

Archaeological Report No. 19

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
THE JACKSON LANDING/MULATTO BAYOU EARTHWORK

MARK WILLIAMS

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

JACKSON

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
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1987 INTRODUCTION

I am pleased that this little report is finally being printed some fourteen years after it was written. I feel, however, that a word or two about the work reported here is necessary. First, when the project was performed I was in the U.S. Air Force (being a healthy specimen during the Vietnam War) and had been stationed in Biloxi. I had just received my undergraduate degree in anthropology from the University of Georgia and soon became associated with the members of the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. I believed then and I believe now that as sites are being destroyed at an ever increasing pace in the Southeast, the role of the amateur archaeologist is as essential to the professional archaeologist as is the reverse. The loyal and dedicated members of this group told me of a large and impressive earthwork down in Hancock County and took me to visit it. I soon became as fascinated with it as were the rest of the gang.

The state could not conduct any work there due to manpower limitations and I had had a moderate amount of previous archaeological fieldwork in South Carolina and in Georgia, my native state. I agreed to lead the group in a small testing project of the site. We were able to obtain permission from the state through the good offices of Sam McGahey. The work was done, I wrote this report, and it and the artifacts were filed with the state "somewhere in Jackson." I left Mississippi at the end of my tour of duty with the military to continue my graduate education in anthropology. Having finished that, I am, and have been for some years, heavily involved in the archaeology of Georgia.

When I was contacted last year by Pat Galloway and told that the state of Mississippi wanted to publish the Mulatto Bayou report, I was at first shocked. Then I was gratified. Then I was worried--worried that the information was out of date or that the report was unreadable. I debated rewriting the entire report, but quickly let that notion die as I was already working on at least three other reports from Georgia. Pat Galloway had read and gently edited my original report to near its present form. I decided to let it go with just a few changes of my own. I have not researched the new names for any of the pottery types that (undoubtedly) have changed in the intervening years. The references stand as they were.

I still have a wonderful feeling about the amateur work at the site and the friendly people with whom it was my pleasure to work. I can't wait to see the site again some day--I feel hungry for some raw oysters already!



Plate 1. 22-Ha-515, aerial view looking North. Wall is the curved top line of trees in center of photo. Note the marsh to the west and southwest of the site and the modern construction to the northeast of the wall.

INTRODUCTION

This is a summary report of excavations at the largest single earthwork site known on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. The site, recorded under the state archaeological survey as site 22-Ha-515, is known locally as the "Ancient Earthwork Fortification." It is located in Hancock County, Mississippi, adjacent to Mulatto Bayou, just east of the mouth of the Pearl River and about 40 miles northeast of New Orleans. Situated on the Pleistocene terrace, the site is located at the most southern extension of this high ground, without marsh intervening, in the state of Mississippi.

The major feature of the site is a large semi-circular wall with two openings or "gates" located in this wall (Figure 1). The wall itself is some 1500 feet long and extends from the marsh on the west of the site toward, but not quite reaching, a low swampy area on the eastern end (Plates 1 and 2). The western end of the earthwork is some 12-13 feet above the surrounding land. The earth for the wall's construction came from an obvious borrow pit on the north side of the wall and immediately adjacent to it throughout its entire length. The additional depth of the pit, plus the actual height of the wall itself, gives a total height on the north side near the west end of as much as 17 to 18 feet--a very impressive structure.

The eastern end of the wall has suffered more from erosion than the western end, and is consequently not so high. Gate #1, a large intentional opening in the wall, is located some 420 feet from the western end. Gate #2 is located about 120 feet from the eastern end. The location of this gate close to the eastern end, coupled with the abrupt ending of the eastern end short of another swamp, may indicate that the wall, as originally planned, was never finished. A third depression in the wall, although not deep enough to be called a "gate," lies some 110 feet west of Gate #1.

The eastern end of the wall, as well as a large area to the northeast of the wall, was covered by a fairly extensive shell midden. The shells were of the *Rangia* genus of brackish water clams. The probable source for this food item was the heads of two small bayous just northeast of the site.

In the preceding few years, the eastern end of the wall and the associated clam midden in the area had become the digging grounds for relic collectors in the area who were looking for trade beads and other items known to have come from the site. The destruction of the site prompted the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association to undertake controlled scientific archaeological excavations on the site before its eastern end was destroyed. Permission for the excavations was requested from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as required by law. Permit was obtained from the state on April 15, 1972, and the necessary excavations were initiated. The following parts of this paper report the results of these excavations.



Plate 2. 22-Ha-515, aerial view looking East. Wall is on the left extending into the photo with the field in front to the extreme left. Note marsh in foreground.

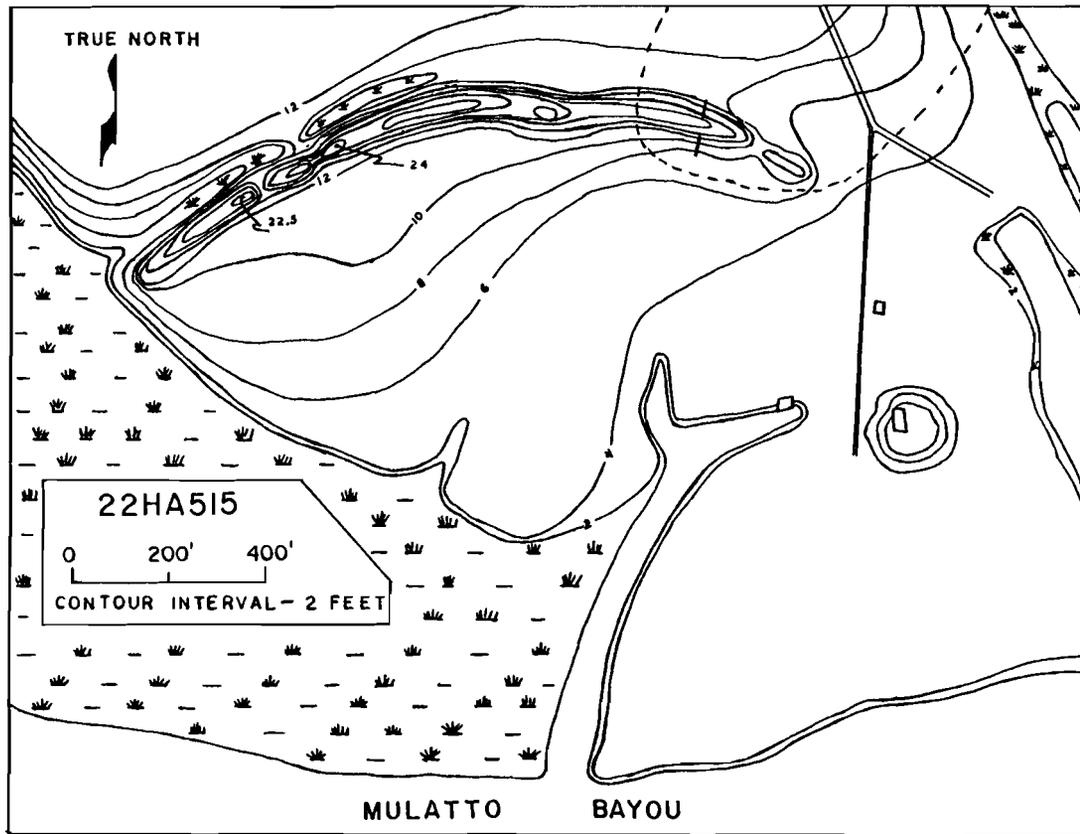


Figure 1. 22-Ha-515, Jackson Landing/ Mulatto Bayou Earthwork, Contour Map.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

In August of 1852, B.L.C. Wailes, then Mississippi State Geologist, visited the earthwork and the land around it, which belonged to Judge Louis Daniels, who lived nearby in his plantation home. Wailes gives us a very good description of the wall (see Appendix), which appeared at that time much as it is today, and made a sketch preserved in his journal (Figure 2). He also makes reference to Sir Charles Lyell's *A Second Visit to the United States of North America*, which chronicles Lyell's 1826 visit. Lyell reported (1850(2):135) that he was told the shell paving for New Orleans streets came from a site north of Lake Pontchartrain "where there is an enormous mound of dead shells, a mile long, fifteen feet high, and from twenty to sixty yards broad." Whether Lyell's informants referred to the earthwork or not, Wailes obviously thought they did.

Wailes makes several pertinent observations about the wall. He says the wall contains a "good deal of the shell in some sections of it." This is apparently in reference to the shell midden near and on the eastern end of the wall. He also says that many early historic items, as well as Indian remains, have been located in the area, and that both can still be found.

Wailes tells us that Judge Daniels believed the site to date from the early French period, about the time of the settling of Biloxi (1699). Wailes, however, has his doubts. "There are however on top of the wall at this time [1852] growing two live oaks at least three feet through and a magnolia grandiflora of at least four on the side of it which would indicate a greater antiquity."

This careful observation is our first clue as to the true age of the wall. At a later point in his journal, Wailes continues: "Upon due reflection & examination I incline to the opinion that all the mounds including those of shell are artificial works of the aboriginies [*sic*]. The wall or parapet and the fosse or ditch I should unhesitatingly assign to a more Civilized race & believe to be the work of Europeans But for the magnitude of the two live oaks & the Magnolia growing on the embankment." [See Appendix for the text from Wailes' journal].

Since Wailes' visit in 1852, local legends developed in such a manner that the wall, just as Judge Daniels thought, was said to have been built by the early French settlers in the area. Some people, obviously unaware of Wailes' visit, even thought the wall was a Civil War structure. Some stories of the wall's being constructed as part of the defense system for New Orleans by Andrew Jackson in 1814 are obviously unsupportable on logistical grounds as well as by the presence of the abovementioned trees on the wall in 1852.

The recognition a few years ago of the co-occurrence of Indian pottery and historic materials in the area led to some speculation about the possibility of the wall's having been constructed in early historic times by Indians, possibly the Acolapissa. They were known to have been in the area when the French first settled. There definitely was a historic Indian settlement on the site, but ethnic affiliation cannot be certain. The historic material found on the site in direct association with the Indian pottery dates from about 1720 or 1730 to about 1780. The Acolapissa left this area about 1704 (Swanton

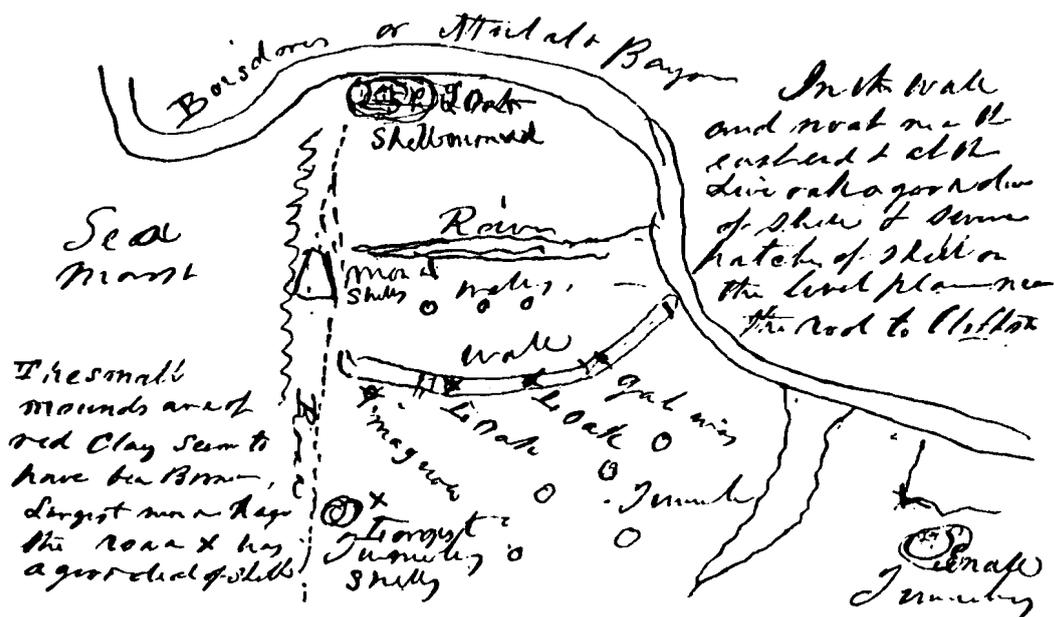
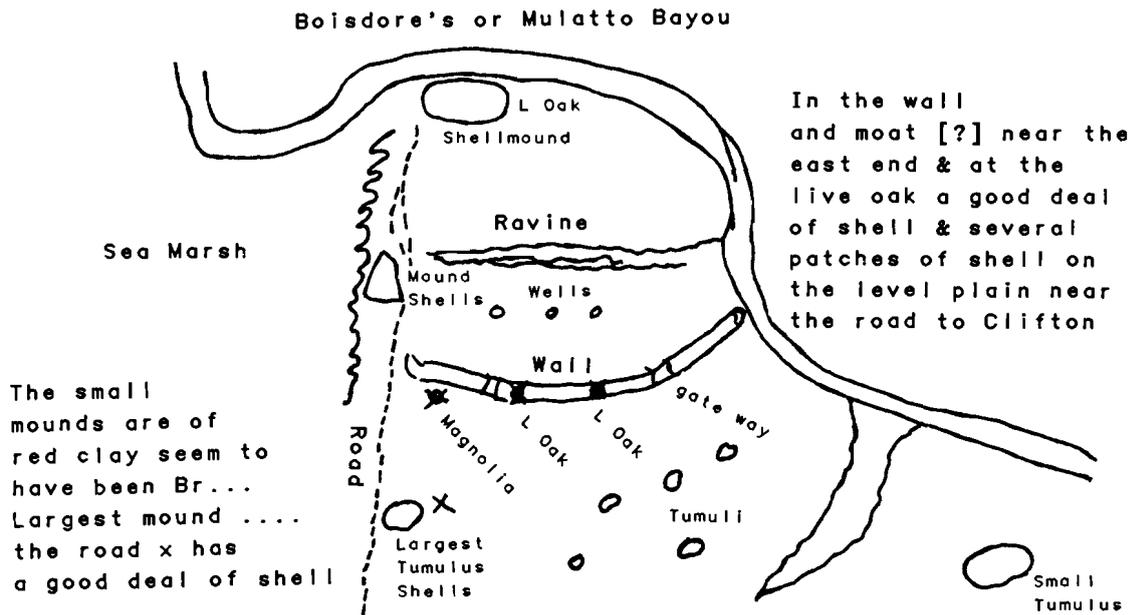


Figure 2. B.L.C. Wailes' sketch of the site, 1852.

1946, 1952), so the occupation at the site probably was not Acolapissa. We are told by Bienville (Rowland and Sanders 1932:535) that the area was occupied in 1725 by the Biloxi and the Pensacola.

Swanton says that the Biloxi moved back toward the Pascagoula about 1730 (1946:97, 175), but he leaves open the possibility that at least some were left in the area in question. The presence of some sherds of late Florida influence could tie in with the statement by Bienville that the Pensacola were in the area. The Apalachee from northwest Florida could also be represented in the collection of tribes possibly present on the site, as some sherds of types known to be associated with their sites in Florida were found. All of the northwest Florida tribes were forced west, eventually over the Mississippi, after the breakup of the Spanish missions to the Indians in Florida in 1704 by the English. I think it quite possible that the site was a kind of "refugee camp" for groups of Indians on their way west and out of the Gulf Coast proper.

As to the question of whether the wall was built by one of these late Indian tribes or by the French, I believe the evidence will show that none of these groups did the construction. One logical argument against these groups' having built it is the obvious manpower requirement necessary for an undertaking of this sort. The French were all but starving to death their first few years on the coast, and the Indians, depopulated by European diseases, were equally unlikely candidates for the construction. With all these ideas in mind, probably the primary question to be answered on the site was when the wall was built, and this is where the archaeology comes into play.

EXCAVATIONS

As mentioned in the introduction, severe destruction of the midden on the eastern end of the earthwork by relic hunters led the Gulf Coast Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association to initiate controlled excavations in order to learn something of the true nature of the site. Prior to excavations, no one was sure who built the wall, or when.

Surface surveys prior to excavation indicated an area of historic Indian midden in the eastern end of the earthwork. Also, a midden of apparently early occupation was located south of the west end of the wall in the woods on the edge of the bluff. The rest of the wall showed no signs of artifacts on the surface.

On the basis of this data, several goals were selected which would guide our excavations during the spring and summer. First, and most important, when was the earthwork built? Second, as much data as possible should be collected on the historic occupation of Indians on the eastern end. Third, data should be collected on the early midden on the bluff south of the west end of the wall. Finally, the temporal relationship of the wall to both of these midden areas should be established.

With these goals determined, work proceeded. The first task undertaken and completed was the production of a topographic map of the site. The map was made on December 31, 1971, and January 2, 1972, by a total of nine members of the Gulf Coast chapter under the guidance of Jack Strickler and Ray Wallace. The data obtained was converted into the final map form by Jack Strickler (Figure 1).

With the map as a reference, a grid system was laid out on the site in order to facilitate recording the exact location of excavations on the wall. A point selected on the top of the extreme eastern end of the wall at the base of a large oak tree was designated as reference point 400' North, 300' West. This placed the actual 0' North, 0' West point on the northeast corner of the small mound supporting the cottage owned by International Paper Company. The reference points were designated in this manner because minor excavations were anticipated in the area to the northeast of the earthwork. When the grid reference was in place, a survey line was shot west with a transit to intersect with the desired area of investigations on the eastern end of the wall.

After placement of grid stakes on April 22, 1972, excavations proceeded. Work continued for the next six weekends with an average crew of 12 to 15 members of the Association. Initial efforts concentrated on the eastern end of the earthwork. All excavations were carried out in arbitrary six-inch levels and all levels were hand screened with half-inch mesh screen for artifact retrieval. A listing and description of the initial five-foot square pits in our main excavation area (Excavation Unit I) on the eastern end of the earthwork (Figure 3) are given in the following section.

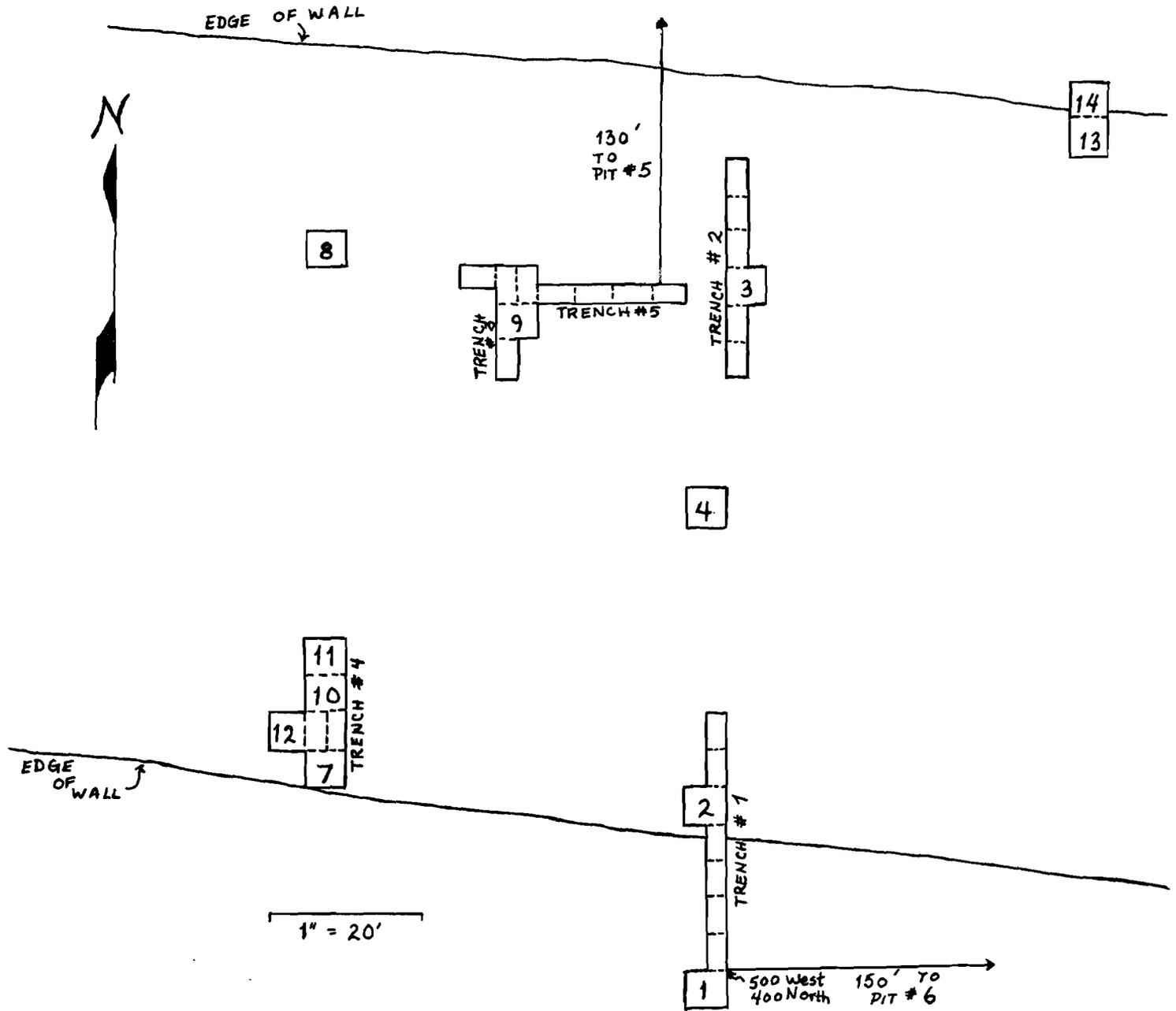


Figure 3. 22-Ha-515, Excavation Unit #1, plan of trench and pit placement.

EXCAVATION UNIT 1, Figure 3

5-foot square pits:

Pit #1 Located at 395-400 North
500-505 West

The pit was on the edge of the south flank of the earthwork and was taken to 24" deep in 4 levels. The water table, reached at 22", prevented taking it deeper than four levels. Three artifact lots (1-3) were recorded. There was little or no shell midden present here. See the profile of Trench #1 at the specified location for details of profile (Figure 5).

Pit #2 Located at 420-425 North
500-505 West

The pit was 20 feet north of Pit #1, just upon the lower edge of the south wall, and was excavated to 30" deep in 5 levels. This pit yielded a large sample of material from a rather thin *Rangia* clam shell midden (lot numbers 4-7). For profile, see the main profile just as for Pit #1 (Figure 5).

Pit #3 Located at 490-495 North
495-500 West

The pit was located on the north slope of the wall about halfway down from the top, near a large pothole to the east. It was taken to 30" deep in 5 levels. Again, a fairly large artifact inventory was present from the thin clam shell midden (lot numbers 8-12). See the main profile of Trench #2 at the specified location (Figure 5).

Pit #4 Located at 460-465 North
500-505 West

The pit was located at the very top of the wall between Trench #1 and #2 (Figure 5). The fill of the pit was screened to a depth of 12" and two lots were obtained (lots 13 and 14). Below that the fill of the wall was sterile of artifacts. This pit was eventually taken through the base of the wall, giving a total depth of 11 1/2'. Two C-14 dates were obtained from this pit and will be discussed later.

Pit #5 Located at 620-625 North

The pit was located 130 feet north of Pit #3, across the ditch in front of the earthwork. It was excavated to a depth of only 6" before sterile soil was found (lot 15). The pit was apparently located in the base of a very thin clam shell midden, which was bulldozed in construction operations in the area. All of the material was related to the historic Indian occupation.



Plate 3. Pit 9 and Trench 3 looking North.

Pit #6 Located at 400-405 North
350-355 West

The pit was located 150 feet east of Pit #1, in the back flank of the extreme eastern end of the wall. No material was located, no lot numbers assigned, and the pit was taken to a depth of only 6". The pit was apparently in the fill of the earthwork at this point.

Pit #7 Located at 425-430 North
550-555 West

The pit was located 50 feet west of Pit #2 on the lower edge of the wall in an area showing many sherds in the backdirt of a large pothole about ten feet further west. The pit was taken to a depth of 24" (4 levels). A large quantity of artifactual material was present here even though the area had only relatively sparse clam shell midden (lot numbers 49, 50, 51, and 58.) Due to the presence of many tree roots and ant holes in proximity to this pit, and the pits adjacent, the profiles were essentially unreadable, and therefore not recorded. Basically, however, the pits in this area were taken through the thin midden and terminated on the actual surface of the wall.

Pit #8 Located at 495-500 North
550-555 West

The pit was located on the north side of the wall 70 feet north of Pit #7, excavated to a depth of 18" (3 levels), and the material catalogued as lots 52-54. The shell midden was relatively thin here, being west of the major shell concentration.

Pit #9 Located at 485-490 North
525-530 West

The pit was located on the north side of the wall about halfway down, in the middle of a heavy clam shell midden. The pit was taken to a depth of 24" and a large amount of material was recovered (lots 59-62). Profiles obtained in this pit, along with adjoining trenches to be described later, give the best immediate evidence of the historic midden's being a cap *over* the wall itself (Plate 3).

Pit #10 Located at 435-440 North
550-555 West

The pit was located five feet north of Pit #7 and taken to a depth of 18" (3 levels). Material was recorded in lots 75-77. See notes on Pit #7 about profiles.



Plate 4. Trench 1 looking North. Note Pit 2 as part of the trench.

Pit #11 Located at 440-445 North
550-555 West

The pit was located just north of and adjacent to Pit #10, or about halfway up the south wall of the earthwork. Material, recorded in lots 94-96, was fairly scarce in this 18"-deep pit, and little or no shell was present.

Pit #12 Located at 430-435 North
555-560 West

The pit was located adjacent to trenches between Pit #7 and Pit #10, on the western side of earthwork, east of a large pothole. A heavy concentration of pottery, etc., was located here, although very little shell was present as in Pit #7. The material was recorded in lots 102-104 for this 18"-deep pit.

Pit #13 Located at 510-515 North
450-445 West

The pit was located 50 feet east of Trench #2 on the front edge of the wall near Gate #2. This and the next pit (#14) were taken to a base midden as one level (listed as 12") due to the presence of large oak tree roots in the pits, which spoiled attempts to get two six-inch levels. Material from this pit was catalogued as lot 100.

Pit #14 Located at 515-520 North
450-445 West

The pit was placed just north of Pit #13 on the front edge of the wall, excavated in one 12" level through midden for the same reasons given in the Pit #13 description. It contained a fair amount of clam shell midden on top of wall fill. Lot 101 lists the abundant material located here.

Trenches:

At the same time the five foot square pits were being excavated on the wall in Excavation Unit I, a number of 5' x 2 1/2' segments were being worked in order to form a network of trenches. The single purpose of the trenches was initially to reveal profiles with the least possible labor. Interpretations of the profiles will be presented later in this report.

Trench #1 (Plate 4, Figure 5)

This trench consisted of four 5' x 2 1/2' segments between Pits #1 and #2, plus two additional segments located north of Pit #2. Each of these segments is listed by its exact location in the artifact catalog for reference. The segments were taken to varying depths, dependent upon the necessity of obtaining a good profile. The result of this excavation was a 40-foot trench into the south side of the



Plate 5. Trench 2 looking South. Pit 3, forming part of the trench, is located near the end of the trench. C-14 date number 3 came from the small charcoal feature at the end of the trench.



Plate 6. General view of Trenches 3 and 5 looking East.

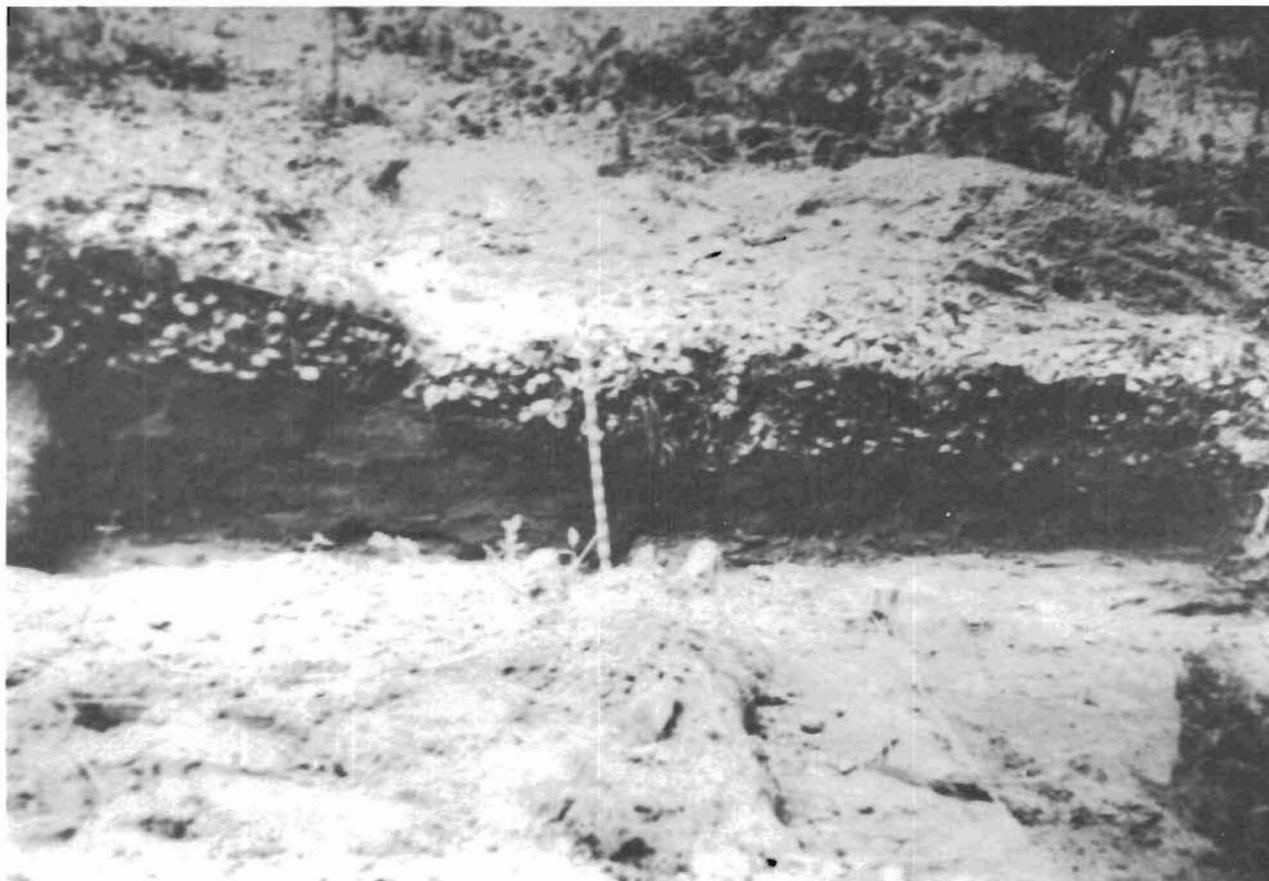


Plate 7. Trench 3 profile looking West. Note shell midden on top of the wall.



Plate 8. Trench 5 looking West toward the junction with Trench 3.
Note heavy shell midden area in background.

wall. The profile is plotted on the main profile chart on the 500-West line.

Trench #2 (Plate 5, Figure 5)

This trench consisted of five trench segments around Pit #3. Three of these were north of the pit and two were south, or up the wall toward the summit. The result was a 30-foot trench, the profile of which is shown with that of Trench #1 on the main 500-West profile.

Trench #3 (Plates 6 and 7, Figure 4)

This trench consisted of one five-foot trench segment north and south of Pit #9 through the heavy shell midden around Pit #9. The 15-foot profile yielded good data on the historic midden lying over the earthwork.

Trench #4

This trench is simply a result of connecting Pits #7, #10, and #11 by two parallel trench segments, forming a total trench of 20' x 5'. (The two segments were dug at separate times, with the result that the five-foot square produced was not designated a pit by number.) Profiles in Trench #4 were not recorded because of root disturbance, as detailed under the description of Pit #7.

Trench #5 (Plates 6 and 8)

This trench was four trench segments proceeding from the northeast corner of Pit #9 in an easterly direction toward Pit #3. The trench cut through from the heavy shell midden around Pit #9 toward Trench #2.

EXCAVATION UNIT II

This unit, along with Excavation Unit III, was excavated on April 29 at our suggestion by members of an introductory archaeology class at the University of Southern Mississippi. The unit consisted of a 60 foot trench running through the length of the main "gate" in the wall, Gate #1. The 3 1/2'-wide trench was taken to a maximum depth of 1' 10" and terminated in most places on the surface of a thin, hard-packed layer which in my interpretation is the original walking surface during the functional life of the earthwork. No artifacts were located in the trench, with the exception of a handful of small sherds from one area of the hard-packed layer, apparently trampled into the path. The sherds are listed as lot 46. Also in this area, two trenches approximately 10' x 3' placed on the west side of the gate at oblique angles to the wall, yielded neither artifacts nor profiles.

EXCAVATION UNIT III

This unit, also excavated by the students from Southern Mississippi, consisted of a three-foot wide step trench down the north side of the wall at a point some 260 feet west of Gate #1. This section was in the steepest remaining portion of the earthwork wall. The total horizontal length of the trench was 22 feet and the drop in that space was ten feet. On the south side of the wall at this same point a small trench was located. Its measurements were approximately 8' x 3 1/2'. No artifacts of any type were found in the excavations in Unit III.

EXCAVATION UNIT IV

This unit consisted of two five-foot squares and one small 2 1/2' x 3' trench segment in a clam shell midden in an area about 250 feet southeast of the extreme western end of the earthwork. The midden is on a bluff overlooking the marsh at the bottom of the bluff, located on land belonging to International Paper Company. The work was performed on August 26, 1972, under separate permit from that company to the Gulf Coast Chapter of the M.A.A. The pits were located adjacent to one of many potholes in this *Rangia* clam midden. The material from this midden was predominantly earlier than that from the eastern end of the wall. The first pit in the area (Pit #1) was taken to a depth of 12" (2 levels), and the material recorded as lots 109-110. This pit was the one closest to the top of the bluff.

Pit #2, also five feet square, was excavated to a depth of 12" just as Pit #1 (lots 111-112). Pit #2 was disturbed on its southeast side by a large pothole. The final segment was a 2 1/2' x 3' trench starting from Pit #2 toward the marsh. Lack of time and labor prevented further extension of the trench. The material from the

6"-deep segment was recorded as lot 113. Due to an extremely heavy overgrowth of trees and vines, it was impossible to tie in Unit IV with our grid system for the site. The heavy overgrowth in this area even made getting into it with screen and shovels very difficult.

EXCAVATION UNIT V

This unit consisted of two five foot squares to the northeast of the extreme eastern end of the earthwork, also on land owned by International Paper Company. This work was done on August 26, at the same time as that in Excavation Unit IV. This area was known from surface indications to be part of the extensive clam shell midden related to the historic Indian occupation of the eastern end of the site.

Pit #1 was located at 765-770 north, 182-187 west. The pit was taken to the base of the midden in two six-inch levels. A tremendous amount of material, mainly pottery, was recovered (Lot numbers 105-106).

Pit #2 was located just east of Pit #1 at 765-770 north, 177-182 west. This pit was similar to Pit #1 in that it also was dug in two six-inch levels through the midden to the subsoil. A large quantity of material was also found here (Lots 107-108).

The two pits excavated in this area revealed the heaviest concentration of material found on the entire site, even though the clam midden was rather thin and scattered.

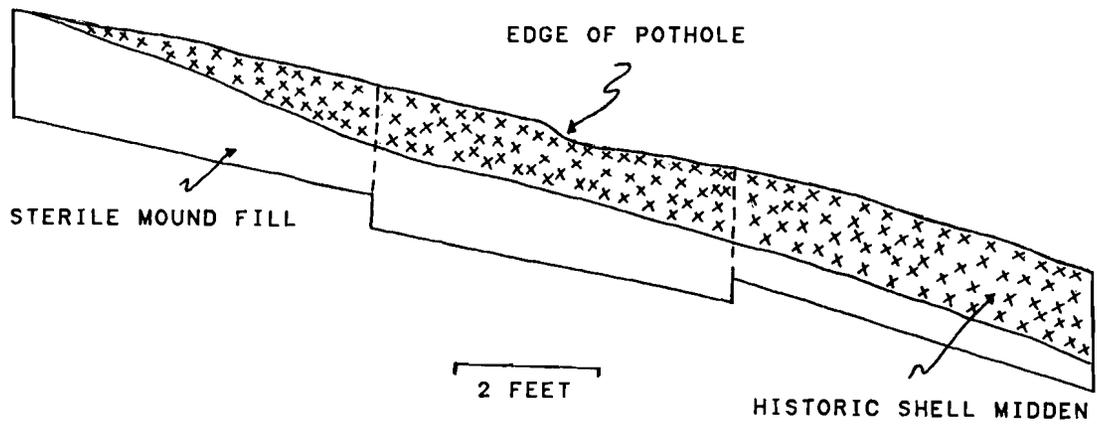


Figure 4. 22-Ha-515, Trench 3 Profile looking West.

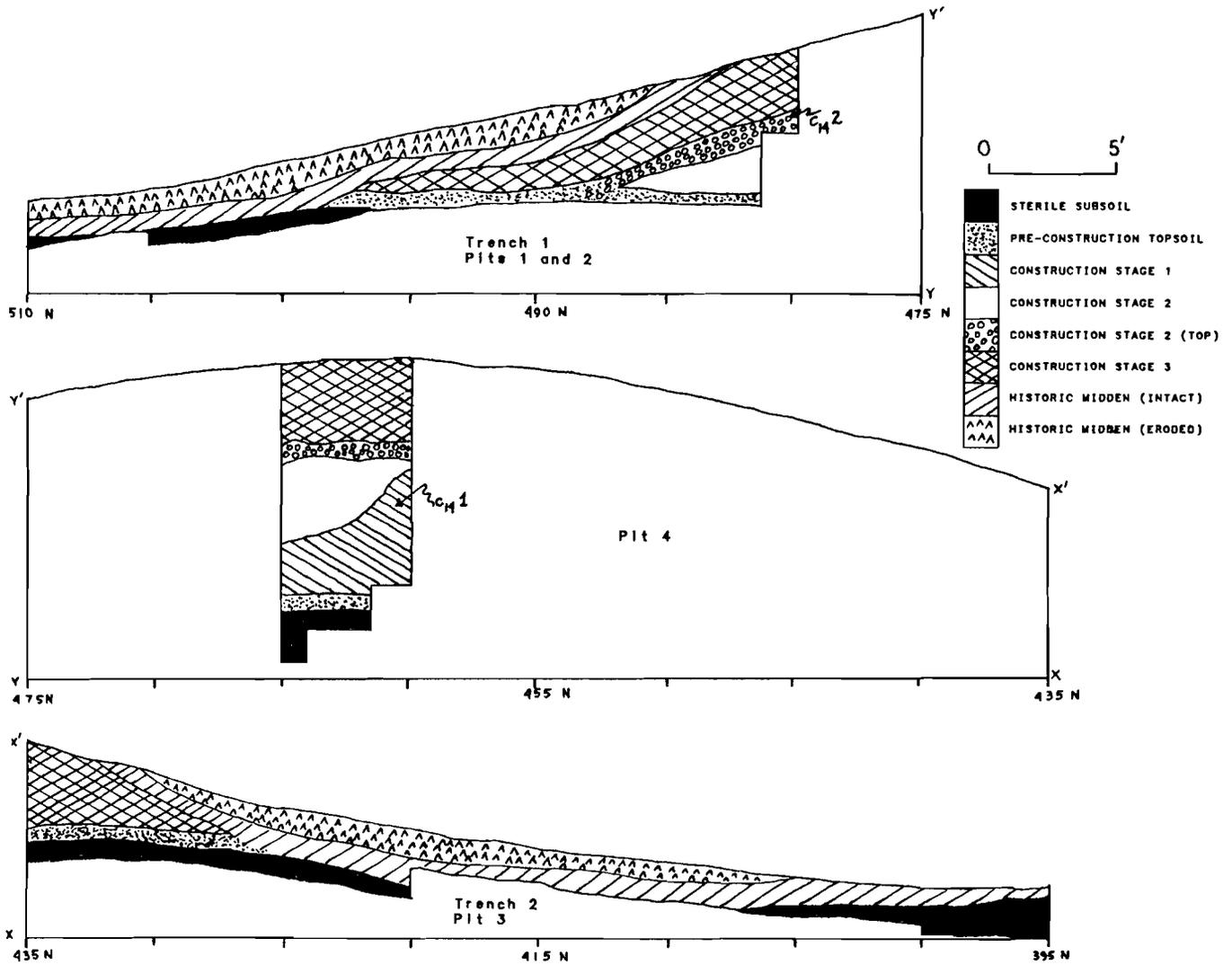


Figure 5. 22-Ha-515, 500 W. Profile.

EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

The majority of the conclusions about the site are based on data obtained from Excavation Unit #1, on the eastern end of the earthwork (Figure 3). First it is evident from the area of Trench #3 around Pit #9 that the clam shell midden containing historic Indian pottery and trade items consists of a layer placed over the actual wall itself (Figure 4). This lends support to the idea that the earthwork was prehistoric.

The next evidence in favor of this idea consists of interpretation of the 500-West profile as revealed in Trenches #1 and #2 and Pit #4 (Figure 5). The following is the most plausible description of the construction of the wall as evidenced in the profile.

The initial construction was apparently made on land that was either never occupied or else had been cleaned prior to the construction. There were no artifacts or midden at all evident under the base of the wall in either trench or in Pit #4. The initial building phase (labeled "Construction Stage #1" on profile) was a low wall, perhaps four to five feet high and about ten to fifteen feet wide. The fill was sterile of any artifacts, as were all other later fills. The medium dark-brown fill was mottled with traces of charcoal in places.

One fairly large sample from a small pocket on the east wall of Pit #4 (see profile for C-14) yielded a C-14 date of 400 B.C. \pm 100 (UGA 402). This date suggests a Tchula (Tchefuncte) Period dating for the construction, although no other data was located to confirm or dispute the possibility.

The next construction stage on the earthwork consists of a fill layer of light orange sand covered with a cap of medium-dark-brown sand mottled with clay. The contemporaneity of these two layers is not certain, but seems probable. A very small C-14 sample (scattered charcoal) was obtained from the west wall of Pit #4 (not on the main profile) at a point near the bottom of Construction Stage #2 (see profile). The date obtained for this sample was 215 A.D. \pm 315 (UGA 459). This would indicate a date for the stage of mid-to-late Marksville Period, although there is a wide date-range possibility due to the very small size of the sample.

At the head of Trench #2, an apparently charred log was located in the fill in what is interpreted as the top layer of Construction Stage #2. A sample from the feature yielded a C-14 date of 290 A.D. \pm 80 (UGA 458). This date would tend to coincide with the date for the main construction of Stage #2 mentioned above. We have, then, a probable mid-to-late Marksville Period date for construction of this stage. The fill for the stage was devoid of artifacts.

The final phase of actual intentional construction of the wall ("Construction Stage #3" on profile) was another sterile fill layer. No C-14 dates were possible for this layer due to the fact that no charcoal was found. The general consensus is that this final layer was built some short time after Stage #2, probably dating between 300 and 500 A.D. A fair amount of erosion had taken place on the eastern end of the wall here, and it seems probable that the wall was another two or three feet higher at this point originally, and was capped, as was Stage #2.

The remainder of the 500-West profile is interpreted thus: following the abandonment of the site, probably following the close of the Marksville Period, the site was unoccupied until late Mississippian times, when the eastern third of the site, in addition to the area to the northeast, was re-occupied by Indians. A clam shell midden was formed over the top of the wall in the area of the 500-West profile. The midden was loaded with Indian pottery and animal bone, in addition to a large quantity of 18th-century European trade material, and is labeled as the intact historic midden on the profile. Following final abandonment of the site in about 1783, the midden over the wall was subject to erosion (the area was under extensive cotton cultivation in the 19th century). The results of this erosion are evident in the profile as the eroded historic midden, which was washed down and over the historic midden on the flanks of the wall. There were no differences noted in the material from the eroded and the intact midden.

Excavation Unit II yielded only a handful of sherds for analysis. This sample of pottery from the pathway located in the gate are all plain fragments from the base of a square, flat-bottomed Baytown Plain vessel. The sherds probably dated from the main period of the earthwork, although this cannot be proven. The interpretation of the hard-packed layer as a "walking" surface is tentative at best.

Excavation Unit III yielded no artifacts of any kind. The fill, as in other places, was completely sterile. The lack of any material could be used as negative evidence indicating that the structure may have been kept "ceremonially" clean during its construction and use.

Excavation Unit IV consisted of what appeared to be a single-component clam shell midden dating in the mid-to-late Marksville Period on the basis of our initial pottery analysis. A complete analysis of the sherds after washing, however, showed that while this was essentially true, a few later shell-tempered sherds were present on top of the early materials. There was no stratigraphic evidence for this, and it must be assumed that the later sherds represent a very minor occupation of the area by the Indians who inhabited the eastern end of the site in historic times. It should be pointed out that the major part of this midden dates from the postulated date of the earthwork itself, and should represent remains of the people associated with it during its construction and/or use.

Excavation Unit V yielded data exclusively on the historic Indian occupation of the northeast section of the site. All of the artifacts in the foot-thick clam shell midden was associated with the historic occupation, and no sherds, etc., that would date the earthwork itself were located. A very large sample of pottery here aided in interpretations of the historic components.

ARTIFACTS

The proper method of reporting the artifacts and their locations has presented some logistical problems due to the large quantity of material. The form decided upon consists of a number of charts preceded by some introductory comments, along with summary comments following each chart. The first chart lists all of the lot numbers assigned to excavated material from the site, along with the exact locations from which they were obtained on the site and the date of excavation.

Following this will be charts on pottery and historic trade material. Prior to and during excavations a fairly large surface collection was obtained. The various areas on the site were labelled for purposes of surface collections. Area "A" consists of the International Paper summer house mound (which we did not have permission to test) and the ground around its base. Area "B" is the actual shell landing about 150 yards south of the mound and house. Neither "A" nor "B" received any excavations. Area "B" must be site 22-Ha-504 described in the state file cards. Area "C" is the area northeast of the road into the site in the area of Excavation Unit V. Area "D" is the north slope of the wall on the eastern end, while area "E" is the south slope at the same place. Area "F" is the shell midden area southeast of the western end of the wall on the bluff. The last area, area "G", includes the open field in front of the eastern end of the site, as well as the road into the site at that point.

Material in the surface collections is reported separately from the excavated materials. Bone present in the midden is not reported here due to the lack of a zooarchaeological analysis.

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
1	Pit 1 0"-6" 395-400N 500-505W	4/22/72
2	Pit 1 6"-12" 395-440N 500-505W	4/22/72
3	Pit 1 12"-18" 395-400N 500-505W	4/22/72
4	Pit 2 0"-6" 420-425N 500-505W	4/22/72
5	Pit 2 6"-12" 420-425N 500-505W	4/22/72
6	Pit 2 12"-18" 420-425N 500-505W	4/22/72
7	Pit 2 18"-24" 420-425N 500-505W	4/22/72
8	Pit 3 0"-6" 490-495N 495-500W	4/22/72
9	Pit 3 6"-12" 490-495N 495-500W	4/22/72
10	Pit 3 12"-18" 490-495N 495-500W	4/22/72
11	Pit 3 18"-24" 490-495N 495-500W	4/23/72
12	Pit 3 24"-30" 490-495N 495-500W	4/23/72
13	Pit 4 0"-6" 460-465N 500-505W	4/22/72
14	Pit 4 6"-12" 460-465N 500-505W	4/22/72
15	Pit 5 0"-6" 620-625N 510-515W	4/23/72
16	Trench 1 0"-6" 400-405N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
17	Trench 1 6"-12" 400-405N 500-502.5W	4/23/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
18	Trench 1 12"-18" 400-405N 505-502.5W	4/23/72
19	Trench 1 0"-6" 405-410N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
20	Trench 1 6"-12" 405-410N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
21	Trench 1 12"-18" 405-410N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
22	Trench 1 0"-6" 410-415N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
23	Trench 1 6"-12" 410-415N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
24	Trench 1 12"-18" 410-415N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
25	Trench 1 0"-6" 415-420N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
26	Trench 1 6"-12" 415-420N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
27	Trench 1 12"-18" 415-420N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
28	Trench 1 0"-6" 425-430N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
29	Trench 1 6"-12" 425-430N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
30	Trench 1 12"-18" 425-430N 500-502.5W	4/23/72
31	Trench 2 0"-6" 485-490N 497.5-500W	4/23/72
32	Trench 2 6"-12" 485-490N 497.5-500W	4/23/72
33	Trench 2 12"-18" 485-490N 497.5-500W	4/23/72
34	Trench 2 18"-24" 485-490N 497.5-500W	4/23/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
35	Trench 2 495-500N 0"-6" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
36	Trench 2 495-500N 6"-12" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
37	Trench 2 495-500N 12"-18" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
38	Trench 2 495-500N 18"-24" 497.5-400W	4/23/72
39	Trench 2 500-505N 0"-6" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
40	Trench 2 500-505N 6"-12" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
41	Trench 2 500-505N 12"-18" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
42	Trench 2 505-510N 0"-6" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
43	Trench 2 505-510N 6"-12" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
44	Trench 2 505-510N 12"-18" 497.5-500W	4/23/72
45	Trench 1 425-430N 18"-24" 500-502.5W	4/29/72
46	Gate 1 Trench 1 26" deep	4/29/72
47	Trench 1 430-435N 0"-6" 500-502.5W	4/29/72
48	Trench 1 430-435N 6"-12" 500-502.5W	4/29/72
49	Pit 7 425-430N 0"-6" 550-555W	4/29/72
50	Pit 7 425-430N 6"-12" 550-555W	4/29/72
51	Pit 7 425-430N 12"-18" 550-555W	4/29/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
52	Pit 8 495-500N 0"-6" 550-555W	4/29/72
53	Pit 8 495-500N 6"-12" 550-555W	4/29/72
54	Pit 8 495-500N 12"-18" 550-555W	4/29/72
55	Trench 2 480-485N 0"-6" 497.5-500W	4/29/72
56	Trench 2 480-485N 6"-12" 497.5-500W	4/29/72
57	Trench 2 480-485N 12"-18" 497.5-500W	4/29/72
58	Pit 7 425-430N 18"-24" 550-555W	4/30/72
59	Pit 9 485-490N 0"-6" 525-530W	4/30/72
60	Pit 9 485-490N 6"-12" 525-530W	4/30/72
61	Pit 9 485-490N 12"-18" 525-530W	4/30/72
62	Pit 9 485-490N 18"-24" 525-530W	4/30/72
63	Trench 3 480-485N 0"-6" 527.5-530W	4/30/72
64	Trench 3 480-485N 6"-12" 527.5-530W	4/30/72
65	Trench 3 480-485N 12"-18" 527.5-530W	4/30/72
66	Trench 3 490-495N 0"-6" 525-527.5W	4/30/72
67	Trench 3 490-495N 6"-12" 525-527.5W	4/30/72
68	Trench 3 490-495N 12"-18" 525-527.5W	4/30/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
69	Trench 3 490-495N 0"-6" 527.5-530W	5/6/72
70	Trench 3 490-495N 6"-12" 527.5-530W	5/6/72
71	Trench 3 490-495N 12"-18" 527.5-530W	5/6/72
72	Trench 4 430-435N 0"-6" 552.5-555W	5/6/72
73	Trench 4 430-435N 6"-12" 552.5-555W	5/6/72
74	Trench 4 430-435N 12"-18" 552.5-555W	5/6/72
75	Pit 10 435-440N 0"-6" 550-555W	5/14/72
76	Pit 10 435-440N 6"-12" 550-555W	5/14/72
77	Pit 10 435-440N 12"-18" 550-555W	5/14/72
78	Trench 4 430-435N 0"-6" 550-552.5W	5/14/72
79	Trench 4 430-435N 6"-12" 550-552.5W	5/14/72
80	Trench 4 430-435N 12"-18" 550-552.5W	5/14/72
81	Trench 5 490-492.5N 0"-6" 520-525W	5/14/72
82	Trench 5 490-492.5N 6"-12" 520-525W	5/14/72
83	Trench 5 490-492.5N 12"-18" 520-525W	5/14/72
84	Trench 5 490-492.5N 0"-6" 515-520W	5/14/72
85	Trench 5 490-492.5N 6"-12" 515-520W	5/14/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
86	Trench 5 490-492.5N 12"-18" 515-520W	5/14/72
87	Trench 5 490-492.5N 0"-6" 510-515W	5/14/72
88	Trench 5 490-492.5N 6"-12" 510-515W	5/14/72
89	Trench 5 490-492.5N 12"-18" 510-515W	5/14/72
90	Trench 5 490-492.5N 0"-6" 505-510W	5/14/72
91	Trench 5 490-492.5N 6"-12" 505-510W	5/14/72
92	Trench 5 490-492.5N 12"-18" 505-510W	5/20/72
93	Trench 5 490-492.5N 18"-24" 505-510W	5/20/72
94	Pit 11 440-445N 0"-6" 550-555W	5/20/72
95	Pit 11 440-445N 6"-12" 550-555W	5/20/72
96	Pit 11 440-445N 12"-18" 550-555W	5/20/72
97	Trench 5 492.5-495N 0"-6" 530-535W	5/20/72
98	Trench 5 492.5-495N 6"-12" 530-535W	5/20/72
99	Trench 5 492.5-495N 12"-18" 530-535W	5/20/72
100	Pit 13 510-515N 0"-12" 450-455W	5/20/72
101	Pit 14 515-520N 0"-12" 450-455W	5/20/72
102	Pit 12 430-435N 0"-6" 555-560W	6/11/72

LOT #	LOCATION	DATE
103	Pit 12 430-435N 6"-12" 555-560W	6/11/72
104	Pit 12 430-435N 12"-18" 555-560W	6/11/72
105	Pit V-1 765-770N 0"-6" 182-187W	8/26/72
106	Pit V-1 765-770N 6"-12" 182-187W	8/26/72
107	Pit V-2 765-770N 0"-6" 177-182W	8/26/72
108	Pit V-2 765-770N 6"-12" 177-182W	8/26/72
109	Pit IV-1 (N-E) 0"-6"	8/26/72
110	Pit IV-1 (N-E) 6"-12"	8/26/72
111	Pit IV-2 (S-W) 0"-6"	8/26/72
112	Pit IV-2 (S-W) 6"-12"	8/26/72
113	3' by 2.5' trench at SW corner Pit IV-2	8/26/72

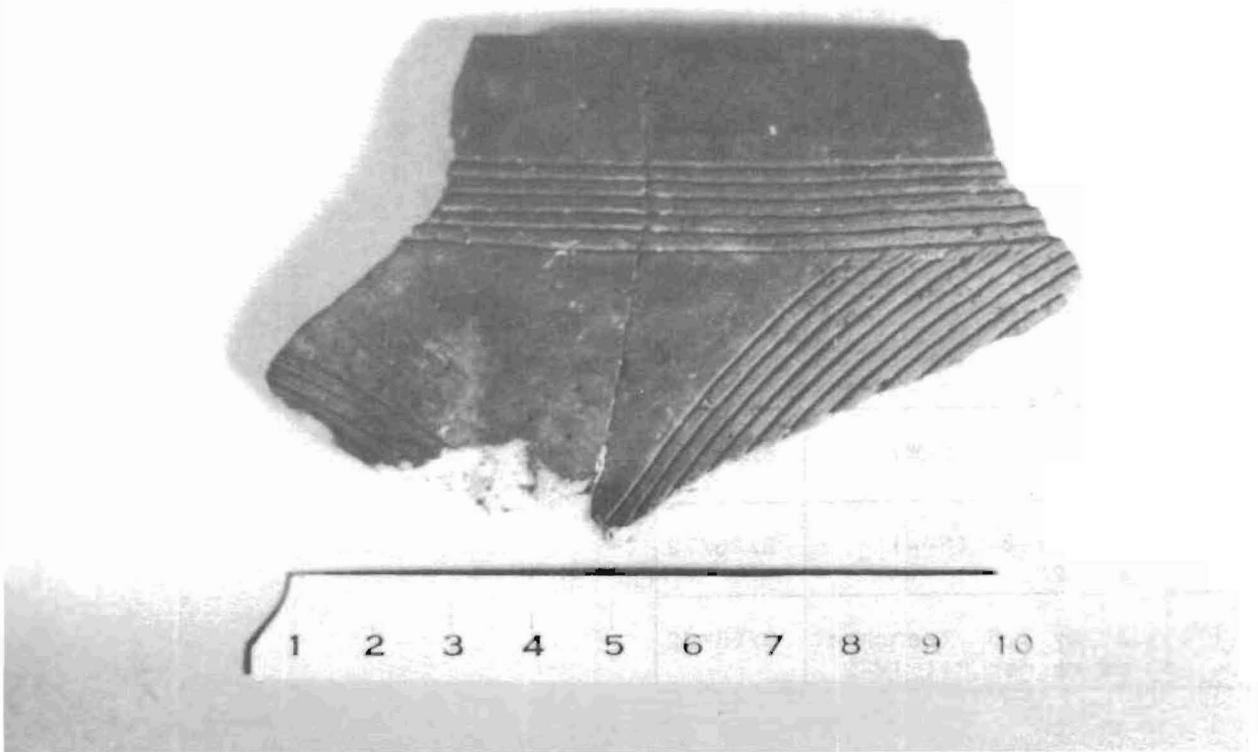


Plate 9. Leland Incised, *Variety Bayou Goula*, Treatment 1.

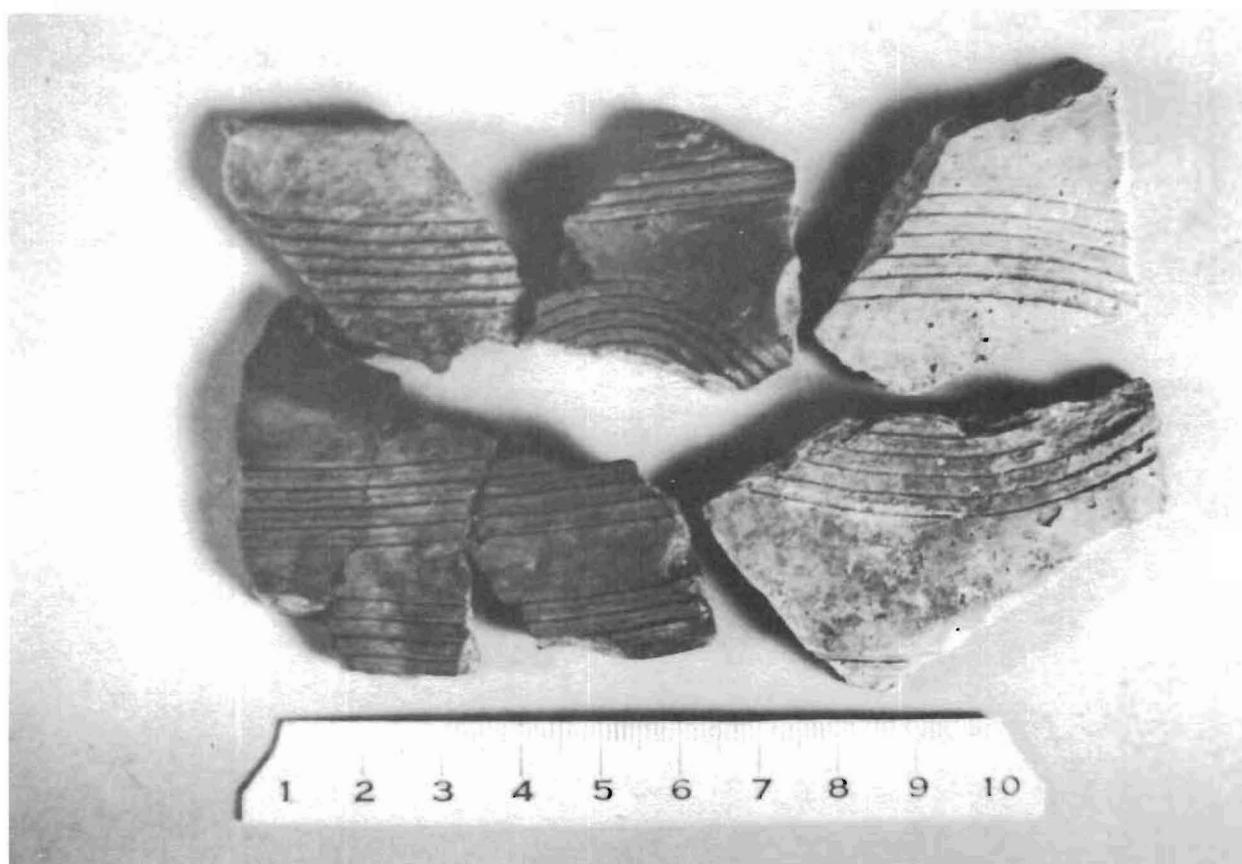


Plate 10. Leland Incised, *Variety Bayou Goula*, Treatment 1.

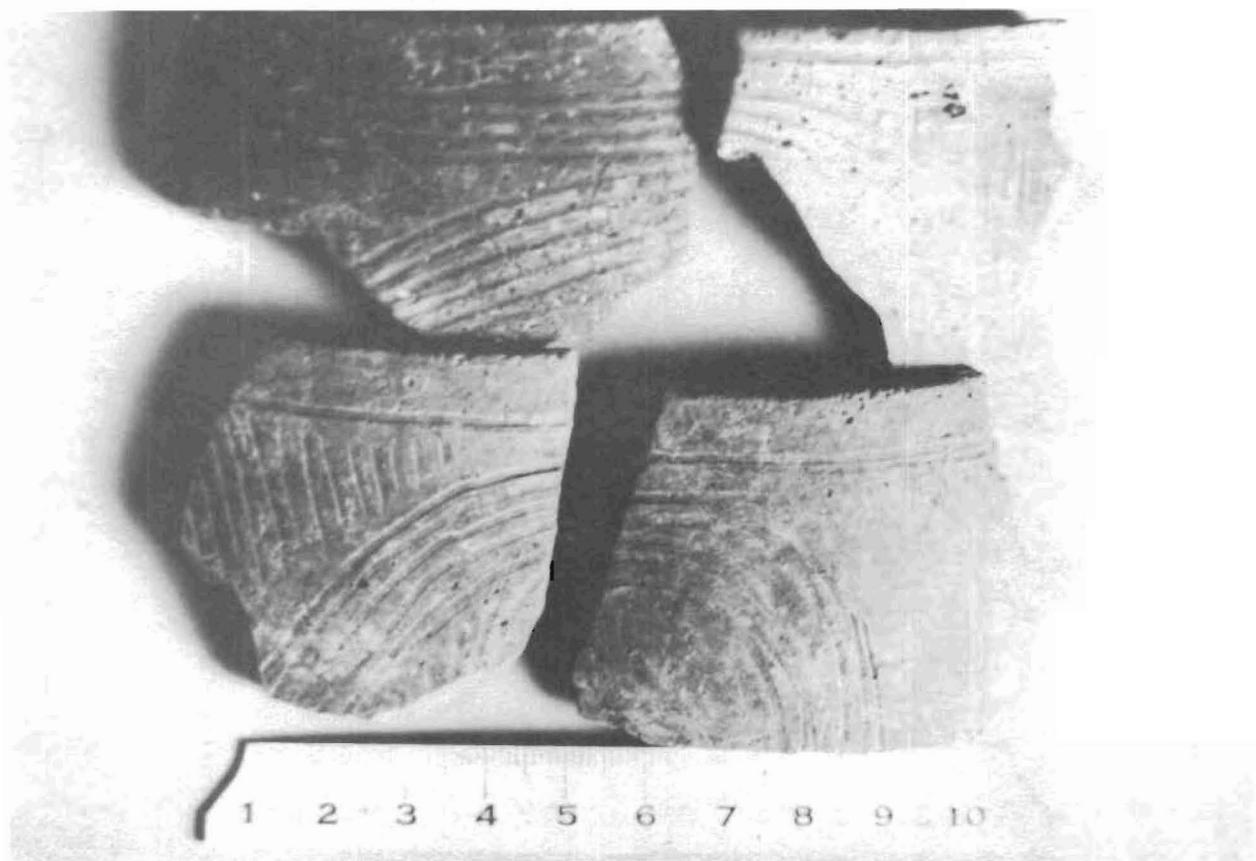


Plate 11. Leland Incised, *Variety Bayou Goula*, Treatment 2.

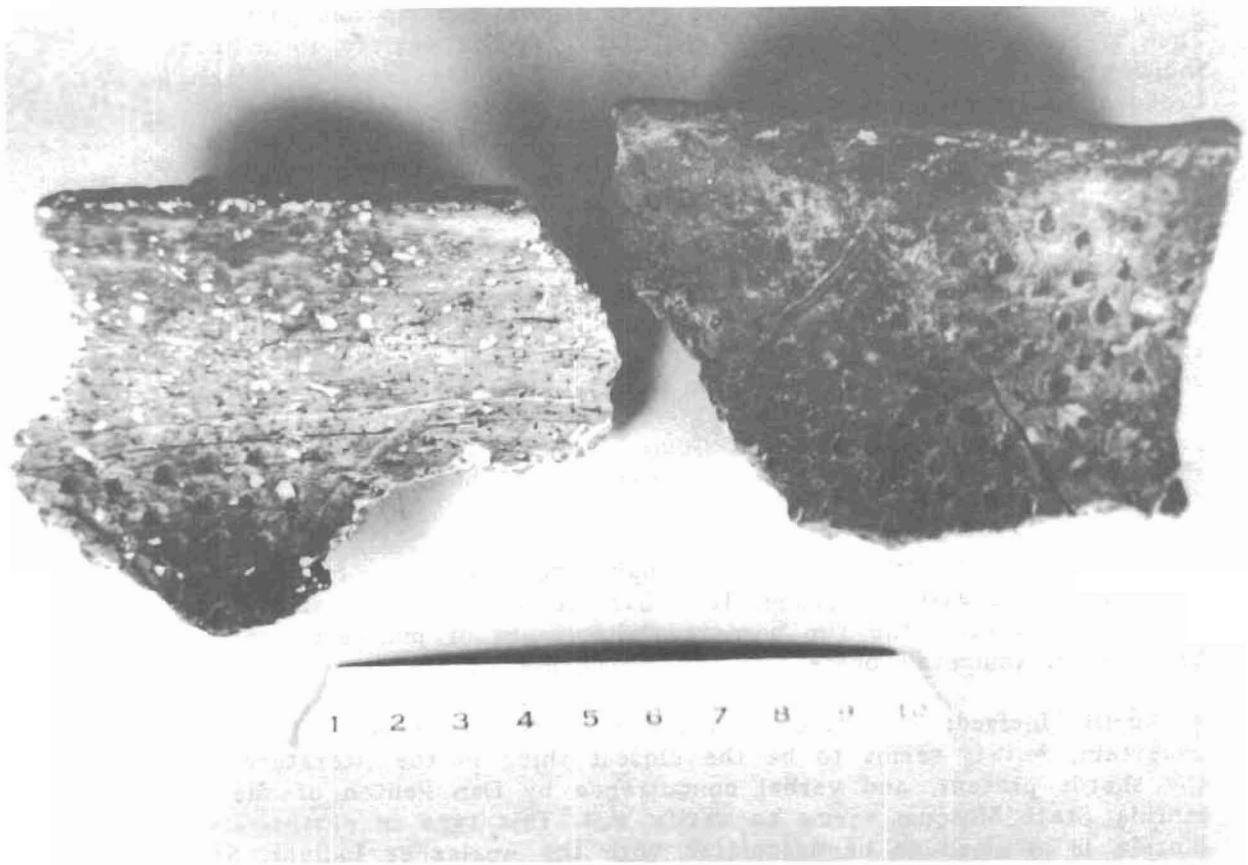


Plate 12. Moundville Incised.

POTTERY TYPES

The following is a numerical listing of the various pottery types and varieties found on the site. The numbers assigned arbitrarily to the types are for use with the pottery charts to follow. References will be noted with each type.

1. **Leland Incised, Variety Bayou Goula, Treatment 1:** This, along with #2, is the main incised type in the historic occupation. The "treatment" distinction has been added to the variety to indicate incising that is deep and narrow, as opposed to treatment 2, which is broader and more shallow. Both of these were apparently lumped together originally by Quimby (1942 and 1957) and later by Phillips (1970). (Phillips may not even have been aware of the distinctions, since Quimby did not mention them in his analysis, but his pictures clearly indicate them.) I have chosen to differentiate the two in the hope of seeing one emerge as a useful time marker over the other, but the results of this attempt are unclear at present. If it can be shown by further work that there is a slight variation in temporal or spatial distribution in the two then they must be set up as separate varieties. References: Phillips 1970; Quimby 1942, 1957.

2. **Leland Incised, Variety Bayou Goula, Treatment 2:** Broad, shallow incising--see comments on treatment 1 above. References: Phillips 1970; Quimby 1942, 1957.

3. **Moundville Incised:** This would probably be a variety of this type in a type-variety system. The characteristic motif is an arcaded incised line around the rim bordered with zones of punctates on heavy shell tempered paste.

4. **Aucilla Incised:** The exact designation of this type is uncertain, but it seems to be the closest thing in the literature to the sherds present, and verbal concurrence by Dan Penton of the Florida State Museum seems to verify this. This type in northwest Florida is assumed to be associated with the Apalachee Indians. See comments in this paper under History of the Site. Reference: Willey 1949.

5. **Leland Incised, Variety Unspecified:** This material is somewhat similar to the *Fatherland* variety of this type, but lack of detailed analysis of the designs on these generally very small sherds precludes any specific variety designation at this time. Reference: Phillips 1970.

6. **Ocmulgee Old Fields Incised:** The use of this name for pottery some 450 miles from the original site near Macon, Georgia, is probably unjustified without the qualifying statement that the material in question here is at best a remote variety of the original. The identifying characteristic is thin, weak incising on a sand-tempered paste. Willey used the type in northwest Florida and, if our ideas about the occupants of the site being partially refugees from Florida

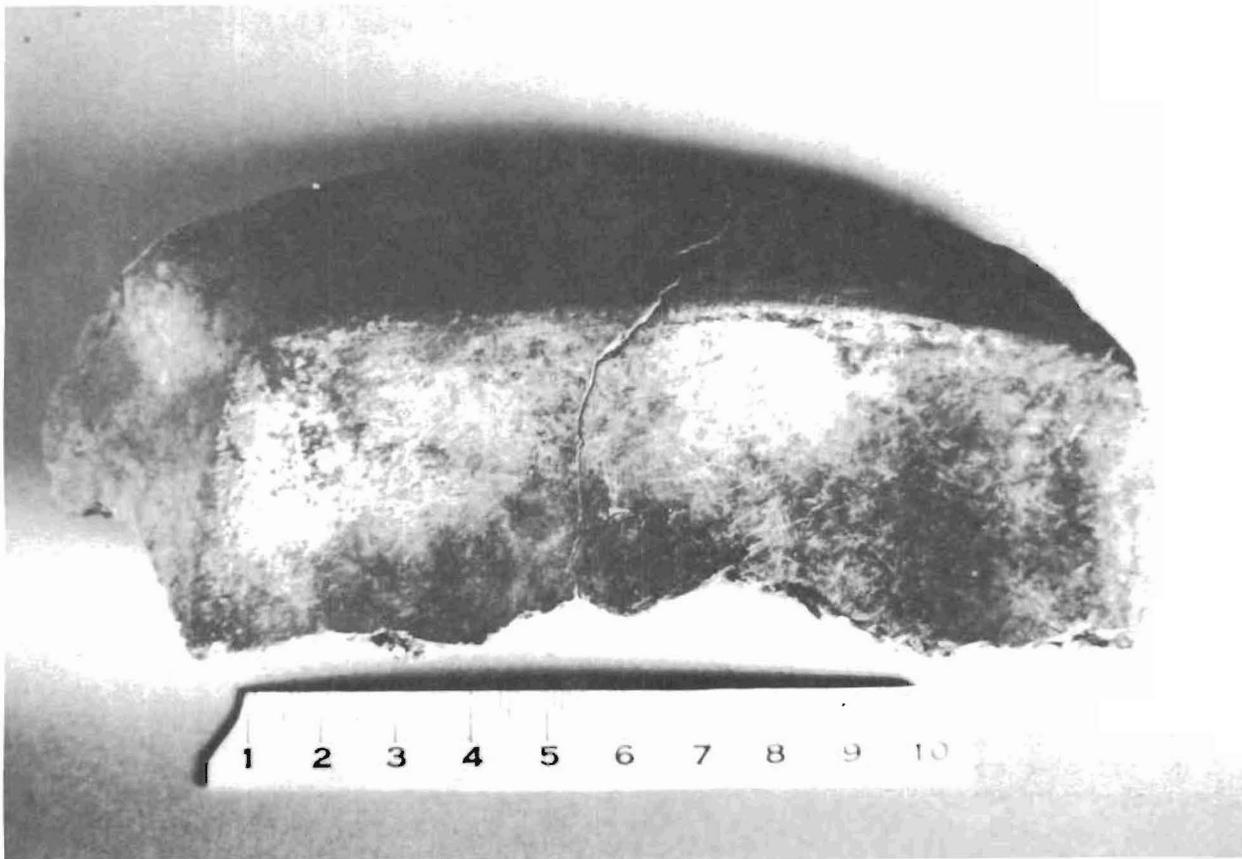


Plate 13. Baytown Plain, *Variety Unspecified* (Troyville?). Note square flat bottom to vessel.

in the 18th century are correct, the presence of the type here would seem clearer. References: Kelly 1939; Willey 1949.

7. Mazique Incised, Variety Manchac: This material represents some occupation of the historic area at a time level possibly slightly earlier than the majority of the rest of the material. This Mississippian material could barely be interpreted at a time when the Acolapissa were still in the area, but this cannot be proven as yet. It is also possible that the pottery was still being made in the 18th century by the same people making the other late types. Reference: Phillips 1970.

8. Heavy Shell Plain: No type name was given to this material other than the descriptive term. The material could be called Pensacola Plain from material in Florida to the east, Warrior Plain from Moundville to the northeast, or Mississippi Plain, *Variety Pocahontas* from material to the northwest. Nothing would be gained by adding a new name to an already confusing problem. References: Willey 1949; Phillips 1970.

9. Bell Plain, Variety St. Catherine: This material represents the undecorated portions of vessels incised with the Leland Incised varieties and conforms fairly well to the published description. Reference: Phillips 1970.

10. Baytown Plain, Variety Addis: This is the plain material that goes with the aforementioned Mazique material. Differentiation between this and the Bell Plain was somewhat difficult, but the two were basically separable. Reference: Phillips 1970.

11. Baytown Plain, Variety Unspecified: This is the earlier plain, "clay-tempered" material associated with the early occupation of the site, represented by materials from Excavation Units II and IV. The probable variety should be *Troyville*, but lack of definite corroborative data leaves the variety unspecified. Reference: Phillips 1970.

12. Miller Plain: This plain sand-tempered material presents the same problems described under Ocmulgee Old Fields Incised above. The material definitely is the plain ware associated with that type. The type in the central Georgia area was originally called "Ocmulgee Old Fields Plain." Willey called similar material in northwest Florida on the historic time level Miller Plain, and we are using this name since the area in his study is much closer geographically to this locality than central Georgia. The material, as mentioned under Ocmulgee Old Fields Incised, helps to lend credence to the idea of Florida peoples moving in this direction in very late times. References: Kelly 1939; Willey 1949.

13. Old Town Red, Variety Grand Village: This is simply the Bell Plain material with a thin red slip over the surface, and corresponds well to the published descriptions. Reference: Phillips 1970.

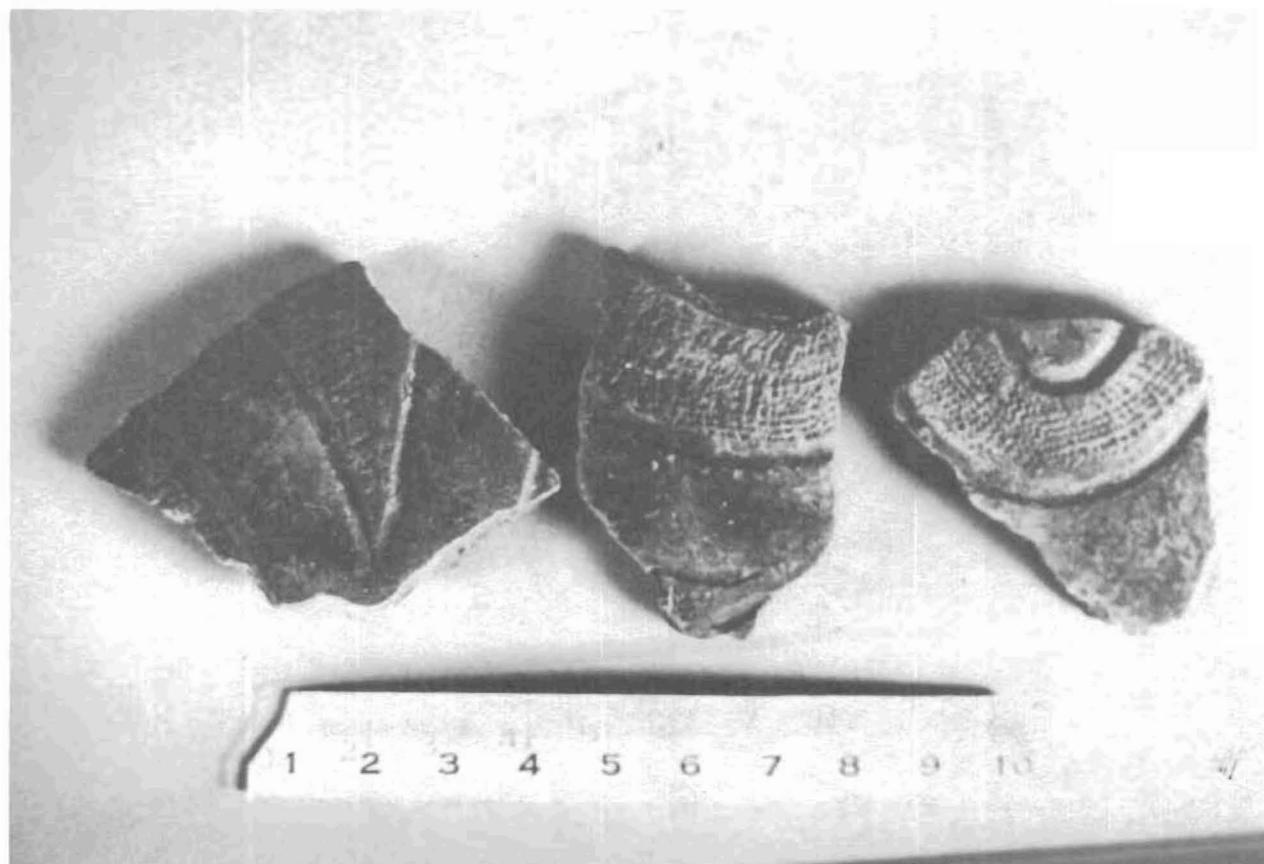


Plate 14. Marksville Stamped, *Variety Manny*.

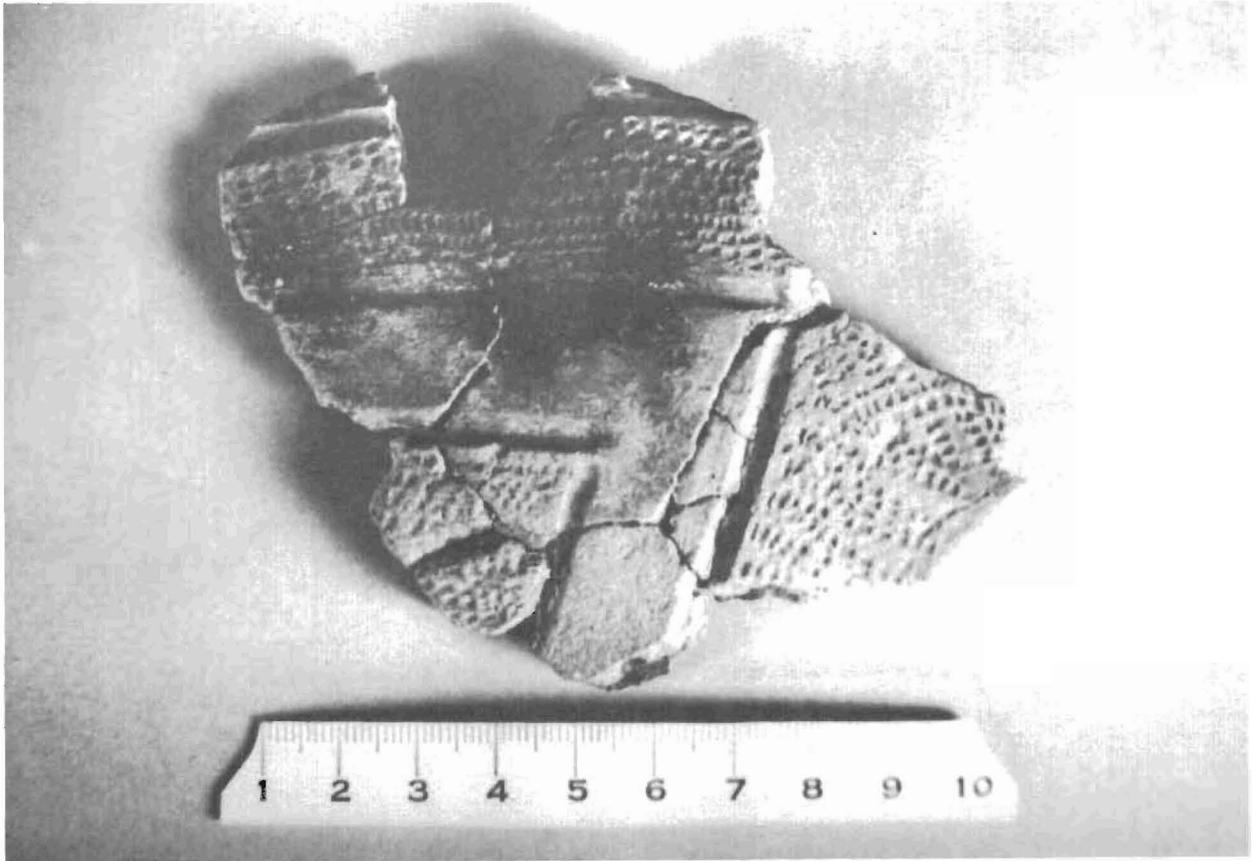


Plate 15. Marksville Stamped, *Variety Manny*.

14. **Nodena Red and White, Variety Unspecified:** This red and white painted material, on paste similar to the Bell Plain material, is a consistent minority on the site, and is associated with the other late lower Mississippi material. Reference: Phillips 1970.
15. **Mission Red Filmed:** This is Willey's red sand-tempered historic material from northwest Florida and is Miller Plain (Ocmulgee Old Fields Plain) with a red slip. The name for this same material in Georgia is Kasita Red Filmed. Reference: Willey 1949.
16. **Unnamed Punctate:** This material is Leland Incised, *Variety Bayou Goula*, Treatment 1, (see #1 above), with small round punctates in the open areas around the incising. The small sample (six sherds) does not warrant the application of a new name at this time, but the possibility of its being a valid type is conceivable.
17. **Maddox Engraved, Variety Emerald:** One sherd of this type was located (lot 40) in the excavations, and it corresponds to the published description. Reference: Phillips 1970.
18. **Unnamed Red Filmed Incised:** This covers one sherd of Leland Incised, *Variety Bayou Goula*, Treatment 1, which is slipped in red. The same problem for varieties *Fatherland* and *Natchez* was handled by Neitzel, as described by Phillips (1970, Vol. I, p. 146), by allowing the filmed ware to become a mode of the incised ware, not another type. References: Neitzel 1965; Phillips 1970.
19. **Avoyelles Punctated, Variety Dupree:** The one sherd of this type found on the site corresponds with the description given and is a part of the complex consisting of Mazique Incised, *Variety Manchac* and Baytown Plain, *Variety Addis*. See notes under the former of these two above for some further interpretations. Reference: Phillips 1970.
20. **Marksville Incised, Variety Unspecified:** This is the early Marksville Period incised pottery from the area of Excavation Unit IV. The material does not seem to be exactly like any of the published varieties, but this is uncertain at the present time. Reference: Phillips 1970.
21. **Marksville Stamped, Variety Manny:** This late Marksville material was also from the area of Excavation Unit IV, and is the main factor in dating that unit to this time period. It corresponds fairly well to published descriptions. Reference: Phillips 1970.
22. **Pottery Discs:** This ubiquitous artifact was separated from the other types for sorting purposes. Nothing new about these items was learned from our excavations. They were present only in the historic period materials.

POTTERY TYPE NUMBERS

Lot #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1								1	3		
2								39	7		
3								5			
4	1				3			2	24		
5	43	11		2	1			33	54		
6	2	12		4				59	15		
7								5			
8	2		1		1			23	3		
9	4	5	1	3				26	27		
10	5	5	4	12	14		1	64	29		
11			1	2				8	3		
12								2			
13											
14									2		
15	1	2						18	7		
16		2						9	5		
17	5							20	6		
18	1								1		
19								3	13		
20		2						2	21		
21				1				1			
22	1	2							6		
23	4							5	14		
24	1			1	1			3	5		
25									11		
26	8	2		3				11	21		
27	1	2	1		1			5	7		
28	1							8	2		
29	10	9	1					25	14		
30	1							4	3		
31	3							4	2	2	
32	2			5				7	9	3	
33		1	1	8				20	3	2	
34								1	1		

POTTERY TYPE NUMBERS

Lot #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35					1			1	3		
36	4	2		1		2		13	35		
37		3		2	2		3	18	36		
38											
39	1				2	1			4		
40	1					1		30	11		
41				1				18	1		
42	1					1		3	1		
43				1			1	3	2	1	
44					1			4		1	
45								1			
46											14
47	1				1			2	3		
48								1	3		
49	7				5			5	42	1	
50	7	3	4					31	60		
51	1				3			22	14		
52								4	9		
53	1							9	10		
54											
55	2				1			7	6		
56								1			
57		1									
58					1			3			
59	10	5		1	2			24	45		
60		3	2	4	1			67	5		
61			1					9	2		
62											
63			1		2			7	19		
64								17	4		
65								2			
66		2						6	18		
67		2			1			7	15		
68								2			

POTTERY TYPE NUMBERS

Lot #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
69	4	2		1	3			43	60		
70	4	2	1	1	2			1	1		
71	1	1						19	8		
72	3				1			11	34		
73		6		6				57	11		
74								3	4		
75					1			1	8		
76				2				8	23		
77				6	4			8	16		
78	1								16		
79	7				2				40		
80	4		1	3				2	27		
81								1	33		
82		2	3	3	2			3	10		
83					1			1	3		
84								14	3		
85			2					6	7		
86									2		
87	1	2		1	1		1	5	20		
88	3				3			5	11		
89								3			
90					3				4		
91		4	5	7	3			33	6		
92				2	3			2	11		
93											
94	1				1			14			
95				3		2		4	6		
96								1	1		
97	3	2			5			14			
98	8		16		34			18	11		
99				1				13	8		
100					1			3	11		
101	13	18	5		13		1	92	66		
102	8			5	3			74			

POTTERY TYPE NUMBERS

Lot #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
103	9	7			4			44	30		
104		10		2				63			
105	14	27	13	4				98	60		
106	2	2	2	1				111	2		
107	2	11	5	8	2			27	30		
108	3	13	8	1				123	11		
109											24
110											25
111								4			31
112					1			3	4		15
113								9			8

TOTALS

223	186	78	108	137	7	7	1652	1283	10	117
-----	-----	----	-----	-----	---	---	------	------	----	-----

PERCENTAGES

5.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	3.4	.17	.17	41.1	31.9	.25	2.9
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----

POTTERY TYPES FROM

SCA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	4	2		3	2			70	25		
D	1	5		1	2			20	29		
E	5	2		1				17	16		
F											31
G	30	17	3	1				155	179		26

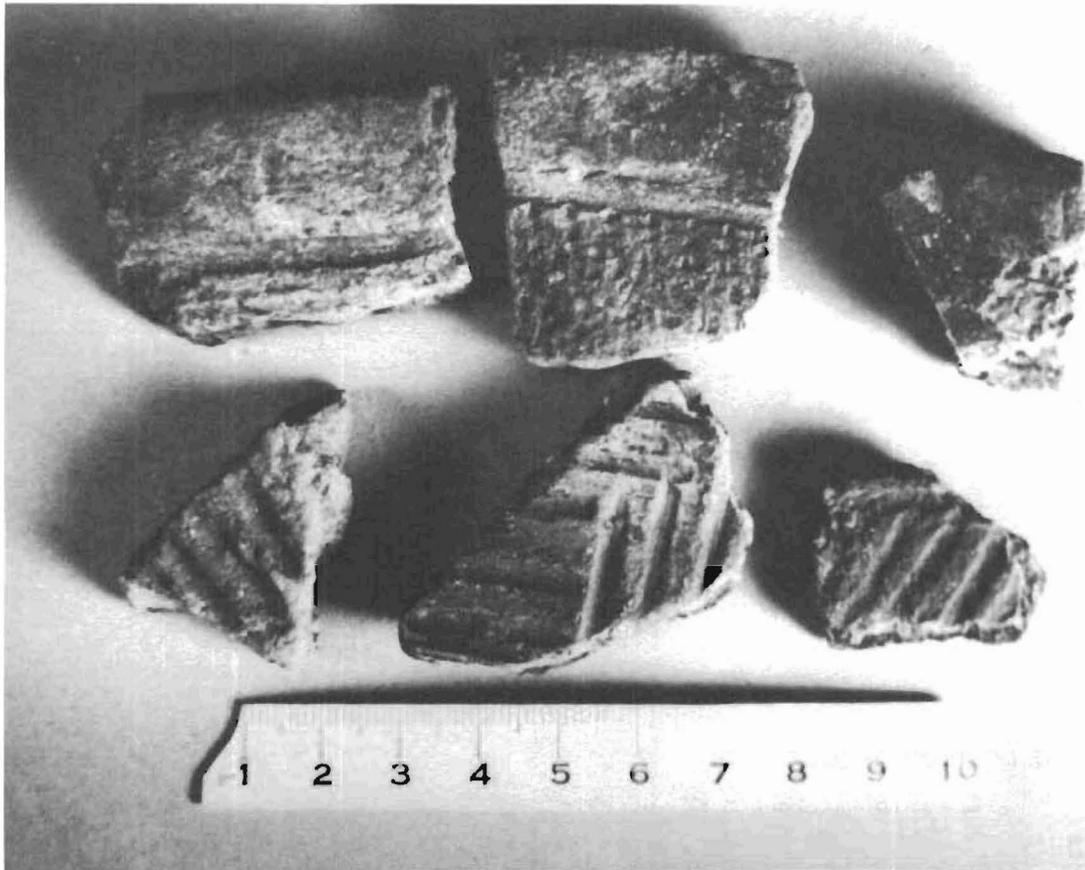


Plate 16. Marksville Incised, *Variety Unspecified*. Top middle sherd is Marksville Stamped, *Variety Manny*.

HISTORIC TRADE MATERIAL
Excavated

The numbers that follow in the listings represent the lot numbers for that artifact followed by the quantity in that lot.

- I. *Gunflints*. The French flints did not become common until about 1760-1770, late in the occupation. All of the Dutch ones are earlier than that. No late English flints (common after 1780) were found on the site.

A. Dutch (or Gunspall): 15-1, 72-1, 81-1, 88-1, 105-1, 108-2.
SUB-TOTAL = 7

B. French: 8-1, 50-1, 105-1. SUB-TOTAL = 3

TOTAL = 10

- II. *Lead Musket Balls*: 5-1, 53-1, 66-1, 72-1, 76-1, 106-1.
TOTAL = 6

All were round smooth bore musket types. #53 had what appeared to be human teeth impressions and #72 had been flattened, apparently from firing.

- III. *Glassware*. This is divided into different groups according to color in the following lists.

A. Dark Green: 2-2, 4-7, 5-6, 8-1, 9-1, 14-1, 16-1, 17-3, 20-1, 26-4, 28-4, 29-6, 32-1, 36-4, 39-2, 40-1, 42-1, 48-1, 49-9, 50-19, 55-1, 70-1, 72-5, 75-3, 76-4, 77-2, 79-5, 84-4, 87-5, 88-2, 90-1, 91-2, 94-4, 95-3, 96-1, 101-2, 102-9, 103-7, 104-1, 105-3, 106-1. SUB-TOTAL = 141

B. Clear: 2-1, 50-1, 66-1, 72-1, 102-1.
#102 is a fragment of an early hand mirror. Flecks of silver were still adhering to it when excavated. SUB-TOTAL = 5

C. Light Blue-Green: 3-1, 16-1, 28-1, 49-1, 69-1, 87-1.
SUB-TOTAL = 6

D. Purplish: 4-1. SUB-TOTAL = 1

E. Dark Brown: 6-1. SUB-TOTAL = 1

F. Milky: 91-1. SUB-TOTAL = 1

G. Pinkish: 102-1. SUB-TOTAL = 1

TOTAL = 156

IV. Glass Beads

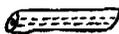
LOT #1
Solid white



LOT #5
Royal blue with
marbled white
streaks



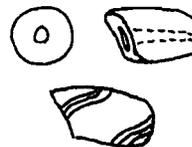
LOT #10
Dark red-brown,  black interior



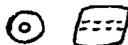
LOT #16
Broken turquoise
seed bead

LOT #24
Same as 107, 102
white, shiny

LOT #29
3 groups blue
stripes
lengthwise with
about 1/2 twist



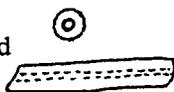
LOT #50
Light
blue



LOT #59
Solid
white



LOT #70
Black with thin red
stripes lengthwise



LOT #76
Same as 80
but broken



LOT #80
White with 3
groups of
3 light blue
stripes lengthwise



LOT #101
Same shape
as 59 but
color blue-green

LOT #102
Solid
white



LOT #107
Same as
102

V. *Kaolin Pipe Fragments*. The two bowl fragments fit together. The bowl dates from 1720-1820 (Noel Hume 1970). The stem hole diameters were not measured, but date in the 18th century.

A. Stem Fragments: 32-1, 103-1. TOTAL = 2

B. Bowl Fragments: 35-1, 36-1. TOTAL = 2

VI. *Brick Fragments*: 2-1, 35-3, 50-1, 66-1, 70-2. 72-2.
TOTAL = 10

VII. *European Ceramics*

A. Earthenware

1. Coarse

- a. Green glaze over a bluff to very light red body. George Long of the Canadian National Historic Sites Service says these and most of the rest of the coarse wares are mid-18th century French kitchen wares: 8-1, 25-2, 26-1, 72-2, 108-2. TOTAL = 8
- b. Light tan or no glaze over a thick red body. Possibly Dutch: 15-1, 50-1, 51-1, 52-1, 69-1, 72-1. TOTAL = 6
- c. Clear glaze on a thin brown paste: 8-1, 9-2, 39-2, 42-1, 84-1, 108-1. TOTAL = 7
- d. Black glaze on reddish paste: 4-2. TOTAL = 2
- e. White and brown slipware -- similar to the early-to-mid-18th century English slipwares: 8-1, 9-1, 31-1, 36-1, 50-1. TOTAL = 5

2. Faience (French counterpart of English and Dutch "Delftware"). Dates to most of the 18th century, but generally early-to-mid-18th century.

- a. Purple glaze one side, white glaze on other side: 1-2, 2-1, 4-1, 31-1, 32-1, 36-1, 39-1, 40-1, 42-1, 50-2, 76-2, 79-2, 87-1, 102-4, 103-1. TOTAL = 22
- b. Blue on white: 8-3, 9-1, 32-2, 50-1, 69-1, 70-1, 79-1. TOTAL = 11
- c. White: 5-1, 26-2, 28-1, 36-1, 72-1, 78-1, 86-1, 102-1. TOTAL = 9

3. Creamware (English material dating to the last third of the 18th century). 1-1, 4-3, 8-3, 9-2, 23-1, 28-1, 31-1, 32-2, 35-2, 36-7, 90-2, 102-1. TOTAL = 26

B. Stoneware

- 1. White salt-glazed (English material dating to about the third quarter of the 18th century): 1-9. TOTAL = 9

VIII. *Copper - Brass*

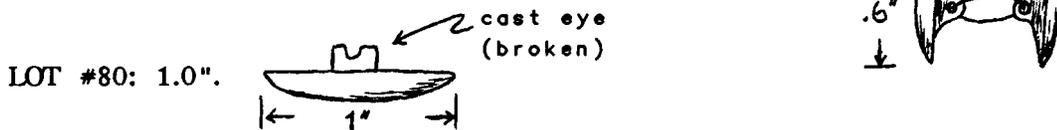
- A. Sheet fragments, flat or folded: 10-1, 50-1, 55-2, 60-1, 76-1, 77-1, 84-1, 90-1, 99-2, 104-1, 107-1. TOTAL = 13

B. Rolled sheet dangles or beads: 10-1, 59-1, 60-1. TOTAL = 3

C. Hawkbell: 107-1. TOTAL = 1

D. Buttons

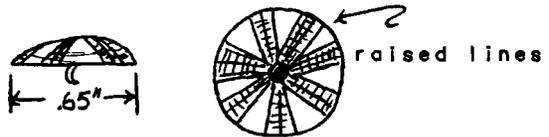
LOT #5: Cuff-link (broken), with English crown on one face and bust of George III on other face. Date of 1782 on first face. Sides coupled with link wire, cast eyes. 0.6" diameter.



LOT #101: Same as #80, but hammered flat and eye has broken completely away. 1.0".



LOT #108: 0.65" diameter, cast eye.



XI. Iron Material

A. Nails

1. Round (recent): 63-1, 105-1. TOTAL = 2

2. Square

a. 4"+: 33-1, 104-1. TOTAL = 2

b. 2 1/2" - 3 1/2": 6-1, 9-1, 32-1, 36-1, 63-1, 70-1, 76-2, 77-2, 97-1, 104-1. TOTAL = 12

c. 1 1/2" - 2 1/2": 8-1, 15-1, 45-1, 63-1, 66-1, 77-1, 81-1, 91-1, 102-2, 107-1. TOTAL = 11

d. Less than 1 1/2" fragments: 4-1, 8-3, 9-2, 29-1, 31-1, 69-1, 70-1, 72-1, 76-2, 78-1, 81-1, 84-1, 95-1, 97-2, 101-1, 102-4. TOTAL = 25

B. Scrap: 4-1, 20-1, 23-1, 55-4, 67-1, 75-1, 94-1, 98-1, 101-1, 102-4. TOTAL = 13

C. Hoop fragments, 1" wide: 59-2, 60-3, 78-1, 95-1.
TOTAL = 7

D. Pot fragments: 40-1, 77-1, 84-1, 105-1. TOTAL = 4

E. Miscellaneous

1. Knife blades, 4" x 3/4": 32-1, 108-1.

2. Shutter hinge (?), 2": 23-1.

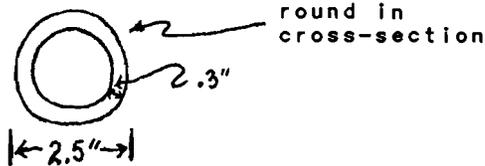
3. Musket flint lock: 103-1.

4. Small washers: 69-1, 70-1.

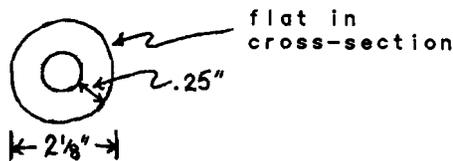
5. Amorphous, 2": 23-1.

6. Thin rod fragments: 19-1, 16-6.

7. Rings: 91-1:



36-1:



SURFACE HISTORIC MATERIAL

The following items are listed by surface area and quantity. For dating notes, see excavated samples of similar items.

I. *Gunflints*

A. Dutch: G-1

B. French: G-2, C-2

II. *Glassware*

A. Dark Green: C-10, D-3, E-2, G-12

B. Clear: C-3, E-1

C. Brown: C-3

D. Light green: C-6, G-6

III. *Beads*

C-2:  white, pearly exterior

 blue stripes on white

D-3:  blue stripe

 ultramarine blue

 turquoise blue

E-3:   greyish, plain surface

 clear, grooved

 turquoise blue

IV. *Kaolin Pipe Fragments*

A. Bowl: D-1

V. *Old Brick Fragments: C-2, D-1*VI. *European Ceramics*

A. Earthenware

1. Coarse

a. Green glaze: D-2, C-4

- b. Clear glaze, red body: G-1
- 2. Faience
 - a. Purple and white: D-1, G-1
 - b. Blue on white: E-1
 - c. White: D-1, G-1
- 3. Creamware: E-1
- 4. Pearlware: This material probably represents a period after the departure of the Indians. Most of it dates to about the first third to half of the 19th century.
 - a. Plain white: C-1, G-3
 - b. Blue painted: G-1
 - c. "Mocha" ware: G-2
- B. Stoneware
 - 1. Grey salt glaze: G-1
 - 2. Terra cotta pipe (modern): C-12, G-7

VII. *Copper - Brass*

- A. Sheet fragments: D-3, G-3
- B. Rolled dangler or bead: D-1
- C. Gun finial ornaments: D-2
- D. Button: E-1

cast eye
brass buttonVIII. *Iron*

- A. Square nails: D-3, G-3
- B. Hoop fragments: D-1
- C. Amorphous: C-1

MISCELLANEOUS

Brief mention should be made of a few other artifacts found during the excavations.

In the category of stone, practically no material was recovered. Three and one-half projectile points were catalogued, and no chipping debris was recognized. All the points were of tan chert. Two of the points with a narrow blade and tapering stem were located in the Marksville midden (lots #111 and #113), Excavation Unit IV, and probably are associated with that culture. The other whole point, a broad corner notched specimen (lot #30), was from Excavation Unit I. A tip of a point (lot #101), apparently similar to the one just mentioned, was also located here. It would seem doubtful that the two just mentioned were made by the historic Indians, but were probably made much earlier and picked up at a later date by some later occupant. One possible stone grinding implement was located in Excavation Unit I (lot #26).

Finally, fragments of a corn cob (lot #76) were located in the historic midden, indicating the use of this food to supplement the diet.

DISCUSSION

Site 22-Ha-515 is a large earthwork, possibly begun as early as 400 B.C. in Tchefuncte times, built mainly in a mid-to-late Marksville period. Following abandonment of the site after late Marksville, the eastern end of the site was reoccupied in early historic times by some historic Indian tribal group, possibly Biloxi, Pensacola, or Apalachee.

It should be noted that there are at least two earthworks in the Yazoo delta (Spanish Fort and part of Leist) which possess some similarities to this earthwork. They have been tentatively dated by Phillips (1970) as late Marksville period. Some relationship would seem probable here. An earthwork wall also surrounds the Marksville site itself in central Louisiana, although this is generally thought to date to early Marksville. There are probably remote relationships to many stone wall "fortifications" of the equivalent time span in the southern Appalachian region (Faulkner 1968), as well as the large earthworks famous in the Ohio Hopewell area. The presence of "gates" in the walls at regular intervals is apparently significant in all cases.

The function of the walls is rather conjectural. The two standard explanations are as a fortification for protective purposes or as a strictly ceremonial structure. The former of these two possibilities seems very unlikely in the case of 22-Ha-515, as access to the interior of the area to be protected could be easily gained by water via the bayou.

There is also no evidence for the second of the two theories except for the fact that the fill of the wall is free of any midden debris (sometimes explained as resulting from the area's having been kept intentionally clean during construction for "religious" reasons.)

Connections involved in the historic occupation are also fairly complex. There seem to be potsherds similar to those from the lower Mississippi River valley, the Moundville area of north-central Alabama, and the northwest coast of Florida. Surveys on the Mississippi Gulf Coast indicate many sites containing Moundville-like materials, but few containing lower Mississippi River types, and not many with obvious Florida influences (although it must be admitted that differentiating Moundville and Florida materials is often difficult). Lack of sufficient data from known historic sites on the coast prevents any correlation of known cultures with archaeological assemblages at this time.

An important food source for both periods was apparently shellfish in the form of *Rangia* clams. This diet was accompanied by deer and a variety of smaller animals as well as fish. The late occupation showed heavy evidence of the use of drum and alligator gar. Evidence for bear and cow or bison was found in the historic midden as well.

One disappointment in the excavations was the total lack of structural evidence. No post holes or molds were located in the excavations.

Archaeological work on the Mississippi Gulf Coast has been lagging behind most regions of the eastern United States, and it is hoped that this paper will raise interest in the area as an important transition area between the fairly well known areas of the lower Mississippi Valley to the west and Florida and Alabama to the east.

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APPENDIX

B.L.C. Wailes' Visit to the Site, 1852

[37] Monday 16 August 1852.

_____ .. _____ .. _____ .. _____ .. _____

Accompanied by Major White revisited Pearlinton and was shown all the Capabilities of the place. Found two large steam mills in progress of erection and an Accademy for boys & girls at the wharf and a few other points along the margin of the river observed small banks or deposits of the grathodes [?] or clam shells doubtless brought there by the aborigines as they are not found living in the river. Major White accompanied me to Mulatto bayou and saw me safely over desiring me to call on him again on my return homeward & thanking me for doing him the honor to call on him. I am much in debt [38] to him for his politeness and hospitality. Proceeded to Judge Louis Daniels. The Judge being absent at Shieldsborough I visited an ancient fortification and group of Mounds and Shell bank in his field on Biosdore's or Mulatto bayou and compared it with a rough sketch made of it about the year 1826 when it was all covered by a heavy forest & undergrowth. I found it as accurate as could be expected under the Circumstances the parapet or wall represented in the sketch as straight or in a right line [?] I found to be angular or in a crescent shape and the remains of a deep wide fosse now dry (having been drained) not being noted on the sketch. The shell bank* [39] at the landing on which a house is now standing & occupied by a family has been dug away Considerably & quantity of shells taken to New Orleans for sale to be used on the streets. The digging into it exposed human bones, fragments of pottery and charcoal & ashes showing conclusively that it was a work of art not thrown up by the action of the sea.* The Summit is about 15 feet above the highest tides and another triangular Mound is formed of a considerable mixture of Shell. The wall or parapet which is in some places fifteen feet high & ~~ten~~ 20 feet wide on the top with a base of at least thirty 69 feet Contains a good deal of the Shell [40] in some sections of it. The remains of three old wells were formerly (they are still very apparent) to be seen in the interior and four small tumuli barely obliterated by the plow can be observed on the outside. An earthen vase was found buried in the principal Shell bank containing sixteen of the french coins of Copper of the size of a Cent Coined in 1721 & 1722 & struck by the same die of those in my possession said to be found near Fort Rosalie at Natchez and an Iron bridle bit which I saw as I learn from Judge Daniels who returned home in the evening and who stated further that Iron hoes of the french patterns narrow blades and heavy massive eyes, gun barrels & some stone axes [41] & arrow points & pipes (of which he presented me with one) are frequently dug up.

Judge Daniels also states that an iron hoop riveted together with projecting prongs has been dug out of the parapet which contained

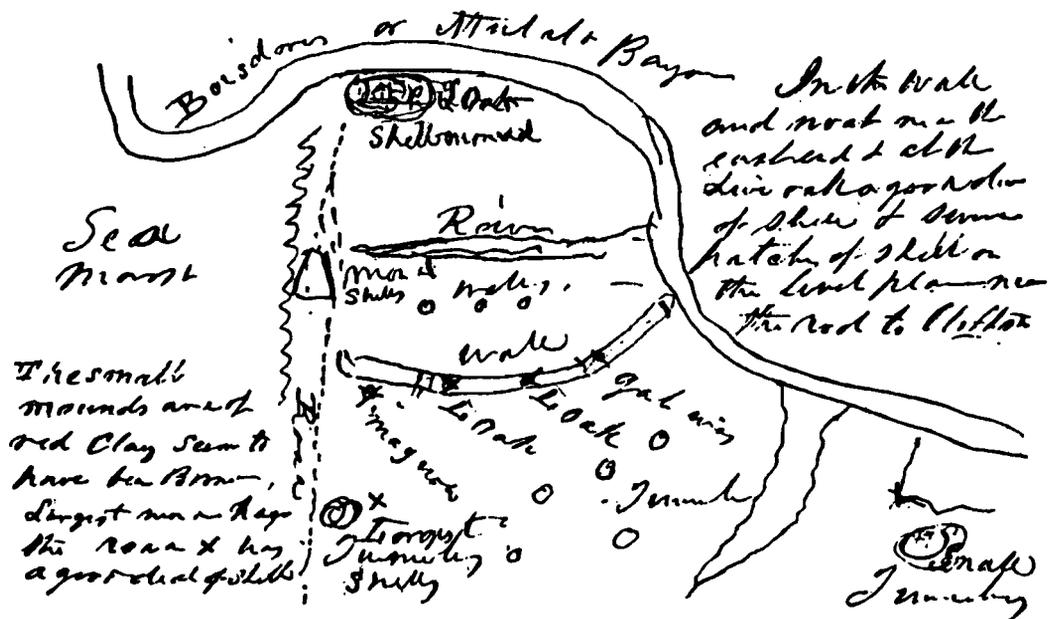
* See Lyells 2nd Visit to US Vol. 1 page 252 [*sic*]--.

* Lyells Second Visit to U States Vol. 1 page 252 [*sic*]

human bones and which to all appearances had been placed around the body of a supposed criminal.

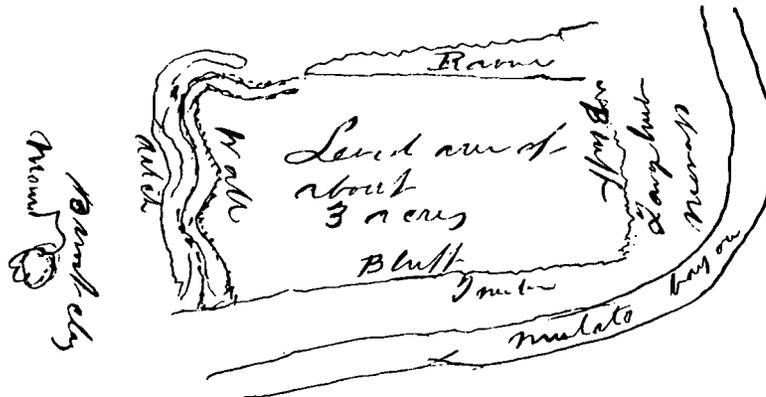
The judge does not doubt as to the mounds of shell being the work of art and attributes them to the early french Colonists about the period of the settlement of Baluxi. There are however on the top of the wall at this time growing two live oaks at least three feet through and a magnolia grandiflora of at least four on the side of it [42] which would indicate a greater antiquity. In reference to the other shell banks on the Coast and the Islands some of which are more considerable in dimension, he has the authority of many fishermen & others that they have the same structure & contain the human bones, pottery, charcoal &c as in this.--

The following is a rough & reduced sketch of the Boisdore group of fortifications ----

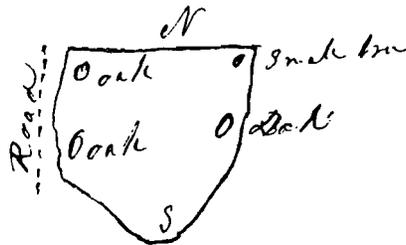


[49] In the morning rode with Judge Daniels to make a further examination of the Ancient works on Mulatto bayou visited yesterday. Near the mound represented on the large plan and distant about 1/4 of a mile to the NW from the center of the embankment or wall in the rear of it is the appearance of another walled enclosure of less height & more obliterated by cultivation over it. The mound was probably ten feet high originally & fifty feet in diameter in the rear of which the traces of a small embankment appear and a shallow but wide [ditch?] [50] in front of it as in the other.

The following diagram gives a rude representation of it.



Rode afterwards to the Shell bank on which the house is Situated on Mulato bayou which was in the form of a paralelogram extending along the Bayou about 15 feet high (above high tide) and embracing an area of about 1/4 of an acre and is distant about 1/4 of a mile in in a direction about SSW from the most westerly live oak on the embankment and by [51] a spreading live oak on the western end of it.-- From the same oak the triangular shell mound bears about SSE, 1/8 of a mile distant covering about as much area & about 6 feet high on the N & E sides the southern point being sloped off by cultivation. There are four Live oak trees on it thus



Measured along the mound beginning at the East end near which about-40-from Magnilia 12 feet in circumference stands on the north side of the bank.--
 100 feet to East side of gateway
 40 feet across gateway
 120 feet to Live oak on top of the wall 14 feet in circumference the branches spreading 70 feet
 [52] Thence
 220 feet to Live oak (the westernmost) 10 feet circumference
 200 feet to Central angle in the wall where the ditch or moat is very wide & deep
 350 feet to principal gate way with a causeway 20 feet wide across the moat
 20 across the gateway
 100 feet to another angle with a slight depression

300 feet to end of the wall or the verge of a steep declivity descending thro some large¹ to an impassable morass extending to Mulatto bayou. From the central angle it is²
 225 feet to Southernmost well then
 70 feet to next well thence
 210 feet to the westernmost well which is
 150 feet from the nearest point on the wall or parapet
 From the shell mound on the Easternmost side along the side of the road a small ravine or bayou with³ on it extends in nearly a paralel line³ the wall to Mulato bayou & encloses a paralellogram a field about 5 acres on which the three wells are situated all of which are westward of the Central angle of the wall & some appearance of the foundation of buildings or small mounds of clay. From the parapet gateway westward to the termination on the bluff bank the parapet is covered with small trees. On the east side of the gate way the wall is at least 15 feet high base 75 feet top [?] of the wall 20 feet wide, moat 50 feet wide & 8 feet deep--[54] None of these dimensions are as great at any other places & at some places are reduced considerably below it perhaps from cultivation. In front distant pr one hundred to 150 yards from the wall are seven small mounds, the three to the west are in a line the others irregularly dispersed the mound nearest the road to the East being much the largest & contains considerable shell about 8 feet high & 100 diameter
 Obtained a specimen of the Marsh muck which has been thrown up about four years since which Judge Daniels desires to have analysed & the result communicated to him --
 The wall wells & shell mounds are on S2 T10S R16W. The other mounds are S35 T9S R16W.

[55] Wednesday 18. August 1832
 _____ .. _____ .. _____ .. _____

Judge Daniel presented me with some relics of the aboriginies and of the ancient French inhabitants found on his plantation in and about the mounds. A french made hoe cut out [of] an oak tree in which it was embedded about twenty years since an an antique bayonet a leaden pipe fashioned like a small tomahawk &c and put up for me two bottles of the Marsh muck thrown up about two years since for analysis. He requests that he may have the result of the analysis sent to him, & he promises to have a correct survey of the Ancient fortification sent to me.-- Upon due reflection & examination I incline to the opin[56]ion that all the mounds including those of shell are artificial works of the aboriginies. The wall or parapet & the fosse or ditch I should unhesitatingly assign to a more Civilized race & believe to be the work of Europeans But for the magnitude of the two live oaks & the Magnolia growing on the embankment. It is possible that they may not be more than⁴ years old which would not carry them back beyond the period that the first French emigrants

1 Editor's note: word illegible.

2 Editor's note: "whole length 1450 feet of wall" is written here as a marginal note.

3 Editor's note: word illegible.

4 Editor's note: blank in the manuscript.

abandoned their establishment at Baluxi. But the Concentric rings or annulas of similar trees would assign them an age of at least double of that period — The French Colonists doubtless took possession & occupied the position & the Coper [57] Coins were probably buried then to commemorate the discovery & taking possession of the Country as they seem to have been coined for that purpose in accordance with the known purpose of the discoverers of the period & no situation could be more suitable for the purpose than the mound in question.

Source: B.L.C. Wailes, *Journal of Notes in the Field*, No. 4, August-September 1852, pp. 37-57.