Archaeological Investigations at the Historic Portland and St. Pierre Sites in the Lower Yazoo Basin, Mississippi 1974

by

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Abstract:

Two historic sites, one aboriginal and the other European, are dealt with in this manuscript. Portland is believed to have been a Tunica Indian site occupied at the turn of the 18th century, while St. Pierre was a French fort dating from 1719 to 1729. The history of the region, the excavations of the sites, and a comparative study of both aboriginal and European artifacts from each site are intensively discussed, purpose being to establish the foundation for a broader study of the nature of interaction between the French and Indian occupants of the Yazoo Region, Mississippi.

Acknowledgements

The excavations at the Portland Site (22-M-12), an 18th century aboriginal occupation, and the St. Pierre Site (23-M-5), a French military outpost in the Lower Mississippi Valley, were conducted in close association with the Lower Mississippi Survey's work at Haynes Bluff. The dual project was sponsored by a grant from National Geographic and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The staff consisted of Robert S. Neitzel and Jeffrey P. Brain, consultant archaeologists, William Wright, historian, and the author as field supervisor.

Many people deserve special thanks for their generous help and encouragement to this endeavor. I would like to express my appreciation to Jean-François Blanchette, René Chartrand, David W. Chase, James Deetz, Marie Gérin-Lajoie, Mary Elizabeth Good, T. M. Hamilton, Dwight and Anna Heath, Donald P. Heldman, Robert S. Neitzel, Ivor Noël Hume, Peter Schmidt, N. Read Stowe, Mildred Mott Wedel, and William Wright. In particular, I would like to thank Molly Lambert for her photographic expertise and Nancy Lambert for her excellent drawings and constant encouragement. My deepest thanks go to Jeffrey P. Brain for the guidance and gift of time to one of his most devoted students.

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Collections Abbreviations

LMS - Lower Mississippi Survey - Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

LSU - Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MDAH - Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.

PP - Plymoth Plantation, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Introduction

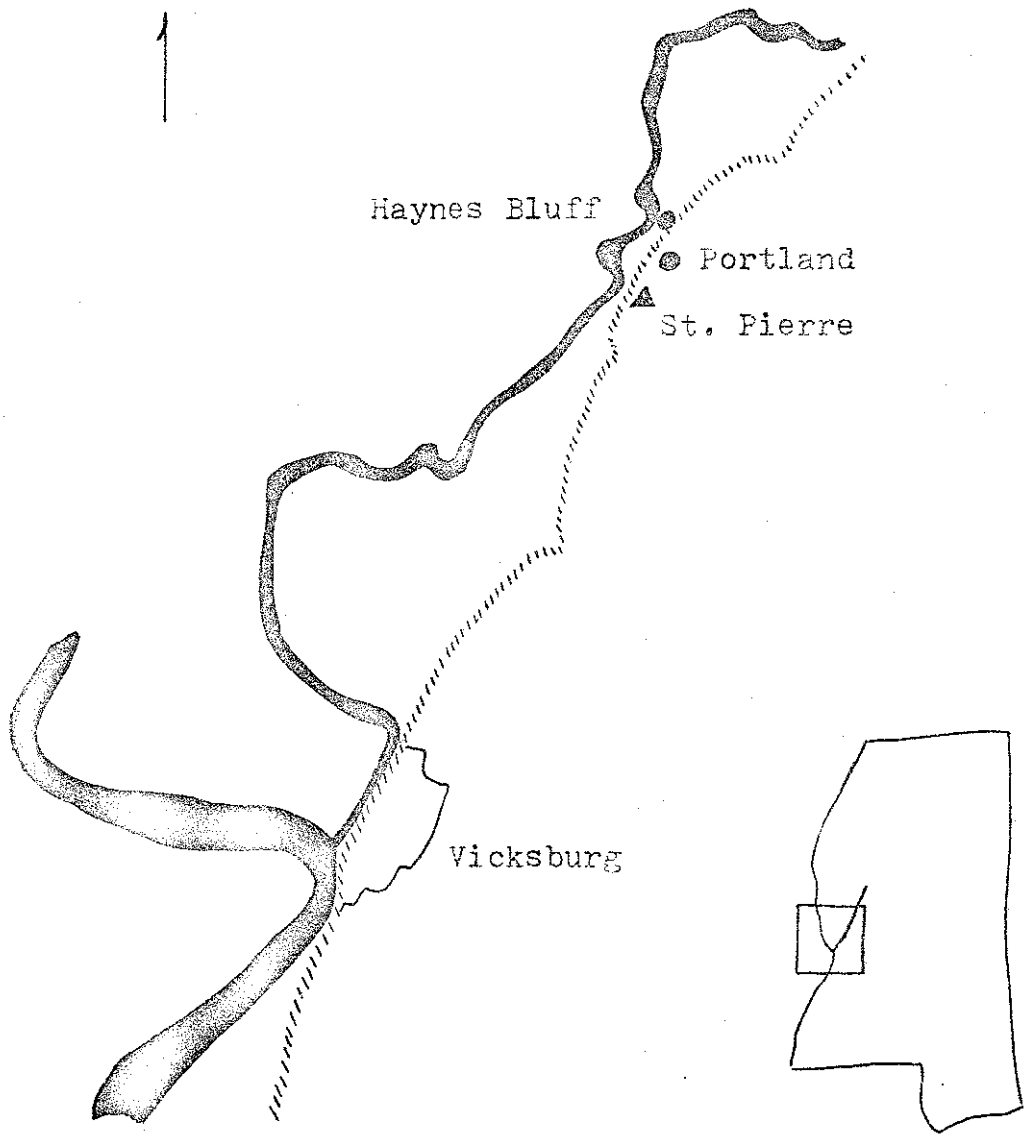
In the summer of 1974 a joint archaeological project of the Lower Mississippi Survey and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History conducted survey and excavations along the Lower Yazoo River, Warren County, Mississippi. The overall purpose of the joint venture was to locate and identify sites associated with the historic aboriginal groups who occupied the area in the early 18th century and to determine the location of Fort St. Pierre. The French established this fort and a series of related concessions in 1718(19). Certain aboriginal sites had previously been known to have possessed historic components, and several areas in the past had been set forth as likely localities for St. Pierre. The latter had extended little beyond conjecture. To cover the greatest amount of territory in the short time available, it was decided to split the responsibilities. The Lower Mississippi crew, led by Jeffrey P. Brain with Vincas Steponaitis as crew chief, concentrated on the aboriginal sites, while the crew from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History searched for the fort. The latter's staff consisted of Robert S. Neitzel as archaeological consultant and William Wright as historian. The author, hired by the Lower Mississippi Survey, served as crew chief for the Archives and History group, thus bridging the gap between the two parties. This report deals only with the activities of the Archives and History crew.

The Portland Site (22-M-12), located on International Paper land on a bluff-top southeast of the Haynes Bluff Site

(22-M-5), was the first center of operations (Map 1). The site was discovered while searching for Fort St. Pierre. Excavation revealed an aboriginal component of the early 18th century. A great deal of historic artifacts were found at Portland, and the artifacts, taken as a complex, indicate a single aboriginal occupation. The evidence suggests that Portland was a Tunica Indian site dating between 1698, when the French first made intensive recorded contact with the Tunica in the Yazoo Region, and 1706, the time at which the Tunica migrated south to Louisiana.

The St. Pierre Site (23-M-5), situated upon a bluff overlooking the Yazoo River, was located ten miles northeast of Vicksburg and two miles southwest of the Portland Site (Map 1). It was excavated in the latter half of the season. Investigations revealed that this site was indeed the location of the historic French fort. The fort was erected upon the order of Bienville in 1718(19) and was occupied until December of 1729, at which time it was destroyed by a combined force of Yazoo and Koroa Indians.

Methods of Excavation and Recording



Map 1

Location of the principal 18th century
European and aboriginal sites along the Yazoo River

All computations conducted at the Portland and St. Pierre Sites were done according to the metric system and a grid system of two meter squares was generally employed. Deviations from the latter practice occurred in the use of test trenches, when a one meter width was considered more practical and when particularly large obstructions suggested that a triangular or trapezoidal shape was more desirable.

Excavation technique varied between employing arbitrary and natural levels, depending upon the situation at hand. Initial test squares were taken down by 25 cm levels until the natural stratigraphy could be discerned. All other squares were then excavated by natural levels. The soil was sifted in ½ inch wire-mesh screens, with ¼ inch being used in the case of particularly productive features, such as was found at the Portland Site.

All artifacts were immediately placed in a labeled bag. The labeling technique was adopted from the Lower Mississippi Survey. Each artifact was first given a 'Y' designation, signifying it was found in the Yazoo Region. 'Y' was then followed by a number representing the square in which the particular artifact was found. All numbers between Y550 and Y549 pertained to the Portland Site, and between Y550 and Y599 to St. Pierre. The level within the square, whether arbitrary or natural, was recorded by letters. Thus Y500B was the second level in square 500 at the Portland Site, which was located in the Yazoo Region. Surface collections

at the two sites were given 'Y' numbers between 1 and 499.

As finer control of the artifact position was often required, numerical subscripts were employed (such as $Y500B_1$). Artifacts in features were labeled somewhat differently as the features had the tendency to overlap squares. This problem was alleviated by setting up a separate 'Y' number to include all features. Y506 was used at Portland and finer breakdowns were indicated by capital letters (Y506A, Y506B, etc.). At St. Pierre the number Y558 was selected to stand for all features. As each feature was uncovered, it was given a consecutive number (Y558-1, Y558-2, etc.), and the artifacts were labeled accordingly.

It was also found desirable to give balks which had to be removed a separate 'Y' number. At Portland the number Y505 was employed, and at St. Pierre Y567. Capital letters were used to indicate the balk in question and when stratigraphic excavation occurred, such as at Portland, numerical subscripts were employed. Thus $Y505B_1$ was the first layer (1) of the second balk (B). A posthole survey was conducted at St. Pierre and a separate 'Y' number was also reserved for the postholes, each of which was numbered according to the order of excavation (Y572-1, Y572-2, etc.).

For every 'Y' number used at Portland and St. Pierre, an index card was made up to include the following information: the 'Y' number, the site, the site number, what the 'Y' number signified (whether surface collection, excavated square,

feature, etc.), the subscripts and their significance, and the page numbers in the field book where the particular 'Y' number and subscripts were discussed. A typical 'Y' card is shown below.

Y563 St. Pierre (23-M-5)

2 by 2 meter square - p.89

A (natural level) - p.97, 103, 105

Aboriginal Ceramic Classification

The Lower Mississippi Valley has fortunately been one of the few areas in North America where an excellent ceramic chronology has been developed. The earliest archaeological work (of a professional nature) in this area was heavily concerned with ceramic classification (Ford 1936), and the monumental volume presented by the Lower Mississippi Survey team of Phillips, Ford, and Griffin (1951) was based upon no other artifact but ceramics. The type-variety classification provided in Phillips' most recent volume on his work in the Yazoo Basin (Phillips 1970) shall be utilized in this report, but certain varietal changes have been made over the past five years.

The most recent classificatory contributions have been provided by Brain in his work at the Winterville (Brain 1969) and Lake George (Williams and Brain nd) Sites, and Steponaitis in his analysis of the ceramics from the excavations of the Emerald and Foster Sites (Steponaitis 1974). As these works are as yet unpublished, it is appropriate for me to review their varietal definitions. Those which have been incorporated in the classification of the material from Portland and St. Pierre in place of, or in addition to, some of Phillips' varieties, are listed and discussed below. Some new varieties have been established on the basis of the recent excavations, and these too shall be discussed. If not mentioned, the varieties included in the report follow Phillips' definitions. The prehistoric phases discussed under the chronological

position of the ceramics can be seen in Figure 1. A tabulation of Portland's and St. Pierre's ceramics and their provenience can be found in Tables 1 and 2.

Addis Plain

On the basis of the extensive sample of plain sherds found within the Natchez Bluff Area, Steponaitis was able to form distinct varieties. He included these varieties within the type Addis Plain, thus depriving the overgrown Baytown Plain of a number of its varieties, and virtually putting an end to the type Bell Plain. He described this new type as follows:

> Addis Plain as we define it is characterized by the heterogeneous composition of its paste, containing not only grit and clay, but a considerable amount of organic substance as well. This organic component can consist of plant materials, shell, and even bone, though not necessarily all three in every case. It is not the presence of one particular element in the paste that defines Addis Plain; rather, it is the presence of a variety of elements, both inorganic and organic, that is diagnostic. The allowance for the occasional presence of shell inclusions makes Addis Plain inconsistent with the concept of Baytown Plain as defined by Phillips, and justifies its reinstatement as a separate type.
>
> (Steponaitis 1974:116)

Addis Plain, var. Addis

Description

> This is the established variety (Phillips 1970:48,9) that contains no shell inclusions...In our region (Natchez Bluff Area), the common vessel forms are the simple bowl, the carinated bowl, the plate, the bottle, the straight sided beaker, and a jar-like beaker with an outflowing rim and slightly defined shoulders. Punctated, notched or scalloped rims occur, with or without an incision along the interior of the lip. "Tunica" rims (Hally 1972:fig.59) are not uncommon. Rim straps also occur, either on the interior of shallow bowls, or the exterior of a jar-like beaker.
>
> (Steponaitis 1974:118)

Chronological Position

Gordon, Anna, Foster, Emerald, and Natchez phases in the Natchez Bluff Area and the Crippen Point and Winterville phases in the Yazoo Region.

References

Quimby 1951:107,9; Phillips 1970:48,9; Steponaitis 1974:118; and Williams and Brain nd.

Addis Plain, var. Greenville

Description

Brain (1969:161) originally placed Greenville in a separate type (Greenville Plain) intermediate to Addis Plain and Holly Bluff Plain, being "marginal to both but

is neither one nor the other." The paste, which was the attribute by which Greenville Plain was classified (and also applies to the Greenville variety), was described by Brain as follows:

> Like Addis, a wide array of tempering agents are utilized: including angular bits of clay, grit, ground up sherds and shell. The one cohering feature of Greenville is that shell is always included, although in greatly varying amounts and particle size. But while shell is always present (even if is only in the ground up sherds which provide the real temper!), it is not the only tempering agent and is usually not even the predominant one, being combined with clay, grit and/or sherds.
>
> (Ibid:158)

Even in the Lake George report Brain was torn between placing Greenville within Bell Plain (which incorporated Holly Bluff in Phillips' work - 1970:58,61) or the Addis variety of Baytown Plain (Williams and Brain nd). Steponaitis resolved the problem by placing Addis, Greenville, and Holly Bluff as three different varieties in Addis Plain. As separate varieties listed under the same type, they were kept distinct, and yet their close relationship was still exhibited.

Chronological Position

Anna, Foster, and the Emerald phases in the Natchez Bluff Area, and the Winterville phase in the Yazoo Region.

References

Brain 1969:158,62; Steponaitis 1974:118,9; and Williams and Brain nd.

Barton Incised

Barton Incised, var. Midnight

Description

Brain (1969:188) first described this variety (without defining it as such) in his report on the Winterville excavations. Similar to Arcola, the decoration consisted of relatively well-executed close spaced rectilinear designs, but placed on the rim, rather than on the shoulder, of small thin-walled vessels.

Chronological Position

Late Lake George and Wasp Lake phases in the Yazoo Region.

References

Williams and Brain nd.

Barton Incised, var. Portland (Pl.1b)

Description

Portland is a further breakdown of Barton Incised, var. Estill (Pl.3b; Phillips 1970:45,6). Phillips described the latter as having close-spaced line-filled triangles incised at a steep angle on standard Mississippian

jars*. The incisions were made on a fairly dry paste, with the decoration extending from the rim to well onto the shoulder area.

The Portland variety fit most of the above, with the following alterations and additions. Though the vessels had a solid band of triangles encircling the rim, only alternative ones were filled with incised lines and these were inevitably the triangles having their bases on the shoulder of the jar. The lines within the triangles either radiated out from the apex of each triangle or were arranged parallel, all going in the same direction. The rims were tapered, widely flaring, and some exhibited slight exterior rolling.

Sorting Criteria

Crudely incised steep alternating line-filled triangles on the necks and widely flaring rims of standard Mississippian jars.

Distribution

The Portland variety has been found at Portland, St. Pierre, and other known historic aboriginal sites along the Yazoo River.

* Phillips also stated that alternate triangles filled with punctations were included in Estill, but sherds of this character have now been classified as Owens Punctated, var. Widow Creek.

Chronological Position

It is believed to be a marker for the Russell phase.

References

None - new variety.

Fatherland Incised

Steponaitis (1974:134,6) found that there was a significant difference between the technique of incision in certain varieties of Leland Incised, most notably Fatherland, Bayou Goula, and Natchez. Instead of having smoothed, U-shaped incisions, at least 2 mm wide, the above varieties had crude narrow incisions usually square in cross-section. His decision to form two types out of the varieties of Leland Incised was based upon more than this technological difference. Though the decorative motifs were generally the same between Leland Incised and Fatherland Incised, the varieties of the former (Leland, Blanchard, Dabney,* Deep Bayou, and Ferris) did not appreciably continue beyond the Foster phase in the Natchez Bluff Area, being almost entirely replaced by the Fatherland Incised varieties in the subsequent Emerald and Natchez phases.

* Dabney has since been divided into the Russell and Williams varieties of Leland Incised.

Fatherland Incised, var. Fatherland

Description

In addition to separating the type Fatherland Incised from Leland Incised, Steponaitis lumped the Fatherland and Natchez varieties (Phillips 1970:106,7) together. He felt that there was neither stratigraphic nor distributional justification for separating the two and indicated that, in contrast to Phillips' description, the Fatherland decoration occurred on a number of wares comparable to all the varieties of Addis Plain (Steponaitis 1974:136,7). In the St. Pierre collection Fatherland was also found in association with Red-Painted sherds of Addis Plain, a feature Neitzel noted as typical at the Fatherland Site (Neitzel 1965:46,53), and often on the St. Pierre variety of Old Town Red. At both Portland and St. Pierre Fatherland has been found on ware comparable to the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain.

The future of the above variations are tentative. It may eventually be necessary to establish new varieties, but for the present they shall be included under the Fatherland variety. However, they have been kept separate in the tabulations (See Tables 1 and 2). The unclassified varieties of Fatherland Plain were also distinguished as to whether they occurred on Addis Plain ware or on Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo.

Sorting Criteria

Same as described by Phillips (1970:106,7), but now designed to also include the two-lined variety, previously known as Natchez. In contrast to Phillips, Fatherland can occur on a number of wares comparable to all the varieties of Addis Plain (Steponaitis 1974:137), and tentatively it can also appear on the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain and the St. Pierre variety of Old Town Red.

Chronological Position

Emerald and Natchez phases in the Natchez Bluff Area and Wasp Lake and Russell phases in the Yazoo Region.

References

Phillips 1970:106,7; Steponaitis 1974:136,7.

Leland Incised

Leland Incised, var. Russell

Description

Brain (Williams and Brain nd) split Phillips' variety Dabney (Phillips 1970:105) into two new varieties - Russell and Williams. The latter was defined as the coarser ware of Dabney, in the Yazoo Region being generally found on

Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo. Similar to Phillips' description of Dabney, the decorative treatment of Russell was like that of Leland, in that designs were made up of parallel lines, but differed as the lines tended to wander (Ibid). The ware was generally equivalent to Leland, but was on the coarser end of the range.

Sorting Criteria

Parallel trailed incisions executed on a plastic paste on ware equivalent to the coarser range of Leland.

Distribution

Southernmost portion of the Yazoo Basin.

Chronological Position

Terminal Lake George and Russell phases in the Yazoo Region.

References

Williams and Brain nd.

Leland Incised, var. Williams (Pl.2b)

Description

Williams was intermediate to Phillips' varieties Dabney and Deep Bayou. The ware was, as described by Phillips, shell-tempered and coarse in texture, intermediate

to Bell Plain and Mississippi Plain (Phillips 1970:105). The width of the incisions and the designs themselves, being simple and open, shared greater similarities with Deep Bayou than with Leland. The typical vessel form was large simple bowls, usually with heavily squared rims.

Sorting Criteria

Widely incised open designs, executed on a plastic paste on ware equivalent to the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain.

Distribution

Southernmost portion of the Yazoo Basin.

Chronological Position

Lake George phase.

References

Williams and Brain nd.

Mazique Incised

Mazique Incised, var. Preston

Description

This variety was originally set up and described by Hally (1972:310) in his work in the Upper Tensas Basin.

> Preston is characterized by incised lines that are quite narrow and deep usually burred and typically very close-spaced. Decorative design is most frequently the line-filled triangle, sometimes with punctate filled areas included,* although line-filled squares and vertical bands of diagonal lines also occur.
>
> (Hally 1972:310)

To a large degree Preston incorporates most of the sherds which were classified as Manchac in the excavations at Lake George (Williams and Brain nd). According to Steponaitis, Preston was a direct descendent of the Kings Point variety of Mazique Incised and was a marker for the Crippen Point phase of the Coles Creek period. It was probably of a completely different ceramic tradition from the later Manchac variety, as a significant hiatus occurred between the two varieties during the Anna phase of the Natchez Bluff Area. Manchac, as defined by Steponaitis, began in the Foster phase and continued, with some changes, into the historic Natchez phase (Steponaitis 1974:149,50).

Sorting Criteria

Narrow crudely-incised line-filled triangles located along the rims of ware comparable to the Addis variety of Addis Plain.

* In the ceramic classification presently being used by the Lower Mississippi Survey, a sherd with punctate filled areas would be included as a variety of Avoyelles Punctated.

Chronological Position

Gordon and Crippen Point phases.

References

Hally 1972:310; and Steponaitis 1974:151,2.

Old Town Red

Old Town Red, var. St. Pierre

Description

A problem with every ceramic classification is that the sherds one has to work with are almost inevitably of small size. One knows without doubt that if the sherd in his hand was just a little bit larger, he would be forced to throw it into a different variety, and often even a different type, than the one he must place it in. Such is the case with the St. Pierre variety of Old Town Red.

The decoration consisted of a uniformly applied pink slip on a somewhat finer paste than the average Yazoo ware, but not as fine as Holly Bluff, a situation which Phillips has described as typical (1970:145). The problem outlined above is that an unspecified variety of Nodena Red and White was also found at the site of St.

Pierre, and the 'red' of this variety was pink. In addition, the Fatherland variety of Fatherland Incised has been found on sherds covered with a uniform pink film. Had a little more remained of the particular sherds examined, it may have been possible to discuss one variety rather than the three which are required by the nature of the classification.

Sorting Criteria

A uniformly applied pink film on a fine grade paste of the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain.

Distribution

This variety has thus far only been reported from the site of St. Pierre.

Chronological Position

It is believed to have been of the Russell phase.

References

None - new variety.

Owens Punctated

Owens Punctated, var. Redwood (Pl.1a)

Description

This is a new variety, based upon a single large

vessel found at the Portland Site. Generally, varieties should not be constructed upon the basis of such meager evidence, but in the tradition of Phillips' famous Leland Incised, var. Ferris (1970:106), we have felt that this particular vessel warranted the formation of a new, albeit tentative, variety.

Sorting Criteria

Decoration consisted of a broad band of crudely incised triangles arranged along the neck of a bowl with a wide flaring rim. The incisions were made with a thin pointed instrument when the paste was wet. Large circular punctations, .5 to .6 cm in diameter, made with the end of a cane, filled the triangles. The ware was of the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain.

Distribution

The Redwood variety, though not labeled as such, has been reported from the Menard Site, a Quapaw village on the Arkansas River (Ford 1961:pl.24A), and has been found on many other sites along this tributary (Neitzel-pers. comm.).

Chronological Position

It is believed to have been of the Russell phase.

References

None - new variety.

Owens Punctated

Owens Punctated, var. Widow Creek

Description

Limiting Phillips' definition for the Estill and Arcola varieties of Barton Incised to only incised decorative zones, Brain set up the variety Widow Creek to account for the occasional zones of punctations. This variety consisted of multiple incisions alternating with zones of punctations, the technique ranging from careless to quite fine. The ware was equivalent to the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain. Vessel forms featured the full range of Mississippi Plain ware and small handles were a minor mode which further related this variety to Arcola.

Sorting Criteria

Alternating zones of punctations and multiple incisions on the necks of ware equivalent to the Yazoo variety of Mississippi Plain.

Chronological Position

Late Lake George and possibly Wasp Lake phases.

References

Phillips 1970:45,6 (partially included in the

descriptions for Arcola and Estill); and Williams and Brain nd.

Winterville Incised

Winterville Incised, var. Tunica (Pl.2a)

Description

This was a new variety set up by Brain on the basis of the 'Tunica Treasure' (Brain 1970). Its validity was affirmed by excavations at Trudeau, Haynes Bluff, and Portland. The description of the Tunica variety is as follows:

> Narrow incisions, rather carelessly executed on wet or leather-hard surface. The design featured exclusively is the simple whorl, which is placed on the body and shoulder of small to medium jars. These jars are either medium sub-globular forms with gently sloping shoulders, which carry most of the decoration, or small to medium globular forms decorated on the body and surmounted by plain vertical necks. The first form often features a node in the center of each whorl, and both forms usually exhibit a single, double, or occasionally triple row of round or square punctations immediately above the incised decoration. This punctated border is thus on the rim just below the lip on the first form, and at the bottom of the neck on the second. The ware is coarsely shell tempered, falling in the later range of Yazoo, and tending towards Skillialia and sometimes Montfort.
>
> (Brain-pers. comm.)

Distribution

Tunica has been found at Trudeau, Angola Farm, Haynes Bluff, Portland, and a number of "proto-Tunica" sites in the Upper Yazoo and Arkansas River regions.

Chronological Position

This variety is a historic and proto-historic marker, being found in the Russell phase in the Yazoo Region, and the Tunica phase at the mouth of the Red River.

Portland Site (22-M-12)

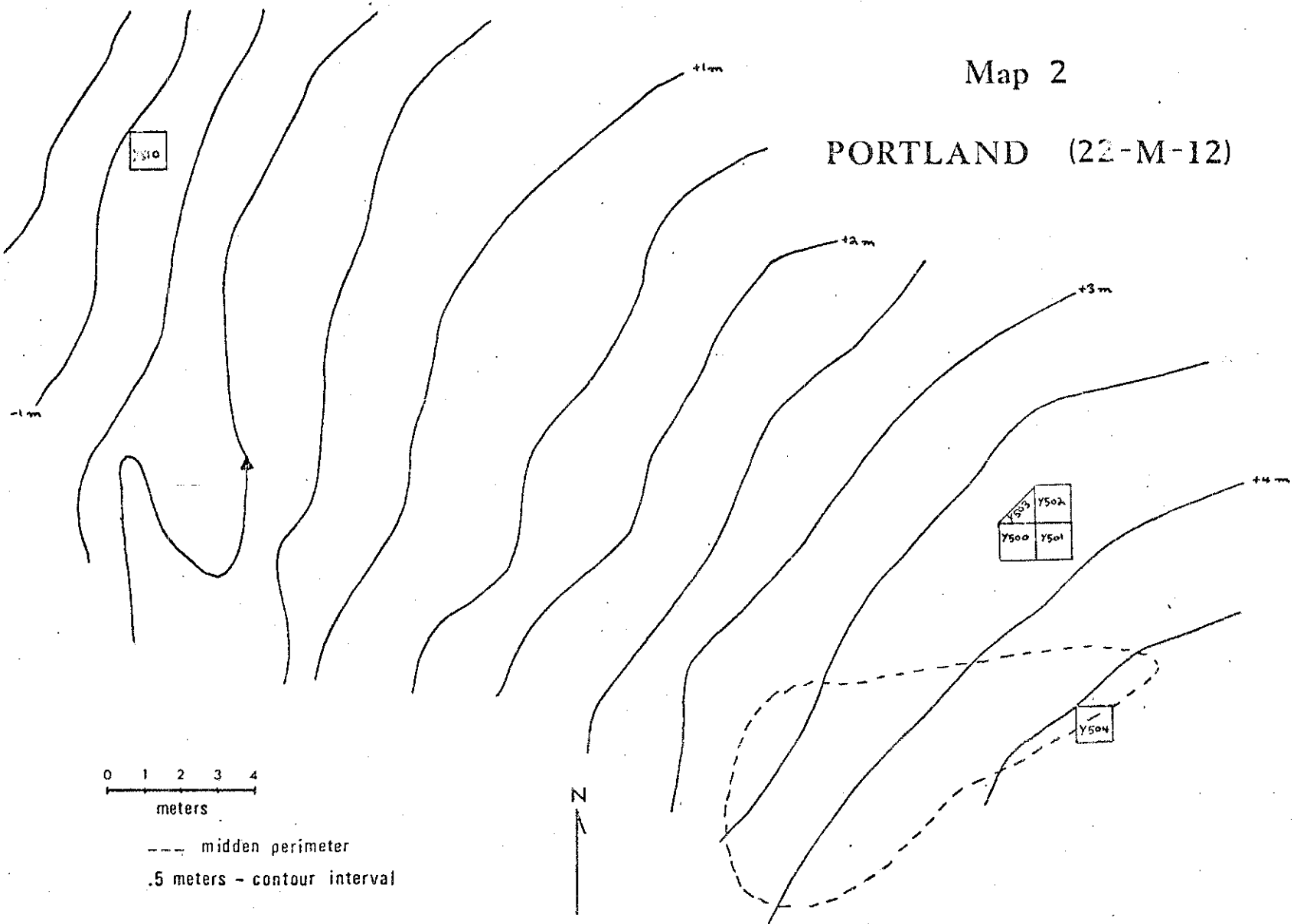
Introduction

The bluffs to the east and southeast of the Haynes Bluff Site (22-M-5) had long been known to be productive in terms of early colonial artifacts. At least eight "Colonies Françaises 1722" coins were found, as well as a 1692 German coin and an English one dating to 1588. Thus, it was suspected that some extension of the colony may have been situated in this area. The exact location investigated (Map 2) was chosen with the aid of local amateurs who reportedly had recovered coins, axes, and musket parts in that specific locale some years before.

The excavation had hardly commenced when it became apparent, by the large quantity of pottery and lithics, that the site was of an aboriginal nature. Test pits were placed in three different areas on the site. The first area investigated was expanded to isolate what turned out to be five separate pits. All but one of the five held an abundant collection of both aboriginal and historic artifacts. The aboriginal assemblage was in many ways similar to materials from the Trudeau Site, a Tunica settlement in Louisiana occupied between 1731 and 1764 (Brain 1973). The main Tunica settlement along the Yazoo River is believed to have been the Haynes Bluff Site, situated on a talus slope directly below Portland (Map 1). The historic artifacts found at Portland, as shall be discussed later, were typical of assemblages discovered on sites associated with

Map 2

PORTLAND (22-M-12)



French trade during the early 18th century. As the Tunica were by far the most populous group along the Yazoo at this time, and as they were apparently the only group in this area to ally themselves with the French, all others taking a pro-British stance, it is believed that the trash pits at Portland were the remains of a single Tunica occupation dating between 1698 and 1706. The significance of the site lies in the purity of the assemblage and the shortness of its occupation. The first shall provide an idea of the material culture of a Tunica household at the turn of the 18th century, and the second shall be extremely useful in the dating of the various historic artifacts.

Historical Background

Several Indian nations were situated along the lower reaches of the Yazoo River in the early 18th century. The Tunica, Yazoo, Ofo, Koroa, Tioux, and Chakchiuma were all reported to have occupied this territory at various times. The presence of English activity along the Yazoo was in existence by the latter quarter of the 17th century, and the Frenchman La Salle had passed the mouth of this river by 1682. However, the first known intensive French historic contact occurred in the Yazoo Region in 1698, at which time the Yakou (Yazoo), Ounspik (Ofo), and Toumika (Tunica) were reported to have been residing in the area (Swanton 1911:309). Of the above, the Tunica and Yazoo* were subsumed under the Tunican linguistic group, distinguished from all other linguistic groups by having the 'r' phoneme. Even among these groups there must have been considerable linguistic variation as Father Davion, the first missionary in the region, was only able to learn the Tunica language. He apparently chose the latter as their population was the largest. The missionary De Montigny made the first population estimate in 1699. He noted that there were 2,000 people in the combined villages along the Yazoo (Shea 1861:76). Swanton believed that 1,575

* Too little is actually known of the Yazoo to be able to classify it linguistically (Brain-pers. comm.)

of the above were Tunica, though he realized this figure was at the most but a rough estimate. The Yazoo and Ofo together comprised only about 400 individuals (Swanton 1911:42,5). The differences in language between the groups suggests that there may also have been considerable cultural diversity.

It has been demonstrated (Brain et al 1974) that the Tunica had only recently settled in the Yazoo Region (See p.32), yet the ancestral roots of the Yazoo Indians are believed to have stretched back far into prehistory in this area. The role of the Yazoo in the early French-Indian contact is very obscure, possibly because of their small size. De Montigny and La Source made no mention of this group, and Gravier merely stated that its population resided in some thirty cabins. Due to their involvement with the Koroa in the murder of the missionary Foucault, their relationship with the French was very much strained throughout the early 18th century (Swanton 1911:332,4).

The Koroa, also placed by Swanton in the Tunican linguistic group, had a confusing history. They were reported by La Salle to have been located below the Natchez. Tonti and later Iberville signified they were situated farther to the north upon the west bank of the Mississippi, and in the accounts of the establishment of Fort St. Pierre and the Yazoo concessions, they were reported to have been on the Yazoo River. Swanton believed that a Koroa group, different from the one met by

La Salle, occupied the territory along the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Yazoo. After the murder of M. Foucault in 1702, the Koroa were the recipient of much pro-French Indian aggression. In 1704 a large part of the group was destroyed by a combined attack of the Illinois and Quapaw (and possibly also by the Tunica - See p.37). It was probably at this time that the Koroa journeyed up the Yazoo River to be closer to their pro-British allies, the Yazoo and Chickasaws (Ibid:327,32).

The Ofo, a group even smaller than the Yazoo, was not of particular interest to the early historians. They were presumably a Siouian group which migrated from the upper Ohio River in the early contact period (Swanton 1946:31). They generally seem to have had pro-British inclinations. However, they were not a part of the Yazoo-Koroa force that massacred the inhabitants of the Yazoo Post. Having refused to join their neighbors, they left the area to live with the Tunica (Swanton 1911:230). There is some record of later Ofo activity in the Natchez area in the 1730's and 1740's, but were not heard of after this date (Swanton 1946:166).

The only other known historic group who apparently resided in the lower Yazoo River area for a short time were the Chakchiuma. Their homeland was on the upper stretches of the Yazoo between the junction of the latter and the Yalobusha River. They inhabited the area between the Chickasaws and the Choctaw. The Chackchiuma, probably the Saquechuma met by the

De Soto entrada, had a very checkered history. They were declared responsible for the murder of a French missionary in 1704, and yet they seemingly were not allied with pro-British groups. In 1700 some English traders induced the Quapaw to attack the Chakchiuma in order to obtain slaves. The latter repulsed the aggressors, but apparently felt the need for future protection as they subsequently migrated to the Tunica territory along the lower Yazoo River. They remained in this region until 1702, at which time Davion made peace between the various parties, thus allowing the Chakchiuma to return to their homeland. Their later activities show them to have been closely allied with the French. In 1722 Chakchiuma representatives informed the commandant at Fort St. Pierre of the hostile intentions of the Chickasaw, and after the massacre of the colony in 1730, the Chackchiuma were responsible for destroying a portion of the combined Yazoo-Koroa group. They later aided the French in the latter's campaign against the Chickasaw (Swanton 1911:292,6). A burial, containing pottery believed to have been associated with Chakchiuma occupations to the north, was unearthed on Mound A at Haynes Bluff.

The Portland Site, for reasons mentioned earlier (See p.25-27) is believed to have been a Tunica component dating to the turn of the 18th century. The remaining part of this chapter shall hence be devoted to their history.

Father Jacques Marquette was the first person to 'give' the Tunica a name when, in 1673, he called them the Tanikwa (Shea 1861:80). In their language this word meant 'men' or 'people', they themselves referring to their nation as the Yoron (Swanton 1911:306). However, it is probable that the Tunica made contact with Europeans at a much earlier date. They were possibly the 'Tanico' that De Soto met in his peregrinations in northeast Louisiana or southeast Arkansas. Choctaw and Chickasaw tradition labeled this general area 'Tunica Oldfields', which does lend credence to this theory (Ibid:306). It has recently been quite convincingly demonstrated (Brain et al 1974) that the first village of Quizquiz, visited by De Soto in 1541 (Bourne 1904:25), was the 16th century home of the Tunica. This was placed at the Montgomery Site in the northern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi (Ibid:261,2).

On Marquette's 1676 map the Tunica were plotted west of the Metchgamea and Arkansas Rivers, along with the Akoroa and several other tribes, and shortly thereafter Joutel was told of two Tunica towns in northeast Louisiana. After this time they were usually associated with the south bank of the Yazoo River (Swanton 1911:307). Tonti, traveling through the Illinois country on his way to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682 placed them in the latter region, along with the Yazou, Coroa, and Chonque, though he himself never visited them (French 1846:82). There was a gap of some sixteen years before the Tunica were heard from again. In 1698 De Montigny, La Source, and Davion descended

the Mississippi, making quick stops at the Tunica and Taensa before returning to their headquarters at the Quapaw village. (Swanton 1911:20). The first contact between the Tunica and the French missionaries was extremely friendly and anticipatory of the future close relationship between the two. Apparently, the Tunica and other Indian groups along the Yazoo were suffering from a severe epidemic at this time (Giraud 1974:56). De Montigny reported:

> ...We have not yet made any great conversions, nevertheless we have the consolation of having baptized several dying children and a very distinguished chief of the Tonicas, whom we instructed by interpreters.
>
> (Shea 1861:78)

There has been some question as to where the Tunica were actually situated along the Yazoo River. De Montigny reported the Tunica location at twenty leagues (sixty miles) above the Taensa. La Source elaborated upon this information by stating that their position was sixty leagues below the Arkansas, their first village located four leagues inland from the Mississippi along a tributary (Ibid:80,1). Iberville, among the Taensa in 1699, was told by his hosts that their enemies, the 'Tonicas', occupied the first village along the river of the Chickasaw (Swanton 1911:308), thus agreeing with La Source's statements. In this same year Davion returned to the Tunica and established a mission (Ibid:20). There appears to have been a movement of some sort at this time as Le Seuer, visiting the area in the spring of 1700, reported that Davion

and the Tunica were located seven leagues up the river, rather than four as suggested earlier. Gravier also visited the Tunica in 1700 and recorded the distance to Davion's village as four leagues by water and then two by land. Had Gravier continued by water, it would have been a total of seven leagues. This distance would place the Tunica at the Haynes Bluff Site. Penicaut, who accompanied Le Sueur, noted the order in which the nations appeared in ascending the Yazoo River, "the Yasoux, the Offogoulas, the Tonicas, the Coroas, the Ouitoupas, and the Oussipes" (Ibid:308).* The Tunica were now listed third in the order of ascent, rather than first as they had been in previous years. Perhaps the placement of Davion's mission further upstream in a central location to the various aboriginal groups was responsible for the shift in settlement which appears to have occurred. The Tunica, being the most numerous and presumably the most powerful group, may have wished to have been closer to the mission and its associated benefits.

It has been demonstrated (Brown 1972, 1973) for the Natchez Bluff Area that the historic and prehistoric aboriginal groups resided in many small and dispersed hamlets. A similar situation seems to have existed for the Tunica. The early explorers tended to assign the villages they visited to certain 'nations',

* Penicaut was often quite casual in recording observations. His dates for events usually did not concur with other historians, and so whatever he presented must be regarded with some caution.

but it is obvious that they were often confused as to the areas which fell under the jurisdiction of each'nation'. Thus, as shown in the early population estimates (See p.28-29), they often lumped the groups together when describing their characteristics. Further evidence of this confusion was offered by La Source. He maintained that the Tunica were dispersed in little villages which "covered in all four leagues of country" (Shea 1861:80,1). He apparently was also including in this area the Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofo. As with the Natchez, the situation seems rather to have been a series of small ceremonial centers, and, at least in the Yazoo Region, with each center representing a 'nation'. Radiating out from these centers were small and scattered hamlets which possibly catered to their respective centers. Thus, the statement La Harpe made in 1722, long after the Tunica had left the region, that the "settlements of the Yasons, Courois, Ofogoula, and Onspee nations" were scattered about on artificial mounds (Swanton 1911:34), fits in well with the hypothesis offered above. The artificial mounds were the centers which represented the various tribes, but the people themselves were dispersed and isolated in small groups.

La Source was the first to comment upon the settlement patterns of the Tunica in the Yazoo Region:

> ...The first village is four leagues from the Mississippi inland on the bank of a quite pretty river; they are dispersed in little villages; they

> cover in all four leagues of country; they are about 260 cabins.
>
> (Shea 1861:80)

Swanton felt that of these 260 cabins, 180 belonged to the Tunica. He based this calculation on the ratio of 2.5 warriors per cabin, and one warrior to every 3.5 persons in the population (Swanton 1911:43).* Gravier described the same area in 1700:

> ...I left my canoe four leagues from the river, at the foot of a hill, where there are five or six cabins. The road, which is 2 leagues by land, is quite pretty...We saw five or six hamlets of a few cabins...There are three different languages in his (Davion's) mission - the Jakou (Yazoo),of 30 cabins; the Ounspik (Ofo) of 10 or 12 cabins; and the Toumika (Tunica), who are in 7 hamlets and who comprise in all 50 or 60 small cabins.
>
> (Shea 1861:133)

If Swanton's Tunica population of 1,575 for 1699 was anywhere near correct, there must have been a considerable number of dwellings that were not observed by Gravier. Of those that he did see, an estimate of seven to nine cabins per hamlet seems to have been the norm.

The year 1702 marked the beginning of a turning point in the history of the Tunica, as it was in this year that Davion fled from his mission. Penicaut attributed this action to

* Swanton was aware that the ratios were not always constant, but he felt they had validity on a relative basis.

Davion's destruction of the idols in the Tunica temple and the hostile reaction which ensued (Swanton 1911:309), but of more importance probably was the assassination of Father Foucault by two mistreated and disgruntled Koroa youths. Davion, possibly fearing a conspiracy, deserted his mission after hearing of the event. The Tunica desired his return, possibly more for the accompanying trade than because of religious fervor, but Bienville, governor of Louisiana, demanded revenge. Davion would be allowed to return to the Tunica on condition that the latter strike a blow against the Koroa and Yazoo. Bienville also added "that they should bring him the English that might be found among them after having plundered their storehouse: (Ibid:310), thus indicating the strength of the English activity in the area and the possibility that the assassination may in part have been instigated by them. The Tunica seemingly fulfilled their part of the bargain as the Koroa murderers were subsequently killed, and an English trader was reported to have been imprisoned by them. Therefore, in 1705 Davion returned to his mission and was not to leave again until 1719 or 1720 (Ibid:311,3).

The Tunica, by this time apparently having alienated the other tribes along the Yazoo by their obedience to the French commands, were forced to reconsider their position when the embittered English trader mentioned above assembled the Chickasaw, Alibamu, and other nations against them. Thus, around 1706 the Tunica migrated from the Yazoo Region to the

mouth of the Red River (Ibid:311). Much has been written about their subsequent history, but for our present concern the narrative shall terminate at this point.

In sum, though there was a considerable number of aboriginal groups situated along the banks of the Yazoo River at various times, the Tunica seem to have been the largest and most important, as evinced by the attention given them by the French. The other Indian groups apparently leaned more toward the British, whose trading activity in the area was deeply rooted. The Tunica left the Yazoo Region in 1706, undoubtedly forced to perform this manoeuver by a consolidation of the various pro-British groups.

Excavations

A total of six 2 x 2 meter squares were excavated at the Portland Site (Map 2), four of which (Y500-Y503) were placed over a series of trash pits. It was originally supposed that there was just one single large pit, but excavation revealed four additional trash pits. The habitation area was situated to the southwest and south of the pits and was discovered by means of a random posthole survey. A thin veneer of highly organic soil was detected in several postholes and the outline of this deposit was traced out and recorded on the topographic map. A single two meter square (Y504) excavated in the above area was very unproductive. A mere twenty potsherds were found out of a total of 2,142 retrieved at the site. Four-fifths of the assemblage within this square was either Addis or Yazoo (Table 1).

An additional test square (Y510) was excavated to the northwest of the main excavations, in the area in which "Colonies Francaises" coins were reported to have been found. Ninety-two potsherds were discovered, seventy-one of which were in the second level. The historic artifacts consisted of a piece of green lead-glazed earthenware, a musket ball (.56 caliber), and five glass beads (Variety IIA1(4), WIIB2). No features were discovered in this area.

Feature 1

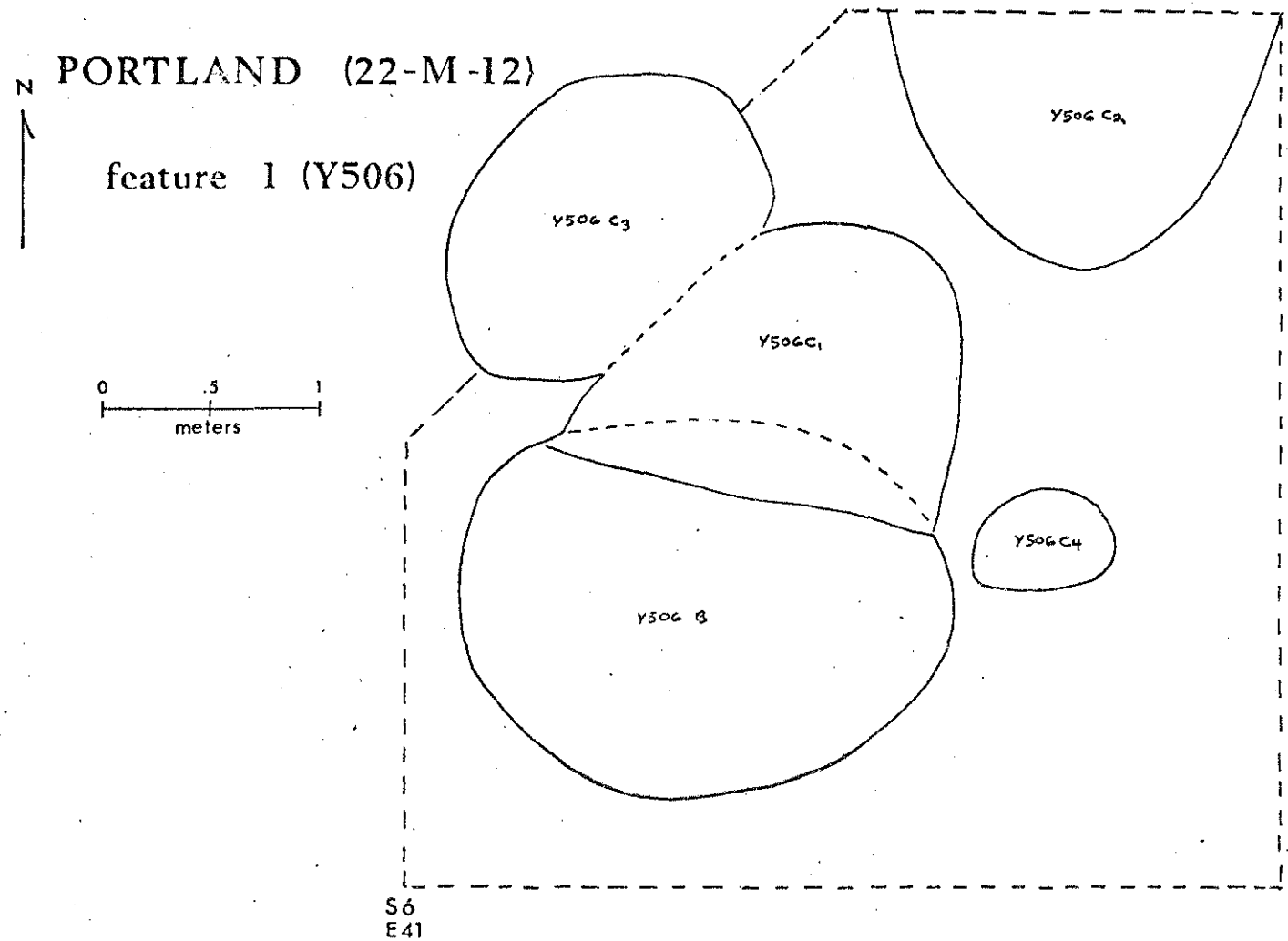
Squares Y500 through Y503 were excavated by arbitrary levels, in each case being taken down to the +3.61 meter level above datum. This level extended no deeper than .5 meters below the ground surface. Y501 required the removal of two arbitrary units to get down to this level, the other squares only one. At this depth a large oval feature, over four meters in length and two and one-half meters at the widest point, stood out from the surrounding subsoil. This was at first believed to have been a burial pit, as some human bone was discovered, but the large quantity of various animal bones and small potsherds suggested that this was a large trash pit. Further excavation revealed a series of five trash pits, some of which overlapped (Map 3).

Y506B was the largest of these pits, 2.25 meters long and approximately 1.7 meters wide. The original width could not be determined as the southern portion of pit $Y506C_1$ had been dug into Y506B. Similar to many of the pits excavated at the Fatherland Site, Y506B was bathtub-shaped (Neitzel-pers. comm.). It attained a maximum depth of .26 meters. Besides yieldind a good deal of historic and aboriginal artifacts, perhaps the most exciting find in Y506B was a large fragment of a Winterville Incised, var. Tunica jar (Pl.2a). This was very similar to material found at the historic Tunica site of Trudeau in Louisiana, suggesting that the Portland

Map 3

PORTLAND (22-M-12)

feature 1 (Y506)



Site (or at least this particular trash pit) dated to the Tunica occupation of the Yazoo Region (pre 1706).

It was hoped that a chronological ordering of artifacts would be attained through the analysis and comparison of trash pits Y506B and Y506C, as the latter was known to have been dug at a somewhat later date. This aspiration was crushed when we returned to the site after a pot-hunter's weekend. The 'treasure' hunters succeeded in tearing up a large portion of the site and undoubtedly absconded with a good deal of our invaluable information. The loose dirt from the potting venture was sifted and labeled Y506C, but it was later learned that Y506C consisted of three additional pits, only one of which ($Y506C_1$) overlapped with Y506B. Thus our hopes to establish a chronological arrangement of artifacts may have been dashed. An interesting artifact within $Y506C_1$ was a large portion of an Owens Punctated, var. Redwood bowl (Pl.1a). The design on this vessel was somewhat similar to that employed by the historic or proto-historic Quapaw along the Arkansas River (Ford 1961:Pl.24A). The latter Indians occupied an area adjacent to where the Tunica were believed to have been situated at the time of the De Soto entrada (See p.32). This lends credence to the hypothesis that the Portland Site represents an early Tunica component of the late 17th-early 18th centuries.

The remaining three trash pits were of a smaller size than the first two pits. $Y506C_2$ was only partially excavated,

the northern half being left for posterity. A return trip to the site at the end of the summer revealed that the posterity it was left for were our friends the pot-hunters. The original pit was 1.8 meters wide and, had it been symmetrical, 2.4 meters long. The maximum depth of the pit below the arbitrary +3.61 meter level was .15 meters. A partial Leland Incised, var. Williams jar (Pl.2b) was reconstructed out of the remains left by the pot-hunters. Y506C_3 was somewhat smaller, but similar in shape to Y506C_2. It had its long axis to the northeast instead of to the north. Its length and width were 1.9 meters and 1.25 meters respectively, and its maximum depth was .26 meters. The discovery of a historic trade axe (Pl.4:1) within this trash pit supported the local amateurs' claim that axes were unearthed by them in this region. Y506C_4, the remaining pit, was a peculiar feature. It did not overlap with any of the other pits. It was small and round, having a length of .6 meters and a width of .45 meters, its long axis oriented to the east. Its maximum depth was similar to Y506C_2 at .14 meters. Unlike the other pits, Y506C_4 was culturally sterile.

In sum, the excavations at Portland revealed a series of five pits containing variable amounts, but essentially similar types of artifacts. Some of the pits were dug into earlier ones, though little time probably passed between when the various pits were used. The associated dwellings were

probably arranged to the south and southeast of the trash pits, as revealed in a thin veneer of cultural material which turned up in a random posthole survey.

Aboriginal Artifacts

The author must apologize at this point for not dealing with the aboriginal artifacts, including pottery and lithics, in a manner fit for an archaeological report. The above materials have been examined many times in order to provide a consistent and hopefully useful classification, the results of which are presented in Tables 1 and 3. However, this of course is but the first step, the next being to perform distributional studies for each artifact variety both on the site and regionally in order to determine the degree of correlation between the various units. The archaeologist's job is still not done as he must then determine what relationship the arrangement of the artifacts bore to the behavior and underlying beliefs of the people who discarded them. This is a difficult, and many would say impossible, task to be sure, and the process has unfortunately only been taken to its first stage in the study of the aboriginal artifacts in this report. Hopefully, time will eventually permit further development of the analysis.

Seçeral observations have been made on the basis of the ceramic classification. Most of the pottery in the trash pits and on the surface of the site were of a very small size, having undoubtedly been subjected to the pressure of many feet. A significant proportion of these sherds pre-dated the historic period and are evidence of the continual popularity of the area. Many of these small sherds were found within the trash pits, but their appearance can be accounted for as fill. However, most of the Wasp Lake pottery and Russell phase markers were of a large size, especially the latter (Pl.1-3), indicative of primary deposition.

The determination of the relative phase representations at Portland has been based upon the percentage of the varieties present in considering the site as a single unit. There are several caveats which must be issued: considering the site as a single unit removes all forms of vertical and horizontal stratigraphy; using percentages tells nothing of the size of the sherds, a vessel with thin walls having a much higher representation than one with thick; using percentages assumes uniformity of ceramic manufacture and breakage over time; and finally, percentages could imply either a long occupation by a small population or a short occupation by a large population. Hopefully, the use of percentages on a relative basis can provide some idea of when and the degree to which the Portland Site was occupied.

Figure 2 shows the phase, phase markers, and pottery percentages for both the Portland and St. Pierre Sites. Many of the varieties were markers for more than one phase and so in establishing the various phase representations a minimum and maximum percentage was recorded. The first component at Portland was in the Tchula phase, as represented by a single Tchefuncte Plain, var. U. sherd. The site remained unoccupied until the Deasonville phase, but the latter occupation did not increase in intensity. There may have been a Bayland phase component, but it was not until the Kings Crossing phase of the Coles Creek culture that the next definite occupation was detected. Heavier site utilization seems to have occurred in the Winterville phase and perhaps continued in the following Lake George phase. It was not until the Wasp Lake and Russell phases that the heaviest occupation occurred at the site. The large quantity of historic European artifacts in the trash pits suggests that the remains were largely the responsibility of the Russell phase peoples.*

* Several aboriginal artifacts, including a pipe bowl made out of a soft unidentified stone (Y502AF.1) and a worked antler object ($Y506C_{1-1}$), in addition to pottery and lithics were found at Portland. There was also a small box full of poorly preserved faunal remains. The latter has not been adequately studied, yet most of the specimens appear to have been deer.

Historic European Artifacts

Axes (Pl.4:1,2)

Background

Axes seem to have always been a very popular item of the French trade. They were traded in the Mississippi Valley at least by the last quarter of the 17th century. In 1688 one particular Illinois trader carried with him two large axes and thirty-six dozen hatchets of two sizes to trade to the Indians (Bauxar 1959:47). The value of the axes depended upon their size. In the Fox War of 1715-1716, a tabulation of the expenses incurred included this item. Small axes were valued at three livres each.* Medium-sized ones were valued at nine livres each, and large axes at thirteen livres ten sols (Quimby 1966:65,6).

There were two principal ways to manufacture axes. The first was to forge a thick iron strap over a wedge-shaped blade. The attachment loop and blade were thus separate elements (Ibid:71;fig.12). Another technique was the 'laminated method'. In this process a single

* The monetary value of a livre equalled a franc or shilling of later times (Quimby 1966:65,6).

strip of sheet iron was bent around a form, doubled back on itself and forged, thus leaving a hafting eye (Jelks et al 1966:25,6). Both axe forms were used and traded by the French and they frequently had stamped impressions consisting of either crosses or blossom shapes arranged in a round cartouche (Quimby 1966:71).

Specimens - 2

Provenience - $Y506C_{3-1}$, Wright Collection*

Description

Two axes were found at the Portland Site, and, as stated earlier (See p.25), many more were reported to have been discovered in the vicinity. Both axes were formed by the 'laminated method', and neither had discernible impressions though they had been subjected to sand blasting and electrolytic cleaning. There were many pock marks, and a vivid imagination could certainly arrange them in all sorts of patterns, but none of these were of recognizable design. These axes were also without steel edges, a common feature on the axes of New France. Steel-edged blades were rare in Louisiana, because this area was generally receiving poorer material than New

* William Wright, the historian associated with the project, had excavated an axe at the Portland Site some years previous to the most recent excavations.

France in the late 17th century (Marie Gérin-Lajoie - pers. comm.).

The axe in the Wright Collection (Pl.4:1) was 13.5 cm in length, with a blade 8.5 cm wide. The attachment hole was 4.2 cm wide at the back and 3 cm wide where the blade and attachment hole met. The latter was oval, its length 4 cm, its width 2.8 cm, and its thickness .5 cm.

The other axe (Pl.4:2) appeared smaller than the one described above, as it had a larger attachment hole. However, its length at 13.8 cm was somewhat larger. Its blade width of 7.7 cm was smaller. The back width of the attachment hole was 5.3 cm, and it was 4 cm wide at the juncture of the blade. It was .5 to .7 cm thick. The hole itself had a straight back and straight sides, the latter rapidly coming to a point as they approached the blade. The long axis of the hole was 5 cm, and its width was 2.5 cm. Traces of wood were still visible in the socket, evidence that it was buried with its handle.

Distribution

Axes were a very common feature in early 18th century sites. Wittry found four axes at the Bell Site, two of which (Wittry 1963:34;fig.24A&D) were of the same shape as the Wright axe. A single axe was found at the Fatherland Site. It also had the same shape as the axe

in the Wright Collection, but there was no information as to whether the Fatherland specimen was of similar manufacture (Neitzel 1965:50;pl.14x). Three axes were discovered at the Gilbert Site. The one complete specimen, made by the 'laminated method', was almost identical to $Y506C_{3-1}$. Its blade width was 7 cm and its width at the juncture of the attachment hole was 3.7 cm. This artifact was somewhat unusual though in that the iron strip was composed of two distinct layers of iron (Jelks et al 1966:25,6:fig.23a). Twenty-three axes were found at Fort Michilimackinac, but Stone unfortunately did not describe them (Stone 1971:616). Finally, at Fort Toulouse one axe was found which was also similar in form to the Wright axe, but of a larger size. It had an overall length of 17 cm and a blade edge of 10.5 cm (Heldman 1973:150,fig.10,64c).

Discussion

All of the sites listed above had date ranges spanning the first quarter of the 18th century and all were associated with French trade.

Glass Beads

A total of eighty-nine beads, comprising twenty varieties, were found at the Portland Site. The purpose of this chapter is to present a short summary of the history and use of the glass bead in the New World and the various forms of its manufacture. A detailed discussion of the technology involved shall not be attempted here. Others, much more qualified, have dealt with the above, and the reader is directed to their works (Murray 1964; Woodward 1965; Kidd and Kidd 1970; and Good 1972). The classification employed in this report is taken directly from the Trudeau Site (Brain nd). As the Portland Site is believed to have been a Tunica component also and, as most of the beads were similar to those in the 'Tunica Treasure', it was considered appropriate to follow Brain's classification.

Glass Beads and the Indian

Glass beads were one of the most important items in the Indian trade of the 17th and 18th centuries. They are found on virtually every historic aboriginal site, and often in considerable numbers. There were generally three bead sizes. The large ones, called by the French olive-shaped beads (Thwaites 1959:143) or rassades (Swanton 1911:56), were greater than 6mm in diameter, and were primarily used on necklaces.

Medium (between 4 and 6mm) and small (less than 4mm) beads were sewn on skins, garters, etc. (Harris and Harris 1965: 307). It was common for the Indians of the Mississippi Valley to decorate their hair by interlacing strings of blue, white, green, or black glass beads (Swanton 1911:51). Small round white beads, 2 to 3 mm in diameter, seem to have been not only the most abundant trade bead (Chapman 1959:48,54), but also the most popular (Le Page du Pratz 1972:315).

Most of the beads sent to the New World up until the 19th century were from Venice (Woodward 1965:4,6), though a large bead manufacturing operation was also in existence in Amsterdam after 1613 (Sleen 1967:108). Beads were generally sent in casks, barrels, or boxes. Large casks of beads were reported to have still been in storage in Italy (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:55). Other beads were strung, particularly the smaller kind. Woodward (1965:9) stated that the bead strings were commonly sold by the mass, or by what the French traders called the brasse. The latter originally measured 5.318 feet, but in the 18th century this was reduced to 18 inches. A mass of beads usually contained a dozen strands. According to Orchard (1929:87), the small 'seed' beads were sold in bunches of five or six strings, each of which were six inches long and weighed four or five bunches to the pound. He indicated that one bunch of 'seed' beads was equivalent in value to one beaver skin.

The expenses incurred in the French war with the Fox Indians

in 1715-1716 also included beads, thus offering an idea of the value of this trade item in the early 18th century. The expense list included 22,000 porcelain beads ('seed' beads) at 10 livres per thousand and 2 pounds of rassade beads at 4 livres, 10 sols (Quimby 1966:65,6).* There is some indication that glass beads were not always so highly regarded by the Indians. The fact that an Illinois fur trader in 1688 carried with him an enormous quantity of trade material, but took only five livres (pounds) of glass beads (Bauxar 1959:47), suggests that the latter were not the most lucrative trade items for where he was going. If one is to seriously delve into the study of glass trade bead chronology, he must take the changing desires of the recipients into account. As suggested above, certain people at certain times may not have wanted beads at all. Others, such as the Indians who utilized the St. Ignace Ossuary and totally neglected to deposit polychrome or brightly colored monochrome beads with the burials (Quimby 1966:136), may have selected certain bead types over others for different purposes. Thus, to take a single site and assume it to be typical of the period is, as has been shown often in the past, bound to lead the investigator down the wrong path.

* As a monetary unit a livre equaled a shilling or a franc of later times. As a unit of weight it equaled either 3/4 (Wedel 1974:159) of or one (Quimby 1966:65) English pound.

Technology

There were two basic ways in which glass beads were made. The first manner was called the drawn or tube bead method. Drawn beads were derived from the stretching of a large hollow globule of glass and subsequently cutting or snapping the long filaments into small pieces after cooling. If round beads were desired, the small glass tubes were reheated and tumbled in a mixture of ground charcoal and fine sand. Decoration was applied in several ways. One method was to add layers by dipping the globule into different batches of glass metal. To add stripes one would place the globule in a pail lined with different colored glass rods. The globule, with the glass rods sticking to it, would then be placed in the fire and subsequently stretched. The second technique of bead manufacture was called the wire or mandrel-wound method. This method consisted of wrapping a heated glass rod around a chalk-covered iron or copper rod. Each bead would then be manipulated (molded, faceted, etc.) individually until the desired shape was achieved. Different glass filaments were also applied as decoration.

Classification

Wire-wound and drawn beads were well represented at the Portland Site, particularly the latter. As stated earlier, the material was analyzed according to Brain's classification of the beads in the 'Tunica Treasure' (Brain nd). As the latter work has not yet been published, the structure of the classification shall be presented here. All the classes and associated types shall be described, but only those varieties which were represented at Portland shall be included. Following Kidd and Kidd's (1970) typology, the drawn beads were divided into four classes, based upon their structure. Structure was defined as to whether the beads were rounded or not and whether they were of simple, compound, complex, or composite construction. The latter terminology was taken directly from Stone (1971:29). Simple construction consisted of one layer of glass. Compound was two or more layers. Complex beads had a simple construction with the addition of surface decoration, and composite beads had compound construction with surface decoration.

Wire-wound beads were divided into three classes. The first consisted of simple shape and construction and monochrome. The second class was similar, but the beads were modified in some way (faceting, pinching, etc.). Beads of the third class consisted of more than one layer of glass. Also included in this last class were colored insets, incising, etc.

The breakdown of the classes into types was based upon

whether the beads were monochrome or polychrome, their average shape, and any further physical manipulation. Decorative elements were described according to shape, color, number, and size. Finally, varieties were formed upon differences in color, degree of opacity or translucency, and the color and form of decoration.

In describing the beads of each variety, several already existing classifications were drawn from. Kidd and Kidd's (1970:66) criteria for bead diameter was applied - very small (under 2mm), small (2-4mm), medium (4-6mm), large (6-10mm), and very large (over 10mm). In presenting the proportions of the beads, Sleen's (1967:32) classification was adopted - a standard bead was one in which the length and diameter were equal; a long bead was one in which the length was greater than the diameter; and a short bead consisted of a diameter greater than the length. Finally, Stone (1971:291) was again referred to in classifying the bead form as to whether it was round, oval, barrel, spheroidal, tubular, or donut-shaped.

Drawn Beads

Class I

This class consisted of tubular beads which had not been subjected to rounding by reheating and tumbling. Only 370 beads of this class were represented in the 'Tunica Treasure' from Trudeau, constituting two types and nine varieties. As

no beads from the Portland Site fit the above criteria, the breakdown of this class shall not proceed any farther.

Class II

The beads of Class II were identical to those of Class I, except they had been rounded on the ends. The beads were either monochrome or had surface decoration.

Type A

Type A consisted of monochrome beads of simple construction and no surface decoration. This was equivalent to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) Type II1.

Variety IIA1 (Pl.5:1,11)

Definition

Almost all opaque white beads of simple construction were included in variety IIA1. Size ranged from very small to large, and the shapes represented were round, oval, donut, and barrel. Stone (1971:296) called these beads 'convex' or 'convexo-elongate' and described them as being snapped instead of cut. Included within this variety were Stone's (1971) CI,SA,T2,Va; T3,Va; and T4,Va, and Kidd and Kidd's (1970) Types IIa13,14, and 15.

Dimensions

Length - 1-19mm

Diameter - 1-10mm

Perforation Diameter - .5-3mm

Portland

Sample - 44

Provenience - $Y505A_2$, $Y505D_2$(2), Y506A, Y506B(16), Y506C(2), $Y506C_1$(11), $Y506C_{1-1}$, $Y506C_2$(3), $Y506C_3$(4), Y510B(3).

Dimensions

Length - 2-15mm
Diameter - 3-8.5mm
Perforation Diameter - .5-2.5mm

Comments - Eight of the above beads had a simple construction, but a compound appearance (pl.5:11). Good set up a separate type (102) at the Guebert Site for this kind of bead, and indicated that the compound appearance was probably due to the tumbling process (Good 1972:118).

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Variety IIA1 beads were perhaps the most common beads found on historic sites. Although present at Chicoutimi, they were much smaller than the specimens recovered at Portland (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.). Ridley (1954:49) noted the appearance of this variety at the Frank Bay Site, and it has also been found at St. Ignace Ossuary

(Quimby 1966:135); Bell (Wittry 1963:31,2); Fatherland (MDAH Collections); International Paper (LMS Collections); Womack, where it comprised more than half of the 2,123 beads recovered, and corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) types 1,2,3,6,44, and 45; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:118); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:99); Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Port Dauphin (N. Read Stowe - pers. comm.); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:125); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24; fig.1:1,3-8); Fish Hatchery (Ibid:21,2); Southern Compress (Ibid:18); Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971:295); Fort Toulouse (Heldman 1973:132,4;fig.55c); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:28); Fort St. Pierre (MDAH Collections); Guebert (Good 1972:118); Trudeau (LMS Collections); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:43); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:37); Wilkinson (Ibid:27); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:280); and Conesoga (Good 1972:118).

Discussion

With the exception of Los Adaes, variety IIA1 was virtually absent at sites associated with Spanish occupation. Though it was so common in areas traversed by French traders, it was not represented at all at Haynes Bluff or Russell, two sites close to Portland and believed to have been of comparable age. It was well represented in the 'Tunica

Treasure' from Trudeau, though constituted only 8.7% of the varieties listed in Table 6 and Figure 5, as compared to 49.4% at Portland. As shown in Figure 3, this variety is believed to have had its heaviest distribution between 1706 and 1763. Its appearance at Chicoutimi indicates that it was being traded at least as early as 1663.

Variety IIA4 (Pl.5:2)

Definition

The beads of this variety ranged from small to large, were opaque and light blue. The smaller specimens were donut-shaped and the larger ones oval. This variety corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIa46 and 47. It appears to have been the same as Good's (1972) type 88.

Dimensions

Length - 2-13mm

Diameter - 3-8mm

Perforation Diameter - .5-2mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y506B

Dimensions

Were not calculated.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety IIA4 has been found at Fatherland (Good 1972:116); Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Russell (Ibid); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:103); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:32); Guebert (Good 1972:116); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:38); and at Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1767 (Good 1972:116).

Discussion

Variety IIA4 does not seem to have been well represented on historic sites. A considerable amount has been found in the 'Tunica Treasure' from Trudeau (Table 6, Figure 5), but this was still a small representation in terms of the overall collection. As seen in Figure 3, its distribution was mostly between 1700 and 1800. As variety IIA4 was found at the Portland Site, it was being traded at least by 1706.

Variety IIA6 (Pl.5:3)

Definition

This was a small to large, translucent, dark blue variety. The beads ranged in form from square to oval to donut-shaped. This variety included Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIa55,56, and 57, and corresponded to Stone's (1971)

CI,SA,T2,Vb; T3,Ve; T4,Vc; and T11Va, and to Good's (1972) Type 56.

Dimensions

Length - 2-13mm

Diameter - 2-8mm

Perforation Diameter - ,5-2mm

Portland

Sample - 16

Provenience - Y501BF.1, Y502AF.1(3), $Y505A_2$, Y506B(3), $Y506C_1$(5), $Y506C_2$(3).

Dimensions

Length - 7-13mm
Diameter - 6-9.5mm
Perforation Diameter - 2-2.5mm

Comments - As can obviously be seen, the Portland sample was at the larger end of the varietal range established for the 'Tunica Treasure', the diameter of the bead and its perforation diameter often exceeding the limits set forth.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Variety IIA6 had an extremely wide distribution, being reported from at least the following sites: Hiwassee Island (Lewis and Kneberg 1970:133); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Factory Hollow (Good 1972:113); Chicoutimi, where the beads were considerably smaller

than the Portland specimens (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.); Bell (Wittry 1963:30); International Paper (LMS Collections); Haynes Bluff (Ibid); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) types 13,14, and 48; Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6), Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Port Dauphin (N. Read Stowe - pers. comm.); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965: 25;fig.1:26,27,28); Fish Hatchery (Ibid:23); Southern Compress (Ibid:20); Fort Toulouse (Heldman 1973:132,4); Los Adaes (Gregory and Webb 1965:30); Fort St. Pierre (MDAH Collections); Guebert (Good 1972:113); Presidio Ahumada (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:49); Mission San Lorenzo (Ibid:60); the San Xavier Missions (Gilmore 1969:98); San Juan (Schuetz 1969:59); Trudeau (LMS Collections); Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:49); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:44); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:37); Wilkinson (Ibid:27); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:279); and Cooks Ferry (LMS Collections).

Discussion

An extremely large number of beads of this variety was isolated in the 'Tunica Treasure' (Table 6). This variety outnumbered variety IIA1, the opaque white beads of simple construction, by more than two to one. At Portland the above two varieties were the most representative

in the sample, but the ratio was just the inverse. Perhaps this indicates that by the second quarter of the 18th century the translucent dark blue beads surpassed the opaque ones in popularity.

Whatever the case, the heaviest distribution of variety IIA6 seems to have occurred between 1706 and 1800 (Table 5 and Figure 3). According to Tunnell and Ambler (1967:59), dark blue translucent beads were commonly found on sites dating from 1700 to 1740, but decreased in the period from 1740 to 1767, disappearing after the latter date. Variety IIA6 was at least in existence by 1615, as shown by its discovery at the Factory Hollow Site.

Variety IIA7 (Pl.5:4)

Definition

The beads of this variety were opaque turquoise blue. Their size ranged from very small to very large and their shapes from donut to square to oval. Many of the beads had an irridescent patination. This variety corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIa31,40,41, and 42, and to Good's (1972) types 90, 90a, and 92.

Dimensions

Length - .5-17mm

Diameter - .5-12mm

Perforation Diameter - .25-4mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y506B

Dimensions

Length - 6mm
Diameter - 6mm
Perforation Diameter - 1mm

Comments - This bead was oval in shape and was of medium to large size. It corresponded to Good's (1972) type 90.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Variety IIA7 was widely dispersed, though not to the degree of varieties IIA1 and IIA6. It has been found at the following sites: Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Albert Ibaugh (Kinsey 1960:91); Chicoutimi, where the specimens were on the smaller end of the measurement range (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.); Dann (Good 1972:117); St. Ignace Ossuary (Quimby 1966:135); Fatherland (Ibid:192); International Paper (LMS Collections); Pumpkin Lake (Ibid); Haynes Bluff, where thirty-eight specimens of the same size as those found at Portland were discovered in a breast pouch in Burial #2 (Ibid); Russell (Ibid); Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:192); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert

(Jelks et al 1966:99); Angola Farm, where most of which were 'seed' beads, thirty-five being of the size encountered at Portland (LSU Collections); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:126); Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971:299); Guebert (Good 1972:117); Presidio Ahumada (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:50); the San Xavier Missions (Gilmore 1969:97); Trudeau (LMS Collections); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:44); Conesoga (Good 1972:117); Cooks Ferry (LMS Collections); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:54); Mabin (LMS Collections); and sites in northeast (Tunnell and Ambler 1967:50) and central (Watt 1938:63) Texas.

Discussion

Variety IIA7 requires further breakdown. The 31,367 specimens represented in the'Tunica Treasure' from Trudeau (Table 6) were virtually all 'seed' beads, so percentage comparisons between the various sites (Figure 5) are not extremely worthwhile for this variety. As seen in Figure 3, the period of greatest distribution of Variety IIA7 appears to have been between 1700 and 1764. It had been in existence at least by 1663.

Variety IIA8 (Pl.5:5)

Definition

This was a large, opaque, turquoise variety. The beads

had an oval shape, the ends of which appear to have been pinched off after being rounded. This variety corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIa42, and presumably also to Good's (1972) type 88. The surface of this bead was shiny, and wavy longitudinal lines appeared on many, seemingly due to impurities in the glass.

Dimensions

Length - 9-12mm

Diameter - 6-9mm

Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Portland

Sample - 6

Provenience - Y505D_2, Y506B(2), Y506C, Y506C_{1-1}, Y506C_2.

Dimensions

Length - 8-12mm
Diameter - 6-8mm
Perforation Diameter - 1.5-2.5mm

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Only 179 specimens of this variety were found in the enormous 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. They have also been discovered at Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); and at Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58).

Discussion

It is strange that this variety should have been

so sparsely represented at Trudeau when variety IIA7, which was very similar, had such a high representation. The situation was reversed at Portland, though of course the size of the sample was not the most ideal. Though the bracketing procedure of the various sites at which this variety was found placed its heaviest distribution between 1700 and 1825 (Figure 3), its rarity at Trudeau suggests that it was most heavily dispersed in the first quarter of the 18th century. Its appearance at Portland indicates that it was part of the trade assemblage at least by 1706.

Variety IIA13 (Pl.5:6)

Definition

This was a large,translucent, turquoise blue bead with an oval shape. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIa32. Tiny semi-circular fracture marks on the surface of the beads of this variety were common.

Dimensions

Length - 11mm

Diameter - 6mm

Perforation Diameter - 3mm

Portland

Sample - 3

Provenience - Y506A, Y506C_2, Y506C_3

Dimensions

Length - 9-13mm
Diameter - 5.5-8mm
Perforation Diameter - 1.5-2mm

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Only two specimens of this variety were found in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. It has also been recovered at Southern Compress, though the beads were smaller and more barrel or donut-shaped than those from Trudeau and Portland (Gregory and Webb 1965:21;fig.1:34,36); and at Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:45).

Discussion

The probability of finding three beads of variety IIA13 in such a small collection as Portland's would be rather low, unless this particular variety was fairly popular at the time this site was occupied (1698-1706). Conversely, the discovery of only two beads of this variety at Trudeau, a site with over a quarter million beads, suggests that the popularity of this variety had decreased by the occupation of Trudeau (1730-1760). Its absence at Fatherland, Angola Farm, and the early historic sites along the Red River indicates that its popularity may have centered around the turn of the 18th century. Bracketing the sites at which this variety has been found gives a range for the heaviest distribution between

1714 and 1764 (Figure 3), and the bead was at least in existence by 1706, as shown by its discovery at Portland.

Variety IIA15 (Pl.5:7)

Background

This particular variety was not represented at the Portland Site, but was found at St. Pierre. It was felt to be appropriate to keep the bead classification together, rather than spreading it out over the two site reports, especially as so few beads were found at the St. Pierre Site.

Definition

This was a very small to large translucent dark green bead, corresponding to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIa27, described as "circular, clear, emerald green," or "oval, clear, dark palm green," and to Good's (1972) types 36 and 37. The small 'seed' beads were donut-shaped while the larger beads were square and oval. A white surface patination occurred on many of these beads.

Dimensions

Length - 1-17mm

Diameter - 1-8mm

Perforation Diameter - .5-2mm

St. Pierre

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y572-12

Dimensions

Length - 12mm
Diameter - 7mm
Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Comments - The bead of this variety was of the larger kind, similar to Good's (1972) type 36.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figure 3-5)

This variety was represented by 1,107 beads in the 'Tunica Treasure", but only two of these were of the larger kind. The variety has also been found at Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:12); Bell (Wittry 1963:30); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:103); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:21;fig.1:35,37); Los Adaes (Ibid:33); Guebert (Good 1972:110); Pearson (Duffield and Jelks 1961:46); Colfax Ferry (Gregory and Webb 1965:38); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:281); Cooks Ferry (LMS Collections); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58); Mabin (LMS Collections); and on Wichita sites dating between 1740 and 1767 (Good 1972:110).

Discussion

The absence of variety IIA15 at Fatherland, Portland,

and Angola Farm suggests that it was not too popular in the early years of the 18th century. Unfortunately, most of the sites it had been discovered at had long occupation spans (Figure 3), thus making it difficult to narrow down the time at which this variety was most popular. It was in existence at least by 1729, as evinced by its appearance at St. Pierre, and, according to the bracketing procedure, had its greatest popularity between 1717 and 1820.

Type B

The beads of Type B had a complex construction, consisting of a single layer of glass with the addition of surface decoration. The latter could either be simple (one color against a background of a different color) or compound (more than one color against a background of a different color). Type B corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIb, IIb', and IIbb.

Variety IIB2 (Pl.5:8)

Definition

The beads of this variety were large, opaque, and white, with four dark blue longitudinal stripes. Their

shapes were round and oval. This variety corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) types IIb25 and 26, and to Good's (1972) type 142.

Dimensiond

Length - 6-15mm

Diameter - 5-8mm

Perforation Diameter - 1-2mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - $Y505A_2$

Dimensions

Length - 13mm
Diameter - 7mm
Perforation Diameter - 1.5mm

Comments - This particular bead had an oval shape.

Distribution (Table 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety IIB2 has been found at Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Womack, as represented by Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 2; Fish Hatchery (Gregory and Webb 1965:23;fig.1:17); Guebert (Good 1972:124); sites in Central Texas (Watt 1938:66); and on Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Good 1972:124).

Discussion

The rarity of this variety at Trudeau (Table 6; Figure 5),

in comparison to its abundance at Fish Hatchery, suggests that the greater part of this varietal distribution occurred prior to 1730, the estimated date for the beginning of Trudeau's occupation. That this bead had a wide dispersal in the Red River watershed, suggests that it may have been carried by some of the early 18th century expeditions up this river - for example Bénard, Sieur de la Harpe, who, in 1719, journeyed up the Red River with 2,000 livres of merchandise to trade to the Wichita and other aboriginal groups along the route (Wedel 1971:42). Its discovery at Portland indicates that the variety was around at least by 1706, and the bracketing procedure placed its heaviest distribution between 1700 and 1764.

Variety IIB15 (Pl.5:9)

Definition

This was a newly defined variety, not being found in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. The variety consisted of large translucent dark blue beads with eight longitudinal white stripes. The beads were barrel-shaped.

Dimensions

Length - 6-7mm

Diameter - 7-8mm

Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Portland

Sample - 2

Provenience - $Y505C_2$, $Y506C_1$

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Variety IIB15 has also been found at the Womack Site, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965: 308,13) type 34, and at Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:20;fig.1:23).

Discussion

This variety was quite rare and it is difficult to say much about it. The heaviest (!) distribution seems to have occurred between 1700 and 1730, and, as it was found at Portland, it was at least being traded by 1706.

Variety IIB16 (Pl.5:10)

Definition

This too was a new variety, not being represented at Trudeau. This was a medium-sized compound bead with an opaque white background. Decoration consisted of three thick wavy green lines, with a single thin red stripe upon each green line. The bead shape was oval. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IIbb17.

Dimensions

Length - 10mm

Diameter - 4.5mm

Perforation Diameter - 1.5mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y502AF.1

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Similar beads have been found at Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:25;fig.1:20) and Southern Compress (Ibid:20).

Discussion

Little can be said about this variety. As it was only found at three sites, the bracketing procedure placed its period of heaviest distribution between 1714 and 1803. The absence of this variety at Trudeau suggests that this bead may have been more confined to the lower portion of the above range. It was at least in existence by 1706.

Class III

This class consisted of hollow cane beads having a compound structure (two or more layers of glass). Also included under this class were composite beads (compound beads with surface decoration). These beads had neither been reheated nor tumbled

to round the ends. As no beads from this class were found at Portland, a discussion of the various types and varieties set up by Brain must await the final publication on the 'Tunica Treasure' (Brain nd).

Class IV

These were compound or composite beads identical to the above, except that their ends had been rounded by reheating and tumbling.

Type A

Type A consisted of compound beads (two or more layers) with no surface decoration. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IVa. Beads of this type have not been found at Portland, though it was originally felt that eight of the beads classified under variety IIA1 (See p.58) should have been discussed at this point. As Good (1972:118) indicated, the compund appearance of the above beads was probably the result of the tumbling process.

Type B

The beads of this type had two or more layers of glass with the addition of glass insets on either the surface or between the layers. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type IVb.

Variety IVB1 (Pl.5:12)

Definition

This was a small to large bead variety, with longitudinal white stripes lodged between two layers of clear glass. The beads were barrel-shaped, the smaller ones having between fourteen and eighteen stripes and the larger ones having seven. Kidd and Kidd (1970) did not consider these composite beads, giving them the typological designation of IIb18. It corresponded to Good's (1972) types 154 - 159. The beads of this variety were commonly called 'Gooseberry' because of their resemblance to the ribbed fruit of this name.

Dimensions

Length - 8-9mm

Diameter - 8-10mm

Perforation Diameter - 1-3mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - $Y506C_2$

Dimensions

Length - 7mm
Diameter - 7mm
Perforation Diameter - 1.5mm

Comments - The Portland specimen was broken in half and had five stripes (ten originally). It corresponded to Good's (1972) type 157.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

The so-called 'Gooseberry' beads probably had the widest distribution of any decorated bead. In addition to Portland and the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site, variety IVB1 has been found at Seven Oaks (Goggin nd:50); Wayland Smith (Good 1972:100); Goodnow (Griffin and Smith 1948:13); Chicoutimi (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.); Fatherland (Quimby 1966:194); International Paper (LMS Collections); Haynes Bluff (Ibid); Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:100); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:58); Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24;fig.1:12); Fish Hatchery (Ibid:23); Guebert (Good 1972:126); True Mound (Goggin nd:50); Parrish Mound I (Ibid); Lake Butler (Ibid); Fountain of Youth Park (Ibid); Mabin (LMS Collections); Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Good 1972:100); English sites in Georgia and Alabama; and even as far away as Brazil in a Portuguese context (Goggin nd:50).

Discussion

Not only did variety IVB1 have a large distribution spatially, but it also did temporally (Figure 3). The bracketing procedure placed its heaviest distribution between 1698 and 1750, but it had at least been in existence by 1595, by virtue of its discovery at Wayland Smith. The fact that this variety was found on so many sites in Florida, some of which definitely dated to the 16th and 17th centuries, suggests that this variety was a fairly common Spanish trade item in this early period. It was not characteristic of Spanish-related sites of the 18th century however, being totally absent from the mission sites in Texas. French-related sites of the 18th century (Fatherland, Portland, Fort St. Joseph, Trudeau,etc.) did have this variety, and, as stated above, it seems as if Englishmen were also trading this bead at this time. Though variety IVB1 beads had been around for a considerable period, it seems as though there may have been a major change as to who was trading them.

Variety IVB2 (Pl.5:13)

Definition

A bead of this variety was large and had a shiny off-white layer of glass over a core of blue-gray glass. Three sets of three thin blue longitudinal stripes formed

the decoration. The shape of this bead was oval. It corresponded to Good's (1972) type 140.

Dimensions

Length - 12-16mm

Diameter - 5-7mm

Perforation Diameter - 1mm

Portland

Sample - 2

Provenience - Y502F.1, $Y506C_3$

Dimensions

Length - 14-15mm
Diameter - 6-7mm
Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Comments - The two Portland specimens differed slightly from the above definition. The first had thin lines, but the core was off-white in color, like the outer layer. The second had a blue-gray core, but had thick stripes.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Only seven beads of this variety were found at Trudeau. It has also been recorded at International Paper (LMS Collections); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 23; Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Fish Hatchery (Gregory and Webb 1965:23,4;fig.1:14); Guebert (Good 1972:124); Pearson

(Duffield and Jelks 1961:49); and Lake George (LMS Collections).

Discussion

This bead variety seems to have been primarily associated with French sites, and even then it was somewhat of a rarity. It was at least in existence by 1706, as it was found at Portland, and its heaviest distribution probably occurred between 1714 and 1764. The large collection of this variety at Fish Hatchery (Table 6) and its negligible presence at Trudeau suggests that it may have been more confined to the first quarter of the 18th century.

Variety IVB9 (Pl.5:14)

Definition

This was a new variety, not present in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. The beads of this variety were large, oval, and very similar to variety IVB2, in that a blue-gray glass core was covered by a layer of off-white glass. The difference between the two varieties was in the form of decoration. Instead of three sets of three blue lines, the beads of this variety had four sets of two. The shape of these beads was oval.

Dimensions

Length - ?

Diameter - 7mm

Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - $Y506C_2$

Comments - This bead was broken in half, thus making a length measurement impossible. The stripes were thick.

Distribution

To our knowledge, this variety has not been found beyond the Portland Site.

Variety IVB10 (Pl.5:15)

Definition

This was a new variety, not being represented in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. The beads were large, with a light gray-blue core covered by a dark gray-blue layer of glass. The decoration consisted of three sets of two white stripes. Contained between each set of the latter was a single red stripe. This variety corresponded to Stone's (1971) CI,SC,TS,Va.

Dimensions

Length - 11mm

Diameter - 7.5mm

Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y506C$_3$

Comments - One of the sets of two white lines had two red stripes between indicating that some lines which appear to be single may have been made by applying more than one glass rod. According to Good (1972:96), it was a common practice to group minute glass rods together so that the design would appear solid when the glass was drawn out.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to Portland, variety IVB10 has been found at Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 30; Angola Farm (LSU Collections); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:133); and Lawton Plantation (Gregory and Webb 1965:24;fig.1:18).

Discussion

This variety was being traded by at least 1706, as it was found at Portland. The bracketed dates for its heaviest distribution were 1706 and 1760.

Variety IVB11 (Pl.5:16)

Definition

This variety was not included in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. The beads were large, dark blue, and translucent, with a core and outer layer of the same color. The beads were decorated with five twisted S-shaped white stripes. It corresponded to Good's (1972) type 30.

Dimensions

Length - 9mm

Diameter - 8mm

Perforation Diameter - 2.5mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y502AF.1

Dimensions - see above

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

This variety has been found at Fatherland (Good 1972:109); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 31; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:109); Guebert (Ibid); and Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1740 (Ibid).

Discussion

Variety IVB11 seems to have been largely associated with French-related sites, though the sample size is of course to small to be able to state this with any firmness. The variety was at least in existence by 1706, as it was found at Portland. The heaviest distribution seems to have occurred between 1700 and 1730.

Wire-Wound Beads

Class WI

The beads of this class were monochrome and had a simple shape and construction. The glass was porcelain-like in texture and was of poor quality. The surface of these beads were pocked with tiny circular fracture marks and streaks, seemingly because the glass had both a high soda content and was blown at too low a temperature (Sleen 1967:111). Beads of this class were not found at Portland, so the associated types and varieties are of no concern to the present discussion.

Class WII

The beads of Class WII were monochrome and of simple construction. They had more elaborate shapes than Class WI, due to pressing, molding, or other manipulation.

Type A

These were faceted beads, formed by pressing the glass beads, while still in a plastic state, against a flat surface. Most of these beads had eight facets and two flat ends. This type corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIc and to Stone's (1971) CII,SA,T1.

Variety WIIA3 (Pl.5:17)

Definition

This was a very large, translucent, dark blue bead with eight five-sided facets. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIc12, to Stone's (1971) CII,SA,T1,Va, and to Good's (1972) type 7.

Dimensions

Length - 8-13mm

Diameter - 11-17mm

Perforation Diameter - 2-5mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y501B

Dimensions

Length - 9mm
Diameter - 10.5mm
Perforation Diameter - 3mm

Comments - Unlike the specimens in the 'Tunica Treasure', the Portland bead of this variety did not have a white surface patination. It was very carefully made, each facet regular in its dimensions.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figure 3-5)

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety WIIA3 has been found at: Bell (Wittry 1963:32); Fatherland (Quimby 1966:195); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 40; Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:195); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,8); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:100); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:125); Guebert (Good 1972:106); Kipp's Post (Woolworth and Wood 1960:279); Whiteshell Provincial Park (Quimby 1966:195); Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:59); an unknown Oneida Iroquois site dating from 1710 (Good 1972:106); sites in central Texas (Watt 1938:63); and at Wichita sites dating between 1700 and 1820 (Good 1972:106).

Discussion

The beads of this variety were traded throughout most of the 18th century, their heaviest distribution seemingly occurring between 1700 and 1781. The variety was at least in existence by 1706, as shown by its discovery at Portland.

Variety WIIA11 (Pl.5:18)

Definition

This was a new variety, not being found in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. The beads were large, clear to light gray, and had eight five-sided facets. It corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIc2, to Stone's (1971) CII,SA,T1,Vh and Vi, and to Good's (1972) type 6.

Dimensions

Length - 9mm

Diameter - 10.5mm

Perforation Diameter - 3mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y505B_2

Dimensions - see above

Comments - The facets on this bead were pressed in, giving

the bead a lopsided appearance. The bead was broken in half longitudinally and the impression of the rod on which the glass was wrapped showed up clearly, with W-shaped incisions.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to being found at Portland, variety WIIA11 has been discovered at Mulberry Mound (Smith 1956:51); Fatherland (Good 1972:105); Site 1Ds53 (Thompson 1974:2); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 41; Fort St. Joseph (Good 1972:105); Angola Farm (Ibid); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:18;fig.1:10); Fort Michilimackinac (Good 1972:105); and Conesoga (Ibid).

Discussion

This variety seems to have had its heaviest distribution between 1700 and 1730 and, being found at Portland, it was in existence at least by 1706.

Variety WIIB2 (Pl.5:19)

Definition

This bead was shaped like a raspberry, and has been referred to by that name. It was large, clear, and transparent. It corresponded to Stone's (1971) CII,SA,T2,Vf, and to Good's (1972) type 26.

Dimensions

Length - 3-12mm

Diameter - 7-10mm

Perforation Diameter - 3-4mm

Portland

Sample - 3

Provenience - Y502AF.1, Y506B, Y510B

Dimensions

Length - 7mm
Diameter - 7-8mm
Perforation Diameter - 3-4mm

Comments - These particular specimens were clear, unlike the frosted ones in the 'Tunica Treasure'. The latter were apparently the more common on historic sites (Good 1972:109).

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to Portland and Trudeau, variety WIIB2 has been discovered at Fatherland (Quimby 1966:196); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 42; Fort St. Joseph (Quimby 1966:133, 96); Chota (Gleeson 1970:93,6); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:57); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:133); Southern Compress (Gregory and Webb 1965:20;fig.1:13); Guebert (Good 1972:109); Conesoga (Ibid); and at Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:58).

Discussion

The heaviest distribution of variety WIIB2 seems to have occurred between 1700 and 1781. There is some evidence that there might have been a change within this variety through time, the clear specimens being earlier in the range and the frosted ones later. The variety was at least in existence by 1706, by virtue of its discovery at Portland.

Variety WIIB3 (Pl.5:20)

Definition

The beads of this variety were large, clear, and transparent. Eight longitudinal spiral ridges gave it a corrugated effect (Harris and Harris 1965:312). These beads have often been called 'melon' beads. This variety corresponded to Kidd and Kidd's (1970) type WIIe1.

Dimensions

Length - 7mm

Diameter - 9mm*

Perforation Diameter - 4mm

* Diameter was measured to the crest of the ridges.

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y502F.1

Dimensions

Length - 9mm
Diameter - 11mm
Perforation Diameter - 3mm

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

Variety WIIB3 was represented by one specimen in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site. It has also been found at Womack, as represented by Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 43.

Discussion

This bead variety was very rare, and little can be said of it. It was at least being distributed by 1706, and its date range for 'heavies' trade has been calculated at 1700 to 1730.

Class WIII

Beads of this class had a variety of shapes. They were polychrome, having either surface decoration or inlays of contrasting colors.

Type A

These beads were large, round, or spheroidal, with surface designs of a different color from the background. Wire-wound marks and air bubbles were not evident, making it difficult to determine the method of manufacture. Beads of this type were probably made in Amsterdam (Sleen 1967:53).

Variety WIIIA4 (Pl.5:21)

Definition

This was a large, round, opaque, black (actually dark burgundy with a black appearance) bead, having white wavy lines upon its surface. It somewhat resembles Good's type 75 bead, except that she classified the above as a drawn bead of complex construction and described its color as opaque black (Good 1972:115).

Dimensions

Length - 11mm

Diameter - 13mm

Perforation Diameter - 3mm

Portland

Sample - 1

Provenience - Y506C_3

Dimensions

Length - 9mm

Diameter - 12mm
Perforation Diameter - 4mm

Comments - The white glass inlays upon this specimen were not set deeply into the glass.

Distribution (Tables 5,6; Figures 3-5)

In addition to Trudeau and Portland, WIIIA4 beads have been found at Womack, where it seems to have corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:308,13) type 39; Tallapoosa (Burke 1936:56); and Lake George (LMS Collections). According to Fairbanks (1955:18), black, spherical, inlaid beads have also occurred at the Ocmulgee Old Fields and various Coosa and Chattahoochee Valley sites of the early 18th century.

Discussion

Sleen (1967:111) described "quite a few black beads often ornamented with two interweaving wavy lines" as being made in Amsterdam. This variety was not terribly abundant on historic sites, but where it occurred, the contexts were generally early 18th century. The bracketed dates for the heaviest distribution of variety WIIIA4 were 1700 and 1730. Its discovery at Portland indicates that it was being traded at least by 1706.

Conclusion

Nineteen bead varieties and eighty-nine beads were discovered at the Portland Site.* Though this site, on the basis of the aboriginal collection and the historic accounts, is believed to have been an early Tunica occupation, six of the bead varieties were not represented in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site (IIB15, IIB16, IVB9, IVB10; IVB11, WIIA11). The latter site, which possed over a quarter million beads, was separated from Portland's occupation by about twenty-five years. It seems probable that some of the varieties discussed may be allocated to very narrow date ranges, thus providing an excellent date indicator for sites with questionable occupation spans.

Sixty-one of the eighty-nine beads in the Portland collection were found within the trash pits (Figure 6). A total of twenty-three were recovered in Y506B, eighteen in $Y506C_1$, eight in $Y506C_2$, and five in $Y506C_3$. In terms of numbers and kind, there appears to be a correlation between Y506B and $Y506C_1$, and between $Y506C_2$ and $Y506C_3$. The first pair each had high representation of variety IIA1 and all but one bead in each pit were monochrome and of simple construction. Type IIA beads were also most common in pits $Y506C_2$ and $Y506C_3$, but not by nearly as much. Both of these last pits had a fair representation of composite beads. Unfortunately, the numbers

* Variety IIA15 was found only at St. Pierre.

were too small to test the significance of the sample.

A summary of the bracketed dates for the heaviest distribution of Portland's varieties is illustrated in Figure 4. The two varieties which were most popular at Portland (IIA1 and IIA6) were also the most frequently found at other historic sites. Their time ranges were also quite long, both of which were being distributed in the first half of the 17th century (possibly as early as the 16th century) up to the mid 18th century. The bead with the greatest heritage was variety IVB1, or the 'Gooseberry' bead. As stated earlier, it is believed that this particular bead was commonly distributed by Spanish traders in the 16th and 17th centuries, but became a part of the French and English merchandise in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Three of the six varieties represented at Portland, but absent in the 'Tunica Treasure' (IVB9, IIB15, IVB11) all seem to have clustered together between 1700 and 1730, as did the wire-wound varieties WIIA11, WIIB3, and WIIIA4.* However, for at least four of the Portland bead varieties (IVB9, IIB15, WIIB3, WIIIA4) the samples were hardly good enough. With the exception of varieties IIA13 and IIB16, the remaining bead varieties, which proceeded through much if not all of the 18th century, were well enough represented at sites to establish

* As mentioned earlier, it is felt that variety IIA8, contrary to the results attained from the bracketing procedure, also had its heaviest distribution in the first quarter of the 18th century.

fairly reliable bracketing dates. The postulated date ranges require further testing against sites with short occupation spans.

Bricks

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y500A, Y502A, Y506B, $Y506C_3$

Description

It is possible that the small pieces of orange-brown clay found at Portland were daub of Indian origin, but some were curiously rectangular in shape and of a different consistency. They have tentatively been classified as brick.

Buckles (Pl.4:3)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - $Y506C_1$

Description

The one buckle found at Portland was iron and had a rectangular shape. It was of the type classified by Stone (1971) as the flanged or winged hook buckle - CI,SC,T6. This buckle class was described as having a movable hook element which was attached to a pin or hinge bar, and a movable tongue element which was attached to the same hinge bar at the center of the hook. The series consisted of specimens with flanged hooks, and the type included only those buckles with iron hooks, tongues, hinge bars, and rectangular frames (Ibid:223,31;fig.20:Q,R,T).

The Portland buckle fit all the specifications listed above, except that it was missing the iron tongue. Its size fell somewhere between Stone's varieties a and b. The frame was 2.8cm in width, 3.4cm long*, and .35cm thick. The hook was 2.7cm long and 1.8cm wide where it was attached to the hinge bar. The flange was 1.55cm wide. The curvature of the buckle was on a radius of

* The length was a straight line measurement.

2.4cm.

Distribution

The particular buckle discovered at Portland was a rare type. Only three out of a total of 419 specimens were found at Fort Michilimackinac (Ibid:223,31), and Stone felt they dated to the earliest French occupation of the fort (Ibid:245). This buckle form has also been found at the Fatherland Site (Neitzel 1965:50;pl.13JJ).

Discussion

Noël Hume (1970:85;fig.20:7) illustrated a rectangular-framed brass buckle with a central pivot spanning the width of the frame. It was almost the same size as the Portland specimen, and was apparently a belt or harness buckle.

European Ceramics (Pl.6:1,2)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - $Y505B_2$, Y510A

Description

European pottery was a very minor feature in the

Portland assemblage. A single fragment of a faience vessel was found (Pl.6:1). The paste was cream-colored buff and the surface of the sherd was white with a bluish tint. The vessel was probably a bowl, though the exact form cannot be certain. Decoration, in pale blue, was applied to both sides of the vessel. Not enough survived of the interior design to merit discussion, but the exterior one consisted of thick curvilinear lines, three of which were discernible. There were small triangular appendages on these lines.

The second sherd (Pl.6:2) was not found in the area of the trash pits, but to the northwest in square Y510. This was a fragment of a green lead-glazed earthenware vessel. The paste was cream-colored and it was without a white slip between the body and the glaze.

Clay Tobacco Pipes (Pl.6:3-6)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y506B(4)

Description

All of the above fragments were pipe stems with a bore diameter of 5/64ths inches. These specimens were probably from the same pipe as they were also discovered in the same trash pit. Three of the stems had been ground on the end, perhaps being purposely broken into small fragments for use as beads. Their length ranged from 1.8cm to 2.6cm, whereas the unground stem fragment was 3.7cm in length. The sample was too small for trusting dating techniques, but the calculated Binford (1962) date was 1740.5.

Discussion

Clay tobacco pipes were generally an uncommon feature on aboriginal sites. Though hundreds have been found at forts, trading establishments, and at the beginnings of well-traveled portages, few have been found in Indian villages, camps, or burial sites (Quimby 1966:77). There were exceptions to this rule, as evinced by Portland and by a whole pipe found in an Indian burial at Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:49,pl.Xc).

Crucifix Corpora (Pl.6:11)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y502A

Description

A very fine Christ figurine of solid brass was found at Portland. It was 6.9cm high and 6.6cm from hand to hand. The nails, which had penetrated both the hands and feet, though broken on the right hand, protruded from the front of the figure .2 to .3cm They protruded from the back of the extremeties by less than .1cm

Distribution

Very similar crucifix corporas were found at the Marquette Mission Site (Stone 1972:fig.14A,B), and a somewhat cruder specimen was discovered at Fort Michilimackinac (Petersen 1964:52).

Discussion

Stone felt the two crucifix corporas found at the Marquette Mission Site dated to the late 17th and early 18th centuries (Stone 1972:16,7). The occupation of the mission from 1670 to 1705, fits in very nicely with the hypothesized dates of 1698 to 1706 for Portland.

Glass

Twenty-five fragments of glass vessels were found at the Portland Site, ranging in color from olive green, to clear, to 'black', to light green, and to light blue. The fragments have been arranged according to the above colors.

Olive Green (Pl.6:9)

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y12, Y502AF.1, Y506A(2), Y506C(2), $Y506C_2$

Description

One of the specimens was a portion of the neck of a wine bottle (Pl.6:9). The surface of each of the fragments exhibited a high degree of patination.

Discussion

Olive Green glass was typical of the early 18th century.

Clear Glass

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y506B

Description

This piece of Clear glass had been bifacially retouched and was probably employed as either a knife or a projectile point.

'Black' (Pl.6:7,8)

Specimens - 5

Provenience - Y42, Y415, Y500A, Y502A, $Y506C_3$

Description

This dark almost opaque blown bottle glass appears black, and has thus become known as 'Black' glass, yet in actuality its color was a dark amber. One bottle neck was found (Y502A) in addition to the two lips illustrated in Plate 6 (7,8). The lips were double-grooved, leaving a ring around the neck. The first groove was located 2.3cm below the lip on both specimens.

Distribution

A lip similar to the above specimens has been seen on Blue glass from the Morrison Site, in the Natchez Bluff Area (LMS Collections).

Discussion

Noël Hume (1970:68;fig.13) illustrated lips similar

to the Portland examples which he dated to approximately 1834. The Portland Site apparently also had an early 19th century component.

Light Green

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y502AF.1, $Y506C_3$

Description

Both artifacts had been blown.

Discussion

These specimens may date as early as the aboriginal occupation of Portland, or they may have been intrusive in the pits from a 19th century component.

Light Blue (Pl.6:10)

Specimens - 10

Provenience - Y13, Y415, Y501A(5), Y502A(2), $Y505A_2$

Description

The Blue glass fragments found at Portland were all blown. A single lip was discovered (Pl.6:10) which had a molded glass ring about .8cm wide located .7cm beneath

the lip top. The basal ring on Y501A was .5cm wide and .2cm high.

Distribution

Identical Blue glass bottle lips have been found at Morrison, Pinecrest Place, and Traceway, all of which were sites with 19th century components situated upon the Natchez Bluffs (LMS Collections).

Discussion

This type of Light Blue glass was common in the 19th century.

Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints

Gunflints and Strike-a-light flints are grouped together in this report as it was difficult to determine the actual function of the flints. Some flints, which were double-edged and were solely constructed for use against fire-steels, ended up in the jaws of musket cocks. Others, having their back edge blunted, were designed as gunflints, but served in making fires. Therefore, the classification in this report is based not upon function, but upon flint technology.

Witthoft stated that there was a general evolution to European gunflints found on North American sites. Nordic was the earliest form, then Dutch, French, and finally English, their changing popularity following the familiar battleship curve (Witthoft 1966:24). There is actually little use to labeling flint by nationality, because there is no indication of who used or traded the artifact. Some, including Witthoft, have argued that the term does connote the origin of the flint, but even this last point has been questioned (Blanchette 1974). For example, the British industry used a glassy black flint and, by the rediscovery of the micro-burin technique for separating blades into segments, produced a technologically superior type of gunflint. These flints were characterized by a demi-cone on the scar of the micro-burin blow. This particular technological feature has often been seen on the honey-colored 'French' flint, but Witthoft claimed that the technique was known only in England (Ibid:36). One must assume that the flint was hence imported from France. However, recent excavations in a French gunflint quarry have yielded identical honey-colored flints with micro-burin scars (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.), suggesting that not only were the gunflint materials dispersed widely over Europe, but so were the manufacturing processes. Hence, within the bounds of present knowledge, any attempt to associate a particular flint with a specific quarry or country is sheer speculation.

Classification

To describe the gunflints and strike-a-light flints for both Portland and St. Pierre, types have been designed on the basis of technology. The first type was the Spall Flint (Stone 1971:52,6; and Blanchette 1974:22;Type 1). Flints of this type have often been referred to as gunspalls (Hamilton 1960:73,9), wedge-shaped Clactonian gunflints, or Dutch gunflints (Witthoft 1966:26). Spall Flint is a more appropriate term, because it connotes neither function* nor nationality. The Spall Flint was made by striking a plano-convex (wedge-shaped) flake from a flint pebble. The bulb of percussion can plainly be seen on the convex surface of the flake.

The second type was the Blade Flint (Stone 1971:526; and Blanchette 1974:23;Type 2). The method of manufacture involved the striking of straight strap-like flakes from prepared cores. This type included Witthoft's 'French' and 'English' flints (Witthoft 1966:28,37). The inclusion of these two different technologies under the same type was designed to demonstrate their genetic relationship, the 'English' developing from the 'French'. It seems that the Blade Flint technology had been improving throughout the late 17th and 18th centuries

* The actual use that the particular flints were subjected to shall be discussed in the text.

(See p.201), and the form represented by the 'English' specimens was probably just the last step in the evoloution. This last jump may have been related to a change in the tools involved in the manufacture of the blades (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.). The two forms should be classified in separate varieties but, as 'English' flints were neither found at Portland nor St. Pierre, the further breakdown shall not be done at this time. Therefore, in this report, the term Blade Flint refers only to those flints which have previously been called 'French'.

The third type has been labeled Aboriginal Flint. This type consisted of both European and native materials which had been struck into square shapes by using fine percussion flaking. This occurred either bifacially, a pillow-like cross-section resulting, or unifacially, the form then being plano-convex. The use of the word 'Aboriginal' may seem like a contradiction in the attempt to replace national labels with technological ones, and to a certain extent it is. The purpose in employing this term is merely to indicate that the flints, whether they were from an European Spall or Blade Flint or a North American chert, did not obtain their final form in Europe. The fine percussion flaking exhibited on these flints was a typical aboriginal skill.

Portland

A total of thirteen aboriginal or European gunflints, strike-a-light flints, and fragments of foreign flint were found at the Portland Site.*

Spall Flints (Pl.7:1-3; Table 7)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y502A, Y506B(2)

Description

The three Spall Flints ranged in color from a whitish gray (Y502A) to gray to gray with a brownish tinge. The first was opaque, the other two translucent. The maximum width ranged from 2.5cm to 3.8cm. Length measurements were not taken. One specimen (Pl.7:2) had been heavily used against a fire-steel.

Blade Flints (Pl.7:4-8; Table 7)

Specimens - 5

* There were originally fourteen specimens, but one of the flints from $Y506C_3$ has been lost.

Provenience - Y501A, Y506B, $Y506C_1$, $Y506C_2$, $Y506C_3$

Description

With the exception of $Y506C_1$ (Pl.7:8), the color of the Blade Flints ranged from yellow to a purplish gray. Each of the four flints were translucent and heavily mottled with white flecks. $Y506C_1$ was opaque, light gray, and mottled with dark gray flecks. The strange color of the latter Blade Flint suggests a 17th century date (J-F Blanchette - pers. comm.). Whereas all the other flints had been heavily used against fire-steels, $Y506C_1$ exhibited wear marks suggestive of scraping activities, on each bevel.

Three of the Blade Flints had trapezoidal cross-sections (Pl.7:6-8), the blades being struck farther from the edge of the core than those with triangular cross-sections (Bordaz 1970:fig.20). Part of the cortex remained on $Y506C_1$, indicating that the platform had not been properly prepared before the blade was removed. Three of the specimens (Pl.7:4,6,7) exhibited a bulb of percussion on their bottom face.* This feature was common on the Blade Flints of the 17th century, but apparently were very seldomly found on later Blade Flints (J-F Blanchette -

* Terminology according to Blanchette 1974.

pers. comm.). The maximum width of these flints ranged between 1.8cm and 3.2cm, and the length between 1.7cm and 2.1cm.

Discussion

The significance of the type of cross-section and the presence or absence of a bulb of percussion shall be dealt with in the St. Pierre report (See P.201). For our present discussion it will suffice to say that both the trapezoidal cross-section and the bulb of percussion seem to have been characteristic of very early Blade Flints, typical of late 17th century contexts.

Aboriginal Flints (Pl.7:9-11; Table 7)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y505C_2, Y506B, Y506C_2

Description

All of the Aboriginal Flints from Portland had a plano-convex form. The material with which these finely shaped artifacts were made was foreign. They were all translucent, having colors ranging from light purplish-gray (Pl.7:9) to a light gray with a brownish tinge (Pl.7:10), to light gray with bands of red (Pl.7:11). The width of these artifacts ranged from 1.9cm to 2.4cm

and their length from 2.1cm to 2.2cm.

Unspecified (Pl.7:12,13)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y506C_1(2)

Comments

That the Indians were reshaping flints given to them by the Europeans was suggested by the discovery of two small debitage spalls of European flint.

Summary

Almost all the specimens found at Portland had been used as strike-a-light flints, though they of course might have originally served as gunflints. The material was totally foreign, though some had been doctored into shapes more favorable to their users. Spall and Aboriginal Flints were equally represented, Blade Flints being the most numerous. Due to certain characteristics exhibited by the latter, a late 17th or early 18th century date is suggested (See p.203).

Knives

Knives were a very important item in the French trade. They were included in just about every trade list, often a gross or more being requested (Swanton 1942:197,203). The same 1688 Illinois trader referred to earlier carried with him twenty-six dozen butcher knives of two sizes and two dozen clasp knives (Bauxar 1959:47). Le Sueur's supply of gifts for the Chippewa and Dakota in 1693 included eight dozen butcher knives and eight dozen 'couteau flatins'* (Wedel 1974:159). An idea of the value of this particular artifact was offered in the expense list of the Fox War of 1715-1716. Knives were valued at fifty-four livres a gross, Flemish knives at 127 livres ten sols a gross, and horn-handled clasp knives at six livres a dozen (Quimby 1966:65,6).

Portland (Pl.4:4)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y506B

Description

Only the tip of a knife blade was found at Portland.

* 'Couteau flatins' were pocket knives with a horn case named after the manufacturer Denis Flatin.

It seems to have been a clasp knife of the type called 'hawk-billed shape' (Wittry 1963:35). The cutting edge of this type was straight or nearly straight, while the back was either straight or slightly diverging, but curving downward steeply as it approached the tip (Jelks et al 1966:18,22). The Portland specimen was 2.4cm wide at the point where the back edge started to curve down.

Lead Bullets

Spherical lead bullets (Pl.7:15-17; Table 8)

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y500A(2), Y501B, $Y505A_2$, $Y505C_2$, Y506B, Y510A

Description

Five of the seven lead balls were of normal fusil caliber range. Four had calibers of .56 and one was .53. The remaining spherical bullets were lead shot (Pl.7:16,17).

Mini-Ball (Pl.7:14)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y500A

Description

This particular specimen had three grooves around its base, supposedly typical of Federal bullets used during the War Between the States. It had a weight of 434.6 grains.

Miscellaneous Metal

Sheet Brass and Copper (Pl.6:12)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y500A(2), Y506C

Description

Three fragments of sheet brass and copper were found at the Portland Site. The first specimen (Pl.6:12) was a band of sheet copper 2.4cm wide and 6.7cm long. Its length is of no importance as it was broken on one end.

The other end came to a gently rounded point. It was probably a bracelet. The second specimen found in Y500A was an unclassified square-shaped fragment of sheet copper. A very thin brass strip, .5cm wide and 1.9cm long was recovered in Y506C. No interpretation is offered.

Iron (Pl.13:7)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y500A(2), Y502A, $Y505A_2$

Description

In addition to three flat pieces of iron, one of which was probably a knife fragment (Y502A), a hinge-like object was found (Pl.13:7). It consisted of an iron band 1.4cm wide and .15cm thick rolled into a loose coil. The length of the strip was approximately 4.2cm.

Musket Parts (Pl.7:18-20)

Trade guns were the most important element in the French trade. Between the years 1650 and 1750, an estimated 200,000 French Indian trade guns were manufactured (Russell 1957:22,4).

One trader in 1688 included in his assemblage eight muskets of two qualities (Bauxar 1688:47). Evidence of the varying quality is seen in the Fox War expense list, where flintlock guns were valued at forty and thirty livres each (Quimby 1966:65,6).

Finial (Pl.7:19)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y506A

Description

An exquisitely made acanthus leaf, or potted plant, motif was found at Portland. It was probably originally attached to a butt plate, but broke off beneath the 'pot'. The entire finial was 3.4cm in length, the 'plant' being 2.2cm. A raised band divided the 'pot' from the 'plant'. The back of the finial was flat and exhibited filing striations.

Distribution

Hamilton (1968:7,8;fig.4,5) discussed a gun type (C) which had a similar brass acanthus leaf finial. The finial he illustrated was from Angola Farm, a later Tunica site. This gun type had a brass monster head sideplate, front and rear sites on some, barrels ranging from 36 3/4 inches

to 48 inches in length, a bore of about .5 inches, and locks lacking frizzen and tumbler bridles. Similar finials have been found at Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966: 65;fig.37K); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:337,41;fig.16G,H) Nos. 7 and 8; Fish Hatchery (Gregory 1962:60,1); Guebert (Good 1972:141;Pl.8); and in the 'Tunica Treasure' from Trudeau (Brain nd), though all were cruder than the Portland specimen.

Discussion

The short tang with a finial ending in an acanthus leaf was popular in France by at least 1710 (Hayward 1963:45), and Hamilton believed the Type C gun, on which this ornament was found, was prevalent between 1685 and 1730. It was made in two, and possibly three, grades. Both grades had crudely-cast potted plant finials. Collectors' guns often had the same type of finials, but the castings were of a higher quality, with the plant spread out and showing much more detail (Hamilton 1968: 7,8). The Portland specimen seems to have fit this last description. The higher quality guns might not have been actual trade guns, but Bourgeois' guns. As Type C gun parts have been found only in areas dominated by French trade (Good 1972:140), it is probable that the fine finial found at Portland was French. It seems that this nation might have been trading very fine muskets in the early

period of contact in the Yazoo Region.

Rampipe Sections (Pl.7:18,20)

Background

Three rampipe sections were attached to the base of every flintlock musket. These held the ramrod when the latter was not in use.

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y502AF.1, Y506A

Description

A brass upper or mid-section (Pl.7:18) and an iron terminal section (Pl.4:20) were found at Portland. The first was very fragile. The length of the pipe was 2.2cm and its diameter .8cm. Two grooves encircled each end of the rampipe. The iron ferrule length was 5.6cm, the attachment section length 2.3cm, and the diameter .7cm.

Distribution

Rampipe sections are very commonly found on historic sites. However, brass upper or middle sections with two encircling grooves are somewhat unusual. Identical specimens were found at Angola Farm (LSU Collections) and in the 'Tunica Treasure' from Trudeau (Brain nd). Iron terminal sections have been found at Gilbert, the Portland specimen

corresponding to Jelks' (et al 1966:56) No. 7, and Angola Farm (LSU Collections), but they were somewhat larger than the Portland example.

Nails

Hand Wrought

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y502AF.1, Y506A, Y506B

Description

The hand wrought nails were of the common 'rose-head' type. These particular nails varied in length from 3.7cm to 6.1cm.

Cut Nails

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y506B, Unlabeled (1)

Screw

Specimens - 1

Provenience - $Y506C_3$

Description

This artifact undoubtedly was intrusive from the topsoil.

Nail Fragments

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y40, $Y505C_1$

Conclusion

The excavations at Portland thus revealed a series of five trash pits, four of which overlapped. With the exception of the fifth pit, which was culturally sterile, each trash pit contained a sizeable proportion of historic artifacts. Most of the aboriginal pottery was a product of the historic Russell phase, though there is strong indication that the preceding Wasp Lake phase was also of some consequence at Portland. The European artifacts consisted of mainly beads, but there was also a significant amount of musket parts, including lead bullets.

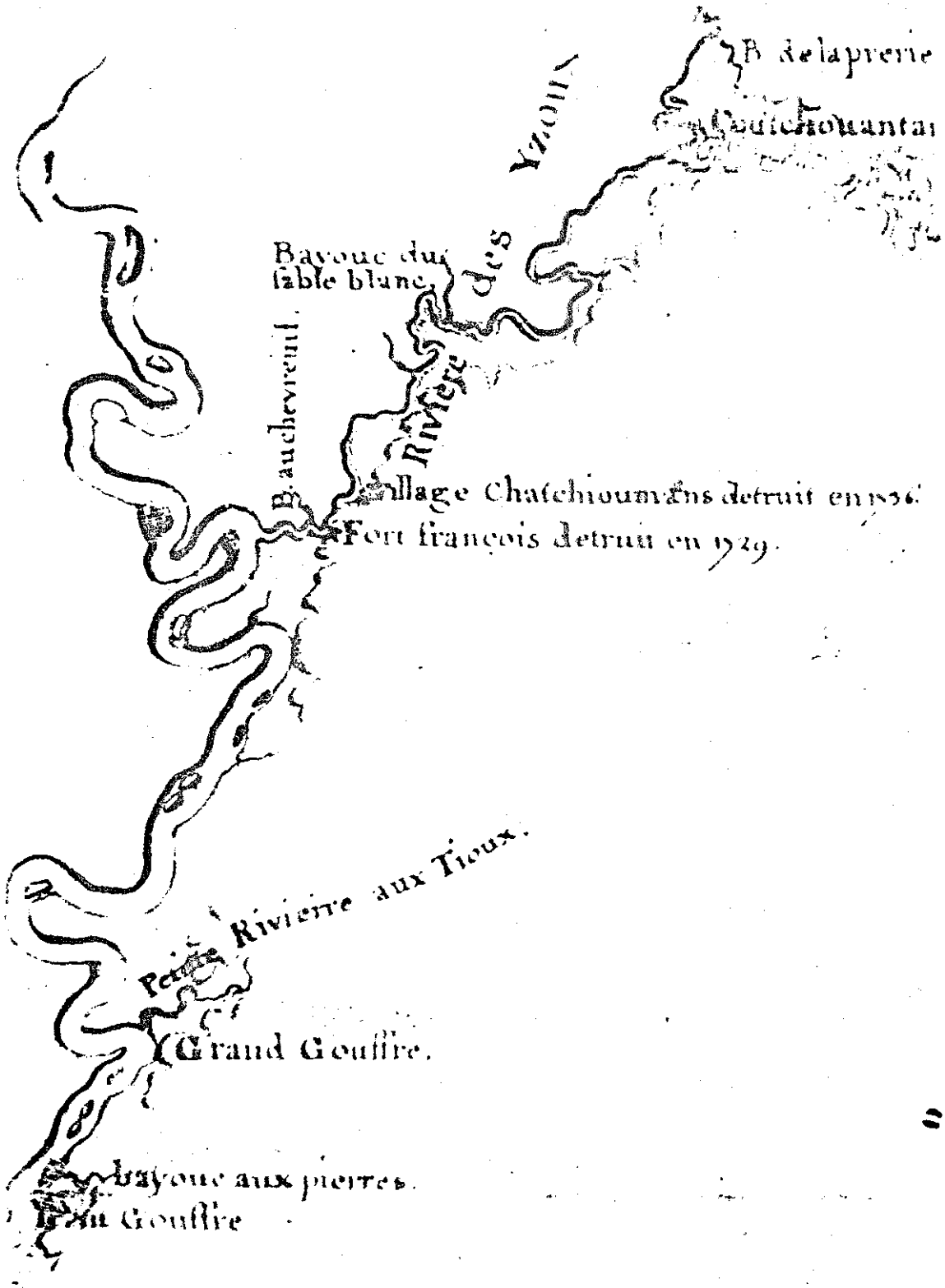
Historical evidence suggests that the site was a Tunica Indian occupation. The close aboriginal artifact similarities between Portland and the known Tunica sites of Haynes Bluff, Trudeau, and Angola Farm, supports the postulated ethnic identity of the Portland Site. There is still room for doubt to be sure, but the author is essentially convinced that Portland was a Tunica Indian site dating between 1698 and 1706.

St. Pierre Site (23-M-5)

Introduction

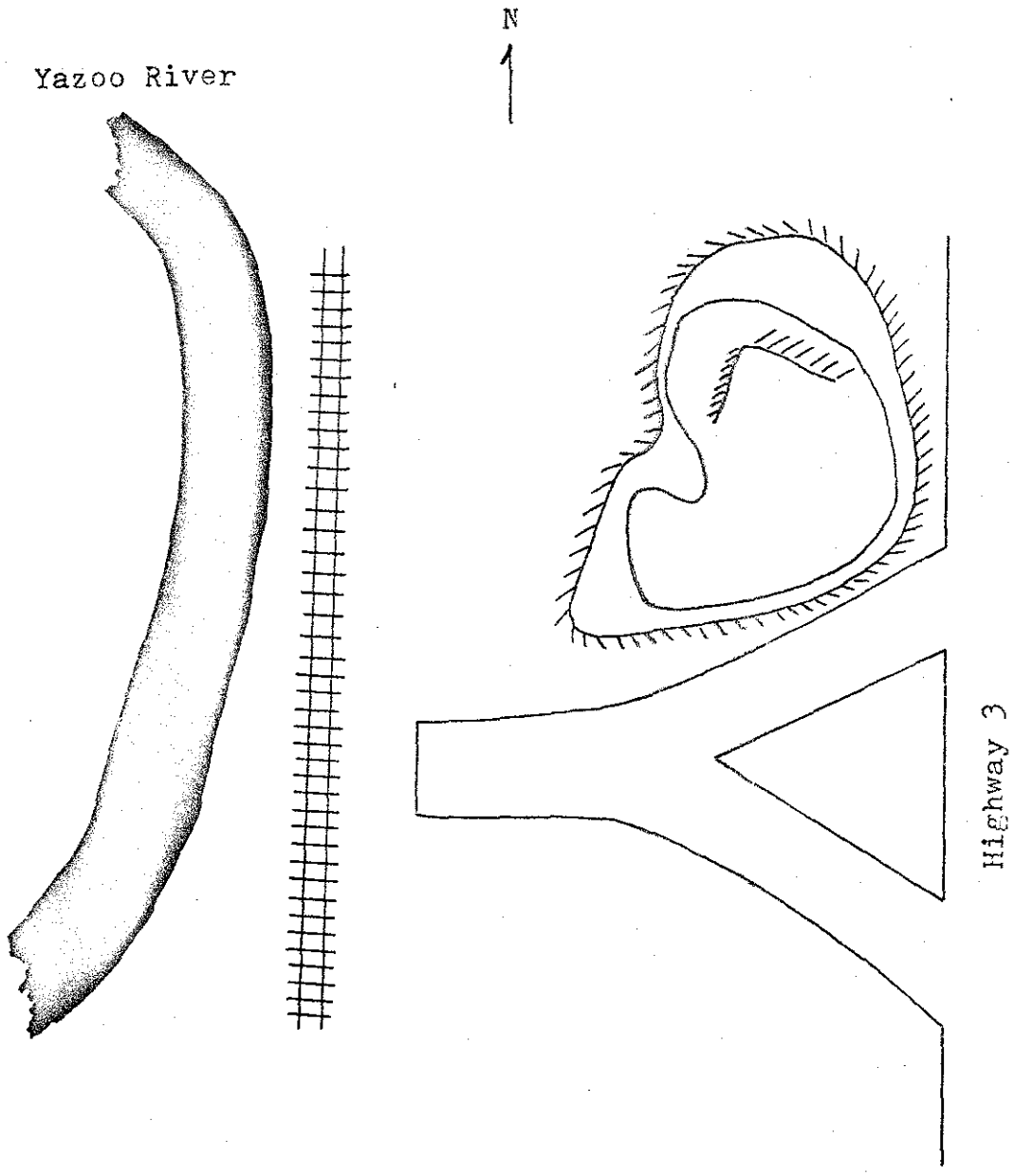
With the completion of excavations at the Portland Site, the center of operations shifted to the south, to what is called Snyder's Bluff. Most of the historic accounts and local legends placed Fort St. Pierre, a French military outpost dating from 1718(19) to 1729, in this area (Map 4). The bluff had been partially destroyed in the early 20th century with the construction of a bridge over the Yazoo River. According to Mulvihill (1931:18), the Confederate Fort Snyder, which was constructed upon Snyder's Bluff, was not an actual fort, but a linear arrangement of defenses which overlapped the site of Fort St. Pierre. There was apparently a good deal of earth movement in the construction of Fort Snyder, but little evidence of this activity was discovered in the immediate area investigated (Bearss 1971:286). Both the French and the Confederate forts were said to have been destroyed in the construction of the bridge approach. However, enough remained to permit verification of the French fort's location (Map 5).

An initial surface collection and site survey revealed some hand wrought nails and two linear earthen embankments. One ran northeast and the other northwest, intersecting at approximately a 90° angle. It was felt that the enclosed area may have been the northwest bastion of the fort, and so excavations began near the intersection of the two embankments.



Map 4

Location of Fort St. Pierre on Historic Map



Map 5

The site of St. Pierre located upon a strategically-situated bluff remnant

Before and during excavations, an instrument survey, consisting of proton magnetometers, metal detectors, and a resistivity meter, was conducted over the entire site. The results of the excavations, both structurally and artifactually, were characteristic of an early 18th century French military installation.

The value of the St. Pierre Site to historical archaeology is immense. There are at least three contributions which can be made by the continuing work at this site. Firstly, as Fort St. Pierre was occupied for just over a decade, the site should provide a tight temporally controlled assemblage of early 18th century artifacts. Secondly, the destruction of the fort, or at least part of it, is believed to have been by conflagration. Had this been the case, an active community frozen in time could provide an ideal situation for the reconstruction of social phenomena. Lastly, examined in conjunction with the various historic aboriginal sites in the region, an excellent arena for the study of French-Indian culture contact and change is provided. Contact between the two cultures appears to have been quite limited in the historic accounts, yet the preponderance of historic aboriginal artifacts at St. Pierre suggests that the relationship may have been much closer.

Historical Background

Fort St. Pierre and the various ten to fourteen French concessions in the Yazoo Region were a product of John Law's financial enterprise of colonizing Louisiana. Law established the Western Company in 1717 when Crozat relinquished his own monopoly. In order to build up credit for his company, Law "painted a picture of Louisiana with mountains of gold, precious metals, and simple natives ready to exchange these for the cheapest goods of Europe" (Chartrand 1973:59). With little wonder did hundreds of French and German citizens abandon their secure but dull lives for the lucrative prospects set forth by Law.

The small French post built on the southern bank of the Yazoo River was called Fort St. Pierre by all but M. Dumont, who referred to it as Fort St. Claude. Mulvihill (1931:18) stated it was erected in 1719 by Colonel Bigart, but Penicaut, who must be regarded with some caution, claimed that Bienville sent Lieutenant Boulaye along with thirty men to establish this installation in 1718:

> At this same time M. de Bienville sent M. de la Boulaye, lieutenant, with thirty men, many munitions, and much merchandise to establish a fort near the village of the Yazoo. When he arrived there he selected one of the most elevated situations which he could find on the borders of their river, four leagues distant from its mouth on the right, two gunshots distant from their village where he had his fort built.
>
> (Swanton 1911:333)

In the year that the fort was erected, M. de la Houssaye and M. de Scovion obtained concessions along the Yazoo and settled them with eighty-two people. In December of 1720, two French ships - L'Elephant and le Dromedaire - arrived at Ship Island with 250 people destined for the Yazoo grants, situated approximately nine miles from the mouth of the Yazoo River. The company included the officers M.M. Dillon, Fabre, Duplessis, Leviller, La Suze, and La Combe (Mulvihill 1931:18). Mulvihill described the Yazoo colony as follows:

> A very large grant was made on the river of the Yazous, to a company composed of M. le Blanc, French Minister of War, M. le Compte de Belle-Isle, M. le Marquis d'Asfeld and M. le Blond, brigadier engineer, the last named being in the colony with the title of director-general.
>
> Each of the grantees was bound to transport a number of settlers for different grants.
>
> The colony received a very large increase of population during the summer and fall.
>
> In another ship, Latour, a brigadier general of engineers and a Knight of St. Louis, accompanied by Pauge, led fifty workmen, and Boispinel and Chaville, two officers of the same corps, arrived soon after with two hundred and fifty settlers for the grant of Le Blanc and his associates (on the Yazoo).
>
> (Ibid:18)

There is some question as to the population size of the Yazoo colony. Though 250 people arrived in Louisiana, a large number of them probably died upon landing in the country, a feature which was typical of Law's other grants (Thwaites 1900: 259). However, the Yazoo settlement was still probably quite large. Forty-eight soldiers were supposedly in residence in

1721, over twice as many as were at the Natchez Post at the same time (Chartrand 1973:60).

The largest concession was apparently M. le Blanc's. His grant, which was operated by the engineer M. de la Tour and run by sixty men (Swanton 1911:333), was situated four leagues from the mouth of the Yazoo, adjacent to Fort St. Pierre. Le Page du Pratz described the concession as follows:

> The Grant of M. le Blanc, Minister, or Secretary at War, was settled there, four leagues from the Mississippi, as you go up this little river. There a fort stands, with a company of men, commanded by a Captain. This company, together with the servants, were in the pay of their Minister.
>
> (Le Page du Pratz 1774:56)

The fort itself appears to have been quite a formidable structure. Diron D'Artaguiette, who visited the Post in February of 1723, was very impressed with his short stay there:

> We stayed at Fort St. Pierre des Yazous, which is on a bluff. The plan of the Fort is square, having four bastions surrounded by a little moat about six feet wide and three feet deep. The commandant, who is M. Degrave, had his house in the fort, as do also the officers and the soldiers, who form two companies. It is at this fort where I have seen the best disciplined troops and where the duty is performed with exactitude, thanks to the attention of the commandant.
>
> (Mereness 1916:51)

One receives quite a different and far from complimentary impression from Father Poisson, who attended the Yazoo Post with Father Souel in 1727:

> On the 23rd, we arrived at the Yatous (Yazoo); this is a French post two leagues from the mouth of the river bearing this name, which flows into the Mississippi; there is an Officer with the title of commandant, a dozen soldiers, and three or four planters. Here was Monsieur le Blanc's concession, which has come to ruin like many others. The ground is rolling; it has been slightly explored, and the air is said to be unhealthy. The Commandant ordered all the artillery of the fort to be fired; this consisted of two very small guns. This fort in which the Commandant lives, is a shed surrounded by a palisade, but well defended by the situation of the place.
>
> (Thwaites 1900:314,7)

It appears that Fort St. Pierre had deteriorated severely in a period of four years. The reason may in part have been the unhealthy conditions of the Yazoo environment. In 1721, the commandant of St. Pierre considered moving the fort a league upriver where the air was healthier, but he unfortunately died before putting this operation into effect (Charlevoix 1902). D'Artaguiette confirmed the reports on the unhealthy conditions at the Yazoo Post:

> Two hours before day there arrived from the Yazous a boat manned with ten soldiers in charge of a sergeant, which is carrying a half score of workmen for Terre Blanche. These people are from the concession of M. Le Blanc. They are abandoning the post of the Yazous because of the sickness there, and the company of Bernaval will go to the fort of the Yazous.
>
> (Mereness 1916:49)

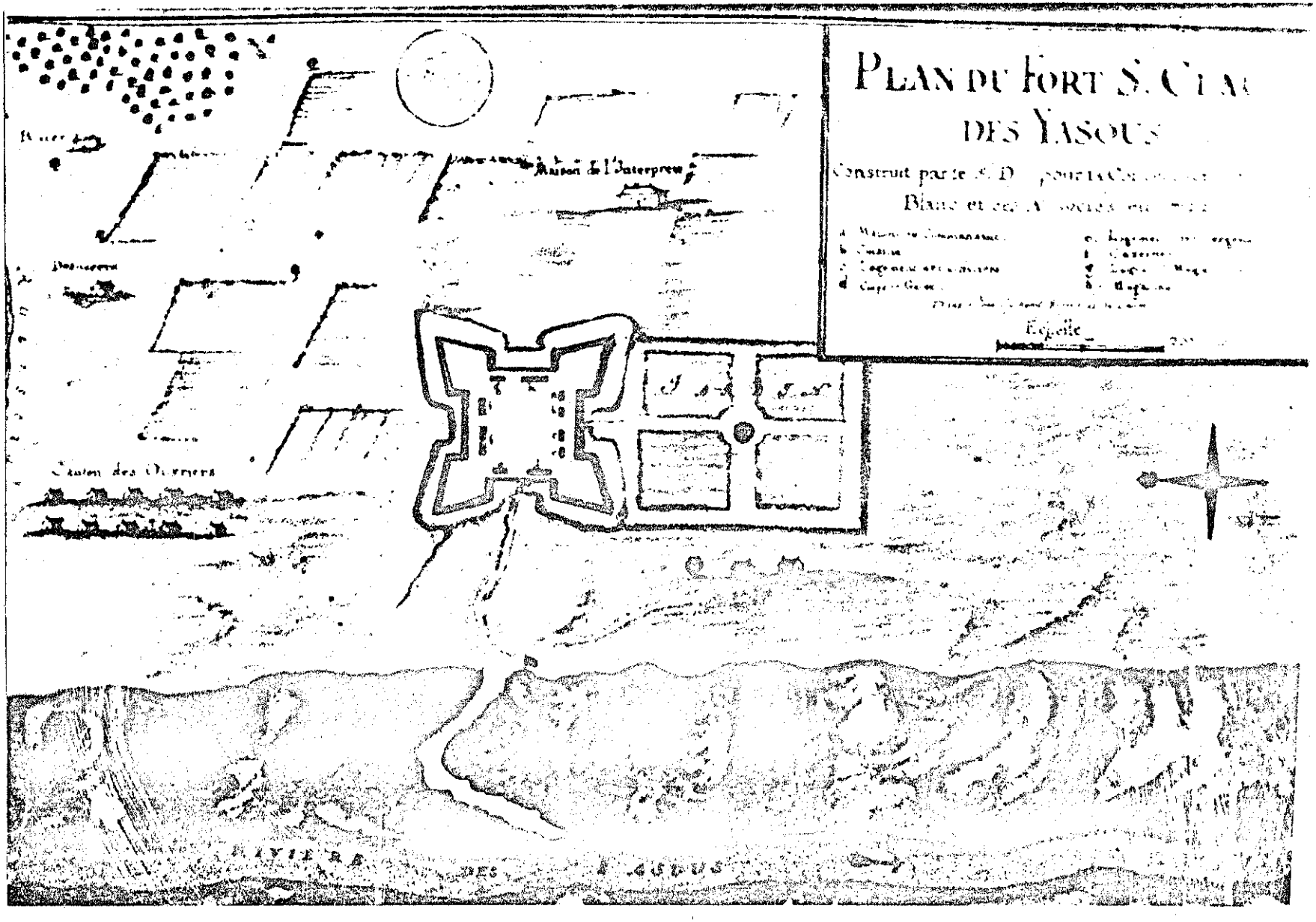
The main reason for the deterioration of the Yazoo Post was undoubtedly the financial disaster suffered by John Law in 1720, which resulted in the collapse of his colonial

enterprise. As referred to above, Le Blanc, the leading concession holder along the Yazoo, abandoned the region in 1724, consolidating his interests in the Terre Blanche concession at Natchez.

In terms of population, the last four or five years of St. Pierre's occupation thus amounted to very little. This fact may provide an even tighter temporal control of the artifacts. There is reason to believe from the accounts that there may have also been a 'shrinking in' of the fort in terms of its physical dimensions. Had this been the case, the potential of the second contribution to be afforded by the fort's excavation - that is, that the fort may have have been destroyed by fire, thus allowing for better reconstruction of social phenomena - will be reduced somewhat.

Several historic maps of Fort St. Pierre and Le Blanc's concession have survived the years. The Fort St. Claude map Map 6), definitely that of St. Pierre, is believed through stylistic similarities to have been drawn by Devin in 1722 (Brain-pers. comm.). The square outline of the fort, with four bastions and a moat, correlated well with Diron D'Artaguiette's description (See p.131). Within the fort were situated the commandant's house, officers' and sergeants' lodgings, a guard-house, barracks, a store or warehouse,* and the storekeeper's

* According to Heldman (1973:49), a common French military practice was to construct the storehouse in the fort as far as possible from the river, to avoid marine bombardment. Such was the case in the Fort St. Claude map.



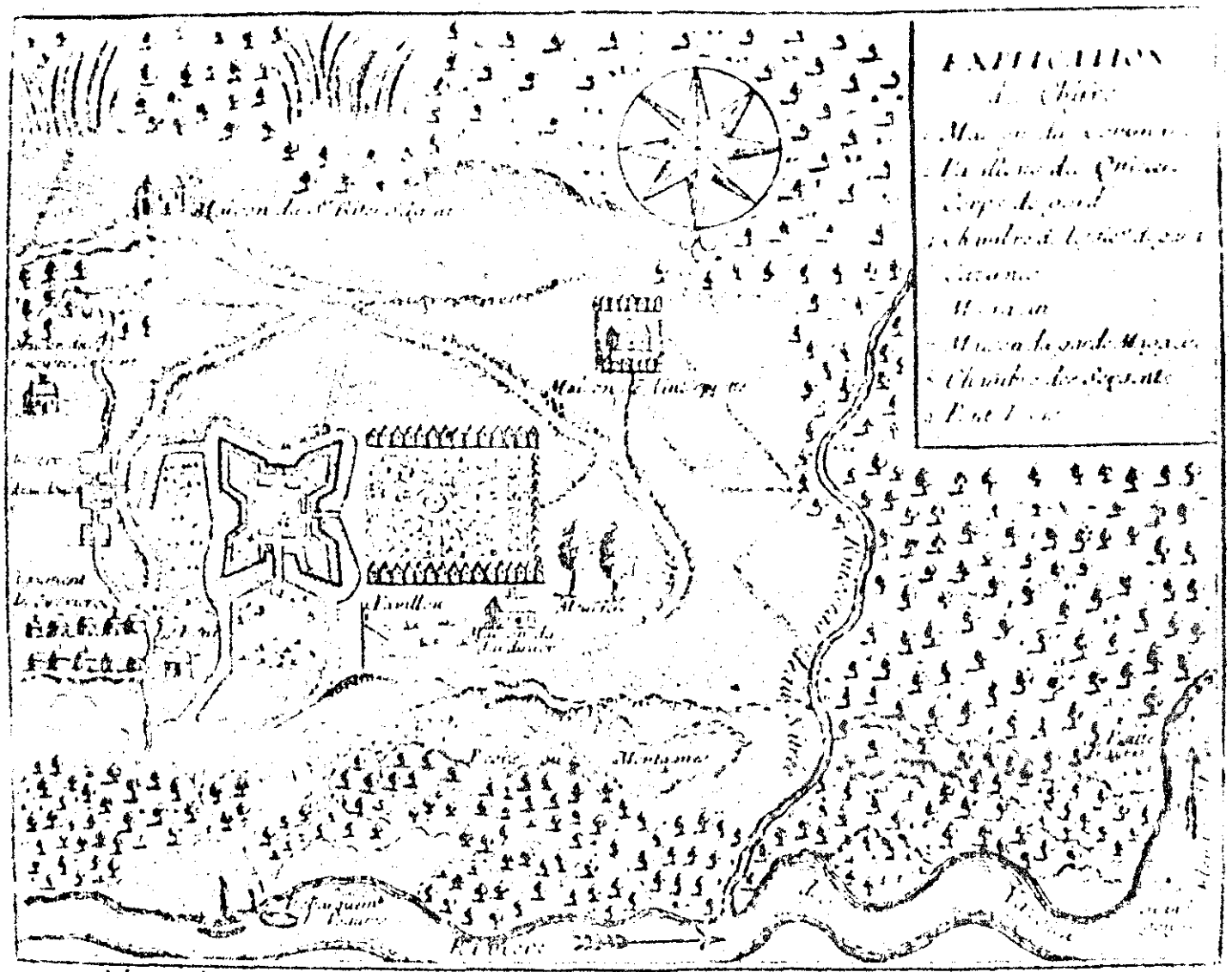
Map 6

Fort St. Claude (Pierre)
(Anon.)

lodgings. Beyond the parameters of the fort were the workers' houses, the two sergeants' habitations, an interpreter's house, and a garden designed in the classical form of a 17th century French flower garden, with a fountain or some elaborate floral arrangement marking the intersection of two avenues. The map was so mindful of detail that one fears it was the product of some 18th century French draftsman recording what he felt a military outpost should look like, and not what it actually did. It is of some interest that the draftsman drew a stockade around the garden. One wonders what exactly was being protected.

The Dumont map (Map 7), which can be seen in Swanton's Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley (1911:Pl.7b), is possibly the source from whence the last map came. More confidence is held in the Dumont map as the geographical features - the streams and roads - were quite consistent with present conditions. The features within the fort were generally the same, as were those without. However, there was quite a difference in the layout of the garde. In the Dumont map the stockade stood out much more plainly, there were two vertical intersecting avenues instead of just one, and the term 'Jardin' was not written upon the drawing.

The earliest Dumont map (Map 8) was possibly the base drawing for the above maps. Though crude, it may actually have been the most accurate depiction of Fort St. Pierre as it seems to have been drawn on location. The shape of the fort had changed little in the three maps, its square outline



Map 7

Fort St. Pierre
(Dumont)

Map 8

Fort des Yazous
(Dumont)

being most emphasized in the early Dumont map. There was no description of the features within the fort on this map, their general positioning being indicated merely by dashed lines. The garden is of some interest as it no longer appeared like one. Rather, it resembled a system of roads and house blocks with a palisade encircling the entire formation. Walled communities situated just beyond the confines of forts have been documented in Wales in the 17th century and France in the 16th (Garvan 1951:fig.13,14). It may also be the case in what was depicted in this early map by Dumont. Planned French settlements were of course not without precedent in Louisiana. New Orleans, established in the same year as St. Pierre, had its streets laid out "in length and breadth by the line, and intersect and cross each other at right angles" (Le Page du Pratz 1774:50,1).

However, the settlement pattern of the French establishment at Natchez was unlike that which has been hypothesized above for the Yazoo Post. The spatial arrangement at Natchez was described by Le Page du Pratz:

> This fort (Fort Rosalie) covered the settlement of the Natchez, and protected that of St. Catherine, which was on the banks of the rivulet of the Natchez; but both the defence and protection it afforded were very inconsiderable; for this fort was only palisadoed, open at six breaches, without a ditch, and with a very weak garrison. On the other hand, the houses of the inhabitants, dispersed in the country, each admidst his field, far from affording mutual assistance, as they would had they been in a body, stood each of them, upon any accident, in need of the assistance of others.
>
> (Ibid:33)

It may seem strange that the French settlers at Natchez would have risked being so far apart, but it must be remembered that when the colony was first established (1716) and land was alloted to the inhabitants, their relationship with the Natchez Indians was not one of animosity. The first Natchez War, which consisted of the murder of several Frenchmen, could have developed into a major confrontation, but the skillful deception of Bienville forced the Natchez to give up the chiefs and warriors responsible for the murders. The offenders were of the peripheral Natchez villages which, throughout the early 18th century, were of pro-British sentiment. However, the Great Sun and his brother Tattooed-serpent were allies of the French and were opposed to the atrocities enacted under their names. With the liquidation of the responsible parties, the Natchez and French seemingly were on good terms (Swanton 1911:193,204). It was not until after a fairly large European population had accumulated that tension started to rise between the two groups, apparently because the French began to make excessive demands on Natchez land and possessions. The latter's frustration was made evident in three subsequent wars, the last being the infamous Natchez Massacre of 1730.

There may have been considerable reasons for the hypothesized closely-spaced community at the Yazoo Post. As mentioned earlier, very little is known of the aboriginal activity of the various tribes located along the Yazoo during the occupation of the French fort and colony. The initial establishment of the fort

may have been directed by certain economic motivations. Many forts constructed at this time (and earlier), Fort Toulouse in Alabama being one, were designed not so much as fortresses against the Indians, but as centers for the exchange of European materials for native goods (Thomas 1960:172,8). However, the latter fort was also of importance as a buffer against the rapid development of English trade (Heldman 1973:4).

English activity appears to have been extremely strong in the Yazoo Region. British traders were known to have been in the vicinity since at least the late 17th century, their power being illustrated at the turn of the 18th century when they were said to have been responsible for uniting the various aboriginal groups, including the Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofo against the Tunica. It was at this time that the latter apparently were forced to leave the Yazoo Region (See p.37). The firm establishment of the British was suggested in a footnote by Le Page du Pratz:

> The village of the Indians (Yasous) is a league from this settlement (the Yazoo Post); and on one side of it there is a hill, on which they pretend that the English formerly had a fort; accordingly there are still some traces of it to be seen.
> (Le Page du Pratz 1774:56)

The strong control the British had over the Chickasaws was an advantage which the French had reason to regret, as Du Pratz lamented in speaking of Fort Assumption which was located in present-day Memphis:

> ...the country is very beautiful, and of an excellent quality, abounding with plains and meadows, which favour the excursions of the Chickasaw, and which they will ever continue to make upon us, till we have the address to divert them from their commerce with the English.
>
> (Ibid:57)

The Chickasaw were responsible for many atrocities against the French, and even the Yazoo Post had a taste of their aggression:

> This post was very advantageously situated, as well as for the goodness of the air as the quality of the soil, like to that of the Natchez, as for the landing-place, which was very commodious, and for the commerce with the natives, if our people but knew how to gain and preserve their friendship. But the neighborhood of the Chickasaw, ever fast friends of the English, almost cut off any hopes of succeeding. This post was on these accounts threatened with utter ruin, sooner or later; as actually happened in 1722, by means of those wretched Chickasaw; who came in the night and murdered the people in the settlements that were made by two sergeants out of the fort. But a boy who was scalped by them was cured, and escaped with life.
>
> (Ibid:56)

Some people obviously did settle apart from the fort, but the strong influence of the British in the area and their power over the various aboriginal groups may have convinced most of the newly established French colonists that compact residence was more logical. However, this hypothesis requires further testing by more intensive historical research and atchaeological excavation.*

* I should add at this point that the postulated settlement pattern for the Yazoo Post is not generally agreed upon

The type of relationship which actually did exist between the French and the local aboriginal groups can only be speculated upon, as too little attention was paid to the Indian inhabitants along the Yazoo. The earliest mention of the location of the Indian villages in respect to the Yazoo Post was made by Penicaut in 1718, at which time he stated that the Yazoo were situated two gunshots distant from the fort (See p.129). La Harpe, who visited the Post in 1722, was more definite in the location of the Indian villages:

> The course of the Yazoo River from its mouth to Fort St. Peter is towards the north-northeast, afterwards towards the north-northwest for a half league, and then turning back past north to the east-northeast for another half league to the little stone bluffs on which are located the settlements of the Yazoo, Koroa, Ofo, and 'Cnspee' nations; their houses are scattered by districts (and) most are situated on mounds of earth between little valleys, made by hand, so that it is presumed that formerly these nations were more numerous. Today they are reduced to about 250 persons.
>
> (La Harpe 1722 - LMS Files)

The directions given by La Harpe would place the above groups in the vicinity of the Haynes Bluff and Portland Sites. D'Artaguiette, who visited St. Pierre a year later, agreed with the location put forth by La Harpe, but estimated that there were 200 warriors, a figure similar to that proposed

by my colleagues. Brain feels that the Yazoo concessions were probably dispersed much like that at Natchez, and that the compound outside the fort was actually a garden (Brain - pers. comm.).

by Charlevoix in 1721 (Charlevoix 1902).

> A league above Fort St. Pierre, on the bank of the river, and on the same side, there are three Indian villages, which hardly make one. They are the Yazous, the Aufaugoulas and the Couroyes. The last are going to establish themselves on the Riviere des Ouatchitas. These nations number in all perhaps 200 warriors, who form a sort of little republic, being without recognizing any chiefs.
> (Mereness 1916:51)

Four years later, Father Poisson referred to the Indian groups in his short stay at the fort, but did little more than to confirm the earlier locational information:

> During our stay at Yatous, he (Father Souel) bought a house - or rather, a cabin built in the French fashion - while waiting until he could make his arrangements to settle among the Savages, who are a league from the French post. There are three Villages, in which three different languages are spoken; their inhabitants compose a small tribe; I know nothing more of them.
> (Thwaites 1900:314,7)

The relationship between the French and the local aboriginal groups appears to have been essentially peaceful throughout most of Fort St. Pierre's occupation, but, as suggested earlier, the threat of the British probably created a somewhat uncertain atmosphere. The Natchez, who revolted against the rapidly encroaching French colony in the fall of 1729, found a willing party of conspirators in the Yazoo Indians. A few members of the latter group accompanied M. Codère, the commandant of Fort St. Pierre, to Natchez when the Natchez Massacre occurred. These Indians were given presents by the

Natchez and were encouraged to "follow the example that had been set" when they returned to their homes (Swanton 1911: 229). The 'example' was explained by Le Page du Pratz:

> After they (the Natchez) had cleared the fort, warehouse, and other houses, the Natchez set them all on fire, not leaving a single building standing. (Le Page du Pratz 1774:83)

The Yazoo put their part in the massacre into effect in December of 1729, as described by Charlevoix:

> On the 11th of December, the Jesuit Father Souel, who was missionary to the Yazoos, then mingled in the same village with the Corrois and Offogoulas, when returning in the evening from visiting the chief of the Yazoos, received several musket-shots as he was crossing a river, and expired on the spot. His murderers at once ran to his cabin to plunder it.
>
> Early the next morning they proceeded to the fort, which was only a league from their village. On seeing them approach it was supposed that they were coming to chant the calumet to the Chevalier des Roches, who commanded in the absence of du Codère; for although it is only forty leagues by water and fifteen by land from the Natchez to the Yazoos, no information had reached the latter post of what had occurred nearly a fortnight before in the former. The Indians were accordingly allowed to enter the fort, and when it was least expected, they rushed on the French, who were only seventeen in all; they had not even time to attempt to defend themselves, and not one escaped. These savages spared the lives only of four women and five children, whom they made slaves.
>
> (Charlevoix 1902:85)

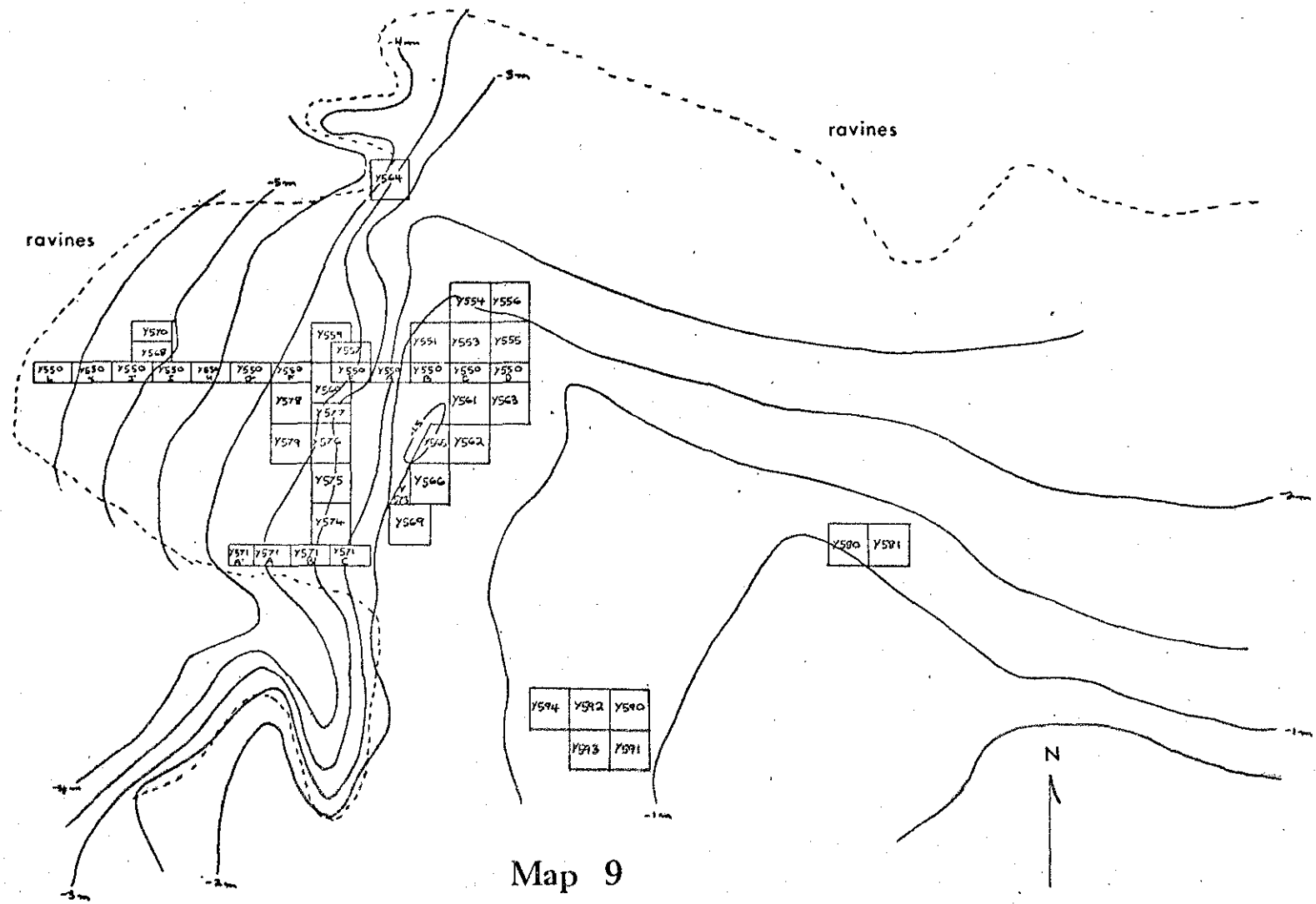
In sum, Fort St. Pierre and the associated concessions had a very promising beginning. In the first two or three years of its existence the community grew to a formidable

size, one of the largest population centers north of New Orleans. It has been suggested that the Yazoo Post may have been a planned settlement, one which consisted of closely-spaced compact habitations, due to the fear of the English coercive power over the aboriginal groups. The bursting of John Law's Mississippi Bubble and the unhealthy conditions in the area sealed the fate of the Yazoo Post. Many died, many left, and the concessions rapidly succombed to the elements. By 1727 there was little remaining of the splendor which had been noted four years previous. Thus, the massacre and destruction of Fort St. Pierre in 1729 put the finishing touch to a rapidly dying enterprise. Needless to say, the fort was not rebuilt.

Excavations (Maps 9 and 10)

Two one meter wide test trenches, twenty-one two meter square pits, and eight pits of irregular shape were excavated at St. Pierre. The first trench (Y550) was twenty-four meters long, being divided into twelve equal sections. The purpose of this trench was to determine whether the embankment was natural or artificial and to discover structural evidence of the fort. It succeeded in both respects. The embankment was found to be natural, yet the French did take advantage of it when constructing the fort. The stratigraphy revealed in the cut through the embankment was fairly constant over the entire site, differing only in depth of strata. Beneath a combined humus/cultural layer .4 meters thick was a thin whitish loess ,2 meters in depth. Underlying the loess was a reddish-brown clay subsoil. The whitish loess layer disappeared moving to the east and west of the embankment and the cultural layer got continually thinner.

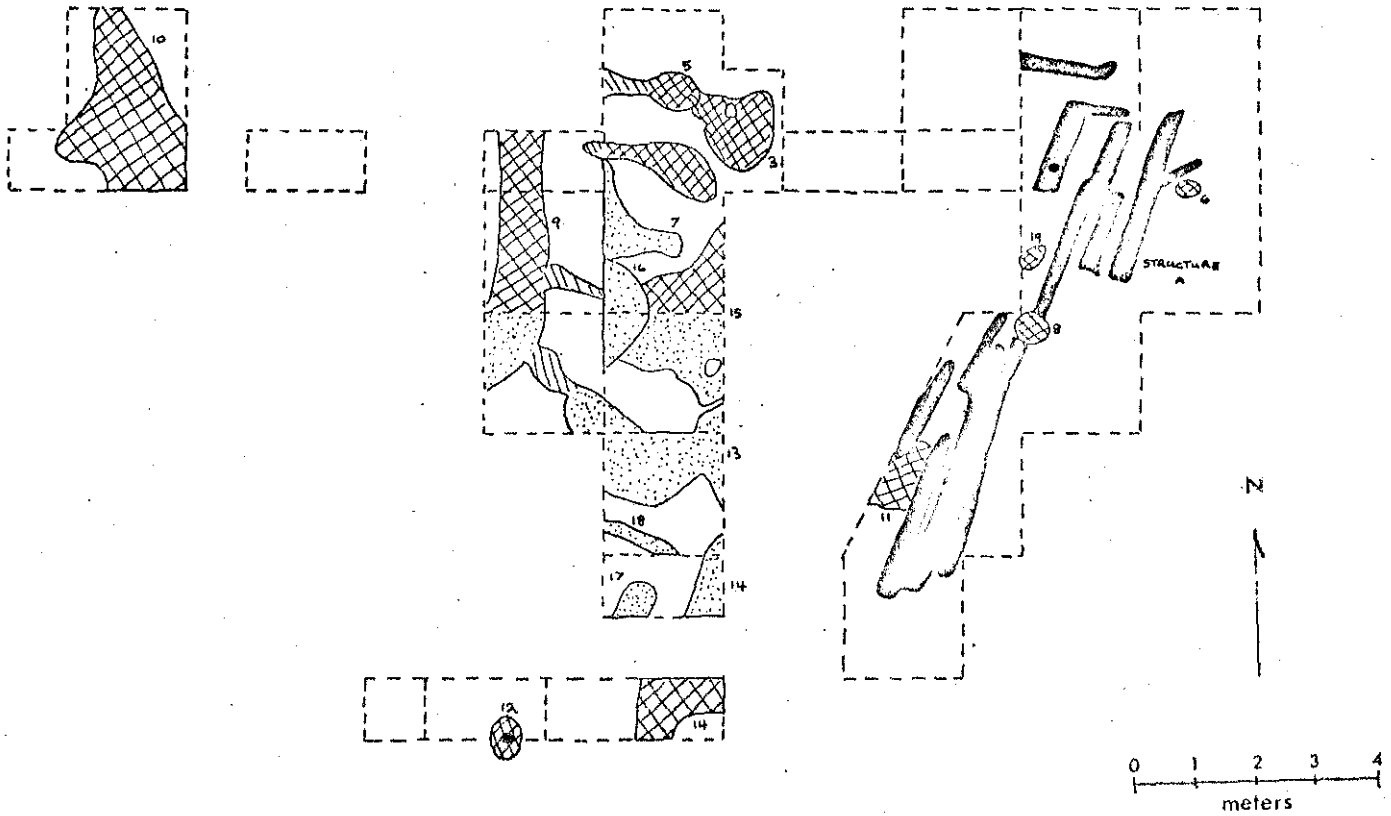
A palisade trench (Feature 9) was detected to the west of the embankment in Y550F, and a log-floored structure was found on top of the embankment in Y550C and Y550D. In addition, portions of three trash pits appeared in trench Y550 (Features 3,4, and 10). While expanding to the north and south to expose these features, other trash pits were discovered. A series of pits (Features 5,7,13,14,15,16,17,18) were found running parallel to the embankment, contained between it and the palisade trench.



Map 9

ST. PIERRE (23-M-5)

.5 meters – contour interval



Map 10

ST. PIERRE (23-M-5)

Some of these trash pits were excavated (Features 3,4,5,10, and partially 14, and 15), the others being left for subsequent years as time did not permit their removal. Various pits were also found beneath Structure A as excavation proceeded to the south of trench Y550 on top of the embankment. Two of these (Features 8 and 11) were discovered beneath the log stains, while the other two (Features 6 and 19) were off to the side.

An additional seven squares were excavated to the north, east, and southeast of the main area of concentration, where strong proton magnetometer readings had been secured. These excavations were unproductive in terms of structural evidence, the instrument readings being largely recent trash (barbed wire). Some artifacts of the early historic period were attained however.

Structure A (Pl.8b)

This particular structure, which ran on top of and parallel to the sides of the embankment, was approximately nine meters long and two meters wide. Thirteen log stains were detected, but this must be considered a minimum number, as they were often hard to delineate. A good sweep of the trowel could very easily destroy one of the stains. The logs were quite wide, attaining a maximum width of about .4 meters.

Interpretation

Structure A has been interpreted as a firing platform. Had cannons been at the site, they would have required heavy underlying support on the soft loess. The large logs of this structure would have served adequately. Taking advantage of the natural embankment, the firing platform did not have to be raised off the ground in order to clear the palisade. A similar situation occurred at the "Fort of Mississippi" built by Bienville in 1700 on the east bank of the Mississippi fifty miles from its mouth. The cannons which defended the occupants were merely placed upon the elevated bank (Giraud 1971:40).

Features 1 and 2

These features were portions of two log stains of Structure A. When initially found in Y550B, their character was not known, and so they were kept separate. What originally was classified as Feature 1 resembled a wall trench. A single post mold was found in it, but because of the nature of the ground surface, this linear stain could not be followed out. It has been interpreted as part of Structure A.

Feature 3 (Pl.8a)

This was a shallow heart-shaped trash pit. Its maximum north-south and east-west dimensions were each 1.3 meters. Its maximum depth was .15 meters. A circular pit .2 meters in diameter had been dug into the bottom of Feature 3, and contained within this were twenty-four sherds of a Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo vessel, a single Baytown Plain, var. U. sherd, and one hand wrought nail. The following artifacts were also found within Feature 3:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 6
Daub - 11
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
- Beads (Variety IIA1) - 1
- Ceramics (SIII, CA) - 1
- Clay Tobacco Pipes (Stems) - 1
- Glass (Light Green) - 2
- Misc. Iron (Unspecified) - 1
- Nails (Hand Wrought) - 9

Interpretation

Aboriginal pottery of all phases, including the historic, was prevalent throughout the site, but was largely of an incidental nature in the trash deposits situated beneath the embankment, being accounted for by fill. In Feature 3 some individual had actually dug a hole in the base of a trash pit dating to the occupation of the fort, and deposited an aboriginal vessel within it. One possibility is that this trash pit predated the fort, but the high percentage of French artifacts

in all of the excavated pits parallel to the embankment argues against this possibility. Another alternative is that some Indians actually lived within the fort. This possibility is not that remote. Slavery and/or intermarriage between French men and Indian women was a fairly common practice (Le Page du Pratz 1972:18). Had this been the case at St. Pierre, the appearance of aboriginal wares coeval with the fort's occupation should not be too surprising. At Fort Toulouse Heldman discovered various aboriginal features situated just outside the fort's perimeter and dating to the French occupation of the fort (Heldman 1973:67). He felt the Indians were at the fort to trade, which fits in with the third possibility for the particular situation observed at St. Pierre, that the garrison employed aboriginal vessels and other implements when their stock of European supplies ran low.

Feature 4

This was a small irregular oval feature having a maximum north-south length of 1.1 meters and an east-west length of 1.7 meters. Its depth did not exceed .1 meters. Found within Feature 4 were the following artifacts:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 13
Daub - 3
Historic European Artifacts
    Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints (Spall) - 1
    Misc. Iron (Blade Fragment) - 1
    Nails (Hand Wrought) - 4

Interpretation

Similar to Feature 3, Feature 4 is believed to have been a trash pit relating to the French occupation of the fort.

Feature 5

Feature 5 was a small oval trash pit with a maximum north-south length of .65 meters and an east-west length of .85 meters. The depth of this pit did not exceed .1 meters. Emerging from the western end of Feature 5 was an old erosion ditch which presumably would have proceeded into the palisade (Feature 9), had excavation continued to the west. Artifacts within Feature 5 were the following:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 8
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
Nails (Hand Wrought) - 4

Interpretation

Feature 4 is believed to have been a trash pit dating to the occupation of the fort.

Feature 6

This was a strange oval feature containing small flecks of charcoal and daub. It was approximately .4 meters in the maximum north-south length and .45 meters in the east-west

length at its mouth, but narrowing down at its base to .3 meters for both dimensions. Its maximum depth was .28 meters. Very few artifacts were contained within Feature 6:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 1
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)

Interpretation

None.

Feature 8

It was at first difficult to differentiate Feature 8 from the log stains which laid above it, but the charcoal and lumps of highly organic soil helped to distinguish it from the latter. Excavation revealed a circular pit approximately .55 meters in diameter and a base sloping from south (.4 meters deep) to north (.12 meters deep). Artifacts were very scarce:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)

Interpretation

None.

Feature 9

Feature 9 was a deep trench discovered within squares Y550F, Y578, Y579, and in postholes excavated to the west of the latter square, indicating a turn of the trench in this direction. Having been excavated completely in Y550F and Y578, its width was found to be approximately one meter. Its depth was .6 meters in Y550F, but sloped down to .8 meters in Y578. The fill was composed of mixed loess and reddish-brown clay subsoil, having obviously been filled with the same material dug out of it. Though no well-defined postmolds appeared in Feature 9, one (possibly two) vertical shaft, approximately .2 meters wide and filled with loess mottled with flecks of clay, was discovered in Y578. Such a situation could be expected had a post been removed and erosion filled up the vacant shaft. The following artifacts were found within Feature 9:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 22
Daub - 14
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
- Beads (Variety IIA1) - 4
- Brick - 1
- Buttons (Brass) - 4
- Buttons (Iron) - 1
- Ceramics (Variety IIC1a) - 1
- Ceramics (SIIICA) - 1
- Ceramics (SIVCA) - 1
- Clay Tobacco Pipes (Bowls) - 1
- Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints (Blade) - 3
- Knives (Clasp) - 1
- Knives (Case) - 1
- Lead Bullets - 1

Misc. Iron (Blade Fragment) - 1
Misc. Iron (Unspecified) - 1
Misc. Lead - 1
Nails (Hand Wrought) - 34
Nails (Wire) - 1
Slag - 3

Interpretation

Feature 9 is believed to have been a portion of the palisade trench which surrounded the fort. The width of the trench was slightly larger than the palisade trench found at Fort Toulouse, a contemporary French fort in Alabama (Heldman 1973:42). The filled in shaft(s) in the trench suggests that the posts were removed either during the occupation of the fort or after it was destroyed. The abundance and large size of the nails discovered within the feature indicate that heavy construction had occurred (Figures 11,12). The erosion ditches, which ran from Features 4, 5, 13, and 16 to the palisade trench, probably were formed after the removal of the posts, when a vacuum had been left. The portion of the palisade uncovered may have been the western neck of the northwest bastion, as the trench appears to have bent to the west in square Y579.

The original La Harpe journal apparently made some mention of 2,000 posts being used in the construction of Fort St. Pierre Marie Gérin-Lajoie - pers. comm.). Though La Harpe's observation must of course be considered a mere estimate, it is possible from this information to present an equally dependable hypothesized reconstruction of Fort St. Pierre. If each of the 2,000 shafts were .2 meters wide and had been set snugly together, the

perimeter would have been about 400 meters (1,312 feet). Fort Toulouse, which bore a similar shape to that known historically for St. Pierre, possessed four bastions which constituted about 60% of the fort's total perimeter (Heldman 1973:Map 4). If the ratio was similar at St. Pierre and the fort was square, as suggested by Diron D'Artaguiette (See p.131) and depicted by Dumont (Map 8), the curtain wall length would have been approximately 40 meters (131 feet). There are many 'ifs' involved which are based on a great many assumptions, including the assumed uniformity of different forts built at different dates, the acceptance of La Harpe's estimate, the standard size of the palisade posts, and the belief that they were set tight together. Hence, much of what has been hypothesized above must remain little more than conjecture.

Feature 10

This feature was a relatively large pit. After having opened eight square meters, it was still not isolated completely. A large tree restricted further excavation to the south and east, but a posthole survey demonstrated that Feature 10 did not proceed beyond a meters distance in either of these directions. The maximum north-south length of the pit would hence be 4 meters and the east-west, 3 meters. The base of Feature 10 was extremely irregular, a large hump running through the center in a north-south direction. The height of this hump

was approximately .13 meters below the surface of the subsoil. The depression which ran to the east of the hump averaged .26 meters deep and the depression to the west .23 meters. There was a sizeable amount of charcoal found in Feature 10, but artifacts were fairly scarce. Most of the latter were situated near the top of the feature. The following artifacts were recovered:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Large Mammal) - 2
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
    Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints (Spall) - 1
    Slag (large chunk) - 1

Interpretation

The nature of Feature 10 is difficult to interpret. Most of the remains were aboriginal, though a scattering of historic European artifacts did occur. As the charcoal concentration was so heavy, it is possible that this may have been an ash pit which was used for the disposal of trash in its final filling stage. The discovery of a large chunk of slag perhaps suggests that a smithing operation was close by, or that this was wastage from one within the fort. French forts of the period generally had a blacksmith in operation. Le Sueur brought one with him when he established a fort in the Upper Mississippi in 1695 (Wedel 1974:16), and Heldman (1973:75) found strong evidence of smithing activity in his excavations at Fort Toulouse.

Feature 11

This feature was only partially excavated, as a good portion of it was situated beneath the log stains of Structure A. At the time of excavation it was desirable to leave the log stains for photographic purposes, with the intention of returning to Feature 11 later in the season. As so often occurs, this intention was not realized. Adequate dimensions cannot be offered, but the pit was quite extensive and deeper than most of the other excavated trash pits. The soil was highly organic and a good deal of bone and pottery were recovered.

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Bone (Fish) - 1
Bone (Large Mammal) - 8
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
Nails (Hand Wrought) - 2

Interpretation

Feature 11 may have been an aboriginal trash pit. Its location beneath log stains pertaining to the fort and the abundance of aboriginal artifacts support this hypothesis. However, the discovery of two hand wrought nail fragments deep within the feature argues for cotemporaneity with the fort. It is hypothesized that this pit was excavated and filled just prior to the construction of Structure A.

Feature 12

This feature was of extreme interest as it contained the best postmold discovered at the site. The pit was .65 meters in its maximum north-south length and .5 meters in its east-west at the mouth. It was dug at a 30° slant east of perpendicular on the eastern side, but vertical on the western. The base of the pit was about .5 meters in its north-south length and .25 meters in its east-west. A post with a shaped footing had been placed in this pit. The post was .1 meter wide, and its base (.2 meters wide) was shaped like the inverted block letter 'T'. The post, which had never been removed, was carbonized along its edges. This was a common practice for preventing wood rot. The fill which held the post in place was a mixture of topsoil and reddish-brown clay, similar to the palisade trench (Feature 9).

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Daub - 1
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)

Interpretation

Feature 12 is believed to have been the footing for a structure situated at the neck of the bastion and below the natural embankment. The rest of this structure has probably been destroyed by the ravine located directly to the south of Feature 12.

Feature 14

Feature 14, a farly large trash pit, has only been partially excavated. It was originally discovered in squares Y571 B and C, but at the time it was excavated it was thought to have been a continuation of the palisade trench, and so was recorded as Feature 9. Excavations in the above squares revealed that this was not the case and so the mistake was rectified. Adequate dimensions cannot be offered, though the feature was at least 1.5 meters in its east-west length and 3.3 meters in its north-south, as shown by its continuation into square Y575. Thus far the following artifacts have been recovered:

Aboriginal Pottery (Table 2)
Daub - 15
Lithic Assemblage (Table 4)
Historic European Artifacts
Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints (Spall) - 2
Misc. Brass (Pen-cap like object) - 1
Misc. Iron (Jew's Harp) - 1
Misc. Iron (Unspecified) - 1
Nails (Hand Wrought) - 6

Interpretation

Feature 14 is believed to have been a large trash pit dating to the occupation of the fort.

Feature 15

The only portion of Feature 15 which has been excavated

was that located in square Y577. This had not been recognized as a feature until excavation had proceeded to a point where it was too late to stop. The material had already been placed in a bag labeled Y577A. The greater part of Feature 15, which still remains to be excavated, lies within Y576.

Interpretation

Feature 15 was probably a trash pit dating to the occuation of the fort.

Feature 19

This was an extremely shallow oval pit about .4 meters in its maximum north-south length and .5 meters in its east-west. It was partially covered by a log stain of Structure A. Similar to Feature 15, Feature 19 was not recognized as a feature until after excavation, and so the material was labeled Y561A.

Interpretation

None.

Features 13, 16, 17, and 18

These features were partially isolated by the excavation of squares Y574 through Y579. They have not been excavated

yet and so little interpretation can be offered. Presumably they were trash pits relating to the fort's occupation.

A month of excavation at St. Pierre thus revealed a series of log stains located on top of a natural earthen embankment and thought to have been the sleepers for a firing platform, a portion of the palisade trench located beneath the embankment, and an array of pits and trash deposits sandwiched between the embankment and the trench. Several interesting additional features were found apart from the above area, most notably the finely cut post (Feature 12) and the deep pit possessing characteristics suggestive of smithing activities (Feature 10). The structural evidence was certainly indicative of a military outpost of some sort, and, as will shortly be demonstrated in the artifact section, the structures were of French derivation and use.

Aboriginal Artifacts

The aboriginal artifacts from St. Pierre have been dealt with in a similar manner as those from the Portland Site (See p.44). The complete list of the 2,782 potsherds found at St. Pierre is presented, along with their provenience, in Table 2. The lithic assemblage, much larger in variety and quantity than exhibited in the Portland collection, is recorded in Table 4. Finally, the percentages of the pottery varieties and phases are presented in Figure 2.

Unlike Portland, the St. Pierre Site appears to have been a more popular area through time. The first component represented was the Tchula phase. Issaquena and Deasonville occupations were in evidence, but, similar to Portland, existence of a Bayland occupation can not be verified. The site witnessed some occupation during the Aden phase, but was settled by the Coles Creek peoples most during the Kings Crossing and Crippen Point phases. The first significant settlement seems to have occurred during the Winterville phase. In terms of the phase markers, it is impossible to determine the extent of the succeeding Lake George phase, but it is possible that some of the Mississippi Plain, var. Yazoo specimens related to the latter phase. The Wasp Lake and Russell phases had about equal representations and, similar to Portland, were probably the heaviest aboriginal occupations witnessed at St. Pierre.

Historic European Artifacts

Axes (Pl.9:1)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y577A

Description

A single axe blade was found at St. Pierre. When it was first discovered it was thought to have been a wedge, but it was soon realized that this was an axe made in the manner described by Quimby - a strap of iron was twisted into a loop and forged over a wedge-shaped center piece (Quimby 1966:71). This particular specimen was 11.7cm long, 8.7cm wide at the blade edge, 3.1cm wide at the edge which had been attached to the iron strap, and 1.5cm thick at the latter edge.

Distribution

Good reported a similar axe from the Guebert Site, the oval eye being separate from the blade and welded to it. It was 7 inches (17.8cm) long and had a blade width of 4 inches (10.2cm). She stated that this was a typical French axe type (Good 1972:166;fig.38d).

Discussion

The St. Pierre axe, and many others like it, was probably used in the construction of the stockade surrounding Fort St. Pierre. However, hatchets and perhaps axes were often employed in other activities, as suggested by Chartrand's statement that in 1715, with the new companies sent over by Crozat, the troops were given hatchets to replace their swords. The latter were put into storage (Chartrand 1973:59).

Glass Beads

Only eleven beads were found at St. Pierre. Because of the scarcity of this artifact at this site, the discussion of the varieties listed below has been dealt with in the Portland report.

Variety IIA1 (Pl.5:1,11)

Specimens - 9

Provenience - Y552A, Y558-3, Y558-9(in $Y550F_1$)(2), Y558-9(in Y578)(2), Y562A, Y575A, Y576A

Dimensions

Length - 2.5-13mm

Diameter - 4-8.5mm

Perforation Diameter - 1-2.5mm

Comments - Four of the above beads were of simple construction, but had a compound appearance.

Distribution and Discussion

See p.58.

Variety IIA6 (Pl.5:3)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y579A

Dimensions

Length - 14mm

Diameter - 8mm

Perforation Diameter - 2mm

Distribution and Discussion

See p.62.

Variety IIA15 (Pl.5:7)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y572-12

Dimensions, Distribution, and Discussion

See p.71.

Buckles (Pl.9:2,3)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y577A, Y592A

Description

One complete buckle and a fragment of a buckle hook, both of iron, were found at St. Pierre. The complete buckle (Pl.9:2) had an oval frame which was approximately 3.5cm long and 2.9cm at its widest point. The thick wire which formed the frame had a diameter of .5cm. This buckle had a central pivot 4.5cm in length. According to Noël Hume (1970:86), stock, knee, and hat buckles, unlike shoe buckles, commonly had pivots which spanned the length rather than the width of the frame. However, the size of the St. Pierre specimen suggests that it was either a belt or a harness buckle (Ibid:fig.20:11). Strangely enough, this buckle type does not seem to have been represented at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971).

The buckle hook fragment (Pl.9:3), originally attached to a hinge bar, served to permanently secure the strap to the buckle. It was missing the prong which served to temporarily secure the loose strap. Too little of the hook remained to classify the buckle type, but it belonged in Stone's CI,SA,Cat.I,Vb-d classification (Stone 1971:225;fig.19f-h,j-k). He felt that buckles of Class I, Series A appeared later in Fort Michilimackinac's occupation, possibly dating to the period between 1740 and 1780 (Ibid:245). Its appearance at Fort St. Pierre suggests a somewhat earlier date.

Buttons (Pl.9:4-10)

Brass Buttons (Pl.9:4-8; Table 9; Figure 7)

Specimens - 15

Provenience - Y407, Y550C_1, Y550E, Y555A, Y558-9(in Y578)(4), Y561A, Y563A, Y565A, Y567Q, Y569A, Y575A

Description

All of the brass buttons discovered at St. Pierre

were of the same type. They had slightly concave backs and cast attachment handles, the shape of the latter being the same for all. The handles were wedge-shaped, with gently converging sides, rapidly coming to a dome at the top. A hole had been drilled through the shank. The face of the buttons were without decoration, except for a stamped ring encircling the edge on some of the specimens.

Four attributes were chosen in the analysis of the brass buttons. They were:

a - diameter of the button
b - height from the button back to the bottom of the hole in the attachment handle
c - diameter of the hole in the attachment handle
d - height of the attachment handle

The measurements for each button can be seen in Table 9. The order in which the attributes were considered was based upon the number of specimens to which the particular measurement could be applied. For example, it did not seem wise to consider the height of the attachment handle before the diameter of the buttons, because so few buttons had complete attachment handles.

Applying the button diameter first, the buttons generally fell into three size ranges: small - 1.5 to 1.8cm; medium - 2.3cm; and large - 2.6cm. All but three of the specimens were of the small size. As the button diameter

increased, there was a corresponding increase in the distance from the button back to the hole in the attachment handle. This relationship did not hold for the diameter of the attachment handle hole. There appears to have been no particular pattern involved in the size of the hole. The height of the attachment handle seems to have been dependent upon the diameter of the button, but as there were so few whole specimens, the correlation is offered with some hesitancy.

With the exception of those buttons found within the palisade trench (two of which were of medium size), almost all the brass buttons were found on top of the embankment (Figure 7). The fact that they were not associated with the trash pits indicates that they were very seldom thrown away, but rather were probably lost.

Distribution

Brass buttons of the type described above have a wide distribution on colonial and historic aboriginal sites. They have been discovered at Fatherland (Neitzel 1965:51;pl.14i); International Paper (LMS Collections); Haynes Bluff (Ibid); Site 1Ds53 (David Chase-pers. comm.); Womack (Harris and Harris 1965:354;fig.22j); Fort Conde (Harris 1971:fig.10e); Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966:132); Fort Toulouse (Heldman 1973:148;fig.62D-F); Guebert (Good 1972:132; pl.7a-b); and even as far east as the

Patawomeke Site in Virginia, dating to the first half of the 17th century (Schmitt 1965:20;pl.3a).

Discussion

With the exception of the last site mentioned above, this type of brass button seems to have been absent on English-related sites. It was not represented at all on South's button chart compiled from the Brunswick Town excavations, though the site had overlapping dates with Fort St. Pierre (Noël Hume 1970:91;fig.23). According to René Chartrand (pers. comm.), buttons of this sort only appeared on post 1716 uniforms. However, it was not represented at all at Fort Michilimackinac, where over 1,300 buttons of various types were recovered (Stone 1971). The prominence of this form of button in the Gulf States was probably due to the clothing of the troops by the same private companies in France - Crozat up until 1717 and John Law's Western Company after this date. These companies were independent from the Quebec government (Chartrand 1973:59), from whence Fort Michilimackinac and the more northerly military outposts were receiving supplies.

Iron Buttons (Pl.9:9,10)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y550E, Y558-9(in Y578), Y560A, Unlabeled(1)

Description

Highly corroded circular iron objects were found which possibly were the center piece for cloth-wrapped buttons. One of the specimens (Y560A) may have been the head of a nail, but the others certainly were not. The diameter of these objects ranged from 1.6 to 2.1cm, and one specimen (Y550E) had copper salts on its surface.

European Ceramics

Ceramics have been given more attention in the literature than any other historic artifact found at St. Pierre. Unfortunately, what has been written has generally been confined to the art pieces. The common vessels, those which were used day after day by equally common people, were of very little interest to the art historians who composed the volumes on ceramics. Thus, though much has been written about French faience (Solon 1903, Giacomotti 1963, Buyer 1964), the information is of little use in the analysis of the faience from St. Pierre.

The study of ceramics from archaeological sites must sadly rely almost totally upon the results attained by archaeological

investigations. One of the prime examples of this is the lead-glazed earthenware made for house and kitchen use. These vessels were crude, low-fired, made with a minimum of decoration, and are found everywhere. Their presence on sites is usually merely tabulated in appendices as the investigator often does not know what to do with them. Fortunately, some have attempted to bring order to the chaos (Marwitt 1967; Miller and Stone 1970).

Faience, called Delft in Holland and England, and Majolica in Spain, is presently not in a much better state of understanding than the lead-glazed earthenware. Very few studies have been published on French faience from archaeological contexts, because most historical excavations in the 20th century have (until quite recently) been confined to English-related sites. Faience was rare in sites of this nature, because the British installed an importation prohibition on painted European earthenware from the second half on the 17th century to 1775. Even after the latter date, there was not much of a demand for the foreign ceramics (Noël Hume 1970:140,2). Hopefully, with the present abundant recovery of ceramics from such colonial sites as Fortress Louisbourg and Fort Michilimackinac, the unfortunate situation outlined above shall improve.

Classification

For the purpose of classifying the fifty-seven European ceramic sherds found at St. Pierre into some hopefully coherent arrangement, it was decided to employ four classificatory divisions - series, class, type, and variety. Series consisted of the technical name used to describe the ceramic, in this report being either tin-enameled earthenware (faience), lead-glazed earthenware, unglazed earthenware, or stoneware. Class was defined on the basis of the color of the paste; type defined on the surface tint; and varietal definition based upon the decoration, or lack of it. Vessel form shall be discussed under each variety.

It is to be understood that the following is not set forth as an ideal classification. The small assemblage, in terms of both quantity and size of specimens, recovered at St. Pierre prevents any valuable contributions to the understanding of early 18th century French ceramics. The classification below has hence been kept very simple. The reader is directed to Marwitt's (1967) and Miller and Stone's (1970) works for a more comprehensive study of French ceramics from this period.

Series I - Tin-Enameled Earthenware (Faience)

Class IA

Cream-colored buff paste

Type IA1

Blue tinted whit enamel

Variety IA1a (Pl.10:1; Figure 8)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y551A, Y558-7, Y558-13, Y571B

Description

The broken down lattice design of this particular variety has been described as "dot-and-diaper panels divided by fan-like devices". The central decoration on the vessels was generally a basket, vase, bowl, or spray of flowers (Noël Hume 1960:559,61). Decoration consisted of a pale blue band of crosshatching around the interior rim border. The crosshatching on the St, Pierre specimens was formed by a set of two lines. A third line ran beneath the band. Within each diamond, which resulted from the

intersection of the lines, was a series of four blue dots. Each dot had been gilded. Additional dots were randomly placed outside the diamonds, but within the band. The petals of the fan-like designs, which pointed toward the center of the vessel, had gilded dots at their ends. The sherds of this variety at St. Pierre were associated with scallop-backed bowls. They were mostly found beneath the embankment.

Sorting Criteria

A pale blue band of crosshatching and dots alternating with fan-like designs around the interior rim of faience vessels.

Distribution

The design of variety IA1a was typical of French faience and was possibly a product of the Rouen potteries. It has been a very common feature on colonial sites. Examples of it can be seen in South (1968) and Noël Hume (1970:fig.53). This variety has been found in a context dating to 1724-1731 at Fort Conde (Harris 1971:fig.4a). Heldman (1973:fig.61c) noted its appearance at Fort Toulouse, and the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site yielded a deep dish with an almost identical design. It has also been found at Fort Desha (McClurkan 1972:fig.1b). Similar designs appeared on Delftware from an English

context at Fort Michilimackinac (Miller and Stone 1970: fig.13h,f) and from Fort Ligonier (Grimm 1970:pl.68:2). Either Lambeth or Bristol were apparently producing this particular decoration by the mid-18th century (Miller and Stone 1970:31). The design has also been found on export porcelain from Fortress Louisbourg (Ibid:Appendix B:fig.2f).

Discussion

Noël Hume, in his discussion on the degenerate "Rouen" faience which appeared on American sites in the late 18th century, stated that the dot-and-diaper design was "a far cry from the celebrated and highly complicated lambrequin motifs for which Rouen was famous earlier in the century" (Noël Hume 1970:142). However, compared to the St. Pierre specimens, those which he described were extremely elegant. The Rouen potteries were probably always making crude products along with the finer pieces, and it seems that a great deal of the former had as an ultimate destination the Louisiana colony.

Variety IA1b (Pl.10:2; Figure 8)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y550B_1, Y574A, Y575A

Description

Similar to variety IA1a, the design of this variety was confined to an interior band encircling the rim. The band was asymmetrical, having only a top line. The crosshatching was only half done and so a band of triangles, having their apex toward the center of the vessel, was formed. The border line was dark blue to black while the crosshatching was pale blue. On the meager evidence of the St. Pierre collection, this variety was associated only with dishes.

Sorting Criteria

A single black to dark blue line and a pale blue band of triangles around the interior rim of faience vessels.

Variety IA1c (Pl.10:3; Figure 8)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y577A

Description

The design on variety IA1c was also on the interior of the vessel. Dashes and two lines were used in the decoration. The latter formed a series of arches and troughs. They intersected in such a manner that a series

of faces, complete with noses, was formed. The St. Pierre specimen with this design had a scalloped back.

Sorting Criteria

A series of pale blue intersecting lines forming arches and troughs on faience vessels.

Variety IA1d (Figure 8)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y550I_1, Y553A, Y562A, Y574A

Description

No decoration. The specimens in the St. Pierre collection were mostly from dishes and were probably from the same vessel as variety IA1b, or vessels similar to the latter variety, as the four sherds were widely dispersed on the site.

IA1 Unspecified (Figure 8)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y576A

Description

The interior decoration on this sherd was pale

blue, but too small to describe. It had a basal ring 1.5cm wide and .5cm high.

Type 2

White enamel (no tint)

Variety IA2a (Figure 8)

Specimens - 6

Provenience - Y550B$_1$(2), Y550D, Y575A(2), Y579A

Description

No decoration. The sherds of this variety could not be associated with any particular vessel form. They were generally found at the northern end of Structure A and in the southernmost excavated area beneath the embankment. Distributionally, there may have been some sort of relationship between this variety and variety IA1b, though of course the sample size is too small to be certain.

Type 3

Gray enamel

Variety IA3a (Figure 8)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y575A(2)

Description

No decoration.

Class B

Orange-colored buff paste

Type 1

Blue tinted white enamel

Variety IB1a (Figure 8)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y593A

Description

No decoration.

Type 2

White enamel

Variety IB2a (Figure 8)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y409, Y553A, Y558-13, Y575A

Description

No decoration. The sherds of this variety seem to have been associated with deep bowls.

Series II - Lead-Glazed Earthenware

Class A

Cream-colored paste

Type 1

Various shades of green lead-glaze

Variety IIA1a (Pl.10:4,5; Figure 9)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y569A, Y573A, Y590A, Y592A

Description

No decoration.

Class B

Very hard pale pink paste

Type 1

Green glaze with a white slip between the glaze and the body

Variety IIB1a (Pl.10:6,7; Figure 9)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - $Y550H_1$, $Y550I_1$, Y558-13, Y571B

Description

No decoration.

Type 2

Green glaze without the white slip

Variety IIB2a (Pl.10:8,9; Figure 9)

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y550D, Y551A, Y553A, Y555A, Y571C, Y577A, Y590A

Description

No decoration.

Class C

Smooth-textured orange paste

Type 1

Yellow-green lead glaze with a white slip between the body and the glaze

Variety IIC1a (Pl.10:10,11; Figure 9)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y558-9(in Y579), Y566A(2)

Description

This variety was characterized by the circle-and-dot motif. It corresponded to Marwitt's (1967) Ware 2. The dot decoration of the St. Pierre specimens was red against a yellow-green glaze background.

Distribution

Earthenware with the circle-and-dot motif seems to have been a fairly common feature on French-related sites. In addition to its appearance at Fortress Louisbourg, where it was found on dishes, plates, bowls, and porringers (Marwitt 1967:56; Walker and Bath 1968:fig.8; Miller and Stone 1970:Appendix B:fig.2g), the motif was detected on vessels in the 'Tunica Treasure' from the Trudeau Site (Brain nd).

Variety IIC1b (Figure 9)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y559A, Y575A

Description

No decoration

Series III - Unglazed Earthenware

Class A (Pl.10:12,3; Figure 9)

Rough sandy-textured orange paste

Specimens - 9

Provenience - Y550C, Y550E, Y555A, Y556A, Y558-3, Y558-9, Y565A(2), Y567J

Series IV - Stoneware

Class A (Pl.10:14)

Dark brown paste

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y558-9(in Y578)

Description

This particular sherd was the base of a small vase or cup.

Miscellaneous

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y571A'

Description

One additional very small sherd was found which may have been part of a blue-on-white china vessel. It was too small to be certain.

Summary

The European ceramic collection at St. Pierre was extremely small but, with the possible exception of the one sherd of blue-on-white china, the entire assemblage related to the occupation of the fort. The tin-enameled earthenware found at the site was concentrated in two major locations - to the west of the northern end of Structure A and in the southernmost excavated squares beneath the embankment. The lead-glazed and unglazed earthenware had a more random distribution, being evenly distributed throughout the excavations. The ratio of faience to the combined lead and unglazed earthenware was close to one to one. This is somewhat curious, as the cruder earthenware is generally considered to have been the daily utilitarian ware. One would have expected a higher percentage of the latter in the assemblage. However, Heldman (1973:144,5)

recorded 342 faience sherds from Fort Toulouse, but no lead-glazed earthenware beyond five Spanish olive jar sherds. Faience seems to have been more common as a utilitarian ware than is generally supposed.

Clay Tobacco Pipes (Pl.11)

Clay tobacco pipes have long been of concern to historical archaeologists, due to their sensitivity to chronological ordering. Various pipe analyses have been employed to derive dates, ranging from the use of pipe stem bore diameters (Harrington 1954; Omwake 1956; Maxwell and Binford 1961; Barber 1966; Hanson 1969) to the form of the pipe bowl (Oswald 1951; 1955; Alexander 1966) to decorative design features, including manufacturers' marks (Oswald 1955; 1960; Atkinson 1962; 1965). All of these studies are useful in themselves, yet the best results have been attained by using them together.

Pipe Bowls (Pl.11:1-4)

Specimens - 8

Provenience - Y550E, $Y550J_1$, Y558-9(in Y578), Y569A, Y571B,

Y576A(2), Y577A

Description

Eight partial bowls were found at St. Pierre, all of which had glossy surfaces. Five of the bowls were decorated and these are described as follows:

$Y550J_1$ - This bowl had a small heel which had been decorated, but not enough was preserved to determine the design.

Y569A (Pl.11:1) - Too little remained of the bowl of this specimen and so the shape could not be determined. It had a small heel which had the letters 'RB' stamped into it. Above the initials was a triple-pointed crown.

Y576A (Pl.11:2) - This bowl was slightly bulbous in shape and was oriented obtusely at an angle between 110° and 115°. The heel had a stamped impression of a man dressed in either a long coat or pantaloons. His feet were spread apart and his left arm was bent with the hand placed on his side. The right hand held the barrel of a musket(?), its stock lying next to his right foot. The head of the figure pointed away from the smoker. The pipe might have been an example of the 'pipes du chassure' so often seen in trade lists (Marie Gérin-Lajoie - pers. comm.).

Y576A (Pl.11:3) - This particular bowl was not as bulbous as the last, but was slightly more obtuse. It was oriented at an angle of about 120°. The rim was milled. The small heel was broken in half, but enough remained of the design to suggest its nature. It resembled a scale balance. At the end of a horizontal bar, supported in the middle, were two sets of three lines forming steep triangles. They presumably each held a plate.

Y577A (Pl.11:4) - This pipe bowl was joined to a stem found in the same square. It had the exact same shape as the last bowl, as well as the milled design around the rim. The small heel of the pipe had the initials 'GB' stamped into it, and, similar to Y569A, a triple-pointed crown was stamped above the letters.

Discussion

In reviewing the pipe literature in trying to determine the makers' marks for the above specimens, a great many English pipe manufacturers were found to have had identical initials. Some of these were laboring at the time Fort St. Pierre was occupied. A Robert Burrill was producing pipes by at least 1676 (Bailey:48), fourteen other British pipe makers bore the initials 'RB' between 1706 and 1766 (Walker 1971:65), and an Englishman named George Brown

was making pipes bearing his initials by 1706. Though the above names corresponded well with the St. Pierre specimens, the various English forms of the period (Alexander 1966) did not fit at all. Nor did the decoration jive well. The milled rim, a characteristic feature of the St. Pierre pipes, did not appear on English specimens after the last quarter of the 17th century. Initials were stamped on the flat base of the heel in the first quarter of the 17th century, but by the end of the century were being placed on either side of the bowl in cartouches (Noël Hume 1970:304,5).

However, Dutch pipes of the early 18th century conformed well with the remains discovered at St. Pierre. A Dutch pipe was differentiated from a contemporary British specimen by having a smaller bowl, a milled rim which did not run parallel to the stem, and a stem with a glossy surface (Walker 1971:90). The Dutch pipes have been described as:

> ...somewhat egg-shaped bowls very often with vertical paring on the sides, thin walls, narrow stems, and generally highly burnished buff surfaces. Makers marks are stamped on the backs of the bowls, on the bases of small heels, or on either side of spurs, nearly always in diminutive letters or miniscule shields of arms. Equally small pictorial marks were impressed on the bases of the small heels, among them a fish, a windmill, a milkmaid carrying two buckets, and a figure whom the Dutch describe as the 'lady of easy virtue'. (emphasis mine)
>
> (Noël Hume 1970:307)

Gouda, Holland was the principal center for the export trade of the above clay pipes (Humphrey 1969: 18,20), and the French, who had no major pipe industry of their own, was one of the chief recipients of the Gouda pipes. The pipes found in the lower layers (French) of the excavations at Fortress Louisbourg were almost entirely of Dutch origin (Walker and Bath 1968:109), and Stone also noted that Dutch pipes were most commonly associated with the French occupation at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971: 410,11). Milled rims and stamped designs on the heels of pipes were typical features at the latter site (Ibid:405; fig.43h). Petersen (1963:3) indicated that some of the forms represented were horns, deer, and tea pots. A human figure stamped on the heels of pipes was also a common Dutch feature. The Milkmaid form mentioned above is perhaps the most known. Walker illustrated two Dutch bowls at Fortress Louisbourg with human figures arranged in exactly the same position as the St. Pierre specimen - left hands on the hips, feet separated - the only difference being that these individuals were blowing trumpets instead of holding muskets. These pipes were dated between 1720 and 1732 (Walker 1971:fig.41), a period overlapping nicely with the occupation of Fort St. Pierre. Contemporary pipes with small stamped heels have also been found at the French-related sites Fatherland (Neitzel 1965:50;pl.13j) and Port

Dauphin (N. Read Stowe-pers. comm.), as well as on many other sites in Florida and the Gulf States (Noël Hume 1970:307).

Pipe Stems (Pl.11:5)

Specimens - 11

Provenience - Y550D, Y550J_1, Y556A, Y558-3, Y558-13, Y567A Y576A(2), Y577A(2), Y579A

Description

The circumferential dot and saw tooth design was detected on three of the pipe stems found at St. Pierre (Pl.11:5). This decoration consisted of two sets of ten to twelve circumferential indentations, one located at the mouth and the other 1.7cm to 1.9cm toward the bowl. Between these two sets were a series of five or six encircling ridges with v-shaped indentures.

Applying the Binford formula (1962:19,21) to the various pipe stem and bowl* bore hole diameters, five of which were 4/64ths inches and eleven 5/64ths, a date of 1752.49 was secured.

* Five of the bowls had bore holes which could be measured.

Distribution

Pipe stems with the dot and saw tooth design have been found at Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971:fig.43j-m); Fortress Louisbourg (Walker 1971:fig.29;fig.40b,d,e); the Spanish site of Santa Rosa, Pensacola dating between 1722 and 1751 (Ibid:83), and at Trudeau (LMS Collections).

Discussion

Stone (1971:406) indicated that the above design was typical of the Dutch city of Gouda, the latter name often being stamped at each end of the design. He dated the specimens between 1715 and 1735. Walker (1971:70) concurred with Stone's findings, indicating that the Dutch produced decorated stems throughout the 17th century. The ones illustrated from Fortress Louisbourg dated between 1716 and 1750.

The date of 1752.49 from the bore hole analysis of the St. Pierre specimens is not terribly disconcerting, because in Harrington's initial pipe stem chronology, from whence Binford derived his straight-line regression formula, Harrington warned that his conclusions were based entirely upon pipes of English make. He issued the caveat that if Dutch pipes were in the sample, the results would be fallacious (Harrington 1954:12). Harrington intentionally excluded Dutch pipes from his graphs as these pipes frequently had shorter stems and narrower bore

diameters than the English ones from the same period (Walker 1965:61). Thus, the application of Binford's formula upon Dutch pipes should result in a later date than they actually were. This was the situation which occurred in the analysis of the St. Pierre sample.

As a result of the analysis of the bowls and pipe stems found at St. Pierre, the author is confident in stating that the clay tobacco pipes at this particular site were totally of Dutch origin.

Glass

Fourteen glass fragments were found at St. Pierre, with colors ranging from olive green to clear to 'black' to light green to light blue. The specimens were, as at Portland, arranged according to their colors.

Olive Green

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y558-3(2), Y561A, Y566A, Y576A, Y594A, Unlabeled(1)

Comments - Y561A had been melted. Y576A was the basal ring for a bottle. There was considerable patination upon the surface of the artifacts.

Discussion

The Olive Green glass probably dated to the occupation of the fort.

Clear

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y573A, Y578A

Description

The first glass fragment (Y573A) had a greenish hue to it. It was flat and bifacially beveled by grinding. This may have been mirror glass. The second specimen (Y578A) was a rim to what was probably a drinking glass.

Discussion

The Clear glass remains were probably a product of the occupation of Fort St. Pierre.

'Black'

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y551A

Description

The color of this glass was actually dark amber, but the St. Pierre bottle neck fragment was not as dark as the 'Black' glass found at Portland.

Discussion

This glass was common in the 19th century.

Light Green

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y563A

Description

This specimen had been blown.

Discussion

It was probably related to a 19th century component, though may have dated as early as the fort.

Light Blue

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y550H_1(2), Y578A

Description

The two fragments from Y550H_1 were both flat.

Discussion

As discussed earlier in the Portland report, this type of glass was from a 19th century context.

Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints (Pl.12)

A total of seventeen foreign flints were found at St. Pierre. The classification employed in describing them has been dealt with in the Portland report, and so the reader is referred to pages 109-110 for understanding the terminology used below.

Spall Flints (Pl.12:1-7,16; Table 10)

Specimens - 8

Provenience - Y413, Y556A, Y558-4, Y558-10, Y558-14(2), Y574A, Y579A

Description

Six of the specimens (Pl.12:1-5) were typical Spall Flint forms. With the exception of Y574A (Pl.12:16), which had been burned, they were all translucent and ranged in color from light gray to light gray with a brownish tinge to dark gray. Two of the above (Pl.12:2,4) had been heavily used against fire-steels.

The last two artifacts (Pl.12:6,7) have been classified as Spall Flints, yet they were unusual specimens. Their color was not included in the range found at the Portland, nor in that described above for St. Pierre. One (Pl.12:6) was opaque, having a brownish-purple color and the other was made out of a white opaque stone (Pl.12:7).

The width of the Spall Flints, with a range between 2.3cm and 2,8cm, was considerably smaller than that recorded at Portland (2.5cm to 3.8cm). The length varied between 1.7cm and 2,5cm.

Blade Flints (Pl.12:8-15; Table 10)

Specimens - 8

Provenience - Y550C_1, Y553A, Y555A, Y558-9(in Y578)(3), Y562F.8, Y574A

Description

Only one (Pl.12:14) of the Blade Flints had its back

edge retouched and had been solely used as a gunflint. The others were double-edged, a feature characteristic of flints designed for use against fire-steels (Witthoft 1966:30). These specimens exhibited marks indicative of being subjected to the latter use. Almost all of the above were translucent, with colors ranging from a waxy yellow to a brownish purple. One specimen (Pl.12:12) had a brownish gray background and was mottled with bluish white flecks. Three of the Blade Flints (Pl.12: 8,9,11) had a bulb of percussion on their bottom face, indicative of their being the top section of the blades removed from the core. All but two (Pl.12:9,13) of the Blade Flints had triangular cross-sections, the exceptions having trapezoidal forms. Width varied between 2.7cm and 3.8cm while length ranged from 1.8cm to 2.6cm.

Discussion

It is interesting that three out of five, or 60% of the Portland Blade Flints exhibited bulbs of percussion on their bottom face, while only 38% possessed this feature at St. Pierre. According to Jean-François Blanchette (pers. comm.), the above attribute was common to Blade Flints from late 17th and early 18th century sites. It seems probable that in the early stages of Blade Flint technology only one flint was being produced per blade. This wasteful procedure is believed to have

decreased as the technology improved. If this evolution actually did occur, it is to be expected that Portland, which is believed to have been approximately twenty years younger than St. Pierre, would have a higher percentage of flints possessing bulbs of percussion.

Also of interest is the cross-section of the Blade Flint (Figure 10). There were two forms typical to Blade Flints - fin (trapezoidal) and ordinaire (triangular) (Hamilton - pers. comm.). At the Chicoutimi Site, located in Saguenay, Quebec and dating prior to 1663, all but one of the four Blade Flints had trapezoidal cross-sections (Blanchette - pers. comm.). At the Josiah Winslow Site (1650-1700) in Massachusetts, the three Blade Flints recovered all had trapezoidal cross-sections (PP Collections). The Portland Site (1698-1706) had five specimens, three of which were trapezoidal. The Joseph Howland Site (1675-1725), also in Massachusetts, had six Blade Flints, all but one of which were triangular in cross-section (PP Collections). The two Blade Flints found at the Fatherland Site (1682-1730) had triangular cross-sections (Neitzel 1965:50;pl.13p-v). The Port Dauphin Site (1702-1760) had both forms represented (N. Read Stowe - pers. comm.). As mentioned above, all but two of the seven specimens at Fort St. Pierre (1718-1729) had triangular cross-sections. Finally, five of the eight Blade Flints from the Trudeau Site (1731-1764) had triangular cross-sections.

It seems as if a transition occurred in the late 17th and early 18th centuries in the manufacture of Blade Flints, as the triangular cross-sectioned form gradually gained prominence over the trapezoidal. This also would have served to lessen wastage as the blow was given closer to the edge of the core in the production of triangular cross-sectioned blades (Bordaz 1970:fig.20). It may also have been the case that the French colonies were the recipients of more and more of the cheaper quality flints (ordinaire) as time progressed.

Aboriginal Flints (Pl.12:17; Table 10)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y578

Description

This particular flint was translucent and gray with thick white bands. The shape was irregular due to its use against a fire-steel, but it was probably square originally. The flint had been bifacially flaked, giving it a biconvex cross-section. Its dimensions of 2.5cm in width and 2.1cm in length were too large for the artifact to have been classified as a 'Nordic' Flint and, as the latter type was supposedly absent from post 1675 contexts

(Witthoft 1966:22,3), it is probable that this particular specimen was shaped by an Indian.

Summary

An equal amount of Spall and Blade Flints were found at St. Pierre, and, as at Portland, almost all of the flints had been employed in making fire. Though the ratio of Spall to Blade Flints had changed little since the occupation of Portland, it is interesting that the width of the Spall Flint seems to have decreased considerably whereas the Blade Flint dimensions remained constant (Tables 7,10). Other changes have also been noted. In comparing Portland and St. Pierre to other historic sites, there seems to have been a gradual evolution in the physical attributes of the Blade Flint. The trapezoidal form and specimens with bulbs of percussion on their bottom face may have been succeeded by flints with triangular cross-sections without the latter feature. The change in attributes was perhaps related to a technological improvement resulting in less flint wastage.

The above hypotheses require further testing at sites bearing short occupation spans. Much has been published as to whether flints from sites were 'Dutch', 'French', or 'English', but too little effort has been given to recording the various attributes involved in the technology of gunflints and strike-a-light flints at the particular sites in question.

Knives

Nine knife fragments were found at St. Pierre, some of which were large enough to permit further identification.

Clasp Knives (Pl.9:11-13)

Background

Clasp knives were the most common knives found on 18th century sites. They were characterized by a hinge hole and a flange at the butt end of the blade (Wittry 1963:35). The flange extended over the upper edge of the blade and served as a stop to make the knife rigid when open (Harris and Harris 1965:348). Several forms of clasp knives were in existence, the most common being the 'sharp-pointed sword' shape and the 'hawk-billed' shape (Wittry 1963:fig.25). The first was characterized by a cutting edge which curved upward toward the tip and a back edge which sloped downward toward the tip for about two-thirds of its length. The 'hawk-billed' clasp knife consisted of a straight cutting edge and a straight, or slightly diverging, back edge which curved down rapidly as it approached the tip (Jelks et al 1966: 18,22).

French clasp knives were generally four to five

inches long and had names stamped on them. They were rarely distributed after 1760, being replaced by British clasp knives. The latter had a split hinge at the basal end (Quimby 1966:46). The British knives traded earlier in the century were also apparently quite different from the French forms (Wedel 1974:165).

Specimens - 6

Provenience - Y412, Y558-1, Y558-9(in Y579), Y561A, Y575A, Y576A

Description

All of the recognizable clasp knives at St. Pierre were of the 'hawk-billed' shape. They corresponded to Stone's (1971:497:fig.55I) CI,GI,T1,Vd knives. Two clasp sections were found and two tips (Pl.9:13). The remaining two specimens were fairly complete (Pl.9:11,12). The first (Pl.9:11) was 9cm in length and had a rounded tip, identical to a clasp knife found at the Bell Site (Wittry 1963:fig.25L). Traces of wood adhered to the hole and flange of the second specimen (Pl.9:12). Even after extensive cleaning, no names were detected on the various knives.

Distribution

'Hawk-billed' clasp knives have also been found at Lasanan (Cleland 1971:19,21;fig.15AB,16A:1,2); Bell

(Wittry 1963:35,fig.25); Fatherland (Neitzel 1965:50; pl.13wxz); Haynes Bluff (LMS Collections); Womack, where it corresponded to Harris and Harris' (1965:348,9;fig.21) Type 2; Gilbert, where it corresponded to Jelks' (et al 1966:fig.21e-g) Type 2; Gros Cap Cemetery (Quimby 1966: 132); Fort Michilimackinac (Stone 1971:497;fig.55I); and Guebert (Good 1972:159;fig.37a,b).

Discussion

All of the above sites, at which 'hawk-billed' clasp knives have been found, had occupations spanning the first quarter of the 18th century.

Case Knives (Pl.9:14)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y558-9(in Y550F)

Description

The single case knife from St. Pierre was found in the palisade trench. The tang, which had been inserted into a bone or wooden handle, had a rectangular cross-section which gradually tapered away from the blade. The length of the tang was 3.6cm and the maximum width of the blade was 2.9cm, Extensive cleaning failed to reveal a manufacturer's name.

Distribution

This particular type of case knife has also been found at Mulberry Mound I (Rouse 1951:131;pl.8); Childersburg (DeJarnette and Hansen 1960:48;pl.12:C3); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:fig.22f,g); Fort Michilimackinac, where it corresponded to Stone's (1971:503;fig.57Q,R) CII,SA,T2, knives; and Guebert (Good 1972:166;fig.39c).

Unspecified Knife Fragments

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y45, Y577A

Lead Bullets (Table 11)

Specimens - 9

Provenience - Y558-9(in Y578), Y558-13(2), Y561A, Y566A, Y571A, Y574A, Y575A(2)

Description

All of the lead bullets found at St. Pierre had been spherical. Four of the nine specimens were flattened from firing. The remaining specimens were of .56 caliber, except

for one which was .59. The weight of the .56 caliber balls ranged from 235.4 to 280.2 grains. A similar caliber ratio was computed at Fort Michilimackinac, where 219 of the 294 lead balls were .56 caliber (Good 1972:Table 2).

Miscellaneous Metal

Brass (Pl.13:1,2)

Specimens - 3

Provenience - Y558-7, Y558-14, Y565A

Description

In Feature 7 a brass or copper cap was found (not illustrated) which was probably a homemade button. The sheet metal seems to have been wrapped around some perishable material. The face of the cap had a diameter of 1.5cm and the nub in the rear was .7cm in diameter. A black substance (tar?) was spread on the rear and within the cap. A similar object was found at the Bell Site (Wittry 1963:18,9;fig.11b).

A curious pen-cap like object (Pl.13:1) was found in Feature 14. This artifact had a rather detailed history to its manufacture. A strip of brass was rolled into a cone. Five evenly-spaced holes were arranged in a diamond pattern on both sides of a long narrow triangular-shaped band. The latter was 4.1cm in length and was attached to the cone by three iron rivets. The end of this strip was rolled into a loop. Contained within the cone was a substance possessing a high ferrous content. The sheet brass used to make the cone may have been acquired by cutting up a strainer, but the function of this object has not been determined.

A tubular brass object (Pl.13:2), about 3.5cm long, was found in square Y565. The artifact had been crushed and torn, thus making its function difficult to ascertain. It was designed out of a large brass tube which had been flattened and the bent into a U-shaped form. It presumably had been torn after it had attained this shape.

Iron

Rectangular Block (Pl.13:3)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y558-1

Description

This particular artifact was 2.6cm long, 4.5cm wide,

1.2cm thick, and weighed 76.1gms. The metal extended beyond the entire length of the block on one edge and was slightly hooked as if it had been suspended from something. No interpretation is offered.

Jew's Harp (?) (Pl.13:5)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y558-14(in Y574)

Description

This object has tentatively been classified as a Jew's Harp. Even after extensive cleaning*, its function is still not known. It resembled a Jew's Harp, but was much too small. Its height was 4cm and its maximum width was 1.7cm. It seems to have fit best in Stone's SB,T2,Va classification which consisted of iron Jew's Harps with a square to diamond-shaped cross-section throughout, tapered shanks, and a round to slightly oval-shaped frame head (Stone 1971:420,2;fig.44m).

Distribution

Heldman (1973:135) illustrated Jew's Harps from Fort Toulouse with similar dimensions as the specimen from Fort St. Pierre, and a similar 'questionable' artifact was found at the Alamo (Greer 1967:fig.27).

* Much of the corrosion could not be removed.

Cylinder (Pl.13:6)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y550H_1

Description

This was a heavy solid iron cylinder 2.3cm in diameter, 1.6cm lomg, and .3 to .45cm thick. A reddish vitrified substance was on its surface. No interpretation is offered.

Ringed Pin (Pl.13:8)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y576A

Description

The height of this object was 3.1cm, the diameter of the hole in the head .6cm, and the thickness of the head .5cm. Its utility has not been determined. Huntington (1960:fig.5) illustrated a similar object which was a cock screw for a 1763 French Charleville musket, but, as no evidence of threads has been detected on the St. Pierre specimen, no interpretation shall be offered.

Tube

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y577A

Description

This was a fragment of a thick iron tube. It was

not a musket barrel as the diameter (which could not be determined) would have been too large. No interpretation is offered.

Blade Fragments

Specimens - 8
Provenience - Y558-4, Y558-9(in Y578), Y561A, Y5670, Y571B, Y575A, Y576A, Y577A, Y592A

Pin

Specimens - 1
Provenience - Y594A
Description

This artifact was a silver(?)-plated iron pin. It probably post-dated the fort's occupation.

Staple

Specimens - 1
Provenience - Y565A
Description

This staple was quite large, being 3.1cm high. The degree of corrosion suggests that it dated to the occupation of the fort.

Tin Can Fragments

Specimens - 9

Provenience - Y575A(8), Y577A

Description

Some of the fragments had bee punctured.

Wire

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y408, Y550H_1, Y556A, Y590A, Y594A(3)

Unspecified Fragments

Specimens - 7

Provenience - Y550A_1, Y558-3, Y558-9(in Y578)(2), Y577A, Y578A, Y558-14

Lead

Unspecified Fragments

Specimens - 6

Provenience - Y550E, Y558-9(in Y550F_1), Y558-12, Y558-13, Y558-15, Y566A

Description

All the above appear to have been cast-off waste lead, resulting possibly from the manufacture of musket balls.

Musket Parts

Trigger Guards (Pl.14:1,6,8)

Specimens - 4

Provenience - Y550A, Y551A, Y553A, Y577A

Description

All but one (Pl.14:1) of the trigger guards found at St. Pierre were made of iron. The brass specimen was a portion of the front tang, tongue, and foot of the trigger guard bow. The tongue had broken along the pin hole. The tang was trapezoidal in cross-section. The reverse side of the guard was flat and had filing scars.

Two (Y551A and Y553A) of the three iron guard fragments were possibly attached to the same musket. They were each concavo-convex (Pl.14:8). The remaining specimen (Pl.14:6) was a bow which had a set of opposing triangular protrusions at the mid-section.

Distribution

Brass guards similar to the St. Pierre specimen have been found at Womack, where they were represented by Nos. 4,5, and 6 (Harris and Harris 1965:324,5;fig.12E,F). Jelks also recorded their presence at Gilbert, as represented by Nos. 22 and 23 (Jelks et al 1966:77,81;fig.39b).

Discussion

The Gilbert trigger guards were associated with bows which had single-line borders and a formal design resembling the Chevrolet trademark in the center (Ibid). This design was extremely common. Hamilton (1968:7,8; fig.4A) described French trade guns bearing this design and he dated them between 1685 and 1730. The discovery of trade gun parts at a French military outpost was not too surprising, as it was reported that the troops in Louisiana in 1721 "were newly clothed but lacked military muskets and bayonets and were using trade muskets instead" (Chartrand 1973:60). The iron trigger guards were probably also from French muskets, because trigger guards on regulation British muskets after 1720 were always of brass (Noël Hume 1970:217).

Trigger Plate (Pl.13:4)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - $Y550H_1$

Description

A single iron plate 7cm long was found at St. Pierre. It was .4cm thick at the muzzle end and .1cm thick at the butt end.

Distribution

A somewhat smaller trigger plate was found at the Gilbert Site (Jelks et al 1966:54;fig.35p).

Rampipe Section (Pl.14:2)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y550E

Description

One flattened upper or intermediate brass rampipe section was found. It was 2.5cm long. The bore diameter could not be calculated. Unlike the Portland specimen (See p.121), there were no circumferential grooves on the two ends. The diameter of the pin hole, used to attach the rampipe section to the stock, was .25cm. Another hole had for some reason been drilled next to the pin hole.

Distribution

A rampipe section found at the Gilbert Site (No.5) was of the same length and description as the St. Pierre specimen. It had a diameter of 1.1cm (Jelks et al 1966: 56;fig.35i).

Musket Cocks (Pl.14:3,4)

Specimens - 2

Provenience - Y550A_1, Y565A

Description

Two musket cocks, both having the typical 18th century gooseneck form, were found at St. Pierre. The first (Pl.14:3) was 6.3cm long from its base to the top of its broken comb, and 4.0cm from the socket base to the lower vise. The comb was wide, flat, and grooved, typical of early 18th century cocks (Hamilton 1960:9). Its base was plano-convex.

The second musket cock (Pl.14:4) was without a comb. It also measured 4.0cm from the socket base to the lower vise. The base was flat in cross-section and beveled at the edges.

Distribution

Similar flat-based musket cocks have been found at Womack, where the size (similar to the St. Pierre specimen) was thought to be suitable on a fusil class weapon (Harris and Harris 1965:320); Gilbert (Jelks et al 1966:43), where it corresponded to Nos. 2-7, 9, and 10; Angola Farm, where it was attached to a curved lock plate dating to the period 1690-1740 (Hamilton 1960:fig.2); and Guebert (Good 1972:141;fig.30a,d,e).

Discussion

The flat-based musket cock was usually combined with a flat rather than a plano-convex, lock plate (Harris and Harris 1965:320). This type of cock became popular on French guns between the late 17th and mid 18th centuries, whereas English guns had rounded base cocks on round locks from the end of the 17th century to the end of the 19th. Due to changes in the lock plate, flat-based cocks were typical of late 18th century English guns, but not earlier (Jelks et al 1966:43,7). It is probable then that both French (Y565A) and British ($Y550A_1$) muskets were used at Fort St. Pierre. Apparently, at times during the 18th century the French were known to have bought and traded English guns (Hamilton 1968:2).

Tumbler (Pl.14:5)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y554A

Description

The purpose of the tumbler was to enable the flint to be carried at half cock (Noël Hume 1970:213). The St. Pierre specimen seems to have been double notched. Its shaft was .6cm square and .7cm long. It had a stud

which fit into the bridle. This served to reduce friction, resulting in a smoother action (Hamilton 1974).

Distribution

An identical tumbler was discovered at the Gilbert Site (Jelks et al 1966:fig.29b).

Sear Spring (Pl.14:7)

Specimens - 1

Provenience - Y565A

Description

A single sear spring, broken on its upper leaf, was also discovered. Its lower leaf measured 2.2cm in a straight-line distance from the free end of the spring to the outside apex of the bend.

Distribution

A slightly smaller sear spring, having the same shape as the St. Pierre specimen, was found at the Gilbert Site (Jelks et al 1966:42).

Discussion

This type of sear spring was used with a vertical action sear (Ibid).

Nails

An extremely large collection of nails was found at St. Pierre, most of which were hand wrought and presumably datable to the occupation of the fort. The nails have neither been cleaned nor subjected to a thorough study. Some observations have been made however and these are offered below.

Hand Wrought Nails (Pl.15; Tables 12,13; Figures 11,12)

Specimens - 367

Provenience - Y45(2), Y47(2), Y49, Y400, Y402, Y403, Y404(2), Y405, Y406, Y407, Y550A_1(2), Y550B_1(5), Y550C_1(7), Y550D_1(8), Y550E_1(6), Y550F_1, Y550H_1(4), Y550I_1, Y550L_1(4), Y551A(12), Y553A(16), Y554A(4), Y555A(4), Y556A(9), Y557A(7), Y558-1, Y558-2(2), Y558-3(9), Y558-3A, Y558-4(4), Y558-5(3), Y558-7(2), Y558-9(in Y550F_1)(9), Y558-9(in Y578)(23), Y558-9(in Y579)(2), Y558-11(2), Y558-13(in Y575)(4), Y558-14(in Y571B,C)(6), Y559A(5), Y560A(6), Y561A(5), Y562A(4), Y563A(8), Y565A(20), Y566A(12), Y567A(2), Y567I, Y567J(2), Y567L_1, Y567O, Y567Q , Y569A(13), Y570A(2), Y571A_1(3), Y571A'1(3), Y571B(4), Y571C_1(2), Y572-1, Y572-3(2), Y573A, Y574A(6), Y575A(23), Y576A(13), Y577A(19), Y578A(14), Y579A(11), Y591A(4), Y592A(3), Y593A(2), Y594A(2)

Description

The hand wrought nails seem to have been almost entirely of the 'rose-head' type, some of which (Pl.15:2), had extremely large heads. Their points were drawn, in that all four sides were tapered. None of the specimens

appear to have had flattened points. 'L-heads', 'double-shank' box nails, and 'offset-head' nails have not been detected.

A distributional study of the nails (Figure 11) has revealed a fairly even dispersal over most of the excavated area. The main areas of concentration were the squares containing the various features beneath the embankment and the squares surrounding Structure A on top of the embankment. Within these areas a noticeable discrepancy was observed in the heavy concentration in Y565. The distribution of hand wrought nails outside the regions outlined above was rather thin.

Most of the nails reflected in the distribution were merely fragments, but 128 of these were complete. Measurements were made of the latter and the results are presented in Tables 12 and 13. Hand wrought nail size appears to have followed a normal distribution. In the attempt to discover if there was any correlation between the size of the nails and the provenience on the site, all nails greater(L) and less(S) than one standard deviation from the mean were plotted on the site map (Figure 12). Ten of the fifteen small nails were situated on top of the embankment. However, the large nails (eighteen specimens) were mostly located beneath the embankment (twelve specimens). A chi-square test on this

sample indicated that the probability that this particular distribution occurred by chance was .06. The deduction is that the larger nails were found in greater number beneath the embankment because of its proximity to the palisade line.

Cut Nails

Specimens - 5

Provenience - Y550H$_1$, Y578A, Y590A, Y594A(2)

Wire Nails (Figure 11)

Specimens - 41

Provenience - Y400, Y550H$_1$, Y558-9(in Y578), Y562A(3), Y565A(5), Y566A, Y567A(4), Y571A$_1$(3), Y571A', Y571B, Y572-9, Y578A, Y580A(2), Y590A(5), Y591A(4), Y592A, Y593A(3), Y594A(3)

Description

There were three main areas of wire nail distribution. The first was in the Y590-Y594 block. The second concentration was along the southern half of Structure A and the third was in trench Y571 beneath the embankment.

Discussion

The presence of wire nails indicates that a late 19th or 20th century component existed at St. Pierre.

Slag

Specimens - 28

Provenience - Y558-9($Y550F_1$), Y558-9(Y578)(2), Y558-10, Y558-14(Y571B,C), Y561A, Y565A, Y566A, Y567A, Y567L, Y569A, $Y571A_1$, Y571B, $Y571C_1$, Y575A(2), Y576A, Y578A(2), Y579A(2), Y580A, (6 Unlabeled)

Description

Slag, a by-product of iron smelting was well-represented in the St. Pierre excavations. Two large chunks of slag were discovered, one within the trench (Y558-9 in Y578) and one within a trash pit located outside of the fort (Y558-10).

Discussion

The quantity of slag and its wide dispersal in the excavations suggests that smithing activities were fairly common at St. Pierre. The highest concentration of slag occurred beneath the embankment, particularly around the palisade trench.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the overall objective for the summer was satisfied, in that the location of Fort St. Pierre was proven. Not only did local history and known historical accounts point to the area investigated, but the recovery of abundant French colonial artifacts of the early 18th century, many of which were military hardware, and structural evidence support the records.

The three main contributions to historical archaeology which can be expected by the continued excavation of Fort St. Pierre have been anticipated by the results attained thus far. The tight temporal control of the artifacts is perhaps the most important for securing a foundation for French historical archaeology in North America, and though the assemblage discovered at Fort St. Pierre thus far has not been extremely large, it is relatively pure. Very few artifacts have been found which do not pertain to the fort's occupation. The hopes for the second contribution, of discovering an active community frozen in time, are still very much alive. The time at which the posts in the palisade trench were removed directly relates to this. The removal probably did not occur after 1730, as there is no record of any activity at all, including aboriginal occupation, in this area after this date. It is possible that the removal could have occurred coeval with the

destruction of the fort, but this situation does not seem likely. It is easier to light a match than uproot a log. The removal of the posts at some time prior to 1730 suggests that the fort was diminishing in size, a situation in agreement with the historical record. It also serves to explain the absence of any burning which would have resulted from the hypothesized conflagration of the fort. The immediate area under excavation had probably already been abandoned at the time of the massacre. Hopes still remain high for discovering the part of the fort which was destroyed.

The third contribution to be afforded by the continuing excavation of Fort St. Pierre, concerning the French-Indian relations, is perhaps the most exciting. The preponderance of the historic Russell phase aboriginal artifacts at Fort St. Pierre suggests that the relationship between the two parties may have been much closer than indicated in the historic accounts. It is possible that the aboriginal phase pre-dated the fort's erection, yet we do not know this for sure. Perhaps the Indians aided in the construction of the fort. Perhaps some even lived within the structure after it was built. The discovery of a historic aboriginal pot in a trash pit dating to the occupation of the fort cannot be disregarded. If the pit was contemporary with the fort, the pot was either made and used by an Indian, or made for the services of a colonist. Either alternative raises some interesting questions on the nature of the French-Indian interaction.

Conclusion

Taken together, the Portland and St. Pierre Sites provide an excellent sample of the materials traded and used by the Indians and French colonists of the Yazoo Region in the first three decades of the 18th century. The sites are extremely important in terms of the short duration of their historic occupations and the essential absence of modern cultural disturbance.

The two sites probably were not contemporaneous, nor of the same cultural tradition. Portland has been interpreted as a Tunica Indian occupation dating from 1698 to 1706, and St. Pierre a French settlement occupied between 1718(19) and 1729. Though the author feels enough historic and archaeological evidence has been provided to support the above cultural identifications and dates, the reader should be aware that there is always room for doubt. One of the major problems in the Lower Mississippi Valley is, and will certainly continue to be in the future, differentiating historic aboriginal sites from European ones. The same areas were settled over and over, resulting in a mixture of historic aboriginal artifacts on sites which are known historically to have been European - Fort St. Pierre being a case in point. In comparing St. Pierre to Portland, some patterns do indeed show up in the assemblages: St. Pierre had an abundance of European ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, buttons, and nails, but few beads. Portland on the other hand had a great many beads, aboriginal pottery, and lithics, but an absence of other historic artifacts. Gun parts were

common at each. Can one consider this then to constitute the difference between European and aboriginal assemblages? Other evidence argues against this. Chapman found in his study of the Little Osage and Late Missouri Indian sites that even at aboriginal sites having the same occupation periods and in close proximity, the proportions and kinds of materials were often extremely different (Chapman 1959:65). Fortunately, the historic archaeologists has a written body of data available which he can compare with the results of the archaeological excavations.

The determination of a date and cultural identification is not the purpose of our science. This is a necessary step, but only the first, in the attempt to attain a clearer understanding of the social behavior and culture of the people as reflected in their material remains. This report does not pretend to have come anywhere near achieving the latter goal. Hopefully, a clear and accurate picture of the material culture found at the Portland and St. Pierre Sites has been presented. Time and space has permitted extensive distributional studies of only the historic European artifacts, and this has at least served to give some idea as to how the two sites compare and contrast with other French-related sites in New France and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The aboriginal artifacts, including pottery and lithics, require similar treatment. The next step in the analysis should be a more thorough study of the distribution

of each artifact in determining which, if any, of the artifacts were related in arriving at their final resting place. It is only at this point that activity areas can begin to be isolated and one can begin to formulate hypotheses as to the social behavior of the sites' occupants. A long and tedious task, to be sure, but a necessary one if archaeology is to have some meaning to more than a few eccentrics interested in the 'relics' of the past.

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Appendices

Site Information

Abercrombie Mound

Location - The Abercrombie Mound was located about five miles south of Girard, Russell County, Alabama.

History - It is believed to have been a Creek settlement dating to the closing years of the 17th century.

References - Fairbanks 1955

Alamo

Location - The Alamo was located in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

History - The Spanish built the Alamo around 1740. It was subsequently occupied by Mexicans and Anglo-Americans, with occupation continuing in the area until 1911, when restoration processes began (Ref.A:100,2).

References - A - Greer 1967

Albert Ibaugh

Location - The Albert Ibaugh Site was located on the Susquehanna River near the village of Washington Boro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

History - This was a burial site for a Susquehannock village between 1600 and 1625.

References - A - Witthoft and Kinsey 1959

B - Kinsey 1960

Angola Farm

Location - Angola Farm was situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

History - The site was occupied by the Tunica Indians from 1706 to possibly as late as 1800 (Ref.A:140). Most of the excavated material dated between 1706 and 1720 (Brain-pers. comm.).

References - A - Ford 1936:129,40

B - Quimby 1966

Bell

Location - The Bell Site was located on the shore of Big Lake Butte des Morts in Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

History - The site is believed to have been a village of a Central Algonkian group (probably Fox) who fled to this area during the Iroquois wars. It is believed to have dated between 1680 and 1730.

References - A - Wittry 1963

Chicoutimi

Location - The Chicoutimi Site was located at the juncture of the river by that name and the Saguenay River, Quebec.

History - The site was situated at a major portage for the fur trade, and thus a great deal of early historic artifacts were deposited. The materials discussed in this report were from Stratum C, an aboriginal component dating before 1663.

References - A - Blanchette 1974

Childersburg

Location - Childersburg was situated on the Coosa River in Talladega County, Alabama.

History - The site was originally thought to have been the town of Coosa visited by De Soto in 1540 and by other subsequent Spanish expeditions. Archaeological evidence placed the occupation between 1700 and 1825, with most of the burials dating between 1750 and 1775.

References - A - DeJarnette and Hansen 1960

Chota

Location - The site of Chota was located in eastern Tennessee

on the Little Tennessee River, five miles upstream from the juncture of the Tellico River.

History - This site was at one time a major center on one of the many trade routes radiating out of Charleston, South Carolina. It was the Cherokee capital during the middle to late 18th century. There might also have been an earlier component dating to the early 1700's.

References - A - Gleeson 1970

Colfax Ferry

Location - The Colfax Ferry Site was situated thirty miles southeast of Natchitoches, Louisiana at the confluence of Cane River and Red River.

History - This was a burial site, presumably of the Pascagoula and Biloxi Indians who were in the above area between 1787 and 1810, and possibly as late as 1820.

References - A - Gregory and Webb 1965:33,9

Conesoga

Location - The Conesoga Site was located on the Hiwassee River in Polk County, Tennessee.

History - It was a Cherokee Indian site with an unknown base

date, but occupied no later than 1838. English trading activity was most prominent at this site.

References - A - Good 1972:101

Cooks Ferry

Location - Cooks Ferry was situated on the St. Johns River in Seminole County, Florida.

History - Little is known of the site, but it is believed to have been the Seminole town where King Phillip lived (Ref.C).

References - A - Goggin 1952:92
B - Goggin nd
C - Smith 1956:87

Factory Hollow

Location - This site was located in western New York State.

History - It was a Seneca Indian site dating between 1590 and 1615. The principal trade sources were Dutch, English, and French.

References - A - Good 1972:100

Fatherland

Location - The Fatherland Site was located along the west bank of St. Catherine Creek within the city limits of Natchez, Mississippi.

History - The Fatherland Site was the principal village of the Natchez Indians. It was occupied as early as the Marksville phase, but the first definite historic contact occurred in 1682. It was abandoned by 1730 when the Natchez were forced to evacuate the region.

References - A - Neitzel 1965

Fish Hatchery

Location - The Fish Hatchery Site was situated in the city of Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parrish, Louisiana.

History - The Natchitoches Indians had been briefly contacted by French explorers at the turn of the 18th century, but intensive contact did not occur until St. Denis established a post amongst them in 1714. The burials at Fish Hatchery are believed to date to the early French Period, though the Natchitoches were in the area until 1803.

References - A - Gregory and Webb 1965:21,4

Fort Conde

Location - The site of Fort Conde is now situated beneath Interstate 10 in the city of Mobile, Alabama.

History - The stockade of this French fort was constructed in 1710, the fort itself being built of brick and stone seven years later. This outpost was originally called Fort Louis de la Louisiana, its name being changed to Fort Conde in 1720. It was under French control until 1763, but was a center of heavy activity only until 1722. After 1763 the British changed the name to Fort Charlotte. It was later held by the Spanish and finally the U.S. Army, being destroyed in 1821 (Ref.A:51,3).

References - A - Harris 1971

Fort Desha

Location - This post was situated in Desha County, Arkansas.

History - Fort Desha was the French Arkansas Post dating between 1735 and 1750.

References - A - McClurkan 1972

Fort Laramie

Location - Fort Laramie was located in Wyoming.

History - It was an United States frontier outpost occupied between 1834 and 1875.

References - A - Murray 1964:1,12
B - Good 1972:101

Fort Ligonier

Location - Fort Ligonier was located along the banks of Loyalhanna Creek in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

History - The fort was constructed by the British in 1758 to serve as a buffer against the French-controlled Fort Duquesne. It was decommissioned in 1766.

References - A - Grimm 1970

Fort Michilimackinac

Location - This site was located at the extreme northern tip of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, at the juncture of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

History - The fort was constructed by the French in 1715 and was occupied until 1761, at which time the British gained control. The latter occupied the fort until 1781. It was subsequently dismantled and moved to Mackinac Island.

References - A - Maxwell and Binford 1961
B - Armour 1966, 1967
C - Petersen 1964, 1968
D - Miller and Stone 1970
E - Stone 1971

Fort St. Joseph

Location - Fort St. Joseph was located near the Niles in Berrien County, Michigan.

History - It was occupied from 1700 to 1781, but had its heyday as a trading establishment between 1700 and 1763.

References - A - Quimby 1942:543,51
B - Quimby 1966:192,6

Fort Toulouse

Location - Fort Toulouse was located on a peninsula at the juncture of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Montgomery County, Alabama.

History - Three forts, two French and one American were constructed at the above location. The earliest French fort was constructed in 1717, the latter (French) in 1751, after a flood destroyed much of the stockade.It was rebuilt and shifted slightly

to the west, the fort's dimensions remaining essentially the same. Fort Toulouse served as a buffer to the English to the east, as well as a trade outlet with the Upper Creek Indians. It was abandoned in 1763.

References - A - Thomas 1960
B - Heldman 1973

Fortress Louisbourg

Location - Fortress Louisbourg was constructed on Cape Breton Island at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

History - The fortress was constructed in 1720 and occupied until 1760 by the French, having fallen briefly into British possession twice during this period.

References - A - Walker 1971
B - Walker and Bath 1968
C - Larrabee 1971

Frank Bay

Location - The Frank Bay Site was located on Lake Nipissing in Ontario.

History - The site is believed to have been a Huron-Petun occupation dating between 1650 and 1670.

References - Ridley 1954:40,50
Quimby 1966:112

Gilbert

Location - The Gilbert Site was situated in Rains County, Texas, about seventy miles east of Dallas.

History - The site was a Norteño Focus component associated with Wichita tribes. It was continuously occupied from 1700 to 1850.

References - A - Jelks et. al. 1966

Goodnow

Location - The Goodnow Mound was situated on the northern shore of Lake Josephine in Highlands County, Florida.

History - This was a burial site with abundant trade materials, The site dated to the 17th century, though some of the burials were perhaps as early as the 16th (Ref.B).

References - Griffin and Smith 1948
Smith 1968:50,1

Gros Cap Cemetery

Location - This site was situated five miles west of St. Ignace in Mackinac County, Michigan.

History - Most of the burials were probably Ottawa Indians. The cemetery was employed between 1710 and 1760.

References - A - Quimby 1966:125,34

Guebert

Location - The Guebert Site was situated in Illinois on the west bank of the Kaskaskia River, a few miles north of its confluence with the Illinois River.

History - The Kaskaskia Indians first occupied the Guebert Site in 1719. It was continually settled until 1774 and was sporadically occupied thereafter. It had been abandoned by 1833, at which time the Kaskaskia left the state.

References - A - Good 1972

Haynes Bluff

Location - The Haynes Bluff Site was situated at the southernmost tip of the Yazoo Basin in Warren County, Mississippi (Map 1).

History - This site has had an extremely long history, but first received intensive historic contact in 1698. At this time it was occupied by the Tunica Indians (Ref.E). It was occupied by the Yazoo Indians from some time after 1706 until 1730, and was sporadically used until 1750.

References - A - Moore 1908:569,70
B - Brown 1926:55,6
C - Ford 1936:110,11
D - Williams 1968:53
E - Brain 1974

Hiwassee Island

Location - The Hiwassee Island Site was located in Meigs County, Tennessee, seven miles south of the town of Dayton. It was situated on the left bank of the Tennessee River at the confluence of the Hiwassee River.

History - The Hiwassee Island Site was probably one of the stops on the De Soto expedition. It is believed to have been a Creek settlement occupied between 1700 and 1715. After this last date, the Cherokee were the only reported aboriginal groups left in eastern Tennessee. Most of the trade goods found at the site dated to the first half of the 18th century,

Lake George

Location - The Lake George Site was located on the lake by that name a mile and a half southeast of the village of Holly Bluff, Yazoo County, Mississippi.

History - This site has had a long prehistoric occupation, having its climax in the Crippen Point and Mayersville phases (Ref.A:289). Phillips made no mention of the historic component, but more recent work at the site revealed its existence. No dates have been offered (Ref.B).

References - A - Phillips 1970:278,304
B - Williams and Brain nd

Lasanen

Location - The Lasanen Site was located within the city limits of St. Ignace, Mackinac County, Michigan.

History - The site consisted of a series of burial pits which, on the basis of the artifacts, Cleland dated between 1670 and 1715 (Ref.A:138).

References - Cleland 1971

Lawton Plantation

Location - This site was situated on the west bank of the Cane

though the Cherokee were in the vicinity until 1818 (Ref.A:4,20)

References - A - Lewis and Kneberg 1970

International Paper

Location - This site was situated on the southern bank of St. Catherine Creek on land now occupied by the International Paper Plant, Adams County, Mississippi.

History - The site was on the supposed location of M. Le Blanc's White Earth concession in Natchez. However, excavations revealed a strong aboriginal component. The site was probably occupied between 1682 and 1730.

References - A - Brown 1973:237

Kipp's Post

Location - Kipp's Post was located at the mouth of the White Earth River, Mountrail County, North Dakota.

History - It was constructed in 1826 and was the predecessor of Fort Union, built in the vicinity in 1828. Kipp's Post was abandoned in 1831 (Ref.A:247).

References - A - Woolworth and Wood 1960

River, seven miles southeast of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

History - Similar to Fish Hatchery, Lawton Plantation was a burial site dating to the early French Period. The bodies were interred between 1714 and 1803.

References - A - Gregory and Webb 1965:24,5

Los Adaes

Location - This site was located twelve miles west of the city of Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

History - Los Adaes was a Spanish Presidio and Mission established in 1717 amongst the Adai tribe of the Caddo Indians. These Indians received trade material from both the French and the Spanish. They moved from the region in 1805.

References - Gregory and Webb 1965:28,33

Mabin

Location - This site was located on the east bank of the Sunflower River, four miles below its juncture with Lake George, in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

History - The Mabin Site has had a long and essentially continuous history, extending from as early as the

Poverty Point period to historic times. The historic collection (MDAH Collections) was small and has not been dated.

References - A - Phillipps 1970:315,33

Marquette Mission

Location - The Marquette Mission was located in Marquette Park in the city of St. Ignace, Michigan.

History - The mission was established in 1670-1671 and was abandoned by 1705.

References - Stone 1972

Morrison

Location - This site was situated on the edge of the bluffs, three-quarters of a mile northwest of the town of Cloverdale, Adams County, Mississippi.

History - The site had a strong prehistoric Anna phase component and a 19th century occupation.

References - Brown 1973:221

Mulberry Mound

Location - This site was a shell heap located near the St.

Johns River in Orange County, Florida.

History - The historic burials found in the Mulberry Mound are believed to have been intrusive into an earlier constructed burial mound. The materials in association dated anywhere between 1564 and 1703 .

References - A - Rouse 1951:134
B - Smith 1956:50,1

Patawomeke

Location -This site was located at the confluence of Potomac Creek and the Potomac River, Stafford County, Virginia.

History - The site is believed to have been the historic Patawomeke village described by John Smith. It was hence occupied in the first quarter of the 17th century.

References - Schmitt 1965

Pearson

Location - The Pearson Site was located in the Iron Bridge Reservoir in Rains County, Texas.

History - The site was affiliated with the Tawakoni, Yscani, or other tribes of the Wichita Confederacy. It is believed to have been occupied between 1775 and

1830, possibly as early as 1760.

References - A - Duffield and Jelks 1961

Pinecrest Place

Location - Pinecrest Place was located three miles north of Natchez in Adams County, Mississippi.

History - The site was occupied during the prehistoric Balmoral, Anna, and Emerald phases, and it also had a 19th century component.

References - Brown 1973:226

Port Dauphin

Location - Port Dauphin was located on what is now called Dauphin Island. The latter is situated at the mouth of the Mobile River in Alabama.

History - The French village at Port Dauphin was established in 1702 and continued until the 1760's.

References - N. Read Stowe (pers. comm.)

Presidio Ahumada

Location - The site of the Presidio Ahumada was situated on the lower Trinity River in southeast Texas.

History - The Spanish built the mission of the Presidio San Agustin de Ahumada in 1756 and occupied it until 1766. It was erected on the site of a French trading post which had been destroyed in 1754 (Ref.A:5). French activity had been heavy in the region of the Lower Trinity throughout the first half of the 18th century (Ref.B:10,11).

References - A - Tunnell and Ambler 1967
B - Clay 1967

Pumpkin Lake

Location - This site was located on the edge of the bluffs about four miles south of the mouth of Coles Creek, Jefferson County, Mississippi.

History - A single bead found on the surface at Pumpkin Lake revealed a historic component of the early 18th century. The occupation probably occurred between 1682 and 1730.

References - A - Brown 1973:237

Russell

Location - The Russell Site was located on the Yazoo River about four or five miles upstream and directly northeast of Portland.

History - This site has essentially been a collection without a name. A sizeable collection of early 18th century historic aboriginal and European artifacts were discovered by the Russell and Butler families, but the provenience of the assemblage was unknown.(Ref.A). Recent excavations by the Lower Mississippi Survey have revealed the presence of an early aboriginal historic component (Ref.B), and thus it is presumed that the Russell Site was a settlement of either the Tunica, Yazoo, Koroa, Ofo, or a mixture of the above.

References - A - Phillips 1970:434
B - Brain 1974

San Xavier Missions

Location - The San Xavier Missions were situated along the river by the same name in Texas.

History - The first contact in this region was in 1716 when Saint Denis entered the area. French trading activity was strong after the above date. The Spanish missions were not started until 1748 and they lasted only until 1755, at which time they were transferred to San Marcos.

References - A - Gilmore 1969

Seven Oaks

Location - The Seven Oaks Site was located one-half mile west of the town by that name in Pinellas County, Florida.

History - The site is believed to have dated to the 17th century, though it may have been occupied as early as 1550 (Ref.C:62).

References - A - Willey 1949:334,5
B - Griffin and Smith 1948:28
C - Smith 1956:61,2

Shepardson

Location - The Shepardson Site was located in New York State.

History - It was an Oneida Iroquois settlement dating between 1677 and 1710.

References - Pratt 1961:14,5
Good 1972:100

Site 1Ds53

Location - This site was situated at the mouth of White Oak Creek on property belonging to the Hammerhill Paper Company, Dallas County, Alabama.

History - The site is believed to have been the Alabama town of Chuala. The dates are unknown, but the discovery of a 1721 French coin at least places the site in an early 18th century context.

References - A - Thompson 1974

Southern Compress

Location - This site was situated south of the town of Natchitoches to the west of Cane River, Natchitoches Parrish, Louisiana.

History - The site was occupied between 1714 and 1803.

References - A - Gregory and Webb 1965

St. Ignace Ossuary

Location - The St. Ignace Ossuary was located on an eighty foot high bluff above Lake Huron, northeast of the city of St. Ignace, Michigan.

History - This was a mass burial of fifty-two individuals of the early historic period - late 17th century. It was either of Ottawa or Huron derivation.

References - A - Greenman 1958
B - Quimby 1966:135,6

St. Marie I

Location - The first St. Marie Mission was situated upon the banks of the River Wye, just off Georgian Bay and near the town of Midland, Huronia.

History - St. Marie I was the first Jesuit mission of this name. It was constructed in 1639 and was occupied for ten years, being brought to an end by increasing Iroquois warfare.

References - A - Kidd 1949
B - Jury and Jury 1954

Three Forks Area

Location - This area was situated at the confluence of the Verdigris and Grand Rivers with the Arkansas River in Oklahoma.

History - The region was occupied by Osage, Cherohee, and Creek Indians between 1806 and 1838, the trade material at this time coming from the United States.

References - A - Good 1972:101
B - Schneider 1967:129,49
C - Wychoff and Barr 1968

Traceway

Location - This site was situated near the juncture of the Natchez Trace Parkway and Route U.S. 61, west of the city of Natchez, Adams County, Mississippi.

History - The Traceway Site had several prehistoric components as well as a 19th century occupation.

References - LMS Files

Trudeau

Location - The Trudeau Site was located on the banks of Tunica Bayou, West Feliciana Parrish, Louisiana.

History - The 'Tunica Treasure', presently being studied at Peabody Museum, Harvard University, was a product of ~~of~~ the Trudeau Site. The collection dated between 1720 and 1740 (Brain-pers. comm.), but the Tunica occupied the site from about 1731 to 1764 (Ref.B)

References - A - Brain 1970
B - Brain 1973

Wayland Smith

Location - The Wayland Smith Site was situated in New York State.

History - The site was associated with Oneida Iroquois Indians and dated between 1570 and 1595. Its trade material was received from Dutch, English, and French sources.

References - Pratt 1961:6,8
Good 1972:100

Wilkinson

Location - This was a village site located twenty miles northwest of Natchitoches, Louisiana.

History - The Wilkinson Site is believed to have been an occupation of the Natchitoches and Adai Indians who moved to this region between 1803 and 1805, and abandoned it by 1820 (Ref.A).

References - A - Williams 1964
B - Gregory and Webb 1965:26,8

Womack

Location - The Womack Site, also known as Garrett's Bluff, was situated in the northern part of Lamar County, Texas, on a high bluff overlooking the Red River.

History - Analyses of the trade goods secured at the site revealed an occupation between 1700 and 1730.

References - A - Harris and Harris 1965

Tables

	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	Y23	Y24	Y25	Y26	Y27	Y35	Y36	Y37	Y38	Y39	Y40	Y41	Y42	Y43	Y44	Y414	Y415	Y500	
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ADDIS PLAIN, var Holly Bluff						4	1			1														2		1
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CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa																										
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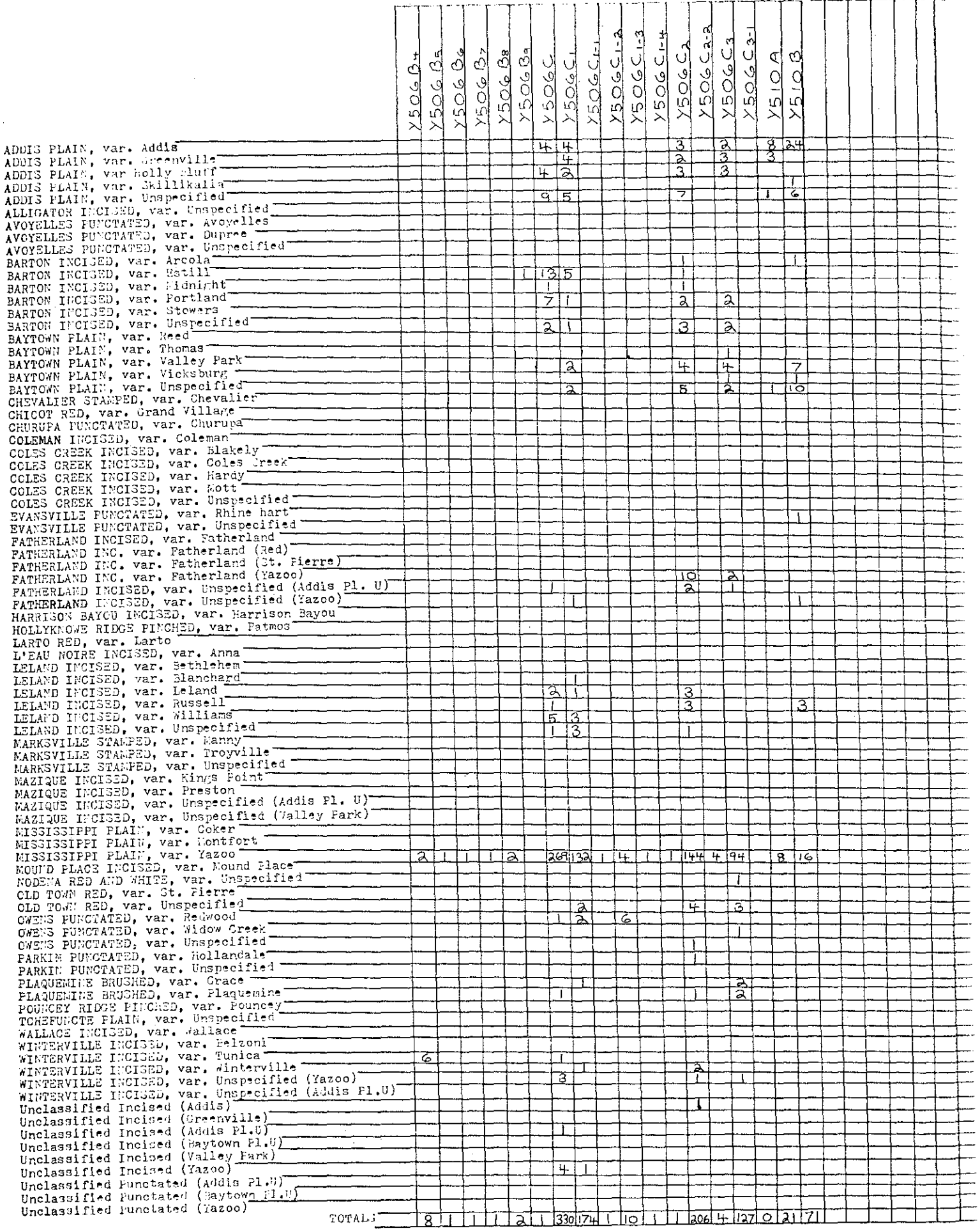
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																										
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																										
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker																										
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																										
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo		2				3						1	1		1	1							1	57	111
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place																										
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified																										
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre																										
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified																								1		
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood																										
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek																										3
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																										
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale																										
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																										
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace																										
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine																										1
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey																										
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified																										
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																								1		
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni																										
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica																										
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville							1																			
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)																										
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)																										
Unclassified Incised (Addis)																	1									
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)																										
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)																										
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)																										
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)																										
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)																										2
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)																										
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																										
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)																										
TOTALS	1	6	2	0	0	10	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	72	15	

Table 1

Type	Y500A F.I.	Y501A	Y501B	Y501B F.I.	Y502A	Y502A F.I.	Y503	Y503A F.I.	Y504A	Y504B	Y504C	Y505A1	Y505A2	Y505B1	Y505B2	Y505C1	Y505C2	Y505D1	Y505D2	Y505E	Y506A	Y506B	Y506B F.I.	[illegible]	
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis		7	4		5	2	3	2	3	2	2			1	1	1	2					13			
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville					4	3							1				1		1						
ADDIS PLAIN, var Holly Bluff		1	2	1	3	2	2	1													3	7			
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Skillikalia																									
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified		4	8		5	1	2	2							1	1	1					23			
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified																									
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles																									
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree																									
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																									
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola					1	2																1			
BARTON INCISED, var. Estill		2	3			1		1							1		1				2	11			
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight																									
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland					1		2															2	2		
BARTON INCISED, var. Stowers													1												
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified			1			1																			
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed																									
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas																									
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park		4			1	2				3															
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg																									
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified						1																			
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier																									
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village																									
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa																									
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman																									
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely																									
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek		1								1															
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy																									
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott		1																							
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified																						1			
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhine hart																									
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																									
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland			1		1	3						1					1				2	1			
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)																									
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)																									
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)		1	4			2																2			
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)						1																2			
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)		2	1		1	1																1			
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou																									
HOLLYKNOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos																									
LARTO RED, var. Larto																									
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna																									
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem																									
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard		1	1		2																				
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland	1	4	2			1	1															2			
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell		1			1							1										3			
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams					1	1																1			
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified															1							1			
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny																									
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville																									
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified																									
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point																									
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston																									
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																									
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																									
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker																									
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																									
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo	3	31	78	10	87	69	18	12	5	1	3	4	16	3	6	6	15	6	10	2	36	207			1
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place																									
MODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified																									
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre																									
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified		2	1		4							1					1					5			
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood																									
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek																		1							
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified						1		1																	
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale		2	1																						
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified					1																	1			
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace			1																			4			
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine			1																			1			
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey																									
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified						1																			
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																									
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni					1																1				
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica																									
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville					2	1		1					1									1			
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)			3		1		2																		
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)																						1			
Unclassified Incised (Addis)																									
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)																									
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)					1																	2			
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)																									
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)																									
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)	1	1	4																		4	4		1	
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)																									
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																									
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)																									
TOTALS	5	65	116	11	123	96	30	20	8	7	5	7	19	4	10	8	22	7	11	2	48	297	2	1	1

Table 1 (cont.)



	Y506B4	Y506B5	Y506B6	Y506B7	Y506B8	Y506B9	Y506C	Y506C1	Y506C1-1	Y506C1-2	Y506C1-3	Y506C1-4	Y506C2	Y506C2-2	Y506C3	Y506C3-1	Y510A	Y510B
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis							4	4					3		2		8	24
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville								4					32		3		3	
ADDIS PLAIN, var Holly Bluff							4	2					3		3			1
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Skillikalia																		
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified							9	5					7				1	6
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified																		
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles																		
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree																		
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																		
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola													1					1
BARTON INCISED, var. Natill						1	13	5					1					
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight							1						1					
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland							7	1					2		2			
BARTON INCISED, var. Stowers																		
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified							2	1					3		2			
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed																		
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas															1			
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park						1		2					4		4			7
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg																		1
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified								2					5		2		1	10
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier																		
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village																		
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa																		
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman																		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely																		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek																		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy																		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott																		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified																		
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhinehart																		
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																		1
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland																		
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)																		
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)																		
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)													10		2			
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)							1						2		1			
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)								1										1
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou																		
HOLLYKNOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos																		
LARTO RED, var. Larto																		
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna																		
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem																		
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard								1										
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland							2	1					3					
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell							1						3					3
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams							5	3										
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified							1	3					1					
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny																		
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville																		
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																		
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker																		
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																		
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo	2	1	1	1	2		269	132	1	4	1	1	144	4	94		8	16
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place																		
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified															1			
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre																		
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified								2					4		3			
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood							1	2		6								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek															1			
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified													1					
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale													1					
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																		
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace								1							2			
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine							1						1		2			
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey																		
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified																		
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																		
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni																		
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica	6						1											
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville								1					2					
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)							3						1		1			
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)													1					
Unclassified Incised (Addis)																		
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)																		
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)							1											
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)																		
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)																		
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)							4	1										
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)																		
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																		
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)																		
TOTALS	8	1	1	1	2	1	330	174	1	10	1	1	206	4	127	0	21	71

Table 1 (cont.)

	Y28	Y29	Y30	Y45	Y46	Y47	Y48	Y49	Y400	Y401	Y402	Y403	Y404	Y405	Y406	Y407	Y408	Y409	Y410	Y411	Y412	Y413	Y550-Y551 (S)	Y550 A1
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis	1	1		1		1										1			1					1
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville																1								
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Holly Bluff				2																				
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Williams	1																							
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified				1						1						3								
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles																								
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree																								
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola									2															
BARTON INCISED, var. Natil				1																				
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Stewart																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park																			1					4
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified					1	1			1															
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier																								
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village																								
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa																								
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Harcy																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhine hart																								
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland																								
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)																								
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)																								
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)																								
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																								
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)																								
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou																								
HOLLYBROOK RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos																								
LARTO RED, var. Larto																								
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem				1																				
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified																								
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point																								
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston																								
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																								
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker																								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo				3		3					1													19
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place																								
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified																								
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre																								
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified																								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood																								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek																								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale																								
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace																								
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine																								
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey																								
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified																								
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Incised (Addis)																								
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)																								
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)																								1
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)																								
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)																								
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)																								
TOTAL:	2	1	0	9	1	5	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	29

Table 2

St. Pierre - Aboriginal Pottery

	Y550A2	Y550B	Y550C	Y550D	Y550E	Y550F	Y550H	Y550I	Y550J	Y550K	Y550L	Y551A	Y553A	Y554A	Y555A	Y556A	Y557A	Y558-1	Y558-2	Y558-3	Y558-3A	Y558-4	Y558-5	Y558-6
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis	4	9	7	3	6	1	7	3	4	1	3	13	17	6	11	11	3			3		1	2	
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville		4	7		1	1				2		3	12	2	6	2	2	1		2	1			
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Holly Bluff	1		1									1	3			1	2			1				
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Skillikalia																								
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified	2	9	5	4	7	3	4	3	1	1	1	12	2	6	11	7		2		7			1	
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles																								
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree					1																			
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola					1																			
BARTON INCISED, var. Natill							1					1												
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight				1																				
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland	1	1																						
BARTON INCISED, var. Stowers																								
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified					1																			
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park		3	2		5	1	2				1	1	6	3	3		2			4		1		
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg																								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified	1	1	9	1		1	1	4	3	1		2	4	4	5	2	2	2		2		3		1
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier																								
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village																								
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa																								
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek		1																						
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott																								
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhinehart																				1				
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland			1			2	3													1				
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)					1																			
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)					1															1				
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)																								
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)													1											
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)																								
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou																								
HOLLYKNOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos																								
LARTO RED, var. Larto													1											
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna																			1	1				
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard																				1				
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland														1								1		
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams																								
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville																								
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified						1																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point			1								1													
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston			1					1		1										1				
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)						1																		
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																1								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker																								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																								
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo	7	16	14	7	31	12	15	7	1	2	2	21	38	8	18	8	13	1	1	25	24	4	3	
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place																								
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified																								
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre							1								1									
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified							2		1					1										1
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood																								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek																								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale					2									1	1		1							
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																								
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace																								
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine																								
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey	1																							
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified																								
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica																								
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville			1					1					1	1										
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)																1						2		
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Incised (Addis)							1																	
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)																								
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)		2																						
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)																								1
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)			1																					
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)							1							2										
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)						1																		
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																								
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)																								
TOTAL:	17	145	50	16	58	23	38	19	11	7	8	55	99	31	55	34	24	6	1	49	25	12	6	2

Table 2 (cont.)

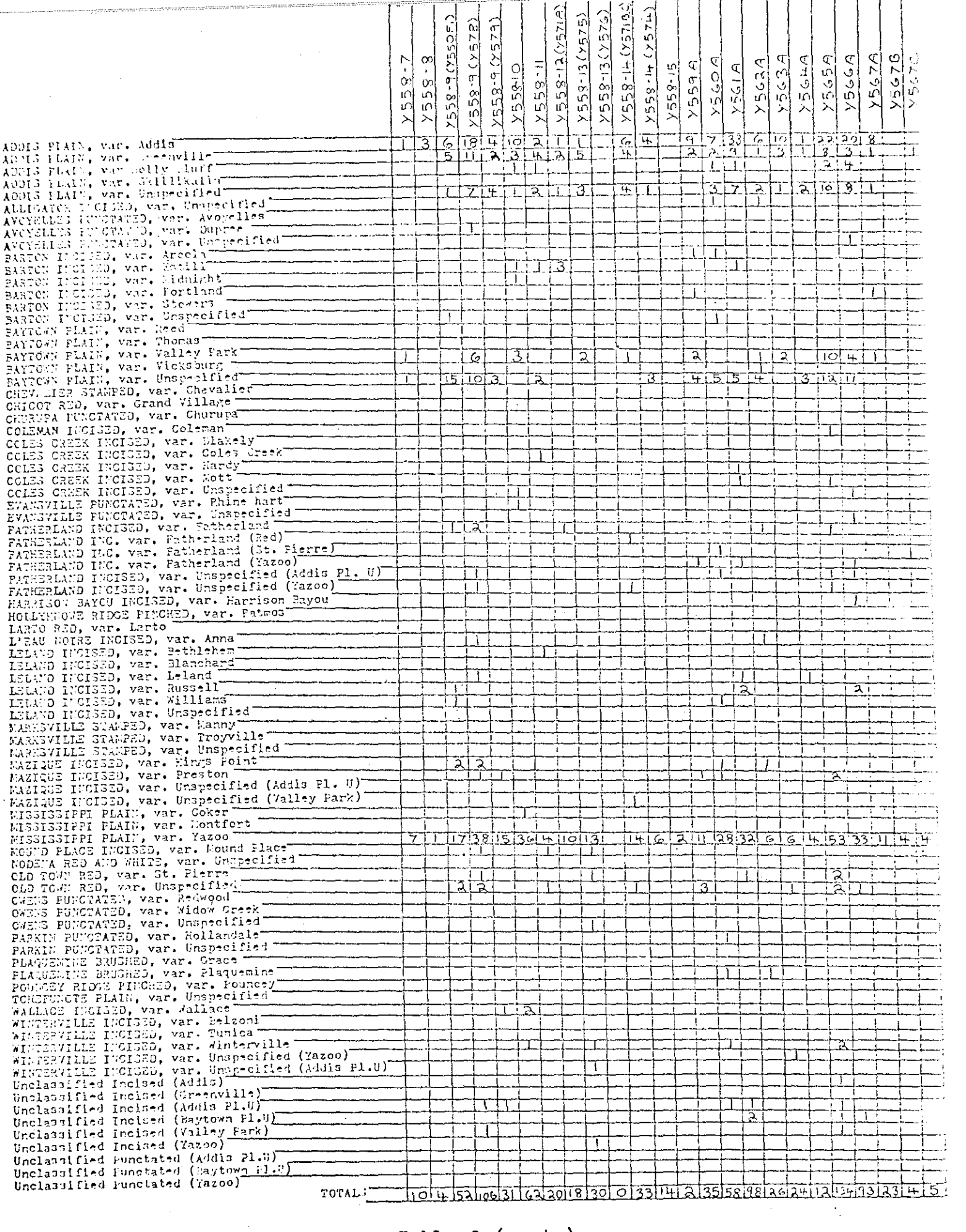

Y558-7
Y558-8
Y558-9 (Y550E)
Y558-9 (Y572)
Y558-9 (Y573)
Y558-10
Y558-11
Y558-12 (Y571A)
Y558-13 (Y575)
Y558-13 (Y576)
Y558-14 (Y571B)
Y558-14 (Y571)
Y558-15
Y559A
Y560A
Y561A
Y562A
Y563A
Y564A
Y565A
Y566A
Y567A
Y567B
Y567C
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Holly Bluff
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Shillikalie
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola
BARTON INCISED, var. Estill
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland
BARTON INCISED, var. Stewart
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhine hart
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou
HOLLYMOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos
LARTO RED, var. Larto
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Hines Point
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Addis)
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)
TOTAL:

Table 2 (cont.)

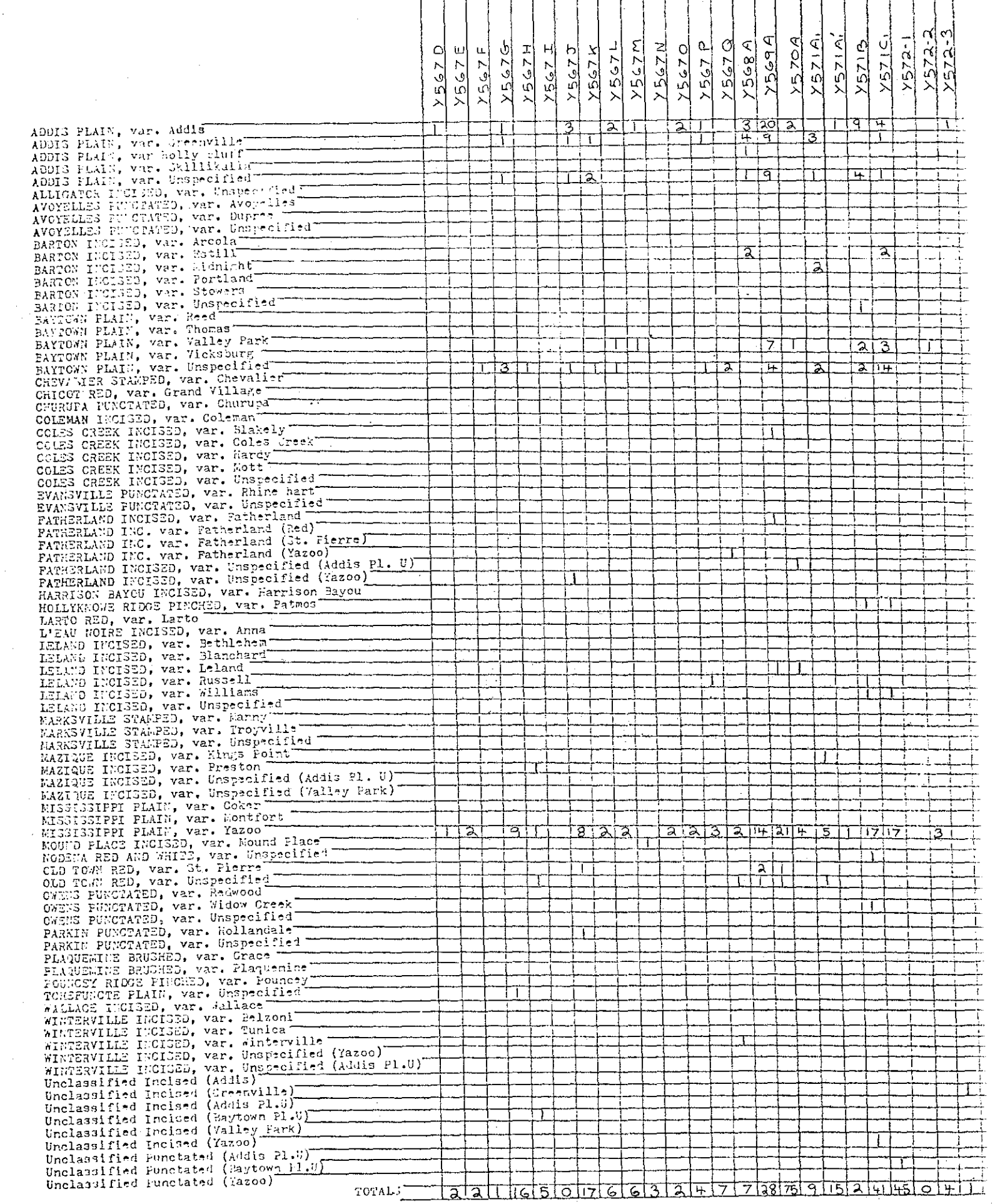

Y567D
Y567E
Y567F
Y567G
Y567H
Y567I
Y567J
Y567K
Y567L
Y567M
Y567N
Y5670
Y567P
Y567Q
Y568A
Y569A
Y570A
Y571A
Y571A'
Y571B
Y571C
Y572-1
Y572-2
Y572-3
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville
ADDIS PLAIN, var Holly Bluff
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Skillikalia
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola
BARTON INCISED, var. Natill
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland
BARTON INCISED, var. Stowers
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhine Hart
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou
HOLLYKNOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos
LARTO RED, var. Larto
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Marny
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place
NODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey
TOMSPUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Addis)
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)
TOTALS
2 2 1 16 5 0 17 6 6 3 2 4 7 7 38 75 9 15 2 41 45 0 4 1

Table 2 (cont.)

	Y572-9	Y572-10	Y572-11	Y572-12	Y573A	Y574A	Y575A	Y576A	Y577A	Y578A	Y579A	Y580A	Y590A	Y591A	Y592A	Y593A	Y5[illegible]-9
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Addis					1	9	58	9	40	13	2	3			1	1	
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Greenville		1			1	2	14	7	11	7	2		1		1	1	2
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Holly Bluff							2	1	1	2	1						1
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Skillikalia																	
ADDIS PLAIN, var. Unspecified	1				2	4	14	7	23	7	9	1	2	2		2	2
ALLIGATOR INCISED, var. Unspecified																	
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Avoyelles																	
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Dupree									1						1	1	
AVOYELLES PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																	
BARTON INCISED, var. Arcola									1								
BARTON INCISED, var. Estill					1	1										1	1
BARTON INCISED, var. Midnight																	
BARTON INCISED, var. Portland									1	1							
BARTON INCISED, var. Stowers																	
BARTON INCISED, var. Unspecified																	
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Reed					1												
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Thomas																	
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Valley Park	1				3	3	6	7	12	3	9						2
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Vicksburg									1								
BAYTOWN PLAIN, var. Unspecified					3	4	23	4	4	5	7	2					
CHEVALIER STAMPED, var. Chevalier					1												
CHICOT RED, var. Grand Village																	
CHURUPA PUNCTATED, var. Churupa							1										
COLEMAN INCISED, var. Coleman															1		
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Blakely																	
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Coles Creek																	
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Hardy								1									
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Mott						1				1							
COLES CREEK INCISED, var. Unspecified									1								
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Rhinehart																	
EVANSVILLE PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																	
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Fatherland							4	2		2	5					1	
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Red)																	
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (St. Pierre)								1		2							
FATHERLAND INC. var. Fatherland (Yazoo)							1	1		2							
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)											1						
FATHERLAND INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)							1	1		2	1						
HARRISON BAYOU INCISED, var. Harrison Bayou																	
HOLLYKNOWE RIDGE PINCHED, var. Patmos							2										
LARTO RED, var. Larto																	
L'EAU NOIRE INCISED, var. Anna																	
LELAND INCISED, var. Bethlehem						2											
LELAND INCISED, var. Blanchard																	
LELAND INCISED, var. Leland									1		1						
LELAND INCISED, var. Russell							1	1	3	1	3				1		
LELAND INCISED, var. Williams						1			1		2						1
LELAND INCISED, var. Unspecified										1							
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Manny																	
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Troyville							1										
MARKSVILLE STAMPED, var. Unspecified																	
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Kings Point									1	1							
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Preston										1							
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl. U)																	
MAZIQUE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Valley Park)																	
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Coker											1						
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Montfort																	
MISSISSIPPI PLAIN, var. Yazoo	1		1	3	16	25	73	31	63	49	42	1	2	2	7	1	6
MOUND PLACE INCISED, var. Mound Place						2											
MODENA RED AND WHITE, var. Unspecified											1						
OLD TOWN RED, var. St. Pierre							5			1	1						
OLD TOWN RED, var. Unspecified					2		3		4	3	4				2		
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Redwood																	
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Widow Creek									1								
OWENS PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified							1										
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Hollandale								1									
PARKIN PUNCTATED, var. Unspecified																	
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Grace																	
PLAQUEMINE BRUSHED, var. Plaquemine																	
POUNCEY RIDGE PINCHED, var. Pouncey																	
TCHEFUNCTE PLAIN, var. Unspecified																	
WALLACE INCISED, var. Wallace																	
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Belzoni																	
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Tunica																	
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Winterville					1	4	3	2	2	2	2						
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Yazoo)										1	1						
WINTERVILLE INCISED, var. Unspecified (Addis Pl.U)					1												
Unclassified Incised (Addis)						1	1	1									
Unclassified Incised (Greenville)								1									
Unclassified Incised (Addis Pl.U)							1	1		1					1		1
Unclassified Incised (Baytown Pl.U)						1	1										
Unclassified Incised (Valley Park)																	
Unclassified Incised (Yazoo)							2	2	1	2	4		1		1		
Unclassified Punctated (Addis Pl.U)																	
Unclassified Punctated (Baytown Pl.U)																	
Unclassified Punctated (Yazoo)					1												
TOTALS	3	1	1	3	34	60	218	81	173	110	99	7	6	4	16	8	16

Table 2 (cont.)

	Y12	Y13	Y14	Y15	Y16	Y17	Y18	Y23	Y24	Y25	Y26	Y27	Y35	Y36	Y37	Y38	Y39	Y40	Y41	Y42	Y43	Y44	Y414	Y415
Projectile Points																								
Side Scrapers																								
End Scrapers																								
Side-End Scrapers																								
Bifaces																								
Celts																								
Drills																								
Spheroids																								
Cores																								
Steatite																								
Utilized Chert Flakes									1															
Utilized Quartzite																								
Utilized Rhyolite																								
Grooved Sandstone																								
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes						1				1				2										
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)																							1	1
Unutilized Quartzite																								
Unutilized Rhyolite																								
Unutilized Sandstone	1																			1				
Unutilized Limestone																								
Unutilized Ironstone																								
Unutilized Petrified Wood																								
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles											1													
Total	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1

Table 3

Portland - Lithic Assemblage

	Y500A	Y500AF.1	Y501A	Y501B	Y501BF.1	Y502A	Y502AF.1	Y503A	Y503AF.1	Y504A	Y504B	Y504C	Y505A	Y505A2	Y505B	Y505B2	Y505C	Y505C2	Y505D	Y505D2	Y505E	Y506A	Y506B	Y506B
Projectile Points							1											1					3	
Side Scrapers												1												
End Scrapers																							2	
Side-End Scrapers																						1		
Bifaces	1																						2	
Celts																								
Drills																								
Spheroids																								
Cores				1						1														
Steatite																							1	
Utilized Chert Flakes	1			2			6	1	3						1			1	1	1			8	
Utilized Quartzite																								
Utilized Rhyolite																								
Grooved Sandstone																								
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	15		14	8		4	4	1	1	2		1	1									1	43	
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)	15		8	14		8	25		5	4		1		2	1	2		7		1		7	99	
Unutilized Quartzite			1							1						1							3	
Unutilized Rhyolite																								
Unutilized Sandstone	3		2			1	1																	
Unutilized Limestone																								
Unutilized Ironstone																								
Unutilized Petrified Wood																								
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles	2		1	2																				
Total	37	0	26	27	0	13	37	2	9	8	0	3	1	2	2	3	0	9	1	2	0	9	161	0

Table 3 (cont.)

	Y506B2	Y506B3	Y506B4	Y506B5	Y506B6	Y506B7	Y506B8	Y506B9	Y506C	Y506C1	Y506C1-1	Y506C1-2	Y506C1-3	Y506C1-4	Y506C2	Y506C2-2	Y506C3	Y506C3-1	Y510A	Y510B				
Projectile Points																								
Side Scrapers															2		2							
End Scrapers																	1							
Side-End Scrapers																								
Bifaces									2								1							
Celts																								
Drills									1						1									
Spheroids																								
Cores																								
Steatite																								
Utilized Chert Flakes									9	8					2		11		2	1				
Utilized Quartzite																								
Utilized Rhyolite																								
Grooved Sandstone																								
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			1						14	18					38		8		9	14				
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)									93	62					135		92		19	13				
Unutilized Quartzite									2	1					1		2			1				
Unutilized Rhyolite																								
Unutilized Sandstone									1	1					1		6		57	8				
Unutilized Limestone																								
Unutilized Ironstone																								
Unutilized Petrified Wood															1									
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles									1								1		1					
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	123	90	0	0	0	0	181	0	124	0	81	37				

Table 3 (cont.)

	Y28	Y29	Y30	Y45	Y46	Y47	Y48	Y49	Y400	Y401	Y402	Y403	Y404	Y405	Y406	Y407	Y408	Y409	Y410	Y411	Y412	Y413	Y550-Y551 (S)	Y5504
Projectile Points																								
Side Scrapers																								
End Scrapers																								
Side-End Scrapers																								
Bifaces																								
Celts																								
Drills																								
Spheroids																								
Cores				1																				
Steatite																								
Utilized Chert Flakes										1														1
Utilized Quartzite			·																					
Utilized Rhyolite																								
Grooved Sandstone																								
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes				2		2										1								2
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)						1	1			1						6								
Unutilized Quartzite																								1
Unutilized Rhyolite																								
Unutilized Sandstone													1			2								
Unutilized Limestone																1								
Unutilized Ironstone																								
Unutilized Petrified Wood																								
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles																2								
Total	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Table 4

St. Pierre - Lithic Assemblage

	Y550A2	Y550B1	Y550C1	Y550D1	Y550E1	Y550F1	Y550H1	Y550I1	Y550J1	Y550K1	Y550L1	Y551A	Y553A	Y554A	Y555A	Y556A	Y557A	Y558-1	Y558-2	Y558-3	Y558-3A	Y558-4	Y558-5	Y558-6
Projectile Points																								
Side Scrapers		1															1							
End Scrapers									1															
Side-End Scrapers																								
Bifaces												1			1									
Celts																								
Drills				1																				
Spheroids																								
Cores												1												
Steatite														1										
Utilized Chert Flakes	1	3	4	2	2	2	1					2	3	1	6		1	1		1				
Utilized Quartzite															1									
Utilized Rhyolite													1											
Grooved Sandstone													1											
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	6	2	9	9	2						1	13	13	3	8	7		2		4			1	
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)	6	5	12	8	7	4	5	2	2			6	22	10	14	12	5	4	1	12		3		
Unutilized Quartzite	2	1		3					1				2				1			1				
Unutilized Rhyolite													1		2	1				3				
Unutilized Sandstone	1	3	3	7	3		1					4	10	6	11	6	2	1	1	3				
Unutilized Limestone		1				1			1			1					2							
Unutilized Ironstone		2		2									1				1							
Unutilized Petrified Wood		1	1														1							
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles				2							16	5	7	3	3	1		2		5		1	1	1
Total	16	19	29	34	14	7	7	2	5	0	17	33	61	24	46	27	14	10	2	29	0	4	2	1

Table 4 (cont.)

	Y558-7	Y558-8	Y558-9 (Y550F.)	Y558-9 (Y578)	Y558-9 (Y579)	Y558-10	Y558-11	Y558-12 (Y571A)	Y558-13 (Y575)	Y558-13 (Y576)	Y558-14 (Y571C)	Y558-14 (Y574)	Y558-15	Y559A	Y560A	Y561A	Y562A	Y563A	Y564A	Y565A	Y566A	Y567A	Y567B	Y567C
Projectile Points																								
Side Scrapers																								
End Scrapers																								
Side-End Scrapers																								
Bifaces					1										1				1	1	1			
Celts																								
Drills																								
Spheroids																1				1				
Cores							1											1						
Steatite																								
Utilized Chert Flakes				2		3		1	1					1	2	9	1	2		7	10	1	1	
Utilized Quartzite																1		1						
Utilized Rhyolite																				1				
Grooved Sandstone																2				2				
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes	2		4	7	2	5	1		1		5				2	27	6	6	1	16	8	4	1	1
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)	1		6	13	5	4	1	5	4		5		1	3	6	24	12	6	3	25	16	2	1	1
Unutilized Quartzite			1			1			1				1			4		2		1	2			
Unutilized Rhyolite				3	1	1						1				1				1	1			
Unutilized Sandstone			2	7	1	1	2				3	1		2	6	13	3	5	1	9	7			1
Unutilized Limestone			1	1							2					1			1	2	4	1		
Unutilized Ironstone				3										1		1		1		1	3	1		
Unutilized Petrified Wood																								
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles			5	3	2	2	1				1	1		2	1	4	2	2		11	3	2		
Total	3	0	19	39	12	17	6	6	7	0	16	3	1	9	18	88	24	26	7	78	55	11	3	3

Table 4 (cont.)

	Y567D	Y567E	Y567F	Y567G	Y567H	Y567I	Y567J	Y567K	Y567L	Y567M	Y567N	Y567O	Y567P	Y567Q	Y568A	Y569A	Y570A	Y571A,	Y571A'	Y571B.	Y571C.	Y572-1	Y572-2	Y572-3
Projectile Points																1								
Side Scrapers																					1			
End Scrapers																								
Side-End Scrapers																					1			
Bifaces											1				1			1		1				
Celts																								
Drills																								
Spheroids																								
Cores																								
Steatite																	1							
Utilized Chert Flakes			1	3										1	1	7				3	5			
Utilized Quartzite																1								
Utilized Rhyolite																								
Grooved Sandstone																		1			1			
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes			1	1		2					1		1		4	13		3		3	6			
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)		2	2	3		1	1			3		3	2	1	1	24	2	4	2	13	11			
Unutilized Quartzite										1						1								
Unutilized Rhyolite																1								
Unutilized Sandstone				1						2		1		1		9	3			3	1		1	
Unutilized Limestone															1			1			1			
Unutilized Ironstone																1		1		1	1			
Unutilized Petrified Wood																								
Unutilized Foreign Stone																								
Pebbles					2										2	11		2		3	5			
Total	0	2	4	8	2	3	1	0	0	6	2	4	3	3	10	69	6	13	2	27	33	0	1	0

Table 4 (cont.)

	Y572-9	Y572-10	Y572-11	Y572-12	Y573A	Y574A	Y575A	Y576A	Y577A	Y578A	Y579A	Y580A	Y590A	Y591A	Y592A	Y593A	Y594A
Projectile Points																	
Side Scrapers										1							
End Scrapers																	
Side-End Scrapers																	
Bifaces						1				1							
Celts								1	1								
Drills																	
Spheroids									1								
Cores					1		1			2							
Steatite													1				
Utilized Chert Flakes					2	4	5	2	5	5	10				1	1	1
Utilized Quartzite									1								
Utilized Rhyolite							1										
Grooved Sandstone					1		1					2	2	1			
Unutilized Fire-Cracked Chert Flakes					3	4	7	7	6	12	5	3	4	2	4	2	5
Unutilized Chert Flakes (not fire-cracked)	1		1		10	12	17	15	21	8	17	4	2		2	2	1
Unutilized Quartzite				1		2			2	1			1			1	1
Unutilized Rhyolite						1		1		1							
Unutilized Sandstone			1		6	4	5	7	19	1	4	1			1	2	
Unutilized Limestone						1		3	2	1				1			
Unutilized Ironstone						1		1									
Unutilized Petrified Wood								1				1					
Unutilized Foreign Stone																	
Pebbles			1		1	1	8	4	5	3	1	2	2		3	1	1
Total	1	0	3	1	24	31	45	42	63	36	37	13	12	4	11	9	9

Table 4 (cont.)

	IIA1	IIA4	IIA6	IIA7	IIA8	IIA13	IIA15	IIB2	IIB15	IIB16	IVB1	IVB2	IVB9	IVB10	IVB11	WIIA3	WIIA11	WIIB2	WIIB3	WIIIA4
Hiwassee Island (1540-1818)			X																	
Seven Oaks (1550-1700)											X									
Mulberry Mound (1564-1703)																	X			
Wayland Smith (1570-1595)											X									
Goodnow (16th-17th)			X	X			X				X									
Factory Hollow (1590-1615)			X																	
Albert Ibaugh (1600-1625)			X																	
Chicoutimi (? -1663)	X		X	X							X									
Frank Bay (1650-1670)	X																			
Dann (1650-1675)				X																
St. Ignace Ossuary (1650-1700)	X			X																
Chepardson (1677-1710)																				
Bell (1680-1730)	X		X				X									X				
Fatherland (1682-1729)	X	X		X	X						X				X	X	X	X		
International Paper (1682-1729)	X		X	X							X	X								
Pumpkin Lake (1682-1729)				X																
Portland (1698-1706)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haynes Bluff (1698-1750)		X	X	X				X			X									
Russell (1698-1750)		X		X																
Site 1Ds53 (1700-1725)																				
Womack (1700-1730)	X		X					X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fort St. Joseph (1700-1781)	X			X							X				X	X	X	X		
Chota (1700-1800)	X	X	X	X			X				X					X		X		
Childersburg (1700-1825)	X		X	X	X		X				X					X		X		
Gilbert (1700-1850)	X	X	X	X	X		X									X				
Angola Farm (1706-1720)	X		X	X								X		X			X	X		
Fort Dauphin (1702-1760)	X		X																	
Gros Cap Cemetery (1710-1760)	X			X										X		X		X		
Lawton Plantation (1714-1803)	X		X							X	X			X						
Fish Hatchery (1714-1803)	X		X					X			X	X								
Southern Compress (1714-1803)	X		X			X	X		X	X							X	X		
Fort Michilimackinac (1715-1781)	X		X	X													X	X		
Fort Toulouse (1717-1763)	X		X																	
Los Adaes (1717-1805)	X	X	X				X													
Fort St. Pierre (1718-1729)	X						X													
Guebert (1719-1833)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X			X	X		X		
Presidio Ahumada (? -1766)			X	X																
Mission San Lorenzo (18th)			X																	
San Xavier Missions (1716-1755)			X	X																
San Juan (18th)			X																	
Trudeau (1731-1764)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				X		X	X	X
Alamo (1740- ?)																				
Fort Ligonier (1758-1766)			X																	
Pearson (1760-1830)	X		X	X		X	X					X								
Colfax Perry (1787-1820)	X	X	X				X													
Wilkinson (1803-1820)	X		X											X						
Three Forks Area (1806-1838)																				
Kipp's Post (1826-1831)	X		X				X									X				
Fort Laramie (1834-1875)																				
Conesoga (? -1838)	X	X	X	X	X												X			
Cooks Perry (?)			X	X			X													
True Mound (?)											X									
Farrish Mound I (?)											X									
Lake Butler (?)											X									
Fountain of Youth Park (?)											X									
Whiteshell Provincial Park (?)																X				
Tallapoosa (?)				X	X		X									X		X		X
Mabin (?)				X			X													
Lake George (?)												X								X

Table 5 - Beads: Distribution of Varieties

	Portland (1698-1706)			Fish Hatchery (1714-1803)			Southern Compress (1714-1803)			Trudeau (1731-1764)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
IIA1	44	49.4	49.4	452	82.3	67.7	90	38.3	28.1	4193	8.7	
IIA4	1	1.1	1.1							694	1.4	
IIA6	16	18	18	6	1.1	.9	5	2.2	1.6	10745	22.2	
IIA7	1	1.1	1.1							31367	64.7	
IIA8	6	6.7	6.7							179	.4	
IIA13	3	3.4	3.4				18	7.8	5.6	2	.0	
IIA15							14	6	4.4	2	.0	
IIB2	1	1.1	1.1	32	5.8	4.8				14	.0	
IIB15	2	2.2	2.2				1	.4	.3			
IIB16	1	1.1	1.1				90	38.8	28.1			
IVB1	1	1.1	1.1	2	.4	.3				532	1.1	
IVB2	2	2.2	2.2	57	10.4	8.5				7	.0	
IVB9	1	1.1	1.1									
IVB10	1	1.1	1.1									
IVB11	1	1.1	1.1									
WIIA3	1	1.1	1.1							120	.2	
WIIA11	1	1.1	1.1				1	.4	.3			
WIIB2	3	3.4	3.4				13	5.6	4.1	256	.5	
WIIB3	1	1.1	1.1							1	.0	
WIIIA4	1	1.1	1.1							360	.7	
Total*	89		100	549		82.2	232		72.5	48472		
Total**	89			668			320			~1/4 MILLION		

1 - Actual number of specimens
2 - Varietal % of only those varieties listed
3 - Varietal % of total bead assemblage
* - Total of the above varieties
**- Total beads from site

Table 6

Beads at Various Sites
(See Figure 5)

		Width	Length *
Spall			
	Y502A	3.3 cm	———
	Y506B	3.8 cm	———
	Y506B	2.5 cm	———
Blade			
	Y501A	3.2 cm	2.1 cm
	Y506B	3.2 cm	2.0 cm
	$Y506C_2$	2.6 cm	1.7 cm
	$Y506C_3$	1.8 cm	2.1 cm
Aboriginal			
	$Y505C_2$	2.1 cm	2.1 cm
	Y506B	2.4 cm	2.4 cm
	$Y506C_2$	1.9 cm	2.2 cm

Table 7

Portland - Gunflint and Strike-a-light Flint Measurements

* The length is the axis of the flint which, when mounted in a lock, is parallel to the gun.

Provenience	Caliber	Weight*
Y500A	.56	266.8
Y500A	.56	281.1
Y501B	.56	273.2
$Y505A_2$	.53	237.7
$Y505C_2$	.31	41.5
Y506B	.19	24.3
Y510A	.56	289.4

Table 8

Portland - Spherical Lead Bullets - Caliber and Weight

* in grains

	a	b	c	d
Y561A	1.5	.2	.3	.6
Y565A	1.6	.1	.4	?
Y563A	1.6	.2	?	?
Y407	1.7	.15	.3	?
Y567Q	1.7	.2	.4	?
Y575A	1.7	.25	.3	.8
Y550E	1.7	.25	.35	?
Y558-9	1.7	.25	.35	.8
Y555A	1.7	.3	.3	.8
Y569A	1.7	.3	?	?
Y558-9	1.8	.2	.35	?
$Y550C_1$	?	.15	?	?
Y558-9	2.3	.3	.4	?
Y558-9	2.3	.3	.4	?
Y576A	2.6	.5	.4	1.0

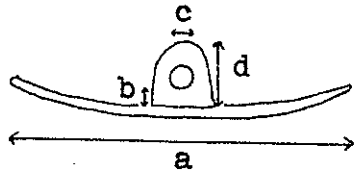


Table 9

St. Pierre - Brass Button Measurements (in cm)

	Width	Length
Spall		
Y413	—	—
Y556A	—	—
Y558-4	2.3 cm	—
Y558-10	2.8 cm	2.5 cm
Y558-14	2.7 cm	2.0 cm
Y558-14	—	—
Y574A	2.7 cm	2.1 cm
Y579A	2.4 cm	1.7 cm
Blade		
$Y550C_1$	2.9 cm	1.9 cm
Y553A	3.8 cm	2.5 cm
Y555A	3.4 cm	2.6 cm
Y558-9	2.7 cm	1.8 cm
Y558-9	2.9 cm	1.9 cm
Y558-9	2.8 cm	2.2 cm
Y562AF.8	2.9 cm	2.4 cm
Y574A	2.8 cm	2.0 cm
Aboriginal		
Y578A	2.5 cm	2.1 cm

Table 10

St. Pierre - Gunflint and Strike-a-light Flint Measurements

Provenience	Caliber	Weight *
Y558-9	.56	262.6
Y558-13	.56	254.2
Y558-13	.59	268.8
Y561A	.56	280.2
Y566A	?	219.8
Y571A	.56	235.4
Y574A	?	186.4
Y575A	?	179.4
Y575A	?	210.2

Table 11

St. Pierre - Spherical Lead Bullets - Caliber and Weight

* in grains

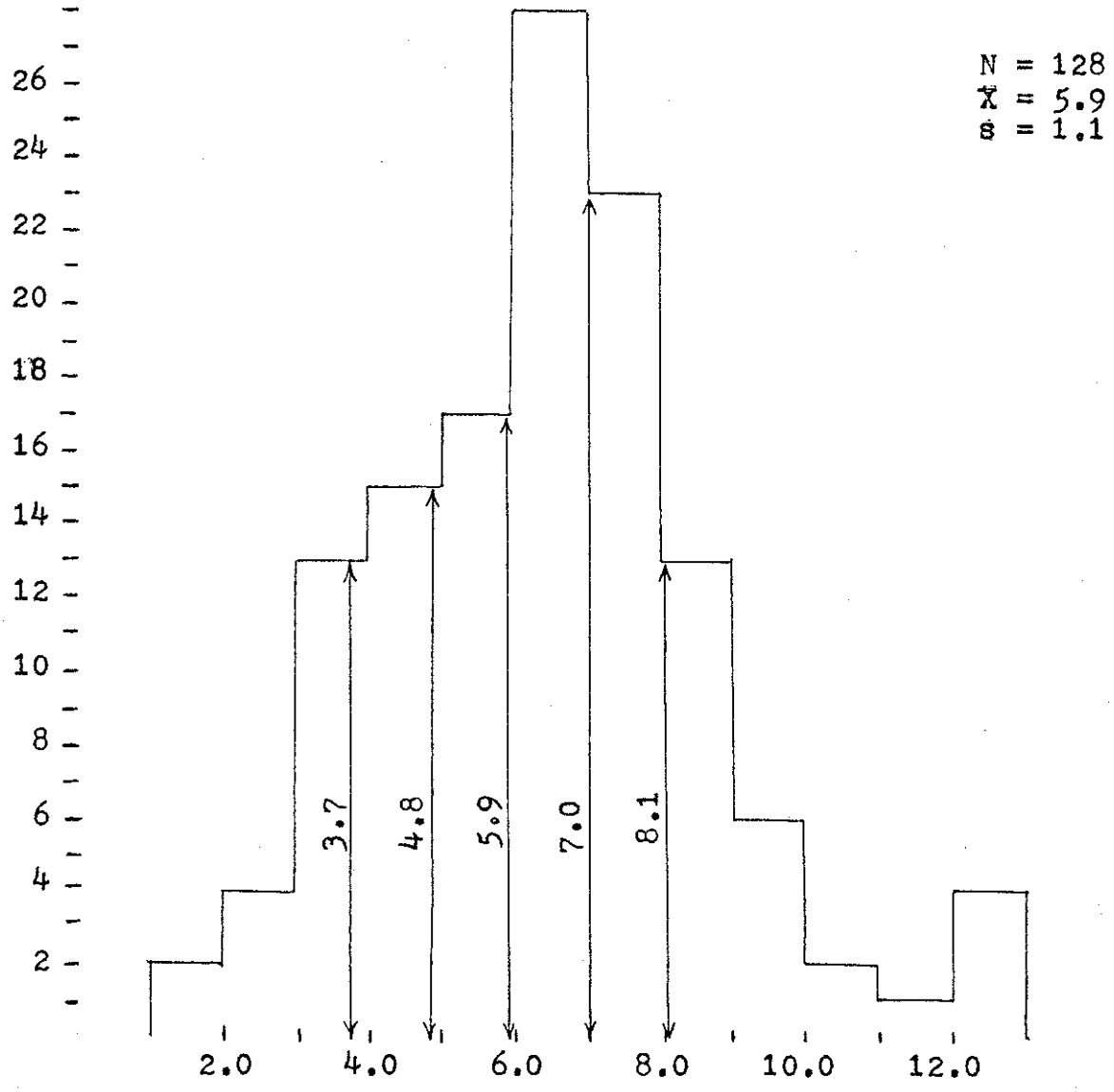
Y558-3	12.7	Y550D	7.6	Y578A	6.3	Y558-9	4.7
Y558-9	12.7	Y578A	7.5	Y570	6.3	$Y560A_1$	4.6
unlab.	12.2	Y558-13	7.5	Y554A	6.2	$Y550D_1$	4.5
Y558-9	12.0	Y558-9	7.5	Y579A	6.2	Y575A	4.5
Y402	11.5	Y558-9	7.5	Y575A	6.1	Y574A	4.5
Y575A	10.6	Y569A	7.4	Y594A	6.1	Y576A	4.4
Y569A	10.2	Y577A	7.4	Y567A	6.1	Y571A'	4.3
Y576A	9.5	Y574A	7.3	Y406	6.0	Y568A	4.2
Y403	9.4	Y576A	7.3	Y404	6.0	Y553A	4.1
Y558-7	9.3	Y553A	7.2	Y571B	6.0	Y565A	4.0
Y566A	9.3	$Y550L_1$	7.2	Y572-1	6.0	Y553A	4.0
Y575A	9.3	$Y554A_1$	7.2	Y578A	6.0	Y566A	4.0
Y576A	9.0	Y555A	7.1	Y565A	6.0	Y576A	4.0
Y556A	8.9	Y49	7.0	$Y550F_1$	5.9	Y577A	3.9
Y555A	8.8	Y574A	7.0	Y563A	5.8	$Y550E_1$	3.9
Y556A	8.8	Y578A	7.0	Y577A	5.8	Y554A	3.7
$Y550E_1$	8.6	Y558-14	7.0	Y575A	5.8	Y558-9	3.6
Y567C	8.5	Y574A	6.9	Y551A	5.8	Y400	3.6
Y577A	8.5	Y569A	6.7	Y567I	5.7	Y551A	3.5
Y553A	8.5	Y578A	6.6	Y569A	5.6	Y562A	3.4
Y575A	8.3	Y558-7	6.6	Y567Q	5.6	Y558-3	3.2
Y558-9	8.3	Y558-3	6.6	Y591A	5.6	$Y550L_1$	3.2
Y567K	8.2	$Y571A_1$	6.5	Y558-3	5.6	$Y550A_1$	3.2
Y405	8.1	Y553A	6.5	Y575A	5.5	Y562A	3.1
Y572-3	8.1	Y578A	6.5	Y579A	5.3	Y555A	3.0
Y45	8.0	Y569A	6.5	Y558-3	5.3	Y577A	3.0
$Y550A_1$	7.8	Y590A	6.5	Y553A	5.0	Y566A	2.8
Y575A	7.8	Y594A	6.5	$Y550C_1$	5.0	Y558-9	2.6
Y558-9	7.8	Y565A	6.4	Y553A	5.0	Y565A	2.3
Y571B	7.7	Y553A	6.4	Y551A	5.0	$Y550C_1$	2.1
Y592A	7.6	Y560A	6.4	Y578A	4.8	Y570	1.6
Y565A	7.6	Y575A	6.3	Y556A	4.8	Y573A	1.1

Table 12

St. Pierre - Complete Nails (measurements below heads)

Table 13

Graph and Standard Deviation of Hand Wrought Nail Size



Figures

Period	Time	Culture or Cultural Tradition	Southern Yazoo Basin	Natchez Bluff Area
	1820			
V		Mississippian	Russell	Natchez
			Wasp Lake	Emerald
			Lake George	Foster
		Plaquemine	Winterville	Anna
	1200			
IV		Coles Creek	Crippen Point	Gordon
			Kings Crossing	Balmoral
				Ballina
			Aden	Sundown
	800			
III		Baytown	Bayland	Hamilton Ridge
			Deasonville	
	300			
II		Marksville	Issaquena	Issaquena
			Anderson Landing	Grand Gulf
	AD 500	Tchefuncte	Tuscola	Panther Lake
I		Poverty Point	Jaketown	
	2000			
Meso - Indian				

Figure 1

Neo - Indian Chronology

of the Southern Yazoo Basin and the Natchez Bluff Area

Russell	Portland	St. Pierre
Skillikalia	.14	.04
Portland	1.21	.22
Fatherland (St. Pierre)		.22
St. Pierre		.65
Redwood	.42	
Wallace	.05	.11
Tunica	.33	
Addis Plain U.	4.20	9.24
Fatherland	.61	1.01
Fatherland (Red)		.07
Fatherland (Yazoo)	1.07	.32
Fatherland Inc. U. (Addis Plain U.)	.33	.25
Fatherland Inc. U. (Yazoo)	.51	.36
Russell	.65	.61
Yazoo	69.47	39.47
Nodena Red & White U.	.05	.07
Old Town Red U.	1.12	1.44
Minimum	2.15	1.02
Maximum	82.31	53.86

Wasp Lake	Portland	St. Pierre
Addis Plain U.	4.20	9.24
Fatherland	.61	1.01
Fatherland (Red)		.07
Fatherland (Yazoo)	1.07	.32
Fatherland Inc. U. (Addis Plain U.)	.33	.25
Fatherland Inc. U. (Yazoo)	.51	.36
Russell	.65	.61
Yazoo	69.47	39.47
Nodena Red & White U.	.05	.07
Old Town Red U.	1.12	1.44
Midnight	.09	.14
Blanchard	.33	.04
Williams	.70	.36
Mound Place		.22
Widow Creek	.23	.07
Owens Punct. U.	.14	.07
Holly Bluff	2.01	1.11
Minimum	1.49	.90
Maximum	83.66	54.85

Lake George	Portland	St. Pierre
Addis Plain U.	4.20	9.24
Yazoo	69.47	39.47
Holly Bluff	2.01	1.11
Belzoni	.09	
Arcola	.37	.14
Estill	2.00	.68
Leland	.79	.32
Pouncey		.04
Minimum	.46	.14
Maximum	78.93	51.00

Winterville	Portland	St. Pierre
Estill	2.00	.68
Leland	.79	.32
Pouncey		.04
Greenville	1.12	6.69
Anna		.07
Bethlehem		.14
Coker		.07
Hollandale	.19	.29
Grace	.37	
Plaquemine	.33	.07
Addis	4.90	17.33
Patmos		.14
Minimum	2.01	7.33
Maximum	9.70	25.84

Figure 2

Percentages of Aboriginal Pottery and Archaeological Phases at Portland and St. Pierre

Crippen Point	Portland	St. Pierre
Addis Plain U.	4.20	9.24
Addis	4.90	17.33
[illegible]		.14
[illegible]	.05	.18
Hardy		.07
Harrison Bayou		.04
Preston		.43
Minimum	.05	.72
Maximum	9.15	27.43

Kings Crossing	Portland	St. Pierre
Vicksburg	.09	.07
Blakely		.04
Mott	.09	.14
R[illegible]hart	.05	.07
Kings Point		.40
Valley Park	1.40	4.82
Minimum	.23	.72
Maximum	1.63	5.54

Aden	Portland	St. Pierre
Valley Park	1.40	4.82
Chevalier		.04
Coles Creek		.11
Minimum	.00	.15
Maximum	1.40	4.97

Bayland	Portland	St. Pierre
Valley Park	1.40	4.82
Minimum	.00	.00
Maximum	1.40	4.82

Deasonville	Portland	St. Pierre
Alligator Inc. U.		.07
Reed		.04
Thomas	.05	
Larto		.04
Baytown Plain U.	.98	7.37
Minimum	.05	.15
Maximum	1.03	7.52

Issaquena	Portland	St. Pierre
Baytown Plain U.	.98	7.37
Churupa		.04
Troyville		.04
Marksville St. U.		.04
Minimum	.00	.16
Maximum	.98	7.53

Tchula	Portland	St. Pierre
Tchefuncte Plain U.	.05	.04
Minimum	.05	.04
Maximum	.05	.04

Figure 2 (cont.)

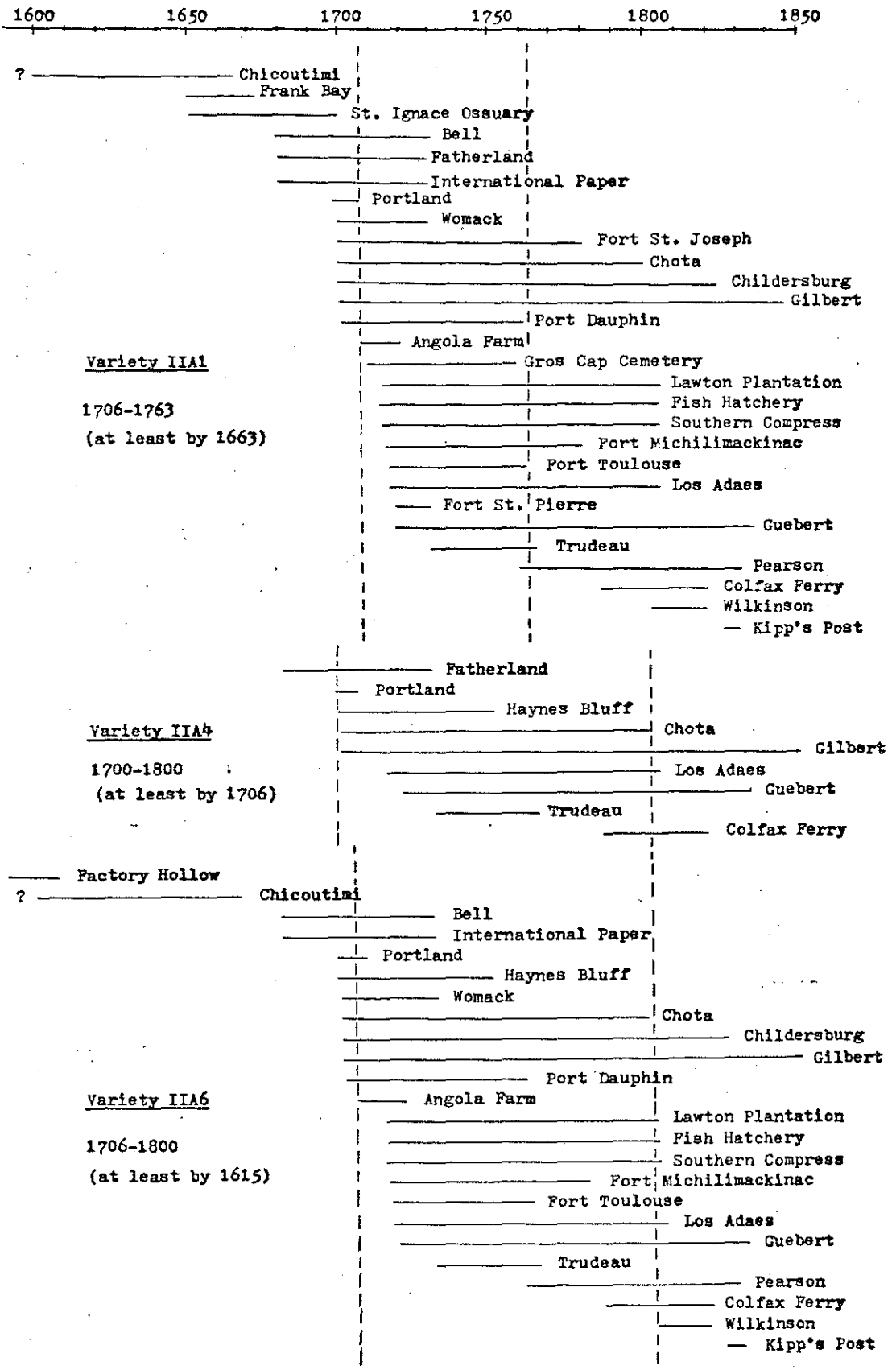


Figure 3

Beads - Hypothesized Dates of Heaviest Distribution
(Bracketing procedure from South 1972)

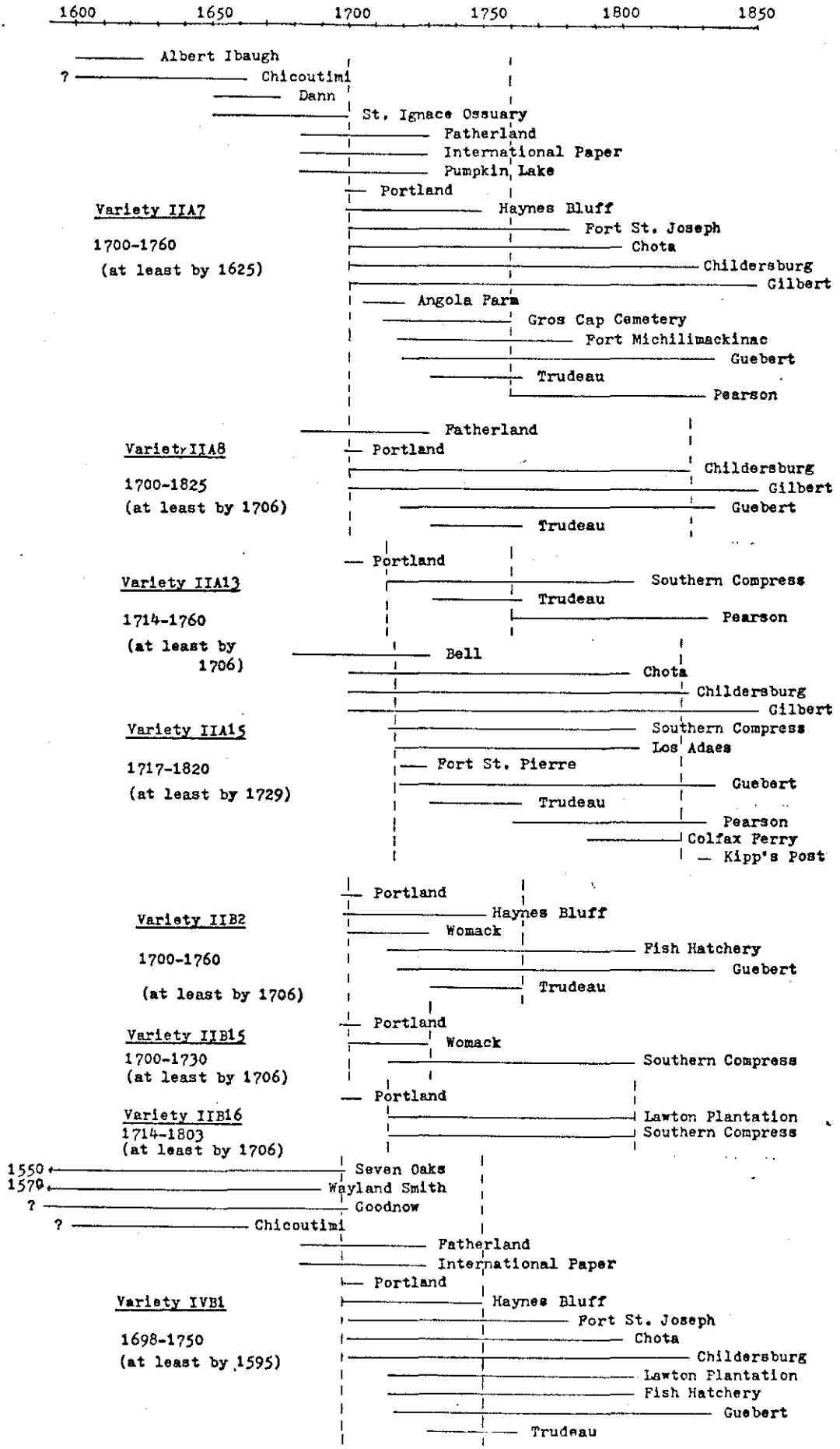


Figure 3 (cont.)

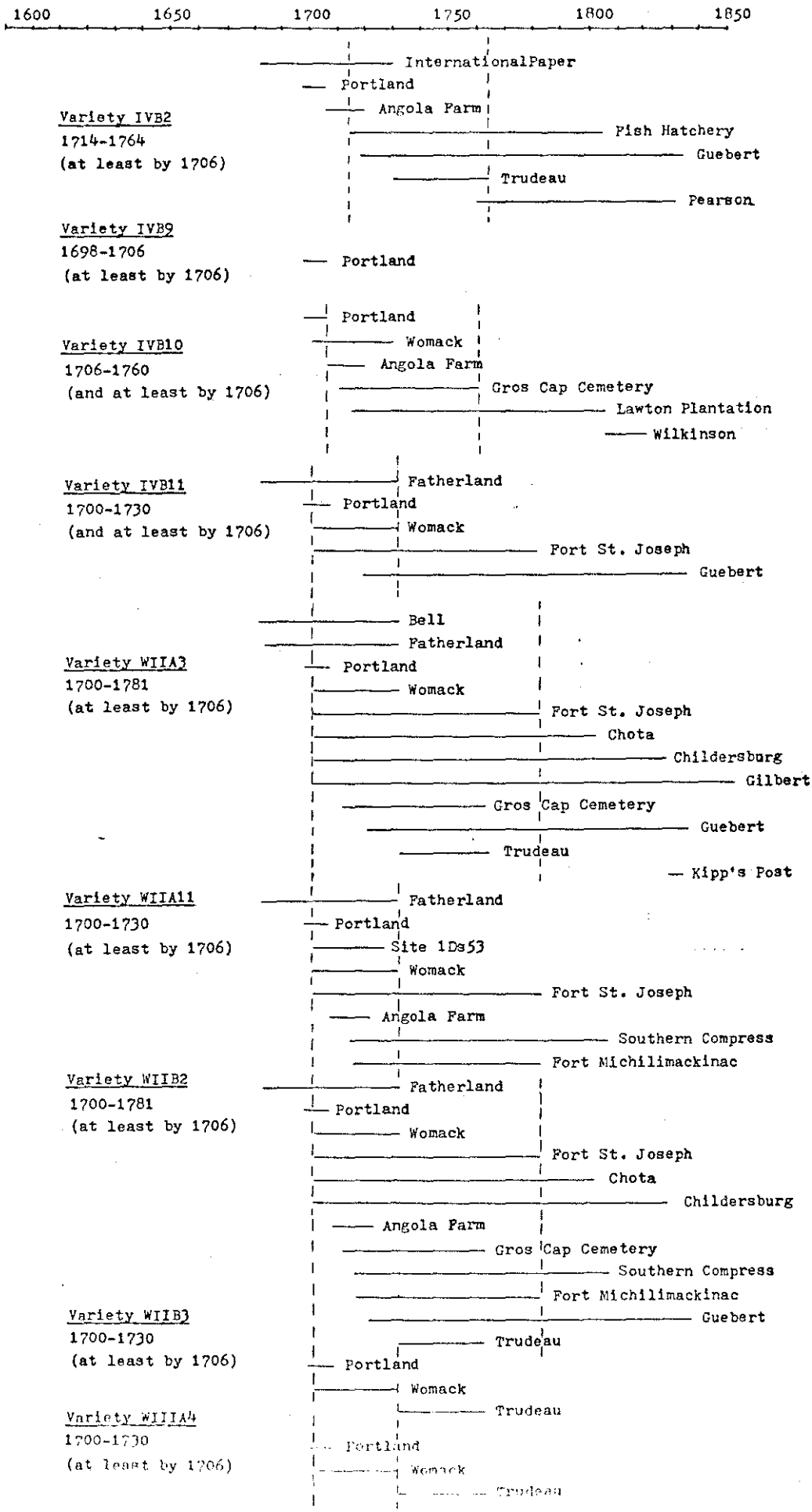


Figure 3 (cont.)

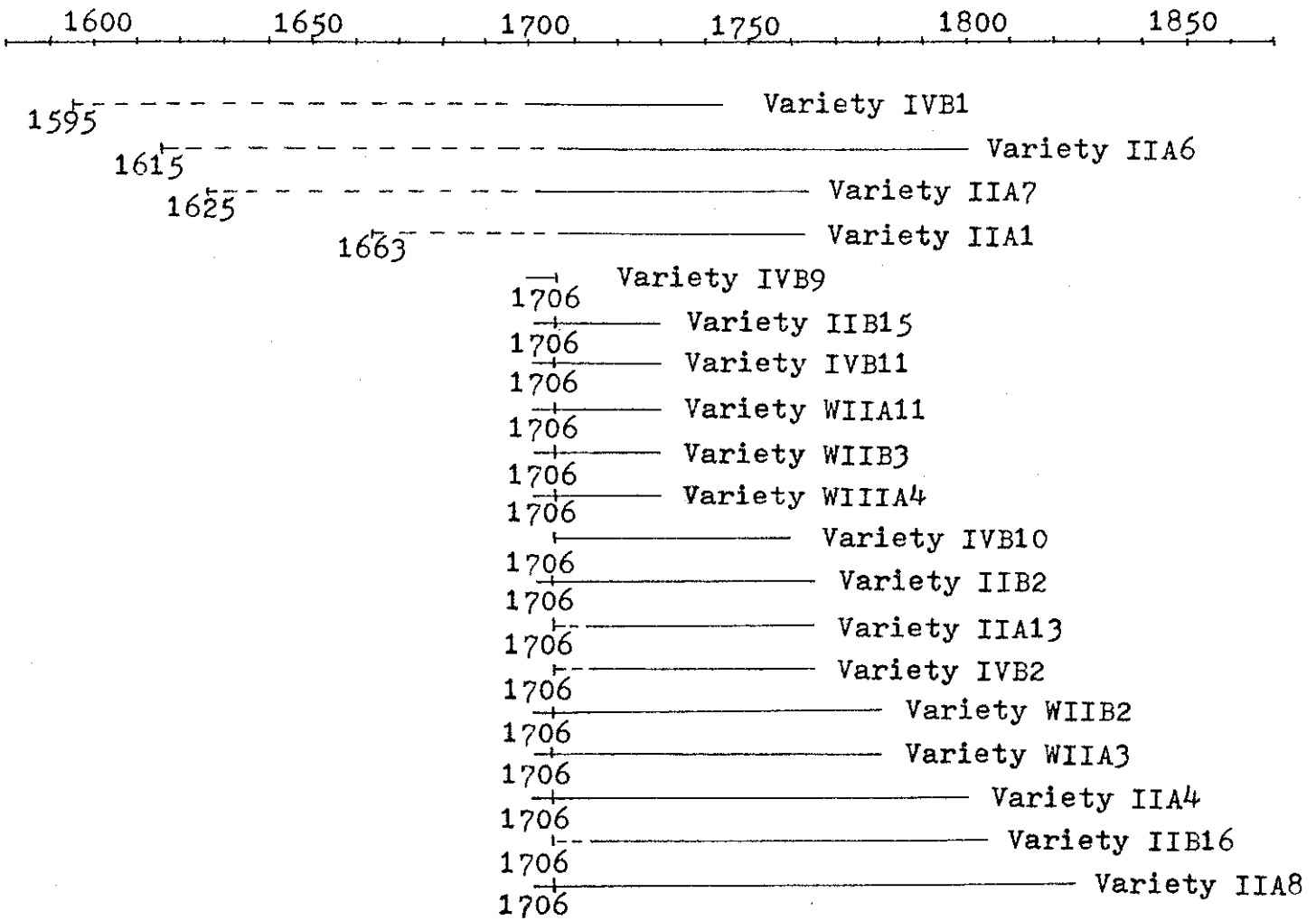


Figure 4

Beads - Bracketed Date Ranges for Varieties in Figure 3

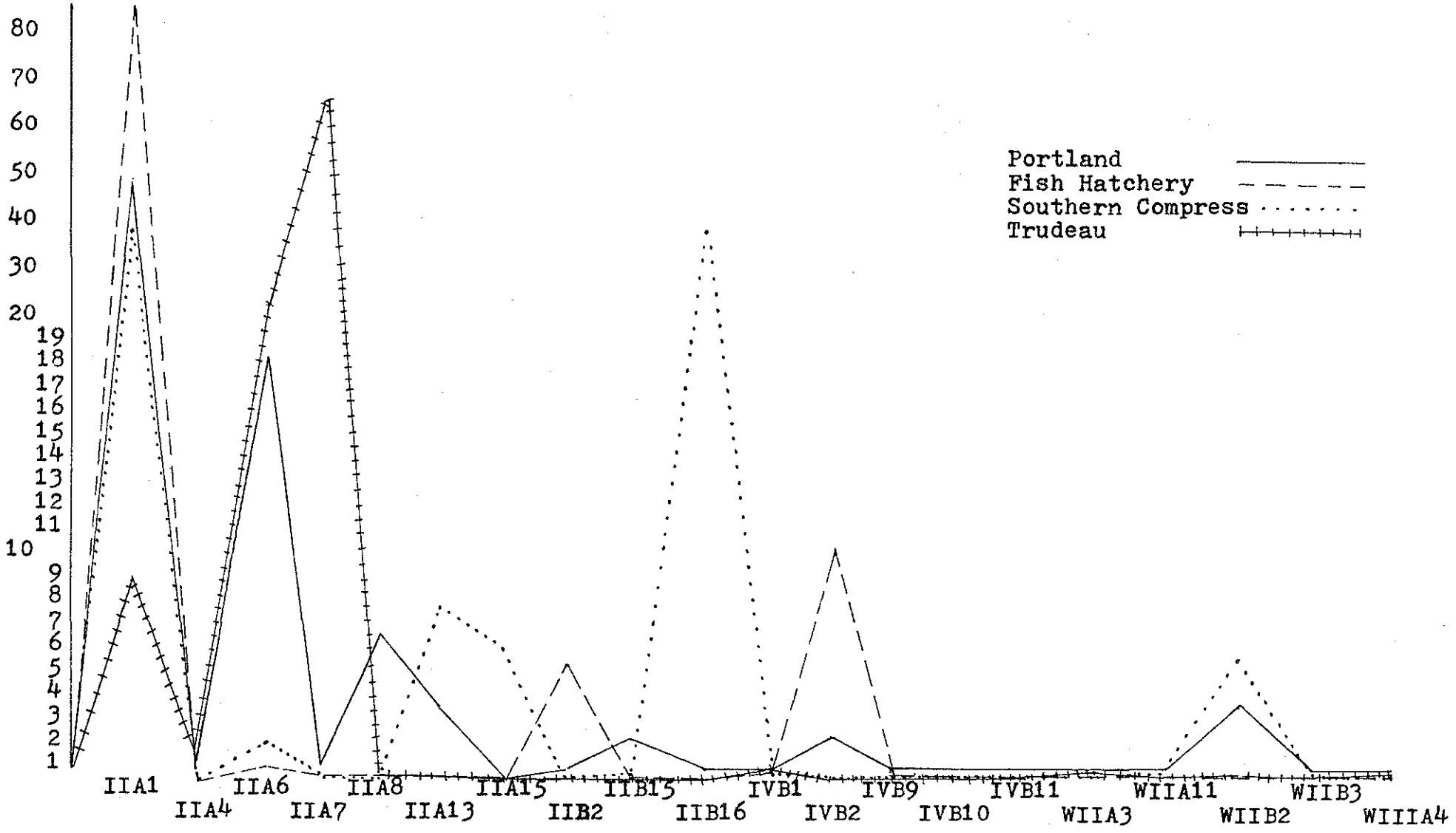


Figure 5

Bead Percentages at Various Sites
(See Table 6)

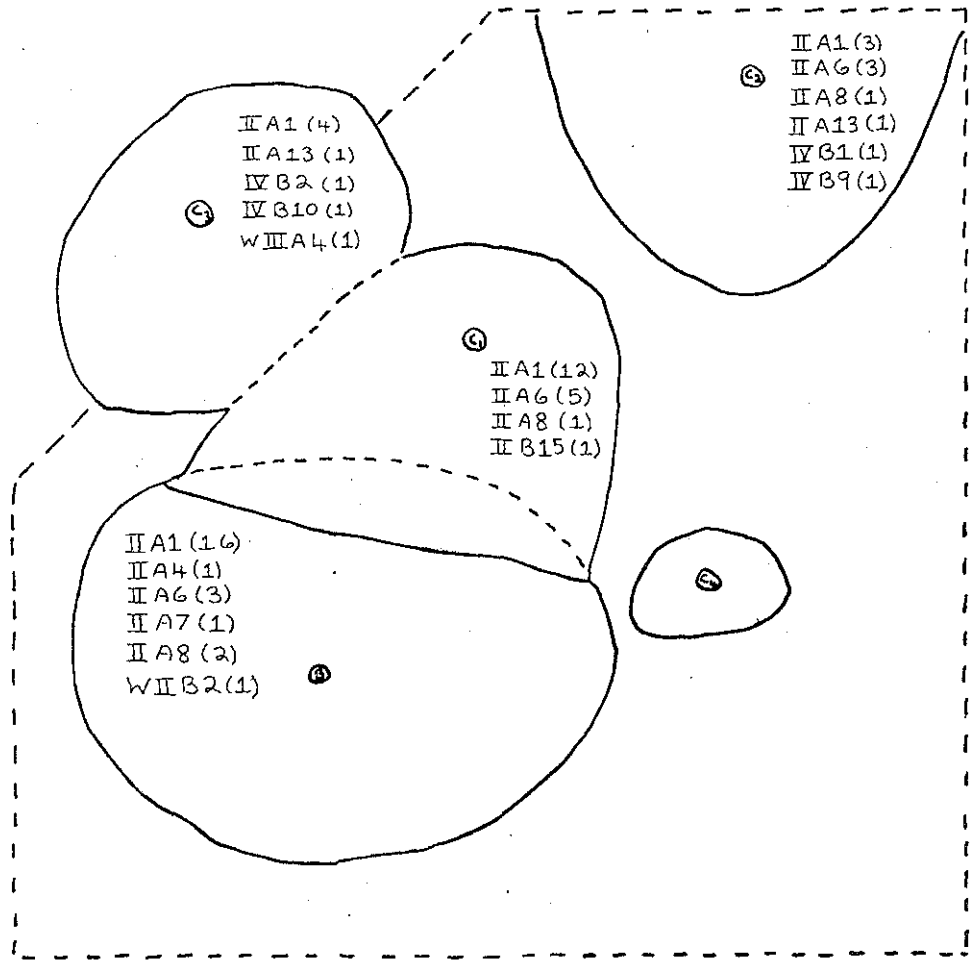


Figure 6

Portland - Bead Distribution in Trash Pits

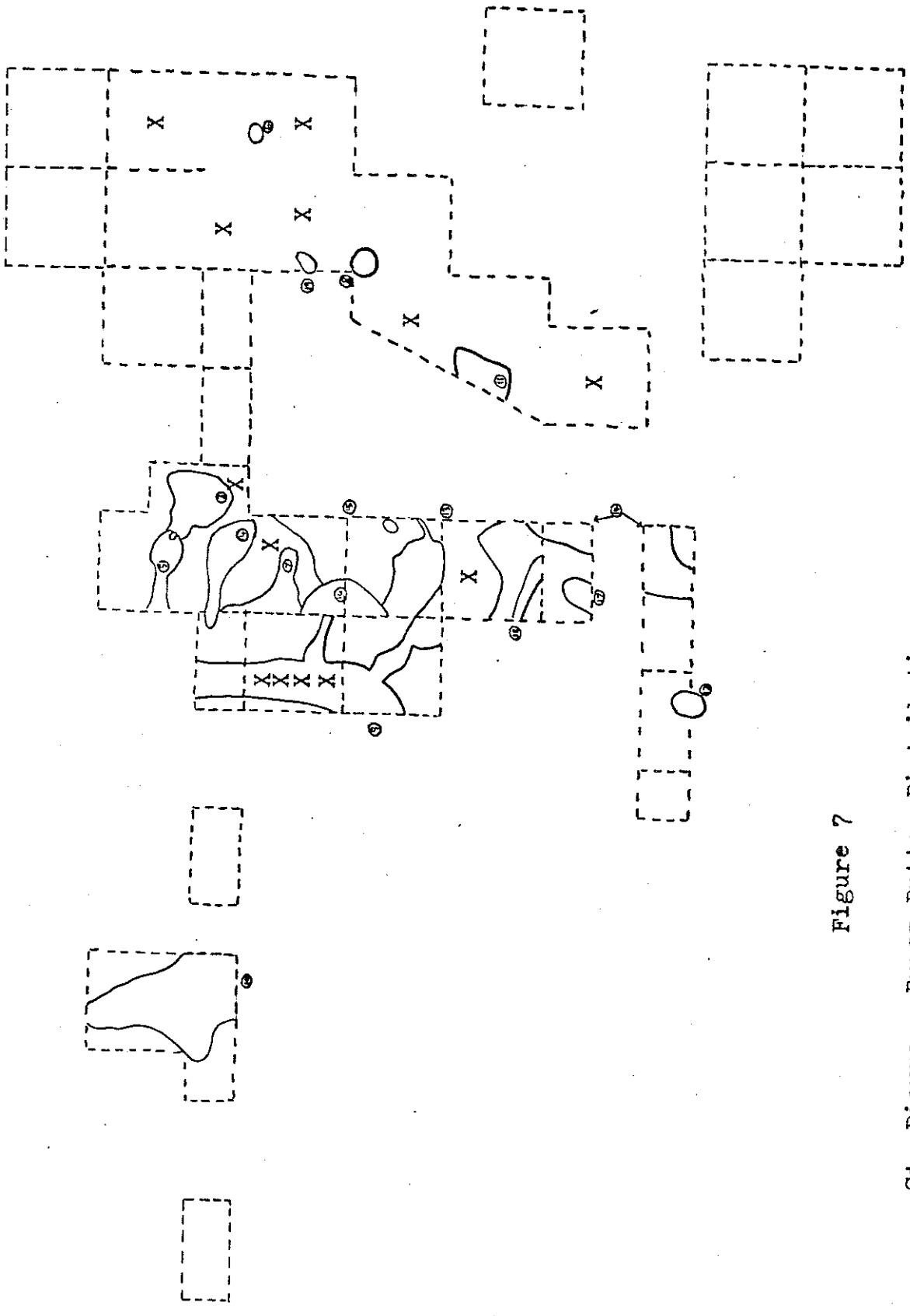


Figure 7

St. Pierre - Brass Button Distribution

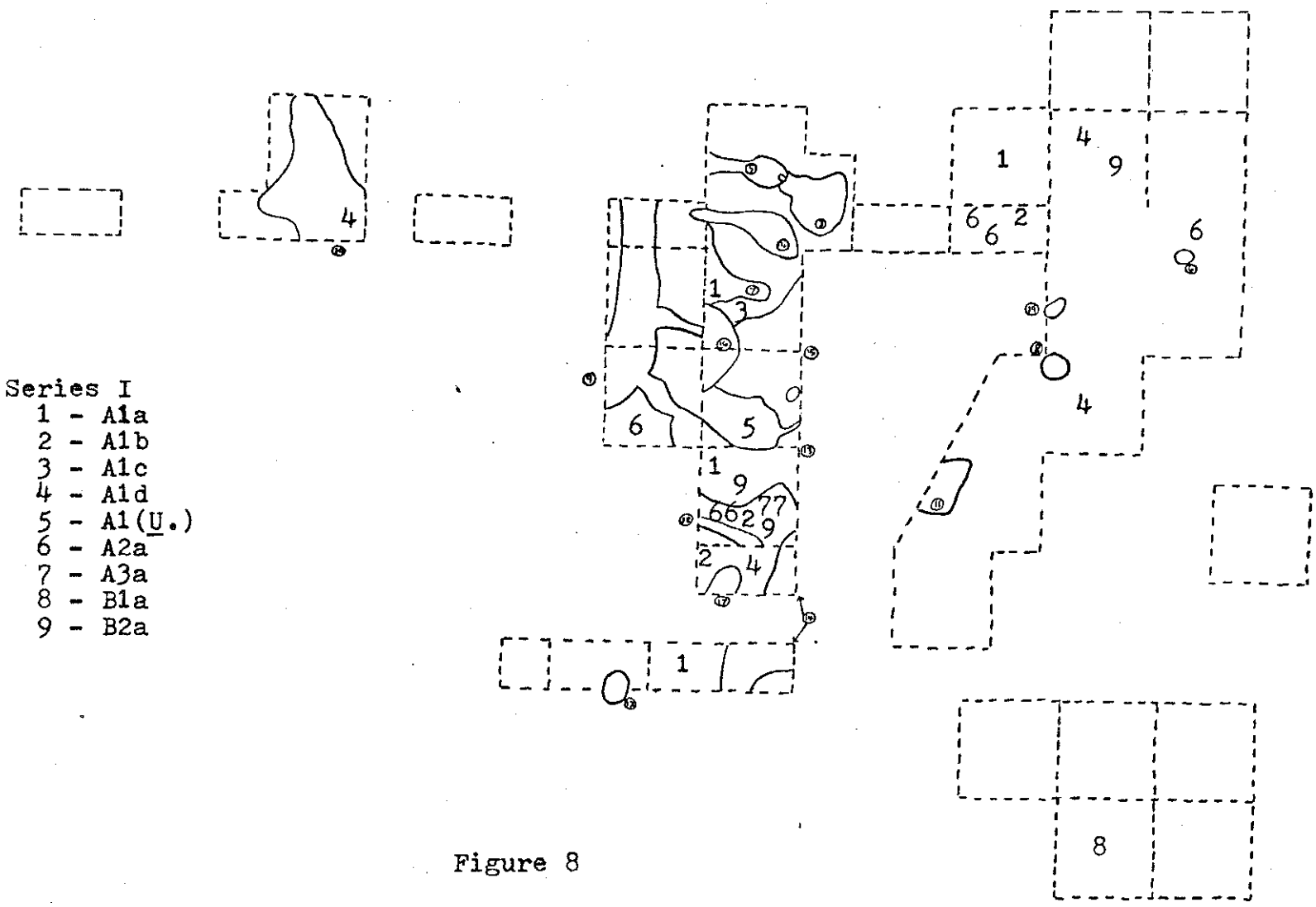


Figure 8

St. Pierre Ceramics - Faience Distribution

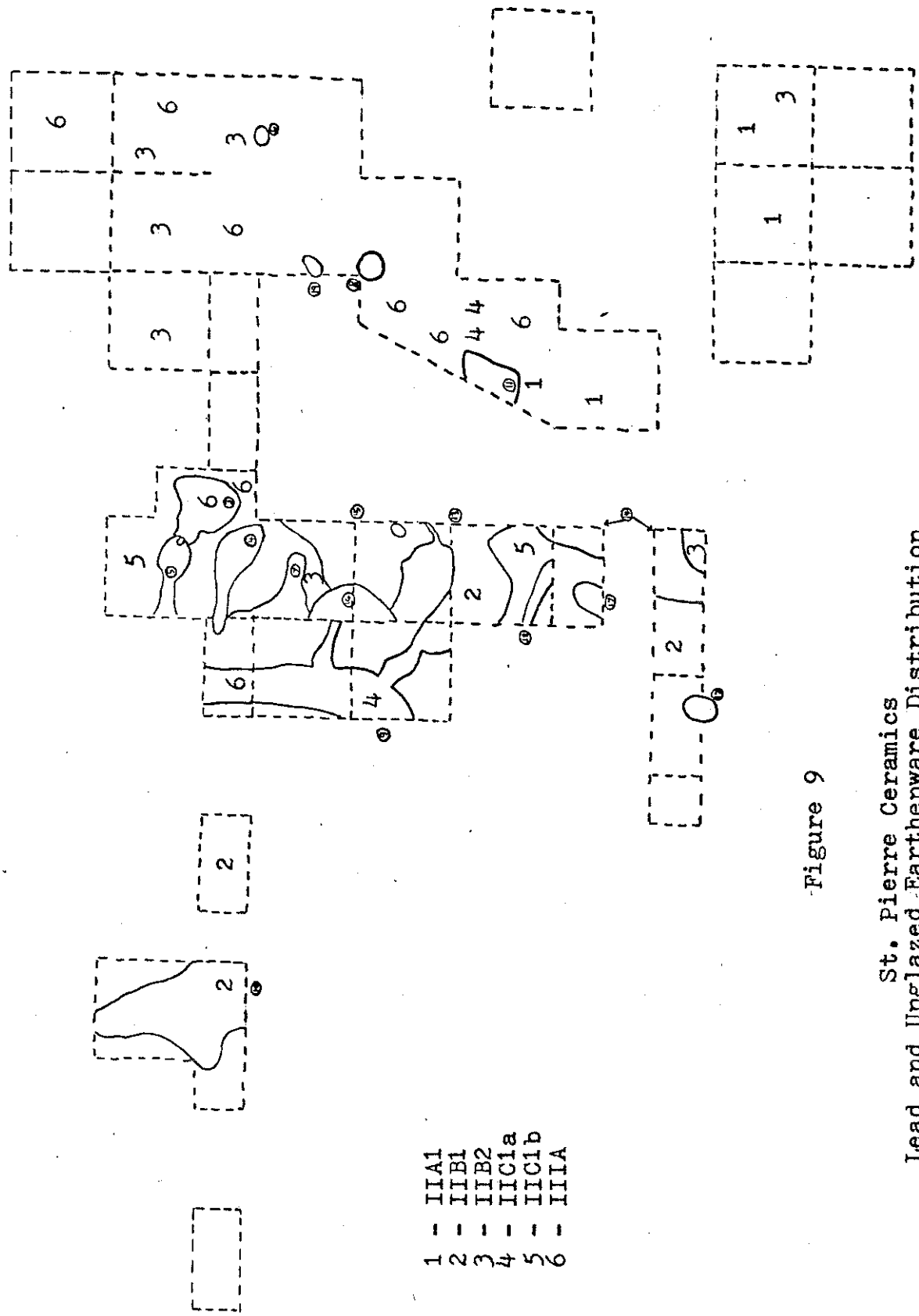


Figure 9

St. Pierre Ceramics
Lead and Unglazed Earthenware Distribution

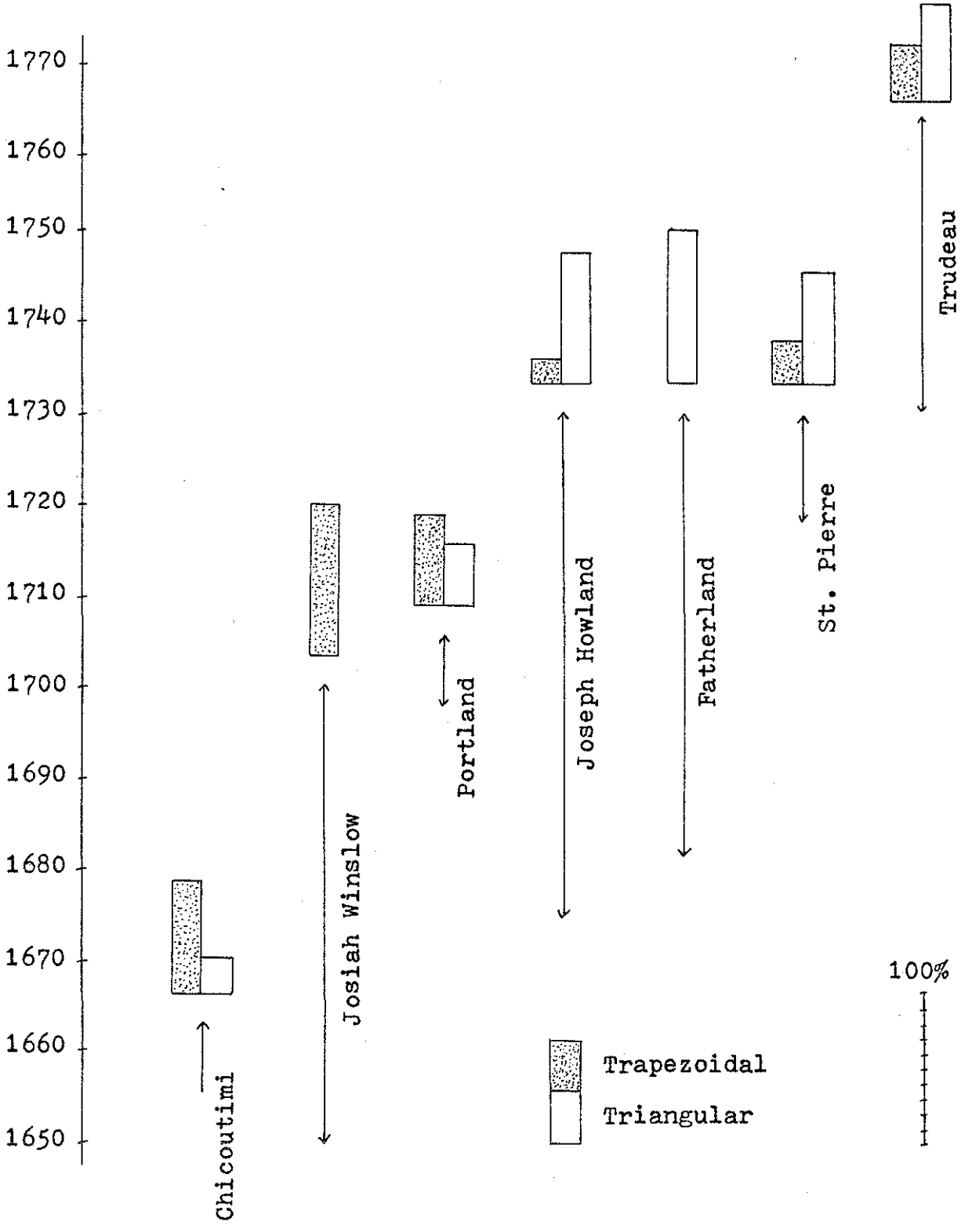


Figure 10

Changes in Blade Flint Cross-section at Six Historic Sites

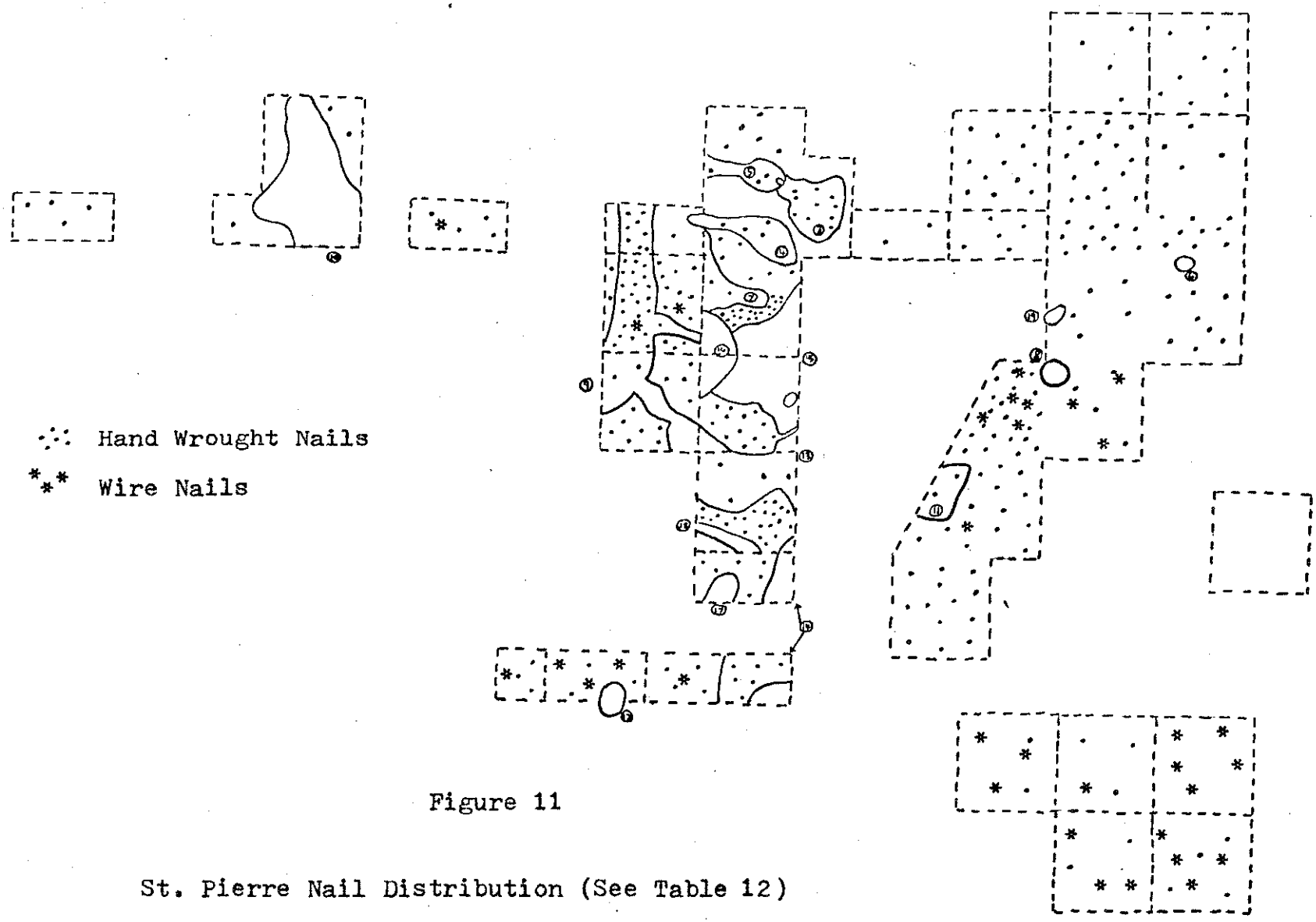


Figure 11

St. Pierre Nail Distribution (See Table 12)

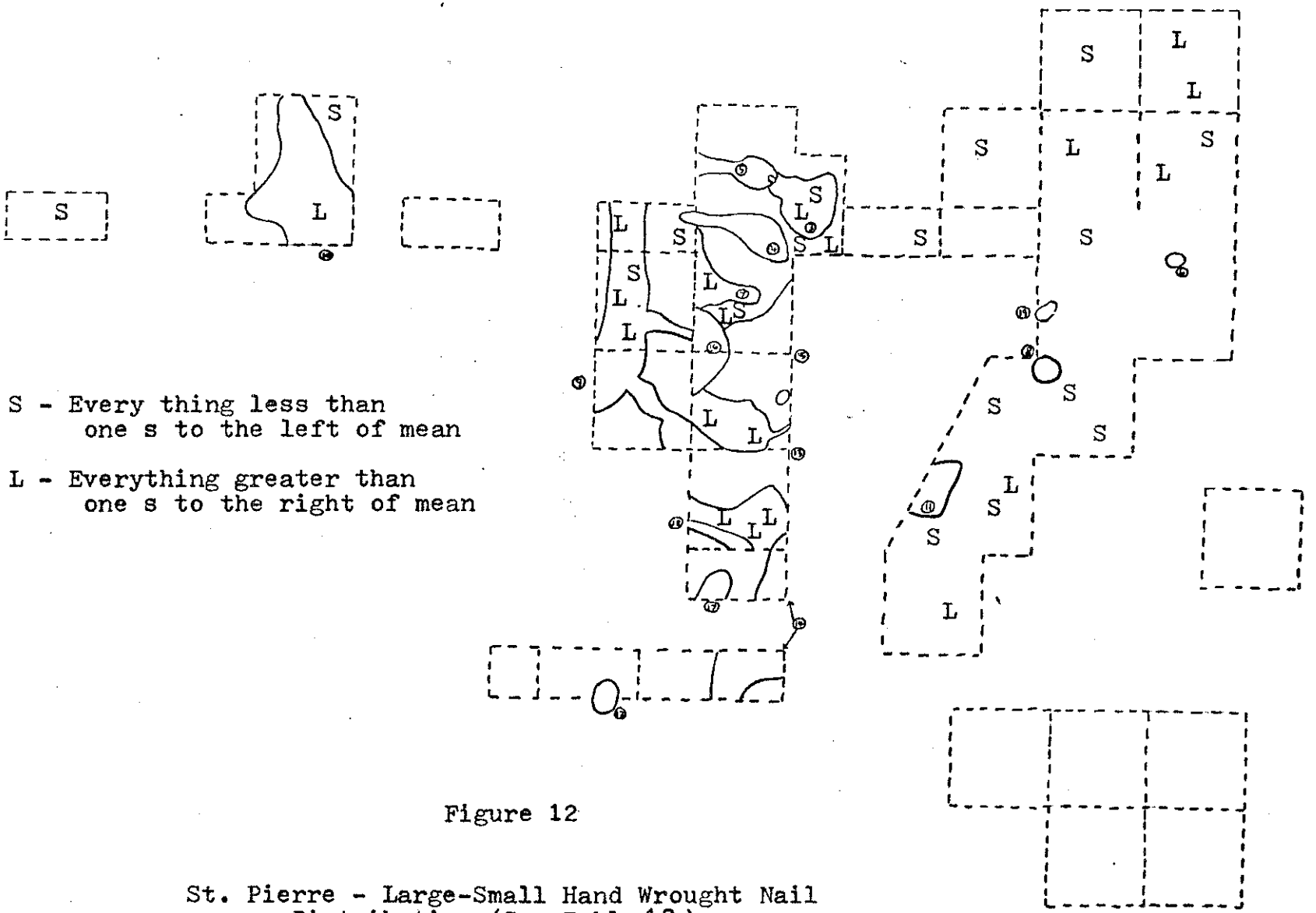


Figure 12

St. Pierre - Large-Small Hand Wrought Nail Distribution (See Table 13)

Plates

Catalogue Numbers For Plates

1) Redwood - Y506C, $Y506C_1$, $Y506C_{1-2}(6)$, $Y506C_{1-3}$
   Portland - Y506C(2)

2) Tunica - Y506B
   Williams - Y506C

3) Yazoo - Y502A(5)
   Estill - Y506B, Y506C(5)

4) 1 - Wright Collection
   2 - $Y506C_{3-1}$
   3 - $Y506C_1$
   4 - Y506B

5) 1 - Y558-9
   2 - Y506B
   3 - Y506B
   4 - Y506B
   5 - $Y505D_2$
   6 - $Y506C_3$
   7 - Y572-12
   8 - $Y505A_2$
   9 - $Y506C_1$
   10 - Y502A
   11 - Y558-9
   12 - $Y506C_2$
   13 - Y502F.1
   14 - $Y506C_2$
   15 - $Y506C_3$
   16 - Y502AF.1
   17 - Y501B
   18 - $Y505B_2$
   19 - Y510B
   20 - Y502F.1
   21 - $Y506C_3$

6) 1 - $Y505B_2$
   2 - Y510A
   3 - Y506B
   4 - Y506B
   5 - Y506B
   6 - Y506B
   7 - Y42
   8 - Y500A
   9 - Y502AF.1
   10 - Y502A
   11 - Y502A
   12 - Y500A

7) 1 - Y502A
   2 - Y506B
   3 - Y506B
   4 - Y506B
   5 - $Y506C_3$
   6 - Y501A
   7 - $Y506C_2$
   8 - $Y506C_1$
   9 - Y506B
   10 - $Y505C_2$
   11 - $Y506C_2$
   12 - $Y506C_1$
   13 - $Y506C_1$
   14 - Y500A
   15 - Y500A
   16 - Y505B
   17 - $Y505C_2$
   18 - Y506B
   19 - Y506A
   20 - Y502AF.1

9) 1 - Y577A
   2 - Y577A
   3 - Y593A
   4 - Y558-9(Y578)
   5 - Y558-9(Y578)
   6 - Y558-9(Y578)
   7 - Y561A
   8 - Y558-9(Y578)
   9 - Y550E
   10 - Y558-9(Y578)
   11 - Y575A
   12 - Y558-9(Y579)
   13 - Y412
   14 - Y558-9(Y579)

10) 1 - Y558-7
    2 - Y574A
    3 - Y577A
    4 - Y593A
    5 - Y590A
    6 - $Y550I_1$
    7 - Y558-13
    8 - Y577A
    9 - Y555A
    10 - Y558-9(Y579)
    11 - Y566A
    12 - Y567J
    13 - Y550E
    14 - Y558-9(Y578)

11) 1 - Y569A
    2 - Y576A
    3 - Y576A
    4 - Y577A
    5 - Y550D

12) 1 - Y579A
    2 - Y558-14
    3 - Y558-14
    4 - Y558-10
    5 - Y558-14
    6 - Y556A
    7 - Y413
    8 - Y553A
    9 - Y550C
    10 - Y558-9(Y578)
    11 - Y555A
    12 - Y574A

13 - Y562AF.8
14 - Y558-9(Y578)
15 - Y558-9(Y578)
16 - Y574A
17 - Y578A

13) 1 - Y558-14
2 - Y565A
3 - Y558-1
4 - $Y550H_1$
5 - Y558-14(Y574)
6 - $Y550H_1$
7 - Y500A
8 - Y576A

14) 1 - Y577A
2 - Y550E
3 - $Y550A_1$
4 - Y565A
5 - Y554A
6 - Y550A
7 - Y565A
8 - Y553A

15) 1 - Y558-3
2 - Y558-9(Y578)
3 - $Y550H_1$
4 - Y553A
5 - $Y550A_1$
6 - Y49
7 - Y570
8 - Y553A
9 - Y553A
10 - $Y571A'_1$
11 - Y506A
12 - Y506B
13 - Y553A
14 - Y562A
15 - $Y550L_1$
16 - $Y550C_1$

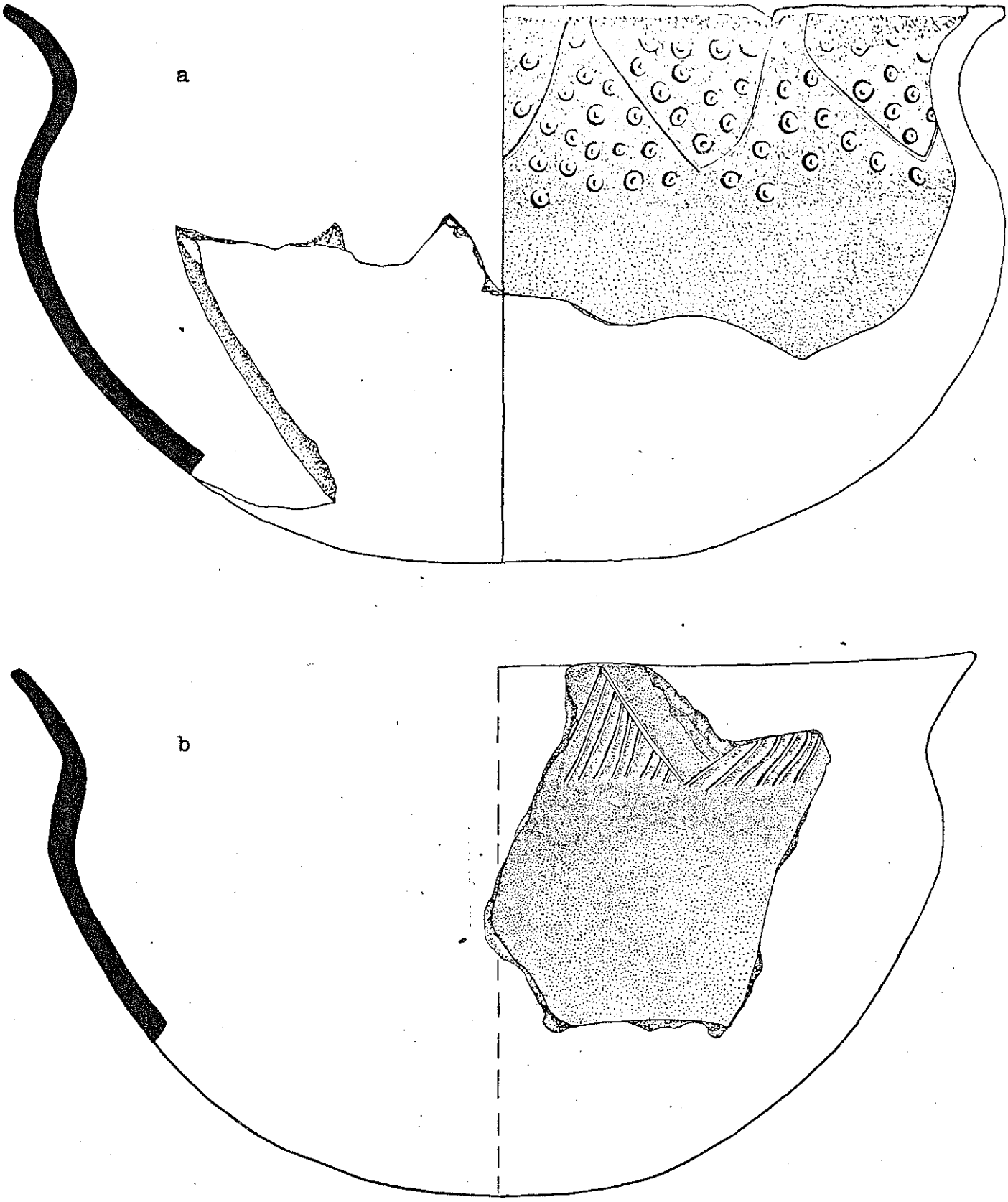
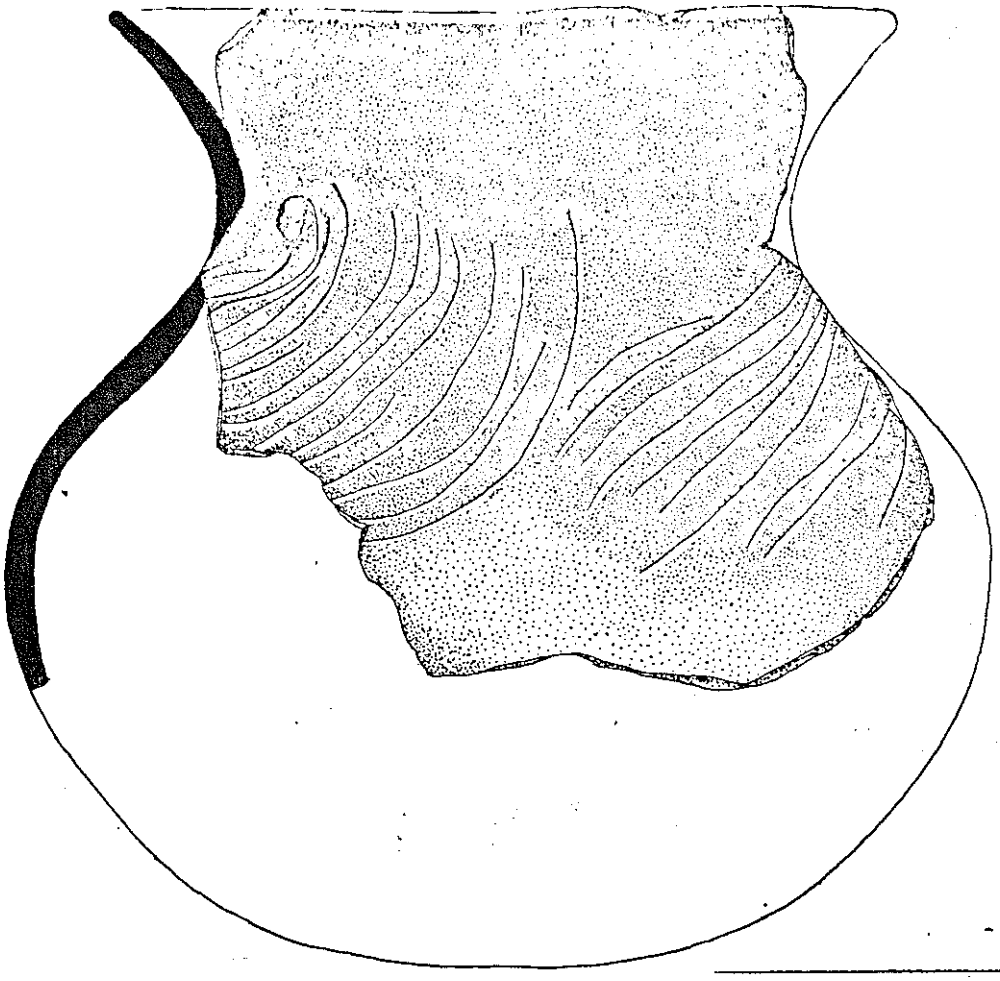
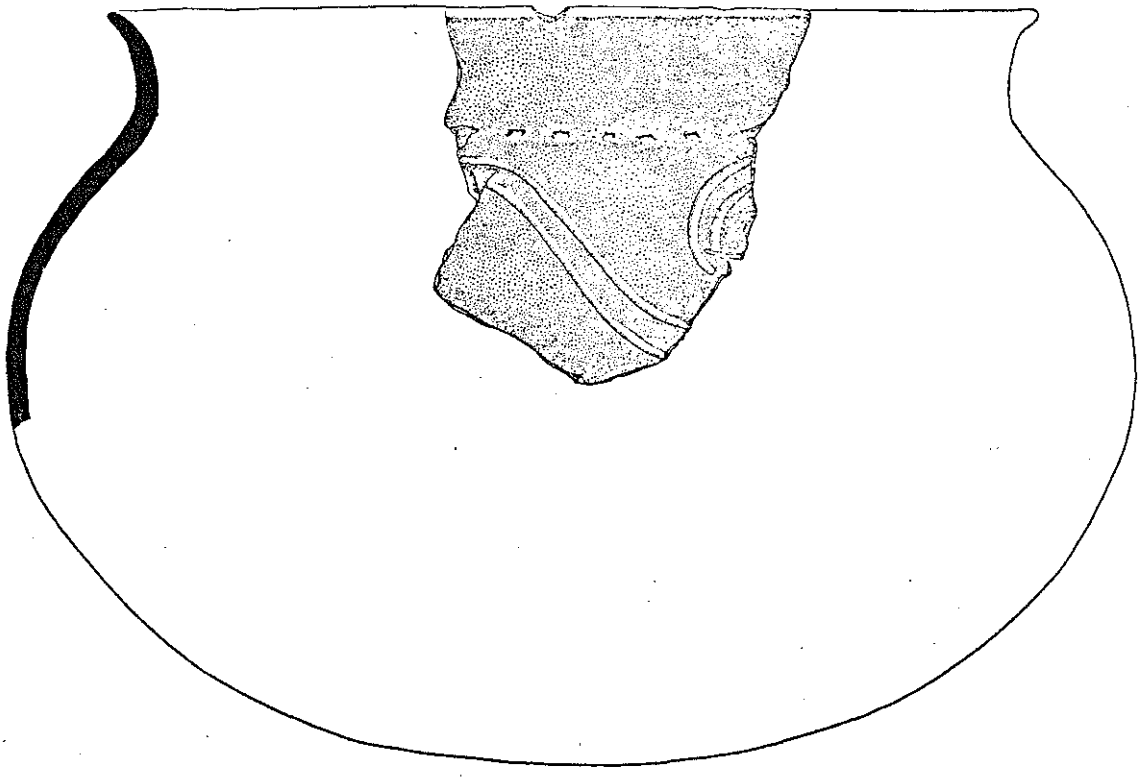


Plate 1

Portland - (a) Redwood and (b) Portland Vessels (reduced 3/5ths)



a

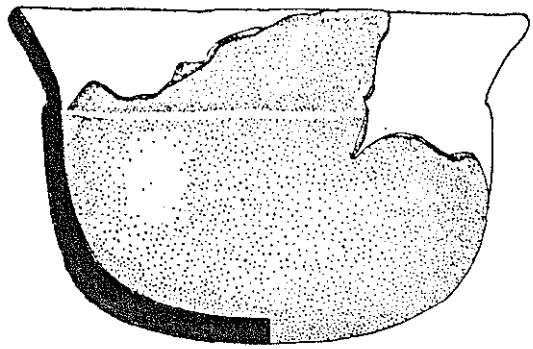


b

Plate 2

Portland - (a) Tunica and (b) Williams Vessels
(a reduced 3/5ths, b reduced 3/10ths)

a



b

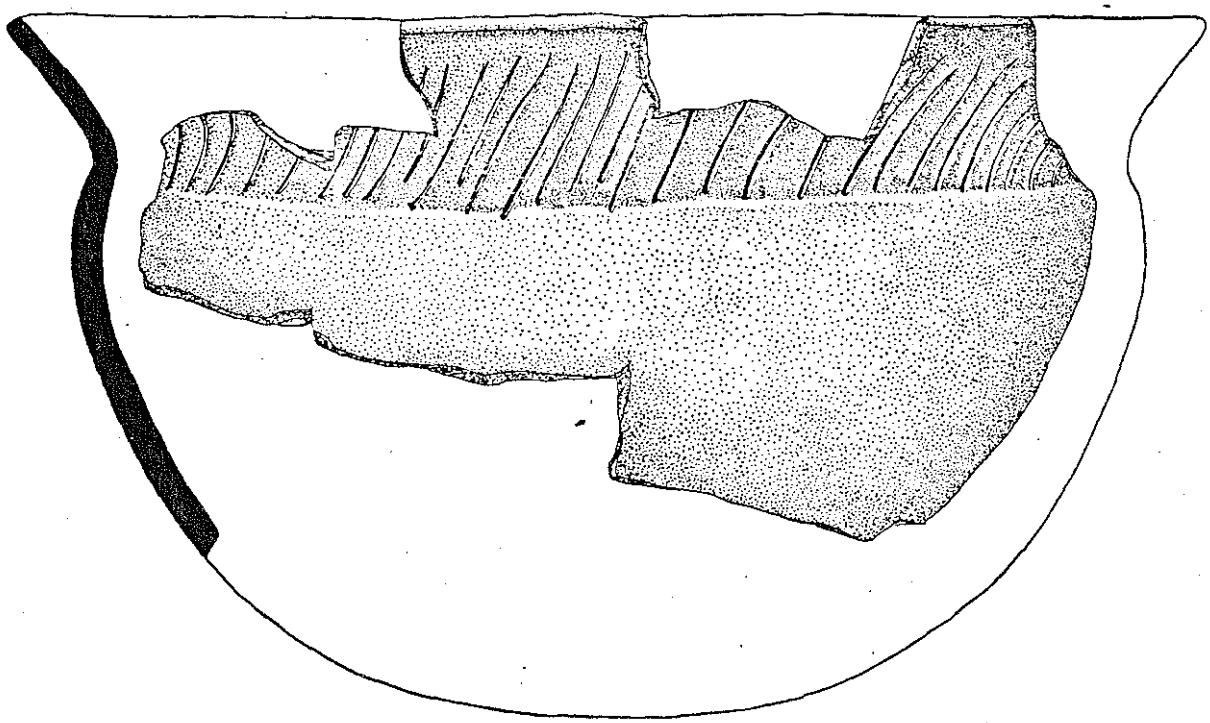


Plate 3

Portland - (a) Yazoo and (b) Estill Vessels (reduced 3/5ths)

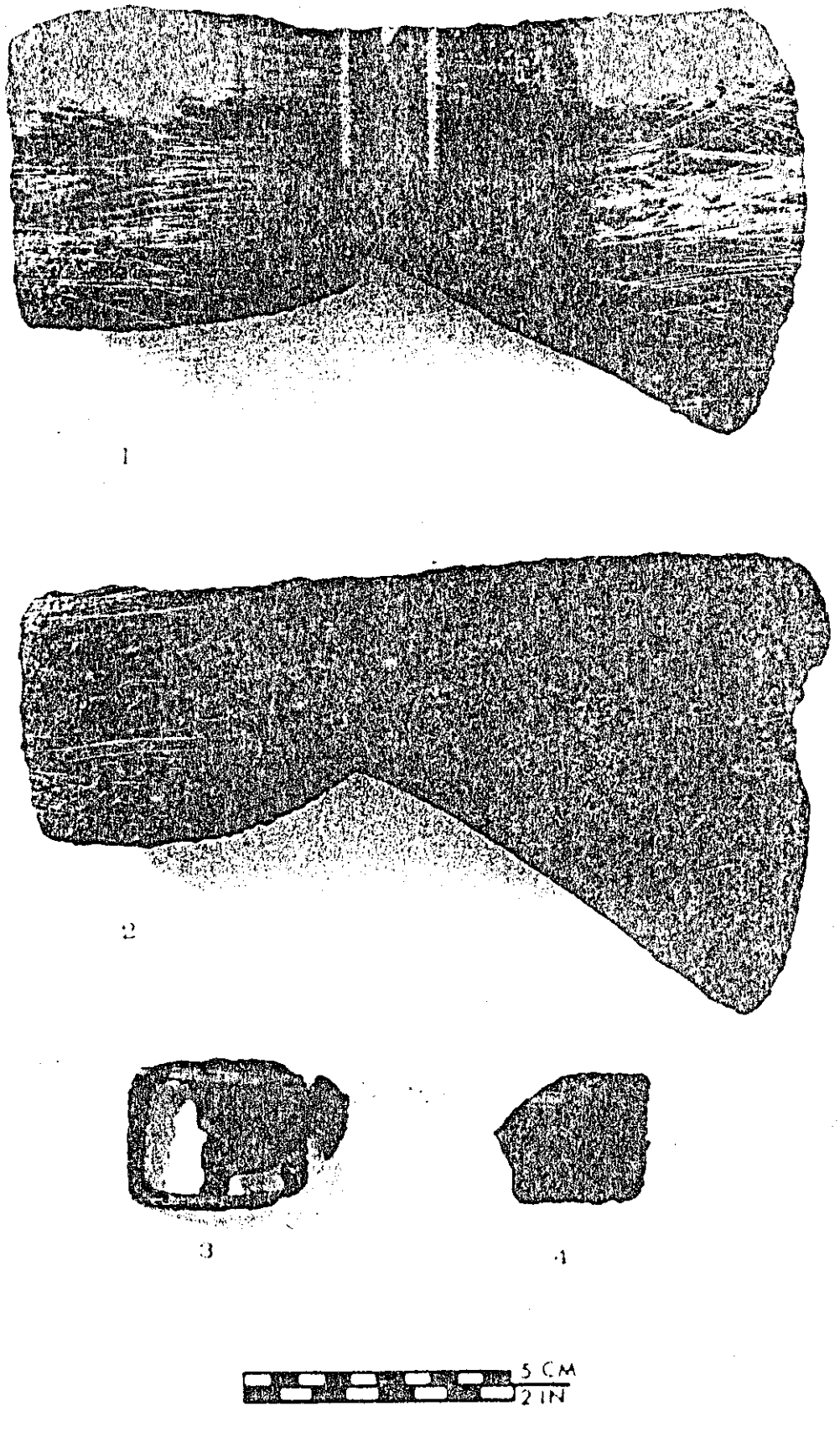


Plate 4

Portland - Axes, Buckle, and Knife

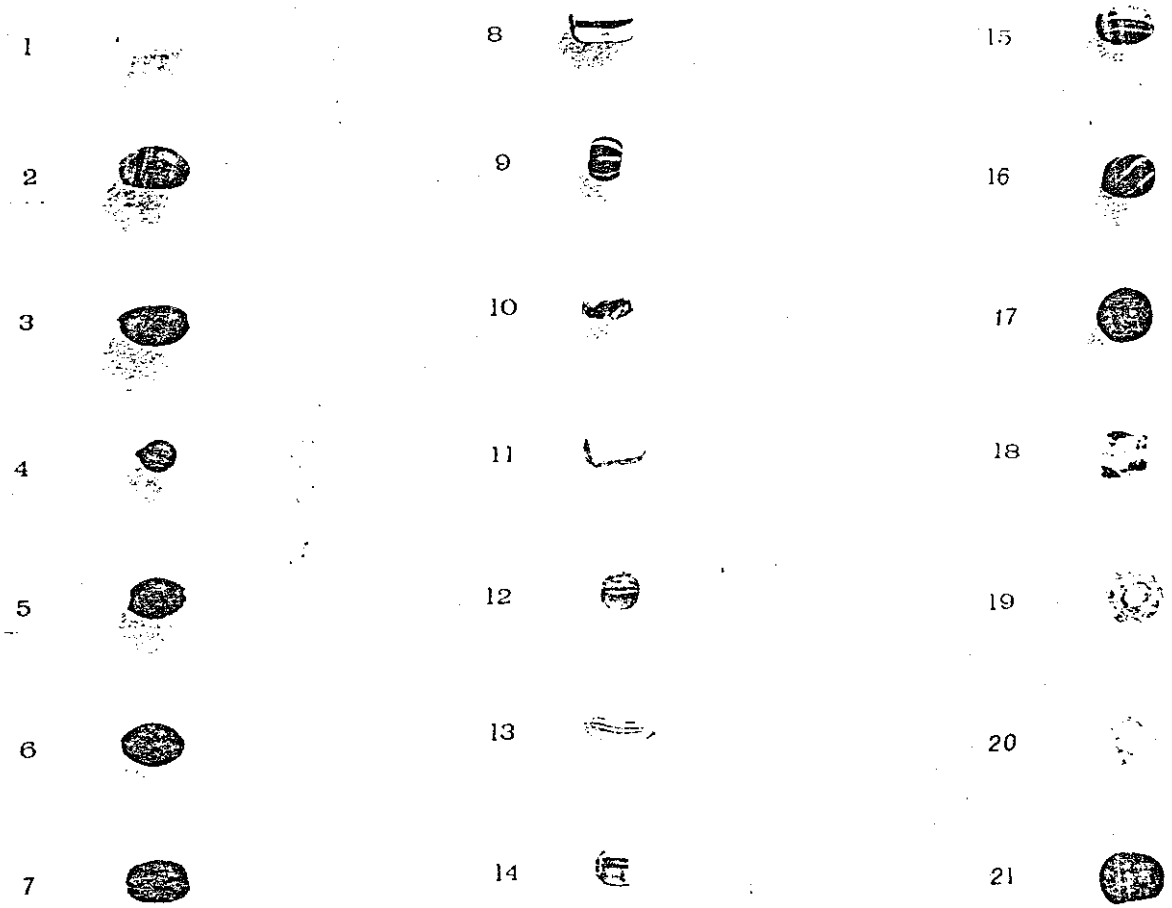


Plate 5

Bead Varieties at the Portland and St. Pierre Sites

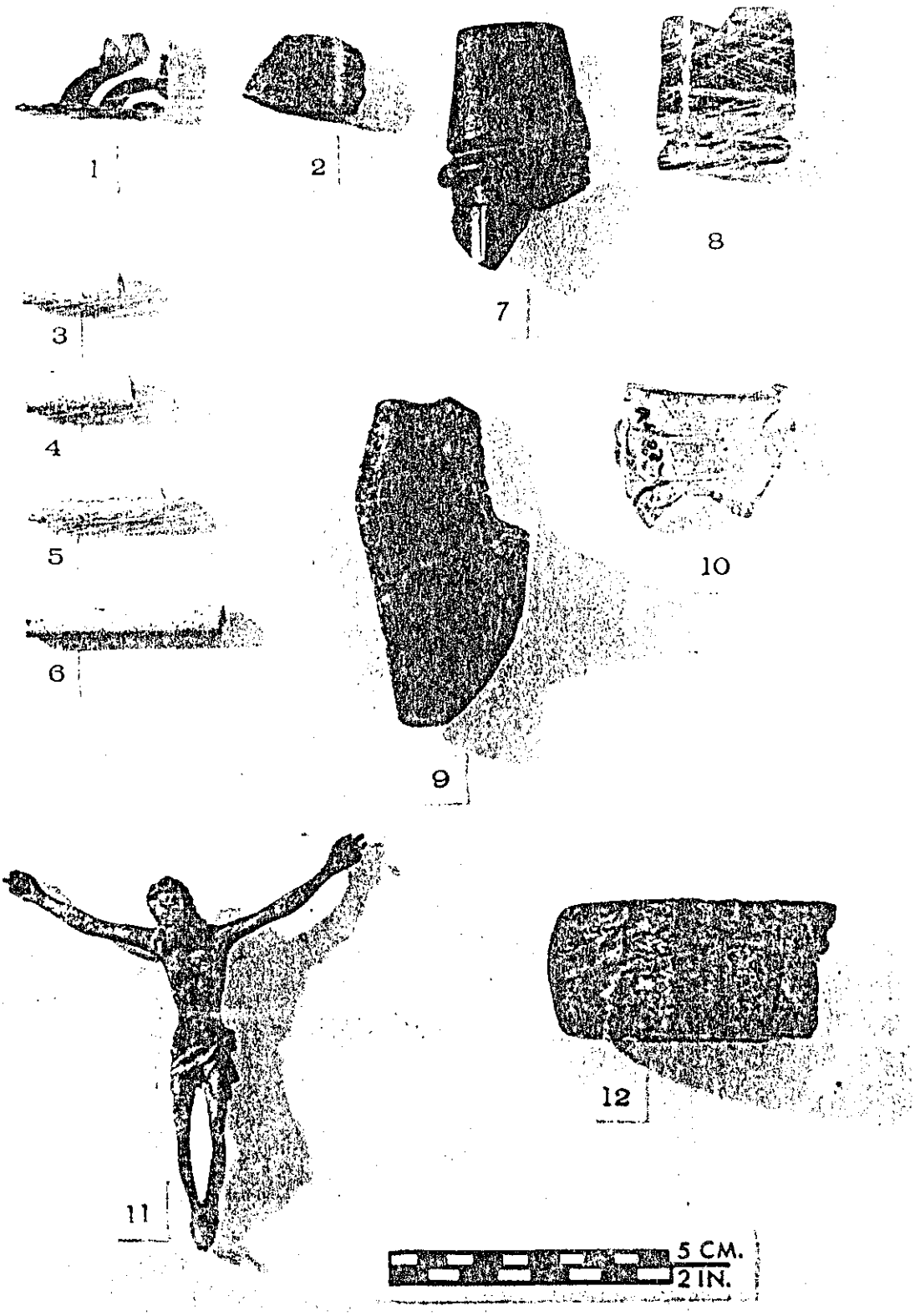


Plate 6

Portland - Ceramics, Clay Tobacco Pipe Stems, Glass, Crucifix Corpora, Brass Band

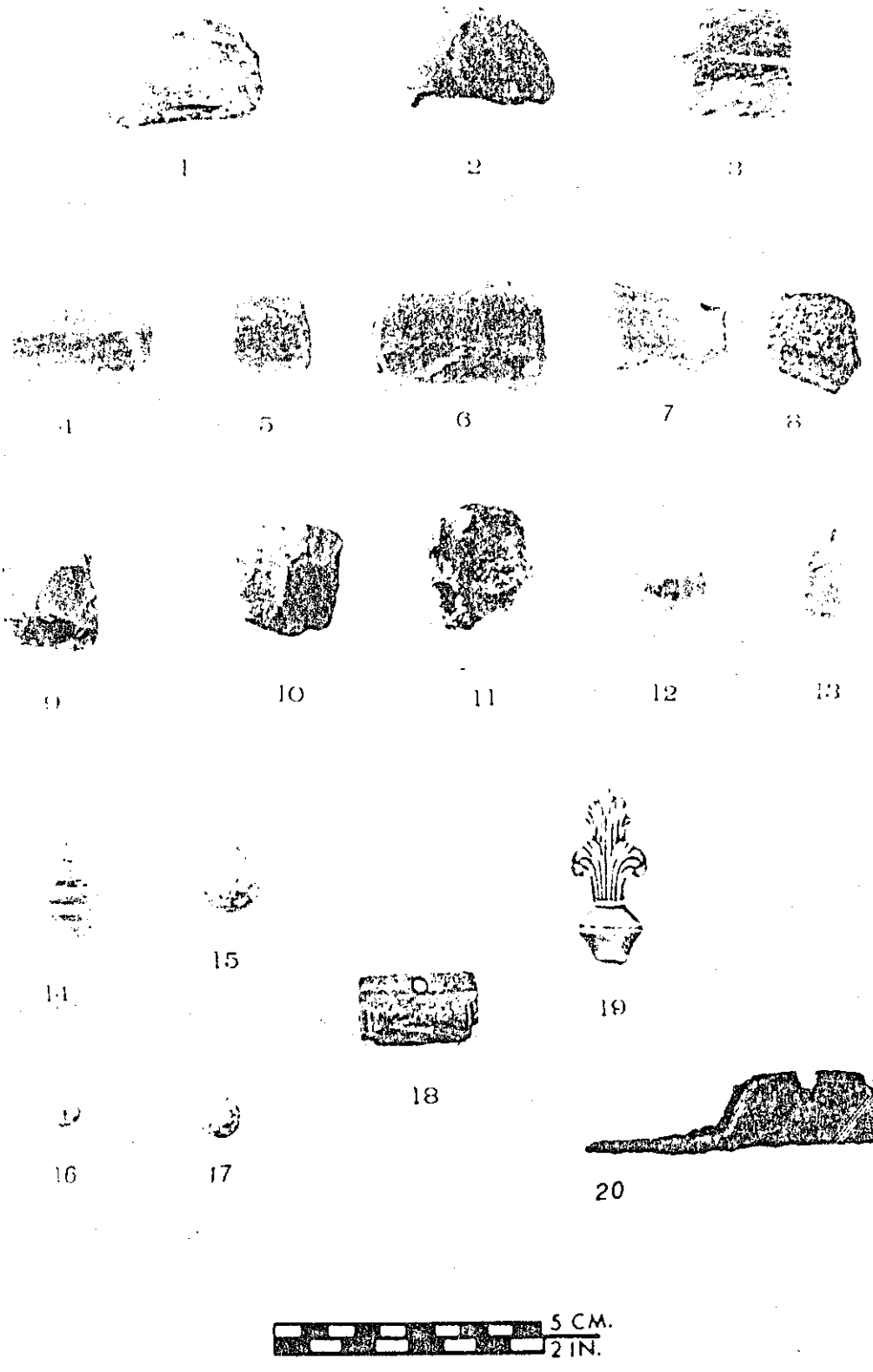


Plate 7

Portland - Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints, Lead Bullets, and Musket Parts

a

b

Plate 8

St. Pierre - (a) cross-section of a trash pit (Feature 3); (b) excavated log stains (Structure A)

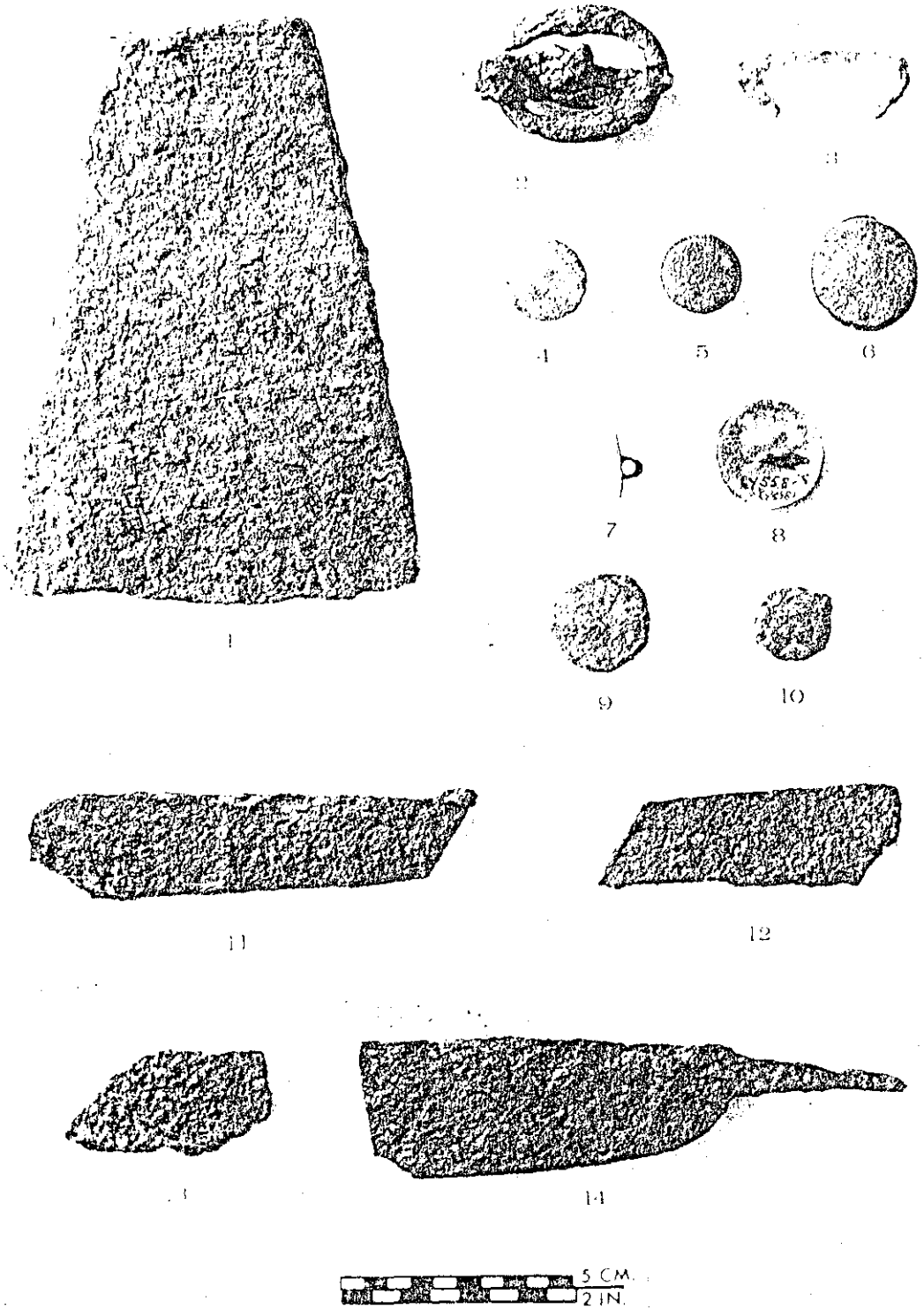


Plate 9

St. Pierre - Axe, Buckles, Buttons, and Knives

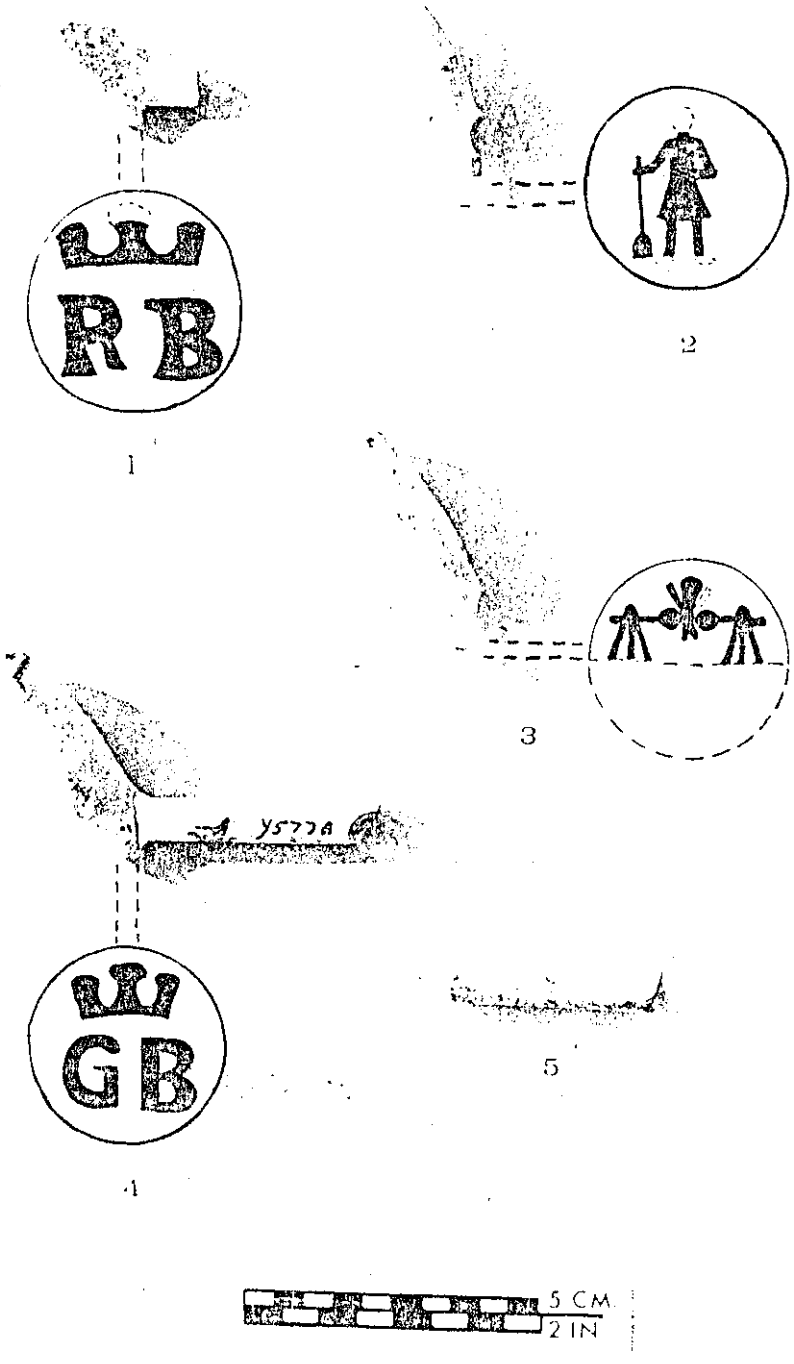


Plate 11

St. Pierre - Clay Tobacco Pipes

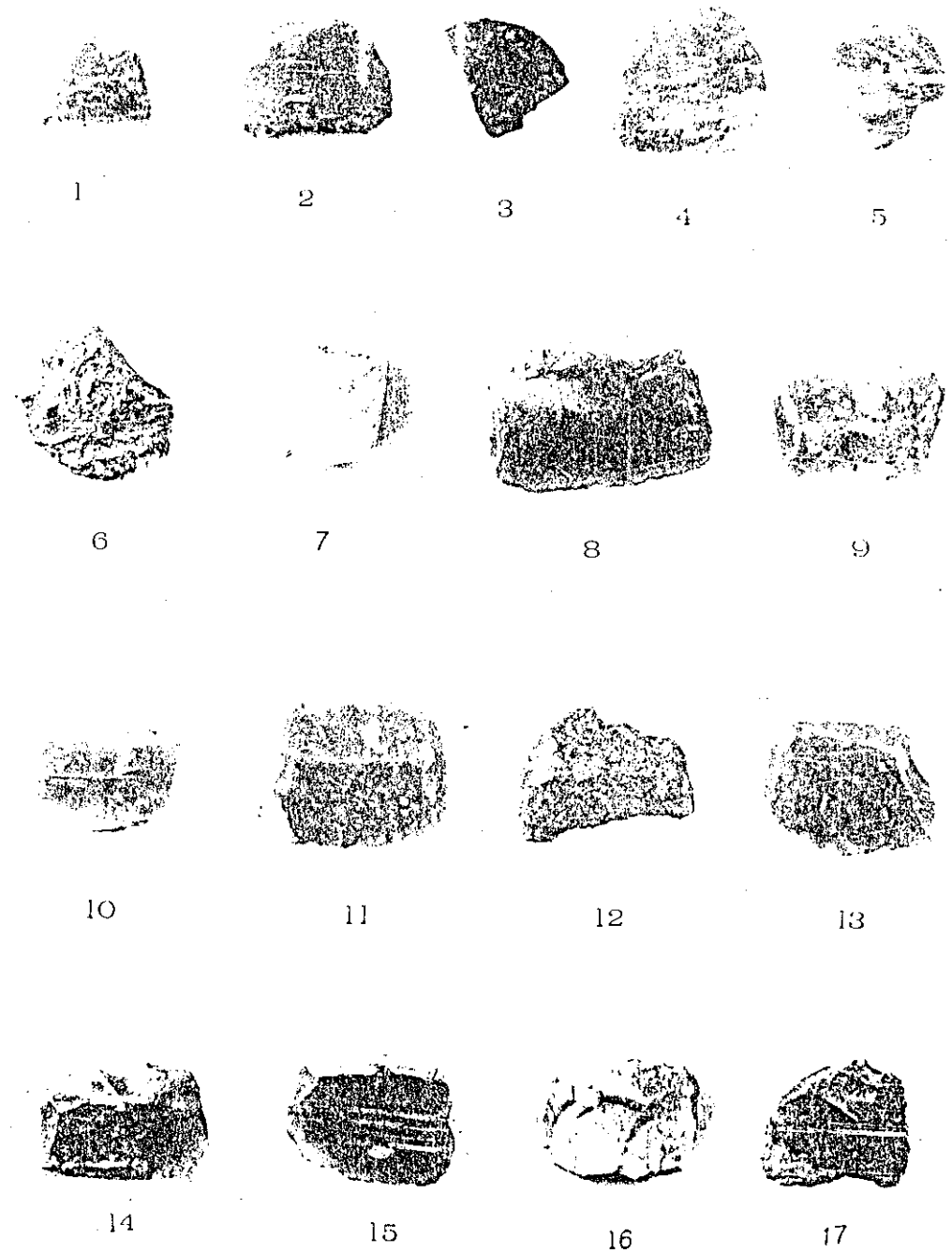


Plate 12

St. Pierre - Gunflints and Strike-a-light Flints

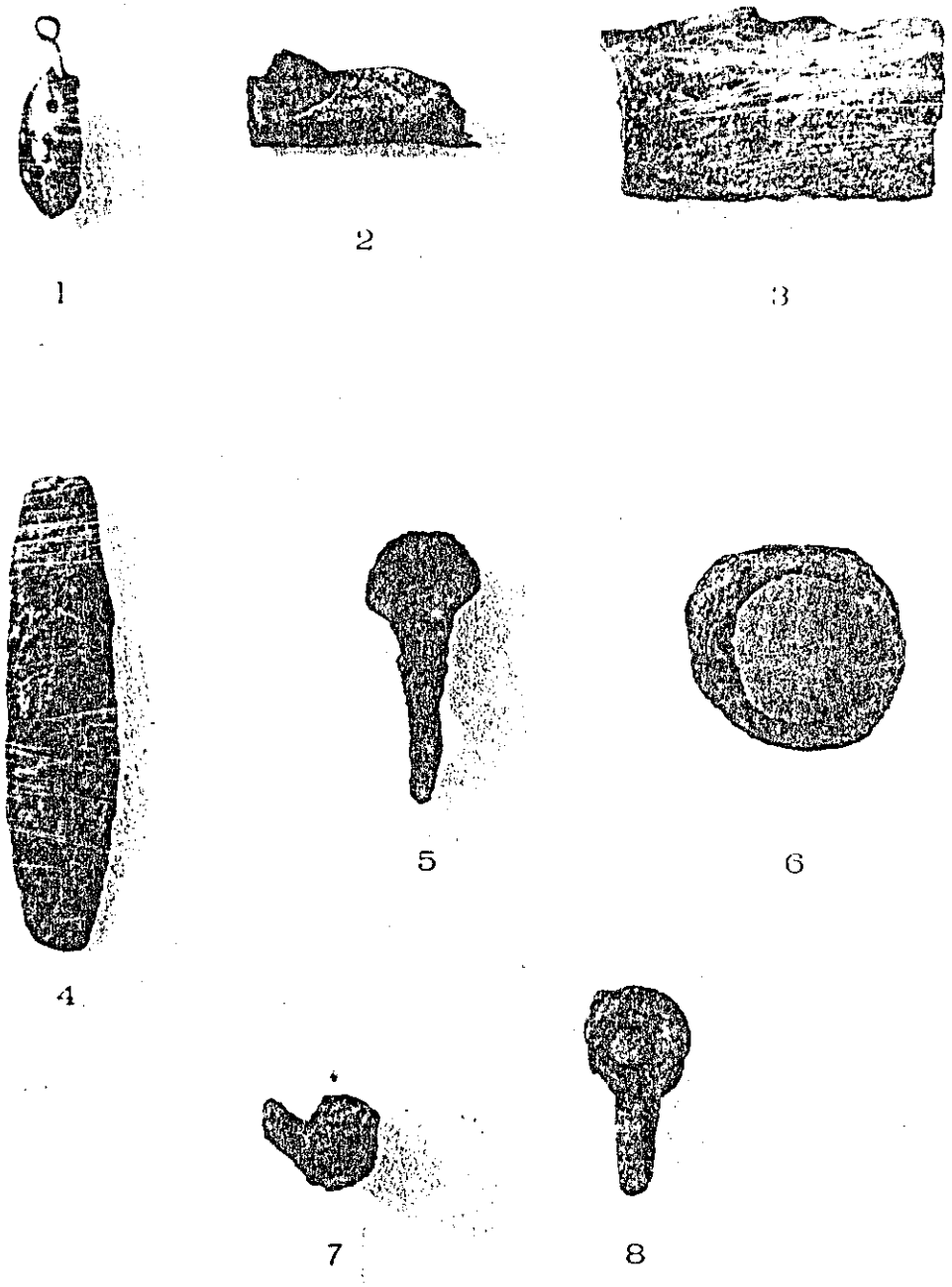


Plate 13

St. Pierre - Miscellaneous Metal

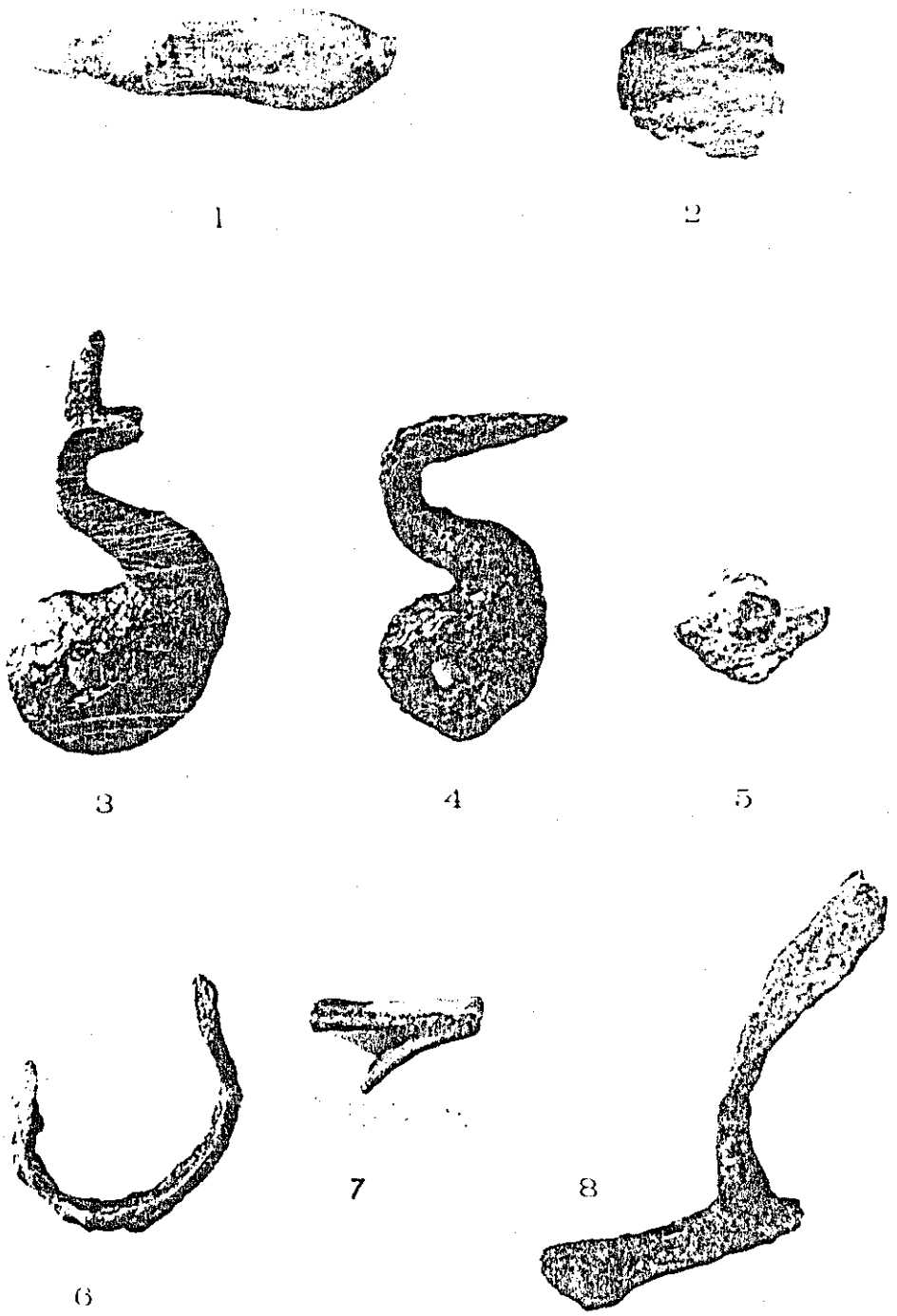


Plate 14

St. Pierre - Musket Parts

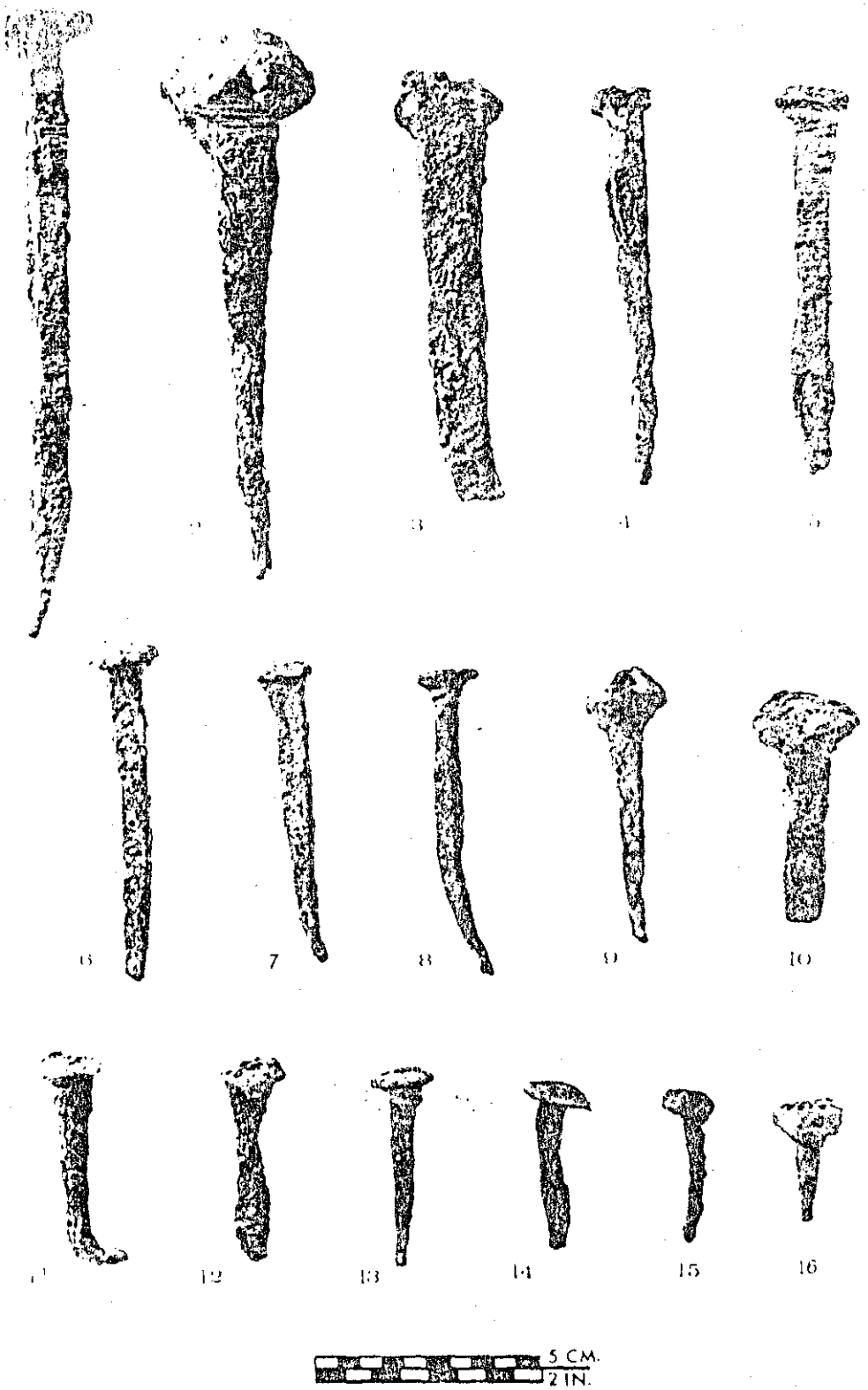


Plate 15

St. Pierre - Hand Wrought Nails