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Edited by
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PREFACE

The thirty-fourth Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held at the College Inn at Lafayette, Louisiana, October 26-29, 1977. Host of the Conference was the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, with Jon L. Gibson serving as Program Chairman. Forty-four papers were scheduled, seven of which were submitted for publication after the conference. The official program carries the following dedication:

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the University of Southwestern Louisiana Center for Archaeological Studies dedicates this, the 34th Annual Meeting of the Conference, to three of its staunchest members and supporters, the Western Triumvirate:

Dr. William G. Haag, the Great Teacher

Robert S. Neitzel, the Great Sun

Dr. Clarence H. Webb, the Great Healer.

The seven papers published herein were transmitted to me at the Asheville SEAC meetings in 1981, and were copy-edited in 1982. On behalf of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, I express gratitude to Janet E. Levy, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, for editorial assistance, and to Susan Fabrick and Cindy Cart, Florida State Museum, for a fine job of typing. The Florida State Museum absorbed typing and postage costs. Publication was made possible by grants from the Louisiana Research Foundation; the Lower Mississippi Survey, Peabody Museum, Harvard University; the Wentworth Foundation, founded by the late A. Fillmore Wentworth (William M. Goza, President); and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company.

William H. Marquardt

Gainesville, Florida

November 15, 1983

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October 27, Thursday Morning

SYMPOSIUM: ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING LITHIC ARTIFACTS, Robert Thorne and J.K. Johnson (University of Mississippi), organizers and chairmen

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 8:00 - 8:30 | Archaic Biface Manufacture:
Morphological Considerations | Jay K. Johnson
(University of Mississippi) |
| 8:30 - 9:00 | Micro-Analysis of Edge Alteration
of Stone Tools from Northeastern
Mississippi (Site 22-TS-818) | Kate Huckabay
(Southern Methodist
University) |
| 9:00 - 9:30 | Projectile Point Morphology:
Toward A Formal Account | Eugene Futato
(University of Alabama) |
| 9:30 - 10:00 | Intersite Lithic Activity
Variability: A Regional
Approach to Lithic Analysis | Richard W. Jefferies
(University of Georgia) |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Graphic Analysis of Debitage:
From Rocks to Research Design
to Middle Range Theory Building | L. Mark Raab and Robert
Cande (Arkansas Archeo-
logical Survey) |
| 11:00 - 11:30 | Aboriginal Chert Procurement in
Florida: Second Progress Report | Barbara Purdy
(University of Florida) |
| 11:30 - 12:00 | Prehistoric Selection for
Intentional Thermal Alteration:
Tests of a Model Employing
Southeastern Archeological
Materials | David G. Anderson
(Arkansas Archeological
Survey) |

October 27, Thursday Afternoon

SYMPOSIUM: PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING A CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR PREHISTORIC OCCUPATIONS AT FORT POLK, A. Frank Servello, organizer and chairman

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1:30 - 2:00 | Introduction: Problems in
Developing a Cultural Resources
Program for Prehistoric Occupa-
tions at Fort Polk | A.F. Servello (University
of Southwestern Louisiana)
and James D. Morgan
(Louisiana State University
and University of South-
western Louisiana) |
|-------------|---|---|

2:00 - 2:30	Preliminary Observations on Recent Geomorphology of Archaeological Sites in the Fort Polk Area	T.H. Bianchi (Southern Methodist University and University of Southwestern Louisiana)
2:30 - 3:00	The Use of Spatial Analysis to Determine Intrasite Variability	Glen Fredlund (Louisiana State University and Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana)
3:30 - 4:00	The Use of Attribute Analysis to Define Component and Intra-component Patterns in Multi-component Sites	Thomas H. Guderjan (Univ. of Missouri and Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana), James R. Morehead (Univ. of New Orleans and Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana), and Timothy Phillips (Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana)
4:00 - 4:30	Identifying Culture Groups and Technocomplexes Using Qualitative Technological Multistate Attribute Sets	A.F. Servello and Gregory J. DuCote (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
4:30 - 5:00	The Ongoing Survey of Fort Polk from a Cultural Resources Management Perspective and Discussion	All Participants

October 27, Thursday Afternoon

SYMPOSIUM: BIOTIC REMAINS: ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS, Kathleen Byrd (Louisiana State University), chairman

1:30 - 2:00	Trace Elements and Dietary Inferences	Robert I. Gilbert, Jr. (University of Southern Mississippi)
2:00 - 2:30	Freshwater Mussels in Indian Sites in North Louisiana: An Introduction to Identification and Implications	Malcolm F. Vidrine (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
2:30 - 3:00	The Use of Historic Records in Analysis of Faunal Remains from St. Augustine, Florida	Elizabeth J. Reitz (Florida State Museum)
3:30 - 4:00	Paleoecological and Cultural Interpretations of Plant Remains Recovered from Archaic Period Sites in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley	Jefferson Chapman and Andrea Brewer Shea (University of Tennessee)

4:00 - 4:30 Prehistoric Patterns of Subsistence in the Middle St. Johns Region, Florida Arlene Fradkin (University of Florida)

5:00 - 8:00 CASH BAR

8:00 DANCE "Red Beans and Rice Revue"

October 28, Friday Morning

SYMPOSIUM: METHODS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY, J. Richard Shenkel, chairman

- 8:30 - 9:00 A Swift Creek-Weeden Island Village Complex in the St. Andrews Bay System of Northwest Florida: Analysis and Implications Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida)
- 9:00 - 9:30 Cultural Variability Among Late Mississippian Sites Chung-Ho Lee (University of Georgia)
- 9:30 - 10:00 An Analysis of St. Johns Series Ceramics at Site 8-SJ-31 with Notes on Functional Aspects of Check Stamping Mary K. Herron (Florida State University)
- 10:30 - 11:00 Sources of Lithic Material in Central Louisiana: Test Excavations at 16RA96 and 16RA97 H. Edwin Jackson (Northeast Louisiana University)
- 11:00 - 11:30 The Archaeological Significance of Sedimentological Analyses at the CCA Site, Marion County, Florida Nina T. Borremans (University of Florida)
- 11:30 - 12:00 The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority Archaeology Survey: An Introduction and Report on Results to Date William R. Bowen (Georgia State University)

October 28, Friday Morning

SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AN INFORMAL OPEN DISCUSSION ON "WHAT'S HAPPENIN'", Kent A. Schneider (U.S. Forest Service) and Dorothy Gibbens (Louisiana Historic Preservation Division), moderators

October 28, Friday Afternoon

SYMPOSIUM: METHODS AND INTERPRETATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY,
continued, David H. Dye, chairman

- | | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| 1:30 - 2:00 | Grants-Contracts: Mutually Exclusive Paradigms? | Bennie C. Keel (National Park Service) |
| 2:00 - 2:30 | Hydro-archaeology in the Mid-South: A Case Study from the 1977 Tennessee River Archaeological Project Field Season | David H. Dye and Katherine M. Moore (Washington University) |
| 2:30 - 3:00 | Archaeological Excavations on a 17th Century Creek Site in Central Georgia | J. Mark Williams (University of Georgia) |
| 3:30 - 4:00 | Aerial Photography on a Shoe-string Budget | J. Mark Williams (Univ. of Georgia) and Terry A. Ferguson (Univ. of Tennessee) |
| 4:00 - 4:30 | The Survey Methodology Utilized in Archaeological Investigations of the R.L. Harris Reservoir | Richard A. Wright (University of Alabama) |
| 4:30 - 5:00 | Ethnohistoric Contributions to the Archaeology of the R.L. Harris Reservoir During 1977 | C. Wesley Moorehead (University of Alabama) |

October 28, Friday Afternoon

SYMPOSIUM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOUTHEASTERN CULTURE HISTORY, Robert W. Neuman, chairman

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1:30 - 2:00 | The Taylor Site: A Late Woodland Community Near Moundville | John A. Walthall (University of Alabama) |
| 2:00 - 2:30 | Some Ruminations on the Current Strategy of Archaeology in the Southeast | Stephen Williams (Harvard University) |
| 2:30 - 3:00 | Meso-Indian Era in Louisiana, 6000 - 2000 B.C., As Seen From the Southeastern United States | Robert W. Neuman (Louisiana State University) |
| 3:30 - 4:00 | Historic Aboriginal Pottery from the Yazoo Bluffs Region, Mississippi | Ian W. Brown (Brown University) with discussion by Jeff Brain (Harvard University) |

4:00 - 4:30 The Mossy Oak Site (11BI17) 1936 and 1937 and Revisited 1977 James W. Stoutamire (Florida State University)

4:30 - 9:00 CASH BAR

6:00 - 7:00 AWARD PRESENTATION AND BUSINESS MEETING

7:00 - 9:00 FREE BEER PARTY

October 29, Saturday Morning

SYMPOSIUM: CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOUTHEASTERN CULTURE HISTORY, continued, Reinaldo Webb Barnes, chairman

9:00 - 9:30 The Chronological and Cultural Affinities of the Sites at Phipps Bend on the Holston River, Tennessee Robert H. Lafferty, III (University of Alabama)

9:30 - 10:00 Stratified Archaic Sites in the Wallace Reservoir: A Preliminary Assessment Anne F. Rogers (University of Georgia)

10:20 - 10:50 Current Archaeological Research Near the Falls of the Ohio River: A Field Report on the Excavation of Four Archaic Sites Boyce Driskell (University of Kentucky)

October 29, Saturday Morning

SYMPOSIUM: COASTAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS, PATTERNS OF MAN-LAND ADAPTATION, Richard C. Beavers (University of New Orleans), organizer and chairman

9:00 - 9:20 Ecological Considerations of Coastal Settlements Dave Davis (Tulane)

9:20 - 9:40 Geomorphic Change and Cultural Sequence, South Central Louisiana Richard K. Weinstein, Katherine L. Brooks, Eileen K. Burden, and Sherwood M. Gagliano (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

9:40 - 10:00 Linear Settlement Patterns in the Barataria Basin Richard C. Beavers (University of New Orleans)

10:20 - 10:40 Adaptive Settlement of the Pontchartrain Tchefuncte J. Richard Shenkel (University of New Orleans)

10:40 - 11:00 Mississippian Intrasite Settlement Patterns, Coastal Georgia Ray Crook (Florida State Museum)

11:00 - 11:20	A Method for Predicting Provenance of Prehistoric Sites on the Submerged Continental Shelf, North Gulf of Mexico	William Spenser and John Lenzer (Southern Archaeo- logical Research)
11:20 - 12:00	Discussion	Malcolm Webb (University of New Orleans)

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HISTORIC ABORIGINAL POTTERY FROM THE YAZOO BLUFFS REGION, MISSISSIPPI

Ian W. Brown
Harvard University

For the past four years archaeological investigations have been conducted in the Yazoo Bluffs region of Mississippi. Research was performed by the Lower Mississippi Survey of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. A sizeable number of historic French and Indian sites were excavated during this period and we are now beginning to understand the early 18th century ceramics of the local aboriginal populations. In this paper, I will discuss the characteristics of these wares, offer new typological information, and in certain cases, present interpreted ethnic identification of the materials.

The Yazoo Bluffs region, as defined in this paper, covers an area stretching from Vicksburg, Mississippi, northeast for about 15 miles (Fig. 1). Four principal Indian groups resided in this area in the early 18th century - the Tunica, Yazoo, Koroa and Ofo. These Indians were, for the most part, remnants of powerful groups once located in the northern portion of the Yazoo Valley whose ancestors observed the activities of the De Soto entrada. At some time in the 150 year period between De Soto and the arrival of the French, these impressive Mississippi period settlements were deserted and the reduced populations dispersed. Several remnant groups settled along the eastern bluffs of the Yazoo Valley. The Tunica definitely made this move in late protohistoric times, but it is probable that the Yazoo Indians' roots in the Yazoo Bluffs are somewhat deeper. The arrival date of the Ofo and Koroa in this area is uncertain. Little is known of the last two groups, largely because the French missionaries wrote so little about these peoples. Father Davion, La Source, and de Montigny arrived in the region in 1698, and subsequently devoted most of their attention to the numerically superior Tunica Indians. Davion established a mission among these Indians and, with the exception of a few uncertain times, maintained their allegiance for his two decades of work in Louisiana. Such was not the case with the Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofo, however. Their loyalty leaned more toward the well-stocked English traders who traveled so often through their territory. The Tunica and their missionary were literally driven out of the Yazoo Bluffs region around 1706 by a coalition of English-allied groups (Crane 1929:90, 103-107; Delanglez 1935:447; Le Moyne de Bienville 1708:39, Penicaut 1698-1722:124-127; Swanton 1911:307-311).

Between 1706 and 1719, the date when construction started on Fort St. Pierre, almost nothing is known of the Yazoo Bluffs groups. Even in the decade when St. Pierre was occupied, very little information concerning the native groups was related. Trade was definitely conducted between the European and aboriginal populations, but apparently only a few Frenchmen felt inclined to mention the activities and culture of their neighbors (Charlevoix 1923:233-234; Diron d'Artaguiette 1722-1723:51; Penicaut 1698-1722:142; Poisson 1727:314-317). Throughout the colonial era, missionaries were

generally the best ethnohistorians, but the Indians of the Yazoo Bluffs region did not receive a missionary until very late. Father Souel arrived in 1727. His notes and papers were destroyed two years later when the local Indians rose against the settlers of Fort St. Pierre (Charlevoix 1902:85; Delanglez 1935:252-253,385; Le Petit 1730:172-175; Lusser 1730:99; Swanton 1911:229-231). For their role in the massacre, the Yazoo and Koroa received severe retribution from the Choctaw and Quapaw over the next few years (Lusser 1730:96-102; Swanton 1911:233,331). Like the Natchez, the Yazoo and Koroa were eventually adopted by Chickasaw and other English-allied groups (Swanton 1911:242-243, 332). The Ofo, who seemingly played but a minor role in the massacre, moved south and joined with the Tunica Indians (Swanton 1911:230; 1946:166). After 1730 there was only minor discontinuous aboriginal occupation of the Yazoo Bluffs region.

A total of nine historic French and Indian sites have now been discovered and partially excavated in this area, eight of which are shown in Figure 1. The Russell Site (22-N-19) (Brain 1975; Phillips 1970:434), not depicted, is located about five miles to the northeast of Haynes Bluff (23-M-5). Haynes Bluff was excavated by Jeffrey P. Brain and the Lower Mississippi Survey crew in 1974. Over the years it has produced a large amount of historic and protohistoric pottery (Brain 1975; Ford 1936:110; Phillips 1970:430), and has contributed much to the formation of the various ceramic types and varieties discussed below. My work has largely been at St. Pierre (23-M-5) and Portland (22-M-12), two sites which have yielded large quantities of native pottery (Brown 1975a-b, 1976a-c, 1977, 1979). St. Pierre is the site of the French fort of this name which was occupied between 1719 and 1729. Portland is believed to be a Tunica Indian site dating between 1698 and 1706, the period between when the French entered the region and when the Tunica left. Minor excavations have been conducted at the remaining sites on the map. Lockguard (22-M-17), located just to the north of Portland, is particularly interesting because it has produced materials identical to those found at St. Pierre, but considerably different from the assemblage recovered at Portland. Lockguard is hence believed to have been contemporary with Fort St. Pierre, and, on the basis of native population estimates of this period (Swanton 1911:39-45), would most likely have been a Yazoo Indian hamlet.

The materials collected from these historic sites have provided valuable information on the local wares of the early 18th century Indians. Plain pottery, by far the most common, is primarily Mississippi Plain, Var. Yazoo (Fig. 2). This large vessel was found within the fort's dry moat. It has a double-noded lug, an attribute commonly observed on other Yazoo jars found within features associated with the French occupation. These vessels often have a considerable amount of charcoal staining on their exterior surface, indicative of heavy use in fire.

Shell-tempered pottery with high sand content, so typical of historic sites in the Angola Farm region (Jeffrey P. Brain, personal communication), is quite rare in the Yazoo Bluffs. It does occur, however, and, following Brain, it has been sorted as Mississippi Plain, var. Montfort. Another plain ware common historically in the Yazoo Bluffs region, but rare in protohistoric and late prehistoric times, is Addis Plain, var. Addis (Fig. 3). Addis is characteristic of the Crippen Point and Winterville phases in the Yazoo Valley (see Phillips 1970), but virtually disappears with the

advent of shell-tempered pottery (Williams and Brain n.d.). Only in the Natchez region does it remain the most common plain ware throughout the Mississippi period. Its late reappearance in the Yazoo Bluffs may be the result of increased southerly contacts in historic times.

Several decorated wares produced by 18th century Yazoo Bluffs Indians were also made in the protohistoric Wasp Lake phase, Leland Incised, vars. Russell and Williams being two such examples (Brown 1976b:Fig.2a); Williams and Brain n.d.). Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland, similarly occurs in the Wasp lake phase. Philip Phillips (1970:106) included this pottery as a variety of Leland Incised but, following Vincas Steponaitis' lead (1974:134-138; 1976), the Fatherland Incised type has been revived in this paper. There are just too many technological differences between the "trailed" lines of Leland Incised and the fine-line incision of Fatherland Incised to include them within the same type. In the Natchez region, the Fatherland variety is strongly represented in both protohistoric and historic phases. Although it does indeed occur in the protohistoric Wasp Lake phase of the Yazoo Bluffs region, not until the historic Russell phase does it become a typical design (Fig. 4). Following Steponaitis, sorting criteria for the Fatherland variety consist of crude multiple incisions, two or three lines, arranged in simple running scrolls and meander patterns. The incisions are less than 1 mm wide and are sometimes mere scratches. Ware is equivalent to all varieties of Addis Plain. Vessel forms represented in the Yazoo Bluffs region are simple and restricted bowls and plates. Steponaitis includes Phillips' two-lined Natchez variety with Phillips' three-lined Fatherland variety, because there is no stratigraphic distinction between the two treatments in sites along the Natchez Bluffs. A similar situation exists in the Yazoo Bluffs region, the sherd depicted in column 1, row 2 of Figure 4 having both treatments represented. By far the majority of Fatherland has been found at St. Pierre (23-M-5). Portland (22-M-12) has a fair sample of the variety, as seen in row 1 of Figure 4, but the sherds are quite distinct. The polished surface of the Portland specimens is hard, and the lines, having been incised when the paste was dry, are deep and rough. The high frequency of Fatherland at the St. Pierre Site may be related to the increased contact between the Natchez and Yazoo Bluffs regions following the establishment of Fort. St. Pierre.

Also suggestive of increased contact between north and south in historic times is the type Cracker Road Incised. The decision for creating this new type was not an easy one. A considerable amount of pottery from Portland (22-M-12) and St. Pierre (23-M-5) has typical Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland designs, but instead of occurring on Addis Plain paste, the ware is Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo (Fig. 5). Such a situation is particularly interesting in that the Yazoo Bluffs region appears to have been a frontier in which a southern decoration blended with a northern ware in the late Mississippi period. This material was originally sorted as an unspecified variety of Fatherland Incised. Including major tempering distinctions within the same type, however, is glaringly inconsistent with the Type-Variety system presently being used in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Brain, Brown, and Steponaitis n.d.; Williams and Brain n.d.). I, therefore, decided to set up a new type to account for the shell-tempered specimens bearing typical Fatherland designs. The decorative treatment of Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road similarly consists of multiple parallel lines incised with a pointed instrument, but the incisions on the whole appear cruder than those

observed on the Fatherland variety. As depicted in two bowls (Figs. 6 and 7) found in the dry moat at St. Pierre (23-M-5), the "sun-burst" motif of lines radiating out from circular incisions in scroll-like patterns is particularly typical, but rectilinear decoration is also quite common. The curvilinear and rectilinear patterns often appear on the same vessel (Figure 7). The simple bowl is the only vessel form thus far represented. The Cracker Road variety has been observed at the Keno Site along the Ouachita River, Arkansas, and at the Foster Site (26-K-3) in the Natchez region (Vincas Steponaitis, personal communication) but it is generally quite rare outside of the Yazoo Bluffs region.

Narrow multiple incisions often occur at the St. Pierre Site (23-M-5) on a finely-pulverized shell-tempered pottery which has a thick pink paint and a blackish core. The actual substance forming this pink color is not known, but it is unlike that commonly seen on the various varieties of Old Town Red and Nodena Red and White. Steponaitis (personal communication) has suggested that vermilion may have been used to form this pigment, a hypothesis which needs to be tested. Sherds lacking decoration, except for this pink paint, have been classified as Old Town Red, var. St. Pierre. Those which have multiple fine-line incisions have been classified as Cracker Road Incised, var. Souel. Those which bear white paint in addition to pink are sorted as Nodena Red and White, var. Poisson. I am well aware of the possibility that the plain pink sherds may merely be body fragments of incised or pink and white painted vessels. This is a problem one faces in working with potsherds. Until whole vessels of these types have been found, however, the classification presented here is consistent with that set up by Phillips (1970) and in more recent years refined by Brain and Steponaitis (Brain, Brown, and Steponaitis n.d.; Williams and Brain n.d.). An interesting observation is that the various pink painted types and varieties occur only at St. Pierre (23-M-5) and Lockguard (22-M-17), sites which are thought to be contemporary. Portland (22-M-12), believed to be a Tunica settlement occupied at the turn of the 18th century, totally lacks this pink painted pottery. It is hence possible that the material is a product of Yazoo Indian potters.

Old Town Red, var. Ballground, is quite common historically throughout the Yazoo Bluffs region. The variety, set up by Brain on the basis of the Haynes Bluff (22-M-5) excavations, consists of a heavy red slip on coarse sandy shell-tempered pottery equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Montfort. The slip is applied to both exterior and interior surfaces, but primarily the former.

Another historic ceramic which occurs on var. Montfort paste is Barton Incised, var. Charlevoix (Fig. 8a). Like Barton Incised, var. Estill, the design consists of rectilinear line-filled triangles. It differs, however, in that the shell-tempered paste has a high sand content and the lines are not confined to the neck region. The sample is not large enough to say for certain what the overall decoration is like, but it is of some significance that the variety is found at most of the historic sites in the Yazoo Bluffs region. To my knowledge, it has not been found outside of the area.

The remainder of the sherds depicted in Figure 8 are Barton Incised, var. Davion. Originally this material was classified as Barton Incised, var. Estill (see Brown 1976b:Fig. 2b). Phillips' criteria for Estill are close-

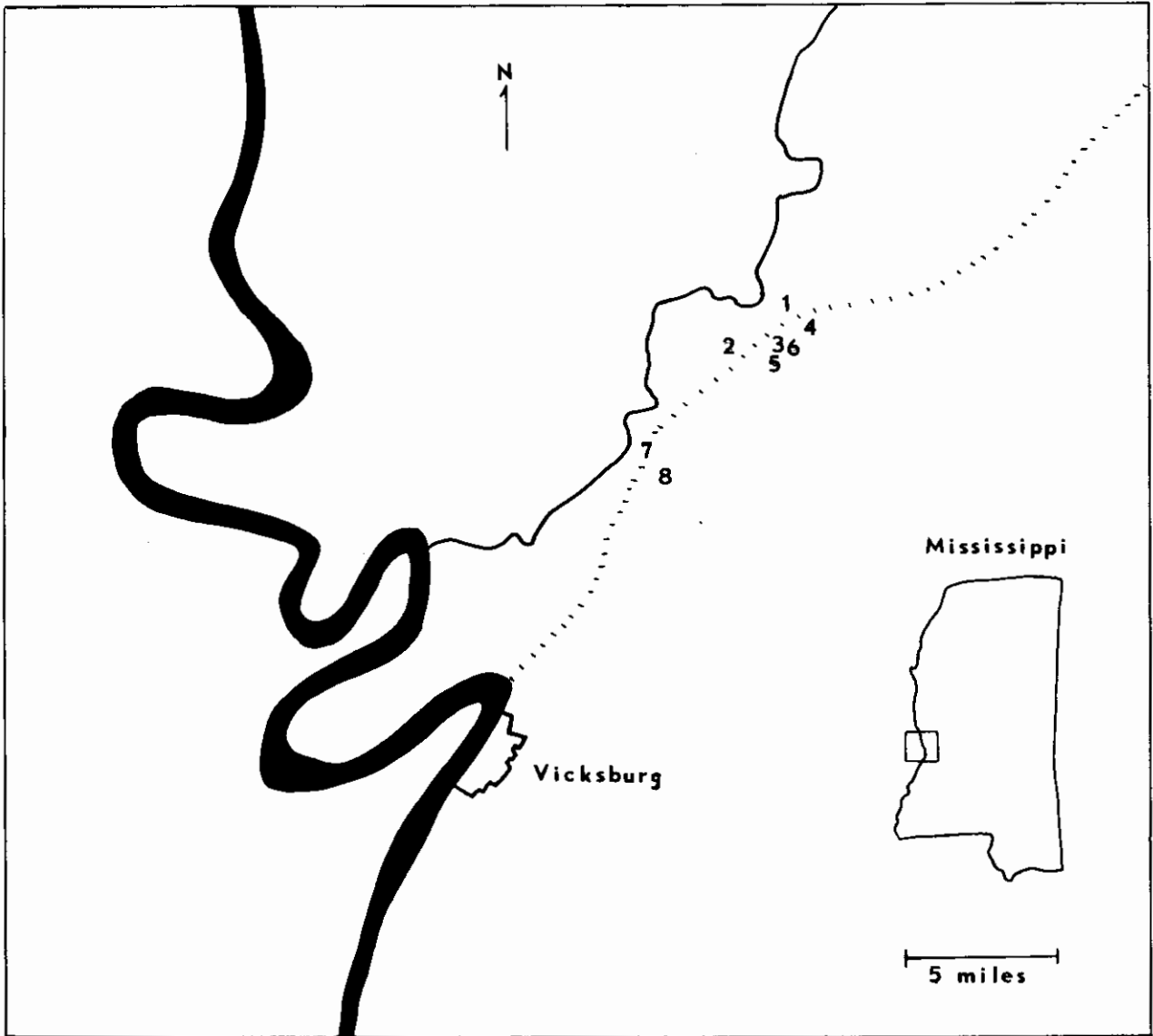


FIGURE 1
HISTORIC SITES
IN THE YAZOO BLUFFS REGION

Figure 1. 1) Haynes Bluffs (22-M-5); 2) Burroughs (22-M-10); 3) Portland (22-M-12); 4) Wrights Bluff (22-M-15); 5) Anglo (22-M-16); 6) Lockguard (22-M-17); 7) St. Pierre (23-M-5); 8) Lonely Frenchman (23-M-11).

spaced, steeply-pitched, line-filled triangles (Phillips 1970:45-46), a description which does not apply to the Yazoo Bluffs sample. Not only is there an absence of alternating line-filled triangles, but triangles themselves are absent. The major pattern is a series of slanted parallel incisions arranged around the vessel neck of Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo jars and bowls. Similar material has been observed at the Pocahontas Site (Rucker 1976:43-46; Fig. 10a, b, d) and at the historic Menard Site (17-K-1) (Ford 1961:pl. 23D), but it appears in general to be quite rare outside of the Yazoo Bluffs region.

The Portland variety of Barton Incised is most common at the Portland Site (22-M-12) (Brown 1976b:Fig. 2c), but it also has a considerable representation at St. Pierre (23-M-5) (Fig. 9). Portland differs from Estill in having line-filled triangles alternating with blank triangles, rather than with other line-filled forms. The triangles with lines all have their base on the shoulder of the vessel. The lines either run parallel or radiate from the apex of each triangle. With few exceptions, the incisions are made with a thin pointed instrument on a fairly wet paste. The standard Mississippian jar is the most common vessel form, but the variety also occurs on bowls. The high incidence of Portland at the type site, and its total absence in features associated with Fort St. Pierre, suggests that it may be a Tunica Indian diagnostic. In support of this interpretation, the Portland variety has recently been found at the Bloodhound Hill Site (29-J-19) in the Angola Farm region (Jeffrey P. Brain, personal communication), a Tunica site postdating the 1706 migration from the Yazoo Bluffs region.

Another probable diagnostic of this aboriginal group is Winterville Incised, var. Tunica, a variety established by Brain on the basis of his work with the Tunica Treasure (Fig. 10). Decoration consists of narrow, rather carelessly executed incisions on a wet or leather-hard surface of ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo. The design, a simple whorl, is placed on the body and shoulder of small to medium-sized jars (Brain n.d.). The sample from the Yazoo Bluffs region is not particularly large, but the discovery of a partial Tunica vessel in a trash pit at the Portland Site (22-M-12) (Brown 1976b:Fig. 1a) contributes to the hypothesis that the pits were the product of Tunica inhabitants (Brown 1976c).

Another variety met infrequently in the Yazoo Bluffs region, but dating to the historic Russell phase, is Owens Punctated, var. Redwood (Brown 1976b:Fig. 1b). This variety consists of narrow single incised lines forming triangular zones filled with large shallow circular punctations. These zones occur on the neck of shell-tempered vessels equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo. The variety, as yet, has but minor representation in the Yazoo Bluffs region, and it certainly needs further refinement. Its closest relative is Owens Punctated, var. Menard, a historic ceramic in the Arkansas River area (Phillips 1970:149-150; Williams and Brain n.d.).

Our knowledge of the material culture of the historic Yazoo Bluffs Indians has increased ten-fold over the last four years, but much still remains to be learned. We now have a fairly good idea of the historic pottery and can even date it within a thirty-year period, but even this refinement offers little satisfaction. Our hope is to assign ethnic labels to these types and varieties and to be able to sort out who was making and using which vessel shapes and designs. Only when a Yazoo Indian ceramic

assemblage is differentiated from a Tunica or Koroa assemblage will it be possible to determine relationships between these peoples and trace their respective sociocultural traits both backwards and forwards in time. Fort St. Pierre has been invaluable in this research, because it provides a marker for aboriginal contemporaneity. For example, the Cracker Road Incised, var. Cracker Road vessels depicted in Figures 6 and 7 were found in sealed context within the moat which surrounded the fort. They therefore date no earlier than 1729, the year in which the fort was destroyed. The vessels could not have been Tunica at this time, but were, in all probability, a Yazoo Indian product. Whereas the tight dating of the French component at St. Pierre (23-M-5), and the small single component sites surrounding it, provides fine synchronic control, the archaeology of the multi-component Haynes Bluff Site (22-M-5) provides data on change through time. Jeffrey P. Brain's work in tracing the Tunica as they moved through the valley has provided an alternative, but supplementary, way of observing this change (Brain 1970, 1973, 1975, 1977, n.d.). In this paper I have assigned ethnic labels to a number of ceramic varieties, but as a cautionary note, I want to stress that these assignments are merely interpretations based on the data presently on hand. In determining ethnicity of material culture for the Yazoo Bluffs region, further excavation is obviously required. The information presented here on historic native ceramics provides a framework in which to pursue the above goals.

Provenience of Illustrated Artifacts

Figure 2	St. Pierre (23-M-5)	(Y558-31B, Y558-31D)
Figure 3	St. Pierre (23-M-5)	(Y558-31B)
Figure 4	Portland (22-M-12) St. Pierre (23-M-5)	a(Y500A), b(Y506A), c(Y505C2) d(T11B), e (W97A), f(Y642A), g(W41A), h(Y579A); i(Y601A)
Figure 5	Portland (22-M-12) Wrights Bluff (22-M-15) St. Pierre (23-M-5)	b(Y502F.1), c(Y505A1), d(Y502F.1) e(W330A) a(Y640A), f(Y646A), g(Y604A)
Figure 6	St. Pierre (23-M-5)	(Y558-31F, Y558-31H)
Figure 7	St. Pierre (23-M-5)	(Y558-31B)
Figure 8	Portland (22-M-12) Wrights Bluff (22-M-15) St. Pierre (23-M-5)	c(Y506B), d(Y501B), e(Y506C) a(W325A) b(Y642B)
Figure 9	Portland (22-M-12) St. Pierre (23-M-5)	b(Y503A, Y506C3), c(Y502A), d(Y506C), e(Y500A), f(Y506C) a(Y404)
Figure 10	Portland (22-M-12) St. Pierre (23-M-5) Lonely Frenchman (22-M-11)	a(Y506B), c(Y506C2), f(Y506C), g(Y506C2) d(Y558-31B), e(Y558-31D) b(W301F)

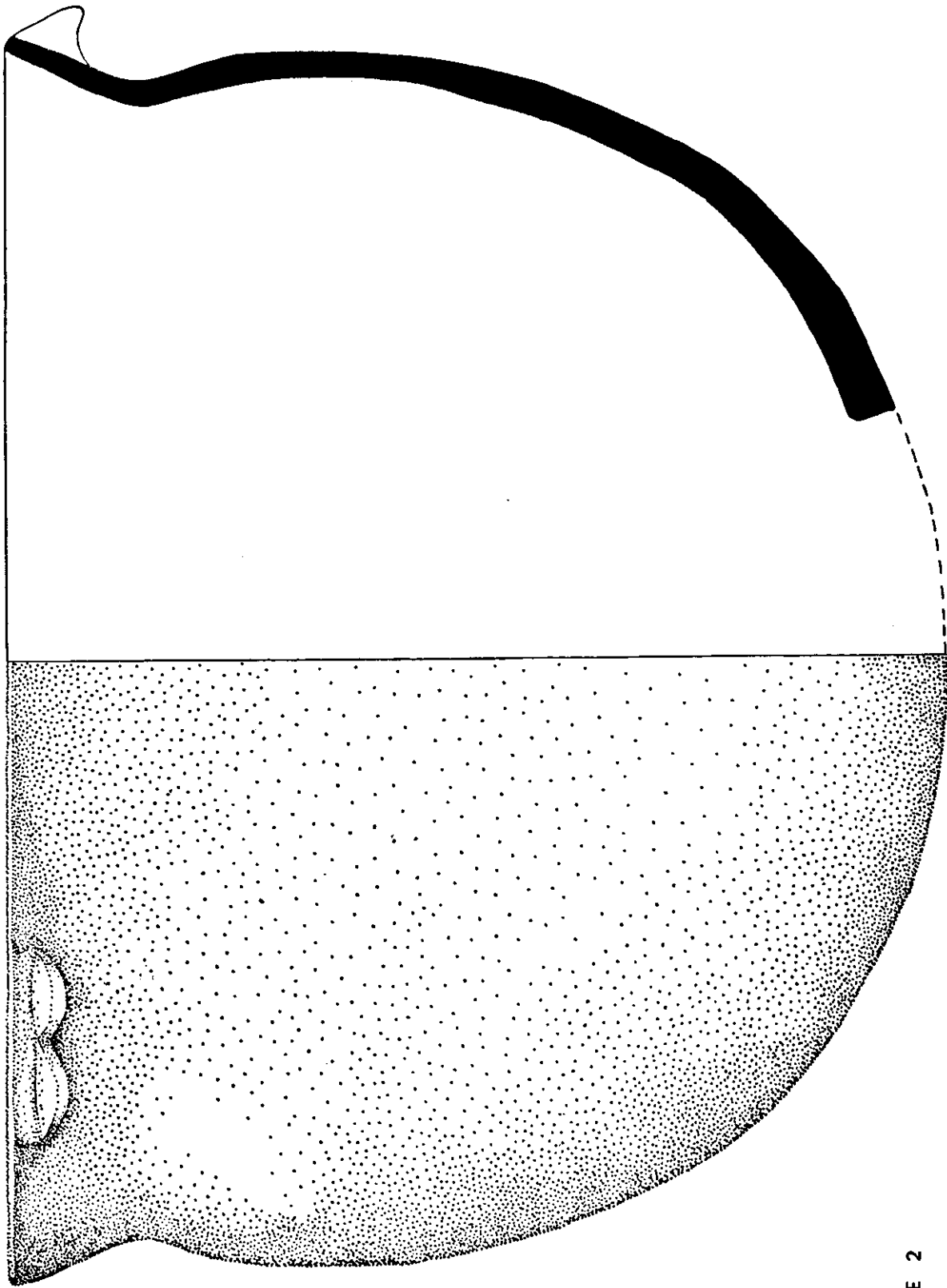


FIGURE 2

MISSISSIPPI PLAIN
VAR. YAZOO JAR

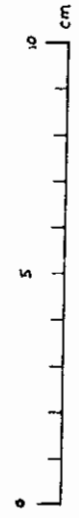
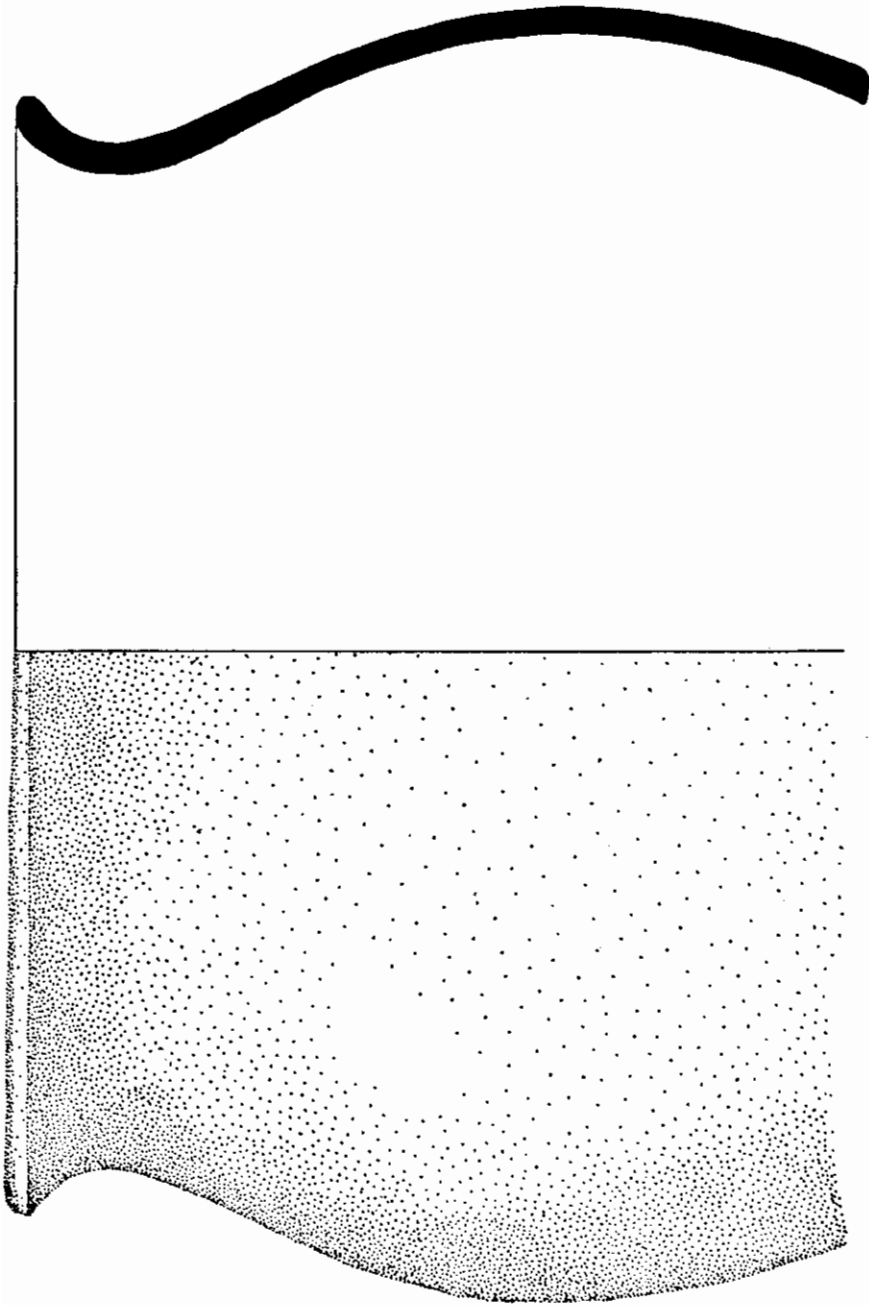


FIGURE 3
ADDIS PLAIN
VAR. ADDIS JAR

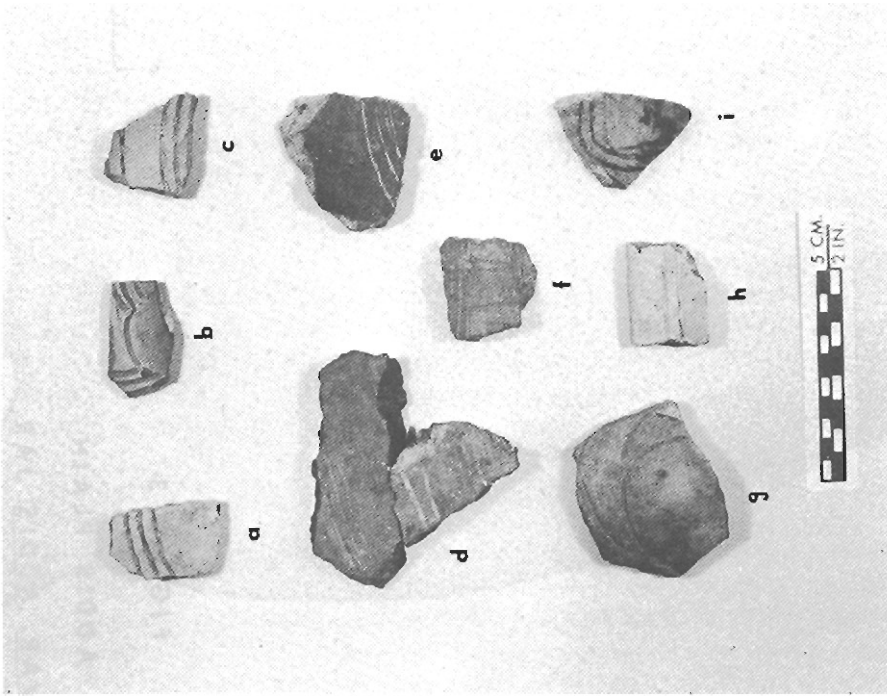


FIGURE 4

FATHERLAND INCISED. a-i, VAR. FATHERLAND

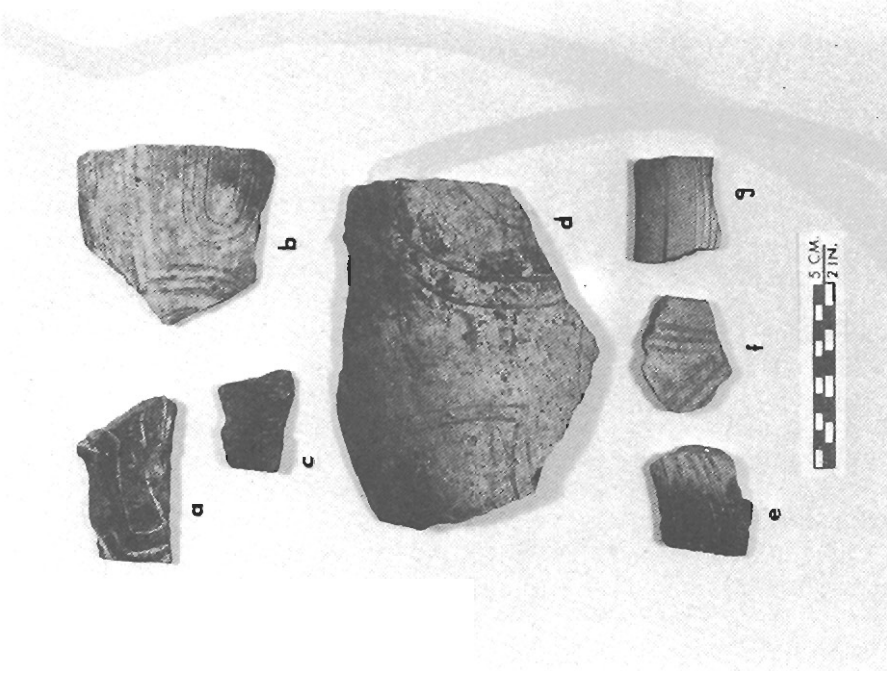


FIGURE 5

CRACKER ROAD INCISED. a-g, VAR. CRACKER ROAD

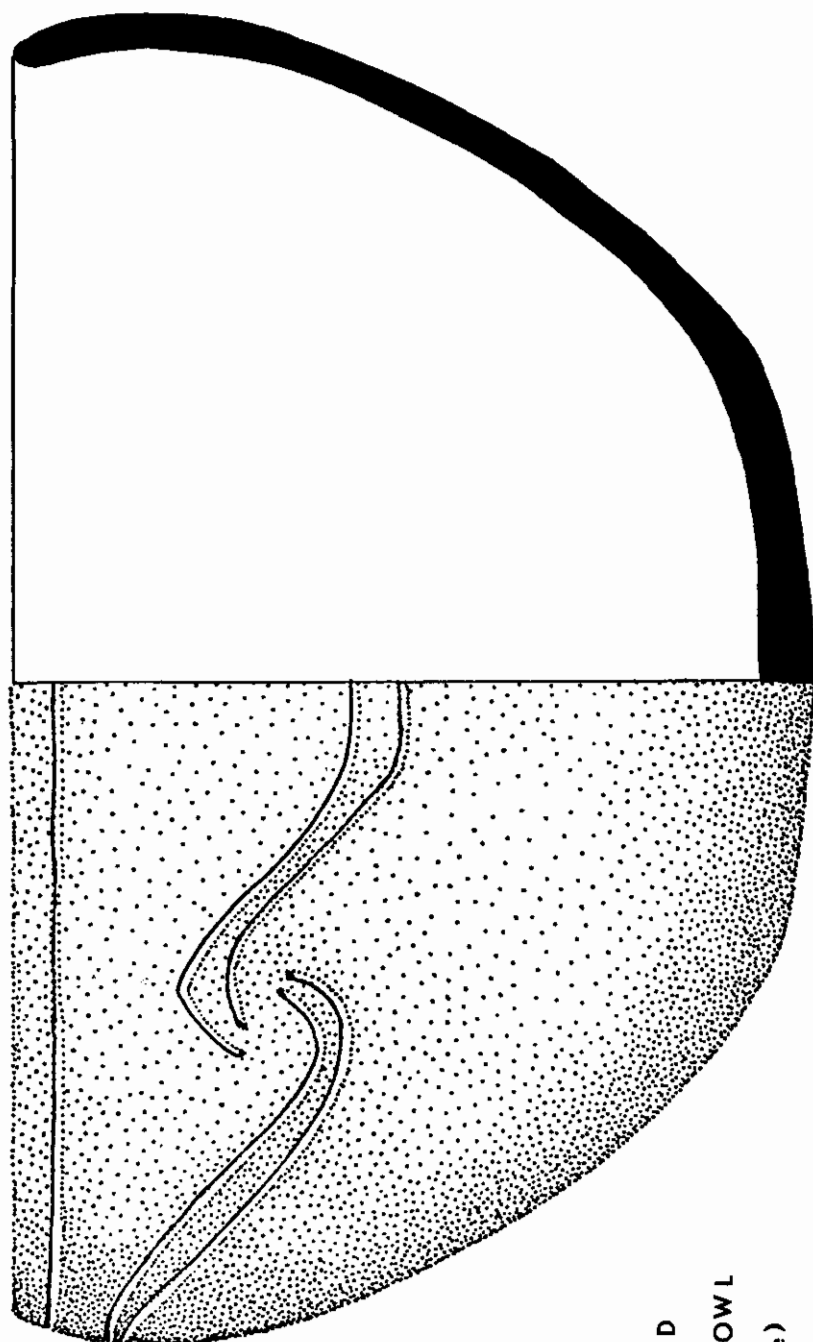
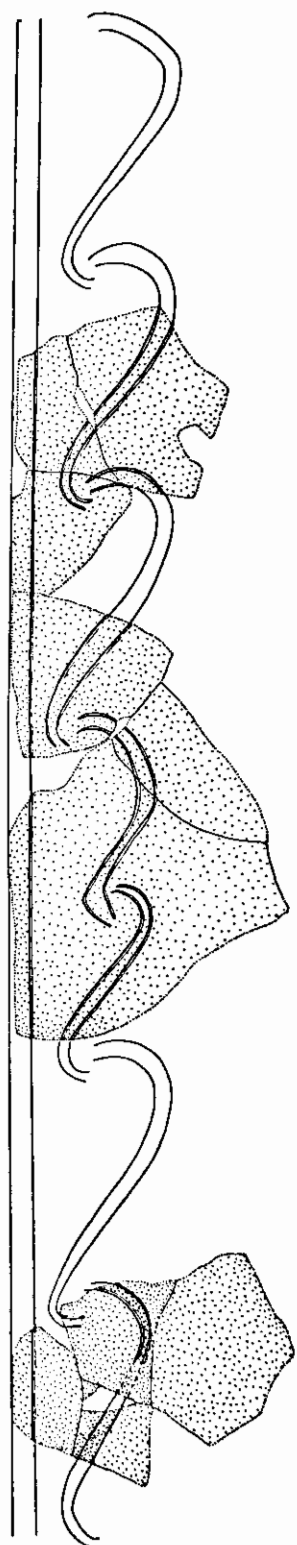


FIGURE 6

CRACKER ROAD INCISED
VAR. CRACKER ROAD BOWL
(to scale)

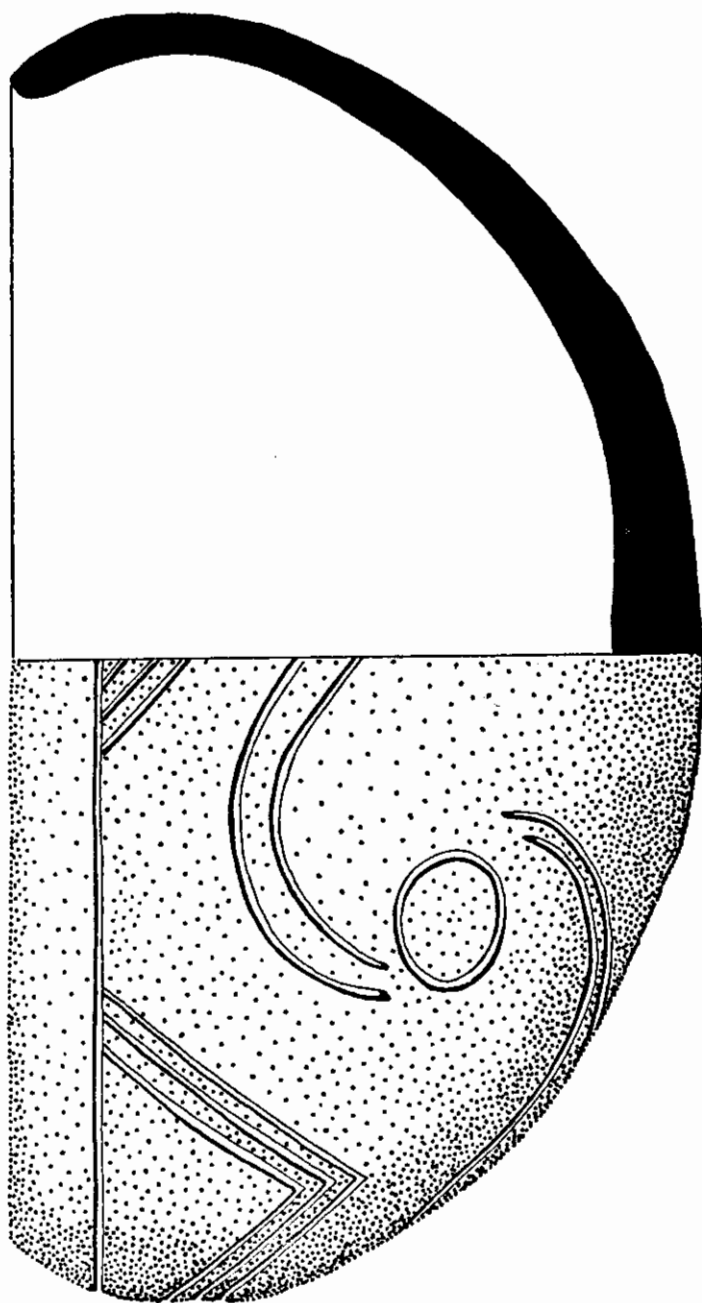
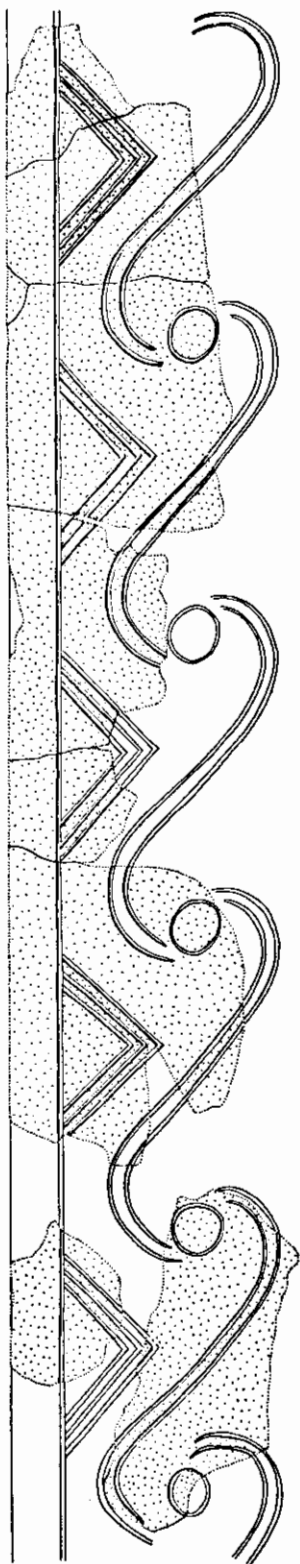


FIGURE 7
CRACKER ROAD INCISED
VAR. CRACKER ROAD BOWL

