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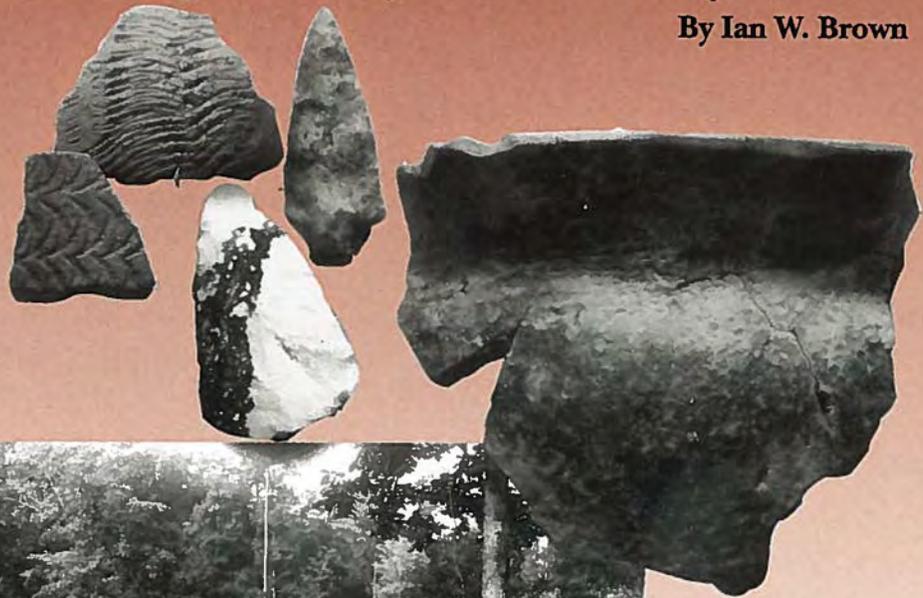
Bulletin

Bulletin 26

January 15, 2009

An Archaeological Survey in Clarke County, Alabama

By Ian W. Brown



BULLETIN
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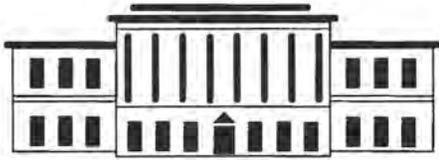
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An Archaeological Survey in Clarke County, Alabama
By Ian W. Brown

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
JANUARY 15, 2009

Dedicated to
RICHARD S. FULLER

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An Archaeological Survey in Clarke County, Alabama

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Preface

In 1997 the Gulf Coast Survey (GCS)¹ of the Alabama Museum of Natural History conducted a one-month archaeological survey in Clarke County, Alabama. This survey and registration project was supported by a planning and survey grant from the Alabama Historical Commission. The GCS conducted this research as part of its extensive study of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and adjacent regions. The 1997 survey team consisted of Richard S. Fuller, Hunter Johnson, and Tony Boudreaux. In my capacity as Director of the GCS, I was Principal Investigator of the project, but I did not participate in the initial survey. Richard Fuller originally was going to do the artifact analysis and report writing, but he was unable to complete these tasks. Consequently, I took over these responsibilities in the fall of 2000 in order to bring this project to completion.

Clarke County itself is an enormous county, covering over 1,238 square miles of land, so no pretense is made that the entire county received adequate examination. Although some important work has been done in the past in Clarke County, it still is relatively unknown archaeologically. Prior to the survey, an extensive search was made of the State Site Files for all known sites. Once these were plotted on the topographic maps of the county, we then determined where gaps occurred in the database. It was clear to us that the prime areas that needed survey attention were the salt springs, upland terraces, confluences of tributaries with rivers or large streams, and mineral quarry sites. We focused on the southwestern portion of the county, because all of the above landforms existed in it.

A total of 55 sites were investigated during this project, 46 of which are newly recorded. One hundred and twenty-seven collections were gathered as a result of this study. Occupational history covered by our survey stretches from Late Paleo-Indian times of over 10,000 years ago to Civil War activities of the mid-nineteenth century. There are many interesting aspects to each and every site discussed in this report. A number of these sites merit National Register recognition. The most important ones are the two salt production locales in the Fred T. Stimpson State Game Sanctuary, the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28) and Stimpson (1Ck29), and the Tallahatta quartzite quarry sites along Morgan Creek, including Joe Long (1Ck305) and McEntyre (1Ck306).

Following the initial one-month survey in 1997, Hunter Johnson and I conducted a one-week reconnaissance in October of 2000. We performed this last operation with the aid of local amateurs Joe Long and Tommy Hart. The purpose of this reexamination of the area was to verify locational information obtained in the 1997 survey, as well as to familiarize me with the study area. There is no known field book from the 1997 survey, but there are two memo pads written by Fuller, as well as photographs, field maps, journals, and abundant collections. When combined with the 2000 survey, there was more than enough documentation for the sites discussed in this volume. Although this volume is under my name as author, credit is due to the 1997 field journal that was maintained by Tony Boudreaux and Hunter Johnson. Their descriptions helped clarify many points for me. Johnson did the initial analysis of the lithic artifacts, while I studied the Indian pottery and historic artifacts. Nancy Lambert-Brown is responsible for the final site plans that accompany the

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¹ The GCS is a program within the Alabama Museum of Natural History. It is a loosely organized confederation of the author and his students. Research is devoted to the Gulf Coastal Plain and largely takes place in the states of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

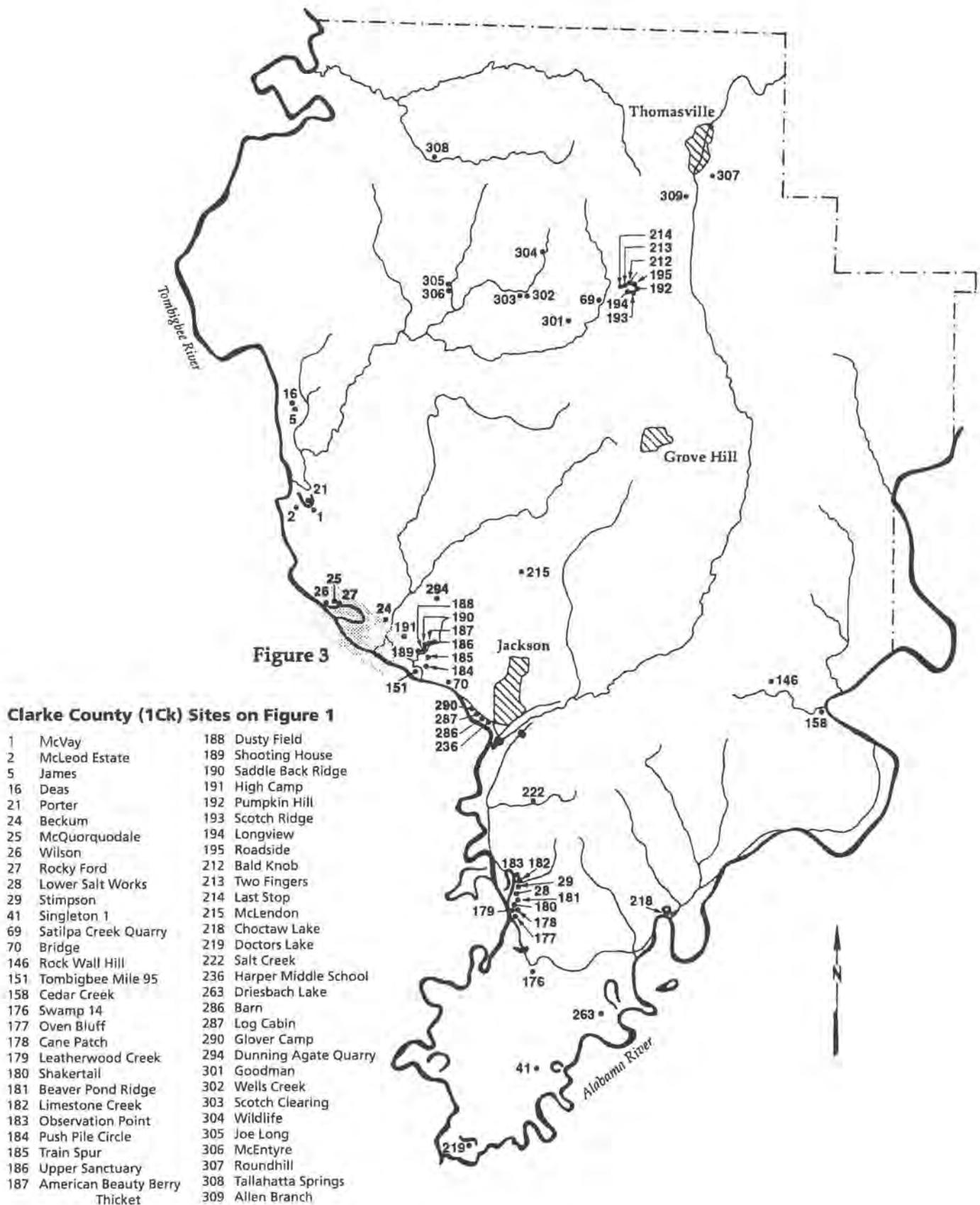


Figure 1. Location of Clarke County sites discussed in text.

report. Boudreaux and Johnson took the field photographs while I did the artifact photography. In short, this has been a team effort, designed to help bring Clarke County's rich prehistoric and historic past to light.

I would be remiss not to mention a number of other people who have assisted in the fieldwork or later stages of the project. In addition to Joe Long and Tommy Hart, Clarke County residents who aided our survey efforts included Chris Beverly, Louis Finlay, Brenda Hart, Betty Jo Haynie, Frank Lee, Terry Long, Trey Oliver, Robert Powell, Fred Pringle, Bruce Todd, and Gene Widder. Two other people who volunteered some of their time to the project were Armond Boudreaux and Matt Gage. Thomas O. Maher, Alabama State Archaeologist at the time, was a constant source of encouragement and support. James Parker, also of the Alabama Historical Commission, helped in the initial preparation of the research proposal and was most generous with his time and advice afterwards. Jim Knight, Chair of the Anthropology Department, graciously agreed for me to use part of my sabbatical in 2000 to analyze the collections and write the initial report. In addition, I would like to thank Dick Diehl, past Director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, and Carey Oakley, past Director of the Office of Archaeological Services, for providing the means for Johnson and I to conduct the one-week survey in 2000. Diehl also offered institutional support while the initial report was being brought to completion. Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to three anonymous reviewers who offered excellent suggestions as to how to improve my initial manuscript. Many of the suggestions I took, but some I did not. I of course, take sole responsibility for any perceived shortcomings of the final product.

Environmental and Historical Background

Clarke County is a wedge-shaped tract of land nestled between two major rivers, the Tombigbee and the Alabama. They merge at the extreme southern portion of the county to form the Mobile River (Figure 1). The Tombigbee and Alabama, and their principal tributaries, the Black Warrior, the Coosa, and the Tallapoosa rivers, begin as small streams in the Piedmont, Cumberland Plateau, and Valley and Ridge physiographic provinces. Once these rivers drop over the fall line into the relatively flat coastal plain, they take on a meandering regimen. From beginning to end, a great portion of the states of Alabama and Mississippi are drained by the Tombigbee-Alabama river systems, and it all comes to a head in Clarke County. Then, as now, the inhabitants of this county witnessed north-south communication and trade as people and goods from the hills and coast traveled back and forth along the waterways, first in dugout canoes, later in flat-boats, and later still in steamboats. Today, the lines of barges that float along the Tombigbee, laden with coal, trees, and other products, is current evidence of the importance of water in connecting people to desired materials.

Most of Clarke County's land surface is comprised of rolling hills dominated by pine forests. Pine is far more common today than it was several hundred years ago, because of the lumber industry and the continuous reseeded of this fast-growing tree. Prehistorically, there was a much higher mixture of deciduous trees in the region, especially oak and hickory. These nut-bearing trees were not only sources of food for the Indians, but they provided mast for deer and turkey, two important game animals for native populations. Fish and shellfish were critical aboriginal foods obtained from the rivers and their tributaries. Especially attractive areas for prehistoric and historic settlements were the high terrace deposits along the western and southeastern portions of the county (Figure 2). These high terraces were prime locations for access to upland hunting and lowland fishing.

In addition to organic resources, a critical inorganic resource to the ancient inhabitants of Clarke County was

stone. Prehistoric occupants of the county depended on stone for most aspects of their lives. The Indians of Clarke County had excellent resources from which to obtain raw material for the manufacture of projectile points, knives, scrapers, and the like. The prime source of such material was the Tallahatta formation (Figure 2), whose name

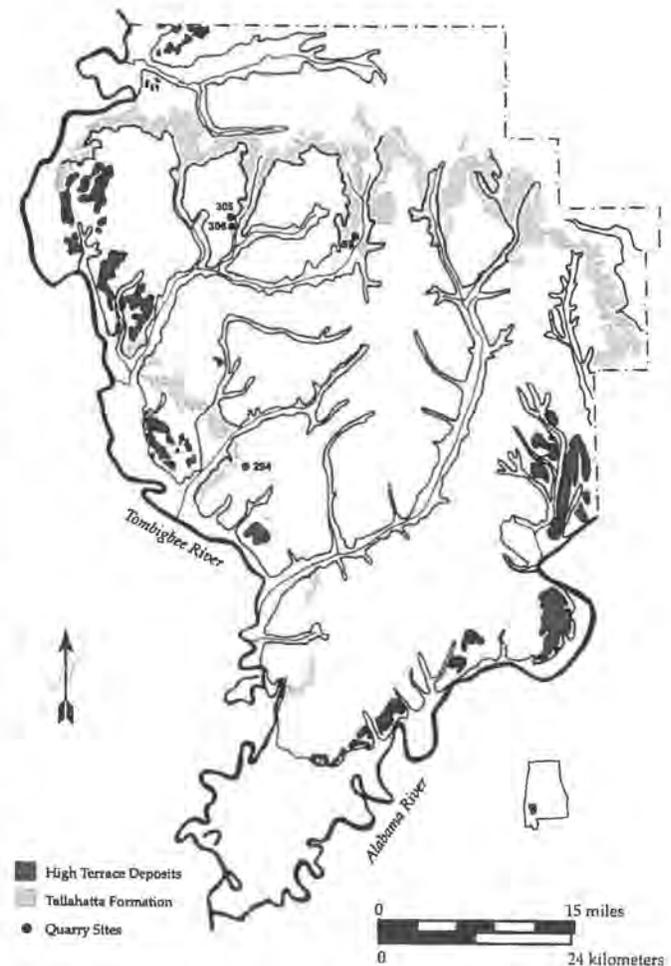


Figure 2. Some ecological features in Clarke County.

derived from the "Tallahatta Hills" in Choctaw County. This formation starts in eastern Mississippi and stretches west to eastern Alabama, but it is in Clarke County where the outcrops are most visible and, therefore, were most accessible to Indians (Dunning 1964:50; Toulmin et al. 1951:93–101).

For well over ten millennia the early occupants of Alabama mined stone from the Tallahatta formation in Clarke and Choctaw counties. This formation came into existence during the early Eocene epoch (Claiborne stage) between 52 and 46 million years ago. It rests disconformably on the Hatchetigbee formation and consists of a pale-green marine silicious claystone that also contains some beds of glauconitic sand and sandstone. In south-central and southwest Alabama the Tallahatta formation is about 5 miles (8 km) wide and between 100 and 125 feet (30–38 m) thick (Curren 1982b:32; Gibson et al. 1982:453–454; Lloyd et al. 1983:126–127; Toulmin 1967:37–38). Some of the quarries that we investigated in the course of this survey are marked on Figure 2.

Basically there are two kinds of stone that the Indians used from the Tallahatta formation: a colorful agate or chalcedony and a coarse sandstone that was called "buhstone" in early geological literature and is often referred to today as "Tallahatta quartzite." Quartzite is really a misnomer for this material, however. The material is not metamorphic in origin, but is made up of quartz sand that is cemented together; consequently, it is a sandstone. Tallahatta sandstone always seems to occur at the top of the Tallahatta formation, just beneath the Lisbon formation (Douglas E. Jones, personal communication, April 13, 1991). When it is first quarried it is easy to work and quite durable, but through time it weathers and looks rather "sugary" (Curren 1982b:32; Dunning 1964:53; Enson 1981:9–10, 17; Futato 1989:349, 356; Lloyd et al. 1983; Shorter 1999:7; Walthall 1980:15).

Another important environmental feature of Clarke County is its natural salt springs. Salines were important sources of salt in both prehistoric and early historic times. The salines of Clarke and Washington counties are associated with the outcrop of the Hatchetigbee formation, but the brine actually comes from much deeper formations. Seismic activity that produced the Hatchetigbee anticline and the Jackson fault also resulted in cracks and fissures in the strata through which brine travels to the surface (Barksdale 1929:11–13; Gibson et al. 1982:453). The salt itself is part of a massive deposit that formed in the Upper Jurassic between about 140 and 170 million years ago when arid conditions brought about rapid evaporation of shallow seas (Rainwater 1967:180).

The Indians of Clarke County used a special type of pottery vessel to make salt. This vessel, called a saltpan, is a thick-bodied, basin-shaped bowl. It is found in abundance at sites associated with saline springs (Brown 1980:20–37; Drooker 1992:12–20). One very important site in Clarke County that has produced many such salt-

pans is Beckum Village (1Ck24) (Wimberly 1960:31–32). Although Anglo-American settlers recognized the existence of salt springs in Clarke and Washington counties early in the State's history, we do not have a great amount of information about them. There is some indication that private individuals worked certain salines as early as 1809 though (Ball 1882:645). A major operation began in 1826 when the Alabama Salt Manufacturing Company was established (Anon. 1826). Heavy usage of the salines did not occur until the Civil War, because prior to this time salt from inexpensive British Cheshire salt was available. Once the Federal navy formed a blockade along coastal waters, the people of Alabama necessarily had to rely on the resources of Clarke and Washington counties for this precious commodity (Ball 1882:645–649; Barksdale 1929; Finlay 2000; Head 1977; Hughes 2003; Lonn 1933; Matte 2001; Shorter 1862; White Gold 2001). Our survey concentrated on regions that included the Lower Salt Works and the Upper Salt Works. The Central Salt Works, which includes the Salt Creek site (1Ck222), was not part of our work, but it has been examined archaeologically to some extent (Curren 1982c; Fuller et al. 1984:173–182).

Previous Archaeological Investigations and Chronology

It is no accident that the archaeological record for Clarke County is strongest for its southern and southwestern areas. Much of the research has occurred at sites along the lower Tombigbee River that are either at or in the general vicinity of salines. This is because the Indians themselves were drawn to these salt springs. For thousands of years they hunted the game that gravitated to the salines, and then, about a thousand years ago, the Indians of this region began to produce salt from brine. Because a shift had occurred to where maize agriculture became dominant in Mississippian subsistence, it was necessary for many aboriginal people in the Southeast to either trade for salt or produce it themselves if they wanted to stay healthy (Brown 1980). The residents of Clarke County were in an excellent position to produce enough salt for their own needs and to trade whatever excess occurred. It is probable that the Pensacola culture, the regional manifestation of Mississippian society that flourished in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and along the coast of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, was an important force in controlling the salt trade (Blitz and Mann 2000:104–105; Brown 2003).

Knight (1977), Jenkins (1983), and Weisman and Brose (1983) wrote the first summaries of past work in the region. Eugene Futato added to the record and also offered a general chronology in his volume, *An Archaeological Overview of the Tombigbee River Basin, Alabama and Missis-*

sippi (Futato 1989:349–365). George Shorter (1999) has summarized the contributions of the last decade in his volume, *The Late Woodland Period on the Lower Tombigbee River*. Works of a synthetic nature that have focused on specific phases include Walthall (1975; 1979:205–208) for the Middle Woodland Porter phase, Stowe (1985; 1989) for the Bottle Creek phase, and Fuller (1985) for the Bear Point phase. The latter two phases are part of the Pensacola culture, which occurs in Clarke County but is far better represented in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta and Mobile Bay regions to the south (Brown 2003). Richard Fuller (1998) summarizes each of the periods, phases, and ceramic complexes that occur in Clarke County in his article, “Indian Pottery and Cultural Chronology of the Mobile–Tensaw Basin and Alabama Coast.”

A critical work on ceramics, which remains the foundation for all regional studies, is Steven Wimberly's (1960) *Indian Pottery from Clarke County and Mobile County, Southern Alabama*. Jenkins (1983) is another critical resource for anyone dealing with local and regional native pottery. Whereas he deals with all periods in this work, Ashley Dumas's (1999a–b) contributions focus on Late Woodland McLeod phase pottery.

E. Bruce Trickey (1958) was the first person to attempt a relative chronology for the region. He and Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr. eventually revised this document and added absolute dates to the sequence (Trickey and Holmes 1971). Russell Weisman (1983) later provided a compendium of radiocarbon dates for the region. George Shorter (1999:175) has added to the record in his redefining of the date span for the McLeod phase. And finally, a collection of papers edited by Cailup Curren (1982a), titled *Archaeology in Southwestern Alabama*, contains numerous articles that make reference to work conducted in Clarke County.

The Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology's Mound Survey (Thomas 1894:289; Weiss 1998:26–27) and Clarence B. Moore (1901; 1905) conducted some of the earliest archaeological work in Clarke County. Moore's exploratory investigations were, as usual, of a rather “stop and grab” nature, as he was far more interested in getting to Moundville on the Black Warrior River (Knight 1996). The Alabama Museum of Natural History was the first institution to sponsor major archaeological investigations in the Lower Tombigbee region. With the aid of federal funding, the museum excavated nine Clarke County sites between 1940 and 1941—1Ck1, 1Ck2, 1Ck5, 1Ck16, 1Ck21, 1Ck24, 1Ck25, 1Ck26, and 1Ck27 (Lyon 1996:154–155; Walthall 1980: 156–158). All of these sites are located along the eastern bank of the Tombigbee River, just before its juncture with the Alabama River. The principal publications that resulted from this

research are Wimberly and Tourtelot's (1941) report on the Middle Woodland McQuorquodale Mound (1Ck25) and Wimberly's (1960) pottery study mentioned above.

One of the primary research goals of the Alabama Museum of Natural History during the 1940–1941 investigations was to locate Mauvilla (or Mabila), the infamous Hernando de Soto battlefield site (Clayton et al. 1993,1:98–105; 2:330–356). Because of the 400th anniversary year of this battle (1940), discovering its location was the rage in the literature of the period (Swanton 1985:212–213, 216–217; Waselkov 1994:73; Wimberly 1960:4–5). Unfortunately, “in spite of constant search made for it throughout the 1940–1941 investigations . . . the site of Mabila has not yet been found (Wimberly 1960:5).” Survey and test excavations have been conducted in more recent times in Clarke County, often with the Mauvilla topic in mind (Curren 1992; Curren and McKenzie 1988; Little and Curren 1990:182–184; Mikell and Little 1999), but this site still continues to elude us.

There have been a number of contract studies done in Clarke County over the years, largely associated with road or river-related projects. One major survey was Brose et al.'s (1983) volume on the archaeology of the Lower Tombigbee region. Their study included systematic surface collections and test excavations at sites stretching from Demopolis Lock and Dam to Mobile Bay. Other important contributions are Fuller et al.'s (1984) report on “The Forks” where the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers join, and Curren's investigation of numerous sites in the region (Curren 1992; Curren and Lloyd 1987; Curren and Majors 1984). Despite all this exploratory work, actual excavations have been limited. In the early 1970s Chase (1972) did some testing of the 1Ck45 site, a Bayou La Batre culture shell midden, and in the 1980s Curren (1992) excavated Singleton 1 (1Ck41), Choctaw Lake (1Ck218),¹ Doctor Lake (1Ck219), and Driesbach Lake (1Ck263).² The only significant excavations in Clarke County in the past decade have been by Shorter (1999) on McLeod phase sites west of Jackson, including Harper Middle School (1Ck236), Barn (1Ck286), Log Cabin (1Ck287), and Glover Camp (1Ck290).

As a result of all the investigations that have occurred in Clarke County over the years, we now have a reasonably good idea of its culture history. As might be expected, the record is stronger the closer we are to the present. The best summaries of Clarke County culture history are contained in Futato (1989:353–365) and Shorter (1999:7–12, 158–177). Fuller (1998) draws heavily from past work in Clarke County in his discussion of pottery and phases for the later stages of southwest Alabama prehistory. I will only summarize some of the highpoints here to set the stage for the current survey.

1 In the State Site files, this site is recorded as Anne Armstrong.

2 In Curren (1992:77) this site is called “Dreisbach Lake,” with the i and e transposed. The lake itself is called “Driesbach” on the Carlton quad map and is recorded as such in the State Site Files.

Paleo-Indians (pre-8000 B.C.) definitely used portions of Clarke County, as their fluted projectile points occasionally turn up in private collections, but we have little knowledge of their existence or activities. The picture is not much better for the Early Archaic period (8000-6000 B.C.). Futato (1989:354-355) tells us what we should expect for Clarke County, based on other areas, but thus far our understanding of this period is negligible. Activity picks up during the Middle Archaic period (6000-3000 B.C.), at which time the inhabitants of Clarke County were using projectile points/knives that had broad triangular blades. The most common types are Vaughn, Demopolis, Morrow Mountain, and Sykes/White Springs. Many of these artifacts were chipped out of blanks removed from Tallahatta sandstone quarries in Clarke County. This is the first time that we begin to see large base camps along the rivers. It is believed that these sites were occupied during the warmer months of the year, with small upland hunting or nut-collecting camps having been established in colder weather. The Late Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.) in the Lower Tombigbee drainage is characterized by projectile point/knifetypes such as Gary, Little Bear Creek, Pickwick, Ledbetter, Elora, Abbey, and Savannah River, but these types continue later too (Chase 1972:153). Except for certain point and tool type changes, as well as the introduction of steatite and sandstone bowls, life probably had not changed much since Middle Archaic times.

The Middle Gulf Formational period (1000-500 B.C.) is represented in Clarke County by the appearance of fiber tempered pottery, but it is extremely rare overall (Jenkins and Meyer 1998:135-136). The Late Gulf Formational period (500-100 B.C.) is far better represented in the county. It is at this time that sand tempered Alexander pottery appears, as well as the sand and grit Bayou La Batre series of the Bryant's Landing phase (700-100 B.C.) (Fuller 1998:8-11). There is far more of the latter in Clarke County than the former. Many sites along the lower reaches of the Tombigbee River have Bayou La Batre pottery, the prime one being 1Ck45 (Chase 1972; Jenkins and Meyer 1998:140-142), which is about the northern limit for the coastal-oriented Bryant's Landing phase. Alexander pottery, on the other hand, is more common in regions to the north (Fuller 1998:11-12; Jenkins and Meyer 1998:136-140). Bayou La Batre and Alexander pots reveal considerable experimentation with both design and vessel shape from what existed earlier with the fiber tempered Wheeler series (Fuller 1998:6-8), but apart from the introduction of pottery, the way of life of Gulf Formational people seems to have continued on as usual. Presumably the cycle persisted of inland hunting during the cool season, followed by fishing and shellfish collecting along the rivers and coastal water during the warmer times of the year. Most of this is inferred,

because not much excavation has been done for this period of time.

We know considerably more about the Middle Woodland period in Clarke County, as there are many more sites that date then. Past researchers have devoted a lot of attention and print to the Porter phase (Jenkins 1983:129-130; Walthall 1975:125-140; 1980:155-165). Much of what we know about this phase is based on excavations in village sites and burial mounds located along the Lower Tombigbee River, especially work done at the McQuorquodale site (1Ck25) (Moore 1901; 1905; Shorter 1999:171; Wimberly 1960:28-30; Wimberly and Tourtelot 1941). This low conical mound produced exotic objects like a copper bead and earspool, galena nodules, and mica in association with burials and has long been known to have Hopewellian relationships (DeJarnette 1952:276-278). Fuller (1998:11-12), however, questions the dating of this mound and suggests that it might date earlier.

The prime Late Woodland phases in Clarke County are *Tates Hammock*³ (A.D. 400-750) and *McLeod* (A.D. 800-1250). *Tates Hammock* seems to come out of the Porter phase, at least in terms of its pottery, with the addition of considerable Weeden Island influences from coastal Florida (Fuller 1998:16-18; Sears 1977:168-175). This phase is particularly well-represented in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and coastal regions. In the Delta there is a shift to the Tensaw Lake phase, with its grit tempered pottery, about A.D. 850. Although some grit tempered pottery occurs on sites in the Lower Tombigbee drainage, the sand tempered check stamped and simple stamped pottery of the *McLeod* phase is much more characteristic (DeJarnette 1952:276; Shorter 1999:174). There has been considerable debate over the date range of the *McLeod* phase. Fuller (1998:21-22) and Jenkins and Meyer (1998:157-161) record that it may begin as early as A.D. 400, but Shorter (1999:175-177) has now accumulated a good assortment of radiocarbon dates that tend to support an A.D. 800 date for its start. Important *McLeod* phase village sites in Clarke County are *McLeod Estate* (1Ck2), *James* (1Ck5), *Deas* (1Ck16), *Harper Middle School* (1Ck236), *Barn* (1Ck286), and *Glover Camp* (1Ck290) (Shorter 1999; Wimberly 1960:14-28). These sites are distinctive in that they do not cluster along the Tombigbee River but, instead, tend to occur where first order streams enter the alluvial plain (Futato 1989:370; Shorter 1999:Fig. 1).

It is with the *McLeod* phase that we begin to see habitation at the salines of southwest Clarke County (Fuller et al. 1984:163, 174, 177; Trickey 1958:Fig. 3), but intensive occupation did not occur at them until the Mississippi period (Curren 1982c). Fuller (1998:24-26) recognizes two ceramic complexes that are related to the occupations at these salines. Thick heavy salt pans that bear textile impressions are common to both complexes (Drooker 1993;

³ This is often written "Hammock," but I am following Fuller (1998), Walthall (1980:171-172), and Wimberly (1960:53-56) here.

2002). The Early Salt Creek complex (A.D. 1100–1250) has pottery with a Moundville flavor to it, especially Carthage Incised. Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston* is the saltpan type/variety in use at this time. Fuller et al. (1984:177) and Stowe (1985:147) believe this complex may reflect site–unit intrusions into the region to produce salt for agrarian Mississippian societies to the north. Between A.D. 1250 and 1550 the Late Salt Creek complex becomes dominant at these Clarke County salines. It is characterized by saltpans that either bear basketry or matting impressions (Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek*), or that lack decoration altogether (Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum*). As *Salt Creek* is found in relative abundance at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) (Fuller 2003; Drooker 1993; 2003), the major Pensacola culture mound center in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta (Brown 2003), it has been proposed that the Clarke County salines may have been under the control of Bottle Creek during the Middle to Late Mississippi period (Fuller 1998:25). It is important to note that sherds of the Salt Creek complex have been found in small numbers at habitation sites in southwest Clarke County, so they are not always associated with salines. Where they turn up in large numbers (1Ck24, 1Ck28, 1Ck29, and 1Ck222), they seem to have been used almost exclusively in salt production (Curren 1982c; Fuller et al. 1984:162–182; Futato 1989:363; Wimberly 1960:30–32, 185–188).

During the Protohistoric period the southern part of Clarke County is characterized by the Bear Point phase (A.D. 1550–1700). Bear Point is best represented in the Alabama and west Florida coastal area, as well as in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta. The Forks region at the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers and the Lower Alabama River valley seems to be the northern extent of this phase. Bear Point develops out of the earlier Bottle Creek II phase (A.D. 1400–1550) and has much direct continuity with its pottery forms and decorations. In Clarke County specially-constructed mounds were built at this time for burials (Curren 1992; Fuller 1985; 1998:28–29; Futato 1989:363–364).

The Historic period in Clarke County is represented best in the Forks region (Curren 1992; Fuller et al. 1984). The Port Dauphin complex (A.D. 1700–1750) derives directly out of the Pensacola culture and is characterized by well-consolidated pottery bearing narrow line incisions. Red painting is common too. Both this complex and the Doctor Lake complex (A.D. 1650/1700–1750) are part of the Gulf Historic Pottery tradition, as defined by Fuller (1998:32–34). The Doctor Lake complex has affinities with eighteenth-century Choctaw wares in central Mississippi. Fuller (1998:35–36) believes it may be the pottery of the Tomés Indians, who are known to have inhabited the lower reaches of the Tombigbee River in Clarke County during the Historic period. Lankford (1983) has provided us with a detailed discussion of these and other Indians along the Tombigbee River and, more recently,

Waselkov and Gums (2000:6–62) have offered new information, including many historic maps that plot the settlements of the various groups.

Research Design

The principal goal of our project was to identify, record, and evaluate as many archaeological resources within the project area as possible, within the constraints imposed by the physical setting and only one month of fieldwork. The survey entailed pedestrian surface survey exclusively. Most sites were identified through natural exposures such as bankline erosion, overturned trees, or other natural disturbances. Others were found in areas of human disturbance, such as logging roads, boat landings, and camp clearings. We were also interested in several specific research topics, including the spatial and temporal relationships among the various Late Woodland phases in the region, the emergence of Mississippian culture in Clarke County, European and Indian contact sites, and salt production (Brown 1980, 1999, 2003; Brown and Fuller 1993a–b, 1999; Fuller and Brown 1998; Morgan 1997).

Commercial activities in Clarke County, such as logging, have increased dramatically in recent years. Construction of the Tennessee–Tombigbee Waterway has also had an impact on the landscape. As a result of increased boat traffic and water flow, bank erosion is rampant. The overall effects of this heightened activity on the region's archaeological resources has not been well documented, but it is clear that sites are being exposed at an accelerated rate. Consequently, we felt it was important to spend several days of the survey examining the banks of the Tombigbee River on the Clarke County side. Our guide in this particular aspect of the research was Tommy Hart. We also spent a great amount of time in the Fred T. Stimpson State Game Sanctuary and the Upper State Game Sanctuary. Several environmental zones not only characterize both of these areas, but because they are protected and managed, there has been less recent human disturbance in them. We also wanted to examine areas that potentially would yield Tallahatta sandstone or Coastal Plain agate quarrying remains. In these locations we depended heavily on informants' leads, most notably the help of Joe Long.

It should be stressed that this was not a systematic survey. There was nothing systematic about it at all. Nor was it designed to provide site distribution data by sampling each environmental zone. Rather, the survey crew went to where informants led them and they searched in areas that they were interested in. Consequently, our findings cannot be used for certain forms of analysis that demand statistically gathered data. It should also be emphasized that the sites we recorded currently have visibility. There are undoubtedly other sites that can only be detected by shovel testing. These sites we missed in this survey. Con-

sidering the limitations of the survey, I still do believe that the information contained herein is useful in tracing the rich archaeological record of Clarke County, and it should be beneficial in future planning and management activities.

Each site was recorded in the following manner. The first thing in bringing attention to a site was the discovery of artifacts. If the only things found were a few stone flakes or a single undiagnostic artifact, the materials were normally considered "Isolated Finds" (Appendix 2). If the finds turned out to be numerous⁴ enough or had diagnostic value, the locations were given site designations, with names and temporary numbers (1CkA, 1CkB, etc.). Admittedly, these decisions were subjective.

If there was no spatial separation between materials on any given site, the collected material was dealt with as a single surface collection and given a field catalogue number. Artifacts recovered in the 1997 season were given the prefix "G", the seventh year of the Gulf Coast Survey's existence, G being the seventh letter of the alphabet. The few artifacts that were secured in the one-week reconnaissance in 2000 were given the prefix "J", as part of its tenth year of operation. If there was a physical separation between artifact groupings, generally greater than 20 m, they were recorded as two different locales and given distinct catalog numbers. These locales were given Roman numeral designations and marked on the sketch maps of the respective sites. Sketch maps were drawn for all of the sites. They contain such information as topographical features (hills or streams), buildings or other cultural features (fences or paths), locations of collection units, distances between points, and incidental information, which is of use in relocating sites. Photographs were also made, including black and white prints, color prints, and slides. Catalog information was written on index cards while in the field, later to be entered into a database (Appendix 1). The same information that went on the cards also was applied to ziplock plastic bags that contained the artifacts. When we returned to these same sites in 2000, we also used a GPS device to obtain precise locational information. All of the appropriate information was entered on to site forms and submitted to the Office of Archaeological Services in Moundville, which maintains the State Site Files. Once formal site numbers were given to these locations, final sketch maps were generated.

Site Survey

Tombigbee River Sites

Several days were spent surveying along the Clarke County side of the Tombigbee River in 1997 (Figures 1, 3 and 4). Tommy Hart guided the survey team to these sites.

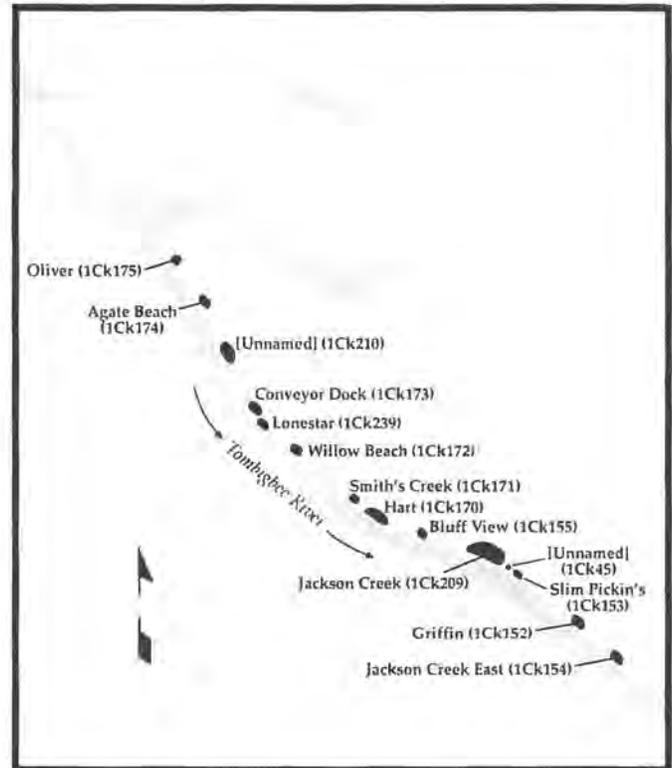


Figure 3. Sites along the Tombigbee River.

Bridge (1Ck70)

According to the State records, the Bridge site begins on the left (north) bank of the Tombigbee about 1.0 km northwest of the Rt. 43 McQuorquodale Bridge (Figures 1 and 5). The 1997 survey recovered artifacts for a distance of almost 100 m, but Tommy Hart says the site really continues to Stave Creek; basically wherever there is bluff, there is site. That would make the site about .5 km



Figure 4. Carney Bluff along the Tombigbee River, facing west (GCS/97/N7/6).

⁴ I would like to say that the survey teams followed rigid rules in defining "a few" or "numerous," but they did not. They were judgement calls, pure and simple.

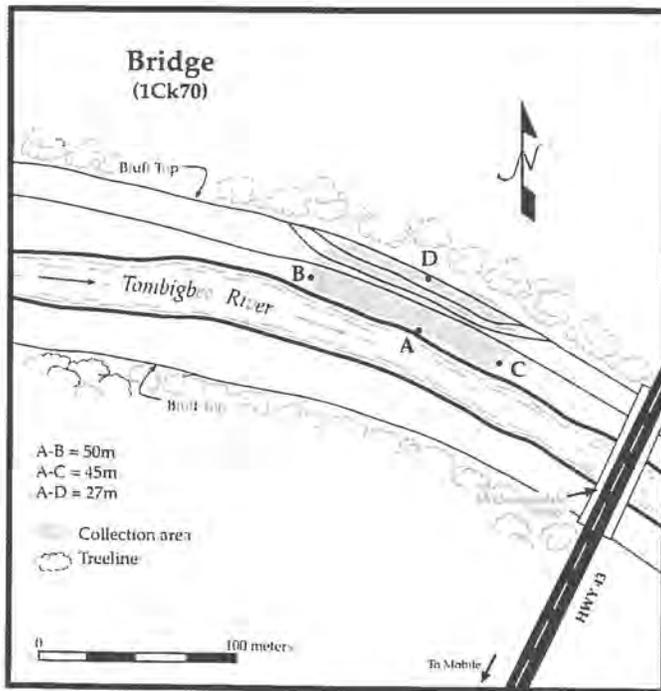


Figure 5. Sketch map of Bridge (1Ck70).

long. As is usual with these bank sites, archaeological material is washing down from above as the edges of the bluff cave in. According to Hart, materials are located about 3–4 ft (.9–1.2 m) from the top, in a band that is still very visible in photographs (Figure 6). He primarily finds Woodland pottery and projectile points/knives at the site. The earliest occupation represented in our collection is Late Archaic, as represented by the Pickwick and Wade projectile point/knife types. The Lower Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) is indicated by a couple of Tchefuncte Plain, *var. unspecified* sherds and a single brushed sherd on this same ware. All the rest of the pottery appears to be Late Woodland, primarily of the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250). The Hubbard



Figure 6. The Bridge site (1Ck70), facing downriver (GCS/97/N12/23).

Check Stamped sherd relates to the contemporary Tensaw Lake phase (A.D. 850–1100/1200). One of the Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* sherds exhibits a “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode. Vegetation observed on the top of the bank includes sweet gum, hickory, and various oak trees.

General Surface—Collections G476 and J903

Pottery

Decorated

Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122a)	7
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i> (Figure 123a)	3
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	13
Unidentified Brushed on Tchefuncte Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	4

Undecorated

Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Tchefuncte Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2
2 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	9
9 Body	

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Pickwick, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130a)	1
Wade, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130d)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	3
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	3
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	5
Quartz Pebble Fragments	11

Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151)

The Tombigbee Mile 95 site is named after the nearby mile post (Figures 7 and 8). It is situated about 3 km upriver from the Bridge site (1Ck70), on the left (north) bank. Salt Creek, the principal drainage for the Upper State Game Sanctuary, empties into the Tombigbee River about .8 km downriver from the site. According to Tommy Hart, only pottery is found at the Tombigbee Mile 95

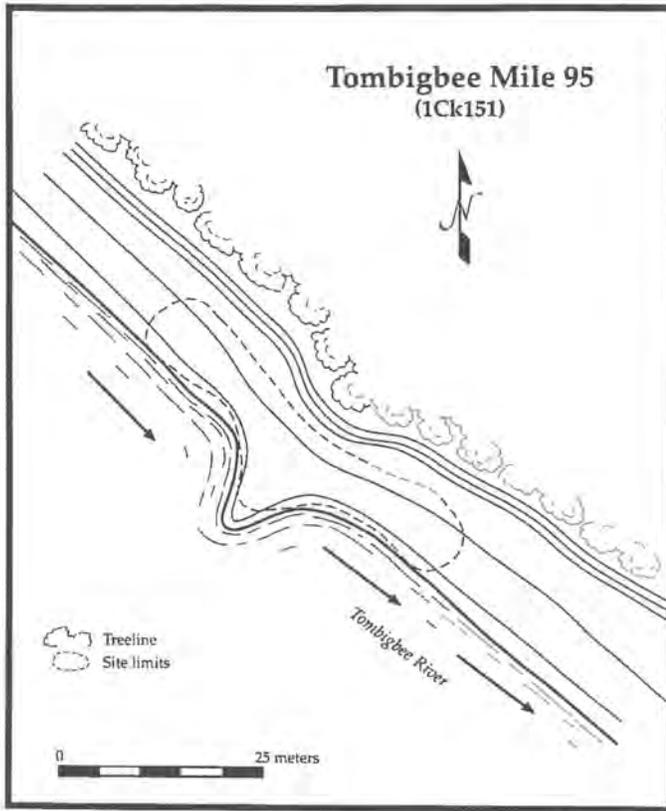


Figure 7. Sketch map of Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151).

site. Sweet gum and oak trees occur on the crest of the bluff. The small collection that was made at the site in 1997 reveals both Late Woodland and Late Mississippi period occupations. The *Pine Log* sherd relates to the latter and is of the Bear Point phase component (A.D. 1550–1700). The one rim sherd from the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered category is from a beaker or jar that has a slightly excurvate rim and fine notches on its lip.



Figure 8. Matt Gage at Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151), facing south (GCS/97/N13/2).

General Surface—Collection G475

Pottery

Decorated	
McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Undecorated	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Pine Log</i>	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	5
1 Rim	
4 Body	

Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)

This site is located about 1.2 km downriver from the mouth of Jackson Creek (Figure 9). We did not visit Jackson Creek East in 2000, but the survey team made a collection of artifacts there in 1997. The occurrence of Dunlap Fabric Marked reveals an Early Woodland occupation of the site. Carrabelle Incised and Weeden Island Incised are representative of the Late Woodland Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750). The former sherd is a large fragment of an incurved jar, which is decorated with line-filled triangles below a plain band. The Weeden Island Incised vessel is strongly incurvate, like an olla. Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* and McVay Brushed represent the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250). A Bottle Creek phase component (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) is indicated by

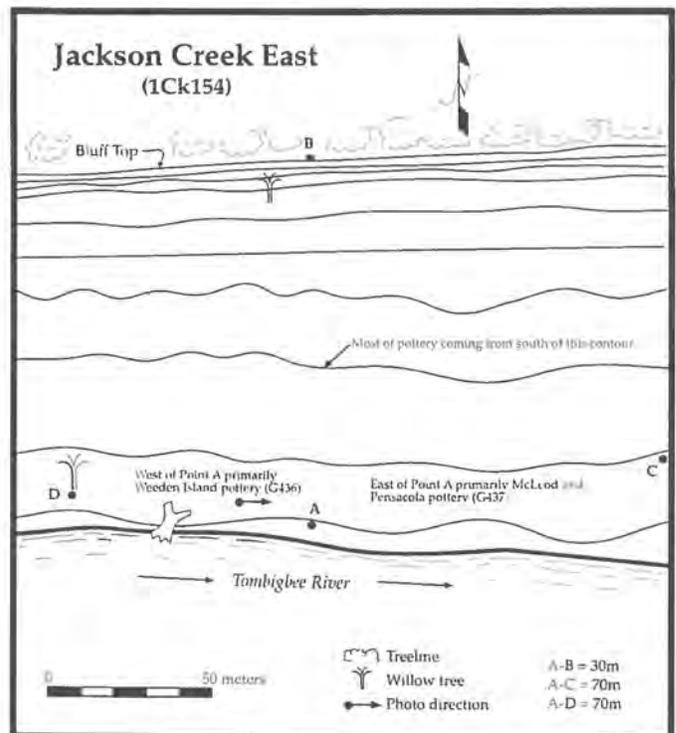


Figure 9. Sketch map of Jackson Creek East (1Ck154).

Mississippi Plain, Mound Place Incised, and Pensacola Incised. One of the Mississippi Plain rim sherds is from a beaker or bowl, while the other is from a flared jar. The Mound Place Incised sherd is a rim effigy tail tab. It has a diamond design and notches on its flat lip. The Pensacola Incised sherd is from a bowl with a "Jessamine" rim mode. One of the Mississippi Plain sherds is from a beaker or bowl and the other is from a flared jar.

Western Part of Site—Collection G436

Pottery

Decorated

- Carrabelle Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 111c) 1
- Dunlap Fabric Marked, *var. unspecified* 3
- McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* 3
- Weeden Island Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 120g) 1

Undecorated

- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 23
 - 2 Rims
 - 21 Body

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

- Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/
Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1
- Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake 1
- Unmodified Quartz Flake 1

Eastern Part of Site—Collection G437

Pottery

Decorated

- Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* 8
- Mound Place Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 117e) 1
- Pensacola Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 118d) 2
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach* 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1
- Unidentified Brushed and Check Stamped on
Sand Tempered Ware (Figure 125e) 1

Undecorated

- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 6
 - 2 Rims
 - 4 Body

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

- Flake Knife (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 132c) 1

Griffin (1Ck152)

For this site the only information we have is a GPS reading, a sketch map (Figure 10), several photographs (Figure 11), and two surface collections. The G438 collection area has Late Woodland occupation in evidence, probably the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) and a Mississippian period occupation, as indicated by the Graveline Plain sherd. The G439 collection area is more weighted to a Mississippian period occupation, although some Woodland pottery occurs there too. The three *Bridge* sherds are all from the same vessel, a slightly flared jar with a "Hubbard's Landing" rim mode. The Baytown Plain rim sherd is from a bowl or beaker.

Eastern Part of Site—Collection G438

Pottery

Decorated

- McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* 2
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* (Figure 122b) 3
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1

Undecorated

- Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* 1
 - 1 Rim
- Graveline Plain, *var. Graveline* 1
 - 1 Body

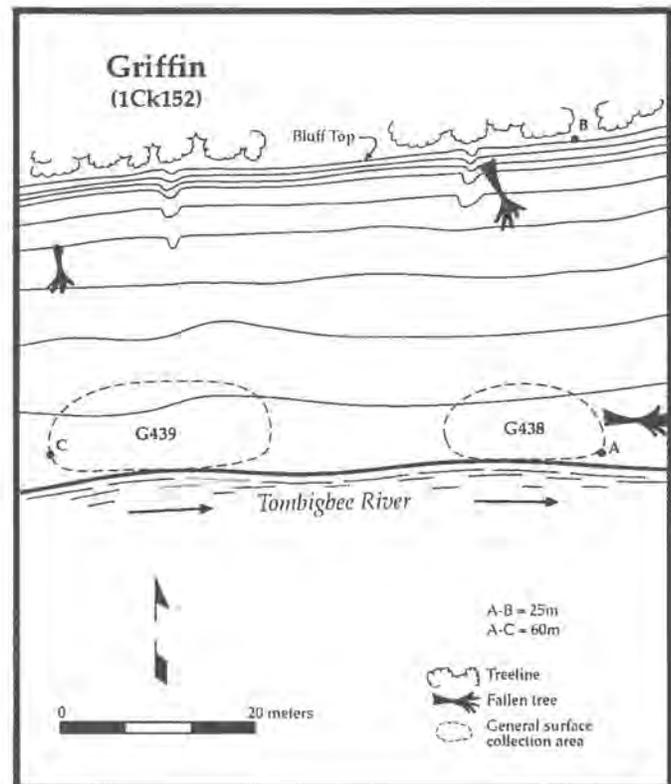


Figure 10. Sketch map of Griffin (1Ck152).



Figure 11. Tommy Hart pointing out the midden layer at Griffin (1Ck152), facing northwest (GCS/97/N8/20).

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Stone	
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Quartz Pebble	1
Western Part of Site—Collection G439	
Pottery	
Undecorated	
Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	3
3 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	

Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)

This site is located only a hundred meters or so south-east of the mouth of Jackson Creek (Figure 12). As can be seen in the photograph of the site (Figure 13), the bank line at this location is gentle, very different from the situation observed at the previously described sites located downriver. The Bell Plain sherds represent a Mississippi period occupation. The Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered sherds are all probably from the same pot, possibly a Weeden Island Plain vessel.

General Surface—Collection G477

Pottery

Undecorated	
Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2
2 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	8
8 Body	

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Combination Metate/Nutting Stone (Sandstone)	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4

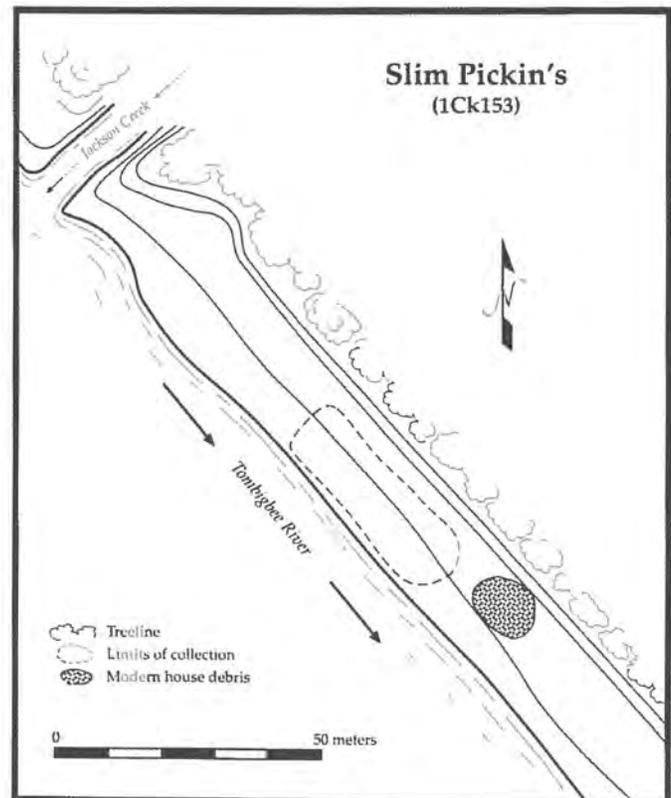


Figure 12. Sketch map of Slim Pickin's (1Ck153).



Figure 13. Slim Pickin's (1Ck153), facing northwest (GCS/97/N13/4).

[Unnamed] (1Ck45)

According to the State Site Files, this site is located between Slim Pickin's (1Ck153) and the mouth of Jackson Creek. The site was not relocated during either the 1997 or 2000 field surveys, which is unfortunate, as the site has been excavated and reported. In 1970, David Chase (1972) visited and described a sealed shell midden along the bankline that had a great deal of Bayou La Batre material in it. He dug about 1 foot into the bank for a distance of 7 linear feet. In addition to Bayou La Batre Plain and Bayou La Batre Stamped sherds, he recovered Tallahatta sandstone projectile points/knives of the Pickwick and Little Bear Creek types. At the time he did his study, he thought 1Ck45 was evidence of Late Archaic–Bayou La Batre contact, but it is probable that these point types simply continue into Gulf Formational times. Other objects found in this midden were a two-holed tabular slate gorget, bone awls, a barbed bone fishhook, and an antler punch and gouge. This deposit has undoubtedly long since dropped into the Tombigbee River. All that can really be said is there once had been a strong Bryant's Landing component (700–100 B.C.) represented at it (Fuller 1998:8–11).

Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

This site begins at the mouth of Jackson Creek and stretches northwest for a distance of about 100 m (Figure 14). Midden starts at about a meter below the ground surface and is 30–50 cm thick. It consists of dark earth with lots of bone and fire-cracked rock (Figure 15). Tommy Hart has secured a large collection of pottery and stone tools at this site over the years. He specifically mentioned finding a Madison point made out of Tallahatta sandstone. A photograph taken of his collection shows a sample of material, including the types Alligator Bayou Stamped and Basin Bayou Incised (Figure 16).

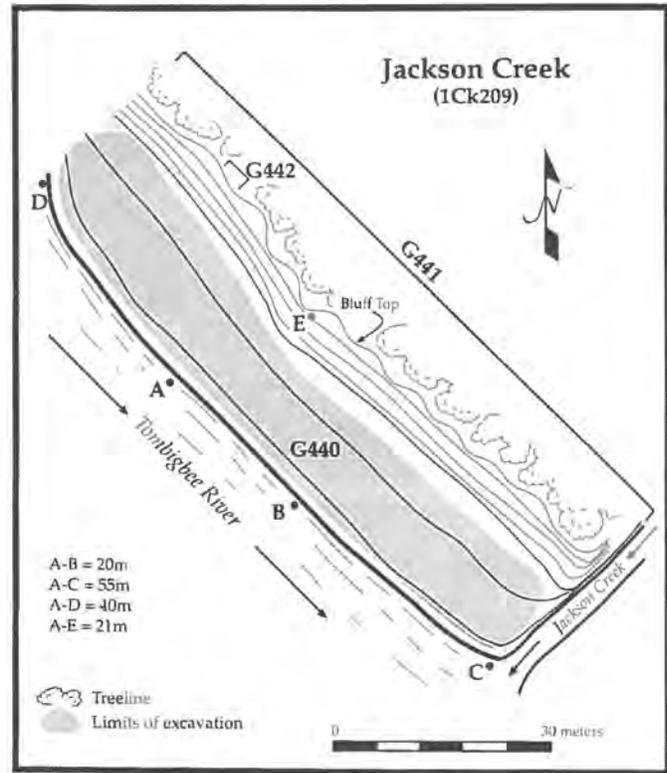


Figure 14. Sketch map of Jackson Creek (1Ck209).

In 1997 we made three surface collections at this site, one in the talus and along the river shore (G440), one on the bluff top (G441), and one at a concentrated area in an in situ midden (G442). The earliest artifact recovered is a Swan Lake projectile point/knife that dates to Late Archaic times. After that there is a strong Porter phase occupation (A.D. 150–350/400) at the site, as represented by the sand tempered Alligator Bayou Stamped (one olla-like vessel and one bowl), Basin Bayou Stamped, and Santa Rosa Stamped sherds, as well as the grog tempered Marksville Incised and Marksville Stamped types. A Tate's Hammock component (A.D. 400–750) is represented by the Weeden Island Plain pottery. The one rim of this type is from a beaker or deep bowl bearing a "Weeden Island B" rim mode. This same rim mode occurs on the Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered sherd from an outslanted bowl. One of the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rim sherds is a strongly incurvate bowl with a "Weeden Island A" rim mode. Three of the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rim sherds have fine notches on their lips. The McVay Brushed sherd in the collection suggests a Middle or Late Woodland occupation, while the Hubbard Check Stamped sherd is reflective of a Tensas Lake occupation (A.D. 850–1100/1200). The latest component at Jackson Creek is the Bear Point phase (A.D. 1550–1700), as represented by Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log* and Pensacola Incised, *var. Rutherford*.



Figure 15. Exposed midden in the bank at Jackson Creek (1Ck209), facing northeast (GCS/97/N9/4).

Talus and River Shore—Collection G440

Pottery

Decorated

- Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Sumter* (Figure 108e-f) 2
- Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. unspecified* (Figure 108i) 1
- Basin Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 109a-e) 5
- Hubbard Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* (Figure 114a) 1
- Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 116a) 1
- Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* (Figure 116c) 1
- McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* 1
- Santa Rosa Stamped, *var. unspecified* (Figure 120b) 1
- Unidentified Incised on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* 1

Undecorated

- Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* 4
 - 4 Body
- Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log* 1
 - 1 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 32
 - 6 Rims
 - 1 Base
 - 24 Body
 - 1 Node



Figure 16. A sample of Tommy Hart's pottery and stone artifact collection from Jackson Creek (1Ck209).

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 5
5 Body

Stone

- Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake 1
- Utilized Quartz Flake 1
- Ground Sandstone 1
- Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 2
- Unmodified Quartz Flakes 2
- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 2
- Unmodified Sandstone 2
- Chert Pebble Fragment 1
- Quartz Pebble Fragment 1

Bluff Top—Collection G441

Pottery

Decorated

- Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Goodson's Ferry* (Figure 108d) 1
- Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. unspecified* (Figure 108g, j) 2
- Basin Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 109f-g) 2
- Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware (Figure 125f) 2

Undecorated

- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 2
 - 2 Body
- Weeden Island Plain, *var. unspecified* 2
 - 1 Rim
 - 1 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 43
 - 2 Rims
 - 1 Base
 - 40 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 1
 - 1 Rim
- Unidentified Plain Sand and Grog Tempered Ware 1
 - 1 Body

Other Clay

- Fired Clay 8

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

- Swan Lake, *var. unspecified* (Figure 130c) 1
- Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 3
- Unmodified Quartz Flake 1
- Unmodified Sandstone Flake 1
- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake 1

Unmodified Limestone	1
Unmodified Petrified Wood	1
Unmodified Sandstone	6
Quartz Pebble Fragment	1
Bone	
Unidentified	1
Charcoal (Many Fragments)	
In Situ Midden—Collection G442	
Pottery	
Decorated	
McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Pensacola Incised, <i>var. Rutherford</i> (Figure 118b)	3

Bluff View (1Ck155)

Bluff View is located about .3 km upriver from the Jackson Creek site (1Ck209). It is directly opposite Hobuc-en-topa Bluff, as shown in the site map (Figure 17). Collections were made along the shore over a distance of about 60 m. According to Tommy Hart, shell occurred in the midden at this site. He remembered Bayou La Batre pottery having been found in the past, as well as brushed pottery. Hart had also found stone artifacts at Bluff View, including Coastal Plain agate, “bird points” and a two-holed gorget made of a yellowish–brown stone. The holes in the gorget did not match up on the two sides.

We made two collections at Bluff View in 1997, one from a midden in the bank and the other as part of a general surface collection. There is little to distinguish the two collections. Most of the materials relate to the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250). The incurvate bowl is the most typical vessel at the site. Three Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rims bear this shape, as do two rims of the same McVay Brushed vessel from the midden. This McVay Brushed pot has a recurved neck and exhibits the “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode. A cane drill impression occurs on one of the Unidentified Decorated Sand Tempered sherds from the midden. The six Unidentified Decorated Sand Tempered sherds from the general surface collection are heavily eroded and could either be Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* or McVay Brushed.

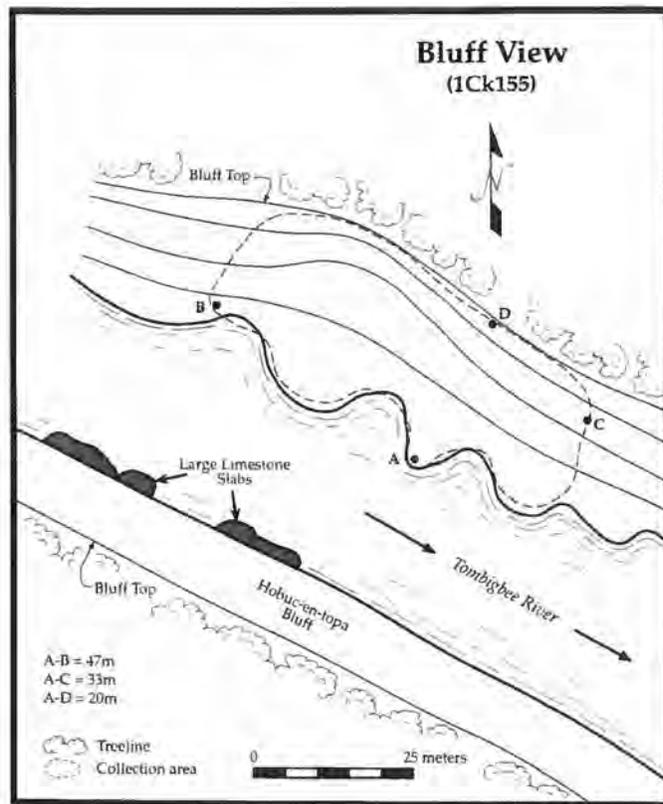


Figure 17. Sketch map of Bluff View (1Ck155).

Midden—Collection G478

Pottery

Decorated

Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> (Figure 112j)	4
McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	3

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	11
2 Rims	
9 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	2
1 Rim	
1 Body	

General Surface—Collection G479

Pottery

Decorated

Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> (Figure 112k)	2
McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	6

Unidentified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware (Figure 127a)	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	18
3 Rims	
15 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	
Stone	
Ground Sandstone	2
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1

Hart (1Ck170)

The Hart site, named after Tommy Hart, is located about .4 km upriver from Bluff View (1Ck155) opposite Smith's Creek (Figure 18). According to Tommy Hart, midden (with shell) used to show up here in the past, but now it does not. He reportedly found 25–30 projectile points/knives of high quality Tallahatta sandstone at this site, some of which date to the Archaic stage. He also recovered three stone discoidals that were about 3 in (7.6 cm) in diameter and concave on both sides. Lots of pottery was also found in this area, according to Hart, including Bayou La Batre Stamped and sherds that were brushed and cord marked. Three collections were made at this site during the 1997 survey, one from a midden exposed by a tree-throw, and two from general surface collections.

Two distinct occupations are revealed by our collections from Hart. One occurred during the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1200) and the other during the subsequent Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550). Two of the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rim sherds are from bowls, one of which is outslanted and has a peaked rim. The single Pensacola Incised sherd is from a small incurvate jar. One of the Mississippi Plain vessels has a "Hubbard's Landing" rim mode, which is interesting as this rim mode is not typically seen on shell tempered pottery. Two of the Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware sherds are too eroded to type, but they may be Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod*.

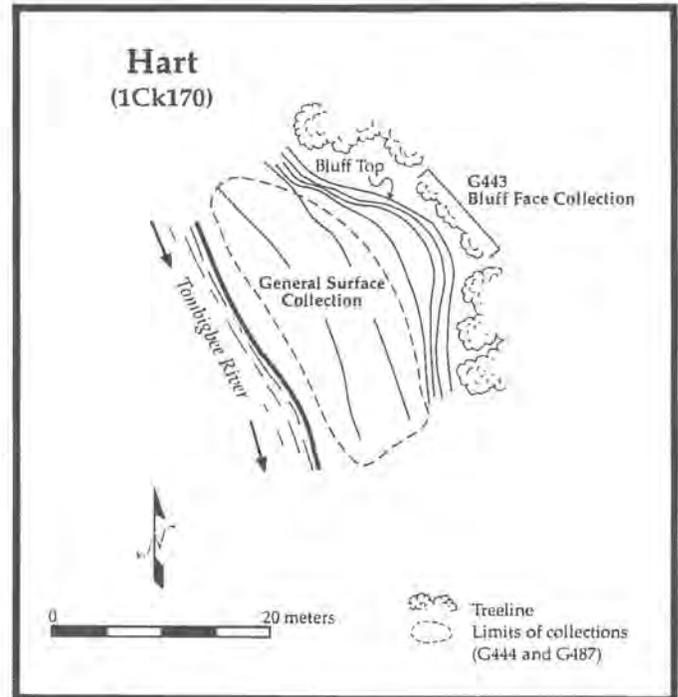


Figure 18. Sketch Map of Hart (1Ck170).

Midden—Collection G443

Pottery

Decorated

Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>	4
Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 125d)	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	2

Undecorated

Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
4 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	5
1 Rim	
4 Body	

Other Clay

Fired Clay	1
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Shellfish

Unidentified	1
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General Surface—Collections G444 and G487

Pottery

Decorated

- Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* (Figure 112a–d) 7
- Pensacola Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 118e) 1
- Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware 4

Undecorated

- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 5
 - 1 Rim
 - 4 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 13
 - 1 Rim
 - 12 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 1
 - 1 Body

Stone

- Unmodified Sandstone (Heat-Treated) 1

Shellfish

- Unidentified 1

Smith's Creek (1Ck171)

Smith's Creek is located opposite the creek by this name, about 100 m upriver from the Hart site (1Ck170). This is probably not enough space to warrant separate site designation, but as Tommy Hart himself considers them distinct sites, it is perhaps best to keep them separate in our discussion. He reported this site to be one of the most productive in the entire region. In fact, he said, "If there had been one site I would have liked to hide, this would be it." Materials found at Smith's Creek in the past include a piece of polished greenstone, a nutting stone, and a stone that had been ground on both sides (a metate?). Our general surface collection was made over the space of about 50 m. Another collection was made in the bank profile (Figure 19).

Despite the fact that only a small amount of material was recovered at Smith's Creek, an impressive list of occupations occurred there. Definite phase representations include Lower Bryant's Landing (700–100 B.C.), McLeod (A.D. 800–1250), and Tensaw Lake (A.D. 850–1100/1200). The Unidentified Incised and Red Painted sherd on Bell Plain probably dates to the first half of the eighteenth century, as discussed on page 93. The Alexander Incised, *var. Pleasant Valley* sherds are all from the same vessel. Its rim has a single band of bosses that were

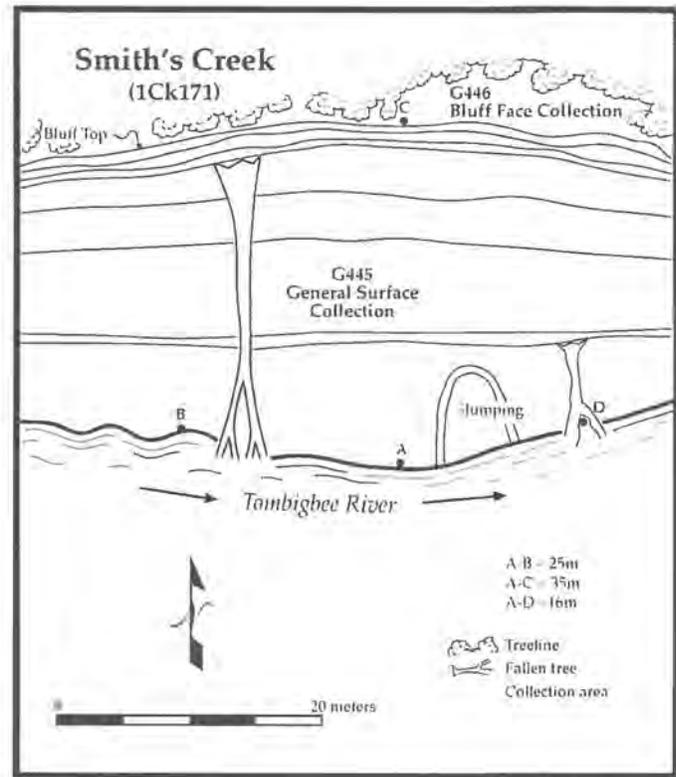


Figure 19. Sketch map of Smith's Creek (1Ck171).

punched from the inside, and its lip has tiny notches on it. The Marksville Incised sherd, a Porter phase minority marker (A.D. 150–350/400), is curious because it occurs on what I would unquestionably have classified as Addis Plain in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This ware, which relates to the Plaquemine culture of the Mississippi period, does not fit at all with what is clearly a typical Marksville Incised decoration. The Bell Plain sherd in our collection has a "Jessamine" rim mode, characteristic of the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550).

General Surface—Collection G445

Pottery

Decorated

- Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* 1
- Hubbard Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1
- Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified* 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach* 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1
- Unidentified Incised and Red Painted on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* (Figure 125a) 1

Undecorated

- Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* 1
 - 1 Rim

Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	7
7 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	
Stone	
Core Fragment (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4
Quartz Pebble	1
Bank Profile—Collection G446	
Pottery	
Decorated	
Alexander Incised, <i>var. Pleasant Valley</i> (Figure 108a–b)	8

Willow Beach (1Ck172)

Willow Beach is situated .6 km upriver from the Smith's Creek site (1Ck171), opposite the Lonestar Quarry (Figure 20). It sits in an area that, quite appropriately, has a plethora of willow trees (Figure 21). The midden at Willow Beach occurs between .75–1 m below the ground surface. It is over a meter thick in places and runs for about 30–40 yards (27.4–36.6 m) according to Tommy Hart. Lots of projectile points/knives have been found at Willow Beach in the past. They were made out of Tallahatta sandstone and are believed to be of Woodland date primarily. A friend of Hart's found a large erect phallus made of stone at this site, which has to be the most unusual object reported thus far. It is not unique for South Alabama as a whole, however, as the Gulf Coast Survey excavated a pottery phallus at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2). We made two collections at Willow Beach, one a general surface collection covering a linear distance of about 65 m, and the other a collection secured directly from a bluff-line midden.

The Dunlap Fabric Marked sherd from the midden probably relates to a Porter phase occupation (A.D. 150–350/400) at Willow Beach, while the Weeden Island Plain sherds are of Tate's Hammock phase date (A.D. 400–750). One of the Weeden Island Plain vessels is an outslanted bowl with a "Wakulla" rim mode, while the other is a simple bowl, with straight walls and a tapered rim. The McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) is represented by Wakulla Check Stamped, *vars. Bridge* and *Willow Beach*, and the Pensacola Incised, *var. Holmes* sherd is indicative of a Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) use of the site.

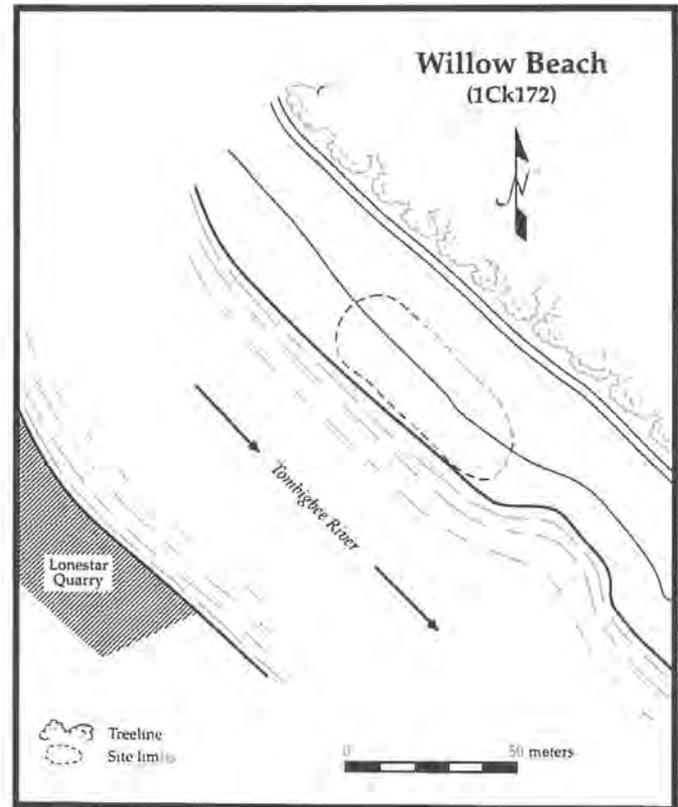


Figure 20. Sketch map of Willow Beach (1Ck172).

General Surface—Collection G480

Pottery

Decorated

Pensacola Incised, <i>var. Holmes</i> (Figure 118a)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122d–e)	8
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i> (Figure 123b–f)	5
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	8

Undecorated

Weeden Island Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	3
1 Rim	
2 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	

Stone

Unmodified Sandstone	1
----------------------	---



Figure 21. Tony Boudreaux and Matt Gage at Willow Beach (1Ck172), facing west (GCS/97/N13/10).

Bluff-line Midden—Collection G481

Pottery

Decorated

- Dunlap Fabric Marked, *var. unspecified* 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* (Figures 121 and 122F-i) 13
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach* 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 11

Undecorated

- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 1
 - 1 Body
- Weeden Island Plain, *var. unspecified* 2
 - 1 Rim
 - 1 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 2
 - 2 Body

Stone

- Projectile Points/Knives
 - Unidentified Small Fragment 1
 - Unmodified Quartz Pebble 1

Lonestar (1Ck239)

Lonestar occurs about 150 m upriver from the Willow Beach (1Ck172) site, along the opposite side of the river from the Lonestar Quarry (Figure 22). We collected materials over a linear distance of about 100 m, so this is quite an extensive site. Its midden occurs along a moderate-sized bluff, about 25 cm below the surface of the ground (Figure 23). In one place it separates into three bands, in all well over a meter thick. According to Tommy Hart, Lonestar and Smith's Creek (1Ck171) are the

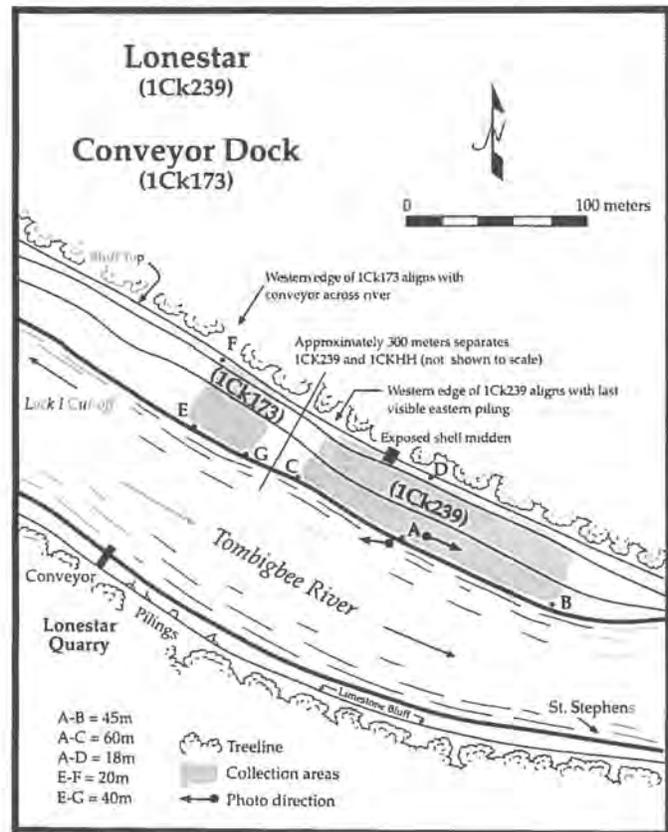


Figure 22. Sketch map of Lonestar (1Ck239) and Conveyor Dock (1Ck173).

two most productive sites on the Lower Tombigbee River. He reported the discovery of four or five Paleo-Indian points at Lonestar and, from his description, they sound like Daltons. Lots of pottery and other points have been observed here too, and he has also found steatite (Figures 24 and 25).

We made two collections at Lonestar in 1997, one from the edge of the water and the other a general surface collection. As suggested above, a Late Paleo-Indian occupation may be in evidence at Lonestar. From our collections, the Lower Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) is represented best. A Middle Woodland component is indicated by the Indian Bay Stamped sherd, and a McLeod phase occupation (A.D. 800–1250) is in evidence too. One of the Bayou La Batre Stamped sherds is a rim from a thin-walled bowl. It has straight sides and a tapered lip. There are four bowls represented in the Bayou La Batre Plain sample. The three podal supports of this type all come from the same vessel, even though one of them is from a different collection unit. They are of the mammiform tetrapod shape. The St. Johns Plain and Tchefuncte Plain sherds are probably contemporary with the Bayou La Batre pottery. It is interesting that both the Tchefuncte Plain sherd and the Baytown Plain sherd have a touch of grit included in their paste, which is not "supposed" to happen. The Santa Rosa Stamped sherd is from the



Figure 23. Matt Gage, Rick Fuller, and Tommy Hart at Lonestar (1Ck239), facing east (GCS/97/N13/14).

body of a bowl. Its decoration consists of vertical rows of rocker stamped impressions on ware equivalent to Bayou La Batre Plain. One of the Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* sherds is a rim from an excurvate jar. Four of the five Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered rims are from bowls. Two of the latter have straight walls and two are slightly incurvate.

General Surface—Collection G482

Pottery

Decorated

Alligator Bayou Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 108h)	1
Bayou La Batre Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 110a–d)	16
Indian Bay Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 114g)	1
Santa Rosa Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 120c)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122j)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i> (Figure 123g)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware (Figure 125g)	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	1

Undecorated

Bayou La Batre Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	13
4 Rims	
8 Body	
1 Podal Support	
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
St. Johns Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 120f)	1
1 Body	
Tchefuncte Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	10
1 Rim	
9 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	14
3 Rims	
11 Body	

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Ground Sandstone	8
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	25
Unmodified Sandstone	3

Edge of the Water—Collection G483

Pottery

Decorated

Bayou La Batre Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 110d–e)	3
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i>	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>	1
Unidentified Decorated on Bayou La Batre Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1

Undecorated

Bayou La Batre Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	5
3 Body	



Figure 24. Tommy Hart's collection of pottery from Lonestar (1Ck239), primarily Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* (GCS/97/N12/10).



Figure 25. Tommy Hart’s collection of projectile points/knives from Lonestar (1Ck239) (GCS/97/N12/9).

2 Podal Supports	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	10
2 Rims	
8 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grog (?)	
Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Stone	
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	7

Conveyor Dock (1Ck173)

The Conveyor Dock site is located opposite the Lonestar Quarry, approximately 300 m upriver from Lonestar (1Ck239) (Figures 22 and 26). It is directly opposite a stream, which runs through the quarry and empties out on the other side of the river. The site extends a linear distance of about 40 m. According to Tommy Hart, however, the site is basically an extension of Lonestar. Not much pottery has ever been seen at Conveyor Dock, but Tallahatta sandstone points have been found there in the past. A beautiful axe-like tool was recovered at one time. Our collection adds little to the mix, except to provide evidence that a Mississippi period occupation once occurred at the site.

General Surface—Collection G484

Pottery	
Undecorated	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Stone	
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1

[Unnamed] (1Ck210)

This site is already recorded with the State. It is located only a few hundred meters upriver from Conveyor



Figure 26. View of the Lonestar Quarry conveyor dock, facing west (GCS/97/N13/13).

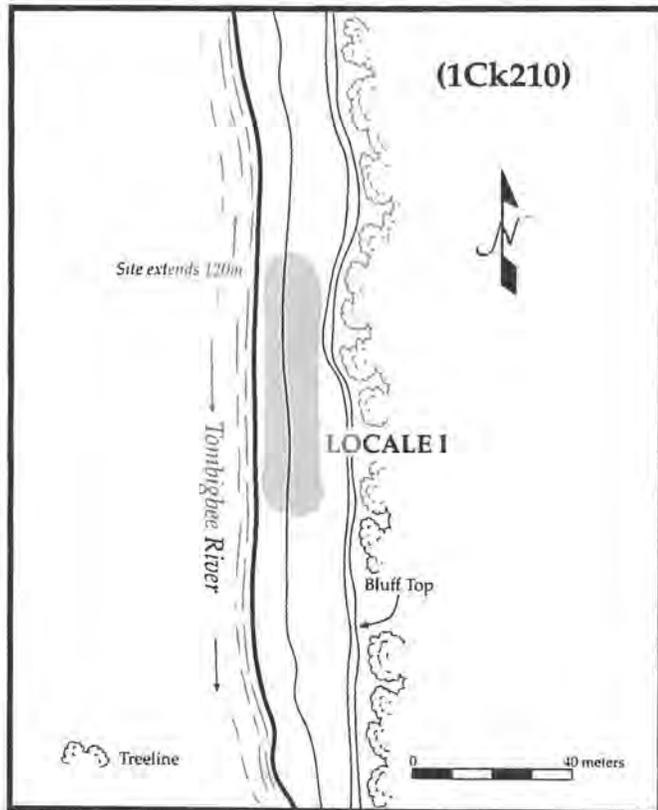


Figure 27. Sketch map of 1Ck210.

Dock (1Ck173), again opposite the Lonestar Quarry. We made a small collection of pottery and stone artifacts along the beach at 1Ck210 (Figure 27). The *China Bluff* sherd relates to a Transitional Middle/Late Woodland complex (A.D. 350–500). It is from a bowl with straight walls and a direct rim. The Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) is represented by the *Bottle Creek* and *McMillan* sherds. The latter is part of a bowl bearing the “Jessamine” rim mode. The *Rinaud* sherd relates to the Port Dauphin complex (A.D. 1700–1750).

General Surface—Collection G485

Pottery

Decorated

Mound Place Incised, <i>var. McMillan</i> (Figure 117d)	1
Moundville Incised, <i>var. Bottle Creek</i> (Figure 117g)	1
Port Dauphin Incised, <i>var. Rinaud</i>	1
Saltillo Fabric Marked, <i>var. China Bluff</i> (Figure 120a)	1

Undecorated

Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	7
7 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 1
1 Body

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/ Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Metate (Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	12
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3

Agate Beach (1Ck174)

The Agate Beach site is located .7 km due north of the existing conveyor belt on the Clarke County side of the river. According to Tommy Hart, the site stretches along the bank for about 120 m. He remembers a midden at this site that was situated 8 to 10 ft (2.4–3.0 m) below the ground surface. The only thing found within it was a broken brown Coastal Plain agate “hatchet.” He has never collected pottery at this site, and we ourselves saw nothing at all when we visited it in 2000. One small collection of stone artifacts, rich in cores, was made in 1997.

General Surface—Collection G486

Stone

Cores (Coastal Plain Agate)	6
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	2

Oliver (1Ck175)

The Oliver site is the northernmost site recorded in the 1997 river survey. The site is located on a highland immediately downriver of the meander loop that was cut off by the Old Lock One Cut-off. The midden has sloughed off from this site in many places and Tommy Hart said he found a lot of pottery and points in it in the past. In 2000 the midden was observed about 1 m below the ground surface and was between 50–75 cm thick. The Gulf Coast Survey made two collections at the site in 1997 (Figure 28). A general surface collection was made over a distance of 85 m and a more specific collection was made within a shell midden in the bank (Figure 29).

It is clear from the pottery in our collection that Oliver is one of the best McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) sites along this stretch of the Tombigbee River, at least

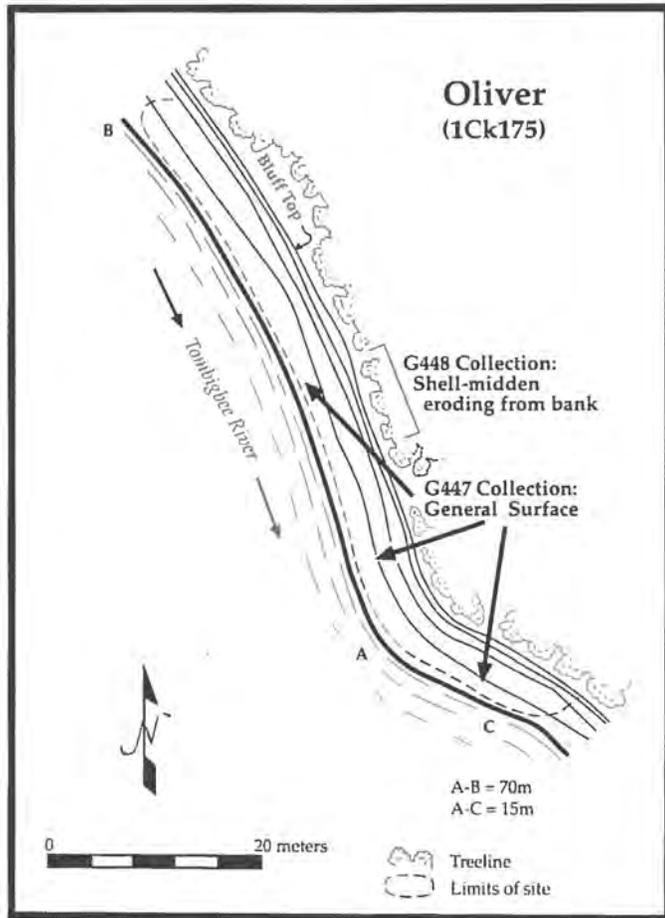


Figure 28. Sketch map of Oliver (1Ck175).

as represented in our study. With the exception of the Mississippi Plain sherds, indicative of a Mississippi period occupation, almost everything else fits snugly in the McLeod phase component. Represented in the large Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* sample are one strongly excurvate jar and four bowls. One of the latter has straight walls and one is strongly incurvate. Another one of the *McLeod* bowls exhibits the "Hubbard's Landing" rim mode. Most of the Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware sherds are probably *McLeod*, but they are too eroded to tell for sure. The single *Bridge* sherd in our collection is from a deep bowl. One of the Mississippi Plain rim sherds is probably from a bowl too; the other is part of a strongly excurvate jar.

General Surface—Collection G447

Pottery

Decorated

Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> (Figure 112e-f)	20
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122c)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>	1

Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	3
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	9
Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1

Undecorated

Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	9
2 Rims	
7 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	18
1 Rim	
17 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	4
4 Body	

Stone

Core (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
----------------------------	---



Figure 29. Collection area G448, showing dense shell midden, facing north (GCS/97/N9/12).

Core (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	7
Midden—Collection G448	
Pottery	
Decorated	
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> (Figure 112g–i)	8
Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Stone	
Unmodified Limestone	1
Shellfish	
Unidentified	3
Charcoal (1 piece, about 1 cm cube)	

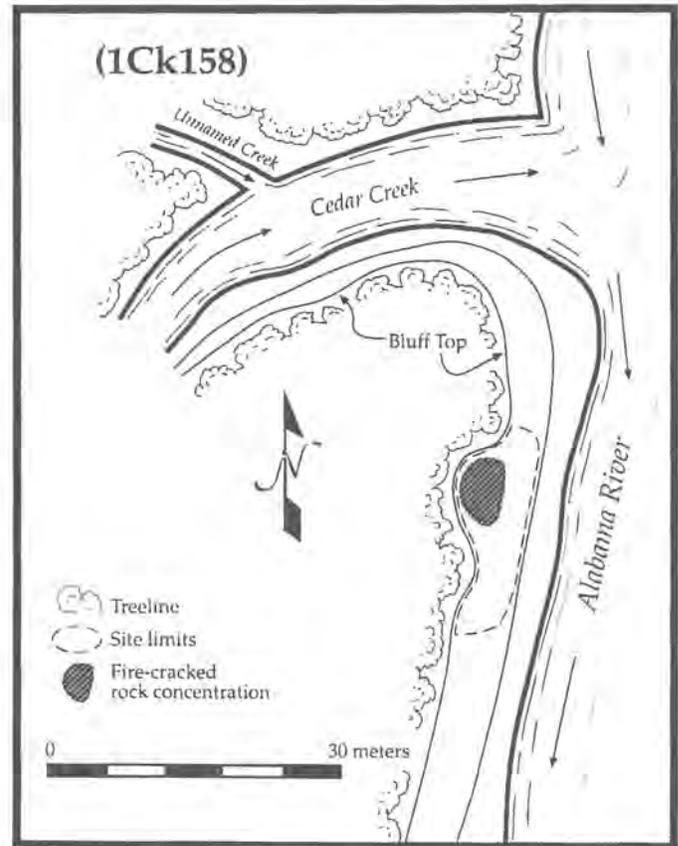


Figure 30. Sketch map of Cedar Creek (1Ck158).

Alabama River Sites

Minimal time was spent in the southeast portion of Clarke County. Approximately two days were devoted to the Alabama River and its associated landforms. Only two sites were visited, one of which is newly recorded.

Cedar Creek (1Ck158)

This is located at the mouth of Cedar Creek on the right (west) bank of the Alabama River, about 5.5 km downstream from Gosport Landing. There is no record of the Gulf Coast Survey having made a collection at Cedar Creek in 1997, but the survey team did make a sketch map that plots the site's limits. Especially note the concentration of fire-cracked rock (Figure 30).

Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146)

This site is located on the crest of a hill in a heavily dissected area. Rick Fuller visited it in 1997 in the company of Louis Finlay and Betty Jo Haynie, and it was later re-surveyed by Matt Gage in November of 2000 (Figure 31). Gage's description of the site is presented in full:

The site consists of a series of stone structural remains situated on an upland crest approximately one kilometer west of an oxbow of the Alabama River and approximately 3.8 km southeast of Cedar Fork Church and cemetery. The site is bounded on the south and east by gravel multipurpose roads and barbed wire fences. The area is currently pastureland with the upland crest being occupied by a mixed forest of poplar, sweet gum, and cedar. Cedar stumps attest to past timber removal from within the site boundaries.

Measuring approximately 50 m by 40 m, the site lies at an elevation of between 170 ft and 180 ft AMSL. A limestone wall, in various stages of collapse, surrounds the heart of the site [Figure 32]. An entrance exists on the southwest portion of the wall and includes a ramp lined by limestone boulders and cut into the ground surface forming a gradual, relatively consistent slope leading into the walled area. The wall turns inward to either side of the ramp. The base of the wall, on what is considered the exterior, has been excavated below the ground surface, thus increasing the exterior height of the wall. Taking into account the collapse of much of the wall, it would likely have stood more than 1.5 m to 2 m on the interior side and more than 3 m on the exterior.

Within the wall's confines are several features including a square cistern or well that expands from 1.5 m on a side at the surface to approximately 2.75 m on a side [Figure 33]. The cistern/well is cut into the limestone to a depth of greater than 4 m below the surface. Several limestone

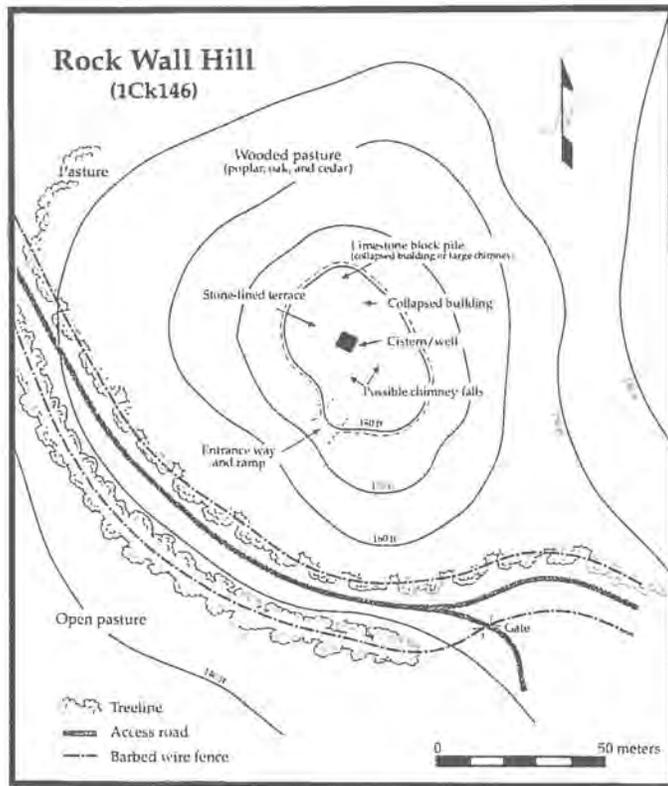


Figure 31. Sketch map of Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146).

piles exist within the walls. Two of these piles, the southernmost set, are possibly chimney falls. A two story log dogtrot reportedly existed at the site until 1920 when it was burned (Betty J. Haynie, personal communication 2000). These piles may represent the flanking chimneys of the structure. North of these piles is another large pile which includes the remnants of the northwest corner of what is assumed to be a limestone building. The northern edge of the pile is marked by a stone lined terrace running roughly east to west across much of the interior area. Still north of this, [is] another stone pile, larger than the first two but smaller than the possible building. Whether the pile is a large chimney fall or the remains of a second, smaller building is unknown. The only artifact noted during the investigation was a fragment of a blue, shell edge, tableware.

The property was granted in 1820 to John Darrington, a large plantation owner with more than 150 slaves. His holdings included Cedar Creek Plantation where he raised race horses. The plantation was reportedly situated nearby. The property was then acquired by Willy Forbes, an Irish immigrant in the mid-1800s. Following Forbes, the property was acquired by the Fullers and, in the 1920s or 1930s, by the Haynie family who still hold the land.

The origins of the site are unknown and, judging from its appearance, may predate Darrington's acquisition. The location is less than 4 km east of the designated boundary between the Choctaw and Creek lands.

Regardless, the site holds at least partially intact structural remains and is unique in terms of the similar sites in the area. Given these factors, the site is considered poten-

tially eligible for nomination to the NRHP (Matt Gage 2000, from State Survey Files).

The only thing to add to this excellent description is a listing of the artifacts gathered in the 1997 survey. The abundance of various Pearlware sherds indicates an occupation early in the nineteenth century, but the site clearly continued to be used throughout the century.

General Surface—Collection G518

Historic/Recent

Ceramics

Pearlware

Plain White 4

Shell Edged 1

1 Green

Annular Ware 2

1 Blue and Brown

1 Brown and Green

Hand Painted Floral 7

4 Blue

1 Blue and Brown

1 Blue and Red

1 Yellow

Stencil Floral 4

4 Blue

Transfer Print 2

2 Blue

Miscellaneous 3

3 Blue

Earthenware

Unglazed Exterior and Interior (Flower Pot) 1

Porcelain

Plain White (low quality) 9



Figure 32. View of a part of the wall at Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146), which encircles the hill, facing south (GCS/97/N15/10).



Figure 33. The cistern at Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146), facing north (GCS 97 N15 12).

Stoneware	
Clear Glazed Exterior and Interior (Bottle Neck)	1
Clear Glazed Exterior and Unglazed Interior	2
Clear Glazed Exterior and Brown Interior (Albany Slip Interior)	1
Clear Salt Glazed Exterior and Brown Interior	2
Brown Glazed Exterior and Interior	4
Mocha Swirl Glazed Exterior and Brown Interior	1
Brown Glazed Exterior and Mocha Interior	1
White Ware	
Plain White	11
Glass	
Black Bottle Glass	2
Brown Bottle Glass (1 lip)	2
Clear Bottle Glass	2
Clear (Manganese Purple) Bottle Glass	1
Light Blue Bottle Glass	9
4 Case Bottles	
2 Pharmaceutical Bottle Bases	
3 Fragments	
Iron	
Chain and Ring	1
Pipe (Gas Pipe?)	1
Heavy U-Shaped Object (Wagon Tractor Hardware?)	1
Shellfish	
Oyster	1

Swamp 14 (1Ck176)

Swamp 14 is located to the south of the Fred T. Simpson State Game Sanctuary about 3 km southwest of the community of Carlton (Figure 34). The site occurs along the west edge of an old oxbow lake, a relict channel of the Alabama River, which is referred to on the 7 1/2 quad map as "Swamp 14." It extends over a distance of approximately 800 meters. Originally it was broken into three sites, but as there are no geographical breaks between them, the areas of collection have been divided into three locales. It should be noted, however, that these locales are considerably expanded on the survey map in order to highlight shapes, distances, and concentration of artifacts. Locale I at the southern tip of the site, is separated from Locale II by 55 m and Locale III is separated from Locale II by 110 m. When the area was surveyed in 1997, it had been clear-cut for about a year. Clear-cut debris was everywhere and visibility was not good (Figure 35). It was poorer still as of the fall of 2000, but for different reasons. Now the area is covered in shoulder-high pine trees. We could tell that this was a good location overall, because of the proximity of the oxbow lake. A total of sev-

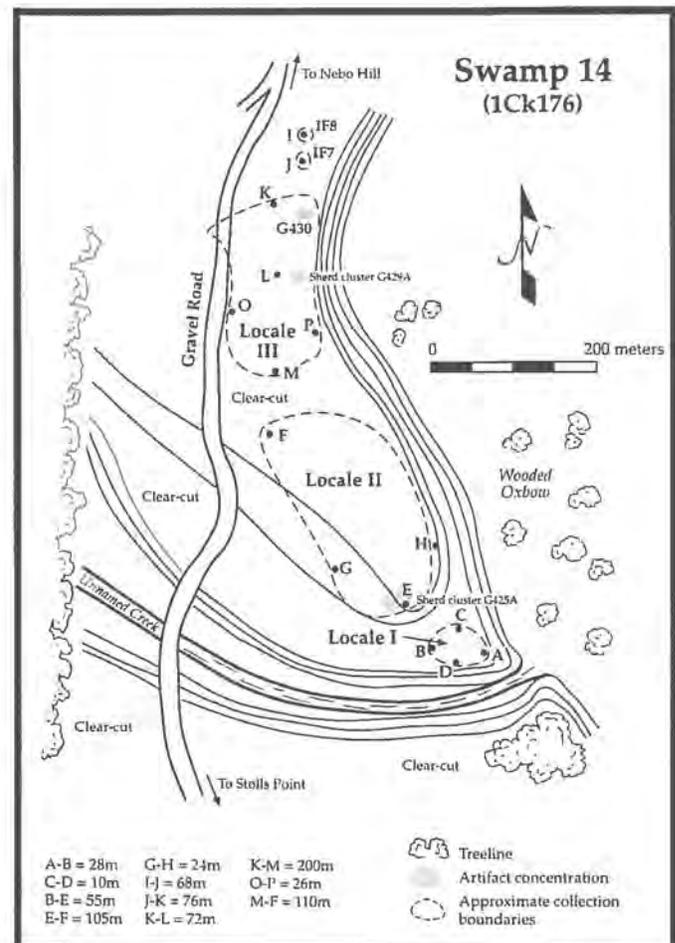


Figure 34. Sketch map of Swamp 14 (1Ck176).



Figure 35. Locale II at Swamp 14 (1Ck176), facing south-east (GCS/97/N7 13).

en distinct collections were made at the site in 1997, one in Locale I, three in Locale II, and three in Locale III.

The earliest use of the site that we know of occurred in the Middle Archaic period, as represented by two Morrow Mountain projectile points/knives, one from Locale II and the other from Locale III. An occupation during the Late Archaic period is indicated by a Little Bear Creek projectile point/knife. The next definite use of the site was during the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750), as seen by four sherds of Weeden Island Red, all of which have a red slip on their interior. A Tensaw Lake phase component (A.D. 850–1100/1200) is indicated by the Hubbard Check Stamped sherds. One of these is from a flared jar with a "Hubbard's Landing" rim mode. There must also have been some Mississippi period use of the site, as indicated by a base sherd of Mississippi Plain. A historic/recent habitation occurred in Locale II.

Locale I General—Collection G424

Pottery

Decorated

Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 114b)	2
Weeden Island Red, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 120i)	4
Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	9
9 Body	

Stone

Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Chert Pebble	1
Sandstone	3

Locale II General—Collection G425

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Grit Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	9
9 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	6
6 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grog Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Morrow Mountain, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 129f)	1
--	---

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife Tip (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Core (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Ground Sandstone	3
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	6
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	5
Unmodified Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	15
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	9
Sandstone	9

Locale II Sherd Cluster—Collection G425A

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Grit Tempered Ware	7
7 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	4
4 Body	

Locale II Northern Edge—Collection G427

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Biface (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135a)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Quartz Blade	1

Unmodified Quartz Pebble Fragment	1	Locale III Sherd Cluster—Collection G429A	
Shellfish		Pottery	
Oyster	1	Decorated	
		Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware	1
Historic/Recent		Undecorated	
Ceramics		Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	7
Green Transfer Print White Ware Plate	1	1 Base	
Glass		6 Body	
Light Blue Bottle Glass Fragment	1	Other Clay	
		Fired Clay	3
Locale III General—Collection G429		Locale III Stone Cluster—Collection G430	
Pottery		Stone	
Undecorated		Projectile Points/Knives	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1	Little Bear Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128e)	1
1 Base		Morrow Mountain, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 129g)	1
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	7	Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
7 Body		Utilized Quartz Flake	1
Other Clay		Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Fired Clay	4	Ground Sandstone	2
Stone		Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts		Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	11
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife		Unmodified Sandstone	4
Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1		
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife			
Mid-section (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1		
Biface Fragment—Mid-section (Tallahatta			
Sandstone)	1		
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1		
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3		
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1		
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	3		
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	22		
Unmodified Sandstone	4		
Chert Pebble Fragment	1		
Quartz Pebble Fragments	6		

Fred T. Stimpson State Game Sanctuary

A considerable amount of time was spent exploring the grounds of the Fred T. Stimpson State Game Sanctuary. We presumed that this tract of land would yield a large amount of sites in relatively good condition, because the area is managed and protected.

Oven Bluff (1Ck177)

During the Civil War, Confederate forces fortified Oven Bluff. It supported a series of gun emplacements whose weapons were positioned in such a way as to defend upriver settlements, especially the nearby salt works, from Federal gunboats coming from the south (Matte 2001). As might be expected, the terrain is quite rough at this location and the vegetation is dense. Only in the autumn is it possible to obtain a decent impression of the landscape. Our map for this site is divided into three sections.

The Downriver Gun Emplacement (Locale I) consists of a trench wedged between two massive ridges (Figure

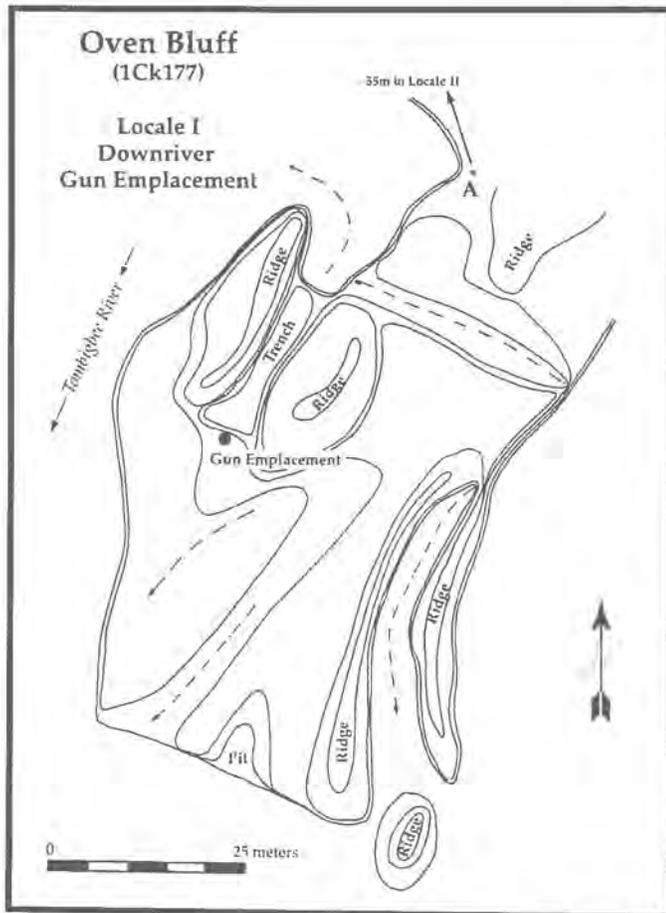


Figure 36. Sketch map of Locale I at Oven Bluff (1Ck177).

36). A drainage ditch runs perpendicular to the trench on its northern side. About 55 m north-northwest of "A" is the Upriver Gun Emplacement, Locale II (Figure 37). Here also is a large trench situated between two ridges. An extension of the trench meanders off to the east and then turns northeast. The extension may have been a protected way for bringing ammunition to the artillery.

The ridges and main trenches for both gun emplacements run parallel to the river. At Locale II there is another gun emplacement located to the west on a lower terrace so, in all there are three easily discernible gun emplacements on Oven Bluff. Trees at Locales I and II include white oak, water oak, loblolly pine, and spruce pine. The under story consists of Florida anise, oak leaf hydrangea, and yucca. A considerable amount of Spanish moss hangs from the trees, which seems a bit unusual for this far north.

The Oven Bluff site was originally recorded as two sites in the 1997 survey, Oven Bluff (1CkOO) and Oven Bluff Camp (1CkPP). The latter is now designated Locale III as it is clearly related to the defenses. For some reason it was thought that the barracks might have been located at the northern extremity of the site, which might be true,

but the reasoning for this interpretation is no longer evident. There is indeed a pile of sandstone rubble at this location, but it does not really look like building material (Figure 38). It is also possible that the rubble was a marker pile, perhaps a boundary designation. The fact that there are three Geodetic Survey Translation Stations at Locale III suggests that this hill has been a point of reference for quite some time, undoubtedly because it is the highest feature on the landscape. Each of the survey stations dates to 1938. The one shown on the map is the northernmost survey marker. Another occurs right next to the pile of tabular sandstone rocks, while the third one (not shown on the Locale III map) occurs farther south on the ridge. Sycamore, water oak, osage orange, and spruce pine trees grace the ridge at Locale III. Three small collections were made at the Oven Bluff site, one at each locale. All of the materials are of nineteenth-century vintage and probably relate to the Civil War occupation.

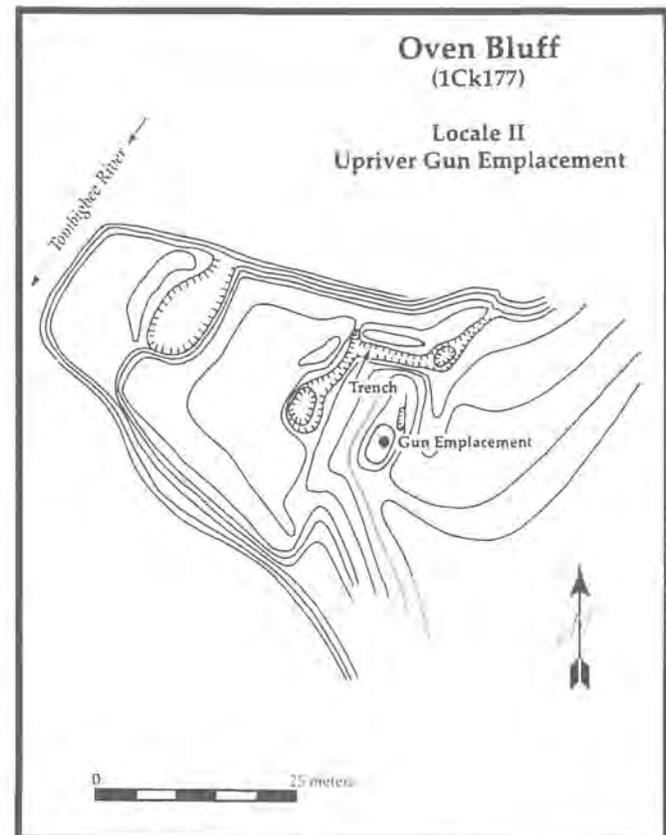


Figure 37. Sketch map of Locale II at Oven Bluff (1Ck177).

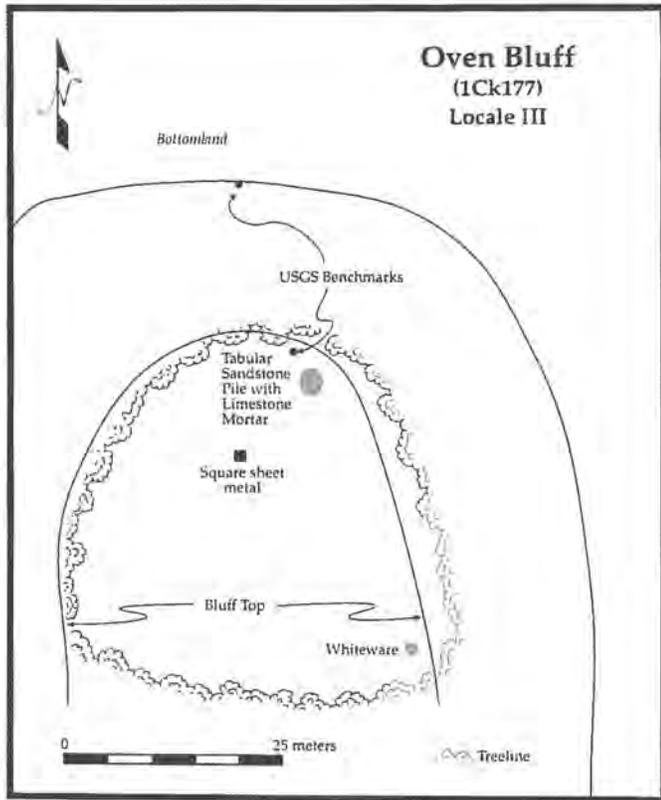


Figure 38. Sketch map of Locale III at Oven Bluff (1Ck177).

Locale I—Collection G500

Historic/Recent

- Ceramics
 - White Ware 1

Locale II—Collection G501

Historic/Recent

- Ceramics
 - Annular Ware 1
 - White Ware 1
- Glass
 - Light Blue Bottle Glass Fragment 1

Locale III—Collection G502

- Stone
 - Unmodified Coarse Sandstone Slab 1

Historic/Recent

- Ceramics
 - White Ware 2
 - Stoneware
 - Gray body with clear-glazed exterior and brown-glazed interior 1
 - Cement Clumps 5
- Glass
 - "Black Glass" 1
- Iron
 - Unidentified 4
 - 1 with 2 long rectangular bars held together by iron rivets
 - 1 with same size bar, but with only 1 of the pair
 - 1 very large flat sheet iron plate with foot-like protrusion
 - 1 very large flat sheet iron plate with many rivets, some of which have small sheet iron plate attachments

Cane Patch (1Ck178)

The Cane Patch site is located on a level terrace north of and overlooking Leatherwood Creek (Figure 39). This site has not changed since it was originally discovered in 1997. It is a nice long plateau, somewhat narrower than shown in the site map, with a combination of grassy areas and a freshly plowed field (Figure 40). Apparently, projectile points/knives have often been found in this field when it is disked. Other than grass, vegetation is sparse on the site. The few trees include sweet gum, water oak, white oak, loblolly pine, and hickory. Three portions of the site yielded artifacts during the 1997 survey. Locale I, north of the two-track road, had some spatial separation between its pottery and stone artifacts. There were no diagnostics from this part of the site, but Locale II did yield a Weeden Island Red sherd, with a red painted interior, that dates to the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400-750). The two Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware sherds from Locale III are probably Wakulla Check Stamped, but they are too eroded to tell for sure.

Locale I—Collection G410

Pottery

- Decorated
 - Weeden Island Red, *var. unspecified* (Figure 120j) 1
 - Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware 2

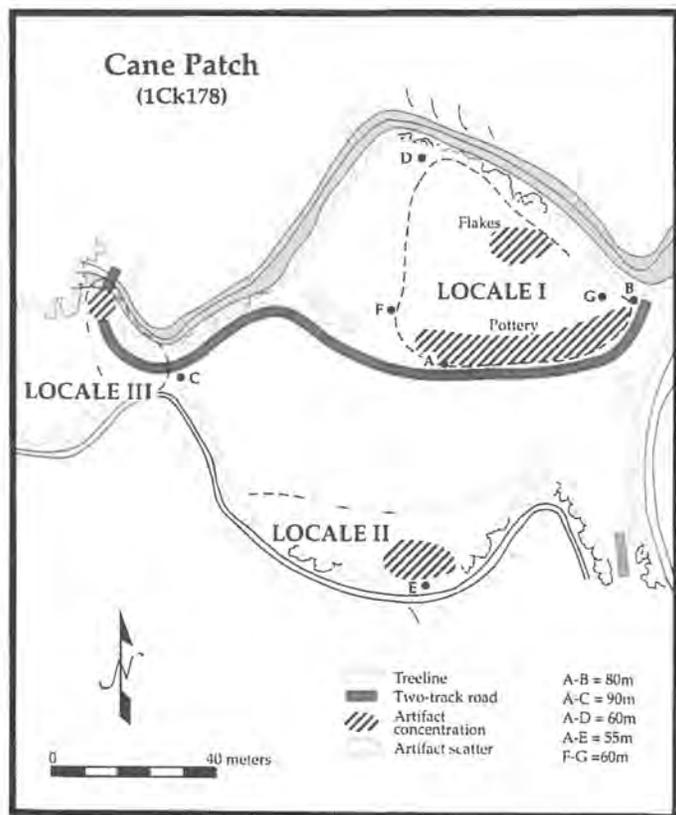


Figure 39. Sketch map of Cane Patch (1Ck178).

Undecorated		
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3	
3 Body		
Stone		
Utilized Quartz Flake	1	
Ground Sandstone	1	
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	7	
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6	
Chert Pebble/Cobble Fragment	1	
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	11	
Sandstone	5	
Fire-Cracked Rocks	3	
Concretions	2	
Bone		
Mammal		
Unidentified		
Cranial Fragment	1	
Shellfish		
Unidentified	3	

Locale II—Collection G409	
Pottery	
Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Stone	
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife	
Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Hammerstone (Quartz)	1
Utilized Quartz Flakes	5
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	14
Unmodified Sandstone Flakes	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Quartz Pebble Fragments	6
Sandstone	3

Locale III—Collections G411 and G418

Pottery	
Decorated	
Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware	2
Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	4
1 Rim	
3 Body	
Stone	
Core (Coastal Plain Agate)	1



Figure 40. Rick Fuller in Locale II at Cane Patch (1Ck178), facing southwest (GCS/97/N6/24).

Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	5
Sandstone	1

Leatherwood Creek (1Ck179)

This site occurs on a ridge west-northwest of the Cane Patch site (1Ck178). We had a little trouble finding it in 2000, because we had no notes, beyond a sentence, and Hunter Johnson had not been part of the survey team that originally recorded it in 1997. We did, however, have a picture (Figure 41) and that keyed us into the actual ridge. Once we climbed it and saw the fallen tree running in line with the ridge (Figure 42), we knew we were in the right place. Verification occurred in the discovery of one sand tempered sherd in the roots of this tree. Vegetation on the site consists of beech, loblolly pine, white oak, and hickory as upper story, and some yucca as under story. The collection made at Leatherwood Creek in 1997 is sparse, to say the least, and there are no diagnostics. Nevertheless, it is a discrete little ridge-top occupation, which bears examination in future investigations.

General Surface—Collection G417

Pottery

Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	4
4 Body	

Stone

Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Sandstone	1



Figure 41. Leatherwood Creek (1Ck179), facing east (GCS/97/N7/3).

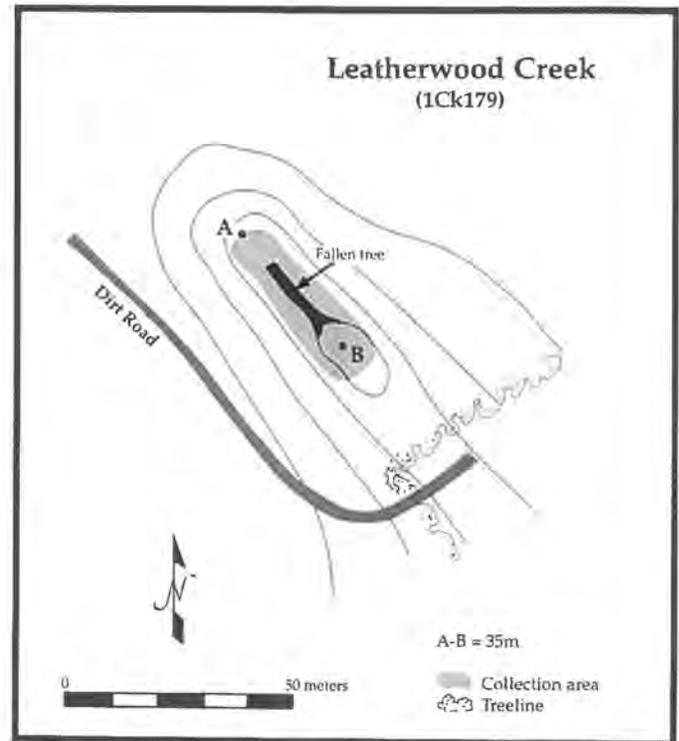


Figure 42. Sketch map of Leatherwood Creek (1Ck179).

Shakertail (1Ck180)

This site consists of a knoll overlooking the northern bank of Leatherwood Creek. Artifacts were found in three different locations (Figure 43). At the northern end of Locale III Hunter Johnson was surprised by a large canebrake rattler, whose less ominous end immediately became immortalized in the site name. The site slopes to the east with a noticeable ridge along its western edge. Visibility was low in this area and most artifacts came from tree tips. Trees at Shakertail include huge white oaks, large beeches, swamp chestnut, water oak, hickory, and lots of spruce pine. One of the chestnut oaks was at least a couple of hundred years old and many were between 100 and 150 years of age. The understory consists of grass and some yucca plants.

The collecting spirit of the crew diminished considerably following the discovery of the rattler, and though materials were gathered in all three locales, the findings were rather sparse overall. The most interesting artifact is a large, complete hafted biface from Locale II, which may have served as a hoe based on its shape and chipped edge. The only diagnostic objects are two Santa Rosa Punctated sherds from Locale I, which are of Middle Woodland Porter phase date (A.D. 150–350/400). The 1919 Lincoln head penny is testimony to some early twentieth-century activity at this site.

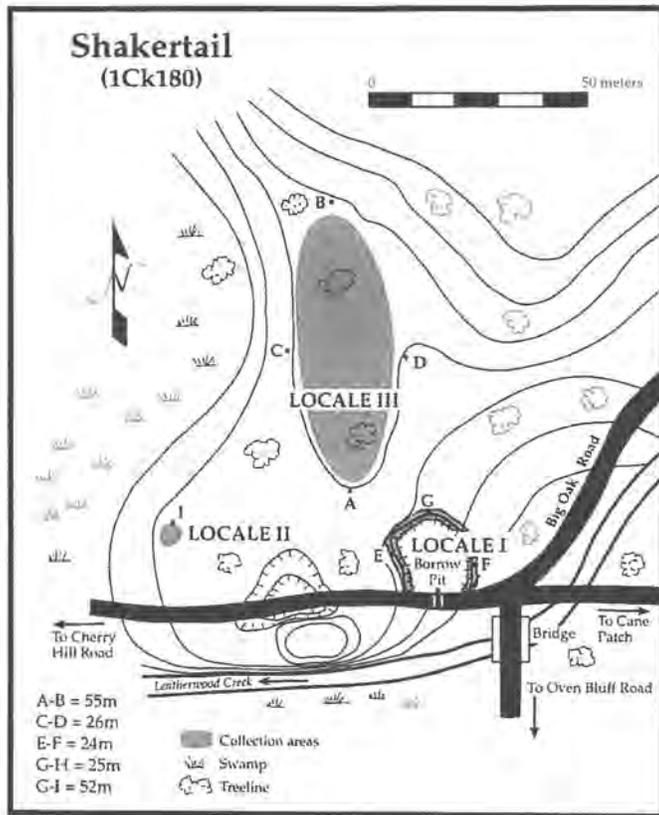


Figure 43. Sketch map of Shakertail (1Ck180).

Locale I—Collection G412

Pottery

Decorated

Santa Rosa Punctated, *var. unspecified* 2

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 2
2 Body

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/
Knife Mid-section (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1

Unmodified Quartz Cobble 1

Tallahatta Sandstone Pebble Fragments 6

Historic/Recent

1919 Lincoln Head (S) Wheat Penny 1

Locale II—Collection G413

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Hafted Biface (Sandstone) (Figure 134) 1

Locale III—Collection G414

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 3
3 Body

Stone

Quartz Pebble Fragments 2

Concretion (Sandstone) 1

Beaver Pond Ridge (1Ck181)

This site occurs at the southern end of a long ridge in an area that is about 30 m in diameter (Figure 44). It is a very nice location as it overlooks a beaver pond that occupies a relict channel of the Tombigbee River. As is usual in this area, the site was the result of finding stone artifacts in a tree tip. All of the material collected is made of Coastal Plain agate, except for a bifacially chipped pebble, which is chert. Unfortunately there is nothing diagnostic to provide a date for the occupation(s). As of 2000, a flake or two could still be seen mixed in with the roots of a tree tip. Some clearing had obviously been done on this ridge, but there are still some moderate size trees present, including white oak, sweet gum, poplar and, especially, spruce pine. Lots of magnolia trees make a ring around the site, while river cane occurs all along the west edge of the site.

General Surface—Collection G400

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Bifacially Chipped Pebble (Chert) 1

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 5

Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 19

Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments 2

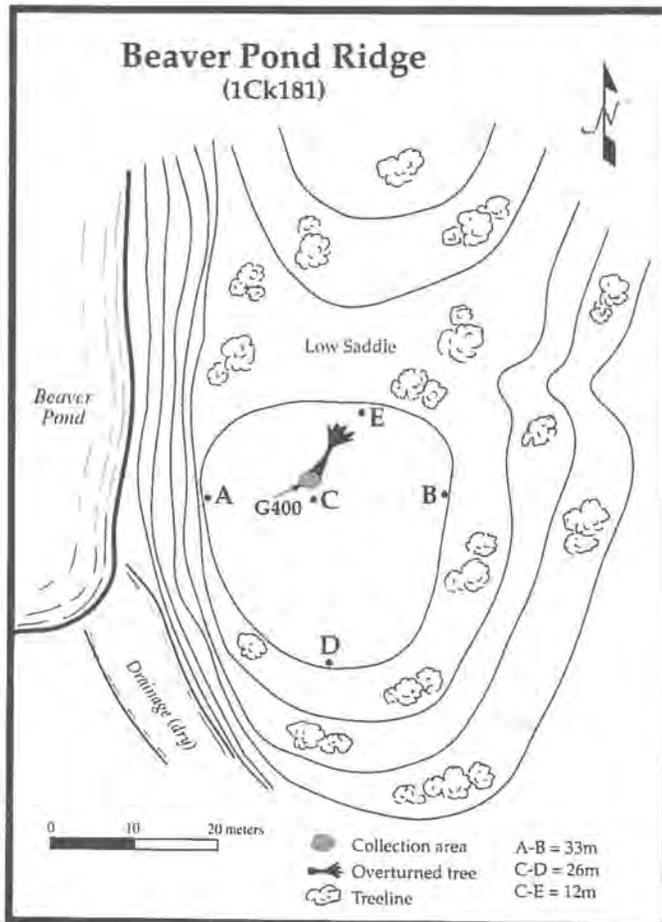


Figure 44. Sketch map of Beaver Pond Ridge (1Ck181).

Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

The Lower Salt Works site is located at the base of the bluffs, .6 km south of where Limestone Creek first enters the floodplain of the Tombigbee River. Curren (1982c) was the first to address the archaeological importance of this site. Fuller et al. (1984:162–165) did a preliminary survey of the site during the Forks Project and collected Late Woodland and Mississippian ceramics. In the antebellum era a man named McFarland operated a saltworks at the site as early as 1809. Ball and Bayard of Boston leased the property in 1819, at which time planters are known to have exchanged corn for salt. During the Civil War the State of Alabama gained control of the property and this particular location became known as the Lower Salt Works. The other two spring complexes that were operated during the Civil War were the Upper Salt Works and the Central Salt Works (Ball 1882:645; Fuller et al. 1984: 162).

During the war the Lower Salt Works was leased to

John P. Figh & Co. This company was under contract to supply the State with all the salt that it produced. It was primarily intended for the people of Mobile, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Selma, and Talladega (Shorter 1862), but apparently it also went to Mississippi, north Florida, and Georgia during the Civil War (Matte 2001). The "Upper Salt Works" was not leased to any one person or company, but was made available to any citizens who wished to make salt for family use (Shorter 1862). At one time there were 1,200 wells operating on Salt Mountain alone and over 5,000 people working them.

Alabamians apparently were sent to Virginia to learn how to make salt furnaces. The furnaces in Clarke County were made out of large blocks of Marianna Limestone. Major chunks of stone were carved out of the hills around the Rockville area south of Jackson and transported to the salines. The same occurred on the other side of the Tombigbee River at salines near St. Stephens, Washington County. After the war, when salt no longer had to be made locally, the local people removed most of the blocks that formed the furnace walls and used them in house construction, hence the derivation of the local term "chimney rock."⁵ Oven Bluff (see p. 28) was fortified to protect the salt works from the Union forces, but the battery was never really tested. Nature handled the situation by serving up a flood at the time of the planned invasion, thereby terminating the attack. Because of this timely occurrence, the salt works of Clarke County continued to operate for much of the war.

It goes without saying that this salt industry had to have had a devastating impact on the environment, not to mention its social consequences. The forests must have been leveled in the vicinity of the principal works, because wood seems to have been the principal fuel for the furnaces. As discussed by Matte (2001), slave owners were reluctant to loan their slaves to the salt works, but they really did not have much choice. Salt was exchanged for labor, so unless the masters were willing to produce it themselves, they had to loan their slaves to the operation. The furnaces operated twenty-four hours a day and slaves worked for twenty-six days a month. The State works provided housing for the workers, but at the numerous private operations the people lived out of their wagons. A huge cemetery is known to exist at the Upper Salt Works, testimony to the intensity of settlement at these works during the war years (Matte 2001).

In 1997 the Lower Salt Works site was visited at least twice by our survey team. Three maps of different sections were drawn, but only the southern portion of the site can be matched with what we observed in 2000. The site certainly merits a detailed instrument survey. In lieu of that, Figure 45 gives some approximate boundaries and

⁵ On April 13, 1991 I accompanied a University of Alabama geological fieldtrip led by Professor Douglas E. Jones. One of our stops was an outcrop that undoubtedly served as a prime source of this "chimney rock." Blocks of the same size can still be seen at the Salt Creek site (1Ck222) site, which is the location of the Central Salt Works.

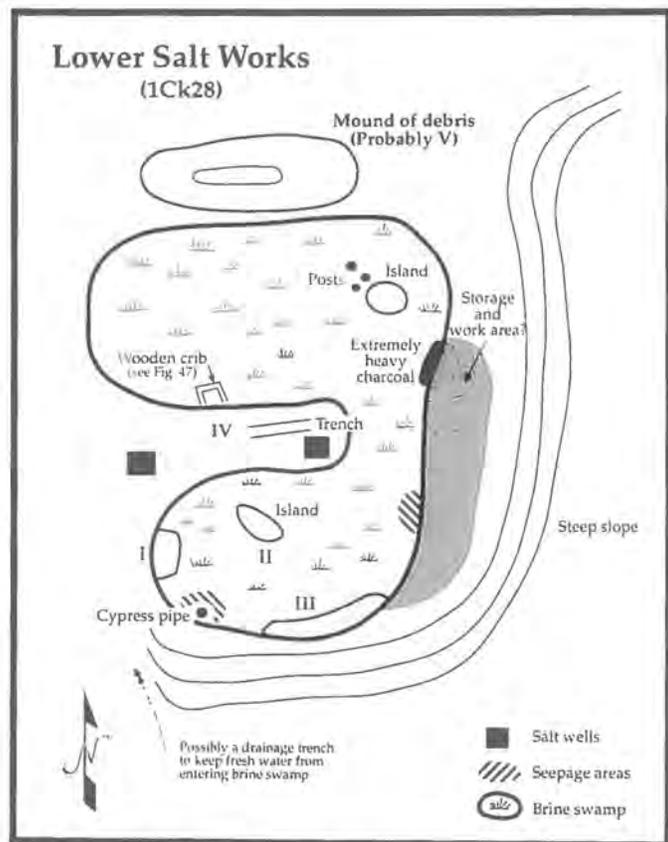


Figure 45. Sketch map of Lower Salt Works (1Ck28).

relationships. The south portion of the site has springs seeping out of its southern wall. A wooden pipe⁶ sits vertically in the location marked on the map and, presumably, it was thrust directly into the spring. Seepage also occurs along the east edge of the brine swamp. Along the southwest edge of this area, in the general vicinity of Locale I, is a mass of sandstone and brick. Considerable aboriginal pottery was found in this area also, as well as on the peninsula which separates the two brine swamps. Two deep, perhaps rectangular, salt wells (basins) were observed on this peninsula. These may have been used historically to contain brine before channeling it into kettles to be boiled. A heavily burned sandstone-lined trench also occurs in this area. It is probable that the trench was a firebox that supported large iron kettles. An open structure with a roof could have served to protect the operation from the elements. Storage and work areas probably were in the area along the eastern edge of the south brine swamp where a raised terrace exists. This area may have supported large flat pans in which the salt came out of solution. Such a pan is exhibited at St. Stephens (Matte 2001).

Note that each brine swamp has a small island on it.



Figure 46. Brine swamp in the northern portion of Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), facing northwest (GCS/97/N6/23).

The northern one does not have any artifacts visible on it, except for cobbles of limestone, but vertical posts occur to the west and northwest, suggesting an associated structure (Figure 46). These islands may have held equipment involved in the salt-production process. The main debris pile is the ridge along the north border of the northern brine swamp. Heavy sandstone, brick and charcoal debris occurs throughout this mound. This was probably the area marked Locale V in the 1997 survey. The site is heavily wooded in cedar and cypress, with some spruce pine, sycamore, yellow poplar, hickory, and beech. The latter are big trees, between 100 and 150 years old. The understory consists of ferns, yucca, grass, and river cane.

One very visible feature deserves a bit more discussion. A wooden crib can be seen just to the left of center in Figure 45. It is oriented with a slight tilt to the northwest, basically forming a square that measures 2.2 x 2.3 m (7 ft 3 in x 7 ft 7 in) (Figure 47). The posts that form the crib are 10.5 cm (4.1 in) in diameter. They are saddle-notched at the ends to receive cross-poles. The southern post has been knocked out of place. Three large posts also are associated with this structure. Only one (No. 1 on Figure 47) is set in place, rising vertically out of the northwest quadrant of the square. It is 24.5 cm (9.6 in) in diameter and has a hole in its center, which is 13.5 cm (5.3 in) in diameter. Posts 2 and 3, 26.8 cm (10.6 in) and 22.3 cm (8.8 in) in diameter respectively, also have hollows that are 12 cm (4.7 in) and 11.5 cm (4.5 in) in diameter. They were probably wooden pipes, designed to transport brine.

The Lower Salt Works pottery collection is really quite impressive, not only as regards quantity, but in terms of the size of individual potsherds. This is partially due to the nature of their usage. Many of the sherds are fragments of salt pans, whose thickness has given them a cer-

6 The original survey team recorded the pipe to be made of cypress, but to my knowledge this was just assumed. According to Matte (2001), hollowed green pine saplings were commonly used at the works to transport brine.

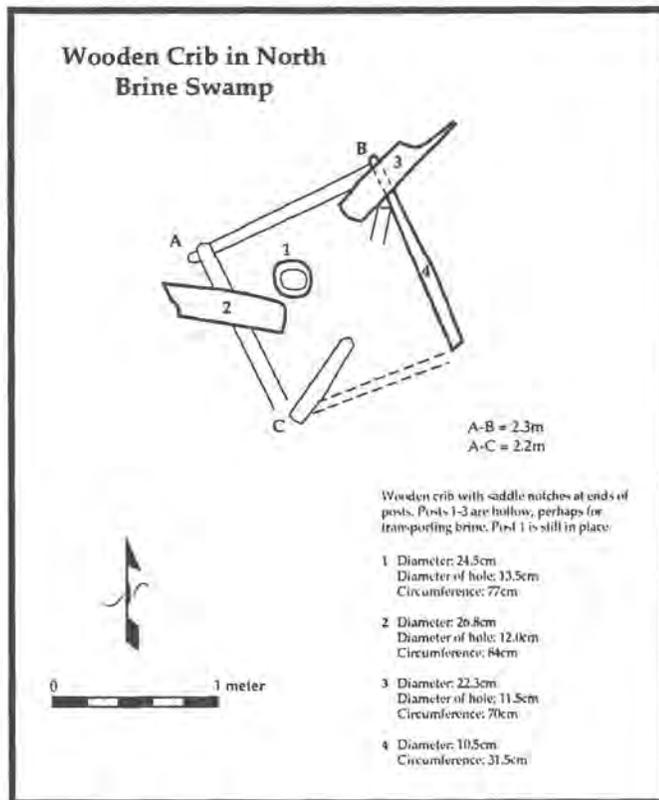


Figure 47. Wooden crib at Lower Salt Works (1Ck28).

tain degree of longevity, but the size of the sherds is also related to site preservation. Following the Civil War activities, the Lower Salt Works seemingly returned to nature. There does not appear to have been much disturbance of it in the intervening years. Nine different collections were made at the site, with most of the material having been secured at Locale I, where a tree tip unearthed a "treasure trove" of prehistoric pottery. Small collections were gathered at Locales II, IV, and V, and some general surface collections were also made.

The bulk of the collection from the Lower Salt Works relates to Late Woodland and Mississippi period occupations. Furrs Cord Marked suggests a Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750), while the Tensaw Lake phase (A.D. 850–1100/1200) is represented by Mobile Cord Marked and various sand and grit tempered pottery. A strong McLeod phase component (A.D. 800–1250) is indicated by Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* and Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach*. It is curious that Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* is absent from our collection, despite the fact that it is extremely common on McLeod phase sites along the Tombigbee River. An Early Salt Creek complex component (A.D. 1100–1250) is represented by abundant fragments of Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston* vessels, almost all of which comes from Locale I. A Late Salt Creek complex (A.D. 1250–1500), contemporary with the Bottle Creek phase, is revealed by Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek*. Mississippi Plain, *vars. Beckum* and *Devils Bend* are probably part of this complex also. The single sherd of Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log* indicates a Bear Point phase occupation (A.D. 1550–1700) at the site.

As a result of the size of the sherds, it is possible to say something meaningful about aboriginal vessel shapes represented at the Lower Salt Works (Table 1). Seven beakers, one jar, and seventeen bowls are represented in the collection. One of the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware bowls is outslanted, as is the single Unclassified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware bowl. The latter has two lines parallel to its lip. The Mississippi Plain, *var. Devils Bend* bowl has a plain tab tail effigy on its rim, while the Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum* specimen is a very large rim sherd from a bowl. One of the Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* beakers has its stamping arranged vertical to the rim. The two most common rim modes represented in this collection are "Beckum" and "Hubbard's Landing." The former occurs on two Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum*

Table 1. Vessels shapes associated with pottery types/varieties at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28).

Pottery Type / Variety	Beakers	Bowls	Jars
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1		
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>	3	3	
Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i>		1	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>		1	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Devil's Bend</i>		1	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>		2	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>		2	
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>		1	
Unclassified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware		1	
Unclassified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1	3	
Unclassified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware		1	
Unclassified Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware		1	
Unclassified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	2		
Total	7	17	1

Table 2. “Hubbard Landing” rim mode associations at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28).

Pottery Type/Variety	Beakers	Bowls	Misc. Rims
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>			1
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>		1	
Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2		
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>		2	
Unclassified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1	2	
Unclassified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware		1	1
Unclassified Simple Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware			1
Unclassified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware			2
Total	3	6	5

vessels, one from Locale II and the other from Locale V, and three *Salt Creek* vessels from the western edge of the site (G401). The “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode is far better represented at the Lower Salt Works. It occurs on fourteen different rim sherds from a multiple of different decorated and undecorated pottery types (Table 2). It is an extremely important Late Woodland marker for the McLeod and Tensaw Lake phases in this region.

Locale I—Collections G402, G402A, G402B, and G506

Pottery

Decorated

- Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* (Figure 113a–g) 24
- Furrs Cord Marked, *var. unspecified* (Figure 111e–g) 4
- Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston* (Figures 111a–b and 115a–f, h) 23
- McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* 1
- Mobile Cord Marked, *var. unspecified* (Figure 117c) 1
- Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek* (Figure 119e–f) 4
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach* (Figure 124a–e) 8
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 8
- Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum* 1
- Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware (Figure 125h) 1
- Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware 3
- Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware 2
- Unidentified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware (Figure 127b–c) 2
- Unidentified Simple Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware (Figure 127e) 1

Undecorated

- Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* 1
- 1 Body
- Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum* 12
- 5 Rims

- 7 Body
- Mississippi Plain, *var. Devils Bend* 1
- 1 Rim
- Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log* 1
- 1 Body
- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 10
- 4 Rims
- 6 Body
- Unidentified Plain Grit and Grog Tempered Ware 1
- 1 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 17
- 5 Rims
- 12 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 5
- 3 Rims
- 2 Body
- Other Clay
- Fired Clay 2
- Stone
- Unmodified Limestone 1
- Unmodified Sandstone (tabular) 1
- Bone
- Turtle Carapace 1
- Shellfish
- Rangia cuneata* 5
- Unidentified 1
- Locale II—Collection G403
- Pottery
- Undecorated
- Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* 1

1 Rim		Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	2
Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2	1 Rim	
2 Body		1 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	2		
1 Rim		Stone	
1 Body			
Miscellaneous Pottery Artifact		Unmodified Conglomerate	1
		Cores—Coastal Plain Agate	1
Pipe Bowl Fragment (?) on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i> ware	1	Western Edge of Site Near Road—Collection G401	
Locale IV—Collection G404		Pottery	
Pottery		Decorated	
		Salt Creek Cane Impressed, <i>var. Salt Creek</i> (Figure 119a–d)	12
Decorated		Undecorated	
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> (Figure 113h)	6	Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	3
Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, <i>var. Langston</i> (Figure 115g)	1	Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	5
Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	1	Unidentified Plain Grit Tempered Ware	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	1	1 Body	
Unidentified Simple Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware (Figure 127f)	1	Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
		2 Rims	
		1 Body	
		Unidentified Plain Shell and Grog Tempered Ware	1
		1 Body	
Undecorated		Other Clay	
Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1		
1 Body		Pottery Clay with Shell	1
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	2	Fired Clay	1
1 Rim			
1 Body		Stone	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1		
1 Body		Unmodified Limestone	4
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	3	Unmodified Unidentified Stone	1
1 Rim			
2 Body		Bone	
Stone		Fish	
		Unidentified	1
Unmodified Limestone	1		
Shellfish		Shellfish	
Mussel	1	<i>Rangia cuneata</i>	3
Locale V—Collection G408		General Surface—Collection G507	
Pottery		Pottery	
		Decorated	
Undecorated		Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1	Unidentified Stamped on Sand and Grit	
1 Rim			

Tempered Ware	1
Undecorated	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
1 Rim	
1 Body	

Stimpson (1Ck29)

The Stimpson site is located immediately east of the gravel road at Black Bridge, wedged between Limestone Creek and the bluffs (Figures 48 and 49). This site does not have the complexity of the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), but it has great interest because of its aboriginal usage. It was one of two important saline sites reported by Curren (1982c), the other being the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28). The Forks Project survey team also visited Stimpson, made a map of the site, and collected an extremely impressive quantity of pottery. Almost all of the material that they recovered dates to the late Bottle Creek phase (Bottle Creek II) or the Bear Point phase (Fuller et al. 1984:166–172).

When Stimpson was visited by the GCS in 1997 a brick foundation was observed in the south bank of the creek (Figure 50). As of the fall of 2000, this feature was covered by a fallen tree and was hard to see. It is a massive foundation made of bricks arranged in an organized pattern. It is not clear just how far it goes back from the creek, but the soil along the southern bank east of the brick foundation is black and has lots of debris in it, including brick and limestone fragments. In places it is as much as 2 m thick. We did not see the same type of soil to the west of the foundation, but Joe Long discovered a small stream there that led to a wooden pipe.⁷ It was set vertically into the ground, similar to one observed at the Lower Salt Works, and water was fizzing in it. Presumably this is the main brine spring, which would suggest that the rise of earth upon the brick foundation somehow relates to salt production. The pipe is 25.8 cm (10.2 in) in diameter and the hole within it has a diameter of 12.0 cm (4.7 in). It is 9.5 m distant from the brick foundation in the bank of the creek.

Almost immediately south of the pipe on the other side of the vehicle track is a large, basically rectangular depression. Soil from the depression is piled to the south, but it must have happened many years ago as there is a large yellow poplar on it, which is at least 100 years old. Brick and limestone fragments are scattered throughout the depression. An old narrow path, about 2–3 m wide, runs behind the pile and heads east following the contour of the bluff, three to four meters above the flats. We

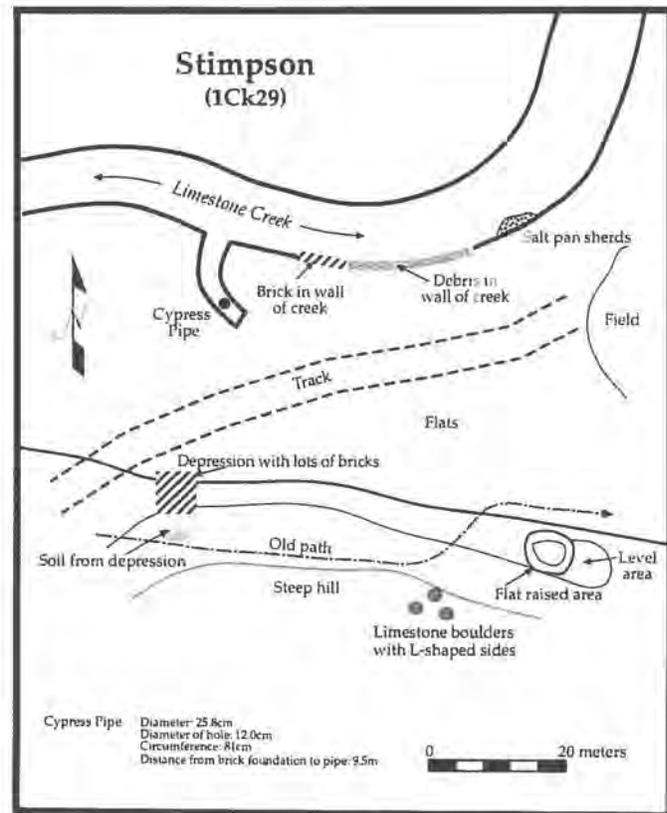


Figure 48. Sketch map of Stimpson (1Ck29).

followed this trail for at least a couple of hundred meters to see where it ends, but it just keeps going. It probably was the main land route connecting the Confederate salt works with necessary resources like wood for fuel.

Three collections were made at the site in 1997 but, as we do not know exactly where they came from, they are dealt with here as a general surface collection. We did note in our examination of the site in 2000 that shell tempered saltpan sherds (Salt Creek Cane Impressed) are common in the creek bed east of the brick foundation (Figure 48). Also, a Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* sherd was found on the flats among the leaves, suggesting that, with a little leaf removal, pottery could be everywhere. There seems to be far less disturbance at the Stimpson site than at the Lower Salt Works, so it is probable that there are undisturbed aboriginal activity areas present on this site. The only other historic features observed are a flat raised area, which the path ran through, and a series of large limestone boulders along the talus of the hill. The boulders each have one smooth face. They may have fallen from the cliff above, where stone outcrops are still very visible. Long examined the face of the cliff for any evidence of rock quarrying, but observed none.

Trees at the site include poplars, cottonwood, syc-

⁷ Again, as at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), this pipe was thought to be cypress, and is indicated as such on the site plan (Figure 48). This interpretation has not been verified.



Figure 49. Surveying the bed of Limestone Creek at the Stimpson site (1Ck29).

more, and magnolia. There are also huge black walnut and hickory trees, which may be 150–200 years old. It is probable that these trees were simply left in place during the salt-processing years because of shade and nut-producing qualities. Otherwise they would have more effectively served as fuel for the furnaces. Other plants observed were horsetail fern along the stream bank, lots of palmettos in the flats, and an abundance of Florida anise in the eastern portion of the site.

Even a casual examination of the pottery shows a marked difference from what was collected at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28). There is no evidence for Late Woodland or Early Mississippi period occupation at Stimpson, even though these two periods are well represented at the Lower Salt Works. All of the material fits comfortably into the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) at



Figure 50. Brick foundation exposed in the southern bank of Limestone Creek at Stimpson (1Ck29).

Stimpson. When Bottle Creek phase ceramics are found at salines, Fuller (1998:25–28) has called this material the Late Salt Creek complex. Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek* and Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum* are diagnostics of this complex. Moundville Incised, Moundville Engraved, and Pensacola Incised all occur at Stimpson, but are absent at the Lower Salt Works, despite the abundance of pottery collected there. This suggests that Stimpson is a later occupation. Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston*, an Early Mississippi period marker, is absent at Stimpson. In fact, the only suggestion of an Early Mississippi period use of Stimpson is a rim sherd from a small Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* jar. It has a loop attachment handle and could possibly be Moundville Incised (Figure 117b). Except for this sherd, everything else from this site relates to the Late Mississippi period. The Pensacola Incised, *var. Rutherford* sherd is the latest of all, as it indicates a Bear Point phase occupation (A.D. 1550–1700). The Pensacola Incised, *var. unspecified* sherd has a “Jessamine” rim mode (rounded variant); the Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* sherd has a scalloped rim; and one of the *Salt Creek* sherds exhibits the “Beckum” rim mode.

While acknowledging that we are dealing only with small surface collections (see below), the evidence seems to suggest that the Lower Salt Works is the more ancient site of the two salines. Stimpson either was not discovered by the Indians until quite late, its spring did not become geologically active until after the Lower Salt Works saline, or more systematic subsurface testing needs to be conducted at the site to determine if earlier occupations are present.⁸ Whatever the case, sometime after around A.D. 1200 both Stimpson and the Lower Salt Works were actively used by peoples of the Pensacola culture, whereas prior to this time the Lower Salt Works was the only one of the two sites to be employed. Both sites continued to be used by Indians to some extent until as late as A.D. 1700, and both received major usage during the Civil War.

General Surface—Collections G405, G406, and G407

Pottery

Decorated

D'Olive Incised, <i>var. Mary Ann</i> (Figure 111d)	1
Moundville Engraved, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 117f)	1
Moundville Incised, <i>var. Snows Bend</i> (Figure 117h)	1
Pensacola Incised, <i>var. Rutherford</i> (Figure 118c)	1
Pensacola Incised, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 118f–g)	4
Salt Creek Cane Impressed, <i>var. Salt Creek</i> (Figure 119g–i)	7
Unidentified Incised on Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1

⁸ This recommendation has been carried out by Ashley Dumas, a doctoral student at the University of Alabama, the results of which are reported in her dissertation.

Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i> (Figure 125c)	1
Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	1
Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Undecorated	
Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Rim	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. Beckum</i>	21
21 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	23
4 Rims	
19 Body	
Stone	
Unmodified Limestone	3
Bone	
Turtle Carapace	1
Shellfish	
<i>Rangia cuneata</i>	2
Unidentified	1

Limestone Creek (1Ck182)

This site sits on a terrace north of Limestone Creek and a bit upstream from the Stimpson site (1Ck29) (Figure 51). The field had low visibility in the fall of 2000, about the same as in 1997, according to Hunter Johnson. There are weeds and grasses in the field, and around the edges of the site are poplar, white oak, sweet gum, and water oak. There is also a small sycamore tree and big leaf magnolia. Because we have moved up in altitude with this site, compared to most of the ones discussed previously, different tree types appear. Red oaks, for example, were not seen at lower elevations. There is also quite a bit of Spanish moss on the trees, something that we had only seen at the Oven Bluff site (1Ck177).

The stone artifact collection from Limestone Creek exhibited considerable variety, with Tallahatta sandstone, Coastal Plain agate, and chert all being represented. The site probably supported a stone workshop, but its temporal affiliation is presently unknown.

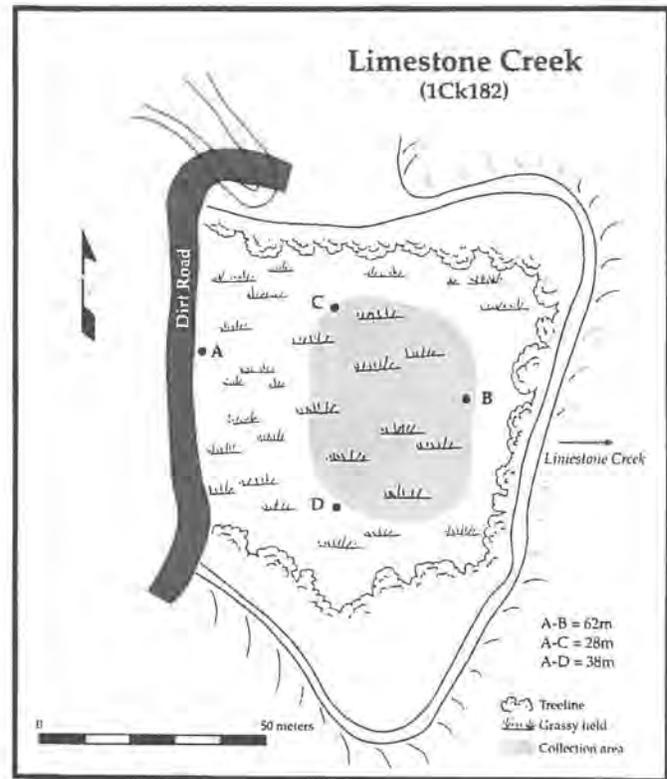


Figure 51. Sketch map of Limestone Creek (1Ck182).

General Surface—Collection G415

Stone

Core (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
Ground Sandstone	2
Unmodified Chert Flake	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	3
Unmodified Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	2
Coastal Plain Agate Cobble	1
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	5

Observation Point (1Ck183)

This site is also located on the north side of Limestone Creek, but at a higher elevation (Figure 52). A very narrow, flat area occurs in this area, which overlooks the creek. The site is named Observation Point, because of the presence of a structure located at the base of the hill that is used for observing waterfowl. A view from this structure shows a very picturesque marshy area draining into Limestone Creek (Figure 53). The vehicle track, which runs through the site, has a high amount of gravel in it, which is a little disconcerting. Not much occurs to the east of the track, however, and we know that some artifacts were collected from bare patches in the latter area.

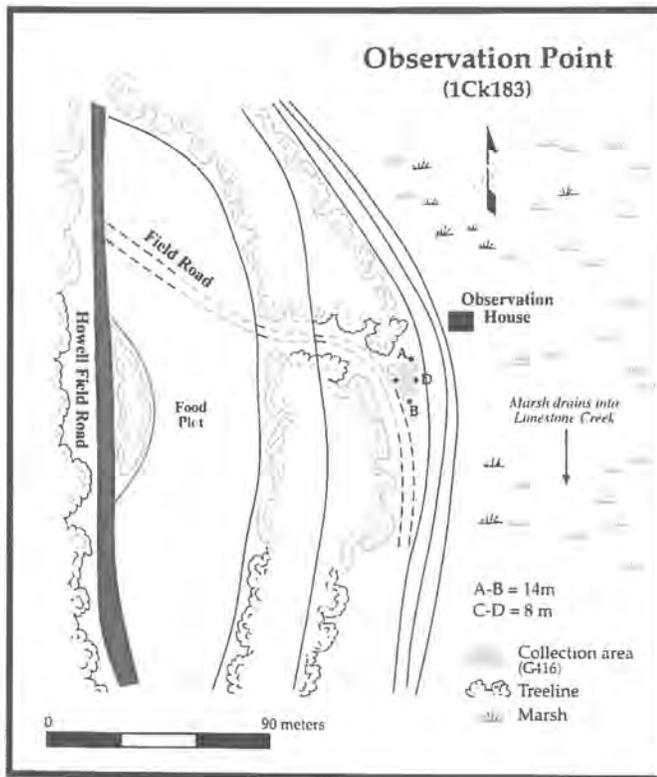


Figure 52. Sketch map of Observation Point (1Ck183).

Most of the trees on this site are young pines. Surrounding the site are water oaks, with some beech, hickory, and spruce pine trees.

Only seven potsherds were recovered at the Observation Point site. Although there are no decorated pottery diagnostics, one of the Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware sherds has a "Weeden Island A" rim mode, which suggests a Tate's Hammock phase occupation (A.D. 400–750). It is from a bowl with a thickened rim and a wide strap. The latter is not neatly finished. The six body sherds are probably all from the same vessel as the rim.

General Surface —Collection G416

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	7
1 Rim	
6 Body	

Stone

Ground Sandstone	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blade	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1



Figure 53. View of marshy area below the Observation Point site (1Ck183), facing southwest (GCS/97/N7/1).

Unmodified Quartz Flakes	5
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	2
Unmodified Limestone	2

Upper State Game Sanctuary

The Upper State Game Sanctuary area was examined for many of the same reasons as the Fred T. Stimpson State Game Sanctuary. The protection that the Upper State Game Sanctuary receives made it a logical choice for discovering undisturbed sites. Because this area also cross-cuts several ecological zones, it was expected that comparable upland, valley edge, talus, and floodplain sites would be located within the Sanctuary. Lastly, Salt Creek runs through the protected area, so it was possible that there were some aboriginal sites along it that once had been associated with salines that are no longer active.

Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)

This site is located in a low area along a dirt road leading to the mouth of Salt Creek (Figures 54 and 55). The site is currently covered with grass and surrounded by a rim of oak trees. During the 1997 survey collection conditions were good over the entire site, but by 2000 material could be seen only on the ridges. A cluster of Coastal Plain agate flakes occurred in Locale I, which was kept separate in the field. All other materials are grouped together in this report as a general surface collection. The McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) is the only component in evidence, as represented by Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* and McVay Brushed. One of the Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware sherds may actually be check stamping on a flattened rim strap. If so, it is Wakulla Check Stamped.

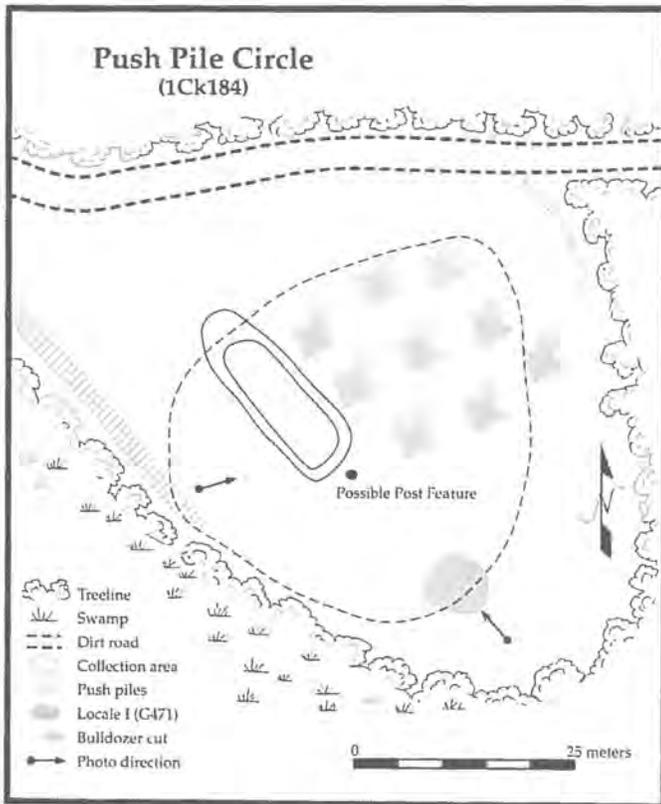


Figure 54. Sketch map of Push Pile Circle (1Ck184).



Figure 55. Tony Boudreaux mapping Push Pile Circle (1Ck184), facing northeast (GCS/97/N11/8).

Biface Fragment—Base (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/ Knife Mid-section (Milky Quartz)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	10
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	39
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	4
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4

Locale I—Collection G471

Stone

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	3
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	63
Unmodified Quartz Fragment	1

General Surface—Collections G470 and G498

Pottery

Decorated

McVay Brushed, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	2

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Flake Knife (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 132d-e)	2
---	---

Train Spur (1Ck185)

The Train Spur site, named after a nearby nineteenth-century railroad bed (Figure 56), is located on the bluff talus, just below where Salt Creek enters the floodplain of the Tombigbee River. The site is situated on the 40 ft contour level about 250 m east of Salt Creek (Figure 57). Late Woodland occupations occurred at the site, including the McLeod (A.D. 800–1250) and Tensaw Lake (A.D. 850–1100/1200) phases. The one Hubbard Check Stamped sherd is from an excurvate jar bearing a “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode. Some historic/recent activity also occurred at the site, as indicated by coal, glass, and a couple of iron artifacts.

General Surface—Collection G472

Pottery

Decorated

Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 114c)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122k)	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	



Figure 56. Railroad bed near the Train Spur site (1Ck185) (GCS/97/N12/1).

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 2
2 Body

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/
Knife Mid-section (Milky Quartz) 1
Unmodified Quartz Flakes 4
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake 1

Historic/Recent

Coal 1
Glass 1
Clear (Manganese Purple) 1
Partial bottle made in a mold with "Bot-
tle" embossed on base
Iron Spike 1
Iron Clump 1

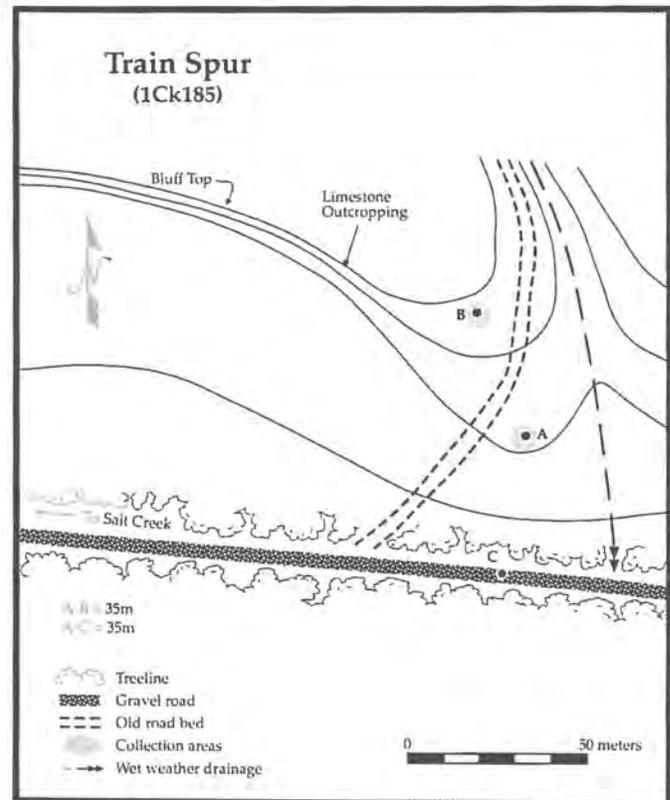


Figure 57. Sketch map of Train Spur (1Ck185).

Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)

This site is located along the south bank of Salt Creek in the middle of the Upper State Game Sanctuary (Figure 58). The site occurs on the first terrace and must flood regularly (Figure 59). Collecting conditions were good in 1997 and 2000, with Coastal Plain agate flakes and sand tempered sherds being scattered far and wide. In the field are a few trees, including spruce pine, white oak, sweet gum, and water oak. The mound at Upper Sanctuary is rather an unimpressive affair (Figures 60 and 61). Its diameter is between 10-15 m, but its edges are very diffuse. The middle has been dug out, almost to its base, and there are other pits on its sides. A laurel oak, which must be about 50 years old, occurs on top of the mound. A small beech tree occurs on its summit too. Also in the area are other beech trees, sweet gum, white oak, post oak, and a big holly tree. Understory consists of grasses and palmettos.

To the northeast of the mound a looter's hole occurs that is about the same size as the central one on the mound. Another looter's hole, of somewhat smaller size, exists to the southeast of the mound. There also appears to be a number of auger holes in the flat area around the mound. Several of the observed depressions could be the result of tree tips, but certainly not all of them. Some quarrying of soil, new according to Hunter Johnson, has occurred along the southeast portion of the main field

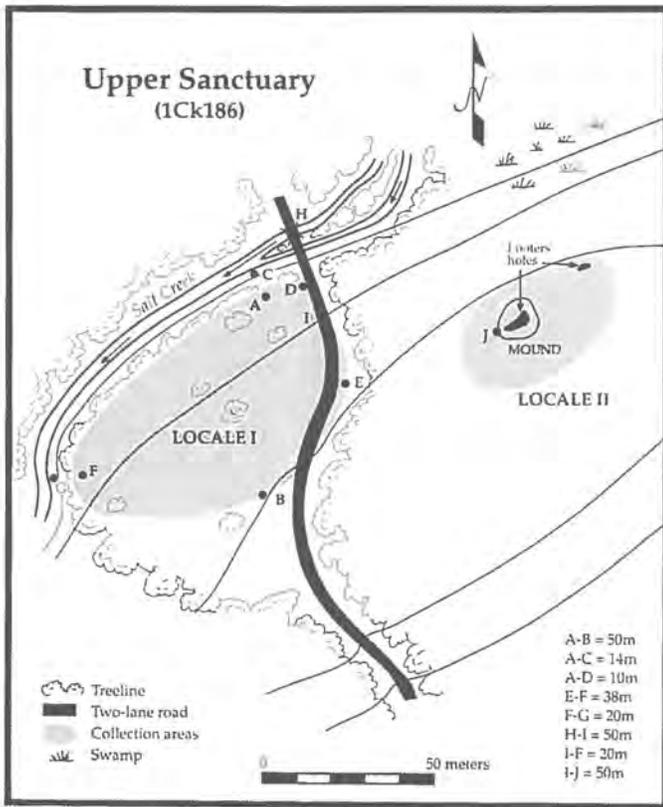


Figure 58. Sketch map of Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186).



Figure 59. Rick Fuller standing in Locale I at Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), facing south (GCS/97/N11/1).

Undecorated	
Baytown Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	3
3 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	17
17 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

adjacent to the road. As the soil is dark and highly organic, it may have been dug out to provide substance for someone's garden. The quarried area is about 10 x 7 m in size and is artifactually sterile.

Despite the fact that four collections were made at Upper Sanctuary, the material is not very instructive as to who lived at the site or built the mound. The one sherd of Bayou La Batre Stamped reveals a Lower Bryant's Landing phase occupation (700–100 B.C.), whereas the Weeden Island Red sherd indicates a Tate's Hammock phase component (A.D. 400–750). Whether or not one or the other people erected the mound is not clear, but I suspect that Tate's Hammock is the probable attribution. Three sherds of Baytown Plain pottery were recovered from the field. One of these sherds has an Addis Plain-like paste, which suggests a Mississippi period occupation. An unhafted complete biface was found in the field also.

Locale I—Collections G467 and J900

Pottery

Decorated

Bayou La Batre Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 110h)	1
Weeden Island Red, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware	1

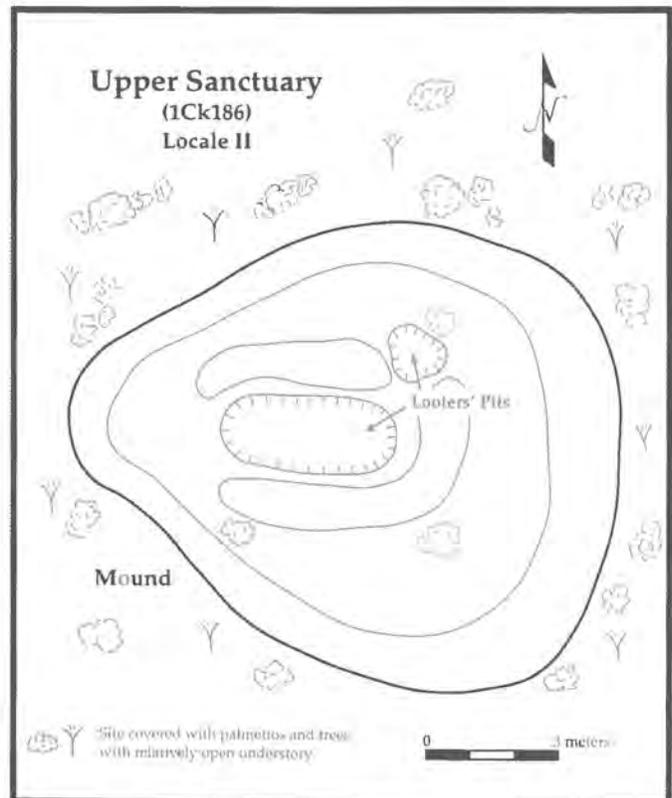


Figure 60. Sketch map of the mound at Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186).



Figure 61. Rick Fuller and Hunter Johnson on the mound at Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), facing east (GCS/97/N11/5).

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Biface (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 135b)	1
Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	18
Utilized Quartz Flake	1
Ground Sandstone	4
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	77
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	3
Unmodified Sandstone Flakes	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4
Unmodified Sandstone	1
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	3

Locale II—Collections G468 and G469

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	
Unidentified Plain Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Ground Quartz Pebble	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	3
Unmodified Limestone	1
Unmodified Sandstone	1
Quartz Pebble Fragment	1

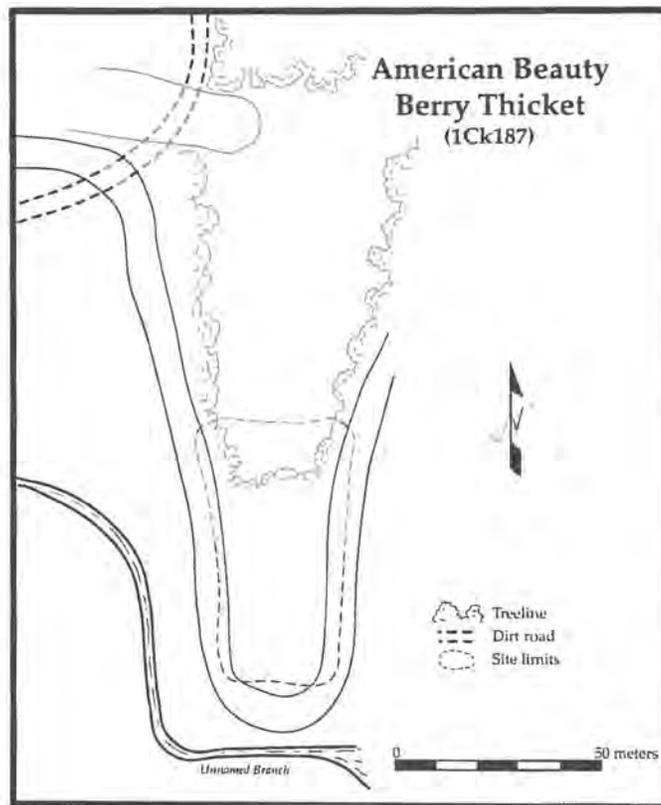


Figure 62. Sketch map of American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187).

American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187)

The American Beauty Berry Thicket site is located on a low ridge that extends due south in the direction of Salt Creek (Figure 62). It is named for the bushes that line its eastern edge. Materials at American Beauty were stretched over a distance of about 65 m on the southern end of the ridge spur, including woods and a small portion of the field. Although a number of artifacts were recovered, the only temporal diagnostic is a Wade point, which dates to the Late Archaic period.

General Surface—Collection G495

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Dart Points	
Wade, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130e)	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Hammerstones (Quartz)	2
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Unmodified Chert Flake	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1

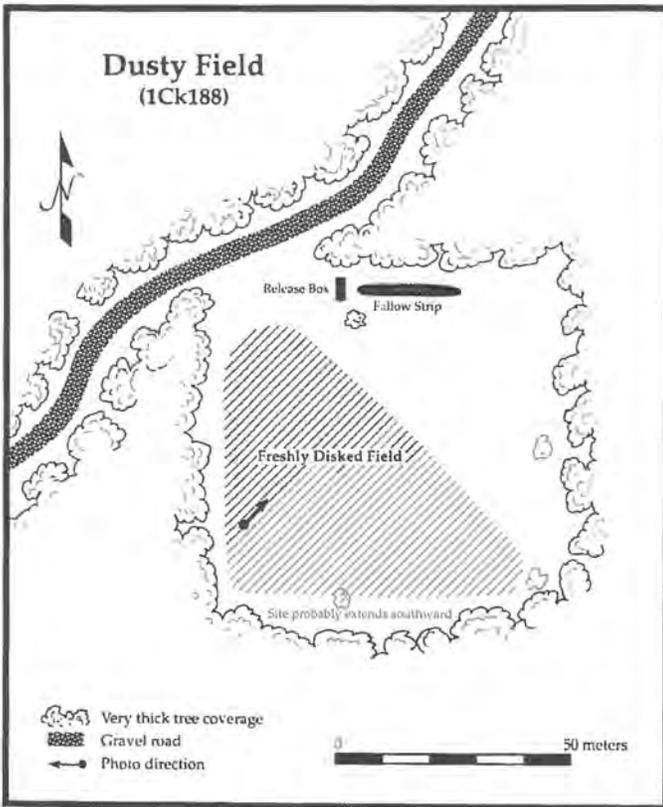


Figure 63. Sketch map of Dusty Field (1Ck188).

Dusty Field (1Ck188)

This site is located on a low ridge overlooking the floodplain of Salt Creek (Figures 63 and 64). It is .5 km southwest of American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187), in a straight-line distance. Materials were found in 1997 in a freshly disked field to the south of a gravel road. That field was in the same basic condition in the fall of 2000. We saw some flakes of white sandstone, but not much more than that. White oaks, red oaks, and loblolly pines surround the site. A Late Woodland occupation is suggested by the Wakulla Check Stamped sherd.

General Surface—Collection G494

Pottery

Decorated

Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1

Stone

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 3

Utilized Quartz Flake 1

Ground Sandstone 1

Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake 1

Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 2

Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments 6



Figure 64. General view of the Dusty Field site (1Ck188), facing northeast (GCS/97/N13/21).

Shooting House (1Ck189)

This site is located only 150 m southwest of Dusty Field (1Ck188), but it is at the end of a different ridge and separated by a tributary to Salt Creek (Figures 65 and 66). Even though our collection from this site is relatively small, a considerable amount of time is represented. The Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered ware sherd is probably “drag-and-jab” incised. If so, this sherd would date to the Lower Bryant's Landing phase

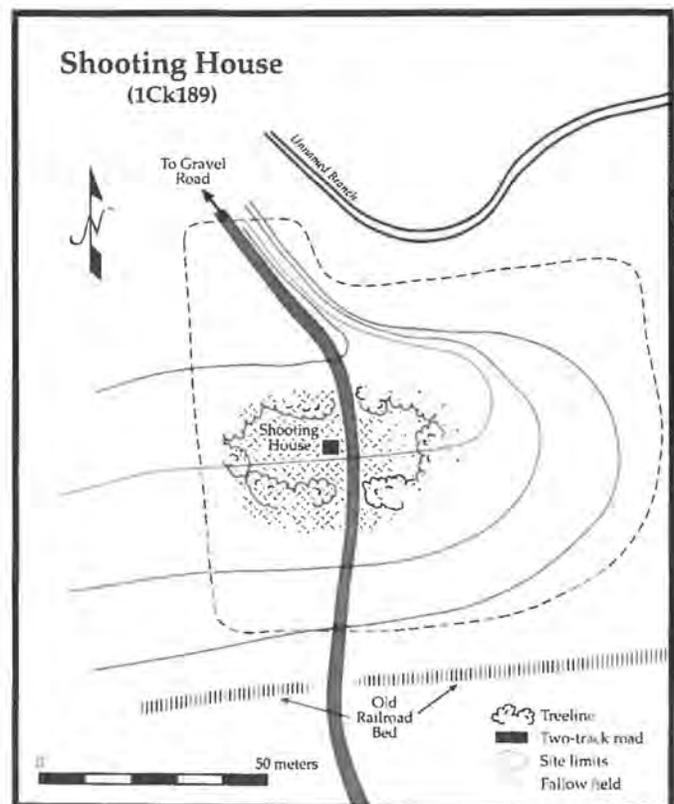


Figure 65. Sketch map of Shooting House (1Ck189).



Figure 66. View of the observation box at the Shooting House site (1Ck189), facing west (GCS/97/N13/18).

(700–100 B.C.). The Basin Bayou Incised sherd relates to the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400), and the Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* sherd is probably of McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) production. Finally, a Mississippi period occupation is indicated by the Mississippi Plain pottery.

General Surface—Collection G492

Pottery

Decorated

- Basin Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified* (Figure 109h) 1
- Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* 1
- Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 1
- Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware 1
- Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grog Tempered Ware 1

Undecorated

- Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified* 4
 - 4 Body
- Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware 12
 - 2 Rims
 - 10 Body

Other Clay

- Fired Clay/Sand 2

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

- Combination Uniface/Biface/Spokeshave on Blade (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 132a) 1
- Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 5

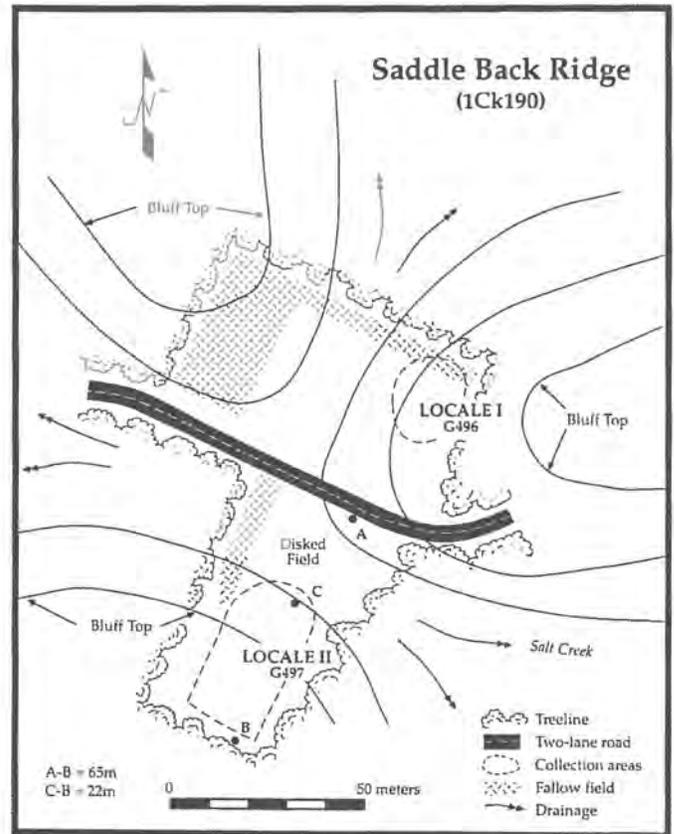


Figure 67. Sketch map of Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190).

- Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake 1
- Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Blade 1
- Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 23
- Unmodified Quartz Flakes 8
- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 2
- Quartz Cobble Fragments 3
- Quartz Cobble Fragment (Heat-Treated) 1
- Concretions (Sandstone) 2

Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190)

Saddle Back Ridge is located about 200 m west of American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187) on the west side of a tributary to Salt Creek. The site is situated on the 60 ft contour level in an open field (Figures 67 and 68). The site was not revisited in the 2000 reconnaissance, but two small collections were made in 1997. The only diagnostic recovered is a Wakulla Check Stamped sherd, reflective of a Late Woodland occupation.

Locale I—Collection G496

Stone

- Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake 1



Figure 68. Rick Fuller at Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190), facing northeast (GCS/97/N14/1).

Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 4
 Unmodified Sandstone 1

Locale II—Collection G497

Pottery

Decorated
 Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* 1

Stone

Core (Coastal Plain Agate) 1
 Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 7
 Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes 13
 Unmodified Quartz Flake 1
 Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 2
 Unmodified Quartz Cobble/Pebble Fragments 5
 Unmodified Sandstone 2

High Camp (1Ck191)

High Camp is located on the extreme western edge of the game sanctuary overlooking the drainages of Salt Creek, Jackson Creek, and the floodplain of the Tombigbee River (Figures 69–71). Large oaks, small pines, and grasses cover the site. There was good ground visibility at High Camp in both the 1997 and 2000 surveys. Several pockets of stone tools and debris were observed. The occurrence of an Early Archaic Big Sandy point makes this site one of the earliest documented occupations in the region.



Figure 69. Sketch map of High Camp (1Ck191).

General Surface—Collection G504

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Dart Points
 Big Sandy, *var. unspecified* (Figure 128a) 1

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1
 Biface Fragment—Base (Coastal Plain Agate) 1
 Biface Retouch Flake (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 137g) 1



Figure 70. Tony Boudreaux at High Camp (1Ck191), facing west (GCS/97/N14/9).



Figure 71. View from High Camp (1Ck191), facing east (GCS/97/N14/7).

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	10
Utilized Quartz Flake	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	82
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Petrified Wood	1

Upland Sites

Only in one area did the 1997 survey team investigate interior upland locations, the Scotch Wildlife Management lands east of Satilpa Creek. This land had been heavily clear-cut in the past and it continues to undergo such activities today. It was very difficult relocating sites in this area when we revisited it in the fall of 2000. Even with site plans in hand we found the task arduous, largely because so much had changed in three years. Seven sites were located on the finger-like ridges that overlook a small stream. All of the sites are Tallahatta sandstone flake and tool scatters, the only difference between them being that artifact densities at some sites are higher than at others.

Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192)

The Pumpkin Hill site is located immediately north of the gravel road that loops through the area, approximately 2.6 km in a straight-line distance from the intersection with Chilton Road. A series of push piles form ridges along the northern edge of a bluff top (Figures 72 and 73). These were intended for erosion control, but they have not been very effective. The topsoil on this site has long since disappeared. Tallahatta sandstone artifacts and debitage were common at the site, but nothing diagnostic was recovered. Pumpkin Hill is now covered

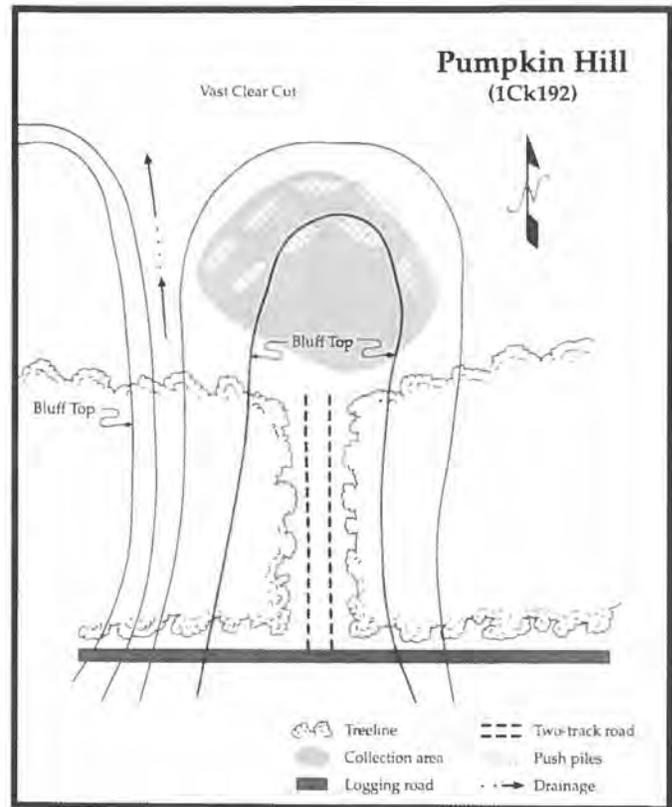


Figure 72. Sketch map of Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192).

in small pines. There are lots of loblolly pines around its edges and also some black jack oak and turkey oak trees on the site.

General Surface—Collection G508

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	5



Figure 73. Hunter Johnson in front of tall push piles at Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192), facing north (GCS/97/N14/11).

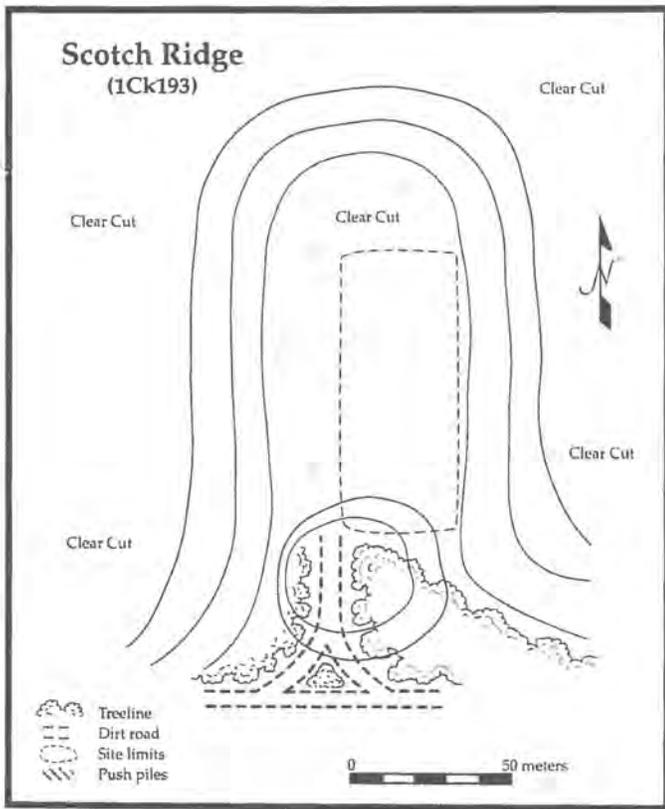


Figure 74. Sketch map of Scotch Ridge (1Ck193).

- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blade 1
- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 28

Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)

This site is located only about 100 m northwest of Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192). It is situated on a different ridge spur at a higher elevation, which was enough topographical divergence to warrant separate site designations (Figures 74 and 75). We did not revisit Scotch Ridge in 2000, but the original survey in 1997 recovered a Pickwick projectile point/knife, that dates to the Late Archaic period and a sample of Tallahatta sandstone artifacts and debitage. Like most of the sites discovered in this massive clear-cut, Scotch Ridge appears to have been a small stone workshop/hunting camp.

General Surface—Collection G509

Pottery

- Undecorated
 - Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware 2
 - 2 Body



Figure 75. The Scotch Ridge site (1Ck193), facing south (GCS/97/N14/18).

Stone

- Projectile Points/Knives
 - Pickwick, *var. unspecified* (Figure 130b) 1
- Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts
 - Biface Fragments—Mid-sections (Tallahatta Sandstone) 2
 - Cores (Tallahatta Sandstone) 4
 - Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 3
 - Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 8

Historic/Recent

- Ceramics
 - White Porcelain 1

Longview (1Ck194)

Longview occurs on top of a hill directly west of the Scotch Ridge site (1Ck193). About 350 m separate the two sites. It, too, is characterized by a series of push piles, the result of scraping and bulldozing the top of a ridge to reduce erosion (Figures 76 and 77). Lots of small pines occur around the site. There are also larger loblolly pine trees, sweet gum, hickory, red oak, black oak, and dogwood. The understory consists of ragweed and American Beauty berry bushes. A small collection of Tallahatta sandstone tools and debitage was made at Longview in 1997.

General Surface—Collection G510

Stone

- Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts
 - Biface Fragment—Base (Sandstone) 1

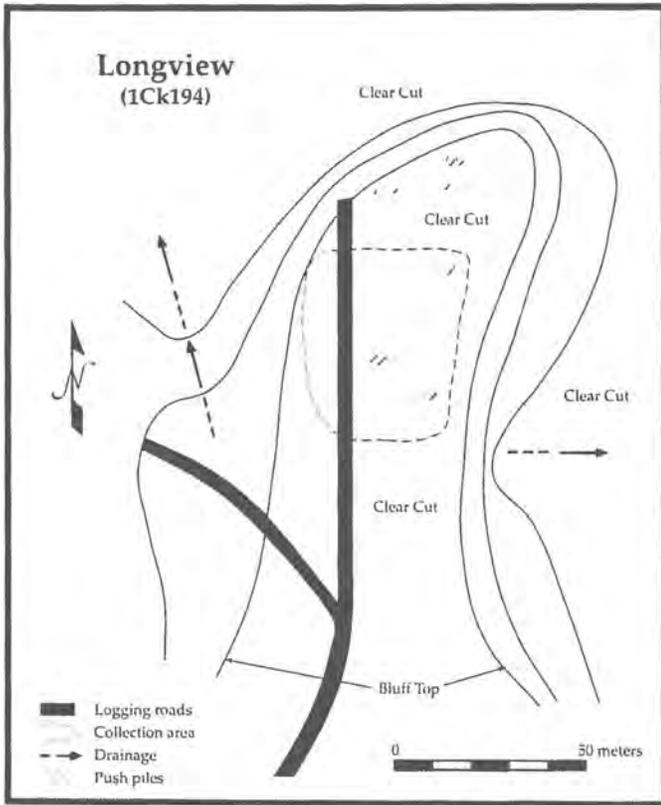


Figure 76. Sketch map of Longview (1Ck194).

- Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1
- Biface Fragment—Mid-section (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1
- Bifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) 1
- Ground Sandstone 1
- Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes 8

Roadside (1Ck195)

This site is located on a ridge about .6 km due north of Longview (1Ck194). It was exposed by the massive



Figure 77. The Longview site (1Ck194), facing north (GCS/97/N14/19).

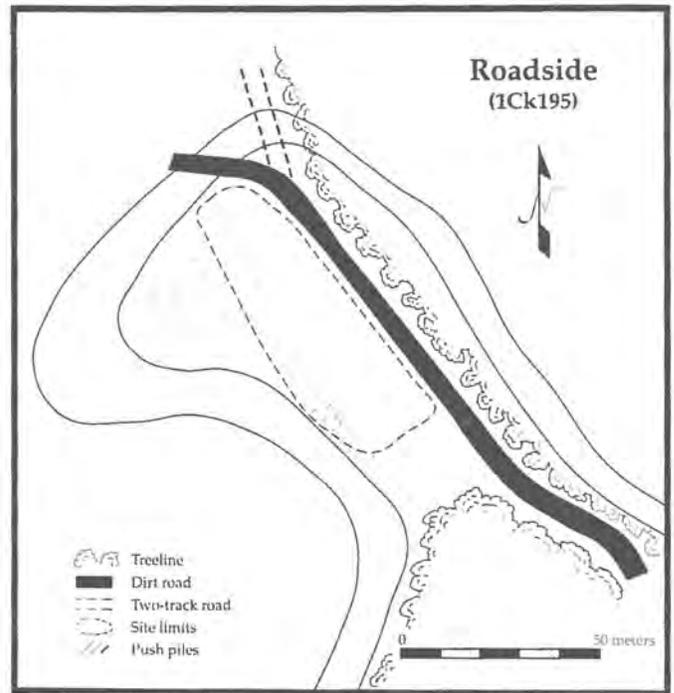


Figure 78. Sketch map of Roadside (1Ck195).

clear-cut that occurred in the area in the mid-1990s (Figures 78 and 79). It is starting to grow up in pines now, but there is little soil left on the ground. According to Hunter Johnson, there was topsoil on the site in 1997, but within three years heavy erosion has now exposed bedrock. Anyone who thinks a forest can regenerate itself in country like this should walk a clear-cut at three-year intervals. The rain has removed whatever soil once existed, and the push-piles that were erected to control erosion have only manage to provide some interesting topography to a desolate landscape. A collection of Tallahatta sandstone debitage was made at Roadside in 1997. The 2000 survey yielded Ledbetter and Little Bear Creek projectile points/knives, indicating a Late Archaic component.



Figure 79. The Roadside site (1Ck195), facing south (GCS/97/N14/25).

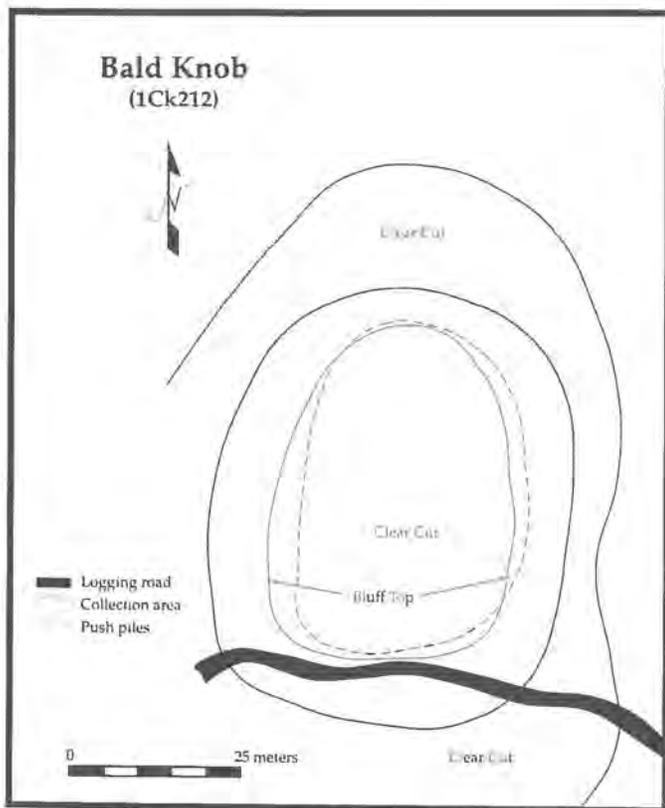


Figure 80. Sketch map of Bald Knob (1Ck212).

was found at the site in 1997, indicating a Middle Woodland occupation.

General Surface—Collection G513

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Bakers Creek <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128b)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	11

Two Fingers (1Ck213)

This site is located on one of the southern fingers of a long ridge that runs east-west through the massive clear-cut made on the Scotch Wildlife Management area in the mid-1990s (Figure 81). This site was clearly a stone workshop/hunting camp, as revealed by two collections of Tallahatta sandstone tools and debitage. However, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

General Surface—Collections G512 and J902

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Ledbetter, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128d)	1
Little Bear Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128g-h)	2
Utilized Flake Debitage	3
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	19
Unmodified Limestone	1
Unmodified Quartz Pebble Fragment	1

Bone

Turtle Carapace	1
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Historic/Recent

Iron	
Unidentified	2

Bald Knob (1Ck212)

This site occurs on the next hill west of Roadside (1Ck195), with approximately 250 m separating the two sites (Figure 80). A Bakers Creek projectile point/knife

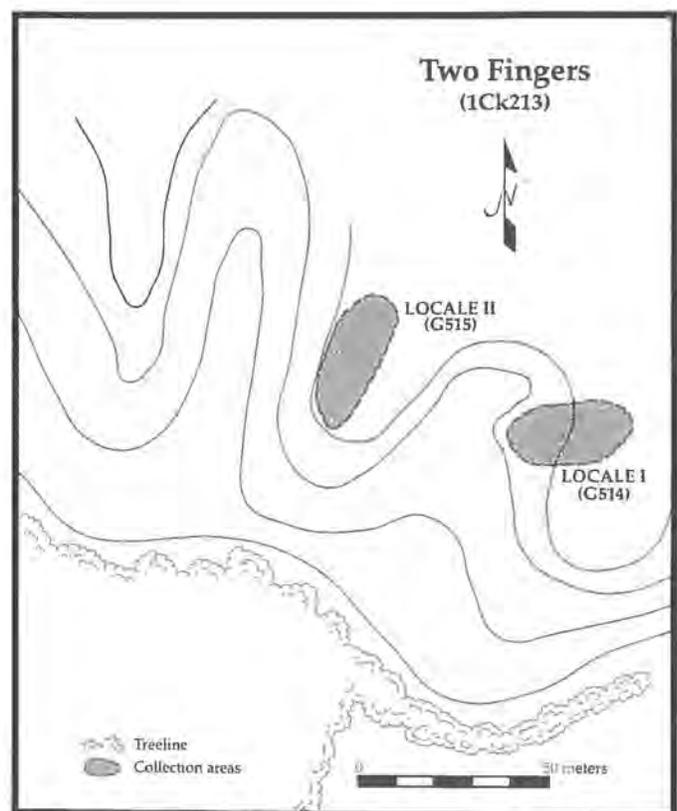


Figure 81. Sketch map of Two Fingers (1Ck213).

Locale I—Collection G514

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131e)	1
Flake Knife (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 132f)	1
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blades	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	51

Locale II—Collection G515

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blade	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	14

Last Stop (1Ck214)

This site is located 200 m west of Two Fingers (1Ck213) on a finger of the same ridge that runs east-west through the clear-cut (Figure 82). It, too, produced Tallahatta sandstone tools and debitage, but no diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

General Surface—Collection G516

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Biface (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135c)	1
Bifacially Chipped Blades (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	19

McLendon (1Ck215)

This site is located on a ridge about 1.2 km southeast of the community of McVay (Figures 83–85). Joe Long found a Late Paleo-Indian San Patrice projectile point/knife in Locale II (Figure 86), making McLendon the oldest documented site in our survey. In the mid 1970s the site was an open field, but current vegetation in Locale

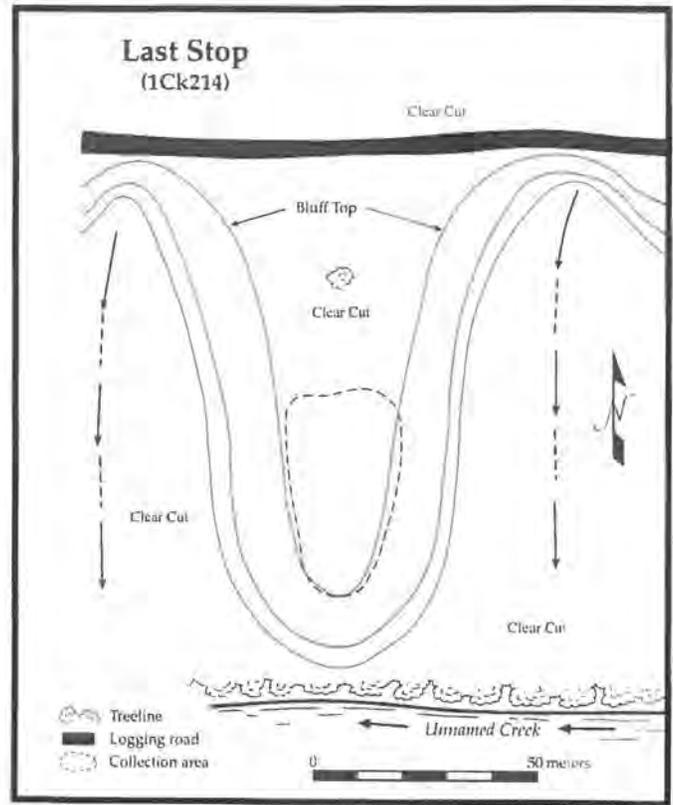


Figure 82. Sketch map of Last Stop (1Ck214).

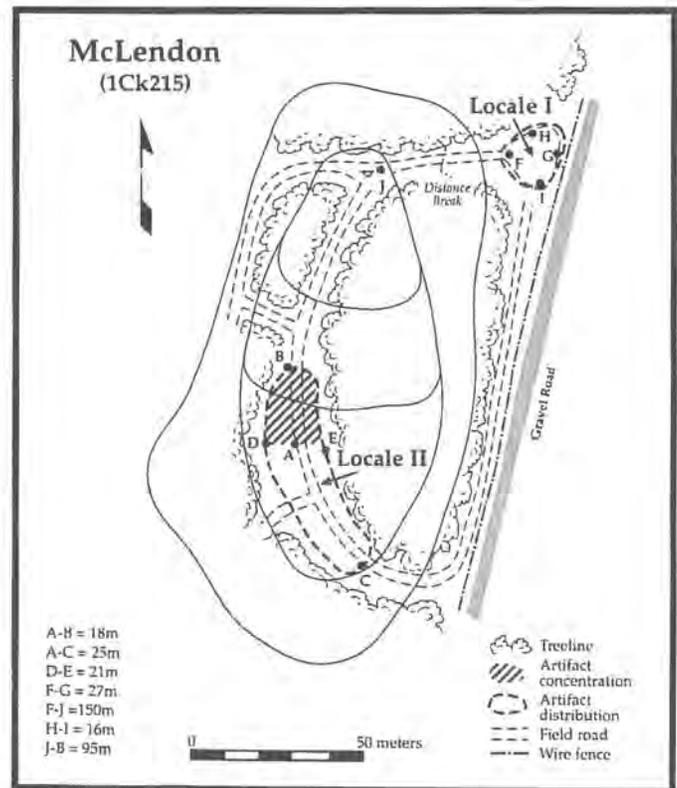


Figure 83. Sketch map of McLendon (1Ck215).



Figure 84. Locale I at McLendon (1Ck215), facing north (GCS/97/N10/16).



Figure 85. Locale II at McLendon (1Ck215), facing east (GCS/97/N10/13).

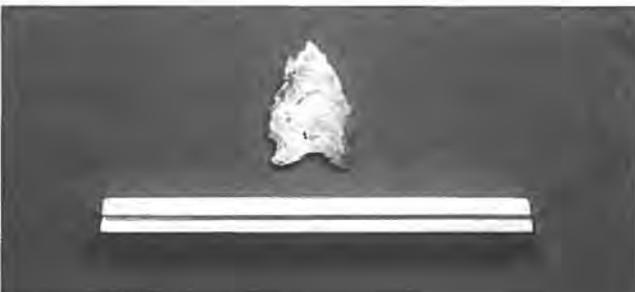


Figure 86. A San Patrice projectile point/knife, possibly *var. Leaf River*, in Joe Long's collection from McLendon (1Ck215) (GCS/97/N10/10).

II includes loblolly pine trees, sweet gum, short needle pine, red oak, black jack oak, and lots of very young pine. The collection area recorded as Locale I is surrounded by black jack oak, sweet gum, red oak, loblolly pine, and water oaks. Both locales produced stone tools and debitage, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Locale I—Collection G457

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	4
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	39
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	8
Unmodified Limestone	1
Unmodified Sandstone	1
Chert Pebble	1
Chert Pebble Fragment	1
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragments	3

Bone

Unidentified	4
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Shellfish

Unidentified	2
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Locale II—Collection G456

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Hafted Biface Fragment (Coastal Plain Agate) (Figure 133a)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	9
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	23
Unmodified Quartz Cobble	1
Unmodified Quartz Pebble Fragments	3

Bone

Unidentified	2
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Goodman (1Ck301)

The Goodman site is located on a low ridge .5 km north–northwest of the community of Chilton (Figures 87 and 88). A small stream runs to its west, which eventually drains into Satilpa Creek. Visibility was good in the 2000 revisit to the site, but not many artifacts were observed. Vegetation in and around the field consisted of loblolly pines and white oaks. In 1997 the original survey team made collections in two locales. Most of the material was recovered from Locale I on the southern end of the site. Although the collection is small, there is considerable diversity to it. The one Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rim sherd suggests a Coden phase occupation

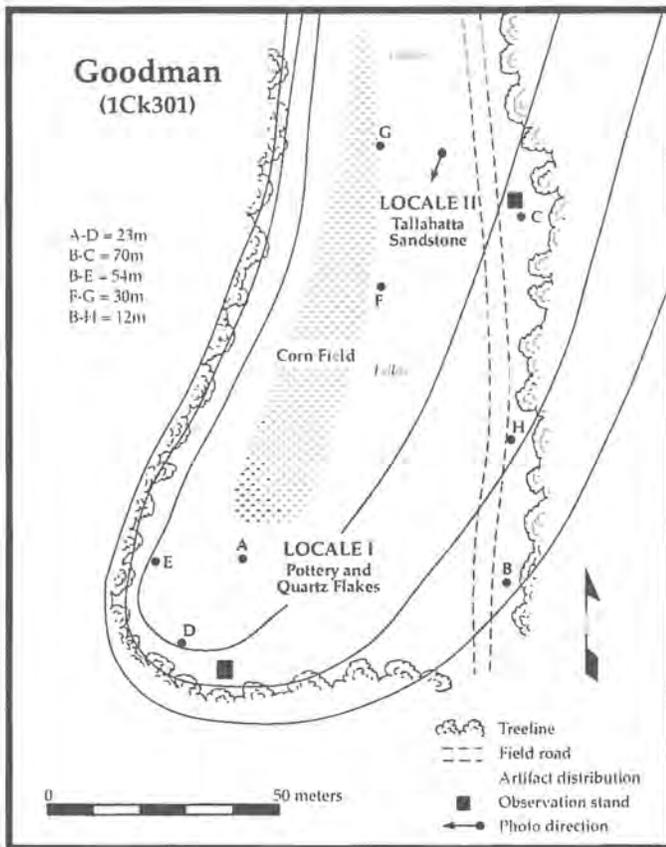


Figure 87. Sketch map of Goodman (1Ck301).

(A.D. 750–1100). It is from a bowl with straight walls and has a “Weeden Island D” rim mode. The two Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* sherds relate to a McLeod phase occupation (A.D. 800–1250), while the Hubbard Check Stamped sherd and Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered sherd indicate a Tensaw Lake phase component (A.D. 850–1100/1200). It is a bit difficult to conceive that all three Late Woodland phase peoples came to Goodman and dropped a sherd or two, but these types do separate into discrete groupings elsewhere, so we cannot ignore the diversity. Finally, a Mississippi period occupation is revealed by the Madison and Guntersville projectile points/knives, with the latter dating to the Late Mississippi/Protohistoric periods.

Locale I—Collection G450

Pottery

Decorated	
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>	2
Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	2



Figure 88. Rick Fuller standing in Locale I at Goodman (1Ck301), facing south (GCS/97/N9/20).

Undecorated	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	15
1 Rim	
14 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Other Clay

Fired Clay/Sand	8
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Stone

Projectile Points/Knives	
Guntersville, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130f)	1
Madison, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130h)	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6
Ground Sandstone	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	22
Unmodified Quartz Pebble Fragments	11
Ironstone	1
Unidentified Rock	1
Charcoal (about 2 cm cube)	1

Locale II—Collection G449

Stone

Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3

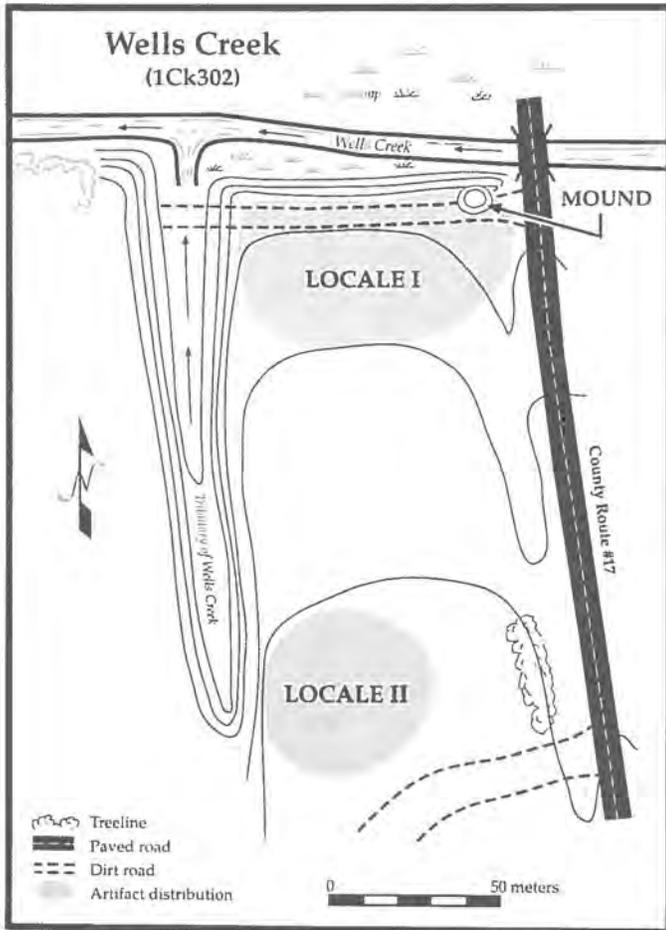


Figure 89. Sketch map of Wells Creek (1Ck302).

Wells Creek (1Ck302)

The Wells Creek site consists of a scatter of stone and pottery on a ridge top at the intersection of Wells Creek with County Road 17. The ridge is south of the creek and west of the road. Collections were made at two locales in the 1997 survey (Figures 89–91). During the 2000 survey a possible mound was recorded. I should say that there is a definite mound at Wells Creek, but we just do not know if it is Indian or not. This mound occurs in the northeast corner of the ridge top just where the land drops off into the bottoms. It is a flattened conical, about 1.5–1.75 m in height. Its top is about 3–3.5 m in diameter and its base is approximately 7.0 m in diameter. The mound appears to be made entirely of sand. It lacks a protective cover, although moss occurs in some places. There are no trees on it at all, except for a medium-sized pine at its base. The mound does not appear to have resulted from a recent dumping episode, but it is not clear what is keeping it from eroding. Large trees occur all around it, so it would have been difficult for a front-end loader to drop soil easily in this location. One piece of debitage was observed on its surface. Only future testing will demonstrate its cultural affiliation. It is possible that the mound is too sandy for anything to grow on it, but I rather doubt it. The sur-



Figure 90. Locale I at Wells Creek (1Ck302), facing north (GCS/97/N9/22).

rounding soil is sandy too, yet supports lots of vegetation.

Trees at Wells Creek include spruce pine, water oak, and sparkleberry. The main collecting areas are now covered in small pine trees, ragweed, American Beauty berry bushes, and various grasses. The clear cut has grown up considerably in the past three years. Potsherds were quite abundant in Locale I in 1997, but by 2000 none could be found. Despite the quantity of material recovered at Wells Creek, we really do not have a good sense of its cultural history. The Little Bear Creek projectile point/knife (Figure 92) dates to the Late Archaic period, the Hamilton Incurvate projectile/point knife is of Late Woodland vintage, and the Madison projectile point/knife is a Mississippi period marker. The Santa Rosa Punctated and Furrs Cord Marked sherds support a Middle Woodland occupation, although the latter type continued to be made by Late Woodland peoples. The Unidentified Punctated on Sand and Grit Tempered sherd has a “Hubbard Landing” rim mode, which is a Late Woodland diagnostic.



Figure 91. Locale II at Wells Creek (1Ck302), facing south (GCS/97/N10/2).



Figure 92. An *in situ* Little Bear Creek, *var. unspecified* projectile point/knife at Wells Creek (1Ck302) (GCS/97/N9/26).

Locale I—Collections G452 and J901

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	4
4 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Madison, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130i)	1
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Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Biface (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135g)	1
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/ Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragments—Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Biface Fragment—Mid-section (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Bifacially Chipped Blade (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Metate (Sandstone)	1
Core (Sandstone)	1
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blades	2
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	3
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	63
Unmodified Limestone	2

Quartz Pebble Fragment	1
Sandstone	1

General Surface—Collection G451

Pottery

Decorated

Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 111h)	1
Santa Rosa Punctated, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2
Unidentified Punctated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware (Figure 127d)	1

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Little Bear Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128f)	1
Hamilton Incurvate, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 130g)	1

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135e)	2
Biface Fragment—Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Unmodified Quartz Flakes	3
Unmodified Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	51

Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)

This site is located .4 km west-northwest of Wells Creek (1Ck302) on the east bank of an unnamed tributary to the creek (Figures 93 and 94). Because of the growth in the pine forest, which has taken over the clear-cut in the last several years, we were unable to revisit Scotch Clearing in the fall of 2000. A surface collection made in 1997 reveals a Tensaw Lake phase occupation (A.D. 850–1100/1200) occurred at the site.

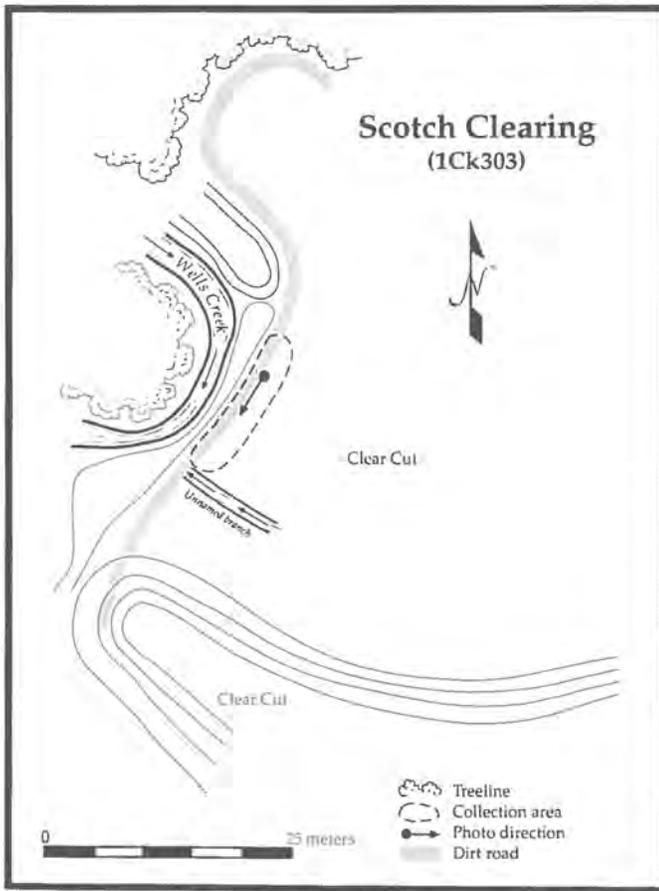


Figure 93. Sketch map of Scotch Clearing (1Ck303).

General Surface—Collection G453

Pottery

Decorated

Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 114d–e)	4
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware	6
Unidentified Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	11
2 Rims	
9 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	

Stone

Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	2
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1
Unmodified Sandstone Flake	1



Figure 94. Tony Boudreaux and Joe Long mapping the Scotch Clearing site (1Ck303), facing southwest (GCS/97/N10/4).

Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	11
Unmodified Sandstone	2

Wildlife (1Ck304)

This site is located about 3.9 km upstream from Wells Creek (1Ck302) on the right (west) bank of this body of water. It is situated on the talus along the 210 ft contour in a cleared area. We recovered a couple of potsherds and a small collection of stone tools from this site, none of which are temporally diagnostic.

General Surface—Collection G454

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unhafted Complete Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135j)	1
Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	7

Morgan Creek Sites

Survey crews first visited the Tallahatta sandstone quarries along Morgan Creek in the fall of 1997, and the Morgan Creek sites were revisited in 2000. The number of projectile points/knives and other stone tools collected from the Morgan Creek sites is truly phenomenal



Figure 95. Part of Joe Long's projectile point/knife collection found along the bed of Morgan Creek (no site designations) (GCS/97/N10/9).

(Figures 95–97). The deposits extend along a straight-line distance of at least 1.0 km above the intersection of Morgan Creek with County Road 17. Although two concentrations of artifacts were recorded along the creek, we are really dealing with an enormous Tallahatta sandstone quarry. The two sites are merely hotspots along the creek in which vast quantities of chipped debris occur. The Joe Long site is the more impressive of the two sites, as a long stretch of sandstone is exposed in the right (west) bank of the creek there.

In the places where the sites occur there is unusual disturbance in the land on both sides of the creek, especially on the west bank. Long trenches, vast depressions, and more concentrated deep pockets are plentiful, suggesting that aboriginal populations dug through the topsoil to get to the underlying Tallahatta sandstone. Interestingly enough, chipping debris is not particularly evident



Figure 96. Projectile points/knives and an unhafted complete biface in Joe Long's collection from the bed of Morgan Creek (no site designations) (GCS/97/N7/17).



Figure 97. Projectile points/knives, bifaces, and a flake knife in Joe Long's collection from the bed of Morgan Creek (no site designations) (GCS/97/N7/20).

around the depressions or trenches, possibly because the stone was dug out, the debris settled back into it, and the soil from the edges of the pits later slumped in to fill in the voids. The discovery of a thick pocket of large Tallahatta sandstone flakes in a tributary to Morgan Creek at the north end of the McEntyre site is evidence for this sequence of events. To get to this location, you walk up the rivulet about 50 m. It eventually winds around a small "island," making almost a 360-degree turn. The deposit occurs an additional 20–30 m upstream on the left bank (south), just above the bed of the stream. It can be seen about 2.5 m below the ground surface, surmounted by sterile soil. The whole area certainly merits a careful instrument survey, followed by selected testing of a number of depressions to determine the nature of the quarrying.⁹ Objects found in the bed of the creek provide a feel for the richness of the area. The Jude point reveals an Early Archaic period use of the quarries, but this only indicates they were employed at least for 10,000 years.

Bed of Morgan Creek—Collections G435, G460, and G461

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Jude, *var. unspecified* (Figure 128c) 1

Unidentified Stemmed 1

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Hafted Scraper (Figure 131a) 1

Uniface on Blade (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131d) 1

Unhafted Complete Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figures 135h–i and 136a–j) 12

Biface Fragment—Tips (Tallahatta Sandstone) 6

⁹ Matt Grunewald, a graduate student at the University of Alabama, excavated this deposit in the spring of 2005 as part of his Master's thesis research.

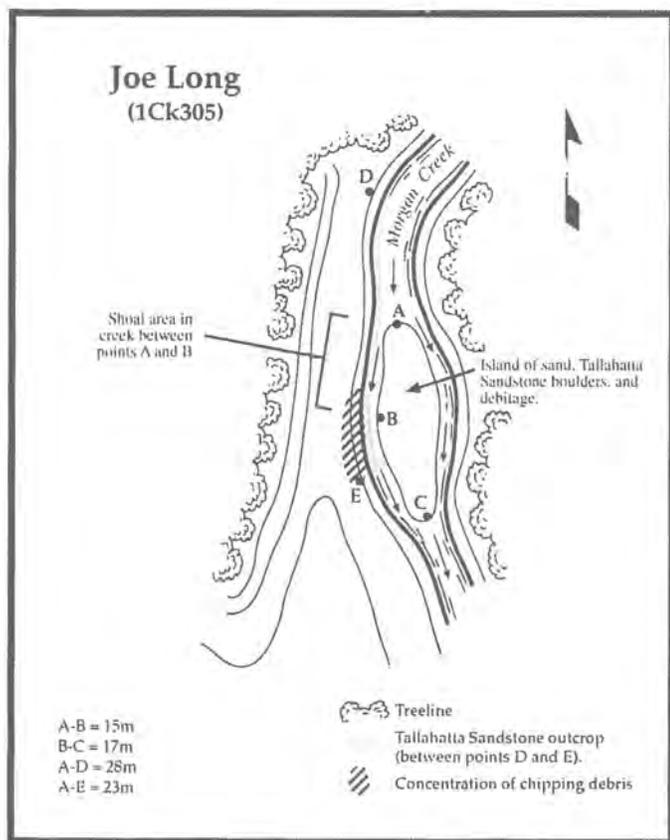


Figure 98. Sketch map of Joe Long (1Ck305).

Biface Fragments—Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	16
Biface Fragment—Mid-sections (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Biface Fragments (Tallahatta Sandstone)	19
Bifacially Chipped Blades (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Bifacially Chipped Flakes (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Cores (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	25
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	41
Tested Tallahatta Sandstone Cobbles	2
Unmodified Sandstone	2

Joe Long (1Ck305)

The Joe Long site is the more impressive of the two sites recorded along Morgan Creek, because there is a large outcrop of Tallahatta sandstone exposed in its west bank at this location (Figures 98-101). An island of Tallahatta sandstone debris is the first thing that was noticed by the surveyors. Concentrations of chipped debris in the bank indicate that quarrying activities occurred nearby. On the east side of the creek a large trench runs parallel to the bank. On the west side it runs perpendicular, but then it opens up and becomes an immense aboriginal excavation. We did not see any chipping debris on the land surface in this area in 2000, but that is because most of it



Figure 99. Tony Boudreaux standing on a gravel bar in Morgan Creek, facing northwest (GCS/97/N8/3).

is probably buried. This is a very different situation from that observed at McEntyre (1Ck306). The vegetation at Joe Long consists of massive amounts of mountain laurel along the banks, piedmont azalea, sweet gum, loblolly pine, water oak, beech, and sycamore. Tallahatta sandstone artifacts and debitage are abundant at Joe Long, but we found nothing temporally diagnostic.

Bed of Morgan Creek at Site—Collection G433

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Unifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
(Figure 131g)	
Flake Knife (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 132g)	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	6



Figure 100. Close-up of Tallahatta sandstone chipping debris on a gravel bar in Morgan Creek (GCS/97/N8/4).



Figure 101. Tallahatta sandstone outcrop at the Joe Long site (1Ck305), facing northwest (GCS/97/N8/8).

Flats Overlooking West Side of Morgan Creek—Collection G434

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	20
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	49
Quartz Pebble/Cobble Fragment	1

McEntyre (1Ck306)

The McEntyre site occurs about 200 m downstream from the Joe Long site (1Ck305). A long bar of Tallahatta sandstone gravel in the bed of the stream at this location is testimony to major quarrying activities in the past (Figure 102). To the east of the creek is a massive trench that runs parallel to the bank, and to the west is a “battlefield”-like zone with significant evidence for quarrying. Tallahatta sandstone debris is very common on the ground surface in this area. In the right (west) bank of the creek some layering of chipped debris occurs between 2.5–3.0 meters below the top of the banks. Our collection from the site is small and includes no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Mountain laurels cover the banks at this site. Other vegetation includes water oak, sweet gum, and loblolly pine.

General Surface—Collection G462

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/ Knife Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
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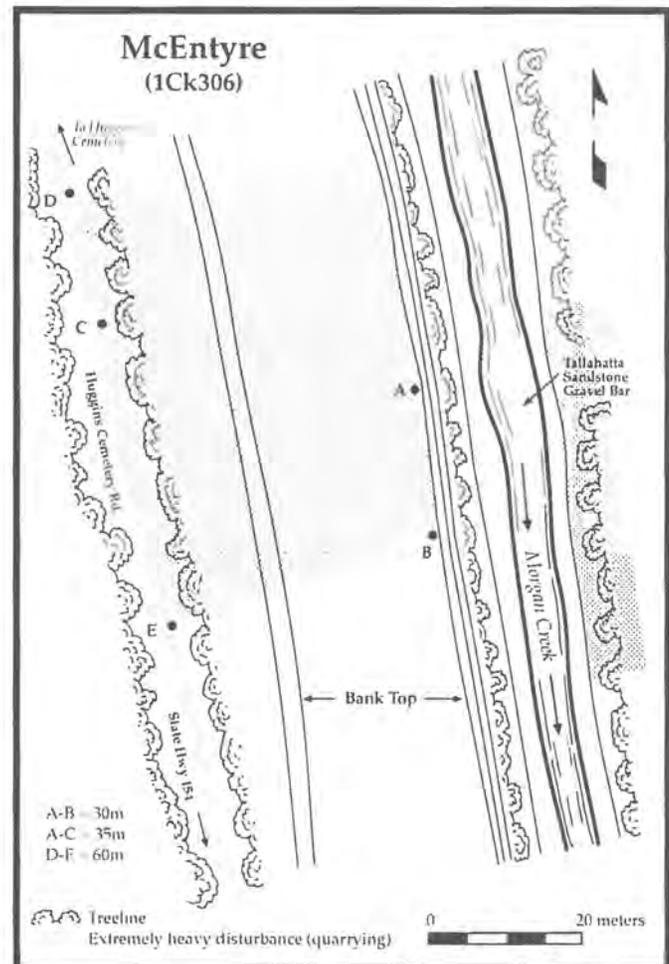


Figure 102. Sketch map of McEntyre (1Ck306).

Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	11
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	37

Other Quarries

In addition to the Morgan Creek locale, two other quarries were examined during the 1997 survey, one of Tallahatta sandstone and the other of Coastal Plain agate.

Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)

The Satilpa Creek Quarry site occurs at the intersection of Chilton Road with County Road 17. Satilpa Creek flows .2 km south of the site (Figure 103). It is a major Tallahatta sandstone reduction site with the deposits stretching at least 75 m along the road (Figures 104 and 105). Another deposit runs parallel to the first on the adjacent ridge to the west. Joe Long told us that his mother said a small sand mound used to be located at the intersection of the two roads. She said that the children

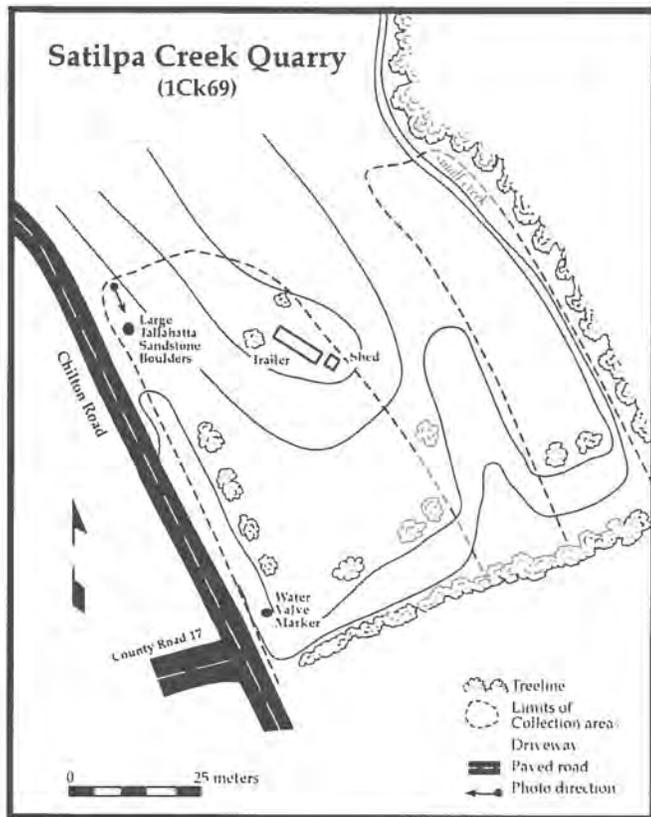


Figure 103. Sketch map of Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69).

used to play on it and that “arrowheads” were found in its vicinity. Apparently the mound was removed when road expansion occurred, but this was before Joe’s time and he has no memory of it. Vegetation at the site consists of lots of oaks and small pines. Grass is minimal because of the abundance of chipping debris. A large sample of stone tools was collected at the site, but nothing temporally diagnostic was recovered. Although the survey team did not pick up debitage, it was observed everywhere across the site.

General Surface—Collection G459

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Uniface (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131c)	1
Unhafted Complete Biface (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 135d)	1
Biface Fragments—Tips (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Biface Fragments—Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Biface Retouch Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 137h)	1
Cores (Tallahatta Sandstone)	4
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	15



Figure 104. View of the Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69), facing southeast (GCS/97/N10/20).



Figure 105. Dense concentration of Tallahatta sandstone chipping debris at Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69) (GCS/97/N10/23).

Ground Sandstone	1
Tested Tallahatta Sandstone Cobble	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blades	3
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	35

Dunning Agate Quarry (1Ck294)

The Dunning Agate Quarry was first described, though not named as such, in an article by Arthur B. Dunning (1964). The quarry itself is located approximately .9 km east-northeast of Bolen Town Church at the headwaters of Salt Creek. According to Dunning, the stone is a colorful chalcedony, mostly reds and yellows, which is associated with the Tallahatta formation. It was brought to the surface as a result of the Hatchetigbee anticline. It is a secondary agatized phase of the Tallahatta, wherein silica leached out and consolidated in vertical cracks in the claystone. Consequently, the stone occurs in thick slabs when quarried. It is rather drab when first excavated, but the gray and black iron salts turn red and yellow

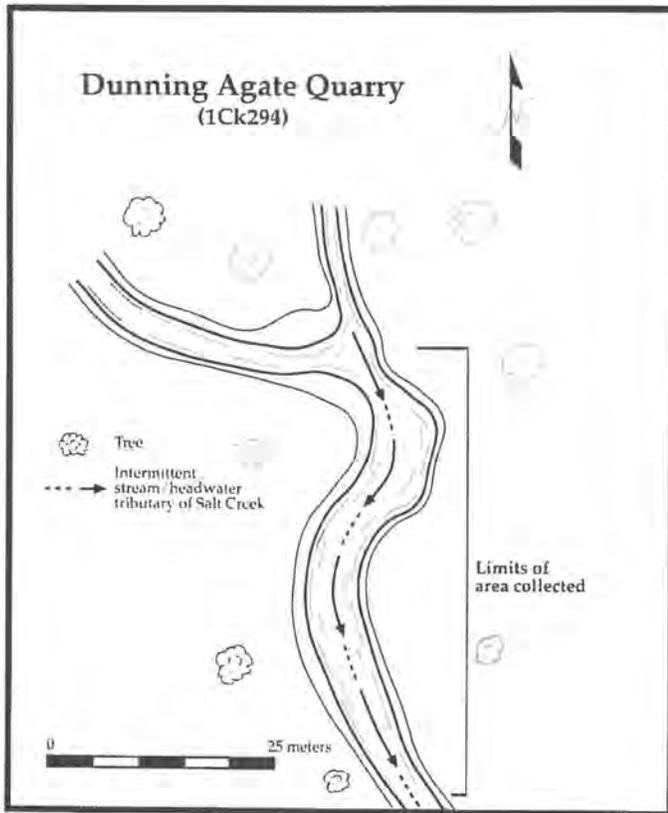


Figure 106. Sketch map of Dunning Agate Quarry (1Ck294).

when exposed to air. It is very suitable for chipping, and the resulting products usually show its laminated structure (Dunning 1964:57, 60). The 1997 survey team made a small collection of large pieces of Coastal Plain agate chipping debris at this site (Figures 106 and 107), but unfortunately there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts.

General Surface—Collection G474

Stone

Cores (Coastal Plain Agate)	2
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Debitage	2
Tested Coastal Plain Agate Cobble	1
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Debitage	7

Northern Clarke County

The sites recorded in this area were contributed by contacts in Clarke County. The survey team spent very little time recording these sites and sketch maps do not exist for them.



Figure 107. Read Stowe in a pit at the Dunning Agate Quarry site (1Ck294), facing east (GCS/97/N12/21).

Roundhill (1Ck307)

Roundhill is located 2.4 km south-southeast of the center of Thomasville on the west side of old Highway 5. It occurs on the right (north) bank of an unnamed body of water on the 350 ft contour level. The artifact inventory for this site contained the following:

General Surface—Collection G499

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/ Knife Base (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Unmodified Sandstone	2

Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Tallahatta Springs is located on the right (north) bank of Tallahatta Creek 3.3 km south-southeast of the Campbell settlement. It is situated on the 100 ft contour level. Although the site was visited by the survey team in 1997, the collection presented below was donated rather than gathered. Armond Boudreaux, Tony Boudreaux's uncle, graciously donated it to the Gulf Coast Survey. It really is quite an impressive collection, with a fine sample of pottery and stone artifacts. The earliest occupation in evidence is the Late Archaic period, as revealed by the Mud Creek point. The Bayou La Batre Stamped sherd indicates a Lower Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) component, but the main occupation appears to have occurred during the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250), as most of the pottery relates to this Late Woodland component. The Mississippi Plain and Bell Plain sherds reveal

a Mississippi period use of the site. All four of the Bell Plain body sherds are from the same thin-walled vessel. The one Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered rim sherd is from a thick bowl bearing outslanted walls.

Donated—Collection G518

Pottery

Decorated

Bayou La Batre Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i>	1
Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 111i–j)	3
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122l)	5
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i> (Figure 123i)	4
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
Unidentified Check Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware	3
Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware	1
Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware	2

Undecorated

Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	4
4 Body	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	30
1 Rim	
29 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	2
1 Rim	
1 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Shell (?) Tempered Ware	3
3 Body	

Stone

Projectile Points/Knives

Mud Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 129a–d)	4
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Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Triangular End Scraper (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131b)	1
Combination Uniface/Biface on Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131h)	1
Hafted Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 133c–e)	4
Unhafted Complete Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 137a–c)	3
Biface Fragments—Tips (Tallahatta Sandstone)	7
Biface Fragments—Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	4
Biface Fragment—Mid-section (Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragments—Mid-sections (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2

Bifacially Chipped Blades (Tallahatta Sandstone)	3
Bifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Cores (Tallahatta Sandstone)	3
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Blade	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blades	12
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flakes	2
Unmodified Sandstone Flakes	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	5
Unmodified Sandstone Cobble Fragment	1
Concretions (Sandstone Root)	2

Allen Branch (1Ck309)

This site is located along the western edge of Highway 13/43, 4.3 km south–southwest of the center of Thomasville. It sits on a 360 ft contour upland crest overlooking Allen Branch. Armond Boudreaux donated his collection from this site to the Gulf Coast Survey. As at Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), Allen Branch yielded a large quantity of Tallahatta sandstone artifacts and debitage, with a small assortment of pottery. The earliest artifact in the collection is a Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile point/knife. The Late Archaic period is represented by the Little Bear Creek and Mud Creek projectile points/knives. The next occupation dates to the Middle Woodland period, as represented by the Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Bogue Chitto* sherd, which dates to the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400). The Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* sherds probably relate to a McLeod phase occupation (A.D. 800–1250). One of these sherds exhibits a “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode. A Mississippi period component is indicated by the Bell Plain and Guillory Plain pottery. Graveline Plain, *var. Graveline* is part of the Port Dauphin complex (A.D. 1700–1750). The latter two types are rare in Clarke County, at least in the places we surveyed. Two of the Guillory Plain, *var. Briar Lake* sherds are from the same vessel, a strongly excurvate jar that bears the “Hubbard’s Landing” rim mode.

Donated—Collection G519

Pottery

Decorated

Alligator Bayou Stamped, <i>var. Bogue Chitto</i> (Figure 108c)	1
Port Dauphin Incised, <i>var. Port Dauphin</i>	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Bridge</i> (Figure 122n)	2
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	5

Undecorated

Bell Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
1 Body	

Graveline Plain, <i>var. Graveline</i>	3
3 Body	
Guillory Plain, <i>var. Briar Lake</i>	8
3 Rims	
5 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	7
1 Rim	
6 Body	
Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware	1
1 Body	
Stone	
Projectile Points/Knives	
Little Bear Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 128i)	1
Morrow Mountain, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 129h)	1
Mud Creek, <i>var. unspecified</i> (Figure 129e)	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Uniface (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Unifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 131f)	1
Spokeshave on Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 132b)	1
Hafted Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 133f-i)	4
Unhafted Complete Bifaces (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 137d-f)	3
Biface Fragment—Possible Projectile Point/Knife Tip (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragments—Possible Projectile Point/Knife Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Biface Fragments—Tips (Tallahatta Sandstone)	3
Biface Fragment—Base (Sandstone)	1
Biface Fragments—Bases (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Bifacially Chipped Pebble (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Bifacially Chipped Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Biface Retouch Flake (Tallahatta Sandstone) (Figure 137i)	1
Atlatl Weight (Sandstone) (Fig. 138)	1
Hammerstone (Unidentified Stone)	1
Core (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1
Core Rejuvenation Flakes (Tallahatta Sandstone)	9
Ground Sandstone	2
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Burned Coastal Plain Agate Slab	1
Tested Tallahatta Sandstone Cobble	1
Unmodified Sandstone Blade	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Blades	11
Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	54
Unmodified Limonite-Rich Ironstone	1
Unmodified Sandstone	2
Bone	
Turtle Carapace	2
Unidentified	5

Aboriginal Artifacts from the Survey

The artifacts described herein are only those that were made and/or used by the aboriginal inhabitants of Clarke County. Although a number of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts were picked up, and are discussed under their respective sites, the survey did not focus on such. Had we been seeking historic and recent sites, our survey strategy would have been different. I do not mean to imply that post-aboriginal occupation of the county is unimportant, but it just was not what we were seeking.

A word should be had on the structure of this section. The format generally follows that used in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where I have had most of my training. There are separate sections for Sample, Illustrations, Provenience, Description, Distribution and Chronological Position for already established types/varieties, whether they are of pottery or stone. In addition, there are Sorting Criteria, Discussion, and References categories for varieties that are newly defined in this volume. When there are only *variety unspecified* examples of given types, I do not go into the same detail. This is because types have a tendency to vary widely over both space and time and it is of little use to go into further detail if nothing much can be contributed on the matter. Basically I have adopted the same strategy as used in Phillips (1970) and Williams and Brain (1983), and the reader is referred to those works for greater detail.

Whereas most of the types/varieties are handled succinctly, or at least I hope they are, in a number of cases a considerable amount of discussion is offered, perhaps more than the reader really wishes. One reviewer of the original manuscript asked why it is necessary to spend six pages explaining the difference between Wakulla Check Stamped and McLeod Check Stamped, for example, when all I had to do was just say they are very close in time, decoration, paste, etc., and that I have "X" amount of each from the survey? It is precisely because of the close parallels in these two types, that I believe one has to be eliminated. Archaeologists of past and present have called them one type or the other when they really are not that different. But these types have become sacrosanct in the literature of south Alabama archaeology and if I have the audacity to get rid of one, which I do (McLeod), then I've got some explaining to do.

Pottery Rim Modes

Throughout the site survey section there are numerous references to rim modes. As rim modes can occur on different decorated or undecorated types/varieties, they are not given separate counts in the various tables. It is easy enough for the reader to do a distributional study of the various modes if he/she desires, but as the sample is not particularly large I have not done so here. The five rim

modes that are mentioned in the text are described in detail in Fuller (1996) and Fuller and Brown (1998). The latter work is still in print, but as the former has only circulated in photocopy form, I offer below an abbreviated description of the six rim modes identified in the survey:

"Beckum" Rim Mode

This rim mode is associated with large, heavy shell-tempered bowls or basins. The rims are thick, wedge-shaped in cross-section, outslanting and expanding. The lip usually is crudely finished and tends to be flat or slightly rounded. The exterior lip edge often has a ragged edge and occasionally a crude exterior fold occurs (Fuller 1996:20).

Illustrations: Figure 119a-b

"Hubbard Landing" Rim Mode

This rim is typically associated with jars of the Late Woodland period. The tempering is either sand or grit. The rim is vertical or gently flared and has a direct or slightly tapered cross-section. There is always a narrow exterior rim fold whose outer surface has been smoothed, but which exhibits a ragged lower edge. It appears as if a small amount of excess paste was folded over at the lip, the result of finishing the rim in an upward motion. The round to pointed lip was carefully finished, but the lower edge of the short fold was not trimmed or molded back into the vessel (Fuller and Brown 1998:33).

Illustrations: Figures 114b-c, f; 116e; 122e-h, n; 123d; and 124a-c

"Jessamine" Rim Mode

This rim mode occurs with well-made bowls of Bell Plain ware that is sometimes black filmed. The rim is vertical or slightly outslanting and the most diagnostic attribute is a neat exterior rim fold that is either elongate (semi-ovate) or short (semi-circular) in cross-section. Often a single line occurs at the base of the rim fold (Fuller 1996:22).

Illustrations: Figures 117d and 118d, g

"Wakulla" Rim Mode

This rim mode shares similarities with the "Hubbard Landing" rim mode, except that the lower edge of the narrow fold was nicely finished. It was smoothed off and neatly molded back into the vessel wall. The sand tempered vertical jar is the usual vessel form (Fuller and Brown 1998:33).

Illustrations: Figure 122d

"Weeden Island A" Rim Mode

This neatly formed rim has a wide exterior strap that was very neatly finished by being carefully blended into the wall of the vessel. In cross-section, this results in a gently rounded exterior swelling. Sometimes a single neatly incised line occurs at the base of the rim. A rounded sand tempered bowl is the typical vessel form associated with

the "Weeden Island A" rim mode. It ranges from slightly open-sided to strongly constricting (Fuller and Brown 1998:36).

Illustrations: Figure 126c

"Weeden Island D" Rim Mode

This rim mode is similar to "Weeden Island A," except that there is no rim strap or thickening to the rim. The single exterior incision, which is usually overhanging in cross-section, occurs at the base of a neatly fashioned rim. The rim itself tapers gently to a rounded or pointed lip. Vessels are sand tempered open bowls, straight-sided bowls, or beakers (Fuller and Brown 1998:36-37).

Illustrations: Figure 126d

Pottery Types and Varieties

Alexander Incised

Alexander Incised, *var. Pleasant Valley*

Sample: 8

Illustrations: Figure 108a-b

Provenience: 8 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)

Description: As described by Jenkins (1981:117), this variety consists of parallel-incised lines that encircle vessels made out of a fine to coarse sand tempered ware. All of the sherds in our sample probably come from the same vessel. Its shape cannot be determined, but it has a tapered, slightly everted rim. There are bosses just below the lip that were punched from the inside, after which a layer of clay was spread over the interior. The lip exhibits fine closely-spaced notches. Although lines parallel to the lip are the principal decoration for the variety, Jenkins notes that motifs commonly found on *var. Bodka Creek* sometimes occur below the lines. In the case of our vessel, there appears to be either a chevron-filled rectangle or line-filled triangles below the parallel lines.

Distribution: The *Pleasant Valley* variety was defined for the Gainesville Lake region of the Central Tombigbee drainage area. Alexander Incised occurs most commonly in the western portion of the Middle Tennessee Valley and the Upper Tombigbee Valley (Haag 1939a), but it is typically found in other regions as a minority ceramic (Jenkins 1983:90). For some reason, it is a very widespread pottery type. According to the Alabama Pottery Types distributional study (Futato 1998), Clarke County falls into the 101 to 1,000 sherds category. Fragments of a very similar vessel to ours, but without the band of bosses, were recovered from the nearby McQuorquodale Mound (Wimberly and Tourtelot 1941:23, Fig. 15).

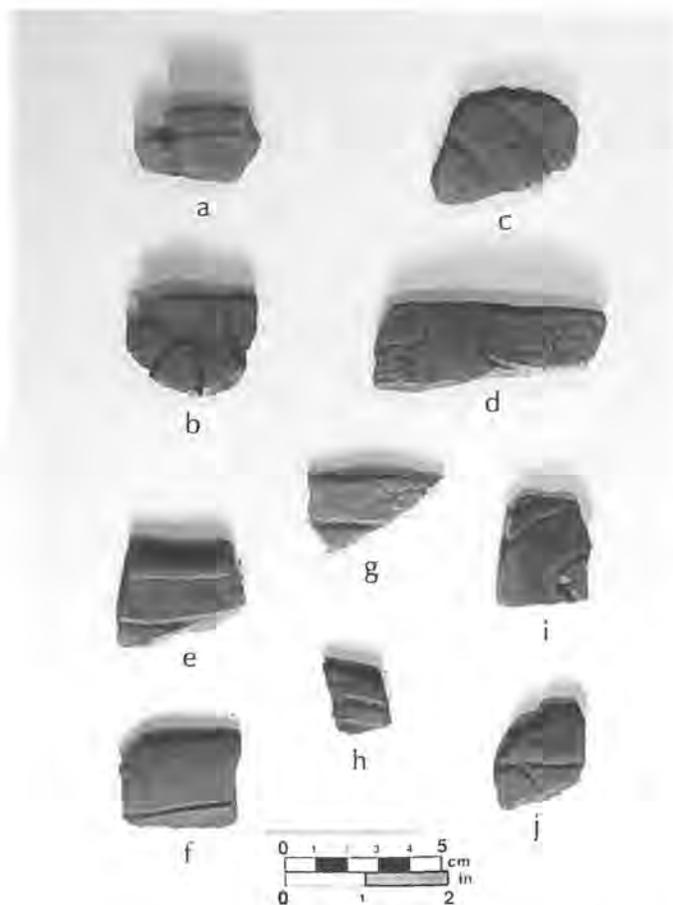


Figure 108. Alexander Incised. a–b, *var. Pleasant Valley*. Alligator Bayou Stamped. c, *var. Bogue Chitto*; d, *var. Goodson's Ferry*; e–f, *var. Sumter*; g–j, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Smith's Creek (1Ck171), a–b, G446. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), e–f, i, G440; d, g, j, G441. Lonestar (1Ck239), h, G482. Allen Branch (1Ck309), c, G519 (GCS/00/N8/1).

Chronological Position: As a type, Alexander Incised generally is thought to date between 500–100 B.C. (Jenkins 1983:90). Fuller (1998:11–12) believes it occurs a century or so earlier in the Upper Mobile–Tensaw Basin, ca. 700–200 B.C. The date for the Pleasant Valley variety is not known.

Alligator Bayou Stamped

Eight sherds of Alligator Bayou Stamped were found in our survey. This type was originally defined by Willey (1949:372–373) to account for zoned stamped pottery along the northwest coast of Florida that was similar to Marksville Stamped in the Lower Mississippi Valley. In its initial definition, Alligator Bayou Stamped included both grog or fine-to-medium sand tempered ware. Wimberly (1960:89–93) later tightened up the defini-

tion by restricting it to sand tempered ware. He also expanded the distribution of the type, as it became clear from his work that its range extended to the Mobile Bay region and Clarke County. Although Alligator Bayou Stamped is only a minority ceramic in the Central Tombigbee Valley, Jenkins (1981:120–122) recovered enough material to establish three varieties, based on the method of stamping. All three of his varieties are evident in the collection retrieved in the current Clarke County survey and are adopted here. There are also four sherds, which have simply been listed as unspecified, as the stamping technique cannot be determined. In Alabama, the type is distributed from the Tallahatta Hills to the coast (Jenkins 1983:90). It has been recognized most in Clarke County (Futato 1998) where it is a marker for the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400). This late phase of the Middle Woodland period is related to the Santa Rosa phase in Florida and the Issaquena phase in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Fuller 1998:13–15).

Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 4
 Illustrations: Figure 108g–i
 Provenience: 3 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
 1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Bogue Chitto*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 108c
 Provenience: 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description:

As defined by Jenkins (1981:120–121), this variety has small individual crescents between its broad U-shaped lines. The crescents are believed to have been formed by stamping the exterior surface of the vessel with the edge of a scallop shell. The one sherd in our sample is from the body of a pot that had a curvilinear motif. The stamped areas alternate with plain zones, as is characteristic of the type overall.

Distribution: Gainesville Lake in the Central Tombigbee region. The present survey reveals its existence in the Lower Tombigbee region also. It has probably been subsumed under the Alligator Bayou Stamped type in most pottery counts. The *Bogue Chitto* variety is very similar to Mabin Stamped, *var. Crooks* in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Toth 1988:227) and is identical, except for its ware, to Bayou La Batre Scallop Impressed in the Mobile Bay region (Jenkins 1983:91; Stowe 1977:156–160; Wimberly 1953a; 1960:68–70), from which it probably derived.

Chronological Position: The Turkey Paw subphase of Late Miller II (A.D. 400–600) in the Gainesville Lake region

(Jenkins and Krause 1986:70–73) and the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Lower Tombigbee and Mobile Bay regions (Fuller 1998:13–15).

Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Goodson's Ferry*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 108d
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: As defined by Jenkins (1981:121), this variety consists of zones of plain rocker stamping alternating with plain zones. The two sherds that were used to define this type in the Gainesville Lake region had curvilinear bands, but our specimen has both curvilinear and rectilinear bands in evidence.

Distribution:

The Central and Lower Tombigbee regions, but as the variety has seldom been separated off from the type, its overall distribution is not understood.

Chronological Position: Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Mobile Bay region (Fuller 1998:13–15).

Alligator Bayou Stamped, *var. Sumter*

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 108e–f
 Provenience: 2 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: As defined by Jenkins (1981:121–122), this variety is characterized by the use of a dentate stamp that formed bands of stamping between plain bands. Both of the sherds in our sample are rims from constricted globular bowls. One of the sherds has a neatly executed flattened rim strap, bordered by an incised line. There is also a slight fold on the interior of the rim. It is clear that the rim is broken adjacent to where an appendage would have been situated. According to Willey (1949:373), the type itself often has bird head effigies attached to the rim, so that may have been the case for this sherd too.

Distribution: As with the other varieties of the Alligator Bayou Stamped type, *Sumter* has only been recorded previously for the Central and Lower Tombigbee drainages.

Chronological Position: Late Miller I (A.D. 100–300) in the Central Tombigbee region (Jenkins and Krause 1986:61–64) and Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Lower Tombigbee and Mobile Bay regions (Fuller 1998:13–15).

Basin Bayou Incised

There are eight sherds of Basin Bayou Incised in our collection. The type was originally defined by Willey (1949:375–376) and, later, refined by Wimberly (1960:93–98). As with Alligator Bayou Stamped, Wimberly removed the grog tempered specimens from the Basin Bayou type, restricting it to sand tempered pottery bearing deep, round-bottomed incised lines forming curvilinear and rectilinear patterns. Willey noted that the designs were made while the clay was still soft and unfired. Jenkins (1981:127–131) created four varieties of Basin Bayou Incised in the Gainesville Lake district of the Central Tombigbee region. Criteria used were the hardness of the surface, width of the instrument used to create the incisions, neatness of execution, and space between lines. Philip Phillips (1970) found similar criteria to be useful in dividing the Marksville Incised type (the grog tempered equivalent of Basin Bayou Incised) into varieties in the Lower Mississippi Valley, so there is undoubtedly some utility in treating Basin Bayou Incised in the same manner. The key to success, however, is to have a large sample of sherds, with many of them large enough to reveal decorative patterns. There are only a small number of sherds of this type in the Clarke County survey. All are body sherds, none of which are more than 6 cm square. Consequently, it is perhaps wisest to consider them solely under the unspecified category, rather than trying to force them into varieties. Basin Bayou Incised has the same basic distribution as Alligator Bayou Stamped. It has been found from Chotawhatchee Bay in Florida to the Tallahatta Hills and beyond, even as far north as the Upper Tombigbee River drainage. Clarke County seems to be a "hot spot" in terms of its distribution (Futato 1998; Jenkins 1983:91). It is a marker for the Middle Woodland Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Mobile Bay region and Lower Tombigbee drainage (Fuller 1998:13–15).

Basin Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 8
 Illustrations: Figure 109
 Provenience: 1 Shooting House (1Ck189)
 7 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Bayou La Batre Plain

Our sample of Bayou La Batre Plain is consistent with the type description offered by Wimberly (1960:71–74). Interestingly enough, the type has only been observed at the Lonestar site in our survey, where it is fairly common. There is little to add to the description, except that all of the sherds in our collection have medium to large inclusions of grit that have rounded surfaces. There are rims from four different bowls. One is direct, one is tapered, one is tapered with a slightly everted lip, and one is direct with a slightly everted lip. The only other indicators of

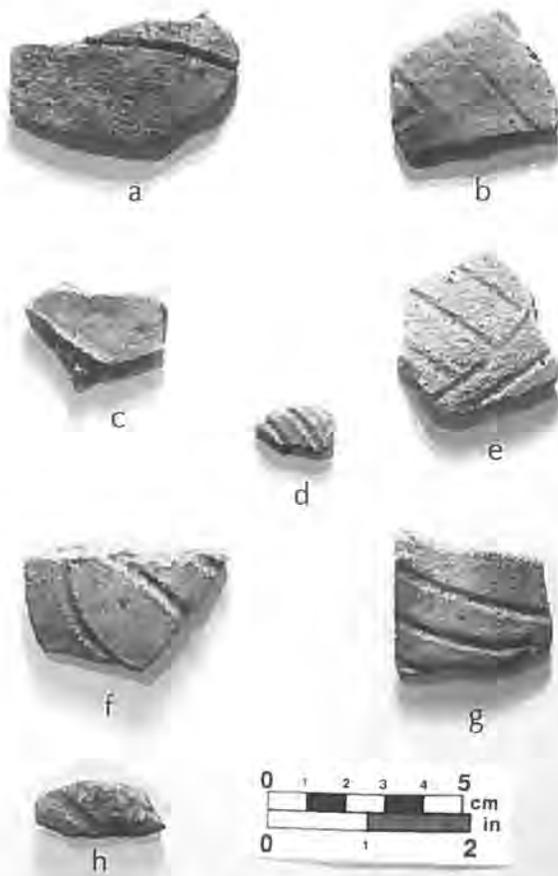


Figure 109. Basin Bayou Incised. a-h, var. unspecified. Provenience: Jackson Creek (1Ck209), a-e, G440; f-g, G441. Shooting House (1Ck189), h, G492 (GCS/00/N8/2).

vessel form are two fragments of mammiform tetrapod basal supports, probably from the same vessel.

Bayou La Batre Plain, var. unspecified

Sample: 18
Provenience: 18 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Bayou La Batre Stamped

There are 21 sherds of Bayou La Batre Stamped in our collection. This type was originally defined by Wimberly (1953a), and, later, refined by him (1960:64–68). Its basic description is as follows:

Bands of stamping were impressed on the exterior surface of the vessel by rocking—or more often by dragging and punching—the crenated edge of a scallop shell over the vessel surface. Usually the shell stamping implement was impressed at very close intervals and, depending on the angle at which it was held, left either rectanguloid or crescent-shaped indentations (Wimberly 1960:65–66).

It is interesting that the above description makes mention of “dragging and punching,” as 17 sherds in our sample exhibit this variation. The remaining sherds were not clear enough to tell what technique was used. Stowe (1977:151–156) also referred to the “drag and punch” technique in the description of the type, as represented at the Blakeley Shell Mound (1Ba229). At the same time he, like Wimberly, stressed that the decoration was done using the edge of scallop shells. Although experiments have shown scallop shells were indeed used in coastal regions, it is not clear that the sherds in our sample were decorated in the same manner. I suspect that most of the “designs” were created using a single square-ended implement that was dragged and jabbed in imitation of the shell impression. This is seen most clearly in one of the sherds from the Lonestar site. In fact, along one edge of the sherd the lines come close enough to form a pinched ridge. There is precedence for the drag-and-jab form of decoration in Lake Borgne Incised (Phillips 1970:97–98; Weinstein and Rivet 1978:63–70), an Early Woodland period pottery type in coastal Louisiana, so it is not unusual to find it here, represented on Bayou La Batre ware. I hesitate to set up a new type based on so few sherds, however, especially as it is possible that some of the sherds were indeed created by rocking a scallop shell back and forth. At issue here is that the type is readily recognizable. The decorative pattern is not a question. Only when the sherds are closely examined, is it clear that there is a major inconsistency in the ways in which the decorations were formed—and that is not “supposed” to happen according to type definition “rules” (Phillips 1970: 26–28). Perhaps what we are seeing here is a change brought about on the basis of resources. The farther one goes north, away from the coast, the scarcer is the existence of scallop shell, purely a result of environmental differences. If one wants to produce the same basic design, a different tool and technique had to be employed.

It should be noted that four of the sherds in our sample occur on fine sand tempered ware, rather than on the fine-to-medium coarse sand with gravel inclusions, characteristic of Bayou La Batre Plain. Jenkins (1983:91–92) made note of this variation in his study of the pottery of the Black Warrior-Tombigbee System Corridor and suggested that the differences were probably temporal. This may be the case in Clarke County, also, but all of the Bayou La Batre Stamped sherds in our sample were surface collected from Lonestar, the same site where the Bayou La Batre Plain specimens come from. Thus, an association between the grit tempered variant and the fine sand tempered variant of Bayou La Batre Stamped is suggested. It is perhaps wisest at this point to deal with all of these sherds as Bayou La Batre Stamped, *var. unspecified*. The only rim sherd in our collection occurs on the fine sand tempered ware variant. It is from a thin-walled open bowl and its individual drag-and-jab incisions are arranged parallel to the rim.

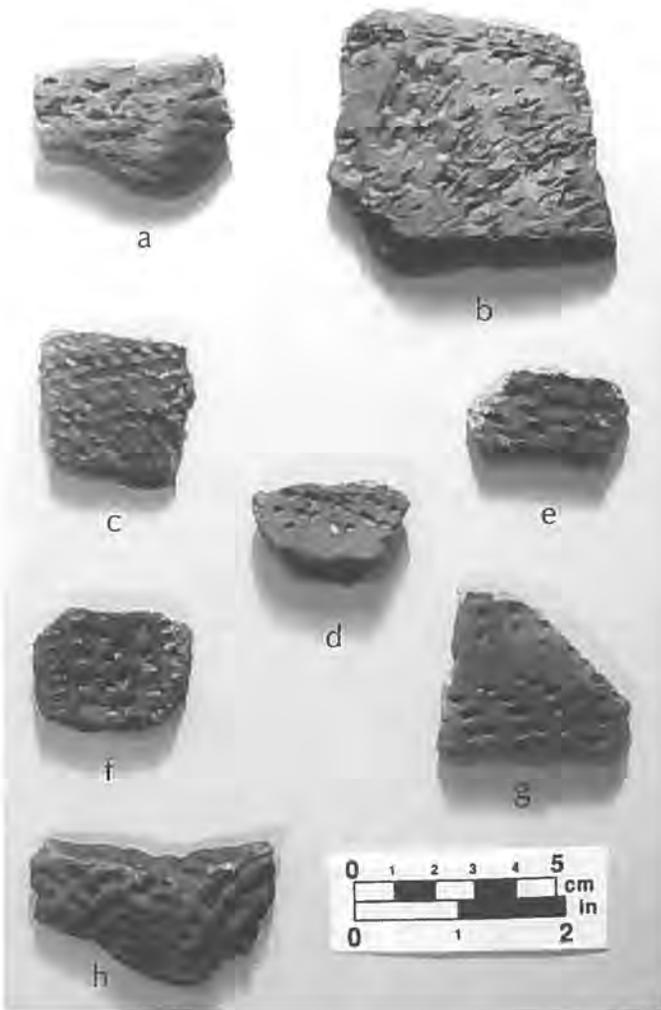


Figure 110. Bayou La Batre Stamped. a-h, var. unspecified (on Bayou La Batre Plain ware). Provenience: Lonestar (1Ck239), a-d, G482; e-g, G483. Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), h, G467 (GCS/00/N8/3).

Bayou La Batre Stamped is most common in southwest Alabama, especially in the coastal zone. It stretches up to the Tallahatta Hills, but does not occur to any extent north of Clarke County. It has been found as far east as Wakulla County, Florida (Futato 1998; Jenkins 1983:91-92). The type is a diagnostic for the Bryant's Landing phase (700-100 B.C.) in the Mobile Bay region (Fuller 1998:8-11). It is possible that the drag-and-jab technique dates to the early part of the Bryant's Landing phase, with the rocker stamped variant having become more popular with time (Fuller 1998:8).

Bayou La Batre Stamped, *var. unspecified*
 Sample: 21
 Illustrations: Figure 110
 Provenience: 1 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)

19 Lonestar (1Ck239)
 1 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Baytown Plain

Baytown Plain serves as the general "catch-all" for grog tempered plain pottery. In the Lower Mississippi Valley it serves as a super-type (Phillips 1970:47-57). It occurs with some frequency in Late Woodland contexts in east Mississippi and Alabama, but it is not a very common type in south Alabama. Only nine sherds of this type were recovered in the present Clarke County survey.

Baytown Plain, var. unspecified

Sample: 9
 Provenience: 2 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 1 Bridge (1Ck70)
 1 Griffin (1Ck152)
 1 Oliver (1Ck175)
 3 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
 1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Bell Plain

This type is basically the well-made shell tempered plain pottery. The surfaces of such vessels are usually polished and the shell used as temper tends to be finely crushed (Phillips 1970:58-61). In short, it constitutes the serving vessels whereas the rougher made Mississippi Plain pots tend more to be the utilitarian cooking and storing vessels. Bell Plain is not a particularly common type in Clarke County, at least as represented by our survey, but it is fairly widespread. The sherd from the Stimpson site has a scalloped rim.

Bell Plain, var. unspecified

Sample: 20
 Provenience: 4 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)
 3 Griffin (1Ck152)
 2 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)
 1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
 4 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
 4 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Carrabelle Incised

As defined by Willey (1949:422, 425), this type consists of line-filled triangles, parallel incised lines, or herring-bone patterns, on a fine sand tempered ware. Carrabelle Incised occurs as far east as Tampa Bay, Florida, and it is also fairly common in southwest Alabama, including the Mobile Bay and Lower Tombigbee regions (Jenkins 1983:92; Wimberly 1960:161-163). It is believed to date to the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400-750) (Fuller



Figure 111. Kimmswick Fabric Impressed. a-b, *var. Langston*. Carrabelle Incised. c, *var. unspecified*. D'Olive Incised. d, *var. Mary Ann*. Furrs Cord Marked. e-j, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), c, G436. Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a-b, G506; e, G402; f, G402A; g, G402B. Stimpson (1Ck29), d, G407. Wells Creek (1Ck302), h, G451. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), i-j, G518 (GCS/00/N8/4).

1998:16–18). The single sherd in our collection is a large section of a rim from a medium-sized globular jar with a short rim. This is a common form in Clarke County (Wimberly 1960:162), and the interior thickening of the rim is characteristic of the type overall (Willey 1949:422, Fig. 44).

Carrabelle Incised, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 111c
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)

Deptford Simple Stamped

The use of this type in the following manner is sure to raise some eyebrows, but I am searching for typological consistency rather than trying to make friends. Some background is in order. As I sorted through the various collections from the present survey, I proceeded by establishing a separate box for sand tempered brushed pottery and another for sand tempered simple stamped pottery. In the past these distinctive decorative techniques were occasionally grouped together under the type McLeod Simple Stamped (Wimberly 1953b; 1960:132–133; Jenkins 1981:136–138; 1983:89). Although admittedly it is often difficult to distinguish between the two, especially when the surfaces of the sherds are eroded, the better preserved specimens usually sort readily. Consequently, I set up one box marked McLeod Simple Stamped, another marked McVay Brushed as per Wimberly (1960:124–125), and a third labeled Unidentified Decorated (brushed or stamped) on Sand Tempered Ware. This was all well and good until I started to come to terms with Wimberly's (1960) variety definitions for McLeod Simple Stamped.

In his classic work on Clarke and Mobile county pottery, Wimberly (1960) established two varieties of McLeod Simple Stamped: an Early Variety, which he placed within the McLeod Deptford pottery series, and a Late Variety, which he classified under the Weeden Island—Coles Creek pottery series. The only difference between the two, as far as I can tell, is that the Late Variety has its stamping associated with neat, wide, flattened rim folds, referred to as “Weeden Island” rims. In the absence of this rim mode, all sherds would be sorted as the Early Variety. Wimberly's description of the same is worthy of note:

An overall design of parallel grooves was accomplished by the repeated application of a stamping implement six to nine grooves wide and of undetermined length ... Usually the stamping was diagonal to the lip, with horizontal and vertical stamping sometimes crisscrossed. The stamped design completely covers the exterior surface of the vessel, extending beneath the rim fold when the latter is present. The fold itself, however, is never stamped on the Early Variety (Wimberly 1960:132).

What the description suggests is that sherds large enough to show a rim may be sorted in several different directions. If there is a fold with stamping below it, it is the Early Variety. If stamping occurs on a wide flattened rim mode, it is the Late Variety. But if stamping occurs on a narrower, not-so-neat rim fold, it is neither variety, so it would have to be classified as McLeod Simple Stamped, *var. unspecified*.

All of this was starting to get a bit too confusing for me, so a safe bet seemed to be to start where Wimberly got the idea for the type—Deptford Simple Stamped. This type was defined by Willey (1949:357–358) to account for sim-

ple stamping on a fine- and medium-grained sand tempered ware. That sounds like McLeod also. Willey similarly described the tool as having, “three, four, or more grooves or thongs to the stamping unit. These series or units of parallel lines were applied roughly parallel to each other as a rule, but there is a good deal of diagonal and transverse overlapping . . .” Willey also noted that the grooves are placed vertically, horizontally, and diagonally. So what is the difference between this type and McLeod? As far as I can tell, nothing, beyond geography. Deptford is a northwest Florida type (actually, it is defined for coastal Georgia—see below), while McLeod is southwest Alabama, so some State’s Rights seems to have been at work in their initial separation. Willey, however, throws a wrench into the works in his comment, “The type [*i.e.*, Deptford] is not a good marker in northwest Florida. It occurs only as a minority type, and it has a very long life span.” The fact that Willey brought the type into northwest Florida from the Georgia coast (Caldwell and Waring 1939) suggests that he was thinking of it as a “super type.” As such, it fits well with Phillips’s (1970:26-31) ground rules for using the type-variety classification.

Sortability. Types should be based primarily on criteria that can be identified on sherds of average size, *i.e.*, on features of paste, surface, and decorative technique, as little as possible on form and design. From which it follows that types are expected to be sortable. The outstanding characteristic of varieties, on the other hand, as local or temporal expressions of the type, is that they intergrade. Sorting is bound to be to some extent arbitrary on that account alone (Phillips 1970:26).

What all this means is that types must be sortable on the sherd level. If one accepts Phillips’s “rules” for the type concept, as I do, two sherds bearing simple stamping on a sand tempered ware have to be of the same type. One cannot, or should not, classify one sherd as Deptford Simple Stamped because it is found closer to Florida, or the other as McLeod Simple Stamped just because it comes from Clarke County. There can be regional distinctions, to be sure, but this would be a reason for variety creation, especially if the differences have significance along spatial or temporal lines.

In determining which name to use, Deptford Simple Stamped has precedence over McLeod because it was defined first. “McLeod” is maintained as a variety name to preserve its regional dimension, with its concentration around Clarke County (Futato 1998). Wimberly’s varieties are now treated as rim modes of Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod*.

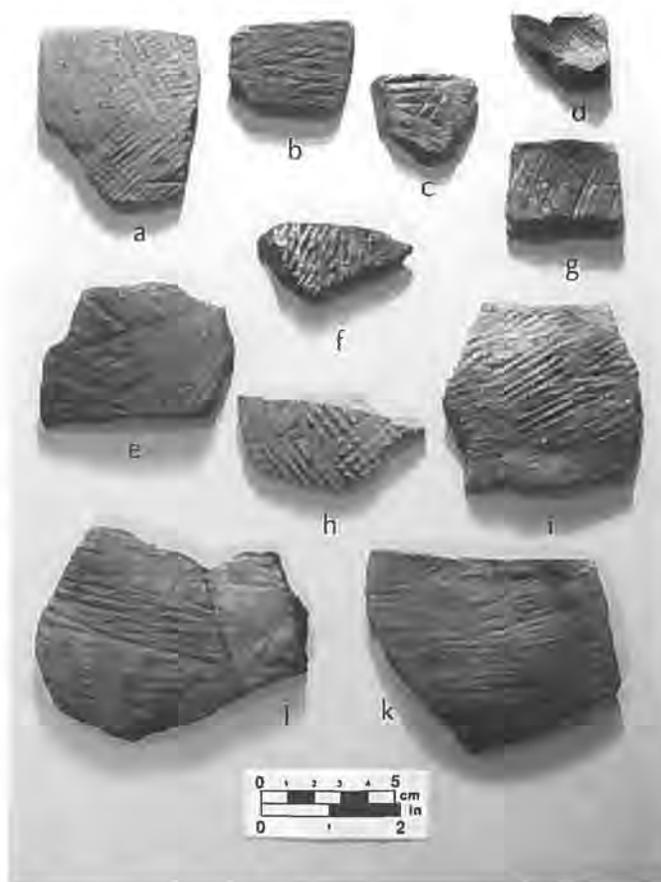


Figure 112. Deptford Simple Stamped. a–k, *var. McLeod*. Provenience: Hart (1Ck170), a–c, G444; d, G487. Oliver (1Ck175), e–f, G447; g–i, G448. Bluff View (1Ck155), j, G478; k, G479 (GCS/00/N8/5).

Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod*

Sample:	88
Illustrations:	Figures 112 and 113
Provenience:	30 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	8 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	6 Bluff View (1Ck155)
	11 Hart (1Ck170)
	1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	28 Oliver (1Ck175)
	1 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
	2 Goodman (1Ck301)
	1 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Sorting Criteria: Paddle stamping with a multiple grooved instrument on vessels bearing a fine- to medium-grained sand tempered ware.

Discussion: There are 16 rim sherds and 72 body sherds in the Clarke County collection. A general impression

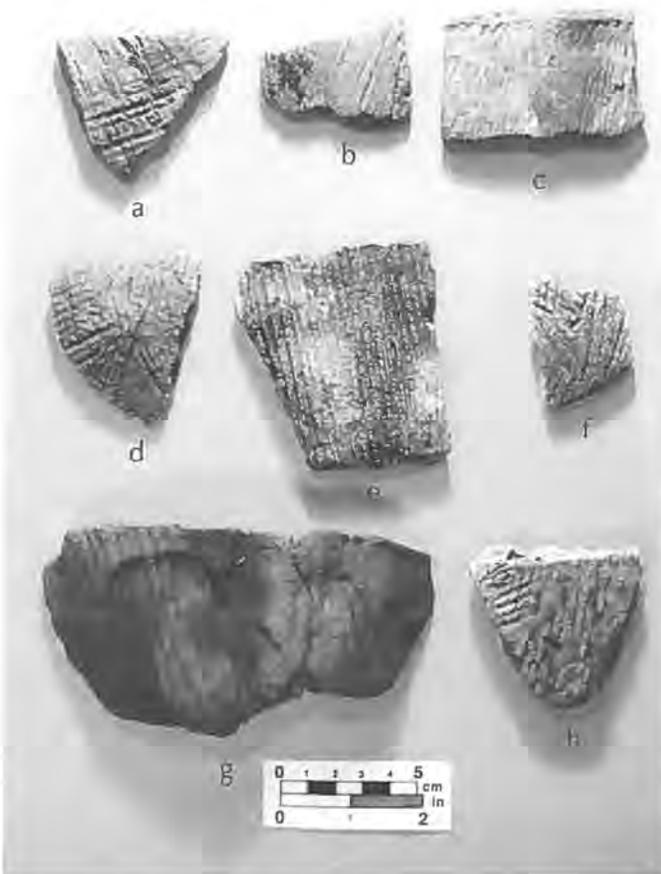


Figure 113. Deptford Simple Stamped. a–h, *var. McLeod*. Provenience: Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a, G402; b–g, G402B; h, G404 (GCS/00/N8/6).

is that the upper half of the vessels tends to have been more carefully stamped than the lower half. Whereas most body sherds exhibit considerable overlapping of the stamping, rim sherds more often than not have stamping going in a single direction. The most common directions are vertical (seven sherds) or diagonal (six sherds), but a horizontal alignment occurs too (one sherd). Only two of the rims in the collection were stamped in multiple directions. Three vessel forms are represented: outslanted bowls (six), bowls with straight rims (two), and slightly incurved bowls (two). The “Hubbard Landing” rim mode is commonly seen with this variety. In our collection it occurs on all but one of the outslanted bowls, both of the straight-rimmed bowls, and one of the incurved bowls. Of the six rim sherds whose form could not be determined, four exhibit the “Hubbard Landing” rim mode.

Distribution: *Var. McLeod* occurs in great quantities around the salines of Clarke County and at sites along the Lower Tombigbee River.

Chronological Position: McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) in the Lower Tombigbee Valley (Fuller 1998:21–22; Shorter 1998:7; 1999:173–178). The fact that *McLeod* is so common at the Lower Salt Works, but nonexistent at Stimpson (1Ck29), suggests that there is a temporal distinction between the use of these salines in prehistoric times, with the Lower Salt Works being the earlier of the two.

References: Dumas 1999a:123, 125; Jenkins 1981:136–138; 1983:89; Wimberly 1960:132–133, 178).

D'Olive Incised

D'Olive Incised consists of decorations on the interior of shallow bowls and plates of ware equivalent to Bell Plain. The designs are formed by narrow- to medium-wide incisions drawn on a leather hard surface. Jenkins (1976:229) originally defined this type as D'Olive Engraved. Fuller and Stowe (1982:55–61) emphasized the incised nature of most of the decorations and changed it to the D'Olive Incised type. They broke it down into four varieties: *D'Olive*, *Arnica*, *Dominic*, and *Mary Ann*. Through more recent work at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2), it has become apparent that there is a certain validity to the engraved vs. incised decorations, in terms of chronological significance. Interior engraved designs are, on the whole, earlier in the sequence. On this basis, the D'Olive Engraved type has been reinstated as a companion to D'Olive Incised (Fuller 1996:7; Fuller and Brown 1998: Table 2). Also as a result of the Bottle Creek excavations, a new variety of D'Olive Incised—*var. Shell Banks*—was established (Fuller and Brown 1993:58, 60, 64).

What with all this proliferation of types and varieties of interiorly decorated fine shell tempered vessels, one would think that the Clarke County survey might have produced a fair representation of the D'Olive Incised type. This is not the case, the reason being that we did not detect many Mississippi period sites in the places we went. Futato (1998) shows that between 101 and 1,000 D'Olive Incised sherds have been recorded for Clarke County in the State Survey Files, so the type is definitely well-represented in the county. The only sherd of the type that we recovered is *var. Mary Ann*.

D'Olive Incised, *var. Mary Ann*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 111d
 Provenience: 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)

Description: As defined by Fuller and Stowe (1982:60–61), this variety consists of line-filled semi-circles that are appended to a single line encircling the interior rim of bowls and plates. Many examples of this variety occur at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) in Baldwin County (Fuller and Brown 1993:Fig. 6f–m). The one sherd

from the Clarke County survey lacks a line around the rim. Unfortunately, the arc border is missing also, but it fits the variety description in every other way.

Distribution: We do not know a great deal about the distribution of *Mary Ann*, other than its prime focus seems to be southwest Alabama and the north-central Gulf Coast (Fuller 1996:9). It has also been found at sites along the coast of Mississippi and southeast Louisiana, as well as at Moundville, where it is undoubtedly from a trade vessel (Fuller and Stowe 1982:60–61).

Chronological Position: Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) in the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw delta regions, with a tendency to be more common in Bottle Creek II (A.D. 1350/1400–1550) (Fuller 1998:27–28).

Dunlap Fabric Marked

This type consists of fabric impressions on sand tempered pottery. The impressions were made with a textile-wrapped paddle or stick while the clay was soft, and generally the whole surface of the vessel was “decorated” (Haag 1939b:7; Wauchope 1966:46–47; Wimberly 1960:80–82). Only five sherds of this type were recovered in the Clarke County survey, all but one of which is heavily eroded, as is characteristic of the type (Haag 1939b:7). The exception is the sherd from Willow Beach, which has a high mica content and a “rippled effect” created by the impressions, both of which are characteristic of the type (Wimberly 1960:81). Dunlap Fabric Marked is a common pottery type in Georgia, where it was defined, but it is also found throughout Alabama (Futato 1998). Fuller (1998:13–15) does not mention the type by name, but he does say that small numbers of fabric marked sherds occur as part of the Middle Woodland Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Mobile–Tensaw Basin and along the Alabama coast. Wimberly (1960:82) felt the type was more appropriately dated to the Early Woodland period. We really do not have enough contextual information in southwest Alabama to determine its date with any confidence.

Dunlap Fabric Marked, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	5	
Provenience:	3	Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	1	Willow Beach (1Ck172)
	1	Last Stop (1Ck214)

Furrs Cord Marked

This type was first defined by Jennings (1941:199–200), based on work in northeast Mississippi. It consists of cord wrapped impressions on a sand tempered ware.

The type is extremely common in the entire Tombigbee River drainage system (Futato 1998), especially in the central region where the local *var. Pichens* was established (Jenkins 1981:132–133). The 10 specimens of Furrs Cord Marked recovered in the Clarke County survey could not be distinguished as to variety. The ware varies from a fine to medium sand, with the cord impressions, on the whole, being deep and wide-spaced. In a number of instances these sherds were almost classified as Deptford Simple Stamped, until it was realized that cords made the impressions. Only one sherd in our collection is large enough to reveal vessel form. A large rim sherd from the Lower Salt Works is from an outslanted bowl. It has a tapered “Hubbard Landing” rim.

Furrs Cord Marked appeared during the Miller I phase (100 B.C.–A.D. 300) in the Upper and Central Tombigbee Valley, but did not become a major type until the Miller II phase (A.D. 300–600) (Jenkins 1983:92–93; Jenkins and Meyer 1998:142–148). Around A.D. 600 it started to be replaced by the grog tempered Mulberry Creek Cord Marked. This was not the case in the Lower Tombigbee region where Furrs Cord Marked continued through much of the Late Woodland period. It was most common in Clarke County during the Late Woodland Tate’s Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750) and as part of the Claiborne complex (A.D. 750–1100) (Fuller 1998:17, 22).

Furrs Cord Marked, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	10	
Illustrations:	Figure 111e–j	
Provenience:	5	Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	1	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	3	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	1	Isolated Find No. 22

Graveline Plain

Graveline Plain, *var. Graveline*

Sample:	4	
Provenience:	1	Griffin (1Ck152)
	3	Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:2–3), the Graveline Plain type is similar to Bell Plain, except that the shell used in Graveline Plain is very fine to medium angular, or “blocky,” in shape rather than lamellar. *Var. Graveline* is characterized by well-made, thin-walled simple bowls. The leached shell often results in distinctive small deep pits in the surfaces of the vessels. Very fine sand, often micaceous, is also characteristic in small amounts.

Distribution: This variety is relatively common in the coastal and interior regions of southwest Alabama. Its distribution east and west along the coast has been noted, but not charted.

Chronological Position: *Graveline* is a primary marker of the Early Historic period, characteristic of the Guillory and Port Dauphin complexes, as well as the more widespread Gulf Coast Historic tradition (Fuller 1996:3; 1998:29–30, 32–35).

Guillory Plain

Guillory Plain, *var. Briar Lake*

Sample: 8
Provenience: 8 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Fuller (1996:3–4) also defined Guillory Plain. It is to Graveline Plain as Mississippi Plain is to Bell Plain. In other words, it is the rough counterpart. *Var. Briar Lake* exhibits medium to coarse angular shell temper with surfaces that have a soapy texture to them. Because of the underlying blocky shell particles, surfaces tend to be lumpy. The globular jar with a recurved rim is most typical, and loop handles, often with single nodes, are common.

Distribution: This variety has been recorded in southwest Alabama and along the north–central Gulf Coast.

Chronological Position: Middle to Late Mississippi period, having been recognized in both Bottle Creek phase and pre–Bottle Creek phase contexts (Fuller 1996:3; 1998:26).

Hubbard Check Stamped

This type is quite common in southwest Alabama (Fuller 1998; Fuller and Brown 1998; Morgan 1997), despite the fact that it lacks a formal description. The closest approximation to a definition can be found in Jenkins (1983:97). Under his “Unidentified Check Stamped” category he lists a coarse sand/grit tempered ware. And that is basically what it is—check stamping on a sand and grit tempered ware. The presence of grit makes the type easily distinguishable from Wakulla Check Stamped. There are also temporal distinctions between the two types. At the Hubbard’s Landing site (1Ba181), Hubbard Check Stamped (not called as such at the time) was recovered stratigraphically above Wakulla Check Stamped (Stowe 1981:173–186). Fuller (1998:19–20) actually initiated use of the type name. He considers it a diagnostic of the Tensaw Lake phase (A.D. 850–1100/1200) in the Mobile–Tensaw Basin.

It would be nice if the current Clarke County survey could help firm up a type description for Hubbard Check Stamped, but 11 sherds are not enough to do so. It is interesting that these specimens were recovered from six different sites, as well as one isolated find. The amount of grit in these sherds is minor, compared to the sand, but it is always easy to see. Some of the particles are actu-



Figure 114. Hubbard Check Stamped. a–f, *var. unspecified* (b, c and f have “Hubbard Landing” rim mode). Indian Bay Stamped. g, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Jackson Creek (1Ck209), a, G440. Lonestar (1Ck239), g, G482. Swamp 14 (1Ck176), b, G424. Train Spur (1Ck185), c, G472. Scotch Clearing (1Ck303), d–e, G453. Isolated Find No. 13, f, G466 (GCS/00/N8/7).

ally small pebbles and, contrary to Jenkins (1983:96), the inclusions are not the result of quartz or quartzite having been crushed. When viewed under the microscope, it is clear that the quartz/quartzite pebbles have rounded edges.

As Jenkins points out, the mixture of grit with coarse sand is also characteristic of the much earlier Bayou La Batre Plain ware. In comparing the ware used for the Bayou La Batre Stamped sherds in our collection to that used for Hubbard Check Stamped (*i.e.*, Coon Neck Plain), there seems to be a somewhat higher frequency of grit in the earlier ware. But having said that, I would still find it most difficult to separate the two wares without having some decorated types to aid in the process. Considering that the periods of use are separated by a millennium, it is most curious just why certain peoples of southwest Alabama chose to revive an old ware. The only vessel shapes represented in our collection are jars with

excurvate rims, and jars with slightly constricted rims. All three rim sherds exhibit "Hubbard Landing" rims, another characteristic of the Tensaw Lake phase (Fuller and Brown 1998:33).

Hubbard Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	11
Illustrations:	Figure 114a-f
Provenience:	1 Bridge (1Ck70)
	1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	2 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1 Train Spur (1Ck185)
	1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
	4 Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)
	1 Isolated Find No. 13

Indian Bay Stamped

As described by Phillips (1970:91-93), Indian Bay Stamped consists of unzoned rocker stamping on grog tempered ware. The implement can be plain, dentate, or pseudo-dentate, and the stamped zones normally are applied in simple vertical or horizontal rows. The single sherd in our collection reveals only a small portion of the design, but enough to show that a dentate instrument was employed and that there was no zoning line. Although rare in the region, a sherd of Indian Bayou Stamped was recovered in the Black Warrior-Tombigbee Corridor survey (Jenkins 1983:84). Presumably the sherd in our sample is of Middle Woodland date.

Indian Bay Stamped, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 114g
Provenience:	1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Kimmswick Fabric Impressed

Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston*

Sample:	24
Illustrations:	Figures 111a-b and 115
Provenience:	24 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Description: The study of textile impressions on coarse shell tempered "salt pans" has a long history in southeastern archaeology, ranging from Holmes (1884; 1896) early works to the more recent contributions by Drooker (1992; 1993; 2002). A discussion of the various types of salt pans and their distribution can be found in Brown (1980:20-27). Drooker (1992:8-20) provides details on the kinds of textiles, their production, and their use. The "Kimmswick" name, as a pottery type, was first introduced by Walker and Adams (1946:91). Phillips (1970:95-96) elevated it into a super-type and established *var. Kimmswick* to account for the local variant of textile impressed salt pans in southeast Missouri and surrounding regions. The "Langston" term comes from Heimlich (1952:26), who set up the

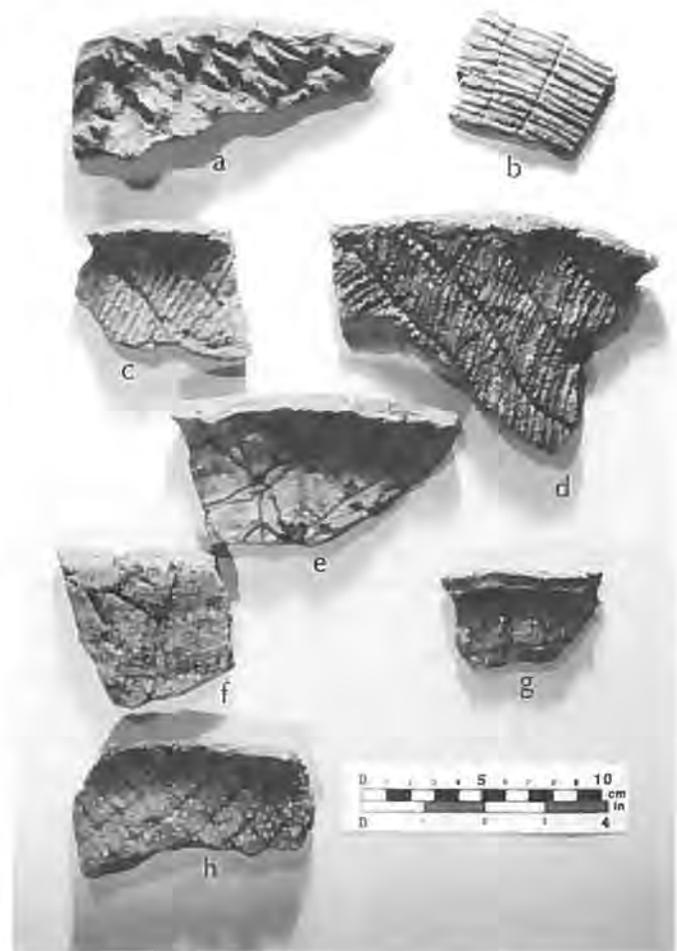


Figure 115. Kimmswick Fabric Impressed. a-h, *var. Langston*. Provenience: Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a-f, G402A; g, G404; h, G506 (GCS/00/N8/8).

type Langston Fabric Marked, based on collections from the Gunter'sville Basin in the Middle Tennessee Valley. Wimberly (1960:185-188) also used this type name in his Clarke and Mobile counties pottery volume. Jenkins (1981:70) adopted the Kimmswick type name in his pottery analysis for the Gainesville Lake region and used *var. Langston* as the local variant. Fuller and Stowe (1982:82) decided to follow Jenkins's lead, and so do I in this study.

In short, all closely-spaced parallel yarns, either plain twining or plain interlacing, that have been impressed on coarse shell tempered ware are recorded as the *Langston* variety in southwest Alabama. It is distinct from the matting impressions (twill interlacing with flat elements) that characterize Salt Creek Cane Impressed pottery (Drooker 1992:Fig. 1; Fuller and Stowe 1982:82-84). But, having said that "close-spaced" is a criterion for the type and variety, it should be mentioned that some of the sherds in our collection have open weaves. One rim sherd, in particular, may more logically be

described as “net impressed.” The fact that it occurs on a salt pan suggests that leaving it in *Langston* is wiser than setting up a new type, at this time.

The specimens in our collection are evenly divided between rims (12) and body (12) sherds.¹⁰ This may be due to a natural tendency for collectors to choose rim over body, but I do not believe that this is the case here. Artifacts were indeed abundant at the Lower Salt Works, but not to the extent that the survey team could have afforded to be so selective. It is most interesting that the rims are significantly larger than the body sherds in our collection. The obvious implication is that the rim was the strongest part of the vessel and, therefore, managed to have greater longevity. If the pans were being picked up on a regular basis, it was critical that the rims be secure and easy to handle. The frequency of rims bearing the “Beckum” rim mode, a thick, wedge-shaped rim with an overhang (Fuller 1996:20), certainly permitted this function. All but one of the rim sherds in our collection exhibit the “Beckum” mode.

Distribution: *Langston* is very common at the salines in southern Clarke County. It also has a fair representation at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta, but it is not as common as Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek* at that major mound center. It is perhaps significant that *Salt Creek* is well-represented at both the Lower Salt Works and Stimpson (1Ck29), whereas *Langston* only occurs at the Lower Salt Works, at least as seen in our collection.

Chronological Position: At the Bottle Creek site, *Langston* tends to occur relatively low in the excavation units. Fuller (1998:24–26) has argued that *Langston* declined as Salt Creek rose in popularity. He includes the *Langston* variety in the “Early Salt Creek Complex” (A.D. 1100–1250), whereas *Salt Creek* is part of the “Late Salt Creek Complex” (A.D. 1250–1550). The latter has the same date range as the Bottle Creek phase in the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw Delta regions. With this in mind, the unusual distribution noted above becomes especially interesting. It is possible that Early Mississippian people inhabited the Lower Salt Works and Bottle Creek, but not Stimpson, whereas the later Pensacola culture people were busily occupied at all three sites.

Marksville Incised

Marksville Incised is another Lower Mississippi Valley pottery type that occurs in southwest Alabama (Jenkins 1983:84), but it is rare. As defined by Phillips (1970:110–119), Marksville Incised consists of various curvilinear or rectilinear designs that were formed by drawing a broad

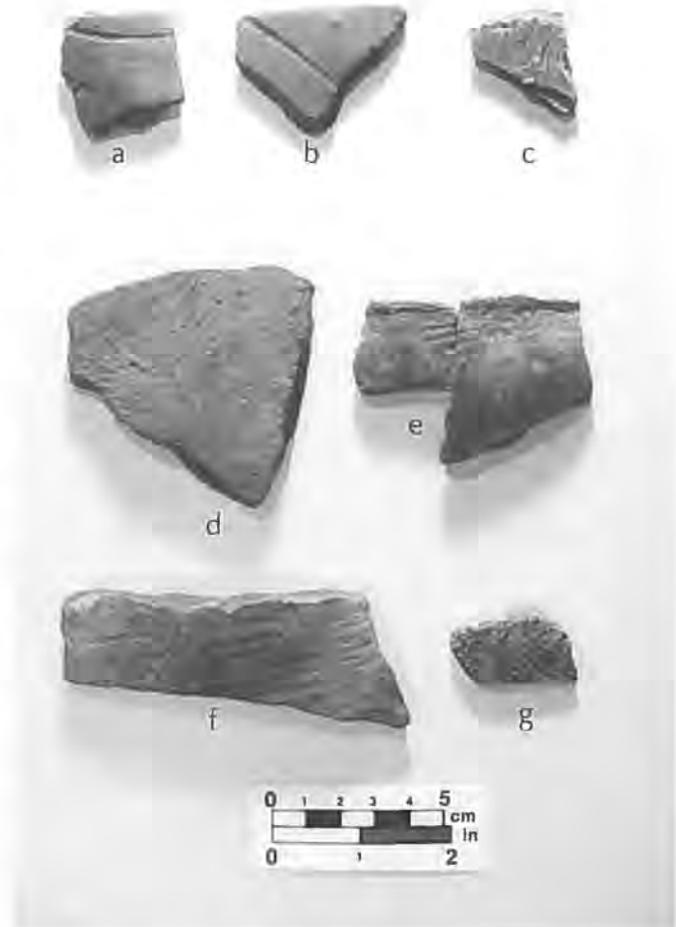


Figure 116. Marksville Incised. a–b, *var. unspecified*. Marksville Stamped. c, *var. Troyville*. McVay Brushed. d–g, *var. unspecified* (e has “Hubbard Landing” rim mode). Provenience: Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151), d, G475. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), a, c, G440. Bluff View (1Ck155), e, G478, f, G479. Push Pile Circle (1Ck184), g, G498 (GCS/00/N8/9).

U-shaped tool over the exterior surfaces of grog tempered pottery. This type is characteristic of the Middle Woodland Marksville period in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It occurs during the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) in the Mobile–Tensaw Basin and along the Alabama coast (Fuller 1998:13–15). Clarke County actually has the best representation of the type in Alabama.

Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 2

Illustrations: Figure 116a–b

10. In the original site survey report, two of the body sherds were classified as Cahokia Cord Marked, *var. unspecified* (Figure 111a–b). They are now believed to be but thinner versions of *Langston*.

Provenience: 1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Marksville Stamped

Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*

Sample: 1

Illustrations: Figure 116c

Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: As defined by Phillips (1970:125–127), the *Troyville* variety of Marksville Stamped consists of bands of rocker stamping alternating with plain bands, outlined by broad U-shaped lines. Ware is equivalent to Baytown Plain, *var. Satartia*. Although it might seem a bit presumptuous to adopt a Lower Mississippi variety for a southwest Alabama sherd, it looks exactly like pottery of that variety that I have handled in the past, even as regards the sort of ware.

Distribution: The *Troyville* variety occurs in the southern Yazoo Basin, Tensas Basin, and Lower Red River regions of the Lower Mississippi Valley. To my knowledge, it has not been recognized previously in southwest Alabama, but the type certainly has.

Chronological Position: According to Fuller (1998:13–15), Marksville Stamped occurs during the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400). The *Troyville* variety may date late in the phase, but this is speculation, based solely on where it fits in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

(McLeod Check Stamped)

See Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge*

(McLeod Linear Check Stamped)

See Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach*

(McLeod Simple Stamped)

See Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod*

McVay Brushed

When Wimberly (1960:124–125) established this type, he realized it was very tenuous. In essence, it was based on only six sherds from a single vessel found at the McVay Village site (1Ck1), but its very distinctive scalloped rim sherd (“Franklin” rim mode) suggested to him that the creation of the type was warranted. McVay Brushed consists of brush marks on the exterior surface of sand tempered pottery. It appears to have been basically surface roughening, rather than with any specific decorative intent in mind. The current Clarke County survey has yielded a fair sample of pottery of this type from eight different sites. Interestingly enough, almost all of these sites occur along the shore of the Tombigbee River. On

the basis of the “Franklin” rim, McVay Brushed would seem to date to the Middle Woodland Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) (Fuller 1998:13–15), but I suspect that the type continued to be used for quite some time. The only vessel form represented in our collection is a small constricted bowl from Slim Pickin’s with a “Hubbard Landing” rim mode, much more characteristic of Late Woodland phases.

McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 19

Illustrations: Figure 116d–g

Provenience: 1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
1 Bridge (1Ck70)
1 Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151)
2 Griffin (1Ck152)
3 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
8 Bluff View (1Ck155)
1 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
2 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Mississippi Plain

This is the super-type that Phillips (1970:130–135) set up for the Lower Mississippi Valley and which has found great acceptance and usage throughout the Southeast. It is the catch-all type for medium to coarse, lamellar shell tempered pottery. These are the “working vessels” of the Mississippi period, the globular jars that were the principal cooking and storing vessels. Of course, bowls and other forms were made too, but jars were most common. With few exceptions, most of the plain shell tempered pottery in this study has been listed as Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*. One sherd from Stimpson bears further discussion. It is a large portion of a rim from a small jar. It has a loop attachment handle and a parallel line incised at its shoulder. The vessel is broken in an arch-shaped fashion right where an arch would have been had the vessel been Moundville Incised, so there is a possibility that it is of that type.

Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 88

Illustrations: Figure 117b

Provenience: 16 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
11 Stimpson (1Ck29)
1 Bridge (1Ck70)
1 Griffin (1Ck152)
6 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
1 Cedar Creek (1Ck158)
9 Hart (1Ck170)
7 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
1 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
1 Conveyor Dock (1Ck173)
9 Oliver (1Ck175)
1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)

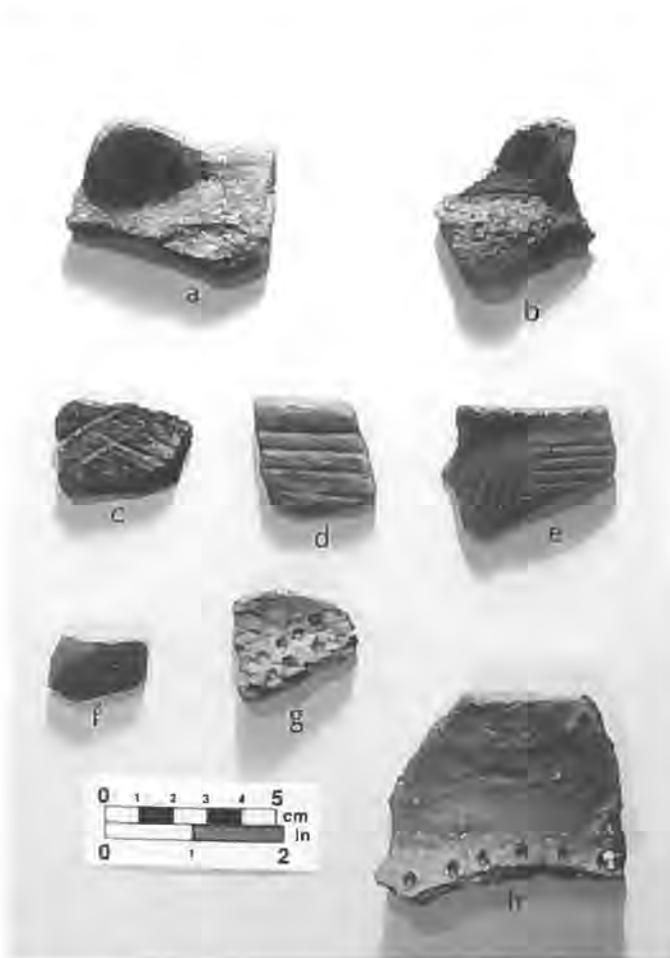


Figure 117. Mississippi Plain. a, *var. Devils Bend* (with a tab tail effigy); b, *var. unspecified* (with a loop attachment handle). Mobile Cord Marked. c, *var. unspecified*. Mound Place Incised. d, *var. McMillan* (with "Jessamine" rim mode); e, *var. unspecified* (with a rim effigy tail). Moundville Engraved. f, *var. unspecified*. Moundville Incised. g, *var. Bottle Creek*; h, *var. Snows Bend*. Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), e, G437. (1Ck210), d, g, G485. Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a, G506; c, G402. Stimpson (1Ck29), b, h, G405; f, G406 (GCS/00/N8/10).

4	Shooting House (1Ck189)
2	Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
7	1Ck210
1	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
8	General—Bed of Limestone Creek
2	Isolated Find No. 4

Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum*

Sample:	42
Provenience:	21 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	18 Stimpson (1Ck29)
	3 General—Bed of Limestone Creek

Description: As defined by Fuller, Beckum is the plain version of shell tempered salt pans. Vessels are large, crude, basin-shaped bowls, with thick heavy rims. The latter are wedge-shaped in cross-section and often have a ragged edge. This is referred to as the "Beckum" rim mode (Fuller 1996:4, 20).

Distribution: Beckum is quite commonly associated with the salines of southern Clarke County, but it has occasionally turned up at non-salt production sites in south Alabama, such as Bottle Creek (1Ba2) (Fuller and Brown 1998:Table 56).

Chronological Position: Middle to Late Mississippi period in southwest Alabama, where it is part of the Late Salt Creek Complex (A.D. 1250–1550) (Fuller 1998:25–26).

Mississippi Plain, *var. Devils Bend*

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 117a
Provenience:	1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:4), the major distinguishing characteristics of this pottery is that its surfaces tend to be soft and chalky, and colors range from yellowish-tan to pale yellowish-salmon. It is the color and the very visible temper particles in this variety that make this variety so distinctive. The common vessel form is a globular jar with a recurved rim. Although loop handles are typical, lug handles are rare. The one rim sherd that has been sorted as *Devils Bend* in our collection is from a bowl with a straight rim. It also exhibits a plain tab tail rim effigy.

Distribution: Southwest Alabama and the north-central Gulf Coast. It has a very strong appearance at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) in Baldwin County and at other Pensacola culture sites in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta (Fuller and Brown 1998).

Chronological Position: A marker for the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) (Fuller 1998:26–28).

Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log*

Sample:	3
Provenience:	1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	1 Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151)
	1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:5), this too is a coarse shell tempered ware, but the particles are larger than one typically finds in *var. Devils Bend*. The color is different also, as *Pine Log* tends toward a tan to brown surface. Large shallow pits are typical where the shell

has leached out, and smoothing marks are also often evident. Another distinguishing feature of this variety is a thin light colored layer, tan to light brown, just below the exterior surface.

Distribution: Southwest Alabama and the north-central Gulf Coast.

Chronological Position: Primarily the Bear Point phase (A.D. 1550–1700), but it continues well into the eighteenth century (Fuller 1996:5; 1998:28–29).

Mobile Cord Marked

Trickey and Holmes (1971:127) first mentioned this type in their analysis of the collections recovered from the Bryant's Landing site (1Ba176) in Baldwin County. They referred to its similarity to West Florida Cord Marked, but did not record its distinguishing characteristics. Jenkins (1983:97) clarified the situation by describing the type as cord marking on coarse sand and grit tempered ware. The one example in our collection has fine sand as temper, but I believe it is the grit that is the defining attribute. According to Fuller (1998:19–20), Mobile Cord Marked is one of the principal decorated types of the Tensaw Lake phase (A.D. 850–1100/1200). The type is confined almost exclusively to southwest Alabama (Futato 1998).

Mobile Cord Marked, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117c
 Provenience: 1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Mound Place Incised

This type was originally created in the Lower Mississippi Valley (Phillips 1970:135–136; Phillips et al. 1951:147–148), but it has a widespread distribution in the southeastern United States. Jenkins (1981:79) recognized it in the Central Tombigbee Valley and Fuller and Stowe (1982:66–68) adopted it for southwest Alabama. Fuller (1996:12) has recently refined the definition in his discussion of the two varieties, *McMillan* and *Walton's Camp*. In essence, Mound Place Incised consists of multiple lines running parallel to the rim of shell tempered vessels. What makes the *Walton's Camp* variety distinguishable from other variants of Mound Place Incised is that it has wide-spaced lines and the typical "Pensacola culture incision" in which the cutting tool was a pointed or square-ended implement. This differs from the more usual "trailed incisions" for Mound Place Incised seen elsewhere. *Walton's Camp* exhibits festoons and loops (especially the "horizontal P") and its rims typically support effigies and lugs. *McMillan* differs from *Walton's Camp* in that its incisions are neatly applied and close-spaced. *McMillan* generally also has a greater number of incisions than

Walton's Camp, as well as pronounced rim folds. The "Jessamine" rim is especially common on *McMillan* vessels (Fuller 1996:22; Fuller and Brown 1998:Fig. 68e). One important negative criterion is that *McMillan* seldom, if ever, has rim effigies or lugs.

The two sherds of Mound Place Incised from the Clarke County survey provide useful data on vessel form and adornment. One is *var. McMillan*, but the other cannot be classified as to variety because it combines attributes of *Walton's Camp* and *McMillan*. This sherd is a classic example of the utility of the "unspecified" designation. Its general decoration fits the criteria for *Walton's Camp*, but its lines are close-spaced and neat, more in line with *McMillan*. Unlike *McMillan*, however, the vessel obviously supported an effigy. The fragment of the vessel that has survived is a rim effigy tail which, according to Fuller (1993:28–29), would be Tab Tail/*Geometric*. The tab decoration consists of a triangular element that may have bracketed a circular element in the middle. There are five notches on the exterior rim of this vessel.

Mound Place Incised, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117e
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)

Mound Place Incised, *var. McMillan*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117d
 Provenience: 1 1Ck210

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:12), *McMillan* consists of close-spaced, neatly executed parallel lines on ware equivalent to Bell Plain or Graveline Plain, *var. Aiken*. Rims commonly have exterior rim folds, with the "Jessamine" rim being most typical. Effigies and lugs do not seem to occur with vessels of this variety. The one specimen of *McMillan* in our collection is from a simple bowl bearing a "Jessamine" rim.

Distribution: *McMillan* has normally been subsumed under the *Walton's Camp* variety, or simply classified as Mound Place Incised, so its distribution is not well known. According to Fuller (1996:12), it occurs in southwest Alabama and along the north-central coast.

Chronological Position: *McMillan* is a marker for the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) in the Mobile Bay and Mobile-Tensaw Delta regions. It is especially common in the first half of the sequence during the Bottle Creek I subphase (A.D. 1200/1250–1350/1400) (Fuller 1998:26–28).

Moundville Engraved

Willey (1949:466) referred to the Moundville Engraved

type in his Florida Gulf Coast study, but it remained for others to write a formal description. This type is defined on the basis of work at the famous Moundville site in the Black Warrior drainage system. It consists of fine shell tempered vessels bearing burnished surfaces. Complex designs, often relating to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, are typical, with lines that are either engraved or fine dry-paste incisions. The lines are usually less than 1 mm in width and never more than 1.5 mm (Steponaitis 1983:54). At the type site twelve varieties of Moundville Engraved were established. At least three of these varieties (*Havana*, *Hemphill*, and *Wiggins*) have also been recognized in the Central Tombigbee Valley (Jenkins 1981:72–75).

It seems that the more one moves south towards the coast, the scarcer Moundville Engraved becomes, but this may also be related to the nature of the typology. As Fuller and Stowe (1982:61–63) admit, by putting engraved filler elements under the incised types (as in Pensacola Incised), the frequency of Moundville Engraved in pottery counts has diminished. Nevertheless, fine dry-paste incisions or post-fired engraving seldom occur alone in southwest Alabama. Usually they are accompanied by broader bordering incisions. Jenkins (1983:81) only recovered 16 Moundville Engraved sherds in the Black Warrior–Tombigbee System Corridor survey, for example, and Wimberly (1960:185) only recognized one example of the same in his Clarke and Mobile counties pottery study. We have only one sherd to add to the mix from the present survey. This last sherd has been classified as “unspecified” because it is too small to say much of anything about the design. However, it seems to be closest to *var. Wiggins* if one had to search for varietal equivalence. *Wiggins* is characterized by a 2–5 line scroll design that encircles the vessel’s circumference. It is possible that the one sherd in our sample is a portion of such a scroll. A very similar sherd was recovered from the Mound A excavations at Bottle Creek (1Ba2) in a level that dates to the Bottle Creek I subphase (A.D. 1200/1250–1350/1400) (Fuller 2003:Table 2.1). Fuller (1998:24–25) believes that Moundville Engraved pre-dates the Bottle Creek phase, and falls within the Andrews Place complex (A.D. 1100–1250), but the discoveries at the Bottle Creek site do suggest that the type probably extends into the Bottle Creek I subphase, as noted above (Fuller 1996:12).

Moundville Engraved, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117f
 Provenience: 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)

Moundville Incised

Moundville Incised consists of incised arches arranged end-to-end around the shoulder of coarse shell tempered jars. Sometimes the arches are accompanied by a

row of small incised lines or punctations above the main design, or sometimes there are just punctations forming the arches. It is the arch itself that is the defining attribute for the type. DeJarnette and Wimberly (1941:83) defined Moundville Incised based on the Bessemer site excavations. Steponaitis (1983:57–58) created three varieties of the type as a result of his analysis of Moundville mortuary vessels. In brief, *var. Carrollton* has incised line arches exclusively; *var. Moundville* has incised line arches and short perpendicular incisions forming rays; and *var. Snows Bend* has arches accompanied by a single row of punctations. All three of these varieties have been found throughout the Lower and Central Tombigbee regions (Jenkins 1981:75–78; 1983:80–81), as well as at many other Mississippi period sites in the Southeast. Fuller and Stowe (1982:62–64) made further refinements to the typology in the establishment of the *Bottle Creek* and *Douglas* varieties. *Bottle Creek* exhibits two rows of punctations, with or without incised line arches, while *Douglas* is a sloppy wet paste rendition of the type that has broad poorly constructed lines and randomly scattered punctations. The *Bottle Creek* and *Snows Bend* varieties have been observed in the present Clarke County survey. *Douglas* has been observed at Lower Tombigbee River sites in the past, as revealed by both Trickey (1958:391–392) and Wimberly (1960:Fig. 661).

Moundville Incised, *var. Bottle Creek*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117g
 Provenience: 1 1Ck210

Description: As defined by Fuller and Stowe (1982:63–64) and Fuller (1996:13), this variety consists of incised arches with two parallel rows of punctations. Ware is equivalent to Mississippi Plain, *var. Devils Bend*. As the name suggests, the variety is quite common at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) in Baldwin County (Fuller and Brown 1993:Fig. 14i–n; Fuller and Brown 1998:Figs. 56d, 58d, and 70g). The single sherd in our collection exhibits circular punctations.

Distribution: The distribution of *Bottle Creek* is not well known, undoubtedly because it has been included under counts for Moundville Incised, *var. Snows Bend* (Jenkins 1983:81), or simply listed under Moundville Incised, *var. unspecified*. It has been recognized in southwest Alabama, as well as along the north-central Gulf Coast (Fuller 1996:13).

Chronological Position: Diagnostic of the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta and Mobile Bay regions, with especially high ratios during the Bottle Creek II subphase (A.D. 1350/1400–1550), when compared to the other Moundville Incised varieties (Fuller 1998:26–28).

Moundville Incised, var. *Snows Bend*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 117h
 Provenience: 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)

Description: As defined by Steponaitis (1983:325–326), *Snows Bend* is characterized by incised arches, above which are rows of punctations. There may be one or two lines forming each arch. Steponaitis does not mention multiple rows of punctations, but as that was found to be common in southwest Alabama, the double-rowed variant was eventually separated off from *Snows Bend* as the *Bottle Creek* variety (Fuller and Stowe 1982:63). The one specimen of *Snows Bend* in our collection is a large rim sherd with at least one incised line and wedge-shaped punctations.

Distribution: *Snows Bend* occurs on Mississippi Period sites throughout the Black Warrior and Tombigbee drainage systems. It may extend into the Middle Tennessee River region also (Steponaitis 1983:325). It is a relatively common ceramic in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta and Mobile Bay regions, and occurs with some frequency at the *Bottle Creek* site (1Ba2) (Fuller and Brown 1993: Fig. 10g–i; 1998:Figs. 61i, 62g, 64g, 71d, and 74b).

Chronological Position: There are some temporal changes in the *Snows Bend* variety which seem to have chronological ramifications and which eventually may merit additional varietal spin-offs. According to Jenkins (1981:78), punctations without the incised arch tend to occur late in the *Moundville* phase for the Central Tombigbee Valley. And for southwest Alabama, Fuller (1996:14) has observed that wedge-shaped punctations (or “gashes”) usually are earlier than *Snows Bend* sherds with dot (or circular) punctations. The sherd in our collection, which bears wedge-shaped punctations, probably dates to the *Bottle Creek* I subphase (A.D. 1200/1250–1350/1400) (Fuller 1998:27).

Pensacola Incised

Pensacola Incised was originally defined by Willey (1949:464) based on vessels recovered by C. B. Moore and analyzed by William H. Holmes from various explorations along the northwest Florida coast. Willey did not write much about the type because it was not that common in Florida, despite its name. Once investigations started to become more common in the Mobile Bay, Mobile–Tensaw Delta, and Lower Tombigbee regions, it became clear that the homeland for *Pensacola Incised* was southwest Alabama. Wimberly (1960:181–183) provided the first well-developed description of the type and noted a number of decorative distinctions that could be significant.

The basic sorting criteria for the *Pensacola Incised*

type involves incised designs on the exterior of vessels with a fine shell tempered ware. The tool is pointed or square-ended (Fuller 1996:15), and the designs are geometric (rectilinear or curvilinear) or various life forms related to Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs. An important feature is that the lines were always executed while the clay was leather-hard. On the basis of collections made at numerous Mississippi period sites along Mobile Bay and in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta, Fuller and Stowe (1982:69–82) were able to break the *Pensacola Incised* super-type into seven varieties: *Pensacola*, *Bear Point*, *Gasque*, *Holmes*, *Jessamine*, *Moore*, and *Perdido Bay*. Additional investigations at the *Bottle Creek* site (1Ba2) and at sites around Mound Island in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta (Fuller and Brown 1993; 1998) provided data for the creation of two new varieties, *Louis Lake* and *Rutherford* (Fuller 1996:17–18), bringing the total number of *Pensacola Incised* varieties to nine. Three of those varieties are represented in our collection from Clarke County: vars. *Holmes*, *Pensacola*, and *Rutherford*. The remaining *Pensacola Incised* sherds could not be identified as to variety. Two of the latter, one from Stimpson and the other from Jackson Creek East, have “*Jessamine*” rims.

Pensacola Incised, var. unspecified

Sample: 7
 Illustrations: Figure 118d–g
 Provenience: 4 Stimpson (1Ck29)
 2 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
 1 Hart (1Ck170)

Pensacola Incised, var. Holmes

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 118a
 Provenience: 1 Willow Beach (1Ck172)

Description: As defined by Fuller and Stowe (1982:75–77) and Fuller (1996:16), this variety consists of free-standing Southeastern Ceremonial Complex figures (birds, snakes, barred ovals, forked eyes, etc.) on the exterior of bowls, beakers, and bottles. As is characteristic of the type, incised lines are medium to broad in width and were created by applying a square-ended or pointed instrument to leather-hard surfaces. The single sherd of *Holmes* in our sample combines rectilinear and curvilinear motifs. Engraved hatching occurs within a band formed by two curved lines. The sherd is too small to reconstruct the actual design however.

Distribution: Not known as yet, but it seems to be centered in the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw Delta regions. It is especially common at the *Bottle Creek* site (1Ba2) (Fuller and Brown 1993:Fig. 18h–j; 1998:Figs. 52g, 54h; 56f, 62i, 65g, and 74c). *Holmes* does not appear to have been all that common in Clarke County, at least as far as



Figure 118. Pensacola Incised. a, *var. Holmes*; b–c, *var. Rutherford*; d–g, *var. unspecified* (d and g have “Jessamine” rim mode). Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), d, G437. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), b, G442. Hart (1Ck170), e, G444. Willow Beach (1Ck172), a, G480. Stimpson (1Ck29), c, f–g, G406 (GCS/00/N8/11).

our survey reveals, but it is also possible that the variety has not been recognized as such. Wimberly (1960:Fig. 66F), for example, illustrates one Holmes sherd under the heading, “Moundville Filmed Engraved.”

Chronological Position: Fuller (1996; 1998:26–27) dates *Holmes* to the Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550), but there have been no observed distinctions in the type according to subphases.

Pensacola Incised, *var. Rutherford*

Sample: 4
 Illustrations: Figure 118b–c
 Provenience: 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)
 3 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: Fuller (1996:18) defined this new variety. It consists of a continuous guilloche design made up of widely-spaced parallel lines that were incised while the vessel surface was leather-hard to wet. Three or four lines are the norm, but they can range from two to six.

The principal difference between this variety and *var. Pensacola* (Fuller 1996:17; Fuller and Stowe 1982:69–71) is that the incisions in *Pensacola* are considerably wider. The difference between *Rutherford* and *Jessamine* (Fuller 1996:16–17; Fuller and Stowe 1982:77–78), which also has the guilloche in its repertoire, is that the lines in *Jessamine* are very wide-spaced and often have engraved fillers or background zones. *Rutherford* never has the latter. The four *Rutherford* sherds in our collection represent two vessels, as all three sherds from Jackson Creek fit together. The latter vessel has four parallel lines on a Bell Plain, *var. unspecified* ware, while the Stimpson *Rutherford* vessel has at least five parallel lines and a ware equivalent to Bell Plain, *var. Hale*.

Distribution: Not yet determined, but *Rutherford* definitely occurs in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta and the Lower Tombigbee River region.

Chronological Position: Protohistoric period associated with the Bear Point phase (A.D. 1550–1700) (Fuller 1996:18; 1998:28–29).

Port Dauphin Incised

Port Dauphin Incised, *var. Port Dauphin*

Sample: 1
 Provenience: 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:18–19), this variety consists of fine line curvilinear designs on the exterior of well-made bowls. The patterns are usually formed using multiple close-spaced lines. Sometimes rectilinear elements occur too. Ware is equivalent to Graveline Plain, which is very similar to Bell Plain except that its temper is fine to medium angular blocks of shell rather than lamellar shell (Fuller 1996:2–3). The one sherd in our collection is not particularly impressive. Only one line is apparent, but there may have been more. It seems to be arranged rectilinearly, but there is too little of the design to tell for sure.

Distribution: Southwest Alabama, especially along the north-central Gulf Coast.

Chronological Position: Marker for the Port Dauphin complex (A.D. 1700–1750) (Fuller 1998:35; Waselkov and Gums 2000:125–126).

Port Dauphin Incised, *var. Rinaud*

Sample: 1
 Provenience: 1 1Ck210

Description: As defined by Fuller (1996:18–19). The principal difference between *Rinaud* and *Port Dauphin* is in their ware. *Rinaud* occurs on Bell Plain, *var. Fort*

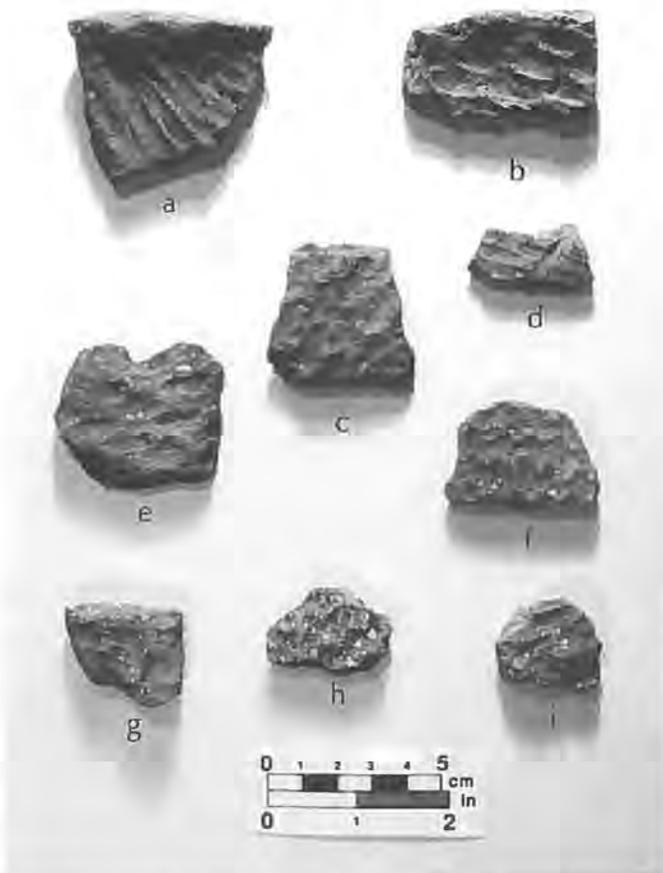


Figure 119. Salt Creek Cane Impressed. a–i, var. Salt Creek (a–b have “Beckum” rim mode). Provenience: Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a–d, G401; e–f, G402. Stimpson (1Ck29), g–i, G407 (GCS/00/N8/12).

Conde, which is a very fine lamellar shell temper (Fuller 1996:2). Thin-walled bowls are the norm.

Distribution: Same as for *Port Dauphin*.

Chronological Position: Same as for *Port Dauphin*.

Salt Creek Cane Impressed

Salt Creek Cane Impressed, var. *Salt Creek*

Sample: 23

Illustrations: Figure 119

Provenience: 16 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
7 Stimpson (1Ck29)

Description: As defined by Fuller and Stowe (1982:82–84) and Fuller (1996:19), this type and its sole variety are characterized by basketry impressions on thick, coarse, shell tempered pottery with ware equivalent to Mississippi Plain, var. *Beckum*. The typical vessel forms are large round- and flat-bottomed bowls, commonly referred to as “salt pans.” The designation is appropriate as such vessel forms are normally found around

salines, as is the Salt Creek Cane Impressed type itself. But this is not always the case. It is important to note that the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2) in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta has a very large number of Salt Creek sherds represented at it, yet the site is not located anywhere near a saline. Numerous examples of the *Salt Creek* variety are illustrated in Fuller and Brown (1998) and in Drooker (1993). One prime characteristic of the variety is the “Beckum” rim mode, which consists of a thick wedge-shaped rim with a flattened lip (Fuller 1996:20; Fuller and Brown 1993:Fig. 16a–b; 1998:Figs. 57h, 63b, and 65i). Two of the four rim sherds in our collection exhibit this rim mode, both of which are from the Lower Salt Works.

Distribution: Extremely heavy representation at the salines in southern Clarke County and at the Bottle Creek site (1Ba2).

Chronological Position: Bottle Creek phase (A.D. 1200/1250–1550) in the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw Delta regions, and the Late Salt Creek complex (A.D. 1250–1500) in the Lower Tombigbee region (Fuller 1998:25–28).

Saltillo Fabric Marked

This type was originally defined by Jennings (1941:201) to account for sand tempered sherds bearing textile imprints. Jenkins (1981:140–143) refined the description by emphasizing that the tool used was a dowel, wrapped either with cordage or fabric. He also set up two varieties based on the number of dowels used and the sort of textile. *China Bluff* was formed using a single cord-wrapped dowel, while *Tombigbee* consists of fabric wrapped around several dowels. The one sherd in our collection is of the *China Bluff* variety.

Saltillo Fabric Marked, var. *China Bluff*

Sample: 1

Illustrations: Figure 120a

Provenience: 1 1Ck210

Description: As defined by Jenkins (1981:141–142; 1983:94), cord wrapped impressions were applied over the exterior surface of sand tempered vessels using single dowels. The one sherd in our collection is from a constricted bowl rim. Its impressions are neatly aligned at an angle descending from the rim. The regularity is more typical of var. *Tombigbee* than *China Bluff*, but I have adopted the single dowel attribute as the primary sorting criterion, rather than the neatness of the execution.

Distribution: There is very little information on the distribution of *China Bluff*, but the Saltillo Fabric Marked



Figure 120. Saltillo Fabric Marked. a, *var. China Bluff*. Santa Rosa Stamped. b–e, *var. unspecified*. St. Johns Plain. f, *var. unspecified*. Weeden Island Incised. g, *var. unspecified*. Weeden Island Plain. h, *var. unspecified* (with “Weeden Island B” rim mode). Weeden Island Red. i–j, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), g, G436. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), b, G440; h, G441. Lonestar (1Ck239), c, f, G482. (1Ck210), a, G485. Swamp 14 (1Ck176), i, G424. Cane Patch (1Ck178), j, G410. Shakertail (1Ck180), d–e, G412 (GCS/00/N8/13).

type itself has a very wide distribution in the Tombigbee drainage system of Alabama and Mississippi. It occurs only rarely in southwest Alabama, but it is important to note that it has been recognized to some extent (Futato 1998). Wimberly (1960) makes no mention of the type in his study, but one sherd of *China Bluff* was recently recovered at the River Cane site (1Ba247) in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta (Fuller and Brown 1998: Fig. 85b).

Chronological Position: The Saltillo Fabric Marked type dates from Early Miller I through Late Miller II in the Central Tombigbee Valley (100 B.C.–A.D. 600) and

from Late Middle Woodland to Early Late Woodland in the Lower Tombigbee Valley (Jenkins 1981:141; 1983:94; Jenkins and Krause 1986). At the River Cane site (1Ba247), *China Bluff* is believed to relate to a Transitional Middle/Late Woodland complex component that dates between A.D. 350–500 (Fuller 1998:15–16; Fuller and Brown 1998:118).

Santa Rosa Punctated

Wiley (1949:378) originally defined this type, with further refinements by Wimberly (1960:107–109) and Jenkins (1983:95). It is basically the sand tempered equivalent of the Middle Woodland grog tempered type Churupa Punctated (Phillips 1970:67–69). It consists of bands of small hemiconical punctations bordered by broad, round-bottomed incised lines. The decoration was applied before the clay was fired. The two specimens in our collection are so small that only the hemiconical punctations are evident. The type itself is distributed from the northwest coast of Florida to the Tallahatta Hills of southwest Alabama. There is also a smattering of it in the Central Tombigbee region (Futato 1998). Fuller (1998:12–15) places the type in both the Blakeley phase (100 B.C.–A.D. 150) and the Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400). Over time the decoration and its application became neater, but there is not a clear enough division to establish varieties as yet. The sherds in our collection are too small to address the subject of neatness, so there is little more to say than that they date to the Middle Woodland period.

Santa Rosa Punctated, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 2

Provenience: 2 Wells Creek (1Ck302)

Santa Rosa Stamped

This type was originally defined by Wiley (1949:376–377) to account for unzoned rocker stamped sherds arranged in vertical or horizontal parallel rows on grog and/or sand tempered ware. Wimberly (1960:74–76) later refined the type by eliminating the grog and confining it to medium–coarse sand, sometimes with “granule gravel” inclusions. The latter is equivalent to Bayou La Batre Plain. Wimberly, in fact, implied that there might have been an evolution in the type from an Early Woodland sand/grit tempered ware to a Middle Woodland exclusively sand tempered ware. Jenkins (1981:143–146) also raised this issue in his study of the pottery from the Gainesville Lake district of the Central Tombigbee Valley. He set up the variety *Big Slough* to account for vertical rows of rocker stamping made on a coarse sand tempered ware. The tool used had a notched end, which resulted in a dentate rocker stamped impression. There is no evidence of the sand/grit temper combination in the Gainesville Lake collection. Nor is it mentioned in the Black Warrior–Tombigbee System Corridor volume,

where Santa Rosa Stamped is represented by only seven sherds (Jenkins 1983:95).

Our collection from Clarke County contributes five more sherds to the mix. The specimen from Jackson Creek has fine sand as temper, the three specimens from Shakertail (at least two of which are from the same vessel) have coarse sand, and the Lonestar sherd has a combination of fine sand and grit. It is possible that the latter could be late in the sequence, as the use of sand and grit was revived in Late Woodland times during the Tensaw Lake phase (Fuller 1998:19–20), but the high incidence of Bayou La Batre Plain and Bayou La Batre Stamped at Lonestar suggest that this sherd is definitely Santa Rosa Stamped and not some late revival. The Lonestar sherd has vertical rows of stamping. The tool that was used had a very wide end (almost 3.0 cm wide). As it was walked up and down the vessel, it was moved only a small space at a time, so the overall decoration has a nice textured effect. The sherds from Shakertail also exhibit vertical rows of rocker stamping, whereas the Jackson Creek specimen has horizontal rows. The tool used for each of these sherds from the Clarke County survey was not notched, so there is no indication of dentations in the impressions. This is very different from what Jenkins (1981:143–145) observed in the Gainesville Lake district, but it is consistent with what Wimberly (1960:74) witnessed in his study of the pottery of Mobile and Clarke counties.

With a sample of only five sherds at my disposal, I am in no position to refine the type in this study. Nevertheless, I suspect that future analysis will determine that the best way at getting at spatial/temporal distinctions will not be to focus on the direction of the stamping, but on the ware and/or on the kinds of tools used to form the decoration. It may indeed be useful to separate off the sand/grit tempered sherds as an early variety of the type, which dates to the Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) and a later sand tempered variety of the Blakeley phase (100 B.C.–A.D. 150), a point implied in Fuller's (1998:12) recent work. All that can be said at present is that the type dates to the Early and Middle Woodland periods and is confined, almost exclusively, to southwest Alabama and the coast of Florida west of St. Andrews Bay (Futato 1998; Willey 1949:377).

Santa Rosa Stamped, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	5
Illustrations:	Figure 120b–e
Provenience:	3 Shakertail (1Ck180)
	1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
	1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

St. Johns Plain

Had not Duke Beasley, a student of mine, walked by at an opportune time, this sherd would have ended up in an "Unusual Plain Sherd" box. He took one look at it

and, based on his knowledge of northeast Florida archaeology, said, "That's St. Johns Plain!" Once he voiced that, it added another dimension to the Lonestar site. Already it had yielded some of the earliest pottery in the region, including Bayou La Batre Plain and Tchefuncte Plain. As defined by Griffin (1945:220) and Goggin (1952:101–102), St. Johns Plain has a fine chalky "temperless" paste. We now know that the temper is actually crushed, slender sponge spicules. The one sherd in our collection fits the criteria for the type, but adds little to its definition. According to Goggin, the type is common throughout the northern St. Johns region and occurs from the last phase of the Orange period into historic times. That would give it a chronological span of almost three millennia (1000 B.C.–late 16th century). Based on its associations at Lonestar, I would bet that it was deposited on this site during the Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) (Fuller 1998:8–11).

St. Johns Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 120f
Provenience:	1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Tchefuncte Plain

As defined by Ford and Quimby (1945:52–54) and refined by Phillips (1970:162–164) and Weinstein and Rivet (1978:26–35), Tchefuncte Plain is an homogenous "temperless" (occasionally with some grog) ware bearing a laminated cross-section and smooth chalky surfaces that are frequently crackled. It is one of the earliest forms of pottery made in the Lower Mississippi Valley and along the northern Gulf Coast of Louisiana. It occasionally turns up in southwest Alabama in Bryant's Landing phase contexts (700–100 B.C.) (Fuller 1998:8–11). Only three sherds of the type have been recognized in the Clarke County survey, all associated with Tombigbee River sites.

Tchefuncte Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	3
Provenience:	2 Bridge (1Ck70)
	1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Wakulla Check Stamped

About twenty years ago I spent a summer measuring the size of checks on thousands of Pontchartrain Check Stamped sherds (Brown 1982). The principal thing that I learned from that agonizing experience is that the size of checks is not an effective classificatory attribute. My task at the time was to see if there was any utility for establishing varieties based on check size. I did not even get to the point of looking at types with this in mind. Now, in the present study, I finally have had to deal with this particular topic. In southwest Alabama there are four prin-

cial types characterized by check stamping on a sand tempered ware: Deptford Check Stamped, Henderson Check Stamped, McLeod Check Stamped, and Wakulla Check Stamped. Henderson is somewhat removed, by virtue of its occurrence farther up the Alabama River (Dickens 1971:52, 58). The same is true of Deptford Check Stamped in that people seem uncomfortable to use it away from coastal areas. I will not dwell on either of these types here, but there is the puzzle as to what to do with Wakulla and McLeod.

As originally defined by Willey (1949:437–438), Wakulla Check Stamped is characterized by a solid field of fine to medium-sized checks, with lands in both directions of equal size. Willey also noted that there was considerable variation in the temper. Although it is all sand, sometimes it is very fine, sometimes much coarser, and sometimes there are fairly large pieces of quartz. The rims of Wakulla Check Stamped are somewhat distinct in that they are characterized by long folds with check impressions extending over them (Willey 1949:Fig. 53). But there are other kinds of rims in the original type definition, too, including those with small round folds and others that are unmodified. Consequently, Willey leaves us with a feeling of considerable variation for the type.

Wimberly (1960:147–151) adopted the Wakulla Check Stamped type in his study of Clarke and Mobile counties' pottery. The defining characteristic for him was the small size of the checks, "1.5 to 4 mm. in diameter [sic?] and usually 1 mm. deep (Wimberly 1960:149)," and their sharp distinction. He also highlighted the rim strap that bears check impressions, as well as the coarse nature of the sand temper. These were the prime characteristics that separated Wakulla Check Stamped from McLeod Check Stamped, a type first defined by Wimberly (1960:126–130). McLeod is different, according to Wimberly, because it tends to have finer sand and larger checks that are not as neatly executed. The latter are described as "from 3 to 4 mm. in diameter, are slightly less than 1 mm. deep, and are only moderately clear-cut (Wimberly 1960:127)." In reference to Wakulla Check Stamped, described above by Wimberly, there is obviously an overlap in the ranges of the check sizes for the two types. We also must question how much coarse sand is needed before McLeod becomes Wakulla? And what is to be done with those sherds in the middle where the checks do not seem neat enough or well-defined enough to be Wakulla, but are not obscure enough to be McLeod? Rims help to some extent, because McLeod jars and sometimes bowls have ample rim folds, which formed during the process of stamping. The excess paste that was squeezed up was simply folded over the exterior and smoothed, and not very carefully. When these break away, as they often do, stamping is visible beneath the fold, something that never occurs with Wakulla Check Stamped, at least according to Wimberly's definitions of the types.

Despite an impression that some real distinctions may

exist between McLeod and Wakulla, it is relatively easy to see problems in the type definitions. If you have the rim, it is easy, but a consideration of temper alone is not enough to do the trick; nor is check size. Wimberly recognized the problem and dealt with it by setting up an immense "Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)" category, which he physically placed in the report midway between his McLeod and Wakulla definitions (Wimberly 1960:136). When Jenkins (1981:134–136) dealt with the issue in the Central Tombigbee Valley, he looked to Wimberly's study and took the economical route. As Wakulla seemed to develop out of McLeod, or so Wimberly argued, then McLeod naturally must be the "parent type." On this basis Jenkins adopted McLeod Check Stamped for the Gainesville Lake study and set up two varieties based on the shape of check impressions. However, when he later came further south, in his study of the Black Warrior–Tombigbee System Corridor pottery, the situation became more complex (Jenkins 1983:83). Now it was clear that Wakulla Check Stamped was in evidence and it no longer was a simple matter separating it from McLeod. Jenkins once again used Wimberly as his guide by adopting the above residual category for those sherds that he could not classify. I myself certainly gave serious consideration to using this residual category in the present study, as it would have been a good way to be rid of the problem. By doing so I could put the definite McLeod Check Stamped sherds in one box, the definite Wakulla Check Stamped sherds in another, and let someone else worry about the rest. But even when I started doing this, difficulties arose, as experienced also by Jenkins:

In summary, Wakulla Check Stamped and McLeod Check Stamped can be sorted to some degree by rim mode and by check size. Unfortunately there is a good deal of overlap between McLeod and Wakulla. Wide rim strips [sic] are occasionally found on vessels with a bold check surface finish and vessels with a fine check finish may have unmodified rims with no rim fold or strip [sic] (Jenkins 1983:83).

I hoped that Wimberly's published illustrations would help me sort the two types, but I really could not see significant differences between them. His captions for two of his figures are rather telling statements:

Figure 61 — Five rim sherds of the variety of Wakulla Check Stamped found in the upper levels of McLeod Estate Village. *Except for the rim treatment these pottery sherds would have been classified McLeod Check Stamped* (Wimberly 1960). [emphasis mine]

Figure 62 — Two restored pottery vessels from James Village, Clarke County. *Both are Wakulla Checked [sic] Stamped with the lower vessel typical of McLeod Check Stamped except for the neat treatment of the slight rim fold* (Wimberly 1960). [emphasis mine]

Ashley Dumas, the most recent student of McLeod phase ceramics in the region, is acutely aware of the problem. She "solved" it by calling everything McLeod Check Stamped (Dumas 1999a:121–122; 1999b:117). Admittedly, this has the advantage of eliminating boxes labeled "nice small checks," "not-so-nice large checks," and the like, but it also tends to eliminate the possibility of detecting influences from Weeden Island cultures to the south and east that were spreading their more refined version of check stamped pottery (perhaps). Dumas (1998:7–8) referred to a sentiment of John Walthall's that bears repeating:

While it is recognized that McLeod pottery shares at least one major trait with Deptford, check stamping, it shares more traits with the Weeden Island type, Wakulla Check Stamped. Differences in rim form between McLeod and classic Weeden Island pottery are not of a sufficient magnitude to constitute separate types. Ceramic samples from Weeden Island villages in northern Florida consistently display a range of rim forms, of which the classic Weeden Island type is only a minority (Milanich 1974). McLeod check stamped vessels fit comfortably into this range and can be considered a variety of Wakulla Check Stamped (Walthall 1980:167).

Accordingly, I have followed Walthall's recommendations in this study by making *var. Bridge* the local variety of Wakulla Check Stamped. I thought about maintaining the "McLeod" name, but as it has already been adopted for the local variety of Deptford Simple Stamped, I thought "Bridge" might be better, especially as the site has such an excellent sample of the variety. The name itself also seems a diplomatic choice in bringing the two types together. That leaves the "Wakulla" name as the obvious choice for fine check sand tempered sherds with stamping extending over rim straps. There is only one sherd that fits that description in our collection, but its eroded surface gives it a sloppy feeling, more in line with McLeod Check Stamped. To me it makes far more sense to classify this sherd as Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* and list it under one of the various rim modes. The classification that is presented here shows the relationship between Wakulla and McLeod. Henderson Check Stamped would probably also be a reasonable candidate for variety status, but I will leave this for others who know the material better than I do. For those who do not feel comfortable using the established varieties, there is always Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*, a classification unit that has a far better ring to it than "Residual Check Stamped (Sand Tempered)." This is also the appropriate designation for those sherds where it really is not clear whether it is *Willow Beach*, a linear-checked variety of Wakulla Check Stamped, or the usual checks with equal-sized lands. In the past such sherds would have been forced into McLeod Linear Check Stamped, McLeod Check Stamped, or that infernal residual category.

As might be expected, almost half of the Wakulla Check Stamped sherds in our collection have been classified as "unspecified." Most of these sherds are either too eroded or too small to classify as *vars. Bridge* or *Willow Beach*, but it is probable that most would have been sortable had they been larger or less degraded. In other words, there are no "ringers." Out of a sample of 65 unspecified sherds, 11 are rims. Representative shapes include a bowl with a strongly incurved rim, an outslanted bowl, and a jar with an excurvate rim. All three of these particular vessels have unmodified rims. For those vessels whose shape cannot be determined, three have "Hubbard Landing" rims, and two have "Weeden Island A" rims. One of the latter has an unstamped rim strap, while the other has a stamped rim strap (Fuller and Brown 1998:33, 36).

Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	65	
Provenience:	8	Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	13	Bridge (1Ck70)
	1	Griffin (1Ck152)
	1	Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	1	Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	19	Willow Beach (1Ck172)
	3	Oliver (1Ck175)
	1	Train Spur (1Ck185)
	1	Dusty Field (1Ck188)
	1	Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190)
	4	Scotch Clearing (1Ck193)
	1	Lonestar (1Ck239)
	4	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	5	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	2	General—along Tombigbee River

Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge*

Sample:	43	
Illustrations:	Figures 121 and 122	
Provenience:	7	Bridge (1Ck70)
	3	Griffin (1Ck152)
	21	Willow Beach (1Ck172)
	1	Oliver (1Ck175)
	1	Train Spur (1Ck185)
	1	Shooting House (1Ck189)
	2	Lonestar (1Ck239)
	5	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	2	Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Background: New variety, formerly classified as McLeod Check Stamped, but now incorporated under Wakulla Check Stamped, for reasons given above.

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on a fine to coarse sand tempered ware, with lands in both directions being of equal size. Check size varies from small to medium, and



Figure 121. Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* (jar with strongly excurvated rim). Provenience: Willow Beach (1Ck172), G481 (GCS/00/N8/14).

definition of checks can be sharp or diffuse. The shape of the checks ranges from square to slightly rhomboidal. Vessel forms include outslanted bowls and jars with medium to strong excurvate rims. Rim modes include "Hubbard Landing," "Wakulla," and unmodified.

Distribution: Because of the shuffling of types, the distribution of this variety is really not clear as yet. It obviously is widespread in Clarke County, with a heavy incidence along the Lower Tombigbee River. It is subsumed under McLeod Check Stamped and Wakulla Check Stamped in most studies.

Chronological Position: Late Woodland period (A.D. 400–1100). For the same reasons noted under "Distribution," the full temporal range for this variety is not known. Rim modes will be the key to defining components. The "Wakulla" rim has been dated to the Coden phase (A.D. 750–1100), while the "Hubbard Landing" rim mode is an excellent marker for the latter part of the Late Woodland period and is particularly common during the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) in the Lower Tombigbee Valley (Dumas 1999a:121–122; Fuller 1998:16–23; Fuller and Brown 1998:33, 36; Shorter 1999:173–178).

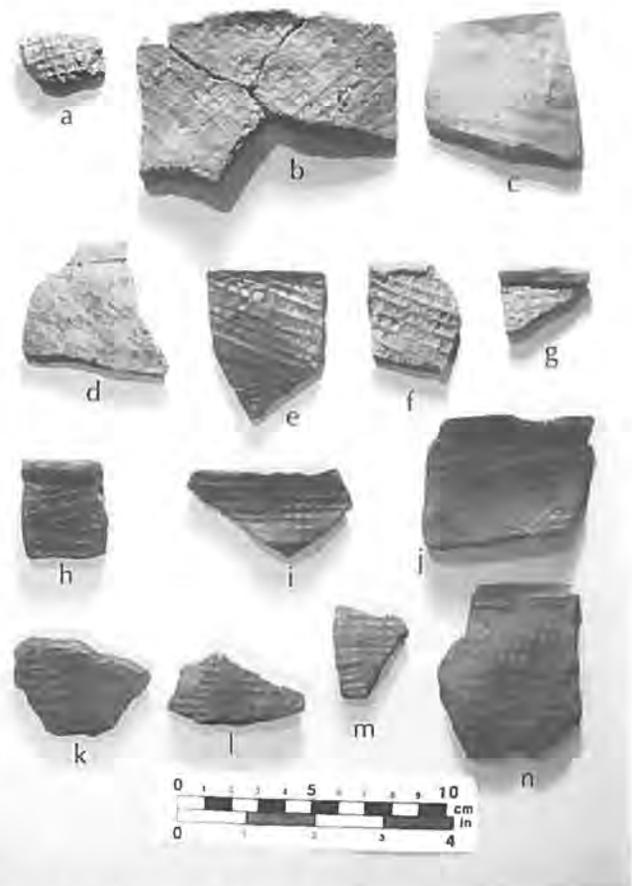


Figure 122. Wakulla Check Stamped. a–n, *var. Bridge* (d has "Wakulla" rim mode; e–h and n have "Hubbard Landing" rim mode). Provenience: Bridge (1Ck70), a, G476. Griffin (1Ck152), b, G438. Oliver (1Ck175), c, G447. Willow Beach (1Ck172), d–e, G480; f–i, G481. Lonestar (1Ck239), j, G482. Train Spur (1Ck185), k, G472. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), l, G518. Allen Branch (1Ck309), n, G519 (GCS/00/N8/15).

Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Willow Beach*

Sample:	28
Illustrations:	Figures 123 and 124
Provenience:	8 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	3 Bridge (1Ck70)
	1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	6 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
	1 Oliver (1Ck175)
	2 Lonestar (1Ck239)
	4 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	1 General—along Tombigbee River
	1 Isolated Find No. 15

Background: New Variety, formerly classified as McLeod Linear Check Stamped, but now included under Wakulla Check Stamped, for reasons given above.

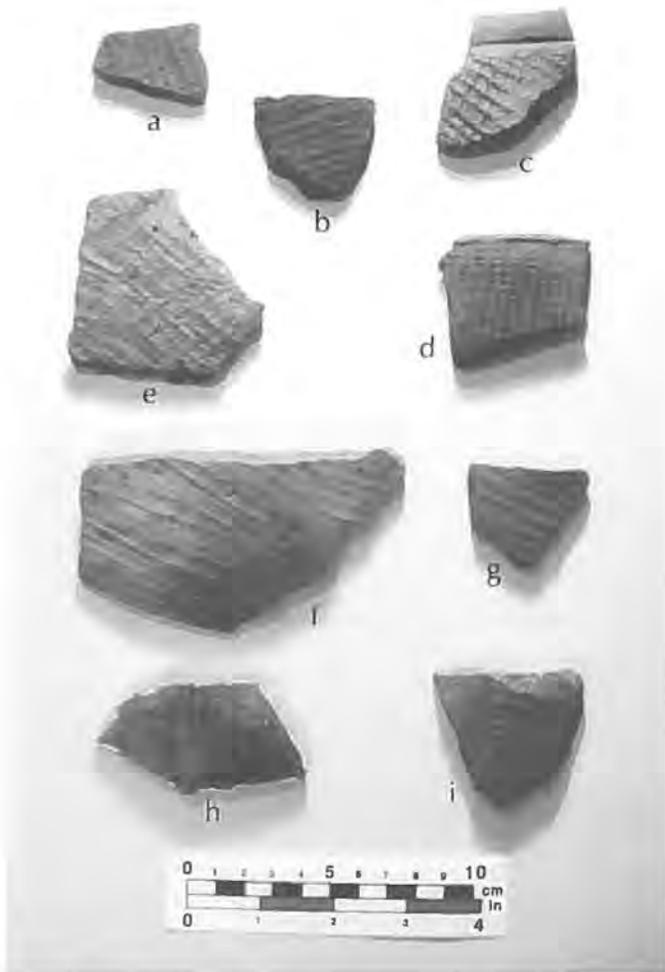


Figure 123. Wakulla Check Stamped. a–i, var. *Willow Beach* (c has “Weeden Island D” rim mode; d has “Hubbard Landing” rim mode). Provenience: Bridge (1Ck70), a, G476. Willow Beach (1Ck172), b–f, G480. Lonestar (1Ck239), g, G482. General, along Tombigbee River, h, G488. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), i, G518 (GCS/00/N8/16).

Sorting Criteria: Check stamping on a fine to coarse sand tempered ware, with lands in one direction being wider than those in the other, giving a “linear effect” to the surface treatment. Checks are generally square or rectangular, but occasionally are slightly rhomboidal. Execution ranges from neat to sloppy. Recognized vessel shapes from the Clarke County survey include incurved bowls and strongly outslanted bowls. Rim modes include “Weeden Island D” and “Hubbard Landing.”

Distribution: As with *Bridge*, *Willow Beach* is commonly found on sites along the Lower Tombigbee River. For the most part, it is found wherever *Bridge* occurs, but with one notable exception. *Willow Beach* is quite abun-



Figure 124. Wakulla Check Stamped. a–e, var. *Willow Beach* (a–c have “Hubbard Landing” rim mode). Provenience: Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), a, G402; b–e, G402B (GCS/00/N8/17).

dant at the Lower Salt Works, but *Bridge* has not yet been recognized at this saline. Neither occurs at the Stimpson site (1Ck29) saline.

Chronological Position: Late Woodland period (A.D. 400–1100), with basically the same temporal dates as the *Bridge* variety. The “Weeden Island D” and “Hubbard Landing” rim modes are dated, respectively, to the Coden phase (A.D. 750–1100) and the McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) (Fuller and Brown 1998: 33, 36).

Weeden Island Incised

Weeden Island Incised was originally defined by Willey (1949:411–419) to include elaborately decorated vessels on a fine sand tempered ware in which the principal design stands out in the negative as an undecorated area. The background has a range of decorations, including hachure, cross hachure, and rows of punctations. Wimberly (1960:158–159) did observe the type in his study of Mobile and Clarke counties’ pottery, but it was not particularly common. It is a bit better represented in Trickey’s work (1958:Fig. 3), primarily because of excavations con-

ducted at the St. Andrews Point site (uncertain site no.) located on the coast near Fort Morgan. Only two sherds of the type were recovered in the Black Warrior–Tombigbee System Corridor survey (Jenkins 1983:95), but it does regularly appear in south Alabama (Futato 1998). Its real center of distribution is more to the east, stretching from Mobile Bay to the Little Manatee region of Florida. In the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw Delta regions, the type dates to the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750). The single sherd in our collection is from the rim of a finely made strongly constricted bowl with a very small orifice. Two neatly executed parallel lines are all the decoration that exists.

Weeden Island Incised, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 120g
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)

Weeden Island Plain

For reasons provided by Jenkins (1983:88), there are so many plain sand tempered types in southwest Alabama that it is often very difficult to sort one from the other. That is why I have made liberal use of the "Unidentified plain sand tempered ware" to describe most of the plain fine to coarse sand tempered sherds in our collection. Every once in a while, however, a sherd comes along which cries out for its "true" type designation. Two sherds in our collection fit the criteria for Weeden Island Plain set forth by Willey (1949:409–411) and Wimberly (1960:152–155). The one from Jackson Creek is a large rim sherd from a beaker or deep bowl bearing a "Weeden Island B" rim mode (Fuller and Brown 1998:36). This particular mode is believed to be diagnostic of the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750) (Fuller 1998:16–18). The sherd from the Willow Beach site is from an outslanted bowl. It exhibits a "Wakulla" rim mode, which is thought to date to the Coden phase (A.D. 750–1100) (Fuller 1998:18–19; Fuller and Brown 1998:33, 36).

Weeden Island Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 120h
 Provenience: 1 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
 1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Weeden Island Red

Willey (1949:422) originally set up the type Weeden Island Zoned Red to account for typical Weeden Island Incised vessels that had bands of red painted areas alternating with plain zones. On the basis of work at the Kolomoki site in Georgia, Sears (1956:19) set up the type Weeden Island Red, which basically is the unzoned equivalent of Willey's type. In addition to classificatory dif-

ferences, Sears felt that the two types might also be able to be separated chronologically, with Weeden Island Red being earlier than Weeden Island Zoned Red. Jenkins (1981:148) adopted the Weeden Island Red type in his study of the Gainesville Lake pottery of the Central Tombigbee Valley, where it became a basic "catch-all" for red filming on sand tempered ware. The five sherds in the Clarke County survey all have red film on their interior. All of the sherds from Swamp 14 seem to be from the same coarse sand tempered pot. The sherd from Cane Patch has a fine sand tempered ware.

The actual distribution of Weeden Island Red is not well known. It is found, in varying amounts, wherever people of the Weeden Island culture settled. It occurs in very small numbers at sites in the Mobile–Tensaw Delta, such as at Little Lizard Creek (1Ba195) (Fuller and Brown 1998:Tables 12 and 13), Hubbard's Landing (1Ba181), and Live Oak Landing Park (1Ba212) (Morgan 1997:Tables 6 and 13, Fig. 46g). In the Central Tombigbee Valley it dates to Late Miller II through Early Miller III (A.D. 400–700) (Jenkins 1981:148; Jenkins and Krause 1986:7, 83) and in the Mobile Bay and Mobile–Tensaw Delta regions it falls within the Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750) (Fuller 1998:16–18).

Weeden Island Red, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 6
 Illustrations: Figure 120i–j
 Provenience: 4 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
 1 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
 1 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)

Unidentified Decorated on Bayou La Batre Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Provenience: 1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Description: This sherd could have three parallel, close-spaced shallow incisions on its exterior surface, but it is so eroded that I cannot even be sure they are incisions.

Unidentified Incised on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 2
 Provenience: 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)
 1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)

Description: The sherd from Stimpson may be Leland Incised, but it is broken right at the line and is impossible to tell for sure. It could also be Pensacola Incised. The sherd from Jackson Creek is from the neck of a vessel. It exhibits a well-defined single diagonal line and is possibly Barton Incised.

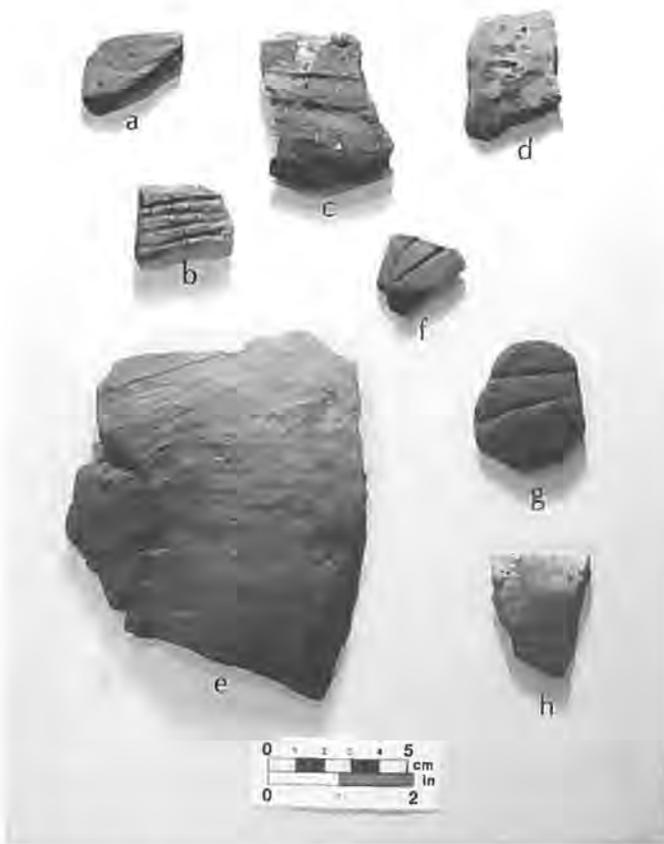


Figure 125. a, Unidentified Incised and Red Painted on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified*. b–c, Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum*. d, Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*. e, Unidentified Brushed and Check Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware. f–h, Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware. Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), e, G437. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), f, G441. Hart (1Ck170), d, G443. Smith's Creek (1Ck171), a, G445. Lonestar (1Ck239), g, G482. Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), b, G404; h, G506. Stimpson (1Ck29), c, G406 (GCS/00/N8/18).

Unidentified Incised and Red Painted on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 125a
 Provenience: 1 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)

Description: This is a most interesting rim sherd. It is from a small open bowl. It has a round lip and a line on the exterior, just below the lip. The exterior and interior surfaces exhibit a thick brownish-red paint. After the paint was applied, narrow curvilinear incisions were run through them in a curvilinear fashion. A pattern forming two close-spaced parallel incisions can be discerned. It is possible that this sherd is quite

late in the regional sequence, perhaps relating to the historic period (Waselkov and Gums 2000:130–131). Fuller (1998:32–34) classifies such material as part of the Gulf Historic pottery tradition (A.D. 1700–1750).

Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, *var. Beckum*

Sample: 3
 Illustrations: Figure 125b–c
 Provenience: 2 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 1 Stimpson (1Ck29)

Description: Salt pans are, for the most part, either plain or fabric impressed. Occasionally one will see an incision on the surface of such vessels, but there seldom appears to have been any intent involved. One of the sherds from the Lower Salt Works clearly reveals intent. It exhibits at least four close-spaced narrow lines. There are two parallel close-spaced lines on the sherd from Stimpson. The lines were made by holding a wide rounded tool at a slight angle and drawing it across the exterior surface while the surface of the pot was moderately wet.

Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 2
 Provenience: 1 Shooting House (1Ck189)
 1 General—along bank of Tombigbee River

Description: The sherd from Shooting House has two close-spaced curvilinear lines. Its incisions are "trailed," which would normally make it Leland Incised, but as its surface is somewhat eroded, I do not feel especially confident in classifying it as such. The other sherd, found along the Tombigbee River, is from a jar with a strongly excurvate rim. The incised line encircles the vessel at its shoulder.

Unidentified Decorated on Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 125d
 Provenience: 1 Hart (1Ck170)

Description: This heavily eroded sherd exhibits marks, which are believed to be punctations, but the surface is too degraded to tell for sure.

Unidentified Brushed on Tchefuncte Plain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Provenience: 1 Bridge (1Ck70)

Description: The brush marks that occur on this sherd may have been incidental, rather than with a decorative intent in mind. The ware itself is interesting, because Tchefuncte Plain is not a particularly common type

in the region. It is much more coastal oriented, with its homeland occurring far to the west in Louisiana. It probably appeared in southwest Alabama during the Bryant's Landing phase (700–100 B.C.) (Fuller 1998:8–11).

Unidentified Brushed and Check Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 125e
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)

Description: Just in case anyone questions whether there is a relationship between McVay Brushed and Wakulla Check Stamped, this large sherd resolves the issue. Although the check stamping is not as clear as the brushing, it is indeed visible.

Unidentified Incised on Sand Tempered Ware

Sample: 8
 Illustrations: Figure 125f–h
 Provenience: 1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
 2 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
 2 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
 1 Lonestar (1Ck239)
 1 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Description: A number of incised sherds on sand tempered ware defy classification, either because they are too small or I cannot find an equivalent type/variety. One rim sherd from the Lower Salt Works is part of a simple bowl. Two narrow, close-spaced parallel incised lines, made with a pointed implement, occur about 2.5 cm below the lip of the vessel. One of the Jackson Creek sherds, also from a bowl, has at least one parallel line, similarly located 2.5 cm below the lip. The other sherd from Jackson Creek has wide-spaced, line-filled triangles and may be from a Carrabelle Incised pot. The sherd from Lonestar has one curvilinear line and one rectilinear line. The tool used was narrow, rounded on its end, and was drawn across the vessel when the surface was in a leather-hard state. One of the sherds from Cane Patch exhibits a small rectangle that was incised by a narrow pointed instrument while the surface was leather-hard to dry. The other sherds are too small to say anything of relevance.

Unidentified Stamped on Sand Tempered Ware

Sample: 9
 Provenience: 2 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
 1 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
 6 Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)

Description: This category is one notch above "Unidentified decorated," but not by much. Some form of stamping



Figure 126. a, Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware (with drill mark on interior). b–e, Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware (b has peaked rim; c has "Weeden Island A" rim mode; d has "Weeden Island D" rim mode; e is part of a base). Provenience: Slim Pickin's (1Ck153), a, G478. Swamp 14 (1Ck176), e, G429A. Observation Point (1Ck183), c, G416. Cedar Creek (1Ck158), b, G443. Goodman (1Ck301), d, G450 (GCS/00/N8/19).

is in evidence, either check or simple, but it is not clear which one.

Unidentified Decorated on Sand Tempered Ware

Sample: 39
 Illustrations: Figure 126a
 Provenience: 3 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 4 Bridge (1Ck70)
 3 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)
 6 Bluff View (1Ck155)
 6 Hart (1Ck170)
 9 Oliver (1Ck175)
 2 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
 1 Shooting House (1Ck189)
 1 Lonestar (1Ck239)
 2 Goodman (1Ck301)
 2 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Description: Originally I had set up two boxes for Unidentified decorated sherds on sand tempered ware. One was labeled "fine" and the other "coarse." Once I spread the material out on the lab table, however, I was unable to tell which pile was which. Suffice to say that the sherds described here range from fine to medium sand temper. Everything in this category has been classified only as "decorated" because the surfaces of the sherds are too eroded to tell what was the intent. I suspect that stamping, simple or check, characterize most, but it is impossible to be certain. There are no sherds in this sample that could not be classified because of a strange technique or design. One sherd from the Slim Pickin's site has been used as a drill platform, as it has the impression of a circular cane drill on its interior. The one sherd from Shooting House exhibits a single line of what is probably a "drag-and-jab" incision. One sherd from Push Pile Circle has a flattened rim strap. The strap and body have some form of decoration on them. If it is check stamping, the sherd should be classified as Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*.

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware

Sample:	407
Illustrations:	Figure 126b-e
Provenience:	23 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	9 Bridge (1Ck70)
	5 Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151)
	5 Griffin (1Ck152)
	8 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)
	23 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	29 Bluff View (1Ck155)
	4 Cedar Creek (1Ck158)
	18 Hart (1Ck170)
	2 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	5 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
	1 Conveyor Dock (1Ck173)
	21 Oliver (1Ck175)
	23 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	10 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
	4 Leatherwood Creek (1Ck179)
	5 Shakertail (1Ck180)
	7 Observation Point (1Ck183)
	3 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
	1 Train Spur (1Ck185)
	20 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
	12 Shooting House (1Ck189)
	75 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
	2 1Ck210
	11 Lonestar (1Ck239)
	15 Goodman (1Ck301)
	6 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	11 Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)
	2 Wildlife (1Ck304)
	30 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

7	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
3	Isolated Find No. 8
5	Isolated Find No. 12
2	Isolated Find No. 21

Description: This is one of the largest pottery categories in the report. It exists because there so many plain "fine" sand tempered types, including Baldwin Plain, Franklin Plain, McLeod Plain, O'Neal Plain, and Weeden Island Plain. With few exceptions, I did not feel comfortable sorting the various sherds one way or the other. There is a desperate need for a super-type here, much in the fashion of Baytown Plain and Mississippi Plain, but I am reluctant to do so now. The "residual category" adopted here is in line with what Jenkins (1983:88) chose to do for the Black Warrior-Tombigbee System Corridor survey.

Many rims were recovered in the surface collections, most of which are unmodified. A number of rims are worthy of note. Two are incurvate bowls with "Weeden Island" rim modes. The one from Observation Point has a "Weeden Island A" rim, while the one from Goodman has a "Weeden Island D" rim. The former is a Tate's Hammock phase (A.D. 400-750) marker, while the latter dates to the Coden phase (A.D. 750-1100) (Fuller 1998:16-19; Fuller and Brown 1998:36). Another bowl, but this time outslanted, has a peaked rim. It is from the Hart site. Two rims have fine notching on the lip exterior—one, from the Cedar Creek site, is from a strongly excurvate jar, while the other, from Tombigbee Mile 95, is from either a slightly excurvate beaker or jar. Seven sherds from the same vessel at the Swamp 14 site constitute a portion of a rectangular, flat, slab base.

Unidentified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample:	3
Illustrations:	Figure 127a-c
Provenience:	2 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
	1 Bluff View (1Ck155)

Description: Three sherds were originally sorted as McVay Brushed, until it was realized that there was grit mixed in with the sand. It may eventually be reasonable to elevate this to a new type, much in the manner of Hubbard Check Stamped and Mobile Cord Marked, but I am hesitant to do so on the basis of three sherds. Nevertheless, the two specimens from the Lower Salt Works, one from a bowl, have "Hubbard Landing" rims, which is consistent with a Late Woodland date for the future type. Bluff View Brushed might be an appropriate designation.



Figure 127. a–c, Unidentified Brushed on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware. d, Unidentified Punctated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware. e–f, Unidentified Simple Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware. Provenience: Bluff View (1Ck155), a, G479. Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), b, G402A; c, G402B; e, G402; f, G404. Wells Creek (1Ck302), d, G451 (GCS/00/N8/20).

Unidentified Punctated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 127d
 Provenience: 1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)

Description: This is a curious sherd. It has a fine wavy line on its exterior surface that was made by taking the rounded end of a small piece of cane or stick, holding it at an angle and punching the leather-hard surface of the vessel. Then the tool was picked up, turned 180 degrees, lined up with the last mark, and punched again. The marks are very slight, so I at first thought that it was just an unusual incision, but punctating is definitely the technique. The sherd is from the rim of a small vessel, either a beaker or, more likely, a bowl. It exhibits a "Hubbard Landing" rim mode, typical of the Late Woodland period.

Unidentified Simple Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 127e–f
 Provenience: 2 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Description: There is, as yet, no type set up to account for simple stamping on a sand and grit tempered ware. Deptford Simple Stamped is sand alone, so that does not help. Unfortunately, with only two body sherds in the Clarke County collection, this is not the place to tackle the typological task. Suffice to say that these sherds would feel at home with Hubbard Check Stamped, Mobile Cord Marked, and other such Late Woodland ceramics.

Unidentified Stamped on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample: 2
 Provenience: 1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 1 Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)

Description: It is difficult to ascertain the kind of stamping exhibited on these two sherds, because their surfaces are so eroded. The Lower Salt Works specimen, a rim sherd from a simple bowl with straight walls, may be check stamped. If so, it would be Hubbard Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*.

Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample: 3
 Provenience: 1 Bluff View (1Ck155)
 1 Oliver (1Ck175)
 1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)

Description: These sherds are either too small or too eroded to determine the technique of decoration.

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware

Sample: 92
 Provenience: 9 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
 4 Bluff View (1Ck155)
 1 Hart (1Ck170)
 1 Conveyor Dock (1Ck173)
 4 Oliver (1Ck175)
 29 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
 1 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
 2 Train Spur (1Ck185)
 2 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
 2 Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)
 6 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
 1 1Ck210
 24 Lonestar (1Ck239)

1	Goodman (1Ck301)
1	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
1	Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)
2	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
1	Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Elsewhere, Coon Neck Plain has been introduced to account for plain pottery on sand and grit tempered ware (Fuller and Brown 1998:149). I have hesitated to use this type here, because of the difficulty of sorting the same from Bayou La Batre Plain. There are differences, to be sure, especially when rim modes are evident (as with the "Hubbard Landing" rim), but it is not so easy separating the two types when only body sherds occur. In the case of Bayou La Batre Plain, I sorted according to associations, which is not really the best thing to do, but when, as at Lonestar (1Ck239), there are also so many Bayou La Batre Stamped sherds, it would be difficult to ignore the temporally equivalent plain sherds. In other cases when decorated markers are not present, my confidence in sorting diminished. If I were to call the material Bayou La Batre Plain or Coon Neck Plain, I would be making an interpretation without the support of other diagnostics. In such cases, I took the coward's way out by making use of the residual category "Unidentified Plain Sand and Grit Tempered Ware."

Unidentified Decorated on Sand and Grog Tempered Ware

Sample:	1
Provenience:	1 Shooting House (1Ck189)

Description: The surface of this sherd is too eroded to determine the technique of decoration. The presence of grog is interesting, as the use of such temper is not particularly common in the region.

Unidentified Plain Sand and Grog Tempered Ware

Sample:	3
Provenience:	1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1 Jackson (1Ck209)
	1 Lonestar (1Ck239)

Unidentified Plain Sand and Shell Tempered Ware

Sample:	3
Provenience:	3 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Unidentified Plain Grit and Grog Tempered Ware

Sample:	1
Provenience:	1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Unidentified Plain Shell and Grog Tempered Ware

Sample:	1
Provenience:	1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Miscellaneous Pottery Artifact

Sample:	1
Provenience:	1 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)

Description: Only one additional pottery artifact was found in our survey that was not related to a cooking or serving vessel. The rim of what is probably a pipe bowl was recovered at the Lower Salt Works. It is also possible that it is part of the opening in the back of a hooded vessel, but the pipe attribution is more probable. Having said that, it should be mentioned that there is no consistent preparation of the interior, and no smudge marks. Its ware is Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*.

Stone Artifacts

Projectile Points/Knives

Bakers Creek

This projectile point/knife has a triangular blade with a long expanding stem. The stem was made by notching the basal corners of points that otherwise would be classified as Copena Triangular (Justice 1987:211–212). The relationship between the two types was first recognized by Cambron (1958:236, Fig. 40), who referred to the specimen he illustrated as "Stemmed Copena [Bakers Creek]." Cambron and Waters (1961:10) set Bakers Creek up as its own type, and DeJarnette et al. (1962:47) soon afterwards offered a formal description.

The type is named after a site in Morgan County, Alabama. Projectile point/knives range between 43–78 mm in length, with an average of 55 mm. The blade's cross-section is biconvex and the basal edge is normally thinned, straight, and slightly ground (Cambron and Hulse 1975:8; Perino 1971:6). The one example of Bakers Creek in our collection is consistent with this description. It is made of Tallahatta sandstone. In terms of relationships, Bakers Creek is included under the "Lowe Cluster." It is distributed across the Mid-South region and is especially common in the Middle Tennessee Valley. The type is associated with the Copena complex and is thought to be a good middle to terminal Middle Woodland marker, dating between A.D. 150–600 (Justice 1987:211–212).

Bakers Creek, *var. unspecified*

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 128b
Provenience:	1 Bald Knob (1Ck212)
Measurements (mm):	

Length (tip is broken) – 52.6

Shoulder Width – 31.0

Stem Width – 23.6

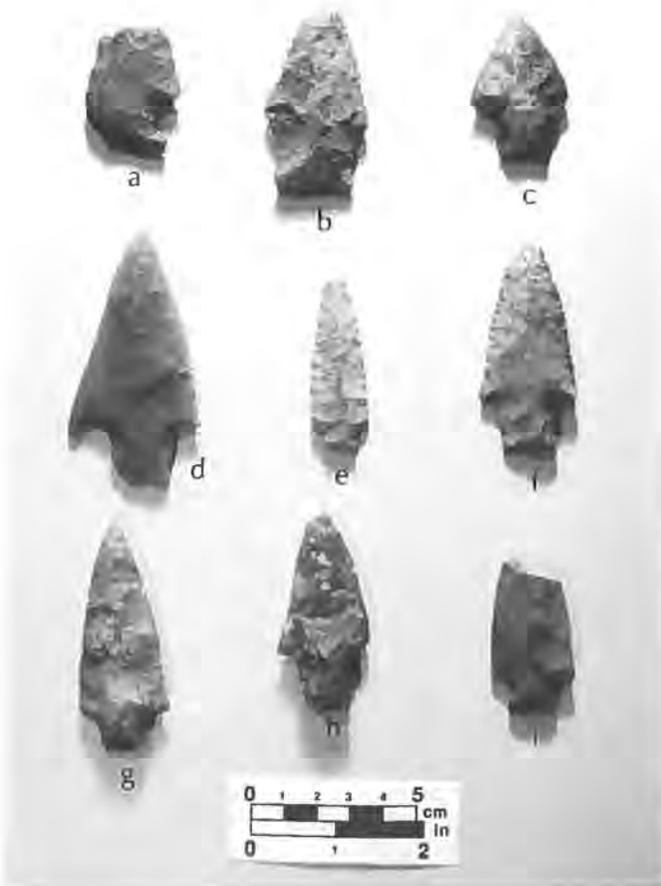


Figure 128. Projectile Points/Knives. Big Sandy. a, *var. unspecified*. Bakers Creek. b, *var. unspecified*. Jude. c, *var. unspecified*. Ledbetter. d, *var. unspecified*. Little Bear Creek. e-i, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Swamp 14 (1Ck176), e, G430. High Camp (1Ck191), a, G504. Roadside (1Ck195), d, g-h, J902. Bald Knob (1Ck212), b, G513. Wells Creek (1Ck302), f, G451. General—bed of Morgan Creek, c, G435. Allen Branch (1Ck309), i, G519 (GCS/00/N8/21).

Stem Length – 17.0
Thickness – 11.5

Big Sandy

The defining characteristic of this projectile point/knife is its wide, shallow side notches. Blades are triangular to lanceolate in shape, with cross-sections varying from biconvex or plano-convex to rhomboidal. Sometimes the notches and base are ground (Justice 1987:60–62).

The “Big Sandy Side Notched” projectile point/knife was first defined by Kneberg (1956:25), based on a collection from the type site in Henry County, Tennessee. Following excavations at the Quad site, located near Decatur, Alabama, Cambron and Hulse (1960a:17) divided the type according to whether or not basal grinding was

present (Big Sandy I) or absent (Big Sandy II). They continued to use this division in their analysis of the artifacts from the Stanfield–Worley Bluff Shelter in Colbert County (DeJarnette et al. 1962:82) and in their major treatise on Alabama projectile point/knife types (Cambron and Hulse 1964:A10–A11). Big Sandy is considered part of the “Large Side Notched Cluster,” which includes a number of projectile point/knife types that are widely distributed, such as Graham Cave Side Notched, Kessel Side Notched, Raddatz Side Notched, and Osceola Side Notched (Justice 1987:60–70).

The one example of the Big Sandy type in our collection is made out of Tallahatta sandstone. Its distal end is broken, as is a portion of the stem, so measurements are not possible. The blade has a plano-convex cross-section and the base of the projectile point/knife and the one remaining side notch have been ground. Excavations at Dust Cave (1Lu496), located in the Pickwick Lake region near Florence, Alabama, provide a date for Big Sandy as part of the Early Side-Notched component (8000–7000 B.C.) (Goldman–Finn and Driskell 1994:19, 28, 31, Fig. 8).

Big Sandy, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
Illustrations: Figure 128a
Provenience: 1 High Camp (1Ck191)

Jude

As defined by Cambron and Hulse (1975:71), projectile points/knives of the Jude type have short blades and straight stems. They range between 19–29 mm in length, with an average of 24 mm. The cross-section of the blade is normally bi-convex, shoulders are usually horizontal, and the thinned basal edge tends to be incurvate, but may also be straight. Stem edges are usually lightly ground. The one specimen of this type in our collection was recovered from the bed of Morgan Creek. It is made of Tallahatta sandstone. Its length, at 42.6 mm, is somewhat larger than is usual for the point, and there does not appear to have been any significant grinding of the stem, but everything else about it fits the type criteria. According to its associations, Jude is thought to be a Late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic marker.

Jude, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
Illustrations: Figure 128c
Provenience: 1 Bed of Morgan Creek
Measurements (mm):

Length – 42.6
Shoulder Width – 29.3
Stem Width – 17.3
Stem Length – 14.0
Thickness – 8.8

Ledbetter

Ledbetter projectile points/knives have asymmetrical blades and a contracting stem (Justice 1987:149–153). The type was originally called "Ledbetter Stemmed" and accounted for points whose blades seemed rather awkward, in that each edge is recurvate, but the curvature is reversed (Kneberg 1956:26). In the most extreme cases, they look like the kind of points for shooting around corners. Other defining characteristics are shoulders that are unequal. A barb occurs on one side, while the other side has a straight or slanting shoulder. Stems are straight to slightly tapered. Basal edges are usually straight and, more rarely, excurvate and thinned (Cambron and Hulse 1975:78; Lewis and Lewis 1961:34). Ledbetter is usually referred to as a large projectile point/knife. The length of the specimen illustrated in Cambron and Hulse is 71 mm, but in Texas they have been documented as large as 7 in (177.8mm) with 4–5 in (101.6–127.0 mm) being the norm (Bell 1960:66). This could of course be another one of those Texas stories.

The one Ledbetter specimen in our collection is consistent in size and shape with eastern Ledbetter projectile points/knives. It is made of Tallahatta sandstone and has a contracted stem. Its basal edge has been thinned to the extent that it is slightly incurvate. Heat treating is visible on the barb. Justice (1987:149–154) includes this type along with the Pickwick point under the "Ledbetter Cluster." It is concentrated in the Tennessee Valley, but it extends from the Lower Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast. It dates to the Late Archaic period between 2500–1000 B.C.

Ledbetter, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 128d
 Provenience: 1 Roadside (1Ck195)
 Measurements (mm):
 Length – 74.6
 Shoulder Width – 39.4
 Stem Width – 18.3
 Stem Length – 16.0
 Thickness – 9.0

Little Bear Creek

This type is named after the Little Bear Creek site in Colbert County, Alabama, where it occurred in very large numbers (Webb and DeJarnette 1948b:46–47). It was not given a name in that report, the preference being to use numbered types (Nos. 6 and 17) that were identified and illustrated in the Pickwick Basin report (Webb and DeJarnette 1942:190–196, Pl. 227, fig. 2). The Little Bear Creek type first received formal description in the Stanfield–Worley volume (DeJarnette et al. 1962:61) where it was defined as a medium to large projectile point/knife with a long stem and slightly excurvate blade edges. The

edges of the stem are straight or slightly contracted and the basal edge is straight to convex. The stems are often thick and the contracting-stem variant often has unmodified or "unfinished" stems (Cambron and Hulse 1975:82; Justice 1987:196–197).

Little Bear Creek projectile points/knives vary between 64–90 mm in length, with an average of 75 mm (Cambron and Hulse 1975:82). The five specimens in our collection, all made of Tallahatta sandstone, fall slightly below the size range for the type. They range between 56–68 mm long, with an average of 61 mm. Two of the projectile points/knives, the Allen Branch specimen and one of the Roadside specimens, exhibit grinding along the stem base and edges.

The Little Bear Creek type is especially common in the Little Bear Creek Reservoir of northwest Alabama (Oakley and Futato 1975:Pl. 38E). It occurs throughout the Tennessee River drainage, but outside that area its distribution is not well known, probably because it has been subsumed under other type names. Justice (1987:189–198) describes it as part of the "Dickson Cluster," which also includes Gary Contracting Stemmed, Dickson Contracting Stemmed, Adena Stemmed, and Cypress Stemmed. The Little Bear Creek type dates to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods, circa 1500–500 B.C.

Little Bear Creek, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 5
 Illustrations: Figure 128e–i
 Provenience: 1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
 2 Roadside (1Ck195)
 1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Measurements (mm):

	G430	G451	G519	J902	J902
Length –	55.5 [1]	63.1	—[2]	57.6	67.8
Shoulder Width –	17.1	28.6	24.7	27.8	26.6
Stem Width –	9.7	15.7	14.1	15.4	15.0
Stem Length –	4.3	13.7	10.9	15.0	11.0
Thickness –	6.0	11.6	7.2	11.8	12.2

G430, Swamp 14

G451, Wells Creek

G519, Allen Branch

J902, Roadside

[1], Tip broken, so approximate length

[2], Tip missing

Morrow Mountain

The Morrow Mountain type is a medium to large projectile point/knife with an excurvate blade and a rounded stem. Coe (1959; 1964:37) first defined this type on the basis of work conducted on the Carolina Piedmont. He set up two variants of "Morrow Mountain Stemmed." Variant I had small triangular blades with short pointed

stems and Variant II had long blades and long tapered stems. Lewis and Lewis (1961:37) only recognized Variant I in their work at the Eva site in Benton County, Tennessee. On the basis of the Stanfield–Worley Bluff Shelter excavations in Colbert County, Alabama, DeJarnette et al. (1962:63) decided to use names instead of Roman numerals. They defined three types: “Morrow Mountain,” “Morrow Mountain Round Base,” and “Morrow Mountain Straight Base.” The complete formal descriptions for these types were presented in the Alabama Projectile Point volume, with only slight changes in one of the variant’s names—“Morrow Mountain Rounded Base” (Cambron and Hulse 1964:A–61). These descriptions remained unchanged in later editions (Cambron and Hulse 1975:89–91). Other scholars decided to economize by using “Morrow Mountain,” showing variations through metrical analysis (Perino 1971:64), and at least one person adopted a States’ Rights attitude in the creation of “Florida Morrow Mountain” (Bullen 1968:32).

Walthall (1980:58–67) provided an excellent description of the Morrow Mountain type in its cultural context. Justice (1987:104–107) made an exhaustive study of the type and decided that Coe’s original division worked just fine. He went back to using the numerals I and II and put them both within the “Morrow Mountain Cluster.” The cluster itself has a wide distribution throughout the eastern United States, stretching from New Hampshire in the north to Florida in the south. According to Perino (1971:64), the type has been recognized as far west as Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Morrow Mountain is an excellent diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period. At Dust Cave (1Lu496) in northwest Alabama the Eva/Morrow Mountain component has been firmly dated between 5000–4000 B.C. (Goldman–Finn and Driskell 1994:22, 24).

The three Morrow Mountain specimens in our collection are all fashioned out of Tallahatta sandstone. They fall within the descriptive criteria for Morrow Mountain II points in that they have contracting stems and distinct shoulder/haft junctures (Justice 1987:104–107), but it is perhaps wisest to leave them under the unspecified category for now.

Morrow Mountain, *var. unspecified*

Sample: 3
 Illustrations: Figure 129f–h
 Provenience: 2 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)



Figure 129. Projectile Points/Knives. Mud Creek. a–e, *var. unspecified*. Morrow Mountain. f–h, *var. unspecified*. Provenience: Swamp 14 (1Ck176), f, G425; g, G430. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), a–d, G518. Allen Branch (1Ck309), e, h, G519 (GCS/00/N8/23).

Measurements (mm):

	G425	G430	G519
Length –	62.2	—[2]	73.5
Shoulder Width [1] –	38.5	37.1	52.5
Stem Length –	23.0	11.4	16.4
Thickness –	14.7	11.5	16.8[3]

G425 and G430, Swamp 14

G519, Allen Branch

[1], Same as stem width

[2], Tip is missing

[3], Protrusion accounts for unusually high thickness

Mud Creek

The Mud Creek type is a medium-sized projectile point/knife with an expanded stem, excruciate blade edges, and an acuminate distal end. It was originally defined by Cambron and Hulse (1960b:19). DeJarnette et al. (1962:64) and Cambron and Hulse (1975:90) lat-

er expanded the description. Mud Creek points range between 46–67 mm long, with an average length of 56 mm. Five projectile points/knives in our collection may be of the Mud Creek type. They certainly fit the description with regard to shape and size, but they are not as well-made as specimens found elsewhere and they lack the acuminate tip, which is a defining characteristic. For three of the projectile points/knives the tip is missing, but for the two that still have it the distal end is broad. Nevertheless, everything else about these last two specimens fit the type criteria. It is a very common type in the Tennessee Valley where it dates to the Late Archaic period, continuing into Woodland times.

Mud Creek, var. unspecified

Sample: 5
 Illustrations: Figure 129a–e
 Provenience: 4 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Measurements (mm):

	G518	G519
Length –	52.3	55.7
Shoulder Width –	36.8	—[1]
Stem Width –	20.5	24.0
Stem Length –	15.7	11.7
Thickness –	11.4	11.7

G518, Tallahatta Springs

G519, Allen Branch

[1], Broken

Pickwick

This type is very similar to the Ledbetter type in that they both have blades that are asymmetrical. For both types, each edge is recurved, but not in the same order. If the lower half of one edge is incurvate, the lower half of the other edge will be excurvate, and the same with the upper halves. The main difference between Pickwick and Ledbetter is that Pickwick has shoulder barbs that expand (Justice 1987:153). In fact, when the type was originally defined, it was referred to as “Pickwick Expanded Barb” (DeJarnette et al. 1962:66). According to Cambron and Hulse (1975:103), these are medium to large points, with lengths ranging from 71–117 mm and an average length of 85 mm. Stems are generally thick and tapered. Side edges of the stems are usually incurvate and may be ground. The basal edges are straight or excurvate and also may be ground.

The two specimens in our collection, both made out of Tallahatta sandstone, fit the Pickwick type description fairly well. The only problem with the Scotch Ridge site projectile point/knife is that it is rather small, but this might be the result of sharpening. The Bridge site specimen matches the type description, except that the side edges of the stem are straight, instead of incurvate, and

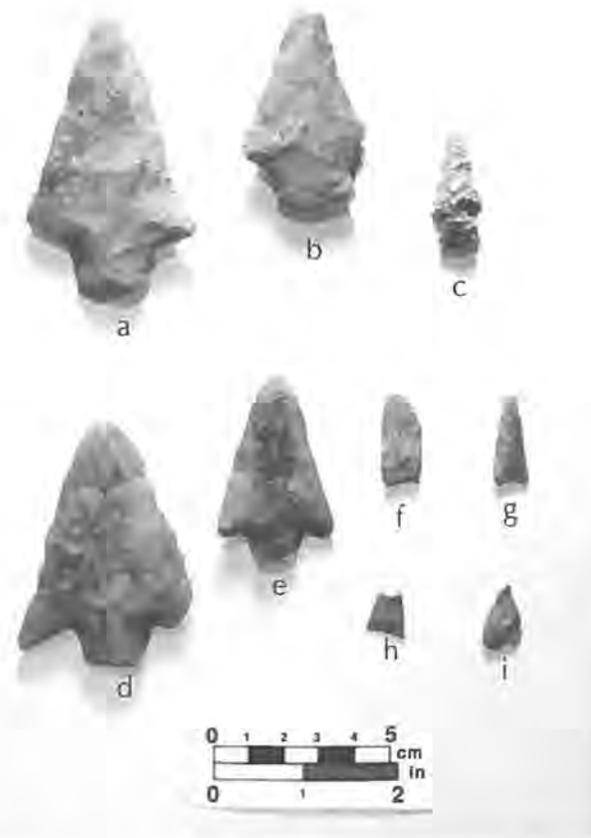


Figure 130. Projectile Points/Knives. Pickwick. a–b, var. unspecified. Swan Lake. c, var. unspecified. Wade. d–e, var. unspecified. Guntersville. f, var. unspecified. Hamilton Incurvate. g, var. unspecified. Madison. h–i, var. unspecified. Provenience: Bridge (1Ck70), a, J903; d, G476. Jackson Creek (1Ck209), c, G441. American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187), e, G495. Scotch Ridge (1Ck193), b, G509. Goodman (1Ck301), f, h, G450. Wells Creek (1Ck302), g, G451; i, G452 (GCS/00/N8/25).

they are not ground. The Pickwick type has the same distribution and temporal span as the Ledbetter type (Late Archaic), further support for its inclusion as part of the “Ledbetter Cluster” (Justice 1987:149–154)

Pickwick, var. unspecified

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 130a–b
 Provenience: 1 Bridge (1Ck70)
 1 Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)

Measurements (mm):

	G509	J903
Length –	55.1[1]	80.5
Shoulder Width –	35.8	48.1
Stem Width –	22.9	20.6
Stem Length –	16.1	12.1
Thickness –	12.5	12.2
G509, Scotch Ridge		
J903, Bridge		
[1], Broken tip		

Swan Lake

The basic characteristics of the Swan Lake type are its small size, its relative thickness, and its shallow side notches. The type was first named and defined by Cambron and Hulse (1960b:21). Cambron and Waters (1961:8) listed it under "Provisional Type 9—Side Notched," but by the time of the Stanfield–Worley Bluff Shelter report the type was in fairly common usage (DeJarnette et al. 1962:68). The blade of the Swan Lake projectile point/knife has a biconvex cross-section, but it is sometimes median-ridged. Shoulders may be expanded, but more often than not they are narrow and tapered. The shallow side notching normally results in stem edges that are incurvate. Nearly all of the projectile points/knives have some rind on their base and many have unfinished basal edges. Length varies between 30–41 mm, with an average of 38 mm (Cambron and Hulse 1975:120).

The single Swan Lake projectile point/knife in our collection, made out of an unidentified gray chert, fits the type description in most every way. The only divergence from the description is that the stem lacks rind and its edges are straight. Although rare, straight-stemmed Swan Lake projectile points/knives do exist. DeJarnette et al. (1962:68) even illustrated one as a type specimen. Swan Lake is very similar to the Trinity type in Oklahoma and Texas (Bell 1958:96), the Halifax type on the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964:108, 110), and the Lamoka type in New York (Ritchie 1969:Plate 11). The Swan Lake projectile point/knife was introduced in the Late Archaic period, but reached its climax during the Woodland period.

Swan Lake, var. unspecified

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 130c
Provenience:	1 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
Measurements (mm):	
Length –	35.1
Shoulder Width –	15.1
Stem Width –	11.1
Stem Length –	8.9
Thickness –	7.9

Wade

The Wade type is characterized by strong barbs and narrow, straight to slightly expanding stems (Justice 1987:180). It was recognized as a distinct form in the excavations at the Little Bear Creek site in Colbert County, and at the Flint River site in Marshall County, both in Alabama (Webb and DeJarnette 1948a–b), but it did not actually receive type status until 1960 (Cambron and Hulse 1960a:21, Fig. 66). Wade points range between 39–70 mm in length, with an average of 51 mm. The blade's cross-section is either biconvex or flattened, and the basal edges may be straight or slightly incurvate. The latter is thinned and sometimes slightly ground (Cambron and Hulse 1975:122). The two specimens in our sample, both made of Tallahatta sandstone, fit the description nicely. The base of the Bridge site specimen is broken, as is its tip and one of the barbs. The American Beauty Berry Thicket specimen is complete. Its base is not thinned or ground, so this is a bit unusual, but the point is still well within the type definition. Wade points are grouped with Buck Creek Barbed and Delhi as part of the "Terminal Archaic Barbed Cluster." The core area for Wade is the Middle Tennessee Valley, but the type is recognized across much of Tennessee and northern Alabama (Justice 1987:180).

Wade, var. unspecified

Sample:	2
Illustrations:	Figure 130d–e
Provenience:	1 Bridge (1Ck70)
	1 American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187)

Measurements (mm):

	G476	G495
Length –	66.8[1]	53.2
Shoulder Width –	51.8[2]	33.0
Stem Width –	17.7	11.6
Stem Length –	10.6	8.7
Thickness –	10.0	10.6
G476, Bridge		
G495, American Beauty Berry Thicket		

[1], Tip and base are broken, but nearly complete
 [2], One barb is broken, so the measurement is based on an assumption of symmetry

Guntersville

Cambron and Hulse (1975:62) created this type to account for small to medium-sized lanceolate arrow points with excurvate sides and a straight base. The authors drew from many examples in the literature to define this type. Earlier it had been subsumed under the "Late Mississippi Triangular" type, which also included Madisons (Kneberg 1956:24). Justice (1987:230–232) does refer to the Guntersville type, but for some reason he de-

cided to include it under the Nodena Banks Variety of the Nodena Cluster. Although the Nodena type, with its rounded base, certainly has an excellent pedigree in the Eastern Woodlands (Bell 1958:64; Morse 1973:80; Perino 1966:33–35), it is not altogether clear to me why Guntersville was pushed to the side in favor of “Nodena Banks” in defining the straight-based version. With historical precedence and State’s Rights in mind (it’s an Alabama type after all), I resort back to the Guntersville type in this report. But having made this magnificent gesture, I wish I had a better example to put forth. The one specimen in our collection is made of Tallahatta sandstone. Its blade has one straight edge and one excurvate edge, thus giving it a lopsided appearance. The length of Guntersville projectile points/knives ranges between 33–50 mm, with an average of 35 mm, so our specimen is considerably smaller than the minimum for the range. The type itself is associated with Late Mississippian and historic cultures in the Tennessee Valley, dating from about A.D. 1300–1800.

Guntersville, var. unspecified

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 130f
 Provenience: 1 Goodman (1Ck301)
 Measurements (mm):
 Length – 25.0
 Width – 11.2
 Thickness – 4.4

Hamilton Incurvate

Lewis and Kneberg (1946:110–111) first described this type on the basis of excavations at the Hiwassee Island site in Meigs County, Tennessee. It is a small triangular projectile point/knife with incurvate edges, giving it a very sharp tip. Side edges are rarely serrated and the basal edge tends to be incurvate, but is occasionally straight (Bell 1960:54; Cambron and Hulse 1975:64; Kneberg 1956:24). The type is found throughout the Tennessee Valley, especially in eastern Tennessee. Justice (1987:229) attributes it to the Late Woodland Hamilton culture, dating between A.D. 500–1000. He groups it in the “Late Woodland/Mississippian Triangular Cluster” along with the Madison, Fort Ancient, and Levanna types. According to Cambron and Hulse (1975:64), Hamilton Incurvate projectile points/knives range between 22–45 mm long, with an average length of 40 mm. The one example in our collection, which is made of Tallahatta sandstone, has a broken tip. It is on the smaller end of the size scale. It has an incurvate base and straight sides, which are not serrated. In some ways, it is more similar to the Maud projectile point/knife, a Caddoan type in east Texas (Bell 1960:48; Webb 1981), but it still falls within the Hamilton Incurvate description.

Hamilton Incurvate, var. unspecified

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 130g
 Provenience: 1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
 Measurements (mm):
 Length – 24.2
 Width – 10.4
 Thickness – 4.3

Madison

The Madison type is one of the most ubiquitous points in the Eastern Woodlands. This straight-sided, isosceles triangular projectile point/knife is a major Mississippi period diagnostic, though it has also been detected in terminal Late Woodland contexts too. First defined by Scully (1951:14), it has received much attention in the archaeological literature over the years (Kneberg 1956:24; Cambron and Hulse 1975:84; Perino 1968:52). Justice (1987:224–227) includes it within the “Late Woodland/Mississippian Triangular Cluster” and dates it from A.D. 800 to the beginning of the Historic period, depending on the area involved. According to Cambron and Hulse (1975:84), Madison projectile points/knives range between 17–33 mm in length, with an average of 26 mm. The two specimens in our collection, both made of Tallahatta sandstone, are extremely poor examples of the type. In part this may have been the result of chipping difficulties, considering the source material. They fit within the smaller end of the Madison size scale.

Madison, var. unspecified

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 130h–i
 Provenience: 1 Goodman (1Ck301)
 1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)

Measurements (mm):

	G450	G452
Length –	—[1]	17.7
Width –	11.3	12.0
Thickness –	3.9	4.0

G450, Goodman
 G452, Wells Creek
 [1] Tip is missing

Unidentified Stemmed Projectile Points/Knives

Sample: 3
 Provenience: 1 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
 1 Isolated Find No. 10
 1 Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: Two projectile points/knives in our collection have their stems snapped off, preventing identification.

They are both medium-sized points with barbs. The specimen from Willow Beach is the mid-section of a small projectile point/knife. All three of the fragments are made of Tallahatta sandstone.

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Hafted Scraper

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 131a
 Provenience: 1 Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: This tool is made out of Tallahatta sandstone. It was formed by snapping the blade of a projectile point/knife and retouching it into a hafted scraper. Except for the barbed shoulders, the hafting element resembles the Appalachian projectile point/knife type (Cambron and Hulse 1975:6; Kneberg 1957:66). It is morphologically similar to Savannah River Stemmed,

which is of Late Archaic date (Coe 1964:44–45; Cambron and Hulse 1975:114; Justice 1987:163–167). However, it is possible that this tool may have been reworked in a later prehistoric period.

Measurements (mm):

Length – 40.8
 Shoulder Width – 41.0
 Stem Width – 22.7
 Stem Length – 18.0
 Thickness – 10.8

Triangular End Scraper

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 131b
 Provenience: 1 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Description: As described by DeJarnette et al. (1962:71), the triangular end scraper is an intentionally-made tool, wherein a specific form was desired. It was constructed out of a large flake of Tallahatta sandstone. Steep retouching is exhibited on the distal end of the tool and along its side. A considerable number of step flakes have been removed from the ventral surface at the working end, indicative of heavy usage against a hard substance.

Measurements (mm):

Length – 57.2
 Width – 46.0
 Thickness – 11.9

Unifaces

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 131c
 Provenience: 1 Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Both tools are made of Tallahatta sandstone and exhibit steep unifacial retouch. The specimen from Satilpa Creek Quarry is complete and of hump-back form. It has a very ragged edge, presumably from use. The Allen Branch specimen is broken. Some severe step fractures were removed from the ventral surface of the latter object, showing scraping activity against a very hard surface. Perhaps the tool was used on wood, like a plane.

Measurements (mm):

G459
 Length – 62.4
 Width – 33.6
 Thickness – 23.8

G459, Satilpa Creek Quarry



Figure 131. a, Hafted Scraper. b, Triangular End Scraper. c, Uniface. d, Uniface on Blade. e–g, Unifacially Chipped Flakes. h, Combination Uniface/Biface on Flake. Provenience: Two Fingers (1Ck213), e, G514. Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69), c, G459. Joe Long (1Ck305), g, 433. General—Bed of Morgan Creek, a, G460; d, G461. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), b, h, G518. Allen Branch (1Ck309), f, G519 (GCS/00/N8/27).

Unifaces on Blades

Sample: 2
 Illustrations: Figure 131d
 Provenience: 1 Bed of Morgan Creek
 1 Isolated Find No. 2

Description: One of these tools is made of quartz and the other is made of Tallahatta sandstone. The former exhibits unifacial retouch on the proximal end of the blade.

Unifacially Chipped Flakes

Sample: 3
 Illustrations: Figure 131e-g
 Provenience: 1 Two Fingers (1Ck213)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)
 1 Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: All three specimens are large flakes made out of Tallahatta sandstone.

Combination Uniface/Biface on Flake

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 131h
 Provenience: 1 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)

Description: This tool, made out of Tallahatta sandstone, has a plano-convex cross-section and a median ridge.

Measurements (mm):
 Length - 59.2
 Width - 44.6
 Thickness - 19.7

Combination Uniface/Biface/Spokeshave on Blade

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 132a
 Provenience: 1 Shooting House (1Ck189)

Description: This tool is made out of coastal plain agate. It is a unifacially retouched blade with a bifacial edge, and a notch that was probably used as a spokeshave.

Spokeshave on Flake

Sample: 1
 Illustrations: Figure 132b
 Provenience: 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: This is a secondary Tallahatta sandstone flake, as cortex still adheres to part of its dorsal surface. An unifacially retouched notch has been carved out of one of its edges.

Flake Knives

Figure 132. a, Combination Uniface/Biface/Spokeshave on Blade. b, Spokeshave on Flake. c-g, Flake Knives (working edge to right). Provenience: Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), c, G437. Push Pile Circle (1Ck184), d, G470; e, G498. Shooting House (1Ck189), a, G492. Two Fingers (1Ck213), f, G514. Joe Long (1Ck305), g, G433. Allen Branch (1Ck309), b, G519 (GCS/00/N8/29).

Sample: 5
 Illustrations: Figure 132c-g
 Provenience: 1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
 2 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
 1 Two Fingers (1Ck213)
 1 Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: As described by Kneberg (1957:150, 152), flake knives "are merely long, narrow flakes with parallel edges that have not been retouched. Such flakes have very sharp edges and need no further chipping to make them into efficient knives. Many examples that have been used show very small chips at the edge due to usage." This description fits the specimens found on the bed of Morgan Creek and at Two Fingers very well. They are both secondary flakes of Tallahatta sandstone. Cortex occurs along one side, forming a fine backing for the index finger. The opposite side, that is the working edge, exhibits heavy usage, giving the edge

a slight serrated appearance. The flake knife from Jackson Creek East, made out of coastal plain agate, reveals somewhat greater attention in its manufacture. Unifacial and bifacial retouching have backed one side, whereas the other side is razor sharp. Some small step flakes reveal usage, but even now it still makes a rather effective tool. Both of the flake knives from Push Pile Circle are made out of coastal plain agate and they, too, have one backed edge and one sharp edge, the latter revealing considerable wear.

Measurements (mm):

	G433	G437	G498
Length –	112.9	78.1	57.1
Width –	35.3	36.4	30.7
Thickness –	13.1	15.7	10.5

G433, Bed of Morgan Creek

G437, Jackson Creek East

G498, Push Pile Circle

Hafted Bifaces

Sample:	10
Illustrations:	Figures 133 and 134
Provenience:	1 Shakertail (1Ck180)
	1 McLendon (1Ck215)
	4 Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	4 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: None of the hafted bifaces in our collection appear to represent skilled workmanship. Stems are poorly crafted and shoulders, when they exist, are only slight notches in the edge of the blade. In each case, the tips of the artifacts are missing, suggesting that the distal ends of the tools received considerable pressure when they were in use. The only complete tool, which is from Tallahatta Springs, has a humpback shape and a broad rectangular stem. It is made out of Tallahatta sandstone, as are all of the other hafted bifaces, except for the one specimen from McLendon, which is coastal plain agate, and one from Shakertail, which is made out of a dense purplish-brown sandstone. Morgan (1997) found a lot of the latter material in his survey of sites along the eastern upland margin of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, but it is a rare source material for stone tools in Clarke County. This particular tool is very crudely fashioned, with deep notches on opposing sides and a heavily worked bit. It may have been a hoe. A very similar artifact was found at the Flint River site in Marshall County, Alabama (Webb and DeJarnette 1948a:Fig. 29).

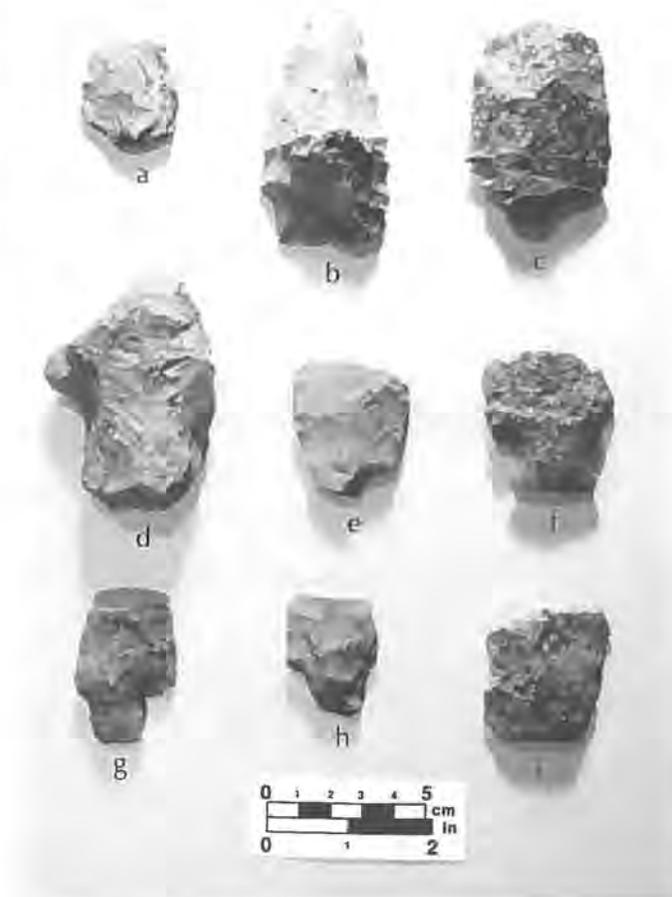


Figure 133. a-i, Hafted Bifaces. Provenience: McLendon (1Ck215), a, G456. Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), c-e, G518. Allen Branch (1Ck309), f-i, G519 (GCS/00/N8/31).

Measurements (mm):

	G413	G518A
Length –	126.3	72.0
Shoulder Width –	101.7	40.0
Stem Width –		32.8
Stem Length –		16.7
Thickness –	44.3	23.2

G413, Shakertail

G518A, Tallahatta Springs

Unhafted Complete Bifaces

Sample:	26
Illustrations:	Figures 135, 136, and 137a-f
Provenience:	1 Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
	1 Last Stop (1Ck214)
	3 Wells Creek (1Ck302)



Figure 134. Hafted Biface. Provenience: Shakertail (1Ck180), G413 (GCS/00/N8/35).

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Wildlife (1Ck304) |
| 3 | Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308) |
| 3 | Allen Branch (1Ck309) |
| 12 | Bed of Morgan Creek |

Description: The Clarke County survey resulted in the discovery of dozens of bifaces. Except for the ubiquitous utilized flakes of various materials, bifaces are the best represented stone tools in our collection. Unfortunately, most of the bifaces are fragmentary. There are 26 complete bifaces in the collection that lack any sort of visible hafting element. Many of them are heavily chipped and worn from use. Most of the unhafted bifaces fall within the adze tool type defined by Kneberg (1957:152, 154) in that they have a plano-convex cross-section. Some of these tools have a biconvex cross-section and should, more appropriately, be designated as celts (Kneberg 1957:152). I will simply use the designation "unhafted complete bifaces" and leave functional attribution to those who are far better skilled at such studies than I am.

In terms of material, all but one of the complete bifaces are made out of Tallahatta sandstone. The exception is a coastal plain agate tool from Upper Sanctuary, which would have been classified as a hump-back scraper were it not for the fact that it is bifacially

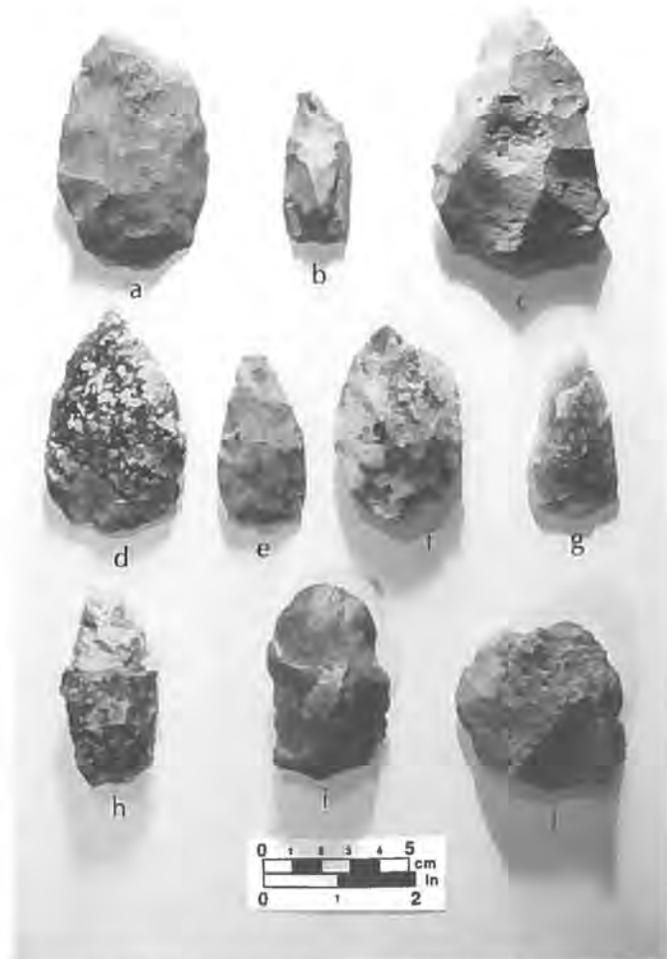


Figure 135. a-j, Unhafted Complete Bifaces. Provenience: Swamp 14 (1Ck176), a, G427. Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), b, J900. Last Stop (1Ck214), c, G516. Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69), d, G459. Wells Creek (1Ck302), e, G451A; f, G451B; g, J901. General—Bed of Morgan Creek, h, G460A; i, G460B. Wildlife (1Ck304), j, G454 (GCS/00/N9/2).

chipped. Most of the other complete unhafted bifaces have rather amorphic shapes, but the general trend is for the lengths to be about a third longer than widths. There are exceptions, of course, as one of the specimens from the Tallahatta Springs site is discoidal-shaped, as is the biface from the Wildlife site. Two bifaces have a tear-drop shape, one from Wells Creek and the other from Last Stop, and there is a tendency toward this shape for several bifaces from other sites too. Measurements reveal that the bifaces found at or near quarries (as along Morgan Creek) tend to be much larger than those found farther away. This makes sense, because many of the former are probably preforms, to be reduced to other tools at some future date.

Measurements (mm):



Figure 136. a-j, Unhafted Complete Bifaces. Provenience: General—Bed of Morgan Creek, a, G435; b, G461A; c, G461B; d, G461C; e, G461D; f, G461E; g, G461F; h, G461G; i, G461H; j, G461I (GCS/00/N9/4).

	G427	G435	G461A	G461B
Length -	79.9	72.8	68.1	102.7
Width -	51.0	34.2	48.1	65.5
Thickness -	14.3	14.3	20.1	40.6

	G461C	G461D	G461E	G461F
Length -	91.0	110.4	84.7	104.7
Width -	60.7	68.8	65.9	62.5
Thickness -	35.6	39.2	28.6	25.3

	G461G	G461H	G461I	G451A
Length -	93.3	86.5	69.6	59.1
Width -	45.0	49.4	53.6	30.3
Thickness -	25.0	18.3	18.1	12.4

	G451B	J901	G454	G459
Length -	66.9	56.7	54.1	75.8
Width -	42.7	31.4	57.8	47.8
Thickness -	17.1	8.2	26.7	16.2

	G460A	G460B	G516	G518B
Length -	64.5	64.9	85.1	45.9
Width -	33.6	39.2	60.2	51.2
Thickness -	18.4	22.6	20.0	14.0

	G518C	G518D	G519A	G519B
Length -	53.5	44.8	68.7	26.4
Width -	45.9	30.1	35.9	17.9
Thickness -	20.8	9.4	15.5	9.5

	G519C	J900
Length -	46.4	49.8
Width -	30.8	23.1
Thickness -	17.2	14.1

G427, Swamp 14
 G435, G460A-B, G461A-I, Bed of Morgan Creek
 G451A-B, J901, Wells Creek
 G454, Wildlife
 G459, Satilpa Creek Quarry
 G516, Last Stop
 G518B-D, Tallahatta Springs
 G519A-C, Allen Branch
 J900, Upper Sanctuary

Biface Fragments—Possible Projectile Points/Knives

Sample:	17
Provenience:	1 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
	3 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
	1 Shakertail (1Ck180)
	1 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
	1 Train Spur (1Ck185)
	1 1Ck210
	1 Two Fingers (1Ck213)
	1 McLendon (1Ck215)
	1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	1 McEntyre (1Ck306)
	1 Roundhill (Ck307)
	3 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: A number of biface fragments are small enough that they could once have functioned as projectile points/knives. None of them have traits distinguishable enough to recognize as specific types, however. Most of the specimens are made out of Tallahatta sandstone. One is coastal plain agate, from Swamp 14; one is chert, from Allen Branch; and two are milky quartz, from Push Pile Circle and Train Spur. Five of the fragments are tips, eight are bases, and four are mid-sections.

Biface Fragments—Tips

Sample:	25	
Provenience:	3	Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1	Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1	Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
	1	High Camp (1Ck191)
	1	Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192)
	1	Two Fingers (1Ck213)
	1	Goodman (1Ck301)
	2	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	7	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	2	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	5	Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: This category includes all biface fragments that have their distal ends (or tips) still in evidence. Some are broken near the end of the tool, but some extend down to where a hafting element may once have been located. All of these objects are made out of Tallahatta sandstone. Those that were found in the vicinity of the Morgan Creek quarries tend to be large, characteristic of the bifaces overall from this locale.

Biface Fragments—Bases

Sample:	35	
Provenience:	2	Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1	Cane Patch (1Ck178)
	1	Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
	1	High Camp (1Ck191)
	2	Longview (1Ck194)
	1	Two Fingers (1Ck213)
	1	Lonestar (1Ck239)
	3	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	1	Wildlife (1Ck304)
	1	Joe Long (1Ck305)
	2	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	3	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	16	Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: This category consists of biface fragments that exhibit some portion of the base of the tool. Almost all of the bifaces of this category in our collection are made out of Tallahatta sandstone. Exceptions are two coastal plain agate specimens, one from Push Pile Circle and the other from High Camp; and two cream-colored sandstone specimens, from Longview and Allen Branch. As with the "Unhafted Complete Bifaces" category discussed earlier, the larger examples come from proveniences along Morgan Creek, the location of Tallahatta sandstone quarries. Most of these objects may have been preforms, which were discarded for one reason or another.

Biface Fragments—Mid-sections

Sample:	10	
Provenience:	1	Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	2	Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)
	1	Longview (1Ck194)
	1	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	3	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	2	Bed of Morgan Creek

Description: It is relatively rare for both the tips and the bases to break off of bifaces, but occasionally one will find mid-sections on sites. All but one of the specimens from the Clarke County survey is made out of Tallahatta sandstone. The exception is a fine-grained, cream-colored sandstone biface fragment from Tallahatta Springs.

Bifacially Chipped Cobble

Sample:	1	
Provenience:	1	Isolated Find No. 11

Description: This large block of Tallahatta sandstone still has cortex over a large part of its surface. A bifacial edge was made along one side of the cobble, presumably for some heavy cracking or splitting activity.

Bifacially Chipped Pebbles

Sample:	3	
Provenience:	1	Beaver Pond Ridge (1Ck181)
	1	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	1	Isolated Find No. 14

Description: All three bifacially chipped pebbles in our collection are made out of different materials. The Beaver Pond Ridge specimen is chert, the Allen Branch specimen is coastal plain agate, and the Isolated Find No. 14 object is Tallahatta sandstone.

Bifacially Chipped Blades

Sample:	9	
Provenience:	2	Last Stop (1Ck214)
	1	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	3	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	2	Bed of Morgan Creek
	1	Isolated Find No. 7

Description: Occasionally one finds blades that have had additional biface chipping applied to their edges. In cases where one side was backed by retouching, or where the cortex was left on, perhaps to protect the fingers, I have classified the artifacts as Flake Knives. In contrast, all of the artifacts in the Bifacially Chipped Blades category exhibit chipping along both lateral edges, and usu-

ally on the basal edge too. The specimens are all made out of Tallahatta sandstone, except for the Isolated Find No. 7 object, which is quartz. The fragmentary blades are evenly divided between proximal ends (four) and distal ends (four), with one mid-section.

Bifacially Chipped Flakes

Sample:	6	
Provenience:	1	Longview (1Ck194)
	1	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	1	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	2	Bed of Morgan Creek
	1	Isolated Find No. 18

Description: As with blades, flakes also will occasionally exhibit bifacial flaking, presumably to enhance the cutting edge of the tool once it became dull. Such objects are not common in our collection, but they do occur. All but one of the specimens is made out of Tallahatta sandstone, the exception being a coastal plain agate flake that was recorded as Isolated Find No. 18.



Figure 137. a–f, Unhafted Complete Bifaces. g–i, Biface Retouch Flakes. Provenience: High Camp (1Ck191), g, G504. Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69). Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), a, G518B; b, G518C; c, G518D. Allen Branch (1Ck309), d, G519A; e, G519B; f, G519C; i, G519 (GCS/00/N9/6).

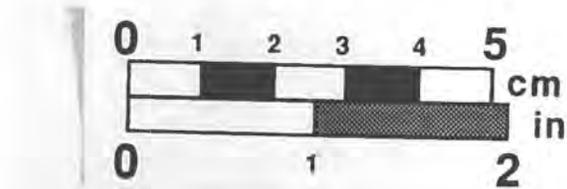


Figure 138. Ground Stone Atlatl Weight. Two Views. Provenience: Allen Branch (1Ck309), G519 (GCS/00/N9/8 and 10).

Biface Retouch Flakes

Sample:	3
Illustrations:	Figure 137g-i
Provenience:	1 Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1 High Camp (1Ck191)
	1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Biface retouch flakes result from the sharpening of bifacial tools. As this activity must have been fairly common at most sites, one might think that such debitage would be fairly typical in collections. They are not plentiful in surface collections, however, because of the tendency for them to be quite small. Only three biface retouch flakes were recovered in our survey. Two are of Tallahatta sandstone, the exception being a coastal agate plain specimen from High Camp.

Ground Stone Atlatl Weight

Sample:	1
Illustrations:	Figure 138
Provenience:	1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Although plenty of ground stone objects have been found in our survey of Clarke County, mostly "nutting stones" and metates, it is very rare to find more elaborate ground stone artifacts, such as atlatl weights. Our collection contains one atlatl weight fragment. It is approximately one-quarter to one-third complete. The stone is a purplish-brown fine-grained sandstone. The ground edges are slightly excurved, but nicely squared. Its length (45.9 mm) is complete and its thickness from the surface to the drill hole (10.5 mm) is accurate too, but the width of the tool cannot be determined. The hole itself is large, but not enough of it survives to obtain a good estimate of its diameter.

Thickness – 3.5 5.0
 G452, Wells Creek
 G485, 1Ck210

Nutting Stones/Battered/Pitted Cobbles

Sample: 2
 Provenience: 1 Isolated Find No. 1
 1 Isolated Find No. 9

Description: As with metates, nutting stones/battered/pitted cobbles tend to be large slabs of sandstone. They differ from metates in that it appears their principal purpose was for cracking instead of grinding. Small pits made in the surfaces of the slabs must have been perfect foundations for holding nuts and other materials that needed to be cracked or crushed. Often when nothing else is visible on a site, because of leaves or other ground cover, nutting stones will still be seen. The two nutting stones in our collection were isolated finds. The specimen recorded as No. 1 is made out of a hematite-rich fine-grained sandstone. It is a complete artifact, and far smaller than they usually are. It is battered along all of its edges. A small single depression occurs in the center of each of its two broad surfaces. The specimen recorded as No. 9 is a disk-shaped sandstone slab bearing a small depression on one side and a large one on the other. Measurements for each are approximate.

Measurements (cm)

	G419	G455
Length –	8.0	9.0
Width –	6.5	8.0
Thickness –	2.5	4.5

 G419, Isolated Find No. 1
 G455, Isolated Find No. 9

Combination Metate/Nutting Stone

Sample: 1
 Provenience: 1 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)

Description: Occasionally sandstone slabs are observed that are ground flat on one broad surface and have a depression or two on the other. Such tools logically would have served the combined functions of grinding and cracking.

Measurements (cm)
 Length – 14.0
 Width – 13.5
 Thickness – 5.0

Hammerstones

Sample: 4
 Provenience: 1 Cane Patch (1Ck178)
 2 American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187)
 1 Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: The hammerstones from Cane Patch and American Beauty Berry Thicket are both made out of quartz. The Allen Branch hammerstone is made out of an unidentified stone. It has a flattened spherical shape.

Measurements (mm):
 Diameter – 33.0
 Thickness – 23.0

Metates

Sample: 2
 Provenience: 1 1Ck210
 1 Wells Creek (1Ck302)

Description: Metates are large slabs of sandstone, which have been ground on one or both sides. They would have served as platforms for pulverizing nuts, grains, or other materials. The companion pieces are manos, none of which have been recovered in our survey. Because of their size and weight, metates were not very portable. They probably were left on sites for use on return visits. Usually metates are fragmentary, either from extended usage or from suffering the insults of time and nature. That is the case with the two metates in our collection, so measurements are only approximate.

Measurements (cm)

	G452	G485
Length –	14.5	11.5
Width –	11.0	5.5

Cores

Sample:	31	
Provenience:	4	Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1	Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
	6	Agate Beach (1Ck174)
	2	Oliver (1Ck175)
	1	Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	1	Cane Patch (1Ck178)
	1	Limestone Creek (1Ck182)
	1	Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190)
	4	Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)
	2	Dunning Agate Quarry (1Ck294)
	1	Wells Creek (1Ck302)
	3	Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
	1	Allen Branch (1Ck309)
	2	Bed of Morgan Creek
	1	Isolated Find No. 5

Description: Cores are relatively plentiful in our collections from Clarke County. Thirteen are coastal plain agate, seventeen are Tallahatta sandstone, and one is dense sandstone. Eight of the Tallahatta sandstone cores are "exhausted" or spent. They may have been discarded simply because they were too small to use anymore.

Core Rejuvenation Flakes

Sample:	9	
Provenience:	9	Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Once a core has been worked awhile it becomes necessary to knock off one edge and create a new striking platform. The byproducts of this action are called core rejuvenation flakes. Allen Branch produced a large number of such objects, evidence for a stone workshop having existed at the site.

Ground Sandstone

Sample:	37	
Provenience:	1	Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
	1	Bridge (1Ck70)
	2	Bluff View (1Ck155)
	1	Oliver (1Ck175)
	5	Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
	2	Cane Patch (1Ck178)
	2	Limestone Creek (1Ck182)
	1	Observation Point (1Ck183)
	1	Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
	4	Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
	1	Dusty Field (1Ck188)
	1	High Camp (1Ck191)
	1	Longview (1Ck194)
	1	Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
	1	McLendon (1Ck215)

9	Lonestar (1Ck239)
1	Goodman (1Ck301)
2	Allen Branch (1Ck309)

Description: Many of these objects probably are fragments of metates or nutting stones. It is also possible that some were "tools of expediency." Immediate grinding needs could have been easily met by reaching for some bits of sandstone close at hand. It is also possible that these fragments could be parts of sharpening stones, sandstone beads, sandstone tablets, etc.

Ground Quartz Pebble

Sample:	1	
Provenience:	1	Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)

Utilized Blades and Flakes

Blades and flakes that exhibit a regular pattern of nicks along their edges have been classified as "utilized," but just how they were used is not known. This category is handled differently from the above. Rather than record the voluminous proveniences and equally large numbers of such objects, the reader is directed to the various tables throughout the report. It may be of some use to know what the categories are, however, so these are listed as follows:

Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Debitage
Utilized Coastal Plain Agate Flake
Utilized Quartz Flake
Utilized Tallahatta Sandstone Flake
Utilized Flake Debitage

Summary and Conclusions

New information has been secured on the culture-history of Clarke County as a result of this project. The month-long survey of various parts of Clarke County was merely exploratory and should be considered as such. As so much work in the past had been devoted to the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, the current project was designed to expand outward. Our survey teams examined the lower reaches of the Tombigbee to see what kinds of things were washing out of the banks as of the late 1990s, but most of the survey time was devoted to the highlands bordering the Tombigbee floodplain. We especially concentrated on the game sanctuaries because of the hope that these areas had been most protected from looting activities. Salt springs and stone quarries were also a prime focus of the survey. The upland areas in the interior of the county did receive some attention, but perhaps not as much as they deserve. It is interesting that stone artifacts

were the most common finds in the upland areas. Most of the temporal diagnostics relate to Archaic times, but it is more than likely that the uplands remained popular hunting areas throughout prehistory.

At the beginning of this study I presented a short description of the culture–history of Clarke County and its placement in the regional sequence (see pp. 5–7). Now we will examine the sites from the current project to see how they fit into the chronology. Again, the reader should keep in mind that surface collections are not true indicators of all that lay below. They are not a substitute for excavations, but they do serve a purpose in that they provide us with bits and pieces of prehistory. And often, unfortunately, they are our only means to ascertain what may once have occurred in certain locations. Even a casual glance at the illustrations in this volume reveals that a large portion of Clarke County has been transformed in recent years. This has largely been the result of clear-cutting enterprises of the lumber industry. The topsoil that once contained the debris of the past is now clogging up the waterways. Consequently, what is presented here is all that will ever be known for many of the sites investigated in our survey.

Starting with Paleo-Indian times (pre-8000 B.C.), our survey adds little of substance to the record. We ourselves found nothing of such antiquity, but one of the volunteer members of our survey team, Joe Long, does have a San Patrice projectile point/knife in his collection from McLendon (1Ck215), enough to tantalize us. Other suggestions of Late Paleo-Indian occupation come from Tommy Hart's recollection that many Dalton projectile points/knives were found at Lonestar (1Ck239) in the past.

The Early (8000–6000 B.C.) and Middle (6000–3000 B.C.) Archaic periods do not fare much better. Early Archaic markers include a Big Sandy, *var. unspecified* projectile point/knife found at High Camp (1Ck191) and a Jude, *var. unspecified* projectile point/knife that was recovered from the bed of Morgan Creek. The Middle Archaic is represented by Morrow Mountain, *var. unspecified* projectile points/knives, two of which were found at Swamp 14 (1Ck176) and one at Allen Branch (1Ck309). The Late Archaic period (3000–1000 B.C.) is represented in our survey by the following types: Ledbetter, Little Bear Creek, Mud Creek, Pickwick, Swan Lake, and Wade. Most of these projectile points/knives are made out of Tallahatta sandstone, and it is no coincidence that many such points have been found in the bed of Morgan Creek in the past. I suspect that the quarries located along this creek received their heaviest usage during the Late Archaic period. Sites bearing Late Archaic components in our survey include Bridge (1Ck70), Jackson Creek (1Ck209), Swamp 14 (1Ck176), American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187), Scotch Ridge (1Ck193), Roadside (1Ck195), Wells Creek (1Ck302), Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), and Allen Branch (1Ck309). Note that these

sites are distributed far and wide across the landscape in all ecological zones.

No fiber tempered ceramics of the Middle Gulf Formational period (1000–500 B.C.) were recovered in our survey. I suspect that the people at this time favored locations along the banks of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, but we could simply be tracing the introduction of a type of pottery among people who otherwise were "Late Archaic." Late Gulf Formational period (500–100 B.C.) components are easily recognized. The Lower Bryant's Landing phase is the regional manifestation of this period. It is represented in our survey by Alexander Incised, *var. Pleasant Valley*, Bayou La Batre Plain, *var. unspecified*, Bayou La Batre Stamped, *var. unspecified*, St. Johns Plain, *var. unspecified*, Unclassified Brushed on Tchefuncte Plain, *var. unspecified* and, probably, Dunlap Fabric Marked, *var. unspecified* and Santa Rosa Stamped, *var. unspecified*. It is thought that a number of projectile point types continued to be used during this 500–100 B.C. interval, including Little Bear Creek and Mud Creek. The best Lower Bryant's Landing components occur at 1Ck45, which has experienced some excavation (Chase 1972), and Lonestar (1Ck239). Other definite Late Gulf Formational components are Bridge (1Ck70), Smith's Creek (1Ck171), Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), and Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308). Possible Late Gulf Formational components exist at Bluff View (1Ck155) and Shooting House (1Ck189).

A number of Middle Woodland period (100 B.C.–A.D. 350/400) pottery types can be attributed to the period alone. In our collection, Indian Bay Stamped, *var. unspecified*, and Santa Rosa Punctated, *var. unspecified*, fall into this category. A carry-over from earlier times is Santa Rosa Stamped, *var. unspecified*. The Bakers Creek point in our collection also dates to Middle Woodland times. Three sites have Middle Woodland components that cannot be assigned to an actual phase: Lonestar (1Ck239), Bald Knob (1Ck212), and possibly Wells Creek (1Ck302).

The Middle Woodland Porter phase (A.D. 150–350/400) is well-represented at sites investigated in our project. Ceramic markers include: Alligator Bayou Stamped, *vars. Bogue Chitto, Goodson's Ferry, Sumter, and unspecified*; Basin Bayou Incised, *var. unspecified*, and Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified*. It is also possible that sherds classified as Dunlap Fabric Marked, *var. unspecified*, Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, and McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* may relate to Porter phase occupations. Jackson Creek (1Ck209) has a strong Porter component, but it is also evident at Shooting House (1Ck189), Shakerail (1Ck180), and Allen Branch (1Ck309). The Porter phase is probably represented at Willow Beach (1Ck172) and, possibly, at Jackson Creek East (1Ck154) and Smith's Creek (1Ck171).

On the basis of Saltillo Fabric Marked, *var. China Bluff*, a Transitional Middle/Late Woodland complex (A.D. 350–500) (Fuller 1998:15–16) has been recognized at

1Ck210. Late Woodland components are quite common in Clarke County and are especially well-represented in our project. Some sites can only be assigned in a general fashion to this period through the identification of projectile points/knives (such as Hamilton Incurvate) or pottery types (like Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. unspecified*). These sites include Willow Beach (1Ck172), Dusty Field (1Ck188), Saddle Back Ridge (1Ck190), and Wells Creek (1Ck302). Otherwise the artifacts separate "smoothly" into three different Late Woodland phases.

In our collection, the Tates Hammock phase (A.D. 400–750) is represented by the ceramic diagnostics: Carrabelle Incised, *var. unspecified*, Furrs Cord Marked, *var. unspecified*, Weeden Island Incised, *var. unspecified*, Weeden Island Plain, *var. unspecified*, and Weeden Island Red, *var. unspecified*. Definite components of this phase occur at Lower Salt Works (1Ck28) Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), Willow Beach (1Ck172), Swamp 14 (1Ck176), Cane Patch (1Ck178), Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186), and Jackson Creek (1Ck209). Slim Pickin's (1Ck153) and Observation Point (1Ck183) may also possibly have Tates Hammock components.

The McLeod phase (A.D. 800–1250) is extremely well-represented on the sites investigated in the current project. The types Deptford Simple Stamped, *var. McLeod* and Wakulla Check Stamped, *vars. Bridge* and *Willow Beach* identify this phase most readily.¹¹ Most of the McVay Brushed, *var. unspecified* pottery probably relates to the McLeod phase too. Oliver (1Ck175) is the best McLeod component of the sites we investigated, but this phase is also strong at Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), Bridge (1Ck70), and Bluff View (1Ck155). Other sites with definite McLeod phase components include Griffin (1Ck152), Hart (1Ck170), Smith's Creek (1Ck171), Willow Beach (1Ck172), Push Pile Circle (1Ck184), Train Spur (1Ck185), Shooting House (1Ck189), Lonestar (1Ck239), Goodman (1Ck301), Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), and Allen Branch (1Ck309). A possible McLeod component occurs at Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151). I am intrigued by the absence of Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* at the Lower Salt Works, which must be telling us something, but I know not what.

The Tensaw Lake phase (A.D. 850–1100/1200) is characterized by the addition of grit to the sand temper used in pottery manufacture. Hubbard Check Stamped, *var. unspecified* and Mobile Cord Marked, *var. unspecified* are markers for Tensaw Lake in our collections. This pottery has been found in small amounts at Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), Bridge (1Ck70), Smith's Creek (1Ck171), Swamp 14 (1Ck176), Train Spur (1Ck185), Jackson Creek (1Ck209), Goodman (1Ck301), and Scotch Clearing (1Ck303).

It is significant that the first intensive use of the salt springs in southwest Clarke County occurred during the McLeod phase. In the current survey, this is seen quite clearly at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28). A major question for future research must address just why these people started making salt. We know that agricultural people require salt (Brown 1980:3–4), but that does not explain why McLeod people produced it. Was it because they themselves now had a principal reliance on agriculture, or were they taking advantage of a local resource to trade it to distant people who needed it? The "others" here would be Mississippian people to the north who had the desire for salt, but not the resources. Was the initial Mississippian presence a site unit intrusion that we now recognize as the Early Salt Creek complex (A.D. 1100–1250), or did the McLeod people become Mississippians? Shorter's (1999) excavations have revealed that nearby McLeod folk were enjoying village life perhaps as late as A.D. 1250, so them "becoming Mississippian" really does not appear to be a possibility. It seems more logical that the Mississippian populations to the north that had earlier been catered to by the Late Woodland McLeod people decided that it made more sense to come to the salines and produce their own salt. There is certainly precedence for this at the Salt Mine Valley site along the coast of Louisiana (Brown 1980, 1999), but if this did happen in Clarke County, we need to be aware of what this may have meant in social and political terms. Were the intruders merely tolerated? Did they receive permission to use the salines or were they the ones who actually called the shots? It is significant, I believe, that the only site in our survey that has an Early Mississippi period component is the Lower Salt Works. Whoever these people were, they seem to have come to Clarke County for a specific purpose.¹²

After A.D. 1250 the picture changes markedly. There are no Late Woodland people that we know of, but there are Mississippians galore. At the salines the Mississippian usage is referred to as the Late Salt Creek complex and is characterized by the introduction of Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek* (Fuller et al. 1984:218–223). Both the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28) and Stimpson (1Ck29) have abundant quantities of this material. The people who used the salines at this time were part of the Bottle Creek phase of the Pensacola culture (A.D. 1250–1550). General markers for this phase that have been recovered in our survey include Guillory Plain, *var. Briar Lake*, Mississippi Plain, *vars. Beckum and Devils Bend*, Mound Place Incised, *var. unspecified*, Moundville Engraved, *var. unspecified*, Pensacola Incised, *vars. Holmes and unspecified*, and Salt Creek Cane Impressed, *var. Salt Creek*. Bottle Creek I (A.D. 1250–1400) is recognized by Mound Place

11 There is a problem here, as it is feasible that some of the Wakulla Check Stamped, *var. Bridge* sherds may belong in the Coden phase (A.D. 750–1100) rather than McLeod (Fuller 1998:18–19). Without rims, however, one cannot sort with confidence.

12 I do not mean to imply that the Lower Salt Works was the only saline used by Early Mississippians, because an ample amount of Kimmswick Fabric Impressed, *var. Langston* pottery has been found at the Salt Creek site (1Ck222) too (Fuller et al. 1984:173–182).

Incised, *var. McMillan* and Moundville Incised, *var. Snows Bend*, while Bottle Creek II (A.D.1400–1550) can be identified by D'Olive Incised, *var. Mary Ann* and Moundville Incised, *var. Bottle Creek*. Sites in our survey that have definite Bottle Creek phase components are the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), Stimpson (1Ck29), Jackson Creek East (1Ck154), Hart (1Ck170), Willow Beach (1Ck172), 1Ck210, and probably Smith's Creek (1Ck171).

There are many sites in our survey that can only be listed as Mississippian, usually based on a sherd or two of Bell Plain, *var. unspecified*, Mississippi Plain, *var. unspecified*, or a Madison projectile point. Eventually, with further work, it may be possible to assign phase designations to these sites. They include Bridge (1Ck70), Griffin (1Ck152), Slim Pickin's (1Ck153), Conveyor Dock (1Ck173), Swamp 14 (1Ck176), Shooting House (1Ck189), Jackson Creek (1Ck209), Goodman (1Ck301), Wells Creek (1Ck302), Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308), and Allen Branch (1Ck309).

Mississippi Plain, *var. Pine Log* and Pensacola Incised, *var. Rutherford* relate to the protohistoric Bear Point phase (A.D. 1550–1700). Components of this phase have been seen at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), Stimpson (1Ck29), Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151), and Jackson Creek (1Ck209). The Port Dauphin complex (A.D. 1700–1750) is recognized in our survey by Graveline Plain, *var. Graveline*, and Port Dauphin Incised, *vars. Port Dauphin*

and *Rinaud*, and Unclassified Incised and Red Painted on Bell Plain, *var. unspecified*. These materials have turned up at 1Ck210 and Allen Branch (1Ck309). Smith's Creek (1Ck171) probably has a Port Dauphin component also. Non-aboriginal components of the nineteenth century are represented in our survey by collections made at Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146) and Swamp 14 (1Ck176). The Civil War period is of course represented at the Lower Salt Works (1Ck28), Stimpson (1Ck29), and Oven Bluff (1Ck177).

Clarke County clearly has a rich and varied culture–history. This limited survey can only do so much to address the cultural resources of the county, but hopefully the reader has a sense of just what is out there. What I find most exciting are the salines and the quarries, because they have the potential to tell us much about prehistoric technology. Future investigations should be directed to determining who worked these resources and how the products were derived. Determining what was done with these products after they were made, salt on the one hand and stone tools on the other, will reveal much about social, political, and economic issues of interregional significance. The natural resources of Clarke County clearly played an important role in the cultural development of southern Alabama and Mississippi for thousands of years, just as they do today.

APPENDIX I

Catalogue Numbers for Collections Made during the Clarke County Survey

- | | | | |
|-------|--|------|--|
| G400 | Beaver Pond Ridge (1Ck181)
Collection from roots of a tree tip. Primarily coastal plain agate flakes, 8/9/97. | | Isolated ridge spur cut-off from main bluff, 8/20/97. |
| G401 | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Collection from western edge of site near road, 8/19/97. | G409 | Cane Patch (1Ck178)
Collection from Locale II, south side of field road, 8/21/97. |
| G402 | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Locale I—General collection from southern bank of salt spring, 8/19/97. | G410 | Cane Patch (1Ck178)
Collection from Locale I, north side of field road, 8/21/97. |
| G402A | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Locale I—Collection from the head of a salt spring, upper part of tree throw. This throw exposed a dense midden. Primarily <i>vars. Salt Creek</i> and <i>Langston</i> , 8/19/97. | G411 | Cane Patch (1Ck178)
Collection from Locale III, western end of the site, 8/21/97. |
| G402B | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Locale I—Collection from the head of salt spring, the lower part of tree throw. This throw exposed a dense midden of <i>vars. Salt Creek, Langston, McLeod Stamped</i> [i.e., Deptford Simple Stamped, <i>var. McLeod</i> and/or <i>Wakulla Check Stamped, vars. Bridge and Willow Beach</i>] and <i>Furrs Cord Marked</i> , 8/19/97. | G412 | Shakertail (1Ck180)
Collection from edge of borrow pit, Locale I, 8/21/97. |
| G403 | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Locale II—Collection from a small island near the headwaters of a salt spring, 8/19/97. | G413 | Shakertail (1Ck180)
Northwest slope of ridge spur, Locale II, 8/21/97. |
| G404 | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Locale IV—Collection from northern bank of salt spring; includes <i>Salt Creek</i> and <i>Langston</i> , 8/19/97. | G414 | Shakertail (1Ck180)
Ridge spur flat, Locale III and rattler country, 8/21/97. |
| G405 | Stimpson (1Ck29)
Collection from Limestone Creek bed, probably eroding out from 1Ck29, 8/20/97. | G415 | Limestone Creek (1Ck182)
Collection from food plot overlooking Limestone Creek, 8/22/97. |
| G406 | Stimpson (1Ck29)
Collection from drainage that joins Limestone Creek, 8/20/97. | G416 | Observation Point (1Ck183)
Collection from a small bluff shelf overlooking marsh that drains into Limestone Creek, 8/22/97. |
| G407 | Stimpson (1Ck29)
Collection from eastern portion of the site. Large backdirt piles from prehistoric activities, 8/20/97. | G417 | Leatherwood Creek (1Ck179)
8/25/97. |
| G408 | Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Collection from western side of brine swamp. | G418 | Cane Patch (1Ck178)
Collection from western portion of the site, 8/25/97. |
| | | G419 | Isolated Find No. 1, 8/25/97. |
| | | G420 | Isolated Find No. 2, 8/25/97. |
| | | G421 | Isolated Find No. 3, 8/25/97. |
| | | G422 | Isolated Find No. 4, 8/25/97. |

- G423 This number was not used.
- G424 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Collection from Locale I, a small ridge spur overlooking large backswamp to the east, 8/26/97.
- G425 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
General surface collection in Locale II, 8/26/97.
- G425A Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Sherd cluster in Locale II, 8/26/97.
- G426 Isolated Find No. 5, 8/26/97.
- G427 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Northern edge of Locale II, 8/27/97.
- G428 This number was not used.
- G429 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Locale III, 8/27/97.
- G429A Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Sherd cluster in Locale III, 8/27/97.
- G430 Swamp 14 (1Ck176)
Stone cluster in Locale III, 8/27/97.
- G431 Isolated Find No. 7, 8/27/97.
- G432 Isolated Find No. 8; small, very dense cluster of Tallahatta sandstone, 8/27/97.
- G433 Joe Long (1Ck305)
Collection from creek bed where Tallahatta sandstone outcrops, 8/27/97.
- G434 Joe Long (1Ck305)
Collection from flats overlooking Morgan Creek, 8/27/97.
- G435 Collection from creek bed of Morgan Creek, downstream from 1Ck305, 8/27/97.
- G436 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
Collection from western portion of site, primarily Weeden Island pottery, 8/28/97.
- G437 Jackson Creek East (1Ck154)
Collection from eastern portion of the site, primarily McLeod and Pensacola pottery, 8/28/97.
- G438 Griffin (1Ck152)
Collection from eastern portion of site, 8/28/97.
- G439 Griffin (1Ck152)
Collection from western portion of site, 8/28/97.
- G440 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
General surface collection from beach area, 8/28/97.
- G441 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
Collection from exposed lower midden, 8/28/97.
- G442 Jackson Creek (1Ck209)
Collection from exposed upper midden, 8/28/97.
- G443 Hart (1Ck170)
Collection from tree-throw in exposed midden, 8/28/97.
- G444 Hart (1Ck170)
General surface collection from beach area, 8/28/97.
- G445 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
General surface collection of beach area, 8/28/97.
- G446 Smith's Creek (1Ck171)
Collection from bank profile, 8/28/97.
- G447 Oliver (1Ck175)
General surface collection, 8/28/97.
- G448 Oliver (1Ck175)
Collection from exposed, dense shell midden, 8/28/97.
- G449 Goodman (1Ck301)
Collection from north end of site, Locale II, 9/1/97.
- G450 Goodman (1Ck301)
Collection from south end of site, Locale I, 9/1/97.
- G451 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
General surface collection, 9/1/97.
- G451A Wells Creek (1Ck302)
Specific complete biface, 9/1/97.
- G451B Wells Creek (1Ck302)
Specific complete biface, 9/1/97.

- G452 Wells Creek (1Ck302)
Collection from north end of site at edge of creek, Locale I, 9/1/97.
- G453 Scotch Clearing (1Ck303)
General surface collection of site, a small area, 9/1/97.
- G454 Wildlife (1Ck304)
General surface collection, 9/1/97.
- G455 Isolated Find No. 9, 9/1/97.
- G456 McLendon (1Ck215)
Locale II, 9/2/97.
- G457 McLendon (1Ck215)
Locale I, 9/2/97.
- G458 Isolated Find No. 10, 9/2/97.
- G459 Satilpa Creek Quarry (1Ck69)
General surface collection, 9/2/97.
- G460 General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, 9/2/97.
- G460A General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G460B General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461 General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, 9/2/97.
- G461A General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461B General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461C General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461D General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461E General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461F General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461G General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461H General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461I General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G461J General collection from bed of Morgan Creek, specific complete biface, 9/2/97.
- G462 McEntyre (1Ck306)
General surface collection, 9/2/97.
- G463 Cedar Creek (1Ck158)
General collection from eroding river bluff line, 9/3/97.
- G464 Isolated Find No. 11, 9/3/97.
- G465 Isolated Find No. 12, 9/3/97.
- G466 Isolated Find No. 13, 9/3/97.
- G467 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
Locale I—Collection from food plot on south side of Salt Creek on the Upper State Sanctuary. Consists primarily of agate flakes with some pottery, 9/4/97.
- G468 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
Locale II—Collection from the mound itself, primarily from looter's pit, 9/4/97.
- G469 Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
Locale II—General surface collection from area surrounding mound but not including the mound itself, 9/4/97.
- G470 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
General surface collection, 9/4/97.
- G471 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
Locale I—Flake concentration at southern end of the site, 9/4/97.
- G472 Train Spur (1Ck185)
General surface collection from two small areas, 9/4/97.
- G473 Isolated Find No. 14, 9/4/97.
- G474 Dunning Agate Quarry (1Ck294)
General surface collection, 9/5/97.
- G475 Tombigbee Mile 95 (1Ck151)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.

- G476 Bridge (1Ck70)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G477 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G478 Slim Pickin's (1Ck153)
Collection directly from midden in bank, 9/8/97.
- G479 Bluff View (1Ck155)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G480 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G481 Willow Beach (1Ck172)
Collection directly from bluff line midden, 9/8/97.
- G482 Lonestar (1Ck239)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G483 Lonestar (1Ck239)
Collection from edge of the water, 9/8/97.
- G484 Conveyor Dock (1Ck173)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G485 1Ck210
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G486 Agate Beach (1Ck174)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G487 Hart (1Ck170)
General surface collection, 9/8/97.
- G488 Isolated Find No. 25, General collection along bank of Tombigbee River in Clarke County, 9/8/97.
- G489 Isolated Find No. 15, 9/8/97.
- G490 Isolated Find No. 16, 9/8/97.
- G491 Isolated Find No. 17, 9/8/97.
- G492 Shooting House (1Ck189)
General surface collection, 9/9/97.
- G493 Isolated Find No. 18, 9/9/97.
- G494 Dusty Field (1Ck188)
Surface collection from southwestern portion of disked field, 9/9/97.
- G495 American Beauty Berry Thicket (1Ck187)
General surface collection, 9/9/97.
- G496 Saddleback Ridge (1Ck190)
Collection from Locale I, northeastern corner of site, 9/9/97.
- G497 Saddleback Ridge (1Ck190)
Collection from Locale II, southwestern portion of site, 9/9/97.
- G498 Push Pile Circle (1Ck184)
General surface collection, revisit, 9/9/97.
- G499 Roundhill (1Ck307)
Collection from exposed cut at site; A. Boudreaux showed us this site, 9/9/97.
- G500 Oven Bluff Earthworks (1Ck177)
General surface collection from Locale I, down-river earthwork, 9/10/97.
- G501 Oven Bluff Earthworks (1Ck177)
General surface collection from Locale II, up-river earthwork, 9/10/97.
- G502 Oven Bluff Earthworks (1Ck177)
Collection from northern end of site, includes two large metal artifacts, 9/10/97.
- G503 Isolated Find No. 21, 9/10/97.
- G504 High Camp (1Ck191)
General surface collection, 9/10/97.
- G505 Isolated Find No. 23. Collection from railroad bed in Upper Stimpson Sanctuary near Isolated Find No. 21, 9/10/97.
- G506 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
Collection from Locale I, 9/10/97.
- G507 Lower Salt Works (1Ck28)
General surface collection, 9/10/97.
- G508 Pumpkin Hill (1Ck192)
General surface collection, 9/11/97.
- G509 Scotch Ridge (1Ck193)
General surface collection, 9/11/97.
- G510 Longview (1Ck194)
General surface collection, 9/11/97.
- G511 Isolated Find No. 22, 9/11/97.

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| G512 | Roadside (1Ck195)
General surface collection, 9/11/97. | G519A | Allen Branch (1Ck309)
Specific complete biface. |
| G513 | Bald Knob (1Ck212)
General surface collection, 9/11/97. | G519B | Allen Branch (1Ck309)
Specific complete biface. |
| G514 | Two Fingers (1Ck213)
General surface collection of Locale I, 9/11/97. | G519C | Allen Branch (1Ck309)
Specific complete biface. |
| G515 | Two Fingers (1Ck213)
General surface collection of Locale II, 9/11/97. | J900 | Upper Sanctuary (1Ck186)
Locale I—General surface collection in open field; I. W. Brown, H. Johnson, and J. Long, 10/10/00. |
| G516 | Last Stop (1Ck214)
General surface collection, 9/11/97. | J901 | Wells Creek (1Ck302)
Locale I—I. W. Brown, H. Johnson, and J. Long, 10/11/00. |
| G517 | Rock Wall Hill (1Ck146)
General surface collection, 9/16/97. | J902 | Roadside (1Ck195)
General surface collection; I. W. Brown, H. Johnson, and J. Long, 10/11/00. |
| G518 | Tallahatta Springs (1Ck308)
Armond Boudreaux's (Tony's uncle) surface collection from near Tallahatta Springs, Alabama. | J903 | Bridge (1Ck70)
General surface collection; I. W. Brown, H. Johnson, and T. Hart, 10/12/00. |
| G519 | Allen Branch (1Ck309)
[Not clear where this came from. Perhaps Armond Boudreaux also (see G518)]. | | |

APPENDIX 2
Inventory of Isolated Finds

Isolated Find No. 1—Collection G419		Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	3
Stone			
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts		Isolated Find No. 8—Collection G432	
Nutting Stone	1	Pottery	
Hematite-rich fine-grained sandstone		Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	3
Complete artifact, battered along all edges		3 Body	
Small single depression in center of		Stone	
each surface		Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	86
		Some of which are flakes which resulted	
		from tool sharpening	
Isolated Find No. 2—Collection G420		Sandstone	1
Stone		Unidentified Cracked Pebbles	3
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts			
Uniface on Blade (Quartz)	1	Isolated Find No. 9—Collection G455	
Proximal end		Stone	
Isolated Find No. 3—Collection G421		Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Historic/Recent		Nutting Stone	1
Musket Ball	1	Disk-shaped with a small depression on one side	
Flattened		and a large one on the other	
		Isolated Find No. 10—Collection G458	
Isolated Find No. 4—Collection G422		Stone	
Pottery		Projectile Points/Knives	
Undecorated		Dart Points	
Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2	Unidentified Stemmed Dart Point	1
2 Body		Made of Tallahatta Sandstone	
		Barbed with broken stem	
		Missing tip and part of one edge of	
		blade	
Isolated Find No. 5—Collection G426			
Stone		Isolated Find No. 11—Collection G464	
Exhausted Core (Tallahatta Sandstone)	1	Stone	
		Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Isolated Find No. 7—Collection G431		Bifacially Chipped Cobble (Tallahatta	
Stone		Sandstone)	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts			
Bifacially Chipped Blade (Quartz)	1		
Proximal End			
Unmodified Quartz Flake	1		

Isolated Find No. 12—Collection G465		Isolated Find No. 18—Collection G493	
Pottery		Stone	
Undecorated		Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts	
Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	5	Bifacially Chipped Flake (Coastal Plain Agate)	1
5 Body			
Isolated Find No. 13—Collection G466		Isolated Find No. 21—Collection G503	
Pottery		Pottery	
Decorated		Undecorated	
Hubbard Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1	Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
		1 Rim	
		1 Body	
Isolated Find No. 14—Collection G473		Stone	
Stone		Unmodified Coastal Plain Agate Flake	1
Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts		Isolated Find No. 22—Collection G511	
Bifacially Chipped Pebble (Coastal Plain Agate)	1	Pottery	
Isolated Find No. 15—Collection G489		Decorated	
Pottery		Furrs Cord Marked, <i>var. unspecified</i>	1
Decorated		Stone	
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>	1	Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	4
4 same vessel (recent breaks)		Unmodified Sandstone	1
Isolated Find No. 16—Collection G490		Isolated Find No. 23—Collection G505	
Historic/Recent		Historic/Recent	
Musket Ball (13.9 mm in diameter)	1	Coal	3
Isolated Find No. 17—Collection G491		Iron	
Stone		Railroad Spikes	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flake	1		

Isolated Find No. 24—Collection G454

Pottery

Undecorated

Unidentified Plain Sand Tempered Ware	2
2 Body	

Stone

Miscellaneous Stone Artifacts

Biface Fragments (Tallahatta Sandstone)	2
Unmodified Tallahatta Sandstone Flakes	7

Isolated Find No. 25—Collection G488

Pottery

Decorated

Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. Willow Beach</i>	1
Wakulla Check Stamped, <i>var. unspecified</i>	2
Unidentified Incised on Mississippi Plain, <i>var. unspecified</i>	

1

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Before submitting, it is recommended that you carefully examine this Notice to Authors, or you may contact the Editor for a copy of the style sheet. Careful review of a recent BULLETIN for style and sequence may be helpful.

Authors should submit a clean, double-spaced, typed manuscript on white 8.5 x 11 inch paper, including copies of all tables, figures and photographs (originals will be requested upon acceptance of paper). Manuscripts should NOT have a right justified margin. Diacritical marks are the responsibility of the author.

Manuscripts should be arranged accordingly:

Title; Author(s) and Address(es)

Abstract – all bold face, with author/title leader

Text – headings should be bold face and mixed case, subheadings are mixed caps

Materials Examined

Appendices

References

Figures

Figure Captions (BULLETIN does not use designation "Plates")

Tables

Table Headings

Abstracts should be a summary of the paper. Use metric or English (metric) equivalents. The location of tables and figures should be noted on the manuscript. Illustrations should be black and white drawings or good quality photographs. No foldouts, please.

Upon acceptance, author should supply: corrected typed manuscript, a standard disk or CD containing manuscript and tables, and original artwork and photos. BULLETIN word processing standard is Microsoft Word, although most major word-processing program files can be dealt with. Authors are strongly encouraged to discuss electronic compatibility with the Editor. Original art, graphs and photos will be returned.

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