Mississippi Mound Trail, Southern Region: Phase 2 Investigations

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Preface and Acknowledgments

This report covers Phase 2 of the Research Laboratories of Archaeology's involvement with the Mississippi Mound Trail project. We are fortunate to have had the opportunity to conduct further investigations on nine of the sites included in Phase 1. These investigations have provided an abundance of archaeological data that will be of use to scholars for generations to come. We look forward to the completion of this important project, which promises to be an effective instrument of public archaeology and heritage tourism.

The field work was undertaken by a crew consisting of undergraduates enrolled in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill field school, their graduate teaching assistants, staff hired specifically for the Mississippi Mound Trail excavations, and volunteers — all under the direction of Vincas Steponaitis. Megan Kassabaum, David Cranford, and Ashley Peles served as field supervisors. Other members of the crew were Cashen Almstead, Emily Andino, Steven Brantley, Amanda Cvinar, Benjamin Davis, Kelly Ervin, Joel Lennen, Mallory Melton, Andrius Valiunas, Morgan Welch, and Kelly White. It was a great team, which did excellent work.

After the excavations were finished and we returned to Chapel Hill, lab work was supervised by Megan Kassabaum and Mallory Melton and could not have been completed without the dedication of Morgan Welch and Kelly White. Megan Hynek assisted in the ceramic analysis by photographing sherds and helping to draw rim profiles. Melton created the site maps, excavation maps, and unit profiles with the assistance of Andrius Valiunas.

This work would not have been possible without the assistance and support of many other individuals. John O'Hear capably served as the project's coordinator for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH). His versatility in this role was unequaled: he helped to plan the work, navigate the bureaucracy, and drive the heavy equipment involved in backfilling. Pam Lieb, David Abbott, and Hank Holmes, also at MDAH, were instrumental in making this work possible and providing support while the excavations were in progress. Brigid Poole of UNC's Office of Sponsored Research went to heroic lengths in negotiating the contract with MDAH, a process that also involved help from Robert Benson, Scott Ehrgott, Mike Landford, and David Parker. Lisa-Jean Michienzi and Allison Nelson handled administrative matters at UNC with energy and effectiveness. Throughout the project, Mimi Miller, Trevor Brown, Polly Rosenblatt, Nancy Hungerford, Patricia Catchings, and Ross and Mattie McGehee provided logistical support and a wealth of knowledge and advice. Yolanda Morgan fed us and kept us happy. As always, Smokye and Carol Frank, Robert and Kathy Prospere, Lee and Sherry Jones, Jim and Sharon Barnett, Anne MacNeil, Beth Boggess, Nancy Hungerford, Liz Durham, and Adam Gwin provided us with friendship, food, and fun. And last, but not least, we are most grateful to all those who facilitated access to the properties on which the sites are located, and who also provided key help with backfilling and other tasks: James "Long"

Allemand, Leigh Allen, Jim Barnett, George and Linda Bates, Gene and Susie Bates, Jessica Crawford, Genny Dooley, Rickey Dooley, Ray John Forrest, Sonny Freeman, Louis Guidon, Tonette Harris, "Big Larry" Hedrick, Gilbert Huerta, Lethal Joshua, Mark Reid, Rodger Smith, Bobby "Clown" Traxler, and Bobby Webb.

The field and laboratory work was funded jointly by MDAH and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill — the latter's support coming primarily through the Summer School and the Research Laboratories of Archaeology in the College of Arts and Sciences. We are grateful to all these institutions for making this project possible.

Chapter 1
Introduction

The work described herein represents the second phase of field investigations on archaeological sites in the southern region of the proposed Mississippi Mound Trail. Over the course of six weeks, from May 15 to June 28, 2013, we placed test excavations in 12 mounds at eight different sites located in Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson counties. Needless to say, the work proceeded at a very fast pace, and the logistics were challenging. At some points during the season, we had crews working simultaneously at sites in three different counties, spanning a distance of nearly a hundred miles from north to south. Our main objectives were to gather data on the constructional history of these mounds, and above all to determine their dates, so they can be better interpreted for the public when the Mound Trail is established.

The processing and analysis of the materials recovered during these excavations took place in the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, mostly from July to December of 2013. Subsequent months were mainly devoted to preparing this report.

This document is intended to be a preliminary presentation of the results of our work, rather than a comprehensive monograph on the excavations. Each chapter is devoted to a different site. Within each chapter, we present a brief synopsis of the work that was done, a preliminary interpretation of the results, and recommendations for future research. The text is followed by a compilation of maps, profiles, plans, and artifact illustrations, which are intended not only to support our interpretations, but also to be a resource for public interpretation and planning future work. The sites are considered in order of county, moving from north to south.

Excavation and Laboratory Methods

Excavation in mounds was primarily undertaken as 1 x 2 m units. Oakfield cores were used to determine unit placement, such that the excavations would be likely to intersect either pre-mound deposits or mound surface deposits. Each unit was named according to the grid coordinates of its southwest corner. All digging was by hand using either shovels or trowels.

Horizontal control was maintained with reference to the site grids established during the Phase 1 mapping operations (Nelson et al. 2013). These were simplified versions of the local UTM grid (NAD83), with the coordinates truncated to no more than four digits. Vertical control was in meters above mean sea level, the same elevations used in the Phase 1 maps.

The excavations were conducted by removing A-horizon soil to eliminate modern contamination, then digging arbitrary 20-cm levels through mound fill until surfaces were encountered. Whenever possible, transitions between fill episodes and surfaces were excavated in natural levels (i.e., zones), following the stratigraphy. Unless otherwise noted, mound fill was dry screened through half-inch mesh. Surfaces, midden deposits, and features were water screened through sixteenth-inch mesh and 10-liter flotation samples were taken. When possible,

features were cored out without removing the surrounding subsoil; they were bisected to determine zones and then the second half was excavated by zone.

Plan-view sketch maps and plan and profile photographs were taken at the end of each level. When features were encountered, they were formally mapped. Final excavation profiles were drawn after the completion of the unit. Every unit was backfilled.

All artifacts larger that a quarter-inch in size were washed, sorted by material type, weighed, and counted at the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill. The pottery was classified according to the type-variety system developed by Phillips (1970) and expanded by Williams and Brain (1983) and others. These same sources were used to assign each variety a temporal span. Rim profiles were drawn for all sherds representing over 5% of the vessel's circumference. Additional examples showing representative rim forms were also drawn. Examples of all types, varieties, and other important categories were photographed. At this time, plain wares have not been classified by paste and thus are referred to only as "unclassified plain." The vast majority are Baytown Plain (which here includes Addis Plain), but further examination would be necessary to make variety distinctions.

Chronology

The ceramic chronology we use for the Natchez Bluffs is shown in Figure 1.1. It follows the framework established by Brown (1985), Brain et al. (1995), and Steponaitis (1981, 2009), which draws heavily from the work of Phillips (1970) and Williams and Brain (1983) in the Yazoo Basin to the north.

A total of 18 radiocarbon dates were obtained from the contexts we excavated (Table 1.1, Figure 1.2). All dates were calibrated using OxCal 4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009), using the IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al. 2013). With one early outlier from Bayou Pierre Mound D (Beta-372873) excluded, the remaining determinations span the interval from ca. AD 400 to 1600. These dates are discussed individually in the appropriate sections of the chapters that follow.

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Date	Natchez Bluffs Phase	Lower Yazoo Phase	Culture
AD 1730	Natchez	Russell	Plaquemine / Mississippian
AD 1682	Emerald	Wasp Lake	
AD 1500	Foster	Lake George	
AD 1350	Anna	Winterville	
AD 1200	Gordon	Crippen Point	Coles Creek
AD 1100	Balmoral	Kings Crossing	
AD 1000	Ballina	Aden	
AD 850	Sundown	Bayland	
AD 750	Hamilton Ridge	Deasonville	Baytown
AD 400	Issaquena	Issaquena	Marksville
AD 200	Grand Gulf	Anderson Landing	
AD 1	Panther Lake	Tuscola	Tchefuncte
500 BC			

Figure 1.1. Phase chronology for the Natchez Bluffs and Lower Yazoo Basin.

Table 1.1. Radiocarbon dates.

Lab Number	Locus	Unit	Context	Material	$d^{13}C$	Conventional Age	Calibrated Date (2 sigma)
Site Name (Number):							
Windsor (22 Cb 508):							
Beta-372882	Mound B	TU-1	N80 E316, level 4	charcoal	-27.1‰	540 ± 30 BP	AD 1320-1350, 1390-1435
Beta-372883	Mound D	TU-2	N807 E152, level 3	charcoal	-24.8‰	770 ± 30 BP	AD 1220-1280
Beta-372884	Mound D	TU-2	N807 E153, level 3	soil	-24.7‰	660 ± 30 BP	AD 1280-1320, 1350-1390
Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534):							
Beta-372877	Mound A	TU-2	midden, step 5	charcoal	-26.1‰	990 ± 30 BP	AD 995-1050, 1085-1125, 1140-1150
Beta-372873	Mound D	TU-4	N623 E975, level 4	charcoal	-25.9‰	1850 ± 30 BP	AD 80-240
Beta-372874	Mound D	TU-5	N622 E987, feature 1	charcoal	-25.5‰	1060 ± 30 BP	AD 900-925, 945-1020
Bates #1 (22 Je 514):							
Beta-372875	Mound	TU-2	N389 E948, level 5	soil	-26.7‰	610 ± 30 BP	AD 1290-1410
Beta-372876	Mound	TU-2	N389 E948, level 5	charcoal	-26.5‰	490 ± 30 BP	AD 1410-1445
Bates #2 (22 Je 513):							
Beta-372878	Mound	TU-1	N1018 E523, level 5	soil	-17.0‰	1000 ± 30 BP	AD 990-1045, 1095-1120, 1140-1145
Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517):							
Beta-372870	Mound	TU-1	N274 E384, level 3	charcoal	-23.9‰	1550 ± 30 BP	AD 420-575
Beta-372871	Mound	TU-1	N274 E384, level 4	charcoal	-24.5‰	1350 ± 30 BP	AD 645-685
Foster (22 Ad 503):							
Beta-372872	Mound A	TU-1	N443 E613, level 7	charcoal	-27.0‰	340 ± 30 BP	AD 1455-1645
Greenwood (22 Ad 508):							
Beta-372879	Mound	Core #9	submound A-horizon	charcoal	-24.7‰	890 ± 30 BP	AD 1040-1220
Lessley (22 Wk 504):							
Beta-372880	Mound	TU-2	N211 E625, level 6	charcoal	-28.1‰	540 ± 30 BP	AD 1320-1350, 1390-1435
Beta-372881	Mound	TU-2	N211 E625, level 7	charcoal	-25.0‰	720 ± 30 BP	AD 1260-1295
Smith Creek (22 Wk 526):							
Beta-372886	Mound A	TU-1	N1058 E460, level 3	charcoal	-23.5‰	1060 ± 30 BP	AD 900-925, 945-1020
Beta-372885	Mound C	TU-2	N1077 E627, level 2	bone	-25.4‰	1400 ± 30 BP	AD 605-665
Beta-372887	Mound C	TU-2	N1077 E627, level 6	bone	-21.3‰	840 ± 30 BP	AD 1155-1260

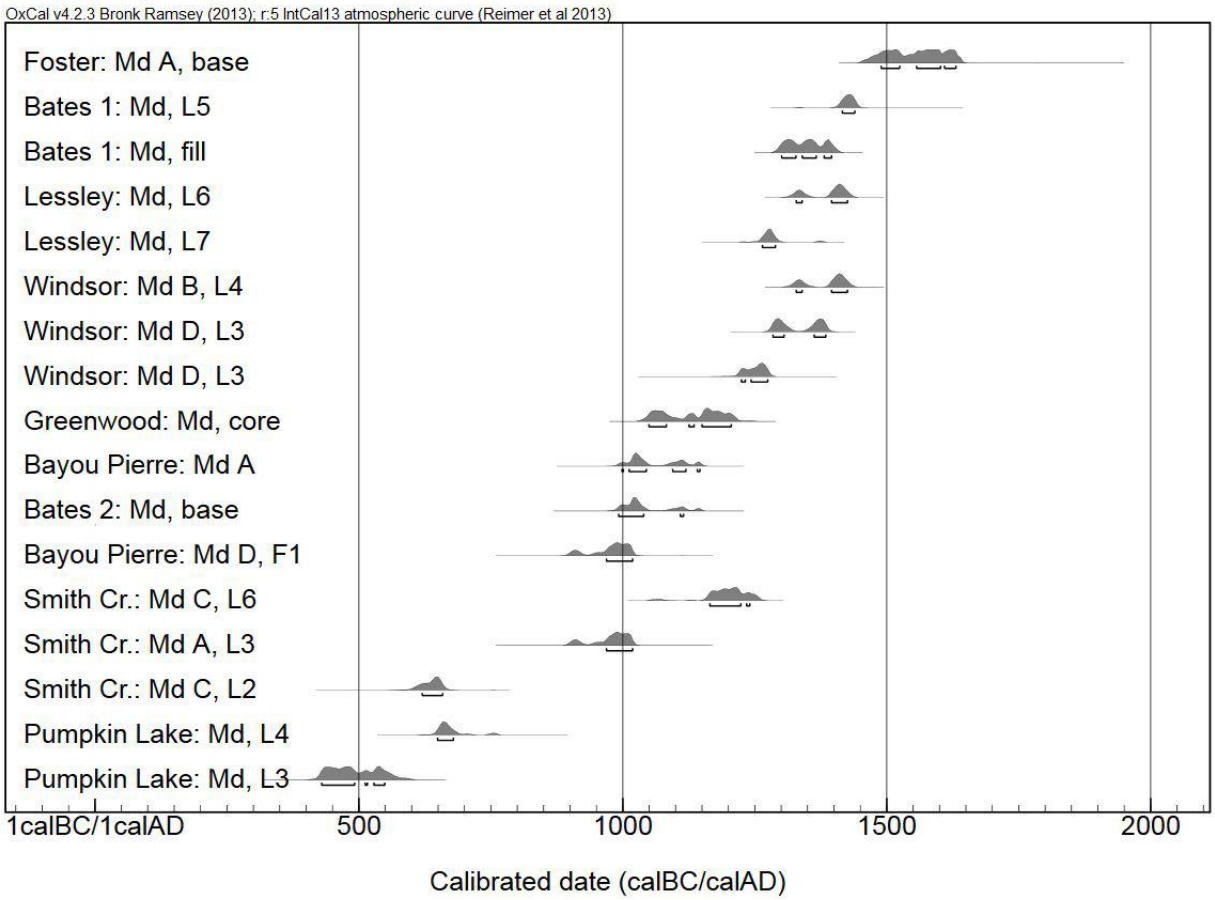

Figure 1.2. Radiocarbon dates obtained in the excavations reported herein. One date from beneath Mound D at Bayou Pierre (Beta-372873), which is implausibly early for the onset of that mound's construction, is not shown (see Table 1.1).

Chapter 2
Windsor (22 Cb 508)

Windsor originally consisted of four truncated pyramidal mounds overlooking Bayou Pierre (Figure 2.1). Mound A is 10 m tall and has a well-preserved ramp on its eastern side. The Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) conducted test excavations on the summit and at the northwest base of Mound A in 1971 (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:209). The unit atop Mound A produced a mixture of Native and late-18th-century European artifacts, the latter probably associated with a known historic occupation (Forman 1888:51–52). Mounds B and C are both approximately 5 m tall, and the latter serves as a cemetery for the Freeland and Daniell families. Mound D has been cultivated but shows a visible rise approximately 1 m high. Based on excavations in Mound A, the site was thought to have been occupied primarily during the Anna and Foster phases with secondary occupations during the Balmoral and Gordon phases.

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Because the LMS investigations in 1971 recovered sufficient evidence for dating Mound A, this mound was not targeted in 2013. Permission was not obtained to work on Mound C. Mound B was augered to determine unit placement. Because no submound deposits could be identified during augering, we focused only on the summit. We excavated TU-1 to date the mound and determine the nature of a burned layer encountered during augering (Figure 2.2). Coring in the vicinity of Mound D showed evidence of fill above the natural soil horizon, confirming the existence of the fourth mound. We excavated TU-2 atop the rise to determine when Mound D was constructed (Figure 2.3).

TU-1 (Mound B)

A 1 x 1 m unit whose southwest corner was at N80 E316 was excavated in four levels. As it was the highest in elevation (57.63 m), the northwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	57.63–57.53	A-horizon
2	10–20	57.53–57.43	mixed fill
3	20–40	57.43–57.23	mound fill, wall fall
4	40–80	57.23–56.83	mound fill, prepared floors, wall fall

At the base of Level 2, uneven and loose wall fall was encountered (Figure 2.4). This daub was removed to reveal a prepared floor with one post hole cutting through it at the base of Level 3 (Figure 2.5). Alternating zones of wall fall, prepared clay floors, burned logs, and mound fill were then excavated as Level 4 (Figures 2.6–2.9). Augering at the base of TU-1 revealed a possible additional surface 210 cmbd; the premound ground surface was not reached. Three feature numbers were assigned to features associated with the buried mound surfaces.

Feature	Elevation (m) Top	Bottom	Horizontal Dimensions (cm)	Description
2	57.30	57.16	27 x 15	post hole through prepared floor
3	57.08	57.00	8 x 3	burned log
4	57.44	-	23 x 23	possible post hole

Collections from TU-1 were dominated by daub, although ceramic, lithic, and bone material was also recovered (Table 2.1). Ceramics including Carter Engraved, *var. Carter*, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*, and Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac* indicate a Gordon and Anna phase occupation, possibly continuing into the later Plaquemine phases (Table 2.2; Figures 2.10 and 2.11). Four rim sherds were recovered; of these, only one was large enough to estimate vessel shape and size (Figure 2.12).

Type	Variety	Form	Rim Diam. (cm)	Portion of Rim (%)
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker	11	5

Though not yet processed, three flotation samples were taken from Level 3 associated with the wall fall and burned surface. An additional flotation sample was taken from Feature 2. One radiocarbon sample from the mound surface in Level 4 was submitted, and returned a terminal Anna / early Foster phase date, suggesting that the mound top occupation of Mound B may have been slightly later than the ceramics alone suggest.

Level	Material Type	Conventional Age	Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)
4	Charcoal	540 ± 30 BP	AD 1320–1350 / AD 1390–1435

TU-2 (Mound D)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N807 E153 was dug in three levels. As it was the highest in elevation (52.56 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	Depth (cmbd)	Elevation (m)	Description
1	0–10	52.56–52.46	A-horizon, plow zone
2	10–20	52.46–52.36	mound fill
3	20–40	53.36–53.16	buried A-horizon, E-horizon

Beneath the plow zone, a zone of heavily mottled mound fill sat a top a midden-enriched buried A-horizon that was flecked with charcoal. This buried A-horizon fades into a natural E-horizon (Figures 2.13–2.16). No features were identified in TU-2.

Collections were sparse from TU-2 and include primarily ceramics and lithics (Table 2.3). There were no decorated sherds; however, all plain ware sherds are consistent with a Plaquemine period date. No rim sherds were found, so vessel shape and size could not be estimated. Though not yet processed, one flotation sample was taken from the buried A-horizon in Level 3. Two

radiocarbon samples from the buried A-horizon were submitted and both returned dates in the Anna phase.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
3	charcoal	770 ± 30 BP	AD 1220–1280
3	soil	660 ± 30 BP	AD 1280–1320 / AD 1350–1390

Interpretation

Our investigations in Mounds B and D, combined with data from previous investigations of Mound A, suggest that mound building at Windsor began in the Gordon phase and was completed by the Foster phase. Though Mound C has not been tested, it is reasonable to assume that it also dates to this period. Mound B has significant potential for future investigations as it contains intact floors and evidence of Plaquemine period structures. Mound D's excavations were significant primarily because they confirmed the presence of intact mound fill in the location of the fourth mound. It is unlikely that additional excavations would reveal structural remains, however they could recover decorated ceramics, which would narrow the date range of Mound D's construction.

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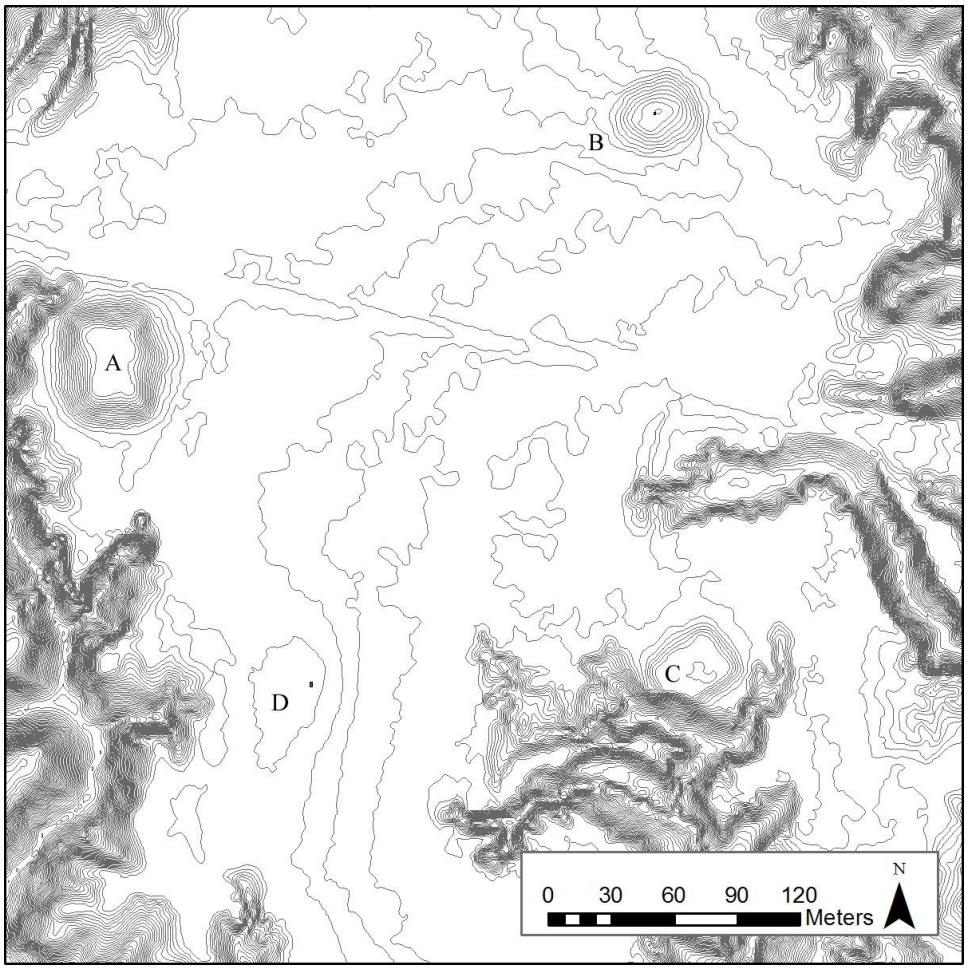

Figure 2.1. Windsor, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

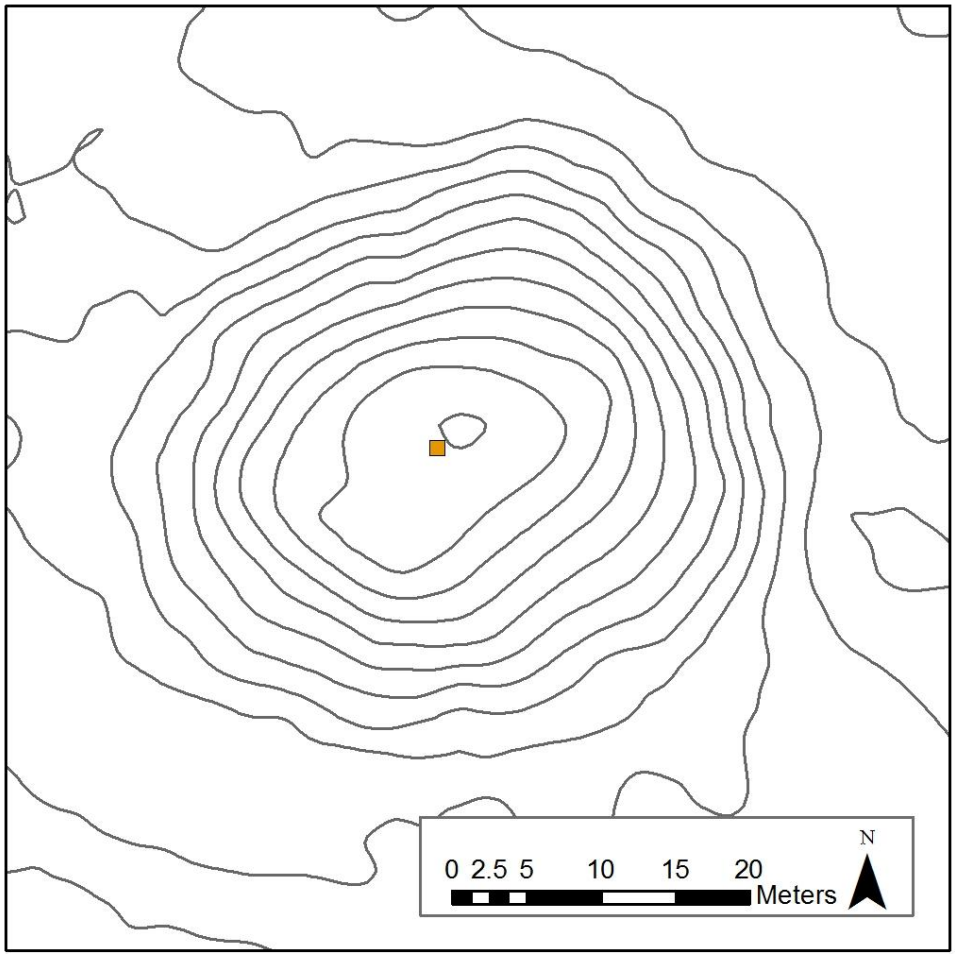

Figure 2.2. Windsor, Mound B, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

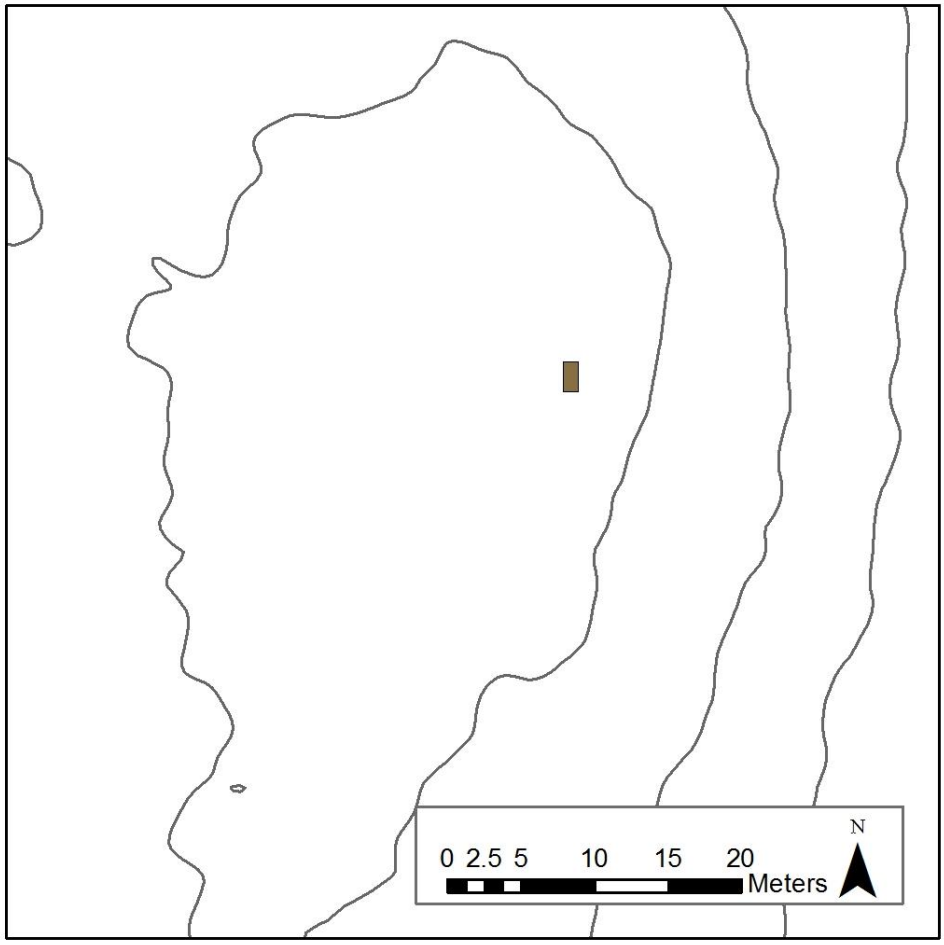

Figure 2.3. Windsor, Mound D, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

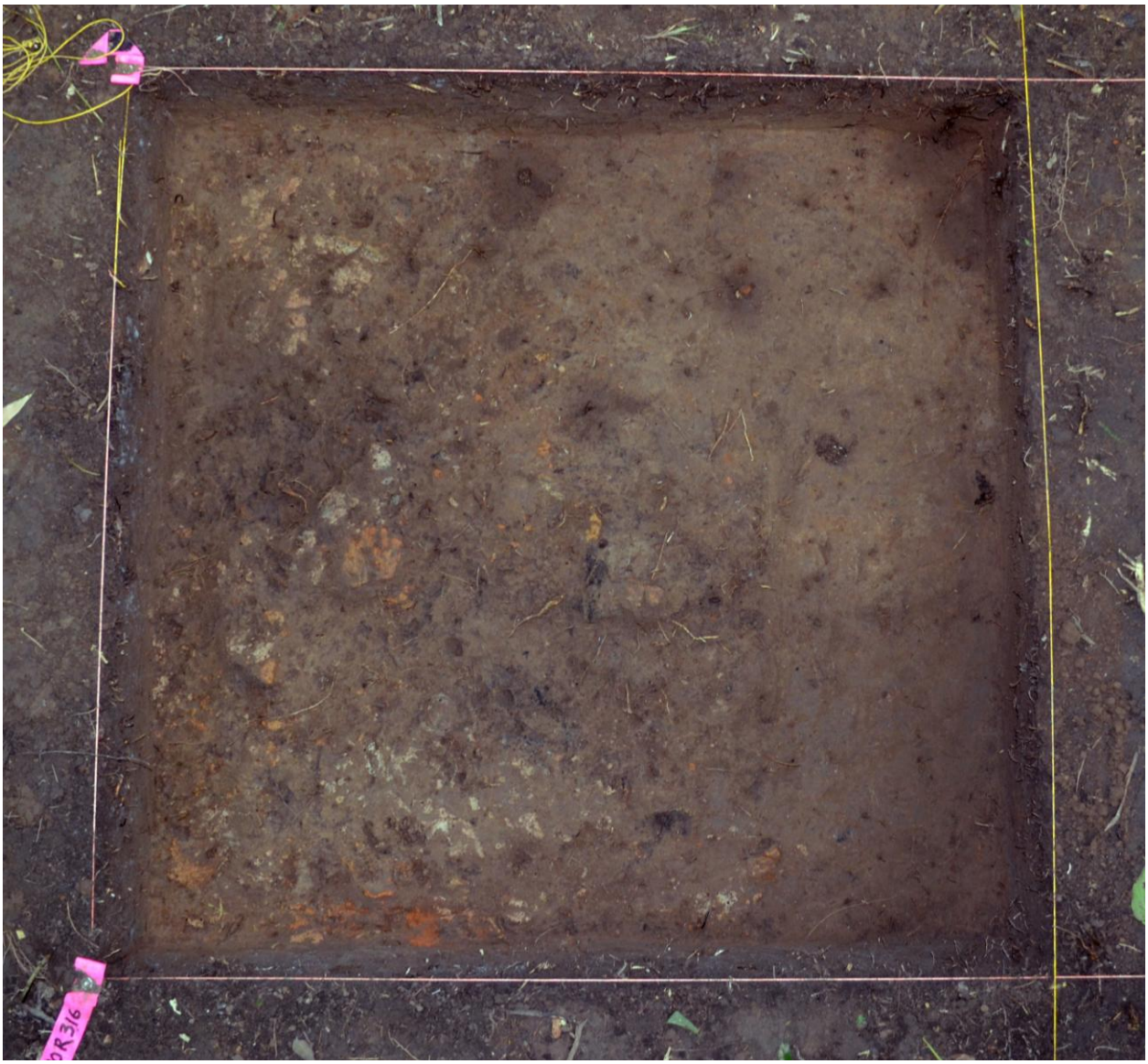

Figure 2.4. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, wall fall at the base of Level 2.

Figure 2.5. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, prepared floor at the base of Level 3.

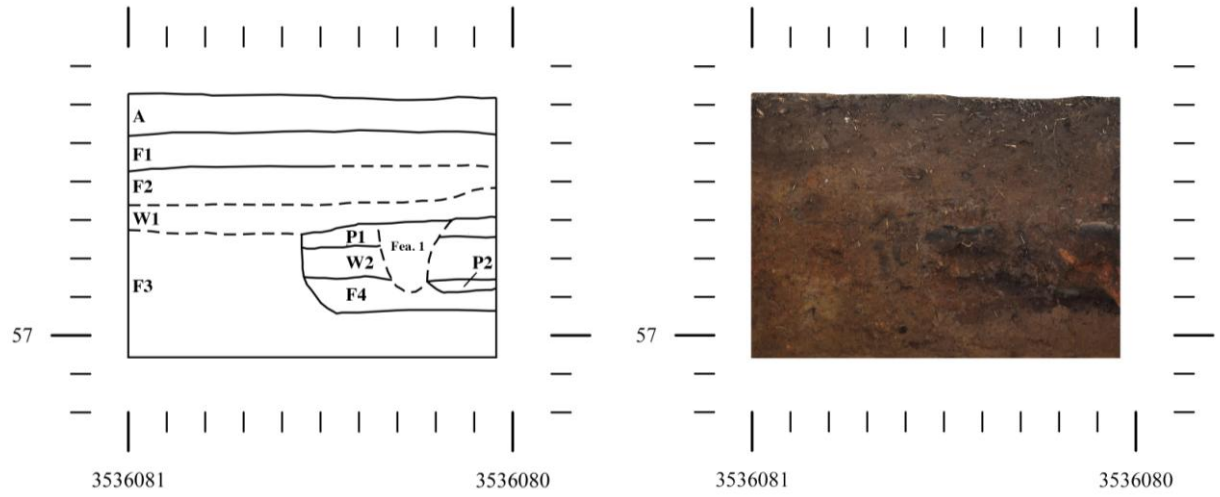

Figure 2.6. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, east profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (W1) very dark brown wall fall flecked with light yellowish-brown and yellowish-red burnt earth; (F3) yellowish-brown mound fill; (P1) light yellowish-brown prepared clay floor; (Fea. 1) possible post hole filled with loose brown clayey silt; (W2) yellowish-red burnt wall fall; (P2) light yellowish brown prepared clay floor; (F4) very dark brown mound fill.

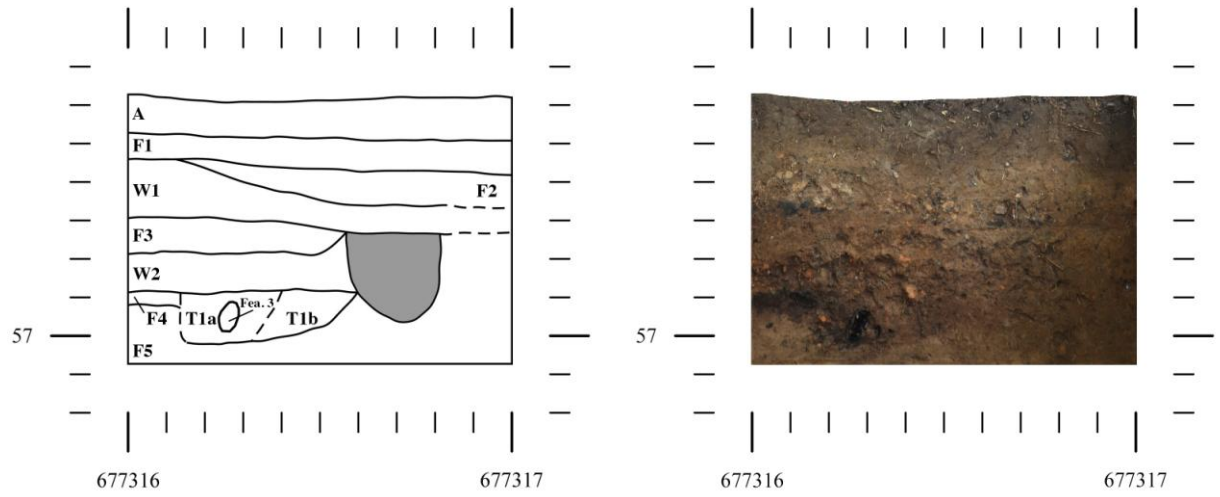

Figure 2.7. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, north profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (W1) very dark brown wall fall flecked with light yellowish-brown and yellowish-red burnt earth; (F3) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W2) yellowish-red burnt wall fall; (F4) very dark brown mound fill; (F5) yellowish-brown mound fill; (T1) wall trench filled with brown clayey silt; (Fea. 3) burned log; area of bioturbation is shaded gray (likely an armadillo burrow stopped by the hard wall fall above).

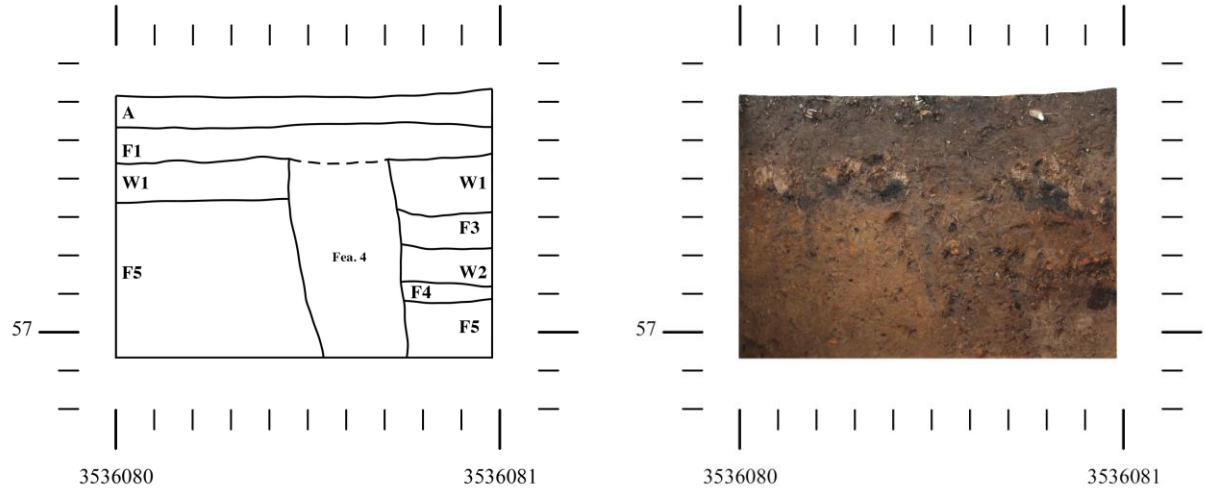

Figure 2.8. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, west profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (W1) very dark brown wall fall flecked with light yellowish-brown and yellowish-red burnt earth; (F3) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W2) yellowish-red burnt wall fall; (F4) very dark brown mound fill; (F5) yellowish-brown mound fill; (Fea. 4) possible post hole filled with dark yellowish-brown silt and daub.

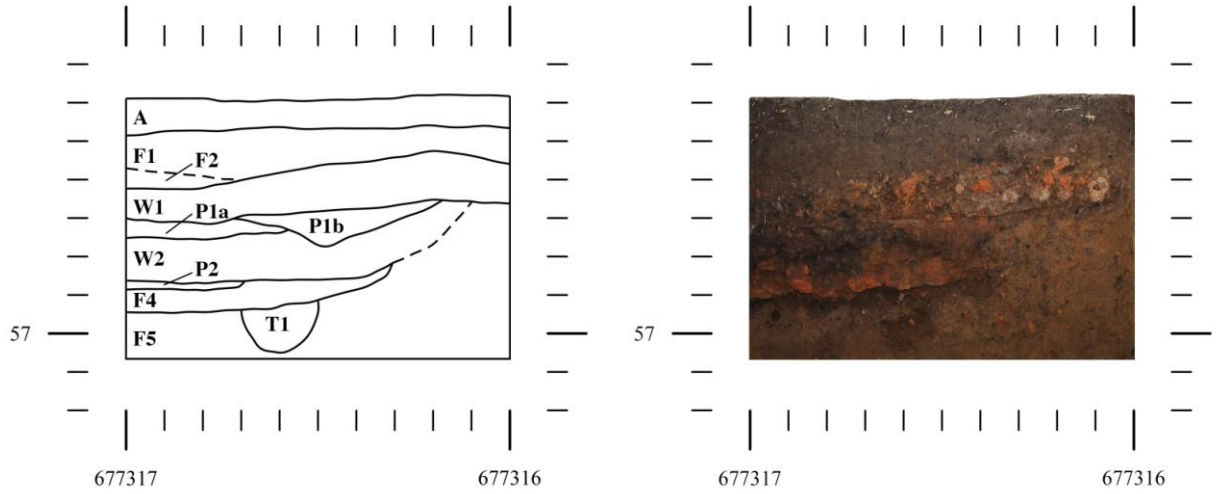

Figure 2.9. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, south profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (W1) very dark brown wall fall flecked with light yellowish-brown and yellowish-red burnt earth; (P1) light yellowish-brown prepared clay floor; (W2) yellowish-red burnt wall fall; (P2) light yellowish brown prepared clay floor; (F4) very dark brown mound fill; (F5) yellowish-brown mound fill; (T1) wall trench filled with brown clayey silt.

Table 2.1. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

	Daub			Pebbles			
Context	count	wt. (g)	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	25	72	13	-	-	2	unidentified
Level 2	71	470	10	-	-	1	bone fragment
Level 3	8	26	-	4	5	-	
Level 4	1048	8536	-	-	-	-	
Feature 2	380	1018	-	-	-	-	
Total	1532	10122	23	4	5	3	

Table 2.2. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, pottery counts.

Context	Carter Engraved, *var. Carter*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*	Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*	Unclassifiable Incised	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	-	-	1	2	2	17	22
Level 2	-	-	-	1	1	6	8
Level 3	-	1	-	-	1	8	10
Level 4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Total	1	1	1	3	4	32	42

Figure 2.10. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, decorated pottery. (a) Carter Engraved, *var. Carter*; (b) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*; (c) Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*; (d–f) Unclassifiable Incised.

Figure 2.11. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, plain pottery.

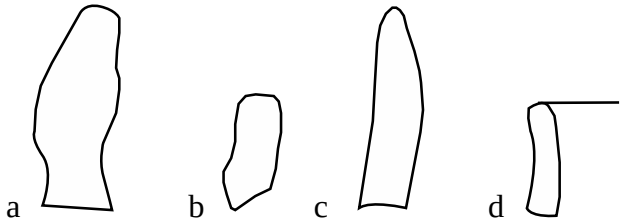

Figure 2.12. Windsor, Mound B, TU-1, rim profiles. (a–c) Unclassified Plain rims for which vessel form could not be determined, (d) Unclassified Plain, beaker, 11 cm rim diameter. Profile exteriors face left.

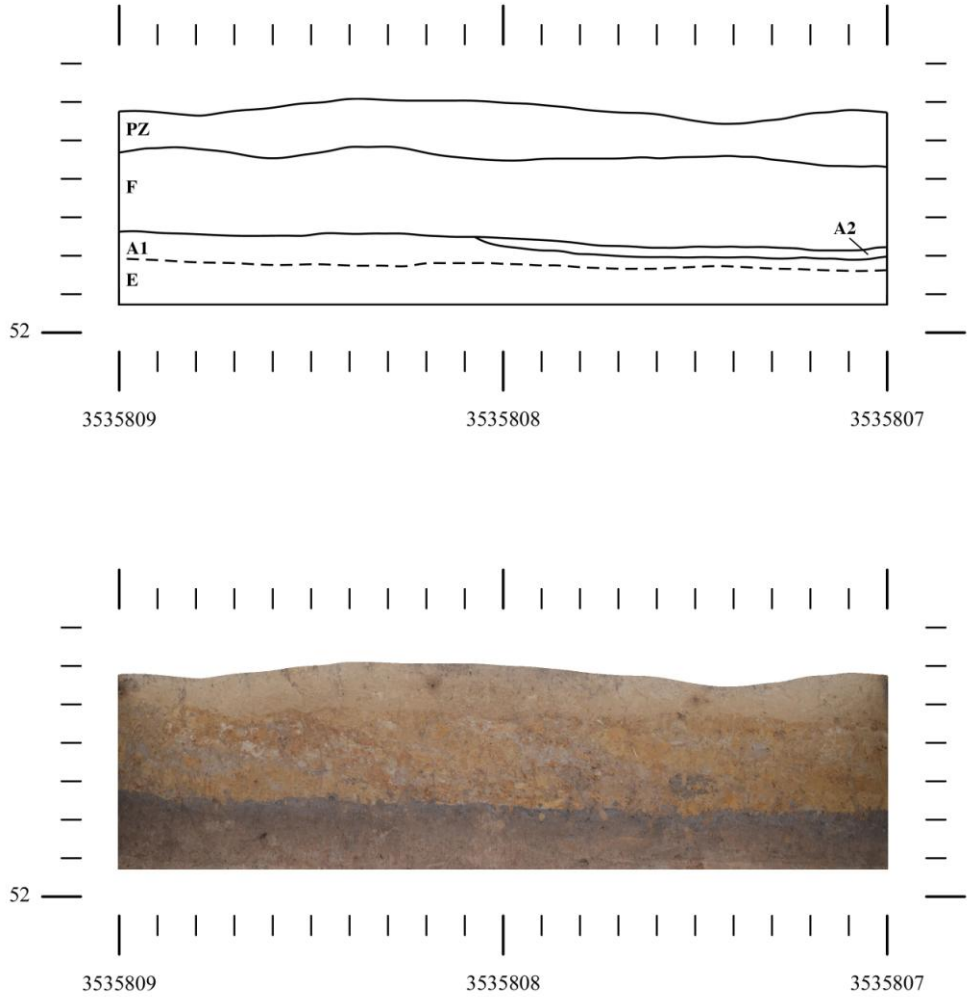

Figure 2.13. Windsor, Mound B, TU-2, east profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F) heavily mottled dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A1) truncated A-horizon; (A2) midden/replaced A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

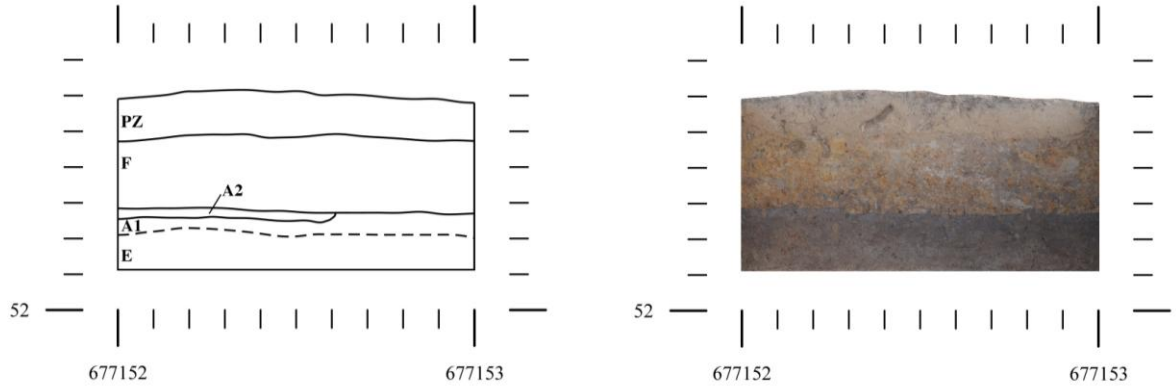

Figure 2.14. Windsor, Mound B, TU-2, north profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F) heavily mottled dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A1) truncated A-horizon; (A2) midden/replaced A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

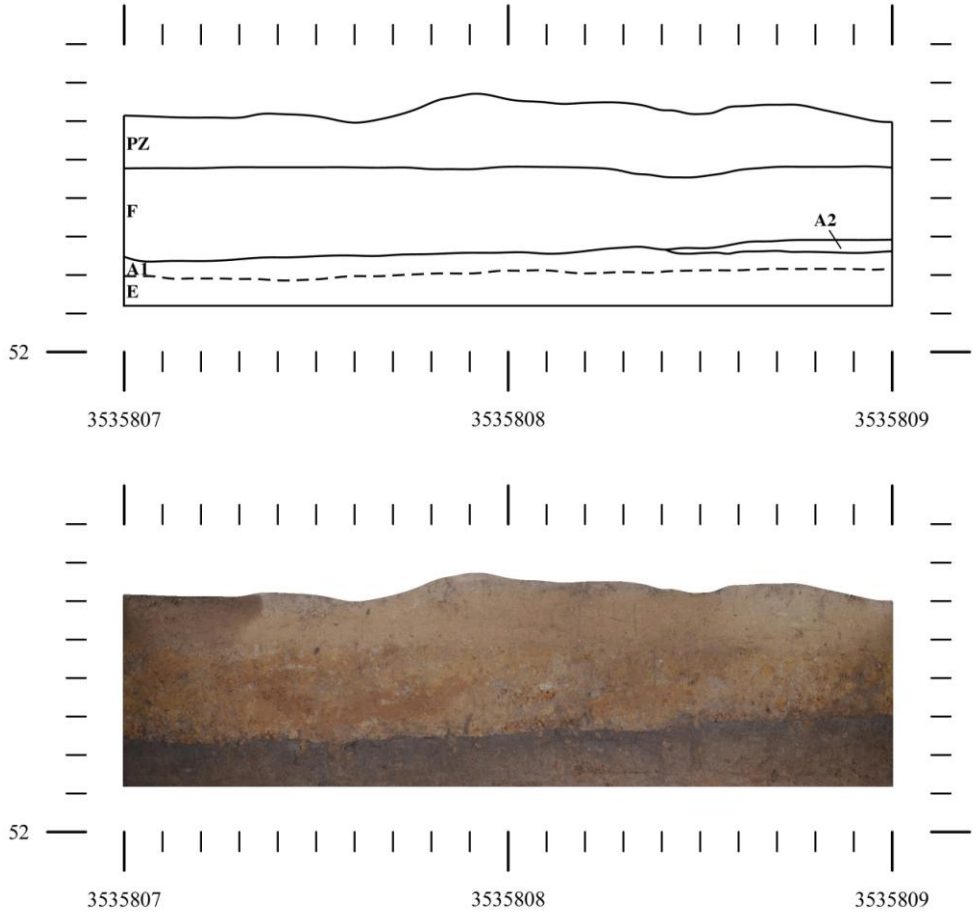

Figure 2.15. Windsor, Mound B, TU-2, west profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F) heavily mottled dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A1) truncated A-horizon; (A2) midden/replaced A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

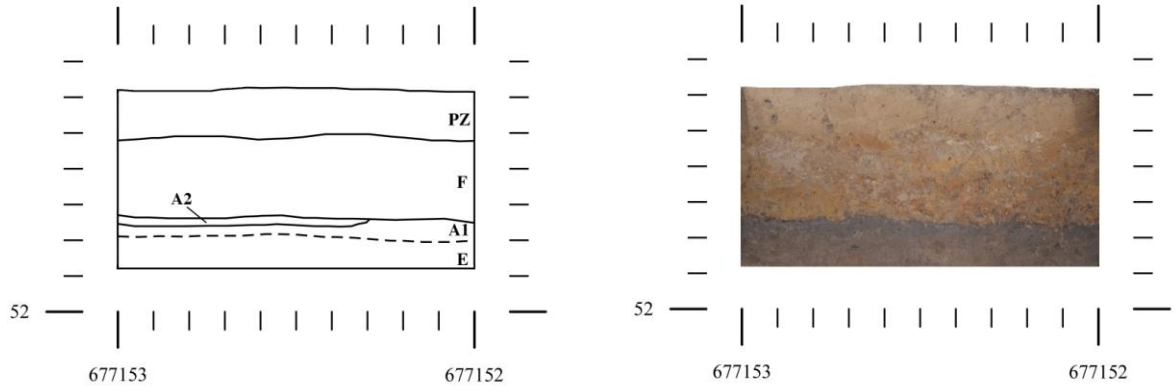

Figure 2.16. Windsor, Mound B, TU-2, south profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F) heavily mottled dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A1) truncated A-horizon; (A2) midden/replaced A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 2.3. Windsor, Mound D, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

	Ceramics			
Context	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Lithics	Other	Other Description
Level 1	5	1	-	
Level 2	-	-	1	bone fragment
Level 3	2	11	2	charcoal
Total	7	12	3	

Chapter 3
Bayou Pierre (22 Cb 534)

Bayou Pierre originally consisted of four mounds (Wailes 1852). Mound A is a 5 m tall rectangular platform mound overlooking Bayou Pierre. Wailes (1852) mapped two additional mounds (B and C) 27 m north and 90 m northwest of Mound A respectively. Mapping during Phase 1 of this project indicated that a small rise may represent the remains of Mound B and confirmed that Mound C was entirely destroyed by road construction (Nelson et al. 2013:59–70) (Figure 3.1). Surface collections by the Lower Mississippi Survey from 1971 indicate strong Balmoral and Anna phase components as well as minor Hamilton Ridge, Sundown, Ballina, and Gordon phase occupations (Brown 1973:214 and Brain et al. 1995). Mound D is located 800 m southwest of Mound A. It is a small, dome-shaped mound on the bluff overlooking a tributary of Bayou Pierre (Figure 3.2). (Mound D may be associated with the site number 22 Cb 518.)

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Test excavations in Mounds A and D were high priority for this project. They were conducted in order to date mound construction, determine whether the two portions of the site were contemporary (i.e., whether Mound D should be regarded as part of the same site or as a separate site), and explore patterns of mound use. Additional excavations were placed in the potential location of Mound B to identify and explore any intact deposits. We excavated TU-1 at the base of Mound A to date the beginning of mound construction; TU-2 was excavated down the side of the mound to further explore the method of mound construction and recover additional materials (Figure 3.3). TU-3 was placed in the hypothesized location of Mound B (Figure 3.4). We excavated TU-4 at the base of Mound D to date the beginning of mound construction there; TU-5 was excavated on the summit of Mound D to explore patterns of mound construction and use (Figure 3.5).

TU-1 (Mound A)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N254 E491 was excavated in six levels. As it was the highest in elevation (38.00 m), the southwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	38.00–37.90	A-horizon
2	10–40	37.90–37.60	mixed fill
3	40–70	37.60–37.30	mixed fill
4	70–100	37.30–37.00	mound fill
5	100–130	37.00–36.70	mound fill
6	130–150	36.70–36.50	buried-A horizon, E-horizon

Levels 1–3 represented mixed fill deposits containing both prehistoric and historic materials. In the middle of Level 3, the historic material disappeared, the fill lightened in color, and the

density of prehistoric artifacts dropped off. The lower portion of Level 3, all of Level 4, and the upper portion of Level 5 is relatively sterile, redeposited Bt-horizon fill. The lower portion of Level 5 consisted of a slanting deposit of darker brown fill sitting directly upon a truncated buried A-horizon (Figures 3.6–3.9). It is possible that this dark layer represents an artificial A-horizon put in place just as mound building began. A thin wash layer overlays this fill, indicating that the surface was left open for at least a short time. One possible feature was identified at the top of the E-horizon (see Figure 3.6); no feature number was assigned and separate collections were not made.

Collections from this unit were dominated by pebbles, though ceramics, lithics, and historic materials were also common (Table 3.1). Ceramics including Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart*, Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*, and Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine* indicate a Gordon phase occupation, possibly beginning in the Balmoral phase and/or continuing into the later Plaquemine phases (Table 3.2; Figures 3.10 and 3.11). One sherd of Alexander Incised, *var. Green Point* may relate to an earlier use of the Bayou Pierre landscape. One rim sherd was large enough to determine vessel shape, but no size estimation could be made (Figure 3.12).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Unclassified Plain	-	jar	-	< 5

One flotation sample, not yet processed, was taken from buried A-horizon in Level 6. No radiocarbon dates were submitted.

TU-2 (Mound A)

This 0.5 x 5.5 m trench was cut into the eastern corner of of Mound A, which had been impacted by an old road cut (Figure 3.13). Its southwest corner was at N237.5 E503.5. This excavation allowed us to get a complete profile from the summit to the base of the mound. Though we did recover additional material, the fill from TU-2 was not systematically screened. The trench was cut in seven arbitrary steps. As it was the highest in elevation (40.66 m), the northwest corner was used as the datum.

Step	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–24	40.66–40.42	A-horizon, mound fill
2	24–82	40.42–39.84	A-horizon, mound fill
3	82–145	39.84–39.21	A-horizon, mound fill
4	145–266	39.21–38.00	A-horizon, mound fill, flank midden
5	266–382	38.00–36.84	A-horizon, mound fill, flank midden
6	382–448	36.84–36.18	A-horizon, mound fill, flank midden
7	448–528	36.18–35.38	A-horizon, mound fill, buried A-horizon

Steps 1–3 cut through the final episode of mound fill, laid down as a mantle entirely overlaying the previous mound stage. Some basket loading is evident and very little material was collected. Steps 4–6 also contained some fill from the final mound stage but also encountered a flank

midden deposit presumably associated with penultimate mound summit. Though the midden was encountered in Steps 4 and 5, Step 6 contained by far the most material. In order to recover a sample of this material, we excavated the midden from the floor of Step 5. This deposit was waterscreened. The final step contains both mound fill and the buried A-horizon (Figure 3.14–3.16).

Collections from TU-2 were dominated by sherds from the flank midden deposit, though stone artifacts were also present (Table 3.3). The presence of Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac* corroborates the TU-1 conclusion that Mound A was likely constructed during the Gordon phase, possibly continuing into the later Plaquemine phases (Table 3.4; see Figure 3.10). Three rim sherds were large enough to determine vessel shape, though size could only be estimated for one (see Figure 3.12).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Mazique Incised	*Manchac*	jar	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	deep bowl	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker	28	8

Though not yet processed, one flotation sample was taken from the flank midden in Step 6. One radiocarbon sample from this deposit was submitted, which returned a date consistent with the understanding that mound construction occurred during the Balmoral and Gordon phases.

Step	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
6	charcoal	990 ± 30 BP	AD 995–1050 / AD 1085–1125 / AD 1140–1150

TU-3 (Mound B)

A 1 x 4 m unit whose southwest corner was at N301 E486 was excavated in three levels. As it was the highest in elevation (37.56 m), the northwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–28	37.56–37.28	A-horizon, plow zone, mound fill
2	28–45	37.28–37.11	buried A-horizon, E-horizon
3	45–60	37.11–36.96	E-horizon, Bt-horizon

Level 1 included all of the deposits potentially associated with Mound B. Level 2 removed the buried A-horizon to reveal any possible features; one root disturbance was the only soil stain identified. Level 3 was made up of E-horizon and Bt-horizon soils (Figures 3.17–3.22).

As expected, collections from this unit were concentrated in the first level where historic, ceramic, fired clay, and lithic materials were all common (Table 3.5). Though ceramic materials were present in the lower levels in small quantities due to bioturbation, lithics continued to occur in relatively high quantities in the buried A and E-horizons. It is likely that these materials

represent a much earlier (i.e., Archaic or Paleoindian) occupation of the Pleistocene terrace upon which Bayou Pierre was constructed. An occupation of this age would have allowed A- and E-horizon soil formation to occur in sediments containing cultural material. The presence of Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott* from Level 1 suggest a Balmoral phase date for the construction of Mound B, though it is certainly possible that an earlier sherd was included in Gordon phase mound fill (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.23). One sherd was of sufficient size to determine vessel shape and size (Figure 3.24).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Coles Creek Incised	*Mott*	beaker	8	5

Though not yet processed, one flotation sample was taken from Level 2. No radiocarbon dates were submitted.

TU-4 (Mound D)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N623 E975 was excavated in five levels. As it was the highest in elevation (38.55 m), the northeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	38.55–38.45	A-horizon
2	10–45	38.45–38.10	mound fill
3	45–70	38.10–37.85	mound fill
4	70–100	37.85–37.55	mound fill
5	100–121	37.55–37.34	buried A-horizon, E-horizon

This unit included two distinct zones of mound fill overlaying a natural submound soil horizon (Figures 3.25–3.28). The upper zone of fill was clean, Bt-horizon soil containing few artifacts. The lower zone was darker and contained more material. No features were identified.

Both lithic and ceramic materials were common throughout TU-4, as were naturally occurring pebbles; fired clay, daub, and bone were also present in small quantities (Table 3.7). Sherds of Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Blakely* and *unspecified*, Mazique Incised, *vars. Manchac* and *unspecified*, Chevalier Stamped, and Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked indicate a Balmoral and Gordon phase occupation (Table 3.8 and Figures 3.29–3.31). Vessel shape could be identified for five sherds and vessel size could be estimated for two (Figure 3.32).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Size (cm)*	*Percent of Rim (%)*
Mazique Incised	*Manchac*	beaker	36	6
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker	27	5
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	plate	-	< 5

Though not yet analyzed, one flotation sample was taken from the buried A-horizon. One radiocarbon date was submitted from the buried A-horizon, which provided a surprisingly early date. It is likely that this date comes from old wood, or is in some other way not representative of the mound construction above it.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
4	charcoal	1850 ± 30 BP	AD 80–240

TU-5 (Mound D)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N622 E987 was excavated in six levels. As it was the highest in elevation (40.11 m), the southwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–9	40.11–40.02	A-horizon
2	9–40	40.02–39.71	mound fill
3	40–70	39.71–39.41	mound fill
4	70–100	39.41–39.11	mound fill, top of Floor 1
5	100–130	39.11–38.81	mound fill, bottom of Floor 1
6	130–160	38.81–38.51	mound fill, midden

TU-5 revealed three episodes of mound construction and two mound surface deposits (Figures 3.33–3.36). The final episode of mound construction on Mound D was evident in Levels 1–4. It consisted of heavily mottled, basket-loaded fill. The visual appearance of this fill demonstrates the use of sod-block method of construction (see Figure 3.35). "Sod blocks are intact sections of surface soils that … are held together by dense rootlets from the source area and usually include a portion or all of the surface A horizon and the natural transition into the underlying B or E horizon" and have been identified in mounds from Illinois to Louisiana (Sherwood and Kidder 2011:74–75). At the base of Level 4 and top of Level 5, we located another clear mound surface. This surface consists of two zones, a dark brown upper zone containing a great deal of charcoal and a lighter yellowish-brown lower zone that had been burned. No features were identified on this surface. Beneath it, in Levels 5 and 6, was another zone of basket-loaded, yellowish-brown mound fill. Beneath this was yet another mound surface deposit, this time consisting of a 10 cm thick midden deposit. This midden contained higher numbers of artifacts, charcoal, and calcined bone. Cutting down from this midden into the underlying zone of clean, Bt-horizon mound fill was a single post or small pit labeled Feature 1 (Figure 3.37).

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
1	38.61	38.35	25 x 16	post hole or small pit

We augered the base of TU-5 to locate the buried A-horizon beneath the mound (2.5 m below datum at 37.61 m). This is a bit higher than the buried A-horizon in TU-4, but within the realm of possibility if the mound was constructed on a slight slope.

Overall, TU-5 did not produce very much material though both lithic and ceramic materials were consistently present. The midden in Level 6 however, contained a great deal of material including lithics, ceramics, pebbles, and fired clay (Table 3.9). Like TU-4, sherds of Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou* and Evansville Punctated, *var. unspecified* indicate a late Coles Creek date (see Table 3.8 and Figure 3.29). The numerous sherds of Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked from the midden in Level 6 may represent a limited number of vessels (see Figure 3.30). Only one sherd from TU-5 was large enough to be identified as to vessel shape and size (see Figure 3.32).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Size (cm)*	*Percent of Rim (%)*
Unclassified Plain	-	restricted jar	19	5

Though not yet processed, one flotation sample was taken from the base of Level 4 (at the top of the mound surface) and another from the top of Level 5 (at the bottom of the mound surface). One additional flotation sample as taken from Feature 1, associated with the midden deposit in Level 6. One radiocarbon date was also submitted from Feature 1. This date fits more closely with the Balmoral phase date suggested by pottery than the date from TU-4 and suggests a Ballina and Balmoral phase occupation.

Feature	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
1	charcoal	1060 +/- 30 BP	AD 900–925 / AD 945–1020

Interpretation

The distance between the Mound A complex and Mound D at Bayou Pierre suggests that Mound D should be considered a separate site. The two site areas will thus be treated separately in this section.

Ceramics from the base of Mound A and Mound B suggest that mound construction at Bayou Pierre may have begun in the Balmoral or early Gordon phase. Ceramics and radiocarbon dates from the Mound A flank midden deposit associated with the penultimate mound summit suggest occupation was focused in the Gordon phase, but may have continued into the later Plaquemine period. Additional excavations targeting the flank midden and the results of additional radiocarbon samples may narrow this date range. Moreover, excavations on the summit of Mound A would provide valuable information about summit use. Additional excavations in Mound B are unlikely to provide more information about the mound itself but may recover additional datable material.

Ceramics from the Mound D investigations also suggest mound construction and occupation primarily during the Balmoral and Gordon phases, though the presence of earlier ceramics in high quantities may suggest a longer history of use for this area. Additional excavations on the mound may narrow this date range and off-mound excavations as well as more extensive surface collections may reveal an important premound occupation history. The presence of three intact surfaces within Mound D suggests that further excavation could also reveal important information about the cadence of mound construction and summit use.

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Figure 3.1. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

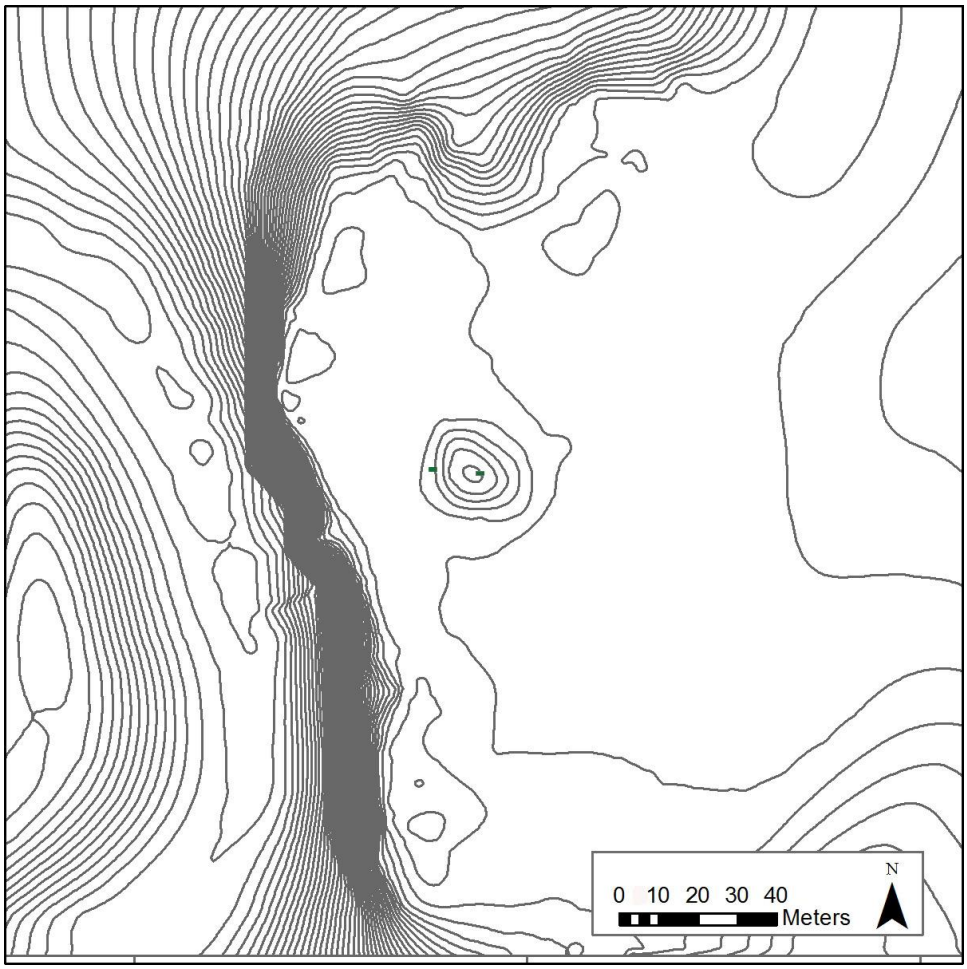

Figure 3.2. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

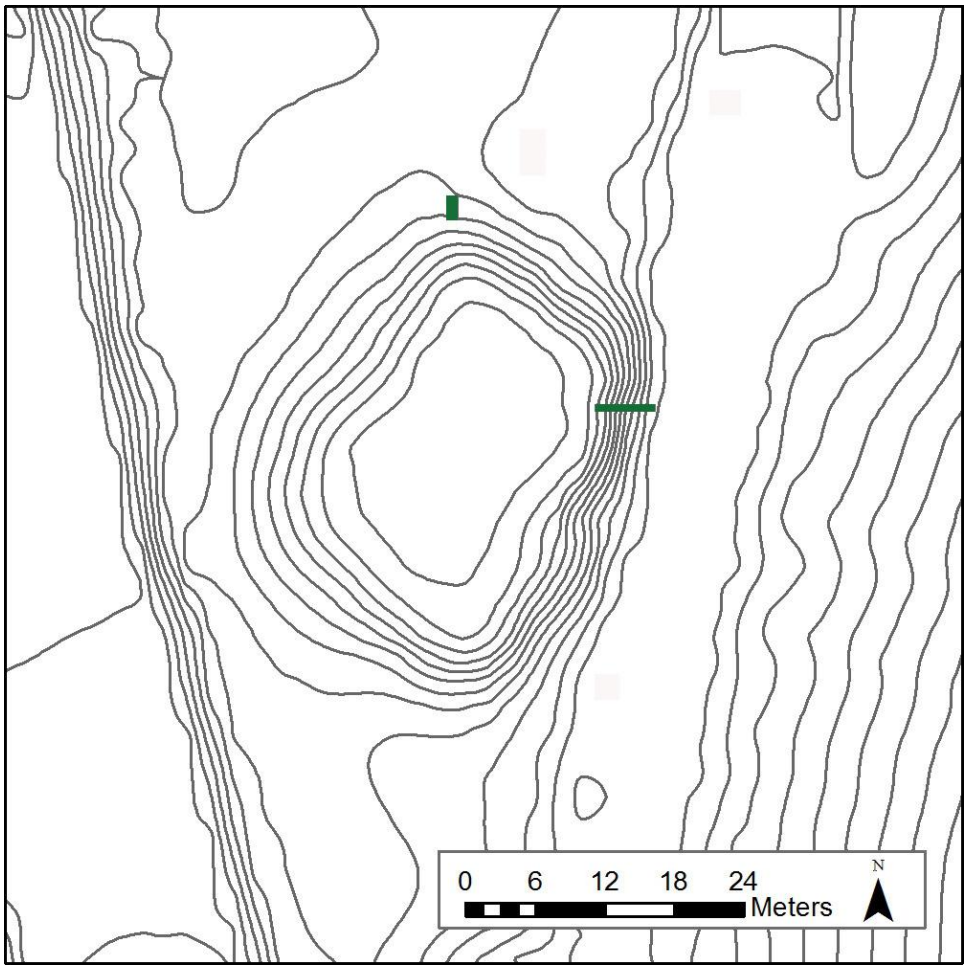

Figure 3.3. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

Figure 3.4. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

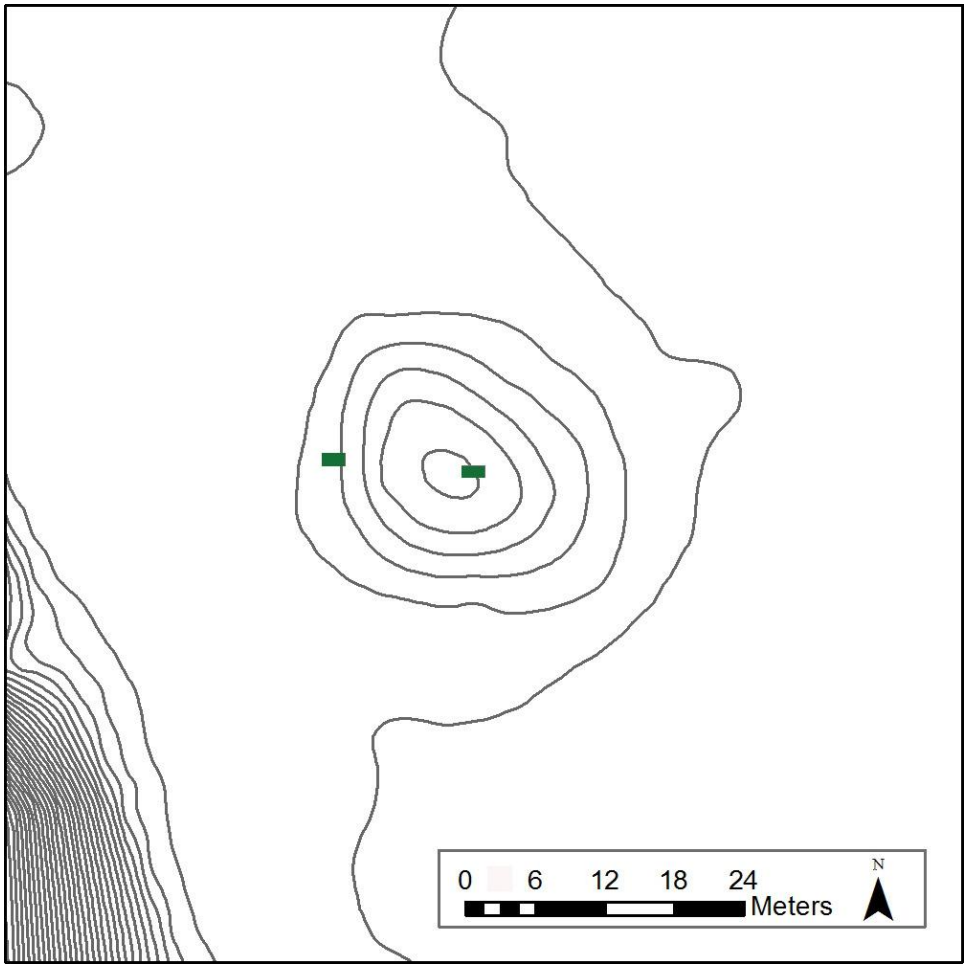

Figure 3.5. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

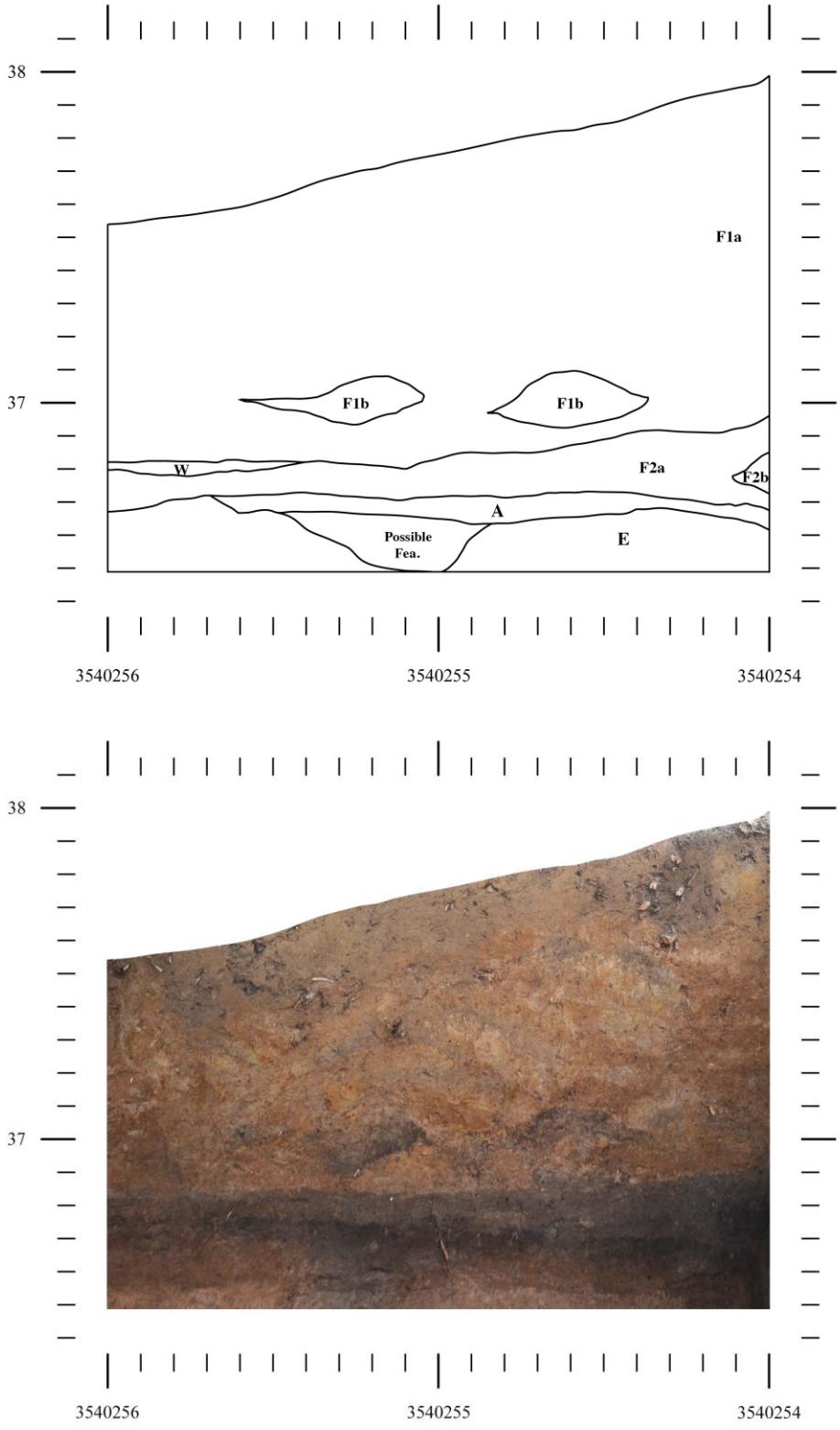

Figure 3.6. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, east profile. Key: (F1) brown mound fill; (W) thin gray wash layer; (F2) dark brown mound fill/redistributed A-horizon; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

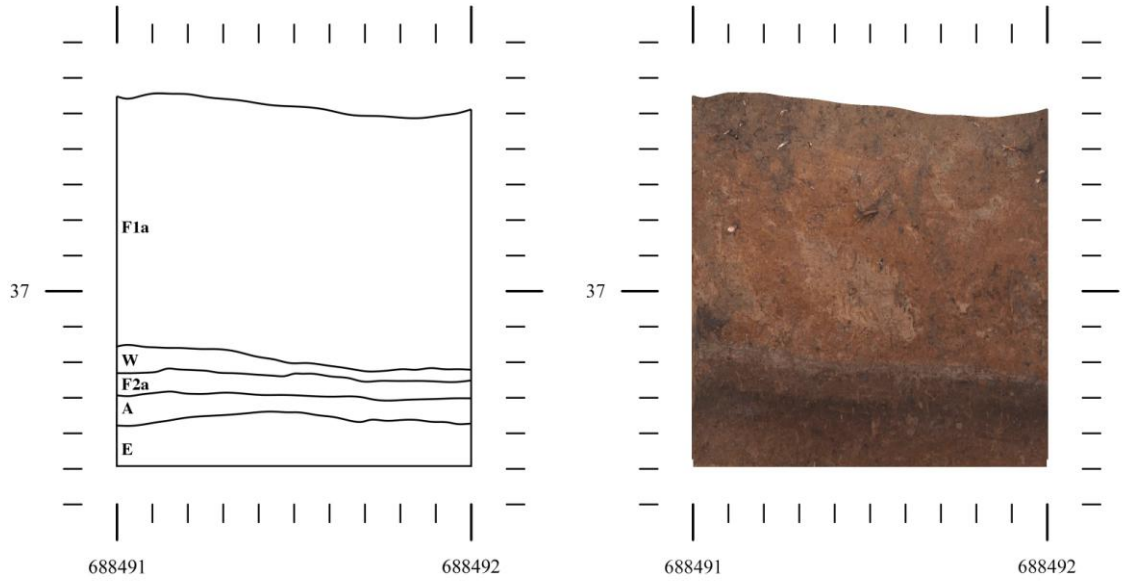

Figure 3.7. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, north profile. Key: (F1) brown mound fill; (W) thin gray wash layer; (F2) dark brown mound fill/redistributed A-horizon; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

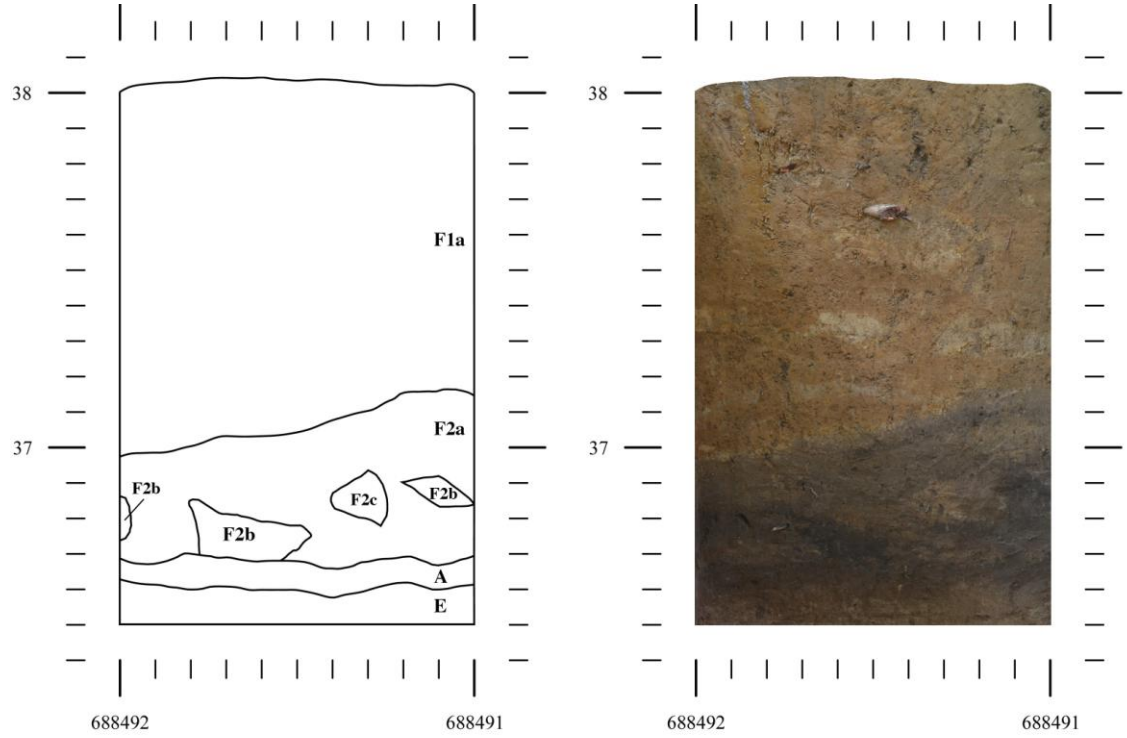

Figure 3.8. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, south profile. Key: (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark brown mound fill/redistributed A-horizon; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

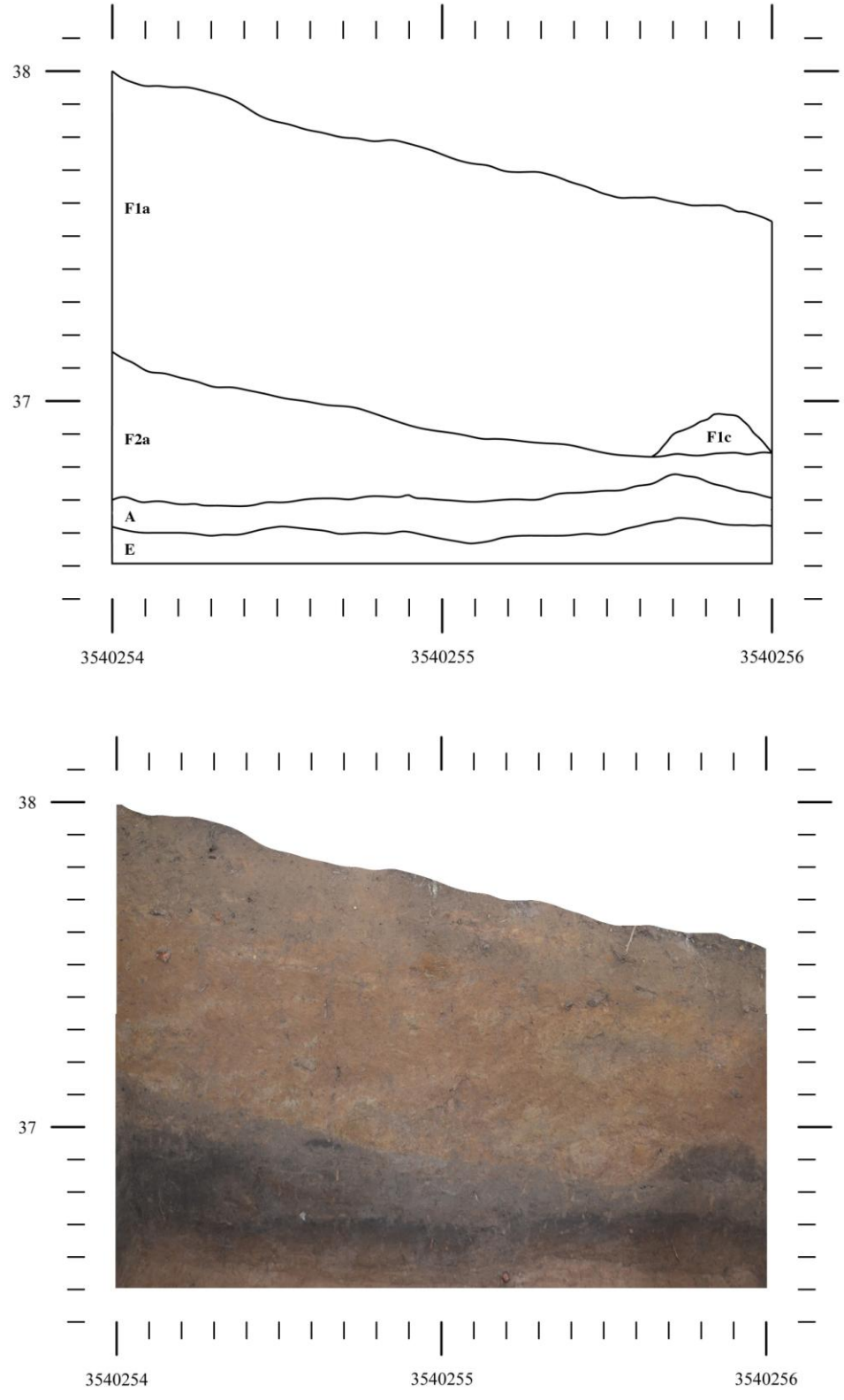

Figure 3.9. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, west profile. Key: (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark brown mound fill/redistributed A-horizon; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 3.1 Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	28	6	-	-	-	-	1	freshwater drum jaw fragment
Level 2	42	20	-	-	19	112	1	charcoal fragment
Level 3	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 5	-	2	-	-	11	46	1	unidentified bone fragment
Level 6	-	17	2	2	189	688	-	
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	8	50	-	
Total	72	71	2	2	227	896	3	

Table 3.2. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-1, pottery counts.

Context	Alexander Incised, *var. Green Point*	Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart*	Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*	Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*	Unclassifiable Incised	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Level 2	-	1	-	-	2	-	23	26
Level 3	-	-	-	1	-	1	40	42
Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Level 6	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	16
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2	97	105

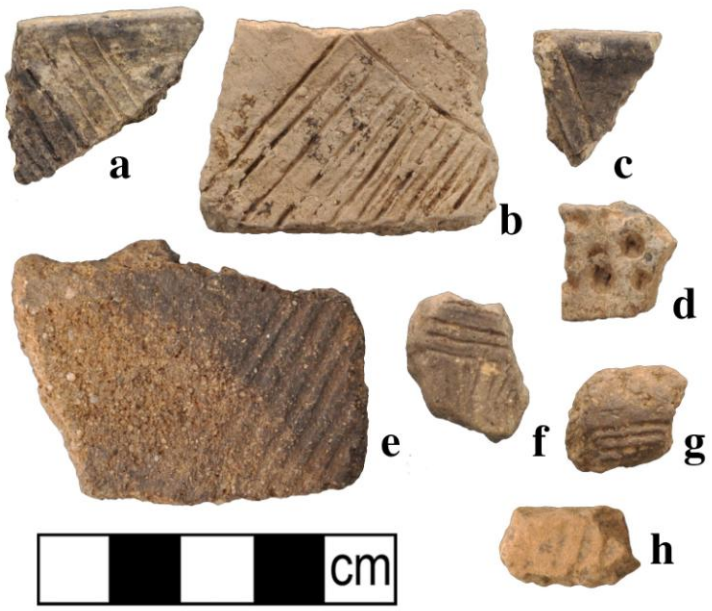

Figure 3.10. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, decorated pottery: (a–c) Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*; (d) Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart*; (e) Alexander Incised, *var. Green Point*; (f) Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*; (g–h) Unclassifiable Incised.

Figure 3.11. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, plain pottery.

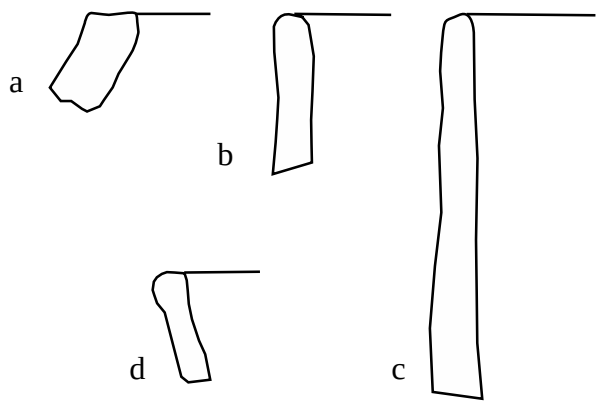

Figure 3.12. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, rim profiles. (a) TU-1, Unclassified Plain, jar; (b) TU-2, Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*, jar; (c) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, beaker, 28 cm rim diameter; (d) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, deep bowl.

Figure 3.13. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2. Trench cut into the eastern slope of Mound A, where the mound was impacted by an old road cut. Pictured: Ashley Peles.

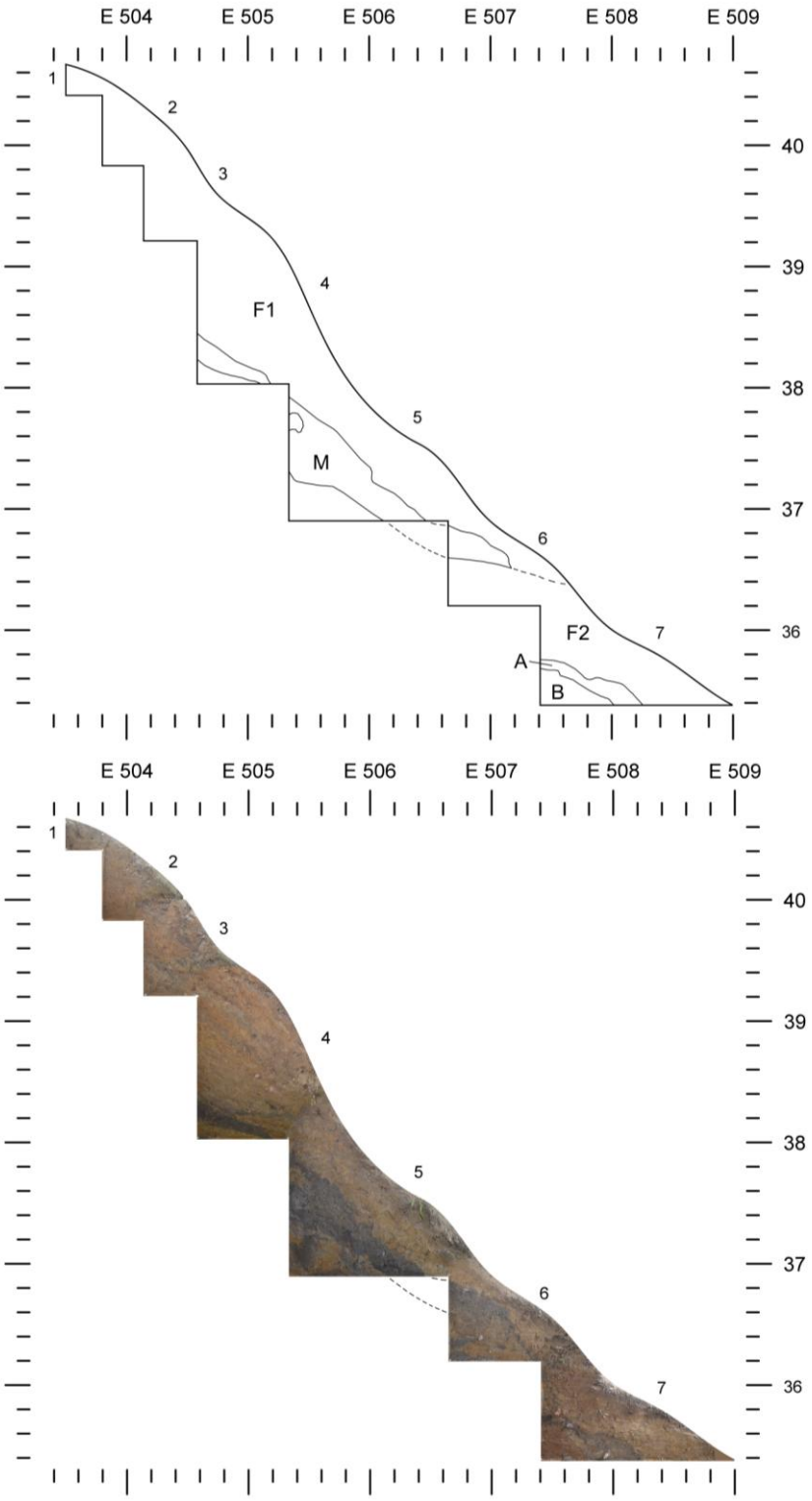

Figure 3.14. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2, north profile. Key: (F1) lightly basket-loaded mound fill; (M) flank midden; (F2) basket-loaded mound fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon. Screened section of flank midden is shown with dotted lines; steps are labeled with numbers.

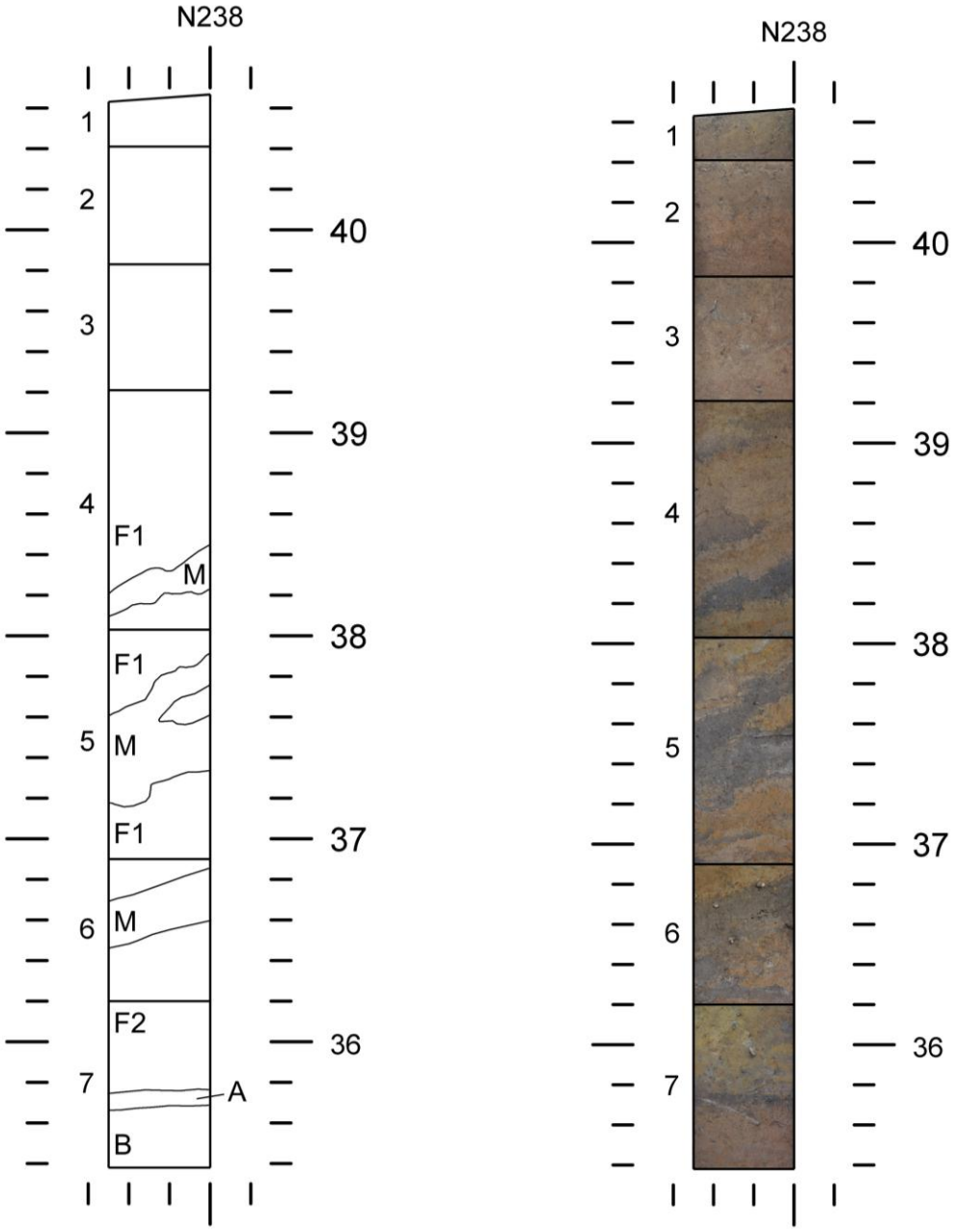

Figure 3.15. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2, west profile. Key: (F1) lightly basket-loaded mound fill; (M) flank midden; (F2) basket-loaded mound fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon. Screened section of flank midden is shown with dotted lines; steps are labeled with numbers.

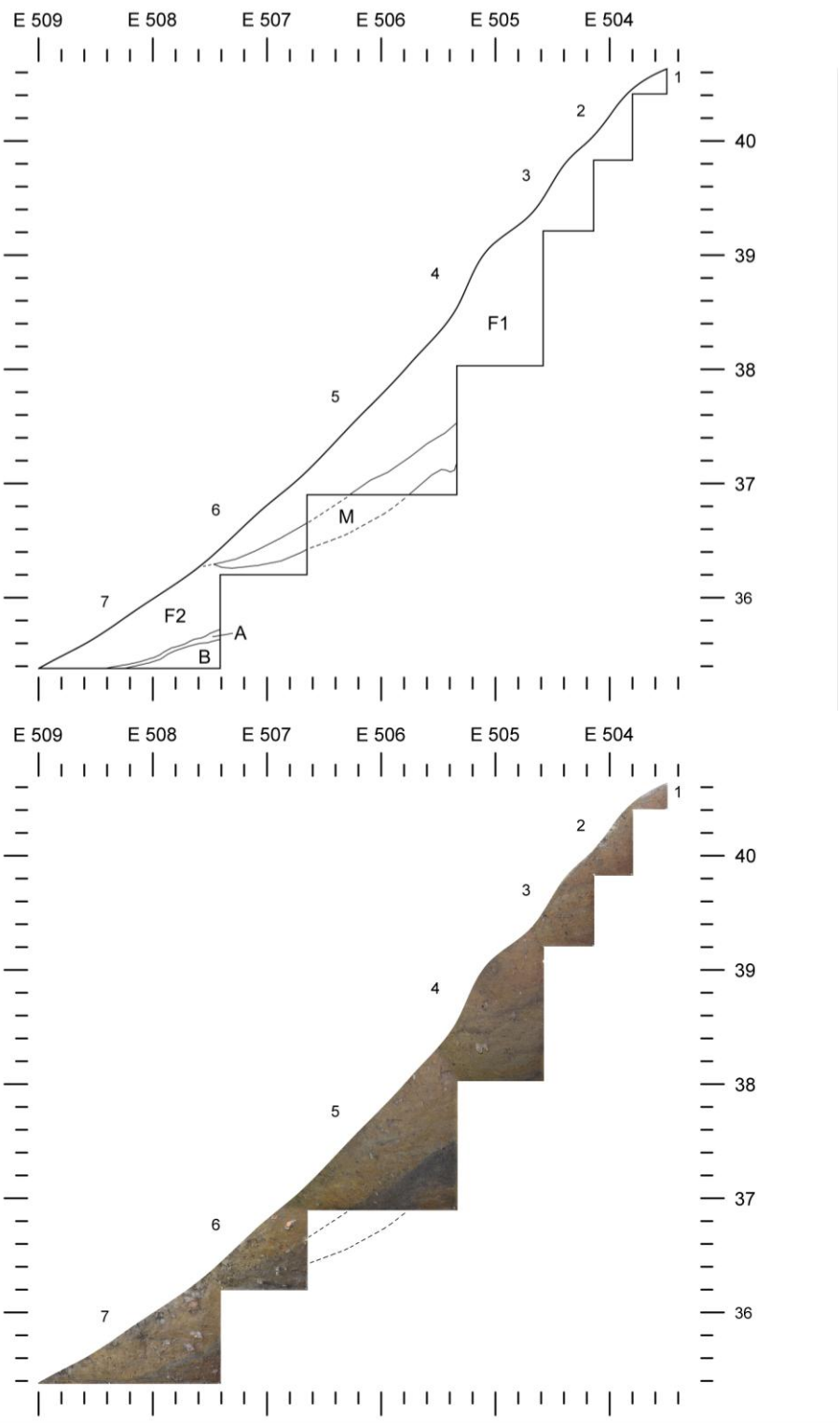

Figure 3.16. Figure 3.14. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2, south profile. Key: (F1) lightly basket-loaded mound fill; (M) flank midden; (F2) basket-loaded mound fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon. Screened section of flank midden is shown with dotted lines; steps are labeled with numbers.

Table 3.3. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

Context	Lithics	Pebbles count	Pebbles wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Moundfill	-	-	-	-	
Step 6	1	-	-	8	unidentified bone fragments
Wall Cleaning	-	8	50	-	
Total	-	8	50	8	

Table 3.4. Bayou Pierre, Mound A, TU-2, pottery counts.

Context	Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Moundfill	-	-	5	5
Step 6	2	4	14	20
Wall Cleaning	-	-	6	6
Total	2	4	25	31

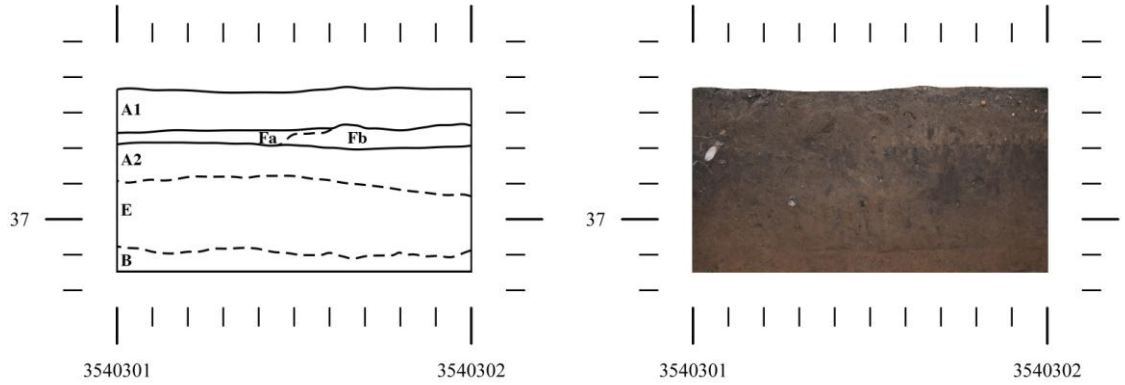

Figure 3.17. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill with some areas of heavy mottling; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

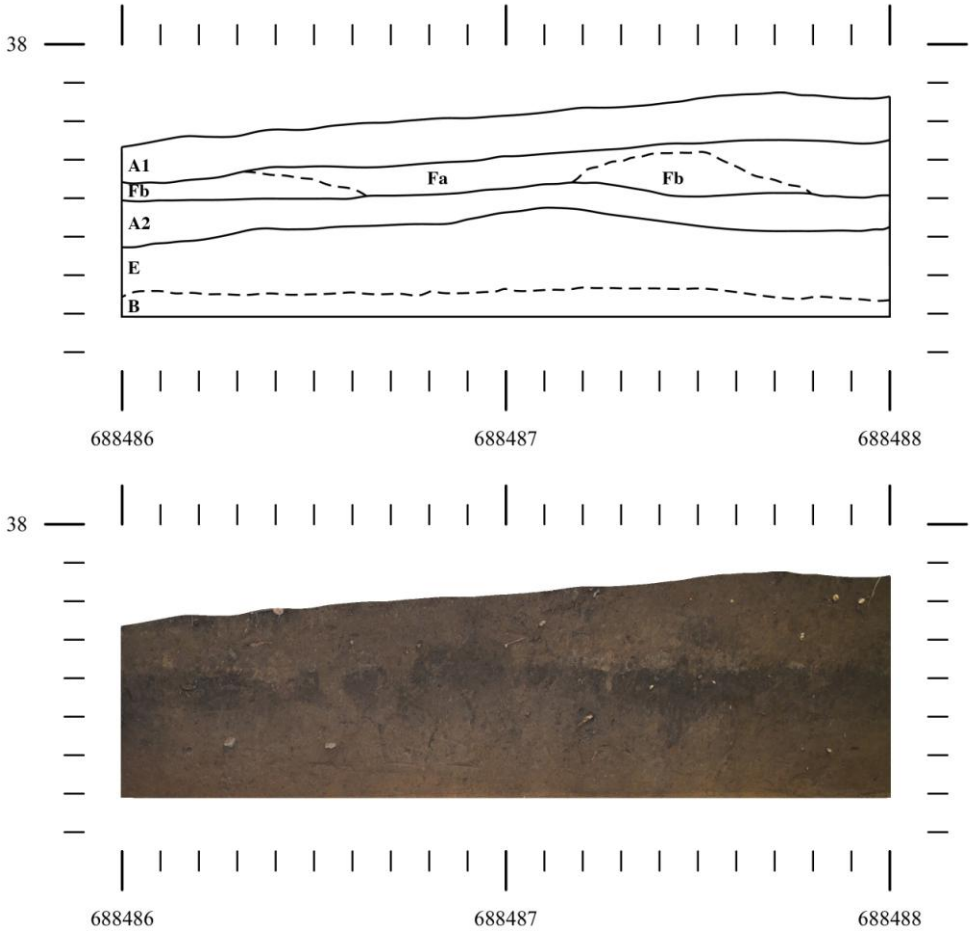

Figure 3.18. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, western 1 x 2 m unit, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill with some areas of heavy mottling; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

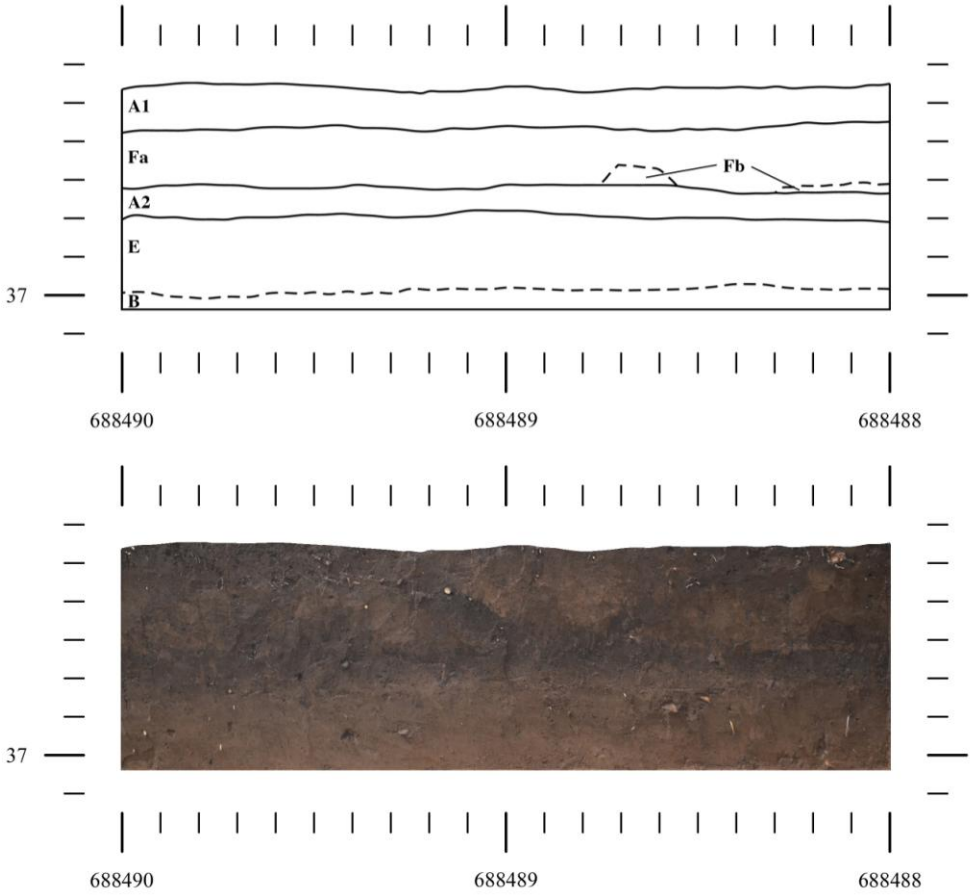

Figure 3.19. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, eastern 1 x 2 m unit, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill with some areas of heavy mottling; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

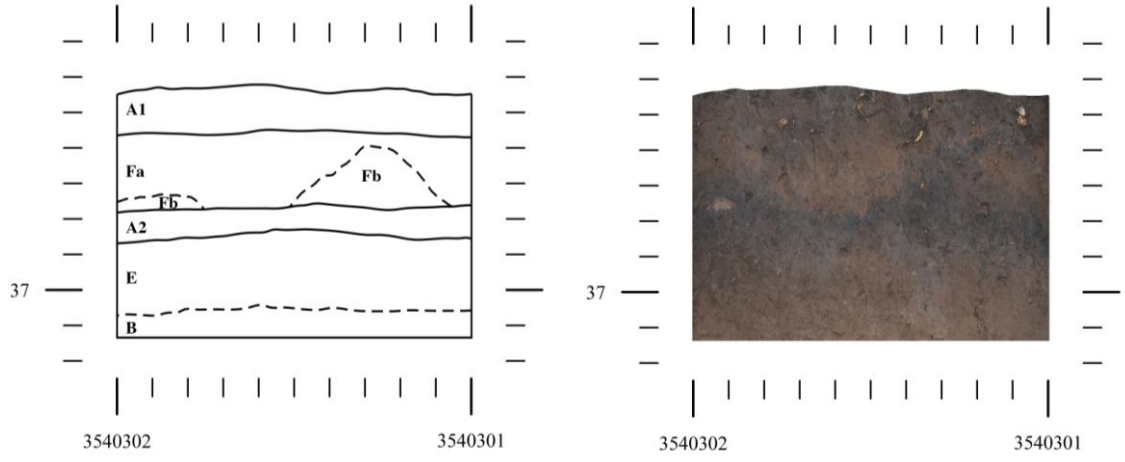

Figure 3.20. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill with some areas of heavy mottling; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

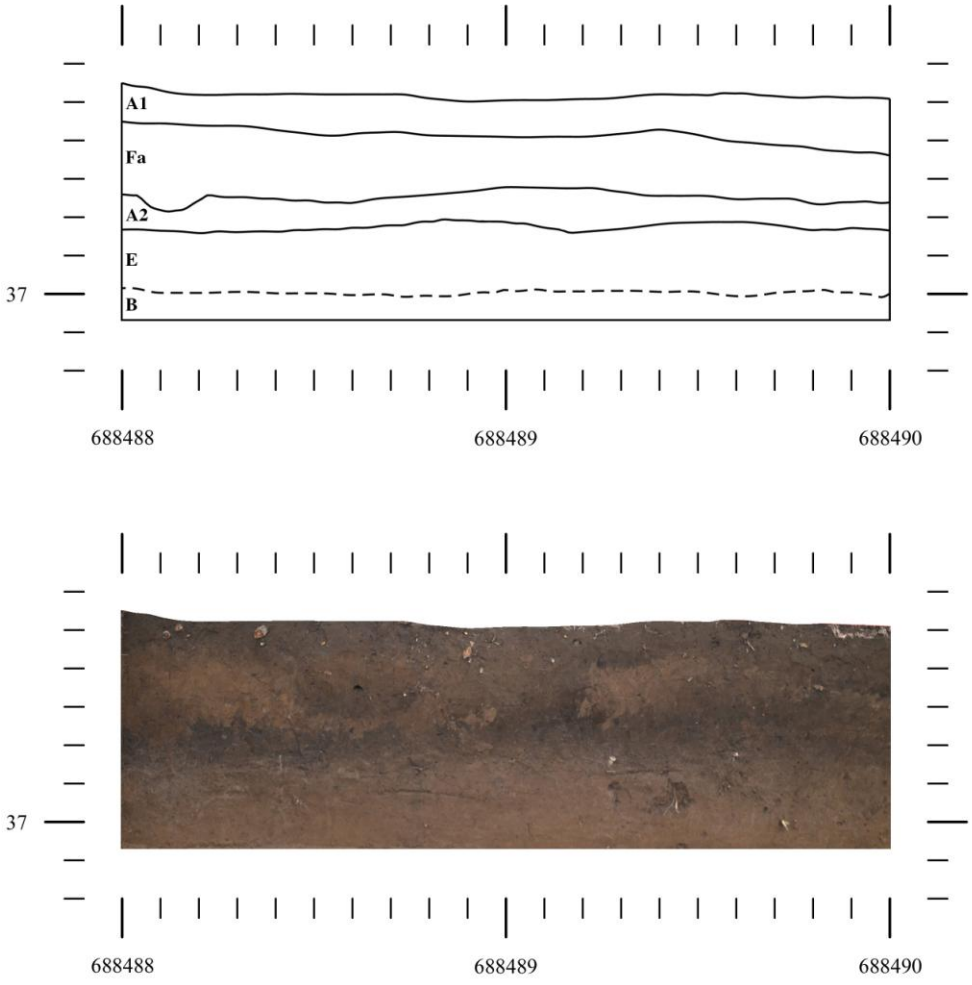

Figure 3.21. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, eastern 1 x 2 m unit, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

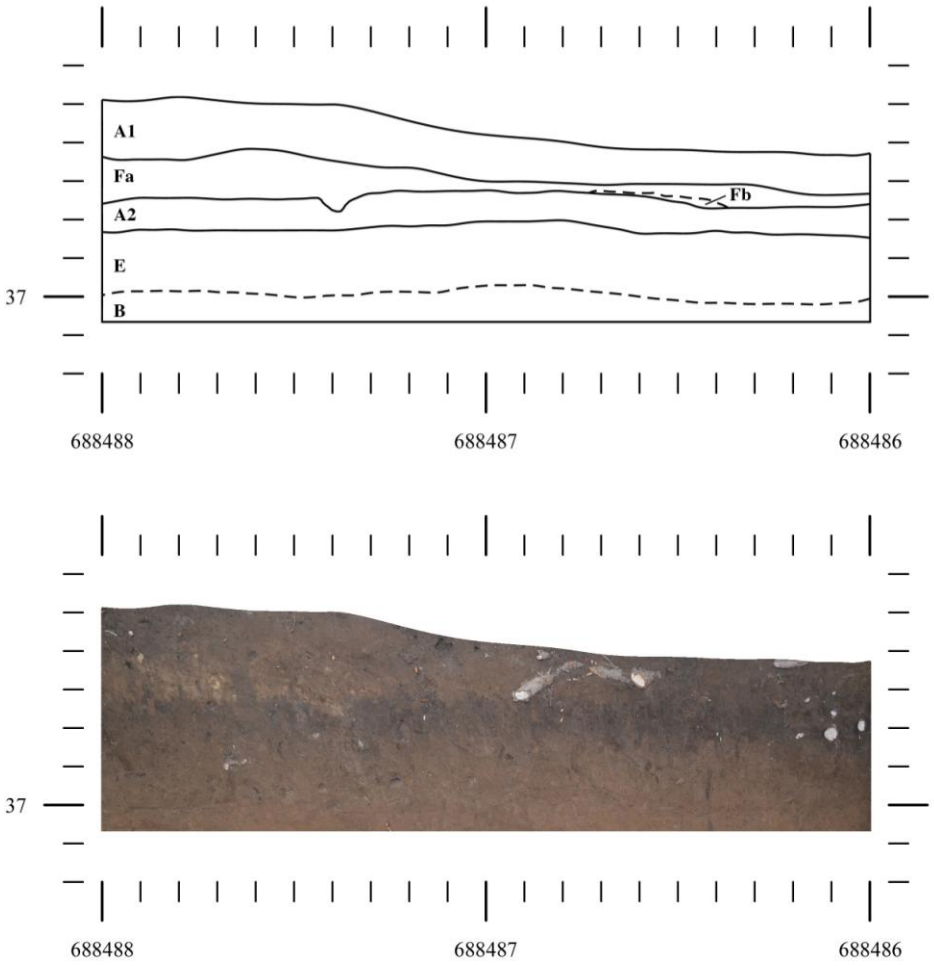

Figure 3.22. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, western 1 x 2 m unit, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F) dark yellowish-brown mound fill with some areas of heavy mottling; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

Table 3.5. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	336	348	7	17	85	302	32	charcoal, unidentified bone fragments
Level 2	-	102	-	-	90	498	-	
Level 3	-	61	3	12	421	1802	-	
Total	336	511	10	29	596	2602	32	

Table 3.6. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, pottery counts.

Context	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	1	3	2	78	84
Level 2	-	-	-	5	5
Level 3	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	3	2	84	90

Figure 3.23. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, decorated and plain pottery. (a–c) Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified*; (d) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*; (e–f) Unclassified Plain rims.

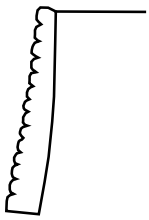

Figure 3.24. Bayou Pierre, Mound B, TU-3, rim profile. Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*, beaker, 8 cm rim diameter.

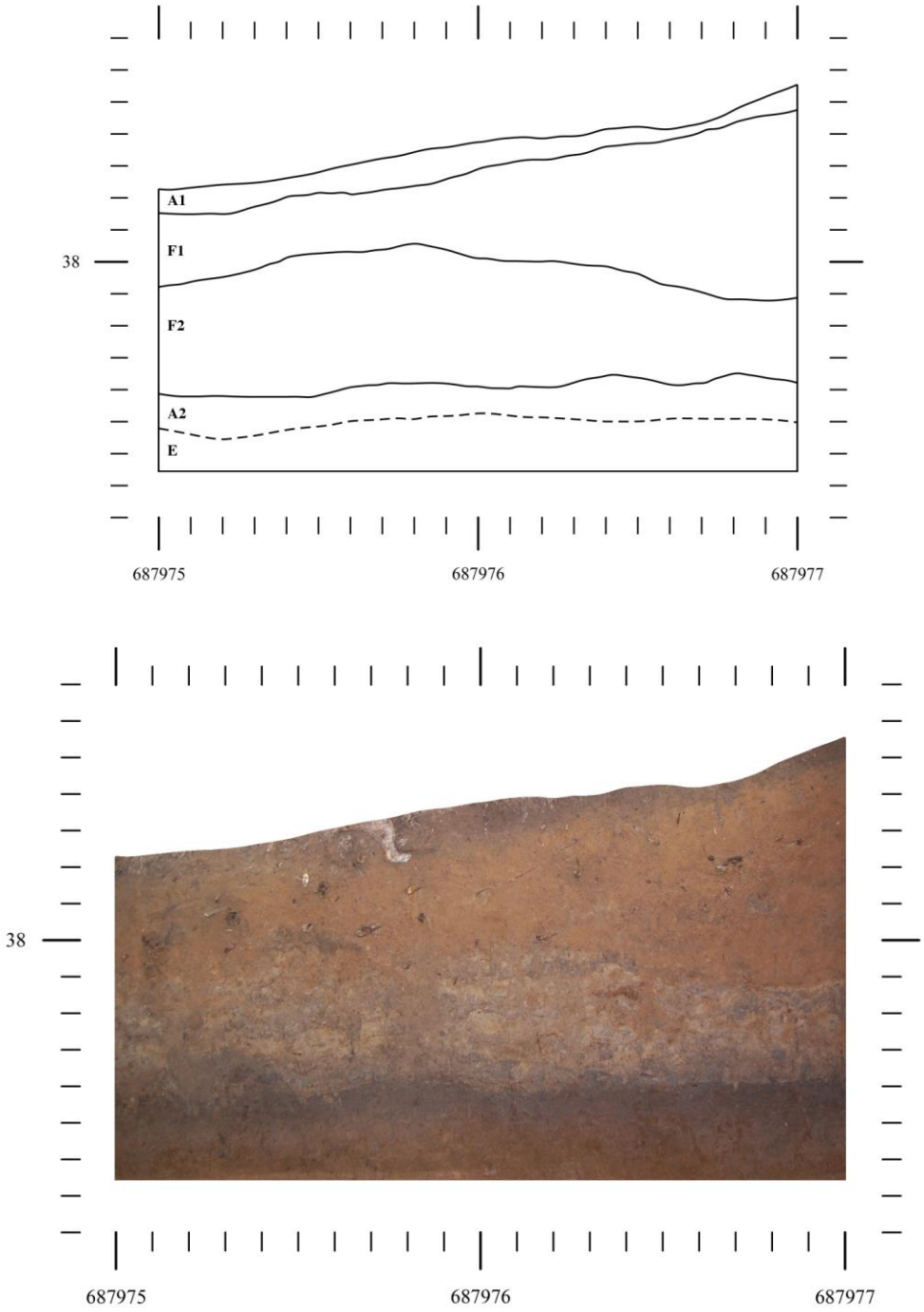

Figure 3.25. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-4, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill; (F2) grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

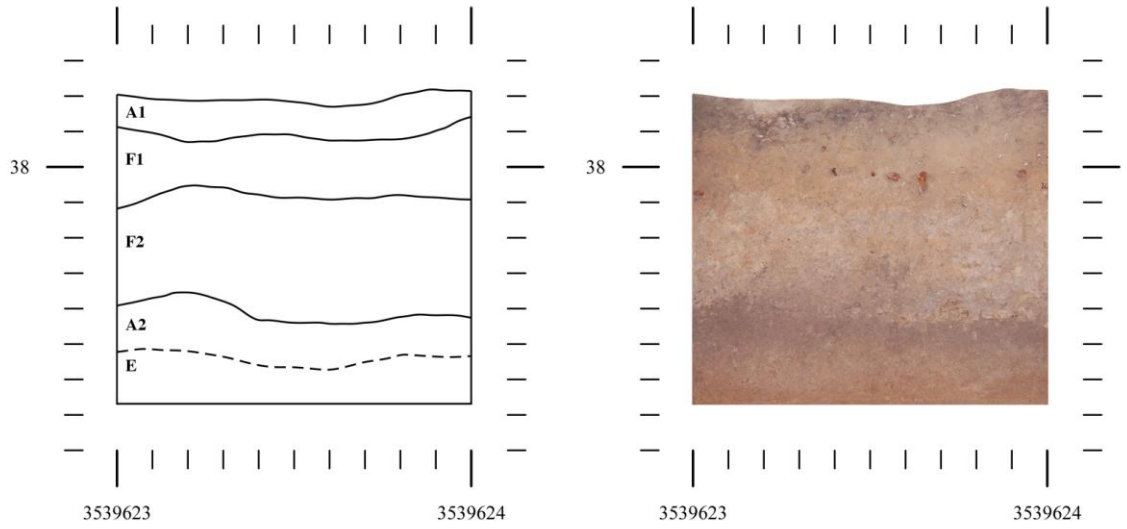

Figure 3.26. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-4, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill; (F2) grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

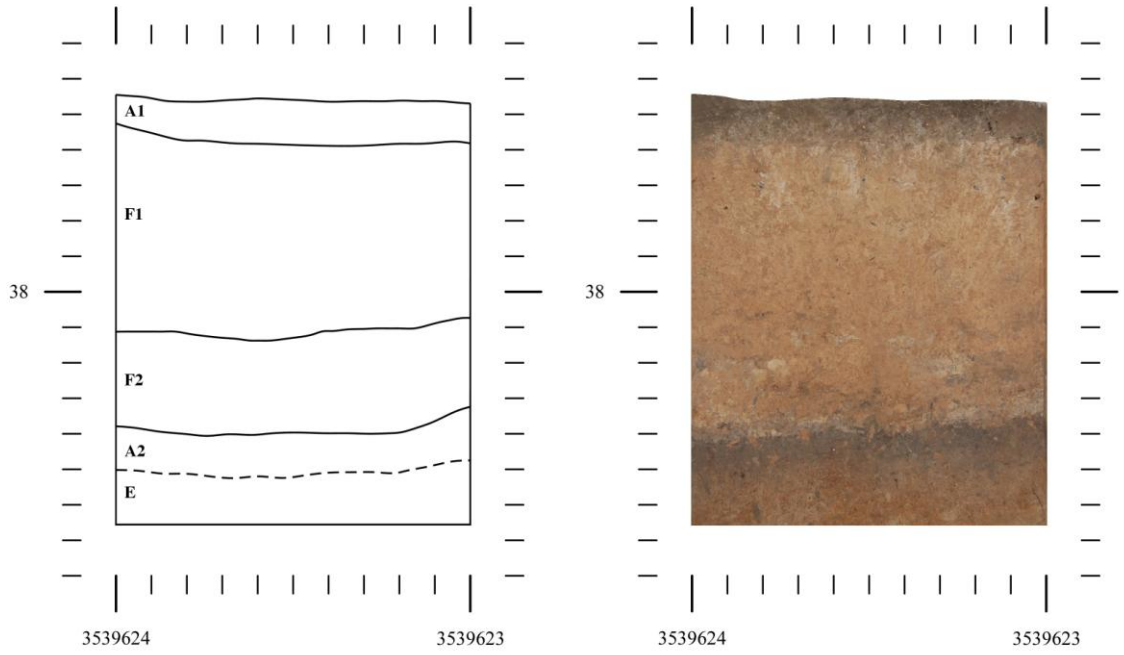

Figure 3.27. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-4, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill; (F2) grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

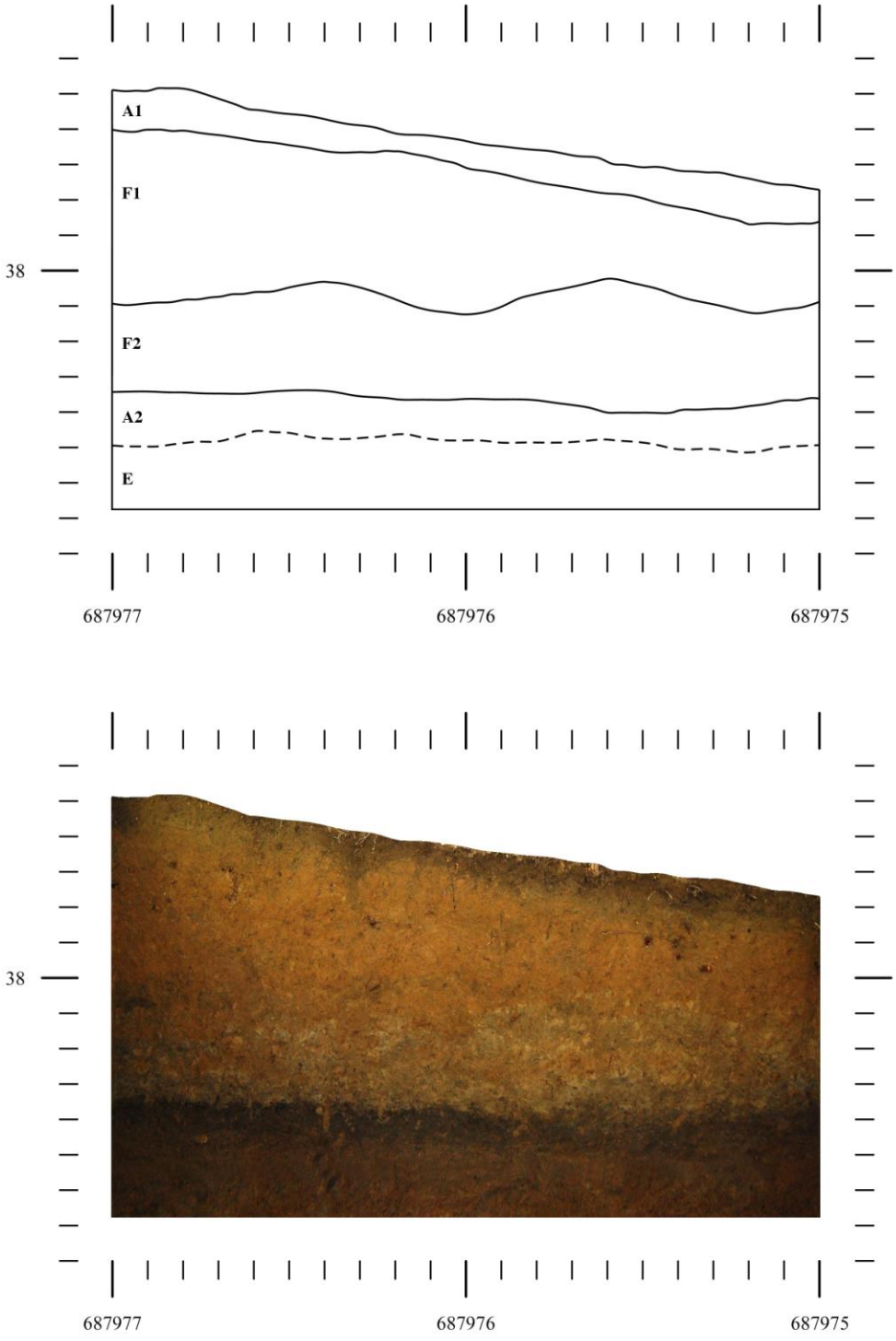

Figure 3.28. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-4, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill; (F2) grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 3.7. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-4, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

Context	Lithics	Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles		Other	Other Description
		count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)		
Level 1	44	8	20	1	2	17	74	6	1 charcoal fragment, 1 dental fragment, 4 unidentified bone fragments
Level 2	29	-	-	1	4	3	76	-	
Level 3	54	-	-	-	-	42	218	1	unidentified bone fragment
Level 4	145	-	-	-	-	25	144	-	
Level 5	44	5	15	-	-	15	160	1	charcoal fragment
Wall Cleaning	23	-	-	-	-	3	29	-	
Total	339	13	35	2	6	105	701	8	

Table 3.8. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, pottery counts.

	Context	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Blakely*	French Fork Incised, *var. Larkin*	Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou*	Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*	Chevalier Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Evansville Punctated, *var. Unspecified*	Mazique Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassifiable Incised	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
623R975	Level 1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	45
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	15
	Level 3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	12
	Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	16	20
	Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11
	Total	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	6	90	103
622R987	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Level 3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
	Level 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		10		5	68	84
	Feature 1, South Half	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	6	86	105
Surface		-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	16	23
Grand Total		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	14	1	13	192	231

Figure 3.29. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, decorated pottery. (a–b) Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou*; (c) Mazique Incised, *var. unspecified*; (d) Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*; (e) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Blakely*; (f) Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified*; (g) French Fork Incised, *var. Larkin;* (h) Evansville Punctated, *var. unspecified;* (i–k) Chevalier Stamped, *var. unspecified;* (l–m) unclassifiable incised.

Figure 3.30. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, decorated pottery, Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked.

Figure 3.31. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, plain pottery.

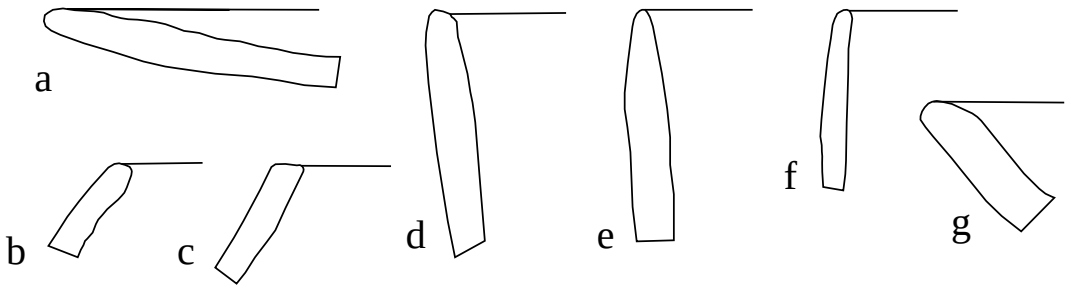

Figure 3.32. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, rim profiles: (a) TU-4, Unclassified Plain, plate; (b) Surface, Chevalier Stamped, *var*. *unspecified*, restricted jar, 11 cm rim diameter; (c) TU-5, Unclassified Plain, restricted jar, 19 cm rim diameter; (d) TU-4, Unclassified Plain, beaker, 36 cm rim diameter; (e) TU-4, Unclassified Plain, beaker, 27 cm rim diameter; (f) TU-4, Unclassified Plain, beaker; (g) TU-4, Unclassified Plain, bowl.

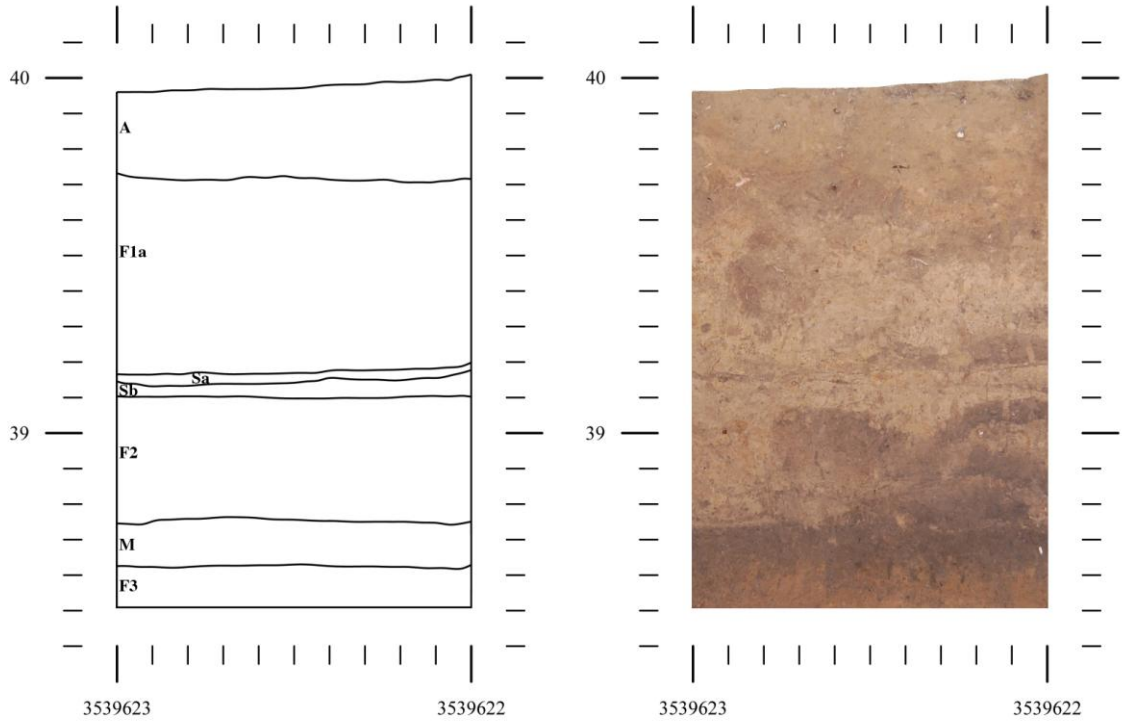

Figure 3.33. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, east profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) heavily mottled, basket-loaded, dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S) mound surface consisting of dark brown silt overlaying yellowish-brown fired silt; (F2) basket-loaded, yellowish-brown mound fill; (M) midden with charcoal, burned clay, and calcined bone; (F3) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill.

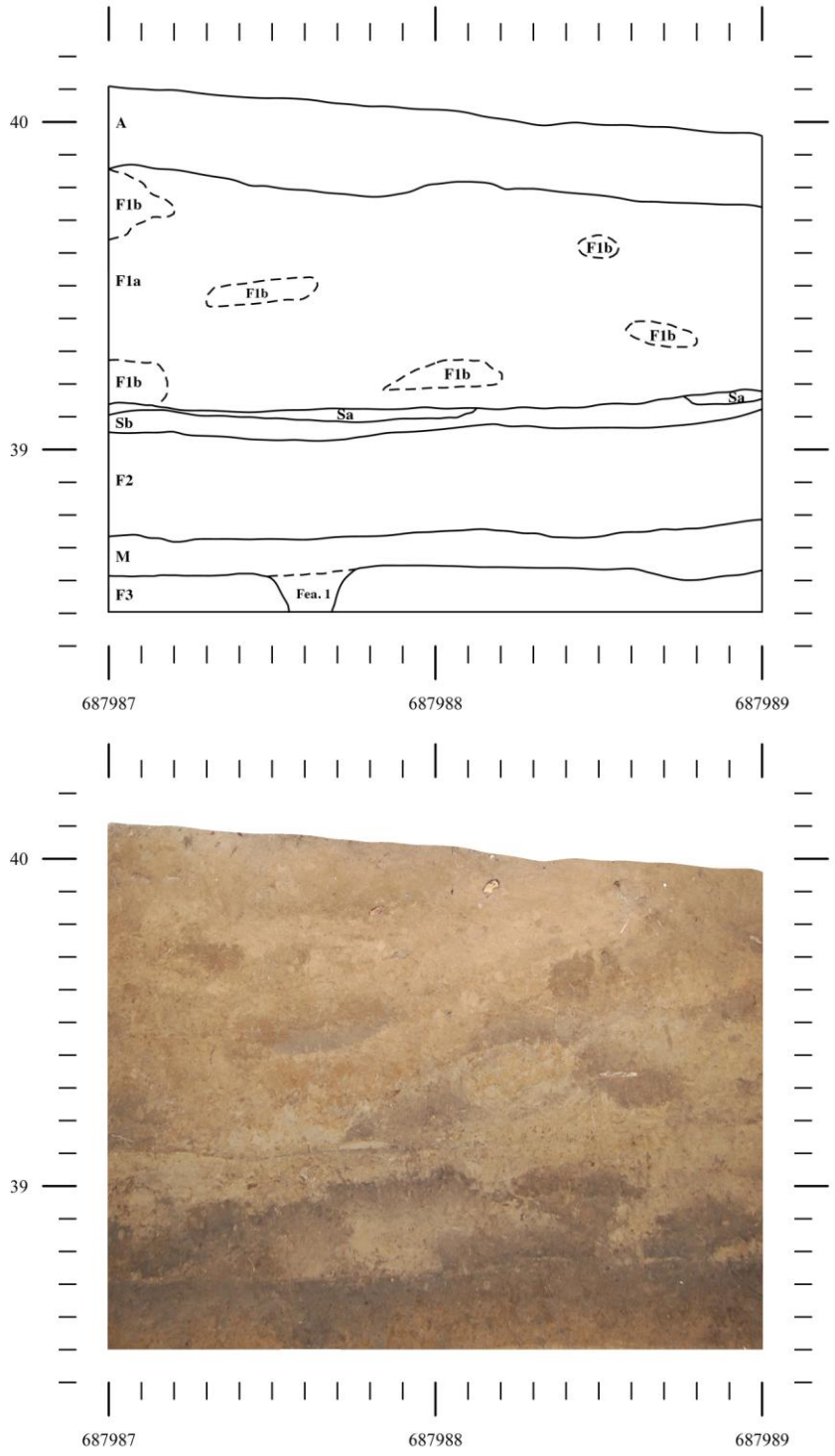

Figure 3.34. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, north profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) heavily mottled, basket-loaded, dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S) mound surface consisting of dark brown silt overlaying yellowish-brown fired silt; (F2) basket-loaded, yellowish-brown mound fill; (M) midden with charcoal, burned clay, and calcined bone; (F3) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill; (Fea. 1) post hole or small pit.

Figure 3.35. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, south profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) heavily mottled, basket-loaded, dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S) mound surface consisting of dark brown silt overlaying yellowish-brown fired silt; (F2) basket-loaded, yellowish-brown mound fill; (M) midden with charcoal, burned clay, and calcined bone; (F3) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill.

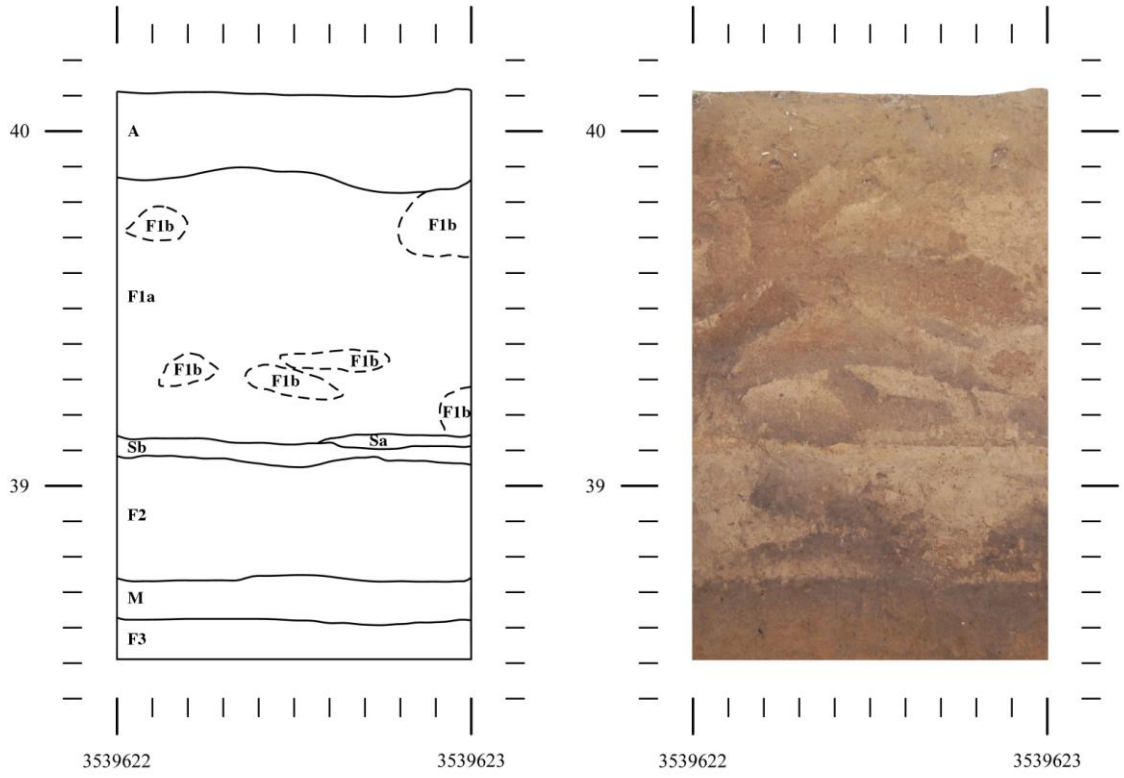

Figure 3.36. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, west profile. Key: (A) A-horizon; (F1) heavily mottled, basket-loaded, dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S) mound surface consisting of dark brown silt overlaying yellowish-brown fired silt; (F2) basket-loaded, yellowish-brown mound fill; (M) midden with charcoal, burned clay, and calcined bone; (F3) dark yellowish-brown, Bt-horizon mound fill.

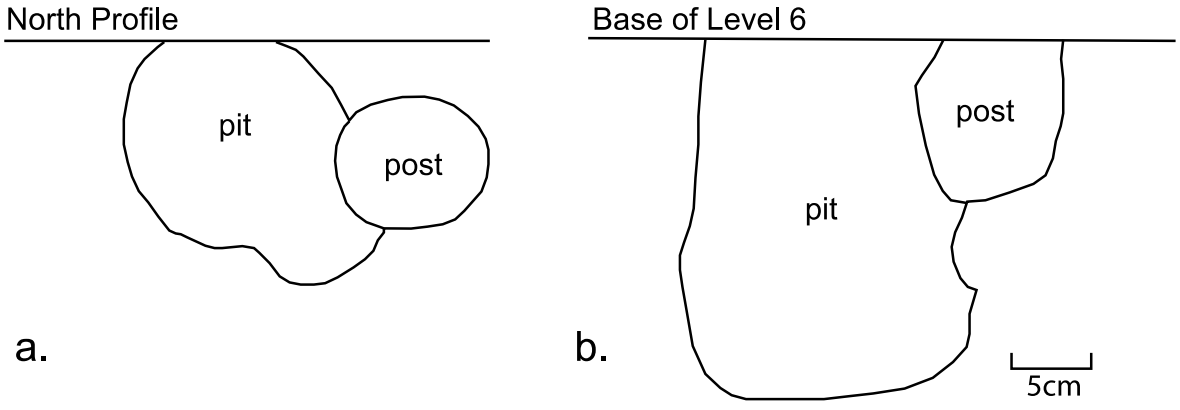

Figure 3.37. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, Feature 1. (a) Plan view; (b) Profile view.

Table 3.9. Bayou Pierre, Mound D, TU-5, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

		Fired Clay		Pebbles	
Context	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)
Level 1	5	-	-	2	3
Level 2	5	-	-	7	26
Level 3	6	-	-	16	71
Level 4	2	-	-	8	31
Level 5	7	-	-	4	10
Level 6	52	7	11	16	101
Feature 1, South Half	1	-	-	-	-
Total	78	7	11	53	242

Chapter 4
Bates #1 (22 Je 514)

Bates #1 sits on a flat plateau between two creeks and consists of a single pyramidal mound, approximately 2 m high, with a possible ramp facing east (Figure 4.1). While Addis Plain sherds found at the site initially suggested a Plaquemine date (Brain et al. 1995; Brown 1973:240), weathering evident in soil cores suggested that it might be much older (Nelson et al. 2013:78).

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Determining the age of the mound at Bates #1 was a high priority for this project. The mound was augered to determine unit placement. Two units were placed on the mound flanks such that they would intersect the buried A-horizon and potentially provide a date for the beginning of mound construction. TU-1 was located near the southeast corner of the mound and TU-2 was located near the northwest corner (Figure 4.2).

TU-1

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N361 E964 was excavated in four levels. As it was the highest in elevation (59.02 m), the northwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–5	59.02–58.97	A-horizon
2	5–25	58.97–58.72	mound fill
3	25–55	58.72–58.42	mound fill
4	55–85	58.42–58.12	mound fill, buried A-horizon, E-horizon

Below the A-horizon in Level 1, Levels 2 and 3 consisted of basket-loaded mound fill laid down in three episodes using a mantle method of construction (i.e., with each fill episode entirely covering the previous one). The last of this fill was excavated in Level 4 before the premound soil horizons were reached (Figure 4.3–4.6). Significant bioturbation and wet conditions at the base of the unit made interpretation of the stratigraphy difficult.

Collections included lithics, pebbles, and ceramics (Table 4.1). A single fragment of glass was found in Level 4, but was associated with significant bioturbation. Ceramics including Anna Incised, *var. Anna* and Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine* indicate an Anna phase occupation (Table 4.2; Figures 4.7). Consistently, the plain pottery all resembles Addis paste (Figure 4.8). One rim sherd was large enough to estimate vessel shape and size (Figure 4.9).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Anna Incised	*Anna*	plate	34	7

No flotation samples were taken and no radiocarbon dates were submitted.

TU-2

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N389 E948 was dug in five levels. As it was the highest in elevation (59.82 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	59.82–59.72	A-horizon, mound fill
2	10–40	59.72–59.42	mound fill
3	40–70	59.42–59.12	mound fill
4	70–100	59.12–58.82	mound fill
5	100–132	58.82–58.50	buried A-horizon, E-horizon, Bt-horizon

The stratigraphy in TU-2 consisted of a thin A-horizon overlaying two episodes of mound fill, in turn overlaying a deflated natural soil horizon (Figures 4.10–4.13). While the topmost episode of mound construction consisted of homogenous fill, its upper portion showed significant weathering. This episode of fill was laid down as a mantle that entirely overlaid the first episode of mound construction, which consisted of basket-loaded fill. The premound stratigraphy in TU-2 was unusual. The probable buried A-horizon was under-developed, inconsistent, and slanting upward from the center of the mound to its edge. Moreover, a clearly worked cobble was removed from the eastern profile wall beneath the probable buried A-horizon. At minimum, this suggests that the original A-horizon was partially removed before mound building began. More likely, the area on which the mound was constructed was excavated down to the Bt-horizon prehistorically and then an A-horizon either partially developed or was purposefully replaced before mound building began. Only one possible feature was identified in the western profile at the base of this unit (see Figure 4.13); no feature number was assigned.

Collections from this unit include lithics, pebbles, fired clay, and ceramics (Table 4.3). Fired clay was concentrated near the surface, lithic material was concentrated near and in the submound deposits, and ceramic material was concentrated in the probable buried-A horizon. Like in TU-1, ceramics including Anna Incised, *var. Anna* and Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine* indicate an Anna phase occupation (Table 4.4; see Figure 4.7). Plain pottery all resembles Addis paste (see Figure 4.8). Two rim sherds were large enough to estimate vessel shape and one provided an estimate of vessel size (see Figure 4.9).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	28	6
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	-	< 5

No flotation samples were taken and two radiocarbon samples were submitted, both from the probable buried A-horizon. While one returned a date in the Anna phase as would have been expected based on the pottery, the other returned a date in the subsequent Foster phase.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
5	charcoal	490 ± 30 BP	AD 1410–1445
5	soil	610 ± 30 BP	AD 1290–1410

Interpretation

Though our excavations at Bates #1 also showed significant weathering of the uppermost mound fill, we have conclusively dated mound construction to the Plaquemine period. Both ceramic materials and radiocarbon dates suggest occupation during the Anna phase, though one date suggests that a Foster date may be more appropriate as a date for mound construction. Unusual submound stratigraphy in TU-2 further suggests that the landscape may have been occupied and/or altered prior to mound construction. Further investigation at the base of the mound could narrow the construction window and clarify what prior activity took place. Excavations in the mound summit could answer important questions about mound use during the Plaquemine period.

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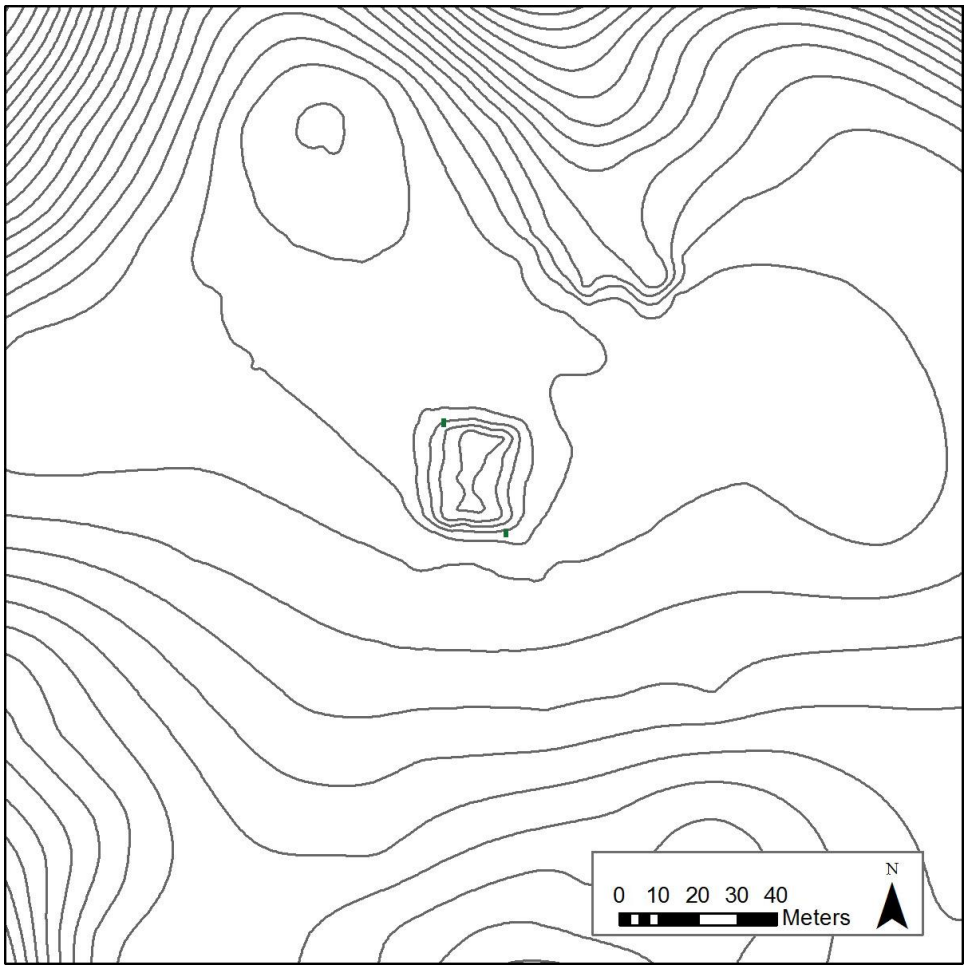

Figure 4.1. Bates #1, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

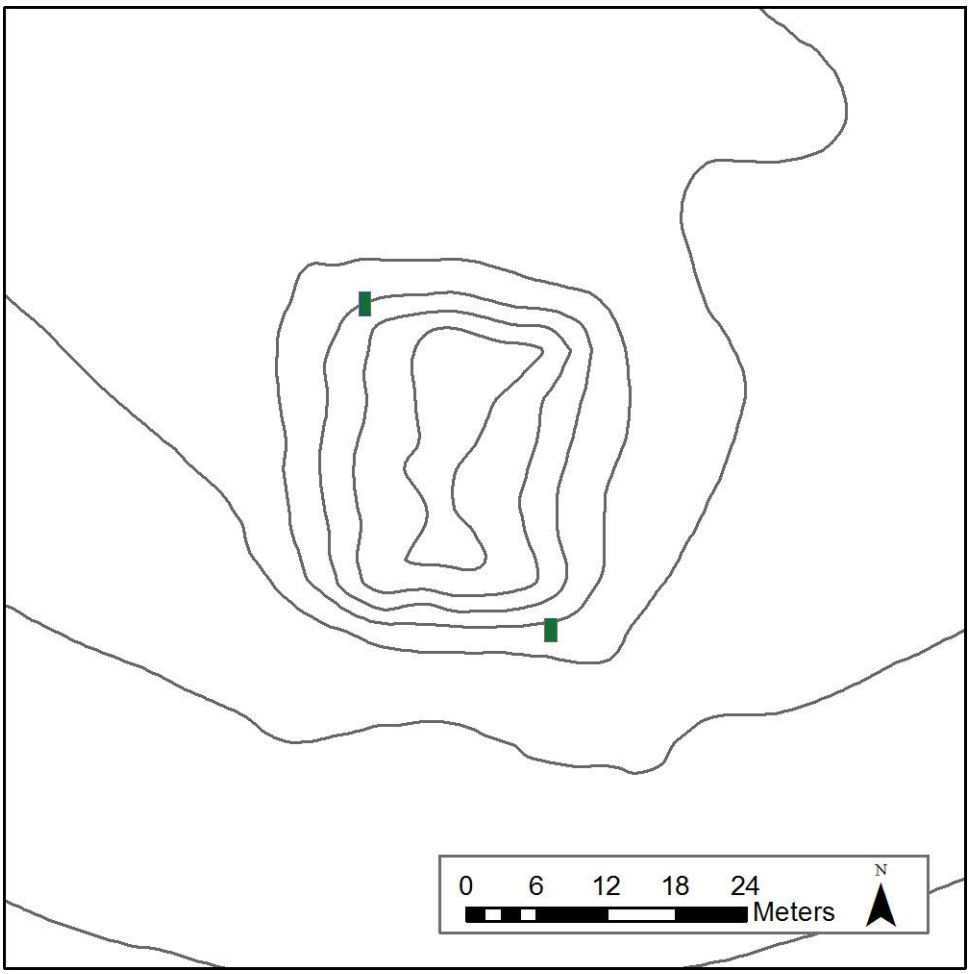

Figure 4.2. Bates #1, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

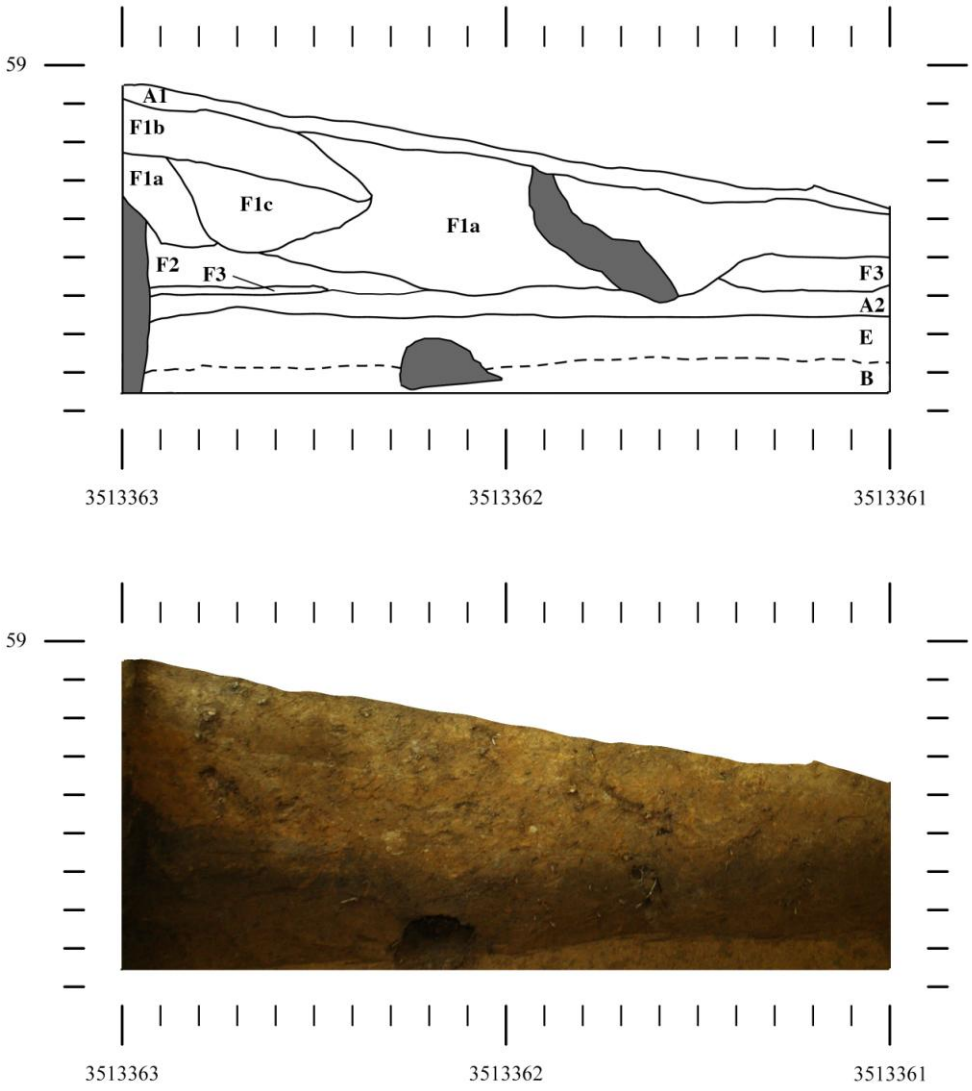

Figure 4.3. Bates #1, TU-1, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F3) mottled dark grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

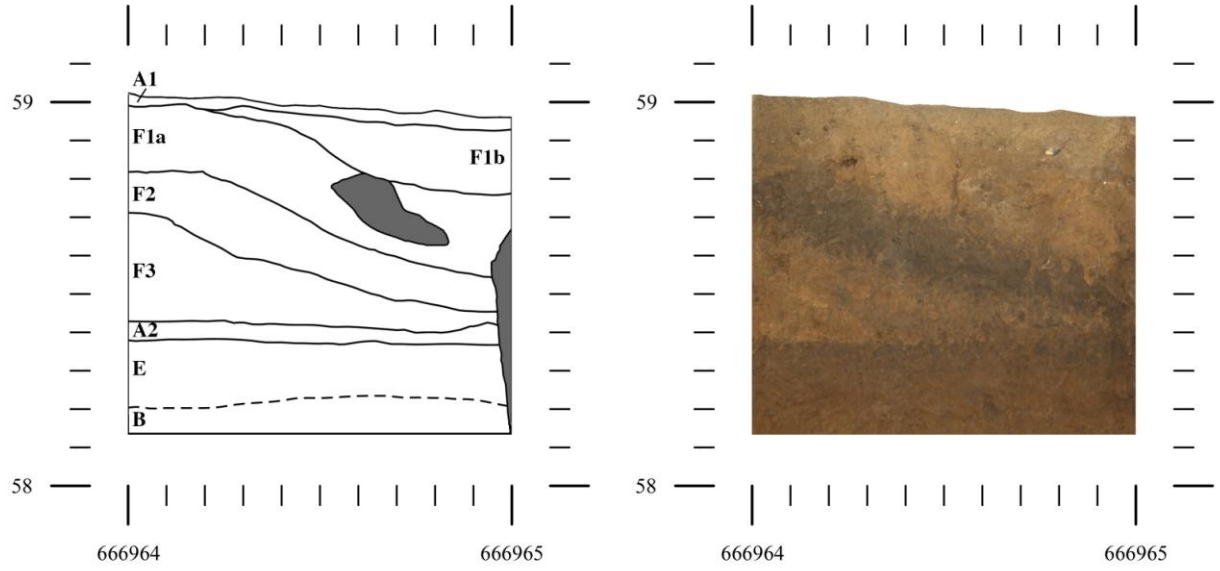

Figure 4.4. Bates #1, TU-1, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F3) mottled dark grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

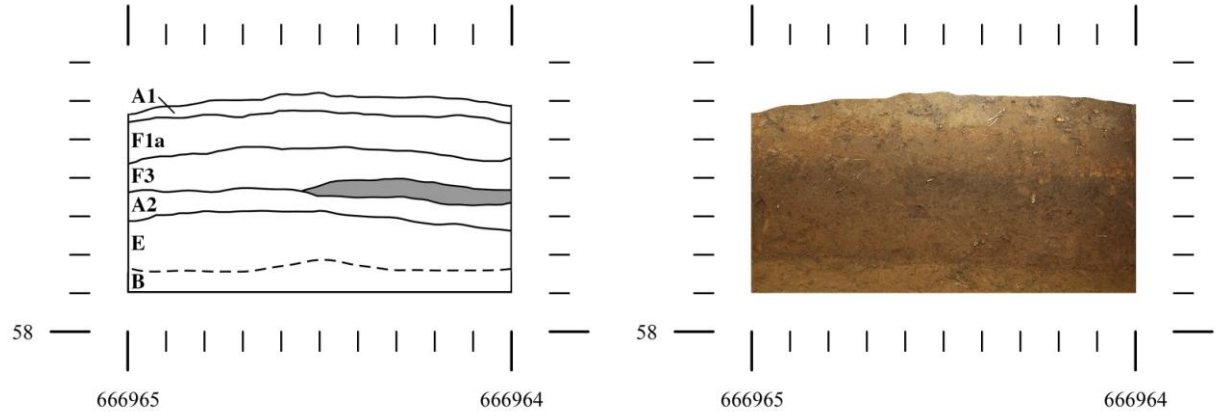

Figure 4.5. Bates #1, TU-1, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F3) mottled dark grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

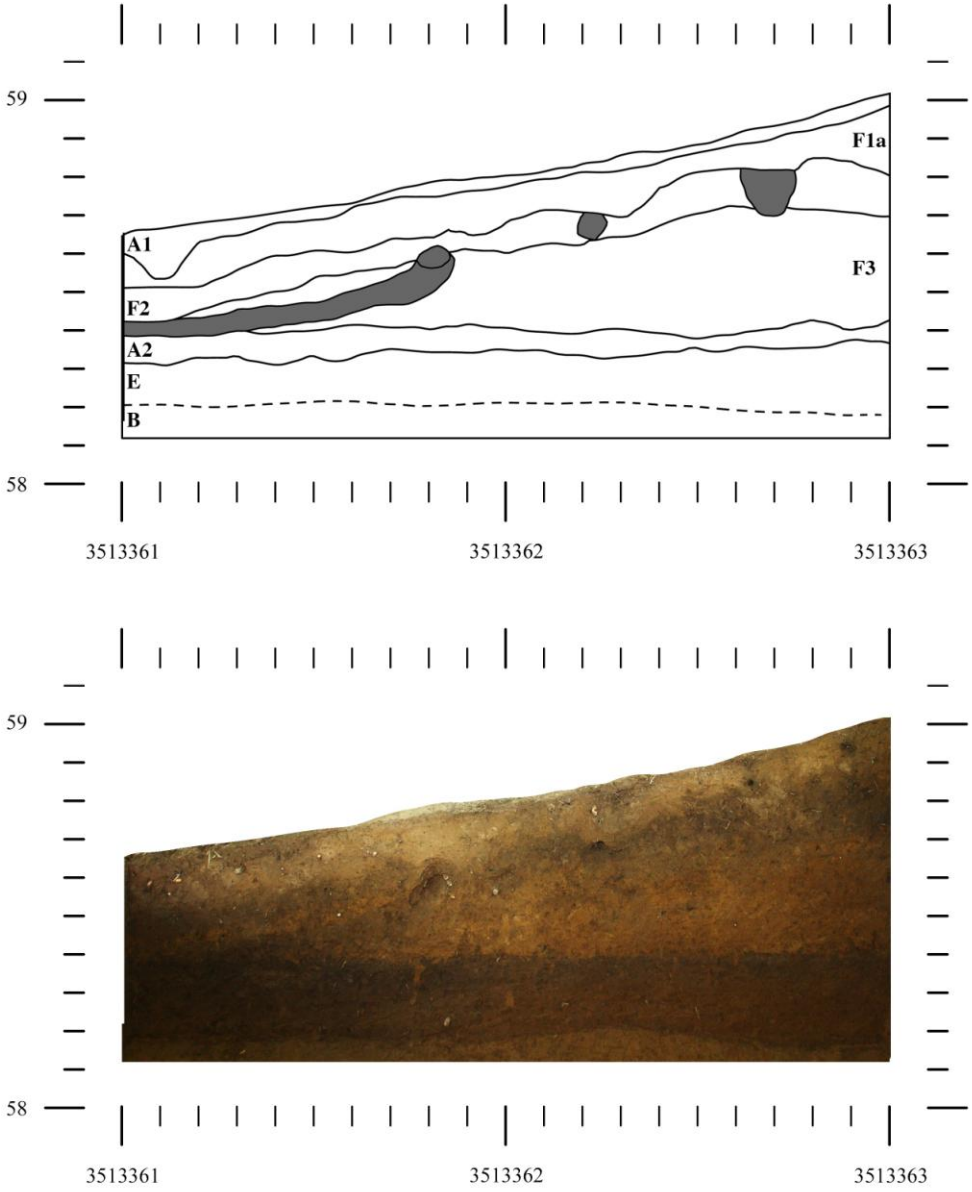

Figure 4.6. Bates #1, TU-1, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) brown mound fill; (F2) dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F3) mottled dark grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

Table 4.1. Bates #1, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Pebbles	
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)
Level 1	-	-	-	-
Level 2	-	-	3	25
Level 3	-	2	3	15
Level 4	1	8	14	65
Total	1	10	20	105

Table 4.2. Bates #1, TU-1, pottery counts.

Context	Anna Incised, *var. Anna*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	-	-	-	0
Level 2	-	-	2	2
Level 3	2	-	10	12
Level 4	-	1	2	3
Total	2	1	14	17

Figure 4.7. Bates #1, decorated pottery. (a–d) Anna Incised, *var*. *Anna*; (e–f) Plaquemine Brushed, *var*. *Plaquemine*.

Figure 4.8. Bates #1, plain pottery.

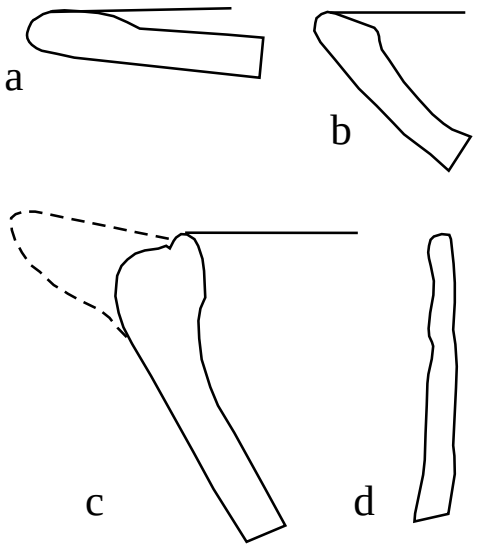

Figure 4.9. Bates #1, rim profiles. (a) TU-1, Anna Incised, *var*. *Anna*, plate, 34 cm rim diameter; (b) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, bowl; (c) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, lugged bowl, 28 cm rim diameter; (d) TU-2, Unclassified Plain rim for which vessel form could not be determined. Profile exteriors face left.

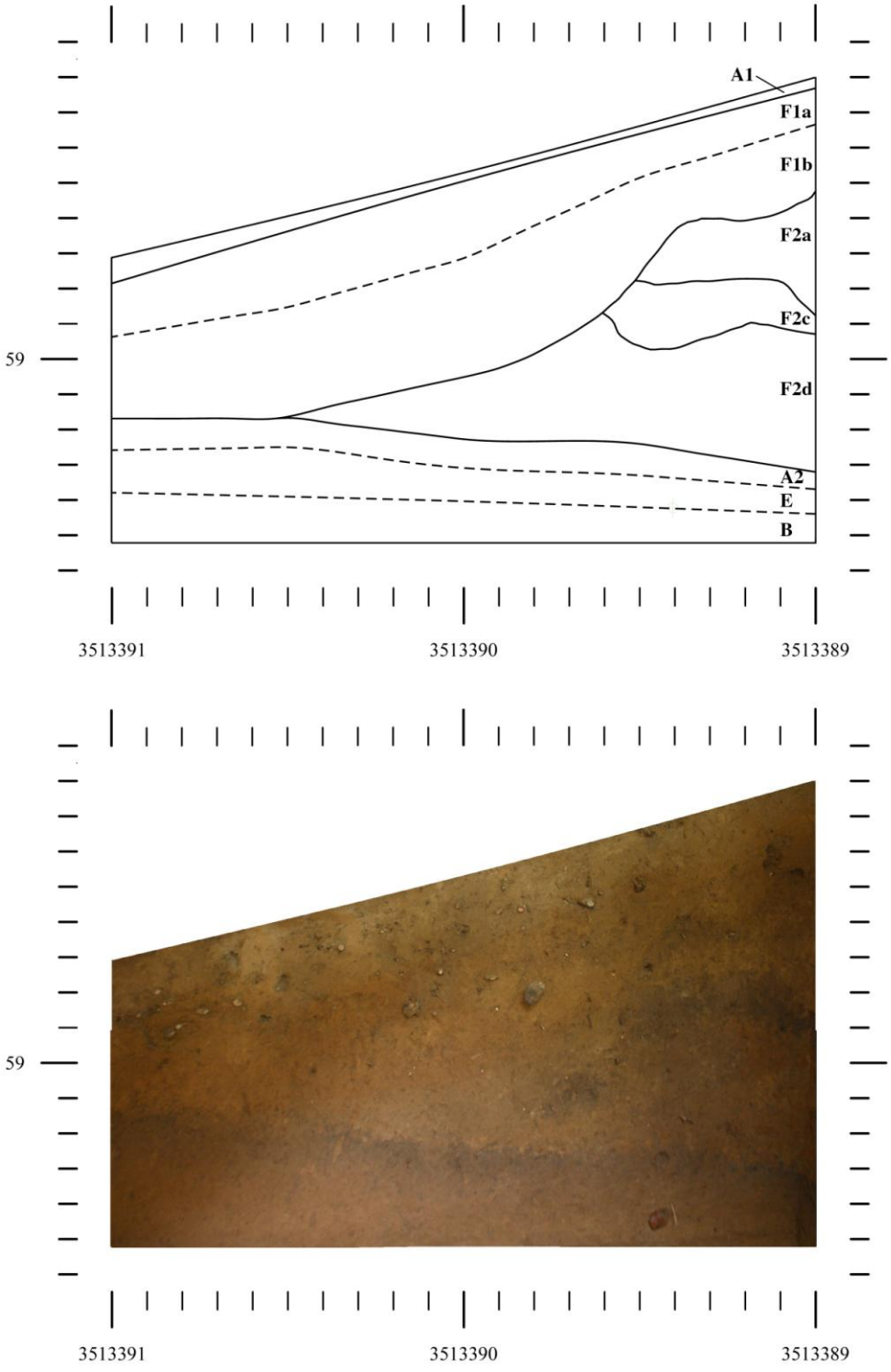

Figure 4.10. Bates #1, TU-2, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) basket-loaded dark brown and dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A2) developing buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

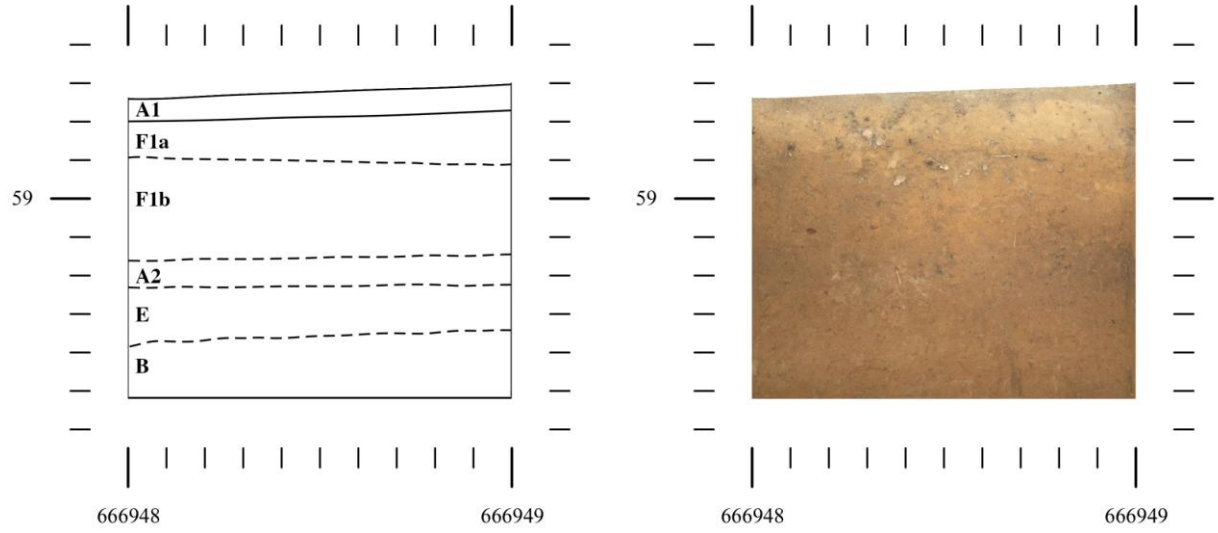

Figure 4.11. Bates #1, TU-2, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A2) developing buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

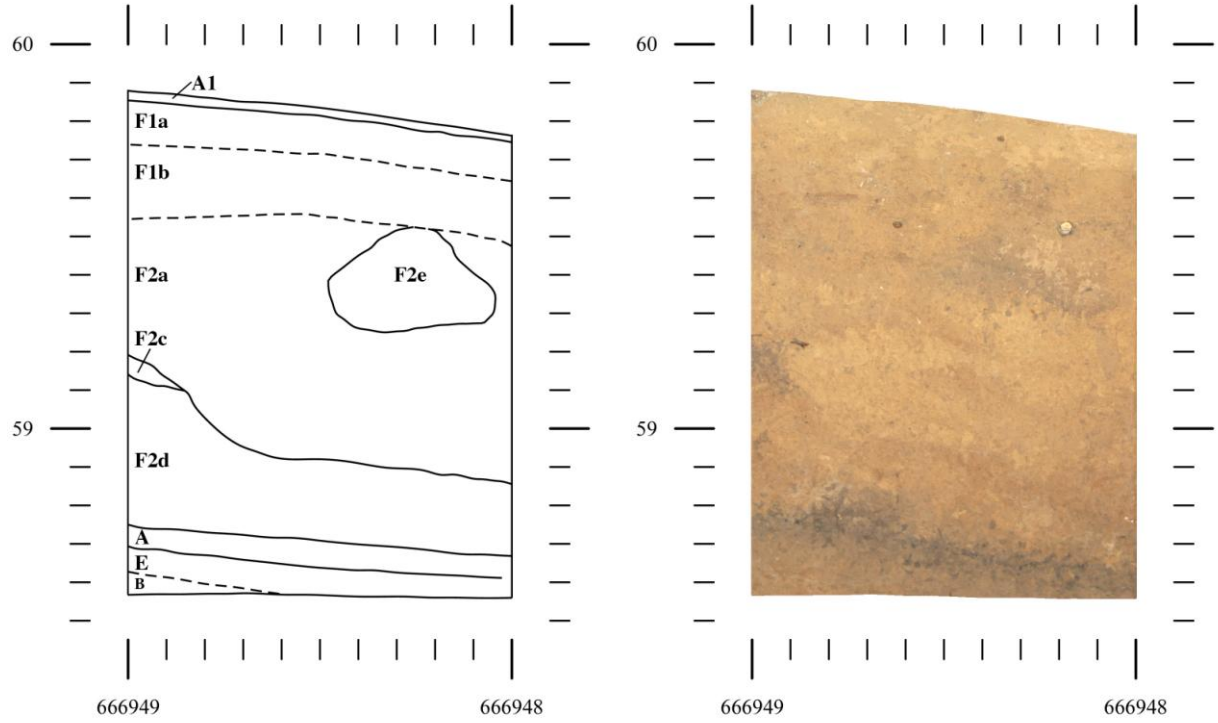

Figure 4.12. Bates #1, TU-2, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) basket-loaded dark brown and dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A2) developing buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon.

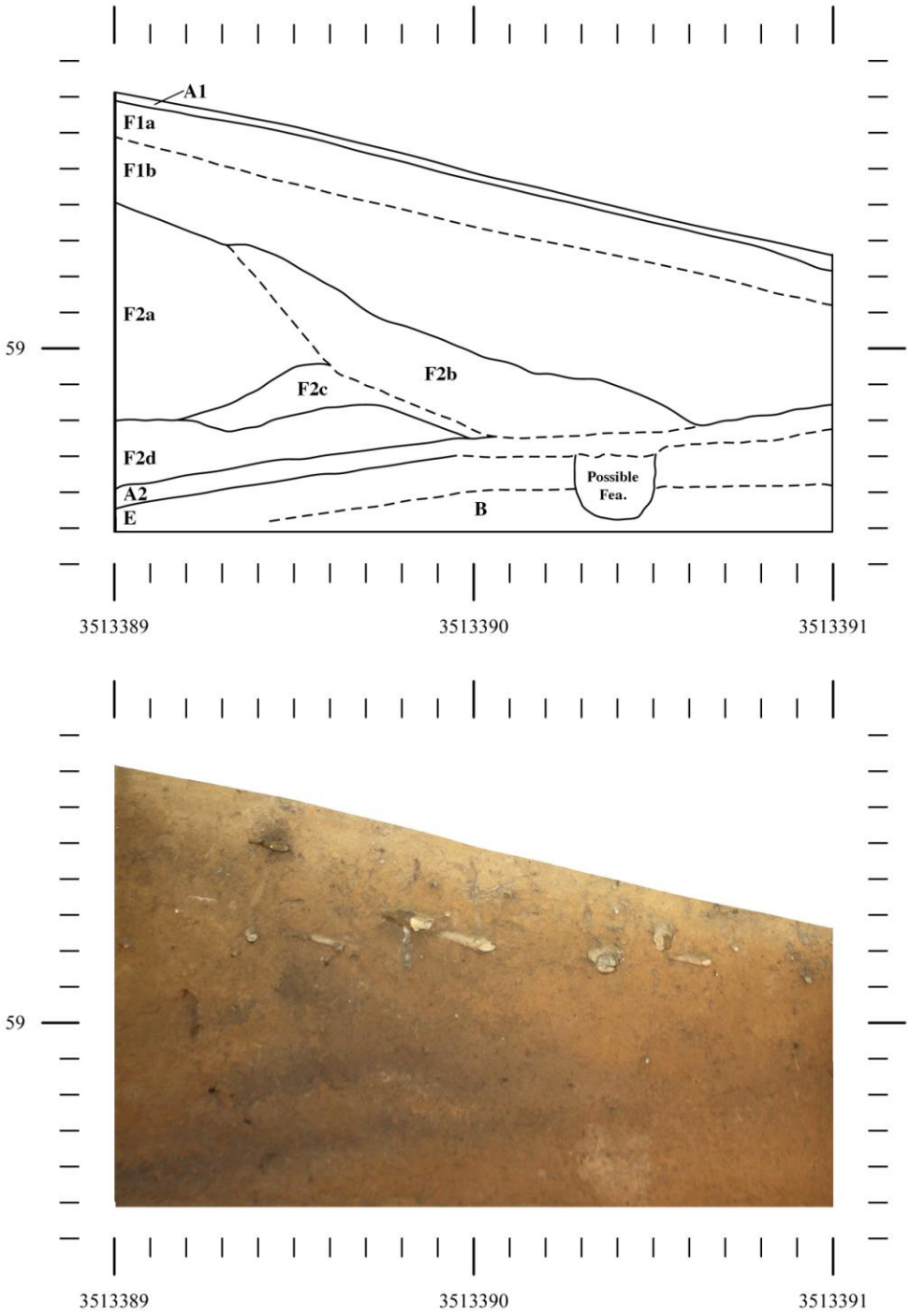

Figure 4.13. Bates #1, TU-2, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) basket-loaded dark brown and dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (A2) developing buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; (Poss. Fea.) possible post feature or small pit.

Table 4.3. Bates #1, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

		Fired Clay		Pebbles	
Context	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)
Level 1	4	10	37	2	210
Level 2	2	1	4	-	-
Level 3	1	-	-	-	-
Level 4	1	-	-	-	-
Level 5	17	1	2	3	8
Wall Cleaning	1	-	-	-	-
Total	26	12	43	5	218

Table 4.4. Bates #1, TU-2, pottery counts.

Context	Anna Incised, *var. Anna*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*	Addis Plain, *var. unspecified*	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	-	1	-	7	8
Level 2	-	-	-	5	5
Level 3	-	-	-	5	5
Level 4	1	-	-	14	15
Level 5	1	-	3	17	21
Total	2	1	3	48	54

Chapter 5
Bates #2 (22 Je 513)

Bates #2 is a single conical mound approximately 2 m high (Figure 5.1). Though the age of the mound is unknown, Brown (1973:241) suggests an Issaquena phase date based on small amounts of material found in a nearby field.

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Determining the age of the mound at Bates #2 was a high priority for this project. The mound was augered to determine unit placement, but the stratigraphy was difficult to interpret and a submound A-horizon could not be confidently identified. TU-1 was placed on the southwestern mound flank (Figure 5.2).

TU-1

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N1018 E523 was excavated in six levels. As it was the highest in elevation (60.21 m), the northeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	60.21–60.11	fill
2	10–40	60.11–59.81	fill
3	40–70	59.81–59.51	fill
4	70–100	59.51–59.21	fill
5	100–130	59.21–58.91	fill, buried A-horizon, E-horizon
6	130–160	58.91–58.61	Bt-horizon

Levels 1–4 consisted entirely of sterile, clayey fill. Level 5 included some fill and as well as the buried A- and E-horizons. Level 6 was excavated entirely in sterile Bt-horizon subsoil (Figure 5.3–5.6). Two primary episodes of fill were identifiable; the first was made entirely of homogenous gray clay while the second contained many, unusually small basket loads. Large roots and wet conditions at the base of the unit made interpretation of the stratigraphy difficult.

Collections from this unit were minimal, limited to the top two levels (i.e. the homogenous, non-basket-loaded gray clay), and included only historics, pebbles, and some possible lithic debris (Table 5.1). Below this level of historic contamination, absolutely no material was collected. This fact, combined with the unusual nature of the fill, caused us to question the status of Bates #2 as an aboriginal construction.

No flotation samples were taken and one radiocarbon date was submitted from the buried A-horizon. This date places the mound in the Balmoral or Gordon phase.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
5	soil	1000 ± 30 BP	AD 990–1045 / AD 1095–1120 / AD 1140–1145

Interpretation

Our excavations at Bates #2 were inconclusive. No aboriginal artifacts were collected and the possible basket loading was unusual in appearance. At this point, it is impossible to conclusively determine if this is a prehistoric mound, though the radiocarbon date from the buried A-horizon provides a potential late Coles Creek date. Further investigations could answer these questions should diagnostic ceramics or other datable materials be recovered, though our sample suggests that this is unlikely.

Bibliography

Brown, Ian W.
1973 Settlement in the Bluff Area of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Senior honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

Figure 5.1. Bates #2, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

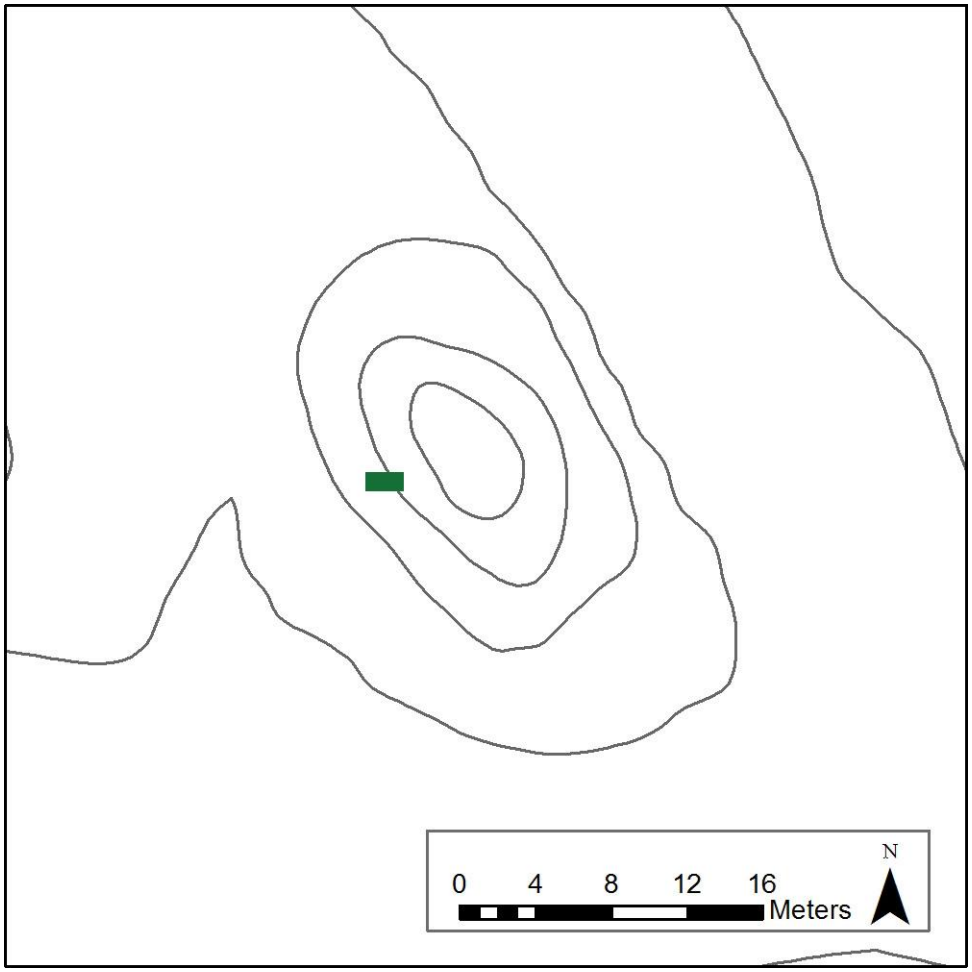

Figure 5.2. Bates #2, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

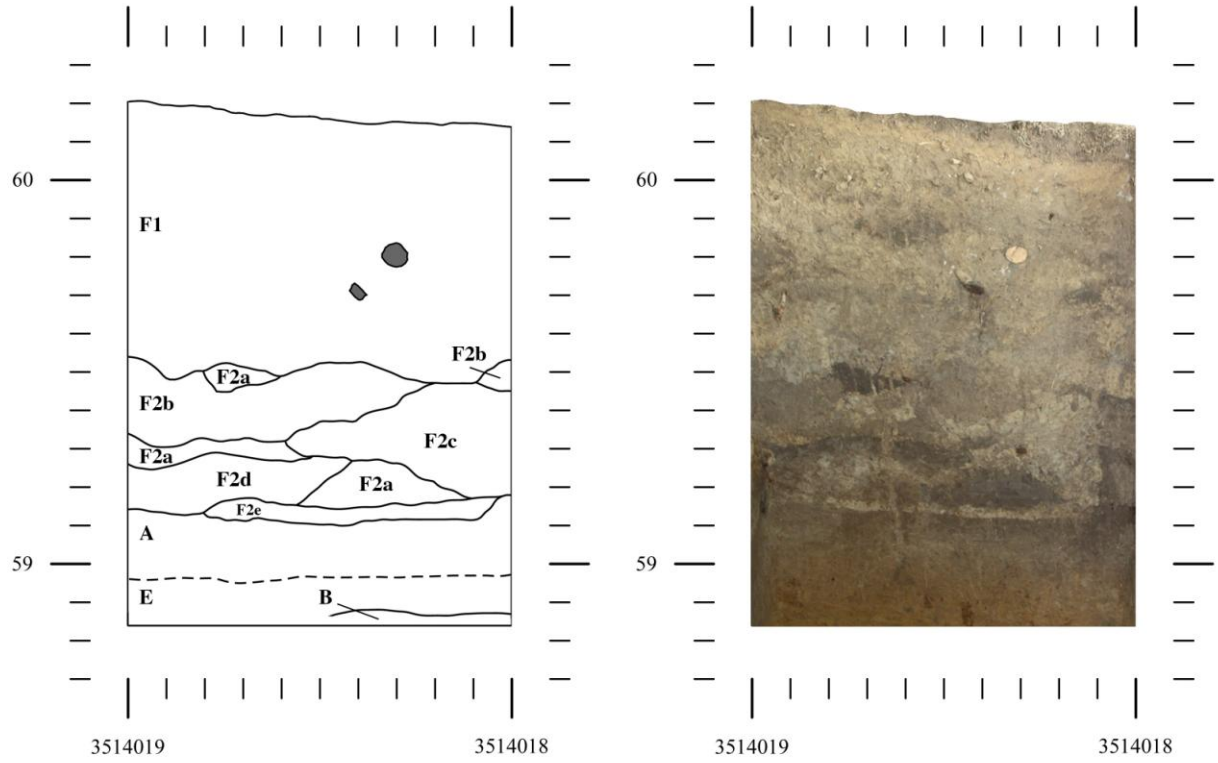

Figure 5.3. Bates #2, TU-1, east profile. Key: (F1) gray clay fill; (F2) heavily basket-loaded fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

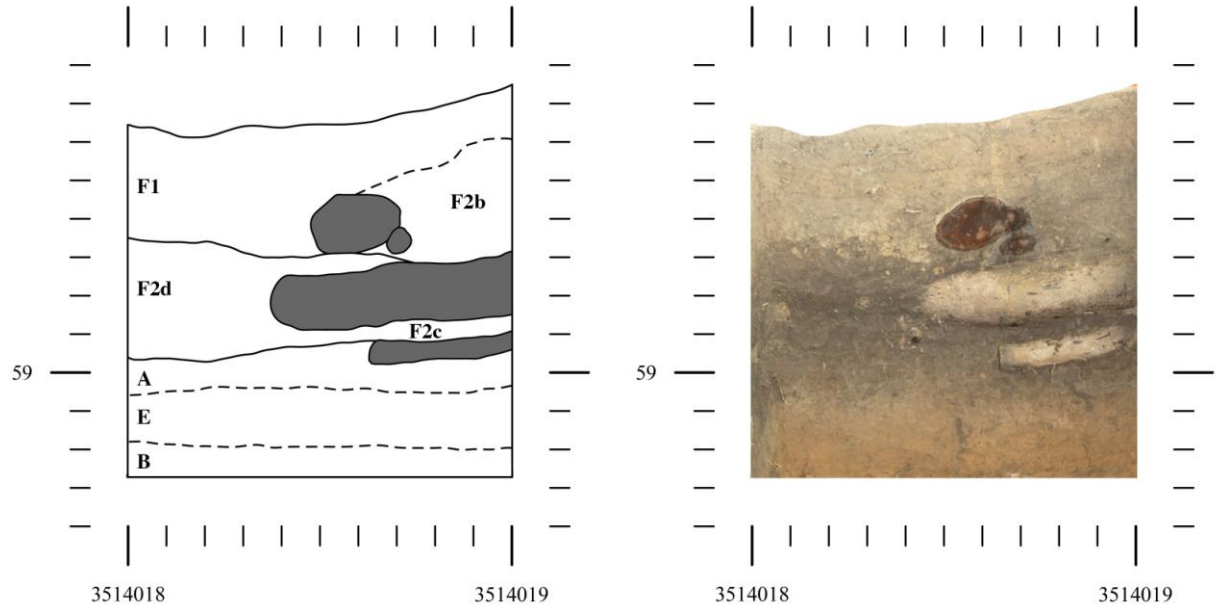

Figure 5.4. Bates #2, TU-1, west profile. Key: (F1) gray clay fill; (F2) heavily basket-loaded fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

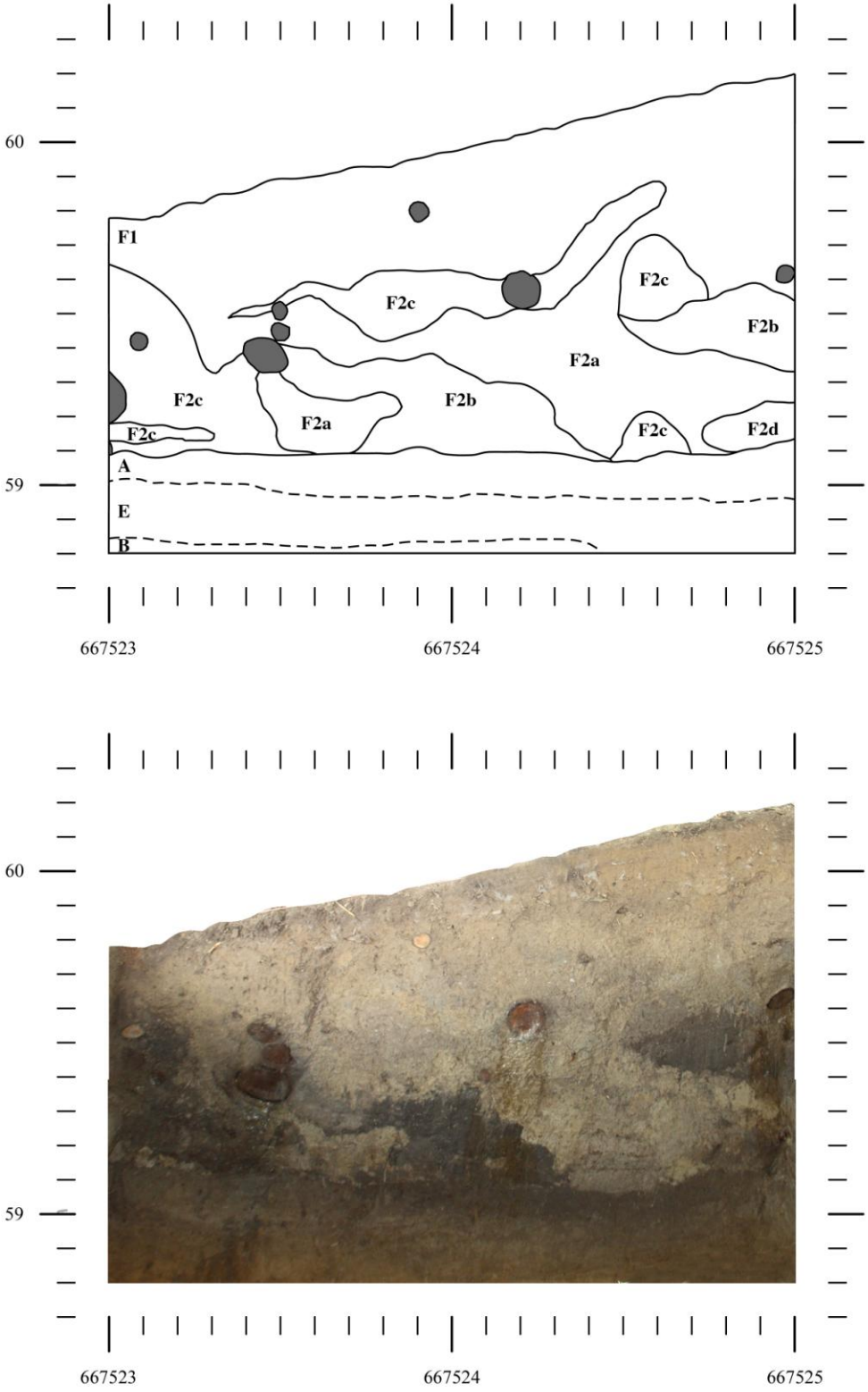

Figure 5.5. Bates #2, TU-1, north profile. Key: (F1) gray clay fill; (F2) heavily basket-loaded fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

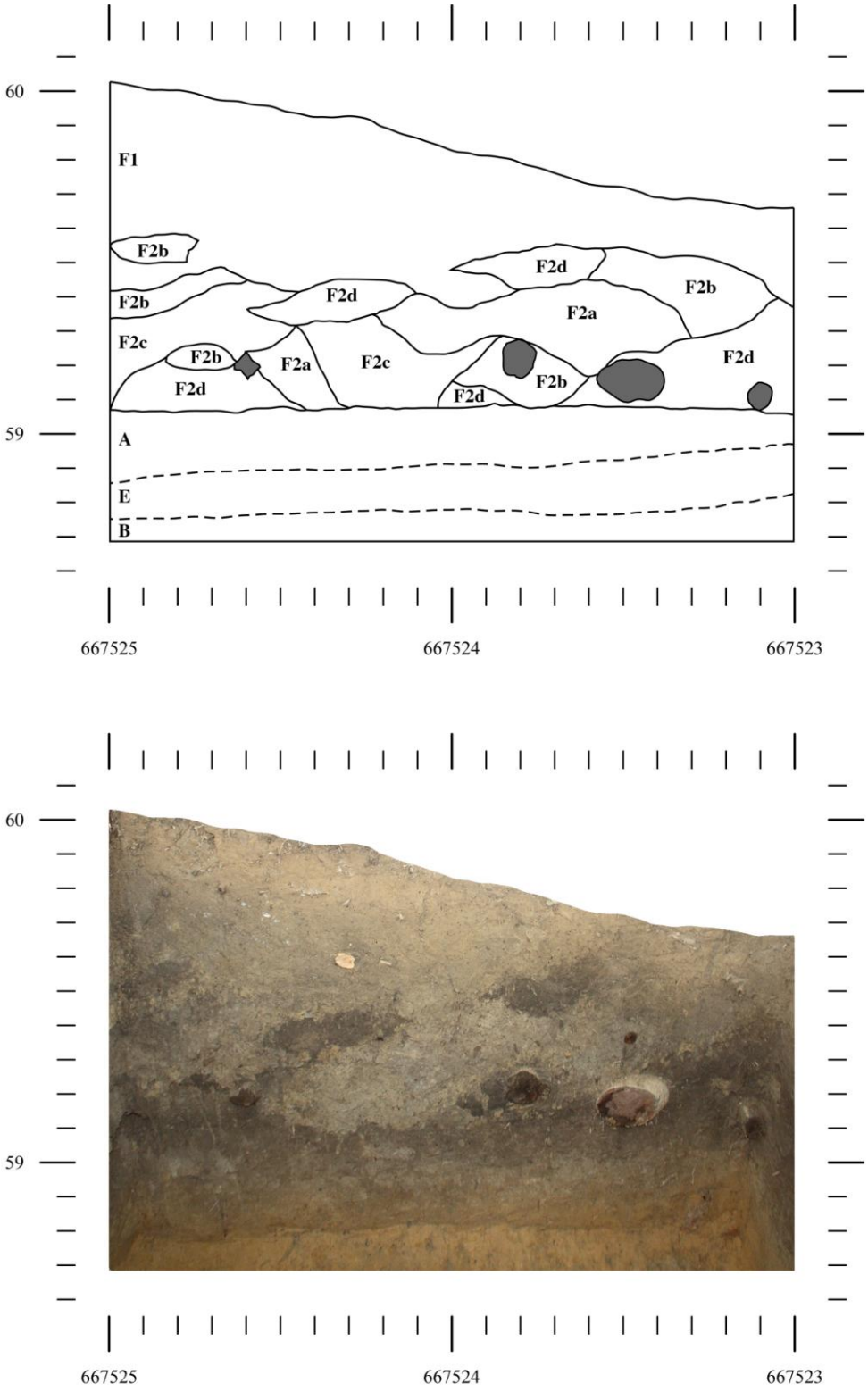

Figure 5.6. Bates #2, TU-1, south profile. Key: (F1) gray clay fill; (F2) heavily basket-loaded fill; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (B) Bt-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

Table 5.1. Bates #2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Pebbles	
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)
Level 1	1	2	11	88
Level 2	1	10	18	198
Level 3	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	-	-	-
Level 5	-	-	-	-
Total	2	12	29	286

Chapter 6
Pumpkin Lake (22 Je 517)

Pumpkin Lake consists of a single, oval-shaped mound just under 3 m high and some artifact scatters in the field immediately to its south (Figure 6.1). Though it has often been included on maps and records as part of the nearby Feltus site (22 Je 500), Pumpkin Lake was designated as a separate site by the Lower Mississippi Survey in 1971, who posit a primary occupation during the Issaquena phase. This designation was based on the findings from a test excavation in the southern flank of the mound that recovered material spanning the Issaquena to Emerald phases, though none was *in situ* (Brain et al. 1995).

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Dating the mound construction at Pumpkin Lake and recovering *in situ* materials were high priorities for this project. We excavated TU-1 at the base of the northwest corner of the mound in order to date the beginning of mound construction. After uncovering evidence of an *in situ* flank midden, TU-2 was excavated just to the east of TU-1 to further explore this deposit and the method of mound construction (Figure 6.2).

TU-1

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N274 E384 was excavated in four levels. As it was the highest in elevation (70.74 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–11	70.74–70.63	A-horizon
2	11–41	70.63–70.33	mound fill, midden
3	41–70	70.33–70.04	mound fill, midden
4	70–100	70.04–69.74	mound fill, wash, buried A-horizon, E-horizon

After removing the A-horizon, TU-1 was dug in arbitrary 30 cm levels to explore the mound's stratigraphy. Levels 2 and 3 encountered zones of relatively sterile mound fill with a dense midden deposit between them. The lower fill deposit sat upon a buried natural soil horizon. In some areas, a thin wash layer was found between the buried A-horizon and the lower fill deposit, perhaps indicating an earlier mound stage to the east of TU-2 that was not encountered in our excavation (Figures 6.3–6.6). Feature 1d was identified cutting down from the top of the midden deposit in the southeast corner of TU-1 (see Figures 6.3 and 6.6), but will be discussed in the following section with the associated features from TU-2.

Collections from this unit primarily included ceramics, lithics, and fired clay (Table 6.1). Material was heavily concentrated in the midden zone. As TU-2 was excavated adjacent to this unit and encountered the same deposits, the collections will be discussed together, also in the following section.

TU-2

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N274 E386 was excavated in seven levels. This unit was placed immediately to the east of TU-1. As it was the highest in elevation (71.13 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	71.13–71.03	A-horizon
2	10–55	71.03–70.58	mound fill
3	natural	natural	mound fill
4	natural	natural	midden
5	natural	natural	mound fill
6	natural	natural	mound fill
7	131–145	69.82–69.68	buried A-horizon, E-horizon, Bt-horizon

TU-2 revealed three episodes of mound construction with a midden deposit lying between the uppermost level and those underneath it. The lower fill episodes sat upon a buried natural soil horizon (Figures 6.7–6.9). Unlike TU-1, TU-2 was primarily excavated in natural levels to isolate the midden deposit and better understand the mound stratigraphy. Level 1 removed the A-horizon, Level 2 was an arbitrary level to locate the top of the midden deposit, and Level 3 was a natural level to remove the remainder of the uppermost fill episode. Level 4 was a natural level that removed the midden deposit, and contained the vast majority of collected material. Levels 5 and 6 removed the lower fill episodes. Two distinct zones of fill were differentiated below the midden based on color and density of material, with the bottommost fill episode being darker and more artifact-rich. Finally, Level 7 removed the buried A-horizon and a portion of the sterile subsoil. Feature 1d, which was initially identified in the southeastern corner of TU-1, was relocated in the southwestern corner of TU-2 (see Figures 6.3, 6.6, and 6.9) and determined to be associated with a feature complex including Features 1a–d (Figures 6.10–6.12). This complex was initially identified at the base of Level 5 and continued past the lower limit of our excavations. It consisted of a line of five post holes originating on top of or slightly above the buried A-horizon. Some of these posts were capped with a thin layer of white clay. Then, the whole complex was capped by a series of globular, gray clay deposits before or during the first episode of mound construction. The purpose of these posts is unknown.

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
1	70.13	69.38	> 100 x 25	series of post holes with clay cap
(1a)	69.81	69.63	23 x 20	post hole
(1b)	69.71	69.38	12 x 34	two connected post holes
(1c)	69.68	69.43	14 x 12	post hole
(1d)	69.68	68.57	13 x 11	post hole

Collections from TU-2 were dominated by ceramic, lithic, and bone material, though fired clay and pebbles were also present (Table 6.2). Like in TU-1, most of the ceramic and lithic

material was collected from the midden (i.e., Level 4). Though bone was present throughout, it was concentrated in Level 5, and human skull fragments dominate the assemblage. These fragments may represent one or more intentional burials, but more likely represent secondary inclusions in the mound fill. Ceramic materials including Alligator Incised, Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Hunt* and *Phillips,* Larto Red, *vars. Larto* and *Silver Creek,* Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena,* Marksville Stamped, *vars. Manny* and *Troyville,* and Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked imply an Issaquena through Hamilton Ridge phase occupation (Table 6.3 and Figures 6.13–6.20). Hamilton Ridge phase varieties are infrequent compared to Issaquena phase varieties. Eighteen sherds were of sufficient size to determine vessel shape, and vessel size could be measured for fifteen of these (Figure 6.21). Open bowls are by far the most common vessel form (n = 11), though beakers, necked jars, restricted jars, and restricted bowls are also present.

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Alligator Incised	*unspecified*	beaker	30	5
Coles Creek Incised	*Hunt*	shallow bowl	26	7
Coles Creek Incised	*Phillips*	restricted bowl/jar	10	6
Coles Creek Incised	*unspecified*	deep bowl	-	< 5
Coles Creek Incised	*unspecified*	beaker	15	5
Marksville Incised	*Yokena*	necked jar	17	23
Marksville Incised	*Yokena*	deep bowl	24	7
Marksville Incised	*Yokena*	bowl	24	6
Marksville Stamped	*Manny*	restricted bowl	13	6
Marksville Stamped	*Troyville*	bowl	25	6
Marksville Stamped	*Troyville*	bowl	-	< 5
Marksville Stamped	*Troyville*	bowl	28	8
Marksville Stamped	*unspecified*	bowl	-	< 5
Unclassified Incised	-	restricted jar	30	7
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker/deep bowl	20	5
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker/deep bowl	9	10
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	16	10
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker	37	8

Twelve flotation samples were taken, but none have yet been analyzed. Two samples are associated with the buried A-horizon, five are associated with the Feature 1 complex, one is associated with the fill episode containing human remains, and two are associated with the midden deposit. Two radiocarbon dates were submitted, both from the midden deposit in TU-1. Both dates came back slightly later than would be expected given the probable Issaquena phase occupation, but fit well within the Issaquena to Hamilton Ridge phase range.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
3	Charcoal	1550 ± 30 BP	AD 420–575
4	Charcoal	1350 ± 30 BP	AD 645–685

Interpretation

We have confidently dated the Pumpkin Lake mound to the Issaquena and Hamilton Ridge phases. Our excavations revealed evidence of three mound-construction episodes, and a thin layer of wash between the lowest fill and the buried A-horizon provides tentative evidence for an earlier mound stage to the east. A line of posts on or just above the buried A-horizon indicates use of the premound surface. The first mound stage contained abundant human skull fragments (though it was impossible to determine if they were primary or secondary inclusions). The second stage was largely sterile and covered by a dense midden deposit from which most of our artifacts and radiocarbon samples were taken. The size of the sherds in this midden suggests primary deposition and thus we interpreted the deposit as a flank midden, which likely continues towards the mound summit. The uppermost mound fill episode is also largely sterile. Further investigations could reveal a great deal more about the constructional history and use of Pumpkin Lake. In particular, excavations closer to the center of the mound may reveal additional construction episodes and wider excavations near the base of the mound may clarify the nature of the premound occupation. Additional ceramic collections and radiocarbon samples may also refine our dating of the mound construction episodes. Overall, investigations at Pumpkin Lake have the potential to clarify the relationship between Baytown, Troyville, and Coles Creek cultures in the region.

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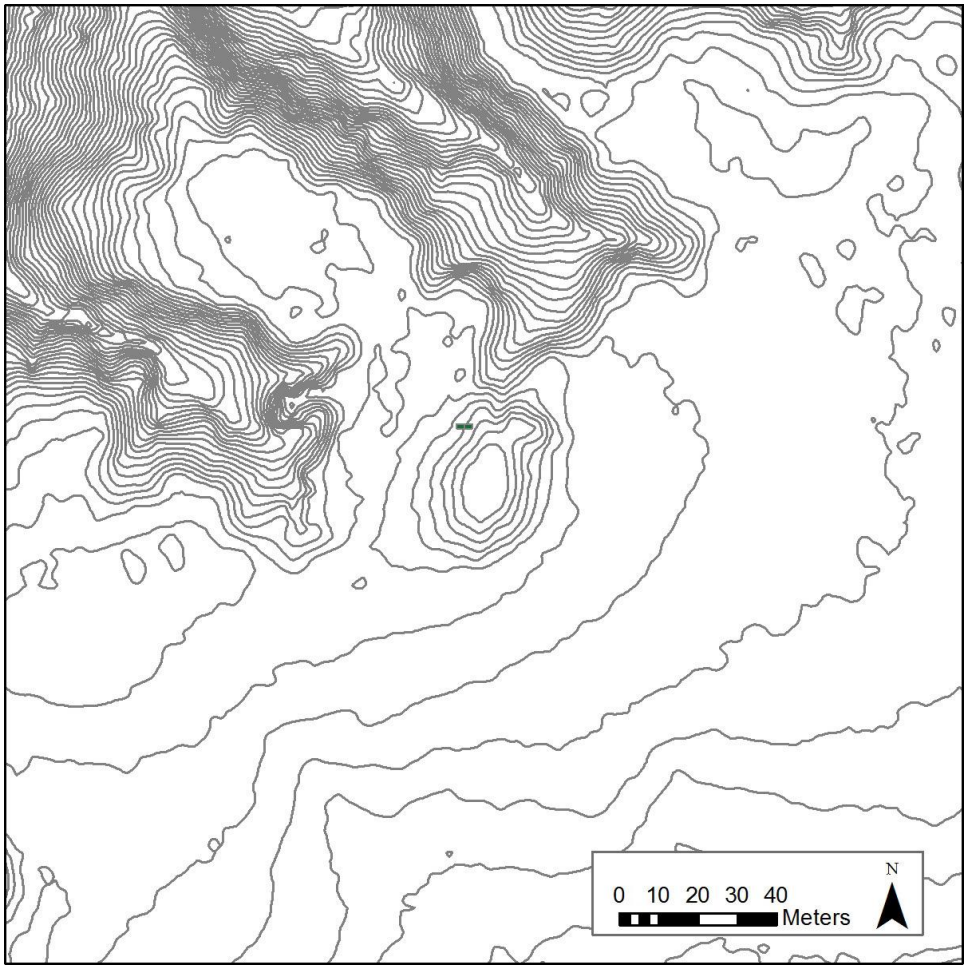

Figure 6.1. Pumpkin Lake, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

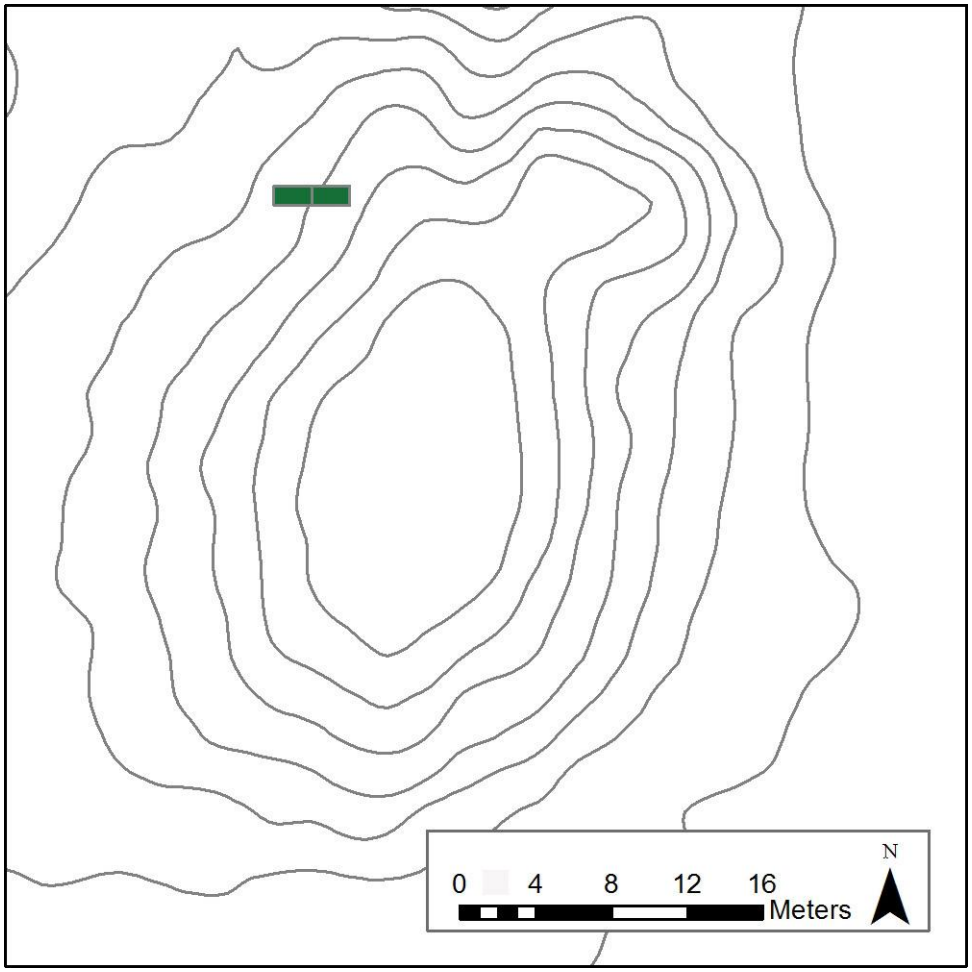

Figure 6.2. Pumpkin Lake, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

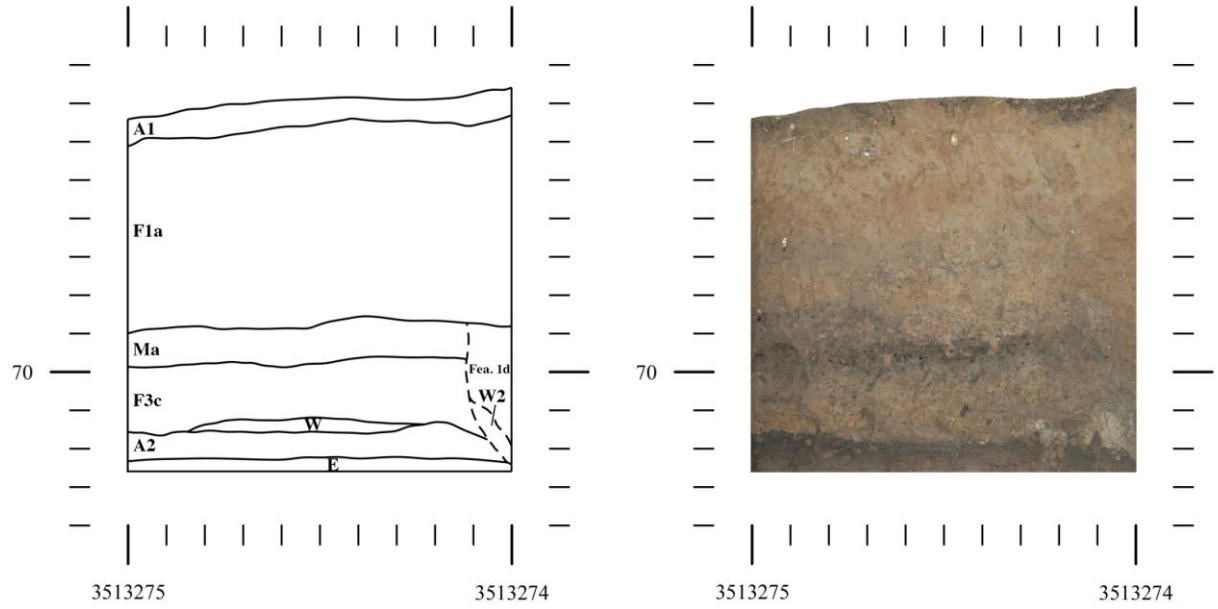

Figure 6.3. Pumpkin Lake, TU-1, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F3) brown mound fill; (W) fine silt wash layer; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (Fea. 1d) post hole filled with dark reddish-gray, sandy loam.

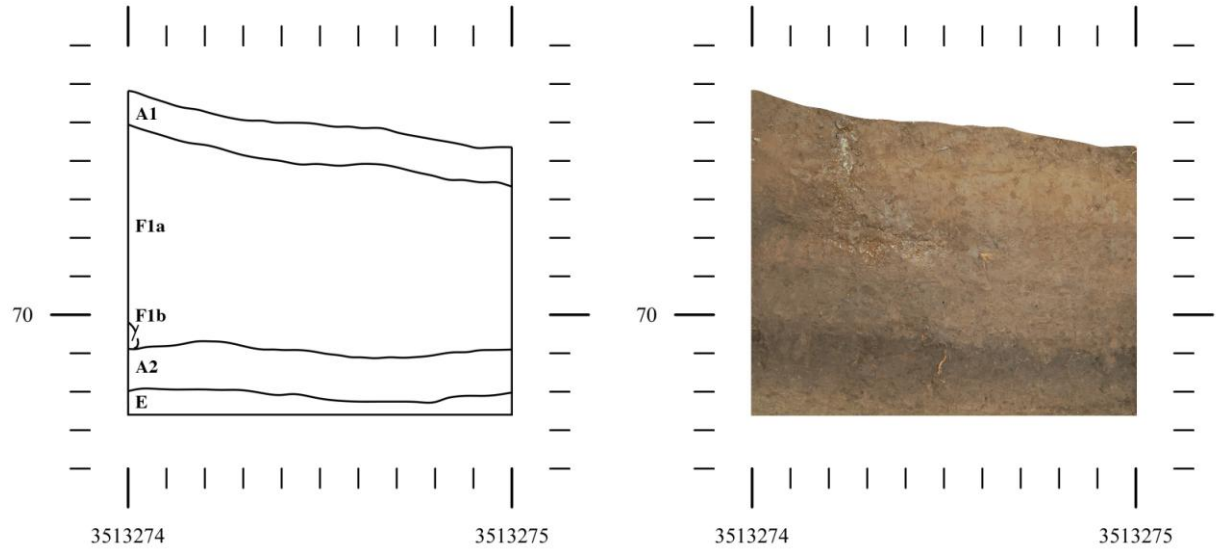

Figure 6.4. Pumpkin Lake, TU-1, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

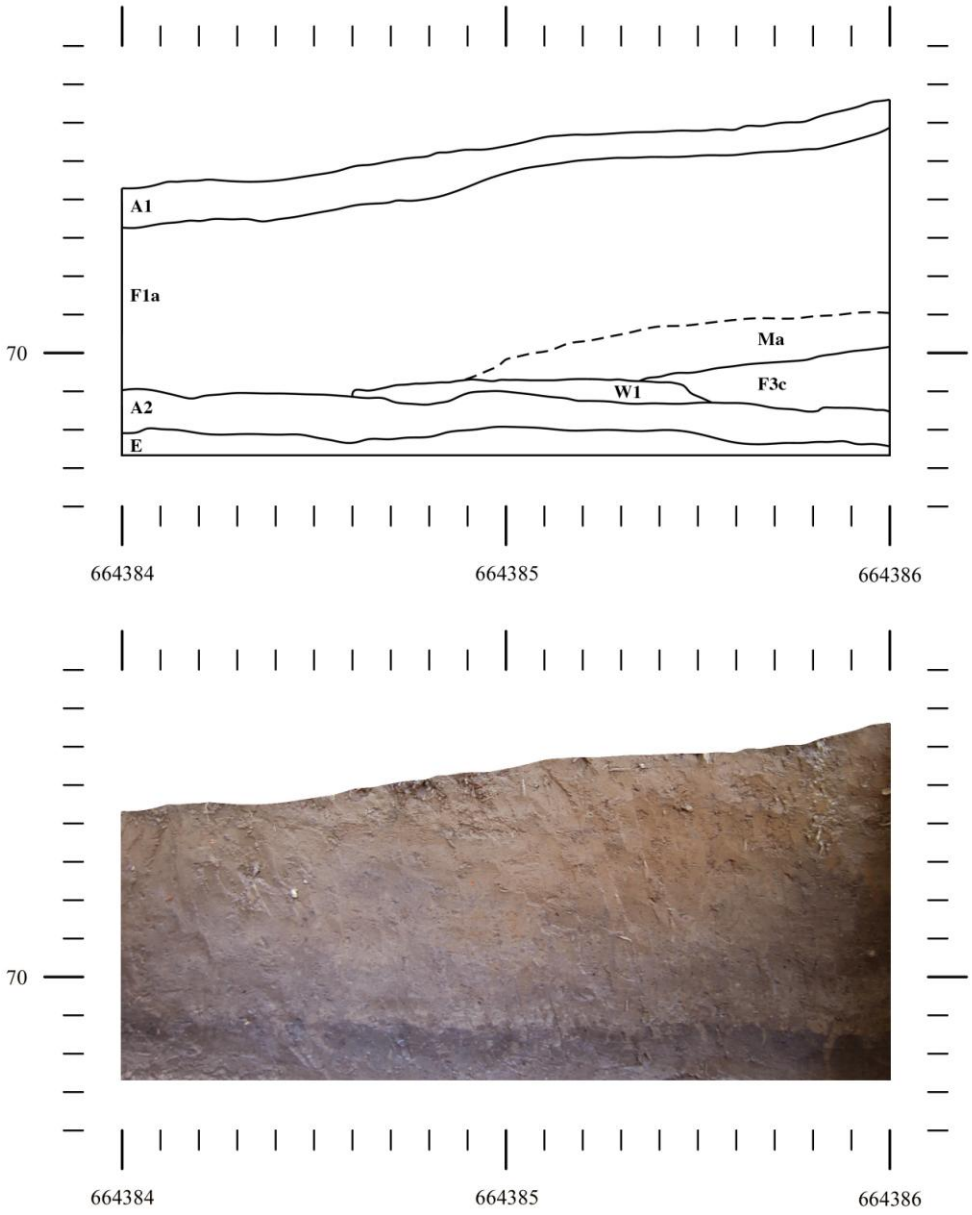

Figure 6.5. Pumpkin Lake, TU-1, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F3) brown mound fill; (W) fine silt wash layer; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

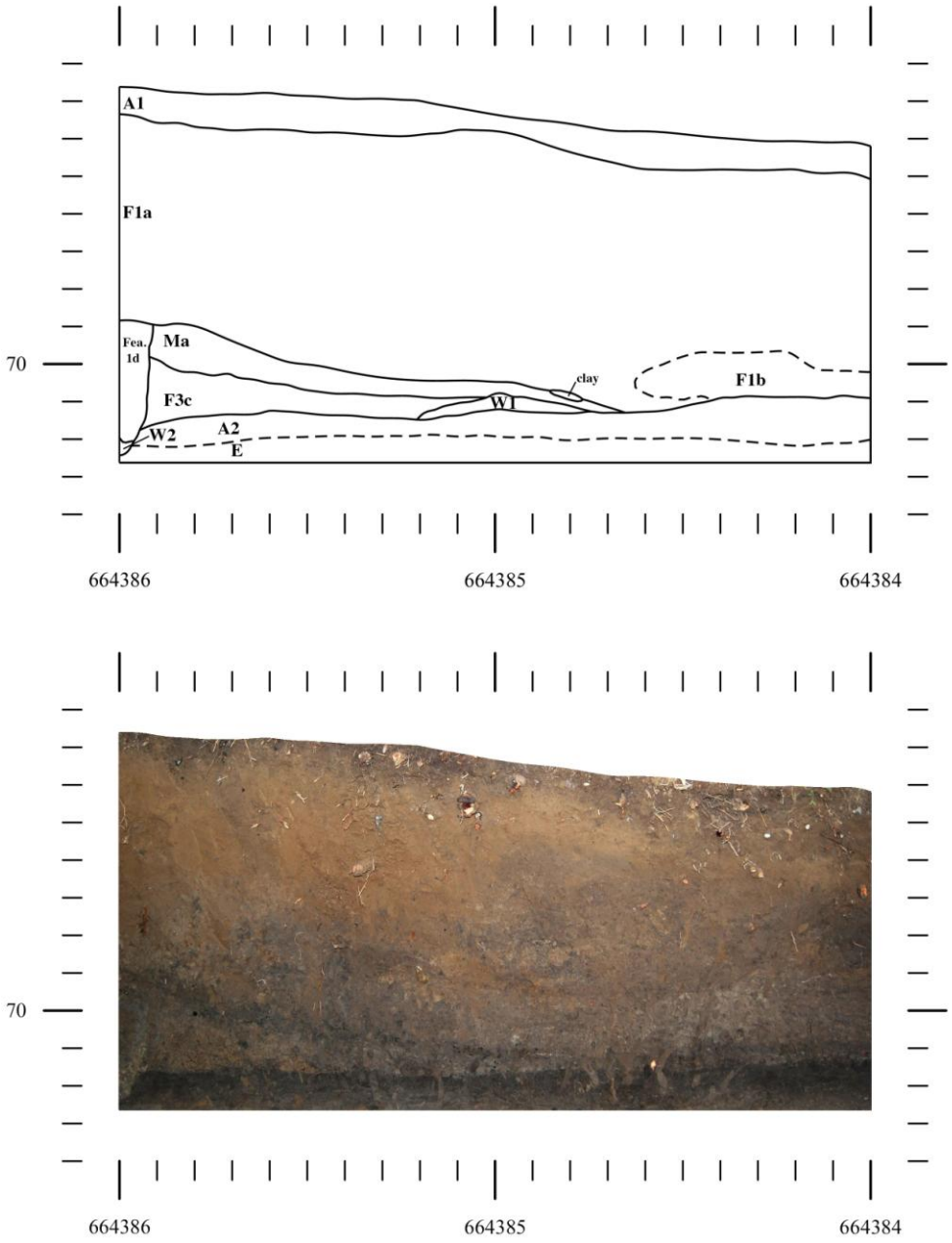

Figure 6.6. Pumpkin Lake, TU-1, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F3) brown mound fill; (W) fine silt wash layer; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (Fea. 1d) post hole filled with dark reddish-gray, sandy loam.

Table 6.1. Pumpkin Lake, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25".

			Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles	
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)
Level 1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Level 2	2	12	9	14	-	-	9	22
Level 3	3	20	9	13	2	4	12	46
Level 4	-	28	15	29	-	-	9	512
Total	5	60	34	57	2	4	30	580

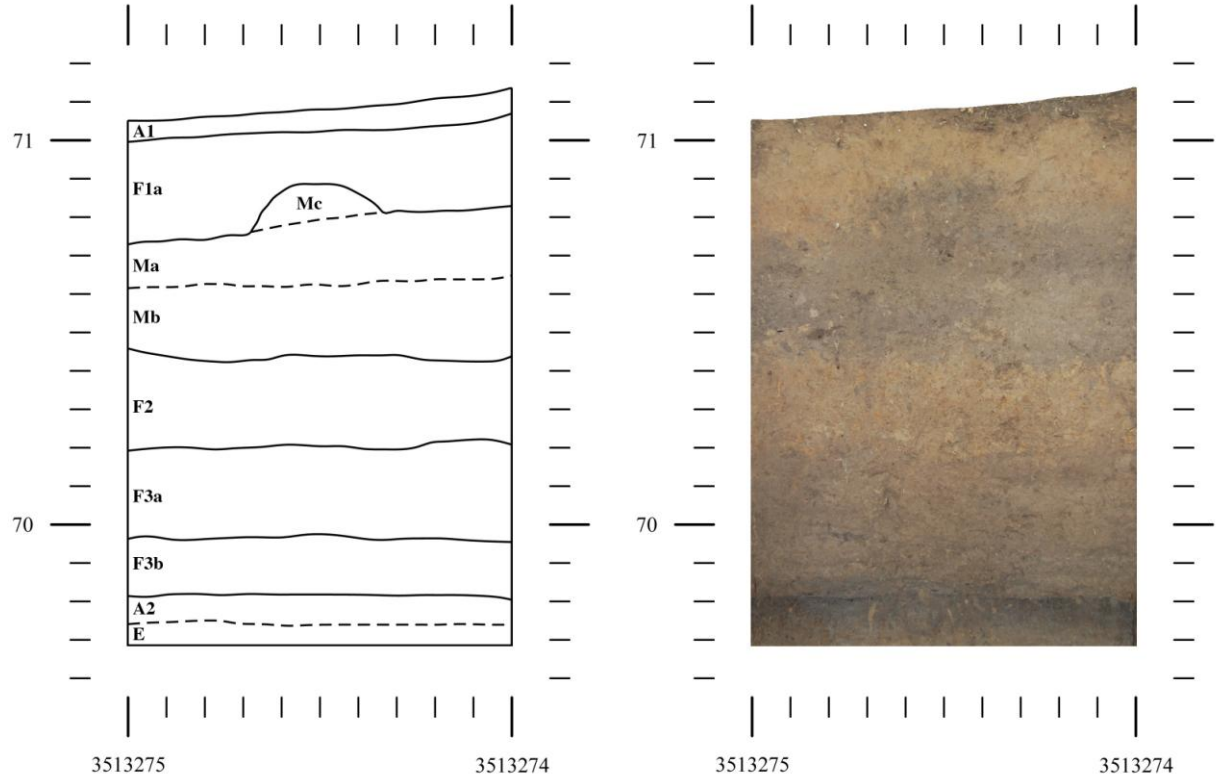

Figure 6.7. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F2) heavily mottled brown mound fill; (F3) grayish-brown mound fill; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

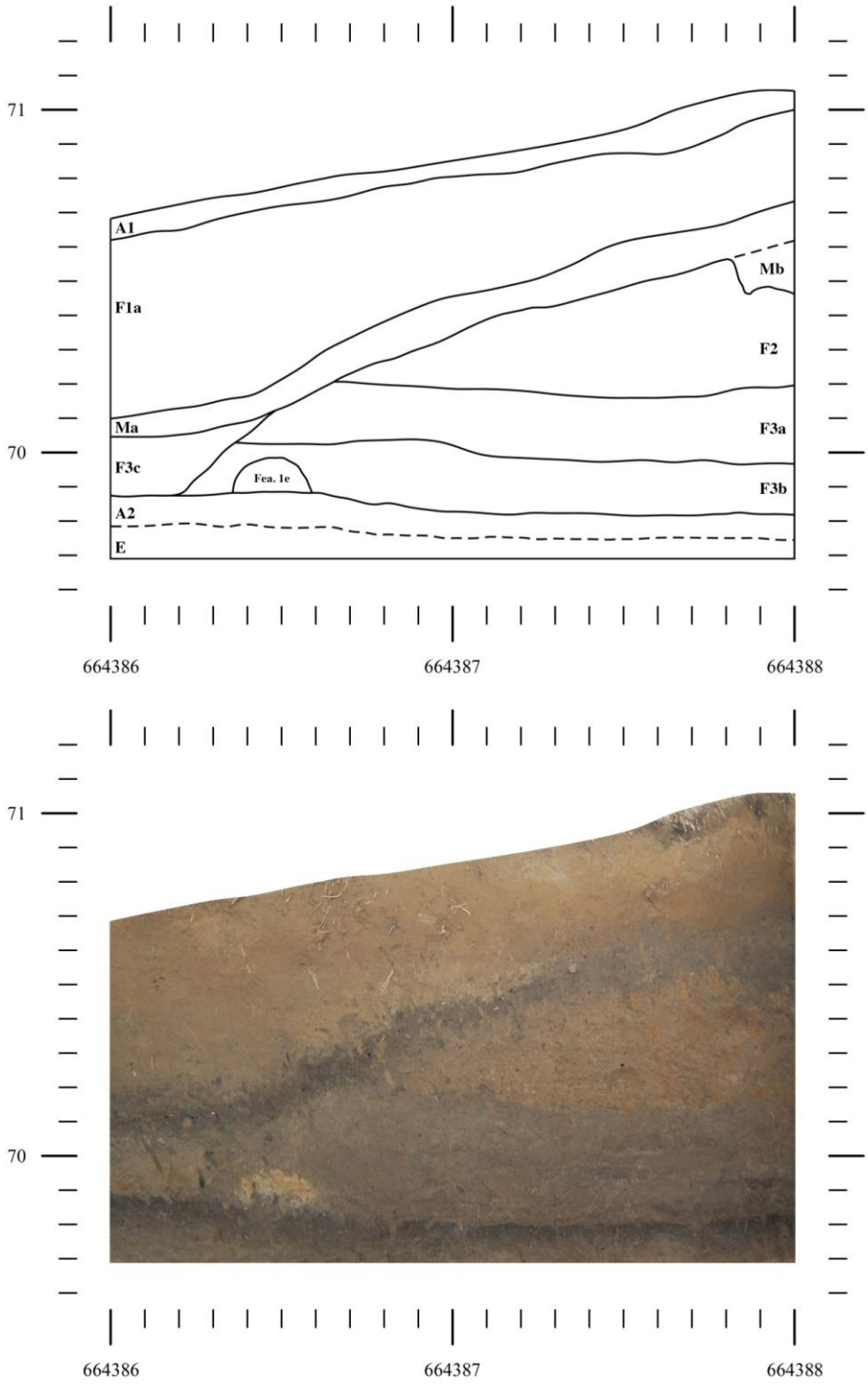

Figure 6.8. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F2) heavily mottled brown mound fill; (F3) grayish-brown mound fill; (Fea. 1c) clay cap over Feature 1; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Figure 6.9. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) mottled dark reddish-brown mound fill; (M) dark brown midden deposit containing calcined bone, charcoal, burned clay, and ceramic material; (F2) heavily mottled brown mound fill; (F3) grayish-brown mound fill; (Fea. 1) complex of features including postholes and clay cap; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

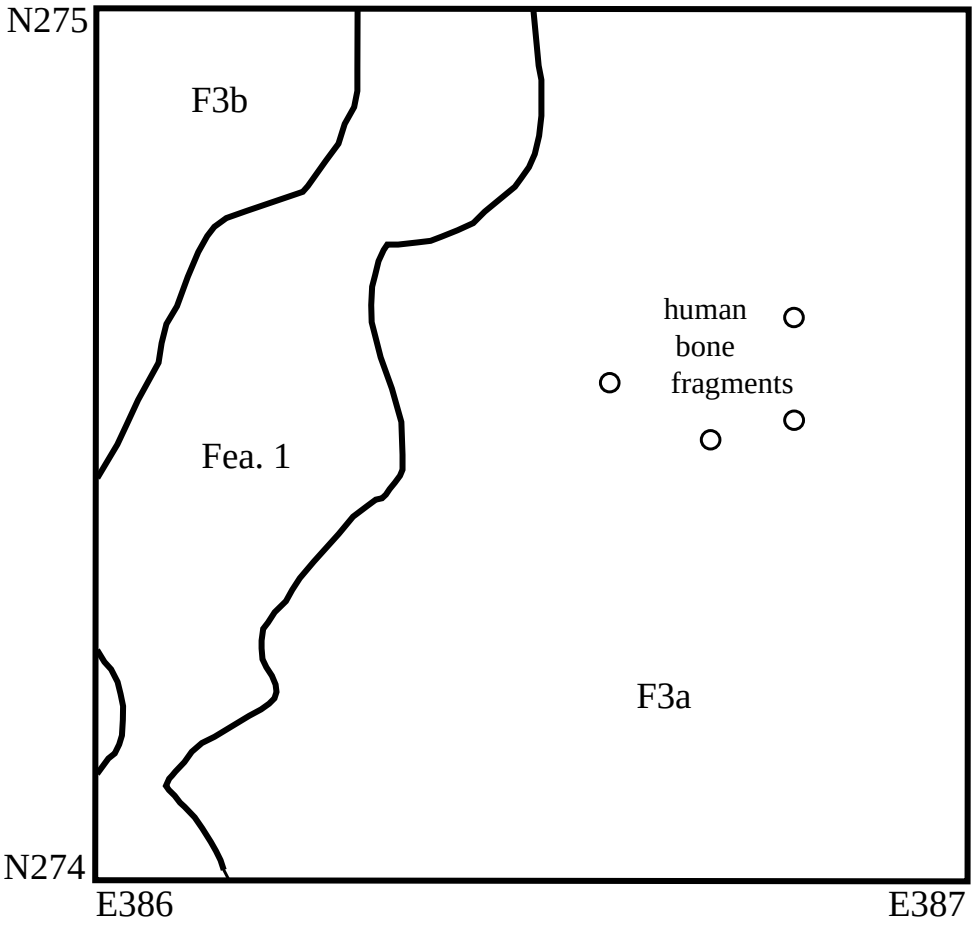

Figure 6.10. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, western half, base of Level 6, plan view showing location and shape of Feature 1's clay cap and visible human skull fragments.

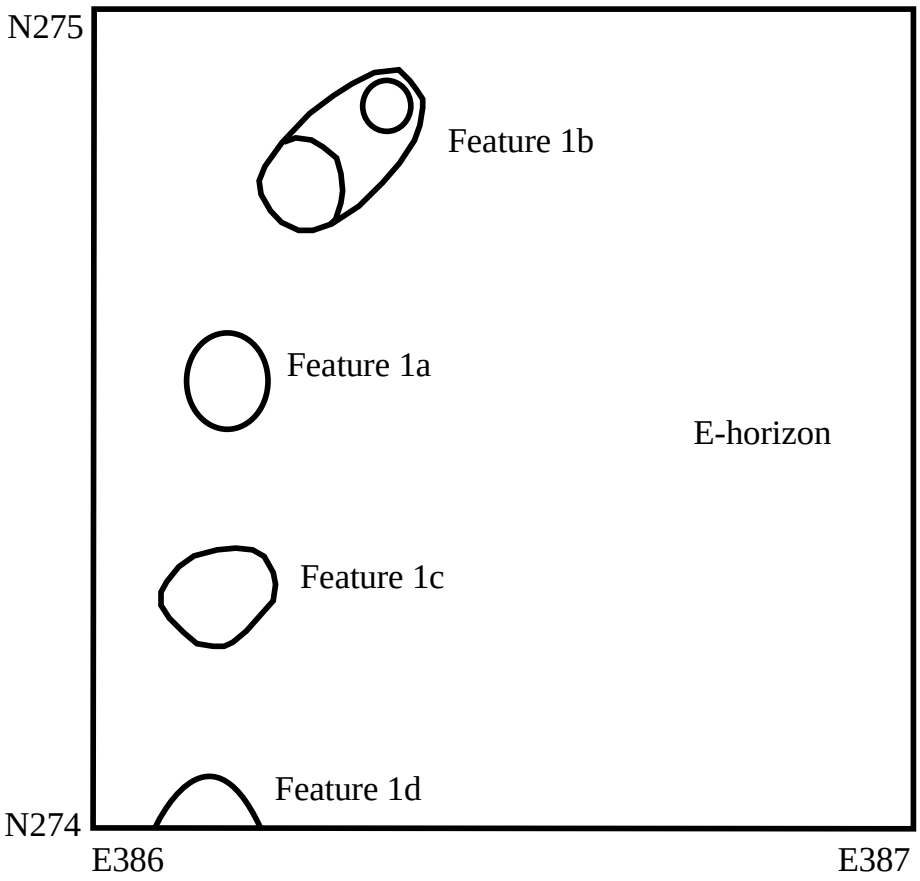

Figure 6.11. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, western half, base of Level 7, plan view map showing location and shape of Features 1a–1d.

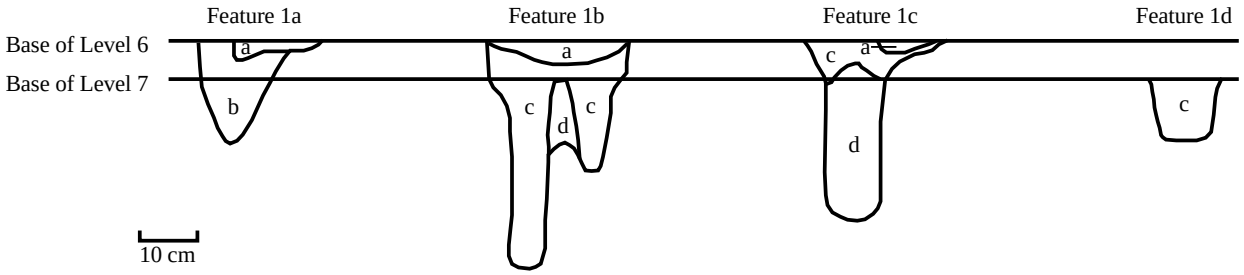

Figure 6.12. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, Features 1a–1d, profiles from base of Level 6. Key: (a) white clay; (b) gray clay; (c) very dark grayish-brown loam; (d) dark grayish-brown loam.

Table 6.2. Pumpkin Lake, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

Context	Historics	Lithics	Fired Clay		Pebbles		Other	Other Description
			count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)		
Level 1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 2	1	10	1	4	3	27	-	
Level 3	1	9	7	14	7	117	2	1 charcoal, 1 unidentified bone fragment
Level 4, Zone B	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	9 unidentified bone fragments, 1 quartz
Level 4, Zone A and B	1	32	16	46	4	39	25	13 charcoal, 8 unidentified bone fragments, 2 quartz, 1 paint rock, 1 mica fragment
Level 5, Zone A	-	3	-	-	6	23	-	
Level 5, Zone B	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	8 human skull fragments, 1 femur fragment, 2 unindentified bone fragments
Level 5, Zone A and B	-	9	-	-	6	23	55	52 human skull fragments, 3 animal bones (1 bird, 2 unidentified)
Level 6, All Zones	-	4	1	5	4	24	-	
Level 7, Zone A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 7, Zone B	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 7, Zone C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 7, Zone A-C	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	
Feature 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Feature 1b	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Wall Cleaning	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	
Total	3	109	28	72	30	253	103	

Table 6.3. Pumpkin Lake, Mound B, TU-3, pottery counts.

Location	Context	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*	Larto Red, *var. Larto*	Larto Red, *var. Silver Creek*	Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena*	Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny*	Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*	Alligator Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Marksville Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Marksville Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Incised	Unclassified Punctated	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
274R384																		
	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Level 2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	3	65	76
	Level 3	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	7	111	132
	Level 4	3	-	-	-	45	5	19	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	6	97	178
	Total	3	0	0	1	51	6	20	0	2	2	2	2	7	1	16	275	388
274R386																		
	Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	20	26
	Level 2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	37	43
	Level 3	-	1	1	-	10	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	36	64
	Level 4, Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8
	Level 4, Zones A and B	-	-	-	-	39	6	12	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	7	80	150
	Level 5, Zone A	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	19
	Level 5, Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
	Level 5, Zones A and B	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	12
	Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Level 7, Zone A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Level 7, Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Level 7, Zone C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Feature 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Feature 1b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	0	1	1	0	53	9	22	1	2	1	4	0	2	2	22	213	333
274R384 & 274R386		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Grand Total	3	1	1	1	105	15	42	1	4	3	6	2	9	3	38	488	722

Figure 6.13. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery, Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena.*

Figure 6.14. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery, Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny.*

Figure 6.15. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery, Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville.*

Figure 6.16. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery. (a–f) Marksville Stamped, *var. unspecified*; (g–i) Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified.*

Figure 6.17. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery. (a) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*; (b) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt*; (c–g) Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified.*

Figure 6.18. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery. (a) Alligator Incised, *var. unspecified;* (b) Larto Red, *var. Silver Creek*; (c–d) Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. unspecified.*

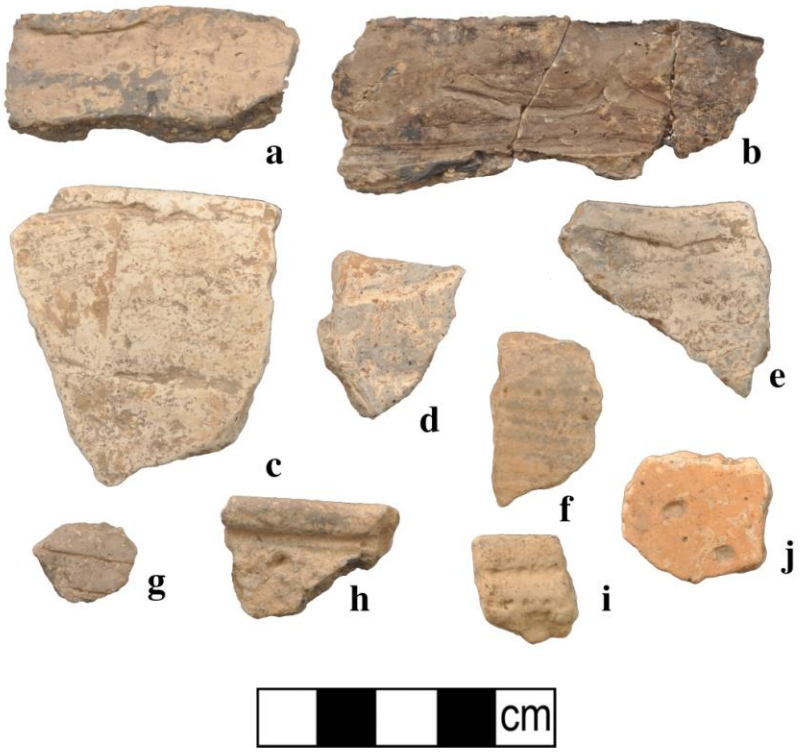

Figure 6.19. Pumpkin Lake, decorated pottery. (a–g) Unclassified Incised; (i–j) Unclassified Punctated.

Figure 6.20. Pumpkin Lake, plain pottery.

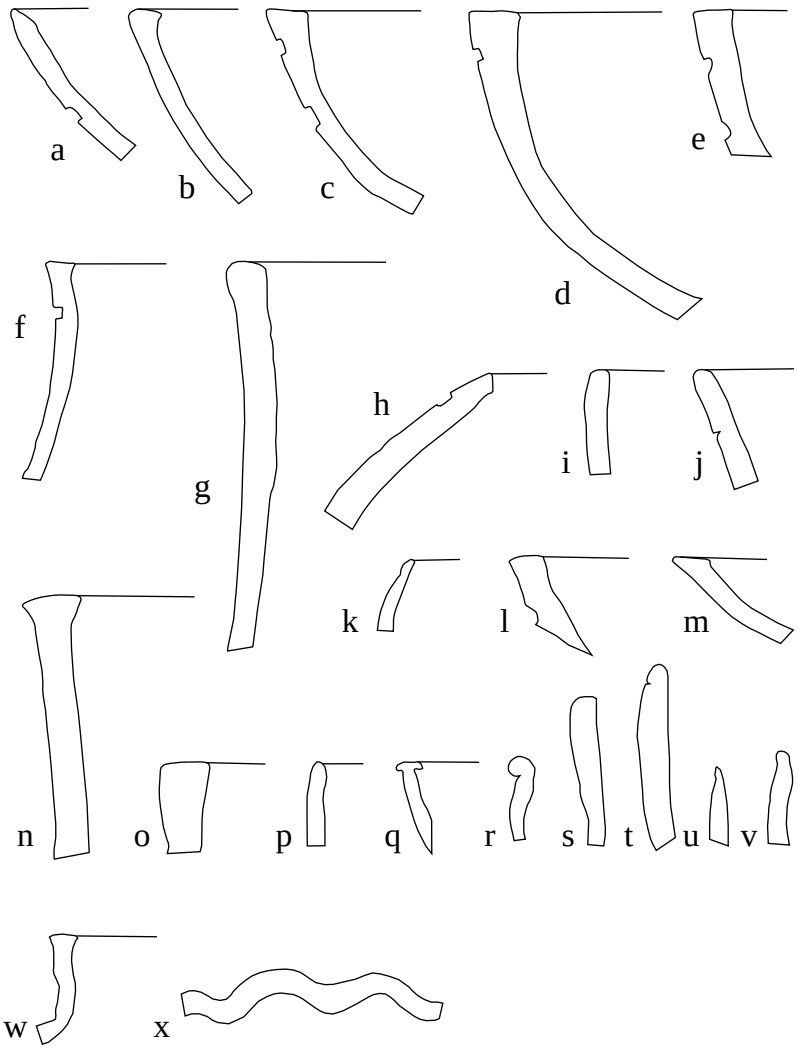

Figure 6.21. Pumpkin Lake, rim profiles. (a) Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, bowl, 23 cm rim diameter; (b) Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, bowl; (c) Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, bowl, 28 cm rim diameter; (d) Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena*, bowl, 24 cm rim diameter; (e) Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena*, deep bowl, 24 cm rim diameter; (f) Marksville Incised, *var. Yokena*, necked jar, 17 cm rim diameter; (g) Unclassified Plain, beaker, 37 cm rim diameter; (h) Marksville Incised, *var. Manny*, restricted bowl, 13 cm rim diameter; (i) Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified*, beaker, 15 cm rim diameter; (j) Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified*, deep bowl; (k) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*, restricted bowl/jar, 10 cm rim diameter; (l) Marksville Stamped, *var. unspecified*, bowl; (m) Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt*, shallow bowl, 26 cm rim diameter; (n) Alligator Incised, *var. unspecified*, beaker, 30 cm rim diameter; (o) Unclassified Plain, beaker/deep bowl, 20 cm rim diameter; (p) Unclassified Plain, beaker/deep bowl, 9 cm rim diameter; (q) Unclassified Plain, bowl, 16 cm rim diameter; (r) Unclassified Punctated rim for which vessel shape could not be determined; (s-t) Unclassified Incised rim for which vessel shape could not be determined; (u-v) Unclassified Plain rim for which vessel shape could not be determined; (w) Unclassified Incised, restricted jar, 30 cm rim diameter; (x) top view of previous sherd showing unusual, undulating rim form. Profile exteriors face left.

Chapter 7
Foster (22 Ad 503)

Foster is the type site for the Plaquemine period Foster phase. It consists of two mounds approximately 200 m apart with a village area or plaza between them (Figure 7.1). Mound A is a 3 m tall platform mound with a 19th-century house on its summit. The original height of the mound is unknown as it was likely reshaped to accommodate the current structure. Mound B is smaller and erosion has made its shape difficult to determine. Previous excavations were conducted in Mounds A and B by the Lower Mississippi Survey in 1971 and 1972. Investigations into the western slope of Mound A revealed early 19th-century fill, indicating an expansion of the mound related to the construction of a veranda. Mound B revealed two episodes of mound construction and a submound midden with evidence of domestic occupation. Primary occupation of Mound B occurred during the Plaquemine period Anna, Foster, and Emerald phases, although the midden beneath it also contained ceramic material relating to the Tchula, Marksville, Baytown, and Coles Creek cultures (Steponaitis 1974).

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Locating intact deposits and dating the construction of Mound A were our priorities for this project. The mound was augered to determine unit placement. TU-1 was placed in the middle of the north flank in an area of the mound where coring identified intact basket loading (Figure 7.2).

TU-1 (Mound A)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N443 E613 was excavated in seven levels. As it was the highest in elevation (59.83 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	59.83–59.73	historically disturbed fill
2	10–40	59.73–59.43	historically disturbed fill, mound fill
3	40–70	59.43–59.13	historically disturbed fill, mound fill
4	70–100	59.13–58.83	historically disturbed fill, mound fill
5	100–130	58.83–58.53	mound fill
6	130–160	58.53–58.23	mound fill
7	160–190	58.23–57.93	mound fill, buried A-horizon, E-horizon

The top 30–40 cm of TU-1 (including portions of Levels 1–4) consisted of historically disturbed fill likely related to the remodeling of the mound that also affected the 1972 test unit. Beneath this, four intact and relatively sterile mound construction episodes were identified. These sit upon a deflated submound stratigraphic sequence in which the buried-A horizon appears to have been largely removed prior to mound construction (Figure 7.3–7.6). The two uppermost fill episodes (i.e., F1 and F2) were stacked mantles differentiated based on differences in the amount of visible basket loading. In particular, F2 was constructed using blocks of sod, as described by

Sherwood and Kidder (2011:74–75). The bottommost fill episodes (i.e. F3 and F4) were easily differentiated, but their stratigraphic relationship is complex. F3 is a deposit of dark fill that may have been laid down to replace the previously removed premound A horizon; in the eastern profile wall, it appears that this deposit overlays F4 (see Figure 7.3). F4 is a dark and heavily basket loaded mound stage that was clipped in the southeastern corner of TU-1; in the southern profile wall, it appears that this deposits overlays F3 (see Figure 7.6). Two possible features were identified at the base of Level 7, though wet conditions made their delineation difficult (Figures 7.7 and 7.8).

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
1	57.93	57.71	31 x 23	possible small pit
2	57.93	57.78	8 x 3	possible double post hole

Collections from the upper portion of this unit were dominated by historic material (including road gravel), though aboriginal lithic and ceramic materials were also present. In the intact mound fill, lithics dominated our collections with the continued inclusion of some ceramic material. Both lithic and ceramic materials were relatively common in the replacement A-horizon (Table 7.1). No decorated ceramics were recovered, but one rim sherd from the fill in Level 6 was clearly identifiable as coming from a typical Addis Plain carinated bowl, with a Tunica rim (Table 7.2, Figures 7.9 and 7.10). This corroborates that Mound A was constructed during the Plaquemine period, but is not diagnostic to a specific phase.

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Addis Plain	*unspecified*	carinated bowl	-	< 5

Three flotation samples were taken (one from the top of the submound soil horizon and one from each of the feature contexts), but they have not yet been analyzed. One radiocarbon sample was submitted from Feature 1. It returned a date spanning the Foster and Emerald phases, indicating that Mound A is roughly contemporary with Mound B.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
5	charcoal	340 ± 30 BP	AD 1455–1645

Interpretation

Our investigations in Mound A produced pottery diagnostic of the Plaquemine period and provided a radiocarbon date that suggests mound construction began sometime during the Foster or Emerald phase. If this is true, Mound A is contemporary with Mound B at Foster. Our excavations revealed evidence of four mound stages. The final two stages entirely overlaid the earlier stages indicating a mantle method of construction. One additional mound stage was only clipped in the corner of TU-1 and may indicate that additional stages could be identified should excavation continue into the center of the mound. A dark layer of fill at the base of the mound may represent a replacement A-horizon that was put in place before mound construction began

but after the purposeful removal of the premound A-horizon. Two possible features at the base of the unit suggest some premound use of the site, but nothing approaching what was found under Mound B. More excavation would be needed to determine the nature of this activity. Though artifacts were sparse in the mound, additional excavations may produce material that would allow the construction and use of the mound to be more confidently dated.

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1974 The Late Prehistory of the Natchez Region: Excavations at the Emerald and Foster Sites, Adams County, Mississippi. Senior honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge.

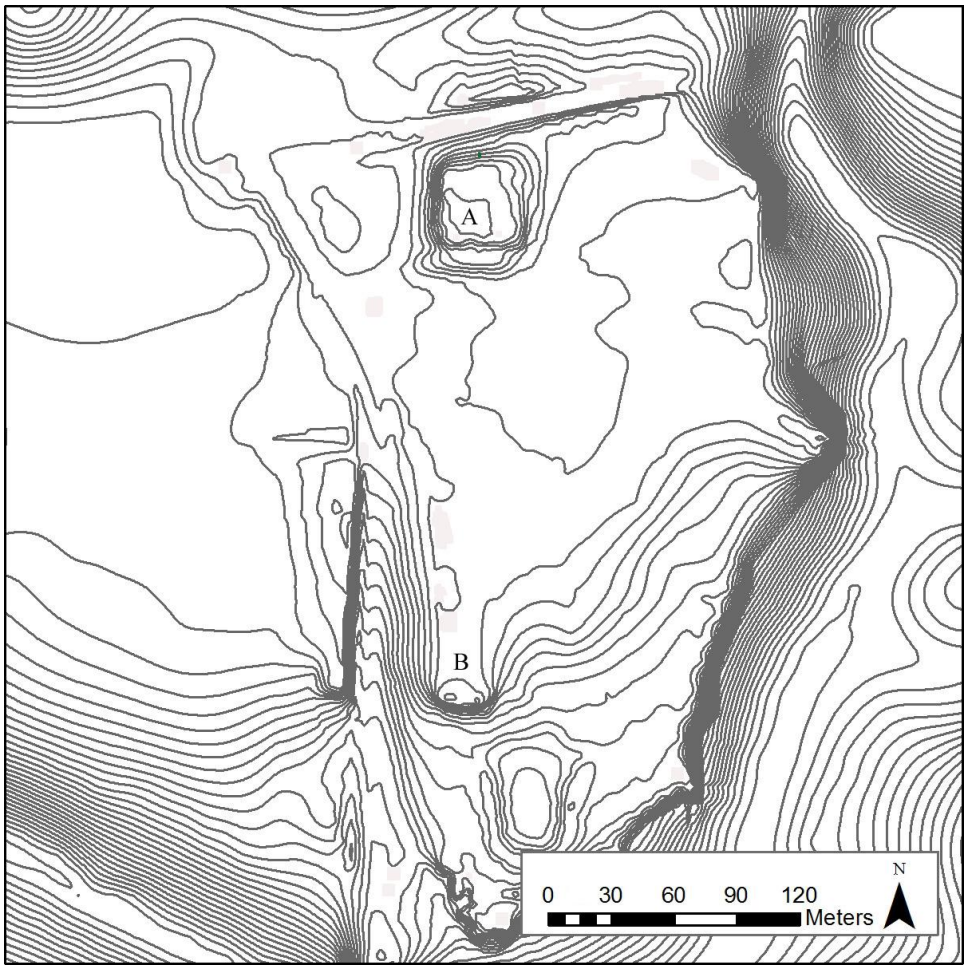

Figure 7.1. Foster, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

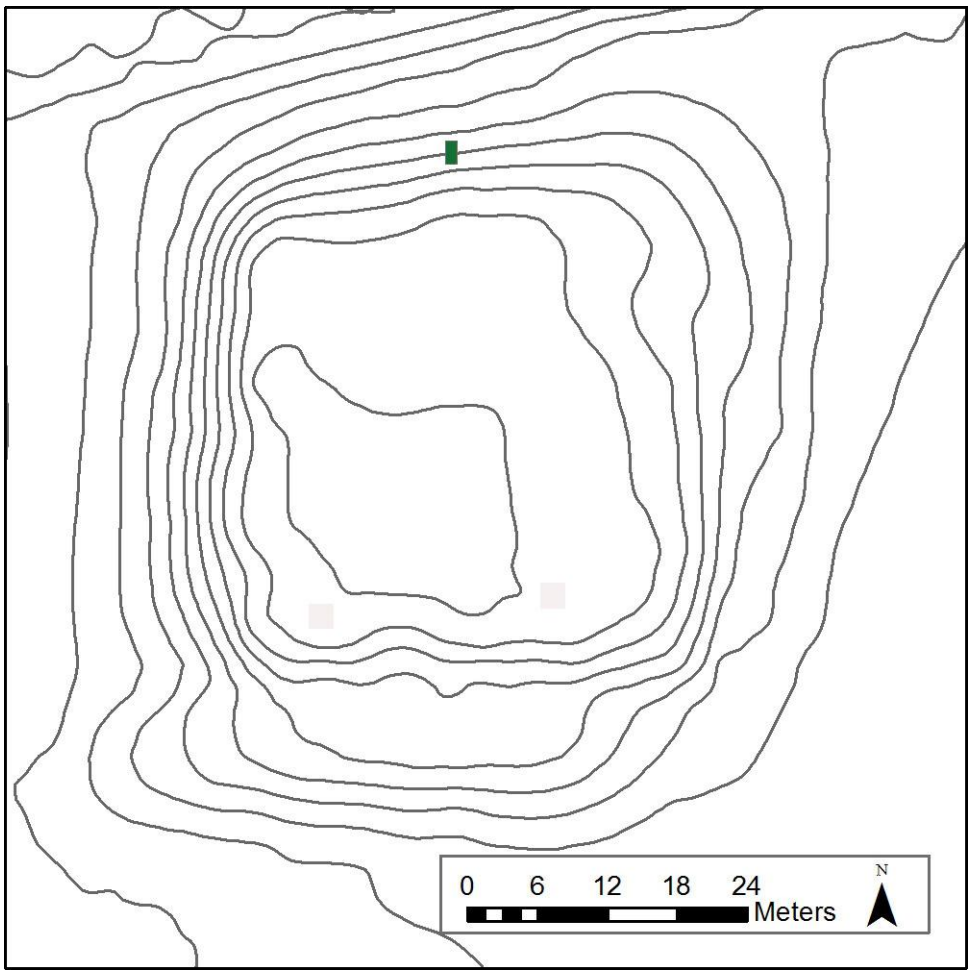

Figure 7.2. Foster, Mound A, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

Figure 7.3. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, east profile. Key: (H) historically disturbed area; (F1) dark brown mottled mound fill with minimal basket loading; (F2) dark brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (F3) replaced A-horizon fill; (F4) black mound fill of clipped mound stage; (A) remnant of buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; (Fea. 2) possible double post hole.

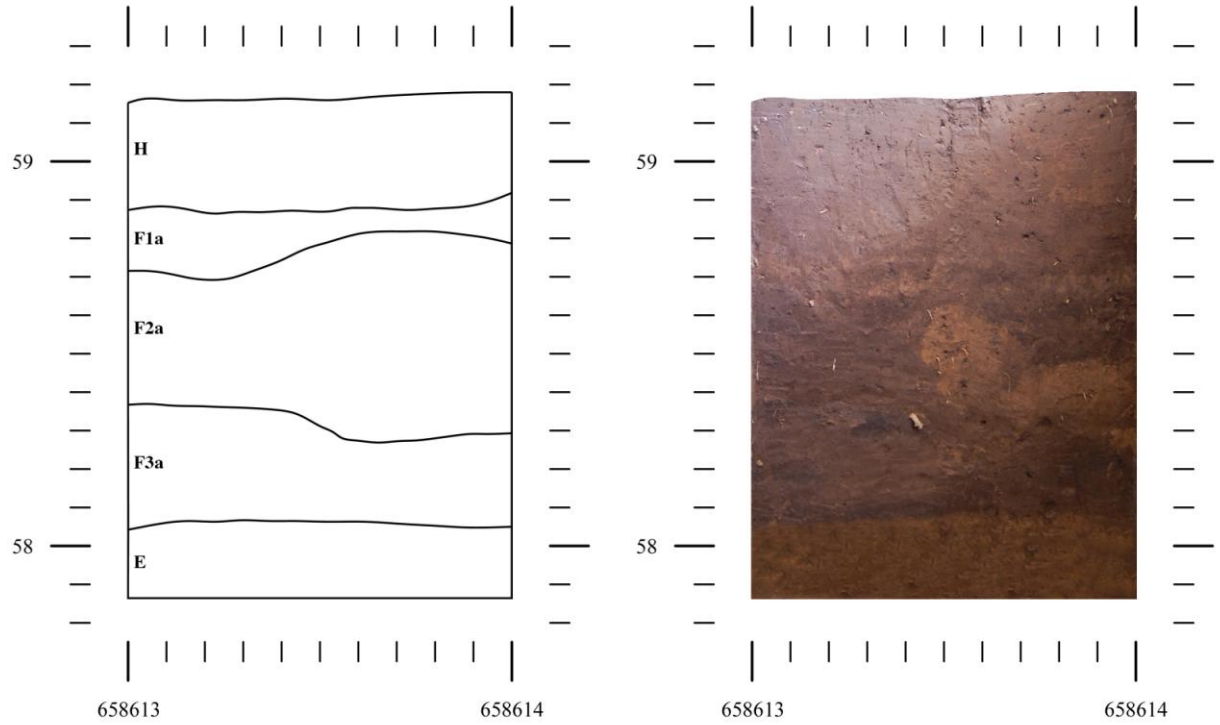

Figure 7.4. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, north profile. Key: (H) historically disturbed area; (F1) dark brown mottled mound fill with minimal basket loading; (F2) dark brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (F3) replaced A-horizon fill; (E) E-horizon.

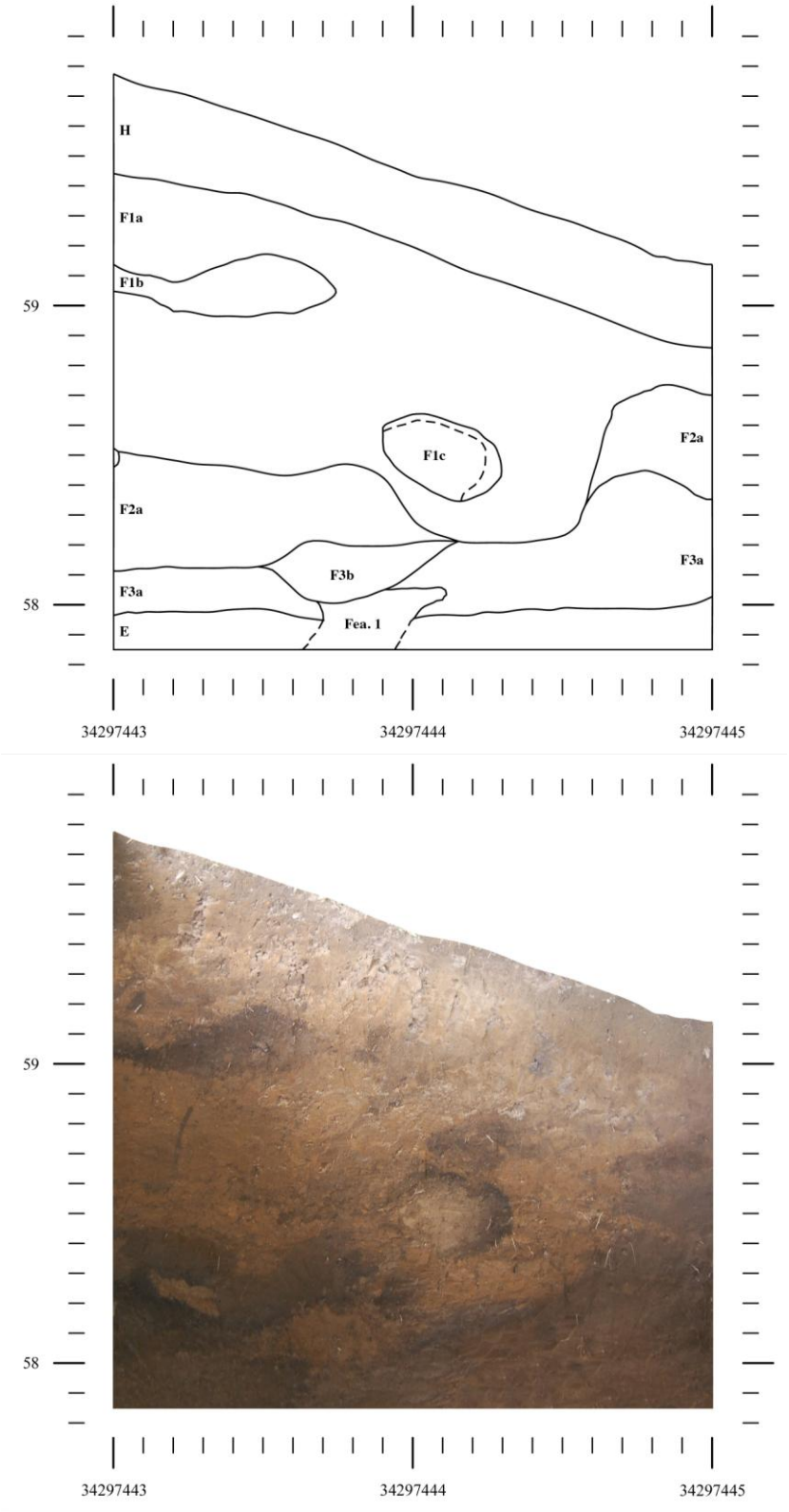

Figure 7.5. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, west profile. Key: (H) historically disturbed area; (F1) dark brown mottled mound fill with minimal basket loading; (F2) dark brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (F3) replaced A-horizon fill; (E) E-horizon; (Fea. 1) possible small pit.

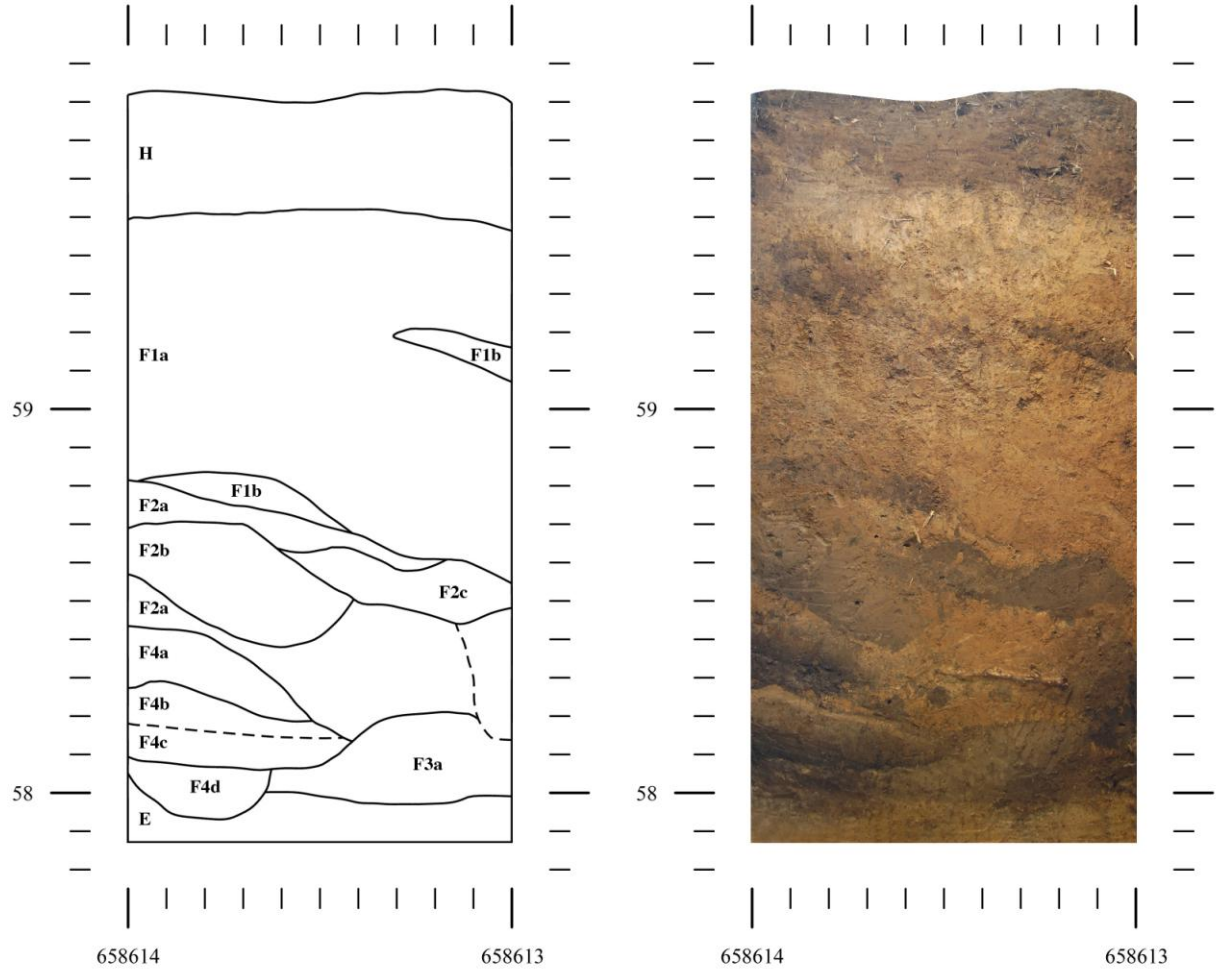

Figure 7.6. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, south profile. Key: (H) historically disturbed area; (F1) dark brown mottled mound fill with minimal basket loading; (F2) dark brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (F3) replaced A-horizon fill; (F4) black mound fill of clipped mound stage; (E) E-horizon.

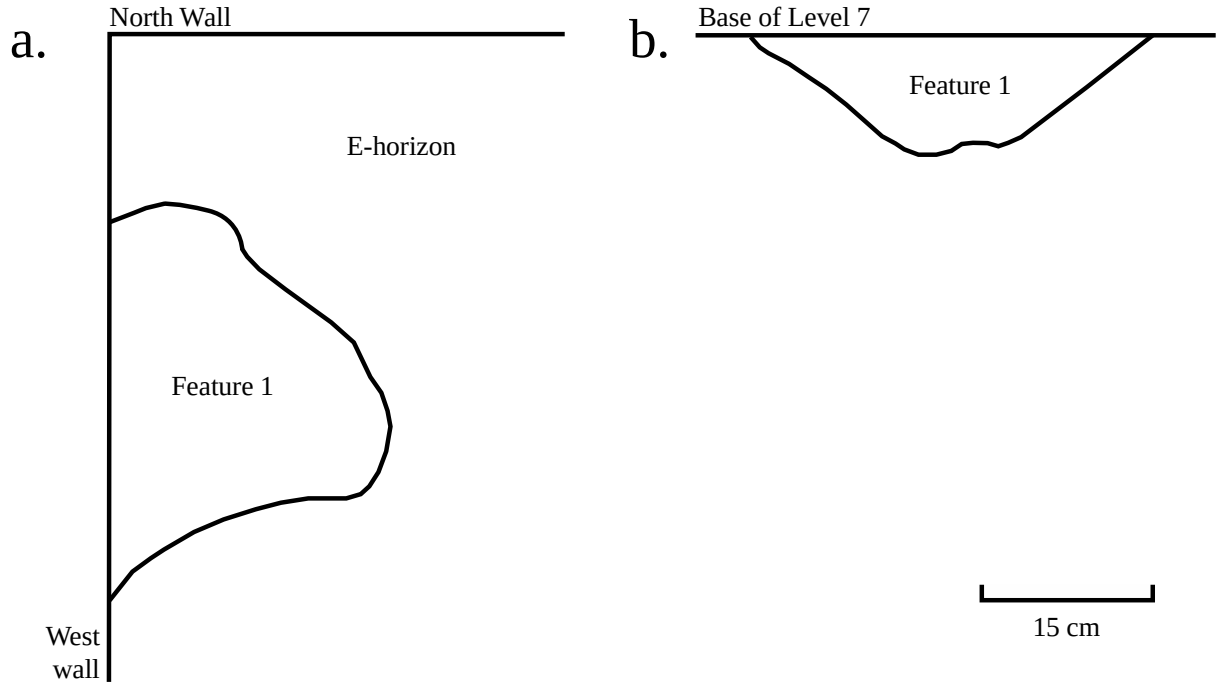

Figure 7.7. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, Feature 1. (a) Plan view; (b) Profile view.

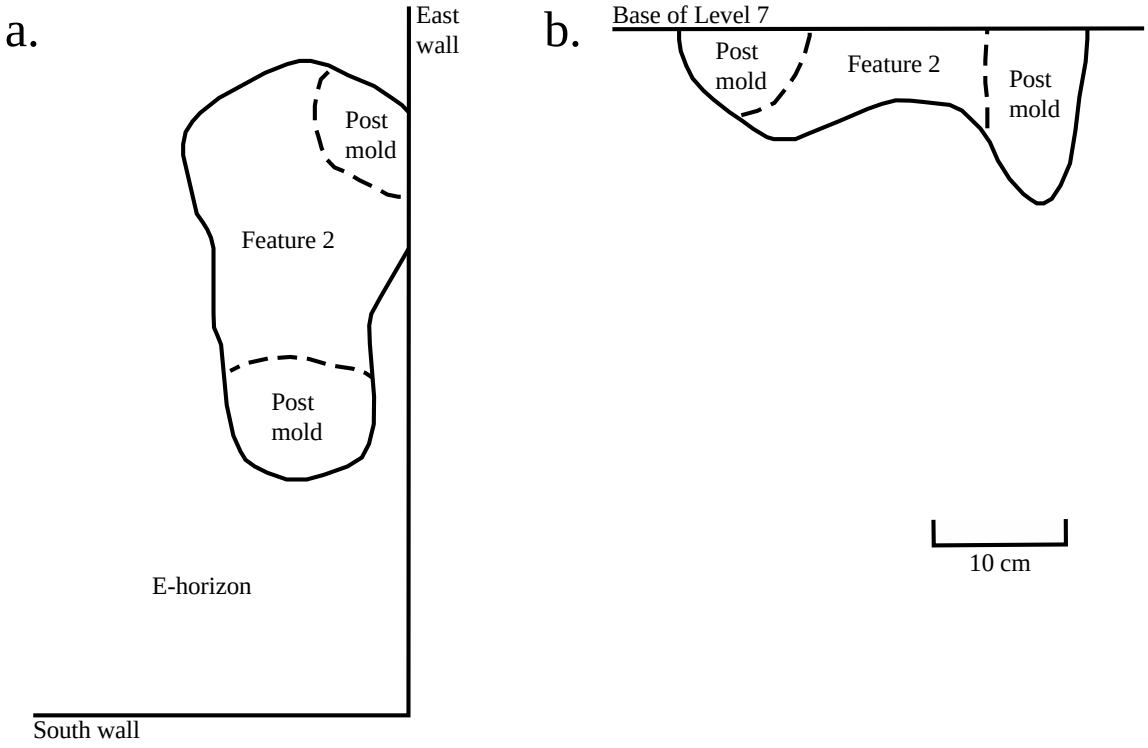

Figure 7.8. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, Feature 2. (a) Plan view; (b) Profile view.

Table 7.1. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	123	46	572	4091	-	
Level 2	6	5	26	128	-	
Level 3	64	11	90	621	-	
Level 4	51	17	59	451	4	concrete fragments
Level 5	-	9	-	-	-	
Level 6	-	7	3	44	-	
Level 7	-	22	6	37	-	
Total	244	117	756	5372	4	

Table 7.2. Foster, Mound A, TU-1, pottery counts.

Context	Addis Plain, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	-	1	1
Level 2	-	-	0
Level 3	-	5	5
Level 4	-	3	3
Level 5	-	-	0
Level 6	1	2	3
Level 7	-	31	31
Total	1	42	43

Figure 7.9. Foster, Mound A, Addis Plain rim.

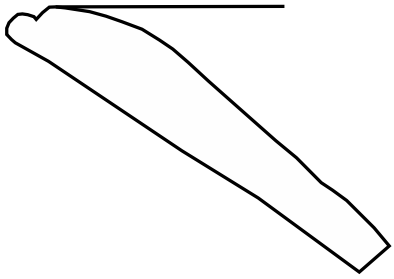

Figure 7.10. Foster, Mound A, Addis Plain rim profile, carinated bowl with a Tunica rim.

Chapter 8
Greenwood (22 Ad 508)

Greenwood, also known as Henderson, consists of a single low mound, less than 2 m high, and a possible second mound that has been largely destroyed by a rail line (Figure 8.1). Surface collections from the surrounding fields and excavations in the south flank of the mound have suggested that it was constructed during the Gordon phase or later (Brain et al. 1995). However, Brown (1973:218) reports a Ballina phase occupation.

Summary of 2013 Investigations

We could not obtain permission to excavate at Greenwood. However, the landowner allowed us to systematically core the mound and put additional cores in the location of the potential second mound.

A north-to-south transect of eleven cores was placed across the primary mound at 5 m intervals. Various zones of mound fill were encountered and a number of possible surfaces were identified. Without excavation, it is impossible to know if these surfaces run consistently across the mound. The buried A-horizon was located at and elevation of approximately 56.55 m. A number of small artifacts were recovered from the cores, suggesting that some zones of mound fill contain cultural material. One piece of charcoal was recovered from the buried A-horizon in a core #9 near the summit of the mound. This sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date spanning the Balmoral and Gordon phases. This date fits relatively well with the dating suggested by the surface collections.

Core	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
9	charcoal	890 ± 30 BP	AD 1040–1220

Three cores were placed on the summit of the rise potentially identified as a second mound. Each showed redeposited Bt-horizon fill overlaying intact Bt-horizon soil. No basket loading was visible and no artifacts were recovered. We thus suspect that the rise evident on the site map is the result of the modern rail bed construction.

Interpretation

Though we could not excavate at Greenwood, limited coring was able to confirm that the mound postdates AD 1000, which means that it was built in late Coles Creek or Plaquemine times. Further investigations could be very useful in narrowing this window and locating in situ deposits and evidence of summit use.

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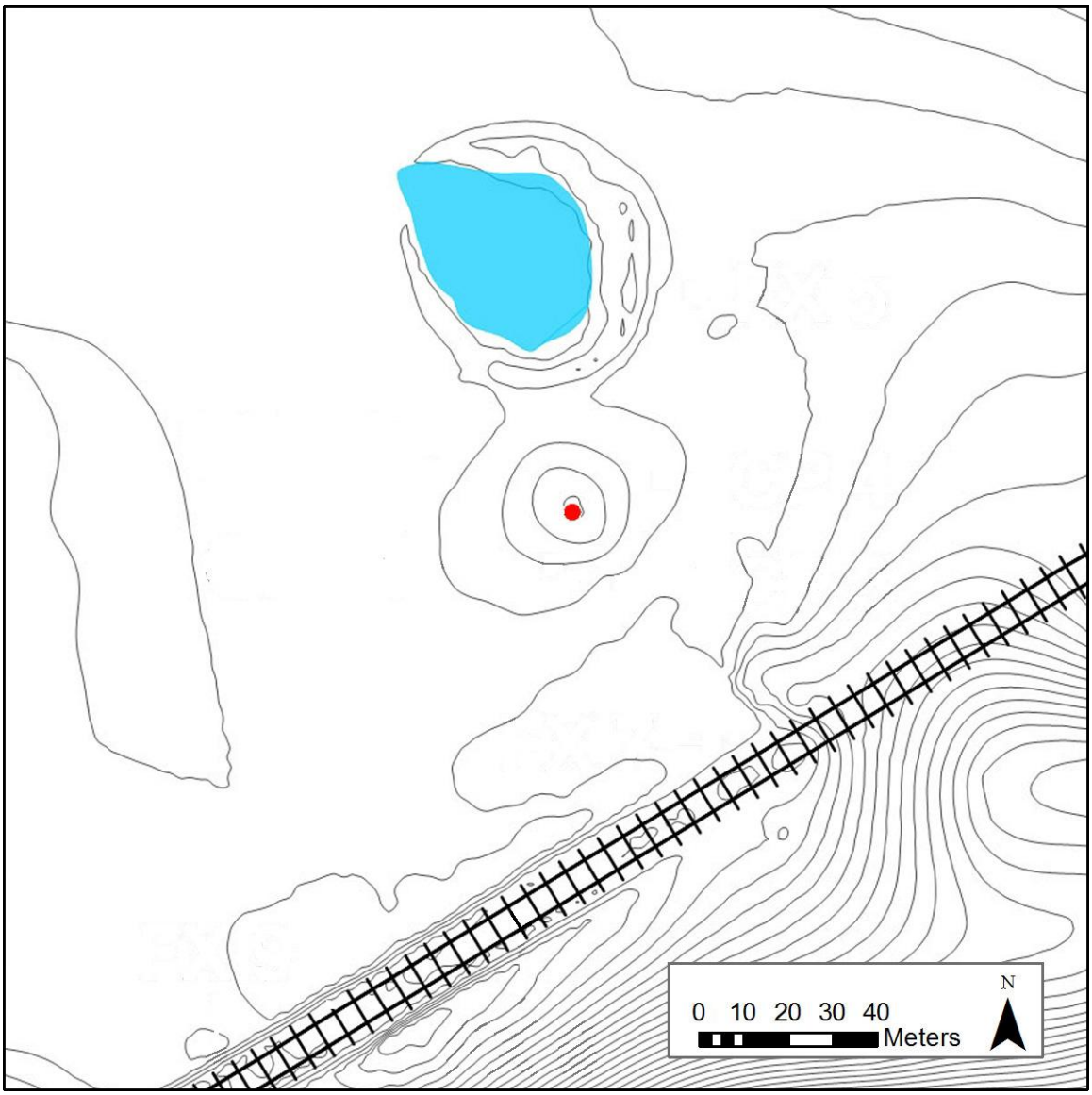

Figure 8.1. Greenwood, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm. Core #9 is marked with a red dot.

Chapter 9
Lessley (22 Wk 504)

Lessley consists of a single large rectangular platform mound (Figure 9.1). It has a family cemetery on its summit and unmarked, historic graves at its base. Surface collected artifacts from the Mound A area indicate a Plaquemine occupation (Nelson et al. 2013:172).

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Determining the age of Mound A and determining whether two low rises to its east were cultural or natural features were our main priorities for this project. As a first step, all three areas were augered. Both small rises were determined to be of natural origin, likely bluff or ridge remnants, as only *in situ* Bt-horizon soil was encountered. Two units were placed on the flanks of Mound A such that they would intersect the buried A-horizon and provide a date for the beginning of mound construction. TU-1 was located in the center of the northwest mound flank and TU-2 was located near the eastern corner (Figure 9.2).

TU-1

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N197 E663 was placed on the southeastern flank of the mound. It was excavated in five levels. As it was the highest in elevation (40.40 m), the northwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–20	40.40–40.20	A-horizon, mound fill
2	20–50	40.20–39.70	mound fill
3	50–80	39.70–39.40	mound fill
4	80–110	39.40–39.10	mound fill, slope wash
5	110–125	39.10–38.95	enriched buried A-horizon, E-horizon

TU-1 revealed two zones of fill sitting atop a natural submound stratigraphic sequence (Figure 9.3–9.6). Levels 1–3 consisted of relatively homogenous mound fill; Level 4 consisted of a slightly lighter zone of fill that may or may not be a separate episode of mound construction. Beneath this fill was a thin layer of slope wash indicating an earlier mound stage to the southeast that was not encountered in our excavation. This wash sat directly upon a midden-enriched buried A-horizon containing many artifacts.

Collections from this unit were concentrated in the midden-enriched buried A-horizon and included ceramic and stone artifacts as well as fired clay and pebbles (Table 9.1). One projectile point was found in Level 4. It was identified as Gary, *var. Maybon*, a point style diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period. However, ceramics including Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Dupree*, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*, and Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine* indicate a Gordon or Anna phase date for the early construction stages of Mound A. The presence of Anna Incised, *var.*

Anna, Leland Incised, *var. unspecified*, and Maddox Engraved, *var. Emerald* in the A-horizon overlaying TU-1 implies that use of the mound continued at least into the Anna, Foster, and Emerald phases (Table 9.2; Figures 9.7–9.12). Four rim sherds were large enough to estimate vessel shape and one provided a size estimate (Figures 9.13 and 9.14).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Plaquemine Brushed	*Plaquemine*	restricted jar	27	5
Unclassified Plain	-	beaker/deep bowl	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	-	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	carinated bowl	-	< 5

Though not yet processed, one flotation sample was taken from the buried A-horizon. No radiocarbon dates were submitted.

TU-2

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N211 E625 was placed on the northwestern mound flank. It was dug in seven levels. As it was the highest in elevation (41.16 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–15	41.16–41.01	A-horizon
2	15–40	41.01–40.76	historic disturbance, mound fill
3	40–70	40.76–40.46	historic disturbance, mound fill
4	70–100	40.46–40.16	historic disturbance, mound fill
5	100–130	40.16–39.86	mound fill
6	130–154	39.86–39.62	mound fill
7	165–179	39.62–39.37	burned surface, buried A-horizon, E-horizon

The stratigraphy in this unit consisted of an A-horizon and historically disturbed zone overlaying two distinct episodes of intact mound fill. The mound fill sits upon a midden deposit overlaying a natural soil horizon (Figures 9.15–9.18). Because of the significant slant of the mound and a deeper than expected zone of historic disturbance, Levels 1–4 all contain mixed fill with some chance for surface contamination. The upper episode of intact mound construction consisted of lightly mottled, brown fill; the lower episode consisted of a more heavily mottled, basket-loaded berm deposit. Here, the term berm refers to a purposeful, localized piling up of earth that was then filled in during the construction of a larger monument. Berms are reported from a variety of sites, particularly those showing rapid construction of large earthen monuments, and are thought to increase the stability of an earthen platform during its construction (Sherwood and Kidder 2011:75, 82). Two zones of dark fill, tentatively interpreted as submound midden deposits, underlay this bottommost fill episode. The upper of these midden deposits contained relatively high counts of fired clay and ceramics and was very dark gray. The lower was equally rich in artifact density but darker and flecked with charcoal. At the base of these deposits sat the slightly less enriched buried-A horizon, one portion of which was burned *in situ* (Feature 1) (Figure 9.19,

see also Figure 9.17). After the thin A-horizon was removed, two post holes were identifiable cutting into the E-horizon (Features 2 and 3) (Figure 9.20, see Figure 9.19). Combined with the midden deposits, these features indicate use of the submound surface either prior to mound construction or at a time when the mound's footprint was smaller.

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
1	39.61	39.39	37 x 35	area of *in situ* burning
2	39.37	39.20	24 x 23	post hole
3	39.37	39.20	22 x 22	post hole

Collections from TU-2 were concentrated in the midden deposits and include lithics, pebbles, daub, fired clay, and ceramics (Table 9.3). Sherds representing Coles Creek Incised *vars. Hardy* and *Mott*, Mazique Incised, *vars. Kings Point* and *Manchac*, and Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine* corroborate a Gordon or Anna phase date for the earliest mound stages (see Table 9.2 and Figures 9.7–9.12). One sherd each of Anna Incised, *var. Australia* and Fatherland Incised, *var. Fatherland* were found in Level 4. Though these sherds initially suggested a later date for mound construction at Lessley, the presence of historic artifacts in Level 4 suggests that they may be present only due to surface contamination from a later occupation. Five rim sherds were large enough to estimate vessel shape and three provided estimates of vessel size (see Figure 4.9).

Type	*Variety*	*Form*	*Rim Diam. (cm)*	*Portion of Rim (%)*
Anna Incised	*Australia*	everted rim plate	-	< 5
Mazique Incised	*Kings Point*	flaring necked jar	16	11
Unclassified Plain	-	bowl	> 47	< 5
Unclassified Plain	-	restricted bowl	23	6
Unclassified plain	-	restricted jar	-	< 5

Six flotation samples were taken from TU-2 but have not yet been processed. One was taken from the submound midden and the others from feature contexts. Two radiocarbon dates were submitted, one from the first stage of mound construction and one from the midden deposit just above the buried-A horizon. Aligning stratigraphically, these dates place the beginning of mound construction in the Anna phase.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
6	charcoal	540 ± 30 BP	AD 1320–1350 / AD 1390–1435
7	charcoal	720 ± 30 BP	AD 1260–1295

Interpretation

Our investigations at Lessley have shown that the site consists of only one mound. Excavations confidently identified two construction stages, though it is likely that there are more not encountered in our units. Radiocarbon dates and ceramic materials suggest that construction

on the mound began during the Gordon or Anna phases. Later ceramics in the A-horizon overlaying the mound fill suggest that occupation continued into the Foster and Emerald phases. Additional excavations closer to the center of the mound would have the potential to reveal an earlier date for the beginning of mound construction and additional excavations on the summit could help date the final construction stage. Summit excavations would also have the potential to reveal interesting changes in summit use through time.

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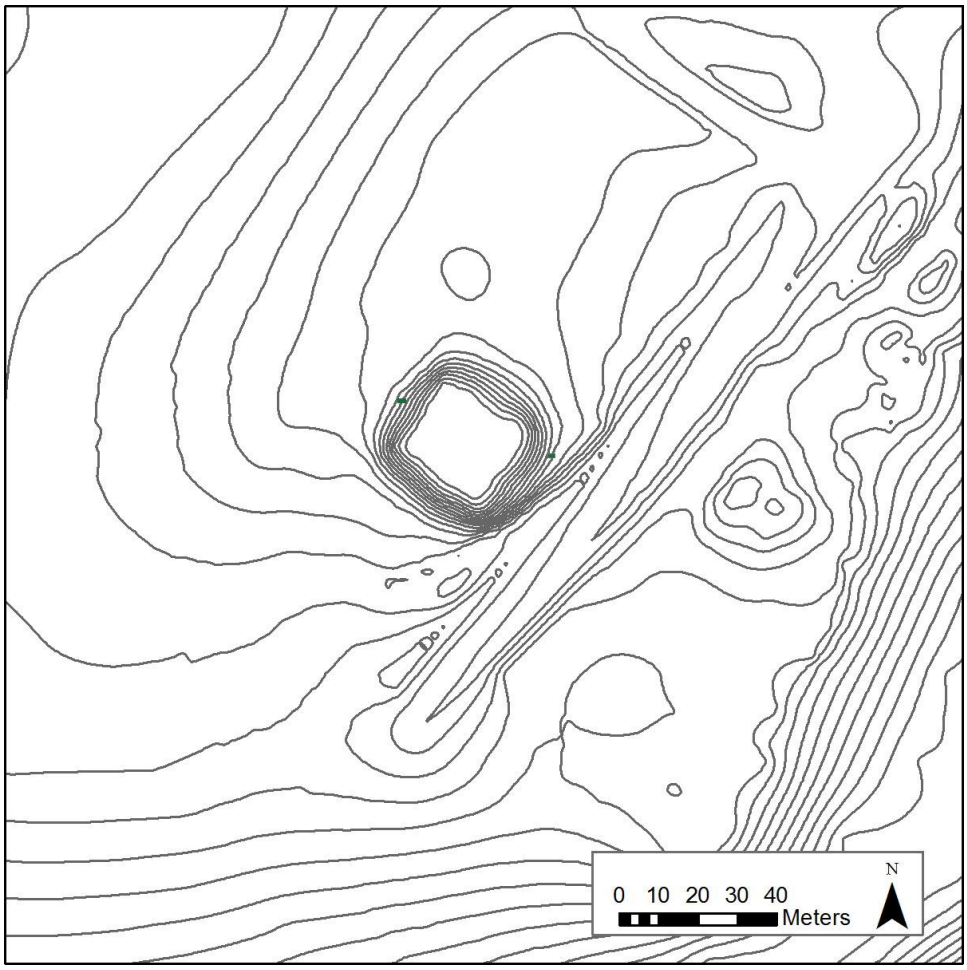

Figure 9.1. Lessley, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

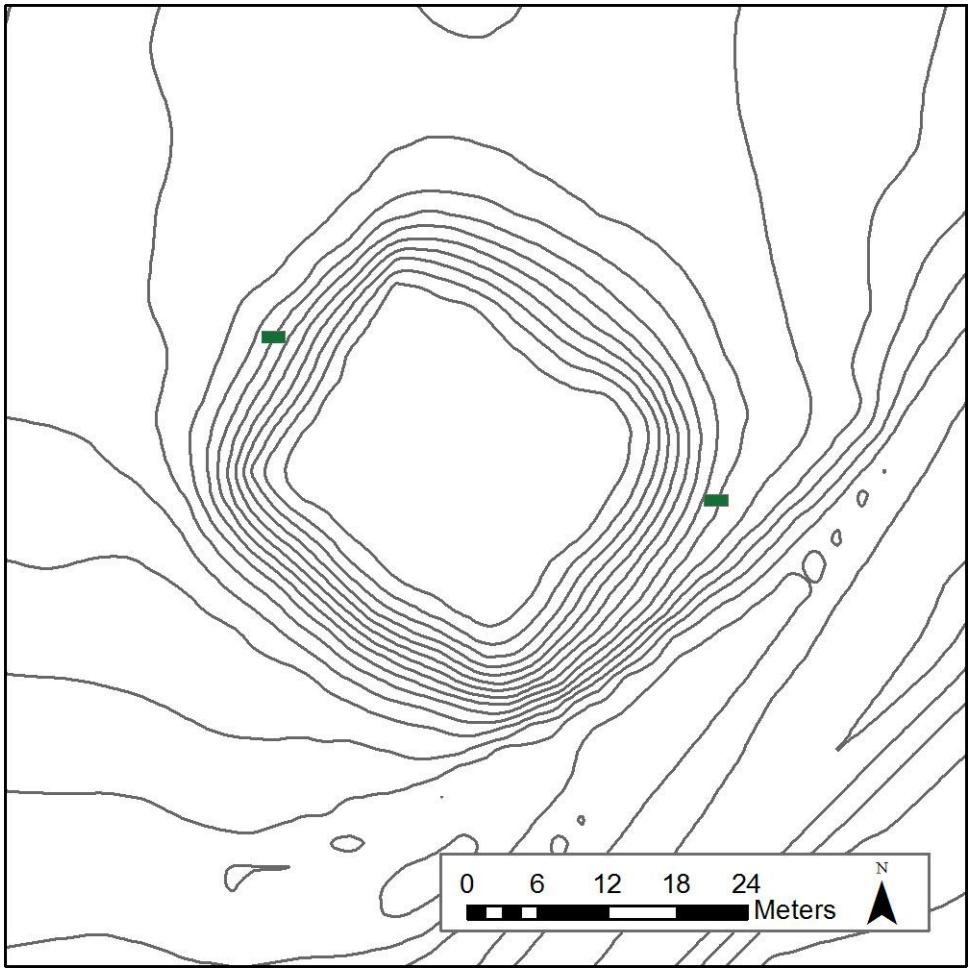

Figure 9.2. Lessley, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

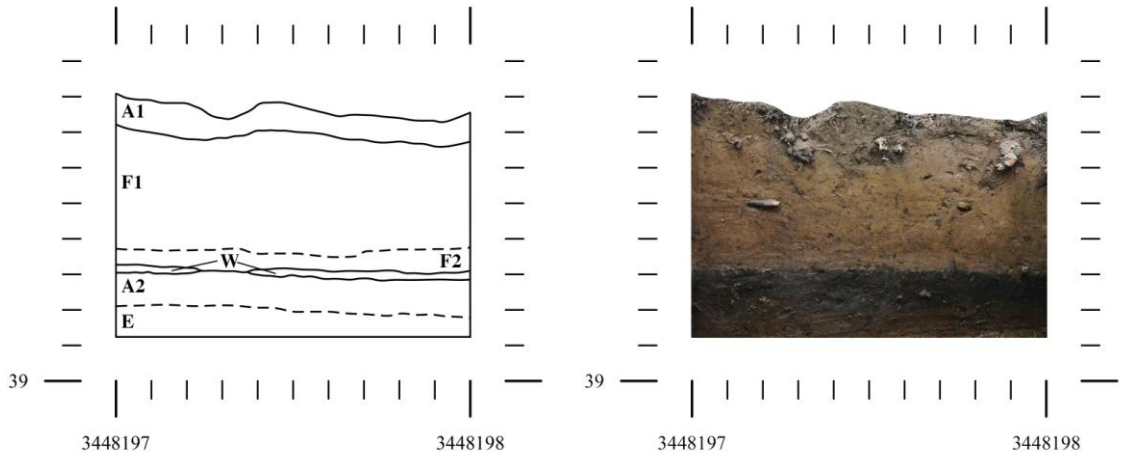

Figure 9.3. Lessley, TU-1, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W) laminated light yellowish-brown slope wash; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

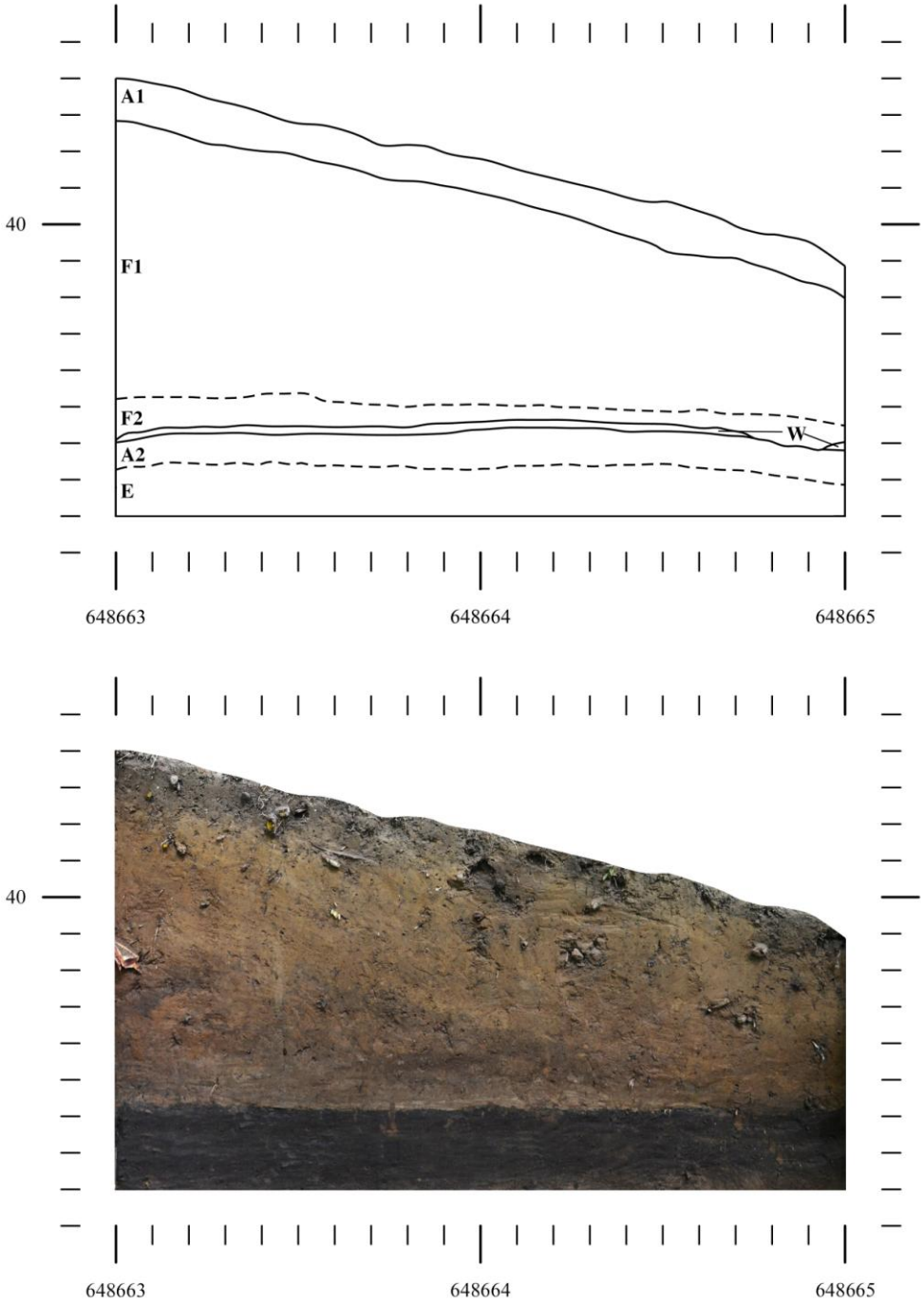

Figure 9.4. Lessley, TU-1, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W) laminated light yellowish-brown slope wash; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

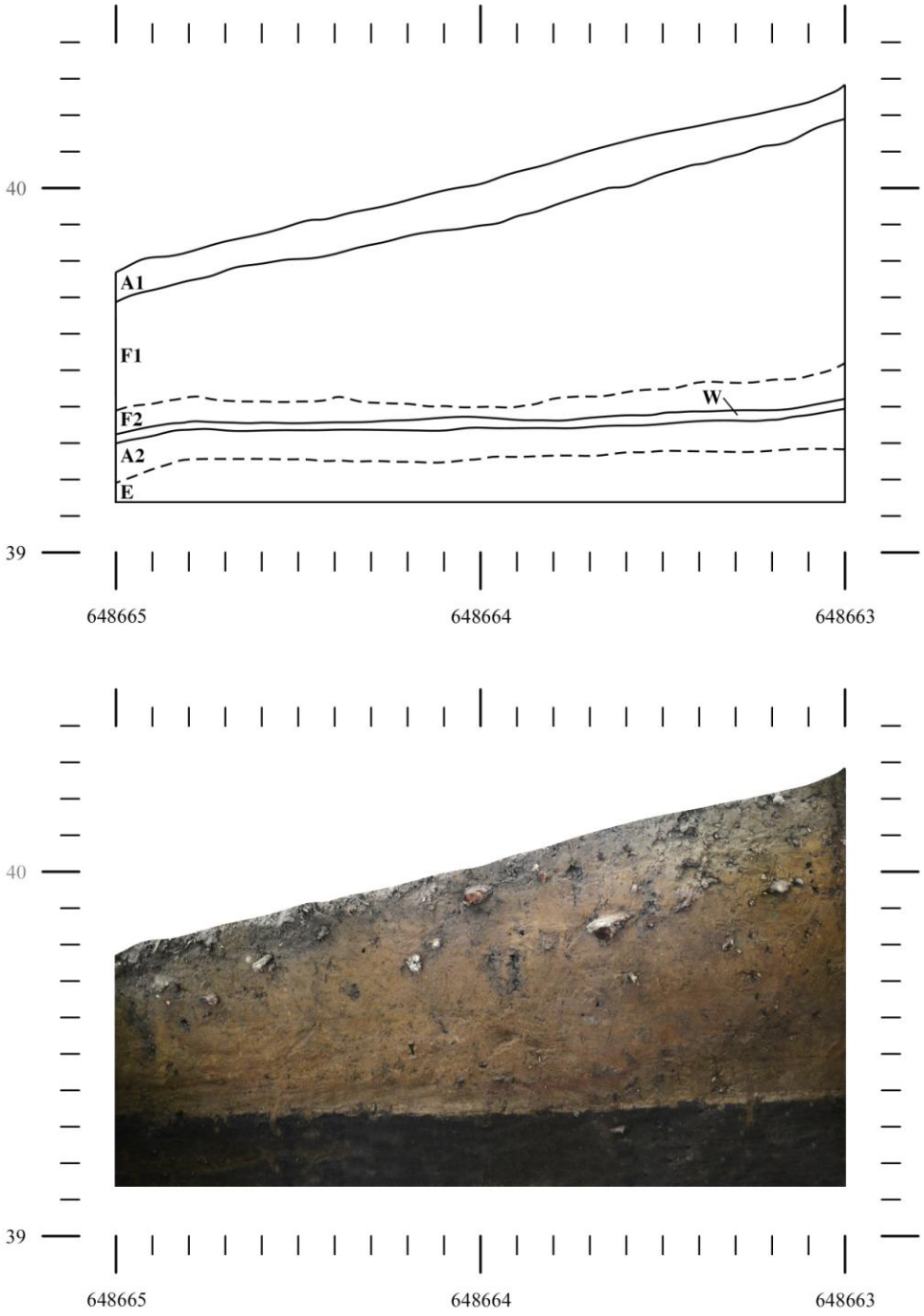

Figure 9.5. Lessley, TU-1, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W) laminated light yellowish-brown slope wash; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

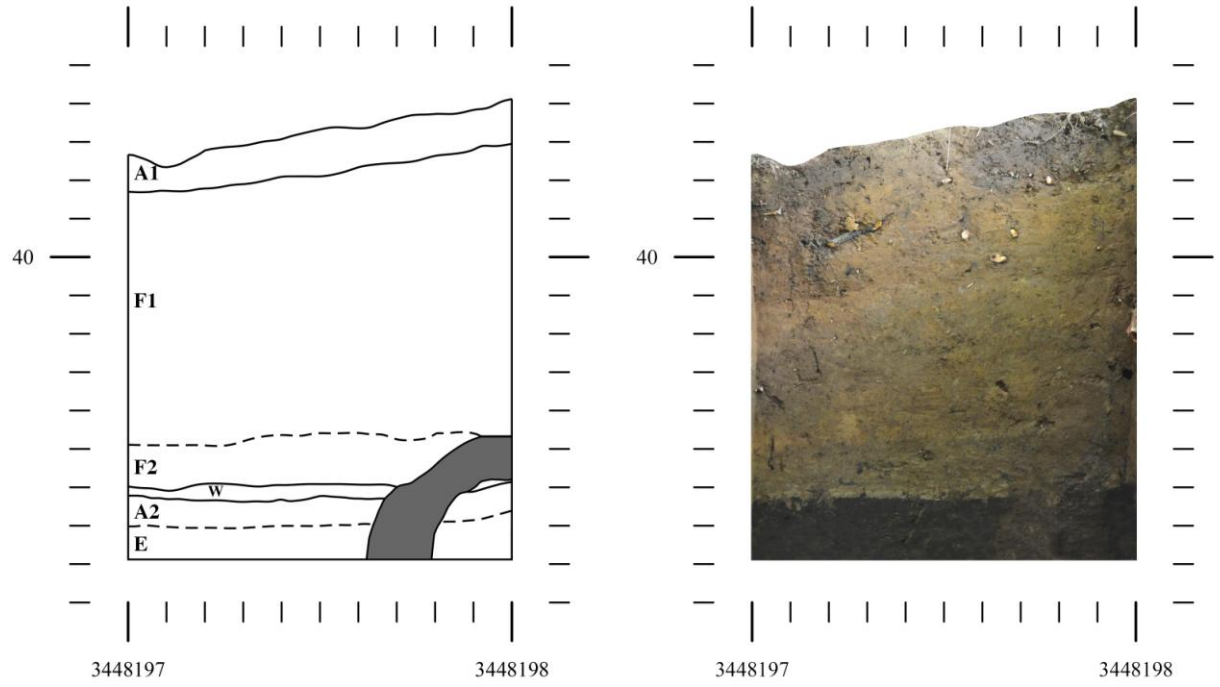

Figure 9.6. Lessley, TU-1, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) yellowish-brown mound fill; (W) laminated light yellowish-brown slope wash; (A2) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

Table 9.1. Lessley, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	2	8	5	10	3	33	-	
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 3	1	4	1	5	2	18	-	
Level 4	-	4	3	6	3	9	-	
Level 5	-	66	17	14	18	63	13	7 unidentified bone fragments, 6 charcoal fragments
Wall Cleaning	-	3	1	2	1	7	-	
Total	3	85	27	37	27	130	13	

Table 9.2. Lessley, pottery counts.

Context	Anna Incised, *var. Anna*	Anna Incised, *var. Australia*	Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Dupree*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*	Fatherland Incised, *var. Fatherland*	Maddox Engraved, *var. Emerald*	Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point*	Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*	Chevalier Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	Leland Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Incised	Unclassified Punctated	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
197R663																		
Level 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	33	41
Level 2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	33
Level 4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	27
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	109	113
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	9	198	220
211R625																		
Level 1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	65	77
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21
Level 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Level 4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	4	47	59
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	18	26
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	26	31
Level 7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	84	99
Feature 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Feature 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18
Total	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	3	7	17	1	0	2	5	1	15	277	338
Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grand Total	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	3	7	24	1	1	2	5	1	24	476	558

Figure 9.7. Lessley, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised. (a–f) *var. Hardy;* (g–j) *var. Mott.*

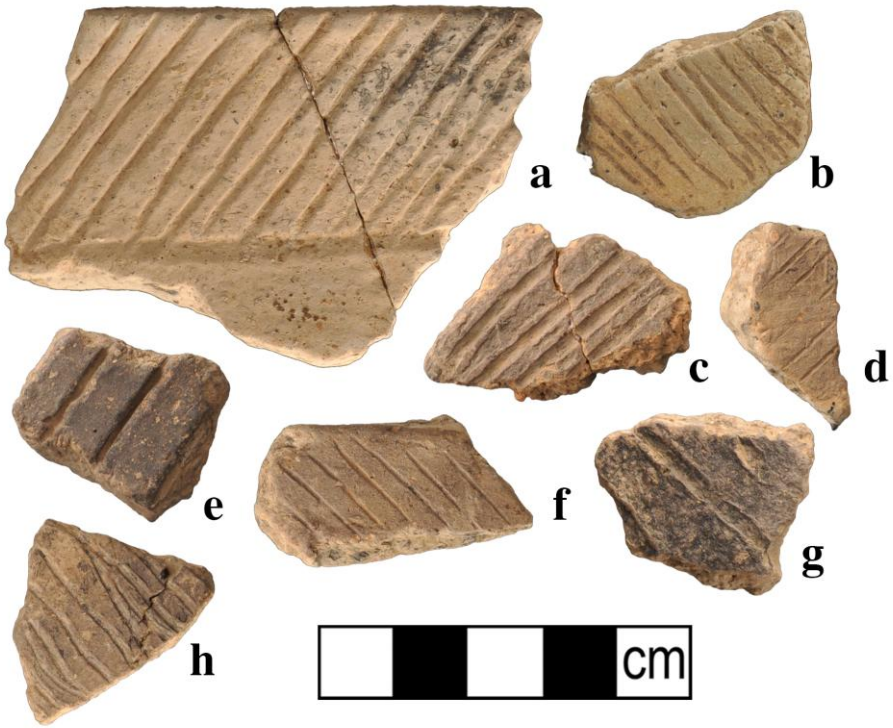

Figure 9.8. Lessley, decorated pottery, Mazique Incised. (a–b) *var. Kings Point;* (c–h) *var. Manchac.*

Figure 9.9. Lessley, decorated pottery, Plaquemine Brushed.

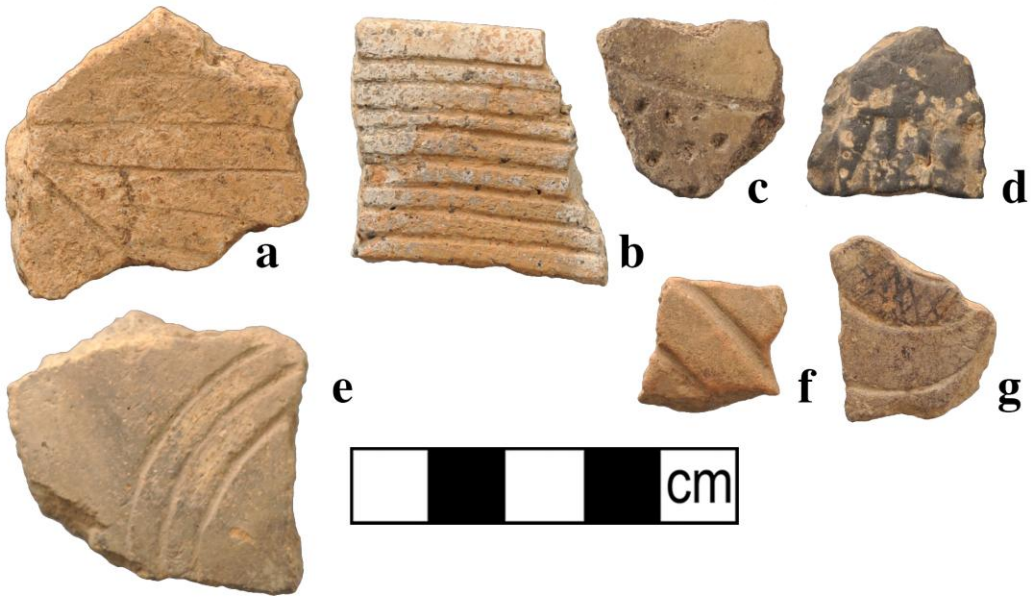

Figure 9.10. Lessley, decorated pottery. (a) Anna Incised, *var. Anna;* (b) Anna Incised, *var. Australia;* (c) Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Dupree;* (d) Chevalier Stamped, *var. unspecified;* (e) Fatherland Incised, *var. Fatherland;* (f) Leland Incised, *var. unspecified;* (g) Maddox Engraved, *var. Emerald.*

Figure 9.11. Lessley, unclassifiable decorated pottery.

Figure 9.12. Lessley, plain pottery.

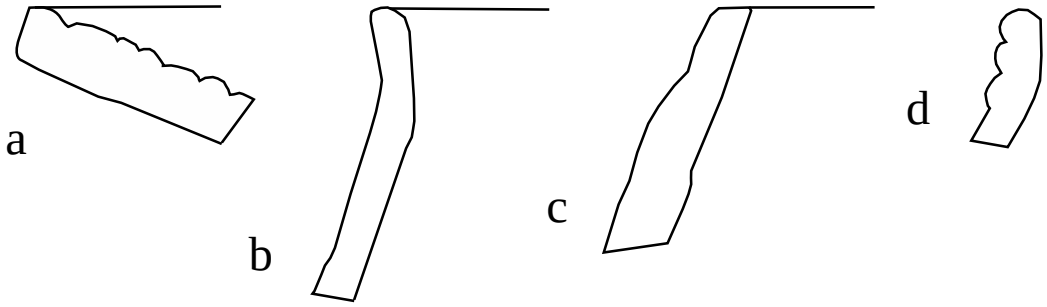

Figure 9.13. Lessley, decorated pottery, rim profiles. (a) TU-2, Anna Incised, *var. Australia*, everted rim plate; (b) TU-2, Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point*, flaring necked jar, 16 cm rim diameter; (c) TU-1, Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*, restricted jar, 27 cm rim diameter; (d) TU-2, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott* rim for which vessel form could not be identified. Profile exteriors face left.

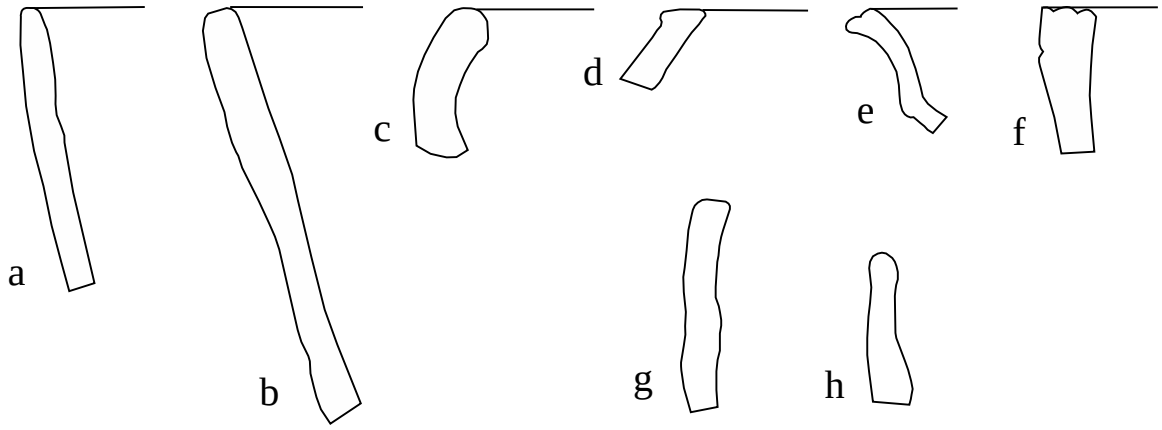

Figure 9.14. Lessley, plain pottery, rim profiles. (a) TU-1, Unclassified Plain, beaker/deep bowl; (b) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, bowl, >47 cm rim diameter; (c) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, restricted bowl, 23 cm rim diameter; (d) TU-2, Unclassified Plain, restricted jar; (e) TU-1, Unclassified Plain, carinated bowl; (f) TU-1, Unclassified Plain, bowl; (g) TU-1, Unclassified Plain rim for which vessel form could not be identified; (g) TU-2, Unclassified Plain rim for which vessel form could not be identified. Profile exteriors face left.

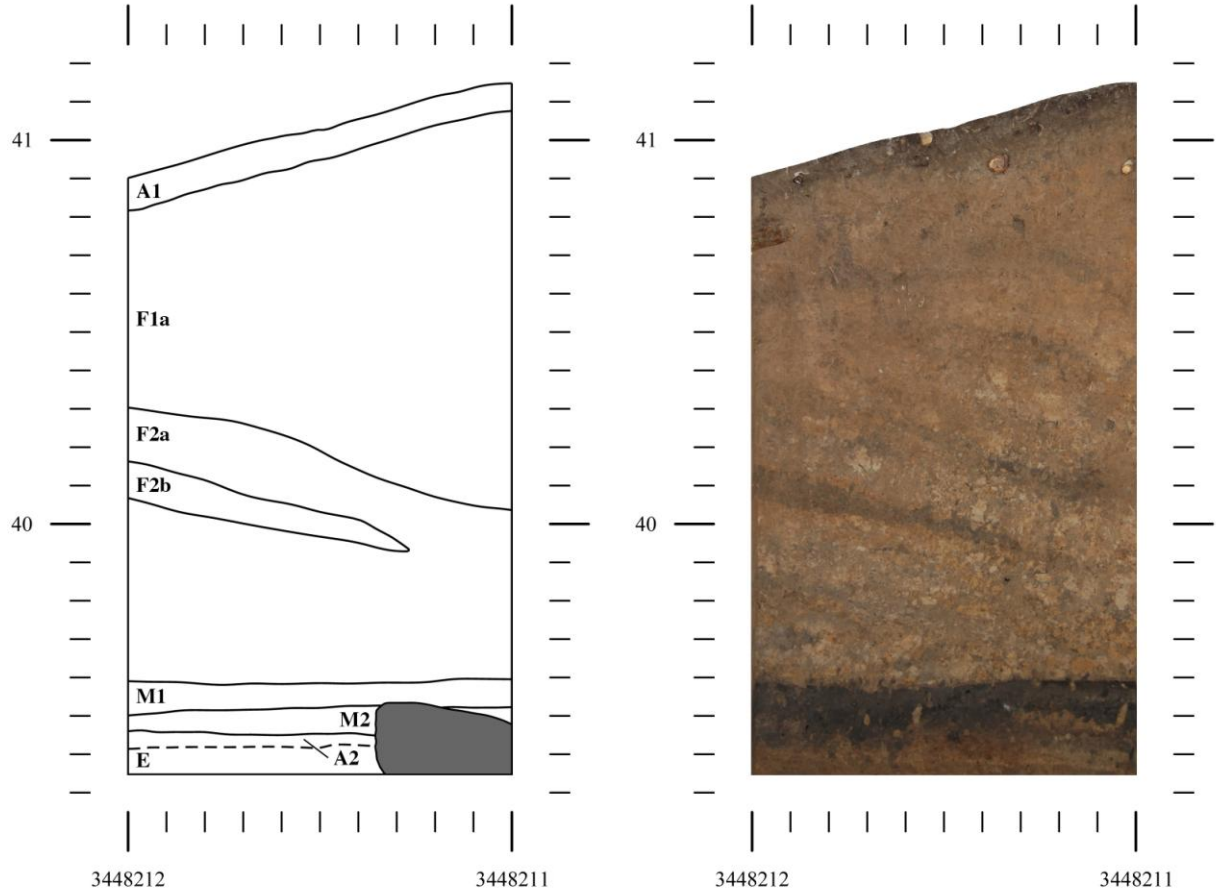

Figure 9.15. Lessley, TU-2, east profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) homogenous dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) berm made of mottled brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (M1) midden deposit/replaced A-horizon; (M2) midden with charcoal flecking; (A2) deflated buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

Figure 9.16. Lessley, TU-2, north profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) homogenous dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) berm made of mottled brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (M1) midden deposit/replaced A-horizon; (M2) midden with charcoal flecking; (A2) deflated buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

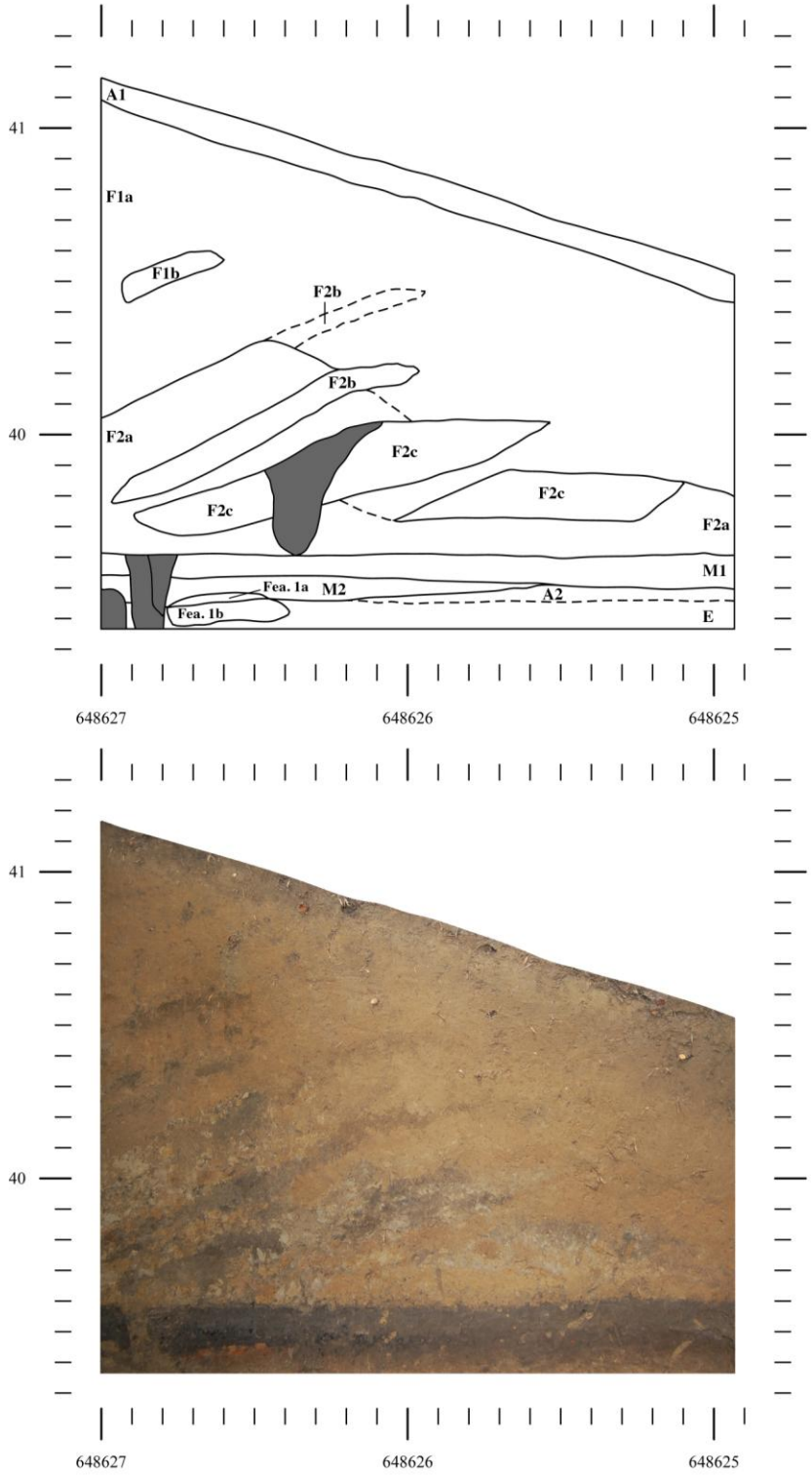

Figure 9.17. Lessley, TU-2, south profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) homogenous dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) berm made of mottled brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (M1) midden deposit/replaced A-horizon; (M2) midden with charcoal flecking; (Fea. 1) burned surface; (A2) deflated buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon; areas of bioturbation are shaded gray.

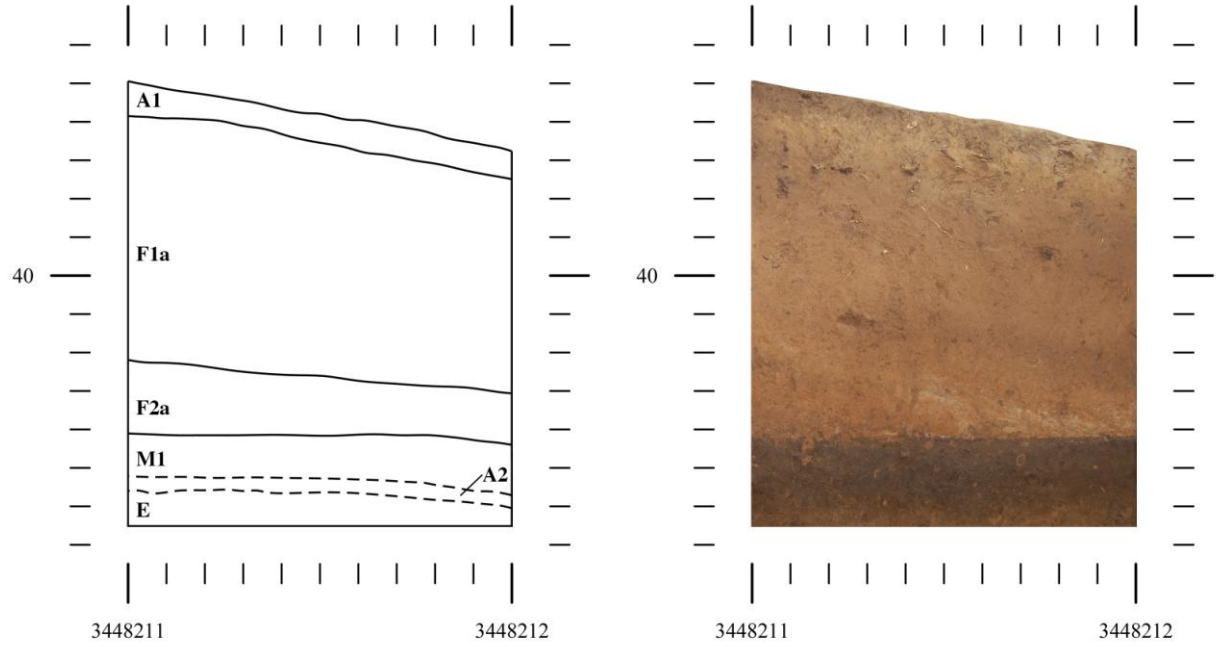

Figure 9.18. Lessley, TU-2, west profile. Key: (A1) A-horizon; (F1) homogenous dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (F2) berm made of mottled brown mound fill with heavy basket loading; (M1) midden deposit/replaced A-horizon; (A2) deflated buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 9.3. Lessley, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

		Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles				
Context	Historics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Lithics	Other	Other Description
Level 1	3	18	57	-	-	3	22	9	-	
Level 2	-	27	65	-	-	3	3	4	-	
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 4	2	56	176	-	-	4	19	7	-	
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	
Level 6	-	4	7	-	-	3	14	16	-	
Level 7	-	135	493	-	-	9	101	27	2	unidentified bone fragments
Feature 1	-	-	-	96	1564	-	-	-	-	
Feature 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	unidentified bone fragment
Wall Cleaning	-	15	50	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Total	5	255	848	96	1564	23	163	74	3	

Chapter 10
Smith Creek (22 Wk 526)

Smith Creek consists of three mounds surrounding a plaza (Figure 10.1). To the west is Mound A, a 10 m tall platform mound that sits on the bluff edge. The eastern corner of this mound was removed by highway construction in 1960 (Nelson et al. 2013:182). To the north is Mound B, which is a burial mound surrounded by a moat. The Junior Archaeological Society (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) excavated this mound in the 1960s and their excavations are still visible today (Ellis 1964; 1964). To the east is Mound C, which has been partially eroded by Smith Creek. Surface collections from the site (Brain et al. 1995; Ford 1936) along with excavations in the southern end of the plaza by Joe "Wilkie" Collins in the 1970s (Boggess and Ensor 1993) all suggest a Coles Creek date, with minor Baytown and Plaquemine components.

Summary of 2013 Investigations

Test excavations in Mounds A and C at Smith Creek mounds were high priorities for this project; the plaza was also targeted. These investigations were conducted in order to date mound construction and explore patterns of site use. Extensive coring was completed to in order to determine unit placement and gain a better understanding of the extent of buried cultural deposits at the site. We excavated TU-1 at the base of Mound A to date the beginning of mound construction in that location and to sample any submound deposits (Figure 10.2); TU-2 was excavated on the intact flank of Mound C to explore mound construction methods and determine contemporaneity with Mound A (Figure 10.3); TU-3 was excavated in the eastern edge of plaza as it began to angle up towards the current bluff edge overlooking Smith Creek (see Figure 10.3).

In addition to helping us to place these units, our coring yielded four important conclusions. First, clear mound surfaces were present within Mound A, some of which were veneered and/or had midden accumulations on them. These mound surfaces could easily be accessed through excavations on the eastern edge of the mound. Second, the expansive midden in the southern end of the plaza (just before the gradual slope down off the mesa on which the site is built) is still intact. It ranges from 50 to 100 cm deep. Third, the platform between Mound B and the moat surrounding it was entirely constructed. Near the base of Mound B, the fill is over 2 m deep but becomes progressively thinner as one moves to the south and west away from the mound (Figure 10.4). Finally, the entire southeastern edge of the plaza was significantly raised by midden and fill deposition. This was confirmed by TU-3. The rise just south of Mound C (which was identified as a possible fourth mound in the Phase 1 report) is included in this large zone of fill (see Figure 10.4). The deposit becomes progressively thinner to the north and west.

TU-1 (Mound A)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N1058 E460 was excavated in five levels. As it was the highest in elevation (32.71 m), the southwest corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–10	32.71–32.61	A-horizon
2	10–60	32.61–32.11	mound fill
3	60–103	32.11–31.68	mound fill, mound surface
4	103–135	31.68–31.36	mound fill, midden
5	135–165	31.36–31.06	midden, buried-A horizon, E-horizon

Under the plow zone, TU-1 revealed four distinct fill episodes. The upper two fills may represent a single mound stage, as there was no occupation residue, weathering, or soil development on the intervening surface. Between episodes 2 and 3, a clear mound surface deposit was visible. Intersected in Level 3, this surface consisted of slanting dark midden covered by a thin wash layer. The two fill episodes below it may also represent a single mound stage, though, in this case, small amounts of charcoal on the intervening surface suggest it was left open for at least a short time. A basal midden deposit was located part way through Level 4 and continued into Level 5. This midden sat directly atop a buried A-horizon and was differentiated by high densities of charcoal and fired clay (Figures 10.5–10.8). One shallow posthole was identified at the base of the unit, cutting into the E-horizon. This feature indicates some use of the premound surface, and is likely associated with the basal midden.

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
5	31.06	30.99	13 x 13	shallow post hole

Collections from this unit were dominated by ceramics, though lithics, pebbles, fired clay, and daub were also common (Table 10.1). Ceramic collections included varieties spanning the Hamilton Ridge through Anna phases (Table 10.2; Figures 10.9-10.17). Though most Anna and Gordon phase markers are present only in the top three levels, the presence of Anna Incised in Level 5 suggests that all of the construction episodes encountered in TU-1 occurred during the Anna phase. Analyses of vessel shape and size are ongoing and will be included in the Phase 3 report on Smith Creek.

Three flotation samples were taken — one from the mound surface in Level 3 and two from Feature 5 at the base of the unit — but they have not yet been processed. One radiocarbon sample was submitted from the mound surface. It returned a date spanning the Ballina and Balmoral phases. This seems quite early given the presence of Anna and Gordon phase markers in the lower levels of TU-1.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
3	charcoal	1060 ± 30 BP	AD 900–925 / AD 945–1020

TU-2 (Mound C)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N1077 E627 was excavated in six levels. As it was the highest in elevation (30.69 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–20	30.69–30.49	A-horizon
2	20–50	30.49–30.19	mound fill, mound surface
3	natural	natural	mound surface, mound fill
4	50–75	30.19–29.94	mound surface, mound fill
5	75–105	29.94–29.64	mound fill
6	105–135	29.64–19.34	mound fill, mound surface

TU-2 consisted entirely of highly differentiated, basket-loaded mound fill and intersected two mound surfaces (Figure 3.18–3.21). Based on differences in color, mottling, and loading technique, six zones of mound fill were identified. These combine to form at least three mound construction episodes. The upper mound surface lies between the first and second zones of fill and consists of a thin zone of very dense material including ceramics and bone. It was intersected in Level 2 and collected as the upper portion of Level 3. We identified three features, two posts and a small pit, coming down from this surface (Figures 10.22–10.23).

	Elevation (m)		*Horizontal*	
Feature	*Top*	*Bottom*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Description*
2	30.24	30.13	20 x 22	shallow post hole
3	30.19	30.05	21 x 22	post hole/post mold
4	30.19	30.10	27 x >15	shallow pit

The second, third, fourth, and fifth zones of mound fill combined to make up the middle construction episode and are heavily basket-loaded with strongly contrasting fills. The darkest fill is entirely sterile and likely comes from naturally formed deposits within ancient gullies near the site (Joe Collins, personal communication). Some dark, midden-filled basket loads are also included. Like the midden zones, the light-colored loads have high artifact densities. The lower mound surface was only intersected in Level 6 and appears as a consistent break in construction with some material laying flat along it. The final fill episode was only encountered in the southeastern corner of the unit. At the base of our excavations, we cored to locate the premound surface. We reached the buried A-horizon at 17.74 m and the Bt-horizon at 17.59 m.

Sherds and bone dominated collections from TU-2, although fired clay and pebbles were also common (Table 10.3). Ceramic varieties span the Hamilton Ridge through Balmoral phases (Table 10.4; Figures 10.24–10.30). The single Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point* sherd from Level 5 suggests a Balmoral phase date for the upper two construction episodes, while the lower surface and lowest construction episode could potentially date to an earlier phase due to the lack of Balmoral phase diagnostics. Analyses of vessel shape and size are ongoing and will be reported in the Phase 3 report on Smith Creek.

Though not yet processed, five flotation samples were taken from TU-2—four from the features associated with the upper mound surface and one from the midden deposit on the lower mound surface. Two radiocarbon samples were submitted. One, from the thin midden deposit sitting on the upper mound surface, returned a surprisingly early date in the seventh century AD. This either represents a bad date, or the midden on this surface was redeposited much after its initial discard elsewhere at the site. The second sample, from the midden sitting on the upper

mound surface, returned a date the spanning the Balmoral through Anna phases, which may corroborate the Balmoral phase construction date suggested by the ceramic analysis.

Level	*Material Type*	*Conventional Age*	*Calibrated Date(s) (2 sigma)*
2	bone	1400 ± 30 BP	AD 605–665
6	bone	840 ± 30 BP	AD 1155–1260

TU-3 (Plaza)

A 1 x 2 m unit whose southwest corner was at N1049 E597 was excavated in six levels. As it was the highest in elevation (29.05 m), the southeast corner was used as the datum.

Level	*Depth (cmbd)*	*Elevation (m)*	*Description*
1	0–15	29.05–28.90	A-horizon
2	15–45	28.90–28.60	fill
3	45–85	28.60–28.20	fill
4	85–115	28.20–27.90	fill
5	115–135	27.90–27.70	fill, buried A-horizon
6	135–150	27.70–27.55	buried A-horizon, E-horizon

This entire unit consisted of relatively homogenous dark and artifact-rich soil. Slight changes in soil color, sand content, and artifact densities allowed us to differentiate five potential zones of fill (Figures 10.31–10.34). About halfway down the unit profile, small striations within F3 may represent a brief break in construction. Differentiating between the first fill episode and the buried A-horizon was quite difficult. Fewer artifacts and higher levels of bioturbation characterize the buried A-horizon. No features were located in TU-3.

Ceramics dominated the collections from TU-3, though lithics, pebbles, fired clay, and bone were all common (Table 3.5). Ceramics span the Hamilton Ridge through Anna phases (Table 10.6 and Figures 10.35–10.48). Anna phase diagnostics persist as deep as Level 3. After this, both Anna and Gordon phase diagnostics drop out. Balmoral phase diagnostics persist into Level 4. Level 5 contains only Ballina, Sundown, and Hamilton Ridge phase diagnostics. This suggests that the massive fill deposit was begun during the Sundown or Ballina phase and then continued incrementally into the Anna phase. This simple stratigraphic sequence also suggests that further excavations in this area may help to isolate a Smith Creek-specific ceramic chronology that could be useful in interpreting other deposits at the site. Analyses of vessel shape and size are ongoing and will be reported in the Phase 3 report on Smith Creek. No flotation samples were taken and no radiocarbon dates were submitted from TU-3.

Interpretation

Coring and excavation at Smith Creek have shown that the landscape was heavily utilized, both on and off the mounds. Our excavations in Mound A revealed at least two mound construction episodes dating to the Anna phase. Due to the small size of our excavation and its

location on the toe of the mound, we are certain that many earlier fill episodes and mound surfaces will be encountered should additional excavations be conducted. Midden deposits on the mound surface encountered in TU-1 and coring on the eastern mound slope suggest that flank middens associated with activities on the mound summit are present in Mound A. Excavations targeting these deposits would provide a more complete constructional history of Mound A, a more accurate date for the beginning of mound construction, and data on mound summit use. Mound B was not targeted during this season, but prior excavations ascertained that it was a burial mound. The Phase 3 report on Smith Creek will look at the collections and written records from these prior excavations. Like the burial mound at Feltus, a nearby Coles Creek site, Mound B is surrounded by a constructed ditch and may also have a constructed platform extending towards the plaza. Our excavations in Mound C revealed at least three mound construction episodes, though it is likely that there are additional fill episodes and mound surfaces both above and below the limits of our excavation. Ceramic materials suggest that mound construction took place during the Balmoral phase, though it may have begun much earlier. Again, features and trash deposits on the mound surfaces suggest that further excavation could reveal patterns of summit use. Coring and excavation in the plaza revealed a massive deposit of sediment and cultural material throughout the eastern plaza. Though the stratigraphy does not show obvious breaks in deposition, the ceramics from this fill suggest that it accumulated over a long period of time, likely during the Ballina, Balmoral, Gordon, and Anna phases. Further excavation in this deposit could determine whether this is constructional fill that was deposited quickly or a gradual accumulation of midden, and also help to develop a site-specific ceramic chronology. In addition to the areas that we excavated, we know that the midden in the southern plaza remains intact. Future excavations in this area may help to determine if this deposition pre- or post-dates the construction of the mounds and if Smith Creek shows the typical Baytown and Coles Creek pattern of a pre-mound ring of midden surrounding the plaza.

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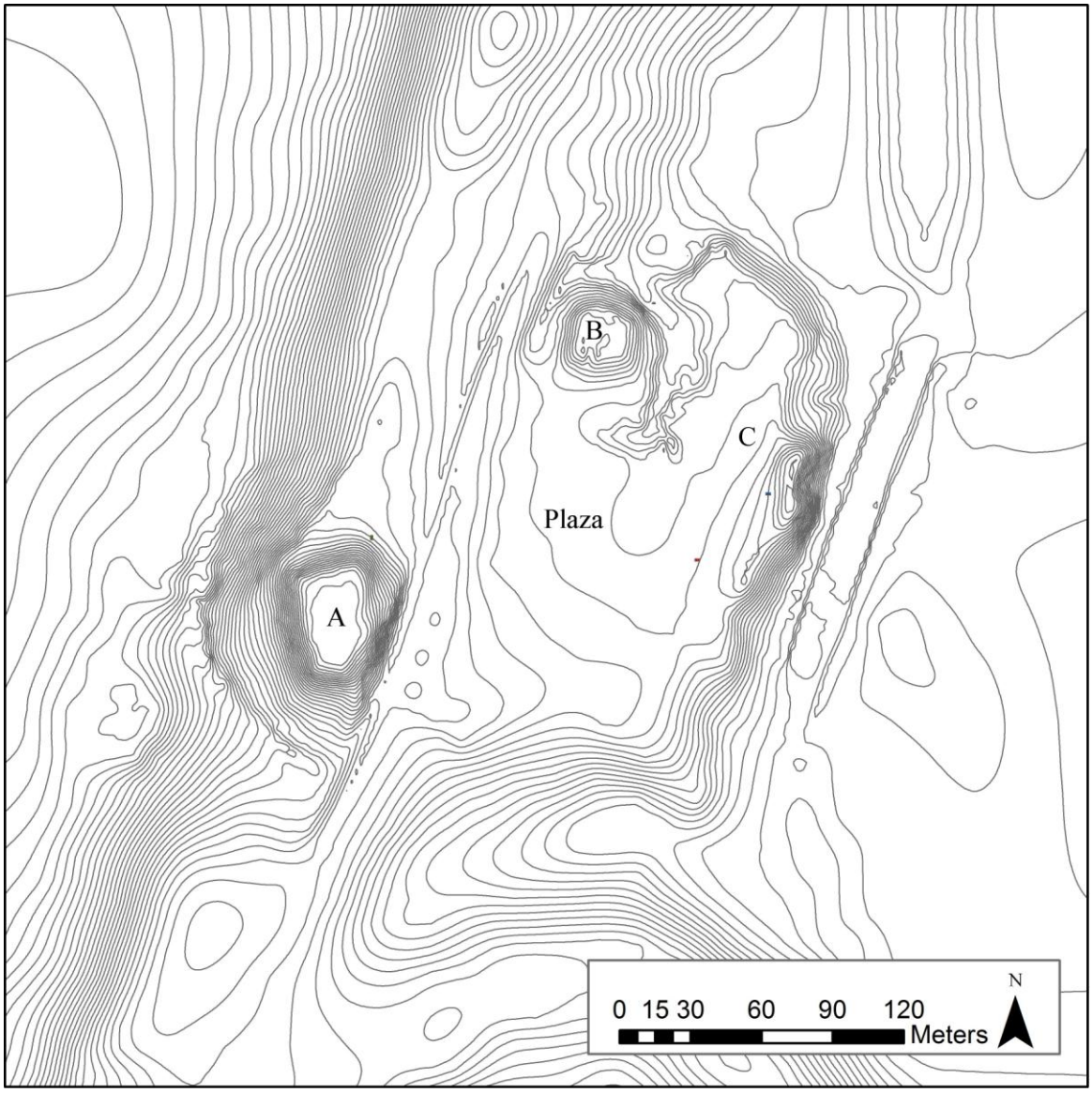

Figure 10.1. Smith Creek, site map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

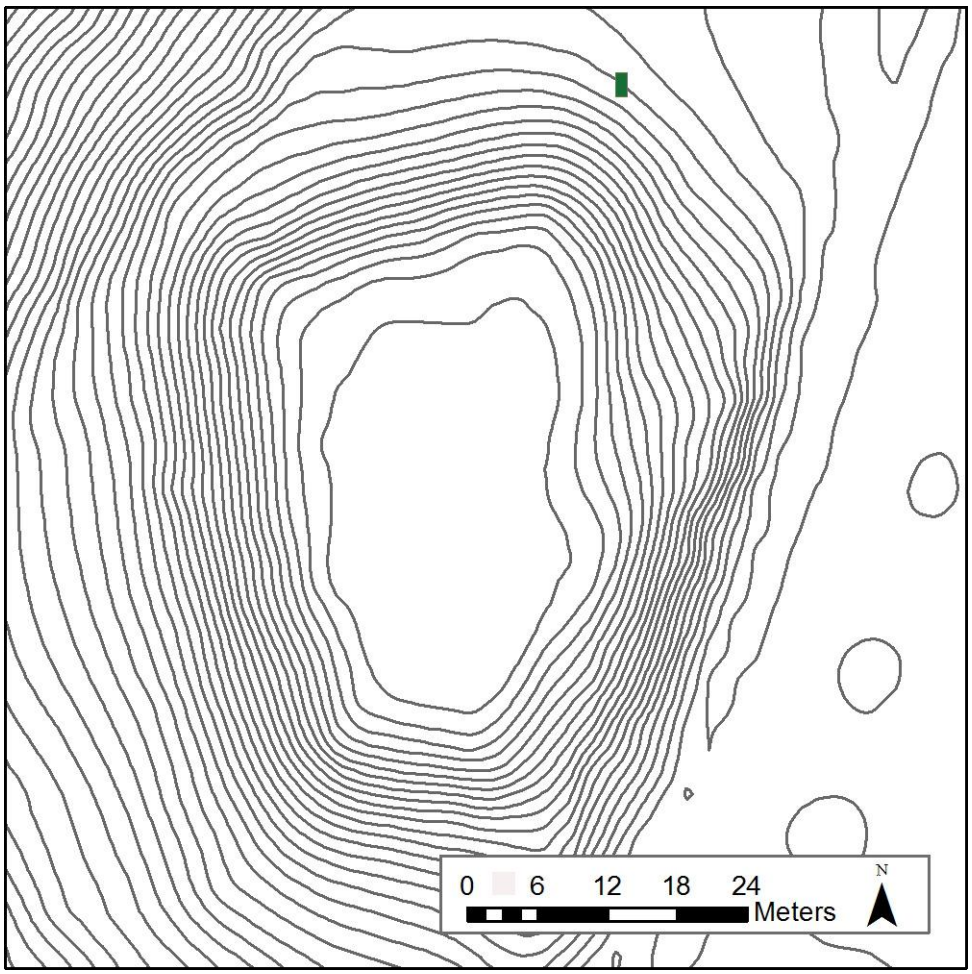

Figure 10.2. Smith Creek, Mound A, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

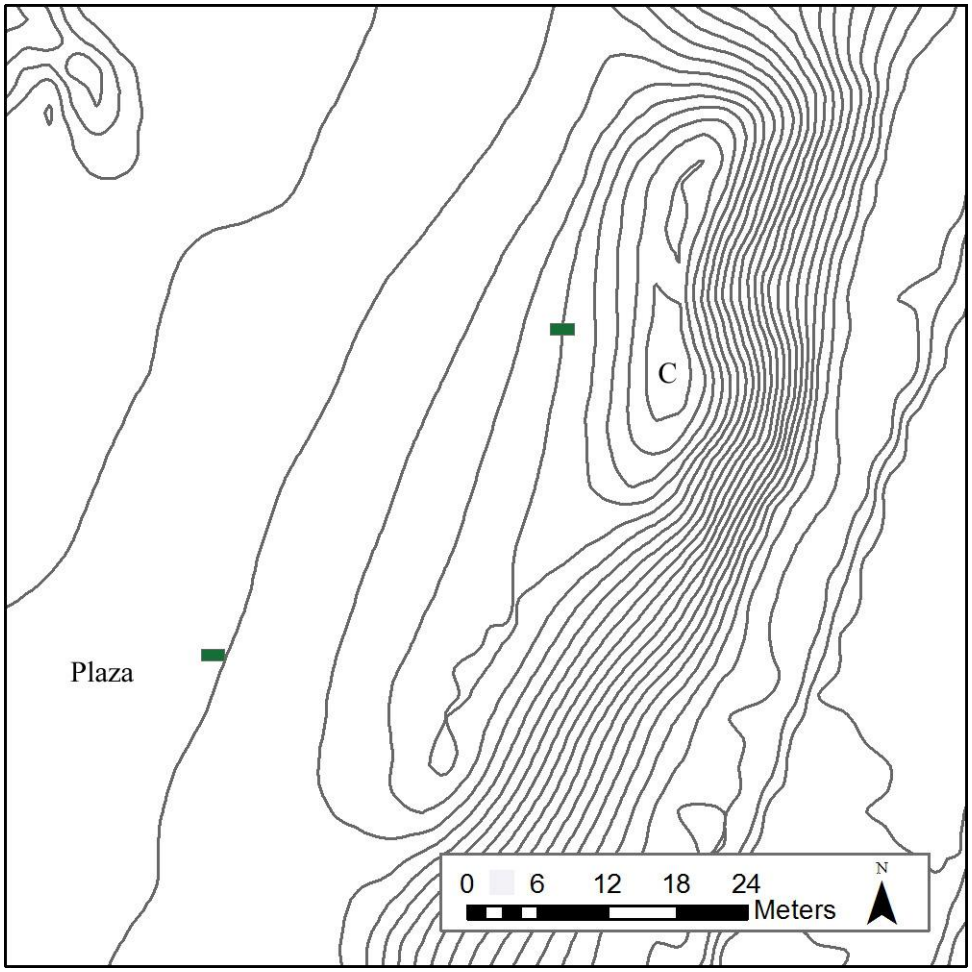

Figure 10.3. Smith Creek, Mound C and Plaza, excavation unit map. Contour interval, 50 cm.

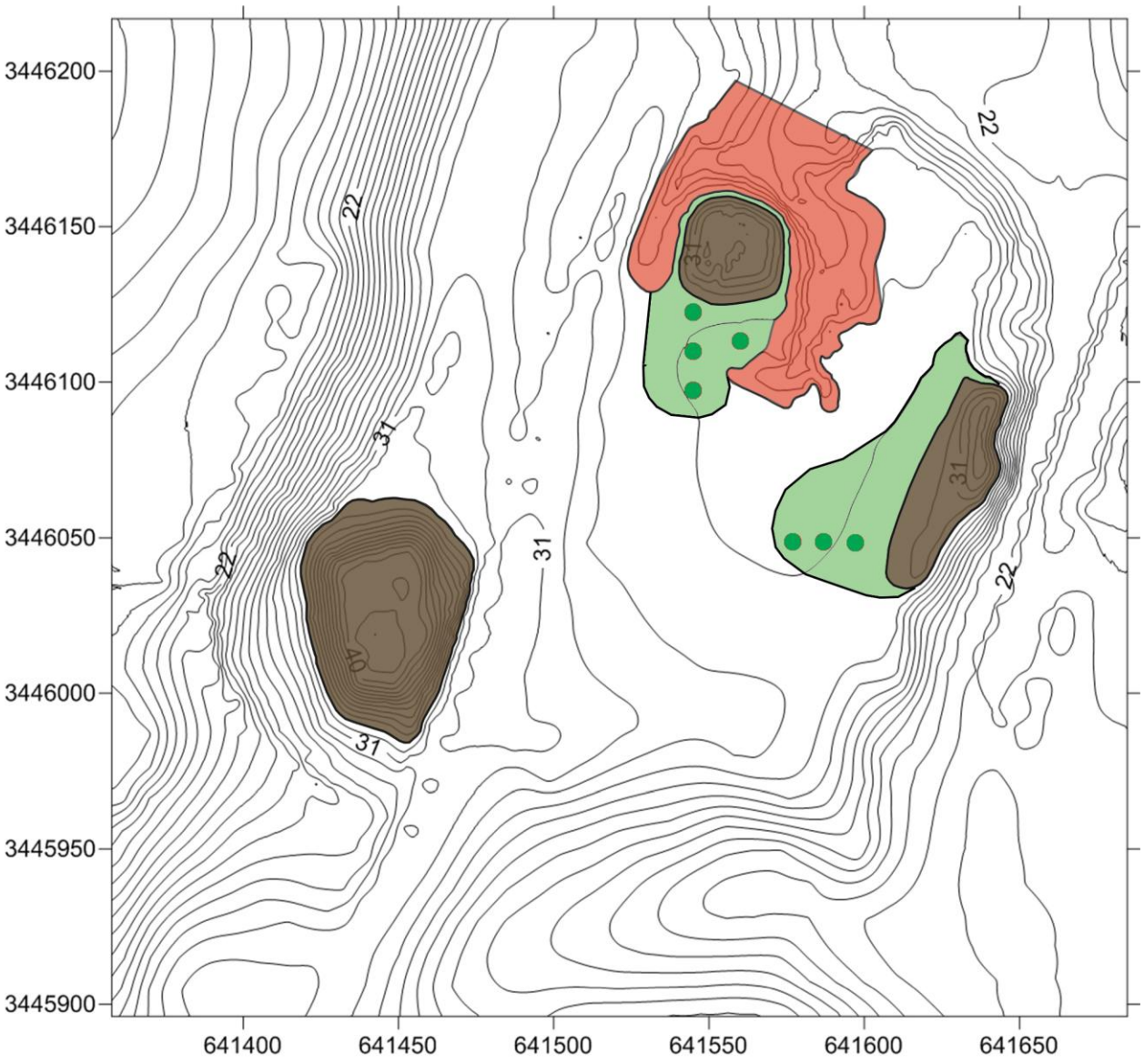

Figure 10.4. Smith Creek, coring results. Clearly identifiable mound fill is shaded brown, additional constructional fill is shaded green, and areas where earth was removed are shaded red. Contour interval, 50 cm.

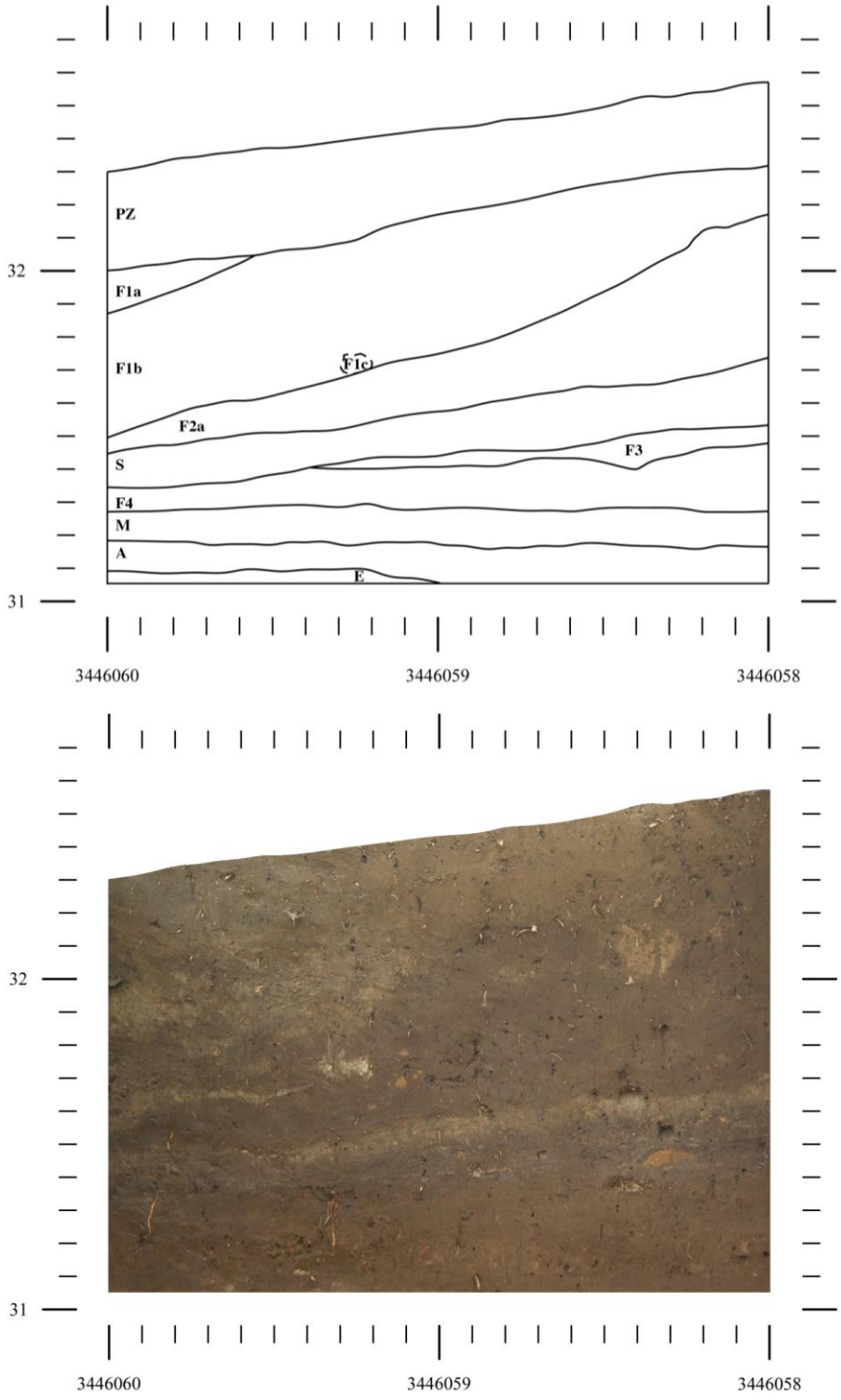

Figure 10.5. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, east profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) basket-loaded brown and gray mound fill; (F2) homogenous very dark gray mound fill; (S) mound surface with think layer of wash on top of it; (F3) dark brown mound fill with some charcoal; (F4) homogenous dark gray mound fill; (M) midden heavily mottled with charcoal and fired clay; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

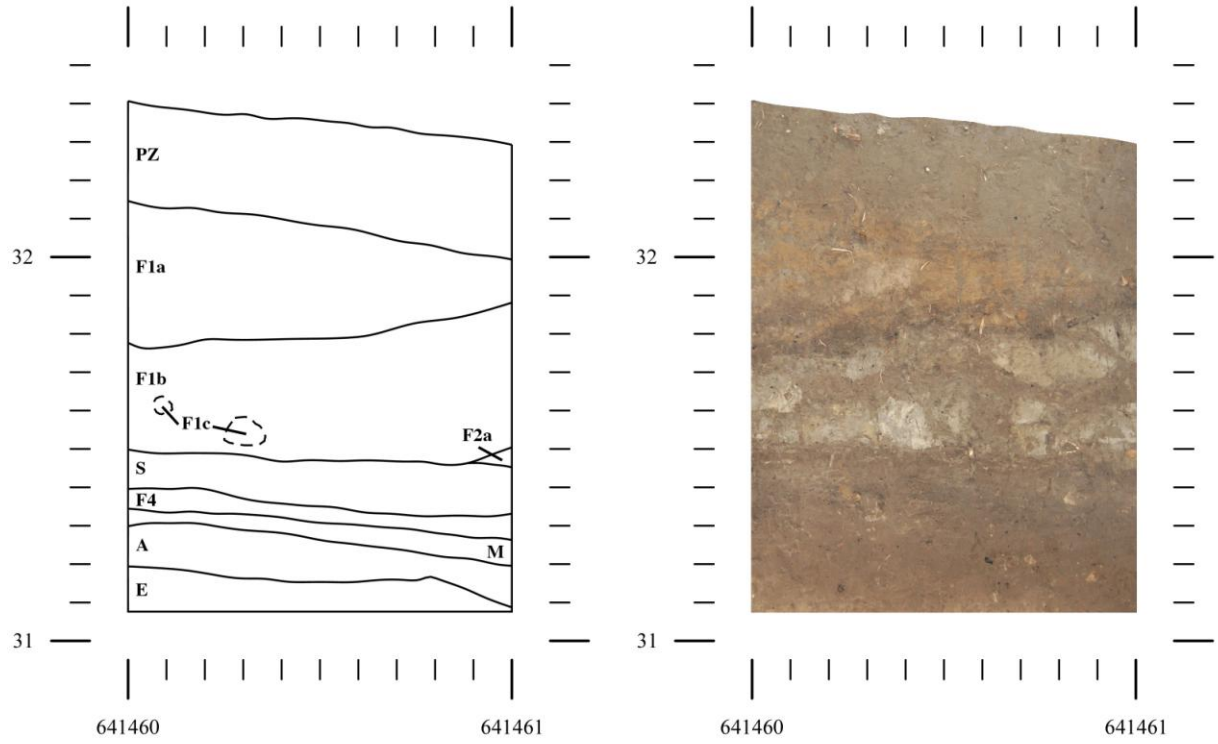

Figure 10.6. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, north profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) basket-loaded brown and gray mound fill; (F2) homogenous very dark gray mound fill; (S) mound surface with think layer of wash on top of it; (F4) homogenous dark gray mound fill; (M) midden heavily mottled with charcoal and fired clay; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

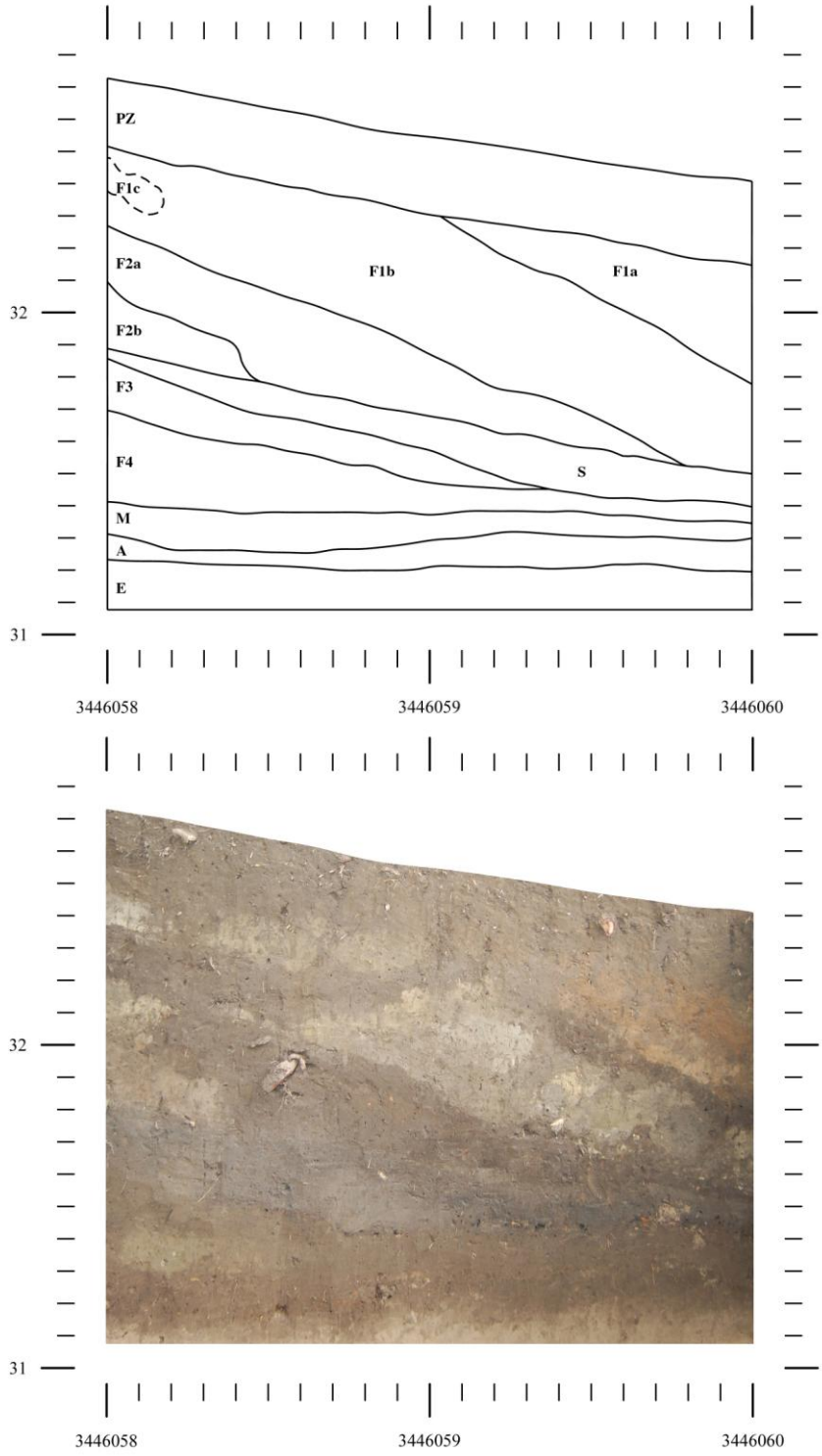

Figure 10.7. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, west profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) basket-loaded brown and gray mound fill; (F2) homogenous very dark gray mound fill; (S) mound surface with think layer of wash on top of it; (F3) dark brown mound fill with some charcoal; (F4) homogenous dark gray mound fill; (M) midden heavily mottled with charcoal and fired clay; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

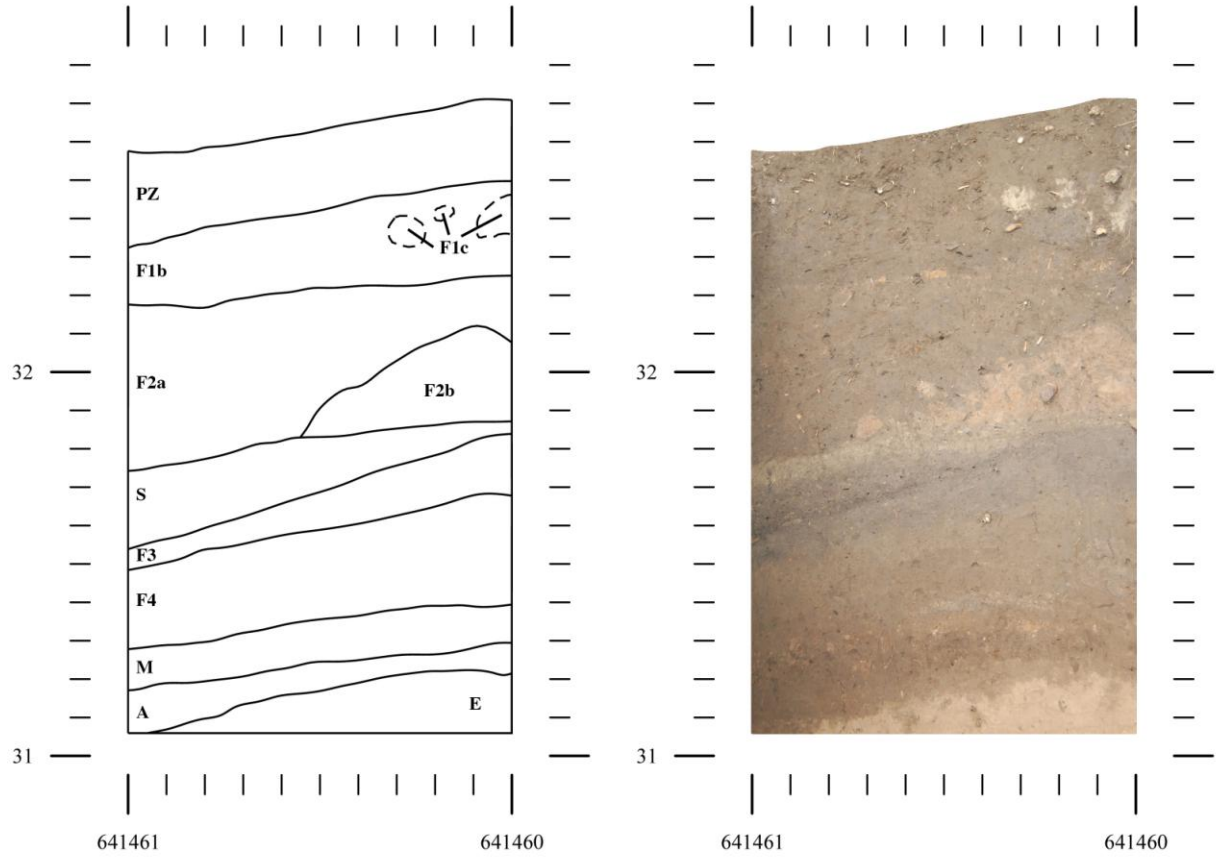

Figure 10.8. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, south profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) basket-loaded brown and gray mound fill; (F2) homogenous very dark gray mound fill; (S) mound surface with think layer of wash on top of it; (F3) dark brown mound fill with some charcoal; (F4) homogenous dark gray mound fill; (M) midden heavily mottled with charcoal and fired clay; (A) buried A-horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 10.1. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	2	7	2	6	1	2	6	46	9	bone fragments
Level 2	-	11	18	39	-	-	21	89	1	unidentified
Level 3, Zone A	-	9	35	41	3	6	27	103	13	bone fragments
Level 3, Zone B	-	9	35	60			10	38	46	bone fragments
Level 4	-	5	10	16	4	9	9	50	25	20 bone fragments; 5 charcoal
Level 5	-	21	94	75	46	45	15	44	100	80 bone fragments; 12 charcoal; 8 unidentified
Feature 5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	63	194	237	54	62	88	370	194	

Table 10.2. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, pottery counts.

Context	Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Dupree*	Carter Engraved, *var. Carter*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Chase*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Coles Creek*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Stoner*	Evansville Punctated, *var. Sharkey*	French Fork Incised, *var. Laborde*	French Fork Incised, *var. McNutt*	French Fork Incised, *var. Wilzone*	Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Edwards*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Smith Creek*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*	Anna Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Unspecified*	Chevalier Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Larto Red, *var. Unspecified*	Mazique Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Brushed	Unclassified Incised	Unclassified Punctated	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Unclassified	Total
Level 1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	11	128	-	154
Level 2	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	7	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	-	15	212	-	257
Level 3, Zone A	1	-	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	15	217	-	252
Level 3, Zone B	-	-	4	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	191	-	215
Zone B2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Zone C	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zone E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Level 4	-	-	4	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	23	720	1	761
Level 5	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	16	224	-	254
Feature 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	1	1	17	5	16	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	13	10	2	3	4	2	1	5	8	1	15	1	87	1695	1	1899

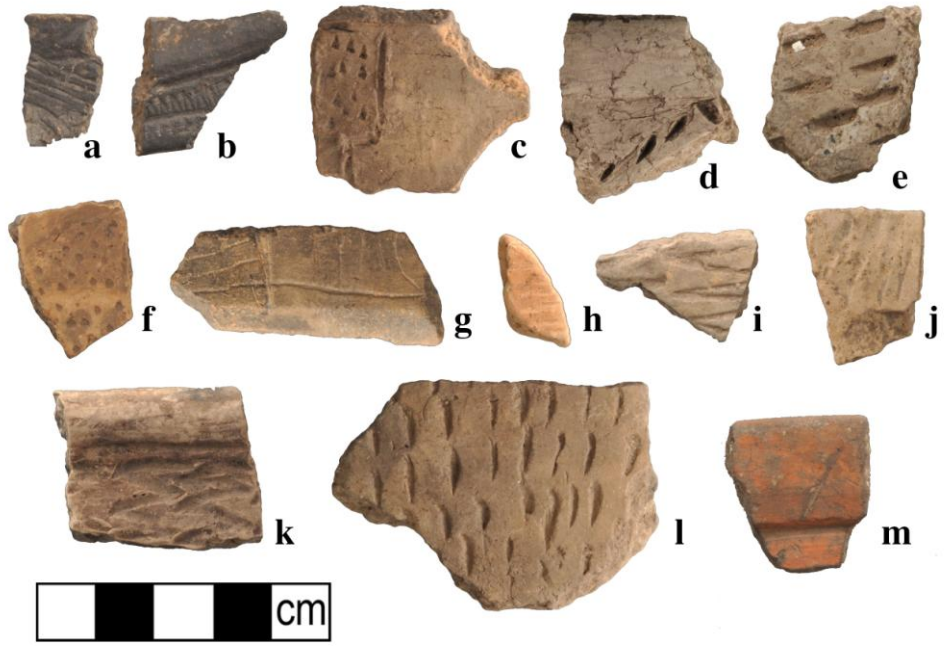

Figure 10.9. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery. (a-b) Anna Incised, *var. unspecified;* (c) Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Dupree;* (d-f) Avoyelles Punctated, *var. unspecified;* (g) Carter Engraved, *var. Carter;* (h-k) Chevalier Stamped, *var. unspecified;* (l) Evansville Punctated, *var. Sharkey;* (m) Larto Red, *var. Larto.*

Figure 10.10. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Chase.*

Figure 10.11. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips.*

Figure 10.12. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised. (a-e) *var. Coles Creek;* (f-h) *var. Stoner;* (i-j) *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.13. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, French Fork Incised. (a) *var. McNutt;* (b) *var. Laborde;* (c) *var. Wilzone.*

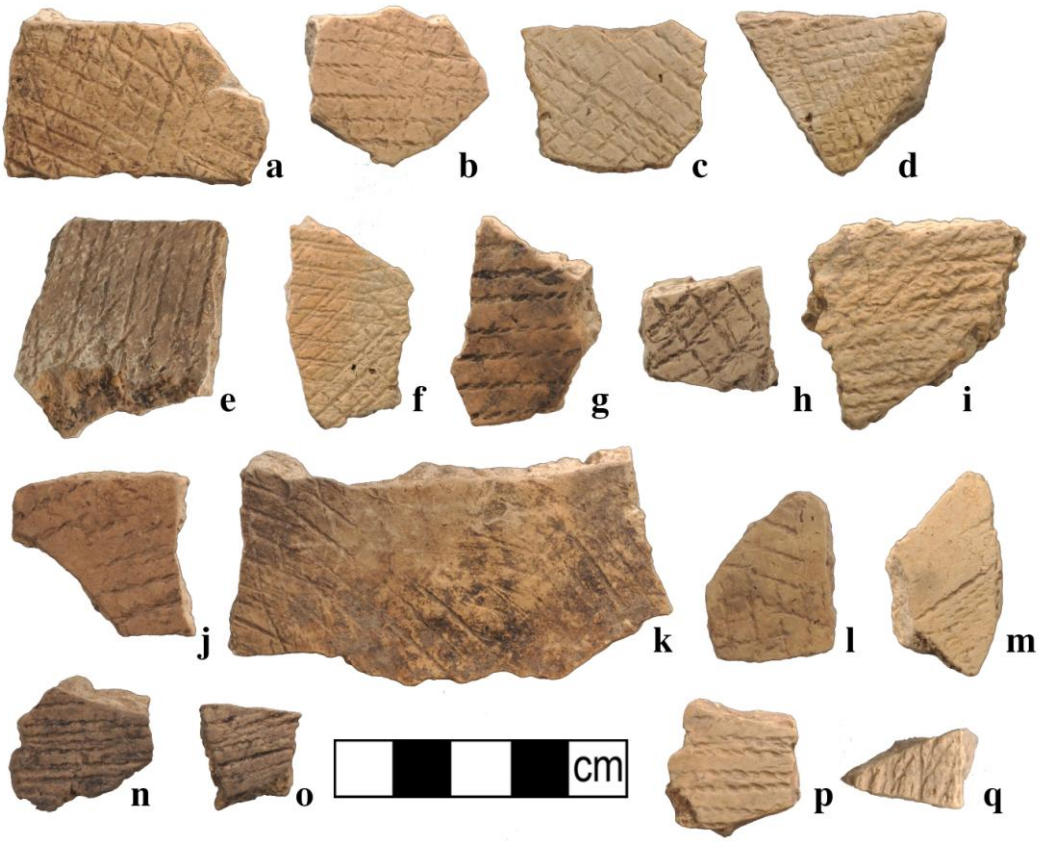

Figure 10.14. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked. (a-h) *var. Smith Creek;* (i) *var. Edwards;* (j-q) *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.15. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, decorated pottery, Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine.*

Figure 10.16. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, unclassified decorated pottery.

Figure 10.17. Smith Creek, Mound A, TU-1, plain pottery.

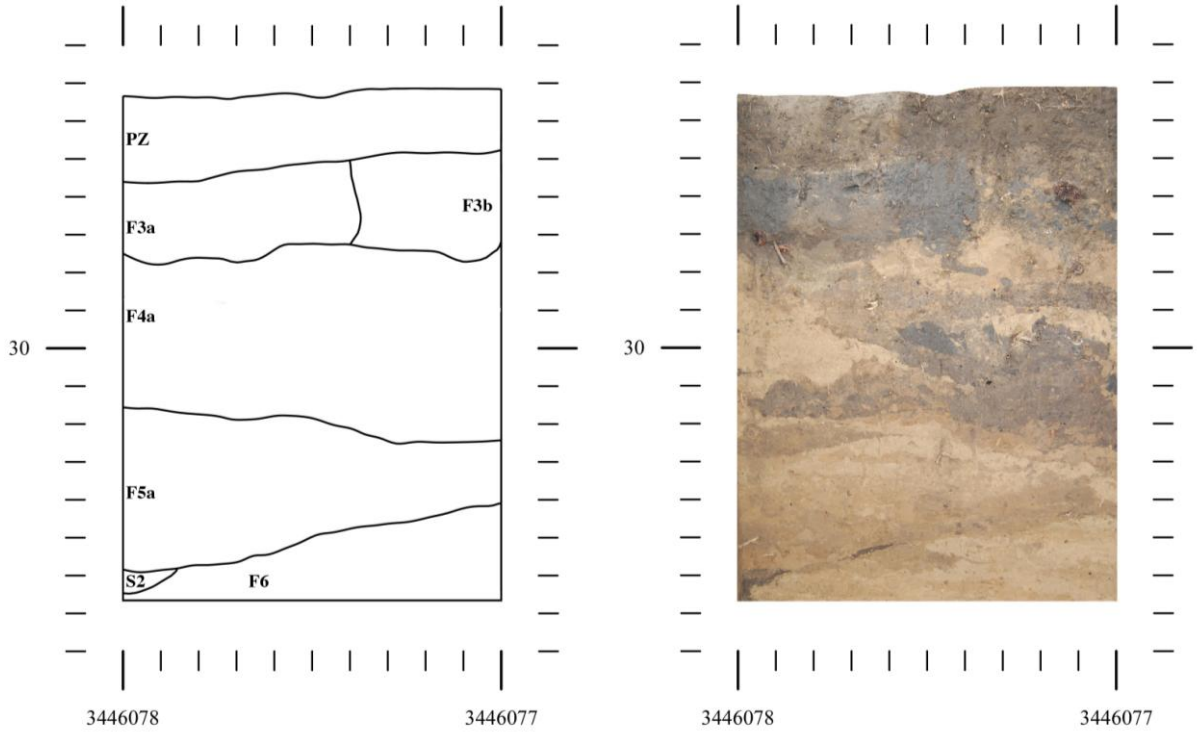

Figure 10.18. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, east profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F3) heavily mottled very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F4) heavily basket-loaded zone consisting of yellowish-brown and very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F5) lightly basket-loaded dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S2) lower mound surface deposit; (F6) lightly basket-loaded dark yellowish-brown mound fill.

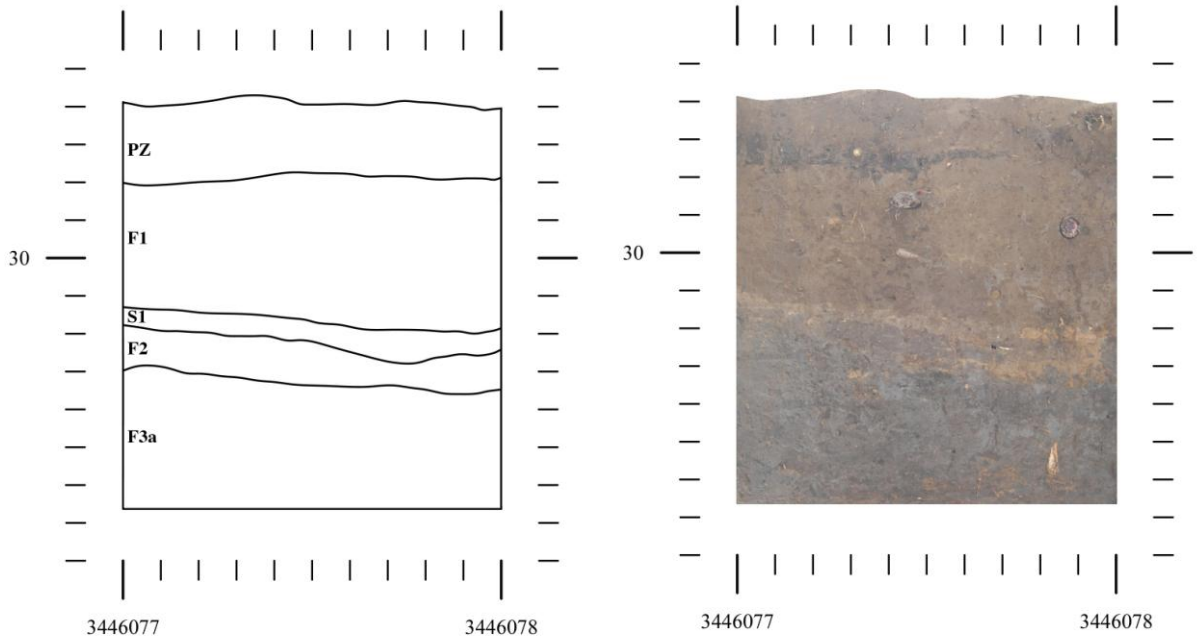

Figure 10.19. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, west profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) homogeneous brown mound fill; (S1) upper mound surface deposit; (F2) mottled very dark gray mound fill; (F3) heavily mottled very dark grayish-brown mound fill.

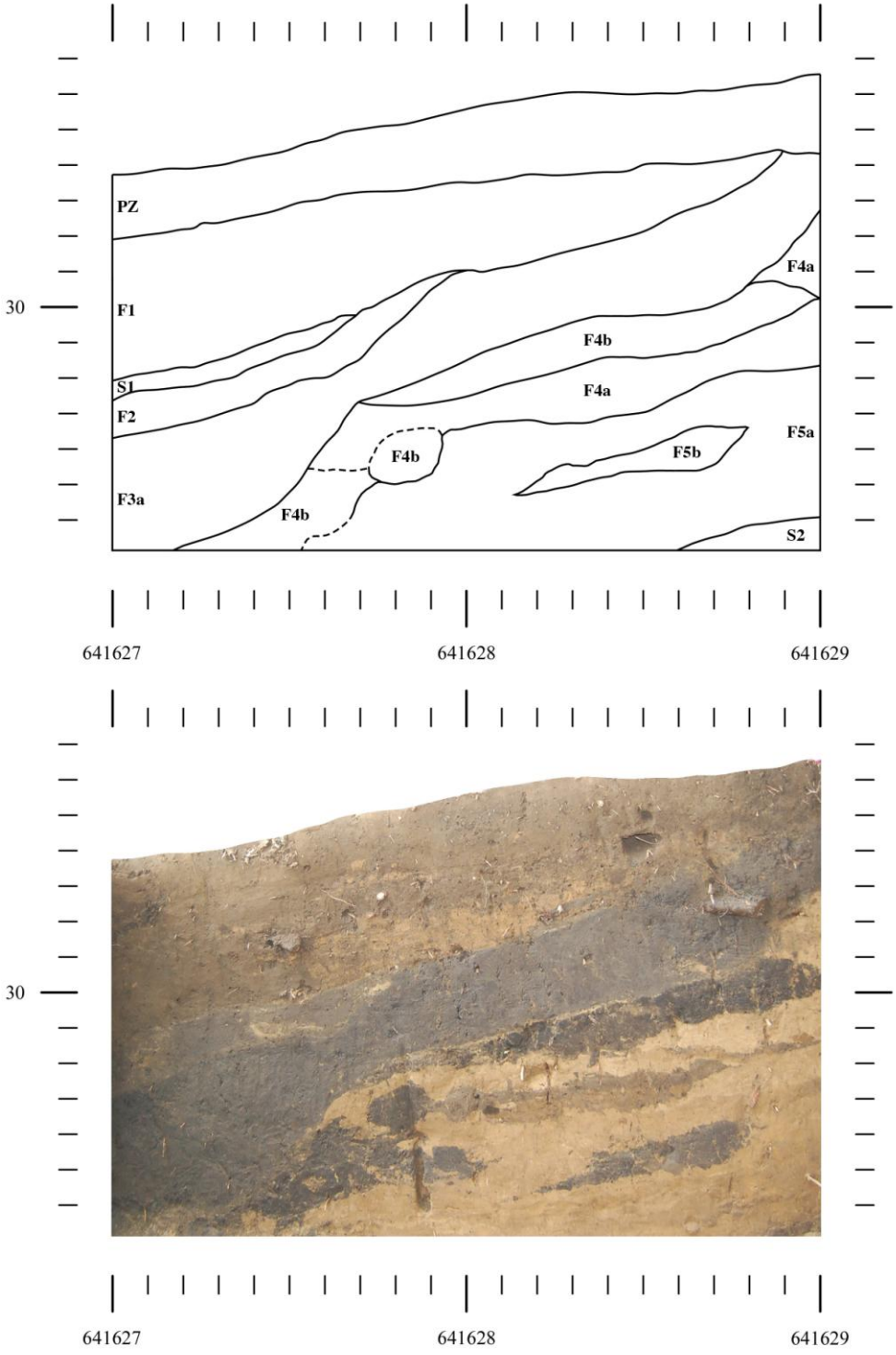

Figure 10.20. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, north profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) homogeneous brown mound fill; (S1) upper mound surface deposit; (F2) mottled very dark gray mound fill; (F3) heavily mottled very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F4) heavily basket-loaded zone consisting of yellowish-brown and very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F5) lightly basket-loaded dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S2) lower mound surface deposit.

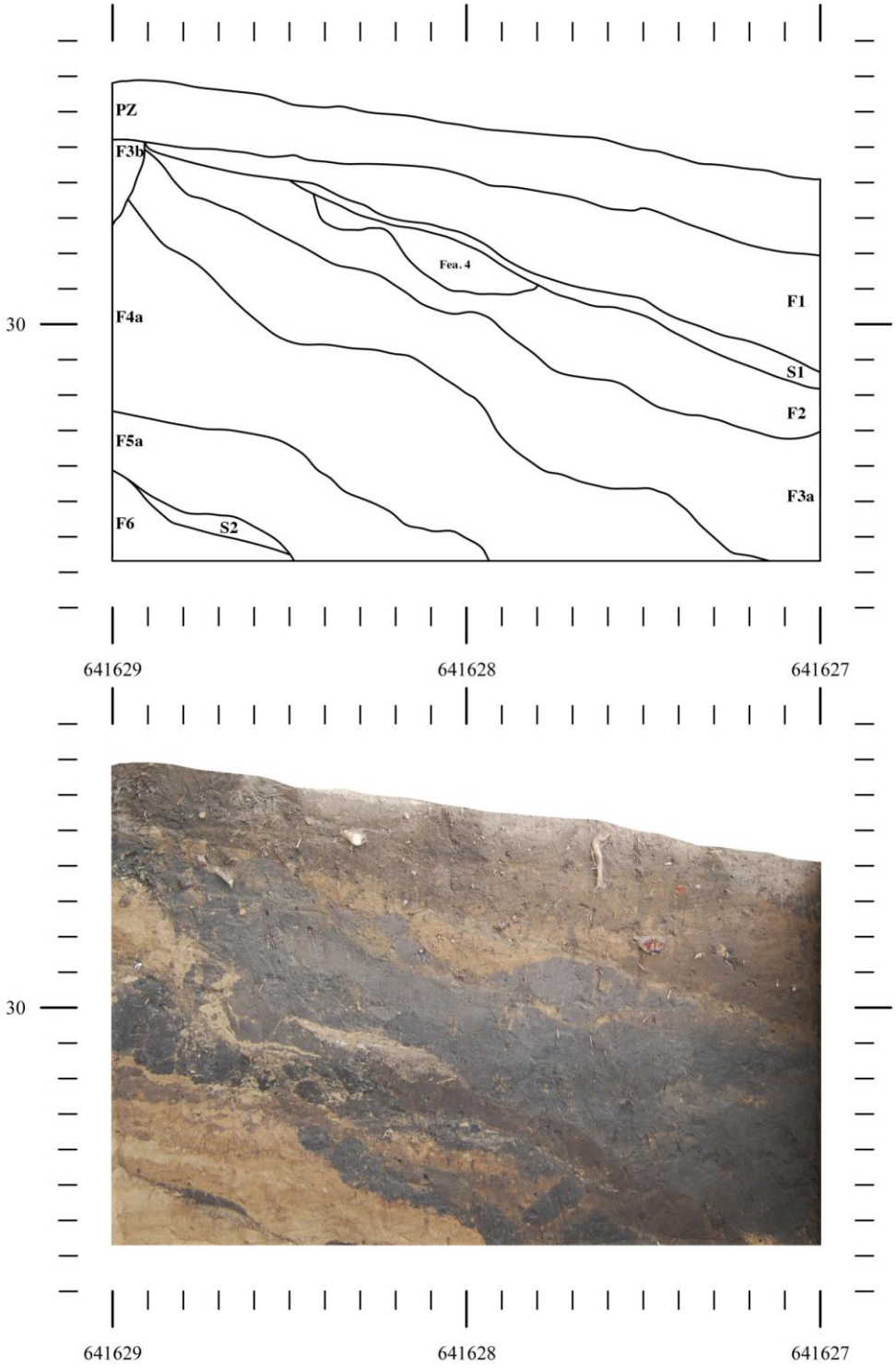

Figure 10.21. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, south profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) homogeneous brown mound fill; (S1) upper mound surface deposit; (Fea. 4) small pit extending down from S1; (F2) mottled very dark gray mound fill; (F3) heavily mottled very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F4) heavily basket-loaded zone consisting of yellowish-brown and very dark grayish-brown mound fill; (F5) lightly basket-loaded dark yellowish-brown mound fill; (S2) lower mound surface deposit; (F6) lightly basket-loaded dark yellowish-brown mound fill.

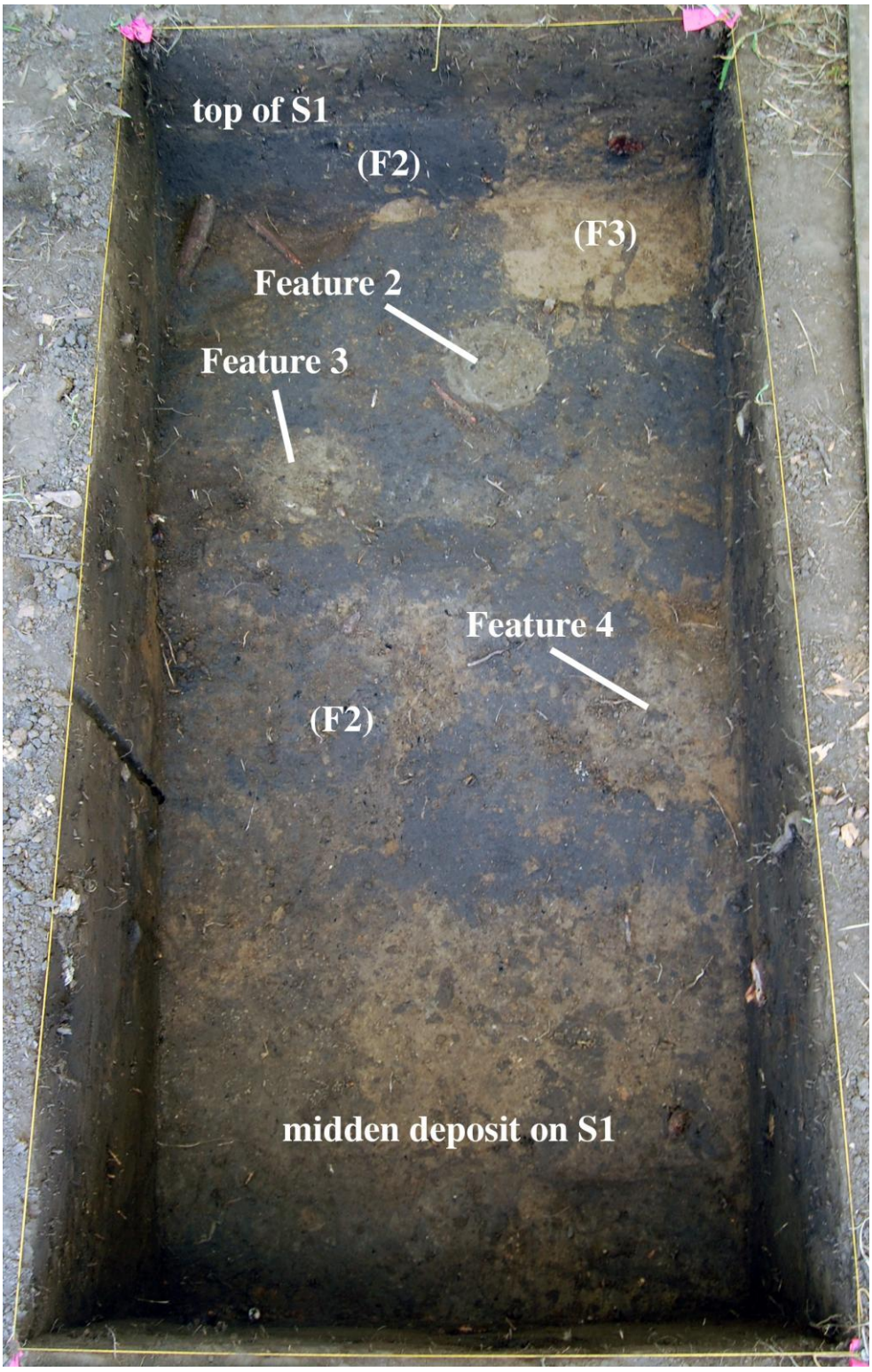

Figure 10.22. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, base of Level 2. Showing the locations of Features 2, 3, and 4 as well as two episodes of fill (F2 and F3) in the eastern half of the unit, and the midden deposit on the upper mound surface (S1) in the western half. S1 is also visible in the eastern profile wall.

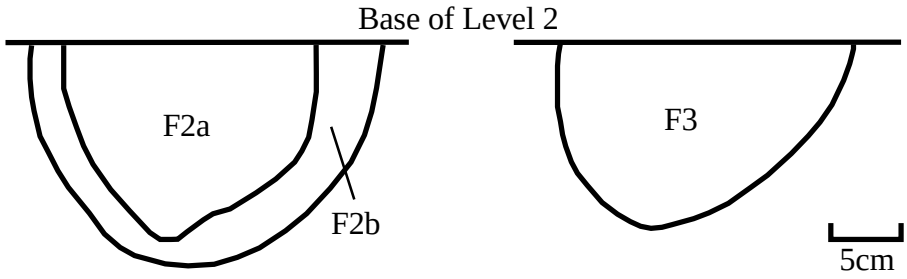

Figure 10.23. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, feature profiles, facing east. Feature 4 profile is visible in the southern profile wall of TU-2 (see Figure 10.21).

Table 10.3. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	1	14	85	222	1	2	37	241	46	bone fragments
Level 2	-	2	58	161	-	-	21	144	26	bone fragments
Level 3, Zone A	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	bone fragment
Level 3, Zone B	-	5	22	56	1	1	1	5	24	bone fragments
Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 4	-	2	34	37	-	-	144	332	107	98 bone fragments; 9 shell
Level 5, W half	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	5	7	6 bone fragments; 1 charcoal
Level 5, E half	-	5	19	52	-	-	31	133	82	mammal; 3 bones of small mammal (squirrel?); 6
Level 6	-	-	3	6	-	-	16	84	18	15 bone fragments; 2 canisters of friable bone; 1 possible shell
Zone F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	numerous small fragments of bone
Feature 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Feature 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	bone fragment
Wall Cleaning	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	bone fragments
Total	1	29	227	550	2	3	252	945	316	

Table 10.4. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, pottery counts.

Context	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Chase*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Coles Creek*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*	French Fork Incised, *var. French Fork*	French Fork Incised, *var. Laborde*	Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Smith Creek*	Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville*	Chevalier Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	French Fork Incised, *var. Unspeficied*	Larto Red, *var. Unspecified*	Mazique Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Incised	Unclassified Punctated	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Total
Level 1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	12	226	252
Level 2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	95	104
Level 3, Zone A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Level 3, Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Level 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
Level 4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	43	51
Level 5, W half	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Level 5, E half	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	78	92
Zone F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	4	37	49
Feature 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Feature 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Total	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	8	3	9	4	30	554	630

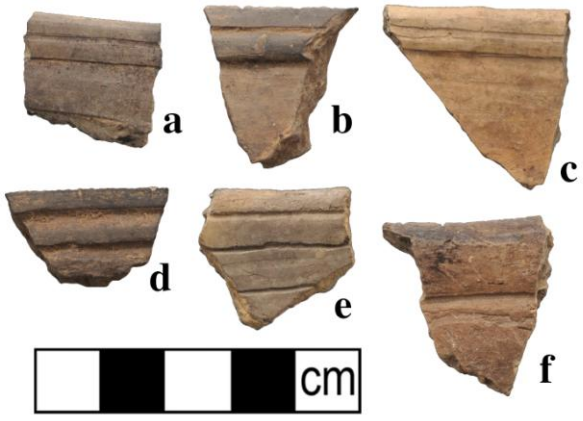

Figure 10.24. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised. (a-c) *var. Chase;* (d) *var. Coles Creek;* (e) *var. Hunt;* (f) *var. Phillips.*

Figure 10.25. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, decorated pottery, French Fork Incised. (a) *var. French Fork;* (b-c) *var. Laborde;* (d) *var. French Fork;* (e-f) *var. unspecified.*

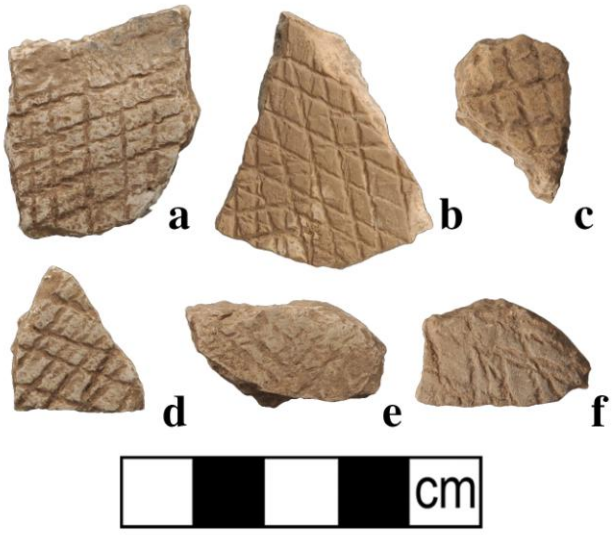

Figure 10.26. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, decorated pottery, Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked. (a-c) *var. Smith Creek;* (d-f) *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.27. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, decorated pottery, Mazique Incised. (a-h) *var. unspecified;* (i) *var. Kings Point.*

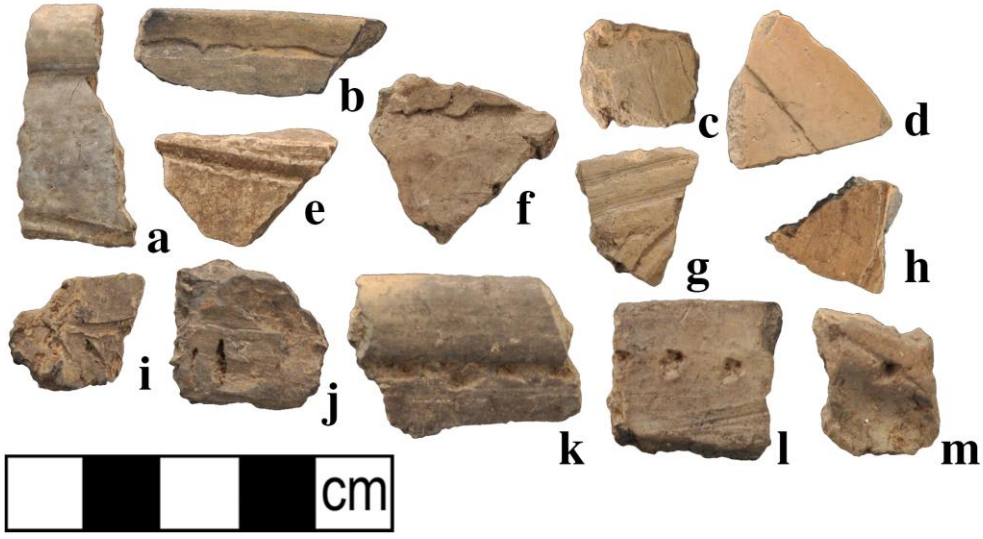

Figure 10.28. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, decorated pottery. (a-i) Unclassified Incised; (j-m) Unclassified Punctated.

Figure 10.29. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, plain pottery.

Figure 10.30. Smith Creek, Mound C, TU-2, plain pottery with decorated lugs.

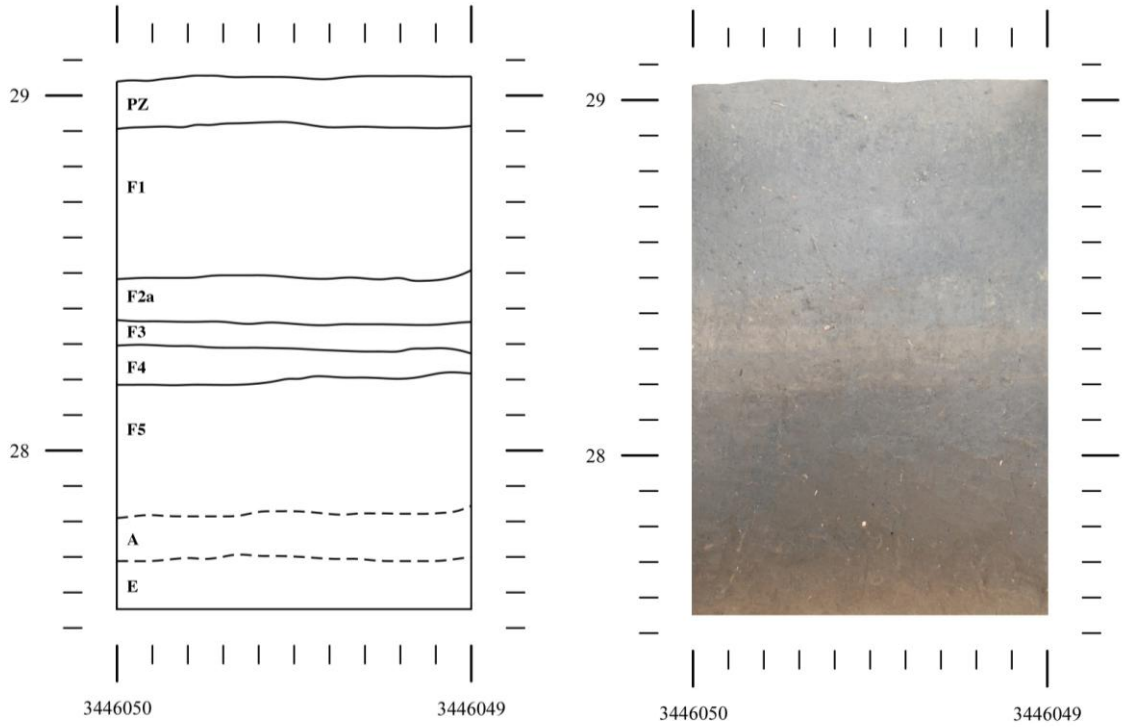

Figure 10.31. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, east profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) very dark brown fill; (F2) dark brown fill; (F3) brown sandy fill; (F4) dark grayish-brown fill; (F5) very dark grayish-brown fill; (A) buried-A horizon; (E) E-horizon.

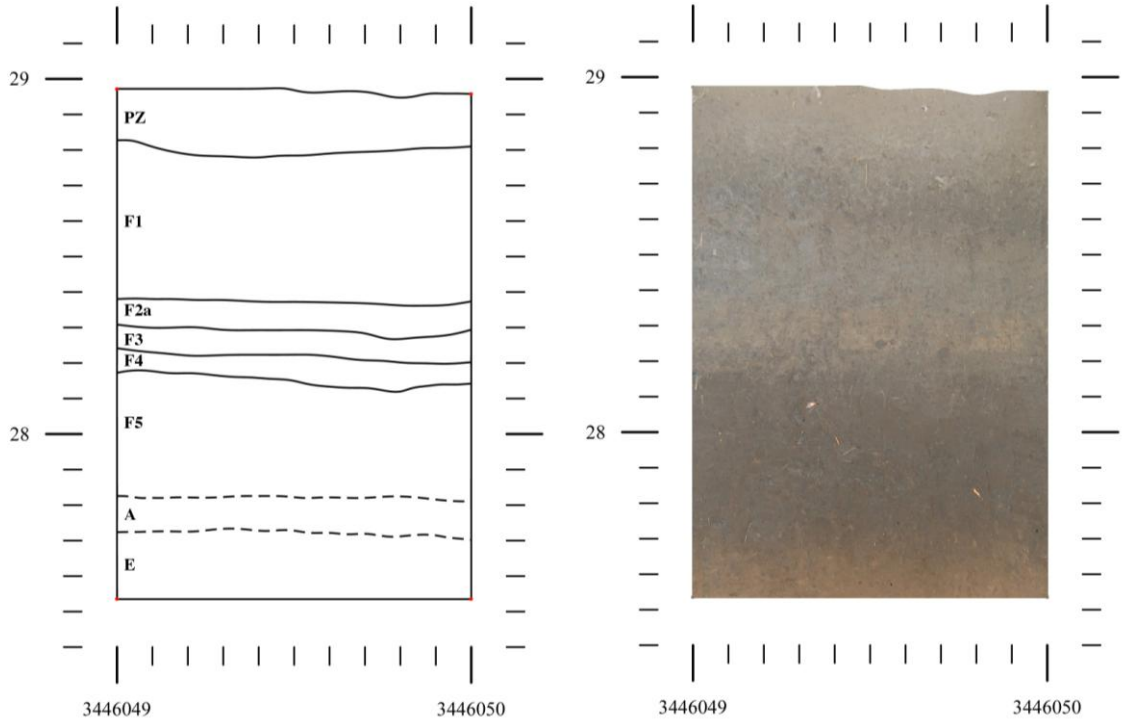

Figure 10.32. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, west profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) very dark brown fill; (F2) dark brown fill; (F3) brown sandy fill; (F4) dark grayish-brown fill; (F5) very dark grayish-brown fill; (A) buried-A horizon; (E) E-horizon.

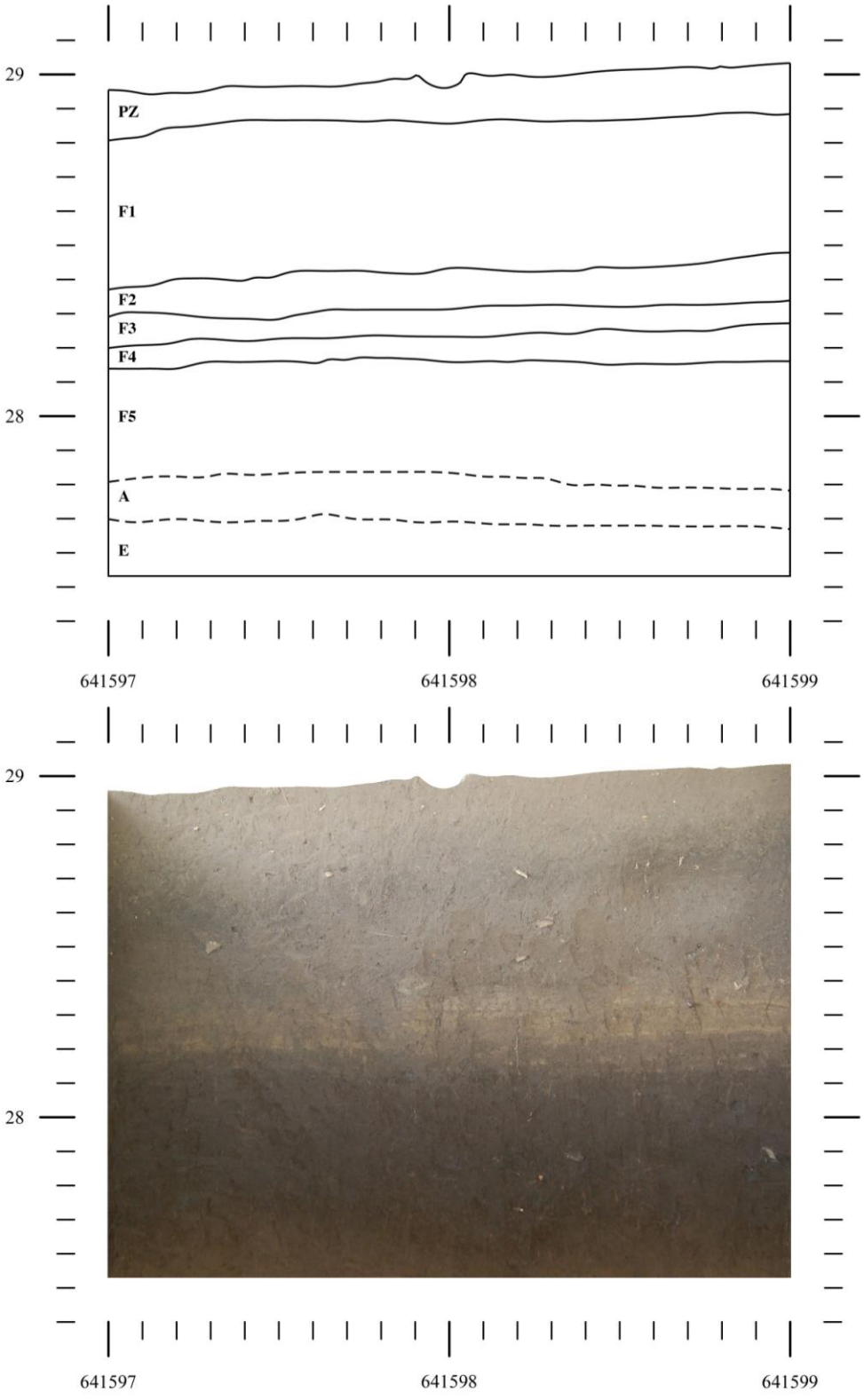

Figure 10.33. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, north profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) very dark brown fill; (F2) dark brown fill; (F3) brown sandy fill; (F4) dark grayish-brown fill; (F5) very dark grayish-brown fill; (A) buried-A horizon; (E) E-horizon.

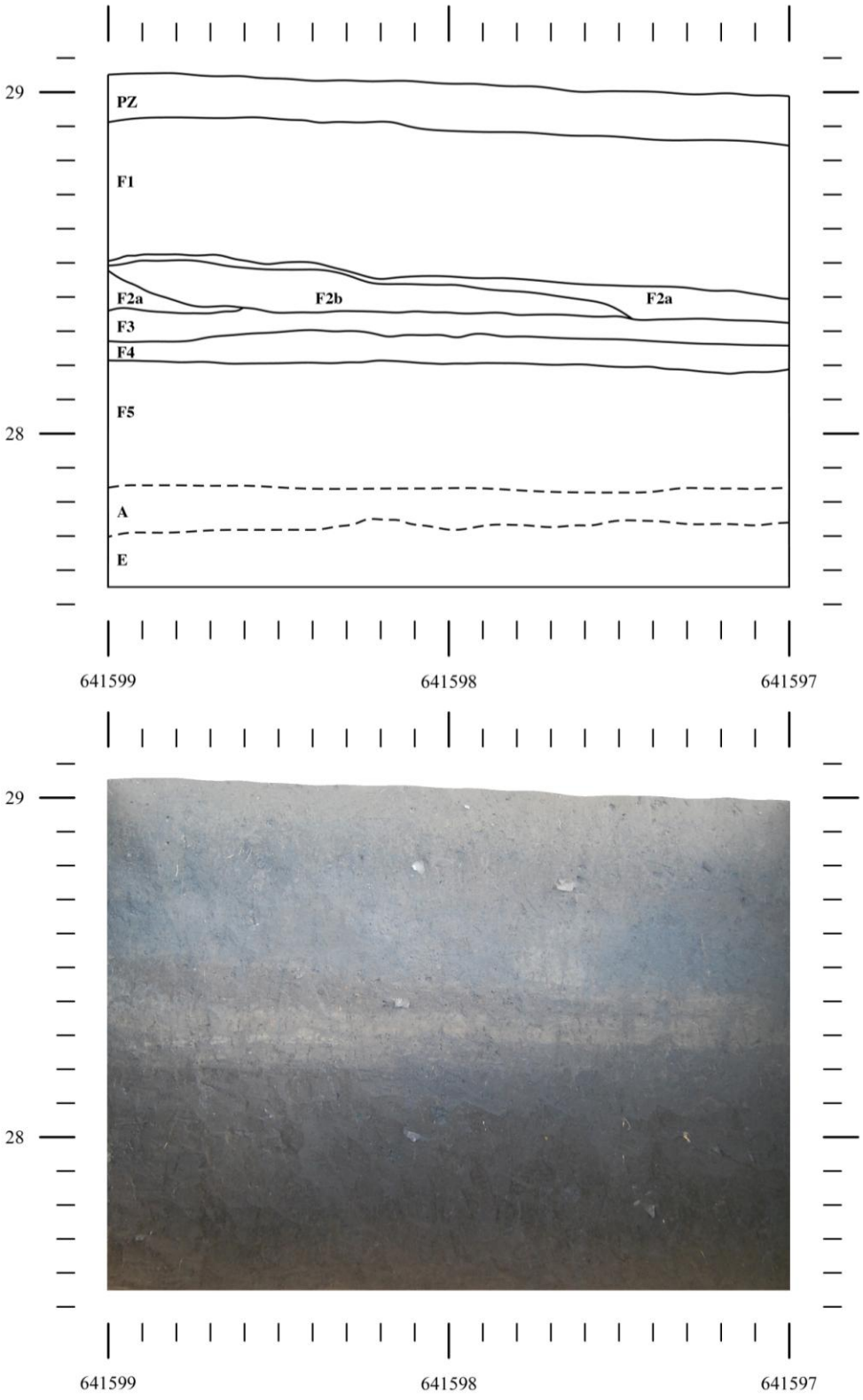

Figure 10.34. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, south profile. Key: (PZ) plow zone; (F1) very dark brown fill; (F2) dark brown fill; (F3) brown sandy fill; (F4) dark grayish-brown fill; (F5) very dark grayish-brown fill; (A) buried-A horizon; (E) E-horizon.

Table 10.5. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, recovered material > 0.25 inches.

			Fired Clay		Daub		Pebbles			
Context	Historics	Lithics	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	count	wt. (g)	Other	Other Description
Level 1	8	13	4	10	1	3	70	358	5	bone fragments
Level 2	-	16	30	70	-	-	61	379	2	bone fragments
Zone A	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	
Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 3	-	47	75	132	2	6	196	413	4	charcoal fragments
Zone C1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Zone C2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 4	-	11	26	55	-	-	31	149	5	bone fragments
Zone F1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 5	-	2	4	8	-	-	14	65	1	bone fragment
Level 6	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	bone fragments
Wall Cleaning	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	9	90	147	275	3	9	377	1373	21	

Table 10.6. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, pottery counts.

Context	*Anna* Incised, *var. Anna*	*Avoyelles* Punctated, *var. Kearney*	*Avoyelles* Punctated, *var. Tatum*	Beldeau Incised, *var. Beldeau*	Carter Engraved, *var. Carter*	Chevalier Stamped, *var. Chevalier*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Blakely*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Chase*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Coles Creek*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hunt*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Stoner*	Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart*	French Fork Incised, *var. French Fork*	French Fork Incised, *var. Laborde*	Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Edwards*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Smith Creek*	Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*	Alligator Incised, *var. Unspecified*	*Avoyelles* Punctated, *var. Unspecified*	Carter Engraved, *var. Unspecified*	Coles Creek Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Evansville Punctated, *var. Unspecified*	French Fork Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Larto Red, *var. Unspecified*	Mazique Incised, *var. Unspecified*	Mulberry Creek Cord-Marked, *var. Unspecified*	Ponchatrain Check Stamped, *var. Unspecified*	Woodville Zone Red, *var. Unspecified*	Unclassified Brushed	Unclassified Incised	Unclassified Punctated	Unclassified Sand Tempered	Unclassified Stamped	Unclassified Plain (Rims)	Unclassified Plain (Body)	Unclassified	Total
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	8	1	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	1	-	1	-	30	335	-	405
Level 2	2	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	7	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	6	2	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	14	2	1	-	1	42	697	-	827
Zone A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	11
Level 3	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	12	2	-	-	37	690	-	792
Zone C1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Zone C2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	2	-	-	23	389	1	453
Zone F1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	-	10
Level 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	132	1	153
Level 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	-	192
Wall Cleaning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	32	-	39
Total	9	1	1	1	3	3	2	10	17	1	4	14	18	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	19	5	6	6	37	37	5	0	1	5	12	10	4	1	1	54	7	1	1	146	2489	2	2914
Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	6	-	28
Grand Total	9	1	1	1	3	3	2	10	17	1	4	14	18	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	19	5	6	6	37	37	5	1	1	5	12	10	4	1	1	54	7	1	1	146	2489	2	2914

Figure 10.35. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Coles Creek.*

Figure 10.36. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Phillips.*

Figure 10.37. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Mott*.

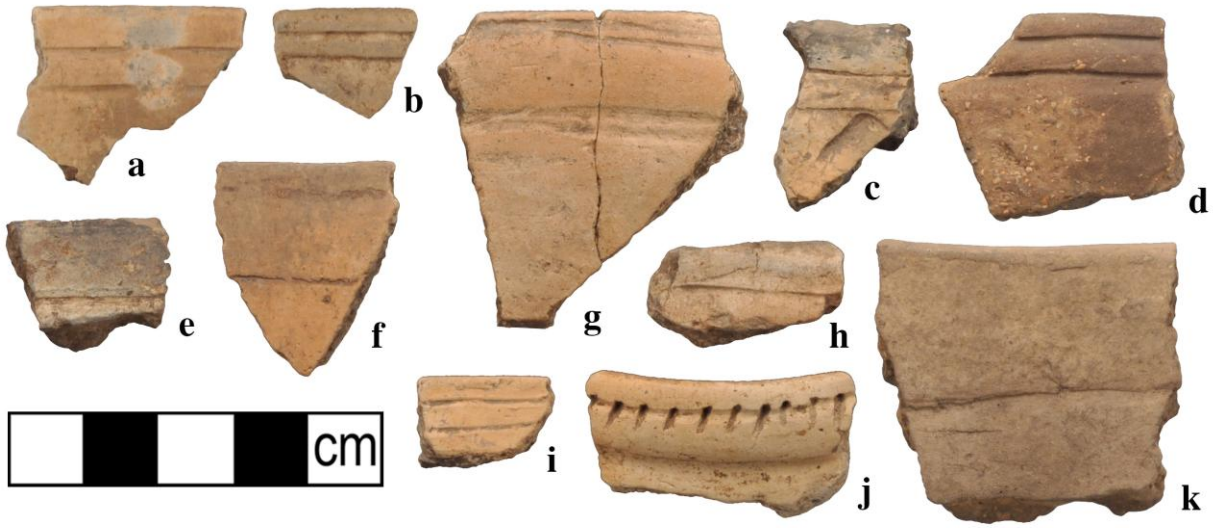

Figure 10.38. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Coles Creek Incised. (a-b) *var. Chase;* (c-j) *var. Hunt;* (k) *var. Stoner*.

Figure 10.39. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery. Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified.*

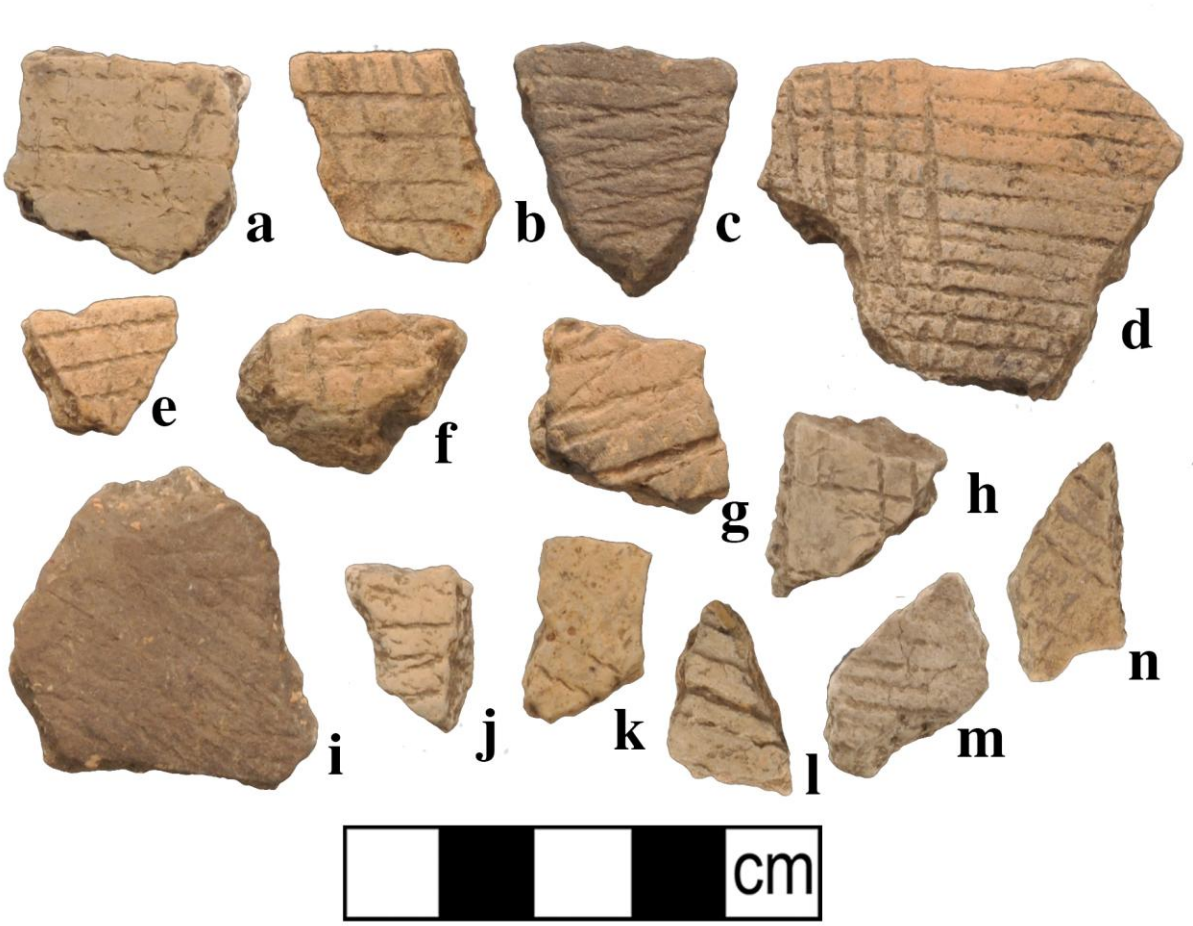

Figure 10.40. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Mulberry Creek Cord Marked. (a-e) *var. Smith Creek;* (f-g) *var. Edwards;* (h-n) *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.41. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine.*

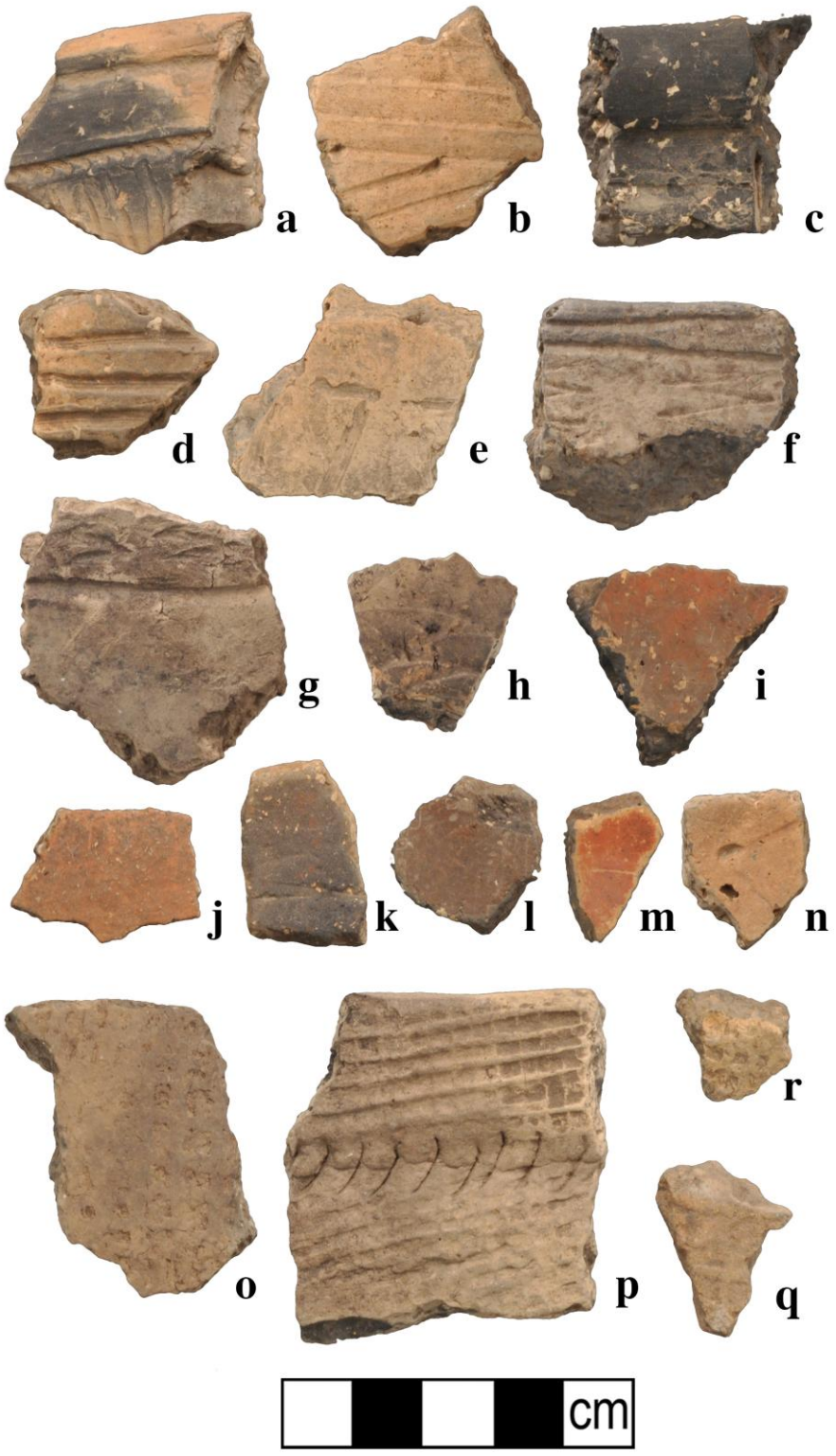

Figure 10.42. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery. (a-e) Alligator Incised, *var. unspecified;* (f-h) Chevalier Stamped, *var. Chevalier;* (i-m) Larto Red, *var. Larto;* (n) Woodville Zoned Red, *var. Woodville;* (o-q) Pontchartrain Check Stamped, *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.43. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery. (a-i) Anna Incised, *var. Anna;* (j) Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified;* (k) Beldeau Incised, *var. Beldeau.*

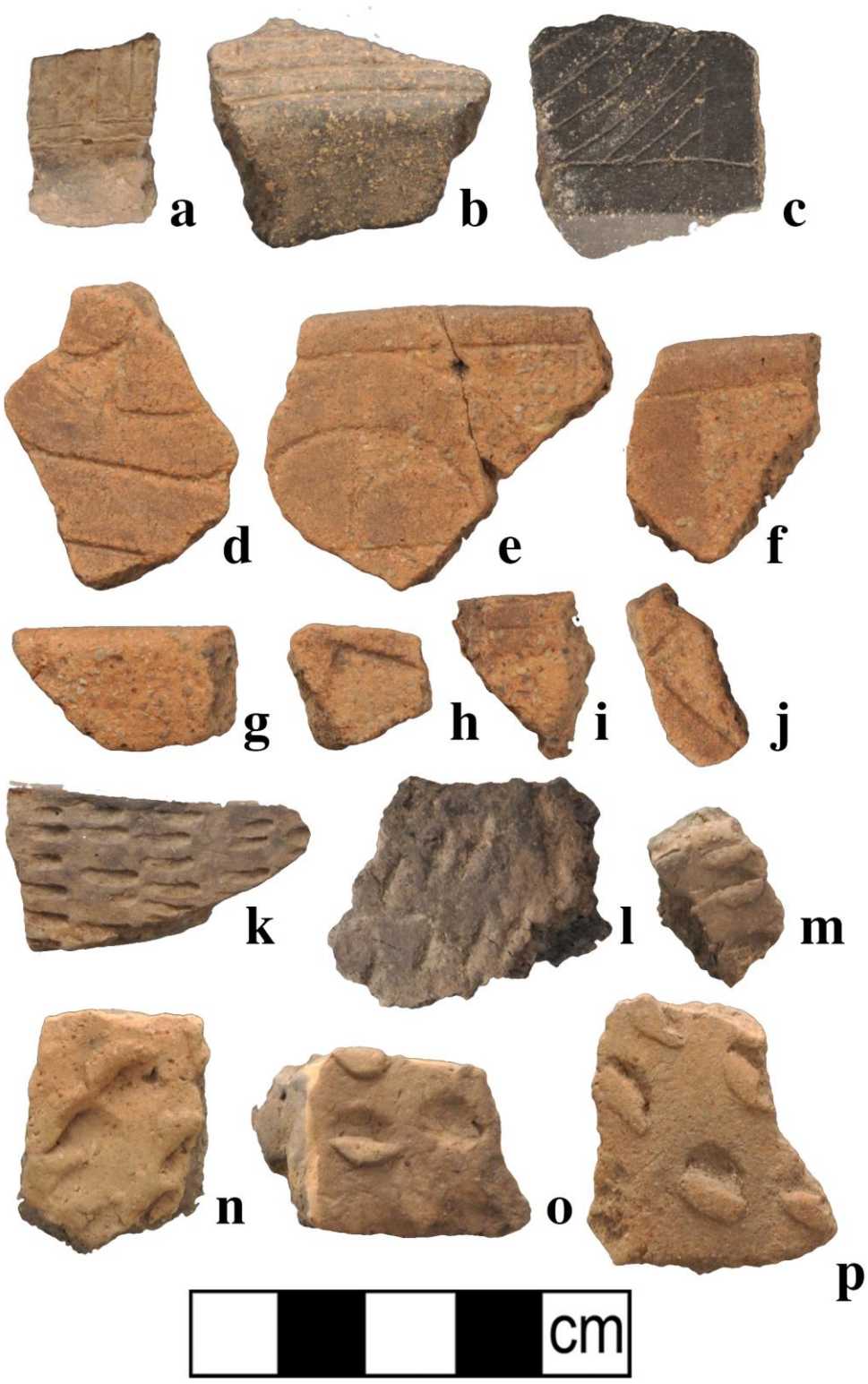

Figure 10.44. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery. (a-c) Carter Engraved, *var. Carter;* (d-j) Carter Engraved, *var. unspecified;* (k) Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart;* (l-p) Evansville Punctated, *var. unspecified.*

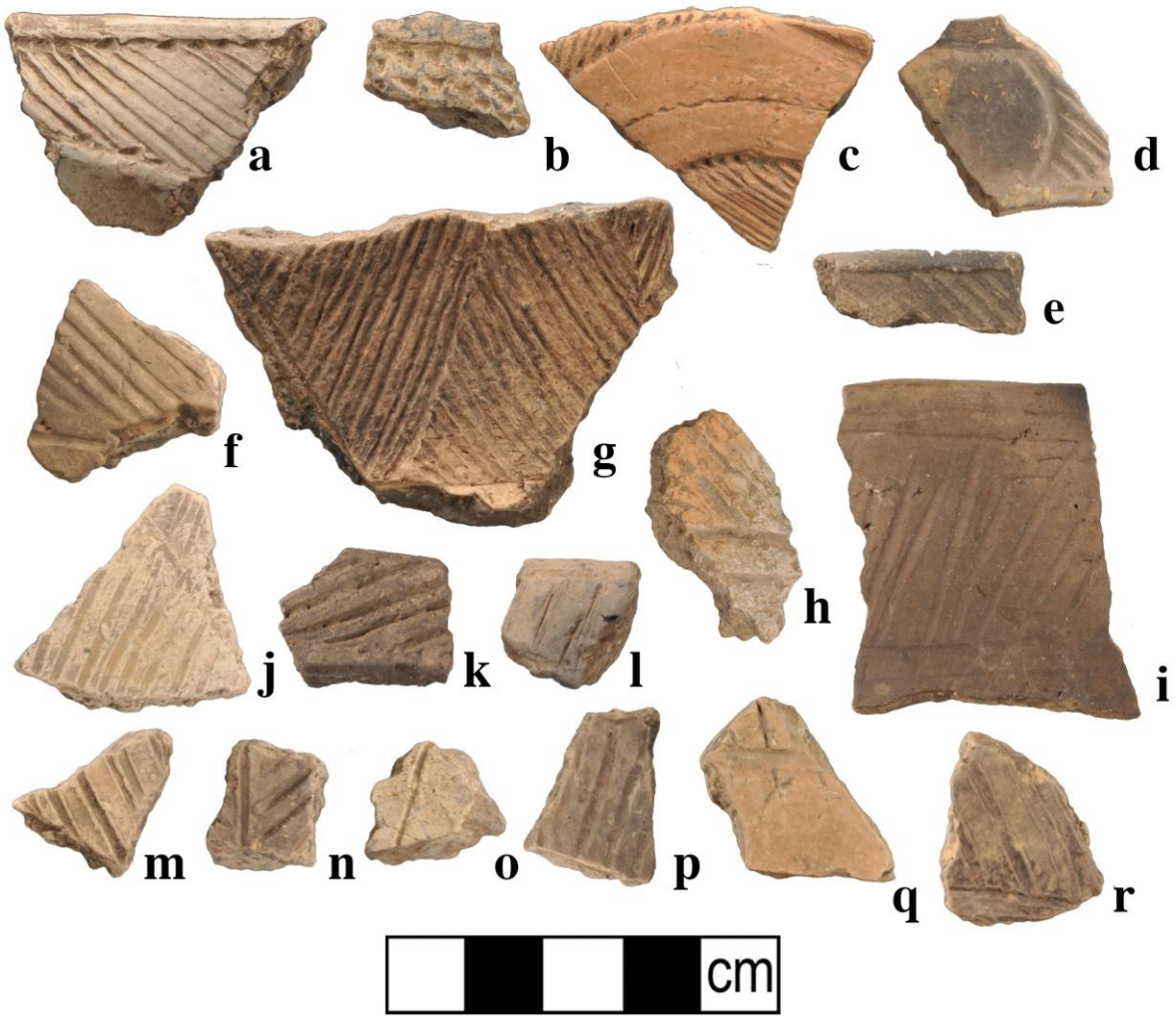

Figure 10.45. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery. (a) unclassified decorated lug*;* (b) French Fork Incised, *var. Larkin;* (c-d) French Fork Incised, *var. Laborde;* (e-g) Mazique Incised, *var. Kings Point;* (h-i) Mazique Incised, *var. Mazique;* (i-r) Mazique Incised, *var. unspecified.*

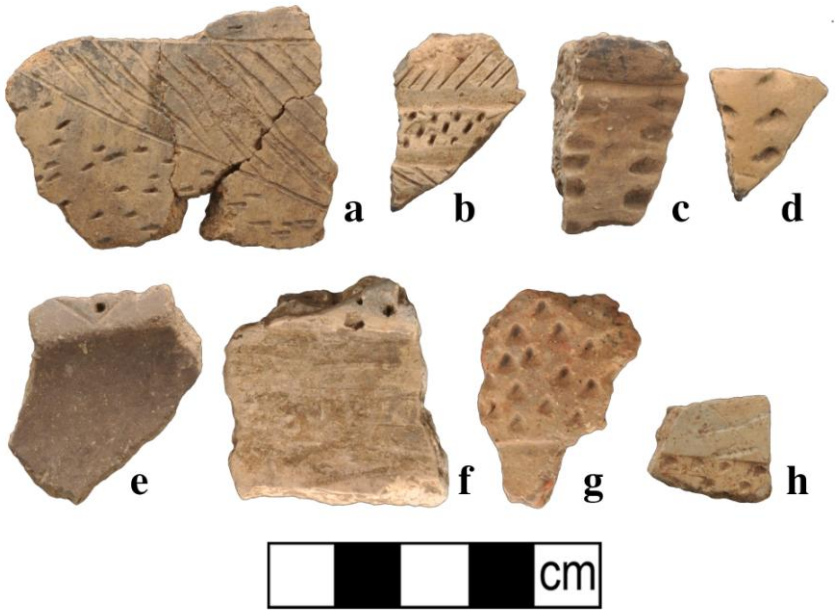

Figure 10.46. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, decorated pottery, Avoyelles Punctated. (a) *var. Tatum;* (b) *var. Kearny;* (c-h) *var. unspecified.*

Figure 10.47. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, unclassified decorated pottery.

Figure 10.48. Smith Creek, Plaza, TU-3, plain pottery.