

MISSOURI

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Bulletin
No. 1

LOWER MISSISSIPPI SURVEY

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE UPPER TENNESAS BASIN

Part One

by

Stephen Williams
William L. Kean
Alan Toth

ARKANSAS

LOUISIANA

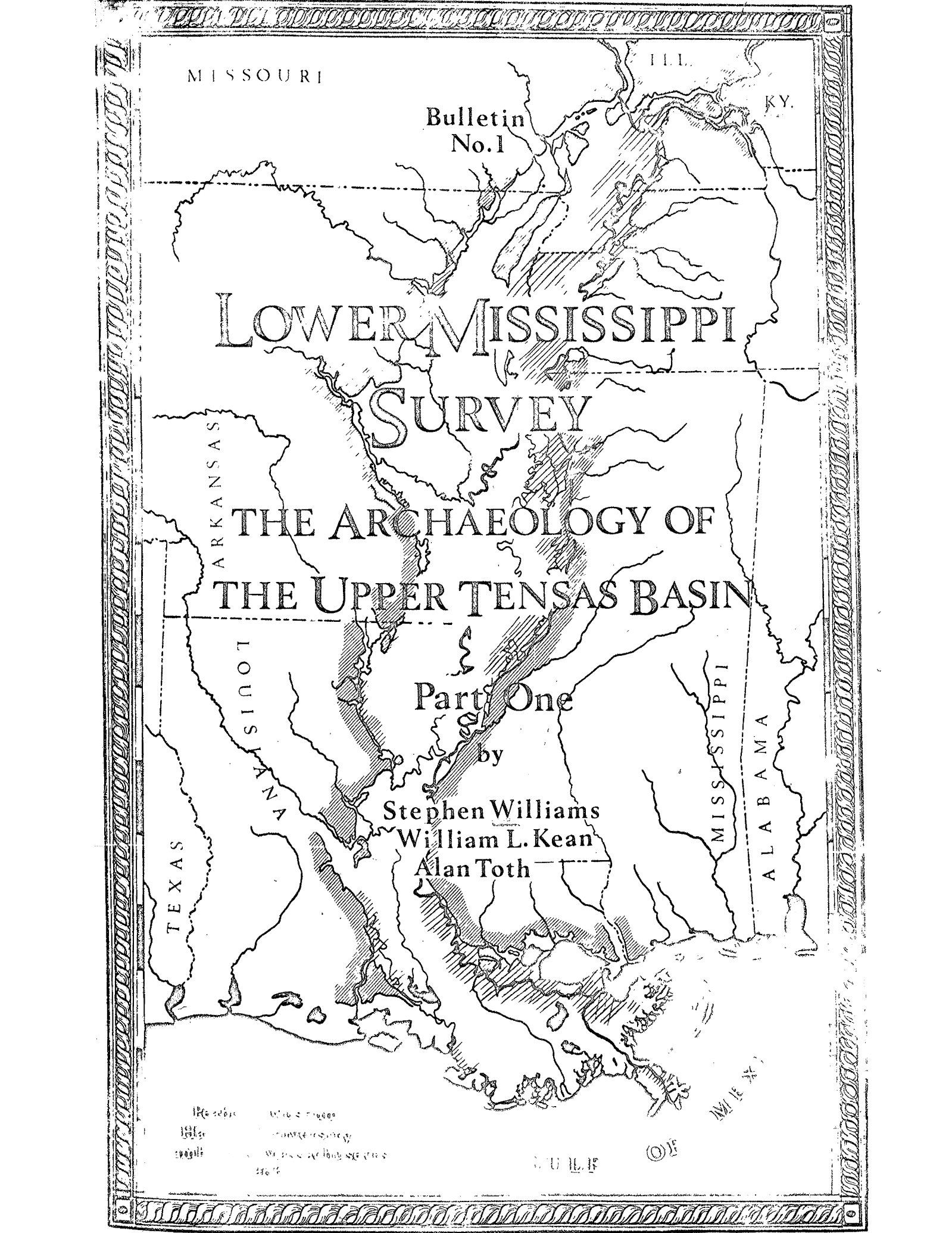
TEXAS

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI



UPPER TENSAS BASIN SURVEY

PART I

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Grants: NSF, Milton Fund, PM.

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- 1.1.2 Physiography
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- 1.1.5 Vegetation
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- 1.2.8 Hist. Arch.: Green and others
- 1.2.9 Lemley and Dickenson (1939)
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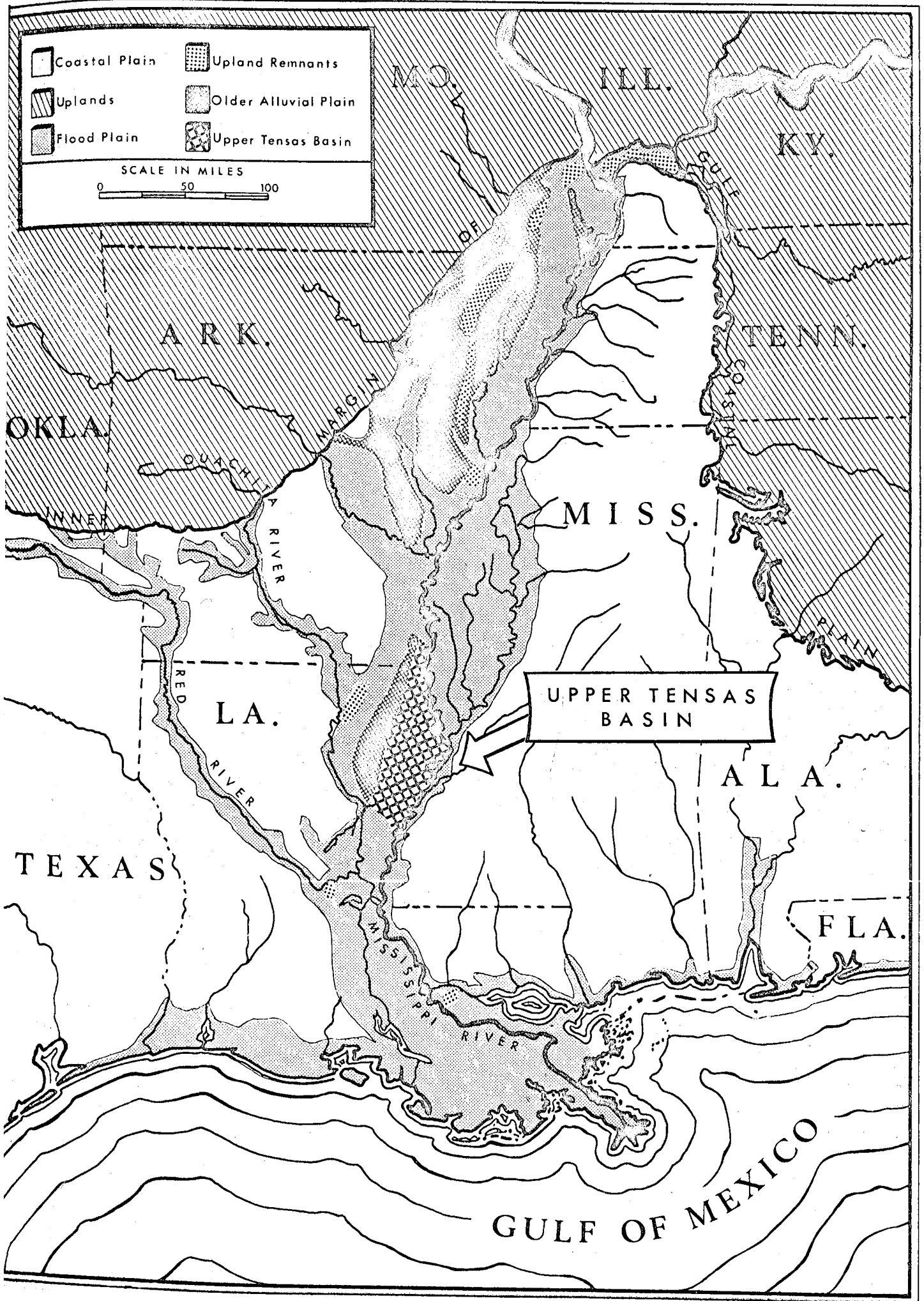
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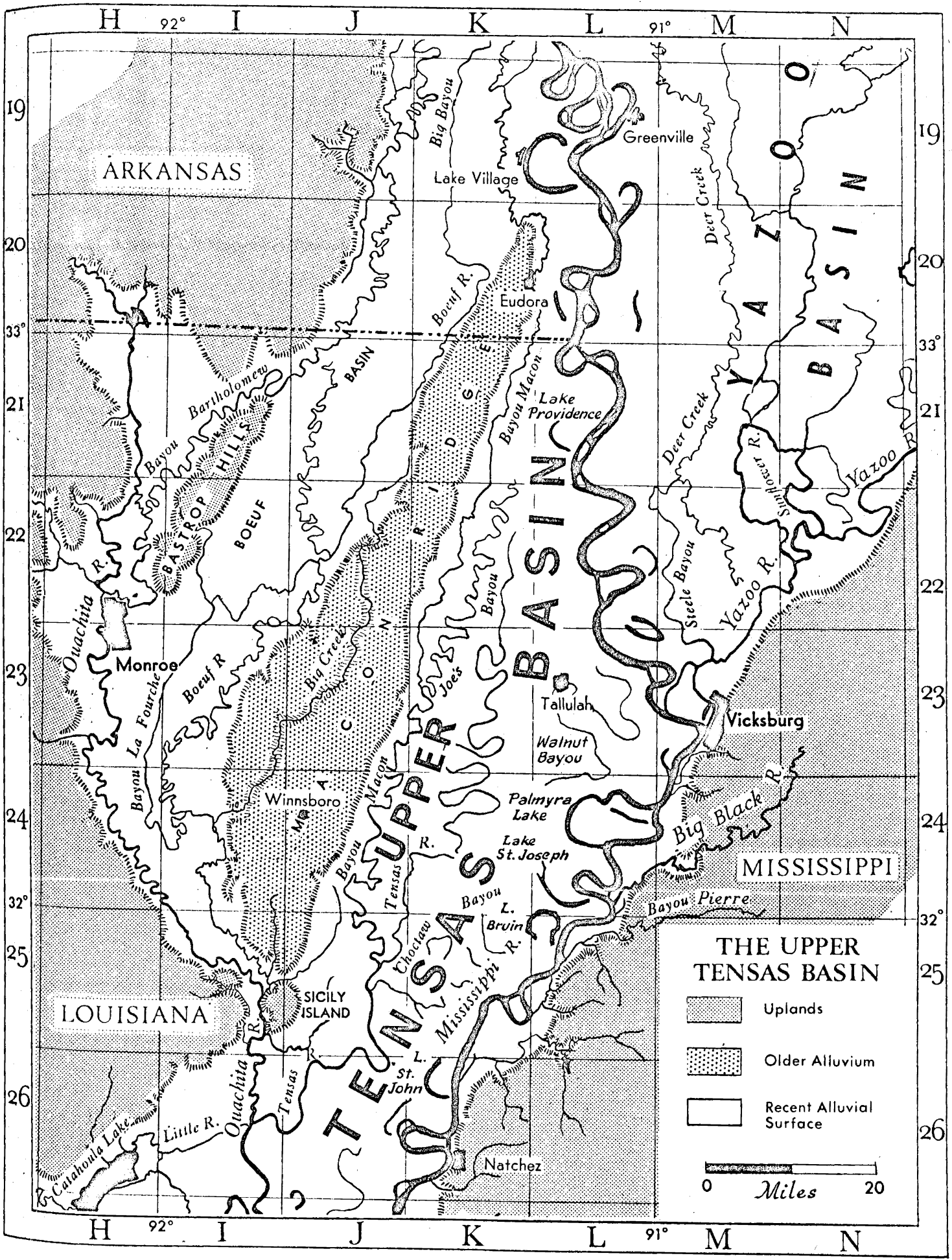
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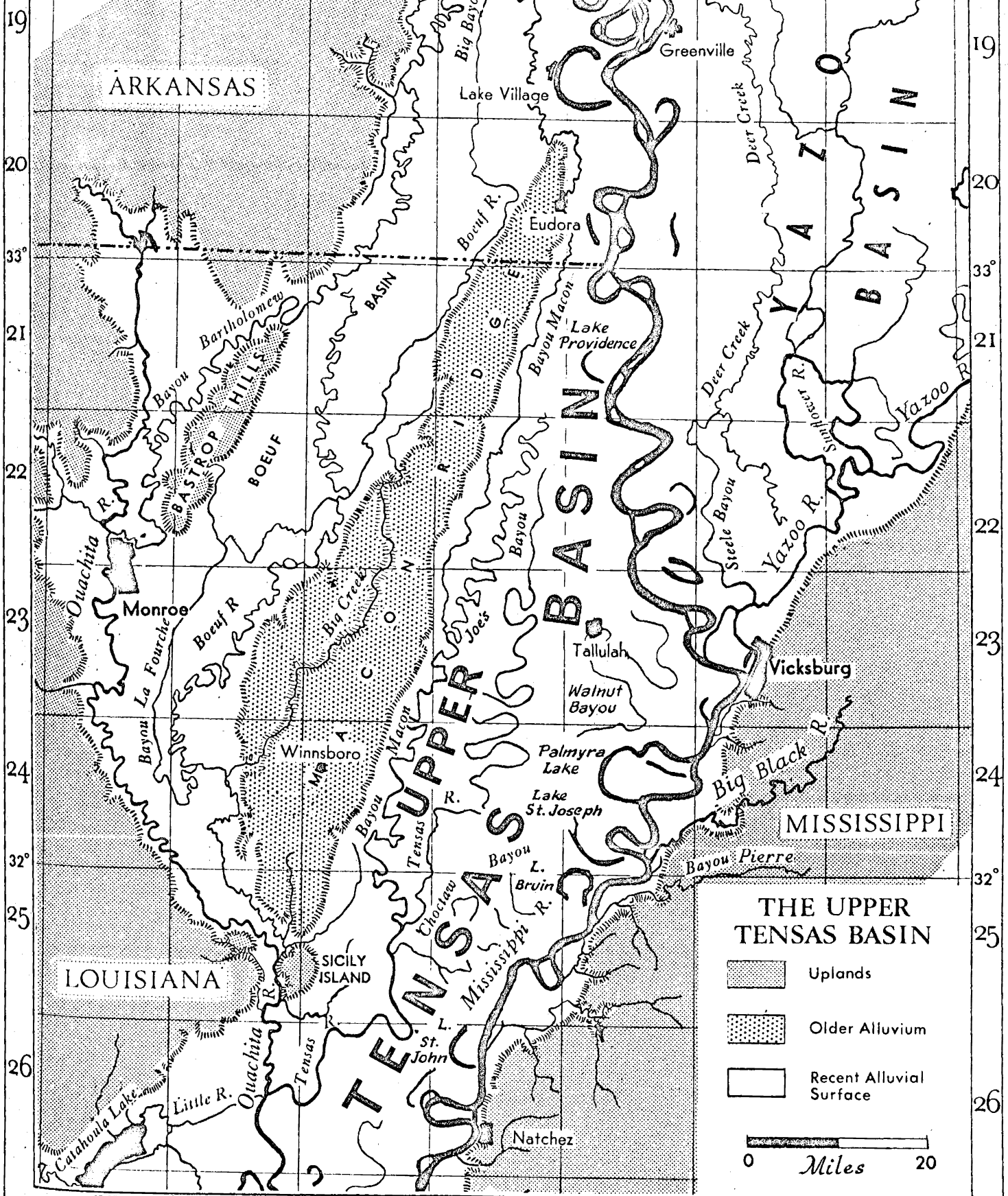
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




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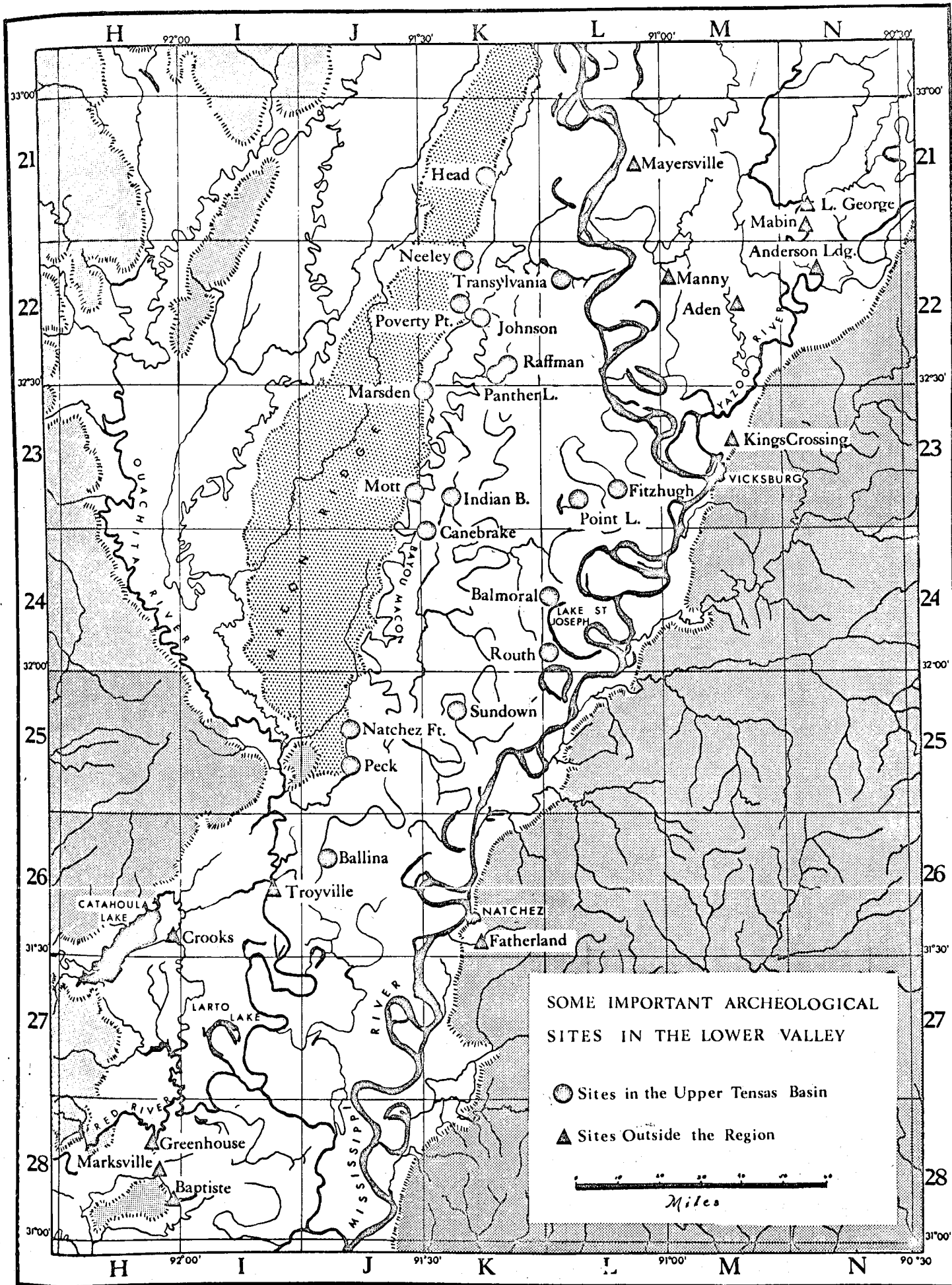


THE UPPER TENSAS BASIN

-  Uplands
-  Older Alluvium
-  Recent Alluvial Surface

0 Miles 20

H 92° I J K L 91° M N



SOME IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE LOWER VALLEY

- Sites in the Upper Tensas Basin
- ▲ Sites Outside the Region



FIGURE 2.

SEQUENCE OF PHASES	BUILDING the TENSAS SEQUENCE		CULTURE
HISTORIC TAENSA	LAKE ST. JOSEPH : Beasley (24-L-14), New Ground (24-L-12), Clark Bayou (24-L-9). LOCALITY : No Trade Goods so far.		HISTORIC TRIBES
TRANSYLVANIA	TYPE SITE : Late Levels - Shell-Tempered Complex. Sites: Weld (22-K-14), Canebrake (24-J-9)*. Some Natchezan connections. (22-L-3)* :		MISSISSIPPIAN INTRUSION
FITZHUGH	TYPE SITE : Major Mound Construction. Sites: Folk (23-L-12), Somerset (24-L-2), Elk Ridge (24-L-13). (23-L-1)* :		PLAQUEMINE
EARLY PLAQUEMINE	Little known at present: Possibly lower levels at Fitzhugh (23-L-1)*		
BALMORAL	TYPE SITE : Mott (23-J-1)*, Canebrake (24-J-9)*, Hilly Grove (24-L-7)*. (24-L-1)* : Many sites known.		COLES CREEK
BALLINA	TYPE SITE : Compton Lake (23-L-9)*, Insley (23-K-2)*. (26-J-8)* : Best evidence to the south.		
SUNDOWN	TYPE SITE : Cooter Point (25-K-11), Johnson (22-K-6)*, Compton Lake (23-L-9)*.		
MARSDEN	TYPE SITE : Neeley (22-K-10)* - Pure fire pit complexes. (23-K-4)* : Stickley (22-K-17), McNeal (22-K-8).		DEASONVILLE INTRUSION
INDIAN BAYOU	TYPE SITE : Mound D at Type Site. Insley (23-K-2)*. (23-K-3)* : Few sites known, mainly in the south.		TROYVILLE
ISSAQUENA	Lowest levels at Indian Bayou (23-K-3)* and Mott (23-J-1)*. Many surface collections. Enigmatic Components: Head (21-K-1)* and Johnson (22-K-6)*.		MARKSVILLE
POINT LAKE	TYPE SITE : Some Mabin Stamped sherds as strays at (23-L-16)* : Canebrake (24-J-9)*, etc. Very rare.		
PANTHER LAKE	TYPE SITE : Some Tchefunctoid sherds at Poverty Point (22-K-1)*. (22-K-20)* : Only abundant evidence at Type Site.		TCHEFUNCTE
POVERTY POINT	TYPE SITE : Other components: Head (21-K-1)*, Mott (23-J-1)*, (22-K-1)* : Insley (23-K-2)*, Panther Lake (22-K-20)*, Neeley (22-K-10)*.		POVERTY POINT

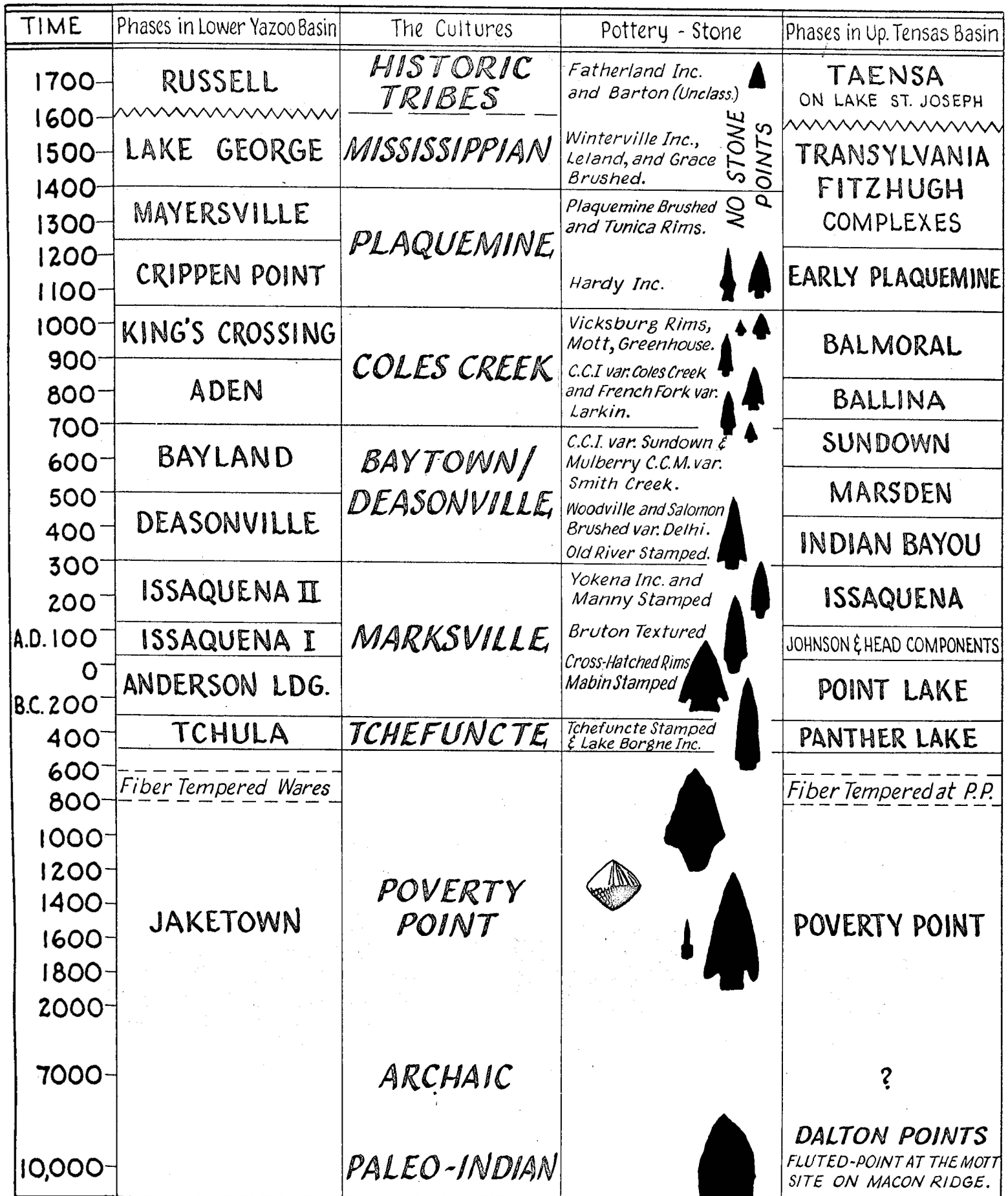


FIGURE 1.

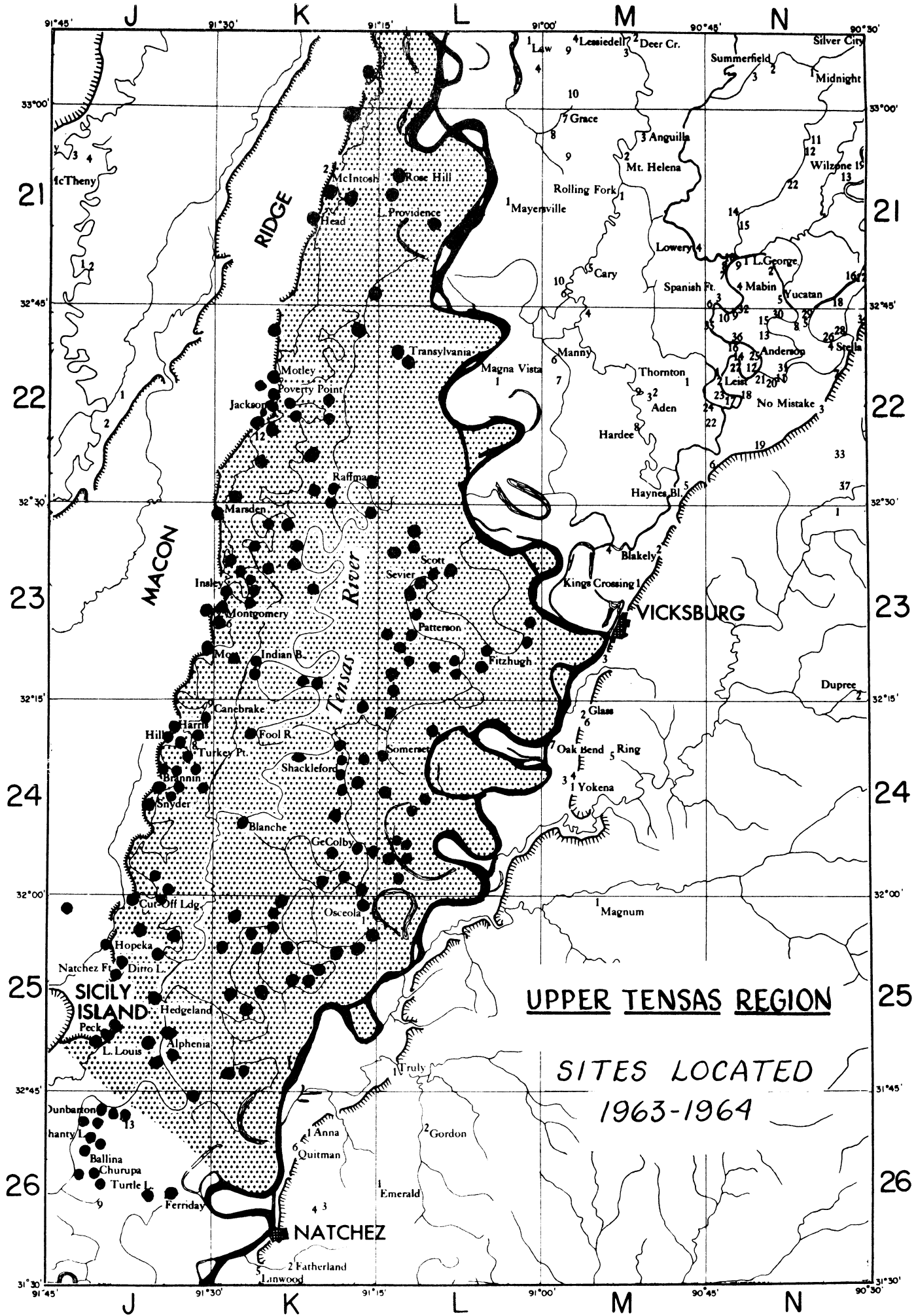
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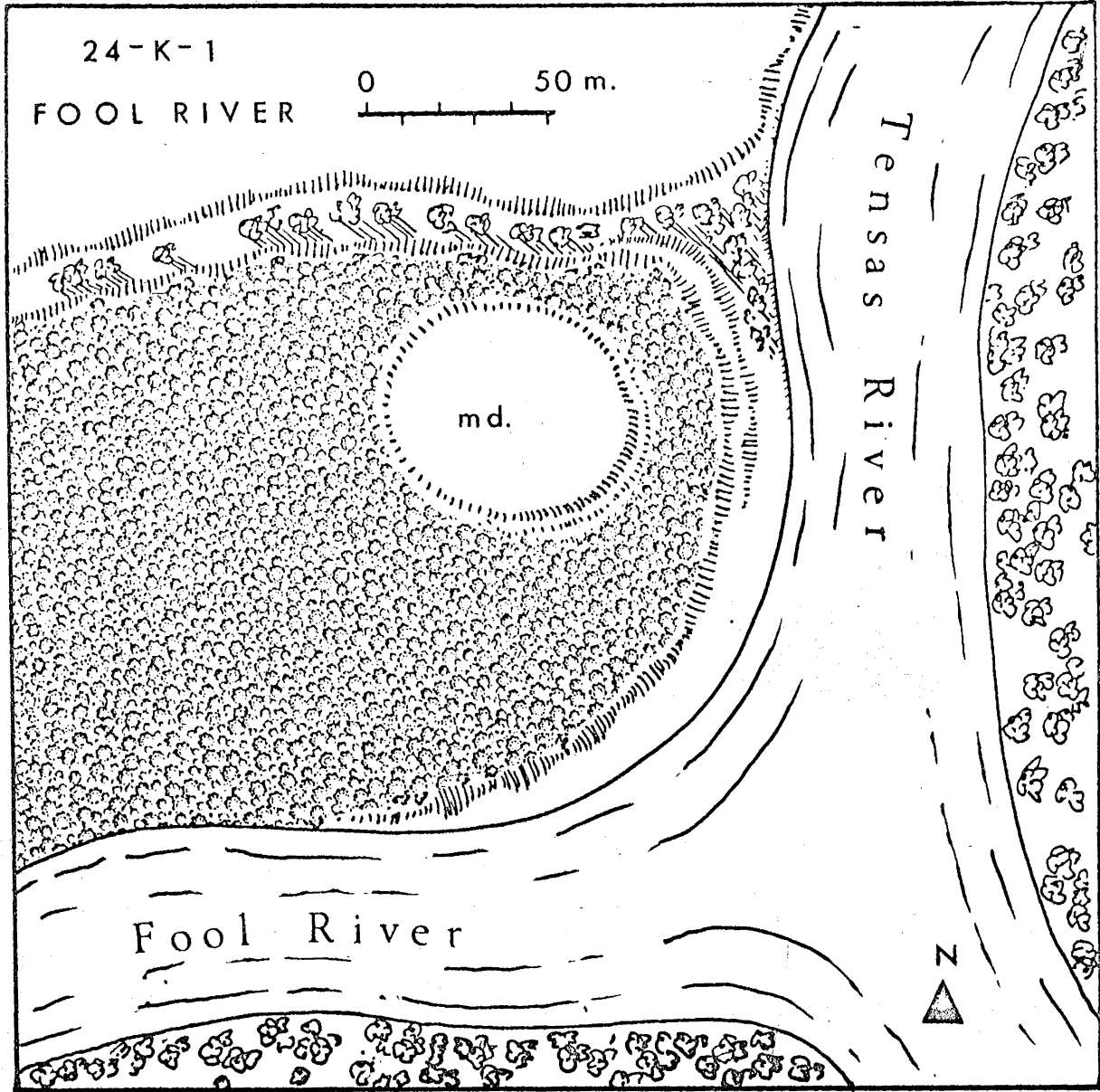
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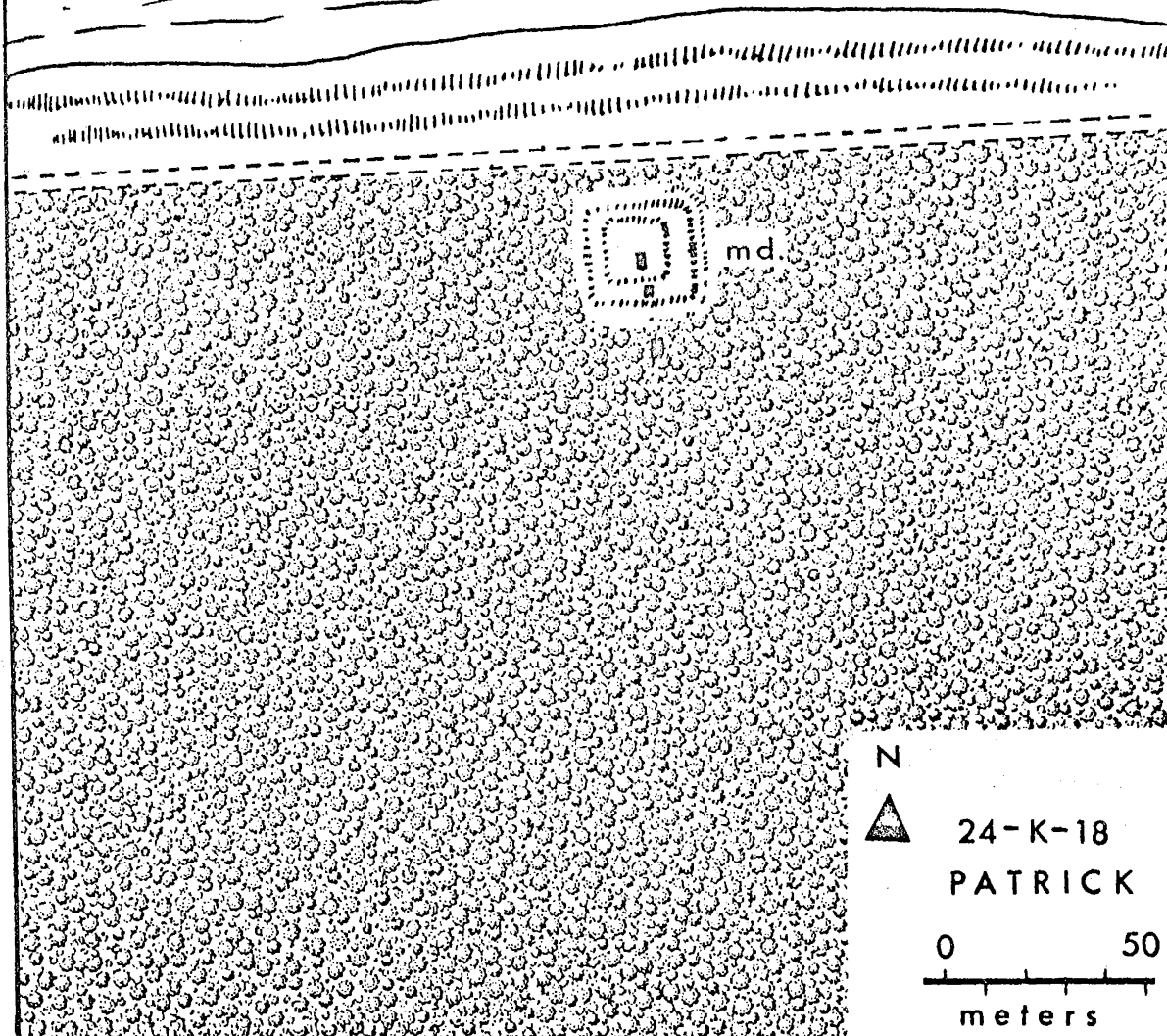
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Time Period. [150 pages]



MAP 1



T e n s a s R i v e r

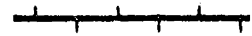


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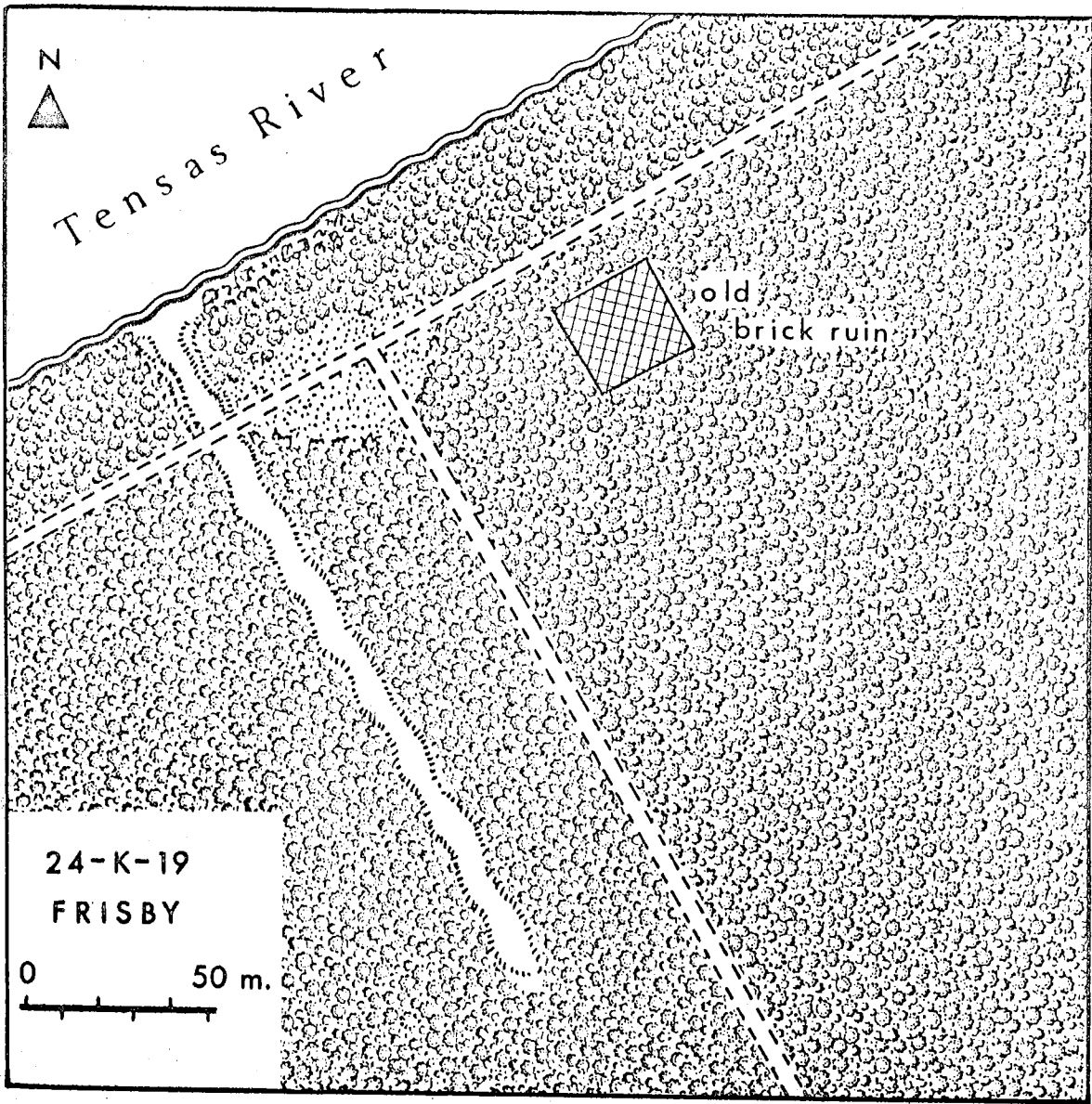


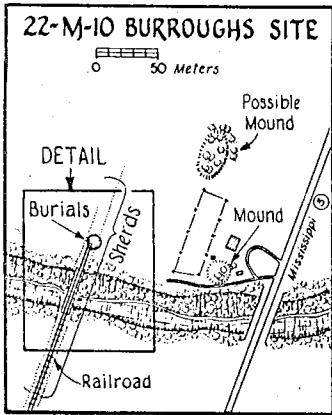
24-K-18
PATRICK

0 50

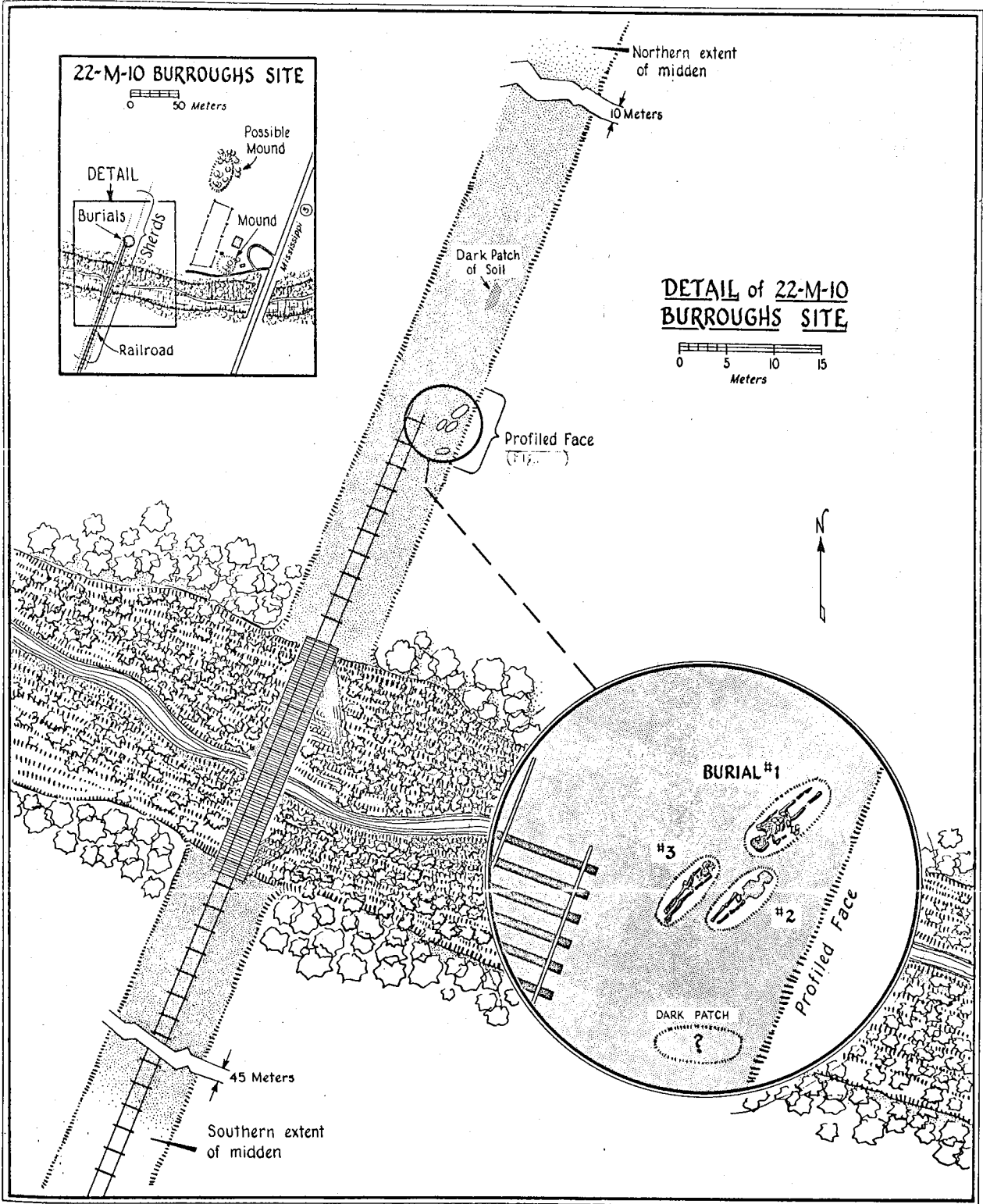
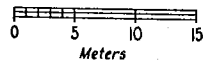


meters





DETAIL of 22-M-10 BURROUGHS SITE



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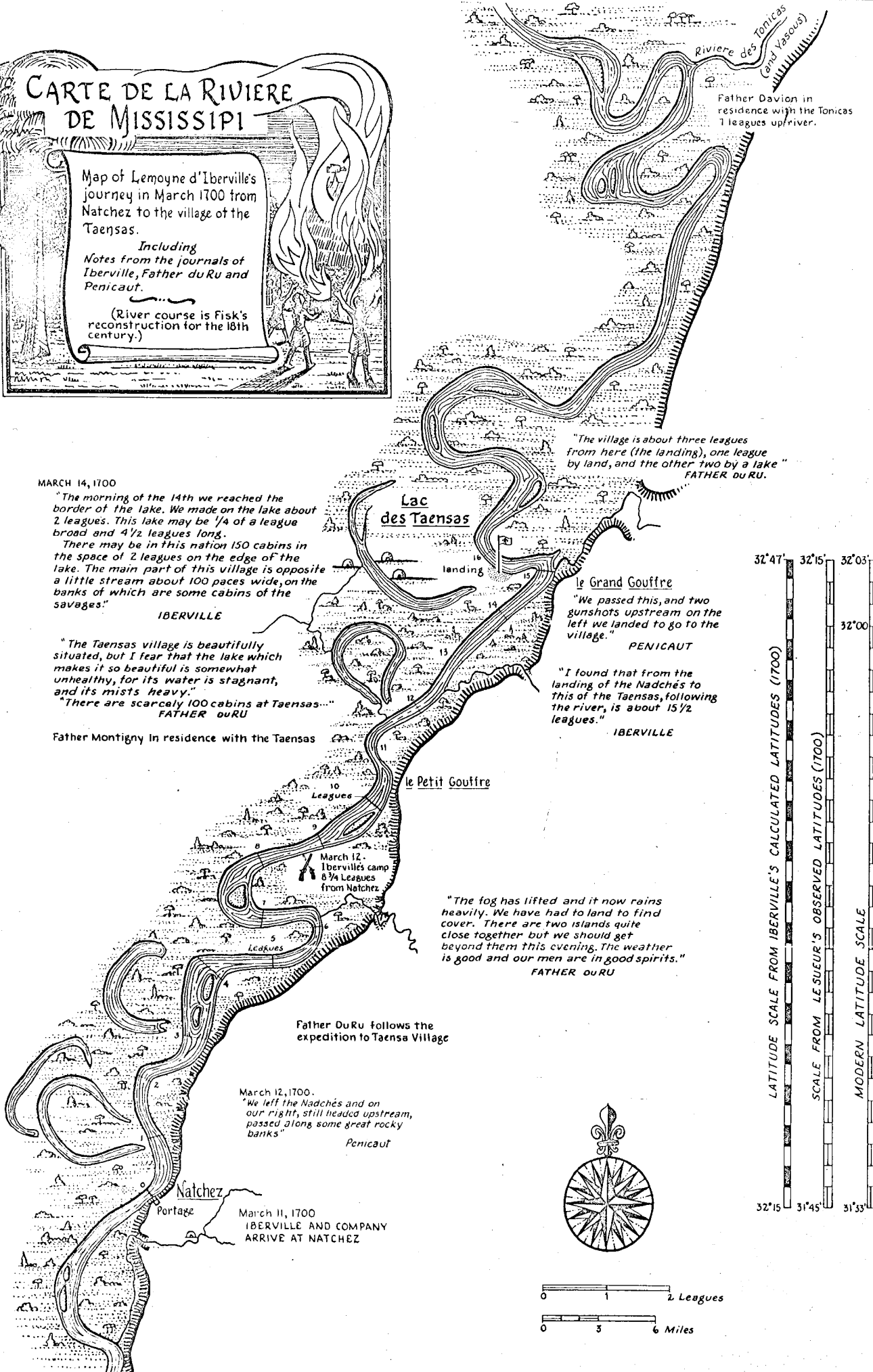
3.3.2 Post-war: 1865-1965

CARTE DE LA RIVIERE DE MISSISSIPI

Map of Lemoyne d'Iberville's journey in March 1700 from Natchez to the village of the Taensas.

Including Notes from the journals of Iberville, Father du Ru and Penicaut.

(River course is Fisk's reconstruction for the 18th century.)



MARCH 14, 1700

"The morning of the 14th we reached the border of the lake. We made on the lake about 2 leagues. This lake may be 1/4 of a league broad and 4 1/2 leagues long.

There may be in this nation 150 cabins in the space of 2 leagues on the edge of the lake. The main part of this village is opposite a little stream about 100 paces wide, on the banks of which are some cabins of the savages."

IBERVILLE

"The Taensas village is beautifully situated, but I fear that the lake which makes it so beautiful is somewhat unhealthy, for its water is stagnant, and its mists heavy."

"There are scarcely 100 cabins at Taensas..."

FATHER DU RU

Father Montigny in residence with the Taensas

Lac des Taensas

"The village is about three leagues from here (the landing), one league by land, and the other two by a lake"

FATHER DU RU.

le Grand Gouffre

"We passed this, and two gunshots upstream on the left we landed to go to the village."

PENICAUT

"I found that from the landing of the Natchés to this of the Taensas, following the river, is about 15 1/2 leagues."

IBERVILLE

le Petit Gouffre

"The fog has lifted and it now rains heavily. We have had to land to find cover. There are two islands quite close together but we should get beyond them this evening. The weather is good and our men are in good spirits."

FATHER DU RU

Father DuRu follows the expedition to Taensa Village

MARCH 12, 1700.

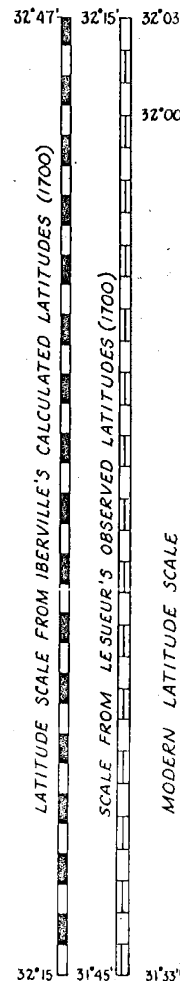
"We left the Natchés and on our right, still headed upstream, passed along some great rocky banks"

Penicaut

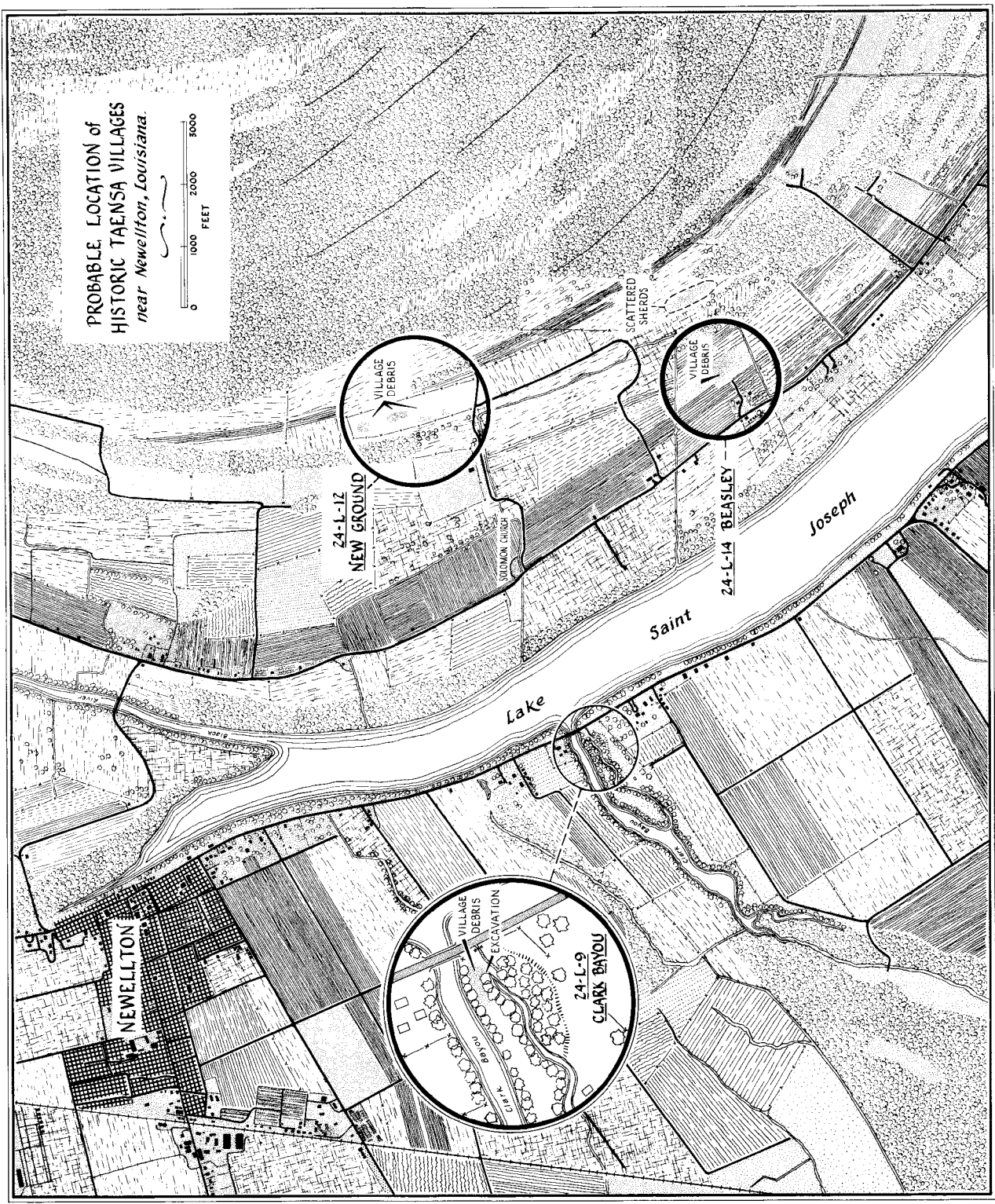
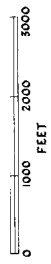
Natchez

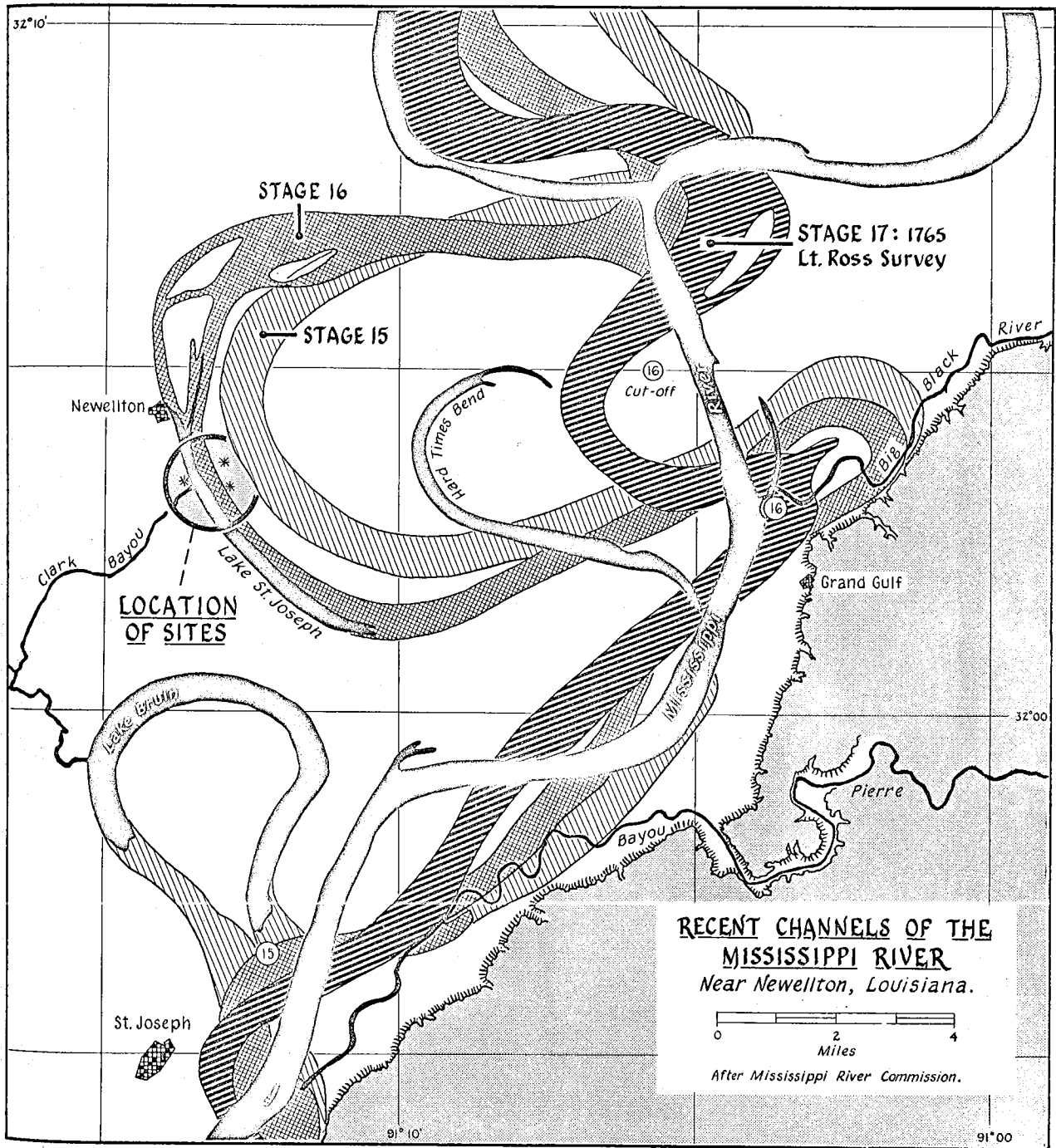
Portage

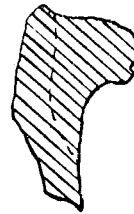
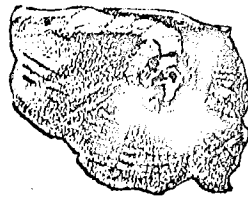
MARCH 11, 1700
IBERVILLE AND COMPANY
ARRIVE AT NATCHEZ

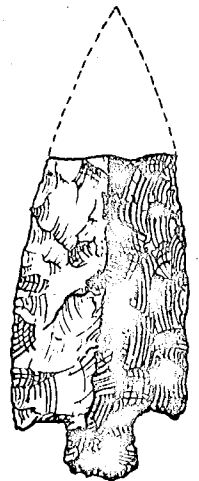
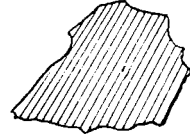


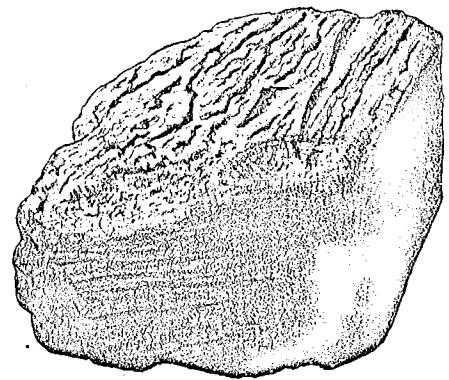
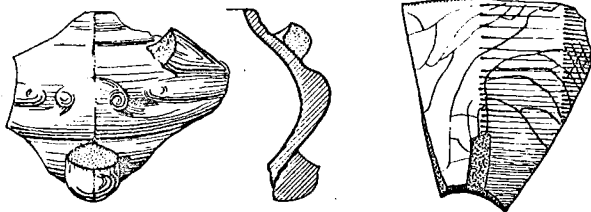
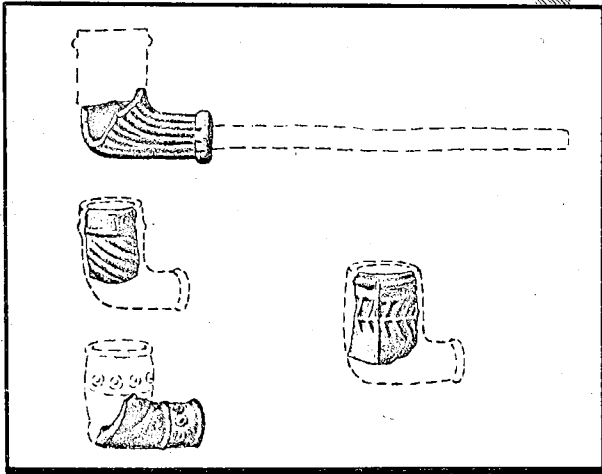
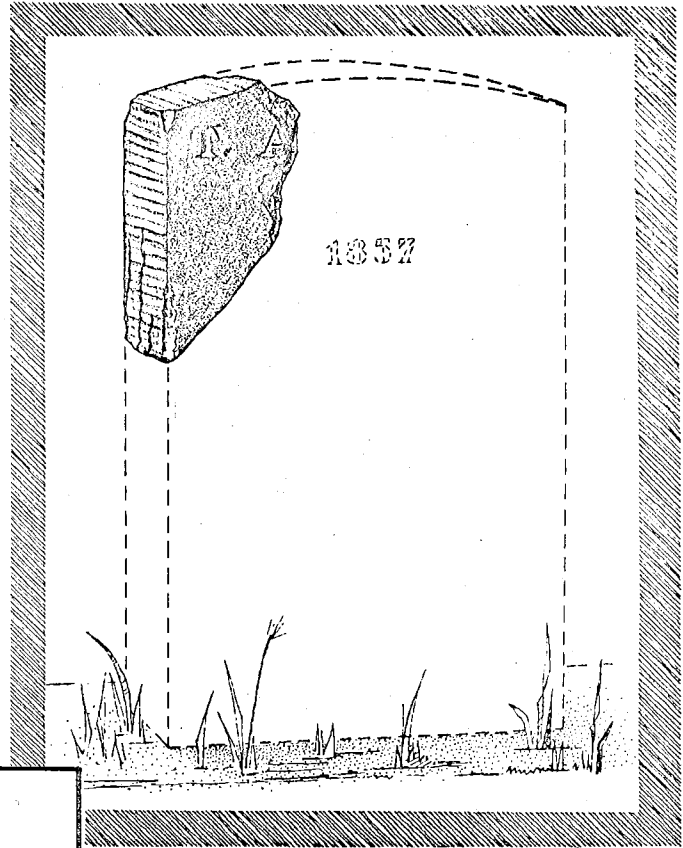
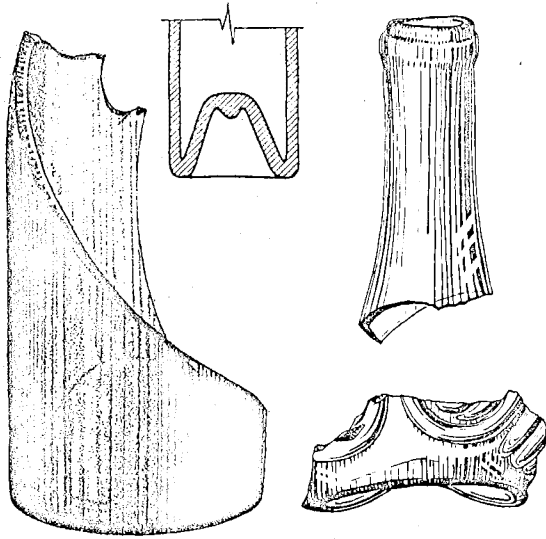
PROBABLE LOCATION OF
HISTORIC TAENSA VILLAGES
near Newellton, Louisiana.

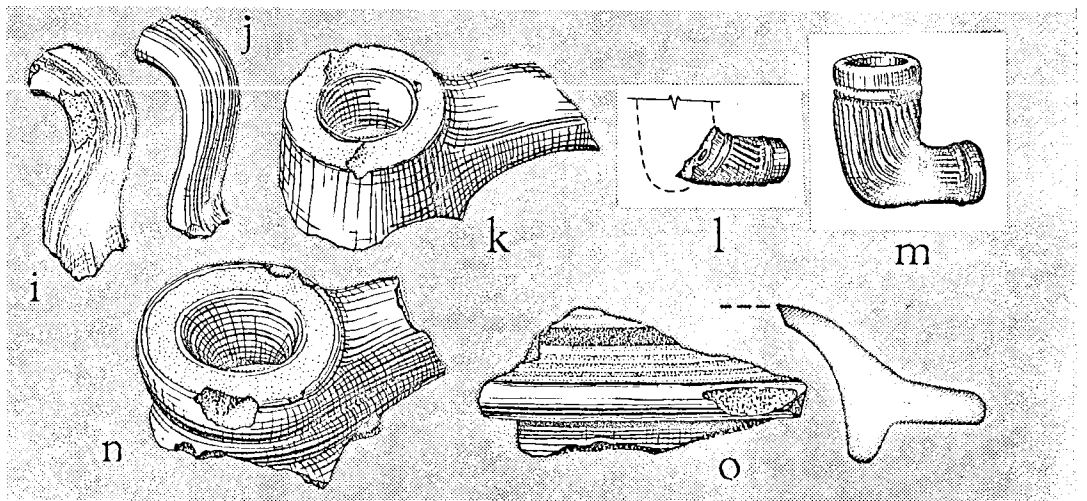
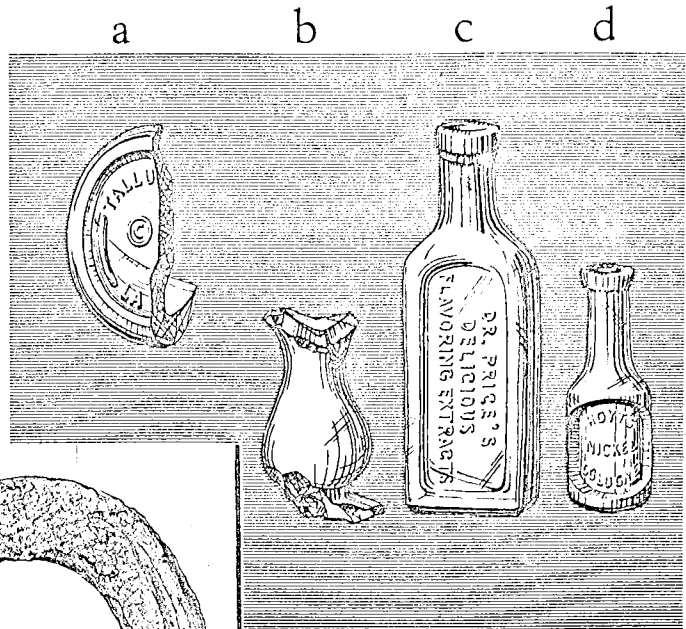
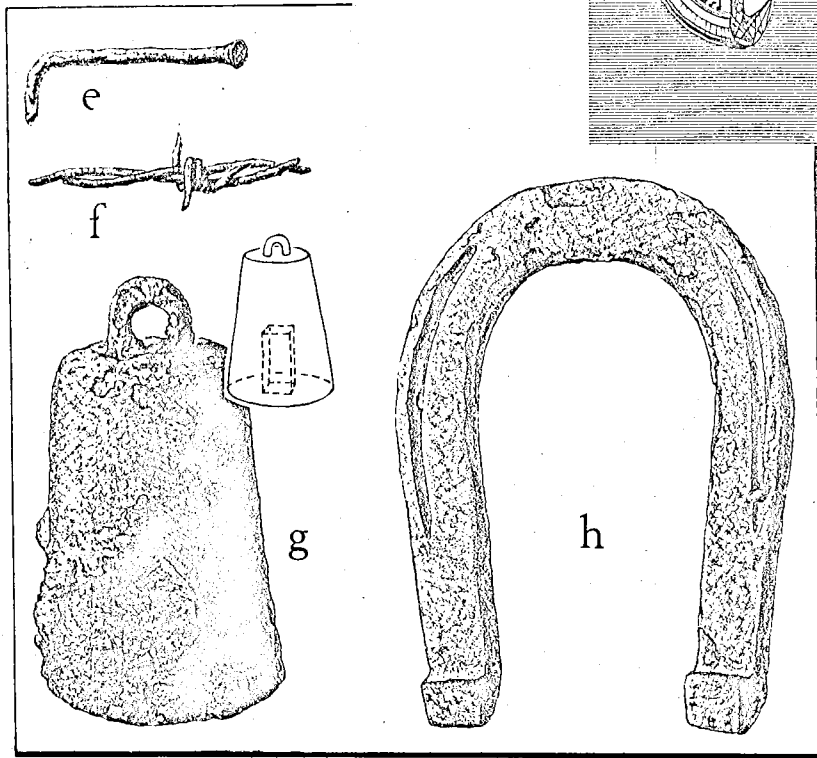












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ERAS OF LOWER VALLEY PREHISTORY

Present

NEO-INDIAN

This diagram illustrates the Neo-Indian era, characterized by the following elements:

- Archaeological Sites:** Miss. Triangular, Alba, Mabin, Snyders, and Gary.
- Structures:** Permanent Villages and Ceremonial Structures (Poverty Point).
- Pottery:** Natchez, Coles Creek, Marksville, and Tchefuncte.
- Agriculture:** Corn, Beans, and Squash.
- Timeline:** Indicated by an upward-pointing arrow from 2000 B.C. to Present.

2000 B.C.

MESO-INDIAN

This diagram illustrates the Meso-Indian era, characterized by the following elements:

- Archaeological Sites:** Marshall, Marrow Mt., and Big Sandy.
- Habitation:** More Settled Habitation.
- Pottery:** Stone Bowl.
- Modern Fauna:** White-tail Deer and Skunk.
- Timeline:** Indicated by an upward-pointing arrow from 6500 B.C. to 2000 B.C.

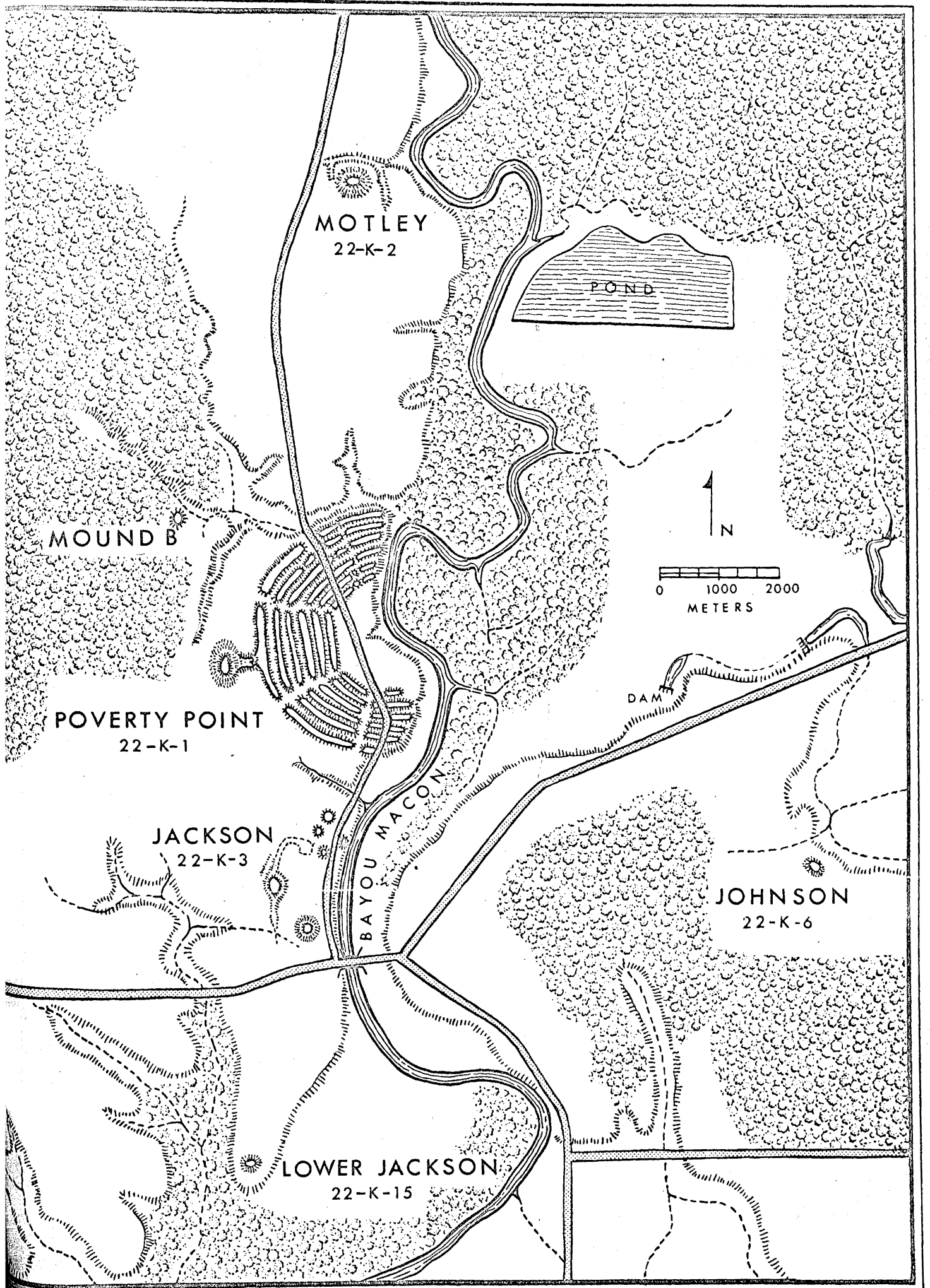
6500 B.C.

PALEO-INDIAN

This diagram illustrates the Paleo-Indian era, characterized by the following elements:

- Archaeological Sites:** Dalton, Pelican, and Clovis.
- Lifestyle:** Semi-Sedentary Hunters or Gatherers.
- Megafauna:** Mastodon.
- Extinction:** A box labeled "EXTINCTION" shows a mammoth and a mastodon.
- Timeline:** Indicated by an upward-pointing arrow from 15,000 B.C. to 6500 B.C.

15,000 B.C.



MOTLEY
22-K-2

POND

MOUND B



0 1000 2000
METERS

POVERTY POINT
22-K-1

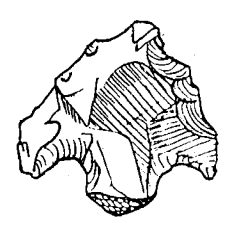
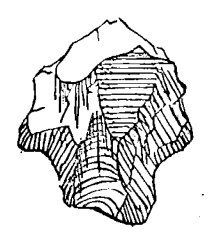
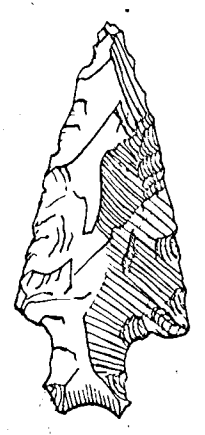
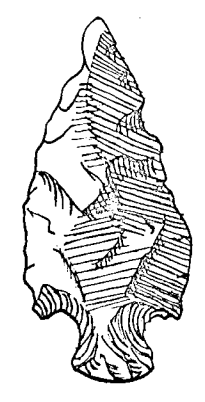
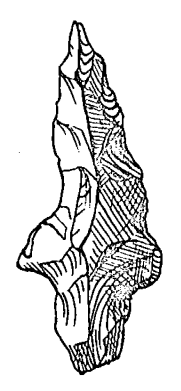
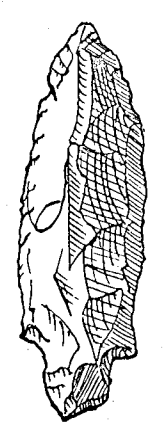
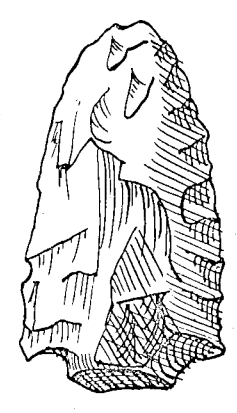
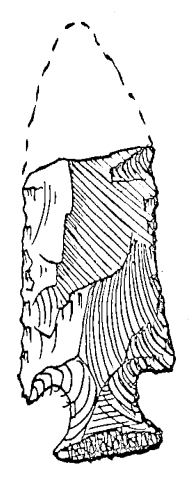
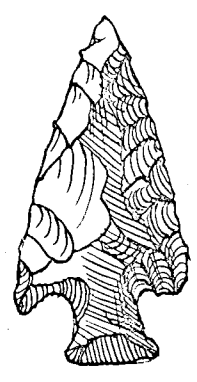
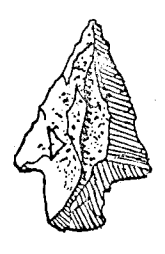
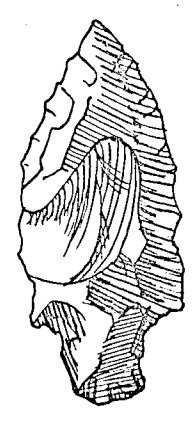
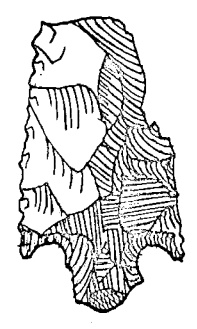
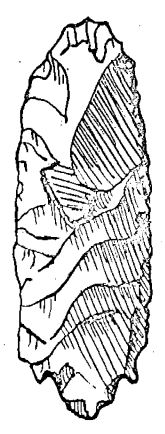
DAM

JACKSON
22-K-3

BAYOU MACON

JOHNSON
22-K-6

LOWER JACKSON
22-K-15



5. THE TCHEFUNCTE CULTURE IN THE UPPER TENSAS [75 pages]

5.1 Tchefuncte Culture

5.1.1 History

5.1.2 Description

5.1.3 Regional Phase: Tchefuncte, Lake Lois, Panther Lake

5.2 The Panther Lake Phase

5.2.1 Description of Site

5.2.2 Description of Excavations

5.2.3 Analysis of Ceramics

5.2.4 Other Artifacts

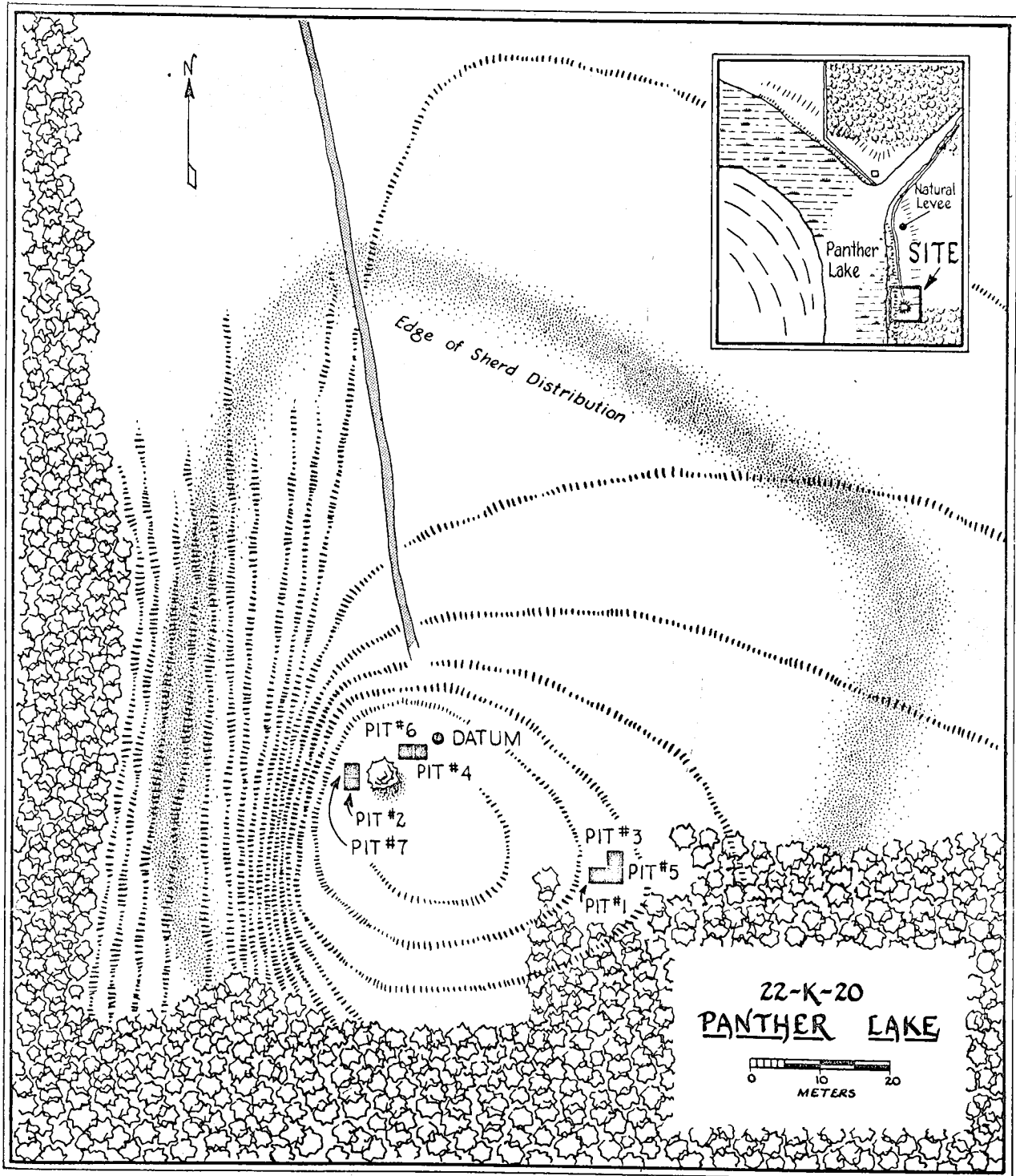
5.2.5 Summary of Phase

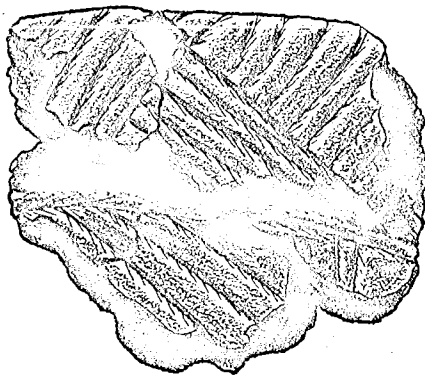
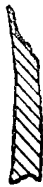
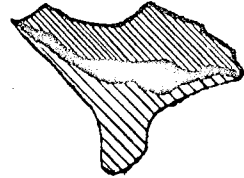
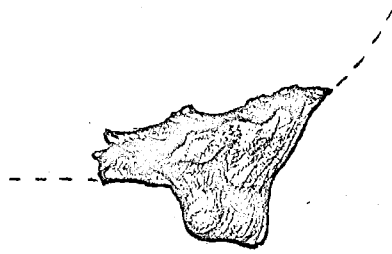
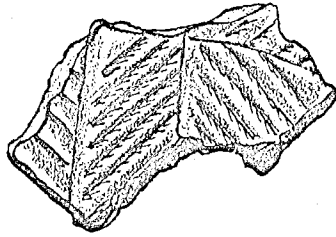
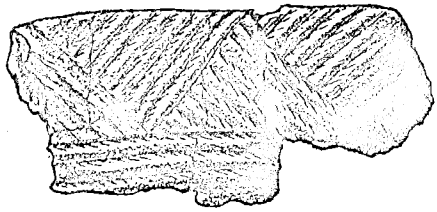
5.3 External Relationships

5.3.1 To Tchefuncte and Lake Lois

5.3.2 To Tchula

5.4 Summary of Tchefuncte Culture History





6. THE MARKSVILLE CULTURE IN THE UPPER TENSAS [60 pages]

6.1 Marksville Culture

6.1.1 History

6.1.2 Description

6.1.3 Regional Phases: Marksville, Anderson Ldg., Point Lake

6.2 The Point Lake Phase

6.2.1 Description of Site

6.2.2 Description of Research

6.2.3 Analysis of Ceramics

6.2.4 Other Artifacts

6.2.5 Summary of Phases

6.3 External Relationships of Phase

6.3.1 Lower Valley

6.3.2 Tennessee-Cumberland

6.3.3 Nuclear Southeast

6.3.4 East Gulf Coast

6.4 The Issaquena Phase in the Upper Tensas

6.4.1 Description

6.4.2 Distributions

6.4.3 External Relations to Lower Yazzo; Red River Mouth

