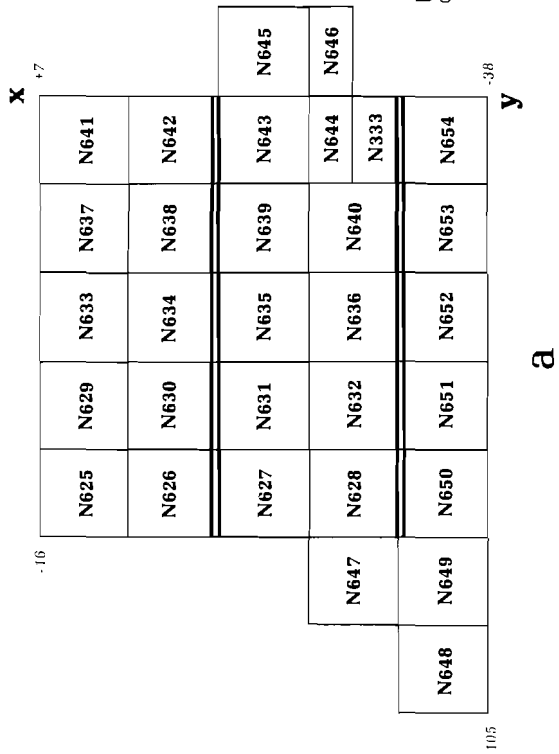
Figure 66. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G, Test Unit N333.  
a, from Southeast; b, West Wall.

The materials obtained from the underlying layer (C), a moist gray silty loam, 8 to 12 cm thick, constitute one of the best single component assemblages for the Anna phase in the Natchez Bluffs region. With the exception of a piece of barbed wire (the position of which totally defies explanation), every object recovered from the C level dates to the Anna phase (Figure 71). The large proportion of L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire is a bit deceiving, as many of the sherds belong to the same vessel, but there is still a fair representation of different pots of this variety in the C layer. One of the Anna Incised, var. Anna sherds has small notches on its lip, while three others are fragments of a "toy" vessel (Figure 71a). A pipe, made of ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis, was found at the interface between the two layers (Figure 73a). We are, therefore, uncertain as to whether it is historic or earlier. One interesting phenomenon, that corresponds well with our findings at the Lookout site (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]), is the large amount of lithic debitage in Level B, as compared to Level C. For some reason, protohistoric /historic Natchezan populations were producing a lot more lithic debris than they had in earlier years. The same situation is typical of other late phases in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Williams 1967; 1980).

As Locale G seemed to hold the most promise in yielding undisturbed Natchezan midden deposits, we returned to Antioch in the 1982 season to expand excavations in this area. Having just come from a particularly successful experience at the Lookout site in uncovering structural remains (see pages 31-38), we hoped for the same success at Antioch. We devoted 16 excavation days to Antioch in 1982, with a crew ranging from four to 10 students (the Greenfield site investigations were going on at the same time). We originally set up a grid which was 8 x 10 m, but additions were made to follow out potential midden and/or post feature alignments. When work was finished at the locale, a total area of 118 sq m had been excavated (Figure 67a). Two 10 cm wide balks were left (Figure 68), both of which were drawn, and another section drawing was made along the eastern wall of the block (Figure 67b).

We were able to excavate such a large area in the short time available because the deposits were so thin: subsoil appeared only 3 to 8 cm below the present ground surface in the northern extremity of the block. Contrary to our expectations, undisturbed gray midden soil was found only in the southeastern third of the block (Figure 69). Elsewhere, immediately beneath the heavily disturbed A levels (which had clearly experienced heavy plowing in the past) was the subsoil. Post features and other stains were found all over the area. In plan view they did not make much sense, but our hope was that their excavation would inform us which stains could be eliminated from the final plan view. After having gotten rid of all the root molds, animal burrows, etc. (see Appendix I), the plan view depicted in Figure 70 is the result. Hopefully, one can sympathize with our inability to establish order comparable to the Lookout site findings. There is a rather rough rectangular arrangement of large post features in the west central portion of the block, which may have some

# ▲ G



(all measurements with respect to Datum G)

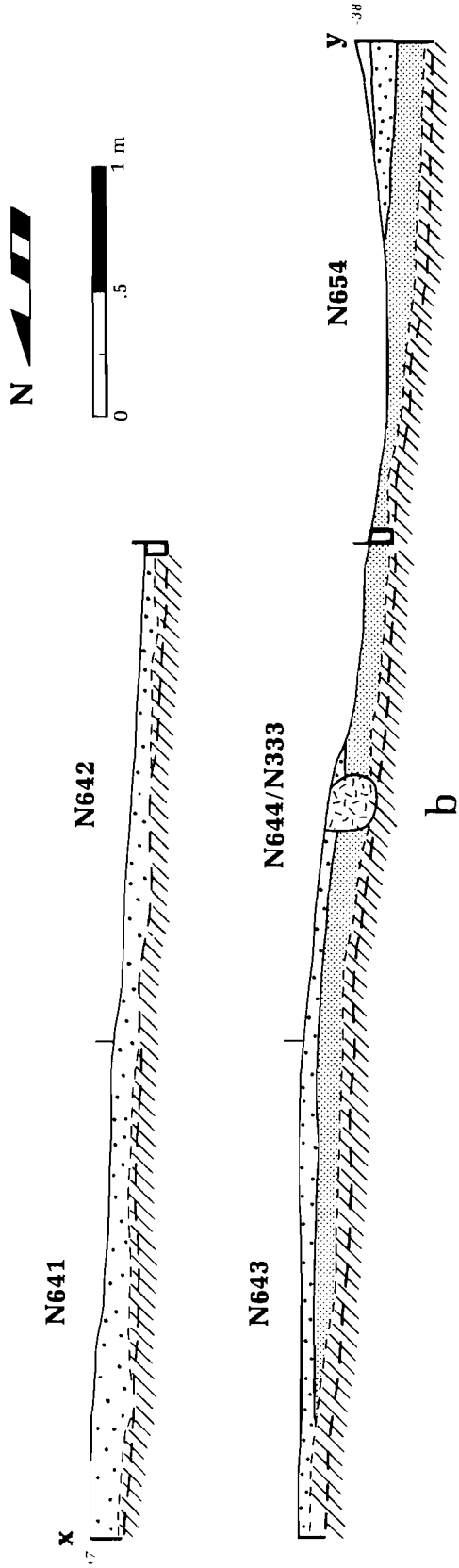


Figure 67. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G. Block Excavations, 1982. a, Grid; b, East Wall Sections.



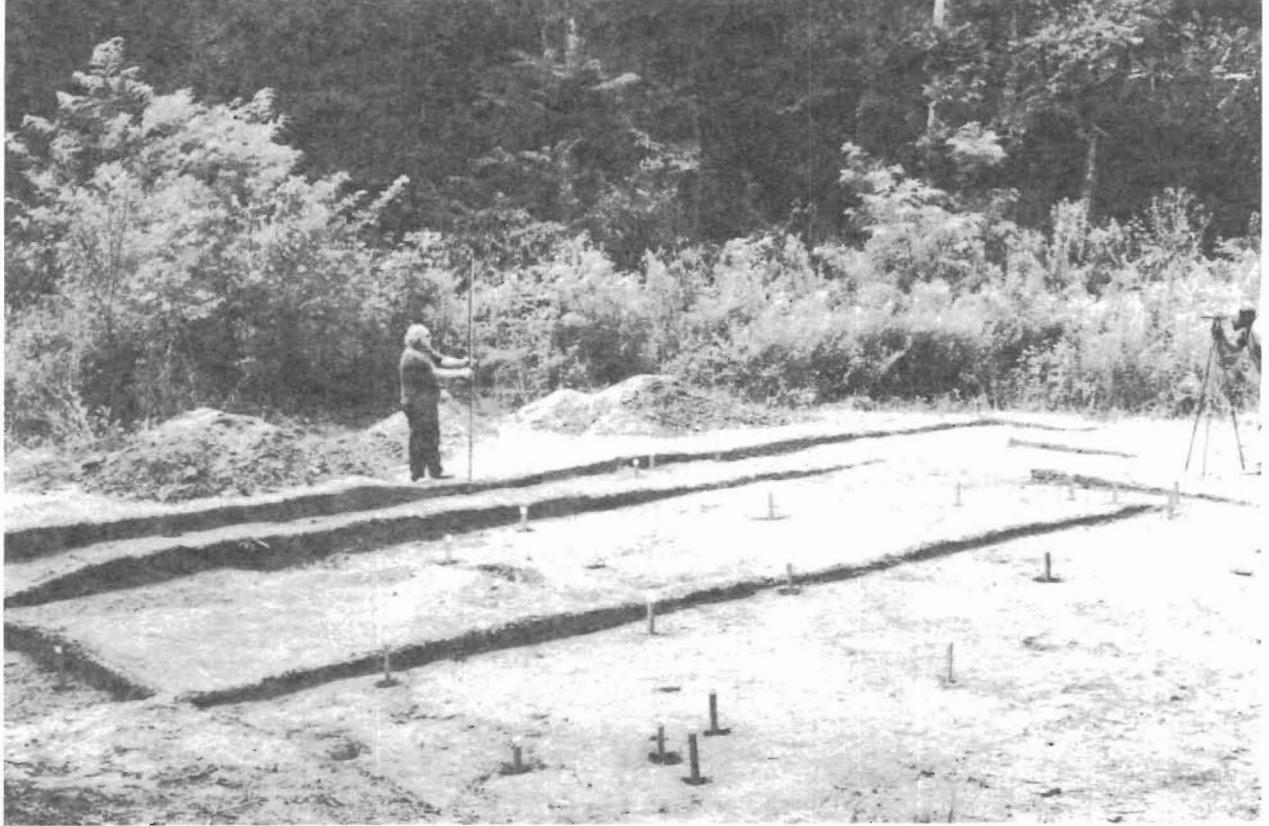
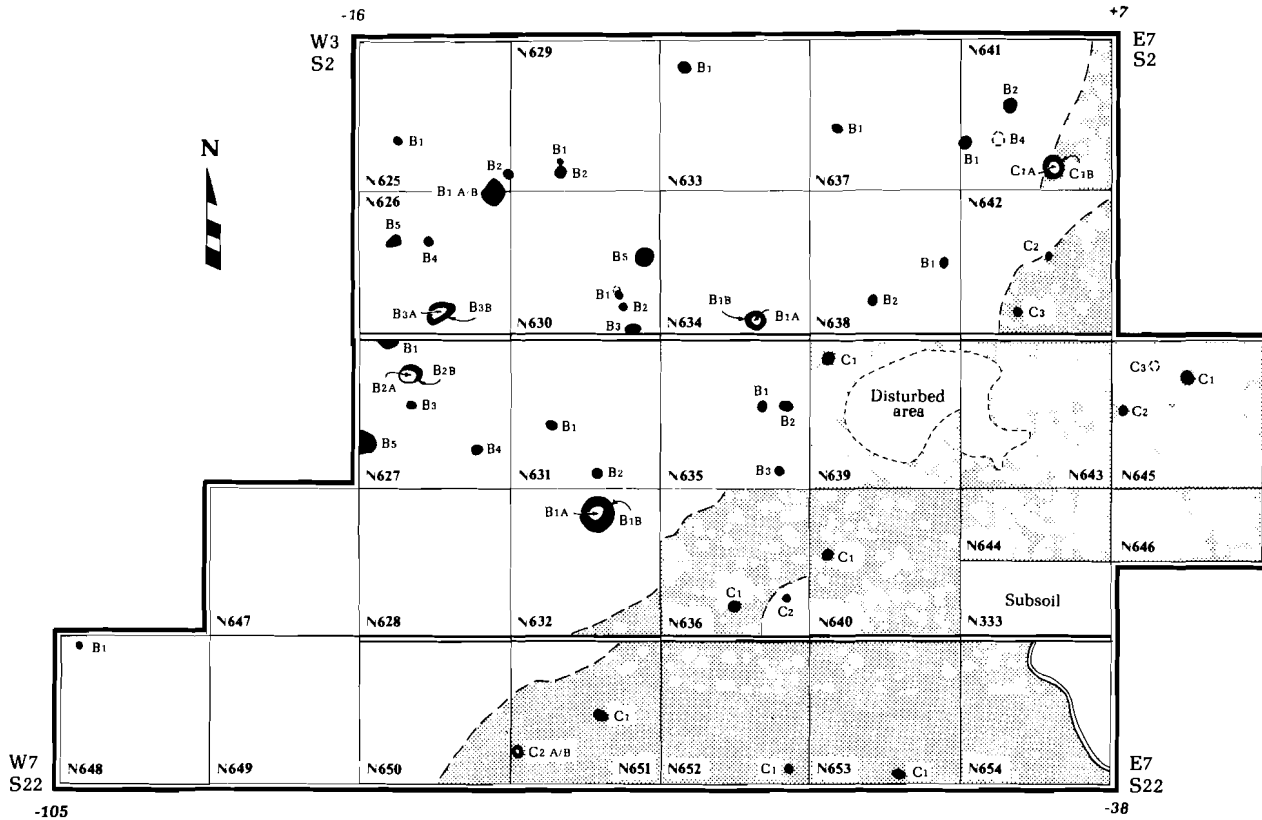


Figure 68. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G. From Northeast.



# LOCALE G

(All measurements with respect to Datum G)

- Post features
- Post molds
- ⊖ Diffused stains
- ⤵ Previously excavated pit
- ▨ Undisturbed: gray soil
- ▨ Subsoil

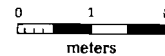
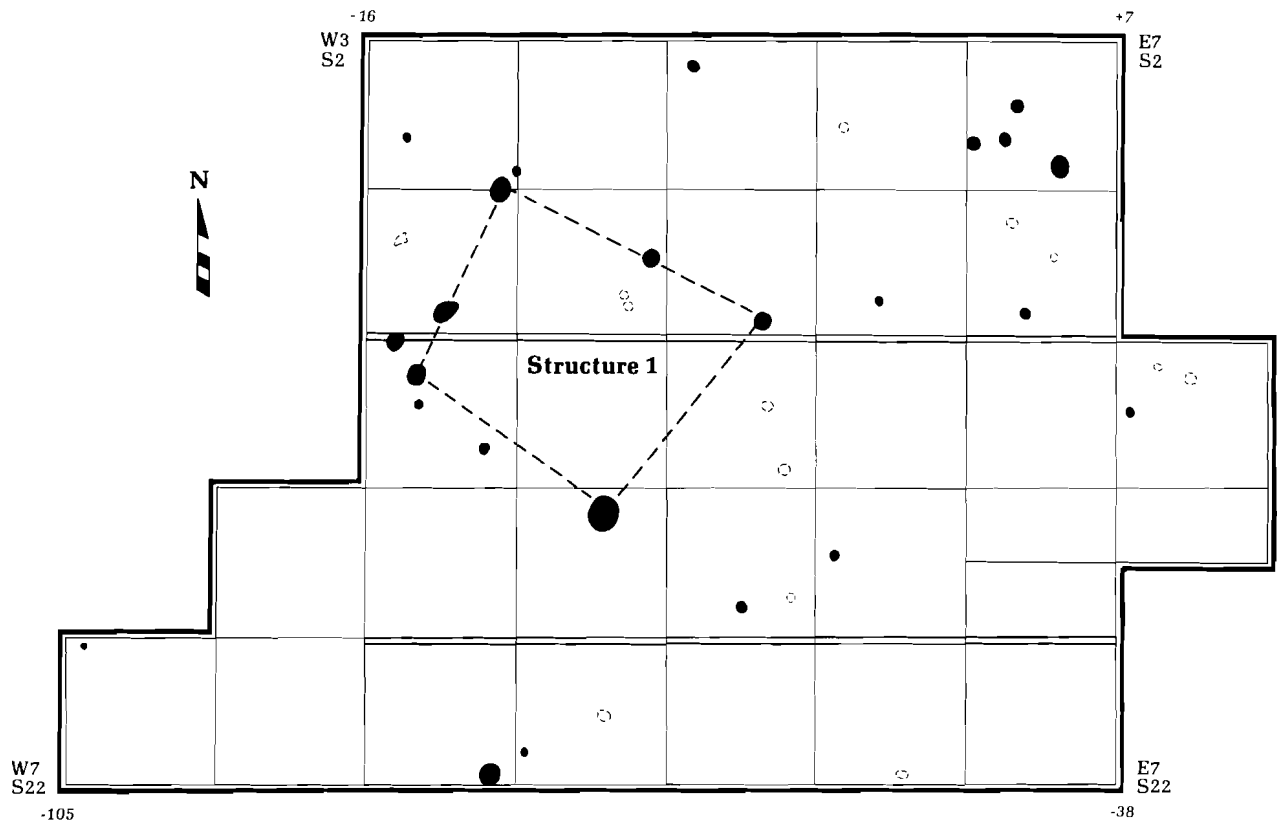
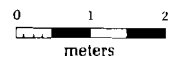


Figure 69. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G. Plan Views.



[All measurements with respect to Datum G]

# LOCALE G



- Definite post features
- Possible post features

Figure 70. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G. Excavated Features.

significance (Structure 1), but beyond that, no patterns emerged clearly. The three aligned post features forming the northern wall of Structure 1 stretch for 3.9 m, while the three along the western wall cover a distance of 2.65 m.

There are 32 definite post features and 13 possible post features in our final plan view (Tables 43 and 44). Of the definite ones, 15 are postmolds and 17 are postholes. Eight of the postmolds could still be seen in the postholes and were kept distinct when excavated. The postmolds, overall, ranged between 8.0 and 28.5 cm in diameter and averaged 15.5 cm. Those contained in postholes averaged 14.0 cm in diameter. The definite postholes ranged between 11.0 and 36.0 cm in diameter and averaged 20.0 cm. Those which contained clearly visible postmolds averaged 25.6 cm in diameter. If the possible post features were to be added to the "definite" sample, the average postmold diameter would drop to 14.6 cm and the average posthole diameter would become 17.9 cm.

A respectable collection of artifacts was retrieved from these post features (Table 45). If we consider just the six post features which form the segments of the walls of Structure 1 (Figure 70),\* an interesting assemblage of artifacts is the result. In addition to one sherd each of Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine and Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland, there are two sherds of Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, three bifaces, one biface retouch flake, and a large sample of undiagnostic pottery and lithic debitage in these features. As Fatherland is the latest artifact class in this collection, we know that the (presumed) structure has to be later than the beginning date for this variety (i.e., post-Foster phase). I believe that the building dates to the Emerald phase, but we cannot totally rule out the possibility that it was constructed in post-aboriginal times.

The scarcity of recent and late historic artifacts in the disturbed A levels in Locale G (Tables 46 and 47) does tend to support an Emerald phase date for Structure 1. A large quantity of Baytown Plain, var. unspecified sherds was found in the disturbed areas of Locale G, testifying to earlier occupation in the area, but the only diagnostic artifacts for pre-Coles Creek period use of Locale G are three sherds of Marksville Incised, var. Yokena from the Issaquena phase (Figure 74a). Although the Mazique Incised, var. Manchac sherds are listed with other Gordon phase markers in Table 46 (because that is the time Manchac first appears), most of the sherds in our collection probably date to protohistoric/historic times. However, a relatively strong Gordon phase component exists in Locale G, as represented by Avoyelles Punctated, var. unspecified (Figure 74c), Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy, French Fork Incised, var. unspecified, and Harrison Bayou Incised, var. Harrison Bayou. Two of the Hardy sherds exhibit a broken down version of the "classic mode" (N636A2, N651A).

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\*Post features of Structure 1 include N626B1A/B, N626B3A/B, N627B2A/B, N630B5, N632B1A/B, N634B1A/B.

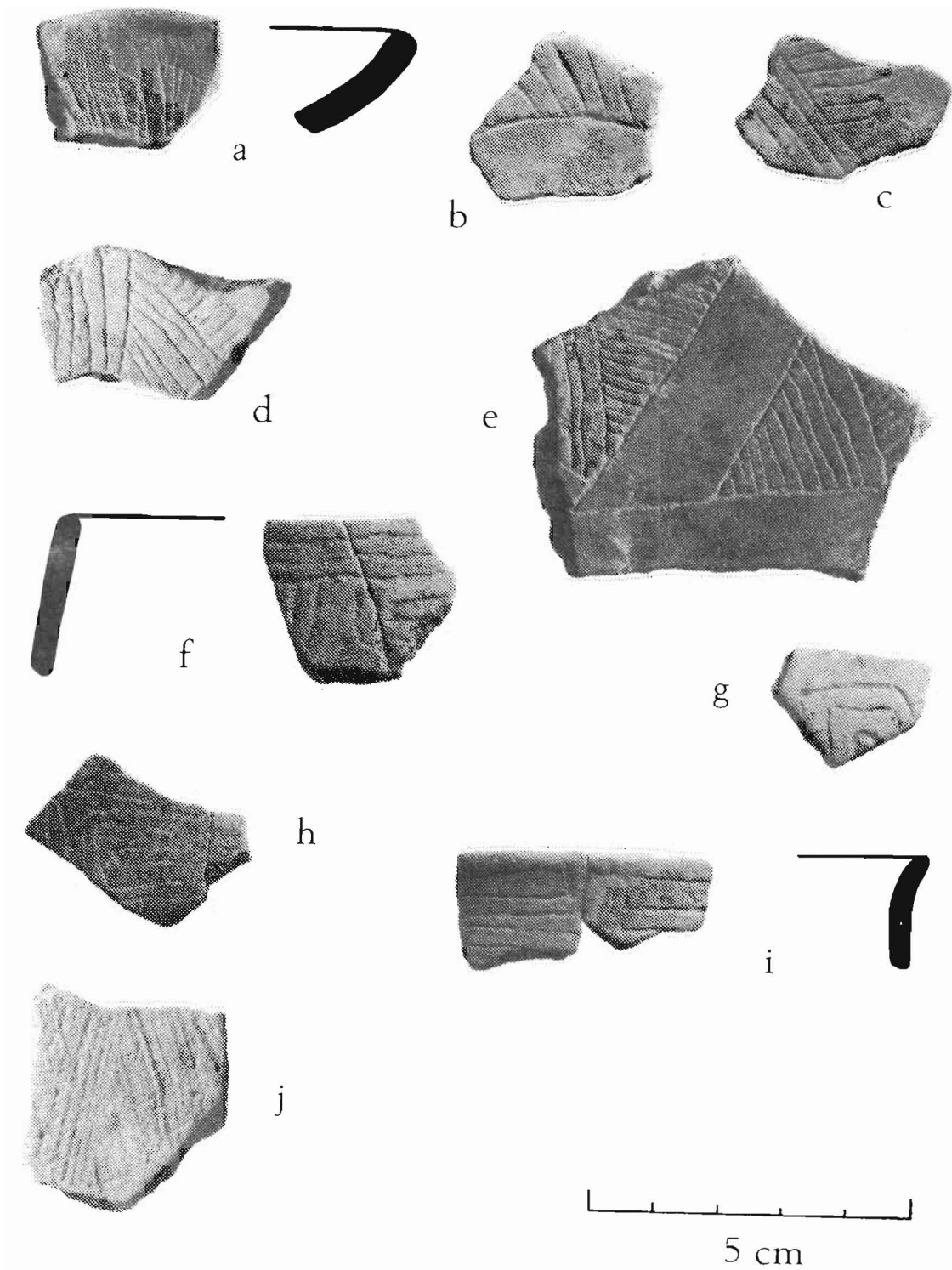


Figure 71. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery, 1981 Excavations. a, Anna Incised, var. unspecified; b-e, Anna Incised, var. Anna; f-i, L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire; j, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine. Provenience: a-j, N333C.

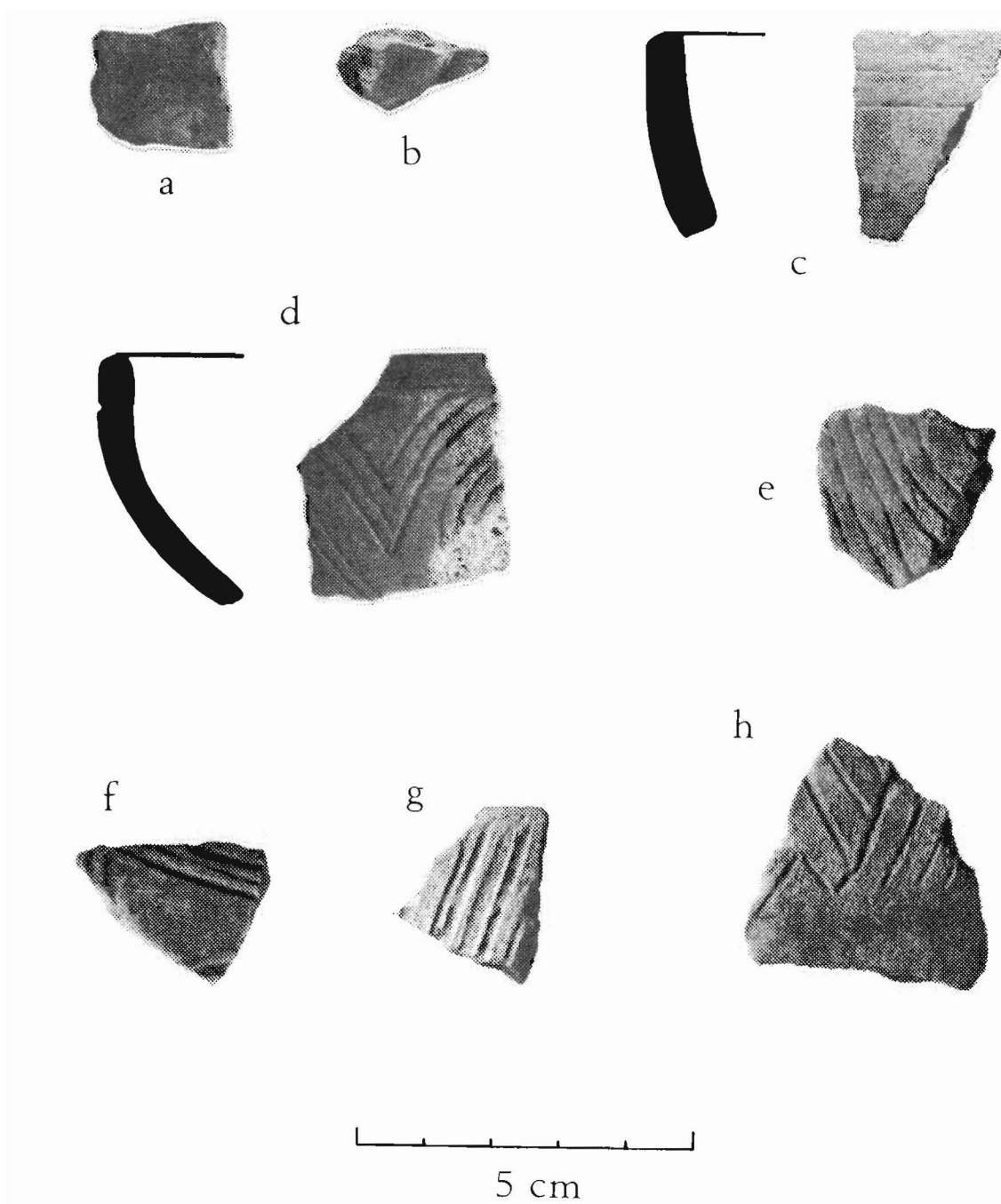


Figure 72. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery, 1981 Excavations. a-b, Chicot Red, var. Fairchild; c, Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice; d-f, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; g-h, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. Provenience: a, h, N338A; b, N336A; c-f, N337A; g, N333B.

The Anna phase has a decent representation in our assemblage from the disturbed A levels of Locale G, especially Anna Incised, var. Anna (16 sherds; Figure 76a, e) and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (26 sherds). One Plaquemine vessel exhibits a degenerate form of the "classic mode" (Figure 75c), while another has a row of punctations beneath its lip (Figure 75a). Three Anna Incised, var. unspecified sherds are parts to "toy" vessels (N645A, N653A, N654A). The Coleman Incised, var. Coleman sherds (Figure 74d-e) may date to either Anna or Foster phase times. Although there are other ceramics in the A levels which date to the Foster phase (like the one sherd of Leland Incised, var. Leland), almost the entire sample could equally have been made by an Emerald/Natchez phase population. There are, however, a few anomalies which bear mentioning. Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, a good solid protohistoric/historic ceramic, is represented by only 12 sherds in the disturbed deposits of Locale G. Considering the amount of area excavated, this figure is remarkably low; especially as the three minor tests in Locales E, F, and H together produced 19 sherds of the Ratcliffe variety. Another important protohistoric/historic marker, Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald, is represented by only four sherds in the A levels sample (Figure 76i-j). Mississippi Plain, a type which occurs with some frequency at the Lookout site (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]), is represented by only two sherds in the entire Locale G excavations. Certainly, had Antioch been occupied by an adopted group from the north (i.e., the Grigra), more shell-tempered pottery should have come to light.

Chicot Red, var. Grand Village (48 sherds) is much more common than is var. Fairchild (9 sherds; Figure 76g), but the best represented decorated ceramics are Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (119 sherds; Figure 78c, e, h, j-k, m) and Mazique Incised, var. Manchac (110 sherds). Indicative of historic Natchezan occupation are two sherds of Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice, 15 sherds of Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff, and one sherd of Fatherland Incised, var. Nancy. Three Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified sherds may actually be var. Nancy, as they have at least four parallel lines (1/N627A, 2/N652A). The best proof of historic occupation is to find European trade goods, and that we did in the form of one half of a medium-sized opaque white glass bead, bearing four dark blue stripes (Figure 81j). That glass beads were scarce commodities in what must have been an extremely early historic community (late seventeenth century) is further suggested by the discovery of 12 pottery beads made using the glass bead shape as a template (Figure 81b-f). Clay was first wrapped around a thin stick and the ends were then pinched. It is unclear whether or not the sticks were removed prior to the firing of the clay. To my knowledge, these beads are the first of their kind to be found in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and they provide some insight on the early material acculturation of the Natchez Indians.

In addition to the large quantities of pottery and daub, lithic artifacts are particularly common in our collection from the disturbed deposits in Locale G (Table 47). There are portions of 244 worked tools in our sample, almost half of which are bifaces (Figures 82d-k, m-s; 83c). Three bifaces are hafted (Figure 83i-k) and one is a drill

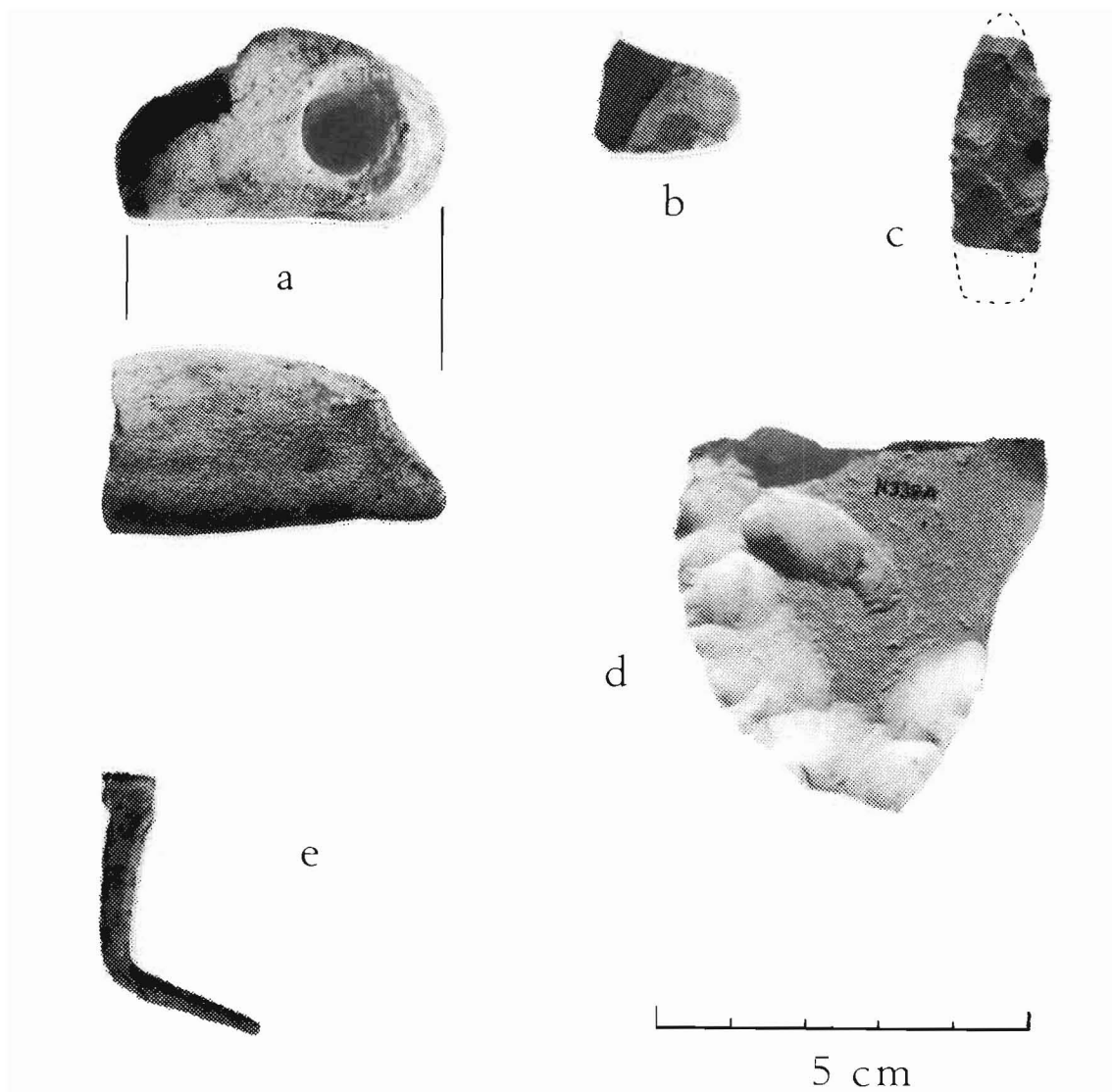


Figure 73. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Miscellaneous Artifacts, 1981 Excavations. a, Aboriginal Pipe; b, Uniface "Thumbnail Scraper;" c, Nodena Lanceolate, *var. Nodena*; d, Bifacially Chipped Pebble; e, Hand Wrought Nail. Provenience: a, c, N333B; b, N337A; d, N338A; e, N335B.



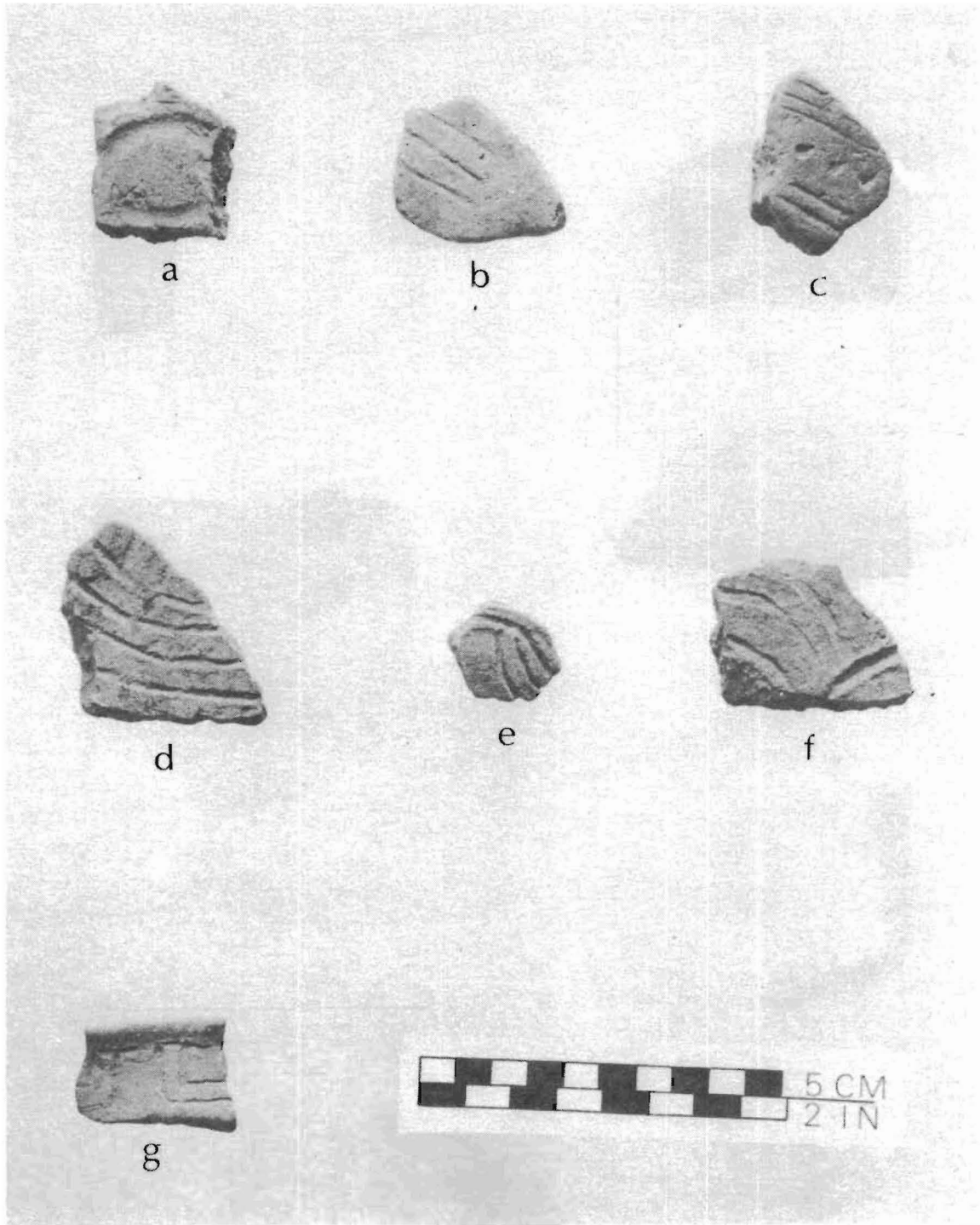


Figure 74. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a, Marksville Incised, var. Yokena; b, Unclassified Incised on Addis Plain, var. unspecified; c, Avoyelles Punctated, var. unspecified; d-f, Coleman Incised, var. Coleman; g, L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire. Provenience: a, N653A; b, N336A; c, N625A; d, N650A; e, N630A; f, V1021; g, N653B.

Figure 84g). Unifacially chipped flakes also have a good representation, but projectile points are quite rare. We have only two Mississippi Triangular, var. unspecified points in our collection (Figure 82b-c), a far cry from the number which the Frank brothers had gathered in this area in the past (J. V. Frank, personal communication 1979). Three of the bifaces in our sample are fragmentary and may once have been arrow points (2/N628A, 1/N643A1). An incredible number of biface retouch flakes (82) was found in the A levels, suggestive of considerable tool sharpening activity in this area. Uniface retouch flakes (2) are rare, however, and although unifaces occur (5; Figure 84a-e), they do not compare with bifaces in terms of frequency. Two of the unifaces are thumbnail scrapers (Figure 84a, e) and one is a "pseudo" thumbnail scraper (Figure 84b). The last worked tool, or ornament, which bears mentioning is a circular polished slate object, now broken in half (Figure 84i). Despite the number of cores (two blade and 18 flake) and core rejuvenation flakes (13) in the A levels of Locale G, hammerstones are quite rare (2). The incredible quantity of small utilized and unutilized stone flakes (9,928) suggests that the principal chipping activity involved pressure flaking, and once again reinforces our observation of the intensive chipping activity which occurred at protohistoric sites in the Natchez Bluffs region.

As stated earlier, beneath most of the disturbed A levels in Locale G was subsoil. However, in the southeastern third of the grid a mottled gray soil zone rested above the subsoil, which was for the most part undisturbed by plowing or clearing activities (Figures 67b and 69). The gray soil was darkest and thickest in test units N644, N645, N653, and N654, or, in other words, in those squares surrounding the 1981 test pit, N333. As expected, the artifacts removed from the gray soil layer (Table 48) reveal a much higher relative frequency of Anna phase diagnostics, including Anna Incised, var. Anna (Figure 76b, d), L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire (Figure 74g), and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (Figure 75b). The three Anna Incised, var. unspecified sherds are parts of "toy" vessels (Figure 76f). An Addis Plain, var. unspecified sherd from N654B is also a "toy" vessel. Despite the increased relative importance of Anna phase markers, it is clear that the protohistoric/historic occupants of Locale G were largely responsible for the gray soil layer. In addition to Chicot Red, var. Grand Village (Figure 76h), and Fatherland Incised, vars. Fatherland (Figure 78n) and Snyders Bluff (Figure 76k), Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe has a much better representation in the B levels than in the disturbed A levels. Bifaces (Figures 82l and 83a-b, d-e), biface retouch flakes, unifacially chipped flakes, and lithic debitage are also well represented in the gray soil layer. A large quantity of daub occurred in this layer in test units N639 and N640. The daub from the former square has a strange purplish black color and could be the result of a more recent disturbance (a fire?).

Despite our expectations from the productivity of the N333 test unit, we never again were able to pick up a clear stratigraphic separation between the Anna and Emerald/Natchez phase components. It is now clear that John Frank, and later we, had been fortunate to tap into a relatively small Anna phase trash pit which extended little



Figure 75. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a-c, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine. Provenience: a, N639A; b, N654B1; c, N646A.

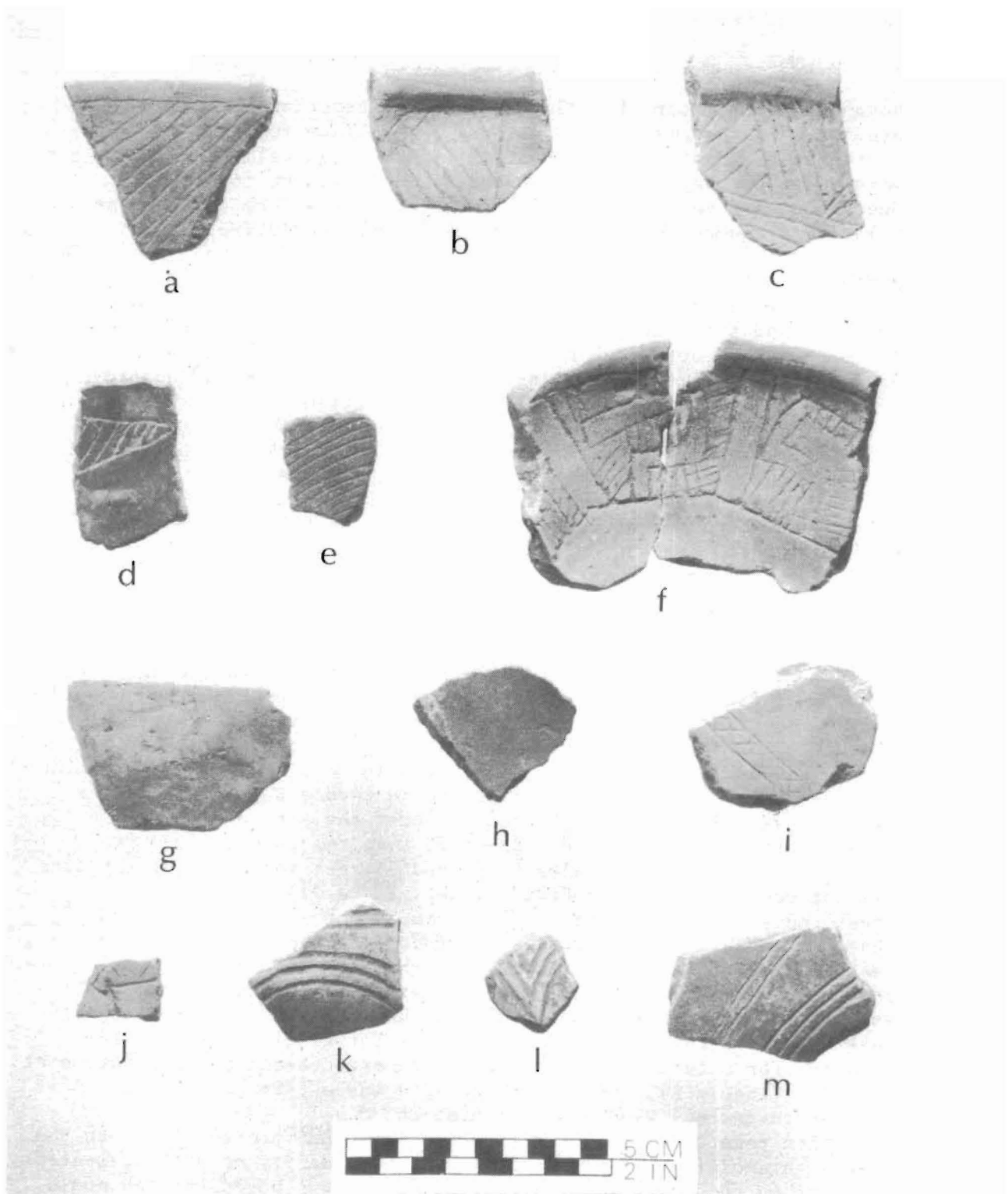


Figure 76. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]), Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]), and Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-e, Anna Incised, var. Anna; f, Anna Incised, var. unspecified; g, Chicot Red, var. Fairchild; h, Chicot Red, var. Grand Village; i-j, Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald; k-m, Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff. Provenience: (Antioch), a, g, N654A; b, N645B; c, N29; d, N654B; e, N640A; f, N654B1; h, k, N640B; i-j, N627A. (Ben Lomond), m, V1026. (Trinity), l, N423.

beyond the perimeter of N333. The block excavations did, however, provide us with some good structural information for the protohistoric/historic component in Locale G, as well as increase our material assemblage for these peoples, raising some interesting questions as regards lithic work areas and variations in the observed relative frequencies of various ceramic types/varieties.

### Summary

A total of 90 shovel tests was excavated in six locales at Antioch, and test pit and block excavations covering an area of 127.0 sq m were opened up over a two year period. The test excavations revealed that a large portion of the site was destroyed by recent activities or by plowing during the period when it was an integral part of the Windy Hill Plantation. Although abundant artifactual remains can still be found in Locales B, H, and E, it is doubtful that in situ deposits exist in those areas. The protohistoric/historic component in Locales B and A' have been obscured by more recent burning activities. Although some midden still exists to the east and southeast of our grid in Locale G, we have exhausted most of the potential of that area. Portions of the site which deserve further attention are Locale F and the unlettered locale on the hill directly north of Locale G.

In terms of culture history, the principal occupation at Antioch clearly occurred during the Emerald phase. Only a scattering of very early historic European artifacts occurred (Locales F, G, and possibly B), so the site must have been abandoned in the late seventeenth century. For the early part of its history, traces of Panther Lake and Issaquena phase occupations appeared in Locale G, and a very minor Ballina phase component was manifested in Locale B. Not until the Gordon phase did significant occupation of the site occur (Locales F, G, and north of G). The Anna phase is also represented in most portions of the site (Locales B, F, and G), but total use of the site did not occur until the Emerald phase. There was a trace of Foster phase occupation in Locale G, but it is also possible that the specific markers could predate or postdate this phase. The only settlement data come from Locale G in the form of numerous post features. An irregular individually set post structure was established in Emerald phase times, although it is remotely possible that this structure could have been non-aboriginal. There is some evidence for a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century occupation at the site (Locale B), and the entire site was a part of the mid-nineteenth-century Windy Hill Plantation.

With regard to the goals of the current LMS project, Antioch has been both exciting and disappointing. The scarcity of shell-tempered ceramics on this site was frustrating, as it was hoped Antioch would represent a village of the adopted Grigra people. However, as revealed by the near absence of historic trade goods, the date of the site is probably too early to have been Grigra. We hoped for a large sample of historic European items to address questions concerning culture contact, but they were not forthcoming. Our excitement, however, comes from an unexpected phenomenon: evidence for

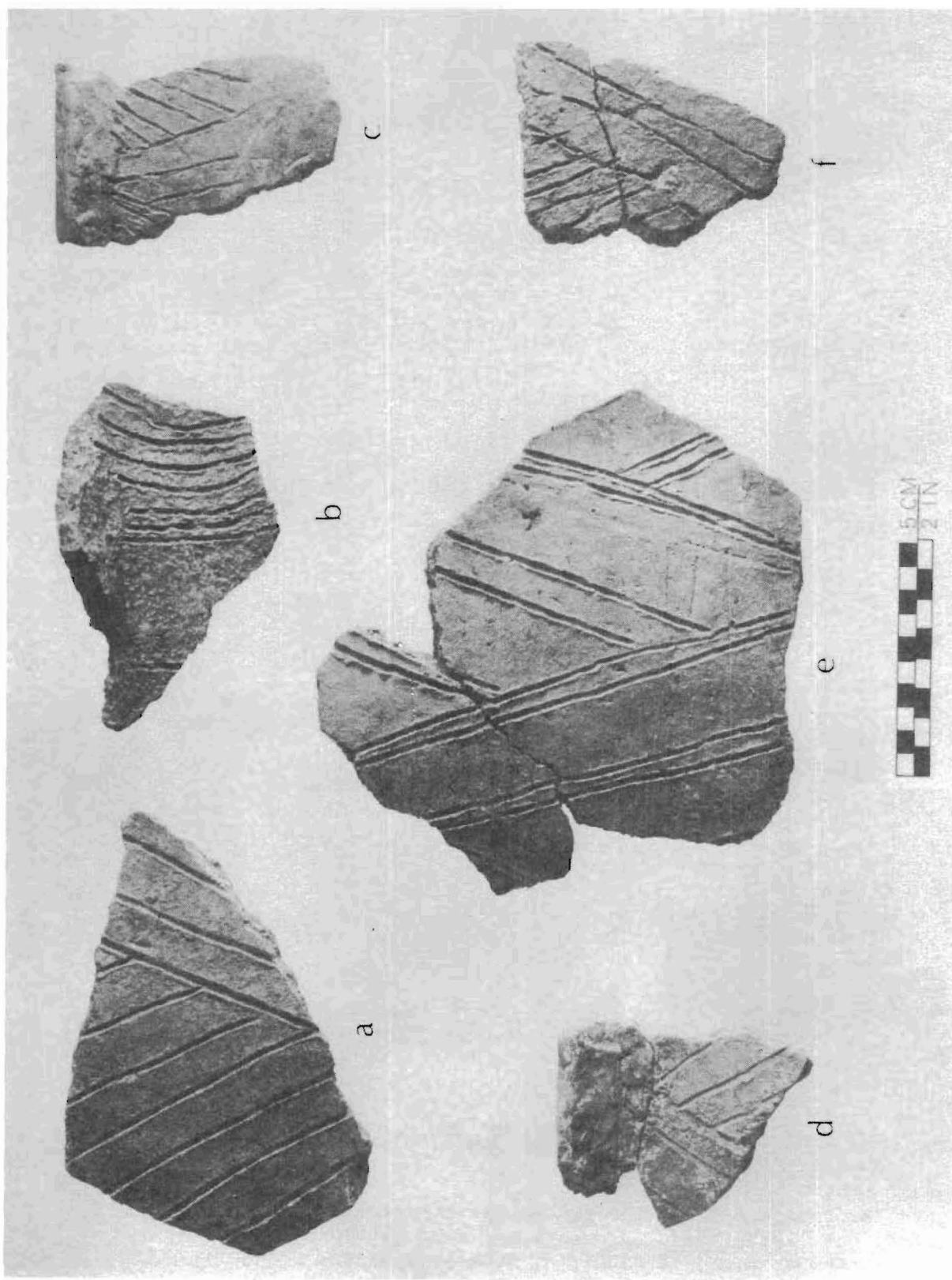


Figure 77. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a-f, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. Provenience: a, e-f, V1027; b-d, V1030 (all from John Frank Collection).

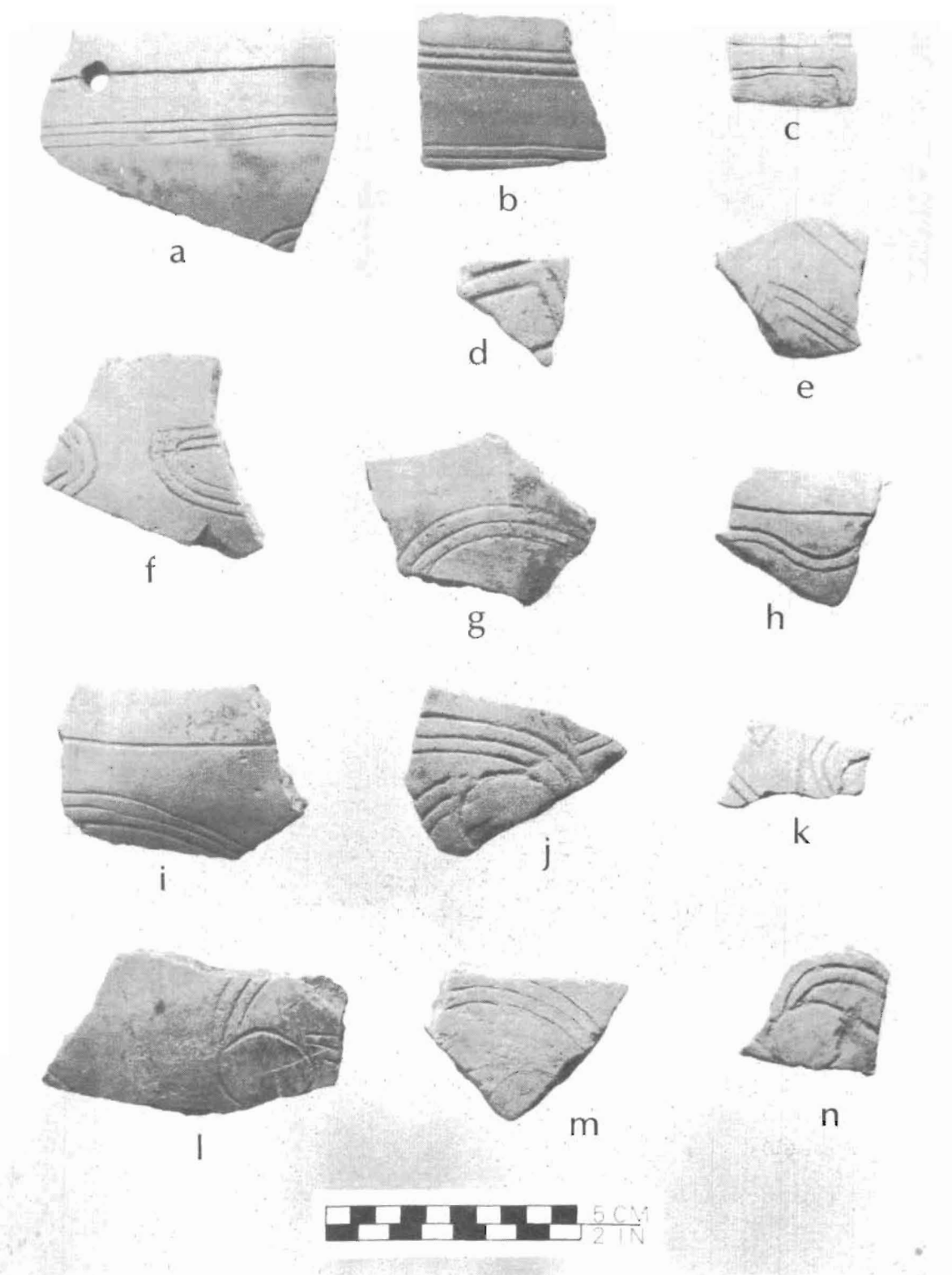


Figure 78. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a-n, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a-b, f, V1030; c, N654A; d, V1019; e, N653A; g, i, l, V1027; h, N642A; j, N639A; k, N652A; m, N628A; n, N652B (g, i, l from Joseph V. Frank III Collection; a-b, f, from John Frank Collection).

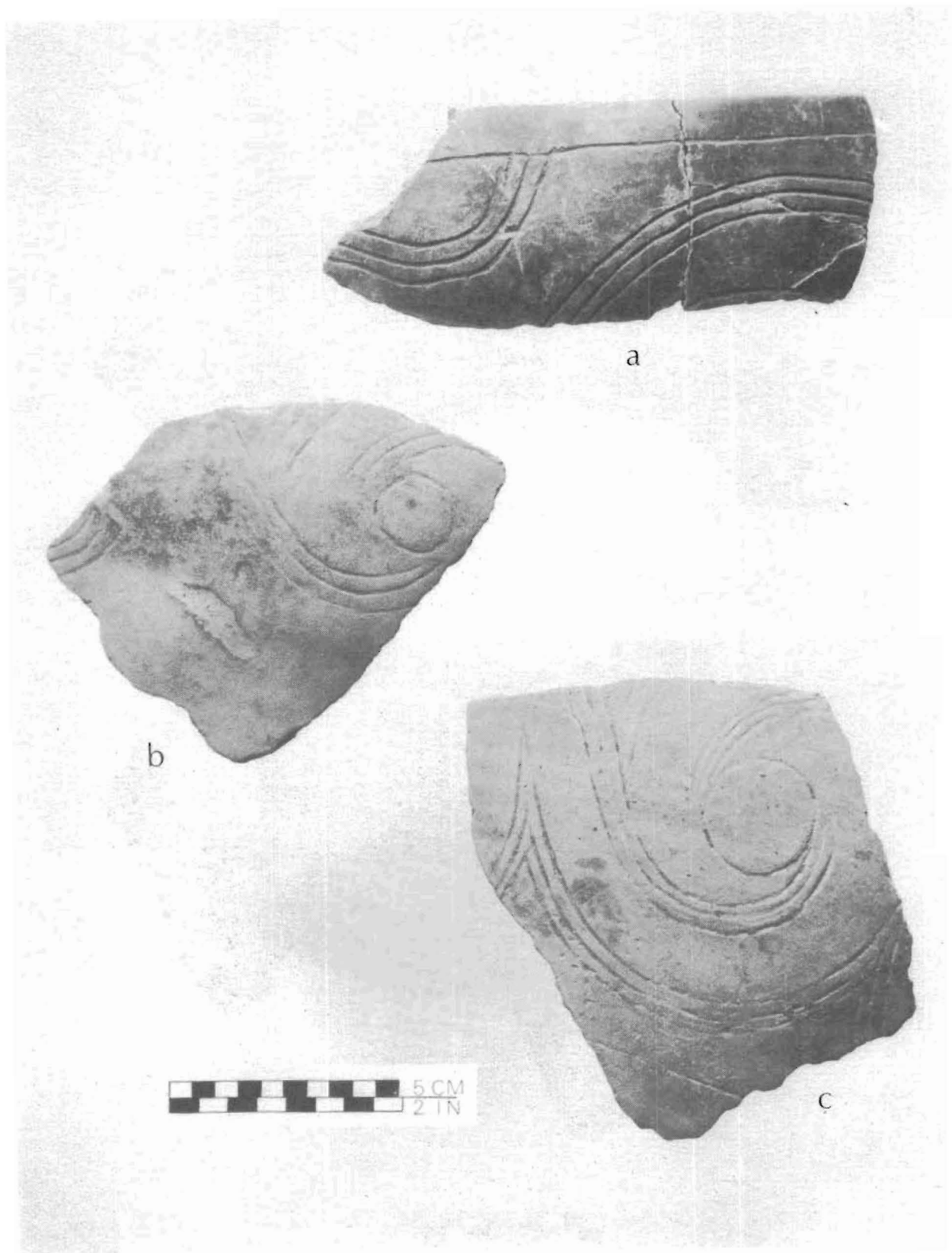


Figure 79. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a-c, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a-c, V1030 (all from John Frank Collection).



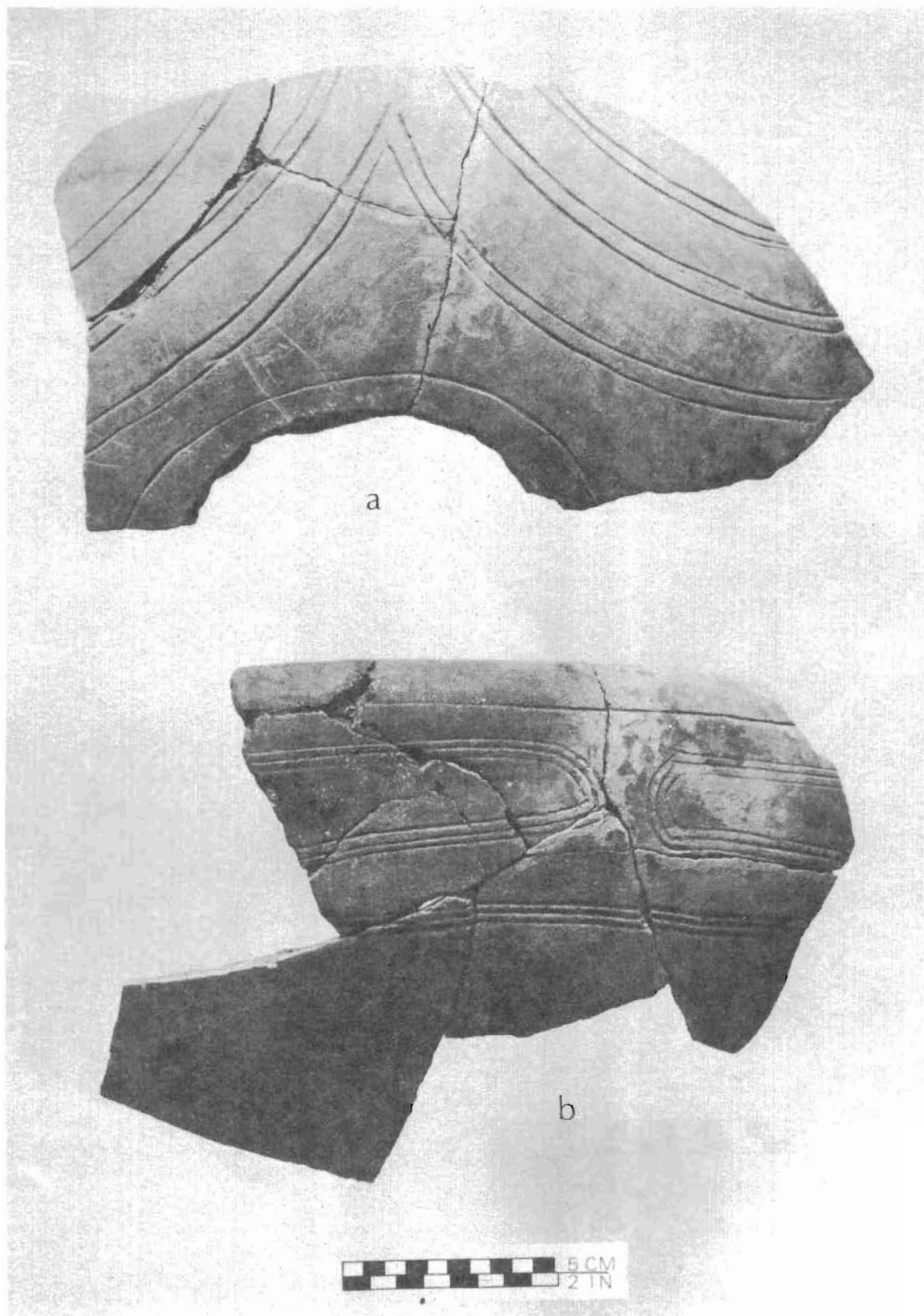


Figure 80. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Pottery. a-b, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a-b, V1030 (all from John Frank Collection).

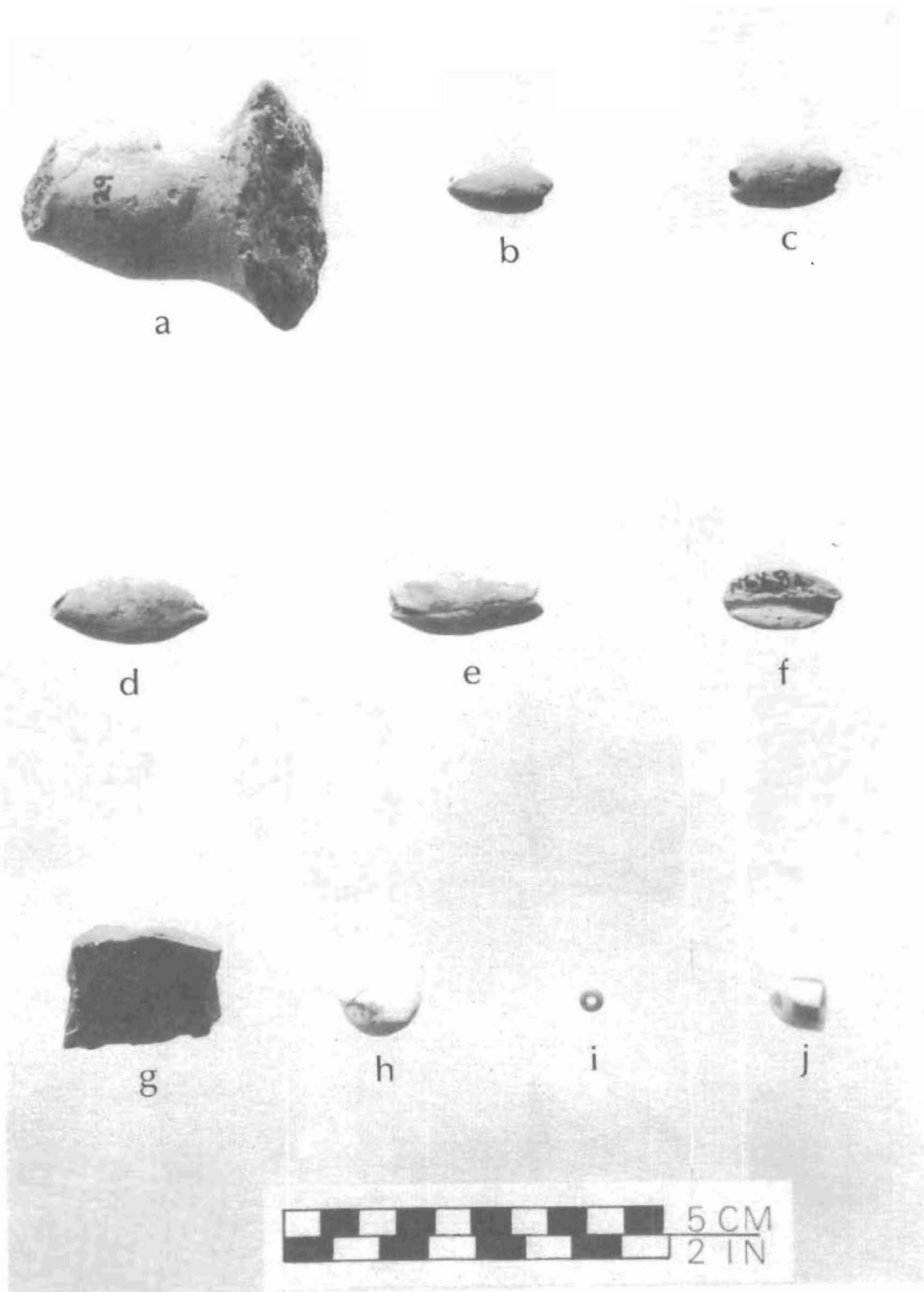


Figure 81. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) and Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a, Effigy Fragment (?); b-f, Pottery Beads; g, Lead-glazed Earthenware; h, Musket Ball; i-j, Glass Beads; i, DIIA4; j, DIIB2. Provenience: (Antioch), a, N29; b, N640A; c, N636A; d, N643A1; e, N628A; f, N648A. g, N3; i, V1036; j, N644A. (Ben Lomond), h, V1048.

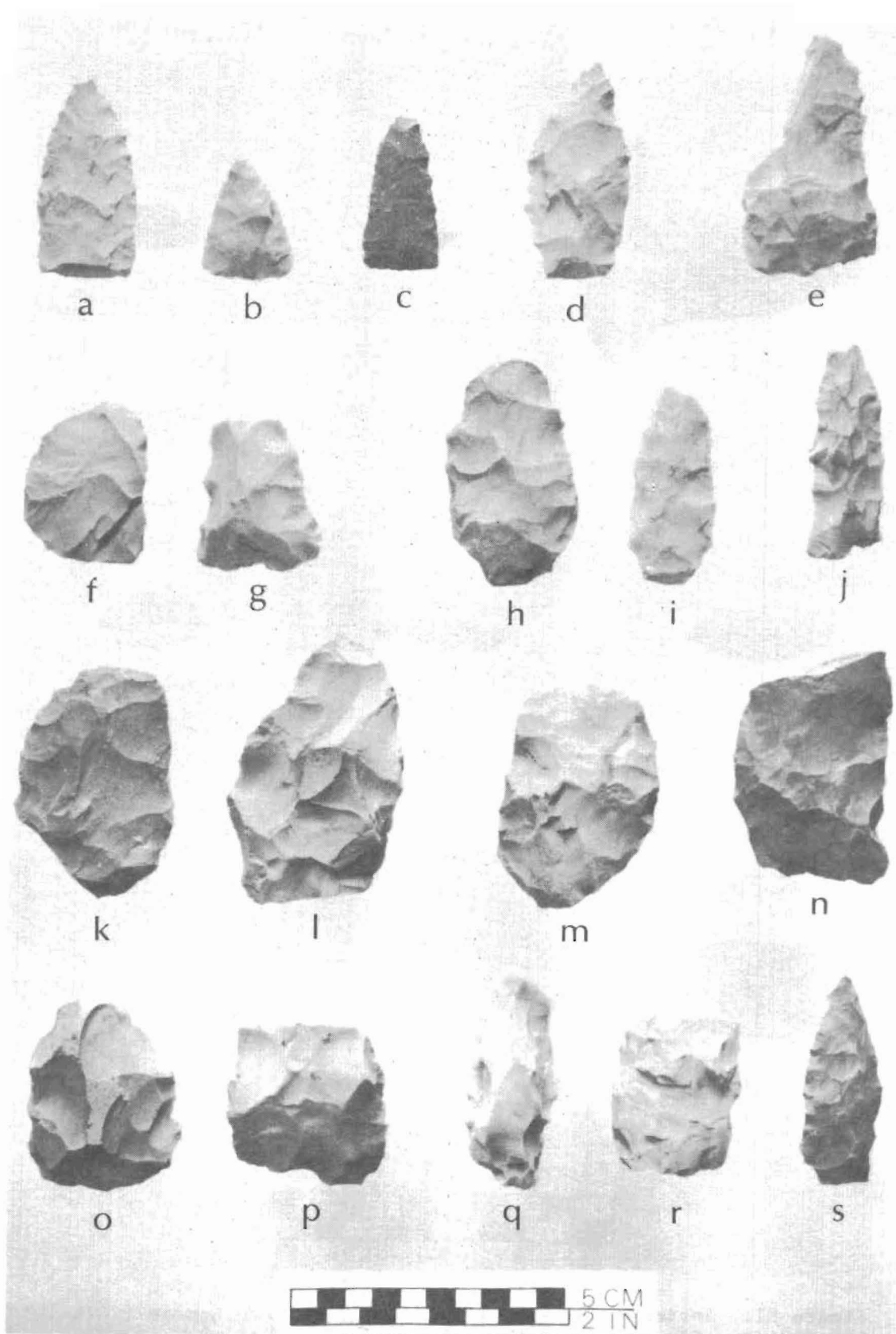


Figure 82. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a, Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell; b-c, Mississippi Triangular, var. unspecified; d-s, Bifaces. Provenience: a, V1019; b, k, N640A; c, p, N649A; d-e, N627A; f, N631A; g-i, N632A; j, N635A; l, N642B; m, N644A; n, N647A; o, N648A; q, N650A; r-s, N652A.

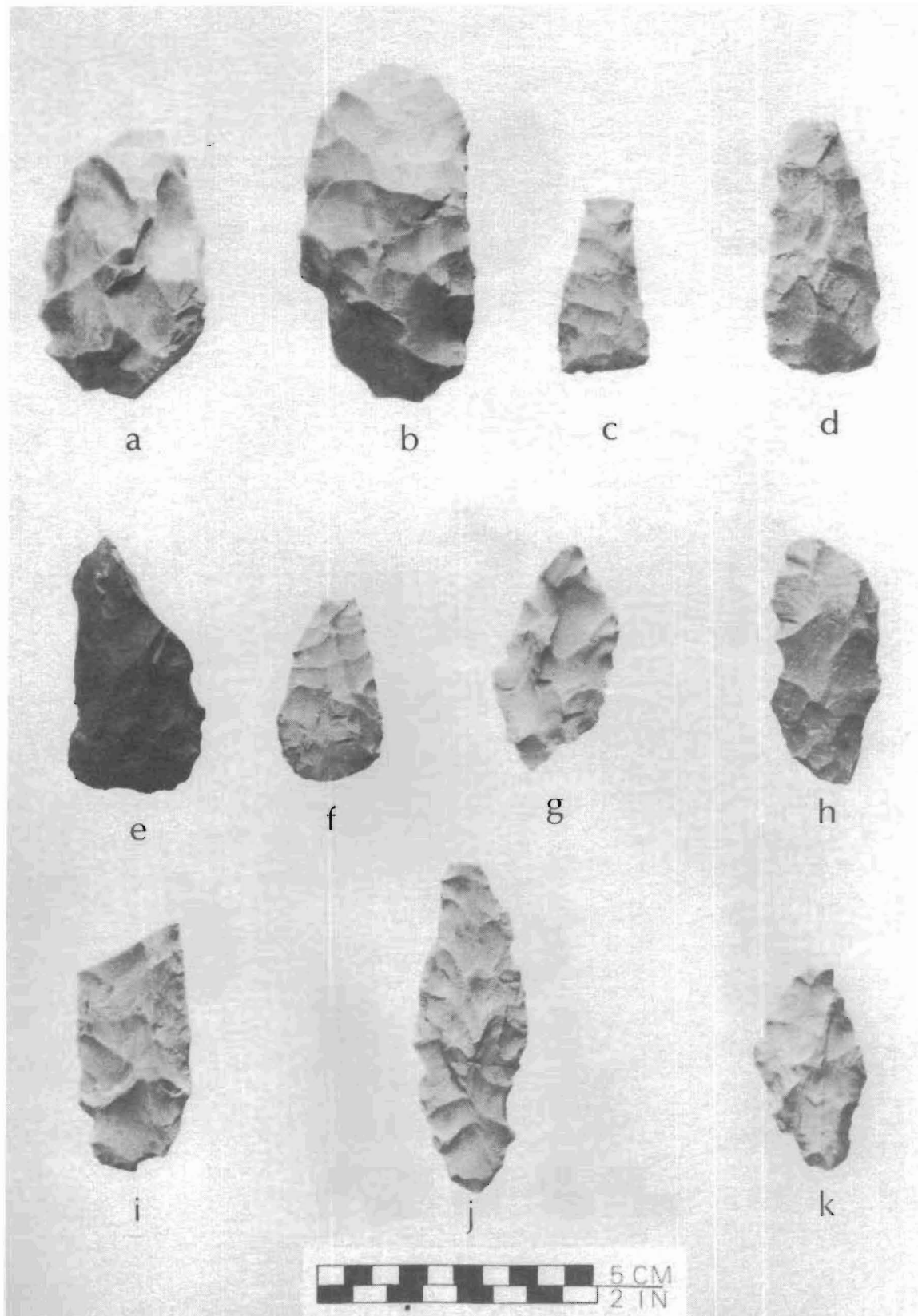


Figure 83. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-h, Bifaces; i-k, Hafted Bifaces. Provenience: a, N653B; b, N652B; c, N654A; d, N654B; e, N654B1; f, N457; g, V1019; h, V1070; i, N640A; j, N646A; k, N651A.

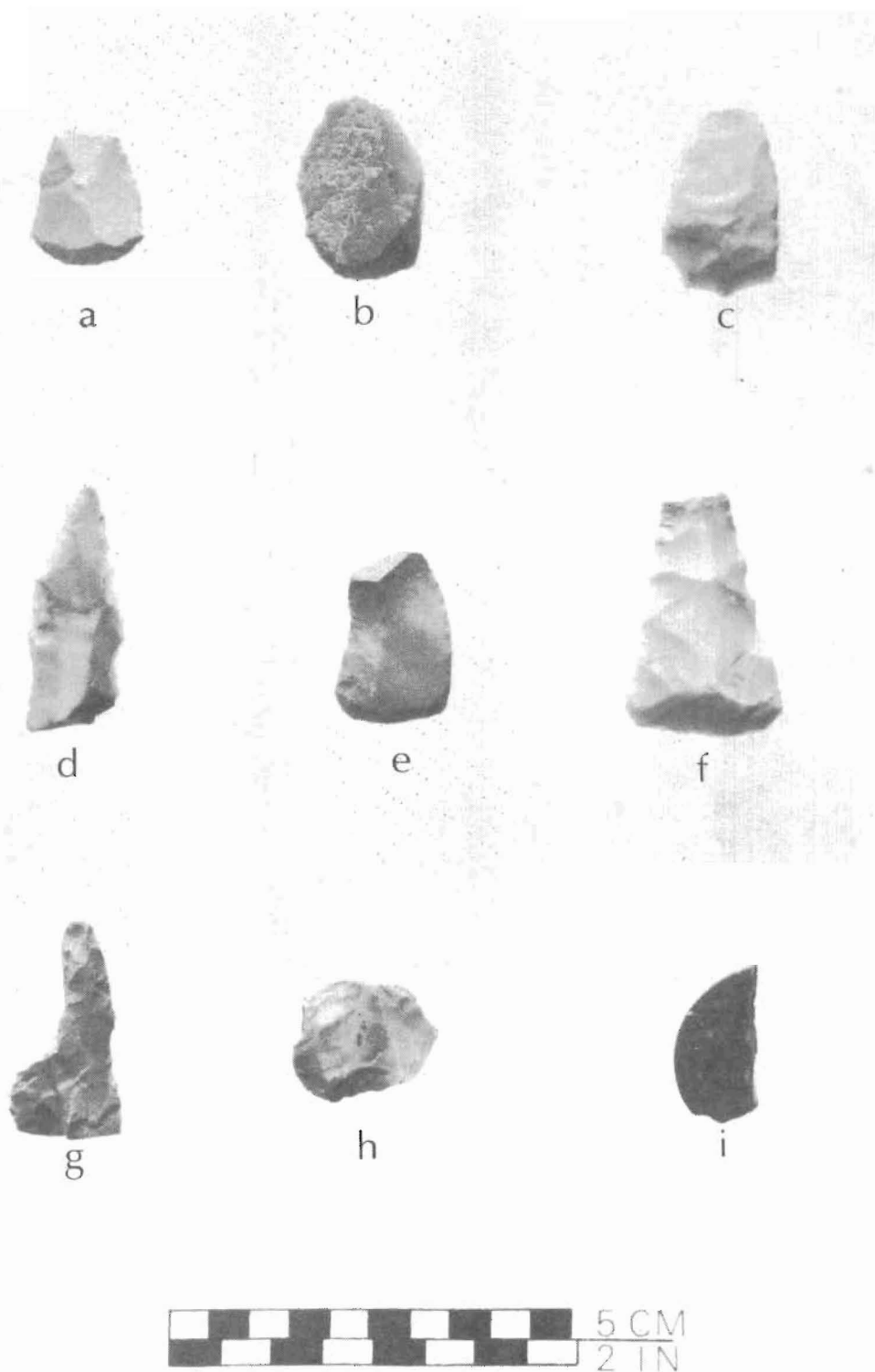


Figure 84. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-f, Unifaces; g, Drill; h, Bipolar Core; i, Polished Slate Object. Provenience: a, N627A; b, N632A; c, N637A; d, N640A; e, N646A; f, N470; g, N641A; h, V1046; i, N648A.

acculturation as manifested in material culture. On this very early historic site the inhabitants became aware of glass beads, but were apparently unable to obtain them in large enough quantities to satisfy themselves. They did the next best thing by making their own. As we will see at Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]), the later historic Indian sites in the Natchez Bluffs region, which have far greater amounts of trade goods (qualitatively and quantitatively) than Antioch, have far less evidence for the manipulation of native products in copying introduced forms.

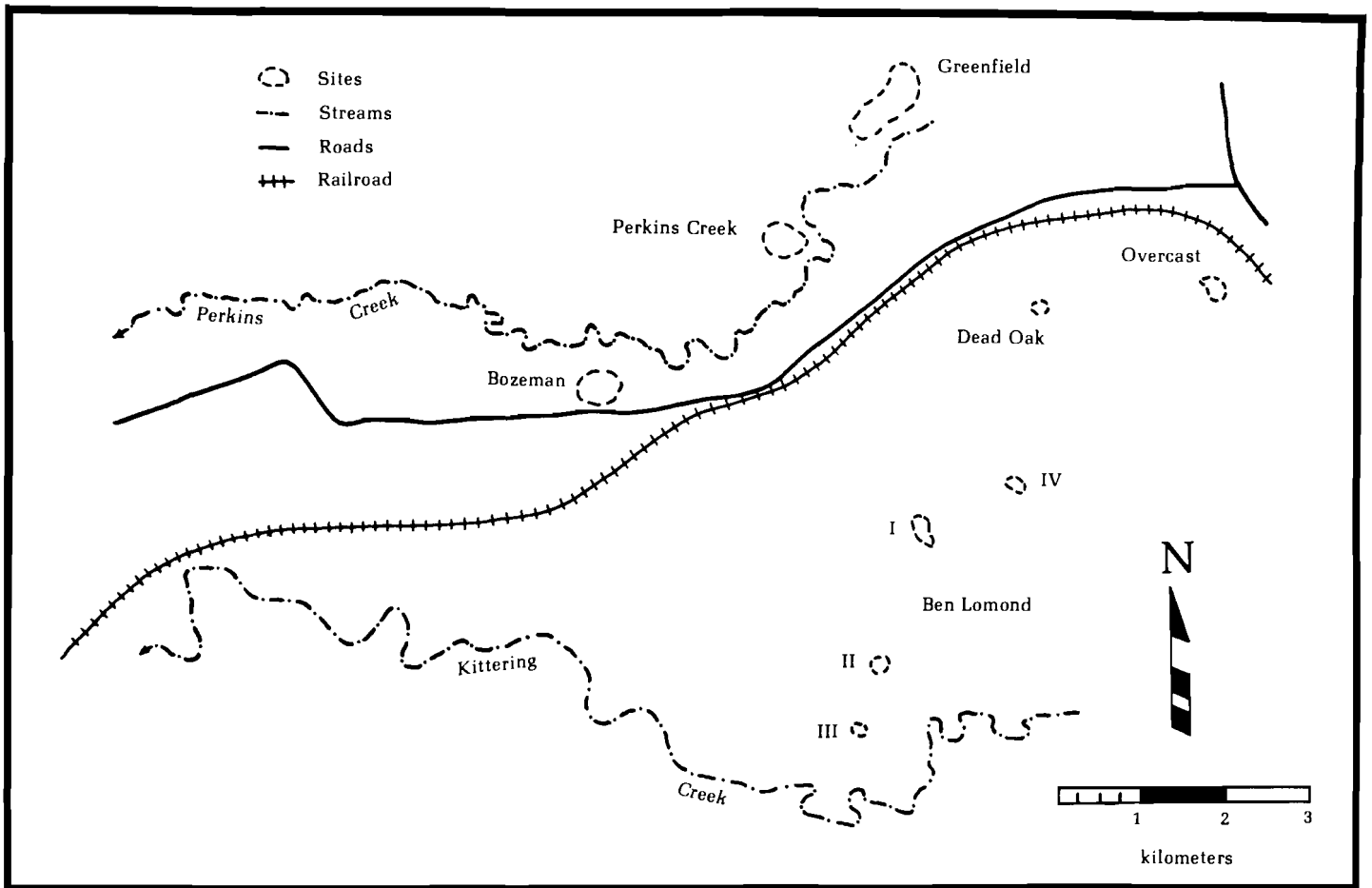


Figure 85. Ben Lomond Industrial Park Sites. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]), Locales I - IV; Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]); and Overcast (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655]).

BEN LOMOND (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662])

The Ben Lomond Industrial Park, situated 2 km south-southwest of Washington, is an extremely rich archaeological district (Figure 85) (Lauro and Frank 1981). As with the Antioch site and most other sites in the Grigra area, the Ben Lomond Industrial Park is heavily dissected. For years the land has been lumbered. Spaces were cleared on the tops of most knolls and logs were dragged to these areas to be loaded on trucks. As the small hamlets in the region were originally placed on these little hills also, it is understandable that most of the sites have been damaged considerably.

### Survey

We first learned of the Ben Lomond site from Joe Frank (1980a). He had walked over the area numerous times in his youth and remembered collecting Natchezan pottery. The area had changed markedly since the 1950s, but he was still able to find four locales (all under the Ben Lomond site name) that yielded protohistoric/historic remains. We surveyed the site in May 1980 and added to the collection of artifacts loaned and/or donated to us by the Frank brothers and Robert Prospere (Table 49).

Two locales were especially productive with regard to protohistoric/historic material. Traces of Hamilton Ridge and Ballina/Balmoral components appeared in Locale I, but significant occupation did not occur until the Gordon phase, as revealed by the Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy and Avoyelles Punctated, var. Dupree (Figure 90b) sherds. The majority of the Mazique Incised, var. Manchac specimens in this area (Figure 90f, k) are probably of Emerald/Natchez phase date. An Anna phase occupation is revealed by three Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine sherds (Figure 90m-n), but not until the Emerald phase did Locale I experience heavy utilization. Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland has the best representation of the Emerald/Natchez diagnostics (19 sherds; Figure 91a, c). The presence of Mazique Incised, var. North, as well as an opaque light powder blue glass bead (Figure 91o), indicates that the occupation of Locale I continued at least as long as the early historic period (late seventeenth century). The lead shot and musket ball may also be part of the aboriginal component, but they could equally have been deposited by a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century inhabitant of the site. Lithic artifacts have a moderate representation in our sample from Locale I. Most abundant are bifaces (Figure 93j), but several points were found (including one Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell), in addition to a number of other tools.

The surface collections made in Locale II also reveal a Ballina/Balmoral phase occupation, an Anna phase component, and a particularly strong Natchezan component. Products of these late inhabitants of the area are eight Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland sherds (Figure 91e), one Mazique Incised, var. Manchac sherd (Figure 90g), and the rather large sample (as compared to the Antioch site) of 11 Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe sherds. One of the Fatherland Incised, var. unspecified sherds from Locale II may be var. Nancy, as it has at



least four parallel lines. Two opaque white glass beads (Figure 91n) and, possibly, a hand wrought nail and musket ball (Figure 91l) date to this historic Indian occupation of Ben Lomond, Locale II. Especially interesting was the discovery of three native gunflints (Figure 91h-j). Similar to the pottery beads found at Antioch, these objects represent an early stage of acculturation among the Natchez Indians. A European artifact type was desired, but as it was not readily available, the Indians resorted to making their own. Lithic artifacts are quite abundant in our sample from Locale II. Particularly common are projectile points, including five Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower specimens (Figure 92c-g), one unclassified corner notched point (Figure 92a), and two Mississippi Triangular, var. unspecified arrow points (Figure 92o-p). Bifaces are very common (24; Figure 93m-p) also, similar to our findings at Antioch. Four of the bifaces are hafted (Figure 94c-d) and one is a drill (Figure 94h). Unifacially chipped stone artifacts are also common, as are cores. In addition to the usual flake cores, a bipolar core (Figure 94i) was found in Locale II. As in Locale I, traces of post-aboriginal late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century occupation occur in Locale II.

Few artifacts were gathered in Locale III, and those which were are quite early. A Marksville Incised, var. unspecified sherd and a Marksville Stamped, var. Troyville sherd (Figure 90a) reveal an Issaquena occupation, but evidence for a late prehistoric use of this area is revealed by the presence of a Chicot Red, var. Grand Village specimen. Locale IV also produced few artifacts, but the objects from this area are more in line with the kinds of material found in Locales I and II. An Anna phase occupation is indicated by three Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine sherds (Figure 90l), while a protohistoric-/historic component is manifested by the Fatherland Incised, vars. Fatherland (Figure 91f) and Snyders Bluff (figure 76m) specimens.

The general surface collections made at Ben Lomond over the years by Joe Frank (Table 49) basically duplicate our data from the specific locales. What they have done is supplement our sample from the Ben Lomond area, thus facilitating comparisons with other sites. Particularly common protohistoric/historic markers in the total general surface collections column are Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (25 sherds; Figure 91b, d) and Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe (36 sherds). The abundance of Ratcliffe is very interesting, primarily because it is so rare at Antioch. Considering that both sites are believed to date to the early historic period (late seventeenth century), the varying frequency of this kind of ware may reflect some sort of ethnic distinction. Similar to Antioch, Nodena Lanceolate points (10) are quite common in the general surface collections from Ben Lomond (Figure 92j-n) and bifaces (29) are especially frequent (Figures 93a-i, k-l and 94a-b). Three of the four unifaces are thumbnail scrapers (Figure 94e-g) and one is a humpback scraper.

#### Test Excavations - 1981 Season

Despite the artifactual productivity of Locale II, we were unable to detect anything in this area which seemed intact when we surveyed

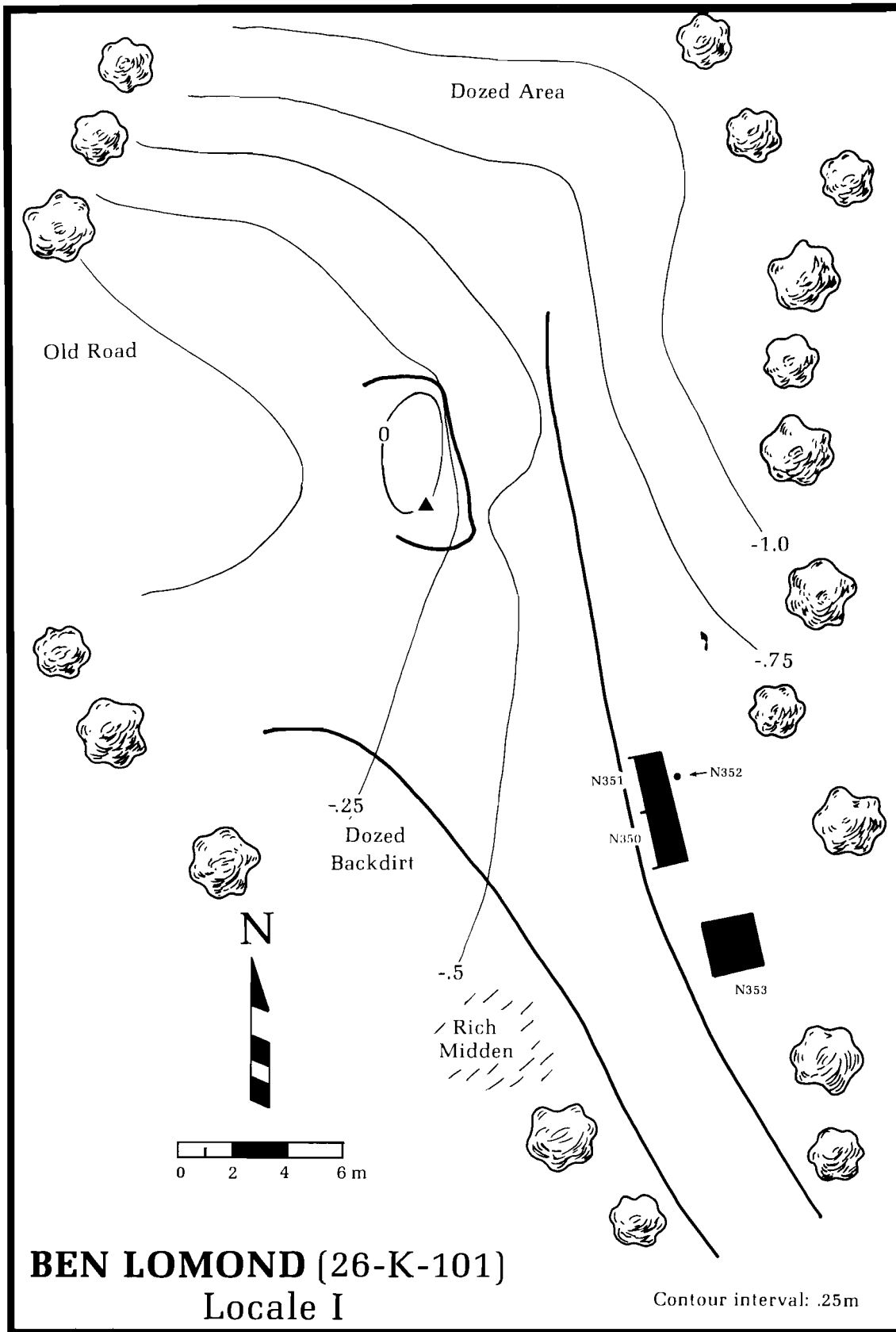


Figure 86. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Excavations, 1981.

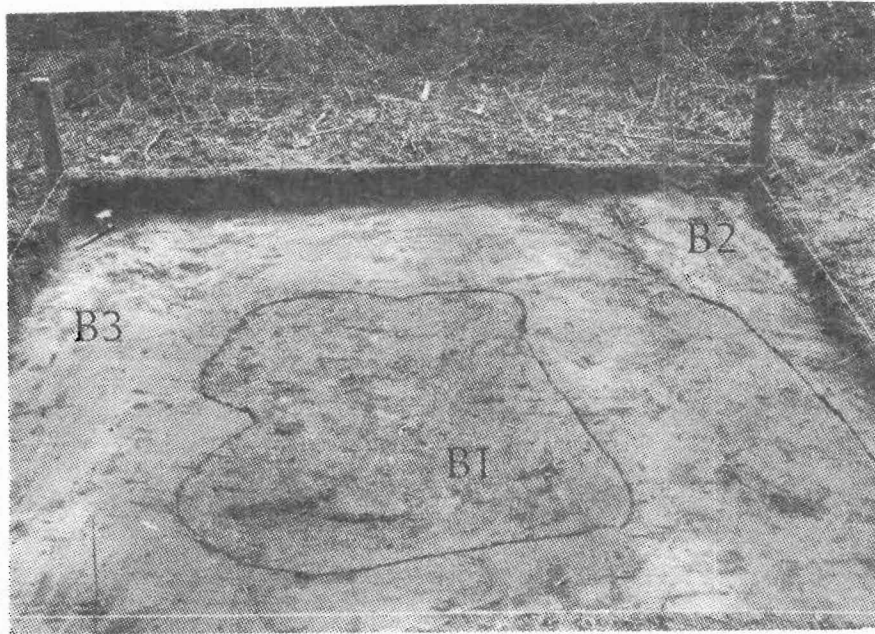
it in 1980. Locale IV was so overgrown that we were not even able to find it, but there were some encouraging signs in Locale I. A fairly rich midden, containing several pockets of pottery, was observed along a bulldozer cut in this area. It was along this cut that Robert Prospere found the parts of four essentially complete aboriginal vessels (Figure 89), pots which may at one time have accompanied burial remains (Appendix II). However, no skeletal material was ever observed by us or by Prospere.



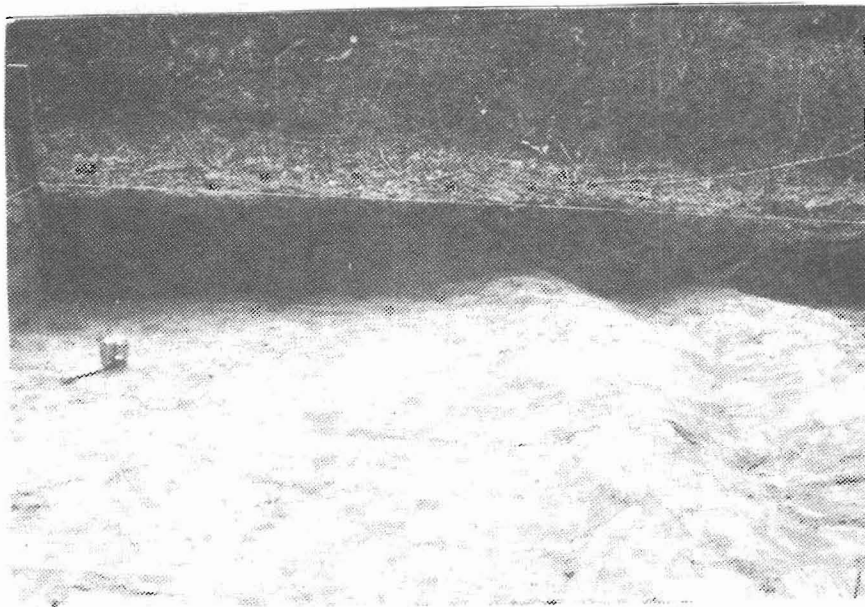
Figure 87. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Locale I, from Northwest.

Four days of excavation were devoted to Locale I in the fall of 1981. The site was extremely difficult to get to because of the effects of rain on the dirt paths, but the results were well worth the effort. One shovel test, a 1 x 2 m trench, and a 2 m square were excavated at Locale I (Figures 86 and 87). The shovel test (N352) that was employed to reveal stratification prior to digging the trench produced a small amount of material (Table 50). Homogenous deposits were observed for a depth of approximately 40 cm. As natural layers were not recognized, the test trench was excavated using arbitrary 10 cm levels: three in N350 and four in N351 (Appendix I). The lowest levels in each unit penetrated subsoil and were essentially sterile. They were not sifted. A thick layer of midden, that consisted of dark gray silt mottled with tan and light gray soil, occurred throughout the trench, but there was reason to believe from the mixed deposits that the midden had been churned up by bulldozing.

Test square N353 tapped into an even richer portion of the midden. Joe Frank and Jim Lauro had earlier put a shovel test in this



A



B

Figure 88. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Locale I, Test Unit N353. a, Base of A Level, from Northwest; b, Base of B Level, from Northwest.

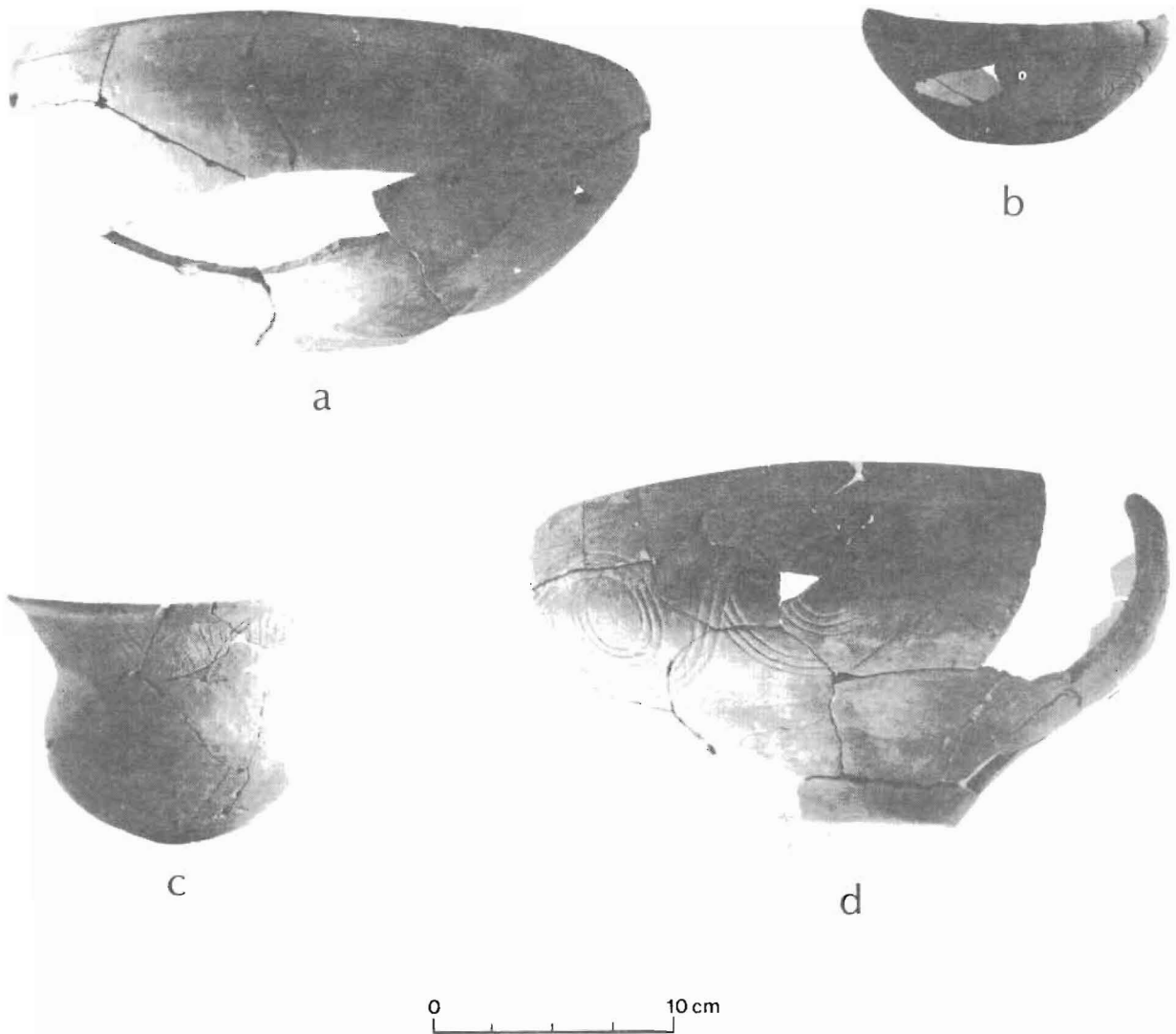


Figure 89. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Locale I, Pottery Vessels from Midden. a, Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine; b, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; c, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; d, Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff (all Robert Prospere Collection).

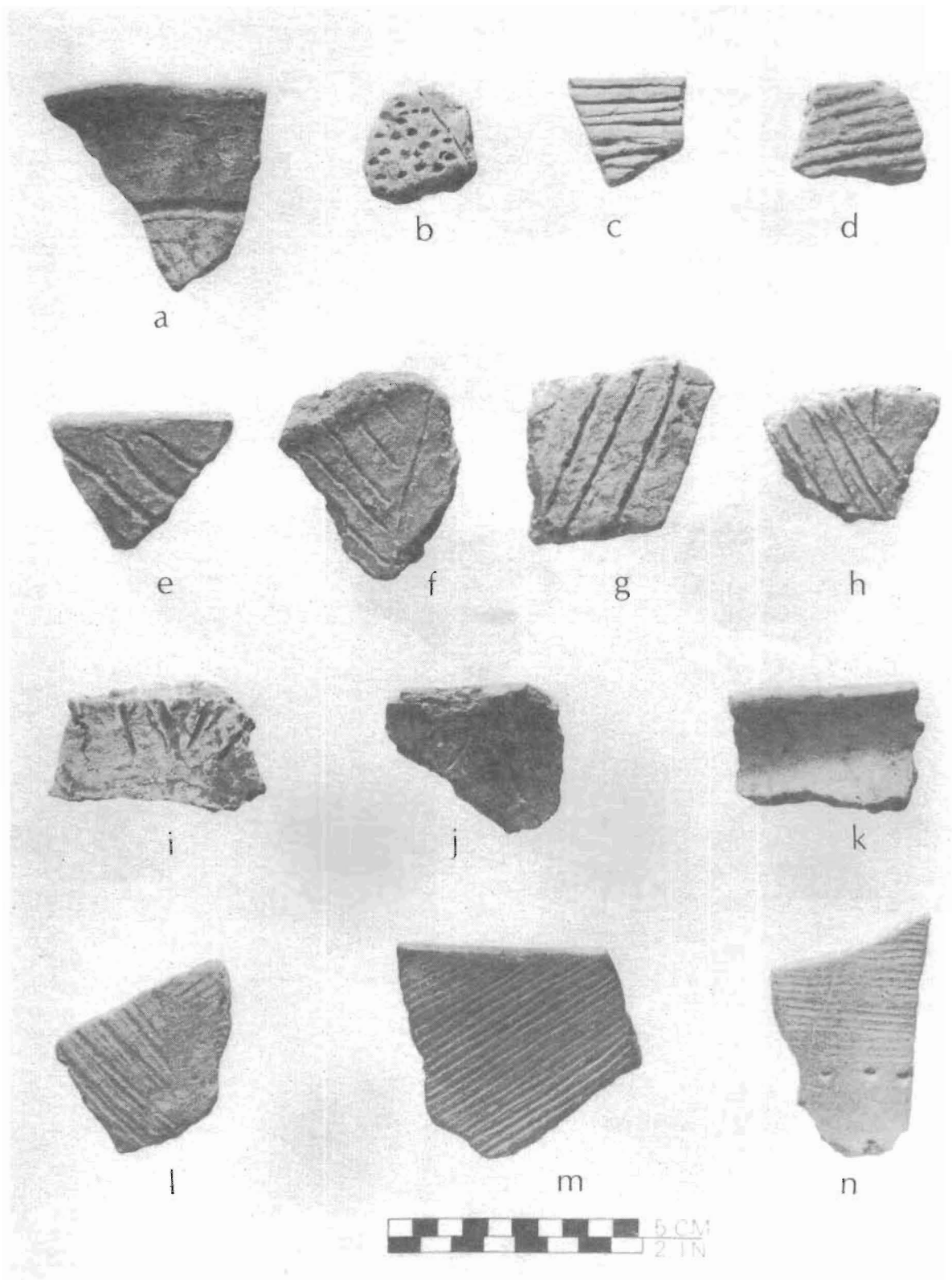


Figure 90. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Pottery. a, Marksville Stamped, var. Troyville; b, Avoyelles Punctated, var. Dupree; c-d, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy; e-k, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; l-n, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine. Provenience: a, V1025; b, h-k, m-n, V1043; c-e, V1022; f, V1031; g, V1032; l, V1034 (all but b, h-k, m-n from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

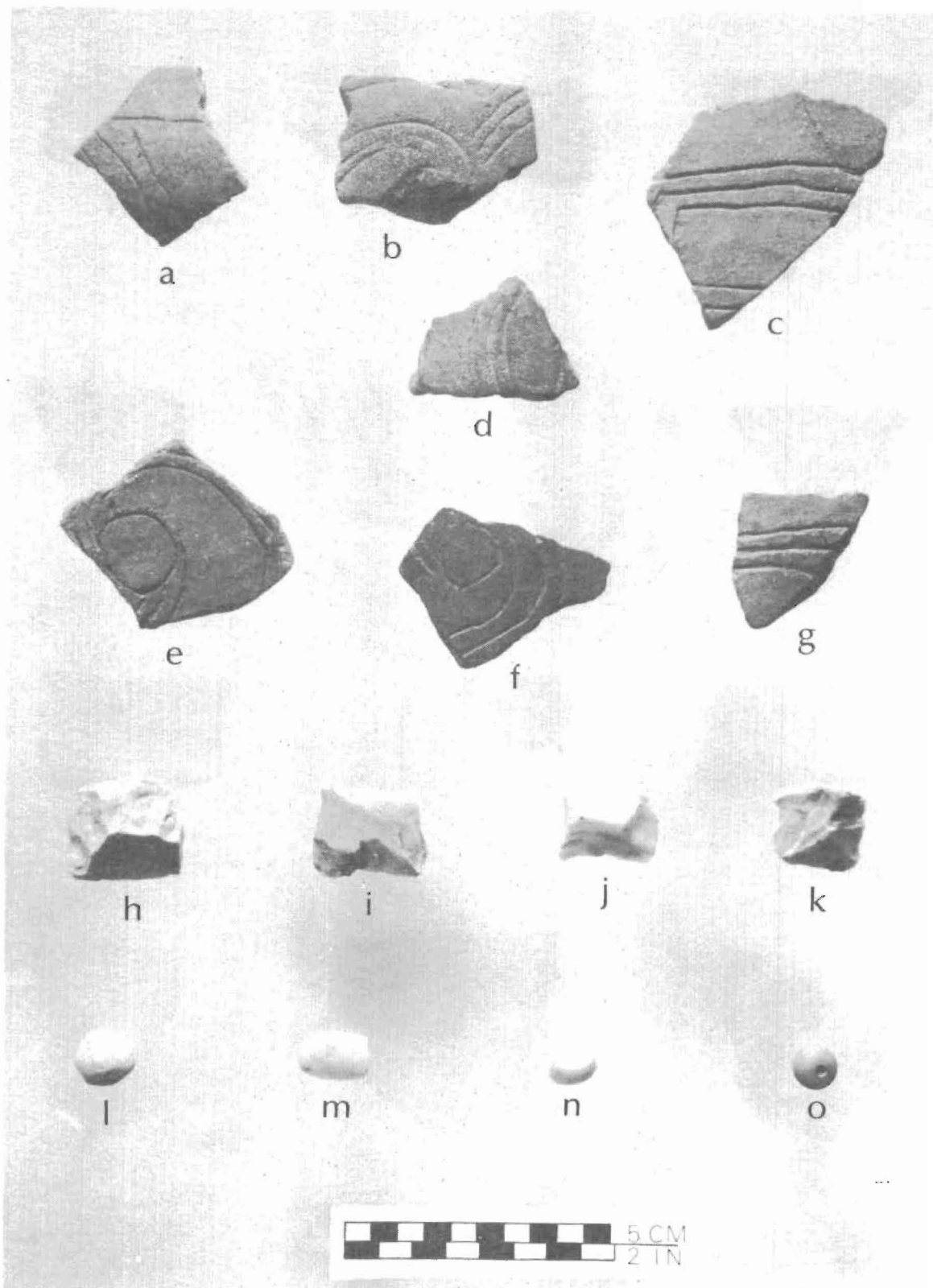


Figure 91. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a-f, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; g, Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff; h-k, Native Gunflints; l, Musket Ball; m-o, Glass Beads; m-n, DIIA1; o, DIIA8. Provenience: a, c, o, V1043; b, d, g, m, V1022; e, l, n, V1024; f, V1034; h-j, V1032A; k, V1044 (b, d-j, l-n from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

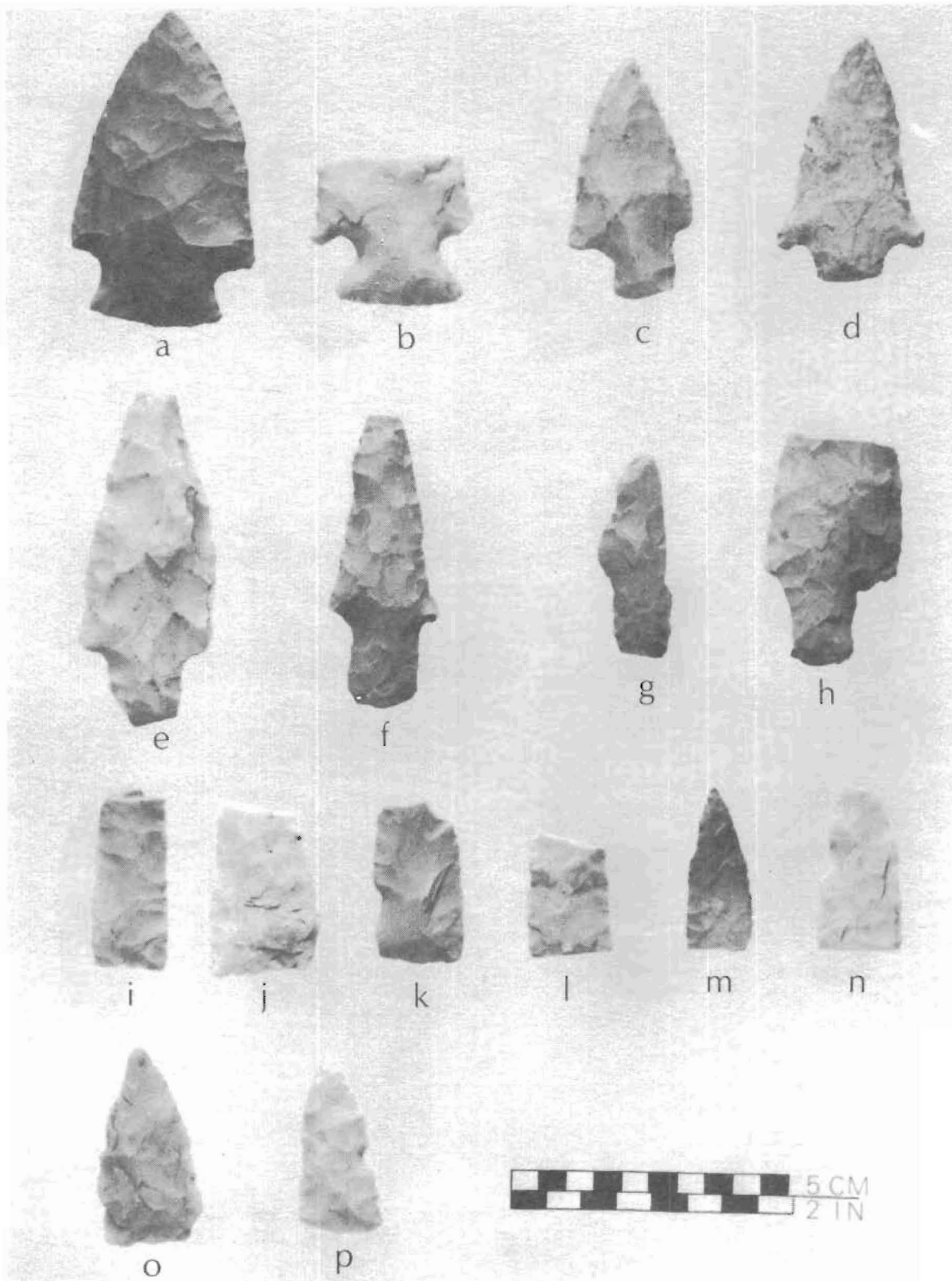


Figure 92. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) and Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Projectile Points. a-b, Unclassified Corner Notched Dart Points; c-g, Edwards Stemmed, var. Sunflower Dart Points (g, with burin blow from impact); h, Edwards Stemmed, var. unspecified Dart Point; i-l, Nodena Lanceolate, var. Russell Arrow Points; m-n, Nodena Lanceolate, var. unspecified Arrow Points; o-p, Mississippi Triangular, var. unspecified Arrow Points. Provenience: (Ben Lomond), a, c-f, o-p, V1032A; g, V1045; b, h, j-n, V1022. (Antioch), i, V1019 (all but g and i from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).



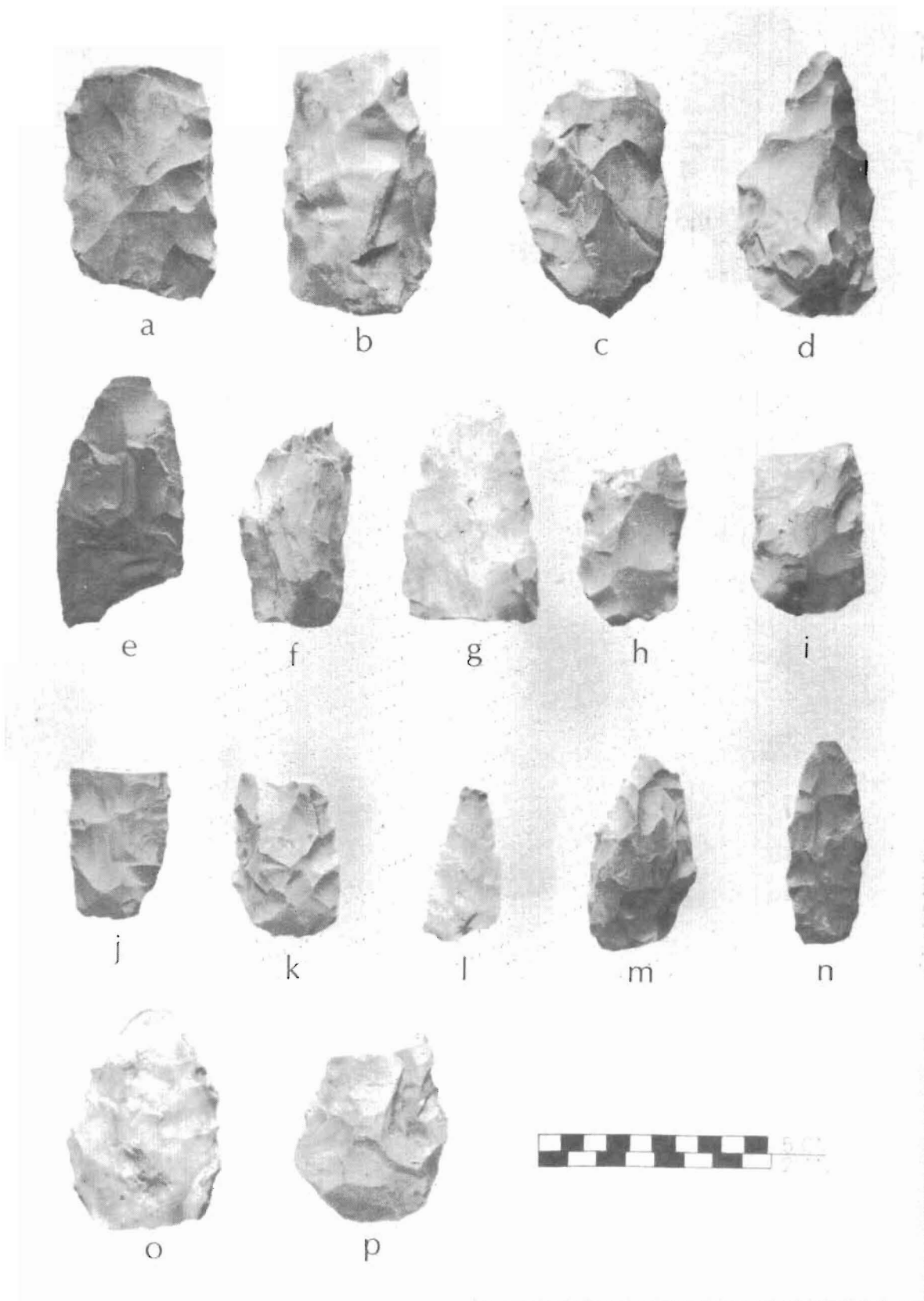


Figure 93. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662])  
 Bifaces. Provenience: a-i, k-l, V1022; j, V1031; m, V1032; n, V1032A;  
 o-p, V1045 (all but o-p from Joseph V. Frank III Collection).

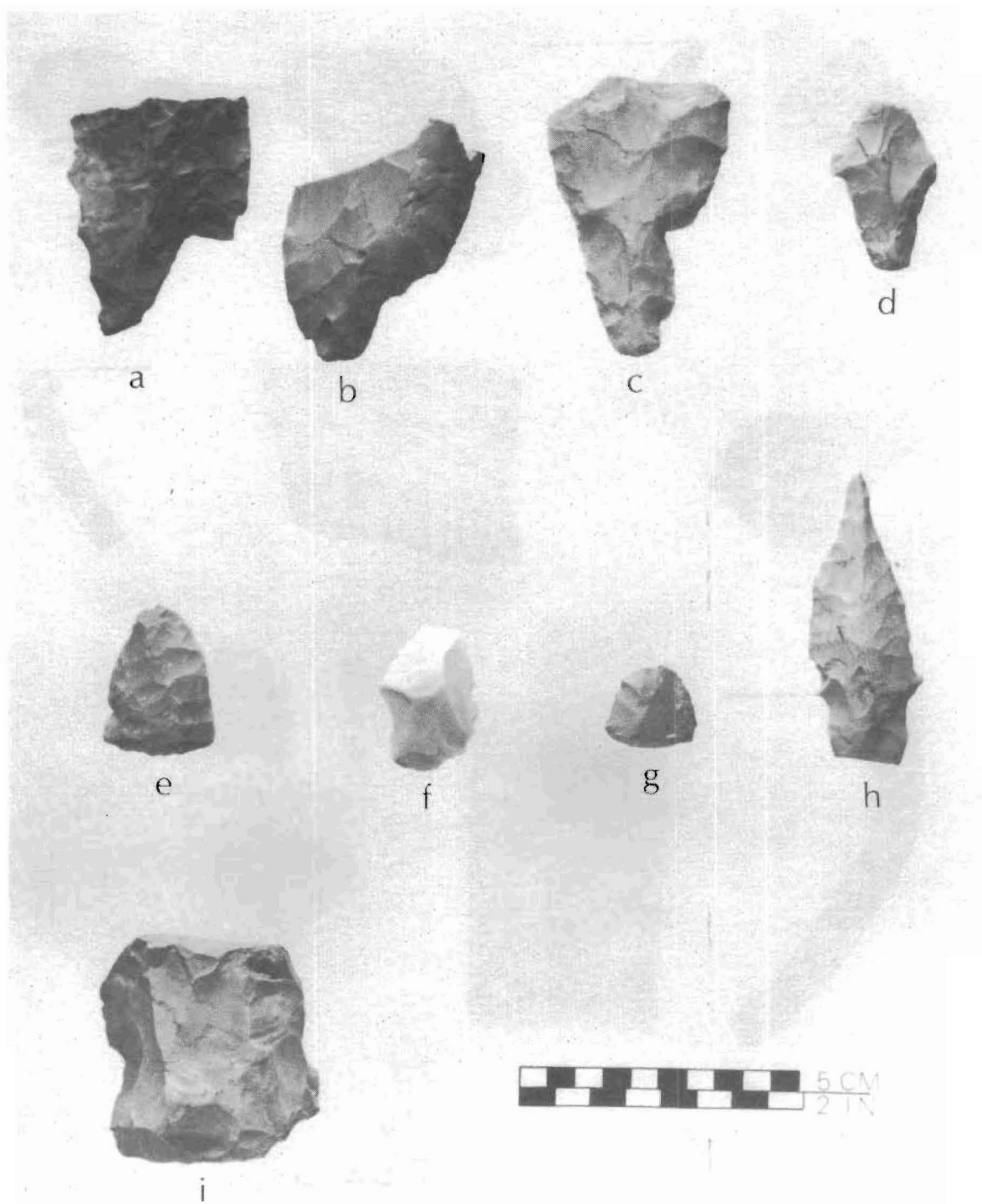


Figure 94. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-d, Hafted Bifaces; e-g, Unifaces; h, Drill; i, Bipolar Core. Provenience: a-b, e-g, V1022; c-d, i, V1045; h, V1032A (all but c-d, i from Joseph V. Frank Collection).

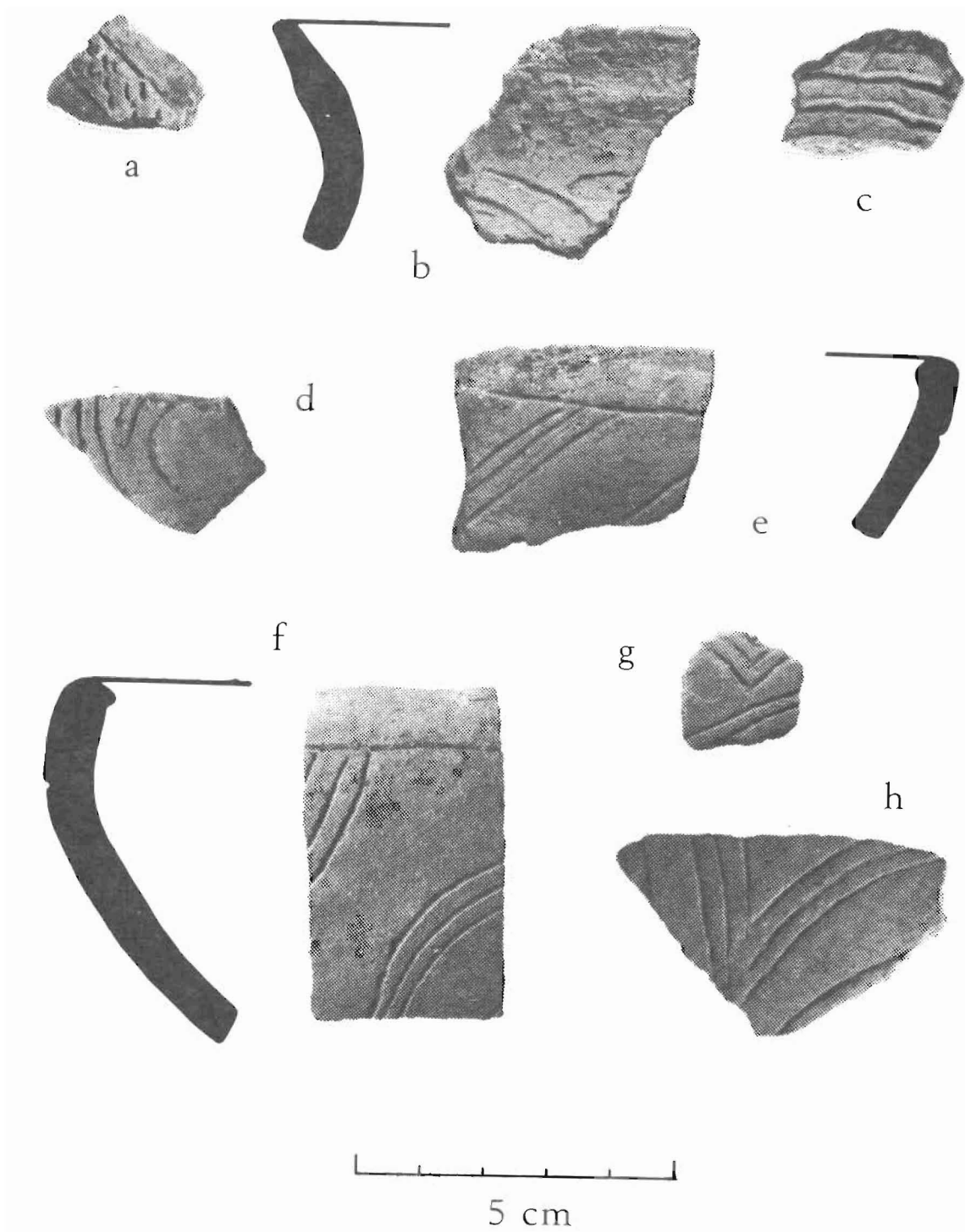


Figure 95. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, 662]) Pottery, 1981 Excavations. a, Avoyelles Punctated, var. Dupree; b-c, Coleman Incised, var. Coleman; d-h, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a, N351B; b-c, f-g, N353A; d, h, N350A; e, N353B3.

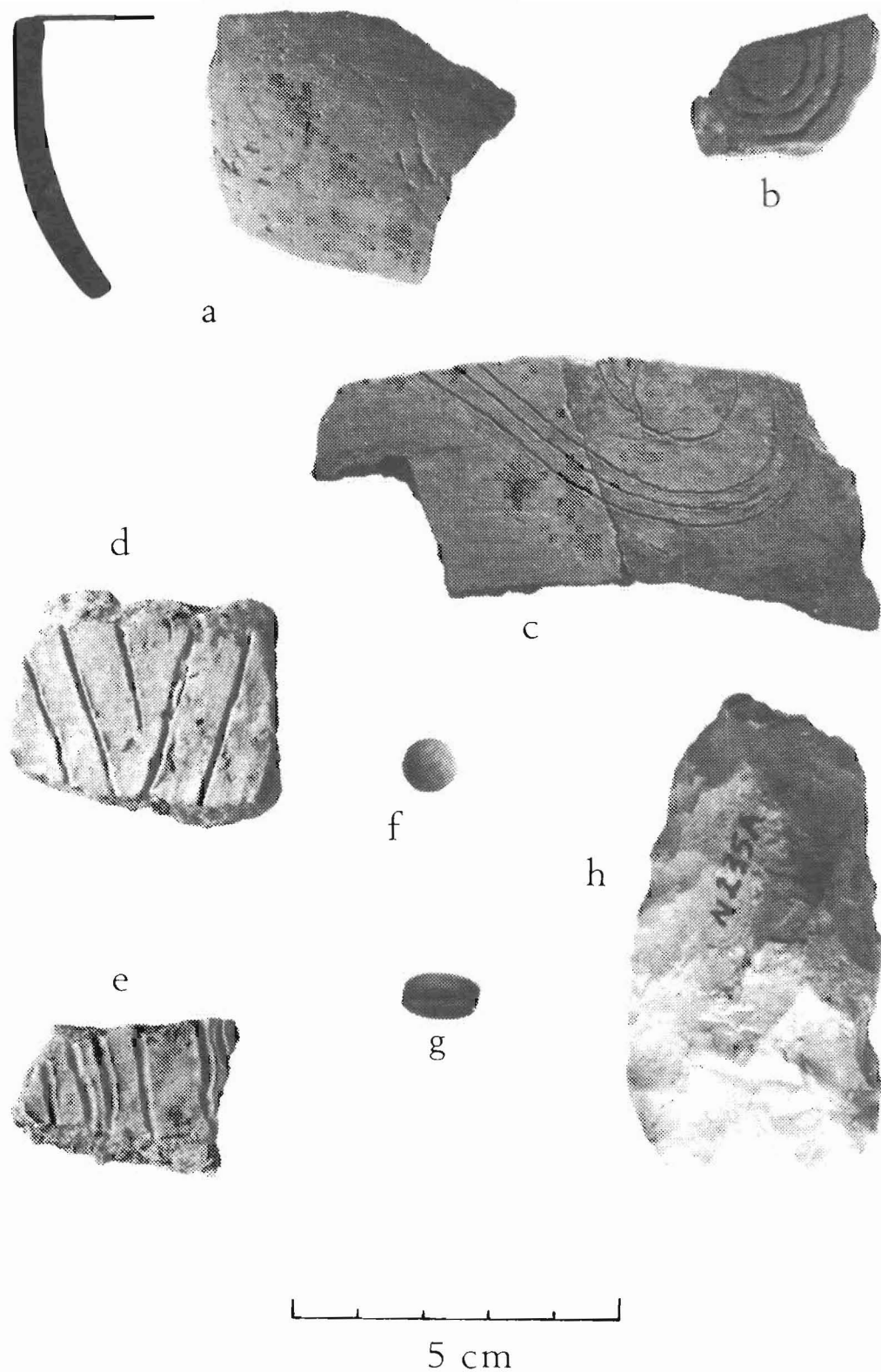


Figure 96. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) and Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) Miscellaneous Artifacts, 1981 Excavations. a-c, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland; d-e, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac; f, Lead Shot; g, Glass Bead DIIBu; h, Celt. Provenience: (Ben Lomond), a, e, N353B3; b-d, N353A; f, N351B. (Dead Oak), g, N229; h, N235A.

area. As the resulting hole was only barely visible on the surface, we dug an arbitrary level as our first excavation unit (A). The entire pit was leveled off at -69 cm, the elevation of the southwest stake. Level A, therefore, varied between 0 and 21 cm. The B level was subdivided: B1 was the mixed deposits that constituted the fill of the shovel test; B2 was a triangular deposit of water sorted remains along the western wall, soil that had washed over the original wall of the bulldozer cut; and B3 was the "undisturbed" gray silty midden (Figure 88a). Only when we reached subsoil did it become apparent that the entire midden had been redeposited. A series of troughs, the impressions of logging truck tires, ran north-south through the square (Figure 88b). Unfortunately, the midden soil in all of these tests had been displaced by bulldozing.

Because of the disturbed nature of the deposits, the artifactual remains may be considered as a single unit. They are divided into respective levels in Table 50, but the tallies in the right hand column are of principal concern here. As could be predicted by the surface collections, there is some evidence for Gordon and Anna phase components in our excavations, but most of the remains relate to the protohistoric/historic occupations (Figures 95 and 96a-f). Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland has a particularly strong representation (69 sherds), as do Mazique Incised, var. Manchac (27 sherds), and Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe (20 sherds). Lithics are quite abundant in our excavated collections, but historic European artifacts are few; they consist of an opaque turquoise blue bead and a large piece of lead shot (Figure 96f). The latter object, however, may postdate the aboriginal occupation.

#### Summary

Although we decided against performing major excavations at Ben Lomond in 1982, the decision was a difficult one. Random shovel tests in the area west of the road cut in Locale I revealed a large deposit of highly organic soil (Figure 86) and, had time permitted our return to Ben Lomond, we certainly would have excavated that area. As with the Antioch site, it is probable that most of the hills throughout the Ben Lomond Industrial Park area supported some form of occupation in protohistoric/historic times. In all four Ben Lomond locales there are Emerald/Natchez phase components, and in three of the four locales (all but III) it is very strongly represented. Locale III yielded evidence for an Issaquena component, while Locale I produced some Hamilton Ridge phase diagnostics. Some occupation during the Ballina/Balmoral phases occurred in Locales I and II, and a Gordon phase component was also detected in Locale I. The Anna phase had a minor representation in all locales but III. Following a strong protohistoric Emerald phase occupation, the site seems to have been abandoned in the late seventeenth century. The general lack of European trade goods and the occurrence of native gunflints are supportive of this date of site abandonment. Some minor Anglo-American occupation occurred in the area in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries.

DEAD OAK (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) AND OVERCAST (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655])

Dead Oak and Overcast are located along the northern periphery of the Ben Lomond Industrial Park (Figure 85). The two sites are situated 0.6 km apart, each being located on a separate hill. As with the various Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) locales, the knolls have been ravaged by lumbering activities. Dead Oak and Overcast were discovered by Joseph V. Frank III in the late winter of 1981, and LMS personnel visited the sites the following March.

Most of the materials in our sample from these two sites resulted from surface collections (Table 51). Some slight evidence for Panther Lake and Gordon occupations occurs at Overcast, and a minor Anna phase component occurs at both sites, but the heaviest use of the land clearly occurred during Emerald/Natchez times. There is a frequent incidence of Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland at both sites and, considering we are just dealing with surface collections, Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe and Chicot Red are also favorably represented. Other important protohistoric/historic diagnostics include Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff and Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald. The discovery of a large opaque aqua blue bead at Dead Oak provided evidence for occupation as late as the historic period. A recent use of the Overcast site was also quite apparent in the surface collections.

As there was some potential for buried midden at the two sites, we decided to do some testing in the fall of 1981. Two and one half days were spent at the two sites, with 25 shovel tests being excavated at Dead Oak (Figure 97). They were placed at 3 m intervals along various north-south/east-west lines. In most tests, the subsoil appeared immediately beneath the ground surface. Cultural remains occurred in only four tests (Table 52), but a bead recovered in N229 nicely reaffirmed the historic component at the site. The bead is dark blue and has three white stripes (Figure 96g).

In our initial survey of the site it was noted that some original ground surface existed north of the datum, so we opened up two 2 m squares in that area (Figure 98). Daub and artifacts were scattered over the entire site, but were particularly heavy in the vicinity of these two squares (Figure 96h). Unfortunately, subsoil appeared only 4 cm below the ground surface. Very few parts of the site, if any, escaped the eroding effects of lumbering activities. Materials recovered, although sparse, correspond nicely with a protohistoric/historic occupation. In the past, Frank had found two glass beads and two red-filmed sherds on the site, the latter in the vicinity of the oak tree. Considering that we also found a bead near the tree, it is possible that some intact midden still exists in that area.

The Overcast site is primarily situated on a large hilltop, but part of the site extends onto a narrow ridge to the northwest. When we first surveyed Overcast a concentration of daub, lithics, and protohistoric/historic pottery was discovered along the dirt track that runs along this ridge (Table 51). Hoping to find the remains of a house, we excavated a series of shovel tests and a 1 x 4 m trench in

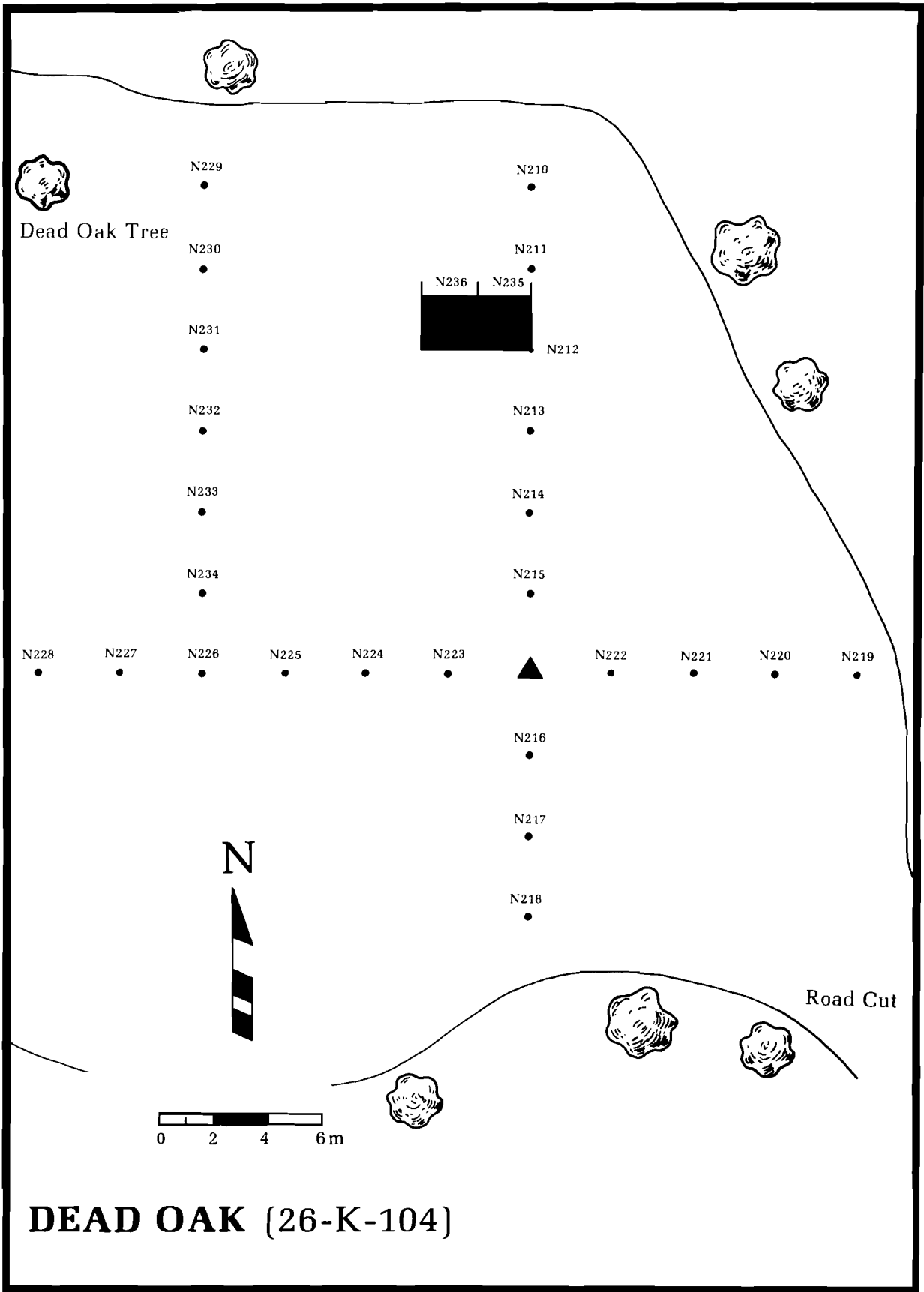


Figure 97. Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) Excavations, 1981.

this area (Figure 99). The four shovel tests in the road, spaced at 2 intervals, revealed a very compact soil, heavily mottled with brick and late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century trash (Table 53). Although protohistoric/historic remains were recovered in the shovel tests and trench along the southern flank of the road, they were completely overshadowed by recent materials at Overcast. The latter objects increased toward the base of the deposits. The Indian component at this site is no longer intact.

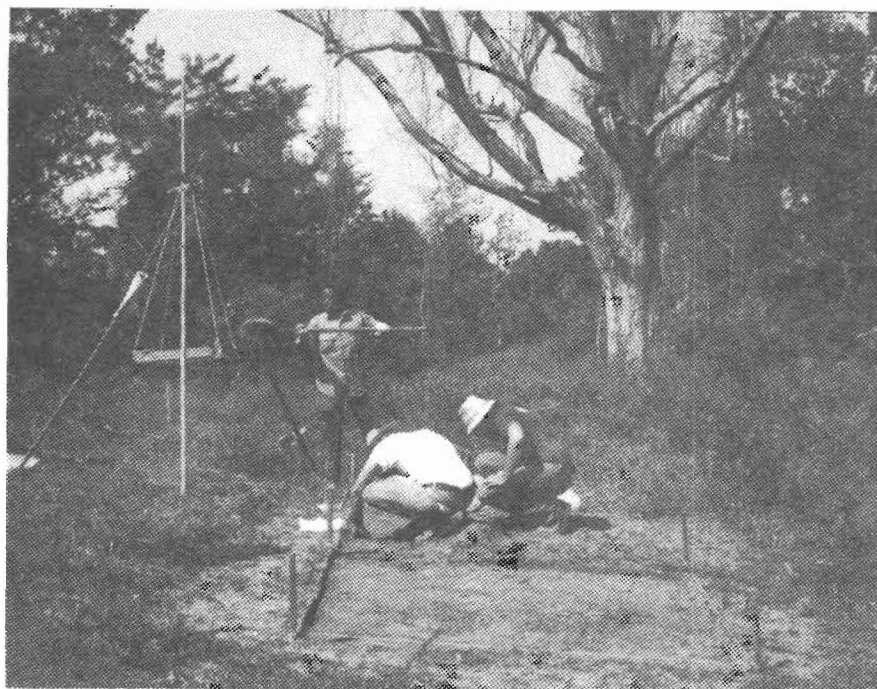


Figure 98. Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) Test Units N235 and N236 from East.



# OVERCAST (26-K-107)

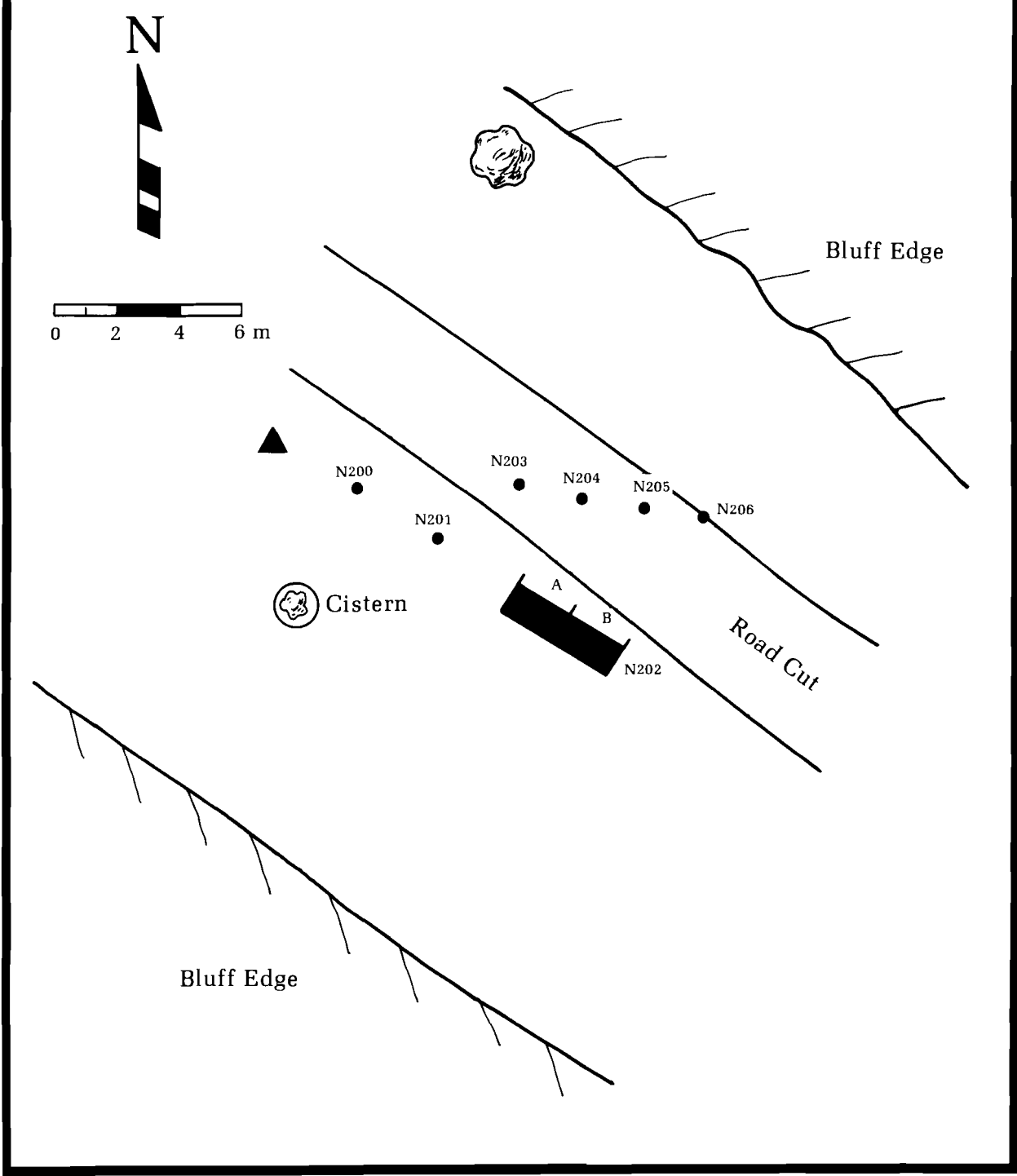


Figure 99. Overcast (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655]) Excavations, 1981.

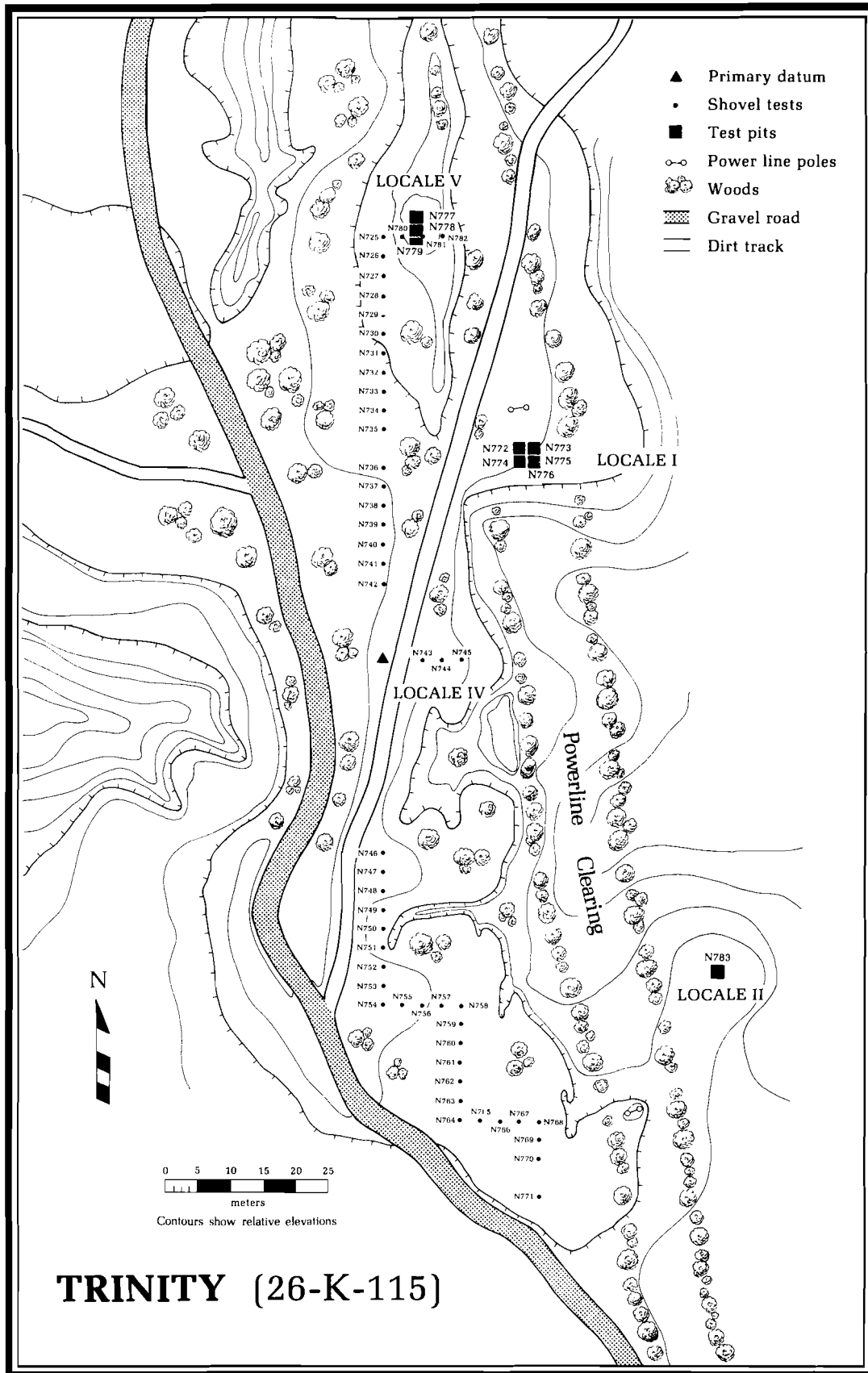


Figure 100. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Excavations, 1982.

TRINITY (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783])

At the beginning of the 1982 field season Joseph V. Frank III came to us with some new information about a Natchezan site in the Grigra area. He was particularly excited about this site because of the appearance of several glass beads on the surface. Although we had already planned our excavation schedule, this newly discovered site merited some serious attention. Like Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]), Trinity is situated along a powerline clearing in the heavy dissected hills of the Grigra area. It is located 3.4 km due east of Antioch at the headwaters of Kittering Creek.

Survey and Shovel Tests

Recent clearing under the power lines at Trinity had brought to light a thick black midden in the area labeled Locale I on Figure 100. Most of the materials listed in Table 54 were gathered in and around a pit which John Frank had dug in the side of the hill at Locale I, but a scattering of pottery and beads also occurred along the powerline clearing in Locales II and IV. Locale III, which is located on the next hill to the north of our site plan, also produced some protohistoric/historic artifacts. As most of the surface collections were made in Locale I, for economy's sake all the collections are grouped together in Table 54. The interested reader may wish to refer to Appendix I for the exact provenience date.

The surface collections reveal traces of Balmoral and Gordon phase occupations, with the presence of Mazique Incised, var. Kings Point and Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy (Figure 106a). The Anna phase has a much better representation (Figures 107e-g and 108i), but the strongest component at the site is the Natchez phase. In addition to protohistoric/historic markers like Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe, Chicot Red, var. Fairchild (Figure 109a-b), and, especially, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (Figure 110a, c, e-g), a fair amount of historic trade goods turned up on the surface of Trinity. A reworked spall gunflint (Figure 112i) and two glass beads confirm the historic aboriginal occupation. One of the beads is opaque white (Figure 114a), while the other is translucent turquoise blue. The high percentage of Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff (Figures 76l and 109d) is further evidence for a historic date for this site. Although two bifaces were collected from the surface (Figure 115d-e), lithic implements are scarce at Trinity. This is an unusual situation, as other protohistoric/historic sites in the region (like Antioch and Lookout) have produced large quantities of stone tools and debitage.

Upon finishing our work at Antioch, we had to choose between Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) and Trinity for our last eight days of excavation in August of 1982. As we already knew something about Ben Lomond from the previous field season, we decided to turn our attention to Trinity. A 4 m sq grid was laid out over the midden in Locale I, as we already knew its potential, but to determine the extent of the site we had to do considerable shovel testing.

As revealed in Figure 100, 50 shovel tests were excavated in areas which are still relatively flat and could have supported occupation. I have not presented the section drawings, because the number of artifacts from these tests is not too impressive (Table 55). Only in two areas were midden deposits observed: the flat area adjacent to Locale IV in the powerline clearing yielded considerable Addis Plain, var. Addis pottery and debitage in tests N744 and N745; and shovel test N781 on the terrace north of Locale I produced a large sample of protohistoric/historic diagnostics. The latter area was designated Locale V, and a 5 x 2 m trench was staked out for further investigation. One additional 2 m square test unit was set up in Locale II to determine whether or not any intact midden existed east of the power line clearing in the southern end of the site.

#### Test Excavations - 1982 Season

##### Locale I

A 4 m square block was set up in Locale I and divided into three 2 m squares and two 1 x 2 m squares (Figures 101 and 102a). N776 was



Figure 101. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale I, from Northwest.

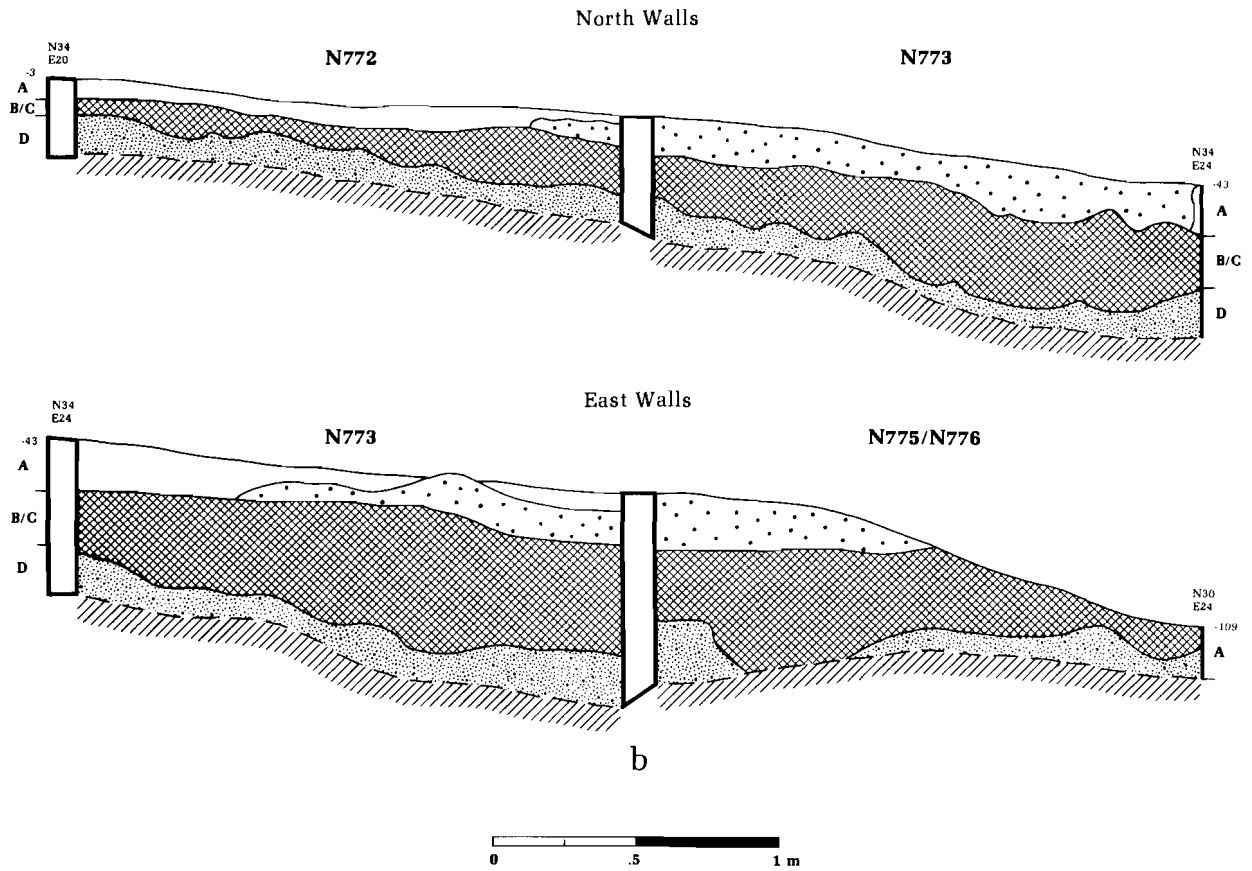
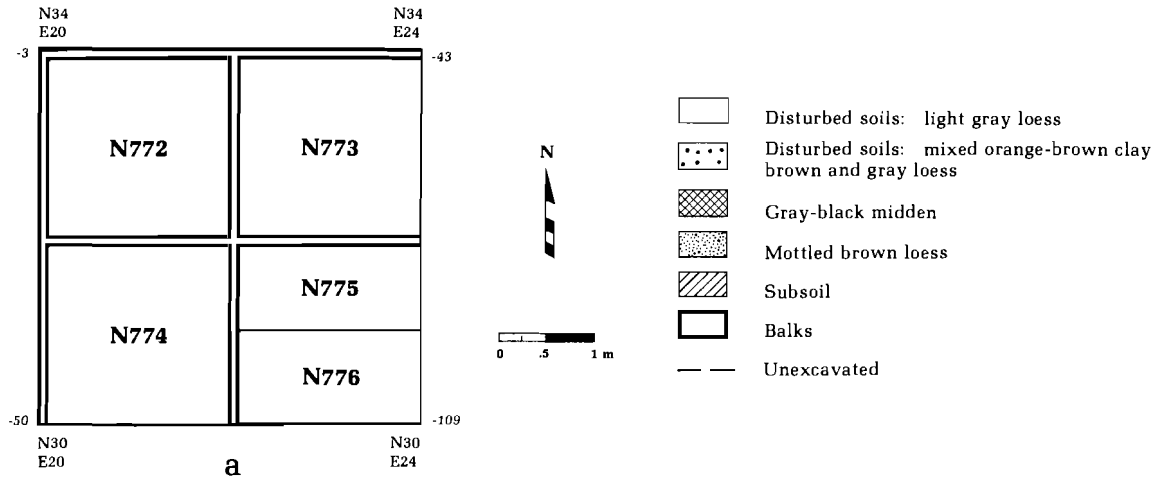


Figure 102. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale I. a, Grid; b, Sections.

excavated first, as this was the location of John Frank's test pit. The A level for this test unit extended from the present ground surface to the subsoil. In all other tests units in this area the soil was excavated by natural levels (see Appendix I). Excavation revealed three distinct layers of soil in Locale I (Figure 102b). The top layer, a zone of disturbed soils, consisted of a light gray soil interbedded with a mixed orange-brown clay and brown and gray loess. The soil in this layer had been shifted around by bulldozing activities. Underlying the disturbed soils was a very thick intact dark gray-black midden, the principal source of the artifacts in our surface collections, and below this layer was a zone of mottled brown loess which rested above the subsoil. The midden, which was almost a meter thick toward the eastern edge of the block, seems to have been the product of secondary garbage disposal rather than primary deposition. The original ground surface was probably too steep to have supported a residence, although it should be noted that a single possible post feature was observed in the subsoil along the eastern wall of N773. It was 17 cm in diameter.

Artifacts from the various levels excavated in Locale I are plotted in Table 56. Overall, it can be seen that the primary occupation in this area occurred in historic times, correlating well within the information from our surface collections. However, there is also evidence for Issaquena, Gordon, and Anna phase components in this area. Materials recovered from the intact midden layer\* reveal that the midden itself was deposited in historic times (Table 57). Earlier diagnostics, like Marksville Stamped, var. Troyville (Figure 105a), Chevalier Stamped, var. Lulu (Figure 105b), Anna Incised, var. Anna (Figure 107a), and Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (Figure 108a) were included within the midden soil, but the vast majority of the artifacts are late diagnostics. Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (Figure 110d) is particularly common in our assemblage from the midden, and Addis Plain, vars. Ratcliffe and St. Catherine, and Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton are further proof for the overall late date of deposition for the midden. If additional confirmation is needed, it should be noted that the only diagnostic artifact from the underlying mottled brown loess layer is a sherd of Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (post-Anna phase).

Historic European artifacts are also quite common in our midden sample, including glass beads (Figure 114c, i), a case knife (Figure 112j), an iron rod (Figure 112i), and an unclassified iron object which may have been an internal part to a padlock (Figure 112k). Lithic tools are rare in the midden sample, but a chipped celt does occur (Figure 115f). A particularly interesting find is a human effigy head which has vertical incised lines above its eyes (Figures 112c and 113c).

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\*Disturbed soils: N772A, N773A, N774A/B, N775A/B1-B4.

Midden layer: N772B/C, N773B/C, N775C.

Mottled brown loess layer: N772C, N773D, N774C, N775D.

Two unclassified effigy fragments were also recovered in the overlying disturbed soil layer (Figure 112a-b), as were unifaces (thumbnail scrapers: Figure 115g-h) and glass beads (Figure 114b, e). The crinoid stem bead (Figure 115k) is probably a product of late Meso-Indian occupation. An unusual find in Locale I was three fragments of a catlinite pipe (Figure 112e-g). Previous to the Trinity excavations, the only archaeological evidence for catlinite pipes in the Natchez Bluffs region was a single specimen from the Fatherland site (Neitzel 1965:16, Plate 13k).

#### Locale II

The discovery of two opaque white glass beads (DIIA1) in the portion of the powerline clearing marked Locale II (Figure 100) indicated that historic occupation at Trinity was not confined to a small discrete area. As there was a relatively flat stretch of land located to the east of the powerline clearing in Locale II, we decided to try our luck at finding undisturbed deposits by placing a 2 m square test unit in this area (N783). Unfortunately, we were not too lucky. Three thin soil layers appeared, all of which were removed using natural levels (see Appendix I). Beneath the humus (A level) was a 15 cm thick "midden" comprised of dark brown highly organic loess (B/C levels), and beneath this layer was a zone of mottled tan loess which ranged between 5 and 10 cm thick (D level). The subsoil was encountered between 40 and 70 cm below the present ground surface.

Artifactual remains were not too impressive in our single Locale II test unit (Table 58). However, we did pick up evidence for a Panther Lake phase component and a protohistoric/historic occupation. As the findings were not encouraging, we closed up this locale and directed our attention to completing the excavations at Locale V.

#### Locale V

Shovel test N781 had clearly penetrated a rich midden in Locale V (Figure 100) and, as this area was within the woods removed from the powerline clearing disturbances, we hoped for an intact historic Indian feature. Our expectations were more than met in this locale.

We first set up two 2 m square test units (N777 and N778), but it soon became apparent that expansion was necessary. The humus in N777 and N778 was removed as the A levels, followed by a mottled gray-brown soil as the B levels. Each of these layers averaged about 10 cm thick (Figure 103b). When the expected feature (3) turned up in the area of our shovel test, it was clear that we had to expand excavations to the south in order to isolate it. A 1 x 2 m extension of the trench (N779) was staked out and the A level in this unit included everything from the present surface to the top of Feature 3. Relatively large blocks of Units N777 and N779 could not be excavated because of tree root disturbance (Figure 103a).

In addition to Feature 3, three other features were observed at the base of the B levels in N777 and N778. Although recorded as a feature, upon excavation it was found that Feature 4 was really just a mottling of the subsoil from the midden above it. Feature 1, however, was an aboriginal pit (Figure 103a-b). The dark brown soil of this

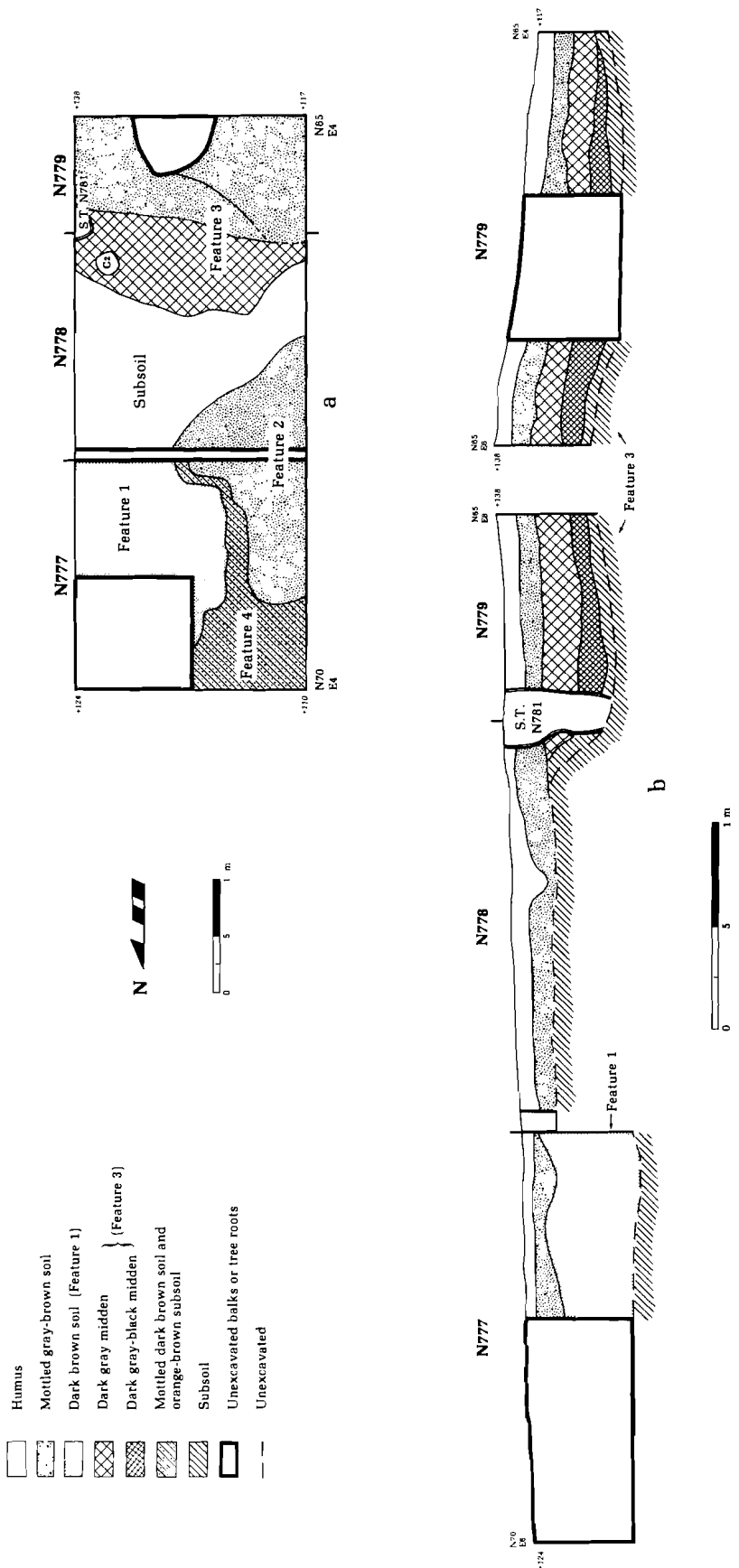


Figure 103. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale V. a, Plan View at Base of N777/N778 B levels and N779A Level; b, Sections.



feature was first observed at a depth of +103 cm, or, rather, around 25 cm below the present ground surface. Only part of the feature was contained within the boundary of our excavations, but it was at least 1.5 m in diameter. Three arbitrary levels (N777C3/D/E) were removed in the excavation of Feature 1 (see Appendix I), which turned out to be a steep-sided, deep (37 cm maximum depth) basin-shaped pit.

Feature 2, first detected 15 cm below the present ground surface at a depth of +97 cm, was recorded as a brownish-gray midden deposit. A concentration of pottery (N777B1) was found directly above the feature in the B level, but in actuality it probably came from the top of the feature. Test unit N778 also contained a portion of Feature 2. Its east-west dimensions are not known, but it had a north-south length of about 2.4 m. This shallow pit (10 cm deep) was removed in one natural level, but by two horizontal units (N777C1/N778C3). Two postmolds were observed at its base. The one in N777(D1) was 15.5 cm in diameter and extended below the top of the subsoil for 12 cm. Its fill was a dark brown-gray soil mottled with charcoal. The postmold in N778(D2) was 10 cm in diameter, had the same fill, and reached a depth of 23 cm below the top of the subsoil.

The most complex deposit in Locale V, as revealed in the section drawing (Figure 103b), was Feature 3. The stratification appears a lot neater in the final drawing than it did when the pit was actually being excavated, primarily because there were so many fine lenses of soil with which the excavators had to contend. When the pit was first encountered, at a depth ranging between 15 and 25 cm, there were two principal divisions to it. A black organic midden stain overlapped test units N778 and N779, but over most of the latter unit was a brownish-gray soil. A recent posthole (N778C2), probably part of a fenceline, penetrated Feature 3. Feature 3 was divided in half and the eastern portion was excavated first. Although we tried to follow natural stratification (see Appendix I), only in the western half were we able to do so with some confidence. N778C1B represents the dark gray midden, while N778D1B represents the underlying dark gray-black midden. When fully excavated (Figure 104), the feature turned out to be a large basin. Its dimensions are not known, as we excavated only about half of it, but it reached a maximum depth of 35 cm.

A collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts was recovered in the Locale V excavations (Table 59). The topsoil produced markers of the Balmoral phase (Figure 105d-e), the Gordon phase (Figure 106b), the Anna phase (Figures 107c-d and 108d), and the Natchez phase (Figures 110i and 111b). Evidence for historic aboriginal occupation occurs in the form of a native gunflint (Figure 112h) and glass beads (Figure 114d).

As stated earlier, the pottery concentration in test unit N777(B1) probably was part of Feature 2, but, as it is not possible to be certain, it is not included in Table 60.\* It consisted of the "parts to at least one (possibly two) Plaquemine Brushed, var.

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\*Feature 1: N777C3/D/E. Feature 2: N777C1/D1, N778C3.  
Feature 3: N778C1A/C1B/D1A/D1B, N779C2A/D1A. Feature 4: N777C2.

Plaquemine vessel (Figure 108b-c, e-f). With the exception of one additional Plaquemine sherd, the Feature 2 excavations produced no diagnostics. The occurrence of a partial Plaquemine vessel(s) suggests that Feature 2 dates to the Anna phase.

Feature 1 may have been formed during the Anna phase also, but of this I am not certain (Table 60). A few earlier Balmoral (Figure 105c) and, possibly, Gordon phase markers were found in this pit, but the bulk of the material is made up of Anna phase diagnostics: one Anna Incised, var. Anna sherd, one L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire sherd, and 13 Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine sherds (Figure 108g). A disconcerting discovery was a sherd of Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe at the base of the pit. Had this specimen been removed from the C3 level, I would have attributed its appearance to mixture from above, but the appearance of an Emerald/Natchez phase marker so deep in the pit suggests that the filling of the depression occurred in protohistoric/historic times. If such was the case, however, the perpetrators were unduly careful not to let any additional late materials get mixed in with the deposits.



Figure 104. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale V, from Northeast.

Feature 3 was definitely a historic aboriginal trash pit (Table 60). Although a great deal of early looking plain pottery was removed from the feature, the only early diagnostic is a single Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified sherd of the Panther Lake phase. Not until the Gordon phase are there any decorated ceramic diagnostics, as revealed by the Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey and Mazique Incised, var. Manchac specimens. The Anna phase is well represented in Feature 3 by one sherd of Anna Incised, var. Anna, one of Coleman Incised, var. Coleman (Figure 107h), and four of Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine (Figure 108h). The two Leland Incised, var. Leland sherds (Figure 109c) and the one Coleman Incised, var. Bass specimen are of the Foster phase, but the bulk of the material dates to the Emerald and Natchez phases. Especially common is Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland (43 sherds; Figures 110b, h, j and 111a, c). Unusual aboriginally-made artifacts include a Baytown Plain, var. unspecified "toy" bowl (Figure 109e)\* and an incised human effigy head (Figures 112d and 113d). Lithic artifacts occur in our sample, but are not very common (Figure 115a-c, i-j). Historic trade goods, however, are abundant, especially beads (Figure 114g-h, j-k). Despite the fact that trade goods are absent from the N778D1B level (the dark gray-black midden in the western half of the feature), I believe that the entire pit was filled in in historic times. As stated, we did not have as much control over the eastern half of the pit, but the N778D1A level does represent the lowest deposits, and a glass bead was found in this level (Table 59). On the basis of the variability and quantity of historic artifacts, I believe this trash pit dates to the early eighteenth century, postdating the components at Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) and Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]).

#### Summary

Fifty shovel tests and 30.0 square m of earth were excavated at Trinity in the 1982 field season. Three different locales were investigated, the most profitable (in terms of midden deposits, features, and artifacts) being Locales I and V. The earliest occupation at Trinity occurred during the late Meso-Indian era, as revealed by a crinoid stem bead from Locale I. Traces of the Panther Lake phase appeared in both the surface collections and in the Locale V excavations, and evidence for an Issaquena occupation occurred in Locale I. All of these components have a very minor representation in our collections. Somewhat better represented, but still minor, are the Balmoral (surface collections and Locale V) and Gordon (surface collections, Locale I, and Locale V) phases of the Coles Creek period. The Anna phase appears strong in Locale V, but minor in Locale I, while the following Foster phase is only barely represented (Locale V). The Natchez phase is the dominant occupation in all portions of the site, but it is possible that some of the late occupation could have occurred during the preceding Emerald phase.

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\*The bowl is 3.9 cm in diameter and 1.9 cm tall.

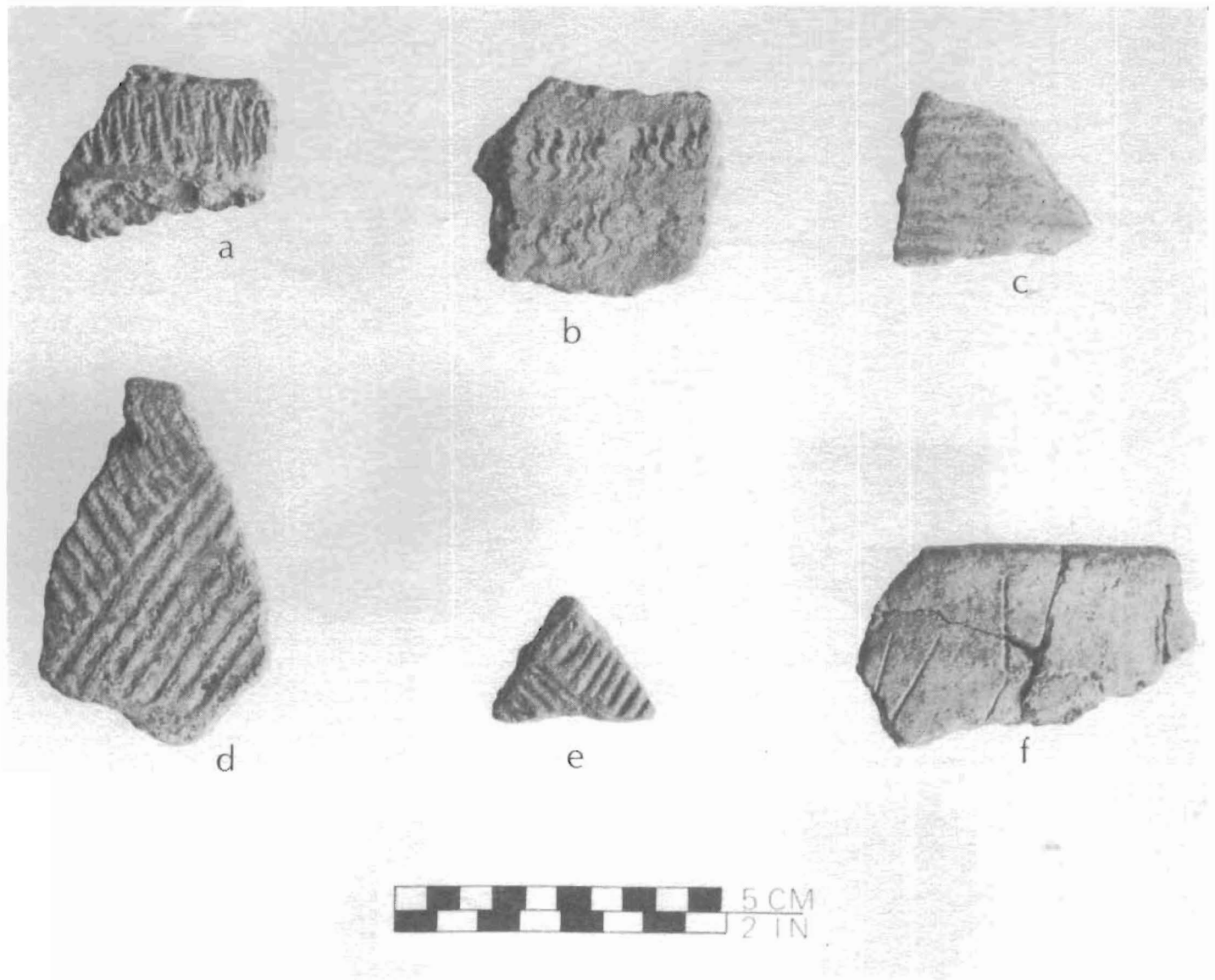


Figure 105. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a, Marksville Stamped, var. Troyville; b, Chevalier Stamped, var. Lulu; c, Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott; d-e, Mazique Incised, var. Kings Point; f, Unclassified Incised on Addis Plain, var. Addis. Provenience: a, N775C; b, N773B; c, N777D; d, N778B; e, N778A; f, N423.

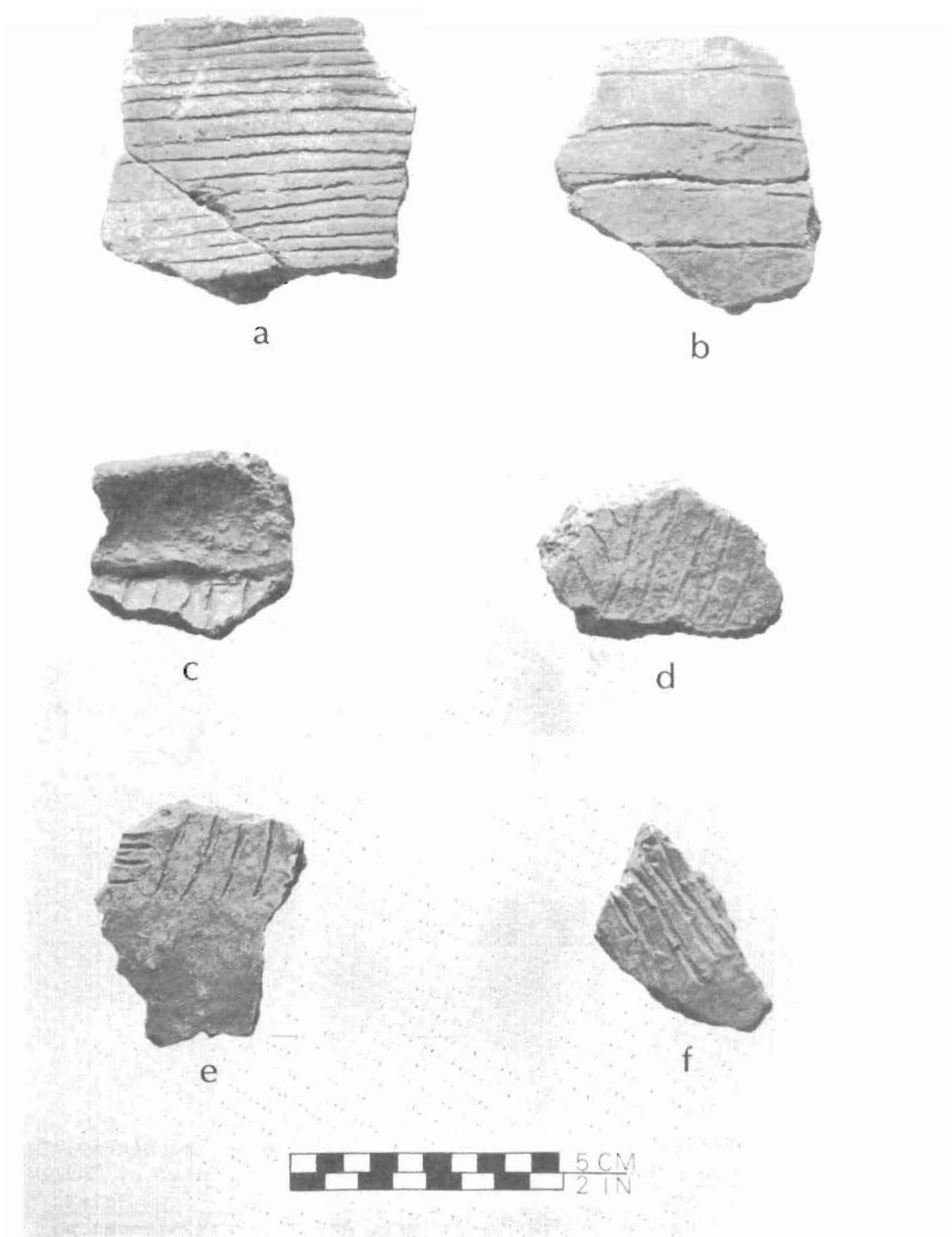


Figure 106. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-b, Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy; c-f, Mazique Incised, var. Manchac. Provenience: a, N423; b, N778B; c, f, N773A; d, N775C; e, N773B.

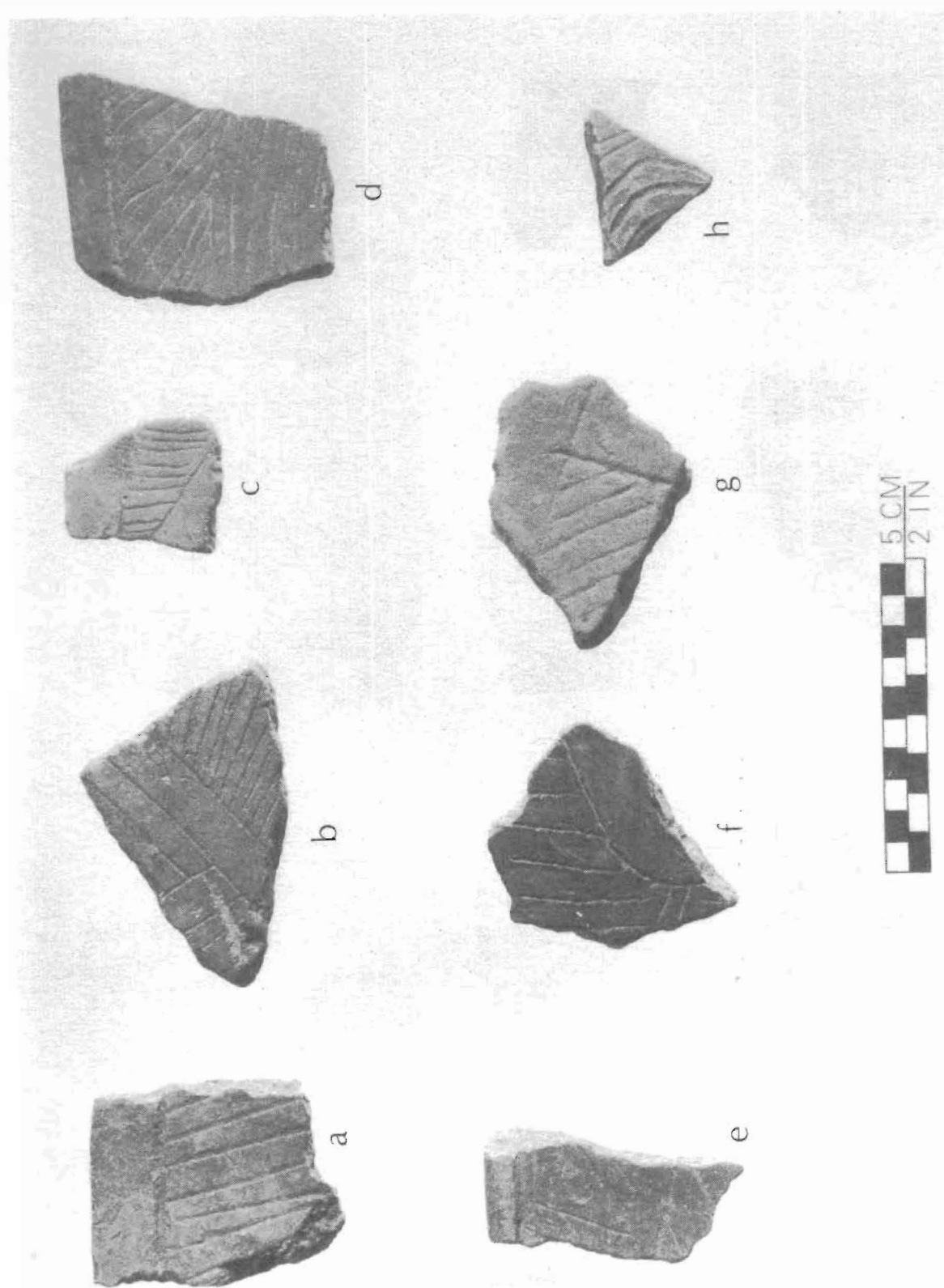


Figure 107. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-g, Anna Incised, var. Anna; h, Coleman Incised, var. Coleman. Provenience: a, N773B; b, N777C2; c, N778B; d, N778A; e-g, N423; h, N78C1B.

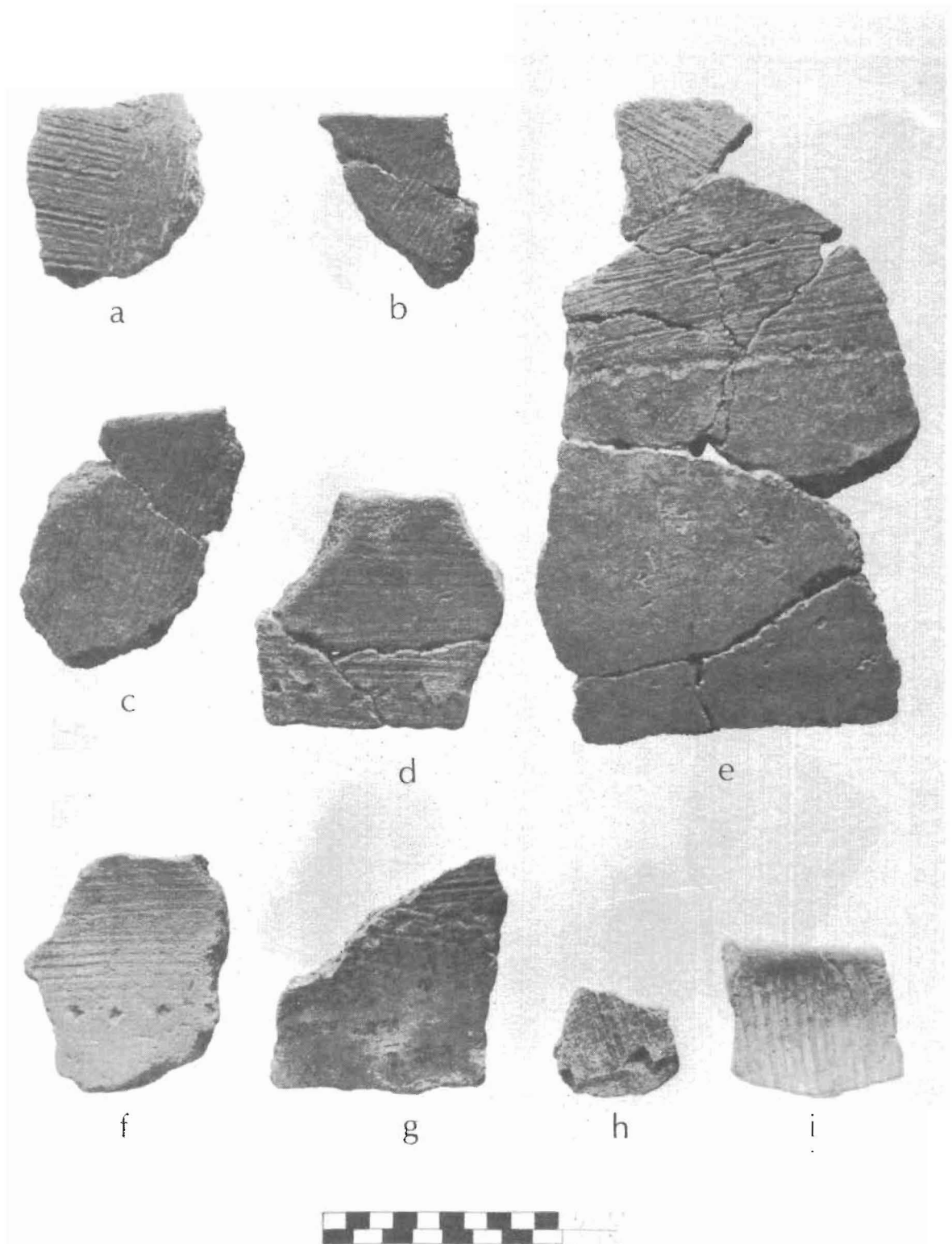


Figure 108. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-i, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine. Provenience: a, 775C; b-c, e-f, N777B1; d, N777B; g, N777D; h, N778D1B; i, N423.

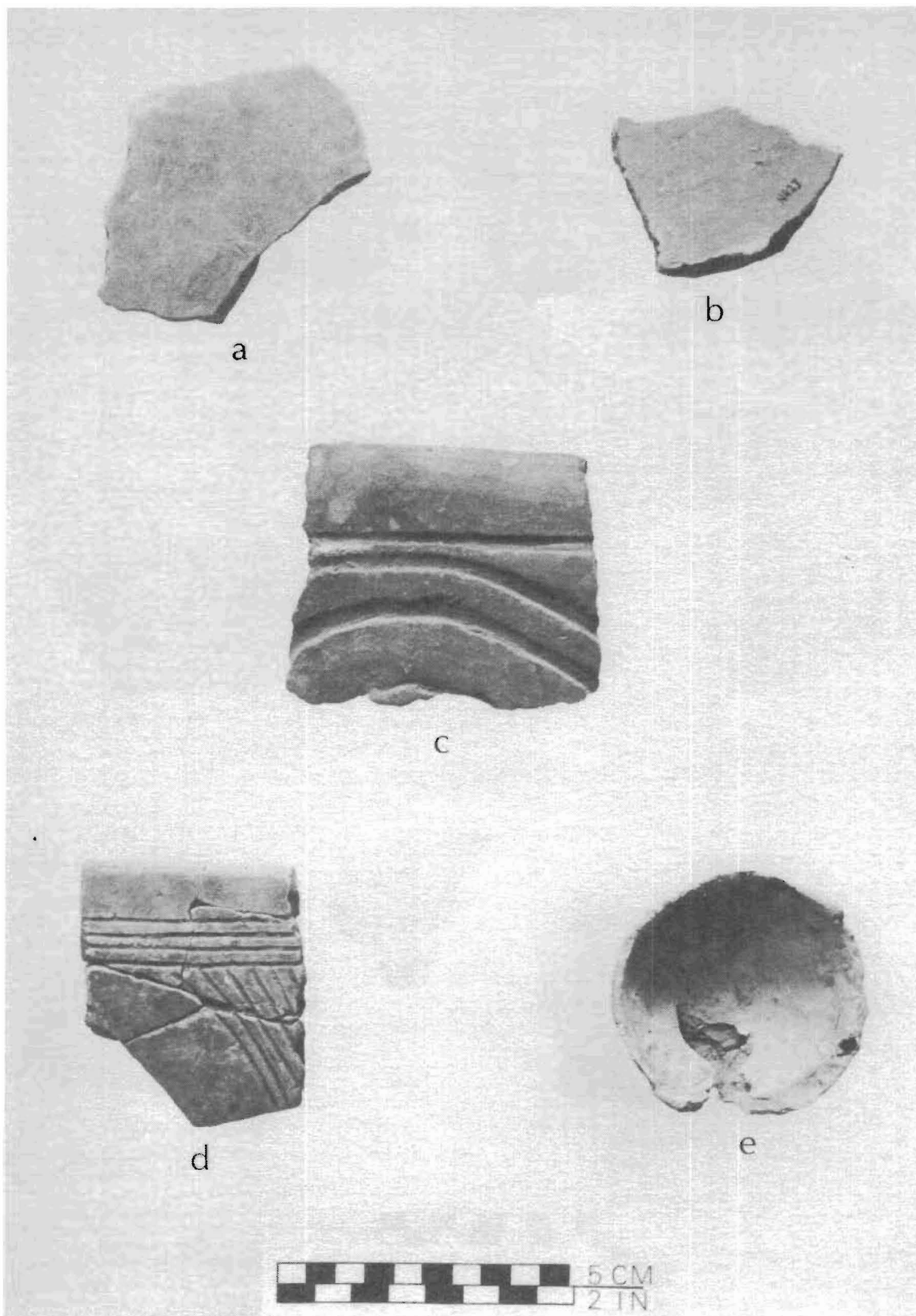


Figure 109. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-b, Chicot Red, var. Fairchild; c, Leland Incised, var. Leland; d, Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff; e, Baytown Plain, var. unspecified "Toy" Bowl. Provenience: a-b, d, N423; c, N778C1B; e, N778C1A.



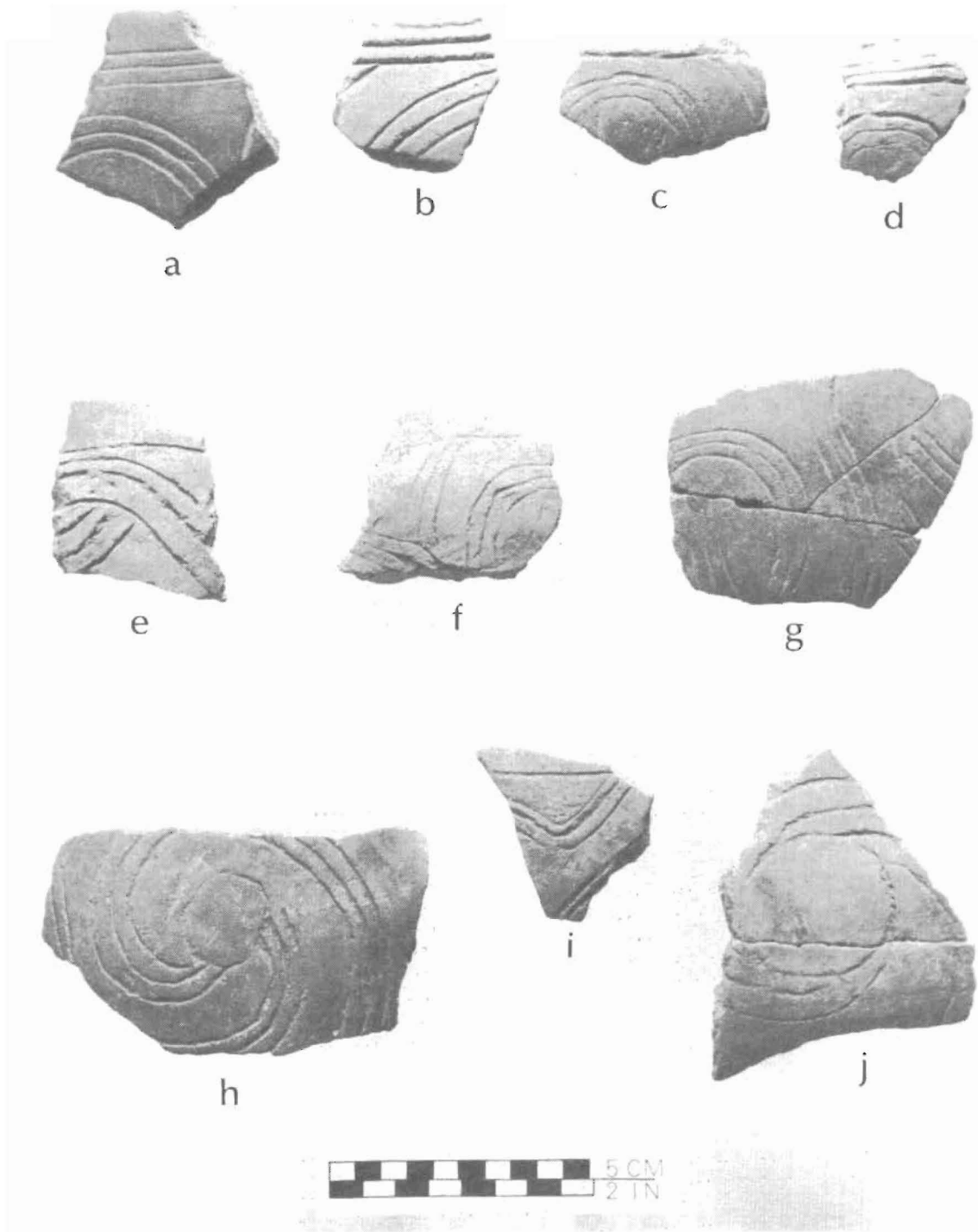


Figure 110. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-j, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a, c, e-g, N423; b, h, j, N778C1B; d, N772B; i, N779A.

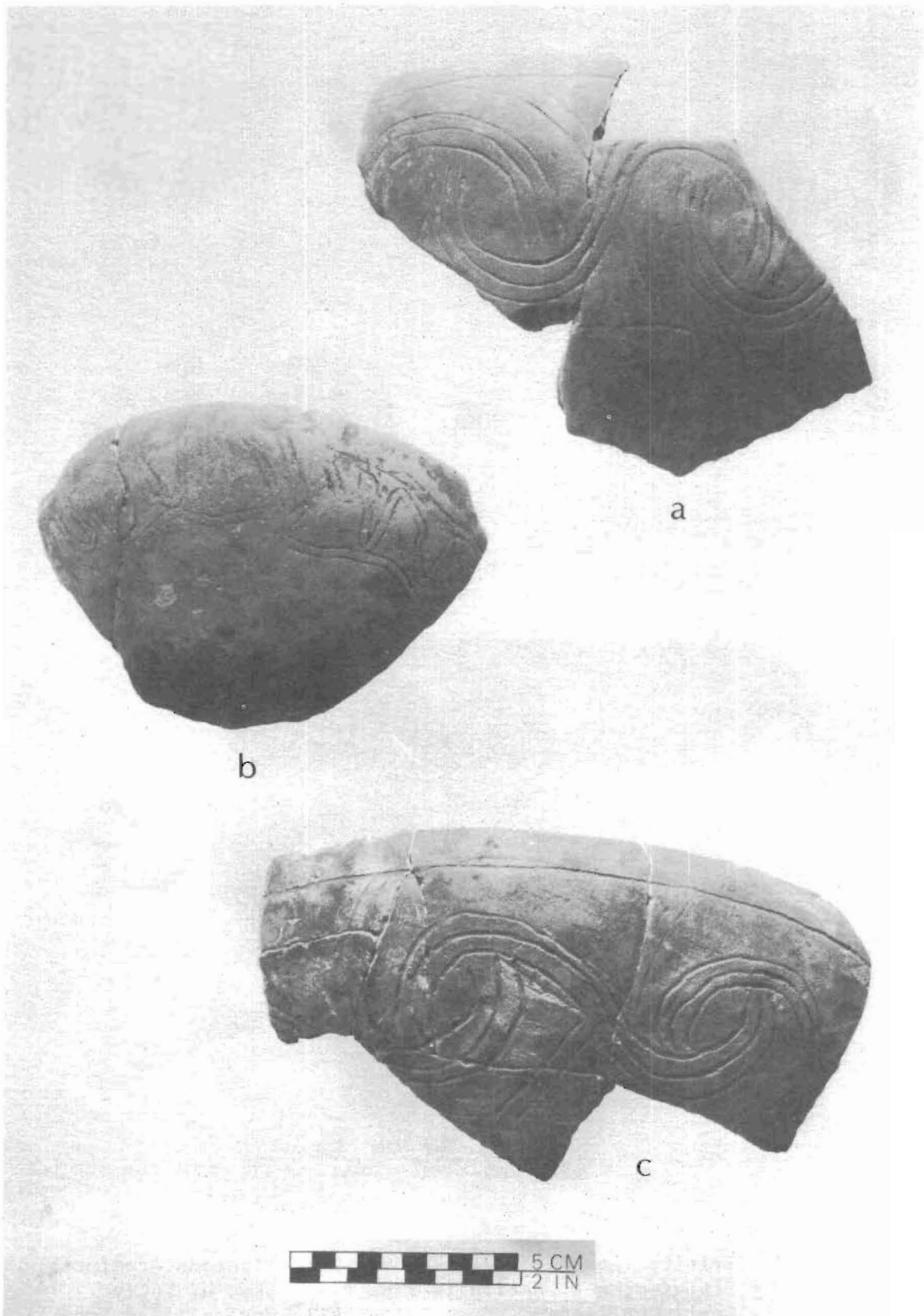


Figure 111. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery. a-c, Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Provenience: a, N778C1B; b, N778B; c, N779C2A.

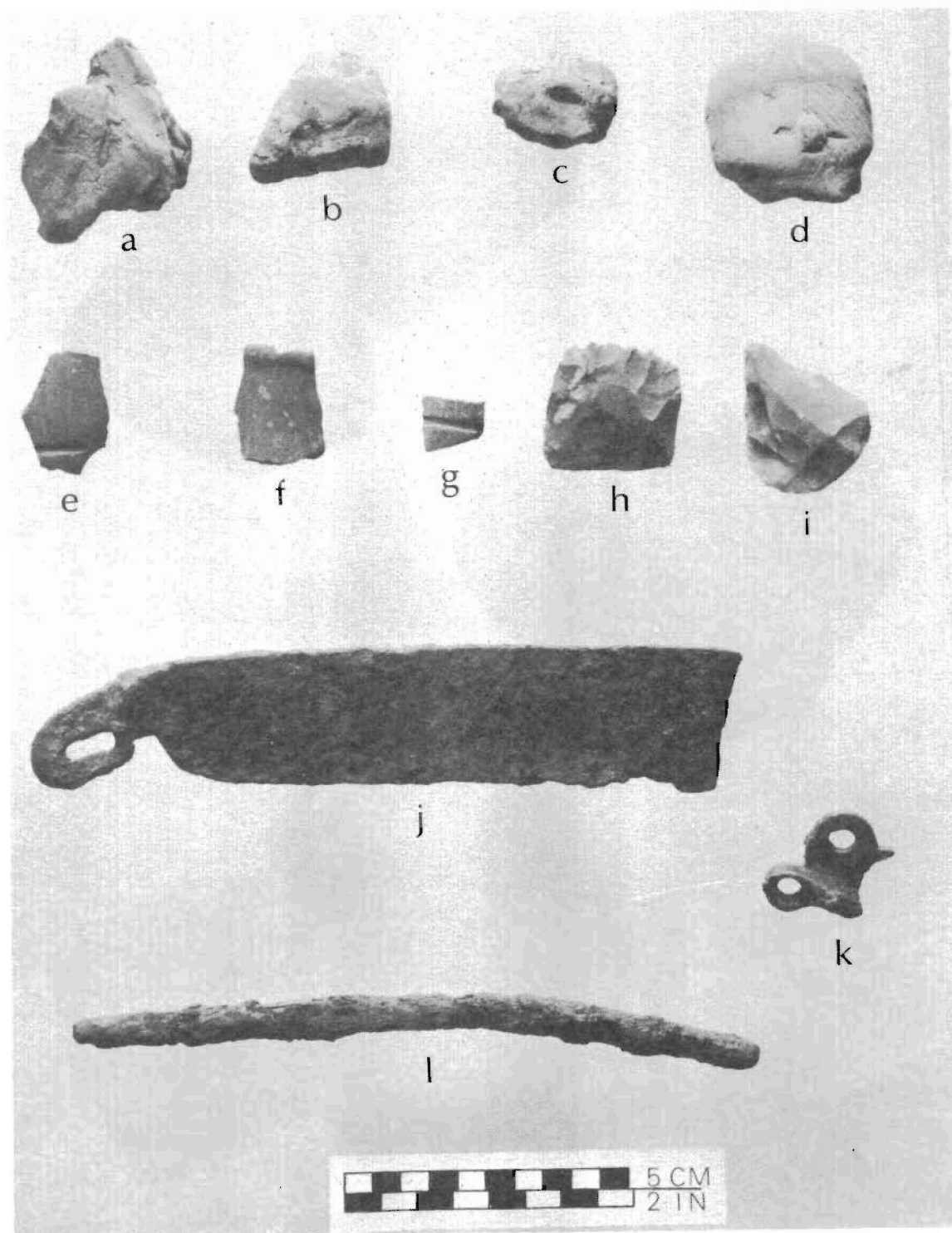


Figure 112. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Miscellaneous Artifacts. a-d, Pottery Effigies; e-g, Catlinite Pipe Fragments; h, Native Gunflint; i, Spall Gunflint; j, Case Knife; k-l, Unclassified Iron Objects. Provenience: a-b, f-g, N773A; c, j-l, N772B; d, N778C1A; e, N772A; h, N779B; i, N423.

One observation which must be stressed is the general lack of lithic tools and debitage at Trinity. The "lack" is in relative terms, seen only when the assemblage is compared to that recovered at Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]), Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]), and Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]). Either different activities occurred at Trinity, which resulted in the scarcity of lithic artifacts, or stone tool manufacture had phased out under more intensive culture contact with Europeans. Although the former explanation must remain a possibility, I tend to favor the culture change hypothesis. On the basis of the variability and quantity of historic trade goods found at Trinity, I believe it was occupied at a later time than the Antioch and Ben Lomond sites. Whereas these two sites are thought to date to the late seventeenth century, Trinity is believed to be an early eighteenth-century component. As iron and copper implements became more readily accessible through time, it is to be expected that the indigenous stone technology would suffer. It is this situation, I feel, which is being reflected by the archaeological remains at Trinity.

It is common to find European objects copied in stone or pottery at Antioch and Ben Lomond, but such a situation is rare at Trinity. One native gunflint turned up in Locale V and a reworked spall gunflint appeared in the surface collections, but that is the extent of the copying. Pottery beads, so common at Antioch, are totally lacking at Trinity, and the reason is clear: the Trinity inhabitants did not need to make their own beads, because they already had glass ones aplenty. Their ceramic arts, however, remained steadfast, as they still had to make pots in which to prepare and serve foods. Clearly, they were also doing some experimenting in the manufacture of human effigies, an artifact type which has not been observed at the earlier protohistoric/historic sites in the region. When compared to Antioch and Ben Lomond, Trinity provides us with a measure of the kinds of changes which occurred in the material culture of Natchezan populations at the turn of the eighteenth century.



Figure 113. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Pottery Effigies. (See also Figure 112c-d.)

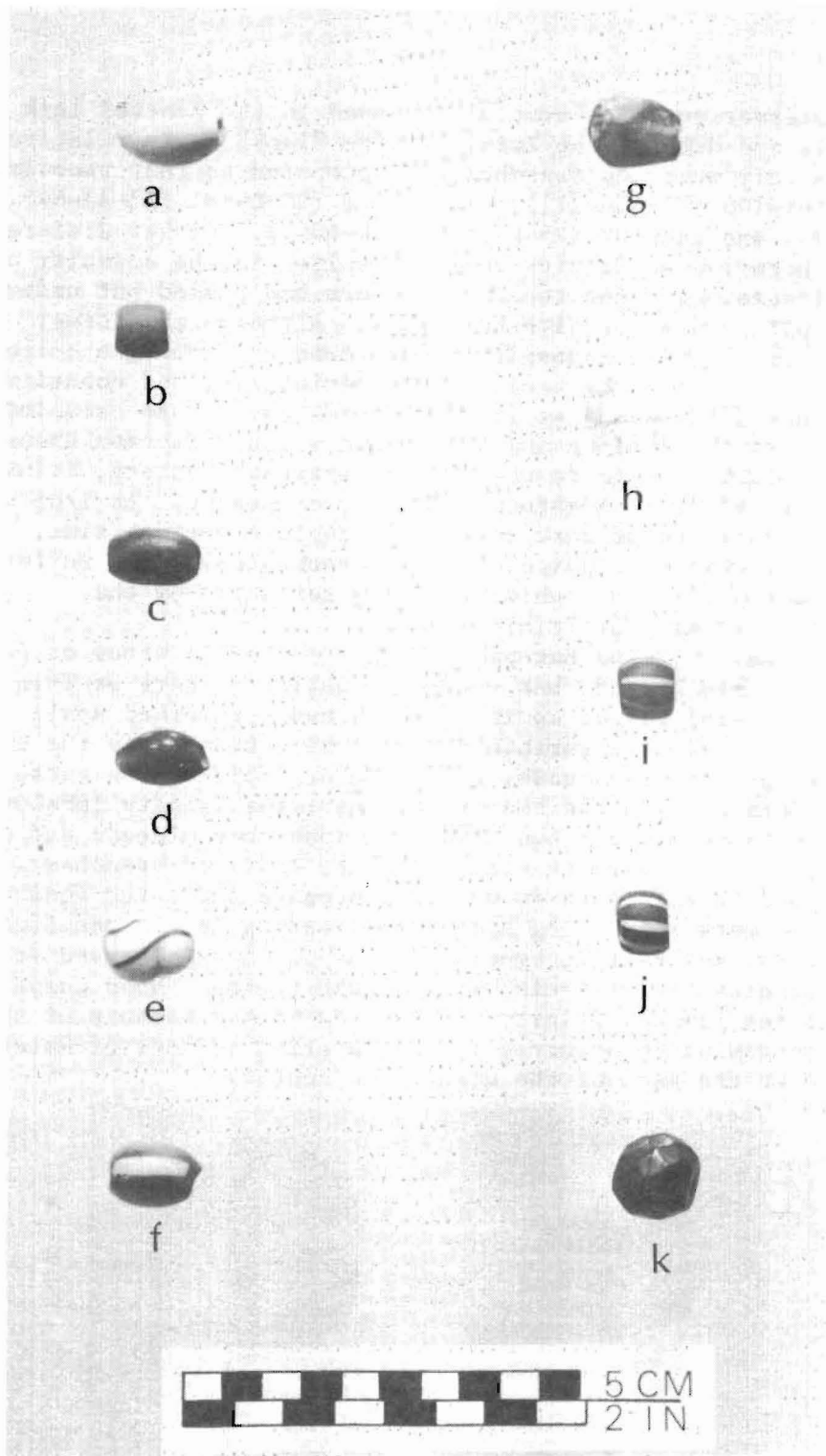


Figure 114. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Historic Beads. a, DIIA1; b, DIIA4; c, DIIA6; d, DIIA17; e, DIIB3; f, DIVBu; g, WIIA3; h, WIIB2; i, WIIIA1; j, WIIIA2; k, Jet Bead. Provenience: a, N407; b, N775A; c, N773B; d, N779B; e, N773A; f, N778C1A; g-h, N779C2A; i, N773C; j, N778D1A; k, N778C1B.

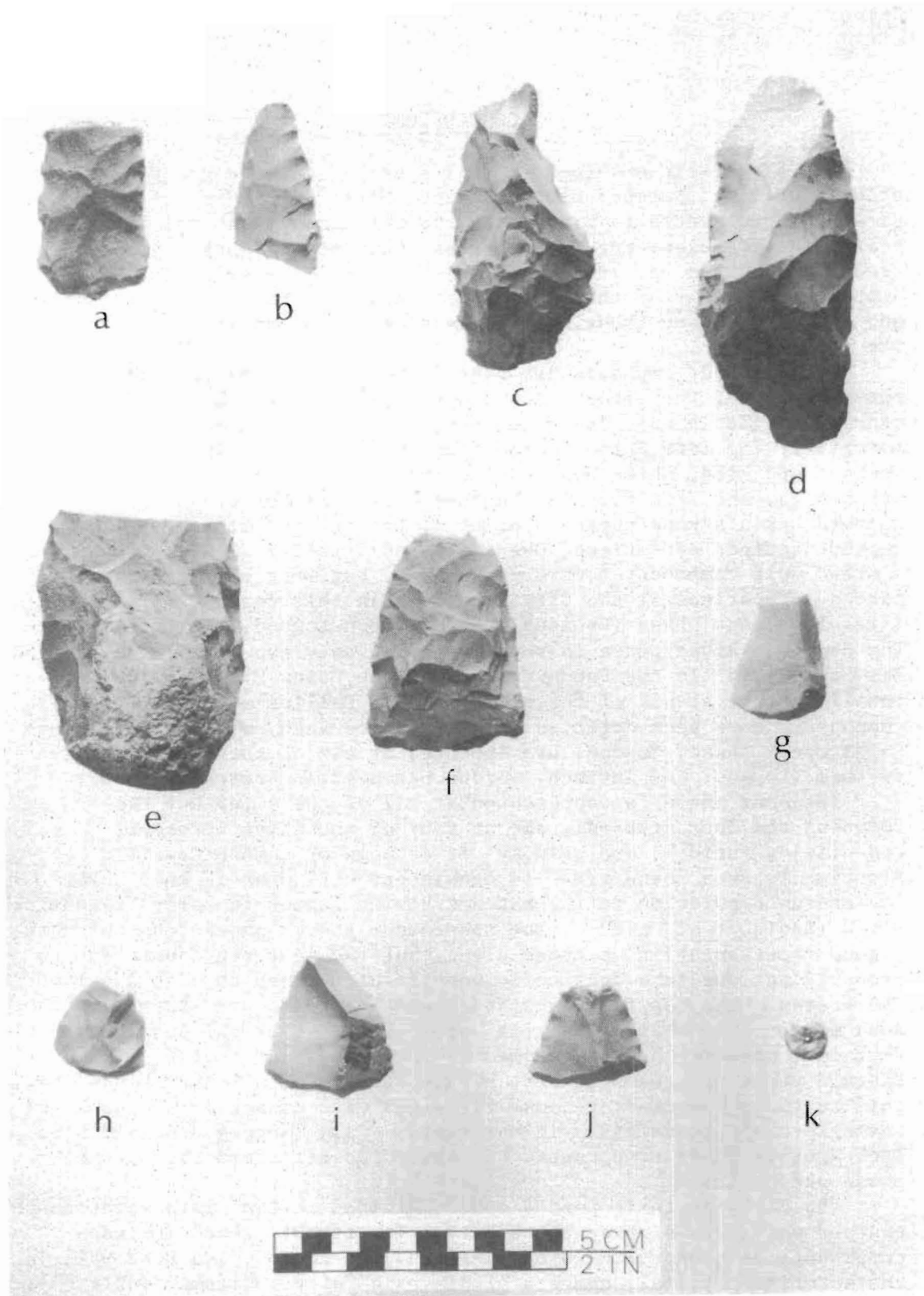


Figure 115. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Miscellaneous Lithic Artifacts. a-e, Bifaces; f, Chipped Celt; g-j, Unifaces; k, Crinoid Stem Bead. Provenience: a, N778C1A; b-c, N778C1B; d-e, N423; f, N772B; g-h, N773A; i-j, N778D1B; k, N774A.

## CONCLUSIONS

Ten sites were examined in this study of culture change and stability in the Natchez Bluffs region (Table 61). Nine of these sites were subjected to excavation. Sometimes only shovel tests or test pits were used, but in two cases (Lookout and Antioch) large areas were opened up. Burial collections had been excavated by amateurs from four of the sites in the past (Lookout, O'Quinn, Rice, and Ben Lomond) and these, too, were examined by us in the course of the project.

Although our emphasis has been on the protohistoric/historic phases, most of the sites investigated yielded evidence for earlier occupation (Table 62), and some produced abundant later Anglo-American material. The late Paleo-Indian Mammoth Bayou phase is represented at Lookout and Rice, while Meso-Indian occupation occurred at Lookout, Greenfield, and Trinity. The Panther Lake phase of the Tchefuncte culture has a strong representation at Lookout and minor representations at Antioch, Overcast, and Trinity. Some evidence for a Grand Gulf component occurs at Lookout, but most of the Marksville period occupations at the site discussed in this report are of the later Issaquena phase (Lookout, Antioch, Ben Lomond, and Trinity). The Hamilton Ridge phase is represented at only two sites (Lookout and Ben Lomond), while the Sundown phase of the Coles Creek period is totally absent at all of the sites. Minor Ballina and Balmoral phase components have been detected at three sites each, while the terminal Coles Creek phase, Gordon, has appeared at six of the sites. At two of them (Lookout and Antioch) Gordon has a strong representation.

The Anna phase is represented at all of the sites but two (O'Quinn and Thoroughbred), and at four of the sites (Lookout, Greenfield, Antioch, and Trinity) it is a major component. The flourish in Anna phase times is consistent with what we know about increasing population in the Natchez Bluffs region in early Plaquemine times (Brain *et al.* n.d.). The subsequent Foster phase does not have a good representation at these sites, but the poor representation is probably not due to a decline in population between AD 1350 and 1500. The Foster phase has few diagnostics which it does not share with the Anna and Emerald phases so it is highly likely that the Anna and Emerald components have blossomed at the expense of Foster. The Emerald phase has the strongest representation of all the phases, but this is to be expected, because the sites were chosen on the basis of having protohistoric/historic materials. Only Thoroughbred and Rice lack Emerald phase components, but these two sites exhibit Natchez phase occupation.

The Early Historic period can be divided in two: late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century. The former, which includes components at Lookout, O'Quinn, Antioch, Ben Lomond, and Dead Oak, is characterized by small numbers of historic European items (Table 63). The early eighteenth-century components at Rice and Trinity not only have larger quantities of historic trade goods,\* but they have much

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\*The lack of trade goods for Rice on Table 63 is misleading. See the discussion of the burial goods from this site, pages 81-93).

more variety in the kinds of materials. Thoroughbred has only a trace of aboriginal occupation, but it is probable that it supported a French habitation in the early eighteenth century. Greenfield also has produced evidence for a French component and, interestingly, both Thoroughbred and Greenfield have very strong late eighteenth-century Anglo-American occupations.\* It is probable that the first Anglo-American settlers in the region went initially to lands which had already been cleared.

It is equally probable that the first French settlers occupied areas which had been cleared by Indians in protohistoric times. Greenfield has a very strong protohistoric component and Thoroughbred is located in the heart of the White Apple area along the banks of St. Catherine Creek. It would have been strange if this area had not been open prior to French habitation. The only evidence for a historic Indian occupation at Thoroughbred is three sherds of Chickachae Combed, var. unspecified, a rare type in the Natchez Bluffs region (Table 64). As with the historic trade goods, the tallies for aboriginal pottery at the Rice site are deceptive, because we failed to detect much evidence for protohistoric/historic occupation in our own investigations. However, the 38 pots recovered from the graves (to be discussed below) are indicative of a strong historic early eighteenth-century Indian component at the site, at which time it served as a cemetery.

As most of our investigations occurred in the Grigra area, we will look there first for examining material change and continuity. Greenfield has a protohistoric component, but lacks historic continuity, while Antioch and Ben Lomond (and perhaps Dead Oak and Overcast) have late seventeenth-century components, and Trinity has an early eighteenth-century component. In terms of aboriginal pottery (Table 64), Greenfield has a high frequency of Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe and Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. Mazique Incised, var. Manchac, however, has a low frequency, which is all the more apparent when the historic components at Antioch and Ben Lomond are considered. Although Fatherland continues to be the most common diagnostic at these two sites, Manchac has a very important representation. Whereas Ben Lomond has a strong representation of Ratcliffe, Antioch has only a moderate amount of this variety. In addition to a large quantity of Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine, other strong markers at Antioch include Chicot Red, var. Grand Village and Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff. Although Trinity has a later component than Antioch and Ben Lomond, it, too, shows a strong continuity in pottery manufacture. Fatherland is, by far, the most common variety at Trinity, followed by Manchac. Important also are Ratcliffe and Snyders Bluff, but Grand Village is noticeably absent at Trinity.

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\*Only the artifacts which could possibly date to the Early Historic period are included in Table 63. Large quantities of late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century ceramics are not included on the chart.



As indicated above, the major distinction between the sites within the Grigra area occurs in the realm of historic trade goods (Table 63), but there are some discrepancies in aboriginal material culture. Fatherland Incised, var. Bayou Goula does not occur at all in the area and Fatherland Incised, var. Nancy, Leland Incised, var. Russell, Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald, and Mazique Incised, var. North are all rare. Contrary to expectations, shell-tempered pottery is almost completely absent at these Grigra area sites. As explained in the introduction, however, it is most likely that the sites of the adopted Grigra group have not yet appeared in the archaeological record. They were situated somewhere in the region marked "Grigra Area" in Figure 3, but just where is unknown.

In the Fairchilds Creek/Coles Creek area we have found evidence for a group which had been adopted by the Natchez in the late seventeenth century. Some historic burials were found at the Lookout site along with evidence for a building of single set post construction. The very high concentration of shell-tempered pottery, like Mississippi Plain, Barton Incised, and Cracker Road Incised (Table 64) suggests a population from the north settled among the Natchez in the late seventeenth century. Particularly interesting is the occurrence of Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road, a variety which is identical to Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland in terms of decoration, but which occurs on a coarse shell-tempered ware. Here is evidence for a non-local group's having picked up a Natchezan design and applied it to their own ware. Fatherland itself is markedly scarce at Lookout, as are all other Fatherland Incised varieties. Although Mazique Incised, var. Manchac has a good representation at Lookout, most of it was found in Locale IV in association with Gordon phase markers and probably dates to this much earlier component.

The nearby O'Quinn site also has produced a number of shell-tempered vessels, and it may have been the burial ground of a people closely related to the inhabitants of Lookout. The 54 aboriginal pots in the Ratliff Collection constitute the largest sample of protohistoric/historic Natchez vessels from a single site. Although the sample certainly has some statistical problems, considering the manner in which the artifacts were collected (and considering that we have only observed about half of the entire collection), it is large enough that comparisons can be drawn between O'Quinn and other contemporary burial collections in the Natchez Bluffs region. The Fatherland (Neitzel 1965) and Rice sites have also yielded large samples of aboriginal pots from graves.\*

Comparison of the O'Quinn, Fatherland, and Rice collections are particularly important to this research, because the ceramic samples

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\*Located in the northern extremity of the Natchez Bluffs region is the historic Ring site (24-M-5 [22-Wr-505]). It, too, has produced pots in association with burials, but the collection is rather small (Brain et al. n.d.; Ford 1936:69). Because these vessels have not been reanalyzed, and because the site itself may not even have been occupied by the Natchez, it is not included in this comparative study.

are large enough to allow us to say something about ethnicity and status. With regard to ethnicity, Fatherland and Rice are both considered to be indigenous Natchez sites having deep roots in the region. Fatherland is of the Grand Village and Rice is believed to be part of the Jenzenaque Village. If O'Quinn actually is related to the historic component at Lookout, then the assemblage should reflect a different past development from the indigenous sites. As stated above, the area where O'Quinn is situated is now believed to have been occupied by an adopted group. Differences should be obvious not only with regard to the higher incidence of shell as a tempering agent in the O'Quinn pots, but also in the more frequent appearance of Mississippian decorative modes. The assumption, of course, is that the material culture of the adopted peoples would have remained conservative and would reflect their past. In terms of status, there should also be marked differences between the collections. Fatherland was the historic ceremonial center of the Natchez Indians. Therefore, there should be some reflection in the grave goods as to the elite status of the individuals buried there. As Rice and O'Quinn were burial grounds for outlying populations, the grave goods deposited at these sites should not be of the same quality as those recovered at Fatherland.

Altogether we analyzed 140 pots: 54 from O'Quinn, 38 from Rice, and 48 from Fatherland (Table 65). The Fatherland site is a very different burial situation than Rice and O'Quinn, as the grave goods accompanied elite burials within an Indian mound (C). Although the pots illustrated in Neitzel's report on this site (1965: Figures 19-21) comprise most of the excavated vessels, in the LMS photographic files on the Fatherland site there are a few additional pots not depicted elsewhere. The Fatherland site vessels have been resorted on the basis of recent work in the Natchez Bluffs region (Brain *et al.*, n.d.), which is why the classification does not correspond with that presented by Neitzel.

The most common variety at the three sites combined is Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland. It constitutes 31.4% of the entire sample. Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton, the next most common variety, is but a poor second at 9.3%. However, marked differences occur between the sites (Table 66, Figure 116). At the type site Fatherland comprises 60.4% of the sample, whereas at O'Quinn it is only 9.3%, comparable with the findings at Lookout. The Rice site falls in the middle range at 26.3%, but it should be noted that Fatherland is the most common variety at Rice. At O'Quinn Fatherland is surpassed by both Stanton and Leland Incised, var. Blanchard. The latter two varieties are rare to absent at Rice and Fatherland, as well as at all sites investigated in the Grigra area (Table 64).

Also unusual is the abundance of Mazique Incised, var. Manchac at O'Quinn, as it is a very rare ceramic at Fatherland. Most of the Manchac at Lookout relates to a Gordon phase occupation, so the high incidence of this variety in a protohistoric/historic context requires explanation if Lookout and O'Quinn are actually of the same population. Both Fatherland and Rice have a good representation of Addis Plain, in addition to the decorated ceramics, but such is not

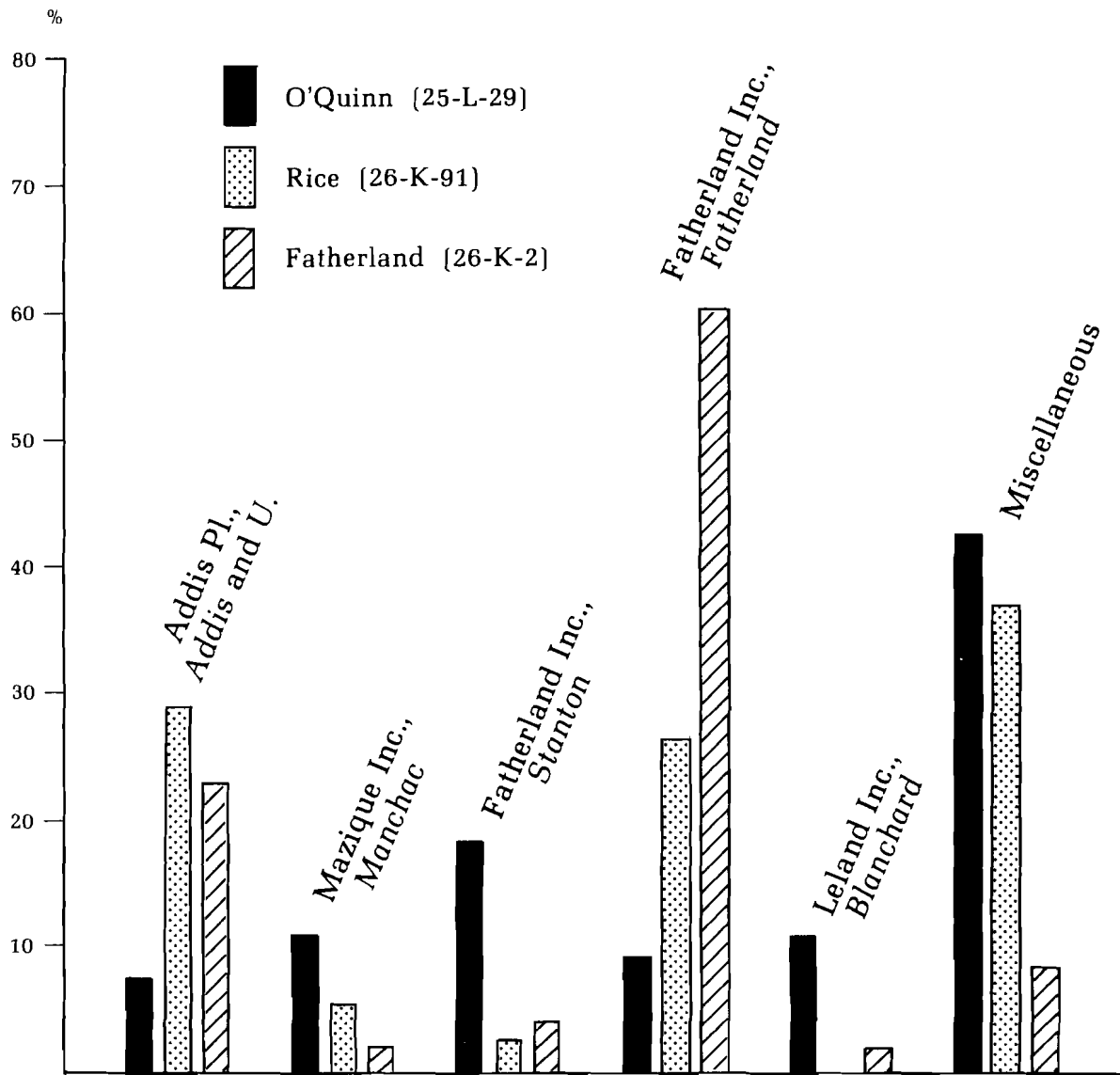


Figure 116. Principal Ceramic Types/Varieties in the Burial Collections of Three Protohistoric/Historic Sites.

the case at O'Quinn. As with Lookout, vessels of a ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain are much more common at O'Quinn than at the other two sites. Red-slipped vessels, in the form of Chicot Red, var. Grand Village, Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff, and Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified, occur at both Rice and Fatherland, but are absent at O'Quinn, and, similarly, are absent or rare at Lookout.

In terms of design mode differences, the flattened scroll pattern, which occurs on Fatherland vessels at both that type site (Neitzel 1965: Figure 19e, g) and at Rice (Figure 49j), is absent at O'Quinn. Similarly, the sunburst pattern on Fatherland is rare at O'Quinn (20% - 1 vessel, Figure 35m), but common at Rice (70% - at least seven vessels, Figures 48c-d, f and 49a, i) and Fatherland (48.3% - 14 vessels).

One principal characteristic which O'Quinn shares with Rice is the small size of the vessels. Although precise metrical data on the Fatherland site vessels is lacking, from a visual impression they are considerably larger than those recovered at either Rice or O'Quinn. In addition to size, vessel forms differ markedly at the three sites (Table 67, Figure 117). The representation of bowls is about the same, with a percentage range of 56.3 - 60.5%, but there are important distinctions with regard to the bottle and jar forms. Whereas jars are much more common than bottles at O'Quinn, bottles have a greater representation at Fatherland and Rice. Beakers are rare (or absent) at all sites, and Fatherland is the only site to have the teapot form.

There are probably several reasons why variations exist in the burial furniture at these three sites. Certainly temporal factors could be responsible for some of the variations. All three sites have historic trade goods in association with some of the burials, but we cannot be sure that all of the bodies were interred at the same time. Nor is it possible to be certain that some of the objects were not curated. Even though we can place the bulk of the ceramics confidently within the protohistoric/historic period, if the sites are each separated by three or four decades, the differences may represent a normal pattern of ceramic change for the Natchez Indians.

It is also possible that some of the variations between the sites are the result of status distinctions. The Rice and O'Quinn pots are not as well made or as finely decorated as the Fatherland vessels. In terms of function, the Fatherland collection consists primarily of serving vessels (bottles and bowls). O'Quinn also has a strong representation of serving vessels, but, as compared to Fatherland, a much larger percentage of cooking pots (cups and jars). The incidence of soot on the exterior surface of the body and base of many of the O'Quinn cups and jars (8 vessels) indicates that these pots were used over fire at some time in their existence. The Fatherland pots were not analyzed by Lower Mississippi Survey personnel, beyond general classification, but it was noted during the examination of the Rice vessels that two pots also exhibit charcoal staining. The more frequent use of cooking pots as grave furniture may, perhaps, be a reflection of the relative status of the individuals who are interred in the Rice and O'Quinn cemeteries. It has also been noted that the Fatherland pots are considerably larger than the Rice and O'Quinn

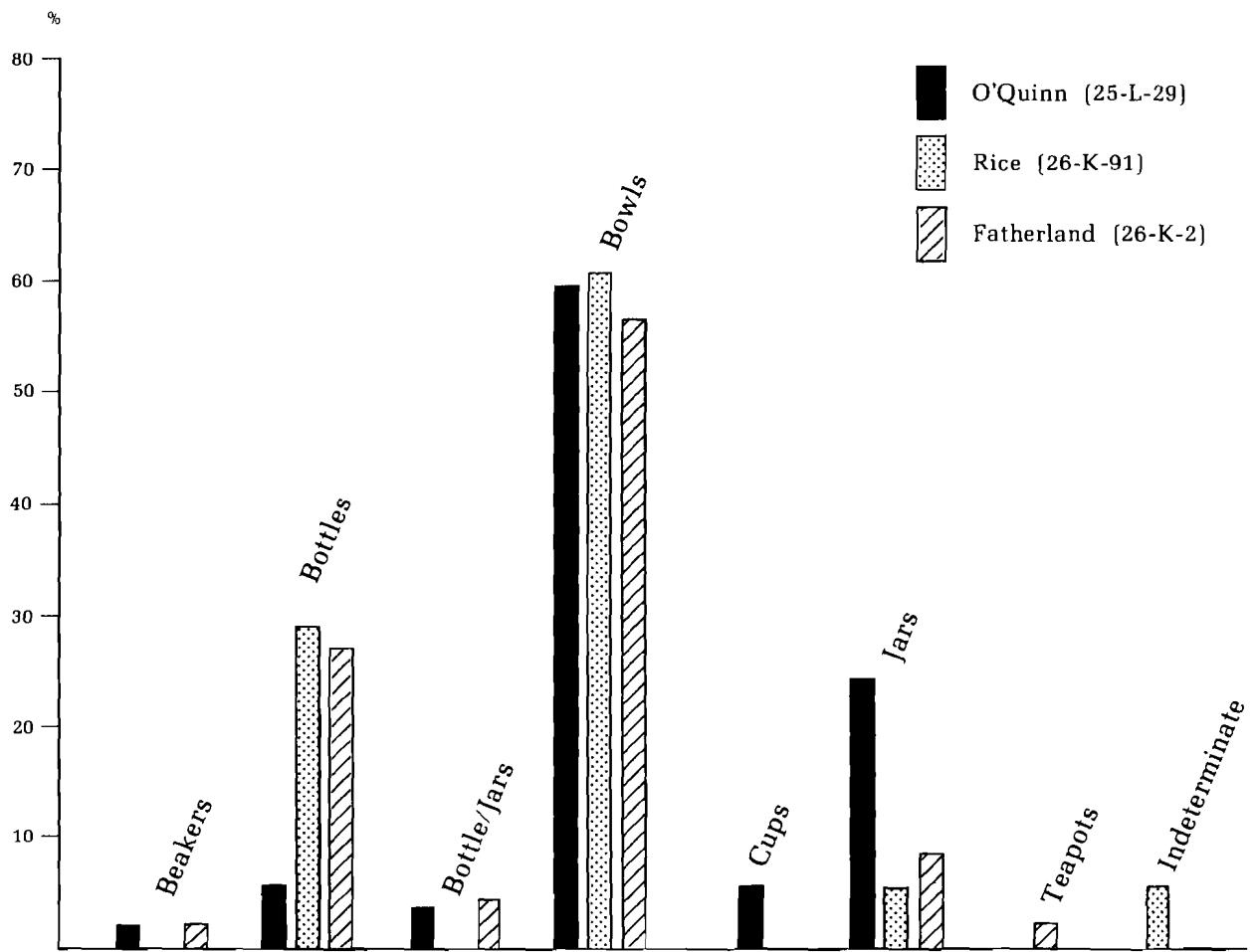


Figure 117. Vessel Forms in the Burial Collections of Three Protohistoric/Historic Sites.

vessels. "Large pots" do not necessarily equate with "large men" (in terms of status), but the differences in vessel size are suggestive of some sort of behavioral distinction that requires further examination.

Finally, it is possible that we are seeing ethnicity reflected in the archaeological record. As noted earlier, the Rice site is located within the Jenzenaque Village area of the Natchez. Along with the Grand Village (Fatherland site), Flour Village, and White Apple Village, the people of the Jenzenaque area had deep roots in the Natchez region. In many ways, the Fatherland and Rice sites are quite similar, particularly with reference to the prevalence of Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland and its characteristic sunburst motif, as well as the comparable popularity of the bottle form over the jar. Not only are the percentages of vessel forms very different at O'Quinn, but, more importantly, the types and varieties stand out as distinct. Cracker Road Incised, Leland Incised, var. Blanchard, Mississippi Plain, Barton Incised, and Rhodes Incised are Mississippian types/varieties. To find such an abundance of them at O'Quinn, as compared to Fatherland and Rice, is unusual; but it would not be so strange if the people who lived at O'Quinn were of a different ethnic group than the occupants of Rice and Fatherland.

Although temporal factors may have been responsible for some of the variations in the burial furniture at Rice, Fatherland, and O'Quinn, I believe that ethnicity and status are the principal agents involved. Ethnic distinctions are apparent when sites of the indigenous population (Fatherland and Rice) are compared to a site of an adopted group (O'Quinn); and status distinctions are apparent when Rice and O'Quinn (low-status cemeteries) are grouped together and compared to Fatherland, a cemetery for the elite.

Here we have a good case for the assimilation of another Indian group, a group which was being incorporated into the Natchez sociopolitical structure in the late seventeenth century. At the same time as this process was underway, the Natchez were being subjected to culture contact from the French and English. The materials found at the sites in the Grigra area reflect increasing material acculturation as contact intensified. The sites which date to the late seventeenth century (Antioch and Ben Lomond) have very few trade goods, most of which are beads; but they have a fair amount of native products which imitate European items (Table 63). Antioch has yielded a large quantity of pottery beads which were made in the shape of glass prototypes, while the inhabitants of Ben Lomond produced gunflints made out of local cherts. In each case the Indians saw something they liked but were unable to obtain in sufficient quantities. They rectified the situation by making their own. The later Trinity site, conversely, has produced a large quantity of historic trade goods, but only one instance of copying (a native gunflint). There was no longer a need to make local copies of items which were readily available. John White (1975:157-158) considers artifacts of this type to be indicative of a relatively high degree of acculturation, because the recipients not only accepted that which was offered, but they desired the objects enough to make their own copies when the supplies ran low.

Curiously, there is no evidence on these sites\* for European materials' being manipulated to serve an aboriginal function, like glass chipped into projectile points or ceramics made into gaming pieces. Copying and substitution are two kinds of artifact manipulation often seen in early acculturative situations (Quimby and Spoehr 1951; White 1975), but only the former has a decent representation in our investigations.

Status, ethnicity, and acculturation are all reflected in our investigations in the Natchez Bluffs region. We know the Natchez had sharply defined classes; we know they adopted remnant tribes from the north; and we know they were affected quite deeply by the French and English who settled among them. History has told us this, and now so, too, has archaeology. Through the study of material culture we have gained an appreciation of the many changes which were occurring among the Natchez at a time when they steadfastly tried to maintain the internal order of their social system. We can see changes in material remains, but the cultural continuity still shines through. The people of Lookout copied the Natchezan designs, but they applied them to their own shell-tempered wares. The people of Antioch and Ben Lomond produced copies of European trade goods, but they did so using native techniques of stone working and pottery manufacture. And the people of Trinity, under much more intensive contact than the earlier historic components, accepted the introductions but still continued to produce their native pots with their traditional designs. Culture change and stability are but two sides of the same coin, and archaeology has provided a view of each face in this study of the Natchez Indians.

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\*With the exception of one reworked gunflint from Trinity.

TABLES 3-67





ABORIGINAL

Ceramics

Tammany Punct., <u>U.</u>	1
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>	31
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	40
Evansville Punct., <u>U.</u>	1
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Mott.</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	113
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	4
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>	3
Avoyelles Punct., <u>Dupree</u>	1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	7
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>	5
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	4
Plaquemine Br., <u>U.</u>	1
Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	6
Unclassified Inc. on Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	1
Leland Inc., <u>U.</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Feliciana</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	6
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	1
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	75
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	1
Total	306

Lithics

Worked Tools	
Projectile Points	
Edwards St., <u>Sunflower</u> (chert)	1
Gary St., <u>U.</u> (chert)	1
Bifaces (chert)	10
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)	2
Bifacially Chipped Cobbles (chert)	1
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	2
Combination Tool - Unifacially Chipped Pebble/ Hammerstones	1
Stone Beads	1
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	2
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	2
Ground Quartzite	1
Flake Cores (chert)	12
Core/Hammerstones (chert)	1
Hammerstones (chert)	3
Utilized Chert Flakes	64
Utilized Chert Pebbles	3
Utilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	1
Utilized Quartz Flakes	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	185
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	46
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	31
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	20
Unutilized Quartz Flakes	4
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	1
Unutilized Slate Fragments	1
Unutilized Conglomerate	1
Unutilized Unclassified Stone	1
Sandstone Fragments	1
Ironstone Fragments	2
Concretions	1
Total	404

EUROPEAN

Recent

Ceramics	
Whiteware - Plain	1
Glass - Olive Green	1
Iron - Cut Nails	1

OTHER

Bone	
Human	1
Large Mammal (probably human)	6
Mammal - Unclassified	3
Turtle - Carapace	1

Table 3. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Surface Collections.  
 Catalogue Numbers: N5, N400, N401, N402, N431, N447, N450, V1041,  
 V1042, V1061.



ABORIGINAL

	N156A	N156B	N156C	N156D	N156E1	N157A	N157B	Total
<b>Ceramics</b>								
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U</u>		4						4
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>	3		4	8		2	5	22
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	23	24	22	7		11	3	90
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>		1		2				3
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>		1	1					2
Anna Inc., <u>U</u>				1				1
Mississippi Pl., <u>U</u>	5	3	3			3		14
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>		3						3
Barton Inc., <u>U</u>		5					1	6
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>						1	1	2
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>		2						2
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>	2	3	7			9		21
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	1	1	1					3
Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>	1	1	1					3
Leland Inc., <u>Russell</u>		1						1
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Rice</u>							1	1
Cracker Road Inc., <u>Cracker Road</u>	2		1			1	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>183</b>

Lithics

Worked Tools

Projectile Points								
Mississippi Triangular, <u>Madison</u>						1		1
Projectile Points or Drills (chert)			1					1
Drill Tips (chert)			1					1
Bifaces (chert)		1						1
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)							1	1
Side Scrapers (chert)			1					1
Unifacially Chipped Chert Flakes	1							1
Metates/Mortars (ground sandstone)						1		1
Cores (chert)			1	1		1		3
Hammerstones (chert)					1			1
Utilized Chert Flakes	5	4	6	5		2	1	23
Utilized Chert Pebbles				1				1
Utilized Quartzite Flakes	1							1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	69	95	77	33	4	85	49	412
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes	3	12	9	5		23	5	57
Unutilized Chert Pebbles				1				1
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles		2				3		5
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments	5							5
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	2	1						3
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	2							2
Ironstone Fragments	1	3	2			1	1	8
Red Ocher						1		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>531</b>

Bone

Mammal - Unidentified				1				1
<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>

Table 5. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Test Trench Excavations, 1981.

Table 6. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale I, Excavations, 1982.

	N510	N510A	N510B1	N510B2	N510C2	N510C4	N510C5	N510C6	N512A	N512B2	N514A	N514B	N515A1	N515C1	N516A	N516B1	N516C1	N516C2	N518A	N518B1	N518B2	Total	
ABORIGINAL																							
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>																							
Tammany Punct., U.															1							1	
Tchefuncte Pl., U.											2	11	2		17	4			3	4	2	45	
Markeville St., U.																			1			1	
Mulberry Creek C-M, <u>Centers Creek</u>																			1			1	
Baytown Pl., U.	19		4						1	16	2	2			8	2			6	2		62	
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.														1	3				2			6	
Unclassified Decorated on Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>											1											1	
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1								2		1	1			5							10	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>											2				1							3	
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>	1										3											4	
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>															2					1		3	
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>											2				4							6	
Plaquemine Br., U.												2										2	
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1											2	1		1							7	
Addis Pl., U.	3	2	1						4		4				10				1	3		28	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.										1	1				2							4	
Unclassified Decorated on Addis Pl., U.	1																					1	
Barton Inc., U.	1				1										2							4	
Chicot Rad, U.	1																					1	
Crace Br., U.				1																		1	
Laland Inc., <u>Blanchard</u>	1																					1	
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>										1					3							4	
Mazique Inc., U.											1				1							2	
Mississippi Pl., U.	6		6				1	1			2		1		2					2		21	
Unclassified Inc. on Mississippi Pl., U.															1							1	
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>									1													1	
Cracker Road Inc., <u>Cracker Road</u>											1				1							2	
Cracker Road Inc., U.									1													1	
Total	35	2	12	1			1	1	9	2	36	18	8		64	6			19	9	2	225	
Discoidal Fragments		2	3																			5	
Fired Clay									1													1	
Daub <sup>2</sup>		2	1						1		3	7	1	1	15	2				6	3	42	
Lithics																							
Worked Tools																							
Projectile Points																							
Nodens Lanceolate, <u>Russell</u> (chert)									1													1	
Bifaca - Projectile Point or Drill (chert)	1																					1	
Bifaca Knife (chert)									1													1	
Bifaca Knife/Celt (chert)	1																					1	
Bifaces (chert)									1						2	1						4	
Bifaca Retouch Flakes (chert)															1	1						3	
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1											1				1						3	
Unifacial Retouch Flakes (chert)															1							1	
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																			2	1	1	4	
Sandstone Abrader																						1	
Flake Core (chert)	1										2	1			1							5	
Utilized Chert Blades									1													1	
Utilized Chert Flakes	1	12	20	3	1				12	1	9	20	4		22	7			12	12	8	144	
Utilized Chert Pebbles									1						2							4	
Unutilized Chert Flakes	1	127	54	8	2	1			65	2	134	127	13	1	210	59			61	27	19	911	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes		31	9				2		5	2	110	153	13		87	49	1	1	81	35	33	612	
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	1								1		1	3	2		8	1			2			21	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	9	8	1						29		46	32	12		41	4			15	6	3	206	
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes															1							3	
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1										4	4			1	1			3			15	
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments				1	1						1	1			2							6	
Ironstone Fragments			1												3					1		6	
Unmodified Pebbles	11	6							8		8	14	2		23	18			10	3	1	104	
Total	2	196	100	13	4	1	2		125	5	315	356	46	1	405	142	1	1	188	85	70	2058	
EUROPEAN																							
Late Historic/Recent																							
Brass - Tack			1																			1	
Iron - Cut Nails			1																			2	
Recent																							
Iron - Wire													1									3	
Oxide Fragments															1					2		1	
OTHER																							
Charcoal					1				1			1	3		7				3	3		19	
Snail Shells																					1	1	
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	36.8	2.9	1.2	1.2					9.2		16.3	14.6	4.6		73.5	10.2		.2	1.0	25.8	7.4	3.3	228.2
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	111.1	2.9	21.2	1.2			.8	1.9	22.7	2.5	103.3	62.5	13.3		184.2	20.7				35.2	50.0	9.5	643.0
Total pottery (gm)	147.9	5.8	22.4	2.4			.8	1.9	31.9	2.5	139.6	77.1	17.9		257.7	30.9		.2	1.0	61.0	57.4	12.8	871.2
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)	1.7	.2							1.5		1.6	5.2	.2	.5	5.3	.4				2.6	1.6		20.8

ARTIFACT	N500	N500A	N500B1	N500B2	N502	N502A	N502B	N502C1	N502C2	N504	N504A	N504B	N504C1	N504C2	N504D1	Total
<b>Ceramic<sup>1</sup></b>																
Tchafuncte Pl., U.		4										1				5
Churupa Punct., Thurnton												1				1
Evansville Punct., Evansville							1									1
Larto Red, Larto		1														1
Baytown Pl., U.		23	2	1	1	16	4	1			3	7	5	3		66
Unclassified Incised on Baytown Pl., U.		1					3					2	1	1		9
Unclassified Decorated on Baytown Pl., U.		1														1
Baytown Pl., Valley Park				6		7	1						1			15
Chevalier St., U.							1									1
Mazique Inc., Mazique		2														2
Coles Creek Inc., Blakely			1													1
Evansville Punct., Rhinehart		1														1
Evansville Punct., U.											1					1
Addis Pl., Addis	1	13	4				7	2	2		11	7				47
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis		2					1					1	1			5
Addis Pl., Greenville		1						2								4
Beldeau Inc., Bell Bayou							1									1
Mazique Inc., Manchac												1				1
Mazique Inc., U.											1	1				2
Anna Inc., Anna		6				2	2									10
Anna Inc., U.						1										1
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine		5					2				1	1				9
Plaquemine Br., U.			1													1
Addis Pl., St. Catherine							1									1
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., St. Catherine		2										1				3
Addis Pl., U.		8	5	1		6	17	2			5	4	2			50
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.		1				6	2			1	1					11
Unclassified Decorated on Addis Pl., U.		1														1
Fatherland Inc., U.						1	1									2
Cracker Road Inc., Cracker Road		1														1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>255</b>
<b>Daub<sup>2</sup></b>																
		3	1	2		5	2	1			2	6	2	2		26
<b>Lithic</b>																
<b>Worked Tools</b>																
<b>Projectile Points</b>																
Unclassified Stemmed (chert)				1												1
Bifaces (chert)		2	1								1					4
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)		2				1						1				4
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)		4				1						1				6
Burin (chert)		1														1
Blade Cores (chert)															1	1
Flake Cores (chert)											2	1		1		4
Miscellaneous Cores (chert)				1												1
Hammerstones (chert)		1														1
Utilized Chert Flakes	1	23	7	4		9	5	1	1	1	9	10	2	1		74
Utilized Chert Pebbles						3	4				1			1		10
Utilized Novaculita Flakes		1														1
Utilized Quartz Flakes		1														1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	1	38	33	25		55	61	5	39	2	22	51	6	48	2	408
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	1	43	8	7		29	33		10	1	25	28	4	14	5	208
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	1	29	5	5		23	1	2		2	2	2	1			66
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles		41	21	1		21	2	6	6		6	9	1	2		116
Unutilized Quartz Flakes		3														3
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles						6						1		1		8
Sandstone Fragments			1			6						2				9
Limestone Fragments		2				2						2				6
Unmodified Pebbles	1	177	17	14	2	99	41	4	18		26	69	12	28	1	509
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1442</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>																
<b>Historic/Recent</b>																
Glass - Olive Green		1	1													2
Clinkers				2					5					2		9
<b>OTHER</b>																
Bone - Unclassified											11	3				14
Charcoal													1			1
<b>Weight (gm)</b>																
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)		137.6	32.4	7.9		1.2	85.1	72.0	5.3	5.0	2.2	47.5	81.3	32.2	7.1	516.8
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostica (gm)		1.4	169.5	40.2	3.1	2.0	87.7	80.5	14.3	6.3	.5	45.3	72.4	17.7	5.9	546.8
Total pottery (gm)		1.4	307.1	72.6	11.0	3.2	172.8	152.5	19.6	11.3	2.7	92.8	153.7	49.9	13.0	1063.6
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)		1.8		1.7		2.4	.5	.3			.5	2.3	.6	.8		10.9

Table 7. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale II, Excavations, 1982.

Table 8. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III, A Levels and Miscellaneous Features.

	N525A	N525B2	N526A	N527A	N528A	Total
ABORIGINAL						
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>						
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>	3		3		7	13
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	5		4	3	7	19
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	6		3			9
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>			2		2	4
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Hardy</u>			1			1
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>					1	1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>			1		3	4
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	3		7	1	3	14
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>		1	1		1	3
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>			2			2
Total	17	1	24	4	24	70
Daub <sup>2</sup>			5		16	21
Lithics						
Worked Tools						
Projectile Points						
Unclassified Arrow Points (chert)					1	1
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)				1	2	3
Borers (chert)			1		1	2
Spokeshaves (chert)			1			1
Utilized Chert Flakes	8		5	6	8	27
Unutilized Chert Flakes	94	2	66	85	125	372
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	37		15	10	14	76
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	2		1	1	8	12
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	1		1		6	8
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1		1		7	9
Sandstone Fragments	1		1		1	3
Ironstone Fragments	1		1	11	5	18
Mica				1		1
Unmodified Pebbles	22		27	20	34	103
Total	167	2	120	135	212	636
EUROPEAN						
Early Historic						
Ceramics						
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Plain					1	1
Recent						
Iron - Cut Nails					1	1
OTHER						
Bone - Unclassified					1	1
Charcoal	2				1	3
Cinders/Clinkers			6			6
Organic Matter - Nuts, etc.	3					3
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	33.6	.5	19.6	14.9	34.2	102.8
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	71.2	1.6	58.8	10.2	71.8	213.6
Total pottery (gm)	104.8	2.1	78.4	25.1	106.0	316.4
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)			2.8		12.3	15.1

	N525B1	N526B1	N527B1	Total
ABORIGINAL				
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>				
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>		1		1
Daub <sup>2</sup>				
	1			1
Lithics				
Worked Tools				
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)			1	1
Utilized Chert Flakes			2	2
Unutilized Chert Flakes	7	4	4	15
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			3	3
Unutilized Chert Pebbles		1		1
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles		1		1
Sandstone Fragments	1			1
Ironstone Fragments			2	2
Unmodified Pebbles	4	2	2	8
Total	12	8	14	34
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	.2	.6	.4	1.2
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)		1.4		1.4
Total pottery (gm)	.2	2.0	.4	2.6
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)	.1			.1

Table 9. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale III, Previously Excavated Pits, Fill.





	N535A	N536A	N537A	N538A	N539A	N540A	N540B1	N541A	N542A	N543A	N544A	N600A	N601A	N602A	N603A	N604A	N605A	N606A	N607A	N607B10	N608A	N609A	N610A	N610B1	N611A	N611B5	N612A	N612B6	N613A	N614A	N616A	N617A	Total				
Lithics																																					
Worked Tools																																					
Projectile Points																																					
Unclassified Meso II (chert)																																					
Unclassified Stemmed (chert)																																					
Alba Stemmed, U. (chert)																																					
Biface/Possibly Projectile Points (chert)																																					
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)																																					
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																																					
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)																																					
Unifaces (chert)																																					
Uniface Retouch Flakes (chert)																																					
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																																					
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)																																					
Ground Sandstone																																					
Bipolar Blade Cores (chert)																																					
Blade Cores (chert)																																					
Flake Cores (chert)																																					
Flake Core Rejuvenation Flakes (chert)																																					
Microblade Cores (chert)																																					
Core Rejuvenation Flakes (chert)																																					
Hammerstone/Flake Cores (chert)																																					
Hammerstones (chert)																																					
Utilized Chert Blades																																					
Utilized Chert Flakes																																					
Utilized Chert Pebbles																																					
Utilized Quartzite Flakes																																					
Unutilized Chert Flakes																																					
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes																																					
Unutilized Chert Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Fossilized Wood Flakes																																					
Unutilized Fossilized Wood Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Novaculite Flakes																																					
Unutilized Quartz Flakes																																					
Unutilized Quartz Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartz Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes																																					
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartzite Flakes																																					
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartzite Pebbles																																					
Unutilized Unclaesified Stone Flakes																																					
Unutilized Unclaesified Stone Pebbles																																					
Sandstone Fragments																																					
Ironstone Fragments																																					
Concretions																																					
Unmodified Pebbles																																					
Total	113	348	190	645	613	561	22	157	518	793	757	1198	1061	818	589	1115	1210	711	451	3	433	697	593	1	532	25	436	101	500	354	409	32	15986				

EUROPEAN

Early/Late Historic

Ceramics - Lead-Glazed Earthenware

Late Historic

Ceramics

Pearlware - Shell Edge - Green

Recent

Brick

Glass - Clear

Glass - Green

Iron - Barbed Wire

Nail - Unclassified

Wire

Unclassified

OTHER

Bone - Large Mammal - Unclassified

Charcoal

Cinders/Clinkers

Coal

Table 11. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Aboriginal Lithics and European Artifacts from Disturbed Contexts.

Table 12. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Miscellaneous Features.

	N535B5	N538B1	N539B	N540C2	N540C3	N544B2	N544B3	N600B3	N601B2	N604B2	N605B2	N607H1	N608B1	N609B1	N611B3	N613B4	N613B6	N613B8	N613B9	N613B10	N613B12	N614B2	N614B4	N614B5	N616B8	N616B9	Total	
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>																												
<b>Ceramics<sup>1</sup></b>																												
Tchefuncte Pl., U.			2																								2	
Baytown Pl., U.			4	1																				1			6	
Addis Pl., Addis											2									2							2	
Addis Pl., U.			1																		1						2	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.																											1	
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine			7	1						2										3				1			14	
Total			1									1	2											1			5	
<b>Daub<sup>2</sup></b>																												
<b>Lithics</b>																												
Utilized Chert Flakes			8			1					1																	11
Utilized Chert Pebbles			1																									1
Unutilized Chert Flakes			48					2	1	1	1	1	1	1							1			2			61	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			57					1	2	1	1	2	2	2										7			78	
Unutilized Chert Pebbles			4																								4	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles			9					1	1			1													1		13	
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	1																										1	
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles			1																								1	
Sandstone Fragments			2																								2	
Ironstone Fragments																1											1	
Unmodified Pebbles		1	25					1						1	1					1							31	
Total	1	1	155			1		5	4	1	2	4	3	3	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1		204	
<b>OTHER</b>																												
<b>Charcoal</b>																												
1/4 in pottery (gm)			12.2	.4				.4	1.9	1.0		.8			.8			.4	.4	1.6			1.1				21.0	
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)			15.5	2.9							20.6	.8								5.7			8.8				53.5	
Total pottery (gm)			27.7	2.9				.4	1.9	1.0	20.6	.8			.8			.4	.4	7.3			1.1				74.5	
Daub (gm)			.2									.7	.4											1.0			2.3	

POST FEATURES

Provenience	Average Diameter (cm)		Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		
	Pre-Exc.	Post-Exc.	Upper	Lower	Total Depth
N541B2	10.5	14.0	+14.0	+ 1.0	13.0
N541B3	13.5	13.0	+14.0	+ 1.0	13.0
N541B4	15.5	15.0	+12.0	- 5.0	17.0
N542B4	14.0	16.0	+ 9.0	- 2.0	11.0
N542B3	10.0	15.0	+ 9.0	+ 1.0	8.0
N542B2	14.0	17.5	+10.0	- 7.5	17.5
N542B1	14.5	17.0	+ 9.0	+ 1.0	8.0
N542B5	14.5	20.0	+10.0	- 5.0	15.0
N535B4	20.0	15.0	+ 8.0	-15.0	23.0
N535B3	17.5	14.0	+ 8.0	- 8.0	16.0
N535B2	16.0	15.0	+ 7.0	-14.0	21.0
N535B1	15.0	15.0	+ 7.0	- 6.0	13.0
N539C1	17.0	14.0	+ 9.0	- 7.0	16.0
N539C3	17.5	17.0	+ 9.0	-17.0	26.0
N539C4	19.5	19.0	+ 9.0	-15.0	24.0
N539C5	25.5	19.0	+ 9.0	-12.0	21.0
N539C6	18.5	18.0	+10.0	-14.0	24.0
N539C7	20.5	16.0	+ 9.0	-15.0	24.0
N540C4	16.0	18.5	+ 4.0	-20.0	24.0
N540C2	12.0	20.0	+ 4.0	-21.0	25.0
N602B1	21.5	19.0	+ 4.0	-20.0	24.0
N602B2	22.0	20.0	+ 4.0	-10.5	14.5
N602B3	20.5	14.0	+ 6.0	-12.0	18.0
N602B4	17.0	11.0	+ 5.0	- 7.0	12.0
N607B4	15.0	13.5	+ 4.0	- 9.0	13.0
N607B6	16.5	15.0	+ 3.0	-10.0	13.0
N607B9	19.0	15.0	+ 3.0	-17.0	20.0
N607B7	16.0	17.5	+ 3.0	-14.0	17.0
N611B1	22.0	18.0	+ 4.0	-13.0	17.0
N611B6	15.5	16.0	+ 3.0	-18.0	21.0
N611B2	16.0	15.0	+ 5.0	-14.0	19.0
N611B3	15.5	12.0	+ 5.0	-16.0	21.0
N611B4	13.0	12.0	+ 5.0	- 8.0	13.0
N614B1	8.0	16.5	+ 5.0	- 8.0	13.0
N614B2	7.5	16.0	+ 6.0	- 9.0	15.0
N614B3	7.0	14.0	+ 6.0	-14.0	20.0
N614B5	7.0	15.0	+ 6.0	-13.0	19.0
N613B11	17.0	18.0	+ 7.0	- 9.0	16.0
N613B7	16.0	18.0	+ 6.0	- 5.0	11.0
N613B5	14.0	17.0	+ 6.0	- 3.0	9.0
N613B2	23.0	24.0	+ 6.0	-15.0	21.0
N616B5	14.0	15.0	+ 7.0	- 2.0	9.0
N616B4	13.5	14.0	+ 8.0	- 5.0	13.0
N616B3	18.5	13.5	+ 8.0	- 4.0	12.0
N616B2	17.5	15.0	+ 8.0	- 7.0	15.0
N616B1	17.0	10.5	+ 5.0	- 8.0	13.0

Table 13. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Metrical Data on Structure 1 Features.



WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Width Range (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		Total Depth
		Upper	Lower	
N537C1	13 - 17	+6 - +9	-6	12 - 15
N537C2	13	+6	-8 - -9	14 - 15
N540B3	14 - 17	+1 - +7	-7 - -11	12 - 16

POSTMOLDS IN WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Average Diameter (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevation (cm - relative to datum)		Total Depth**	Distance Between Postmolds (cm)
		Upper*	Lower		
N537C1A	10	-7	-14	7	
N537C1B	9	-5	-13	8	
N537C2A	9	-8	-15	7	
N540B3A	10	-7	-17	10	32
N540B3B	11	-10	-20	10	38
N540B3C	11	-11	-21	11	39
N540B3D	10	-11	-20	9	36
N540B3E	11	-10	-19	9	33
N540B3F	9	-10	-17	7	33

POST FEATURES

N537H1	11	+9	-3	12
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\* at base of trench  
\*\* below base of trench

Table 15. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Metrical Data on Structure 2 Features.

Table 16. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Structure 2 Features.

	N537C1	N537C2	N540B3	N540B3C	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>					
<b>Ceramics<sup>1</sup></b>					
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>			1	1	1
Total			1	1	1
<b>Lithics</b>					
Utilized Chert Flakes	3				9
Unutilized Chert Flakes	2	2	6	1	8
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			1		1
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles					
Total	5	2	10	1	18
<b>Pottery (gm)</b>					
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)			.2		.2
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)			9.4	9.4	9.4
Total pottery (gm)			.2	9.4	9.6

WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Width Range (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		Total Depth
		Upper	Lower	
N606B4		+6	-7	13
N605B4	10 - 13	+5 - +8	-6 - -5	11 - 13
N604B1	8 - 11	+10	-4 - +2	10 - 14
N604B2	8	+8	0	8
N608B2	7 - 13	+6 - +8	-1 - +4	7 - 8
N612B2	12 - 16	+7	-9 - -5	14 - 15
N612B1	15 - 19	+6 - +7	-15 - -14	21
N613B3	~20	+5	-11 - -14	16 - 19
N614B8	20 - 22	+5	-15 - -14	~20

POSTMOLDS IN WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Average Diameter (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		Total Depth**	Distance Between Postmolds (cm)
		Upper*	Lower		
N605B4A	9	?	-5	1 - 3	44
N605B4B	7.5	?	-7	1 - 3	68
N605B4C	7.5	?	-9	1 - 3	68
N604B1A	7	?	-1	1 - 2	56
N604B1B	6.5	?	-2	1 - 2	55
N604B1C	7	?	-6	1 - 2	72 (to N605B4A)
N604B2A	9	?	-2	1 - 2	70
N608B2A	8	?	0	?	22
N608B2E	8	?	-1	?	64
N608B2B	7	-2	-3	1	40
N608B2C	10	-3	-10	7	40
N608B2D	9	+2	-8	10	45
N612B2A	7.5	?	-8	2	?
N612B2B	8	?	-9	1 - 2	?
N613C1	13.5	-14	-24	10	

\* at base of trench  
\*\* below base of trench

Table 17. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Metrical Data on Structure 3 Features.



Table 18. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Structure 3 Features.

	N605R4	N604B1	N604B2	N608B2	N612B2	N612B1	N613B3	N614B8	N608R2A	N608B2B	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>											
<b>Ceramics<sup>1</sup></b>											
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1				1	1	1	2			5
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>					1	1	2				3
Addis Pl., <u>L.</u>											
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>						1		1			1
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>											1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>
Daub <sup>2</sup>				1			4				5
<b>Lithics</b>											
Utilized Chert Flakes	1			1	1						3
Unutilized Chert Flakes	6	3	1	4	4	3	4		1		22
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	1	3		6	2	3	5	3	1	1	25
Unutilized Chert Pebbles				2	1	1					4
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles							2	1			3
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes								1			1
Sandstone Fragments								1			1
Unmodified Pebbles	2	1	2	2			9	6		1	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>80</b>
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)		1.3		.4		13.0	4.7	.5			6.9
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	1.2					13.0	22.3	6.5			43.0
Total pottery (gm)	1.2	1.3		.4		13.0	27.0	7.0			49.9
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)				.5			.9				1.4

WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Width Range (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		
		Upper	Lower	Total Depth
N613B13	?	+6	-19	25
N614B7	17 - 20	+6	-14 - -5	13 - 20
N610B3	17 - 20	+5	-18 - -14	19 - 23
N609B2	17 - 20	+7	-15 - -13	20 - 22
N605B5	20	+5	-13	18
N605B7	18	+7	-6.5	13.5
N608B4	15 - 18	+7	?	?

POSTMOLDS IN WALL TRENCHES

Provenience	Average Diameter (cm) Post-Exc.	Elevations (cm - relative to datum)		
		Upper*	Lower	Total Depth**
N613B13A	?	?	?	?
N610B3A	9	-18	-20	2
N610B3B	6	-18	-21	3
N610B3C	6	-18	-21	3
N610B3D	10	-16	-22	6
N610B3E	11	-14	-19	5
N610B3F	8	-17	-21	5
N609B2A	11	-13	-19	6
N609B2B	8	-13	-17	4
N609B2C	7	-15	-21	6
N605B5A	7	-13	-18	5
N608B3	16.5	- 6.5	-15	8.5
N608B4A	8	- 6.5	-12.5	6

POST FEATURES

N605B6	11	+ 6	- 9.5	15.5
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\* at base of trench  
 \*\* below base of trench

Table 19. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je]544) Locale IV, Metrical Data on Structure 4 Features.

Table 20. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale IV, Structure 4 Features.

	N613B13	N614B7	N610B3	N609B2	N605B5	N605B7	N608B4	N608B4A	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>									
<b>Ceramics<sup>1</sup></b>									
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>							1		1
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>			4						4
Baytown Pl., Valley Park							1		1
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Mott</u>			1						1
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>		2					1		3
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>		1							1
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>			1	1					2
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>							1		1
<b>Total</b>	3	3	6	1			4		14
<b>Lithics</b>									
Utilized Chert Flakes		5	2		1		1		9
Unutilized Chert Flakes	3		6	9	1		4		23
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes		1	7	2			4		14
Unutilized Chert Pebbles				1		1			2
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles		2	1				1		4
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Pebbles			1						1
Sandstone Fragments		1					1		1
Ironstone Fragments		1	5	1			3		10
Unmodified Pebbles									
<b>Total</b>	3	10	23	13	2	1	13		65
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	.5	7.2	1.8	.4			1.4	.3	4.4
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)			5.7				14.6		27.5
Total pottery (gm)	.5	7.2	7.5	.4			16.0	.3	31.9



Table 22. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Locale V, Aboriginal Ceramics and Daub.

	N590A	N592	N592A	N593	N593A	N593B	N594	N594A	N594B	N594C	N594D1	N595	N595A	N595B	N595C1	N595C2	N596	N596A	N596B1	N596B2	N596B3	Total	
ABORIGINAL																							
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>																							
Tchefuncte Pl., U.				2	5	3	1	1	1	1				2								14	
Mabin St., U.								1														1	
Marksville Inc., Marksville								1														1	
Marksville Inc., U.																						1	
Baytown Pl., U.	7	3	1	2	18		1	23	14	2	1		17	24	2		6				26	147	
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.	3	1	1	1	1			1	1				1	1								10	
Unclassified Punct. on Baytown Pl., U.			1																			1	
Avoyelles Punct., U.					1								1									2	
Baytown Pl., Valley Park					1			1					2							2		6	
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., Valley Park					1																	1	
Coles Creek Inc., U.					1	1																1	
Mazique Inc., Kings Point					1																	1	
Mazique Inc., Manchar					3			1					3	1							1	1	
Mazique Inc., U.					3			1					1	1								1	
Evansville Punct., Sharkey							1						1									3	
Harrison Bayou Inc., Harrison Bayou					1								1									1	
Harrison Bayou Inc., U.					1																	1	
Mazique Inc., U.					3			1					3	1								1	
Mazique Inc., U.					3			1					1	1								2	
Addis Pl., Addis	2	2	11	2	11	2	4	11	11	2		1	14	24	6	4	5				17	106	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis	2	2	2	2	2			1					1	2							1	9	
Addis Pl., Greenville	1	1	2	4	2	4							1	1							3	12	
Anna Inc., Anna					1		1						1	1	1						1	5	
Carter Eng., Sara													1									1	
Carter Eng., U.													1									1	
Coleman Inc., Coleman					1			2	12				7	3	1						1	2	
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine					1			2	12				7	3	1						5	35	
Addis Pl., St. Catherine					3		1	1	1				2	2							2	12	
Unclassified Eng. on Addis Pl., St. Catherine					2								2	2							2	2	
Chicot Red, Fairchild	1				1																	2	
Coleman Inc., Bass					1																	2	
Addis Pl., Barcliffe					1			1						1								1	
Addis Pl., U.	5	2	19	1	19	1	8	16	16				6	11	1						12	85	
Unclassified Eng. on Addis Pl., U.					3		3						6	11	1						12	3	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.					3								1	1							1	2	
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., U.					1								2	3							6	20	
Barton Inc., U.					1		1						2								1	1	
Fatherland Inc., U.					2		2	2	2				1								1	2	
Mississippi Pl., U.					2		2	2	2				1	2							3	12	
Unclassified Inc. on Mississippi Pl., U.					1		1	1	1				1								2	4	
Cracker Road Inc., Cracker Road					1		1						63	82	11	4	18				84	521	
Total	21	13	6	84	11	1	49	65	5	5	1	1	63	82	11	4	18			2	84	521	
Fired Pottery Coils													1									2	
Daub <sup>2</sup>	20	2	2	58	3	3	9	20	4	2	2	7	8								5	138	
1/4 in pottery (gm)	40.8	2.0	29.3	139.5	12.1	12.1	3.9	61.9	86.2	4.0	1.4		66.7	85.1	6.5		.3	23.7	2.2	6.0	116.6	688.2	
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	45.3	22.6	22.6	9.3	209.3	27.7	1.6	111.9	327.7	52.6	4.2	3.8	170.7	516.9	89.1	10.6	34.8	34.8			3.3	206.2	1847.6
Total pottery	86.1	2.0	51.9	9.3	348.8	39.8	5.5	173.8	413.9	56.6	5.6	3.8	237.4	602.0	95.6	10.6	34.8	34.8			9.3	322.8	2535.8
Daub (gm)	9.2	.8	.8	19.1	.7	.7	6.9	8.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.7							1.8		56.7	

	N590A	N592	N592A	N592H	N593	N593A	N593B	N593C1	N594	N594A	N594B	N594C	N594D1	N594D2	N594D3	N594H	N595	N595A	N595B	N595C	N595D	N596	N596A	N596H	N596R2	N596R3	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>																											
<b>Lithics</b>																											
<b>Worked Tools</b>																											
<b>Projectile Points</b>																											
Unclassified Middle Archaic Points (chert)																											
Atlatl (hematite)																											
Bifaces (chert)																											
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)																											
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																											
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)																											
Celts (chert)																											
Pestle Fragments (sandstone)																											
Spokeshaves (chert)																											
Uniface Retouch Flakes (chert)																											
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																											
Combination Bifacially Chipped Pebble/Hammerstones (chert)																											
Blade Cores (chert)																											
Flake Cores (chert)																											
Core Rejuvenation Flakes (chert)																											
Hammerstones (chert)																											
Utilized Chert Blades																											
Utilized Chert Flakes																											
Utilized Chert Pebbles																											
Unutilized Chert Blades																											
Unutilized Chert Flakes																											
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes																											
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles																											
Unutilized Fossilized Wood																											
Unutilized Quartz Pebbles																											
Unutilized Quartz Flakes																											
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartzite Flakes																											
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles																											
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartzite Pebbles																											
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Flakes																											
Sandstone Fragments																											
Ironstone Fragments																											
Red Ochre																											
Unmodified Pebbles																											
<b>Total</b>	110	1	93	4	5	567	129	2	2	176	175	47	4	2	1	1	2	120	222	32	18	1	72	4	11	220	2022

**OTHER**

Bone - Large Mammal - Deer																												
Unclassified																												
Turtle																												
Charcoal																												
Cinders																												
Coal																												
Small Shells																												
<b>Total</b>	1									1																		

Table 23. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je]544) Locale V, Aboriginal Lithics and Miscellaneous Remains.

Table 24. Lookout (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) Summary of Area Excavated, Artifact Quantities, and Components Represented.

	Surface Coll./ Shovel Tests	Excavation Locales					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Area Excavated (sq m)		23.5	12	16	96	20	167.5
Potsherds (1981: 1/4 + 1/2 in fraction/ 1982: 1/2 in fraction)	500	408	255	71	1,413	521	3, 168
Lithic Artifacts Worked Tools Debitage (excludes pebbles and concretions)	47 815	37 2,448	23 910	8 551	146 13,019	44 1,779	305 19,522
<u>Components Tradition</u>	<u>Phase</u>						
Plaquemine	Natchez	X	*	X		*	X
	Emerald	*			*	*	*
	Foster	X	X			?	?
	Anna			*	X	X	X
Coles Creek	Gordon	*	*	*		*	X
	Balmoral	*	*		X	*	*
	Ballina		*		*	*	*
	Sundown		*				*
Densonville	Hamilton Ridge	*	*		*	*	*
Markaville	Issaquena	*	*		*	*	*
	Grand Gulf					*	*
Tchefuncte	Panther Lake	X	*	*	X	*	X
Poverty Point	Frazier	?					?
Meso III	Barkdale	?					?
Meso II	Bryndale				*	*	*
Meso I	Brown's Folly						
Palen IV	Mammoth Bayou	*					*

? possible representation  
 \* represented  
 X strong representation

TYPE/VARIETY	FORM	FIGURE	MEASUREMENTS (CM)					
			Vessel Height	Maximum Vessel Diameter	Carination Diameter	Orifice Diameter	Rim Height	Base Diameter
Harrison Bayou Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jar	34a	10.9	12.6			1.5	
Addie Pl., <u>Addie</u>	Bowl	34b	3.8	10.0		10.0		3.2
	Bowl	34c	6.5	11.3		10.8		4.9
	Cup	34d	6.1	7.7		7.7		
	Jar	34e	7.5	8.2		7.9		
Mazique inc., <u>Manchac</u>	Beaker	34f	14.0	12.8		12.2		6.9
	Bowl	34g	3.5	7.2		7.2		3.4
	Bowl	34h	9.2	14.4	14.4		4.7	7.8
	Cup	34i	7.1	7.6		8.0		5.0
	Jar	34j	8.8	9.9		9.0		
	Jar			11.6				5.3
Mazique inc., <u>u.</u>	Bowl	34k	7.1	13.0	11.5	13.0	4.0	5.0
	Cup	34l	5.1	8.4		6.0		4.7
Mississippi Pl., <u>u.</u>	Bowl	34m	4.0	10.3		10.3		5.0
Leland Inc., <u>Leland</u>	Jar	34n	13.3	19.7		9.6	2.4	8.0
Burton Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jar	34o	10.0	12.0		10.2		
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	Bottle	35a	5.7	7.3				4.0
	Bowl	35b	9.0	17.5	12.8	17.5		6.0
	Bowl	35c	6.2	12.3		10.9		6.2
	Bowl	35d	7.8	12.9				6.0
	Bowl	35e	4.8	16.0		16.0		6.5
	Bowl	35f	8.2	15.9		15.4		7.0
	Bowl	35g	10.3	23.1		23.1		8.8
	Bowl	35h	8.6	18.0		18.0		7.0
	Bowl	35i	6.5	18.5		18.5		6.8
	Jar	35j						
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bowl	35k	8.5	13.5		13.5	
Bowl		35l	3.6	8.8		8.8		4.5
Bowl		35m	11.1	22.3		20.6		10.2
Bowl		35n	7.5	16.4		14.0		8.2
Jar		35o	9.0	16.6		11.5	1.4	8.7
Fatherland Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bowl	36a	4.4	7.9		6.7		3.6
	Bowl	36b	3.8	8.6		8.6		4.1
	Jar	36c	9.8	10.6		6.2	1.7	
	Jar	36d	12.1	14.6		7.8	1.9	7.5
Addie Pl., <u>Junkin</u>	Bowl	36e	5.7	18.0	16.6	18.0	2.2	7.7
Leland Inc., <u>Blanchard</u>	Bowl	36f	4.1	11.3		11.3		2.1
	Bowl	36g	5.0	15.0	11.9	15.0		4.3
	Bowl	36h	10.0	21.6	16.8	21.6	4.7	6.3
	Bowl	36i	7.7	20.3		20.3		7.1
	Bowl	36j	8.4	19.0	16.4	19.0	4.5	7.5
	Bowl	36k	8.0	21.6		21.6		6.6
Leland Inc., <u>Russell</u>	Bowl	37a	8.1					6.1
Cracker Road Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bottle/ Jar	37b		6.0				4.5
	Bowl	37c	7.6				4.4	5.7
Maddox Eng., <u>Mayfield</u>	Bottle	37d		9.0				6.0
	Bottle/ Jar	37e	8.8	13.0		7.0	1.3	6.5
Rhodes Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jar	37f	9.0	12.4		7.5	1.5	
Unclassified Incised and Punctated	Bottle	37g				5.7	3.2	
Unclassified Incised	Bowl	37h	7.1	14.5	14.5	14.0	3.2	6.2
	Bowl	37i	7.3	12.7	12.7	15.4	4.3	5.9
	Bowl	37j	7.8	15.6		14.3		3.1
	Jar	37k	8.7	10.6		7.8		6.3
	Jar	37l	11.5	13.5		10.0		

Table 25. O'Quinn (25-L-29 [22-Je-543]) Metrical Data on Ceramic Vessels in the Ratliff Collection.





ABORIGINAL	N191A	N191B	N191C	N191D	N191E	N191F	Total
<b>Ceramics</b>							
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>						1	1
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1						1
Addis Pl., <u>Feliciana</u>						1	1
Addis Pl., <u>Holly Bluff</u>				1			1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>		2	1				3
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>	1	1	2		1	1	6
Chickachae <u>Combed, U</u>						2	2
Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>	1						1
Total	3	3	3	1	1	5	16
<b>Lithics</b>							
<b>Worked Tools</b>							
Bifaces (chert)					1		1
Unifacially Chipped Chert Flakes	1						1
Metates/Mortars (ground sandstone)						1	1
Hammerstones (chert)					1	1	2
Utilized Chert Flakes	3		6	9	6	6	30
Unutilized Chert Flakes	44	23	28	24	32	33	184
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes	49	45	29	36	30	16	205
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	4	1	6	4	2	1	18
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles	19	48	1	32	9	32	141
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments			2			1	3
Unutilized Quartz Pebbles				1		2	3
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles			1	3		1	5
Unutilized Unclassified Stone						1	1
Total	120	117	73	109	81	95	595
<b>EUROPEAN</b>							
<b>Early Historic</b>							
<b>Ceramics</b>							
Lead-glazed Earthenware - Green	1				1	2	4
Tin-glazed Earthenware - Plain						1	1
Blue on White						1	1
Polychrome				1			1
Earthenware - Unspecified	1						1
Glass - Beads -DIIA <sub>1</sub>						1	1
<b>Early/Late Historic</b>							
<b>Ceramics</b>							
Lead-glazed Earthenware - Brown		1		1	1		3
Tin-glazed Earthenware - Rouen					2		2
Porcelain - Plain				1			1
White Clay Tobacco Pipes						1	1
Glass - Clear (blown)				3			3
Olive Green	1	3	2	4		4	14
Light Green (window)						1	1
Pale Blue						4	4
Lead - Unclassified					1		1
Iron - Nails - Hand Wrought			1				1
Unspecified	1				3	11	15
Unclassified	4	8	4	4	5		25
<b>Late Historic</b>							
<b>Ceramics</b>							
Creamware - Plain	8	8	12	9	10	21	68
Pearlware - Plain	3	2	1	11	7	8	32
Shell Edge - Blue		1	3		2	1	7
Green			1		1	1	3
Annular			1	1			2
Hand Painted - Polychrome	1	2	2	1	1	7	14
Transfer Printed - Blue on White			2			1	3
Unspecified		1	2				3
Stoneware - Salt-glazed			1				1
Unclassified				1	2	1	4
Glass - Light Green		3	1			2	6
Buttons - Iron	1						1
Brass		1					1
<b>Recent</b>							
<b>Ceramics</b>							
Whiteware - Plain	1	2	3	1	2		9
Yellow on White					1		1
Stoneware - Albany-glazed	1						1
Glass - Clear	2	1		3			6
Blue					2		2
Brown				1			1
Green	3				1	1	5
Unclassified (burned)	1						1
Iron - Spike					1		1

Table 27. Thoroughbred (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609]) Test Trench Excavations, 1981.

Table 28. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Metrical Data on Ceramic Vessels Examined by the LMS.

BURIAL NO.	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM	OWNER	FIGURE	Vessel Height	Maximum Vessel Diameter	MEASUREMENTS (cm)			
							Carination Diameter	Orifice Diameter	Rim Height	Base Diameter
I	Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	Bowl	F	48a	ap 6.5		ap 12.0			
	Coleman Inc., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F	48b	6.0		15.8			
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottle	F	48c		9.5				4.4
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottle	F	48d	ap 14.2	14.6			ap 3.7	
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottle	F							6.0
II	Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	Jar	F	48e	10.5	10.0	ap 9.0			
	Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F		6.7		15.0			6.0
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bowl	P	48f	6.0		12.5			6.0
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bowl	F		3.7		10.0			
	Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F	48g	7.0					8.5
	Maddox Eng., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F	48h	9.4	12.5	ap 12.6			5.6
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bowl/Bottle	F	49a						7.8
IV	Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>	Bottle	F	49b	9.0					4.3
	Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	Bowl	F		4.5		ap 9.0			
V	Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F		ap 6.0		11.0			
	Coles Creek Inc., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F	49c	5.7		14.4			8.3
VI	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottle	F			12.5				4.5
	Natchitoches Eng., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	F	49d						
VII	Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	Bowl	P	49e	5.8		12.2			6.2
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bowl	P	49f						
VIII	Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	Bottle	P	49g						7.5
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottle	P	49i	8.3	10.1	4.5		2.4	5.0
X	Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>	Bowl	P	49j	5.3		14.3			6.0

ap approximate  
 F Joseph V. Frank III Collection  
 P Robert Prosperie Collection

Type/Variety	Burials											Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1	2	1	1			1					6
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>					1							1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>		1										1
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>		1			1			2	1			5
Coleman Inc., <u>U.</u>	1											1
Coles Creek Inc., <u>U.</u>					1							1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			10
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>						1						1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>							1					1
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>		1	1						1	2		5
Maddox Eng., <u>Emerald</u>		1										1
Maddox Eng., <u>U.</u>		1										1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	1							1				2
Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	1											1
Natchitoches Eng., <u>U.</u>							1					1
Total	7	9	3	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	2	38

Table 29. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Total Ceramic Vessels from Eleven Grave Lots.

Table 30. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Ceramic Vessel Forms in Eleven Grave Lots.

BURIALS	VESSEL FORMS					Total
	Bowls	Bottles	Jars	Indeterminate	Total	
I	3	3	1			7
II	9					9
III	1	1		1		3
IV	1					1
V	3	1				4
VI	1			1		2
VII	2	1				3
VIII		1	1			2
IX	1	2				3
X	1	1				2
XI	1	1				2
Total	23	11	2	2		38

ABORIGINAL

Ceramics

Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	2
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	12
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Feliciana</u>	1
Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	8
Total	24

Lithics

Worked Tools	
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	2
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1
Utilized Chert Flakes	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	3
Total	7

EUROPEAN

Early Historic

Glass - Beads - <u>DIIA4</u>	3
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Recent

Iron - Unclassified	2
Unclassified Object (asbestos?)	1

Table 31. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Surface Collections. Catalogue Numbers: N432, N471.

Table 32. Rice (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547]) Test Pit Excavations, 1981.

ABORIGINAL	N340A	N340B	N340C	N341A	N341B	Total
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>	1	4		1		6
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	8	17	30	8		63
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1	1				2
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>	2	2		7	1	12
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U</u>					1	1
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>	3	1	5			9
Anna Inc., <u>U</u>			2			2
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>		1	3			4
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>				1		1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	2			1		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Lithics</b>						
<b>Worked Tools</b>						
Projectile Points - Dalton, <u>Carl</u>				1		1
Cores - Flake (chert)				1		1
Blade (chert)				1		1
Utilized Chert Flakes	5			2		7
Utilized Chert Pebbles	1					1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	16	1	2	28	4	51
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes	7	2		15	7	31
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	26	2		2	7	37
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles	4	1	5	12	1	23
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles		1		1	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Bone</b>						
Mammal - Unspecified				1		1
Unclassified	3			1		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>						
<b>Early Historic</b>						
Glass - Beads -IIA7				14	2	16
<b>Recent</b>						
Glass - Clear	2			3		5
Iron - Unclassified	5			13	1	19
Plastic - Unclassified	4					4

ABORIGINAL	Locales					Total
	I	II	III	IV	General	
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Baytown Pl., U.		4	2		5	11
Addis Pl., Addis		15	41	5	10	71
Addis Pl., Greenville					1	1
Coles Creek Inc., Hardy		1				1
Evansville Punct., Sharkey			1			1
Mazique Inc., Manchac		1	1		1	3
Anna Inc., Anna		2				2
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine			3	1		4
Addis Pl., St. Catherine					3	3
Fatherland Inc., Stanton		1				1
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland		4	2		2	8
Fatherland Inc., U.		2				2
Addis Pl., Ratcliffe		4	5			9
Addis Pl., U.		3			10	13
Total		37	55	6	32	130
<b>Lithics</b>						
<b>Worked Tools</b>						
<b>Projectile Points</b>						
Edwards St., Sunflower (chert)		1	3			4
Unclassified Stemmed Dart Points (chert)			1		1	2
Alba St., U. (chert)	1					7
<b>Bifaces (chert)</b>						
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)					1	1
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1	2	1	1	2	7
Celts (chert)		1			1	2
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1	1		1	1	4
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)			1			1
"Nut" Stone (sandstone)	1					1
<b>Ground Sandstone</b>						
Flakes Cores (chert)	1	1	1		1	4
Hammerstones (chert)	1			1		2
Utilized Chert Flakes	7	17	3		3	30
Utilized Chert Pebbles		1	1			2
Utilized Quartzite Flakes					1	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	13	24	7	2	6	52
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	1	2				3
Unutilized Chert Pebbles		4	4		1	9
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles		3				3
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	1				1	2
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1					1
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments		1	1		1	3
Unutilized Unclassified Stone		1				1
Total	29	68	23	5	21	146
<b>EUROPEAN</b>						
<b>Early Historic</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Lead-Glazed Earthenware - Brown		2				2
Unspecified		1				1
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Plain	2					2
Unspecified	1					1
<b>Early/Late Historic</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Lead-Glazed Earthenware - Brown	3	1			1	5
Green		1				1
Unspecified					1	1
Porcelain - Plain	3					3
Brick	1					1
White Clay Tobacco Pipes	7					7
Glass - Olive Green	10	3				14
Lead - Musket Balls					1	1
Shot	1				1	2
Iron - Nails - Hand Wrought	1					1
<b>Late Historic</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Creamware - Plain	39				9	48
Annular	2					2
Pearlware - Plain	30			2	5	37
Shell Edge - Blue	4				2	6
Green	4					4
Annular	3				1	4
Hand Painted - Blue	3					3
Polychrome	16	1			5	22
Transfer Printed - Blue	9					9
Unspecified	2					2
Glass - Dark Green	1					1
<b>Late Historic/Recent</b>						
Iron - Knife Blade		1				1
<b>Recent</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Whiteware - Plain	4	1			2	7
Stoneware - Slipped Interior	1					1
Clear-Glazed Interior/Exterior	1					1
Unspecified	3				1	4
Glass - Light Blue	1					1
Green Milk Glass					2	2
Iron - Plow Fragment	1					1
Washer		1				1
Plastic	1					1
<b>OTHER</b>						
Bone - Large Mammal Tooth	1					1
Shell	1					1

Table 33. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Surface Collections. Catalogue Numbers: Locale I - V1007, V1038, N413, N462. Locale II - V1008, V1039, N414, N463. Locale III - V1009, V1040, N415. Locale IV - V1010. General - N482 (Joseph V. Frank III Collection).



Table 34. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Locale I, Excavations, 1982.

	N700A	N702A	N704A	N706A	N708A	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>						
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>						
Addis Pl., Addis				1	1	2
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis			1			1
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Greenville	1					1
Addis Pl., Felicians				1		1
Addis Pl., U.		1	1	1	1	4
Unclassified Burned Sherds	1					1
Total	2	1	2	3	2	10
Fired Clay						
	1					1
Daub <sup>2</sup>						
Daub/Brick	17	9	36	30	56	151
<b>Lithics</b>						
Worked Tools						
Projectile Points						
Unclassified Stemmed Dart Points (chert)			1			1
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)					1	1
Uniface Retouch Flakes (chert)					1	1
Ground Sandstone		1				1
Utilized Chert Flakes	1	3	2	3	4	13
Utilized Chert Pebbles					1	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	8	9	7	13	3	40
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	5	2	5	2	3	17
Unutilized Chert Pebbles		1		3	3	7
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles		1	5	4	6	16
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments		2	1	2	3	8
Unutilized Unclassified Stone					1	1
Ironstone Fragments		1		1	2	4
Unmodified Pebbles	45	53	54	60	62	274
Total	59	73	75	88	90	385
<b>EUROPEAN</b>						
Early Historic						
Ceramics						
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Plain			3	1		4
Polychrome			1			1
Stoneware - Westerwald			1			1
Early/Late Historic						
Ceramics						
Lead-Glazed Earthenware - Brown	1	3	3	2	1	10
Porcelain - Plain					1	1
Blue Underglaze					1	1
Brass Button						1
Brick	7	4	7	10	8	36
White Clay Tobacco Pipes		3		2	1	6
Cufflinks				1		1
Glass - Clear					2	2
Light Green		1				1
Olive Green	2	5	5	12	14	38
Gunflints - Debitage				1	1	2
Lead - Musket Balls		2				2
Sprues			1		1	2
Unclassified		1				1
Iron - Nails - Hand Wrought	1	1	7	3	4	16
Pellets					1	1
Unclassified		1		4	4	9
Late Historic						
Ceramics						
Creamware - Plain	6	13	30	17	14	80
Annular				1		1
Pearlware - Plain	11	18	12	15	12	68
Shell Edge - Blue			1	2		3
Green			1	1	1	4
Spongeware - Blue		1				1
Green	1					1
Polychrome						1
Hand Painted - Blue	5	2	3	7	2	19
Polychrome	2	5	3	4	2	16
Transfer Printed - Blue	2	3	1		4	10
Porcelain - Plain			1	2		3
Stoneware - Unspecified					2	2
Unclassified			2	5	5	12
Glass - Light Green					2	2
Olive Green Plate Glass			1			1
Iron - Nails - Unspecified	2	2				4
Unclassified	4					4
Late Historic/Recent						
Iron - Cast Iron - Unspecified						
Unclassified		3				3
		1				1
Recent						
Ceramics						
Stoneware - Unspecified			1			1
Glass - Blue	1					1
Clear	1	2	1		1	5
Light Green			1			1
Iron - Unclassified			1			1
<b>OTHER</b>						
Bone - Large Mammal Molar						
	1					1
Bird		1				1
Unclassified		1				1
Shell - Snail		1				1
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	.8	2.1	3.9	10.1	7.5	24.4
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	4.5	3.1	3.5	6.4	4.8	22.3
Total pottery (gm)	5.3	5.2	7.4	16.5	12.3	46.7
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)		18.3	23.3	18.5	29.0	89.1



Table 36. Greenfield (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520]) Locale II, Aboriginal Ceramics Arranged by Stratigraphic Zones.

ABORIGINAL	Midden	Plow Zone	Total
<b>Ceramics</b>			
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	11	72	83
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>		5	5
Unclassified Inc. and Punct. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	1		1
Marksville Inc., <u>U.</u>		1	1
Baytown Pl., <u>Thomas</u>		2	2
Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>	1	2	3
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	24	112	136
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>		6	6
Addis Pl., <u>Feliciana</u>		1	1
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>	2	9	11
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Hardy</u>	1		1
Evansville Punct., <u>Sharkey</u>		1	1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	1	4	5
Anna Inc., <u>U.</u>		1	1
L'Eau Noire Inc., <u>L'Eau Noire</u>		1	1
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	7	20	27
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1	8	9
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>		4	4
Chicot Red, <u>Fairchild</u>		7	7
Chicot Red, <u>Grand Village</u>		1	1
Maddox Eng., <u>U.</u>		1	1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	2	19	21
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>	1	1	1
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>		7	8
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	20	5	25
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>		1	1
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	17	73	90
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	1	19	20
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Rice</u>		2	2
Mazique Inc., <u>North</u>	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>478</b>

ABORIGINAL	LOCALES					North of G	General	Total
	B	E	F	G	H			
<b>Ceramics</b>								
Baytown Pl., U.	16	1	11	12		11	7	58
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.	3	1						4
Evansville Punct., Rhinehart	1							1
Mazique Inc., Kings Point				1				1
Addis Pl., Addis	175	69	182	49	1	114	100	690
Unclassified Black Painted on Addis Pl., Addis							1	1
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis	3	1	8	1		3	7	23
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., Addis			1					1
Addis Pl., Greenville				1				1
Coles Creek Inc., Hardy						9		9
Evansville Punct., Sharkey			1					1
Harrison Bayou Inc., Harrison Bayou			2					2
Mazique Inc., Manchac	45	14	5	4		4	2	74
Anna Inc., Anna	2		19	2				23
Anna Inc., U.			1	1				2
Carter Eng., Sara			1					1
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine	4		14					18
Mississippi Pl., U.	3			1		1		5
Addis Pl., St. Catherine	1		1			1		3
Chicot Red, Fairchild				2				2
Chicot Red, Grand Village				1				1
Leland Inc., Foster							1	1
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland	14	61	4	27		24	20	150
Maddox Eng., Emerald	1			4		1		12
Addis Pl., Ratcliffe	9	2		17		17	7	54
Addis Pl., U.	2	1						3
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.	1						1	2
Chickachee Combed, U.	1							1
Coles Creek Inc., Rice						1		1
Coles Creek Inc., U.	1							1
Fatherland Inc., Nancy				1				1
Fatherland Inc., Snydera Bluff				7		1		8
Fatherland Inc., U.	6	8	1	13		4	2	34
Total	287	162	251	144	1	195	149	1189
Deub	22	12	5	5		5	11	60
<b>Lithics</b>								
<b>Worked Tools</b>								
<b>Projectile Points</b>								
Gary St., U. (chert)							1	1
Mississippi Triangular, Madison (chert)							1	1
Nodens Lanceolate, Russell (chert)	1						2	3
Bifaces (chert)	9	2	6	5		3	5	30
Notched Bifaces (chert)	1							1
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)						2		2
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1	1					2	4
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (rhyolite)							1	1
Unifaces (chert)		1		1				2
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)		2		1				3
Combination Bifacially/Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)			1					1
Sandstone Abraders							1	1
Sandstone Saws						1		1
Ground Sandstone			1					1
Blade Cores (chert)							1	1
Bipolar Flake Cores (chert)							1	1
Flake Cores (chert)		1		3				7
Hammerstone/Flakes Cores (chert)							1	1
Hammerstones (chert)	1							1
Utilized Chert Flakes	19	7	8	8		6	20	68
Utilized Chert Pebbles	2						4	6
Unutilized Chert Flakes	45	31	15	26	1	19	149	286
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			3	1		1	6	11
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	3	3	3			1	14	24
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	1		1	1			4	7
Unutilized Novaculite Flakes							1	1
Unutilized Quartz Pebbles							1	1
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1						1	2
Unutilized Rhyolite Flakes	1						1	2
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Flakes	2							2
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Pebbles	1							1
Sandstone Fragments	2	9	7	1				19
Ironstone Fragments			1			1		2
Red Ochre	1							1
Total	91	57	46	47	1	34	220	496
<b>EUROPEAN</b>								
<b>Early Historic</b>								
Glass - Beads - DIIA4							1	1
<b>Early/Late Historic</b>								
White Clay Tobacco Pipes	1							1
Iron - Nails - Hand Wrought	1							1
Unspecified	2							2
<b>Late Historic</b>								
<b>Ceramics</b>								
Crenware - Plain	12							12
Pearlware - Plain	4							4
Shell Edge - Blue	1							1
Hand Painted - Blue	1							1
<b>Recent</b>								
Glass - Clear	3							3
Green	5							5
Iron - Wire						1		1
Unclassified			3					3
<b>OTHER</b>								
<b>Bone - Fish - Unspecified</b>								
Large Mammal - Deer	1			1				1
Unspecified	20							20
Unclassified	6	1						7

Table 37. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Surface Collections. Catalogue Numbers: Locale B - V1027, V1048, N30, N31, N38-N39, N44. Locale E - V1030, V1047, N27, N470. Locale F - N4, N26, N43. Locale G - V1049, N29, N42, N457. Locale H - N28. Locale North of G - V1070, N8, N40. General - V1019, V1036, V1046, N47, N54, N456.

Table 38. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale B, Shovel Test Excavations, 1981.

	N291	N292	N293	N294	N295	N296	N297	N298	N299	N300	N301	N302	N303	N305	N306	N307	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>																	
<b>Ceramics</b>																	
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U					1												1
Addis Pl., Addis	3	9	3	5	2	6	5	7		2		3	1	1			10
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis	1	1															38
Unclassified Interior Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis																	1
Addis Pl., St. Catherine							2	1		1					1		1
Addis Pl., U	1															1	6
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland																1	1
Fatherland Inc., U		1										1					1
Mazique Inc., Manchac																	1
Total	5	11	3	5	3	6	7	8		3		4	3	1		1	60
<b>Lithics</b>																	
Utilized Chert Flakes						1	2	1	1	1						1	7
Unutilized Chert Flakes	1	4	4	3	2	3	2	1			1				1		23
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes																	1
Total	1	4	4	3	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	3		1	1	31
<b>EUROPEAN</b>																	
Recent																	
Iron - Unclassified										4							4

	N265	N271	N272	N274	N276	N277	N278	N279	N280	N283	N286	N287	N288	N289	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>															
<b>Ceramics</b>															
Baytown Pl., U							1				1				2
Addis Pl., Addis	1			1	1	2	1				1	1			8
Addis Pl., U	1				1				1						3
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland									1						1
Fatherland Inc., U		1			1				1						2
Total	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	1	16
<b>Lithics</b>															
<b>Worked Tools</b>															
Bifaces (chert)									2						2
Unifacially Chipped Chert Flakes						1									1
Hammerstones (chert)													1		1
Cores - Flake (chert)								1							2
Utilized Chert Blades				1											1
Utilized Chert Flakes				2		1	1	1		1			3		9
Unutilized Chert Flakes	2			6	4	4	1	3	2			2		1	25
Unutilized Unclassified Stone								1							1
Total	2	1	1	9	4	6	2	6	4	1	2	2	4	1	42

235 Table 39. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locales A' and G, Shovel Test Excavations, 1981.



	N310	N311	N313	N315	N316	N317	N318	N320	N321	N322	N323	N324	N325	N328	N329	N330	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>																	
<b>Ceramics</b>																	
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>				1								2	1				4
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>					3	1		1				7	5				17
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>								1									1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>								1									1
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>								1				1	2				4
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>						1							1				1
Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>				1													2
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>												1					1
<b>Total</b>				2	3	2	4	4				11	9				31
<b>Lithics</b>																	
Hammerstones (chert)										1							1
Cores - Flake (chert)												1					1
Utilized Chert Flakes			1									2			1		4
Unutilized Chert Flakes	2	1	2	2		4	2	5	1		2	12	10		1		44
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes								4	1			2		1			9
Unutilized Chert Pebbles							1										1
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles												1					1
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments								1									1
<b>Total</b>	2	1	3	2	4	4	3	10	2	1	2	18	10	1	1	2	62

Table 41. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locales E and F, Shovel Test Excavations, 1981.



Table 42. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Test Pit Excavations, 1981.

ABORIGINAL	Location	B		G			A'	H	E		F	Total	
	Test Pit	N335		N333			N334	N336	N337		N338		
	Provenience	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	B	A		
Ceramics													
	Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>	7		1	3					30		30	71
	Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>									2			2
	Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>										1	3	4
	Evansville Punct., <u>U</u>	1											1
	Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	20	6	10	108	117	1	66	94	8		62	492
	Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	2			3				13			1	19
	Unclassified Decorated on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>					1							1
	Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>							2	1			1	4
	Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>			2	2	15							19
	Anna Inc., <u>U</u>			1		4							5
	Carter Eng., <u>U</u>				2								2
	Chicot Red, <u>Fairchild</u>				2			7	1			3	13
	L'Eau Noire Inc., <u>L'Eau Noire</u>					22							22
	Mississippi Pl., <u>U</u>							1	2				3
	Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	1				2			1				4
	Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	4						7	4			4	19
	Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>			1	2		1		1			2	7
	Addis Pl., <u>U</u>	4			2	1	2	40	5			5	59
	Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U</u>				2			3		1		1	7
	Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., <u>U</u>											1	1
	Coles Creek Inc., <u>Rice</u>			1					1				2
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>			1	3			6	20	1		2	33
	Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>							6					6
	Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>			2			1		6			2	11
	Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>				8			1	12	1		2	24
	Mazique Inc., <u>North</u>				1								1
	Total	39	6	19	138	162	5	139	193	12	119		832
	Pottery Compound (Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u> )					1							1
	Pipe (Addis Pl., <u>Addis Ware</u> )				1								1
Lithics													
Worked Tools													
	Projectile Points - Nodena Lanceolate, <u>Nodena</u>					1							1
	Mississippi Triangular, <u>U</u>					1							1
	Bifaces (chert)							2	2				4
	Pebble Choppers (chert)											1	1
	Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)											1	1
	Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)									1			2
	Unifaces - Thumbnail Scrapers (chert)								1				1
	Unifacially Chipped Chert Flakes			1	1								2
	Cores - Flake (chert)				1							1	2
	Utilized Chert Flakes	1	4	1	16	10		10	12	5		12	71
	Utilized Chert Pebbles	1											1
	Unutilized Chert Flakes	11	9	22	141	59	3	83	115	9	124		576
	Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes	6		2	8	5	1	2	5		42		71
	Unutilized Chert Pebbles					2		1				3	6
	Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles						1	1					2
	Unutilized Sandstone Fragments								1	1		3	5
	Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles								1			1	2
	Ironstone Fragments								40	11		1	52
	Red Ocher											2	2
	Unutilized Unclassified Stone											1	1
	Total	19	13	26	169	76	5	99	178	26	193		804
EUROPEAN													
Early Historic													
	Copper/Brass - Rampipes											2	2
Early/Late Historic													
	Glass - Olive Green									1			1
	Iron - Nails - Hand Wrought			1									1
Recent													
	Glass - Clear	9	2						2				13
	Iron - Nails - Wire								1				1
	Barbed Wire					1							1
	Sheet Iron Fragments	114											114
	Unclassified			3						1			4
	Metal - Unclassified			2									2

Post Features	Provenience	Average Diameter (cm)	Elevations (cm - relative to Datum G)		
			Upper	Lower	Total Depth
Postmolds	N625B1	15.5	-29.0	-62.0	33.0
	N625B2	11.5	-27.0	-41.0	14.0
	N626B1A	16.5	-31.0	-44.0	13.0
	N626B3A	22.5	-41.0	-51.0	10.0
	N627B2A	23.0	-51.0	-63.0	12.0
	N630B5	24.0	-30.0	-43.0	13.0
	N632B1A	13.0	-56.0	-64.0	8.0
	N634B1A	9.0	-31.0	-36.0	5.0
	N636C1A	10.0	-63.0	-68.5	5.5
	N641B1	11.0	-12.0	-25.0	13.0
	N641B2	16.0	-12.0	-22.0	10.0
	N641C1A	10.0	-13.0	-35.0	22.0
	N642C3	14.0	-27.0	-37.0	10.0
	N650C1	28.5	-90.0	-109.0	19.0
	N651C2A	8.0	-86.0	-114.0	28.0
	Postholes	N626B1B	34.0	-31.0	-42.0
N626B3B		33.5	-41.0	-56.0	15.0
N627B1		25.5	-49.0	-59.0	10.0
N627B2B		28.5	-51.0	-64.0	13.0
N627B3		11.0	-52.0	-62.0	10.0
N627B4		10.5	-55.0	-68.0	13.0
N632B1B		36.0	-56.0	-69.0	13.0
N633B1		17.0	-17.0	-36.0	19.0
N634B1B		22.0	-31.0	-38.0	7.0
N636C1B		17.0	-63.0	-79.0	16.0
N638B2		12.0	-30.0	-40.0	10.0
N640C1		15.5	-55.0	-68.0	13.0
N641B4		20.0	-16.0	-32.0	16.0
N641C1B		21.0	-13.0	-35.0	22.0
N645C2		11.0	-33.0	-43.0	10.0
N648B1		12.0	-95.0	-118.0	23.0
N651C2B	13.0	-86.0	-114.0	28.0	

Table 43. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G, Metrical Data on Definite Post Features.

Table 44. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G, Metrical Data on Possible Post Features.

Post Features	Provenience	Average Diameter (cm)	Elevations (cm - relative to Datum G)		
			Upper	Lower	Total Depth
Postmolds	N626B5	14.0	-39.0	-76.0	37.0
	N636C2	10.0	-62.0	-68.0	6.0
	N637B1	10.0	-14.0	-20.0	6.0
	N642C2	6.0	-23.0	-29.0	6.0
	N642C4	13.5	-21.0	-25.5	4.5
	N651C1	16.5	-80.0	-109.0	29.0
	N653C1	19.5	-73.0	-100.0	27.0
Postholes	N630B1	10.0	-34.0	-41.0	7.0
	N630B2	11.5	-38.0	-65.0	27.0
	N635B1	15.0	-45.0	-50.5	4.5
	N635B3	15.0	-51.0	-57.5	6.5
	N645C1	14.0	-29.0	-35.0	6.0
	N645C3	7.5	-29.0	-37.0	8.0

	Definite Postholes												Possible Postholes					Total										
	N625B2	N626B1A	N626B3A	N627B2A	N630B5	N634B1A	N636C1A	N637B1A	N637B2A	N637B3	N627B4	N632B1B	N633B1	N634B1B	N636C1B	N640C1	N641C1B		N645C2	N648B1	N626B5	N636C2	N637B1	N642C2	N651C1	N653C1	N650B1	
ABORIGINAL																												
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>																												
Addis Pl., Addis						2																						
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis																												
Mazique Inc., Manchac																												
Addis Pl., St. Catherine	1	1			1	1																						
Addis Pl., U.																												
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.																												
Fetherland Inc., Fetherland																												
Total	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Daub <sup>2</sup>																												4
Lithics																												7
Worked Tools																												3
Bifaces (chert)																												1
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)	1																											1
Utilized Chert Flakes	1	2																										3
Unutilized Chert Flakes	20	14	16	12	4	1	1																					15
Sandstone Fragments																												172
Unmodified Cobbles																												1
Unmodified Pebbles																												1
Total	1	20	16	18	15	4	1	1	1	1	4	27	6	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	1	4	2	1	194	
OTHER																												
Charcoal																												1
1/4 in pottery (gm)																												34.1
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	2.8	2.0			4.8		2.2																				78.9	
Total pottery (gm)	2.8	7.1			9.7		15.7																				113.0	
Daub (gm)																											11.9	

Table 45. Antioch (26-K-100 [ 22-Ad-631]) Locale G, Definite and Possible Post Features.



Item	N629A	N629B	N629C	N629D	N629E	N629F	N629G	N629H	N629I	N629J	N629K	N629L	N629M	N629N	N629O	N629P	N629Q	N629R	N629S	N629T	N629U	N629V	N629W	N629X	N629Y	N629Z	Total	
2	5	8	1	6	4	10	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	
1	1	5	1	1	9	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
21	20	50	5	36	23	1	44	51	71	10	7	32	40	40	10	3	19	17	23	2	78	16	9	1	1	1	1170	
126	125	456	11	316	192	2	304	1	276	507	62	7	1	152	386	282	36	23	139	118	280	11	476	94	59	8	8551	
6	1	6	1	9	6	1	2	10	15	1	1	1	3	6	10	1	9	4	8	7	3	3	5	7	9	4	203	
4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	6	1	4	7	7	101	
1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	
1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	2	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	
3	5	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	8	10	1	7	10	2	2	2	2	4	7	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
165	156	530	16	387	231	2	1	368	1	361	634	89	15	1	196	457	356	49	27	181	150	331	14	600	130	61	10	1170

Item	N629A	N629B	N629C	N629D	N629E	N629F	N629G	N629H	N629I	N629J	N629K	N629L	N629M	N629N	N629O	N629P	N629Q	N629R	N629S	N629T	N629U	N629V	N629W	N629X	N629Y	N629Z	Total	
2	1	1																										
1																												
1																												
1																												
3																												
165	156	530	16	387	231	2	1	368	1	361	634	89	15	1	196	457	356	49	27	181	150	331	14	600	130	61	10	1170

Table 47. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G, A Levels and Other Disturbed Contexts, Aboriginal Lithics and Miscellaneous Remains.

Table 48. Antioch (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631]) Locale G, Undisturbed Gray Soil Layer.

	N632A1	N636B	N639B	N640B	N641B3	N642B	N643B	N644B	N645B	N646B	N651B	N652B	N653B	N654B	N654B1	Total
ABORIGINAL																
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>																
Tchefuncte Pl., U.								1								1
Baytown Pl., U.	2	2		6				1		1	4	4	5	8	1	34
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.				1										1		2
Baytown Pl., Valley Park		1														1
Addis Pl., Addis	2	5	5	7		2		2	2		4	22	4	8	10	73
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis						1						3	1			5
Coles Creek Inc., Hardy																1
Mazique Inc., Manchac				3								2		4		9
Anna Inc., Anna									1		1			6		8
Anna Inc., U.														2	1	3
L'Eau Noire Inc., L'Eau Noire								1	1				1			2
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine				1	1			1		1	1	1		3	3	12
Addis Pl., St. Catherine														3	1	4
Chicot Red, Fairchild												1				1
Addis Pl., Ratcliffe				3								1		1		5
Addis Pl., U.		6	2	10		2	2	1	5	3	2	20	8	18	6	85
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.				2	1							7	3	2		15
Chicot Red, Grand Village				3								2				5
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland		2		3								4	4	1	1	15
Fatherland Inc., Snyders Bluff		1		2												3
Fatherland loc., U.			4	1			1		1			4				11
Total	4	17	11	42	2	5	3	6	10	5	12	71	26	58	23	295
Effigy Fragments																
Pottery Coils												1				1
Fired Pottery Clay				1										1		1
Daub <sup>2</sup>																
	5	40	175	165	2	19	22	12	21	17	9	58	37	102	27	711
Lithics																
Worked Tools																
Bifaces (chert)		3	1	1		2					2	6	3	2	1	21
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)				3								2				5
Uniface Retouch Flakes (chert)			1													1
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)				2						1		3				6
Ground Sandstone - Manos									1							1
Miscellaneous													2			2
Flake Cores (chert)											1					1
Core Rejuvenations Flakes (chert)												1				1
Utilized Chert Flakes	3	17	9	16		3	1		1	1	13	38	5	13	4	124
Utilized Chert Pebbles				1										2		3
Unutilized Chert Flakes	24	93	55	140	2	13	14	7	14	12	59	298	74	63	18	886
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	1	2	3	5		1			1	1	2	6	9	4	1	36
Unutilized Chert Pebbles		1										2	4	4		12
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles			2									1				3
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles		1														1
Sandstone Fragments			2	1								3		1		7
Ironstone Fragments		3	1					1				1				6
Unmodified Pebbles		2	3	5		2	3	2	1		1	7	9	2		37
Total	28	122	77	174	2	21	18	10	18	16	78	368	106	91	24	1153
EUROPEAN																
Recent																
Iron - Unclassified													1			1
OTHER																
Carbonized Peach Pits													1			1
Unclassified Carbonized Objects			1													1
Charcoal				5			1					1	7	4	5	23
Cinders				2									5			7
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	6.5	32.9	10.0	60.2		5.0	6.8	5.1	13.3	4.8	27.0	69.9	23.9	40.3	18.9	324.6
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	10.0	55.1	33.1	139.5	1.2	13.1	5.9	13.2	35.4	8.6	34.4	211.6	93.1	235.2	130.1	1019.5
Total pottery (gm)	16.5	88.0	43.1	199.7	1.2	18.1	12.7	18.3	48.7	13.4	61.4	281.5	117.0	275.5	149.0	1344.1
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)	1.5	20.9	232.8	141.4	2.3	7.6	8.4	10.7	13.4	9.6	4.9	34.7	26.1	42.0	12.6	568.9

ADDITIONAL	LOCALS					Total
	I	II	III	IV	General	
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Baytown Pl., U.	119	105	2	8	50	284
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.	2	1	2			6
Unclassified Decorated on Baytown Pl., U.		1				1
Marksville Inc., U.			1		1	2
Marksville St., Troyville			1			1
Larto Red, Larto	2					2
Baytown Pl., Valley Park			19		1	20
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., Valley Park	2					2
Baytown Pl., Vicksburg	5					5
Evansville Funct., Rhinehart		1				1
Evansville Funct., U.					1	1
Addie Pl., Addie	181	81	1	9	454	726
Unclassified Inc. on Addie Pl., Addie	7			1	16	24
Unclassified Funct. on Addie Pl., Addie		1		1	1	3
Unclassified Inc. on Addie Pl., Feliciana	1					1
Addie Pl., Greenville	2	4		1		7
Avoyelles Funct., Dupree	1					1
Coles Creek Inc., Hardy	2				5	7
Coles Creek Inc., U.	5					5
Masique Inc., Manchac	16	1			7	24
Anne Inc., Anna					1	1
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine	3	5		3	13	24
Mississippi Pl., U.	1					1
Unclassified Inc. on Mississippi Pl., U.	1					1
Addie Pl., St. Catherine	2	1				3
Leland Inc., U.	1					1
Fatherland Inc., Stanton	1					1
Addie Pl., Raceliffa	2	11			36	49
Addie Pl., U.	12	69		11	1	93
Unclassified Eng. on Addie Pl., U.				1		1
Unclassified Inc. on Addie Pl., U.		5				5
Chicot Red, Grand Village			1		2	3
Chicot Red, U.	1					1
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland	19	8		2	25	54
Fatherland Inc., Snyder Bluff	4	5		1	1	11
Fatherland Inc., U.	2				18	21
Masique Inc., North	1	2				3
Masique Inc., U.	1					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1395</b>
<b>Drub</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Lithics</b>						
<b>Worked Tools</b>						
<b>Projectile Points</b>						
Cozy St., U. (chert)					1	1
Edwards St., Sunflower (chert)		5				5
Edwards St., U. (chert)					1	1
Unclassified Corner-Notched Dart Points (chert)	1					1
Unclassified Stemmed Dart Points (chert)	1					1
Mississippi Triangular, U. (chert)	1	2				3
Modena Lanceolate, Russell (chert)	1			3		4
Modena Lanceolate, U. (chert)	1				7	8
Unclassified Arrow Points (chert)	1				1	2
Unclassified Point Fragments (chert)					1	1
Bifaces (chert)	5	19			26	50
Bifaces (quartzite)					1	1
Mafed Bifaces (chert)		4			2	6
Drills (chert)		1				1
Biface Backed Flakes (chert)	1					1
Pebble Cores (chert)	1					1
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1			4		5
Unifaces (chert)				4		4
Hafted Unifaces (chert)		1				1
Unifacially Chipped Blades (chert)		2				2
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)		5			2	7
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1					1
Combination Bifacially/Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)					1	1
<b>Ground Sandstones</b>						
Bipolar Cores (chert)		1				1
Flake Cores (chert)	1	2		1	3	7
Hammerstones/Flake Cores (chert)					2	2
Hammerstones (chert)	2	1				3
Utilized Chert Blades					1	1
Utilized Chert Flakes	14	44			19	77
Utilized Chert Pebbles		3		1		4
Utilized Quartzite Flakes					1	1
Utilized Quartzite Pebbles					1	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	38	40			25	103
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	7	1			1	9
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	6	8		1		16
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	2					2
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes					1	1
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles		3				3
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Flakes					1	1
Ironstone Fragments					1	1
Limestone Fragments					2	2
Sandstone Fragments					4	4
Slate Fragments					1	1
Smoothed and Polished Pebbles					5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>						
<b>Early Historic</b>						
Glass Beads - DIAL		2			1	3
DIAL	1					1
Native Gunflint (chert)		3			1	4
<b>Early/Late Historic</b>						
Glass - Olive Green					2	2
Iron - Hand Wrought Nails		1				1
Lead Shot	1					1
Musket Balls	1	1				2
<b>Late Historic</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Ceramics - Plain		1			3	4
Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	4				1	5
Button (brass)	1					1
<b>Late Historic/Recent</b>						
Copper - Unclassified Sheet Metal					1	1
Iron - Cut Nails		1				1
Buckles					1	1
Handle		1				1
Unclassified	1	5				7
Unclassified Metal					1	1
<b>Recent</b>						
<b>Ceramics</b>						
Whiteware - Plain					4	4
Porcelain					1	1
Stoneware					8	8
Brick					1	1
Coal					1	1
Glass - Milk Glass - White					1	1
Iron - Nails					1	1
Unclassified					3	3
<b>OTHER</b>						
Booe - Turtle - Unspecified	2					2

Table 49. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Surface Collections. Catalogue Numbers: Locale I - V1031, V1043, N7, N48. Locale II - V1024, V1032, V1032A, V1045. Locale III - V1023, V1025. Locale IV - V1026, V1033, V1034. General - V1022, V1044.



Table 50. Ben Lomond (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) Locale I Excavations, 1981.

	Test Pit		N350			N351			N352			N353			Total
	Provenience		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B1	B2	
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>															
<b>Ceramics</b>															
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>	2	4	7	15	1	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	2	12	55
Addis Pl., Addis	27	9	25	30	3	120	7	2	56	284					
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	3	1	1			6	4	1	5	18					
Addis Pl., Greenville	1			1		4	1		5	10					
Avoyelles Punct., Dupree						1				2					
Harrison Bayou Inc., <u>Harrison Bayou</u>	1	1	1	2	1	14			7	27					
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>															1
Mazique Inc., <u>U</u>															1
Carter Eng., <u>Carter</u>	1					1				2					2
Coleman Inc., <u>Coleman</u>						2				2					2
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	1	2	8	2		2	2	1	4	20					20
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1					2				1					3
Unclassified Combed on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	15	3	7	3	2	48	2		22	103					1
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>			1	2		6			5	14					14
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U</u>	6	3	2	1	1	35	1		20	69					20
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	1		3	1		9	2		4	20					20
Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>															
<b>Total</b>	59	23	47	64	10	262	13	7	141	632					
<b>Lithics</b>															
<b>Worked Tools</b>															
Bifaces (chert)						2	1			4					4
Cores - Flake (chert)	1					3				3					3
Utilized Chert Flakes			2	2		7			4	15					15
Utilized Chert Pebbles									1	1					1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	37	15	18	20	2	213	14	3	148	470					470
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes	1	1	3	3	1	5	2		2	14					14
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles						2	2		1	6					6
Unutilized Sandstone Fragments						1				1					1
<b>Total</b>	38	17	23	25	3	233	15	3	156	514					
<b>EUROPEAN</b>															
<b>Early Historic</b>															
Glass - Beads - IIAZ														1	1
Lead Shot															1
<b>Recent</b>															
Iron - Fork (4 tine)															1

ABORIGINAL	Dead Oak (26-K-104)	Overcast (26-K-107)
<b>Ceramics</b>		
Tchfuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>		1
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	50	16
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	2	
Unclassified Rocker St. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	1	
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	93	174
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	3	7
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>	9	
Harrison Bayou Inc., <u>Harrison Bayou</u>		1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	2	3
Leland Inc., <u>Bethlehem</u>	1	
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	2	2
Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	1	
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1	
Chicot Red, <u>Fairchild</u>	1	
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	2	6
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	13	3
Chicot Red, <u>Grand Village</u>		4
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	12	14
Maddox Eng., <u>Emerald</u>	2	
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>		1
Total	195	232
Daub	51	13
<b>Lithics</b>		
<b>Worked Tools</b>		
Bifaces (chert)		3
Hafted Bifaces (chert)	1	
Choppers (chert)	1	1
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1	2
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)		2
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1	1
Flake Cores (chert)	1	
Hammerstones (chert)	1	
Utilized Chert Flakes	13	32
Utilized Chert Pebbles	55	2
Unutilized Chert Flakes		68
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	1	1
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	7	10
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	4	
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Quartzite Pebbles	2	
Sandstone Fragments	1	
Fossils - Crinoid Stem		1
Total	90	123
<b>EUROPEAN</b>		
<b>Early Historic</b>		
Glass Beads - <u>DI1A10</u>	1	
<b>Late Historic/Recent</b>		
Iron - Cut Nails		1
<b>Recent</b>		
<b>Ceramics</b>		
Whiteware - Plain		9
Yellow-Glazed		2
Stoneware		4
Brick		6
Glass - Clear		6
Dark Brown		3
Light Green		2
Button (white glass)		1
Iron - Unclassified		4
<b>OTHER</b>		
Bone - Large Mammal - Unspecified	1	

Table 51. Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) and Overcast (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655]) Surface Collections. Catalogue Numbers: (Dead Oak), V1063, N22. (Overcast), V1066, V1067, N11-N13, N21.

Table 52. Dead Oak (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789]) Excavations, 1981.

	Excavation	Shovel Tests					Test Pits		Total
		N210	N211	N214	N229	N235A	N236A		
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>									
<b>Ceramics</b>									
	<u>Addis Pl., Greenville</u>					1	1		2
	<u>Addis Pl., Addis</u>			1	3	11	12		27
	<u>Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis</u>						1		1
	<u>Addis Pl., Felicians</u>						1		1
	<u>Addis Pl., U</u>				1	7			8
	<u>Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U</u>		1				1		2
	<u>Fatherland Inc., Fatherland</u>						1		1
	<b>Total</b>	1	1	1	4	19	17		42
<b>Lithics</b>									
<b>Worked Tools</b>									
	<u>Celts (chert)</u>					1			1
	<u>Utilized Chert Flakes</u>						4		4
	<u>Unutilized Chert Flakes</u>				1	14	11		27
	<u>Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes</u>	1				1	1		2
	<u>Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles</u>					1			1
	<b>Total</b>	1			1	17	16		35
<b>EUROPEAN</b>									
<b>Early Historic</b>									
	<u>Glass - Beads - IIBU</u>							1	1

	Excavation Provenience	Shovel Tests				Test Pit		Total
		N201	N203	N204	N205	N202A	N202B	
ABORIGINAL								
Ceramics								
Baytown Pl., <u>U</u>			1			1	1	3
Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>						1		1
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>						2		2
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>		1				10	6	17
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>						1		1
Addis Pl., <u>U</u>				1			3	4
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>						3		3
Fatherland Inc., <u>U</u>			1				1	2
Total		1	2	1		18	11	33
Lithics								
Worked Tools								
Bifaces (chert)						2	1	3
Utilized Chert Flakes						7	6	13
Unutilized Chert Flakes		2	2			27	27	58
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Flakes						2		2
Unutilized Chert Pebbles		2	1				1	4
Unutilized Fire-cracked Chert Pebbles							2	2
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles							1	1
Total		4	3			38	38	83
EUROPEAN								
Early/Late Historic								
Ceramics								
Lead-glazed Earthenware - Brown						1		1
Late Historic								
Ceramics								
Pearlware - Plain						2		2
Stoneware - Salt-glazed						1		1
Recent								
Ceramics								
Whiteware - Plain						7	3	10
Yellow on White							1	1
Stoneware - Albany-glazed			1			2	1	4
Glass - Buttons - White Milk Glass						1	1	2
Amber						7	4	11
Clear		3	3			37	13	56
Brown			1	2		2		5
Greenish-brown							1	1
Green			11			4		15
Light Blue		1	3			9	6	19
Pink							1	1
Yellow			2					2
Iron - Nails - Cut						76	19	95
Unspecified		1	2					3
Kettle Fragments						4		4
Unclassified				1	3	11	5	20
Brass - Hinges (small)						1		1
Keyhole Plates						1		1
Buttons (embossed)						1		1
Snaps						1		1
Metal - Unclassified						2		2
Slate - Unclassified						1		1
Bone - Large Mammal Teeth						3		3

Table 53. Overcast (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655]) Excavations, 1981.

Table 54. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Surface Collections.  
 Catalogue Numbers: N406-N408, N423, N444-N446, N475.

ABORIGINAL

Ceramics

Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	40
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	2
Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>	2
Mazique Inc., <u>Kings Point</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	81
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	14
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Hardy</u>	2
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	4
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>	4
Anna Inc., <u>U.</u>	1
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	10
Mississippi Pl., <u>U.</u>	2
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1
Chicot Red, <u>Fairchild</u>	2
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	7
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	99
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	5
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	33
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>	8
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>	7
Total	326

Daub 15

Lithics

Worked Tools	
Bifaces (chert)	2
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)	1
Spokeshaves (chert)	1
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1
Flake Cores (chert)	3
Utilized Chert Flakes	13
Unutilized Chert Flakes	57
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	3
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	4
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	1
Unutilized Quartz Flakes	1
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	1
Sandstone Fragments	2
Red Ochre	1
Total	91

EUROPEAN

Early Historic

Glass Beads - <u>DIIA1</u>	3
<u>DIIA17</u>	1
Gunflints - Reworked Spall	1

Late Historic

Ceramics	
Creamware - Plain	1
Pearlware - Shell Edge - Blue	1
Transfer Print - Blue	1
Glass - Light Green	1

Recent

Glass - Light Blue Green	1
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OTHER

Bone - Large Mammal - Unspecified	12
Unclassified	1
Shell - Clam	1
Snail	1

	N725	N727	N736	N738	N739	N740	N741	N742	N743	N744	N745	N746	N747	N748	N749	N750	N753	N755	N757	N759	N765	N767	N780	N781	N782	Total
<b>ABORIGINAL</b>																										
<b>Ceramics<sup>1</sup></b>																										
Baytown Pl., U.											1												3			4
Addis Pl., Addis										6	3												1			9
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine																										1
Addis Pl., Ratcliffe	1								2	2																1
Addis Pl., U.																										5
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland																				1						1
Fatherland Inc., U.																										2
Leland Inc., Russell																										1
Total	1			1					8	6										1			8			24
Daub <sup>2</sup>	1		1						17	2	2	2				1		2	2	4		3	17			52
<b>Lithics</b>																										
<b>Worked Tools</b>																										
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)									1																	1
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)																										1
Spokeshaves (chert)									1																	1
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)																										1
Flake Cores (chert)									1	2																5
Utilized Chert Flakes									4	1																11
Utilized Chert Pebbles									1	13	3															31
Unutilized Chert Flakes	1								1	5																7
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes									1	7																104
Unutilized Chert Pebbles			2	1	1	1	2	2	31	7	18	9	3	3												62
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles			2	3		2	1	14	10		3	8	2													1
Unutilized Conglomerates									1	1																1
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles									6																	3
Ironstone Fragments			3	34	17	15	22	21	20	764	118	1	494	263	144	65	6	99	8		1					9
Unmodified Pebbles																										2096
Total	1	4	38	21	16	24	26	23	818	164	5	519	281	149	68	6	140	12		2	1	2	10	4		2334
<b>OTHER</b>																										
Charcoal		2	1																				2			5
Shell - Snail																										2
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)		1.3	1.1						6.8	7.3									1.0			1.0	4.4			23.7
<sup>1</sup> 1/2 in pottery + <sup>1</sup> 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)		2.2							23.8	15.3									3.2			30.1				74.6
Total pottery (gm)		3.5	1.1						30.6	22.6									1.0	3.2		1.0	34.5			98.3
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)		.2		.1					15.0	1.1		.7							1.8	1.8	4.0	.4	11.7			38.0

Table 55. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Shovel Test Excavations, 1982.

Table 56. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale I, Excavations, 1982.

	N772A	N772B	N772C	N772D	N772A	N772B	N772C	N772D	N774A	N774B	N774C	N775A	N775B2	N775B3	N775B4	N775C	N775D	N776A	Total	
ABORIGINAL																				
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>																				
Baytown Pl., U.	16	9	1		14	15	2		13		1	2			1	7	2	5	88	
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., U.		1	1																2	
Marksville St., Troyville																1			1	
Baytown Pl., Valley Park		1				3						1				2		2	9	
Addis Pl., Addis		5		1	13	14	5	1	5	1					1	6			52	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., Addis	3	4				3			2					1					13	
Chevalier St., Lulu						1													1	
Coles Creek Inc., U.	1																		1	
Mazique Inc., Manchac	1	1			10	3										1			16	
Mazique Inc., U.	1		1																2	
Anna Inc., Anna						1													1	
Plaquemine Br., Plaquemine		5														3			9	
Mississippi Pl., U.					1														1	
Addis Pl., St. Catherine		1				2			4		1				1	4			13	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., St. Catherine		1			2														3	
Fatherland Inc., Stenton		1																	1	
Addis Pl., Ratcliffe		2			1				1										4	
Addis Pl., U.	10	17	1		16	14	3		16			5	1			4		3	90	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., U.	3	7				3	1									1		2	17	
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., U.																			1	
Fatherland Inc., Fatherland	4	9			4	10			6			5	1	1	2	3		1	46	
Fatherland Inc., U.	5	3			5	4	1		2	1		3			1	3		3	31	
Leland Inc., Russell					2														2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>404</b>	
Effigies - Human Heads																				
Unclassified Fragments		1																	1	
Pottery Colls						1													1	
Fired Pottery Clay							1												1	
Daub <sup>2</sup>																				
	41	36	9	2	153	91	46	10	61	3		29		1	6	15	4	64	571	
Lithics																				
Worked Tools																				
Bifaces (chert)						1													1	
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)	1					1			1										3	
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)						1													1	
Cattinite Pipe Fragments	1				2														3	
Celts (chert)		1																	1	
Crinoid Stem Beads									1										1	
Unifaces (chert)						2													2	
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	1	2				2													5	
Unifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)						1													1	
Ground Sandstone							1												2	
Flake Cores (chert)					4	1			1						1	1			8	
Core Rejuvenation Flakes (chert)	1																		1	
Utilized Chert Flakes	9	4	1		2	5	2		5	1									29	
Utilized Chert Pebbles	2				3	1			2										8	
Utilized Quartz Crystals									1										1	
Unutilized Chert Blades													1						1	
Unutilized Chert Flakes	29	28	1	4	42	18	10	3	30	6	3	15	2		2	1	19		213	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	5	4	1		7	1	1	3							3	1			27	
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	47	2	1	5	30	2			21						1	5		4	121	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	25	3		5	24	2			16									1	77	
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes		3	1		2														9	
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	3							1		1									7	
Unutilized Unclassified Stone Flakes																			1	
Ironstone Fragments	7	4		2	9	5		1	6			4				3	1	4	46	
Limestone Fragments	1				2														7	
Sandstone Fragments	2	2		1	5							1							11	
Concretions					1														1	
Unmodified Pebbles	251	31	8	49	97	23	15	17	146	11		17	2	1	5	10	4	19	719	
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1307</b>	
EUROPEAN																				
Early Historic																				
Ceramics																				
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Plain	1																			2
Blue						1													1	
White Glaze Fragments						2													2	
Glass Beads - D11A1	1	1			3													1	6	
D11A4						1						1							2	
D11A6		1			1	1			1										4	
D11B3					1														1	
W111A1							1												1	
Iron - Case Knives		1																	1	
Rods		1																	1	
Unclassified		1																	1	
White Clay Tobacco Pipes					1														1	
Recent																				
Ceramics																				
Whiteware - Plain	1					1														2
Iron - Barbed Wire						2														2
Wire	1																		1	
Unclassified	1																		1	
OTHER																				
Bone - Large Mammal - Unspecified																				
Unclassified	5	5			4															14
Charcoal	11				4	142		2				7		1	9	8	8	2	194	
Seeds																6	4		10	
Shell - Snails	5															2		1	8	
Footnotes																				
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	43.0	44.2	2.7	2.6	72.1	42.9	14.1	1.1	47.9	1.5	1.7	22.0			3.9	18.9	1.0	15.6	315.5	
<sup>1</sup> 1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	185.9	285.6	11.4	3.1	246.1	405.7	27.8	2.1	217.8	2.8	18.9	45.3	3.9	1.8	14.9	158.9	6.3	46.6	1704.9	
Total pottery (gm)	228.9	329.8	14.1	5.7	318.2	448.6	41.9	3.2	265.7	4.3	20.6	67.3	3.9	2.1	38.8	177.8	7.3	62.2	2040.4	
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)	22.5	20.4	2.7	.9	92.8	73.3	27.1	4.3	34.9	1.3		19.3		1.2	1.8	10.8	1.9	78.2	393.4	

ABORIGINAL

Ceramics

Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	34
Unclassified Inc. on Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	2
Marksville St., <u>Troyville</u>	1
Baytown Pl., <sup>VA</sup> <u>Valley Park</u>	6
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	30
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	7
Chevalier St., <u>Lulu</u>	1
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	5
Mazique Inc., <u>U.</u>	1
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>	1
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	8
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	7
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	1
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	2
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	39
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	12
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	22
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>	11
Total	192
Effigies - Human Heads	1
Fired Pottery Clay	1

Drub 197

Lithics

Worked Tools	
Celts (chert)	1
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)	2
Ground Sandstone	1
Flake Cores (chert)	2
Utilized Chert Flakes	12
Utilized Chert Pebbles	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes	59
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	8
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	10
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	5
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes	5
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles	1
Ironstone Fragments	12
Limestone Fragments	1
Sandstone Fragments	2
Unmodified Pebbles	90
Total	212

EUROPEAN

Early Historic

Ceramics	
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Blue	1
White Glaze	2
Fragments	
Glass Beads - DIIA1	1
DIIA4	1
DIIA6	2
WIIIA1	1
Iron - Case Knives	1
Roda	1
Unclassified	1

Table 57. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale I, Artifacts from Undisturbed Midden Layer.



Table 58. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale II, Excavations, 1982.

	N783A	N783B	N783C	N783D	Total
ABORIGINAL					
Ceramics <sup>1</sup>					
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>		1			1
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	1	1			2
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	2	1			3
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>		1			1
Total	3	4			7
Daub <sup>2</sup>	8	17	8		33
Lithics					
Utilized Chert Flakes	1				1
Unutilized Chert Flakes		1			1
Unutilized Chert Pebbles	1				1
Ironstone Fragments				1	1
Sandstone Fragments	4	4			8
Unmodified Pebbles	7	2	11	6	26
Total	13	7	11	7	38
OTHER					
Shell - Snails	17				17
<sup>1</sup> 1/4 in pottery (gm)	2.6	2.3			4.9
1/2 in pottery + 1/4 in diagnostics (gm)	7.3	19.5			26.8
Total pottery (gm)	9.9	21.8			31.7
<sup>2</sup> Daub (gm)	3.4	6.9	2.8		13.1



Table 60. Trinity (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783]) Locale V, Artifacts from Features.

	Features			
ABORIGINAL	1	2	3	4
<b>Ceramics</b>				
Tchefuncte Pl., <u>U.</u>			1	
Baytown Pl., <u>U.</u>	3	2	53	
Baytown Pl., <u>Valley Park</u>	1			
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Mott</u>	1			
Evansville Punct., <u>Rhinehart</u>	1			
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	46	14	73	5
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1		4	
Unclassified Punct. on Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	1		1	
Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>			9	
Unclassified Inc. on Addis Pl., <u>Greenville</u>			2	
Evansville Punct., <u>Sharkey</u>			1	
Evansville Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	1		1	
Anna Inc., <u>Anna</u>	1		1	1
Coleman Inc., <u>Coleman</u>			1	
L'Eau Noire Inc., <u>L'Eau Noire</u>	1			
Plaquemine Br., <u>Plaquemine</u>	13	1	4	
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>			1	
Coleman Inc., <u>Bass</u>			1	
Leland Inc., <u>Leland</u>			2	
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	1			
Addis Pl., <u>U.</u>	4		31	
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>			43	
Leland Inc., <u>Russell</u>			2	
Leland Inc., <u>U.</u>			1	
Fatherland Inc., <u>Nancy</u>			1	
Fatherland Inc., <u>U.</u>			10	
Mazique Inc., <u>U.</u>			1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>6</b>
Effigies - Human Heads			1	
Pipes			1	
Unclassified Pottery Objects			1	
Pottery Coils			1	
Fired Clay			1	
<b>Lithics</b>				
<b>Worked Tools</b>				
Bifaces (chert)			9	
Biface Retouch Flakes (chert)			1	
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)			2	
Bifacially Chipped Pebbles (chert)			1	
Unifaces (chert)			2	
Uniface Retouch Flakes (chert)			2	
Unifacially Chipped Flakes (chert)			1	
Metate (ground sandstone)			1	
Utilized Chert Blades			6	
Utilized Chert Flakes	6	2	109	2
Utilized Chert Pebbles	1		1	
Unutilized Chert Blades			7	
Unutilized Chert Flakes	12	6	266	3
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	3		10	
Unutilized Chert Pebbles			14	
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Pebbles	1		4	
Unutilized Quartzite Flakes			2	
Unutilized Quartzite Pebbles			1	
Ironstone Fragments	3	1	68	
Sandstone Fragments			2	
Unmodified Pebbles	5		45	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>EUROPEAN</b>				
<b>Early Historic</b>				
Beads - Glass - DIIA1			1	
DIIA6			2	
DIVBu			1	
WIIA3			1	
WIIB2			1	
WIIIA2			3	
Jet - Faceted			1	
Gunflints - Flakes			2	
White Clay Tobacco Pipes			1	
<b>Recent</b>				
Iron - Unclassified			1	

VILLAGE AREA	SITE NAME	SITE NUMBER	PRIVATE COLLECTIONS EXAMINED	SURFAC. COLLECTIONS MADE	SHOVEL TESTS EXCAVATED	AREA EXCAVATED (SQ. M.)
Fairchilds Creek /Coles Creek	Lookout	25-L-28	X	X	99	167.5
	O'Quinn	25-L-29	X			
White Apple	Thoroughbred	26-K-74	X	X	32	7.0
Jenzenaque	Rice	26-K-91	X	X		4.0
Grigra	Greenfield	26-K-92	X	X		26.0
	Antioch	26-K-100	X	X	90	127.0
	Ben Lomond	26-K-101	X	X	1	6.0
	Dead Oak	26-K-104		X	25	8.0
	Overcast	26-K-107		X	6	2.0
	Trinity	26-K-115		X	50	30.0
				TOTAL	303	377.5

Table 61. Protohistoric/Historic Sites Investigated in the 1981/82 Field Sessions.

Table 62. Aboriginal Components Represented at Sites Investigated in the Natchez Project, 1981/82.

TRADITION	PHASE	Lookout (25-L-28)	O'Quinn (25-L-29)	Thoroughbred (26-K-74)	Rice (26-K-91)	Greenfield (26-K-92)	Antioch (26-K-100)	Ben Lomond (26-K-101)	Dead Oak (26-K-104)	Overcast (26-K-107)	Trinity (26-K-115)
Plaquemine	Natchez	X	X	*	X		*	*	*		X
	Emerald	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	*
	Foster	?	*				?				*
	Anna	X			*	X	X	*	*	*	X
Coles Creek	Gordon	X				*	X	*		*	*
	Balmoral	*						*			*
	Ballina	*					*	*			*
	Sundown										
Deasonville	Hamilton Ridge	*					*				
Marksville	Issaquena	*					*	*			*
	Grand Gulf	*				?					
Tchefuncte	Panther Lake	X								*	*
Poverty Point	Frasier	?									
Meso III	Barksdale	?				?					*
Meso II	Bryandale	*				?					
Meso I	Brown's Folly										
Paleo IV	Mammoth Bayou	*									

? possible representation  
 \* represented  
 X strong representation

EUROPEAN	Lookout (25-L-28)	Thoroughbred (26-K-74)	Rice (26-K-91)	Greenfield (26-K-92)	Antioch (26-K-100)	Ben Lomond (26-K-101)	Dead Oak (26-K-104)	Overcast (26-K-107)	Trinity (26-K-115)	Total
Early Historic										
Beads - Glass - DIIA1		1				3			11	15
DIIA4			3		1				2	6
DIIA6									6	6
DIIA7			16			1				17
DIIA8						1				1
DIIA10							1			1
DIIA17					1				2	2
DIIB2									1	1
DIIB3									1	1
DIIB4							1			1
DIVB4									1	1
WIIA3									1	1
WIIB2									1	1
WIIIA1									3	3
WIIIA2									3	3
Jet - Faceted									1	1
Ceramics										
Lead-Glazed Earthenware - Brown				2						2
Green		6								6
Unspecified				1						1
Stoneware - Westervald				1						1
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Plain	1			6					2	10
White Glaze Fragments									2	2
Blue		2								2
Polychrome		1							1	2
Unspecified				1						1
Copper/Brass - Rampipes					2					2
Cunflints - Reworked Spalls									1	1
Debitage									2	2
Iron - Case Knives									1	1
Rods									1	1
White Clay Tobacco Pipes									1	1
Native Imitations - Pottery Beads									1	1
Native Cunflints			12			4			2	19
Early/Late Historic									1	1
Brass - Buttons				1						1
Ceramics				15						15
Lead-Glazed Earthenware - Brown		4								4
Green				1						1
Unspecified	1			4						5
Porcelain - Plain				1						1
Blue Underglaze										1
Tin-Glazed Earthenware - Rouen				1						1
Cufflinks				1						1
Glass - Blue/Green		1								1
Clear		3		2						5
Light Green		1		1						2
Olive Green		19		52						71
Pale Blue		4								4
Cunflints - Debitage				2						2
Iron - Hand Wrought Nails		2		17						19
Lead - Musket Balls				3						3
Shot				2						2
Sprues				2						2
Unclassified				1						1
White Clay Tobacco Pipes				13						13
Total	2	51	19	130	20	16	2	1	44	285

Table 63. Summary of Historic Trade Goods from Surface Collections and Excavations.

Table 64. Summary of Protohistoric/Historic Ceramic Diagnostics from Surface Collections and Excavations.

ABORIGINAL POTTERY	Lopkout (23-L-28)	Thoroughbred (26-K-74)	Rice (26-K-91)	Greenfield (26-K-92)	Antioch (26-K-100)	Ben Lomond (26-K-101)	Dead Oak (26-K-104)	Overcast (26-K-107)	Trinity (26-K-115)	Total
Emerald/Natchez Phase Diagnostics										
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	10			34	52	69	2	6	16	189
Avenue Polychrome, <u>Avenue</u>										
Chickachae Combed, <u>L.</u>		3			2					5
Chicot Red, <u>Grand Village</u>	3			1	54	3		4		65
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Rice</u>	-			2	5					8
Cracker Road Inc., <u>Cracker Road</u>	10		1							11
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	6			29	322	123	13	17	128	638
Fatherland Inc., <u>Bayou Goula</u>										
Fatherland Inc., <u>Nancy</u>					2				1	3
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>				1	35	2	1	1	8	47
Leland Inc., <u>Blanchard</u>	1									1
Leland Inc., <u>Deep Bayou</u>										
Leland Inc., <u>Russell</u>	2				10				5	17
Leland Inc., <u>Williams</u>										
Maddox Eng., <u>Emerald</u>					5		2			7
Mazique Inc., <u>North</u>	1			3	5	2			1	12
Mississippi Pl., <u>Montfort</u>										
Winterville Inc., <u>Tunica</u>										
Relevant Foster/Emerald Phase Diagnostics										
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catherine</u>	42	3		12	75	6	1			139
Barton Incised	12									12
Chicot Red, <u>Fairchild</u>	2			7	26		1		2	38
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>				1		1			2	4
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	25		3	8	209	51	2	3	26	327
Mississippi Plain	59		8		10	1	1		3	82
Total	174	6	12	98	812	258	22	29	192	1605

TYPES/VARIETIES	FORMS	SITES			TOTAL
		O'Quinn (25-L-29)	Rice (26-K-91)	Fatherland (26-K-2)	
Coles Creek Inc., <u>Hardy</u>	Jars			1	1
Harrison Bayou Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jars	1			1
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u>	Bowls Cups Jars	2 } 1 } 1 }	6		10
Addis Pl., <u>u.</u>	Bottles Bowls		3 } 2 }	6 } 5 }	11
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	Beakers Bowls Cups Jars	1 } 2 } 1 } 2 }			9
Mazique Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bowls Cups	1 } 1 }	2	1	2
Coleman Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bowls		1		1
Mississippi Pl., <u>u.</u>	Bowls	1	1		2
Leland Inc., <u>Leland</u>	Jars	1		1	2
Barton Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jars	1			1
Addis Pl., <u>St. Catharines</u>	Bowls		1		1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	Beakers Bottles Bowls Jars	1 } 8 } 1 }	1	1 } 1 }	2
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	Bottles Bottle/Jars Bowls Jars Indeterminate		5 } 4 } 1 }	7 } 2 } 19 } 1 }	29
Fatherland Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bottles Bowls Jars		2 } 3 }	5	9
Addis Pl., <u>Junkin</u>	Bowls	1			1
Leland Inc., <u>Blanchard</u>	Bowls	6		1	7
Addis Pl., <u>Ratcliffe</u>	Bowls		1		1
Chicot Red, <u>Grand Village</u>	Teapots			1	1
Leland Inc., <u>Russell</u>	Bowls	1			1
Cracker Road Inc., <u>u.</u>	Bottle/Jars Bowls	1 } 1 }			2
Maddox Eng., <u>Emerald</u>	Bowls Bottles Bottle/Jars	1 } 1 }	1		3
Maddox Eng., <u>u.</u>	Bowls		1		1
Rhodes Inc., <u>u.</u>	Jars	1			1
Coles Creek Inc., <u>u.</u> (red-slipped)	Bowls		1		1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Snyders Bluff</u>	Bowls Indeterminate		1	1	2
Natchitoches Eng., <u>u.</u>	Bowls		1		1
Unclassified Incised/Punctated	Bottles	1			1
Unclassified Incised	Bowls Jars	3 } 2 }			5
TOTAL		54	38	48	140

Table 65. Ceramic Types/Varieties Represented in the Burial Collections of Three Protohistoric/Historic Sites.



Table 66. Principal Ceramic Types/Varieties in the Burial Collections of Three Protohistoric/Historic Sites.

PRINCIPAL CERAMICS	SITES		Fatherland (26-K-2)
	O'Quinn (25-L-29)	Rice (26-K-91)	
	%	%	%
Addis Pl., <u>Addis</u> and <u>U.</u>	7.4	28.9	22.9
Mazique Inc., <u>Manchac</u>	11.1	5.3	2.1
Fatherland Inc., <u>Stanton</u>	18.5	2.6	4.2
Fatherland Inc., <u>Fatherland</u>	9.3	26.3	60.4
Leland Inc., <u>Blanchard</u>	11.1	0.0	2.1
Miscellaneous	42.6	36.8	8.3

VESSEL SHAPES	SITES						TOTAL
	O'Quinn (25-L-29)		Rice (26-K-91)		Fatherland (26-K-2)		
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	
Beakers	1	1.9	1	2.1	1	2.1	2
Bottles	3	5.6	11	28.9	13	27.1	25
Bottle/Jars	2	3.7			2	4.2	4
Bowls	32	59.3	23	60.5	27	56.3	76
Cups	3	5.6					3
Jars	13	24.1	2	5.3	4	8.3	19
Teapots					1	2.1	1
Indeterminate			2	5.3			1
TOTAL	54		38		48		131

Table 67. Vessel Forms in the Burial Collections of Three Protohistoric/Historic Sites.

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APPENDIX I - PROVENIENCE DATA ON COLLECTIONS FROM SITES

A. LOOKOUT (25-L-28 [22-Je-544])

Surface Collections

V1041 1980, general surface collection  
V1042 1980, burial in situ  
V1061 1981, general surface collection  
N5 1981, general surface collection  
N400 1982, general surface collection  
N401 1982, south side of east-west fence  
N402 1982, north side of road  
N431 1982, vineyard area on terrace north of and  
below main excavations  
N450 1982, between fence on east edge of site and  
gravel road, donated by Bert Matheny

Shovel Tests

N100-N155 1981  
N545-N587 1982

Primary Excavations

Locale I

Test Unit N156

A-D 1 x 2 m horizontal subunits  
E1 mixed deposit in section D

Test Trench N157

A-B 1 x 2 m horizontal subunits

Test Unit N510

A 10 cm arbitrary level: +26 cm to +16 cm  
B1 10 cm arbitrary level: +16 cm to +6 cm  
B2/C5 pit feature:  
B2 +16 cm to +6 cm  
C5 +6 cm to base  
C1 post feature  
C2 probable postmold  
C3 post feature (?)  
C4 probable postmold  
C6 probable postmold

Test Unit N512

A 10 cm arbitrary level: +17 cm to +7 cm  
B1 probable postmold  
B2 post feature  
B3 disturbed area

Test Unit N514

- A 10 cm arbitrary level: +28 cm to +18 cm
- B arbitrary level within natural level: +18 cm to subsoil

Test Unit N515 (W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ )

- A1 natural level: surface to base of humus
- B2 natural level: base of humus to subsoil
- C1 probable postmold

Test Unit N516

- A 10 cm arbitrary level: +24 cm to +14 cm
- B1 arbitrary level within natural level: +14 cm to subsoil
- B2/C2 19th century burial feature:
  - B2 +14 cm to 3 cm
  - C2 +3 cm to subsoil
- C1 probable postmold

Test Unit N518

- A natural level: surface to base of humus
- B1 19th century burial feature (same as in N516B2/C2)
- B2 natural level: base of humus to subsoil

Locale II

Test Unit N500

- A/B1 natural level: plow zone,
  - A -3 cm to -13 cm
  - B1 -13 cm to top of midden
- B2 natural level: midden

Test Unit N502

- A/B/C1 natural level: plow zone
  - A -2 cm to -12 cm
  - B -12 cm to -22 cm
  - C1 -22 cm to top of midden
- C2 natural level: midden

Test Unit N504

- A/B/C1 natural level: plow zone
  - A -8 cm to -18 cm
  - B -18 cm to -28 cm
  - C1 -28 cm to top of midden
- C2/D1 natural level: midden
  - C2 top of midden to -38 cm or subsoil
  - D1 -38 cm to subsoil

Locale III

Test Unit N525

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 feature: previously excavated pit
- B2 rodent burrow

Test Unit N526

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 feature: previously excavated pit (same as N528B2)

Test Unit N527

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 feature: previously excavated pit (same as N528B1)

Test Unit N528

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 feature: previously excavated pit (same as N527B1)
- B2 feature: previously excavated pit (same as N526B1)

Locale IV

Test Unit N535

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 posthole and postmold
- B2 posthole and postmold
- B3 posthole and postmold
- B4 posthole and postmold
- B5 post feature
- B6 post feature

Test Unit N536

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural

Test Unit N537

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 posthole
- C1 wall trench
- C1A postmold in wall trench
- C1B postmold in wall trench
- C2 wall trench
- C2A postmold in wall trench

Test Unit N538

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 postmold
- B2 non-cultural

Test Unit N539

- A natural level: present surface to top of dark soil
- B natural level: top of dark soil to subsoil
- C1 posthole with possible postmold
- C2 non-cultural

- C3 post feature
- C4 post feature
- C5 post feature
- C6 post feature
- C7 post feature
- C8 non-cultural (?)

Test Unit N540

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- A1 specific artifact location within A level
- B1 dark brown/black hard packed soil
- B2 dark brown/black mottled soil
- B3 wall trench
- B3A postmold in wall trench
- B3B postmold in wall trench
- B3C postmold in wall trench
- B3D postmold in wall trench
- B3E postmold in wall trench
- B3F postmold in wall trench
- C2 posthole
- C3 posthole
- C4 posthole

Test Unit N541

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature - possible postmold
- B2 post feature
- B3 posthole
- B4 posthole
- B5 post feature
- B6 non-cultural (?): indistinct linear stain

Test Unit N542

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 post feature
- B3 post feature
- B4 post feature
- B5 post feature
- B6 stain from shovel test N140
- B7 non-cultural: root stain
- B8 non-cultural: mottled brown/orange clay and black soil

Test Unit N543

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N544

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural (?): possible post feature
- B2 post feature
- B3 non-cultural (?): possible post feature

B4 post feature  
B5 post feature  
B6 stain from shovel test N140

Test Unit N600

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 post feature  
B2 non-cultural (?): possible post feature  
B3 post feature  
B4 non-cultural: root stain  
B5 post feature  
C1 post feature

Test Unit N601

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 non-cultural  
B3 non-cultural

Test Unit N602

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 post feature  
B2 post feature  
B3 post feature  
B4 post feature  
B5 dark brown/black mottled soil

Test Unit N603

A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N604

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 wall trench  
B1A postmold in wall trench  
B1B postmold in wall trench  
B1C postmold in wall trench  
B2 wall trench  
B2A postmold in wall trench

Test Unit N605

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 post feature  
B2 post feature  
B4 wall trench  
B4A postmold in wall trench  
B4B postmold in wall trench  
B4C postmold in wall trench  
B5 wall trench  
B5A postmold in wall trench  
B6 post feature  
B7 wall trench



Test Unit N606

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 post feature
- B3 post feature
- B4 wall trench
- B5 non-cultural

Test Unit N607

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 posthole and postmold
- B3 non-cultural (?): possible post feature
- B4 posthole and postmold
- B5 non-cultural (?): possible post feature
- B6 posthole
- B7 posthole
- B8 non-cultural
- B9 post feature
- B10 non cultural: root stain (?)

Test Unit N608

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 wall trench
- B2A postmold in wall trench
- B2B postmold in wall trench
- B2C postmold in wall trench
- B2D postmold in wall trench
- B2E postmold in wall trench
- B3 postmold in wall trench (B4)
- B4 wall trench
- B4A postmold in wall trench

Test Unit N609

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 wall trench
- B2A postmold in wall trench
- B2B postmold in wall trench
- B2C postmold in wall trench
- B3 wall trench

Test Unit N610

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural
- B2 post feature
- B3 wall trench
- B3A postmold in wall trench
- B3B postmold in wall trench
- B3C postmold in wall trench

B3D postmold in wall trench  
B3E postmold in wall trench  
B3F postmold in wall trench

Test Unit N611

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 post feature  
B2 post feature  
B3 post feature  
B4 post feature  
B5 non-cultural: root stains  
B6 post feature

Test Unit N612

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B wall trench  
B2 wall trench  
B2A postmold in wall trench  
B2B postmold in wall trench  
B3 post feature  
B4 post feature  
B5 postmold  
B6 non-cultural: tree root disturbance

Test Unit N613

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B2 post feature  
B3 wall trench  
B4 post feature  
B5 post feature  
B6 post feature  
B7 post feature  
B8 post feature  
B9 post feature  
B10 wall trench  
B11 post feature  
B12 post feature  
B13 wall trench  
B13A postmold in wall trench  
C1 postmold in wall trench (B3)

Test Unit N614

A natural level: present surface to subsoil  
B1 post feature  
B2 posthole and postmold  
B3 post feature  
B4 post feature  
B5 post feature  
B6 post feature  
B7 wall trench  
B8 wall trench

Test Unit N616

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 post feature
- B2 post feature
- B3 post feature
- B4 post feature
- B5 post feature
- B6 non-cultural (?): possible post feature
- B7 post feature
- B8 post feature
- B9 post feature (?)
- B10 non-cultural: tree root disturbance

N617 non-cultural: tree root disturbance

Locale V

Test Unit N590

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N592

- A natural level: present surface to top of beige soil
- B natural level: top of beige soil to subsoil

Test Unit N593

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled beige loess
- B natural level: top of mottled beige loess to subsoil
- C1 wall trench
- C2 wall trench
- D1-D4 postmolds in wall trench (C1)
- D5-D8 postmolds in wall trench (C2)

Test Unit N594

- A 10 cm arbitrary level: +45 cm to +35 cm
- B arbitrary level within natural layer: +35 cm to top of mottled beige loess
- C natural level: top of mottled beige loess to subsoil
- D1-D3 wall trenches
- D4 post feature
- D5 wall trench
- D6 post feature

Test Unit N595

- A 15 cm arbitrary level within the natural topsoil layer: +16 cm to +1 cm
- B 15 cm arbitrary level within the natural topsoil layer: +1 cm to -14 cm, or to top of mottled beige loess
- C1 natural level: dark brown midden soil, -14 cm to top of mottled beige loess
- C2 natural level: top of mottled beige loess to subsoil
- D1 pit feature

Test Unit N596

- A 20 cm arbitrary level within the natural topsoil layer:  
-11 cm to -31 cm, or to top of mottled beige loess
- B1 plow scar stain
- B2 arbitrary level within the natural topsoil layer:  
-31 cm to top of mottled beige loess
- B3 natural level: top of mottled beige loess to subsoil

B. THOROUGHBRED (26-K-74 [22-Ad-609])

Surface Collections

- N10 1981, "clinker" area southwest of site  
between house and creek
- N14 1981, general surface collections on upper  
terrace
- N481 1982, general surface collection, loaned by  
Joseph V. Frank III

Shovel Tests

- N160-N191 1981

Primary Excavations

Test Unit N191

- A-F 1 x 2 m horizontal subunits

C. RICE (26-K-91 [22-Ad-547])

Surface Collections and Donated/Loaned Artifacts

- V1001 1978, general surface collection
- V1029 axe from Burial V, donated by Joseph V. Frank III
- N32 1981, collection in N341 test unit area, donated by J. V.  
Frank III and Robert Prospere
- N33 1981, general surface collection, donated by J. V. Frank  
III and R. Prospere
- N34 1981, collection made in vicinity of Burial VIII, donated  
by J. V. Frank III and R. Prospere
- N45 1981, oil tank embankment
- N46 1981, general surface collection
- N432 1982, general surface collection
- N471 1982, partial vessel in bulldozer pile along edge of  
bluff, donated by R. Prospere
- N786 collection of lithic artifacts, donated by Calvin Weeks
- N787 Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland bottle, donated by  
Calvin Weeks

Primary Excavations

Test Unit N340

- A 10 cm arbitrary level: -47 cm to -57 m
- B 10 cm arbitrary level: -57 cm to -67 cm
- C combined natural level and 10 cm arbitrary level:  
-67 cm to -77 cm, or subsoil
- D combined natural level and 10 cm arbitrary level:  
-77 cm to subsoil

Test Unit N341

- A natural level: present surface to top of filled-in gulley
- B1 non-cultural: filled-in gulley

D. GREENFIELD (26-K-92 [22-Ad-520])

Surface Collections

Locale I

- V1007 1978
- V1038 1980, donated by Joseph V. Frank III
- N413 1982
- N462 1982

Locale II

- V1008 1978
- V1039 1980, donated by J. V. Frank III
- N414 1982
- N463 1982

Locale III

- V1009 1978
- V1040 1980, donated by J. V. Frank III
- N415 1982

Locale IV

- V1010 1978

N482 general surface collection, loaned by J. V. Frank III

Primary Excavations

Locale I

Test Unit N700

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N702

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N704

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N706

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N708

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Locale II

Test Unit N710

- A/B1/B2/B3/D1/D2/D3 Natural level: plow zone
- A present surface to approx. -12 cm
- B1/B2 approx. -12 cm to top of black midden
- B3 plow scars: approx. -12 cm to top of black midden

D1/D2/D3 deep plow scars  
C1/C2 natural level: black midden  
C1 top of black midden to subsoil  
C2 patch in southwest corner where midden tapers off,  
-17 cm to subsoil  
C3 post feature: penetrates midden

Test Unit N711

A/B1/B2/B3 natural level: plow zone  
A present surface to approx. -12 cm  
B1 approx. -12 cm to top of black midden  
B2 approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
B3 plow scar: approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
C1 natural level: black midden, top of black midden to  
subsoil  
C2 wall trench (?)  
C3 post feature: penetrates midden

Test Unit N712

A/B1/B2/B3 natural level: plow zone  
A present surface to approx. -12 cm  
B1 plow scars: approx. -12 cm to top of black midden  
B2 approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
B3 plow scars: approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
C1 natural level: black midden, top of black midden to  
subsoil  
D1-D4 post molds in a wall trench beneath midden  
D5 post feature beneath midden

Test Unit N713

A/B1/B2/B3 natural level: plow zone  
A present surface to approx. -12 cm  
B1 plow scars: approx. -12 cm to top of black midden  
B2 approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
B3 plow scars: approx. -12 cm to subsoil  
C1 natural level: black midden, top of black midden to  
subsoil  
C2 wall trench (?)

E. ANTIOCH (26-K-100 [22-Ad-631])

Surface Collections

Locale B

V1027 1979, donated by Joseph V. Frank III  
V1048 1980  
N38 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
N39 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
N44 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III

Locale E

V1030 1980, loaned by John Frank  
V1047 1980  
N27 1981

Locale F

N4 1981, loaned by John Frank  
N26 1981  
N43 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III

Locale G

V1049 1980  
N29 1981  
N42 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
N457 1982

Locale H

N23 1981

Hill North of Locale G

V1070 1981, donated by J. V. Frank III  
N8 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
N40 1981, loaned by J. V. Frank III

General Surface Collections

V1019 1979  
V1036 1980, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
V1046 1980  
N47 1981  
N54 1981, around Locales E and F  
N456 1982

Shovel Tests

N240-N332 1981

Primary Excavations

Locale A'

Test Unit N334

A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Locale B

Test Unit N335

A natural level: present surface to top of burned layer

B natural level: burned layer, top of burned layer to subsoil

Locale E

Test Unit N337

A/B natural level: soil disturbed by pothunting, present surface to subsoil

Locale F

Test Unit N338

A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Locale G

Test Unit N333

- A shovel test in NW corner
- A1 10-15 cm strip in southern end of unit - natural level: present surface to top of grayish tan soil
- B natural level: present surface to top of grayish tan soil
- B1 10-15 cm strip in southern end of unit - natural level: present surface to top of grayish tan soil
- C natural level: midden, top of grayish tan soil to subsoil

Test Unit N625

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 postmold
- B2 postmold

Test Unit N626

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1A postmold in posthole B1B
- B1B posthole
- B2 non-cultural: superficial stain
- B3A postmold in posthole B3B
- B3B posthole
- B4 non-cultural: probable root mold
- B5 possible postmold

Test Unit N627

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 posthole
- B2A postmold in posthole B2B
- B2B posthole
- B3 posthole
- B4 posthole
- B5 non-cultural: probable animal burrow

Test Unit N628

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N629

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural: probable root mold
- B2 non-cultural: probable root mold

Test Unit N630

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 possible posthole
- B2 possible posthole, root mold or animal burrow
- B3 non-cultural: root mold (?)
- B4 non-cultural: root mold (?)
- B5 postmold



Test Unit N631

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural: plow scar
- B2 non-cultural: plow scar

Test Unit N632

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil or top of mottled gray soil
- A1 natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- B1A postmold in posthole B1B
- B1B posthole

Test Unit N633

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray, brown, orange soil or subsoil
- A1 natural level: top of gray, brown, orange mottled soil to subsoil
- B1 posthole
- B2 non-cultural: root mold

Test Unit N634

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1A postmold in posthole B1B
- B1B posthole

Test Unit N635

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 possible posthole
- B2 non-cultural: burned root mold
- B3 possible posthole

Test Unit N636

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- A1 natural level: top of mottled orange soil in NW corner to subsoil
- A2 natural level: top of tan soil in SE corner to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1A postmold in posthole C1B
- C1B posthole
- C2 possible postmold or root mold

Test Unit N637

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 possible postmold or root mold

Test Unit N638

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural: probable root mold
- B2 posthole

Test Unit N639

- A natural level: present surface to top of gray soil
- A1 natural level: top of tan soil in SW corner to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 non-cultural: probable root mold

Test Unit N640

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 posthole

Test Unit N641

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil or subsoil
- B1 postmold
- B2 postmold
- B3 natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- B4 posthole
- C1A postmold in posthole C1B
- C1B posthole

Test Unit N642

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- A1 natural level: mottled disturbed soil in NW half to subsoil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- B1 non-cultural: root mold
- C1 non-cultural: root mold
- C2 possible postmold or root mold
- C3 postmold
- C4 possible postmold

Test Unit N643

- A/A1 natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil

Test Unit N644

- A natural level: present surface to top of dark gray soil
- B natural level: top of dark gray soil to subsoil

Test Unit N645

- A natural level: present surface to top of dark gray soil
- B natural level: top of dark gray soil to subsoil
- C1 possible posthole
- C2 posthole
- C3 possible posthole

Test Unit N646

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil

Test Unit N647

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- A1-A4 non-cultural: plow scars

Test Unit N648

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil
- B1 posthole

Test Unit N649

- A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N650

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil or subsoil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 postmold

Test Unit N651

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil or subsoil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 possible postmold
- C2A postmold in posthole C2B
- C2B posthole

Test Unit N652

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 non-cultural: burned root

Test Unit N653

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to subsoil
- C1 possible postmold or root mold

Test Unit N654

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray soil to dark gray soil in E half and to subsoil in W half
- B1 natural level: top of dark gray soil in E half to subsoil
- C1 non-cultural: probable root mold

F. BEN LOMOND (26-K-101 [22-645, -649, -661, -662])

Surface Collections

Locale I

V1031 1980, donated by Joseph V. Frank III  
V1043 1980  
N7 1981, loaned by Robert Prospere  
N48 1981

Locale II

V1024 1979, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1032 1980, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1032a 1980, loaned by J. V. Frank III  
V1045 1980

Locale III

V1023 1979, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1025 1979, donated by J. V. Frank III

Locale IV

V1026 1979, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1033 1980, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1034 1980, donated by J. V. Frank III

General Surface Collections

V1022 1979, donated by J. V. Frank III  
V1044 1980

Shovel Tests

N352 1981

Primary Excavations

Locale I

Test Unit N350

A arbitrary level: present surface to -55 cm  
B 10 cm arbitrary level: -55 cm to -65 cm  
C1 natural level: water sorted deposits in road cut, -65 cm  
to subsoil

Test Unit N351

A arbitrary level: present surface to -55 cm  
B 10 cm arbitrary level: -55 cm to -65 cm  
C 10 cm arbitrary level: -65 cm to -75 cm  
D1 natural level: water sorted deposits in road cut, -75 cm  
to subsoil  
D2 non-cultural: root hole

Test Unit N353

A arbitrary level: present surface to -69 cm  
B1 feature: previously excavated pit

- B2 natural level: water sorted deposits in road cut,  
-69 cm to subsoil
- B3 natural level: midden, -69 cm to subsoil

G. DEAD OAK (26-K-104 [22-Ad-789])

Surface Collections

V1063 1981  
N22 1981

Shovel Tests

N210-N234 1981

Primary Excavations

Test Unit N235

A natural level: present surface to subsoil

Test Unit N236

A natural level: present surface to subsoil

H. OVERCAST (26-K-107 [22-Ad-655])

Surface Collections

V1066 1981, upper terrace  
V1067 1981, road leading up to summit  
N11 1981, middle of road  
N12 1981, upper terrace  
N13 1981, lower terrace  
N21 1981, general surface collection

Shovel Tests

N200-N201/N203-N206 1981

Primary Excavations

Test Unit N202

A-B 1 x 2 m horizontal subunits

I. TRINITY (26-K-115 [22-Ad-783])

Surface Collections

N406 1982, Locale I  
N407 1982, Locale II  
N408 1982, Locale III  
N423 1982, general surface collection, loaned by Joseph V.  
Frank III  
N444 1982, Locale I  
N445 1982, Locale II  
N446 1982, Locale III  
N475 1982, Locale I

Shovel Tests

N725-N771 1982  
N780-N782 1982

## Primary Excavations

### Locale I

#### Test Unit N772

- A natural level: disturbed soils, present surface to top of midden
- B/C natural level: midden
- B top of midden to top of mottled brown loess or to -51 cm
- C -51 cm to top of mottled brown loess
- D natural level: top of mottled brown loess to subsoil

#### Test Unit N773

- A natural level: disturbed soils, present surface to top of midden
- B/C natural level: midden
- B top of midden to top of mottled brown loess or to -79 cm
- C -79 cm to top of mottled brown loess
- D natural level: top of mottled brown loess to subsoil
- E1 possible post feature

#### Test Unit N774

- A/B mixed layers: disturbed soils and midden
- A present surface to middle of midden
- B middle of midden to top of mottled brown loess
- C natural level: top of mottled brown loess to subsoil

#### Test Unit N775

- A/B1-B4 natural level: disturbed soils
- A present surface to top of mixed soil stains
- B1 top of dark gray to black midden stain lightly mottled with orange brown clay to top of midden
- B2 top of orange brown clay mottled with midden soil to top of midden
- B3 top of midden stain mottled with orange brown clay and flecks of charcoal to top of midden
- B4 top of previously excavated pit to top of mottled brown loess
- C natural level: midden, top of midden to top of mottled brown loess
- D natural level: top of mottled brown loess to subsoil

#### Test Unit N776

- A natural level: disturbed soils, top of previously excavated pit to subsoil

### Locale II

#### Test Unit N783

- A natural level: present surface to top of dark brown highly organic loess
- B/C natural level: dark brown highly organic loess
- B top of dark brown highly organic loess to top of mottled tan loess or -192 cm
- C -192 cm to top of mottled tan loess
- D natural level: top of mottled tan loess to subsoil

Locale V

Test Unit N777

- A natural level: humus, present surface to top of gray silty loess
- B natural level: top of gray silty loess to top of features
- B1 pottery concentration within southwest corner of B

Test Unit N778

- A natural level: humus, present surface to top of mottled gray brown soil or subsoil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray brown soil to top of features
- C2 recent post feature in C1 (Feature 3)

Test Unit N779

- A natural level: present surface to top of mottled gray brown soil
- B natural level: top of mottled gray brown soil to top of Feature 3

Features

1 N777C3/D/E

- C3 top of dark brown soil to +93 cm
- D +93 cm to +83 cm or subsoil
- E +83 cm to subsoil

2 N777C1/D1

- C1 top of brownish gray soil to subsoil
- D1 postmold at base of feature
- N778C3/D2
- C3 top of brownish gray soil to subsoil
- D2 postmold at base of feature

3 N778C1/C1A/C1B/D1A/D1B

- C1 top of black organic midden stain (never excavated, removed as C1A-D1B)
- C1A east half, top of dark gray midden to top of dark gray black midden
- C1B west half, top of dark gray midden to top of dark gray black midden
- D1A east half, top of dark gray black midden to subsoil
- D1B west half, top of dark gray black midden to subsoil

N779C1/C2/C2A/C2B/D1A

- C1 top of loose gray soil stain (never excavated, removed as part of N778C1B)
- C2 top of brownish gray soil stain (never excavated, removed as N778C2A/C2B/D1A)
- C2A/D1A east half of brownish gray soil to top of dark gray black midden or subsoil

C2B top of west half of brownish gray soil stain (never excavated, removed as part of N778C1B)

- 4 N777C2 top of mottled dark brown midden and orange brown subsoil to subsoil



APPENDIX II - MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

A. LOOKOUT (25-L-28 [22-Je-544]) LOCALE III BURIAL COLLECTION.  
CATALOG NUMBER N6 (JOSEPH V. FRANK III COLLECTION)

Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine bottle (Figure 12)

This small flattened bottle has sharply recurved walls and a slightly concave circular base. The vessel surface is polished and the rim is not intact.

Diameter at widest point of vessel - 12.8 cm

Height to base of rim - 7.4 cm

Base Diameter - 7.6 cm

Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine bowl (Figure 13)

This small open bowl has an elaborate notched rim. The rim is quite thick and tiered. Notches encircle the rim, with those having been pushed in from above alternating with those pushed in from the sides. The base of the bowl is circular and flat.

Vessel diameter (measured along exterior rim) -  
approximately 14.0 cm

Vessel height - 5.1 cm

Base Diameter - approximately 6.0 cm

Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice effigy bowl (Figure 29i)

This small open bowl is only partially intact. The head of the effigy is missing, but the bulge of the neck is still visible. Ten scratchy horizontal lines form the design. They encircle most of the vessel, stopping just short of the neck.

Leland Incised, var. Russell effigy bowl (not illustrated)

This partial open bowl has an effigy tail. As the vessel is incomplete, it is impossible to determine whether or not it once had a head. The pot itself is very thick and crudely made. It has a thickened rim and an exteriorly beveled lip with an interior projection. The base of the vessel is rounded. The design consists of eight (probably) repeating motifs of the running scroll. Three parallel lines constitute the scroll, with each line ranging between 1 and 2 mm in width. The lines interlock (no sun circles). A single line demarcates the base, but there is no obvious break in the vessel walls.

Vessel diameter - approximately 10.5 cm

Vessel height - 5.9 cm

Tail length - 2.6 cm

Tail width: maximum - 2.7 cm

minimum - 1.5 cm

Polished Pebble Celt (Figure 32a)

This is a complete tool, polished over its entire surface. Evidence for battering occurs along the sides and poll end, but the working edge exhibits little wear.

Length - 7.6 cm

Width: proximal end - 2.2 cm

distal end - 3.6 cm

B. BEN LOMOND (26-K-101 [22-Ad-645, -649, -661, -662]) LOCALE I  
(ROBERT PROSPERE COLLECTION)

Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine bowl (Figure 89a)

This large simple bowl has incurved walls, a straight rim, and a flat interiorly beveled lip. The base is missing. A single narrow horizontal incision occurs 1.3 cm below the lip. A repair hole also occurs.

Approximate orifice diameter - 27.0 cm

Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland bowl (Figure 89b)

This small simple bowl has slightly incurved walls, a tapered rim, and a round lip. Its base is circular and concave. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. It exhibits a rather crudely executed design consisting of the two line interlocking scroll. A single line borders the top and bottom of the decorated zone.

Orifice diameter - approximately 13.0 cm

Vessel height - 5.3 cm

Base diameter - 6.0 cm

Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff bowl (Figure 89d)

This is a large complex bowl, with recurved walls, a thickened rim, a round lip, and an interior projection. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. A red slip covers all of the exterior and interior, excepting the exterior base. Charcoal adheres to the upper portion of the vessel on both the inside and outside walls. A scroll pattern of three parallel lines occurs, with two horizontal lines located just below the lip forming the upper border. There is no zoning line at the base of the design. Decoration is confined to the upper half of the body.

Orifice diameter - 28.0 cm

Vessel height - 12.8 cm

Mazique Incised, var. Manchac jar (Figure 89a)

This small flared jar has a tapered everted rim and a round exteriorly beveled lip. Its body is bulbous and bag-shaped, with a rounded base. Ware is Addis Plain, var. Addis. The design consists of line-filled triangles, with incisions beginning just beneath the lip and continuing to the bottom of the neck. They do not extend on to the shoulder of the vessel.

Body diameter - 10.8 cm

Vessel height - 10.3 cm

APPENDIX III  
SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF CERAMIC TYPES/VARIETIES MENTIONED IN TEXT

Addis Plain

Heterogeneous paste containing inorganic and organic matter. Inorganic is largely grog, while organic can consist of bone, charcoal, and even the occasional presence of shell (Brain et al. n.d.).

Addis Plain, var. Addis

Medium-textured ware tempered mainly with grog. Contains no shell (Brain et al. n.d.).

Addis Plain, var. Greenville

Medium-textured ware with a combination of shell and grog (Brain et al. n.d.).

Addis Plain, var. Junkin

Highly polished ware consisting of extremely fine compacted particles. Shell may occur in varying quantities, or not at all (Brain et al. n.d.).

Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe

Coarse-textured ware of orange-red color, the paste having large white, and sometimes black, inclusions (Brain et al. n.d.).

Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine

Fine-textured ware with frequent inclusions of finely-ground shell (Brain et al. n.d.).

Alexander Incised

Neatly incised rather ornate rectilinear patterns on a sand-tempered ware (Haag 1939).

Alexander Incised, var. Green Point

Simple rectilinear patterns of close spaced lines on a sandy-textured paste. Often a single row of small nodes on rim and tetrapodal "teat-leg" supports (Phillips 1970:37).

Alligator Incised

Rectilinear incisions on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:38-40).

Alligator Incised, var. Alligator

Wet paste rectilinear incisions, with lines often accented on ends, on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Phillips 1970:39).

Anna Incised

Interior designs on shallow bowls of ware equivalent to Addis Plain (Williams and Brain 1983).

Anna Incised, var. Anna

Rectilinear or curvilinear designs executed in a leather-hard or dry paste on the interior of shallow bowls (Williams and Brain 1983). Originally classified as a variety of L'Eau Noire Incised (Phillips 1970:102).

Anna Incised, var. Australia

Multiple parallel incisions on the interior rim of shallow bowls. Originally classified as a variety of L'Eau Noire Incised (Phillips 1970:102).

Avenue Polychrome

Red, white and black designs on a fine shell-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:40).

Avenue Polychrome, var. Avenue

Broad bands of red and white paint separated by a thin "black" stain. Most common are interlocking meanders on bottles or other closed containers (Phillips 1970:41).

Avoyelles Punctated

Rectilinear bands of punctations alternating with plain bands on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain or Addis Plain (Phillips 1970:41-42).

Avoyelles Punctated, var. Avoyelles

Triangular zones of punctations alternating with plain bands on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:42).

Avoyelles Punctated, var. Dupree

Triangular zones of punctations alternating with plain bands on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Phillips 1970:42).

Avoyelles Punctated, var. Kearny

Finely executed rectilinear bands of punctations enclosed by incised lines on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:43).

Avoyelles Punctated, var. Tatum

Bands of triangular zones of punctations alternating with line-filled triangles on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Williams and Brain 1983).

Barton Incised

Rectilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain (Phillips 1970:43-44).

Barton Incised, var. Arcola

Bands of close-spaced line-filled triangles on the shoulder of subglobular jars; a fairly dry shell-tempered paste (Phillips 1970:45).

Barton Incised, var. Estill

Line-filled triangles on the shoulder and neck of jars. Not as carefully executed as var. Arcola (Phillips 1970:45-46).

Baytown Plain

General catchall for vessels of grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:47-48).

Baytown Plain, var. Reed

Coarse thick paste with crude bumpy surfaces and thickened rims, often with wavy lips (Phillips 1970:52-53).

Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park

Light to dark gray very hard grog-tempered ware, with straight rims and flat lips (Phillips 1970:55-56).

Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg

Very fine, compact homogeneous paste, with surfaces smoothed and often polished. Thin tapered rims (Phillips 1970:56-57).

Beldeau Incised

Crosshatched lines and punctations on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:57-58).

Beldeau Incised, var. Beldeau

Single punctation in the center of each diamond-shaped space; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, vars. Valley Park or Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:58).

Beldeau Incised, var. Bell Bayou

One or more punctations placed randomly in diamond-shaped spaces; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Williams and Brain 1983).

Bell Plain

Shell-tempered ware with smoothed or polished surfaces (Phillips 1970:58-59).

Carter Engraved

Curvilinear engraved patterns on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville, or Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Williams and Brain 1983).

Carter Engraved, var. Carter

Multiple parallel lines in curvilinear patterns on the exterior of simple and carinated bowls; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Williams and Brain 1983). Originally classified as a variety of L'Eau Noire Incised (Phillips 1970:103).

- Chevalier Stamped  
Unzoned rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain or Addis Plain (Phillips 1970:64-65).
- Chevalier Stamped, var. Chevalier  
Vertical tracks of rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:65).
- Chevalier Stamped, var. Cassell  
Vertical tracks of rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia  
Vertical tracks of rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Williams and Brain 1983).
- Chevalier Stamped, var. Lulu  
Rocker stamping with a two-pronged instrument on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Williams and Brain 1983). Originally classified as Lulu Linear Punctated (Phillips 1970:107).
- Chevalier Stamped, var. Perry  
Vertical tracks of rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Williams and Brain 1983).
- Chickachae Combed  
Simple curvilinear and rectilinear combed designs on a sandy-textured ware, or on Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:65).
- Chicot Red  
Red-slipped pottery of a ware equivalent to Addis Plain (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Chicot Red, var. Fairchild  
Red slipped pottery on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Chicot Red, var. Grand Village  
Red slip on the interior and/or exterior surfaces of ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (Brain et al. n.d.). Originally classified as a variety of Old Town Red (Phillips 1970:146).
- Churupa Punctated  
Bands of punctations bordered by broad U-shaped lines alternating with plain bands on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:67).
- Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa  
Zones of hemiconical punctations enclosed by broad U-shaped lines on a Marksville period variety of Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:67-68).

- Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton  
Similar to Churupa, but punctations are shallow and round, and incised lines are narrower and shallower (Phillips 1970:68-69).
- Coleman Incised  
Curvilinear wet paste incisions on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Phillips 1970:69).
- Coleman Incised, var. Coleman  
Narrow wet paste incisions (about 1 mm wide) in curvilinear patterns (Brain et al. n.d.; Williams and Brain 1983).
- Coleman Incised, var. Bass  
Broad (2-3 mm wide), trough shaped, wet paste incisions in curvilinear patterns (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Coles Creek Incised  
Lines parallel to the rim on the exterior surface of vessels with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain or Addis Plain (Phillips 1970:69-70).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek  
Multiple parallel overhanging lines on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park. Often with Classic mode below incisions (Phillips 1970:70).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Campbellsville  
Broad flat lip with one or two incised lines in top. Also, one or two wide spaced parallel lines on the exterior surface. Ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:71).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Blakely  
Neatly executed, wide-spaced, multiple parallel lines (not overhanging) on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:70-71).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase  
Two or three overhanging parallel lines on a narrow rim strap; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:71-72).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse  
Two or three neatly executed, wide-spaced, parallel lines (not overhanging) on thin tapered rims of ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:72-73).
- Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy  
Multiple, pointed, crudely executed parallel lines on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Addis (Phillips 1970:73-74).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt

Two or three crudely incised parallel lines on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Phillips 1970:74-75; Williams and Brain 1983).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott

Multiple, close-spaced, slightly overhanging lines on thin tapered rims of ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:75-76).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips

One crudely incised line (not overhanging) on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed. Sometimes a line in lip (Williams and Brain 1983).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Rice

Multiple crudely executed parallel lines on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe (this volume).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner

One overhanging line far below broad lip on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Phillips 1970:76).

Coles Creek Incised, var. Wade

Two or three overhanging parallel lines close to lip on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:76-77).

Cracker Road Incised

Same decorations as Fatherland Incised, but on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain (Brown 1979:645-647).

Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road

Two or three narrow parallel lines forming curvilinear scroll patterns on Mississippi Plain ware (Brown 1979:647-651).

Evansville Punctated

Punctations in a band on the upper half of vessels bearing ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:78).

Evansville Punctated, var. Rhinehart

Triangular, circular or lunate punctations on a ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:80-81).

Evansville Punctated, var. Sharkey

Fingernail punctations on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Phillips 1970:81).

Fatherland Incised

Curvilinear designs of narrow parallel lines on the exterior surface of vessels with Addis Plain ware (Brain et al. n.d.).



- Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland  
Two or three narrow parallel lines forming curvilinear scroll patterns (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Fatherland Incised, var. Bayou Goula  
Scrolls of five or more parallel lines (Brain et al. n.d.).  
Originally classified as a variety of Leland Incised (Phillips 1970:104-105).
- Fatherland Incised, var. Nancy  
Curvilinear designs of four parallel lines (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Fatherland Incised, var. Pine Ridge  
Multiple parallel lines in a spiral whorl pattern (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Fatherland Incised, var. Snyders Bluff  
Fatherland Incised with the addition of a red slip (Brown 1979:663-666).
- Fatherland Incised, var. Stanton  
Narrow incisions forming open-spaced or meander patterns (Brain et al. n.d.).
- French Fork Incised  
Elaborate curvilinear designs with zones of punctations or hatching; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:83).
- French Fork Incised, var. French Fork  
Curvilinear designs with fine stippled background which is often depressed, giving a cameo effect to the design; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:84).
- French Fork Incised, var. Laborde  
Curvilinear designs with hatchure background, the lines being accented on the ends; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:85).
- French Fork Incised, var. Larkin  
Curvilinear designs with background treatment of random triangular or wedge-shaped punctations; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:85).
- French Fork Incised, var. McNutt  
Curvilinear designs with background treatment of close-spaced lines; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:86).
- Grace Brushed  
Brushing on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain (Williams and Brain 1983).

- Grace Brushed, var. Grace  
Brushing in rectilinear patterns (Williams and Brain 1983).  
Originally classified as a variety of Plaquemine Brushed  
(Phillips 1970:153).
- Harrison Bayou Incised  
Crosshatched lines on the exterior surface of vessels of Addis  
Plain or Baytown Plain ware (Phillips 1970:87).
- Harrison Bayou Incised, var. Harrison Bayou  
Crosshatching with a pointed instrument on ware equivalent to  
Addis Plain, var. Addis (Phillips 1970:87-88).
- Hollyknowe Pinched  
Pinched up ridges of clay on grog-tempered ware (Phillips  
1970:88-90; Williams and Brain 1983).
- Hollyknowe Pinched, var. Patmos  
Pinched up ridges on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis  
or Greenville (Phillips 1970:90; Williams and Brain 1983).
- Lake Borgne Incised  
Jabbed incised lines on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain  
(Phillips 1970:97).
- Lake Borgne Incised, var. Lake Borgne  
Jabbed incised lines on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain,  
var. Tchefuncte (Phillips 1970:97-98).
- Larto Red  
Red slip on grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:98-99).
- Larto Red, var. Larto  
Overall red slip on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed  
(Phillips 1970:99-100).
- Larto Red, var. Silver Creek  
Same as Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner, but with the addition  
of a red slip (Phillips 1970:100).
- L'Eau Noire Incised  
Complicated rectilinear designs incised on vessels bearing ware  
equivalent to Addis Plain (Phillips 1970:100-101).
- L'Eau Noire Incised, var. L'Eau Noire  
Rectilinear stepped or key designs on ware equivalent to Addis  
Plain, var. Addis (Phillips 1970:101).
- Leland Incised  
Curvilinear patterns of broad shallow lines ("trailed") on the  
interior or exterior surfaces of Addis Plain or, occasionally,  
Mississippi Plain vessels (Brain et al. n.d.; Phillips 1970:104).

- Leland Incised, var. Leland  
Neatly executed, dry paste, wide (1-2 mm) incisions in curvilinear patterns. Lines polished over. Ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (Phillips 1970:104; Brain et al. n.d.).
- Leland Incised, var. Bethlehem  
Curvilinear patterns on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Greenville (Williams and Brain 1983).
- Leland Incised, var. Blanchard  
Trailed incisions in curvilinear patterns on the interior surface of bowls; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or St. Catherine (Brain et al. n.d.; Phillips 1970:105).
- Leland Incised, var. Deep Bayou  
Neatly executed very wide incisions (over 2 mm) in curvilinear patterns; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (Brain et al. n.d.; Phillips 1970:106).
- Leland Incised, var. Ferris  
Multiple parallel trailed lines in a spiral whorl pattern; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (Brain et al. n.d.; Phillips 1970:106-107).
- Leland Incised, var. Foster  
The same as Leland, but with subtle differences in rim form and paste; ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or St. Catherine (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Leland Incised, var. Leflore  
Wide dry paste incisions forming flattened scroll patterns around the exterior of bowls having ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Holly Bluff or St. Catherine. One or two punctations usually separate the scrolls. The vessel interior is decorated with incised festoons descending from the lip and the lip itself often exhibits shallow diagonal notching (Brown 1978a:3).
- Leland Incised, var. Russell  
Carelessly executed trailed incisions in simple curvilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels bearing ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Ratcliffe (Brain et al. n.d.; Williams and Brain 1983).
- Leland Incised, var. Williams  
Carelessly executed trailed incisions in simple curvilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels bearing ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain (Williams and Brain 1983).

Maddox Engraved

Largely equivalent to Leland Incised, in terms of the curvilinear patterns of trailed incisions, but with the addition of engraved crosshatched lines as fillers (Phillips 1970:107-108).

Maddox Engraved, var. Emerald

Incising and engraving in zones of complicated patterns on vessels bearing ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Brain et al. n.d.; Phillips 1970:108-109).

Maddox Engraved, var. Silver City

Neatly executed incising and engraving in complicated curvilinear patterns on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. St. Catherine (Phillips 1970:109).

Marksville Incised

Broad U-shaped incisions in curvilinear and rectilinear patterns on Marksville period grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:110-111).

Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort

Coarse, broad, wet paste incisions forming complicated concentric meander patterns (Phillips 1970:115).

Marksville Incised, var. Yokena

Broad U-shaped lines executed in a leather hard paste forming various curvilinear or rectilinear patterns. Ware is equivalent to Marksville period varieties of Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:117-119).

Marksville Stamped

Bands of rocker stamping or dentate stamping enclosed by broad U-shaped lines alternating with plain bands on Marksville period grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:119-120).

Marksville Stamped, var. Manny

Bands of coarse dentate rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Satartia (Phillips 1970:123-125).

Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome

Bands of neatly executed dentate rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Satartia (Phillips 1970:125).

Marksville Stamped, var. Troyville

Bands of coarse rocker stamping or "pseudo-dentate" rocker stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Satartia (Phillips 1970:127).

Mazique Incised

Rectilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels with ware equivalent to Addis Plain or Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:129).

- Mazique Incised, var. Mazique  
 Rectilinear patterns consisting of overhanging oblique lines, often with Classic mode beneath pattern; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:129).
- Mazique Incised, var. Kings Point  
 Narrow close-spaced incisions in rectilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels bearing ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:129).
- Mazique Incised, var. Manchac  
 Wet paste incisions in rectilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels with ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Phillips 1970:129-130).
- Mazique Incised, var. North  
 Rectilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels with ware equivalent to Addis Plain, var. Ratcliffe (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Mississippi Plain  
 Coarse-textured shell-tempered ware. Surfaces not polished (Phillips 1970:130-131).
- Mississippi Plain, var. Montfort  
 Sandy-textured shell-tempered ware (Brown 1979:694-695).
- Mulberry Creek Cord Marked  
 Cord marking on grog-tempered ware equivalent to Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:136).
- Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Centers Creek  
 Cord marking on a thin Baytown Plain ware (Brain et al. n.d.).
- Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Porter Bayou  
 Large cord impressions widely-spaced on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Phillips 1970:138).
- Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Smith Creek  
 Fine cord marking combined with multiple horizontal lines on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, vars. Valley Park and Vicksburg (Phillips 1970:138-139).
- Nodena Red and White  
 Red and white paint on a shell-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:141-142).
- Nodena Red and White, var. Nodena  
 Alternating bands of red and white paint, generally in curvilinear patterns, on a ware equivalent to Bell Plain (Phillips 1970:142).

- Old Town Red  
Red-slipped pottery on shell-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:144-145).
- Old Town Red, var. Red Rock  
Red slip on a thick coarse shell-tempered ware having large pieces of grit and grog; large simple bowls most common (Williams and Brain 1983).
- Owens Punctated  
Bands of punctations enclosed by incised lines alternating with plain bands on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain (Phillips 1970:149).
- Owens Punctated, var. Menard  
Alternating punctation-filled bands and plain bands in curvilinear and angular patterns on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Nady (Phillips 1970:149-150).
- Owens Punctated, var. Poor Joe  
Accidental incisions running through a field of punctations; ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Williams and Brain 1983).
- Parkin Punctated  
Unzoned punctations on a shell-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:150-151).
- Parkin Punctated, var. Hollandale  
Fingernail punctations neatly executed and carefully aligned on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Phillips 1970:152).
- Parkin Punctated, var. Transylvania  
Close-spaced nail or other punctate marks in simple concentric patterns on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Phillips 1970:152).
- Plaquemine Brushed  
Brushing on ware equivalent to Addis Plain (Phillips 1970:152-153).
- Plaquemine Brushed, var. Plaquemine  
Oblique, horizontal, or vertical bands of brushing on ware equivalent to Addis Plain, vars. Addis or Greenville (Phillips 1970:153).
- Pontchartrain Check Stamped  
Check stamping on grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:154).

- Pontchartrain Check Stamped, var. Pontchartrain  
 Check stamping on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Valley Park (Phillips 1970:154).
- Rhodes Incised  
 Closely-spaced broad shallow lines (trailed) arranged in spirals, festoons, or other curvilinear patterns on the exterior surface of vessels bearing ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain or Bell Plain (Phillips 1970:157).
- Shellwood Cord Impressed  
 Individual cord impressions in horizontal lines on grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:159-160).
- Shellwood Cord Impressed, var. Shellwood  
 Two or more lines of cord impressions below lip and sometimes one on lip; ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, vars. Reed or Valley Park (Phillips 1970:160).
- Tammany Punctated  
 Unzoned punctations on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain (Phillips 1970:161).
- Tammany Punctated, var. Tammany  
 Punctations (usually finger and thumbnail) on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain, var. Tchefuncte (Phillips 1970:161).
- Tchefuncte Incised  
 Incisions in rectilinear patterns on Tchefuncte Plain ware (Phillips 1970:161-162).
- Tchefuncte Incised, var. Tchefuncte  
 Straight or wavy lines incised with a pointed instrument in rectilinear patterns on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain, var. Tchefuncte (Phillips 1970:162).
- Tchefuncte Plain  
 Soft untempered poorly fired paste with a laminated texture (Phillips 1970:162-163).
- Tchefuncte Stamped  
 Rocker stamped designs on Tchefuncte Plain ware (Phillips 1970:164).
- Tchefuncte Stamped, var. Tchefuncte  
 Rocker stamping with a curved forked implement on ware equivalent to Tchefuncte Plain, var. Tchefuncte (Phillips 1970:164-165).
- Winterville Incised  
 Wet paste curvilinear incisions on a coarse shell-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:172).

Winterville Incised, var. Winterville

Wet paste curvilinear designs made with a pointed instrument on a ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Phillips 1970:173).

Winterville Incised, var. Belzoni

Broad wet paste incisions in curvilinear patterns on a ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Phillips 1970:173).

Winterville Incised, var. Tunica

Narrow wet paste incisions forming simple whorls on ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Pocahontas (Brain 1979:234-237).

Woodville Zoned Red

Red film in zoned areas on a grog-tempered ware (Phillips 1970:175-176).

Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville

Zones of red slip contrasting with unslipped areas on ware equivalent to Baytown Plain, var. Reed (Phillips 1970:176).





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