Excavation Summary and Ceramic Analysis For the Southern Yazoo Portion of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project Issaquena, Sharkey, and Washington Counties, Mississippi, 2013 Field Season

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University of Southern Mississippi

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Submitted to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Jackson, Mississippi

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Abstract

In the summer of 2013, archaeologists with the University of Southern Mississippi tested eight archaeological sites in the Southern Yazoo Basin as part of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project (MMT) for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) and the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT.). These sites are located in Issaquena, Sharkey, and Washington Counties, Mississippi, and include Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Mont Helena (22SH505), and Refuge (22WS508). These sites contain mounds visible from existing right-of-ways (ROWs) and are located near major highways, including Mississippi Highway 1 and US Highway 61, making them ideal candidates for destinations on the planned Mississippi Mound Trail.

The goal of archaeological investigations was to produce basic site information for signage and other tourism purposes. Investigations consisted of soil coring, augering, and limited test excavation on the flanks of mounds in order to produce artifacts and charcoal samples suitable for dating. The results of ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dating indicate that mound construction at these sites is confined to the Mississippi period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500) with a peak in mound construction during the Lake George phase, ca. A.D. 1400.

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Chapter I: Introduction

Phase II archaeological investigations for the Southern Yazoo portion of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project (MMT) were conducted by the University of Southern Mississippi for the Mississippi Department of Archives History (MDAH) and the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT). Fieldwork began on June 1, 2013 and was completed on August 2, 2013. Investigations consisted of artifact surface collection, soil coring and augering, and limited test excavations on selected archaeological sites with mounds located between Greenville, Mississippi and Redwood, Mississippi, in Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey counties. These sites include Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Mont Helena (22SH505), and Refuge (22WS508). These sites were selected for investigation because of their accessibility from major roadways, including Mississippi Highway 1 and U.S. Highway 61(Figure 1.1-.1.2). An additional criterion for inclusion in this project was a lack of previous work at these sites beyond artifact surface collections.

This report contains the results of the analysis of Native American ceramics produced as a result of these archaeological investigations. The primary goal of this analysis was to understand when these mounds were constructed and occupied. For the goals of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project (MMT), the timing of these sites is basic information that is of interest to visitors to the state and to Native American communities.

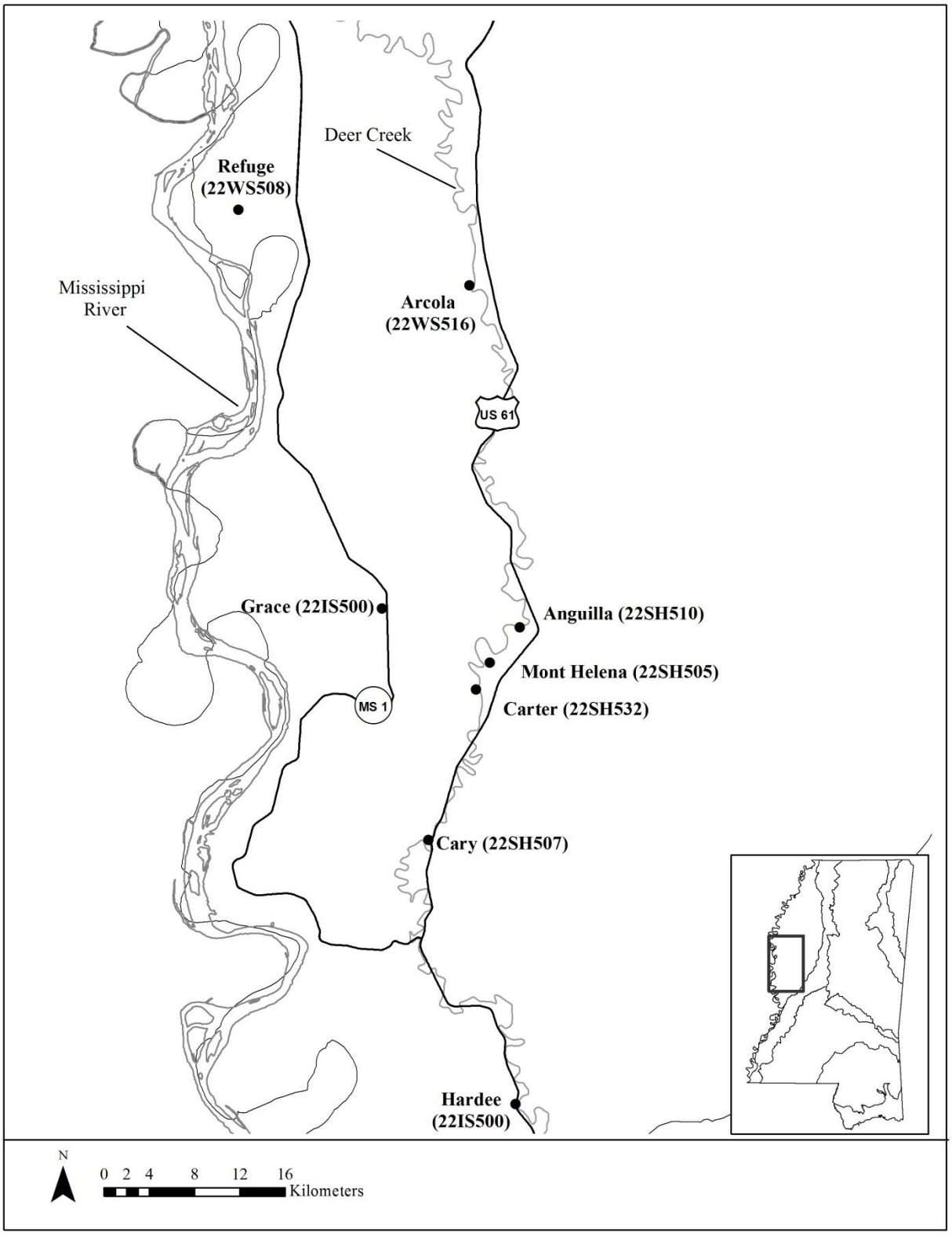


Figure 1.1. Map of sites included in the Southern Yazoo portion of the MMT.

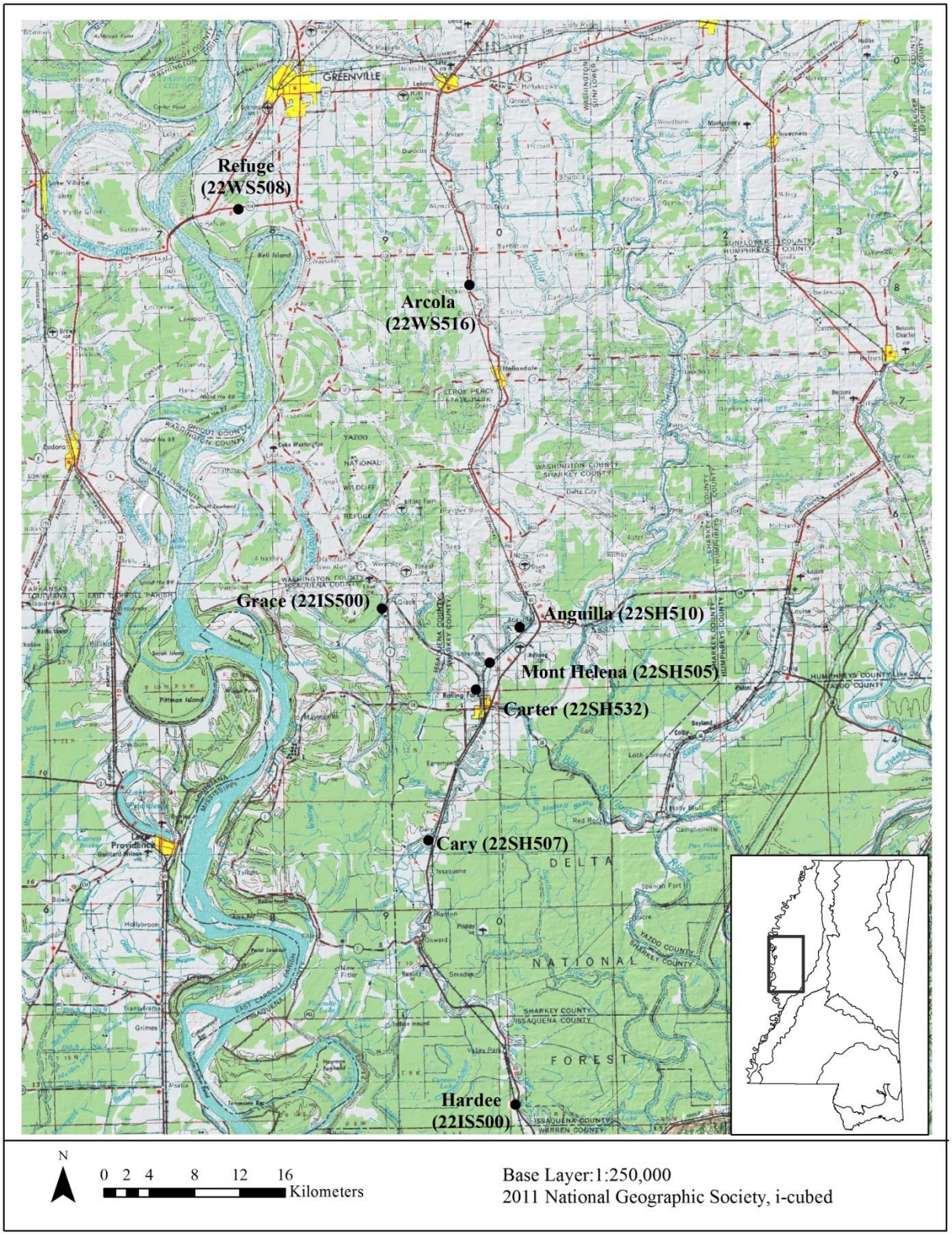


Figure 1.2. Topographic map of sites included in the Southern Yazoo portion of the MMT.

Physiographic Setting

The Southern Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) is characterized as a broad floodplain, dissected by the modern and former channels of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, crevasse channels, natural levees, and backwater swamps (Saucier 1994). This floodplain stretches from Greenville, Mississippi, south to Vicksburg, Mississippi. At its widest point, the basin stretches 60 miles from the Mississippi River east to the meet the Loess Hills (Figure 1.3).

Archaeological sites in the region are concentrated on the natural levees of the former and modern channels of the Mississippi River, Sunflower River, Yazoo River, and along Deer Creek (Phillips 1970). Deer Creek is a major distributary channel of the Mississippi River, forming from the headwaters of a crevasse splay at least prior to the onset of the Mississippian period, c.a. AD 1000 (Phillips 1970, Saucier 1994). Mound centers densely concentrated within these ecological settings are associated with the Middle Woodland through Mississippian periods, with peaks in mound construction during the Late Woodland and Mississippian (Phillips et al. 2003 [1951]).

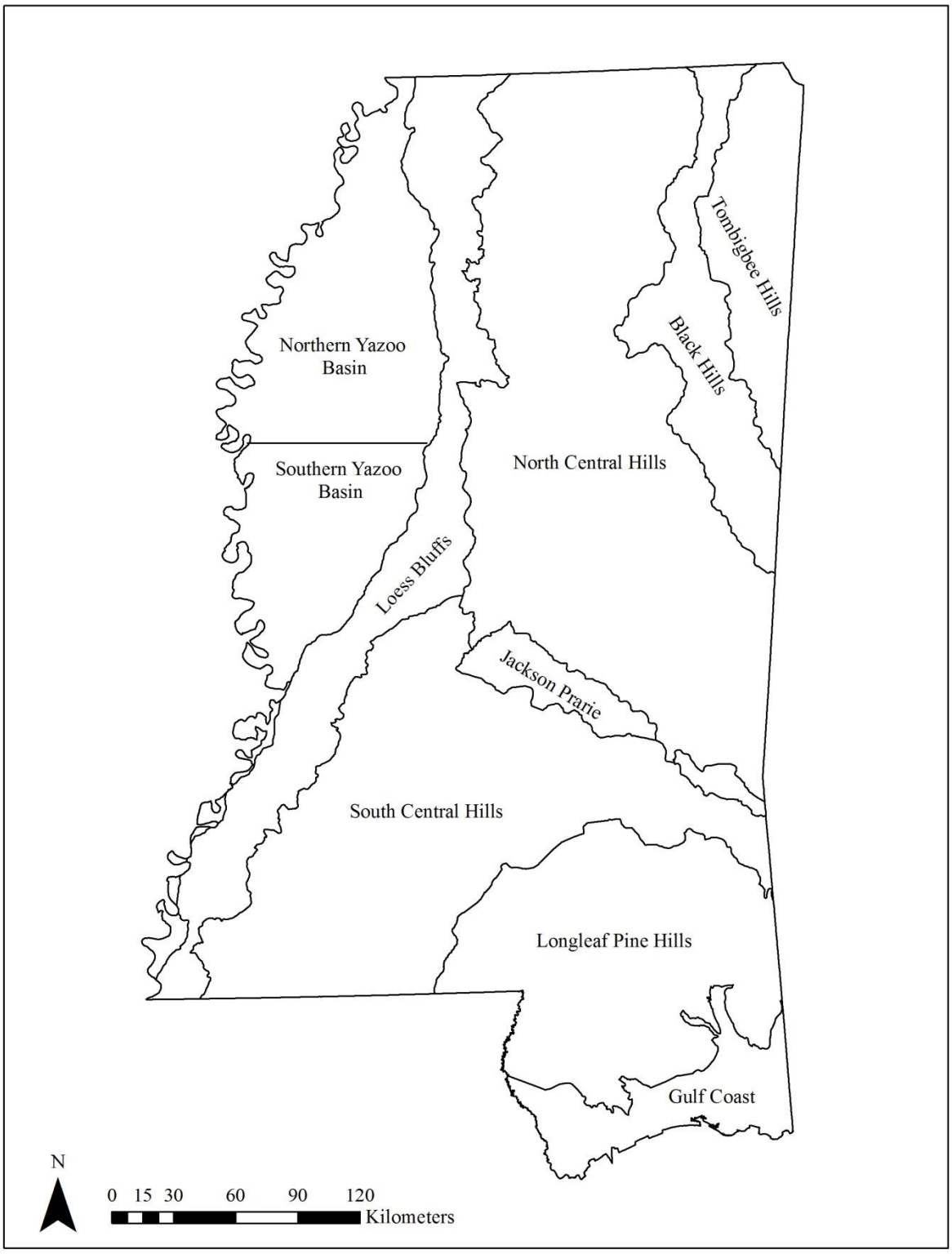


Figure 1.3. Physiographic regions of Mississippi.

Archaeological Setting

The most comprehensive archaeological investigations in the region were conducted as part of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS), a joint effort between Harvard, Louisiana State University, and the University of Michigan in the 1940s (Phillips et a. 2003 [1951]). These investigations consisted of artifact surface collections at mound centers across the LMV that were compared to material from stratigraphic cuts at sites such as Jaketown (22HU505), Lake George (22YZ557), and Shell Bluff (22LF505), among others. All the sites discussed in this report with the exception of the Carter Mounds (22SH532) were visited during this survey project. The combined data from surface collections and limited excavations at mound centers were used to construct the basic sequence of cultural periods for the region (Phillips et al. 2003 [1951]).

Phillips (1970) conducted a reanalysis of the ceramics produced from the original LMS surveys using a type-variety system of classification. The type-variety classification system facilitated the construction of a finer temporal sequence consisting of archaeological phases (Table 1.1). The regional sequence built by Phillips (1970) was later refined by Williams and Brain (1983) and Brain (1989) based on excavations at the Lake George site (22YZ550) and Winterville Mounds (22WS500), the two largest multi-mound centers in the region. Through identifying groups of co-occurring varieties or ceramic sets in particular contexts at these sites, Williams and Brain (1983:315) drafted the current cultural-historical sequence for the Southern Yazoo Basin (Table 1.2).

Table 1.1. Phase sequence for the Southern Yazoo Basin.

Period	Date (A.D.)	Phase	Culture or Cultural Tradition
Historic	1600	Russell	Mississippi
Protohistoric		Wasp Lake	
Mississippian	1400	Lake George	
		Winterville	
	1200		
	1000	Crippen Point	Coles Creek
Late Woodland		Kings Crossing	
	800	Aden	
		Bayland	Baytown
		Deasonville	
	400		
Middle Woodland		Issaquena	Marksville
		Anderson Landing	
	1		

Table 1.2. Diagnostic sets by archaeological phase (adapted from Brain 1988:53; Williams and Brain 1983:315).

Issaquena	Coles Creek Incised *var. Blakeley*
Satartia	Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*
Alligator Incised *var. Alligator*	Coles Creek Incised *var. Mott*
Churupa Punctated *var. Churupa*	Evansville Punctated *var. Rhinehart*
Churupa Punctated *var. Thornton*	French Fork Incised *var. McNutt*
Evansville Punctated *var. Braxton*	Mazique Incised *var. Kings Point*
Marksville Incised *var. Leist*	**Crippen Point I**
Marksville Incised *var. Yokena*	**Addis 1**
Marksville Stamped *var. Newsome*	Avoyelles Puncated *var. Tatum*
Marksville Stamped *var. Troyville*	Avoyelles Punctated *var. Dupree*
Marskville Incised *var. Spanish Fort*	Beldeau Incised *var. Bell Bayou*
Marskville Incised *var. Steele Bayou*	Chevalier Stamped *var. Lulu*
Marskville Stamped *var. Manny*	Chevalier Stamped *var. Perry*
Deasonville	Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*
Reed 1	Coles Creek Incise*d var. Hardy*
Alligator Incised *var. Oxbow*	Evansville Punctated *var. Sharkey*
Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*	Harrison Bayou Incised *var. Harrison Bayou*
Larto Red *var. Larto*	Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked *var. Edwards*	**Crippen Point II**
Salomon Brushed *var. Salomon*	**Addis 1**
Reed 2	Avoyelles Puncated *var. Tatum*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Hunt*	Avoyelles Punctated *var. Dupree*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Phillips*	Beldeau Incised *var. Bell Bayou*
Shellwood Cord Impressed *var. Shellwood*	Chevalier Stamped *var. Lulu*
Bayland	Chevalier Stamped *var. Perry*
Sharfit	Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Chase*	Coles Creek Incise*d var. Hardy*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Stoner*	Evansville Punctated *var. Sharkey*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Wade*	Harrison Bayou Incised *var. Harrison Bayou*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Wilzone*	Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*
Larto Red *var. Silver Creek*	**Addis II**
Mulberry Creek Cord Marked *var. Smith Creek*	Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched *var. Patmos*
Aden	Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*
Valley Park	**Coker**
Avoyelles Punctated *var. Avoyelles*	Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Montrose*
Chevalier Stamped *var. Chevalier*	Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*
Coles Creek Incised *var. Campbellsville*	**Powell**
French Fork Incised *var. Larkin*	Old Town Red *var. Cahokia*
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*	Powell Plain *var. Powell*
Kings Crossing	Ramey Incised *var. Ramey*
Vicksburg	Tippets Incised *var. Tippets*
Avoyelles Punctated *var. Kearney*	**Yazoo 2**
Beldeau Incised *var. Beldeau*	Barton Incised *var. Barton*
Carter Engraved *var. Mud Lake*	Grace Brushed *var. Grace*
Carter Engraved *var. Shell Bluff*	Pouncey Pinched *var. Patosi*
	Winterville Incised *var. Blum*
	Winterville Incised *var. Rising Sun*

Table 1.2 continued. Diagnostic sets by archaeological phase (adapted from Brain 1988:53; Williams and Brain 1983:315).

Winterville I	**Yazoo 4**
Addis II	Barton Incised *var. Arcola*
Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched *var. Patmos*	Barton Incised *var. Midnight*
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*	Barton Incised *var. Togo*
Greenville	Winterville Incised *var. Belzoni*
Anna Incised *var. Anna*	**Lake George II**
Avoyelles Punctated *var. George*	**Holly Bluff 2**
Carter Engraved *var. Carter*	Leland Incised *var. Blanchard*
Carter Engraved *var. Sara*	Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*
Larto Red *var. Chicot*	Leland Incised *var. Fatherland*
L'Eau Noire Incised *var. L'Eau Noire*	Leland Incised *var. Russell*
Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*	Leland Incised *var. Williams*
Yazoo 1	**Yazoo 4**
Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Buford*	Barton Incised *var. Arcola*
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*	Barton Incised *var. Midnight*
Winterville II	Barton Incised *var. Togo*
Greenville	Winterville Incised *var. Belzoni*
Anna Incised *var. Anna*	**Yazoo 5**
Avoyelles Punctated *var. George*	Owens Punctated *var. Menard*
Carter Engraved *var. Carter*	Owens Punctated *var. Poor Joe*
Carter Engraved *var. Sara*	Owens Punctated *var. Widows Creek*
Larto Red *var. Chicot*	Winterville Incised *var. Ranch*
L'Eau Noire Incised *var. L'Eau Noire*	**Wasp Lake I**
Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*	**Yazoo 7**
Yazoo 3	Owens Punctated *var. Manly*
Barton Incised *var. Estill*	Owens Punctated *var. Menard*
Mound Place Incised *var. False River*	Winterville Incised *var. Broutin*
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*	Winterville Incised *var. Wailes*
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*	**Wasp Lake II**
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*	**Yazoo 6**
Lake George I	Barton Incised *var. Davion*
Holly Bluff 1	Barton Incised *var. Portland*
Leland Incised *var. Ferris*	Owens Punctated *var. Redwood*
Leland Incised *var. Leland*	**Yazoo 7**
Maddox Engraved *var. Silver City*	Owens Punctated *var. Manly*
Yazoo 3	Owens Punctated *var. Menard*
Barton Incised *var. Estill*	Winterville Incised *var. Broutin*
Mound Place Incised *var. False River*	Winterville Incised *var. Wailes*
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*	
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*	
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*	

Middle Woodland Period (A.D. 1-400)

Mound sites in the Southern Yazoo Basin are associated with Middle Woodland through Mississippian periods. No Early Woodland period mound sites in the Southern Yazoo Basin have been recorded to date, although Early Woodland mounds are documented in the hills of North Mississippi (Ford 1990). Across the Eastern Woodlands, the early portion of Middle Woodland period is associated with the far-flung Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Toth 1988). Middle Woodland groups decorated pottery with elaborate iconography and built conical mounds to inter the dead (Williams and Brain 1983:359; Toth 1988). Broadly shared decorative motifs include raptorial birds and other modes such as cambered and cross-hatched rims. Diagnostic pottery in the Southern Yazoo Basin includes the Marksville series of ceramics that are tempered with grog and feature wide U-shaped incisions, zoned stamping, and zoned incision.

Sites with Middle Woodland components are located along the Yazoo River and its tributaries early in the period, and expand into the western Yazoo Basin along the former channels of the Mississippi River during the Issaquena phase (Phillips 1970: 537-543; Williams and Brain 1983: 359-360). Along the extreme southern end of Deer Creek, an Issaquena phase component is present at the Aden site (22IS509).

Late Woodland Period (A.D. 400-1000)

The Late Woodland period in the Southern Yazoo Basin is associated with two sequential cultural traditions, Baytown and Coles Creek. Baytown covers the time period and culture occupying the space between the height of the Marksville culture and the Coles Creek florescence. The Baytown Deasonville and Bayland phases are found throughout the basin but

are concentrated on the Yazoo River, Sunflower River, and Bogue Phalia (Williams and Brain 1983:365). Deasonville phase sites are associated with shell midden deposits, indicating an orientation to riverine subsistence activities. Baytown ceramics are often found at sites with mounds, but Late Woodland components are also present leading to uncertainty about the time period of mound construction (Phillips 1970:549; Williams and Brain: 1983:364).

Diagnostic ceramics of Baytown phases include varieties of the Reed and Sharfit sets (Williams and Brain 1983:315). These ceramics are tempered with large pieces of grog and decorative techniques are often crude and include simple incising and cord-marking. The initial occurrence of horizontal incising on the exterior rim (a favored Coles Creek decorative style) is found in these Baytown phases indicating a strong degree of cultural continuity in the basin during the Late Woodland period (William and Brain 1983:314-316).

The following Coles Creek cultural tradition captures the initial construction of mound and plaza complexes (Kidder 1998; Williams and Brain 1983:371). Between two and three flat-topped or pyramidal mounds (occasionally more) were constructed on top of village middens encircling modest plaza areas. Late Woodland Coles Creek sites are found along the former courses of the Mississippi River and lower Deer Creek (Williams and Brain 1983: 371-372). The Early and Classic Coles Creek phases, Aden and Kings Crossing, are distinguished according to the appearance of the Vicksburg fineware set in the latter. Coles Creek pottery is grog-tempered and decorations often consist of a series of parallel horizontal incisions on the exterior vessel rim. Vessel forms are varied and include beakers, large serving bowls, complex bowls, and cornered bowls with decorated lugs.

The Late Woodland Coles Creek cultural tradition extends into the Mississippian period at A.D. 1000. Some significant changes occur in the basin after A.D. 1000 associated with Mississippian developments to the north, but material culture and site plans are largely Coles Creek in character.

Mississippi Period (A.D. 1000-1500)

The Coles Creek Crippen Point phase of the regional sequence captures the interaction between the people of the Lower Mississippi Valley and the American Bottom to the north, either through direct contact or through trade (Williams and Brain 1983:373-374). While there is continuity with the earlier Coles Creek phases in the ceramic inventory and settlement patterns, the appearance of the shell-tempered Powell and Coker ceramic sets immediately precedes or coincides with large-scale changes in the basin, including the intensification of mound construction at the Winterville (22WS500), Lake George (22YZ550) , and Mayersville (22IS501) sites. However, cultural continuity is indicated with the Addis set of ceramics that are tempered with small and densely packed pieces of grog. Decorative techniques in the Addis set are concentrated on the rims of vessels, similar to Coles Creek decorative styles. The appearance of the Addis 2, Coker, and Powell sets separate subphases of Crippen Point.

The succeeding Winterville phase (formerly Phillips's Mayersville phase) has been characterized by cultural hybridity or a "transculturation," where two culture traditions, local Coles Creek and non-local Mississippian, merged to form something new, called Plaquemine (Brain 1989:122; Williams and Brain 1983:338). This hybridity is best evidenced in the large-scale and coordinated mound construction at Winterville and Lake George, with each site containing more than twenty mounds and a double plaza, with one dominant mound anchoring

the arrangement (Brain 1989). Winterville phase settlement is focused on the Yazoo River near Lake George and along the former and modern courses of the Mississippi River at Winterville and Mayersville (22IS501). Diagnostic ceramic varieties include both shell-tempered, grog-tempered, and mixed grog and shell-tempered ceramics of the Yazoo, Addis 2, and Greenville sets. Decorative techniques proliferated during this time period and include brushing, rectilinear and curvilinear incising, interior incising, and engraving. Vessel forms consist of jars, bowls, and occasionally bottles.

Archaeologists have since questioned the idea that a hybrid Mississippian-Coles Creek culture is the appropriate framework for understanding Plaquemine. During this time period, shell-tempered Mississippian ceramics are found in much lower numbers in other parts of the LMV, such as the Natchez Bluffs region of Mississippi and the Atchafalaya Basin of Louisiana that are considered Plaquemine culture areas (Rees and Livingood 2007; Rees 2010). Uncertainties about the character of Plaquemine political hierarchy and the dependence on maize agriculture, coupled with the de-emphasis on extra-regional exchange are factors that may yet prove to be important distinctions between Plaquemine and Mississippian culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Regardless of the typological uncertainty between Mississippian and Plaquemine culture, the succeeding Lake George phase (roughly post A.D. 1400) was simultaneously a period of a full Mississippian cultural expression and a time of steady decline of the largest mound centers in the Southern Yazoo Basin, coinciding with the rise of secondary centers along the Deer Creek, Yazoo River, and modern Mississippi River meander belt ridges (Brain 1978; Phillips 1970:565; Williams and Brain 1983:379-380). Located to the south of Winterville along Deer Creek, the mound centers of Arcola (22WS516), Leland (22WS501), and Magee (22SH501) were once

considered to be "pure" single component Deer Creek phase sites [now the Lake George phase] (Phillips 1970:455,464-465; Williams and Brain 1983:380). The heights of the tallest mounds at these smaller centers are dwarfed by Mound A at Winterville and Mound A at Lake George, but sites such as Arcola and Leland are substantial in size, originally consisting of at least six mounds (Brain 1978).

Diagnostic ceramics of the Lake George phase include the Holly Bluff set, characterized by both fine shell and grog-tempering and curvilinear, trailed incisions. Specific rim modes, including Hayne's Bluff (interior incisions, oblique incisions or punctations on the lip, combined with strongly excurvate profiles) are present in large numbers, and are often found on complex or "Yazoo" bowls. Coarse shell-tempered ceramics of the Yazoo 3 and 4 subsets are also diagnostic of the Lake George phase. These sets are characterized by the decorative field shifting from the rim to the shoulder and body of vessels.

The collapse of primary centers and the rise of secondary centers during the Lake George phase fit well with a cycling model of Mississippian political organization. Mississippi period chiefdom-level societies were unstable and cycled through periods of centralization and decentralization as chiefs and elite members of society struggled to maintain power (Anderson 1994, Blitz 1999; Wright 1984). The nature of the Mississippian political organization during the Lake George phase is a major research question for the region, and it is uncertain how Mississippian political patterns in the Southern Yazoo Basin fit with the broader Mississippian world. This area of the Southeast contains some of the largest and most densely concentrated mound centers during the Mississippian period.

Protohistoric and Historic Periods (A.D. 1500-1730)

The final phases in the sequence, Wasp Lake and Russell, are poorly represented in the Southern Yazoo Basin. Wasp Lake is coeval with the first European contact in the Lower Mississippi Valley and is considered to be a protohistoric phase, meaning that there are major continuities with Mississippian lifeways but changes related to European contact are evident across the southeast, such as declines in population size and large-scale population movements (Williams and Brain 1983:381).

While some Wasp Lake period diagnostic ceramics have been found at Winterville, occupation in the area shifted from the main course of the Mississippi River to the southern reaches of Deer Creek and Yazoo Bluffs area along the southern border of the basin. Ceramic inventories often include exotic painted wares. However, most diagnostic ceramics are very late varieties of coarse shell-tempered pottery types (Williams and Brain 1983: 381-382). Mound construction slowed considerably and even ceased in some areas, but some Native American groups still used mound summits for residences. The end of this sequence is considered to be A.D. 1730, associated with the massacres at French forts by the Natchez and Yazoo Indians in south Mississippi (Williams and Brain 1983:386).

Recent Research and Directions

Recent archaeological research in the Southern Yazoo Basin has been conducted as part of a multi-year project beginning in 2005 by the University of Southern Mississippi. This project has been centered at the Winterville (22WS500) just north of Greenville, Mississippi. The goals of this recent work include exploring the nature of occupation at Winterville's founding and decline, exploring the nature of mound use, documenting subsistence practices, and understanding the nature of Mississippian political hierarchy.

Activities related to compliance archaeology have been less extensive, with the exception of excavations at the Law Mounds (22WS549), Mayerville (22IS508), Rolling Fork (22SH506), and a large-scale survey along Steele Bayou in the 1970s (Gagliano and Weinstein 1979; Banks et al. 2009; Ryan et al. 2000). Non-mound sites are poorly represented in the state site files. It is unknown if sites are buried by significant amounts of alluviation, destroyed by modern cultivation, or have simply been overlooked because of a lack of survey efforts.

The cumulative archaeological research of the 20th century suggests that while something is known about the broad cultural-historical framework in the LMV, little is known about the nature of social complexity during the cultural periods outlined. Many sites have seen little or no professional excavation, and issues of chronology, settlement patterns, and political hierarchy are current research questions for the area.

Mississippi Mound Trail Project Research Design

The original research design for the Mississippi Mound Trail project was relatively broad because little work had been done on many of these archaeological sites beyond the 1940s surface collections by the LMS. The project sought to gather basic site information including understanding the chronology of mound construction. In order to accomplish this goal, field work consisted of an initial phase of coring and augering around the lower flanks of mounds in order to locate sub-mound or flank midden deposits that would offer artifacts and charcoal suitable for dating the mound construction episodes. Cores and augers that offered evidence of possible midden deposits guided the location of single 1-x-2 m test units that allowed for a large sample of artifacts to be recovered.

Chapter 2: Methodology

Archaeological material associated with this project was produced through surface collections, auger testing, soil coring, and test unit excavation. All excavated soil was passed through one-half inch hardware mesh in the field. Artifacts were washed, processed, catalogued, and analyzed at the University of Southern Mississippi archaeological lab. Ceramics were labeled according to site and catalog number and sorted by type-variety and vessel portion. Artifacts were prepared for curation and will be housed at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi.

A total of 4,316 prehistoric Native American ceramics are included in this analysis. Ceramics were classified following the type-variety system after Phillips (1970) and Williams and Brain (1983). The classification system was supplemented with descriptions from Brown's (1998) sorting manual and based on work at the Late Woodland period Hedgeland site (Ryan 2003) and Lake Providence, both in Mississippi River floodplain in Louisiana (Weinstein 2005).

The type-variety system and criteria for classification are discussed more thoroughly in Chapter 4. Vessel rim attributes including curvature and angle were recorded and used to infer vessel form. Other attributes, including lip form and lip decorative techniques were also recorded, as well as named rim modes. These data were input into a Microsoft Excel worksheet and pivot tables were used to calculate and display frequencies of the varieties, vessel forms, and rim modes.

Chapter 3: Results of Ceramic Analysis

Anguilla (22SH510)

Anguilla is a single mound site located on the south side of Deer Creek within the small town of Anguilla in Sharkey County, Mississippi. Today, one existing mound stands six meters (m) in height. The original height of the mound has been reduced by levelling and the construction of a brick cistern. The cistern has since been dismantled, causing further damage to the mound. At the time of these investigations, no artifacts had been produced from this site.

Nine probe and seven auger holes were excavated before excavating a single test unit on the north side of the mound to a depth of 190 cm below the ground surface (Figure 3.1). The test unit was excavated in ten centimeter arbitrary levels, with the exception of the initial level (0-50) which brought the sloping mound surface to a level floor. The upper meter of soil in the test unit is redeposited from the summit and contains a scatter of brick fragments from the dismantled cistern (Figure 3.2). Below this redeposited material is a small pocket of intact midden with faunal remains and daub but few ceramics, and compact silty clay mound fill. The base of the mound was reached at approximately 150-160 centimeters (cm) and was identified by the fine sand of the natural levee. No artifacts were recovered from beneath the mound.

A total of 53 sherds were collected, all but three from the test unit. Ceramic recovery ceased below 90 cm. This small collection consists mostly of plainware (n=46) including *Addis, Little Tiger, Valley Park* varieties of Baytown Plain, Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*, and Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* (Table 3.1).

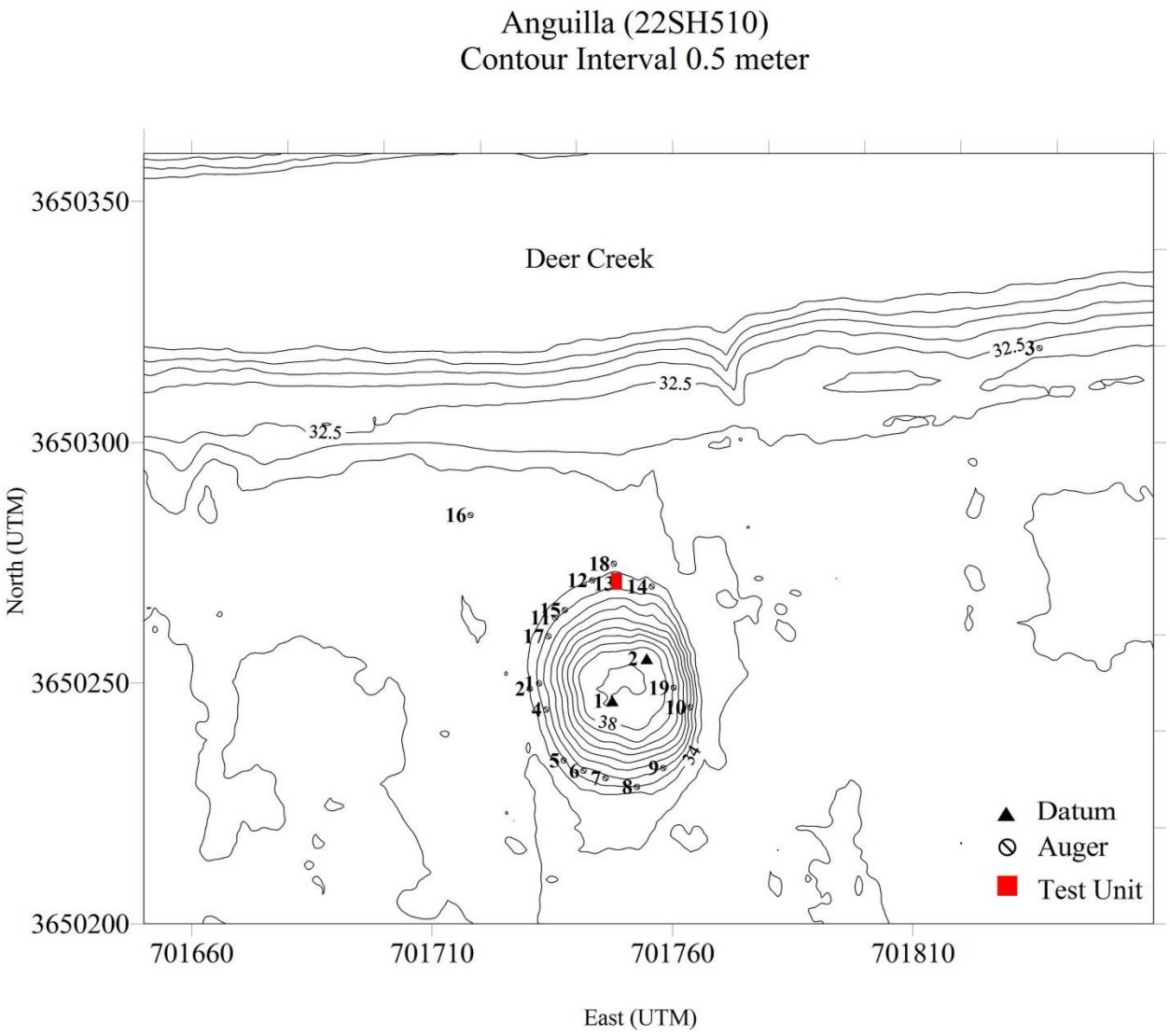
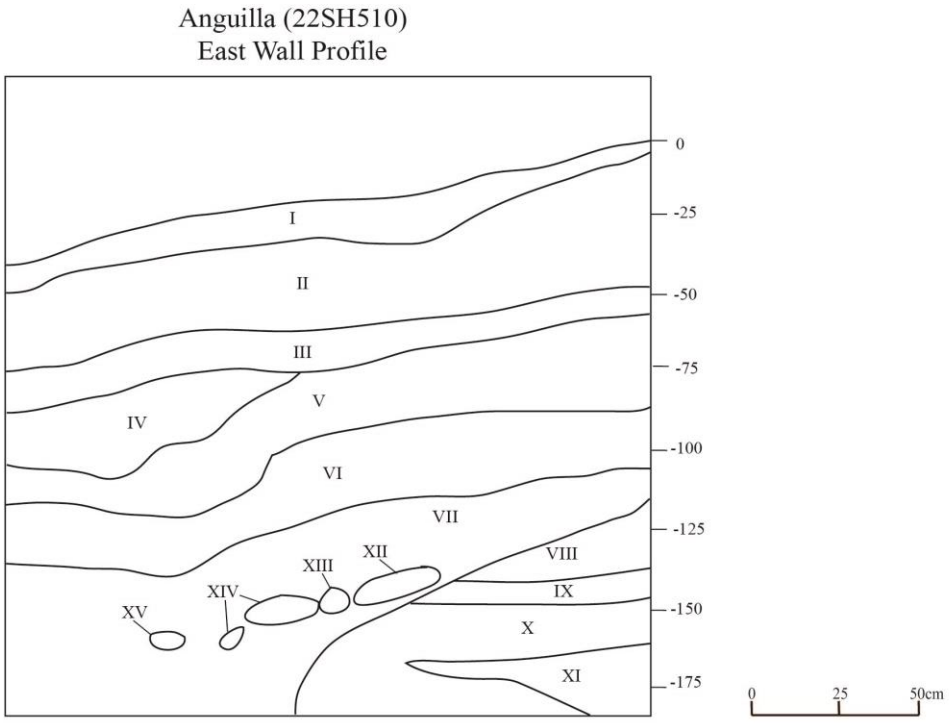


Figure 3.1. Contours and excavation locations, Anguilla.



I. Slope wash, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty loam with historic artifacts
II. Slope wash, very pale brown (10YR5/4) compact silty sand with historic artifacts
III. Slope wash, light brownish gray (10YR6/2) compact silty sand with high concentrations of daub and historic brick
IV. Intact slope midden, very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam with faunal remains and daub
V. Mound fill, gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with oxidized iron
VI. Mound fill, gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with 10YR4/1 clay
VII. Mound fill, gray (10YR5/1) clay
VIII. Mound fill, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand
IX. Former clay mound surface, brown (10YR5/3) sandy clay
X. Inner or core building episode, dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand
XI. Possible sub-mound surface(10YR5/2) fine sandy clay
XII. Gray (10YR5/1) clay basket load
XIII. Brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt basket load
XIV. Gray (10YR5/1) clay basket load
XV. Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silt basket load

Figure 3.2. East wall profile of the Test Unit 1, Anguilla.

Decorated ceramics (n=7) include Plaquemine Brushed *var. Blackwater*, Carter Engraved *var. Sara*, and Old Town Red *var. unspecified*, ceramics associated with a Late Woodland Crippen Point to Winterville I occupation. A single example of Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania* was collected from the surface of the summit of the mound, indicating occupation during the Winterville II to Lake George I subphases. A radiocarbon sample from 160-170 cm below the surface (level 13) returned a two sigma calibrated date of AD 1320 to 1350 and 1390 to 1430, suggesting the initial mound construction occurred in the Late Winterville phase (Winterville II) to Early Lake George phase (Lake George I) of the regional sequence. The earlier diagnostic ceramics in the mound fill can be attributed to mound construction episodes using redeposited soil from earlier occupations in the vicinity of the mound.

Identifiable vessel forms in the assemblage from Anguilla include only one Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo* jar with a characteristic "rolled rim" reminiscent of Ramey Incised vessels from Cahokia (Williams and Brain 1983:112). This jar rim was found in the initial 50 cm of the test unit, consisting entirely of disturbed mound wash.

In summary, at least a portion of the mound at Anguilla was constructed between the Winterville II and Lake George I subphases, with evidence of Crippen Point to Winterville I occupation at least vicinity of the mound.

Table 3.1. Ceramic frequencies, Test Unit 1, Anguilla.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)							
	Summit Surface	1 (0-50)	2 (50-60)	3 (60-70)	4 (70-80)	5 (80-90)	East Wall	**Grand Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*		17	1			1		**19**
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*		1						**1**
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*		4		1	1			**6**
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*		1					1	**2**
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*		6	2		7			**15**
Plain Total	**0**	**29**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**43**
Carter Engraved *var. Sara*					1			**1**
Old Town Red *var. unspecified*					1			**1**
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*	1							**1**
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Blackwater*		1						**1**
UID Incised, fine grog-tempered		1						**1**
UID Incised, coarse shell-tempered		1			1			**2**
Decorated Total	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Grand Total	**1**	**32**	**3**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**50**

Table 3.2. Ceramic frequencies, auger tests, Anguilla.

Type-Varieties	Auger 15 (130 cm)	Auger 14 (52 cm)	Auger 13	Grand Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	1			**1**
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*			1	**1**
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*		1		**1**
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**

Table 3.3. Vessel forms by type-variety, Anguilla.

Type-Varieties	Jar	Grand Total
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	1	1
Grand Total	**1**	**1**

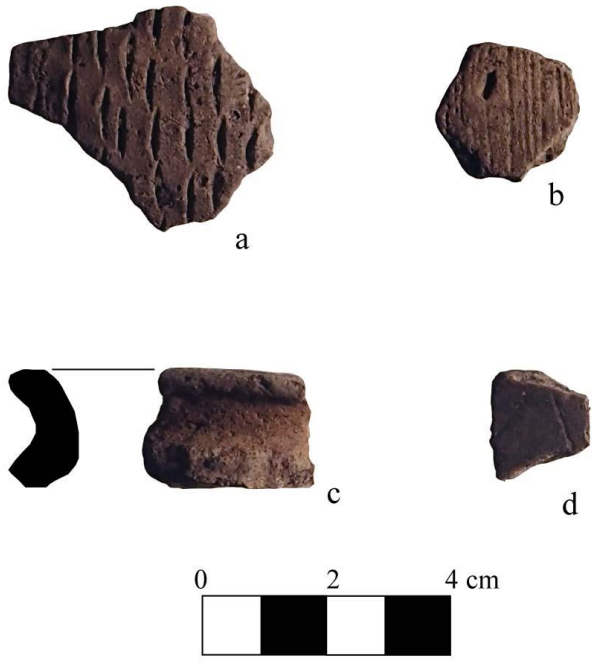


Figure 3.3. Selected ceramics from Anguilla; a. Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*. b. Plaquemine Brushed *var. Blackwater*; c. Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo* jar with rolled rim; d. Carter Engraved *var. Sara.*

Arcola (22WS516)

Arcola is a large multi-mound center located on the west bank of Deer Creek just south of the small town of Arcola in Washington County, Mississippi. The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1991. The site once contained at least six mounds, of which three are standing today. Mound A, the largest mound at the site, stands more than 10 m in height. Both Mound B and Mound C are approximately 5 m in height. A large aboriginal borrow pit is located to the northeast of Mound C (Phillips 1970:464). All the mounds have been affected by cultivation, but Mounds B and C have significant damage from borrowing for nearby roadway construction.

Investigations at the site consisted of an artifact surface collection around the mounds and in the plaza between Mounds A and B. A series of probe tests were placed in Mounds A and B. A total of 27 probe holes were placed in Mound A and 25 in Mound B. Probing depths ranged from 150 to 200 cm. Single 1-x-2 m test units were placed into the southeastern flank of Mound A and the northwestern flank of Mound B in the vicinity of probe tests that produced evidence of possible midden deposits (Figure 3.4). The test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels with the exception of the initial level that brought the surface to a level floor. A total of 1,586 sherds were recovered from Arcola.

Mound A, Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 on Mound A was excavated to 190 cm beneath the ground surface. The upper deposits in Mound A consist of 60 cm cm of wash from the slope of the mound. Beneath this layer, a lens of daub rubble overlaid a wall trench and post molds. This building episode overlaid 1 m of laminar lenses of silt and sand, interspersed with some horizon development.

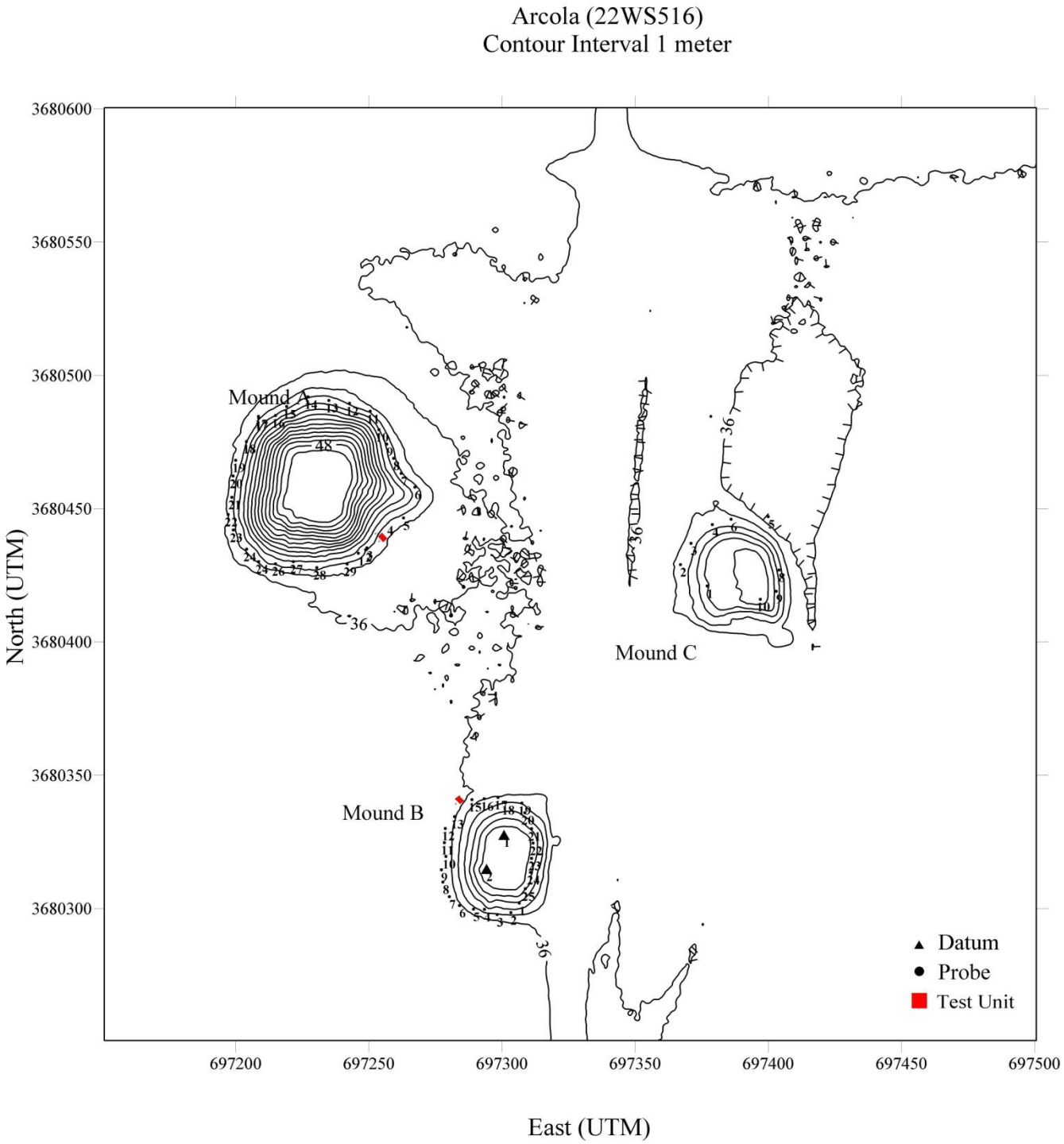
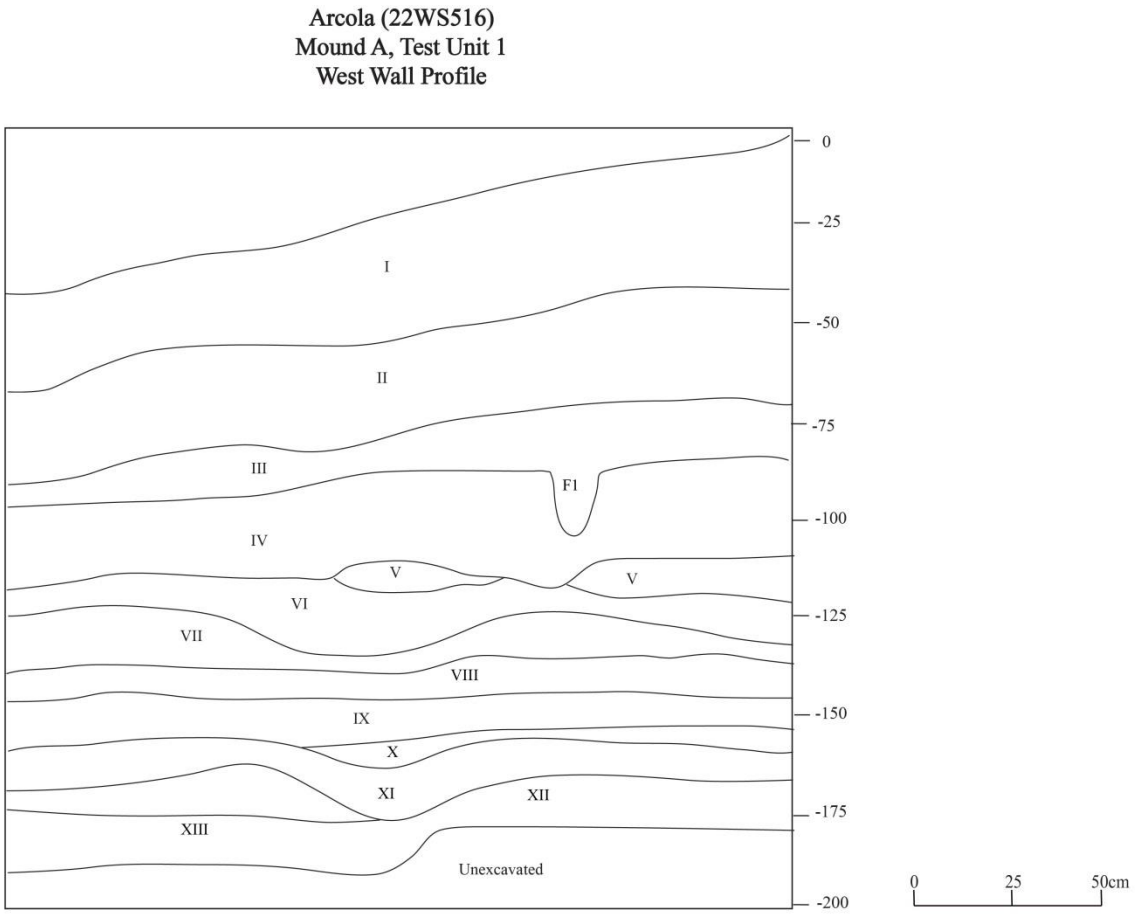


Figure 3.4. Contours and excavation locations, Arcola.



I. Slope wash, dark grayish brown (10YR4/3) compact silty sand
II. Slope wash, brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy loam mottled with baked clay and charcoal
III. Former surface with wall trench, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) very fine sandy loam mottled with daub rubble and charcoal
IV. Erosion/laminar lenses, brown (10YR4/3) very find sandy loam mottled with 10YR5/3 sand,
V. Slope wash, 10YR3/2 very fine silt loam mottled with charcoal
VI. Slope wash, brown (10YR4/3) very fine silt loam
VII. Erosion/laminar lenses, brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy loam mottled with 10YR5/3 sand
VIII. Slopewash, brown (10YR4/3) very fine silt loam
IX. 10YR5/3 silty sand mottled with 10YR4/3 very fine silt loam
X. Slope wash, brown (10YR4/3) very fine silt loam
XI. Slope wash mixed with some horizon development, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay mottled with charcoal
XII. Possible levee or pre-mound surface,brown (10YR5/3) silty sand mottled with brown (10YR4/3) very fine silt loam
XIII. Pre-occupation surface, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay

Figure 3.5 West wall profile, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Arcola.

These lenses formed from the erosion of slopes of the mound in antiquity. This lower meter of erosional fill from the mound slope indicates the core of the mound was located to the north of the test unit. The building episode encountered in the test unit may have represented a structure that was adjacent to the mound, rather than on an intentionally constructed platform (Figure 3.5).

As expected from the mixed nature of the matrix in the test unit, ceramics from Mound A contain earlier Winterville phase diagnostics interspersed with late Lake George phase diagnostic material (Table 3.4). While Winterville phase diagnostics, including Anna Incised *var. Anna*, Carter Engraved *var. Carter,* Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine,* and Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*, are found at the base of the unit, a single example of Leland Incised *var. Russell* recovered from Level 13 (160-170) cm indicates that this deposit could not have been laid down earlier than the Late George II subphase. Examples of Leland Incised *var. Bovina* recovered in the slope wash indicate Wasp Lake phase activity on the mound summit.

A radiocarbon date from charcoal recovered between 170 and 180 cm returned a two sigma calibrated date range of AD 1450-1530, AD 1540 to 1550, and 1550 to 1620. The earliest range is the most likely based on the association with the latest diagnostic ceramic varieties in the fill from the lower levels of the unit. In summary, construction on Mound A took place during the Lake George II subphase and possibly during the earlier Winterville phase with a summit occupation continuing into the Wasp Lake phase.

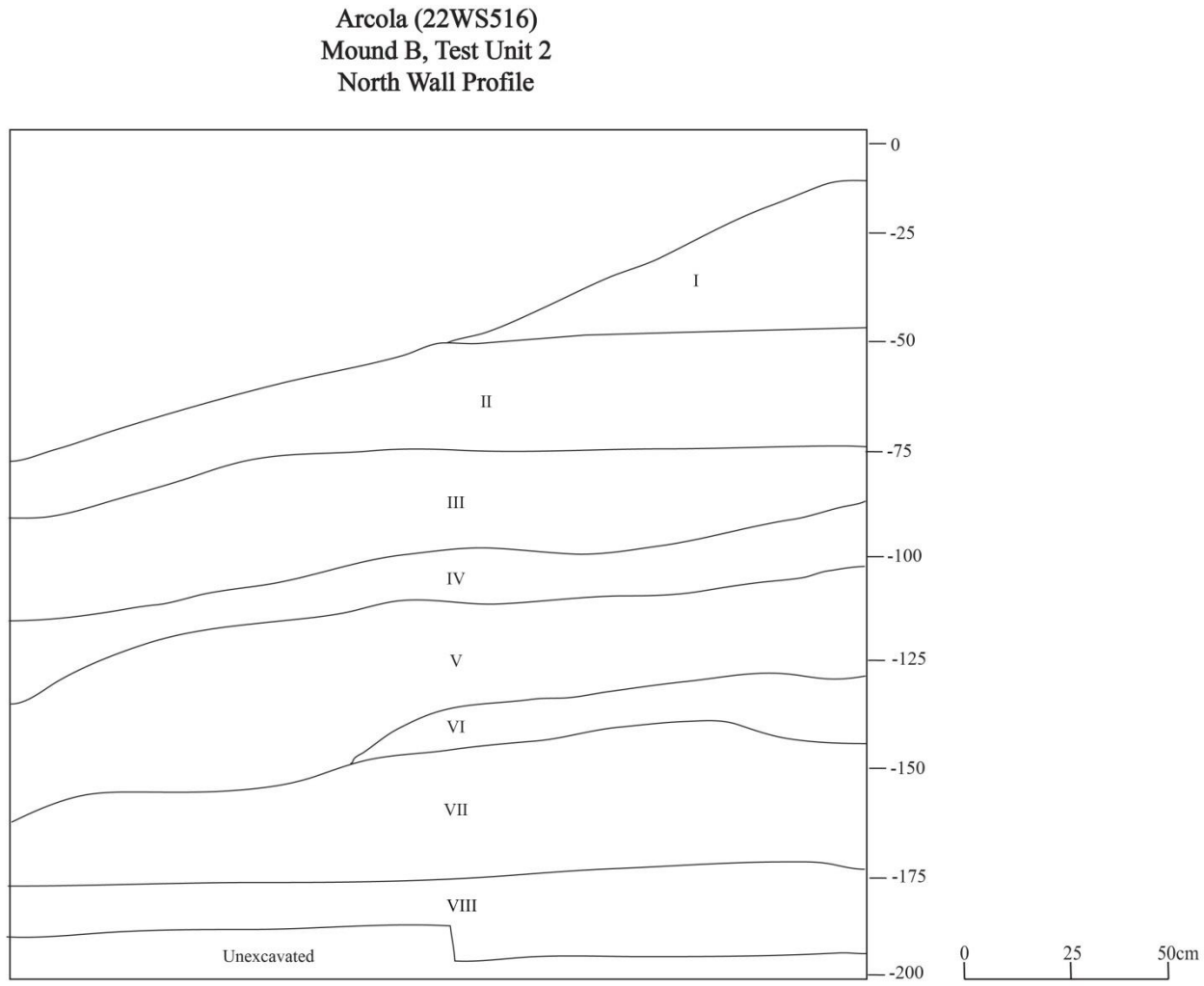
Table 3.4. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Arcola.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)															
	1 (0-50)	2 (50-60)	3 (60-70)	4 (70-80)	5 (80-90)	6 (90-100)	7 (100-110)	8 (110-120)	9 (120-130)	10 (130-140)	11 (140-150)	12 (150-160)	13 (160-170)	14 (170-180)	15 (180-190)	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*		2								1						3
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*			1							2						3
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	9	11		1				1	3	1		3	2		1	32
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	26	31	1	1	7	8	3	8	17	17	15	5	17	2	2	160
Plain Total	**35**	**44**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**20**	**21**	**15**	**8**	**19**	**2**	**3**	**198**
Anna Incised *var. Anna*													1			1
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*		1				1					1					3
Carter Engraved *var. Carter*											1					1
Leland Incised *var. Bovina*		5														5
Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*		1		1												2
Leland Incised *var. Leland*						1			1							2
Leland Incised *var. Russell*		1				1							1			3
Leland Incised *var. unspecified*		2														2
Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*														1		1
Owens Punctated *var. Mernard*										1						1
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*									1		1					2
Parkin Punctated *var.unspecified*			1													1
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*														1		1
Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*											2					2
UID Incised, coarse shell-tempered			1						1	1						3
UID Interior Incised, coarse shell-tempered									1							1
Decorated Total	**0**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**31**
Grand Total	**35**	**54**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**11**	**3**	**9**	**24**	**23**	**20**	**8**	**21**	**4**	**3**	**229**

Mound B, Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 on Mound B was excavated to 190 cm beneath the ground surface. The upper 90 cm of the matrix in the unit consisted of wash from the slope of the mound. This wash overlaid distinctive stratum of laminar lenses of erosion from the slope of the mound in antiquity. These erosional lenses overlaid a midden layer consisting of dense concentrations of ceramics with some charcoal staining. A wall trench originated in this layer, extending down onto a low platform made of clay. The sandy soils of the natural levee surface were reached at approximately 170 cm (Figure 3.6).

With the exception of one example of Winterville Incised *var. Belzoni* (a Lake George phase diagnostic), all ceramics in the midden deposit are associated with the Winterville phase. However, a radiocarbon date from charcoal recovered from 150-160 cm below surface from rendered a date of AD 1440-1510 and 1600-1620, suggesting that at least this portion of the mound was not constructed prior to the Lake George phase. Examples of Owens Punctated *var. Redwood* and Winterville Incised *var. Wailes* (see Figure 3.7o, 3.7q) were collected from the surface on the southern flank of Mound B, suggested some activity on the mound during the Wasp Lake II subphase.



I. Slope wash, light gray (10YR7/2) compact silty sand
II. Slope wash, light brownish gray (10YR6/2) compact silty sand
III. Slope wash, brown (10YR5/3) silty clay
IV. Erosional lenses, (10YR7/3) sandy silt mottled with brown (10YR5/3) sand
V. Midden layer, 10YR4/1 sandy loam with 10YR5/1 mottling and charcoal staining
VI. Mound fill, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy silt mottled with (10YR 5/3) silty sand
VII. Intial construction episode, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay
VIII. Sub-mound surface, pale brown (10YR6/3)very silty sand

Figure 3.6. North Wall Profile, Mound B, Test Unit 2, Arcola.

.

Table 3.5. Ceramic frequencies, Mound B, Test Unit 2, Arcola.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)											
	1 (0-70)	2 (70-80)	3 (80-90)	4 (90-100)	5 (100-110)	6 (110-120)	7 (120-130)	8 (130-140)	9 (140-150)	10 (150-160)	11 (170-180)	Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	1	1			4		2	4	2			14
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*		1			1			4	4			10
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*			1						1			2
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	1	1				1		10	2			15
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	48	14	9	4	3	4	7	90	73	6	1	259
Plain Total	**50**	**17**	**10**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**9**	**108**	**82**	**6**	**1**	**300**
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*	1							1	2			4
Carter Engraved *var. Carter*							1		1			2
Carter Engraved *var. Sara*								1				1
Grace Brushed *var. Grace*								1				1
Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*	2											2
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*							3		2			5
Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*					1							1
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*								6	3	2		11
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*								2	2			4
Parkin Punctated *var.unspecified*		1										1
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*								1	1			2
UID Incised, bone-tempered		1										1
UID Punctated, mixed grog and shell tempered								1				1
Winterville Incised *var. Belzoni*	1							1				2
Winterville Incised *var. Blum*	1											1
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*	1							1				2
Decorated Total	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**15**	**11**	**2**	**0**	**41**
Grand Total	**57**	**19**	**10**	**4**	**9**	**5**	**13**	**123**	**93**	**8**	**1**	**341**

Surface Collection and Occupation Summary

The surface collected ceramics from Arcola indicate a long span of occupation from the Late Woodland period Kings Crossing phase to the Protohistoric period Wasp Lake phase (Table 3.6). This long span of occupation was not apparent in the original surface collections reclassified by Phillips (1970:464). The vast majority of surface collected material came from the corn fields between Mounds A and B in the vicinity of what may have formerly been a mound (see Phillips 1970: Figure 198).

The high proportions of bowls in the ceramic assemblage, including Yazoo bowls (strongly excurvate rims on complex bowl forms) with Hayne's Bluff rims (single incisions in conjunction with a punctated or scalloped lip) suggests that activities at Arcola may have been orientation to the mound summits rather than consisting of typical domestic Mississippian household discard (Tables 3.7-3.8). Evaluating this hypothesis requires further excavation aimed at comparing mound and off-mound contexts, as well as evaluating the possibility of locating remnants of plowed mounds in the fields.

In summary, Winterville phase diagnostics in the mound fill and from the surface of the site suggest that Arcola may have been more densely occupied earlier in the sequence than previously thought (and potentially coeval with the large multi-mound center of Winterville, located 32 km to the north). At this point is uncertain if Winterville phase occupation at the site was more village-oriented, or if mounds were constructed during this phase. Occupation continued into the Protohistoric period during the time when the basin was increasingly depopulated. At least some mound construction, if not all, took place during the Lake George phase, but it is possible the cores of the mounds may have been constructed earlier. Only further

excavation can address this issue. This long span of occupation suggests that Arcola may have had an important but changing role in the political and social dynamics of the region throughout the Mississippi period.

Table 3.6. Ceramic frequencies, surface collection, Arcola (22WS516.)

Type-Variety	Provenience			
	Mound A	Mound B	Plaza Area between Mounds A and B	Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	2		17	19
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	3		7	10
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1			1
Bell Plain *var. Bell*		1	2	3
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*		1	22	23
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*		2	142	144
Mississippi Plain *var. Coker*			2	2
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	5	15	634	654
Plain Total	**11**	**19**	**826**	**856**
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*	2	1	26	29
Carter Engraved *var. Carter*			1	1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*	1			1
Grace Brushed *var. Grace*			1	1
Larto Red *var. Vaughn*			1	1
L'eau Noire Incised *var. L'eau Noire*			1	1
Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*			4	4
Leland Incised *var. Bovina*			1	1
Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*			2	2
Leland Incised *var. Ferris*			2	2
Leland Incised *var. Leland*		1	4	5
Leland Incised *var. Russell*			5	5
Leland Incised *var. unspecified*			7	7
Leland Incised *var. Williams*		1		1
Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*		1	1	2
Old Town Red *var. Beaverdam*			3	3
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*	2		7	9
Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*			1	1
Owen Punctated *var. Menard*			1	1
Owens Punctated *var. Redwood*		1		1
Owens Punctated *var. unspecified*			1	1
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*			11	11
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*			3	3
Parkin Punctated *var. unspecified*			2	2
Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*			1	1

Table 3.6 continued. Ceramic frequencies, surface collection, Arcola (22WS516).

Type-Variety	Provenience			
	Mound A	Mound B	Plaza Area between Mounds A and B	Total
UID Incised, coarse shell-tempered			19	19
UID Incised, mixed grog and shell-tempered			1	1
UID Incised, mixed fine shell and grog-tempered			2	2
UID Incised, sandy paste			5	5
UID Interior Incised, mixed fine shell and grog-tempered			2	2
UID Interior Polished, mixed grog and shell tempered			1	1
UID Punctated, mixed fine shell and grog-tempered			1	1
UID Wide-Line Incised, coarse shell-tempered			8	8
UID Zoned Punctated, mixed fine shell and grog-tempered			1	1
Winterville Incised *var. Blum*			1	1
Winterville Incised *var. Wailes*		1	1	2
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*			3	3
Decorated Total	**5**	**5**	**132**	**142**
Grand Total	**16**	**24**	**958**	**998**

Table 3.7. Vessel forms by type-variety, Arcola.

Type-Varieties	Bottle	Cornered Bowl	Jar	Plate/Shallow Bowl	Shallow Bowl	Simple Bowl	Yazoo Bowl	Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*						3		3
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*		1	1			3		5
Bell Plain *var. Bell*					1			1
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*			1			4		5
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*						24	10	34
Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*						1		1
Leland Incised *var. Bovina*						1		1
Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*						1		1
Leland Incise*d var. Leland*						2		2
Leland Incised *var. Russell*						2		2
Leland Incised *var. unspecified*						2		2
Mississippi Plain *var. Coker*						1		1
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*			13			37		51
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*			1			1		2
Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*	1					1		2
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*			1					1
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*			1					1
Winterville Incised *var. Blum*				1				1
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**18**	**1**	**1**	**83**	**10**	**116**

Table 3.8. Rim modes, Arcola.

Type-Varieties	Cornered Bowl	Jar	Plate/Shallow Bowl	Simple Bowl	Yazoo Bowl	Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*						
Interior incision under lip				1		1
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*						
Incision in lip and cross-hatching	1					1
Rolled rim		1				1
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*						
Hayne's Bluff				1	3	4
Hayne's Bluff, Arcola Variant					1	1
Punctation on Exterior Rim				1		1
Tunica				2	1	3
Leland Incised *var. Leland*						
Incision in lip				1		1
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*						
Scalloped (large)				1		1
Scalloped (small)				1		1
Winterville Incised *var. Blum*						
Interior incision under lip			1			1
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**5**	**16**

Figure 3.7. Selected decorated ceramics from Arcola. a. Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*, b. Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*, c. Anna Incised *var. Anna*, d-e. Carter Engraved *var. Carter*, f. L'eau Noire Incised *var. L'eau Noire*, g-h. Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*; i. Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*; j. Leland Incised *var. Leland*; k-i. Leland Incised *var. Ferris*; n. Leland Incised *var. Williams*; o. Owens Punctated *var. Redwood*; p-q. Winterville Incised *var. Wailes*; Leland Incised *var. Bovina*; g. Owens Punctated *var. Menard*.

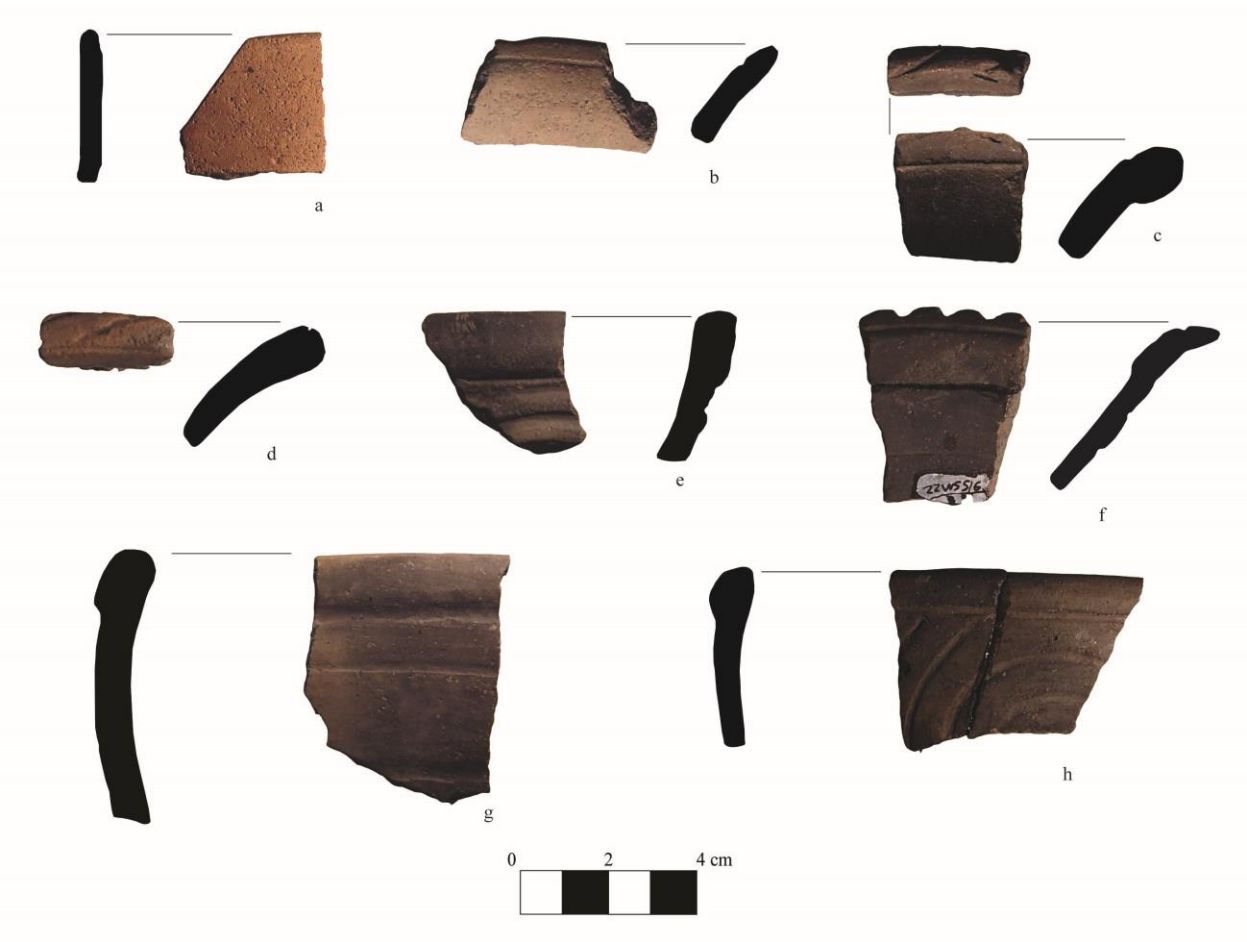


Figure 3.8. Selected vessel forms from Arcola; a. Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough* bottle; b-d, f. Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* with a Hayne's Bluff rim on a Yazoo bowl; g. Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse* bowl; h. Leland Incised *var. Leland* bowl.

Carter (22SH532)

Carter is the only site included in this project that was not visited by the original LMS survey. The cultural affiliation of the site and time period of occupation was unknown at the beginning of these investigations. The site was recorded by Jeffrey Brain in the 1970s in Sharkey County, Mississippi. The site is located a short distance to the south of Mont Helena (less than 3 km) and 3 km north of the Rolling Fork Mounds (22SH506). Today, the site consists of two moderately sized mounds, A and B, separated by a plaza area. Both mounds have been significantly reduced in size by plowing. Mound A stands four meters in height, while Mound B has been reduced to two meters. Mound B contains burials, and some human bone was found on the surface and scattered in the initial levels of 1-x-2 m test unit. The test unit was moved down the flank and restricted to a 1-x-1 m square in an effort to avoid disturbing human remains.

A total of 16 cores and augers were excavated in Mound A and nine in Mound B. A 1-x-2 m unit was placed on the eastern flank of Mound A, and a 1-x-1 m unit was placed on the western flank of Mound B (Figure 3.9). A total of 1,758 ceramics were produced through investigations, making Carter the most productive site on the Southern Yazoo portion of the mound trail despite its modest size.

Surface collected ceramics from the margins of Mound B and in the plaza area between Mound A and B (few in number, n=57) are dominated by Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*, a Coles Creek plainware (Table 3.9).

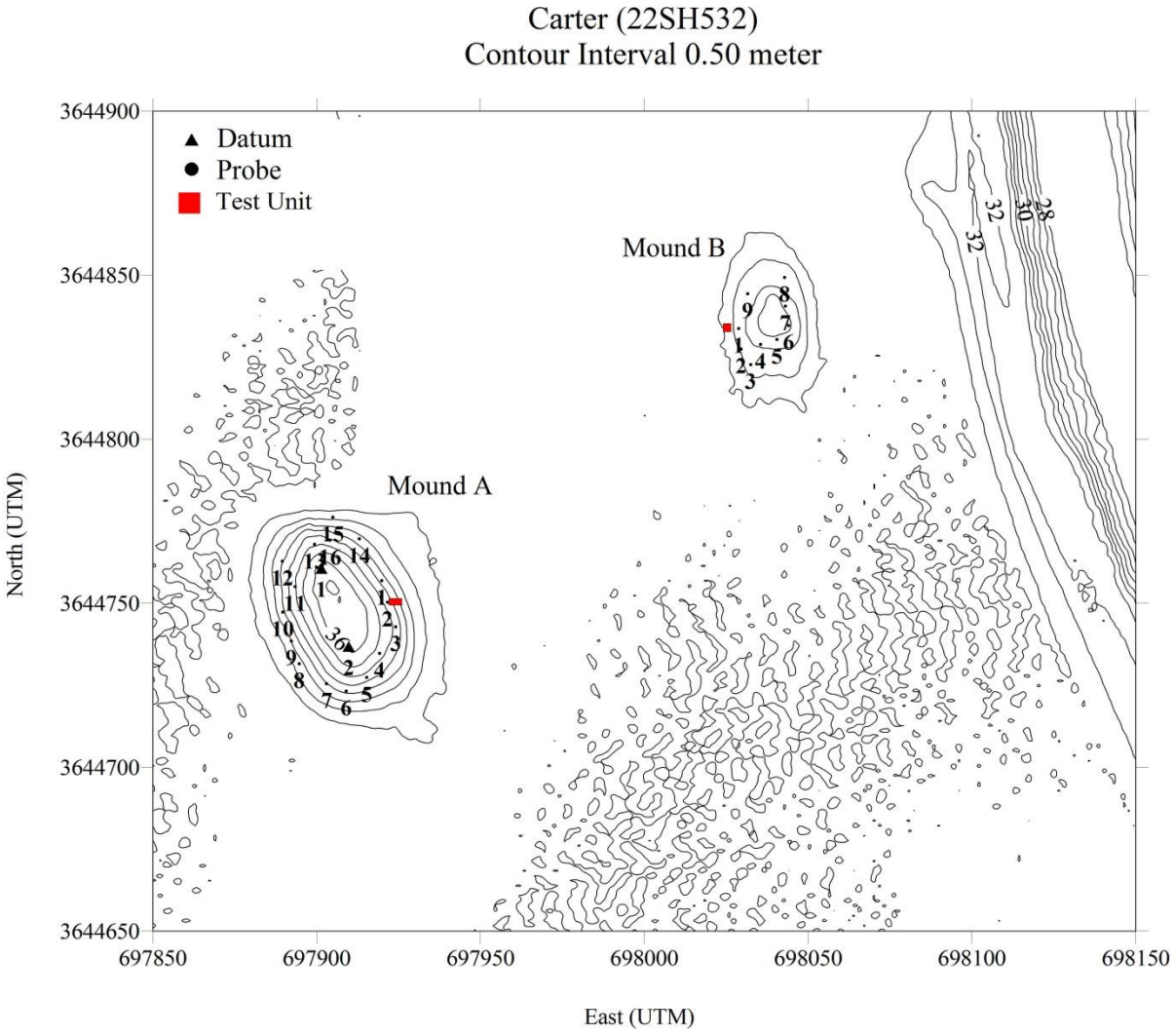


Figure 3.9. Contours and excavation locations, Carter.

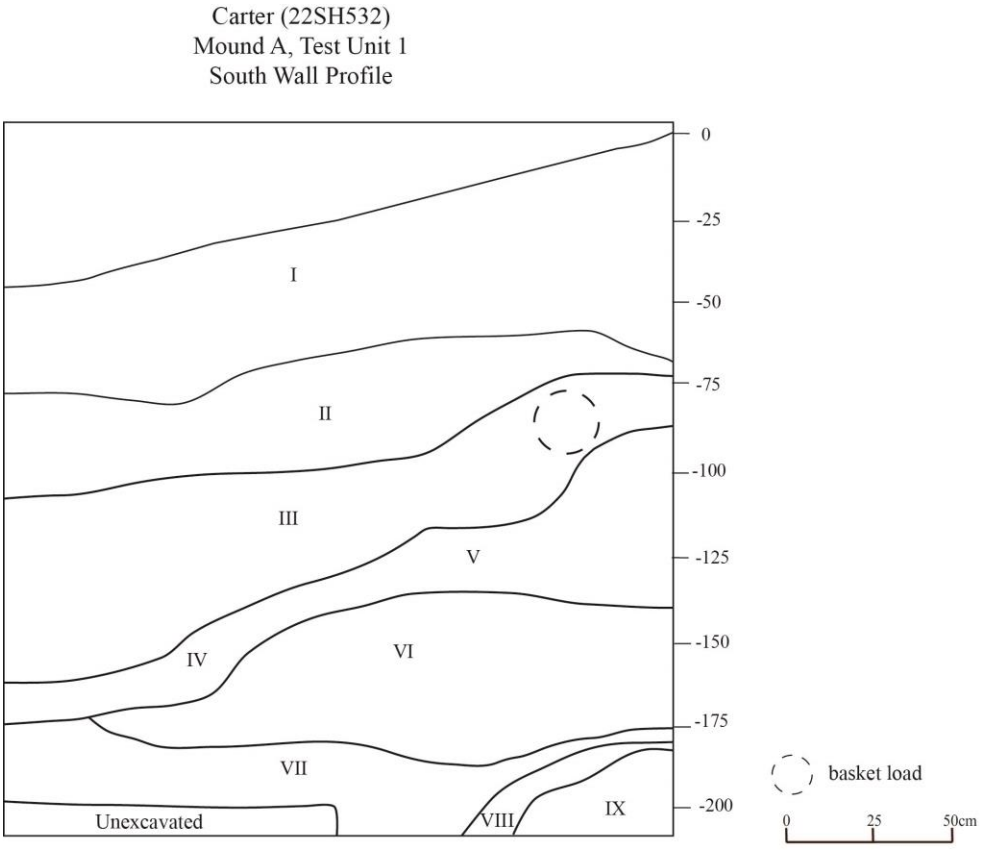
Table 3.9. Ceramic frequencies, miscellaneous proveniences, Carter (22SH532).

Type-Variety	Mound A Auger 9	Mound B Probe 2	Surface Collection	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*			1	1
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*			19	19
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*			1	1
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1	1	30	32
Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*			1	1
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*			1	1
Mazique Incised *var. unspecified*			1	1
UID Incised			1	1
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**48**	**57**

Test Unit 1, Mound A

The test unit on Mound A was excavated to a depth of 210 cm below the ground surface in 10 cm arbitrary levels. The unit consisted entirely of sandy loam mound fill loaded with redeposited midden material. A sloping sandy deposit was encountered in the northern and western part of the unit that appeared to be a buried ramp. A sub-mound surface consisting of coarse sand was encountered at approximately 180 cm. Dense clays were encountered at 200 cm at the very base of the unit (Figure 3.10).

Test Unit 1 produced over 1500 ceramics (Table 3.10). Diagnostic ceramics from Test Unit 1 include the suite of Coles Creek Incised varieties associated with the Deasonville through Kings Crossing phases, but examples of Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine,* Mazique Incised *var. Manchac,* and Avoyelles Punctated *var. Tatum* in the mound fill suggest that the mound was constructed no earlier than the Crippen Point phase of the regional sequence. Vessel forms across the entire assemblage are restricted in variety, consisting of bowls (simple and restricted) and beakers.



I. Undifferentiated slope wash, brown (10YR4/3) sandy silt
II. Slope wash, dark grayish brown (10Y4/2) fine sandy loam
III. Mixed midden and mound fill, brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with charcoal mottling, basket loading evident near west wall
IV. Mound fill, yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam,
V. Mound fill and partial buried ramp, gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with brown (10YR4/3) silt loam
VI. Mound fill, brown (10YR5/4) silty sand mottled with brown (10YR5/3) sand and 10YR5/8 iron streaks
VII. Dark brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt mottled with (10YR5/4) silty sand
VIII. Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand
IX. Sub-mound surface, gray (10YR5/1) clay with iron streaks

Figure 3.10. South wall profile of Test Unit 1, Mound A, Carter.

Table 3.10. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Carter.

Type-Variety	Levels (cm)																	
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 (60-70)	6 (70-80)	7 80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	14 (150-160)	15 (150-160)	16 (160-170)	17 (170-180)	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*				6	11	7	2						2	3				31
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	38	47	85	79	43	73	20	16	12	10	16	2	4	5	4			454
Baytown Plain *var. Percy Creek*	50	52	100	111	54	65	44	56	26	41	87	52	49	15	13	8	2	825
Baytown Plain *var. Reed*		6		4	7	6	7	6	6		7		4		2		1	56
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*	1	12	2	15	3	16		2	5	1	4					1		62
Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg*				1		2		1	4			1	2	2				13
Plain Total	**89**	**117**	**187**	**216**	**118**	**169**	**73**	**81**	**53**	**52**	**114**	**55**	**61**	**25**	**19**	**9**	**3**	**1441**
Alligator Incised *var. Oxbow*			1	1														2
Avoyelles Punctated *var. Dupree*			1															1
Avoyelles Punctated *var. Kearney*						1												1
Chevalier Stamped *var. unspecified*				1														1
Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*						1												1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Campbellsville*		1		1														2
Coles Creek Incised *var. Chase*					1													1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek*	1		3	4		4	1				1		3					17
Coles Creek Incised *var. Ely*									1									1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*			1		1	1												3

Table 3.10 continued. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Carter.

Type-Variety	Levels (cm)																	
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 (60-70)	6 (70-80)	7 80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	14 (150-160)	15 (150-160)	16 (160-170)	17 (170-180)	**Total**
Coles Creek Incised *var. Hardy*				1	1				1									3
Coles Creek Incised *var. Hunt*						1												1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Mott*			3															3
Coles Creek Incised *var. Stoner*		5			1				1									7
Coles Creek Incised *var. unspecified*		3				6				2			1					12
Coles Creek Incised *var. Wade*					1													1
Evansville Punctated *var. Braxton*				1		1												2
Evansville Punctated *var. Evansville*						1												1
Evansville Punctated *var. unspecified*	1		2															3
Hollyknowe Pinched *var. Hollyknowe*						1												1
Larto Red *var. Chico*						2												2
Larto Red *var. Larto*			2															2

Table 3.10 continued. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Carter.

Type-Variety	Levels (cm)																	
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 (60-70)	6 (70-80)	7 80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	14 (150-160)	15 (150-160)	16 (160-170)	17 (170-180)	**Total**
Mazique Incised *var. Kings Point*			1			4	1											6
Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*				1		1												2
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*		1	4	1		2												7
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*						1												1
UID Engraved, grog-tempered			1	2		3												6
UID Incised	4	1	3	3		8	3	4	1		1	1	4					33
UID Incised, grog-tempered	1																	1
UID Punctated		1				1				3								5
Decorated Total	**7**	**12**	**22**	**16**	**5**	**40**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**131**
Grand Total	**96**	**129**	**209**	**232**	**122**	**209**	**78**	**85**	**57**	**57**	**116**	**56**	**69**	**25**	**19**	**9**	**3**	**1572**

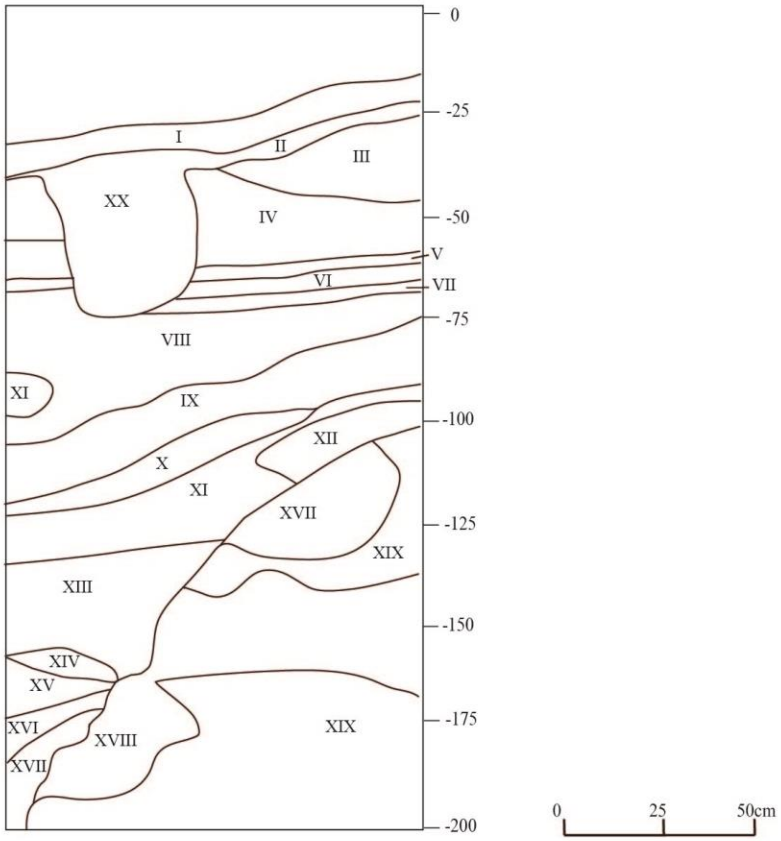
A charcoal sample, collected from 120-130 cm below surface in Test Unit 1, returned a two sigma calibrated date range of AD 990-1040 and 1110 to 1120, well within the Crippen Point phase. The lack of Crippen Point II subphase diagnostics, or the Powell, Coker, and Yazoo 1 sets, suggests that the site may have been occupied only at the early end of the time range.

Test Unit 2, Mound B

Test Unit 2 on Mound B was excavated to a depth of 190 cm (Figure 3.11). The overall stratigraphy of the unit consists of discrete zones of basket-loaded fill separated by thin lenses of former mound surfaces. At the bottom of the unit, excavation encountered what appears to be a berm or marker mound constructed of contrasting basket loads. The excavation did not reach beneath the mound and it appears that the ground surface at the time of the mound's construction may be more than 1.5 m below the present surface.

Ceramics from Test Unit 2 include a more restricted range of decorated varieties, but they span the Deasonville through Aden phases (Table 3.11). A charcoal sample from taken at 50-60 cm below surface returned a date of AD 1030 to 1210, indicating that this mound was also constructed during the Crippen Point phase.

Carter (22SH532)
Mound B, Test Unit 2
North Wall Profile



I. Plowzone, brown (10YR5/3) silt loam
II. Slope wash, very pale brown (10YR7/3) sandy loam
III. Slope wash, light gray (10YR7/2) clay loam
IV. Mound fill, pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam
V. Thin surfaces, alternating bands of brown (10YR5/3), pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sand
VI. Mound fill, light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sandy mottled with gray (10YR5/1) clay
VII. Thin surfaces, alternating bands of brown (10YR5/3) and pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sand
VIII. Mound fill, brown (10YR6/4) silty sand mottled with gray (10YR5/1) clay
IX. Mound fill, gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay
X. Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4)silty sand mottled with 10YR5/1 clay
XI. Gray (10YR5/1) clay mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with oxidized iron
XII. Light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty sand
XIII. Brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam
XIV. Grayish brown (10YR5/2) clay lens/berm
XV. Dark yellowsh brown (10YR 4/4) clay lens/berm
XVI. Dark gray (10YR4/1) silty sand
XVII. Yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand
XVIII. Very dark brown (10YR2/2) clay loam basket loads
XIX. Brown (10R5/3) sandy loam basket loads
XX. Feature 1, post mold

Figure 3.11. North wall profile of Test Unit 2, Mound B, Carter.

Summary

Based on a combination of diagnostic ceramic varieties and radiocarbon dates, it appears that the mounds at Carter were constructed during the very early Mississippi period or during the Coles Creek Crippen Point phase, between A.D. 1000 and 1200. The lack of Crippen Point II ceramics suggests that mound construction took place at the earlier end of this range. The mounds are likely built on top of a substantial Baytown to Coles Creek village midden, accounting for the early ceramics redeposited in the mound fill. The lack of Crippen Point II diagnostic varieties (the Coker, Powell, Addis 2 sets) also suggest the site was abandoned just before or as part of the massive political reorganization of the region during the Early Mississippi period.

Table 3.11. Ceramic frequencies, Mound B, Test Unit 2, Carter.

Type-Variety	Levels (cm)																
	1 (0-22)	**2 (22-30)**	**3 (30-40)**	**4 (40-50)**	**5 (50-60)**	**6 (60-70)**	**7 (70-80)**	**8 (80-90)**	**9 (90-100)**	**10 (100-110)**	**11 (110-120)**	**12 (120-130)**	**13 (130-140)**	**14 (140-150)**	**15 (150-160)**	**16-18 (160-190)**	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	54			1	1		1				1						58
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1	4	8		12	2		1		1			2		1		59
Baytown Plain *var. Reed*	5																5
Plain Total	**88**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**122**
Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*						1	1										2
Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek*	2																2
UID Incised, grog tempered	2		1														3
Decorated Total	**4**		**1**			**1**	**1**										**7**
Grand Total	**91**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**129**

Table 3.12. Miscellaneous Proveniences, Carter.

Type-Variety	Mound A Auger 9	Mound B Probe 2	Surface Collection	Grand Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*			1	1
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*			19	19
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*			1	1
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1	1	30	32
Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*			1	1
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*			1	1
Mazique Incised *var. unspecified*			1	1
UID Incised			1	1
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**48**	**57**

Table 3.13. Vessel forms by type-variety, Carter.

Type-Varieties	Beaker	Jar	Simple Bowl	Restricted Bowl	Grand Total
Alligator Incised *var. Oxbow*				1	1
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	3		2		5
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	1		9	8	18
Baytown Plain *var. Reed*			2	2	4
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*				2	2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1	2	29	19	51
Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg*			2		2
Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*				1	1
Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*	1				1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Hardy*				1	1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Campbellsville*			2	1	3
Coles Creek Incised *var. Chase*				1	1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek*	4		2		6
Coles Creek Incised *var. Ely*				1	1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*	2			2	4
Coles Creek Incised *var. Hunt*				1	1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Mott*	1				1
Coles Creek Incised *var. Stoner*	2		2		4
Coles Creek Incised *var. unspecified*	4		2	1	7
Coles Creek Incised *var. Wade*	1				1
Hollyknowe Pinched *var. Hollyknowe*	1				1
Larto Red *var. Chico*			1		1
Mazique Incised *var. Kings Point*	1				1
Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*			1		1
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*			1		1
UID Incised, grog-tempered	1		2	5	8
Grand Total	**23**	**2**	**57**	**46**	**128**

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Figure 3.12. Selected Baytown ceramics from Carter. a. Coles Creek Incised *var. Campbellsville*, b. Coles Creek Incised *var. Hunt*; c. Coles Creek Incised *var. Stoner*; d. Coles Creek Incised *var. Wade*; e. Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*; f. Larto Red *var. Larto*, g. Coles Creek Incised *var. Ely*.

Figure 3.13 Selected Coles Creek ceramics from Carter. a-b. Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek*; c-d. Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*; e. Coles Creek Incised *var. Hardy*; f. Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*; g. Coleman Incised *var. Coleman;* h-i. Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*; j. Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*; k. Avoyelles Punctated *var. Kearney*.

Cary (22SH507)

Cary (22SH507) is located on the south side of Deer Creek in the small town of Cary in Sharkey County, Mississippi. The site originally included three mounds, of which only the largest survives (Mound A). Mound A is presently owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. A total of 17 cores and augers were excavated along the lower flanks of the mound and in the surrounding area. A single 1-x-2 m test unit was placed on the east side of the mound (Figure 3.14).

The test unit was excavated to 150 cm beneath the ground surface at the very edge of the northeastern flank. The initial 75 cm of matrix consisted of an erosional zone of compact silt. Intact mound fills consisting entirely of silt were encountered between 75 and 110 cm. At 110 cm, a sub-mound occupation surface was encountered with faunal remains and a significant increase in pottery. Below the midden, two large posts were noted. A thin layer of clay encountered at the base of the unit is indicative of a pre-occupation surface prior to the development of the natural levee of Deer Creek (Figure 3.15)

A total of 308 sherds were collected, 307 from the test unit and one from an auger test (#14) on the north side of the mound (Tables 3.13-3.14). The majority of diagnostic varieties from the test unit indicate a Late Mississippian or Lake George II subphase period of mound construction. The sub-mound midden deposit consisted primarily of Lake George phase diagnostic varieties, including Leland Incised *var*. *Deep Bayou*, a partial Parkin Punctated *var*. *Translyvania* jar, a Bell Plain *var*. *Holly Bluff* complex bowl, a partial Mississippi Plain *var*. *Yazoo* bottle, and a fragment of a stone palette.

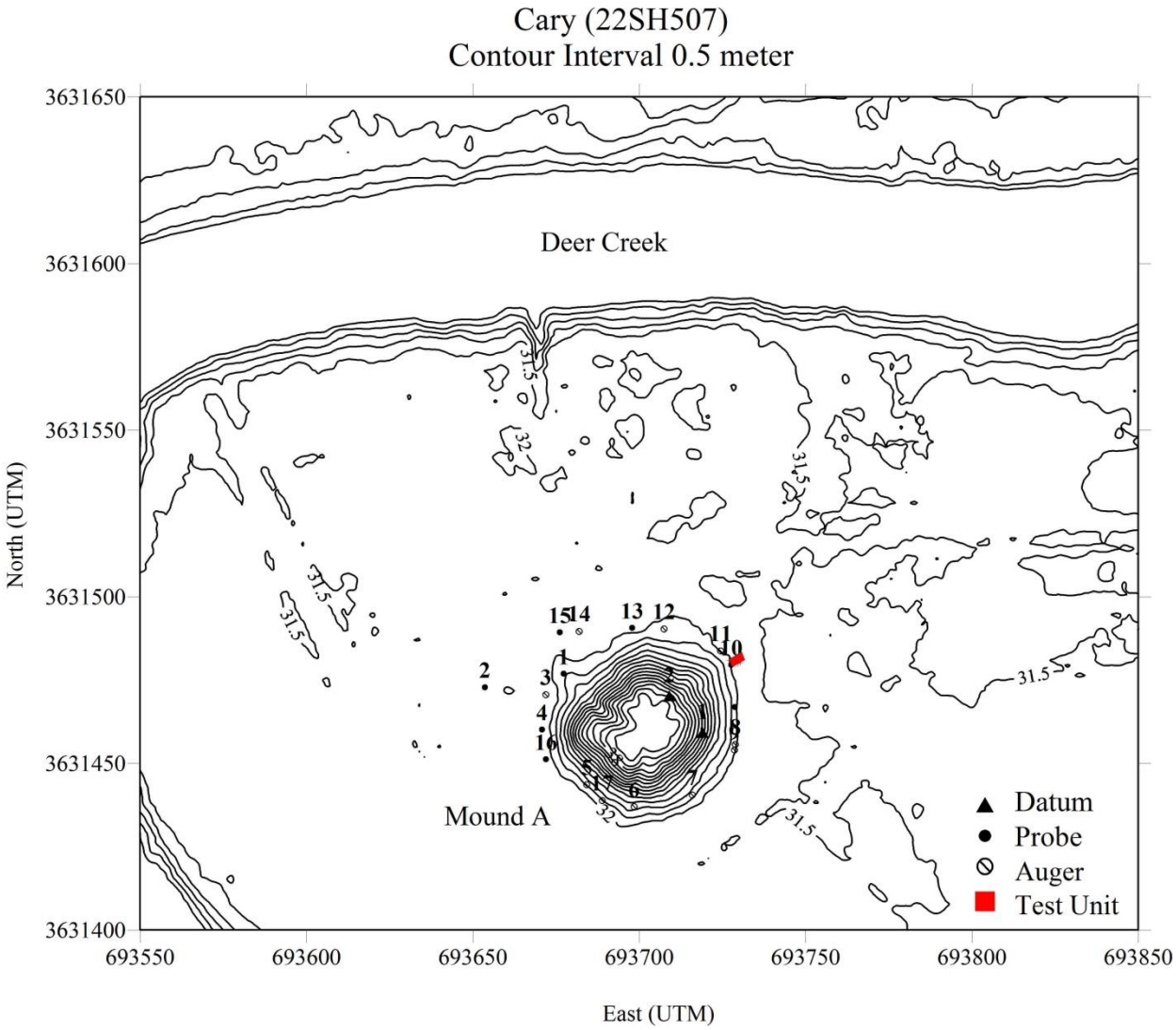
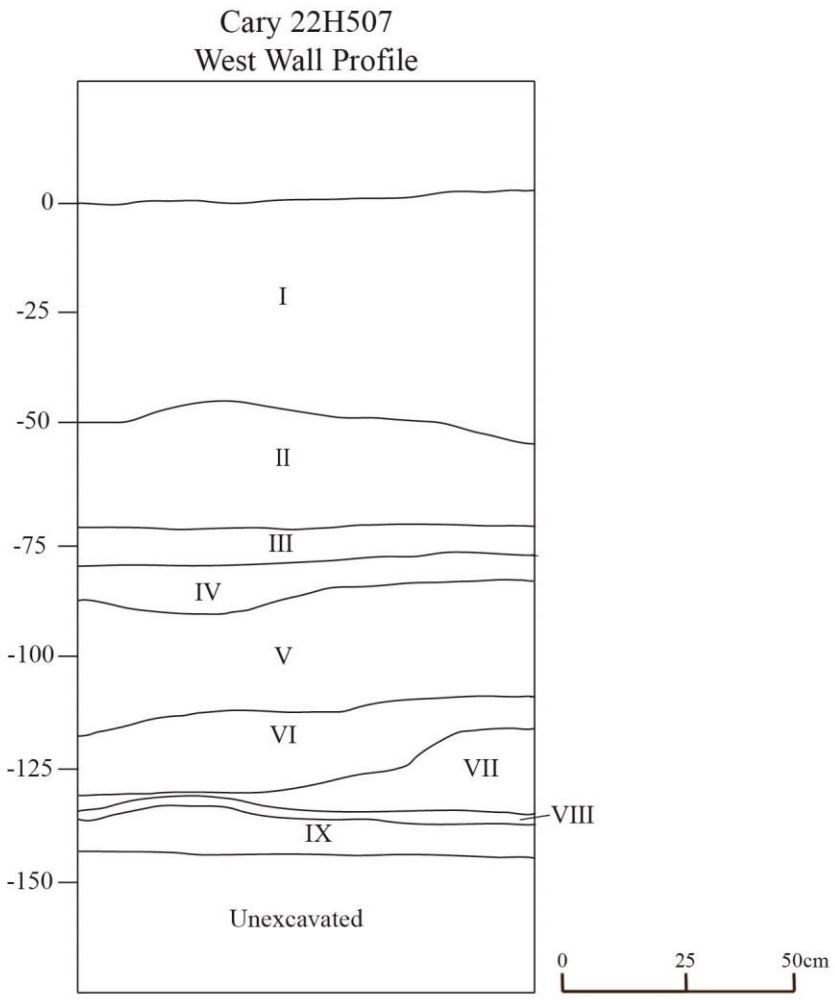


Figure 3.14. Contours and excavation locations, Cary.



I. Undifferentiated mound wash, gray (10YR6/2) compact silt
II. Erosion/laminar lenses, light gray(10YR7/1) mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) and grayish brown (10YR5/2) compact silt
III. Erosion, light gray (10YR7/1) compact silt
IV. Erosion, light gray (10YR7/1) mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) compact silt
V. Pale brown (10YR6/3) compact silt with charcoal
VI. Midden deposit, grayish browh (10YR5/2) silt with charcoal
VII. Erosional lenses, light gray (10YR7/1) mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2)
VIII. Clay lens, dark brown (10YR3/3) pure clay
IX. Sub-mound, light gray (10YR7/1) loose silt

Figure 3.15. West wall profile, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Cary.

A single radiocarbon sample from the midden deposit (level 11) returned a two-sigma calibrated date of AD 1440 to1510 and 1610 to 1620, the former range being consonant with the Lake George phase.

Plainware from the test unit consists primarily of coarse shell-tempered pottery (Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*) with some earlier grog-tempered varieties present in the mound fill. Interestingly, Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* is poorly represented, unusual for a site this late in the sequence.

In summary, Mound A at Cary was constructed during the Lake George phase in the 15th century. The large mound at Cary post-dates the construction of the mound at Anguilla located approximately 20 km to the north along Deer Creek. The mound is a contemporary of Arcola, and is partially contemporary with the nearby Rolling Fork Mounds, located 3 km to the northeast along Deer Creek. As the site once contained at least four mounds encircling a plaza area, it was likely that Cary was the center of some sort of chiefly polity, typical of Mississippian period mound centers.

Table 3.14. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Cary.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)													
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 (60-70)	6 (70-80)	7 (80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*					1									1
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	1	1			2									4
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*					1		1							2
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*								4						4
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	2		1	1	3	2	1			6	2			18
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	2		1	8	18	10	13	34	18	34	94	14	1	247
Plain Total	**5**	**1**	**2**	**9**	**25**	**12**	**15**	**38**	**18**	**40**	**96**	**14**	**1**	**276**
Barton Incised *var. Estill*									1					1
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*						1	1	4	1	1	1			9
Grace Brushed *var. Grace*										1				1
Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*									1					1
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*											3			3
Owens Punctated *var. Poor Joe*										1				1
Owens Punctated *var. unspecified*											1			1
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*									2		1			3
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*										1	1			2
Parkin Punctated *var. unspecified*												1		1
UID Incised, thin shell-tempered											1			1
UID Incised, coarse shell-tempered					1									1
UID Interior Incised, coarse shell-tempered								1						1
UID Wide-Line Incised, mixed grog and shell-tempered											1			1

Table 3.14 continued. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Cary.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)													
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 (60-70)	6 (70-80)	7 (80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	**Total**
Winterville Incised *var. Blum*					1									1
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*		1			2									3
Decorated Total		**1**			**4**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**9**	**1**		**31**
Grand Total	**5**	**2**	**2**	**9**	**29**	**13**	**16**	**43**	**23**	**44**	**105**	**15**	**1**	**307**

Table 3.15. Vessel forms by type-variety, Cary.

Type-Variety	Bowl	Complex Bowl	Jar	Simple Bowl	Bottle	Total
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*			1			1
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*				1		1
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	1	1		1		3
Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*				1		1
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*			2	10	1	13
Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*			1			1
Barton Incised *var. Estill*			1			1
Total	**1**	**1**	**5**	**13**	**1**	**21**

Figure 3.16. Selected ceramic vessels from Cary. a. Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* complex bowl, b. Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou* simple bowl with a thickened rim, c. Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo* bottle; d. Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* simple bowl.

Grace (22IS500)

Grace consists of the two largest mounds of a formerly five mound group. The site is located between the modern course of the Mississippi River and Deer Creek along the eastern bank of Steele Bayou in Issaquena County, Mississippi. Mound A stands more than 10 m in height and Mound B stands approximately 5 m in height. A total of 24 cores were placed on the lower flanks of Mound A and 17 on the lower flanks of Mound B. Single 1-x-2 m test units were excavated into the southeast flank of Mound A and on the southeast flank of Mound B (Figure 3.17). Only a total 140 sherds were recovered from both excavation and surface collection in the vicinity of the mounds.

Mound A, Test Unit 1

The test unit on Mound A was placed on the southwestern flank and was excavated to a depth of 130 cm in 10 cm arbitrary levels with the exception of the first level (0-50 cm).. The initial meter of fill consists of a zone of compact sandy clay wash from the slopes of the mound. Three linear features, wall trenches, were encountered at 100 cm. These features are in a slightly darker matrix than the overlying slope wash and are mottled with charcoal and bits of baked clay. This stratum, in turn, overlies basket-loaded mound fill that consists of alternating strata of sandy silt and somewhat darker sandy loam. Sub-mound sediments were reached at 130 cm and consisted of silty sand and produced no artifacts.

A total of 72 sherds were recovered from Mound A. Ceramics from the fills of Mound A consist of primarily grog-tempered plainware varieties (n=40) and shell-tempered plainware varieties (n=31). A single decorated variety, Barton Incised *var. Barton*, was recovered from level 2 in the slope wash of Mound A. *Barton* is a Winterville phase diagnostic variety.

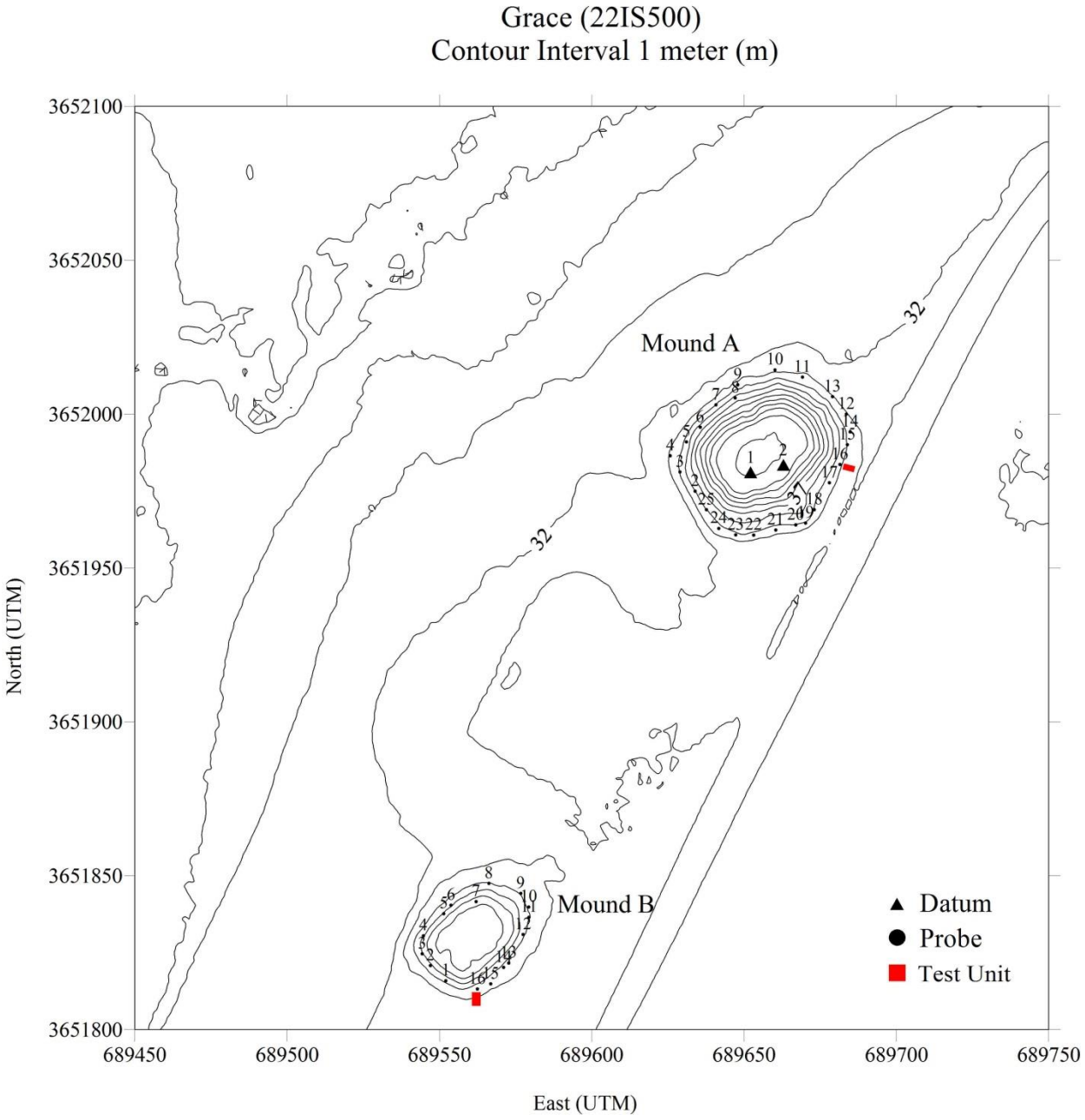
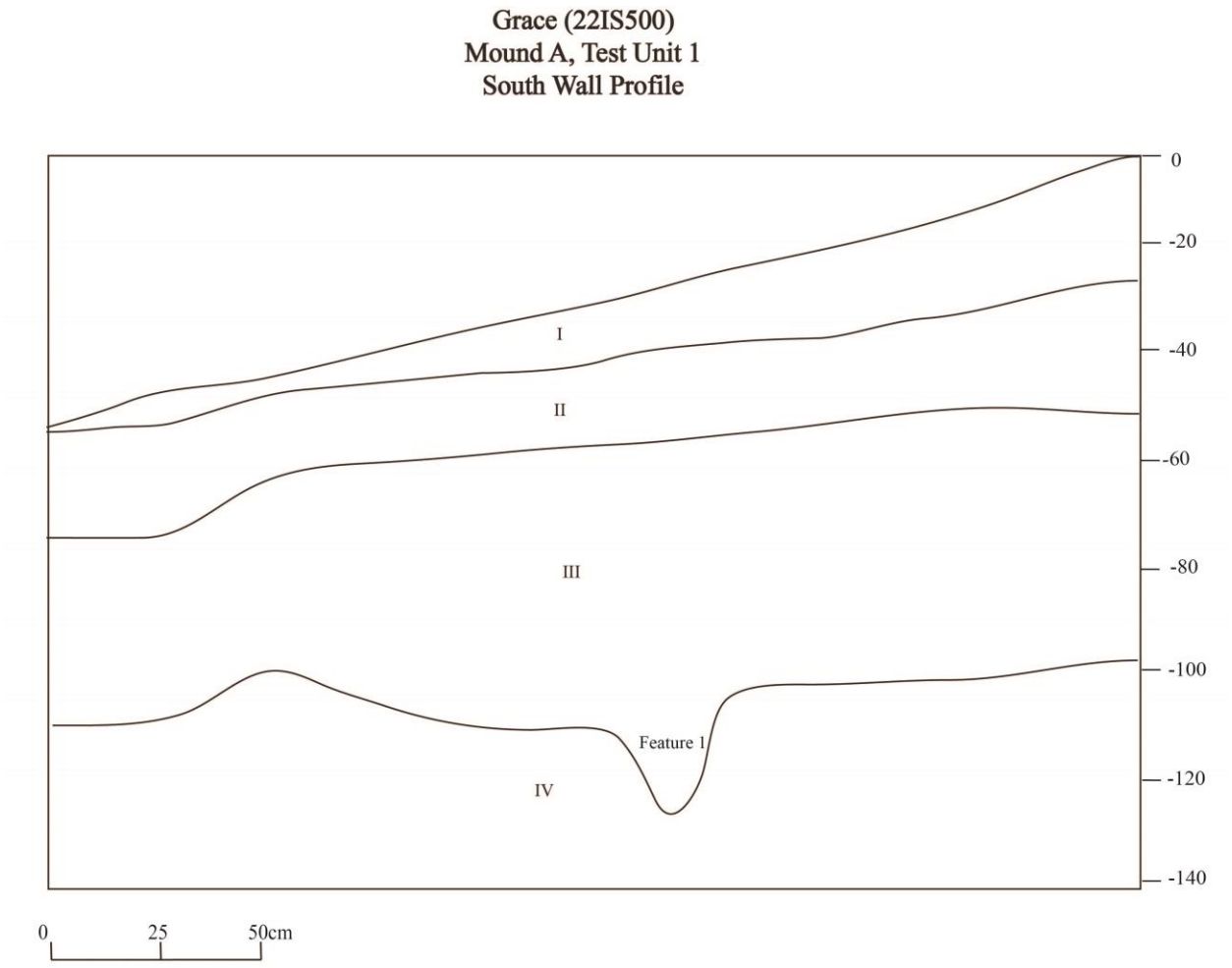


Figure 3.17. Contours and excavation locations, Grace.



I. Slope wash, gray (10YR5/1) compact sandy clay
II. Slope wash, grayish brown (10YR5/2) compact sandy clay
III. Mound fill and a building episode (Feature 1 wall trench), brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay
IV. Mixed mound fill and sub-mound sediments, brown (10YR5/3) sand

Figure 3.18. South wall profile, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Grace.

A charcoal sample from Mound A was submitted for radiocarbon dating. The two-sigma calibrated range is AD 1450-1530, AD 1540 to 1550, and 1550 to 1620. The earliest range is associated with the Lake George phase. The only Lake George phase ceramics recovered are few examples of Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*, and one fragment of a Yazoo bowl with a characteristic Hayne's Bluff rim. However, a private collection from the site owned by the landowner includes Lake George phase diagnostic varieties, including a complete vessel of Barton Incised *var. Arcola.* It seems likely that some mound construction episode can be associated with the Lake George phase, with the possibility of earlier Winterville phase mound construction near the core of the mounds or part of a nearby village occupation.

Table 3.16. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Grace.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)								
	1 (0-50)	2 (50-60)	3 (60-70)	4 (70-80)	5 (80-90)	6 (90-100)	7 (100-110)	8 (110-120)	**Grand Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	4	1	6	3	3		2	1	20
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	3	3	1			1			8
Baytown Plain *var. Satartia*		2							2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*			2	4	3				9
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*		1							1
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	1	5							6
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	11	7	2	2	1	1			24
Plain Total	**19**	**19**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**70**
Barton Incised *var. Barton*		1							1
UID Punctated, coarse shell-tempered	1								1
Decorated Total	**1**	**1**							**2**
Grand Total	**20**	**20**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**72**

Mound B, Test Unit 2

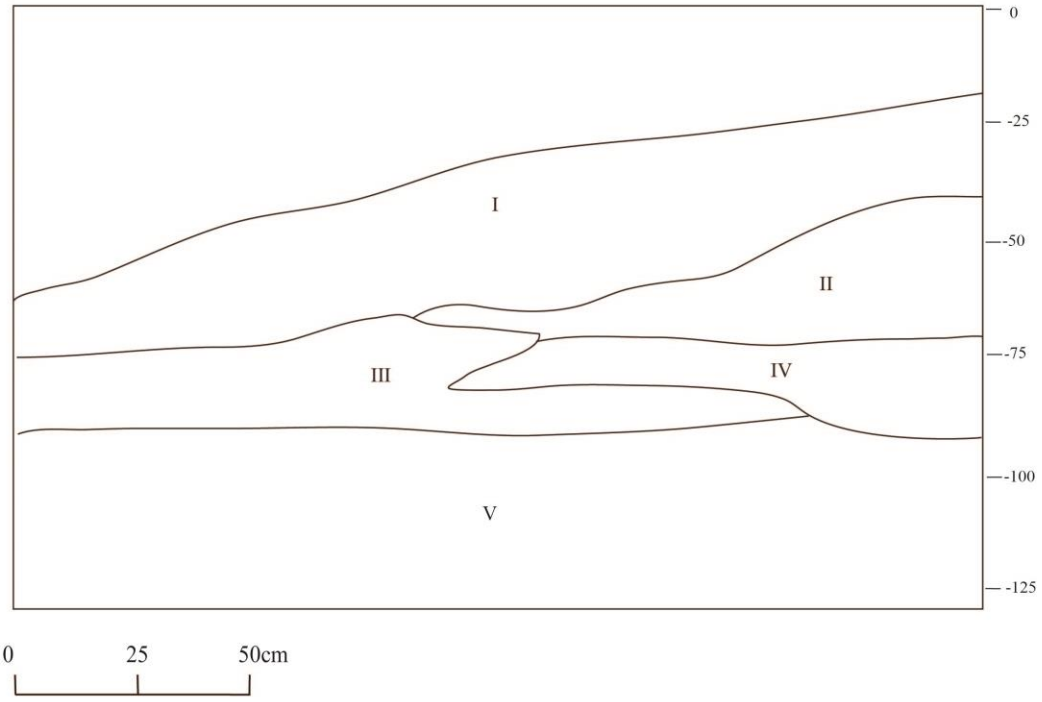
A 1-x-2 m test unit on the lower eastern flank of Mound B was excavated to a depth of 110 cm. An initial 25 cm layer of slope wash overlies 75 cm of basket-loaded fill and a zone of sandy clay mottled with charcoal and burned clay. At approximately 100 cm sub-mound natural levee sediments were encountered. At the base of the test unit, a small 10-x-10 cm block was excavated into the unit floor. Back swamp clays were encountered at 130 cm (Figure 3.19).

Only 29 sherds were recovered from the excavations on Mound B (Table 3.16). These ceramics were produced only in the first two levels. A single decorated variety, Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine,* is suggestive of a Late Crippen Point to Early Winterville phase occupation at the site. Surface collected material also is associated with these early phases, including examples of Coleman Incised *var. Coleman,* Mazique Incised *var. Manchac,* and Old Town Red *var. Old Town*. A single example of Mazique Incised *var. Mazique* collected from the surface is indicative of an early Coles Creek Aden phase component (Table3.17).

Summary

All ceramics recovered through these investigations were produced from either surface collections or found in redeposited mound fill. Based on diagnostic ceramic varieties coupled with radiocarbon dates, the site appears to have been occupied between the Late Woodland Crippen Point phase and the Mississippian Lake George phase. This span of occupation was also noted by Phillips (1970:512) based on the original surface collected material from the site. However, mound construction may have been restricted to the Lake George phase, although there is a possibility that mound construction took place during the preceding Winterville phase. The site overlaps in occupation at least in part with all the sites tested as part of this project.

Grace (22IS500)
Mound B, Test Unit 2
West Wall Profile



I. Slope wash, gray (10YR4/2) silty clay
II. Slope wash, grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty clay
III. Moudn fill, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) compact silty clay
IV. Mound fill, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) slightly less compact silty clay
V. Sub-mound sediments,brown (10YR5/3) fine silty sand

Figure 3.19. West wall profile, Mound B, Test Unit 2, Grace.

Table 3.17. Ceramic frequencies, Mound B, Test Unit 2, Grace.

Type-Varieties	Levels (cm)		
	1 (0-50)	2 (50-60)	**Grand Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	3	2	5
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	2		2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	4		4
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	4		4
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	8	4	12
Plain Total	**21**	**6**	**27**
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*	1		1
UID Incised, mixed fine shell and grog-tempered	1		1
Decorated Total	**2**		**2**
Grand Total	**23**	**6**	**29**

Table 3.18. Ceramic frequencies, surface collection, Grace.

Type-Varieties	Provenience
	Surface
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	15
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*	1
Baytown Plain *var. Satartia*	2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	3
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	3
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	10
Plain Total	**34**
Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*	1
Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*	1
Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*	1
Larto Red *var. Vaughn*	1
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*	1
Decorated Total	**5**
Grand Total	**39**

Table 3.19. Vessel forms by type-variety, Grace.

Type-Variety	Jar	Simple Bowl	Total
Barton Incised *var. Barton*	1		1
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*		2	2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*		1	1
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	1	2	3
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	1		1
Total	**3**	**5**	**8**

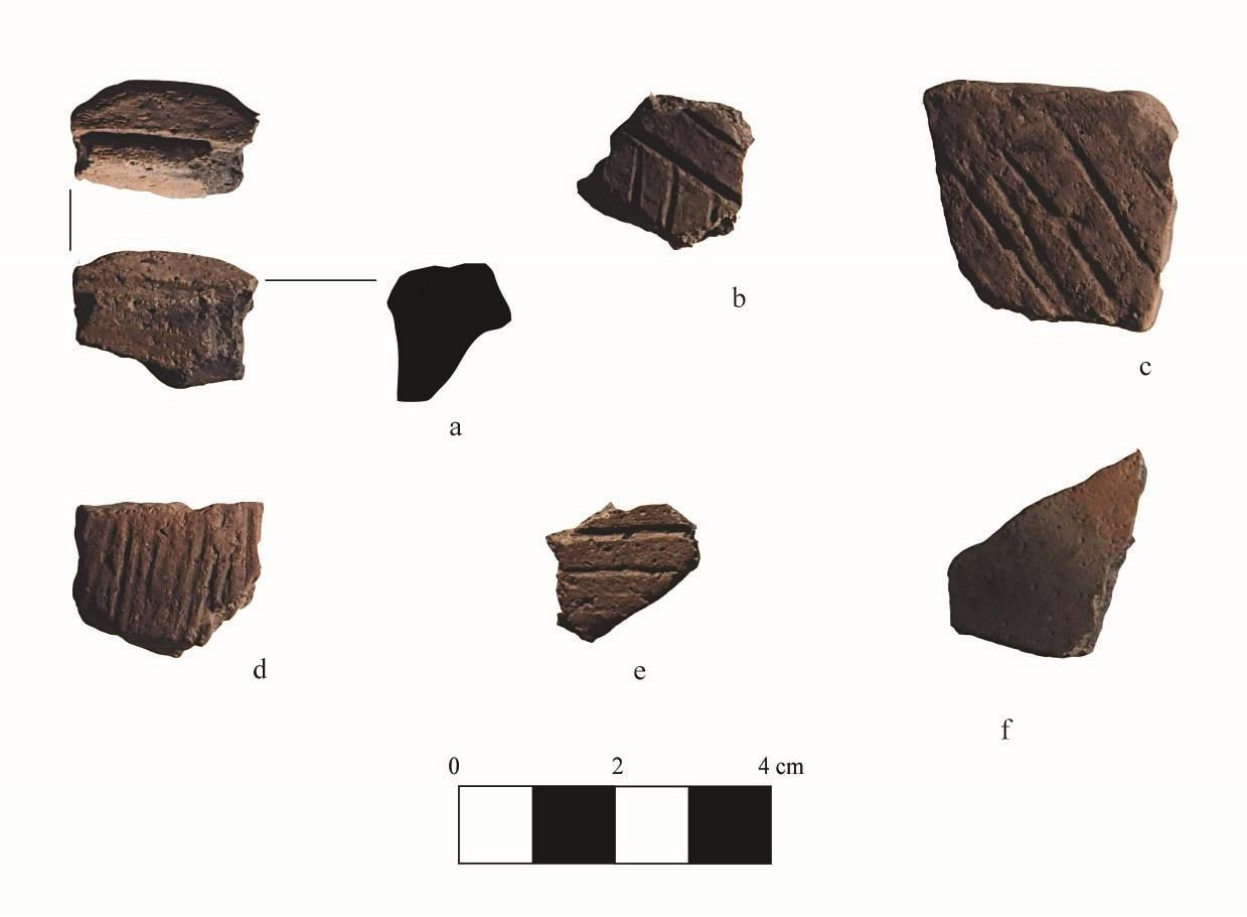


Figure 3.20. Selected ceramics from Grace.
a. Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* bowl with scalloped rim; b. Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*; c. Barton Incised *var. Barton*; d. Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*; e. Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*; f. Larto Red *var. Vaughn*.

Hardee (22IS502)

Today, Hardee consists of a single mound of a once three-mound site located on the west side of Highway 61 in Issaquena County, Mississippi. Hardee is the southernmost site on the Southern Yazoo portion of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project. Mound A stands approximately 4 m in height. In the mid-20th century, a residence was located just to the northeast of the mound that is no longer standing but typical household-yard landscaping plants are evident around the northeastern flank. A total of 12 auger tests were excavated on the mound flanks to depths ranging between 2 and 3 m below the surface. Auger tests were productive and produced concentrations of daub, ash, shell, and ceramics within a silty loam matrix. No test units were excavated at the site during the 2013 field season.

The only decorated ceramics recovered were two examples of Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine* (Table 3.19). The majority of plainware consists of grog-tempered varieties. This small sample of artifacts suggests occupation at Hardee could be associated with the Crippen Point II or Winterville I phase. However, the site is in the extreme southern portion of the project area it is possible that shell-tempering may not have been adopted until later in the sequence. This site requires future work to determine the timing of mound construction.

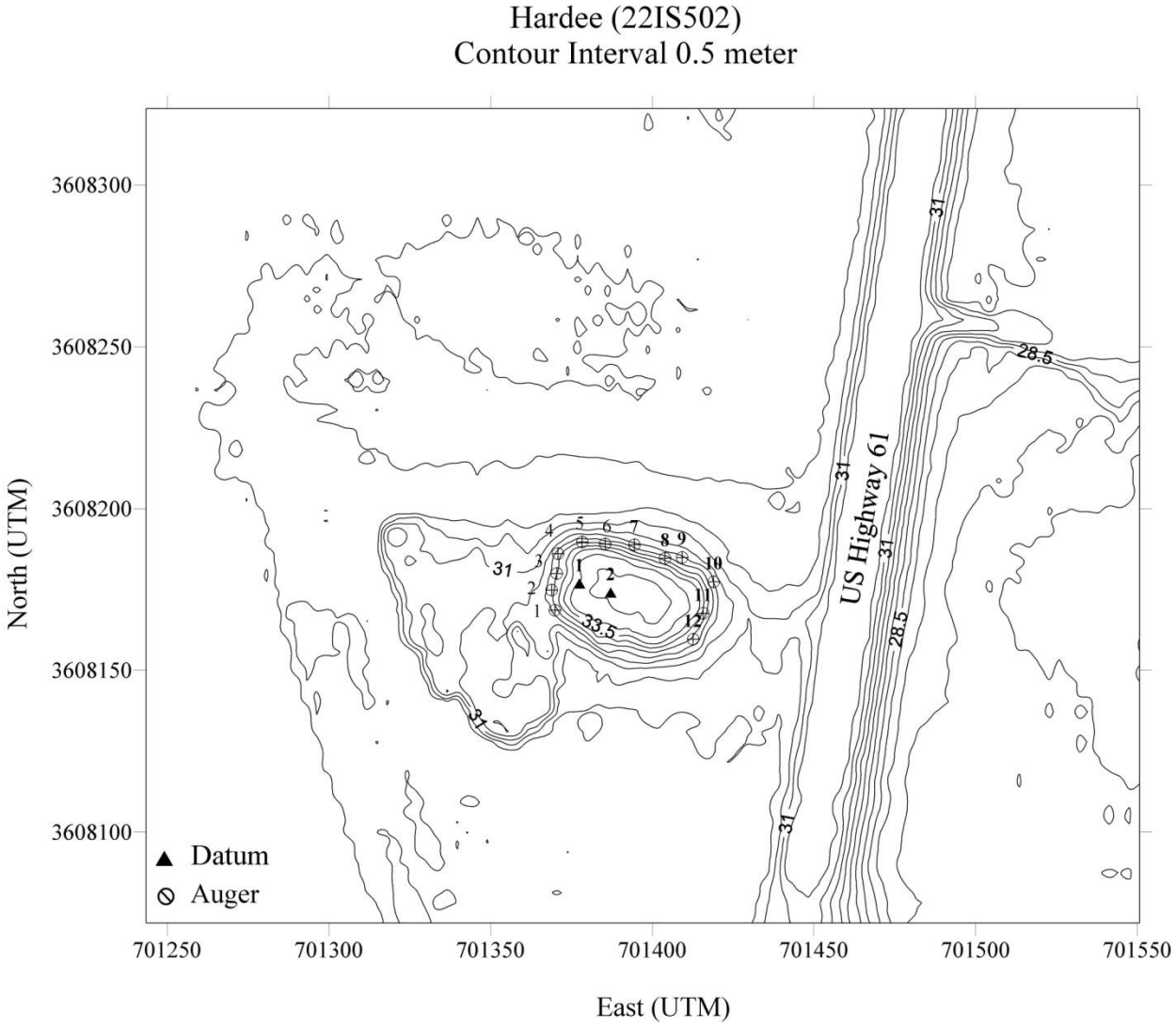


Figure 3.21. Contours and auger locations, Hardee.

Table 3.20. Ceramic frequencies, augers tests, Hardee.

Type-Varieties	Provenience									
	Auger 11	**Auger 4**			**Auger 5**	**Auger 6**	**Auger 7**		**Auger 8**	**Grand Total**
	120-135 cm	150-160 cm	160-172 cm	200-220 cm	30-44 cm	135-145 cm	160-172 cm	295-320 cm	85-100 cm	
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	1	3		1	1					6
Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*						1				1
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*			1						1	2
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*								2		2
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*		1								1
Plain Total	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**		**2**	**1**	**12**
Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*							2			2
Decorated Total							**2**			**2**
Grand Total	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**14**

Mont Helena (22SH505)

Mont Helena consists of a single large mound, known for a large white house (circa 1870) situated on the summit. The mound is what remains of what may have been a three mound group (Phillips 1970:470). The mound stands approximately 8 m in height and has been heavily altered by the construction of the house. A road bed encircles the mound and travels up to the house and the summit has been artificially flattened.

The mound is unusual in that is has produced no artifacts in recorded history. A total of 20 soil cores and augers were placed both on the flanks and in the summit, but no artifacts were encountered (Figure 3.21). Both the mound and sub-mound deposits consist of alternating layers of clay and sand. It is possible any village occupation associated with the site is buried under a significant amount of alluvium. This possibility will need to be explored through future work. Mont Helena remains somewhat of an enigma for the Southern Yazoo Basin.

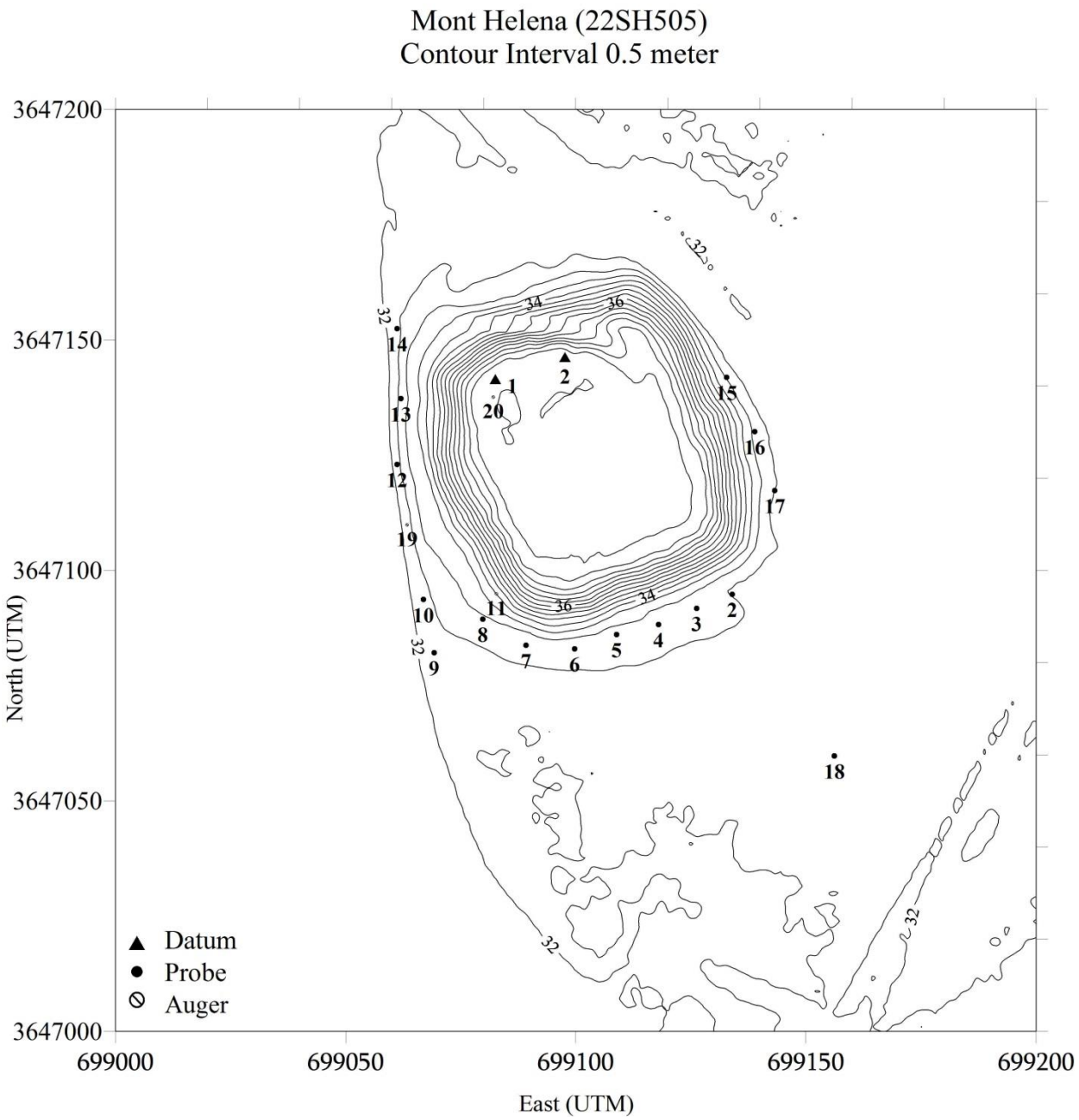


Figure 3.22. Contours, probe, and auger locations, Mont Helena.

Refuge (22WS508)

The large mound at Refuge is what remains of a three or possibly four mound group (1970:457-458). The site is located near the modern Mississippi River course, south of Greenville in Washington County, Mississippi. Today, the site consists of one large mound and a large white house constructed on the summit in 1942.

A total of 15 soil cores were excavated on the lower mound flanks. A single 1-x-2 m excavation unit was placed on the northwest flank where a substantial dark midden-like deposit was identified in Probe 6 (Figure 3.22). The test unit was excavated to 170 cm below the surface. An initial zone of disturbed wash, likely push from the top of the mound, extended to 75 cmbs. This layer of wash overlaid a mixed midden and historically disturbed deposit between 75 and 110 cmbs. Below this mixed midden deposit, a mound construction episode consisting of basket loaded fills was encountered extending to 150 cm, when the base of the mound was reached evidenced by a layer of fine sandy loam. A small sub-mound midden deposit restricted to the east side of the unit was found between 160 and 170 cmbs (Figure 3.23).

Excavation produced a modest sample of 451 sherds related to mound construction or use, and diagnostic varieties are primarily associated with the Late Crippen Point and Winterville phases of the regional sequence (Table 3.20). Diagnostic ceramics of the Crippen Point phase include Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Buford*, Mississippi Plain, *var. Coker*, Old Town Red, *vars. Old Town* and *Sharbrough*, and Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*. The Coker and Yazoo 1 set represented in this collection indicate some form contact, direct or indirect, with groups outside the basin. The location of Refuge near the modern course of the Mississippi would make the site accessible to those traveling along the river.

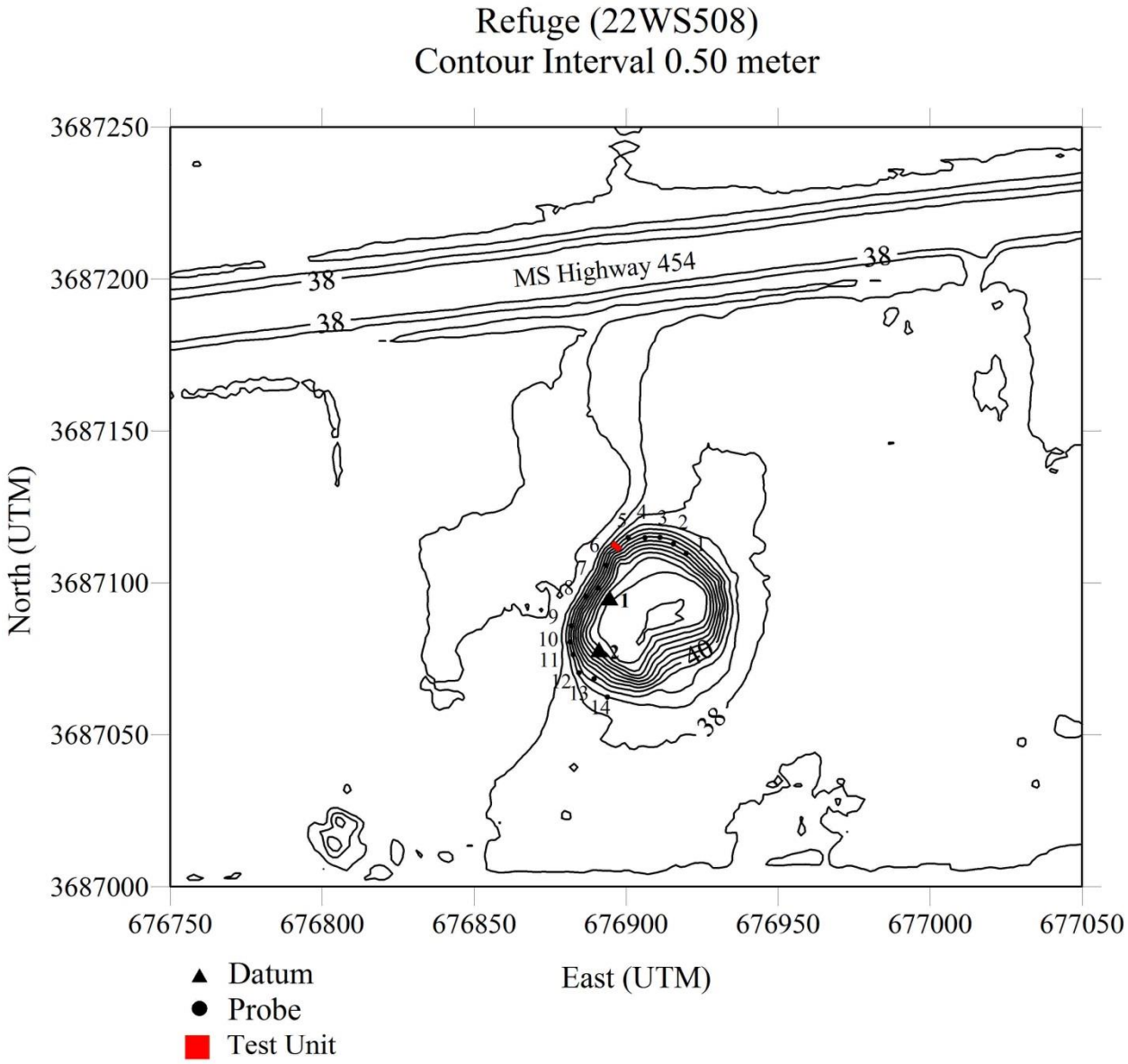
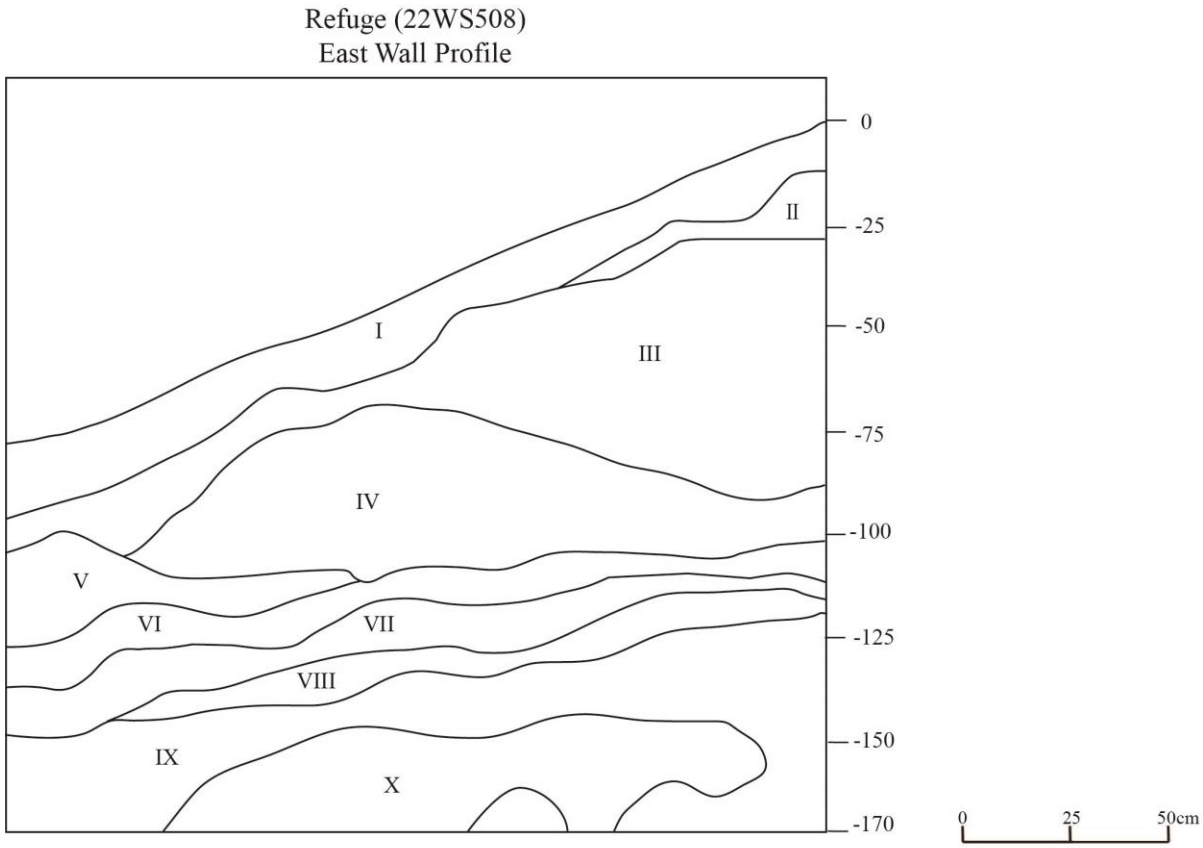


Figure 3.23. Contours and excavation location, Refuge.



I. Undifferentiated slope wash, dark brown (10YR3/3) sand
II. Mixed mound fill and push from the summit, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clay loam
III. Mixed mound fill and push from the summit, very dark grayish brown(10YR3/2) compact silt
IV. Mixed mound fill and push from the summit, very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty clay loam
V. Mixed midden black (10YR2/1) fine sandy loam
VI. Mound fill, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam with clay
VII. Mound fill, dark brown (10YR3/3 fine sandy loam
VIII. Mound fill, dark brown (10YR3/3) fine sandy loam/more clay content
IX. Mixed mound fill and sub-mound levee deposits, dary gray (10YR4/1) fine sandy loam
X. Sub-mound midden deposit, very dark gray (10YR3/1) wet sandy loam

Figure 3.24. East wall profile, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Refuge.

Winterville phase diagnostic varieties include Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem and* Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*. Lake George phase varieties are few and consist of examples of Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* and Leland Incised *var. Leland*. The latest diagnostic variety, Leland Incised *var. Leland*, was found in level 10 at the base of the disturbed midden context (110-120 cmbs). Winterville Incised *var. Winterville* collected from beneath the mound suggests a Winterville II subphase or later date of construction for the earliest levels of the mound.

Summary

Mound A at Refuge may have been constructed over an earlier Winterville phase village deposit, and it is possible (but not clearly demonstrated) that mound construction took place during this time span. A single example of Leland Incised *var. Leland* present in the mound fill indicates that some mound construction took place during the Lake George I subphase, post A.D. 1400.

Table 3.21. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Refuge.

Type Variety	Levels (cm)														
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 & 6 (60-80)	7 (80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	14 (150-160)	15 (160-170)	**Total**
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*			9		15	1	20	15	19	7	1	2		8	97
Baytown Plain *var. Satartia*							2								2
Baytown Plain *var. unspecified*									1						1
Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*	1		1	1								1			4
Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg*								1							1
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*	1	4				10		2	3	5			2	1	28
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*	4	1		2	7	10	5	8	6		2				45
Mississippi Plain *var. Coker*								3							3
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*	3	8	16	9	31	35	33	33	25	6	3	7	15	15	239
Plain Total	**9**	**13**	**26**	**12**	**53**	**56**	**60**	**62**	**54**	**18**	**6**	**10**	**17**	**24**	**420**
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*					1		1	1	1						4
Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Buford*		1													1
Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*									3						3
Leland Incised *var. Leland*									1						1
Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*								1							1

Table 3.21 continued. Ceramic frequencies, Mound A, Test Unit 1, Refuge.

Type-Variety	Levels (cm)														
	1 (0-30)	2 (30-40)	3 (40-50)	4 (50-60)	5 & 6 (60-80)	7 (80-90)	8 (90-100)	9 (100-110)	10 (110-120)	11 (120-130)	12 (130-140)	13 (140-150)	14 (150-160)	15 (160-170)	**Total**
Old Town Red *var. Old Town*													1		1
Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*							1								1
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*						3		1							4
Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*						1		1							2
UID Incised, grog-tempered						1	1								2
UID Incised, fine shell and grog-tempered						1									1
UID Incised, sand-tempered							1								1
UID Wide-Line Incised, coarse shell-tempered										1					1
UID Incised, coarse shell-tempered					1	1		1							3
Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*								1	3					1	5
Decorated Total		**1**			**2**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**1**			**1**	**1**	**31**
Total	**9**	**14**	**26**	**12**	**55**	**63**	**64**	**68**	**62**	**19**	**6**	**10**	**18**	**25**	**451**

Table 3.22. Vessel forms by type-variety, Refuge.

Type-Variety	Flaring Rim Bowl	Jar	Necked Jar	Simple Bowl	Yazoo Bowl	Grand Total
Baytown Plain *var. Addis*	1	3	1	7		12
Bell Plain *var. Greenville*				1		1
Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*				4	1	5
Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*		2		5		7
Barton Incised *var. unspecified*		1				1
Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*		1				1
Grand Total	**1**	**7**	**1**	**17**	**1**	**27**

Figure 3.25. Selected ceramics from Refuge. a. Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*; b. Hayne's Bluff rim on Bell Plain *var. Greenville*; c. Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*; d-e. Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*, f. Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Buford*; g. Barton Incised *var. unspecified*; h. Leland Incised *var. Leland*; i-j. Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem.*

Chapter 4: Type-Variety System of Ceramic Classification

Ceramic decorative techniques, paste recipes, and vessel forms change over time. Ceramics are also ubiquitous, found on archaeological sites after certain time periods making them well-suited to addressing issues of chronology. The original classification scheme of ceramics in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) consisted of broad historical types that were ordered in time according to changing proportions of frequencies (Phillips 2003 [1951]). This method of seriation was critical to the formation of the basic sequence of cultural periods. However, historical types were overly-extended, and regional variation in these types was formally defined using a type-variety or binomial system of ceramic classification (Phillips 1970:23-25). Varieties of types express cultural and historical relationships confined to more restricted blocks of both time and space, or archaeological phases.

The type-variety system is not hierarchical in the sense that any combination of pottery traits can be used to define type-varieties as long as they are useful for understanding these time-space relationships. However, in practice, paste recipes are often first-order criteria for classification in the LMV in particular. Decorative techniques, and to a lesser extent, vessel forms are also critical to some classifications.

Plainware Descriptions

Baytown Plain *var. Addis*

This variety was defined by Phillips (1970:48-50*)* and is associated with the Crippen Point and Winterville phases (Williams and Brain 1983:318-319*).* Ryan (2003:93) characterizes *var. Addis* according to densely packed (>30%) medium-fine grog (1/2-1/4 mm). Vessel forms

in this sample include simple bowls, a single flaring rim bowl, and few jars. Sample: 234. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Refuge (22WS508).

Baytown Plain *var. Little Tiger*

This variety has been recently defined based on excavations at the Hedgeland site (16CT19) in Louisiana. Characteristics include medium-fine grog (1/2-1/4 mm) accounting for up to 10% of the paste (Ryan 2003:96). *Little Tiger* is intermediate to both *var. Addis* and *var. Valley Park*. These varieties are associated with the Coles Creek cultural tradition. Sample: 574. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502).

Baytown Plain *var. Reed*

This variety was defined by Phillips (1970:52) and "competes with Tchefuncte Plain for the honor of being the sorriest looking pottery in the Lower Mississippi Valley." It is identified by pieces of grog temper (>2 mm). *Var. Reed* is associated with the Deasonville phase of the Baytown cultural tradition. This variety was only recovered at Carter (22SH532). Sample: 61. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Baytown Plain *var. Satartia*

Phillips (1970:53) defined *var. Satartia* out of "logical necessity" but notes that is a "dubious sorting unit." This variety is associated with Issaquena contexts of the Marksville cultural tradition. Ryan (2003) sorted this pottery in Louisiana as Baytown Plain *var. Johnson*

based on the presence of medium-coarse grog. This variety was only found as a secondary inclusion in mound fill. Sample: 6. Provenience: Grace (22IS500), Refuge (22WS508).

Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*

Formerly classified at Coles Creek Plain, Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park* was redefined by Phillips (Phillips 1970:55; Williams and Brain 1983:103). This variety is characterized by grog-tempering that is 1-3/4 mm in size, accounting for 10% of the ceramic paste (Ryan 2003:98). Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park* is the dominant plainware of the Late Woodland Coles Creek cultural tradition. The vast majority of the sample was recovered from Carter (22SH532), but small amounts were found in the mound fill at all sites. Vessel forms in this sample include only simple bowls. Sample: 943. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Refuge (22WS508).

Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg*

This variety was defined by Phillips (1970: 56) and consists of polished examples of pottery with ware similar to Baytown Plain *vars. Valley Park* or *Little Tiger*. This variety is associated with a characteristic tapered rim (Williams and Brain 1983:105). Only eight examples were identified, all but one from Carter (22SH532). Sample: 14. Provenience: Carter (22SH532), Refuge (22WS508).

Bell Plain *var. Bell*

This variety was defined by Phillips (1970:59) and is characterized by fine shell-tempered paste. Bell Plain v*ar. Bell* is associated with the Late Mississippian period and is a

popular variety in the Northern Yazoo Basin but is relatively minor in assemblages in the Southern Yazoo Basin. Sample: 3. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Bell Plain *var. Greenville*

This variety was defined by Williams and Brain (1983:105) based on the material recovered from Lake George and Winterville. Bell Plain *var. Greenville* is associated with the Late Crippen Point and Winterville I phases and is characterized by small bits of shell in an otherwise predominately grog-tempered paste. Vessel forms in this sample include simple bowls and a single jar. One bowl reflected a Hayne's Bluff rim. Sample: 60. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Refuge (22WS508).

Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*

Defined by Phillips (1970:60), this variety was popular at the Lake George site (Williams and Brain 1983:108) and reached its peak during the Lake George phase of the regional sequence. It is characterized by predominantly fine shell-tempering in a mixed shell and grog-tempered paste. Without breaking individual pieces, this variety could easily be sorted as Baytown Plain *vars. Addis* or *Little Tiger.* Vessel forms are primarily bowls, including Yazoo bowls (strongly excurvate and flaring rims), often with Hayne's Bluff rim modes. Sample: 271. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Refuge (22WS508).

Mississippi Plain *var. Coker*

This variety is a thin-walled and coarse shell-tempered (Phillips 1970:132; Williams and Brain 1983:108). It was thought to be an attempt by local groups to copy American Bottom

ceramics (specifically Powell Plain) but there is evidence that at least some *Coker* was imported (Weinstein 2005). Sample: 5.Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Refuge (22WS508).

Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*

This variety includes plain coarse shell-tempered pottery in the Lower Yazoo Basin (Williams and Brain 1983:111; Phillips 1970:135) and is equivalent to Mississippi Plain *var. Neely's Ferry* defined for the Northern Yazoo Basin and the Central Mississippi Valley. This variety is by far the most dominant in the entire collection and was found at every site except for Carter (22SH532). Sample: 1,632. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Refuge (22WS508).

Decorated Pottery Descriptions

Alligator Incised *var. Oxbow*

This variety is characterized by non-patterned incision on ware equivalent to *vars. Satartia or Reed* and is associated with the Deasonville phase *(*Ryan 2003:102; Phillips 1970:39; Williams and Brain 1983:118). Sample: 2. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Anna Incised *var. Anna*

Formerly a variety of L'eau Noire Incised, Anna Incised *var. Anna* is characterized by interior incising on plates and shallow bowls with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Greenville* and Baytown Plain *var. Addis* (Phillips 1970: 102; Williams and Brain 1983:120). Fully shell-tempered Anna Incised is sorted as Winterville Incised *var. Blum*. This variety is associated with the Winterville I phase. Sample: 1 Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Avoyelles Punctated *var. Dupree*

This variety is characterized by zoned punctation alternating with plain bands on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Addis* (Phillips 1970:42; Williams and Brain 1983:124). Sample: 1 Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Avoyelles Punctated *var. Kearney*

This variety is characterized by alternating zones of punctation and rectilinear incising on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg* (Williams and Brain 1983:125). Sample: 1 Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Barton Incised *var. Barton*

This variety is characterized by line-filled triangles on the rim of coarse shell-tempered jars. Often, if the shoulder of the vessel is not present to demonstrate the absence of a decorative field, this pottery is often sorted as Barton Incised *var. unspecified* (Phillips 1970:44; Williams and Brain 1983: 127). *Var. Barton* is associated with the Winterville I phase. Sample: 1 Provenience: Grace (22IS500).

Barton Incised *var. Estill*

This variety is characterized by line-filled triangles that extend from the rim to the shoulder on coarse shell-tempered jars. This variety is associated with the Winterville II and Lake George I phases (Phillips 1970: 45-46; Williams and Brain 1983:127).Sample: 1 Provenience: Cary (22SH507).

Barton Incised var. unspecified

This classification was used when *var. Barton* and *var. Estill* could not be distinguished. Sample: 49. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507); Refuge (22WS508).

Cahokia Cord Marked *var. Buford*

This variety is characterized by cord-marking on pottery with ware equivalent to the Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*. This variety is associated with the Crippen Point II phase and reflects some sort of relationship with areas outside the basin, particularly the American Bottom (Williams and Brain 1983:135). Sample: 1 Provenience: Refuge (22WS508).

Carter Engraved *var. Carter*

This variety is characterized by curvilinear engraving on the exterior of pottery with ware equivalent to Bell Plain var. Greenville or Baytown Plain *var. Addis* and is diagnostic of the Winterville I and II phases (Williams and Brain 1983:136). Sample: 4. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Carter Engraved *var. Sara*

This variety is characterized by rectilinear engraving on the exterior surface of pottery with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Greenville* or Baytown Plain *var. Addis* and is diagnostic of the Winterville I and II phases (Williams and Brain 1983:137). Sample: 2. Provenience: Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516).

Chevalier Stamped *var. unspecified*

This classification was used when varieties of Chevalier Stamped could not be distinguished. Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Chevalier Stamped *var. Cornelia*

This variety is characterized by rocker stamping on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park* and is diagnostic of the Baytown Deasonville phase (Williams and Brain 1983: 141). Sample: 3. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coleman Incised *var. Coleman*

This variety is characterized by curvilinear incising on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Addis* and is diagnostic of the Crippen Point 1 and 2 phases (Phillips 970:69; Williams and Brain 1983:145). Sample: 2. Provenience: Grace (22IS500), Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Campbellsville*

This variety is characterized by two wide-spaced and overhanging incisions on the exterior rim and on the lip with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*, diagnostic of the Aden phase (Phillips 1970:71; Williams and Brain 1983:147). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Chase*

This variety is characterized by two or three horizontal incisions on the exterior rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Pain *var. Sharfit*, diagnostic of the Bayland phase. Often, vessels will have embellished lugs or corners and angled rim straps (Phillips 1970:71; Williams and Brain 1983: 151). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Coles Creek*

This variety is characterized by multiple, over-hanging, and parallel horizontal incisions on the exterior rim of pottery with ware similar to Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park* (Phillips 1970:70). A series of triangular punctations are sometimes added below the incisions. This

variety is associated with the Aden phase (Williams and Brain 1983:146). Sample: 19. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Ely*

This rare variety is characterized by thickened rims with multiple parallel incisions in the lip with one or two horizontal incisions on the exterior rim (Phillips 1970:70). No phase association has been demonstrated for this variety but it appears to be associated with either the Baytown or the Coles Creek cultural tradition. Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Greenhouse*

This variety is characterized by two or three spaced horizontal lines on the exterior rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg* and is diagnostic of the Kings Crossing phase (Phillips 1970:73; Williams and Brain 1983:148) Sample: 4.Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Hardy*

This variety is characterized by multiple, parallel horizontal incisions on the rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain var. *Addis*. These incisions are cruder than *var. Coles Creek* (Phillips 1970:73-74; Ryan 2003:115). This variety is associated with the Crippen Point I and II phases (Williams and Brain 1983:315). Sample: 3. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Hunt*

This variety is characterized by two or three incisions the exterior rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Reed* and is diagnostic of the Deasonville phase (Phillips 1970; Williams and Brain 1983:151). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Mott*

This variety is characterized by multiple closely-spaced horizontal incisions on the exterior rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg* and is diagnostic of the Kings Crossing phase (Phillips 1970:75; Williams and Brain 1983: 153-154). Sample: 3. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Stoner*

This variety is characterized by a single incised line under the rim of pottery with ware equivalent Baytown Plain *var. Sharfit* and is associated with the Bayland phase (Phillips 1970:76; Williams and Brain 1983:156). Sample: 7. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. Wade*

This variety is characterized by two or three horizontal overhanging incisions on the exterior rim of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Sharfit* and is diagnostic of the Bayland phase (Phillips 1970:76; Williams and Brain 1983:157). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Coles Creek Incised *var. unspecified*

This classification was used when varieties of Coles Creek Incised could not be sorted. Sample: 12. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Evansville Punctated *var. Braxton*

This variety is characterized by hemiconical punctations on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Satartia*, diagnostic of the Issaquena phase (Phillips 1970: 79; Williams and Brain 1983:158*).* Sample: 2. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Evansville Punctated *var. Evansville*

This super type has been reworked significantly since Phillips (1970:78) first defined the variety as all un-zoned punctation on the surface of grog-tempered ware. Evansville Punctated has since been restricted to un-zoned finger-nail punctation on grog-tempered ware (Ryan 2003:123-124). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Evansville Punctated *var. unspecified*.

This classification captures unclassifiable zoned punctuation on coarse grog-tempered pottery. Sample:3. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Grace Brushed *var. Grace*

Formerly a variety of Paquemine Brushed (Phillips 1970: 153*)*, this variety is characterized by brushing on coarse-shell tempered pottery, equivalent to Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo* and diagnostic of the Winterville I phase (Williams and Brian 1983:165). Sample: 4. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507).

Hollyknowe Ridge Pinched *var. Hollyknowe*

This variety is characterized by linear pinching in rows on the exterior surface of grog-tempered pottery that is not equivalent Baytown Plain *var. Addis*. This variety is probably associated with the Baytown or Coles Creek traditions but its temporal placement has not been

clearly demonstrated (Phillips 1970:80; Williams and Brain 1983:167). Sample: 1. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Larto Red *var. Chico*

This variety is characterized by red-slipping on the exterior of pottery with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Greenville* or Baytown Plain *var. Addis*, diagnostic of the Winterville I and II phases (Williams and Brain 1983:169). Sample: 2. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Larto Red *var. Larto*

This popular variety basin-wide captures all red-slipping on grog-tempered pottery, with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Reed*, diagnostic of the Deasonville phase. Sample: 2. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Larto Red *var. Vaughn*

This variety was originally defined by John Belmont (n.d.) and used for the Hedgeland collection in Louisiana (Ryan 2003:131-132). This red-filmed variety occurs on wares equivalent to Baytown Plain *vars. Valley Park, Little Tiger*, or *Vicksburg*. This variety is associated with the later Coles Creek phases in the Southern Yazoo Basin. Sample: 2. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Grace (22IS500).

L'eau Noire Incised *var. L'eau Noire*

Originally a super-type, L'eau Noire Incised has been restricted to dry-paste exterior incision consisting of interlocked rectangles on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain

var. Addis or Baytown Plan *var. Greenville.* This variety is diagnostic of the Winterville I and II phases. Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Leland Incised *var. Bethlehem*

This variety is characterized by trailed incision on pottery with paste equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Greenville* or Baytown Plain *var. Addis*. Defined by Williams and Brain (1983:174), this new variety was the result of distinguishing between trailed and wet-paste incision (wet-paste incisions now restricted to Coleman Incised). *Var. Bethlehem* is associated with the Winterville phase. Sample: 9. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516); Refuge (22WS508).

Leland Incised *var. Bovina*

This late variety of Leland Incised was defined by Brain (1988:363) and is characterized by both interior and exterior incision on bowls with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*. This variety is diagnostic of the Wasp Lake phase and represents one of the latest varieties documented as result of this project. Sample: 6. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Leland Incised *var. Deep Bayou*

This variety was defined by Phillips (1970:106) and is characterized by wide trailed incisions on pottery with paste equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff*. This variety is associated with the Lake George II subphase (Williams and Brain 1983:177). Sample: 5. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507).

Leland Incised *var. Ferris*

This variety is characterized by closely spaced trailed incisions on pottery with paste equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* and is diagnostic of the Lake George I and II subphases

(Phillips 1970:106-107; Williams and Brain 1983:175). Sample: 3. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Leland Incised *var. Leland*

This variety is characterized by trailed incision on pottery with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Holly Bluff* and is diagnostic of the Lake George phase (Phillips 1970:104; Williams and Brain 1983:171-174).Sample: 8. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Refuge (22WS508).

Leland Incised *var. Russell*

This variety is a redefinition of Leland Incised *var. Dabney (*Phillips 1970:105) and is characterized by crude trailed incisions, but is otherwise very similar to Leland Incised *var. Leland* (Williams and Brain 1983:177). It is diagnostic of the Lake George II subphase. Sample: 8. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Leland Incised *var. unspecified*

This classification was used when varieties of Leland Incised could not be parsed. Sample: 9. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Leland Incised *var. Williams*

This variety is a redefinition of Leland Incised *var. Dabney (*Phillips 1970:105) and is characterized by trailed incisions that are intermediate in width compared to Leland Incised *var. Leland* and *var. Deep Bayou* (Williams and Brain 1983:179). It is diagnostic of the Lake George II subphase. Sample: 8. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516). Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Mazique Incised *var. Kings Point*

This variety is characterized by rectilinear incision, generally in line-filled triangles on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Vicksburg* (Phillips 1970:129) and is diagnostic of the Kings Crossing phase (William and Brain 1983:184-186). Sample: 6. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Mazique Incised *var. Manchac*

This variety is characterized by rectilinear incision, generally in line-filled triangles on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Addis* (Phillips 1970:129-130) and is diagnostic of the Crippen Point phase (William and Brain 1983:186). Sample: 6. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Grace (22IS500); Refuge (22WS508).

Mazique Incised *var. Mazique*

This variety is characterized by line-filled triangles on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Valley Park*. This variety is associated with the Aden phase (Phillips 1970:129; Williams and Brain 1983:184). Sample: 10. Provenience: Carter (22SH532), Grace (22IS500).

Mazique Incised *var. unspecified*

This classification was used when varieties of Mazique Incised could not be parsed, but otherwise consists of rectilinear incision on coarse grog-tempered pottery. Sample: 2. Provenience: Carter (22SH532).

Old Town Red *var. Beaverdam*

The variety is characterized by red-slipping on the exterior surface of pottery with ware equivalent to Bell Plain *var. Bell.* This variety's chronological position is uncertain as it is rarely found in the region but it is probably late in the sequence (Phillips 1970:146). Sample: 3. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Old Town Red *var. Old Town*

This variety is characterized by red-slipping on coarse shell-tempered pottery and is diagnostic of the Crippen Point II subphase (Phillips 1970:145; Williams and Brain 1983: 191). Sample: 10. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Refuge (22WS508).

Old Town Red *var. Sharbrough*

This variety is characterized by red-slipping on pottery with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain *var. Coker* and is diagnostic of the Crippen Point II subphase. This variety is a possible candidate for imported pottery from the American Bottom region (Williams and Brain 1983:192-193). Sample: 4. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Refuge (22WS508).

Owen Punctated *var. Poor Joe*

This variety is characterized by careless punctation and incision on the exterior surface of pottery with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo* and is associated with the Lake George II subphase (William and Brain 1983: 194-195). Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Owens Punctated *var. Mernard*

This variety is characterized by zoned punctation on the exterior of pottery with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain *var. Yazoo*. The close relationship with Winteville Incised *var. Belzoni* has been noted, and the single sherd in the collection classified as this variety has a Belzoni-like wide-line incision. *Var. Menard* is associated with the Wasp Lake phase (Phillips 1970:150-151; Williams and Brain 1983:103-104). Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Owens Punctated *var. Redwood*

This variety is characterized by zoned punctations with a rounded tool, such a reed, on the exterior of coarse-shell tempered pottery (Brain 1978:378). (22WS516). Part the Yazoo 8 set, this variety is diagnostic of the Wasp Lake II subphase is therefore the latest ceramic encountered on this project. Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Owens Punctated *var. unspecified*

This classification was used for coarse shell-tempered pottery displaying both incisions and punctations but could not be assigned to a variety. Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Parkin Punctated *var. Hollandale*

This variety is characterized by somewhat random punctation on the exterior surface of coarse-shell tempered pottery (Williams and Brain 1983: 196). Phillips (1970:152) originally noted that the treatment was usually restricted to the rim. This variety is associated with the Winterville II through Lake George I subphases. Sample: 30. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Refuge (22WS508).

Parkin Punctated *var. Transylvania*

This variety is characterized by punctations arranged in curvilinear patterns on the exterior surface of coarse shell-tempered pottery and is associated with the Winterville II through Lake George subphases (Phillips 1970:152; Williams and Brain 1983). Sample: 13. Provenience: Anguilla (22IS510), Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507).

Parkin Punctated *var. unspecified*

This variety was use for coarse shell-tempered pottery displaying punctations but could not be assigned to variety. Sample: 6. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507).

Plaquemine Brushed *var. Blackwater*

This variety was defined by Ryan (2003:140). It is characterized by brushing on pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain var. *Little Tiger*. The temporal position of this variety is likely between the Kings Crossing and Crippen Point phases. Sample: 1. Provenience: Anguilla (22IS510).

Plaquemine Brushed *var. Plaquemine*

This variety is characterized by brushing on the exterior of pottery with ware equivalent to Baytown Plain *var. Addis* and is diagnostic of the Crippen Point phase (Phillips 1970: 152; Williams and Brain 1983: 196-197). Sample: 7. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Hardee (22IS510).

Pouncy Pinched *var. Patosi*

This variety is characterized by fingernail pinching forming raised rows on the exterior of coarse shell-tempered pottery. This variety is diagnostic of the Winterville I subphase (Phillips 1970:155; Williams and Brain 1983: 200). Sample: 5. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516), Refuge (22WS508).

Winterville Incised *var. Belzoni*

This variety is characterized by wide-line curvilinear incisions on the exterior of coarse shell-tempered pottery, diagnostic of the Lake George II subphase and the Wasp Lake phase (Phillips 1970: 173-174; Williams and Brain 1983: 208). Sample: 2. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Winterville Incised *var. Blum*

This variety is characterized by interior incision in curvilinear patterns on the interior surface of bowls with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain var. Yazoo. This variety is associated with the Winterville I subphase (Phillips 1970:174; Williams and Brain 1983:208). Sample: 1. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Winterville Incised *var. Wailes*

This variety is characterized by wide and shallow incisions in curvilinear patterns on the exterior surface of coarse shell-tempered pottery. This variety is associated with the Yazoo 7 set, diagnostic of the Wasp Lake phase (Brain 1988: 390). Sample: 2. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516).

Winterville Incised *var. Winterville*

This variety is characterized by incisions arranged in curvilinear patterns on the exterior of coarse shell-tempered pottery. It is a shell-tempered equivalent of Coleman Incised *var*. *Coleman*. This variety is associated with the Winterville II and Lake George I subphases (Phillips 1970:173; Williams and Brain 1983:205-207). Sample: 13. Provenience: Arcola (22WS516). Cary (22SH507), Refuge (22WS508).

Residual Categories

Pottery that could not be identified to type (usually as a result of small size) was classified as Unidentified (UID), followed by decorative technique (Incised, Punctated), and paste (coarse shell-tempered). Sample: 113. Provenience: Anguilla (22IS510), Arcola (22WS516), Cary (22SH507), Carter (22SH532), Grace (22IS500), Refuge (22WS508).

Chapter 5: Conclusions

The ceramic analysis discussed in this report has contributed to the understanding of the occupational sequence at selected sites in the western portion of the Southern Yazoo Basin, in Issaquena, Sharkey, and Washington counties, Mississippi. These sites were tested as part of the Mississippi Mound Trail project for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Mississippi Department of Transportation. Archaeological investigations were conducted at Anguilla (22SH510), Arcola (22WS516), Carter (22SH532), Cary (22SH507), Grace (22IS500), Hardee (22IS502), Mont Helena (22SH505), and Refuge (22WS508).

All radiocarbon dates produced as part of this project can be found in table 5.1. Table 5.2 reflects components at each site based on the presence of ceramic diagnostics regardless of context. This table reflects phase occupation in the vicinity of the site (most often found in redeposited mound fill) and does not necessarily date the mound construction episodes. Table 5.3 reflects the phase associations of mound construction episodes based on the latest ceramic diagnostic ceramic varieties in the mound fill or midden deposits in conjunction with radiocarbon dates. These data do not preclude earlier mound construction episodes that were not encountered through these limited excavations, but these data suggest a peak in mound construction during the Lake George phase.

Components at Carter, Anguilla, and Mont Helena were unknown at the outset of this project. The mounds at Carter were constructed during the Early Mississippi Crippen Point phase (ca. 1000 to 1200) situated on top of a probable Baytown and Cole Creek village occupation, while Anguilla was constructed during the Late or Winterville II subphase of the regional sequence. The mound at Refuge may have constructed around the same time as

Anguilla, or during the Late or Winterville II to Lake George I subphases. Although more work needs to done at Hardee, the limited evidence recovered from this project suggests the mound may have been constructed at least partially during this time frame. Unfortunately, Mont Helena remains a mystery as no artifacts or charcoal suitable for radiocarbon dating was encountered during these investigations.

Based on radiocarbon dates in conjunction with diagnostic ceramic varieties, the mounds at Grace, Arcola, Refuge, and Cary appear to be partially (if not wholly) constructed during the Lake George phase. However, the possibility of earlier Winterville phase mound construction cannot be ruled out, particularly at Grace, Arcola, and Refuge, as only small test unit windows were excavated into what turned out to be largely eroded mound slopes. The construction at Cary is more solidly Lake George phase because of the good context of the midden deposit that was encountered beneath the mound, associated with a post-A.D. 1400 radiocarbon date (Table 5.1).

Overall, all the mounds tested as part of this project were constructed after A.D. 1000 during the Mississippi time period, although Carter (the earliest site) is associated with the Coles Creek cultural tradition. Later in the period, mound construction across the basin intensified, when densely concentrated mound sites were built on the natural levees of the former Mississippi River channels and Deer Creek. Population movement within the basin, perhaps as a response to changing Mississippian political dynamics, may have been responsible for the construction and abandonment of a number of large mound centers across the region. The Arcola site, the longest-lived and largest site included in this project, may have had an important, yet currently undefined, role in these changing political fortunes of the region. The remaining sites in the

project appear to have been completely abandoned at the beginning of the Wasp Lake phase, if not earlier.

The concentration of multi-mound centers with Lake George phase components in the Southern Yazoo Basin makes the region critical to understanding the nature of Mississippian political organization, particularly as the region has an anomalous settlement pattern when compared with the broader Mississippian world. Multi-mound centers in the region are located closer together than current models of the territorial size of Mississippian chiefdoms suggest (see Hally 1993) (Jackson and Kowalski 2014). It is uncertain if these individual mound centers are seats of individual chiefdoms or periodically coalesced as part of complex polities, perhaps with the largest sites serving as apical capitals.

Although these types of research questions remain to be answered, it is clear that a cultural florescence occurred in the Southern Yazoo Basin during the Mississippian period, evidenced most obviously by the large earth mounds that cover the floodplain landscape.

Table 5.1. Radiocarbon dates from MMT sites.

SITE	BETA NUMBER	SUBMITTER NUMBER	CONVETIONAL AGE	2 SIGMA CALIBRATION
Arcola	369994	22WS516-70-1	410 +/-30 BP	Cal AD 1440 to 1500, 1500 to 1510, 1600 to 1620
Arcola	369993	22WS516-59-1	500 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1400 to 1440
Carter	369987	22SH532-36-1	1010+/-30	Cal AD 990 to 1040, 1110 to 1120
Carter	369986	22SH532-17-1	910 +/-30 BP	Cal AD 1030 to 1210
Anguilla	369985	22SH510-21-1	550+/-30 BP	Cal AD 1320 to 1350 and 1390 to 1430
Cary	369984	22SH507-26-1	410 +/-30 BP	Cal AD 1440 to 1500, 1500 to 1510, 1600 to 1620
Grace	369983	22IS500-21-1	370+/-30 BP	Cal AD 1450 to 1530, 1540 to 1550, 1550 to 1630

Table 5.2. Components represented at each site.

	Baytown		Coles Creek				Plaquemine		Mississippian		Protohistoric	Historic
	Deason-ville	Bayland	Aden	Kings Crossing	Crippen Point	Crippen Point II	Winterville I	Winterville II	Lake George I	Lake George II	Wasp Lake	Russell
Carter	X	X	X	X	X							
Hardee						X						
Anguilla						X	X	X	X			
Grace						X	X	X	X			
Refuge						X	X	X	X			
Cary										X		
Arcola				X	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Table 5.3. Phase associations of mound construction episodes encountered in test excavations.

	Baytown		Coles Creek				Plaquemine		Mississippian		Protohistoric	Historic
	Deason-ville	Bayland	Aden	Kings Crossing	Crippen Point	Crippen Point II	Winterville I	Winterville II	Lake George I	Lake George II	Wasp Lake	Russell
Carter Mound A					X							
Carter Mound B					X							
Anguilla								X	X			
Grace Mound A									X			
Grace Mound B									X			
Refuge									X			
Cary Mound A										X		
Arcola Mound A										X		
Arcola Mound B									X			

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Appendix A: Ceramic Database (Digital)