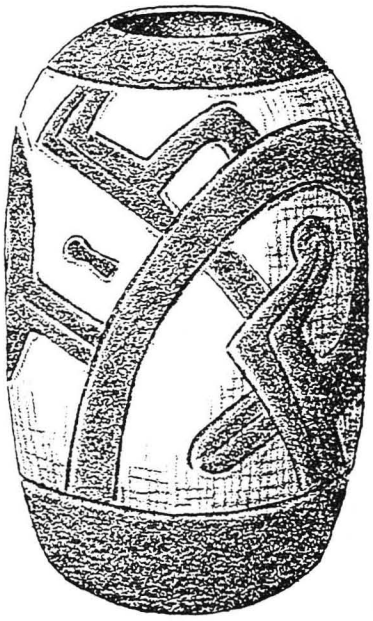
THE BAYTOWN PERIOD IN THE UPPER TENSAS BASIN



Mark J. Bitgood

Bulletin No. 12

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LOWER MISSISSIPPI SURVEY

Peabody Museum • Harvard University
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Acknowledgements

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Ian Brown, for his comments on the form and content of this analysis, and to Dr. Jeffrey Brain, for his help in its production. I would also like to acknowledge my great debt to Richard Fuller and Diane Sylvia: the understanding of good field archaeology which they gave me was invaluable in this undertaking.

I am also greatly indebted to John Belmont, for his unpublished notes on ceramic typology and component distribution, which were of great help to me in the early stages of my analysis, and for his comments on the final drafts of this work.

I would especially like to thank my advisor, Dr. Williams, for his continual advice and guidance in the preparation of this work.

Finally, I would like to express my deep appreciation to T.R. Kidder, for his computer, his time, his advice, and his support, without which I could never have carried out this project.

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Chapter One

Introduction: The Troyville Concept

Introduction

The purposes of this analysis are primarily culture-historical: to examine the Upper Tensas Basin in the Baytown I and II subperiods (approximately A.D. 400 to A.D. 700) on the basis of data recovered during the 1963-64 survey of the Upper Tensas Basin and in light of more recent developments in Lower Mississippi Valley archaeology. This examination begins with a description of the type site for each phase comprising the Baytown I and II subperiods in the Upper Tensas: the Indian Bayou site, the Marsden site, and the Insley site -- the Insley site being the type site for the Insley phase, a phase located within the Upper Tensas Basin during the Baytown II subperiod but geographically distinct from the Marsden phase.

Following this presentation, I examine each of the three phases as a culture-historical construct. I first present a characterization of each phase -- derived primarily from its type site -- and examine the geographic distribution of components of each phase within the basin. I then compare these phases with each other and with contemporaneous phases in adjacent regions.

Based on this comparison, I then consider the question of whether the Indian Bayou and Marsden phases are usefully designated as two phases of the same Troyville culture/culture-period, as has been suggested by Belmont (1984) and Gibson (1984, 1985), and whether the Insley phase should also be included in this construct. For the purposes of this analysis, I will utilize the definition of "culture" as presented by Belmont (1984: 77-78) in his description of the Troyville culture:

> "A culture . . . may be defined as a set of phases, contiguous in space and time, sharing substantial similarities in artifact content, settlement pattern and adaptive systems, and differing in the same criteria from surrounding phases or cultures."

In the end, the comparison of these phases points to a fundamental

cultural distinction between the Indian Bayou phase and the Insley phase on the one hand and the Marsden phase on the other, thus disallowing the use of a single cultural construct to include all three. Alternative cultural constructs are then presented to accommodate this observation. Finally, I take a brief and largely speculative look at cultural dynamics in the Upper Tensas Basin during the Baytown period.

Before undertaking an analysis of the Indian Bayou, Marsden, and Insley phases, I will briefly review the history of the intellectual concepts underlying the formulation of these phases.

History of the Troyville Concept

Early Developments

The Troyville concept had its earliest beginnings in Winslow Walker's 1932 excavations at the Troyville site in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana (Walker 1936). Walker's excavations took place only after major earthmoving and construction projects had dramatically altered the site and had levelled all but five feet of what had been an 80 foot conical mound. However, these excavations did unearth some materials *in situ*, and Walker recognized that the ceramics yielded by the "fire level" of this mound, located at the mound's base, were similar (though not identical) to those ceramics previously identified with Louisiana Hopewell; he therefore referred to these ceramics as the "Troyville variant of Hopewell ware" (Walker 1936: 47).

In 1936, James Ford, in his analysis of Lower Mississippi Valley surface collections, defined the Marksville (previously "Louisiana Hopewell"), Coles Creek, and Deasonville ceramic complexes, in one of the first attempts at an area-wide culture history (Ford 1936). His previous work at the Peck site in east-central Louisiana (Ford 1935) had led him to the conclusion that Coles Creek and Deasonville were chronologically later than Marksville. The results from Peck, as well as the surface collections used in his 1936 publication, led him to believe that these two assemblages were partially coeval -- Deasonville, developing earlier, was to be found in the western and northern parts of the area, while Coles Creek, persisting later, had been located in the southern and eastern sections (Ford 1936: 249-270). His

Deasonville ceramic complex included Deasonville (now Mulberry Creek) Cord Marked, Larto Red Filmed, Woodville Zoned Red, and Churupa Punctated. Quafalorma Red and White, a rare but reliable marker, also appeared in this complex (Ford 1936: 17-26).

The Crooks site report, based on WPA work done in 1938-39 and published in 1940 by Ford and Willey, was particularly significant to the present analysis for two reasons. First, in it the Troyville period was named in the literature. Ford by this time had recognized that the Deasonville and Coles Creek complexes were sequent complexes in the same area; however, rather than identifying the period following the Marksville period as the Deasonville period, he established the Troyville period, whose associated complex was based largely on types previously defining the Deasonville complex: Larto Red Filmed and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked. In addition, he included French Fork Incised and Mazique Incised, types that he had previously included in the Coles Creek complex. The Troyville and Peck sites were thus seen as beginning slightly before the line separating the Marksville and Troyville periods, the ceramics from the "fire level" at Troyville dating to Marksville (Ford and Willey 1940).

The second significant aspect of the Crooks report was that it showed the first effects of Ford's theory of culture change. Most archaeologists working in the area at the time saw cultures as discontinuous units, having beginning and ending points easily recognizable in their associated ceramic complexes, whose beginnings were marked by the appearance (and endings, to a lesser degree, by the disappearance) of marker types (Phillips 1970: 908). However, based on his excavations at the Crooks, Peck, and Greenhouse sites (the last being carried out in 1938-1939), his analysis of the surface collections for his 1936 publication, and his work in Peru, Ford began to hold a different view. In his materials he saw reflected the slow waxing and waning popularity of ceramic types, classically represented by "battleship curves." He believed lines separating ceramic complexes to be arbitrarily placed -- while occurring at the introduction of some types (in the case of the Troyville assemblage, Larto Red and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked), they could occur at the maximum frequency of others (French Fork and Mazique Incised on the line separating Troyville and Coles Creek). Ford believed that this reflected the culture-historical situation: rather than consisting of clearly defined cultures whose beginning and endings have "natural" placements in time, he saw history as a continuum, which

archaeologists were slicing up as was convenient for them (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951: 426-429). He therefore called his larger units "periods", rather than "cultures", to emphasize their arbitrary nature (Ford 1951: 12-13; Phillips 1970: 908-910). Other workers, unwilling to accept this view, were hesitant to accept the Troyville period as a culture-historical formulation: as it contained critical Coles Creek markers such as French Fork and Mazique Incised and even some varieties of Coles Creek Incised, they believed it to have been "sliced out" of Coles Creek (Ford 1951: 13; Phillips 1970: 909).

The Greenhouse Site

At the same time the work at the Crooks site was being carried out, Ford was directing excavations at the Greenhouse site. However, the results of the Greenhouse analysis were not published until 1951; the report therefore reflected Ford's theory of culture change. In the preparation of the Greenhouse report, Ford was also able to make use of the data recovered during the archaeological survey of the Lower Valley, carried out in 1940-47 (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951).

Ford dated the Greenhouse site primarily to the Coles Creek period. However, Marksville-type ceramics, resembling those found at Troyville and Peck, were found as well, in the lower levels of the site. He distinguished these "Troyville variant" ceramics, late varieties of types found in the Marksville complex, from their earlier versions, calling them Troyville Stamped, Yokena Incised, and Churupa Punctated. He furthermore found these types to be associated with elements of the Troyville complex and thus also included them therein (Ford 1951).

Unfortunately, the characterization of the Troyville ceramic complex as presented in the Greenhouse report fell short of its potential as a widely applicable formulation, or even as a complex representing a "real" (i.e. cultural) association of types. In the report, Ford relied on seriation to lump together the entire ceramic contents of all arbitrary levels containing a majority of Troyville ceramics, regardless of their context. Thus ceramics associated with each other in occupation floors, mound fill, and mixed midden were included in the Greenhouse Troyville assemblage (Ford 1951; Belmont 1967; Gibson 1982a: 33). The resulting "complex" was a mixture of types from different periods having no parallel elsewhere.

By the early fifties, then, Troyville was considered, even by its proponents, to be at most an arbitrary time period falling between Marksville and Coles Creek. Largely because of the method of its formulation, the ceramic complex associated with this period contained varieties originating everywhere from the Late Marksville period to the Coles Creek period. Efforts to rectify this situation were not to begin in earnest until the 1960's.

Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951

Also published in 1951 were the results of the aforementioned survey of the Lower Valley (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951), the results of which provided important groundwork for all subsequent culture-historical and theoretical work in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Dunnell 1985). The survey consisted of four years of surface collection and excavation at over 300 sites in the Yazoo and St. Francis Basins. The results of this survey provided the basis for a more precise chronology and allowed for more cultural detail within given periods.

"Periods" is the key word here. For Ford's theoretical position was not held by Phillips, and this disagreement led to the creation of long time periods, based on what Griffin since the 1930's had seen as "natural" breaks in the development of Lower Valley ceramics: those between sand and clay tempering and between clay and shell tempering. Each of these periods was divided into shorter subperiods, which were, as in the Greenhouse report, lettered to emphasize their arbitrary nature. The term "Baytown" was used to identify the period including Marksville, Troyville, and Coles Creek, and corresponded to the period of "clay" tempered ceramics in the Lower Valley. The lettered subperiods of the Baytown period were also referred to as the Early, Middle, and Late Baytown subperiods; Ford's Troyville period, as well as early Coles Creek, were included in the Middle Baytown subperiod (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951: 440-443).

The necessity of a new term for the period arose primarily from the different geographical perspective. Ceramic assemblages recovered from sites in the Yazoo and St. Francis survey were somewhat different from those recovered from sites in the Lower Red River Basin, the location of the Greenhouse site. The distinctions between the assemblages of the two localities lay primarily in the relative

proportions of diagnostic ceramics; however, they were significant enough to disallow the use of the term "Troyville" as it had been used by Ford (Phillips 1970: 910).

By the late 1950's, there was an increasing feeling that Troyville was merely a transitional period between Marksville and Coles Creek and had no characteristics unique to itself (Belmont 1984: 72); as noted, following the Greenhouse analysis, late varieties of Marksville types were included by Ford in the Troyville complex, which now seemed to have been "sliced out" of Marksville as well as Coles Creek (Phillips 1970: 909). It was during this period that Robert Greengo, a graduate student at Harvard, defined the Issaquena "phase", utilizing Willey and Phillips' definition of the term (Willey and Phillips 1958: 22). Based on work with Phillips at four Yazoo sites -- Manny, Thornton, Leist, and Mabin -- Greengo identified the ceramic content of the phase based on only four major ceramic types: Manny Stamped, Yokena Incised, Churupa Punctated, and Troyville Stamped (Greengo 1964), the latter three of which had been identified by Ford as the Troyville variants of the Troyville Period. In spite of the fact that the diagnostic ceramics for the Issaquena phase covered much of the southern half of the Lower Valley, Greengo defined Issaquena only as a local phase which fell late in the Marksville period in the Yazoo. To cover a wider range in time and space, he used the old Troyville label, dividing it into two subperiods: Troyville I, including Issaquena and related phases, and Troyville II, based on Ford's Troyville complex. The Troyville II subperiod, however, he found only at the Greenhouse site itself (owing, as noted, to the method of its formulation). He then used the old term "Deasonville" to identify a phase in the Yazoo contemporaneous with Troyville II, characterized by ceramic assemblages in which cord marked and red painted wares became popular and Issaquena types dropped out altogether (Greengo 1964: 14). The primary difference between the Deasonville and contemporaneous southern phases again seemed to be in proportional differences among the diagnostic types (Gibson 1984: 39-40). Greengo did not mention Baytown in his analysis.

The Tensas Survey

In 1963-64, the Lower Mississippi Survey of Harvard University (henceforth LMS) began work in the Tensas Basin under Stephen

Williams. This survey produced a local sequence of phases for the Tensas (Williams, Kean, and Toth 1966), which showed further reworking of Troyville/Baytown period classification (see fig. 1). The long Baytown period was again divided into its earlier components, with Marksville and Coles Creek removed from under the Baytown rubric. The intermediate period was called Baytown/Deasonville (Williams, Kean, and Toth 1966). Indian Bayou, Marsden, and Sundown were established as the local Baytown/Deasonville phases.

As concerns the Troyville concept, the most significant outcome of the Tensas project was John Belmont's reanalysis of the Greenhouse site (Belmont 1967). In an attempt to analyze the data by natural rather than arbitrary units, he used the original field notes and materials from Ford's 1938-39 excavations in order to reconstruct the natural stratigraphy of the site, eliminating mixed units (such as those consisting of mound fill) from the analysis. The result was a new characterization of Troyville. He concluded first that French Fork Incised and Mazique Incised, which, owing to the methods of analysis discussed above, had appeared to belong to the Troyville complex, in fact belonged to Coles Creek. By placing them in Coles Creek, Greengo's Troyville II subperiod was seen to be much more widely applicable (Gibson 1984: 45). With the recognition of new ceramic types and varieties, the Troyville period was given a new ceramic complex, which included Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Larto Red, Landon Red on Buff, varieties of Marksville Incised and Stamped, and Churupa Punctated, but did not include French Fork or Mazique Incised. Black River was designated the local (Lower Red) Troyville phase.

Unfortunately, this reanalysis was not presented in such a form as to allow for its independent assessment or even practical utilization. This fact has hindered the integration of this reanalysis into subsequent work of the findings, and has prevented it from realizing its full potential as a vital resource in further discussions of the Troyville concept.

However, the confusion over the issue of just what to call the period or culture under discussion was not yet cleared up, even in the Lower Red area. For while Belmont used Troyville as the name of the time period that included the Black River phase, he applied the Baytown label to the culture manifesting itself during that period. The distinction between period name and culture name soon became

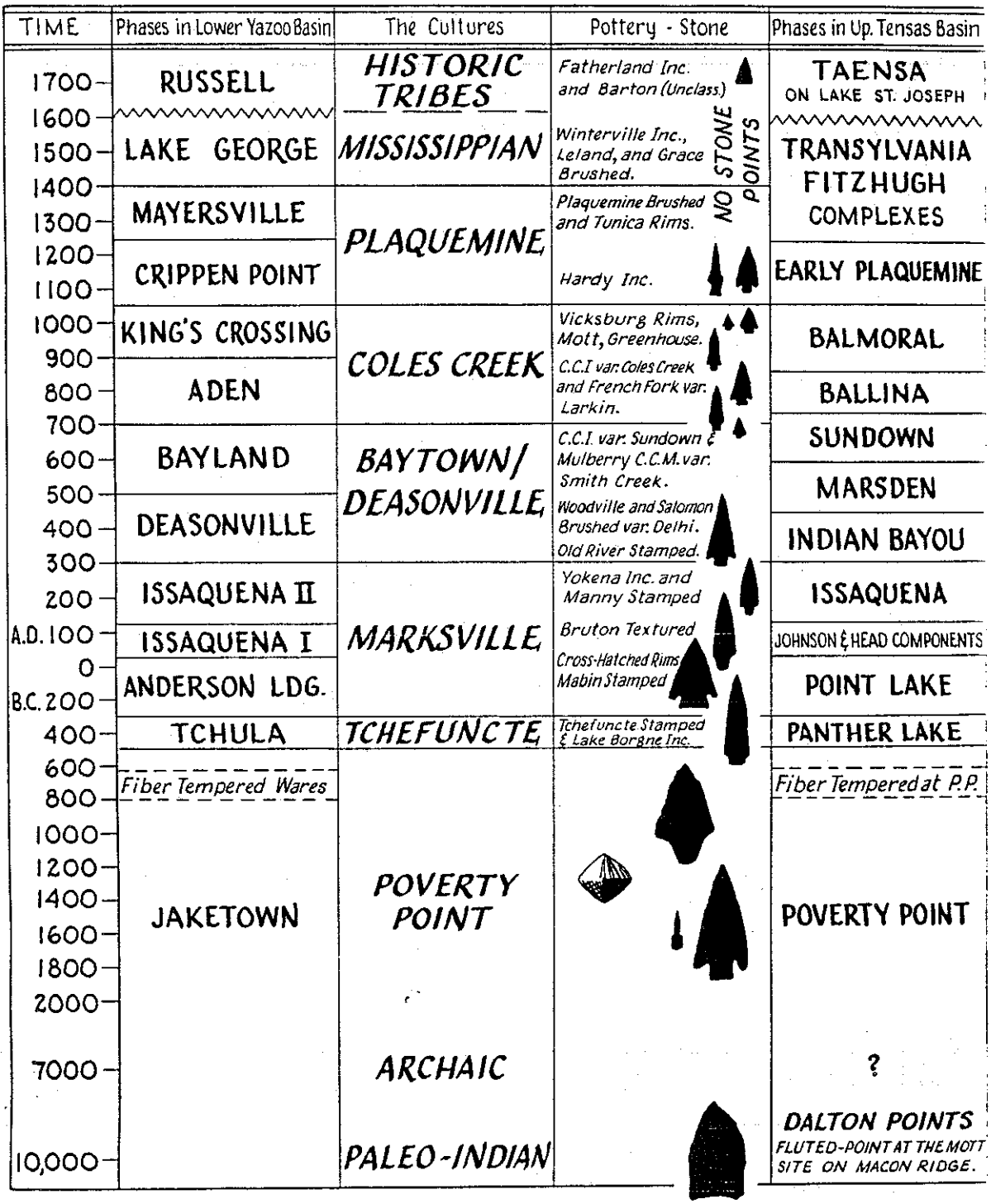


Figure 1: Upper Tensas Sequence (Williams, Kean, and Toth 1966)

muddled (Gibson 1984: 44).

Thus, during the 1960's the Troyville concept reached an apogee in its use as a cultural construct. When utilized at all, as it was by Greengo and Belmont, Troyville served merely as a convenient label to identify a time period containing many diverse cultural manifestations. Following the 1960's, however, the use of Troyville was again to move towards that of a cultural, rather than merely temporal, formulation.

Phillips 1970

In 1970, three years after the publication of the Greenhouse reanalysis, Phillips published his huge synthesis of Lower Mississippi archaeology. It was based on work that had taken place in 1949-1955 in the Yazoo basin, which had again consisted of surface collections and excavations, but also incorporated previous and subsequent work carried out throughout the Valley, including the Tensas Survey. Utilizing this enormous data base, and applying to it the type-variety system of ceramic typology, Phillips established a vital basis for further culture-historical work in the Lower Valley, as well as facilitating communication among workers in the area by providing a practicable common terminology. Phillips chose to utilize the Baytown label, originally defined using the Yazoo material, for the period falling between Marksville and Coles Creek, which contained the Deasonville and Bayland phases in the Lower Yazoo. However, while Phillips preferred the Baytown title for this period, he again recognized Troyville as an important cultural formulation -- this time as a Baytown period phase in the Lower Red (Phillips 1970: 907-910).

Gold Mine

Certainly the most significant work done recently on the Troyville issue has been the excavations at the Gold Mine site (24-I-14). This site, located in the previously little-known Boeuf Basin, was initially excavated by local amateurs (Jones 1979) and later by Belmont (1979; 1980; 1984).

Like the Crooks report (Ford and Willey 1940), the 1980 Gold Mine preliminary report was significant for two reasons. While it presented valuable archaeological data, it also reflected new theoretical formulations. In it, we see the first notions of a new concept of Troyville -- that of a full-fledged culture, on par with the Marksville

and Coles Creek cultures, located within the Baytown period. Belmont divided this culture into an Early, Middle, and Late subperiod (although Gibson (1984: 56-57) has noted the incongruity of the division into three periods of a culture consisting of two phases). Belmont distinguished the Troyville culture from the Baytown culture both geographically and chronologically: Troyville was to be found in the Baytown I and II subperiods in the Upper Tensas and farther south (although during the Baytown I subperiod, Troyville was also represented in the Lower Yazoo by the Little Sunflower phase (Belmont 1984; Belmont and Williams 1981)). The Baytown culture was restricted to the Lower Yazoo and further north, and was found in the southern Lower Valley only during the Baytown II and Early Coles Creek subperiods.

The Gold Mine site itself primarily represented "Early" and "Middle" Troyville occupations, and contained over 150 human burials and a multi-stage burial mound, providing a wealth of information on Troyville burial practices and mound building (Belmont 1980, 1984). In addition, these excavations brought to light information on the "Early" and "Middle" Troyville ceramic complexes.

The assemblages that Belmont utilized in his examination of the Early Troyville complex were taken from feature 100/101, a "bathtub-shaped fire pit" (Belmont 1980: 28, table 2), a characteristic believed since the Greenhouse excavations to be associated with Troyville sites. Other than a small amount of Tchefuncte admixture, the assemblage was pure "Early Troyville" (*ibid.*: 35). Included in the assemblage were late varieties of Marksville Stamped, Marksville Incised, Troyville Stamped, and Churupa Punctated, early varieties of Alligator Incised, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Larto Red, Woodville Zoned Red, and Salomon Brushed, as well as Landon Red on Buff and polychrome ware (*ibid.*: Table 2).

A transitional "Middle Troyville", in which "the new Marsden modes and types are accompanied by the old Marksvillean ones" was also represented at the site, though the preceding statement was the extent of Belmont's description of the "Middle Troyville" ceramic assemblage(*ibid.*: 8). Late Troyville, which Belmont defined as the "interval when the old Marksville types ... have been eliminated from the ceramic repertoire" was not found at the site (*ibid.*: 8).

The polychrome human effigy vessels recovered from the Gold Mine site (Jones 1979) further prompted Belmont, together with

Williams, to propose two painted-pottery horizons, providing markers dividing Troyville into two distinct subperiods. The earlier horizon, marked by Quafalorma Red and White, spread through the Indian Bayou phase and its contemporaries; the latter, spreading through the Marsden phase and its contemporaries, was marked by Woodville Zoned Red (Belmont and Williams 1981).

Thus, by 1982, Troyville had reached its greatest magnitude to date as a cultural formulation, representing as it did a full-scale Lower Valley culture, divided into three subperiods and marked by two distinctive ceramic horizons. It is this formulation that, to a great extent, forms the basis for current perceptions of Troyville.

The Lake George Report

The full report of the Lake George excavations from the Yazoo survey was published in 1983 (Williams and Brain 1983). The phase sequence published for the site progressed directly from Issaquena to Deasonville, and then to Bayland -- no mention was made of the Little Sunflower phase or an equivalent post-Issaquena/pre-Deasonville phase. On the one hand this was a matter of timing: the Little Sunflower phase was not formulated until the early 80's -- too late for incorporation into the report. However, the data at the Lake George site did not permit independent assessment of the phase, as the earliest phase represented in a stratigraphic context at the site was Deasonville. Issaquena ceramics, which included varieties that Belmont had included in his Little Sunflower phase (Belmont n.d.), were found only in disturbed contexts (Williams and Brain 1983: 314); thus an intervening phase was not evident.

In addition to providing further detail on the Deasonville phase, the Lake George report was significant to the present undertaking in that it introduced the concept of ceramic sets, groups of varieties belonging to one or more types and based on characteristics such as paste, form, and decorative intent (*ibid.*: 89). Most importantly, the report noted that a single archaeological component could have more than a single set or subset, as was the case in the Deasonville component at Lake George.

Two ceramic subsets, Reed 1 and Reed 2, were recognized in the Deasonville phase at Lake George, representing an "important historical discontinuity" within the ceramic complex of the Deasonville phase: while the Reed 1 subset manifested a decorative tradition that

demonstrated a close relationship with the Woodland culture to the east, the Reed 2 subset represented an early expression of Coles Creek decorative concepts (Williams and Brain 1983: 313-316). Thus the question of continuity versus "natural" breaks between Baytown period cultures was once again brought to the fore.

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the variability of cultural manifestations throughout the Lower Valley during the Baytown period, and a call for more cultural constructs to adequately describe the situation (Gibson 1984: 58-59) as well as more flexible constructs to integrate the area as a whole (Gibson 1985). Currently, however, the situation is at somewhat of a standstill, and the question of the cultural affiliations of Baytown period phases remains unresolved.

In the remainder of this analysis, I will explore the nature of the culture in the Tensas Basin during this period, approximately A.D. 400-700. I will first define the character of the relevant phases in the Tensas; then, with this information and from the perspective of the Tensas, I will look outward towards the rest of the southern half of the Lower Valley, in the hope of contributing to the resolution of some of the above problems.

Chapter Two

The Tensas Survey

Introduction

The 1963-1964 survey of the Upper Tensas Basin, conducted by the Lower Mississippi Survey was designed to broaden the understanding of the archaeology of the basin (fig. 2), an area whose prehistory was, at the time, not well known. The survey had three primary objectives (Williams 1962: 1): 1) to provide a sequence of phases for the Tensas from the Poverty Point period to the historic period; 2) to study the changes in land utilization through time; and 3) to provide a regional sequence which could be integrated with that developed for the Lower Yazoo Basin (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951; Phillips 1970).

The first season was to be devoted to the location and testing of sites in the Tensas Basin, in search of "pure" ceramic complexes, in order to establish the "locality" (Willey and Phillips 1958) to be more intensively excavated. Work during the second season was intended to broaden the data base while intensively testing the established locality. The third and fourth seasons were to consist of major excavations at key sites within the locality, for it was thought that only through such major excavations could "pure" ceramic complexes, the basis for the building of the cultural sequence, be obtained. (Williams 1964: 5).

However, after the second season the research design was altered. It was found that "pure" complexes had been identified and isolated in the test units opened at a number of sites during the previous two seasons. Many of these sites were therefore designated "type sites," and their related phases were defined around the ceramic assemblages obtained from these and other sites yielding "pure" complexes. On the basis of these phases, the regional sequence was constructed. The final two years of the project were therefore to be spent on the laboratory analysis of the data obtained in the first two seasons. However, funding for this laboratory work was not obtained from the National Science Foundation.

Several new cultural formulations relating to what is currently known as the Baytown period emerged from the analysis of the data recovered during the Upper Tensas survey. Among these were the

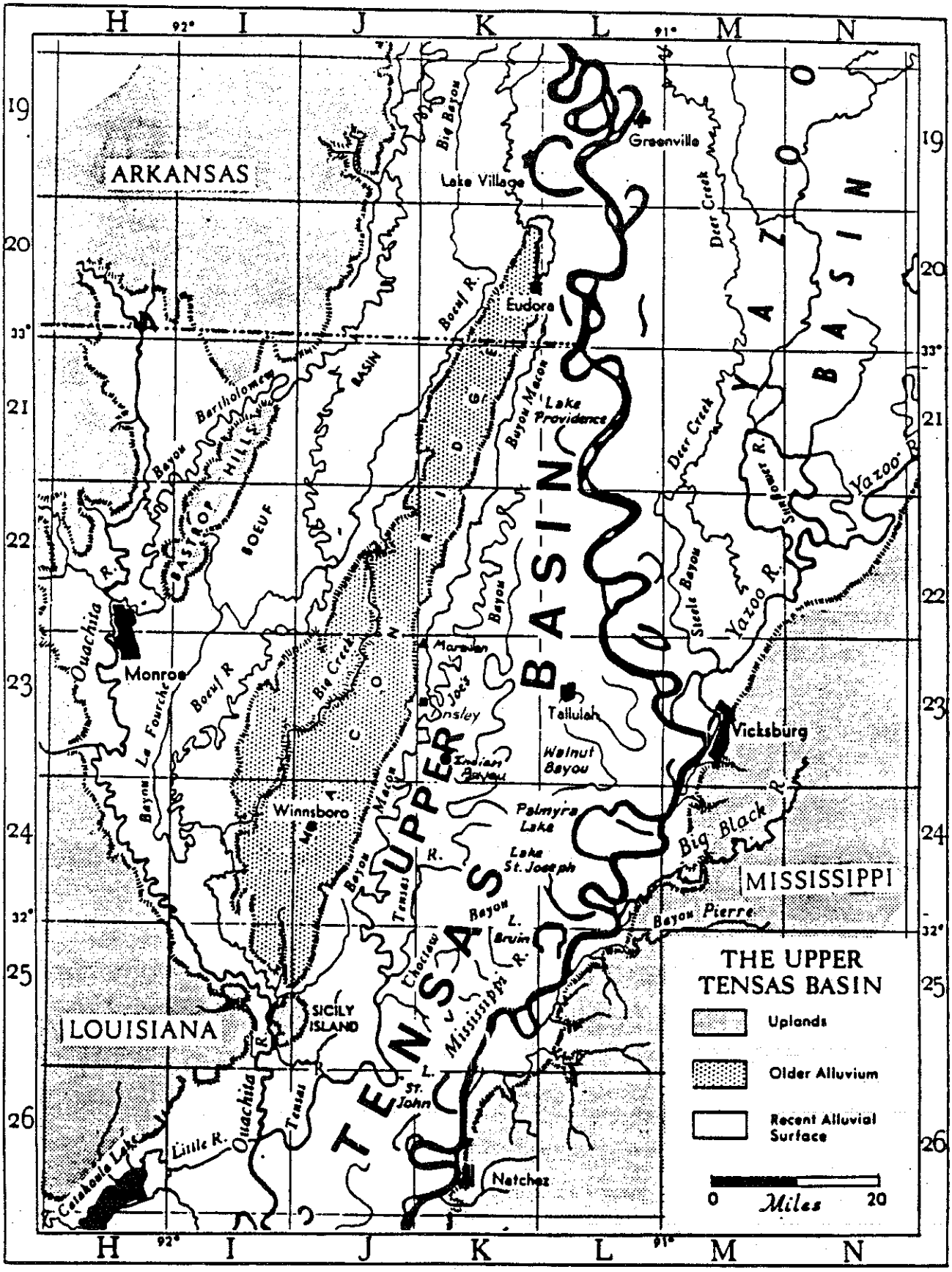


Figure 2: The Upper Tensas Basin

Indian Bayou and Marsden phases. These phases were named for their type sites, each of which contained a significant component of its corresponding phase.

Stephen Williams, the director of the Upper Tensas Survey, recognized that the Indian Bayou phase was related to the Troyville phase as it had been defined by Ford (1951) for the Lower Red River Basin; however, the ceramic complex associated with the Indian Bayou phase differed from the classic Troyville complex in its relatively higher quantities of the ceramic types now known as Quafalorma Red and White and Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*. Sites with Indian Bayou phase components were seen to be concentrated in the western and southern sections of the basin (Williams 1964: 8).

Along with the Sundown phase, which succeeded the Marsden phase in the Upper Tensas, the Indian Bayou and Marsden phases were proposed as the constituent phases of the "Baytown/Deasonville" culture in the Tensas Basin, and were therefore considered to be contemporaneous with the Deasonville-Bayland phase sequence in the Lower Yazoo (Williams, Kean, and Toth 1966; Phillips 1970). The "Baytown/Deasonville" culture of the 1966 report was in turn placed within the Baytown period as redefined by Phillips (1970).

Methodology

Field Methodology

Operating under the objectives of the Upper Tensas Survey as noted above, workers in the Upper Tensas survey began by conducting surface collections at any site in the study area which showed indications of strong components of any phase. Those sites found to be promising were then post-holed to establish whether they warranted further testing and, if so, where these excavations were to be carried out. Locations for testing were determined by the presence of relatively unmixed components in good stratigraphic context. Sketch maps were made of those sites that were further tested.

As it was in the interests of the survey objectives to cover as many sites as possible during the season, relatively few units were opened at any one site, although if results from a unit in a given locality (e.g., on top of a particular mound) were good, a second or even third unit was often opened at the same locality. By the same token, unproductive units were occasionally abandoned before reaching sterile soil.

Test units opened at these sites were almost invariably 2 meters by 2 meters. These were generally dug in arbitrary levels, each usually 20 cm deep, until sterile subsoil was reached. Although natural levels were utilized and features were dug as independent units whenever possible, this was usually not the case (see Phillips 1970: 575-576 for a discussion of the near impossibility of the identification of natural levels while excavating in the Lower Valley). However, profiles were made of these test units to enable the correlation of arbitrary with natural levels.

Occasionally, special circumstances demanded a different approach: for example, it was within the capacity of the field crew to take down small mounds, as it did at the Indian Bayou site.

Soil excavated from these units was then sifted for artifacts. Screens were used on most, but not all, units. Artifacts recovered from these levels were then brought to the field lab, where they were washed, labeled, and preliminarily sorted. While a sample was retained of undiagnostic or unidentifiable materials, such as unmodified stone flakes or bone fragments, the remainder of these materials was recorded and discarded. The artifacts were then shipped to the Peabody Museum for analysis.

Initial results of this analysis were published in 1966 (Williams, Kean, and Toth 1966); this work primarily served to present the phase sequence for the Tensas Basin. Further analysis of the materials was carried out in the ensuing years by Williams, Belmont, Hally (1972), Toth (1977), and Kean (1965), although the results from the analysis of materials relevant to this thesis were seen primarily in publications focusing on pan-Lower Valley concerns (Phillips 1970: 861-974; Belmont 1967, 1982; Belmont and Williams 1981).

Analytical Methodology

My first step, after making note of the classification given artifacts by others working with them, was to return the materials to their original stratigraphic lots. I then resorted them.

In the reclassification of ceramics, I have utilized the type-variety system, as outlined by Phillips (1970: 23-36). To facilitate communication as much as possible, I have also made use of the specific categories set forth by him (*ibid.*: 37-238). Whenever possible, I have made use of modes as well, also using the guidelines

outlined by Phillips (1970: 28-30). In utilizing both of these systems, I have incorporated advances made in Lower Valley ceramic typology since the publication of Phillips' 1970 work (Belmont n.d.; Belmont and Williams 1981; House 1982; Stewart-Abernathy 1982; Williams and Brain 1983). I have also made my own adjustments, where necessary. I am particularly grateful to John Belmont (n.d.) for his extensive unpublished notes on ceramic typology. The reader is asked to refer to Appendix A, where I have briefly described varieties and modes not appearing in the published literature.

Using the field notes, profiles, and photographs from the excavations of the sites, I have then coordinated the arbitrary levels in which the test units were dug with the natural levels as they appeared in the units. Then, for the purposes of analysis, I have grouped together natural levels into strata, which for my purposes here are defined as contiguous groups of natural levels laid down by the same peoples and/or forces as a result of similar actions. Levels within a unit and/or in adjacent units were grouped into strata based on 1) soil morphology, 2) the way in which such soils were deposited, and 3) the cultural contents of these soils. By analyzing the physical and cultural properties of these strata, I have then reconstructed a crude history of the cultural activity at these sites.

In my description of site configurations, I have utilized not only the field maps and descriptions from the 1963-64 survey, but also historical descriptions and observations gathered from aerial photos, in order to get a better picture of the prehistoric configurations of the sites (which have usually been most seriously altered in recent decades) and to locate the provenience of materials collected from the sites by other workers.

Chapter Three

The Excavations

The Indian Bayou Site

Site Configuration

The Indian Bayou site (23-K-3) is located in Madison Parish, Louisiana, at the confluence of Indian Bayou and the Tensas River, to the west of the angle formed by the two (fig. 3). C.B. Moore, who visited the site in 1913, described the site as "a group of eight mounds in woods, which form an irregular ellipse with two mounds facing each other and three mounds on each side" (Moore 1913: 41-42). The major axis of the ellipse, measuring 88 yards (81 meters), ran roughly north-south, while the east-west axis measured 54 yards (50 meters). The eastern side of the ellipse bordered the bayou. In his description of the site, Moore designated these mounds by letters; this will be discussed below. Unless otherwise specified, however, the letter identities of the mounds as I shall use them here are those given the mounds in the 1963 excavations and as seen in figure 3.

Upon visiting the site in 1954, Phillips found only four of these eight mounds remaining (LMS field notes). Road construction on the site had been primarily responsible for the alteration of the configuration observed by Moore.

The site as encountered in 1963 was essentially the same as in 1954. As can be seen from figure 3, a road ran through the ellipse of mounds. The construction of this road cut into two of the mounds on the eastern side of the ellipse and apparently destroyed at least two of the eight mounds described by Moore. The field notes from the 1963 excavations remark that sherds were eroding out of the south bank of Indian Bayou, just west of the point where it emerges from beneath the road; this may well have marked the original location of a mound, which, if indeed situated at this spot, would have been the northernmost. The southernmost mound, which Moore's description suggests was opposed to the northernmost, may well have also lain in the path of the road. The 1963 field notes further remark on the possibility of the existence of a fifth mound south of Mound C and to

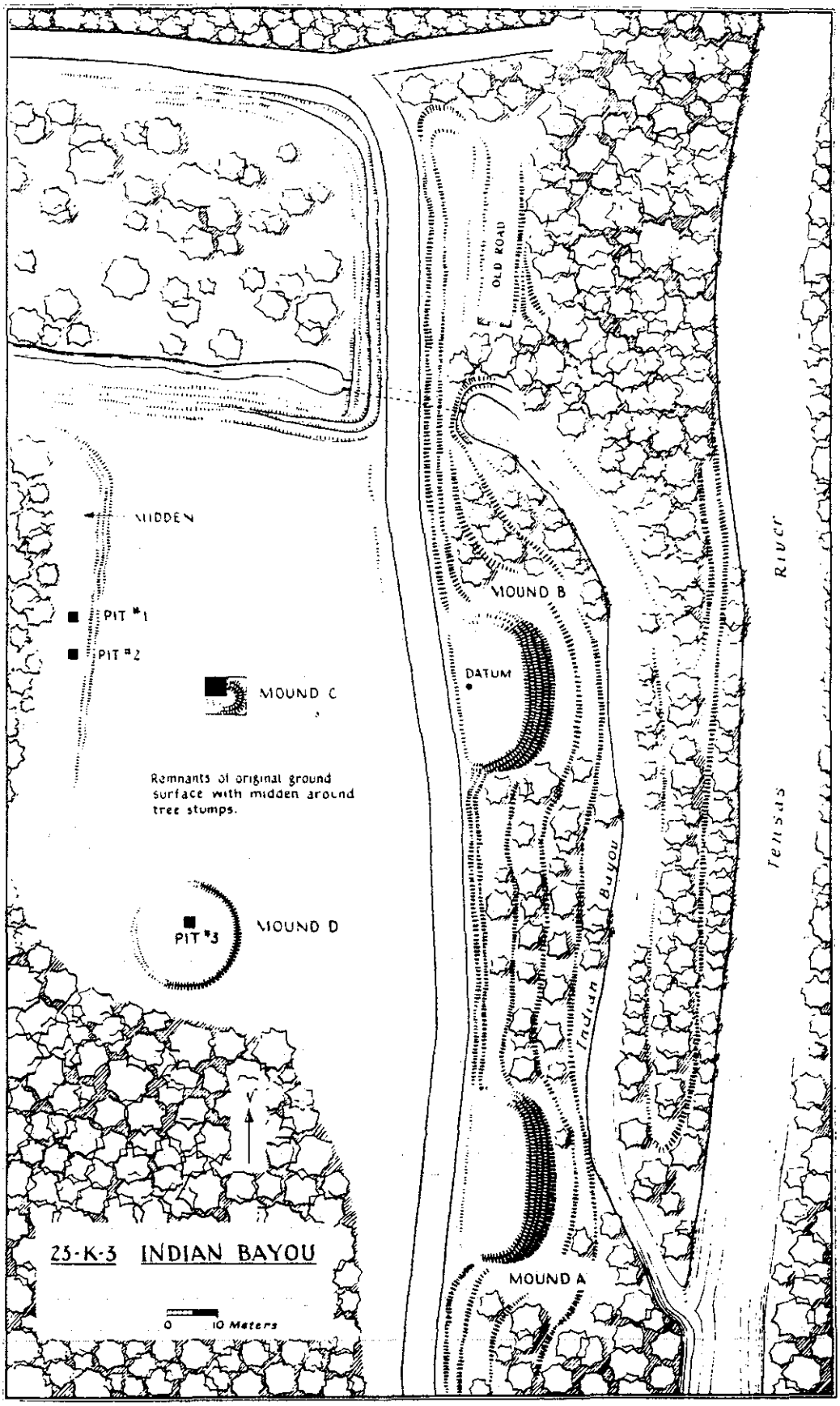


Figure 3: The Indian Bayou Site

the west of Mound D, possibly representing the seventh of the eight mounds. The fate of the eighth mound is unknown.

Disturbance of other parts of the site took place during road construction as well. During the construction of a bridge over Indian Bayou, a considerable amount of dirt was removed for fill, particularly from the vicinity of Mound C. This removal resulted in the destruction of much of Mound C and the exposure of a strip of subsurface soil, approximately 70 meters long, to the west of Mound C. The floor of this strip was approximately 1.5 meters below the current ground level in the north, while towards the south, the floor gradually rose to the current ground level.

The identities of Moore's Mounds C and E are of interest here, since materials were recovered from these mounds, as will be described below. However, the identification of these mounds is not easy: first, as noted, only four (possibly five) of the mounds remain, with the possible location of another being suggested by the sherds recovered from the eroding of the bank of the bayou. Furthermore, Moore states that "these mounds ... were assigned letters of the alphabet, beginning with the largest mound, A, and continuing in order through the western side of the ellipse and then along the eastern side bordering the water" (Moore 1913: 41); however, in his report, he does not specify the location of his mound A, and he gives the dimensions of only three of the mounds on the site. The above description does, however, suggest that Moore's Mound C was located on the southern or western side of the ellipse, which contained Mounds C and D of the 1963 excavations. This would imply that Moore's Mound E was on the north or east side of the ellipse, containing Mounds A and B as they are designated in figure 3.

Further clues to the identities of Moore's mounds are given by his description of the heights of the mounds. Moore's Mound C was described as being approximately 2 feet high -- about the height of Mound D in 1963. His Mound E was described as five feet high, and was therefore not his northernmost mound, whose height was given as 7.5 feet. It seems likely, then, that Moore's Mound E was on the east side of the ellipse, and is therefore possibly identified with the current Mounds A or B. The 1963 notes show that at its highest point, Mound A was approximately one meter high; the height of Mound B in 1963 was not given. As erosion or the borrowing of fill from the top of Mound A could account for the difference in height between Moore's Mound E and the present Mound A, and the fate of

one of the mounds making up the east side remains unknown, the identity of Moore's Mound E cannot be assigned to Mound B on the basis of negative evidence, and must remain uncertain. In any case, Moore's Mound E was almost certainly located in the eastern side of the ellipse; therefore the materials recovered from this mound do not figure directly into the excavations of 1963, which were confined to the western side of the ellipse.

Previous Work at Indian Bayou

The site first appeared in the literature in Moore's 1913 report; his site description is discussed above. A limited amount of material recovered from the site was also described by Moore. First, he stated that in Mound C, which had "scattered fragments of mussel-shells mingled with the soil that composed it" (Moore 1913: 42), he had found an extended, supine adult burial, approximately 28 inches (71 cm) below the mound surface. He found no artifacts associated with the skeleton.

Moore next briefly described a group of burials which he had recovered from Mound E, apparently a multi-stage occupation mound. These burials were intrusive from the top layer of the mound, and represented a minimum of forty-two individuals, including two children. Artifacts associated with these burials were few. With one burial were found a small undecorated bowl resting on a disk of sandstone and a "pot of moderate size, having by way of decoration a few vertical and diagonal incised lines" (Moore 1913: 42). With another burial was a crudely worked pebble (*ibid.*: 42). No other burials or artifacts were located on the site by Moore.

The only subsequent work at Indian Bayou was a surface collection by Phillips, on reconnaissance at the site in 1954, who seems to have collected in the angle formed by Indian Bayou and the Tensas, rather than in the site proper, for he notes that no mounds were observed. He identifies this area as a shell midden. No shovel tests or excavations were carried out on the site at this time (LMS field notes).

The 1963 Excavations

Work at the Indian Bayou site was carried out in 1963 by Stephen Williams, the principal investigator of the survey, David Hally, a

Ceramic	Varieties	
Alligator	Incised, var. Alligator	3
Alligator	Incised, var. unspecified	6
Chevalier	Stamped, var. Cornelia	1
Chevalier	Stamped, var. McKinney	4
Churupa	Punctated, var. Thornton	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Blakely	1
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Chase	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Hardy	4
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Mott	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Phillips	3
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Stoner	6
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Wade	1
Evansville	Punctated, var. Evansville	1
Evansville	Punctated, var. Rheinhardt	1
French Fork	Incised, var. Rugby	1
French Fork	Incised, var. Trinity	2
Indian Bay	Stamped, var. Gammon	1
Landon	Red on Buff, var. Landon	3
Marksville	Incised, var. Leist	3
Marksville	Incised, var. Spanish Fort	1
Marksville	Incised, var. Vick	8
Marksville	Incised, var. Yokena	14
Marksville	Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge	12
Marksville	Stamped, var. Manny	4
Marksville	Stamped, var. Newsome	3
Marksville	Stamped, var. unspecified	2
Mulberry Creek	Cord Marked, var. Eudora	1
Plaquemines	Brushed, var. unspecified	1
unclassified	decorated	4
Baytown	Plain, var. unspecified	296
Modes		
red filming		5
"Arcadia"		3
"Bearskin"		2
"Fitler"		2
"Macon"		1
"Mangham"		1
"plate strap"		2
'Troyville thick"		5

Table 1: Indian Bayou, surface collections

Harvard graduate student, Max Mangum and William Kean, Harvard undergraduates, and a crew of hired field hands. Test excavations were conducted at three locations: Mound C, Mound D, and the exposed strip west of Mound C, which shovel tests had shown to contain a rich midden deposit.

Mound C

Mound C, a conical mound approximately 1.4 meters high and 6.5 meters in diameter, was divided into quarters by north-south and east-west axes for excavation. Two quarters of the mound, the northwest and the southeast (catalog numbers T145 and T146), were each excavated as single units, each unit consisting of the entire mound quarter. The southwest quarter was excavated in natural levels as they appeared in the wall profiles of the northwest and southeast quarters (T156 and T157).

Mound C stratigraphy was fairly straightforward; I will describe it from bottom to top (see also fig. 4).

Stratum VI of the Mound C locus consisted of sterile subsoil, described in the field notes as a "dark clay". Directly overlying this sterile clay lay stratum V, a thin layer of charcoal and sherd-bearing midden, measuring 5-10 cm in thickness.

Overlying stratum V was a layer of what is described in the notes only as "sterile fill". This fill formed stratum IV, and ranged from 50 to 150 cm in thickness.

Above this sterile fill lay stratum III, a "dark, sherd-bearing dirt", which averaged 15 cm in thickness. This stratum was exposed at various points on the mound surface (see fig. 4). Overlying stratum III was another layer of "sterile fill", stratum II, which averaged roughly 20-25 cm in thickness. In those places where stratum III did not extend to the surface of the mound, thereby separating strata II and IV, the border between the two strata of sterile fill was indistinguishable in the wall profiles.

Above this sterile layer, and at the top of the mound, lay a second layer of midden, stratum I. This stratum was also described simply as a "dark, sherd-bearing dirt".

Interpretations

Two quarters of Mound C were excavated simultaneously, before the

Key to soil types (used throughout Chapter 3)

red-brown midden

dark brown midden

light brown midden

black midden

midden of unspecified color

dark brown soil

light brown soil

tan soil

grey soil or silt

yellow soil

yellow-brown soil

red-brown clay

light red-brown clay

brown clay

yellow clay

yellow-green clay

tan clay

"dark clay"

grey ash

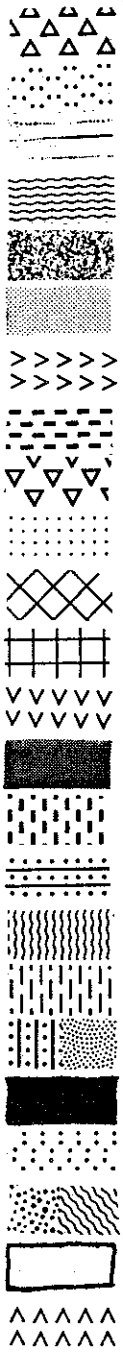
charcoal

charcoal with charred earth

fired earth

shell

root layer



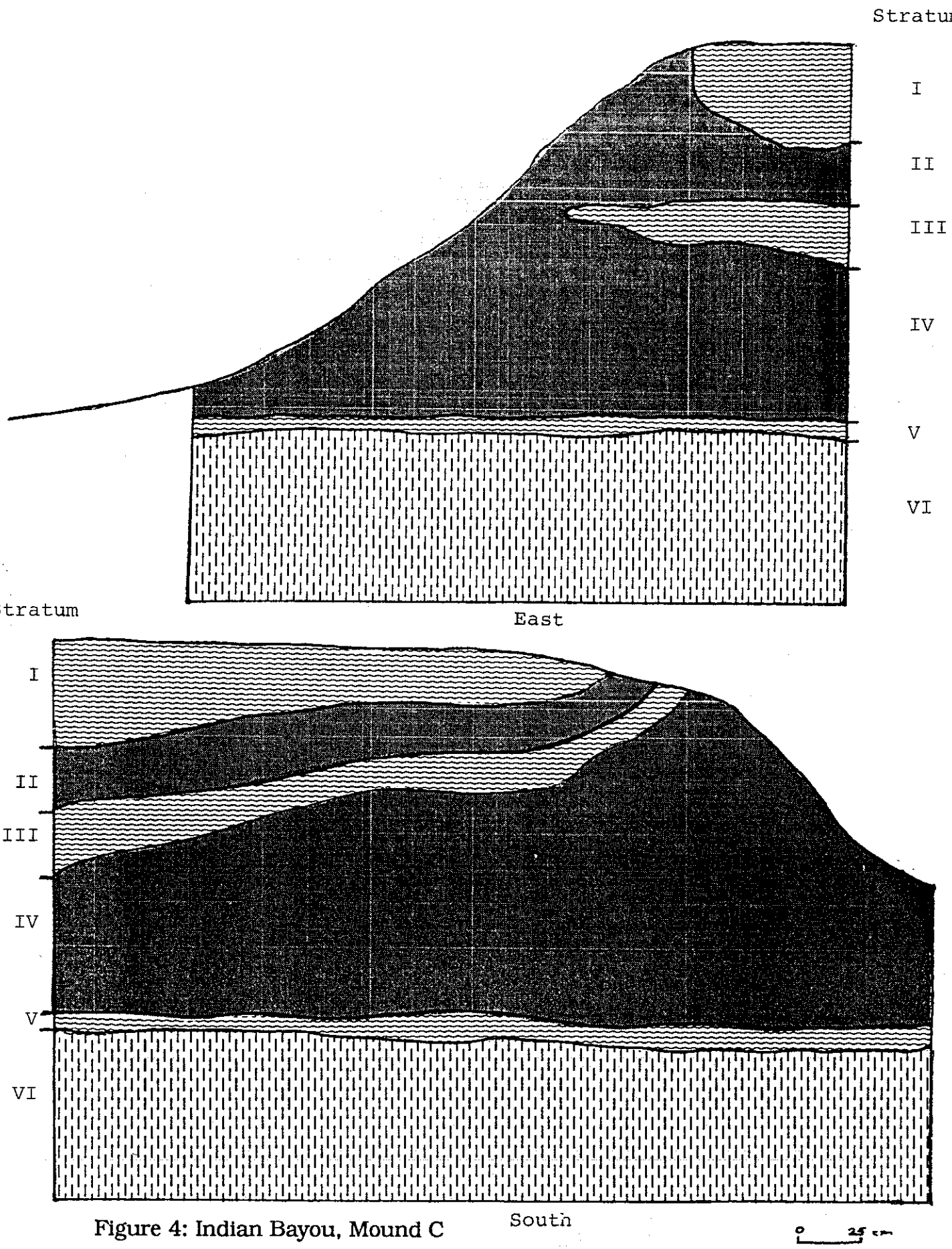


Figure 4: Indian Bayou, Mound C

separation of strata within the mound was discernible. However, following the excavation of these quarters, natural strata were apparent; the southeast quarter of the mound was therefore excavated by natural levels. The results obtained from the excavation of this quarter, as well as the observations made by the excavators, allow for the reconstruction of the cultural stratigraphy of Mound C (see also table 2).

Stratum V was not excavated as a separate unit in the unmixed (southwest) quarter. However, the field notes state that this submound midden was "relatively pure Issaquena". Furthermore, assemblages recovered from the mixed units (the northwest and northeast quarters) reflected a fairly strong Issaquena component, with Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena* and Marksville Stamped, *vars. Manny* and *Newsome* dominating. Other diagnostic varieties appearing in these units were Marksville Incised, *var. Steele Bayou*, Churupa Punctated, *var. Churupa*, and Evansville Punctated, *var. Braxton*. (One occurrence of interest was a single sherd of *Yokena* with red slip applied to a part of the exterior.) However, sherds from this Issaquena component did not show up in either stratum III (except in very small numbers, probably included in mound fill) or stratum I when each of these upper strata was excavated as a natural level in the southeast quarter. It seems fairly safe to attribute stratum V to an Issaquena occupation.

Before considering the timing of the first construction episode of Mound C, represented by stratum IV, I will examine the lower mound midden, stratum III. The decorated ceramic assemblage from this midden was closely analogous to the "Early Troyville" assemblage recovered from the Gold Mine site in the Boeuf Basin (Belmont 1980, 1982a); however, some differences between the two were apparent, primarily in the relative proportions of certain decorated varieties. Like those of the Gold Mine "Early Troyville" assemblage, the decorated ceramics of the Indian Bayou assemblage showed a striking majority of varieties in the Marksville decorative tradition, though in a "broken-down" form. The most abundant variety recovered from stratum III was Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*. Marksville Incised, *var. Vick* was also present in strength.

A wide range of other elements was also present in this assemblage, though these were not as well represented as "broken-down" Marksville varieties. Represented by single sherds were Woodville Zoned Red, *var. unspecified*, Alligator Incised, *var. unspecified*, and

	Mound C				Mound D
	I	III	mixed		
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator					
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified	1	1	17		
Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia			4		
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney	7		25		
Churupa Punctated, var Churupa					
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson			4		
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton			3		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Jackey					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott			4		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips			13		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Serenity					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner	1		4		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Wade					
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified					
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton		1	1		
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville			3		
Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake					
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt					
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork					
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin					
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo			1		
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby	1		9		
French Fork Incised, var. Sicily Island					
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity	5		2		
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Salmon		1			
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon			10		
Marksville Incised, var. Leist			10		
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort			4	1	
Marksville Incised, var. Vick	4	7	29	3	
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena		2	15		
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge	15	27	63		
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny		2	8	1	
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome			5		
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified					
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point					
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin					
Mazique Incised, var. unspecified					
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards		1	4		
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora	1		5		
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspec.					
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega			1		
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines					
Quafaloma Red and White, var. Quafaloma			4		
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow					
Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon					
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville			2		
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified	2	1	8		
unclassified decorated	1	5	6		
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	287	273	1468	53	
Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified					
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified					

Stratum
Mound C
I quarter southwest
III
mixed quarters (I-VI)
Mound D

Table 2a: Indian Bayou, Mounds C&D, ceramic varieties

	Mound C			Mound D
	I	III	mixed	
Ceramic modes				
red filming	5	6	76	
rim modes				
"Arcadia"			4	1
"Bearskin"			1	
"Dentil"			1	
"DePrado"			1	
"Fitler"	2	6	14	
"Lyon"				
"Macon"		1	20	
"Mangham"	1			
"plate strap"	1	1	11	
"rounded Arcadia"			1	
"Silk"		1		
"T-flange"				
"Troyville thick"	1	1	12	
"short strap"		2	2	
"Vicksburg"				
Non-vessel ceramic				
Poverty point objects				
daub and fired clay	P			
clay pipe fragments				
Faunal remains				
deer				
bear				
small mammal				
bird				
fish				
turtle				
unclassified bone	15	25	132	4
shell			70	

P = material present

Table 2b: Indian Bayou, Mounds C&D, ceramics & faunal remains

	Mound C			Mound D
	I	III	Mixed	
Chipped stone				
points				
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon		1		
irregular triangular				
unclassified fragments				
unmodified flakes				
retouched flakes				
unmodified blades				
retouched blades				
scrapers	1			
cores				
Ground stone				
celt fragments				
plummet fragments				
boatstone fragments				
unclassified fragment				
galena fragments				
pebbles				
unclassified stone	2			

Table 2c: Indian Bayou, Mounds C&D, lithics

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Edwards*, all noted at Gold Mine in "Early Troyville" contexts (Belmont 1980; note that *Edwards* is called *Big Creek* in that report). Red filming appeared as a minor mode (see Chapter 4 for a discussion of red filming). Plainware, like the ware generally associated with the above varieties and modes, was typically comparable to Baytown Plain, *var. Troyville*, as described by Phillips (1970: 55).

Admixture from below and above was apparent in stratum III. Five sherds (5.5% of rim and decorated sherds) made up all of the diagnostic Issaquena ceramics, and sherds from the succeeding phase consisted of one sherd of Indian Bay Stamped, *var. Gammon* with the "Bearskin" rim mode, a single sherd of Baytown Plain, *var. Reed* with the "Silk" rim mode, and a single plain sherd with the "Macon" rim mode. (See Appendix A for a description of these rim modes).

Given the essentially pure Indian Bayou phase occupation atop the first mound stage, I would suggest that the first episode of mound construction took place during the Indian Bayou phase. The few Issaquena sherds included here could easily be accounted for by mound fill borrowed from other portions of the site, especially taking into account the wide distribution of the Issaquena occupation of the site, to be seen below.

Small scale mound construction during this period is not out of line with other findings, *viz.* Gold Mine (Belmont 1980) and Thornton (Phillips 1970 -- see Chapter 5). However, each of these mounds was at least in part a burial mound, while the Indian Bayou phase Mound C revealed no burials, neither in the 1963 excavations nor in Moore's 1913 excavations. Rather, the daub recovered from the lower midden, as well as the thickness of the midden itself, suggests that the first mound stage was used for occupation.

Again, before considering the timing of the next episode of construction at Mound C, I will look at the midden layer overlying it. Stratum I again yielded large numbers of the Indian Bayou varieties *Bayou Rouge* and *Vick*. However, also appearing in strength in stratum I were certain very characteristic Baytown II varieties, notably Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, French Fork Incised, *vars. Trinity* and *Rugby*, and several distinctive Baytown II rim modes.

In the initial stages of my analysis, two possible interpretations offered themselves here. First, it was possible that components from both the Indian Bayou and the Marsden phases were represented in

stratum I, and that the separation between the two was not evident to the excavator. There was, however, another possibility. Belmont, in his Gold Mine report, posited a "Middle Troyville" period, "a transitional complex in which the new Marsden modes and types are accompanied by the old Marksvillean ones" (Belmont 1980: 8). Unfortunately, this was the extent of his definition; nowhere did he describe which Marsden varieties and modes appeared in this period.

This definition, however, as far as it goes, described the assemblage encountered in stratum I, and seemed quite possible to me that a single component, analogous to the "Middle Troyville" component at Gold Mine, was represented in stratum I of Mound C at Indian Bayou. In addition to the apparent lack of physical separation within the stratum, a number of ceramic features lent credence to this view. First, the relative proportions of Marsden phase varieties in this assemblage were quite unlike those encountered in the Marsden phase component at the Marsden site. Types relating to the "Woodland intrusion", i.e., Mulberry Creek Cord Marked and Alligator Incised, were strikingly under-represented; Salomon Brushed, a predominant type in the Marsden phase, did not appear at all. However, French Fork Incised varieties were relatively well represented, as were Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* and Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville.* Characteristic Baytown II rim modes, especially those classified by Stewart-Abernathy (1982) as varieties of the "Officer Punctated type", also appeared here. On the other hand, proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties (Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Phillips* and *Marsden*) were not well represented in this component, in contrast to components from the Marsden site. Finally, the mixture on the same vessel of varieties and modes considered to be characteristic of different subperiods (Baytown I and Baytown II) was evident on ceramics recovered from Mound C: sherds of *Bayou Rouge*, one with the "Dentil" rim mode and one with the "Bearskin" rim mode, both very characteristic of the Baytown II subperiod, were recovered from the mixed quarters of the mound.

A second interpretation, then, was that rather than a mixture of Indian Bayou and Marsden components, a single, culturally valid assemblage was recovered from stratum I. Such an assemblage would consist of the old Indian Bayou phase varieties with the addition of several new varieties and modes. These new elements would include varieties representing a new horizon of Weeden Island-influenced ceramics, as well as a limited number of other varieties characteristic

of the Marsden phase. The occupation represented by such an assemblage would have post-dated the true Indian Bayou phase, and would have perhaps been analogous to "Middle Troyville" as recognized by Belmont at the Gold Mine site.

Given the two possible cultural affiliations of the upper midden layer (stratum I), two possible dates for the second episode of mound construction present themselves. If the upper midden represented the mixture of two components, then the second episode would also have been an Indian Bayou phase project (Indian Bayou ceramics being far too well represented to be accounted for by admixture from a "sterile" or near-sterile fill). If, however, the upper midden represented a component analogous to that found in the upper strata at the Gold Mine site, then the second episode could have been either an Indian Bayou phase construction (a brief Indian Bayou phase occupation being easily lost in the later assemblage) or a "Middle Troyville" construction. This ambiguity will be resolved below.

Later mound construction also took place on Mound C, though these upper stages were shaved off for road construction. A scattering of Balmoral phase sherds on the mound top suggests that this later construction took place during that phase.

Mound D

Mound D, located in the southwest of the site, measured approximately 50 cm in height and 20 m in diameter in 1963. The excavations at this locale can be described briefly.

A single 2-by-2 m test unit was opened on Mound D and excavated for two 20 cm levels, after which, owing to very low sherd counts (see table 2), the decision was made to close the unit. No notes were taken on the stratigraphy of this unit, nor were profiles drawn.

On the one hand, the few sherds recovered from this unit -- Marksville Incised, *vars. Spanish Fort* and Vick and Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny* -- would seem to date Mound D to the Issaquena phase. However, as will become apparent, Issaquena phase occupation was quite extensive on the site; thus the possibility of the chance inclusion of Issaquena ceramics in mound fill would have been quite high.

A group of at least three dog burials was also recovered during the excavation on Mound D. Such dog burials have been noted elsewhere

in the Lower Valley (Ford 1951; Belmont 1984; Williams and Brain 1983) -- usually from Baytown period contexts, when dateable. It is quite likely, then, that the dog burials located in Mound D also dated to the Baytown period, suggesting the possibility that the mound itself was a Baytown period construction. However, as no description of these burials appears in the field notes, I am able to do little more than note their presence at the site.

The excavator further made note of shell encountered in the Mound D soil. This observation lends some further support to the association of this mound with Moore's Mound C, which "had scattered fragments of mussel-shell mingled with the soil that composed it" (Moore 1913: 41). If this association is correct, then to the extended, supine adult burial uncovered by Moore and described above must be added to the materials recovered from this mound. No artifacts were described in association with this burial.

Mound D thus functioned, at least in part, as a mortuary mound. The inclusion in the mound of dog burials, a Baytown period trait, argues for a Baytown period construction of the mound. The human burials which Moore recovered from the mound may well also have dated to the Baytown period and therefore have been contemporaneous with one of the Mound C building episodes.

Midden area

Surface collections and post-hole tests were carried out to the west of Mound C, where subsurface soil had been exposed by land removal. This testing demonstrated that this subsoil was part of a rich midden area. Two 2-by-2-m test units were therefore opened on this exposed soil and taken to sterile subsoil. While in the same vicinity and lying only 5 meters apart, these units contained very different stratigraphy (figs. 5 and 6, catalog numbers T155 and T158, respectively); furthermore, each was excavated and profiled by a different worker, making correlation between the strata of the two even more difficult. I will therefore consider the stratigraphy of each unit individually.

Unit 1

The lowest stratum of this unit, stratum VII, consisted of three types of sterile subsoil: a tan sandy soil, above which was laid a tan clay,

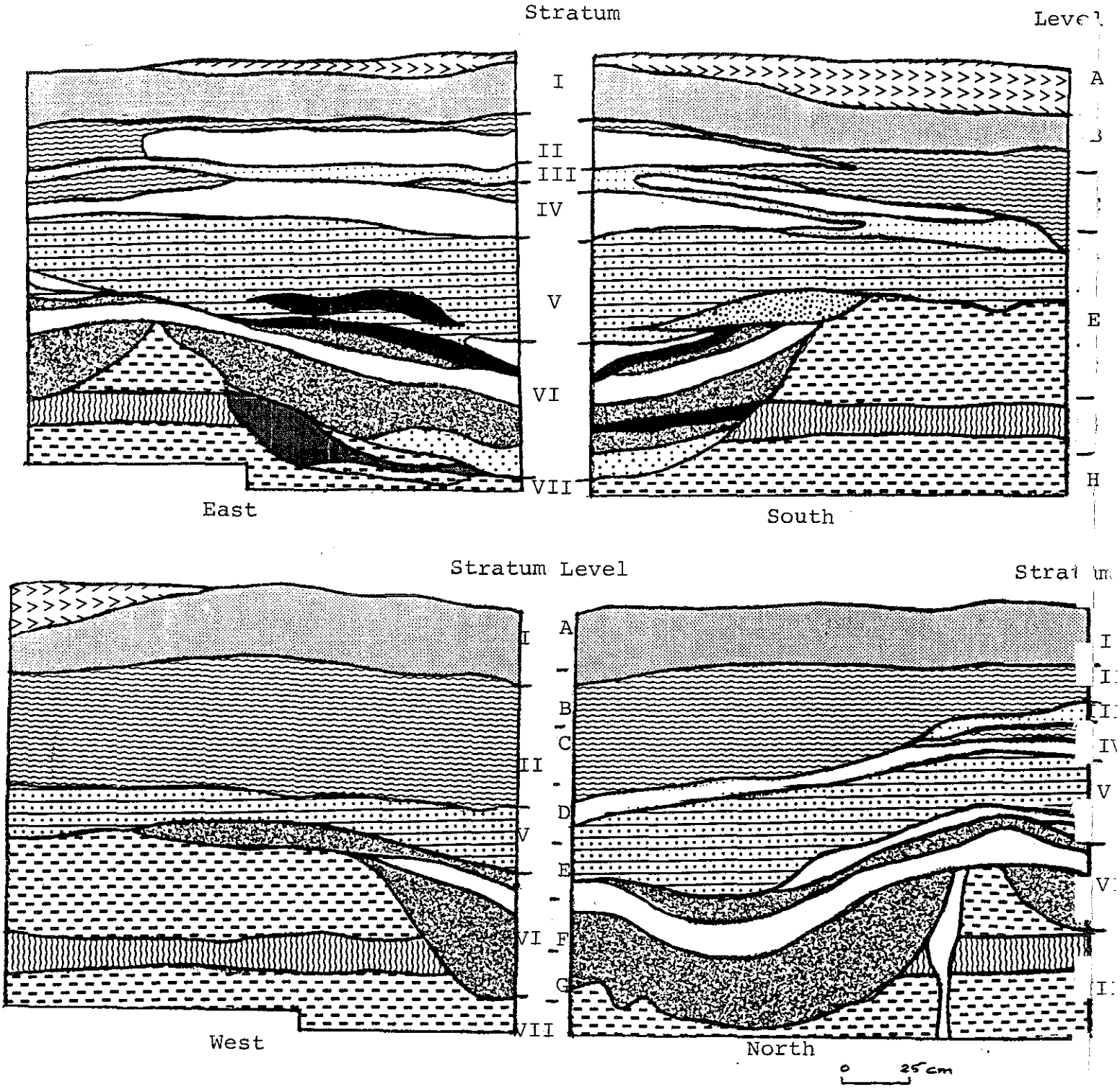


Figure 5: Indian Bayou, Unit 1

which in turn was overlaid with another tan sandy soil (see fig. 5). This stratum was encountered 85-100 cm below surface.

Features 1 and 2, intrusive from stratum VI above, originated essentially at the surface of this sterile subsoil. Feature 1, the simpler of the two, was found in the northeast corner of the unit. It consisted of a firepit containing charcoal and shell, and extended to a depth of 140 cm below surface. The second feature was a longer and deeper firepit which extended to a depth of 165 cm below surface. The internal stratigraphy of this feature was complex; the reader is asked to consult figures 5a and b for a clearer picture of this stratigraphy than I could provide by verbal description.

As features 1 and 2 were not recognized until after they had been excavated, they were not excavated individually, and we have no way of separating the contents of the two. However, they both appear to have been intrusive from the same natural level, a level containing charcoal, ash, midden, and a shell lens. Furthermore, the materials recovered from features 1 and 2, as well as those recovered from the midden layers overlying them, showed both features and the overlying midden to date to the same phase. I will therefore consider both features and the natural level above them to be a single stratum, stratum VI.

The next stratum, stratum V, consisted of a single soil type, an essentially sterile yellow-green mottled clay, plus at least two shell lenses (or two portions of a single shell lens) and possibly a patch of fired earth, all included within the yellow-green clay, although the fired earth may have been associated with the stratum below. This stratum was first encountered at 65-80 cm below the surface. Its thickness varied somewhat: it was thinnest in the west of the unit, where it averaged 15 cm, and thickest in the east, where it averaged 45 cm.

Overlying stratum V were two layers: directly above this stratum lay a concentrated shell midden, above which was a black midden layer. The materials recovered from these layers suggest that they were both deposited within a single phase; they will therefore be considered as a single stratum, stratum IV. Stratum IV was encountered primarily in the eastern half of the unit, extending from 20 to 55 cm below surface.

Above this black midden lay stratum III, which consisted solely of a thin layer of yellow soil. This stratum was also encountered exclusively in the eastern portion of unit 1. It reached its maximum thickness in the unit of 20 cm in the south profile, where it became mixed with

overlying and underlying shell lenses.

Stratum II also consisted of a black midden and a shell lens. Here, the shell lens was restricted to the southeast corner of the unit, where it underlay the black midden. This stratum was thinnest in the east, where it averaged just under 20 cm, and thickest in the west, where it was over 45 cm deep. It was first encountered at approximately 35 cm below surface throughout the unit.

Overlying stratum II was stratum I, a dark brown soil and a light brown topsoil in which artifacts from a number of phases were mixed throughout.

Interpretations

Examination of the sherd counts of levels containing only sterile soil (stratum VII) and the intrusive firepits (features 1 and 2) show these firepits to date to the Issaquena phase (table 3). The larger feature certainly shows more than a single episode of use; however, the matching of a sherd of Newsome from the very uppermost layers of the pit with one from the lowest layers shows that the pit was too mixed to discern any time change through the layers of the pit.

The profiles, morphology, and exceedingly sparse cultural content of stratum V suggest that this stratum represented mound loading; furthermore, the fact that this stratum was significantly thicker in the east of the unit than in the west suggests that unit 1 was located on the western slope of this mound. Comparison of the absolute elevation of sterile subsoil relative to datum indicates that this locus represented a ridge during Issaquena times, pointing to its desirability as a site for mound construction. The occurrence of thin lenses of charcoal within this stratum suggests that this mound construction took place in at least two episodes.

Stratum V was, as noted, almost sterile; the few sherds recovered dated to the Issaquena phase. The timing of the construction of this mound must be examined by referring to stratum IV.

No excavated level contained materials solely from stratum IV -- the level in which this stratum was located also contained parts of stratum III. However, at its highest point, the upper boundary of stratum III was approximately co-terminous with the boundary between levels C and D; therefore level C contained almost no material from stratum IV. Comparison of the assemblages associated with levels C and D shows a striking break. Level D, containing strata III and IV, showed a dense

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Alligator Incised, var.Alligator								
Alligator Incised, var.unspecified								
Chevalier Stamped, var.Cornelia	1							
Chevalier Stamped, var.McKinney								
Churupa Punctated, var.Churupa	1					1		
Churupa Punctated, var.Thornton				1				
Churupa Punctated, var.Watson								
Coles Creek Incised, var.Chase								
Coles Creek Incised, var.Coles Creek	1							
Coles Creek Incised, var.Greenhouse	1							
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hardy	1	1		1				
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hunt	2							
Coles Creek Incised, var.Jacoby	1							
Coles Creek Incised, var.Marsden								
Coles Creek Incised, var.Mott	5	4						
Coles Creek Incised, var.Phillips		2						
Coles Creek Incised, var.Serentz								
Coles Creek Incised, var.Stoner	4	1	1	5				
Coles Creek Incised, var.Wade								
Coles Creek Incised, var.unspecified	3	2	2					
Evansville Punctated, var.Braxton				4				
Evansville Punctated, var.Evansville								
Evansville Punctated, var.Pervis Lake								
Evansville Punctated, var.Rheinhardt								
French Fork Incised, var.French Fork								
French Fork Incised, var.Larkin								
French Fork Incised, var.Mt. Nebo								
French Fork Incised, var.Rugby	1							
French Fork Incised, var.Sicily Island								
French Fork Incised, var.Trinity								
Indian Bay Stamped, var.Gammon								
Landon Red on Buff, var.Landon								
Marksville Incised, var.Leist								
Marksville Incised, var.Spanish Fort								
Marksville Incised, var.Vick	1							
Marksville Incised, var.Yokena				11	4	14	2	3
Marksville Stamped, var.Bayou Rouge	4	2						
Marksville Stamped, var.Manny	1			3		5	3	
Marksville Stamped, var.Newsome				2	1	1	5	1
Marksville Stamped, var.unspecified								3
Mazique Incised, var.King's Point		4						
Mazique Incised, var.Larkin								
Mazique Incised, var.unspecified	1		3					
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Edwards								
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Eudora	1							
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.unspec.								
Omega Red and Black, var.Omega								
Plaquemines Brushed, var.Plaquemines	1	2						
Quafalorma Red and White, var.Quafalorma								
Salomon Brushed, var.Oxbow	3							
Salomon Brushed, var.Salomon								
Woodville Zoned Red, var.Woodville								
Woodville Zoned Red, var.unspecified								
unclassified decorated								
Baytown Plain, var.unspecified	516	173	63	196	47	118	41	27
Mississippi Plain, var.unspecified								
Tchefuncte Plain, var.unspecified								

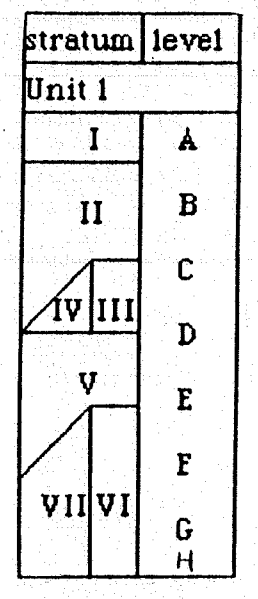


Table 3a: Indian Bayou, Unit 1, ceramic varieties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Ceramic modes								
red filming								
rim modes								
"Arcadia"				1		1	3	2
"Bearskin"		1						
"Dentil"								
"DePrado"	2							
"Fitler"	1			1		1	1	
"Lyon"								
"Macon"								
"Mangham"								
"plate strap"	2							
"rounded Arcadia"						2		
"Silk"								
"T-flange"						2		
"Troyville thick"	1							
"short strap"								
"Vicksburg"	1	2	4					
Non-vessel ceramic								
Poverty point objects								
daub and fired clay	6	1	1			1		2
clay pipe fragments								
Faunal remains								
deer								
bear								
small mammal		25	1	7	5	32	35	20
bird								
fish		1					3	
turtle			1	1		1	1	1
unclassified bone								
shell	P	2	6		4	P	P	3

P = material present

Table 3b: Indian Bayou, Unit 1, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Chipped stone								
points								
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon								
irregular triangular								
unclassified fragments	1							
unmodified flakes	3	3		3				
retouched flakes	3							
unmodified blades								
retouched blades								
scrapers	1							
cores	2							
Ground stone								
celt fragments								
plummet fragments								
boatstone fragments								
unclassified fragment								
galena fragments								
pebbles	2	3			1	2		
unclassified stone								

Table 3c: Indian Bayou, Unit 1, lithics

which in turn was overlaid with another tan sandy soil (see fig. 5). The cultural contents of level C, containing only stratum III, while fairly sparse dated almost exclusively to the Balmoral phase. Thus it seems that stratum IV represented yet another Issaquena occupation, placing the entire mound construction firmly within the Issaquena phase.

Stratum III represented the thin yellow cap applied at the top of the mound over the Issaquena occupation. However, the total lack of Issaquena ceramics above this cap demonstrate a later date for this addition.

Stratum II consisted of an occupation layer that contained few artifacts; this sparse content accounts for the very low Balmoral phase sherd counts in level D, despite the fact that, in the west end of the unit, this level contained only stratum II. The Balmoral phase association of stratum II suggests, though by no means concludes, that the thin yellow cap was a Balmoral phase project.

Stratum I contained a mix of artifacts dating from the Issaquena through the Routh phases.

Unit 2

Unit 2 was also located in the midden area, five meters to the south of unit 1 (see fig. 6). Stratum IV of unit 2 was described in the field notes as a "sterile light brown clay", and was uniformly encountered at approximately 100 cm below ground level. This finding is somewhat of a surprise, as this depth is comparable to that of the sterile subsoil in unit 1, where it was noted that this subsoil formed a ridge. It is even more surprising if we consider the fact that in 1963 the absolute elevation of the ground level was higher here than at unit 1, leaving us with the initial impression that a small hill was located in the vicinity of unit 2. However, this apparent discrepancy will be cleared up below.

Directly overlying stratum IV lay a "black midden"; a shell lens cut through this midden in the eastern portion of the unit. Unfortunately, owing to an oversight by the worker drawing the profiles of unit 2, this shell lens and the upper and lower limits of the black midden were omitted from the sketch of the north profile. However, by interpolating the upper boundaries of the midden in the west and east profiles, it appears that Feature 3, a large, internally stratified trash pit, originated within this midden (see fig. 6). This feature intruded

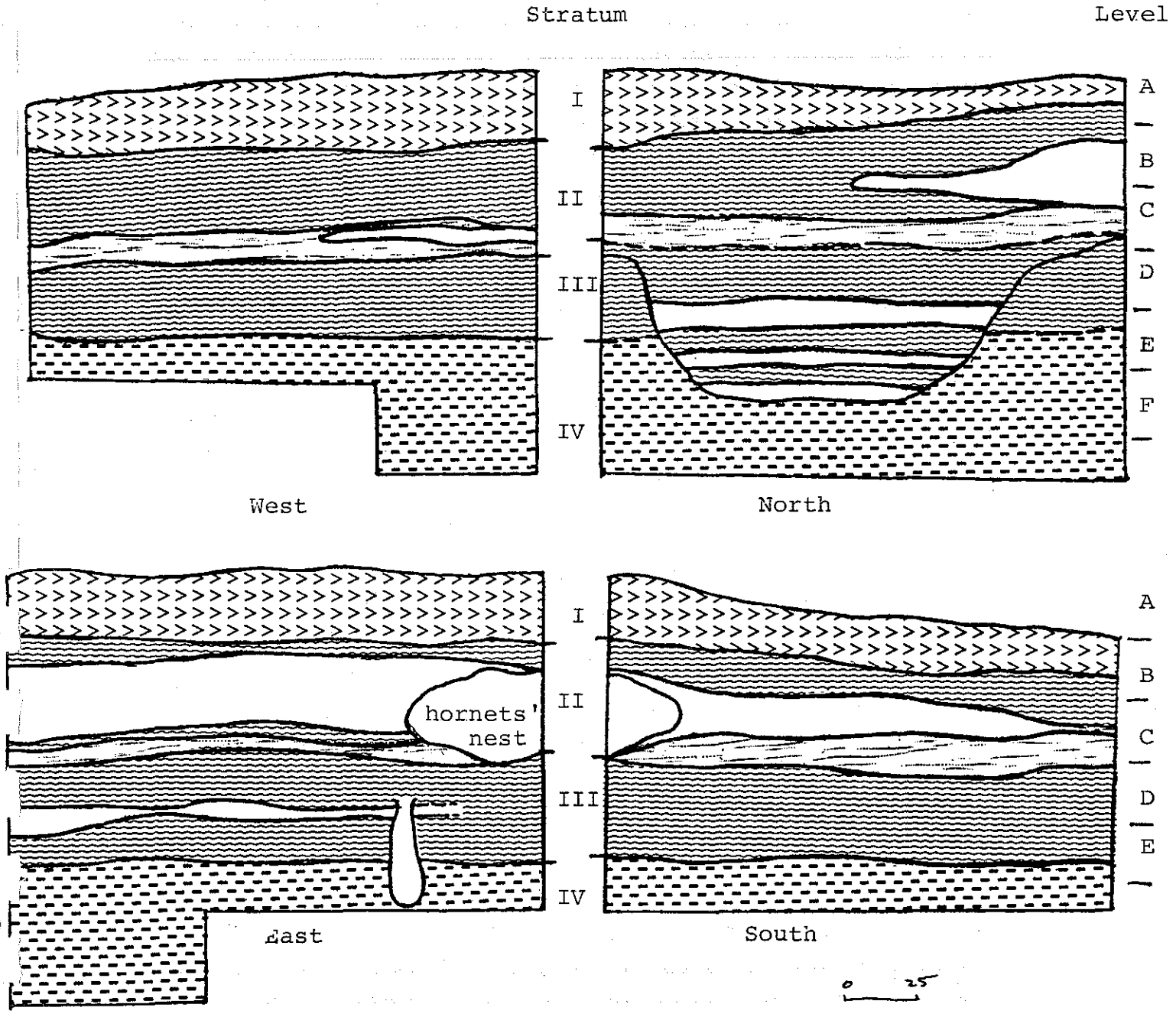


Figure 6: Indian Bayou, Unit 2

through the remainder of the black midden and into stratum IV. It was not excavated as a separate unit; however, because of the probable origin of this feature within the midden, and after examination of the artifacts recovered from the relevant levels, I have grouped Feature 3 and the black midden together in stratum III. This stratum was encountered 60-70 cm below surface.

Above the black midden (stratum III) lay a "light brown midden"; over this midden lay by another "black midden" through which, in the eastern half of the unit, cut a shell midden. Based on the ceramics associated with these layers, I have included all three in stratum II. The light brown midden was found only in excavated levels which also included parts of stratum III; however, while the separation of the light brown midden and the black midden was evident on the basis of its appearance, the light brown midden was added to stratum II solely on the basis of the striking dichotomy within the ceramic assemblage associated with level D, the level containing parts of both stratum III and this light brown midden.

An inhabited hornets' nest was also encountered in stratum II, much to the chagrin of the excavators.

Stratum I consisted of a brown topsoil, with Balmoral phase and Routh phase sherds being represented.

Interpretations

The analysis of the cultural stratigraphy of unit 2 was complicated by the fact that the sketches of the unit 2 profiles were not up to the high quality of those of unit 1. Particularly in the lower levels of unit 2, the cultural content of the excavated levels was often difficult to reconcile with the profiles.

Stratum IV was characterized in the profiles as "sterile". However, examination of the sherd counts suggests otherwise: level F, with which stratum IV was primarily associated, showed a significant quantity of associated cultural material (see table 4). Ignoring the sherds which were most likely associated with feature 3, which intruded from stratum III, we find in Level F a significant and relatively pure Issaquena assemblage. An Issaquena component is also weakly represented in level E, which contained a small portion of stratum IV. It therefore appears that stratum IV represented an Issaquena deposit, and that sterile soil was in fact not reached in this

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator						
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified						
Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia						
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney					1	1
Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa						
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton						1
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Blakely		1	2	4		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek		2		2		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy			2			
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt	1		1			
Coles Creek Incised, var. Jacoby						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott		1	1	2		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Serenco						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner			2	4		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Wade						
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified		1	1			
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton						
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville						
Evansville Punctated, var. Parvin Lake						
Evansville Punctated, var. Steinhardt						
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork						
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin			1			
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo						
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby					1	1
French Fork Incised, var. Sicily Island						
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity						
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Bannon						
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon						
Marksville Incised, var. Leist				1		2
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort						
Marksville Incised, var. Vick			1		1	3
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena					1	1
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge					2	1
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny					1	3
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome						4
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified						
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point		2				
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin						
Mazique Incised, var. Tatum		1	1			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards				1	1	
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora						
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspec.						
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega						
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines	1					
Quafalorma Red and White, var. Quafalorma						
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow			1			
Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon						
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville						
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified						
unclassified decorated						
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	95	62	142	181	52	48
Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified						
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified						

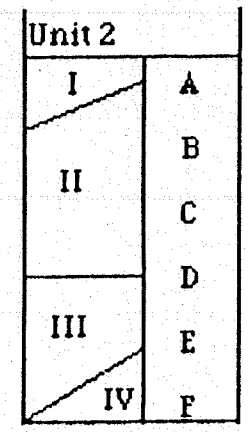


Table 4a: Indian Bayou, Unit 2, ceramic varieties

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ceramic modes						
red filming				1		
rim modes						
"Arcadia"						
"Bearskin"						
"Dentil"						
"DePrado"						
"Fitler"						1
"Lyon"						
"Macon"						
"Mangham"					1	
"plate strap"						
"rounded Arcadia"						
"Silk"						
"T-flange"						
"Troyville thick"						
"short strap"						
"Vicksburg"	1					
Non-vessel ceramic						
Poverty point objects						
daub and fired clay						
clay pipe fragments						
Faunal remains						
deer						
bear						
small mammal						
bird						
fish						
turtle						
unclassified bone	3	5	25	25	30	8
shell					1	

Table 4b: Indian Bayou, Unit 2, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Chipped stone						
points						
Gary Stemmed, var. Mayhon						
irregular triangular						
unclassified fragments						
unmodified flakes						
retouched flakes						
unmodified blades						
retouched blades						
scrapers						
cores						
Ground stone						
celt fragments						
plummet fragments						
boatstone fragments						
unclassified fragment						
galena fragments						
pebbles						
unclassified stone		1	2	1		

Table 4c: Indian Bayou, Unit 2, lithics

unit. This finding is much easier to reconcile with our understanding of the topography of this locus in Issaquena times.

Stratum III was represented by level E and part of level D, as well as feature 3, which originated within this stratum and intruded into level F. The non-Issaquena elements in level F -- those presumably associated with feature 3 -- consisted of sherds of Marksville Incised, *vars. Leist* and *Vick*, Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*, Churupa Punctated, *var. Thornton*, French Fork Incised, *var. Trinity*, and Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* -- all varieties associated with the posited "Middle Troyville" deposit located in stratum I of Mound C. Associated with level D was an assemblage consisting of two components, one again a "Middle Troyville" component, and the other dating to the Balmoral phase. Correspondingly, level D contained two types of soil. The lower soil, part of the black midden of stratum III, accounted for the earlier component. The upper soil, a light brown midden, was also contained in level C, a level devoid of "Middle Troyville" sherds. It therefore seems necessary to distinguish these two soil types from each other in cultural association, separating the upper midden from stratum III.

Stratum III, then, appears to have represented an occupational episode contemporaneous with stratum I of Mound C. During this episode, a thin shell lens was deposited; later in this stage of occupation, a large pit was dug and used on a number of different occasions.

In the early stages of my analysis, I examined the possibility that stratum III actually represented two different occupational strata, one dating to the Indian Bayou phase and one to the Marsden phase (the break between the two stages perhaps being marked by the shell lens). This scenario, however, was unable to account for the provenience of a sizeable proportion of sherds. There was furthermore no significant difference among the Baytown period assemblages recovered from levels E, D, and C that would indicate a break at any point in this stratum -- rather, the varieties were mixed throughout. This finding lends further credibility to the notion that the "Middle Troyville" assemblage from the top of Mound C is culturally valid, rather than being a mix of an Indian Bayou phase component and a strikingly atypical Marsden phase component.

Above stratum III, the cultural stratigraphy of unit 2 became much simpler. Although three distinct layers -- a light brown midden, a black midden, and a relatively thick shell midden -- successively

overlay stratum III, the material recovered from each show them to have represented occupations dating to a single phase -- Balmoral.

Stratum I was a sparse topsoil, yielding single sherds from the Baytown II subperiod and the Balmoral and Routh phases.

Summary: Cultural Activity at the Indian Bayou Site

The earliest cultural activity apparent at Indian Bayou dated to the Issaquena phase, and evidence for this activity was abundant. Issaquena phase occupation covered at least the northwest quarter of the site, as was demonstrated by the presence of Issaquena phase occupational debris beneath Mound C and in the midden area to the west of this mound. Evidence for a series of specific activities attributable to the Issaquena phase were found in the vicinity of unit 1. The earliest episode involved the digging and utilization of a large firepit. An occupational mound, whose construction involved at least two stages, was later built over this pit. Finally, an Issaquena phase occupation occurred atop the final construction stage of this mound.

We have somewhat less extensive evidence of Indian Bayou phase occupation of the site. The first stage of Mound C was constructed over Issaquena deposits and then occupied during this phase. Mound D, a low mortuary mound containing dog and, if my identification of Moore's Mound C is correct, human burials, was probably also built during the Indian Bayou phase or the succeeding phase, although Issaquena construction cannot be ruled out.

Following the Indian Bayou phase occupation, construction continued on Mound C. A clay cap was added to the mound, sealing in the first mound-top deposit (stratum III), and the mound was again occupied. although I initially considered the possibility that this second episode of mound construction (stratum II) and a portion of the uppermost mound construction (stratum I) dated to the Indian Bayou phase, above which occurred a Marsden phase occupation, I am now convinced that this stage of mound construction and its overlying midden date to a period comparable to the "Middle Troyville" occupation at the Gold Mine site. Other evidence for "Middle Troyville" occupation at Indian Bayou occurred in unit 2, in the form of a midden deposit and a multi-layered trashpit.

It was the recognition of this "Middle Troyville" component, a component that did not fit into the preexisting local sequence, that

led me to suspect the need for a new phase in the Upper Tensas sequence. My examination of the Upper Tensas as a whole (see Chapter 4) bore out this suspicion. The analysis of the Insley site (see below) gave this "Middle Troyville" phase a name and type site, and the analysis of the ceramics associated with this and the Indian Bayou and Marsden phases, as well as an examination of the distribution of the components of each phase throughout the basin, showed the Insley phase to occupy the Baytown II time slot in the southwestern half of the Upper Tensas Basin (see Chapter 4). It was during the Insley phase, then, that the second occupation of Mound C, the deposition of the midden and use of the trash pit in unit 2, and possibly the construction and use of Mound D occurred.

Following the Insley phase, there was apparently a hiatus in activity at the site; the next phase represented at any location on the site was the Balmoral phase.

Balmoral activity was widespread on the site. The Issaquena mound encountered in unit 1 was capped and then occupied. Other evidence for Balmoral activity was seen in unit 2, in the form of an occupational midden. Finally, sherds from the top of Mound C suggest that the missing upper levels of this mound may have dated to the Balmoral phase.

Evidence for post-Balmoral activity on the site was limited to a small number of Routh phase ceramics, primarily limited to surface collections.

The Marsden Site

Site configuration

The Marsden site (23-K-4) is located on the west bank of Bayou Macon in Madison Parish, about 14 miles to the north-northwest of the Indian Bayou site. The first probable mention of the Marsden site in the literature is found in Fowke (1928: 436):

> "On another Marsden plantation, a mile and a half north of Delhi, is an embankment, now partly obliterated by cultivation, forming an arc of a circle and terminating on each end on the bank of the bayou. This connects four

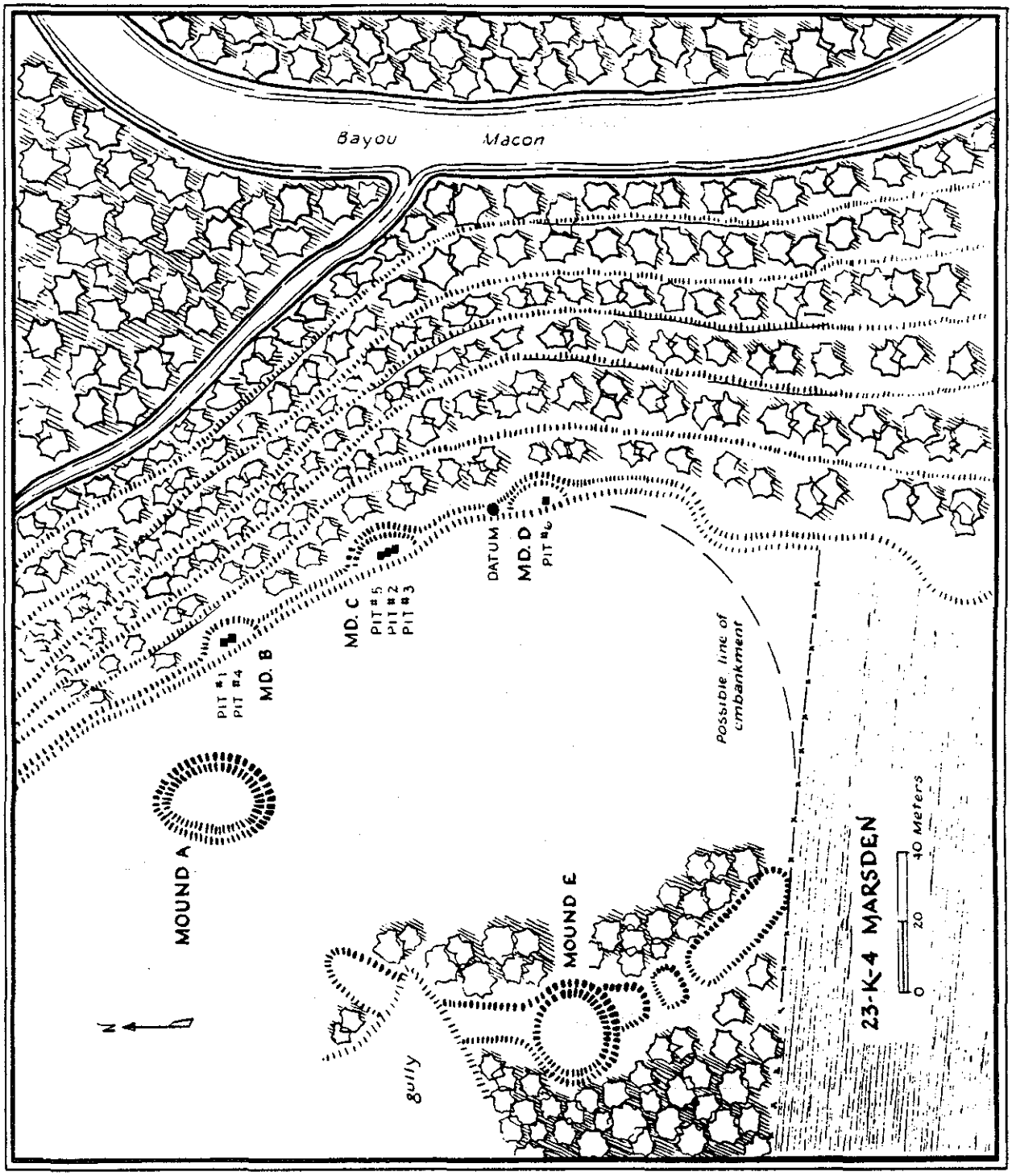


Figure 7: The Marsden Site

> mounds situated at intervals. First, at the north, is a flat topped mound six feet high and 150 feet across; next, a round mound nearly destroyed; third, a flat-topped mound 9 by 200 feet, with a small conical mound built on one corner of it; finally, another nearly obliterated structure; this and the other reduced mound may have been flat-topped. There are a few other elevations in this field, now scarcely visible, which may be artificial."

The configuration encountered in 1964 was similar, though not identical (see fig. 7). Five elevations, designated "mounds", were encountered at the site. The northernmost, Mound A, was only slightly over 30 meters (100 feet) across, but can safely be identified with Fowke's first mound, based on its location at the site. Mound E lay to the southwest, surrounded by the only surviving remnants of the embankment noted by Fowke. Though Mound E was also only approximately 30 meters across, process of elimination identifies this mound as Fowke's flat-topped mound surmounted by a cone. This description calls to mind the Great Mound at the Troyville site (Walker 1936) and is therefore of no small interest to this analysis. Unfortunately, however, the conical mound described by Fowke was no longer extant in 1964, and no investigations were conducted on this mound.

To the southeast of Mound E, the field map notes a possible continuation of the embankment, a possibility supported by aerial photos of the site. These aerials also suggest the possibility of another mound remnant on this embankment, due south of mound B.

Three small rises, "Mounds" B, C, and D, were located on a low ridge in the northeastern portion of the site. It is these "mounds", which may have corresponded to Fowke's "other elevations", that are of primary interest to us here.

Previous Work at Marsden

Although Fowke visited the Marsden site in 1928, he did not conduct any excavations there. Ford also visited the site at one point; however, his work there was limited to surface collections, from which he concluded that the site contained Marksville and Coles Creek occupations (LMS field notes). Finally, the site was visited and

surveyed in 1963, during the first season of the Tensas survey.

The 1964 Excavations

Excavations at the Marsden site were carried out in 1964 by Stephen Williams, the principal investigator, John Belmont, then a graduate student at Harvard, and Alan Toth, then an undergraduate. Testing at the site concentrated on the three small "mounds" noted above, "Mounds" B, C, and D. (Although B and C may justifiably be called "mounds", D almost certainly cannot. I shall therefore refer to this as a "locus"). I shall discuss each of these excavations separately.

Mound C

Three 2-by-2-m test units, units 2, 3, and 5 (catalog numbers T355, T358, and T344, respectively), were opened on Mound C. I shall describe the stratigraphy of the mound as a whole as derived from the three units, noting any variations within individual units. (See also figs. 8, 9, and 10.)

The stratigraphy of Mound C was very simple. Stratum IV, at the base of the mound, represented a sterile tan silt. Overlying this sterile subsoil was a "red-brown" midden accumulation, stratum III. A rich, dark brown midden was encountered in the southeast section of unit 3; however, the ceramics recovered from this midden showed it to be essentially contemporaneous with the red-brown midden.

A number of fire pits were seen to intrude from stratum III into the sterile silt below. Other pits, some filled with darker, fired earth, were evident at various points within this stratum, (fig. 8). Small shell deposits also appeared in units 2 and 3 (figs. 8 and 9).

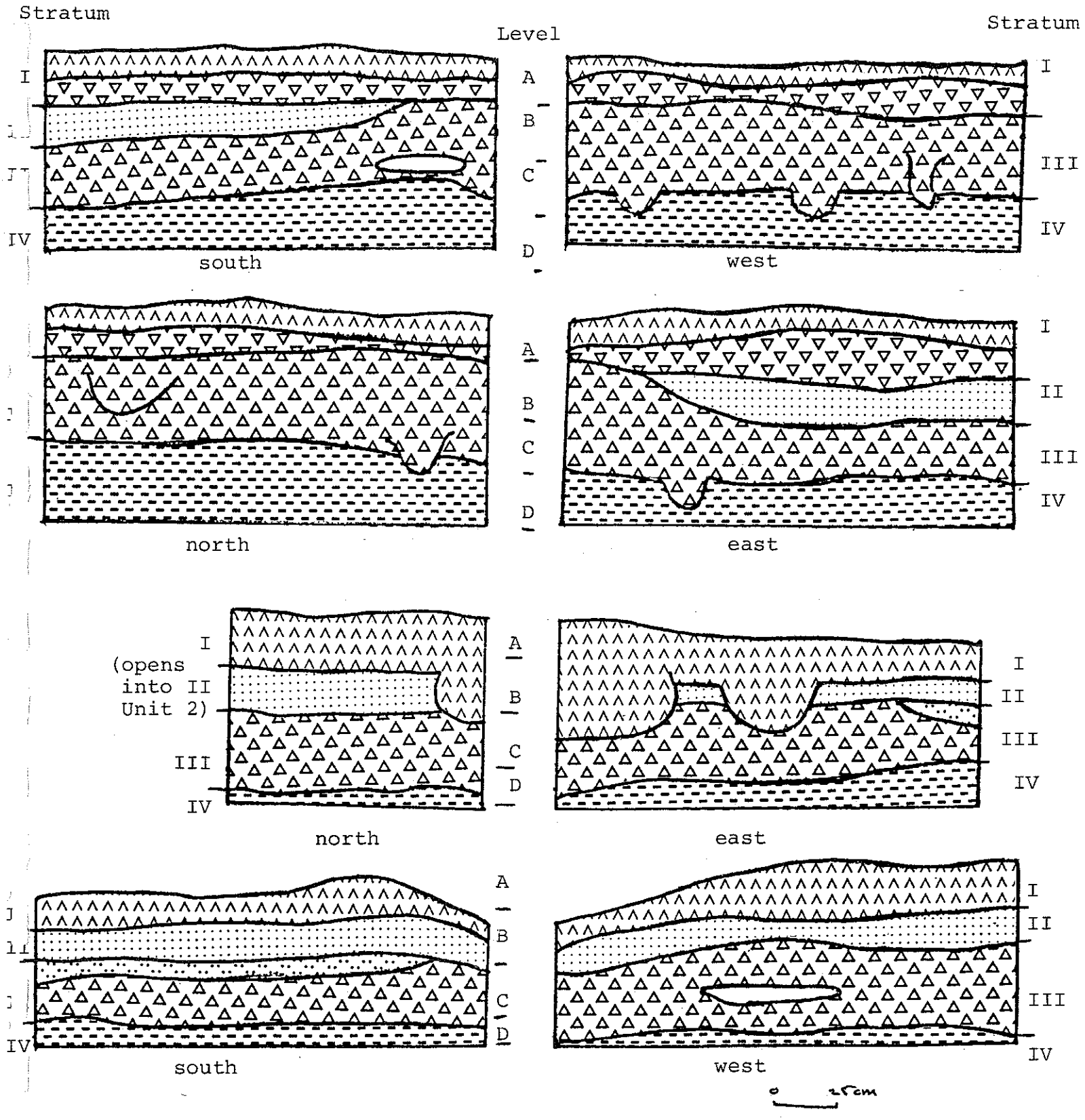
Above stratum III, though encountered primarily at the top of the mound (in the southeast half of unit 2 and in all of unit 3) lay stratum II, composed of yellow sterile silt. Finally, stratum I, a greyish silt into which had grown cane roots, appeared immediately below the surface throughout the mound.

Interpretations

Stratum III represented an essentially pure Marsden phase deposit, with Salomon Brushed, *var. Salomon*, Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*,

Ceramic varieties	
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified	3
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney	2
Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase	6
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott	5
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips	14
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner	1
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified	6
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt	1
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby	2
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity	1
French Fork Incised, var. Wilzone	1
French Fork Incised, var. unspecified	1
Marksville Incised, var. Leist	3
Marksville Incised, var. Vick	2
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge	3
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point	1
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora	12
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspecified	1
Salomon Brushed, var. Okbow	1
Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon	2
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville	3
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	1153
Modes	
red filming	23
"Bearskin"	1
"Fitler"	1
"Macon"	15
"Neely"	1
"Troyville thick"	6
"Vicksburg"	2

Table 5: Marsden, surface collections



Figures 8&9: Marsden, Units 2&3

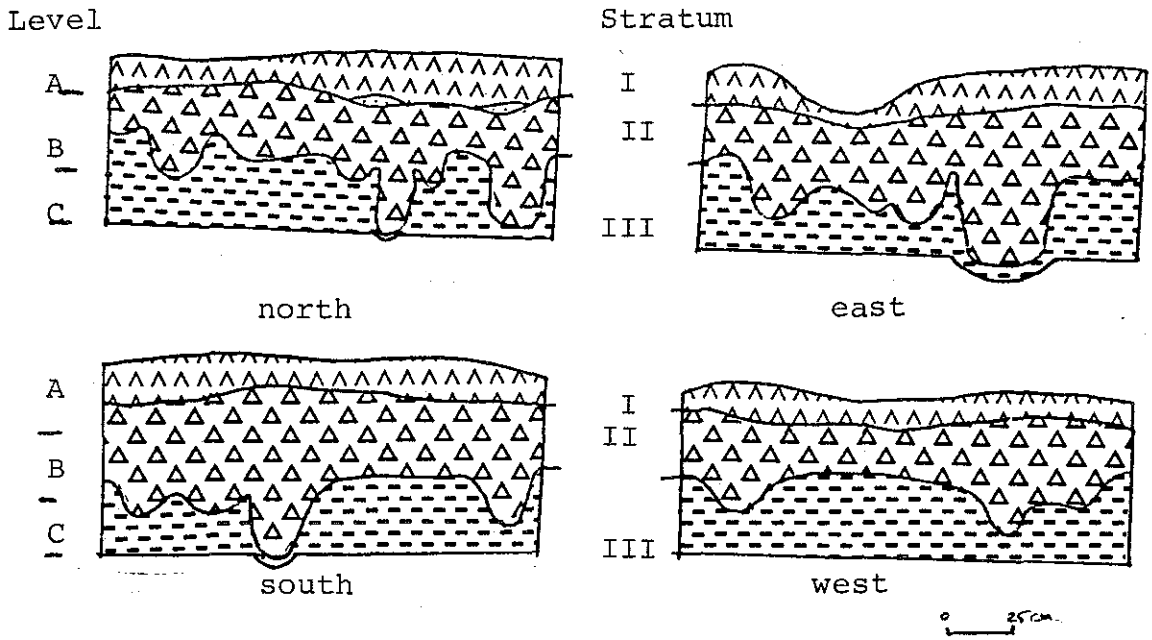


Figure 10: Marsden, Unit 5

	Unit 2				Unit 3				Unit 5		
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator	1						6		1	2	
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified				2							
Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia	1									1	
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney				1							1
Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa											
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton											
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson											
Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase											
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek					1						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse	1	1									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy											
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt											
Coles Creek Incised, var. Jacoby							1				
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden							3				
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott									5		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips		5	1	2			5				
Coles Creek Incised, var. Sarantz											
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner	3										
Coles Creek Incised, var. Warden	1		1								
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified		1							1		
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton											
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville								1			
Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake								1		1	
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt											
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork											
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin											
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo											
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby		1						4		1	
French Fork Incised, var. Wilzone		2									1
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity							3		1	1	
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Gammon			1							1	
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon											
Marksville Incised, var. Leist											
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort											
Marksville Incised, var. Vick											
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena											
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge											
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny											
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome											
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified											
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point											
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin											
Mazique Incised, var. unspecified											
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards								2			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora						1		2		1	
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspec.											
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega											
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines											
Quafalorma Red and White, var. Quafalorma											
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow										2	
Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon	1	2	5		2						
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville		2	2								
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified		4	2	2		1			1		1
unclassified decorated											
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	216	302	152	39	71	170	284	17	195	123	
Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified											
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified											

stratum	level
Unit 2	
I	A
II	B
III	C
IV	D
Unit 3	
I	A
II	B
III	C
IV	D
	X
Unit 5	
I	A
II	B
III	C

Table 6a: Marsden, Mound C, ceramic varieties

	Unit 2					Unit 3			Unit 5		
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C
Ceramic modes											
red filming	1	16	15	1		5			1		
rim modes											
"Arcadia"											
"Bearskin"											
"Dentil"											
"DePrado"											
"Fitler"		2				2	3				
"Lyon"											
"Macon"	1		2			4	4		1	1	
"Mangham"											
"plate strap"											
"rounded Arcadia"											
"Silk"							2				
"T-flange"											
"Troyville thick"		2									
"short strap"											
"Vicksburg"									5	5	1
Non-vessel ceramic											
Poverty point objects											
daub and fired clay		12	14	3		1	1			3	1
clay pipe fragments											
Faunal remains											
deer	1	51	132	14		18	36	5		30	7
bear											
small mammal										1	
bird			1	2			3			2	1
fish			11				1				
turtle		3	1								
unclassified bone				15			45				
shell	5	17		19	2		22	1			4

Table 6b: Marsden, Mound C, ceramics and faunal remains

	Unit 2				Unit 3				Unit 5		
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C
Chipped stone											
points											
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon		1					1				
irregular triangular											
unclassified fragments											
unmodified flakes	3	8	7	1	6	3		2		3	6
retouched flakes		2			2		2				
unmodified blades											
retouched blades											
scrapers											
cores	3										
Ground stone											
celt fragments							2				
plummet fragments	1										
boatstone fragments											
unclassified fragment								1			
galena fragments									4		
hammerstones	1										
pebbles	1	2			9	2				1	
unclassified stone											

Table 6c: Marsden, Mound C, lithics

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Eudora*, Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, and proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties -- Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Phillips* and *Marsden* -- dominating (see Appendix A). The markers Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville* and French Fork Incised, *vars. Trinity*, and *Rugby* were also present. Red filming was prevalent, and the "Silk", "Bearskin", and "Macon" rim modes were well represented (see table 6).

Unit 5 showed traces of Panther Lake phase occupation on the site as well: three sherds of decorated Tchefuncte ceramics -- Alexander Incised, *var. Green Point*, an unclassified interior incised and punctated sherd, and an unclassified zoned punctated sherd, both on Tchefuncte ware -- were also recovered from the lowest level containing the Marsden midden, and probably lay between strata III and IV.

Dating the addition of stratum III depended on stratum I above. As stratum II was quite thin, only one level of a single unit (level A of unit 3) contained material from stratum I alone. However, the artifacts yielded by this level dated exclusively to the Balmoral phase; thus the cap itself appears to have been a Balmoral phase addition.

Mound B

Two 2-by-2-m units, units 1 and 4, were opened atop Mound B, which lay to the northwest of Mound C. I will again describe the stratigraphy of the mound as a whole, noting peculiarities encountered in individual units (see figs. 11 and 12).

Stratum V, encountered at an average of 120 cm below surface at the top of the mound, consisted of a variety of sterile clays, ranging in color from dark brown to yellow.

Overlying stratum V lay a thick dark brown midden, stratum IV, which was first encountered 80-90 cm below surface. From the lower levels of this stratum, in the eastern portion of unit 4, Feature 1 intruded into the sterile clay below and extended to a maximum depth of 170 cm. The soil in Feature 1 was described as "even darker reddish-brown midden many sherds, shell, and bone." This feature, a simple trash pit, was excavated as a separate unit, consisting of levels G and H, and its contents showed it to date to the same period as the dark brown midden from which it was intrusive. I have therefore considered feature 1 to be a part of stratum V.

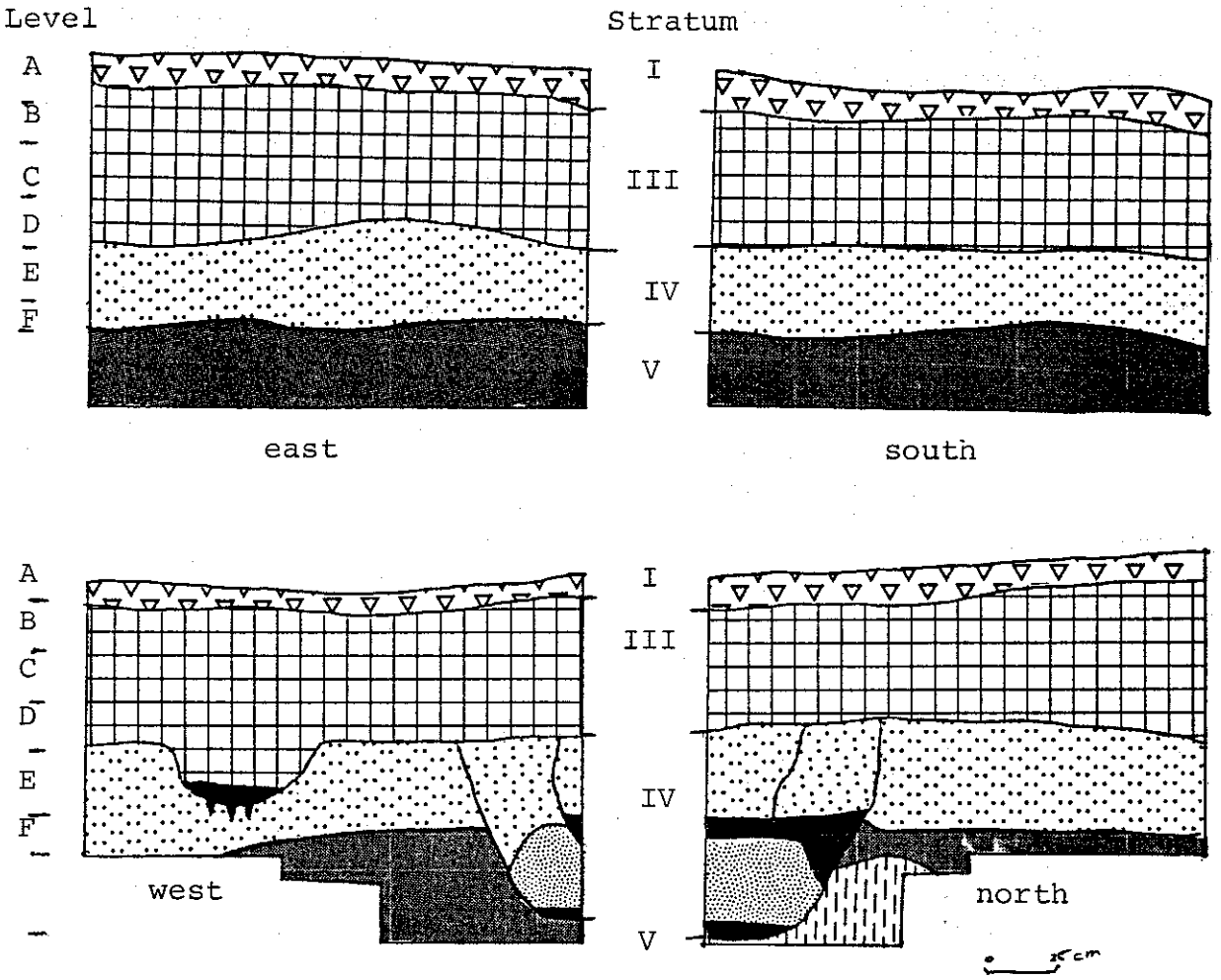
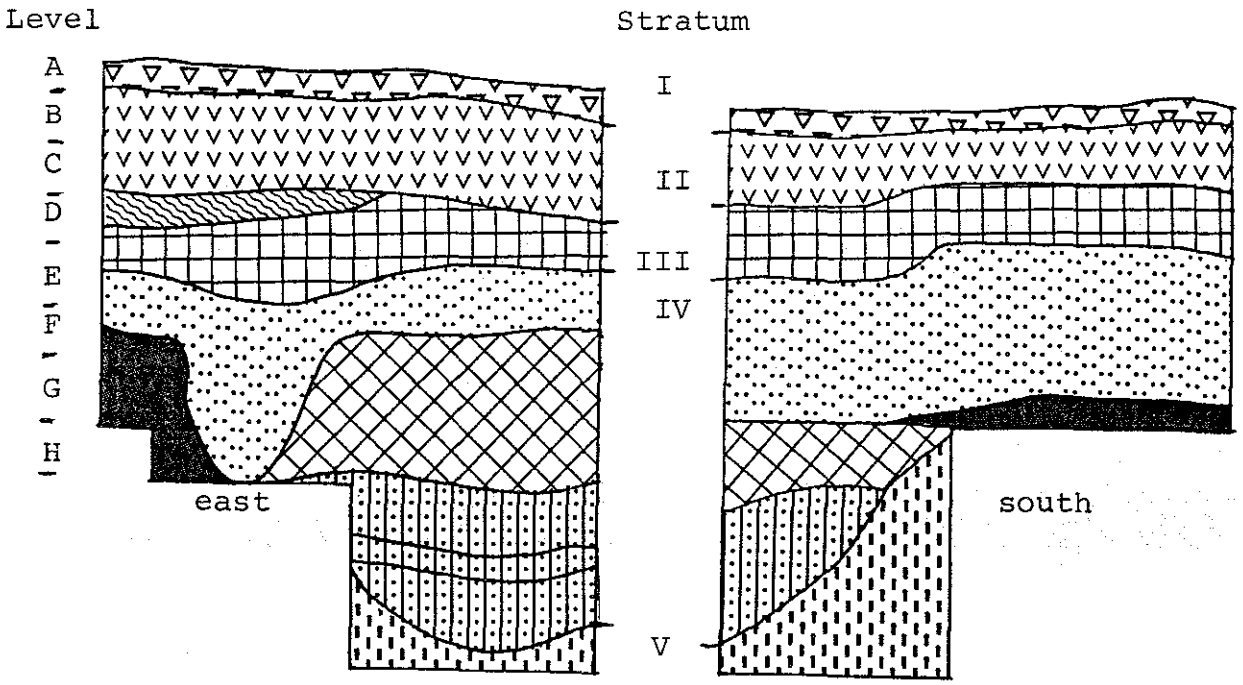


Figure 11: Marsden, Unit 1



(Levels G and H refer to the northeast corner only, level I to the southeast corner only.)

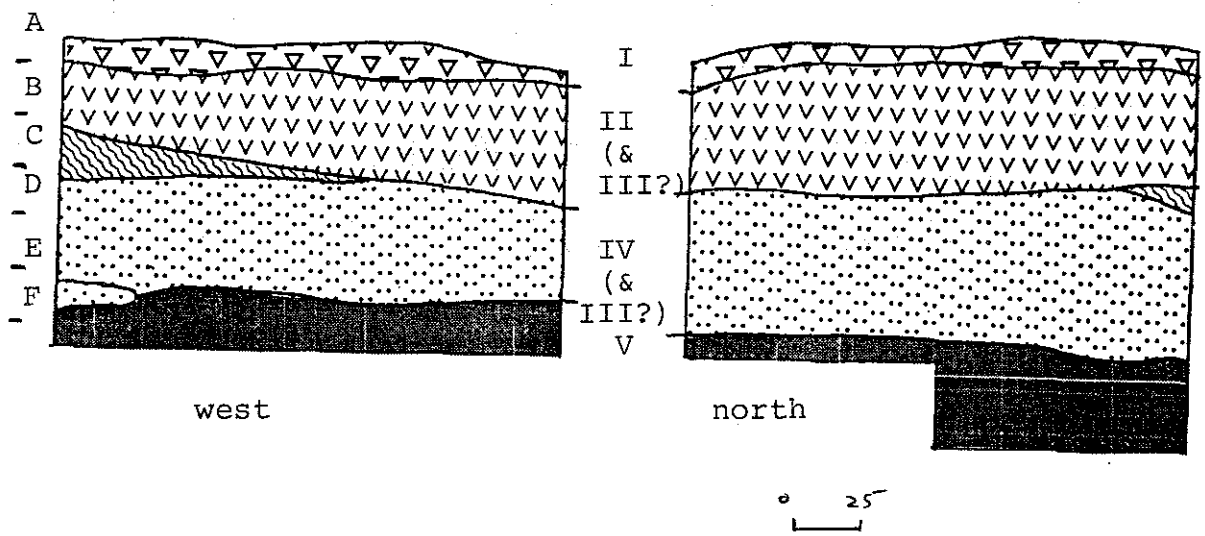


Figure 12: Marsden, Unit 4

Feature 2, a multilayered firepit, restricted to the southeast corner of unit 4, also intruded from stratum V into the sterile subsoil to a maximum depth of 225 cm below surface. The bottom half of this feature consisted primarily of three successive layers of grey ash; the top half contained a yellow-brown soil flecked with fired clay and charcoal. This pit was also excavated as a separate unit (level I). While the ceramics recovered from the pit were all badly charred and unclassifiable (except for a single sherd of Salomon Brushed which showed no signs of charring and was thus probably intrusive), a rim sherd recovered from the pit displayed a simple mode quite characteristic of the Marsden phase. This observation, taken with the fact that feature 2 originated from stratum IV, also a Marsden phase deposit, has led me to group this feature with this stratum. A single uncorrected radiocarbon date was obtained from charcoal recovered from Feature 2: A.D. 560 +/- 85 (Gx-483).

Two features, both located in unit 1, cut into stratum IV from its upper boundary at 85 cm below surface. Feature 3, seen in the profiles in the west wall, was a simple shallow pit containing a small amount of charcoal. This pit was filled with the same clay as that which formed stratum III. It was not excavated as an independent feature. Feature 4, a round, multilevel pit extending into the sterile subsoil to a depth of 165 cm, was excavated as a separate unit. No diagnostic ceramics were recovered from this pit.

Above stratum IV, the stratigraphy of the two units diverged somewhat. Stratum III, a reddish-brown clay, was evident in both; however, while extending from the upper limits of stratum IV to just 10 cm below surface in unit 1, stratum III rose only to 25 cm below surface at its highest elevation in unit 4. Furthermore, stratum II, consisting of a light brown clay, overlay stratum III in unit 4, though it was not encountered in unit 1. A concentration of fired clay, whose stratigraphic association was impossible to determine, was encountered between strata II and III in the northeast corner of unit 4.

Stratum I, a layer of topsoil approximately 10 cm thick, overlay strata III and II. The few artifacts recovered from this stratum were a mixed lot, and included sherds from the Marsden, Balmoral, and Routh phases.

Interpretations

Stratum IV at the Mound B location consisted of a Marsden phase midden, quite similar to that encountered beneath Mound C (see table 7). Associated with this occupation was feature 2, a large firepit which appears to have been used on a number of occasions. After its final use, the feature was filled with the yellow-brown fill described above. This firepit will be discussed again shortly.

A second pit was also associated with the Marsden phase occupation at Mound B. This feature was apparently not a fire pit, as no evidence of carbonized materials was found among the sherds, shell, and bone recovered from its greasy soil. As this pit intruded into the firepit noted above, its digging probably followed the filling of the former pit.

A few sherds of Marksville Incised, *vars. Yokena* and *Vick* were also recovered from this stratum, as were sherds of Marksville Stamped, *var. Newsome* (one with an "Arcadia" rim), showing traces of Issaquena and Indian Bayou occupation at the Marsden site. However, the primary loci of Issaquena and Indian Bayou occupations apparently lay elsewhere on the site.

Unit 1 shows evidence of occupation on top of this midden that preceded the subsequent mound loading. Two firepits, features 3 and 4, intruded into stratum IV from its surface. Feature 3 was a shallow (25 cm) pit with charcoal at its base, displaying evidence of only a single episode of use. This feature was subsequently filled with the reddish brown clay used in mound construction. Feature 4 was much deeper (85 cm), extending past the Marsden phase midden and into sterile subsoil. This pit was multilayered, and was therefore probably used on a number of occasions.

Features 2 and 4, both dating to the Marsden phase, are of particular interest here, although excavation of these features was limited to the portions of each lying within the confines of the test units. These features were almost identical to the "bathtub-shaped fire pits" found by Ford at Greenhouse (Ford 1951: 104-105). Feature 2 was approximately 85 cm deep with 45 cm of ash in the bottom and thick, heavily fired walls. Feature 4 was approximately 130 cm in depth with heavily fired walls, and approximately 70 cm of ash in the bottom.

Stratum III represented the first episode of mound construction. The top of the mound after this first construction episode was

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator	1						
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified							
Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia							
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney					3		
Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa							
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton							
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Blakely		1					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy			1				
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Jacoby					1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden					1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott	1						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips	1		2		5	1	
Coles Creek Incised, var. Sarentz							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner							
Coles Creek Incised, var. Wardon					1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified		3	1		3		
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton							
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville							
Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake							
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt			1		1		
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork						2	
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin							
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo							
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby			1				
French Fork Incised, var. Sicily Island							
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity							
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Gammon							
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon							
Marksville Incised, var. Leist							
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort							
Marksville Incised, var. Vick		1			2		
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena						1	
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge							
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny							
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome p				1			
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified							
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point							
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin							
Mazique Incised, var. unspecified							
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards				2	10	2	
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora							
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspec.							
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega							
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines							
Quafalorma Red and White, var. Quafalorma							
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow		1	1				
Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon							
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville							
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified		1					
unclassified decorated		2					
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	74	128	60	58	239	36	9
Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified							
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified							

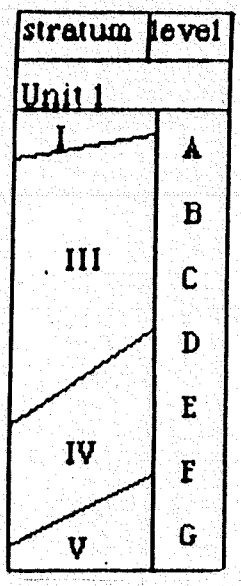


Table 7a: Marsden, Unit 1, ceramic varieties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Alligator Incised, var.Alligator					1	1			
Alligator Incised, var.unspecified									
Chevalier Stamped, var.Cornelia									
Chevalier Stamped, var.McKinney				1				1	
Churupa Punctated, var.Churupa									
Churupa Punctated, var.Thornton									
Churupa Punctated, var.Watson									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Chase									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Coles Creek									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Greenhouse									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hardy			1						
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hunt									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Jacoby									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Marsden						1	2		
Coles Creek Incised, var.Mott									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Phillips		2	1		2			1	
Coles Creek Incised, var.Serentz									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Stoner									
Coles Creek Incised, var.Warden					2	3			
Coles Creek Incised, var.unspecified		2			2	2	1		
Evansville Punctated, var.Braxton									
Evansville Punctated, var.Evansville					1				
Evansville Punctated, var.Pervis Lake									
Evansville Punctated, var.Rheinhardt									
French Fork Incised, var.French Fork									
French Fork Incised, var.Larkin									
French Fork Incised, var.Mt. Nebo									
French Fork Incised, var.Rugby									
French Fork Incised, var.Sicily Island									
French Fork Incised, var.Trinity			1						
Indian Bay Stamped, var.Gannon									
Landon Red on Buff, var.Landon									
Marksville Incised, var.Leist									
Marksville Incised, var.Spanish Fort									
Marksville Incised, var.Vick					1	1			
Marksville Incised, var.Yokena		1							
Marksville Stamped, var.Bayou Rouge									
Marksville Stamped, var.Manny									
Marksville Stamped, var.Newsome									
Marksville Stamped, var.unspecified									
Mazique Incised, var.King's Point									
Mazique Incised, var.Larkin									
Mazique Incised, var.unspecified									
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Edwards							5	1	
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Eudora									
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.unspec.									
Omega Red and Black, var.Omega									
Plaquemines Brushed, var.Plaquemines									
Quafalorma Red and White, var.Quafalorma									
Salomon Brushed, var.Oxbow									
Salomon Brushed, var.Salomon	1		3	2	1	2			1
Salomon Brushed, var.unspecified				2				1	
Woodville Zoned Red, var.Woodville						2	2		
Woodville Zoned Red, var.unspecified					2				
unclassified decorated									
Baytown Plain, var.unspecified	31	107	66	122	309	112	146	35	44
Mississippi Plain, var.unspecified									
Tchefuncte Plain, var.unspecified									

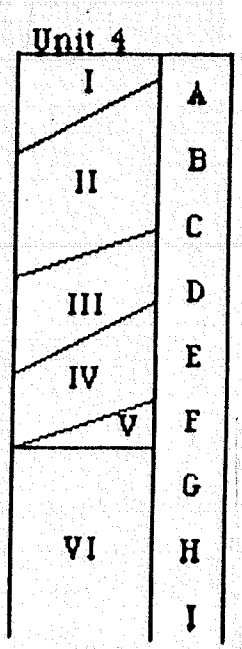


Table 7b: Marsden, Unit 4, ceramic varieties

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ceramic modes							
red filming			1		9		
rim modes							
"Arcadia"						1	
"Bearskin"							
"Dentil"					2		
"DePrado"							
"Fitler"		1				1	
"Lyon"							
"Macon"		1			2		
"Mangham"						1	
"plate strap"		1					
"rounded Arcadia"							
"Silk"						1	
"T-flange"							
"Troyville thick"	1				1		
"short strap"							
"Vicksburg"	1		3	1			
Non-vessel ceramic							
Poverty point objects							
daub and fired clay	23	41	25	16	12	8	4
clay pipe fragments		1					
Faunal remains							
deer					11		
bear							
small mammal							
bird							
fish							
turtle							
unclassified bone						6	
shell					1		7

Table 7c: Marsden, Unit 1, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Ceramic modes									
red filming	1				2	7	4	3	
rim modes									
"Arcadia"									
"Bearskin"									
"Dentil"					8	3	2	1	
"DePrado"									
"Fitler"					1				
"Lyon"									
"Macon"						1	1		
"Mangham"									
"plate strap"									
"rounded Arcadia"									
"Silk"									
"T-flange"									
"Troyville thick"									
"short strap"									
"Vicksburg"		1	2		3				
Non-vessel ceramic									
Poverty point objects									
daub and fired clay	3	50	13	13	18	2	2	10	41
clay pipe fragments									
Faunal remains									
deer					6	13	28	47	4
bear								1	
small mammal							1		
bird							1	5	
fish								15	
turtle					1			13	
unclassified bone				2	9	12	56	78	4
shell				6	1	40	4	6	16

Table 7d: Marsden, Unit 4, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Chipped stone							
points							
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon			1		1		
irregular triangular						1	
unclassified fragments							
unmodified flakes	6	1		1		1	1
retouched flakes	1			1			
unmodified blades	1						
retouched blades							
scrapers						1	
cores							
Ground stone							
celt fragments							
plummet fragments					1		
boatstone fragments						1	
unclassified fragment							
galena fragments							
pebbles					1		
unclassified stone							

Table 7e: Marsden, Unit 1, lithics

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Chipped stone									
points									
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon									
irregular triangular									
unclassified fragments									
unmodified flakes	2	2	1	1	9	2	1		
retouched flakes									
unmodified blades									
retouched blades				1	1				
scrapers									
cores					2		1		
Ground stone									
celt fragments									
plummet fragments									
boatstone fragments									
unclassified fragment							2		
hammerstone					1				
galena fragments									
pebbles		1		2	2				
unclassified stone									

Table 7f: Marsden, Unit 4, lithics

apparently in the northern portion of the present mound, as can be seen by comparing the elevation of the upper limit of this stratum in unit 1, just 20 cm below the surface, with its elevation in unit 4, 50-60 cm below the surface.

Not surprisingly, artifact recovery from this stratum was low. However, a number of unmistakable Balmoral phase sherds, found well within this stratum, suggests that stratum III was a Balmoral phase addition. The concentration of heavily fired clay in the northeast corner of unit 4 may suggest that some structure appeared on the mound at this stage.

Stratum II, found only in unit 4, appears to have represented an extension to the south of the earlier mound. Again, sherd recovery from this stratum was low, though the latest sherds found in the associated assemblage also dated to the Balmoral phase.

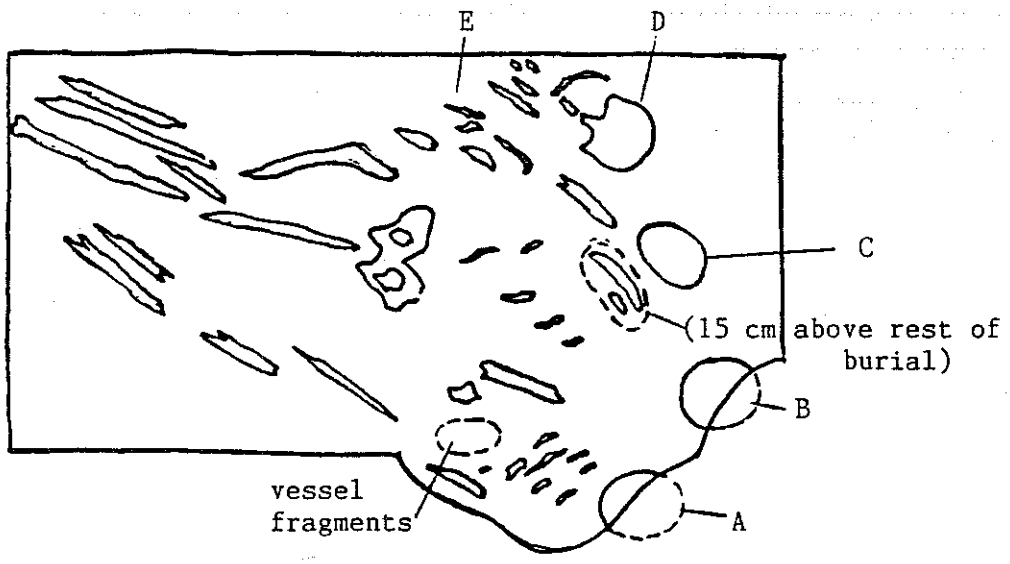
Stratum I, the grey topsoil, was quite low in artifact content, and contained a few Marsden phase sherds and even fewer Balmoral phase sherds.

Locus D

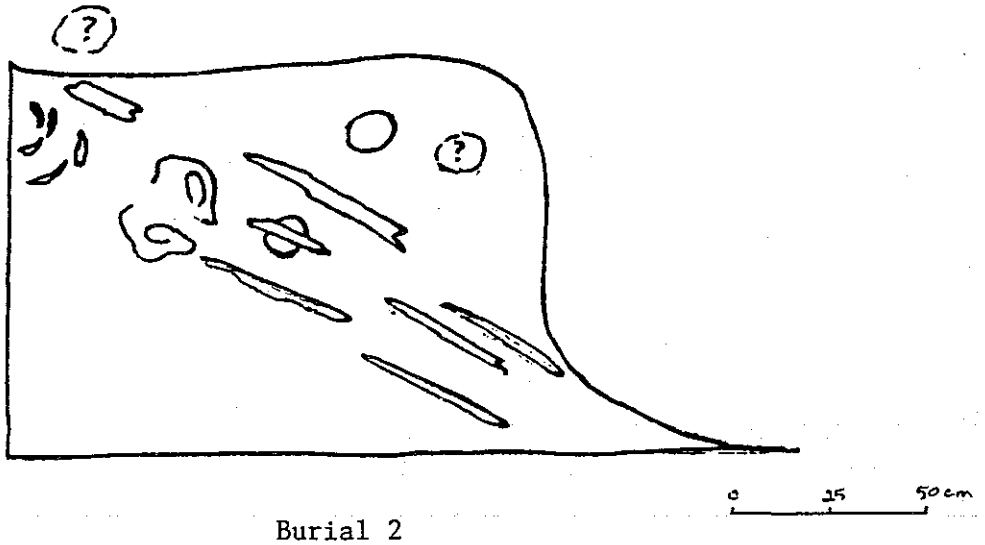
A single unit, designated unit 6, was opened on Locus D, in which the only burials recovered from the site were found. No profiles were made of the unit, so little can be said. The top 40 cm consisted of an essentially pure Marsden midden, with the inclusion of a few Issaquena and Balmoral phase sherds, as well as three Poverty Point Objects.

Approximately 40 cm below surface, two groups of burials were uncovered (fig. 13). As the test unit was horizontally extended only slightly when these burials were encountered, neither of the burial groups was completely excavated.

The first group consisted of at least five individuals. Individual A was a relatively complete skeleton, interred in an extended and prone position. Associated with this individual were the only artifacts found in both groups of burials: sherds from a small, red-filmed Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips* vessel. Individuals B, C, and D were more difficult to discern from the sketch of the burial. Individual B seems to have been fairly complete. A clavicle, possibly associated with this individual, was uncovered 15 cm above the rest of the burial group. Most of Individuals C and D were not uncovered. Individual D appears



Burial 1



Burial 2

Figure 13: Marsden, Locus D

	A	B	C
Alligator Incised, var.Alligator			
Alligator Incised, var.unspecified	1		
Chevalier Stamped, var.Cornelia			
Chevalier Stamped, var.unspecified	1		
Churupa Punctated, var.Churupa			
Churupa Punctated, var.Thornton			
Churupa Punctated, var.Watson			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Chase			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Coles Creek			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Greenhouse			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hardy			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Hunt			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Jacoby			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Marsden			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Mott			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Phillips			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Sarentz			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Stoner			
Coles Creek Incised, var.Wade			
Coles Creek Incised, var.unspecified			
Evansville Punctated, var.Braxton			
Evansville Punctated, var.Evansville			
Evansville Punctated, var.Parvis Lake			
Evansville Punctated, var.Rheinhardt			
French Fork Incised, var.French Fork			
French Fork Incised, var.Larkin			
French Fork Incised, var.Mt. Nebo			
French Fork Incised, var.Rugby			
French Fork Incised, var.Sicily Island			
French Fork Incised, var.Trinity			
Indian Bay Stamped, var.Gannon			
Landon Red on Buff, var.Landon			
Marksville Incised, var.Leist	1		
Marksville Incised, var.Spanish Fort			
Marksville Incised, var.Vick			
Marksville Incised, var.Yokena			
Marksville Stamped, var.Bayou Rouge			
Marksville Stamped, var.Manny			
Marksville Stamped, var.Newsome			
Marksville Stamped, var.unspecified			
Mazique Incised, var.King's Point			
Mazique Incised, var.Larkin			
Mazique Incised, var.unspecified			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Edwards			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.Eudora			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var.unspec.			
Omega Red and Black, var.Omega			
Plaquemines Brushed, var.Plaquemines			
Quafalorma Red and White, var.Quafalorma			
Salomon Brushed, var.Oxbow			
Salomon Brushed, var.Salomon			
Woodville Zoned Red, var.Woodville			
Woodville Zoned Red, var.unspecified	1	1	
unclassified decorated			
Baytown Plain, var.unspecified	111	59	5
Mississippi Plain, var.unspecified			
Tchefuncte Plain, var.unspecified			

Table 8a: Marsden, Locus D, ceramic varieties

	A	B	C
Ceramic modes			
red filming	3		
rim modes			
"Arcadia"			
"Bearskin"			
"Dentil"			
"DeFrado"			
"Fitler"			
"Lyon"			
"Macon"			
"Mangham"			
"plate strap"			
"rounded Arcadia"			
"Silk"			
"T-flange"			
"Troyville thick"			
"short strap"			
"Vicksburg"	1		
Non-vessel ceramic			
Poverty point objects		2	
daub and fired clay	5	15	
clay pipe fragments			
Faunal remains			
deer	6	10	
bear			
small mammal			
bird			
fish			
turtle			
unclassified bone	2	10	
shell			

Table 7b: Marsden, Locus D, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C
Chipped stone			
points			
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon		1	
irregular triangular			
unclassified fragments	1	1	
unmodified flakes	5	4	
retouched flakes			
unmodified blades			
retouched blades	1		
scrapers			
cores			
Ground stone			
celt fragments			
plummet fragments			
boatstone fragments			
unclassified fragment			
hammerstones	2		
galena fragments			
pebbles	2		
unclassified stone			

Table 8c: Marsden, Locus D, lithics

to have been supine, with a disarticulated mandible. Individuals A-D were adolescents, whose third molars had not yet erupted. Individual E consisted of a pelvis, a sternum, and a mandible.

Burial 2 consisted of an extended, possibly supine, adult and three to four infants.

The association of the red filmed Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips* vessel with Individual A of burial group 1 dates this burial group to the Marsden phase; burial group 2 probably also originated in the Marsden phase, given the identical nature of the mortuary programs of the two groups.

Summary: Cultural Activity at the Marsden Site

Evidence for Poverty Point occupation at the Marsden site included three Poverty Point Objects recovered from the lower levels of the Locus D midden and fragments of a galena cube from the surface of Mound C; the presence of other pre-Marsden phase occupations at the site was indicated by sherds from the Panther Lake, Issaquena, and Indian Bayou phases. However, no strata representing cultural activity dating to any of these phases were encountered in the 1964 excavations; thus the primary loci of these earlier occupations most likely lay elsewhere at the site.

The earliest occupation with stratigraphic context at the Marsden site was attributable to the Marsden phase, when occupation covered at least the eastern portion of the site. In addition to the deposition of midden, Marsden phase activity at the site included the digging and use of at least two "bathtub-shaped" firepits, quite similar to those found at the Greenhouse site.

Finally, the burials of at least five, and probably up to nine, individuals took place at Locus D during the Marsden phase.

The presence of one sherd of Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt* within a Marsden phase context, two sherds of Coles Creek Incised, *var. Busby*, one in mound fill overlying Marsden midden and the other without stratigraphic context, and two sherds of French Fork Incised, *var. Wilzone*, recovered from a mixed context in unit 2, indicate that "Mt. Nebo subphase" (Belmont n.d. -- see Chapter 4) or early Sundown phase activity took place at the site. Most other ceramic varieties associated with these phases, at least at the level of individual sherds, are indistinguishable from Marsden phase ceramics; thus the full

extent of Mt. Nebo subphase/Sundown phase activity at the site was probably obscured somewhat.

There then appears to have been a hiatus in the occupation of the site until the Balmoral phase. Balmoral activity included construction episodes at Mounds B and C, occupational deposition over this construction, and scatter over Locus D. Finally, Balmoral construction of the other mounds at the site is certainly not to be ruled out.

The Insley Site

Site Configuration

The Insley site (23-K-2) is situated on the west bank of Bayou Macon in Franklin Parish, Louisiana, approximately seven miles south of the Marsden site. The site as encountered in 1964 consisted of an elipse of 12 mounds (fig. 14), the east side of which was situated on the edge of a ridge overlooking the west bank of Bayou Macon.

The largest of these mounds, Mound A, was irregular in shape, measuring approximately 25 m by 50 m, with an approximate height of 5 m. Moore, in his description of the site (1913: 60-61), states that this mound was probably originally rectangular; after visiting the site in 1954, Phillips concurred with this conclusion (LMS field notes).

The next largest mound, Mound K, was a rectangular platform, measuring 60 m by 60m by 2.5 m. The remainding mounds were low and irregular.

Previous Work at Insley

The first documented excavations at the site were carried out by Moore in 1912 (Moore 1913: 60-61). The mound group which he described, however, consisted only of the southeast corner of the site as it is now recognized and included only Mounds A, B, K, and M or N. Excavations were carried out on Mounds A and B. Within Mound B (Moore's Mound A), Moore located two bundle burials: the lower, 76 cm below the summit, contained four individuals, while the upper, 46 cm below the summit, contained one individual. Neither burial was accompanied by grave goods.

Moore also tested Mound A (his Mound B) extensively, but found no

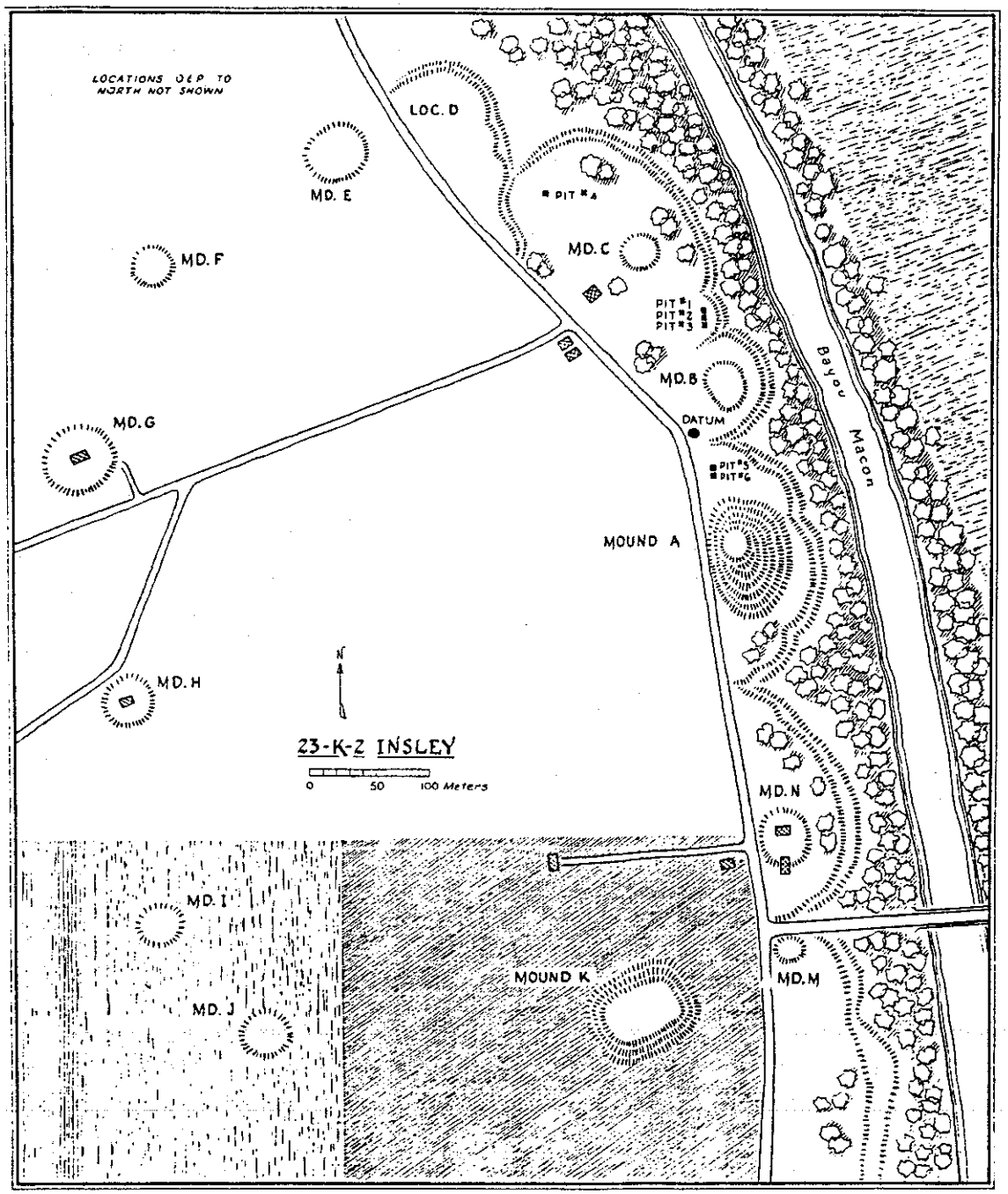


Figure 14: The Insley Site

burials or artifacts. He conducted no excavations on his Mounds C or D (now known as K and either N or M, respectively).

The Insley site appears as the C.J. Stark Place (16-Fr-3) in Ford's survey of Lower Valley sites (Ford 1936: fig. 1), where it is included in the list of Coles Creek sites. LMS field notes state that Ford collected in "the midden along the bank of Bayou Macon", where he found sherds amidst much shell.

Phillips visited the Insley site in 1954 and conducted surface collections throughout the whole of the site; the site configuration as encountered by him was much the same as it was in 1964. He made note of what appeared to have been an extensive Poverty Point occupation on the site, particularly in the vicinity of what he called the "Poverty Point area" (Locus D, directly to the east of Mound E), and Loci O and P, to the north of the mound group.

The 1964 Excavations

Acting on the results of Phillips' 1954 surface collections and collections made during the 1963 survey season, the Insley site was singled out for excavation during the 1964 season as a potentially important Poverty Point site. Harvard students David Hally, Alan Toth, and John Terrell, and a crew of hired hands, under the supervision of Stephen Williams, spent six days excavating the site in July of 1964.

Shovel tests were carried out throughout the site, but particularly in the northeast section and on and around Mound K. The extensive testing on Mound K failed to yield any cultural materials whatsoever; however, testing in the northeast yielded evidence of extensive Poverty Point and Baytown deposits. Based on these results, excavations were carried out in three areas: test units 1, 2, and 3 were opened to the north of Mound B, unit 4 was opened in Locus D, the "Poverty Point area", and units 5 and 6 were opened to the north of Mound A.

After the recognition of a component at the Indian Bayou site belonging to a Baytown II phase distinct from the Marsden phase, the Insley site played an important role in the characterization of this phase; I eventually designated the Insley site as the type site of this phase. Therefore, while the Insley site was initially singled out for excavation owing to its Poverty Point occupation, I will concentrate

Ceramic	varieties	
Alligator	Incised, var. Alligator	7
Chevalier	Stamped, var. McKinney	4
Churupa	Punctated, var. Watson	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Chase	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Coles Creek	4
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Greenhouse	5
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Hardy	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Mott	12
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Phillips	9
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Serents	2
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Stoner	5
Coles Creek	Incised, var. Wade	1
Coles Creek	Incised, var. unspecified	10
Evansville	Punctated, var. Braxton	1
Evansville	Punctated, var. Evansville	3
Evansville	Punctated, var. Fervis Lake	10
Evansville	Punctated, var. Rheinhardt	1
French Fork	Incised, var. French Fork	3
French Fork	Incised, var. Rugby	1
French Fork	Incised, var. Sicily Island	1
French Fork	Incised, var. Trinity	1
Landon	Red on Buff, var. Landon	2
Marksville	Incised, var. Vick	10
Marksville	Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge	8
Mazique	Incised, var. King's Point	1
Mazique	Incised, var. unspecified	1
Mulberry Creek	Cord Marked, var. Edwards	4
Mulberry Creek	Cord Marked, var. Eudora	3
Mulberry Creek	Cord Marked, var. unspecified	1
unclassified	decorated	45
Baytown	Plain, var. unspecified	889
Mississippi	Plain, var. unspecified	5
Tchefuncte	Plain, var. unspecified	13

Modes

red filming	5
"Macon"	5
"plate strap"	4
"Silk"	4
"Troyville thick"	3
Poverty Point Objects	52

Table 9: Insley, surface collections

here on the site's extensive Insley phase occupation.

Units 1, 2, and 3

Units 1, 2, and 3 (catalog numbers T393, T395, and T378) were opened approximately halfway between Mounds B and C on a small projection of the ridge on the west bank of Bayou Macon. Together, the units formed a single 2-by-6-m trench with small balks separating the units. The stratigraphy of these units is quite simple (see fig. 15). Stratum II, beginning at a depth of 32 cm below surface, consisted of a sterile yellow-brown clay. Overlying stratum II, stratum I consisted of a fine yellow-tan silty clay. Plough marks were apparent within this stratum immediately below the surface.

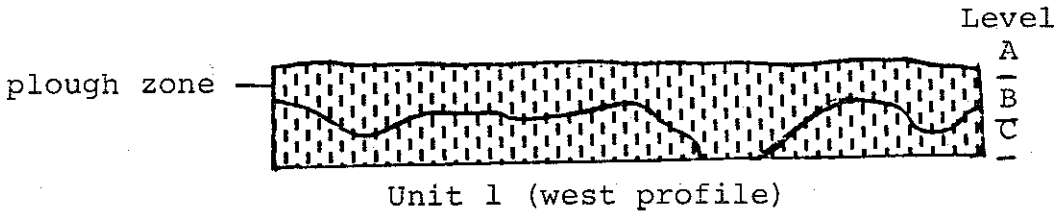
Apart from a small amount of admixture, consisting of 13 sherds of Tchefuncte Plain, 1 Poverty Point object and a microlith, and a few post-Baytown sherds from the surface, the midden deposit encountered in units 1-3 was an almost pure Insley phase deposit, and included sherds of Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*, Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*, Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*, French Fork Incised, *vars. Trinity* and *Rugby*, Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake*, Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *vars. Edwards* and *Eudora*, Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Phillips* and *Warden*, Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, red filmed ware, "plate strap" rim modes, the "Macon" rim mode, and a number of punctated rim modes characteristic of the Baytown II subperiod (see table 10).

Unit 4

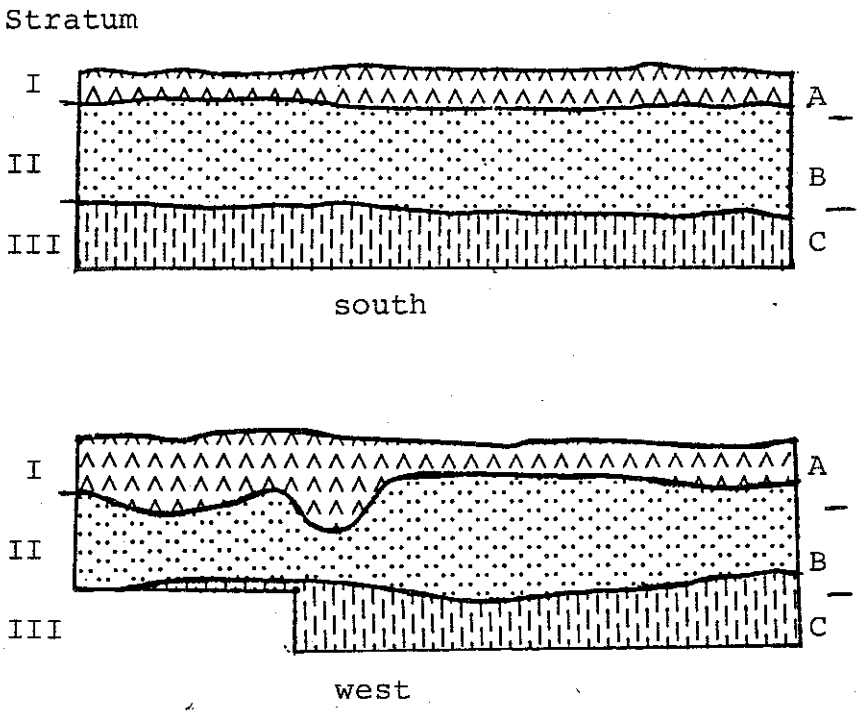
Unit 4 was opened in the "Poverty Point area" to the northwest of Mound C, where shovel testing had uncovered evidence of a rich Poverty Point deposit.

Stratum III, beginning approximately 40 cm below surface, consisted of a sterile purple-brown clay (see fig. 16). Overlying this clay was stratum II, a midden zone consisting of a dark tan-brown silt. This zone contained white flecks, possibly ash, and quite a bit of fired clay. Above stratum II lay stratum I, a light brown topsoil (probably the ploughzone).

While material recovered from the unit included 67 sherds of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*, as well as some historical material, all



Unit 1 (west profile)



Unit 4

Figures 15&16: Insley, Units 1&4

	Unit 1 A	B	Unit 2 A	B	Unit 3 (mixed)
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator				4	
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified	1				
Chevalier Stamped, var. Connelly					
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney		1	1	4	4
Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa					
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton					
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Busby			1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek		1		1	1
Coles Creek Incised, var. Blakely				1	
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy					1
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Chase					1
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott				2	
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips		2			
Coles Creek Incised, var. Serentz					
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner			1		1
Coles Creek Incised, var. Warren					
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified					
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton					
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville					
Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake				2	
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt					1
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork					
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin					
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo					
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby				2	
French Fork Incised, var. Sicily Island					
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity				1	
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Gammon					
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon		1		1	
Marksville Incised, var. Leist					
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort					
Marksville Incised, var. Vick			1	5	1
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena					
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge		4	1	3	2
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny					
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome					
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified					
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point					
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin					
Mazique Incised, var. unspecified	1				
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards			1		
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora		1			
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. unspec.					
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega					
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines					
Quafalorma Red and White, var. Quafalorma					
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow					
Salomon Brushed, var. Macon				1	
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville					1
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified					
unclassified decorated		2	3	4	3
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	145	243	160	339	399
Mississippi Plain, var. unspecified					
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified		2	7		2

Table 10a: Insley, Units 1-3, ceramic varieties

	Unit 1 A	B	Unit 2 A	B	Unit 3 (mixed)
Ceramic modes					
red filming		5		7	3
rim modes					
"Arcadia"					
"Bearskin"					
"Dentil"				2	
"DePrado"					
"Fitler"					
"Lyon"					
"Macon"					2
"Mangham"	1				
"slate strap"				1	1
"rounded Arcadia"					
"Silk"					
"T-flange"					
"Troyville thick"	1	1			
"short strap"					
"Vicksburg"					
Non-vessel ceramic					
Poverty point objects	1				
daub and fired clay	5	1	2	8	4
clay pipe fragments					
Faunal remains					
deer					
bear					
small mammal					
bird					
fish					
turtle					
unclassified bone		3			
shell					

Table 10b: Insley, Units 1-3, ceramics and faunal remains

	Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3
	A	B	A	B	mixed
Chipped stone					
points					
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon					
irregular triangular					
unclassified fragments					
unmodified novaculite flakes	2				
unmodified other flakes	15	7	7	8	6
retouched flakes					
utilized flakes			1		
unmodified blades					
retouched blades					
microliths					
scrapers			1		
cores					
Ground stone					
celt fragments					
plummet fragments					
boatstone fragments					
unclassified fragment					
galena fragments					
pebbles		1		1	2
cement/gravel	25	2	34		1
glass					1
iron/nails	1		1		2
unclassified stone					

Table 10c: Insley, Units 1-3, lithics

	A	B	C
Ceramic modes			
red filming			
rim modes			
"Arcadia"			
"Bearskin"			
"Dentil"			
"DePrado"			
"Fitler"			
"Lyon"			
"Macon"			
"Mangham"			
"plate strap"			
"rounded Arcadia"			
"Silk"			
"T-flange"			
"Troyville thick"			
"short strap"			
"Vicksburg"			
Non-vessel ceramic			
Poverty point objects	10	75	4
daub and fired clay	50	250	41
clay pipe fragments			
Faunal remains			
deer			
bear			
small mammal			
bird			
fish			
turtle			
unclassified bone	1		
shell			

Table 11a: Insley, Unit 4, ceramics and faunal remains

	A	B	C
Chipped stone			
points			
Gary Stemmed, var. Maybon			
irregular triangular			
unclassified fragments			
unmodified novaculite flakes	10	3	
unmodified other flakes	18		
retouched flakes			
utilized flakes	2		
unmodified blades			
retouched blades			
scrapers			
cores			
Ground stone			
celt fragments			
plummet fragments			
boatstone fragments			
steatite vessel fragments	1		
unclassified fragment			
galena fragments			
pebbles			
cement/gravel	6		
glass			
iron/nails	1		
unclassified stone			

Table 11b: Insley, Unit 4, lithics

found primarily in the excavated level containing stratum I, two primary components were represented in unit 4: a Panther Lake phase component, represented by 1 Tchefuncte Incised and 4 Tchefuncte Plain sherds, and a Poverty Point component, represented by 89 Poverty Point objects, a steatite vessel sherd, and 13 novaculite flakes (see table 11). Whether the midden comprising stratum II represented the Panther Lake or Poverty Point component, or both, is indeterminable.

Units 5 and 6

Units 5 and 6 were opened between Mounds A and B, where shovel testing had unearthed evidence of a rich midden deposit covered by slope wash from Mound A. The units were located 20 m away from Mound A to avoid as much of the slope wash as possible.

Stratum IV consisted of a sterile yellow-brown clay, encountered approximately 70 cm below surface (see fig. 17). Stratum IV gradually gave way to stratum III, a brown, silty midden soil containing a great deal of cultural material. The midden represented by this stratum was again an almost pure Insley phase deposit (see table 12) -- the deposit yielded ceramics quite similar to those encountered in units 1-3. In addition, the Insley phase deposit included a Maybon point on local tan chert. Also recovered from this stratum were slight traces of Poverty Point and Panther Lake deposits.

Directly above stratum III lay a number of very thin water-sorted silt layers, formed by slope wash from Mound A; the farthest extention of this wash from the mound appears to have been encountered within unit 5, in the southeast quarter of the unit. Directly above this was a more uniform light grey-tan silt. Together, these layers form stratum II. Stratum I, a brown topsoil and also perhaps the ploughzone, was encountered to a depth of 20-30 cm below surface. In the north of unit 6, a posthole intruded from this stratum through stratum II and into stratum III.

Summary: Cultural Activity at the Insley Site

The earliest occupation of the Insley site evidenced in the 1964 investigations was an extensive Poverty Point occupation, concentrated in the "Poverty Point area" in the northeast of the site. This evidence included large numbers of Poverty Point objects, as well as a

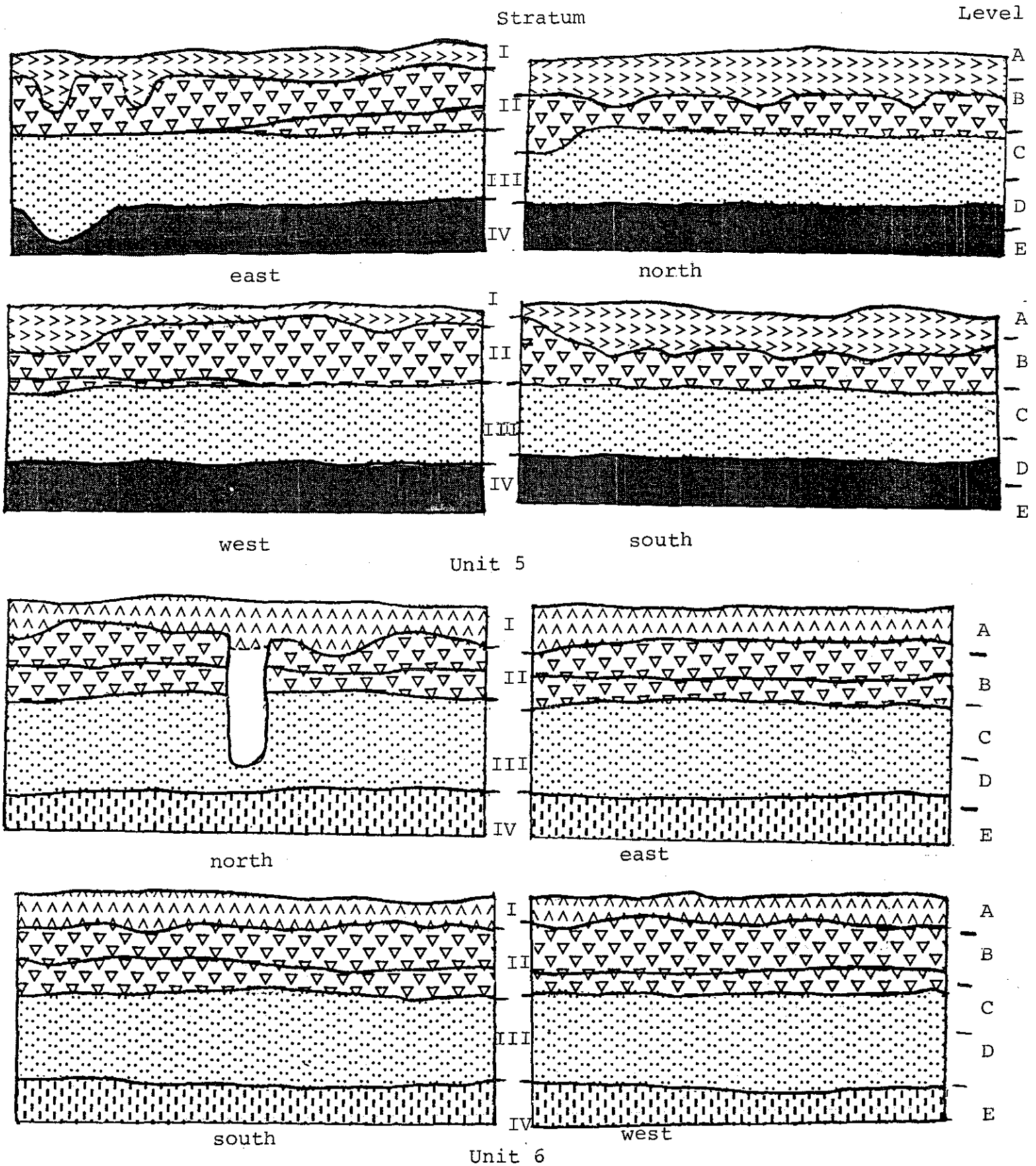


Figure 17: Insley, Units 5&6

	Unit 5				Unit 6				
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
Alligator Incised, var. Alligator			4						
Alligator Incised, var. unspecified								4	
Chevalier Stamped, var. Cornelia			2						
Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney			6					3	
Churupa Punctated, var. Churupa									
Churupa Punctated, var. Thornton									
Churupa Punctated, var. Watson									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Blakely			1						
Coles Creek Incised, var. Coles Creek							1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Greenhouse									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hardy									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Hunt									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Jacoby									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden			1					1	
Coles Creek Incised, var. Mott				1				1	
Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips		1	3				1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Serentz									
Coles Creek Incised, var. Stoner				1			1		
Coles Creek Incised, var. Wade									
Coles Creek Incised, var. unspecified									
Evansville Punctated, var. Braxton			1	4					
Evansville Punctated, var. Evansville									
Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake			2						
Evansville Punctated, var. Rheinhardt									
French Fork Incised, var. French Fork									
French Fork Incised, var. Larkin									
French Fork Incised, var. Mt. Nebo									
French Fork Incised, var. Rugby			1						
French Fork Incised, var. unspecified							1		
French Fork Incised, var. Trinity				2				3	
Indian Bay Stamped, var. Gammon									
Landon Red on Buff, var. Landon			2					2	
Marksville Incised, var. Leist									
Marksville Incised, var. Spanish Fort									
Marksville Incised, var. Vick			2					1	
Marksville Incised, var. Yokena									
Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge		1	5	4			1	8	
Marksville Stamped, var. Manny									
Marksville Stamped, var. Newsome									
Marksville Stamped, var. unspecified									
Mazique Incised, var. King's Point									
Mazique Incised, var. Larkin									
Mazique Incised, var. unspecified			1						
Mulberry Creek C M, var. Edwards			2						
Mulberry Creek C M, var. Eudora		1	4						
Mulberry Creek C M, var. unspec.									1
Omega Red and Black, var. Omega									
Plaquemines Brushed, var. Plaquemines									
Quafalorma R and W, var. Quafalorma									
Salomon Brushed, var. Oxbow									
Salomon Brushed, var. Macon			3						
Tchefuncte Incised, var. unspecified			1						
Woodville Zoned Red, var. Woodville				2				1	1
Woodville Zoned Red, var. unspecified									
unclassified decorated		1					1	1	
Baytown Plain, var. unspecified	3	75	530	136	1		131	306	19
Tchefuncte Plain, var. unspecified			3	2				4	

Table 12a: Insley, Units 5&6, ceramic varieties

	Unit 5				Unit 6				
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
Ceramic modes									
red filming			8	4			4	22	
rim modes									
"Arcadia"									
"Bearskin"									
"Denti"								1	
"DePrado"									
"Fitler"								1	
"Lyon"								1	
"Macon"			1					1	
"Mangham"									
"plate strap"		2	4	1			1	1	
"rounded Arcadia"									
"Silk"			2	1			1		
"T-flange"									
"Troyville thick"			5				1		
"short strap"			2						
"Vicksburg"									
Non-vessel ceramic									
Poverty point objects			6	5			3		1
daub and fired clay		8	15	10				10	5
clay pipe fragments									
Faunal remains									
deer			10			1			
bear							1		
mammal teeth							7		
bird									
fish									
turtle									
unclassified bone		13	70	18		2	12	3	
shell			5					13	

Table 12b: Insley, Units 5&6, ceramics and faunal remains

	Unit 5				Unit 6				
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
Chipped stone									
points									
Gary Stemmed, var. Mayton								1	
irregular triangular									
unclassified fragments							1		
unmodified novaculite flakes							2		2
unmodified other flakes		1	13	6	2		8	5	2
retouched flakes									
unmodified blades				2				1	
retouched blades									
scrapers									
cores									
Ground stone									
celt fragments									
plummet fragments									
boatstone fragments									
unclassified fragment									
galena fragments									
pebbles									
cement/gravel/brick	6	2	3	3	5		2		
glass/modern ceramic						1			
iron/nails	1				2				
unclassified stone									

Table 12c: Insley, Units 5&6, lithics

significant number of novaculite flakes and a steatite bowl fragment.

Following the Poverty Point occupation, somewhat more limited evidence was uncovered for a Tchefuncte occupation. This evidence was more evenly distributed throughout the investigated area than was that from the Poverty Point occupation.

It appears that no further occupation of the site took place until the Baytown II period, when an extensive Insley phase occupation occurred on the ridge overlooking the west bank of Bayou Macon, to the southeast of the "Poverty Point area." As test units were opened exclusively in off-mound locations, the 1964 investigations uncovered no evidence for burials or mound building during the Insley phase.

Post-Baytown period occupation undoubtedly occurred at the Insley site, as was evidenced by the presence of pyramidal platform mounds at the site; however, evidence for such occupation in excavated contexts was entirely absent.

Chapter Four

Baytown Period Phases in the Upper Tensas Basin

Introduction

In this chapter, I will describe the character and content of the Baytown I and II phases of the Upper Tensas Basin. Although the following discussion will focus primarily on the ceramic complex associated with each phase, other elements of these phases will also be examined. In formulating the characterization of the Baytown period phases in the Tensas Basin, I have relied largely upon excavated contexts from the sites described in the previous chapter. However, whenever possible, I have augmented these characterizations with information obtained from other sites in the Tensas.

Ceramics

Sets

Williams and Brain have defined the ceramic set as "a collection of ceramics that pertain to the postulated culture of a particular spatial-temporal locus and that share certain formal, non-decorative (technique and style) modes." Sets "comprise a plainware and a group of decorated varieties from one or more types. These may be recognized on the basis of physical properties ... as having been made by the same people for the same purposes" (Williams and Brain 1983: 89). Williams and Brain established ceramic sets to serve as units for culture-historical integration, particularly for the purposes of intersite comparison.

Williams and Brain also defined the parallel sets and subsets. By their definitions, subsets are formulated "on the basis of significant differences in the secondary criteria of decorative intent", while parallel sets "are contemporaneous sets that are narrowly distinguished along the primary criteria -- perhaps, for example, by a single physical characteristic such as tempering agent" (*ibid.*: 89).

I have found the concept of sets to be quite useful in analyzing Baytown period ceramics, though primarily in *interphase*

comparisons; consequently, I will conduct my discussion of the ceramic characterizations of the Upper Tensas Baytown period phases within this conceptual framework.

Following the convention established by Williams and Brain, I have named sets for their characteristic paste. Subsets I have designated by appending numbers to the name of the set to which they belong -- thus the Fitler 1 and Fitler 2 subsets.

Previously undescribed ceramic varieties and rim modes are briefly described in Appendix A.

The Indian Bayou Phase

I based my initial formulation of the Indian Bayou phase ceramic complex on the assemblage recovered from stratum III of the unmixed quarter of Mound C at the Indian Bayou site. To enhance this representation, I examined the assemblages from the mixed quarter of Mound C in light of this initial formulation, as well as the results obtained by other workers from contexts contemporaneous with the Indian Bayou phase (Belmont 1980, n.d.; Belmont and Williams 1981). Finally, I incorporated my findings from Indian Bayou phase sites throughout the Tensas. The resulting characterization follows.

The Troyville-Reed Set

I had initially distinguished between two parallel sets: the Troyville set, whose characteristic paste was Baytown Plain, *var. Troyville* (as defined in Phillips 1970: 55), and the Reed set, characterized by Baytown Plain, *var. Reed* (Phillips 1970: 52-53.) I had identified the Troyville set with the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, and the Reed set with the Marsden phase. However, in this initial formulation, I had placed decorated varieties in more than one set; it has since been brought to my attention that this is not allowable under the rules of set theory. Furthermore, my initial clear-cut distinction between the association of the Troyville set with the Indian Bayou and Insley phases and the Reed set with the Marsden phase was difficult to maintain except when speaking of the paste "most typically" associated with each phase; actually, more of a spectrum of paste varieties was found within the complexes associated with each phase.

I have therefore found it more accurate to describe the ceramics of

the three phases using what I define as the Troyville-Reed set. The paste associated with this set is coarse and lumpy, with a varying amount of large, coarse grit included in the paste. The surface ranges from the soft, chalky surface commonly associated with *Troyville* to the harder and less chalky surface associated with *Reed*. As was emphasized in my original formulation, the former is more characteristic of the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, and the latter with the Marsden phase.

Vessel forms in this set are simple and limited. The basic vessel shape is the large, barrel-shaped beaker. Bases of vessels may be round or square in outline, square appartently being more common. Bowls are also found in this set, although not as frequently as beakers. Rim modes vary among subsets, and will be described by subset below.

The Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 Subsets

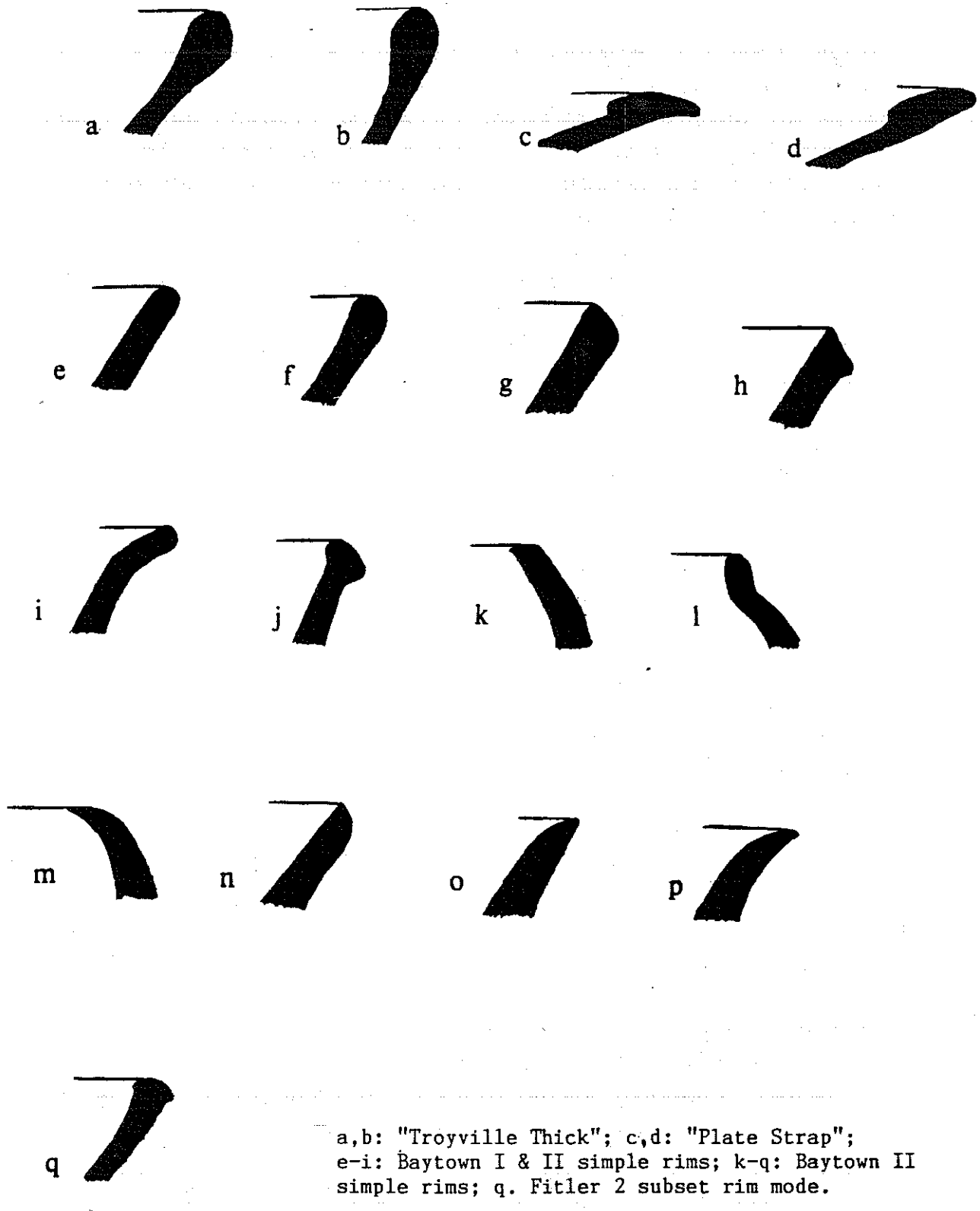
The Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets comprise the core of the Indian Bayou ceramic complex. During the Indian Bayou phase, the barrel-shaped beakers noted above to be characteristic of the Troyville-Reed set as a whole are exclusively "flowerpot shaped" -- i.e. have unrestricted mouths. Rim modes in the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets are most frequently simple, although they have a tendency towards thickening (see fig. 18). The "Troyville Thick" rim is quite characteristic of these subsets, as is the "DeSha" rim, apparently a carry-over from the Issaquena phase (Phillips 1970: 830-833).

I have separated the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets on the basis of decorative intent, a separation which appears to be coincident with the different origins of the decorative traditions informing the subsets.

Troyville-Reed 1

Troyville-Reed 1 is the continuation and conclusion of the Marksville decorative tradition. Decorative varieties included in this subset are:

Churupa Punctated, *var. Thornton*
Churupa Punctated, *var. Watson*
Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*
Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*
Marksville Stamped, *var. Cummins*



a,b: "Troyville Thick"; c,d: "Plate Strap"; e-i: Baytown I & II simple rims; k-q: Baytown II simple rims; q. Fitler 2 subset rim mode.

Figure 18: Baytown period rims

Troyville-Reed 1 varieties are characterized by the broad-lined incisions of the Marksville tradition. However, relative to the incisions typifying the varieties earlier in the Marksville tradition, the incisions of Troyville-Reed 1 varieties are shallow and often much narrower and quite sloppy in their execution. These incisions may define zones of haphazard punctations or rocker stamping.

Plates are also characteristic of the Troyville-Reed 1 subset. I have included these vessels in this subset owing to their precedents in the Issaquena phase (Phillips 1970: 798-803), as well as on the basis of the decorative elements often affixed to the plate strap typically found on these vessels (Appendix A): these straps have been found with red filming (see below) as well as with *Vick* incisions (one example comes from Indian Bayou and one from Reno Brake; other examples come from outside the Tensas, including Lake George (Williams and Brain 1983: 212) and other sites in the Yazoo (Phillips 1970: 802-803)). Also characteristic of this subset, although somewhat less common, is the square plate with slight peaks. These also typically have interior straps, although these straps are much shorter and thinner than those associated with round plates.

As I have alluded to above, I have found red filming, traditionally considered the basis for a ceramic type, to be more usefully relegated to mode status. My reasons for this are as follows:

1. Red filming cross-cuts other established types. In the course of my analysis, I have found it applied to Marksville Incised, *vars. Yokena* and *Vick*, Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Marsden, Phillips, Chase*, and *Wade*, Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, and French Fork Incised, *var. French Fork*. Other workers have found it as well on Coles Creek Incised, *var. Stoner* (designated Larto Red, *var. Silver Creek*), Marksville Stamped, and Churupa Punctated. Setting these up as varieties of Larto Red, in the tradition of *Silver Creek*, or calling them "unclassified", obscures similarities and continuities which, for my purposes, are best emphasized. As I list the frequencies of the occurence of modes in my sherd counts, this information is relayed, as well, allowing for the comparison of frequencies of this and other modes (see Phillips 1970: 28).

2. Unlike other decorative treatments, red filming is readily

recognizable on the tiniest fragments of sherdlets. The majority of sherds recovered with red filming would be unsortable if bearing a different decorative treatment; thus if these counts are included with the counts of other sherds, the importance of red filming in relation to other treatments is grossly overstated.

3. There is a strong possibility that red filming had more than one point of origin in Lower Valley ceramics, reflected in the two centers of popularity of red filming. One of these centers was in the north, where, in contexts such as early components at the Toltec site (see Chapter 5), sherds with red filming approach 10% of total recovered sherds (Stewrt-Abernathy 1982). The red filming in these northern contexts seems to be a furthering of earlier indigenous Lower Valley developments, as red filming was to be found in small quantities in the Issaquena phase of the Yazoo Basin (Belmont and Williams 1981: 23). In the south, where at such sites as Bruly St. Martin red filmed sherds account for 17% of decorated sherds recovered (Springer 1973), red filming seems to be associated with the extreme popularity of varieties influenced by the Weeden Island tradition, where red filming is also to be found (Milanich, *et al.* 1984). The Tensas lies between these centers of popularity, and at no site in the Tensas does red filming even approach the frequency with which it is found to the north and south. However, the dual origin of red filming is reflected in the Tensas, with the association of the mode with two different subsets, each reflecting a distinct group of influences.

If, then, as I suspect, these two areas of concentrations do indeed represent different origins for red filming in Lower Valley ceramics, then the inclusion of all "clay" tempered red filmed ceramics in the Lower Valley within a single type obstructs, rather than facilitates, further analysis. (See Phillips (1970: 38) for an analogous situation in the separation of Alligator Incised and Mazique Incised.)

Note that this is a question of *presentation*; the same information is conveyed whether I list

> 1 sherd Larto Red, *var. Larto*, with *Vick* incisions,
> 1 sherd Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*, with red filming;
> *or* 1 sherd unclassified shallow- and broad-lined incised with red filming.

I have simply found it more useful, for the sake of *this* presentation, to classify red filming as a mode.

While red filming has traditionally been associated with the "Woodland intrusion" (Phillips 1970: 547; Williams and Brain 1983: 316), represented by the Troyville-Reed 2 subset below, I have instead included it in the Troyville-Reed 1 subset of this phase (as well as the Fitler 1 subset, as will be discussed below). First, as noted, red filming has been seen on Issaquena ceramics in the Yazoo, as well as on a single sherd of Yokena from the Indian Bayou site in the Tensas, and thus represents a continuation of an Issaquena tradition -- the basis for the inclusion of elements in this subset. Secondly, red filming has been found primarily on decorated varieties and rim modes (particularly the plate strap) belonging to this subset. I am not aware of a single occurence of red filming on a decorated "Woodland" type.

Troyville-Reed 2

As alluded to above, the Troyville-Reed 2 subset represents the beginnings of the "Woodland intrusion" into the Tensas. This subset is characterized by repeated, almost patternless surface roughening that tends to cover most if not all of the exterior surface of the vessel.

Decorated varieties include:

Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Edwards*

The Troyville-Reed 2 subset, it must be emphasized, is not at all well represented in the Indian Bayou complex.

The Fitler set

The characteristic ware of the Fitler set as a whole is Baytown Plain, *var. Fitler*, as it is described by Phillips (1970: 49-50). The characteristic vessel is small and globular, including a rounded-cornered, rectangular-shaped form associated with both plain and decorated (Quafalorma Red and White) vessels. The degree of polish varies, although the surface is always quite smooth; painted vessels usually tend toward the more polished end of the spectrum. Simple and generally shallow bowls are also found.

The most characteristic rim mode found on these globular vessels is the "Fitler" rim as described by Phillips (1970: 50). Simple rim modes on globular vessels tend to taper, while those on shallow bowls are generally similar to contemporaneous rim modes in the Troyville and Reed sets (see fig. 18).

The decorative intent associated with this set has been associated with traditions found in the Weeden Island culture of Florida (Belmont and Williams 1981), though it must be noted that *Fitler* ware and its associated rim modes may well have a history preceeding the Baytown period within the Lower Valley (Phillips 1970: 50). It may be that the smooth polished *Fitler* paste proved conducive to painting and was therefore adopted by the decorative tradition informing the Fitler 1 subset.

Fitler 1

The Fitler 1 subset is tied together by decorative intent: decorations are simple painted patterns in one or more colors. Varieties included in the subset are those varieties associated with the "Quafalorma Horizon" (Belmont and Williams 1981):

Landon Red on Buff, *var. Landon*
Omega Red and Black, *var. Omega*
Quafalorma Red and White, *var. Quafalorma*
Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Hilary*

Red filming is also associated with this subset, being found on plain, globular *Fitler* vessels.

While this subset is distinctive and offers excellent time markers for the Indian Bayou phase, particularly in the north where its constituent varieties drop out in the subsequent phase, the Fitler 1 subset is not at all well represented in the Indian Bayou complex.

The Indian Bayou ceramic complex, then, is based primarily upon varieties of the Troyville-Reed 1 subset, representing the Marksville decorative tradition in the last stage of its development (although "decline" is perhaps a more appropriate word). Red filming, an element of this tradition, begins to appear much more frequently in the Indian Bayou phase. In addition to indigenous features, however, elements representing foreign traditions begin to appear in this phase.

The Fitler 1 subset, representing decorative ideas coming in from the Gulf Coast, provides minority markers for the phase. Finally, representing the weakest component of the complex, are the varieties of the Troyville-Reed 2 subset, reflecting decorative ideas coming in from Woodland traditions to the northeast.

The Insley Phase

I have placed the Insley phase in the Baytown II subperiod, contemporaneous with the Marsden phase to the northwest, on the basis of two observations. The first is the mutually exclusive geographic distributions of the two phases. Second is the appearance in the ceramic complex of both phases of a number of very short-lived varieties, most notably Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, and the varieties established by Belmont and Williams (1981) as horizon markers for this subperiod (the Fitler 2 subset -- see below).

One of the most striking aspects of the Insley phase complex, setting it off from the contemporaneous Marsden phase to the north, is the continuation of the Troyville-Reed 1 and Fitler 1 subsets. (As in the Marsden phase to the north, the Troyville-Reed 2 subset continues into the Insley phase.) The presence of Troyville-Reed 1 and Fitler 1 ceramics in Insley phase contexts led to considerable difficulty in the recognition of the Insley phase complex, particularly in its separation from the Indian Bayou phase complex in the south. I initially recognized the distinction between the Insley phase complex and the Marsden complex by the low frequency or complete absence of certain Marsden phase markers from the Insley ceramic complex. I then found that, throughout the southwestern half of the Upper Tensas Basin, the Troyville-Reed 3 and 4 subsets and the Fitler 2 subset were consistently associated with ceramics of the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 and Fitler 1 subsets, in contexts of reliable stratigraphic integrity. Furthermore, the Troyville-Reed 3 and 4 subsets were never found without the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets in the surface collections from the southern Tensas, although the reverse situation was encountered relatively frequently. Finally, the discovery of Troyville-Reed 1 and Fitler 1 ceramics with modes reliably associated with the Marsden phase led me to the conclusion that the varieties representing these six subsets in fact represented a culturally valid ceramic complex -- that representing the Insley phase. Subsequent

investigations have shown analogous situations in contemporaneous phases to the south (and possibly to the west). This will be discussed in Chapter 5.

The Troyville 3 and 4 subsets

The Troyville-Reed 3 and 4 subsets exhibit the same range of associated paste as do the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets. Barrel-shaped beakers continue to be the dominant vessel shape; however, restricted and unrestricted vessels are found in roughly equal numbers in the Insley phase. (While unrestricted vessels continue to be more common in the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets of the Baytown II subperiod, restricted beakers do occasionally appear in these subsets during the Insley phase.) Bowls also appear in these subsets, although they are again less common than beakers. While simple rims in the Indian Bayou phase tend toward thickening, the impulse in the Insley phase is towards tapering. The "Dentil," "Silk," "Neely," "Lyon," and "Bearskin" rim modes are most closely associated with the Troyville-Reed 4 subset, although they are occasionally also found on varieties of the Troyville-Reed 3 subset and the Troyville-Reed 1 and 2 subsets as they appear in the Insley phase.

Providing an important marker for the Insley phase, as well as the Marsden phase to the north, is Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*. Its decorative intent does not match those defining either of the subsets introduced in the Insley phase -- rather, it seems to be an outgrowth of terminal Marksville Stamped varieties. Its distribution is centered in the Upper Tensas Basin as a whole: it is roughly equally represented in the Insley and Marsden phases, with some examples being found in adjacent areas (see Chapter 5). The long hiatus between the disappearance of this variety of Chevalier Stamped and the appearance of the next variety in the Ballina phase discounts the possibility that this variety was the "ancestor" of the Chevalier Stamped varieties of the Coles Creek period, precluding its inclusion in the Troyville 3 subset even on these grounds.

Also associated with the Troyville-Reed set in the Insley phase, but not with any particular subset, are Evansville Punctated, *var. Evansville* and Indian Bay Stamped, *var. Gammon*. The latter is represented throughout the phase area by only a handful of sherds; however, the chronological placement of this variety is secure, based

on both its stratigraphic context and its association with characteristic rim modes of the period.

Troyville-Reed 3

This subset represents the earliest manifestations of the Coles Creek ceramic tradition. Decorative treatment is restricted to the upper vessel walls, in contrast to other Troyville-Reed subsets.

Decorated varieties include:

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Marsden*
Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*

A rim mode associated with this subset is the "Macon" rim, consisting of a single narrow incisions on the interior of the vessel about as far down from the lip as the lip is thick. I have made this association based on decorative intent: in fact, this rim mode could almost be included as a variety of Coles Creek Incised. By virtue of the association of the "Macon" rim mode with the Troyville-Reed 3 subset, I have also included herein the shallow bowl with square peaks, usually found with the "Macon" rim. This vessel shape, particularly as associated with the "Macon" rim, appears to have been an outgrowth of the square peaked bowl of the Indian Bayou phase.

Red filming is also associated with this subset, as is a new treatment of incised lines: in many cases, after incisions were made, punctations were placed within the lines. These punctations were usually quite fine, although they often "miss" the incision. This mode is frequently found on proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties (the "Six Mile" rim is an example of the application of this mode to Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Phillips* and *Marsden*, and the "Macon" rim mode).

A final rim mode occasionally found in this subset is the single incision applied to the lip of the vessel. This incision is often punctated, as just described.

On the one hand, this subset contains elements developing out of earlier indigenous traditions. The "Macon" rim, especially when found, as it frequently is, on peaked square bowls, is quite reminiscent of the square bowls found in the Troyville 1 subset. Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips* is prefigured by the "Fitler" rim mode (Williams and Brain 1983: 316). Red filming, especially when associated with Phillips or the "Macon" rim, continues out of the terminal Marksville

tradition to be picked up by the nascent Coles Creek tradition.

However, influence from Weeden Island traditions is also seen in this subset. Coles Creek Incised, *var. Marsden* may have been inspired by certain varieties of Weeden Island Punctated and Incised -- compare, for example, Plate 10a-e with a Weeden Island Punctated dish (Milanich, et al. 1984: 64, Figure 4.9c; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980: 138, Figure 24b) or a red filmed example of *Marsden* (Phillips 1970: 233, Figure 62h) with one of Weeden Island Zoned Red (Milanich, et al. 1984: 64, Figure 4.9e). (Whether red filming in this subset is also in part Weeden Island influenced is moot; however, the evidence does not argue against this possibility.) Finally, the punctated line mode without question has parallels in the Weeden Island tradition, in Weeden Island Punctated.

Thus, while elements of the Troyville-Reed 3 subset are certainly attributable to indigenous development, the influence of the Weeden Island tradition on this subset is not to be understated.

The elements of this subset are not at all well represented in the Insley complex, particularly when compared to the Marsden complex; in many Insley phase contexts, these elements are absent altogether. This initially somewhat surprising situation will be taken up again in Chapter 5.

Troyville-Reed 4

This subset represents the continuation and height of the Woodland influence in the southwestern Tensas. It is characterized by overall surface maleation, and is closely related to the Troyville-Reed 2 subset.

Decorated varieties include:

Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake*
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Eudora*
Salomon Brushed, *var. Macon*
Salomon Brushed, *var. Oxbow*

I have not found red filming to be associated with this subset.

Varieties of the Troyville-Reed 4 subset, while much less dominant here than in the Marsden phase to the north, are much better represented in the Insley complex than are varieties of the Troyville-Reed 2 subset in the Indian Bayou complex. *Eudora* in particular is

quite common. *Edwards, Pervis Lake* and *Alligator* fare somewhat worse, and *Oxbow* and *Macon* are only seen in a few sherds in all of the collections representing Insley phase components.

Fitler 2

Like the Fitler 1 subset, this subset is characterized by small, globular vessels and simple, shallow bowls. Rim modes associated with globular vessels are the same in this subset as in the Fitler 1 subset. Bowl rims include a distinctive rounded and slightly thickened lip with "crisp" edges (see fig. 18q); this mode is also found on Fitler 1 subset varieties in the Insley phase.

Decorated varieties included are:

French Fork Incised, *var. Mt. Nebo*
French Fork Incised, *var. Rugby*
French Fork Incised, *var. Trinity*
Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*

Decorative ideas in part continue the old theme of simple painted decorations, but these elements fall into the minority and are generally combined with the dominant theme: somewhat repetitive and often isolated zones of decoration, generally filled with hatching, although occasionally with punctations, fine plain rocker stamping, or painting (this last often in combination with hatching). Patterns may occur on the exteriors or interiors of vessels. The lines used in zoning and hatching are very fine and quite well executed, as a rule -- this subset includes the finest vessels to be found in the three phases.

This subset represents the "Woodville Horizon", a second horizon of ceramics showing Weeden Island influence (Belmont and Williams 1981); in fact, some of these French Fork Incised varieties are virtually indistinguishable from Weeden Island Incised or Punctated. The punctated-incision mode associated with the Troyville 3 subset is also found in this subset, as is red filming.

While providing excellent time markers for the Insley and Marsden phases, varieties of this subset are present only in small numbers in the complexes of both phases.

I would be hard-pressed to characterize the Insley phase ceramic

complex by any single term. The most important characteristic distinguishing it from the Marsden phase complex is the presence of terminal Marksville varieties, although these are no longer statistically in the majority. Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* is represented in roughly equal numbers as are terminal Marksville varieties. Woodland-Influenced types are also well represented, although the strength of this group of elements in the Insley complex lies primarily in a single variety, *Eudora*. Finally, Weeden Island-influenced varieties are represented in very small numbers, as are proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties.

The Marsden Phase

In terms of its associated types and modes, the Marsden phase complex represents as clean a break with the preceding Indian Bayou complex as can be found between any two phases in the Lower Valley. The distinction between the Marsden and Insley complexes is also quite apparent, although it is not as radical as that between Marsden and Indian Bayou.

In contrast to the Indian Bayou and Insley complexes, the Marsden complex does not contain any varieties of the Troyville-Reed 1 or Fitler 1 subsets. The Marsden complex is comprised of the Fitler 2 subset and the Troyville-Reed 2, 3, and 4 subsets, with some significant additions.

As in the Insley phase complex, Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* is associated with the Troyville-Reed set of the Marsden complex, although not with any particular subset. This variety is roughly as well represented in the Marsden phase as it is in the Insley phase. Also associated with the Troyville-Reed set, but not with any subset, are Evansville Punctated, *var. Evansville* and Indian Bay Stamped, *var. Gammon*, although the latter is as poorly represented in the Marsden complex as it is in the Insley complex.

The core of the Marsden complex is represented by the "Woodland" subsets, Troyville-Reed 2 and 4, with the significant addition of Salomon Brushed, *var. Salomon*. This variety, while entirely absent from the Insley phase materials that I have examined, is the single most dominant variety in the Marsden complex.

Also well represented in the Marsden complex is the Troyville-Reed 3 subset, with the addition of Coles Creek Incised, *var. Warden*. Constituent varieties of this subset occur far more frequently in the

Marsden complex than in the Insley complex.

The differences between the Insley and Marsden complexes are therefore quite marked. The Marsden complex, on the one hand, is more "Deasonville" in character. Varieties typified by overall surface roughening (including varieties such as Salomon Brushed, *vars. Salomon* and *Oxbow*, and Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *vars. Eudora* and *Edwards*) dominate the Marsden phase assemblages. The Insley phase, in contrast, shows far less tendency toward surface roughening: examples of *Oxbow* and *Edwards* are quite scarce, and I have yet to encounter in an Insley phase context a single sherd of Salomon, perhaps the single most dominant variety in the Marsden complex. The single exception to the above generalization is represented by *Eudora*, which occurs frequently in Insley phase contexts. However, as a group, the "Woodland" decorated types are not well represented. Furthermore, the paste associated with Marsden complex ceramics tends more toward the Baytown Plain, *var. Reed* end of the spectrum, also characteristic of Deasonville contexts to the north.

On the other hand, ceramics of the Marsden complex are also more like ceramics of the succeeding Coles Creek period in nature. The proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties *Phillips* and *Marsden* (and the "Macon" rim mode) are quite common. These varieties are comparatively scarce in Insley assemblages. Furthermore, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Warden*, a variety occasionally found in Marsden complexes and possibly a forerunner of the later variety *Chase*, is absent from the Insley complex.

Finally, the Insley complex is more conservative in nature, maintaining, although no longer statistically in the majority, varieties in the Marksville tradition, as well as varieties from the Quafalorma horizon. Like the Indian Bayou complex, the characteristic paste of the Insley complex tends to be more the soft, chalky paste which Phillips identified as Baytown Plain, *var. Troyville*, in contrast to the coarser paste more typically associated with the Marsden phase.

Similarities between the two complexes do exist, however. *Eudora* is common in both, as is *McKinney*. Red filming appears to occur with roughly equal frequency in both complexes. The Insley and Marsden complexes also share varieties of the Woodville Horizon.

The Mt. Nebo Subphase

Belmont (n.d.) has proposed a subphase, which he called the Mt. Nebo subphase, falling late within the Marsden phase. As I encountered no Mt. Nebo subphase component in any of the sites that I have analysed, an examination of this subphase is beyond the scope of this analysis. However, as Belmont did suggest that Mt. Nebo was a subphase of the Marsden phase, I will treat it here briefly.

The Mt. Nebo subphase is characterized by the disappearance of *Salomon* in the north and of *Alligator* and Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* throughout the Tensas, and by the appearance of the early Coles Creek Incised varieties *Hunt, Busby,* and *Jacoby* (Belmont n.d.). The isolation of this subphase in sites throughout the basin is a relatively simple matter. However, in the course of examining the distribution of this subphase, several observations led me to believe that it is best considered a subphase of the succeeding Sundown phase.

First, sites having Mt. Nebo subphase components are distributed throughout the Upper Tensas Basin, in contrast to the Marsden phase, which is restricted to the northeastern half. Further, the dominant "Woodland" character of the Marsden phase is much reduced by the disappearance of *Salomon* and *Alligator* from the ceramic complex; *Eudora* remains, but this variety continues to be well represented into the Sundown phase. Finally, the complex of the Mt. Nebo subphase intergrades with that of the Sundown phase to a great extent: apart from the appearance of a few marker varieties of the Sundown phase (such as Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Wade* and *Chase*, and French Fork Incised, vars. *French Fork* and *Wilzone*), it is often nearly impossible to separate Mt. Nebo components from Sundown components if both appear at a given site. For the remainder of this analysis, I will therefore consider Mt. Nebo to be a subphase of the Sundown phase. However, a more complete discussion of this subphase will have to await future investigation.

Lithics

Lithic artifacts were entirely absent from the only pure Indian Bayou phase context encountered -- stratum III of Mound C at the Indian Bayou site.

Small lithic assemblages were recovered from Insley phase

contexts: stratum I of Mound C at Indian Bayou yielded a scraper-knife (Williams and Brain 1983: 245) and a number of flakes, cores, and a Gary Stemmed, *var. Maybon* point were recovered from the midden at the Insley site (see tables 7-9). The scraper-knife and Maybon point were formed from a local tan chert, as were the flakes recovered from Insley phase contexts.

Marsden phase contexts, particularly those from the Marsden site itself, yielded a much more extensive assemblage of diagnostic lithics (tables 4-6). A scraper-knife and 11 *Maybon* points (including one identifiable fragment), all on local tan chert, were recovered in surface collections from the site. From excavated Marsden phase contexts at the Marsden site were recovered two *Maybon* points and an "irregular triangular" point (e.g., Phillips 1970: 267, figure 79), all made from local chert. A fragment of a reddish quartzite plummet and a fragment of a granite boatstone were also recovered during excavations at the site. Significantly absent were the "Mound C scrapers" found in Deasonville contexts to the north (Phillips 1970: 268, 347, 375, 486; Williams and Brain 1983: 239).

Comparison of the lithics associated with each of these phases fails to lead to any significant observations. About all that can be said is that these findings support the validity of the Gary Stemmed, *var. Maybon* point as a Baytown period diagnostic (Williams and Brain 1983: 233), although, as it continues out of Issaquena, it is by no means an exclusively Baytown period marker. No significant differences were apparent between the lithics associated with the phases under examination, either in form or in material utilized.

Fauna

No detailed analysis of the faunal remains from the sites in the Tensas survey was carried out. Furthermore, unidentifiable materials, making up the majority of faunal remains recovered, were discarded after examination in the field lab. I have therefore documented these remains as they were recorded in the field notes -- numbers of bones, shells, etc., rather than the weight of these remains or minimum number of individuals represented.

A significant quantity of large mammal (primarily deer) and small mammal (including raccoon) remains were recovered from the Indian Bayou phase midden. Bird and reptile remains were not identified in

the notes, although their presence in this context is certainly not to be ruled out. Shell was exceedingly scarce in the pure Indian Bayou stratum; this may, however, relate to the context of this midden atop an occupational mound, rather than in a trash pit. Future excavation of Indian Bayou phase trash pits may indicate more extensive use of shellfish in this phase than was evidenced at this site.

Insley phase contexts yielded more evidence for the use of shellfish. On the one hand, it is noteworthy that no shell was recovered from the pure Insley phase stratum on Mound C at Indian Bayou. However, the Insley phase trash pit at the Indian Bayou site yielded four separate shell lenses, although these lenses were thin, and averaged only 5-10 cm in depth. This contrast supports the notion that the lack of shells from the Indian Bayou phase stratum of Mound C was due to the context of this stratum, and should not be taken as an indication that shellfish were not utilized during the Indian Bayou phase.

Other faunal remains from Insley phase contexts consisted primarily of large and small mammal bones, much like those noted in Indian Bayou phase contexts.

Marsden phase deposits from the Marsden site showed a wide range of faunal remains. Remains of large mammal, including deer and bear, small mammals, turtle, and bird were quite numerous. Shellfish remains, however, were even scarcer in Marsden phase contexts than in Indian Bayou and Insley contexts. This is in striking contrast with Deasonville to the north, where shellfish were intensely exploited (Phillips 1970: 549).

Burials

The only burials excavated from the sites analyzed here that are reliably datable are those from Locus D at the Marsden site. These burials were extended, appear to have been primary, and were placed in midden, rather than in a mound. Grave goods were exceedingly sparse, and consisted of only a single vessel.

A second group of burials was recovered from the Indian Bayou site. These burials were located in a low mound, and consisted of three dogs and probably the single extended individual recovered by Moore (1913). No grave goods were associated with this burial. I have stated above my reasons for believing these burials to date to the Baytown

period. However, it is impossible to determine whether they represented Indian Bayou or Insley phase internments.

The findings at the Mt. Nebo site in the Tensas (Giardino 1984) are potentially valuable contributions to our understanding of Baytown period burials in the Tensas. However, the integration of these findings into this analysis is somewhat problematic.

Two stages of construction on the Mt. Nebo mound are relevant to this analysis. Stage G, the first stage of construction, appears to have dated to the Indian Bayou phase: its associated ceramic assemblage included "Allegheny [Alligator?] Incised, Troyville Stamped, Larto Red Filmed, and Woodville Red Filmed" (*ibid.*:102). (This assemblage is not, as Giardino suggests, similar to that from the Neely site, which is a pure Marsden phase assemblage.) The phase affiliation of Stage F, however, is somewhat ambiguous from the data presented in the report: Giardino states that the ceramic assemblage "includes Chevalier Stamped, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, French Fork Incised, and Larto Red Filmed" (*ibid.*: 102). As outlined above, this is precisely the list of common denominators of the Insley and Marsden phases complexes. Geographically, the site falls quite close to the border between the two phases. However, if the remainder of the ceramic assemblage associated with Stage F consisted of Marksville varieties, it could well be that these were considered intrusive into Stage F from Stage G, whereas varieties distinguishing the Marsden complex from the Insley complex are less likely to become "lost" in the analysis. Therefore, it seems likely that Stage F at Mt. Nebo was associated with the Insley phase.

The phase affiliation of Stage F is of concern here primarily because of the burial groups associated with this stage -- 40 individuals were interred in the top of a low platform mound, in multiple extended and bundle burials. All individuals within a given burial that were represented by more than a single skull (skulls representing exclusively child burials) were buried in the same fashion, i.e. either all secondary or all extended (*ibid.*: 104-106). These burials were totally devoid of grave goods.

These burials were closely analogous to the "Middle Troyville" burials at the Gold Mine site (Belmont 1980). These Gold Mine burials were also multiple interments, extended or secondary, were placed on the top of a low platform mound, and contained few grave goods.

Briefly, then, while all Baytown period burials encountered in the Tensas were secondary or extended interments and were

accompanied by few grave goods, a vital difference between Marsden phase burials and Insley phase burials seems to be that Insley (and perhaps Indian Bayou) phase burials were placed in the tops of mounds and were occasionally accompanied by dogs, while Marsden phase burials were placed in non-mound contexts.

Mound Building

The construction of a low, amorphous mound (Mound C) dating to the Indian Bayou phase was evident at the Indian Bayou site. Based on the absence of burials and the presence of daub in the mound, it appears that this mound was used for occupation. The construction of a low mound, without burials, probably also took place during the Indian Bayou phase at the Mt. Nebo site (Giardino 1982); however, a description of this construction has not been published.

Mound construction at the Indian Bayou site continued into the Insley phase, with the addition of a clay cap over the midden-covered Mound C. This type of mound construction -- clay caps alternating with midden deposits -- seems to be closely analogous to that identified by Belmont (1967) with the contemporaneous Black River phase at the Greenhouse site. However, while the Greenhouse mounds were crescent ridges whose construction often extended preexisting slopes (*ibid.*), the Insley phase construction at the Indian Bayou site merely capped the Indian Bayou phase construction; it did not extend the base of the mound.

Also most likely dating to either the Indian Bayou or Insley phase was the low amorphous burial mound (Mound D) at Indian Bayou.

The description of the second stage of mound building at Mt. Nebo, tentatively associated with the Insley phase, is also limited -- it is described only as a "platform mound" (Giardino 1982: 102). However, the form of this low platform, like its function, had an analog in the "Middle Troyville" stages of the Gold Mine mound. Thus, in addition to the "midden and fill" occupational mounds, low platform mortuary mounds were also apparently associated with the Insley phase.

As in the closely-related Deasonville phase to the north, evidence for mound construction is entirely lacking in Marsden phase contexts throughout the Upper Tensas.

Baytown I and II mound building in the Tensas was thus limited to the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, as the sample now stands, and

included low platform mortuary mounds as well as occupational "midden-and-fill" mounds.

Bathtub-Shaped Firepits

Bathtub-shaped firepits are found throughout the southern Lower Valley in Baytown period contexts (Ford 1951: 104-105; Belmont 1967, 1982: 86). Two of these pits, dating to the Marsden phase, were encountered at the Marsden site. (Another such pit was encountered by Thomas and Campbell at the Poverty Point site (Thomas and Campbell 1978: 111-116); however, this pit contained no diagnostic materials and was therefore undateable). Chronologically, these Marsden phase pits fell between the earlier example at the Gold Mine site, in a context contemporaneous with the Indian Bayou phase (Belmont 1982a), and the later examples at the Greenhouse site, contemporaneous with the Mt. Nebo subphase (Belmont 1967 -- see Chapter 5)

Distribution of Components

(In the initial stages of my examination of the distribution of Baytown period components throughtout the Upper Tensas Basin, I made extensive use of John Belmont's notes on the subject (n.d.) I am therefore greatly indebted to Belmont for this aspect of my investigation.)

The Indian Bayou phase was well represented throughout the Upper Tensas Basin. In addition to the excavated components at the Indian Bayou site, particularly strong components were apparent in the collections from Jackson (22-K-3), Lake Place (23-K-8), Mansford (23-L-23), Canebrake (24-J-9), McLemore (24-K-21), and possibly Formosa (25-K-19) and Reno Brake (25-K-22). Components were also present at Raffman (22-K-4), Stickley (22-K-17), Mott (23-J-1), Marsden, Dunbarton (26-J-7), Haphazard (26-J-14), and possibly Alphenia (25-J-7) and McNeal (22-K-8) (see fig. 19). Although strong components of this phase were more concentrated in the southern part of the Tensas, Indian Bayou components were distributed throughout the basin -- the surface collections from the Jackson site, in the far north of the study area, indicated the presence of one of the strongest Indian Bayou components that I encountered in the course

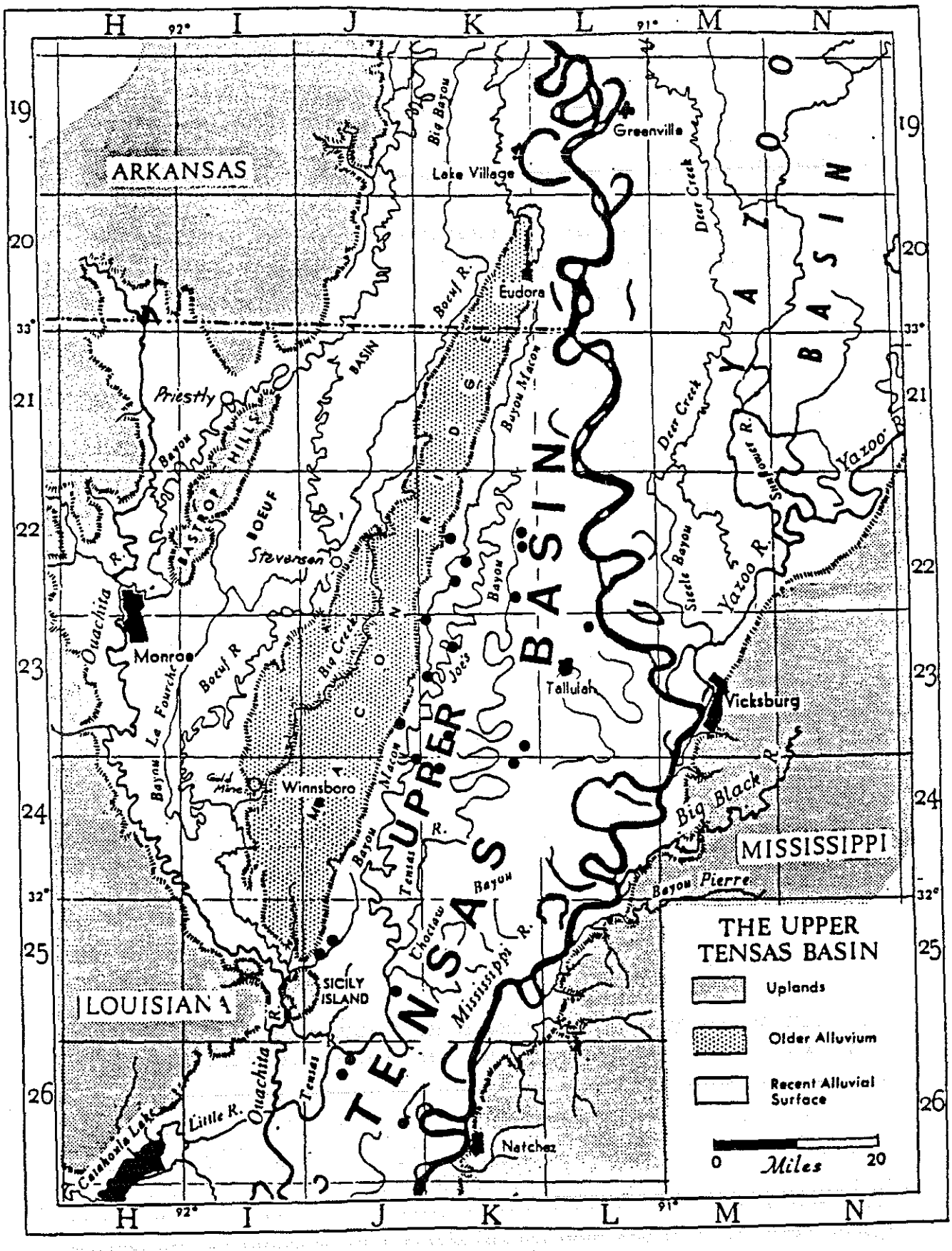


Figure 19: Baytown I sites in the Upper Tensas Basin

Indian Bayou: ●

Indian Bayou-related: O

of my analysis.

The Marsden phase was far more restricted in its distribution. The Marsden site itself was in the extreme southwest of the distribution area of the Marsden phase. Components of this phase were restricted to the northeast of the basin, and included Jackson, Neeley (22-K-10), Stickley, Lake Place, Bear Lake (23-K-25), Mansford, and Quimby (24-L-6). While only a very small surface collection was recovered from the Scott site (23-L-2), this collection was a very characteristic Marsden phase assemblage. McNeal also yielded evidence of a small Marsden phase component (see fig. 20).

The geographic distribution of the Insley phase complemented that of the Marsden phase, and was restricted to the southwest of the basin. The Insley site itself, only 7 miles from the Marsden site, was in the extreme north of the distribution area of the phase that it represented. Other sites showing strong Insley phase components were Indian Bayou, Alphenia, Cooter Point (25-K-11), Formosa, and especially Reno Brake. Frisbee (24-K-19) also showed some evidence of an Insley phase component (see fig. 20).

Summary

Ceramically, the dominant character of the Indian Bayou phase was that of a terminal Marksville phase. Alhough the Indian Bayou phase complex included elements foreign to indigenous Lower Valley traditions, these elements were decidedly in the extreme minority, and should not draw attention from the Marksville character that was central to this complex.

The Insley phase ceramic complex was a direct outgrowth of the Indian Bayou complex. While no longer statistically dominant, ceramics in the Marksville tradition were still present in significant quantities; other elements, such as Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, were direct outgrowths of Indian Bayou decorative techniques. Foreign decorative elements made more headway in this complex; however, in comparison to the contemporaneous Marsden phase to the north, Woodland elements and proto-Coles Creek elements were quite poorly represented in the Insley phase. The Insley ceramic complex was essentially a continuation of the trends begun in the Indian Bayou complex, and represented the conclusion of

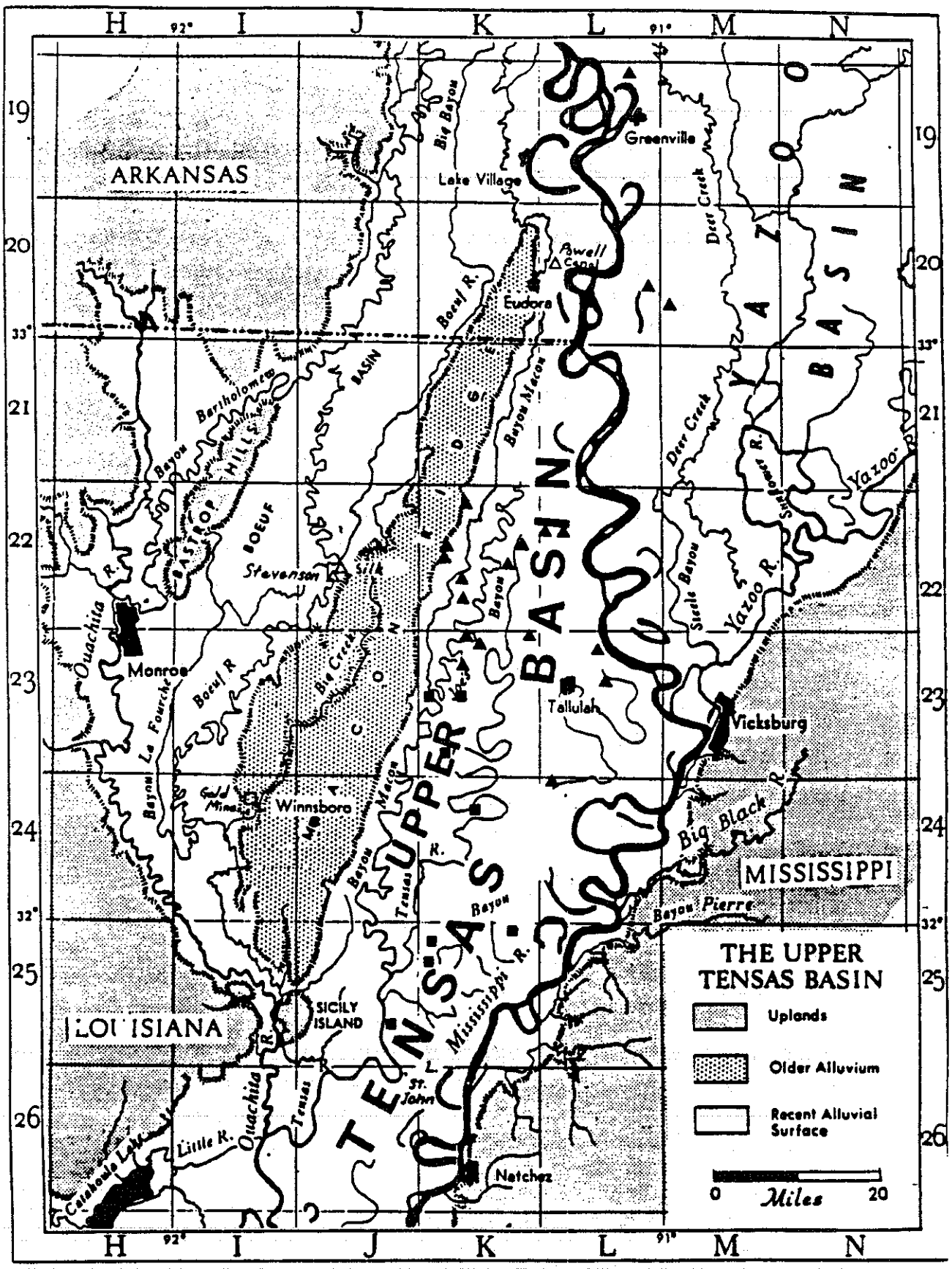


Figure 20: Baytown II sites in the Upper Tensas Basin

Marsden phase: ▲ Insley phase: ■
Marsden-related: △ Insley-related: □

the Marksville tradition in the southern Tensas.

The Marsden complex contrasted sharply with the complexes of the Indian Bayou and Insley phases. While the Insley phase complex was essentially terminal Marksville in character, in the Marsden complex, ceramics in the Marksville tradition dropped out completely. Instead, the Marsden complex closely resembled the Deasonville complex to the northeast: on the one hand, it represented the height of Woodland influence in the southern Lower Valley; on the other, it manifested the earliest development of decorative ideas that would dominate the Coles Creek period.

Mound building practices showed a similar break between the Indian Bayou and Insley phases on the one side and the Marsden phase on the other. Occupational mounds were constructed in both the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, in the "midden-and-fill" style also encountered at the Greenhouse site. Like the Gold Mine site, Insley phase components (and possibly Indian Bayou components) displayed low platform mortuary mounds. The Marsden phase contained neither mortuary nor occupational mounds.

Our information on Baytown period burials in the Tensas is much more limited and tenuous. However, it seems that burials of the Insley phase, (and again, possibly the Indian Bayou phase) represented a continuation of an earlier tradition of mound burial, although now including dog burials, and almost totally lacking grave goods. Marsden phase burials shared this last feature; however, they contrast sharply by having been placed in non-mound contexts.

Available evidence shows that a variety of wild animals, particularly deer, was exploited in all three phases. The only somewhat significant contrast among these phases is the lack of evidence for any large-scale exploitation of shellfish during the Marsden phase, which is in contrast to the Deasonville phase to the northeast. (Evidence for utilization of shellfish was also lacking during the Indian Bayou phase, but as noted, this absence is most likely due to contextual factors.) This comes as somewhat of a surprise, when we consider the otherwise striking similarities between the Marsden and Deasonville phases.

Lithics were poorly represented in all three phases. Gary Stemmed, *var. Maybon* points and scraper knives were present in the Insley and Marsden phases, the latter catagory being represented by a single example from each phase. Lithics of both phases were fashioned

almost exclusively from local tan chert.

Thus, within the Upper Tensas Basin, a striking contrast lies between the Indian Bayou and Insley phases on the one hand, and the Marsden phase on the other. The Indian Bayou and Insley phases show a smooth development out of the Marksville tradition in ceramics, mound building, and burial practices. The Marsden phase represented a sharp break in each of these respects.

The cultural split in the Tensas during the Baytown II subperiod is indicative of a similar dichotomy to be found in the Lower Valley as a whole. An examination of the way in which the Tensas phases relate to contemporaneous phases elsewhere in the Lower Valley will add further coherence to the above observations. This is the subject of Chapter 5.

Chapter Five

The Baytown Period in the Southern Lower Mississippi Valley

Introduction

In this chapter, I will compare the Indian Bayou, Insley, and Marsden phases with contemporaneous phases in the Lower Valley, from the Lower Yazoo Basin in the north to the Lower Red River Basin in the south. (The localities to be discussed below appear in figure 21, with the exception of the Lower Red River Basin. The Lower Red River Basin is the region within the Lower Mississippi Valley bounded by the confluence of the Red and Black Rivers in the north and the beginning of the Atchafalaya River Basin at Simmsport in the south.) This comparison will point toward wider-scale trends indicative of two distinct cultural entities in the southern Lower Valley from approximately A.D. 400 to A.D. 600. An examination of these entities will form the focus of the final section of this chapter.

This investigation will focus primarily on the examination of ceramics, and foremost in this aspect of my discussion will be the comparison of decorated varieties, as decorative elements are the most consistently reported and easily compared information to be found in most Lower Valley site reports. Whenever possible, I will also take into consideration modes and vessel shapes. In this analysis, I will not, to any great extent, utilize the paste descriptions appearing in these reports -- the sorting of paste is quite subjective, and I have found plainware to be almost impossible to compare by description alone.

I will also examine the mound construction, burial practices, and lithics of the relevant phases, whenever possible. However, while these features are generally well reported and easy to compare, their occurrence is not consistent enough to allow their use as a primary focus of investigation.

Of only peripheral importance here will be evidence pertaining to subsistence strategies. In most reports, including the present analysis, faunal and floral remains are not well analyzed enough to allow for significant observations.

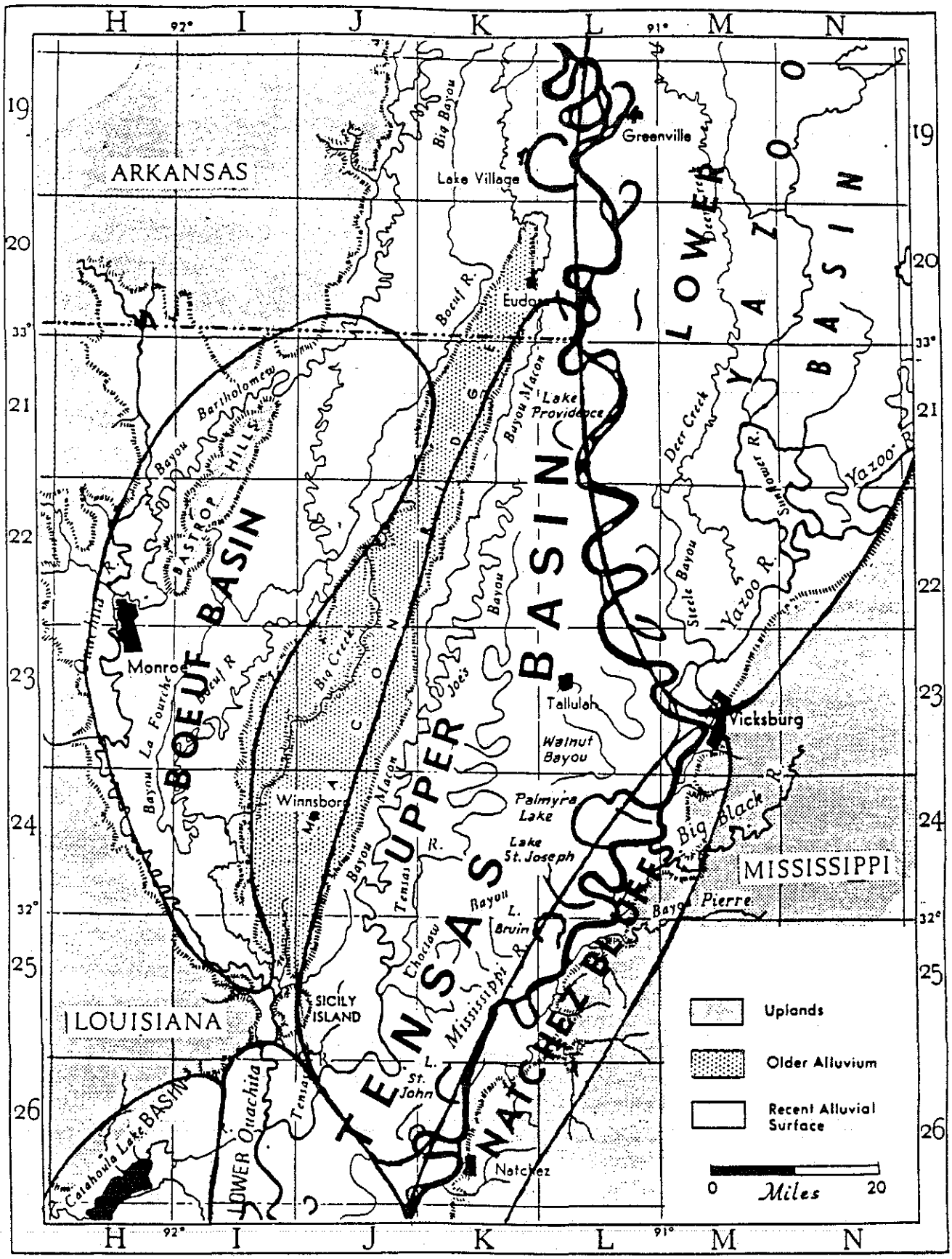


Figure 21: Localities in the Southern Lower Mississippi Valley

I shall proceed geographically, working my way from north to south.

The Lower Yazoo Basin

Belmont and Williams have proposed the Little Sunflower phase as the Lower Yazoo counterpart of the Indian Bayou phase in the Tensas (Belmont and Williams 1981: 27; Belmont 1982a, n.d.). Although a characterization of this phase has not yet appeared in print, components of the Little Sunflower phase have been described in the literature (though they were not initially recognized as Little Sunflower components), appearing in the reports on the excavations at the Manny (Greengo 1964; Phillips 1970: 614-753; Belmont and Williams 1981: 27) and Thornton sites (Phillips 1970: 576-615; Belmont 1982a: 83), and are evident in the surface collections of a number of Lower Yazoo sites included by Phillips in the Deasonville phase (Phillips 1970: 250-518).

The Little Sunflower ceramic complex is quite similar to that of the Indian Bayou phase. The differences between the artifact contents of the two lie largely in proportions of constituent varieties: the Little Sunflower complex contains less *Bayou Rouge*, more red filming, and more of the late dentate rocker stamped variety, Marksville Stamped, *var. Cummins*. Furthermore, the Quafalorma horizon types Quafalorma Red-and-White and Landon Red-on-Buff are not as common in the Lower Yazoo as in the Tensas.

Evidence for Little Sunflower phase mound building was seen at both the Manny and Thornton sites. Little Sunflower phase mounds at Manny, encountered at Locations E and F (Phillips 1970: 655-689), were low mounds whose construction resembled that of Indian Bayou and Insley phase occupation mounds -- i.e. sterile fill alternating with thick midden. Mound E appears to have served as an occupational mound, as postholes were found in its upper levels. Mound F served as a burial mound, though judging by the amount of midden occurring between the mound stages, it probably also functioned as an occupational mound.

The evidence for Little Sunflower phase mound building at Thornton (*ibid.*: 576-598) is more problematic. Loadings I-III were not interspersed with midden, the presence of which would enable us to date the deposit of the loadings; they may well date to the Issaquena phase, rather than to Little Sunflower. (This earlier construction date

would not be out of line with the evidence for Issaquena mound building at the Indian Bayou site.) Loading IV, however, consisted of an apron that extended the mound, much like the construction stages found at the Gold Mine site in the succeeding subperiod. The midden atop this loading was primarily a Little Sunflower deposit, so it is quite possible that Loading IV dates to this phase.

Little Sunflower burials were encountered at both of these sites as well. Burials from Mound F at Manny were multiple and secondary, and unaccompanied by grave goods. Burials from Loading IV at the Thornton mound were both extended and secondary, and contained few grave goods (only two unworked Unio shells, a red filmed beaker, and possibly a hematite object were associated with these burials) (*ibid.*: 576-598; see Belmont (1982: 83) on the dating of the Thornton burials to the Little Sunflower phase).

Although, as noted in Chapter 1, no Little Sunflower phase occupation was identified in context at the Lake George site, the discovery of a dog burial beneath Mound P (Williams and Brain 1983: 32-38) may have possibly represented Little Sunflower activity.

Apparently contemporaneous with the Little Sunflower phase, and also in the Yazoo, were two of the sites labeled "Western Deasonville" by Phillips (1970: 907-908), namely the King (19-M-9) and Swan Lake (20-M-5) sites (*ibid.*: 492-493, 499-502). These sites were represented only by surface collections; however, the collection from King, seemingly a single component site, may indicate that cord marking was better represented in this "early (Baytown I) Western Deasonville" than in either the Indian Bayou or Little Sunflower phases.

Also designated "Western Deasonville" by Phillips was a group of sites dating to the Baytown II subperiod -- Swan Lake, Griffin (20-L-3), and Winterville (19-L-1). Ceramically, these sites are strikingly similar to Marsden phase components; further, like Marsden phase components, these sites showed no evidence of the shell middens which typify Deasonville sites. These three sites resembled those of the geographically adjacent Marsden phase to such an extent as to warrant their inclusion in the Marsden phase distribution (see fig. 20).

Throughout the remainder of the Lower Yazoo, the Deasonville phase was found in contexts contemporaneous with the Marsden phase. However, the Marsden and Deasonville phases were not entirely co-terminous: during the Deasonville phase, Coles Creek

Incised, *var. Hunt*, an important marker for the Mt. Nebo subphase, was introduced; thus it appears that the temporal span of the Deasonville phase extended beyond that of the Marsden phase, and that the Deasonville phase was partially coeval with the Mt. Nebo subphase to the south. There are, however, Deasonville components in the Yazoo (Phillips 1970), presumably representing occupations occurring earlier in the Deasonville phase, that show assemblages approximating the Marsden phase complex: Salomon Brushed, *var. Salomon* was present in these assemblages, while Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt* was absent. However, these assemblages differ from the Marsden complex in a number of respects: Salomon was present in much lower quantities, as was Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*, if the latter was indeed present at all. Salomon Brushed, *var. Oxbow* was better represented in Deasonville than in Marsden, as was red filming. The *Edwards* variety of Mulberry Creek Cord Marked was better represented in Deasonville, while *Eudora* does not appear to have been present.

In the northern part of the Lower Yazoo, a number of sites was encountered whose "Deasonville" components contained only varieties of the Reed 1 subset, as defined by Williams and Brain (1983: 314-316) -- Reed 2 varieties were absent from these assemblages (*ibid.*: 364-366). These components more closely resemble more northerly phases, such as the Baytown phase (Phillips 1970: 903-904; Morse and Morse 1983), and are probably more usefully set off from the Deasonville phase.

As has been alluded to previously, Deasonville differed from Marsden in another important respect: shell middens are frequently associated with Deasonville sites. This feature is not found in Marsden phase contexts.

Lithics associated with the two phases appear to have been quite similar: Maybon points and irregular triangular points were found in both of these phases. However, I have seen nothing in Marsden phase contexts like the "Mound C scrapers" found associated with the Deasonville phase (Phillips 1970: 547-549; Williams and Brain 1983: 364). Finally, I have not seen any evidence for shell hoes in the Marsden phase, such as are found in the Deasonville phase (Williams and Brain 1983: 364).

No Deasonville phase mounds have been reported to date, nor has any evidence for Deasonville phase burials.

Overall, then, we see a great deal of similarity between the Indian Bayou and Little Sunflower phases and between the Marsden and Deasonville phases. This similarity is found primarily in the ceramic complexes of the respective phases, though other forms of evidence, when present, also support this observation.

The Toltec Site

The Toltec site represents a real enigma. While 200 km from the Lower Yazoo and Upper Tensas Basins, in each phase of its occupation, from the Middle Baytown through the Classic Coles Creek periods, this site was in many ways quite similar to the contemporaneous phases of these two areas (Belmont 1982b: 64-70).

Stewart-Abernathy initially defined three phases at the Toltec site -- Dooley Bend, Dortch Bend, and Steele Bend -- based on the stratigraphy of Mound D at the site (Stewart-Abernathy 1982: 44-53). While Rolingson has since called this initial formulation into question (Rolingson 1985: 14), I have found it useful to draw comparisons with the earliest component at the site -- roughly contemporaneous with the Marsden phase -- represented in the midden beneath mounds B, C, D, G, and S.

Ceramically, this earliest component was quite similar to the Marsden and Deasonville phases. Cord marking in this component was quite under-represented in relation to contemporaneous sites in adjacent areas, and its frequency resembles more that found in the Marsden and Deasonville complexes. Red filming was quite common in this early component. The markers *Woodville, Rugby,* and possibly *Trinity* are present; in fact, their presence is quite a surprise this far north. Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips* was also common in this component, falling under Stewart-Abernathy and Rolingson's *vars. Galloway* and *Argenta.* Also present was Stewart-Abernathy's Coles Creek Incised, *var. Keo,* equivalent to the lip line mode noted in the Marsden and Insley complexes. Minorities of *Alligator, Salomon,* and *Evansville* were found here as well (Stewart-Abernathy 1982: 44-53; Rolingson 1985).

Also associated with this early component were varieties of Stewart-Abernathy's "Officer Punctate type", which I have treated as modes. Included in the submound deposits were her varieties *Six Mile,* the equivalent of Phillips' "Six Mile" rim mode (also found in the Tensas and accounted for in this report as Coles Creek Incised, *vars.*

Phillips and *Marsden* with punctated lines), *Willow Beach* (here the "Mangham" rim mode), and *Bearskin* (my "Bearskin" rim mode).

As in the Marsden and Deasonville phases, mound building is not evidenced during this early occupation.

Specific lithic types were not noted to be associated with this early component in the report, though Gary Stemmed varieties were found on the site (Rolingson 1985: 89).

It appears, then, that despite its distance from the Deasonville and Marsden phase distributions, an early component at the Toltec site was ceramically quite similar to these phases. Other forms of evidence, though tentative in their phase association, do not argue against the similarity between the earliest occupation at Toltec and its southern counterparts.

The Powell Canal Site

The Powell Canal site (House 1982) lies in extreme southeastern Arkansas, on the road, as it were, between the Tensas Basin and the Toltec site. However, while directly adjacent to the Lower Yazoo Basin, the ceramic assemblage recovered from this site is quite unlike any encountered in Deasonville or Marsden phase contexts. The markers French Fork Incised, *vars. Trinity* (House 1982: figs. 30b and c) and possibly R*ugby* (House 1982: Figure 30d), as well as Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*, mark the occupation of this site as contemporaneous with the Marsden phase. Represented in great numbers were varieties of the Troyville-Reed 2 and 4 subsets -- Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Eudora, and Evansville Punctated, var. Pervis Lake. Salomon Brushed, *var. Salomon* was also represented, although not as strongly as in the Marsden complex (as noted, *Salomon* seems to have been highly concentrated in the northern Tensas). However, elements of the Troyville-Reed 3 set are quite poorly represented -- all varieties of Coles Creek Incised present were represented by only 28 sherds, as compared to 433 sherds of *Eudora*. Chevalier Stamped was represented only by a single sherd. Finally, red filmed sherds number only 36 (offering further evidence against the association of red filming with the Reed 1 subset). Like those sites in the northern Lower Yazoo Basin whose ceramic assemblages consisted only of Reed 1 ceramic varieties, this site showed much more similarity to more

northerly phases than to the Deasonville and Marsden phases; however, the Powell Canal site is located at a latitude far to the south of Lower Yazoo sites yielding only Reed 1 ceramics (Williams and Brain 1983: 364-366).

The Powell Canal lithic assemblage resembled that of the Deasonville phase, and to a lesser extent that of the Marsden phase. Maybon points, associated with the Deasonville and Marsden phases, were recovered from Powell Canal, as were Mound C scrapers ("Deasonville choppers"), typical of the Deasonville phase (House 1982: 55-61).

Burials at Powell Canal resembled those found at the Marsden site: they were articulated, extended, had few grave goods (limited to a single shell bead), and did not take place within mounds. One of these burials was a multiple interment, like those found at the Marsden site, but the rest were single individuals. No evidence for mound building was seen at the Powell Canal site.

House has noted the extensive use of aquatic resources at Powell Canal (House 1982: 71). Notably absent, however, are shell remains, possibly indicating subsistence strategies similar to those of the Marsden phase, although this lack may relate to the seasonal use of the site (*ibid.*: 70). Terrestrial animals, notably deer, were utilized as well, as in the Marsden phase.

The Natchez Bluffs Region

Currently, only a single phase dating to the Baytown I and II subperiods, the Hamilton Ridge phase, has been recognized for the Natchez Bluffs region (Brain 1978; Brown 1985). Ceramically, this phase is characterized by Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*, Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney* (included under *var. Cornelia* by Brown (1985)), Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*, and red filming. Characteristic lithics included the Maybon and Collins Stemmed *var. Clairborne* points, and the Mound C scraper (Brain 1978).

The Hamilton Ridge phase was closely related to the Marsden and Deasonville phases to the northwest, rather than the Insley phase directly to the west. This relationship is perhaps because of the location of the Natchez Bluffs area in the hills bordering the Mississippi Valley, a region in which Deasonville-related cultures were more at home. Notable are the appearance of Chevalier Stamped, *var.*

McKinney, to be expected given the proximity of the Natchez Bluffs region to *McKinney*'s center of distribution in the Tensas, and the absence of Salomon.

No phase coeval with the Indian Bayou phase has yet been recognized in the Natchez Bluffs region. This may reflect the culture-historical situation in the region -- if this is the case, perhaps the lack of an Indian Bayou-related phase in the Natchez Bluffs was a function of the different environment of the region. However, it is also possible that this phase has not yet been isolated ceramically. Recognition of such a phase would have been impeded by the lack of the markers Quafalorma Red-and-White and Landon Red-on-Buff in the region.

The Boeuf Basin

The important Gold Mine site notwithstanding, the Boeuf Basin appears to have been thinly settled during the Baytown period (Fuller 1985: 40). However, two phases representing the Baytown period have been tentatively established by Kidder (1986: 159-162).

Kidder has tentatively proposed the Priestly phase as the Baytown I phase in the Boeuf Basin (Kidder n.d., 1986: 160-161). The best excavated context for this phase was represented by the "Early Troyville" component at Gold Mine in the southern Boeuf. However, the presence of the Priestly phase component at the type site just to the south of the Arkansas border points to a distribution of this phase that included the central and southern portions of the Boeuf Basin -- those portions of the basin lying due west of the Upper Tensas Basin.

Utilizing the sherd counts presented by Belmont (1980) for Feature 100/101 at the Gold Mine site, it appears that the primary distinction between the ceramic complexes of the Priestly and Indian Bayou phases were differences in the relative proportions of constituent varieties. Marksville Incised, *var. Bayou Rouge*, the single most prevalent variety in the Indian Bayou complex, was not as well represented in the Priestly complex, although, in contrast to Indian Bayou contexts, *var. Cummins* was well represented at Gold Mine. Furthermore, Salomon Brushed, *var. Macon* was quite well represented in the Priestly complex. This variety is rare in the Indian Bayou complex.

Feature 100/101, from which these ceramics were recovered, was a "bathtub-shaped" fire pit, like those found at the Marsden site.

However, unlike the later pits at Marsden and Greenhouse, the pit at Gold Mine had an upper tier within the pit as well. Furthermore, the postholes located around the firepit at Gold Mine have not yet been encountered elsewhere.

Mound building attributable to the Priestly phase at Gold Mine was akin to that at the Indian Bayou site, and consisted of a low, non-mortuary mound covered by a thick midden. No evidence was recovered for a mound-top structure.

Following the Priestly phase, Kidder (n.d., 1986: 161-162) has tentatively proposed the Silk phase. Components of this phase were found, although without stratigraphic context, at the type site (21-I-6) (Kidder n.d.) and at the Stevenson site (22-J-2) (Kidder 1986: 160-161) -- both in the central Boeuf. Kidder's description of the Silk phase assemblage as it was encountered at the Stevenson site included "Woodland" types (notably *Salomon*), proto-Coles Creek Incised types (including the "Macon" rim), and French Fork Incised. As these components were without stratigraphic contexts, the presence or absence of terminal Marksville varieties in the Silk complex is a moot point. However, as the Silk phase assemblage included *Salomon* and proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties, it appears to have been analogous to the Marsden phase complex, rather than that of the Insley phase.

Unfortunately, due to the rarity of sites with Silk phase components, this phase should more properly remain, for the present, a ceramic complex.

However, I have previously noted that a different situation was to be found in the southern Boeuf Basin, at the Gold Mine site, where components analogous to the Insley phase were encountered. (As noted, these are the "Middle Troyville" components at the site -- "Late Troyville", thought by Belmont to be a Marsden phase analog (Belmont 1980), not surprisingly does not appear at the site.)

Extensive mound building, similar to that found at Mt. Nebo, was evident in this later Gold Mine phase: the Gold Mine mound was a low, multi-stage platform mound, some of whose stages consisted of aprons extending the preexisting slope (Belmont 1980, 1982). Like the Mt. Nebo mound, it served as a mortuary mound, on which no thick midden was found.

The burials associated with the "Middle Troyville" components at the Gold Mine site were also similar to those of the Insley phase -- they were mound-top, multiple, both extended and secondary,

contained few grave goods, and, like those at Indian Bayou, included dog burials.

In terms of subsistence, the phases represented at the Gold Mine site seem to have had an aquatic orientation, like the Insley (and perhaps the Indian Bayou) phase, although, as in the Tensas phases, deer were well represented in the faunal remains. Diagnostic lithics included the Maybon point. In addition, Belmont has suggested the possibility that Catahoula and Alba points found at the site originated in the Baytown period (Belmont 1982a: 92), although I have not seen evidence for such points in Baytown period contexts in the Tensas.

The above discussion tentatively suggests that, as in the Upper Tensas Basin to the east, a cultural break occurred between the northern and southern portions of the Boeuf Basin in the Baytown II subperiod.

The Lower Ouachita Basin

Gibson (1983: 74) has proposed the Harrelson Landing phase in the Lower Ouachita to fill the Baytown I subperiod; however, no characterization of the phase has yet been given, and therefore no comparison with the Indian Bayou phase is possible.

For the Baytown II subperiod, Gibson has proposed the Atkins phase (Gibson 1983: 74), based on the excavations of the Atkins midden at the Troyville site (Hunter and Baker 1979).

Vessel shapes in the Atkins phase were limited, and quite comparable to those of Insley phase vessels. Rim modes were also similar to those encountered in the Insley phase, and included 'Troyville thick' rims (*ibid.*: 36, figs. 1a-d), plate straps (*ibid.*: figs. 1e-f), and simple rim types found in the Insley phase, though not in the Indian Bayou phase (*ibid.*: figs. 1g and i).

The ceramic assemblage recovered from the Atkins midden was quite similar to the Insley complex: included were Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *vars. Edwards* and *Eudora*, Alligator Incised, *var. Alligator*, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips* (called *Hunt* in the site report), French Fork Incised, *var. Trinity*, Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake* (labelled Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched in the report), Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena* (including *Vick*), Churupa Punctated, *vars. Thornton* and *Watson*, Indian Bay Stamped (*var. Gammon*?), Marksville Stamped, *vars. Bayou Rouge* and *Cummins*, and Mazique Incised. The Atkins ceramic complex is set off from the Insley

complex by the presence of Mazique Incised, as well as the more frequent occurrence of red filming.

Diagnostic lithics were poorly represented at the site; only five points, representing the Gary and Kent types, were recovered.

Walker's 1936 excavations of the Troyville site are unfortunately not of much help here. They do not allow us to date the mounds at the site (other than assigning the construction of the Great Mound to a post-Issaquena phase), and the only burials from the site, the bluff burials, are undateable.

In summary, the Atkins phase at this point is little more than a ceramic complex, although one which closely resembles that of the Insley phase.

The Catahoula Lake Basin

Gibson has proposed to recognize the Mannon phase as the Baytown I phase of the Catahoula Lake Basin (Gibson 1977: 21; 1985: 74). Again, however, a description of this phase has yet to appear in print, and comparison with the Indian Bayou phase is impossible.

The only published site of the succeeding Old Creek phase (Gibson 1977:21; 1985: 74) is its type site of the same name (Gibson 1984). Ceramically, this phase resembled the Insley phase: whole vessels recovered from the site included a red filmed vessel with a rim mode typical of both the Insley and Marsden phases (a thick exterior strap), a Churupa Punctated, *var. Watson* vessel, a cord marked vessel with *Watson* decorations on the upper walls, and a Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge* vessel. Surface collections also yielded a sherd of Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake* (*ibid.*).

Surface collections also yielded Gary and "irregular triangular" points, found in phases contemporaneous with Old Creek (*ibid.*: 170-180).

Mound construction was evident in the mortuary area of the site, where the building of a lobate platform extended the slope of the natural ridge. This type of construction has analogies, as we have seen, in the Gold Mine and Thornton burial platforms.

The burials at Old Creek were somewhat anomalous. While these burials were both extended and secondary (generally the latter) and took place from the surface of the low mound, like those of other phases of the same subperiod, the Old Creek burials were unlike

contemporaneous burials examined above in their relative abundance of grave goods. Twenty-six vessels or vessel fragments were found in association with the excavated burials from the site, in contrast to the almost complete absence of grave goods encountered elsewhere.

Overall, the Old Creek phase closely resembled the Insley phase. The primary difference between the two lay in the Old Creek phase's relatively extensive grave offerings, although a more extensive Old Creek ceramic assemblage would undoubtedly demonstrate differences between the ceramic complexes of the Insley and Old Creek phases.

The Lower Red River Basin

Much of the Baytown period sequence in the Lower Red River has been based upon the results of Belmont's admirable reanalysis of the Greenhouse excavations (Belmont 1967). However, as this data has not been presented in a form allowing for independent assessment, I must rely here entirely upon the descriptions presented in the 1967 report and subsequent refinements (particularly Belmont 1978), as well as the examination of a type collection from the Greenhouse site.

The Black River and Ft. Adams phases of the Lower Red region are usually placed in the Baytown I and II period (Belmont 1967, 1982; Belmont and Williams 1981). However, examination of the descriptions of these two phases and inspection of the type collection from the Greenhouse site shows the Black River phase to encompass both the Baytown I and II subperiods, while Ft. Adams has proven to be a contemporary of the Mt. Nebo subphase in the Tensas. Perhaps in recognition of this fact, Belmont divided the Black River phase into two subphases in 1978. Ceramically, the earlier subphase, Black River I, was characterized by Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*, Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*, Churupa Punctated, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Alligator Incised, Landon Red on Buff, Quafalorma Red and White, red filming, and possibly *Trinity*. The complex associated with the second subphase, Black River II, was largely a continuation of that associated with the first, although without the polychrome painted types and with the addition of Salomon Brushed, *var. Oxbow*, Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched, *var. Hollyknowe* (Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake* in this analysis), and French Fork Incised. Notable for their poor representation were proto-Coles Creek Incised varieties, described by Belmont as "incised rims" in the 1978 phase description.

(Belmont considered *Phillips, Chase* and *Wade* to be rim modes.) It becomes apparent, then, that Black River I was closely related to the Indian Bayou phase, and Black River II to the Insley phase.

Like the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, the Black River phase as a whole was characterized by mounds consisting of clay fill alternating with thick midden; moreover, in cross section, these mounds have an apron appearance, much like the contemporaneous mounds at Thornton and Gold Mine. Also like the Thornton site, these mounds formed a crescent ridge. As at sites to the north, secondary burials occurred within the Greenhouse mounds.

As I have noted previously, bathtub-shaped firepits were found at the Greenhouse site; however, Belmont (1967) has associated these pits with the Ft. Adams phase, thus postdating similar pits found at Marsden and Gold Mine. He likewise places dog burials in the Ft. Adams phase, though this feature has been noted in the earlier "Middle Troyville" levels of the Gold Mine site, as well as in either the Indian Bayou or Insley phase deposits at the Indian Bayou site.

The Lake St. Agnes site (28-I-1) in the Lower Red region (Toth 1979) also sheds some light on mound building and burial practices during the Black River phase. Stage I of the Lake St. Agnes mound included a submound midden, two stages of mound construction, and a layer of midden between these two stages. From the ceramic assemblage associated with this stage as a whole, it is apparent that two components were present -- one Issaquena, probably including the submound midden, and one Black River II, probably including the mound-top midden. The date of the mound construction is unfortunately moot. The burials associated with Stage I, however, were intrusive into the mound from the surface of this stage, and the midden filling the pit "contained some Baytown pottery" (Toth 1979: 25); therefore, of these two phases, the burials most likely dated to the Black River II subphase. These burials were multiple, secondary interments, unaccompanied by grave goods, and intrusive from the top of a low platform; thus the Black River II subphase resembled the Insley phase in mortuary practices as well as ceramics.

Stages II-IV at Lake St. Agnes represent further Black River II (and possibly Ft. Adams) phase mound construction, with evidence for only short periods of occupation between some of the stages. In this respect, the Lake St. Agnes mound resembles its contemporary at Gold Mine.

In summary, then, the Black River I and II phases closely resemble

the Indian Bayou and Insley phases, respectively. A lack of published data prevents me from making any specific comparisons of ceramic complexes, although the contemporaneous southern Upper Tensas and Lower Red phases are similar in terms of the presence/absence of decorated varieties. Black River II phase burials were also quite similar to contemporaneous Insley phase burials. Finally, mound building in the Black River phase closely resembled that found in the contemporaneous Indian Bayou and Insley phases of the southern Upper Tensas.

The Troyville Culture and Deasonville-Related Phases

Before proceeding to a discussion of the Lower Valley as a whole during the Baytown period, a few definitions are necessary. The terms which I will use are quite common in the literature; however, I will define these terms so as to best facilitate cultural integration from the perspective of this analysis. My definitions will therefore not necessarily correspond exactly to those used by other workers.

Belmont has proposed the use of the term "Troyville" to designate a Lower Valley culture confined to the Baytown period (Belmont 1984). Included in Belmont's Troyville were both the Indian Bayou and Marsden phases of the Upper Tensas Basin. Examining the Baytown period in the Lower Valley in light of the Tensas data, I have found the Troyville culture to be an indispensable concept; however, I have also found it necessary to restrict Belmont's definition somewhat. I believe that this tighter definition gives the Troyville culture more coherence and makes it more useful in the integration of the southern Lower Valley as a whole.

The Troyville culture, then, as I will use it here, was a culture centered around a terminal expression of the Marksville tradition. (I am here utilizing the term "tradition" in the sense suggested by Phillips (1970: 969) -- i.e., a maximum unit. Within a given tradition may be found a number of intermediate units -- including cultures, as that unit is here defined. Thus I am distinguishing between the Marksville culture -- i.e., "classic" Marksville -- and the Marksville tradition, which included the Marksville, Issaquena, and Troyville cultures. The Marksville period, of course, includes only the

Marksville and Issaquena cultures.) Elements external to the Marksville ceramic tradition made their presence known in Troyville ceramic complexes -- this is what distinguished the Troyville culture from the preceding Issaquena culture. However, for the most part these foreign elements remained in the minority. Further, these traits showed a great deal of variability throughout the Valley in their character and relative strength. In the north, and decreasing in influence farther to the south, ceramic elements in the Woodland tradition appeared in Troyville ceramic complexes. Throughout the Valley, and increasingly as one looks farther south, ceramic elements in the Weeden Island tradition made their presence known, and included varieties that serve as important horizon markers (Belmont and Williams 1981). In the later stages of the culture, elements from the Coles Creek ceramic tradition developing to the north began to appear in Troyville contexts. I will elaborate further on this below. It is therefore the terminal Marksville character of the Troyville culture that gives the concept meaning from the Lower Yazoo Basin to the Catahoula Lake Basin and through two subperiods of the Baytown period. The end of the Troyville culture is marked, at different times in different regions, by the disappearance of terminal Marksville ceramics.

The Troyville culture continued in the Marksville tradition in other respects, as well. Mound construction continued on the small scale encountered in the Issaquena culture. In the Marksville tradition, many of these mounds were mortuary in function, though occupational mounds were present in Troyville contexts, as well -- often a single mound would serve both functions in a given time period. However, Troyville mounds exhibited innovations in certain aspects of their construction: they were frequently low platforms, were occasionally characterized by the alternation of thick midden with clay fill, and often took the form of lobes or aprons off a preexisting slope.

Troyville burials were placed in mound-tops, and were both extended and secondary, frequently contained multiple interments, and included, as a general rule, very few grave goods. Dog burials are often found alongside human burials in the Troyville culture.

Utilizing this definition, then, it could be argued that ceramically, the earliest manifestation of the Troyville culture was seen during the Late Marksville period in the Paxton phase of the northern Lower Yazoo Basin (Phillips 1970: 545-546). However, inclusion of this

phase in the Troyville culture would depend upon other features of the phase, as well, such as mound building and burial practices; thus confirmation or rejection of this possibility will have to await a fuller description of the Paxton phase.

In the following subperiod, Baytown I, the Troyville culture was to be found throughout the southern Lower Valley, from the Lower Yazoo Basin to the Catahoula Lake Basin. Included were all of the Baytown I phases discussed in this analysis (see fig 21).

Phases in the Baytown II subperiod included in the Troyville culture were limited to the southern half of the Upper Tensas Basin and farther south. They included the Insley, Atkins, Old Creek, and Black River II phases, as well as the "Middle Troyville" occupation at Gold Mine.

The Baytown culture has traditionally been set up in geographic opposition to the Troyville culture: it has been seen as characterizing the northern Lower Valley during most or all of the period during which Troyville occupied the south (Belmont 1984; Gibson 1985; Morse and Morse 1983: 181-199). The Deasonville phase, to which the Marsden phase was quite similar, was supposedly a phase of this culture. However, the Baytown culture is itself a notoriously ill-defined entity (Williams and Brain 1983: 364). As this culture extended far beyond the phases in this study in terms of time and space, its further definition is beyond the scope of this analysis.

On the other hand, the term "Deasonville" has been used in the past to designate a broader unit than the current Deasonville phase. Ford (1936) used it in a sense approaching the use of "culture" in his analysis, and to a large extent, this meaning still informs much of the current literature. However, a more useful definition of "Deasonville" was implied by Belmont and Williams (1981), when they stated that the Deasonville, Marsden, and Ft. Adams phases of the "Baytown II (Deasonville) subperiod" had a "Deasonville cast" (Belmont and Williams 1981: 27). While I would restrict this definition somewhat by excluding Ft. Adams (seen above to be chronologically later), the grouping together of phases of the Baytown II subperiod on the basis of their "Deasonville cast" is, I believe, a vital exercise.

I am quite hesitant to categorize the unit consisting of this group of phases, as, again, the exploration of its precise relationship to the Baytown culture would take us too far afield. I will therefore simply

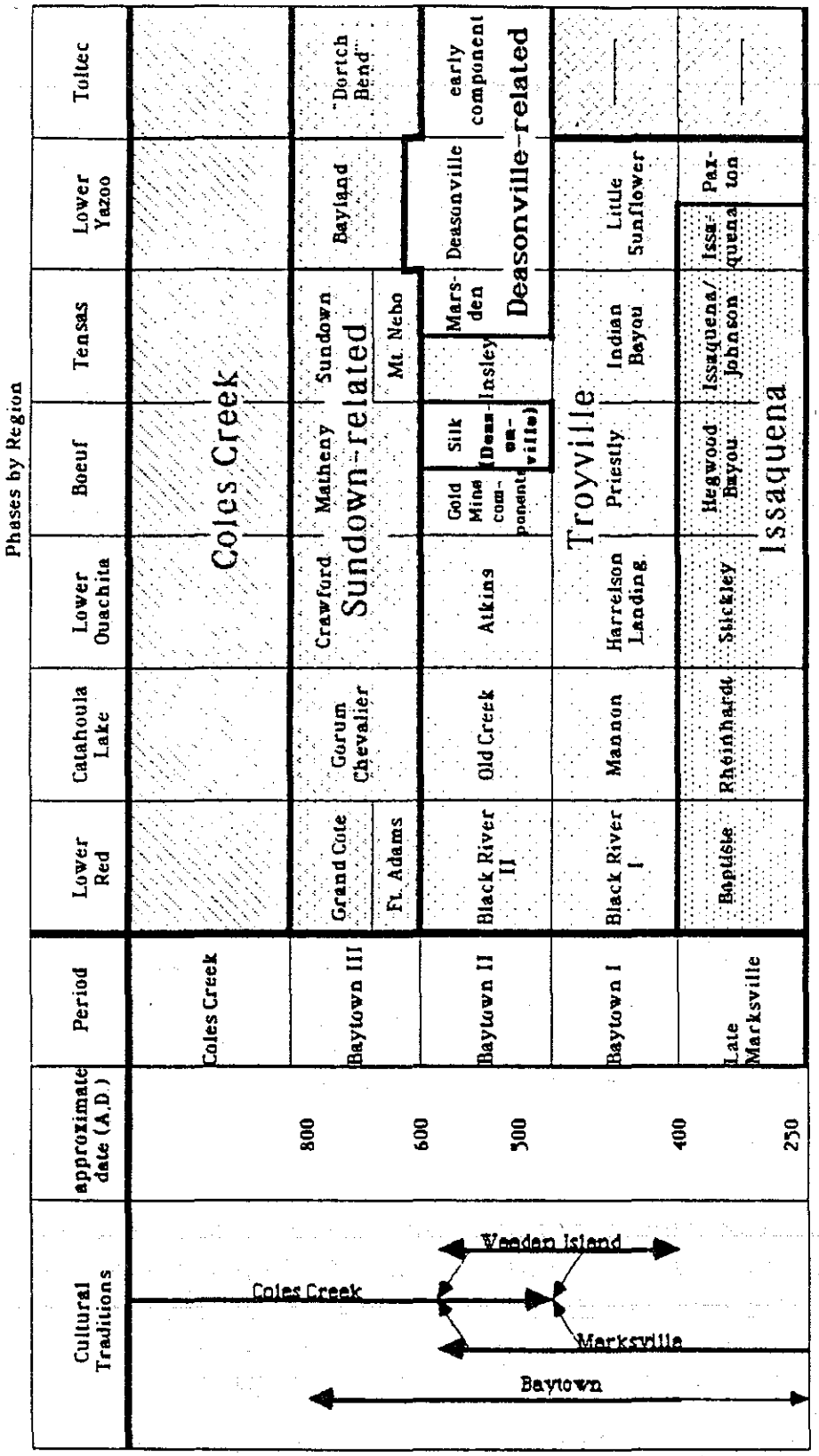


Figure 21: Baytown period phases

refer to these phases -- including Deasonville, Marsden, Hamilton Ridge, Silk, and the earliest component at the Toltec site -- as "Deasonville-related phases".

The Deasonville-related phases are characterized by a number of broad ceramic traditions. In contrast to the Troyville culture to the south, the Marksville tradition ceases directly to inform these ceramic complexes. However, the Woodland tradition from the north and east greatly influenced these complexes, as is evidenced by the large numbers of vessels exhibiting surface roughening recovered from Deasonville-related sites.

The Deasonville-related phases also served as the birthplace of a new ceramic tradition, one that was to dominate the succeeding period in the southern Lower Valley. This tradition, the nascent Coles Creek ceramic tradition, in part seems to have developed out of certain earlier indigenous elements, but was also heavily influenced by the influx of Weeden Island ceramic elements into the area.

A final group of elements represented in Deasonville-related phases, which they share with contemporaneous phases of the Troyville culture, grew out of earlier Troyville elements. These elements included red filming, in use as far back as the Issaquena phase, and unzoned rocker stamping (Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*).

The Deasonville-related phases also broke from preceding phases in their mound building and burial practices. Whereas mound construction continued to the south, it was absent from Deasonville-related contexts. From this, it follows that Deasonville burial practices had a different character from those of Troyville phases: in the regions occupied by the Deasonville-related phases, the mound burials of the Marksville tradition were replaced by the non-mound burials found in many, though by no means all, Woodland contexts.

The Deasonville-related phases also shared certain non-ceramic features with the Troyville culture. Bathtub-shaped firepits, found earliest in Troyville contexts, were present in the succeeding subperiod in Deasonville-related contexts. Troyville and Deasonville also appear to have shared a common lithic assemblage.

Following the Baytown II subperiod, we find in the southern Lower Valley a group of phases that I will simply call "Sundown-related". These phases include the Sundown phase and Mt. Nebo subphase of

the Upper Tensas, the Bayland phase of the Lower Yazoo (Phillips 1970; Williams and Brain 1983), the Matheny phase of the Boeuf Basin (Kidder 1986), the Crawford phase of the Lower Ouachita (Gibson 1983), the Grand Cote and Ft. Adams phases of the Lower Red (Belmont 1967), the Gorum Chevalier phase of the Catahoula Lake region (Gibson 1983), and components of a phase roughly equivalent to the Dortch Bend phase at the Toltec site as it was initially formulated (Stewart-Abernathy 1982).

The integration of these phases into the larger picture is beyond the scope of this analysis; however, I would note that these Sundown-related phases represented the result of the amalgamation of a number of elements from both the Troyville culture and the Deasonville-related phases (see fig. 22). The ceramic complexes of these phases were derived from the Deasonville-related phases, not the Troyville culture, and were characterized by early Coles Creek ceramic elements combined with Woodland elements. Weeden Island ceased to serve as a direct source of inspiration; its elements came to Sundown via Deasonville, and were executed more in the indigenous Lower Valley style, in terms of paste, vessel shape, and the execution of decorative elements.

From the Troyville culture, Sundown-related phases inherited the building of platform mounds and mound-top burials. The Greenhouse data also suggest that Sundown-related phases carried on the Troyville feature of dog burials, as well as the feature of bathtub-shaped firepits, common to Troyville and Deasonville.

The cultural elements developed throughout the Baytown period and set in place in the cultural matrix of the Sundown-related phases formed the basis for cultural developments that would dominate the next 400 years of Lower Valley prehistory. For directly out of the Sundown-related phases grew the next major cultural tradition of the Lower Valley: Coles Creek.

The Baytown Period

The Baytown *period*, then, is that period during which Woodland elements appeared over large portions of the southern Lower Mississippi Valley -- approximately A.D. 400 - A.D. 800. It included the Troyville culture, the Deasonville-related phases, and the Sundown -related phases. Its end was marked by the final disappearance of Woodland elements (most notably cord marking) from southern Lower

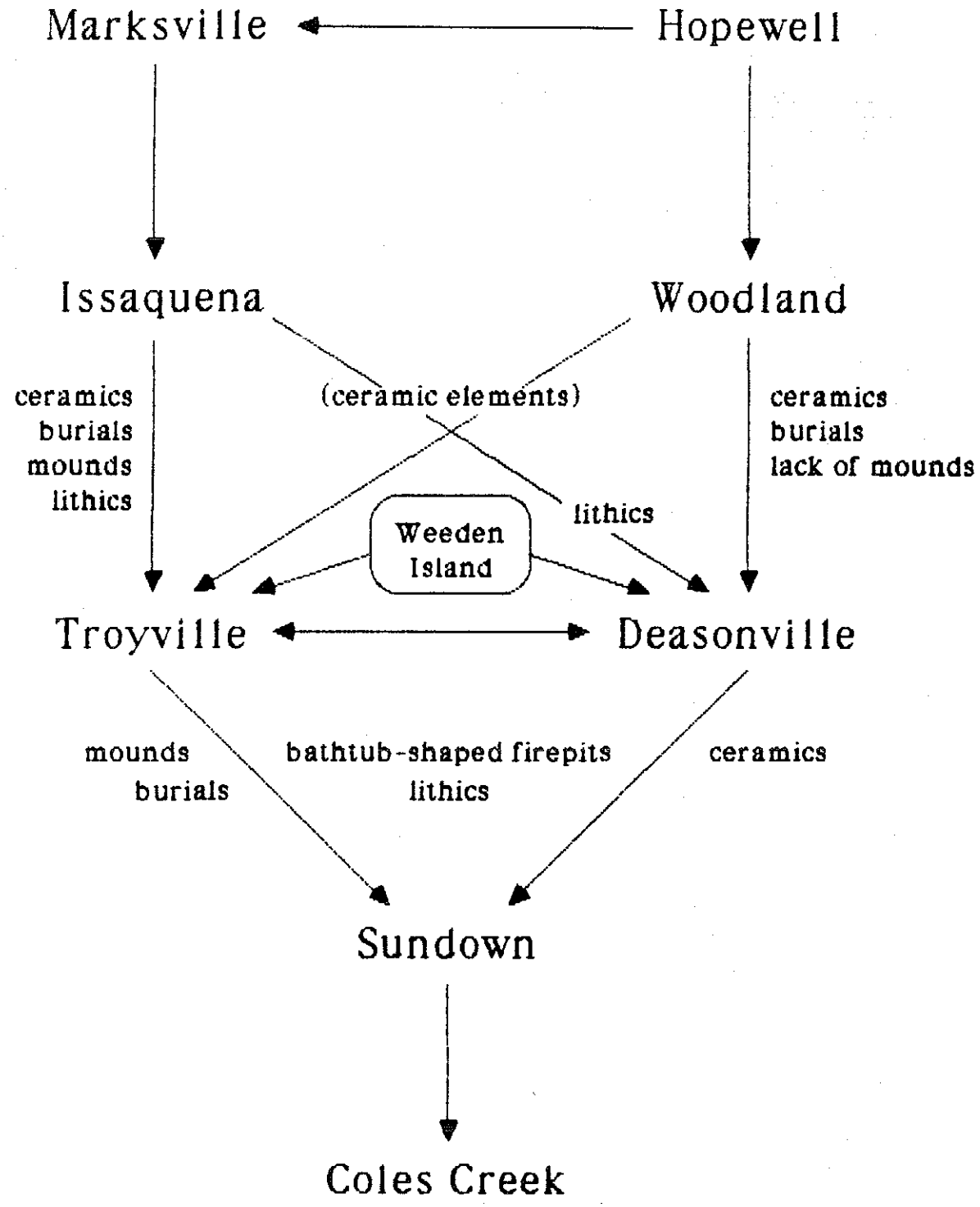


Figure 22: Development of cultural traits in the Baytown period

Valley ceramics, and by the appearance of the Coles Creek mound and plaza arrangement.

The Baytown period thus consisted of three subperiods in the Lower Valley. The first contained phases of the Troyville culture, from the Lower Yazoo to the Catahoula Lake region. It included the Indian Bayou phase and its contemporaries, and was a relatively homogeneous subperiod.

The following subperiod, Baytown II, saw a fundamental cultural division in the southern Lower Valley, reflected in the split in the Tensas Basin. In the southwestern half of the Upper Tensas and farther south, the Troyville culture experienced further development. To the north of the Troyville culture, the Deasonville-related phases took root, representing an almost total cultural break with Troyville.

The final Baytown subperiod, Baytown III, once again saw relative homogeneity throughout the Lower Valley. Included in this subperiod were the Sundown-related phases, to which both Troyville and Deasonville contributed elements. The end of this subperiod was marked by the beginning of the Coles Creek period and culture.

Thus the Baytown period in the southern Lower Valley saw cultural continuity as well as discontinuity. The Troyville culture was a direct outgrowth of the Marksville tradition, in its ceramics, mound building, and burial practices. From it, the Sundown-related phases derived their mound building and burial practices. However, the Deasonville-related phases represented a sharp discontinuity in the southern Lower Valley in all three of these cultural aspects. And as this break in ceramic traditions was adopted into the Sundown related phases, and through them into the Coles Creek culture, the Baytown period in this sense represented a discontinuity in the development of Lower Valley culture.

Chapter Six

Cultural Dynamics in the Baytown Period

Throughout the course of this analysis, I have repeatedly stressed that the Marksville character of the Troyville culture was "terminal" -- "broken-down" and "declining" are some of the terms which I used to describe the Marksville tradition as it appeared in the Baytown period. However, I do not intend to imply that I view the Lower Valley during this period as a "cultural vacuum" looking for foreign traditions with which to fill itself. While the weakness of the indigenous tradition around which Troyville centered may have facilitated the adoption of external cultural elements, such appropriation was by no means an inevitable result of the decline of the Marksville tradition. Rather, the influx of Weeden Island and Woodland elements during the Baytown period was more likely due to the coincidental strength of these two traditions, not the weakness of the indigenous tradition. Different factors appear to have been involved in contributing to the relative strength of each of these two foreign traditions, and these factors may have affected the way in which each tradition interacted with indigenous Lower Valley culture.

Coastal Louisiana is conspicuously absent from the discussion of the Lower Mississippi Valley in Chapter 5. For rather than taking part in the development of the Troyville culture to the north during the Baytown period, the Gulf coast of Louisiana was involved in a sphere of interaction often referred to as the "Weeden Island area" (Willey 1949), an area which extended from the Florida panhandle -- the home of the Weeden Island culture proper -- to the Lower Mississippi Valley, and which reached its greatest extent in the time period corresponding approximately to the Baytown I and II subperiods in the Lower Valley.

Sears (1956) has suggested that, at its peak, the Weeden Island culture consisted of a "great chiefdom" centered at Kolomoki, a major ceremonial center. Sears has further suggested that status, embodied in exotic items, was distributed to local chiefs by the great chief at Kolomoki village. The presence of a high level of socio-political organization in the Weeden Island culture points toward factors

enabling the maintenance of a broad-based interaction sphere; the use of exotic materials to symbolize status may point toward one motivation for this maintenance. But whatever its underlying functions, the extension of the Weeden Island sphere into coastal Louisiana brought the Lower Valley into close contact with a cultural tradition quite different from its own, while contributing to the removal of the coastal region from the developments of the Troyville culture.

The discussion in the previous chapters may have given the impression that cultural attributes -- particularly ceramic elements -- flowed in only one direction within the Weeden Island area, from Florida to the Lower Mississippi Valley. However, this was probably not the case. A number of ceramic elements from the Lower Valley were also reflected in Weeden Island ceramics, particularly in the placement of decorative elements (Sears 1977: 170) and an increased emphasis on plainware (*ibid.*: 174). The Weeden Island decorated type Indian Pass Incised also may well have drawn its inspiration from Marksville Incised, *var. Leist* of the Lower Valley (Milanich, quoted in Davis, ed. 1984: 325).

With the above situation in mind, it is much easier to account for the influx of Weeden Island ceramic elements into the southern Lower Valley. Rather than representing direct trade by Troyville peoples with Florida, the presence of these ceramic elements more likely represented small-scale interaction with the coastal Louisiana peoples, who were themselves in the Weeden Island sphere. That these Weeden Island elements decreased with increasing distance from the coast, then, is to be expected. But while statistically in the minority, Weeden Island elements were significant in that they may well have played a role in the development of the Coles Creek ceramic tradition.

In the Baytown I period, and throughout the development of the Troyville culture, relations with the Woodland cultures to the north and east took much the same form -- Woodland elements were minor, probably merely the result of small-scale interaction with the outward-looking Woodland folk. (Possible reasons for the extroverted character of the Woodland people will be suggested shortly.)

However, during the Baytown II period, a Woodland intrusion in the truest sense of the word took place in the northern sections of the southern Lower Valley. The cultural disjunction between northern phases of the Troyville culture and the Deasonville phases that

succeeded them is exceedingly pronounced, representing one of the sharpest breaks to be found between succeeding phases in Lower Valley prehistory.

Some clues as to the causes and mechanics of this break are evident. First, a comparison of the distributions of Indian Bayou, Insley, and Marsden phase components (figs. 19 and 20) shows a sharp contrast in settlement: known Marsden components are far more numerous and concentrated than were components of either Troyville phase. This high site density is encountered throughout the Deasonville-related phases (Williams and Brain 1983: 404). Whether this fact points to higher population or a shifting settlement pattern is, at present, unresolvable; it probably represents both (*ibid.*: 404).

Williams and Brain have suggested the possibility that the population growth during this period was the result of a maize agriculture subsistence base (Williams and Brain 1983: 404). However, the data do not necessarily support or even require such a conclusion. First, there is simply a lack of any evidence of maize in the southern Lower Valley during this period. Second, a shifting settlement pattern is suggested by the site density noted above, by House's findings at the Powell Canal site demonstrating that site's seasonal use (House 1982), and the overall lack of mound construction in the Deasonville-related phases. Third, currently available data regarding the subsistence base of the Deasonville-related phases suggests a non-agricultural set of subsistence patterns. A wide variety of resources was exploited by Deasonville peoples, and this subsistence base varied a great deal in its character from region to region. In the Marsden phase region, we see evidence for heavy reliance upon large terrestrial animals. The Deasonville phase, unlike the Marsden phase, yields evidence for the heavy utilization of shellfish; the use of shellfish in the Deasonville phase, but not in the closely related and geographically adjacent Marsden phase, more likely represented intensive and regionally adapted exploitation of wild resources, rather than a resort to "starvation food" (Cohen 1977). The bow and arrow, also introduced during this period (Williams and Brain 1983: 404), further increased the effectiveness of these strategies of wild resource exploitation. The evidence thus seems to point toward a high degree of "primary forest efficiency," rather than a shift to an agricultural base. But whatever the cause, the resulting growing population or shifting settlement pattern quite possibly led to demographic pressures in Woodland cultural regions, pressures which may have caused Woodland peoples to look

to new regions to exploit.

The intrusion of the Deasonville-related phases may have been one result of such pressures. The fact that this intrusion may have been stimulated by population pressure, combined with the almost complete cultural break between Troyville and Deasonville, leads me to believe that the Deasonville phases represented the actual movement of new groups into the Lower Valley.

However, the Deasonville-related phases also represented something unique among Woodland phases: in them, the Coles Creek ceramic tradition has its earliest beginnings. I have previously noted that while this tradition was distinct from the Marksville tradition, certain significant continuities existed between the two. I would suggest, then, that though the Deasonville phases represent an influx of new groups into the Lower Valley, the indigenous peoples of these areas were most likely absorbed into these phases. It is possible that the Coles Creek ceramic tradition resulted from the fusion of these two cultures, aided by the influx of Weeden Island ceramic elements.

It is evident that during the first two subperiods of the Baytown period, the fringes of two foreign cultural regions intruded into the Lower Valley, perhaps facilitated by the decline of a strong Marksville tradition in the Lower Valley. The result was a very dynamic period of cultural interaction, out of which grew the Sundown-related phases, reflecting threads of all four of the cultural traditions (Marksville, Baytown, Weeden Island, and Coles Creek) represented in Troyville, Deasonville, and Weeden Island. However, these Sundown-related phases, rather than representing a set of new cultural traditions brought about by the fusion of these three cultures, represented more a conglomeration of elements from the three. (Whether this conglomeration represented an actual movement of peoples or simply a spread of cultural elements in both directions is, at present, moot). The Sundown-related phases once again represented a single relatively homogeneous cultural manifestation throughout the Lower Valley north of the Mississippi River Delta, and laid the foundations for the Coles Creek culture to follow.

In my brief discussion of this Sundown-Coles Creek transition, I have quite consciously omitted any mention of "Mesoamerican influences", considered by some to have played a role in the final development of the Coles Creek culture (Williams and Brain 1983:

405-408). While I cannot demonstrate unequivocally that no such influences took place, I see no real need to accept this notion to explain the development of Coles Creek culture.

We have seen that the development of the classic Coles Creek ceramic tradition developed smoothly out of a tradition begun as early as Baytown II. The Coles Creek burial program, which included mound burials, resulted from the gradual evolution of mortuary practices out of the Troyville culture and the Marksville tradition in general. (Such mound burials are not to be found in Mesoamerican contexts (Griffin 1980)).

The plaza and mound arrangement probably also represented a smooth indigenous development. Platform mounds, developing out of low Issaquena mounds and the Marksville mound tradition in general, came to Coles Creek from Troyville *via* Sundown. Furthermore, Williams and Brain have noted in Sundown-related sites the presence of a "ceremonial area", located to the west of a platform mound and often surrounded by smaller mounds, thus forming a prototype for the Coles Creek platform mound and plaza arrangement (Williams and Brain 1983: 406).

And what of subsistence? Early Coles Creek phases appear to have continued in the tradition of earlier Lower Valley phases in their stubborn resistance to the adoption of maize agriculture (Hemmings and House 1985: 102; Byrd and Neuman 1978). Living in what seems to have been an exceedingly resource-rich region, late Baytown-early Coles Creek peoples were highly adapted to the exploitation of local wild resources (probably supplemented by indigenous horticulture (Hemmings and House 1985: 101-102)). Maize may have been an occasional supplement, but was probably only slowly adopted into Coles Creek subsistence, and that only in later phases.

However, despite the continuity between the Sundown-related phases and Coles Creek, I have maintained that Sundown is a Baytown period phase, and that only in the following period did Coles Creek culture appear (although I have no particular personal attachment to this conclusion, and leave the resolution of this question to those more familiar with the Sundown-related and Early Coles Creek data). On the one hand, I have based the division between the Baytown and Coles Creek period on ceramic criteria: as the Baytown period was defined on the basis of the Woodland character of its constituent phases, the Coles Creek period was marked by the final disappearance of

Woodland elements from the ceramic complex, as well as the disappearance of red filming and the appearance of "classic" Coles Creek Incised (*var. Coles Creek*). However, what set Coles Creek culture off from the Baytown period phases was its social order: the Coles Creek culture saw the reemergence of an elite and a social organization probably consisting of "petty chiefdoms". Architecturally, this was reflected in the presence of temple mounds at Coles Creek sites (Williams and Brain 1983: 405-408).

Yet even this aspect of Coles Creek culture can be derived from the Sundown-related phases. During the Baytown III subperiod, the trends of growing population and possibly increased sedentism continued. A higher level of social organization could well have been a natural outgrowth of these dense and settled populations. Thus, while representing a break with Baytown period phases, the Coles Creek culture may well have developed entirely within their cultural setting.

In one sense, the Baytown period can be seen as a trough between the peaks of the stable and socially complex Marksville and Coles Creek cultures. Artistically and technologically, some Baytown period ceramics certainly did represent a nadir in Lower Valley prehistory. Culturally, however, the Baytown period was one of the most complex and dynamic periods found in the prehistory of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and out of the cultural tension and dynamism of this period grew the next complex culture of the Lower Valley -- Coles Creek. In terms of their cultural dynamics, the Baytown period phases hardly warrant their designation as the "good grey cultures".

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Appendix A

Unpublished Ceramic Varieties and Rim Modes

Decorated Varieties

Chevalier Stamped, *var. McKinney*

Crude vertical rows of rocker stamping applied to the upper body of the vessel, covering half of the vessel or more (Belmont n.d.). The upper and lower boundaries of the stamped zones are often marked by a single sharp incision. Distinguished from *Cornelia* by its very close-spaced, often overlapping rows of stamping (see Plate 5a-f). Limited in its distribution primarily to the Upper Tensas Basin, and chronologically to the Baytown II subperiod; it is represented in approximately equal strength in both the Insley and Marsden phases.

Churupa Punctated, *var. Watson*

Described by Kidder (1986: 128) as *var. Cummins*. A "broken-down" version of *var. Churupa* -- punctations are large and often oval or hemiconical, in contrast to the stippling effect of *Thornton* punctations. Lines deliniating zones are fairly haphazard, thin, or shallow, and are occasionally accented on the end (see Plate 2e). Baytown I and II subperiods; limited to the Insley phase and further south in Baytown II.

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Busby*

Two or three (usually overhanging) incisions on a strap. May appear to be two superimposed straps. Occasionally, round punctates have been set below this strap (see Plate 10g-h). Found in the Mt. Nebo subphase in the Tensas; seems to be concentrated in the northern half of the Basin (Belmont n.d.).

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Jacoby*

An early version of *Hardy*, first appearing in Baytown III contexts.

Belmont (n.d.) describes it as "*Hardy* on Troyville ware. Multiple (probably usually 5-8) lines parallel to the rim. Does not have punctates underneath." Belmont has suggested that this variety is concentrated in the southern Tensas (Belmont n.d,); it is also found in Matheny phase contexts (T.R. Kidder, pers. comm.).

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Marsden*

This is the "Marsden" rim mentioned by Belmont and Williams (1981: 32, Figure 5b). This variety has two exterior rim lines, one as far below the lip as the lip is thick, and the other 1.5-2 cm below the lip (Belmont n.d.). As with *var. Hunt*, these incisions occasionally occur on the interior as well as the exterior of the vessel, or even exclusively on the vessel interior. This variety is quite regular and well-executed, and the paste associated with this variety is often quite compact and fairly well polished (see Plate 10a-e). Often found with lines in the lip or punctated lines; many examples of Marsden have previously been included in the "Six Mile" rim category (Phillips 1970: 233, Figures 62h, j-m). Concentrated in the Marsden and Deasonville phases in the Baytown II subperiod, although later examples are more widespread (Belmont, n.d.). These later examples are often more sloppily executed, and intergrade with *Busby*.

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Warden*

A fairly rare variety, found primarily in the Marsden and Deasonville phases of the Baytown II subperiod. In the middle of the thick exterior strap common in the Marsden and Deasonville phases, an incision has been executed. A second incision may occur below this strap (see Plate 10f). Quite frequently found with punctated lines (Belmont n.d.). This may be an early version of *Chase*, but it is readily sortable from *Chase* on the basis of the size of the strap and the frequently-occurring punctated lines.

Evansville Punctated, *var. Pervis Lake*

As defined by House (1982: 44). Examination of type collections from the Yazoo and from the Greenhouse site show this variety to be identical to Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched, *var. Hollyknowe* as described

by Phillips (1970: 88-90) and as used by Belmont in his Greenhouse reanalysis (Belmont 1967). Baytown II and possibly later.

French Fork Incised

In this analysis, I have utilized three varieties associated with the "Woodville Horizon" of the Baytown II period -- *Trinity*, *Rugby*, and *Mt. Nebo* (Belmont and Williams 1981; Belmont n.d.). These early French Fork Incised varieties include some of the finest vessels to be found in the Lower Valley, and are distinguishable from later French Fork Incised varieties in an instant, even on the smallest sherds. Many are indistinguishable from Weeden Island Incised or Weeden Island Punctated vessels in their decorative treatment. This treatment is executed on very well made, small, globular vessels of Fitler paste, with rim modes typically associated with this plainware variety (Phillips 1970: 50). Decorations are well executed with very fine lines. Punctated lines are not uncommon, although accented ends, typical of later French Fork Incised varieties, are not frequent in these early varieties. Decorated zones are often recessed, for a "cameo" effect, as described by Phillips (1970: 84; note that his Figures 29a-c are early French Fork Incised varieties).

The difference separating the three varieties used here is that of the decorative elements to be found within the zoned areas: *Trinity* has zones of fine hatching, *Rugby* of punctations, and *Mt. Nebo* of rocker stamping (this last is a fairly rare variety). Mixture of these elements is rare, although it does occur; in such cases I have arbitrarily assigned the sherd to *Trinity*. I have maintained the distinction of these varieties primarily for descriptive purposes; I have found no contextual reason for the separation, and have essentially treated then as a single variety in this analysis. It may well prove unnecessary to maintain this distinction (see Plate 12).

Marksville Incised, *var. Vick*

A "broken-down" variety of Marksville Incised, in which the incisions are shallow and often narrow, and are sloppily executed (Kidder 1986: 136-140; see Plate 1). This variety includes what Ford called "Yokena" at Greenhouse (Belmont n.d.). My *Vick* includes Belmont's *vars. Anglim* and *Scott*, which I found to intergrade with *Vick* more than any other variety I have encountered intergrades with

any other. Furthermore, I have found no reasons based on chronological or geographic distribution to distinguish among the three, and have therefore "lumped" the varieties together.

Few patterns were discernable in this variety, though a common motif was the oval-shaped lozenge, with a single line suspended in the middle (Plate 1f-g). Baytown I and II and possibly earlier, although limited to the Insley phase and further south in Baytown II.

Marksville Stamped, *var. Bayou Rouge*

Largely as defined by Phillips (1970: 121). A "broken-down" plain rocker-stamped variety. Zones are thin, curvilinear bands or broad panels outlined by *Vick*-type lines (see Plate 2). Stamped zones may be quite large, and sherds of this variety may be distinguishable from Chevalier Stamped *var. McKinney* only in that the stamping in *Bayou Rouge* goes in many directions (Belmont n.d.). Common throughout the Lower Valley in Baytown I, limited to the Insley phase and south in the following subperiod. Particularly common in the Tensas during both subperiods.

Marksville Stamped, *var. Cummins*

Briefly mentioned by Kidder (1986: 142) as *var. Watson.* Curvilinear zones of often sloppily-applied dentate stamping, outlined by *Vick* lines. Relatively uncommon in the Tensas. Baytown I and II; limited in Baytown II to the Insley phase and further south.

Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, *var. Eudora*

As in House (1982: 47-48). A much more carefully executed variety than *Edwards, Eudora* is marked by regular checked patterns (see Plate 6d-g). Indistinguishable from Mulberry Cord Marked, *var. Smith Creek* (Phillips 1970: 138-139) on the level of individual body sherds, and sorted largely by context. Appears in the Baytown II subperiod, although rare if not absent in the Lower Yazoo.

Omega Red and Black

Simply the name given the red and black painted ware found in the

Lower Valley in the Baytown Period (Belmont n.d.; see Plate 4g; also Ford 1951: plate 110; Belmont and Williams 1981). Extremely rare, but probably associated with the "Quafalorma Horizon" (Belmont and Williams 1981).

Salomon Brushed, *var. Macon*

As defined by Kidder (1986: 133-136) as Macon Textured, *var. Macon*. Following the suggestions of Belmont and Kidder, I have included this as a variety of Salomon Brushed. Late Marksville and Baytown I and II. Quite rare in the Tensas.

Salomon Brushed, *var. Oxbow*

I frequently found it difficult to sort Alligator Incised, *var. Oxbow* from Salomon Brushed, as had previous workers (Phillips 1970: 38), whereas sorting this variety from *var. Alligator* was never a problem. Therefore, to make the categories Salomon Brushed *var. unspecified* and Alligator Incised *var. unspecified* more meaningfully reflect my observations, I have included *Oxbow* as a variety of Salomon Brushed for the purposes of this analysis.

Rim Modes

"Bearskin"

Essentially Officer Punctated, *var. Bearskin* as described by Stuart-Abernathy (1982: 47). As it crosscut established types, I have treated it as a rim mode. Notches, often triangular in cross-section, but occasionally sharp and narrow, occurring on the exterior edge of the lip (see Plate 5g). Frequently found with decorated types of all Troyville-Reed subsets. Found throughout the southern Lower Valley, in the Baytown II subperiod.

"Dentil"

On a thin exterior strap, as wide as the rim is thick, square or trapezoidal punctations have been applied at intervals as thick as the

punctations themselves (see Plate 3h, Plate 7a-b). Quite common on Salomon Brushed. Limited to Baytown II.

"Lyon"

A row (or occasionally two rows) of irregular, round, or occasionally triangular punctates applied below a rim strap or an incised line. Generally found on plain vessels. Baytown II and III subperiods.

"Macon"

Essentially an interior *Phillips*: a single incision applied to the interior of the vessel as far down from the lip as the lip is thick, although farther down when occurring below lugs (see Plate 8). May include a corresponding incision on the exterior, which, as noted in the text, was rather arbitrarily called "Macon" rather than *Phillips*. When this incision occurs, the lip may be thickened somewhat. This mode is generally found on plain and red filmed vessels. Primarily found in the Marsden (and Deasonville?) phases, although some examples are found in the Insley phase, as well.

"Mangham"

This corresponds to Officer Punctated, *var. Willow Beach* as defined by Stuart-Abernathy (1982: 47). Like "Lyon" or "Neely", but without the strap or incision (see Plate 11a-b). Also generally associated with plain vessels. More frequent south of the Yazoo, in the Baytown II and III subperiods.

"Neely"

Like "Lyon", but the punctates are applied on the strap or above the incised line (see Plate 11f). Baytown II and III, throughout the southern Lower Valley.

"Plate Strap"

A moderately thick strap, generally 2-3 cm wide, and often accented with an incision, on the interior of a plate or very shallow bowl (see Plate 2f-g, Figure 14c-d; also Phillips 1970: 798-803). The

strap itself is often subject to decoration, in the form of incisions or red filming. Probably an outgrowth of the "Arcadia" rim (Phillips 1970; Belmont n.d.) Late Issaquena, Baytown I and II, though limited to the Insley phase and further south in the Baytown II subperiod.

"Silk"

Like "Mangham", but applied with the fingernail, and occasionally consisting of two rows (Kidder 1986: 161-162; see Plate 11c-e)). Found most frequently in the Marsden and Deasonville phases (Belmont n.d.).

"Troyville Thick"

A moderately thickened, rounded rim (which, as Belmont [n.d.] aptly put it, "in cross section ... approaches the shape of a lightbulb"; see Figure 14a-b)). Most frequently found on plain and red filmed ware. Baytown I and II, limited to the Insley phase and further south in Baytown II.

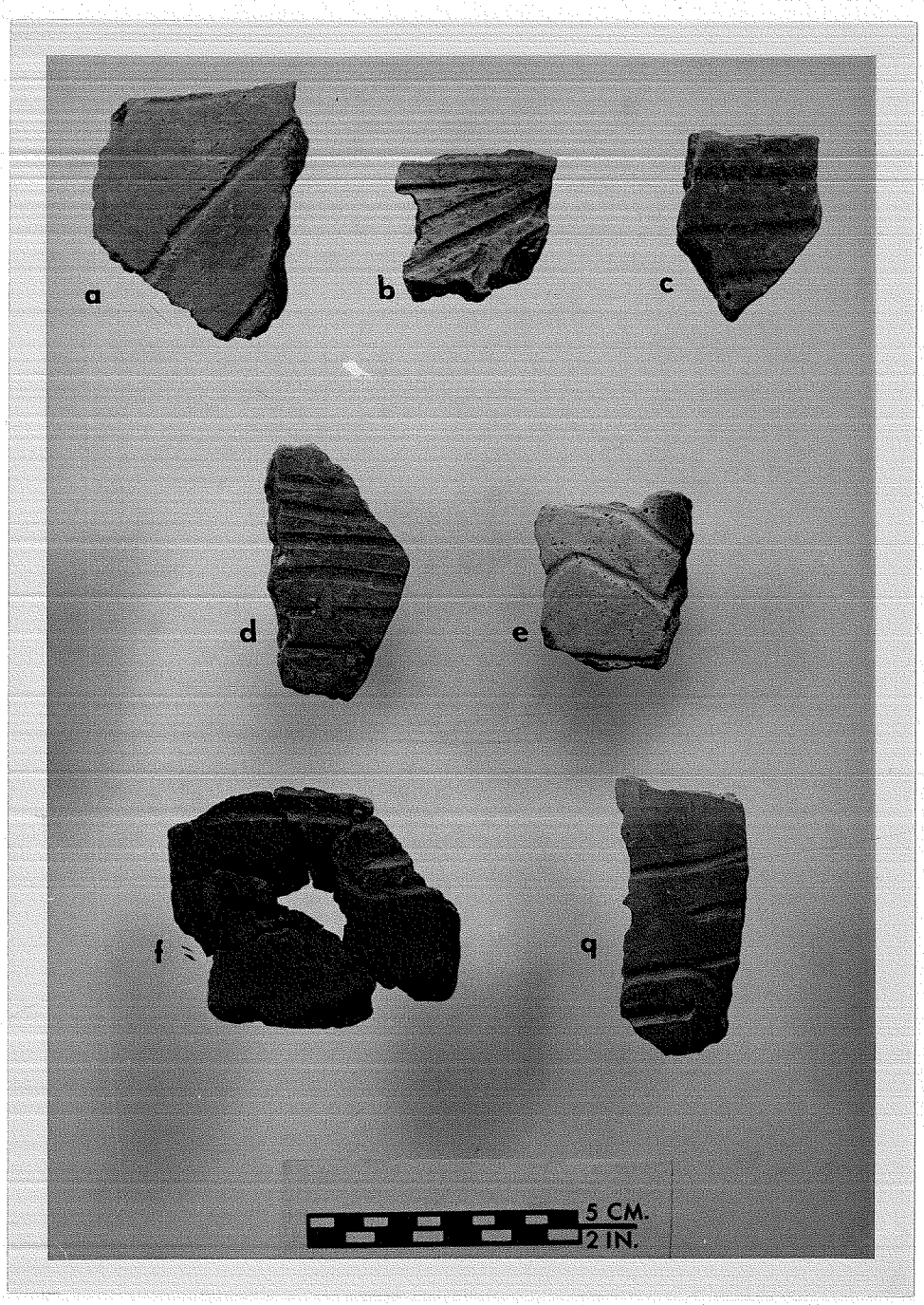

Plate 1 a-g: Marksville Incised, var. Vick; f&g have the "line-filled lozenge" design often found in this variety.

Plate 1

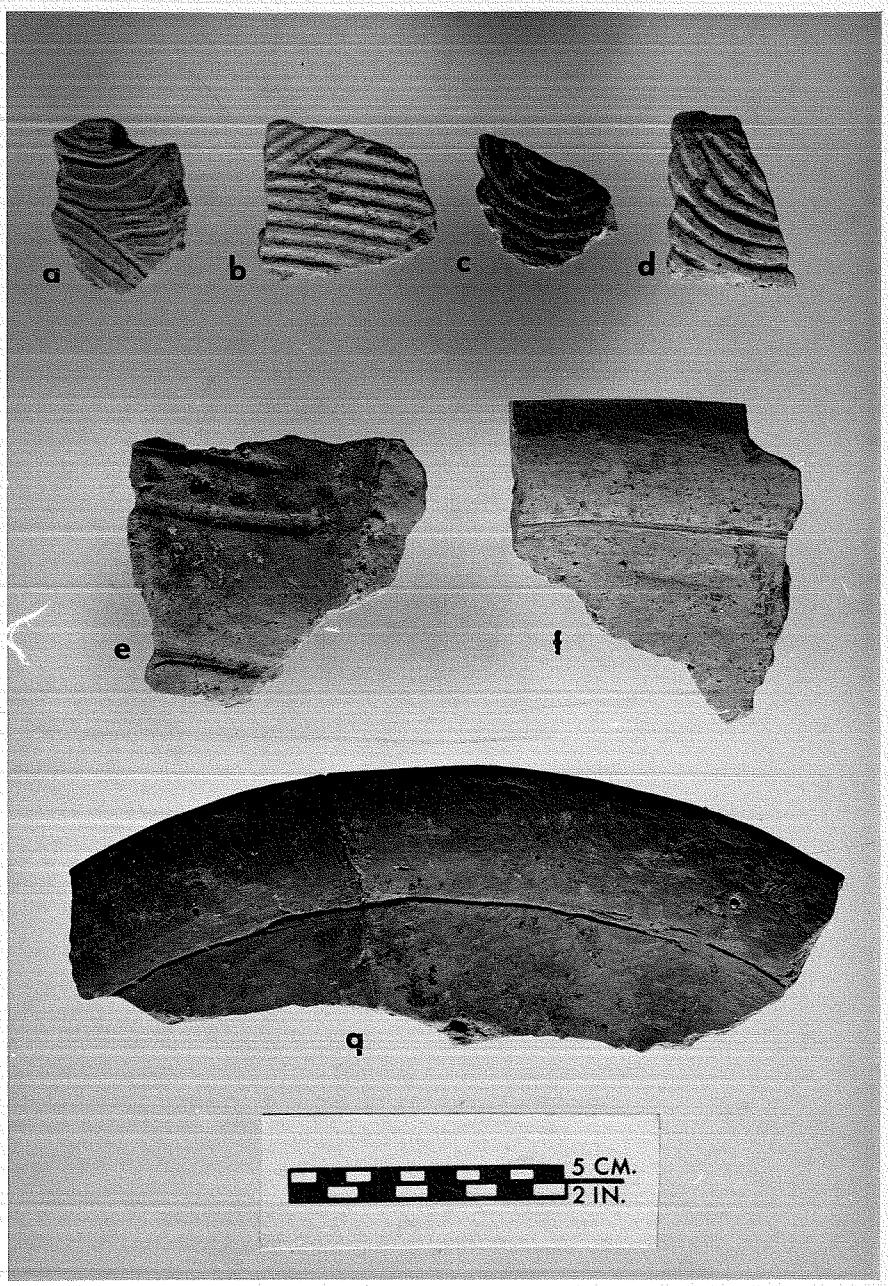

Plate 2 a-d: Marksville Incised, var. Leist; e: Churupa Punctated, var. Watson; f&g: "plate strap" (g red filmed).

Plate 2

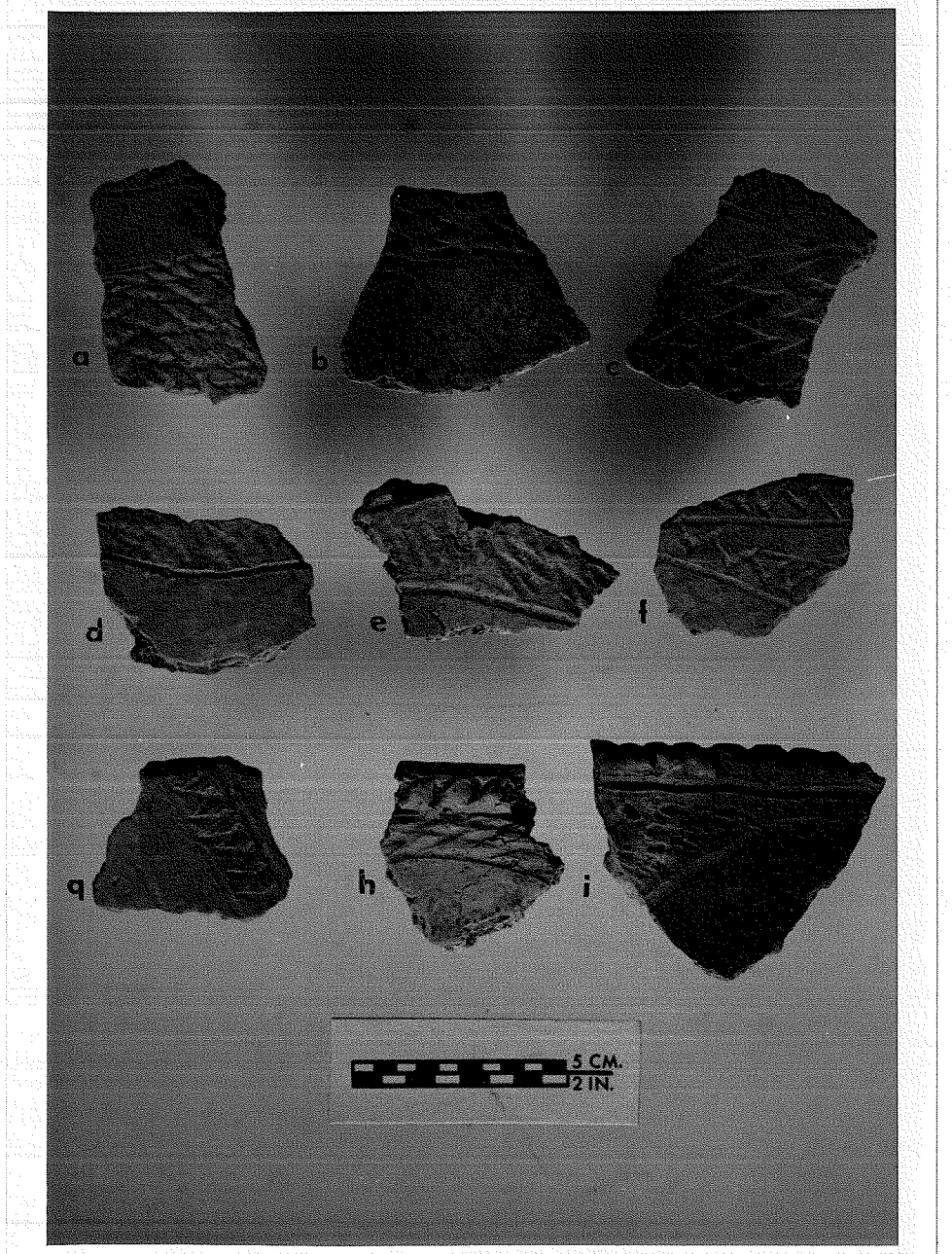

Plate 3 a-i: Marksville Stamped, var. Bayou Rouge (H with "Dentil" rim mode).

Plate 3

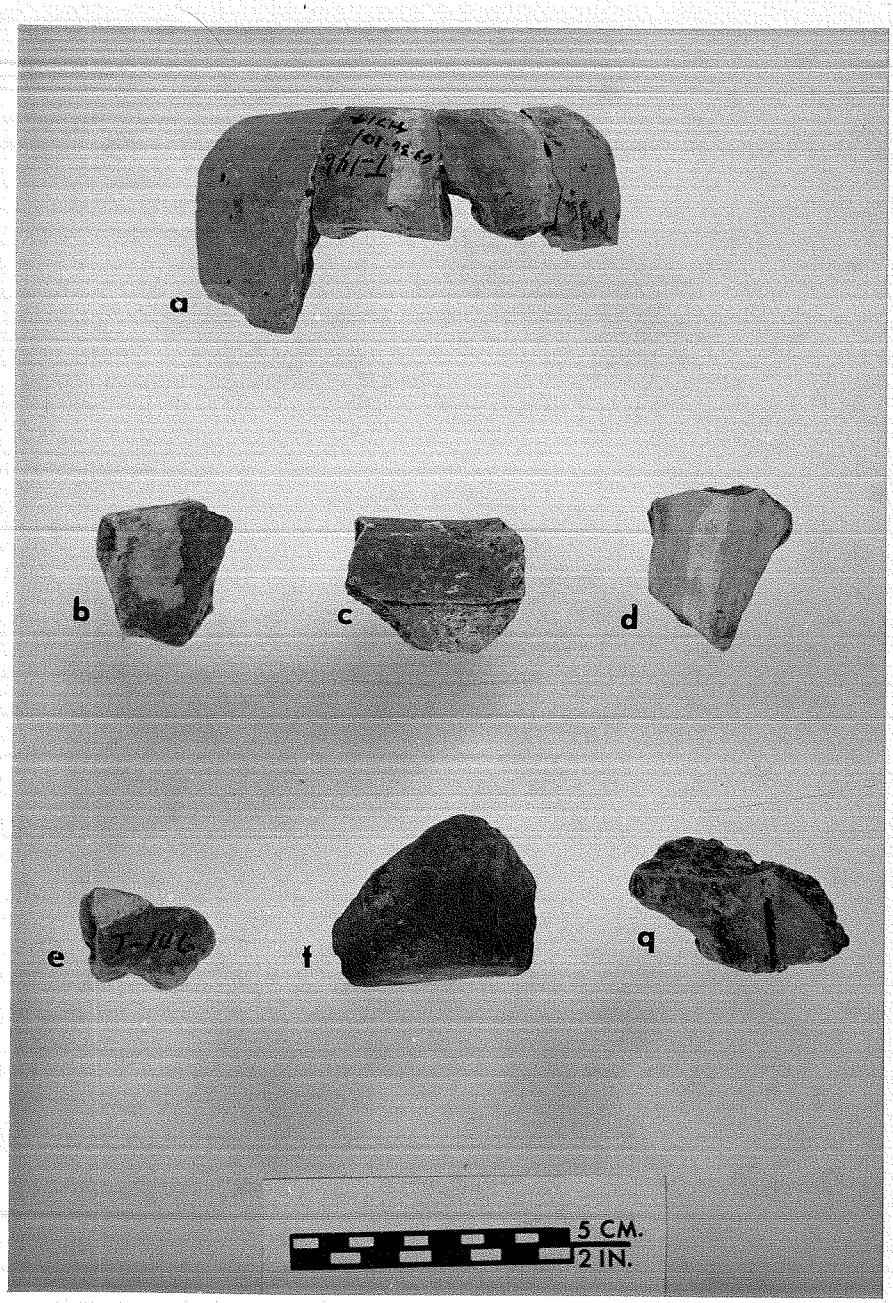

Plate 4 a-f: Quafalorma Red and White; g: Omega Red and Black.

Plate 4

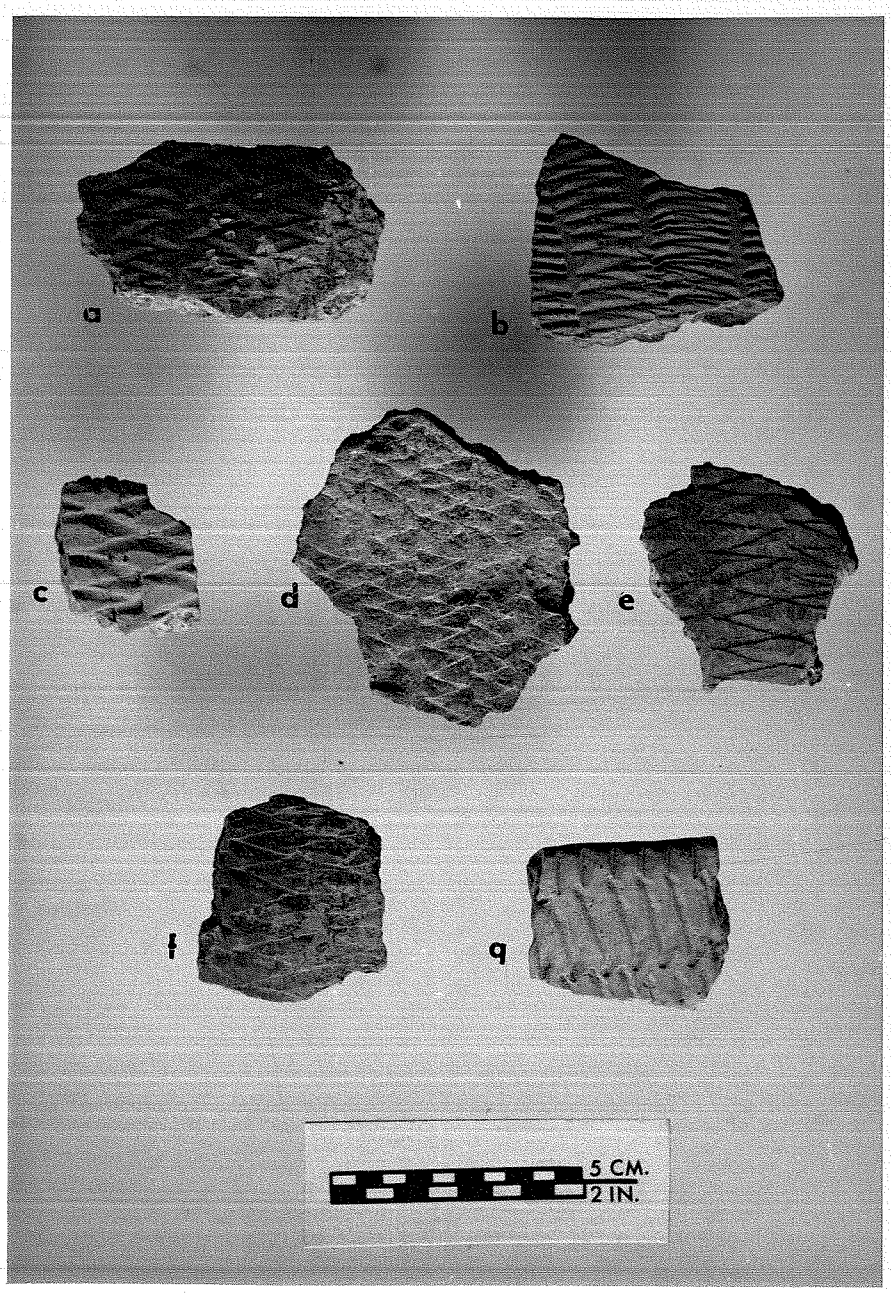

Plate 5 a-f: Chevalier Stamped, var. McKinney; g: Indian Bay Stamped, var. Gammon.

Plate 5

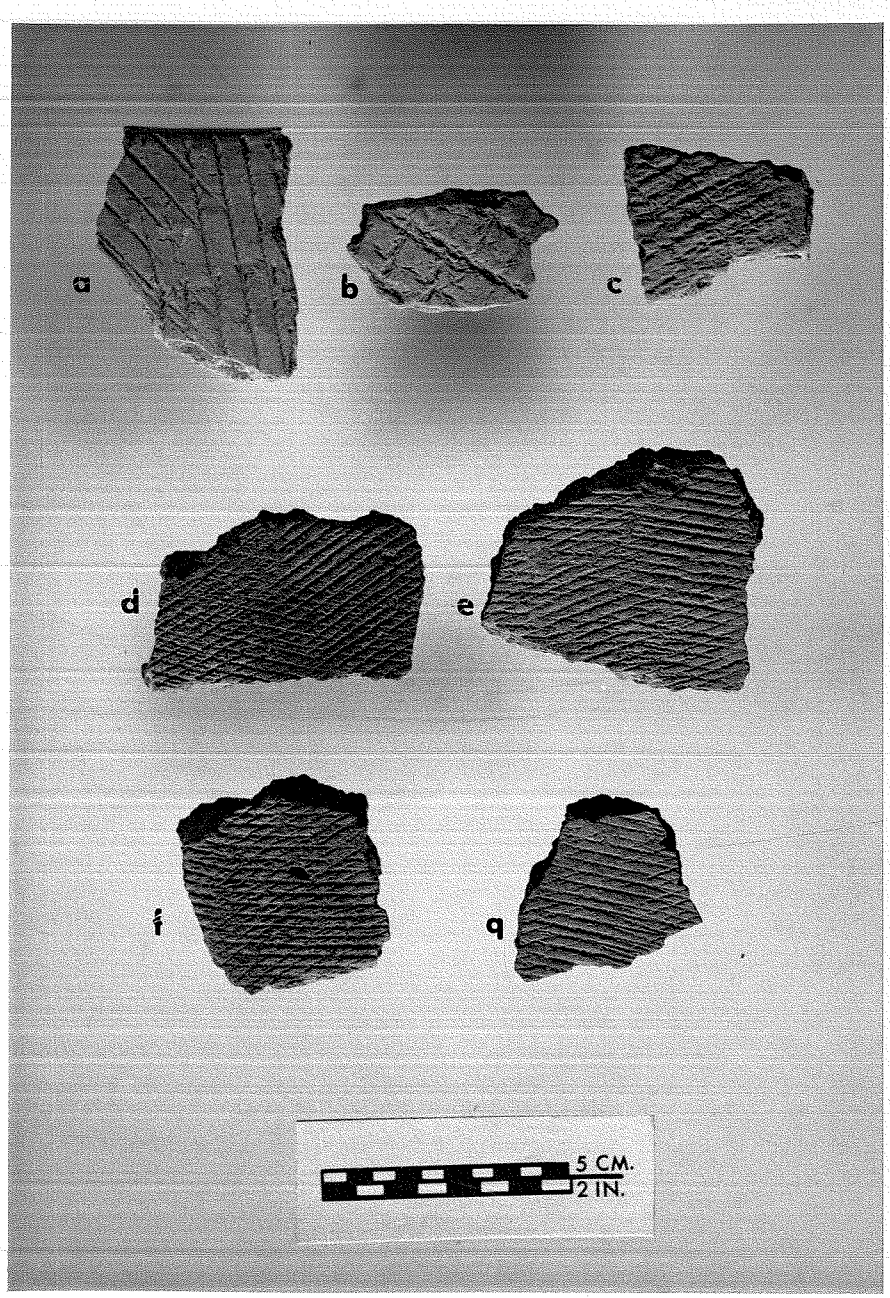

Plate 6 a-c: Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, var. Edwards; d-g: var. Eudora.

Plate 6

Plate 7 a-c: Salomon Brushed, var. Salomon; a&b with "Dentil" mode.

Plate 7

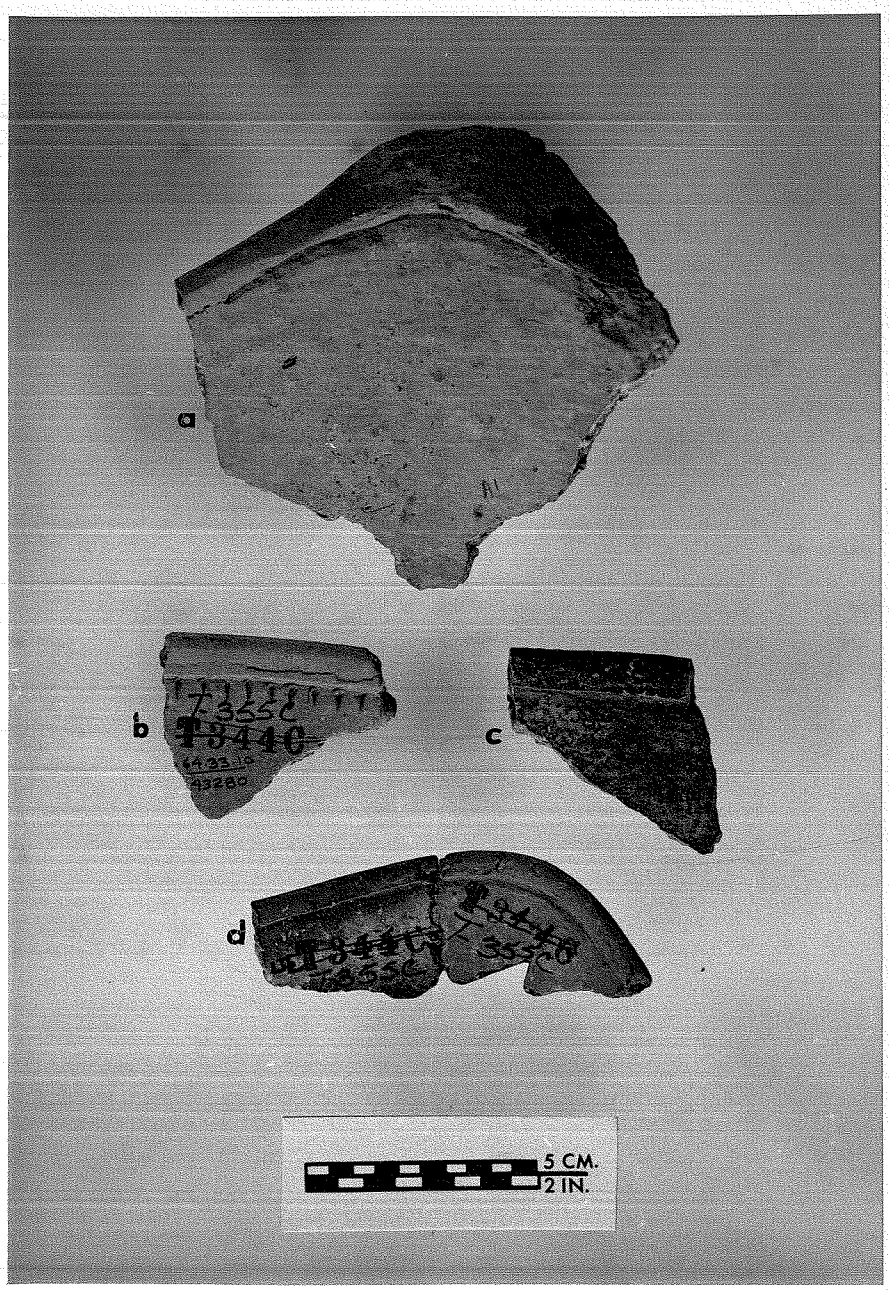

Plate 8 a-d: "Macon" rim mode; a on square peaked bowl; b with punctated line mode; d square plate, red filmed.

Plate 8

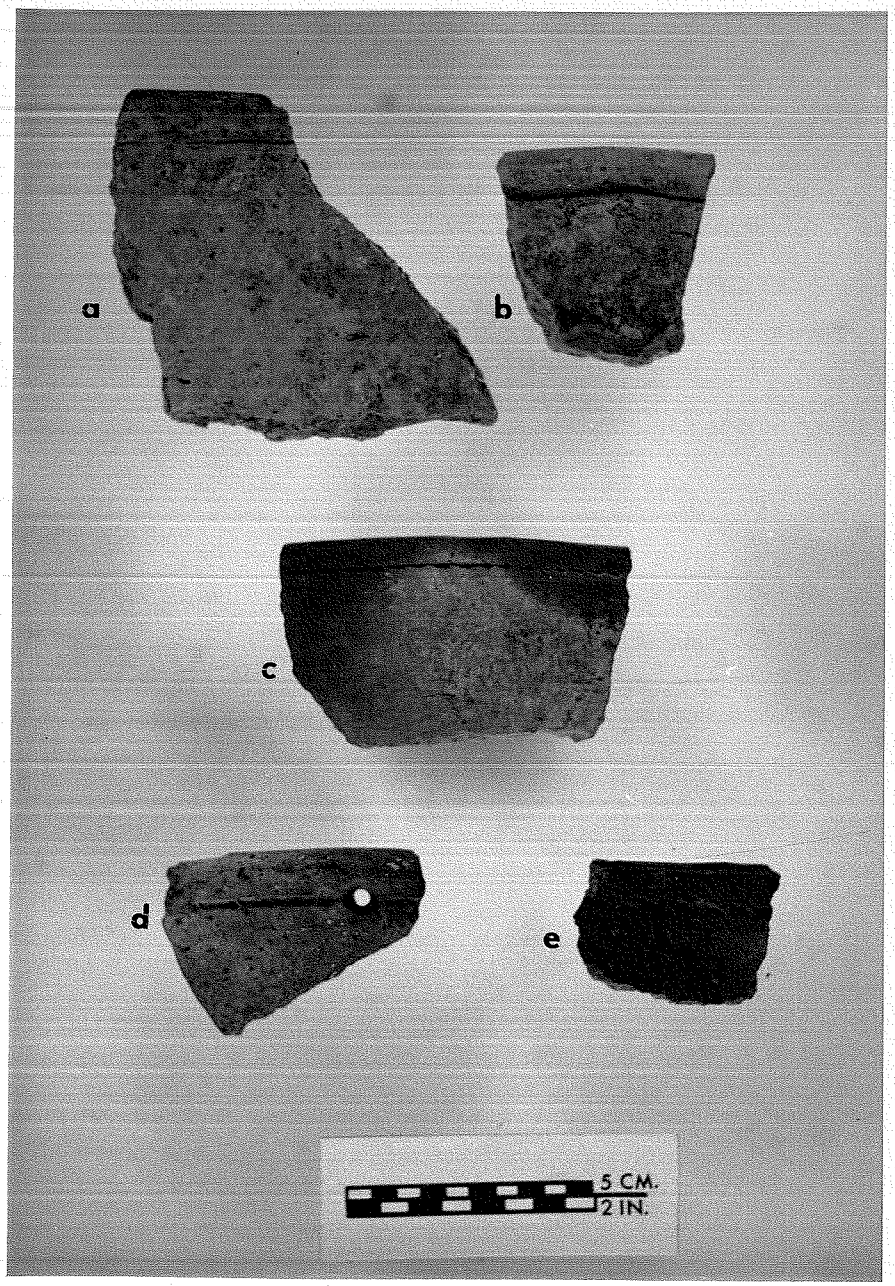

Plate 9 a-e: Coles Creek Incised, var. Phillips; c-e with punctated line mode; e with line in lip (also punctated).

Plate 9

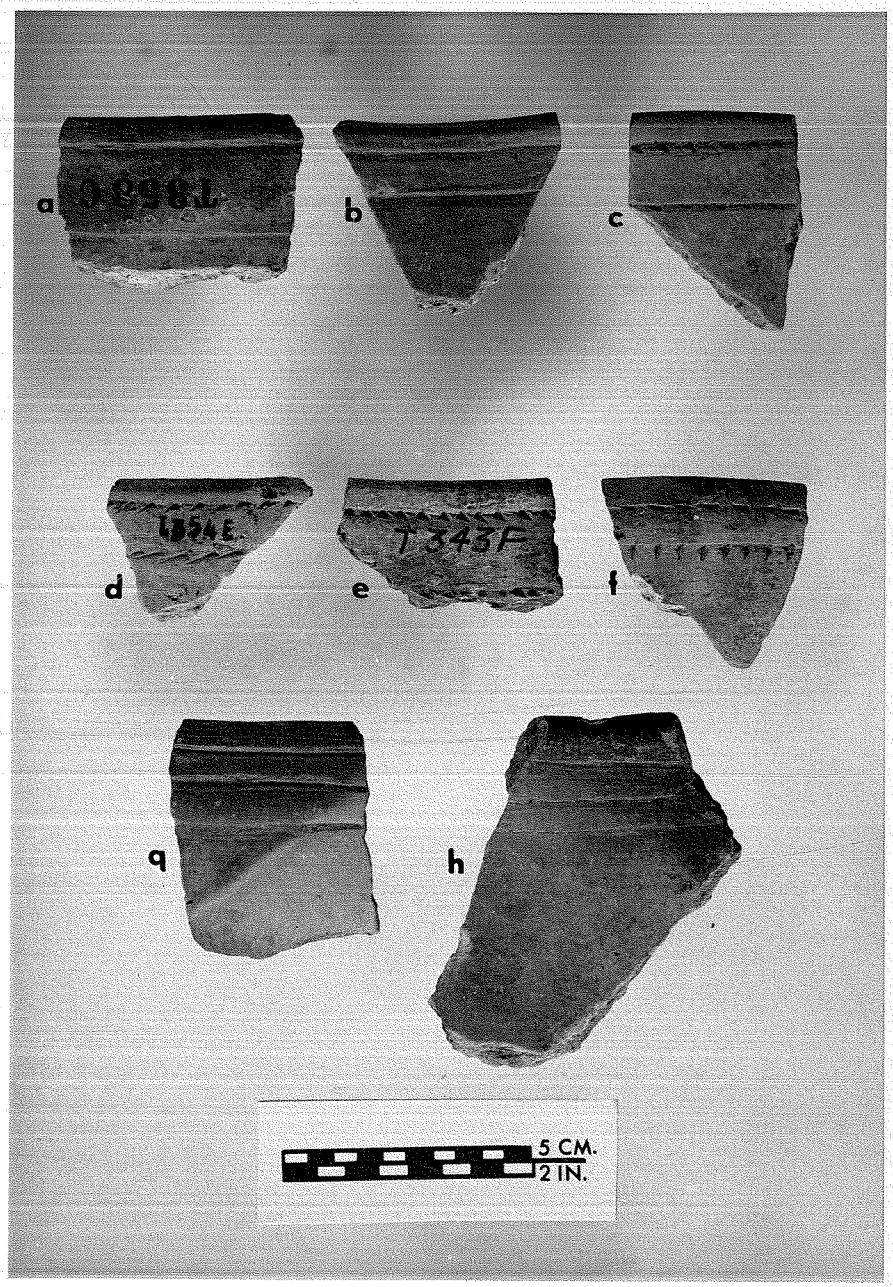

Plate 10 a-e: Coles Creek Incised, var. Marsden; f: var. Warden; g&h: var. Busby; c-f with punctated line mode.

Plate 10

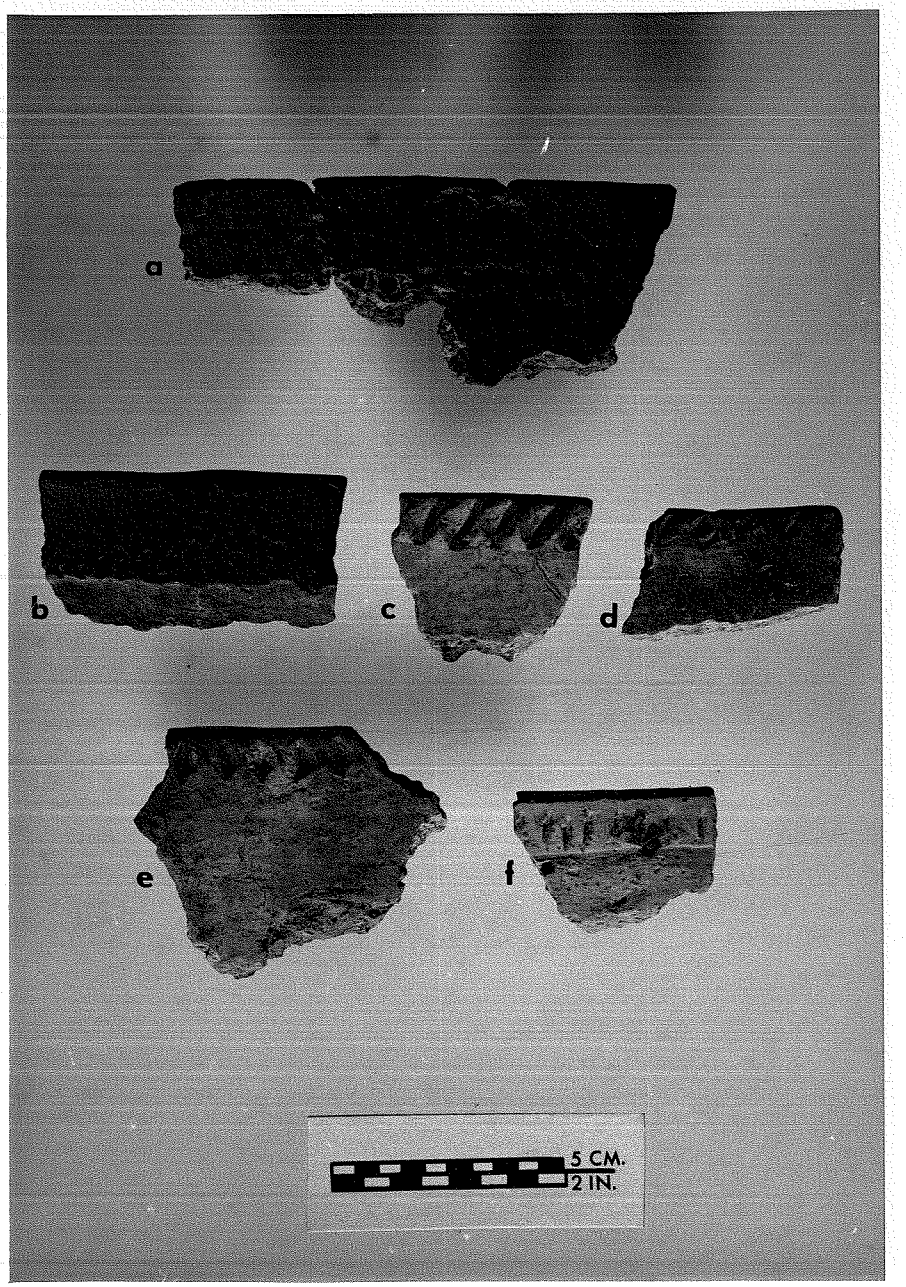

Plate 11 a&b: "Mangham" rim mode; c-e: "Silk" rim mode; f:"Neely" rim mode.

Plate 11

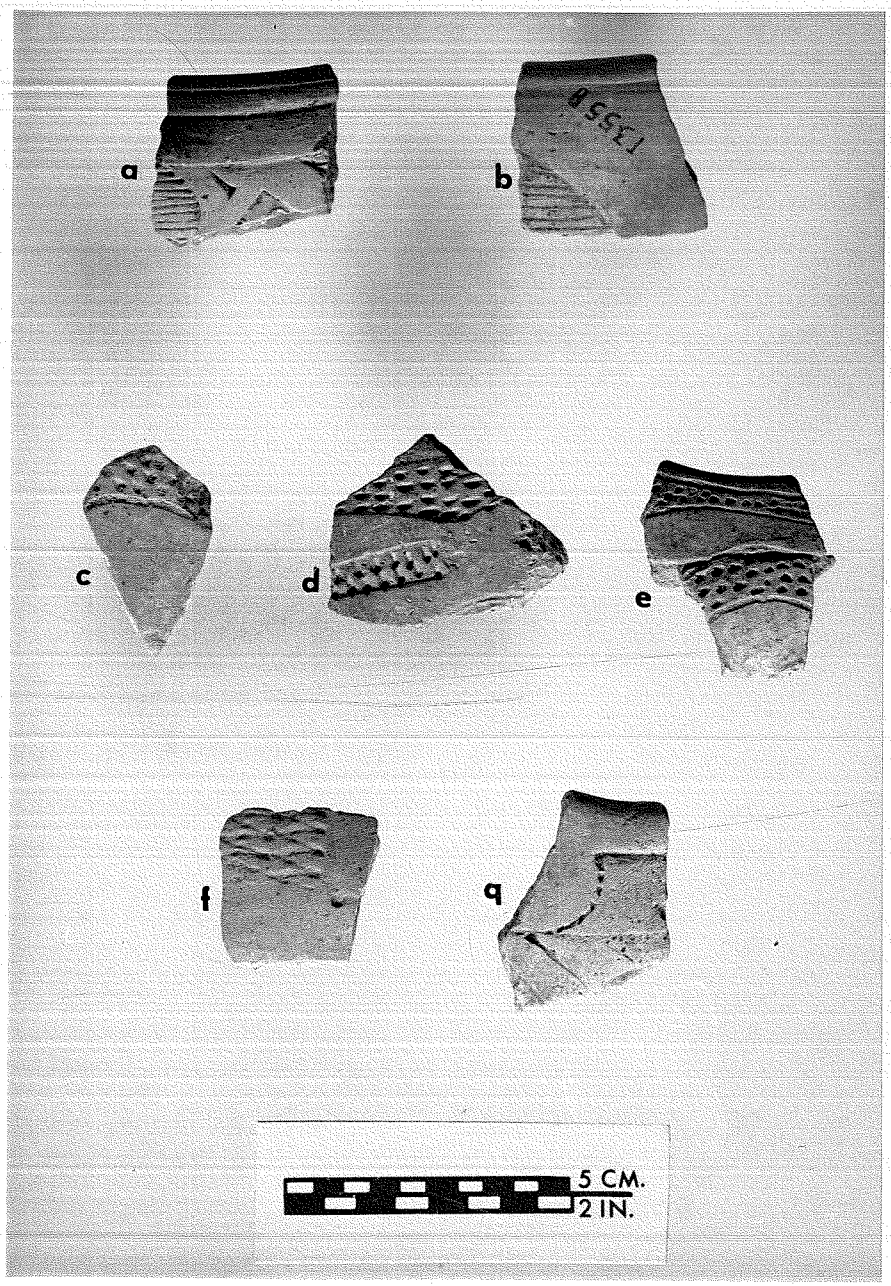

Plate 12 a-b: French Fork Incised, var. Trinity; c-e: var. Rugby; f: var. Mt. Nebo; g: var. unspecified.

Plate 12