

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN MISSISSIPPI, 1974-1975

by
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Jackson
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN MISSISSIPPI, 1974-1975

by

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Foreword

In May, 1974, the United States Soil Conservation Service contracted with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to conduct archaeological surveys in six of its project areas, and during 1974 and 1975 the Soil Conservation Service contracted for surveys in additional areas. As a result, twenty-five project areas were investigated by the end of 1975. Field work was carried out by survey archaeologists John M. Connaway, Samuel O. Brookes, and John T. Penman. Michael K. Collins assisted in field research during the summer of 1975. Although many of the proposed reservoirs are in areas not particularly suitable to aboriginal occupation, more than half of the project areas yielded information meriting publication.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN MISSISSIPPI, 1974-1975

INTRODUCTION

This report gives the results of archaeological surveys carried out by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the United States Soil Conservation Service (SCS), which contracted with the Department in 1974 to survey and evaluate proposed reservoirs and channel alterations in its project areas (Fig. 1). The purpose of these surveys was to determine the presence and/or significance of archaeological sites which could be affected by the SCS projects.

The Tillatoba Creek watershed was the first area surveyed, and a report immediately followed the field research. Strategy for collecting historical artifacts was changed somewhat after the Tillatoba survey. In the remaining areas, historic artifacts were not collected unless an in-field analysis indicated that the materials dated from the previous century or earlier. This provided for some economy in time and in printing space, and site records were not made unnecessarily on twentieth century homesteads.

Lithic terminology in all of the sections conforms to that used by White (1963) and Wycoff(1973), and size criteria for cobbles are based on the Wentworth's Particle Size Classification as reproduced by Krumbein and Sloss (1963:96). The term "biface" as used here denotes a core tool which has been worked

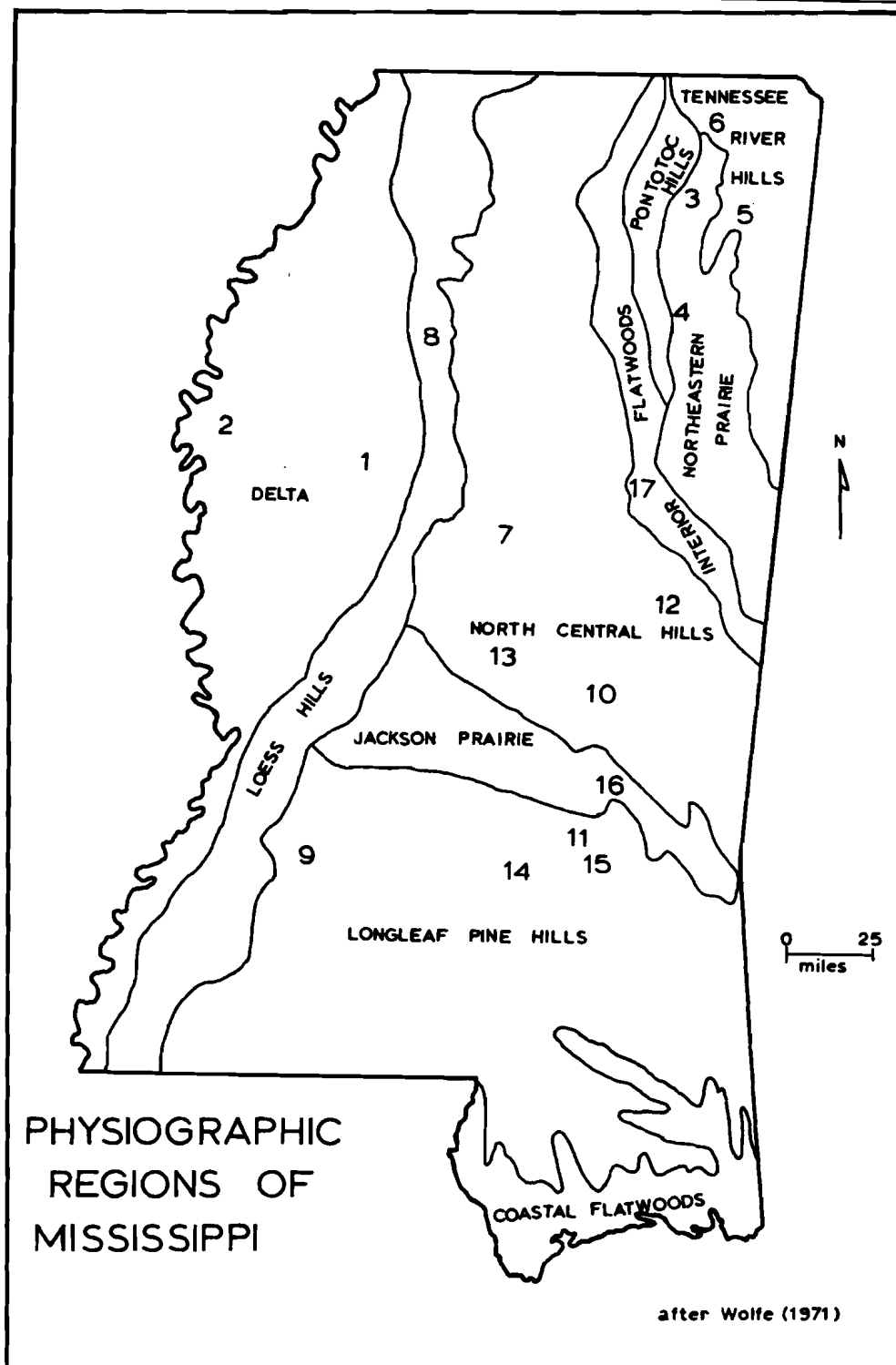


Fig. 1. Physiographic regions of Mississippi, with Soil Conservation Service survey area locations. 1, Will Neill watershed; 2, northern segment of Deer Creek; 3, Town Creek watershed; 4, Chuquatonchee Creek watershed; 5, Mantachie Creek watershed; 6, Tuscumbia River watershed; 7, Long Creek watershed; 8, Tillatoba Creek watershed; 9, Copiah County; 10, Chunky River watershed; 11, Big Creek watershed; 12, Kemper County Lake reservoir; 13, Leake County-Five Creeks watershed; 14, Okatoma Creek watershed; 15, Tallahoma Creek watershed; 16, Souinlovey Creek watershed; 17, Trim Cain Creek watershed.

on two sides. Unless otherwise noted, all worked flakes have retouch on one face only, and most of these worked specimens exhibit intentional and continuous retouch along the working edge. In a few cases, lithic materials could be identified as to source or formation. Most of the chipped stone material recovered is "yellow chert," which occurs as a river gravel throughout the upland areas of northern Mississippi (north of an east-west line through Grenada County). Most of the gravels on modern Mississippi River gravel bars are yellow chert, and if it can be assumed that stream velocity, rate of deposition, and other actions of the Mississippi River have not appreciably changed in the last several millennia, these chert sources were readily available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Delta.

Yellow chert, when heat treated, turns pink to red in color (McGahey 1974), and in most specimens this heating causes mottled or localized color changes, although some artifacts turn a uniform red in color. The term "red chert" as used by Brookes and Inmon (1973) can be equated with the description "heat-treated yellow chert" given here. This latter term is preferred, since "red chert" implies an entirely different material.

Brookes and Inmon (1973) have found that yellow chert occurring as a stream deposit in Claiborne County was the preferred lithic source in that area for the manufacture of chipped stone tools. Data for adjacent Copiah County and the Bahala Creek watershed indicate that the people there showed the same

preference for yellow chert. In all three of these areas, yellow and heat-treated yellow chert are considerably more abundant than any other lithic materials within any particular archaeological sample.

The heavy emphasis placed upon the illustration of lithic materials within this report has been an attempt to counter-balance the lack of discussion of lithic assemblages by previous authors. In contrast, the reader will notice that few ceramics have been illustrated. Since Phillips (1970) has recently developed a type-variety for Delta ceramics and has provided superb illustrations for these, photographs of the ceramics recovered from the SCS areas would only provide unnecessary duplication. Phillips, in his discussion of ceramics in the Deer Creek basin (1970:454), noted that "the potsherds have been practically pulverized by the regrettably efficient cultivation practised in the region." The present survey party found similarly small sherds in Deer Creek which usually were unidentifiable as to variety. Sadly enough, efficient farming machinery has reduced the sherds in the other survey areas to the size and condition of the Deer Creek ceramics, and the illustration of fingernail-sized body sherds is considered unnecessary by this author.

The chronological scheme presented in Figure 2 is a combination of the Delta sequences presented by Phillips (1970:7) and the Tombigbee basin concepts of Rucker (1974:17). Since both Rucker and Phillips have begun their sequences at the "Transitional

TRADITION		LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY		TOMBIGBEE VALLEY
		Phase	Period	Period
A.D. 1800		Historic		
1600	Mississippian	Russell Deer Creek Mayersville Crippen Point	Mississippi	Mississippian
1400 1200		Kings Crossing Aden	Coles Creek	Miller IV
1000		Bayland Deasonville	Baytown	Miller III
800	Late Woodland	Issaquena Anderson Ldg.	Marksville	Miller II
600 400		Tuscola Jaketown	Tchula Poverty Point	Miller I
200 0	Middle Woodland			
200 400	Early Woodland			
1000	Eastern Archaic	Late Archaic		
3000		Middle Archaic		
5000		Early Archaic		
6500	Paleo- Indian			
15000 BC.				

Fig. 2. A Chronology for Mississippi

Archaic-Woodland" (Rucker 1974) or the Formative Stage, Brain's (1971:7) concept of the earlier time sequences has been used, with some modification. The periods and phases of Brain's Paleo-Indian era are not used here because his scheme was established for the Yazoo Basin and this author would not want to imply that these time segments are valid in the upland areas farther east. Because there are few reports on Archaic sites in the uplands, discrete time increments such as phases cannot be established now. Brain's periods I, II, and III for the eastern Archaic Tradition have been called the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods respectively in Figure 2. It is hoped that the use of relative terms is less likely to imply an evolutionary sequence than would the use of numerical designations.

The chapter divisions represent survey reports from three areas: the Delta, Northeast Mississippi, and the Uplands. The surveys conducted in the uplands or "hills" cover several physiographic regions, as Figure 1 indicates. In some locations, where a watershed cuts through more than one physiographic region, little difference between one region and the next could be discerned by the untrained eye. The differences between the Delta (Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley) and the surrounding hills are so great that they caused Phillips, Ford, and Griffin to give considerable coverage to the environmental setting of their survey area and to state that "the first time you come down out of the 'hills' onto the level floodplain you are conscious of having left one world and entered another. As time

goes on, you feel it rather more than less" (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1971:5).

The area here defined as Northeast Mississippi was first surveyed and studied intensively as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway survey (Jennings 1944). Jennings and the Parkway researchers concentrated their efforts in this area because at that time it was an archaeologically unknown region. Jennings termed this province the "Lee area," since most of the Traceway survey work was undertaken in Lee and Chickasaw counties (Jennings 1944:409). The reports by Jennings (1941, 1944) and by Cotter and Corbett (1951) have added greatly to our knowledge of Mississippi prehistory.

The great expanse of central and southeast Mississippi today remains largely a vacuum in our knowledge. This little-known area has been termed the "Uplands" in the following sections.

The system of designating sites in Mississippi is based upon the trinomial system developed by the Smithsonian Institution (Heizer 1958:5). The accession number for each archaeological site consists of a state code number, county code letters, and a site number. For example, the accession number for the Rowland site would read: 22 (state code) -Cr (county abbreviation) -508 (site number). The system adopted by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History does deviate from the Smithsonian system in the third number. In the course of numerous past surveys, some sites in Mississippi have been given two or

even three different numbers. Therefore, when in 1968 the Department became the official organization responsible for site designation, it was decided to renumber all of the sites previously recorded, using the number 500 rather than 1 as a beginning point. This has prevented further duplication of site numbers. Thus, site number 22-Ws-500 is not the five-hundredth site recorded for Washington County, but the first.

In order that archaeological sites may be protected against vandalism, the descriptions of site locations given in this report are intentionally vague. Specific locations for all of the sites are recorded in the archaeological site file at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

SURVEYS IN THE DELTA

Will Neill Watershed

From October 10 to November 15, 1974, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) conducted an archaeological survey in the Will Neill watershed in eastern Leflore, western Carroll, and northern Holmes counties, where the Soil Conservation Service is undertaking a project of channel construction and clearing. The survey covered 50.3 miles of channel, all of which lie within the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley, or the Delta physiographic region. Only one channel in Holmes County was involved, and no sites were found there. A brief description is given here of the archaeological sites in Leflore and Carroll counties which were recorded (Fig. 3).

Archaeological Sites in Leflore and Carroll Counties

The ROWLAND SITE (22-Cr-508) is located southwest of Round Lake, on the north end of SCS Channel 14. Most of the site was in cultivation at the time of the survey, and since a pasture area divided the site approximately in half, collections (Table 1) were restricted to a southwestern portion (the south section) and a northeastern area (the north section).

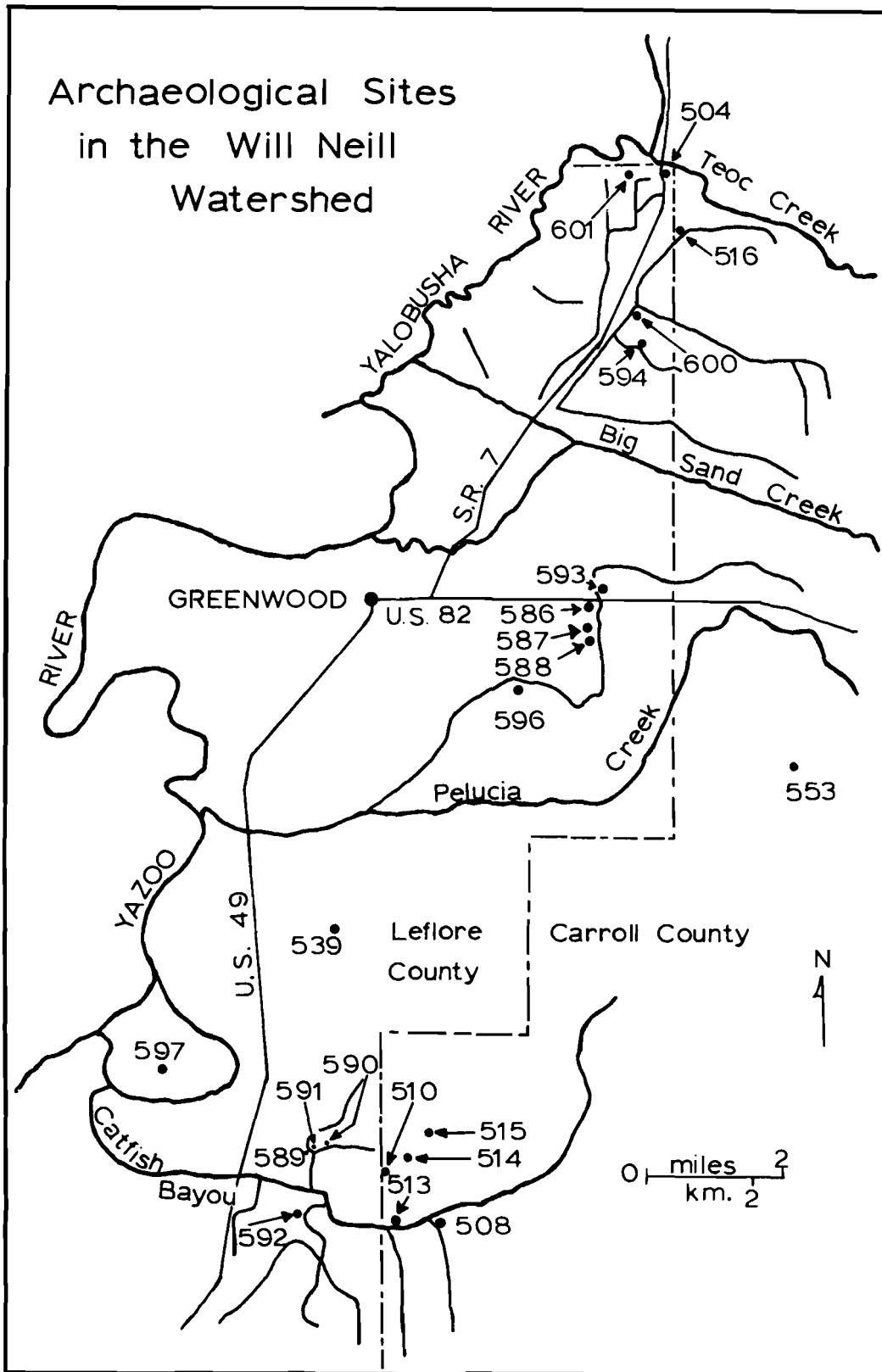


Fig. 3

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: ROWLAND (22-Cr-508) - SOUTH SECTION										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Tan chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Gray quartzite	Quartzite, color undesigned	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	3	3						6	Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 1				
Secondary decortication flakes	5	2						7					
Thinning flakes	4				1			5 ^a					
Block flakes							1	1					
Undesignated flakes	2	4						6 ^b					
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Gary points (Fig. 4a,b)		1			1			2 ^c					
Collins points (Fig. 4d)		1						1					
Leaf-shaped points	1 ^d							1					
Undesignated specimens (Fig. 4c)	1							1					
<u>Core fragments</u>							2	2					

TABLE 1 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: ROWLAND (22-Cr-508) - SOUTH SECTION										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Tan chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Gray quartzite	Quartzite, color undesignated	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>							2	2					
SITE NAME: ROWLAND (22-Cr-508) - NORTH SECTION													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Secondary decortication flakes ^e	4	5						9	Baytown, Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> ^g		1		
Thinning flakes ^f	4	1						5					
Block flakes				1				1					
<u>Cores</u>			1					1					
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>							16	16					
^a Four heat treated specimens. ^d Broken base. ^g See Phillips 1970: 47-48. ^b All worked; incidental flaking on one; exterior cortex on five. ^e Two worked specimens. ^c Yellow chert; cortex on stem of heat treated point. ^f Three worked specimens.													

TABLE 1 cont.

The soil survey for the county* shows that two mounds that were previously present have been leveled in recent years. Rowland is a Baytown Period site.

At the BEE LAKE SITE (22-Cr-510), located on the north shore of Bee Lake, a small collection (Table 2) was made in spite of high weeds on portions of the site. The site seems to be an Archaic and Baytown hunting camp.

The CASH SITE (22-Cr-513) is on the north bank of the newly constructed Corps of Engineers Catfish Bayou Channel. The site, which is approximately 60 meters long and about 10 meters wide, conforms to a natural rise parallel to Catfish Bayou. Considering that ground conditions were less than optimum, a rather sizeable surface collection (Table 3) was made.

The presence of Baytown and Mulberry Creek ceramics indicates occupation of Cash during the Baytown Period (Phillips 1970:7). Collins projectile points (Fig. 4e,f) are common during the Baytown Period (Brain 1971:62, 63). The site was not tested for depth, but the abundance of material there suggests that it is a village site.

The SYKES SITE (22-Cr-514) lies on a natural rise between Bee Lake and Third Bridge Lake. Although the site was in winter grass, a small collection (Table 4) was obtained. The site seems to have been an Archaic camp.

*The Soil Survey for Carroll County is unpublished. The maps are on file at the SCS office in Carrollton.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Chert, color undesignated	Quartzite, color undesignated	Undesignated	TOTAL							<u>CERAMICS</u>	
													Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: Bee Lake (22-Cr-510)</u>														
<u>Unifaces</u>														
Secondary decortication flakes	17	6				23								
Worked flakes														
with incidental discontinuous chipping	2	1				3								
with intentional continuous chipping	9	6				15 ^a								
<u>Bifaces, undesignated</u>	1					1								
<u>Cores</u>	6		2	1		9								
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>					9	9								
^a Cortex on eight specimens.														

Baytown Plain,
var. unspecified 1

TABLE 2

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: CASH (22-Cr-513)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent yellow chert	Cream chert	Tan chert	Gray to red chert	Sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	2						2		Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	1			
Secondary decortication flakes	33		2				35 ^a		Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	27	4		
Thinning flakes	17			2			19 ^b		Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, var. <u>unspecified</u>	2			
Undesignated worked flakes	7	1	2				10 ^b						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Collins points (Fig. 4e,f)				1			1						
Corner notched points	1 ^c						1						
Point lip portions		1					1						
Point body fragments			2				2						
Stemmed knife blades	1 ^d	1 ^e					2						
Undesignated tools	3			1			4 ^f						

TABLE 3

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent Yellow chert	Cream chert	Tan chert	Gray to red chert	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
SITE NAME: CASH (22-Cr-513)											
<u>Cobbles</u>	5					1	1	6 ⁸			
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>							1	1			

a Eight heat treated specimens.											
b Three heat treated specimens.											
c Cortex on base (Fig. 4g).											
d Cortex on base (Fig. 4h).											
e Cortex on body.											
f One heat treated specimen; cortex on one specimen.											
g Two heat treated specimens.											

TABLE 3 cont.

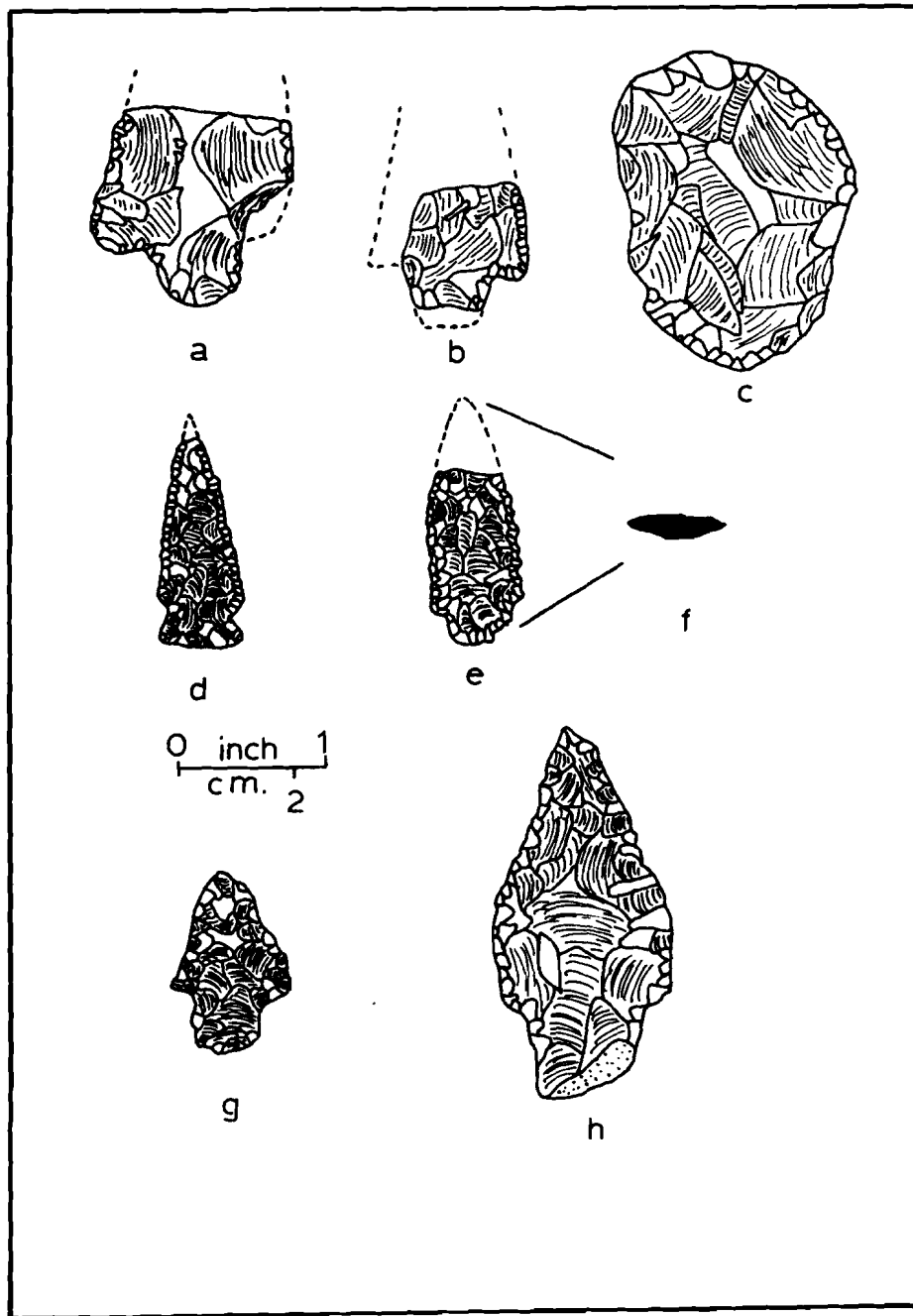


Fig. 4. Will Neill survey artifacts. a-b, Gary points from Rowland site (22-Cr-508); c, biface from Rowland; d, Collins point from Rowland; e, Collins point from Cash site (22-Cr-513); f, cross section of Collins point e (above); g, corner notched point from Cash; h, hafted knife blade from Cash.

The THIRD BRIDGE LAKE SITE (22-Cr-515) is located on the southern end of Third Bridge Lake. Material appears on a slight rise created by alluvium which was deposited near the bank during flooding. Winter grass covered this site at the time of the survey, but a small sample (Table 4) was recovered. This site seems to have been a small hunting camp.

The BARROW SITE (22-Cr-516) lies on the west bank of SCS Channel 51. The village area is situated in two plowed fields, separated by a wooded strip and bordered by Channel 51 on the east and another small stream on the west. A small mound is present. Since no ceramics are associated with this site (see Table 4), the nature of the "mound" is doubtful. A test pit indicated that the soil is a dark yellow alluvium. Whether this soil was deposited naturally or by human action could be determined only by extensive excavations, but until further research can be conducted, Barrow is tentatively classified as an Archaic campsite.

The CAT TRACK RANCH SITE (22-Cr-553) is on a natural rise, the product of outwash from the Loess Hills to the east. One unusually high portion is a sand-capped loess remnant, which, along with the surrounding area, yielded surface collections (Table 4). The site was probably a small Archaic hunting camp.

The PORTER PETEET SITE (22-Lf-586) is on the west side of SCS Channel 29, just south of U.S. Highway 82. A small collection (Table 5) was obtained from this site, which was probably a small Archaic hunting camp.

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>										
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent yellow chert	Cream chert	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Gray quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Rim Sherds
SITE NAME: SYKES (22-Cr-514)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	1	1							2		
Secondary decortication flakes	1								1		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2		
SITE NAME: THIRD BRIDGE LAKE (22-Cr-515)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	1			1					2		
Secondary decortication flakes	4 ^a								4		
Thinning flakes	1		1	1					3		
SITE NAME: BARROW (22-Cr-516)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes		3 ^b									3

TABLE 4

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent yellow chert	Cream chert	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Gray quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>	
										Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: BARROW (22-Cr-516)</u>											
Thinning flakes				2			1		3		
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Point fragments	1								1		
Undesignated specimens	1 ^c								1		
<u>Core fragments</u>					1				1		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2		
<u>SITE NAME: CAT TRACK RANCH (22-Cr-553)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes		2							2		
Secondary decortication flakes	1	3							4		
Thinning flakes						1			1		
<u>Cores</u>		1							1		

TABLE 4 cont.

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent Yellow chert	Cream chert	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Gray quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
										Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: CAT TRACK RANCH (22-Cr-553)</u>												
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								3	3			
=====												
a Three worked specimens.												
b Two worked specimens.												
c Exterior cortex.												

TABLE 4 cont.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: PORTER PETEET (22-Lf-586)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tan chert	Translucent tan chert	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Thinning flakes	1								1				
<u>Cores</u>	1								1				
SITE NAME: PETEET (22-Lf-587)													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	1	2											
Secondary decortication flakes	1				1				2			1	
Thinning flakes	3		1						4 ^a				
Undesignated worked flakes	2 ^b	1							3				
<u>Bifaces, undesignated</u>			1						1				
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2				

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: ARCH PETEET (22-Lf-588)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>						
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tan chert	Translucent tan chert	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type							
<u>Unifaces</u>																	
Primary decortication flakes	6	1															
Secondary decortication flakes	20		3		1				1								
<u>Bifaces</u>																	
Kent points	1 ^d																
Pontchartrain points	1 ^e																
Undesignated specimens	1	2															
<u>Cores</u>																	
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>																	
^a Two heat treated specimens. ^b One triangular specimen with chipping on two sides (Fig. 5a). ^c Five heat treated specimens; one worked specimen. ^d Cortex on base (Fig. 5b). ^e Heat treated cortex on base (Fig. 5c).																	

TABLE 5 cont.

The PETEET SITE (22-Lf-587) is located south of the Porter Peteet site on the west side of Channel 29. Judging from the artifacts (Table 5), the Peteet site was a small Baytown Period hunting camp.

The ARCH PETEET SITE (22-Lf-588) is located south of the other Peteet sites, on the west side of Channel 29. The artifact assemblage (Table 5) seems to indicate a hunting camp. The Kent and Pontchartrain points (Fig. 5b,c) are from a Late Archaic time level (Bell 1960; Perino 1968) and the sherd represents utilization of the area during the Baytown Period.

The WOOD UNIT II SITE (22-Lf-589) is on the west side of SCS Channel 28. The presence of the Kent point (see Table 6; Fig. 5d) indicates a Late Archaic use of the area as a hunting camp.

The WARE SITE (22-Lf-590), on the north bank of SCS Channel 27, seems to be an Archaic hunting camp. A small artifact assemblage from this site is recorded in Table 6.

The WOOD UNIT I SITE (22-Lf-591) is located on the east side of Channel 28 north of its intersection with Channel 27. The Gary point (see Table 6; Fig. 5e) is one of the most frequently occurring points in the eastern United States. It came into general use about 2000 B.C. and was popular until about A.D. 1500 (Bell 1958:28-29). The presence of the Baytown sherd suggests use of the site as a hunting camp in the Baytown Period.

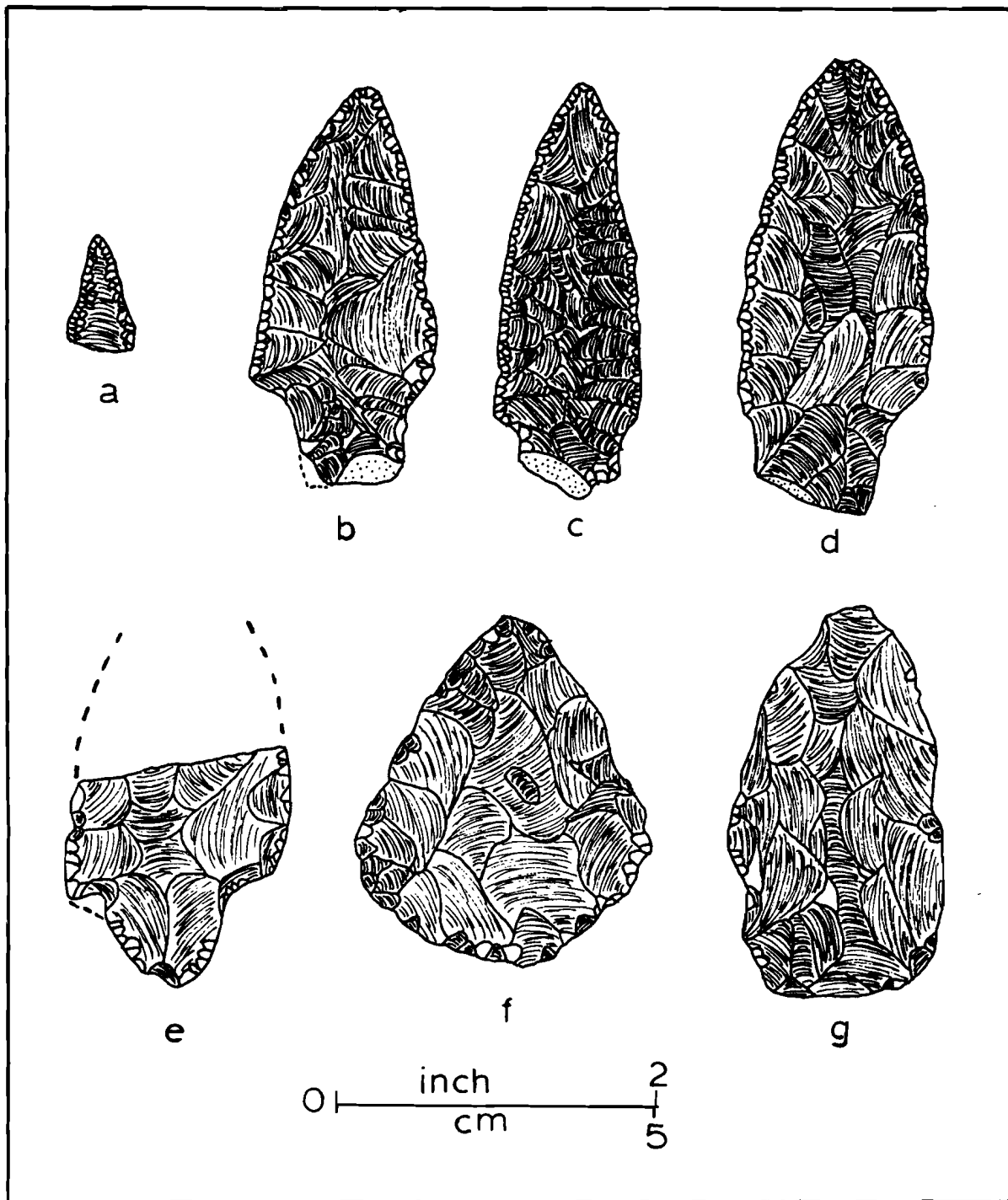


Fig. 5. Will Neill survey artifacts. a, worked flake from Peteet site (22-Lf-587); b, Kent point from Arch Peteet site (22-Lf-588); c, Pontchartrain point from Arch Peteet; d, Kent point from Wood Unit II site (22-Lf-589); e, Gary point from Wood Unit I site (22-Lf-591); f, biface with rounded end from Pig Pen site (22-Lf-600); g, biface with squared end from Pig Pen.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
									Type	Body Sherds	Daub Fragments
<u>SITE NAME: WOOD UNIT II (22-Lf-589)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes							1	1			
Secondary decortication flakes	3 ^a							3			
Thinning flakes	2			1				3			
Expanding flakes			1					1			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Kent points	1 ^b							1			
<u>Cores</u>		1						1			
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>							3	3			
<u>SITE NAME: WARE (22-Lf-590)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes				1				1			

TABLE 6

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: WARE (22-Lf-590)							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Daub Fragments
<u>Secondary decortication flakes</u>	3	1						4 ^c			
<u>Cores</u>	1							1			
<u>SITE NAME: WOOD UNIT I (22-Lf-591)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
<u>Secondary decortication flakes</u>			1					1		Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1
<u>Thinning flakes</u>						1		1		<u>Unspecified</u>	1
<u>Bifaces</u>											
<u>Gary point basal portions (Fig. 5e)</u>	1							1			
<u>Cores</u>	1				1			2			
<u>Ground stones</u>											
<u>Celt fragments</u>								1 ^d	1		

^aOne worked specimen.
^bCortex on base (Fig. 5d).
^cTwo worked specimens.
^dExhibits battering indicative of hammerstone use.

TABLE 6 cont.

The WARREN SITE (22-Lf-592) is on the west side of SCS Channel 10. Its inventory (Table 7) suggests a Baytown Period hunting camp.

The STONE SITE (22-Lf-593) lies east of Channel 29, north of U.S. Highway 82. The collection (Table 7) made there indicates an Archaic hunting camp.

The LOTT SITE (22-Lf-594) is located on the east side of SCS Channel 50, north of a natural gas pipeline. A few artifacts (Table 7) were collected at this site, which was probably a small Baytown Period hunting camp.

The SUPREME SITE (22-Lf-595) is located northeast of Channel 29 and north of Pelucia Creek. According to the artifact inventory (Table 8), the site appears to have been a Baytown Period hunting camp.

The MOSELEY SITE (22-Lf-596) is on the south side of Channel 29. It would appear, from the artifact assemblage (Table 8), to be another small Baytown Period hunting camp.

The FISH LAKE SITE (22-Lf-597) is on the north bank of Fish Lake, sometimes called Ferguson Lake. The county soil survey shows that this site had two mounds (Keenan, et al. 1959), which have since been destroyed. The area from which the collection (Table 8) was made is considerably darker than the surrounding soil, and there is an abundance of broken freshwater shell. The presence of Baytown pottery and mounds suggests that the area is a Baytown Period village site.

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: WARREN (22-Lf-592)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	Gray Quartzite	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	3 ^a								3				
Secondary decortication flakes	3	5 ^b							8				
Thinning flakes	4	1		2					7				
<u>Cores</u>		1							1				
<u>SITE NAME: STONE (22-Lf-593)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes		1		1									
Secondary decortication flakes	8 ^c	10 ^c	1	1					20				
Thinning flakes	1	6		2	1				10				
<u>Bifaces, undesignated</u>	1	1							2				
<u>Cores</u>	2	1							3				

TABLE 7 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>										
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	Gray Quartzite	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: STONE (22 - Lf-593)</u>							1		1		
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>											1
<u>SITE NAME: LOTT (22-Lf-594)</u>											
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								3	3		Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 1
<u>One worked specimen.</u>											
<u>Two worked specimens.</u>											
<u>Three worked specimens.</u>											

TABLE 7 cont.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
							Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: SUPREME (22-Lf-595)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>									
Primary decortication flakes			1			1			Baytown Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u> 1
Secondary decortication flakes	3	3				6 ^a			
Thinning flakes		2 ^b				2			
<u>Bifaces with rounded edge</u>	1					1			
<u>Hammerstones</u>	1					1			
<u>Cores</u>		3				3			
<u>SITE NAME: MOSELEY (22-Lf-596)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>									
Primary decortication flakes	1					1			Baytown Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u> 3
Secondary decortication flakes		2				2			

TABLE 8

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>	
	Yellow chert	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type				
<u>SITE NAME: FISH LAKE (22-Lf-597)</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Primary decortication flakes	2					2		Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 15 1
Secondary decortication flakes	1					1		
Thinning flakes	3		1			4 ^c		
<u>SITE NAME: FLANAGAN (22-Lf-599)</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Secondary decortication flakes		1				1		
Thinning flakes	1 ^d					1		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>				3		3		
<u>Three worked specimens.</u> <u>One worked specimen.</u> <u>Three heat treated specimens.</u> <u>Worked.</u>								

TABLE 8 cont.

The FLANAGAN SITE (22-Lf-599) is on a stream east of the northernmost extent of Channel 29. The artifact assemblage (Table 8) from this site seems to indicate an Archaic Period camp.

The PIG PEN SITE (22-Lf-600) is situated on the south side of SCS Channel 49. Although conditions in the area at the time of the present survey were not the most favorable for collection, an adequate sample (Table 9) was obtained. Midden at the Pig Pen site is approximately 25 centimeters deep. The site seems to have been a Baytown Period village.

The GUEST SITE (22-Lf-601) is located on the west side of State Highway 7 south, on the Yalobusha River. A local collector reports that he has recovered two fiber-tempered sherds from this site. The scarcity of material (see Table 9) and the fiber-tempered ceramics indicate that the site was probably utilized as a hunting camp during the Late Archaic and Baytown periods.

The LIGHTLINE LAKE SITE (22-Lf-504), in Leflore County just south of the Carroll County line, is on the bank of Lightline Lake, approximately 0.4 mile (600 meters) south of the Teoc Creek site (22-Cr-504). It was recorded by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1970 while crews were excavating the Teoc Creek site (information on file, Mississippi Archaeological Survey, Mississippi Department of Archives and History). Since artifacts found at Lightline Lake are contemporary to those of Teoc Creek, a stratified Poverty Point Period

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent yellow chert	Tan chert	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL									
	<u>SITE NAME: PIG PEN (22-Lf-600)</u>																		
<u>Unifaces</u>																			
Primary decortication flakes	2																		2
Secondary decortication flakes	7																		7
Thinning flakes	4		1			1													6 ^a
<u>Bifaces</u>																			
Specimens with rounded ends	1	1 ^b																	2
Specimens with squared end (Fig. 5g)	1																		1
<u>Cores</u>						1													1
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>								2											2
<u>Hammerstones</u>							1												1

TABLE 9 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Translucent yellow chert	Tan chert	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	<u>SITE NAME: GUEST (22-Lf-601)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes	1									1
Secondary decortication flakes			1	1						2
Thinning flakes	1									1
<u>Cores</u>		3								3
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>									1	1
<u>Hammerstones</u>				1						1
<u>a</u> One heat treated specimen; two worked specimens.										
<u>b</u> Fig. 5f.										

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 9 cont.

CERAMICS

SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Pig Pen (22-Lf-600)	Baytown Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	58	3
	<u>var. Thomas</u>		1
	Larto Red, <u>var. unspecified,</u> filmed	1	
Guest (22-Lf-601)	Baytown Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1	

TABLE 9 cont.

site (Connaway, McGahey and Webb 1970), it is possible that the two sites may have been occupied simultaneously during some part of the Poverty Point Period. A period of occupation greater than that of Teoc Creek, however, is indicated for Lightline by the surface collection (Table 10). Mississippi and Baytown Period sherds are also found at Lightline Lake.

Three of the ceramic items (Fig. 7a,c,d) deserve particular mention. These sherds have a Baytown paste, but the two rims (Fig. 7a, d), from simple bowls, are similar in shape to Coles Creek Incised vessels. Other sherds from Leflore County are also illustrated in Figure 7 (b,e,e',f,f'), and although the site from which they were collected is unknown, they provide additional information concerning design treatment. A similar rim sherd from a site in the Loess Hills (22-Cr-507) also illustrates interior decoration on a simple bowl of Baytown paste (Fig. 6f). Since the Lightline Lake site has both Baytown and Mississippi Period components, this pottery could have been made as early as A.D. 500 or as late as A.D. 1100.

The BLACK OR HOLLY GROVE SITE (22-Lf-539) is northeast of Sidon, Mississippi, on the east bank on an old river channel. Though the site is a mound and large village, only a small collection (Table 11) was obtained because of adverse collecting conditions. The ceramics and the Collins point (Fig. 6d) indicate that the mound construction and village occupation at Black were undertaken during the Baytown Period (Brain 1971:62).

<u>LITHICS</u>		Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	TOTAL							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
		Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	TOTAL							Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: LIGHTLINE LAKE (22-Lf-504)</u>																
<u>Unifaces</u>																
Primary decortication flakes			1			1								Baytown paste	1	2
Secondary decortication flakes		2	7 ^a			9								Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> var. <u>Thomas</u>	5	11
Thinning flakes		2 ^b				2										1
<u>Bifaces</u>																
Madison points (Fig. 6a)			1			1								Larto Red, var. <u>Larto</u>	1	1
Side notched points (Fig. 6b,c)			2			2								Mississippi Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1	
Point tip fragments		2	2			4								Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, var. <u>Blue Lake</u> var. <u>unspecified</u>	3	1
Preforms (Fig. 6g,h)		1		1		2										8
Specimens with pointed end		3	1			4										
Undesignated fragments		2	2	1	1	6										
<u>Cores</u>		1	3		1	5										
		^a One worked specimen. ^b Worked.														

TABLE 10

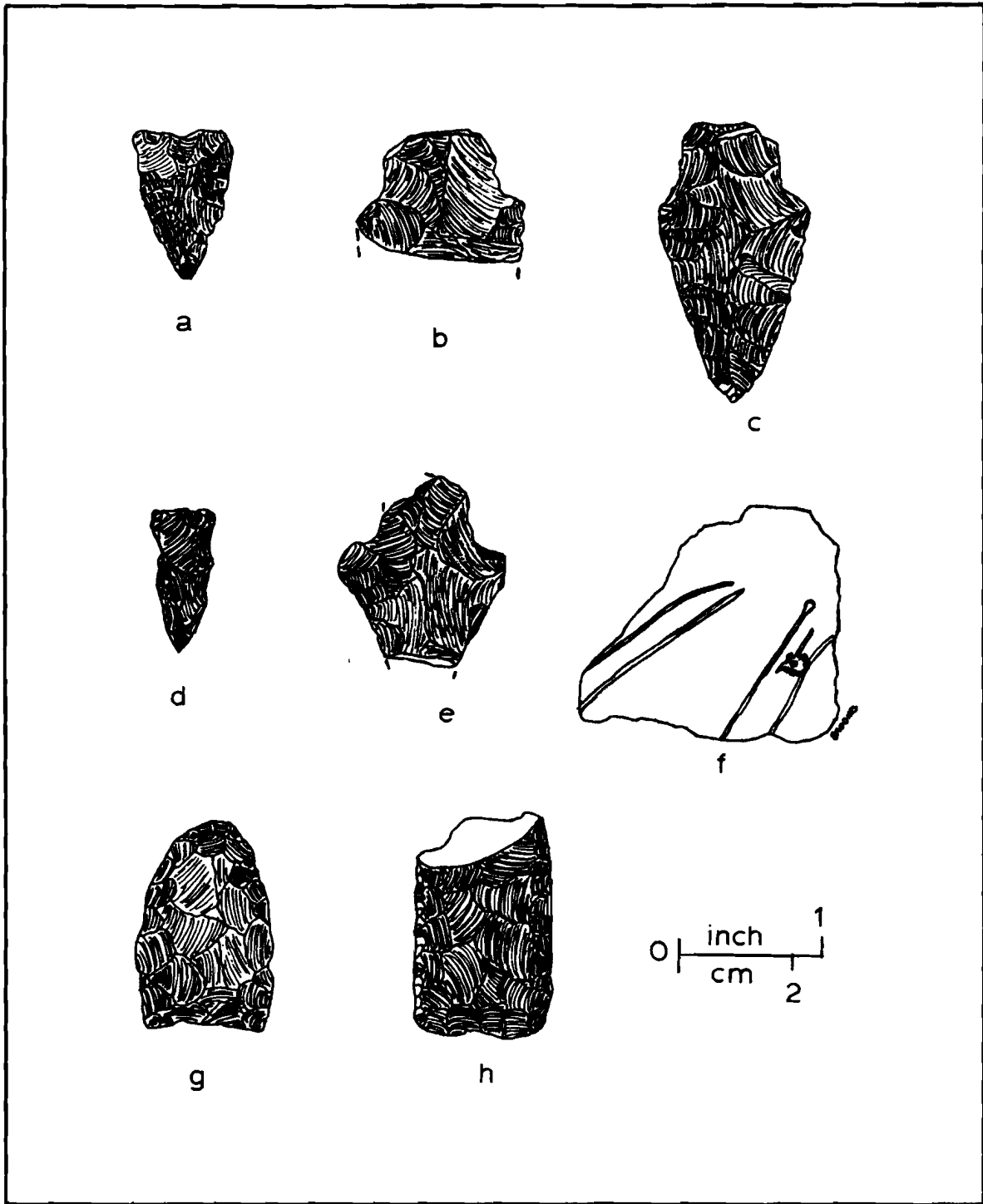


Fig. 6. Will Neill survey artifacts. a, Madison point from Lightline Lake site (22-Lf-504); b-c, side notched points from Lightline Lake; d, Collins, var. Claiborne point from Black site (22-Lf-539); e, side notched white quartzite point base from Black; f, rim sherd with interior decoration from site 22-Cr-507; g-h, preforms from Lightline Lake.

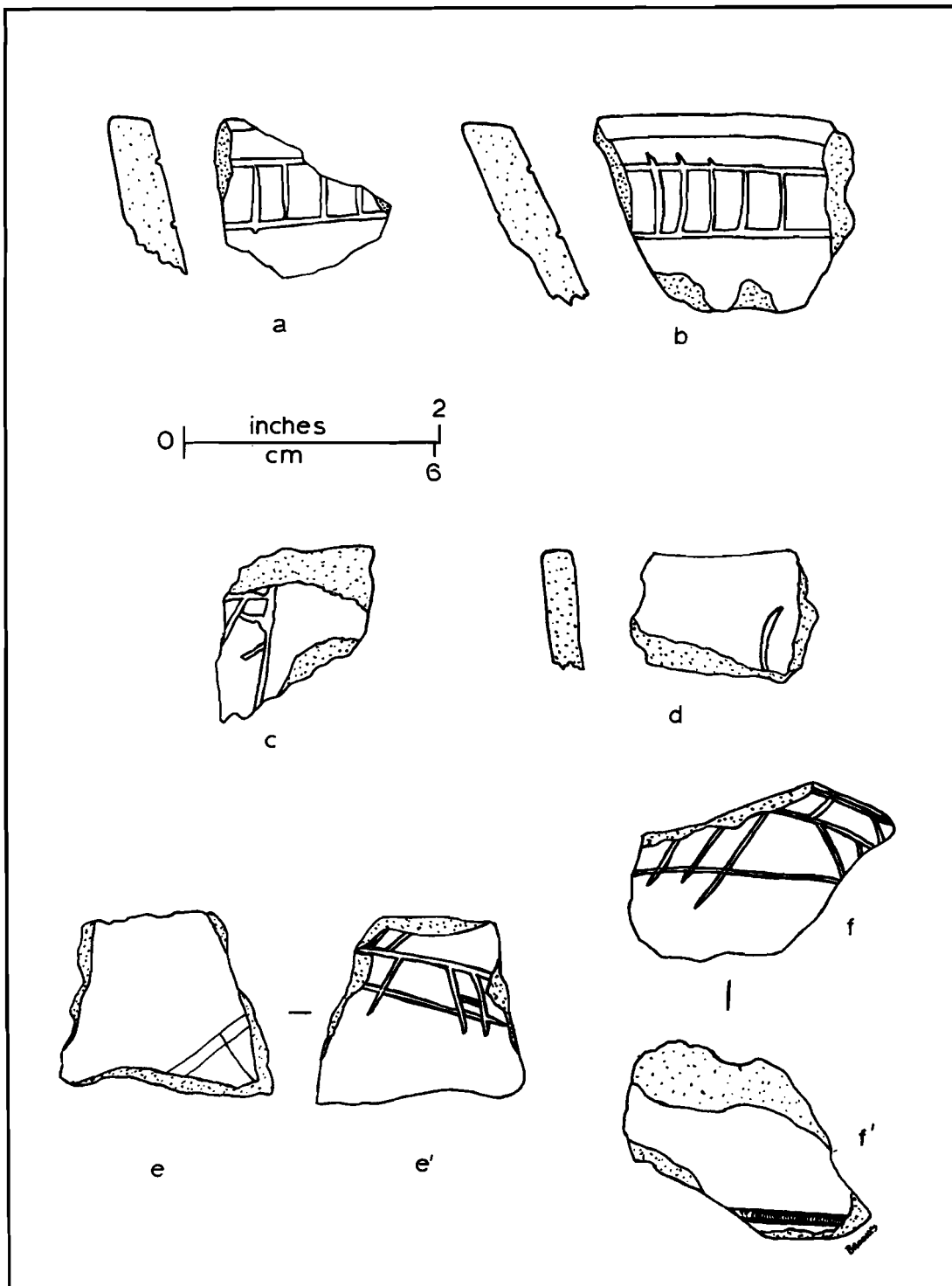


Fig. 7. Will Neill survey artifacts. (Interiors of rim profiles to right). a, rim sherd with interior decoration from Lightline Lake site (22-Lf-504); b, rim sherd with similar decoration from Leflore County; c, body sherd with exterior decoration from Lightline Lake; d, rim sherd with exterior decoration from Lightline Lake; e, body sherd with exterior decoration from Leflore County; e', interior view of e; f, body sherd with interior decoration from Leflore County; f', exterior view of f.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: BLACK (HOLLY GROVE) (22-Lf-539)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Brown chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Greenstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	2	1		1			4	Alligator Incised, var. <u>Alligator</u>	2				
Secondary decortication flakes	7 ^a	6	1 ^b				14	Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	29	1			
Thinning flakes	3 ^c	1					4						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Collins, var. <u>Claiborne</u> points (Fig. 6d)		1					1	Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, var. <u>unspecified</u>	7				
Side notched point bases (Fig. 6e)					1		1						
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>					1		1						
<u>Pebbles, large apple size</u>						1	1						
^a Four worked specimens.													
^b Worked.													
^c One worked specimen.													

TABLE 11

Conclusions

From the village sites and several small campsites recorded by this survey, it is assumed that occupation in what is now the Will Neill watershed occurred primarily during the Late Archaic and Baytown periods. This statement is based on certain assumptions. First, it is assumed that the aceramic sites are pre-ceramic and that they fall into the Late Archaic time period. There are several recorded Poverty Point or Late Archaic sites in the vicinity, but scarcely any known earlier preceramic occupations. The picture is complicated by the fact that many small sites have lost diagnostic lithic specimens to collectors. Presumably, more adequate collections would reveal projectile points such as Pontchartrain and Kent on these sites. Second, it is assumed that the small aceramic sites are not special lithic activity areas of the Baytown Culture. Determination of the correctness of this assumption awaits further collection from these sites or the discovery of collectors who may have taken diagnostic artifacts. The possibility that at least some of these sites are actually Baytown must not be discounted, for in most cases the Baytown and presumed Archaic sites are in close proximity to one another. In one case (Arch Peteet site [Lf-588]), both Late Baytown and Archaic use of the same site are indicated by the presence of diagnostic artifacts of both periods.

In surveys conducted by Harvard University, Philip Phillips (1970:424) found that Deasonville (a Phase of Baytown) sites are

abundant on the Yazoo Meander Belt Ridge, which includes the Will Neill area. Phillips believes that the Baytown Period lasted from A.D. 300 to 700 (Phillips 1970:Fig. 2).

The earlier occupation, which is termed Late Archaic here, is characterized by Jeffrey P. Brain (1971) as Meso-Indian Era Period III (3000-2000 B.C.) and Neo-Indian Period I (2000-500 B.C.). Points, such as Kent and Pontchartrain, from these periods are found in the eastern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The abundance of such points in this portion of the Valley could indicate regional specialization by Archaic groups (Brain 1971: 37, 43).

Northern Segment of Deer Creek

The MDAH archaeological survey of the Deer Creek watershed in Bolivar and Washington counties was made during July, 1974. The SCS project in this area will consist of channel clearing and alignment on Deer Creek proper from the town of Scott to a point approximately 3 miles south of Priscilla, and on Williams Bayou from the Mississippi Highway 1 bridge eastward to the confluence of Williams Bayou with Deer Creek. In addition, channelization is contemplated for Straight Bayou, Brown's Bayou, and several artificial ditches around Benoit (Fig. 8). The survey area includes the northern reaches of Deer Creek and its feeder stream. Deer Creek flows southward through the Delta and joins the Yazoo River some 68 air miles (87 kilometers) south of the survey area.

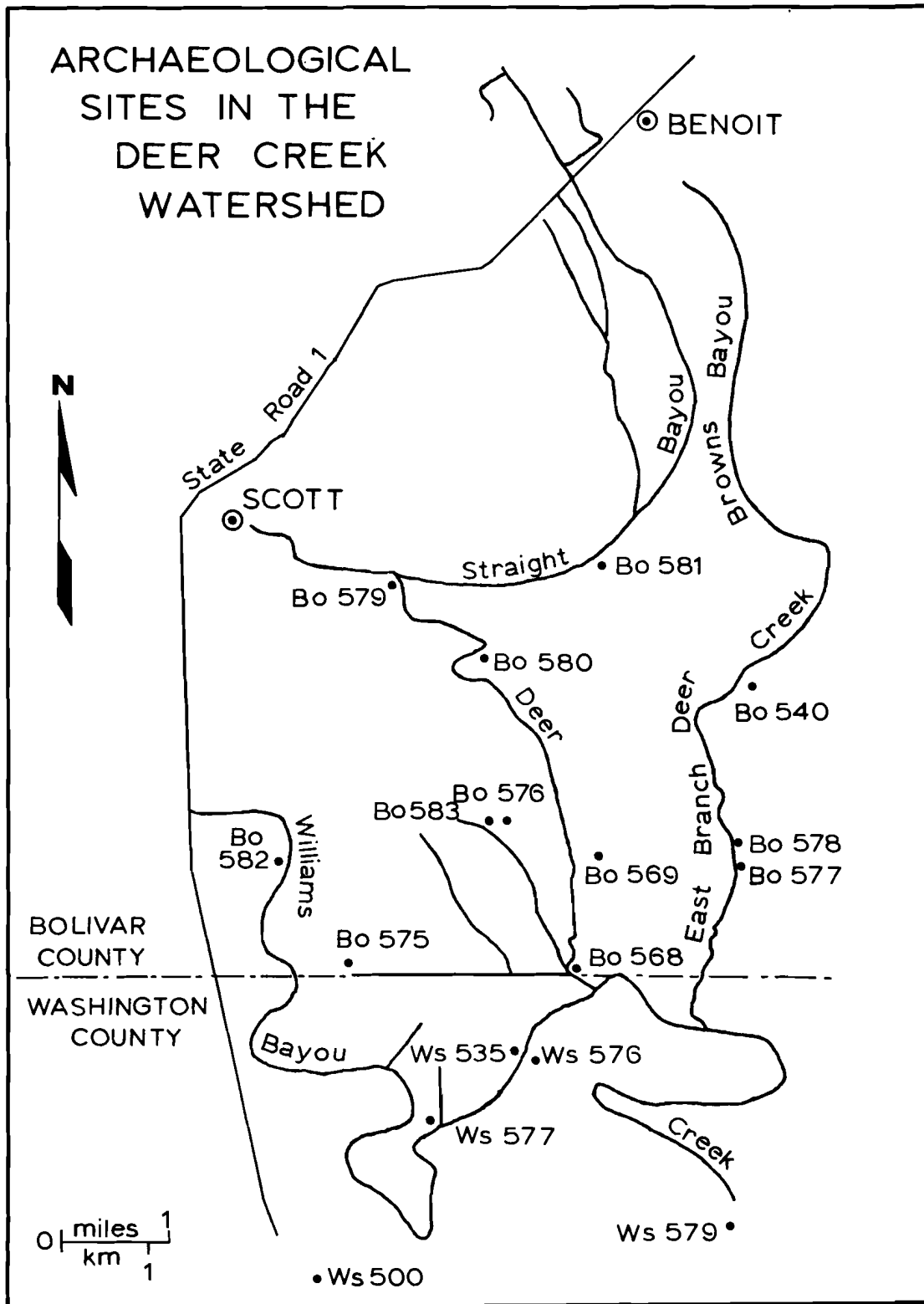


Fig. 8

For the past three decades, Harvard University has conducted archaeological surveys in the Lower Mississippi Valley, or the Delta. Results of the Harvard surveys up to 1955 have been published (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951; Phillips 1970). More recently, Jeffrey Brain has worked on the Delta area in Mississippi and has confronted archaeological problems within the Deer Creek watershed (Brain 1969). The Mississippi Department of Archives and History, in its recent survey of the area, has recorded several new sites and has brought the Department's records up to date by incorporating Brain's survey data. All of the sites visited by the 1974 survey party, and collections from these sites, are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Archaeological Sites

The HAMMETT SITE (22-Bo-568) was visited by Brain in 1967. Several weeks before his visit, construction of a catfish hatchery on the east bank of Deer Creek had unearthed ground stone celts and pottery. Brain examined this collection, made by landowner V. C. Hammett, and determined that the construction of the fish pond had probably destroyed at least two mounds (Brain, personal communication). The mound fill and other artifact-bearing strata were evidently incorporated into the pond's retaining wall, as very little material was recovered in 1974 by the MDAH archaeologist (see Table 12).

If the Reed variety of Baytown Plain can be used as a chronological indicator, the Hammett site dates from the late Marksville

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: HUDDLESTON (22-Bo-575)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	Moorefield chert	White quartzite	Greenstone	TOTAL				Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Cores</u>	2	1	1				3				Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, <u>var. unspecified</u>	8	1
<u>Pebbles, large</u>							2						

^a One worked specimen.													

TABLE 12 cont.

or the Baytown Period. The presence of mounds, or at least of burial goods, may imply that the site was a village.

The WILLIAMS BAYOU SITE (22-Bo-569), on the east side of Deer Creek (Plate 1, top), was also recorded by Brain. A small burial mound present on the site has escaped destruction, probably because it is the location of a recent cemetery. Only a small sample was recovered (Table 12). The small surface scatter area indicates that a Baytown Period village was associated with the mound.

The HUDDLESTON SITE (22-Bo-575) is a few meters north of the county line ditch included in the SCS Deer Creek project. The site was landleveled approximately a year before it was visited by the MDAH survey party. A large number of ground greenstone objects were recovered by the landowner, H. H. Huddleston, who has retained two complete plummets, two celts, and other ground stone fragments in his collection. He also has a Gary projectile point and two corner notched points.

Materials collected by this survey are recorded in Table 12. The quantity of greenstone artifacts could indicate, as in the case of the Hammett site, that several burials were disinterred by landleveling. The landowner reports that he noticed the artifacts and a "large black circle" only after the earthmoving was accomplished. The latter feature could be the base of a small funerary mound. The Baytown series ceramics suggest a Baytown Period temporal placement. On the basis of a cursory analysis, Jeffrey Brain further narrows the time of occupation as extending from the Deasonville Phase into the early Bayland



Plate 1. Sites in the Deer Creek survey area. Top, Williams Bayou site (22-Bo-569) viewed from west; bottom, Metcalfe site (22-Ws-506) viewed from west.

Phase (Brain, personal communication).

The POWERS SITE (22-Bo-576) is situated between two intermittent streams, one of which flows into Deer Creek. Collections from the surface scatter, which covers approximately three acres, are presented in Tables 13 through 15 (see Fig. 9).

The ceramics (Table 13) represent occupation of the site from the early Marksville Period into the Mississippi Period (Phillips 1970). The long span of time represented (approximately 1,100-1,200 years), in comparison to the lack of midden depth, suggests that much of the occupation, if not all of it, was intermittent. The site could have been used as a permanent habitation (that is, a village site) at some point during its long history. Continuous use of the area by permanent residents during all four periods, however, is doubtful.

The OLD HOMESTEAD SITE (22-Bo-577) is on the east bank of the east branch of Deer Creek. The site is covered by a considerable scatter of cultural material, most of which is historic refuse from a nearby house site. The scarcity of aboriginal materials (see Table 16) indicates that the site was probably a hunting camp or a permanent residence for a group not larger than a nuclear family. Site occupation dates to the Baytown Period.

The J. C. SMITH SITE (22-Bo-578), a small Baytown Period site, is located a few meters north of the Old Homestead site. The small sample collected is recorded in Table 16.

POWERS SITE (22-Bo-576) CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE			
Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Daub Fragments
Baytown Plain, <u>var. Marksville</u> <u>var. Reed</u> <u>var. Satartia</u> <u>var. Troyville</u> <u>var. unspecified</u>	2 (bases) 2 (bases) 605	6 5 7 1 84	
Alligator Incised, <u>var. unspecified</u>	2		
Coles Creek Incised, <u>var. Campbellsville</u>		1	
Evansville Punctated, <u>var. Evansville</u>	1		
Marksville Incised, <u>var. Leist</u> <u>var. unspecified</u> <u>var. Yokena</u>	2 14 1	1	
Marksville Stamped, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1		
Mississippi Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	4		
Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, <u>var. Porter Bayou</u> <u>var. unspecified</u>	11 66	1	
Undesignated			8

TABLE 13

LITHICS	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Moorefield chert	Gray quartzite	White quartzite	Quartzite, color undesignated	Sandstone	Greenstone	Stone	Hematite	Undesignated	TOTAL
	SITE NAME: POWERS (22-Bo-576)															
<u>Unifaces</u>																
Primary decortication flakes	5	3	1		1			1	3							14
Secondary decortication flakes	38 ^a	7	6	1	15 ^b	8		1	4							80
Thinning flakes	1	3			3	3	1	1	3							15
<u>Bifaces</u>																
Undesignated fragments	1 ^c							1 ^d								2
Tools			1 ^e													1
<u>Cobbles</u> ^f	12	6	4	3	9	5		1	6						11	57
<u>Ground stones</u>																
Oval manos										1	1				1	3
Rectangular manos											5	1			6	12
Celts (Fig. 9b)												1				1

TABLE 14

(cont. on next page)

LITHICS	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert, heat treated	White chert,	White chert, heat treated	Moorefield chert	Gray quartzite	White quartzite	Quartzite, color undesignated	Sandstone	Greenstone	Stone	Hematite	Undesignated	TOTAL
	<u>SITE NAME: POWERS (22-Bo-576)</u>																
Pebbles, medium												5					5
Fragments											5			3	1		9
=====																	
a Five worked specimens.																	
b Three worked specimens.																	
c Cortex on one end (Fig. 9a)																	
d Rounded end (Fig. 9c).																	
e One end worked to a point (Fig. 9d).																	
f Sizes range from 17 mm diameter ("large pebble") to 63 mm diameter ("very large pebble"), according to Wentworth's particle size classification (Krumbein and Sloss 1963:96).																	

TABLE 14 cont.

POWERS SITE (22-Bo-576) HISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FAUNAL REMAINS

Historic artifacts

- 1 clear prescription style bottle 128 mm in height, calibrated on one panel to 100 cc and on another to 3 ounces. Marked "Duraglass" in script near base and on bottom. Owens mark and "16" also present on base. Screw top.
- 1 clear glass fragment from panel bottle
- 2 singletree hooks

Faunal remains

- 1 left mandible, mink, Mustela vison
- 1 left maxilla, mink, Mustela vison
- 1 right mandible, muskrat, Ondatra zibethicus
- 1 lower P₃, probably cow, Bos taurus
- 11 long bone fragments, cow size
- 1 freshwater shell fragment

TABLE 15

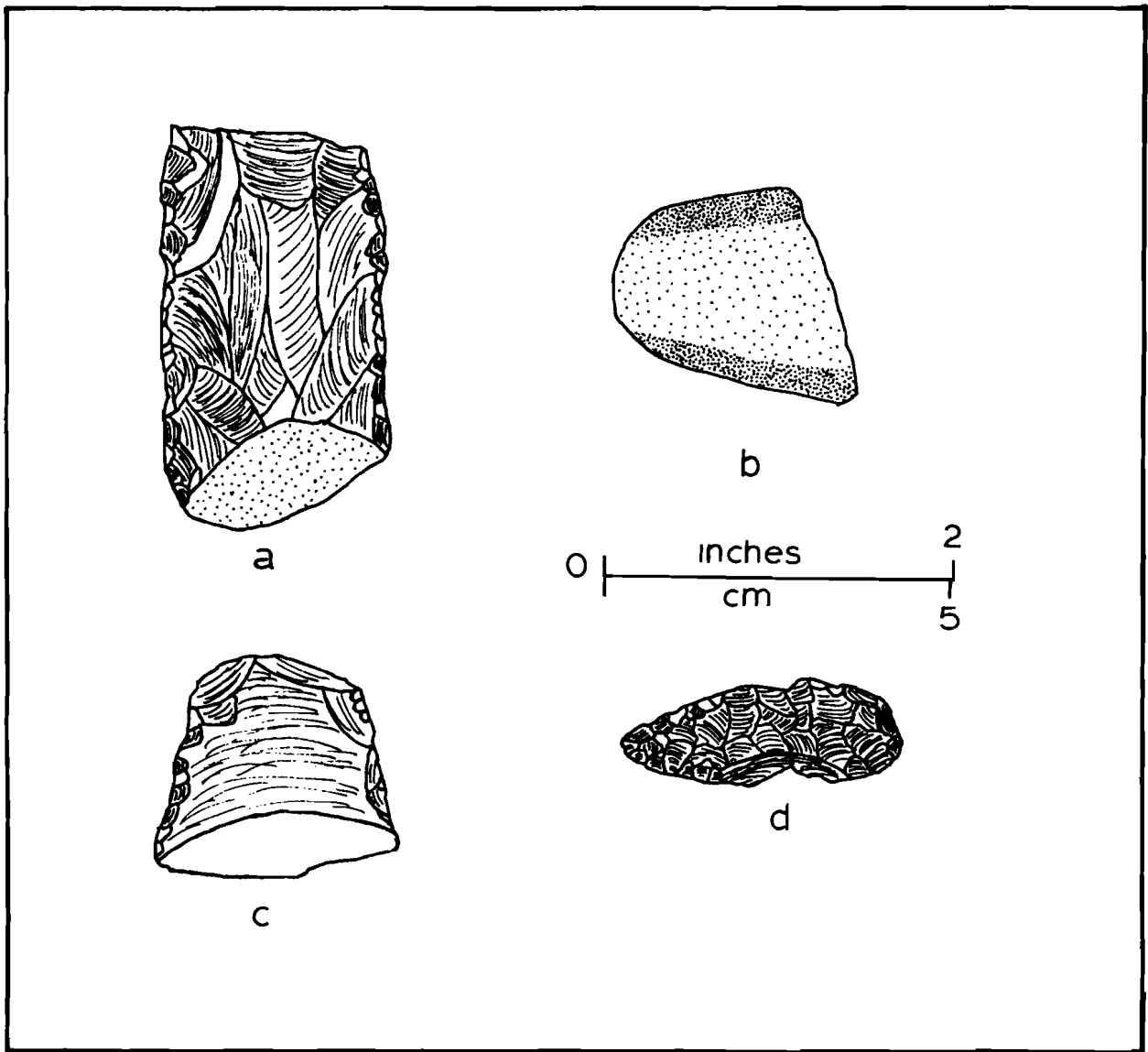


Fig. 9. Deer Creek survey artifacts from Powers site (22-Bo-576). a, biface with cortex on one end; b, celt; c, biface with rounded end; d, biface with pointed end.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	White chert	Mill Creek chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
							Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Daub Fragments
<u>SITE NAME: OLD HOMESTEAD (22-Bo-577)</u>										
							Alligator Incised, var. <u>unspecified</u> 1			
							Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 4			
							Undesignated			10
<u>SITE NAME: J. C. SMITH (22-Bo-578)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes		1		1		2	Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 4			
Thinning flakes		1				1	Undesignated			1
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>					1	1				
<u>SITE NAME: FOX UNIT (22-Bo-580)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes	2					2	Alligator Incised, var. <u>Alligator</u> 1			

TABLE 16

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	White chert	Mill Creek chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>				
							Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Daub Fragments	Type	
<u>SITE NAME: FOX UNIT (22-Bo-580)</u>											
									Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 77	6	
									var. <u>Addis</u>	1	
									Marksville Incised, var. <u>Yokena</u>	2	
									Mississippi Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	3	
									Unspecified	2	
<u>SITE NAME: WALKER SITE (22-Bo-581)</u>											
<u>Cores</u>			2			2			Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	2	

TABLE 16 cont.

The NUNNERY SITE (22-Bo-579) is on the south side of Deer Creek approximately 1/4 mile (400 meters) west of its juncture with Straight Bayou. One heat-treated yellow chert core was found, but most of the artifact scatter (Table 17) is from a historic occupation.

At the FOX UNIT SITE (22-Bo-580), on the east bank of Deer Creek, artifactual material is scattered along the natural levee paralleling the present course of Deer Creek. The ceramics (Table 16) suggest a slight amount of activity on the Fox Unit site during the Late Marksville and Mississippi periods, but the greatest use of the site was during the Baytown Period. Though the site was not tested for depth, the dark topsoil was probably formed by a considerable accumulation of village refuse.

The WALKER SITE (22-Bo-581) is on the bank of a small stream south of Straight Bayou. This site is similar to many others in the northern Deer Creek area in that it represents only slight utilization of the area by Baytown Period peoples. A few artifacts were recovered (Table 16).

SITE 22-Bo-582, on the west bank of Williams Bayou, is a historic cemetery which consists of two sections. A church structure, appearing on a 1939 map (USGS, Lamont, 1939), probably divided the cemetery in half. The most recent marker is September 27, 1973.

The HAMBERLIN SITE (22-Bo-583) is a historic homestead. No structure remains, although there is considerable concentration of historic debris. The "Greenville" brick fragment

NUNNERY SITE (22-Bo-579) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE
<p>Bottle glass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 clear specimen with prescription style neck and hand applied lip 1 clear neck <p>Earthenware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 body sherd, white glaze <p>Brick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 fragments
HAMBERLIN SITE (22-Bo-583) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE
<p>Bottle glass</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 clear necks with prescription style lips (both rims hand applied) 4 clear fragments <p>Earthenware</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 plate sherds, white glaze <p>Brick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 fragment marked "GREENV. . ." in uppercase letters approximately 23 mm tall

TABLE 17

recorded here (Table 17) was not the only one observed, but others were not collected. A search of mercantile catalogues revealed that no "Greenville Brick Company" has operated in the area during the twentieth century (Polk 1946; Greenville Times 1910). The absence of a Greenville Brick Company, or of any manufacturer with a similar name operating in Greenville during this century, is further substantiated by the fact that the Greenville Chamber of Commerce has no records of such a company (Langford 1975). Furthermore, the agency seems to have been out of business by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, as it is not listed in an 1871 mercantile catalogue (Dun 1871). The bottle glass fragments, therefore, are the only time indicators. A date of occupation prior to the Civil War is suggested, since hand applied necks are not common after 1860.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH SITE (22-Ws-577) is on the northwest bank of Williams Bayou, north of the paved road. The cemetery associated with the church is between the church and one of the channels slated for clearing by the Soil Conservation Service. Though underbrush is dense and the cemetery is generally unkempt, it is still in use. The most recent interment was June 20, 1974.

The METCALFE SITE (22-Ws-506) was originally recorded as the Deer Creek site by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin (1951:57). The site name was later changed to Metcalfe (Phillips 1970:454). The early collections were seriated as "Early Mississippi Period" in the 1951 survey report, but later, Phillips suggested that possibly this collection represents a Deer Creek Phase, or later

Mississippi Period occupation (Phillips 1970:455). Phillips made this evaluation without the advantage of previous collections for reanalysis.

The MDAH collection presented in Table 18 indicates that Phillips is correct in his later evaluation. The Late Mississippi Period marker Parkin Punctate (Phillips 1970:151-52) occurs on the Metcalfe site. There are also a considerable number of Baytown Plain sherds, which caused Phillips to make his early decision that the site was Early Mississippi. The Baytown sherds in our collection are indeed Baytown and not Bell Plain, and they indicate that there is also a Baytown Period component. The French Fork and Valley Park varieties of Baytown add evidence of a Coles Creek Period occupation and the Marksville, var. Yokena represents a Middle to Late Marksville Period settlement (Phillips 1970:118).

The stone materials in Table 18 make up a rather eclectic collection. Big Fork chert occurs naturally in southeastern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma. Mill Creek chert is from southern Illinois.

Phillips (1970:454) considers the Metcalfe site a rather important occupation area. With its two existing mounds (Plate 1, bottom) and the possibility of two others which have been destroyed, it is one of the largest sites in the Deer Creek drainage.

An attempt was made to relocate the STRINGTOWN SITE (22-Bo-540), as well as the Priscilla site (22-Bo-544) and the Parks (Park) site (22-Ws-576). Stringtown and Priscilla were recorded by the earliest Harvard survey (Phillips, Ford, and

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Tan chert	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	Big Fork chert	Mill Creek chert	White quartzite	Gray quartzite	Gray slate	Sandstone	TOTAL
	<u>SITE NAME: METCALFE (22-Ws-506)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>														
Primary decortication flakes	5	2												7
Secondary decortication flakes	18 ^a	9 ^b		1 ^c	1		2 ^c	1	1 ^c	1				34
Thinning flakes	4	5 ^b	4 ^c						2					15
<u>Bifaces</u>														
Point tip fragments			1											1
Bar-shaped tools						1								1
Tools with 2 points					1									1
<u>Cobbles</u>	3	4					1					1		9
<u>Smoothing stones, oval-shaped</u>											1			1
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>													1	1

TABLE 18 (cont. on next page)

CERAMICS

Site Name	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Daub Fragments
Metcalfe (22-Ws-506)	Barton Incised, <u>var. unspecified</u>	2		
	Baytown Plain, <u>var. Fidler</u>	29	1	
	<u>var. unspecified</u>	3	1	
	<u>var. Valley Park</u>			
	Bell Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1	1	
	French Fork Incised, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1		
	Larto Red Filmed, <u>var. unspecified</u>		1	
	Marksville Incised, <u>var. Yokena</u>		1	
	Mississippi Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	52	11	
	Parkin Punctate, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1		
Salomon Brushed, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1			

TABLE 18 cont. (cont. on next page)

<u>CERAMICS</u>				
Site Name	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Daub Fragments
Metcalfe (22-Ws-506) <hr/> <hr/> a Four worked specimens. b Two worked specimens. c One worked specimen.	Unspecified			1

TABLE 18 cont.

Griffin 1951:56). A mound was present at the Stringtown site when it was first recorded; no evidence of it existed, however, in 1974. Brain (personal communication) collected a few Mississippian Period sherds in 1967.

The PRISCILLA SITE (22-Bo-544) is a Baytown Period "village site with small mounds" (Phillips, Ford, and Griffin 1951:56). The Old Homestead site (22-Bo-577) may be the northern limit of Priscilla, since it is less than 1/4 mile away, but because the area in which Priscilla is located was in woods at the time of the survey, this continuity could not be established.

The PARKS (PARK) SITE, evidently a small camp or hamlet, was recorded by Brain during his 1967 survey. It could not be relocated due to adverse collecting conditions.

Conclusions

A note should be made here about ceramic typology. The reader will notice that a high percentage of the Deer Creek wares are identified as "var. unspecified." This identification has not been employed because ceramics at these sites are undescribed varieties, but because the individual sherds are extremely small. Phillips (1970:454) has experienced the same problem in analyzing collections from the area. He cites the Metcalfe site (22-Ws-506) as a particular example of this problem. In the Metcalfe collection contained in this report the problems were similar. Only three out of sixteen rim sherds (19%) were identifiable as to variety. Since the ceramics of the Deer Creek sites are of this nature, it is difficult to make accurate temporal placements.

The majority of the sites reported herein are single-dwelling units or hunting camps of the Baytown Period--probably the former. During the Baytown Period, agricultural technology was such that intensive cultivation could not be practiced without allowing for some fallow time (Brain 1971). This would have caused the farming peoples to be diverse in their settlement. With the later introduction of new crops which would rejuvenate the soil without fallowing, inhabitants of the area could concentrate into large villages. During this later time, or the Mississippi Period, large mound construction projects such as at Winterville (22-Ws-500) were undertaken. Brain (1971:76) believes that a time of major city planning occurred during the Winterville Phase of the Mississippi Period. The first half of the Winterville Phase may be equated with Phillips's Mayersville Phase. During the later Deer Creek Phase, occupation at Winterville continued (Brain 1969:282), but the massive construction projects did not. Sites such as Metcalfe (22-Ws-506) and the smaller Fox Unit site (22-Bo-580) were occupied, and mound construction evidently occurred at the former. This would indicate some dispersal of the Winterville population (Brain 1969:312). Phillips (1970:475) has characterized the northern Deer Creek meander belt as well populated, in contrast to the southern segment.

The northern area was not utilized by Coles Creek peoples. Possibly, they relied on a tropical variety of corn which would not have found northern Deer Creek a favorable environment

(Brain 1971:70). This would substantiate Phillips's earlier comment that perhaps the Deasonville Phase "persisted throughout this period of Coles Creek domination . . ." (Phillips 1970:424). If we are to use the accepted temporal scheme for the Lower Valley (Phillips 1970) and the taxonomy provided by Willey and Phillips (1958), this author believes that Baytown Culture (Phillips 1970) extended into the Coles Creek Period in the Deer Creek area.

SURVEYS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

Town Creek Watershed

An archaeological survey in the Town Creek watershed (Fig. 10) was conducted in December, 1974, and January, 1975, to determine the presence of aboriginal remains which might be destroyed by SCS reservoir construction in that area. Fieldwork was conducted at the sites of proposed reservoirs 13, 14, 15B, and 18. In addition, 6 miles of channel in Coonewah Creek above its confluence with Town Creek were examined. Since time permitted, the Burk, Chester, Tonaba, and Railroad sites were also visited.

The Town Creek project is located within Pontotoc, Union, and Lee counties. Of these, only Lee County is well known archaeologically. Surveys conducted by the National Park Service in 1940 and 1948 in advance of the Natchez Trace Parkway (NTP) revealed more than forty sites in Lee County (Jennings 1944:408-14), and excavations by Jesse D. Jennings (1941) on several Lee County sites have provided a prehistoric chronology for northeast Mississippi and an understanding of the historic Chickasaw. Presently, the National Park Service is continuing its survey along the unfinished portions of the Parkway in Lee, Prentiss, Itawamba, and Tishomingo counties.

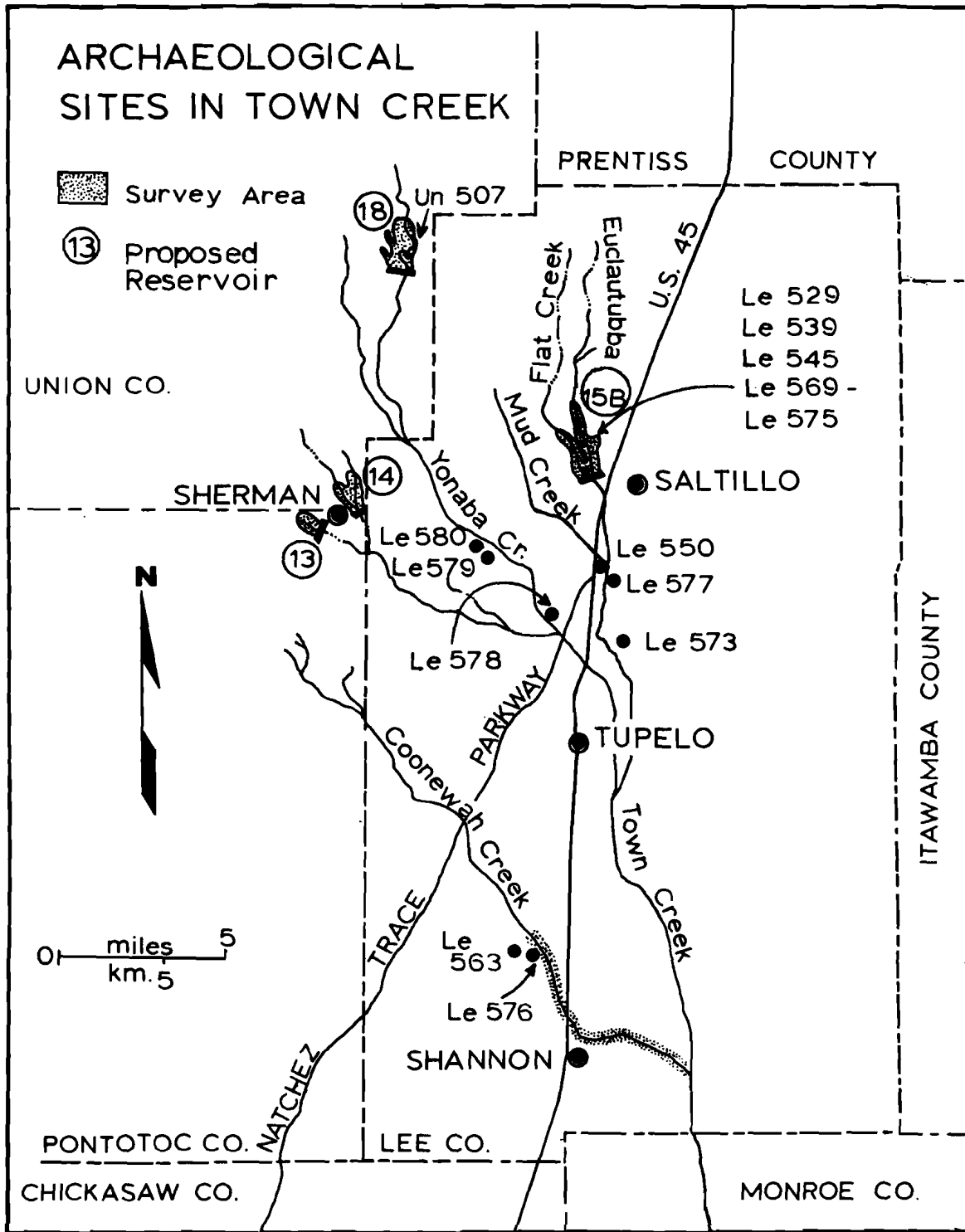


Fig. 10

Problems arise in using the data from the 1940 and 1948 surveys. Location of the sites is taken only to section, and in some cases, one of which will be discussed later, the section is recorded incorrectly. In at least one case (22-Le-560), the township designation is inaccurate. Site descriptions often place sites in a particular creek bottom, without noting the side of the stream.

The analysis of surface collections made by the NTP survey is also inconsistent. In some cases, ceramic analysis was not accomplished. When analysis was made, only the period of occupation was noted, and percentages of ceramics by type are not given. None of the data from these surface collections have been published.

In all fairness to former researchers, it must be said that these surface collections were made before archaeologists realized the importance of surface finds. Surface materials were used by the NTP workers to determine whether a site was rich enough to warrant excavation (Jennings 1941:157). It is hoped that the materials from these earlier collections will be analyzed, for, as a result of intensive agriculture and more efficient farm equipment, most of the Lee County sites have been destroyed and artifactual materials pulverized. The collections made in Lee County during the 1940s have therefore become very valuable to our knowledge of archaeology in the area.

The ceramic analysis presented in this chapter conforms to the typology established by Jennings (1941) and later modified by Thomas H. Koehler (1966). The chronology employed had its inception in Jennings's 1941 report and was later modified by John L. Cotter and John M. Corbett (1951). More recently, Jerry J. Nielsen and Ned J. Jenkins (1973) have found that this time scheme is valid in the Tombigbee River drainage in west central Alabama. The Alabama sequence has been further modified with the addition of a Miller IV Period (Rucker 1974:29-34), which is essentially a finer subdivision of Miller III. A shortened version of Marc D. Rucker's sequence follows (Rucker 1974:17):

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>TIME PERIOD</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>
Transitional, Archaic-Woodland Miller I	1000 - 500 B.C.	Wheeler Series
Miller II	500 - 100 B.C.	Baldwin Plain and Alexander Series
Miller III	100 B.C. - A.D. 300	Baldwin Plain and Furrs Cord-marked Tishomingo Series, Baldwin Plain
Miller IV	A.D. 300 - 700	Baytown Series, Wheeler Check-stamped
Mississippi	A.D. 700 - 1000	Bell and Mississippi Plain
Historic	A.D. 1000 - 1500	(Chickasaw)
	A.D. 1500 - 1830	

Archaeological Sites

Preliminary plotting of the McCARTHY 1 SITE (22-Le-529), using survey data from the 1940 NTP survey, indicated that this site might be within the proposed flood pool of Reservoir 15B. Since the original survey described this site as having "thick

midden deposit" with "stone & sherd, burials reported," it was considered important. The site was revisited in 1948 by the NTP survey, at which time McCarthy 1 was recommended for test excavation (John C. Stone, 1948, site survey data on file, NTP, Tupelo, Mississippi).

As already indicated, the relocation of sites recorded by the NTP survey of the 1940s involves problems, some of which were encountered in the present survey of McCarthy 1. The legal description of the site location is carried only to section. Further, the written description reads, "on low knoll beside Flat Creek" (site survey data on file, NTP, Tupelo), a statement providing little information, since the side of the creek is not mentioned and since Flat Creek ambles for over a mile through that section. Two sites were discovered in the area as a result of the present survey, but neither fits the description of Le-529.

In an effort to determine whether the site had been recorded in the wrong section, the adjacent section was checked with equal scrutiny. That section, however, was barren of aboriginal materials in the Flat Creek bottom. Next, the county tax records were examined to find whether or not Tom McCarthy, for whom the site was named, had indeed owned the property on which the site was supposed to be. A check of landowners in the designated section back to 1840 revealed that Tom McCarthy did not own and had never owned the property. A copy of the 1946 NTP archaeological map of Lee County was then obtained,

which located Le-529 (M-Le-70) on the north bank of Flat Creek. This area was revisited and some sherds were collected.

The artifact inventory presented in Table 19 certainly does not seem to be from the McCarthy 1 site described in 1948 by the words: "sherds very thick here--very easy to pick up several hundred." Nevertheless, this author does feel that the collection presented from 22-Le-529 is from the original McCarthy 1 site as described by the 1940 and 1948 NTP surveys. This site, like many others in Lee County, has become the victim of intensive cultivation, and virtually all cultural material has eroded away. Jennings (1941:161) noted that the same fate had befallen several other sites in the area. Thirty years of plowing subsequent to the NTP surveys have probably destroyed the majority of the sites recorded by those studies.

The 1948 collections from McCarthy 1 were not analyzed. The small sample presented here, however, indicates that the site's most intensive use was during the Miller II Period. Slight preceramic occupation is indicated by the one projectile point (Fig. 11a) which is similar to a Morrow Mountain recovered from the Stanfield-Worley site in Alabama (DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron 1962:80). Gregory Perino (1971:64) believes that the Morrow Mountain complex dates from the Middle Archaic Period (approximately 4500 B.C.).

The EUCLAUTUBBA SITE (22-Le-539) was also recorded and visited by the NTP survey. Situated on a natural hill remnant on the east side of Euclautubba Creek, the site is slightly

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Brown chert	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Ground sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>	
										Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: MCCARTHY 1 (22-Le-529)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes		4			1				5		Baldwin Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 24
Secondary decortication flakes	1 ^a	13 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^a	1	1	1 ^a		18		Tishomingo Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 4
Thinning flakes	1	8 ^c	1 ^a			8	12 ^c		30		
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Side notched projectile points							1 ^d		1		
Undesignated flakes, worked						1			1		
<u>Cores</u>		1				2			3		
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>								5	5		
<u>FAUNAL REMAINS</u> aWorked. bOne worked specimen. cFour worked specimens. dFlaking on base. Longbone fragments, large mammal-sized 1											

TABLE 19

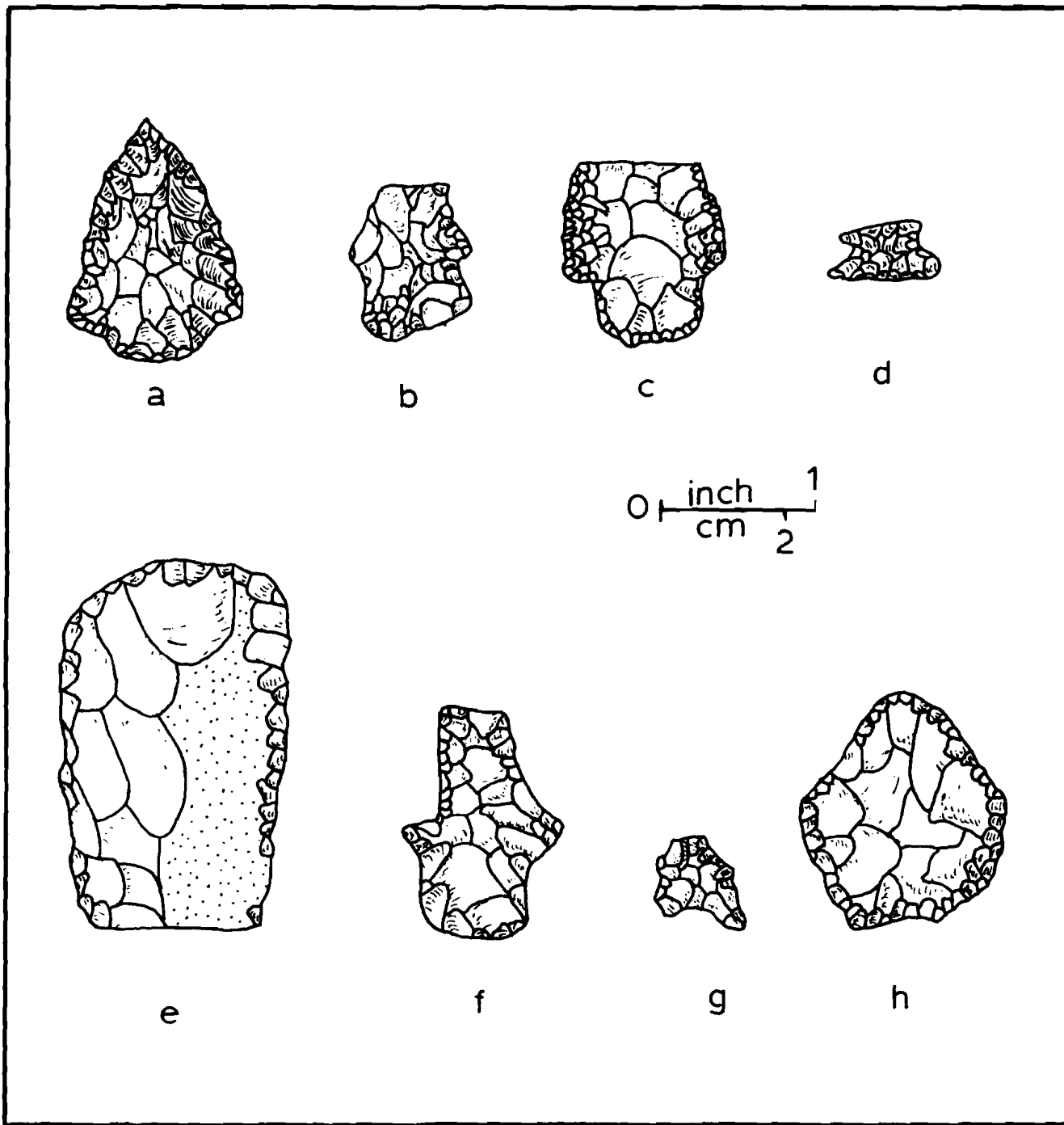


Fig. 11. Town Creek survey artifacts. a, Morrow-Mountain-like point from McCarthy 1 site (22-Le-529); b, Godley point from site 22-Le-571; c, Gary point from site 22-Le-571; d, bifacially worked flake from site 22-Le-571; e, biface from Euclautubba North site (22-Le-572); f, drill from Euclautubba North; g, undesignated point from Huffstatler site (22-Le-577); h, biface from Chester site (22-Le-580).

north of the proposed retaining wall for Reservoir 15. When the site was visited in 1940, cultural material was scarce. At the time of the MDAH survey, the site was in high sage grass and a test pit indicated that no undisturbed materials remain.

The McCARTHY 2 SITE (22-Le-545), which will be in the flood pool of Reservoir 15, is located on the south side of Flat Creek opposite McCarthy 1. Problems similar to those connected with McCarthy 1 were encountered in locating the McCarthy 2 site. It was first recorded as M-Le-71 in 1940, and again, Tom McCarthy was listed as the landowner. When visited in 1948, it was in pasture and no sherds were visible. The present survey also found the site in pasture, although the lower edge was in cultivation. No materials were observed in the plowed area.

The BURK SITE (22-Le-550) is situated on the west side of Euclautubba Creek above its confluence with Sand Creek. The west bank of the stream is slightly more elevated than the eastern side and seems to be a terrace. Located here was a village, approximately 1/2 mile long, running parallel to the creek.

Most of the material collected (Table 20) is from a road cut and does not testify to the richness of the site, which was largely in pasture at the time of the survey. A test pit made in a pastured area revealed that the cultural material does not extend below the plow zone. This most recent sample from the Burk site is indicative of the Miller III Period,

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: H. E. JONES (22-Le-569)</u>											
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Worked flakes					1		1				
<u>Cores</u>				4			4				
<u>Grinding stones</u>						3	3				
^a One worked specimen.											
^b Series of vertical notches along lip.											

TABLE 20 cont.

although an earlier sample analyzed by the NTP was interpreted as Miller I and II.

SITE 22-Le-560 was located by the NTP survey in Section 1, near the proposed channel work on Coonewah Creek. An attempt was made to relocate it, but no cultural material could be found in the quarter section in which the site was recorded. Since this area is a flat bluff, there is little chance that the material has been lost as a result of erosion. Further, the landowner who has plowed this area for over twenty years has never found any artifactual material. The site was described as being "on east bank of Chiwapa Creek," and, since Chiwapa Creek does not flow through Section 1 in this particular township, there is a strong possibility that the township and even the county designation for Le-560 are inaccurate. This could explain a later notation on the site card that the site is "unlocated" on the site maps for Lee County.

In relocation of the SISK SITE (22-Le-563), similar problems were encountered. Sisk, also discovered by the NTP survey, was reported to be in Township 10S Range 5E Section 35, on a "low, flat ridge in Coonewah Creek bottom on west side along county road." The problem here, as with Le-560, is that Coonewah Creek does not flow through this section near the county road. Two Baldwin Plain body sherds and a primary decortication flake of yellow chert were found in this particular section.

The MAES SITE (22-Le-576) is currently owned by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. This area, adjacent to

the location given for the Sisk site, does conform to the physiographic description for Sisk. Two thinning flakes of heat-treated yellow chert were found here. Both the Sisk site and the MAES site were in pasture grass, and therefore the collections may be deceptively small.

The H. E. JONES SITE (22-Le-569) is situated on a slight rise on the west side of a tributary stream of Euclautubba Creek. This small site has been completely destroyed by cultivation, but some artifacts were found (Table 20). The sample, though small, seems to indicate that the area was used for tool making and grain processing during the Miller II Period. It is also possible that the site represents a single family dwelling.

SITE 22-Le-570 is situated on the west side of Euclautubba Creek, on a slight rise above the creek bottom. Aboriginal materials are few, including only five yellow chert thinning flakes, two of which are heat treated. A selected sample of bottle glass, stoneware, and earthenware indicates some twentieth century occupation also.

SITE 22-Le-571 is located just south of Le-570 on the same rise. Because most of the area was in high sage grass, collecting was difficult, but a small sample was obtained (Table 21). The Godley point type presented here (Fig. 11b) is described by Perino (1968:26), who reports that this type occurs on transitional (Late Archaic - Woodland) sites in northern Texas. If Perino's chronology is applied to specimens from Mississippi, an age of 1000 - 500 B.C. is suggested. Gary points (Fig. 11c)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	White chert heat treated	Gray and black chert	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-Le-571</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes		3							3	
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Gary point base fragments (Fig. 11c)				1					1	
Godley point bases (Fig. 11b)		1 ^a							1	
Worked flakes (Fig. 11d)		1							1	
<u>Cobbles</u>	1	1							2	4
<u>SITE NAME: EUCLAUTUBBA NORTH (22-Le-572)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes	1	5	1		2	2				11
Secondary decortication flakes	3 ^b	32 ^b			3	9 ^c	1 ^d			48
Thinning flakes	6	51	9		12	21 ^d	2 ^b			101

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 21

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Gray and black chert	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	SITE NAME: EUCLAUTUBBA NORTH (22-Le-572)									
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Point body fragments		3							3	
Undesignated (Fig. 11e)	1								1	
<u>Cores</u>		2			1				3	
<u>Drills or punches</u> (Fig. 11f)					1				1	
<u>Grinding stone</u> fragments							4		4	
=====										
^a Distinctive barb on one shoulder; base beveled on one side.										
^b Two worked specimens.										
^c Three worked specimens.										
^d One worked specimen.										

TABLE 21 cont.

were used commonly throughout the southeast and were popular for a long period of time (2000 B.C. - A.D. 1500, Bell 1958:28).

The EUCLAUTUBBA NORTH SITE (22-Le-572), on the west side of Euclautubba Creek, is in a physiographic situation similar to that of 22-Le-571. A rather sizeable surface collection (Table 21) was made, but no ceramics were present. At the present time, the Euclautubba North site has yielded no artifact types which are temporally diagnostic. The large number of flakes and the lack of ceramics, however, suggest an Archaic time period.

The RAILROAD TRACKS SITE (22-Le-573) is located on the east side of Town Creek and west of the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio rail lines. Only six thinning flakes and one bifacially worked flake were found, scattered at the eastern base of a natural hill remnant. This site, like Le-572, seems to have been an Archaic camp.

The GUSMUS SITE (22-Le-574) lies on the first terrace on the northeast side of Flat Creek. Exposures of a fossil shell outcrop are present at the site, where two Baldwin Plain sherds (one, an unmodified rim), one thinning flake, and one Flint Creek point were recovered. Flint Creek points (Perino 1971:34) date from the Late Archaic - Early Woodland time span. Jolly (1971:16) has found Flint Creek points in common use at an Early Woodland site in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

The LEATHERS SITE (22-Le-575), located on the northeast side of Flat Creek, is an unmarked cemetery in which members of the Leathers family are buried.

The HUFFSTATLER SITE (22-Le-577) is located on the second terrace of a natural ridge between Euclautubba and Sand creeks. The site is bordered on the west by the Burk site (Le-550) and on the east by the Carr site (Le-509), both of which were recorded by the NTP survey. Huffstatler may be an extension of the Carr site.

Portions of the Huffstatler site were in pasture, but a small collection (Table 22) was obtained from the plowed portion. The abundance of Tishomingo ceramics indicates an occupation during the Miller III Period.

The SCRUGGS-TURNER-BOLES SITE (22-Le-578), on the second terrace north of Yonaba Creek, could be the southern extension of Le-548, which was recorded by the NTP survey. The extent of Le-578 could not be determined, since the entire site was in pasture at the time of the survey. Because of poor collecting conditions, no surface sample was taken.

The YONABA SITE (22-Le-579) is located directly within the Yonaba Creek bottom. The site is on a slight rise, probably a natural levee, which runs parallel to a tributary stream. The high frequency of bifacially worked flakes (29% of the total number) in the collection obtained (Table 22) indicates that this site was a special activity area used during the Miller II or Miller III Period.

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>											
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Brown chert	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
SITE NAME: HUFFSTATLER (22-Le-577)												
<u>Unifaces</u>										Baldwin Plain	13	2
Primary decortication flakes	3				1				4	Tishomingo Plain	25	1 ^e
Secondary decortication flakes	1	3 ^a			5			9	9	Tishomingo Cord-marked	1	
Thinning flakes		8 ^b		1	4			14	14			
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Point fragments (Fig. 11g)		1 ^c						1	1			
Worked flakes				1				1	1			
<u>Cores</u>	1			1	1			3	3			
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Metate fragments							1	1	1			
Undesignated fragments								5	5			
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								3	3			

TABLE 22

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Brown chert	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
										Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: YONABA (22-Le-579)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>											Baldwin Plain	4	
Primary decortication flakes	2	1							3		Tishomingo Plain	1	
Secondary decortication flakes	1	1	1						3				
Thinning flakes	1	7	3	4	1				16				
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Point body fragments		1		1					2				
Flakes		7		2					9				
<u>Conglomerate</u>		1 ^d							1				
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>								6	6				
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2				

^dIn a ferruginous sandstone matrix from which flakes have been struck.
^eAppliquéd lip.

TABLE 22 cont.

The CHESTER SITE (22-Le-580), also in Yonaba bottom and north of the Yonaba site, is on the eastern side of a natural hill remnant containing a fossil shell stratum. A village was located here. Undisturbed portions may be present, since the site was covered by outwash from the hill until 1974, and the hill itself may be capped by a small burial mound approximately 15 centimeters deep. Since the soil is greatly different in color from the surrounding area, a living area approximately 40 meters in diameter is visible. Although this site may be one of the few that remains undisturbed in Lee County, the collection is small (Table 23).

The GULLET SITE (22-Un-507) is the only recorded site in any of the Town Creek watershed reservoir areas outside of Lee County. This site was rich in the past, but because it lies on a slope, all material has eroded away. Troy Roberts, owner of the adjacent property, states that several points were collected in previous years, but none have been seen recently. No material was available for study.

Conclusions

The site collections presented here indicate that the riverine environments of Lee County were most intensively used during the Miller II and Miller III periods. Most of the small sites occupy the first terrace above the floodplain of the permanent streams. The term "first terrace" as used here means that area which is approximately 10 to 20 feet above the creek

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	White chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: CHESTER (22-Le-580)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes	1	3		3		7	Baldwin Plain	2		
Thinning flakes		3	1	3		7	Furrs Cord-marked	1		
<u>Bifaces, undesignated (Fig. 11h)</u>		1				1	Tishomingo Plain	5		
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>					1	1	Tishomingo Cord-marked	1 ^a		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>					1	1				
^a Unmodified lip.										

TABLE 23

bottom (USGS 1921). At a higher elevation, approximately 40 feet above the creek level, the more permanent villages are situated. This higher level may be referred to as a "second terrace." Large prehistoric villages such as the Miller site (22-Le-506) are situated either on the first or second terrace (Jennings 1941:189). The ridgetops, at a still higher elevation, were found to be the most suitable by the historic Chickasaw. Although the first terrace sites are small, they are abundant: there are eight aboriginal sites recorded in Reservoir 15B alone. Unfortunately, since these sites are situated on rich bottomland, their cultural contents have been destroyed by modern agricultural practices.

The larger Chickasaw sites are fortified towns. These are on the ridgetops, which provided a good defensive position. Such a case is the "Chickasaw Village" (22-Le-524), which has a rectangular fort (Jennings 1941:166). The Beldens Ridge site (22-Le-505 and NTP M-Le-90) is in a physiographic situation similar to that of the Chickasaw Village (NTP M-Le-14) and also has a rectangular fort. An interesting question yet to be tackled is whether the fortification of villages was undertaken because of conflicts with the French or whether warfare in this area preceded the entrance of European powers. Fortified prehistoric towns are common in other areas of the southeast, a fact which indicates that aboriginals were fighting one another for prime farmland (Larson 1972:389).

Chuquatonchee Creek Watershed

In February, 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in the Chuquatonchee Creek watershed, which includes five areas below the flood pool lines of proposed SCS reservoirs 1, 10, 13, 17, and 23 (Fig. 12). These sites are located in northern Chickasaw County, north of Houston, Mississippi, an area composed of Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene hills (Bicker 1969) cut by numerous streams. Elevation from creek bottom to hilltop varies from 100 to 120 feet. The northern banks of east-west streams in this region are usually characterized by broad, elevated areas, or flats, lying 10-15 feet above the floodplain. These flats, like the similar elevated areas in the Town Creek watershed, are referred to here as "first terraces." Aboriginal occupation in Lee County, to the north of Chickasaw County, has been found to be abundant on the first terraces. Only two of the reservoirs surveyed in Chickasaw County (No. 1 and No. 23) will cover the first terrace areas.

Since Reservoir 23 was almost entirely in pasture land at the time of the MDAH survey, collecting there was difficult. Much of Reservoir 1 was in row crops, however, so that area provided an adequate sample. Five sites were recorded. Of these, four are in Reservoir 1 and one is in Reservoir 13.

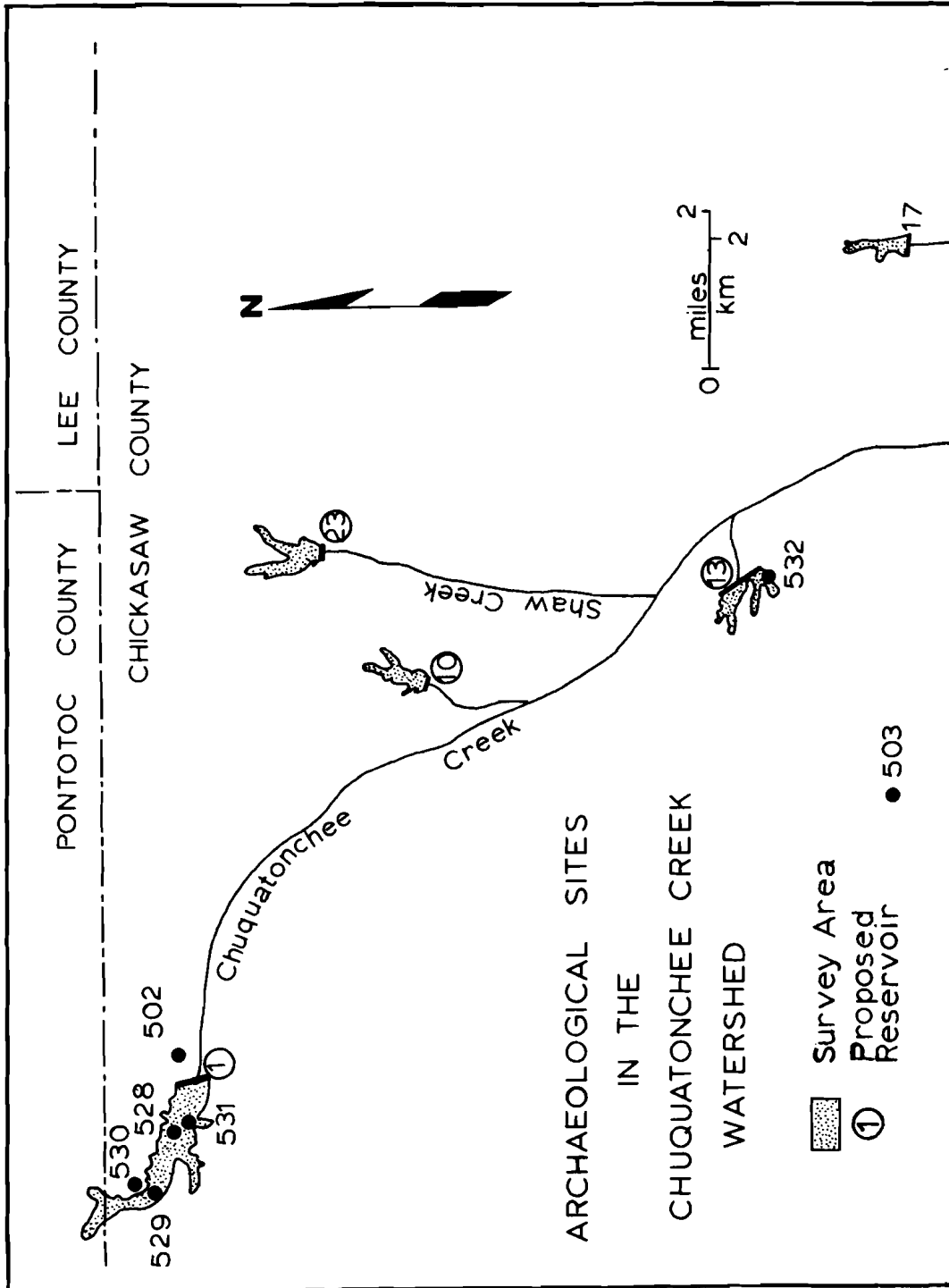


Fig. 12

Archaeological Sites

The SHELTON SITE (22-Cs-528) is located on the first terrace on the north side of Chuquatonchee Creek. This is a shallow site, and artifacts are not abundant (see Table 24). Judging by the wide variety of ceramics found, Shelton was probably occupied only occasionally during the Miller II and Miller III periods.

The RYE SITE (22- Cs -529) is situated on the north bank of Chuquatonchee Creek. Like Shelton, Rye is on the first terrace, but as a result of the cutting activity of numerous intermittent streams, the Rye terrace is a remnant surrounded on all sides by lower ground. Artifacts (see Table 24) are scant on this site, which was a small Miller II milling and hunting camp.

The CHUQUATONCHEE SITE (22-Cs-530) is located on the first terrace, on the north side of Chuquatonchee Creek, approximately 200 meters northwest of the Rye site. The site seems to have been a large camp since, although material is not abundant, it is scattered over an area 200 meters in diameter. Ceramics are scant, but the few sherds present (Table 25) indicate a Miller II occupation of the site. The abundance of grinding stones gives evidence that the site was used as a processing station for grain or seed.

SITE 22-Cs-531, on the bank opposite the Shelton site, is represented by a four- or five-sided grinding stone (Fig. 13d,e). Since Cs-531 was in deep pasture grass, only this metate was recovered.

LITHICS	SITE NAME: SHELTON (22-Cs-528)							CERAMICS			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Unifaces</u>								Alexander Incised	1 ^a		
Thinning flakes	1	3			1	5		Baldwin Plain	7	1 ^a	
<u>Bifaces</u>								Tishomingo Plain	3		
Gary points (Fig. 13c)	1					1		Tishomingo Cord- marked	1		
<u>Cobbles, small</u>	1					1					
<u>Ground stones</u>											
Metates						1	1				
Nutting stones						1	1				
SITE NAME: RYE (22-Cs-529)											
<u>Unifaces</u>								Baldwin Plain	1		
Thinning flakes		4	2 ^b	1		7					

TABLE 24

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: CHUQUATONCHEE (22-Cs-530)												TOTAL				
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Yellow quartzite	Gray quartzite	Red quartzite	White quartzite	Brown sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone						
<u>Unifaces</u>																	
Primary decortication flakes		1													1		
Secondary decortication flakes		4													4		
Thinning flakes	2	6 ^a	3					1							12		
<u>Bifaces</u>																	
Point stems				1											1		
Point bodies					1										1		
Biface with rounded ends (Fig. 13a,b)		1	1												2		
<u>Ground stones</u>																	
Manos										1	1				3		5
Metate fragments															4	4	
Nutting stones															1	3	4

TABLE 25 (cont. on next page)

<u>CERAMICS</u>			
SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Chuquatonchee (22-Cs-530)	Baldwin Plain Furrs Cord-marked Tishomingo Plain	19 1 2	1 ^b

^aOne worked specimen.

^bPlain unmodified lip.

TABLE 25 cont.

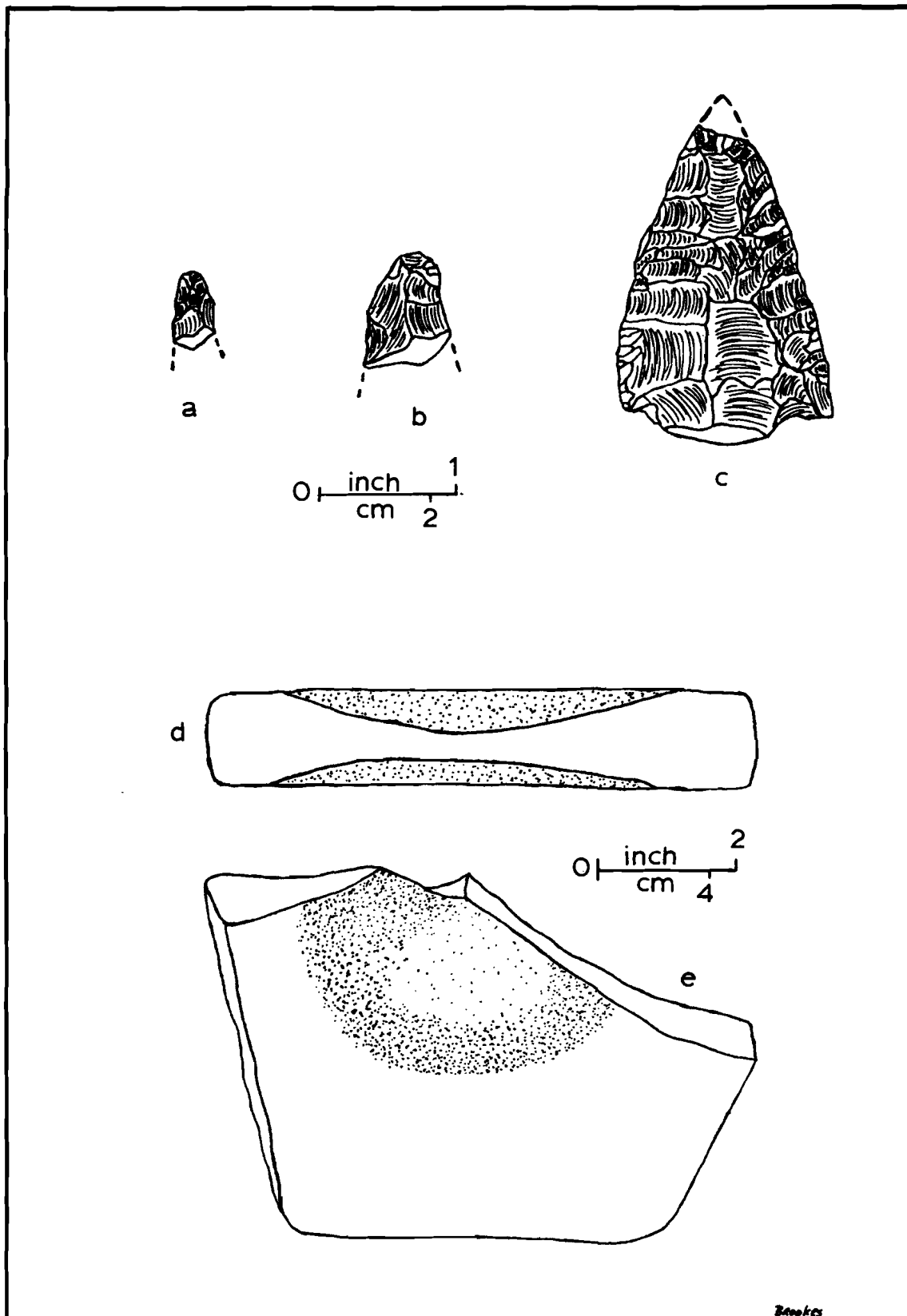


Fig. 13. Chuquatonchee Creek survey artifacts. a-b, bifaces from Chuquatonchee site (22-Cs-530); c, Gary point from Shelton site (22-Cs-528); d-e, metate from site 22-Cs-531.

The PICKENS SITE (22-Cs-532) is situated on a slight rise within proposed Reservoir 13. This rise is narrow and only about 5 feet above the floodplain, and so cannot be considered a terrace. Only six heat-treated yellow thinning flakes, one of which was worked, and one yellow chert thinning flake were recovered. The scarcity of material indicates that Pickens was probably used only once, possibly by a single individual who stopped to sharpen a tool.

Conclusions

Of the five sites located, four are within 1.2 miles (2 kilometers) of one another, and all are in the Chuquatonchee Creek basin. Three of the four sites on Chuquatonchee Creek are on the north side, situated on the first terrace, and all four yielded grinding stones.

Although the area covered by the survey is small, some statements can be made with regard to prehistoric settlement patterns in northern Chickasaw County. Occupation of the first terrace took place mainly in the Miller II Period, but some activity occurred during Miller III. Miller II is contemporary with the Marksville Period of the Lower Mississippi Valley (Rucker 1974:23). The Miller II Period lasts from about 100 B.C. to A.D. 300, according to Rucker (1974:17), and Phillips assigns the same date range to Marksville (Phillips 1970:7). If both Rucker and Phillips are correct in their temporal scheme, Miller II would fall into what has been termed

the Middle Woodland Tradition in the eastern United States. Miller III, which Rucker (1974:17) dates from approximately A.D. 300 to 700, would be termed transitional Middle Woodland and would extend into the Late Woodland Tradition (adapted from Phillips 1970:7).

The larger permanent settlements of northern Chickasaw County are at higher elevations. The Bynum site (22-Cs-503), a Miller II Period village site containing a ceremonial area of five mounds (Cotter and Corbett 1951:57), is located on what could be termed a second terrace. The Shiloh Church or Owl Creek Mounds site (22-Cs-502) is also located on a second terrace. Though the Owl Creek site was described as early as 1805 by Rush Nutt (Jennings 1947:51-52) and excavated by Moreau B. Chambers in 1935, little is known about it. According to Jennings (USFS 1964:4), Owl Creek was occupied during the Miller III and Mississippi periods. It is possible that the site was also used during the Miller II Period, since a cut mica sheet was recovered from a burial. This type of grave item is characteristic of Hopewell Culture, which had its peak during the Marksville Period in western Mississippi. Since the field notes and artifacts of the Chambers excavation have been lost (Brookes 1975), the exact time of occupation for the Owl Creek site is not known. One point is certain, however. The inhabitants of Owl Creek preferred an environment for their villages and ceremonial centers similar to that preferred by the earlier Miller II peoples. A settlement situation similar

to that of northern Chickasaw County has been observed in Lee County (Jennings 1941; see above, pp. 88, 90), where small Miller II and Miller III sites are scattered along first terraces, while more permanent later settlements are on the second terraces or ridgetops.

It has been considered axiomatic by Kent V. Flannery (1971) and other anthropologists that most hunting-gathering groups moved from place to place in search of food. These peoples were not random wanderers, but kept a schedule by which they could utilize those food resources they most preferred. That is, they did not practice total utilization of their environment, but rather made decisions as to what food source in a particular area would be most useful at a particular time of year. Sometimes these areas of potential food resources were visited by scouts who determined whether the food would be enough to support the entire band (Flannery 1971:89-90).

Most of the first terrace sites in Chickasaw and Lee counties fit the seasonal camp model. In general, these are small campsites with little accumulation of cultural material. Some rich sites were recorded by the Natchez Trace Parkway Survey of the 1940s, but most of those have probably been destroyed by intensive modern agriculture. The Lee County sites reported in the Town Creek survey may have been hunting camps, since the amount of chipped lithic material in proportion to ceramics is greater there than at the Chuquatonchee Creek sites. The greater percentage of grinding stones and nutting stones at

the Chuquatonchee Creek site, on the other hand, is thought to indicate that these sites were primarily utilized for milling wild seed. "Nutting" stone as used here describes a pitted sandstone block, whose pitting or concavity is probably a result of repeated use in the process of cracking nuts. Dan F. Morse (1973:29) has found that stones commonly referred to as nut stones were used as anvils in the making of bone tools at Dalton sites, but this functional interpretation does not seem to apply to the much later Miller II and Miller III sites, since few hammerstones and little flake debris are present.

In another riverine environment comparable to the Chuquatonchee basin, a similar pattern has been exhibited. In his work on the lower Illinois River, Stuart Struever (1968) found that the intensive harvest of plants which thrive in river bottoms was a major part of the subsistence strategy of Middle Woodland peoples in southern Illinois. Struever believes that the change from the earlier hunting economy caused an increase in population during the Middle Woodland Period. Permanent Middle Woodland settlements are at the bluff bases, or what here has been termed the second terraces. Whether the change in subsistence caused population growth or vice versa has been argued by Ester Boserup (1965); pro and con arguments will not be dealt with in this work. The fact of a settlement pattern shift, however, is the point of our discussion of the Chuquatonchee sites.

Even though the settlement change is similar in Illinois and Mississippi, there are some temporal differences. Struever (1968:294) has found that the Middle Woodland camps are few in number on the natural levees of the Illinois River (comparable to the first terraces spoken of in this chapter), while Early Woodland sites are more abundant. The findings of surveys in Lee and Chickasaw counties show that there is an abundance of Middle Woodland sites along the first terraces. These sites are small, as are those in the Illinois Valley (Struever 1968:294), and lithic materials in both cases are primarily from local sources. Struever has found that in Illinois lithics occur more frequently than sherds. In the northeast Mississippi area, this is the case in Lee County, but not in Chickasaw County. The Chickasaw sites, as already mentioned, have a high percentage of grinding stones and a comparatively low count of both chipped stone and ceramics. This would indicate that the sites in the latter area were almost exclusively used for the processing of seeds and nuts. The Lee County sites, which have a higher frequency of chipped stone, were probably camps used by males who were hunting game. It is possible, also, that the same groups of people gathered wild plant foods as they ripened in the Chuquatonchee Creek area, and at other times of the year hunted game animals in what is now Lee County to the north.

The larger Middle to Late Woodland and Mississippian sites are generally at a higher elevation, similar physiographically to Struever's bluff base settlements, although there are a few

examples of Late Woodland and Mississippian campsites on the first terrace. Struever believes that the major settlement shift in the Illinois basin occurred between the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Though the shift is similar in northeast Mississippi, it occurs at a later stage. Lack of utilization of first terrace situations by Miller III (Miller IV) and Mississippian peoples would indicate that the settlement and subsistence pattern shift occurred between Middle and Late Woodland times in northeast Mississippi.

Mantachie Watershed

In April, 1975, the Department of Archives and History conducted an archaeological survey in what the Soil Conservation Service has named the Mantachie, Bogue Eucuba, and Bogue Fala creeks watershed.* The Mantachie watershed project calls for fourteen reservoirs on Mantachie, Boguefala and Boguegaba creeks (Figs. 14 and 15). The dam sites and proposed flood pool lines for all fourteen reservoirs were investigated, and the recreational areas for multipurpose reservoirs 5 and 11 were checked for aboriginal sites.

Since Reservoir 9 will back floodwater under the proposed route of the Natchez Trace Parkway, the upper limits of this reservoir were surveyed by the National Park Service as part

*United States Geological Survey maps employ a different spelling for the latter two creeks, namely "Boguegaba" and "Boguefala." The USGS spelling is adopted in this report.

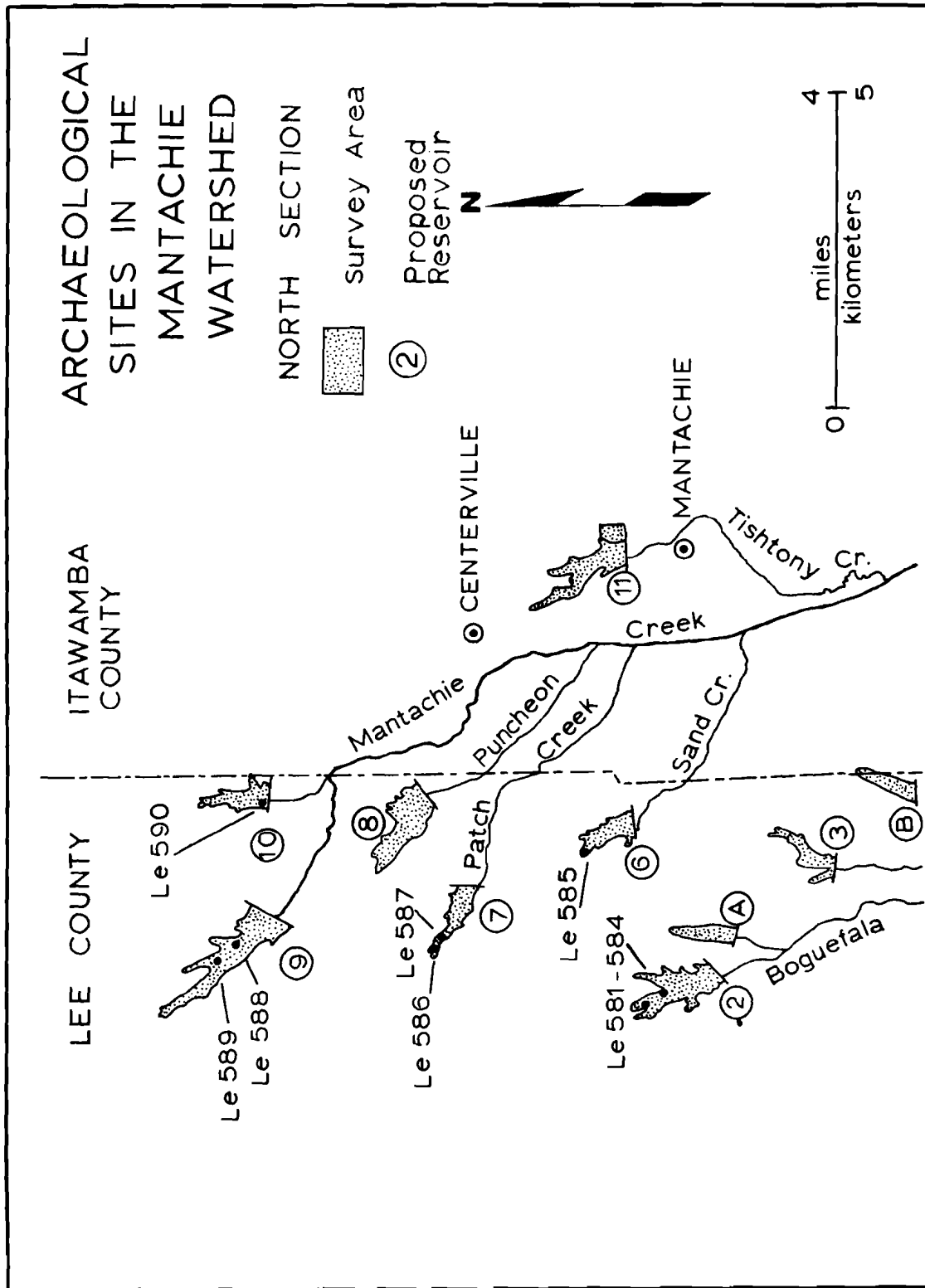


Fig. 14

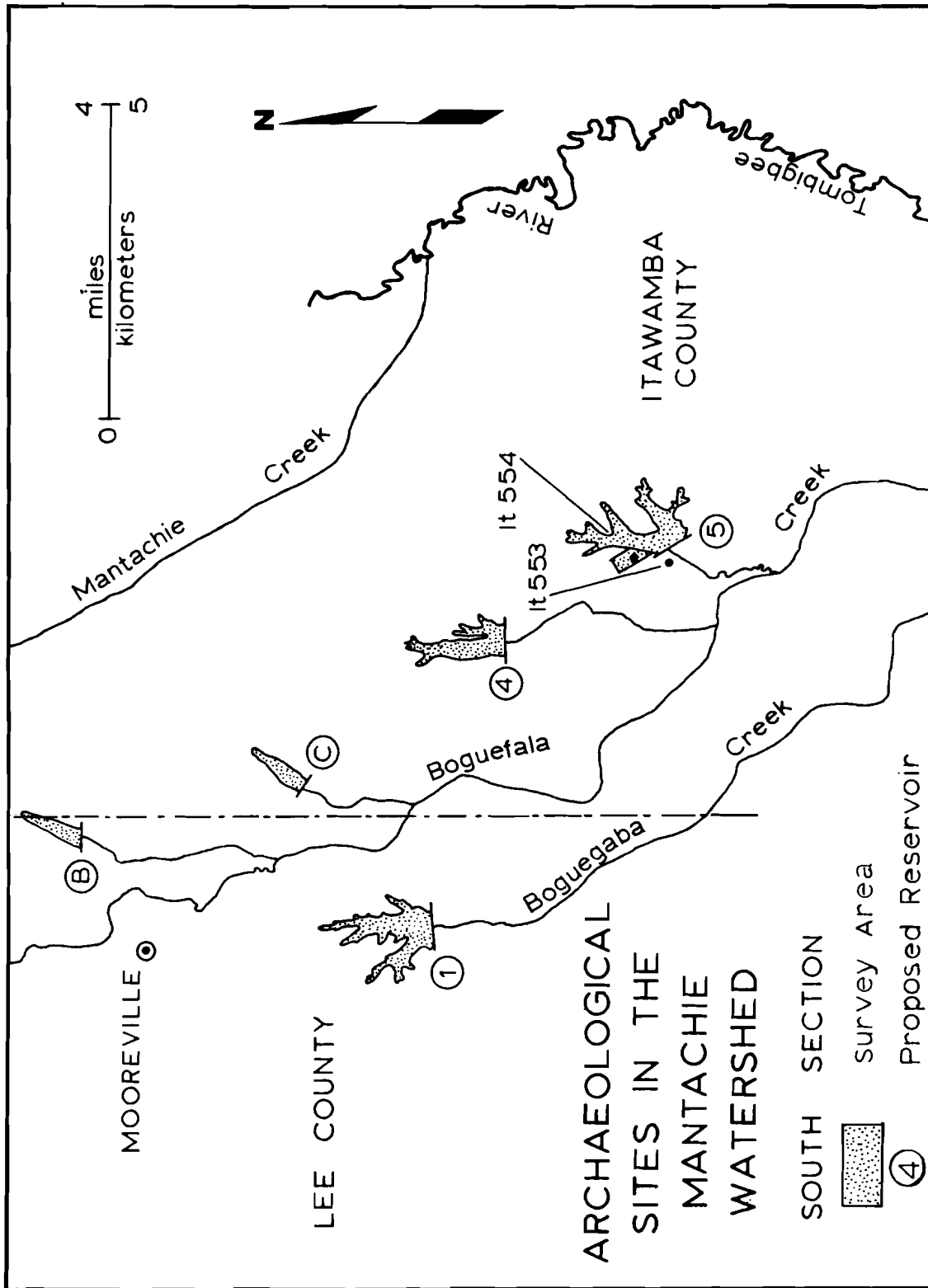


Fig. 15

of the Traceway survey. This survey in January, 1975, revealed two small sites; but, according to A. Wayne Prokopetz, director of the Traceway survey, the cultural context of these sites has been destroyed by agriculture and they are not worthy of preservation (personal communication, May 1975).

The MDAH survey revealed twelve sites in or near the SCS project area. Two of these sites are in Itawamba County near Reservoir 5 (Fig. 15). The other sites, in Lee County, are all located on slight natural rises in the creek bottoms.

Sites in Itawamba County

The BLACK BRANCH SITE (22-It-553) is on the ridge west of Black Branch. Artifacts collected at this small Miller II or Miller III Period campsite are listed in Table 26.

The KERMIT SITE (22-It-554) lies on a ridge north of the Black Branch site. Since the site was in tall grass at the time of the survey, collecting was difficult. One Tishomingo Cord-marked body sherd was recovered.

Sites In Lee County

SITE 22-L3-581, on the northeast side of Boguefala Creek, has been partially destroyed by a road and the construction of a farm headquarters area. The collection is small (Table 26).

The BIRTHDAY SITE (22-Le-582), on the southwest side of Boguefala Creek, is disturbed by the intrusion of a road. A small collection (Table 26) was made. Flint Creek points

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: BLACK BRANCH (22-It-553)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes		2					2		Baldwin Plain	5			
Secondary decortication flakes		2					2		Tishomingo Cord-marked	1			
Thinning flakes	1	5	1				7						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Point fragments		1					2						
<u>Cores</u>	1						1						
SITE NAME: SITE 22-Le-581													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Secondary decortication flakes			1				1						
Thinning flakes		3 ^a					4						

TABLE 26

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>										
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: BIRTHDAY (22-Le-582)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes		5		1				6			
Thinning flakes		2						2			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Flint Creek points (Fig. 16a,b)				1	1			2			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>							2	2			
<u>SITE NAME: BERNARD (22-Le-583)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											1
Thinning flakes		3		2				5			
Block flakes				1				1			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Flint Creek points			1					1			
<u>aOne worked specimen.</u>											

TABLE 26 cont.

(Fig. 16a, b) are found in a Late Archaic to Early Woodland context (Perino 1971:34), and there are no ceramics from the site. These factors suggest a Late Archaic (preceramic) period of occupation.

The BERNARD SITE (22-Le-583) is south of Le-581 on the east side of Boguefala Creek. A small collection (Table 26) was made from an eroded area. If the Flint Creek point (Fig. 16c) found here is used as an indicator of the time of occupation, a Late Archaic-Early Woodland span may be inferred.

The BOGUEFALA SITE (22-Le-584), south of the Bernard site, is on the east side of Boguefala Creek. Though the site was in pasture at the time of the survey, a sizeable sample (Table 27) was obtained. The ceramics indicate a Miller II Period occupation of the site (Rucker 1974:17). Gary projectile points (Fig. 16d) were also in common use during this period (Bell 1958:28).

The SAND CREEK SITE (22-Le-585) is on the east side of Sand Creek. Although collecting conditions were favorable, only a small amount of cultural material (Table 27) was obtained.

The LESTER SITE (22-Le-586) is on the north side of Patch Creek. Although collecting conditions were optimum, only a small sample (Table 27) was recovered. The presence of one Tishomingo sherd indicates scant occupation of the site during either the Miller II or the Miller III Period (Rucker 1974:17), and the Flint Creek point (Fig. 16f) type was used during the Late Archaic Period (Perino 1971:34). Therefore, it is believed that the Lester site was occupied at two different times.

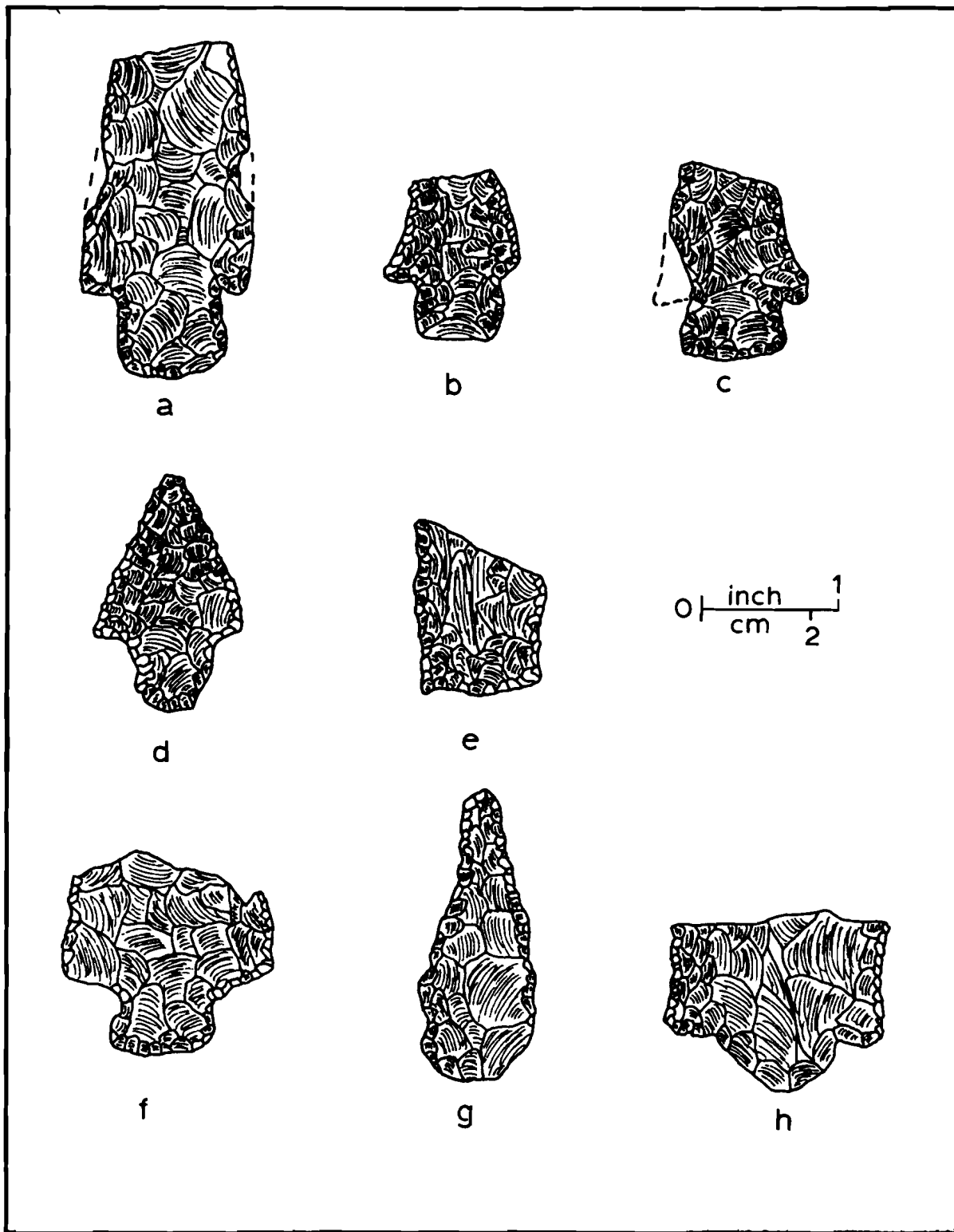


Fig. 16. Mantachie survey artifacts. a-b, Flint Creek points from Birthday site (22-Le-582); c, Flint Creek point from Bernard site (22-Le-583); d, Gary point from Boguefala site (22-Le-584); e, knife blade fragment from Boguefala; f, Flint Creek point from Lester site (22-Le-586); g, drill or punch from Larry Joe site (22-Le-588); h, hafted knife from Larry Joe.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: BOGUEFALA (22-Le-584)						<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Unifaces</u>								Baldwin Plain	14	
Secondary decortication flakes		8		1	2		11			
Thinning flakes	2	8		1			11			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Gary points (Fig. 16d)		1					1			
Knife blade fragments (Fig. 16e)				1			1			
<u>Cores</u>				1			1			
	SITE NAME: SAND CREEK (22-Le-585)									
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes		1					1			
Secondary decortication flakes	1			1			2			
Thinning flakes		1					1			

TABLE 27

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: COGGINS (22-Le-587)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL				Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Point base fragments		1					1						
<u>Cores</u>			1				1						
=====													
^a One worked specimen.													

TABLE 27 cont.

The COGGINS SITE (22-Le-587) is situated on the north bank of Patch Creek and southeast of Le-586. Collecting conditions were good; the small sample recovered (Table 27) indicates infrequent use of the site.

The LARRY JOE SITE (22-Le-588) is on the northern side of Mantachie Creek. Collecting conditions were good and an adequate sample (Table 28) was recovered. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were present (see Fig. 16g,h), the absence of ceramics indicates that Larry Joe is pre-Woodland. Since there are numerous Late Archaic sites in similar physiographic settings within the region, it is possible that Larry Joe is also Late Archaic.

The EDGAR SITE (22-Le-589) is on the north side of Mantachie Creek, northwest of the Larry Joe site. This site was visited under less than favorable conditions, but a considerable sample of lithics (Table 28) was collected in a road cut. The ceramics indicate that Edgar was occupied during the Miller II or the Miller III Period.

The PENNY SITE (22-Le-590) is on the west side of Penny Creek. Although collecting conditions were good, only one Baldwin Plain body sherd and two heat-treated cream chert cores were collected. This would indicate that the Penny site was a small Miller II or Miller III campsite.

Conclusions

All of the sites recorded in the Lee County portion of the survey area lie within the floodplain on slight knolls or rises

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: LARRY JOE (22-Le-588)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	White quartz	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes		1							1				
Secondary decortication flakes		4		2					6				
Thinning flakes	1	13 ^a	5	2	2	1			24				
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Projectile point fragments				1		1			2				
Drills, or punches (Fig. 16g)						1			1				
Hafted knife fragments (Fig. 16h)						1			1				
<u>Cores</u>		3	2	1					6				
<u>Conglomerate cores^b</u>	1	1							2				
<u>Nodules</u>										1			

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 28

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: LARRY JOE (22-Le-588)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	White quartz	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Ground stones</u>													
Nutting stones							1	1					
Undesignated fragments							3	3					
<u>SITE NAME: EDGAR (22-Le-589)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Secondary decortication flakes	2	7		2					11				
Thinning flakes	1	18 ^c	1		2				22				
<u>Cores</u>									2				
Tishomingo Plain 2													
^a One worked specimen.													
^b In ferruginous sandstone matrix.													
^c Two worked specimens.													

TABLE 28 cont.

which are possibly first terrace remnants. These rises are not long ridges or flats, but rather are natural hill remnants which have been eroded or cut by the numerous intermittent streams within the bottoms of the major creeks. These particular locations would have been unsuited for permanent settlement because they were, and still are, subject to inundation by spring floods. Since all of the bottomland sites are small (30-50 meters in diameter) and since cultural material is no deeper than 10 centimeters, all are assumed to have been occupied only occasionally. As is the case in the Town Creek and Chuquatonchee Creek watersheds, these sites were probably utilized specifically for the collection and processing of bottomland plants. The presence of ground stone or milling stone fragments on some sites helps confirm this hypothesis.

Tuscumbia River Watershed

In February, 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in the Tuscumbia River watershed in Alcorn and Prentiss counties, where the Soil Conservation Service proposes construction of twenty flood retarding reservoirs. The survey covered reservoirs 4, 24, 28, 34, 35, and 36 (Fig. 17), all of which will be constructed before or during 1977. Reservoir 8 was also surveyed, since construction had already begun and the destruction of aboriginal sites was a possibility.

The eastern portion of the survey area is characterized by sand and sandy clay hills, and to the west the hills are

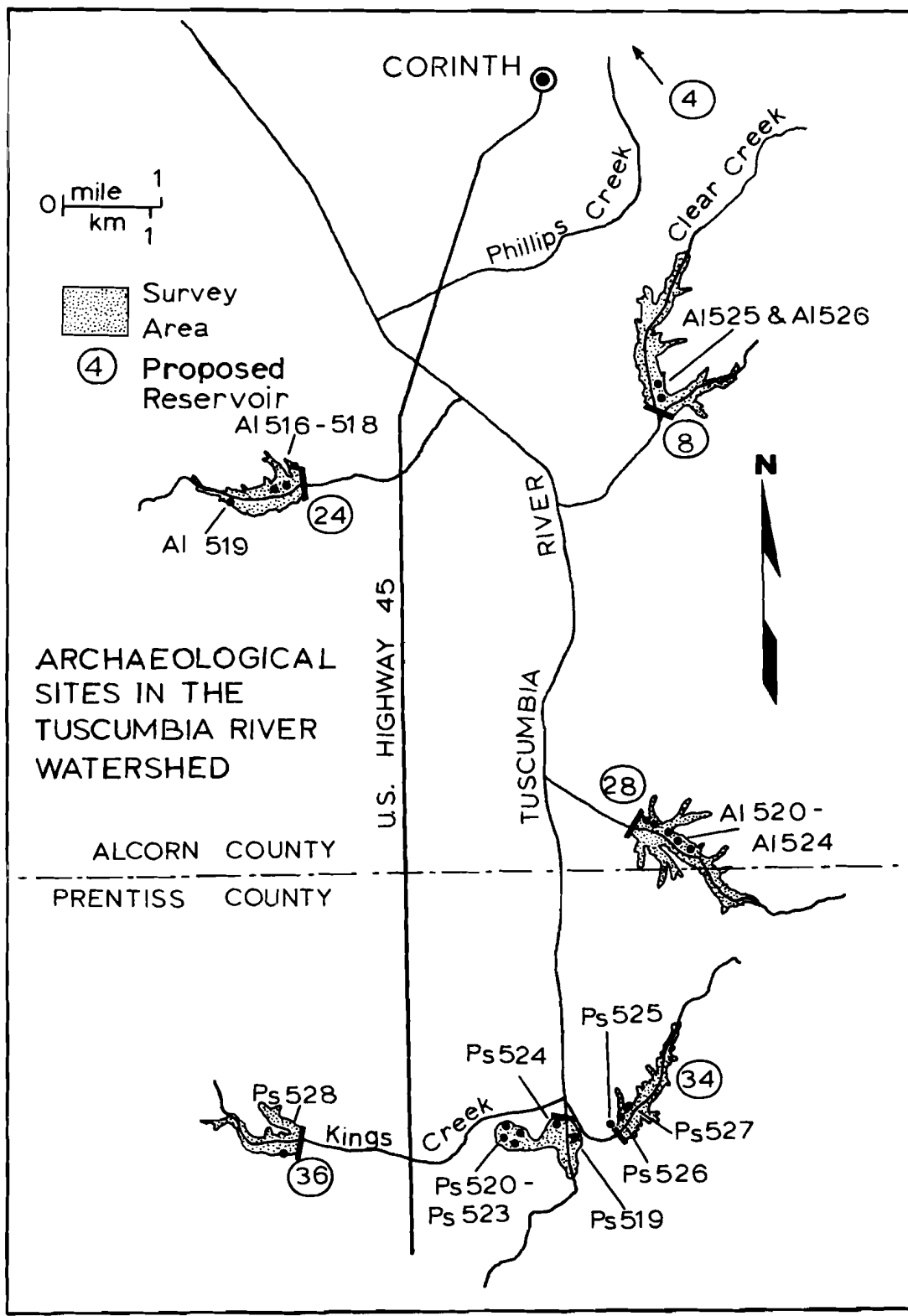


Fig. 17

more chalky. These two upland areas are Upper Cretaceous in age (Bicker 1969). The Tuscumbia River, which has its source east of Booneville, Mississippi, flows through both of these geological regions and empties into the Hatchie River in southern Tennessee.

This survey area has received little archaeological attention in the past. The southeastern portion of Prentiss County was intensively surveyed by the National Park Service prior to the construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway (Jennings 1944), but aside from the NTP survey only short-range reconnaissance has been conducted in small areas. A number of sites were recorded by the present survey, which has shown that the area is archaeologically rich.

Archaeological Sites

The RHODES SITE (22-A1-516) is on the north side of Mays Creek. At this small campsite, situated on a slight rise in the creek bottom, a small sample of material was collected (Table 29). The presence of a shell-tempered sherd and ground stone tools indicates that the Rhodes site was used as a food processing station during late prehistoric times.

The MAYS SITE (22-A1-517) is also on the north side of Mays Creek and approximately 20 feet above the stream floodplain. A small collection of lithic debris comprises the entire sample (Table 29). Mays was a small preceramic hunting camp.

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: RHODES (22-A1-516)</u>											TOTAL
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Brown chert	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Undesignated	
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes	4	4			1							9
Thinning flakes		1	1				5	2				9
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Point tips								1				1
Scrapers	1											1
<u>Cores</u>				3								3
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Mano fragments											1	1
Metate fragments											1	1
Undesignated fragments											1	1
<u>Smoothing stones^a</u>											1	1

TABLE 29 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>												
<u>SITE NAME: MAYS (22-A1-517)</u>												
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Brown chert	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert heat treated	White quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes										1		1
Secondary decortication flakes	1	1 ^b										2
Thinning flakes	3		2			1						6
<u>Cores</u>						1						1
<u>SITE NAME: RINEHART BRANCH (22-A1-520)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes		5	4	7		1						17
Thinning flakes		14	12	14	1		3	4				48

TABLE 29 cont.

(cont. on next page)

CERAMICS

SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Rhodes (22-A1-516)	Oktibbeha Plain	1	
Rinehart Branch (22-A1-520)	Baldwin Plain	1	
<hr/> <hr/> aVery large pebble size. bWorked.	Tishomingo Plain	1	

TABLE 29 cont.

The GANT SITE (22-A1-518) is in the same physical setting as the Rhodes and Mays sites. It is on the north side of Mays Creek, east of the town of Gant. Because of thick grass, only two thinning flakes (one yellow chert and one cream chert) and one fire cracked rock were collected.

The BRAWNER SITE (22-A1-519) is on the south side of Mays Creek, west of the sites discussed above. Only a few artifacts (Table 30) were collected at this late prehistoric hunting camp.

The RINEHART BRANCH SITE (22-A1-520) is situated on a hill remnant approximately 40 feet above Rinehart Branch of Moores Creek. The site was covered in hardwood trees, so the surface collection (Table 29) may be deceptively small. A high percentage of thinning flakes and the presence of Baldwin and Tishomingo types indicate that the site was a tool manufacturing station used during the Miller II or the Miller III Period.

The MOORES CREEK SITE (22-A1-521), on the northeast side of Moores Creek, lies on a hill remnant approximately 10 feet above the creek bottom (Plate 2). Because the site was in pasture, the surface collection (Table 30) does not reflect its richness. The ceramics found here indicate some activity on the site during the Miller II Period, but the quantity of lithics and the presence of a Benton-like point (Bell 1960:6) indicate that the main activity on the site probably took place during the Middle Archaic Period.

<u>LITHICS</u>												
<u>SITE NAME: BRAWNER (22-A1-519)</u>												
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Moorefield chert	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Thinning flakes		1				1 ^a	1 ^a					3
<u>Smoothing stones</u> ^b											1	1
<u>SITE NAME: MOORES CREEK (22-A1-521)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes	1	1						1				3
Secondary decortication flakes	2	7	3	1	1							14
Thinning flakes	8	19 ^c	14 ^c	21				5	1			68
Block flakes				1								1
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Benton-like point base fragments		1										1
Point tip fragments		2		3								5

TABLE 30

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Moorefield chert	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
					1 ^a							
<u>Bar-shaped tools</u>				1								1
<u>Scrapers</u>							2					2
<u>Cores</u>												2
<u>Smoothing stones^b</u>											2	2
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>											1	1
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>										11	1	12

SITE NAME: MOORES CREEK (22-A1-521)

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 30 cont.

<u>CERAMICS</u>			
SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Brawner (22-A1-519)	Oktibbeha Plain	1	
Moore's Creek (22-A1-521)	Baldwin Plain	2	
<hr/> <p>a Worked. b Very large pebble size. c Two worked specimens.</p>			

TABLE 30 cont.

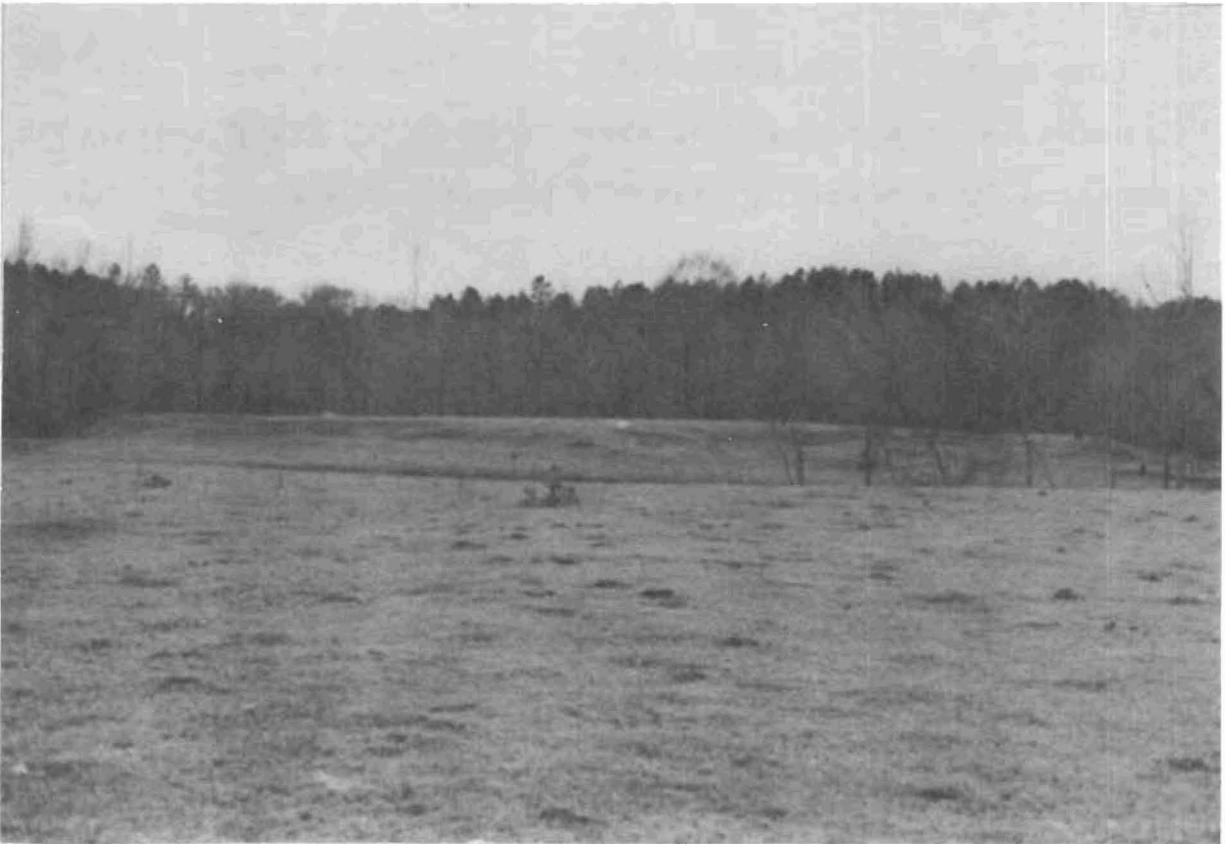


Plate 2. Moores Creek site (22-A1-521) viewed from east.

The GALLAHER SITE (22-A1-522) is on the east side of Moores Creek, north of site 22-A1-521. Only a small sample (Table 31) was obtained, because the site was in pasture. Gallaher was probably a Miller II Period hunting camp.

The ERSKINE SITE (22-A1-523) is on the northeast side of Moores Creek and south of site 22-A1-521. Since collecting conditions were ideal, a sizeable sample was obtained (Table 31). Decatur points, such as the one collected here (Fig. 18c,c'), are found in the Tennessee River Valley in an Early Archaic context (Bell 1960:28), and Benton points, as previously mentioned, are Middle Archaic. Flint Creek points (Fig. 18b) span the Late Archaic and continue into Early Woodland (Jolly 1971:20). Ceramics found at the site indicate activity during the Miller II Period (Rucker 1974:17). The Erskine site, then, has been used sporadically from approximately 5000 B.C. to A.D. 700.

The GRAVES SITE (22-A1-524), on the north bank of Moores Creek, is in a physiographic situation similar to that of the other sites in the Moores Creek vicinity. Collecting conditions were ideal, and the sample obtained is recorded in Table 32. The one Baldwin Plain sherd from this site indicates some occupation during the Miller II Period. The great quantity of lithics suggests that there was also some activity on the site during the Archaic Period.

The TICK CREEK SITE (22-A1-525), on the northwest side of Tick Creek, was discovered during reconnaissance in Reservoir 8.

<u>LITHICS</u>																		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert, heat treated	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL								
<u>SITE NAME: GALLAHER (22-A1-522)</u>																		
<u>Unifaces</u>																		
Secondary decortication flakes	3	6	1	1	1					12								
Thinning flakes	1	18	4	3	6	2	1			35								
<u>SITE NAME: ERSKINE (22-A1-523)</u>																		
<u>Unifaces</u>																		
Primary decortication flakes	2	3	1		1					7								
Secondary decortication flakes	5	10	3							18								
Thinning flakes	7	34 ^a	11 ^a	5	14	2 ^b	4 ^c			77								
<u>Bifaces</u>																		
Benton point base fragments						1				1								
Decatur point bases (Fig. 18c,c')							1			1								
Flint Creek points (Fig. 18b)							1			1								

TABLE 31 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>		Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert, heat treated	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL							
<u>SITE NAME: ERSKINE (22-A1-523)</u>																		
<u>Gary points</u>		1		1							2							
<u>Point tip fragments</u>				2	1						3							
<u>Preforms</u>			3 ^d	1							4							
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>			2			2					4							
<u>Cores</u>				2	2						4							
<u>Ground stones</u>																		
<u>Manos</u>										2	2							
<u>Metates</u>										1	1							
<u>Smoothing stones^e</u>										6	6							
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>										4	4							
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>									3		3							

TABLE 31 cont. (cont. on next page)

<u>CERAMICS</u>			
SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Gallaher (22-A1-522)	Baldwin Plain	4	
Erskine (22-A1-523)	Baldwin Plain	16	1
	Tishomingo Plain	1	
<hr/> <p>^aTwo worked specimens.</p> <p>^bOne worked specimen.</p> <p>^cThree worked specimens.</p> <p>^dFig. 18a.</p> <p>^eVery large pebble size.</p>			

TABLE 31 cont.

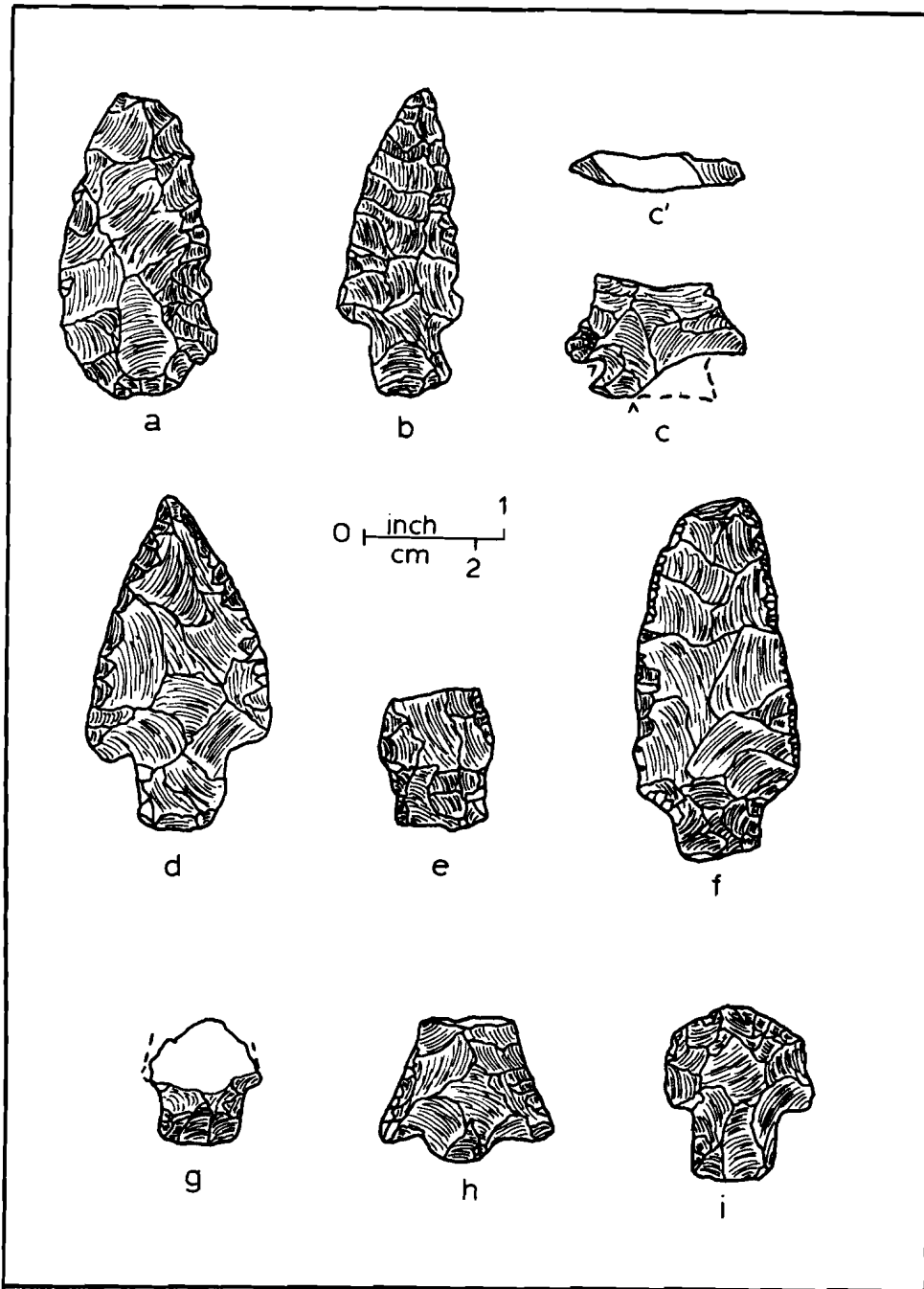


Fig. 18. Tuscumbia River survey projectile points. a, preform from Erskine site (22-A1-523); b, Flint Creek point from Erskine; c, Decatur point from Erskine (arrows indicate areas of grinding); c', cross section of Decatur point showing beveling; d, Gary point from Clear Creek site (22-A1-526); e, shouldered point from Clear Creek; f, side notched point from Tick Creek site (22-A1-525); g, side notched point from Kings Creek site (22-Ps-528); h, corner notched point from Brush Creek site (22-Ps-527); i, side notched point, reworked into scraper, from Clear Creek.

<u>LITHICS</u>												
<u>SITE NAME: GRAVES (22-A1-524)</u>												
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Big Fork chert	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes	2										2	
Secondary decortication flakes	3	10	4	1	5	1					24	
Thinning flakes	5	8	5	2 ^a							20	
Block flakes				1							1	
Expanding flakes			1 ^b								1	
Lamellar flakes		1 ^b									1	
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Point tips						1					1	
Point body fragments			1								1	
Undesignated fragments			1 ^c					1			2	
<u>Cores</u>			1				1	1			3	

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 32

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Btg Fork chert	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
											1
<u>SITE NAME: GRAVES (22-A1-524)</u>											
<u>Smoothing stone fragments</u>										1	1
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>									2		2
<u>SITE NAME: TICK CREEK (22-A1-525)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes			1								1
Secondary decortication flakes		3	1								4
Thinning flakes	8	4	1		6						19
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Side notched points (Fig. 18f)				1							1
Preforms			1								1
<u>Cores</u>			1	1							2
<u>Smoothing stones, very large pebble size</u>										1	1

TABLE 32 cont. (cont. on next page)

<u>CERAMICS</u>			
SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Graves (22-A1-524)	Baldwin Plain	1	
Tick Creek (22-A1-525)	Baldwin Plain	1	
	Tishomingo Plain	1	
<hr/> <hr/> <p>a Worked. b One worked edge. c Pointed end.</p>			

TABLE 32 cont.

The area had been cleared for dam construction, so collecting conditions were favorable. The sample collected is recorded in Table 32. The Tick Creek site was occupied during the Miller II or Miller III Period, if ceramics are an accurate indicator.

The CLEAR CREEK SITE (22-A1-526) is situated between Clear and Tick creeks. The Clear Creek and Tick Creek sites will be in the permanent pool of Reservoir 8. Since construction of the retaining wall had resulted in land clearing of the area, a moderate sample (Table 33) was collected from the uncluttered ground surface. The presence of a single Benton point (Fig. 19k) indicates some activity on the Clear Creek site during the Middle Archaic Period (Bell 1960:6), and much of the lithic debris is probably associated with this early occupation. A later component is also indicated by the ceramics, since Tishomingo and Baldwin wares were used during the late Miller II and early Miller III periods (Rucker 1974:17).

The HARRIS SITE (22-Ps-519) is on the east bank of the Tuscumbia, on a slight rise (first terrace) above the river. Although most of the site was in high grass, one Tishomingo Plain and one Baldwin Plain sherd, along with a Gary point of heat-treated cream chert, were collected from a small portion that was in cultivation. The site is probably a Miller II-Miller III Period hunting camp.

The STEWART SITE (22-Ps-520) is on the north bank of the Tuscumbia River. Although collecting conditions were favorable,

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Sandstone	Greenstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	<u>SITE NAME: CLEAR CREEK (22-A1-526)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes		1	1								2
Secondary decortication flakes	2	10 ^a	6 ^a	2	1	2					23
Thinning flakes	8	19 ^b	11	8	4						50
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Gary points (Fig. 18d)				1							1
Shouldered points (Fig. 18e)			1								1
Side notched points, modified into scrapers (Fig. 18i)	1										1
Benton, var. Tuscumbia point base fragment (Fig. 19k)				1 ^c							1
Point tip fragments						1					1
Point body fragments		2									2
Preforms		1					1				2

TABLE 33

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Fort Payne chert	Sandstone	Greenstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	1 ^d	1 ^e									2
Undesignated specimens					1 ^e						2
Celt fragments								1			1
<u>Cores</u>					2						2
<u>Ground stones</u>											
Manos									1		1
Metates									1		1
Nutting stones									1		1
<u>Smoothing stones</u> ^f									1		1
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>									4		4
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>								2			2

SITE NAME: CLEAR CREEK (22-A1-526)

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 33 cont.

CERAMICS

SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<p>Clear Creek (22-A1-526)</p> <hr/> <p>a One worked specimen. b Three worked specimens. c Base beveled on one side only. d Rounded end. e Pointed end. f Large pebble size.</p>	<p>Baldwin Plain Tishomingo Plain</p>	<p>14 3</p>	

TABLE 33 cont.

only a small sample (Table 34) was recovered. A Baldwin Plain ceramic fragment indicates that the site is a small Miller II Period campsite.

The KEETON SITE (22-Ps-521) is on the northern bank of the Tuscumbia River, southwest of 22-Ps-520. Although collecting conditions were adequate, only a small sample (Table 34) was recovered from this site, which lies on the first terrace above the river bottom. The site underwent a small amount of activity during the Miller II Period.

The COOK SITE (22-Ps-522) is situated on a hill remnant (second terrace) on the south side of the Tuscumbia River. Because of recent land clearing on the site in conjunction with construction of a stock pond, collecting conditions were favorable. In Alabama, the Lost Lake point, a fragment of which was found here (Table 35; Fig. 19b), is an indication of Early Archaic occupation (Perino 1968:50). Benton points (Fig. 19d) date from the Middle Archaic Period, and Flint Creek points are Late Archaic. Mud Creek and Morhiss points (Fig. 19c,e) are also Late Archaic and were used in Early Woodland times (Bell 1958:58; Cambron and Hulse 1964:85).

The MAIN SITE (22-Ps-523) is on the first terrace south of the Tuscumbia River. Since the site was in thick pasture grass, only one biface fragment of Fort Payne chert was collected.

The LAMBERT SITE (22-Ps-524) is on the first terrace on the north side of the Tuscumbia River. Collecting conditions

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: STEWART (22-Ps-520)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes	3						3		Baldwin Plain	1
Thinning flakes					1		1			
<u>Ground stones</u>										
Manos						1	1			
<u>Smoothing stones, very large pebble size</u>						1	1			
<u>SITE NAME: KEETON (22-Ps-521)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes	1				1		2		Baldwin Plain	1
Thinning flakes	1	1	1		1		4			
<u>Cores</u>	1	1					2			

TABLE 34

LITHICS	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Black chert	Fort Payne chert	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL
	SITE NAME: COOK (22-Ps-522)									
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes		1	1	1	1					4
Secondary decortication flakes	4 ^a	6		1	1					12
Thinning flakes	2	20	2 ^b	4 ^a	3		6 ^b			37
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Flint Creek point base fragments (Fig. 19a)		1								1
Lost Lake point base fragments (Fig. 19b)							1			1
Mud Creek points (Fig. 19c)				1						1
Benton, var. Tuscumbia points (Fig. 19d)							1 ^c			1
Morhiss point base fragments (Fig. 19e)			1							1
Point tip fragments		1			2		1			4
Point body fragments			1							1

TABLE 35 (cont. on next page)

CERAMICS

SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<p>Cook (22-Ps-522)</p> <hr/> <p>^aOne worked specimen. ^bTwo worked specimens. ^cFinely chipped base; not beveled. ^dVery large pebble size.</p>	<p>Baldwin Plain Tishomingo Plain</p>	<p>12 1</p>	

TABLE 35 cont.

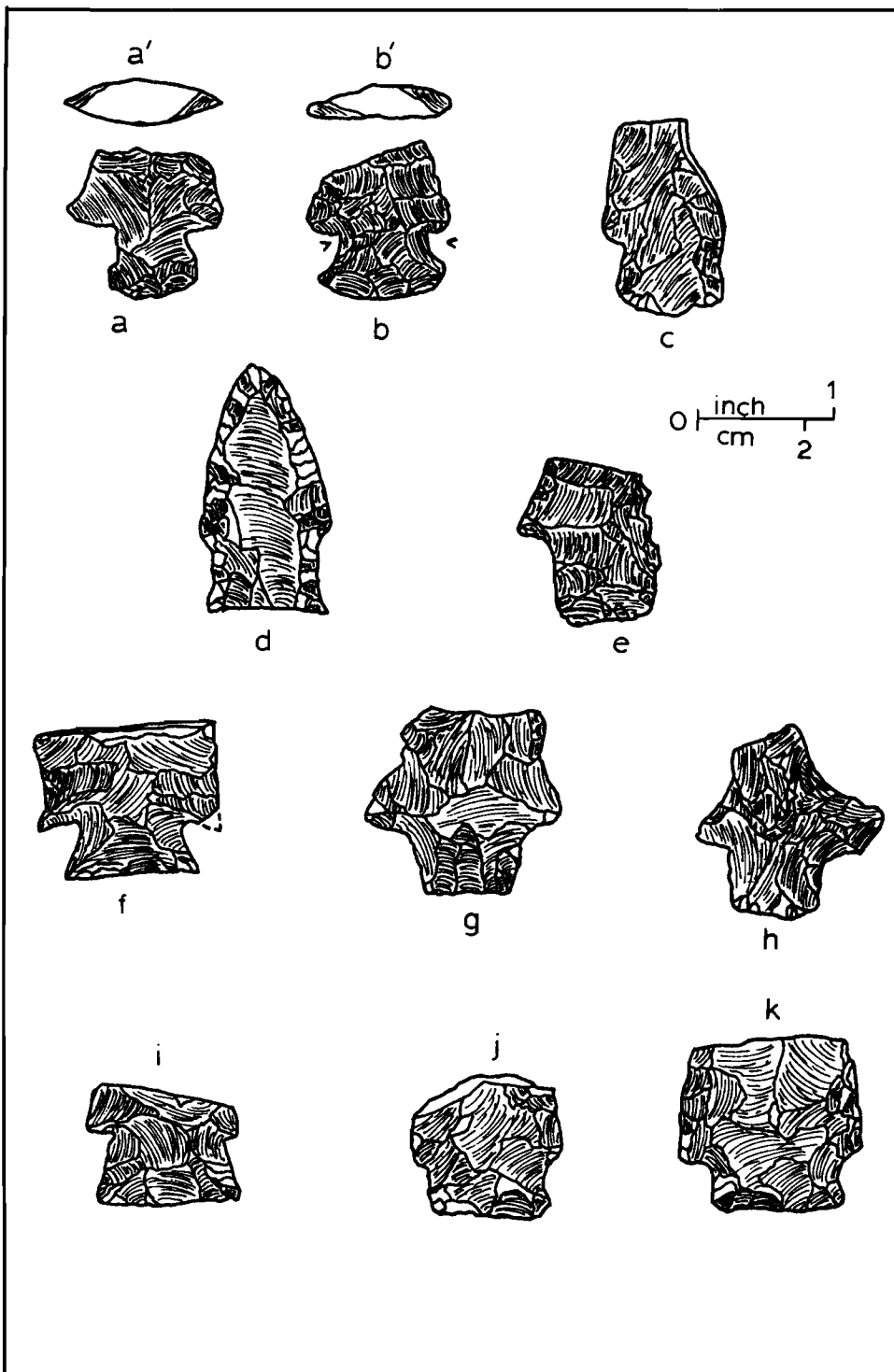


Fig. 19. Tuscumbia River survey projectile points. a, Flint Creek base from Cook site (22-Ps-522); b, Lost Lake base from Cook; c, Mud Creek base from Cook; d, Benton, var. Tuscumbia point from Cook; e, Morhiss base from Cook; f, Benton, var. Tuscumbia base from Brownstein site (22-Ps-526); g-h, side notched point bases from Brownstein; i, Benton, var. Tuscumbia base from Brownstein; j, Benton, var. Tuscumbia base from Brush Creek site (22-Ps-527); k, Benton, var. Tuscumbia base from Clear Creek site (22-A1-526).

were less than favorable, and only three cream chert thinning flakes were collected.

The ROWLAND SITE (22-Ps-525) is situated on the first terrace on the northern side of Brush Creek. Although the site was in cultivation and collecting conditions were ideal, only a small sample (Table 36) was obtained. Rowland is probably a small preceramic (Archaic) campsite.

The BROWNSTEIN SITE (22-Ps-526) is on the first terrace north of Brush Creek. The site was in cultivation, and the collection (Table 36) can be considered adequate. The Benton-like point bases found here (Fig. 19f,i) represent the great amount of Middle Archaic activity in the area. The O'Neal Plain ceramic foot is from the Alexander Series group, which dates from the Late Archaic Period and extends into the Miller I Period of the Woodland Tradition (Rucker 1974:17). Alexander wares and Flint Creek projectile points have been found in association in Tishomingo County, Mississippi (Jolly 1971).

The BRUSH CREEK SITE (22-Ps-527), in a physiographic situation similar to that of sites Ps-525 and Ps-526, was in cultivation, and a moderate sample (Table 37) was collected. The site was occupied at various times: the ceramics indicate a Miller II or Miller III period of use, and the Benton-like point (Fig. 19j) is Middle Archaic. A high percentage of the artifacts are worked flakes which may have been used in food processing.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
								Type	Body Sherds	Tetrapodal legs
<u>SITE NAME: ROWLAND (22-Ps-525)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes		2					2			
Thinning flakes		1	1		1		3			
<u>SITE NAME: BROWNSTEIN (22-Ps-526)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes		1	1				2	Baldwin Plain	2	
Secondary decortication flakes	3	2	2	1			8	O'Neal Plain	1	
Thinning flakes	2	10 ^a	8 ^a	3	1		24			
Block flakes			1				1			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Benton-like point bases (Fig. 19f, i)		2					2			
Flint Creek point bases				1		1	2			

TABLE 36

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: BROWNSTEIN (22-Ps-526)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	TOTAL				Type	Body Sherds	Tetrapodal legs
Side notched point bases (Fig. 198,h)	2						2						
Point tip fragments	1	1					2						
Point body fragments				1			1						
Bifaces with pointed ends	1		1				2						
Biface body fragments						1	1						
^a One worked specimen.													

TABLE 36 cont.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: BRUSH CREEK (22-Ps-527)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes		1	1						2	Baldwin Plain	4	
Secondary decortication flakes	1	8	2 ^a	1 ^a					12	Tishomingo Plain	1	
Thinning flakes	2	21	8	3	1	5			40	Furrs Cord-marked		1 ^b
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Benton-like point bases (Fig. 19j)						1 ^c			1			
Corner notched point frag- ments (Fig. 18h)		1							1			
Preforms	1		1	1		1			4			
Biface body fragments		2			1				3			
<u>Cores</u>				2	1	2			5			
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Mano fragments								1	1			

TABLE 37

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: BRUSH CREEK (22-Ps-527)										CERAMICS	
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	Fort Payne chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2			
SITE NAME: KINGS CREEK (22-Ps-528)												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes	2 ^a	1	1		1				4	Baldwin Plain	5	
Thinning flakes	1	5	6 ^a		3	1		16		Furrs Cord-marked	1	
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Side notched points (Fig. 18g)	1							1				
Preforms					1			1				
<u>Cores</u>			2					2				
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Metates								1	1			

^bAppliqued lip.

^cOne specimen beveled side to base.

^aOne worked specimen.

TABLE 37 cont.

The KINGS CREEK SITE (22-Ps-528) is situated on the second terrace south of Kings Creek. Since the site had been recently cleared and collecting conditions were ideal, the small sample (Table 37) indicates that occupation was slight.

Conclusions

The sites recorded in the Tuscumbia River watershed suggest activity in this area over a long period of time. Sites with Early, Middle, and Late Archaic components were recorded. There was slight occupation of the area by Early Woodland Tradition groups (Miller I Period) and an increased utilization of Tuscumbia environments during the Miller II and Miller III periods. The shell-tempered ceramics were made by Mississippian Tradition peoples, the most recent prehistoric occupants of Prentiss and Alcorn counties.

Because little of the Tuscumbia watershed area surveyed lay on the ridgetops (second terraces), the relationship of second terrace sites in this SCS project area to the sites recorded on the first terraces cannot be determined at this time. Future surveys of the second terraces may determine the extent and content of sites on the higher elevations.

Lithics recovered from the Tuscumbia region are somewhat different from those in other upland areas of Mississippi. The cream chert and gray chert are from an unknown source. Big Fork and Moorefield are fine-grained black cherts occurring naturally in eastern Oklahoma (Lopez 1973:101) and western

Arkansas. Moorefield cobbles are found in the Arkansas River, since the river cuts through exposures of that material. One such cobble recovered from the Tuscumbia region has a water-worn cortex, indicating that it has been stream carried for a great distance. Big Fork and Moorefield cobbles could have been collected on gravel bars south of the Arkansas River's confluence with the Mississippi, and then traded by aboriginals living in the Mississippi Delta to groups in eastern Mississippi.

Fort Payne chert occurs naturally in Lauderdale County, Alabama (Harper 1942:24). The quantity of Fort Payne on Tuscumbia sites is probably not a result of trade, but rather of the transportation of this chert by groups living on the sites in the Tuscumbia basin. Flannery (1971:80-100) has described Archaic groups who in their seasonal migration in search of food would have made tools in one locality and carried them along upon moving. The utilization of the Tuscumbia basin and the northwestern portion of Alabama by the same groups is therefore postulated.

The Benton or "Benton-like" points recovered by the survey are similar to those described by Bell (1960:6-7) and by Cambron and Hulse (1964:11-12) for western Tennessee and the Tennessee River basin in Alabama. The points from Tuscumbia vary from those previously reported in publications, in that the bases from the Mississippi specimens do not have "steeply beveled stem edges" (Cambron and Hulse 1964:11). The Mississippi examples exhibit one beveled edge, or more commonly, no

beveling at all. One example from 22-Ps-522 has retouching on the base, which forms a right angle with the plane of the longitudinal axis (Fig. 19d). Although the Mississippi Bentons differ from Alabama and Tennessee examples, they are not dissimilar enough to warrant a different category, and they are assumed to be from Middle Archaic components as are those Bentons from the adjacent states. Therefore, a variety designation is suggested. The type-variety concept has been applied to projectile points from the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley with some success (Brain 1971), and this author suggests that the designation "Benton, var. Tuscumbia" be used for Benton point specimens which, while exhibiting either beveling on one side or no beveling at all, conform to the Benton type in all other respects. Examples of Benton, var. Tuscumbia are illustrated in Figure 19d, f, i, j, k.

The later Woodland and Mississippian groups in the Tuscumbia area found the first terraces favorable for plant collecting and agricultural activities. Woodland peoples of the Illinois River area collected bottomland plants and lived on the slight elevations above the floodplain (Struever 1968). Larson (1972) contends that particular types of soils in bottomland areas were most favored by Mississippian farmers.

SURVEYS IN THE UPLANDS

Long Creek Watershed

In March, 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in Attala County, Mississippi, to determine whether sites would be destroyed by the construction of reservoirs in the Long Creek watershed project area. The proposed retaining wall and flood pool areas of reservoirs 4, 12, and 14 were investigated (Fig. 20).

Archaeological Sites

The OTHO SITE (22-At-520), located on the east side of a stream which flows southward into Long Creek, is on a slight rise above the creek bottom. The terrace was in cultivation at the time of the survey, so collecting conditions were ideal. The Baytown ceramics found here (see Table 38) are similar to the Thomas variety in that they are sand tempered. The tempering in these specimens is probably a result of sand which occurs naturally in the pottery clays, rather than of cultural activity. The ceramics date to the Baytown Period of the Mississippi Delta (Phillips 1970:7), while the Pontchartrain point and probably much of the lithic debris (Fig. 21a-c) date to an earlier occupation. Pontchartrain points are found in a Late Archaic context in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Perino 1968:70).

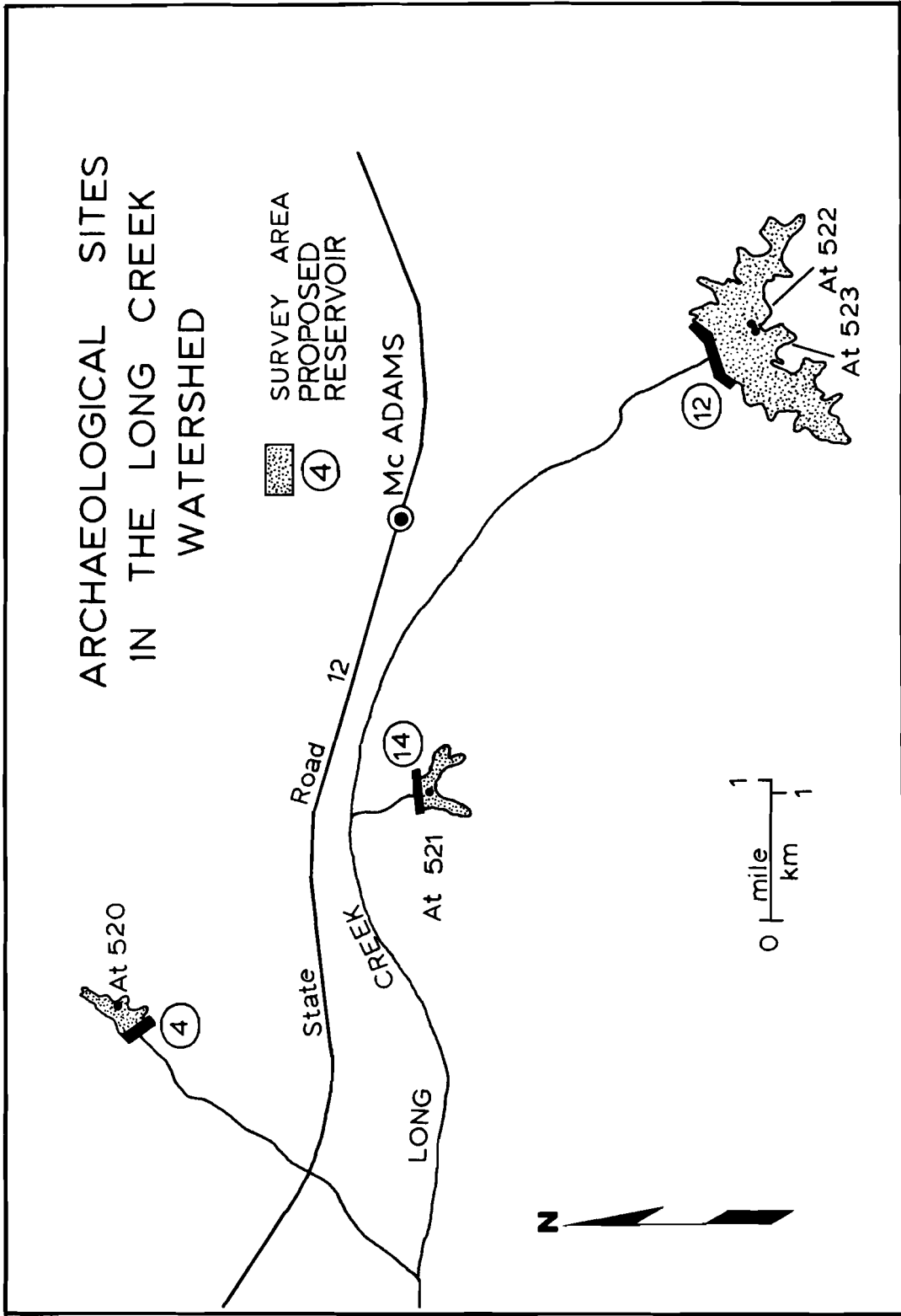


FIG. 20

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: OTHO (22-At-520)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Brown chert	Gray chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	1	4						5					
Secondary decortication flakes	16	26 ^a	2	2				46					
Thinning flakes	9	22	1	7	1			40					
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Pontchartrain point base fragments (Fig. 21a)	1							1					
Side notched point base fragments (Fig. 21b)		1						1					
Point tip fragments		1						1					
Bifaces with rounded end (Fig. 21c)		1						1					
<u>Cores</u>	3	1		1				5					
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>							12	12					

Baytown Plain, var. unspecified 4

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 38

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Brown chert	Gray chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: SEAWRIGHT (22-At-521)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes	1	2						3				
Secondary decortication flakes	6	4			1	1		12				
Thinning flakes	7	5			3			15				
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Corner notched point base fragments (Fig. 21d)	1							1				
Point body fragments	1							1				
<u>Cores</u>	2							2				
Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u> 1												
Two worked specimens.												

TABLE 38 cont.

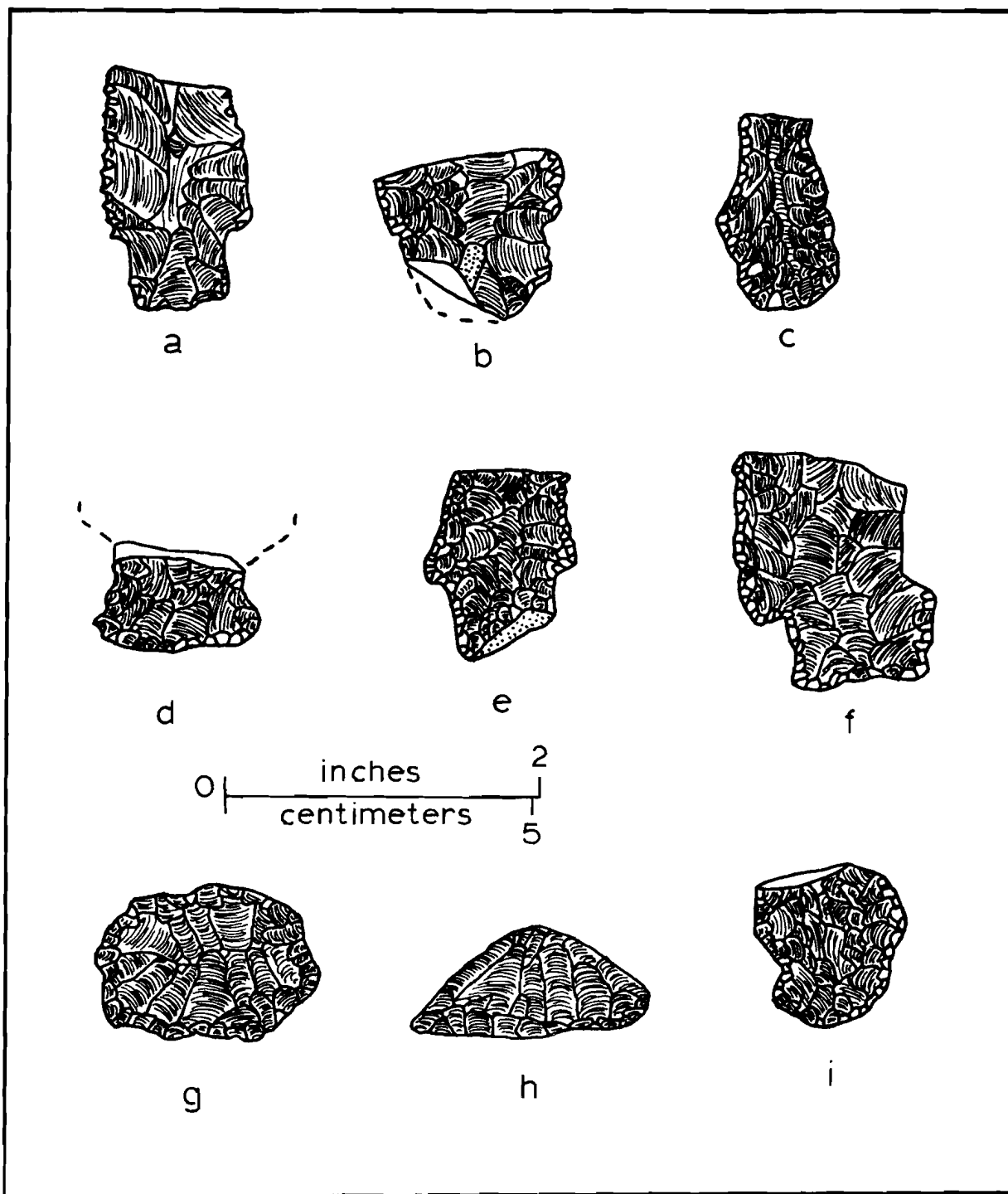


Fig. 21. Long Creek survey artifacts. a, Pontchartrain point from Otho site (22-At-520); b, side notched point from Otho; c, biface with rounded end from Otho; d, corner notched point from Seawright site (22-At-521); e, Pontchartrain point from Long Creek site (22-At-522); f, Mud Creek point base from Long Creek; g-h, core scraper from Long Creek; i, corner notched point from Love site (22-At-523).

The SEAWRIGHT SITE (22-At-521) is on a hillside east of a stream which flows northward into Long Creek. Collecting conditions were less than desirable and only a moderate sample (Table 38) was obtained, but it seems, nevertheless, that the site is not of any great extent.

The LONG CREEK SITE (22-At-522) lies on the west bank of Long Creek. A sizeable collection (Table 39) was made, since the site was in thick pasture grass. The one Marksville sherd found is typical of the incising technique used on Marksville wares. The paste is sandy, however, and not at all similar to common Marksville ceramics. The Mud Creek point (Fig. 21f) has a Late Archaic to Early Woodland association in Alabama (Cambron and Hulse 1964:85). Pontchartrain points (Fig. 21e) are Late Archaic in time (Perino 1968:70). Thus, the ceramics and lithics indicate that the Long Creek site saw scattered use during the Late Archaic, the Middle and Late Woodland, and possibly the Early Woodland periods.

The LOVE SITE (22-At-523) is due west of site 22-At-522, between Long Creek and a minor tributary. This site was in pasture. The small sample obtained (Table 39) and the seemingly small area that the material covers point to only intermittent use of this Marksville Period site.

Conclusion

The four sites recorded in the Long Creek survey area represent occupation over a great span of time. The sites are small and shallow, and evidently were not intensively used.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Unspecified	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
SITE NAME: LONG CREEK (22-At-522)												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes	3	2						5	Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	9		
Secondary decortication flakes	10	2						12	Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	19	2	
Thinning flakes	6	8 ^a	12 ^a		2			28	Marksville Incised, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1		
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Pontchartrain point base fragments (Fig. 21e)	1b							1				
Mud Creek point base frag- ments (Fig. 21f)				1				1				
Core scrapers (Fig. 21g,h)			1					1				
Undesignated body fragments		1						1				
Worked flakes				1				1				
<u>Cores</u>			3		1			4				
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Metate fragments							1	1				

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 39

<u>LITHICS</u>											<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Fort Payne chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Unspecified	TOTAL		Type	Body Sherds	Rtm Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: LONG CREEK (22-At-552)</u>													
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>						3		3					
<u>SITE NAME: LOVE (22-At-523)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes		1						1					
Secondary decortication flakes	2	4 ^a						6					
Thinning flakes	1	5	1					7					
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Corner notched point base fragments (Fig. 21i)		1						1					
Preform fragments	1							1					
Undesignated body fragments		1						1					
Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u> 1													
^a One worked specimen.													
^b Cortex on base.													

TABLE 39 cont.

Tillatoba Creek Watershed

In June, 1974, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History carried out an archaeological survey to determine whether any major archaeological sites would be destroyed by the SCS Tillatoba Creek watershed project, a conservation project calling for fourteen reservoirs on tributaries of Tillatoba Creek, two of which have already been constructed (Fig. 22).

The tributaries on the South Fork of Tillatoba Creek drain either north or south into Tillatoba Creek. One of the reservoirs (No. 4) flows from the east to west and drains into Simmons Creek, which in turn empties into South Fork of Tillatoba Creek. Davis Creek, which also drains into the South Fork, has one east-west tributary that will be blocked by Reservoir No. 3. The ridges of the reservoir areas on the South Fork vary in elevation from 300 feet to 380 feet above mean sea level (USGS, Grenada 1954). Along the main branch of Tillatoba Creek, six reservoirs are planned. Four of the tributaries that will have reservoirs drain from north to south directly into Tillatoba. One reservoir will be on a branch at the creek's point of origin. Elevations of these are from 320 feet to 360 feet msl (USGS, Oakland 1954).

Tillatoba Creek and its tributaries, which cut through hills approximately 400 feet high, are characterized by steep banks approximately 10 feet (3 meters) high, with narrow floodplains. This area (Fig. 1) has been termed the Loess Hills

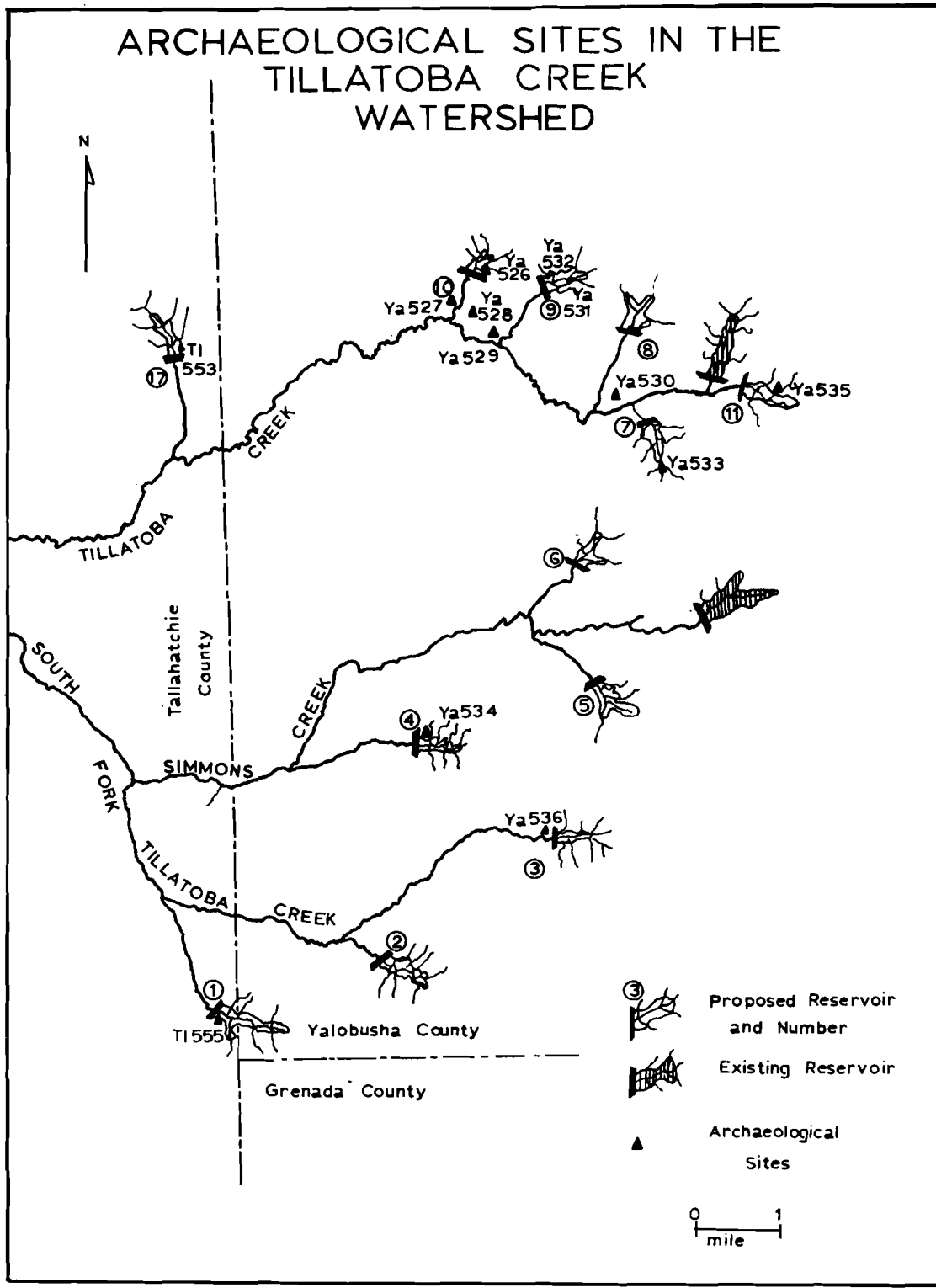


Fig. 22

physiographic region (Wolfe 1971:22-23). Site materials recovered in the survey area are described below.

Archaeological Sites

SITE 22-Ya-526 is located on a ridge above the east bank of a creek (Fig. 22), approximately 1/4 mile north of the bridge. Material recovered includes three yellow chert secondary decortication flakes, one of which has incidental chipping along one edge. One grit-tempered plain body sherd was also collected. Cultural material seems to be limited to the plow zone, which is approximately 4 inches deep. The soil in the plow zone is yellow clay containing some sand particles, and the soil in the sterile zone directly below is a more compact yellow orange clay. The site probably does not extend over more than one acre, although the western limits cannot be determined because of recent erosion.

SITE 22-Ya-527, on the side of the creek opposite 22-Ya-526, lies in a plowed field on the south side of the road. Evidence of occupation at this site, which is approximately one acre in size, is restricted to the plow zone. Materials collected are three yellow chert secondary decortication flakes (two with incidental chipping), one biface with water worn cortex, and one stoneware sherd of historic manufacture. The artifacts indicate that the site may have been a workshop during prehistoric times. The sherd is probably from a historic house which is located on the hill to the west.

SITE 22-Ya-528 is on a ridge below 22-Ya-526, on the east side of the same stream. This site is situated on yellow clay, and all material (Table 40) was confined to an area approximately one acre in size. The amount of flake debris and the one white glazed hard paste earthenware body sherd found here indicate that this area was utilized as a prehistoric workshop.

The SWEARENGEN SITE (22-Ya-529) is situated on a cultivated levee remnant on the west side of a stream just north of its juncture with Tillatoba Creek. The main concentration of cultural material (Table 40) was on the south slope of the levee. Most of the worked flakes recovered were struck from cores of yellow or red (heat-treated yellow) chert. Chipping on most of the flakes is continuous but incidental (White 1963), and some show a considerable amount of smoothing. The artifacts from Swearengen (Fig. 23a-f) indicate that it is an Archaic campsite.

At the JACKSON SITE (22-Ya-530), located on a ridge above the north bank of Tillatoba Creek, a small collection was made (Table 40). The landowner reports that he has collected numerous points. Because the site was in pasture at the time of the survey, an accurate assessment of its richness could not be made.

The DOCTOR BROWN SITE (22-Ya-531) is located on the east side of a creek. A number of historic artifacts were collected (Table 41). One of the glass bases is of a manufacturing technique patented in 1903; the milkglass liners were introduced in 1869 (Munsey 1970:33, 146). A green printed mark on one piece of the ceramics reads "Homer Laughlin/made in U.S.A./E49N6."

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Quartzite	Sandstone	Petrified wood	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-Ya-528</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Secondary decortication flakes	11				11			
Thinning flakes	4				4			
Undesignated flakes	5 ^a				5			
<u>Bifaces</u>								
Preforms	1				1			
Cobble fragments	14				14			
Undesignated fragments			2		2			
<u>SITE NAME: SWEARENGEN (22-Ya-529)</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Secondary decortication flakes	46 ^b				46			
Thinning flakes	25 ^c				25			

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 40

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Quartzite	Sandstone	Petrified wood	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: SWEARENGEN (22-Ya-529)</u>								
<u>Lamellar (linear) flakes</u>	1 ^a				1			
<u>Bifaces</u>								
Nolan-like (Bell 1958:66) point bases ^d (Fig. 23a)	1				1			
Undesignated body frag- ments (Fig. 23b)		1			1			
<u>Tools (Fig. 23c-f)</u>	3				3			
<u>Cobble fragments</u>	5				5			
<u>Pebbles</u>		1			1			
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>			3	1	4			
<u>SITE NAME: JACKSON (22-Ya-530)</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Undesignated flakes	9 ^e				9			
<u>Bifaces, undesignated frag- ments</u>	1				1			

TABLE 40 cont.

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Quartzite	Sandstone	Petrified wood	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: JACKSON (22-Ya-530)</u>								
<u>Cobble fragments</u>	7				7			
=====								
^a Worked.								
^b Ten worked specimens.								
^c Six worked specimens.								
^d Stemmed.								
^e Two worked specimens.								

TABLE 40 cont.

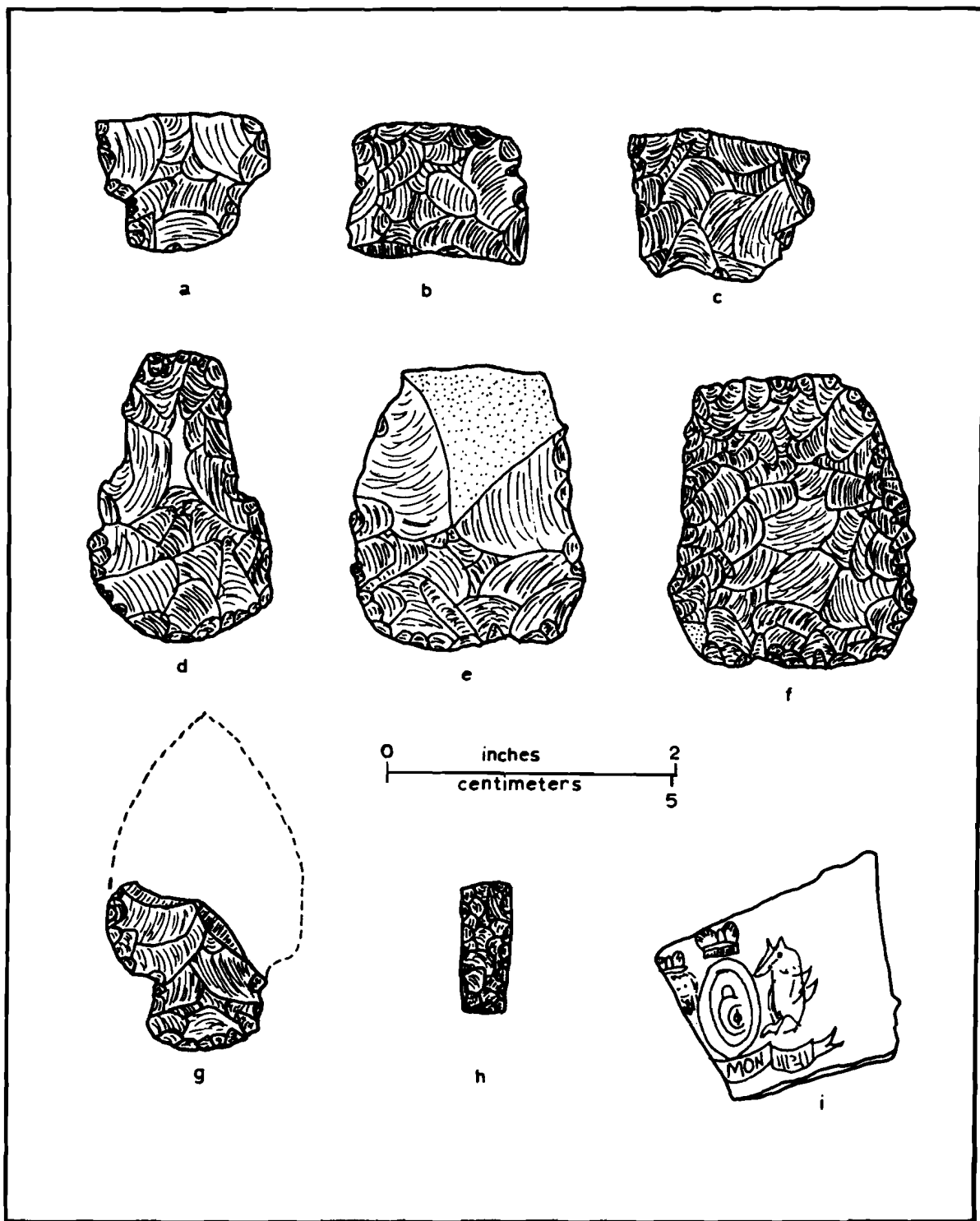


Fig. 23. Tillatoba Creek survey artifacts. a, Nolan-like point from Swearengen site (22-Ya-529); b, point body fragment from Swearengen; c, biface tool fragment from Swearengen; d, biface tool from Swearengen; e-f, biface tool from Swearengen (two views); g, corner notched point from site 22-Ya-532; h, rectangular shaped object from 22-Ya-532; i, British maker's mark on artifact from Burnside site (22-Ya-536).

DOCTOR BROWN SITE (22-Ya-531) ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Bottle glass
5 clear fragments
1 brown fragment
1 emerald fragment

Milkglass
3 fruit jar cap fragments

Hardpaste earthenware
4 sherds, white glaze
1 sherd, orange glaze

Stoneware
2 sherds

Transfer ware
2 sherds

Metal artifacts
2 nail fragments

Aboriginal material
3 chert chips

TABLE 41

The designation of the country of manufacture on ceramic vessels was not instituted until 1891, although Homer Laughlin established his china company in 1874 at Liverpool, Ohio (Thorn 1947:133). A rock concentration in the area is probably the remains of a chimney or well. This site was probably occupied as a homestead in the early twentieth century.

SITE 22-Ys-532 is located on the west bank of a creek, approximately 1/2 mile southwest of the Brown site. The area was in pasture at the time of the MDAH survey, but it has been plowed in recent years. Materials collected are recorded in Table 42. The projectile point base found here (Fig. 23g) is similar to one from the Steves site in Claiborne County (Brookes and Inmon 1973:62).

The SCURLOCK SITE (22-Ya-533; Table 42) is situated on a ridge bordered on two sides by streams. The pottery recovered is grit tempered with clay inclusions, and its paste is most characteristic of Baytown Plain (Phillips 1970:47-48).

The KENNEBREW SITE (22-Ya-534) is located on a ridge line above the north bank of a stream which flows into Simmons Creek. A lush growth of pasture grass surrounded the dirt road where cultural material appeared, so the collection is small: nine flakes, three of which have been heated, one grit- and clay-tempered sherd, and one clear bottle glass fragment with a molded lip. This site was probably a small hunting camp.

The FLY SITE (22-Ya-535) is located on a ridge above the north bank of Tillatoba Creek. Most of the lithic material

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-Ya-532</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes	3					3				
Secondary decortication flakes	46					46	a			
Thinning flakes	19					19				
Undesignated worked flakes	8	7				15				
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Corner notched point bases (Fig. 23g)			1			1				
Rectangular flaked objects (Fig. 23h)			1 ^b			1				
<u>Cores</u>	1					1				
<u>Cobble fragments</u>	4					4				
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>					1	1				

TABLE 42

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITENAME: SCURLOCK (22-Ya-533)							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Sandstone	TOTAL			Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Unifaces</u>									Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 3		
Secondary decortication flakes		3				3					
Thinning flakes	5	3				8					
Undesignated worked flakes	2	3				5					
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Corner notched points (Fig. 24a)				1		1					
<u>SITENAME: FLY (22-Ya-535)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Undesignated flakes	11	9 ^c				20					
^a Of the sixty-eight unworked flakes, twenty-nine are heat treated.											
^b Some retouching of edges.											
^c Two worked specimens.											

TABLE 42 cont.

(Table 42) was found in an area under cultivation, but an area of hardwoods farther up the hill also yielded some material.

The BURNSIDE SITE (22-Ya-536) is situated on an elevated area approximately 100 yards north of a creek and near an abandoned farm house. Collections (Tables 43 and 44) were made in two areas along the rise, one to the south and one to the west of the house. The green printed maker's mark (Fig. 23i) on the bottle fragments is similar to one used by T. and R. Boote from the 1850s to the 1890s on their ware made in Great Britain (Thorn 1947:48). The predominance of Owens circular marks on the glass bottle bases seems to place the primary occupation of the Burnside site during the twentieth century, since the Owens method came into general use after 1903 (Munsey 1970:33).

SITE 22-T1-553 is located on the east bank of a small creek. Material appears along a ridge which has been cut into northern and southern segments by the action of a recent intermittent stream. Concentrations were noticed on the northern segment in two areas, which were designated the west ridge and the east ridge. On the southern portion, designated the south ridge, one concentration of material was located. The materials from the east and west ridges (Table 45) are the remains of an Archaic camp. Since none of the artifacts are temporally diagnostic (Fig. 24b,c), a relative time within the Archaic tradition cannot be determined. The historic materials (Table 46) are confined to the south ridge.

BURNSIDE SITE (22-Ya-536) ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE: SOUTH AREA

Bottle glass - Clear

- 1 cut glass vessel fragment with floral design
- 1 molded lip with brandy finish
- 1 pharmacy bottle stopper with plain flat top
- 1 rectangular base with beveled corners,
labeled "1." Owens mark.
- 1 rectangular base with beveled corners,
labeled "OWENS/5.-9." Owens circular mark.
- 1 oval base labeled "19." Owens circular mark.
- 1 base labeled "128." Owens circular mark.
- 1 base labeled "--NADLER/PAT[ENTED]/APRIL"
- 1 drink stir rod fragment

Bottle glass - Clear with purple tint

- 2 body fragments
- 1 molded rim with simple lip

Bottle glass - Brown

- 2 molded bases, one from a panel bottle
- 1 neck fragment
- 1 rim fragment with free-blown lip

Bottle glass - Emerald green

- 1 body fragment

Bottle glass - Dark olive green

- 1 body fragment

Bottle glass - Turquoise

- 1 molded base fragment

Milkglass

- 1 base with edge extended beyond body
- 1 fruit jar cap fragment
- 1 fruit jar cap fragment labeled "S"

Hardpaste earthenware

- 2 ironstone circular base fragments, white
glaze
- 3 ironstone body fragments, white glaze
- 1 base fragment with green printed maker's
mark, white glaze
- 1 body sherd with raised floral design,
blue glaze
- 1 body sherd, green glaze
- 1 rim sherd with plain unmodified lip and
blue transfer floral design

TABLE 43 cont.

Stoneware

- 1 body sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior
- 1 base sherd, brown glaze
- 1 body sherd, brown and white glaze
- 1 body sherd, white glaze

Metal Artifacts

- 5 wire nail fragments
- 2 wire staples
- 1 file fragment
- 1 spike fragment
- 1 wagon bed support strap
- 1 button marked "Broad Gague*"

Aboriginal Material

- 5 chert flakes (1 heat treated)

Vegetal Remains

- 1 peach (Prunus persica) pit

BURNSIDE SITE (22-Ya-536) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE: WEST AREA

Bottle glass - Clear

- 1 neck and mouth with molded lip and brandy finish
- 1 rectangular base with beveled corners. Bottom labeled "D-23/73-7." The numeral "1" and an Owens circular mark appear on one side.
- 1 panel bottle body fragment
- 1 rectangular bottle body fragment with raised lettering: "Half Pint"
- 1 circular base with word segments: "-ENW-"/FL. O[Z].- BR*/MISS." Owens mark present.

Bottle glass - Brown

- 1 circular base labeled "857/7" with Owens mark
- 1 shoulder portion marked "FÖRBIDS SA[LE]/[TH]IS BOTTL[E]"

Bottle glass - Emerald green

- 1 circular base fragment with Owens mark

Bottle glass - Olive green

- 1 push-up base fragment
- 1 body fragment

Bottle glass - Turquoise

- 4 body fragments
- 1 circular base labeled "NEHI BOTTLING C[O]" on side and "CONTENTS LGW/12 FL. OZS./13" on bottom
- 1 circular base with Owens mark and lettering: "-D REFILLED/[M]UST BE/11/RETURNED/--EBMANN/[B]REWERIES/ 3 INC. 3/BOTT--"

Milkglass

- 1 fruit jar cap fragment labeled "GENUINE BOYD CAP/FO[R] [MASON] JARS"

TABLE 44

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated,	Quartz	Faunal remains	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-T1-553: WEST RIDGE</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Primary decortication flakes		2			2			
Secondary decortication flakes	6	3			9			
Thinning flakes	8	1			9			
Cobble fragments	4				4			
Box Turtle (Terrapene Carolina) carapace fragments				1	1			
<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-T1-553: EAST RIDGE</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Primary decortication flakes	1	7			8			
Secondary decortication flakes	14	15	2		31			
Thinning flakes	8	9			17			
Undesignated flakes		1 ^a			1			

TABLE 45 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Quartz	Faunal remains	TOTAL								<u>CERAMICS</u>		
													Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: SITE 22-T1-553: EAST RIDGE</u>															
<u>Bifaces</u>															
Preforms (Fig. 24b,c)	1 ^b				1										
<u>Cobble fragments</u>	7	7			14										
=====															
^a Worked.															
^b Water-worn cortex.															

TABLE 45 cont.

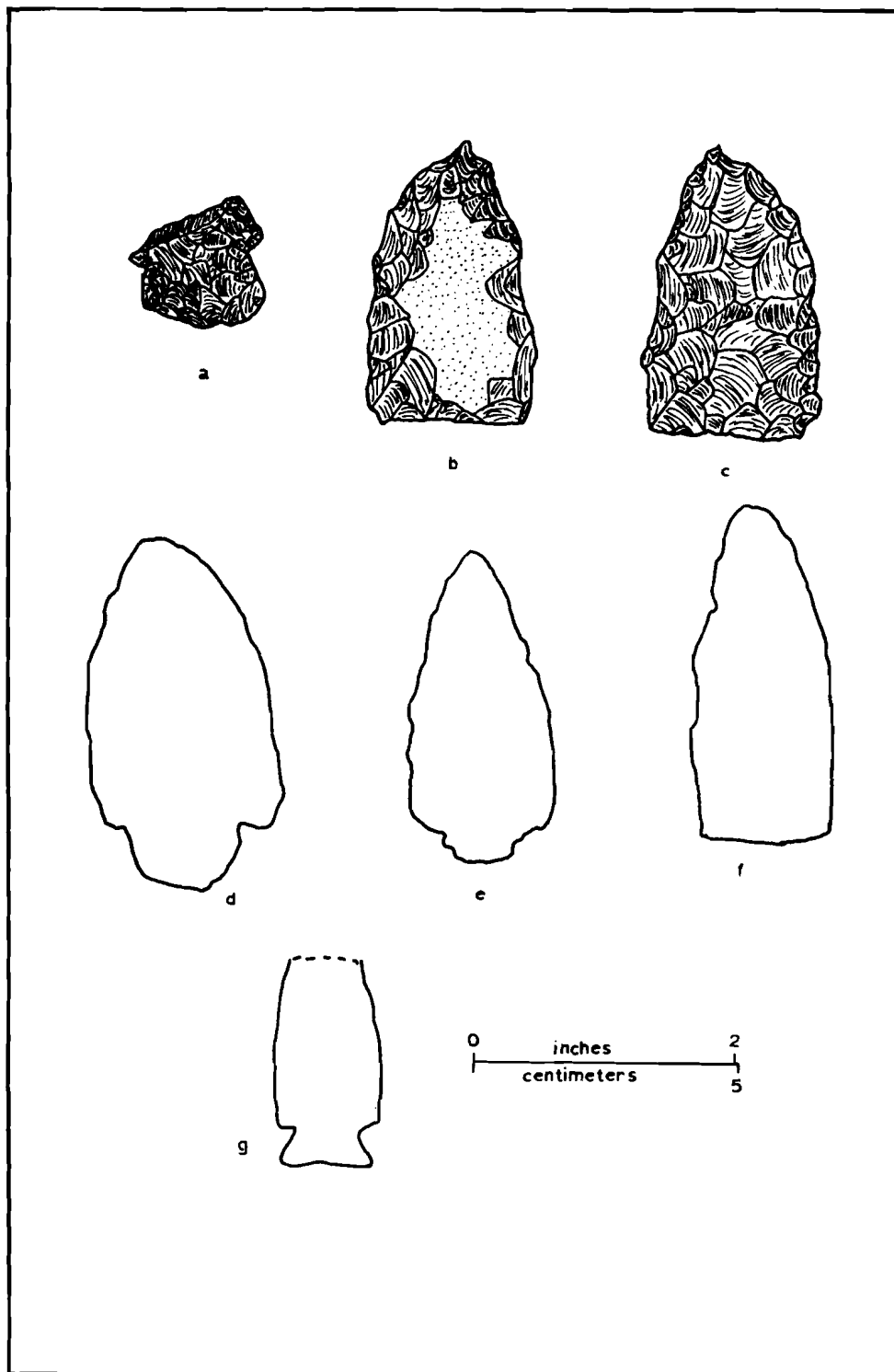


Fig. 24. Tillatoba Creek survey artifacts. a, corner notched point from Scurlock site (22-Ya-533); b-c, preform from site 22-T1-553 (two views); d, corner notched point from Tranham site (22-T1-555); e, side notched point from Tranham; f, stemless point from Tranham; g, Ensor-like point from Tranham.

SITE 22-T1-553 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE: SOUTH RIDGE

Bottle glass

- 1 clear body fragment
- 1 brown circular base with Owens mark
- 1 emerald green body fragment
- 1 turquoise neck with molded lip and brandy finish

Hardpaste earthenware

- 4 body sherds, white glaze
- 1 body sherd, tan glaze
- 1 circular base, white glaze
- 1 circular base, green to tan glaze

Stoneware

- 2 brown body sherds
- 4 body sherds, white exterior and brown interior
- 3 circular base sherds, white and brown
- 1 brown neck fragment with incised line and unmodified lip

Glass artifacts

- 1 green toy marble

Metal artifacts

- 1 wire nail

Aboriginal artifacts

- 3 yellow chert primary decortication flakes
(1 heat treated)
- 4 yellow chert secondary decortication flakes
(3 heat treated)
- 2 yellow chert thinning flakes
- 6 yellow chert cobble fragments (4 heat treated)

TABLE 46

The TRANHAM SITE (22-T1-555) is located on the south side of Harper Creek bank. Although the site was in pasture at the time of the survey and no surface collection could be made, the landowner has four projectile points in his possession. Outline drawings of each are presented in Figure 24d-g. The artifact illustrated in Figure 24g is similar to an Ensor point described by Bell (1960:34) for the Late Archaic Period in Texas and Oklahoma. The stemless point in Figure 24f is similar to those recovered from the Steves Site One in Claiborne County (Brookes and Inmon 1973:61).

Conclusions

The archaeological survey of certain Tillatoba Creek tributaries has added thirteen sites to the statewide inventory. While all of these sites are small and disturbed, some general statements can be made with regard to settlement pattern.

The size of the sites themselves is of particular significance. No large ceramic-bearing sites were found along these smaller streams, whereas mound sites do occur on larger creeks within the upland areas of Mississippi. The Womack Mound (Koehler 1966), Baker's Creek Mound, Clear Creek Mound, and Great White Mound (Thorne 1968), for example, are all mound sites on larger streams near Tillatoba Creek. Larger Woodland or Mississippian Tradition sites, indeed, probably occur on the main lines of Tillatoba Creek itself, but these areas could not be surveyed because of the time element involved. Large

mound sites are also found on major streams in another area of uplands, southwest of Tillatoba (Connaway and McGahey 1970), and large sites near the Tombigbee River to the east (McGahey 1971) appear on the major waterways.

The sites which were recorded during the survey all occur on ridge lines or levee remnants, with one exception (22-Ya-532). Tesar (1974) has found a similar situation farther south. The lack of sites within the floodplains of the tributaries may be a result of geological factors as well as cultural factors. The area to be inundated by Reservoir 2 was almost totally plowed, making surface collecting more accurate than in the other reservoirs, where underbrush, trees, and pasture grass kept much of the area from being viewed. In spite of these ideal collecting conditions, however, no sites were recorded in the Reservoir 2 area. This is probably because in the last twenty years the stream has altered its course of flow from the northwest (USGS, Grenada 1954) southward approximately 30 degrees. During this change of flow the creek would have cut a new channel and filled the old one, and any archaeological material located within the new course would have been washed away. Howard Jackson, a property owner, can remember a similar case that occurred on Tillatoba Creek below the area of Dam No. 8, where in the 1930s the creek shifted its flow in such a way that a new channel was cut which in some places was a quarter mile north of the old channel.

In general, however, cultural factors are probably the major reason for the settlement patterns near Tillatoba Creek. Sites, most of which are apparently Archaic, occur along natural ridges above the lesser feeder streams*. That a considerable amount of chert alteration was accomplished by these Archaic peoples is evidenced by the quantity of heat-treated flakes at various sites. These hunting-gathering peoples left chips and artifacts on the ridges, which they probably occupied only seasonally, moving on when food sources were exhausted. Though these camps were small, the Archaic hunters were adapted to an area which the later agricultural peoples found unfavorable.

Bahala Creek Watershed and Covich County, Mississippi

The Bahala Creek watershed Soil Conservation Service project area (Fig. 26) was visited in February, 1975, for the purpose of surveying reservoirs 1, 2, and 3. In Reservoir 2 an archaeological site was found which, along with two previously discovered sites in Reservoir 5, gives an indication of the prehistoric settlement situation in the creek bottoms of northeast Lincoln County. The Reservoir 5 area had been checked in September, 1974, when it was reported that Indian artifacts were being uncovered in the process of dam construction.

One day of reconnaissance in Covich County, also conducted in September, 1974, yielded nine new sites, eight of which will

*The tributaries which were surveyed and found to contain sites are considered intermittent streams by the USGS (Oakland and Grenada, 1954), but would better be considered "feeder creeks" or "streams," since they do carry water throughout the year.

be discussed here (Fig. 25). Covich County contains most of the Bayou Pierre SCS project, which includes twelve proposed reservoirs as well as channel work on Bayou Pierre itself. An archaeological survey conducted in the Bayou Pierre watershed had proven inconclusive, since most of the project areas were in timber, and so it was decided that a survey in areas around the project might provide information about aboriginal settlements.

Bahala Creek Watershed

Geologically, the Bahala Creek watershed is composed of Pascagoula-Hattiesburg hills of a sand and sandy clay composition from the Miocene Period (Bicker 1969). Relief is rather sharp, with hilltops as much as 110 feet above the narrow bottoms (USGS, Stronghope 1972). Most of the feeder streams of Bahala Creek are shallow and intermittent, and in the survey area only Clear Creek, a small portion of Fords Creek, and that creek which will be blocked by Reservoir 5 are considered permanent streams (USGS, Natchez 1953). Thick pasture grass hampered survey in the prime areas of Fords Creek, and the project area of Clear Creek was almost entirely in hardwoods. There were, however, small cleared areas in Reservoir 2 as a result of recent logging activity, and Reservoir 5 had been completely cleared to the flood pool line. The sites recorded are in these two reservoirs, which afforded better collecting conditions than did reservoirs 1 and 3. Site materials and locations follow.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COPIAH AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

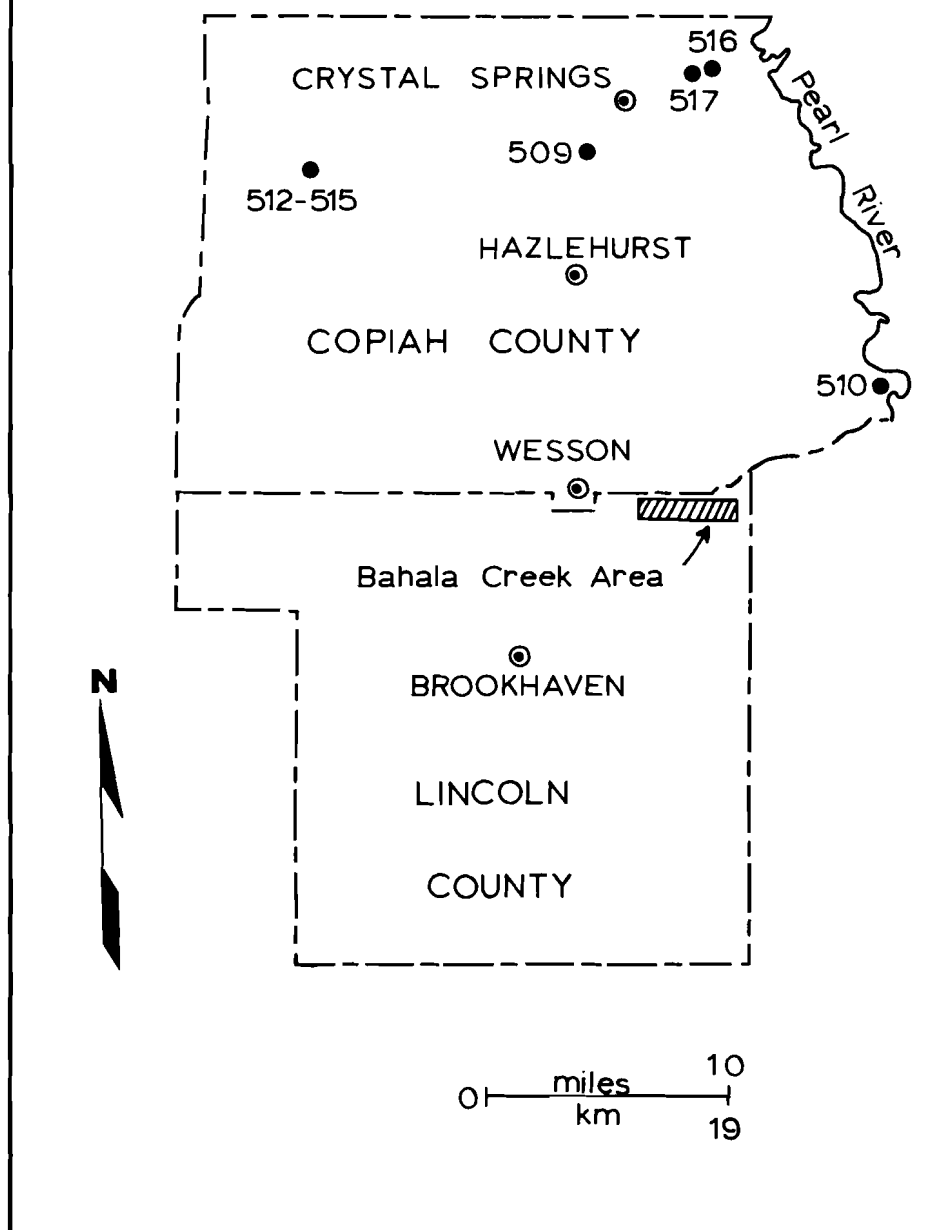


Fig. 25

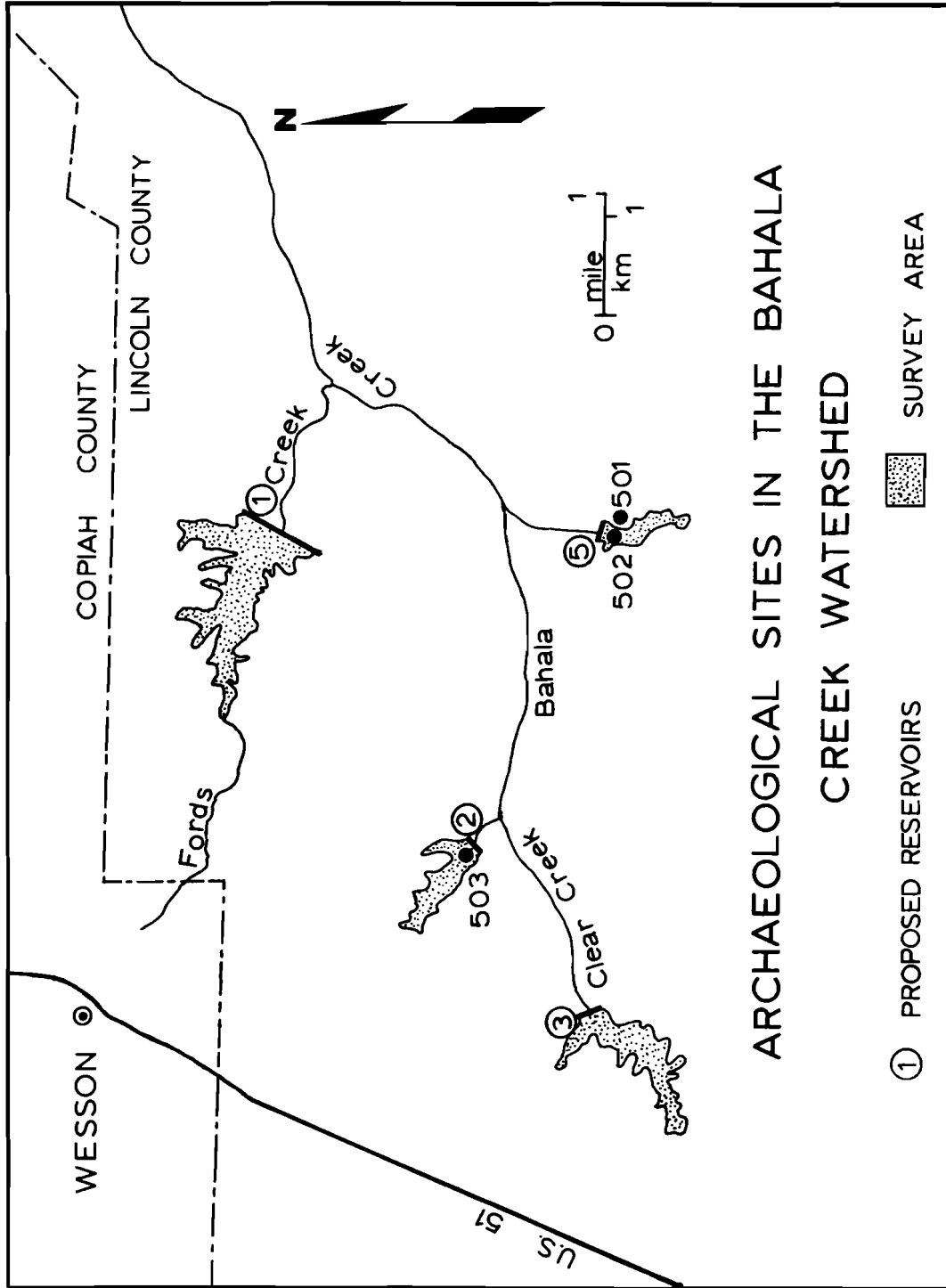


Fig. 26

The WALL SITE (22-Li-501) is on the eastern hillside above Reservoir 5. Since the area had been cleared and the ground cleaned by a recent rain, collecting conditions were ideal. A small lithic sample was recovered (Table 47). The high percentage of primary and secondary flakes at the Wall site indicates that it probably was used as a toolmaking station. An outcrop of chert pebbles above the site would have made the location attractive.

The MILLS SITE (22-Li-502), located on a low knoll in the creek bottom below the Wall site, is larger than the Wall site. Its surface scatter (Table 47) covers a circular area approximately 100 meters in diameter. The Pontchartrain points from Mills (Fig. 27a-b) indicate a Late Archaic utilization of that site (Perino 1968:70). Further, the high percentage of bifaces (Fig. 27c-d) and of preforms and points suggests that the area was a hunting camp. Several points found by collectors are known to come from there. The worked flakes would have been used in butchering game animals, and the presence of one grinding stone (mano) hints that some seed collecting and processing was being carried out.

The COCKER SITE (22-Li-503) is located on a sandy knoll in the creek bottom of Reservoir 2. The sample collected is small (Table 48) and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were found, but Cocker is probably an Archaic hunting camp.

Since collecting conditions in the Bahala watershed were less than favorable, few sites were found, but the small size

<u>LITHICS</u>								<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	Undesignated	TOTAL		Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: WALL (22-Li-501)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes		3		1			4				
Secondary decortication flakes	4	7					11				
Thinning flakes	1	1					2				
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>						1	1				
<u>SITE NAME: MILLS (22-Li-502)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	4	2					6				
Secondary decortication flakes	11 ^a	9 ^a		1			21				
Thinning flakes	8	8 ^a		4 ^b			20				
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Pontchartrain points (Fig. 27a,b)	1	1					2				

TABLE 47

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>									
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	White chert	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: MILLS (22-Li-502)</u>										
Bifaces with pointed end (Fig. 27c)	1						1			
Bifaces with rounded end (Fig. 27d)	1						1			
Preforms		2					2			
<u>Cores</u>	3	2					5			
<u>Ground stones</u>										
Manos	1						1			
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>					3		3			
^a One worked specimen.										
^b Two worked specimens.										

TABLE 47 cont.

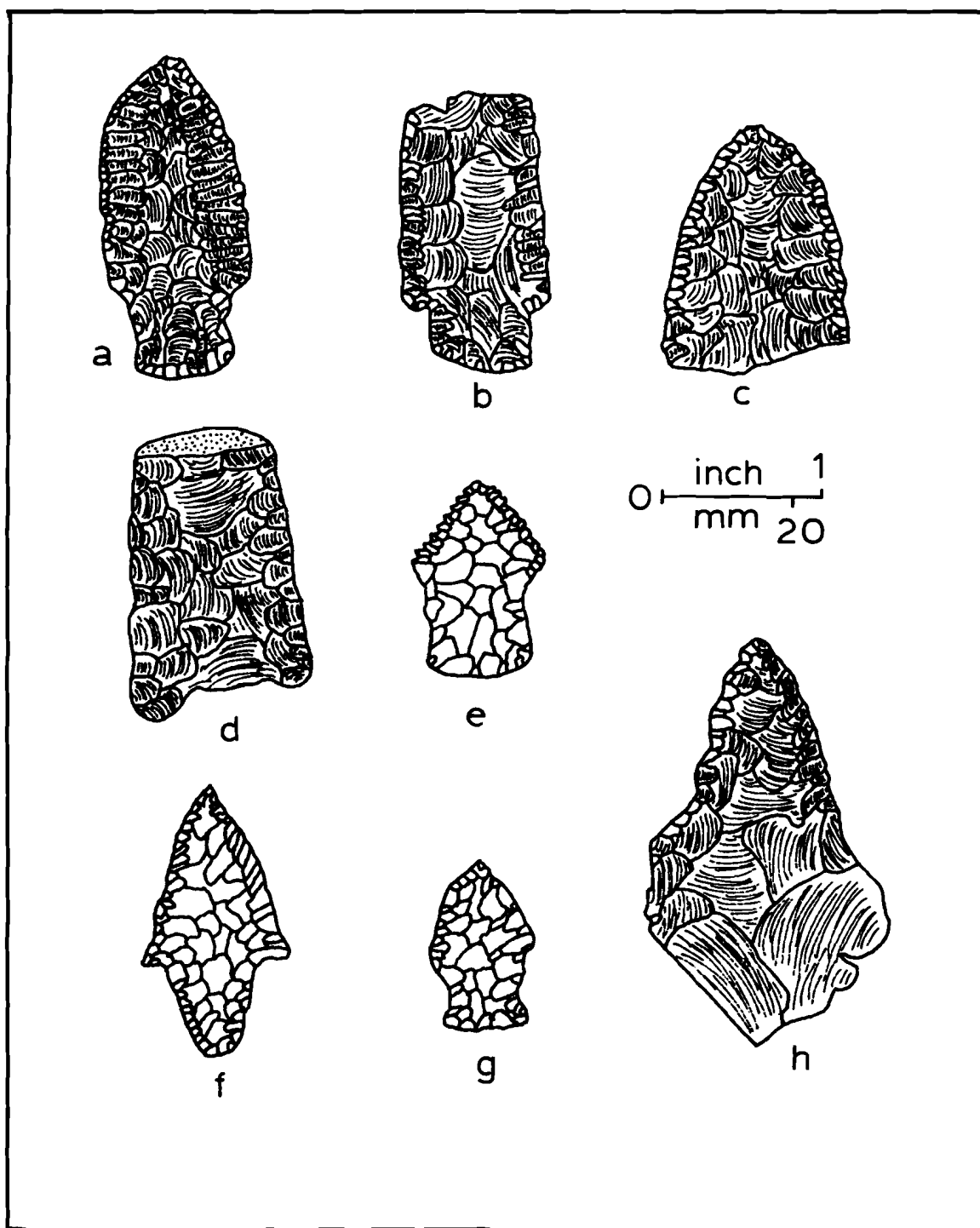


Fig. 27. Copiah and Lincoln county survey artifacts. a-b, Pontchartrain points from Mills site (22-Li-502); c, biface with pointed end from Mills; d, biface with rounded end from Mills; e, Dallas-like point from Yellow Sand site (22-Cp-513); f, Alba point from Yellow Sand; g, Collins, var. Claiborne point from Yellow Sand; h, secondary decortication flake, worked on two sides, from Yellow Sand.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: COCKER (22-Li-503)							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL		Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	2						2				
Secondary decortication flakes		1	1				2				
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>						2	2				
SITE NAME: JAMES WEST (22-Cp-512)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes	4	5					9 ^a				
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>						4	4				
SITE NAME: YELLOW SAND (22-Cp-513)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	4	1		1			6				
Secondary decortication flakes	19 ^b	9 ^a	1	1			30				
									Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	19	
									Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, var. <u>unspecified</u>	2	

TABLE 48

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White chert, heat treated	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	12 ^c	4a		2	1		19	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Thinning flakes										
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Dallas-like (Bell 1960:24) points (Fig. 27e)		1					1			
Alba (Bell 1958:8) points (Fig. 27f)		1					1			
Collins, var. <u>Claiborne</u> (Brain 1971:63) points (Fig. 27g)					1		1			
Pontchartrain points	1						1			
<u>Cores</u>										
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>	3	1					4			
						4	4			
^a One worked specimen.										
^b Five worked specimens. One worked specimen has continuous chipping on two sides (Fig. 27h).										
^c Two worked specimens.										

SITE NAME: YELLOW SAND (22-Cp-513)

TABLE 48 cont.

of those sites recorded leads to the assumption that there are no large, permanent sites in the creek bottoms. The bottomlands were used by Archaic groups in their seasonal search for food, and the Wall and Mills sites may have been utilized by such groups. The Wall site may have served as a quarry area for Late Archaic dwellers at Mills, who could have excavated desirable cobbles from the ridge above Wall, heated them in pits, and then fashioned tools on the same location. Further work in artifact production could have been undertaken in the creek bottom, at the Mills site. This group would have hunted game while at Mills and then moved to another location to obtain edible plants and other food products.

Copiah County Sites

Several sites in Copiah County were visited and recorded in an attempt to obtain an overall view of the prehistoric occupation in and around the Bayou Pierre watershed.

The LAKE COPIAH MOUND (22-Cp-509), situated east of Lake Copiah on the ridgetop, is conically shaped and approximately 4 meters high. It has been looted to some extent, but undisturbed portions still remain. Because the area surrounding the mound was in hardwood trees and underbrush at the time of the survey, no surface collection was made. This mound may have been associated with the Gallman mound (22-Cp-503), which was destroyed by the construction of Interstate Highway 55. The exact location of Gallman is not known, but it was within a mile of the Lake Copiah mound.

The MARTIN LAKE SITE (22-Cp-510), 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) due north of Martin Lake, is situated on a natural levee within the Pearl River basin. The site was not visited by the MDAH survey party, but three shell rings have been reported. This site may be the Rockport mounds (22-Cp-500) visited in 1904 by Dr. Thomas Birdsong of Hazlehurst. The exact location of the Rockport site is not known because of the vagueness of his report (Brown 1926:47): "Near Rockport, close to Pearl River. . . ." The group, however, did consist of five mounds at the time of the Birdsong excavations. From the limited description of the artifacts from Rockport (Brown 1926), Paul L. Mangum (1963:72) suggests that at least two of the mounds date from the Marksville Period.

The JAMES WEST SITE (22-Cp-512) is on the south bank of Bayou Pierre, in the floodplain. Surface material covers an area approximately 100 meters in diameter, but because of poor collecting conditions only a small sample was obtained (Table 48). The lack of ceramics at the James West site seems to indicate that it was an Archaic hunting camp.

The YELLOW SAND SITE (22-Cp-513) lies in the Bayou Pierre bottom, on the west side of Yellow Sand Creek approximately 500 meters south of its confluence with Bayou Pierre. Collecting conditions were fair, and a moderate sample was obtained (Table 48). Only two of the Baytown Plain sherds found here have typical Baytown paste. The paste of the other sherds is sandy, as in Baytown Plain, var. Thomas (Phillips 1970:54), but the sand or grit

particles are somewhat larger than those of Thomas. The Mulberry Creek Cord-marked sherds have these large inclusions also. Although the paste is different from that of the Delta varieties of Baytown, this author feels that the site is a Baytown (Troyville) Period site and that the differences in paste are probably due to large sand (grit) particles which occur naturally in the clay around Bayou Pierre.

The projectile points (Fig. 27e-g) represent a broader span of time than does the pottery. Collins points were most commonly used during the Baytown Period (A.D. 300-800 [Brain 1971: 58]). The general use of these smaller points rather than larger points of the earlier periods is thought to correspond with the introduction of the bow and arrow into the area (Brain 1971:62). Alba points came into general use later than the Collins type: Bell's radiocarbon dates from a Caddo site in Oklahoma (1958:8) range from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1400 for strata bearing Alba points. One Alba was recovered from the Fatherland site near Natchez, a Mississippi Period site (Neitzel 1965:48). The Pontchartrain point dates from the Late Archaic Period in Louisiana and Mississippi (Perino 1968:70). The Dallas-like point is similar in shape to the Dallas type from Texas, but the point from the Yellow Sand site is more finely made and does not exhibit basal grinding as do typical Dallas types. Because of its small size it is thought to date from the Baytown or Mississippi Period.

The Yellow Sand site was used intermittently during the Late Archaic (2000-1000 B.C.) and Mississippi (ca. A.D. 1200) periods, and was occupied to a greater extent during the Baytown Period (A.D. 300-800, according to Brain [1971:58]).

The ALSO WEST (22-Cp-514) and REEVES (22-Cp-515) SITES are both located about 800 meters to the west of the Yellow Sand site, in the Bayou Pierre bottomlands. Stone artifacts have been reported from both, but at the time of the MDAH survey neither was in suitable condition for surface collecting.

The DRY CREEK SITE (22-Cp-516) is situated on a first terrace above Dry Creek. At the time of the MDAH survey, the site was in tall grass, but in spite of poor collecting conditions a moderate sample was obtained (Table 49).

Though scattered use of the Dry Creek site occurred at three different times, the Clovis occupation is most noteworthy (see Plate 3). Clovis (Bell 1958:16) points were used by Paleo Indian Tradition peoples, who roamed North America from approximately 15,000 to 10,000 B.C. The Wheeler point has been found associated with Paleo Indian and Early Archaic sites in the Tennessee River basin (Bell 1960:94). The worked flakes from Dry Creek, illustrated in Figure 28, are considerably larger than most of the worked flakes from later sites, which are usually 35-40 millimeters in length. These larger worked flakes may have been a part of the tool kits used by the Paleo Indian big game hunters. The later occupations at Dry Creek are represented by the Pontchartrain point for the Late Archaic Period and by one Baytown Period body sherd.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray quartzite	TOTAL						<u>CERAMICS</u>		
											Type	Body Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: DRY CREEK (22-Cp-516)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes		2	1	3								
Secondary decortication flakes	2 ^a	14 ^b		16								
Thinning flakes	1	5		6								
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Clovis points (Plate 3d)	1			1								
Clovis point base fragments (Plate 3b)			1	1								
Pontchartrain points (Plate 3a)		1		1								
Wheeler points (Plate 3c)	1			1								
Biface with squared ends (Fig. 28b)		2		2								
Hourglass-shaped specimens (Fig. 28c)		1		1								
<u>Cores</u>	2			2								
												Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 1

TABLE 49

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray quartzite	TOTAL											<u>CERAMICS</u>		
					Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds										
<u>SITE NAME: RENO (22-Cp-517)</u>																	
<u>Unifaces</u>																	
Secondary decortication flakes	1			1													
<u>Bifaces</u>																	
Specimens with squared tip (Fig. 28e)	1			1													
Specimens with rounded end (Fig. 28f)		1		1													

aBoth specimens worked. One flake shows use wear in three areas (Fig. 28a).																	
bOne worked specimen (Fig. 28d).																	

TABLE 49 cont.

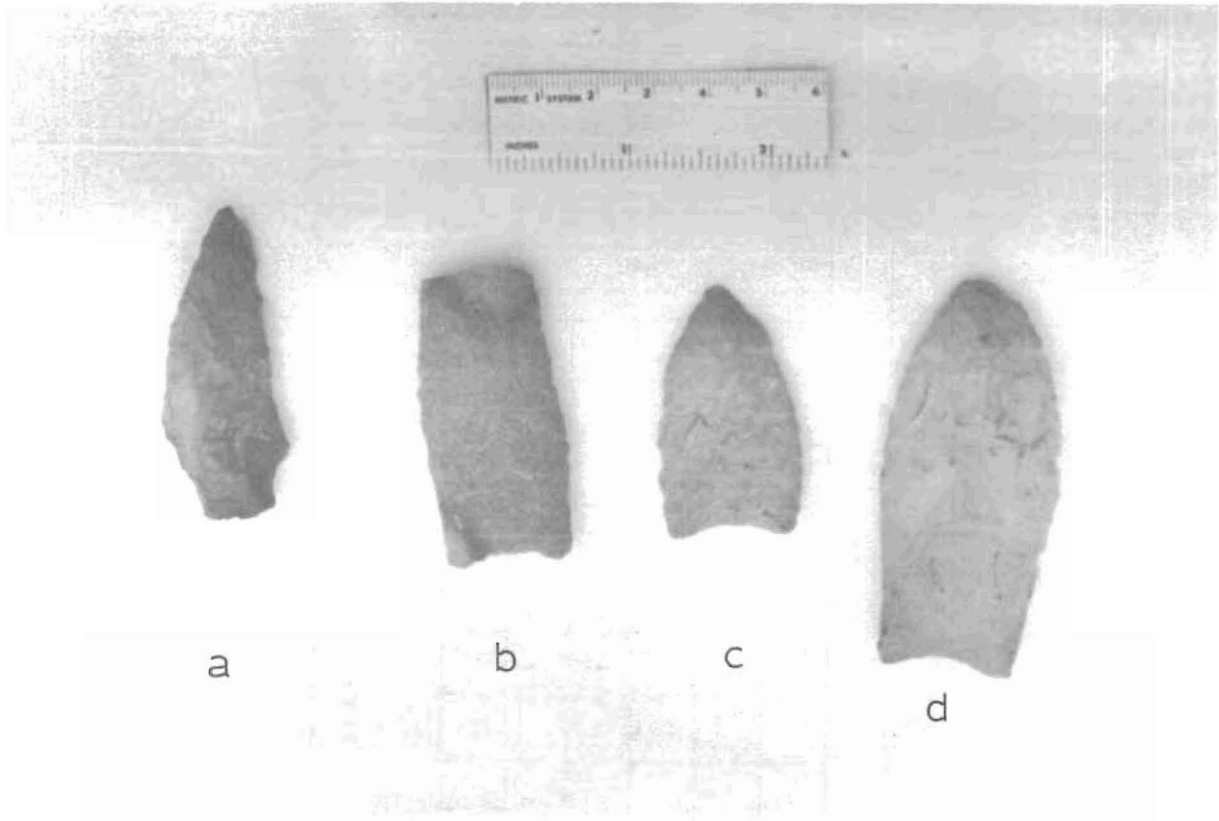


Plate 3. Dry Creek site (22-Cp-516) projectile points. a, Pontchartrain; b, Clovis; c, Wheeler; d, Clovis.

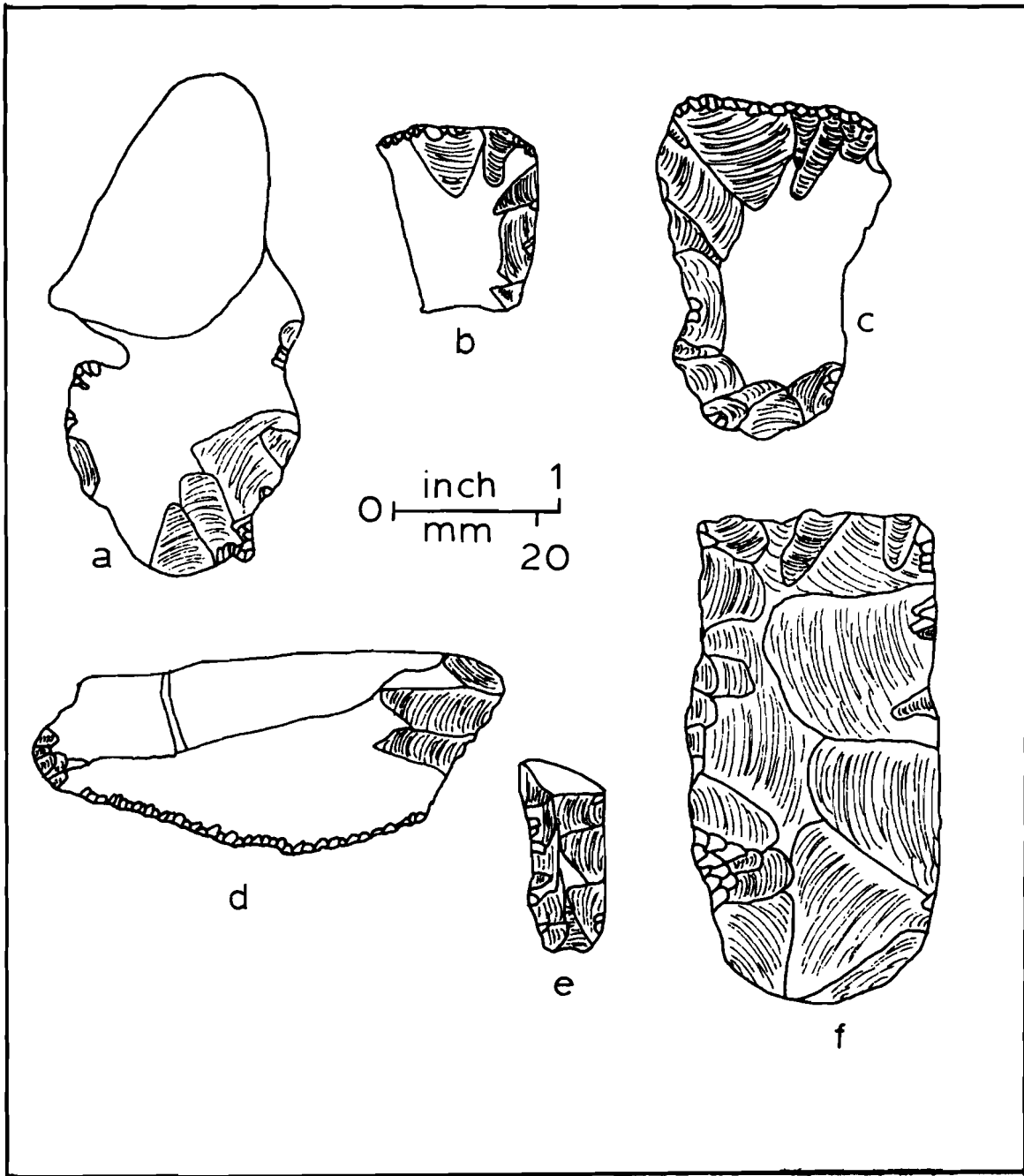


Fig. 28. Copiah County survey artifacts. a, secondary decortication flake, worked in three areas, from Dry Creek site (22-Cp-516); b, biface with squared end from Dry Creek; c, hourglass-shaped biface from Dry Creek; d, worked secondary decortication flake from Dry Creek; e, biface with squared end from Reno site (22-Cp-517); f, biface with rounded end from Reno.

Most of the RENO SITE (22-Cp-517), located on the ridge line above the Dry Creek site, was covered with high grass and hardwood trees. Only three specimens were collected (Table 49), but flakes were noted in an area approximately 200 meters in diameter. The Reno site seems to be an extensive Archaic hunting camp.

Conclusions

Although the sites discovered in Covich County and the Bahala Creek watershed are small, some general trends in settlement strategy can be discussed. The Bahala Creek sites, in contrast to the sites found on Bayou Pierre, are earlier and much smaller. The Yellow Sand site in the Bayou Pierre bottom had a significant population during the Baytown Period, which was characterized by rapid population growth that was more dispersed than that of earlier periods. This growth may have been brought about by innovations in hunting--in particular, the bow and arrow--and by newly introduced plant crops (Brain 1971:60-64). Marksville, the period prior to Baytown, had an elaborate social structure with ceremonial centers, such as the Lake Covich mound, that were usually placed on high ground. The increased reliance upon agriculture, however, caused a shift in settlement during the Baytown Period, when settlements were established in the river bottoms themselves. Often, these floodplain sites are small, representing only a nuclear or extended family group who farmed the prime bottomlands.

The Coles Creek Period (A.D. 800-1200) was characterized by a renewed interest in the ceramic arts, founded on a firm subsistence base similar to that of Baytown. The Coles Creek peoples of the Delta preferred backwater areas and secondary streams (Brain 1971:67), which preference could possibly account for the small number of settlements on Bayou Pierre proper.

Leake County-Five Creeks Watershed

In August, 1974, an archaeological survey was conducted in the SCS Leake County-Five Creeks watershed project area for the purpose of determining the archaeological importance of five areas which will be inundated by the construction of SCS reservoirs. Reservoirs which would alleviate flooding in Carthage are planned for three locations north of that town (Fig. 29). Reservoir 3 will block Pellaphalia Creek, Reservoir 4 will retard the waters of Town Creek (not to be confused with Town Creek in Lee County), and Reservoir 5 will be constructed at the upper reaches of Pollard Creek. Two other reservoirs to the east (nos. 6 and 7) will be on Rice Creek and one of its tributaries. All of these streams feed into the Pearl River.

Use of Infrared Photography

Because of timber and/or pasture grass in all five areas, a proper assessment could not be made, and so a color aerial

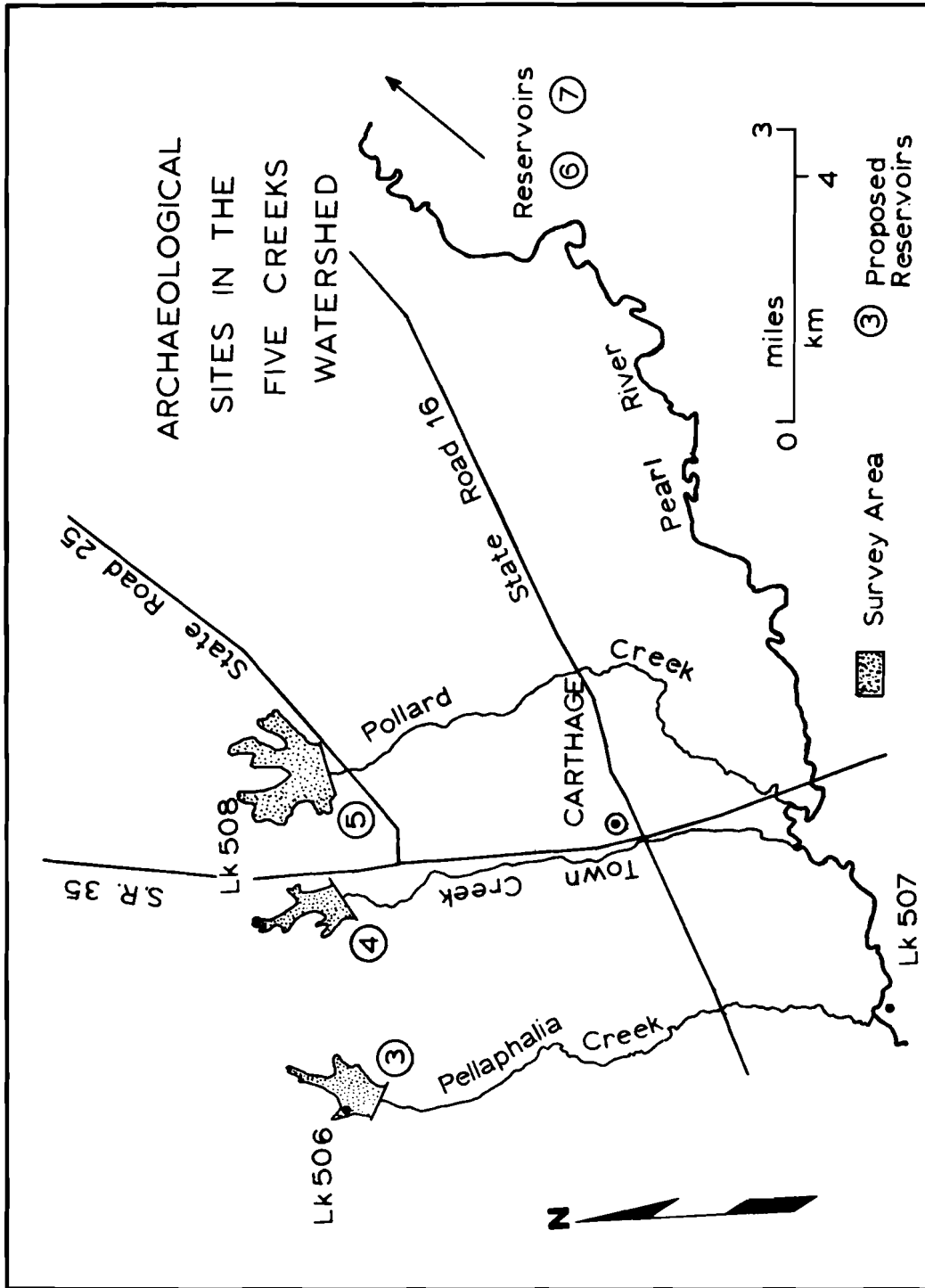


FIG. 29

infrared photograph was obtained from the United States Office of Science and Technology, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. This photograph, an enlarged print (approximately 6x) of a negative taken at 62,000 feet, was analyzed by William C. Wright of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, who recommended further investigation of six areas where disturbance was indicated-- three in Reservoir 3 and three in Reservoir 4.

In March, 1975, the watershed was revisited for the purpose of inspecting the places indicated by Wright as possible aboriginal sites. When the three areas in Reservoir 3 were investigated, it was found that two had appeared in the infrared study because of crops that were growing on the sites at the time the photograph was made. These two spots are the only areas within any of the proposed reservoirs on which corn was growing, and therefore emerged in the photograph as irregularities. The third area cannot be explained. No unusual disturbance could be seen upon testing.

One of the locations in Reservoir 4 had shown disturbance in the photograph because of the recent construction of a stock pond. The disturbance in another area of Reservoir 4, which was in pasture, could not be explained. There was no peculiar land form, and, upon testing, the soil profile was not found to be unusual. One site, the Garnann site, was discovered in a third section of Reservoir 4.

The GARNANN SITE (22-Lk-508), on the east side of Town Creek on a slight rise in the creek bottom, was in pasture,

and the site collection was small (Table 50). On the basis of the Baytown sherd (Phillips 1970:55) found here, an occupation in either the Marksville or the later Baytown Period is suggested. The Shumla projectile point (Fig. 30a) probably indicates a Late Archaic culture.

In summary, only one out of the six areas investigated proved to be an Indian site. Three of the other areas showed signs of modern disturbance, and two areas had not undergone any known land alteration and are therefore unexplained.*

In addition to the one site discovered through the use of infrared photography, two other sites were recorded in Leake County.

The McCOLLUM SITE (22-Lk-506), situated on a hillside south of a stream which flows into Pellaphalia Creek, is represented by one Gary projectile point of cream colored chert (Fig. 30b). Since the landowner, Dewitt McCollum, cannot remember any other artifacts being uncovered while the site was in cultivation, it was probably only a small camp.

The BONEYARD LAKE SITE (22-Lk-507), an area designated as an "Indian mound" on the topographic map for the Carthage area (USGS, Carthage 1961), was also investigated. Though no mound site could be found, a small collection of ceramics and lithic

*A similar project was carried out in eastern Mississippi by Mississippi State University. The M.S.U. survey covered a much larger area in the Tombigbee River Basin than did the survey described above. Color infrared transparencies taken from 6,000 and 12,000 feet were used to achieve 84% accuracy in recording previously unknown sites (Walls 1974).

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	TOTAL							<u>CERAMICS</u>		
					Body Sherds	Rim Sherds							
<u>SITE NAME: GARNANN (22-Lk-508)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Thinning flakes	1		5	6									Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u> 1
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Shumla point base frag- ments (Fig. 30a)		1		1									
<u>SITE NAME: BONEYARD LAKE (22-Lk-507)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Thinning flakes	2	1		3									Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u> 2
													0'Neal Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 13

TABLE 50

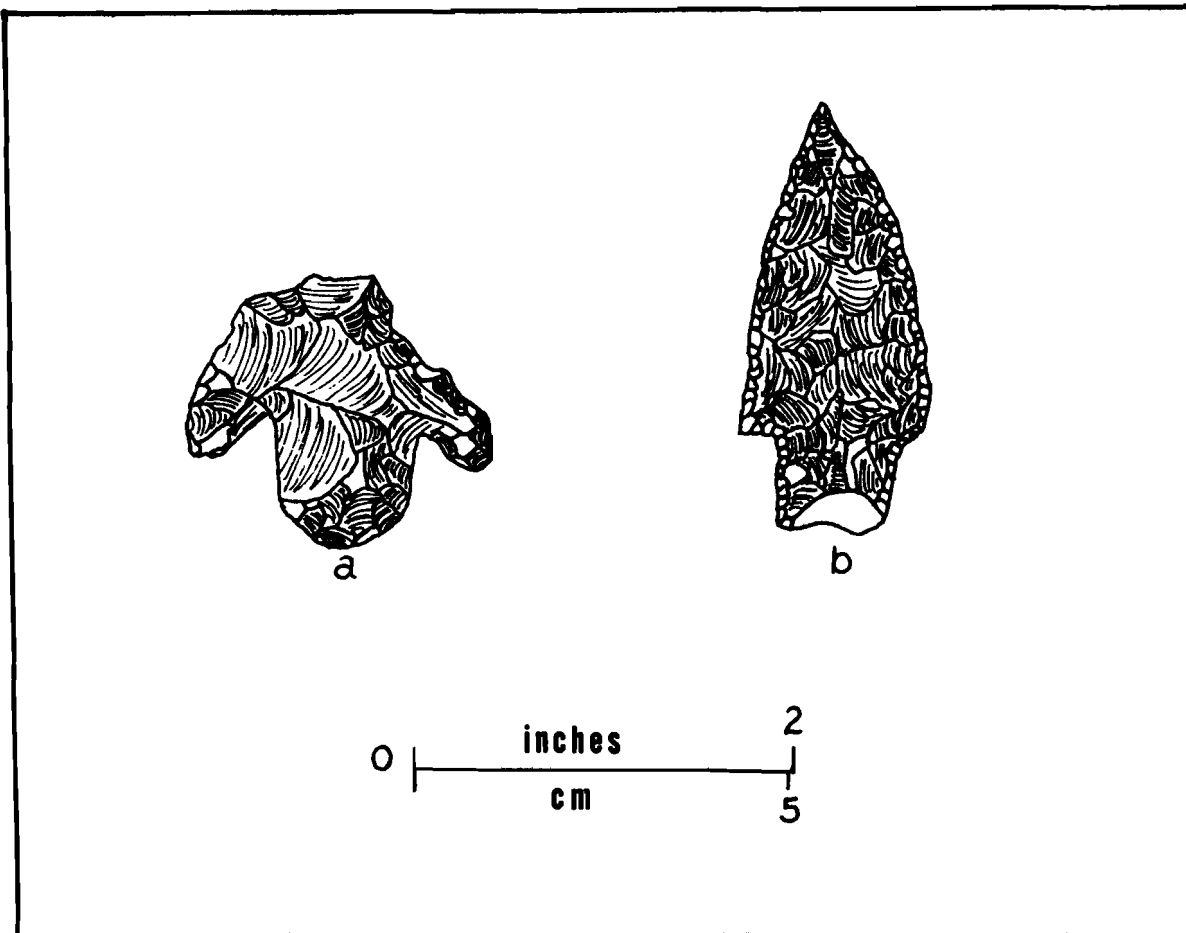


Fig. 30. Five Creeks survey artifacts. a, Shumla point from Garnann site (22-Lk-508); b, Gary point from McCollum site (22-Lk-506).

debris was made (Table 50). The O'Neal ceramics date from the Tchula Period in the Delta (Phillips 1970:143), and Thomas is a Marksville Period variety (Phillips 1970:55). Since the Pearl River frequently changes course, there is a possibility that its meandering destroyed the mound.

Kemper County Lake

Fieldwork was carried out by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in the Kemper County reservoir project area (Fig. 31) during August, 1974. The proposed Kemper County Lake, located 5.5 miles (7 kilometers) northwest of DeKalb, will cover 684 acres. The area lies within the North Central Hills physiographic region (Fig. 1), which is characterized by unconsolidated sands and clays that erode easily after rainfall. Rugged hills caused by rapid erosion cover most of the region, and gently rolling terrain is confined to the major stream areas (Hughes 1958:25-26). The reservoir will block Little Minnow Creek, which is approximately 336 feet msl and surrounded by hills extending 100 feet above the creek bottom (USGS, Lynville 1962; DeKalb 1963). Two sites were recorded by the survey.

The NESTER SITE (22-Ke-502) is located on the northern bank of Little Minnow Creek below the proposed dam. Howard Nester, owner of the site, reports that many stone artifacts have been collected, but at the time of the survey the area was in pasture and only one flake was recovered.

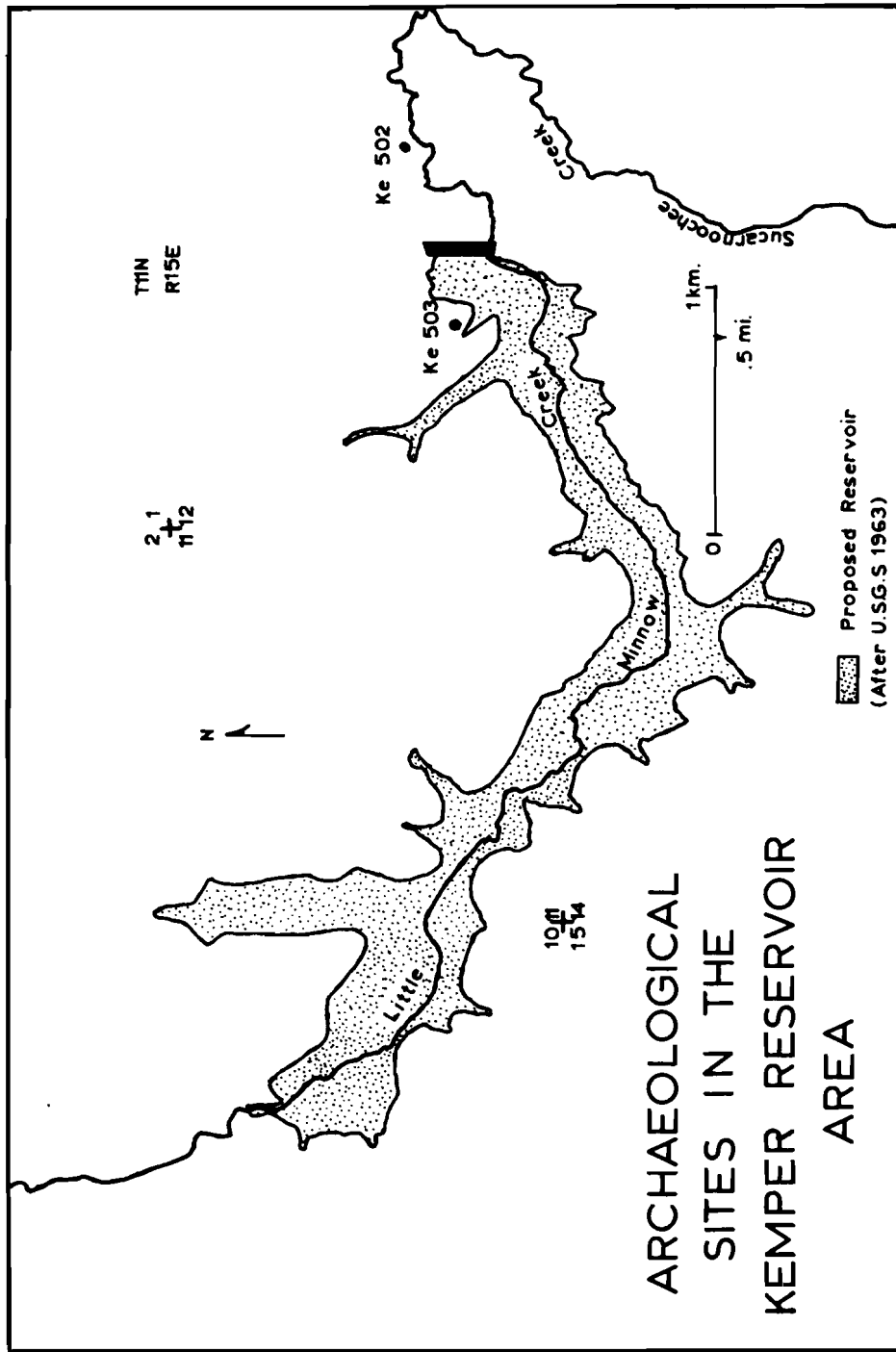


Fig. 31

The LITTLE MINNOW CREEK SITE (22-Ke-503), to the west of the Nester site, is also on the northern bank of the creek. It was in pasture at the time of the survey, and only one grit-tempered body sherd was found.

Okatoma Creek Watershed

The MDAH archaeological survey conducted in the Okatoma Creek watershed during April and May, 1975, covered fifteen proposed SCS reservoir areas in Covington, Simpson, and Smith counties. The flood pool levels of eleven proposed reservoirs (Fig. 32) were checked for Indian sites. In addition, reservoirs 2 and 5 south of Collins and reservoirs 14 and 16 north of Magee were investigated. All of the proposed dams will block the flow of the headwaters of Okatoma Creek itself. Approximately 5 miles of channel alteration is proposed for Okatoma Creek proper, which empties into Bowie River some 10 miles south of the survey area. The proposed channel alteration area, as well as the recreational area of Reservoir 1, was also surveyed.

Archaeological Sites

The BURTONS CREEK SITE (22-Cv-509), on the north side of Burtons Creek, had been plowed recently, so collecting conditions were good. Aboriginal materials recovered are recorded in Table 51. The Pontchartrain point (Fig. 33a) indicates that the site was utilized during the Late Archaic Period

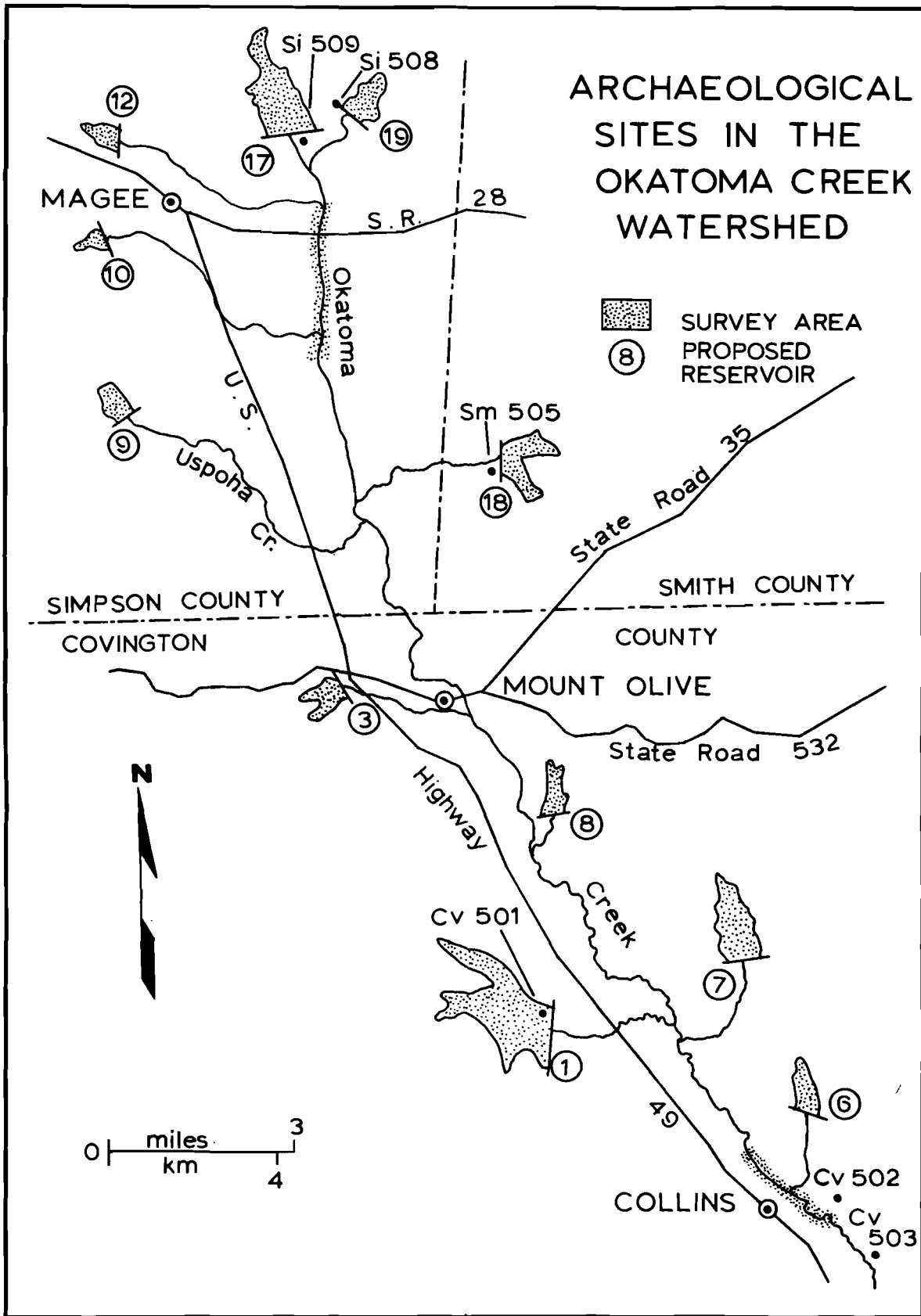


Fig. 32

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: BURTONS CREEK (22-Cv-509)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	3	3					6						
Secondary decortication flakes	10	17 ^a	4 ^b	1			32						
Thinning flakes	9	4	1	1			15						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Pontchartrain points (Fig. 33a)		1					1						
Corner notched points (Fig. 33i)		1					1						
Preforms					1		1						
Undesignated fragments	1	1	1	1			4						
<u>Cores</u>	1						1						
<u>Ground stones</u>													
Metate fragments						1	1						

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 51

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: BURTONS CREEK (22-CV-509)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Gray chert	Gray chert, heat treated	Feruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>							5	5					
=====													
a Three worked specimens.													
b One worked specimen.													

TABLE 51 cont.

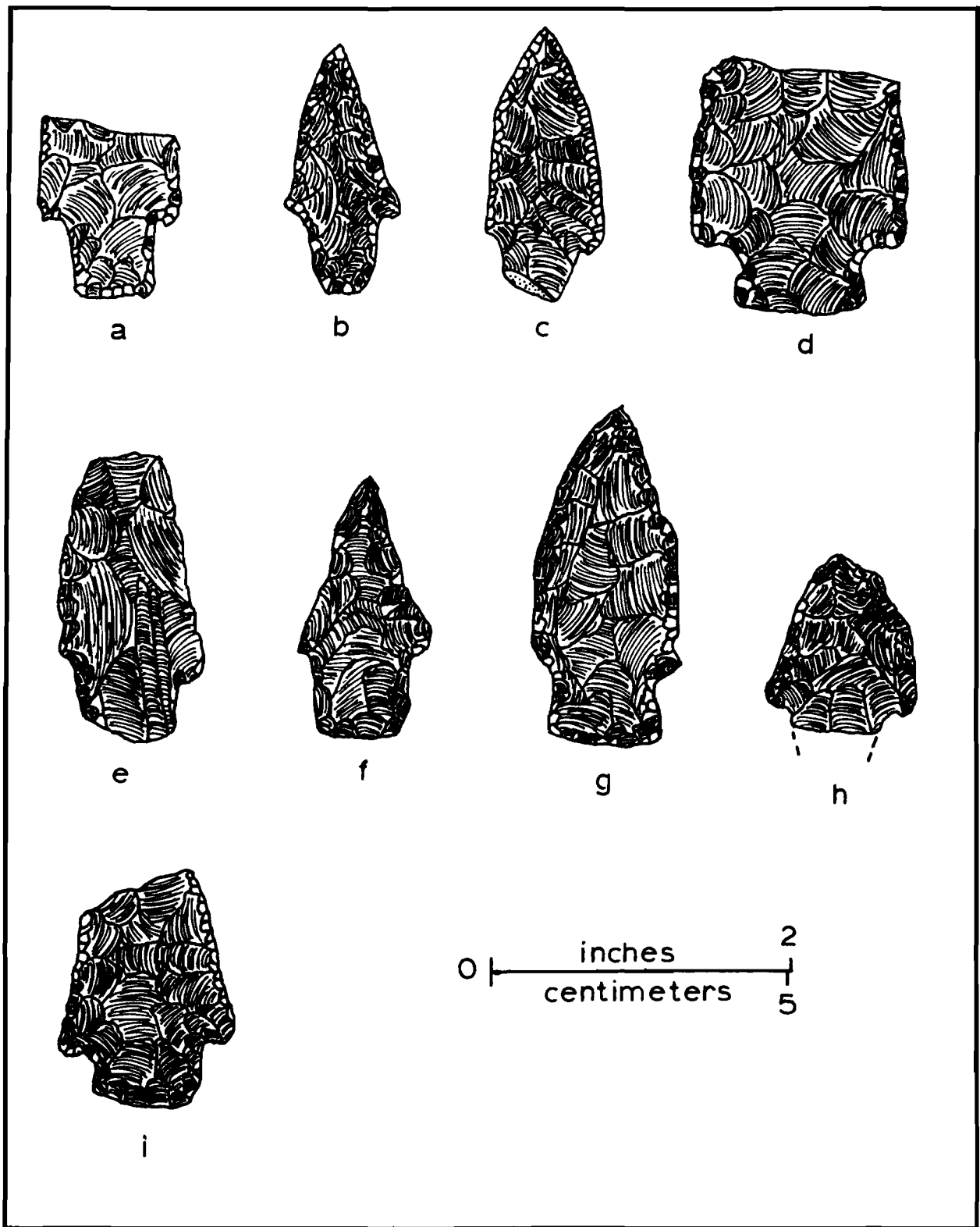


Fig. 33. Okatoma Creek survey artifacts. a, Pontchartrain point from Burtons Creek site (22-Cv-509); b-c, Gary points from Allred site (22-Cv-508); d, Benton point from Allred; e-h, side notched points from Allred; i, corner notched point from Burtons Creek.

(Perino 1968:70). A period of historical activity is also indicated by two historic artifacts: a handpainted earthenware body sherd with green leaf and white background, and an olive green or "black glass" bottle base with sand pontil mark. The glass fragment was made by a process in general use before 1857 (Lorrain 1968:44).

The ALLRED SITE (22-Cv-508), on the east side of Okatoma Creek, covers a series of small knolls in the creek bottom. Collecting conditions were good, as most of the site was in cultivation. Gary points (Fig. 33b-c) such as those from Allred (Table 52) were in common use during the Late Archaic Period, remaining popular until about A.D. 1500 (Bell 1958:28), and Benton points (Fig. 33d) were prevalent during the Middle Archaic Period (Bell 1960:6). The presence of a Baytown sherd, however, indicates that not all of the activity was preceramic. Because of the lack of ground stone fragments and the infrequent occurrence of ceramics, it is best to assume that the Allred site was used for a long period of time as a seasonal hunting camp.

The TROY SITE (22-Cv-507) is situated on the east side of Okatoma Creek. Though surface conditions were less than ideal, a modest sample was recovered (Table 52). The presence of Gary points (Fig. 34a) and the lack of ceramics suggest a Late Archaic use of the Troy site.

The RUFUS SITE (22-Si-508) lies on the ridge line above one of the tributaries of Okatoma Creek. Collecting conditions

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tallahatta quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tallahatta quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: ALLRED (22-CV-508)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes	3	6					9			
Secondary decortication flakes	3	11 ^a					14			
Thinning flakes	2	8 ^a					10			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Gary points (Fig. 33b,c)	1	2	1				4			
Benton, var. <u>Tuscumbia</u> points (Fig. 33d)	1						1			
Side notched points	3 ^b	1 ^c			1 ^d		5			
Point tip fragments	1						1			
Preforms	1						1			
Knife blades	1	1					2			
Bifaces with rounded ends		1	1				2			
									Baytown Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1
									Unspecified	1

TABLE 52

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>										
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tallahatta quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL			Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: ALLRED (22-Cv-508)</u>											
<u>Bifaces with squared ends</u>	1								1		
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>	1		1						2		
<u>Cores</u>	2	3							5		
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>								2	2		
<u>SITE NAME: TROY (22-Cv-507)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
<u>Primary decortication flakes</u>	1								1		
<u>Secondary decortication flakes</u>	3	3 ^e							6		
<u>Thinning flakes</u>	1								1		
<u>Bifaces</u>											
<u>Gary points (Fig. 34a)</u>		2							2		
<u>Preforms</u>		1							1		

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 52 cont.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: TROY (22-CV-507)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Tallahatta quartzite	Undesignated	TOTAL				Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Knife blades, hafted (Fig. 34b)				1			1						
<u>Cores</u>	1						1						

^a One worked specimen.													
^b Fig. 33e, g.													
^c Fig. 33f.													
^d Fig. 33h.													
^e One specimen worked on two edges.													

TABLE 52 cont.

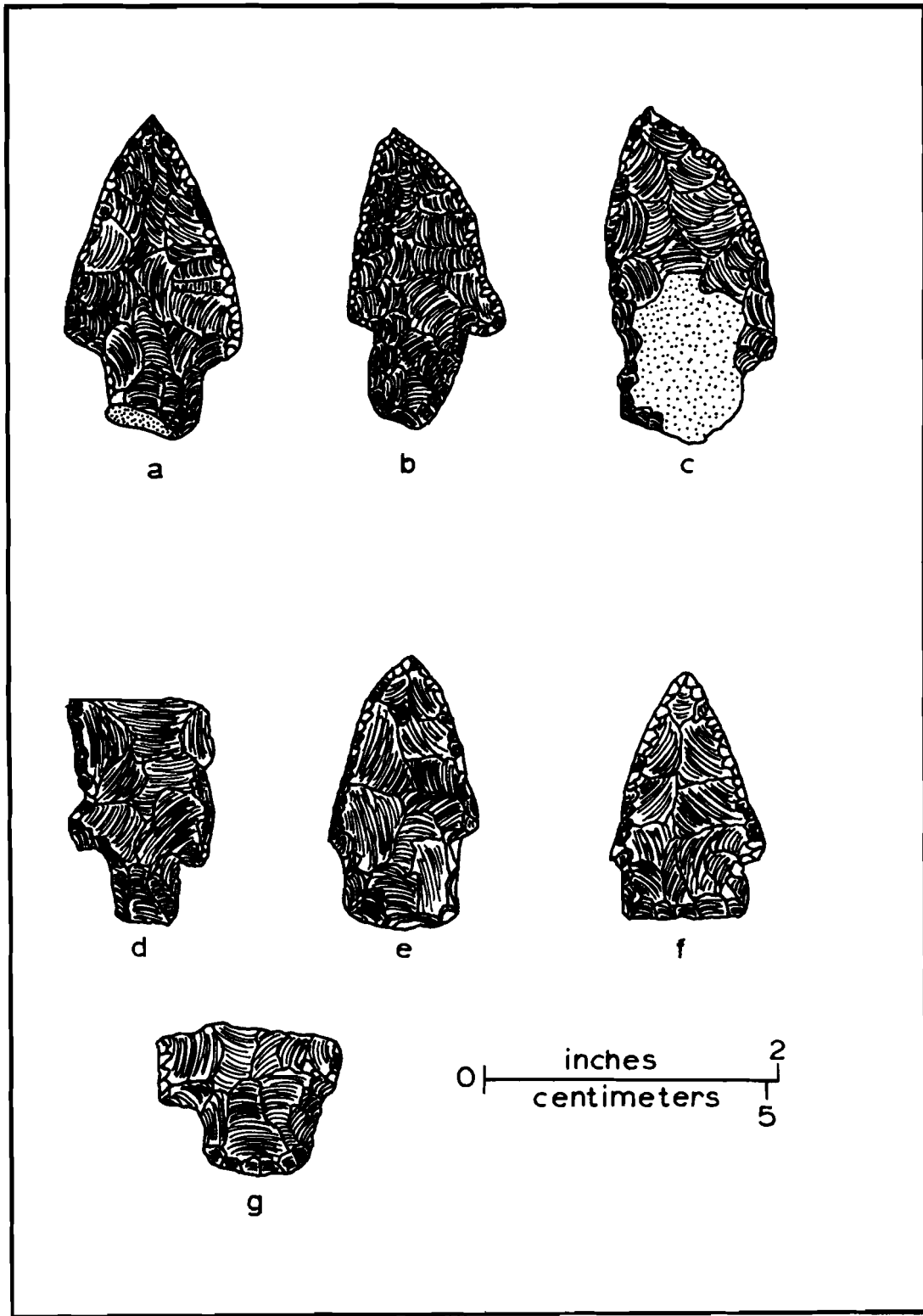


Fig. 34. Okatoma Creek survey artifacts. a, Gary point from Troy site (22-Cv-507); b, hafted knife blade from Troy; c, hafted knife blade from McLauren site (22-Sm-505); d, side notched point from Rufus site (22-Si-508); e-f, Benton, var. Tuscumbia points from Rufus; g, side notched point from Rufus.

were ideal, and a sizeable sample was recovered (Table 53). The presence of Benton points (Fig. 34e-f) suggests a Middle Archaic age, and the abundance of ground stone objects indicates that the site was a plant processing station.

The MS. ROGERS SITE (22-Si-509) is located on the east side of an unnamed tributary of Okatoma Creek. Surface scatter on a series of ridgetops was light, and the scant collection (Table 53) suggests that Ms. Rogers was a seasonal campsite.

The McLAUREN SITE (22-Sm-507), on the south side of McLauren Creek, is in a creek bottom area which has been cultivated in previous years but which was not in cultivation at the time of the survey. A small sample (Table 53) was recovered from an old farm road. The high percentage of lithics in relation to the ceramics indicates that McLauren was used by a Middle Woodland group as a hunting camp.

Conclusions

The sites recorded in the Okatoma Creek survey represent a considerable time span of occupation. Although the area was used by prehistoric peoples for a great length of time, activity was apparently not intense, since no permanent stratified sites were recorded. All of the sites mentioned herein are considered to be hunting camps. Most of the river basins surveyed had small, narrow valleys which were not particularly suited for agriculture, and undoubtedly the agricultural peoples of the Mississippi Period did not find the region favorable.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: RUFUS (22-S1-508)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Tallahatta quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Secondary decortication flakes	6 ^a	9	1				16						
Thinning flakes	9	6 ^a	1				16						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Benton, var. Tuscumbia points (Fig. 34e, f)	2						2						
Side notched points (Fig. 34d, g)	1				1		2						
Undesignated fragments		2					2						
<u>Cores</u>	3	1					4						
<u>Ground stones</u>													
Manos			1				1						
Metates						2	2						
Nutting stones						1	1						
Undesignated fragments						2	2						

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 53

<u>LITHICS</u>											<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Gray chert	Cream quartzite	Tallahatta quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>SITE NAME: MS. ROGERS (22-S1-509)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Secondary decortication flakes	6	5					11						
Thinning flakes	1	1					2						
<u>SITE NAME: McLAUREN (22-Sm-505)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	2	2	1					5				Baldwin Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 2	
Secondary decortication flakes	5	5			2		12						
Thinning flakes	10	14	2		1		27						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Knife blades, hafted (Fig. 34c)		1					1						
<u>Cores</u>	1	1					2						
<u>a</u> <u>One worked specimen.</u>													

TABLE 53 cont.

Because lithic debris and artifacts are abundant on most sites, it is assumed that the occupants engaged in toolmaking activities associated with the procurement of deer or other game. The occurrence on one site (the Rufus site) of a considerable amount of ground stone material indicates that plant processing or seed milling activities were as important as the hunting of large game animals.

Chunky River Watershed

In March, 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in the Chunky River watershed, where the Soil Conservation Service contemplates construction of reservoirs 22, 23, 24A, and 25 by the end of 1977. Reservoir 22 will block the upper reaches of Turkey Creek, Reservoir 23 will impound water in Riser Creek, Reservoir 24 will be on Dunnagin Creek, and Reservoir 25 will block Richardson Creek. All of these streams flow eastward into Potterchitto Creek, which in turn empties into Chunky Creek (Fig. 35). The reservoir locations were investigated to determine the effects of the proposed reservoirs on archaeological resources. Only one of the reservoirs, Number 23, contained any signs of aboriginal occupation.

The RISER CREEK SITE (22-Nw-503), situated on a slight rise (first terrace) on the south side of Riser Creek in Reservoir 23, was recorded, and a surface collection was made (Table 54). Marcos and Gary points, such as those found here (Fig. 36b,c), were used from 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1000, a span of

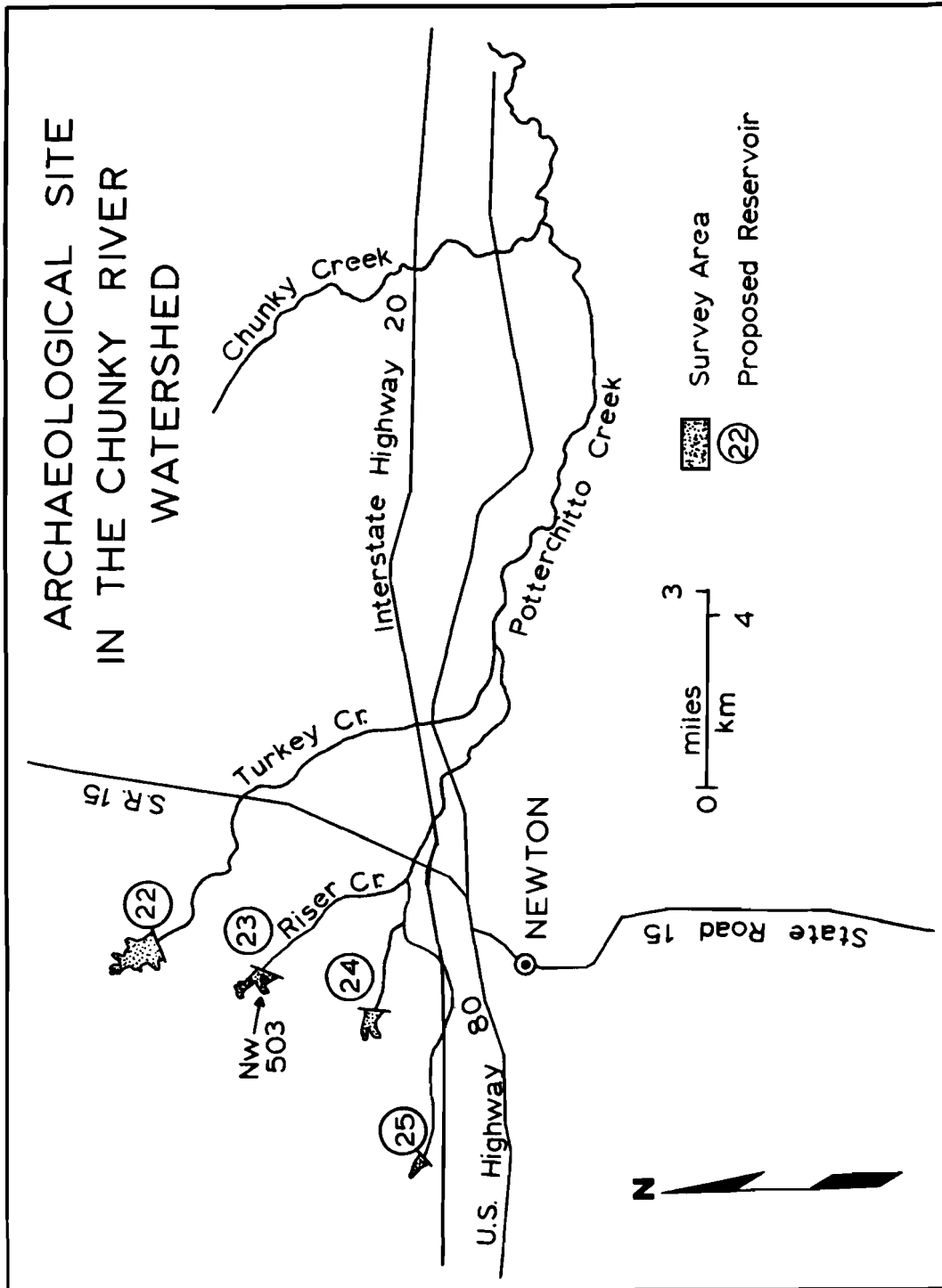


Fig. 35

<u>LITHICS</u>												
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Cream chert	Cream chert, heat treated	Gray chert	Brown quartzite	White quartzite	Sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL		
<u>SITE NAME: RISER CREEK (22-Nw-503)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes					1	11				12		
Thinning flakes	3		2	1	3	36				45		
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Side notched point base fragments (Fig. 36a,d)						2				2		
Marcos point base fragments (Fig. 36b)						1				1		
Gary point base fragments (Fig. 36c)				1						1		
Undesignated point body fragments						1				1		
Undesignated point tip fragments						1				1		
Bifaces with curved edge (Fig. 36e)	1									1		
Bifaces with squared end (Fig. 36f)		1								1		
<u>Cores</u>												
							7			7		

TABLE 54

(cont. on next page)

<u>CERAMICS</u>			
SITE NAME	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
Riser Creek (22-Nw-503) <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>	Baldwin Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u> Baytown Plain, <u>var. unspecified</u>	1 2	
^a Chert pebbles in brown quartzite matrix.			

TABLE 54 cont.

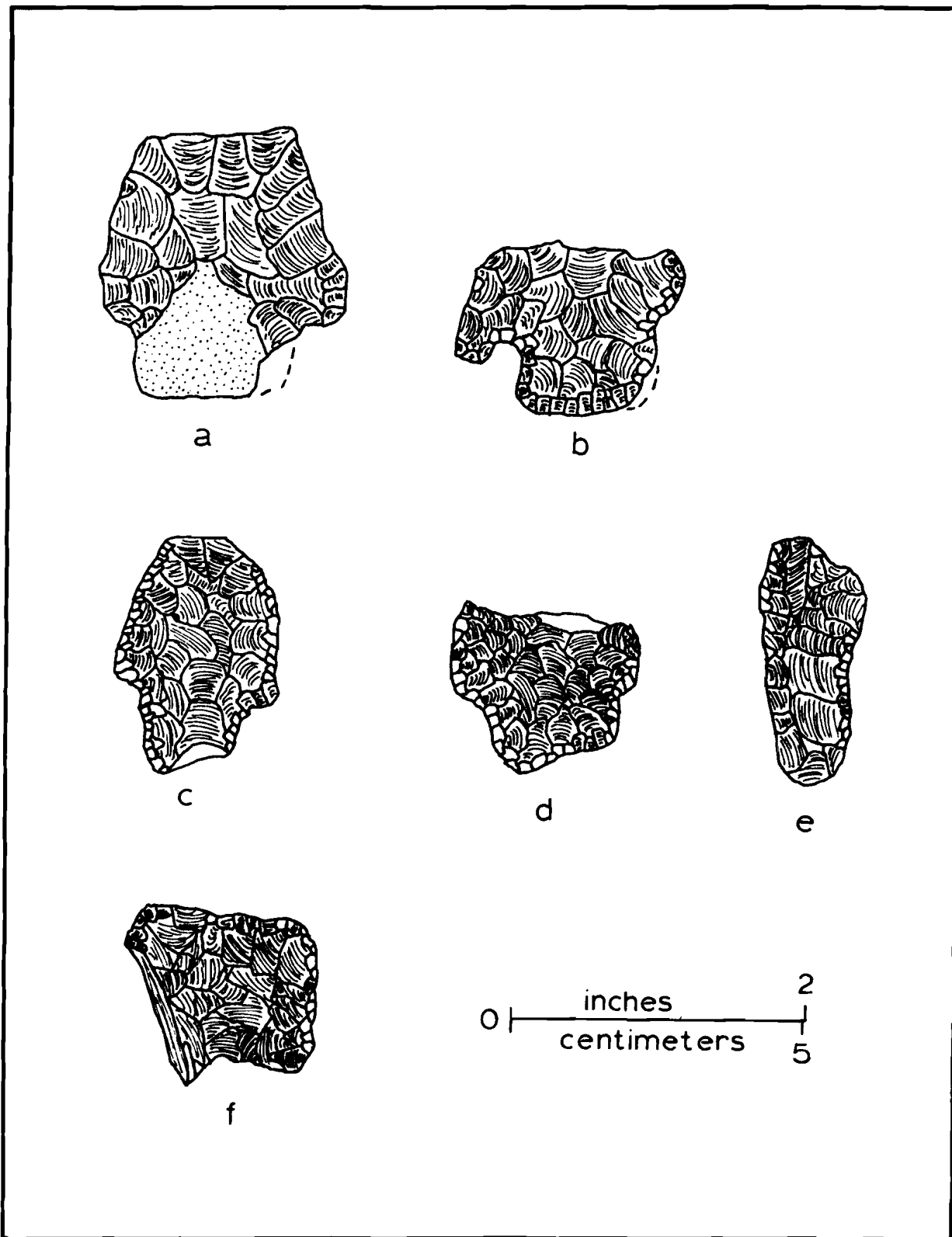


Fig. 36. Chunky River survey artifacts from Riser Creek site (22-Nw-503). a, side notched point; b, Marcos point; c, Gary point; d, side notched point; e, biface with curved edge; f, biface with squared end.

time broader than that indicated for the Riser Creek site itself. The few ceramic specimens are better time indicators. In northeast Mississippi, Baldwin ceramics were in common use during the Miller II Period (100 B.C. - A.D. 300). Mulberry Creek Cord-marked, a ware similar to Baytown, was most frequent from A.D. 700 to 1000, or in the Miller IV Period (Rucker 1974:17). These two separate times of occupation are indicated. The large number of cores and thinning flakes suggest that one group, and possibly both groups of occupants, were concerned with toolmaking. The quantity of milling stones indicates that plant food processing was also an important task.

Conclusions

Aboriginal utilization of the areas surveyed was sparse. The only site recorded (22-Nw-503) has been disturbed by cultivation and is not considered archaeologically significant.

Big Creek Watershed

In March, 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in Smith and Jasper counties, Mississippi, to determine whether aboriginal sites would be destroyed by the Soil Conservation Service's construction of five reservoirs in the Big Creek watershed. Reservoirs 2, 3, 4, 13, and 15, all on tributaries of Etehomó Creek, were investigated (Fig. 37). South of the confluence of Etehomó and Little creeks, the stream's name becomes Big Creek. Only one archaeological site was recorded in the Big Creek watershed.

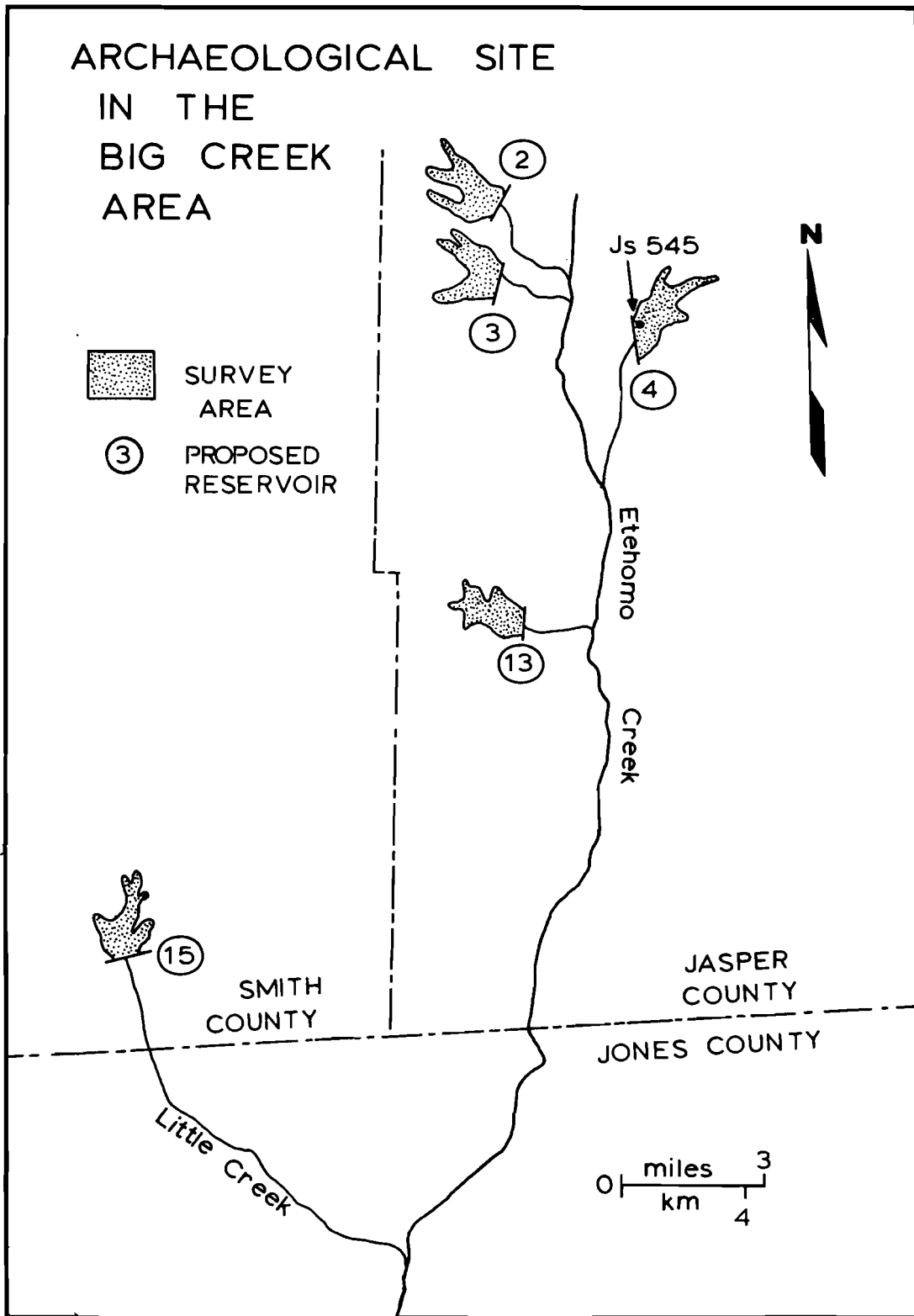


Fig. 37

Archaeological Site

The RATCLIFF SITE (22-Js-545) is on a first terrace in Reservoir 4. Surface collection (Table 55) at this shallow site indicates that Ratcliff was a small hunting camp. Because of the presence of Thomas sherds, it can be assumed that the site dates from the Marksville Period or the Late Baytown Period (Phillips 1970:55). Permanent Marksville and Baytown sites have been found in Jasper County (Tesar 1974:60-67). According to survey data provided by Louis D. Tesar (1974), these sites are found on ridgetops, which are termed "second terraces" in this report.

Conclusions

Construction of the five reservoirs in the Big Creek watershed will not destroy any significant sites, and the potential for permanent villages or large, significant sites on ridgetops does not exist in this project area. Those ridgetops which were thoroughly investigated were found to be culturally barren. As a result of overcultivation in the past and recent contour plowing, very little topsoil remains on the second terraces. Thus, it can be assumed that cultural debris went the way of the topsoil--down the hillside.

Tallahoma and Souinlovey Watersheds

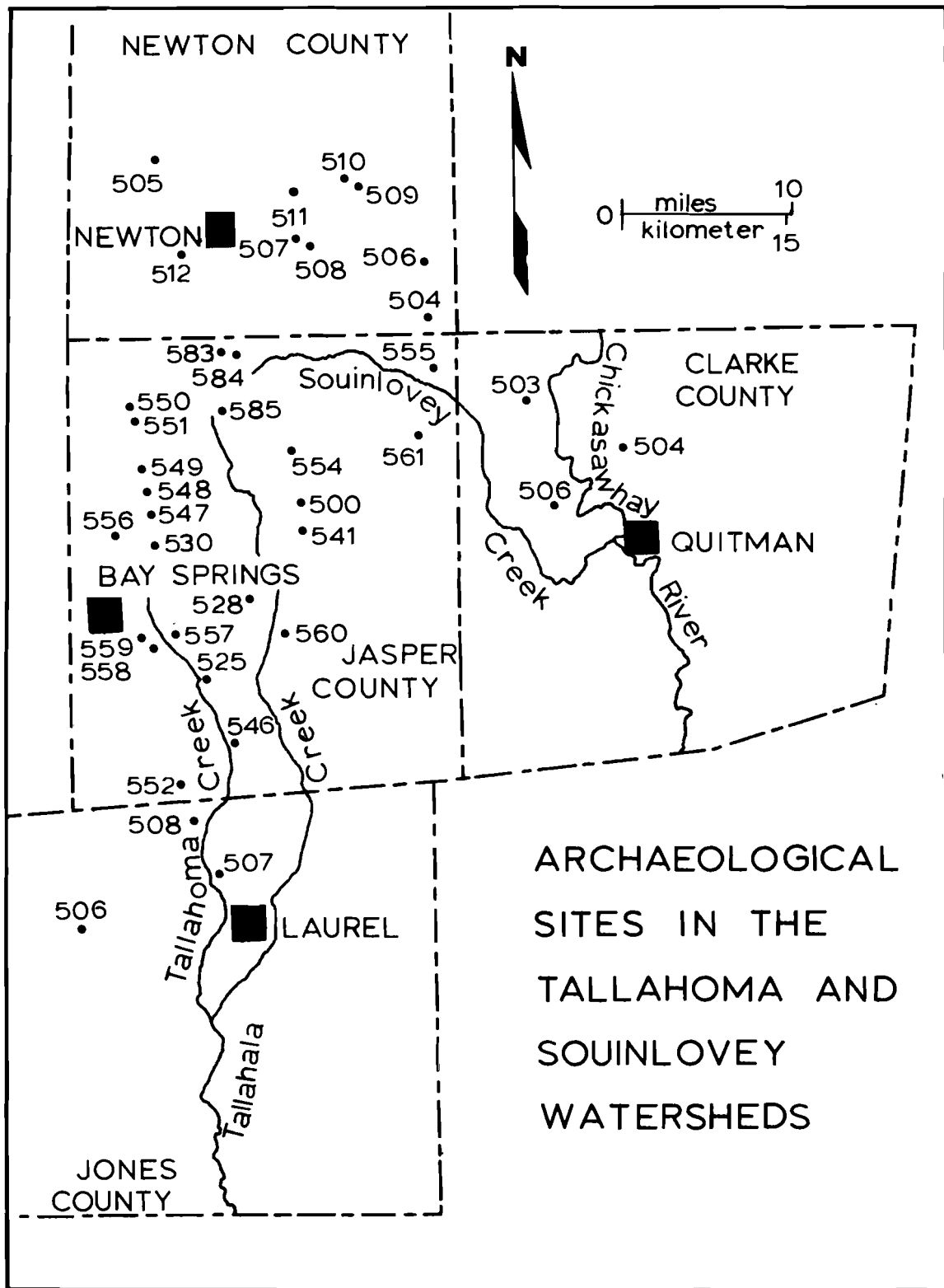
During June, July, and August of 1975, an archaeological survey was conducted in the watersheds of Tallahoma and

Souinlovey creeks in Newton, Jasper, Clarke, and Jones counties. The entire survey consumed thirty-one days and covered the locations of sites in proposed reservoirs 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 20 of the Tallahoma project and proposed reservoirs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 7B, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14 in the Souinlovey Creek area. Because construction of the reservoirs in the Souinlovey and Tallahoma project area will afford increased flood protection in both creek basins, reconnaissance was conducted to determine whether land clearing below the reservoir locations would destroy sites of historical significance.

The Souinlovey basin was surveyed as far east as its convergence with the Chickasawhay River in Clarke County. Two of the reservoirs in the Souinlovey project will actually block tributaries of the Chickasawhay River, so a spot check of potential habitation areas was made along the Chickasawhay basin from Enterprise to a point south of the confluence of the Chickasawhay River and Souinlovey Creek (Fig. 38). The Tallahoma Creek bottom was surveyed from its source south to the U.S. 84 bridge east of Laurel. In addition to construction of the reservoirs, 64 miles of channel work is contemplated for the Souinlovey project, but since this channel improvement is limited to the removal of trees and snags, it will not affect any archaeological sites.

Clarke County Sites

Seven previously unrecorded sites and one known site in Clarke County were visited. Collections were made from seven of these sites.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SITES IN THE
TALLAHOMA AND
SOUINLOVEY
WATERSHEDS

Fig. 38

The CHICKASAWHAY SITE (22-Ck-502) was first visited by H. H. Knoblock in 1926 (Collins 1927). Henry B. Collins identified the site as Chickachae, a historic Choctaw village (Collins 1927:260), and described the ceramics as incised with closely spaced parallel lines probably accomplished with a comblike implement. The type Chickachae Combed was established in 1953 (see Phillips 1970:65) to describe this decorated ware. Later, the type Chickachae Plain was created to describe undecorated ceramics with a characteristic Chickachae paste (see Thorne and Broyles 1968:32). Phillips (1970:66) divided Chickachae Combed into two varieties and described var. Chickachae as having "simple curvilinear and angular designs made up of multiple combed (rarely individually incised) lines, three to seven in number on a compact, sandy-textured ware."

Chickachae Combed will be further divided here in an attempt to delineate design changes through time or space. The Chickachae variety designation will be reserved for simple angular or rectilinear designs (Plate 4a), and the Chickasawhay variety will designate curvilinear designs (Plate 4b-h). If sherds exhibit incising and combing in combination or are decorated exclusively by means of incising, the variety name Jasper will be used (Plate 4i-n). These variety designations are based entirely on decoration or techniques of decoration, since all are sandy paste wares. A variety of Chickachae Plain has also been established by this writer. Plain wares that are red slipped or painted have been designated var. Souinlovey,

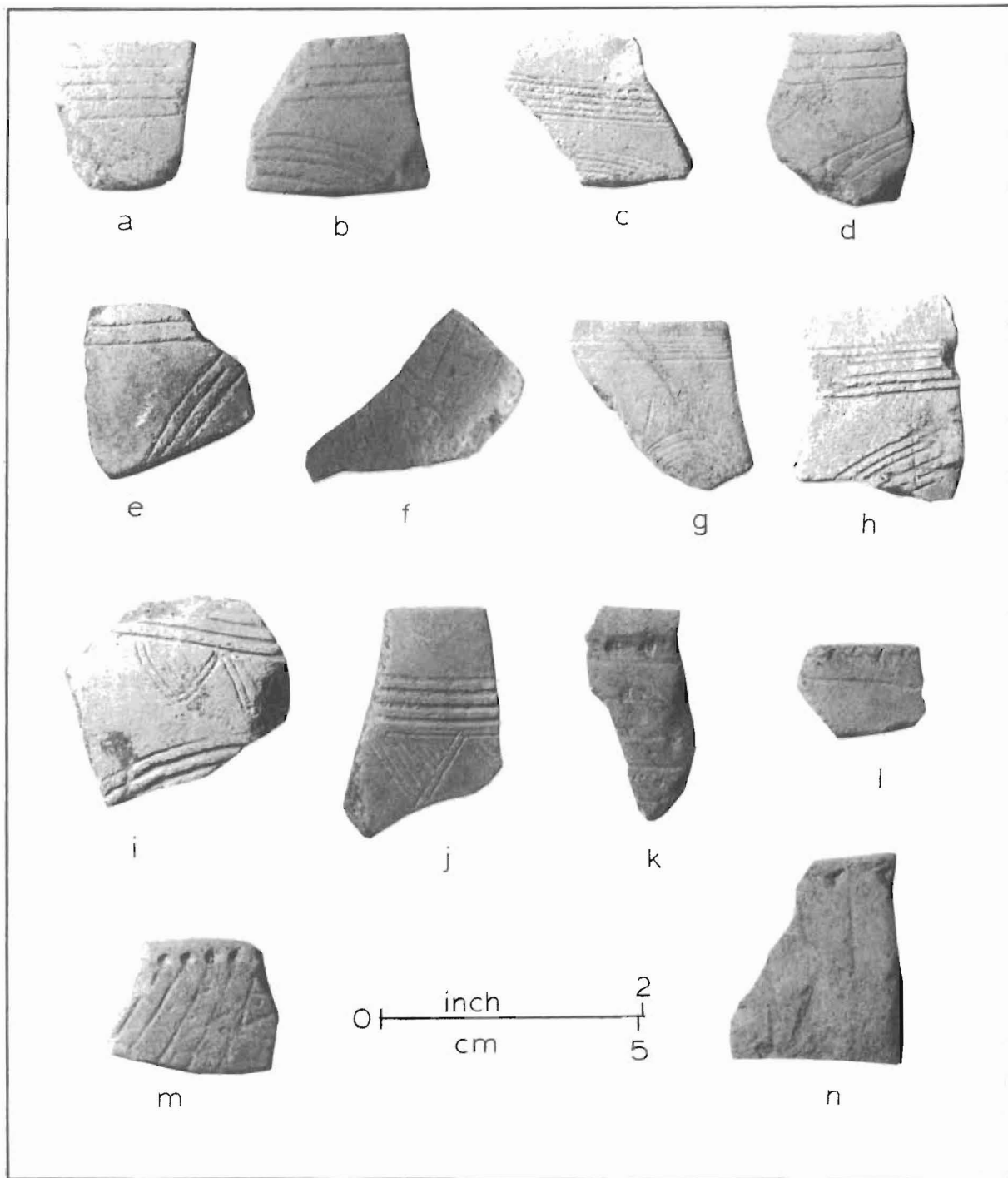


Plate 4. Chickachae Combed sherds. a, var. Chickachae from Wilson Pasture site (22-Js-534); b-g, var. Chickasawhay from Wilson Pasture; h, var. Chickasawhay from Hero site (22-Js-585); i-j, var. Jasper from Wilson Pasture; k-l, var. Jasper from Hall site (22-Ck-505); m, var. Jasper from Chickasawhay site (22-Ck-502); n, var. Jasper from Kilgore site (22-Ck-508).

and the remainder of the plain wares with a compact sand-tempered paste are termed var. unspecified, since none exhibited unusual rim treatment or form to warrant explicit variety status.

A small sample of Chickachae ceramics was recovered from the Chickasawhay site. These sherds and the other artifacts are presented in Tables 56 and 57.

The McCANTS SITE (22-Ck-503) is situated south of McCants Creek. The small lithic sample recovered (thirteen white quartzite thinning flakes) indicates that McCants is a small campsite.

The HAMRICK SITE (22-Ck-504), a small campsite of less than 2 acres, is on the north side of Bostic Branch. Only four thinning flakes and one core, all of white quartzite, were collected from a pasture area.

The HALL SITE (22-Ck-505) covers approximately 10 acres on a second terrace west of the Chickasawhay River. Although collecting conditions were less than ideal, a sizeable sample was recovered (Table 56). The assemblage indicates that the site was a large Choctaw village. Historic materials collected were a gunflint (blond) and a "black" bottleglass base sherd.

The SHADS SITE (22-Ck-506) covers a ridgetop between two benchmarks labeled "Shads." One white quartzite thinning flake and three white quartzite cores collected from a recent road cut indicate that the area was used as a camp.

At the SHAW SITE (22-Ck-507), on a ridgetop south of the Chickasawhay site, only one white quartzite thinning flake and

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: HALL (22-Ck-505)</u>								
<u>Bifaces</u>								
Pontchartrain points		2			2	Chickachae Plain, var. Souinlovey var. unspecified	1 43	4
Preforms		2			2	Mississippi Plain, var. Enterprise	12	1
<u>Cores</u>		9			9	Plaquemine Brushed, var. Grace ^a	1	
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>				1	1			
<u>SITE NAME: KILGORE (22-Ck-508)</u>								
						Chickachae Combed, var. Chickachae	1	1
						var. Chickasawhay	1	1
						var. Jasper	3	
						var. unspecified	3	
						Chickachae Plain, var. unspecified	8	
						Mississippi Plain, var. Enterprise	7	
^a Plate 5b.								

TABLE 56 cont.

CHICKASAWHAY SITE (22-Ck-502) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Bottle glass
1 green body sherd
2 dark olive green body sherds
2 dark olive green base sherds
1 aquamarine body sherd
1 leadglass rim sherd

Creamware
1 fragment, white glaze

Brick
2 fragments

McCORMICK SITE (22-Js-500) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Bottle glass
1 "black" kick-up

Softpaste porcelain
1 white body sherd

Pearlware
1 blue shell-edged rim sherd

WILSON PASTURE SITE (22-Js-534) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Bottle glass
5 "black" body sherds
3 "black" rim sherds
6 green body sherds
7 dark olive green body sherds
1 pale green body sherd
1 amber base sherd

Red earthenware
1 plain body sherd
1 green body sherd, lead glaze
1 green body sherd, alkaline glaze

Softpaste porcelain
1 rim sherd, white glaze

Creamware
1 yellow body sherd, cream glaze

TABLE 57 cont.

Pearlware

3 body sherds, white glaze
2 rim sherds, white glaze

Ironstone china

2 body sherds, white glaze
5 rim sherds, white glaze
3 base sherds, white glaze

Brick

2 fragments

Bone

1 button (Plate 6g)

one Chickachae Plain, var. unspecified body sherd were found. The site was probably used by the Choctaws.

The KILGORE SITE (22-Ck-508) is situated in the Chickasawhay bottom between the Hall site and the Chickasawhay site. Since the area was in cultivation, an adequate sample was recovered from a 1-acre area. In addition to the aboriginal materials (Table 56), one historic artifact, a glass base sherd, was collected. Kilgore, like the Chickasawhay and Hall sites, was occupied by the Choctaw.

The VOLKING SITE (22-Ck-509), a Choctaw site covering approximately 2 acres of the Chickasawhay floodplain, was visited. No surface collection was made, but the Volking family does have a collection of Chickachae Combed sherds and blue shell-edged ceramics.

Jasper County Sites

Surface collections were made from nineteen previously unrecorded sites in Jasper County, as well as from three sites which had already been recorded.

The McCORMICK SITE (22-Js-500) was recorded in the 1930s (WPA 1940) and relocated by Tesar, who suggests an 1800-1830 interment date for a Choctaw burial reported to him (Tesar 1974:51-52). Tesar made no collections from McCormick, but the Mississippi Department of Archives and History collection (Tables 57 and 58) indicates that Tesar's placement in a Choctaw time frame is correct.

<u>LITHICS</u>											<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Black quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	Greenstone	Bone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: McCORMICK (22-Js-500)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>										Chickachae Combed, var. <u>Chickachae</u>	3	1	
<u>Secondary decortication flakes</u>	1	1						2		Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	8	2	
<u>Bifaces with rounded end</u>		1						1		Mississippi Plain, var. <u>Enterprise</u>	2		
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>				4				4		Plaquemine Brushed, var. <u>Thomas</u>	1		
<u>SITE NAME: GRIFFIN GARDEN (22-Js-528)</u>													
<u>Unifaces</u>										Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	3		
<u>Thinning flakes</u>	1	5						6					
<u>Bifaces</u>													
<u>Gary points</u>	1							1					
<u>Side notched points</u>	1	1						2					

TABLE 58

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Black quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	Greenstone	Bone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
										Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: GRIFFIN GARDEN (22-Js-528)</u>												
Bifaces with pointed end	1								1			
<u>Cores</u>	1	1	1						3			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>					1				1			
<u>SITE NAME: WILSON PASTURE (22-Js-534)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes	2	1							3			
Thinning flakes	1		2	1					4			
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Side notched points	1 ^a		1 ^b						2			
Bifaces with pointed end	1								1			
<u>Cores</u>			1						1			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>					1	1	1		3			
										Chickachae Combed,		
										var. Chickachae	2	7
										var. Chickasawhay	14	6
										var. Jasper	1	2
										var. unspecified	24	9
										Chickachae Plain,		
										var. unspecified	84	3
										Mississippi Plain,		
										var. Enterprise	32	1
										Plaquemine Brushed,		
										var. Grace	1	
										Residual decorated	1	

TABLE 58 cont.

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: WILSON PASTURE (22-Js-534)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	Black quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	Greenstone	Bone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>					1				1				
=====													
<u>FAUNAL REMAINS</u>													
<u>Cow calcaneum - Bos taurus</u>							1	1	1				
<u>Longbone fragments - cow sized</u>							1	1	1				
=====													
<u>a</u> Fig. 40g.													
<u>b</u> Fig. 40f.													

TABLE 58 cont.

The COMO SITE (22-Js-502), revisited by the MDAH survey party, was originally recorded during the 1930s. (See WPA 1940). The given location of the site was vague, and Tesar (1974:54), in an attempt to relocate it, placed the site on the west side of Tallahoma Creek between Bay Springs and Lake Como. According to him, the site at one time consisted of a group of mounds, only one of which remained. The MDAH party tested the "mound" and found it to be a natural hill overlain by approximately 20 centimeters of stream-deposited material. No cultural materials were recovered from the immediate area.

The VERNON MOUND SITE (22-Js-525), also revisited by the MDAH survey party, is described by Tesar (1974:79) as a Choctaw mound which was destroyed several years ago. The MDAH party observed a cleared garden patch surrounded by three sand piles, one of which was tested and found to be a homogenous white sand to a depth of one meter. All of these sand hills are probably by-products of recent pipeline construction. No artifacts were recovered from the cleared area.

The GRIFFIN GARDEN SITE (22-Js-528) was recorded by Tesar (1974:81), whose party collected Yarbrough, Castroville and Carrollton projectile points, as well as seven body sherds described as "Indeterminate Plain" (Tesar 1974: Table 11). The MDAH survey team recovered several artifacts (Table 58), including Baytown Plain, var. Thomas sherds. The Carrollton and Castroville points indicate a Late Archaic period of use (Bell 1958:12; 1960:14). The Yarbrough and Gary points have

a Late Archaic through Woodland span of use (Bell 1960:98) and were probably employed by the Marksville peoples who utilized the site as a camp. The site was tested by the MDAH party in two areas and found to contain no undisturbed cultural deposits.

The PHILLIPS MOUND SITE (22-Js-530) is described by Tesar (1974:83-84) as a well-preserved mound with an adjoining village. Upon testing the "mound," the MDAH party found that a 5-centimeter layer of topsoil is superimposed over the natural red clay on the north end. On the southern end, approximately 50 centimeters of white sand outwash overlies the red clay subsoil. Our conclusion is that the "mound" is a natural hill. Omar Phillips, the landowner, has a collection of several projectile points (Fig. 39a-i) from the hill and surrounding area. Some of these points are similar to Ellis points in shape, although the knapping technique used is more crude than that employed on the Ellis type (Bell 1960:32). Because the Ellis, Gary and Frazier projectile points found at Phillips are types from the Late Archaic through the Woodland periods (Bell 1958:28; 1960:32, 42), the site is believed to have been occupied during that time span.

The McNEIL BALL PARK SITE (22-Js-531) was described as a Choctaw stickball field by Tesar (1974:84-85), who based his conclusion on information from local informants. The MDAH survey party found that the site is located one mile north of the location plotted by Tesar and that landowner George McNeil

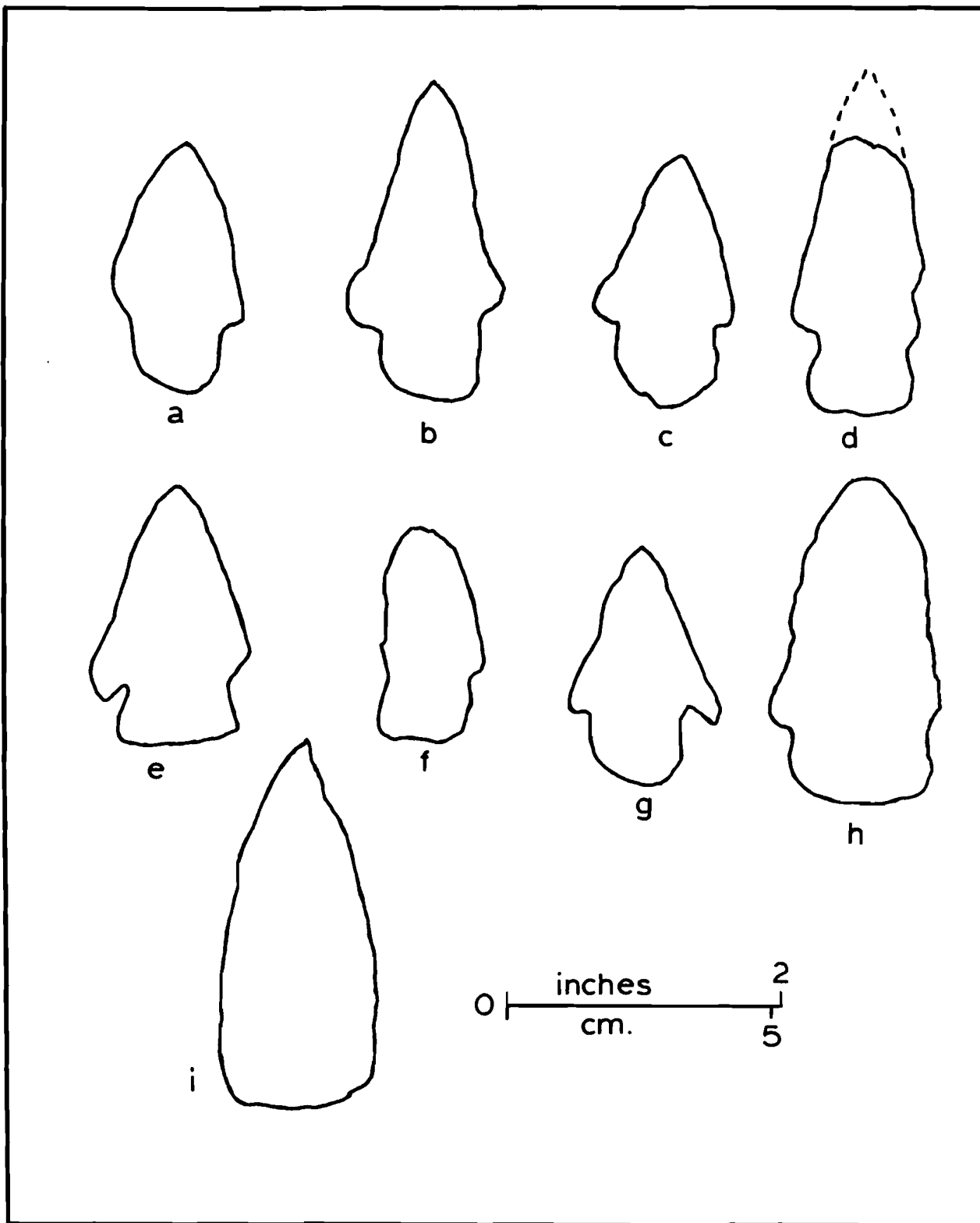


Fig. 39. Projectile points from Phillips Mound site (22-Js-530). a, Gary point of white quartzite; b-c, side notched points of heat-treated yellow chert; d-e, Ellis points of yellow chert; f, side notched point of heat-treated yellow chert; g, Gary point of yellow chert; h, corner notched point of heat-treated gray chert; i, Frazier point of white quartzite.

calls it a "racetrack," not a ball park. More documentation should be obtained before any hypotheses are made as to the nature of the McNeil site.

The GREGORY SITE (22-Js-532) was recorded as an 1810-1860 Choctaw settlement by Tesar (1974:85-86), who again based his identification on local folklore. MDAH testing in two areas uncovered no cultural material, and no artifacts were found in the several eroded areas checked. Two early twentieth century houses were observed in the area.

The WILSON PASTURE SITE (22-Js-534) is identified as a historic Choctaw settlement by Tesar (1974:87), who made the first collections. He illustrates two Chickachae Combed sherds (Tesar 1974: Fig. 4c-d). The MDAH survey also recovered Chickachae Combed sherds and lithic artifacts from Wilson Pasture. Cultural material (see Tables 57 and 58) is scattered over approximately 10 to 15 acres, and, although material covers such a large area, all context has been destroyed by plowing. The "Jackson to Winchester" road, which was used in 1832, courses its east-west route 0.6 kilometer north of the Wilson Pasture site (Bell and Walker 1832).

The BALL SITE (22-Js-546), situated on the east side of Tallahoma Creek, was first located by the MDAH party during the Tallahoma watershed survey. The artifacts recovered (Table 59) were scattered over a 4-acre area. This site was probably a small Marksville or Miller II Period hunting camp.

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: BALL (22-Js-546)										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White quartzite	Quartz	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL		Type	Body Sherds	Flint Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Primary decortication flakes	3	2					5		Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	3			
Secondary decortication flakes	2	1					3						
Thinning flakes	1	3	4	23 ^a			31						
<u>Bifaces</u>													
Side notched points				1			1						
Bifaces with rounded end	2	1					3						
Bifaces with pointed end	1						1						
<u>Cores</u>	2						2						
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>				1			1						

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 59

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White quartzite	Quartz	Feruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
								Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: MILLER (22-Js-549)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Thinning flakes	2	1		4			7			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Cotaco Creek points (Fig. 40h)				1			1			
<u>Cores</u>			1				1			
^a One worked specimen.										

TABLE 59 cont.

The DOC SITE (22-Js-547), located on the east side of Tallahoma Creek, covers approximately one acre, and the artifacts (Table 59) indicate that it is a small campsite.

The 2-acre BASSETT SITE (22-Js-548; Table 59) on the east side of Tallahoma Creek has been destroyed by cultivation. Landowner James Bassett has five projectile points from the site area (Fig. 40a-e). Baytown pottery and a Gary projectile point indicate that the site was probably a Miller II or Miller III Period campsite. A Decatur point (Fig. 40a) also indicates the presence of Early Archaic people.

The MILLER SITE (22-Js-549), like Ball, Doc, and Bassett, is on the first terrace east of Tallahoma Creek and is also a small camp (200 meters x 50 meters). The one temporally diagnostic artifact recovered (see Table 59), a Cotaco Creek projectile point (Fig. 40h), was used during the Late Archaic Period and into Woodland times (Perino 1971:18).

The MAULDIN SITE (22-Js-550) is a 2-acre first terrace campsite. Only three white quartzite thinning flakes were recovered.

The HONEYCUTT SITE (22-Js-551) is situated on the first terrace on the east side of Tallahoma Creek. The artifacts (Table 60), collected over approximately a 4-acre area, indicate that Honeycutt is a small Choctaw site.

At the HERRINGTON SITE (22-Js-552), on the first terrace of Terrapin Creek, surface scatter (Table 60) covered a 2-acre area. The ceramic assemblage indicates that the Herrington

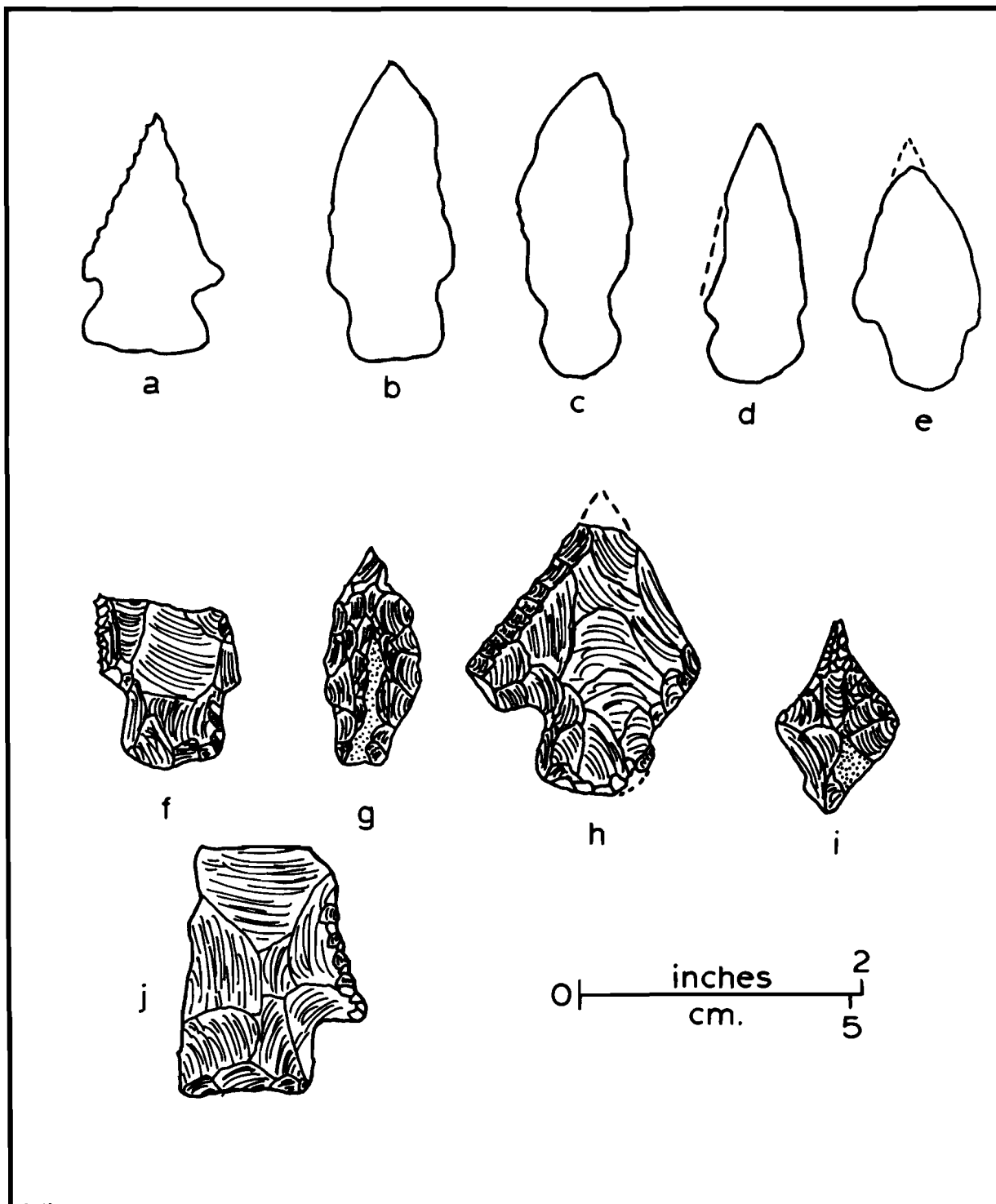


Fig. 40. Jasper County artifacts. a, corner notched point of heat-treated yellow chert from Bassett site (22-Js-548); b, side notched point of heat-treated yellow chert from Bassett; c, corner notched point of heat-treated yellow chert from Bassett; d, corner notched point of yellow chert from Bassett; e, Gary point of white quartzite from Bassett; f-g, side notched points from Wilson Pasture site (22-Js-534); h, Cotaco Creek point from Miller site (22-Js-549); i, punch or awl from Herrington site (22-Js-552); j, side notched point from Bridge site (22-Js-557).

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Blue chert	White quartzite	Novaculite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
									Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: HONEYCUTT (22-Js-551)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>										Chickachae Combed, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1
Thinning flakes		1		1				2		Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	3
<u>Cores</u>	1							1		Mississippi Plain, var. <u>Enterprise</u>	2
<u>SITE NAME: HERRINGTON (22-Js-552)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>										Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	4
Secondary decortication flakes	5	6						11		Furrs Cord-marked, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1
Thinning flakes	3	8		1				12		Marksville Incised, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1 ^a
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Flint Creek points		3						3			
Gary points		1						1			
Pontchartrain points					1			1			

TABLE 60

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert		Yellow chert, heat treated	Blue chert	White quartzite	Novaculite	Sandstone	Ferruginous Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Blue chert	White quartzite	Novaculite	Sandstone	Ferruginous Sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: HERRINGTON (22-Js-552)</u>												
Bifaces with rounded end	1	3		1					5			
Punches or awls (Fig. 40f)		1							1			
<u>Cores</u>	5								5			
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Metates							2	2	2			
Shaft smoothers							2	2	2			
Undesignated fragments						1	1	1	2			
<u>SITE NAME: EVANS (22-Js-553)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Block flakes			1 ^b						1			1
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>							1	1	1			8
^a See Plate 5a.												
	^b Worked.											

TABLE 60 cont.

site saw scattered use during the Miller II and/or Miller III periods (Rucker 1974:23-25). The Pontchartrain and Flint Creek points show that Herrington was also used during the Late Archaic Period.

The EVANS SITE (22-Js-553) is situated on a ridgetop, southeast of the Wilson Pasture site. Artifactual material (Table 60) covers approximately one square acre and indicates that this high area was used by the Choctaws.

The EUGENE CLARK SITE (22-Js-554) lies on the first terrace on the northeast side of Penantly Creek. The aboriginal material recovered (Table 61) indicates that the site is a Choctaw hunting and plant processing station. Two historic artifacts were also collected: an earthenware plate rim and an earthenware sherd with a blue band.

At the WADE SITE (22-Js-555), on the second terrace above a tributary of Souinlovey Creek, the artifact assemblage is scantily distributed over a 10-20-acre area. Recovered aboriginal materials (Table 61) indicate use of the area as a hunting camp during the Late Archaic and Miller II periods. One gray chert gunflint points to use of the site during the historic period also.

The FAIRCHILD SITE (22-Js-556) is on the second terrace west of Tallahoma Creek. Only one Tallahatta quartzite core was recovered. Because artifactual material is scant, no deductions can be made at this time about the nature of the site.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Quartz	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: EUGENE CLARK (22-Js-554)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Thinning flakes				10				10		Chickachae Combed, var. <u>unspecified</u>	2	
<u>Bifaces</u>										Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	8	
Corner notched points				1				1		Mississippi Plain, var. <u>Enterprise</u>	3	
<u>Cores</u>				8	1			9				
<u>Ground stones</u>												
<u>Metates</u>				1				1				
<u>SITE NAME: WADE (22-Js-555)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes				6				6		Baytown Plain, var. <u>Thomas</u>	1	
Thinning flakes			2	39				41				

TABLE 61

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: WADE (22-Js-555)								<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Quartz	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Flint Creek points	1							1			
Preforms					3			3			
<u>Cores</u>				1	11			12			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>								2	2		
SITE NAME: BRIDGE (22-Js-557)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes		1						1			
Thinning flakes		1			13			2	16		
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Flint Creek points								1	1		
Side notched points (Fig. 40j)					1						

TABLE 61 cont.

The BRIDGE SITE (22-Js-557) is on a ridgetop overlooking Tallahoma Creek. The Flint Creek projectile point and the Baytown sherds found here (see Table 61) indicate that the site was used as a camp by Late Archaic and Marksville peoples.

The CARNATHAN SITE (22-Js-558) lies on a first terrace west of the Bridge site. The artifact assemblage recorded in Table 62, together with one historic earthenware body sherd with a blue glaze, shows that Carnathan is a historic Choctaw campsite.

The NICHOLS SITE (22-Js-559), also on the first terrace on the west side of Tallahoma Creek, is a hunting campsite of earlier age (Table 62) than the Carnathan site.

The SMALLEY SITE (22-Js-560; Table 62), probably a campsite, is on the ridgetop above Bogue Ealiah. The one ground stone object recovered (Plate 5c) is of unknown function.

The NEAL SITE (22-Js-561) is on a ridgetop west of Souinlovey Creek. Only one white quartzite core was recovered.

At the EVERETT SITE (22-Js-583), a small historic Choctaw site approximately 0.5 mile east of the Wilson Pasture site, the scant cultural debris recovered (Table 62) was scattered over about 2 acres on a ridgetop. In addition to the aboriginal material, the MDAH survey party collected two historic artifacts: a white glazed white ware body sherd and a light green bottle glass fragment.

The McCURDY SITE (22-Js-584), on the terrace south of Everett, is a small one-acre Late Archaic Period campsite

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: CARNATHAN (22-Js-558)							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Kim Sherds
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes	4	7						11	Chickachae Combed, var. <u>Chickasawhay</u> 1		
Thinning flakes	11	10	2	40				63	Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 7		
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Preforms	1			1				2			
Bifaces with rounded ends	2							2			
<u>Cores</u>	1							1			
<u>Fire cracked rocks</u>			3					3			
SITE NAME: NICHOLS (22-Js-559)											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes	1	4						5			
Thinning flakes	3	5		24				32			

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 62

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>CERAMICS</u>										Rtm Sherds
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: NICHOLS (22-Js-559)</u>											
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>						3		3			
<u>SITE NAME: SMALLEY (22-Js-560)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Thinning flakes				2				2			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Side notched points	1							1			
<u>Ground stone sphere fragments</u>							1	1			
<u>SITE NAME: EVERETT (22-Js-583)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Thinning flakes				1				1			Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 1
<u>Cores</u>							1	1			

TABLE 62 cont. (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	White quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	White chert	White chert	White quartzite	Ferruginous sandstone	Undesignated	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: McCURDY (22-Js-584)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Thinning flakes			1	3				4			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Side notched points (Fig. 41a)				1				1			
Pontchartrain points (Fig. 41b)	1							1			

TABLE 62 cont.

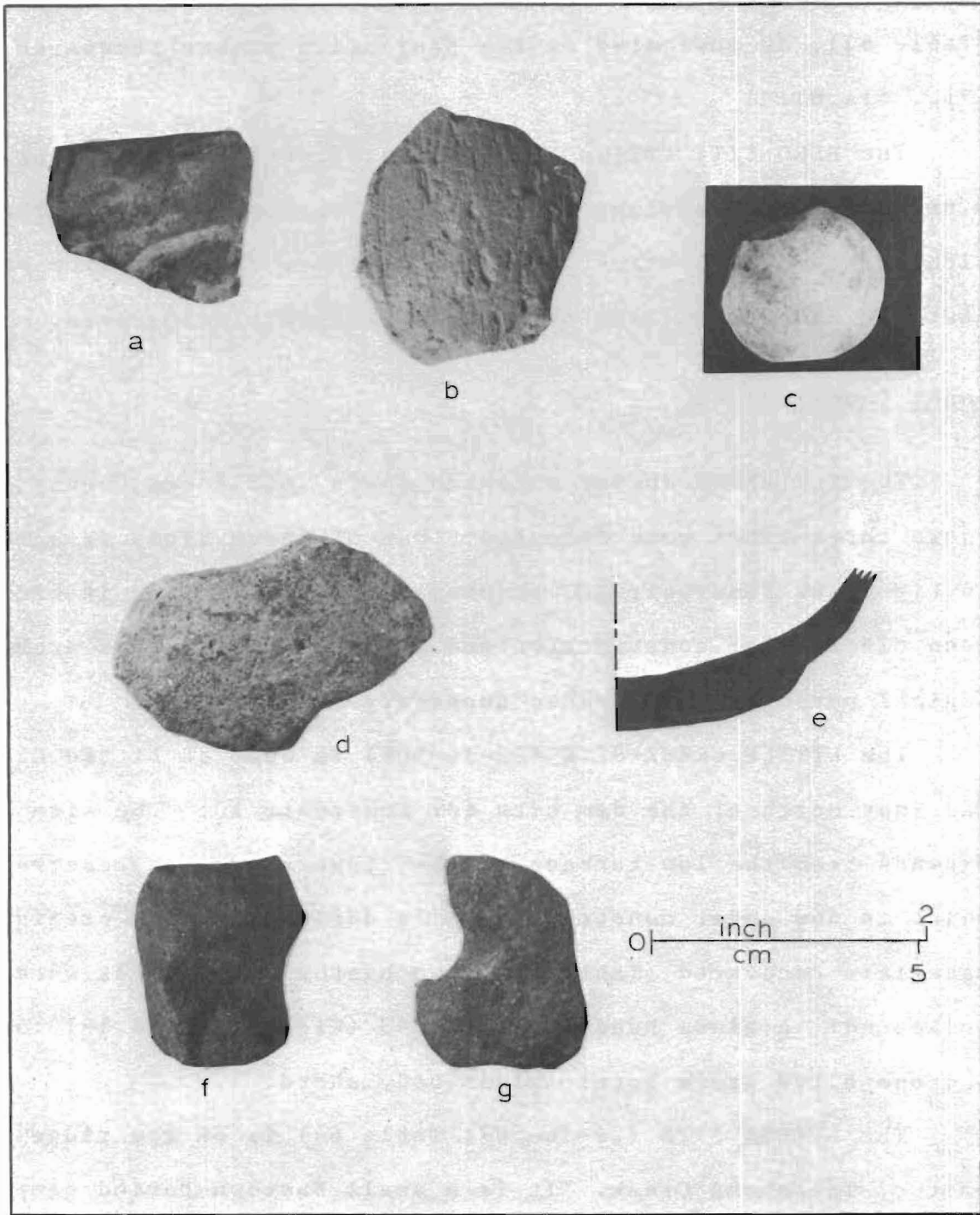


Plate 5. Jasper, Clarke and Newton county artifacts. a, Marksville Incised sherd from Herrington site (22-Js-552); b, Plaquemine Brushed, var. Grace sherd from Hall site (22-Ck-505); c, ground stone object from Smalley site (22-Js-560); d, Mulberry Creek Plain base from Lavelle site (22-Nw-504); e, profile of Mulberry Creek Plain base from Lavelle; f-g, atlatl weight from Falema site (22-Nw-508).

(Table 62), as indicated by the projectile points recovered (Fig. 41a,b).

The HERO SITE (22-Js-585; Tables 63, 64) is located on a ridgetop above a minor tributary of Souinlovey Creek. Though lithic material is scant, ceramics indicate that the site was a historic Choctaw village covering approximately 10 acres.

Jones County Sites

The Tallahoma survey extended south into Jones County, where three sites were recorded. One of these sites is actually in Big Creek Reservoir 10, which was surveyed, since it had been cleared for construction and an assessment of its archaeological potential was deemed necessary.

The LITTLE CREEK SITE (22-Jo-506) is west of Little Creek and just north of the dam site for Reservoir 10. The site extends from the low terrace to the ridge above the reservoir, which is now under construction. In addition to the prehistoric materials recovered (Table 64), two historic artifacts were collected: a glass bead Type II a 43 (Kidd and Kidd 1970:56) and one olive green bottle glass body sherd.

The EVELYN SITE (22-Jo-507; Table 64) is on the ridge line east of Tallahoma Creek. It is a small Baytown Period campsite of less than one acre.

The FERGUS SITE (22-Jo-508) is on the first terrace above Tallahoma Creek. Although this 5-acre site was in pasture grass, a small sample was obtained, including a hafted knife

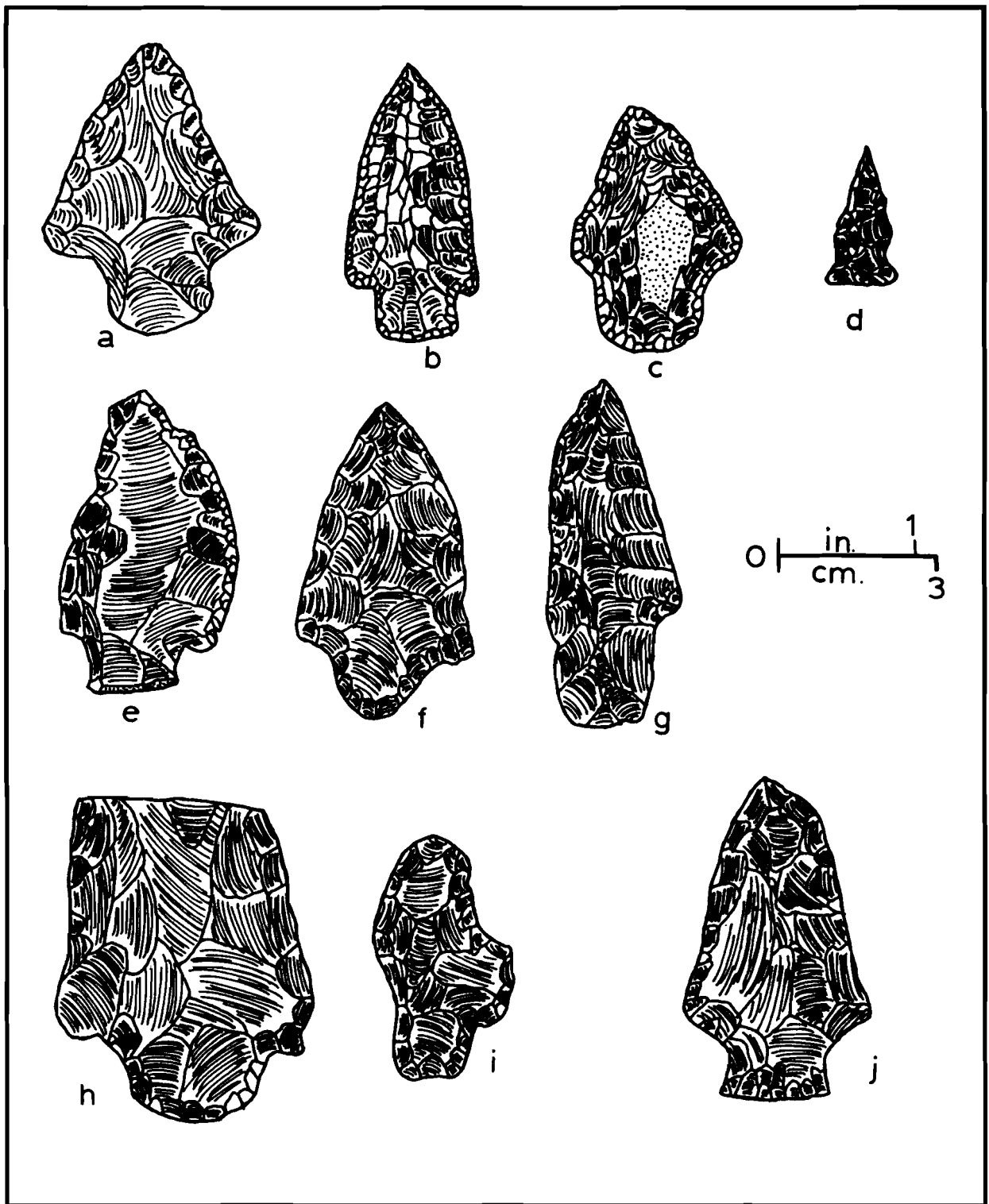


Fig. 41. Jasper, Jones and Newton County artifacts. a, side notched point from McCurdy site (22-Js-584); b, Pontchartrain point from McCurdy; c, side notched point from Hero site (22-Js-585); d, Collins, var. Claiborne point from Evelyn site (22-Jo-507); e, hafted knife blade from Fergus site (22-Jo-508); f, Ledbetter point from Fergus; g, side notched point from Lavelle site (22-Nw-504); h, Ledbetter point from Pitt site (22-Nw-507); i, punch or awl from Falema site (22-Nw-508); j, Morhiss point from Willard site (22-Nw-509).

HERO SITE (22-Js-585) HISTORIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

Bottle glass

- 3 clear body sherds
- 3 "black" body sherds
- 2 "black" base sherds
- 7 green body sherds
- 11 dark olive green body sherds
- 2 dark olive green base sherds
- 5 light green body sherds
- 1 sapphire blue base sherd
- 2 amber body sherds
- 2 amber base sherds

Stoneware

- 1 rim sherd, gray alkaline glazed interior and exterior (Plate 6d)
- 2 body sherds, gray alkaline glazed exterior
- 1 body sherd, gray salt glazed exterior

Brownware

- 3 light brown rim sherds, lead glaze

Creamware

- 1 body sherd, white glaze
- 1 base sherd, white glaze

Pearlware (Plate 6a-c)

- 4 body sherds, white glaze
- 1 rim sherd, white glaze
- 1 base sherd, white glaze
- 1 white rim sherd with blue line
- 1 flow blue body sherd

Whiteware

- 1 body sherd, white glaze
- 1 figurine fragment, white glaze

Ironstone china

- 1 rim sherd, white glaze

Clay pipes

- 1 gray specimen with white left side (Plate 6e)

Jewelry (Plate 6f)

- 1 green faceted glass piece

Gunflints (Plate 7c,d)

- 1 gray flint
- 1 blond flint

TABLE 63

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	Unidentified chert (flint)	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: HERO (22-Js-585)</u>												
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Side notched points (Fig. 41c)					1			1		Chickachae Combed, var. Chickachae	1	
										var. Chickasawhay	1	
										var. unspecified	3	1
											28	5
										Chickachae Plain, var. Souinlovey	1	
										var. unspecified	117	4
										Mississippi Plain, var. Enterprise	17	
<u>SITE NAME: LITTLE CREEK (22-Jo-506)</u>												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Primary decortication flakes		3	2					5				
Secondary decortication flakes	11	14		1				26				
Thinning flakes	6	13	4	3				26				
<u>Bifaces with pointed ends</u>		1						1				

TABLE 64

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	SITE NAME: LITTLE CREEK (22-Jo-506)							<u>CERAMICS</u>			
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Gray chert	White chert	Unidentified chert (flint)	White quartzite	Sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>Cores</u>	1	1	1					3			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>							1	1			
<u>SITE NAME: EVELYN (22-Jo-507)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Primary decortication flakes	3	1						4			
Secondary decortication flakes	6	13		2				21			
Thinning flakes	1	3		1			1	6			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Collins var. Claiborne points (Fig. 41d)							1	1			
Side notched points							1	1			
Preforms	1							1			
<u>Cores</u>		1						1			
											9
											Baytown Plain, var. Thomas

TABLE 64 cont.

blade of heat-treated yellow chert (Fig. 41e), a Ledbetter point of white quartzite (Fig. 41f; see Bell 1960:66), and a fire cracked rock of sandstone. This material indicates that the Fergus site was a Late Archaic Period hunting camp.

Newton County Sites

The northern portion of the Souinlovev watershed extends into southern Newton County, where nine new sites were recorded by the MDAH survey party.

The LAVELLE SITE (22-Nw-504; Table 65) is an undisturbed aboriginal deposit covering some 2 acres of the second terrace above Reservoir 3. The ceramic type Mulberry Creek Plain, which occurs at Lavelle, was first described by William G. Haag (1939:10), who found specimens in northern Alabama. Mulberry Creek Plain has been reported from Green County, Alabama, in a Miller I-Miller II context (Nielsen and Jenkins 1973:72). The Baldwin Plain and the Mulberry Creek Plain (Plate 5d,e) sherds from Lavelle indicate an Early to Middle Woodland (Miller I to Miller II) occupation of the site.

At the SPARKMAN SITE (22-Nw-505), on the first terrace west of Conehatta Creek, surface material is sparse (Table 65) and scattered over a 2-acre area. The scarcity of material in spite of ideal collecting conditions suggests a very short-term occupation there.

The LEO SITE (22-Nw-506) is on the first terrace west of Lick Creek. Since only a small sample was recovered (Table 65)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
								Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: LAVELLE (22-Nw-504)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Primary decortication flakes		1					1			Baldwin Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 3
Thinning flakes	1		84				85			Mulberry Creek Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 5a
Block flakes			1				1			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Side notched points (Fig. 4lg)			4				4			
<u>Cores</u>			7				7			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>					1	2	3			
<u>SITE NAME: SPARKMAN (22-Nw-505)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes	1		2				3			
Thinning flakes	1		5				6			

TABLE 65 (cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
								Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: LEO (22-Nw-506)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes			2				2	Tishomingo Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1	
Thinning flakes				5			5			
<u>Cores</u>			1				1			
<u>SITE NAME: PITT (22-Nw-507)</u>										
<u>Unifaces</u>										
Secondary decortication flakes		1	6				7			
Thinning flakes		4	60				64			
<u>Bifaces</u>										
Gary points			1				1			
Ledbetter points (Fig. 41h)			1				1			
Pontchartrain points			1				1			

TABLE 65 cont.

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	White chert	White quartzite	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
<u>SITE NAME: PITT (22-Nw-507)</u>										
Side notched points				3			3			
Blades				2			2			
Undesignated fragments	1			1			2			
<u>Cores</u>				6			6			
<u>Ground stones</u>										
Metates						1	1			
Undesignated fragments						6	6			
^a Base illustrated in Plate 5d,e.										

TABLE 65 cont.

even though collecting conditions were favorable, it is probable that Leo saw only intermittent use during the Miller III Period.

The PITT SITE (22-Nw-507) is represented by a surface scatter covering approximately 4 acres on the first terrace west of Bogue Falema. The Ledbetter point (Fig. 4lh; see Bell 1960:66) and the lack of ceramics (Table 65) indicate a Late Archaic Period use.

The FALEMA SITE (22-Nw-508; Table 66) is an undisturbed 10-acre site located near the Pitt site, on the first terrace west of Bogue Falema. Though there is a Choctaw component at Falema, an earlier component is also indicated by the bannerstone or atlatl weight (Plate 5f,g). In addition to aboriginal material, one "black" bottle glass sherd of historic origin was collected.

The WILLARD SITE (22-Nw-509) is situated on a terrace remnant next to Chunky Creek. Surface materials were collected from a 2-acre pasture area (Table 66). The single Baytown sherd indicates that Willard is a Miller II to Miller III Period campsite. Morhiss points (Fig. 4lj), such as the one found here, could occur during this time span also (Bell 1958:58).

The ANDERSON SITE (22-Nw-510) is on the first terrace above Chunky Creek. Though the area is heavily timbered, four white quartzite cores were recovered.

The GOAT SITE (22-Nw-511), on the first terrace west of Chunky Creek, is probably a small campsite. Surface material was sparse (Table 66) and covered less than one acre.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	White quartz	Conglomerate	Sandstone	Ferrous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>			
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	
SITE NAME: FALEMA (22-Nw-508)												
<u>Unifaces</u>												
Secondary decortication flakes	1	4	6					11				
Thinning flakes			66 ^a	1				67				
<u>Bifaces</u>												
Side notched points			2					2				
Preforms			3					3				
Punches or awls (Fig. 41i)			1					1				
Undesignated fragments	1		2					3				
<u>Cores</u>			15					15				
<u>Ground stones</u>												
Atlatl weights (Plate 5f,g)							1	1				
Nutting stones							1	1				
									Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u> 3			

(cont. on next page)

TABLE 66

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	White quartz	Conglomerate	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
									Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: FALEMA (22-Nw-508)</u>											
Undesignated fragments					2	9	12	23			
<u>SITE NAME: WILLARD (22-Nw-509)</u>											
<u>Unifaces</u>											
Secondary decortication flakes		3						3			1
Thinning flakes		33						33			
<u>Bifaces</u>											
Morhiss points (Fig. 41j)		2						2			
<u>Cores</u>		7						7			
<u>Ground stones</u>											
Manos				1				1			
Undesignated fragments						1	1	2			

TABLE 66 cont.

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	<u>SITE NAME: GOAT (22-Nw-511)</u>										<u>CERAMICS</u>		
	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	White quartzite	White quartz	Conglomerate	Sandstone	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds		
<u>Unifaces</u>													
Thinning flakes		9					9						
<u>Cores</u>		5					5						

^a Three worked specimens.													

TABLE 66 cont.

Conclusions

Several new sites were recorded during the survey of Souinlovey and Tallahoma creeks and some previously recorded sites were visited again and collections made.

Most of the sites recorded should be regarded as camp-sites which were utilized only seasonally, although some of these camps were intermittently used over a period of years and perhaps even centuries. Present-day farming activities have destroyed almost all of them. Only two sites were discovered which have undisturbed strata, and these, too, will be destroyed within the next few years. As a result, our knowledge of archaeology in the four-county area will be mainly based on surface collections.

Collections made from first and second terrace situations indicate utilization by Late Archaic and Woodland peoples. Since most sites cover less than 5 acres, it is postulated that activity was only seasonal. The majority of lithic materials recovered are white quartzite, which does not produce a fine cutting edge but is easily fashioned into tools (Dunning 1964:55). Deposits of this white quartzite occur in the Tallahatta formation of southwest Alabama (Dunning 1964:50) and extend into Mississippi, where they narrow out near Meridian. Since the drainage pattern in the study area makes it unlikely that Tallahatta quartzite was brought in by river action, and since the cores needed to make sizeable artifacts such as Ledbetter points

are too large to be transported by the low velocity streams of Jasper and Clarke counties, it is assumed that this lithic material was transported into southeast Mississippi by the prehistoric inhabitants. Tallahatta quartzite, which was the preferred lithic material at the sites in Clarke, Jasper and Newton counties, does occur on sites to the west (see above), and south of Jasper County (Jo-506 and Jo-507), but yellow chert is the more popular material there.

The Mulberry Creek Plain ceramics recovered from the Lavelle site (22-Nw-504) are probably trade wares, since they are not commonly found in the Souinlovey Creek basin. These pottery sherds indicate that during Woodland times there were at least some commerce and communication between the residents of southeast Mississippi and peoples in northwest Alabama.

Choctaw sites (Fig. 42) are found in every physiographic situation. The Evans site (Js-553) is on a ridgetop, while the large Hall site (Ck-505) is on the second terrace above the Chickasawhay River. The Chickasawhay site (Ck-502) is still lower, on the first terrace below Hall, and the Volking site is on the banks of the Chickasawhay River, directly in the floodplain.

No whole ceramic vessels have been found at the Choctaw sites, but the sherds recovered seem to indicate that designs were limited to the rim and shoulder portions (Fig. 43b). Red filming may be more common than the sites reported herein would indicate. Red slip can be accidentally removed from

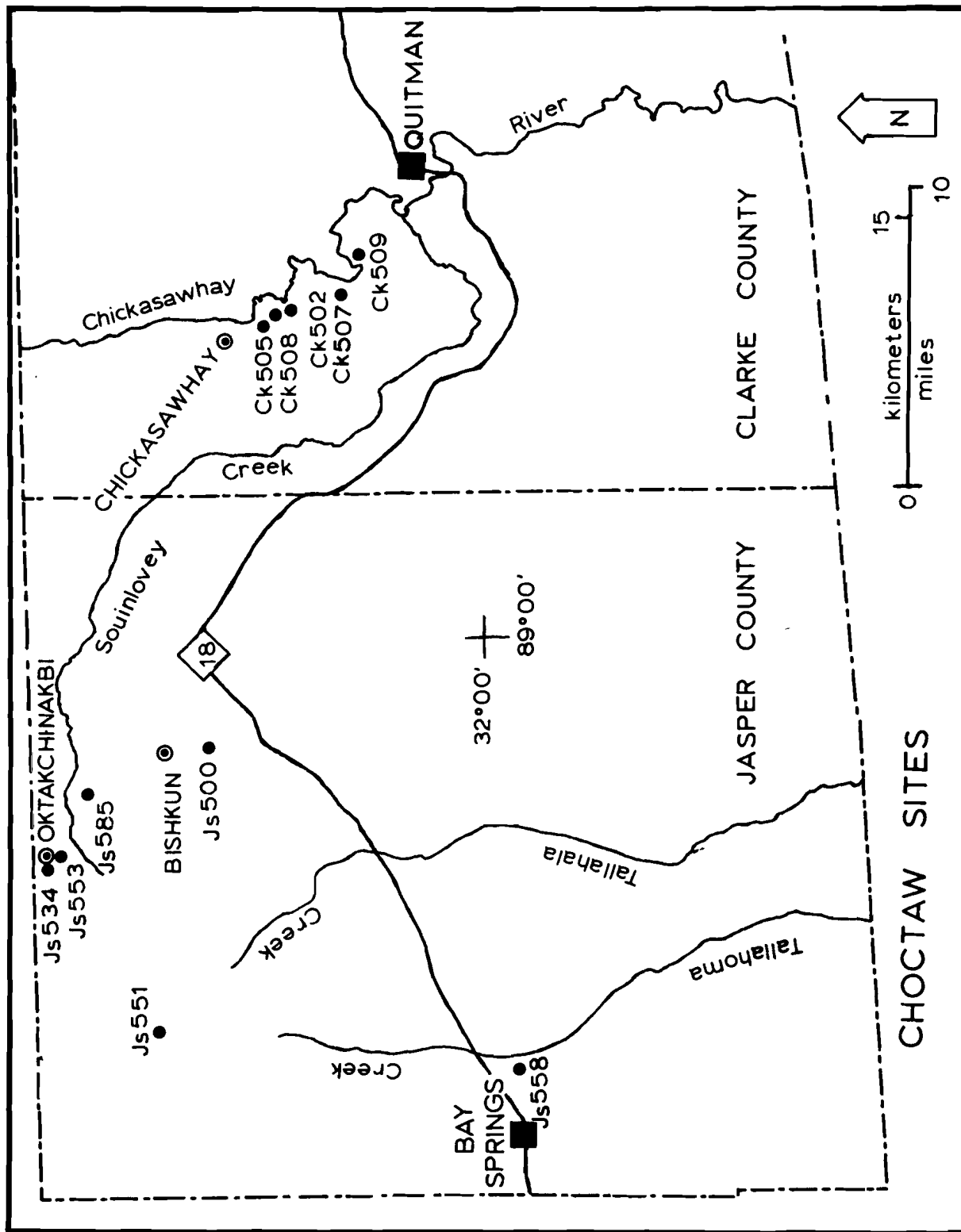


Fig. 42. Location of Southern Division Choctaw towns.

- ⊙ Location of main town according to Swanton (1931)
- Archaeological site
- 18 State highway

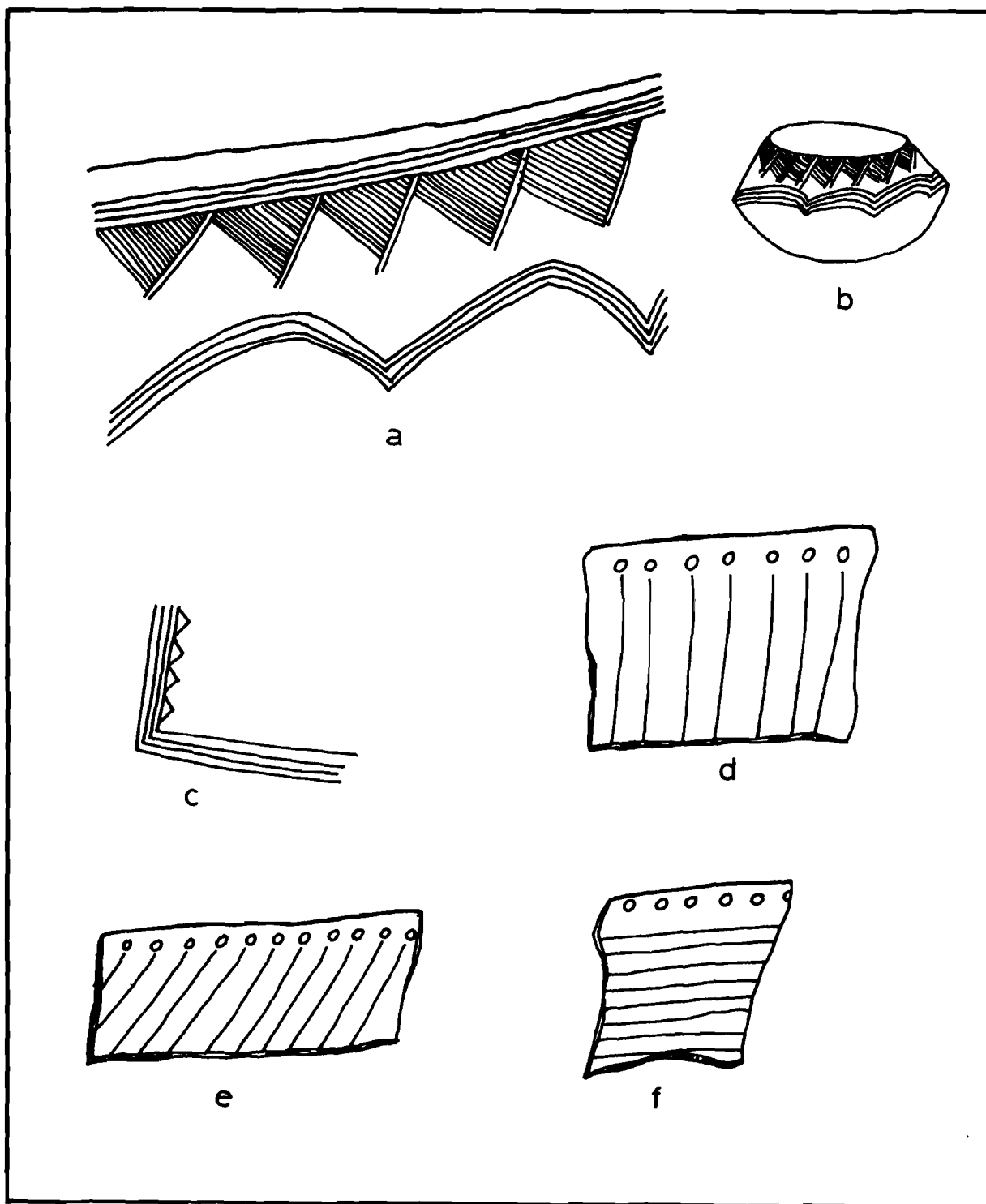


Fig. 43. Choctaw ceramic design motifs. a, Chickachae Combed, var. Chickasawhay reconstructed design; b, reconstructed vessel shape illustrating placement of design; c, Chickachae Combed, var. Chickachae motif from body sherd; d-f, Chickachae Combed, var. Jasper designs on rim sherds.

sherds during laboratory processing, and exposure to natural elements on the ground's surface also dissolves this decorative technique.

Several new varieties for Chickachae wares have been established in this report, and while none seem to designate particular temporal or spatial entities, continued use of these varieties is recommended. Future research and larger samples may provide additional data if these new varieties are incorporated in the analysis. Because most sherds had been broken into small fragments by farming machinery and design motifs could not be determined, a large percentage of the Chickachae Combed sherds were classified as var. unspecified. At least one Chickachae Combed, var. Chickasaway design is reconstructed from several sherds (Fig. 43a). Designs such as those on the var. Chickachae vessel (Fig. 43c) were common, and incising was also a popular technique (Fig. 43d-f).

Many of the Chickachae Plain sherds could be from the undecorated portion of combed vessels. The small number of Chickachae Plain rim sherds, however, indicates that this type was at least a minority ware. The shell-tempered Mississippi Plain sherds have suffered from surface exposure in much the same manner as the red filmed specimens. In only a few cases can shell be observed in the paste. Most of these sherds have a rough surface and lamellar spaces in the core because the shell has leached out. These rough Mississippi Plain sherds also were either tempered with angular sand particles or made

from clays containing such particles. Collins (1927:263) describes an undecorated ware which is of "a cruder type" than Chickachae Combed. This cruder ware is probably the type now referred to as Mississippi Plain.

The Mississippi Plain sherds recovered from the Choctaw sites deviate from the varieties previously described by Phillips (1970) in that the sherds from the Choctaw area have a somewhat sandy paste with live shell inclusions. The variety name Enterprise is suggested for such sandy paste sherds.

Historic artifacts were recovered from various sites containing Choctaw ceramics. The pearlware (Plate 6a-c) from Js-500 dates from the late eighteenth century, as does the clay pipe (Plate 6e) from the Hero site (Collins 1975). Several metal objects (Table 67) from the larger Choctaw sites suggest that these sites were occupied at least as late as 1820. A bottle base recovered from Ck-508 exhibits a blowpipe mark, and a base from Js-534 has a sand pontil mark (Plate 6i,j). Blowpipes and sand molds were used to produce the "kick up" in wine bottles from about 1810 to 1870 (Newman 1970). The flintlock plate (Plate 7a,b) from Js-534 was probably manufactured in America before 1810 (William C. Wright, personal communication).

If we can assume that the European artifacts recovered from Hall and Wilson Pasture do not indicate usage of these sites by Europeans or Americans, it can be concluded that these objects were used by the Choctaws, who obtained them in

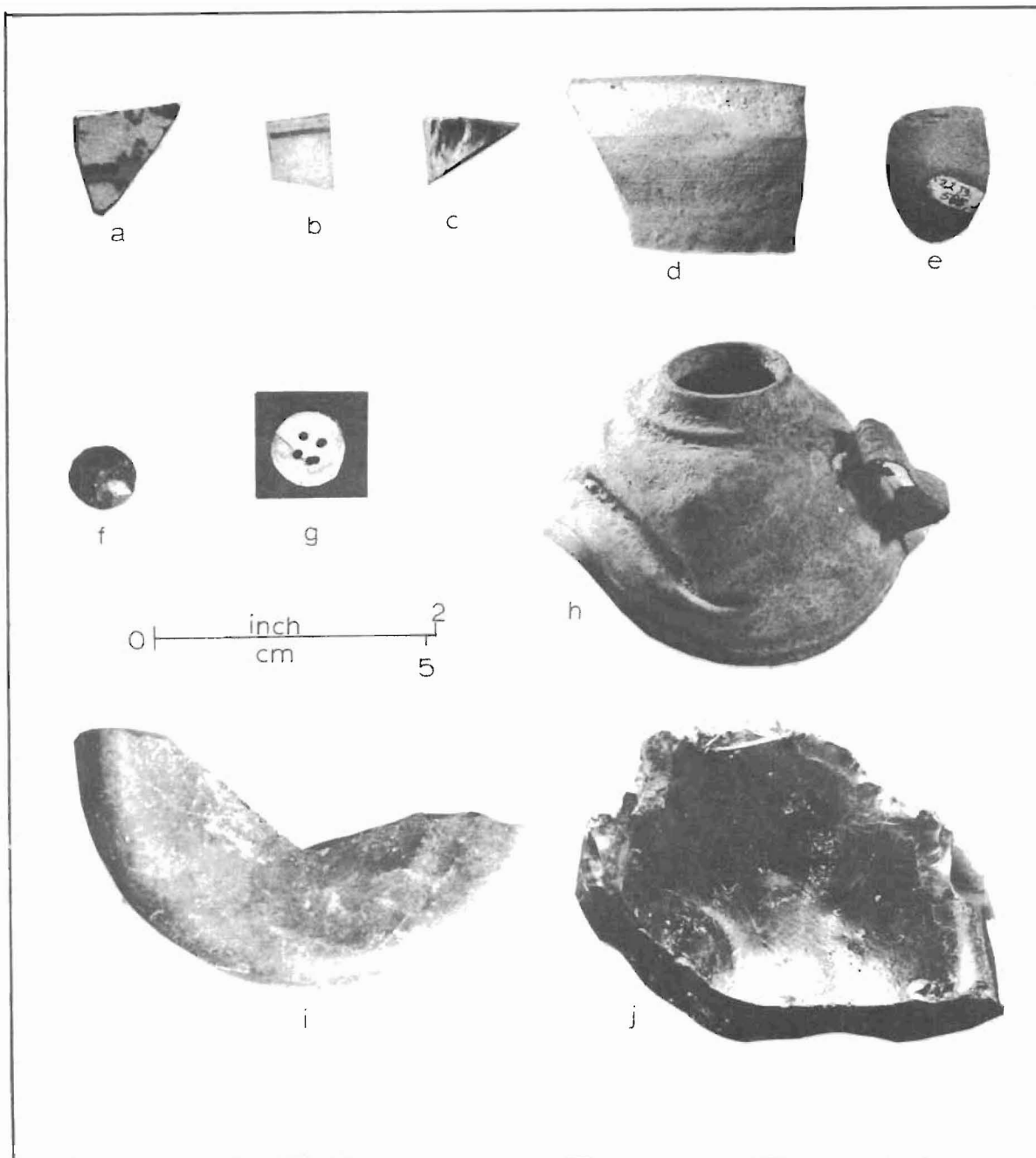


Plate 6. Historic artifacts from Choctaw sites.
a, pearlware with flow blue from Hero site (22-Js-585);
b, pearlware with blue line from Hero; c, blue shell
 edge pearlware from McCormick site (22-Js-500);
d, gray glaze stoneware from Hero; e, ceramic pipe
 bowl from Hero; f, green glass jewel from Hero;
g, bone button from Wilson Pasture site (22-Js-534);
h, oil lamp from Hall site (22-Ck-505); i, bottle
 base with sand pontil mark from Wilson Pasture;
j, bottle base with blowpipe mark from Kilgore site
 (22-Ck-508).

METAL ARTIFACTS FROM CHOCTAW SITES IN CLARKE AND JASPER COUNTIES

Site	Item	Date of Manufacture*
22-Js-585	1 cast iron lip (Plate 7e) 1 copper fragment	
22-Js-534	4 hand wrought nails, size 6d-10d 4 machine cut nails 1 flintlock musket plate 1 lock tumbler (Plate 7f) 1 hook and buckle combination (Plate 7g) 1 angle iron	modern prior to 1810 18th century
22-Ck-505	1 tin oil lamp (Plate 6h)	post 1820 *Collins 1975

TABLE 67

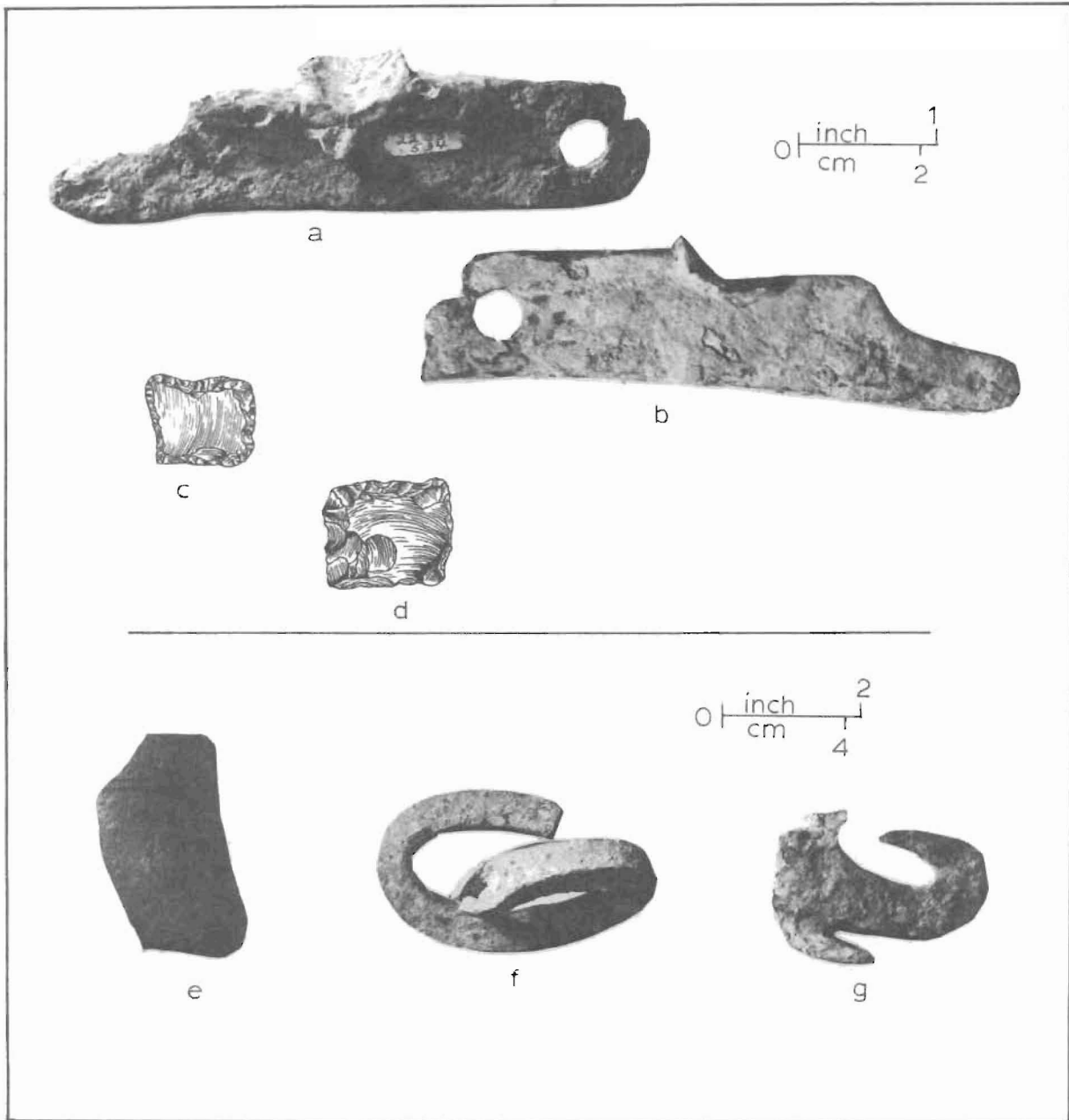


Plate 7. Historic artifacts from Choctaw sites. a-b, Flintlock plate from Wilson Pasture site (22-Js-534); c, blond gunflint from Hero site (22-Js-585); d, Gray gunflint from Hero; e, cast-iron pot lip from Hero; f, lock tumbler from Wilson Pasture; g, hook and buckle combination from Wilson Pasture.

trade from the French and English. It is therefore postulated that these sites were among the large Choctaw villages occupied during the eighteenth century (Swanton 1931:59).

Tesar has suggested that Penantly (Js-501) is the site of the historic Choctaw town of Bishkun and that the Garlandville site (Js-535) is the location of the Oktakchinakbi village (Tesar 1974:52, 87-88). The MDAH party located Everett site (Js-583) near Tesar's proposed location for Oktakchinakbi, but Everett does not fit Tesar's description for the Oktakchinakbi village and is not large enough to be considered a major village. No Choctaw sites could be found in an area approximately one mile square, directly east of the Everett site. The Wilson Pasture site (Js-534), 1.2 kilometers southwest of Everett, however, is a large historic Choctaw village. Wilson Pasture covers approximately 15 acres of three ridgetops, an area which could be the "crooked prairie" (Swanton 1931:60), as Oktakchinakbi is literally translated. Wilson Pasture is within one mile of the location that John R. Swanton (1931:Plate 3) proposes for the site of "crooked prairie."

Tesar's location for Bishkun (Tesar 1974:52), like his location for Oktakchinakbi, is based on the information of local informants about the location of Indian sites. In neither case did he visit or make collections at the proposed site area, although actual site numbers were assigned. The MDAH survey party located the Hero site (Js-585), a large (10-acre) Choctaw site northwest of Tesar's proposed location

for Bishkun. The survey also located the Eugene Clark site (Js-554) on the exact location proposed by Swanton (1931:Plate 3) for the town of Bishkun. Since Tesar's possible identification of Bishkun as the Penantly site (Js-501) is based on local myth and since Eugene Clark is not large enough to have been a major village, the Hero site is the best candidate for the location of Bishkun. The Hero site occupies a ridgetop south of Souinlovey Creek and is approximately 4 kilometers north of Swanton's proposed location (Fig. 42).

The Tallahala survey conducted by Tesar (1974) recorded five other sites which Tesar assigns to the Choctaw. As in the case of the Penantly and Garlandville sites, no collections were made and identifications were based on data from local informants. The use of myths or information about Indians from local sources has been termed "archaeological folklore" (Moody and Holland 1968), and such information should not be regarded as fact without proper field verification. All of Tesar's proposed Choctaw sites were revisited by the MDAH Tallahoma-Souinlovey survey party, and only two of the "Choctaw" sites proposed by Tesar yielded artifacts to substantiate his suppositions. Although no materials were collected by the MDAH survey from Missionary site (Js-541), it may be the location of the Catholic mission to the Choctaws which was in use from 1823 until 1832 (Brown 1903:349). This site should be investigated further, and future researchers should note that Tesar mislocated the site in his survey report (Tesar 1974: 92-93).

In addition to the Choctaw sites in Jasper County, the MDAH party relocated five Choctaw sites in Clarke County (Fig. 42). According to French chroniclers who visited the area, the village of Chickachae or Chickasawhay, which supported a population of 150 Choctaws in 1755 (Swanton 1931:257), was named for a bayou which flows near the town. Swanton (1931:59), using historical documents and maps from the eighteenth century, located the Chickachae or Chickasawhay site on the Chickasawhay River approximately 3 miles south of Enterprise. H. S. Halbert also used maps and documents to predict the location of Chickachae, which he placed approximately 2 miles south of the spot proposed by Swanton (Mangum 1963:18). The latter location is evidently the site that Henry Collins identified as Chickachae (Ck-502) after analysis of sherds (Mangum 1963:18-19), but this site is probably too small to have been the major town mentioned in French documents. During their most recent visit to the site (Ck-502), the MDAH party recovered Choctaw ceramics from a 3-acre area on the first terrace west of the Chickasawhay River.

The Hall site (Ck-505) is somewhat larger than Ck-502 and lies between the locations proposed by Swanton and Halbert. Its size and age of occupation indicate that the Hall site, and not Ck-502, is actually the location of the Choctaw village of Chickasawhay. Several sites south of Hall have a Choctaw occupation (Fig. 42), but none are of the magnitude of the Hall site.

In summary, the MDAH Souinlovey-Tallahoma survey recovered artifacts from three sites which are believed to be towns occupied by the Choctaws until about 1830. These sites are Wilson Pasture (Js-534)--the town of Oktakchinakbi, the Hero site (Js-585)--which is Bishkun, and Hall (Ck-505)--which is probably the Chickasawhay village.

Trim Cain Creek Watershed

During July and August, 1975, a sixteen-day archaeological survey was conducted in the Trim Cain-Sun Creek watershed in Oktibbeha and Clay counties, where Soil Conservation Service plans call for construction of ten reservoirs on tributaries of Trim Cain and Sun creeks. Sun Creek flows into Trim Cain, which in turn empties into Line Creek. Near West Point, Line Creek and Chuquatonchee Creek merge to form Tibbee Creek. The ten proposed reservoir areas, as well as the Sun Creek basin (Fig. 44), were surveyed for sites of historical importance. Inclement weather made reconnaissance in the Trim Cain Creek basin impossible, and high row crops and thick pasture grass prevented an accurate assessment of the archaeological potential of the Sun Creek bottom. Three new sites were recorded and one previously known site was revisited.

Archaeological Sites

The PLANTATION HOMES SITE (22-Ok-509) is situated north of Starkville on a ridgetop. Collections from Plantation Homes

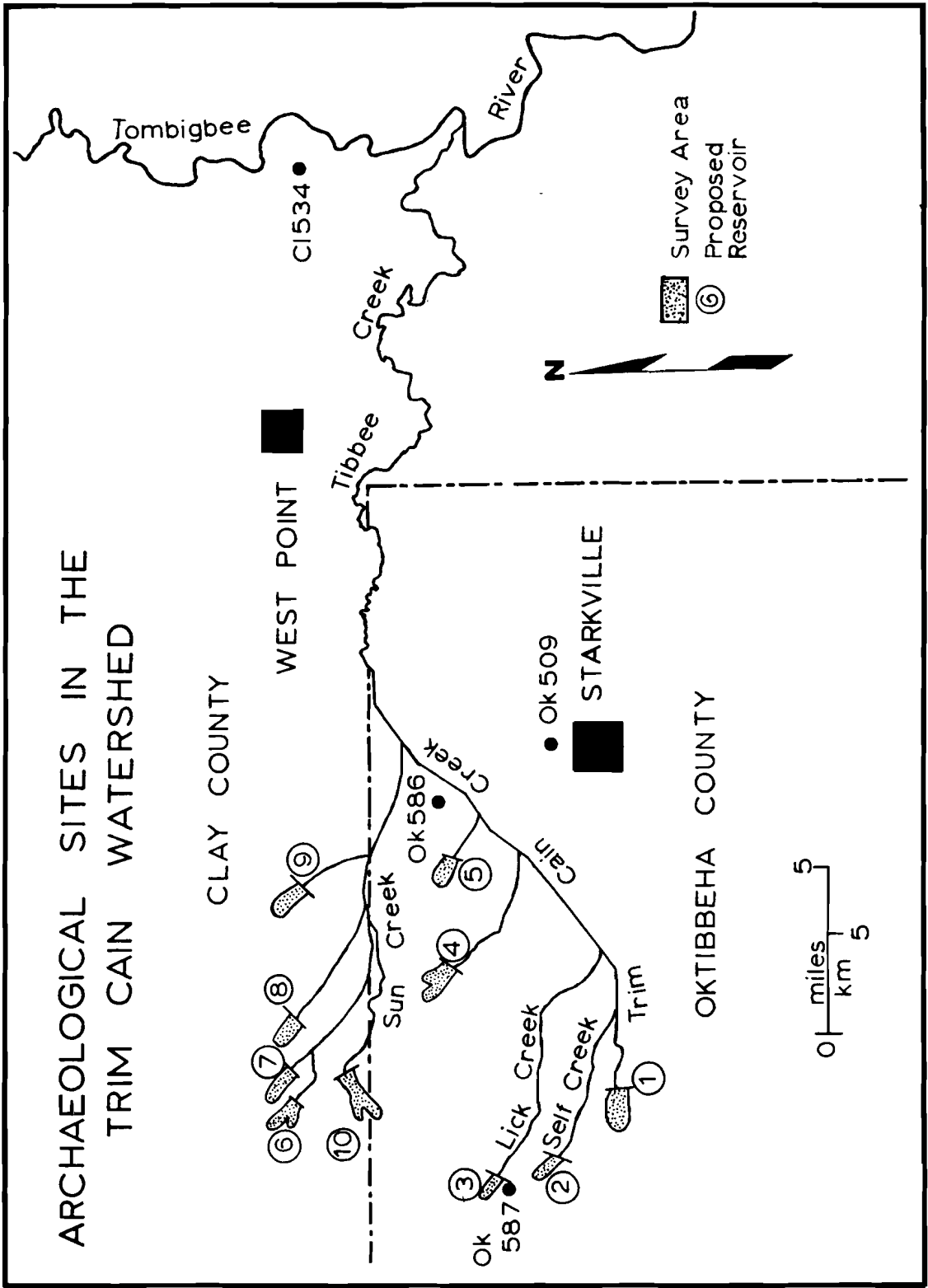


Fig. 44

(Table 68) indicate that it is a late prehistoric or historic Chakchiuma site.

The VERNON SITE (22-Ok-586) lies northwest of Trim Cain Creek. Surface materials, which cover approximately 3 acres (Table 68), indicate that Vernon is a Chakchiuma site.

The LICK SITE (22-Ok-587) covers approximately 3 acres of the second terrace south of Lick Creek. The projectile points and flake debris recovered by the survey party (Table 68) indicate that Lick is a Late Archaic Period campsite.

The TONY BROWN SITE (22-C1-542) was the only site recorded in Clay County during the Trim Cain survey. It lies on the bluffs above the Tombigbee River. Since the majority of the lithic materials are flake debris (Table 69) and since few tools or worked flakes are present, use of the Tony Brown site as a tool manufacturing station is postulated. The ceramics recovered place the use of this camp in the Miller II and Mississippi periods.

Conclusions

Two of the sites reported here should be attributed to the Chakchiuma. The Plantation Homes site (Ok-509) was visited in 1970 by Richard A. Marshall, who, on the basis of surface collections made at that time, identified the site as Chakchiuma. Marshall's site data are recorded in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History site survey file. Because the Vernon site (Ok-586) is in a physiographic situation similar to that

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Novaculite	Petrified wood	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
							Body Sherds	Rim Sherds	Type
<u>SITE NAME: PLANTATION HOMES (22-0k-509)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>									
Secondary decortication flakes	1					1	Chickachae Combed, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1	
Thinning flakes	1	5				6	Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	9	1
							Mississippi Plain, var. <u>Enterprise</u>	3	
<u>SITE NAME: VERNON (22-0k-586)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>									
Thinning flakes	4					4	Chickachae Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	7	
							Mississippi Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	1	

TABLE 68

(cont. on next page)

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Novaculite	Petrified wood	Ferruginous sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
							Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: LICK (22-Ok-587)</u>									
<u>Unifaces</u>									
Primary decortication flakes	1					1			
Secondary decortication flakes	2	2	1			5			
Thinning flakes	1	3				4			
<u>Bifaces</u>									
Gary points		1	1			2			
Ledbetter points	1					1			
Bifaces with rounded ends	1					1			
<u>Cores</u>	1					1			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>					1	1			
<u>Undesignated fragments</u>				3		3			

TABLE 68 cont.

<u>LITHICS</u>	Yellow chert	Yellow chert, heat treated	Quartz	Sandstone	TOTAL	<u>CERAMICS</u>		
						Type	Body Sherds	Rim Sherds
<u>SITE NAME: TONY BROWN (22-C1-542)</u>								
<u>Unifaces</u>								
Primary decortication flakes	2	49			51	Baldwin Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	24	
Secondary decortication flakes	1	144 ^a			145	Mississippi Plain, var. <u>unspecified</u>	2	
Thinning flakes	7	129 ^b	1		137	Saltillo Fabric-Marked, var. <u>unspecified</u>		
<u>Bifaces</u>								
Specimens with pointed end	1	3			4			
Specimens with rounded end		2			2			
<u>Cores</u>	4	14			18			
<u>Ground stone fragments</u>				3	3			
<hr/>								
^a Three worked specimens.								
^b Two worked specimens.								

TABLE 69

of Plantation Homes and contains a similar artifact assemblage, it is also identified as Chakchiuma.

The Chakchiuma evidently were a small tribe numbering less than a thousand at the time of European contact. They occupied an area which is now northern Oktibbeha County until conflict broke out between the Choctaw and Chickasaw. As a result of the European-inspired wars between the Chickasaw and Choctaw, the Chakchiuma, who were geographically in the middle, either moved west or were absorbed by the two larger tribes before 1770 (Swanton 1946:106-107).

The Lick (Ok-587) and Tony Brown (Cl-542) sites represent earlier occupations in the survey area. Lick was occupied by Late Archaic hunters who had established trade with groups to the northwest, as evidenced by the novaculite lithic materials. Novaculite was quarried from deposits in the Ouachita mountains of western Arkansas (Baker 1974). Tony Brown was intensively used as a tool manufacturing site by two different groups who were probably attracted to the area because of abundant lithic materials on the sandbars of the Tombigbee River.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Many of the Soil Conservation Service project areas were surveyed under less than adequate conditions. For example, crops which were over a meter in height made collecting difficult in the Deer Creek area. Very little ground was exposed in the hills project areas such as Bahala, and although prime living sites were tested, underbrush and timber made sample collecting impossible. Many of the areas surveyed were located along small tributaries, where there was not a great amount of aboriginal activity. In a few cases such as the Tallahoma and Souinlovey surveys, however, when entire watersheds were investigated, field research was conducted along major rivers, and major villages and large campsites were recorded. In spite of the difficult survey conditions, some general trends with regard to prehistoric activity can be discussed.

The Delta

The Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley has been the subject of several surveys in the last four decades. Reports by Harvard University researchers have provided students of the Lower Valley with information about the area. The eastern side of the valley, or the Delta, has been discussed in works by Phillips,

Ford, and Griffin (1951), Phillips (1970), and Brain (1971). Both Phillips and Brain have suggested that Baytown Culture may have survived in the northern Delta after A.D. 700, or well into the Coles Creek Period (Phillips 1970:424; Brain 1971:87). The site data recovered during the Deer Creek and Will Neill surveys tend to substantiate this theory, and in this report it has been stated that "Baytown Culture extended into the Coles Creek Period" (see p. 68). "Culture" as used in connection with the Lower Valley is a mode of living in a particular location. This mode may extend over a short period of time (Marshall 1973:26), but it does not cover as long an expanse of time as does a Tradition.

After the Coles Creek period of occupation by Baytown peoples, the Deer Creek area saw the innovations in crops and agricultural techniques which characterized the Mississippian Culture. Changes in food production were related to a population increase in the Delta. With this increased labor force, Mississippian people constructed large temple mound complexes. Sites such as Metcalfe probably saw their greatest amount of activity during this period. Only two mounds remain at Metcalfe, which has, like other large Mississippian sites, been subjected to modern agriculture that has destroyed evidence of other mounds that may have been present. Lithic material recovered from Metcalfe shows that interaction with groups from Illinois and western Arkansas was common. In recent years, typological problems have arisen with regard to Mississippi Period ceramics.

Ceramics which were once thought to represent late Mississippi Period segments such as the Deer Creek Phase have been found on earlier sites (Hyatt 1975:63-64). Further research is needed to solve these temporal discrepancies.

Archaeological evidence of activity in the Deer Creek survey area prior to the Marksville Period has not been discovered. This does not mean that earlier peoples did not utilize the northern segment of Deer Creek, but rather that channel changes by the Mississippi River during the Holocene Period have either destroyed earlier sites or covered them with deep alluvial deposits (Saucier 1974). Ancient land surfaces survive slightly east of the Deer Creek study area, and Early Archaic sites have been found on these older surfaces (Brain 1970:104-105).

Some land surfaces which are relatively earlier than those of the Deer Creek area were encountered during the Will Neill survey. Late Archaic sites and Poverty Point Period sites east of Greenwood are situated on the terraces dating to the Late Wisconsin Stage (Saucier 1974). Even though these old land surfaces exist in the Will Neill area, there is a marked absence of sites of any great age on the eastern fringe of these Wisconsin deposits, probably because of their proximity to the Loess Hills. Outwash and colluvial activity from the Loess Hills has formed, on the lower lying Wisconsin Terrace, deposits over 3 meters (10 feet) deep. These deep loess deposits have covered campsites and probably even small mound sites.

The majority of the lithic materials used by peoples in both the Will Neill and Deer Creek area were obtained locally, but some white quartzite does occur on these Delta sites. Quartzite was probably traded in from the southeast, since the Tallahatta quartzite formation occurs on what is now the Alabama-Mississippi state line.

Northeast Mississippi

The archaeological province of Northeast Mississippi includes the Tennessee River Hills physiographic region and the northern limits of the Northeastern Prairie (Fig. 1). At the southern end of this area, in the Chuquatonchee drainage, Late Archaic and Miller II to Miller III activity is most evident. The large Woodland settlements are situated on the second terraces and plant procuring camps are at lower elevations. As one moves north into the Town Creek basin, these Middle to Late Woodland settlements are still evident, as are the earlier Archaic sites. In the Town Creek area, however, most of the camps seem to be hunting stations. It is postulated that both areas were utilized by the same groups and that the Miller II to Miller III sites in each area represent part of the cycle of the food procuring activity by Woodland peoples. The temporal sequence of activity in the Mantachie watershed is similar to that of the Town Creek basin. Late Archaic, Miller II, and Miller III sites dominate all three areas.

In the northern limits of the northeastern province there is a marked increase in Early to Middle Archaic activity. Marshall and Glover (1974:12-13) have reported a high utilization by Middle Archaic peoples of Tishomingo County, which is slightly east of the Tuscumbia River. As in the areas of Town, Mantachie, and Chuquatonchee creeks, Late Archaic and Woodland sites dominate and usually occupy the same space as the previous Middle Archaic camps. Exotic lithic materials from Arkansas (novaculite), eastern Alabama (greenstone), and western Alabama (quartzite from the Tallahatta formation) indicate interaction with groups from outside the Tuscumbia area. Whether this trade occurred as early as the Middle Archaic Period or existed during the later Woodland periods cannot be ascertained from surface collections, and the answer must await further investigation.

Occupation of northeast Mississippi during the Miller IV Period was almost nonexistent. There is some evidence of activity, however, during the still later Mississippian Period. This peculiarity could be due to environmental conditions. Possibly, Miller IV agriculturalists found the area unfavorable to maize production. Later Mississippian Period groups could have had an advanced, hardier strain of maize which could thrive in the area. The assumption that corn varieties could have played an important part in this region seems valid, since the historic Chickasaw, who were farmers, found the Town Creek basin an excellent area for exploitation (Jennings 1941). If the

Chickasaw had not had the benefit of a hardy maize subspecies, they, like the earlier Miller IV peoples, would not have exploited northeast Mississippi to the extent that they did.

The Uplands

The archaeological area defined as the Uplands comprises the Loess Hills, the North Central Hills, the Jackson Prairie, and extends south into the Longleaf Pine Hills (Fig. 1). Because of the diversified nature of this area, sites of greater variety were recorded. If the scant amount of data available with regard to Clovis sites is reliable, Paleo Indian occupation was greater here than in the bordering provinces. Clovis points are reported from Covich County, and one Clovis point was recovered during excavations near Tillatoba Creek (Connaway 1968:51).

Late Archaic activity seems to be present everywhere. Pottery-bearing sites are, in general, in physiographic situations similar to those of the Late Archaic sites. Middle and Late Woodland camps dominate. Mound sites such as the Lake Covich Mound (Cp-509, see Fig. 25) are probably more numerous, but since they are on ridgetops or second terraces, they were not encountered in the project areas. Lake Covich Mound represents semi-sedentary occupation in the Uplands, and an intensive survey of physiographic situations which were favorable to more permanent sites would provide clues as to the settlement pattern in the Uplands.

Lithic materials for the most part were procured from local sources. Ferruginous sandstone could have been obtained from outcrops throughout the North Central Hills (Lewis 1975:6). Tallahatta quartzite occurs frequently in southeastern Mississippi and was heavily relied upon in this area. In localities where yellow chert occurs naturally it was the preferred source. The use of exotic materials such as novaculite indicates that the hill peoples were not isolated.

Choctaw Sites

The Choctaw sites of southeastern Mississippi are on a late time horizon and present several problems. As is the case with the Chickasaw sites further north, Choctaw villages are on the "high ground." Although Choctaw sites occur over the entire physiographic spectrum, the large villages are on second terraces or ridgetops which provide good defensive positions. A primary question is whether these large sites were placed in such a situation to protect the inhabitants from European encroachment, or whether conflicts occurred earlier, during the late prehistoric period. A key to problem solving with regard to the Choctaw is the locating of other Choctaw villages. Swanton (1931:59-75) lists 115 Choctaw villages which were visited by the French. If these historic villages could be located and compared to villages which were occupied before European contact, we could advance toward a solution of this problem. If prehistoric Choctaw sites are in a

physiographic setting similar to that of the historic villages, then it can be said that conflicts which caused the Choctaw to seek defensive positions existed prior to the European advance. Campbell (1961:231) has suggested that many archaeological problems, particularly with regard to social and religious systems of the Choctaw, could be solved by the cooperation of archaeologists and ethnologists.

As early as 1941, Jennings (1941:161) noted that intensive agriculture by modern farmers had taken its toll on archaeological sites in northeast Mississippi. Throughout the years, site destruction has been reported (McGahey 1971; Connaway and McGahey 1971:1) and attributed to the use of sophisticated mechanical plows. Most of the sites reported in this report have been destroyed by similar means. The sites in the survey areas with undisturbed portions number less than a dozen. With the advent of the chisel plow, increased land forming, and looting activities by collectors, the damage to archaeological remains goes on.

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