This document has been checked for information on Native American burials. No images considered to be culturally insensitive, including images and drawings of burials, Ancestors, funerary objects, and other NAGPRA material were found.



Department of Anthropology

 $Laboratory \, of Archaeology$ 

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES

**REPORT NO. 8** 

FINAL REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE MANDEVILLE SITE, 9Cla1, CLAY COUNTY, GEORGIA

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> > 1962

#### ACTICIONLEDGEMENTS

Exploration of Mound B, the Mandeville Site, was made possible by an agreement between the Mational Prk Service and the University of Georgia as a part of the salvage program incident to the construction of the Walter P. George Reservoir near Fort Gaines, Georgia. Two persons contributed special skills in the course of the work. Bettye Broyles mapped the mound and assisted recording profiles. When the writer was forced to leave near the end of August to report to a new position Richard Nonas took over and completed the excavations. Saddled with additional chores, he nevertheless completed the job with efficiency and this was in some ways the most productive period of work. Thanks are extended to both.

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### EXCAVATIONS OF THE GRIFFITH MOUND (B)

#### INTRODUCTION

The Griffith Mound is an integral part of the larger archaeological for designated the Mandeville Site (901al) and is situated at the edge of the erosional depression which marks the western margin of the site. It is approximately 1000 feet MWW of the Standley Mound (A), the truncated pymamid. Between the two earthworks is a village of approximately h0 acres.

During the late spring and early summer of 1959 a series of test explorations were carried on in the village and Mound A. (McMichael and Kellar, 1959) The results of this work indicated a long aboriginal occupation for the site, though the bulk of the recovered material could be subsumed by the present definition <del>and Dept ford and</del> Early Swift Creek in the Georgia-Florida area. Of particular interest, and somewhat to our surprise, was the documentation of a seemingly "flat-topped"mound for this period. Though such an association had been suspected for Swift Creek, Mound A provides incontrovertible proof. Another frequently stated observation regarding Swift Creek was the somewhat Hopewellian flavor of a few of the artifacts attributed to it. Once again, Mound A and the village offered additional confirmation of this in the form of a few clay figurine fragments and some typical OHIS Valley Middle Woodland flint flake knives. Of additional interest is that some of the northern Hopewellian sites produce a small percentage of Swift Creek Complicated Stamp pottery, the dominant decorated ware found at and J the major components at 901al.

With this kind of background information accruing from a summer's field work Mound B took on even greater significance than when plans were first made for its excavation.

In so far as the writer is aware the earliest and only description of Mound B is one by C.B.Moore. (1907) produt7). He writes:

About one mile in an easterly direction from Starks' Landing in a cotton-field forming part of the planatation of Dr. J.T.Mandeville, of Fort Gaines, is a conical mound of sandy clay, the symmetry of which has been little impaired by the spiral furrows left by the cultivation. Rising from the level field, the mound 126 feet in basal diameter and 18 feet in height, is a conspicuous object.

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Previous to our visit a trench 10 feet wide, beginning part way up <u>Z</u>IO feet<u>7</u> on the western side of the mound, had been carried in 23 feet, where it broadened into an oblong excavation 18 feet long by 15 feet wide. As much of the material had been thrown back by the diggers, the original depth of the trench could not be determined, but it must have been considerable.

Many trial holes made by us, and considerable work in the former excavation, yielded neither bone nor artifact. No history was forthcoming as to any discovery made by former diggers. Presumably the mound was made for purposes other than that of burial.

The foregoing reflects conditions much like those encountered in 1960 with the further addition that the bottom of the trench near the center of the mound was within two feet of mound base. Also, the laminated layers of water-deposited sand and clay filling the deepest portions of the pit indicated that the intrusion had been left open for a period and natural erosion contributed to the filling. The earth removed from the sizable excavation had been thrown down the sides of the mound somewhat altering the original configuration.

A feature of mound form not mentioned by Moore is the presence of a shelf-like projection on the west side. This was particularly marked in the southwest quadrant and gave the impression of the mound having been constructed on a platform. A vertical profile through this section did not confirm the observation and the feature may have resulted from a build-up of earth washing down the side of the tumulus and accumulating around the base of some trees. Also, Morre's comments concerning the "spiral furrows left by cultivation" suggests the basal portions of the mound may have been plowed. At anyrate, there is no confirmation of the platform and one may assume that Moore's familarity with such features would have led him to mention it if such was present at the time of his visit.

While removing the earth within the intrusive pit a few poorly preserved fragments of human bone were recovered suggesting that whoever had been responsible for the initial excavation had recovered something. However, no skeletal material was encountered in our excavation of the undisturbed portions of the mound adjacent to the pit. For that matter, except for some substantial quantities of calcined human bone, practically none was recovered from any portion of the structure. It seems a safe assumption that the open trench and pit served as a sump permitting the flow of water to the lower levels; this combined

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with the acid soils led to the all but complete deterioration of the the human remains. This in turn seriously complicated to recognition of

features.

Summarizing, the situation was one of a fairly large mound into which a considerable hole, been dug. Differing as it did in form from Mound A, there was no question from the start that some excavation was warranted. It became imperative upon the conclusion of the first field season at Mandeville. THE EXCAVATION

The grid system employed for the excavation was a continuation of that established for the village and the mound was generally contained within a 100 foot square marked by corner posts 1460 W 800, 1460W1080, 1550W1080, and 1550W800. (Fig. 1). Elevations were compatible with those at Mound A and were calculated from a THM north of the latter.

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It was recognized from the beginning that the nature of the work imuthenWalter F. George Reservoir area would not permit the complete removal of Mound B by hand labor. Both funds and time were limiting factors. We were also aware that it was likely that the mound was important in gaining a more comprehensive picture of the Mandeville occupation, which in turn seemed to be related to some larger Southeastern archaeological problems. Therefore, the following four part excavation strategy was followed:

1) In order to gain some quick insight into mound structure and possibly determine something of mound content, advantage was taken of the earlier excavation. This was begun in 1959, but other duties prohibited it progressing to a fruitful point. At the start of the 1960 field season a cut bracksting the earlier trench was begun on the west side of the mound some ten feet above mound base and was continued inward to a point just beyond the visible limits of the intruded pit. The absence of any quantity of cultural debris and the resultant profiles indicated clearly, as suspicioned, that the tumulus was unlike Mound A; the presence of a few fragments of human bone in the earlier back dirt suggested its function as a burial mound.

2) In order to provide at least a limited picture of mound structure a ten foot trench was begun in 1450W1000 and terminated at 1550W1000. Earth removal was by hand. Though there was no precedent for Weeden Island on the site, this particular location was chosen to permit a levereld check on possible ceramic caches, but none ans found. Utilizing experience gained during the previous summer in Mound A a step technique was employed to preclude slumping profiles. The trench was carried in below mound base for 35'feet and then at a higher level for the remaining distance. Back dirt was thrown over the east side of the mound and was periodically removed by a front end loader. The exposed portion of the W1010 profile was then plotted. Following this, the W1000 trench was carried to below mound base and the plotted portion of W1010 was removed. The result was a

partial profile along the WLO20 line. The work was greatly expedited by backing a dump truck into the excavation area and throwing the back dirt into it from the two levels.

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3) Having gained some reasonable inferences as to mound structure and content, some more drastic excavation methods were resorted to. Using a bulldozer, the tumulus was removed to a level approximately two feet above the mound floor between the WLOOO and WLO7O lines. The fill was removed in 2-3 inch levels over a broad horizontal area under the constant surveillance of the field party.

4) The area between the two profiles was restaked and the earth removed to a working floor below mound base. Subsurface features, some of which were difficult to interpret because the moisture that had permeated to their level of occurrence, were the focal point of interest and control profiles were maintained between the 10 foot blocks

Not all the mound was removed and two profiles remained at the close of the summer's activities. Similarly, some pf the peripheral areas to the north and south were not excavated. Though additional artifacts might be collected, it is doubtful that the picture already obtained would be seriously altered. MOUND STRUCTURE (Fig. 2)

Nound B was a structurally complex earthusumulus the primary function of which was to serve as a burial repository. The mound fill was in the main sand and clay with some minor inclusions of gravel, which occurred in well-marked compacted layers. Mound soil, unlike Mound A, contained only minor inclusions of cultural debris. When present, these included sherds, some mica scraps, and a few flint chips; at no point in the excavation was one impressed with the quantity of such materials and many strata appeared to be sterile of occupational garbage. Much of the earth usedifor therconstruction was obtained either outside the area of village habitation or before portions of the site had been occupied. Keeping in mind that the interpretation of mound structure is based on three major profiles, two of which were not overly rewarding, a portion of a fourth, and additional observations made while bulldozing, mound building appears to have taken place in four major phases. Burial deposition was associated with each of these, though the greatest portion of this activity was associated with the earlier phases.

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The first major building phase (I) was a core mound measuring approximately 50 feet in diameter and 12 feet high and situated north of the center of the final mound. The earth fill was more clay than sand and somewhat more tightly compacted than other areas of the tumulus. This primary structure was capped by a thin layer of yellow-orange sand over which was about a foot of darker humus laden soil. That the latter had not accumulated from long exposure was indicated by the greater thickness of the deposit at the apex of the mound. Erosion on the slope had occurred and water-washed sand tailed off from the southern periphery.

The core mound covered a broad shallow depression approximately 15 feet across; it was marked by a line of iron precipitatecresulting from drainage through the mound, but there was no me-additional evidence suggesting use or significance. Following the precedent of analogous features, it probably served as a burial repository; but positive of the same had deteriorated, as it had in most other instances.

Next in order of construction, a number of subsurface pits were excavated around the southern periphery of the core structure. In the single example where a complete profile was obtained above one of these.

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the pit had been intruded through the edge of the primary structure and earth had been mounded over it. Also, a thin course of gravel beginning 15 feet to the south and terminating within the body of this smaller tumulus marked the base and separated it from the old ground level. This was the only such occurrence of this nature. There was example indication that the pit may have been roofed over with subsequent collapse, though nowhere was evidence obtained of bark, logs, or systematic post molds that could have been associated with a supporting structure. It may also be, and this appears more reasonable in light of more limited profiles over addition subsurface intrusions, that the slumping may have been due to natural settling of soils in the depression. This inability to accurately state the situation demonstrates an unfortunate aspect of the season's work; the poor preservation resulting from the late pit in the top contributed to the obliteration of much data that must have been present originally. At anyrate, it appears that the pits were covered over by small mounds of earth which resulted in the extension of mound area to the south.

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Evidence for the third major mound phase (ITI) consisted of four generally horizontally placed strata of mand, one resting upon the other, built up puerothe area of the basal pits with the northern terminus being the sloping side of the core mound. Each of these layers was relatively homogeneous and clearly differentiated one from the other. The first in order of deposit was a sticky clay of a mottled yellow and black in color. The second was a bright orange sand with a maximum thickness of 20 inches in the central portion which feathered out to the north and south. A thick strate of dark humus and sand constituted the third addition and observations made with the bulldozer at our back indicated the dark zone circumscribed the south side of the mound. A fourth level of sandy clay, light red mixed with gray, completed this phase. The result was a mound elliptical in ground plan with an elevation approximating that of the primary tumulus.

Feature associations with the above activity occurred between the placement of the third and the addition of the fourth levels. Evidence is in the form of two pits intruded into the sides of the primary mound, which were later covered. Another depression had been excavated into the last layer also; following this, the whole was brought to its

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final form by the addition of now leached sandy clay. Internal evidence

suggests it was a more or less symmetrical dome-shaped tumulus.

FEATURES, BURIALS, AND ARTIFACTS (Fig. 3)

In anticipation of the concluding section, some greater descriptive clarity is introduced if instead of listing features in numerical sequence, they are organized on the basis of their relationship to the major phases of mound construction noted above. Features are generalized in all instances without any clear evidence of related structures; the only preparation beyond that of excavating a pit consists of the placement of a layer of gravel in a few cases and evidence of a fire on the upper surface of another. Also, burials and artifacts were not numerous for the reasons cited above and their description can be subsumed by this section.

The area of greatest human activity within the mound was immediately south of the core tumulus. Numerous subsurface pits were made in this area. The region was subsequently covered by Phase III of the construction. Whether smaller tumuli covered all these intrusions is not clear, but such is definitibly the case for Feature 2. The following notes all discernible features in this mound context.

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Feature 2.

This was a shallow oval-shaped pit with a maximum length of 5.6 feet along the east-west axis and 4 feet wide. It had been excevated through the edge of the primary mound and about 15inches iniintoothe compacted subscil; it had then been filled and capped with earth. A thin Layer of gravel separated the mounded covering from the old surface. Though gravel was noted in other portions of the mound, this was the only occurrence of this nature. The W1010 profile which bisected this figure indicated some slumping over the pit, but no evidence of bark, logs, or post molds were discerned and it is possible that the encountered condition resulted from the settling of loose soil. Of the several mound base intrusions, only Feature 2 gave any evidence of use and this was fragmentary. At the bottom and on the east end was a poorly preserved human skull; fragwind ments of two long bones situated in other areas. Their position relative to the skull suggested an extended inhumation. Artifact associations included two sherds (simple stamp and plain), a fragment of a large salt water shell, and a clear quartz pebble. Though most

whose margin was marked by keavy mineral deposite

of the shell had deteriorated, an easily observed cleavage plane suggested it had once been part of a large container. The sherds were also of some interest. As noted, sherd inclusions in the mound fill were not numerous and the fact that pottery, though often only a piece or two, wase sometimes found in the pits points in the direction of intentional placement.

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Feature 6.

This was an extremely regular rectangular depression with rounded corners and measuring 6 by 5 feet with the longer axis east-west. The fill was essentially sand mixed with some chunks of clay. A few scattered pieces of calcined bone were found on the west side, but thesewwere the only indications of feature use. Adjacent to the pit on the east side and on the old land surface was a cache of broken pottery. None of the nine vessels represented in the collection was complete, only a few sherds were present for some, four were to some degree reconstructable. Two of this latter group had sharply everted runs and are check stamped; a single row of linear punctations were spaced around the vessel shoulder. Because the base of one of these was missing, one could not determine whether supports had been present; but the other vessel had medium-sized tetrapods. Portions of two small plain containers were involved; the rim of one was straight and that of the other was sharply inverted. Other vessels regresented were a third example of the check stamped-punctate combination, check stamp, cord marked, and plain. It is inferred that this deposit was intentional, perhaps suggesting the genesis of the more elaborate attribute of Weeden Island.

Feature 7.

Feature 7 was a shallow pit approximately 7.5 feet in length, marrow on the west and somewhat broader to the east. A compacted layer of yellow clay covered the depression with some suggestion of slumping being present; a line of iron precipitate clearly defined the limits of the feature. It was filled with white sand, small chunks of yellow clay, and scattered bits of charcoal. A thin scattering of "pea-sized" gravel covered the base. There was no indication of use.

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Feature 8.

The bottom of this irregularly shaped pit was lined with small gravel. Maximum length was about 8 feet, though the definition of the margins was not clear at all times. No positive evidence of burials was present, but artifacts were recovered from the the south side of the feature. Included were two well-made flint flake knives of a type commonly associated with Middle Woodland to the north and a simple platform pipe. The latter was in extremely poor condition being warped and friable resulting from water drainage along the cleavage plane between the fill and the pit base. It was of the "monitor" variety and made fine-grained clay.

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#### Feature 10.

Feature 10 differed some from the preceding basal pits in that the upper area of the oval-shaped depression provided evidence of an <u>in situ</u> fire. The sand was stained a bright orange in color and a large (10 inches in diameter) section of charred wood was present. The maximum length of the feature was approximately 7 feet and the charred material was in center about twelve inches above the base of the feature. At the bottom of the gradually contracting pit and somewhat to the the south of the mid-line was a walnut-sized piece of unfacetted galena and a clay figurine. The latter lay in a prone position and was complete, though it was broken in two places as a result of the weight of the earth. The figure is that of a female bent slightly forward at the waist with the hands, detailed even to the knuckles, at the side with fingers extended. The thumb on the left hand was not modelled. The skirt, portions of the feet, hairline, and armbands are painted with a red pigment, while the hair and sections of the back are painted black. Her hair is parted to the left and tapers down the back and rounded off is squared off just above the waist. Stylistically it has much in common with some of the Illinois Hopewell examples and also with the standing female from Turner Site, Hamilton County, Ohio. The extreme breadth of the upper neck regions suggests a goiterous condition. Specific points of similarity with the more northern examples mentioned above are the general similarities in hair style, the relatively

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short and stubby legs, the broad shoulders, the use of paint to accentuate certain attributes, and the technics for differentiating physical characteristics. One might hesitate to call some of the features "dwarf-like," but such is the suggestion.

The carbon sample derived from the feature should be particularly good for dating purposes; it is solid charcoal without too much root material in association and the derived date should approximate that of Mandeville I. Once again, it is unfortunate that skeletal material, if formerly present, had deteriorated.

Feature 11.

This was a circular pit with a diameter slightly in excess of 1.5 feet, which gradually constricted to a depth of 1.2 feet where a flat base was encountered. It was filled with a gray ash-like silty material. Though devoid of any other materials, it was similar in configuration to Feature 20 in which was found a compacted quantity of calcined human bone.

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Features 12, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Some question arises at to the function of these "features." They are generally circular, quite regular, and taper slightly to an undetermined depth. There is at least the suggestion that these represent the physical remains of taproots of trees that formerly grew on the mound site. Because of this assumption, other similar occurrences were not numbered, though they were located on the floorplan. However, attention is drawn to a comparatively regular row of these intrusions in W1010.

Features 13, 14, 15.

These three irregularly-shaped intrusions may not be intentionally formed pits, but only disconformities in the configuration of the basal clays. Two of them (13, 14) contained well-marked circular depressions within their limits; these measured about .7 feet in diameter and were 1 foot or more in depth. These could be old taproots. All the shallow depressions were culturally sterile except for Feature 15, which produced a few scraps of unidentified calcined bone.

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Feature 20.

After having searched with indifferent success for human physical remains most of the summer, it remained for few erosion from a torrential summer storm to make the disclosure. Feature 20 is a small "bucket-shaped" pit measuring 1.4 feet in diameter and .9 feet deep. A quantity of calcimed human bone fragments and ash (wood?) had been crammed into the pit. (Burial 7) No artifacts were recovered from this context.

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Feature 21.

This feature was similar in content to Feature 20, though the depression was basin shaped. At the base and covered with calcined bone and ash were a small piece of galena and two smooth pebbles.

Feature 22.

Like the preceding, calcined bone (Burial 9) and ash were jammed into this basin-shaped pit. At the bottom was a narrow groove approximately .35 feet wide and running along the east-west diameter of the intrusion. Within this depression was an undetermined number of poorly preserved small copper beads. Lying at the base and to the north was a celt (.4 by .22) crude in appearance and showing signs of wear on the poll end.

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Feature 23.

This was a repetition of the above pattern. Scattered on the bottom of the pit were copper beads, a piece of galena, and a stone celt.

All the above described features were intruded into the subsoils peripheral to the primary mound in a southerly direction and following the construction of this initial earthwork. Though not properly features and seemingly unassociated with such, two small concentrations of sherds were recovered from the mound floor. One was in 1040W1510 and consisted of the tetrapodal bases from two checked stamped vessels; the second included five feet and three sherds, all of which were check stamped. It was found in 1540W1030.

The third major phase (III) of mound construction contained many fewer features than the one just preceding, but what was recovered is important for its suggestion of some changes in the material complement during the time interval represented by Mound B. Feature 3

The terminal point of the major profile at 1540W1010 gave clear indication of a large pit having been intruded into the primary mound on the north side near the top. This pit measured 17.9 feet in an east-west direction and 9.6 feet along the north-south axis. The margins on three sides were sloping towards the base while the fourth was only slightly lower than the contemporary ground level. The floor had been covered with a thin deposit of white sand upon which had been spread a layer of coarse gravel to a maximum depth of 4 inches. The gravel followed the configuration of the pit and gradually thinned out on the higher margins. Near the center and sandwiched between two layers of the gravel were deposits of calcined bone. Positioned as it was in the clean pebbles with the weight of the mound earth on it the largest fragment was minute in its proportions and not identifiable as to origin. Near the center of the gravel and on its surface was a three tube "pan pipe," -constructed in smarrer completely compensative to that described from

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Thisulatter was constructed by enclosing tubes of cane with a sheet of copper. In this particular instance silver foil also covered the copper. Also recovered was a straight stemmed point and seven sherds. Five of the latter were plain, one was simple stamped, and one was linear check stamped.

Feature 4.

Feature 4, though somewhat disturbed by bulldozing with the consequence that only an estimate of size was obtained, appears to have been similar to Feature 3 in most respects. Apparently somewhat smaller in overall dimesions, it too was a pit lined with white sand and gravel and intruded into the primary mound on the west side near the top. It contained calcined bone in a comparable situation and condition. Two conjoined tubes were present; both were probably of a three tube variety, but one was badly crushed. Near the end of the other and perforating the copper cover was a very regular square hole about one-eighth inch on a side; in the middle tube adjacent to the above was an equally small triangular hole. Conversations with musicologists suggests that these perforations would have influenced the tonal quality of the artifact if these

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are in fact musical instruments. There fragmentary condition made it impossible to determine whether the holes continued on through the wood. Also present was a bicymbal copper spool.

A Feature 5.

The exact context for this feature was indeterminable, the upper area having been removed by the bulldozer; however its position some 4.5 feet above the mound floor and only a bit west of the central portion of the final mound indicates it probably was incorporated during the construction of Phase III. The feature was marked by an oval-shaped area of charcoal stained sand with a maximum length of 5.4 feet and a width of 3.0 feet. The major association was a redeposited human cremation as well as charred wood, apparently from a crematory fire. The absence of any indication of intense heat demonstrated that the burning had taken place somewhere other than where the material was recovered. Samples of bone and charcoal sent to the University of Michigan elicited the following response:

The result of the deliberation ... is that the bone material probably represents a single individual. The sutures of the skull, the size of the condiles /sic7, the incomplete

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epiphyseal closures and the general small stature indicate a youngster of approximately an age around 11 - 12 years. The condition of the bone indicates that it was burned while dry. This means that it was exposed for a bit and probably then collected more or less as a bundle. The uniform exposure to heat is an indication of perhaps a small bundle of bones. It is suggested that the bones was fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, in a good hot fire with relatively quick burning. It appears, of course, that the body was disarticulated when the bones were burned and that the skull lay on its face in the fire. The fire seems to have been a log pyre and not a pit in the ground to judge from the high oxygen appearance of the fired parts of the bone and the absence of color changes which would have been due to a reducing atmosphere. (James B. Griffin to A.R.Kelly, March 2, 1961)

The greatest concentration of artifacts encountered in the mound were found in this situation, though none of them bore evidence of firing and are presumed to have been deposited after the bone was burned. These included nine ground stone celts, a large chipped stone "spade," thirteen bicymbal copper spools, one of which was further covered with meteoric iron, four to five pounds of galena, and several sherds. Of the latter, three were check stamped and two were plain.

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Feature 9.

Feature 9 was a poorly defined rectangular depression the base of of which was on the mound floor but peripheral to be the major addition which covered the basal pits previously described. Though large, it measured approximately 10 by 15 feet with the longer axis in a northeast-southwest direction, definition was extremely poor and it could best be seen in vertical profile. On the west side near the bottom were some items of interest. These included a poorly preserved unidetifiable fragment bone, some green stained earth undoubtedly resulting from oxidized copper, fragments of yet another pan-pipe, a small clay platform pipe, and a warped and friable probably complete pottery vessel. The latter had a slightly flaring orifice, small tetrapodal supports, and though generally plain, exhibited some irregularly spaced simple stamping. The pipe is short and stubby and not one of the better examples if its type.

The features immediately preceding were all in association with -Phase TIE of mound construction is such a feshion as to indicate their -temporal placement prior to the addition. Only one feature post-dated.

this activity and was covered by the final mound cap.

Another area of archaeological, interest, though exhibiting no evidence of preparation, was located 4 feet north of Feature 2. Parts of three  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ human burials had been placed on the side of the primary mound some 18 inches above the base. There was no direct information that suggested this placement was in any way related to the pit and it would seem that the human remains post date this intrusion and are related to Phase III accumulation. The burials were extremely fragmentary but apparently  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , consisted of a secondary burial and two isolated skulls. Artifact associations included several fragments of marine shell, a copper panpipe, and copper stain in the area of one of the "trophy skulls".

The features and burials immediately preceding were in association with the Phase III addition to the mound and follow after the building of the primary mound and the pits around its southern periphery. Only one feature is without question later than these and it is covered by the mound cap.

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Feature 1.

Poor definition made the delineation of this feature extremely difficult. It can best be described as a long shallow depression in the upper area of the mound, which tended in an east-west direction. Like Features 3 and 4, the intrusions in the primary mound, Feature 1 was formed in the upper surface formed by the completion of Phase III. It did not, however, have a gravel floor. A few pieces of calcined bone were recovered from the west end of the depression and a fragment of marine shell and two complete pottery vessels were present on the east, though these were widely separated one from the other. Both vessels had tetrapodal supports and notched Lips. One was 8 3/4 inches high, 8 inches in diameter at the mouth, the rim flared out. and was of a compound form. It was a double vessel with one being stacked on the other. Except for the constriction which had been smoothed, the surface was decorated with an Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamp design. The second pot was somewhat more conventional in shape being a jar with an outflaring orifice and measuring only slightly smaller than the predceding. It was

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decorated with a complicated stamped design reminiscent of Grooked

River but not identical to it.

The following summarizes the major burial and artifact recoveries together with the associated mound building phase:

Phase I No burials or arthfacts

Phase II Burials

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Probable extended inhumation Redeposited human cremation

Artifacta

Quarts pebble Prismatic flint flake knives (2) Ground stone celts (2) Marine shell fragments Galena (3) Copper beads Clay platform pipe Clay female figurine Partial pottery vessels and sherds Gheck stamp-punctate 3 Check stamp 11 Cord marked 1

Plain

3

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Probable secondary inhumation

"Trophy" skulls

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Redeposited human cremation

Artifacts

Ground stone celts (9)

Chipped stone "spade"

Chipped projectile point, straight stem

Marine shell fragments

Galena

Conjoined tubes (5)

Copper (4)

Silver foil over copper (1)

Bicymbal copper spools (14)

Copper (13)

Meteoric iron over copper (1)

Pottery vessels and sherds

Simple stamped vessel with tetrapods (1)

Check stamped (3)

Linear check stamped (1)

Flain (7) TEXTILE SCROPS ASSOCIATED WITH COPPER

P Phase IV Burials

Redeposited human cremation (?)

Artifacts

Marine shell fragments

Pottery vessels

Notched lip, tetrapod, complind form, Er Creek Complicated Stapped (1) 45%

Notched lip, jar form, terapods, Croo Complicated Stamped (1) As noted, the mound fill was generally made up of culturally sterile soils and artifact accumulation in this context was meager. Included were two medium sized expanded base projectile points commonly associated with Early Swift Creek and eighty-four sherds. The latter are classed

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as follows:

"Woodland" types

47 Plain Complicated Stamp curvilinear 7 rectilinear 2 Simple Stamp 3 Check Stamp 3 Check Stamp, linear -Punctate 1 Cordmarked 5 Tetrapods 5 Mississippian types

LTATU' SUATT AGUDELAC	
Plain	1
Incised (Pinellas A)	3
Incised, fine line	1

All of the pottery examples were restricted to the upper surface of the mound and even the earlier varieties were not found at any great depth in the mound mass. This gave added significance to the finding of sherds with the limits of features or adjacent to them. Also, there was no suggestion of a village level at the base of the tumulus and the absence of old humus slinessin most of the area indicated that intentional clearing preceded construction.

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# DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Mound B in at least one way was disappointing. The "pot-hole" in the top contributed to the obliteration of features and materials that would have undoubtedly provided a somewhat fuller documentation of mound context and content. Though burial remains were almost wholly lacking, it is assumed by analogy with Feature 2 that human skeletal material had once been present but had deteriorated. The presence in a few cases of artifacts at the periphery of some of the pits is viewed as confirming this assumption, also.

Relating Nound B to the several components present at the Mandeville Site, it is obvious that we are dealing with one or more of the "Woodland" occupations. On the basis of prior information it is tempting to look in the direction of Swift Greek. However, the ceramic material associated with mound features do not confirm such a conclusion. Only in the very last phase is the definitive complicated stampdesign encountered. The check stamp-punctate combination noted on three vessels recovered from the pottery cache adjacent to Feature 6 on the mound floor may have some value as a tie between mounds A and B. An excellent stratigraphic sequence was uncovered in the former and the combination of these decorative modes is well documented for Mandeville I, i.e., the seeming transitional occupation between Deptford and Early Swift Creek. In fact, it is almost restricted to the lower levels (McMichael and Kellar, n.d. p. 52). Therefore, the appearance of the identical variety in Mound B would seem to the the beginning of the burial tumulus to the *Al* same time interval. This would then be in all probability Late Deptford. Willey (1949. p. 354) describes a Deptford pit containing a human cremation on the edge of which pottery had been deposited. This would seem to establish some precedent for the Mound B situation, though no mound was present at the former site.

There are still other lines of evidence that suggest the same comclusion. Notched vessel lips are absent from all examples except upon the appearance of Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamp pottery and this is at the very end of mound activity. Human figurine fragments, though not restricted to the earlier strate at Mound A, tend to be im the more frequent in the lower levels (McMichael and Kellar, n.d. pp. 95-6). The single example found at Mound B comes from the subsurface pit . One could argue, I assume, that these "earlier" attributes at the Mandeville Site were really carried over in a conservative fashion and were maintained in the burial practices after change had occurred in the material complement in the vicinity of Mound A. This does not seem to be the simplest explanation however.

From the perspective obtained at Mound A, it has been concluded that the shift from Deptford to Swift Creek was a gradual one. Mound B data do not lend themselves to this kind of interpretation because of obvious limitations in types and numbers. Though Phase I produced no material, all other levels evidenced cremation and possibly some mode of inhumation, so there appears to be some continuity on this point. The near absence of copper atifacts in the several subsurface pits, only a few small copper beads were found, and the presence of spools and pan pipes in the intermediate levels do represent the addition of some new and relatively exotic traits in the material complement; but they are quite consistent with precedent for burial mounds in other areas during the same time interval. The assumption is that though no really significant change is seen, perhaps external contacts become intensified. Of course, a really pertinent question regards that

of Early Swift Creek ceramics.

In looking beyond Mandeville, the burial mound complex is in most respects non-unique and has greater or lesser degrees of comparability with Marksville, Crystal River, and Copena. All reflect in some measure characteristics designated as Hopewellian, which in turn implies some relationships to the north for these southern expressions. There are, however, two items recovered from Mound B, Mound A also, that are aria relatively unique when geographic, is considered. These are the prismatic flake knives and the figurine. Insofar as we are presently aware, these are the only occurrencees of this kind in the Southeast; the figurines from the Crook's Site appear to be unlike our examples. The nearest examples are present in Middle Woodland in the Ohio Valley; and the specificity of the artifacts are strongly suggestive of direct contact between the areas. It is of interest in this respect to note that the appearance of southeastern ceramics in the Ohio River area is associated with Late Hopewell (Fowler, 1957 ... pp. 41-2).

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Similarities to Copena are also rather specific in some instances. Traits include pit burials, cremation and in-the-flesh burial, the use of galena as burial offerings, greenstone celts, the large chipped "spade," copper ear spools, and copper beads. However, some of the listed characteristics have little definitive value and such items as the use of clay with burials and reel shaped gorgets, so frequent in Copena, are conspicuous by their absence; perhaps the similarities with "Copena should not be overemphasized.

Crystal River, an archaeological enigma in some respects, provides some analogies with Mound B. Such items as the conjoined tubes, the use of copper, meteoric iron, and silver, the composite vessel form (Moore 1907. p. 414, Fig. 8), the check stamp vessel with shoulder punctates (Moore 1903: p. 392, Fig. 32) are all items that occur in both situations. The same may be said for the clay platform pipes.

Of course, almost all the above items can be found in the Hopewellian complex as well. The only possible exceptions are the ceramics, though these occur as a minor ceramic variety on these northern sites.

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Viewing the Mandeville burial mound specifically and analogous Southeastern sites in general, there is no question certain of the Middle Woodland tumuli in Ohio and Illinois exhibit a much greater degree of complexity. This includes both the specialism involved in tomb preparation and in the maufacture and creation of artifact forms. This is supplemented by a well-known reliance on raw materials not indigenous to the Ohio Valley. However, the culture patterns involved were an exportable commodity Asker and it Guite obviously spread widely in the eastern area, perhaps along the well-established trade routes. As already noted, the earlier levels in Mound B give every indication of being directly influenced by Hopewell populations. This corroborates the conclusions derived from the excavations at Mound A. Despite this indication, it appears to the writer that this is a relatively low level adaptation of the burial mound idea lacking in large measure the historic depth on one hand and the degree of elaboration found in the north on the other. The pottery figurine and the flint knives suggest specific contact; the bicymbal spools, conjoined tubes, the use of copper, meteoric iron. and silver are precisely the kinds of exotic materials, widely though

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sparsely distributed in space, that might be anticipated in such contexts. At the same time, a tremendous potential material inventory is lacking. The picture revealed is that of a burial complex being picked up by scattered groups possessing a subsistence base of such a nature as to permit the integration of the ideas involved, though perhaps never comfortably or with the potential for elaboration present in other regions.

This is not to underestimate the importance and value of the data from Mound B. To the contrary, the excavation of this unit, as well as the others at the Mandeville Site, points up in a rather specific fashion the events that were incourring during this time interval. It is regrettable that events sixty or more years ago probably contributed to the obliteration of even more potentially useful information.

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