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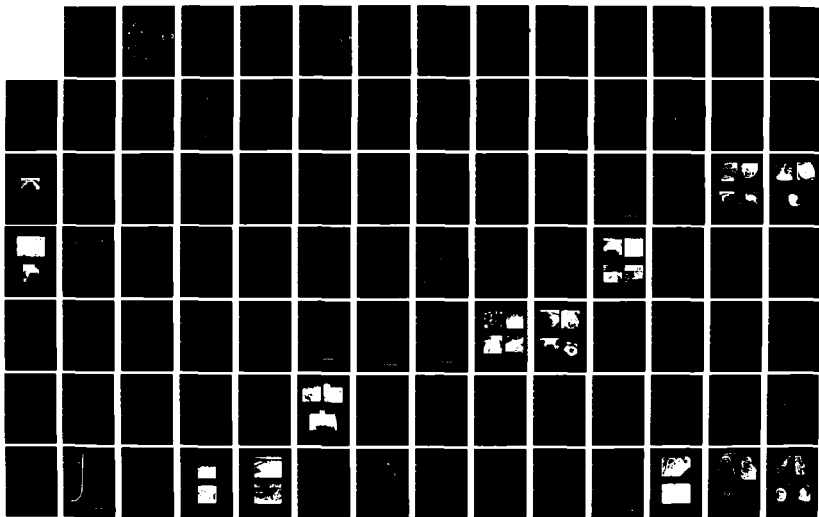
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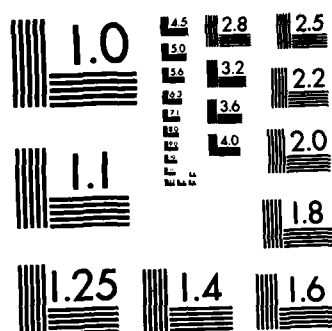
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THE GAINESVILLE LAKE AREA EXCAVATIONS

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by
NED J. JENKINS
and
H. BLAINE ENSOR

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VOLUME I
OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
IN THE
GAINESVILLE LAKE AREA
OF THE
TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY

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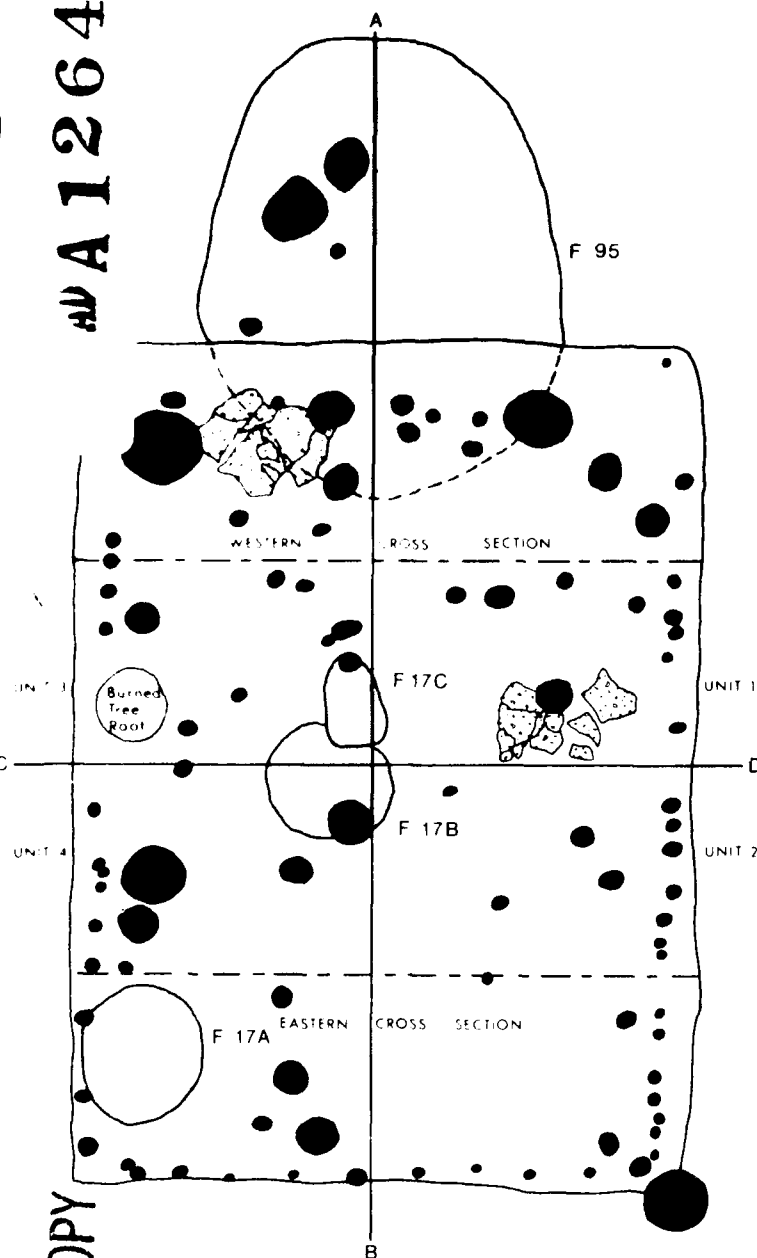
Report of Investigations No. 11
Office of Archaeological Research
The University of Alabama
1981



Prepared for
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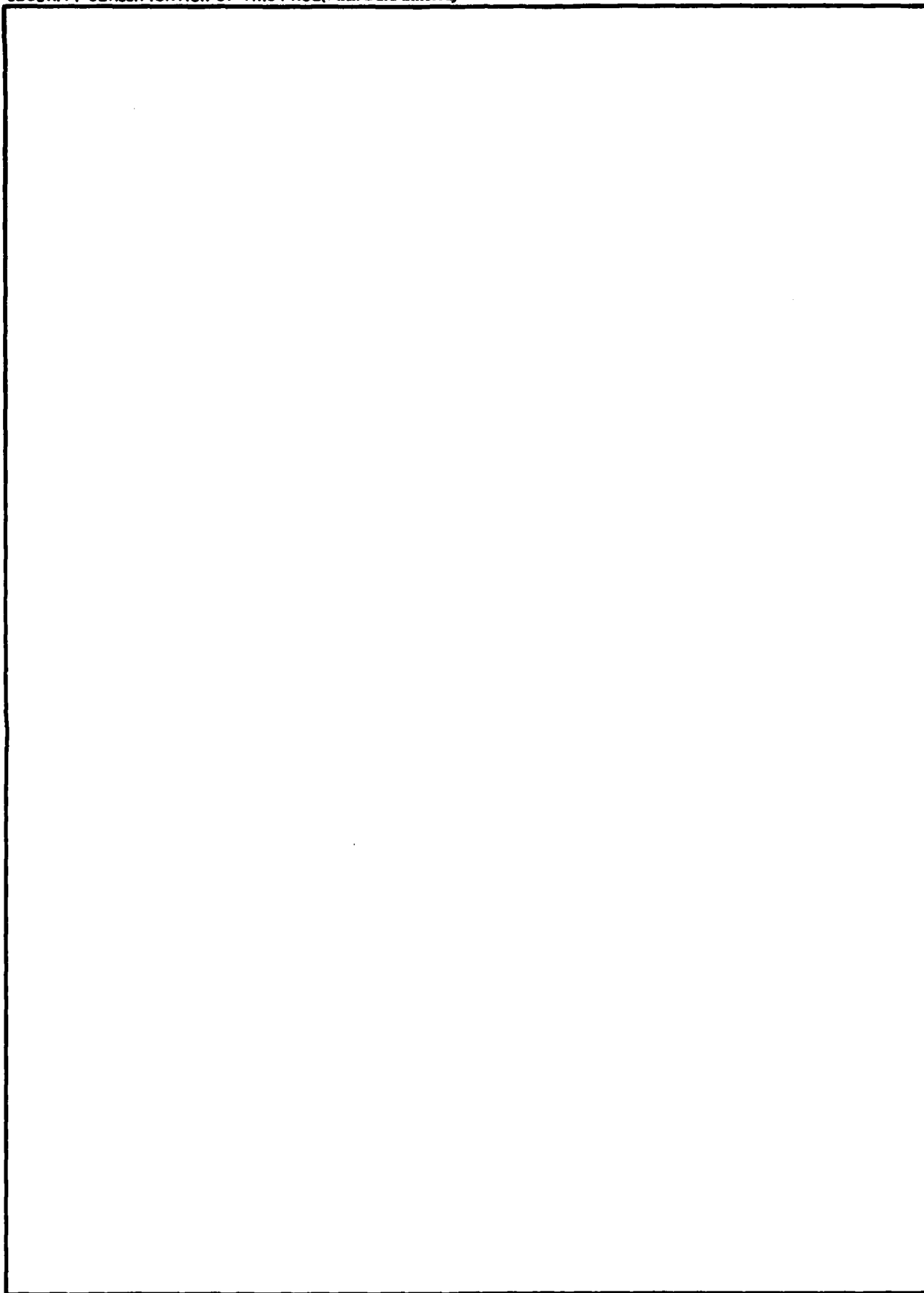
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) The Gainesville Lake Excavations: Volume 1 of Archaeological Investigations in the Gainesville Lake Area of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED May 1976-Dec 1977
7. AUTHOR(s) Ned J. Jenkins and H. Blaine Ensor		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Office of Archaeological Research University of Alabama Mound State Monument, Moundville, AL		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DACW01-76-C-0120
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Compliance Section US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District PO Box 2288, Mobile, AL 36628		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) Same		12. REPORT DATE 1981
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 173
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Unlimited		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Archaeological excavation Archeological excavation West Alabama, Tombigbee Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Five prehistoric sites within the impact zone of the Gainesville portion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway were excavated under this contract. This volume documents the excavations and sets forth a feature typology. Other volumes present the ceramic description and chronology (Volume 2), the lithic analysis (Volume 3), the biocultural studies (Volume 4), and the synthesis (Volume 5).		

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THE GAINESVILLE LAKE AREA EXCAVATIONS

THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY
THE TOMBIGBEE RIVER MULTI-RESOURCE DISTRICT

By
Ned J. Jenkins
and
H. Blaine Ensor

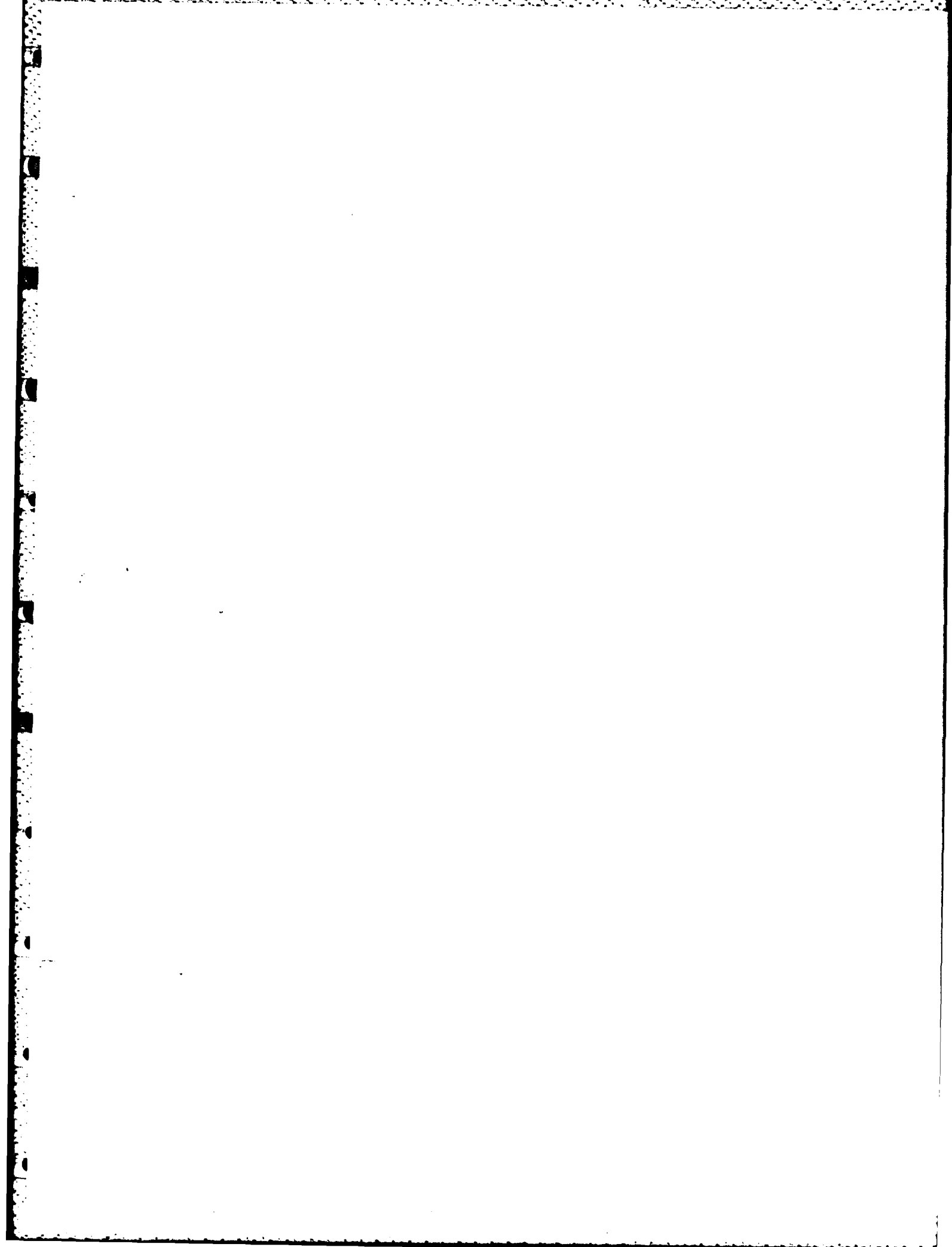
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Volume I
of
Archaeological Investigations
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of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

A Report Prepared in Cooperation With
the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Mobile District, in Partial Fulfillment of
Contract Number DACW01-76-C-0120

Report of Investigations No. 11
Office of Archaeological Research
The University of Alabama
September, 1981

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend our sincere appreciation to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, and in particular to Jerry J. Nielsen, Contract Manager of that agency, for his assistance throughout all phases of this project.

Special thanks are extended to the citizens of Aliceville, Alabama for their genuine hospitality, help and friendship. Without their help and cooperation, completion of the field work would have been exceedingly difficult. In particular, we thank Mayor Leroy Spied for his frequent help and advice. Whether the problem was finding a field house, a cook, or even heaters for the field house, Mayor Spied was always willing to lend assistance. We thank Pickens County Road Commissioner, Mr. Grose Pratt for his assistance with heavy equipment and for building the road to Site 1Pi61 which made excavation of that site possible. We also thank: Mr. Petty, owner of Petty Hardware, who extended credit to buy equipment when the budget was low; Mr. Avery Huff, owner of the Aliceville Piggly Wiggly, who provided similar aid; and Mr. Buddy O'Neal, Mayor of Pickensville and commercial fisherman on the Tombigbee, who supplied comparative specimens for the faunal collection.

We also thank the Hardee's Restaurants of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for over 400 plastic one gallon jars used for floatation soil samples.

We thank the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) staff at The University of Alabama for their assistance. Carey B. Oakley, Director of OAR, served as principal investigator for the project. J.B. Graham, Assistant Director of OAR, offered advice. Eugene Futato supervised the laboratory during this work. Linda Burnett saw that the endless string of paperwork was completed. Janice Gilliland and Hurston Holland did the excellent drawings. Richard Walling and Polly Futato prepared the plates and drawings for the final manuscript. System 6 operators, Kemp White and Jackie Redding typed the final manuscript. Gloria G. Cole edited the report.

Thanks are also due University of Alabama students and Dr. Richard Krause, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology, for their help on weekends.

We wish to thank the Tuscaloosa County CETA program for supplying capable workers during both the laboratory and field excavation portions of the project. Without their aid, the large amount of field work and the consequential staggering amount of laboratory work would never have been completed within the prescribed budgetary resources.

Special thanks are extended to Ben Coblentz who served as Field Assistant during the 1977 season. Ben is to be commended for a job well done. We also thank some of the outstanding crew members whose dedication and hard work, often under very adverse conditions, made the difference between good and average field work, and who relieved some of the burden from the field supervisor. Their names are: Jo Anderson, Roy Blair, John

Blitz, Gloria Caddell, Betty Duggan, Patrick Hallet, Fritz Hamer, Mike Hartsfield, Dart Hayward, Chuck Hoffman, Tommy Kimbrell, Baxter Mann, Charlie Prose, Carlos Solis, Larry Sutley, Mike Taylor, Nicky Tew, Mona Thompson, and Mike Wilson.

Ned Jenkins
Ned Jenkins
Staff Archaeologist

H. Blaine Ensor
Hal Blaine Ensor
Archaeologist

Carey B. Oakley
Carey B. Oakley, Director
Office of Archaeological Research

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. FEATURE TYPOLOGY	5
Introduction	5
Feature Typology	6
III. SITE 1Gr1X1	11
Site Setting	11
Field Methods and Recovery Techniques	11
Features	17
Structure 1	17
Internal Site Composition	29
Stratigraphy	29
Cultural Stratigraphy	31
Natural Stratigraphy	31
Horizontal Distribution of Components	31
Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods	31
Middle Gulf Formational Period	32
Late Gulf Formational Period	32
Middle Woodland Period	32
Late Woodland Period	32
Early Mississippian Period	32
Summary	33
Site Formation Process	34
IV. SITE 1Gr2	35
Site Setting	35
Field Methods and Recovery Techniques	36
Features	38
Probable Structures	40
Internal Site Composition	40
Stratigraphy	40
Cultural Stratigraphy	51
Natural Stratigraphy	54
Horizontal Distribution of Components	54
Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods	54
Middle Gulf Formational Period	54
Late Gulf Formational Period	54
Middle Woodland Period	55
Late Mississippian Period	55
Late Woodland Period	55
Summary	55
Site Formation Process	55

	Page
V. SITE 1Gr50	59
Site Setting	59
Field Methods and Recovery Techniques	59
Features	61
Internal Site Composition	61
Stratigraphy	61
Cultural Stratigraphy	66
Natural Stratigraphy	66
Horizontal Distribution of Components	66
Late Archaic Period	66
Middle Gulf Formational Period	66
Middle Woodland Period	66
Late Woodland Period	67
Mississippian Stage	67
Summary	67
Site Formation Process	67
VI. SITE 1P133	69
Site Setting	69
Field Methods and Recovery Techniques	69
Features	74
Structure 1, Feature 6	74
Structure 2, Feature 61	89
Internal Site Composition	89
Stratigraphy	89
Cultural Stratigraphy	91
Natural Stratigraphy	91
Horizontal Distribution of Components	91
Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods	91
Middle Gulf Formational Period	92
Late Gulf Formational Period	92
Late Woodland Period	92
Early, Middle and Late Mississippian Periods	92
Summary	93
Site Formation Process	93
VII. SITE 1P161	95
Site Setting	95
Field Methods and Recovery Techniques	95
Method of Excavation: 1976 Season	96
Method of Excavation: 1977 Season	98
Features	99
Structure 1, Feature 17	131
Structure 2, Feature 28	134
Structure 3, Feature 29	134
Structure 4, Feature 92	139
Structure 5, Feature 98	139
Internal Site Composition	146
Stratigraphy	146
Cultural Stratigraphy	146
Natural Stratigraphy	146

	Page
Horizontal Distribution of Components	148
Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods	148
Middle Gulf Formational Period	148
Late Gulf Formational Period	149
Middle Woodland Period	149
Late Woodland Period	149
Summary	150
Site Formation Process	150
VIII. THE GAINESVILLE LAKE EXCAVATIONS: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . .	153
REFERENCES CITED	155

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
Frontispiece. Gainesville Lake Area Archaeological Sites	xiv
1. Suggested Cultural and Chronological Nomenclature for the Central Tombigbee Drainage	2
2. Site lGr1X1, Contour Map and Test Units	10
3. Site lGr1X1, Excavation Units along Terrace Edge	13
4. The University of Alabama Archaeological Research Feature Form	14
5. The University of Alabama Archaeological Research Burial Form	15
6. University of Alabama Post Hole Record	16
7. Site lGr1X1, Feature Distribution Map	18
8. Site lGr1X1, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Turkey Paw Subphase	23
9. Site lGr1X1, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Cofferdam Subphase	24
10. Site lGr1X1, Burial 1. Cofferdam Subphase	25
11. Site lGr1X1, Burial 2. Cofferdam Subphase	25
12. Site lGr1X1, Feature 30. Large Basin Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	25
13. Site lGr1X1, Feature 35. Flaring Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	25
14. Site lGr1X1, Feature 39. Unusual Trough Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	26
15. Site lGr1X1, Feature 5. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Cofferdam Subphase	26
16. Site lGr1X1, Feature 29. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Cofferdam Subphase	26
17. Site lGr1X1, Structure 1. Turkey Paw Subphase	27
18. Site lGr1X1, Feature 42. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	27
19. Site lGr1X1, Structure 1 and Associated Features, Plan View	28
20. Site lGr1X1, Unit 440NR500, East Profile	30
21. Site lGr2, Contour Map and Test Units	34
22. Site lGr2, Excavation Units 460E550N and 460E540N	37
23. Site lGr2, Before Excavation. View South	37
24. Site lGr2, Grading in Process. View North	37
25. Site lGr2, Graded Surface. View East	37
26. Site lGr2, Feature Distribution Map	39
27. Site lGr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Bynum Subphase	46
28. Site lGr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Turkey Paw Subphase	47
29. Site lGr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Cofferdam Subphase	48
30. Site lGr2, Burial 17	49
31. Site lGr2, Burial 7	49
32. Site lGr2, Burial 26	49

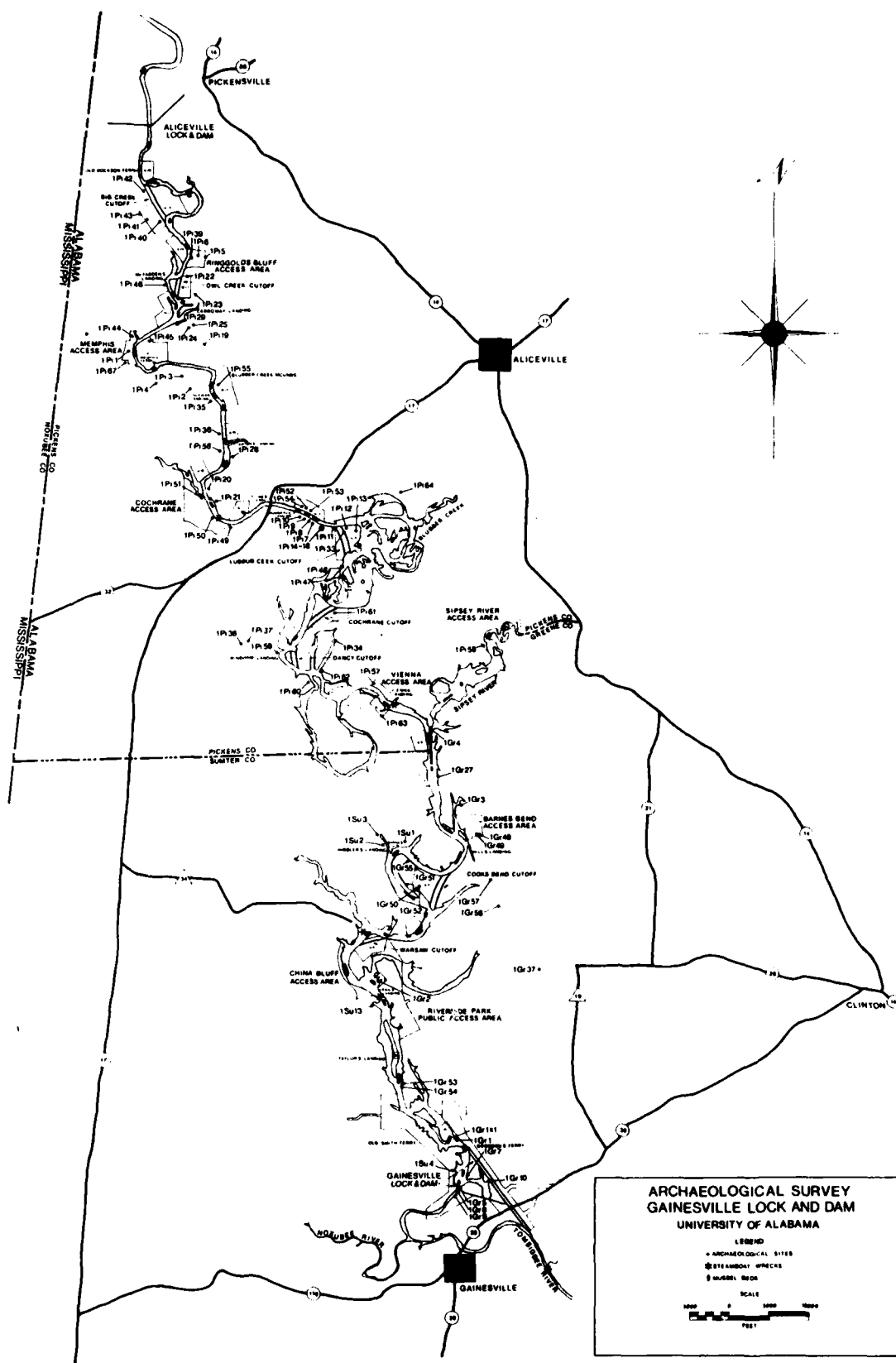
33. Site lGr2, Burial 20	49
34. Site lGr2, Feature 36. Flaring Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	50
35. Site lGr2, Feature 39. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Bynum Subphase	50
36. Site lGr2, Feature 43. Rectangular Basin Shaped Pit. Pharr Subphase	50
37. Site lGr2, Feature 44. Contracting Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	50
38. Site lGr2, Unit 550N460E, East Profile	52
39. Site lGr2, Unit 790N360E, West Profile	53
40. Site lGr50, Contour Map and Test Units	58
41. Site lGr50, Motorized Screening Operation	60
42. Site lGr50, Grading the Site	60
43. Site lGr50, Unit 445L25. North Profile	60
44. Site lGr50, Feature Distribution Map	62
45. Site lGr50, Unit 410L45, West Profile	65
46. Sites lPi11, lPi12, lPi13, lPi33, and lPi85, Contour Map	68
47. Site lPi33, Site Plan Map	70
48. Site lPi33, Controlled Surface Collection in Recovery Strip 3	72
49. Site lPi33, Water Screen	72
50. Site lPi33, Recovery Strip 3. View Northwest	73
51. Site lPi33, Recovery Strip 3. Mapping and Excavation	73
52. Site lPi33, Feature Distribution, Recovery Strip 3	75
53. Site lPi33, Burials 28A, 28B, 20A, 20C, and 20D. Moundville I Subphase	80
54. Site lPi33, Burials 18 and 19. Moundville I Subphase	80
55. Site lPi33, Burial 17. Moundville I Subphase	81
56. Site lPi33, Burial 2. Moundville II-Moundville III Subphase	81
57. Site lPi33, Burial 23. Moundville I-Moundville II Subphase	81
58. Site lPi33, Burial 31. Moundville I Subphase	81
59. Site lPi33, Burial 15, Moundville II Subphase, and Burial 27, Moundville I Subphase	82
60. Site lPi33, Burial 35. Moundville I Subphase	82
61. Site lPi33, Burial 29. Moundville I Subphase	82
62. Site lPi33, Burial 12. Gainesville or Moundville I Subphase	83
63. Site lPi33, Feature 5. Fire Cracked Chert Concentration. Cultural Affiliation Undetermined	83
64. Site lPi33, Structure 1, Feature 6	84
65. Site lPi33, Structure 1, Feature 6. Daub Concentration. Moundville III Subphase	85
66. Site lPi33, Structure 1, Feature 6. Daub Removed	85
67. Site lPi33, Structure 1, Feature 6, Post Hole Cross Sections	86
68. Site lPi33, West Profile, Recovery Strip 3	90
69. Site lPi61, Contour Map and Test Units	94
70. Site lPi61, View North	97
71. Site lPi61, Removing Trees	97
72. Site lPi61, Testing the Midden	97
73. Site lPi61, Grading the Site	97
74. Site lPi61, Feature Distribution	100

75. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Turkey Paw Subphase	116
76. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Early Vienna Subphase	117
77. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Late Vienna Subphase	118
78. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Catfish Bend Subphase	119
79. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Gainesville Subphase	120
80. Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections, Gainesville Subphase	121
81. Site 1Pi61, Feature 85. Bell Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	122
82. Site 1Pi61, Feature 15. Contracting Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	122
83. Site 1Pi61, Feature 14. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase	122
84. Site 1Pi61, Feature 69. Dog Burial. Turkey Paw Subphase . . .	123
85. Site 1Pi61, Feature 26. Contracting Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Early Vienna Subphase	124
86. Site 1Pi61, Feature 63. Rectangular Basin Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase	124
87. Site 1Pi61, Feature 144. Large Basin Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase	124
88. Site 1Pi61, Feature 62. Flaring Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase	124
89. Site 1Pi61, Feature 25. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase	125
90. Site 1Pi61, Feature 42. Basin Shaped Pit Filled with Charred Acorns. Miller III Phase	125
91. Site 1Pi61, Burial 59. Catfish Bend Subphase	126
92. Site 1Pi61, Burial 67. Gainesville Subphase	126
93. Site 1Pi61, Burial 63. Gainesville Subphase	126
94. Site 1Pi61, Burial 19. Probably Gainesville Subphase	126
95. Site 1Pi61, Burials 62A, 62B, and 62C. Late Vienna Subphase . .	127
96. Site 1Pi61, Burials 42, 43 and 44. Gainesville Subphase	127
97. Site 1Pi61, Burial 50. Gainesville Subphase	128
98. Site 1Pi61, Burial 51. Gainesville Subphase	128
99. Site 1Pi61, Burial 48. Gainesville Subphase	128
100. Site 1Pi61, Burial 23. Catfish Bend Subphase	129
101. Site 1Pi61, Burial 80. Catfish Bend Subphase	129
102. Site 1Pi61, Burial 55. Catfish Bend Subphase	129
103. Site 1Pi61, Burial 34. Gainesville Subphase	129
104. Site 1Pi61, Feature 17, Structure 1	132
105. Site 1Pi61, Feature 28, Structure 2	135
106. Site 1Pi61, Feature 29, Structure 3	137
107. Site 1Pi61, Feature 92, Structure 4	140
108. Site 1Pi61, Feature 98, Structure 5 and Feature 97	142
109. Site 1Pi61, Structure 1, Feature 17. Gainesville Subphase . . .	144
110. Site 1Pi61, Structure 2, Feature 28 before Excavation. Gainesville Subphase	144

Figure	Page
111. Site 1P161, Structure 2, Feature 28 after Excavation	144
112. Site 1P161, Structure 3, Feature 29 before Excavation. Gainesville Subphase	145
113. Site 1P161, Structure 3, Feature 29 after Excavation	145
114. Site 1P161, Structure 4, Feature 92 before Excavation. Catfish Bend or Gainesville Subphase	145
115. Site 1P161, Structure 4, Feature 92 after Excavation	145
116. Site 1P162, Profile 510NW510NE-490NW510NE	147

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Site 1Gr1X1 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation	19
2. Site 1Gr1X1 Feature Tabulation	20
3. Site 1Gr1X1 Structure 1: Summary Statistics	22
4. Site 1Gr2 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation	41
5. Site 1Gr2 Feature Tabulation	42
6. Site 1Gr50 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation	63
7. Site 1Gr50 Feature Tabulation	64
8. Site 1Pi33 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation	76
9. Site 1Pi33 Feature Tabulation	77
10. Site 1Pi33 Structure 1, Feature 6: Summary Statistics	87
11. Site 1Pi33 Structure 2, Feature 61: Summary Statistics	88
12. Site 1Pi61 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation	101
13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation	102
14. Site 1Pi61 Structure 1, Feature 17: Summary Statistics	133
15. Site 1Pi61 Structure 2, Feature 28: Summary Statistics	136
16. Site 1Pi61 Structure 3, Feature 29: Summary Statistics	138
17. Site 1Pi61 Structure 4, Feature 92: Summary Statistics	141
18. Site 1Pi61 Structure 5, Feature 98: Summary Statistics	143



Frontispiece. Gainesville Lake Area Archaeological Sites.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The gathering of data from archaeological sites, in nearly every instance, involves the destruction of the original record. Only to the extent to which that record is transposed to the archaeologist's notes is it preserved for study either by the collector himself or by other students. A good axiom for archaeologists is that "it is not what you find, but how you find it," and it is superfluous to point out that "how you find it" can be told only from notes and not specimens. An archaeological find is only as good as the notes upon it. Therefore only one objective can be sanctioned with regard to the actual excavation of archaeological sites: that of securing the most complete record possible, not only of those details which are of interest to the collector, but of the entire geographic and human environment. That which is not recorded is most often entirely lost. In such a situation, selection implies wanton waste (Taylor 1948:152).

It is the task of the archaeologist to systematically and objectively dismantle the archaeological site in a manner so that it can be nearly duplicated on paper and to ". . . exploit fully and without abridgment the cultural and geographic record contained within the site attacked (Taylor 1948:153)." It is axiomatic, however, that the excavations be conducted with reference to specific problems.

The research and mitigation program in the Gainesville Lake area was designed to excavate the sites and treat the recovered data in a manner that would allow an approximation of the succession of changing lifeways throughout the lake area's 12,000 year prehistory.

In May 1976, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, contracted with The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research to conduct extensive archaeological investigations within the Gainesville Lake area. The lake area is a segment of the Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway project located in Sumter, Greene and Pickens Counties, Alabama. Sites 1Gr1X1, 1Gr2, 1Gr50, 1Pi33 and 1Pi61 were investigated as per the Scope of Services specified in Contract DACW01-76-C-0120.

Knowledge of these sites prior to the excavations described in this report was limited to survey data recorded by Walthall (UAMNH 1970) and Jenkins et al. (1975) and test excavation data recovered by Nielsen and Moorehead (1972), Nielsen and Jenkins (1973) and Jenkins (1975). Site 1Gr1X1 was identified by Nielsen and Moorehead (1972) as a midden concentration along the northern edge of Site 1Gr1. Walthall (UAMNH 1970:2) first recorded Site 1Gr1 and suggested the possibility that it was the same site Clarence B. Moore (1901) designated as the Smiths Ferry or Smiths Landing site. Site 1Gr2 was first recorded by Walthall (UAMNH 1970) and was later tested by Nielsen and Jenkins (1973) and by Jenkins (1975). Sites 1Gr50, 1Pi33 and 1Pi61 were first recorded by Jenkins et al. (1975).

Suggested Cultural and Chronological Nomenclature for the Central Tombigbee Drainage						Contemporaneous Archaeological Cultures					
Date	Stage	Period	Arch. Culture	Place	Subphase	Lower Mississippi Valley	Western Tennessee Valley	Mobile Bay-Delta	Date		
1735	Historic	Early Historic	?	?							
1540		Protohistoric									
1400 AD	Mississippian	Late	Moundville	Moundville	Moundville III	Late			1540		
1300					Moundville II		Moundville	Moundville Bottle Creek	1400 AD		
1200		Mature Early				Moundville I	Mississippian				1300
1100						Moundville I	Early	Rogers Island	Late		1200
1000	Woodland	Terminal Woodland	Terminal Miller	Gainesville	Middle Terminal Miller/Miller III				1100		
900					Late	Miller III	Early	McLeod			1000
800		Late			Miller-Baytown	Miller III	Early Miller IIb	Late	McKelvey Early	Early	900
700							Early Miller IIIa	Baytown			800
600	Middle	Miller	Miller I	Late Miller II			Early			700	
500				Early Miller II			Late			600	
400				Late Miller I	Marksville			500			
300				Middle Miller I	Early	Copena	Porter	400			
200	Gulf Formational	Late	Alexander	Henson Springs	Early Miller I		Stone Mound		300		
100							Colbert		200		
1 AD									1 AD		
100 BC									100 BC		
500 BC	Formational	Middle	Wheeler	Broken Pumpkin Creek		Tchefuncte	Alexander	Bayou La Batre	500 BC		
1000 BC						Poverty Point	Wheeler		1000 BC		

Figure 1.

Data from these preliminary investigations of the Gainesville Lake area, together with the cumulative data from the excavations described in this volume, were used to devise a preliminary cultural chronology for the central Tombigbee drainage (Fig. 1). Local phases and subphases of the archaeological periods and stages indicated in Figure 1 are more fully described in Volumes II and V.

Because of the large amount of cultural material recovered from these four very extensive sites, Sites 1Gr1X1, 1Gr2, 1P133, and 1P161 and one smaller site, 1Gr50, the final report has been divided into five volumes. This report, Volume I, describes the sites, the methods used to excavate them, and summarizes their spatial and chronological composition. Five major classes of materials; ceramics, lithics, flora, fauna, and human osteology were recovered from the five excavated sites. The nonportable contexts from which these materials were recovered were systematically recorded and described. The best contexts from which these materials were recovered were the pit features and much of Volume I is devoted to describing the physical attributes and horizontal distribution of these pits.

The ceramics from the five sites and a chronology for the 2,500 years of ceramic variability represented at these sites are described in Volume II. The ceramic chronology has been used to effectively date other classes of data found in primary contexts, and to document their change through time. Volume III describes the lithics from all contexts, and documents temporal changes in lithic variability, including chronology technology, and use. Volume IV describes the flora and fauna from selected contexts and includes discussions on the use of plant and animal species changes through time. Volume IV also describes the human skeletal remains from all excavated sites and discusses the physical and pathological changes within the prehistoric populations. Finally, Volume V summarizes the information presented in the first four volumes and demonstrates how and why the cultural systems of the inhabitants of the Gainesville Lake area in the Central Tombigbee region changed through time. These cultural systems are also evaluated within a broader cultural and geographical perspective in Volume V.

CHAPTER II

FEATURE TYPOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The term feature has become one of the most popular expressions in archaeological terminology. Archaeologists have almost universally used this term and have implicitly accepted its meaning, undoubtedly because of the archaeologist's inevitable encounter with phenomena at a site which must be studied in situ. These nonportable artifacts present the archaeologist with an interpretative dilemma; they must be delimited and described in the field within a brief time span, placing an added burden on the prehistorian seeking to explain extinct cultural systems.

All nonportable features belong to the archaeologically defined category of artifacts. According to Spaulding (1960:61) artifacts "... include all objects and traces of objects that have been modified by cultural behavior." Dunnell (1971:117) refers to artifacts as "... anything which exhibits any physical attributes that can be assumed to be the result of human activity." Binford's (1972a) definition of a cultural feature presents a reasonable construct for the identification of a feature. Binford states that:

Cultural features are bounded and qualitatively isolated units that exhibit a structural association between two or more cultural items and types of nonrecoverable or composite matrices. The cultural feature cannot be formally analyzed or at least formally observed after its dissection in the field (Binford 1972a:145).

Features are classified according to a combination of morphological distinctions in this section. The description of shape takes precedence for most feature categorizations, but other physical properties are used to segregate qualitatively distinct categories. For instance, sherd concentrations, fired clay concentrations, fire cracked chert concentrations and shell lenses are physically distinct from filled pits. Hearths are so classified on the basis of characteristics such as evidence of burning, location (generally within structures), and their shallow configuration.

The majority of the features encountered during the Gainesville excavations were prehistoric post holes and pits. These were of varying depths and many different shapes and sizes. Post holes were the most numerous feature category. These were, however, usually not given feature numbers. Post holes may be considered a special class of pit. Earth excavated in their construction served to support posts, thus the special designation--post holes.

The majority of the features excavated during the 1976 and 1977 field seasons within the Gainesville Lake area were cultural features. A few

features resulted from forces other than human behavior (tree roots, rodent burrows, erosional gullies, etc.) and these were designated as natural features.

A total of 4,579 features was excavated: 254 at Site 1Gr1X1; 396 at Site 1Gr2; 21 at Site 1Gr50; 2,464 at Site 1Pi61; and 1,444 at Site 1Pi33. The features at the five sites fall into the following general categories: 4,108 post holes; 2 wall trenches; 9 structures; 1 shell lens; and 458 pits, hearths, artifact concentrations or burials. Two additional thick midden lenses, one each at Site 1Gr1X1 and Site 1Gr2, were encountered. One of these midden lenses was in definite association with a house, and a similar association is probable for the other.

In the following chapters detailed individual feature descriptions and tabulations are presented within this framework (Tables 5, 7, 9, 13). Features are discussed under the description of each of the excavated sites in terms of cultural and natural site formation processes and the vertical and horizontal distribution of the archaeological components. The feature typology presented below describes the attributes used to identify features and provides a general reference for assessing similarities and differences among these nonportable artifacts.

FEATURE TYPOLOGY

The following feature categories were recognized at the excavated sites:

- I. Hearths
 - A. Shallow Basins (Fig. 90)
Small roughly circular basins with depths generally of less than 0.5 ft (0.15 m). These may include a prepared clay floor and are filled with charcoal or ash lenses.
 - B. Surface Hearths
Areas of fired sand, ferruginous sandstone fragments and burned hickory nut shells. The discolored sand is burned to a depth of less than 0.5 ft (0.15 m).
- II. Sherd Concentrations (Fig. 64)
Closely packed clusters of ceramic fragments whose orientation and depositional characteristics indicate primary deposition.
- III. Fire Cracked Chert Concentrations (Fig. 63)
Tightly compacted areas of thermal spalls which may have resulted from intentionally thermally altering Tuscaloosa gravels.
- IV. Amorphous Fired Clay Concentrations
Dense quantities of amorphous, generally orange, fired clay pieces that appear in a concentrated area.
- V. Midden Lenses
Dense concentrations of organic and cultural material (charcoal, artifacts, etc.) resulting from prehistoric disposal practices.

VI. Shell Lenses

Dense concentrations of shellfish resulting from prehistoric primary disposal patterns.

VII. Post Holes (Fig. 67)

Narrow, cylindrical discolorations representing the maximum excavated area for the placement of posts.

VIII. Post Molds

Impressions of actual posts placed within a more inclusive setting, i.e., a post hole, wall trench or footing ditch.

IX. Wall Trenches (Figs. 106 and 107)

Long, narrow, deep trenches excavated to support wall posts.

X. Cultural Pit Feature Categories

A. Basin Shaped

1. Small Basins (Figs. 8, 9, 27, 29, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79)

- (a) Oval orifice less than or equal to 3 ft in diameter.
- (b) Depth is less than or equal to one half of maximum diameter.
- (c) Slope of wall is continuous with base of pit, i.e., there is no clear break between the sides of the pit and bottom of the pit.
- (d) Base may be rounded or flattened.

2. Large Basins (Figs. 8, 12, 28, 29, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 87)

Same as small basin except the oval orifice is more than 3 ft (0.91 m) in diameter.

3. Rectangular Basins (Figs. 27, 36, 76, 77, 78, and 86)

- (a) The orifice outlines are rectangular with slightly rounded corners.
- (b) In cross section these features have straight to insloping sides and usually flat bottoms, rarely rounded. Some pits are very shallow so that the angle between the base and sides is continuous. Other pits are fairly deep and the walls form distinct sides that intersect with the base.

B. Bowl Shaped (Figs. 8, 9, 27, 29, and 75)

- 1. The orifice is oval to round.
- 2. Depth is more than one half of maximum orifice diameter.
- 3. There is a continuous slope from the pit walls to the base. There is no sharp angle between the wall and the base.
- 4. The base is usually rounded, but may be flattened.
- 5. The pit walls are usually sloping, but may be vertical. The angle between a plane tangent to the base and the pit walls may be greater on some pits than others.
- 6. This feature type overlaps morphologically with the basin. In actuality, it is a deep basin-like pit.
- 7. This feature type also overlaps morphologically with the cylindrical pit.

C. Cylindrical Shaped

1. Straight Cylindrical (Figs. 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 28, 29, 35, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, and 89)
 - (a) The orifice is oval to round.
 - (b) The sides are usually vertical, but may deviate from the vertical by less than 10 degrees.
 - (c) The base is usually flat, but may be slightly rounded.
 - (d) There is a pronounced break or angle at the junction of the wall and base.
2. Flaring Cylindrical (Figs. 8, 13, 28, 29, 34, 77, and 88)
 - (a) The orifice is oval to round.
 - (b) The lower one half to two thirds of the walls are vertical.
 - (c) The bottom of the pit is flat.
 - (d) There is a sharp break or angle between the sloping upper portion of the wall and the vertical lower walls.
 - (e) There is a break or angle at the junction of the bottom wall and base.
 - (f) This pit type has most frequently been found in sites of sandy soil texture and may represent straight cylindrical pits with collapsed upper walls.
3. Contracting Cylindrical (Figs. 27, 37, 75, 76, 78, 82, and 85)
 - (a) Same as flaring cylindrical pits except there is no sharp angle or break at the point where the upper portion of the wall meets the lower.
 - (b) These are generally deeper than the flaring cylindrical pits and differ from straight cylindrical pits by the large angle of the pit walls (greater than 10 degrees) from the vertical.

D. Bell Shaped (Figs. 70, 75, 78, and 79)

1. Orifice is oval to round.
2. The lower one half to two thirds of the wall bells or slopes outward toward the base of the pit.
3. The base is usually flat, but may be rounded.

E. Corn Cob Filled Basin

A small basin or bowl shaped pit filled with corn cobs and/or other combustible materials. Binford (1972b:41) refers to these as "smudge pits."

F. Indeterminate (Figs. 14 and 80)

Pit features that do not conform to any of the above categories but that have a definite shape, are designated as indeterminate and are described separately.

G. Amorphous

These features have an accidental or natural appearance and lack a developed structural organization that can be attributed to cultural activity.

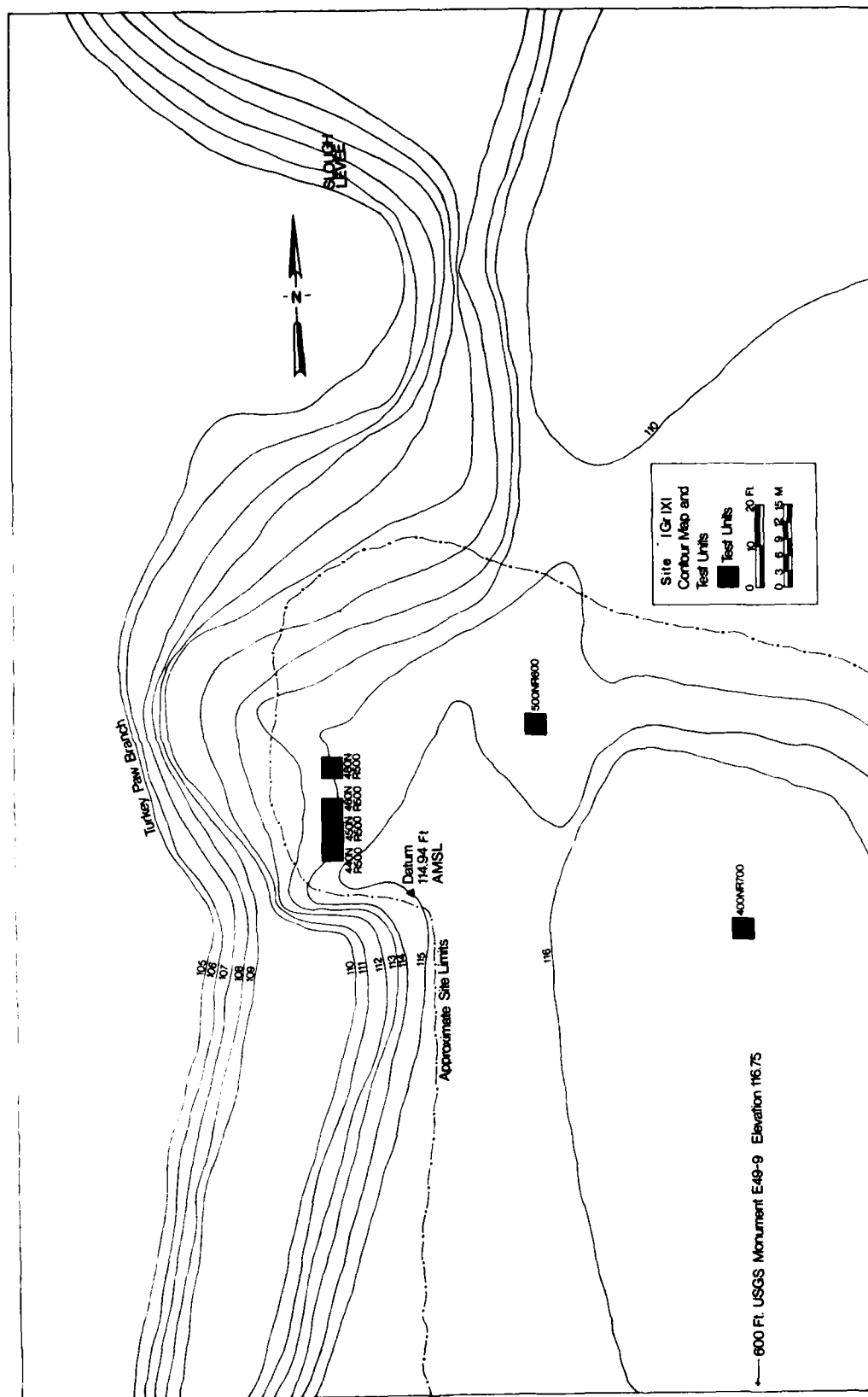


Figure 2.

CHAPTER III

SITE lGr1Xl

SITE SETTING

Nielsen and Moorehead (1972) assigned the designation Site lGr1Xl to a midden concentration on the northern edge of Site lGr1. Site lGr1Xl is located on the east bank of Turkey Paw Branch, 1,500 ft (457.2 m) north of the confluence of that stream with the Tombigbee River. The site is situated on the first terrace 30 ft (9.14 m) above Turkey Paw Branch at river mile 284.7. The legal location of the site is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 25.

The midden concentration defined as Site lGr1Xl extends from an erosional gully 150 to 175 ft (45.7 to 53.3 m) to the southeast along the terrace edge where the dense midden thins. The midden also extends 100 ft (30.5 m) eastward away from the terrace edge into the woods and an abandoned field. Sparsely scattered flakes and sherds can be observed for another 50 to 75 ft (15.2 to 22.9 m) eastward.

The soil type on this portion of the first terrace is Angie fine sandy loam. This soil is well to poorly drained, permeability is slow, reaction is acidic and natural fertility is low (USDA 1971). The site is located on the first terrace. The associated vegetation is characteristic of the slope forest zone in this area (Caddell 1981). The portion of the site nearest the terrace edge (Fig. 2) was wooded at the time of excavation. A large segment of the site east of the terrace edge was in secondary vegetation resulting from earlier clearing for farming activities.

FIELD METHODS AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

Site lGr1Xl, the first site excavated during the 1976 field season, is located in the southernmost part of the lake area. Excavations continued northward to Site lPi33. This strategy was employed so the excavation team would be ahead of reservoir pool clearing activities. Excavation at Site lGr1Xl began May 12, 1976 and was completed July 20, 1976. During this time the crew, including the field supervisor and assistant, averaged nine people.

The first step in the excavation procedure was to delimit the site and determine its stratification and composition with shovel tests and test units. A grid system, oriented magnetic north, was established. Individual square designations were determined by the grid lines that intersected at the upper right hand corner of each square, facing north. A contour map of the site was also made with a transit at this time (Fig. 2).

From Nielsen's (Nielsen and Moorehead 1972) previous testing of Sites lGr1 and lGr1Xl the best separation between the Woodland midden and the

underlying Archaic culture bearing matrix was known to be along the terrace edge. The deepest culture bearing strata were also in this vicinity. Four 10 ft by 10 ft (3.05 m by 3.05 m) units were placed along the terrace edge (Figs. 2 and 3) to obtain a representative sample of the Early Archaic component in good stratigraphic context. Two additional 10 ft by 10 ft (3.05 m by 3.05 m) squares, one located in the woods 100 ft (30.5 m) northwest of the terrace edge and the other in an abandoned field 110 ft (33.5 m) north of the terrace edge, were established to determine the composition of the cultural deposition in those areas. Depending on the depth of the culture bearing strata, squares were excavated to a depth ranging from 3 to 4.5 ft (0.9 m to 1.37 m). Vertical control was maintained by arbitrary 0.5 ft (15.0 cm) levels. All soil was dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh. Fill from Unit 450N/R500, on the terrace edge, was also water screened through a one-sixteenth inch mesh. One gallon soil samples for flotation and pollen samples, were collected from each level of Unit 450N/R500, the designated control unit.

Following excavation of the test units, the top soil was removed from an area approximately 200 ft by 70 ft (61.0 m by 21.3 m) wide (Fig. 7). The abandoned field, 100 ft (30.5 m) east of the terrace edge, was stripped because: (1) It was on the outer edge of the denser midden concentration so that features, post holes and structure and feature complexes could be more easily defined. (2) The remainder of the site supported a thick growth of hardwoods. Any attempt to remove these trees from the fine sandy soil prior to grading would have destroyed many of the underlying features. (3) The remainder of the site was not scheduled for destruction.

The first step in the grading process was to remove most of the top soil and plowzone with a D-8 bulldozer. All of the spoil dirt from this operation was piled tangent to Site 1Grl. After the top soil was removed, the dozer was used to clean the remaining excess dirt on the graded surface. The top soil was also removed from an exploratory 200 ft by 10 ft (61.0 m by 3.0 m) unit. This unit bisected the field tangent to the primary stripped area and intersected that area at a right angle. No subsurface features were observed (Fig. 7). Shovel shaving the remaining loose dirt proved too time consuming because two to three inches (5.0 cm to 7.6 cm) of dirt had to be removed to clean up the track marks left by the bulldozer. A road patrol was brought in to remove the disturbed soil and polish up the grading job begun by the bulldozer. The areas surrounding exposed features were then shovel shaved and troweled. Forty of the forty-eight features (excluding post holes) excavated at this site were uncovered by the grading operation.

All features were excavated and their location was mapped with a transit. Usually, features were first cross sectioned, then the remainder of the feature was excavated. All pertinent feature data were recorded on feature forms (Fig. 4) while each feature was excavated. Black and white photographs and color slides were taken of most features. Cross section and plan drawings were made of each feature. All features except post holes were water screened through one-quarter inch and one-sixteenth inch mesh hardware cloth. A one gallon soil sample was taken from each feature.

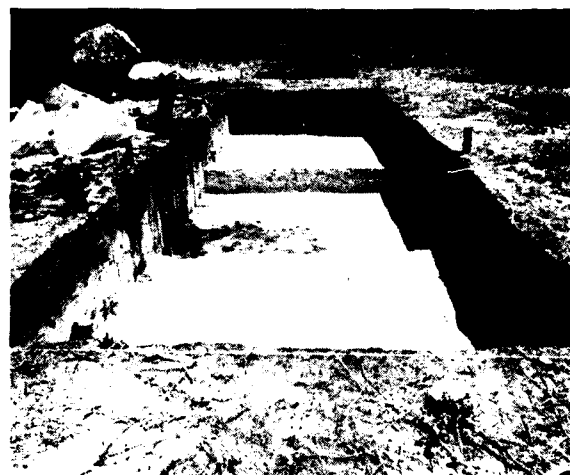


Figure 3. Site 1Gr1X1, Excavation
Units along Terrace Edge.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
FEATURE FORM

Site Number: _____ Square Number: _____
Feature Number: _____ Level: _____

1. Type of Feature: _____
2. Description: _____

3. Location:
a. Below Surface: _____
b. Below Datum: _____

4. Dimensions:
a. Maximum Length: _____ Direction: _____
b. Maximum Width: _____ Direction: _____
c. Maximum Depth: _____

5. Description of Fill: _____

6. Associations:
a. Features: _____

b. Artifacts: _____

7. Photographs: Yes _____ No _____
a. Type of Film: _____ b. Size of Negative _____

Recorded by: _____ Date: _____

Figure 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

BURIAL FORM

Site _____

Burial No. _____

General Location _____

Type of Burial _____ No. of Individuals _____

Orientation of Individual _____ (Head to _____)

Type of Grave _____ Orientation of Grave _____

Relationship to Other Features _____

Maximum Dimensions: Width _____ Length _____

Intrusive From _____ Depth of Intrusion _____

Base of Burial (Below, Above) Datum _____

Pathology _____ Stature _____ Preservation _____

Sex _____ Age _____

Intentionally Associated Artifacts _____

Other Associated Cultural Material _____

Notes _____

Drawings _____ Photographs _____

Archaeologist _____ Date _____

Figure 5.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
POST HOLE RECORD

Page No. _____
County _____

Site Number _____

No.	SHAPE		DIMENSIONS		DEPTH		LOCATION		FIELD DESCRIPTION REMARKS	ARTIFACT ASSOCIATIONS & FS #S	DATE	REC BY
	Horizontal	Vertical	N-S	E-W	Encounter	Final	Square	Level Encount.				

Figure 6.

Two burials were encountered (Figs. 10 and 11). These were exposed carefully with small tools, photographed, and drawn to scale. All pertinent burial data was recorded on burial forms (Fig. 5). Burials were given both feature and burial numbers. The burial number refers to human skeletal materials and the feature number refers to the burial pit and any indirect associations within the pit fill. Pit fill from these burials was water screened through both one-quarter inch and one-sixteenth inch mesh.

Post holes were cored except for selected posts within Structure 1. These were cross sectioned. Post hole fill was screened through one quarter inch mesh, except those from Structure 1. These additionally were screened through a one-sixteenth inch mesh. All pertinent data was recorded on post hole forms (Fig. 6). All post holes and features were then mapped with a transit.

FEATURES

A total of 254 features was recorded at Site 1Gr1X1. Of that total, 49 were either pits, artifact concentrations or structures and 205 were post holes. Because of limited time and money none of the post holes was analyzed for content.

Features other than post holes were grouped in the following manner; 44 pits, 2 fired clay concentrations, 1 structure, and 2 midden lenses. Table 1 summarizes the feature categories, excluding post holes and Structure 1, according to their cultural affiliation. Feature category, location, measurement, content, cultural affiliation and general remarks are included in an indexed format in Table 2. The horizontal distribution of features is presented in Figure 7. Selected pit cross sections and other illustrative material from the Turkey Paw subphase component(s) is presented in Figures 8, 12, 13, and 14. A detailed description of the Turkey Paw subphase structure (Structure 1) is also presented below. Selected feature cross section drawings from the Cofferdam subphase component(s) are presented in Figures 9, 15 and 16.

Structure 1

Structure 1 was oval in plan and of single post construction. It was approximately 33 ft by 20 ft (10.1 m by 6.1 m) (Figs. 17 and 19). The post holes were fairly large, averaging 0.8 ft (24.4 cm) in diameter and 0.68 ft (20.7 cm) deep and they were spread at an average distance of 2.2 ft (67.1 cm) apart around the perimeter walls. Four large central posts formed a rectangle around Feature 42, the central earth oven (Fig. 18). Several internal pit features were also present at the southern end of the structure (Features 34 and 43). External pit features located south, west, and north of the structure (Fig. 19) were apparently associated with it.

As the structure was first encountered, a dense organic midden overlay the post pattern. Subsequent shovel shaving and troweling revealed that a thick midden and ash layer formed an arc just outside of what would

Table 1. Site 1Gr1X1 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation.*

FEATURE CATEGORY	CULTURAL AFFILIATION						Total
	Cofferdam Subphase	Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw-Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw Subphase	Late Archaic Period- Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	Early Archaic Period (Cochrane)	Undetermined
Small Basin	2	-	-	4	-	-	6
Large Basin	2	-	-	8	-	-	11
Rectangular Basin	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bowl	4	-	-	2	-	1	8
Straight Cylindrical	9	-	-	3	-	-	12
Contracting Cylindrical	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bell	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Indeterminate	3	1	1	4	-	-	9
Midden Lens	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	23	1	1	22	2	1	52

* Excluding post holes.

Table 2. Site 1GrlX1 Feature Tabulation.

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
1	460NR500 Level 3	Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	2.0x2.0x1.0	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics, Fired Clay	Late Archaic or Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	Possible prepared clay hearth
2	440NR500 Level 3	Bowl	3.6x3.6x2.5	Dark Brown Sand Mottled with Yellow Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
3	440NR500 Level 2	Bowl	1.2x0.9x2.0	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
4	440NR500 Level 2	Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	2.0x1.0x1.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics, Fired Clay, Charcoal	Late Archaic or Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	Possible prepared clay hearth
5	500NR600 Level 3	Straight Cylindrical	3.7x2.9x4.0	Medium Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
6	480NR500 Level 4	Bowl	4.5x 2x2.7	Dark Brown Sand	Lithics, Charcoal, Bone, Fired Clay	Early Archaic Possibly Cochrane	In Profile 490 Line
7	400NR700 Level 4	Modern Disturbance	2.4x1.7x2.4	Medium to Dark Brown Sand		Historic	Caused by road disturbance
8	440NR500 Level 2	Straight Cylindrical	3.1x 1x2.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	In Profile 500 Line
9	370NR700	Indeterminate	5.3x4.9x2.8	Charcoal Stained Ash Lens in Mottled Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Turkey Paw Subphase	Pit had an oval orifice, a stepped bottom, and slightly sloping sides
10	500NR600	Contracting cylindrical	8.1x6.6x3.3	Black Organic Stained Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
11	470NR650	Straight Cylindrical	5.6x5.8x3.2	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Contained Burial 1
12	500NR600	Large Basin	6.3x5.2x2.7	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Possible cooking facility
13	400NR630	Straight Cylindrical	3.5x3.0x1.0	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
14	510NR600	Bowl	2.0x1.8x0.8	Mottled Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Undetermined	
15	400NR700	Large basin	6.9x5.9x1.6	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
16	390NR760	Straight Cylindrical	3.0x4.3x2.6	Medium Brown to Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone	Cofferdam Subphase	
17	420NR640	Straight Cylindrical	3.9x4.3x3.25	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone	Cofferdam Subphase	Contained Burial 2
18A	410NR690	Indeterminate	3.9x1.9x1.2	Dark Brown Sand w/lenses of Yellow-Brown Sand and Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone	Turkey Paw or Vienna Subphase	East side wall obscured
18B	410NR690	Indeterminate	3.7x2.4x1.4	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	West side intruded by Feature 18A
19	370NR650	Bowl	2.1x2.1x1.0	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
20	360NR670	Indeterminate	5.2x2.7x0.8	Mottled Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Pit had irregular bottom and irregular orifice insloping sides
21	410NR620	Straight Cylindrical	2.9x3.7x1.6	Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	
22	390NR640	Indeterminate	4.0x4.0x2.0	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Possibly Vienna Subphase	Pit had an oval orifice, irregular sides and amorphous bottom
23	280NR650	Midden Lens	4.7x4.6x1.0	Dark Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	Appeared to be a filled depression
24A	380NR680	Indeterminate	2.9x 1x1.0	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Pit had an oval orifice, insloping sides, possible basin
24B	380NR670	Straight Cylindrical	4.4x4.2x2.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
24C	390NR670	Bowl	3.9x4.2x1.0	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	West end tangent to Feature 24B

- = Unmeasurable

Table 2. Site 1Gr1X1 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
240	390NR666	Large Basin	3.5x2.9x1.3	Dark Brown-Black Sand intermixed with Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
25	390NR730	Large Basin?	4.4x3.5x0.7	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
26A	540NR780	Rectangular Basin	6.3x4.1x0.6	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
26B	530NR780	Indeterminate	4.4x4.4x0.4	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Tangent to Feature 26A
27	320NR710	Large Basin	3.1x3.0x1.2	Medium-Light Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Turkey Paw Subphase	
28A	300NR640	Large Basin	4.7x3.5x0.6	Mottled Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone	Turkey Paw Subphase	Intruded or intrudes Feature 28B on west side
28B	300NR630	Bowl	2.6x2.5x1.9	Mottled Light Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
29	390NR610	Straight Cylindrical	2.6x2.4x2.1	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
30	320NR620	Large Basin	6.8x6.2x2.1	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
31	410NR690	Small Basin	2.6x2.4x1.1	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
32	380NR666	Small Basin	2.4x2.2x0.9	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
33	360NR630	Small Basin	2.0x0.9x0.9	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Possible basin setting for post
34	280NR700	Large Basin	3.7x3.7x1.0	Dark Brown Sand with Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
35	230NR690	Flaring Cylindrical	6.0x3.4x1.8	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
36	380NR620	Large Basin	3.2x3.0x0.6	Dark Black Sand with Ash Lens	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Undetermined	
37	400NR620	Large Basin	4.6x4.6x1.5	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
38	330NR740	Straight Cylindrical	3.2x2.9x2.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
39	340NR650	Indeterminate	15.9x2.8x.7	Dark Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	This feature was unique in its length, width and shallow wall trench-like appearance
40	340NR666	Small Basin	2.4x2.2x0.7	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Possible large post hole
41	360NR600	Bowl	2.8x2.8x1.5	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
42	300NR690	Straight Cylindrical	6.1x5.5x2.4	Dark Brown Sand Underlain by Gray Ash Lens and Mottled Tan Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	In center of Structure 1, probable earth oven
43	260NR700	Indeterminate	3.2x3.2x2.3	Dark Brown Sand Underlain by Mottled Yellow-Brown Sand and Tan Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	Inside Structure 1
44	270NR690	Bell	3.0x -x3.3	Black to Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Bottom half burned
45	330NR710	Small Basin	2.6x2.5x0.5	Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
46	320NR666	Large Basin	4.4x4.3x1.6	Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
47	430NR690	Bowl	2.8x2.6x1.4	Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
48	320NR700	Straight Cylindrical	4.8x4.6x1.6	Medium to Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 3. Site 1GrlXl Structure 1: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Turkey Paw Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval	X								X			X	X	X	X
Rectangular															

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 33.0 ft
2. Max. Width 20.0 ft
3. Floor Area 551.25 ft²
4. Basin Depth -
5. Structure Orientation North-South
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Short Axis
8. Mean Post Diameter 0.80 ft
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis
11. Mean Post Depth 0.68 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts 2.20 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastructure
Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attributes listed in right hand column.

- = Not Applicable

**Site 1Gr1X1, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Turkey Paw Subphase.**

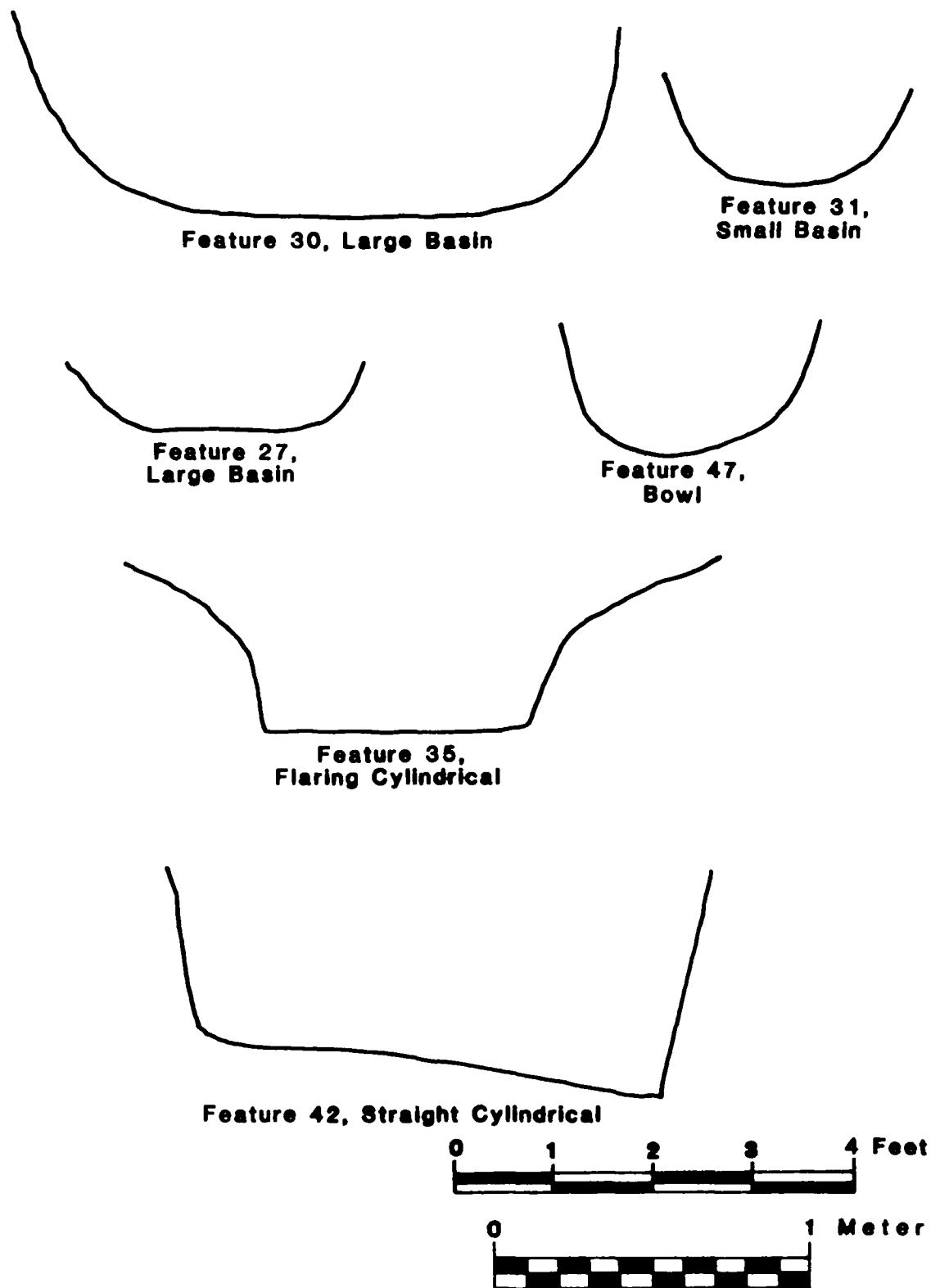
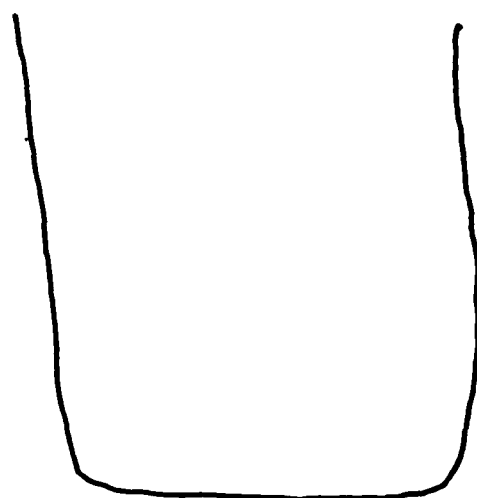
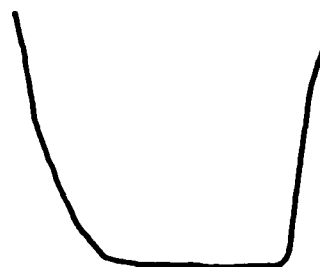


Figure 8.

**Site 1Gr1X1, Selected Feature Cross Sections
Cofferdam Subphase.**



**Feature 5,
Straight Cylindrical**



**Feature 29,
Straight Cylindrical**



**Feature 40,
Small Basin**



**Feature 41,
Bowl**

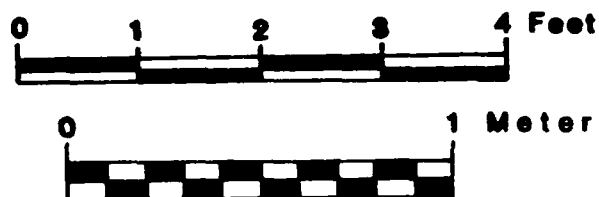


Figure 9.



Figure 10. Site 1Gr1X1, Burial 1.
Cofferdam Subphase.



Figure 11. Site 1Gr1X1, Burial 2.
Cofferdam Subphase.



Figure 12. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 30.
Large Basin Shaped Pit.
Turkey Paw Subphase.

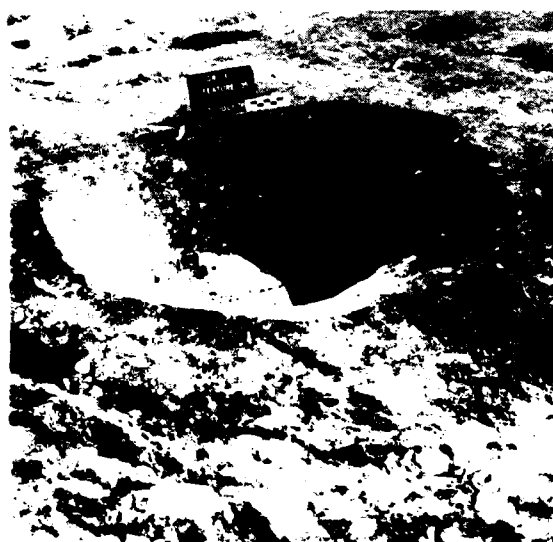


Figure 13. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 35.
Flaring Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw
Subphase.

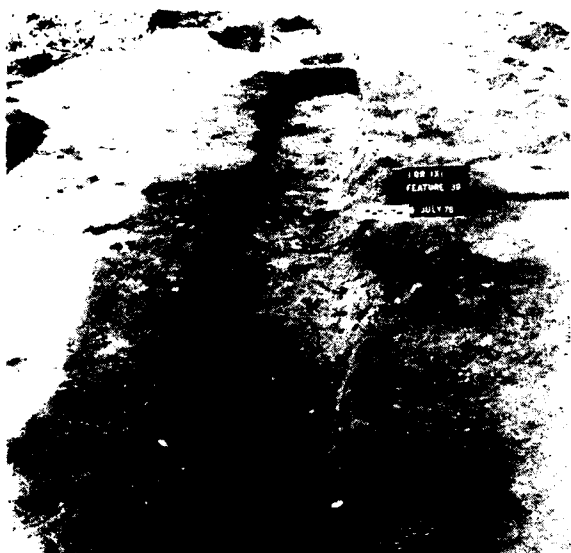


Figure 14. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 39.
Unusal Trough Shaped Pit.
Turkey Paw Subphase.



Figure 15. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 5.
Straight Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Cofferdam
Subphase.



Figure 16. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 29.
Straight Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Cofferdam
Subphase.

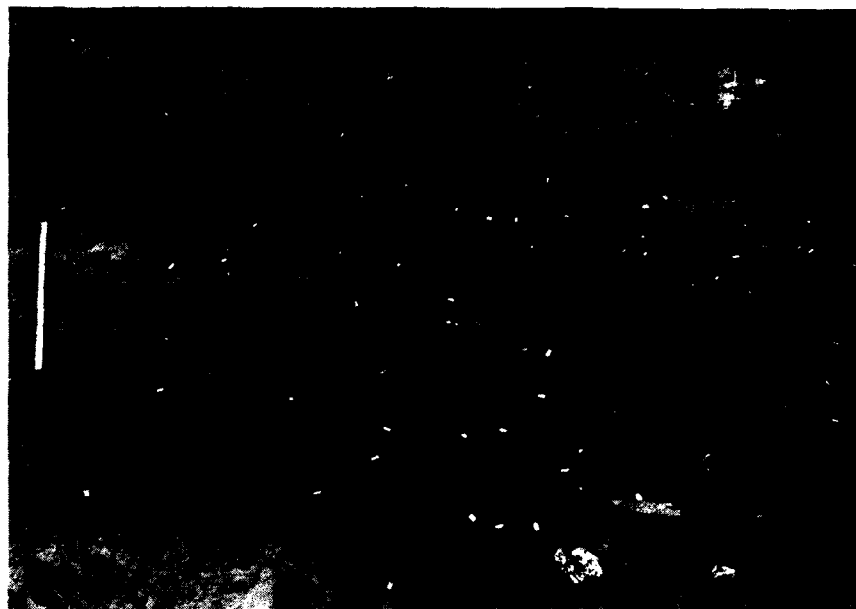


Figure 17. Site 1Gr1X1, Structure 1, Turkey Paw Subphase.



Figure 18. Site 1Gr1X1, Feature 42. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw Subphase.

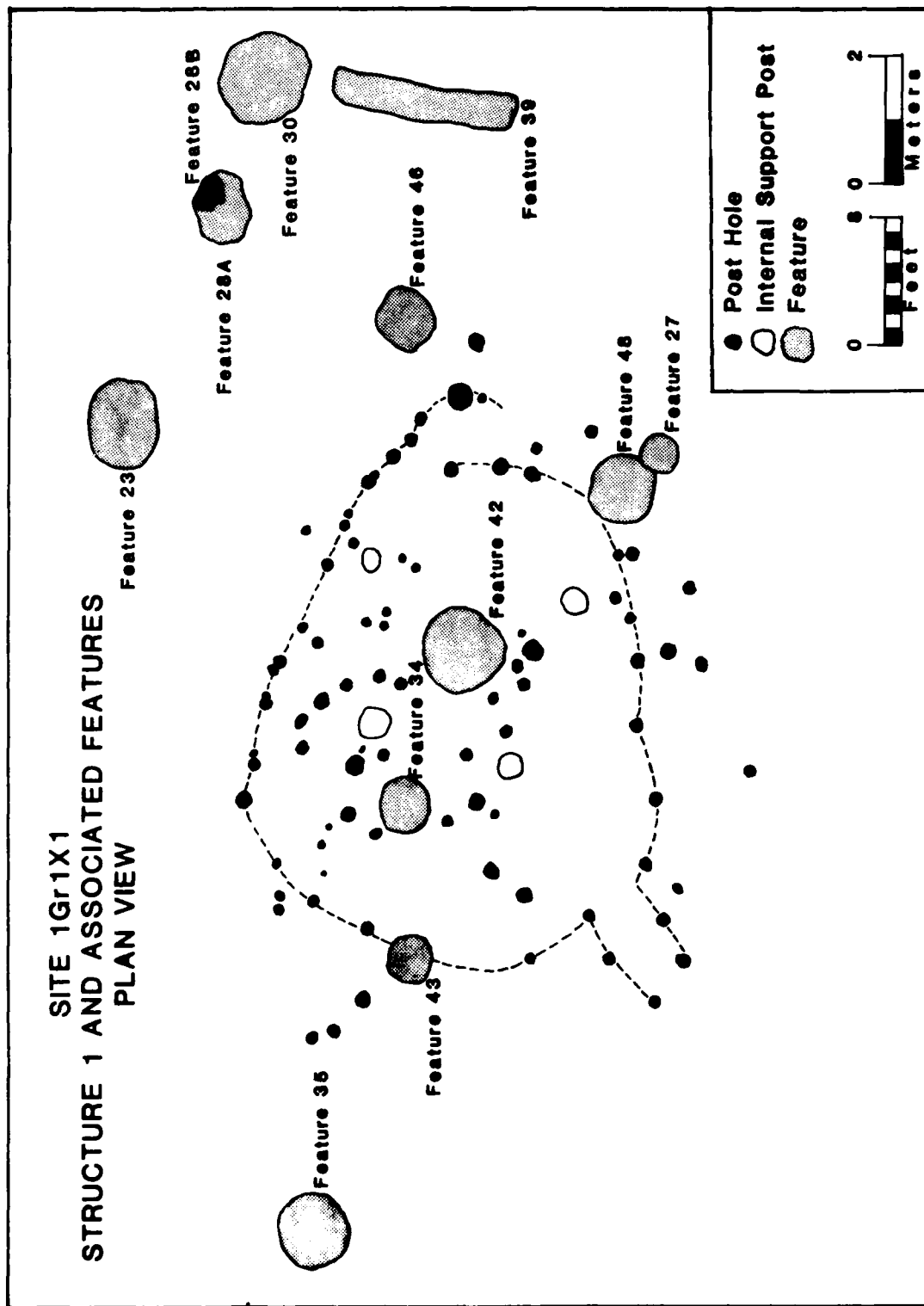


Figure 19.

be the southeast portion of the structure wall. Any floor that might have been present had been removed by the grader.

In addition to the four large central support posts, many smaller posts were located just inside the western wall and east of the central earth oven (Fig. 19). These posts may have supported internal partitions or other indoor facilities.

Several gaps appear in the walls especially at the northern and southern ends of the structure (Fig. 19), suggesting a dual entrance. No definite evidence for either a portico or a wind break outside the ends of the structure was found, although several post holes were present in these areas.

The construction of this structure was virtually identical to the Middle Woodland Owl Hollow phase structures from the Normandy Reservoir (Faulkner and McCollough 1974:Fig. 44). The four large interior posts around the central earth oven duplicate those found in the structures in the Normandy Reservoir. Their presence indicates that long poles were secured to exterior support posts and fastened to four interior cross pieces supported by four posts in the center.

Summary statistics and attributes of Structure 1 at Site 1Gr1X1 are given in Table 3.

INTERNAL SITE COMPOSITION

Stratigraphy

Five zones or strata were recognized at Site 1Gr1X1 (Fig. 20). These are described on the basis of color and textural differences. The stratigraphic zones were best developed along the terrace edge overlooking Turkey Paw Branch. In the test trench excavated there, five zones were defined in the field and are described below.

Zone A. This was the plow and humus zone at the site. It was a grayish brown sand and averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) thick.

Zone B. This zone averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) thick and was immediately beneath the plowzone. The soil within this zone was a brownish black sand that contained much organic material and mussel shell.

Zone C. This zone was beneath Zone B and consisted of a yellowish tan grading to dark brown sand. Zone C had an average thickness of 1.2 ft (36.6 cm).

Zone D. This was a yellow sand beneath Zone C. The sand lacked organic material and had an average thickness of 1.2 ft (36.6 cm).

Zone E. This zone represented the sterile white sand alluvium that formed a large part of the terrace on which the site was located. It was encountered at an average depth of 4.0 ft (1.22 m) below ground surface.

SITE 1Gr1X1
EAST PROFILE UNIT 440NR500

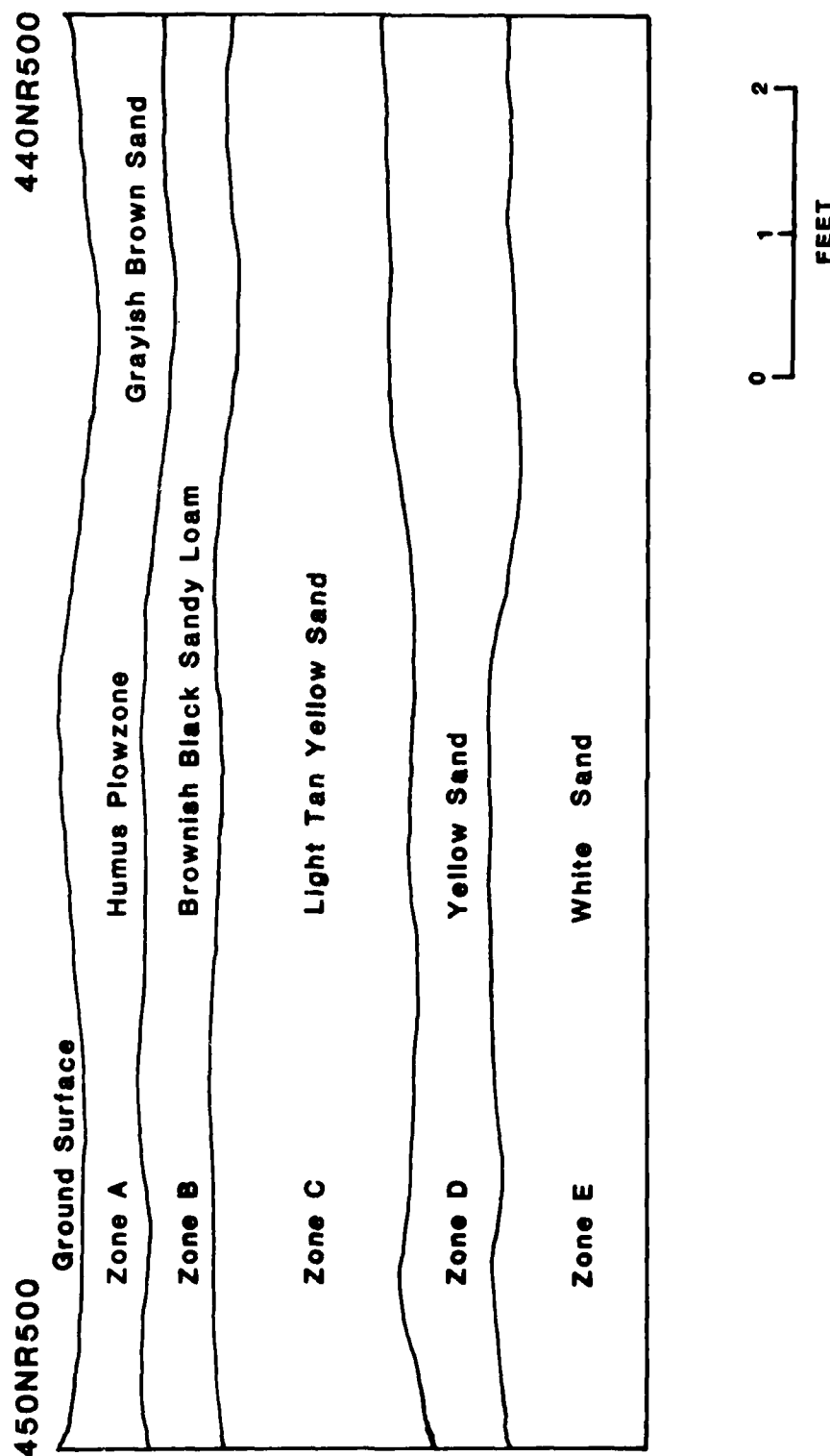


Figure 20.

Zone F. This zone was a homogeneous blue clay encountered at the base of Feature 44. The areal and vertical extent of this zone is unknown.

Cultural Stratigraphy

Zones A and B were primarily the result of extensive human activity on this portion of the terrace edge. Zone A was created through land clearing, plowing, and organic decomposition. Zone B, an organic midden deposit, was formed as a result of refuse accumulated by Miller II and Miller III phase groups inhabiting the terrace edge over an extended period of time. The formation of Zone B was augmented by alluvial deposition.

Zones C and D are primarily alluvial deposits complemented by intermittent refuse disposal. Cultural components present within Zone A consisted primarily of historic, Mississippian and Late Woodland Cofferdam subphase artifacts. Zone B contained primarily Miller III Cofferdam subphase artifacts. Zone C contained an array of cultural material representing all the above components as well as Middle Gulf Formational Broken Pumpkin Creek and Late Gulf Formational Henson Springs phase ceramics. In addition, Archaic components such as West Greene, Vaughn, Cochrane, Kirk, Hardaway, and Big Sandy were present.

Zone D contained primarily Early Archaic Cochrane (Dalton) artifacts, although some Kirk artifacts were also present. No lanceolate paleo-Indian projectile points were found within Zone D, but a single Clovis or Cumberland projectile point was recovered out of context within Zone C.

Natural Stratigraphy

Zone E consisted of sterile alluvial sand deposited by Pleistocene floods. Zone F, a dense blue clay deposit, probably was also of Pleistocene origin.

Horizontal Distribution of Components

Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods

Archaic materials were present over virtually the entire terrace adjacent to Turkey Paw Branch. The limited test excavations indicated that these materials were most concentrated along the terrace edge (Fig. 2).

A lanceolate paleo-Indian projectile point was recovered from Unit 500N/R600 in an Archaic statum, but was not in stratigraphic context. Dalton var. Cochrane projectile points were encountered near the terrace edge in the stratigraphic trench (Fig. 2). A Big Sandy component was also present along the terrace edge. A Hardaway component was centered near Feature 26B and Unit 400N/R700 some distance from the terrace edge. Middle Archaic Vaughn and Late Archaic West Greene artifacts were present over much of the site.

The horizontal distribution of the Archaic components or activity areas was not determined because of the limited scale of the excavation. Most of the Archaic materials appeared to be concentrated along the terrace edge and an Archaic feature containing a Dalton var. Cochrane point was excavated in this area of the site. The large number of unifacial scrapers and bipolar cores along the terrace edge points to a substantial Archaic occupation.

Middle Gulf Formational Period

Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase. During the Broken Pumpkin Creek phase, Site 1Gr1X1 seems to have been occupied sporadically. The fiber tempered pottery diagnostic of this phase was found sparsely over the entire site but its greatest concentration was on the terrace edge overlooking Turkey Paw Branch. One possible feature of this component, a fired clay hearth, was excavated in this area.

Late Gulf Formational Period

Henson Springs Phase. The distribution of the Henson Springs phase component across the site was not determined. Only nine Alexander sherds, the diagnostic ceramics for the period, were recovered. No features dating to this occupation could be identified.

Middle Woodland Period

Miller II Phase. Site 1Gr1X1 was not occupied again until the Late Miller II Turkey Paw subphase, approximately A.D. 400 when most of the site seems to have been utilized. A definite pit feature complex was concentrated around Structure 1 in the graded area 70 ft (21.34 m) east of the terrace edge.

Late Woodland Period

Miller III Phase. The next occupation of Site 1Gr1X1 was during the Miller III Cofferdam subphase. This was by far the largest component encountered and it was distributed over the entire site. The midden from this component formed a heavy blanket over all other components. Because of the limited excavation, neither definite houses nor pit feature complexes could be discerned.

Early Mississippian Period

Moundville Phase. The sparse Mississippian component at Site 1Gr1X1 appears to have been deposited during the Moundville I subphase. This component was confined primarily to the terrace edge and the highest contour of the site.

SUMMARY

Site Formation Process

The first human activity at Site 1Gr1X1 may have been during the paleo-Indian stage. This component, however, was represented by only one lanceolate Clovis or Cumberland projectile point base recovered from an Archaic stratum; probably not its original context. The next occupation of this site was during the Early Archaic period, about 8000 B.C. Both the paleo-Indian and Early Archaic components were probably represent brief occupations by small groups. The first terrace, where these occupations appear, resulted from rapid alluviation during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. The deep stratum of Zone E, a clean, fine, white sand free of any organic material, is the result of this rapid alluviation. Alluviation of Zone D remained fairly rapid although the sand grains of Zone D are slightly larger than those of Zone E. Alluviation slowed down considerably following the end of the Early Archaic period.

Zone C, composed primarily of alluvium formed over a long period of time, indicates that the alluviation process had probably slowed down prior to the formation of Zone C. Zone C contained a mixture of Archaic, Gulf Formational and Woodland materials. After the Late Archaic period most deposition at Site 1Gr1X1 was cultural rather than alluvial in origin.

The site was not occupied after the Late Gulf Formational period until the Middle Woodland Turkey Paw subphase. This was the first significant occupation of the site that resulted in the first true midden accumulation. At this time a large oval structure and accompanying features were constructed 70 ft (21.34 m) from the terrace edge.

During the Cofferdam subphase of the Late Woodland period a large amount of midden was deposited over most of the site. Numerous pit features were constructed at this time.

Although a small Mississippian component has been recognized, Mississippian occupation at Site 1Gr1X1 seems to have been very temporary and it did not contribute substantially to the content or alter the physical appearance of the site.

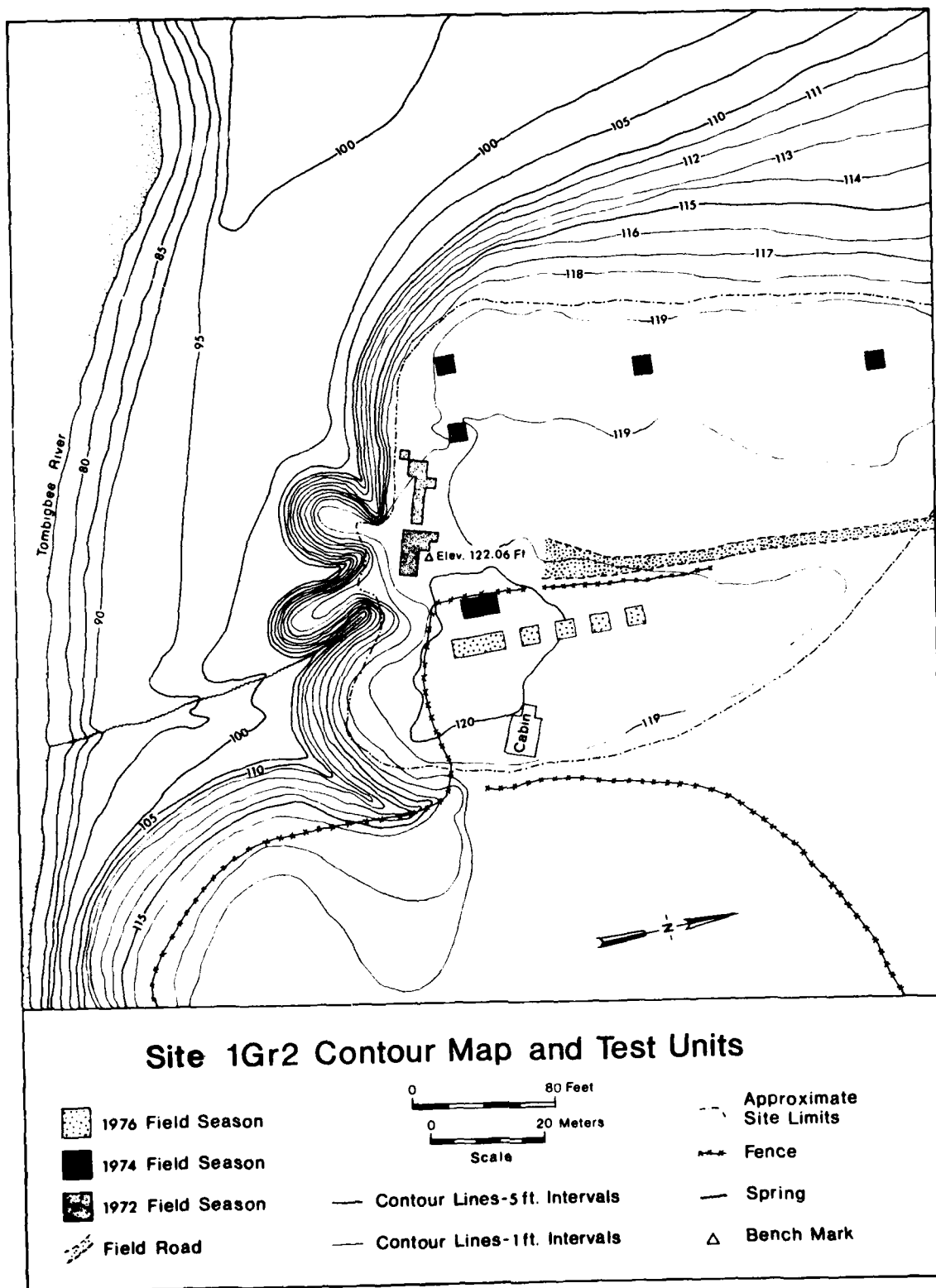


Figure 21.

CHAPTER IV

SITE 1Gr2

SITE SETTING

Site 1Gr2 is located within Spoil Area G-3 on the east bank of the Tombigbee River, immediately south of the confluence of Wilkes Creek and the river. The site is situated on the first alluvial terrace overlooking the Tombigbee River flood plain at an elevation of 123 ft (37.49 m) AMSL, 25 ft (7.6 m) above normal river level. The legal location of the site is Township 22 North, Range 2 West, in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3. It is located at river mile 288.8.

Wilkes Creek has pirated an old meander scar that demarcates the western boundary of the site. This meander scar forms a loop enclosing the site on three sides so that the site is an island of slope forest within the surrounding floodplain forest. The site is the highest elevation within a radius of approximately 3 miles (4.83 km) in all directions on that side of the river and it is always the last area to be flooded.

The floodplain forest contains a heterogeneous mixture of trees. Hickory is the dominant genus. The slope forest consists of mixed oaks, hickories and pines. A combination of land clearing and cultivation have produced a recent cover of dense thicket and grasses over much of the site. That portion of the site along the terrace edge was covered with large trees and was, for the most part, undisturbed when the site was recorded.

The site is situated within a large tract of Lakeland fine sand. This is an excessively well drained soil found on low terraces along the river. Natural fertility and organic matter content are low in this strongly acid soil (USDA 1971).

The site was defined from dark organic soil, dense ceramic and lithic material, and faunal remains concentrated over an area approximately 200 ft (61.0 m) in diameter. A dense concentration of burned and unburned mussel shell extended for 200 ft (61.0 m) along the terrace edge and for 50 ft (15.2 m) into an adjacent field. Artifacts were generally sparse in the area of mussel shell concentration, increasing in density about 50 ft (15.2 m) away from the terrace edge, and then sharply decreasing again. The artifact scatter totally disappeared 200 ft to 250 ft (61.0 m to 76.2 m) north of the terrace edge.

A clear spring emerges from the base of the terrace on which the site is located. This spring maintains a strong flow year round (Fig. 21).

FIELD METHODS AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

Site 1Gr2 was first recorded by Walthall (UAMNH 1970). Nielsen and Jenkins (1973) and Jenkins (1975) recorded subsequent investigations conducted as a portion of the overall archaeological salvage program for the Gainesville Lake area. From these exploratory excavations it was determined that the site contained deep cultural deposits spanning almost 10,000 years of local cultural prehistory.

Field investigations for the 1976 field season began in mid-July and continued until September 21 of that year. During this time the size of the crew averaged nine people, including the field supervisor and assistant. First, a contour map of the site was made with a transit. Six 10 ft by 10 ft (3.05 m by 3.05 m) test units were selected intuitively to supplement midden tests during the prior excavations. The units were staked using the site grid and bench mark established during the 1974 field season (Jenkins 1975). Two of these units were located contiguously near the terrace edge on the southwest portion of the site. Two others were located 100 ft (30.5 m) and 140 ft (42.7 m), respectively, due west of the former two units along the terrace edge. The last two units were positioned at the extreme northwestern section of the site on the remnant terrace edge overlooking the meander scar. These two units were located some 100 ft (30.5 m) and 140 ft (42.7 m) respectively, in a northerly direction from the terrace which faces the present Tombigbee River (Fig. 21). Because of the limited amount of time available for further testing, these units were placed in parts of the site that would: (1) produce the best stratigraphic data, (2) produce maximum information on the deep Archaic components, and (3) produce a maximum amount of specimens from the Woodland, Gulf Formational and Mississippian components. Two and one-half weeks were spent excavating these units to sterile subsoil, from 3.5 to 5 ft (1.07 to 1.52 m) below the surface.

Vertical control was maintained by arbitrary 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) levels except in the case of Control Unit 540N560E. This unit was excavated in natural zones and arbitrary 0.2 ft (6.1 cm) levels. All materials from the excavation units were either dry screened or water screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth. The materials from the control unit were water screened through both one-quarter inch and one-sixteenth inch hardware cloth. Pollen samples were collected from each natural zone and one gallon soil samples from each level of the control unit were saved for flotation. The control unit was situated in the deepest and best stratified portion of the site. The ceramic, lithic, floral and faunal remains from this unit were analyzed to provide contrasting and supplementary data to that obtained from the pit features. In addition, all materials from the early Archaic strata in three more units (550N560E, 660N340E, 550N320E) were water screened through one-sixteenth inch mesh. All test units were excavated to culturally sterile subsoil (Fig. 22).

Next, the site was mechanically stripped (Figs. 23, 24, and 25). Using the profile drawings from the test units, the dark Woodland midden was systematically removed by a D-6 bulldozer. After the removal of most of the midden, a road patrol was used to remove the remaining overburden.



Figure 22. Site 1Gr2, Excavation Units 460E550N and 460E540N.

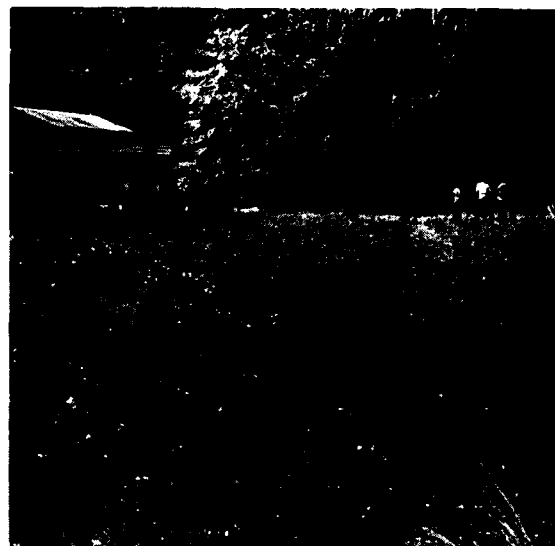


Figure 23. Site 1Gr2, Before Excavation. View South.



Figure 24. Site 1Gr2, Grading in Process. View North.



Figure 25. Site 1Gr2 Graded Surface. View East.

The entire site, except for a small area beneath a hunting cabin and the two contiguous test units near the terrace edge, was exposed in this manner (Fig. 26). This site was the most difficult to strip of the five sites excavated because the soil texture here was a very fine sand. The site was graded during August when the soil was dry--creating sand dune conditions. A large sprinkling system from The University of Alabama maintenance department was used to wet the site and this facilitated grading. The sprinkling system was supplied with water from the river by a Black and Decker 4 cycle, 3 in trash pump. This system worked very well for one night, but the pressure required to turn the sprinkling system taxed the pump capacity.

During the mechanical stripping operations, dense midden centered at Test Unit 660N340E (Fig. 26) away from the terrace edge was recognized. A 40 ft by 5 ft (12.19 m by 1.52 m) trench was excavated through this midden to detect any structural patterns and to obtain an artifact sample from that midden. All materials from the trench were screened through one quarter inch hardware cloth. Because the midden was so difficult to manage, a small farm tractor with a trailing blade was used to carefully remove the remaining midden. The approximately 60 by 60 ft (18.3 m by 18.3 m) area was then shovel shaved to expose the numerous pits and post holes.

Of the 123 features exposed at Site 1Gr2 this season, excluding burials and post holes, 110 were uncovered during the grading operation. Twenty-three features had been recovered during the 1974 season (Jenkins 1975). All recognizable features were excavated and mapped. As each feature was excavated it was described on a feature form (Fig. 4). With the exception of several basin shaped pits, cross section and plan drawings were made of each pit feature. Black and white photographs and color slides were taken of most features. All features were water screened through one-quarter inch and one-sixteenth inch mesh hardware cloth. One gallon soil samples were taken from each feature.

Twenty-four burials were uncovered during this excavation season. The pits associated with these burials were not given feature numbers as were burial pits at other sites because the pit outlines were not well defined. All burials were carefully exposed with small tools, photographed, and drawn to scale. Burials then were described on burial forms (Fig. 5). Four burials had been recorded previously. The pit fill, or the dark soil surrounding these burials, was waterscreened through one quarter inch hardware cloth. All post holes were cored, screened through one-quarter inch mesh, and described on post hole forms (Fig. 6). All post holes, burials and other features were subsequently mapped with a transit.

FEATURES

A total of 396 features was recorded at Site 1Gr2. This total included the following categories: 289 post holes, 1 structure, 1 shell lens, 1 surface hearth, 1 sherd concentration, 10 corn cob filled basins, 93 pit features. In addition, 24 burials were recovered. Post holes were not analyzed for content because of time and money limitations. Table 4

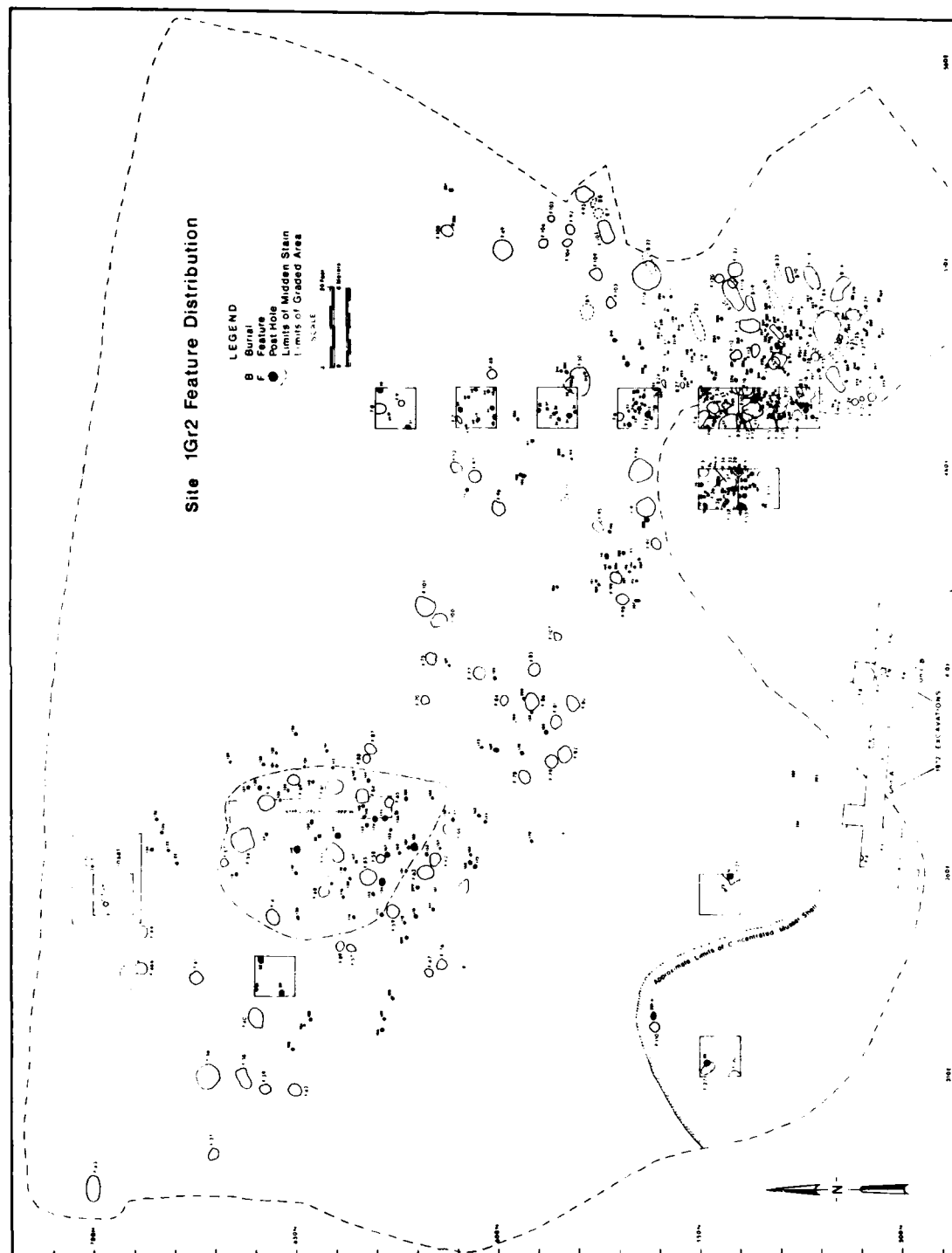


Figure 26.

summarizes the analysis of feature categories by cultural affiliation, excluding post holes. Feature category, location, measurement, feature contents, cultural affiliation and general remarks are presented in an indexed format in Table 4. Horizontal distribution of features is presented in Figure 26.

Selected feature cross sections and illustrations from the Bynum, Turkey Paw, Cofferdam and Pharr subphase components are presented in Figures 27, 28, 29 34, 35, 36 and 37.

A Late Mississippian cemetery located on the highest portion of the site (Fig. 26) contained 28 burials. Several of these are illustrated in Figures 30, 31, 32 and 33. A small structure in the cemetery surrounding Burial 17 is described below. More detailed information on the burials is presented in Volume IV.

A small oval pattern of post holes, 6.5 ft (1.98 m) in its maximum dimension, surrounded Burial 17. The individual interred within the structure had evidently been buried for a period of time, when the burial pit was re-excavated. Certain long bones and the skull were missing. The structure was undoubtedly related in some way to this practice of secondary interment. The posts could have supported a scaffold or roof and thus marked the location of the decaying individual. No intact floor could be determined within the structure.

Probable Structures

In addition to the burial structure described above, two probable structures were encountered at Site 1Gr2. One of these was tangent to the Late Mississippian cemetery and appeared in profiles as a confined compacted area containing shell tempered sherds, burned gray ash, charcoal and fired clay. Numerous post holes were located here but because of the intense occupation, no post pattern or distinct outline could be isolated.

A probable Late Miller II Turkey Paw subphase structure was located beneath Midden Area I (Fig. 26). A concentration of post holes and Turkey Paw subphase pit features were located within this area, but, no definite pattern could be recognized. If the post pattern could have been determined the structure would have been roughly an oval 30 ft by 25 ft (9.1 m by 7.6 m).

INTERNAL SITE COMPOSITION

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence at Site 1Gr2 differed somewhat at various locations on the site. For instance, on the highest portion of the site, near the terrace edge, the stratigraphy was more complex than other portions because of repeated occupations and subsequent midden deposition.

Seven stratigraphic zones were recognized (Figs. 38 and 39). The deep stratigraphic test near the terrace edge revealed six of the seven

Table 4. Site 1Gr2 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation.*

FEATURE CATEGORY	CULTURAL AFFILIATION															Total
	Late Mississippian Period	Miller III Subphase	Cofferdam-Cattish Bend Subphase	Cofferdam Subphase	Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw-Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw Subphase	Tupelo Subphase	Craig's Landing-Tupelo Subphase	Pharr-Craig's Landing Subphase	Pharr Subphase	Bynum Subphase	Broken Pumpkin Creek Subphase	West Greene Archaic Culture	Undetermined	
Small Basin	1	-	1	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	19
Large Basin	2	-	3	3	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Rectangular Basin	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Straight Cylindrical	-	-	1	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	16
Contracting Cylindrical	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Flaring Cylindrical	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Bowl	-	1	1	6	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	15
Bell	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sherd Concentration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Surface Hearth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Corn Cob Filled Basin	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Indeterminate	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
Amorphous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	14	1	7	30	5	3	19	2	1	1	3	8	1	1	10	106

* Excluding post holes.

Table 5. Site 1Gr2 Feature Tabulation.

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
24	550N460E Level 3	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.9x0.9x0.3	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "mudger pit"
25	550N360E	Tree Mold	1.5x1.9x0.9	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Natural	Remnants of tree stump
26	440N460E	Small Basin	2.9x2.4x1.2	Dark Brown Sand with Ash Lens	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
27	550N320E	Sherd Concentration	2.8x1.2x0.9	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Undetermined	
28	540N460E 2.0-2.2	Straight Cylindrical	2.25x -x3.2	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	In East Profile
29	790N360E Level 4	Surface Hearth	4.5x2.0x0.3	Red Sand	Lithics, Charcoal	Probably West Greene	
30	550N320E Level 4	Bowl	-x1.1x0.9	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	In West Profile
31	550N460E Level 5	Indeterminate	-x -x2.1	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Pharr or Craig's Landing Subphase	In Northwest Profile
32	550N460E Level 7	Straight Cylindrical	2.5x -x2.0	Light to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	In West Profile Feature originated in Miller I zone
33	550N460E Level 6	Indeterminate	-x -x0.6	Brown Sand	Fired Clay	Undetermined	Feature disturbed by pot hole in west profile
34	550N460E Level 6	Bowl	2.4x -x1.0	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Pharr Subphase	In West Profile
35	540N460E 1.6-1.8	Large Basin	3.9x2.8x1.7	Dark Brown Sand with Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
36	670N310E	Flaring Cylindrical	6.1x5.7x2.8	Dark Brown to Light Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Turkey Paw Subphase	
37	670N290E	Bowl	3.4x2.4x2.1	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
38	660N300E	Rectangular Basin	5.2x3.4x1.4	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
39	650N300E	Contracting Cylindrical	2.7x2.3x1.7	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
40	650N320E	Large Basin	5.7x4.4x1.7	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
41	650N340E	Large Basin	4.2x3.1x1.8	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
42	640N300E	Bowl	3.5x0.5x1.9	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Tupelo Subphase	
43	690N280E	Rectangular Basin	6.6x3.6x1.5	Medium Brown Sand with Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Pharr Subphase	
44	680N340E	Straight Cylindrical	3.6x3.4x1.0	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
45	670N330E	Straight Cylindrical	3.6x3.4x1.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
46A	690N330E	Bell	4.0x3.5x2.7	Dark Brown Sand with Ash Lens	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
46B	680N330E	Straight Cylindrical	-x3.4x1.2	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	Bottom of pit burned, tangent to Feature 46A, 46C
46C	690N330E	Straight Cylindrical	4.1x -x2.9	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Bynum Subphase	
47	610N330E	Small Basin	2.4x2.1x0.6	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
48	600N480E	Small Basin	2.6x2.5x1.1	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 5. Site 1Gr2 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
49	59UN510E	Straight Cylindrical	4.9x4.8x3.6	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
50	5704480E	Indeterminate	7.3x6.4x0.8	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	Pit had irregular orifice, sloping walls, and rounded bottom
51	54UN460E Level 6	Amorphous	1.5x -x0.5	Black Sand	Ceramics, Charcoal	Undetermined	Irregular burned area
52	60UN450E	Large Basin	3.3x2.6x1.1	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam-Cattfish Bend Subphase	
53	54UN460E Level 5	Straight Cylindrical	3.2x -x2.3	Gray to Brown Sand w/Charcoal Lens	Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Undetermined	In West Profile
54	66UN360E	Bowl	6.0x6.0x3.5	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
55	63UN360E	Large Basin	4.6x3.6x1.7	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
56	53UN480E	Straight Cylindrical	3.5x3.4x2.8	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	Intruded by Burials 9A and 9B
57	63UN340E	Small Basin	2.3x1.9x0.8	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam-Cattfish Bend Subphase	
58	62UN360E	Small Basin	2.4x2.2x0.5	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
59	62UN350E	Large Basin	3.9x3.2x1.3	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw-Vienna Subphase	Contents mixed with Feature 60
60	63UN380E	Indeterminate	4.6x4.2x1.5	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw-Vienna Subphase	Pit had an oval orifice, insloping sides and a stepped bottom Contents mixed with Feature 59
61	65UN370E	Large Basin	4.3x4.2x1.5	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
62	61UN360E	Large Basin	3.8x2.7x1.4	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
63	61UN360E	Flaring Cylindrical	4.0x3.8x2.6	Black to Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
64	63UN370E	Bowl	3.6x3.5x2.5	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
65	62UN370E	Bell	2.7x2.6x1.7	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
66	61UN370E	Straight Cylindrical	3.0x2.8x0.7	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
67	66UN360E	Small Basin	2.3x2.2x0.5	Black Sand	Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Undetermined	
68	64UN350E	Small Basin	2.6x2.3x0.5	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
69	65UN380E	Bowl	2.8x2.6x2.1	Dark Brown to Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
70	61UN400E	Straight Cylindrical	2.3x2.1x1.6	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Fired on bottom
71	60UN350E	Rectangular Basin	4.3x3.0x1.0	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Vienna Subphase	
72	51UN480E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.8x0.8x0.5	Black Sand with Ash	Ceramics, Shell, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Resembles Binford's "smudge pit"
73	51UN480E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.5x1.2x0.6	Black Sand	Ceramics, Shell, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Resembles Binford's "smudge pit"
74	52UN480E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.5x1.4x0.6	Black Sand with Ash Lens	Shell, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Resembles Binford's "smudge pit"

- = Unmeasurable

Table 5. Site 1Gr2 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
75	610N410E	Small Basin	2.7x2.6x1.2	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
76	610N330E	Small Basin	2.7x2.7x1.1	Medium Brown Sand	Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	
77	600N400E	Small Basin	2.7x2.7x0.9	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
78	590N380E	Large Basin	3.6x3.2x0.8	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	
79	580N380E	Large Basin	3.2x3.0x0.9	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
80	580N400E	Large Basin	4.3x3.8x1.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
81	560N390E	Small Basin	2.9x2.6x0.9	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase?	
82	580N380E	Large Basin	4.3x3.8x1.2	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
83	630N350E	Contracting Cylindrical	4.3x4.2x2.1	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Tupelo Subphase	
84	590N400E	Small Basin	2.4x2.0x0.7	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
85	590N410E	Bowl	3.3x3.3x2.2	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Cofferdam Subphase	Contents mixed with Feature 86
86	590N400E	Straight Cylindrical	3.7x3.6x3.4	Dark Brown Sand Underlain by Black and Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Contents mixed with Feature 85
87	630N390E	Flaring Cylindrical	3.2x2.6x2.3	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Cofferdam - Catfish Bend Subphase	
88	630N380E	Small Basin	1.8x1.8x0.6	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone	Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	
89	630N340E	Small Basin	2.3x2.2x0.8	Medium Brown Sand	Fired Clay, Lithics	Undetermined	
90	560N440E	Bowl	2.7x2.7x1.4	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
91	560N450E	Flaring Cylindrical	5.1x4.9x3.8	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Undetermined	
92	580N510E	Bowl	2.3x2.0x1.5	Light to Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Craig's Landing-Tupelo Subphase	
93	570N520E	Large Basin	5.4x4.4x0.9	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Vienna Subphase	
94	560N450E	Flaring Cylindrical	5.6x5.4x3.3	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
95	570N440E	Contracting Cylindrical	3.0x2.4x1.0	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
96	590N440E	Bowl	3.3x3.2x2.7	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	
97	600N450E	Large Basin	3.3x3.1x1.5	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Vienna Subphase	
98	560N420E	Large Basin	3.4x3.1x1.5	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Bone	Cofferdam Subphase	
99	570N430E	Large Basin	3.5x3.0x1.6	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
100	610N420E	Large Basin	4.0x3.0x1.6	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 5. Site 1Gr2 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
101	610N420E	Straight Cylindrical	4.9x4.4x3.3	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
102	570N513E	Indeterminate	5.9x5.7x4.2	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Rectangular orifice, sloping walls irregular bottom
103	570N500E	Small Basin	2.7x2.2x0.4	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
104	580N510E	Small Basin	2.3x1.6x0.4	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Pharr Subphase	
105	580N520E	Bowl	1.8x1.6x1.0	Grayish Brown Sand	Ceramics, Shell, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	
106	580N510E	Bowl	2.7x2.1x1.8	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase ?	
107	580N410E	Small Basin	2.3x2.1x0.6	Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	
108	610N510E	Large Basin	3.1x2.9x1.1	Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	
109	570N500E	Straight Cylindrical	3.2x3.1x1.8	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
110	560N320E	Small Basin	2.7x2.4x0.4	Medium Brown Sand	Lithics	Undetermined	
111	580N450E	Straight Cylindrical	2.4x2.1x1.0	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	
112	540N480E	Indeterminate	3.0x2.7x2.5	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Late Mississippian or Historic	Irregular orifice, sloping walls, and stepped bottom
113	530N480E	Large Basin	3.3x2.0x0.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone	Late Mississippian	Contained Burial 28
114	560N500E	Contracting Cylindrical	7.15x -x2.7	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Cofferdam Subphase	Burial 22 intrusive
115	530N490E	Large Basin	5.3x3.7x0.9	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Vienna Subphase	
116	540N500E	Bowl	3.0x2.6x2.8	Medium to Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Flakes	Miller III Phase	Intruded by Burial 20 on eastern side
117	510N490E	Large Basin	4.4x2.9x1.3	Medium to Light Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Late Mississippian	Intrudes Burial 26
118	500N470E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.5x1.4x0.6	Medium to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
119	520N500E	Large Basin	5.9x3.4x1.8	Light to Medium Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Turkey Paw Subphase	
120	540N500E	Small Basin	2.3x2.1x0.8	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics	Late Mississippian	
121	510N490E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.0x0.9x0.3	Black Sand	Ceramics, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
122	540N500E	Bowl	3.9x3.8x2.0	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam Subphase	
123	500N490E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.7x0.7x0.5	Black Sand	Lithics	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
124	500N480E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.5x0.5x0.4	Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
125	500N470E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.6x1.5x0.6	Dark Brown to Black Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
126	510N470E	Indeterminate	1.7x1.6x1.4	Black to Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Vienna Subphase	Possible post hole
127	500N490E	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.5x0.5x0.2	Dark Brown Sand	Charcoal	Late Mississippian	In midden
128	520N480E	Straight Cylindrical	3.3x3.2x2.8	Dark Brown Sand	Ceramics, Lithics	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

**Site 1Gr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Bynum Subphase**

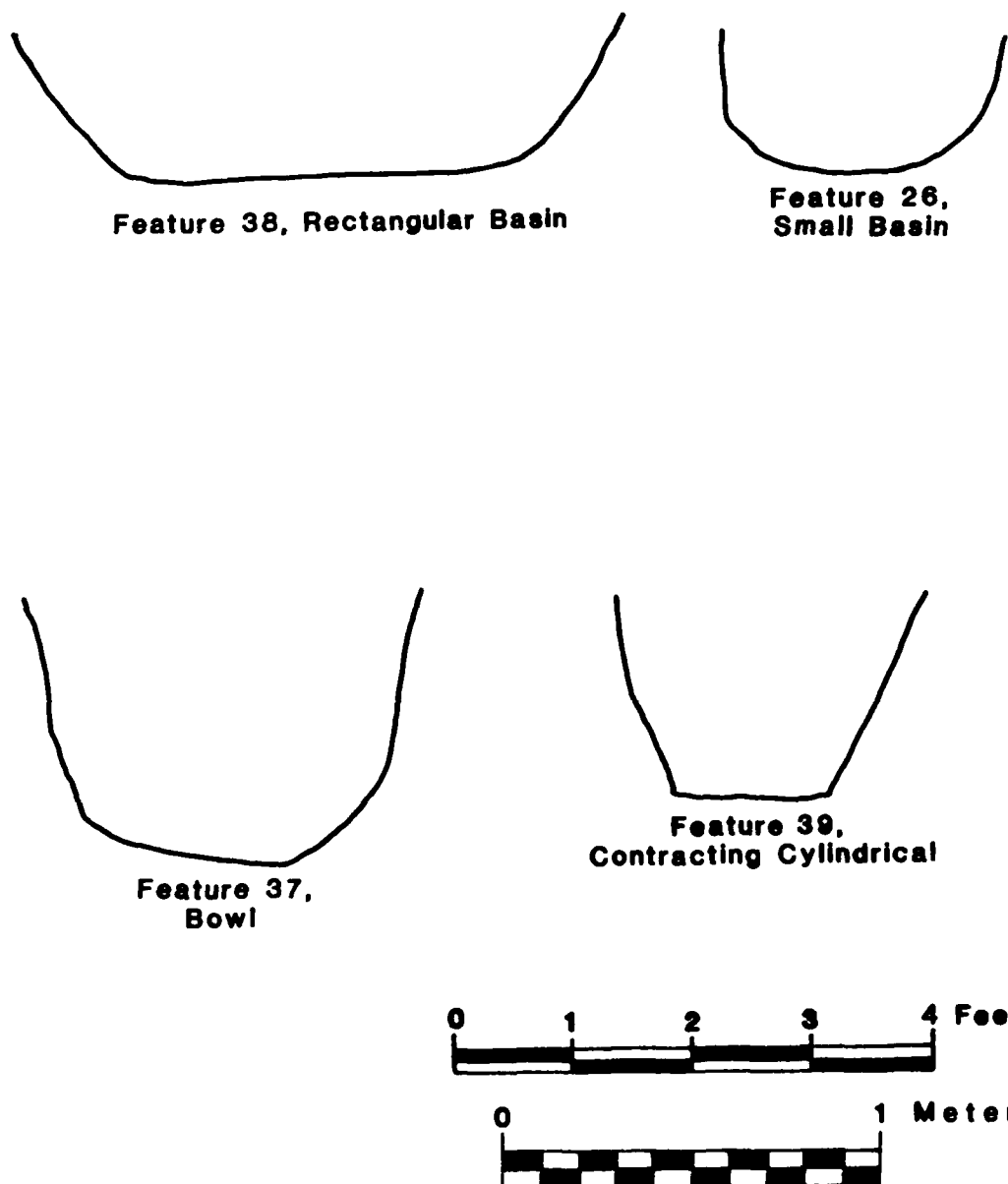


Figure 27.

**Site 1Gr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Turkey Paw Subphase .**

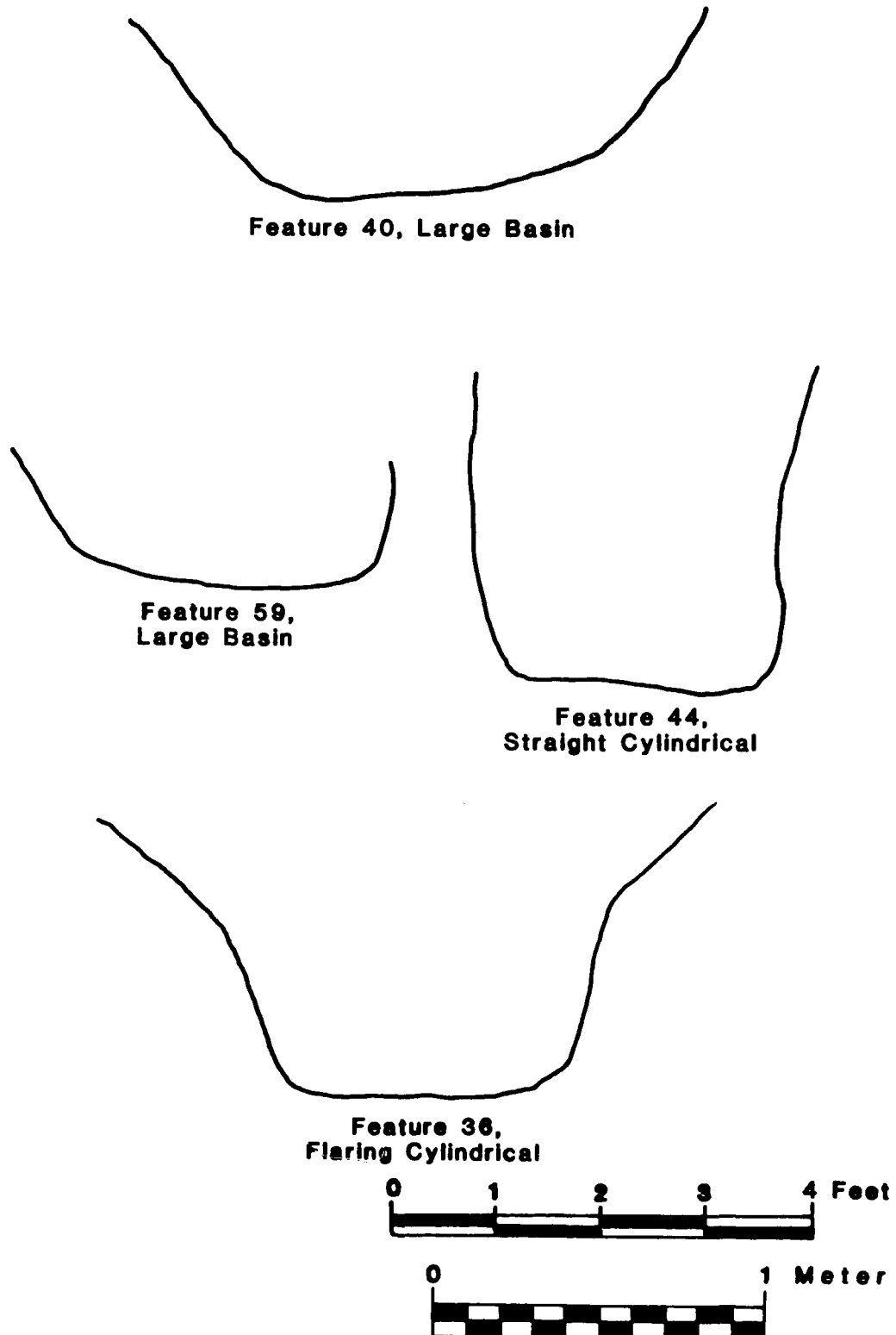


Figure 28.

**Site 1Gr2, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Cofferdam Subphase.**

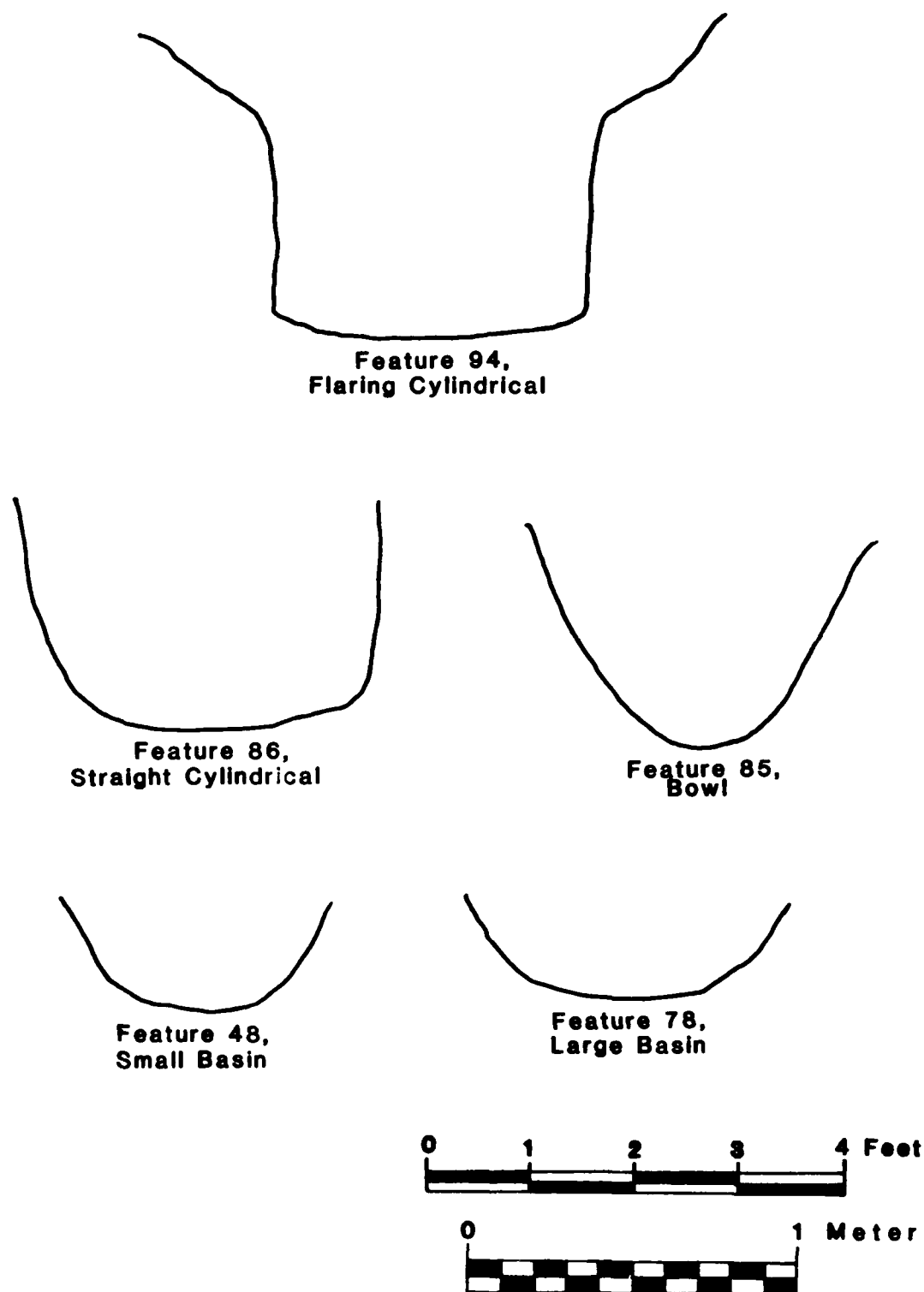


Figure 29.



Figure 30. Site 1Gr2, Burial 17.



Figure 31. Site 1Gr2, Burial 7.

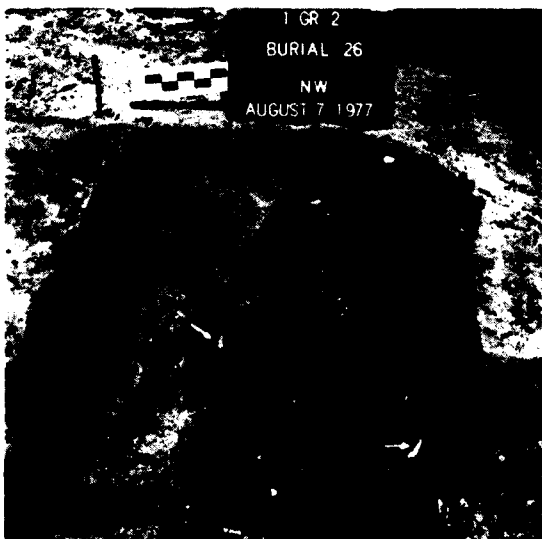


Figure 32. Site 1Gr2, Burial 26.

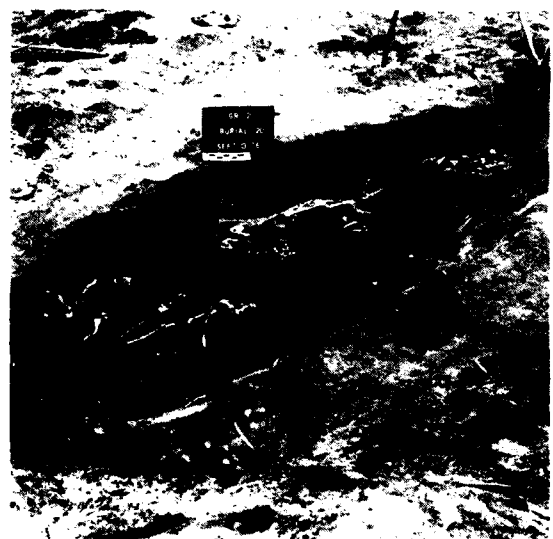


Figure 33. Site 1Gr2, Burial 20.

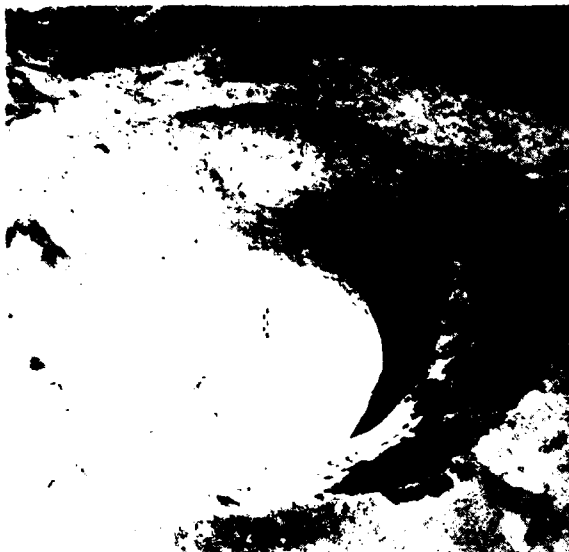


Figure 34. Site 1Gr2, Feature 36.
Flaring Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw
Subphase.

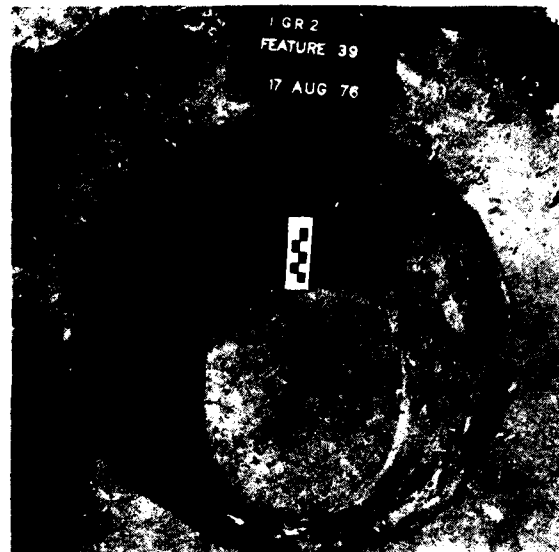


Figure 35. Site 1Gr2, Feature 39.
Straight Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Bynum Sub-
phase.

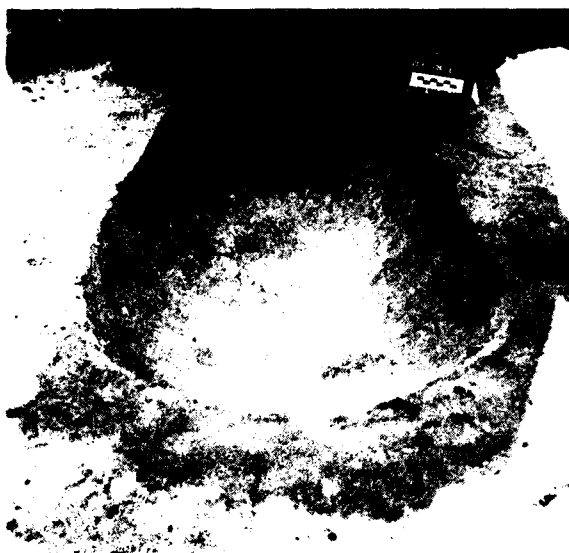


Figure 36. Site 1Gr2, Feature 43.
Rectangular Basin
Shaped Pit. Pharr Sub-
phase.



Figure 37. Site 1Gr2, Feature 44.
Contracting Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw
Subphase.

zones. Unit 790N360E on the old river levee (Fig. 39) yielded the seventh zone at a depth of 4 ft (1.2 m).

Zone A. The humus layer on the site was grayish brown sand. Zone A averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) thick.

Zone B. Zone B was a medium brown to dark brown mottled sandy clay intermixed with charcoal and shell. Zone B averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) thick.

Zone C. Zone C was a dark brown sand which averaged 1.5 ft (45.7 cm) thick. It extended immediately under Zone B in Unit 550N460E and in other places represented the uppermost zone (Units 660N340E and 790N360E).

Zone D. Zone D was a midden lens observed only on the highest portion of the site in Units 530N480E and 540N480E (Jenkins 1975). It was a gray sand approximately 0.5 ft thick and it extended beneath Zone C.

Zone E. Zone E was a light brown to medium brown sand ranging from 0.5 ft to 1.5 ft (15.2 cm to 45.7 cm) thick.

Zone F. Zone F was a yellow sand extending under Zone E. Zone F averaged 1.5 ft (45.7) thick.

Zone G. Zone G was the lowest zone encountered and consisted of a sterile white sand at approximately 4.0 ft (1.2 m) below the surface in Unit 790N360E.

Cultural Stratigraphy

At Site 1Gr2, Zone F contained the earliest evidence of human occupation. Early Archaic materials were sparsely represented throughout this zone. Almost all of this stratum had been deposited by alluviation. Kirk, Hardaway and Bifurcate occupations were present within this zone.

Zone E contained primarily Middle and Late Archaic as well as Middle and Late Gulf Formational artifacts, although some later artifacts had also made their way into this zone. Like Zone F most of this zone accumulated as a result of alluviation. Material remains of Vaughn and West Greene archaeological cultures were present in this zone.

Zone D was the first true accumulated midden. This zone was formed during the Craig's Landing subphase of the Middle Woodland period. It contained numerous sherds and lithics as well as much faunal and floral material. This zone was confined to the highest portion of the terrace edge overlooking the present river channel.

Zone C was composed of midden deposited during the Cofferdam subphase of the Late Woodland period. Floral, faunal, ceramic, and lithic materials were found in this zone as they were in Zone D. This zone, however, contained a greater number of artifacts and had a much darker color than Zone D.

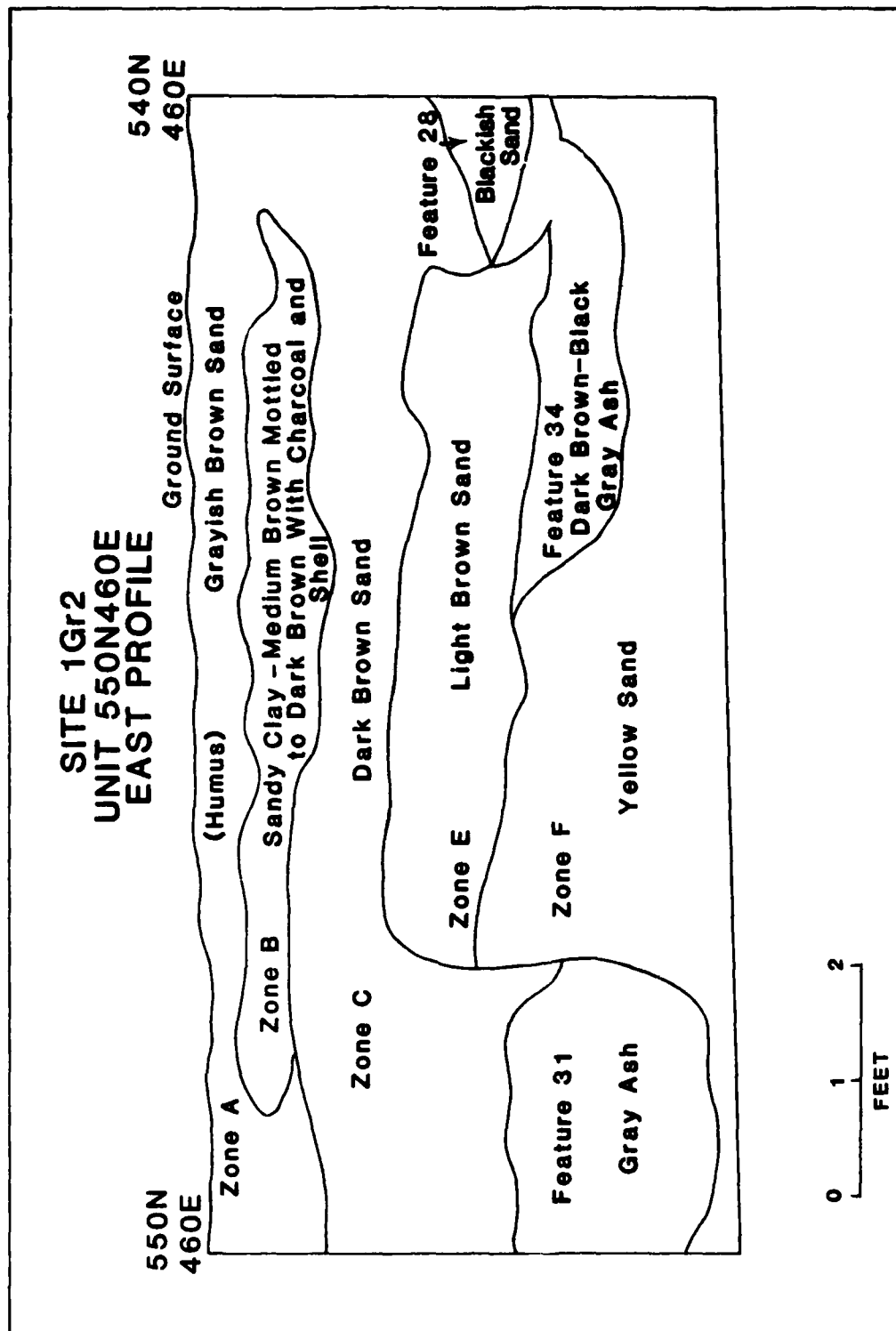


Figure 38.

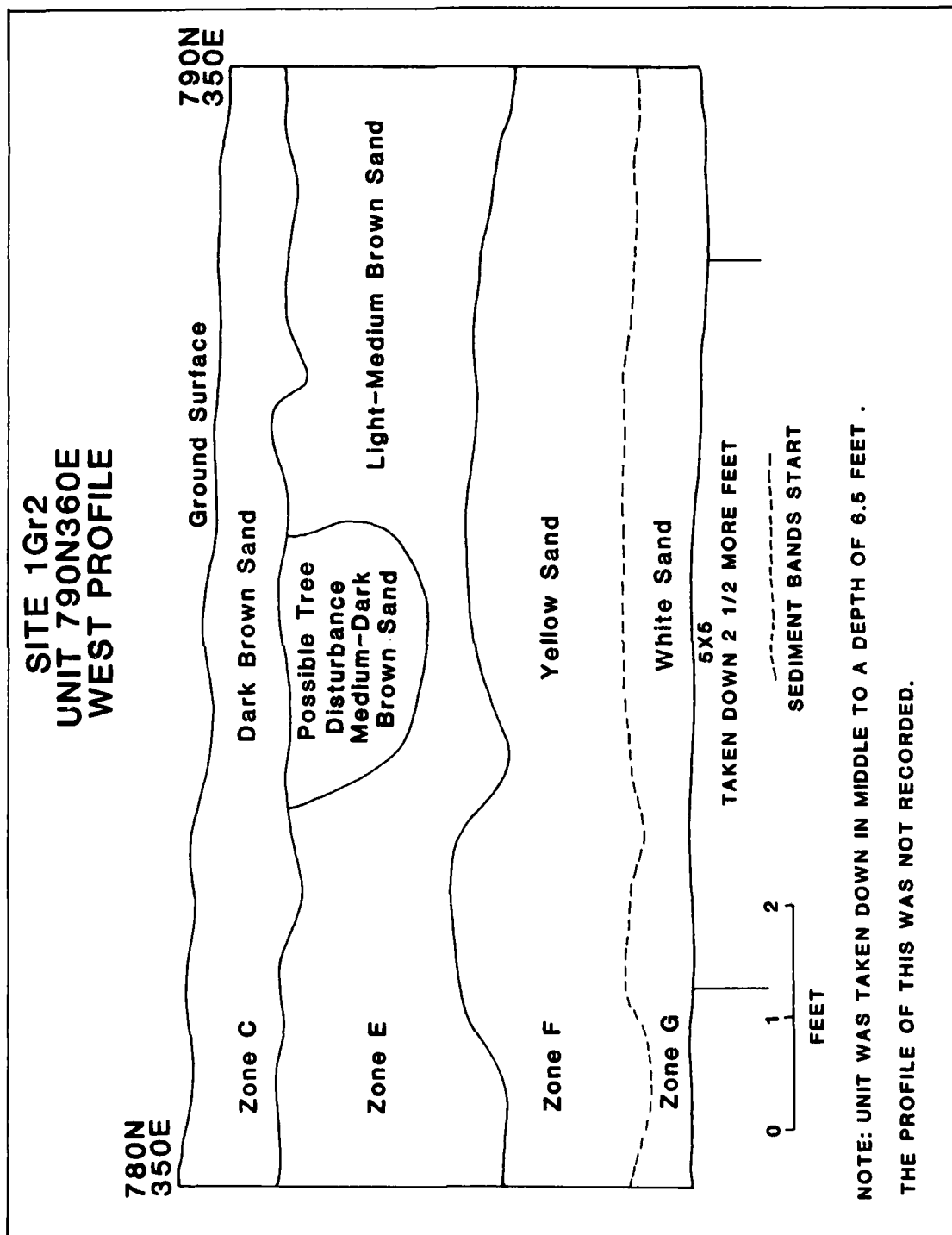


Figure 39.

Zones A and B were both formed during the Late Mississippian period. Zone A had, however, been modified further by historic activities. Zone B was confined to the same part of the site as Zone D.

Natural Stratigraphy

Zones F and G were composed of alluvial sands deposited during the formation of the terrace. Although Zone F contained artifacts and a few biotic remains, these were not heavily deposited and they did not contribute in a significant manner to the formation of the zone. Zone G was composed of a heavily leached, sterile alluvial sand with numerous laminations (Fig. 39).

Horizontal Distribution of Components

Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods

Archaic materials were found over most of the site. Concentrations appeared at the western edge of the site in Test Units 790N360E and 660N340E along the old terrace edge overlooking Wilkes Creek at the western edge. A Kirk-like component also was present along this portion of the terrace. A Bifurcate component was also present along the present terrace edge in Unit 550N320E. Scattered Kirk and Hardaway components were present on the highest portion of the site in Units 550N460E and 540N460E. Scattered Middle to Late Archaic components were also present and they included Late Archaic Benton. One probable Late Archaic West Greene surface hearth was found in Unit 790N360E (Figs. 26 and 39).

Middle Gulf Formational Period

Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase. Although only two features were recovered that can definitely be assigned to this component, the diagnostic fiber tempered pottery of this phase was found throughout most of the site. Fiber tempered pottery did occur with greater frequency on the western side of the site on the terrace overlooking the old meander scar which formed Wilkes Creek. Excavation Units 550N340E and 660N340E were located in that area and produced more fiber tempered pottery than was found in the other units (Fig. 26).

Late Gulf Formational Period

Henson Springs Phase. Like the fiber tempered pottery, the Alexander pottery of the Henson Springs component was found over most of the site, although it was most concentrated on the western portion.

Middle Woodland Period

Miller I Phase. Occupations throughout the Miller I phase were more intensive than earlier phases. The early Miller I Bynum subphase occupation seems to have been confined to the terrace overlooking the meander scar which formed Wilkes Creek. This occupation is exemplified by a cluster of six pit features in that area. The Late Miller I Craig's Landing subphase occupation was concentrated on the highest part of the terrace overlooking the present Tombigbee River. Several pit features, sherd concentrations, and a well defined midden zone (Zone D) were located in this area centered approximately on Unit 540N540E excavated by Jenkins (1975) (Fig. 26).

The next well defined occupation of Site 1Gr2 was during the late Miller II Turkey Paw subphase. This component, represented by 21 pit features, was concentrated on the old terrace in the northwestern portion of the site. The probable remains of a Late Miller II house were located in this area. A dark midden stain which covered a concentration of post holes and Late Miller II pit features was evident over an area 60 ft (18.3 m) in diameter. A similar midden stain was observed over the Late Miller II house at Site 1Gr1X1. A portion of a dense lens of mussel shell on the terrace edge facing the present river channel also was probably deposited during the Turkey Paw subphase (Fig. 26).

Late Woodland Period

The next substantial occupation at Site 1Gr2 did not appear until the Cofferdam subphase of the Miller III phase. A substantial occupation over the entire site is represented by 39 pit features. These features were distributed across the site in a northeast-southwest linear arrangement 90 to 100 ft (27.4 m to 30.5 m) north of the terrace edge facing the present river channel. Most of the dense lens of mussels on the edge of this terrace was probably also deposited during this subphase (Fig. 26).

Late Mississippian Period

The latest prehistoric occupation of Site 1Gr2 was during the Late Moundville II or Early Moundville III subphase. This component was represented by a cemetery containing 28 burials, located in the southeastern portion of the site. Adjacent to the cemetery was a circumscribed Late Mississippian midden where most of the 4,455 shell tempered sherds were recovered (Fig. 26).

SUMMARY

Site Formation Process

The first human activity at Site 1Gr2 was during the Early Archaic period around 7,500 B.C. At that time small groups, probably hunting parties, briefly occupied the site, probably at seasonal intervals. These occupations were on the first terrace formed by rapid alluviation during the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene. The deep stratum of Zone G, a

clean, fine, white sand free of any organic material was deposited at this time. The sand grains of Zone F, which contained the Early Archaic material, are slightly larger than those of Zone G. Alluviation seems to have remained fairly rapid, however, since sand deposition continued. Alluviation seems to have slowed down considerably around 5,000 B.C. because there is no zone containing Middle Archaic artifacts exclusively. Sometime during the Late Archaic period the rate of alluviation increased again. The brown sand of Zone E contained Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle and Late Gulf Formational artifacts. After the Late Archaic period, alluviation was very slow and further accumulation was primarily cultural midden.

During the Middle Woodland Early Miller I Bynum subphase a complex of six pit features was used on the northwestern portion of the site overlooking the meander scar which formed Wilkes Creek. Little midden seems to have accumulated during this occupation.

During the Craig's Landing subphase the occupation of the site shifted to the highest part of the terrace edge centered at excavation Unit 540N540E presently overlooking the Tombigbee River. This occupation resulted in the formation of Zone D and the construction of several pit features.

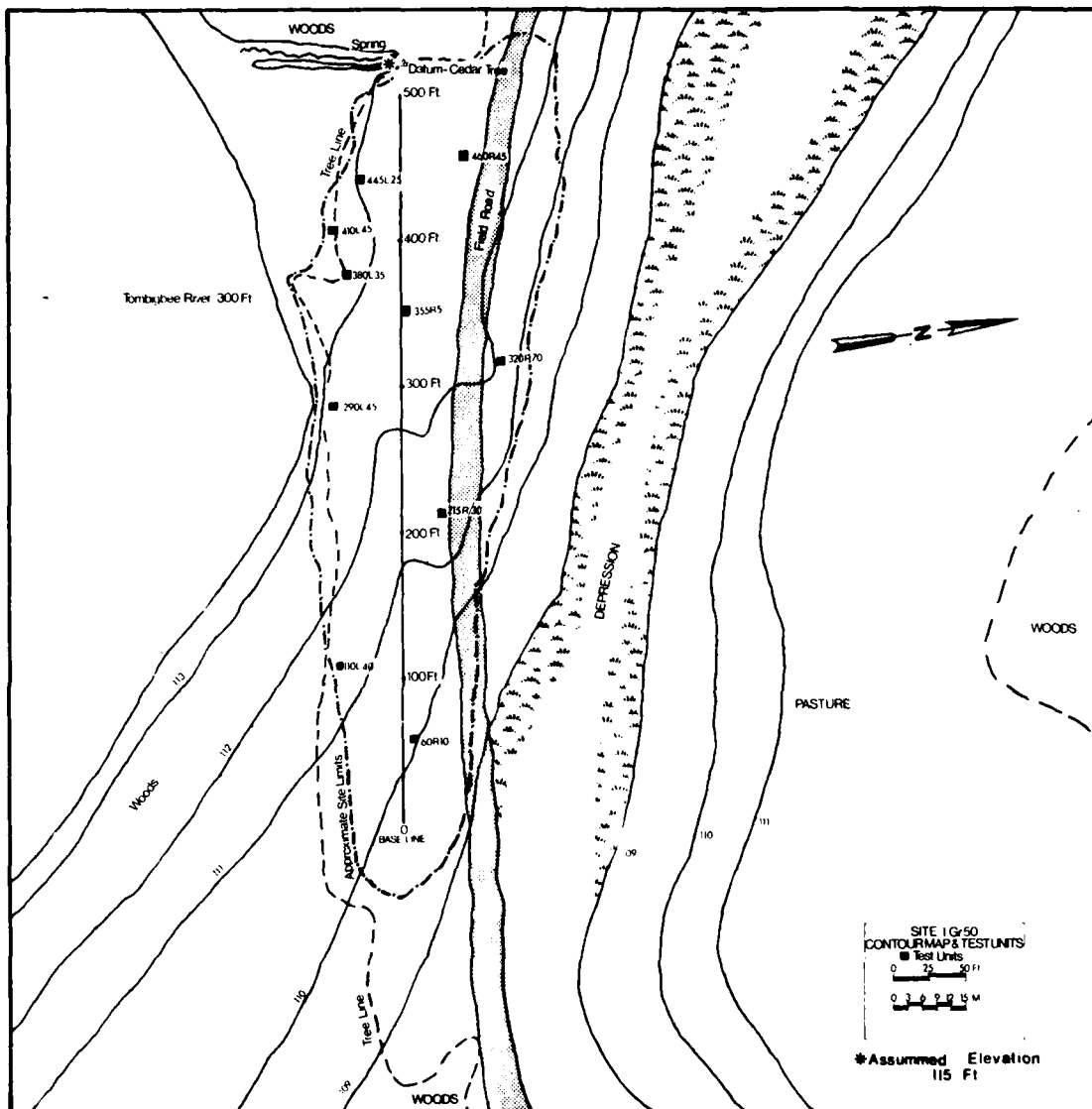
The next occupation of the site was during the Late Miller II, Turkey Paw subphase. This activity resulted in the construction of 21 pit features and a probable house 25 to 30 ft (7.6 to 9.1 m) in diameter all situated on the northwestern portion of the site. These people also deposited a significant heap of mussels on the terrace edge facing the present river channel.

The next phase in the site formation process was during the Cofferdam subphase of the Miller III phase. This occupation resulted in the formation of Zone C and the construction of 39 more pit features in a northwest to southeast linear arrangement 90 to 100 ft (27.4 to 30.5 m) north of the recent terrace edge. This group apparently enlarged the mussel dump created by the earlier Turkey Paw subphase occupation.

The final aboriginal occupation was during the Late Moundville II or Early Moundville III subphase of the Late Mississippian Moundville phase. During this occupation, 28 burials were interred in the southeastern corner of the site and a substantial midden accumulated adjacent to the burial area.

In summary, the initial development of Site 1Gr2 was substantially supplemented by alluviation. As artifactual debris was deposited, it was covered by alluvium during the Archaic stage. By the Middle Woodland, pit features were constructed and substantial midden accumulations first appeared on the site. During the Late Woodland more pit features were constructed and the midden deposits grew. By the end of the Late Woodland, there was a substantial mussel shell deposit along the terrace edge facing the present river channel. North of this mussel shell deposit was the living area where houses were built and pit features were constructed. These features formed a northwest to southeast linear arrangement north of the shell deposit. During the Late Mississippian period more midden was

deposited within a restricted area in the southeastern portion of the site, adjacent to a Late Mississippian cemetery. This midden was probably associated with a house. The southeastern portion of the site, just west of the Mississippian cemetery, provided the best stratigraphic sequence in the lake area. Here the Mississippian strata, Zones A and B, overlay a Cofferdam subphase (Late Woodland) stratum (Zone C) which overlay a Craig's Landing subphase (Middle Woodland) stratum (Zone D) which overlay primarily Late Archaic (Zone E) and Early Archaic (Zone F) zones. Zone D, however, was not as evident in the units excavated this season as it was in those excavated earlier by Jenkins (1975). The zones were better defined in the area excavated by Jenkins (1975).



CHAPTER V

SITE 1Gr50

SITE SETTING

Site 1Gr50 was located during the summer of 1975 (Jenkins et al. 1975). The site was situated on a linear elevated area 115 ft (35.1 m) AMSL in an abandoned corn field 300 ft (91.4 m) north of the eastern bank of the Tombigbee River, at river mile 293.5. The site is situated on the southern edge of Spoil Area G-6, in the neck of Cooks Bend. Legal location for the site is Township 23 North, Range 2 West, in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 26.

The site was defined by a sparse scatter of lithic and ceramic debris throughout a 125 ft by 400 ft (38.1 m by 129.9 m) area. The soil on which the site rests is Lakeland fine sand. This soil is excessively drained and forms in thick beds of sandy alluvium. Natural fertility is low and the pH is strongly acidic (USDA 1971).

The site is located on the first terrace and is situated within the slope forest zone (Caddell 1981). A permanent spring flows from the higher, northwestern edge of the site (Fig. 40).

FIELD METHODS AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

Excavation at Site 1Gr50 began May 17, 1977 and was completed May 27, 1977. During this time the crew consisted of seven people, including the two supervisors. Excavation of this site proceeded by the following plan: (1) A grid system was established and the approximate limits and contour of the site were mapped with a transit (Fig. 40). (2) The site area was divided into 5 ft by 5 ft (1.5 m by 1.5 m) units and a one half of one percent sample for excavation was drawn from a table of random numbers. Nine units were selected for excavation. Vertical control within each unit was maintained by arbitrary 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) levels. Grid values for each unit were determined by the grid lines that intersected the upper right hand corner of the square facing northwest. All soil from each unit was dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth (Fig. 41). (3) After the profiles from each unit were recorded they were used to plan the mechanical stripping. A D-6 bulldozer was used to remove the top soil from a portion of the site (Fig. 64). Two recovery strips, one 10 ft by 375 ft (3.0 m by 114.3 m) and the other 10 ft by 200 ft (3.0 m by 61.0 m) were graded. Five features and fifteen post holes were excavated in the two strips and test units (Fig. 44). Feature fill was dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh. Pollen samples and two gallon soil samples for flotation were collected from features. Pit features and hearths were described on feature forms as they were excavated (Fig. 4). All post holes were cored, dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh, and recorded on post hole forms (Fig. 6).



Figure 41. Site 1Gr50, Motorized Screening Operation.



Figure 42. Site 1Gr50, Grading the Site.



Figure 43. Site 1Gr50, Unit 44L25. North Profile.

FEATURES

Twenty-one features were excavated at Site 1Gr50. Six cultural features other than post holes were recognized. One feature (Feature 1) could be attributed to a natural origin. None of the 14 post holes were analyzed because of time and money limitations. Nonpost hole features consisted of 5 pits and 1 amorphous fired clay concentration. Table 6 summarizes the feature categories by cultural affiliation. Feature category, location, measurements, content, cultural affiliation and general remarks are presented in tabular format in Table 7. Horizontal distribution of features is presented in Figure 44. These 5 features were confined exclusively to the Late Archaic period at Site 1Gr50. Feature 1 was of modern origin.

INTERNAL SITE COMPOSITION

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at Site 1Gr50 was fairly homogeneous. A typical profile is shown in Figure 43. Slight differences in color and texture of the soils were noted on different portions of the site, but the same general stratigraphy was in evidence in all excavated units. The most notable difference was in Zone B which was better defined and thicker on the highest portion of the site near the spring.

Four major zones were recognized; Zone C was subdivided into two subzones because of the slight color and textural differences noted above. The zones are described below and are illustrated in Figure 45.

Zone A. This was the plowzone at the site. It was a brownish gray sand and averaged 0.6 ft (18.3 cm) thick.

Zone B. This was a dark brown sand which lay immediately below the plowzone. It ranged from a maximum thickness of 1.1 ft (33.5 cm) in the highest portion of the site to a minimum of 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) in the lowest portion. It averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) thick.

Zone C-1. This was the upper subzone of Zone C and lay immediately below Zone B. It was a mottled dark brown to light brown-tan sand averaging 1 ft (30.5 cm) thick.

Zone C-2. This was the lower subzone of Zone C and lay immediately below Zone C-1 and directly above Zone D. This was a mottled light yellowish tan sand averaging slightly more than 1 ft (30.5 cm) thick.

Zone D. This was a fine light to white tan sand which represented sterile alluvial deposits on this portion of the terrace edge. It was encountered at approximately 3 ft (0.9 m) below ground surface.

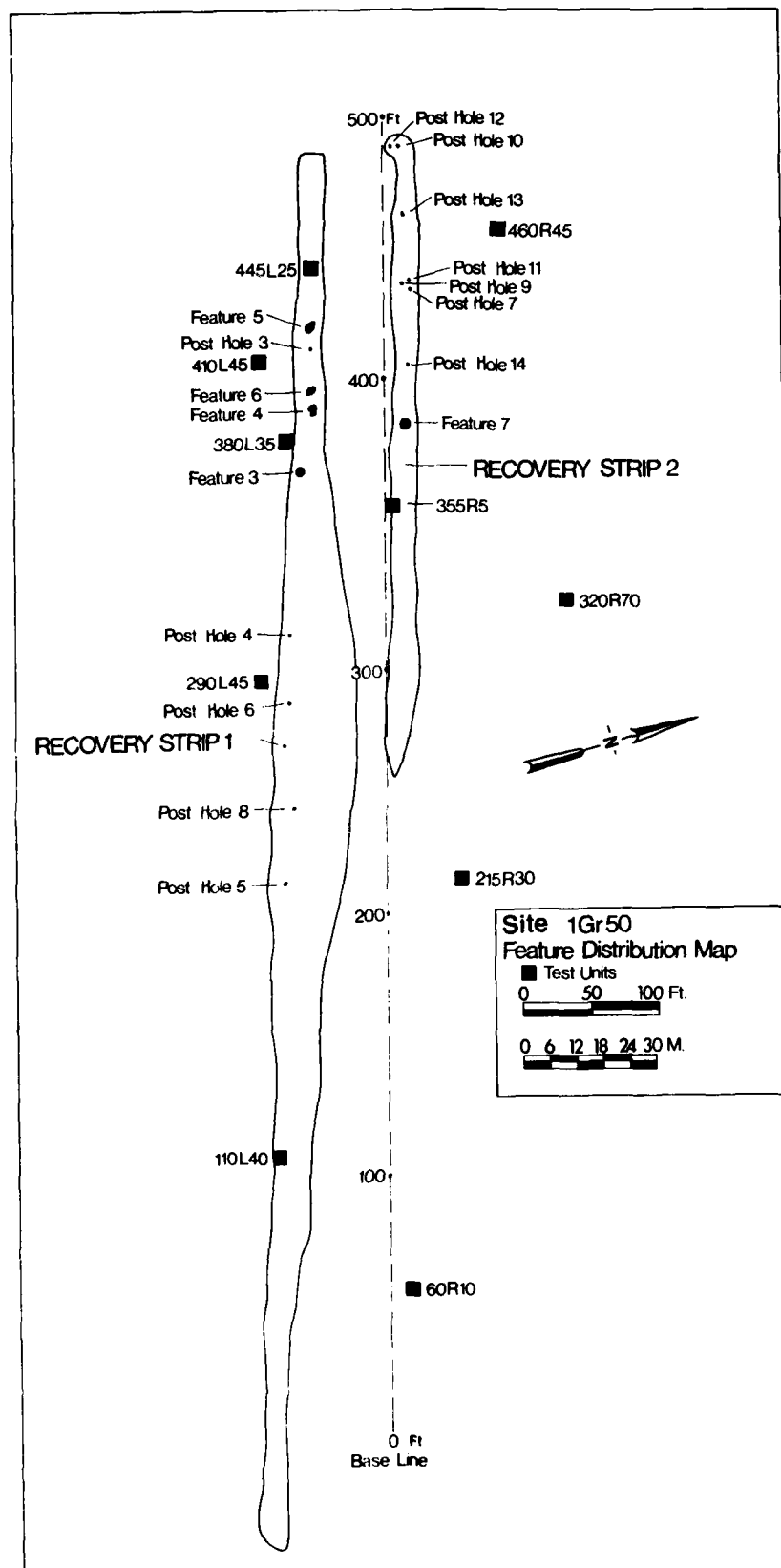


Figure 44.

Table 6. Site 1Gr50 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation.*

FEATURE CATEGORY	CULTURAL AFFILIATION		
	Historic	Late Archaic Period	Total
Small Basin	1	3	3
Large Basin	1	1	1
Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	1	1	1
Indeterminate	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	5	6

* Excluding post holes.

Table 7. Site 1Gr50 Feature Tabulation.

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
1	410L45 Level 1	Tree Stump	2.0x -x1.7	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam w/Ash		Natural	Burned tree stump
2	Terrace Edge	Indeterminate	9.0x5.0x5.5	Dark Brown to Light Brown Sand	Metal, Charcoal	Historic	This large pit had a square entrance on the south side, a probable root cellar
3		Small Basin	2.4x2.1x0.8	Brownish Black Sand	Lithics	Late Archaic	
4		Large Basin	3.2x2.7x1.0	Brownish Black Sand	Lithics	Late Archaic	
5		Small Basin	2.0x2.0x0.7	Light to Dark Brown Sand	Fired Clay, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal	Late Archaic	
6		Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	2.1x1.6x0.3	Dark Brown Sand	Fired Clay, Lithics	Late Archaic	Possible hearth
7		Small Basin	2.7x2.3x0.9	Brownish Black Sand	Lithics	Late Archaic	

- = Unmeasurable

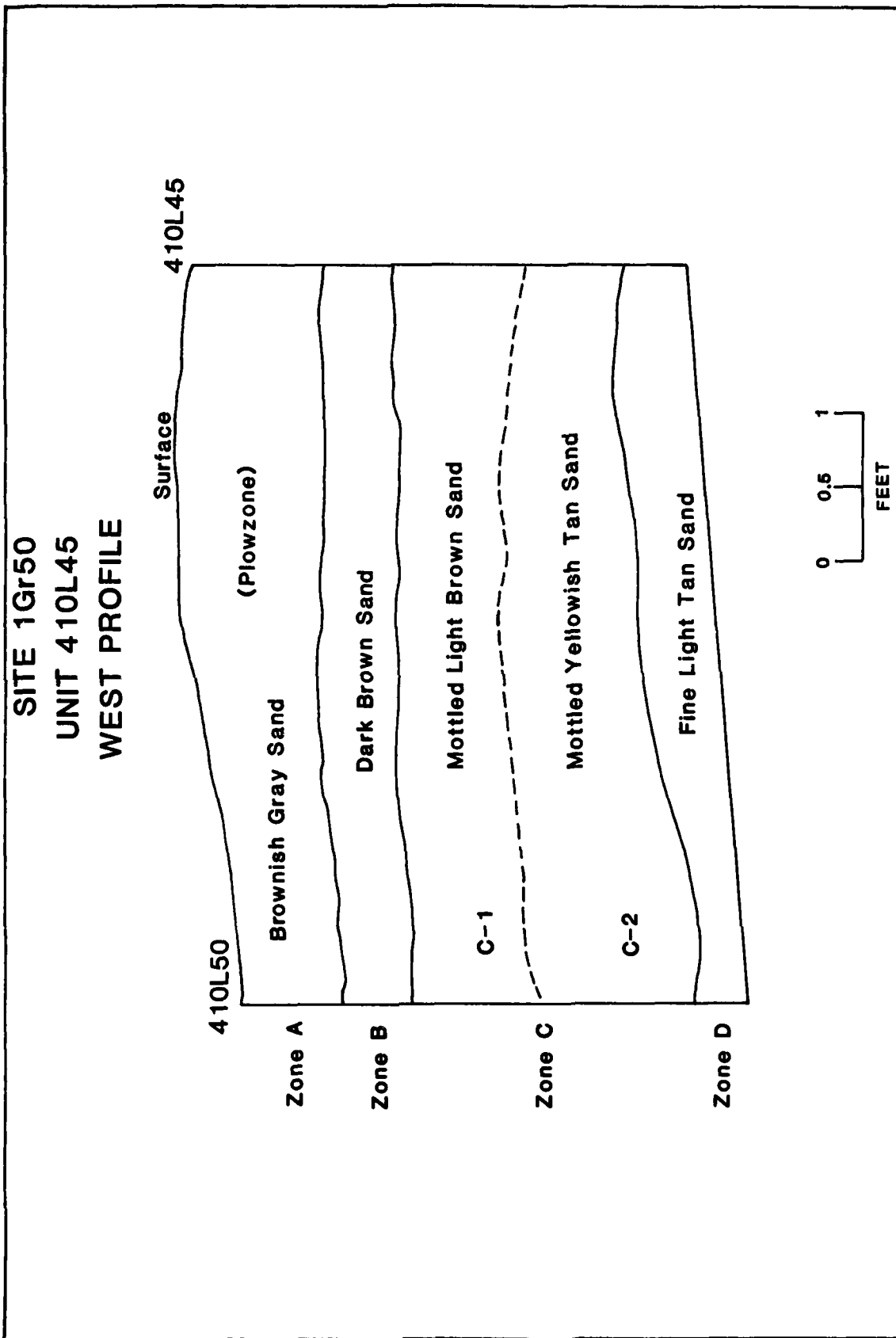


Figure 45.

Cultural Stratigraphy

Zones A and B resulted primarily from human habitation although alluviation undoubtedly contributed to some of the accumulation.

Three zones contained cultural material at Site 1Gr50. Zone A contained primarily Late Woodland Miller III phase artifacts along with a few historic artifacts. Zone B contained both Late Woodland Miller III phase and Middle Woodland Miller II phase artifacts as well as Late Archaic material. Zone C contained Early to Late Archaic materials exclusively.

Natural Stratigraphy

Zones C and D were formed primarily through alluvial processes. Human habitation may have contributed slightly to the formation of Zone C. Zone D, however, was a product of alluvial forces and subsequent terrace formation.

Horizontal Distribution of Components

Late Archaic Period

Archaic materials were widely distributed across Site 1Gr50. The major component at the site was Late Archaic and was concentrated at the northern end of the site (Fig. 44). In this area, five probable Late Archaic features were found. These were basin shaped pits and fired clay concentrations which may have been hearths. A number of post holes, probably of Late Archaic origin, were concentrated in this area. The discovery of three Motley projectile points on the surface indicates that this could have been a terminal Late Archaic occupation. Unfortunately, the contents of the pits yielded no diagnostic material.

Early to Middle Archaic components were probably present, but no diagnostic artifacts of this period were recovered. Several projectile point tips were found in the lower levels. One of these was beveled and serrated indicating a probable Early Archaic occupation.

Middle Gulf Formational Period

Site 1Gr50 was next occupied during the Broken Pumpkin Creek phase of the Middle Gulf Formational period. During this time occupations of sites are infrequent and are usually by very small groups. These occupations also were scattered over most of the site.

Middle Woodland Period

Evidence for Middle Woodland occupation was scant, although Middle Woodland projectile point forms outnumbered all others recovered. Two Tombigbee Stemmed var. Tombigbee forms and two expanded haft cluster forms indicate an Early Miller II or Late Miller II occupation.

Late Woodland Period

Sporadic occupation during the Miller III phase of the Late Woodland period is also indicated. These sparsely represented components were most apparent in the northern or highest portion of the site near the terrace edge.

Mississippian Stage

Eight Mississippi Plain sherds not diagnostic of any period or sub-phase were recovered, indicating the presence of an undetermined Mississippian component. These sherds also were found on the highest portion of the site.

SUMMARY

Site Formation Process

The terrace upon which Site 1Gr50 is situated was formed prior to initial human occupation. The lowest zone encountered, Zone D, was a sterile alluvial light tan to white sand probably deposited during periods of heavy rainfall during the late Pleistocene or early Holocene.

The earliest human occupation on the terrace may been as early as the Early or Middle Archaic periods, but no diagnostic cultural material dating to these time periods was recovered and their contribution to the formation of Zone C would have been minimal. The earliest occupation that can be documented through artifact inventory was during the Late Archaic period. It appears that a substantial Late Archaic (possibly terminal Archaic) component was present at the site. Portions of the site contain a fairly heavy layer of fired clay and charcoal just below Zone B at the top of Zone C. This layer was especially visible around features in Recovery Strips 1 and 2. Terminal Archaic groups constructed several facilities in this area. The most visible remains were pit features, fired clay concentrations, and post holes. These features were concentrated on the eastern end of the site near the spring. Three Motley projectile points found on the surface probably belong with this component. The terminal Archaic deposits contributed significantly to the formation of the upper portion of Zone C (C-1). The lower portion of Zone C (C-2) was formed primarily through alluvial deposition.

The greatest accumulation of Zone B was in the highest area of the site near the spring. Sporadic Miller III occupations over an extended period of time were most responsible for this zone, although there was also alluviation during this time. Zone A, the uppermost cultural zone and plowzone, was primarily the result of land clearing, plowing, and other historic activities. This zone was fairly uniform over the entire site.

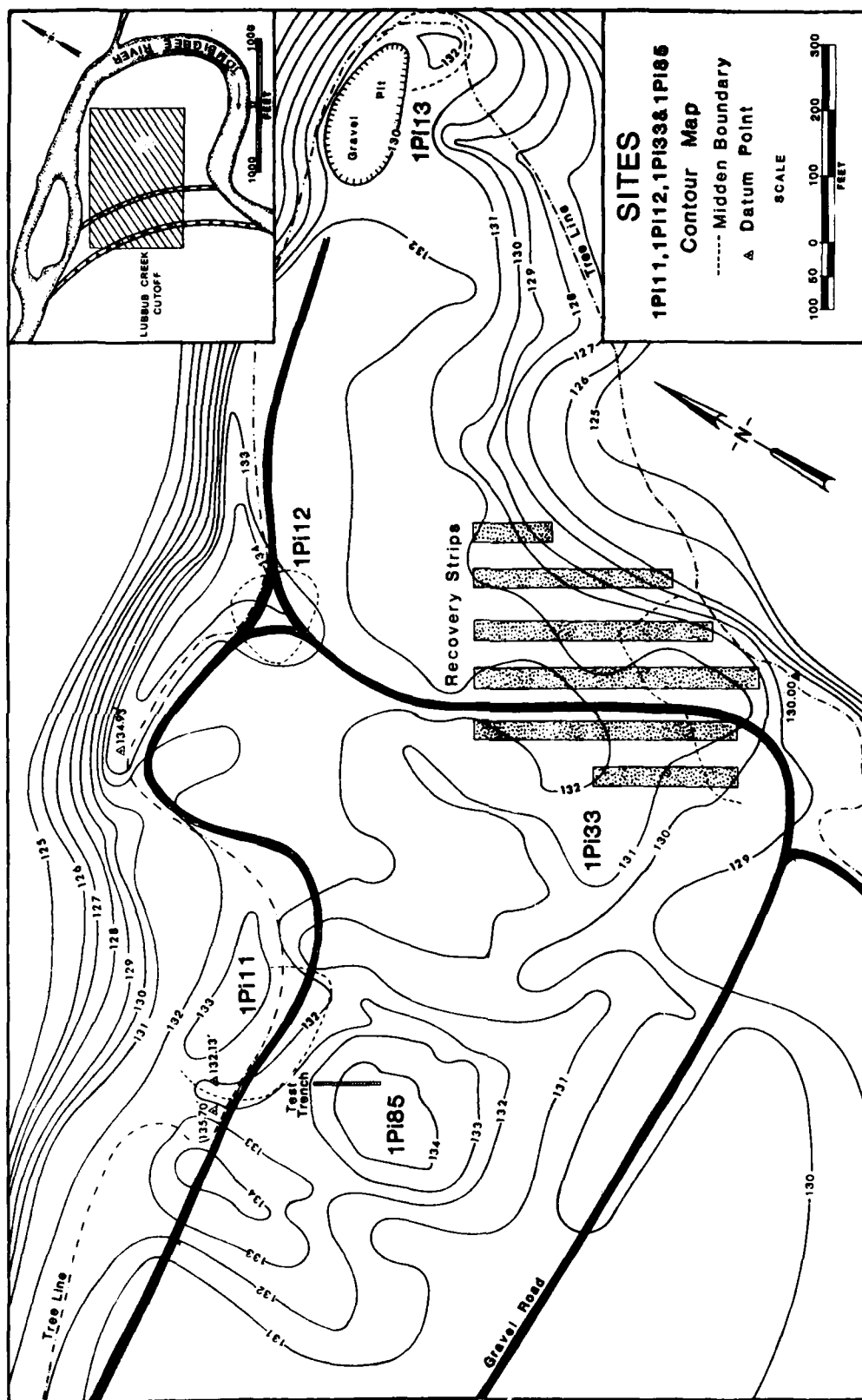


Figure 46.

CHAPTER VI

SITE 1Pi33

SITE SETTING

Site 1Pi33 is located within a sharp bend on the western side of the Tombigbee River two miles east of Alabama Highway 17. The site is situated at elevation 130 ft (39.6 m) AMSL, 25 ft (7.6 m) above the normal pool level, at river mile 310.5. The site, just to the right of the center line of the Lubbub Creek Cutoff, is within Spoil Area G-15. The legal location of the site is Township 24 North, Range 2 West, in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9.

The bend within which Site 1Pi33 is located was formed ca. 1920 when the river formed a new channel through a low neck of the meander bend. The river previously flowed a mile farther to the east before it cut back to the southwest. At the time Site 1Pi33 was inhabited, the field in which the site was located extended one mile to the east. During the summer of 1975 this field was subjected to a careful reconnaissance by Ned Jenkins and Cailup Curren (Jenkins et al. 1975). No other sites were found in this area, probably because of its low elevation, maximum 117 ft (35.7 m) AMSL. The field would have been perfectly situated for floodplain agriculture. It floods annually and the soil would have been renewed regularly. The area would have been easily accessible from Site 1Pi33, which had a maximum elevation of 131 ft (39.9 m) AMSL.

Site 1Pi33 is located near on the lower edge of the slope forest and adjacent to the floodplain forest. The soil type is Cahaba fine sand. Natural fertility and organic matter content are low in this strongly acidic soil (USDA 1917).

The site was defined by a 375 ft by 175 ft (114.3 m by 53.3 m) dense concentration of shellfish, bone, ceramic and lithic debris within an area of black stained soil (Fig. 46). The midden is approximately 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) deep in the central portion of the site, grading to a thickness of less than 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) at the site boundaries.

Sites 1Pi11, 1Pi12, 1Pi13 and 1Pi85 are also located within the same river bend as Site 1Pi33. Site 1Pi85 is a Mississippian mound. The other sites have significant Mississippian and Miller III components. Most of Site 1Pi11 and part of Site 1Pi13 were destroyed by gravel operations between 1971 and 1974. Sites 1Pi33 and 1Pi13 are the largest middens in the field. Excavations at Site 1Pi33 indicated that a sandy stratum with a sparse artifact content (Zone B) was present between Site 1Pi33 and the other sites within the bend.

FIELD METHODS AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

Site 1Pi33 was the northernmost site included in the proposed plan of mitigation and it was, therefore, the last site to be excavated. Excavation began October 5, 1977 and ended December 20, 1977.

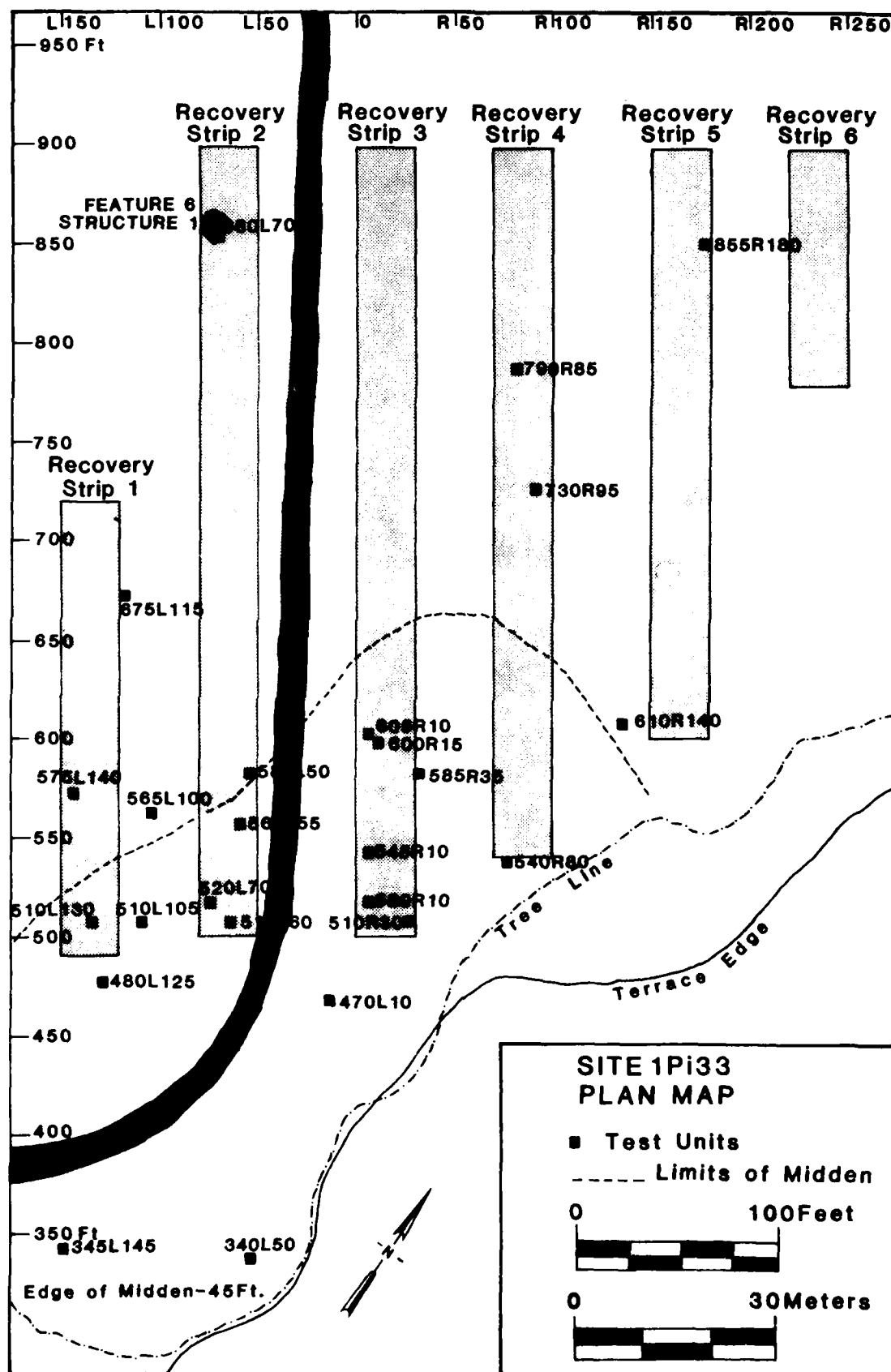


Figure 47.

The plan of excavation at Site 1Pi33 was as follows: (1) A grid was established and the site was divided into six recovery strips, 30 ft (9.1 m) wide and ranging from 120 ft to 420 ft (36.6 m to 128.0 m) in length (Fig. 47). (2) Because the surface growth of coastal Bermuda grass was too thick to plow effectively, the grass and 0.1 ft (3.0 cm) of sod covering the six designated strips was removed with a road patrol. (3) Each strip was then plowed to a depth of from 0.3 ft to 0.5 ft (9.0 cm to 15.2 cm). (4) The six strips then were divided into 10 ft (3.0 m) squares and a controlled surface collection was made after a good rain (Fig. 48). All visible artifacts; ceramics, lithics, bone and shellfish; were recovered. Only the hinges of broken shellfish valves were retained. The collecting time for each unit varied with the amount of material present. (5) The concentrated midden was mapped in relation to the surrounding sandy matrix. (6) After the surface collection was completed, a stratified one percent random sample (16 units) of the concentrated midden and a one-half percent random sample of the cultural bearing sand surrounding the midden (8 units) were taken from within the perimeter of the recovery strips. Twenty-four 5 ft (1.5 m) squares were excavated in 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) levels. Time, unfortunately, did not permit a more comprehensive sampling of the midden. Grid values for each square were determined by grid lines that intersected in the upper right corner of the square, facing northeast. All soil from each square was water screened through a one-quarter inch mesh (Fig. 49). (7) After profiles of the midden sample units were recorded, the top soil and midden were removed from a 30 ft by 420 ft (9.1 m by 128.0 m) strip passing through the center of the site, designated Recovery Strip 3 (Fig. 50). A road patrol was used to clean the graded surface after a bulldozer and self feeding pan had removed the overburden. This method revealed that all features were confined to a 250 ft (76.2 m) portion of the strip nearest the edge of the terrace. (8) This 250 ft (76.2 m) strip was then shovel shaved, troweled, and all features were mapped (Figs. 51 and 52). (9) All pit features and a 20 percent random sample of the post holes were then excavated. (10) A contour map of the river bend, Site 1Pi33, and adjacent sites was prepared concurrently with the above procedures (Fig. 46). The midden from Recovery Strip 1 also had been removed to expose and excavate subsurface features. Time did not permit the excavation of those features. The edges of Strip 1 were partially lined with plastic and the entire strip was backfilled using a bulldozer. (11) After all features had been excavated and mapped and post holes sampled and mapped in Recovery Strip 3, it was also backfilled with a bulldozer.

The content of all pit features was water screened through a one-quarter inch mesh (Fig. 49). Nonburial pit features were also water screened through a one-sixteenth inch mesh. One gallon soil samples for flotation and pollen samples were taken from each pit feature. All pit features were described on feature forms (Fig. 4). Cross section and plan drawings were made. Black and white photographs and color slides were made of most features. Features 6 and 51 were excavated in detail. Structure 1, Feature 6, a large oval structure at the northern end of Recovery Strip 2, was discovered during the controlled surface collection. This feature provided convenient rainy day work for part of the crew because of the fine sandy, well drained matrix soil of Zone A. In contrast, the silt loam soil of Recovery Strip 3 was difficult to manage after heavy rains. The structure was quartered for horizontal control and



Figure 48. Site 1P133, Controlled
Surface Collection in
Recovery Strip 3.



Figure 49. Site 1P133, Water Screen.



Figure 50. Site 1P133, Recovery Strip 3. View Northwest.



Figure 51. Site 1P133, Recovery Strip 3. Mapping and Excavation.

three zones (daub layer, floor and below floor) were used for vertical control. A one gallon soil sample was retained from each quadrant level.

Feature 51 was a large, 4.5 ft (1.4 m) diameter, 4.3 ft (1.3 m) deep stratified pit feature near the southern end of Recovery Strip 3. The northeast half of the feature was excavated first as a single unit. One gallon soil samples for flotation were saved from 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) levels. The southwest half of the feature was excavated in natural zones. One gallon soil samples were also saved from each natural zone. Fill from both Feature 6 and 51 was water screened through one-quarter inch and one sixteenth inch mesh.

FEATURES

A total of 1,444 features was defined at Site 1Pi33. These features were categorized as follows: 1,386 post holes, 2 structures, 1 fire cracked chert concentration (Fig. 63), 2 corn cob filled pits, 2 tree roots, and 51 pit features. Because of limited time and money only Post Holes 29, 38 and 40 were analyzed. These post holes were originally assigned feature numbers in the field, but were later found to be large post holes. Feature category, location, measurements, content description, cultural affiliation and general remarks are presented in Table 8. All nonpost hole features were analyzed and their contents are summarized in Table 9. The horizontal distribution of features (including post holes) is presented in Figures 52 and 64. Figures 53 through 63 illustrate a representative sample of pit features and burials from the Moundville phase cemetery and Structure 1. A detailed description of Feature 6, Structure 1, a Late Mississippian house uncovered in Recovery Strip 2, is presented below. Feature 61, Structure 2, an early Mississippian oval structure surrounding Burials 20, 28, and 36, is described following the description of Structure 1, Feature 6.

Structure 1, Feature 6

Structure 1, Feature 6, (Figs. 65 and 66) was an oval structure of single post construction (Fig. 64). A total of 55 posts was associated with the structure (Fig. 67). The post alignments indicated that two circles of posts were used in construction of the structure. An inner circle of large support posts, averaging 1.1 ft (33.5 cm) in diameter, formed a small circle around the central hearth (Feature 6A). A larger arc of small posts, averaging 0.6 ft (18.3 cm) in diameter, formed the exterior walls. The walls of the structure had collapsed, evidently when the structure burned, leaving numerous large chunks of wattle and daub.

Several gaps in the outer circle of posts may represent entrances. One gap was at the southern end of the structure. Other gaps, especially those along the eastern wall, possibly also were entrances (Fig. 64).

Several pottery concentrations were noted on the floor of the structure beneath the collapsed walls. Patches of charcoal and a charred post fragment were also found. This house strongly resembles Chickasaw "winter houses" described by Adair (Williams 1930:451) and Jennings (1941:Fig. 4).

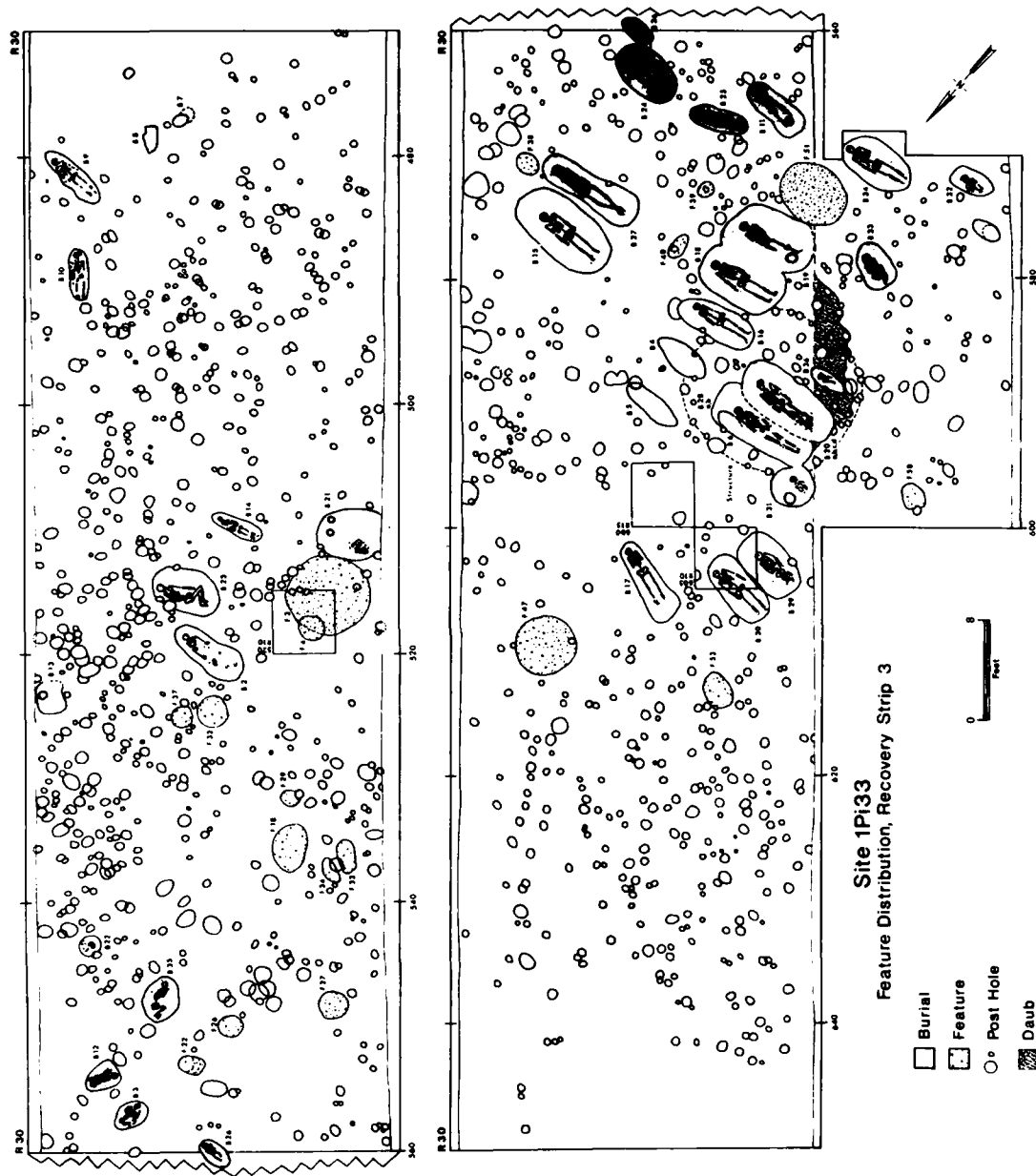


Figure 52.

Table 8. Site 1P133 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation.*

FEATURE CATEGORY	CULTURAL AFFILIATION												Total
	Mississippian Stage	Moundville III Subphase	Moundville II- Moundville III Subphase	Moundville II Subphase	Moundville I- Moundville II Subphase	Moundville II Subphase	Moundville I Subphase	Gainesville Subphase- Early Mississippian Period	Gainesville Subphase	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	Catfish Bend Subphase	Undetermined	
Small Basin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	9
Large Basin	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	5
Rectangular Basin	3	-	2	2	2	11	-	2	-	-	1	-	23
Straight Cylindrical	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Fire Cracked Chert Concentration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Corn Cob Filled Basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Indeterminate	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	13
TOTAL	8	1	4	3	3	13	5	2	2	2	5	9	55

* Excluding post holes.

Table 9. Site 1Pi33 Feature Tabulation.

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
1	545R10 Level 3	Small Basin	1.5x1.4x0.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Charcoal	Mississippian	Disturbed by vandals
2	545R10 Level 3	Indeterminate	-x -x1.0	Medium Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Mississippian	In profile 545 Line
3	520R10 Level 3	Large Basin	6.9x6.3x0.4	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Moundville II-Moundville III Subphase	Intruded by Feature 4 (Dog Burial) on north side
4	520R10 Level 3	Small Basin	1.5x1.4x0.4	Light Brown Mottled Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Dog Burial
5	510L105 Level 2	Fire Cracked Chert Concentration	2.5x1.6x0.3	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics	Undetermined	Probable thermal treating facility
6	Strip 2	Structure	22x17x1.0	Dark Brown Sand with Daub	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Moundville III Subphase	Single post wattle and daub construction, See Structure 1 description
7	520L70 Level 2	Indeterminate	1.8x -x1.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Pit had an oval orifice, insloping sides and rounded bottom
8	585L50 Level 2	Indeterminate	-x1.6x1.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	In profile
9	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	6.5x2.7x0.6	Black Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville II-Moundville III Subphase	Contained Burial 2
10	Strip 3	Large Basin	3.2x2.4x0.3	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 3
11	Strip 3	Indeterminate	4.2x1.7x -	Black Sandy Loam	Shell, Lithics	Undetermined	Contained Burial 4
12	Strip 3	Indeterminate	5.1x1.7x -	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville III Subphase	Contained Burial 5
13	Strip 3	Indeterminate	1.1x0.5x0.6	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Contained Burial 6
14	Strip 3	Corn Cob Filled Pit	0.8x0.8x0.2	Medium Brown Sandy Loam		Undetermined	
15	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	5.3x2.2x0.8	Dark Brown Sandy Loam and Yellow Clay Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville II-Moundville III Subphase	Contained Burial 11
16	Strip 3	Indeterminate	3.1x2.2x0.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Subphase, possibly Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 12
17	Strip 3	Small Basin	3.0x2.0x0.2	Black Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 13
18	Strip 3	Straight Cylindrical	3.8x2.3x1.1	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville II-Moundville III Phase	
19	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	4.1x1.7x0.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Contained Burial 10
20	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	4.2x1.2x0.5	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Phase	Contained Burial 14
21	Strip 3	Indeterminate	1.5x1.1x0.1	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Undetermined	Contained Burial 7
22	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	4.4x3.9x1.0	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Yellow Sand	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Subphase, possibly Moundville I Phase	Contained Burial 21

- = Unmeasurable

Table 9. Site 1Pi33 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
23	Strip 3	Indeterminate	2.1x1.1x0.1	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics	Undetermined	
24	Strip 3	Large Basin	5.4x3.3x1.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I-Moundville II Subphase	Contained Burial 23
25	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	5.6x1.7x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Contained Burial 9
26	Strip 3	Small Basin	1.8x1.8x0.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Sub-phase or Mississippian	
27	Strip 3	Tree Root	2.2x2.2x6.0	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Natural	
28	Strip 3	Indeterminate	1.9x1.4x1.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Sub-phase or Mississippian	Base of oval pit was stepped, possible basin setting for post
29	Strip 3	Post Hole	1.5x1.3x1.5	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics	Gainesville Sub-phase or Mississippian	Large post hole
30	Strip 3	Small Basin	1.9x1.8x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 22
31	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	5.1x1.2x0.8	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville II Phase	Contained Burial 24
32	Strip 3	Small Basin	2.4x2.3x1.1	Dark Brownish-Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	
33	Strip 3	Indeterminate	2.7x1.9x0.8	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics, Shell	Undetermined	Pit had oval, sloping walls and depression on bottom, possible basin setting for posts
34	Strip 3	Indeterminate	2.3x1.5x1.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Oval orifice, straight to sloping sides and a rounded stepped bottom
35	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	5.1x1.8x0.5	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I-Moundville II Subphase	Contained Burial 25
36	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	2.5x1.3x0.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Contained Burial 26
37	Strip 3	Small Basin	1.7x1.5x0.3	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
38	Strip 3	Post Hole	1.9x1.7x1.3	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Mississippian	Large post hole with a stepped bottom
39	Strip 3	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.0x0.9x0.7	Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics	Undetermined	Similar to Binford's "smudge pit"
40	Strip 3	Post Hole	2.1x1.3x1.5	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics	Gainesville Sub-phase or Mississippian	Large post hole with a stepped bottom
41	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	7.7x3.9x2.1	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with much orange silt loam	Ceramics, Lithics	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 19
42	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	8.8x3.8x1.5	Lenses of Black Sandy Loam mixed with Yellow Sand	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville II Subphase	Contained Burial 15
43	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	8.8x2.5x1.5	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam Mottled with Yellow Sand	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 27

- = Unmeasurable

Table 9. Site 1Pi33 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Contents	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
44	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	6.6x2.5x1.2	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I-Moundville II Subphase	Contained Burial 16
45	Strip #3	Rectangular Basin	6.2x1.0x0.7	Black Sandy Loam Layered Over Orange Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 17
46	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	6.9x1.8x1.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Orange Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 18
47	Strip 3	Large Basin	5.3x5.1x0.8	Brownish-Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
48	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	8.5x3.6x1.5	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Orange Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burials 20A, 20B, 20C, 20D
49	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	8.6x3.4x1.0	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burials 28A, 28B
50	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	5.4x3.4x1.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Orange Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 29
51	Strip 3	Straight Cylindrical	5.6x4.7x4.3	Dark Brown Sandy Loam with Lenses of Ash	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Gainesville Subphase	
52	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	6.3x3.3x1.8	Yellow to Orange Silt Loam Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 30
53	Strip 3	Small Basin	3.0x2.3x0.6	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	
54	Strip 3	Large Basin	3.6x2.9x0.6	Brownish-Black Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 31
55	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	3.6x1.9x0.4	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 32
56	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	4.0x2.6x1.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Gainesville Subphase or Moundville II Subphase	Contained Burial 33
57	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	6.1x3.3x1.3	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Orange Silt Loam	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell	Moundville I Phase	Contained Burial 34
58	Strip 3	Small Basin	2.2x1.7x0.8	Medium to Light Brown Sandy Loam	Lithics, Shell	Undetermined	
59	Strip 3	Indeterminate	3.8x2.9x1.8	Orange Silt Loam Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Loam	Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Charcoal	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 35. Pit had an oval orifice, slightly belled sides and a flat bottom
60	Strip 3	Rectangular Basin	3.1x1.8x1.0	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Mottled with Orange Silt Loam	Ceramics, Lithics	Moundville I Subphase	Contained Burial 36
61	Strip 3	Single Post Circular Structure	14.0x12.6x0.5	Dark Brown to Black Sandy Loam With Heavy Daub	Daub, Ceramics, Lithics, Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Late Mississippian	See Structure 2 description

- = Unmeasurable

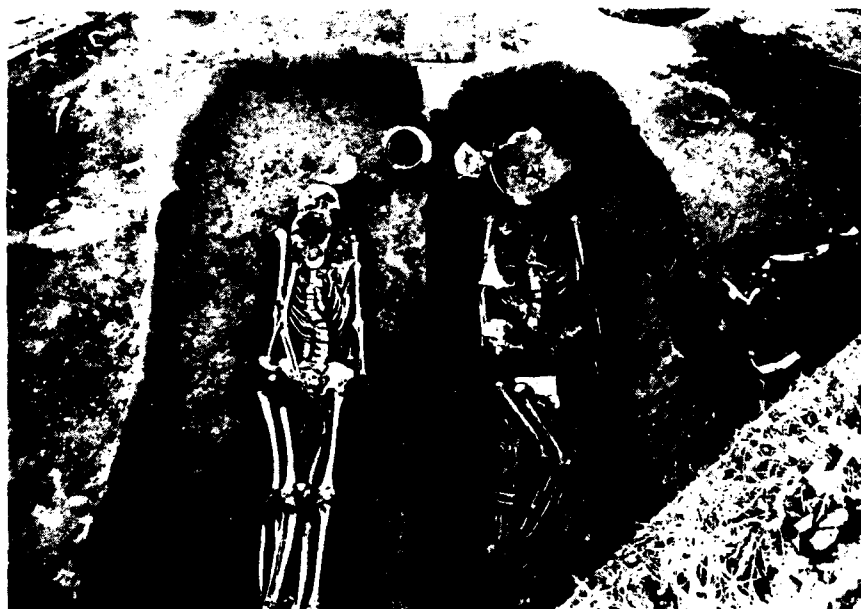


Figure 53. Site 1P133, Burials 28A, 28B, 20A, 20C and 20D. Moundville I Subphase.

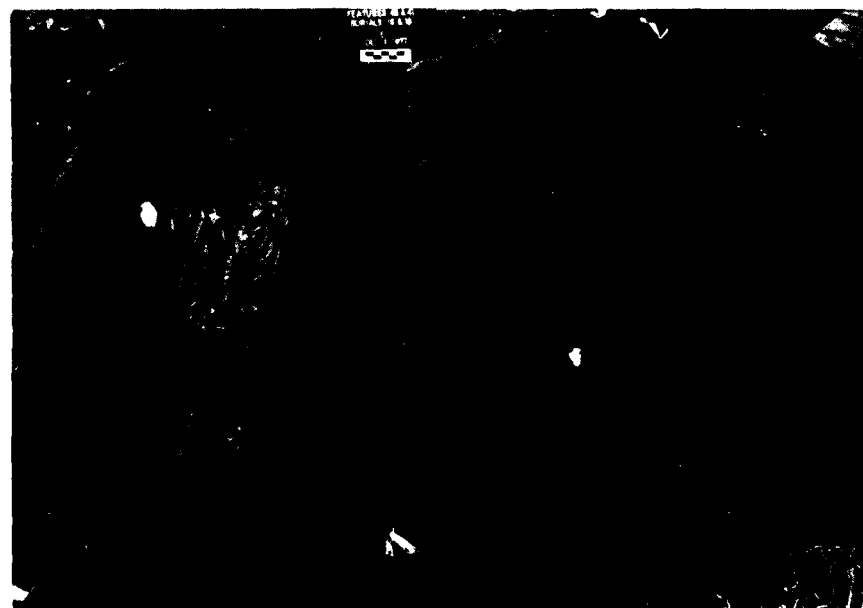


Figure 54. Site 1P133, Burials 18 and 19. Moundville I Subphase

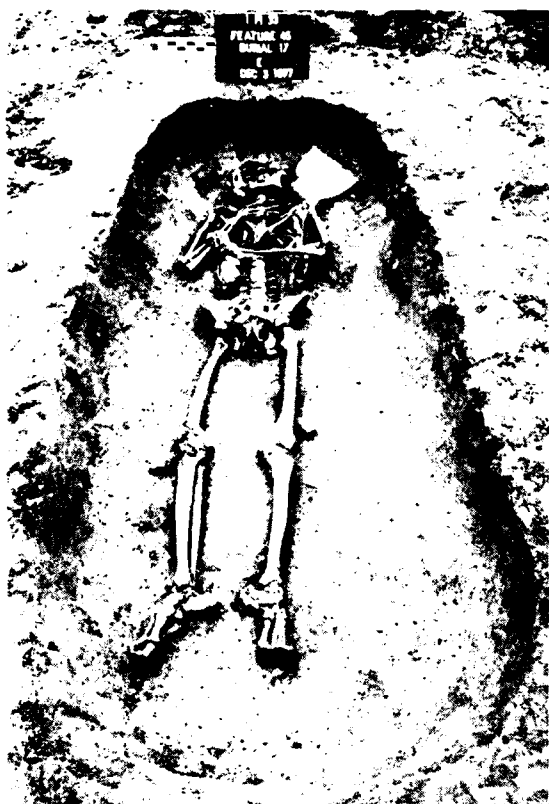


Figure 55. Site 1Pi33, Burial 17.
Moundville I Subphase.



Figure 56. Site 1Pi33, Burial 2.
Moundville II-Moundville
III Subphase.



Figure 57. Site 1Pi33, Burial 23.
Moundville I-Moundville
II Subphase.



Figure 58. Site 1Pi33, Burial 31.
Moundville I Subphase.



Figure 59. Site 1Pi33, Burial 15, Moundville II Subphase, and Burial 27, Moundville I Subphase.



Figure 60. Site 1Pi33, Burial 35. Moundville I Subphase.



Figure 61. Site 1Pi33, Burial 29. Moundville I Subphase.

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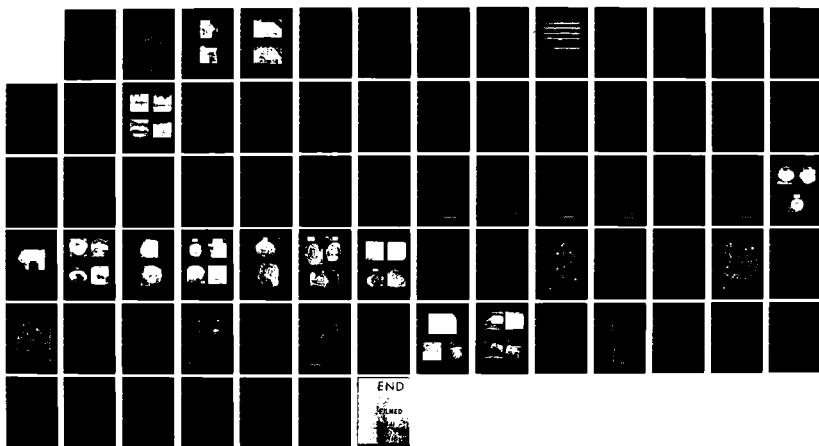
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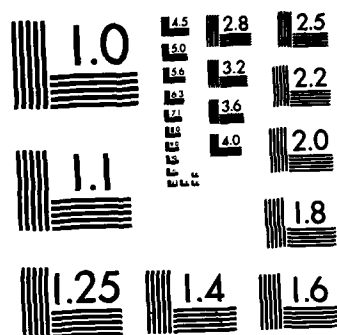
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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Site 1Pi33 Structure 1, Feature 6

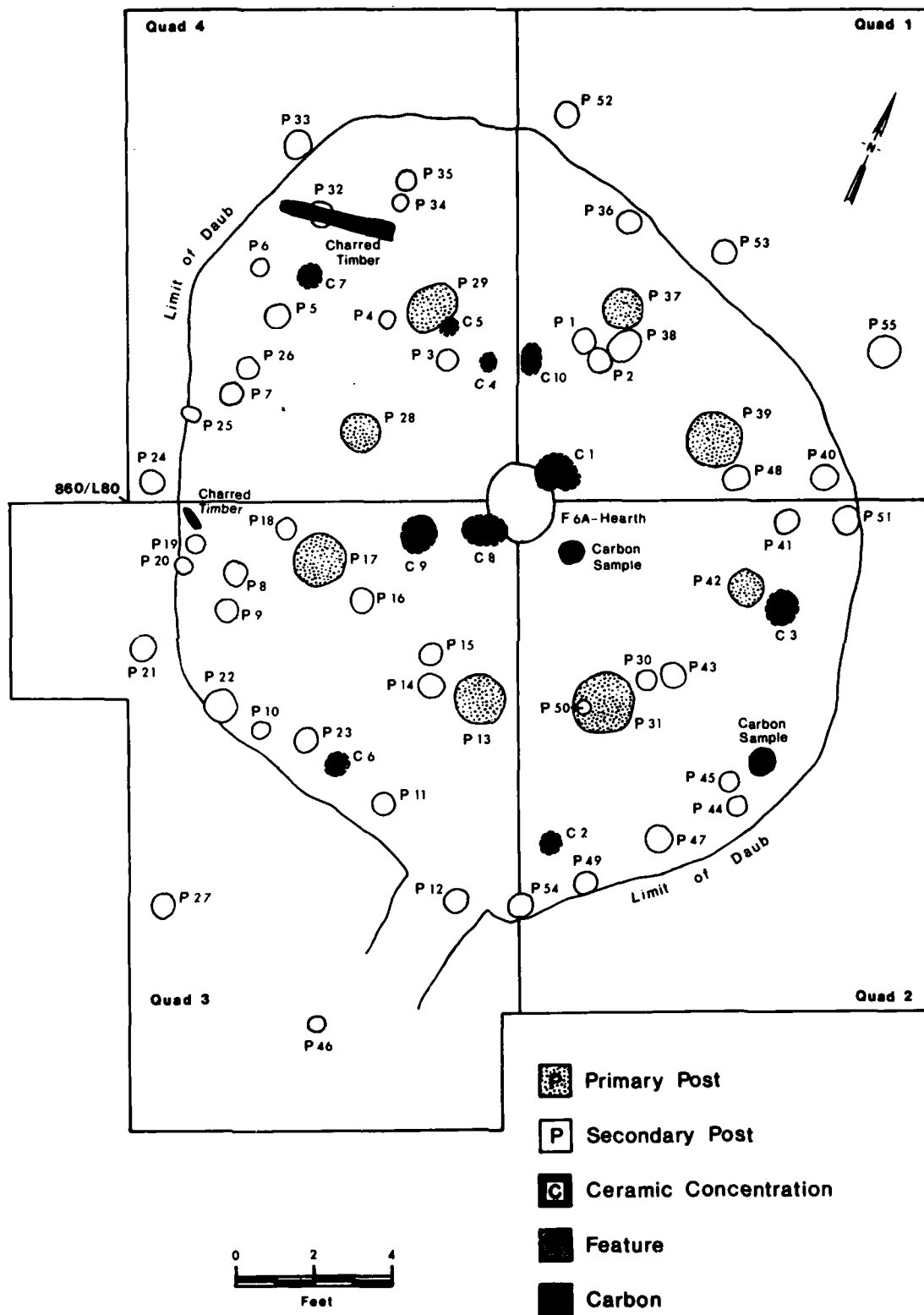


Figure 64.



Figure 62. Site 1P133, Burial 12.
Gainesville or Mound-
ville I Subphase.



Figure 63. Site 1P133, Feature 5.
Fire Cracked Chert Concen-
tration. Cultural Affiliation
Undetermined.

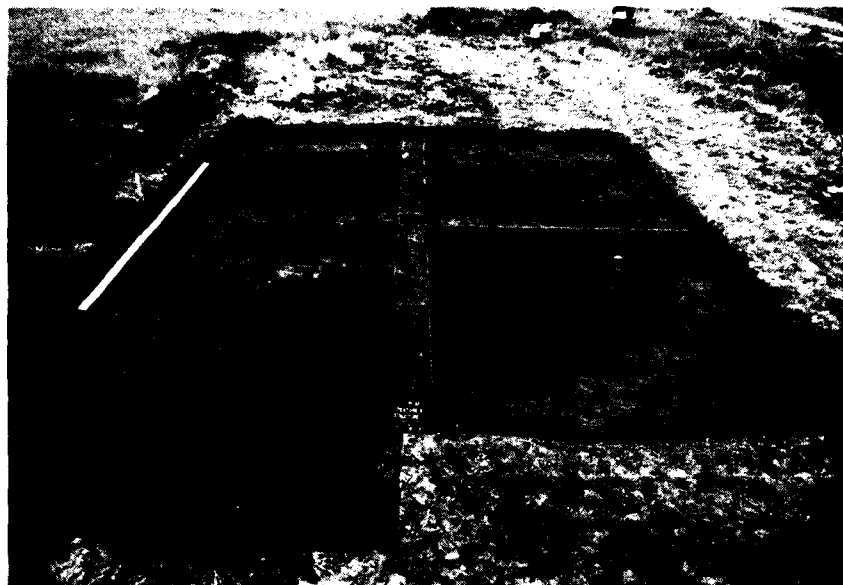


Figure 65. Site 1Pi33, Structure 1, Feature 6.
Daub Concentration. Moundville III
Subphase.

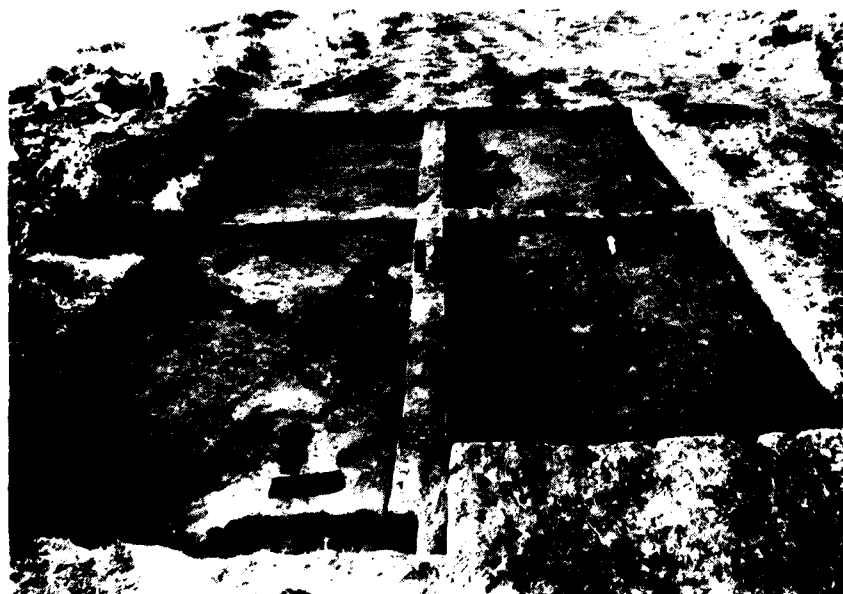


Figure 66. Site 1Pi33, Structure 1, Feature 6.
Daub Removed.

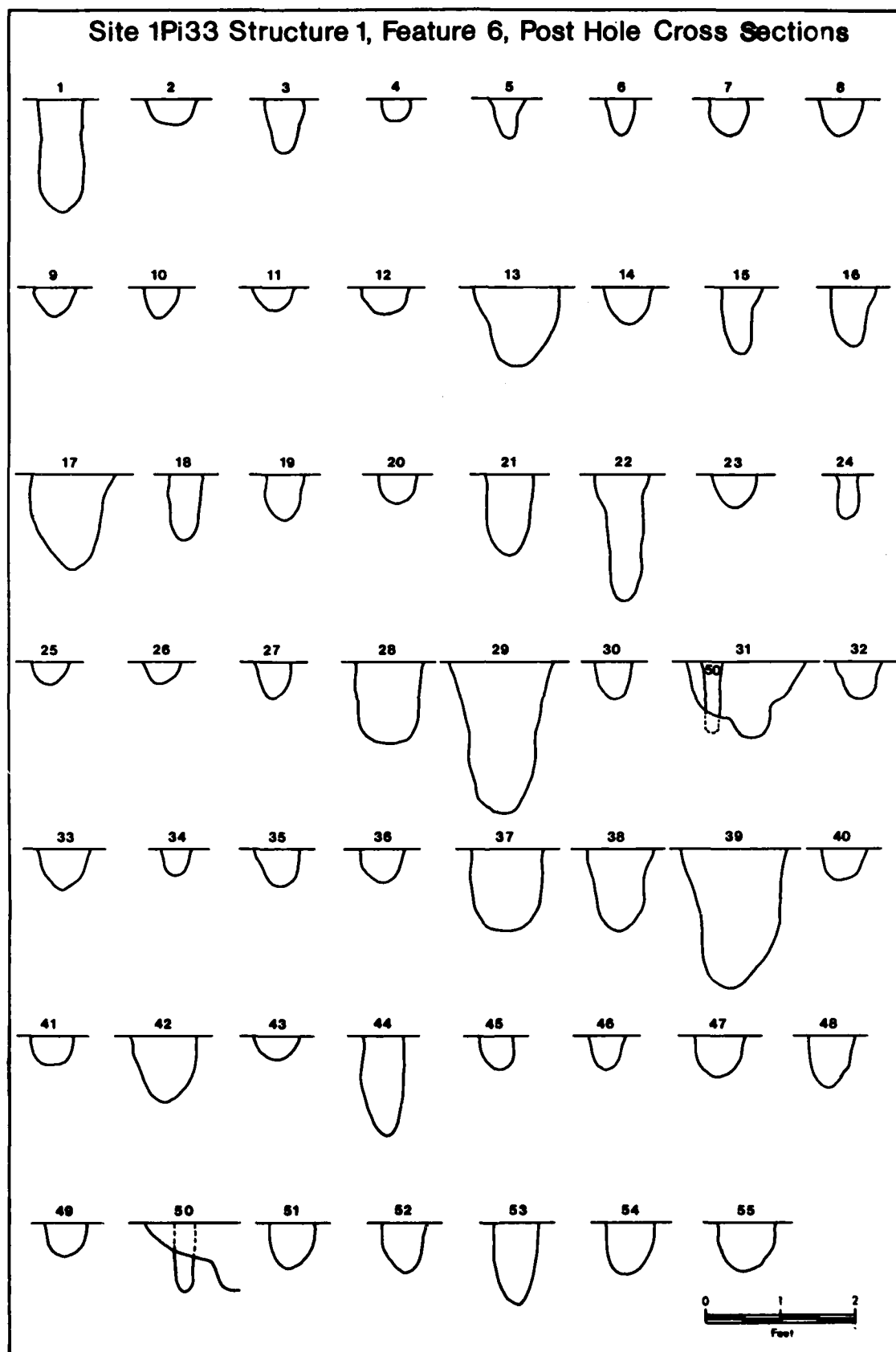


Figure 67.

Table 10. Site 1Pi33 Structure 1, Feature 6: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Moundville III Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u> Round															
Oval						X		X				X	X	X	
Rectangular															

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 19.1 ft
2. Max. Width 17.2 ft
3. Floor Area 254.3 ft²
4. Basin Depth -
5. Structure Orientation -
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Outer Circle 0.59 ft
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Inner Circle 1.1 ft
8. Mean Post Diameter
9. Mean Post Depth,
Outer Circle 0.56 ft
10. Mean Post Depth,
Inner Circle 1.25 ft
11. Mean Post Depth -
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior-
Interior Wall Posts 0.72 ft,
Interior Posts 1.1 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extra Struc-
ture Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attributes listed in right hand column.
- = Unmeasurable

Table 11. Site 1P133 Structure 2, Feature 61: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Moundville I Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval						X				X					
Rectangular															

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 13.5
2. Max. Width 12.8
3. Floor Area 176.62 ft²
4. Basin Depth
5. Structure Orientation
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis
7. Mean Post Diameter
Short Axis
8. Mean Post Diameter 0.55 ft
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis
11. Mean Post Depth 0.58 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts 1.28 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extra struc-
ture Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attributes listed in right hand column.

Summary statistics and attributes for this structure are listed in Table 10.

Structure 2, Feature 61

Structure 2, Feature 61, was an oval structure of single post construction (Fig. 52). At least 41 posts supported the outer wall of this structure. No interior posts were present. The mean post diameter was 0.55 ft (16.8 cm) and the mean post depth was 0.58 ft (17.7 cm). The posts were somewhat smaller than those of Structure 1. A dense 0.4 ft (13.0 cm) thick daub concentration approximately the same diameter as the post pattern was found slightly off center on the south side of the post pattern. The location of the daub concentration probably indicates the direction the structure fell when it collapsed.

The floor area of this structure was cross sectioned concurrently with grading of Recovery Strip 3. No prepared floor could be defined, probably because it had been destroyed by aboriginal burial pit excavations with no subsequent occupation of the structure. A flat floor area, indicated by the well defined contact line of daub over Zone B was, however, defined. Immediately below this daub, Features 48, 49 and 60 contained high status Burials 20A, 20B, 20C, 20D, 28A, 28B, and 36. Ceramic evidence indicates that these were among the first burials interred in the planned cemetery during the Moundville I subphase. Summary statistics and attributes for this structure are listed in Table 11.

INTERNAL SITE COMPOSITION

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic sequence at Site 1Pi33 was fairly homogenous throughout the midden area. The same zones, with some morphological variation, extended beyond the midden. Four zones were recognized. These zones are described below and are illustrated in Figure 68.

Zone A. Zone A was a grayish brown sandy loam containing a sparse amount of crushed mussel shells. It partially conformed to a shallow plowzone but was formed primarily by alluvial deposition. The plowzone was not visible in all places and was poorly formed. Within the midden, Zone A was slightly darker and contained more artifactual debris than Zone A outside of the midden area. Zone A averaged 0.8 ft (24.4 cm) thick.

Zone B. Within the midden, Zone B was a brownish black sandy loam containing numerous whole and crushed mussel shells. Artifactual debris was more dense here than within Zone A. Outside the midden, Zone B graded into a light brown sand containing almost no mussel shell and few artifacts. Within the midden, this zone averaged 1.0 ft (30.5 cm) in thickness. Outside the midden, Zone B averaged 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) in thickness.

Zone C. Zone C was a yellowish orange to brownish orange silt loam extending beneath Zone B within the midden only. Zone C averaged 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) in thickness.

Site 1Pi33 West Profile Recovery Strip 3

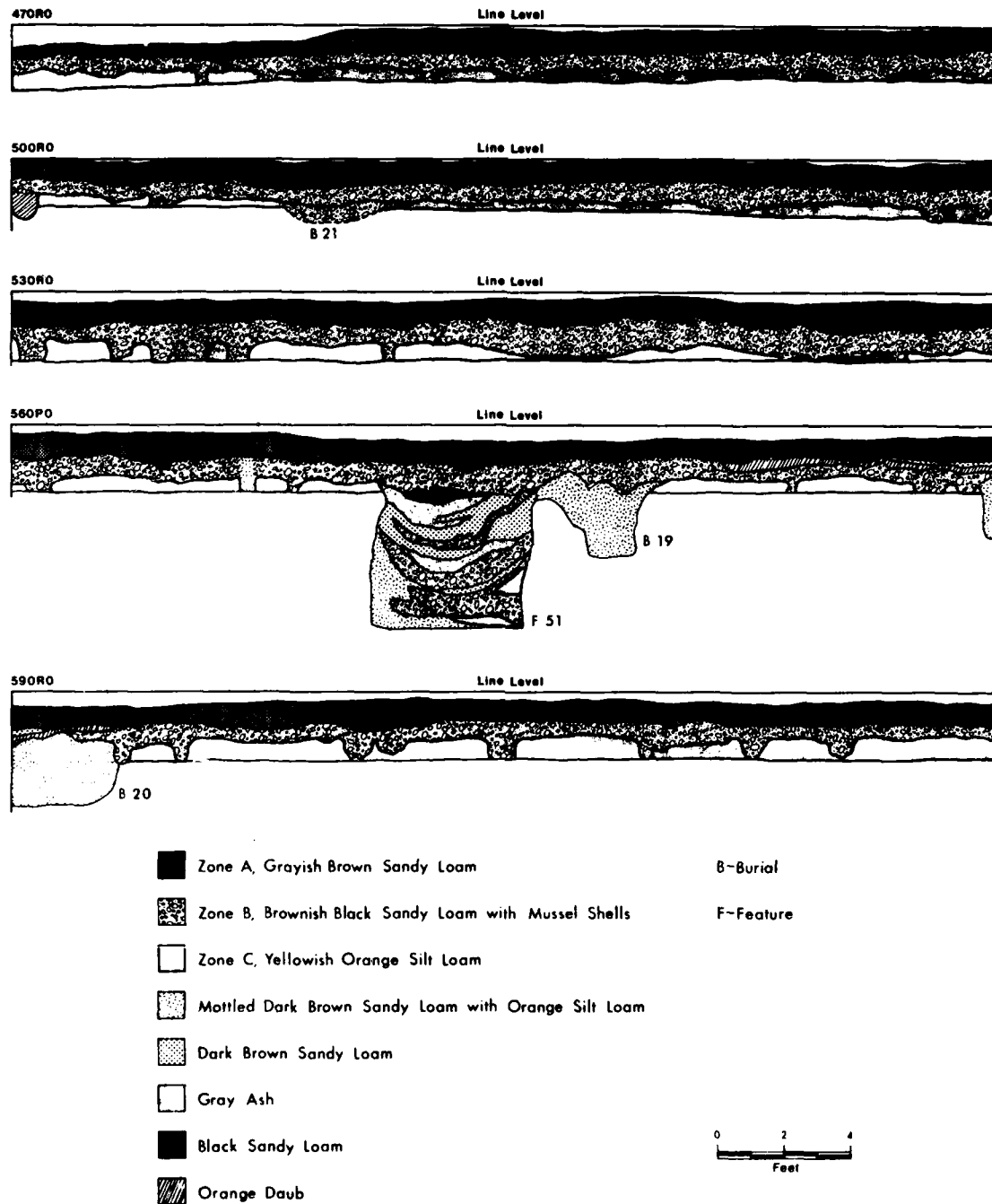


Figure 68.

Zone D. Within the midden Zone D was a yellowish orange sandy clay or sandy loam containing much less clay than Zone C. A dark brown sandy clay underlying Zone B outside the midden corresponded to this zone. All strata outside of the midden, however, contained less clay. Within the midden, Zone D was encountered at a depth of approximately 3 ft (0.9 m), but outside the midden, Zone D was encountered at a depth of 1.4 ft (0.4 m) because Zone C was not present.

Cultural Stratigraphy

Zone A was formed primarily by alluviation. Its development, however, was supplemented by human activity. In areas with little disturbance and little cultural activity, shell tempered pottery was concentrated within Zone A. All Mississippian houses were either at the base of, or within, Zone A. Zone B contained primarily Miller III artifacts, but some Mississippian artifacts were also present. Archaic artifacts were scattered throughout Zones A and B. Zone B was formed primarily by human activity but alluviation supplemented its accumulation, especially outside the midden area. Zone B was the most dense zone and formed a pronounced midden wherever it was underlain by the silt loam of Zone C. Within the midden, Zone B contained a large amount of shellfish, pottery, lithics, animal bone and charcoal. Numerous features also intruded into Zone C from Zone B. The contrasting soil color and texture of these two zones made the definitions of features fairly easy. Outside or north of the midden within Zone B, artifacts were sparse and no features were found.

Natural Stratigraphy

Zones C and D were composed of varying amounts of sterile silt loam. These zones were the product of terrace formation and alluviation.

Horizontal Distribution of Components

The designation Site 1P133 was assigned by Jenkins et al. (1975) to a large concentration of midden debris. The known horizontal distribution of components at Site 1P133 are discussed in this section in relation to the remainder of the river bend sites, Sites 1P111, 1P112, 1P113 (Jenkins et al. 1975) and 1P185 (Jenkins 1978) to examine the land use of the entire bend and the prehistoric development of Site 1P133.

Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods

Evidence of occupation during the Archaic stage is sparse at Site 1P133. A single example of a Hardaway var. River Bend was recovered from the surface.

Archaic occupation at Site 1P133 was most pronounced during the Late Archaic period indicated by the presence of Little Bear Creek var. Little Bear Creek and Gary var. Tombigbee projectile points. A McIntire var.

McIntire projectile point made of Tallahatta quartzite was found in direct association with a Mississippian burial, probably the result of curate behavior. It is not known if the projectile point was procured at this site or some other locality. A single example of a Wade var. Wade projectile point was found, indicating that a terminal Archaic occupation was present.

No definite patterned Archaic components could be determined. Because the lower strata were incompletely sampled, little can be said about the horizontal distribution of the Archaic components. Further testing at this locality by the University of Michigan (Peebles 1981) may shed more light on this matter.

Middle Gulf Formational Period

During the Broken Pumpkin Creek phase of the Middle Gulf Formational period, occupations within the bend were scattered and brief. Only a few fiber tempered sherds and projectile points diagnostic of this phase were found at Site 1Pi33 this season. Other similar artifacts were found at Site 1Pi13 (Jenkins 1975).

Late Gulf Formational Period

The Late Gulf Formational Henson Springs phase occupation was sparse as were the earlier components. Only one Alexander sherd was recovered from Site 1Pi33. One Alexander sherd was recovered from Site 1Pi12, directly across the bend (Jenkins 1975).

Late Woodland Period

No significant occupations were determined within the bend before the Late Vienna subphase of the Miller III phase. At that time the first true middens were formed. The most significant or largest midden of the Late Vienna subphase was at Site 1Pi13 (Jenkins 1975). Smaller components also were found at 1Pi12 (Jenkins 1975) and at Site 1Pi33. These middens seem to have been separate sites. Only a very small amount of artifactual debris was scattered between them during this subphase.

Occupation of the river bend continued during the Catfish Bend and Gainesville subphases. Components of these subphases are virtually confined to the 1Pi33 midden. There is, however, a light scattering of ceramics from these subphases over much of the bend.

Early, Middle and Late Mississippian Periods

Occupations during the Moundville I and II subphases of the Early and Middle Mississippian periods are not well documented within the river bend. The best documentation for these occupations is the planned cemetery located at Site 1Pi33. This cemetery was first used during the Moundville I subphase and continued to be used through the Moundville III subphase. At the time of this writing, no definite habitation area has

been found for the Moundville I and Moundville II components. By far the largest component within the bend was during the Late Mississippian Moundville III subphase. Houses and occupational debris were distributed over all of the bend. The Summerville mound, Site 1Pi85, also may have been constructed during the Moundville III subphase. For this period the entire bend can be considered as one large complex site.

SUMMARY

Site Formation Process

Clearly the sites within the bend of the river, an area to be bisected by the Lubbub Creek Cutoff, represent numerous occupations over a long period of time. Most of the bend was probably formed during the Pleistocene. However, alluviation continued through the Holocene to the present. There was very little human activity within the bend during the Archaic or Gulf Formational stages.

The first substantial occupations within the bend were during the Late Vienna subphase of the Late Woodland period. At that time the largest component was at Site 1Pi13, with smaller components at Sites 1Pi33 and 1Pi12. These middens were fairly well isolated from one another with only sparse artifact scatter between them.

Occupation continued during the Catfish Bend and Gainesville subphases. It was during these subphases that most of the midden at Site 1Pi33 accumulated. At this time much of the remaining portion of the bend was sparsely occupied.

During the Mississippian stage occupation extended over the entire bend. The major occupation was during the Moundville III subphase. At this time, houses may have been scattered over much of the bend with Site 1Pi85, Summerville mound, dominating the landscape. During the Moundville I subphase a planned cemetery was begun in the Miller III midden of Site 1Pi33. This cemetery was used continuously until the Moundville III subphase.

By A.D. 1500 the bend would have appeared as a complex of huts on a broad plain dominated by Summerville mound which was approximately 11 ft high. Work conducted by the University of Michigan (Peebles 1981) suggests that there were probably two concentric circular ditches around the mound. At this time the occupation probably encompassed the entire bend and covered the earlier Woodland components. This site was most certainly the major village in the valley proper of the Central Tombigbee region. Also, at that time, the bend extended at least one mile (1.6 km) further to the east. The present river channel was formed in the first half of this century when the river cut through the low area just east of Site 1Pi13. The eastern portion of the bend, at maximum elevation 117 ft (35.7 m), was too low for prolonged occupation. A careful reconnaissance of that area revealed no artifacts.

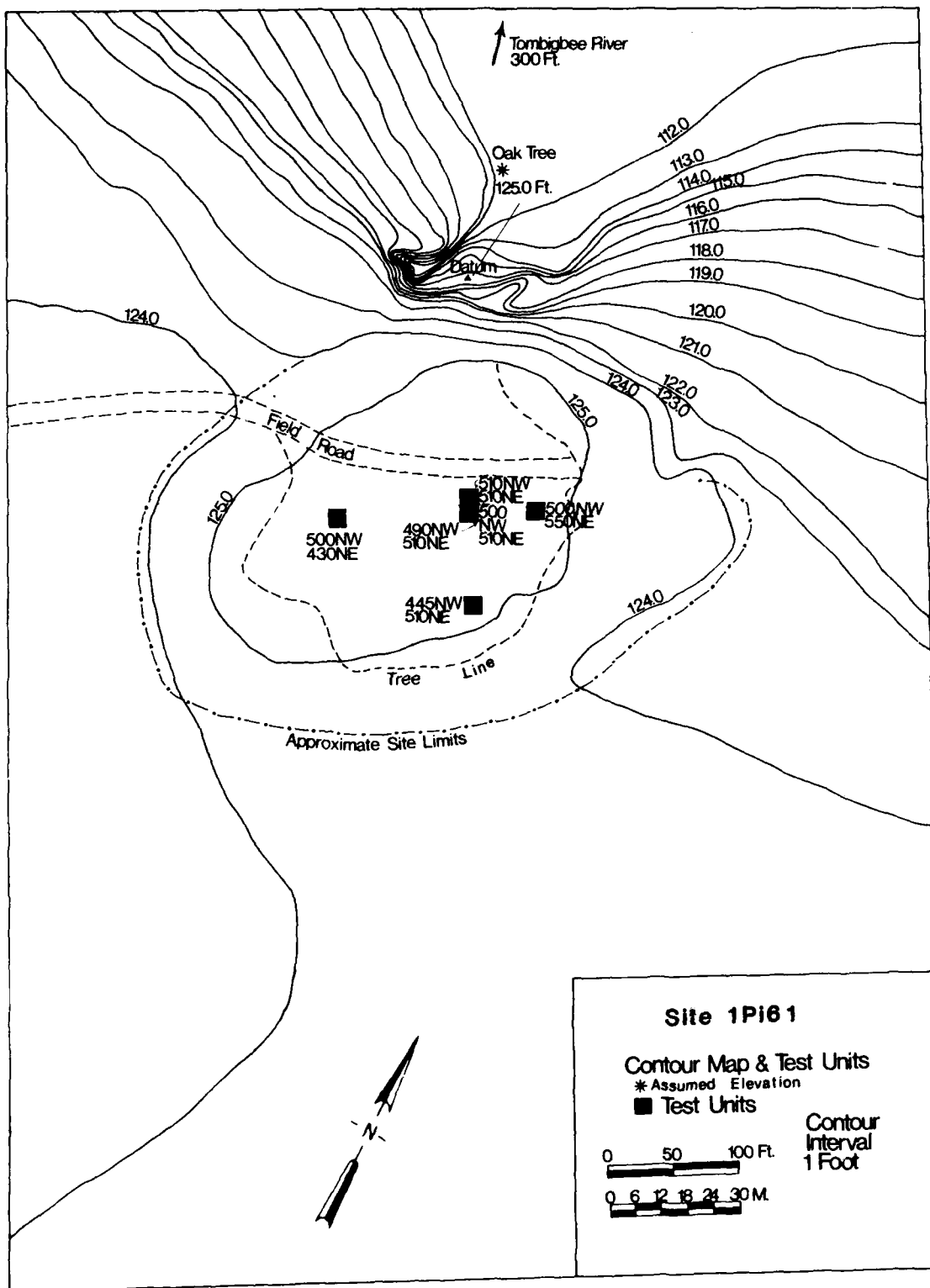


Figure 69.

CHAPTER VII

SITE 1Pi61

SITE SETTING

Site 1Pi61 lies some 300 ft (91.4 m) in a southerly direction from the east bank of the Tombigbee River. It is situated on the upper terrace slightly above flood stage, 25 ft (7.6 m) above the normal river level, at river mile 308. The legal location of the site is Township 24 North, Range 2 West, in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21.

Site 1Pi61 is located on the first terrace and is separated from the Tombigbee River by a meander scar approximately 250 ft (76.2 m) wide. It is located within the slope forest zone (Caddell 1981).

Site 1Pi61 was first located and described in the summer of 1975 (Jenkins et al. 1975). The site at that time was a dense concentration of shellfish and artifactual material approximately 200 ft (61.0 m) in diameter.

Excavation revealed that the midden concentration defined as Site 1Pi61 extended from the terrace edge for 300 ft (91.4 m) in a southerly direction and approximately 300 ft (91.4 m) tangent to the terrace edge. The microtopography of the site (Fig. 69) shows that a large, flat area with a maximum range in elevation of less than 2 ft (0.6 m) existed on this portion of the terrace. The dense midden at Site 1Pi61 consisted primarily of shellfish, ceramics and lithics. The black organically stained midden included numerous preserved biotic remains other than shellfish. The greatest midden accumulation was on the highest portion of the site. A combination of recent land clearing and light plowing produced a vegetational cover of grasses and weeds (Fig. 70). That portion of the site not recently cleared was in a thick secondary tree growth of large pines (Fig. 71).

A 1916 soil survey map indicates that the site rests on Cahaba fine sandy loam (USDA 1917). Although the midden may developed on a fine sandy loam, the underlying soil was a silt or clay loam. The subsoil on the site was an orange yellow brown silt which conforms closely to the description of Bibb silt loam (USDA 1971). Permeability is slow, and the lower part of the subsoil is waterlogged during the spring and late winter wet seasons. Soil reaction is strongly acidic and internal drainage is slow.

FIELD METHODS AND RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

Six months were expended excavating Site 1Pi61. In compliance with requests from the Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the University's proposed plan of mitigation, field investigations began September 16, 1976. Before the site could be reached by land, a road had to be cut two miles through the woods with a bulldozer. Excavations

continued until December 23, 1976, at which time the site was continually rain soaked and the road to the site could no longer be maintained. The crew averaged seven people during that time. Excavations resumed again May 26, 1977 and ended October 4, 1977. Excavations, however, were halted during one month of this latter period for contract renegotiations. During the 1977 season the employment of six CETA workers considerably strengthened the regular four man crew and expedited the excavation of this site.

Method of Excavation: 1976 Season

Knowledge of Site 1Pi61 as excavations began in September 1976 was limited to that previously discussed by Jenkins et al. (1975). No controlled testing had been conducted here. In accordance with contract requirements, the site was first defined through shovel tests and test units (Fig. 72). These tests showed that the site encompassed an area of approximately 70,000 ft square or 1.6 acres (6,475.2 m square). The area of thickest midden accumulation was centered around Unit 500NW500NE, extending radially some 50 ft (15.2 m). The midden accumulation gradually thinned out toward the site boundaries (Fig. 74).

The site was gridded by using two base lines intersecting at the approximate center of the site. A large oak tree located on the terrace edge was designated as a bench mark. The grid was oriented 27 degrees 57 minutes west of magnetic north. Individual square designations were determined by the grid lines intersecting at the upper right hand corner of each square facing north-northwest.

Five 10 ft by 10 ft (3.0 m by 3.0 m) squares were excavated at Site 1Pi61 (Fig. 69). Two were located contiguously in the approximate center of the site. One unit was excavated 90 ft (27.4 m) west of the first two and another unit was excavated 40 ft (12.2 m) east of the center. A fifth unit was excavated 50 ft (15.2 m) south of the two central units. All test units were excavated to the base of the midden. Excavation was by arbitrary 0.5 ft (15.2 cm) levels in all but the control unit. This unit was excavated in arbitrary 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) levels to recover any micro-stratigraphy that might be present in this deepest portion of the site. All soil from the excavation units was first dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh motor driven power screen and then was water screened through a one-quarter inch mesh. The large amount of artifacts in the midden, as well as its texture, made this the most expedient method.

After the excavation and recording of features within the test units, profile drawings were made and used to plan mechanical stripping operations. Profile drawings indicated that the midden extended to an average depth of 1.0 ft (30.5 cm) in the center of the site, tapering to less than 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) near the site boundaries.

Mechanical stripping operations were then begun. A D-4 bulldozer was used to remove the trees from the site (Figs. 71 and 73). The midden was then stripped from the center toward the edges in straight, parallel rows. As a burial or other feature was encountered in the midden, an excavation



Figure 70. Site 1P161, View North.



Figure 71. Site 1P161, Removing Trees.

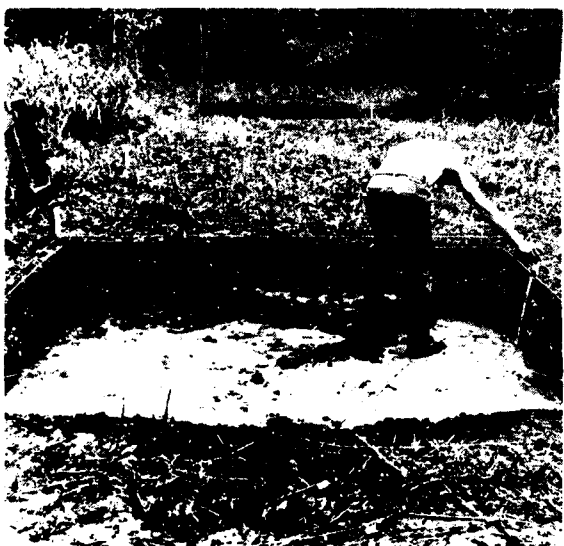


Figure 72. Site 1P161, Testing the Midden.



Figure 73. Site 1P161, Grading the Site.

team exposed, numbered and recorded it. A transit team followed, and plotted the feature on a site map and, if feasible, drew and photographed it. If the feature was a burial, it was excavated and all skeletal materials were placed in carefully labeled bags. These methods were used until the majority of the midden had been removed. A road patrol was then used to remove the remaining overburden and to scrape a clean surface (Fig. 73). Because of adverse weather, it was necessary to grade the site on three separate occasions during the first field season. All pit features were hand excavated. During the 1976 season, all pit features were water screened through a one-quarter inch mesh. Soil was watersoaked in a wheelbarrow for at least 15 minutes to allow it to pass through the screen. One gallon soil samples for flotation and pollen samples were saved from all pit features. During the 1977 season, 13 one gallon samples of soil from nonburial pit features that had no discernable intrusions were also water screened through the one-sixteenth inch mesh. These samples were used to supplement floral remains from the flotation samples and the faunal remains from the larger one-quarter inch mesh water screened samples.

Four semisubterranean structures were found on the site (Figs. 104-115). Two of these structures were located adjacent to each other near the southwestern portion of the site. The other two somewhat smaller structures were located near the northeastern portion of the site. Excavation procedures involved the establishment of fine horizontal provenience units within the structure limits to detect any specialized activity areas within the structures. This strategy resulted in the following field procedures: (1) determination of the structure limits, (2) gridding the horizontal provenience units, and (3) excavation of structure basin fills to sterile subsoil. The structure basin fills were removed in single vertical units because the maximum depth of any basin fill was 0.4 ft (13.0 cm). The mean for all basin fills was 0.2 ft (6.0 cm). All features and post holes exposed by basin fill removal were excavated and recorded using standard procedures. In addition, basin fills and internal feature fills were water screened through both one-quarter inch and one-sixteenth inch mesh. Soil samples, as well as pollen samples, were collected from each structure.

Method of Excavation: 1977 Season

At the beginning of the second field season at Site 1Pi61 the entire site was graded again with a road patrol. The two test units previously left intact from the first field season were removed. At the time of regrading, it was not anticipated that any substantial number of subsurface features would be present. However, features equal in quantity to those exposed by the first season's gradings, including a large number of post holes, were uncovered because the final grading was 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) deeper than previous gradings. The last remnants of midden were removed, completely exposing the bright orange subsoil that contrasted sharply with the dark shell-filled features. The site was sectioned into 50 ft (15.2 m) square units using the original base lines as reference markers. Each 50 ft (15.2 m) unit was shovel shaved, all features except post holes were excavated, and features were mapped. Features were excavated in the same manner as the 1976 season. This method insured that the entire area

exposed by mechanical stripping operations would be systematically excavated. This area amounted to some 60,000 ft square (5,576.2 m square).

After most of the 50 ft (15.2 m) units had been treated in this manner, an open sight alidade was positioned on a plane table in the approximate center of each unit. Using the four corner stakes of each unit as reference markers, the post holes were mapped, assigned consecutive numbers and tagged. After all post holes had been mapped and surface discolorations measured, a ten percent sample drawn from a table of random numbers and stratified by post hole size was selected to be cross sectioned and excavated. In this manner a stratified random sample was obtained from the universe of over 2,000 post holes.

All post holes, burials and other features were recorded on the appropriate forms during both field seasons. In addition, field photographs were taken of most features. Plan and cross section drawings were made of each pit feature. All burials (except portions of those hit by machinery) were carefully exposed, drawn and photographed.

Burials were usually given feature as well as burial numbers. The burial number referred to the human skeleton and direct associations. The feature number referred to the pit and the indirect associations or the material in the pit fill. Burials without well defined pits were not assigned feature numbers. Usually these were midden burials whose pits did not penetrate the subsoil or burials whose pits had been destroyed by grading activities.

FEATURES

A total of 2,464 features was recognized at Site 1Pi61. These features include the following categories: 2,218 post holes, 5 structures, 1 corn cob filled pit, 1 fired clay concentration, 3 sherd concentrations, 3 tree roots and 233 pits. Post holes were not analyzed because of limited time and money.

Horizontal distribution of features by cultural affiliation is shown in Table 12. Feature category, location, measurements, contents, cultural affiliation and general remarks are presented in an index format in Table 13.

Selected feature cross sections and other illustrations are presented for the various components in Figures 75 through 80. A representative sample of pit features associated with the Late Miller II Turkey Paw subphase occupation of the site is shown in Figures 81 through 84. A sample of Early Miller III Vienna subphase facilities is illustrated in Figures 85 through 90. Finally, a sample of Late and terminal Miller III Catfish Bend and Gainesville subphase burials is shown in Figures 91 through 103.

At least four distinct cemetery areas were located on the site. Two of these belonged to the Catfish Bend subphase and two to the terminal Miller III Gainesville subphase. Burials from the cemeteries are illustrated along with other features.

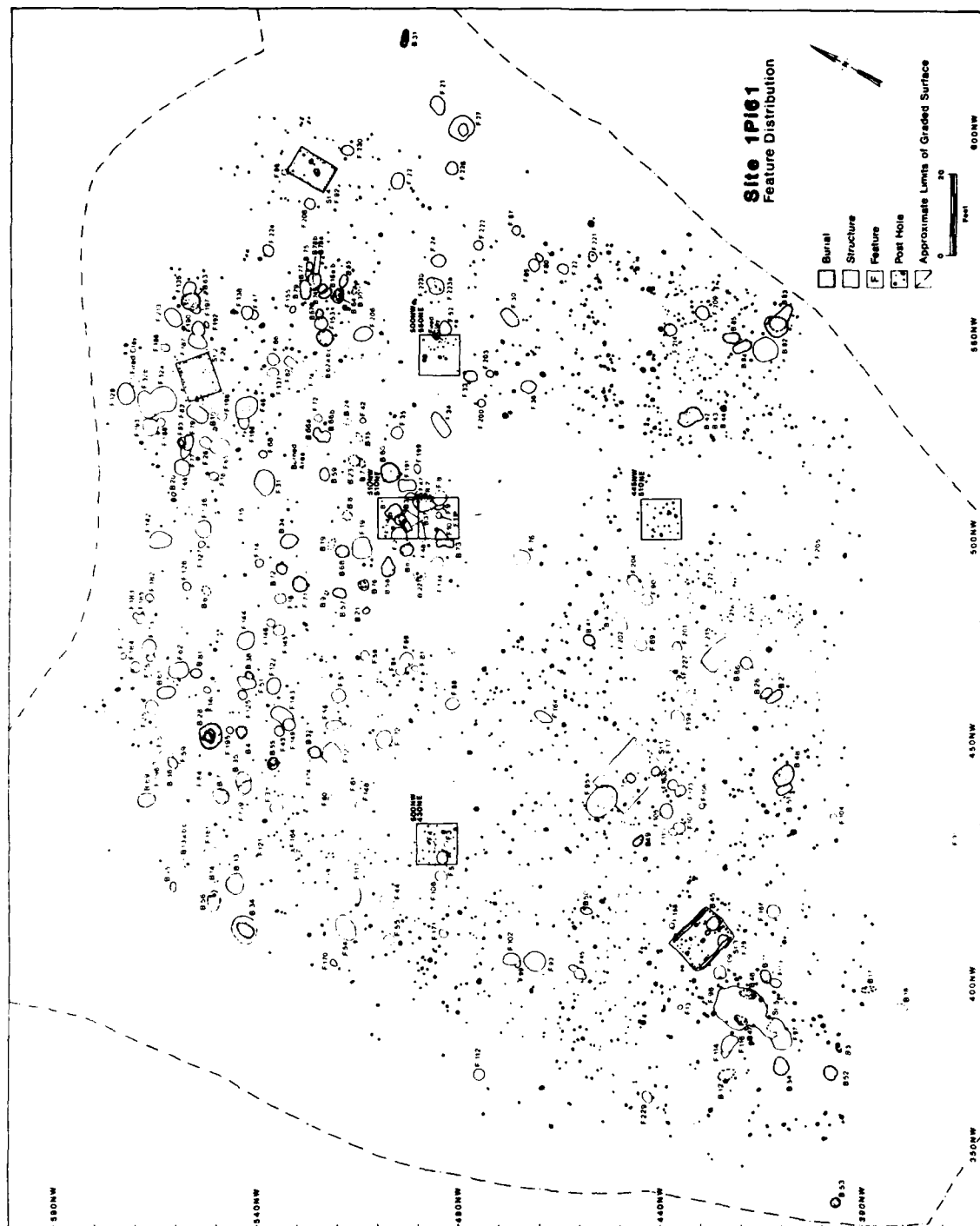


Figure 74.

Table 12. Site 1P161 Feature Categories by Cultural Affiliation.*

FEATURE CATEGORY	CULTURAL AFFILIATION														Total
	Moundville Phase	Miller III Phase	Gatnesville Phase	Catfish Bend- Cofferdam Subphase	Catfish Bend Subphase	Late Vienna Subphase	Early Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw-Vienna Subphase	Turkey Paw Subphase	Henson Springs Phase	Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	Archaic Stage	Kirk Archaic Culture	Undetermined	
Small Basin	-	13	7	2	37	13	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	84
Large Basin	-	-	10	1	28	16	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	63
Rectangular Basin	-	1	13	2	12	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	38
Bowl	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	11
Straight Cylindrical	-	1	2	-	5	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	20
Contracting Cylindrical	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Flaring Cylindrical	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bell	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
Shallow Basin Hearth	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sherd Concentration	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Amorphous Fired Clay Concentration	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Corn Cob Filled Basin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Amorphous	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	1	19	42	6	95	39	14	3	11	1	2	5	1	11	250

* Excluding post holes.

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation.

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
1	510NW510NE Level 1	Corn Cob Filled Pit	1.1x1.0x0.15	Sparse Mussel Shell, Black Charcoal	Pottery, Charred Corn Cobs, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Sub-phase or Moundville Phase	See Caddell (Vol. 4)
2	510NW510NE Level 2	Amorphous	4.1x2.9x0.8	Orange Clay	Mussel Shell, Pottery, Lithics	Miller III Phase	Intruded into profile
3	500NW430NE Level 2	Small Basin	1.4x1.4x0.2	Tightly Compacted Shell mixed with Gray Ash & Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
4	500NW430NE Level 2	Tree Tap Root	1.65x1.45x2.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase?	Appeared similar to a large conical post hole
5	500NW430NE Level 2	Straight Cylindrical	2.9x2.9x1.25	Numerous Mussel Shell mixed with Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Undetermined	Ceramics lost
6	500NW510NE Level 2	Large Basin	4.2x3.7x1.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 1
7	500NW510NE Level 2	Large Basin	4.1x3.9x1.4	Brownish-Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 2
8	500NW510NE Level 3	Small Basin	1.9x -x0.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Intruded into profile
9	500NW510NE Level 3	Small Basin	-x2.25x0.25	Grayish-Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
10	500NW510NE Level 3	Large Basin	3.15x -x0.65	Dark Brown Silt Loam Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
11	500NW510NE Level 3	Small Basin	1.6x1.35x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Miller III Phase	
12	510NW510NE Level 7	Amorphous	2.1x1.05x2.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 37
13	440NW390NE	Sherd Concentration	0.85x0.85x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery	Miller III Phase	Partial vessel of Withers Fabric Marked var. Gainesville in a shallow pit. Disturbed by grading
14	540NW500NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.05x1.9x1.3	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
15	550NW510NE	Contracting Cylindrical	3.0x2.95x3.70	3 Strata (1)Shell and Black Loam, (2)Fired Clay fragments and Charcoal, (3)Dark Brown Silt Loam, Shell, Charcoal	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
16	560NW520NE	Shallow Basin Hearth	2.4x1.9x0.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Lithics, Charcoal, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Concentration of sandstone and chalk
17	450NW450NE	Structure 1	15.3x11.3x0.2	Black Silt Loam Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	See structure description
17A	Inside Structure 1	Small Basin	2.65x2.65x0.5	Light Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Probably Late Vienna Subphase	Probably predates the structure
17B	Inside Structure 1	Shallow Basin Hearth	2.65x1.75x0.35	Alternating Thin Lenses of Gray Ash and Burned Orange Clay	Pottery, Lithics	Gainesville Subphase	One of two central hearths

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
17C	Inside Structure 1	Shallow Basin Hearth	1.8x1.1x0.45	Light Brown Silt Loam w/sparse Mussel Shell	Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Two post holes had been dug through the base
17	Inside Structure 1	Sherd Concentrations			Pottery	Gainesville Subphase	Two clusters of Mississippian Plain lying on floor of structure
18	540NW490NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.9x2.85x1.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam w/Moderate Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Fired Clay, Charcoal	Early Vienna Subphase	Concentration of fired clay and chalk encountered at base
19	520NW500NE	Large Basin	5.2x5.1x0.40	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam-Catfish Bend Subphase	Only 50 percent excavated
20	560NW460NE	Large Basin	6.05x6.0x0.75	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed with Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Sitting Burial 28 situated over burned area and three post holes
21	500NW610NE	Large Basin	4.4x3.6x1.05	Dark Black Silt Loam Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	Tree tap root through bottom of pit
22	510NW590NE	Straight Cylindrical	3.15x3.7x1.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed with Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase, possibly Catfish Bend Subphase	
23	Not Mapped	Small Basin	3.3x3.1x1.4	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Packed with Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Shell, Charcoal	Turkey Paw Subphase	
24	500NW570NE	Large Basin	3.33x1.1x1.4	Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics	Undetermined	Tree tap root through bottom of pit. Ceramics lost
25	570NW460NE	Straight Cylindrical	4.05x3.1x2.1	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam Packed w/ Mussel Shell, Several Ash Pockets	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
26	560NW530NE	Contracting Cylindrical	3.2x2.8x3.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	Lens of charcoal at base of pit
27	500NW610NE	Bell	4.2x3.8x5.2	Dark Brown Sandy Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
28	560NW540NE	Structure 2	9.5x8.0x0.3	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	See structure description
29	430NW410NE	Structure 3	13x10x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Ash, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	See structure description
29A	Inside Structure 3	Straight Cylindrical	3.0x2.85x1.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Sandy Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Predates structure
29B	Inside Structure 3	Large Basin	3.6x3.3x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Associated with structure. Contained Burial 45
29C	Inside Structure 3	Small Basin	2.2x2.0x0.1	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery	Gainesville Subphase	Depression at SW corner of structure
29D	Inside Structure 3	Shallow Basin Hearth	1.3x0.9x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Gray Ash	No Artifacts	Gainesville Subphase	One of two central hearths
29E	Inside Structure 3	Shallow Basin Hearth	1.25x0.95x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Gray Ash	No Artifacts	Gainesville Subphase	One of two central hearths
30	480NW560NE	Rectangular Basin	5.25x3.25x1.2	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Lens of small snail shell 0.1 ft thick, 0.2 ft above base of pit

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
31	540NW520NE	Large Basin	6.3x4.9x0.9	Black Silt Loam Mottled, w/Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Large burned area 6.0 ft in diameter on east side of pit
32A	570NW540NE	Large Basin	7.4x4.8x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Yellow Clay	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Intruded by Feature 32B, orange burned area in center of pit
32B	570NW540NE	Rectangular Basin	7.5x3.8x1.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	Intruded into Feature 32A
33	490NW540NE	Large Basin	3.1x1.95x0.35	Black Silt Loam, Concentration of Mussel Shell at center	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
34	500NW530NE	Rectangular Basin	7.05x2.9x0.30	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville or possibly Late Vienna Subphase	Shell tempered sherd could be accidental intrusion
35	510NW530NE	Small Basin	3.1x2.85x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend or possibly Early Vienna Subphase	
36	480NW540NE	Large Basin	3.7x3.15x1.4	Black Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
37	540NW460NE	Small Basin	3.2x2.8x0.6	Black Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
38	550NW410NE	Indeterminate	6.55x6.20x1.25 4.0x3.1x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay and packed w/ Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Double basin - small basin contained Burial 34, dug into central base of larger basin
39	550NW420NE	Large Basin	5.3x4.4x1.05	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Packed w/ Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 33
40	530NW450NE	Straight Cylindrical	3.5x3.15x2.2	3 zones: (1)Dense Mussel Shell & Black Silt Loam,(2)Sparse Mussel Shell & Black Silt Loam,(3)Yellow Clay Mottled w/Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 32
41	550NW440NE	Large Basin and Intrusive Large Basin	3.1x3.8x1.5 ~4.0x0.9	Brown Silt Loam, Burned Clay and Charcoal	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Base of first basin burned. Second basin contained Burial 35
42	520NW430NE	Small Basin	1.4x1.25x0.4	Charred Nuts	Pottery, Lithics, Charcoal	Miller III Phase	Nutting stone on edge of pit
43	540NW460NE	Small Basin	2.65x2.65x0.4	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
44	510NW420NE	Rectangular Basin	4.65x3.2x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
45	470NW400NE	Indeterminate	5.4x2.6x1.2	Packed w/Mussel Shell. Small Amount of Dark Soil	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Feature was a small basin shaped pit with half basins tangent on opposite sides
46	550NW540NE	Bell	2.5x2.4x4.0	Dark Brown Silt Loam, with Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna, possibly Gainesville Subphase	Two intrusive post holes may account for shell tempered pottery
47	510NW510NE	Small Basin	3.3x ~x1.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
48	510NW510NE	Rectangular Basin	6.3x4.3x1.0	Orange Clay Mottled w/Dark Brown Silt Loam. Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	
49	510NW510NE	Small Basin	2.85x2.35x0.7	Orange Clay Mottled w/Dark Brown Silt Loam. Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 3
50	570NW450NE	Large Basin	3.65x3.3x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam Stained Black in Places by Charcoal. Pit walls burned.	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
51	550NW470NE	Large Basin	4.7x3.3x0.5	Dark Black Silt Loam to Dark Brown toward edge of pit	Pottery, Lithics	Catfish Bend Possibly Late Vienna Subphase	
52	570NW450NE	Small Basin	2.85x2.40x0.9	2 zones (1)Orange Clay Loam Mottled w/ Light Brown Silt Loam 0.0-0.4 ft (2)Dark Brown with Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Possibly Late Vienna Subphase	Contained Burial 36
53	550NW470NE	Small Basin	2.0x1.5x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Contained Burial 38
54	520NW410NE	Large Basin	6.2x4.4x1.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
55	510NW410NE	Bell	2.75x2.9x2.8	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
56	530NW460NE	Rectangular Basin	4.4x2.2x0.3	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam or Catfish Bend Subphase	Tree tap root intruded south end
57	520NW470NE	Large Basin	3.6x3.6x0.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
58	520NW480NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.4x2.3x1.8	Dark Silt Loam in Upper Portion of Pit to a Gray Silt in lower, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw or Early Vienna Subphase	Burned area 1.3 ft in diameter on NW side of pit. Sides slightly contracting
59	560NW450NE	Rectangular Basin	3.5x2.2x0.35	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	No ceramics present
60	530NW440NE	Rectangular Basin	2.5x1.6x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Amount of Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam or Catfish Bend	Long axis intruded by Feature 61
61	520NW440NE	Small Basin	4.35x2.55x0.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	Feature had an irregular projection on north end
62	560NW470NE	Flaring Cylindrical	4.8x4.55x1.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
63	560NW540NE	Rectangular Basin	6.05x3.45x1.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Located at south end of Structure 2
64	560NW440NE	Small Basin	2.8x2.3x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
65	550NW530NE	Large Basin	4.45x3.8x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
66	560NW52UNE	Straight Cylindrical	3.9x3.9x2.1	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
67	540NW50UNE	Large Basin	4.4x3.4x0.55	Dark Brown Sand Mottled w/Orange Clay, Few Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 39
68	540NW53UNE	Small Basin	1.95x1.6x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
69	510NW47UNE	Contracting Cylindrical	4.2x3.3x3.3	3 zones (1)Black Silt Loam w/ Moderate Mussel Shell, (2)Burned and unburned Mussel Shell, (3)Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	Contained dog burial
70	550NW46UNE	Small Basin	3.1x2.35x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 40
71	550NW53UNE	Small Basin	2.1x2.05x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
72	530NW53UNE	Small Basin	2.05x2.05x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Amount of Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
73	570NW48UNE	Large Basin	4.0x3.6x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
74	530NW55UNE	Indeterminate	4.95x4.35x4.35	4 Alternating Zones of Dark Brown Silt Loam and Mussel Shell. Lowest or Fifth Zone Mottled White and Yellow Sand w/Siltation Bands	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend or possibly Late Vienna Subphase	Similar to a bell shaped pit except only SE side bells out
75	570NW48UNE	Small Basin	2.1x2.0x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	
76	480NW50UNE	Large Basin	4.25x3.9x1.1	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
77	560NW53UNE	Small Basin	3.4x2.4x0.55	2 Zones (1)Orange Clay mixed w/Ash and Burned Shell, (2)Dark Brown Silt Loam w/Much Charcoal & Sparse Burned Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
78	460NW48UNE	Large Basin	3.3x3.15x0.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Contained Burial 41
79	560NW53UNE	Straight Cylindrical	3.0x2.85x1.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, 0.2 ft thick Lens of Mussel Shell at base of pit	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	North pit wall altered by Feature 83
80	480NW57UNE	Fired Clay Concentration	2.5x2.2x0.2	Dark Brown Sand covering Concentration of Fired Clay Fragments. No Shell or Charcoal	Ceramics, Fired Clay	Turkey Paw Subphase	East of and tangent to Feature 85

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
81	510NW470NE	Small Basin	1.7x1.6x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
82	540NW550NE	Rectangular Basin	3.0x2.1x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Length of long axis could not be determined. Feature 74 intruded south side
83	560NW530NE	Tree Tap Root	1.3x1.3x ?	Black, Large pieces of Charcoal	Pottery, Lithics, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Ceramics not Analyzed	Intruded north pit wall of Feature 79
84	510NW470NE	Bowl	2.3x2.3x1.7	5 Zones of Alternating Shell w/Dark Brown & Black Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
85	480NW570NE	Bell	2.9x2.8x3.1	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	Feature 80, a fired clay concentration is tangent on east side
86	540NW550NE	Large Basin	3.15x3.2x1.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
87	480NW580NE	Bowl	3.15x2.15x1.3	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
88	500NW460NE	Large Basin	3.2x3.0x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
89	450NW480NE	Small Basin	2.8x2.95x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
90	450NW490NE	Large Basin	3.25x3.15x0.7	Medium Brown Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
91	370NW430NE	Large Basin	4.8x4.5x1.15	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam Packed w/ Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend possibly Late Vienna Subphase	
92	530NW600NE	Structure 4	10.2x7.3x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, w/Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend or Gainesville Subphase	See structure description
92A	Inside Structure 4	Shallow Basin Hearth	1.3x1.0x0.45	Ash and Charcoal	Pottery	Gainesville Subphase	Off center hearth
93	480NW400NE	Bell	5.4x4.85x4.9	Black Silt Loam, Plentiful Mussel Shell. Lens of Orange Clay 3.0 ft below orifice	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam or Catfish Bend Subphase	Orange clay lens appears to be the result of the partial collapse of the pit collar
94	440NW530NE	Rectangular Basin	5.85x3.95x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burials 42, 43 and 44
95	460NW440NE	Large Basin	8.8x6.4x1.4	3 Zones (1)Dark Brown Silt Loam w/ Numerous Mussel Shell, (2)Orange Clay Mottled w/ Brown Silt Loam, (3)Brown Silt Loam w/Gray Ash	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Originally assigned to Structure 1, ceramics indicates it is earlier
96	540NW590NE	Small Basin	1.3x1.0x0.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery	Late Vienna Subphase	Tangent to NW corner of Structure 4
97	420NW380NE	Indeterminate	7.4x5.1x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Irregular rectangular basin which may be part of the entrance to Structure 5

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
98	420NW390NE	Structure 5	17.6x10.6x0.8	Black Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Oval semisubterranean structure. Contained Burials 46 and 47
99	480NW400NE	Small Basin	~x1.95x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Plentiful Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Long axis could not be determined, the east side was intruded by Feature 102
100	450NW430NE	Rectangular Basin	3.45x1.9x0.6	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 49
101	410NW450NE	Large Basin	5.7x5.0x0.55	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam, Much Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 48
102	480NW400NE	Small Basin	~x2.7x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
103	460NW410NE	Rectangular Basin	3.10x1.75x0.4	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 50
104	400NW440NE	Bowl	1.8x1.65x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Late Vienna Subphase	
105	440NW440NE	Large Basin	3.2x2.9x0.85	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
106	430NW440NE	Straight Cylindrical	1.35x1.2x0.97	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Some Ash & Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Edges were fired orange, a possible post hole
107	440NW430NE	Small Basin	2.7x2.6x0.7	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	Contents mixed with Feature 110
108	500NW430NE	Small Basin	2.55x2.50x0.6	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
109	430NW400NE	Large Basin	3.55x2.80x1.10	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
110	440NW430NE	Small Basin	2.2x1.6x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	Contents mixed with Feature 107
111	410NW440NE	Large Basin	3.95x2.05x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 51
112	490NW370NE	Small Basin	2.5x2.3x0.35	Dark Brown Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
113	420NW400NE	Small Basin	2.85x2.15x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
114	430NW380NE	Rectangular Basin	~x1.55x0.55	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	The long axis could not be determined, intruded on east side by Feature 116
115	400NW370NE	Large Basin	3.65x3.35x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 52
116	430NW380NE	Large Basin	4.5 x 3.0x0.55	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
117	520NW420NE	Rectangular Basin	6.45x4.0x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	Contained Burial 53
118	400NW340NE	Large Basin	2.4x2.1x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
119	410NW380NE	Large Basin	4.0x3.2x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 54
120	530NW450NE	Large Basin	4.9x4.55x0.85	Grayish Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay. Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Charcoal
121	540NW430NE	Small Basin	2.40x1.95x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Post hole in bottom of pit
122	540NW470NE	Large Basin	4.05x3.2x1.5	Black Silt Loam Packed w/Dense Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
123	540NW450NE	Small Basin	3.15x2.45x0.75	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 55
124	560NW420NE	Rectangular Basin	5.5x3.3x0.75	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Two post holes in bottom of pit. Contained Burial 56
125	550NW470NE	Small Basin	2.4x2.2x0.6	Gray Ash Mottled w/ Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend, Possibly Late Vienna Subphase	
126	560NW490NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.3x2.1x1.5	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
127	560NW500NE	Small Basin	1.7x1.5x0.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics	Catfish Bend Subphase	
128	580NW540NE	Straight Cylindrical	5.25x4.3x2.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	Small amount of fired clay tangent to eastern side of pit orifice
129	520NW490NE	Small Basin	3.0x2.1x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Lithics, Mussel Shell	Probably Miller III Phase	No ceramics. Contained Burial 57
130	510NW500NE	Large Basin	4.7x3.0x0.5	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 58
131	570NW470NE	Straight Cylindrical	4.2x3.3x2.5	Dark Brown Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burials 61A, 61B
132	530NW520NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.75x2.55x1.30	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 59
133	510NW520NE	Large Basin	4.95x4.4x1.25	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 60

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
134	500NW500NE	Large Basin	3.95x2.85x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
135	560NW570NE	Bowl	3.0x2.7x2.1	Dark Brown to Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Shell, Charcoal	Catfish Bend Subphase	
136	560NW510NE	Large Basin	4.1x4.05x1.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Numerous Fire Cracked Rocks, Sparse Pottery, Bone	Gainesville Subphase	
137	540NW550NE	Small Basin	2.65x1.9x0.8	Gray Ash	Pottery, Lithics, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
138	550NW560NE	Bell	2.55x4.1x3.0	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
139	530NW550NE	Straight Cylindrical	4.3x4.1x1.35	Grayish Orange Clay Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Contained Burials 62A, 62B, 62C
140	560NW470NE	Small Basin	1.7x1.4x0.45	Gray Ash Mottled w/ Orange Clay Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
141	560NW560NE	Indeterminate	4.35x4.1x3.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell. Burial on Thin Lens of White Sand 3.4 ft below Pit Orifice	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Large bell shaped pit with straight cylindrical extension in bottom. Contained Burial 63
142	570NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	5.65x3.75x0.75	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
143	540NW460NE	Rectangular Basin	6.4x3.6x1.0	Black Silt Loam	Sparse Pottery, Lithics	Miller III Phase	Orifice is irregular
144	550NW480NE	Large Basin	5.1x4.0x1.1	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Fired Clay Fragments, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
145	540NW480NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.8x2.75x1.25	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Fired Clay, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase or Archaic	Only three sherdllets present
146	540NW480NE	Small Basin	1.85x1.80x0.75	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay	Pottery, Lithics	Catfish Bend Subphase	
147	550NW560NE	Bowl	2.25x -x1.05	Black Silt Loam w/ Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
148	520NW440NE	Small Basin	2.2x2.1x0.85	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Fired Clay, Lithics	Archaic	
149	540NW460NE	Bowl	3.3x3.05x1.85	Black Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Fired Clay	Miller III Phase	
150	530NW560NE	Rectangular Basin	3.8x2.4x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 64
151	520NW570NE	Rectangular Basin	3.05x1.9x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 65
152	500NW560NE	Bell	3.6x3.4x3.65	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Concentration of fired clay on west side of pit orifice

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
153	53UNW56ONE	Straight Cylindrical	3.60x3.55x4.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
154	53UNW53ONE	Large Basin	3.5x3.1x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 66A, 66B
155	54UNW56ONE	Small Basin	1.70x1.55x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	
156	52UNW50ONE	Large Basin	3.45x3.1x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 68
157	53UNW56ONE	Rectangular Basin	2.5x1.8x1.4	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 67
158	53UNW49ONE	Large Basin	3.75x3.6x0.7	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 71
159	55UNW44ONE	Small Basin	2.0x1.65x0.35	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
160	55UNW44ONE	Large Basin	3.9x3.65x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 70
161	56UNW43ONE	Large Basin	3.9x3.9x1.05	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics	Catfish Bend Subphase	
162	57-UNW44ONE	Large Basin	3.9x3.4x0.55	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Contained Burial 69
163	44UNW45ONE	Small Basin	2.35x2.05x0.7	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam or Catfish Bend Subphase	
164	47UNW46ONE	Rectangular Basin	4.85x2.5x0.25	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
165	50UNW50ONE	Large Basin	4.4x3.9x0.6	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 73. Although this pit was basin shaped in cross section, the orifice outline was irregular
166	42UNW41ONE	Bell	3.2x3.05x1.2	Black Silt Loam, Dense Layer of Mussel Shell 0.6 ft below orifice	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
167	54UNW50ONE	Small Basin	2.45x2.2x0.25	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 72
168	44UNW41ONE	Small Basin	1.65x1.6x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
169	54UNW43ONE	Sherd Concentration	0.6x0.5x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Bone, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
170	530NW400NE	Small Basin	1.8x1.65x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Gray Ash, Moderate Mussel Shell	Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	
171	500NW410NE	Small Basin	1.8x1.8x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
172	510NW460NE	Large Basin	4.25x3.85x1.05	Black Silt Loam	Numerous Fired Sandstone & Fired Clay Fragments	Archaic	
173	440NW460NE	Small Basin	2.9x2.1x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Charcoal Fragments	Fired Clay, Lithics, Charcoal	Archaic	
174	530NW450NE	Large Basin	3.9x3.9x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay	Pottery, Lithics	Early Vienna Subphase	
175	530NW570NE	Small Basin	2.7x2.3x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 74
176	530NW570NE	Small Basin	2.3x1.75x0.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 75
177	520NW490NE	Small Basin	2.4x2.25x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Undetermined	Contained Burial 76
178	530NW570NE	Small Basin	2.0x1.85x0.15	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 77
179	530NW570NE	Rectangular Basin	3.6x3.05x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burials 78A, 78B
180	530NW570NE	Rectangular Basin	4.65x2.4x0.75	Dark Brown Silt Mottled w/Orange Clay, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 79
181	560NW470NE	Small Basin	2.25x2.2x1.05	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 81
182	570NW490NE	Bowl	2.0x1.7x1.05	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Bone	Late Vienna Subphase	
183	580NW490NE	Small Basin	1.6x1.25x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
184	580NW470NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.75x2.25x1.45	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Subphase	
185	570NW490NE	Small Basin	2.2x1.8x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
186	570NW550NE	Small Basin	2.2x1.95x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
187	560NW550NE	Large Basin	4.6x3.65x0.5	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell, Fired Clay	Early Vienna Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
188	570NW530NE	Small Basin	2.4x2.0x0.35	Black Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics	Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	
189	510NW500NE	Small Basin	3.05x2.90x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 80
190	560NW560NE	Bowl	4.1x3.5x2.1	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Fired Clay, Sandstone, Lithics		Archaic
191	510NW520NE	Rectangular Basin	4.1x3.3x0.3	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
192	560NW560NE	Small Basin	1.7x1.6x0.5	Black Silt Loam	Fired Clay	Undetermined	
193	570NW530NE	Large Basin	4.2x3.9x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics, Fired Clay	Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase	Contents mixed with Feature 194
194	440NW460NE	Large Basin	3.35x3.05x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	Contents mixed with Feature 193
195	550NW460NE	Small Basin	1.85x1.7x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	A ball of yellow clay was located in the center of the pit
196	570NW450NE	Burned Tree Tap Root	1.2x1.2x -	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell, Daub	Undetermined	The only feature on the site which contained daub (with good cane impressions)
197	560NW560NE	Small Basin	2.1 x-x0.8	Light Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics	Miller III Phase?	Numerous fired clay fragments lining bottom and sides
198	550NW530NE	Rectangular Basin	2.55x2.4x0.7	Black Silt Loam	Fired Clay, Lithics	Archaic	NE side of pit intruded by Feature 46
199	510NW520NE	Small Basin	2.5x1.55x0.3	Black Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	
200	490NW540NE	Small Basin	1.95x1.9x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
201	440NW480NE	Contracting Cylindrical	2.4x2.0x2.2	Black Silt Loam in Upper Portion of Pit Grading to Gray Ash at base. Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Gray clay lining sides, probably burned
202	450NW480NE	Rectangular Basin	4.9x2.75x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
203	490NW550NE	Small Basin	1.55x1.5x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
204	450NW490NE	Rectangular Basin	5.3x2.7x0.95	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
205	410NW500NE	Small Basin	2.15x2.0x0.45	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Cofferdam or Catfish Bend Subphase	
206	520NW560NE	Bowl	4.3x3.2x2.75	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Lithics, Charcoal, Mussel Shell, Sparse Pottery	Early Archaic-Kirk	
207	580NW480NE	Small Basin	1.6x1.5x0.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1P161 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
208	530NW400NE	Small Basin	2.7x2.65x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
209	400NW500NE	Large Basin	3.4x3.35x0.35	Black Silt Loam, Dense Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
210	410NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	6.5x3.0x2.0	Black Silt Loam Mottled w/Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Pit walls undercut on east end. Contained Burial 83
211	420NW500NE	Large Basin	6.2x4.6x1.6	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 82
212	410NW500NE	Large Basin	6.3x6.0x3.1	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Appears to have been unfinished because the bottom was uneven
213	570NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	5.5x3.6x1.1	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
214	410NW500NE	Small Basin	1.0x2.9x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
215	430NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	9.15x4.5x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Comprised part of shell ring
216	430NW500NE	Large Basin	4.2x3.1x0.9	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Charcoal, Fired Clay, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Bottom of pit burned a yellowish-orange. Comprised part of shell ring
217	420NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	6.25x3.4x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Charcoal, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Sides of pit burned yellow. Comprised part of shell ring
218	430NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	4.05x2.5x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 85
219	430NW500NE	Rectangular Basin	4.75x2.35x0.7	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burial 84
220	470NW500NE	Rowl	2.45x2.2x1.25	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	
221	460NW500NE	Small Basin	2.35x1.75x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Intrusive post hole
222	490NW500NE	Small Basin	1.95x1.9x0.8	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
223	500NW500NE	Indeterminate	~x3.15x1.4	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Fired Clay, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase ?	Intrudes Feature 2238. Pit shape not distinct
223b	500NW500NE	Straight Cylindrical	2.3x2.1x2.3	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Fired Clay, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III?	
224	540NW500NE	Small Basin	2.8x2.4x0.35	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Undetermined Possibly Miller III Phase	
225	450NW500NE	Small Basin	3.1x2.7x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Within shell ring. Contained Burial 86
226	430NW500NE	Small Basin	1.55x1.2x0.2	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Miller III Phase	Within shell ring

- = Unmeasurable

Table 13. Site 1Pi61 Feature Tabulation (Continued).

Feature Number	Location	Feature Category	Length x Width x Depth (Ft)	Fill Description	Content	Cultural Affiliation	Remarks
227	44UNW470NE	Bowl	1.75x1.7x1.2	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Henson Springs Phase	
228	50UNW600NE	Large Basin	3.15x3.0x0.75	Black Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Bone, Mussel Shell	Turkey Paw Phase	
229	45UNW370NE	Small Basin	2.75x2.2x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Late Vienna Subphase	
230	52UNW600NE	Small Basin	2.75x2.55x1.2	Black Silt Loam Packed w/Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Early Vienna Subphase	
231	42UNW400NE	Small Basin	2.95x2.25x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 11
232	43UNW370NE	Rectangular Basin	4.1x2.4x0.4	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Mussel Shell, Lithics	Undetermined	Contained Burial 12
233	52UNW530NE	Small Basin	2.1x1.3x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 15
234	NOT ASSIGNED						
235	53UNW570NE	Large Basin	3.8x2.2x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Gainesville Subphase	Contained Burials 16A, 16B
236	39UNW390NE	Large Basin	4.2x2.2x -	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 17
237	38UNW390NE	Small Basin	3.1x1.5x0.3	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Mussel Shell, Lithics	Undetermined	Contained Burial 18
238	53UNW500NE	Indeterminate	3.0x1.6x -	Black Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Undetermined, Probably Gainesville Subphase	In midden, Contained Burial 19
239	57UNW520NE	Small Basin	2.1x1.95x0.1	Light Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Mussel Shell, Charcoal	Undetermined	Contained Burial 20
240	52UNW490NE	Indeterminate	1.5x1.5x -	Dark Brown Silt Loam	Pottery, Lithics	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 21
241	51UNW500NE	Small Basin	3.0x2.6x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 22
242	52UNW520NE	Large Basin	3.6x2.5x0.2	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Moderate Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	In midden, Contained Burial 23
243	46UNW450NE	Small Basin	3.0x1.5x1.0	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	In midden, Contained Burial 24
244	57UNW420NE	Large Basin	3.2x2.2x -	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	In midden, Contained Burial 25
245	42UNW470NE	Rectangular Basin	3.25x1.8x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Located in center of shell ring. Contained Burial 26
246	42UNW470NE	Rectangular Basin	4.6x2.4x0.5	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Numerous Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Located in center of shell ring. Contained Burial 27
247	51UNW620NE	Rectangular Basin	4.5x1.5x0.6	Dark Brown Silt Loam, Sparse Mussel Shell	Pottery, Lithics, Mussel Shell	Catfish Bend Subphase	Contained Burial 31

- = Unmeasurable

Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Turkey Paw Subphase.

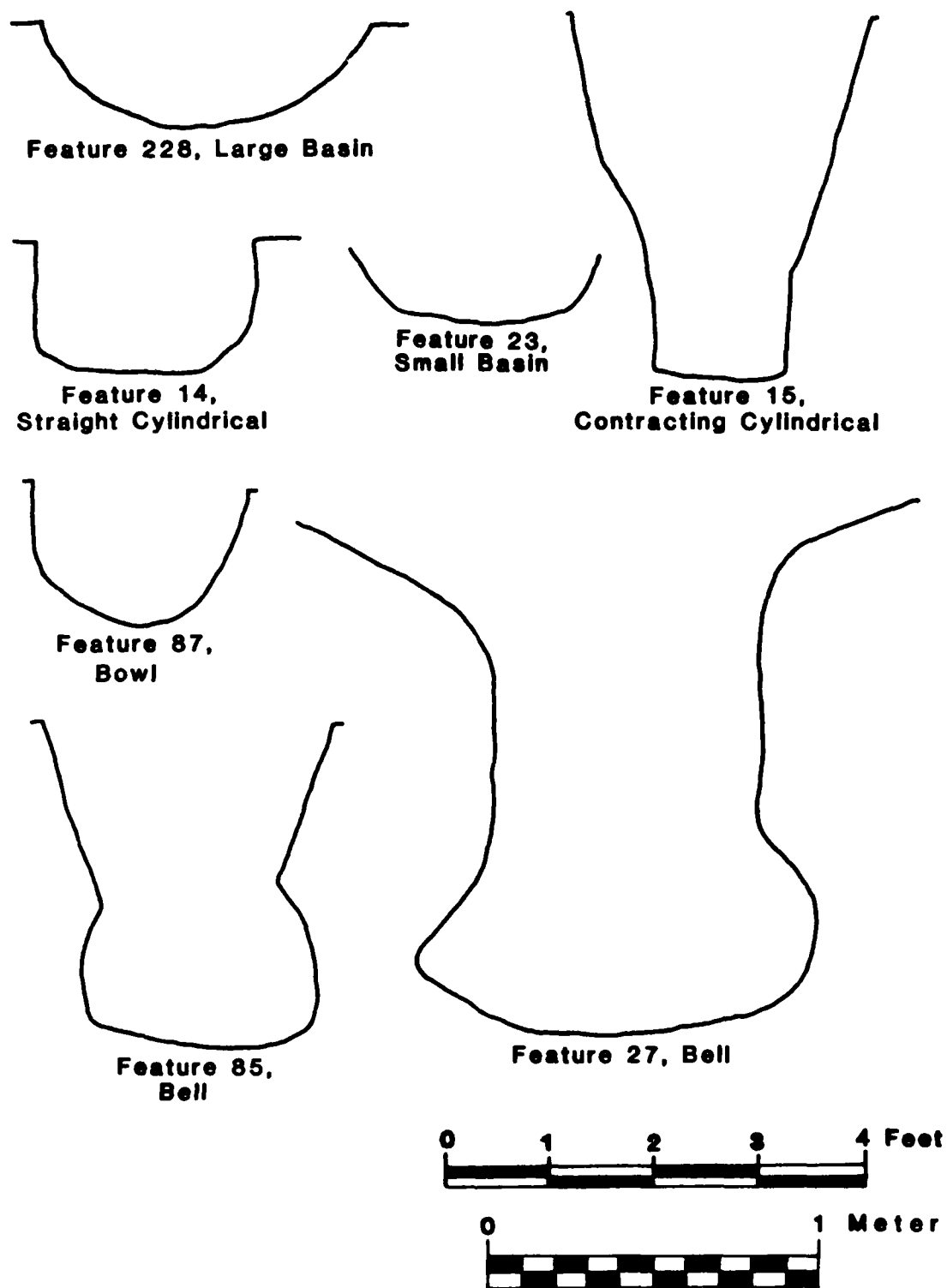


Figure 75.

**Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections.
Early Vienna Subphase.**

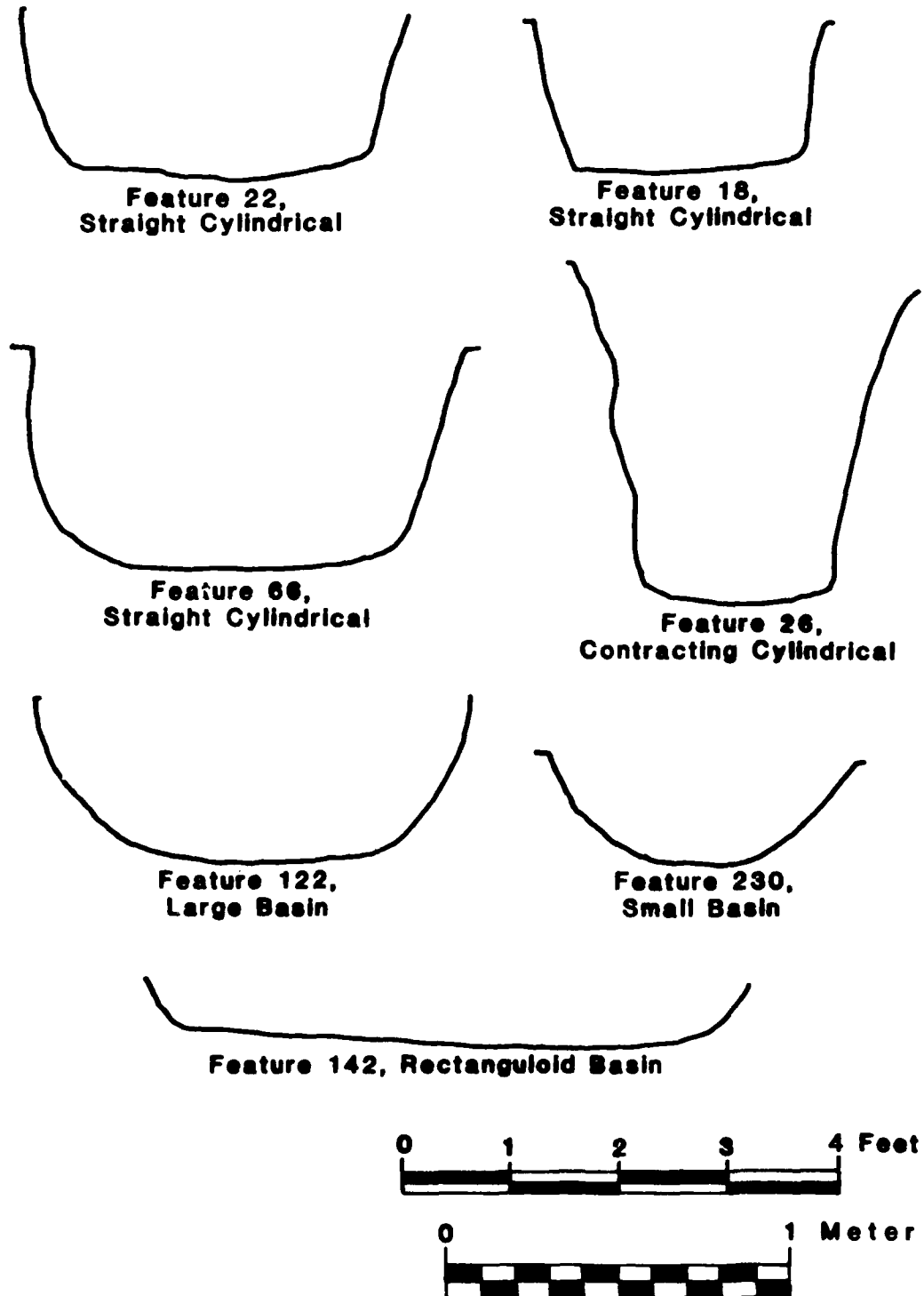


Figure 76.

**Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections.
Late Vienna Subphase.**

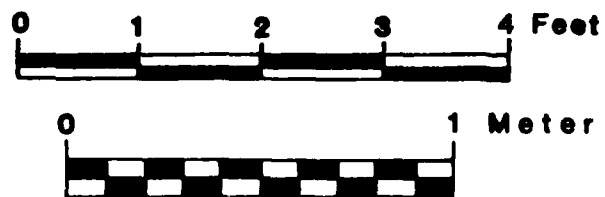
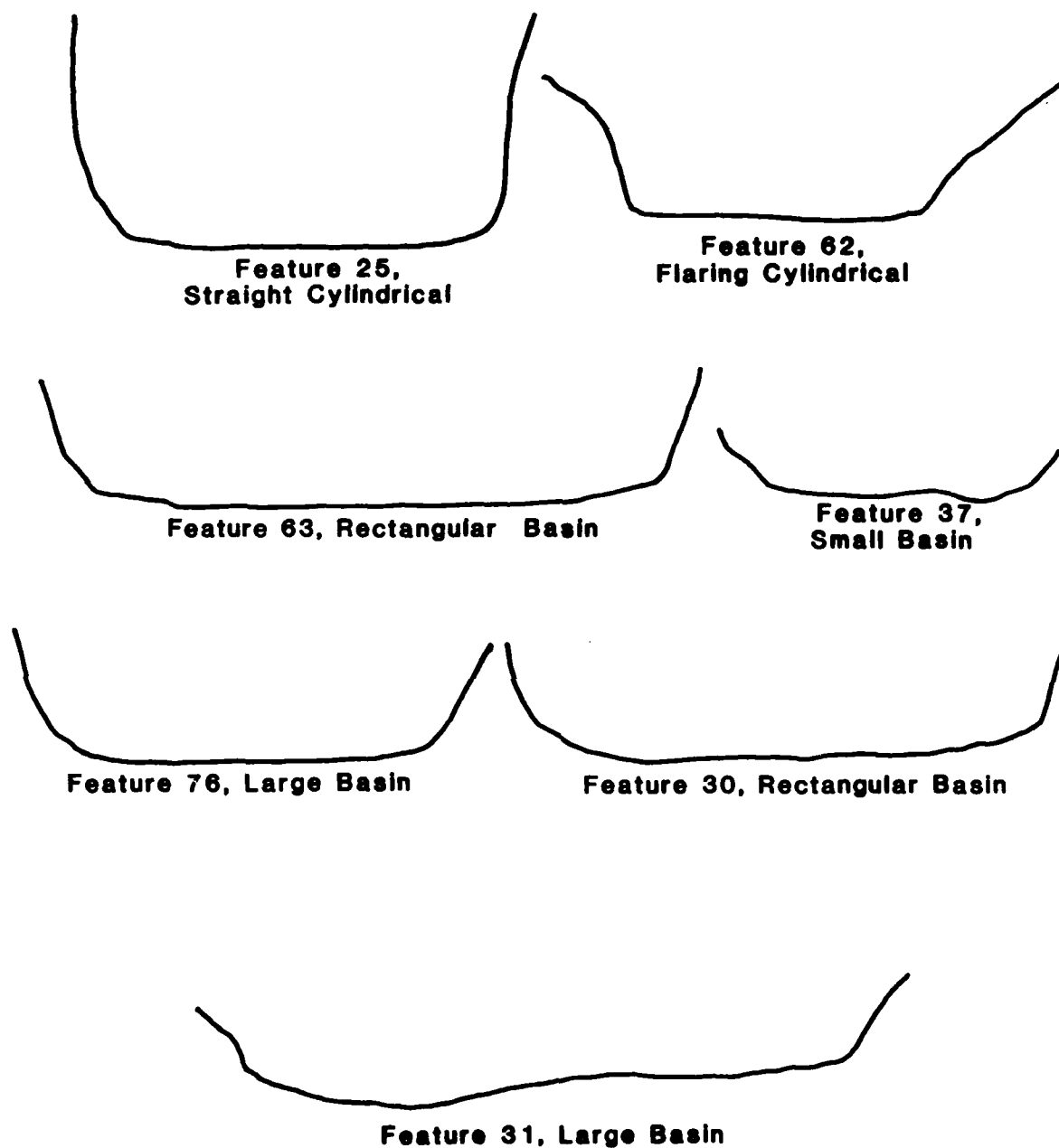
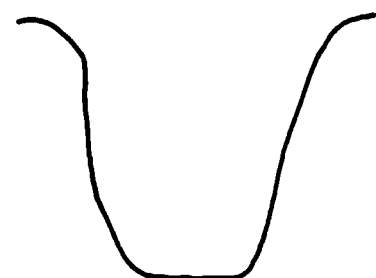


Figure 77.

**Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Catfish Bend Subphase**



**Feature 201,
Contracting Cylindrical**



**Feature 40,
Straight Cylindrical**



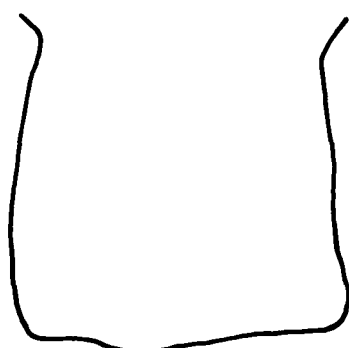
Feature 44, Rectangular Basin



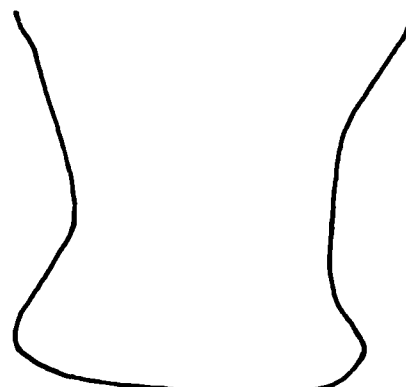
**Feature 90,
Large Basin**



Feature 43, Small Basin



Feature 55, Bell



Feature 166, Bell

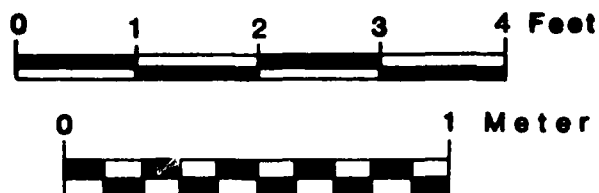
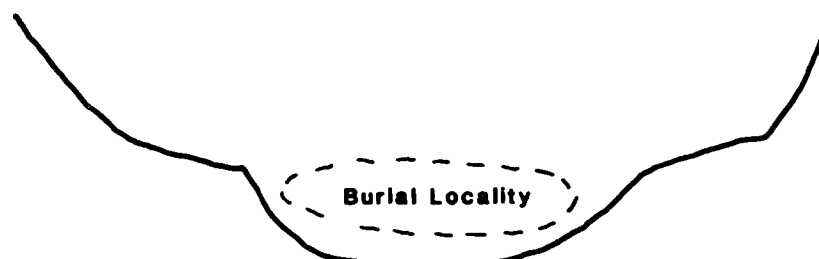
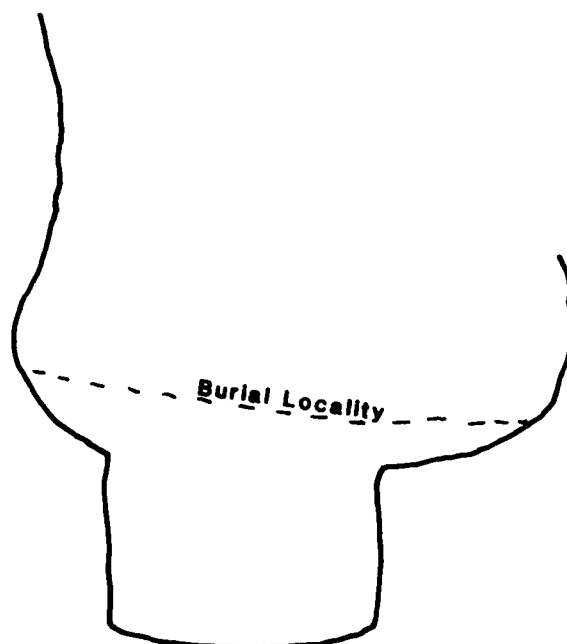


Figure 78.

**Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Gainesville Subphase.**



**Feature 33,
Burial 34 Undetermined**



**Feature 141,
Burial 163 Undetermined**



Figure 79.

Site 1Pi61, Selected Feature Cross Sections,
Gainesville Subphase

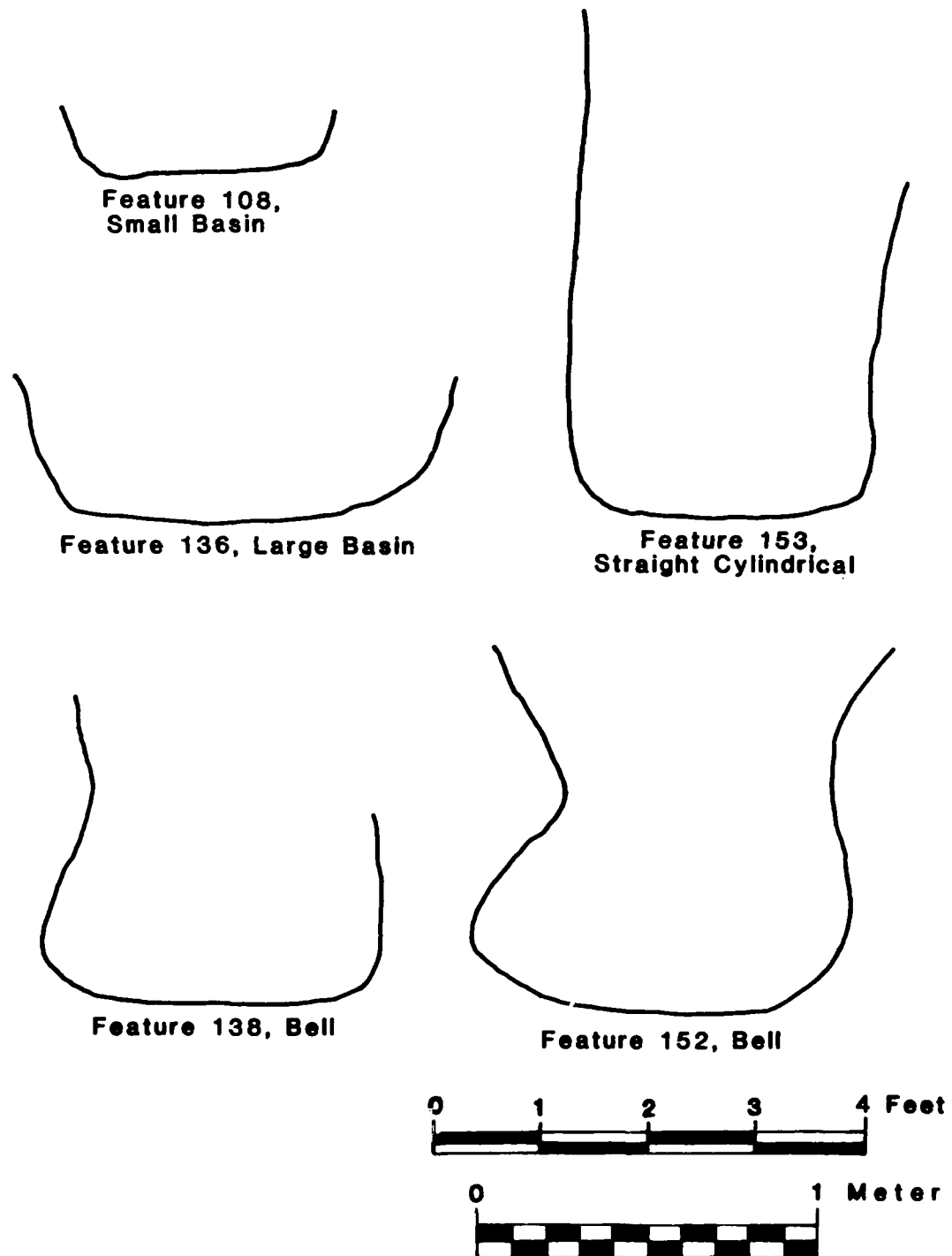


Figure 80.

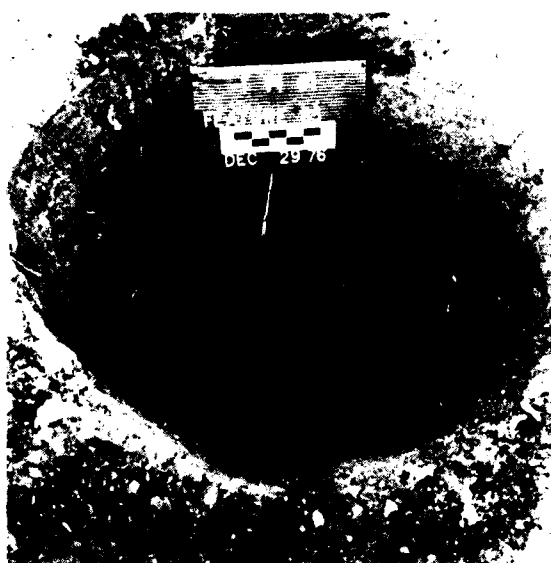


Figure 81. Site 1P161, Feature 85.
Bell Shaped Pit. Turkey
Paw Subphase.

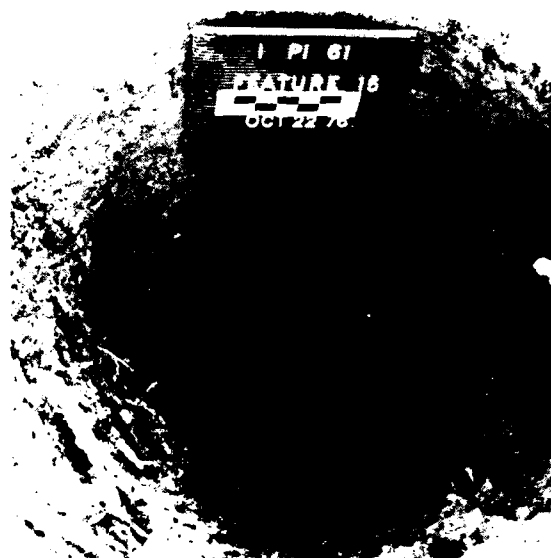


Figure 82. Site 1P161, Feature 15.
Contracting Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw
Subphase.

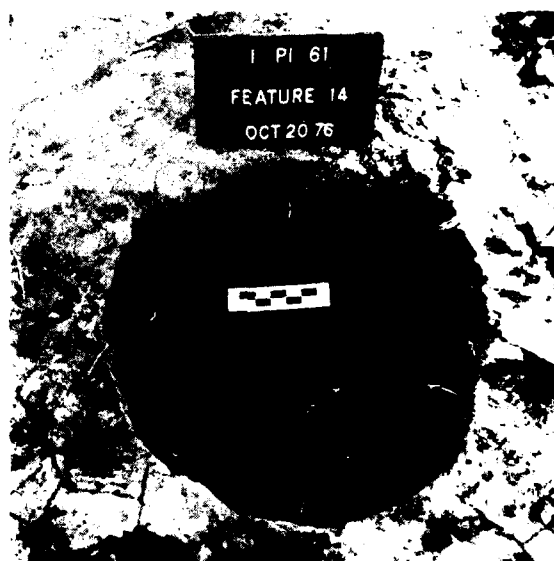


Figure 83. Site 1P161, Feature 14.
Straight Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Turkey Paw
Subphase.



Figure 84. Site 1P161, Feature 69. Dog Burial.
Turkey Paw Subphase.

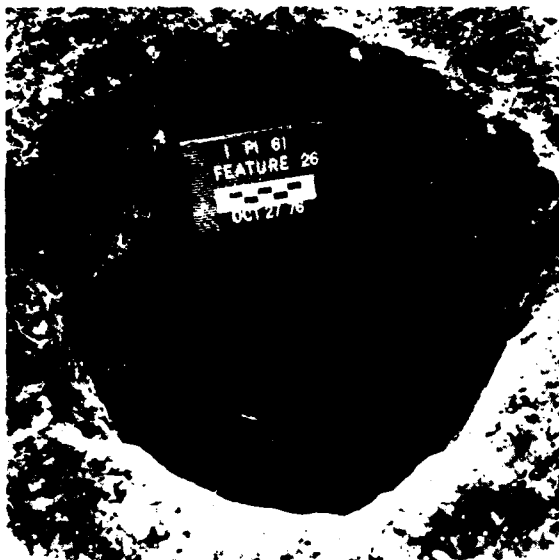


Figure 85. Site 1P161, Feature 26. Contracting Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Early Vienna Subphase.



Figure 86. Site 1P161, Feature 63. Rectangular Basin Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase.



Figure 87. Site 1P161, Feature 144. Large Basin Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase.

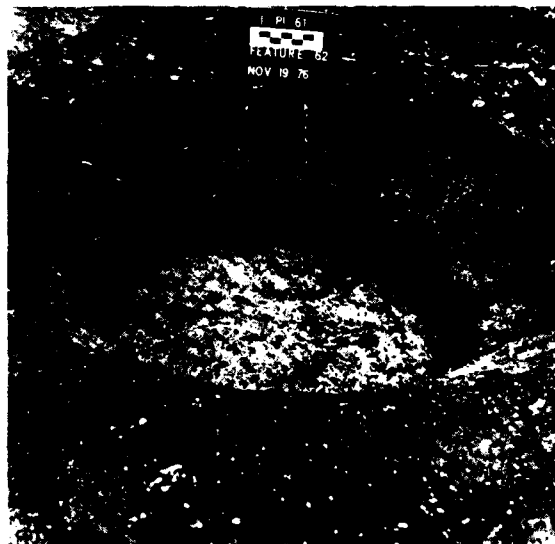


Figure 88. Site 1P161, Feature 25. Straight Cylindrical Shaped Pit. Late Vienna Subphase.



Figure 89. Site 1Pi61, Feature 25.
Straight Cylindrical
Shaped Pit. Late Vienna
Subphase.

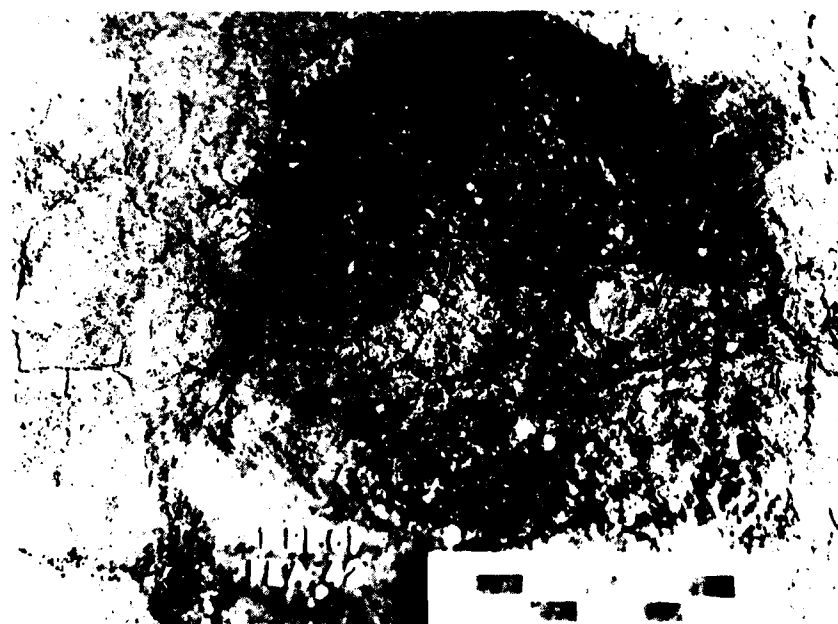


Figure 90. Site 1Pi61, Feature 42. Basin Shaped Pit
Filled with Charred Acorns. Miller III
Phase.



Figure 91. Site 1Pi61, Burial 59.
Catfish Bend Subphase.



Figure 92. Site 1Pi61, Burial 67.
Gainesville Subphase.



Figure 93. Site 1Pi61, Burial 63.
Gainesville Subphase.

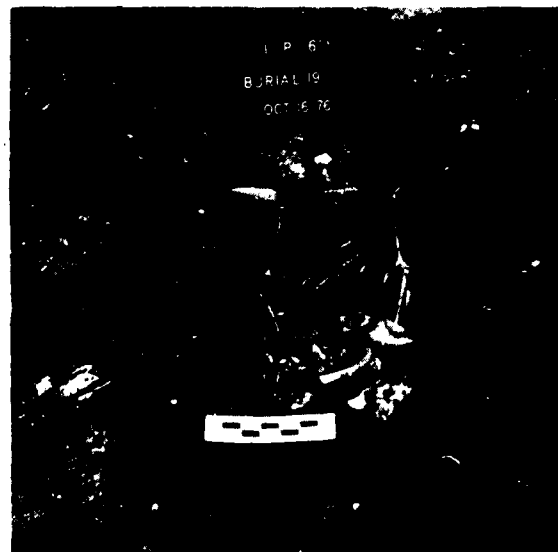


Figure 94. Site 1Pi61, Burial 19.
Probably Gainesville
Subphase.



Figure 95. Site 1Pi61, Burials 62A, 62B and 62C.
Late Vienna Subphase.



Figure 96. Site 1Pi61, Burials 42, 43 and
44. Gainesville Subphase.



Figure 97. Site 1Pi61, Burial 50. Gainesville Subphase.



Figure 98. Site 1Pi61, Burial 51. Gainesville Subphase.



Figure 99. Site 1Pi61, Burial 48. Gainesville Subphase.

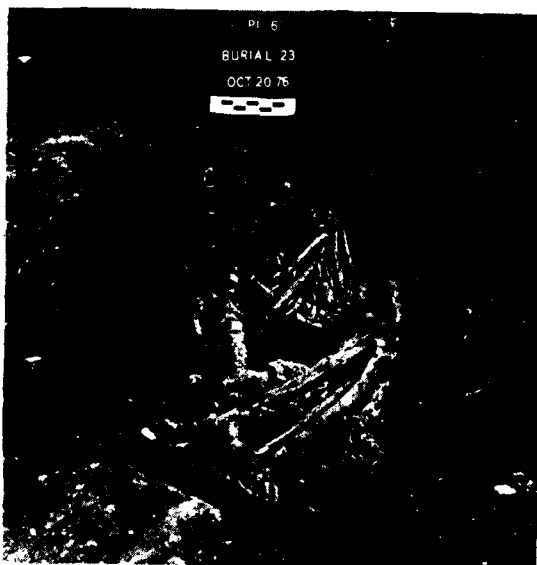


Figure 100. Site 1Pi61, Burial 23.
Catfish Bend Subphase.

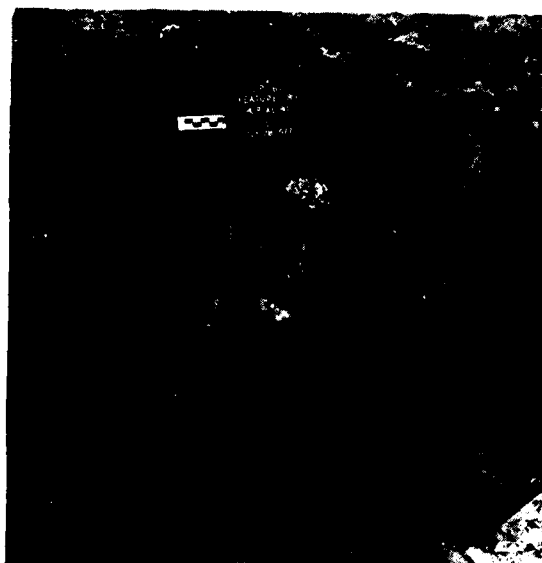


Figure 101. Site 1Pi61, Burial 80.
Catfish Bend Subphase.



Figure 102. Site 1Pi61, Burial 55.
Catfish Bend Subphase.



Figure 103. Site 1Pi61, Burial 34.
Gainesville Subphase.

Four semisubterranean rectangular structures dating to the Gainesville subphase were uncovered at the site (Fig. 74). These are described in detail below along with a fifth oval semisubterranean structure which probably dates to the Catfish Bend subphase. Detailed illustrative materials and summary statistical tables for these structures are included under this section.

A large number of post holes was recorded at the site. Their horizontal distribution and cultural affiliation is discussed in this section. As Figure 74 illustrates, post holes were concentrated over much of the entire site; exceptions were the central Catfish Bend cemetery and the area just south of it. This was the approximate center of the site: the area that had the greatest midden accumulation and that noticeably lacked pit features.

The concentration of post holes surrounding this central cemetery included numerous instances of possible small circular post patterns. No doubt numerous structures dating to the Turkey Paw, Vienna, Catfish Bend and Gainesville subphases are masked within these concentrations. Because of the intensity of occupation over a 600 year period, little can be definitely inferred. The location and possible cultural affiliation of several possible structures, other than those detailed below, will be discussed.

From the Miller II and Miller III house data, an estimated maximum of 15 to 20 house structures was present on the site. This estimate assumes rebuilding and that some post holes were graded away or not recognized. Other structure types, such as benches, racks, etc., were probably also present.

The numerous post holes indicate that a good deal of structure building took place some distance from the terrace edge (Fig. 74). Because this area was a locus for Gainesville subphase facilities, many of the structures were probably built during the Gainesville subphase. However, the post hole distribution may reflect differential use of the site area over a long period of time. The area near the terrace appears to be associated with cooking and and burial activities, but structures were located in the southern portion of the site. Many of these post holes may belong to the Vienna and Catfish Bend subphases.

O'Hear et al. (1979) found a circular Miller III house pattern that consisted of 95 post holes at the Tibbee Creek site. Structure 1, an oval Late Miller II house at Site 1Gr1X1, contained approximately 100 post holes. Because a minimum of 2,218 post holes were present at Site 1Pi61, allowing for structures other than dwellings, a maximum of 15 to 20 structures, each containing 95 to 100 posts, could have been present over a period of 600 to 700 years. If the percentage of pits from each subphase is an indication of the intensity of occupation, then most post holes and structures probably were associated with the Catfish Bend subphase. Gainesville and Late Vienna occupations were about equal in intensity according to the number of pit affiliations, not including the burial pits associated with them. Turkey Paw subphase structures were probably present but they were undoubtedly larger than the Miller III phase houses. A few post holes or structures may also date to the Broken Pumpkin Creek, Henson Springs, and Archaic occupations.

The configuration of several post hole concentrations at the site may possibly represent vestigial remains of structures. A dense concentration of post holes was located just north of Burials 82 through 85 (approximately grid coordinate 420NW550NE). Several arcs of post holes were discernable in this area. They were possibly the remains of Miller III structures. Another post hole concentration was located on the western portion of the site just west of Feature 45 (approximate grid coordinate 460NW380NE). A third post hole concentration was located just west of Test Unit 500NW430NE. These post hole concentrations appear to be remnants of small oval to round structures, probably dating to the Miller III phase.

Numerous other combinations of arc post patterns and post hole concentrations probably represent structure remnants. Many post holes were present around the periphery of the central Catfish Bend cemetery and were concentrated away from the terrace edge. Most of the post holes probably date to the Miller III phase. The four semisubterranean rectangular structures and the single oval structure are described below.

Structure 1, Feature 17

Structure 1, Feature 17 was a 15 ft by 11 ft (4.6 m by 3.4 m) rectangular, semisubterranean house (Figs. 104 and 109). The basin extended to a minimum depth of 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) into the sterile subsoil. The exact depth of the original basin was not determined because of grader truncation. Small posts had been set just inside the outer edge of the basin and were spaced 0.2 ft to 2.0 ft (6.0 cm to 61.0 cm) apart with a mean spacing of 0.6 ft (18.3 cm).

The western end of the structure had been dug into an earlier symmetrical pit. A possible entrance was present at the southwest corner and a soil discoloration was located on the interior side of this corner. Feature 17B, a basin shaped hearth, was located in the center portion of the structure. Feature 17A, a basin shaped pit, was located inside the southeast corner of the structure, but it probably was not associated with the structure.

Several post holes, located within the western end of the structure, may have been an internal partition (Fig. 104). Instances of three or more posts in line at the eastern end of the structure may also indicate partitioning. Several larger post holes (Feature 17C) in the central portion of the structure may indicate intrastructure support posts. The small posts or saplings that once formed the walls appear to have been drawn inward for attachment to other posts, perhaps alternately, in a woven fashion.

Two sherd concentrations of Mississippi Plain var. Warrior, in situ within the structure, were at the point of contact between the organic fill of the basin and the sterile clay subsoil.

The fill of the basin was a dark brown silty loam intermixed with mussel shell and charcoal. It contained numerous sherds, lithics, bone and a human skull fragment. Much of the charcoal was from burned woven

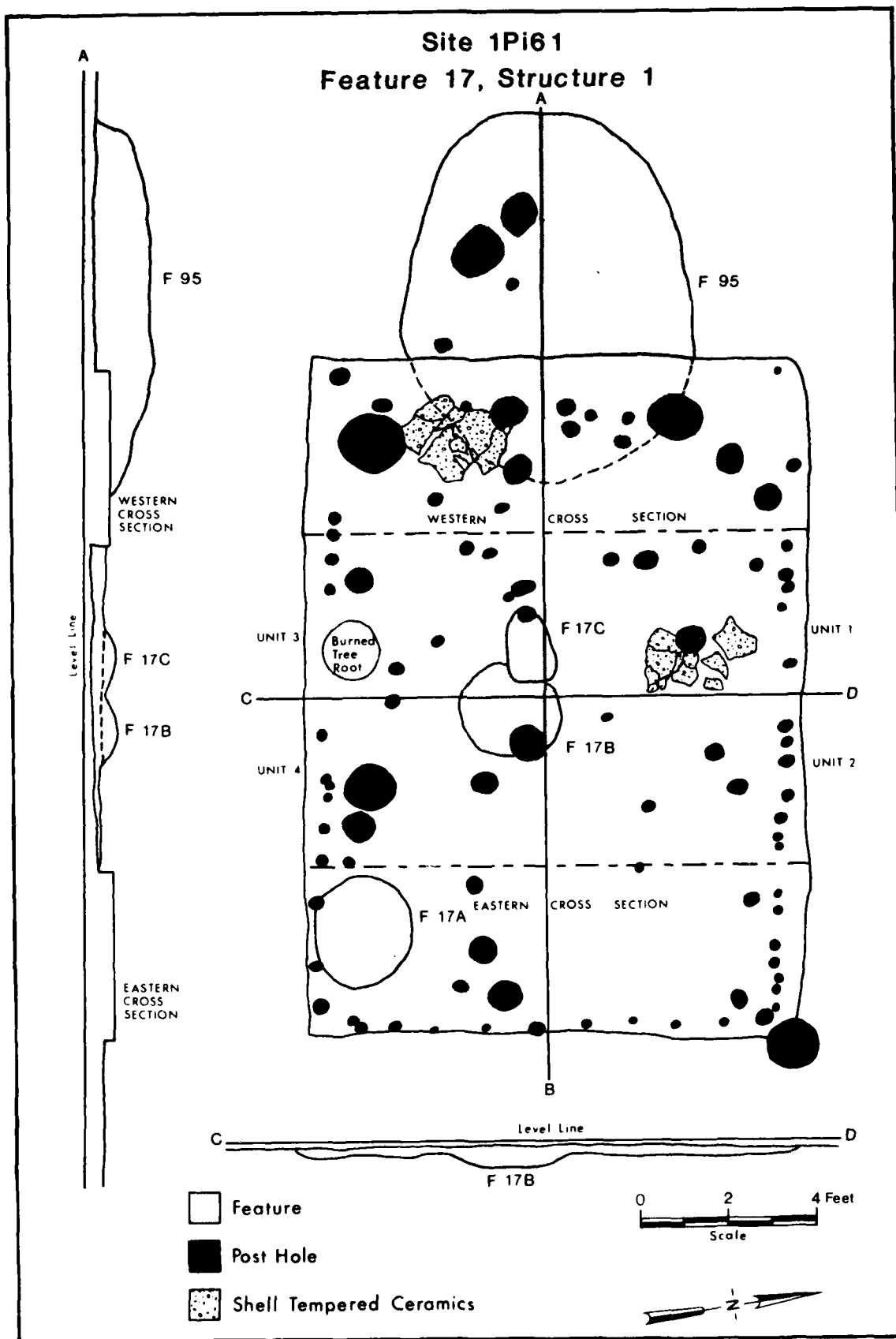


Figure 104.

Table 14. Site 1Pi61 Structure 1, Feature 17: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Gainesville Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval															
Rectangular		X						X				X	X	X	X

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 15.3 ft
2. Max. Width 11.4 ft
3. Floor Area 176.6 ft²
4. Basin Depth 0.20 ft
5. Structure Orientation East-West
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis 0.29 ft
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Short Axis 0.33 ft
8. Mean Post Diameter 0.31 ft
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis 0.45 ft
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis 0.42 ft
11. Mean Post Depth 0.44 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts 0.61 ft
North-South 0.77 ft
East-West 0.45 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastructure
Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attribute listed in right hand column.

grass which was concentrated near the top of the basin fill. This material may have formed part of the roof or walls of the structure. Summary statistics and attributes for Structure 1 may be found in Table 14.

Structure 2, Feature 28

Structure 2 was a 9.5 ft by 8.0 ft (2.9 m by 2.4 m) rectangular semisubterranean house (Figs. 105, 110 and 111). A linear arrangement of small post holes were placed inside the shallow basin and spaced from 0.5 to 1.5 ft (15.2 cm to 45.7 cm) apart. The posts had an average diameter of 0.6 ft (18.3 cm) and had penetrated the subsoil to an average depth of 0.27 ft (8.2 cm). The small posts or saplings comprising the structure walls apparently were drawn inward for attachment to other posts, perhaps woven into place alternately from the side and end. Lewis and Kneberg (1946, Fig. 5) described a comparable example. Small posts formed three continuous lines joining at the north, west and east corners. The mean distance between these post holes was 0.6 ft (18.3 cm). At the south corner, three post holes formed a line slanting inward to form an opening. Another line of parallel post holes formed an overlapping entrance approximately 2.5 ft (0.8 m) across.

The fill of the shallow basin had a mean depth of 0.3 ft (9.1 cm) and was a dark brown to black silt loam interspersed with charcoal, bone, lithics, ceramics and mussel shell. No direct evidence of a floor was found other than the excavated basin. No hearth or pits were noted inside the structure. Summary statistics and attributes for Structure 2 are listed in Table 15.

Structure 3, Feature 29

Structure 3, Feature 29 was an approximately 13.0 ft by 10.0 ft (4.0 m by 3.0 m) rectangular semisubterranean wall trench structure (Figs. 107, 112 and 113). The internal depth of the basin was 0.25 ft (7.6 cm). Two wall trenches parallel to the outer edge of the basin along the east-west axis (Fig. 107) were approximately 10 ft by 0.75 to 1.0 ft and 1 ft deep (13 m by 22.9 cm to 30.5 cm and 30.5 cm deep). The trenches were packed with mussel shell, stones and other materials as if to wedge or brace the posts inside the trench. In cross section the wall trenches in some areas contained a shelf from which the deeper portion of the trench extended downward. This shelf was most noticeable in Wall Trench 2. Wall Trench 1 apparently intruded upon a previous line of single set posts just inside the outer edge of the structure along the northwestern side (Fig. 107) indicating that the structure had been rebuilt. The two short (north-south) walls of the structure had individually set, equidistantly spaced, posts.

Internal features located in the approximate center of Structure 3 consisted of two shallow basin hearths (Features 29D, 29E). A large post hole intruded into one of the hearths. Burial 45, an infant burial, was found within a shallow basin (Feature 29B) in the central portion of the eastern end of the structure. A large pit (Feature 29A), dated to an earlier occupation, was intruded by Wall Trench 2 near the southeastern

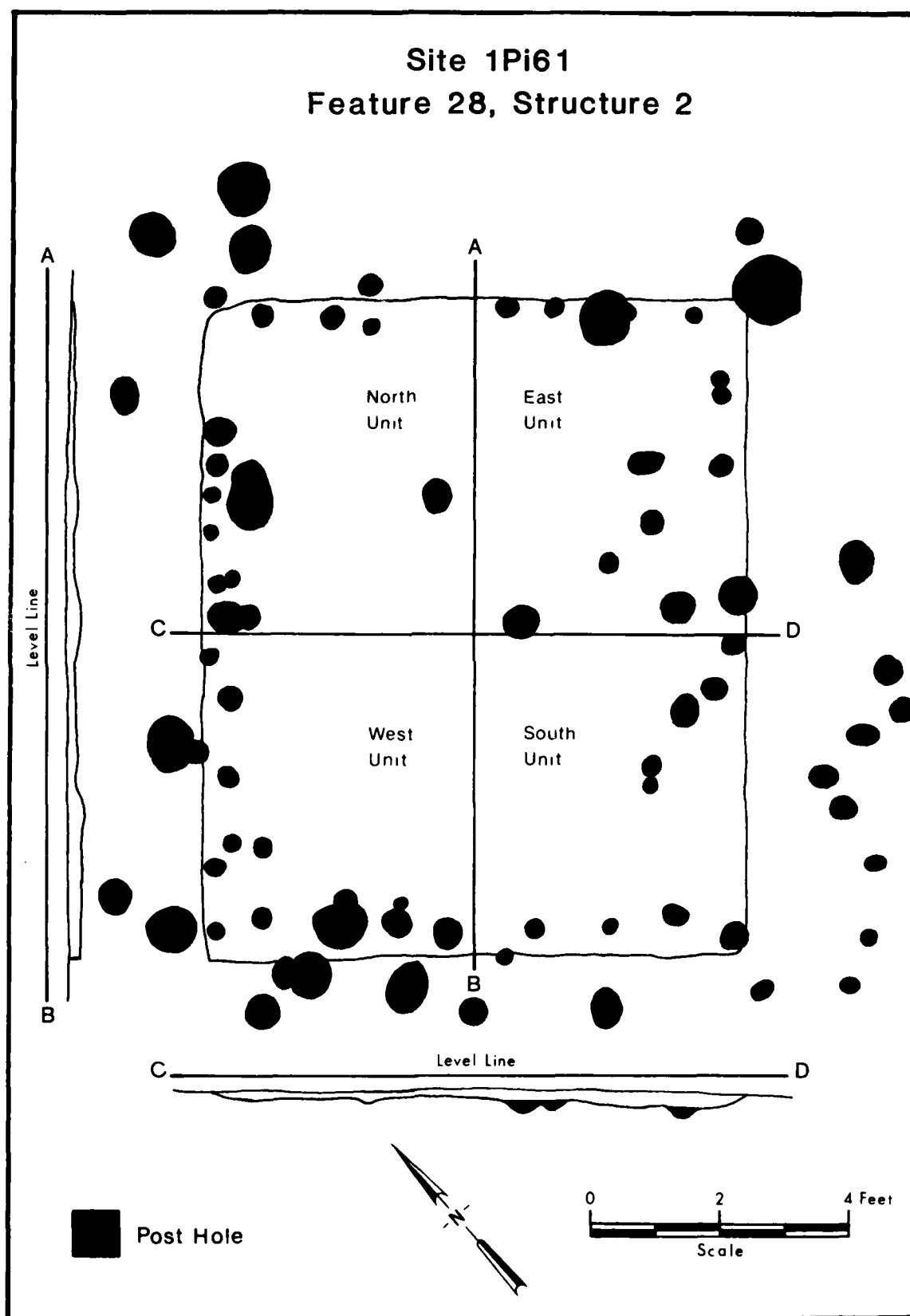


Figure 105.

Table 15. Site 1P161 Structure 2, Feature 28: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Gainesville Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval															
Rectangular	X										X			X	X

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 9.5 ft
2. Max. Width 8.0 ft
3. Floor Area 76.0 ft²
4. Basin Depth 0.30 ft
5. Structure Orientation Northeast-Southwest
6. Mean Post Diameter, Long Axis 0.32 ft
7. Mean Post Diameter, Short Axis 0.30 ft
8. Mean Post Diameter 0.31 ft
9. Mean Post Depth, Long Axis 0.28 ft
10. Mean Post Depth, Short Axis 0.26 ft
11. Mean Post Depth 0.27 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior Wall Posts 0.60 ft
Northeast-Southwest 0.49 ft
Northeast-Southeast 0.70 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post, Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastructure Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attribute listed in right hand column.

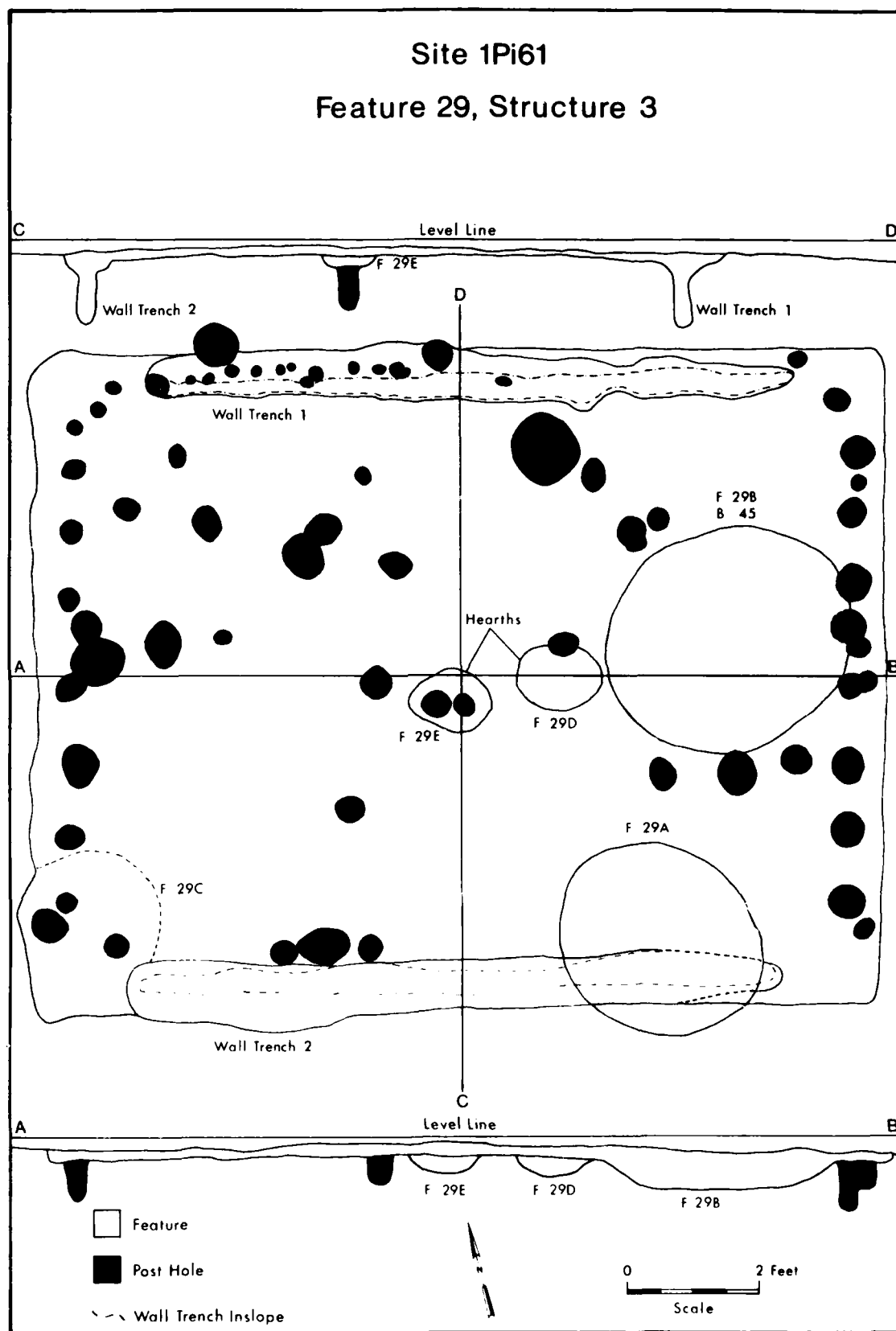


Figure 106.

Table 16. Site 1P161 Structure 3, Feature 29: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Gainesville Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval															
Rectangular			X						X			X	X	X	X

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 13.0 ft
2. Max. Width 10.0 ft
3. Floor Area 130.0 ft²
4. Basin Depth East-West
5. Structure Orientation Undetermined
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis 0.45 ft
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Short Axis 0.45 ft
8. Mean Post Diameter - 0.45 ft
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis (Wall Trench,
0.1 ft deep)
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis 0.67 ft
11. Mean Post Depth 0.67 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts 0.60 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastruc-
ture Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attribute listed in right hand column.

- = Unmeasurable

corner of the structure. Several paired and single internal posts were present, perhaps representing support posts or partitions. The most likely location for an entrance was a 1.3 ft (39.6 cm) space between Wall Trench 2 and the large post in the southeast corner of the structure (Fig. 107). There was however, a depressed area (Feature 29C) in the southwest corner that also may have been an entrance. The wall trench structure probably was built over an earlier single post rectangular structure.

The fill of the structure was a dark brown to black silt loam containing numerous mussel shell interspersed with charcoal. The fill contained ceramics, lithics, and nonhuman bone. Summary statistics and attributes for Structure 3 are presented in Table 16.

Structure 4, Feature 92

Structure 4, Feature 92 was an approximately 10.0 ft by 6.0 ft (3.0 by 1.8 m) rectangular semisubterranean structure (Figs. 107, 114 and 115). The average interior depth of the basin was 0.4 ft (12.2 cm). Small posts had been set 0.5 to 1.0 ft (15.2 cm to 30.5 cm) apart around the edges at fairly regular intervals at a mean distance of 0.7 ft (21.3 cm). Some gaps in the pattern along the northwest, north and southeast sides were less than 2 ft (61.0 cm) wide. The post holes were uniform in depth, shape and size. They were circular in horizontal cross section and straight sided with rounded bottoms in vertical cross section.

A shallow basin hearth (Feature 92A) 1.3 ft by 1.0 ft (39.6 cm by 30.5 cm) and 0.45 ft (13.7 cm) deep was at the approximate center of the structure (Fig. 107). Four large posts formed a rectangle at the northern end of the structure inside walls. These may have been support posts for a rack or other internal facility. Any one of the gaps in the walls along the northern and eastern walls could have served as an entrance.

The fill of the basin was a dark brown to black silt loam interspersed with mussel shells and charcoal. Numerous ceramics, lithics, and animal bones were present in the fill. A sherd concentration was noted in Unit 3 at the north end of the structure (Fig. 107). Summary statistics and attributes for Structure 4 are presented in Table 17.

Structure 5, Feature 98

Structure 5, Feature 98 was a probably oval in outline. It was 22.1 ft by 10.4 ft (6.7 m by 3.2 m) and had a depressed basin floor 0.7 ft (21.3 cm) deep. At the southern end was an elongated feature that may have served as an entrance (Fig. 108). When this feature was uncovered by grading activities, it appeared as a large oval stain packed with mussel shell. Burials 46 and 47, both in a tightly flexed position, were interred within the floor and fill of this feature. Although numerous post holes surrounded Structure 5, no definite post hole alignment was determined. Summary statistics and attributes for Structure 5 are presented in Table 18.

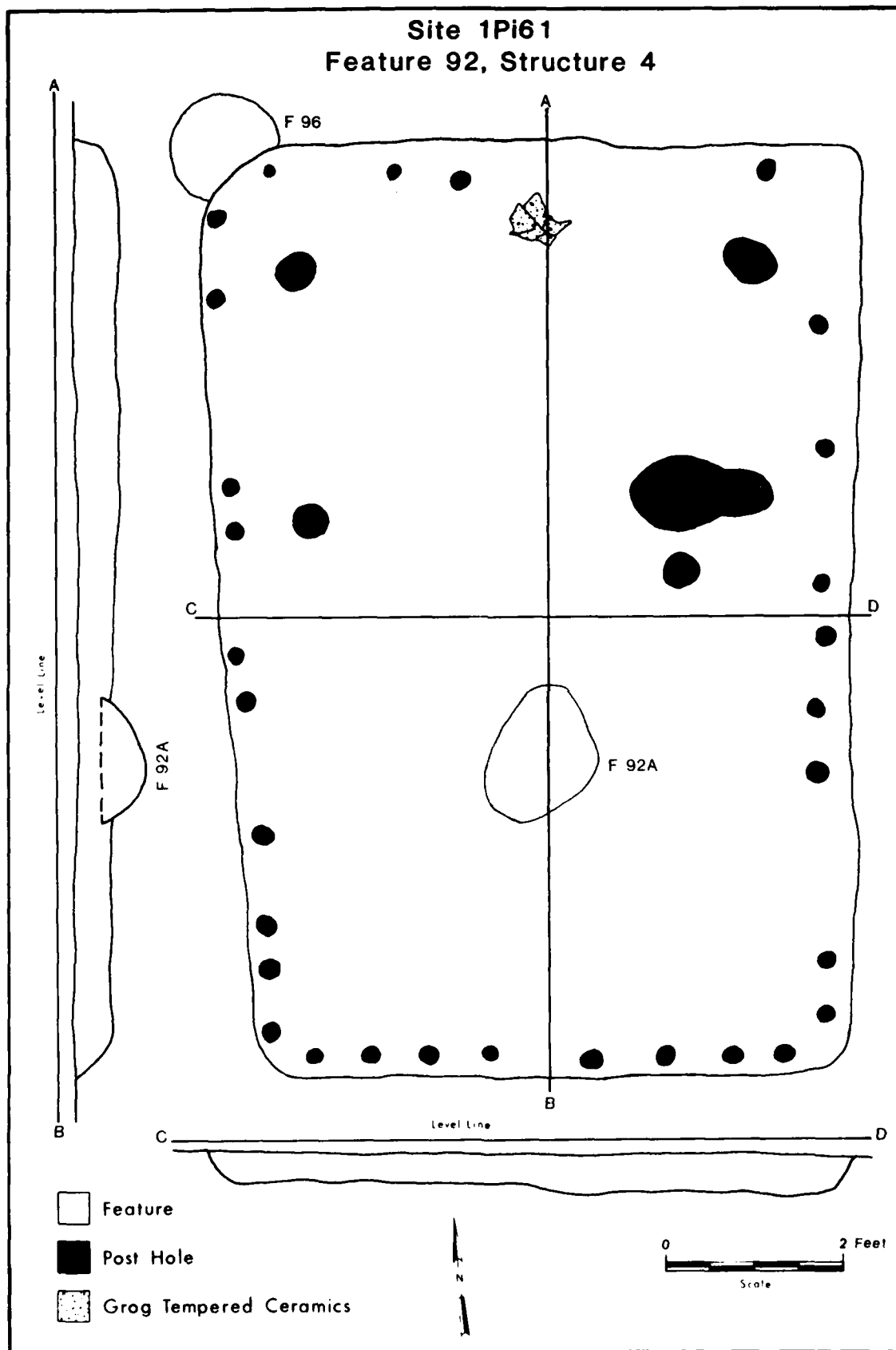


Figure 107.

Table 17. Site 1P161 Structure 4, Feature 92: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Gainesville Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape</u> :															
Round															
Oval															
Rectangular	X								X			X		X	X

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 10.2 ft
2. Max. Width 7.3 ft
3. Floor Area 74.5 ft²
4. Basin Depth 0.40 ft
5. Structure Orientation North-South
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis 0.23 ft
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Short Axis 0.24 ft
8. Mean Post Diameter 0.24 ft
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis 0.38 ft
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis 0.39 ft
11. Mean Post Depth 0.39 ft
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts 0.70 ft
East-West 0.70 ft
North-South 0.72 ft

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastructure
Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attribute listed in right hand column.

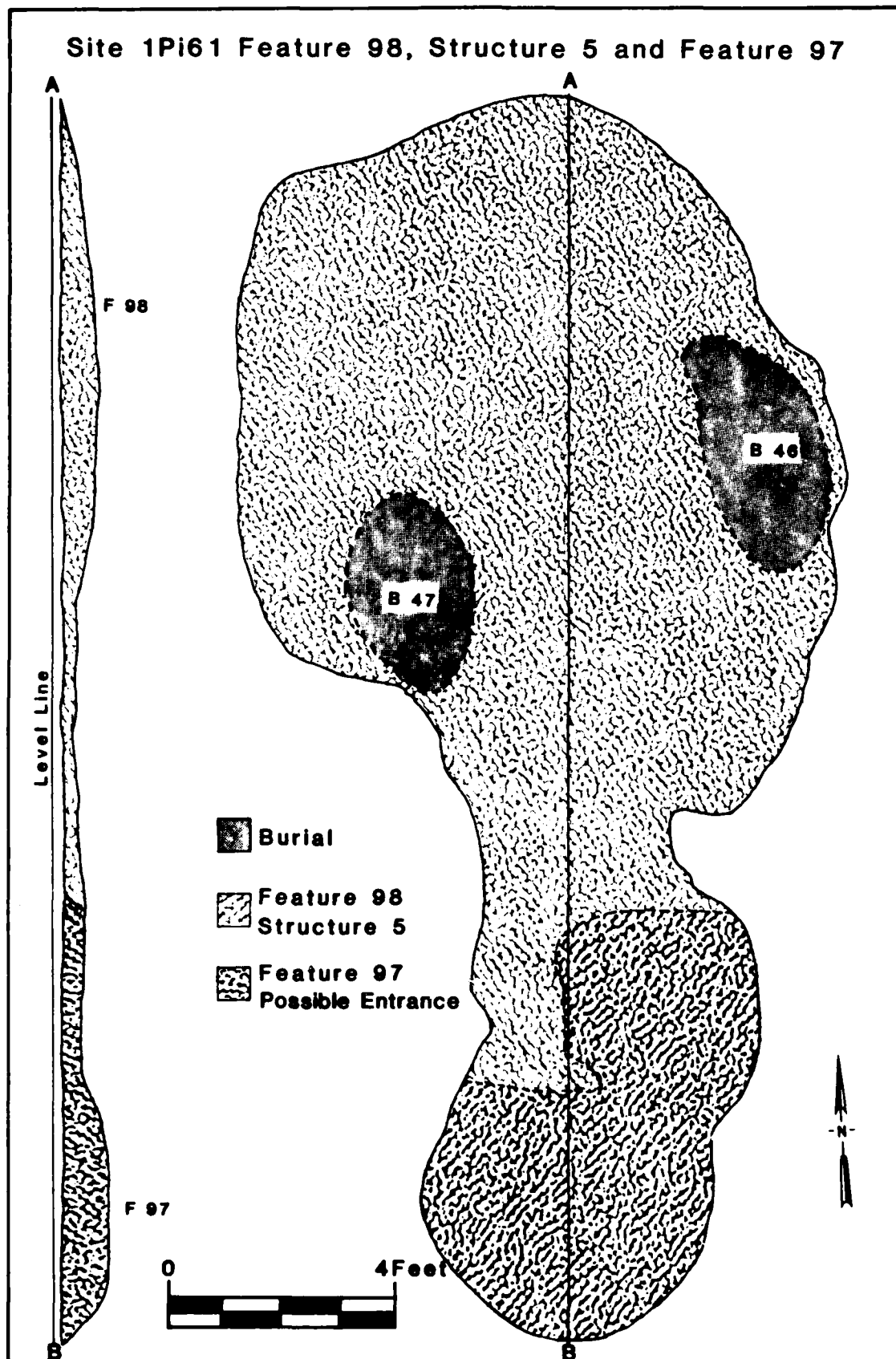


Figure 108.

Table 18. Site 1Pi61 Structure 5, Feature 98: Summary Statistics.

Phase: Catfish Bend Subphase.

	<u>Attribute</u> *														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
<u>Shape:</u>															
Round															
Oval				X						X	X	X			X
Rectangular															

Summary Statistics:

1. Max. Length 22.1 ft
2. Max. Width 10.4 ft
3. Floor Area 141.0 ft²
4. Basin Depth 0.7 ft
5. Structure Orientation North-South
6. Mean Post Diameter,
Long Axis ?
7. Mean Post Diameter,
Short Axis ?
8. Mean Post Diameter ?
9. Mean Post Depth,
Long Axis ?
10. Mean Post Depth,
Short Axis ?
11. Mean Post Depth ?
12. Mean Distance Between Exterior
Wall Posts ?

Attribute*

- A. Single Post
- B. Basin, Interior Single Post
- C. Basin, Interior Single Post,
Wall Trench
- D. Basin, Exterior Post
- E. Basin, Wall Trench, Wattle and
Daub
- F. Single Post, Wattle and
Daub
- G. Wall Trench, Wattle and Daub
- H. Single Post, Wall Trench,
Wattle and Daub
- I. Hearth/Oven
- J. Intrastructure Feature(s)
- K. Extrastructure Feature(s)
- L. Intrastructure/Extrastructure
Features(s)
- M. Intrastructure Partitioning
- N. Intrastructure Support
Post(s)
- O. Doorway/Portico

* X specifies relevant attribute listed in right hand column.

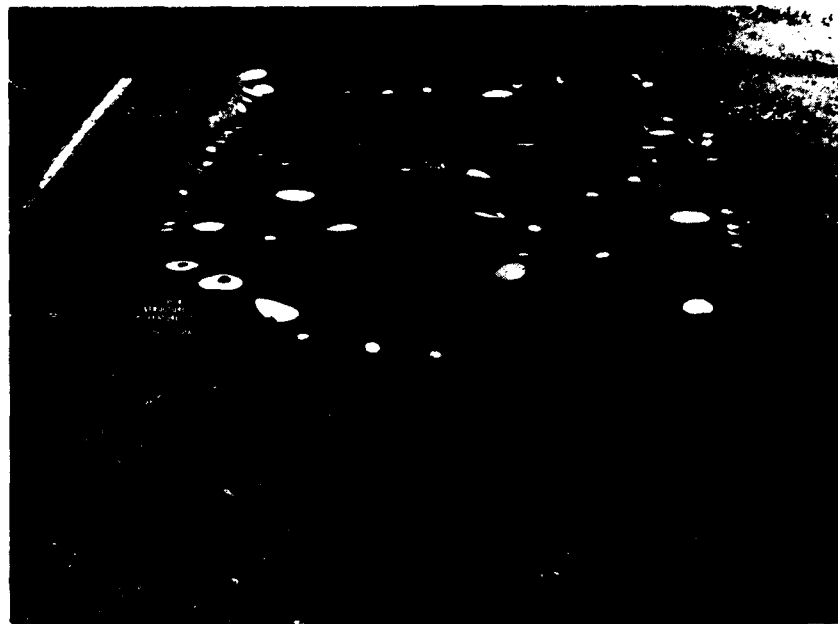


Figure 109. Site 1P161, Structure 1, Feature 17.
Gainesville Subphase.

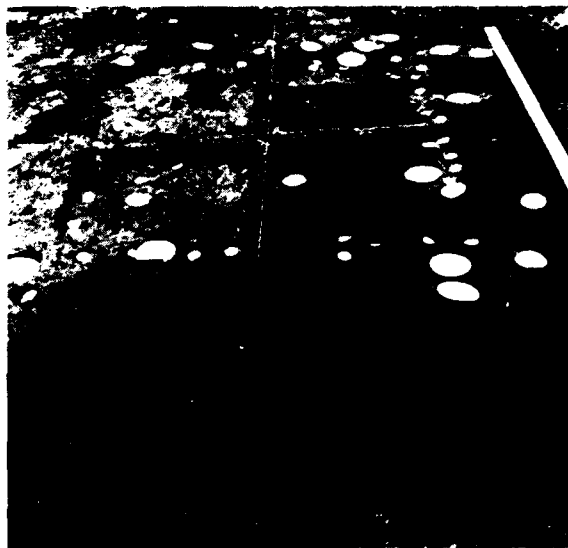


Figure 110. Site 1P161, Structure 2,
Feature 28 before Excava-
tion. Gainesville Sub-
phase.

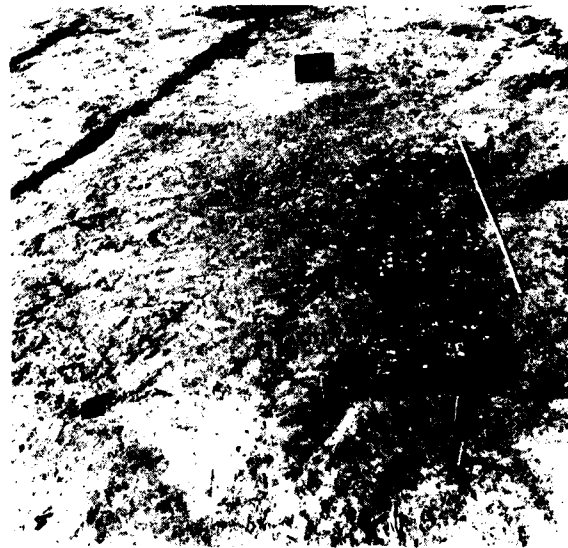


Figure 111. Site 1P161, Structure 2,
Feature 28 after Excava-
tion.



Figure 112. Site 1Pi61, Structure 3, Feature 29 before Excavation. Gainesville Subphase.



Figure 113. Site 1Pi61, Structure 3, Feature 29 after Excavation.



Figure 114. Site 1Pi61, Structure 4, Feature 92 before Excavation. Catfish Bend or Gainesville Subphase.

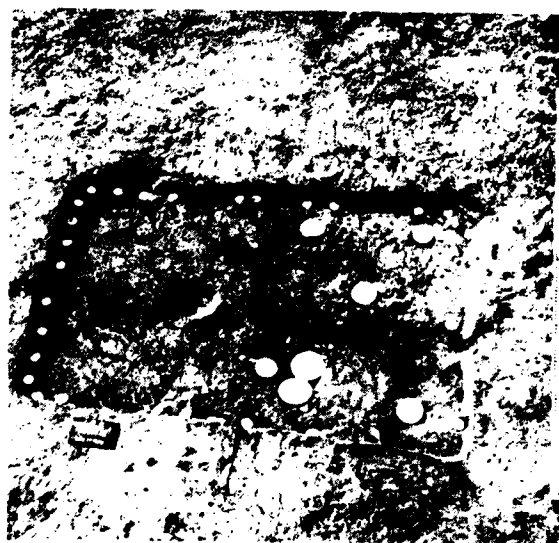


Figure 115. Site 1Pi61, Structure 4, Feature 92 after Excavation.

INTERNAL SITE COMPOSITION

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy at Site 1Pi61 was homogeneous over most of the site. The midden accumulation in the center of the site produced the best sequence of zones. Occasionally aboriginal digging practices produced distortions in the strata resulting in sterile subsoil positioned out of its natural context (Fig. 116). Four distinct zones were recorded for the site and are described below.

Zone A. Zone A was a black silt loam intermixed with crushed mussel shell and represented the plowzone at the site. The average thickness of Zone A was 0.5 ft (15.2 cm).

Zone B. This zone was a dark brown silt loam mottled with a slight amount of orange clay. Whole mussel shells were interspersed throughout this matrix. The zone ranged in thickness from 1.0 ft (30.5 cm) at the center of the site to 0.2 ft (6.0 cm) near the site periphery.

Zone C. Zone C was an orange clay mottled with a slight amount of medium brown silt loam. It lay immediately beneath Zone B on all portions of the site.

Zone D. Zone D was a sterile white sand below Zone C at a minimum depth of 5.0 ft (15.2 cm).

Cultural Stratigraphy

Zones A and B resulted primarily from human refuse disposal indicating intensive consumption at this locality.

Cultural components at Site 1Pi61 are represented in three zones. Zone A contained predominantly Late Woodland Vienna and Catfish Bend subphase artifacts. Zone B contained predominantly Late Woodland Vienna and Catfish Bend subphase as well as some Late Miller II Turkey Paw subphase material. Henson Springs, Broken Pumpkin Creek, and Archaic artifacts also were present. Artifacts representing Late Archaic (West Greene), Middle Archaic (Vaughn), Middle to Late Archaic (Benton), and Early Archaic (Kirk) components were recognized. Zone C contained occasional Early to Late Archaic artifacts, but these were probably intrusive from above. Zone C appeared to be otherwise sterile.

Natural Stratigraphy

Zone C. Zone C was a silty clay deposited on this portion of the terrace prior to human habitation. Although a few artifacts were found in the upper part of the zone, they appeared to be intrusive from Zone B rather than inclusive. The formation of Zone C may be attributed primarily to geophysical forces.

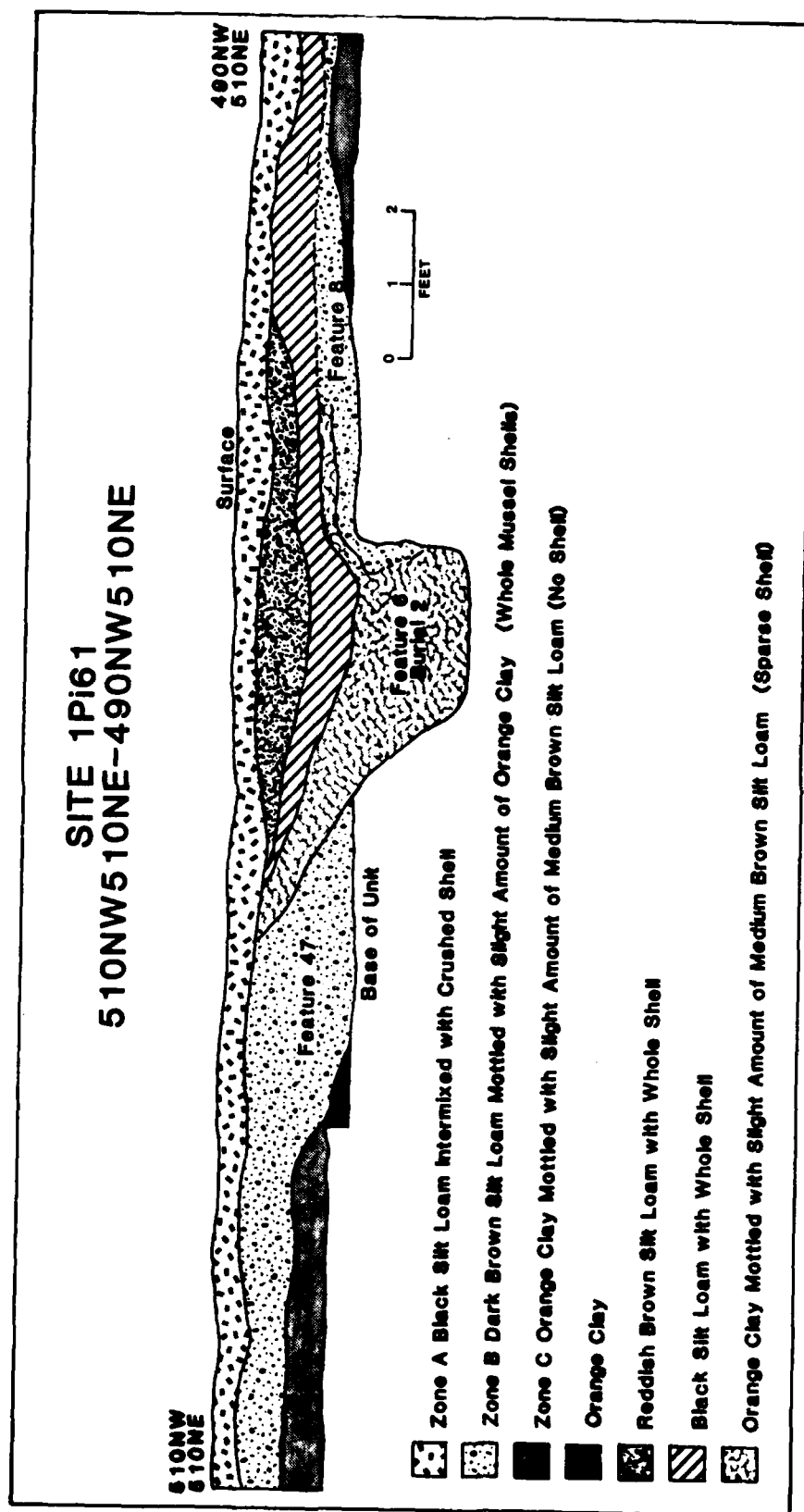


Figure 116.

Zone D. No artifacts were found within Zone D, a clean white sand. Like Zone C, this zone was the product of natural forces.

Horizontal Distribution of Components

Early, Middle and Late Archaic Periods

Archaic materials were distributed widely across Site 1Pi61 although the amount of material was relatively sparse from this time period. Several Archaic features were present on the site. Diagnostic material, however, was recovered only from Feature 20C. This was a Kirk bowl shaped pit located on the northern portion of the site. The other Archaic features were so designated because they lacked ceramics and had a predominance of fired clay, burned sandstone, and lithic debitage characteristic of Archaic assemblages in the Gainesville Lake area. Features 148, 172, 173, 190, 192, and 198 and 206 were designated as Archaic. These features include large and small oval basins, bowls, and a single rectangular basin.

The Archaic occupations may have been concentrated nearest the terrace edge. One concentration of Late Archaic West Greene materials was found in Feature 27, a Turkey Paw subphase pit evidently intruded into a Late Archaic feature. Several Gary var. Tombigbee projectile points made of Tallahatta quartzite were concentrated in the bottom portion of the pit along with yellow chert debitage, cores and other tools.

Several Archaic projectile points were found in the test excavations near the center of the site, suggesting a widespread occupation during this time period. Late Archaic West Greene and Middle Archaic Vaughn components were present on the site. In addition, a few Benton cluster projectile points were found indicating occupation from late Middle Archaic to the early Late Archaic. Several Kirk cluster projectile points were found indicating that a Kirk component was present. Several Wade related projectile points were also found, possibly indicating a terminal Archaic occupation.

Late Archaic Gary var. Tombigbee and Little Bear Creek var. unspecified projectile points were found inclusive within Features 27, 30, 66 and 153 indicating wide spread occupation by West Greene groups. Vaughn var. Vaughn and Demopolis var. Demopolis projectile points were found inclusive within Features 40, 44, 69, 95 and 124 indicating a wide distribution of these forms on the site. Habitation was evidently sporadic during Vaughn times. A Kirk var. unspecified projectile point associated with Structure 4 located at the extreme northern end of the site fairly close to Kirk Feature 20C mentioned above indicates that a Kirk occupation was present on this portion of the site.

Middle Gulf Formational Period

Broken Pumpkin Creek Phase. At this time the occupation of Site 1Pi61 seems to have been brief and sporadic. The fiber tempered pottery diagnostic of this phase was found sparsely scattered over the entire

site. Two features on the terrace at the northeast end of the site in Unit 570NW530NE may indicate a concentration in that area.

Late Gulf Formational Period

Henson Springs Phase. Occupation of Site 1P161 during the Henson Springs phase was also sporadic and temporary. The Alexander pottery diagnostic of this phase was scattered sparsely across the site. Only one pit feature from this phase was found in the southwestern portion of the site in Unit 440NW470NE.

Middle Woodland Period

Miller II Phase. Site 1P161 was evidently not occupied again until the Miller II Turkey Paw subphase when two complexes of pit features were constructed. One north to south linear arrangement of pit features along the northeastern margin of the site and another north to south linear arrangement of seven pit features near the central portion of the site were constructed during this subphase.

Late Woodland Period

Occupation of the site continued during the Miller III Early Vienna subphase. This the occupation was represented by a complex of eight pit features concentrated near the eastern portion of the site along the terrace edge. Eight other pit features in groups of two or three were located in other areas of the site.

Continued occupation during the Miller III Late Vienna subphase was represented by three pit feature complexes. One complex of eight pit features was constructed in the same area as the Early Vienna subphase feature complex on the terrace edge in the northeastern portion of the site. Another complex of five pit features was located 50 ft (15.2 m) south of the first complex in the vicinity of Unit 500NW550NE. A third complex of six or seven other pit features was dispersed throughout the southern portion of the site.

The succeeding Miller III Catfish Bend subphase occupation covered most of this site. The major pit complex at this time, however, was located on the crest of the terrace in the northwest portion of the site. In addition to that complex, a cemetery composed of 24 burials was located in the north central portion of the site. An area clear of burials and other pit features was tangent to this cemetery and probably represented a plaza.

Occupation at Site 1P161 continued into the terminal Miller III Gainesville subphase. Four semisubterranean houses were built at this time. Two were in the southwestern portion and two in the northeastern portion of the site. A well defined cemetery of 20 burials was associated with the northeastern structures. A less well defined cemetery of 27 burials was associated with the southwestern structures. The latter may

actually have been two cemeteries. One small group of burials belonged to the Catfish Bend subphase. The others belonged to the Gainesville subphase. Located just east of the southwestern structures was a ring of shell 32 ft (9.8 m) in diameter (Fig. 74). Three cooking pits were inclusive within it. The Catfish Bend subphase plaza was probably still in use at this time since no features were constructed within it between the northeastern pair of structures and the southwestern pair. The ceramic analysis indicates that the majority of the midden accumulated during the Catfish Bend and Gainesville subphases.

SUMMARY

Site Formation Process

Virtually all of the first terrace was formed during the Pleistocene. During the following Archaic stage there was very little alluviation at Site 1Pi61. Nearly all of the Archaic materials recovered were deposited on the orange silt or clay loam which formed the subsoil at this site. Most of the site stratigraphy during the succeeding periods resulted from the disposal of a large amount of refuse forming a dense midden composed of abundant shellfish, animal bone, charcoal, and lithic, and ceramic debris.

Prior to the Late Middle Woodland period, human activity had little effect on the physical appearance of Site 1Pi61. Only a few pit features had been constructed along the crest of the terrace. The first substantial occupation of the site was during the Turkey Paw subphase of the Middle Woodland period. During this occupation, two complexes of pit features, one on the northeast margin of the site and the other in the north central section, were constructed. At least one house must have been present but because of the large number of post holes, individual single post structures could not be isolated with confidence. At this time the first true midden began to accumulate at the site.

The early Vienna subphase occupation was concentrated on the terrace edge in the north central portion of the site. A complex of seven pit features was located in that area. Eight or nine other features were also scattered across the northern or highest portion of the site. Single post structures must have been built during this subphase and the following Catfish Bend subphase, but the vast number of post holes precluded definition of these post patterns.

The number of pit features and pit feature complexes increased through time, indicating that the population increased as well. More pit features and midden accumulation occurred during the Catfish Bend subphase and succeeding Gainesville subphase than during any prior subphase. During the Catfish Bend subphase, at least 33 pit features were constructed. These included two pit complexes on the crest of the terrace in the northern portion of the site, another smaller complex in the east central portion of the site, and several other pit features randomly situated in the southern area of the site. The pit features located at the lower elevation of the southern portion of the site were the first to appear in that area. Two cemeteries of approximately 36 burials also appeared at this time.

The last major occupation was during the Gainesville subphase. At this time four rectangular semisubterranean houses with adjacent cemeteries were significant additions to the site. Also during the Gainesville subphase a large ring of shellfish was deposited in the south-central portion of the site. This ring may be the remnants of an outdoor cooking area.

CHAPTER VIII

THE GAINESVILLE LAKE EXCAVATIONS: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The overall goals of this project were twofold but not mutually exclusive. The first goal was the mitigation of the adverse impacts on the nonrenewable cultural resources of the Gainesville Lake area. Mitigation includes: (1) archaeological salvage excavations to allow recovery of maximum amounts of information and (2) preparation of a report detailing activities and findings of the excavations. Mitigation entails the second goal, an interpretation of the material recovered to formulate an approximation of the successive lifeways that evolved during the 12,000 year prehistory of the lake area. The term lifeway encompasses the relation or interaction of a cultural group or cultural system within its ecosystem. To document these successive changes, the different classes of portable materials; ceramics, lithics, flora, fauna, and osteological remains have been analyzed by different specialists. Variability in the material culture throughout the successive stages, periods and phases was the focus of this report.

This volume has described the methods of excavation and recovery and has summarized the nonportable materials recovered. The following volumes further describe the portable materials and uses them, along with materials previously recovered from the Gainesville Lake area excavations, to formulate a comprehensive interpretation of the prehistory and relationship of the Gainesville Lake area cultures to those in contiguous regions.

The material recovered from the Gainesville Lake area is unfortunately, not thoroughly representative of the entire prehistoric continuum of the region. To some degree this is a result of different settlement and demographic patterns that took place during certain periods. Cultural remains were most sparse during the Archaic stage. Archaic materials were recovered from stratified Early Archaic components at Sites 1Gr1X1 and 1Gr2. Middle and Late Archaic materials were also recovered from these sites. The system of lithic classification used in this report should demonstrate cultural and historical classes and allow the successful interpretation of forms with good time depth. Forms found in limited chronological and geographical distribution may allow recognition of stylistic variability between components. Technological and use classes may also be recognized to determine aspects of site function. The lithic classification will ultimately serve two major purposes: (1) to ascertain the function of sites or components within the settlement system by determining lithic technological and use practices, and (2) to measure statistical variability and attain a fine degree of temporal control.

Middle and Late Gulf Formational components are small and seem to be about the same size as Late Archaic components. During the Miller I phase of the Middle Woodland, the first base camp appears in the Gainesville Lake area. From the Miller II phase throughout the remainder of lake area prehistory, components are more numerous and well represented.

Consequently, these volumes will concentrate on cultural change and continuity from the beginning of the Middle Woodland period (100 B.C.) through the Late Mississippian period (A.D. 1540).

Temporal control for the Archaic stage materials falls solely on the lithic analysis. Projectile point morphology may in addition, be used in detecting preceramic chronology. With the introduction of pottery, however, the plasticity and the greater morphological variability of the ceramic fabric allows for a finer temporal scaling. Once the ceramic variability is documented, it may be used advantageously as a sensitive temporal indicator. The lithic, floral and faunal assemblages from selected features may then be temporally scaled by direct ceramic association. Subsistence variability through time can then be precisely documented.

The plant communities present at the time of first European contact were reconstructed from United States General Land Office Survey notes and plats compiled by surveys in 1820, 1832, and 1834 (Caddell 1981). If the environment was not drastically altered in the last 2,000 years, the span encompassing 98 percent of the floral and faunal sample, this reconstruction should enhance modeling of prehistoric floral and faunal procurement systems. Because certain animal species concentrate within specific plant communities, and the species exploited are known from floral and faunal analysis, it should be possible to approximate prehistoric floral and faunal procurement patterns. Procurement information should further explain site placement. With good temporal control, it should also be possible to demonstrate successive changes in these procurement patterns.

During the 1976-1977 season, eight houses were identified and excavated. Three other possible houses were also excavated. These houses are compared to houses previously excavated by Jennings (1941), Cotter and Corbett (1951), and O'Hear et al. (1979). Consequently, data for at least 20 houses are now available for comparison within the Tombigbee drainage.

A very large and well documented body of data collected from the Gainesville Lake area was described in the preceding pages. The Gainesville Lake excavations yielded one of the largest collections recovered from any reservoir project in Alabama since the WPA excavations in the Tennessee Valley. The Gainesville Lake area excavations have further provided the largest body of well documented subsistence data ever recovered in Alabama.

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